

ANTARCTICA

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA

second edition

volumes 1 and 2

JOHN STEWART

1

ANTARCTICA

SECOND EDITION

ANTARCTICA

An Encyclopedia

SECOND EDITION

JOHN STEWART

Volume 1

(Preface; A Note on Alphabetization; A–K)



McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers
Jefferson, North Carolina, and London

For Gayle Winston,
as always

Volume 1

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Stewart, John, 1952 Mar. 5–
Antarctica : an encyclopedia / John Stewart — 2nd ed.
p. cm.
"Volume 1 (preface; a note on alphabetization; A–K)."
Includes bibliographical references.

2 volume set—
ISBN 978-0-7864-3590-6
illustrated case binding : 50# alkaline paper ♾

1. Antarctica — Dictionaries. I. Title.
G855.S74 2011 919.8'9 — dc22 2011014292

British Library cataloguing data are available

© 2011 John Stewart. All rights reserved

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying or recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Front cover image © 2011 Map Resources & Shutterstock

Manufactured in the United States of America

McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers
Box 611, Jefferson, North Carolina 28640
www.mcfarlandpub.com

Table of Contents

• Volume 1 •

Acknowledgments vi

Preface vii

A Note on Alphabetization viii

The Encyclopedia
A–K 1

• Volume 2 •

The Encyclopedia
L–Z 889

Bibliography 1749

Acknowledgments

Gayle Winston, first and foremost, which is why I dedicated this book to her, as I do all my books.

John Lavett. He was a very good friend, not only of mine, but of my cousin George Dixon, the skipper of the LST to Heard and Kerguélen during the first ever ANARE. To John and Pat, and, of course, to George.

Ed Hillary, wherever you are.

Billy-Ace Baker, the most remarkable guy, and a very good buddy. He is really the Moriarty of Antarctica. Without Billy-Ace, this book would have been a slim volume of meaningless rubbish. He's says that's not true, and I'm sure he's right.

Jane Cameron of the Falkland Islands Archives. Jane was involved in a car crash in Argentina, and died just after Christmas 2009. We all lost a friend, and a great archivist.

Alan Carroll, a good buddy, one of the great Fids. If it was just for his book on the history of Port Lockroy, he would have to be thanked, but it is for much, much more. And for Jane, for putting up with me.

Ken Pawson, another legendary Fid, and another writer of a great book. Ken wrote the greatest Antarctic poem of all time.

Laura Snow, whose father, Ashley Snow, was on USAS 1939–41. I'd have missed so much without this wonderful lady.

Keith Holmes. Keith has done a lot for Antarctica, and he did a lot for me in the compilation of this book. A great Fid.

Gus Shinn, the legendary flyer, the first man to land a plane at the South Pole. Thanks for all for the great chats, Gus.

British Antarctic Survey Archives Service. Ellen Bazeley-White and Joanna Rae.

John Gillies, Henk Broelsma, and Syd Kirkby in Oz.

Neil Sandford in NZ.

Heather Lane and that great Fid Jack Reid, of SPRI.

My friends who looked after me, either with supplies or encouragement during the 4½-year, 15-hour a day every day effort. Just to mention Jane Singer hardly seems sufficient; Peg O'Connell; Robbie & Jan Noffsinger; Mikey Little; my own family; Glenn Stein; that great Fid Tommy Thomson; Renée Landau in New York; Nancy Lee Williams Hersch Ingram and Cdr. Steve Hersch, USNR, in Manassas; eminent Russian doctor Viktor Nikolayevich Anenyev; John Hess, without whom I'd be a raving lunatic every time my computer got a glitch; Emile and Judy Pandolfi; Janie Trench, who always offered her wonderful house in Jamaica; Noel R.O. Smith; Rich Halverson; Sandy Barrett, Edie & John Crutcher.

PREFACE

This is the second edition of *Antarctica: An Encyclopedia*. The first edition came out in 1990. There is nothing in that old edition that doesn't appear in this new one, except for the tedious chronology, and the occasional error. Of course, there is a great deal of information in this new edition that was not in the old edition.

That first edition was, as this one is, an A–Z of Antarctica, incorporating geographical features, expeditions, people, scientific subjects, and entries of general interest. It is a direct entry encyclopedia — you don't have to make any guesses based on logical or hierarchical principles to find what you are looking for. There are, however, numerous cross-references to facilitate use.

Information for the geographical features in this book had to come primarily from national gazetteers, current and old. Many, many of the features have alternative names — the Chileans might call a feature by one name, the Argentines another, the British another, and the Americans may use yet a fourth name. All completely different. In addition, a great number of features have had their names changed, some several times. The British gazetteer, particularly, often goes into considerable depth with the history of a feature, but this invaluable information is presented in a way that is nearly unreadable to the layman. The present work has digested this information for the benefit of the reader without reducing the level of detail in the original. In addition, the Spanish-language gazetteers, for example, which contain so much unique information, have not been translated, so one is somewhat stuck, unless one reads Spanish. This book, again, has presented this information in English, often for the first time.

In recent years, SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) has produced a monstrous gazetteer, collating entries from all the international gazetteers, and called, rather reasonably, the SCAR composite gazetteer, in which each feature is given an ID number. As of the time of writing this book, there were almost 20,000 such numbers. When you enter an ID number, you get all the entries pertaining to that number as they have been gazetteered by various countries. The size of the descriptor varies, one entry from another. Each relevant country's entry for each ID number had to be examined for this book, and, given that each ID number may have one, two, three, or more entries, that's in the order of between 50,000 and 100,000 entries to study, which is one of the reasons this book took four years to compile. Naturally, a project as huge as SCAR's is going to be prone to error. One of the useful by-elements of this book might then be another eye going over the SCAR data.

The date that a feature was accepted by a country's naming body is important. Again, one has to rely mainly on the gazetteers — current and old — for this information. Some give precise dates, others give just the year, while some give no date at all. Some give January 1 of a given year, but this is not only a meaningless device, it is also misleading.

As for place naming committees, the terms US-ACAN (U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names) and UK-APC (UK Antarctic Placenames Committee) are self-explanatory. ANCA (Antarctic Names Committee of Australia) is Australian. I have used the term NZ-APC (NZ Antarctic Placenames Committee) throughout this book regardless of whether it was actually officially called NZ-APC at the time of naming, or the NZ Board of Geographic Names, or some other name. It is the shortest, least confusing, and most readily identifiable way to write the name of the NZ naming body, and it makes no difference whether it was strictly speaking NZ-APC at the time.

A Note on Alphabetization

Entries are arranged alphabetically word by word (rather than letter by letter), under the primary word (frequently, the proper name), avoiding inversions except of persons' names. Inversion, particularly of names in a range of languages, can often be confusing or misleading.

Often there are several entries with the same primary word, but with it appearing in various positions. Using a fictitious entry name, *Hamby*, this is the order of precedence for the Hamby entries:

1. The *Hamby* (a ship); or The *Hamby* (a geographic feature).
2. Cape Hamby, Isla Hamby, Mount Hamby, etc., geographic features where the primary (proper) word comes second or even third, and thus the entry is subalphabetized by the first word(s).
3. Hamby (person's name; first name unknown).
4. Hamby, Capt. (person's name; only a rank or title known).
5. Hamby, Gwyn; Hamby, Zetta, etc.— personal name entries where both first and last names are known. These entries, and the ones in 4. above, are the only ones to be inverted, partly to make it clear at a glance that they are entries for persons and partly because the reader expects this convention.
6. Hamby Bluff, Hamby Cliffs, Hamby Mountains, The *Hamby of Boston* (a ship), Hamby Strait, Hamby Valley, etc.— all entries where the primary word comes first (thus they are subalphabetized by the second word).

Hyphens are to be ignored, both those that join complete words (example: "All-Blacks," which would be found under All) and those that are orthographic conventions within words ("Lake O-ike," for instance, which would be listed, not at the very beginning of the O's as if O were the primary word, but under Oike as if the hyphen did not exist).

A decision was made, because the alternative proved unacceptable, that names like "Mount A. Beck," "Mount S. Hassel," etc., would come at the beginning of the A's and S's respectively, as if "A." and "S." were the primary words. Even so, such entries are frequently merely "*see*" references (as is "**Mount A. Beck** *see* **Beck Peak**").

Proper last names consisting of two or more parts (La Grange or Van der Essen) are alphabetized as if all one word (Lagrange or Vanderessen).

Mc, Mac and M' entries have been listed together, under Mac, as if there were no difference.

All entries are alphabetized without reference to English-language definite and indefinite articles. For convenience, non–English language articles are, however, incorporated into the alphabetization (*Las Palmas*, the ship, is word-by-word under L). All accents are ignored in alphabetization.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

Dome A *see* **Dome Argus**

AAE *see* **Australasian Antarctic Expedition**

AAE Glacier. 67°35' S, 145°37' E. A glacier, NE of Mertz Glacier, in George V Land. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14.

Mount A. Beck *see* **Beck Peak**

Canal A. Cerda *see* **Aguirre Passage**

Mount A. Ditte *see* **Mount Ditte**

The "A" Factor. The Antarctic factor. Unforeseen difficulties or disasters.

Sommet A. Gaudry *see* **Mount Gaudry**

Mount A. Lindstrøm *see* **Lindstrøm Peak**

Glaciar Aagaard *see* **Aagaard Glacier**

Aagaard Glacier. 66°46' S, 64°31' W. Also spelled Aagard or Ågård. 13 km long, close E of Gould Glacier, and directly N of Karpf Point, it is the most easterly of 3 glaciers that flow in a general southerly direction into the head of Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1946–47, plotted by them in 66°44' S, 64°29' W, and named by them for Consul Bjarne Aagaard (1873-1956), Norwegian Antarctic bibliographer, historian, and authority on whaling. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit on Dec. 31, 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call it Glaciar Aagaard, and it first appears as such on an Argentine map of 1957 (well, almost — it was spelled Aargaard; they got the mis-spelling from a British chart of that year that had also misspelled it). The Chileans call it Glaciar Alderete, after Gerónimo de Alderete (1516-1556), governor of Chile and Terra Australis. It first appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1963, and then in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It has since been re-plotted.

Aagaard Islands. 65°51' S, 53°40' E. Also spelled Aagard or Ågård. Also called Bjarne Aagaard Islands, Bjarne Aagard Islands. A group of 10 or more small islands between 1 and 3 km W of Proclamation Island and Cape Batterbee, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by BANZARE and named by Mawson for Bjarne Aagaard (*see* **Aagaard Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1953.

Aagot Grunning *see* **Expedition Rock**

Mount Aaron. 74°31' S, 64°53' W. Rising to about 1500 m, W of Nantucket Inlet, in the NW sector of the Latady Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for W.T. "Henry" Aaron, electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Aaron Glacier. 85°08' S, 90°40' W. A glacier, 6.5 km long, it flows E from the Ford Massif between Janulis Spur and Gray Spur in the Thiel Mountains. Peter Bermel and Art Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party of 1960-61, named it for John Marshall Aaron III, geologist in that party and in a similar party the following year. US-ACAN accepted the name on Dec. 31, 1962.

Aas, Fredrik. b. Norway. Skipper of the *Fleurus* during her last Antarctic voyage, 1930-31.

Abbey Nunatak. 85°37' S, 134°43' W. A nunatak, 3.2 km SE of Penrod Nunatak, at the W side of Reedy Glacier, just N of the mouth of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967 for Gordon Abbey (b. March 19, 1933. d. Sept. 18, 1985, Seattle), radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Abbot Ice Shelf. 72°45' S, 96°00' W. About 400 km long and 63 km wide, it fronts the Eights Coast from Cape Waite to Phrogner Point. Thurston Island lies along the N edge of the W half of this ice shelf; other sizable islands (Sherman, Carpenter, Dustin, Johnson, McNamara, Farwell, and Dendtler) lie wholly or partly within it. Sighted in Feb. 1940 on flights from the *Bear*. during USAS 1939-41. Its W portion was delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. The full extent of the shelf was mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Rear Adm. James Lloyd "Doc" Abbot, Jr. (b. June 26, 1918, Mobile, Ala.), commanding officer of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, Feb. 25, 1967 to June 1969.

Isla Abbott *see* **Abbott Island**

Islas Abbott *see* **Abbott Island**

Mount Abbott. 74°42' S, 163°50' E. Rising to 1020 m, 5 km NE of Cape Canwe, it is the highest point in the Northern Foothills of Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named for George P. Abbott. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Abbott, George Percy. b. March 10, 1880, 22 Trinder Road, Islington, London, but raised in Northampton, son of silk salesman John Abbott and his wife Fanny Elizabeth Ingman. He joined the RN, and was serving on the *Excellent* as a petty officer when he went on BAE 1910-13. He was one of Campbell's Northern Party, and went mad on his return to Hut Point. For some time during World War I he was attached to the Naval Air Service. He married Emily Soutar in Northampton in 1916, and they lived in Henlow, Beds. Flying Officer Abbott (as he had been since 1919) died of pneumonia at Henlow Aerodrome, near Hitchin, Herts, on Nov. 22, 1923, and was buried at Northampton four days later. His son, Lt. Cdr. Don Abbott, disappeared over the English Channel in 1950.

Abbott, William Joseph. b. 1850, Rochester, Kent, son of Suffolk-born sailor Joseph Abbott and his wife Esther Gowers (they weren't really married, as such). His mother died when he was four. He joined the Navy, as an engineer, and was assistant engineer on the *Challenger* Expedition 1872-76. In 1881 he was engineer on the *Blanche*, later served on the *Buzzard*, and was fleet engineer on the *St. George*. He married Emily Maria "Emmie" Spittle in Portsmouth in 1886, and retired there with his wife and family. Unfortunately, Abbott went insane, and spent the last part of his life in the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum, in Great Yarmouth, where he died on Feb. 10, 1906. He was the second man from the *Challenger* to go that way (*see* **Allen, Alfred Joseph**).

Abbott Ice Shelf *see* **Abbot Ice Shelf**

Abbott Island. 64°06' S, 62°08' W. A little island, 1.5 km W of Davis Island, off the NE side of Brabant Island, between that island and Liège Island, in the S part of, and near the head of, Bouquet Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Maude Abbott (1869-1940), U.S. authority on congenital heart disease. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Isla Abbott, and also, as such,

in their 1974 gazetteer. The Argentines pluralized it in their 1991 gazetteer, as Islas Abbott.

Abbott Peak. 77°26' S, 166°55' E. Also called Abbott's Peak, Demetri's Peak, and Dimitri Peak (sic; but named after Demetri Gerof). A pyramidal peak on Ross Island, on the N side of Mount Erebus, between that mountain and Mount Bird. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named for George P. Abbott. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Abbott Spur. 78°16' S, 161°55' E. A ridge in the immediate vicinity of Allison Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 for Robin Abbott (b. 1952), of Antarctic Support Associates, coordinator for Helicopter Field Operations at McMurdo in the 1990s. She had begun her Antarctic career there as a janitor in 1985-86.

Abbott's Peak *see* **Abbott Peak**

Mount Abbs. 70°35' S, 66°38' E. At 2134 m, the most prominent peak in the central part of the Aramis Range, about 18 km SSE of Mount McCarthy, in the Prince Charles Mountains, situated just W of Thomson Massif. Shaped like a truncated pyramid, it is 4 km long in an E-W direction, and 2 km in a N-S, and has an almost vertical face on its N side. Discovered in Dec. 1956 by the ANARE Southern Party led by Bill Bewsher, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Gordon Lindsay Abbs (b. Nov. 5, 1920, Pialba, Qld. d. 1999), radio operator who wintered-over at Mawson Station that year. He had been on Macquarie Island in 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

The *Abel-J*. British yacht which chartered out as a tourist vessel in the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the waters around the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1990-91, under the command of Hamilton Carter. In 1992-93, again under Mr. Carter, she and the *Damien II* were in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, taking Alastair Fotherill's BBC crew around as they filmed wildlife. She was back, chartering out to tours in the same places, in 1994-95 and 1996-97, under the command of J. Richard Farrell. She was back in 1997-98, under the command of Robert Wallace.

Abel Nunatak. 63°33' S, 57°41' W. The more easterly of two isolated nunataks, rising to about 200 m, on the S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula, off the Antarctic Peninsula. Named following a 1960-61 geological survey by FIDS, in association with nearby Cain Nunatak. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Abele, Clarence Arthur, Jr. b. April 23, 1911, Conn., son of naval lieutenant (later naval attaché and captain) Clarence Arthur Abele by his second wife. Known as Arthur, he and his twin brother Sanford (which was also his mother's maiden name) were raised partially by their Sanford grandparents. He was living in Boston when he went south on the *Bear of Oakland* as part of ByrdAE 1933-35, and was one of the shore party on that expedition. He died on July 23, 1978, in Santa Clara, Calif.

Abele Nunatak. 76°18' S, 143°15' W. A nunatak, 3 km E of Hutcheson Nunataks, at the head of Balchen Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for C.A. Abele, Jr.

Abele Spur. 83°13' S, 51°05' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1600 m, that descends W from Mount Lechner toward Herring Nunataks, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of Art Ford, for Gunars Abele (b. 1934, Latvia. d. Aug. 27, 1989), civil engineer on the USARP-CRREL survey of the area in 1973-74. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Cabo Abenante. 77°40' S, 41°58' W. A cape in the extreme W of Bahía Chica, in the S of the Weddell Sea. Formerly and provisionally called Cabo Q by the Argentines, they re-named it in 1958 for Mario Bruno Abenante, conscript of the class of 1934, who lost his life in the Argentine political events of Sept. 1955.

Abendroth Peak. 71°05' S, 62°00' W. About 1.2 km S of the head of Lehrke Inlet, and 6.2 km NE of Stockton Peak, on the divide between Murrish Glacier and Gain Glacier, on the Black Coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. They plotted it in 71°06' S, 61°58' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Ernst Karl Abendroth (b. Sept. 8, 1935, NY. d. Sept. 15, 1969, Litchfield, Conn.), USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It has since been re-plotted.

Abercrombie Crests. 81°00' S, 160°09' E. A cluster of rock summits rising to 1259 m, 14 km SSE of Mount Deleon, in the N part of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 24, 2003, for the legendary Thomas James "Tom" Abercrombie (b. Aug. 13, 1930, Stillwater, Minn. d. April 3, 2006, Baltimore), of the *National Geographic Magazine* Foreign Editorial staff from 1956, on assignment in Antarctica, 1957-58, and who won a lottery to be the first civilian reporter at the Pole (*see* **South Pole**, Oct. 26, 1957, for what happened to him at the Pole). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Abernethy, Thomas. b. 1802, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. An able seaman on the *Hecla*, 1824-25, he was still on that ship in 1827, under Parry, when they tried for the North Pole in boats. He was with Sir John Ross on the *Victory*, in the Arctic, 1829-33, and was in the Antarctic, with Ross's nephew, James Clark Ross, on the *Erebus* during RossAE 1839-43. In 1848-49 he was gunner and ice master in the Arctic again, with James Clark Ross, and was with Sir John Ross again, in 1850-51, on the *Felix*. In 1852 he was 1st mate on the *Isabel*, under Capt. Inglefield. He died on April 13, 1860, at Peterhead.

Abernethy Flats. 63°52' S, 57°54' W. A gravelly alluvial plain cut by braided streams at the head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1952-54. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Thomas Abernethy. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1986.

Cerro El Abismo *see* **under E**

Punta Ablación *see* **Ablation Point**

Ablation. The wearing away of a rock or glacier, or any snow or ice surface, by any means. Ablation is offset by accumulation.

Ablation Bay *see* **Ablation Valley**

Ablation Camp *see* **Ablation Valley**

Ablation Col. 70°49' S, 68°33' W. A col linking Ablation Valley with Jupiter Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in association with the valley.

Ablation Lake. 70°49' S, 68°26' W. A proglacial tidal lake in Ablation Valley, on the E coast of Alexander Island. It has stratified saline and fresh water, and depths exceeding 117 m, and is dammed in its upper portion by ice that pushes into the lake from the adjacent George VI Ice Shelf. Following BAS limnological research from 1973, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with Ablation Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1978. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980.

Ablation Point. 70°48' S, 68°22' W. The E extremity of a hook-shaped rock ridge rising to about 550 m, and which forms and marks the N side of the entrance to Ablation Valley, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed, aerially, by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it was re-surveyed by FIDS in early 1949, and used by them as a site for depots. Named by Fuchs in association with Ablation Valley. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Ablación, which means the same thing, and it appears as such in their 1991 gazetteer.

Ablation Valley. 70°48' S, 68°30' W. A mainly ice-free valley, trending W-E for 3 km, it is entered immediately S of Ablation Point, and opens on George VI Sound, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed, aerially, on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth. It was first visited on land by BGLE 1934-37, who, in Oct. 1936, surveyed it, and named it Ablation Bay (at least that's what they named the part at its mouth), for the small amounts of snow and ice here. They set up a camp here, called Ablation Camp. Mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936, from Ellsworth's photos. BGLE mapped their version in 1938. UK-APC redefined it, as Ablation Valley, on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1955. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955 as Ablation Valley, plotted in 70°49' S, 68°25' W. It has since been re-plotted by a 1978-79 University of Aberdeen party, who were supported by BAS.

Aboa Station. 73°03' S, 13°25' W. Finnish scientific station established in 1988-89 on Basen Nunatak, 400 m above sea level, in the Kraul Mountains, 130 km from the Princess Martha

Coast of Queen Maud Land. Designed and built as a summer station only, by the Technical Research Center of Finland, the work being funded by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Olli-Pekka Nordlund led the 1988-89 summer team here, and Heikki Paapio led the 1989-90 summer team. There was no expedition in 1990-91, the Finns, Swedes, and Norwegians having decided to pool their resources and form the Nordic Antarctic Research Program, and to use Aboa and the Swedish station Wasa (only 200 meters away from Aboa) together as Nordenskjöld Base Camp (q.v.). Due to the increased size of expeditions, Aboa was refurbished in 2002-03, with a view toward not only giving more space to the workers, but also to striving toward a more energy-saving and environment-friendly station. Aboa now consists of a main building, four accommodation modules, three modular laboratory containers, storehouse containers, a vaulted hall, a generator building, a 15-square-meter medical suite, a bed for patients, and a vehicle hall. The station, built to provide for expeditions of about 10 people, can now accommodate 20 people. There is always a doctor on hand, and field hospital facilities.

Abolin Rock. 71°50' S, 11°16' E. A large rock outcrop, 1.5 km W of the N end of Vindegga Spur, in the Liebknecht Range of the Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again, by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Skala Abolina, for Latvian botanist Robert Ivanovich Abolin (1886-1939). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Abolin Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Abolinknausen (which means the same thing).

Skala Abolina *see* **Abolin Rock**

Abolinknausen *see* **Abolin Rock**

Punta Abovedada. 64°33' S, 61°59' W. A point forming the extreme SE of Enterprise Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, in the Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. Studied by ArgAE 1973-74, and so named ("arched point") by them for its characteristic form when covered with snow. The name was accepted by Argentina in 1978. The Chileans call it Punta Pairo, for Marinero de primera clase (i.e., able seaman) Pedro Pairo, of the *Yelcho*, in 1916. They also call it Punta Emma, for the *Emma*.

Abraham, Frederick George. b. 1885, East Ham, Essex, son of Hull-born postman Edward William Abraham and his wife Mary Day. He joined the Merchant Navy, as an assistant steward on Union Steamship Company vessels out of NZ, and on Dec. 28, 1907, signed on as an able seaman aboard the *Nimrod*, for the first half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Lyttelton on March 23, 1908, and went to live in Belfast, Canterbury, NZ, as a laborer. He served in World War I, with the NZ Defence Force, as a lance corporal truck driver. After the war, he drove a cab in Avon, Canterbury, for years, retiring from that occupation in the mid-1950s, to live in a retirement home in Riccarton, where he died in the late 50s.

The *Abraham Larsen*. A 23,326-ton South African factory whaling ship. Formerly the *Empire Victory* (q.v.), she was bought in 1950 by Abraham Larsen, head of the Union Whaling Company, of Durban, and went to Antarctica in 1950-51. She was there again for the 1951-52 season, arriving back in Durban on March 16, 1952, and then was back in Antarctic waters for the 1952-53 season. Most of these crews were from Durban, but there were a lot of professional whaling men aboard, usually from Norway. The crew (an average, say, of 400) — Norsemen, white South Africans and Cape Coloureds — worked 12-hour days, with Sundays off with a tot of rum. The pay was good, but the smell was, of course, overpowering, and lasting. **Dec. 12, 1953**: The Big Ship (as they called her) left Durban, under the command of Capt. Olaf Vestrum, and flying the Union Jack, bound for the 1953-54 whaling season in Antarctica. Her catchers were the *J.K. Hansen* (skipper Theodor Augensen), the *Anders Arvesen* (skipper Elling Nilsen), the *Ernst Larsen* (skipper Johan Aarnes), the *R.L. Goulding* (skipper Edward F. Karlsen), the *R.K. Fray* (skipper Håkon Lie), the *Arnt Karlsen* (skipper Nils Martinsen), the *W.R. Strang* (skipper Bjarne Larsen), the *Sidney Smith* (skipper Martin Karlsen), and the *Wilfrid Fearnhead* (skipper Johannes Røsvik). They also had four buoy boats — the *UNI-2* (skipper Gunnar Firing), the *UNI-3* (skipper Arnt Nilsen), the *UNI-4* (skipper Andreas Iversen), and the *UNI-5* (skipper H. Nilsen-Dahlen). The following (almost) day-by-day account of their trip is used here as an illustration of a typical South African whaling season in Antarctica, actually any whaling season. **Dec. 20, 1953**: They crossed into Antarctic waters, and finished the day in 60°40' S, 11°41' E. **Dec. 25, 1953**: Fresh pork for Christmas dinner. **Jan. 26, 1954**: They made a second foray into Antarctic waters, finishing the day in 61°04' S, 20°37' E. **Jan. 27, 1954**: Still in Antarctic waters, they finished the day in 60°30' S, 20°50' E. **Jan. 28, 1954**: They passed briefly out of Antarctic waters, finishing the day in 59°59' S, 19°30' E. **Jan. 29, 1954**: They passed back into Antarctic waters, finishing the day in 60°06' S, 21°31' E. **Jan. 31, 1954**: They were in 60°27' S, 20°42' E. **Feb. 1, 1954**: They were in 62°30' S. **Feb. 2, 1954**: 63°02' S, 22°24' E. **Feb. 3, 1954**: 65°26' S, 29°51' E. **Feb. 4, 1954**: 65°43' S, 30°07' E. **Feb. 5, 1954**: 65°17' S, 32°37' E. **Feb. 7, 1954**: 64°47' S, 38°11' E. **Feb. 8, 1954**: 64°32' S, 38°54' E. **Feb. 9, 1954**: 66°25' S, 40°02' E. **Feb. 10, 1954**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle, finishing the day in 66°44' S, 40°50' E. **Feb. 11, 1954**: 66°40' S, 44°55' E. **Feb. 12, 1954**: 67°33' S, 39°56' E. **Feb. 13, 1954**: 66°41' S, 35°18' E. **Feb. 14, 1954**: 65°54' S, 34°46' E. **Feb. 15, 1954**: 65°07' S, 32°54' E. **Feb. 16, 1954**: 66°15' S, 30°06' E. **Feb. 17, 1954**: 69°15' S, 22°34' E. **Feb. 18, 1954**: 69°13' S, 20°15' E. **Feb. 19, 1954**: 69°15' S, 19°19' E. This was as far south as they got this season. **Feb. 20, 1954**: 68°40' S, 15°43' E. **Feb. 22, 1954**: 68°34' S, 26°42' E. **Feb. 25, 1954**: 68°24' S, 27°39' E. **Feb. 26, 1954**: 68°29' S, 24°13' E. **Feb. 27, 1954**: 68°40' S, 22°37' E. **Feb. 28, 1954**: 68°35' S, 24°55' E. **March 1, 1954**: 68°52' S, 28°42' E. **March 2, 1954**: 67°35' S, 34°11' E. **March 3, 1954**: 67°49' S, 32°18' E. **March 4, 1954**: 67°36' S, 30°56' E. **March 5, 1954**: 67°04' S, 30°38' E. **March 6, 1954**: 68°18' S, 27°12' E. **March 7, 1954**: 68°34' S, 23°49' E. **March 8, 1954**: 68°28' S, 20°02' E. **March 9, 1954**: 68°06' S, 17°45' E. **March 10, 1954**: 68°40' S, 10°35' E. **March 11, 1954**: 68°52' S, 9°47' E. **March 12, 1954**: 68°39' S, 9°15' E. **March 14, 1954**: 67°48' S, 10°35' E. **March 15, 1954**: 67°52' S, 12°33' E. **March 16, 1954**: 67°41' S, 13°54' E. **March 17, 1954**: 67°52' S, 20°35' E. **March 18, 1954**: 68°07' S, 27°32' E. **March 19, 1954**: 68°23' S, 27°10' E. **March 20, 1954**: 64°52' S, 27°30' E. **March 21, 1954**: They crossed out of Antarctic waters, heading home. **March 29, 1954**: They arrived back in Durban, having taken 47 blue whales (including two that were 99 feet long), 1698 fin whales, 4 humpback whales, and 157 sperms, for a total of 2206 whales. They brought back 147,250 barrels of oil. The *Abraham Larsen* was back in Antarctic waters in 1954-55 and 1955-56. **Dec. 15, 1956**: She left Durban, for the 1956-57 Antarctic whaling season. **Dec. 22, 1956**: They buried Odd Dahlberg at sea, as they were fast approaching Antarctic waters. **Jan. 5, 1957**: They crossed into Antarctic waters. **Jan. 24, 1957**: They passed briefly out of Antarctic waters, but were back the next day. **Feb. 17, 1957**: They reached their southing record of the season, in 68°22' S, 77°39' W. **March 19, 1957**: They passed out of Antarctic waters, heading home. **March 28, 1957**: They arrived back in Durban. In 1957 the Big Ship was sold to the Japanese company Taiyo Gyogoy and renamed *Nisshin Maru 2*.

Abram, Pascal-Jean-Baptiste. b. Aug. 29, 1805, Toulon. Caulker on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Abrams. 75°22' S, 72°27' W. Rising to about 1400 m, 4 km E of Mount Brice, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne for Talbert "Ted" Abrams (1895-1990), American photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, "the father of aerial photography," and supporter of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Abraxas Lake. 68°29' S, 78°17' E. A sparkling blue lake in the Vestfold Hills, with an average depth of 13 m, and a maximum depth of 19 m. It contains at least 3 species of small crustacea and some unusual algae. Abraxas is a Greek word signifying something magical; the lake is unique in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 18, 1979.

Abrazo de Maipú Refugio. 63°27' S, 57°30' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army on Sept. 7, 1967, 4 km WSW of Camel Nunataks, on the S side of Mott Snowfield, Trinity Peninsula, between Esperanza Station and the Chilean station O'Higgins. It was closed, and then reopened in 2003, for joint use with Chile. The rather peculiar (but very apt) name comes from the embrace between generals O'Higgins and San Martín after the battle of Maipú, in 1818, in which combined Argentine-Chilean forces beat the Spanish royalists, thus sealing independence.

Fondeadero Ábrego *see* **Cañadón Anchorage**

Abregú Delgado, Domingo Ángel María Roque *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948, and **San Martín Station**, 1951

Isla Abrigo *see* **Shelter Islands**

Islas Abrigo *see* **Shelter Islands**

Abrit Nunatak. 63°27' S, 57°31' W. A rocky hill, rising to over 400 m, E of the Laclavère Plateau, and S of Mott Snowfield (i.e., it overlooks this snowfield to the N), 4.47 km NE of Theodolite Hill, 2.49 km E by S of Uguri Nunatak, 8.2 km S by E of Fidase Peak, and 4.83 km SW of Camel Nunataks, it overlooks Retizhe Cove to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Abrit, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Abrupt Island. 67°00' S, 57°46' E. A small island, 0.9 km wide, 2.5 km E of Lang Island, and close E of the Øygarden Group and Edward VIII Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Brattøy (i.e., "abrupt island"). Following Bob Dovers' 1954 ANARE survey of the area (he plotted this island in 67°00' S, 57°51' E), the name was translated by ANCA to Abrupt Island, on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Abrupt Point. 66°54' S, 56°42' E. A rocky point 5 km SW of the Patricia Islands, on the W side of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Brattodden (i.e., "abrupt point"). First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by Bob Dovers in 1954, following which the name was translated by ANCA as Abrupt Point, on Aug. 20, 1957. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Mount Absalom. 80°24' S, 25°24' W. Rising to 1645 m, it is the highest and most southerly of the Herbert Mountains, in the central part of the Shackleton Range. Mapped in 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Henry William Lyon Absalom (1894-1965), member of the scientific committee for that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and UK-APC did so on Aug. 31, 1962.

Absolute Magnetic Hut. An Australian field hut, measuring 1.8 m by 1.8 m, built in 1912 by Mawson, 52 m south of Magnetograph House, at Cape Denison, on Commonwealth Bay, during AAE 1911-14. Constructed from remnant timber and tar paper, and using copper nails rescued from the shipwrecked *Clyde* (copper, being non-ferrous, would not interfere with the magnetic measurements; however, when the copper nails ran out, they used steel ones, thus — incredibly — defeating the object). The hut was used to collect measurements of the Earth's magnetic field, and no one entered it. The instruments were set in rock, inside the hut, and the men would get to them through small sliding doors. The hut was used by the French to take magnetic measurements in 1951 and 1959, and by NZ researchers in 1962. It is now in ruins, the roof has gone, the walls have collapsed, and the hut is filled with ice. *See also* **Magnetograph House**, **Main Hut**, and **Transit Hut**.

Punta Aburto. 66°53' S, 67°35' W. On the SW side of Liard Island, in the N central part of Hanusse Bay, between Adelaide Island and the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Luis Eduardo Aburto Contreras, professor of biology at the University of Concepción, who took part in ChilAE 1970-71. The Argentines call it Punta Remedios.

Abus Valley. 79°53' S, 155°05' E. An ice-free valley 5 km SE of Turnstile Ridge, at the N end of the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia (the Roman name for Britain) by a University of Waikato (NZ) geological party, 1978-79, led by Michael J. Selby, professor of earth sciences and (later) deputy vice-chancellor of the university. Abus was the Roman name for what is now the River Humber. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Abyssal plains. Extremely flat (and sometimes slightly sloping) areas of the ocean and sea floors, at abyssal depths of between 3 and 6 km, under the oceans surrounding continents. The surface (up to a half mile thick) is sediment deposited over the centuries. The main ones are: Amundsen, Bellingshausen, Enderby, and Weddell.

Academia Peak. 62°40' S, 60°13' W. A peak rising to about 1300 m, on Friesland Ridge, 1.4 km NW of St. Boris Peak, 2.45 km SSE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, and 3.45 km ESE of Willan Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It has precipitous and ice free N slopes, and surmounts Huntress Glacier to the NW and SW. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004 for the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (established in 1869), the feature was mapped by them in 2005, during their Tangra survey of 2004-05.

Academy Glacier. 84°15' S, 61°00' W. A major glacier in the Pensacola Mountains, flowing NW between the Patuxent Range and the Neptune Range into Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, after the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, for its important role in USARP. It appears on an American map of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. The Russians call it Lednik Akademy.

ACAN. The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names. Usually seen as US-ACAN. It is part of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Islote Acantilado *see* **Cliff Island**

Acapulcofelsen. 70°33' S, 164°02' E. A rock, in the area of Lillie Glacier, between the Bowers Mountains and the Concord Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("Acapulco rock").

Acarospora Peak. 86°21' S, 148°28' W. A peak, 1.5 km NE of, and only slightly below the elevation of, Mount Czegka, at the SW end of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZ-APC on the suggestion of the NZGSAE Scott Glacier Party 1969-70, for the lichen *Acarospora emergens* Dodge found on the peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Punta Access *see* **Access Point**

Access Point. 64°49' S, 63°47' W. Just SE of Biscoe Point, and 3 km NW of Cape Lancaster, on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by Jim Rennie of FIDS, who so named it because it had a landing place for boats, and thus leads to the interior of the island. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991 as Punta Access.

Access Slope. 79°41' S, 156°03' E. A narrow ice slope, between Tether Rock and the N end of Lindstrom Ridge, in the Meteorite Hills, in the Darwin Mountains. It forms part of, and appears to be the only pass through, Circle Icefall. It is bordered on the S side by the Darwin Mountains and on the N side by an exposed ice buttress. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1955-58, who made the first descent of the Darwin Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit on Dec. 23, 2002.

Accidents *see* **Disasters**

Ace Lake. 68°28' S, 78°11' E. A saline lake, 9 m deep, on Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Investigated in 1974 by biologists from Davis Station, who had spent 9 months searching for a saline lake containing copepods and, finding them in this lake, considered it an "ace" (a winner). A refuge hut was set up here in 2004-05.

Monte Acevedo *see* **Mount Tricorn**

Achaean Range. 64°30' S, 63°38' W. In the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, it is bounded on the E by Iliad Glacier and the Trojan Range, and on the W by Marr Ice Piedmont. This range extends 25 km SW from Lapeyrère Bay, and rises to 2570 m at Mount Agamemnon, from which it extends NW for 10 km, curving NE for a further 19 km through Mount Helen and Mount Achilles to Mount Nestor. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955 and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In association with the Trojan Range, this range was named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Achaeans of Homer's time, other features in the area following the *Iliad*

theme. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Mount Achala. 62°55' S, 60°42' W. A mountain rising to 680 m on the NE end of Telefon Ridge, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ArgAE 1956 (as Monte Achala) for a mountain in Argentina. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Achala in 1965.

Mount Achernar. 84°12' S, 160°56' E. Forms the NE end of the MacAlpine Hills, on the S side of Law Glacier, at the top of Bowden Névé, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, for the star Achernar, which one of their parties used in fixing the survey baseline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Achernar Island. 66°58' S, 57°12' E. An island, 2 km long, 1.5 km W of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Utøy (i.e., "outer island"). First visited by ANARE in 1954. Renamed by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, for the star Achernar, which was used as an astrofix in the area. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

[1]**Mount Achilles**. 64°29' S, 63°35' W. A snow-covered, steep-sided mountain rising to 1280 m, 6.2 km SW of Mount Nestor, in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for the Achaean hero of Homer's *Iliad*. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

[2]**Mount Achilles**. 71°53' S, 168°08' E. Rising pyramidally and prominently to 2880 m from the divide between Fitch Glacier and Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for the former NZ cruiser *Achilles* (which never got to Antarctica). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Achilles Heel. 64°30' S, 63°38' W. A snow-covered hill rising to 915 m in the middle of the col between Mount Helen and Mount Achilles, in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for its position in relation to Mount Achilles. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Monte Aciar *see* **Mount Aciar**

Mount Aciar. 64°24' S, 62°33' W. Also called Monte E. Rising to about 1300 m, between the heads of Rush Glacier and Jenner Glacier, in the Solvay Mountains, in the SW part of Brabant Island. ArgAE named it Monte Ferrer (*see* **Ferrer Point**), but the name Monte Primer Teniente Aciar appears on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. The Argentines now call it simply Monte Aciar. Photographed aeriallly by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, in keeping with the spirit of naming various features in this area after pioneers in medicine, UK-APC named it Mount Ehrlich, after Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), of magic bullet fame. In 1965, US-ACAN translated the shortened version of the Argentine name, and came up with Mount Aciar.

Ackerman Nunatak. 82°41' S, 47°45' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to 655 m, 11 km SSE of Butler Rocks, in the N end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. This is almost certainly the nunatak sighted during the first Argentine flight to the South Pole, in 1962, and named by them as UT78. It was photographed from the air by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Thomas A. Ackerman, USN, aerographer at Ellsworth Station in the winter of 1957. It appears on a U.S. map of 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Ackerman, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ackerman Ridge. 86°34' S, 147°30' W. A prominent rock ridge forming the NW extremity of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and roughly mapped by Quin Blackburn's geological party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35 and named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Ronnie J. Ackerman, VX-6 navigator on OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66).

Ackley Point. 77°47' S, 166°55' E. An ice-covered point, elevated at the junction with the ice shelf, 1.5 km SE of Cone Hill, on the E side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 25, 2000, for Stephen Fred "Steve" Ackley (b. 1944, NH) of the Snow and Ice Division of CRREL, a sea ice specialist in Antarctica for many years from the 1976-77 season on. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. However, they had originally planned to name it Sheppard Point, after Deirdre Sheppard (*see* **Sheppard Crater**), but US-ACAN objected on the grounds that there was already a Sheppard Point (at Hope Bay).

Ackroyd Point. 70°46' S, 166°47' E. Just E of O'Hara Glacier, on the S side of the inner portion of Yule Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Frederick William "Fred" Ackroyd (b. Jan. 1930), USNR, who after graduating from Boston University School of Medicine, wintered-over as medical officer at McMurdo in 1958. He lived in Miami for years, and retired to Palo Alto, Calif.

Aconcagua *see* **Punta Aconcagua**

Islas Aconcagua *see* **Sillard Islands**

Punta Aconcagua. 62°24' S, 59°39' W. On the N shore of English Strait, 2.8 km SE of Fort William (the SW end of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands, it constitutes a salient that separates Mitchell Cove from Carlota Cove. It appears on 1947 Chilean maps as Aconcagua, with no indication of what type of feature it is. Named Punta Aconcagua by Leopoldo Fontaine of ChilAE 1948-49, for Aconcagua, the Chilean province.

Caleta Acosta. 64°42' S, 62°03' W. An interior inlet, 1.5 km wide at its mouth and 2.5 km wide at its head, on the S coast of Wilhelmina Bay, 5 km S of Brooklyn Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1974, for Guillermo Acosta, marinero de primera clase (i.e., able seaman) on the *Uruguay* in 1904. The Chileans call it Caleta Macera, for Engineer captain Emilio Enrique Macera Dellarossa, who, during ChilAE 1947, was responsible for building what would become Capitán Arturo Prat Station. Don Emilio died at the age of 93, in Villa Alemana, near Valparaíso.

Acosta Glacier. 71°58' S, 100°55' W. About 3 km long, flowing N from Thurston Island, just E of Dyer Point. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Alex V. Acosta (b. May 1942), computer and graphics specialist, a member of the USGS team that compiled the high resolution satellite maps of Antarctica.

The *Active*. 340-ton, 3-masted whaling barque, built by Francis Robertson, in Peterhead, in 1852, and which formed part of DWE 1892-93. She was the second largest of the four ships of the expedition, being 117 feet long, and with a 40 hp engine, and was under the command of Thomas Robertson. On Jan. 10, 1893, during the expedition, the vessel ran areef for six hours during a gale. The *Active* went down in a storm off the Orkneys (Scotland) on Christmas Day 1915, during World War I. All hands lost.

Estrecho Active *see* **Active Sound**

Roca Active *see* **Active Reef**

Active Channel *see* **Active Sound**

Active Reef. 63°23' S, 55°52' W. An isolated reef on the S side of the Firth of Tay, just off the N coast of Dundee Island, in the extreme NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted by Thomas Robertson, skipper of the *Active* during DWE 1892-93, who named it thus because his ship ran areef here for six hours on Jan. 10, 1893, during a gale. Because its location and characteristics were not certain, the name was not accepted by US-ACAN, but between Dec. 1953 and Jan. 1954 Fids from Base D re-identified it and surveyed it, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Roca Active.

Active Sound. 63°25' S, 56°10' W. Just over 3 km wide on average, it trends 17.5 km ENE from Antarctic Sound toward the Firth of Tay, with which it separates Joinville Island from Dundee Island, at the extreme NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Thomas Robertson, captain of the *Active* during DWE 1892-93, and he named it for his vessel (one of the four in that expedition) that passed through this sound in Jan. 1893, being the first vessel to navigate it. It appears on two of the expedition's charts, but one shows Active Channel and the other shows Active Sound. A 1904 American reference is to Active Strait. The Chileans, in their official maps of 1947 and 1951, called it Paso Activo (i.e., "active passage"), but realizing that this was not faithful to the original meaning, by the time of their 1961 map had changed it to Estrecho Active (meaning "Active sound"), a

name they still use today. However, the name Estrecho Active appears for the first time on an Argentine map of 1949, and to this day, like the Chileans, the Argentines call it by that name. It was surveyed by Fids from Hope Bay (Base D), in 1952-54, and UK-APC accepted the name Active Sound on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Active Strait *see* **Active Sound**

Paso Activo *see* **Active Sound**

Mount Acton. 70°58' S, 63°42' W. The highest of the Welch Mountains, in central Palmer Land, it is on the W ridge of those mountains, rising to about 3015 m. Mapped in 1974 by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. William Acton, USN, operations officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967-68, and executive officer, 1968-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Islote Acuña *see* **Acuña Island**, **Acuña Rocks**

Punta Acuña. 68°08' S, 67°08' W. A point at the extreme NE end of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Argentines named it provisionally for Carlos E. Acuña, organizer of the 1935-36 relief expedition to Órcadas Station by the *Pampa* in 1935-36.

Roca Acuña *see* **Acuña Rocks**

Acuña, Hugo Alberto. b. 1885. The very young pioneer Argentine meteorologist at Omond House in the South Orkneys with ScotNAE 1902-04, just before the station became Argentine, with him in command. Sent down by the Argentine Postal Service on the *Scotia* (*see* **Scottish National Antarctic Expedition**) to establish the first post office in Antarctica (which he did), he was also one of the first Argentines to set foot in Antarctica, raising the flag in -5°F (and dressed in ordinary clothes) on Feb. 22, 1904. He was in charge of the post office at Órcadas Station. He died on May 13, 1953, in Bahía Blanca, Argentina.

Acuña Island. 60°46' S, 44°37' W. A small island 0.3 km S of Point Rae, in the entrance to Scotia Bay, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named Acuña Isle that year by Bruce for Hugo Acuña. The name appears as such on a map of that year. However, in certain expedition references it appears as Delta Island, and even as Delta Islands (including the island to the SW of it). It appeared with the name Islote Acuña on a 1930 Argentine nautical map, and in 1933 the Discovery Investigations re-charted it as Acuña Islet. It appears on a Chilean map of 1948 as Isla Delta. US-ACAN accepted the name Delta Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. However, it was subsequently changed to Acuña Island, by both the British and Americans.

Acuña Isle *see* **Acuña Island**

Acuña Islet *see* **Acuña Island**

Acuña Rocks. 63°18' S, 57°56' W. Two rocks 0.6 km W of Largo Island, in the Lemaire Channel, opposite Deloncle Bay, 1.7 km NNW of Cape Legoupil, and 1.1 km directly S of Labbé Rock, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula, off the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted as one feature by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Islote Sub-Teniente Acuña, for a member of that expedition. Recharted by ChilAE 1950-51, at which time it was determined to be 2 features, rather than one, and the name Islote Acuña was applied to the larger, while the name Roca Acuña was applied to the smaller. This situation was reflected in their expedition chart of 1951. The Americans translated the 2 combined features as Acuña Rocks, and this name was appearing on U.S. charts by 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1986. The Argentine history of this feature is, not untypically, entirely their own. ArgAE 1974-75 described it, and named it Roca Acuña, for Pedro Acuña, able seaman on the second trip of the *Uruguay* to Laurie Island, in 1904. The Argentine government accepted the name in 1978.

Mount Adam. 71°47' S, 168°37' E. Rising to 4010 m, 4 km WNW of Mount Minto, in the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, during RossAE 1839-43, and named by him for Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam (1780-1853), a lord of the Admiralty. The Russians had erroneously plotted it in 71°17' S, 168°35' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951.

Adamkiewicz, Ladislaus Louis. Obviously known as "Adam," or "Doc A–Z." b. Feb. 21, 1893, Milwaukee, Wisc., son of Polish parents, carpenter Frank Adamkiewicz and his wife Victoria. He joined the U.S. Navy on Sept. 11, 1917, as an assistant surgeon, and almost immediately survived the sinking of the *Jacob Jones*. In 1927, as a lieutenant commander, he was attached to the Marines in San Diego, and then with them on to China. In 1930, he was medical officer at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. He was a commander and medical officer on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. After the expedition, he married a Georgia girl, Mary, was professor in brain surgery at Marquette, and they lived in Newton Square, Pa., and then Folcroft, Del., which is where he died on July 14, 1971. He was buried 2 days later in Arlington National Cemetery. Mary died in 1994, and was buried with him.

Cabo Adams *see* **Cape Adams**

Cape Adams. 75°04' S, 62°20' W. An abrupt scarp of bare rock forming the extreme S tip of Bowman Peninsula, and marking the N side of the E entrance to Gardner Inlet at the S end of the Lassiter Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land (it divides the Lassiter Coast from the Orville Coast), and projects into the most northeasterly part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered by RARE 1947-48, and photographed by them from the air in Nov. 1947. Sighted from the ground (but not precisely located) by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1947. Named by Ronne as Cape Charles J. Adams, for Chuck Adams, but in 1948 the name was shortened. It first appeared on an American Geographical Society map of 1948, with the long name, but plotted in 75°03', 61°50' W. However, it appears on another 1948 American map with the shortened name. The shortened name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines and Chileans have been calling it Cabo Adams since 1952, and it appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines accepted the name officially in July 1959. It was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. An American automatic weather station operated here, at an elevation of 25 m, from Jan. 1989 to Sept. 1992.

Mount Adams *see* **Adams Mountains**

Nunatak Adams *see* **Adams Nunatak**

Adams, Charles J. "Chuck." b. Aug. 22, 1921, Beaver Dam, in the extreme northern part of Utah, son of Arthur W. Adams and his wife Mary. Arthur Adams was an electrician at a power plant, when Chuck was an infant, and moved the family to Bannock Co., Idaho, near Pocatello, becoming superintendent of a plant there. Chuck was a junior at the University of Utah in 1942 when he entered the Army Air Corps, and in June 1943 completed his flight training as a 2nd lieutenant at Craig Field, Selma, Ala. From June 1943 to Aug. 1944 he was a flying instructor at Craig Field and at Walnut Ridge Army Air Field, in Arkansas. In 1944 he married Virginia Lee Pol. He flew the "Hump" in C-46s in 1945-46, with Jimmy Lassiter. As a lieutenant in the USAAF, he was pilot on RARE 1947-48, to Antarctica. In May 1948 he joined SAC at Andrews Air Force Base, and, as a major, flew 25 missions over North Korea in RB-45s. In 1957 he finally graduated, from the University of Omaha. After several postings he became a colonel in 1963, and brigadier general in 1970. He retired on Feb. 1, 1973, and moved to Santa Maria, Calif., where he died on May 28, 2002.

Adams, E.L. b. 1874, Cape Town. He joined the Merchant Navy as a teenager, working as a greaser on Australian vessels, and rising to the rank of seaman. On Nov. 24, 1911 he joined the *Aurora* as a seaman, for AAE 1911-14, at £5 a month, and on May 17, 1912, was promoted to bosun, at £9 a month. He also did 3 days in the galley as a cook, at an extra 2/- a day. He left the ship on March 18, 1913, dismissed because "he had been talking a good deal in Hobart," according to Capt. John King Davis. In Sept. 1913 he attempted re-engagement, but Davis wasn't having any of it, so on Sept. 8, 1913, Capt. Davis received a letter from the sailor's solicitor, demanding £30 for breach of contract. The case was settled out of court, and not to Mr. Adams' satisfaction. He continued on at sea, as a mate on merchant vessels.

Adams, Harry A. b. June 16, 1876, in NYC. In 1905 he married Augusta Frances. He was a retired naval lieutenant and deep-sea diver, with 32 years service, including the Spanish-American

War and World War I, as well as a long time at the Indian Head Naval Proving Grounds in Maryland, when he went as 2nd mate on the *Eleanor Bolling* and later chief officer of the *City of New York*, during ByrdAE 1928-30. He left for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and then, rather than remain idle in NZ for 6 months, he and several others chose to go back to the USA, where they arrived on April 12, 1929, in San Francisco. He went back for the 2nd half of the expedition. He lived in Bethlehem, Pa., for a while after the expedition with his wife and son, Harry Jr., who had joined the U.S. Army. His book, *Beyond the Barrier with Byrd*, was published in 1932. The family lived in Arlington, Va., in the 1940s. Augusta died in Florida in 1970, aged 95, and his son died in 1992. I have been unable to find Harry's death.

Adams, Jameson Boyd "Bill." b. May 6, 1880, Down Hall, Dunsby Lane, Rippingale, Lincs, son of Dr. George Norris Adams, MD, and his wife Priscilla Baird. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1893, and the RNVR in 1895. Lieutenant, meteorologist, and second-in-command of the shore party during BAE 1907-09, he was one of the first to climb Mount Erebus in 1908, and one of Shackleton's party which almost made it to the South Pole in 1908-09. They called him "The Mate," because that is what he called every man he met. In 1909 he entered the Civil Service, and in 1910 became manager of the North-Eastern Division of the newly established Employment Exchanges. In 1914, in Dover, he married Phoebe Carnac Thompson Fisher. During World War I he was flag lieutenant to Admiral Hood of the Dover Patrol, then did special work at the Ministry of Munitions, and in 1917 was badly wounded (and highly decorated) in Flanders while working with the siege guns at Nieuwport. He returned to the Ministry of Labour after the war, and was heavily involved in promoting Empire emigration and the Boys' Club movement. He was knighted in 1948, and died on April 30, 1962, in London.

Adams, Joseph. Captain of the Boston whaling brig *Stranger* in the South Shetlands, 1820-21. He was still sailing in the South American trade in the late 1820s.

Adams, Roman. First name possibly Robert. Midshipman appointed to von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21, by the Minister of Marine, at the recommendation of von Bellngshausen himself.

Adams Bluff. 82°09' S, 159°55' E. At the head of Errant Glacier, 8 km N of Peters Peak, and 24 km SE of Hunt Mountain, in the Holyoake Range of the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Paul L. Adams, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961-62 and 1962-63, and at McMurdo, 1963-64 and 1964-65. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Adams Crest. 80°20' S, 155°33' E. Rising to 1950 m above sea level, it is the summit of an irregular V-shaped mountain 8 km E of Saburro Peak, in the Ravens Mountains of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN on Dec. 23, 2002, for Col. Jonathan E. Adams, commander of 109 Airlift Wing during the transition of LC-130 operations from the USN to the Air National Guard.

Adams Fjord. 66°50' S, 50°30' E. Also called Seven Bay, and Bukhta Semerka. Anywhere between 11 and 21 km long, it extends eastward from the NE part of Amundsen Bay, just S of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and mapped by Australian cartographers from those photos. They plotted it in 66°49' S, 50°40' E. On Feb. 14, 1958, the *Thala Dan* sent a motor launch into the fjord, and its ANARE crew, led by Phil Law, landed at the foot of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for New Zealander Ian Leonard Adams (b. July 3, 1925), officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1958. He had been officer-in-charge at Macquarie Island in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. It was later re-plotted.

[1]**Adams Glacier**. 66°50' S, 109°40' E. A broad channel glacier 19 km wide and over 32 km long, which flows NW into the E side of the head of Vincennes Bay, just E of the Hatch Islands, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, as John Quincy Adams Glacier, for the U.S. president who (after his term as president, and while in Congress) greatly helped forward USEE 1838-42. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1960, as Adams Glacier.

[2]**Adams Glacier**. 78°07' S, 163°38' E. A small glacier immediately S of Miers Glacier, in Victoria Land. The heads of these 2 glaciers are separated by a low ridge, and the E end of this ridge is almost completely surrounded by the snouts of the 2 glaciers, which nearly meet in the bottom of the valley, about 1.5 km above Lake Miers, into which they drain. Named by the NZ Northern Party of BCTAE 1955-58, for Jameson Adams. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer.

Adams Island. 66°33' S, 92°33' E. A small rocky coastal island, in thick bay ice most of the year, on the W side of McDonald Bay, about 18 km W of Mabus Point, about 20 km W of Haswell Island, and about the same distance W of Mirnyy Station, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered and named by the Western Party of AAE 1911-14, for E.L. Adams, the bosun on the *Aurora*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955.

Adams Mountains. 84°30' S, 166°20' E. A small but well-defined group of mountains in the Queen Alexandra Range, bounded by the Beardmore, Berwick, Moody, and Bingley Glaciers. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton as the Adams Range, for Lt. Jameson B. Adams. Scott, during BAE 1910-13, trimmed the term to one high peak in the range, and called it Mount Adams. The term "mountains" is now considered appropriate, and in 1952, was accepted by US-ACAN, and by NZ-APC on June 28, 1962.

Adams Nunatak. 71°44' S, 68°34' W. On the S side of Neptune Glacier, 10 km W of Cannonball Cliffs, in eastern Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS 1961-73. In association with Neptune Glacier it was named by UK-APC, on Dec. 20, 1974, for Cambridge mathematician John Couch Adams (1819-1892), the astronomer who deduced the existence of the planet Neptune in 1846. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It was mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by NASA in co-operation with USGS. The Argentines call it Nunatak Adams.

Adams Peak. 81°38' S, 160°04' E. Rising to 1540 m, on the E side of Starshot Glacier, 3 km SE of Heale Peak in the Surveyors Range. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61, for NZ surveyor and astronomer Charles William Adams (1840-1918). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Adams Range *see* **Adams Mountains**

Adams Ridge. 71°00' S, 162°23' E. A sharp-crested rock ridge, 6 km long, and rising to 800 m, forming a part of the W margin of the Bowers Mountains, just S of where Sheehan Glacier enters Rennick Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1983 for Chris Adams, the NZ geologist who worked in northern Victoria Land, 1981-82. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Jordanrücken**.

Adams Rocks. 76°14' S, 145°39' W. Two large rock outcrops that overlook the inner part of Block Bay from northward, 11 km W of Mount June in the Phillips Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James G. Adams, USN, builder at Byrd Station, 1967.

Adams Stream. 78°06' S, 163°45' E. A small melt stream flowing E for 0.8 km from the snout of Adams Glacier into Lake Miers, in Miers Valley, in the Denton Hills, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named in Dec. 1993, by UK-APC and NZ-APC together, in association with Adams Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Mount Adamson. 73°55' S, 163°00' E. Rising to 3400 m, 10 km ENE of Mount Hewson, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66, for Robert G. "Bob" Adamson, geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN did so in 1966.

Adamson Bay. 68°38' S, 78°03' E. A bay, covered with ice in winter, and often ice-free in summer, situated in the Vestfold Hills, on the N side of Krok Fjord, just to the W of Lake Burton and S of Mule Peninsula, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for Donald Argyle "Don" Adamson (1931-2002), professor of biological sciences at Macquarie University, who spent several summer field seasons researching the history of ice-free regions

of the Bunger Hills and the Vestfold Hills. In 1986 he was in the Bunger Hills, helping to establish the Edgeworth David Summer Base there.

Adamson Spur. 70°50' S, 68°07' E. In Pagodroma Gorge, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA in May 2005, for Don Adamson (*see* **Adamson Bay**, above), who discovered this feature.

Cape Adare. 71°17' S, 170°14' E. A prominent cape of black basalt (in sharp contrast to the rest of the snow-covered coast at the foot of the Admiralty Mountains), it forms the N tip of Adare Peninsula, at the W edge of the Ross Sea (in fact, it forms the W side of the entrance to the Ross Sea), in Oates Land, in Victoria Land, of which it marks the NE extremity. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, during RossAE 1839-43, and named by him for a friend in Wales, Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, Viscount Adare (and later 3rd Earl of Dunraven) (1812-1871), MP for Glamorganshire. First landed on by a party from the *Antarctic* in 1895. Borchgrevink was the first to winter over here, in 1899, during BAE 1898-1900. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Adare Glacier. 77°13' S, 166°30' E. This name, given by the New Zealanders in association with Cape Adare, refers to the lobate cliffed glacier margin extending 3 km from a small ridge immediately above the Cape Bird Hut and Northern Rookery, on Ross Island, to where the glacier, which descends from Mount Bird, enters the sea (*see* **Newnes Glacier**, **Moubray Glacier**). Name also seen as Adélie Glacier and Adele Glacier.

Adare Peninsula. 71°40' S, 170°30' E. Also called Cape Adare Peninsula. High, ice-covered, and 65 km long, it extends S from Cape Adare (which is at its N tip) to Cape Roget, in Oates Land (i.e., the NE part of Victoria Land). Named by NZ-APC in association with Cape Adare. The Russians plotted it in 71°30' S. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Adare Saddle. 71°44' S, 170°12' E. An ice-saddle, at an elevation of 900 m, in the NE part of Victoria Land, where the Admiralty Mountains meet Adare Peninsula, and where Newnes Glacier meets Moubray Glacier, the two glaciers falling steeply from this saddle. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with nearby Cape Adare and Adare Peninsula. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN did so in 1962.

Adare Seamounts. 70°00' S, 171°30' E. In Balleny Basin, in the NE part of Victoria Land. Named by international agreement in July 1997, in association with Cape Adare and Adare Peninsula. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1988. Actually this feature is composed of two ridges, one N and one S, separated by Adare Trough. Inevitably, there will be some renaming. The name Adare Seamounts will probably go, and one of the ridges will be named Adare Ridge.

Adare Trough. An undersea trough, part of a striking graben feature comprising 2 ridges separated by a trough, in the NW part of the Ross Sea, off NE Victoria Land, close to Cape Adare. It centers on 69°30' S, 172°00' E, but ranges from 69°00' S, 171°30' E, to 70°45' S, 173°E. Discovered by the Palmer Survey in Feb. 1997, and the name, thought of in association with Cape Adare, was proposed in June 1997 by Dr Steven C. Cande, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The name was accepted by international agreement in Sept. 1997. NZ-APC approved the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Isla Adelaïda *see* **Adelaide Island**

Adelaide *see* **Base T**

Adelaide Anchorage. 67°47' S, 68°57' W. An area of safe anchorage, W of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Ships normally anchor here when visiting Adelaide Station (formerly known as Base T, and later taken over by the Chileans as Teniente Carvajal Station). An RN Hydrographic Survey unit charted it in Jan.-March 1962, and named it. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Adelaide Island. 67°15' S, 68°30' W. A large, mainly ice-covered island, about 135 km long in a NNE-SSW direction, and about 33 km wide, at the N end (and on the N side) of Marguerite Bay, off the Loubet Coast and the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted by Biscoe on Feb. 15, 1832, and named by him as Queen Adelaide Island, for Adelaide (1792-1849), the British Queen (i.e., the consort of William IV), and it appears as such on a British chart of 1839. It was at first thought to be only 13 km long, but Charcot, the first to survey it, in 1909, during FrAE 1908-10, proved it to be over 112 km long. There is some doubt that the peaks that Biscoe saw from afar in 1832 were, in fact, Adelaide Island, and so Charcot has really been recognized as the discoverer. The British Base T was here (it was later called Adelaide Station, and, later still, given to the Chileans, and became Teniente Carvajal Station). US-ACAN accepted the name Adelaide Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans had fixed it in 67°11' S, 68°23' W, and, as such it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, but in 1958-59 the coast was surveyed from the *John Biscoe*, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, and the S coast was surveyed further from the *Protector* in 1962-63 (by another such unit), and the position amended by the time the 1964 British gazetteer came out. The Argentines call it Isla Belgrano, and the Chileans call it Isla Adelaïda.

Adelaide Station *see* **Base T**

Adele Glacier *see* **Adare Glacier**

The *Adelia Chase*. An 84.65-ton sealing and whaling schooner, launched at Bath, Maine, in 1875, and operating out of New Bedford, Mass., owned by the Nickerson family. On Feb. 16, 1880, she left New Bedford, under the command of Erastus Church, Jr., bound eventually for the South Shetlands and South Orkneys and the 1880-81 sealing season. She was back there again for the 1881-82 season, again under Cap'n Church, and was one of the ships investigated by William Wiseman of the *Dwarf*, on that vessel's tour of inspection to protect the sealing industry from overcatching. The *Adelia Chase* passed the examination — she had only taken 57 fur seal skins in the South Shetlands. She was still whaling into the 20th century.

Terre Adélie *see* **Adélie Land**

Adélie Coast *see* **Adélie Land**

Adélie Cove. 74°46' S, 164°00' E. A deep bay, 1.5 km wide, and 2.5 km deep, in the Northern Foothills, overlooking Terra Nova Bay in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by NZGSAE 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1989.

Adélie Depression *see* **Mertz-Ninnis Valley**

Adélie Glacier *see* **Adare Glacier**

Adélie Land. That portion of the coast of East Antarctica that centers on 67°S, 139°E, and which lies between Pourquoi Point (136°11' E) and Point Alden (142°02' E), or, more generally, between George V Land and the Wilkes Coast, in Wilkes Land. An ice-covered plateau, it rises from the Indian Ocean, has a shore length of 350 km, and covers 166,800 sq miles. Discovered between Jan. 20 and Jan. 24, 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Terre Adélie or Terre d'Adélie, for his wife Adèle. In 1926, Charcot began urging the French government to claim it, and they finally did, on April 1, 1938. US-ACAN accepted the name Adélie Coast in 1947. The French did not establish a base here until the *Commandant Charcot* pulled in on Jan. 20, 1950. There is a move afoot today to eradicate the term "Adélie Land" from the record books.

Adélie penguin. This is the best known of all the penguins. Also known as the black-throated penguin, it is about 30 inches high, about 9-14 pounds in weight, and lays one or two eggs. It is distinguished by its feathered bill and white eye-ring. It lives on the coasts and islands, and feeds on krill and fish. It was discovered by Hombron and Jacquinot, and named *Pygoscelis adeliae*, after Adélie Land.

Adélie Trough *see* **Adélie Valley**

Adélie Valley. 65°30' S, 136°00' E. Also called Adélie Trough, and Dumont d'Urville Trough. A drowned fjord, or undersea valley, on the continental shelf margin of East Antarctica, off the coast of Adélie Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, in association with what they call the Adélie Coast (and what the French call Terre Adélie), and this name was accepted by international agreement in Dec. 1971.

The *Adeona*. A 142-ton single-deck Scottish sealing brig out of Greenock (but built in Canada in 1813), owned by Messrs. Henderson & Low, which was in the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season, under Capt. Andrew Low. On Feb. 5, 1823, she was at the Falkland Islands, with Low proposing to leave for the Clyde at the end of the month. However, on March 29, she was in at Buenos Aires, and was there for 7 weeks. On her return to Liverpool, on July 27, 1823, she brought 3807 sealskins. On Aug. 13, 1823, she arrived in London. She was then sheathed in copper, and apparently on Sept. 8, 1823, Andrew Low was re-appointed master, and

the ship left London on Sept. 13, 1823. It is unclear if she was in the South Shetlands this season (i.e., 1823–24), but on May 17, 1824, she left the Falklands, and arrived back in the Clyde in mid-August 1824. She was back in South American waters, in 1828, during which trip she encountered the *Beagle*. The ship was broken up in 1832, in Montevideo.

Monte Ader *see* **Mount Ader**

Mount Ader. 64°10' S, 60°29' W. Rising to about 1600 m, along the N side of Breguet Glacier, on the S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, and just SE of Mount Cornu, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Shown, but not named, on an Argentine government chart of 1957, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Clément Ader (1841–1925), pioneer French aviator, the first man to leave the ground in a primitive flying machine, solely on the strength of the engine. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Chileans amended its longitude from 60°31' W. The Argentines call it Monte Ader.

Caleta Adie *see* **Adie Inlet**

Ensenada Adie *see* **Adie Inlet**

Adie, Raymond John "Ray." b. Feb. 26, 1925, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Inspired by South African geologist Alex Du Toit while studying geology at Natal University, he joined FIDS, and went to Base D for the summer of 1946–47 and the winter of 1947. He was the first South African scientist in Antarctica. He was at Base E in the summer of 1948–49, the winter of 1948, the summer of 1948–49, and the winter of 1949. For his short trip around the islands, *see* **Croft, William Noble**. He finally got out of Antarctica in 1950, after 3 successive winters. There is a great story about Ray's dog Mutt, who fell 20 feet down a crevasse, and waited patiently without moving while Adie talked calmly to him and Fuchs let the South African down on a rope to pick up his four-legged friend. In 1953 Adie got his PhD at Cambridge, and went to work as a chemist for Allbright & Wilson, in Birmingham. From July 1956 until 1974 he was head geologist with the FIDS/BAS geology unit within the department of geography and geophysics at Birmingham University, and deputy director of BAS, 1973–85. He went back to the ice a further 22 times (for example, he was there in Nov. 1957). He would later be a professor at Birmingham University, and came up with new theories about Gondwanaland. He also discovered how to put a red stripe into toothpaste, and was an adviser to Margaret Thatcher during the Falklands War of 1982. His wife, Aileen, died in 1984, and Ray retired, spending his last years in KwaZulu with Nora Grice, his companion since the early 1990s. He died on May 14, 2006.

Adie Inlet. 66°25' S, 62°20' W. An ice-filled inlet of the Larsen Ice Shelf, 40 km long in a NNW-SSE direction, between Veier Head and Astro Cliffs, NE of Churchill Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, along the E coast of Graham Land. Jason Peninsula forms its N side. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947–48, surveyed from the ground and charted in the same season by John Francis of FIDS. The name was proposed by James Wordie and Brian Roberts in Feb. 1949, and accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951. At that stage it referred to the U-shaped feature at the head of the inlet. US-ACAN accepted the name (with that same definition) in 1952, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. A 1953 Argentine chart shows Caleta Feijóo (after naval captain Iván Bárcena Feijóo, b. March 13, 1907, Buenos Aires, who became a rear admiral in 1955), which is probably this feature (and probably this man, although, if it is, truly, Don Iván, then the feature should have been named Bárcena, and not Feijóo), but a 1954 Argentine chart shows it as Caleta Adie, and that name was accepted by Argentina in July 1959. However, Fids from Base D re-surveyed it in 1953 and 1955, and UK-APC redefined it on Sept. 4, 1957. The Chileans have been calling it Ensenada Adie since at least 1962, and it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer.

Adit Nunatak. 65°54' S, 62°48' W. Rising to 800 m, 5 km WNW of Mount Alibi, on the N side of Leppard Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for the adit (or opening) to a (then) unsurveyed inland area to the NW, between Leppard Glacier and Flask Glacier. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

The *Adix*. Designed by Arthur Holgate, and built in 1984, in Mallorca, as the topsail schooner *Jessica*. She was sold in 1990, and re-fitted in Falmouth as a 187-foot, 3-masted schooner. Skippered by Australian Paul Goss, she visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1996–97. She was still sailing in 2007.

Mount Adkins. 73°03' S, 62°02' W. Rising to about 1700 m, it surmounts the NE side of Mosby Glacier, just W of the mouth of Fenton Glacier, at the point where the Black Coast and Lassiter Coast meet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Thomas A. Adkins, who wintered-over as cook at Palmer Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Adlerwand. 73°15' S, 167°11' E. A wall in the area of Mariner Glacier and Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Admiral Byrd Bay *see* **Byrd Bay**

The *Admiral Vladimirskiy*. A 9100-ton Russian naval research ship that took part in SovAE 1982–84. Captain that season was Roman Pantaleinovich Panchenko. In 1982–83, during that expedition, along with the *Feddey Bellingshausen*, she retraced von Bellingshausen's 1819–21 voyage, and thus circumnavigated Antarctica. One of the stops was a surprise visit to McMurdo, on Feb. 14, 1983, in company with the *Yunony*. The *Vladmirsky* stayed there only 3 hours.

Ostrov Admirala Mordvinova *see* **Elephant Island**

The *Admiralen*. The first modern floating factory whaling ship. She was built as a 1517-ton British steamer in Sunderland in 1869, for Ryde & Co., of London, and named *Ariadne*. In 1873 she was sold to the Belgian Royal Mail Co., of London, and in 1875 to John Hall, Jr. & Co., of London, and re-named *Gibraltar*. On Oct. 2, 1903, she was bought by A/S Ørnen (a company owned by Chris Christensen) for £3750, re-named the *Admiralen*, and used in the Mediterranean as a cattle ship that could also take 21 passengers. She was converted to a 2400-ton floating factory whaler by Christensen's shipyard, Framnaes Mek. (Framnaes Mekaniske Vaerksted) of Sandefjord. She could travel at 12 knots, had 8 new open boilers with accessories, and could accommodate 63 men. She also had 2 bathrooms, and a large saloon. After the 1904 and 1905 summer whaling seasons at Spitsbergen, she was forced south by the new Arctic whaling preservation laws. **Oct. 21, 1905**: The *Admiralen*, under the command of Capt. Søren Andersen, left Sandefjord with her 2 whale catchers, the *Ørnen* and the *Hauken*. Alexander Lange was whaling manager of the fleet (sometimes, but by no means always, the roles of ship's captain and fleet manager would be combined in one man). This was the first modern Norwegian whaling expedition to use a factory ship. Chris Christensen's son, Aug (*see* **Christensen, August**) was also aboard. He was only 17. **Dec. 6, 1905**: The fleet arrived at Buenos Aires. **Dec. 13, 1905**: The fleet arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falklands. **Dec. 21, 1905**: Lawrence Newing was appointed by the Falkland Islands government to be customs officer on the *Admiralen*. This was (rather unfairly) to be at the Ørnen Company's expense. **Dec. 22, 1905**: The fleet left Port Stanley, bound for New Bay, in the Falklands. **Dec. 24, 1905**: The fleet arrived at New Bay, where they anchored for a month in Ship Harbor. **Jan. 24, 1906**: The fleet left the Falklands, bound for the South Shetlands. Newing did not go with them, but returned to Stanley. **Jan. 27, 1906**: The fleet anchored in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, from where they operated for a couple of months. However, there was too much ice and bad weather for a successful season. But the catcher *Ørnen* did set a record — the first ever harpooning of a whale in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 24, 1906**: Due to bad weather, the fleet left the South Shetlands and headed back to New Harbor, in the Falklands. **Feb. 27, 1906**: The fleet arrived back in New Harbor. **April 11, 1906**: The fleet wound up whaling operations in the Falklands. **April 14, 1906**: The fleet arrived back at Port Stanley, where the *Ørnen* and *Hauken* were laid up for the winter, to await the next season (if, indeed, there were to be one). They had taken a total of 24 blue whales, 36 fin whales, 23 humpback whales, 97 sei whales, and 3 sperm whales, yielding 4128 barrels of oil, 20 barrels of spermaceti, 89 barrels of sperm oil, and 12 tons of whale bone. Only 58 of these whales had been taken in Antarctic waters (and all of the 24 blues), the rest being caught in Falkland Islands

waters. **April 19, 1906**: The fleet left Port Stanley, bound for Norway. **June 1, 1906**: The fleet arrived back in Sandefjord. Christensen was disappointed with the results of the expedition, and tried to sell the fleet. Finding no takers for such an untried venture as Antarctic whaling, he decided to send the fleet south again the following season, a larger fleet this time. **Aug. 23, 1906**: The *Admiralen* left Sandefjord, heading south in company with the *Vesterlide*, another converted factory ship, along as a cooking ship. Alex Lange was again manager. Also accompanying the fleet was the *Nor*, with her brand new whale catcher, the *Svip*. **Oct. 15, 1906**: The fleet arrived at Port Stanley. **Oct. 17, 1906**: At Stanley, they obtained from the Falkland Islands government the first ever whaling license for the South Shetlands. Robert Hurst went aboard the *Admiralen* as customs officer, to make sure the Norwegians' reporting of caught whales was accurate. **Oct. 18, 1906**: They picked up the two catchers *Ørnen* and *Hauken* in Port Stanley, and all five vessels — the *Admiralen*, the *Vesterlide*, the *Hauken*, the *Ørnen*, and the *Svip* — left the Falklands that day (Governor Allardyce and his wife were on board the *Admiralen* for the first part of the jaunt through the Falklands, but did not go to Antarctica), bound for the South Shetlands, where they whaled for the 1906-07 season. **March 19, 1907**: The fleet was back in Falklands waters. **March 28, 1907**: The fleet was back in Port Stanley, with 336 whales (90 of them having been caught in the Falklands). **May 9, 1907**: The fleet left Port Stanley for Norway. **1907-08**: The *Admiralen* fleet was back, but without the *Vesterlide*. This time Lange had two catchers, the *Grib* and the *Hauken*. They were also in company with the Christensen-owned whaler *Nor*. This season was a success. **1908-09**: the *Admiralen* and the *Vesterlide* were back, with the *Nor*, and all the catchers, the fleet being under the management of August Christensen. **1909**: The *Admiralen,* now replaced by the *Ørn*, was sold to Bryde & Dahl's Whaling Company, and in 1912 to Lars Christensen's Alaska Whaling Company. When the company wound up in 1914, the *Admiralen* was sold to Bryde, and then in 1918 to Knud Olsvik. She disappears from the records in 1926.

Admiralen Peak. 62°06' S, 58°30' W. Rising to 305 m, just over 1 km SSW of Crépin Point, on the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet, at the W side of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by Fids from Base G between 1948 and 1960, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Admiralen*. It appears on a British chart of 1962. It also appears erroneously on a 1963 British chart as Admiration Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Admiralen Peak in 1960. The Argentines call it Pico Puño, and the Chileans call it Cerro Le Poing (both names meaning "fist peak"). This may be the peak Charcot called Le Poing in 1908-10 (there are four possibilities. *See* **Wegger Peak** for the history of this). The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Admirals Nunatak. 71°25' S, 69°01' W. Rising to 923 m, on the upper Uranus Glacier, 10 km SE of Oberon Peak, in the eastern-central part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 5, 1994 to commemorate FIDS and BAS sled-dog teams with that name — "The Admirals" — that served in Antarctica from 1952 until 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Baie Admiralty *see* **Admiralty Bay**

Canal Admiralty *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Estrecho Admiralty *see* **Admiralty Sound**

[1]**Admiralty Bay**. 62°10' S, 58°25' W. An irregular bay, 8 km wide at its entrance between Demay Point and Martins Head, that indents the S coast of King George Island for 16 km, in the South Shetlands. The name appears on Powell's map of 1822, and it was evidently named for the British Admiralty. Dumont d'Urville, after his FrAE 1837-40, charted it as Baie Admiralty. It appears as Admiralty Bay on a British chart of 1844. The Norwegian whaler *Admiralen* anchored here in 1905-06, and Norse whaling men tended to call it Gamle Hjem (i.e., "the old home"). The British had their Base G here; the Polish have Arctowski Station; the Brazilians have Comandante Ferraz; the Americans have Pieter J. Lenie Station; and the Peruvians have Base Machu Picchu. The W side of the bay was designated SSSI #8 (*see* **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The name has been appearing on Chilean maps since 1947 as Bahía Almirantazgo (which means Admiralty Bay). The Argentines call it Bahía Laserre. In late 2008 the British amended its S coordinates to 62°06' S.

[2]**Admiralty Bay** *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Admiralty Bay Refugio *see* **Ensenada Martel Refugio** (under **E**)

Admiralty Bay Station *see* **Base G**

Admiralty Inlet *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Admiralty Island *see* **Elephant Island**

Admiralty Mountains. 71°45' S, 168°30' E. Also called the Admiralty Range. A large group of high mountains and individually named ranges and ridges at the extreme NE of Victoria Land, which are bounded by the sea, and by the Dennistoun, Ebbe and Tucker Glaciers. The major peaks are: Minto, Adam, Ajax, Sabine, Royalist, Meier Peak, Black Prince, Herschel, Peacock. First sighted on Jan. 11, 1841, by Ross, during RossAE 1839-41, and named by him for the British Admiralty who had sent him on this expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 17, 1964.

Admiralty Range *see* **Admiralty Mountains**

Admiralty Sound. 64°20' S, 57°10' W. This sound, extending for 56 km in a NE-SW direction, separates Snow Hill Island and Seymour Island from James Ross Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its SW mouth opens between Cape Foster and the extreme W of Snow Hill Island, and forms 2 branches separated by Lockyer Island. Ross discovered the broad NE part of this sound, which opens between Cape Gage and the extreme N point of Seymour Island, on Jan. 6, 1843, during RossAE 1839-43, and named it Admiralty Inlet (its full extent being unknown at that time; it is on an 1844 chart as such, and also on a Spanish chart, as Canal Admiralty) for the British Admiralty (*see* **Admiralty Mountains**). Nordenskjöld redefined it on March 9-10, 1902, and, following his lead, it had been re-named by 1904 as Admiralty Sound, appearing as such on a British charts of 1921 and 1928. However, Julián Irízar had charted it wrong in 1903, as Bahía Almirantazgo, and as such, it appears in the 1904 English-language version of his chart as Admiralty Bay. It appears on an American Geographical Society map of 1928 as Admiralty Strait. US-ACAN accepted the name Admiralty Sound in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954, and appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1949 Argentine map as Estrecho Almirantazgo, but on a 1953 map of theirs as Estrecho Thompson, and on a 1955 one as Estrecho Admiralty. However, today the Argentines tend to call it Estrecho Bouchard, for Ipólito Bouchard (q.v.). Since 1947 it has been featuring on Chilean maps as Paso Almirantazgo (a translation of the British name), and appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer.

Admiralty Strait *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Admiration Peak *see* **Admiralen Peak**

Islotes Adolph *see* **Adolph Islands**

Adolph Islands. 66°19' S, 67°11' W. A group of small islands and rocks off the NW coast of Watkins Island, S of Lewis Sound, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Edward Frederick Adolph (1895-1986), professor of physiology at the University of Rochester, NY, 1948-60, who specialized in the human body's reaction to cold. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The feature appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islotes Adolph.

Adolph Ochs Glacier *see* **Ochs Glacier**

Islote Adriana. 64°40' S, 62°47' W. A little islet a few meters from the N part of the extreme W side of Rongé Island, opposite Arctowski Peninsula, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans.

Cabo Adriasola *see* **Cape Adriasola**

Cap Adriasola *see* **Cape Adriasola**

Cape Adriasola. 67°39' S, 69°11' W. A distinctive ice-cliffed cape, it forms the extreme SW point of Adelaide Island, 16 km NW of Avian Island, in the N part of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap Adriasola, for a Chilean friend, J. Adriasola, of Punta Arenas, who helped the expedition. Adriasola Cape (sic) appears on a 1914 British chart, but the feature is poorly defined. A U.S. Hydrographic Office chart has it erroneously as Cape Andriasola. The name Cape Adriasola appears on a British chart of 1948, but, again, the feature is poorly defined. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952,

and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. The Argentines and Chileans call it Cabo Adriasola. It appears as such on a Chilean map of 1947, and in their 1974 gazetteer. It appears on a 1958 Argentine map as Cabo Adriosola, but Argentina officially accepted the spelling Adriasola in July 1959.

Adriasola Cape *see* **Cape Adriasola**

Cabo Adriosola *see* **Cape Adriasola**

Advance Base *see* **Bolling Advance Weather Station**

Islote Advent *see* **Bauprés Rocks**

Advent Island *see* **Bauprés Rocks**

The *Adventure*. A 336-ton, 97-foot 3-inch bark, built in 1770 at the Fishburn Yard at Whitby, she was the collier *Marquis of Rockingham* when the Admiralty purchased her on Sept. 25, 1771 to be the smaller of Cook's two ships for his 2nd voyage, 1772-75. She became the sloop *Raleigh*, was fitted out with cannon and a large ship's launch, and took on board a crew of 91, commanded by Tobias Furneaux. However, bearing in mind Spanish sensitivities, the name *Raleigh* was changed to *Adventure*. After the expedition, she became a Navy storeship in North America, and was broken up in 1783.

Adventure Network International, Inc. British tour company, registered in Canada, incorporated in 1984, and set up by Giles Kershaw, Pat Morrow, and Martyn Williams, with managing director Hugh Culver. It began operating in Antarctica in 1985-86 after having formed Antarctic Airways in 1984. One of the more imaginative of the Antarctic tour operators, it built a camp at the Patriot Hills, and from there flew 20 tourists to the Pole on Jan. 11, 1988. That was a first. Another 15 came on other flights. The following year, 1988-89, the same expedition was offered at $28,500 for 8-12 days. Their Antarctic Ski Expedition was offered at $10,000 for 12 days, and the Mount Vinson climbs at $16,500 for 21 days. A party of 11 reached the Pole on skis and snow scooter, that season, from Hercules Inlet, the first commercial guided traverse to the Pole (they returned by plane). That season the company supplied logistical backup for the Mountain Travel expedition. In 1990 they claimed to be the only land operator in North America for Antarctica, and most of their programs were sold through Mountain Travel, Special Odysseys, and Lindblad Travel. They continued to operate in Antarctica every summer season, and by 1990-91 Michael Colin Sharp had taken over from Martyn Williams as chief of operations, and by 1992 Grant Gillespie had taken over the spot, and by 1994 Geoff Somers. Duncan Haigh succeeded Mr. Somers by 1996, and Steve Pinfield by 1997. In Nov. 1997 one climber was fatally injured while sledging on Mount Tyree. Blue-1 Camp was established at Henriksenskjera. They were still going in 2009, based out of Salt Lake City.

Adventure Subglacial Trench. 74°00' S, 132°00' E. A subglacial trench in the interior of Wilkes Land, running N-S, and joined to the Aurora Subglacial Basin to the W by the Vincennes Subglacial Basin. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne echo radio sounding program, 1967-79, and named by US-ACAN for Cook's ship, the *Adventure*.

The *Aegean I*. Built for Zim Lines of Israel in 1973, by Santierul Naval, at Galatz, Rumania, as the cargo ship *Narcis*. In 1985 she was bought by Dolphin Hellas Shipping, of Athens, and renamed *Alkyon*. Dolphin completely rebuilt her as the 11,563-ton, 128.3-meter cruise liner *Aegean Dolphin*, with a speed of 17 knots, and she operated in the Mediterranean from 1988, carrying a crew of 190 and a maximum of 720 passengers. Occasionally she was chartered out, as the *Dolphin*, and in 1996 was refurbished and renamed *Aegean I*. In mid-November 1999 she left Piraeus for a 120-day trip around the world, under charter to World Cruise Company of Toronto, and it was on this voyage that she made her only trip into Antarctic waters, during the 1999-2000 season, when she left Ushuaia (in Chile), bound for the South Shetlands and the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula. After visiting the Argentine bases, she headed for NZ, on Feb. 2, 2000 arrived in Sydney, and on Feb. 4, 2002 in Melbourne. After that she plied the Mediterranean, operated by Golden Star Cruises (i.e., Dolphin Hellas) and in 2005 was bought by Louis Hellenic Cruise Lines of Cyprus. However the sale was impeded by a lien against Dolphin Hellas, and the deal was fraught with litigation. She was subsequently laid up.

Aegehallneset *see* **Cape Ryugu**

Mount Aeolus. 77°29' S, 161°16' E. A prominent peak rising to over 2000 m, between Mount Boreas and Mount Hercules, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greek god of the winds. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN did so in 1964.

Aeolus Ridge. 71°18' S, 68°34' W. A ridge rising to about 1300 m, and trending NE-SW, at the S end of Planet Heights, in the E part of Alexander Island. The NW side of the ridge has the best exposed sedimentary section in the area. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, in reference to the prevailing weather encountered here by BAS parties, for the Greek god of the winds. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Aerial photography. Photographs taken from the air. In the case of Antarctica, more than any other continent, aerial photography opened up much of the land, and the photos were (generally) later checked from ground controls and mapped therefrom. As far as the U.S. operation was concerned, VX-6 was responsible for aerial photography. The most notable landmarks in this field are ByrdAE 1928-30; the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition, 1928-30; LCE 1936-37, which photographed a vast amount of East Antarctica; GermAE 1938-39, which photographed about 77,000 square miles from an altitude of 10,000 feet in the course of one flight (many of these were in color, but, without ground controls, were practically useless); USAS 1939-41; OpHJ 1946-47, which took 40,000 photos; OpW 1947-48; and the ongoing ANARE, OpDF, and Norwegian expeditions. Expeditions subsequent to this have all stressed the importance of aerial photography in Antarctica.

Gora Aèrodromnaja *see* **Aerodromnaya Hill**

Aerodromnaya Hill. 70°47' S, 11°38' E. An isolated rock hill, 1.5 km S of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GerAE 1938-39, and roughly mapped from these photos. SovAE 1961 named it Gora Aèrodromnaja (i.e., "aerodrome hill") because of the airstrip here which services nearby Novolazarevskaya Station. US-ACAN accepted the name Aerodromnaya Hill in 1970.

The *Aeronaut*. A three-masted, 95-ton whaling/sealing barque from Mystic, Conn., built in 1822 at Amesbury, Mass. 94 feet 3 inches long, and 24 feet 3 inches wide, she had a draft of 12 feet 5½ inches, 2 decks, and a square stern. Under the command of part-owner Thomas Eldridge she sailed the Atlantic in the 1820s, and in 1852 (still under Eldridge), she sailed from New England, in company with her tender, the *Lion*. After a season in the South Shetlands, the two vessels returned to Mystic in May 1853. On July 28, 1853 the *Aeronaut* again left New England, on a larger sealing expedition, this time with two tenders — the *Lion* and the *Wilmington*. The fleet, commanded by Eldridge, was in company with the Stonington brig *Sarah E. Spear*. After the expedition, on their way back across the Drake Passage, the *Lion* became separated from the others. They arrived back in New England in July 1854. The *Aeronaut* was lost in 1856.

Aeronaut Glacier. 73°16' S, 163°36' E. A glacier of low gradient, about 40 km long, it flows NE from Gair Mesa into the upper part of Aviator Glacier, near Navigator Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the aeronauts of VX-6 who supported their expedition that year, and also in association with Aviator Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cerro Aeronáutica Argentina *see* **Mount Shelby**

Aeroplanes *see* **Airpanes**

Aetna Island *see* **Etna Island**

AFAN McMurdo. American Forces Antarctica Network. The world's most southerly radio station, at McMurdo.

Lednik Afanasija Nikitina *see* **Nikitin Glacier**

Mount Afflick. 70°46' S, 66°11' E. A rock ridge-like mountain about 5.5 km W of Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, it is joined to Allison Ridge by a moraine which curves NE then E. Plotted from 1960 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Gordon Maitland Afflick, who wintered-over as weather observer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. Mr. Afflick retired in Queensland in 1982.

Affre, Antoine-Barthélemy. b. April 16, 1818, Agde, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

African-Antarctic Basin. 61°00' S, 15°00' E. Out to sea, beyond Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Africana*. A 78-meter South African Fisheries research ship, built in Durban, commissioned in 1982, and based out of Cape Town. She was in Antarctica, 1989-90, unknown skipper. She was in the South Sandwich Islands, deploying automatic weather stations for the South Africans. In March 1990, she was at Signy Island and Elephant Island. She was refitted and upgraded in 2001.

Isla Afuera *see* **Afuera Islands**

Islote Afuera. 63°45' S, 61°50' W. The name given by the Argentines to a small rocky islet off the coast of Hoseason Island, 20 miles W of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name means "outer island." No other country has attempted to name it.

Islotes Afuera *see* **Afuera Islands**

Afuera Islands. 64°20' S, 61°36' W. A compact group of 3 small rocky islets N of Cape Murray (which is on Murray Island), rising to an altitude of about 12 m above sea level, and 1.7 km N of Challenger Island, just outside the S entrance point to Hughes Bay, in the Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. The largest of the group was known for a time as Penguin Island, a name probably coined by whalers, and that name was the one used by Lester and Bagshawe during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. The largest of the islets was named by ArgAE 1952-53 as Isla Afuera "outside island," the name describing its position relative to Murray Island, and that is how it appears on their 1954 chart of the expedition. The whole group appears on a 1956 Argentine map as Islotes Afuera, and that name became official in July 1959. This naming did not suit the British, of course, so, after FIDASE had aerially photographed the group in 1956-57, UK-APC, on Sept. 23, 1960, named them Dodge Islands (the British are the only ones who use this name). The feature appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentine initiative didn't suit the Chileans either, so they named it Islotes de Afuera in 1962, and it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer. In 1965, US-ACAN accepted the name Afuera Islands.

Agalina Glacier. 64°26' S, 61°26' W. A glacier, 4.8 km long and 2.9 km wide, on Península Péfaur, E of Poduene Glacier, and W of Krapets Glacier, it flows N into both Graham Passage and the W arm of Salvesen Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, after Agalina Point, on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Mount Agamemnon. 64°38' S, 63°31' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to 2575 m (the British say 2570 m), which marks the S limit of the Achaean Range, in the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is part of the Mount Français Massif, but has a separate summit 2.5 km west of the main peak of the massif. Surveyed in 1944 by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station, and again in Dec. 1955 by Fids from Base N, who also photographed it and climbed it. Named on Sept. 4, 1957 by UK-APC for the Achaean hero of Homeric legend. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1958, and on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cabo Agassiz *see* **Cape Agassiz**

Cape Agassiz. 68°29' S, 62°56' W. A narrow ice-drowned spur extending E from the main mountain axis of the Antarctic Peninsula, it is the E tip of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, and projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf between Mobiloil Inlet and Revelle Inlet, being, as it is, the E end of an imaginary line from Cape Jeremy, dividing Palmer Land and Graham Land, and at the same time dividing the Bowman Coast from the Wilkins Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, who named it Cape Joerg for W.L.G. Joerg, the geographer, cartographer, and polar specialist, and who fixed it longitudinally in 62°37' W. In 1942 it appeared as such on a map prepared by the USAAF, but Joerg insisted it be re-named for Jean-Louis-Rodolphe Agassiz (known as Louis) (1807-1873), the Swiss-American naturalist who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation. The new name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and was appearing on maps by that year. A combined FIDS-RARE team surveyed it from the ground in 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, still with the old coordinates. However, these had been corrected by the time of the British gazetteer of 1986. The Argentines have been calling it Cabo Agassiz since at least 1952, and the name was made official in July 1959. The Chileans have followed the Argentine lead, and it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer.

Agat Point. 62°11' S, 58°26' W. A small basaltic promontory with numerous agates (hence the name), immediately N of Staszek Cove, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by the Poles, and named by them in 1980.

Agate Peak. 72°56' S, 163°47' E. At the SE end of Intention Nunataks, at the SW margin of Evans Névé, in northern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on July 4, 1968, for the agate and other semi-precious stones found here in 1966-67 by the Southern Party of NZGSAE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Punta Ageno. 68°07' S, 67°13' W. A point in the extreme NW of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Engineer machinist 2nd Class Natalio Ageno, here with the *Uruguay* in 1909.

Agger, Harry Edward. b. Oct. 10, 1936, Manchester, son of textile worker Harry Agger and his wife Mary Green. After grammar school in Manchester (1948-55), he went to Imperial College, London (1955-58), to study physics. Martin Smith (q.v.), with whom Agger used to go mountain climbing, suggested he join FIDS. He did, in 1958, as a geophysicist, went to the Shetlands in the north of Scotland for training, and took the *John Biscoe* out of Southampton for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and on to South Georgia, where he took part in a hydrographic survey. He wintered-over at Base F in 1959 and 1960. He not only worked, he played the guitar. In 1961 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and he stayed aboard for some months, helping to establish other bases, and in May 1961 arrived back in the UK. He, Joe Farman and Chris Horton lived in Victoria, London, until Nov. 1961, working for the Crown Agents and collating their Antarctic records. Then all three went to Edinburgh to finish up, and in May 1962 Agger left, going to work at the Atomic Research establishment at Aldermaston. In 1964 he married Valerie Hatchett, and in Nov. 1965 made the move to Chevron Oil, going to live in California for just over 5 years, then on to Houston, Texas, until he was laid off in 1992, and retired to California. In 2002 he went back to Antarctica, as a tourist, but couldn't get in to Base F because of the ice.

Agglomerate Point. 64°54' S, 62°25' W. A small, rocky promontory and islets at the SE entrance to Argentino Channel, Paradise Harbor, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Aglen Point. 62°35' S, 61°09' W. A rocky point forming the E side of the entrance to Richards Cove, 2 km E of Essex Point, on the N coast of Ray Promontory, in the NE extremity of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and again by the Bulgarians in 2008-09, and named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after the settlement of Aglen in northern Bulgaria.

Punta Agnese *see* **Davey Point**

Punta Agneta. 72°56' S, 60°40' W. On the N coast of Kemp Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for Air Force lieutenant Alfredo Salvador Agneta (1887-1914), an aeronautics pioneer killed in an air crash.

Mount Agnew *see* **Mount Irving**

AGO. There have been (and are, as of 2010) six, almost identical, automated geophysical observatories installed by the Americans, 4 of them in remote regions of Antarctica. Typically, an AGO was a 16 foot by 8 foot box on stilts, with a ladder leading up from the ice into the box. Inside the box were various instruments — optical and radio wave auroral imagers, magnetometers, and narrow and wide band radio receivers. Not often, but sometimes, persons lived in these boxes while maintaining an AGO. The personnel would be flown in, usually by a Hercules aircraft. See below, for the individual observatories.

AGO-1. 83°53' S, 129°36' E. An American automated weather station, at an elevation of 2813 m, on the Polar Plateau. Installed in Jan. 1994.

AGO-2. 85°41' S, 46°23' W. An American

automated geophysical observatory on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 1859 m. Installed in Dec. 1992.

AGO-3. 82°45' S, 28°36' E. An American automated geophysical observatory, at an elevation of 2848 m, on the Polar Plateau. Installed in Jan. 1995.

AGO-4. 82°00' S, 96°45' E. An American automated weather station, at an elevation of 3597 m, on the Polar Plateau. Installed in Jan. 1994.

AGO-5. 77°13' S, 123°30°E. An American automated weather station, at an elevation of 3519 m, way inland from Victoria Land. Installed in Jan. 1996.

AGO-6. 69°30' S, 130°00' E. An American automated weather station, at an elevation of 2343 m, inland from the Wilkes Coast. Installed in Jan. 1997.

AGO-A77. 77°30' S, 23°25' W. An American automated geophysical observatory in Coats Land, at an elevation of 1545 m. Installed on Jan. 24, 1992, and still operating in 2009.

AGO-A80. 80°54' S, 22°15' W. An American automated geophysical observatory on Recovery Glacier, in the Shackleton Range, at an elevation of 1200 m. Installed on Jan. 15, 1994, to replace Recovery Glacier AWS. It was still operating in 2009.

AGO-A81. 81°30' S, 3°00' E. An American automated geophysical observatory on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2410 m. Installed in Jan. 1993. It was closed in Jan. 1994, but reopened on Jan. 11, 1996, and was still operating in 2009.

AGO-A84. 84°23' S, 23°54' W. An American automated geophysical observatory on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2103 m. Installed on Jan. 11, 1996, but removed in Oct. 1997.

Punta Agradable. 65°31' S, 64°08' W. A point of land forming the extreme N end of the peninsula that projects into the Grandidier Channel, and separates Beascochea Bay from Leroux Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for the corvette *Agradable*, which formed part of Admiral Brown's famous squadron. The Chileans call it Punta Chaura, after Pedro Chaura, who was on the *Yelcho* during the 1916 rescue of Shackleton's men during BITE 1914-17.

Cabo Agrelo. 62°14' S, 59°04' W. A cape on the NW coast of Nelson Island, and the W edge of Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by ArgAE on the *Bahía Aguirre* in 1972-73, and named by them in 1978 for Dr. Pedro Agrelo, patriot and journalist. The Chileans call it Cabo Cariz, after leading fireman Heriberto Cariz Cárcamo, who was on the *Yelcho* in 1916 when that ship rescued Shackleton's party during BITE 1914-17.

Punta Agrimbau. 64°08' S, 62°05' W. A point on the NE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines for Miguel Agrimbau, hydrographer there in 1933 and 1935.

Ensenada Aguayo. 66°24' S, 65°39' W. A bay, 5 km wide at its mouth, which indents the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula for 5 km, opening about 11 km SE of Cape Bellue. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de fragata Carlos Aguayo Ávila, commander of the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1963. The Argentines call it Ensenada Pantera, in association with Panther Cliffs, the feature which dominates the head of the bay.

Montes Aguayo. 63°11' S, 55°56' W. A group of nunataks which emerge from the ice covering the central part of Joinville Island, opposite the extreme N part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Anelio Aguayo Lobo (b. Aug. 21, 1933), veterinarian and expert in marine mammals, director of the Montemar marine biology department of the University of Chile, who participated in the first mammal census in this area during ChilAE 1965-66. He also pioneered the conservation of marine mammals in the Gulf of California. The Argentines call this feature Los Pozos (i.e., "the wells"). *See also* **Punta Aguayo**.

Punta Aguayo. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point directly to the SSE of Punta La Caverna, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff (the northernmost point of Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Anelio Aguayo Lobo (*see* **Montes Aguayo**, above), who flew over here in a Chilean Navy helicopter during ChilAE 1965-66.

Bahía Aguda. 76°09' S, 26°45' W. At least that is the Argentines' plotting of this bay. The Russians translated it internationally as Aguda Bay, and fixed it in 76°03' S, 27°03' W. It is to be found in the Dawson-Lambton Glacier, at the south of the Weddell Sea, in Coats Land (or Costa Confín, as the Argentines call it). It appeared on a 1954 map, and was named descriptively ("sharp point") by the commander of the Argentine ice-breaker *General San Martín*, there in 1955-56. *See also* **Cape Dedo**.

Punta Aguda *see* **Aguda Point**

Aguda Bay *see* **Bahía Aguda**

Aguda Point. 65°02' S, 63°41' W. It forms the E side of the entrance to Hidden Bay, separates that bay from Azure Bay, and lies 3 km E of Cape Renard, which forms the SW side of the entrance to Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BelgAE 1897-99 charted it. ChilAE 1949-50 seems to have been the first to name it, as Punta Natho, after Commodore (later Admiral) Alfredo Natho Davidson, and it appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, and in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Punta Larga (i.e., "long point"), but on a 1957 Argentine government chart as Punta Aguda, the descriptive name meaning "sharp" in Spanish. The Argentines still call it that. Between 1956 and 1958, a Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey unit surveyed it, from the *John Biscoe*. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it Eclipse Point, and they still call it that (but they are the only ones who do), because the Screen Islands, to the NW, tend to eclipse it from that direction. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. The Americans merely translated the Argentine name, US-ACAN accepting the name Aguda Point in 1965.

Cerro Agudo *see* **Buddington Peak**

Monte Agudo *see* **Buddington Peak**

Pico Agudo *see* **Sharp Peak**

Punta Agüedo *see* **Agüedo Point**

Agüedo Point. 62°26' S, 59°47' W. On the N coast of Greenwich Island, S of Dee Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans in 1998, as Punta Agüedo, the name was accepted by UK-APC on May 11, 2005, but as Agüedo Point. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cabo Agüero *see* **Cabo Arroyo**

Caleta Águila *see* **Eagle Cove**

Isla Águila *see* **Eagle Island**

Islas Águila. 63°40' S, 57°36' W. A group of 6 islands situated in the entrance to Duse Bay, and toward the SW of it, in the Prince Gustav Channel, in the part of that channel that separates Vega Island from the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name first appears on a Chilean chart of 1962. These may be the same islands discovered in 63°40' S, 57°29' W, by the Argentines, and named Islas Andersson. Either way, Eagle Island is the largest of this group, and for a much more detailed history of Eagle Island, and also of the group, see that entry.

Caleta Aguilera. 62°05' S, 58°29' W. An inlet, about 1.1 km wide at its mouth, which indents the W coast of Mackellar Inlet for 1.1 km immediately to the SW of Caleta Aldea, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was studied by the crew of the *Bahía Aguirre* during ArgAE 1973-74, and named by them for Don José Antonio Olmos de Aguilera (1775-1831), Catamarca's representative on the Junta Grande in 1810. The name was approved in 1978. The Chileans named it Caleta Suazo, for CapitáArn de fragata Roberto Suazo Francis, commander of the *Piloto Pardo*, which rescued the tourist ship *Lindblad Explorer*, when that vessel ran aground for the 2nd time in 1979.

Mogotes Aguilera. 67°27' S, 59°42' W. Two truncated and isolated points projecting from Canto Point (the N limit of the entrance to Discovery Bay, and the extreme NE point of Greenwich Island), in the South Shetlands, and rising to about 40 m, very close to one another, the N one being the lower. They were discovered and named by ChilAE 1947, one of whose members was hydrographer Manuel Aguilera, who was working the NE part of Greenwich Island that year, during a survey of Discovery Bay.

Isla Aguirre *see* **Islote Aguirre**

Islote Aguirre. 63°19' S, 57°56' W. An islet, immediately and directly to the W of Gándara Island, in Covadonga Harbor, just S of Cape Legoupil, in Trinity Peninsula, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by ChilAE 1947, and named by them as Isla Cap. Aguirre, for Capt. Eneas Aguirre Sersic, of the Chilean Army, who was on the expedition. In 1951 the name was shortened to Isla Aguirre, and later, it really not being big enough to be an island, to Islote Aguirre.

Aguirre Cerda *see* **Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station**

Canal Aguirre Cerda *see* **Aguirre Passage**

Aguirre Passage. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A marine channel, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between Lemaire Island (it runs along the E coast of that island in a general NNE-SSW direction) and the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, permitting northern access to Paradise Harbor. The passage was navigated by the *Belgica*, 1897-99, and was known to Norwegian whalers from 1913. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 named it Paradise Channel, in association with Paradise Harbor, but following ChilAE 1950-51, Chile re-named it Canal Aguirre Cerda, for Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879-1941), president of Chile from 1938 to 1941, who, on Nov. 6, 1940, by Supreme Decree, fixed the boundaries of the Chilean Antarctic claim. It appeared thus on the expedition chart of 1951, but also appears as Canal A. Cerda. The Chilean expeditions operated a scientific station here, at Waterboat Point — Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station — from 1951 to 1973. The passage appears as Canal Aguirre Cerda in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. UK-APC accepted the name Aguirre Passage on Feb. 7, 1978, and that name appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN followed the British lead. The Argentines have been somewhat frustrated with this feature, in that the Chilean name of Aguirre has become so intrenched in international usage that to call it by any other name would not only be a futile gesture but also self-defeating (no one would be able to find it). Despite that, the Argentines named it Pasaje Marinero (i.e., "mariners' passage"), for the sailors on board the *Chiriguano* during ArgAE 1949-50, and it appears as such on a 1954 Argentine chart.

Cabo Aguirre Romero *see* **Lively Point**

Punta Aguirre Romero *see* **Lively Point**

Morro Aguja *see* **Needle Hill**

Pico Aguja *see* **Needle Peak**

Roca de la Aguja *see* **Pinnacle Rock**

Monolito Aguja del Astrolabio *see* **Astrolabe Needle**

Monte Aguja Ternyck *see* **Ternyck Needle**

The *Agulhas*. South Africa's 6123-ton polar oceanographic research ship of LRS Ice Class 1, built in 1977 by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, in Shimonoseki, Japan. Steel-hulled and ice-strengthened, she was 111.95 m long, 18.05 m wide, could cruise at 12.5 knots and had a maximum speed of 14 knots. She had a crew of 40, and could take an additional 98 scientific and other staff. 1977-78 was the last year in Antarctica for the regular South African relief ship *R.S.A.*, and the *Agulhas* went to Marion Island that season (not to Antarctica proper, however). The following season, she took over from the *R.S.A.*, as supply and relief ship for Sanae Station. Her seasons in Antarctica were: 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Capt. Johann Ernst Funk both voyages), 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 (she also helped to relieve the German expedition that season), 1986-87, and 1987-88 (Capt. William MacDonald Leith on all voyages), 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91 (Capt. Henk Toxopeus and Capt. Leith on all three voyages), 1991-92 (Capt. Leith; she suffered damage in the pack-ice), 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95 (Capt. Kevin Denning on all three voyages, but with Capt. Leith also on the first voyage), 1995-96 and 1996-97 (captains Leith and Robert John Pieters on both voyages), 1997-98 (captains Leith, Pieters, and M.J. van Loon), 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Capt. William MacDonald Leith again, for both voyages; again she helped relieved the Germans), 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 (Capt. Kevin Tate), 2003-04, 2004-05 (Capt. Frikkie Viljoen; his wife, Amanda, was chief officer of the *Sarah Baartman*), 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 (Capt. Freddie Ligthelm; on Sept. 28, 2007 — not in Antarctica — 22 year-old Brooklyn sailor Edward Hulley was stabbed to death aboard ship, after a drunken party), 2008-09 (Capt. Ligthelm), 2009-10.

Bajo Agurto. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. The low lying shoal that encircles Agurto Rock, Silvia Rock, and Rosa Rock, in the Duroch Islands, 550 m N of the extreme NE of Cape Legoupil, off Trinity Pensinula, off the W coast of the Antarcic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, as Bajo Contramaestre Agurto, for the bosun named Agurto who was part of the expedition. In 1951 the Chileans shortened the name.

Islote Agurto *see* **Agurto Rock**

Agurto Rock. 63°18' S, 57°54' W. Just NW of Silvia Rock, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named originally by the ChilAE 1947-48 as Isla Elena Cerda de Bulnes, for the wife of Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes (*see* **Bulnes Island**). On 1951 Chilean maps, it figures as Isla Elena, but that very year the name was changed to Isla Agurto, in association with Bajo Agurto (q.v. above). Because it is an islet (or rock) rather than an island, the name was changed to Islote Agurto, and it appears as such on a Chilean government chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Agurto Rock in 1964.

Rocas Agustín *see* **Austin Rocks**

Mount Ahab. 65°26' S, 62°11' W. A conspicuous mountain rising to 925 m between the lower ends of Mapple Glacier and Melville Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed (and wrongly fixed) by Fids from Base D in 1947, and re-surveyed by them in Oct. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the character in *Moby Dick*. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1958, but with the name erroneously applied to a peak between Melville Glacier and Pequod Glacier. This error was perpetuated on a British chart of 1961. It was re-surveyed by BAS in Aug. 1962, and the whole situation was amended. US-ACAN accepted the name (and the new situation) in 1963, and in the British gazetteer of 1964 it appears with the amended coordinates.

Aheloy Nunatak. 62°38' S, 60°08' W. Also called Aheloyski Nunatak. A rocky peak in the upper part of Huron Glacier, 1.6 km ESE of Tukhchiev Knoll, 2.55 km S of Maritsa Peak, 1.6 km NNE of Zograf Peak (to which it is linked by Lozen Saddle), and 275 m NNE of Erma Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It forms the NE extremity of a minor ridge featuring also Erma Knoll and Lozen Nunatak. The Bulgarian Tangra topographic survey of 2004-05 were the first to visit it, on Dec. 31, 2004, and they mapped it in 2005. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for the Black Sea settlement of Aheloy.

Aheloyski Nunatak *see* **Aheloy Nunatak**

Ahern Glacier. 81°47' S, 159°10' E. A small tributary glacier flowing E from the vicinity of Mount Massam, between Mount Lindley and Mount Hoskins, in the Churchill Mountains, to enter Starshot Glacier. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for Brian Richard Ahern, the NZ carpenter (from Porirua) at Scott Base, who was flown in as a field assistant to the party when J.M.A. Chappell got sick. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 15, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Glaciar Ahlmann *see* **Ahlmann Glacier**

Ahlmann Glacier. 67°52' S, 65°45' W. The more southerly of 2 glaciers, separated by Cape Church, and flowing E into the S part of Seligman Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, it was surveyed from the ground in 1947 by Fids from Base D and Base E, who, in association with the names of other glaciologists who have lent their names to certain features in this area, named it on Jan. 22, 1951, for Prof. Hans Jacob Konrad Wilhelmsson Ahlmann (1889-1974), the Swedish geographer and glaciologist who was chairman of the Swedish Committee for NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The name appears on a British chart of 1954 and in the British gazetteer of 1955, with the coordinates 67°52' S, 65°50' W. The Argentines first published the translated name Glaciar Ahlmann on a 1957 chart, and still call it that today, as do the Chileans. The feature has since been replotted.

Ahlmann Ridge. 71°50' S, 2°25' W. A large, broad, mainly ice- and snow-covered ridge, 112 km long, surmounted by scattered nunataks in the N part and low peaks in the S part. It rises between Schytt Glacier and Jutulstraumen Glacier and extends from the Borg Massif northward to the Fimbul Ice Shelf, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in the W part of Queen Maud Land. The area was first photographed aerially by GerAE 1938-39, and the features roughly plotted from those photos. The Stein Nunataks and the Witte Peaks, named by Ritscher, seem to be the same thing as the NE part of the Ahlmann Ridge, which was mapped in detail from ground surveys and air photos by NBSAE 1949-52, and again from air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60. Named by international agreement, for Hans Ahlmann (*see* **Ahlmann Glacier**). The Norwegians and Russians call it Ahlmannryggen. US-ACAN accepted the name Ahlmann Ridge. Originally plotted in 71°50' S, 2°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Ahlmannryggen *see* **Ahlmann Ridge**

Ahlstad Hills. 71°50' S, 5°30' E. A group of rock hills, just E of Cumulus Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ahlstadhottane (i.e., "the Ahlstad hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ahlstad Hills in 1967.

Ahlstadhottane *see* **Ahlstad Hills**

Ahmadjian Peak. 83°41' S, 168°42' E. A prominent ice-covered peak, rising to 2910 m, 7 km SW of Mount Fox, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Clark University botanist, Prof. Vernon Ahmadjian (b. May 19, 1930, Whitinsville, Massachusetts), a Usarp at McMurdo in 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Ahrnsbrak Glacier. 79°48' S, 82°18' W. In the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range, it flows N between Sutton Peak and Shoemaker Peak to the confluent ice at the lower end of Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William Frederick Ahrnsbrak (b. 1942), USARP glaciologist from Ohio State University, who was at Palmer Station in 1965.

Ahtopol Peak. 62°33' S, 60°09' W. A sharp peak rising to 510 m in Vidin Ridge, 1.2 km SE of Miziya Peak, 4.1 km NE of Leslie Hill, and 6.6 km N of Melnik Peak, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Bulgarian town of Ahtopol, on the Black Sea.

Mount Aidwich *see* **Mount Aldrich**

Aiken, Alexander "Alec." b. Sept. 6, 1853, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, son of sailor Alexander Aiken and his wife Margaret Smith. He married a Perth girl, Ann, about 1881, and moved to Dundee where they raised a family. Alec was bosun on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Aiken Creek. 77°36' S, 163°17' E. A glacial meltwater stream in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land, which flows N from the unnamed glacier W of Wales Glacier to Many Glaciers Pond, then W to Lake Fryxell. Just over 6 km long, it receives some tributary flow from Wales Glacier. The name was suggested by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight, team leader here, 1987-94, to honor fellow USGS hydrologist George Richard Aiken, a member of the field team for 3 of those summer seasons, 1987-91, who assisted in establishing stream-gaging stations on the streams flowing into Lake Fryxell, 1990-91. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Aiken Glacier. 77°38' S, 163°24' E. A small glacier between Von Guerard Glacier and Wales Glacier, on the N slope of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, in association with Aiken Creek, which flows N from this glacier into Taylor Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name on Sept. 25, 1998.

Ailsa Craig. 60°47' S, 44°37' W. A small, precipitous island, rising to an altitude of 170 m above sea level, 1.5 km S of Point Rae, off Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted on Sept. 22, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for its resemblance to the island in the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland. Informally, Bruce's party called it The Craig. It appears on a British chart of 1916 as Ailsa Craig Islet, and on Argentine maps of 1930, 1945, and 1947, as Isla Ailsa Craig. US-ACAN accepted the name Ailsa Craig in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Isla Ailsa Craig *see* **Ailsa Craig**

Ailsa Craig Islet *see* **Ailsa Craig**

Aim Rocks. 62°42' S, 61°16' W. A group of rocks E of Cape Timblón, between Snow Island and Livingston Island, in the middle of Morton Strait, in the South Shetlands. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57, they were named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. If you line up the rocks they are a guide through the S entrance of Morton Strait. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Ainley Peak. 77°30' S, 169°02' E. A prominent peak rising to 1240 m, 4.8 km SW of Post Office Hill, in eastern Ross Island. Named by NZ on Nov. 4, 1999, for David George "Dave" Ainley (b. April 3, 1946, Bridgeport, Conn.), ornithologist at the Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Stinson Beach, Calif., who studied penguin and skua populations at Crozier Point and McMurdo Sound, in six seasons between 1969-70 and 1983-84. The name was accepted by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, and by US-ACAN on May 19, 2000.

Ainsworth Bay. 67°48' S, 146°37' E. An open bay, 8 km wide, an ice-filled recession of the coastline, between Cape Bage and Cape Webb, in George V Land. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for George Frederick Ainsworth (1878-1950), leader and meteorologist of the expedition's party on Macquarie Island (he never made it to Antarctica proper). It has been notoriously difficult to fix its position with accuracy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Air-Cushion Vehicles. In Jan. 1988 the Hake Hover Systems Husky 1500 ACV arrived at McMurdo and was soon re-assembled. It was the first time an ACV had been used in Antarctica by Americans as a cargo transporter. The Japanese were experimenting with ACVs at Showa Station at that time. The Husky can reach 35 mph, carry 14 people, operate in strong headwinds, and stop very suddenly. It made a trip in 47 minutes on the Ross Ice Shelf which would have taken an ordinary vehicle 3 hours.

Air National Guard. When the name Air National Guard is mentioned in terms of Antarctica, what is really meant is the 109th Airlift Wing which, since 1988, has provided airlift support to the National Science Foundation's USAP. It operated LC-130H aircraft. The unit was established in 1948 as a USAF fighter unit. They first went south in Jan. 1988, in support of VXE-6, and continued in this role for 8 years. In early 1996 it was announced that they would take over from VXE-6. Thus began a 3-year transition process, and on Feb. 20, 1998, in Christchurch, NZ, a ceremony was held whereby responsibility was officially handed over to 109 AW.

Air Operating Facility McMurdo *see* **McMurdo**

Aircraft *see* **Aerial photography**, **Airplanes**, **Autogiros, Ballooning**, **Helicopters**

Airdale. A term used in Antarctica for any fly boy or other person connected to the Air Force. It is sometimes claimed that the first airdale was Dick Patton, in late 1956, the man who parachuted over the Pole as they were building the station. His nickname was "Airdale," and the name stuck. He may have been the first airdale in Antarctica, but he wasn't the first airdale. The term had been long in use by the time Patton dropped over the Pole.

Airdevronsix Glacier. 77°31' S, 160°20' E. A major glacier flowing SE to Airdevronsix Icefalls, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 30, 2004, for VX-6 (*see* **Airdevronsix Icefalls**). US-ACAN had proposed the name Delinski Glacier (q.v.), but, as the entire area above Airdevronsix Icefalls is called "Airdevronsix," NZ-APC decided to go with Airdevronsix Glacier.

Airdevronsix Icefalls. 77°31' S, 160°22' E. A line of icefalls at the head of (and feeding) Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by OpDF 1956-57, for VX-6 (AirDevRon Six). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit on May 24, 1961.

Airdrop Peak. 83°45' S, 172°45' E. A twin-peaked mountain rising to 890 m, at the N end of the Commonwealth Range. It is the first prominent feature in Ebony Ridge when approached from the NW. So named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60, because a VX-6 R4D airplane air-dropped a radio to them on Dec. 11, 1959, after their own had broken down while they were making observations from the higher of the two peaks. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Airdrops. Essentially airdrops stock and restock bases. They were especially significant during OpDF (which began in 1955 and continued to 1997). During IGY they were led by the 61st Troop Carrier Group headed by Col. William Forwood.

Airey, Leonard Raymond "Len." b. Feb. 25, 1948, St. Austell, Cornwall. Ionosphere physicist who joined BAS on July 7, 1980, and wintered-over at Faraday Station in 1981 and 1982, the second time as base commander. On Aug. 13, 1984 he was appointed base commander of Halley Bay Station for the winter of 1985. He wrote *On Antarctica*.

Airfields *see* **Airstrips**

Airglow. Faint luminescence of the entire upper atmosphere (*see also* **Phenomena**). Caused probably by the breakdown of air molecules by solar radiation, and their subsequent re-combination.

Airlifts. Opposite to airdrops. The first was the rescue of Balchen, June, and Gould, on March 22, 1929, by Byrd and Smith during ByrdAE 1928-30. The three men had flown out to the Rockefeller Mountains in the *Virginia*, but the plane was destroyed in a gale near Washington Ridge at 78°48' S, 155°15' W. Parts of it were salvaged by Dane, Moody, and Swan during ByrdAE 1933-35.

AirOpFac McMurdo *see* **McMurdo**

AirOpFacts. Newspaper begun at McMurdo in the winter of 1956. It would eventuually become the *Antarctic Bulletin*.

Airplanes. Airplanes revolutionized Antarctic exploration, taking only a few hours to make a trip that it would have taken the old explorers months to make by land. It also cut out a great deal of the hardship and heroics. It was not only the explorers who pioneered the use of the plane in Antarctica, but the whalers too, especially the Norwegians who had planes on their factory ships from the late 1920s. Following are some of the landmarks in Antarctic aviation history. **Dec. 2, 1912**: The first test run of an airplane in Antarctica. Mawson took a collapsible Vickers REP monoplane (cost: £900) with him on AAE 1911-14. It got damaged in Adelaide even before he left Australia, and he decided to try it as an "air tractor sledge" without the wings. It was still a failure. **Nov. 16, 1928**: The first plane to fly in Antarctica. A wheel-equipped Lockheed Vega monoplane named *Los Angeles*, flown for 20 minutes by Ben Eielson and Hubert Wilkins on Deception Island. **Nov. 23, 1928**: Joe Crosson flew the *Los Angeles* on a few short trips. **Nov. 26, 1928**: Wilkins' two Lockheed Vega monoplanes took off from Deception Island looking for a more suitable base. **Dec. 1, 1928**: The *Los Angeles* and the *San Francisco* both took off from Deception Island (*see* **Wilkins-Hearst Expedition**). **Dec. 9, 1928**: Wilkins flew over Snow Island. **Dec. 17, 1928**: The *San Francisco* went up on a scouting mission. **Dec. 19, 1928**: Wilkins and Eielson flew 1300 miles in 11 hours over Graham Land at 6000 feet at 120 mph, to as far south as 71°20' S, 64°15' W, before they turned back. **Jan. 10, 1929**: Wilkins and Eielson flew 500 miles over Graham Land. **Jan. 15, 1929**: Alton Parker and Benny Roth made the first flight during ByrdAE 1928-30, in the *Stars and Stripes*. In fact the *Stars and Stripes* made 7 flights that day, each flight averaging half an hour, with different pilots flying. Byrd flew one himself for an hour and 20 minutes. Byrd pioneered the use of the plane in Antarctica throughout his many expeditions, using ski planes more and more as time went by. On his first expedition, 1928-30, his three planes were the *Floyd Bennett*, the *Virginia*, and the *Stars and Stripes*. A fourth plane never got to Antarctica. **Jan. 27, 1929**: Balchen and Byrd flew over King Edward VII Land for 5 hours. **March 7, 1929**: Balchen, June, and Gould flew to the Rockefeller Mountains (*see* **Airlifts**, to find out what happened to them). **Nov. 29, 1929**: The first flight over the South Pole. Balchen, Byrd, June, and McKinley in the *Floyd Bennett*. Byrd had already flown over the North Pole (or, at least, so he claimed). **Dec. 5, 1929**: Byrd discovered Marie Byrd Land by plane. **Dec. 7, 1929**: Riiser-Larsen flew over the Enderby Land coast in a seaplane from his ship, the *Norvegia*. **Dec. 19, 1929**: Cheesman and Wilkins made a flight. **Dec. 22, 1929**: Riiser-Larsen discovered much territory in Queen Maud Land. He had brought two planes to Antarctica and, during the 1930s, in their exploration of Queen Maud Land, the Norwegians would use planes a great deal. **Dec. 27, 1929**: Wilkins and Cheesman flew over Charcot Land. **Dec. 29, 1929**: Wilkins and Cheesman flew over Charcot Land again, proving it to be an island, and claiming it for Britain. **1929-1931**: Mawson used planes on BANZARE where ice prevented an approach to the mainland by ship. **Jan. 5, 1930**: Parker Cramer flew from Port Lockroy to Deception Island. **Jan. 30, 1930**: Wilkins managed a local flight over the pack ice. **Feb. 1, 1930**: Wilkins and Cheesman flew 460 miles round-trip over Graham Land. **1933-1935**: Byrd took three planes and an autogiro on his expedition (*see* **Byrd's 1933-35 Expedition**). **Nov. 23-Dec. 15, 1935**: The first aerial transantarctic crossing, by Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon. **1936-37**: Lars Christensen used a Stinson SR.8EM Reliant, LN-BAR. **1939-41**: Much use of planes made during USAS. **1946-1947**: Operation Highjump (q.v.) took a total of 25 aircraft, including 7 helicopters (q.v.). This was the first time planes the size of Dakotas had landed on the continent. **1947-1948**: RARE took 3 planes: a twin-engine Beechcraft C-45, the photographic plane; a Noorduyn C-64 Norseman, a single-engine cargo plane developed in Canada for cold-weather operations; and a Stinson L-5, a two-seater reconnaissance plane. All three aircraft had skis. **Dec. 13, 1947**: An Argentine C-54, piloted by Gregorio Portillo, made a non-stop flight from Piedrabuena, in Santa Cruz, to Deception Island, dropped mail, then went on to the Melchior Islands, crossed the Antarctic Circle, then over Adelaide Island, and then returned to Argentina. **Feb. 7, 1952**: Two Argentine Catalinas, piloted by Guillermo J. Campbell and Edgardo S. Andrew, in a flight commanded by Pedro E. Iraolagoitía, flew from Tierra del Fuego to Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, returning to Buenos Aires on Feb. 10. A second flight was made March 2-6, 1952. **Dec. 20, 1955**: the first planes came in flown from another continent (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I** for details). **Dec. 28, 1955**: Comandante de escuadrilla Humberto Tenorio Iturra, of Chile, flew the first non-stop return flight from Punta Arenas to Deception Island, in a Skua. **Oct. 31, 1956**: The *Que Sera Sera*, piloted by Gus Shinn, and carrying Admiral Dufek (among others), was the first plane to land at the South Pole. By the 1950s planes were a fundamental part of Antarctic life, being used as support, supply, and exploration vehicles. **Oct. 15, 1957**: The first commercial flight to visit the continent came to McMurdo and brought, among others, two stewardesses (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). **Jan. 1960**: The first Hercules flew into Antarctica (7 of them, actually), to replace the old Globemasters. **April 10, 1961**: The first nocturnal flight and landing was the American mission to take Leonid Kuperov out of Byrd Station for medical treatment. *See* **Newcomer, Loyd E.**, for details. **Oct. 2, 1963**: two ski-equipped Hercules LC-130 airplanes, BTW 318 and BTW 320, made a historic flight from Cape Town to McMurdo, opening up a new route to the great white south. Admiral Reedy conceived and led the flight. The two planes were piloted by George R. Kelly and Bill Kurlak, resp. There were 20 crewmen and 8 passengers. **Nov. 14-17, 1965**: J.L. Martins flew a Boeing 707 from Honolulu, around the world, and over the North and South Poles, the first ever such flight. **Dec. 2, 1967**: The last flight of the "Gooney Bird," the nickname of the LC-47H Dakotas, from Hallett Station to McMurdo. The Gooney Bird was replaced by the Hercules LC-130, "The Workhorse of Antarctica," which revolutionized scientific exploration on the continent. **1982**: An air route was established by the USSR between the city of Maputo (in Mozambique, Africa) and Molodezhnaya Station. **1989**: The first MAC C-58 Galaxy landed at McMurdo, from Christchurch, NZ. It was the largest plane operated by the Americans.

Airports *see* **Airstrips**

Airstrip Crater. 62°59' S, 60°35' W. An explosion crater between Kroner Lake and Kendall Crater, NW of Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for a disused old airstrip there.

Airstrips. Included in this entry are airports, airfields, aerodromes, runways, etc. Most of the scientific stations in Antarctica have an airstrip of one kind or another, and by far the biggest and most used has been Williams Field ("Willy Field") at McMurdo. As of 2009, there were 32 airports in Antarctica. The original (it has gone through several metamorphoses—*see* **Williams Field** for further details) was built in two days, Dec. 18-20, 1955, and a flight came in from an outside base for the first time in Antarctic history. It was also the first time wheeled aircraft had landed on the ice (at least, Antarctic ice). The strip was 8000 feet long. But it was not the first airstrip by any means. The first was on the ice in Port Foster, Deception Island, during the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition of 1928-29. It was 880 yards long and very dangerous. The next was on the beach, a few days later. Wilkins called it Hoover Field, and he took off from here on the first Antarctic flight (*see* **Airplanes**). The first airstrip proper was built at Little America IV in 1946-47 during Operation Highjump. Many airstrips were built during IGY (1957-58). Byrd Station's airstrip was called Byrd Airfield, and Little America V's was called Kiel Field. The Russians seem to favor packed-snow airstrips—one was built at Novolazarevskaya in 1985, 2760 m long, and similar to the one already in operation at Molodezhnaya, which is 2500 m long, and had an improvised snow and ice strip. The one at Vostok Station is 3900 m long, and that at Mirnyy Station is 3000 m. The Russians also built one called Blue One, at the Henriksen

Nunataks (in 71°31' S, 8°47' E), and also one in the Patriot Hills, of 3000 m. In 1982-83 the French started a permanent, all-weather runway at Dumont d'Urville Station of 3600 feet long, and Chile's Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station had one 1292 m in length (4238 feet). The Chileans constructed several small ones on the Antarctic Peninsula during 1982-83. In 1990 Showa Station (Japanese) had only a temporary, summer-only, runway on the ice. Argentina built a 1260-meter-long runway (4134 feet) at Vicecomodoro Marambio Station, and BAS built a gravel one at Rothera Station, 914 m (3000 feet). The Italians built theirs at what was then Baia Terra Nova Station, 2740 m long, on the sea ice. In addition to Willy Field (now gone), the Americans now have two additional runways at McMurdo. The closest one to McMurdo is called Ice Runway, or Sea-Ice Runway, and has become the most used of the three in the summer months, partly because of its closeness to McMurdo Station. Because it is on the sea-ice, it has to be built every year from scratch, and is used until the December, when the sea-ice starts to break up. At that point, traffic (was) diverted to Willy. Pegasus Field is the farthest south of the three, about 24 km from McMurdo Station. 3048 feet by 220 feet, its ice surface can take wheeled aircraft, whereas Willy Field, being snow, could take only ski-equipped planes. There is also the runway at Pole Station — the Jack F. Paulus Skiway — which is 3658 m (12,000 feet). There are other runways: Odell Glacier (2000 m), Mill Glacier (3000 m), Austhamaren Peak (2400 m), Queen Fabiola Mountains (2500 m).

Mount Airthrey. 78°02' S, 163°57' E. A prominent summit, rising to 1175 m, midway on the range that separates Garwood Valley from Marshall Valley, in the Southern Dry Valleys area. Named by one of the Scottish members of the K052 New Zealand biology team from Canterbury University (NZ), which had worked in this area. The name "ard ruigh" means "high ground" in Gaelic, and is also the name of the land upon which Stirling University was built. NZ-APC accepted the name on Aug. 14, 2002, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2005.

Airy Glacier. 69°13' S, 66°20' W. A glacier, 32 km long and almost 10 km wide, S of Anchor Crag, it flows W into the NE portion of the Forster Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, near the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was roughly surveyed by BGLE 1936-37, and fixed by them in 69°13' S, 66°01' W. It was photographed from the air by RARE on Nov. 27, 1947, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and its position corrected. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after navigation pioneers, this glacier was named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Sir George Biddell Airy (1801-1892), British Astronomer Royal from 1835 to 1881, who in 1839 invented a method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation that is still in use. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Islas Aitcho *see* **Aitcho Islands**

Islotes Aitcho *see* **Aitcho Islands**

Aitcho Islands. 62°23' S, 59°47' W. A group of small islands — including Emeline Island, Barrientos Island, Cecilia Island (also known as Isla Torre), Passage Rock, Morris Rock, Bilyana Island, and Jorge Island — between Table Island and Dee Island, and extending across the central part of the NE entrance to English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by Capt. Robert Fildes in 1821. Charted for the first time by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and named by them for the Hydrographic Office at the British Admiralty. They appear as such on a British chart of 1948. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. The islands appear in the British gazetteer of 1955. They were re-charted in 1967, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, and appear on their chart of 1968. The Argentines have made various errors in mapping this group; they appear on a 1948 chart as Rocas Channel (i.e., "channel rocks"), and on a 1969 chart as Islotes Turner. As soon as they realized their mistake, they named (for themselves only) Barrientos Island (one of the group) as Islote Turner. Consequently, the islands appear on an Argentine map of 1991 as Islas Aitcho, but generally the Argentines call them Islotes Aitcho. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Caleta Aitken *see* **Aitken Cove**

Puerto Aitken *see* **Aitken Cove**

Aitken, Aeneas. b. 1742, Fife, Scotland. On Feb. 13, 1772 he joined the *Resolution* as quartermaster for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. After the expedition he served on the *Favourite*, and then joined the *Discovery* as bosun on Feb. 17, 1776, for Cook's 3rd voyage. He married Mary, and they lived in Deptford. He died in 1806, while serving as bosun on the *Africa*.

Aitken, John "Antarctic Jack." b. Aug. 5, 1881, Speedwell Island, Falkland Islands, son of Scottish parents, shepherd Richard Aitken and his wife Christina McKinnon. In fact, young Jack inherited an almost impenetrable Scottish accent from his parents. Despite being a little bow-legged lad (he was only 4 foot 11, even as an adult), with brown eyes, a long drooping mustache (as an adult, that is), and a tremendously evil-smelling pipe (you could smell him coming), he became a cutter, i.e., a crewman on local boats that went around the islands. He was a crewman on the *Antarctica*, during SwedAE 1901-04, but, on the way south he left the expedition at Buenos Aires, on Dec. 15, 1901, with Frank Jenner. Jack made his way back to the Falklands, and on Aug. 29, 1902, signed on to the *Antarctic* again. On Sept. 5, 1902 the ship left Port Stanley, bound for Ushuaia, and on Nov. 5, 1902 left Ushuaia bound for Antartica, where she got trapped and then sunk, the men being marooned on Paulet Island for the 1903 winter. Jack had a memorable moment when he developed a toothache on the ice. All he had was a pair of scissors, so he worked the tooth loose with them, and then yanked it. The *Uruguay* picked him up from his frozen prison, and took him to Buenos Aires, where he transferred to the *Oravia*, which got him back into Port Stanley on Dec. 27, 1903. He went cutting again, and died on May 9, 1954. He is buried in Stanley Cemetery.

Aitken, Sydney *see* **Atkin, Sydney**

Aitken Cove. 60°45' S, 44°32' W. A cove off Fitchie Bay, immediately NE of Cape Whitson, along the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted on Sept. 22 and 30, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce that year for the secretary of the expedition, Alfred Niven Gillies Aitken (b. Jan. 15, 1858, Edinburgh), of Aitken & Methuen of Edinburgh, solicitors for the expedition. At first, Bruce wanted to call it Apedale Cove, but decided against it. Joseph Leonard A. Apedaile (sic) (b. Aug. 5, 1880, Braintree, Essex), known as Leonard, was the young accountant clerk at Whitson & Methuen, chartered accountants of Edinburgh. In 1911 Mr. Apedaile moved to Canada, becoming a well-known accountant in Quebec. The feature appears erroneously as Methuen Cove (q.v.) on a map drawn up by Harvey Pirie in 1913, and this error was perpetuated (briefly) on a 1916 British chart. The name Aitken Cove appears on the 1934 British chart prepared by the Discovery Investigations after their 1933 survey, and was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1945 it appeared on an Argentine chart as Caleta Aitken, and that is what the Argentines continue to call it, even though it also appeared on a 1953 Argentine chart as Puerto Aitken.

Aitken Nunatak. 85°42' S, 173°49' E. A small rock nunatak rising to 2785 m above sea level, to the immediate E of the Otway Massif, and 4.8 km SW of Mount Bumstead, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for William M. Aitken, USARP aurora scientist at Pole Station, 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Aitkenhead, Neil. b. Jan. 11, 1936, Newcastle, son of Harold Aitkenhead and his wife Mary A. Walker. After graduating from Durham University, he joined FIDS, and headed south in Oct. 1959, as geologist. In the *Shackleton*, he and Phil Nelson visited South Georgia and the islands in the Palmer Archipelago, and then he wintered-over at Base D in 1960 and 1961. In between winters, in early 1961, he made landings in the Joinville Island group, from the *Shackleton*. He mapped most of the east coast of Trinity Peninsula, being 422 days in the field. In early 1962 he was back in the Palmer Archipelago, during the summer of 1961-62. Back in the UK in 1962, he went to work at the BAS geology unit at Birmingham University, married Marion J. Bailey, in Birmingham, in 1963, and left BAS in Feb. 1965, moving to Yorkshire. In 1994 he was working with the British Geological Survey.

Aitkenhead Glacier. 63°57' S, 58°44' W. About 16 km long, it flows ESE from the Detroit Plateau, on Graham Land, to the Prince Gustav Channel, close N of Alectoria Island. Surveyed in 1960-61 by Fids from Base D, and plotted by

FIDS cartographers in 63°57' S, 58°50' W. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964 for Neil Aitkenhead. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It has since been replotted.

The *Ajax*. A 7220-ton Royal Navy light cruiser, 554 feet long, built in 1934 and completed in 1935, which arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falklands, on Dec. 30, 1936, and on Jan. 9, 1937 left for South Georgia, arriving there on Jan. 11, 1937. When about 500 miles from the South Shetlands, she received a distress call to the effect that Lt. Walker and a boat crew of 5 officers and men from the *Discovery II* were missing on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and could she come down and help the whaling ships look for them. The captain was Colin Sinclair Thomson, and the governor of the Falklands was aboard. Walker and his party had been landed at Esther Harbor and were planning to stay a week, and the *Discovery II* would come back for them. However, they had a series of adventures. The *Ajax*, capable of 32.5 knots, arrived on Jan. 18, 1937, and that evening one of her cutters, and some boats from the *Discovery II*, spotted the men about 9 miles from base. They were then taken aboard the *Discovery II*. The *Ajax* then sailed back to the Falklands. A couple of years later she took part in the Battle of the River Plate, and went down in history. She was also at Crete, Malta, Tobruk, and D-Day. She was going to be sold to Chile in 1948, but was decommissioned that year and broken up in Nov. 1949.

Mount Ajax. 71°48' S, 168°27' E. Rising to 3770 m, 1.5 km WSW of Mount Royalist, in the Admiralty Mountains. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after NZ ships, this mountain was named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for the *Ajax* (not to be confused with the British ship of the same name — *see* **The *Ajax***). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Ajax Icefall. 62°04' S, 58°21' W. An icefall that descends S between Stenhouse Bluff and Ullmann Spur to the head of Visca Anchorage, at Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, surveyed by Fids from Base G in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for the *Ajax* (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Ajmone-Cat, Giovanni *see* **The *San Giuseppe Due***

Ajmonecat Lake. 62°55' S, 60°40' W. A small lake, about 255 m wide, formed by the volcanic activity on Deception Island in 1967-69, about 400 m NE of Stancomb Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 26, 2009, for Giovanni Ajmone Cat (sic — and *see* **The *San Giuseppe Due***), who sailed into Stancomb Cove after the eruption of 1969.

The *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. Known more popularly as the *Karpinskiy*, or "the *Karp*." A 4430-ton Russian ship, built in 1984, and named for Aleksandr Karpinskiy (*see* **Mount Karpinskiy**). She was used on RussAE 1993-95 (Capt. S. Ya. Zavgorodniy), RussAE 1994-96 (Capt. Zavgorodniy), RussAE 1995-97 (Capt. Zavgorodniy), RussAE 1997-99 (Capt. Sergey Temerev), RussAE 1998-2000 (Capt. Temerev), RussAE 1999-2001 (Capt. Temerev), RussAE 2000.

The *Akademik Boris Petrov*. Known informally as the *Boris Petrov*, or just the *Petrov*. A 4-decked, ice-strengthened Russian research vessel belonging to the V.I. Vernadskiy Institute. She was in Antarctic waters in 1991-92, visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. She was back in 1995-96, as a tourist ship, under the command of Capt. Igor Viktorov. That same season, under Capt. Gennadiy Yusupov, she relieved the Ukrainian station. In 1999-2000 she also chartered out as a tourist ship, with Peregrine Adventures, of Melbourne, and, as such, went under the name *Peregrine Explorer*, or *Peregine Endeavour*. She could take 52 passengers from Ushuaia to the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, for a trip lasting between 9 and 11 days. Capt. Viktorov again. In 2005-06 she was chartered by the Indian Antarctic Expedition of that season, to conduct a detailed bathymetric survey in the Larsemann Hills, as part of the plans for establishing the Indians' third Antarctic station there.

The *Akademik Federov*. Name also seen as *Akademik Fedorov*, or (probably more correctly) *Akademik Fyodorov*. Built by Rauma-Repola, of Savonlinna, Finland, launched on Feb. 27, 1987, and completed that August, she was a 4700-ton, 141.2-meter, red-and-white Russian research and supply icebreaker, sister ship to the *Mikhail Somov*, built specifically for Antarctic voyages, and capable of 16 knots. Owned by the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorological and Environment Control, she had 12 laboratories on board and a helicopter pad on her aft deck. She took part in SovAE 1987-89, and worked in the northern Weddell Sea in 1989. Captain that voyage was Mikhail Yermolayevich Mikhaylov. She was back for SovAE 1989-91 (Capt. Mikhaylov), SovAE 1990-92 (Capt. Mikhaylov), SovAE 1991-93 (Capt. Valeriy Aleksandrovich Viktorov; she also took down the Nordic Antarctic Research Program expedition of 1991-92), RussAE 1992-94 (Capt. Mikhaylov), RussAE 1993-95 (Capt. Mikhaylov; she helped relieve Sanae Station), RussAE 1994-96 (Capt. Viktorov), RussAE 1995-97 (Capt. Mikhaylov), RussAE 1996-98 (Capt. Viktorov), and RussAE 1997-99 (Capt. Mikhaylov). She was in the Arctic in the fall of 1998, then back in Antarctica for RussAE 1998-2000 (Capt. Mikhaylov), RussAE 1999-2001 (Capt. Mikhaylov), and every season thereafter. She was in the Arctic in the fall of 2004, and the fall of 2007.

The *Akademik Fedorov* *see* **The *Akademik Federov***

Akademik Fedorov Canyon. 72°45' S, 32°00' W. An undersea canyon in the Weddell Sea, centering on the above co-ordinates but stretching from 71°30' S to 74°00' S, and from 27°00' W to 36°00' W. Discovered in Feb. 1997 during the Palmer Survey. The name (for the *Akademik Federov*) was proposed by Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, in Bremerhaven, Germany, and was approved by US-ACAN in June 1997.

The *Akademik Ioffe*. A 6450-ton, 117.04-meter Russian tourist ship with an ice-strengthened hull, built in Finland as a geophysical research vessel for the Russian Academy of Science, and completed in Feb. 1989. Sister ship of the *Akademik Sergey Vavilov* (*see* **The *Vavilov***), she was capable of 14.5 knots cruising speed in Antarctica waters. Based in Kaliningrad, during the austral summer months she was chartered by Peregrine Shipping, of Melbourne, and carried passengers from Ushuaia to the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, in 1993-94 (she was seized in the Falklands that season), 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 (all times under Capt. Nikolay Apekhtin). In 1999, a new deck of cabins was added. She was back in 2000-01 (under Capt. Poskoniy), and again in 2002-03, after which cruise she was re-fitted. She was back in 2005-06. She could accommodate 53 staff and crew, and 109 passengers. In Antarctica (only) she was often called the *Peregrine Mariner* or the *Marine Adventurer*.

The *Akademik Knipovich*. Russian ship that was fishing for krill in the South Orkneys in 1964-65. She took part in SovAE 1967-69, spending some time fishing in the Scotia Sea. She was back for SovAE 1970-72 and SovAE 1972-74, and was back in 1974-75, in the South Orkneys.

The *Akademik Krylov*. Known more popularly as the *Krylov*. A 9120-ton, 147.9-meter Russian ship, built in Stettin, Poland, in the late 1970s, she took part in SovAE 1983-85 and 1984-86. Captain both times was Marat Grigor'yevich Kobylyanskiy. Due to the high cost of operating, she was sold in 1993.

The *Akademik Sergey Vavilov* *see* **The *Vavilov***

The *Akademik Shokalskiy*. A 1753-ton, 65.09-meter Russian polar and oceanographic research vessel, built in Finland in 1982, sister ship of the *Spirit of Enderby*. In 1998 she was converted into a tourist ship, able to carry 46 passengers. Chartered by Heritage Expeditions of NZ, she was in Antarctic waters in 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Capt. Nikolay Vinogradov for both voyages), 1996-97 and 1997-98 (Sergey Glushkov for both voyages), 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Capt. Vinogradov for both voyages), and in 2005-06.

The *Akademik Shuleykin*. A 1754-ton, 71.6-meter Russian research ship, built in Finland in 1982. She had a crew of 32, and could take 46 passengers. In 1992-93, aside from helping relieve the Russian bases, she also took PolAE to Antarctica. B.P. Ovechkin was skipper that season. She repeated that performance in 1993-94 (Capt. Vladimir Ivanovich Uzolin). In 1994 she was chartered by Marine Expeditions, rebuilt in

Germany as a passenger ship in 1995, and did non-Antarctic cruises as the *Marine Spirit*. She was back in Antarctic waters, as a cruise ship, under her real name, in 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, each season under the command of Capt. Viktor Ivanov. In 2007 she was renamed the *Polyarnyy Pioner* (*Polar Pioneer*) (q.v.).

Akademik Vernadsky Station. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. Ukrainian scientific station, 7 m above sea level, on a rock surface on Marina Point, 5 km from the coast, on Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, 50 km from Palmer Station. On Feb. 6, 1996 the British scientific station formerly known as Base F (*see* **Faraday Station**) was transferred to the Ukrainians. **1996 winter**: 12 persons, led by geophysicist Gennadiy Petrovich Milinevskiy. **1997 winter**: Vladimir Okrugin (leader). **1998 winter**: 11 men. Viktor Sytov (meteorologist and leader), Alex Bakunovsky (medical officer). **1999 winter**: Pavel Krushentskiy (leader until June 1999), Aleksandr Mikho (from June 1999). Krushentskiy had to be evacuated on the *Nathaniel B. Palmer* in June. **2000 winter**: Yaroslav Kutsenko (leader). It continues to house wintering-over parties, and is one of the longest continuously running scientific stations in Antarctica (if one ignores the name changes).

Gora Akademika Graftio. 83°58' S, 57°19' W. A mountain in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered by the Russians, and named by them for electrical engineer Genrikh (i.e., Heinrich) Osipovich Graftio (1869-1949).

Lednik Akademy *see* **Academy Glacier**

Aka-iwa. 68°24' S, 41°44' E. A rocky hill with a red pegmatite in Temmondai Rock, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 during a geological survey. The name means "red rock."

Aka-iwa Mountain *see* **Akaiwa-yama**

Aka-kabe. 71°36' S, 35°35' E. A W- and N-facing semi-circular bluff of Mount Derom in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "red wall").

Akaiwa-yama. 72°06' S, 27°47' E. Name also seen as Aka-iwa Mountain. A mountain rising to 1689 m above sea level, at the E extremity of Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE 1981-82 and JARE 1987, and surveyed from the ground by JARE 1983. The Japanese named it on Oct. 23, 1989, the name meaning "red rock" ("yama" means "mountain"). The Norwegians call it Akaiwaberget.

Akaiwaberget *see* **Akaiwa-yama**

Akar Peaks *see* **Aker Peaks**

Cape Akarui. 68°29' S, 41°23' E. Also called Cape Miho. A rocky ice-free cape of 3.3 square km in area, protruding into the sea, almost 19 km NE of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-59, plotted by them in 68°27' S, 41°27' E, and named by them in Oct. 1962, as Akarui-misaki (i.e., "bright cape"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Akarui in 1964. The Norwegians call it Bjartodden, which means the same thing. A topographical map on a scale of 1:25,000 was made of this feature from geodetic surveys conducted in 1975 and 1980, and from new air photos taken in 1975, and it was re-plotted.

Akarui-misaki *see* **Cape Akarui**

Akebi-ike. 69°12' S, 39°40' E. A small lake in the NW part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on June 22, 1972. The name means "akebi fruit lake."

Akebono Glacier. 68°07' S, 42°53' E. A glacier flowing northwestward to the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, between Cape Hinode (just to the SW) and Akebono Rock (just to the NE), about 50 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken in 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Akebono-hyoga (i.e., "dawn glacier"; "hyoga" means "glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Akebono Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Daggrybreen (which means the same thing). A topographic map on a scale of 1:25,000 was made from surveys done by JARE 1972 and JARE 1978. A small unnamed coastal rock exposes just south of the glacier.

Akebono-hyoga *see* **Akebono Glacier**

Akebono-iwa *see* **Akebono Rock**

Akebono Point. 68°05' S, 42°50' E. Just NW of Akebono Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the Russians, and (apparently) named by them, in association with Akebono Glacier and Akebono Rock.

Akebono Rock. 68°04' S, 42°55' E. A substantial area of exposed rock, with an area of 2.47 square km, and rising to an elevation of 137 m above sea level, just E of the mouth of Akebono Glacier, and 47 km W of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken in 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Akebono-iwa (i.e., "dawn rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Akebono Rock in 1964. A topographic map on the scale of 1:25,000 was made from surveys done by JARE 1972 and JARE 1978. The Norwegians call it Daggryfjellet.

Akela Col. 63°55' S, 58°11' W. A shallow col, about 4 km S of Rink Point, between Virgin Hill and Kipling Mesa, forming the only overland route between Whisky Bay and the unnamed bay on the E side of Lagrelius Point, on the NW coast of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for for the wolf in Kipling's *Jungle Book*.

Aker Peaks. 66°37' S, 55°13' E. Also called Akar Peaks, Aker Range. A series of mainly snow-covered peaks, the highest being 1800 m above sea level, and extending for 14 km in a NW-SE direction, 6 km W of the Nicholas Range and about 50 km WNW of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1931, by Norwegian whaler Otto Borchgrevink, and named by him for the Tønsberg farm of Svend Foyn Brunn, director of the Antarctic Whaling Company. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

Aker Range *see* **Aker Peaks**

Åkerlundh, Gustaf. b. 1881, Sweden. The youngest member of SwedAE 1901-04, he was able seaman and assistant cook. He was one of Nordenskjöld's wintering party of 1903.

Åkerlundh Nunatak. 65°04' S, 60°10' W. The smallest of the Seal Nunataks, it lies 3.2 km NW of Donald Nunatak, between Bruce Nunatak and Murdoch Nunatak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in Aug. 1947 by Fids from Base D, who named it for Gustaf Åkerlundh. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952.

Akerman Island. 69°25' S, 75°55' E. A small, low-lying island about 3.5 km SW of Cook Island, off the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, for Jonathan C. "Jon" Akerman, Davis Station leader in 1990, and leader of the 650-km traverse to the Larseman Hills which completed the marking of a new, safe, year-round inland route.

Bukhta Akkuratnaja *see* **Akkuratnaya Cove**

Akkuratnaya Cove. 70°45' S, 11°48' E. A small cove 4.8 km ESE of Nadezhdy Island, indenting the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GerAE 1938-39, mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Bukhta Akkuratnaja (i.e., "accurate cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Akkuratnaya Cove in 1970.

Aklestadberg. 72°49' S, 166°18' E. A mountain, one of several features in the Lawrence Peaks of Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the Germans.

Nunataki Aksakova. 81°35' S, 21°46' W. One of several clusters of nunataks in the Shackleton Range, most of them (including this one) discovered and named by the Russians.

The *Alabama Packet*. Known as the *Alabama*. 147-ton sealing brig out of Mystic, Conn., part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1821-22. She had a crew of 22 led by skipper William A. Fanning. William Pendleton was 1st mate. Mr. Coles, of New York, was 2nd mate. Robert Boltum was 3rd mate and carpenter. There were 2 boys on board as well, one of them being Alex Palmer. She left New London, Conn., on July 21, 1821, bound for the South Shetlands, and on Nov. 6, 1821 anchored at Deception Island. She lost a man in the South Shetlands. On June 17, 1823 (sic) she arrived back at Stonington, Conn. She left New London again at the end of 1823, bound for the South Seas (not Antarctica this time), under the command of Ben Pendleton. Jonas Horn was 1st mate, and Phineas Wilcox was 2nd mate. Pendleton took her back to the South Seas in 1825-27 (again, not in Antarctica), and Jonathan Pendleton took her into the Pacific in 1827-29 (Jonas Horn was 1st mate on that trip).

Aladdin Hill. 69°24' S, 76°20' E. A conical hill rising to 80 m out of the snowfields, about 2 km W of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. A range of many geological samples were taken from this site. Named by ANCA for the character of fable.

Aladdin's Cave. Supply depot set up on Aug. 9, 1912, by Mawson, Madigan, and Ninnis, in an ice shelter 9 km south of Main Base during AAE 1911-14. In September food was ferried there.

Islote Alaggia *see* **Alaggia Rock**

Alaggia Rock. 64°34' S, 62°47' W. A small rocky island, NE of Ryswyck Point, on Parker Peninsula, and immediately S of Ryswyck Island, in the SE entrance to the Schollaert Channel, between Brabant Island and Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. In 1956 Argentina officially adopted the name Islote Alaggia, in lieu of the former unofficial Islote Margalot (named for Pedro F. Margalot, for whom *see* **Janssen Peak**). Guillermo Rodolfo Alaggia was an Air Force lieutenant killed in action. On March 3, 2004, UK-APC accepted the name Alaggia Rock.

Islote Alagon. 65°50' S, 65°21' W. A small island on the NW coast of Larrouy Island, in the Grandidier Channel, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1978 by the Argentines for soldier Manuel Alagon, who fell on board the frigate *25 de Mayo* during the naval battle of Quilmes (1826). The Chileans call this feature Islote Cabañas, for Froilán Cabañas Rodríguez, blacksmith 1st class on the *Yelcho* in Aug. 1916, when that ship rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island during BITE 1914-17.

Alamein Range. 72°05' S, 163°30' E. West of Canham Glacier in the Freyberg Mountains of Oates Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the battle in North Africa taken part in by Lord Freyberg (*see* **Freyberg Mountains**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Islote Alamode *see* **Alamode Island**

Alamode Island. 68°43' S, 67°32' W. The largest and most southeasterly of the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is snow-capped, and has steep, rocky cliffs surmounted by a rock- and snow-cone rising to 320 m. Discovered in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Terra Firma Island (it is seen as such on his expedition map of 1938). Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and found to be one of a group rather than an isolated island. Consequently they renamed it for its resemblance in shape to the dessert. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Islote Alamode.

Alan Peak. 72°39' S, 0°11' E. On the SW side of the mouth of Reece Valley, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GerAE 1938-39, and plotted from those photos. It was again photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-52, and surveyed from the ground by them. It was also photographed aerially in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60. From all this activity in the 1950s Norwegian cartographers were able to map it with some degree of accuracy, and called it Alanpiggen, for Alan Reece (*see also* **Reecedalen**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Mount Alan Thompson *see* **Mount Allan Thomson**

Alanpiggen *see* **Alan Peak**

Zaliv Alasheeva *see* **Alasheyev Bight**

Alasheyev Bight. 67°30' S, 45°40' E. Also called Alasheyev's Bay. In the W part of the coast of Enderby Land. Molodezhnaya Station is here. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1956. Explored and charted by SovAE 1957, and named by them as Zaliv Alasheeva, for hydrographer D.A. Alasheyev. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Alasheyev Bight in 1965.

Alasheyev's Bay *see* **Alasheyev Bight**

Alaska Canyon. 86°00' S, 136°33' W. A canyon cut deep in the N face of the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the University of Alaska, which has sent researchers to Antarctica.

The *Alatna*. A 3450-ton, twin-screw, Diesel-electric propelled bulk petroleum products carrier, 302 feet long, with a speed of 13.2 knots, she was built for the U.S. Navy as the first of a new type of vessel for use in the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service, and launched as *T-AOG-81*, on Sept. 6, 1956, at Bethlehem Steel's Staten Island shipyard, and delivered in July 1957. Built specifically for polar work, with a steel hull designed for limited ice breaking, she was manned by a civil service crew. She spent 1957 in the Arctic. She participated in OpDF IV (1958-59; unknown captain), OpDF 60 (1959-60; Captain Peter A. Gentile), OpDF 61 (1960-61; Capt. Gentile), OpDF 66 (1965-66; Capt. R.W. Coulter; arrived at McMurdo Dec. 19, 1965), OpDF 67 (1966-67; Capt. W.F. Martin), OpDF 68 (1967-68; Capt. Coulter), and OpDF 69 (1968-69; Capt. Coulter). She went out of service on Aug. 8, 1972, and the Japanese bought her in 2006.

Alatna Valley. 76°53' S, 161°10' E. An ice-free valley 6 km N of Mount Gran, and trending ENE for about 16 km along the SE side of the Convoy Range. U.S. geologist Parker Calkin made stratigraphic studies in the valley, 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for the *Alatna*. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Alb Valley. 74°47' S, 163°46' E. Part of Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. BAE 1907-09 so named it because of its resemblance to a Catholic priest's white vestment. Campbell's Northern Party of BAE 1910-13 re-named it Kar Terrace. However, it appears as Alb Valley in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Gora Al'banova. 77°35' S, 146°00' W. A mountain, just S of Mount Ronne, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and named by the Russians.

Albanus Glacier. 85°52' S, 151°00' W. Also called Phillips Glacier. 40 km long, it flows W between the S side of the Tapley Mountains and the N side of the Hays Mountains, feeding into Scott Glacier just N of Mount Zanuck, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by the geological party led by Quin Blackburn during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Jr. (1902-1970), a Maryland manufacturer and patron of Byrd's first two expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. *See also* **Phillips Mountains**.

Albanus Phillips Mountains *see* **Phillips Mountains**

Ostrov Al'batros *see* **Diomedea Island**

Ozero Al'batros *see* **Petrel Lake**

Lake Albatross *see* **Petrel Lake**

Albatross Cordillera. A submarine mountain range beyond the Ross Ice Shelf, centering on 45°00' S, 115°00' W, although parts of it extend south of 60°S. Also called the Antarctic Rise, Easter Island Cordillera, Easter Island Swell, Easter Island Rise, and South Pacific Cordillera.

Albatross Glacier. 77°17' S, 166°31' E. A glacier, S of Prion Glacier, on Ross Island. Originally named Quaternary Glacier, in assocation with nearby Quaternary Icefall, it was re-named Albatross Glacier by NZ-APC in 1989.

Albatrosses. The albatross is a seabird also known as the gooney. It belongs to the order Procellariiformes, and to the family Diomedeidae. To shoot one is to tempt bad luck. Albatrosses are actually a branch of the petrel family, they have a long life span and a long wing span, the longest wing span of any bird in thre world. They drink seawater, normally live on squid, and come ashore only to breed, in colonies, and lay a single white egg. The wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) nests on islands near the Antarctic Circle, but really does not breed south of 54°S (South Georgia). Other albatrosses seen in Antarctic skies are the black-browed albatross or black-browed mollymawk (*Diomedea melanophris*), the light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebetria palpebrata*) and (rarely) the gray-headed albatross or gray-headed mollymawk (*Diomedea chrysostoma*).

Albedo. Solar energy reflected off the Earth.

Albena Peninsula. 64°08' S, 62°09' W. The peninsula that forms the E extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It extends 13 km in an E-W direction, is 9 km wide at its base, and is bounded by the terminus of Lister Glacier to the N, by Hill Bay to the S, and ends in Spallanzani Point to the E. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after the Bulgarian seaside resort of Albena.

Alberich Glacier. 77°36' S, 161°36' E. A small glacier flowing W from Junction Knob toward the E flank of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Aug. 3, 1972, for the Teutonic mythical figure. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Albert, Étienne-Victor. b. May 10, 1810, Agde. On Sept. 1, 1837, a week before the expedition sailed, he signed on to the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman, for FrAE 1837-40. On Jan. 1,

1839 he was promoted to able seaman, and on Jan. 1, 1840 to gunner 2nd class. On May 4, 1840, in NZ, he transferred to the *Astrolabe*, and on Nov. 1, 1840 he became a gunner 1st class.

Albert, Jay Claude "Jad." b. April 25, 1894, Atlanta, but raised in Newton Co., Ga., son of salesman J.W. Albert and his wife Mamie Ellington. He was called Claude as a youngster, and that did it for him. As soon as he could, he would dispose of the name Claude forever, but that wouldn't be for some time yet. He left school at 14, and went to work as a laborer in the local guano factory, enough to dishearten anyone, and it disheartened Jad. When he was 16, he left for Augusta, and became a book keeper. Then on to Helena, Mont., working for a phone company there. During World War I, he was drafted, and chose the U.S. Navy, serving on the *Birmingham*, out of San Diego. By now he was Jay Dean Albert, known as Jad. He was cook and steward on the *Bear of Oakland*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35, arrived back in California from Dunedin in June 1934, and made his way back east on a Greyhound. He moved back to California, went to work for George May & Co., out of Chicago, married an Oklahoma girl named Theresa, and they lived in San Francisco, where he died on June 6, 1957. Theresa died in Marin Co., Calif., in 1975.

Albert Bank. 77°10' S, 32°45' W. Also known as Prince Albert I Bank. A bank in the Weddell Sea, with a least depth of 250 m. Named by Heinrich Hinze of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, in Bremerhaven, Germany, for Albert I, Prince of Monaco (1848-1922), patron of FrAE 1908-10. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Cape Albert de Monaco *see* **Cape Monaco**

Cap Albert Lancaster *see* **Cape Lancaster**

Mount Albert Markham. 81°23' S, 158°14' E. A striking flat-topped mountain rising to 3205 m (the Australians say 3185 m), midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain, about 57 km S of Mount Field, in the Churchill Mountains, W of and overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for Sir Albert Hastings Markham (1848-1918), a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition, and cousin of Sir Clements Markham, the main patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Albert Valley. 77°23' S, 160°56' E. A hanging valley between Conway Peak and Wendler Spur, opening N into Barwick Valley, in the central part of the Apocalypse Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Mary Remley Albert (b. 1954), who worked for the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), in Hanover, NH, and who, from 1996 to 2003 conducted field and lab research to characterize ice core, firn, and snow properties from Siple Dome, from the US-ITASE traverses from West Antarctica, and from East Antarctic megadunes. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Isla Alberti *see* **Epsilon Island**

Isla Alberto *see* **Sinclair Island**

Cabo Alberto de Mónaco *see* **Cape Monaco**

Punta Alberto Obrecht *see* **Obrecht Pyramid**

Mount Alberts. 73°02' S, 167°52' E. A pointed, almost completely snow-covered mountain, rising to 2320 m, 17.5 km E of Mount Phillips, on the E margin of the Malta Plateau, and immediately S of the terminus of Line Glacier, overlooking the W margin of the Ross Sea, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966 for Fred G. Alberts (b. 1922. d. March 3, 2010), American toponymist, secretary of US-ACAN, 1949-80, and compiler of *Geographic Names of the Antarctic* (*see* the Bibiliography). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Alberts Glacier. 66°52' S, 64°53' W. A heavily-crevassed glacier, about 13 km long, which flows E from the Avery Plateau of Graham Land, into Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, between Southard Promontory and Balch Glacier, the latter of which it is south of and from where it was recognized as a separate feature following air photography by USN on Dec. 23, 1968. In 1980 it was delineated from these photos by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and positioned from FIDS surveys conducted between 1947 and 1957. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after Antarctic historians, this glacier was named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1980, for Fred Alberts (*see* **Mount Alberts**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Albino Rookery. 68°28' S, 78°10' E. An Adélie penguin rookery, 5 m high, on the coast of Langnes Pensinsula, in the Vestfold Hills. The first ever albino penguin in the Vestfold Hills was found here in Dec. 1969, by Ron McLean (*see* **McLean Point**), radio supervisor at Davis Station. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971.

Cap de l'Albinos. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. At the extreme N of Carrell Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. In Feb. 1963 an albino Adélie penguin was discovered here, and, at the request of a museum in France, was captured. Named by the French.

Mount Albion. 70°17' S, 65°39' E. A mountain, 3 km SSE of Mount O'Shea, and 20 km E of Mount Béchervaise, in the S part of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is connected to the next peak on the E by a long snow slope and saddle 60 m above plateau level. Discovered in 1956-57 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Patrick Neil "Pat" Albion (b. March 21, 1922, Charleville, Qld), radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. *See also* **Patrick Point**.

Glaciar Albone *see* **Albone Glacier**

Albone Glacier. 64°13' S, 59°42' W. A narrow, deeply entrenched glacier on the E side of Wolseley Buttress, flowing S from the Detroit Plateau of Graham Land to the Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Daniel "Dan" Albone (1860-1906), English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine (1897-1902). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Glaciar Albone. Originally plotted in 64°12' S, 59°45' W, it has since been replotted.

Punta Albornoz. 73°17' S, 60°20' W. A cape which forms the SW tip of Kemp Peninsula, near Cape Deacon, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named in 1975 by the Argentines for 1st Sgt. Ángel C. Albornoz, pioneer aviator, who died on Dec. 20, 1917. The Chileans have their own name for it, Punta Leiva, named for José Leiva Chacón, who was on the *Yelcho* in Aug. 1916, when that ship rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island during BITE 1914-17.

Al'bov Rocks. 66°28' S, 126°45' E. A cluster of rock outcrops close S of Cape Spieden, on the W side of Porpoise Bay, about 37 km SE of Cape Goodenough, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. Discovered and charted by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Skala Al'bova, for Nikolay M. Al'bov (1806-1899), botanical geographer and explorer of Tierra del Fuego. On Oct. 11, 1960, ANCA accepted the name Albov Rocks (i.e., without the apostrophe). US-ACAN accepted the name Al'bov Rocks in 1962.

Skala Al'bova *see* **Al'bov Rocks**

Albrecht Penck Glacier. 76°40' S, 162°20' E. Also called Penck Glacier. Between Fry Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, it flows NE toward Tripp Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Albrecht Penck (*see* **Cape Penck**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Albright. 82°49' S, 155°06' E. Surmounts the SE end of the Endurance Cliffs, N of the Worsley Icefalls, in the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Carter Albright (b. 1941, Madison, Wisc.), USARP geologist on the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964-65, who, when he wasn't being a geologist and hydrographer was an admiral in the U.S. Navy.

La Albufera *see* **Albufera Lagoon**

Albufera Lagoon. 62°59' S, 60°42' W. A tidal lagoon at the SW end of Fumarole Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Known colloquially as La Albufera (i.e., a large saltwater lagoon) by Spanish scientists. UK-APC accepted the name Albufera Lagoon on March 17, 2010.

Playa Alcázar. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach to the SE of Playa Pinochet de la Barra, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for the *Luis Alcázar*.

Isla Alcock *see* **Alcock Island**

Alcock Island. 64°14' S, 61°08' W. An island, 1260 m long, 5.5 km W of Charles Point (the N limit of Brialmont Cove), on the central coast of Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Whalers were calling it Penguin Island, and that

is what Thomas Bagshaw called it in 1922, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. ChilAE 1947 named it Isla Telegrafista Arriagada, or (for short) Isla Telegta. Arriagada, for 2nd cabo Carlos Arriagada Veas, Chilean Army telegraphist who wintered-over that year at what would become Capitán Arturo Prat Station, and it appears with the shorter version of the name on their chart of that year. Later, the name was shortened even further to Isla Arriagada, or Islote Arriagada. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was re-named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir John William Alcock (1892-1919), pioneer British aviator (of Alcock and Brown June 14-15, 1919 first non-stop transatlantic flight fame), and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Barros, for Capitán de navío Ramón Barros González, of ChilAE 1958-59, and appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Alcock Island in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Isla Alcock.

Alcorta Rocks. 77°30' S, 166°22' E. A nunatak, rising to about 100 m, 2.4 km ENE of Rocky Point on the E shore of Maumee Bight, Ross Island. It is distinctive because 3 ridges radiate from the center. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 25, 2000, for Jesse James Alcorta (b. 1963, Manitowoc, Wisc.), hazardous waste-handling specialist for 8 seasons at McMurdo and Pole Station from 1992-93 onwards. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Alcyone Cone. 72°42' S, 165°33' E. An extinct volcanic cone near the center of the Pleiades, at the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by a VUWAE field party to Evans Névé in 1971-72, for the brightest star in the Pleiades. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Aldan Rock. 62°39' S, 60°35' W. A triangular rock, the largest of a small group of rocks extending southward into South Bay, E of Hannah Point, which is the E side of the entrance to Walker Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 16, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Aldaz. 76°03' S, 124°25' W. Also seen (erroneously) as Mount Aldez. A mostly ice-covered projecting-type mountain rising to 2520 m, that barely protrudes from the ice-covered Usas Escarpment, 35 km ESE of Mount Galla, in Marie Byrd Land. It has notable rock outcropping along its N spur. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Luis N. Aldaz, Spanish meteorologist with the Instituto Español de Meteorología, and attached to the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over as scientific leader at Byrd Station, 1960, and at Pole Station in 1962 and 1965.

Caleta Aldea. 62°04' S, 58°23' W. Mackellar Inlet divides itself into two distinct parts as it goes inland into King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The N part is Caleta Aldea, named by the Chileans for Juan de Dios Aldea Fonseca (*see* **Aldea Island**). The Argentines call it Caleta Tarragona.

Isla Aldea *see* **Aldea Island**

Islas Aldea *see* **Büdel Islands**

Aldea Island. 69°13' S, 68°30' W. The central of the three Bugge Islands off the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was named Isla Aldea by ChilAE 1947 for Sargento Juan de Dios Aldea Fonseca (1853-1879), a hero of the 1879 naval battle of Iquique, and it appears on their chart of that year. UK-APC accepted the name Aldea Island on June 22, 1979, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Aldebaran Rock. 70°50' S, 66°41' W. A particularly conspicuous nunatak of bright red rock near the head of Bertram Glacier, on George VI Sound, 8 km NE of the Pegasus Mountains, in western Palmer Land. It was surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1970-71, and on July 21, 1976 named by UK-APC for the giant red Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation Taurus. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Point Alden. 66°48' S, 142°02' E. An ice-covered point with rock exposures along its seaward side, about 22 km NW of Cape Hunter, and marking the W side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay, and the division between Adélie Land and George V Land. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840, by Wilkes, who named it after James Alden. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Alden, James. b. March 31, 1810, Portland, Me. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1828, as a midshipman, and sailed on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. He transferred to the *Porpoise* at San Francisco in Oct. 1841, the same year he was promoted lieutenant. He served in the Mexican War of 1846-48, and between then and the time of the Civil War was in the coast survey, in 1855 being promoted to lieutenant commander. During the Civil War he commanded the sloop-o'-war *Richmond* at the capture of New Orleans and at the attack on Port Hudson, and was promoted to captain in 1863. He commanded the *Brooklyn* in Mobile Bay and at Fort Fisher. He was promoted to commodore in 1866, and in 1868 was placed in command of Mare Island Navy Base, in San Francisco. In 1869 he became chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and in 1871 was promoted to rear admiral, taking command of the European Squadron. He retired in 1873, and died in San Francisco, on Feb. 6, 1877.

Alderdice Peak. 68°12' S, 49°35' E. Almost 10 km SE of Mount Underwood in the E part of the Nye Mountains, about 37 km ESE of Amphitheatre Lake, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photographs taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for William Henry "Harry" Alderdice (b. March 21, 1926), who wintered-over as weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cabo Alderete. 73°50' S, 60°48' W. A cape on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1975 for Sargento Ayudante Ramón Alderete, pioneer of Argentine aviation.

Glaciar Alderete *see* **Aagaard Glacier**

The *Alderman*. British yacht, skippered by James Wakeford, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in the period 1998-2000.

Mount Aldez *see* **Mount Aldaz**

Aldi Peak. 80°17' S, 154°50' E. Rising to 1800 m at the W end of the Ravens Mountains, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN on Dec. 23, 2002, for Louis Michael Aldi (b. 1948), 109 Airlift Wing command chief master sergeant during the transition of LC-130 operations from the USN to the Air National Guard.

Bahía Aldoney. 65°46' S, 62°08' W. A bay at Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Vice Admiral Guillermo Aldoney Hansen, director of the Naval Academy, Feb. 18, 1974-Jan. 17, 1975. The Argentines call it Bahía Berraz, for Lt. Miguel A. Berraz (*see* **Deaths**, Sept. 15, 1976).

Aldous, Charles Fellows. b. NZ. Graduate of Marine Wireless College of Wellington. In Antarctica on 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Mount Aldrich. 80°07' S, 158°13' E. Also seen (erroneously) as Mount Aidwich, and Mount Aldwich. A massive, somewhat flat-topped mountain on the E side of Ragotzkie Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Pelham Aldrich. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Aldrich, Pelham. b. Dec. 8, 1844, Mildenhall, Suffolk, son of surgeon Pelham Aldrich and his wife Elizabeth. British naval lieutenant on the *Challenger*, 1872-76. He married Edith Caroline in 1875. He was promoted to commander immediately after the expedition, in 1898 was made rear admiral, and was superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, 1899-1902. He was a supporter of BNAE 1901-04. He was made admiral in 1907, and retired in 1908. He died on Nov. 12, 1930, in Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Aldridge, Bertram "Bert." b. July 12, 1886, Falkland Islands. In 1902 he went to Britain, returning to the Falklands in 1903. Temporary customs officer on the *Admiralen*, 1907-08.

Aldridge, Sterling James. b. Sept. 27, 1947, Falkland Islands. In 1964 he joined BAS ships as a deck hand, in 1983 becoming bosun on the *Bransfield*. He had a heart attack and retired in 1990.

Aldridge Peak. 72°27' S, 167°24' E. A peak rising to 2290 m, on the ridge between Hearfield Glacier and Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for James A. Aldridge, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Península Aldunate *see* **Coughtrey Peninsula**

Mount Aldwich *see* **Mount Aldrich**

Islote Alectoria *see* **Alectoria Island**

Alectoria Island. 63°59' S, 58°37' W. A low, cliffed, nearly ice-free island less than 1.5 km long, in the Prince Gustav Channel, about 0.75 km off the terminus of Aitkenhead Glacier, about 16 km SW of Point Pitt, close to the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula, on the Weddell Sea. Discovered and surveyed in Aug. 1945 by Fids from Base D, who named it Alectoria Islet, for the lichen *Alectoria antarctica*, which predominated there at the time. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, UK-APC followed suit, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Islote Alectoria, and that is how it appears in their 1974 gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Alectoria Island, and, as such, it appears on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines officially accepted the name Islote Alectoria, in July 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Alectoria Island in 1963. The island was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1959-60.

Alectoria Islet *see* **Alectoria Island**

Punta Alegre. 68°13' S, 67°03' W. In the extreme W of Neny Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines for Carlos Alegre, a pilot 1st class involved with the re-supplying of Órcadas Station from the *Pampa* in 1935.

Islote Alegría. 64°18' S, 62°53' W. A rock off Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands. Surveyed by the crew of the *Primero de Mayo*, during ArgAE 1942-43, and named ironically by ArgAE 1947 (it presents a far from happy appearance). The name first appears on an Argentine map of 1953.

The *Alejandro*. A 489-ton salvage tug belonging to the Compañía de Salvataje de Magallanes, in Punta Arenas, Chile, which was dispatched from that port on Jan. 25, 1918, to the South Shetlands, in order to pluck off the grounded *Solstreif*.

Cabo Alejandro *see* **Mount Alexander**

Punta Alejandro Álvarez. 67°06' S, 66°30' W. A point which, in the S, forms the limit of the inlet which opens into the E coast of Lallemand Fjord, between Arrowsmith Glacier and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the Chileans. The name first appeared on a Chilean map of 1947, named for Alejandro Álvarez (sic; i.e., not Alvárez), of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the Comisión Antártica Chilena of 1906.

Isla Alejandro I *see* **Alexander Island**

Aleko Point *see* **Aleko Rock**

Aleko Rock. 62°37' S, 60°20' W. A rocky point midway along the NE coast of Emona Anchorage, in South Bay, Livingston Island, projecting 150 m to the WSW, 2 km NNE of Spanish Point, 3.28 km NE by N of Hespérides Point, and 6.31 km ENE of Ereby Point, in the South Shetlands. It emerged during the (then) recent retreat of a glacier. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 23, 1995, as Aleko Point, after Aleko Peak, in the Rila Mountains of Bulgaria, which in turn had been named for Aleko Konstantinov (1863-1897), writer and proponent of wilderness exploration. UK-APC accepted the name Aleko Rock on Dec. 11, 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Gora Aleksandr Nevskogo *see* **Tekubiyama**

Zemlja Aleksandr I *see* **Alexander Island**

Gora Aleksandra Busygina. 84°20' S, 63°15' W. An isolated mountain on the Polar Plateau. Discovered and named by the Russians.

Gora Aleksandra Girsa. 80°18' S, 25°25' E. An isolated mountain on the Polar Plateau. Discovered and named by the Russians.

Gora Alekseeva *see* **Mount Alekseyev**

Skaly Alekseja Leonova. 79°56' S, 159°30' E. A group of rocks on the S side of, and near the terminus of, Darwin Glacier, near Cranfield Icefalls. Named by the Russians for Aleksey Arkhipovich Leonov (b. 1934), the cosmonaut, the first man to walk in space.

The *Aleksey Maryshev*. A little, white 2000-ton, 66-meter ice-strengthened Russian research vessel, built in Finland in 1990, for the Hydrographic Institute of St. Petersburg, as sister ship to the *Grigoriy Mikheev*. Capable of 14 knots, she was converted into a 46-passenger ship in the Netherlands, and was in Antarctic waters, taking tourists, in 2005-06.

Mount Alekseyev. 67°28' S, 50°40' E. Just over 9 km NE of McNaughton Ridges, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Discovered by SovAE 1961-62, named by them as Gora Alekseev, for A.D. Alekseev (or Alekseyev), polar pilot, and fixed by them in 67°27' S, 50°33' E. ANCA accepted the name Mount Alekseyev on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. Its position has since been re-fixed.

Pico Alencar *see* **Alencar Peak**

Alencar Peak. 65°24' S, 63°53' W. Rising to 1554 m at the head of Lind Glacier, 11 km E of Cape Pérez, on the Graham Coast, on the W side of Graham Land, it is the most easterly of the snowy peaks at the extreme NW of the mountainous chain that separates Trooz Glacier (to the NW) from Beascochea Bay (to the SW). Discovered in Oct. 1908, by FrAE 1908-10, roughly surveyed and mapped by them, and named by Charcot as Sommet de Alencar, for Adm. Alexandrino Faria de Alencar (1848-1926), Minister of Marine in Brazil, who assisted the expedition. In Aug. 1935, it was re-identified, identified accurately, and re-surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears on Rymill's expedition map of 1938, as Mount Alencar. It appears as Mount de Alencar on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Survey chart. US-ACAN accepted Rymill's naming, Alencar Peak, in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such on a 1957 British chart. On July 7, 1959, after further surveys, UK-APC amended its position from 65°24' S, 63°50' W. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Pico Alencar, and as such features in their 1974 gazetteer.

Alepu Rocks. 62°23' S, 59°21' W. A group of rocks, with a total diameter of 380 m, off the E coast of Robert Island, with their center 330 m NNE of Kitchen Point, and 1.36 km SE of Perelik Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the seaside locality of Alepu, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Alessandra Automatic Weather Station. 73°35' S, 166°37' E. An Italian AWS, at Cape King, on the coast of Victoria Land, at an elevation of 159.58 m, installed in Feb. 1987.

Bahía Alessandri *see* **Ambush Bay**

The *Alex Lange*. A 213-ton, 109.5-meter Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1925 (launched on Sept. 1 that year) by Kaldnaes Mek., in Tønsberg, owned by the Sydhavet Company, and in Antarctic waters in 1925-26, catching for the *Svend Foyn I*. She later became the *Star VI*. In 1930-31 she was sold to A.P. Møller's Fraternitas-compagniet, of Copenhagen, and became the *Tas IV*. In 1936 she was sold again, to Kristian Gjølberg, and renamed *Haug III*. As such, she was captured by the Germans in 1940, renamed *Steinbock*, and was lost in northern Norwegian waters in 1944. *See also* **The *Scott*** (which became the *Haug II*).

Cabo Alexander *see* **Cape Alexander, Mount Alexander**

Cap Alexander *see* **Mount Alexander**

[1]**Cape Alexander**. 66°44' S, 62°37' W. Forms the SE tip of the Churchill Peninsula and the E side of the entrance to Cabinet Inlet, as it projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf from the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, dividing the Oscar II Coast from the Foyn Coast. Photographed from the air by RARE in Dec. 1947, and, from these photos charted that year by FIDS from Base D, who named it for Albert Victor Alexander (1885-1965), First Lord of the Admiralty throughout World War II, who was associated with Operation Tabarin in 1943. However, not everyone agreed with the naming. Finn Ronne's map of 1949 shows it as Cape Foyn. The Argentines have called it many things over the years; a 1952 map has it has Cabo Foyn; 1953 maps have it has both Cabo Alexander and Cabo Alejandro; a 1963 map has it as Cabo Suecia (i.e., "cape Sweden"; after SwedAE 1901-04); and another map, from 1970, has it as Cabo Alexander. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Alexander on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Chileans have always called it Cabo Alexander, and it appears as such in their gazetteer of 1974.

[2]**Cape Alexander** *see* **Mount Alexander**

Kap Alexander *see* **Mount Alexander**

Mount Alexander. 63°18' S, 55°48' W. A black stone mountain with several summits, the highest rising to 597 m above the Firth of Tay. It forms the rocky peninsula separating Gibson Bay from Haddon Bay in the central part of the S side of Joinville Island. Thomas Robertson in the *Active* discovered the cliff marking the extremity of the peninsula on Jan. 8, 1893, and named it Cape Alexander, presumably for Alexander Fairweather (skipper of the *Balaena*), fixing it in 63°19' S, 55°53' W. It appears as Cape Alexander on that expedition's 1893 chart, and, subsequently Nordenskjöld referred to it as Kap

Alexander, and Charcot referred to it as Cap Alexander. The Chileans called it Cabo Alexander, or — on a chart of 1947 — Cabo Alejandro. In 1947-48 FIDS became uncertain of its definition, and witheld any reference to it until the situation could be sorted out, and on Sept. 4, 1957, following a FIDS survey from Base E in 1953-54, UK-APC re-defined it and its position. US-ACAN also accepted the name Mount Alexander, in 1963.

Alexander, Clair D. "Alec." b. 1906, Williamstown, Pa. (so he claimed; he was actually born Clair Alexander Dietrich on March 13, 1897, in Reading, Pa., son of electrical engineer Wilson Dietrich and his wife Margaret MacAllister). He also claimed to have been a circus acrobat, to have been more than four years in Army Aviation, and been on expeditions in India and up the Amazon, but in reality he was a grocery store clerk. He married a girl named Bertha in Reading on June 22, 1920, had two children, Robert and Rita, and then in 1923 deserted them, never to be seen again — until 1928. On March 8, 1928, using the name Clair D. Alexander, he was taken on by Byrd as personnel director on ByrdAE 1928-30. It was then that Bertha saw his picture in the paper, but at that time didn't have the money to bring suit of any kind. Alec sailed down to Antarctica on the *Eleanor Bolling*, and on the return trip from Wellington to NYC, on the *C.A. Larsen*, he is auspiciously, but erronously, listed on the ship's manifest as a stowaway. This was a sign of things to come. Bertha saw another newspaper article, this one about Clair D. Alexander marrying Elinor McDonald in Centralia, Pa., on July 14, 1930. She then filed and Alec was arrested for bigamy, desertion, alimony, and child support. He died in San Diego on Dec. 3, 1980.

Alexander, John. On Aug. 8, 1821, he was appointed captain of the *George IV* and 10 days later left London for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. *See* **The *George IV*** for a brief history of this adventure. He took the vessel back to the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season.

Alexander, Stephen Paul "Steve." b. 1959, Grantham, Lincs. After graduating from Swansea University in oceanography and zoology, he got his PhD from the same place in 1985, and immediately afterwards was invited by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, to go to Antarctica as a USARP marine biologist, to study benthic foraminifera at McMurdo Sound. He wound up doing so, for 6 seasons, 1985-2001, and then joined Raytheon, as a lab manager of the Crary Science and Engineering Center, at McMurdo for 3 seasons, 2002-04, spending 5 months of each year in Antarctica, and the remaining 7 months at Raytheon's headquarters, in Denver, which is where he lives.

Alexander Cone. 81°27' S, 156°05' E. A cone-shaped feature, rising to 1978 m, in the All-Blacks Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for John Alexander, involved in operational work at Cape Hallett, Scott Base, and the Cape Roberts Project, from 1984 onwards. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 22, 2004.

Alexander I Archipelago, Coast, Land, Island *see* **Alexander Island**

Alexander Hill. 77°17' S, 166°25' E. Rising to 220 m, with a prominent seaward cliff face, S of Harrison Stream and Cinder Hill, on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Mapped by NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for Bruce Neill Alexander, of Sydenham, NZ, a surveyor with that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Alexander Humboldt Mountains *see* **Humboldt Mountains**

Alexander Island. 71°00' S, 70°00' W. A large, rugged island with quite high peaks (Mount Stephenson, Mount Egbert, Mount Paris, Mount Ethelwulf), 432 km long in a N-S direction, 80 km wide in the N and 240 km wide in the S. The island lies to the S of Marguerite Bay, in the Bellingshausen Sea, W of Palmer Land, from which it is separated by Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1821 by von Bellingshausen, who named it Alexander I Coast, for the tsar who had commissioned the expedition in 1819. Bellingshausen did not know it was an island, and roughly mapped the NW coast. It later became Alexander I Archipelago (it is to be seen as such on a Russian map of 1824, fixed in 71°30' S, 71°00' W) and later still as Alexander I Land (i.e., Zemlja Alexandra I, in Russian). The N mountains of the island were sighted by Biscoe in 1832. Wilkins, in a flight over it in 1929, suspected that it was actually an island (although he was far from being the first to have these suspicions; a UK chart of 1839 has it as Alexander Island), and this was proved in Dec. 1940 by a sledge party under Finn Ronne of USAS 1939-41. Its name was changed to Alexander I Island, a name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954. Meanwhile Britain had claimed it in 1908. Chile claimed it in 1940, calling it Isla Alejandro I, and Argentina did the same in 1942, also with the Spanish name (it had appeared on an Argentine map of 1940). It has been appearing on Chilean maps since 1947, but on some it has been named Isla Margarita. Its position was re-defined, and UK-APC accepted the shortened name, Alexander Island, on Sept. 23, 1960, with US-ACAN following suit in 1961.

Alexander McKay Cliffs *see* **McKay Cliffs**

Alexander Nunatak *see* **Alexander Nunataks**

Alexander Nunataks. 66°30' S, 110°39' E. Two coastal rock outcrops at the S limit of the Windmill Islands, standing on the shore of Penney Bay, 0.75 km E of the base of Browning Peninsula, on the Budd Coast. Plotted from air photographs taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and at first thought to be one nunatak, and named Alexander Nunatak, after N.H. Alexander, photographer's mate in one of the two photographic units of OpW 1947-48, which also took air and ground photos of the area in Jan. 1948. US-ACAN accepted the new pluralized name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961. The northern of the two outcrops was used as an unocccupied trigonometrical station by Alan McLaren in 1965.

Alexander Peak. 77°28' S, 146°48' W. At the N end of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. (Probably) first seen aerially by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Clair D. Alexander.

Alexander Valley. 77°17' S, 161°22' E. A valley, 2.5 km long, between Mount Leland and Sponsors Peak, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. The lower end is ice-free and opens to Victoria Upper Glacier, while the upper portion is partly ice-covered and surmounted by Mount Isaac (which rises to 1250 m). Named by US-ACAN in 2005 for Steve Alexander. NZ accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

The *Alexander von Humboldt* *see* **The *Explorer II***

Alexander-von-Humboldt Gebirge *see* **Humboldt Mountains**

Alexander Wetmore Glacier *see* **Wetmore Glacier**

Cabo Alexandra *see* **Cape Alexandra**

Cap Alexandra *see* **Cape Alexandra**

Cape Alexandra. 67°45' S, 68°36' W. A dark, prominent cape forming the SE extremity of Adelaide Island, to the N of Marguerite Bay, opposite the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap de la Reine Alexandra, for the (then) Queen Consort of England, Alexandra (1844-1925) and in order to honor Biscoe for his discovery of Adelaide Island in 1832. It appears (in shortened form) on Charcot's map of 1912, as Cap Alexandra, and the name Cape Alexandra appears on a British chart of 1914. It was also seen in French as Cap Alexandre, and, in a letter of Jan. 7, 1929, Charcot refers to it as Cape Queen Alexandra. The name has also been seen erroneously as Cape Alexandria (and its foreign-language equivalents). It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Cabo Alejandra, and on one of their 1949 maps as Cabo Alexandra. On a 1957 Argentine map it appears as Cabo Teniente Modolo, after Lt. Carlos Marcos Modolo (navigator of the Avro Lincoln B019 that crashed in Chile on March 22, 1950, after completing an Antarctic flight), and this name was later shortened to Cabo Modolo. The Chileans called it Punta Yerba Buena. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Alexandra in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 22, 1951. Now, everyone calls it Cape (or Cabo) Alexandra.

Mount Alexandra. 78°00' S, 163°50' E. A black, snow-free mountain with unusually good lichen growths on its S and W faces (1206 m), just left of Garwood Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by NZ on Feb. 1, 1994 for Jane Alexandra, an early NZ botanist with an interest in lower plants. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Zemlja Alexandra I *see* **Alexander Island**

Alexandra Mountains. 77°25' S, 153°30' W. Also erroneously called Alexandria Mountains, and not to be confused with the Queen Alexan-

dra Range. The Alexandra Mountains are a group of low, separated mountains forming the N flank of Edward VII Peninsula, just SW of Sulzberger Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Jan. 1902 by BNAE 1901-04 before they docked in McMurdo Sound, and named by Scott for the Queen Consort of England (*see* **Cape Alexandra**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Alexandra Range *see* **Queen Alexandra Range**

Cap Alexandre *see* **Cape Alexandra**

Alexandria Mountains *see* **Alexandra Mountains**

Alexandria Range *see* **Queen Alexandra Range**

Île Alexis Carrel *see* **Carrel Island**

Mount Alf. 77°55' S, 86°07' W. Rising to over 3200 m, between Mount Sharp and Mount Dalrymple, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party 1957-58, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Edward Alfred Alf (b. 1930), who wintered-over as meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Isla Alfa *see* **Alpha Island**

Paso Alfaro. 64°12' S, 60°58' W. A passage running from Tisné Point to Ensenada Duarte, between Apéndice Island and the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the Chileans, and named by ChilAE 1960-61, in Feb. 1961, for Mario Alfaro Cabrera, commander of the *Yelcho*, which did hydrographic work in this area. As a lieutenant, he had been on the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1952-53. *See also* **Hospital Point**.

Punta Alfaro *see* **Hospital Point**

Alfatar Peninsula. 62°22' S, 59°39' W. The peninsula forming the NW extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands, it is 2 km wide, and extends 4 km in a NE-SW direction. It is bounded by Mitchell Cove, Carlota Cove, and Clothier Harbor, and is linked to Coppermine Peninsula in the W. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, after the town in northeastern Bulgaria.

Alférez de Navío José María Sobral Station *see* **Sobral Station**

Isla Alférez Mavaroff *see* **Pickwick Island**

Punta Alfiler *see* **Renier Point**

Roca Alfiler *see* **Pin Rock**

Alfons Island *see* **Kolven Island**

Mount Alford. 71°55' S, 161°37' E. A flat-topped, ice-free mountain rising to 1480 m, on the S end of Boggs Valley, in the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Montague Alford, USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Monte Alfred *see* **Mount Alfred**

Mount Alfred. 70°18' S, 69°14' W. An ice-capped mountain rising to about 2250 m, just under 9 km inland from the George VI Sound, 13 km S of Mount Athelstan, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. Its E face was roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and again by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, who named it for the English king of old. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1957. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS was the first to map the W face of this mountain, from air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. The mountain appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Monte Alfred.

Mont Alfred Faure. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. The main rocky summit toward the west central part of Gouverneur Island, in the S part of the Géologie Archipelago. Discovered by the French, and named by them in 1977, for Alfred Faure.

Alga Lake. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. A small, oval-shaped lake to the E of Round Lake and Long Lake and to the W of Beryl Hill, about 360 m ESE of Mawson's main hut at Cape Denison. Named by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, it appears on maps of that expedition. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Alga Lakes. 71°10' S, 161°50' E. Numerous small lakes found in the vicinity of the Morozumi Range, in Oates Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because of the prolific algal growth found in these lakes. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Algae. Primitive plant-like organisms (*see also* **Flora** and **Diatoms**). There are 25,000 species worldwide, many of them in Antarctica. Most of them are freshwater.

Algae Inlet *see* **Algae Lake**

Algae Lake. 66°18' S, 100°48' E. A narrow, winding freshwater lake, just over 14 km long, between 300 and 1000 m wide, and at least 137 m deep, extending in an E-W direction in the S part of the ice-free Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Mapped from photographs taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and first named by US-ACAN as Algae Inlet, because of the algae here which cause varying tints to the meltwater ponds overlying the Bunger Hills, and to the saline inlets and channels in the area of Highjump Archipelago, close to the N. It was re-defined as a lake, and mapped as such in 1956 by SovAE 1956-57. The Russians call it Ozero Figurnoe. US-ACAN accepted the name Algae Lake in 1961, with ANCA following suit on Oct. 22, 1968. The Poles call it Jezioro Figurowe.

Algae River. 66°18' S, 100°49' E. A draining system, with a total length of about 25 km, centered on Algae Lake, that connects a series of epiglacial lakes along the S margin of the Bunger Hills to Algae Lake and then to Transkriptsii Gulf. It is the third longest terrestrial drainage system known in Antarctica. Named by ANCA on May 23, 2003, in association with the lake.

Algal Lake. 77°38' S, 166°25' E. A small, roughly circular meltwater lake about midway between Skua Lake and Island Lake, on Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by USARP biologists David Mason (*see* **Mason Glacier**), Charles Goldman (*see* **Goldman Glacier**), and Brian J.B. Wood, Jr., who studied it in 1961-62 and 1962-63. There are blue-green algal remains around the leeward edge of the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1971.

Algie Glacier. 82°08' S, 162°05' E. About 40 km long, it flows SE into Nimrod Glacier, just W of the Nash Range. Named by the NZ Ross Sea Committee for Ronald Macmillan Algie (1888-1978), minister in charge of scientific and industrial research who, in 1957-58, strongly supported the NZ party of BCTAE. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Originally plotted in 82°13' S, 162°05' E, it was later replotted.

Algie Knoll. 82°12' S, 162°09' E. A rounded, ice-covered elevation, rising to over 400 m, between Silver Ridge and the mouth of Algie Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 24, 2003, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Ali Shan. 69°22' S, 76°18' E. A prominent peak on Lied Promontory, in the Larsemann Hills. Discovered by the Chinese, and named by them for the Taiwanese mountain of the same name. There is a permanent survey mark on the summit which is surmounted by a rock cairn. ANCA named it Three Man Peak, on April 24, 1987.

Mount Alibi. 65°55' S, 62°40' W. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 925 m, 5 km ESE of Adit Nunatak on the N side of Leppard Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. On Dec. 20, 1928, while flying over the Antarctic Peninsula, Hubert Wilkins discovered and photographed what he called Crane Channel. Just north of this channel he saw two conspicuous black peaks which he collectively named Mount Napier Birks, after Adelaide businessman Napier Birks. The area was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1947, and they proved the Crane Channel to be a glacier — the Crane Glacier (as it was re-named). However, they could not find Mount Napier Birks, so the name Mount Napier Birks was given by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, to another mountain 63 km to the NE (*see* **Mount Birks**). US-ACAN accepted that situation. However, a new, 1955, FIDS survey, did find Wilkins' mountain, and on Sept. 4, 1957 UK-APC appropriately named it Mount Alibi. It has also been ascertained now that on his outward flight, Wilkins identified his "Crane Channel" with what is now Leppard Glacier, and on his return flight with what is now Crane Glacier. The new situation appears on a British chart of 1961, and US-ACAN accepted it in 1963. Meanwhile, Mount Napier Birks was considered too long a name for the other mountain (the one 63 km to the NE), and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC shortened it to Mount Birks, and US-ACAN accepted the change in 1963. Mount Birks appears on a British chart of 1961.

Crique Alice *see* **Alice Creek**

Ensenada Alice. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A little inlet close to Kopaitic Island, 1.1 km WNW of Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by ChilAE 1947-48, the name has

been appearing as such on Chilean charts since that time. Alice Ingeborg Wilson was the wife of the commodore of that expedition, Captain Ernesto González Navarrete. Don Ernesto was also commander of the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1946-47.

Havre Alice *see* **Alice Creek**

Isla Alice *see* **Lecointe Island**

Alice Creek. 64°50' S, 63°29' W. A cove, or channel, between Jougla Point and Besnard Point, which forms the most southerly part of Port Lockroy, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Crique Alice, for the wife of Édouard Lockroy (*see* **Port Lockroy**). As such it appears on a French map of 1906, and on a 1929 British chart as Alice Creek. In 1937 the French were calling it Havre Alice. The name was translated as Caleta Alicia by the Chileans (it appears as such on a Chilean map of 1947, and also in their 1974 gazetteer) and as Caleta Alice by the Argentines (however, that country officially accepted the name Caleta Alicia in 1956). US-ACAN accepted the name Alice Creek in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953.

Mount Alice Gade. 85°45' S, 163°40' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain rising to over 3400 m, and which marks the NE extremity of the Rawson Plateau, just to the W of the Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It stands next to Mount Ruth Gade, and was discovered by Amundsen in Nov. 1911 during his trek to the Pole. The Gade girls were daughters of the Norwegian Minister to Brazil, a supporter of NorAE 1911-12. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Alice Glacier. 83°58' S, 170°00' E. A tributary glacier, 21 km long, flowing E from the Queen Alexandra Range to enter the Beardmore Glacier at Sirohi Point. Discovered during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Eric Marshall's mother, the former Alice Gardner. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Mount Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg *see* **Mount Wedel-Jarlsberg**

Caleta Alicia *see* **Alice Creek**

Alison Ice Stream. 73°55' S, 82°04' W. An ice stream, 13 km long, flowing into Eltanin Bay, S of Wirth Peninsula in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Alison Cook, BAS computer specialist, part of the USA-UK cooperative project to compile glaciological and coastal-change maps of the Antarctic Peninsula during the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Nunataki Alisova. 80°50' S, 159°29' E. A cluster of nunataks in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by the Russians.

Lednik Aljab'ëva *see* **Alyabiev Glacier**

All Black Peak. 71°48' S, 163°57' E. Rising to 2025 m, on the E side of the head of Johnstone Glacier, it is the main peak in the Crown Hills, in the SE end of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Discovered by the New Zealanders, and descriptively named by NZ-APC in 1982, on the suggestion of geologist Malcolm Laird, for its color, and in association with Black Glacier to its S and Half Black Peak to its W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1983.

Mount Alla *see* **Mount Allo**

The *Alla Tarasova*. A 100-meter Russian cruise ship, run by Quark Expeditions, in Antarctic waters in 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98 (Capt. Vyacheslav Vasyuk each voyage). She would also run under the name *Marine Discoverer*. She had a crew of 75, and could take 118 passengers. In 1998 she became the *Clipper Adventurer* (q.v.).

Allaire Peak. 84°53' S, 170°54' W. A rock peak rising to 1900 m, 5 km NW of Mount Hall, between Gough Glacier and Le Couteur Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. (later Col.) Christopher James Allaire (b. April 1934), U.S. Army engineer (West Point graduate, 1956), on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 30, 1966.

Mount Allan. 69°59' S, 67°45' W. Rising to 1600 m, it is the largest massif in the Traverse Mountains, isolated to the N and S by low passes, on the Rymill Coast of NW Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E, between 1970 and 1973, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Thomas John "Tom" Allan (b. 1940) (*see* **Deaths**, 1966), BAS radio operator at Base E (Stonington Island). US-ACAN accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978.

Allan, David Silver. b. Dec. 26, 1870, Montrose, Scotland. Petty officer, RN. A member of BNAE 1901-04, and one of the few married ones (to Elizabeth Bertie). Like Edgar Evans he had served with Scott on the *Majestic* a few years before (not in Antarctica). He was chief petty officer on his return from the expedition. In 1905 he was on the *Vernon*, and during World War I served on several ships. From Oct. 1917 to March 1918 he was attached to the RAF.

Allan, Douglas George "Doug." b. July 17, 1951, Scotland. After graduating in marine biology from Stirling University, he went into diving in different parts of the world, then became a BAS diver, wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1976 and 1979. He pioneered many new cold-water diving and photography techniques. He was forced to winter-over at Signy in 1980 when the *John Biscoe* couldn't make it in because of the ice. He was back for the winter of 1983, as base leader at Halley Bay Station. He became a freelance cinematographer, and spent 10 months in Antarctica filming diving movies for a British TV company. He was back with BAS, for the winter of 1997, at Signy again. After BAS, he became famous as the underwater cameraman on BBC's *Blue Planet* TV show. His second wife was Sue Flood, the wildlife photographer.

Allan, Thomas Noel Kingsley. Known as Noel, or Doc. b. Dec. 25, 1933, Hexham, Northumberland, son of Thomas Kingsley Allan and his wife Doreen Dean. After graduating from Durham in 1956, he joined FIDS in 1957, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Base D (Hope Bay) in 1958. He conducted the "kitchen table" operation on an Argentine base member's appendix. He went back to private practice in Newcastle, but in 1966 moved to Bristol. Then he moved to the USA, settling near Seattle.

The *Alan and Vi Thistlethwayte* *see* **The *Dick Smith Explorer***

Allan Hills. 76°43' S, 159°39' E. A group of hills, mostly ice free, Y-shaped in plan, and 19 km long, just NW of the Coombs Hills, and about 15 km NNW of Mount Brooke, in the most southwesterly sources of the Mawson Glacier and also near the head of the Mackay Glacier, just to the W of the Convoy Range, in southern Victoria Land. Meteorites are abundant here. Discovered by the 1957-58 NZ party of BCTAE, and named by them for Prof. Robin Sutcliffe Allan (1900-1966), of the University of Canterbury, NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1965, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966. The Australians were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008. *See also* **New Zealand Allan Hills Expedition**.

Allan McDonald Glacier *see* **McDonald Ice Rumples**

Allan Nunatak. 76°38' S, 159°54' E. In the Allan Hills of southern Victoria Land. Named in association with the hills. A term no longer used.

Mount Allan Thomson. 76°57' S, 161°43' E. A conspicuous mountain surmounted by a dark peak over 1400 m, it rises 5 km W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier, overlooking the N side of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted during BAE 1910-13, and named by Scott for James Allan Thomson (known as J. Allan Thomson) (1881-1928), NZ geologist who helped write the scientific reports of BAE 1907-09. He was actually going to go on BAE 1910-12, as a geologist, but had to withdraw due to pulmonary tuberculosis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Allanson Winn, Rowland *see* **Headley, Lord**

Allardyce Øyane *see* **Governor Islands**

All-Blacks Nunataks. 81°29' S, 155°45' E. A group of conspicuous nunataks lying midway between Wallabies Nunataks to the N and Wilhoite Nunataks to the S, at the SE margin of Byrd Névé, to the W of the Churchill Mountains, about 44 km W of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named (without a hyphen) by them for the legendary rugby team. NZ-APC accepted the name. ANCA accepted the hyphenated name on Nov. 19, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Allegheny Mountains. 77°15' S, 143°18' W. A small group of mountains 16 km W of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, mapped from aerial photos and ground surveys by USAS 1939-41, and named by them for Paul Siple's alma mater, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Its position has been re-fixed several times over the years.

Allegro Valley. 71°18' S, 160°10' E. A steep-sided, glacier-filled indentation into the E side of the Daniels Range, just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, after Milton's poem, because of the good weather they experienced here, in direct contrast to Penseroso Bluff, 22 km to the N, where the weather had been terrible. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Allemand Peak. 78°24' S, 158°36' E. 2.5 km S of Moody Peak, in the N part of the Boomerange Range, in southern Victoria Land. Plotted from USN air photographs, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lawrence Joseph Allemand (b. 1933, Louisiana), construction driver who wintered-over at Little America V in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Cape Allen. 83°33' S, 171°00' E. A bare rock point, 5 km SW of Mount Hope, near the mouth of the Beardmore Glacier, it forms the W side of the S approach to The Gateway. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Capt. Robert Calder Allen (1812-1903), RN, of the Franklin Relief Expedition to the Arctic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[1]**Mount Allen**. 77°24' S, 162°32' E. Rising to 1400 m, between Clark Glacier and the head of Greenwood Valley, in Victoria Land. Charted by VUWAE 1959-60, and named for Anthony D. "Tony" Allen (b. March 7, 1937, Napier, NZ), geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

[2]**Mount Allen**. 78°43' S, 84°56' W. Rising to 3430 m, 8 km SE of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and aerial photos taken by USN, 1957-59, and named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Forrest M. Allen, USNR, co-pilot on reconnaissance flights from Byrd Station, 1957-58.

Allen, Adrian. b. May 13, 1937, Leeds. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1960 and 1961. He made a comprehensive study of Trinity Peninsula, being 524 days in the field. In 1967 he was working for Shell BP in Nigeria. He died in Nov. 1991, in London.

Allen, Alfred James. Name also seen as Allan (although it was actually Allen). b. June 20, 1845, Langston, near Havant, Hants, son of shipwright inspector Edward Allen. His mother died when he was a child. He joined the Royal Navy, as an engineer officer, on June 8, 1865, and was engineer on the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76. After the expedition, he became 2nd engineer on the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and in 1876, in Portsmouth, married Julia Mary Knight. By 1883 he was a chief engineer on RN vessels in Australian waters, and on June 1, 1891, was promoted to fleet engineer. He retired to Worthing, then later moved to Portsmouth, and died on Dec. 5, 1903, in the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum in Great Yarmouth. He was followed to the asylum by William Abbott (q.v.).

Allen, Charles Clinton "Charley." b. Jan. 20, 1914, Resaca, Ga., son of school teacher Clinton Charles "C.C." Allen and his first wife, who died in 1919. C.C. married again, became a Baptist preacher, and, in 1924, moved to Ooltewah, Tenn., just outside Chattanooga. After a spell working in a box factory, Charley joined the U.S. Navy, and served as machinist's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He died in Hillsborough, Fla., on Aug. 12, 1985.

Allen, Denise Mary. With the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, she replaced a male weather observer at the last moment at Mawson Station, for the winter of 1986 (*see* **Women in Antarctica**, 1986). She wintered-over at Davis Station in 1988, at Casey Station in 1992, and back in 1985 had wintered-over at Macquarie Island.

Allen, Keith. b. 1932, Scotland. An engineer, he did his national service with the RAF mountain rescue teams, serving in Southern Rhodesia. He lived in Colchester, Essex, then went to South Africa. He returned to England from Cape Town, on Nov. 20, 1953, and joined FIDS in 1958, as a radio operator, wintering-over at Base D in 1959 and 1960. He married Jean, and, after his return from Antarctica, went to work for Vickers for 25 years, and was working for a Norwegian company dealing with offshore gas and oil projects when he was diagnosed with mesothelioma, a deadly asbestos-related form of cancer which he had developed as a result of working at several electrical power stations. He had also worked on the design and construction of circulating water pumps in the Royal Navy's earliest nuclear submarines. He died in Scotland, on April 19, 2004, and three years later his widow was awarded £355,000 compensation.

The *Allen and Vi Thistelthwayte* *see* **The *Dick Smith Explorer***

Allen Knoll. 63°40' S, 58°35' W. A steep-sided snow dome rising to 860 m above sea level from a flat snowfield, 3 km NW of the head of Russell West Glacier, SW of the Louis-Philippe Plateau, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from FIDS surveys made in 1960-61, plotted in 63°40' S, 58°37' W, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Keith Allen. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Allen McDonald Glacier *see* **McDonald Ice Rumples**

Allen Peak. 77°34' S, 86°51' W. Rising to 1880 m, 8 km W of Mount Wyatt Earp, it forms the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Bob Allen (*see* **Allen Rocks**), who helped prepare the 1962 map of the Sentinel Range.

Allen Rocks. 77°33' S, 169°09' E. A small but distinctive group of rocks, 3.6 km ENE of Slattery Peak, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. The feature includes a central nunatak that in outline resembles the letter "A." A low ridge encloses the nunatak except on the S. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 27, 2000, for Robert J. "Bob" Allen, Jr., USGS cartographer and authority on Antarctic aerial photography at Antarctic Resource Center, USGS, Reston, Va. He was involved in mapping Antarctica in the last half of the 20th century. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Allen Young. 83°27' S, 166°52' E. A prominent pyramidal mountain rising to 2755 m, just S of Fegley Glacier, and to the W of the Lennox-King Glacier, in the Holland Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Allen William Young (1830-1915; knighted 1877), Arctic explorer who led the successful search there for Benjamin Leigh Smith in 1882. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Alley Glacier. 79°58' S, 158°05' E. Flows from the N slopes of the Britannia Range in the vicinity of Ward Tower, and then N to Darwin Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 14, 2000, for Richard Blaine Alley (b. Aug. 18, 1957, Columbus, O.), Penn State glaciologist specializing in ice streams of the West Antarctic ice sheet, and who came to fame with his daring theory that Earth's last major ice age ended abruptly over a 3-year period. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. Professor Alley spent 3 field seasons in Antarctica.

Alley Spur. 82°32' S, 51°47' W. A rock spur rising to 870 m on the N side of the Dufek Massif, just S of Sapp Rocks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from ground surveys conducted by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Dalton E. Alley (b. July 17, 1923, Mass. d. Sept. 1, 1992, Renton, Wash.), navigator, a member of the USAF Electronics Test Unit, in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957-58. The name appears on a 1969 U.S. map, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

The *Alliance*. A whaling ship out of Newport, RI, which, on a return trip from Japan and Peru, sighted an island in 59°S, 90°W, sometime probably in April 1824. The ship probably crept above the 60°degrees south line of latitude. She arrived back in Newport with 2200 barrels of sperm oil. The skipper, variously reported as Capt. Gardiner, was, in fact, Capt. Swain.

Alligator Eyes. 81°38' S, 160°55' E. Two nunataks, close together, and rising to over 600 m on the E side of Dickey Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains, and surmounting the end of the broad ice-covered ridge that extends N from Mount Arcone. Named descriptively by US-ACAN on Jan. 24, 2003. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Alligator Island. 66°34' S, 97°40' E. Also called Alligator Nunatak. A small, steep, rocky island, 200 m wide and 800 m long, rising above the Shackleton Ice Shelf to an elevation of 89 m above sea level, and looking like a nunatak, in the Bay of Winds, just over 6 km W of Jones Rocks, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Alligator Nunatak *see* **Alligator Island**

Alligator Peak. 78°28' S, 158°45' E. A prominent conical rock peak at the head of Alligator Ridge, one of the highest peaks in the N half of the Boomerang Range. So named by the 1957-58 NZ party of BCTAE because of its proximity to the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Alligator Ridge. 78°27' S, 158°48' E. A spectacular serrated rock ridge, running 3.5 km NE from Alligator Peak near the center of the Boomerang Range, into Skelton Névé. Mapped and named for its shape by the 1957-58 NZ party of BCTAE. They originally plotted this feature in 78°28' S, 158°46' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Alligator Rock. 66°33' S, 69°46' E. An isolated rock, out to sea beyond Mac. Robertson Land. Named (supposedly) by the Russians.

Punta Allipén *see* **Shmidt Point**

Mount Allison. 72°31' S, 162°22' E. A mountain, 5 km NE of Mount Stuart, in the Monument Nuntaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Richard G. Allison, biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66 and 1967-68.

Allison, Alan Johnson. b. Nov. 14, 1937, Easington, Durham. Chief engineer on the *John Biscoe*, 1971-73, and on the *Bransfield*, 1974-87. He retired in 1995.

Allison Automatic Weather Station. 89°53' S, 60°00' W. An American AWS near the South Pole, at an elevation of 2835 m, installed on Jan. 28, 1986, and removed in July 1987. Named after the daughter of AWS project researcher George Weidner.

Allison Bay. 67°30' S, 61°17' E. A small bay just W of Utstikkar Glacier, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Isvika ("ice bay"). Visited by ANARE parties in 1954 and 1955, and re-named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956, for Robert William "Bob" Allison (b. 1924, Kithduly), medical officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also been on Heard Island in 1949. The Australians plotted it in 67°30' S, 61°09' E, but it has since been replotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Allison Dome. 73°32' S, 70°25' E. An isolated and prominent ice feature, about 56 km E of the S end of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1960. A fuel depot was established nearby, by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1972. Named by ANCA for glaciologist Ian Frederick Allison, a member of that party and of one like it in 1974. He had also wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1969.

Allison Glacier. 78°16' S, 161°55' E. A glacier with its head just N of Mount Huggins, it flows from the W slopes of the Royal Society Range, into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for meteorologist Lt. Cdr. John Kenneth Allison, USN, of Corsicana, Tex., VX-6 commander at McMurdo, winter of 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Allison Islands. 66°21' S, 110°29' E. A small chain of islands in the N side of the entrance to Sparkes Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for William L. Allison, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Allison Peninsula. 73°10' S, 85°50' W. A narrow, ice-covered peninsula that projects into the Bellingshausen Sea from Ellsworth Land, forming the E edge of the Venable Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Cdr. Paul Allison, USN, plans officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Allison Ridge. 70°45' S, 66°19' E. A partly snow-covered rock ridge, about 800 m W of Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 70°46' S, 66°17' E, from 1960 ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Donald "Don" Allison, electrical engineer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. It was later re-plotted.

Mount Allo. 63°58' S, 61°48' W. A very prominent, conspicuous, sharply conical peak, completely covered in snow, rising to 285 m from a point a short distance away from Neyt Point, at the NE extremity of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and mapped during BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Mont Allo, without explaining why. It was only in later years that it was learned that this feature was named for Narcisse Allô (1839-1916), naval director general at Antwerp. It figures as such on an official Belgian map of 1899, and on a British chart of 1916. However, Frederick Cook, in 1900, referred to it as Mount Allo, and that is how it appears on a British chart of 1930. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1949 Argentine map as Monte Allo, and on a 1954 Argentine map as Monte Oreja Izquierda (i.e., "mount left ear"—it does resemble such an appendage), but in July 1959 the Argentines officially accepted the name Monte Allo. It also appears as Monte Allo in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Note: Beware of misspellings such as Monte Alto, Mount Alto (on a British chart of 1961), and Mount Alla.

Allowitz Peak. 71°08' S, 167°39' E. Rising to 1240 m, immediately W of Mount Troubridge, in Hedgepeth Heights, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ronald D. Allowitz (b. 1940), USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1962-63.

Mount Allport. 68°01' S, 56°27' E. A snow-free mountain just W of Leslie Peak, about 9 km S of Mount Cook, in the Leckie Range of Kemp Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 68°01' S, 56°30' E from ANARE air photos, but since re-plotted. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Bruce H. Allport, who wintered-over as radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, and who traversed past this mountain while a member of an ANARE tellurometer party exploring the Leckie Range, in early 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Allsup. 84°01' S, 159°36' E. A rock peak rising to 2580 m, and marking the SW limit of Canopy Cliffs, at the S end of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Clifford C. Allsup, USN, aviation machinist's mate 2nd class, of East Greenwich, RI, injured in the Neptune crash during OpDF II, 1956-57 (*see* **Deaths**, 1956).

Allyn, Gurdon Lathrop. b. Dec. 23, 1799, Gales Ferry, Conn., son of sea captain turned oysterman Nathan Allyn and his wife Hannah Lester. At sea since childhood, he became a mate in 1819, a skipper by 1820, and, on Oct. 13, 1822, he married Sally Sherwood Bradford. He was captain of the *Talma*, out of New London, which was in the South Shetlands in 1832-34. After this, he sailed on many a ship, and co-owned several, and in 1861 became a U.S. Navy coast pilot. He took part in the Civil War, and in 1863 moved back to Gales Ferry from Salem, where he had been living since 1839. For several years after the war, he was in the coasting business, and then retired as a farmer. In 1879 his story was published, *The Old Sailor's Story: or a Short Account of the Life, Adventures, and Voyages of Capt. Gurdon L. Allyn, including Three Trips Around the World*. It was written by himself, in the 79th and 80th years of his age. Sally died in 1888, and the old captain died on Aug. 16, 1891.

Mount Alma McCoy *see* **Mount McCoy**

Promontorio Almena *see* **The Turret**

Islote Almenado. 64°18' S, 62°52' W. A little island off the E coast of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands. Mapped by ArgAE 1946-47, and named descriptively by them (the name means "crenellated" in Spanish).

Punta Almendra *see* **Almond Point**

Bahía Almirantazgo *see* **Admiralty Bay, Admiralty Sound**

Estrecho Almirantazgo *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Paso Almirantazgo *see* **Admiralty Sound**

The *Almirante Álvaro Alberto* *see* **The *Álvaro Alberto***

The *Almirante Ary Rongel* *see* **The *Ary Rongel***

The *Almirante Brown*. A 6800-ton, 170.8-meter heavy cruiser, launched on Aug. 11, 1929, which took part in Argentine naval maneuvers in the South Shetlands in Feb. 1948 under the overall command of Contra Almirante Harald Cappus (q.v. for details of this operation). Captain of the ship was Carlos A. Garzoni. The vessel was decommissioned in 1961.

Almirante Brown Station. 64°53' S, 62°53' W. Argentine base, built on a rock surface, 7 m above sea level, on Proa Point, Coughtrey Penin-

sula, in Paradise Harbor on the Danco Coast, off the W coast of Graham Land, on the Antarctic Peninsula, 9 km from Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station. Originally it was just a refuge hut. **April 6, 1951**: It officially became a scientific station, Destacamento Naval Almirante Brown (i.e., Admiral Brown Naval Base), but more commonly known as Base Brown. Named after Guillermo Brown (q.v.), and run by a naval detachment. **1951 winter**: Antonio Vazek (leader). **July 1951**: A fire partially burned the base down. **Jan. 1952**: The station was rebuilt. **1952 winter**: César Somoza (leader). **1953 winter**: Guillermo E. Schlieper (leader; he would later write a book called *Paraíso Blanco*). **1954 winter**: Ángel Pérez (leader). **1955 winter**: Eduardo Pérez Tomás (leader). **1956 winter**: Eduardo Pérez Tomás (leader). **1957 winter**: Ernesto J. Sgandurra (leader). **1958 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Horacio A. Méndez (leader); Óscar E. Bammater (radio operator and 2nd-in-command); Mario Yamazaki (medical officer). **1959 winter**: Luis Rodríguez Varela (leader). The base was closed after the 1959 winter, transferred to the Instituto Antártico Argentino, and re-built. **Feb. 17, 1965**: It opened again, this time under the control of the Instituto Antártico Argentino. Its new name was Estación Científica Almirante Brown. **1965 winter**: Alfredo Corte (leader). **1966 winter**: César Augusto Lisignoli (leader). **1967 winter**: César A. Lisignoli (leader). **1968 winter**: Osvaldo H. Macoretta (leader). **1969 winter**: Ángel Abregú Delgado (leader). **1970 winter**: Osvaldo H. Macoretta (leader). **1971 winter**: José D. Oviedo (leader). **1972 winter**: Juan Carlos Villafañe (leader). **1973 winter**: Óscar Horacio Cao (leader). **1974 winter**: Óscar Horacio Cao (leader). **Feb. 26, 1975**: A wedding was performed. **1975 winter**: Héctor M. Benavidez (leader). **1976 winter**: Héctor M. Benavidez (leader). **1977 winter**: Rodolfo Jorge González Moreno (leader). **1978 winter**: Samuel Ikonicoff (leader). **1979 winter**: Walter Mersing (leader). **1980 winter**: Fernando Hipólito Turrado (leader). **1981 winter**: Daniel Zatz (leader). **1982 winter**: Rubén Sanso (leader). **1983 winter**: Ernesto del Prete (leader). **April 12, 1984**: It was partially destroyed by fire. **1984-85**: It was re-activated as a summer-only station.

The *Almirante Cámara*. A 1200-ton, 209-foot ship, built as the *Sands*, by Marietta Manufacturing, in Point Pleasant, W. Va., and launched on Sept. 14, 1963. She was struck from the naval register in 1970, and placed out of service in 1973. In 1990 she was sold to Brazil, and became an oceanographic vessel used on the Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions of 1986-87 (Capt. Antonio Constantino Conti de Oliveira) and 1987-88 (Capt. Daniel César).

Caleta Almirante Fliess *see* **Fliess Bay**

The *Almirante Goni*. A whale catcher built in 1911 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, Norway, for the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes. She was in Antarctic waters in 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14, catching for the *Gobernador Bories*. In 1916, she was sold to the Hektor Whaling Company, and was catching in Antarctic waters in 1920-21, for the *Ronald*. In 1924 she was sold to Ballenera Española (same owners — N. Bugge), and in 1925 sold again to Winge, of Oslo. In 1933 she was sold again, to Blomvag, of Oslo, and became the *Veslegut*. She was used by the Norwegian navy as a patrol boat, but in 1940 was seized by the Germans and renamed *Ratte*. Returned to Blomvag in 1945, she was sold to a group of Norwegian fishermen, and renamed *Bolgagutt*. Since then she has had a string of different names, and was still afloat in the 1990s.

Almirante Ice Fringe. 64°52' S, 62°41' W. A narrow ice piedmont, between Duthiers Point and Lester Cove, and bordering the SW side of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Identified by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, and named by them for the Argentines' Almirante Brown Station on nearby Coughtrey Peninsula, Paradise Harbor. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit on Jan. 23, 2004.

The *Almirante Irízar*. An 11,811-ton, 121.3-meter fully-equipped Argentine Naval icebreaker/research ship, capable of 17.2 knots, built in Finland in 1977, and launched on Feb. 3, 1978. Ship's company was 123, plus room for 100 scientists. After spending 1978-79 in Finland, she underwent ice tests in Antarctic waters in 1979-80, under the command of Capt. Alejandro J. Giusti (skipper from April 17, 1979 to March 29, 1980), and then, under the same skipper, took part in ArgAE 1979-80. She was in Antarctic waters as part of ArgAE 1980-81 (Vicente Manuel Federici; skipper from March 29, 1980 to April 30, 1981); and again for ArgAE 1981-82 (Óscar Julio Barquín; skipper from April 30, 1981, to April 20, 1982). She was the principal Argentine support vessel for Antarctica, and during the Falklands War was used as a hospital transport. She took part in ArgAE 1982-83 (Luis Jorge Prado; skipper from April 20, 1982 to April 14, 1983); ArgAE 1983-84 (Manuel G. Videla; skipper from April 14, 1983 to March 14, 1984); ArgAE 1984-85 (Miguel A. Piccini; skipper from March 14, 1984 to April 10, 1985); ArgAE 1985-86 (Captain Norberto R. Varela; skipper from April 10, 1985 to March 12, 1986); ArgAE 1986-87 (Captain Leónidas Jesús Llano; skipper from March 12, 1986 to March 3, 1987); ArgAE 1987-88 (Captain Carlos Alberto Marín; skipper from April 3, 1987 to March 3, 1988); ArgAE 1988-89 (Captain Ricardo Guillermo Corbetta; skipper from March 3, 1988 to March 4, 1989); ArgAE 1989-90 (Captain José María Horton; skipper from April 4, 1989 to April 30, 1990); ArgAE 1990-91 (Captain Juan Carlos Parmigiani; skipper from April 30, 1990 to April 9, 1991); ArgAE 1991-92 (Captain Carlos Daniel Carbone; skipper from April 9, 1991 to March 18, 1992); ArgAE 1992-93 (Captain Juan Carlos Ianuzzo; skipper from March 18, 1992 to March 30, 1993); ArgAE 1993-94 (Captain Ernesto Rafael Reali; skipper from March 30, 1993 to April 7, 1994); ArgAE 1994-95 (Captain Jorge Óscar Fuster; skipper from April 7, 1994 to March 24, 1995); ArgAE 1995-96 (Captain Carlos A. Piccone; skipper from March 24, 1995 to March 15, 1996); ArgAE 1996-97 (Captain Raúl Eduardo Benmuyal; skipper from March 15, 1996 to April 3, 1997); ArgAE 1997-98 (Captain Delfor Raúl Ferraris; skipper from April 3, 1997 to March 8, 1998); ArgAE 1998-99 (Captain Eugenio Luis Facchin; skipper from March 8, 1998 to May 30, 2000); ArgAE 1999-2000 (Captain Facchin); ArgAE 2000-01 (Captain Daniel R. Della Rodolfa; skipper from May 30, 2000 to May 16, 2002); ArgAE 2001-02 (Capt. Della Rodolfa). In Sept. 2002 the vessel began a 2-year refit, and after that was used as an amphibious warfare transport for naval exercises. She took part in ArgAE 2002-03 (Captain Héctor Luis Tavecchia; skipper from May 16, 2002 to April 29, 2004); ArgAE 2003-04 (Capt. Tavecchia); ArgAE 2004-05 (Captain Ricardo Oyarbide; skipper from April 29, 2004 to April 22, 2005); ArgAE 2005-06 (Captain Guillermo M. Palet; skipper from April 22, 2005 to April 5, 2006); and ArgAE 2006-07 (Captain Guillermo A. Tarapow; skipper from April 5, 2006 to May 14, 2007). On April 11, 2007, there was a fire aboard, at Puerto Madryn, Argentina, and so she could not take part in ArgAE 2007-08.

Canal Almirante Merino *see* **Plata Passage**

The *Almirante Óscar Viel*. Her complete name was *Contra-almirante Óscar Viel Toro*, but she was more popularly known as the *Óscar Viel*, or just the *Viel*, although *Almirante Viel* is what she had written on her bow. A 6320-ton, 90.1-meter icebreaker and supply ship, capable of 15 knots, she had a crew of 33, but could take 78 persons. She was built in 1969, for the Canadian Coast Guard, as the river icebreaker *Norman McLeod Rodgers*, the last vessel built by Vickers Armstrong, in Montreal. She was bought by the Chilean government at the beginning of 1994, and commissioned into the Chilean Navy on Jan. 14, 1995. After a refit at Talcahuano, she made her first Antarctic expedition as part of ChilAE 1995-96, as the replacement vessel for the *Piloto Pardo*, to resupply Teniente Marsh and Teniente Carvajal Stations between Nov. 1995 and Feb. 1996. Her skipper that year was Capt. Germán Vera Medrano. She soon became the principal Chilean icebreaker and supply ship in Antarctica. ChilAE 1996-97 (Capt. Jorge Huerta Dunsmore), ChilAE 1997-98 (Capt. Carlos Mackenney Schmauk), ChilAE 1998-99 (Capt. Mackenney), ChilAE 1999-2000 (Capt. José Valdivia Soto), ChilAE 2001-02, ChilAE 2002-03, ChilAE 2003-04, ChilAE 2004-05 (Captain Francisco Azócar Nelson), ChilAE 2005-06 (Capt. Azócar was succeeded by Capt. Guillermo de Asmar, on Jan. 5, 2006), ChilAE 2006-07, ChilAE 2007-08.

The *Almirante Señoret*. Whale catcher acquired from Norway in 1911 by the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, and which caught for the *Gobernador Bories* in Antarctic waters in 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14. In 1916 she was sold to a European company.

Islotes Almirante Señoret *see* **Islotes Señoret**

Punta Almirante Solier *see* **Cape Andreas**

The *Almirante Uribe*. An 80-ton whale catcher, built in 1906 in Norway, for the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, and working for the *Gobernador Bories*, in Antarctic waters, from the 1906–07 season until the 1911–12 season.

Isla Almirante Uribe *see* **Nelson Island**

The *Almirante Valenzuela*. A 100-ton whale catcher, built at Framnaes Mek., in Norway, in 1906, and belonging to the *Gobernador Bories*, in the South Shetlands, from the 1906–07 season until the 1911–12 season. In 1917 she became the *Tigre*, and then the tug *Leopardo*.

Istmo Almizclero *see* **Muskeg Gap**

Punta Almonacid. 72°17' S, 60°42' W. A point forming the extreme S of Merz Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1978 by the Argentines for Vicente Almandos Almonacid (1882–1953), pioneer aviator, the first to make a night flight over the Andes. Not to be confused with Flagon Point.

Almond *see* **The Almond**

The Almond. 78°19' S, 163°27' E. A bare, almond-shaped ridge of granite, which separates the two coalescing channels of Pyramid Trough, just W of The Pyramid, on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1960–61, as Almond (i.e., without the definite article) although they plotted it in 78°23' S, 163°37' E. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name The Almond, in 1973.

Almond Point. 63°53' S, 59°30' W. A rocky point, formed by an offshoot of Borovan Knoll, between Whitecloud Glacier and McNeile Glacier, at the head of Charcot Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948, charted by them, and subsequently named in Oct. 1950, for its shape, by Stephen St. Clair McNeile, FIDS surveyor that season (1948–49). The name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year, and appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines, who plotted it in 63°51' S, 59°24' W, translated it as Punta Almendra.

Islotes Alomar *see* **Debenham Islands**

Alph Lake. 78°12' S, 163°42' E. A lake, 0.6 km long, and surrounded by steep morainic walls, it lies at the foot of Ward Valley, on the NW side of Koettlitz Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. The Alph River runs through it, and in 1911 Grif Taylor named it in association with that stream, while on his Western Journey, during BAE 1910–13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, but was not accepted by US-ACAN until 1994.

Alph River. 78°12' S, 163°45' E. A small river, flowing only in the summer, rising from the ice N of Koettlitz Glacier, at the upper end of Pyramid Trough, and, heading S-N, it takes in Pyramid Ponds, Trough Lake, Walcott Lake, Howchin Lake, and Alph Lake, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. The portion N of Pyramid Trough was explored in 1911, by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party, during BAE 1910–13. He reported that the stream continues N for a considerable distance under moraine, and ultimately subglacially beneath the Koettlitz Glacier to the Ross Sea. He named it perfectly, after the river in Coleridge's poem. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, but was not accepted by US-ACAN until 1994.

Isla Alpha *see* **Alpha Island**

Alpha Bluff. 78°52' S, 162°29' E. A high bluff on the W side of Shults Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by the 1957 NZ party of BCTAE, and named by them for the first letter in the Greek alphabet, because this feature is the most southerly of all the bluffs on Skelton Glacier (it is on the E side of the glacier). The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted it in 1962.

The *Alpha Helix*. An ice-strengthened vessel of 464 tons displacement, belonging to the University of California. 133 feet long, she could carry 10 scientists and crew of 12. Designed and equipped especially for experimental biologists, she had a large lab on the main deck. In the 1970–71 summer season, under the command of Capt. Robert W. Haines (b. Aug. 31, 1926, Vallejo, Calif.), ex-U.S. Navy (World War II) and Scripps Institution man, she visited Anvers Island and the Antarctic Peninsula, doing oceanographic work, and arrived at Palmer Station on Jan. 2, 1971. She continued as a research ship into the 1980s.

Alpha Island. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. A small island, 370 m W of Bills Point (the S end of Delta Island), between that feature and Epsilon Island and Beta Island to the W, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Discovery Investigations surveyed it in 1927 and probably named it. It was certainly named in accordance with the theme of Greek letters in this area. It appears on the DI chart of 1929, and was re-surveyed by the Argentines in 1942, 1943, and 1948, appearing on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Isla Alpha, and on a Chilean chart as Isla Alfa. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Alpha. The Argentines finally decided on Isla Huidobro, for Ruiz Pascual Huidobro (d. 1813), Argentine military hero, and it appears as such on charts of 1953 and 1957.

Alphard Island. 66°58' S, 57°25' E. About 5.5 km long and rising to a height of 150 m above sea level, N of Shaula Island in the central part of the Øygarden Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Meøya (i.e., "the middle island"). Bob Dovers' ANARE party were the first to visit it in 1954, and the island was later re-named by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, after the star Alphard. The Australians plotted it in 66°57' S, 57°30' E, but it was later re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Alpheratz. 70°59' S, 66°58' W. A prominent peak rising to about 1300 m on the SE ridge of the Pegasus Mountains, about 16 km ENE of Gurney Point, on the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1970–72, and named by them for the star Alpheratz, in the Great Square of Pegasus, which is in accordance with several other celestially named features in this area. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Alsop, Andrew David "Andy." b. March 10, 1941, Atherstone, Warws. In 1987 he joined Loganair, in the Orkeys, in Scotland, and became their chief pilot. He is reputed to have made over 50,000 flights in the islands, averaging 7 minutes per flight, and even got into the *Guinness Book of Records* for setting the record (58 seconds) for the world's shortest scheduled commercial flight — Westray to Papa Westray. He was BAS pilot in Antarctica for 3 seasons, and in Greenland in 1991 and 1992. He was awarded the MBE in 2001, and was later a pilot for oil men in Algeria and Dubai.

Alt Glacier. 71°06' S, 162°31' E. The name is sometimes seen (erroneously) as Art Glacier. Just over 6 km long, it flows WSW from the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains into Rennick Glacier, just N of Mount Soza. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Jean Alt, French observer and Weather Central meteorologist at Little America for the winter of 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964.

Punta Alta *see* **Edinburgh Hill**

Alta Automatic Weather Station. 74°41' S, 164°06' E. An Italian AWS at the pond the Italians call Pozza Eneide, 300 m W of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Gerlache Inlet, in the NE corner of Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. It began operating in Oct. 1993 as a need-to-use AWS, i.e., it would be assembled each year in the October, and dismantled the following February. In 2008 it was made permanent.

Cabo Altamirano. 64°23' S, 61°13' W. In Hughes Bay, in Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was studied by personnel on the *Zapiola*, during ArgAE 1973–74. Named officially, and with some imagination, in 1978 by the Argentines for Cabo (i.e., pfc, or lance-corporal) Ricardo Altamirano, who disappeared in the wreck of the minesweeper *Fournier* in the Straits of Magellan on Oct. 4, 1949.

Altar *see* **The Altar**

The Altar. 71°39' S, 11°22' E. A flat-topped rock summit rising to 2200 m, at the head of Grautskåla Cirque, immediately W of Altarduken Glacier, and W of Altartavla, in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, plotted by them from these photos, and descriptively named by Ritscher as Altar. US-ACAN accepted the name The Altar, in 1970. The Norwegians call it Altaret (i.e., "the altar").

Altar Mountain. 77°54' S, 160°51' E. A prominent mountain with a stepped profile and a flat top, rising to over 2000 m at the S end

(i.e., the head) of Arena Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered probably no earlier than BAE 1907-09, it was indicated on Ferrar's map of 1907. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for its similarity to the shape of Mayan and Aztec pyramids. Originally plotted in 77°54' S, 160°54' E, its position has since been re-fixed. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Altar Peak. 86°04' S, 150°23' W. Rising to 1780 m, 1.5 km ESE of Mount Harkness, in the Gothic Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First visited in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's geological party during ByrdAE 1933-35. The descriptive name was suggested by Ed Stump, leader of the USARP — Arizona State University geological party of 1987-88 that studied this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Altarduken *see* **Altarduken Glacier**

Altarduken Glacier. 71°39' S, 11°26' E. A small glacier just E of The Altar, between that feature and Altartavla, at the head of Grautskåla Cirque, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped from aerial photographs taken by GerAE 1938-39. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. They plotted it in 71°38' S, 11°24' E, and named it Altarduken (i.e., "the altar cloth"), in association with The Altar. This feature was later re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Altarduken Glacier in 1970.

Altaret *see* **The Altar**

Altartavla. 71°40' S, 11°29' E. East of The Altar and Altarduken, it is the southernmost mountain on Gorki Ridge, in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named in the 1990s by the Norwegians (i.e., "the altar piece").

Althoff Seamount. A seamount off Queen Maud Land. It centers on 66°12' S, 16°35' E, but actually extends from 66°08' S to 66°16' S, and from 16°12' E to 16°59' E. Named by international agreement in April 2003, for Friedrich Althoff (1839-1909), German lawyer and patron of the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition of 1898-99 (whose ship was the *Valdivia*).

Lednik Altimir *see* **Altimir Glacier**

Altimir Glacier. 64°36' S, 63°09' W. A glacier, 4.8 km long and 5.5 km wide, flowing N from the E slopes of the Osterrieth Range, to enter Fournier Bay E of Sudena Point, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians after the town of Altamir, in northwestern Bulgaria.

The Altiplano. 78°08' S, 163°55' E. A small elevated valley between Findlay Ridge and Miers Valley, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1980 for the much larger intermontane basins of the Andes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Altitude *see* **Highest points**

Mount (Monte) Alto *see* **Mount Allo**

Altsek Nunatak. 62°30' S, 59°53' W. A rocky peak rising to 170 m and projecting from Murgash Glacier, 700 m S of Lloyd Hill, 940 m E of Kotrag Nunatak, and 1.65 km W by N of Tile Ridge, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Identified by the Bulgarian topographic survey Tangra 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, after the Altsek (Alcek), Bulgar cavalry who, in the 7th century, fled Bulgaria and settled first in Ravenna, and a few decades later in the Matese Mountains of central Italy.

Cabo Alvarado *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Punta Alvárez. 65°38' S, 64°29' W. In the extreme SW of Leroux Bay, in Grandidier Channel, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for freedom fighter Colonel Ignacio Alvárez Thomas (1787-1857). The name was approved officially by Argentina in 1978.

Alvarez Glacier. 70°53' S, 162°20' E. A tributary glacier flowing from the SW side of Stanwix Peak in the Explorers Range into Rennick Glacier, to the N of Sheehan Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Cdr. José A. Alvárez, Argentine Navy, observer and Weather Central meteorologist at Little America, 1957. There is no accent mark on the name of the feature. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Caleta Alvaro *see* **Alvaro Cove**

The *Álvaro Alberto*. Full name *Almirante Álvaro Alberto*. Brazilian oceanographic vessel used in the relief of Comandante Ferraz Station in 1988-89. Skipper was Altineu Pires Miguens.

Alvaro Cove. 64°51' S, 63°01' W. Opens into the central part of the N side of Bryde Island, opposite the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by ArgAE 1950-51, and named by Argentina as Caleta Alvaro for a military staff officer on the relief ship for that expedition. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1954, and in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC translated it as Alvaro Cove on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such on a British map of 1979, and in the British gazetteer of 1980. The Chileans, however, call it Caleta McIntyre (or even Caleta Mc Intyre), to honor Capt. Ronald McIntyre Mendoza (b. May 2, 1927, Tocopillo), commander of the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1969-70. Subsequently, Don Ronald rose very high in the Navy.

Punta Alvear. 66°18' S, 65°44' W. A point, projecting toward the SW into Grandidier Channel by Cape Bellue, Darbel Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines in 1978, for General Carlos María de Alvear (1789-1852), fighter for Argentine independence.

Alveberget. 72°16' S, 18°22' E. A nunatak on the E side of Borchgrevinkisen, it is the easternmost point of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians in the 1990s ("the elf mountain").

Alyabiev Glacier. 71°42' S, 72°40' W. Flows S from Gluck Peak into Boccherini Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Aljab'ëva, for Aleksandr Alyabiev (1787-1851), Russian composer. US-ACAN accepted the name Alyabiev Glacier in 2006.

Islas Alzogaray *see* **Theta Islands**

Islotes Alzogaray *see* **Theta Islands**

Am Überlauf *see* **Grautrenna**

Åma. 72°09' S, 25°00' E. A mountain ridge, 7 km long, at the S side of Urfjell Cliffs, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The name means "caterpillar" in Norwegian.

Amadok Point. 62°41' S, 60°53' W. A cape, snow-free in the summer, that projects 400 m into Bransfield Strait, 2 km NW of Elephant Point, and 1.8 km SE of Clark Nunatak, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Thracian king Amadok (415-384 BC).

Amalthea Peak. 70°50' S, 68°34' W. At the W end of Himalia Ridge, on Alexander Island. In association with Jupiter Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, after the Jovian moon.

Amanda Bay *see* **Hovde Cove**

Amanda Rookery. 69°16' S, 76°50' E. An emperor penguin rookery on sea ice, on the W side of Hovde Cove, Prydz Bay. Discovered aerially by ANARE on Aug. 26, 1957, while they were photographing Hovde Cove. ANCA renamed Hovde Cove as Amanda Bay, after the daughter of the airplane's skipper, Peter Clemence (*see* **Clemence Massif**), and the rookery was named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, in association.

Pico Amarillo *see* **Bolinder Bluff**, **Brimstone Peak**

Islote Amarra *see* **Anchorage Island**, **Isla Fondeadero**

Ambalada Peak. 75°57' S, 158°23' E. A rock peak rising to 2160 m, 3.2 km SE of Griffin Nunatak, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cesar N. Ambalada, USN (b. Philippines), electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Gora Ambarcumjana. 71°01' S, 66°47' E. A hill, in the vicinity of Goodall Ridge, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Cabo Ambas Piedras. 66°49' S, 67°15' W. A cape that forms the extreme E end of Liard Island, in Hanusse Bay, off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for the famous battle recalled in the Argentine national anthem. This naming was, of course, unacceptable to the Chileans, who named it Cabo Valenzuela, for Jorge L. Valenzuela Mesa, chief steward on board the *Yelcho*, which rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916.

Isla Amberes *see* **Anvers Island**

Ambergris Glacier. 65°43' S, 62°37' W. Flows SSE (the British say SSW) into Flask Gla-

cier, just W of Fluke Ridge, and W of Daggoo Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. There is an important geological unconformity on the E wall of this glacier. In keeping with whaling terms used for several features in this area (e.g. Cachalot Peak), this glacier was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for the waxy substance secreted by the sperm whale and used in perfumery. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1988. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ambona. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A small rock ledge, 85 m above sea level, in the area above Arctowski Station, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name means "pulpit" in Polish, the Poles having named it in 1980.

Ambrose Rocks. 65°16' S, 64°22' W. A small cluster of rocks on the SW side of the southern Argentine Islands, and 1.5 km NW of Gaunt Rocks, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for David Anthony Ambrose (b. 1946), survey assistant of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit from the *Endurance* here in Feb. 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of that year.

Ambush Bay. 63°10' S, 55°26' W. A bay, 5.5 km wide, opening toward the NE, it indents the N coast of Joinville Island for 3 km immediately SE of King Point, off the extreme N coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the lurking dangers here. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1958, and on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. As early as 1956, the Argentines were calling it Bahía Carminatti, after Gualterio Carminatti (q.v.), and it appears as such in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chileans have their own name for this bay, Bahía Alessandri, named after the *Presidente Alessandri*. Both the Chileans and the Argentines had fixed this feature in 63°11' S, 55°31' W, but that has since been corrected.

Península Ameghino *see* **Churchill Peninsula**

Ameghino Gully. 64°28' S, 58°58' W. The most geologically important of several gullies in the area, it extends E-W through the outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in association with Ameghino Refugio. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ameghino Refugio. 64°25' S, 58°57' W. Argentine refuge hut (official name Florentino Ameghino Refugio, but also seen as F. Ameghino) built on Oct. 10, 1960, by Army personnel during ArgAE 1960-61, in an ice-free area long used as a depot site, on the SW side of Longing Gap, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land, and named after Florentino Ameghino (1854-1911), Argentine geologist and anthropologist, and director of the Museum of Natural History, in Buenos Aires, 1902-11. The refugio has been dismantled.

Amelang, Herbert. b. 1907, Germany. He went to sea at 15, and by the age of 25 was 4th (then 3rd) officer on the *Este*, under Capt. Suenko Kampen, plying the Atlantic and the west coast of North America for North German Lloyd. By the age of 30, now with Lufthansa, he was 2nd officer on the *Friesenland*, which he left (along with Erich Harmsen) to join the *Schwabenland*, as 1st officer for GermAE 1938-39.

Amelangplatte. 74°05' S, 5°40' W. A ledge on Gora Sejsmologov, NE of Urfjellgavlen, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans for Herbert Amelang.

Récif Amélie. 66°41' S, 139°57' E. A reef in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010.

Fondeadero Amenábar. 65°12' S, 64°53' W. A deep stretch of water about 5 km SE of Quintana Island, 6.5 km NE of the Betbeder Islands, and 30 km W of Cape Tuxen, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Adolfo Amenábar Castro, skipper of the Chilean Navy's oiler *Rancagua*, who participated in ChilAE 1956-57.

The *America*. A sealing vessel out of Newport, R.I. commanded by William Smyley, and in the South Shetlands and the Falklands, with her tender, the *Catherine*, during the period 1845-47. The *Catherine* was smashed and wrecked against an iceberg in 1846, with Smyley on board.

Cabo América. 68°08' S, 67°09' W. In the extreme NE of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, 6 km SSE of Calmette Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1978 by Argentina for a gunboat that served the Junta de Mayo (the Argentine junta of 1810). The Chileans call it Cabo Gallegos, for embarkation officer 1st class Ladislao Gallegos Trujillo, on the *Yelcho* during the rescue of Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916 during BITE 1914-17.

Pico América. 68°08' S, 67°09' W. A peak on Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1976 by the leader of General San Martín Station, to honor the continent of America, it was a name adopted officially in 1978 by the Argentines.

Punta América. 67°46' S, 68°55' W. A prominent point in the extreme S of Adelaide Island, it was discovered by Biscoe on Feb. 15, 1832, and re-visited by Charcot in 1909 during FrAE 1908-10. Until 1956 this feature had no name, and the Argentines considered naming it until the British that year established a base there. However, the British didn't name it, and in 1961 when the British established Adelaide Station here, the Argentines named it Punta América, in honor of the continent.

America-Antarctic Ridge *see* **North Weddell Ridge**

American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition. 1966-67. Abbreviated to AAME. An expedition sponsored by the American Alpine Club and the American Geographic Society, to climb the unclimbed peaks of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The NSF volunteered to assist, if necessary. Nick Clinch (leader, from Pasadena), J. Barry Corbet (from Jackson Hole), John P. Evans (University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis), Eiichi Fukushima (University of Washington, at Seattle), Charles Hollister (Columbia University), William E. Long (q.v.) (Alaska Methodist University, at Anchorage), Brian S. Marts, Richard W. Wahlstrom, and Peter K. Schoening (all three from Seattle), and Samuel C. Silverstein (Rockefeller University, NY). They were flown in by the U.S. Navy from Christchurch, NZ, to McMurdo, and from there in a Herc to the Sentinel Range. In Dec. 1966, they became the first to climb Mount Vinson.

American Geographical Society Bay *see* **Gardner Inlet**

American Highland. 72°30' S, 78°00' E. An ice-capped interior plateau region, with an average of about 2800 m above sea level, eastward of the Lambert Glacier, extending from Enderby Land in the W to Wilkes Land in the E, and inland from the Ingrid Christensen Coast and the Amery Ice Shelf. Its relative flatness is relieved by the Grove Mountains near 75°E. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth during a flight from the *Wyatt Earp* on Jan. 11, 1939, and named by him. It is the central part of the large area of East Antarctica claimed by Australia. It was photographed by OpHJ 1946-47, and by ANARE flights in 1956 and 1957, the latter group making a landing to obtain an astrofix near the Grove Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

American Polar Society. Founded in New York on Nov. 29, 1934. Its publication, the *Polar Times*, was first published in June 1935.

American sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

The *American Tern*. AK-4729. An 8650-ton, 521 foot-long container ship, built in Rostok, Germany, by VEB Schiffswerft Neptun, in 1990, she has a 50 percent greater carrying capacity than her predecessor, the *Green Wave*. Operated by American Automar, who leased her in 2002 to USN Military Sealift Command on an 8-year contract. In 2002-03 (her first year in Antarctica) she became the main American supply vessel to Antarctica, replacing the *Green Wave*. Skipper was Tim Adams, who also took her south in 2003-04 and 2004-05. She was back in 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

American Women's Trans-Antarctic Expedition. 1992-93. Known as AWE. Four women, under the direction of leader Ann Bancroft (q.v.), skied to the South Pole, the first women to do so. She, Liv Arnesen (b. June 1, 1953, Baerum, Norway, a former teacher), Sue Giller (b. 1948), Anne Dal Vera (b. 1954; she was of Fort Collins, Colo.), and Sunniva Sorby (b. 1971, Norway; now of San Diego), trekked the 660 miles in 67 days, reaching the Pole on Jan. 14, 1993. Miss Bancroft wrote *Four to the Pole*. In 1994, Miss Arnesen would become the first woman to ski alone and unassisted to the South Pole.

Cape Amery. Mapped on Feb. 11, 1931, by BANZARE, it was actually a prominent part of what was later known as the Amery Ice Shelf. Mawson named it for accountant William Bankes Amery (known as Bankes Amery) (1883-1951), Britain's migration representative in Australia, 1925-29. In 1947 US-ACAN interpreted this to be the coastal angle of an ice shelf in the area, and that the cape itself had broken off and floated away. So, in 1953, they called the whole ice shelf the Amery Ice Shelf (q.v.), dropping the name Cape Amery altogether.

Amery Basin. 68°15' S, 74°30' E. A large gentle depression on the sea floor of Prydz Bay to approximately 900 m deep. The feature occupies the center of the bay below 500 m, and acts as a basin collecting sedimentation from the bay itself. Named by US-ACAN in June 1988, in association with the Amery Ice Shelf. On March 7, 1991, ANCA named it Amery Depression. The Russians call it Kotlovina Lednikovaja.

Amery Depression *see* **Amery Basin**

Amery G3 Automatic Weather Station. 70°54' S, 69°52' E. An Australian AWS, in the Prince Charles Mountains, at an elevation of 84 m, installed on Feb. 4, 1999, and still running in 2009.

Amery Ice Shelf. 69°45' S, 71°00' E. The southernmost part of the Indian Ocean, this broad ice shelf lies at the head of a large embayment consisting of Prydz Bay and MacKenzie Bay, between the Lars Christensen Coast and the Ingrid Christensen Coast, E of the American Highland, in East Antarctica. It extends inland from this large embayment for more than 300 km to the foot of the Lambert Glacier, which is the primary feeding source of ice for the shelf, but other contributors are the Scylla, Charybdis, Nemesis and Kreitzer Glaciers. A prominent part of it was mapped on Feb. 11, 1931 by BANZARE, and named Cape Amery (q.v.), which Australia claimed in 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

[1]**Amery Ice Shelf Station**. 69°28' S, 71°25' E. In 1966, the idea was conceived in Australia to set up a base on the Amery Ice Shelf, to drill through the ice shelf, and to study it intensively with a 4-man team in the winter of 1968, perhaps the smallest-ever deliberate wintering-over party in Antarctic history. In Feb. 1968, the *Nella Dan* arrived at the uncharted SE end of the ice shelf, at Sandefjord Bay. In the space of 9 hours, 70 tons of equipment was unloaded onto the ice shelf, and hauled 3 km up the shelf. The team was: Max Corry (leader, surveyor, and glaciologist), Neville "Gringo" Collins (diesel mechanic), Alan Nickols (electronics engineer), and Sam Sansom (medical officer; *see* **Sansom Islands**). They had 2 fiberglass caravans for shelter, two RN25 tracked Nodwells (with cabins) for transportation, and 3 OMC motor toboggans. With the aid of helicopters from the ship, Max Corry chose the site for the base, and G1 was established. The Nodwells were next to useless, as it turned out, and only after the *Nella Dan* had been to Mawson Station and returned with a smaller Snowtrac was the loss even partially compensated for. On March 1, 1968, the 4 men were left on their own for the 1968 winter. They informally re-named G1 "Lower Slobbovia," and soon they became the "Amery Troglodytes," as several feet of snow buried their camp. Ice-drilling was the main exercise, and they reached 310 m. In late Feb. 1969, the *Nella Dan* arrived to pick them up.

[2]**Amery Ice Shelf Station**. 69°42' S, 73°42' E. A Soviet base on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf, on Sandefjord Bay. This was a summer station only, during the seasons 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, and was closed permanently on Feb. 25, 1974.

Amery Peaks. 70°36' S, 67°25' E. A group of peaks, 28 km in extent, along the SE side of Nemesis Glacier, on the E end of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party of 1956-57, and so named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Amery Station *see* **Amery Ice Shelf Station**

Ames Glacier *see* **Boyd Glacier**

Ames Range. 75°42' S, 132°20' W. A range of snow-covered, flat-topped, steep-sided mountains, extending for 32 km in a N-S direction, and which form a northern right angle with the E end of the Flood Range, behind the Getz Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd as the Joseph Ames Range, for his father-in-law, Joseph Ames. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and later shortened by US-ACAN in 1966.

The *Amguyema*. A Russian icebreaker, built in 1962, and named for the Russian river. She took part in SovAE 1977-79. Skipper that year was Grigoriy Solomonovich Matusevich.

Mount Amherst. 86°32' S, 153°06' W. A peak rising to 2400 m between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 5 km NNE of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. The geology of the peak was studied during the 1978-79 season by a USARP — Arizona State University field party. Named by US-ACAN for Amherst College, the Massachusetts alma mater of Michael F. Sheridan, a member of the party.

Ami Boué Peak. 63°25' S, 57°47' W. Rising to 1101 m in the N extremity of the Laclavère Plateau, 8.79 km SSE of Mount Jacquinot, 11.14 km NE of Dabnik Peak, 8.43 km N of Kanitz Nunatak, and 12.56 km WSW of Fidase Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Ami Boué (1794-1881), the French explorer of the Balkans.

Arrecifes Amiot *see* **Amiot Islands**

Îles Amiot *see* **Amiot Islands**

Islas Amiot *see* **Amiot Islands**

Islotes Amiot *see* **Amiot Islands**

Amiot Islands. 67°36' S, 69°38' W. They comprise the two dangerous little semi-submerged Ward Islands and Cumbers Reef, and lie between 10 and 17 km (a mean of 14 km) W of Cape Adriasola, on the SW coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îles Amiot, for A. Amiot (d. 1910), engineering director of L'Enterprise Montevideo, in Uruguay, the company which, in 1910, repaired the *Pourquoi Pas?* They appear as such on Charcot's 1910 chart, as Arrecifes Amiot (i.e., "Amiot reefs") on an Argentine chart of 1912, and on a British chart of 1914 as the Amiot Islands. The Discovery Investigations re-charted the feature in 1930-31, and it appears on their chart of 1931, and on another British chart of 1940. However, following their survey of 1935-36, it appears on the chart drawn up by BGLE 1934-37, as Amiot Reef. It appears as Islas Amiot on a 1946 Argentine chart, but as Islotes Amiot on one of their 1953 charts, and as Arrecifes Amiot on one from 1958. The Argentine government officially recognized the name Arrecifes Amiot, in July 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Amiot Reef in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, the feature appearing as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature was more accurately charted in 1963 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, re-plotted, and was re-defined by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, as Amiot Islands. As such, it appears on a British chart of that year, and the new name, definition, and coordinates were accepted by US-ACAN later in 1964. The feature appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islas Amiot.

Amiot Reef *see* **Amiot Islands**

Ammo Col. 67°33' S, 68°09' W. A small col marking the boundary between the middle and SE sections of Reptile Ridge, on Wright Peninsula, in Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by BAS personnel from Rothera Station because this was where ammunition supplies were stored. UK-APC accepted the name on Oct. 4, 2004.

AM01. 69°27' S, 71°25' E. Australian automatic weather station on the Amery Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 65 m, installed on Feb. 12, 2002, and removed on July 28, 2005.

AM02. 69°43' S, 72°38' E. Australian automatic weather station on the Amery Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 47 m, installed in 2001, even though its number would indicate a later installation than that of AM01 (see above). It was removed in 2007.

Punta Amoroso. 70°36' S, 61°22' W. A point forming the extreme SE of Eielson Peninsula, which projects between Smith Inlet and Lehrke Inlet into the S part of the Larsen Ice Shelf, between the Wilkins Coast and the Black Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1975 for Sgt. Adelmo Carmen Amoroso, whose B019 Avro Lincoln crashed on March 22, 1950, in Parry Fjord, Chile, after completing an Antarctic flight. The Chileans call it Punta Aris, for Hipólito Aris C., fireman 1st class on the *Yelcho* as it rescued Shackleton's party in 1916 during BITE 1914-17. *See also* **Forge Islands**.

Amorphous Glacier. 74°42' S, 163°56' E. An undulating glacier of undetermined dimensions,

which descends from Mount Abbott to a debris-covered terminus, in the Northern Foothills of Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 16, 1989.

Amos Glacier. 77°49' S, 163°39' E. A glacier, 5 km long, it flows SE from Bettle Peak to a junction with Blue Glacier, SE of Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Larry Leon Amos, civil engineer, one of the two-man USGS astronomic survey team who went to Pole Station and Byrd Station in 1969-70. For the first time since 1956 they established the exact position of the South Pole.

Amos Lake. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A small lake near the W coast of Signy Island, just over 500 m south of Thulla Point. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for limnologist Stephen Christopher "Chris" Amos (b. 1946), BAS biological assistant who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1972 and 1973. He studied this lake in 1972-73. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on a 1975 British map.

Gora Amosova. 71°51' S, 14°33' E. A mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in central Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ampfererberg. 72°48' S, 167°19' E. A mountain at the E edge of the Malta Plateau, in the vicinity of Mount Burrill, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Amphibole Peak. 84°44' S, 173°26' W. Rising to 1660 m, it is the highest point in the Gabbro Hills, just over 6 km N of Mount Llano, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the minerals of the Amphibole group found here. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Amphibolite Point. 60°41' S, 45°21' W. A conspicuous pyramidal point, 2.4 km NW of Saunders Point, on the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, who proposed the name in 1950 for the large exposure of dark, metamorphic amphibolite rock found here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Anfibolita (which means the same thing).

[1]**The Amphitheatre**. 68°06' S, 66°34' W. A large, bowl-shaped cirque, just over 1 km in diameter, at the S side of the head of Northeast Glacier, adjacent to the old main bases of BGLE 1934-37 and USAS 1939-41, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was charted by USAS sledging parties that crossed Graham Land via Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Surveyed in 1946 by FIDS, who proposed this descriptive name, which was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1973. Chacabuco Refugio was here.

[2]**The Amphitheatre**. 78°18' S, 163°03' E. A great cirque carved out of the N side of Mount Dromedary, whose walls rise sheer about 1700 m from the floor of Roaring Valley, on the E side of the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1960-61 for its enormous size and near-perfect amphitheatrical shape. They plotted it in 78°22' S, 163°03' E. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. It is now occupied only by névé which has produced Amphitheatre Glacier.

Amphitheatre Glacier. 78°17' S, 163°04' E. Flows N from Mount Dromedary into Roaring Valley, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. It is a relatively new glacier, and occupies The Amphitheatre, whereas in earlier times only a névé filled that cirque [*see* [2]**The Amphitheatre**], in association with which it was named by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Amphitheatre Lake. 68°06' S, 48°45' E. A smooth-surfaced meltwater lake, almost 3 km by 3 km, running E-W, in the W part of Amphitheatre Peaks, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Almost completely enclosed by rock and ice cliffs, it forms an amphitheatre, with an outlet to Rayner Glacier at the W end. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and visited by Graham Knuckey's ANARE airborne field party in Nov. 1958. Named descriptively by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Amphitheatre Peaks. 68°06' S, 48°52' E. A group of peaks surrounding, and extending to the E of, Amphitheatre Lake, in the NW part of the Nye Mountains, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and visited by Graham Knuckey's airborne field party in Nov. 1958. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, in association with the nearby lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Amphlett, Alfred John "Alf." b. March 19, 1922, London, son of Alfred John Amphlett and his wife Mary Kathleen Mansfield. He enlisted in the Worcestershire Regiment in 1937, as a boy musician (flute), and during World War II was a gunner in Europe. He joined the REME as a mechanic, for Operation Mosaic, the 1956 British atom bomb testing in the Montebello Islands. He was a warrant officer 2nd class when he wintered-over as senior diesel engineer at Halley Bay Station in 1957 and 1958, for the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, during IGY. He returned to London from Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, arriving on Feb. 27, 1959. He returned to the REME training wing, and retired in 1963. With BAS, he wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1963 and at Halley Bay again in 1965, as a civilian base engineer. He became a science lab technician, and entered Chelsea Hospital in 1988, joining the band there. He died there on Dec. 18, 2009.

Amputations. **Jan. 31, 1908**: The first recorded amputation in Antarctica was the removal of Aeneas Mackintosh's eye. **April 6, 1908**: Brocklehurst had some of his frozen toes removed, after his Mount Erebus climb. **Dec. 24, 1908**: Charcot saved a Norwegian whaler's wife from gangrene by removing four of her gangrenous fingers, at Deception Island. **1916**: During BITE 1914-17, Perce Blackborow wore leather boots instead of the recommended felt ones, and Drs. McIlroy and Macklin, in a dark, grimy hut, with insufficient instruments, and no sterilization procedure, had to amputate all the toes of his left foot, just after Perce had led them all (the men, that is) on to Elephant Island. On the other side of the continent, during the same expedition, Harry Wild lost some body parts under John Cope's scalpel. **1920**: At Órcadas Station, team leader Guillermo Koppelman, lacking any better instruments, had to amputate eight of Augusto Tapia's fingers with nail clippers, after an accident. **July 2, 1934**: At Little America, Jock had to have his tail amputated. Jock was a dog, not a man. **1940**: Malcolm Douglass had to have a toe amputated after 44 hours on the ice during his suicide attempt. **July 21, 1951**: Alan Reece's eye was removed (*see* **Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition**). **1946**: Ralph P. LeBlanc, a victim of the Martin Mariner plane crash, was badly burned and his feet frozen. Gangrene set in and both of his legs had to be removed below the knee on board the *Philippine Sea* on the way home. **1958-59**: During the whaling season on the *Southern Harvester*, Duncan McKay, only 21, the radio officer, got caught in the harpoon line, and had to have his leg amputated below the knee.

Amsler Island. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. An irregular-shaped island, 1.5 km long, with Norsel Point forming its narrow W extremity, between Loudwater Cove and Arthur Harbor, and close off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It only became an island in 2005. Until then it was a peninsula of Anvers Island, with Base N (the old FIDS station, also known as Arthur Harbour Station) on it, and with Norsel Point forming its extremity. All those decades Marr Ice Piedmont had covered its E part, and therefore no-one suspected that it was actually an island. However, in 2005, the ice piedmont receded all of a sudden, revealing an eastern channel several hundred meters wide, and also revealing the insular nature of this feature. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Charles W. and Margaret Amsler. Chuck Amsler, a marine algal ecophysiologist and chemical ecologist, an authority on seaweed, made 11 trips to Antarctica, beginning in 1985-86, the first of 7 trips to Palmer Station. His wife Maggie is an invertebrate zoologist. In 1979-80 she made the first of 16 trips to Palmer Station. The Amslers have done 500 research dives. Their latest (at time of writing) trip to Palmer ended in June 2008. The name of the new island was accepted by UK-APC on May 20, 2008.

The *Amsterdam*. A Dutch tourist ship, operated by Holland America, with a carrying capacity of 1200 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 2002-03.

Amsterdam Island. 37°50' S, 77°32' E. Not in the Antarctic. Claimed by France.

Mount Amundsen. 67°14' S, 100°45' E. A nunatak, E of Denman Glacier, about 18 km NE of Mount Sandow, behind the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Amundsen. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Amundsen, Oskar. b. Nov. 23, 1883, Stokke, Norway, son of ship's mate Ole Amundsen and his wife Olava. He went to sea as a gunner, and

married Betty Paulsen, setting up home in Stokke. In 1915-16 he was in the South Shetlands, as skipper of the *Roald Amundsen*. In 1924 he was skipper of the *Montclare* (not in Antarctica).

Amundsen, Roald Engebreth Gravning. b. July 16, 1872, Borge, near Kristiania (now Oslo), Norway, son of ship-owner Jens Amundsen and his wife Hanna Henrika Gustava Sahlquist (known as Gustava). As a young man he was destined to be a doctor (his mother's wish), but when she died, Amundsen went to sea, immediately. He was 2nd mate on the *Belgica*, during BelgAE 1897-99, led by de Gerlache, and wintered-over in 1898, being the first man to ski in Antarctica, and one of the first to sledge. From 1903 he was in the Arctic, searching for the Northwest Passage. He found it in 1906. He was on his way to discover the North Pole, on a new expedition in the *Fram*, in 1910, when news arrived that Peary had beaten him to it. So, Amundsen carried on, but in the other direction, with a new Pole in mind. On Dec. 14, 1911, he became the first leader to reach the South Pole, during NorAE 1910-12. He arrived a month ahead of Scott, his rival, and he got back and Scott didn't. After 1912 he went into the shipping business, and conducted much Arctic activity. He wrote a couple of books (*see* the Bibliography), and died on or about June 18, 1928, somewhere in the Arctic, in rescue of his enemy Nobile. He never married, but there was the affair with Kristine Bennet...

Amundsen Abyssal Plain *see* **Amundsen Plain**

Amundsen Arm. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. An ice cape, the E arm of the Bay of Whales, 5.6 km S of Little America I, and just N of Framheim. Named by ByrdAE 1928-30 for the great explorer, it is no longer there (*see* **Bay of Whales** under **W**). However, it does appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Amundsen Basin *see* **Southeast Pacific Basin**

Amundsen Bay. 66°55' S, 50°00' E. Also called Ice Bay, and Isfjorden. A long embayment, 44 km wide in the N, and narrowing toward the S, it indents the W coast of Enderby Land for 88 km, between Casey Bay and the Tula Mountains, being close W to the latter feature, and is the eastern of 2 adjacent bays (the other being Casey Bay). On Jan. 14, 1930 Mawson saw it as a large ice-pack-filled recession in the coastline, and named it Amundsen Bay, for Roald Amundsen. The feature was seen aerially the following day by Riiser-Larsen more for what it really is, and subsequently mapped with reasonable accuracy by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped in detail by Peter Crohn's ANARE party who landed near here by aircraft in 1956, and by Phil Law's ANARE party which landed in the bay itself by launch from the *Thala Dan* in Feb. 1958. ANCA accepted the name on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. *See* **Casey Bay** for more details.

Amundsen Coast. 85°30' S, 162°00' W. That portion of the Antarctic coastline to the S of the Ross Ice Shelf, lying between Morris Peak (on the E side of Liv Glacier) and the W side of Scott Glacier, between the Dufek Coast and the Gould Coast, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for Roald Amundsen, who was here in 1911. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Amundsen Glacier. 85°35' S, 159°00' W. A major glacier, 130 km long, and between 6 and 10 km wide, originating on the Polar Plateau, and draining the area to the S and W of Nilsen Plateau, flowing down through the Queen Maud Mountains, into the Ross Ice Shelf, just W of MacDonald Nunataks. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, and named by Larry Gould for Amundsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Amundsen Glacier Camp. 86°18' S, 160°55' W. An American refuge hut, a 16' × 16' Jamesway hut, built adjacent to Amundsen Glacier, on the Faulkner Escarpment, in Nov. 1963. It was dismantled in Jan. 1964.

Amundsen Icefall. 85°28' S, 166°42' W. A steep, turbulent icefall, at the point where the Axel Heiberg Glacier comes off the Polar Plateau, between Mount Fridtjof Nansen and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for Amundsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Amundsen Omega 3 South Pole Race. In Jan. 2009, six teams competed in a race to the South Pole. They flew in from Cape Town to Novolazarevskaya Station, acclimatized, and were then flown to the starting line, inland from the Weddell Sea. The race to the Pole began at 10 A.M., on Jan. 4, 2009, each person pulling a 90 kg sledge. This was the order of finishing: 1. Team Missing Link, comprising two Norwegian Army lads, Rune Materud and Stian Aker, both 27. They arrived at the Pole on Jan. 21, 2009, after doing 770 km in 17 days and 11 hours. 2. Team Qinetic (UK), comprising actress Julia Foster's son, Ben Fogle (34), Olympic oarsman James Cracknell, and Bristol-based Dr. Ed Coats. They arrived on Jan. 22, 2009, to find the Norwegians waiting there, an almost eerie repeat of the Scott-Amundsen race of 1911-12. 3. Team Danske Bank, comprising Norwegian-turned-Englishman Christian Hillkirk, long-time Royal Marine PTI Gary Bullen, and Gary Marshall. 4. Team Due South (UK), comprising Hylton James (42), Plymouth physiotherapist Rachel Andrews, and Phil Hayday-Brown. 5. Team South Pole Flag, comprising Northern Irishman Mark Pollock (32 and blind), Dubliner Simon O'Donnell, and long-time Norwegian Army man Inge Solheim. 6. Team Southern Lights, comprising the amazing Brits Peter Hammond (62) and Tess Burrows (60).

Amundsen Plain. 65°00' S, 125°00' W. A submarine feature off the Amundsen Coast, in association with which it was internationally named Amundsen Abyssal Plain in April 1985. In 1988 US-ACAN accepted the term, but without the word "abyssal."

Amundsen Ridge *see* **Amundsen Ridges**

Amundsen Ridges. 69°15' S, 123°00' W. Also called Amundsen Ridge. A submarine feature off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by international agreement.

Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station *see* **South Pole Station**

Amundsen Sea. 73°00' S, 112°00' W. A marginal sea off the coast of Marie Byrd Land, between Cape Dart on Siple Island in the W, and Cape Flying Fish on Thurston Island in the E, or, more generally, between the Ross Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea. Named Amundsenhavet by Nils Larsen in Feb. 1929 for Roald Amundsen. The British called it the Roald Amundsen Sea, and later adopted the shortened version, Amundsen Sea. USAS 1939-41 and OpHJ 1946-47 both defined the sea more accurately, as did post-IGY American exploration, and in the 1940s the Americans were calling it the Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea (for the president). Note: USAS was going to call it Siple Sea at one time. However, in 1947 US-ACAN fell into line with everyone else, and accepted the name Amundsen Sea.

Amundsenhavet *see* **Amundsen Sea**

Amundsenisen. 74°30' S, 6°00' W. The ice area S of the Heimefront Range and the Kirwan Escarpment, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. This feature and Wegenerisen go to form a group feature that the Germans call Wegenerinlandeis. Named by the Norwegians (the name means "the Amundsen ice"). The Russians have plotted it in 73°50' S, 2°30' W.

Skaly Amurskie *see* **Rimekalvane Nunataks**

Amy, Kenneth "Ken." b. March 4, 1919, Brighton. Carpenter on the 2nd part (i.e., 1956-58) of the British Royal Society Expedition of 1957, during IGY. He wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957. After the expedition, he left Las Palmas on the *City of Port Elizabeth*, and arrived back in Plymouth on Feb. 20, 1958, heading home to Campbelltown, Argyllshire. Deceased.

Amy Guest Island *see* **Guest Peninsula**

Cabo Ana *see* **Cape Anna**

Caleta Ana *see* **Anna Cove**

Islote Ana *see* **Ann Island**

Punta Anadón. 68°12' S, 77°00' W. At the SW of Norseman Point, in the extreme NE of Neny Island, just S of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines for Fidel L. Anadón, then a naval lieutenant, but later an admiral, who orchestrated the 1925 scientific expedition of the *Primero de Mayo*.

Anagram Islands. 65°12' S, 64°20' W. A group of small islands and rocks including Maranga Island and Nob Island, SW of French Passage, and NW of the Argentine Islands, between the Argentine Islands and the Roca Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by de Gerlache during BelgAE 1897-99, and roughly charted by Charcot during FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10. The French thought it was one island, and named it Île Roca, and as such it appears on a

French chart of 1908. However, it also appears on a 1908 expedition chart of theirs, as Îles Roca. A 1908 British chart, working from Charcot, named them the Roca Islands. Various 1912 charts and maps have Île Crulls, Îles Crulls, and Cruls Islands (sic). This is where the confusion begins. Incidentally, they are not the Cruls Islands, which lie a little to the west. BGLE 1934-37 surveyed the group anew in 1934-37, and named them (in error) as the Rocca Islands, and they appear as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. In 1946, USAAF mapped this group together with the Roca Islands, and what are now the Anagram Islands appear on a 1946 Argentine map as Islas Roca, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Islas Rocca, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Roca. But, they are not the Roca Islands or the Rocca Islands, not those groups as we know them today, anyway. The Roca Islands lie to the W (but not quite as far to the W as the Cruls Islands), and the Rocca Islands lie to the NW. There was even confusion between (what became known as) the Anagram Islands and the Argentine Islands. They appeared on a 1948 chart as Roca Islets, and that is how UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955. In 1957-58 the helicopter off the *Protector* photographed the group aerially, and FIDS mapped them in detail from these photos and from information gathered by the RN Hydrographic Survey unit off the *John Biscoe*, in 1958. This enabled the confusion to be cleared up once and for all between the island groups. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as a memorial to the confusion. US-ACAN accepted the new name, later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1960. The islands appear on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Islotes Anagrama (which means the same thing), and appear as such in their 1974 gazetteer.

Islotes Anagrama *see* **Anagram Islands**

Mount Anakiwa. 73°00' S, 165°43' E. A small mountain rising to 2640 m, 5 km N of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for the Cobham Outward Bound School at Anakiwa in NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Mount Analogue. 85°49' S, 138°05' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3170 m, along the Watson Escarpment, forming the highest point of the ridge that runs N from Phleger Dome, on the Stanford Plateau, in the Horlick Mountains. First visited by a USARP — Arizona State University geological party led by Ed Stump, and so named by Stump because clouds were obscuring the feature during the party's visit. The original Mount Analogue was similarly obscured in an unfinished, obscure, and bizarre novel by French writer René Daumal (1908-1944), called *Le Mont Analogue: Roman d'aventures alpines, non euclidiennes et symboliquement authentiques*. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Anandakrishnan Glacier. 75°32' S, 140°05' W. 24 km long, it flows through the Ruppert Coast, N of Strauss Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Sridhar Anandakrishnan, Penn State geophysicist involved in ice-sheets and tectonics in Antarctica.

Mount Ananke. 70°52' S, 68°25' W. Between Mount Ganymede and Mount Elara, on the E side of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in association with nearby Jupiter Glacier, for one of the Jovian moons.

ANARE. Acronym for Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions. Originally the name had periods (full stops) in between the letters. **Dec. 20, 1946**: Australia decided to fit out the ship *Wyatt Earp* for exploration, and to establish a territorial claim in Antarctica, building on Mawson's earlier explorations. This was the beginning of Australia's ongoing Antarctic effort. **March 1947**: RAAF made reconnaissance flights over the Southern Ocean, including Macquarie Island. **May 1947**: The Executive Planning Committee was established, and Stuart Campbell was named to head the first expedition. **July 7, 1947**: Phil Law was chosen as senior scientific officer. **July 9, 1947**: The name ANARE was chosen by the Executive Naming Committee. **1947-48**: The first ANARE (*see* below). There were two very distinct phases to ANARE — the first was post-war Australia, poverty-stricken (as was every other British country in the world), couldn't afford a ship to go to Antarctica proper, had to make do with the sub-Antarctic islands Heard and Macquarie. That was 1946 to 1953. The second phase, 1953 to the present, was very different. It was slow to evolve, but everything changed when the Australian government leased the *Kista Dan*. Each expedition is covered chronologically below. Even though the early ones are not Antarctic (rather they are sub-Antarctic), they are included (in only somewhat abbreviated form) to show the development of ANARE. ANARE has thrown up some of the great Antarctic explorers — Phil Law, Bob Dovers, John Béchervaise, Syd Kirkby, Bill Bewsher, Peter Crohn, to name but a few. **May 4, 1948**: The Australian government set up the Antarctic Section (re-named the Antarctic Division on May 18), within the Department of External Affairs, and this division controlled ANARE from that time. Stuart Campbell was the first officer-in-charge. **Dec. 21, 1948**: Phil Law was appointed assistant OIC (Scientific), within the Antarctic Division. **Dec. 31, 1948**: Stuart Campbell resigned as director of ANARE. **Jan. 1, 1949**: Phil Law was appointed acting officer-in-charge of the Antartic Division, including the responsibilities of leader of ANARE. **Jan. 3, 1949**: Phil Law succeeded Campbell as officer-in-charge (director) of the Antarctic Division. This was the major turning point for the fledgling organization. Trevor Heath was secretary, and Law's deputy. From 1948 to 1954 ANARE would stay in the sub-Antarctic islands, with Law as the most famous of its leaders. **July 13, 1950**: Australia decided to establish a permanent base in Antarctica, but the Korean War, and lack of a suitable ship, got in the way. **1951**: A boost to Antarctic endeavors came when Richard Casey succeeded Percy Spender as minister for external affairs. **Feb. 6, 1953**: It wasn't until the *Kista Dan* was acquired on this date, that a base was actually planned (Australia did not have a ship to take expeditioners all the way south until then, and even then the *Kista Dan* was leased, not owned, by Australia). **Feb. 1954**: They set up Mawson Station, and Phil Law continued to be the man most associated with leading ANARE. The *Kista Dan* is the vessel best remembered for taking the ANARE parties down to Antarctica every year, in those days. **1957**: Don Styles joined ANARE. **May 1963**: The Antarctic Division moved from Collins Street to St. Kilda Road, in Melbourne. **April 1966**: Phil Law resigned as director of the Antarctic Division. Don Styles, his assistant director, took over as acting director. **May 1, 1968**: The Antarctic Division was transferred from the Department of External Affairs to the Department of Supply. It would finally wind up in the Department of Science. **Oct. 2, 1970**: Colin Bull having refused the directorship of the Antarctic Division, Bryan Rofe took on the job. Don Styles, acting director for the past 4 years, was passed over. **Aug. 27, 1971**: Bryan Rofe died. Don Styles became acting director again. **May 8, 1972**: Raymond Ivan "Ray" Garrod (b. 1916, Wellingborough, Northants, England, of Australian parents) became new director of the Antarctic Division. Styles had been passed over yet again. **June 23, 1972**: Don Styles retired from the Antarctic Division. **1974**: the Australian government decided to move the Antarctic Division from Melbourne, to Kingston, Tasmania. **Jan. 19, 1976**: The first ANARE women officially to visit Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**), at Casey Station. **Oct. 16, 1978**: Construction of the new ANARE headquarters began at Kingston, Tasmania. **April 2, 1979**: Following Ray Garrod's retirement as director of the Antarctic Division, physicist Clarence Gordon "Clarrie" McCue (*see* **McCue Bluff**) became acting director. **Dec. 1980**: The move from Melbourne to Tasmania began for personnel in the Antarctic Division. **April 22, 1981**: The new Antarctic Division's headquarters were opened in Tasmania by Prince Charles. **Feb. 18, 1984**: Jim Bleasell became acting director of the Antarctic Division. **1988**: Jim Bleasell resigned as acting director of the Antarctic Division, and Rex Moncur replaced him. **Dec. 21, 1989**: Rex Moncur became director of the Antarctic Division. **1998**: Tony Press became director of the Antarctic Division.

ANARE 1947-48. There were 2 ships, the *Wyatt Earp* and the *LST 3501*. **Nov. 17, 1947**: *LST 3501*, skippered by Cdr. George Manley Dixon (q.v.), left from Melbourne, bound for Fremantle, in Western Australia. Stuart Campbell was voyage leader. **Nov. 24, 1947**: *LST 3501* arrived at Fremantle. **Nov. 28, 1947**: *LST 3501* left Fremantle, bound for Heard Island (53°S). **Dec. 11, 1947**: *LST 3501* arrived in Atlas Cove, at Heard Island, to set up the first ANARE station here. **Dec. 13, 1947**: *Wyatt Earp* left Adelaide, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 17, 1947**: *Wyatt Earp* arrived in Melbourne. **Dec. 19, 1947**: *Wyatt Earp* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 21, 1947**: The expedition's Walrus

plane was wrecked. **Dec. 22, 1947**: *Wyatt Earp* arrived in Hobart. **Dec. 26, 1947**: Heard Island was claimed for Australia. *LST 3501* (or at least, the expeditioners on the ship) would remain on Heard Island and in the Kerguélen Islands. On that very day (Dec. 26) the flagship *Wyatt Earp*, under the command of Karl Oom, left Hobart, bound for Melbourne, carrying, among others, Stuart Campbell, leader of the expedition, and Phil Law, 2nd-in-command. **Dec. 28, 1947**: *LST 3501* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélen Islands. **Dec. 30, 1947**: *LST 3501* arrived at the Kerguélens, to leave fuel in a depot for the *Wyatt Earp*. **Jan. 1, 1948**: *LST 3501* left the Kerguélens, bound for Heard again. **Jan. 2, 1948**: *LST 3501* arrived back at Heard. **Jan. 4, 1948**: *LST 3501* left Heard, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 18, 1948**: *LST 3501* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 8, 1948**: *Wyatt Earp* left Melbourne. Karl Oom was voyage leader. Their mission was to look for a base on the coast of George V Land, in Antarctica proper. They would fail, due to the ice conditons not allowing them to get into Commonwealth Bay. **Feb. 28, 1948**: Dixon and the *LST 3501* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. **March 3, 1948**: *LST 3501* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. George Dixon was voyage leader. **March 7, 1948**: Dixon and *LST 3501* arrived at Macquarie. **March 20, 1948**: *Wyatt Earp* arrived at Macquarie. **March 21, 1948**: Macquarie Island Station was opened. **March 24, 1948**: *Wyatt Earp* left Macquarie. **March 25, 1948**: *LST 3501* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 29, 1948**: *LST 3501* arrived back in Hobart. **March 31, 1948**: *LST 3501* left Hobart, bound for Melbourne. **April 1, 1948**: *Wyatt Earp* arrived back in Melbourne. **April 2, 1948**: *LST 3501* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1948-49. **Jan. 21, 1949**: The *Labuan* (until Nov. 2, 1948 called *LST 3501*), still skippered by George Dixon, left Melbourne for Heard Island, to resupply and relieve. Phil Law was voyage leader. **Feb. 5, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived at Atlas Cove, Heard Island. **Feb. 11, 1949**: *Labuan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélen Islands. **Feb. 12, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived at the Kerguélens. **Feb. 14, 1949**: *Labuan* left the Kerguélens, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 28, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived back in Mebourne. **March 19, 1949**: *Labuan* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. **March 21, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived in Hobart. **March 23, 1949**: *Labuan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island, to relieve the party there. Trevor G. Heath was voyage leader. **March 27, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived at Macquarie. **April 8, 1949**: *Labuan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. They were bringing with them 21 king penguins and some royal penguins, for zoos in Melbourne and Sydney. **April 14, 1949**: *Labuan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1949-50. **Nov. 20, 1949**: The *Tutira* took Lem Macey and Bob Dovers to Macquarie Island. Trevor Heath was voyage leader. **Dec. 2, 1949**: The *Tutira* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 31, 1950**: The *Labuan* left Albany, W.A., bound for Heard Island, with 12 huskies aboard. Trevor Heath was voyage leader. **Feb. 11, 1950**: *Labuan* arrived at Heard. **Feb. 24, 1950**: *Labuan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélen Islands. **Feb. 25, 1950**: *Labuan* arrived at Kerguélen, to pick up Diesel oil for Macquarie Island Station. **March 1, 1950**: *Labuan* left Kerguélen, bound for Albany. **March 11, 1950**: *Labuan* arrived back in Albany. **April 6, 1950**: *Labuan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Trevor Heath was voyage leader. **April 10, 1950**: *Labuan* arrived at Macquarie. **April 24, 1950**: *Labuan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **April 29, 1950**: *Labuan* arrived back in Melbourne, with king penguins aboard, destined for Australian zoos. **July 27, 1950**: The *Australia* (Capt. G.C. Oldham) left Melbourne, on an emergency mission to Heard Island, to replace the doctor (Serge Udovikoff) there, who was suffering from appendicitis. **Aug. 7, 1950**: The *Australia* reached Heard. **Aug. 8, 1950**: The *Australia* left Heard, bound for Fremantle, Western Australia. **Aug. 14, 1950**: The *Australia* arrived in Fremantle, where Dr. Udovikoff was met by his wife and four-year-old daughter.

ANARE 1950-51. **Jan. 16, 1951**: The *Labuan* left Melbourne, bound for Albany, W.A. Aboard were 16 huskies. Phil Law was voyage leader. **Jan. 22, 1951**: *Labuan* left Albany, bound for Heard Island. **Feb. 5, 1951**: *Labuan* arrived at Heard with the huskies. **Feb. 8, 1951**: Due to a shortage of fresh water, the *Labuan* was forced to leave Heard early, for the Kerguélens. **Feb. 9, 1951**: *Labuan* arrived at Kerguélen. **Feb. 12, 1951**: *Labuan* left Kerguélen, bound for Heard. **Feb. 13, 1951**: *Labuan* arrived back at Heard. **Feb. 17, 1951**: *Labuan* left Heard, bound for Fremantle. **Feb. 27, 1951**: What they all knew was going to happen, happened — the *Labuan* broke down, leaving them without a ship. The *Labuan* had to be towed the last 300 km to Fremantle by the *Karangi*, and was then taken out of service. **May 1, 1951**: The *River Fitzroy* was chartered by ANARE, to relieve Macquarie Island. Phil Law was voyage leader. **May 4, 1951**: The *River Fitzroy* arrived at Macquarie. **May 14, 1951**: The *River Fitzroy* left Macquarie, bound for Port Kembla. **May 19, 1951**: The *River Fitzroy* arrived at Port Kembla.

ANARE 1951-52. **Feb. 9, 1952**: The *Tottan*, chartered from the French, to relieve Heard Island, left Melbourne. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Dick Thompson was deputy. **Feb. 26, 1952**: *Tottan* arrived at Heard. **March 3, 1952**: *Tottan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélen Islands. **March 4, 1952**: *Tottan* arrived at Kerguélen. **March 6, 1952**: *Tottan* left Kerguélen, bound for Melbourne. **March 13, 1952**: *Tottan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 24, 1952**: *Tottan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Phil Law was voyage leader. **March 31, 1952**: *Tottan* arrived at Macquarie. **April 9, 1952**: *Tottan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 16, 1952**: *Tottan* arrived at Hobart.

ANARE 1952-53. **Feb. 5, 1953**: The *Tottan* left Melbourne, bound for Heard Island. Jeremiah Donovan was voyage leader. **Feb. 21, 1953**: *Tottan* arrived at Heard. **Feb. 26, 1953**: *Tottan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélen Islands. **Feb. 28, 1953**: *Tottan* arrived at Kerguélen. **March 1, 1953**: *Tottan* left Kerguélen, bound for Melbourne. **March 18, 1953**: *Tottan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 23, 1953**: *Tottan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Jeremiah Donovan was voyage leader, and Dick Thompson was deputy. **March 30, 1953**: *Tottan* arrived at Macquarie. **April 14, 1953**: *Tottan* left Macquarie, bound for Melburne. **April 19, 1953**: *Tottan* arrived back in Melbourne. This was the last ANARE expedition that was limited to sub-Antarctic islands.

ANARE 1953-54. **Dec. 12, 1953**: The new ANARE ship *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Phil Law was voyage leader. **Dec. 17, 1953:** The *Kista Dan* arrived at Macquarie, and the station was relieved in a record 5 days, in order to have time for the ship to do all that was necessary for the big push on the Antarctic continent. **Dec. 21, 1953**: *Kista Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 27, 1953**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 4, 1954**: *Kista Dan* sailed from Melbourne to look for an Antarctic site for Mawson Station. Phil Law was leader of the expedition. Hans Christian Petersen was skipper of the *Kista Dan*. This was the moment ANARE had been waiting for, for years. **Jan. 9, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard Island, relieving the 1952-53 party, and taking on board 27 huskies, all bred there. The RAAF had provided 2 pilots and 2 mechanics, all under the command of Doug Leckie, the senior pilot. **Jan. 21, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélens. **Jan. 22, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Kergeúlen Island, where she took on a third Weasel (she already had two on board). She also took on board Georges Schwartz, French observer. André Migot who, unlike Schawrtz, would not winter-over at Mawson, also joined the expedition at Kerguélen. But, he did write a book. **Jan. 27, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left the Kerguélens, bound for Antarctica. **Jan. 30, 1954**: First ice sighted. **Feb. 2, 1954**: They sighted the coast of Antarctica. They lowered the first Auster (they had two) over the side of the ship, and Doug Leckie flew Phil Law out in a recce for 1 hour and 35 minutes. **Feb. 3, 1954**: *Kista Dan* began ice-breaking, to get through the 16 miles of fast ice which separated them from the coast. On that day Ray Seaver, the 2nd pilot, flew Bob Dovers to look at the coast. **Feb. 4, 1954**: Leckie flew Dovers to Horseshoe Island, where they landed, breaking a tail wheel in the process. On the next flight Capt. Petersen, skipper of the ship, went up to inspect the ice. **Feb. 5, 1954**: Law and party landed at Horseshoe Island. A smaller party — Dovers, Macey, Russell, Schwartz, and Harvey — set out from there over the ice (on foot) to get to the proposed station site. That same day the 2nd Auster was brought out. The two Austers were damaged beyond repair, but the men joined them together, to make one Auster. **Feb. 11, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Horseshoe Harbor. **Feb. 13, 1954**: Mawson Station (q.v.) was commissioned. **Feb. 17, 1954**: The joined-together Auster flew for the first time. The un-

loading of the *Kista Dan* was finished. **Feb. 23, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left for home, taking the pilots and the aircraft, and leaving behind 10 men for the winter of 1954 (*see* **Mawson Station**). **Feb. 25, 1954**: *Kista Dan* anchored about 1 km from Scullin Monolith, and a boat was lowered with Law, Jim Brooks (geophysicist, who did not winter-over), Arthur Gwynn, Bill Pedersen (2nd mate of the ship), and Dick Thompson. **March 1, 1954**: The homeward bound *Kista Dan* sighted the Vestfold Hills. **March 3, 1954**: Law led a party out to the Vestfold Hills — John Hansen (coxswain of the ship), Thompson, Gwynn, and Peter Shaw (who also did not winter-over). That day Brooks and Fred Elliot (who did not winter-over) made an astrofix on Magnetic Island. **March 4, 1954**: *Kista Dan* headed north. **March 5, 1954**: 100 mph winds over a critical 2-day period, which did not help the tension between Law and Capt. Petersen. **March 14, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard. **March 15, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left Heard, bound for the Kerguélens. **March 17, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at the Kerguélens. **March 19, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left the Kerguélens, bound for Melbourne. **March 31, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1954-55. **Dec. 21, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Jeremiah Donovan was voyage leader. **Dec. 26, 1954**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 30, 1954**: *Kista Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 4, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 7, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Melbourne on her first relief trip to Mawson Station, via Heard Island. Phil Law led the expedition, and Capt. Petersen was again in command of the vessel. Dick Thompson was 2nd-in-command of the expedition. This time they had a pretty clear run into Horseshoe Harbor. The ship carried 2 amphibious Army dukws (Lt. A.W. Hall in command of them), but no airplanes. **Jan. 23, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard, and picked up 15 dogs and their kennels for use at Mawson Station. **Jan. 25, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Heard, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 30, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived at the Vestfold Hills. **Feb. 1, 1955**: Unable to get through the ice to relieve the Mawson Station winterers of 1954, the *Kista Dan* sailed toward the Larsemann Hills, which had beckoned Phil Law the previous year. There an astrofix was done. **Feb. 3, 1955**: Law, Béchervaise, Crohn, Lacey, and 2 others, sledged to the Bolingen Islands. **Feb. 6, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left the Larsemann Hills, surveying the coast all the way to Mawson. **Feb. 9, 1955**: *Kista Dan* was finally able to get into Horseshoe Harbor (it was now ice-free), and the Mawson party was relieved. **Feb. 19, 1955**: *Kista Dan* was blown aground, but this was only temporary. **March 1, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Mawson, bound for Heard Island. **March 5, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard. **March 9, 1955**: They closed Heard Island Station. The installations there would be taken to Mawson Station to enlarge that base. The *Kista Dan* then left Heard, bound for the Kerguélens. **March 10, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Kerguélen. **March 11, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Kerguélen, bound for Melbourne. **March 23, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1955-56. **Dec. 5, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* arrived in Melbourne, under Capt. Petersen. **Dec. 6, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Melbourne to relieve Macquarie Island. Jeremiah Donovan led this expedition. **Dec. 10, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island. 12 sheep were offloaded. **Dec. 16, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Macquarie Island. **Dec. 22, 1955**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 27, 1955**: *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Antarctica. Phil Law led this relief expedition, and Dick Thompson was deputy leader. Capt. Hans Christian Petersen was skipper of the *Kista Dan*. Peter Clemence was leader of the RAAF Antarctic Flight. Also on board for the summer trip was Ike Schlossbach, the American observer, and Harry Ayres, NZ observer. **Jan. 5, 1956**: *Kista Dan* reached Davis Bay. The Beaver airplane was launched on floats, and Law went up with pilot Doug Leckie. They photographed 1600 miles of coastline. **Jan. 21, 1956**: *Kista Dan* visited the Windmill Islands. **Jan. 30, 1956**: *Kista Dan* visited the new Russian base, Mirnyy Station. **Jan. 31, 1956**: *Kista Dan* left Mirnyy. **Feb. 17, 1956**: *Kista Dan* reached Mawson Station. **March 1956**: The first job was to build the airplane hangar (aside from the Beaver, they had brought an Auster), the first-ever hangar in Antarctica. Don Dowie supervised construction. Due to the upcoming BCTAE, the number of huskies had been reduced for Mawson that winter (1956), leaving, according to Syd Kirkby, "Three strong mature dogs, two old, old men, a village idiot, a shiftless lurk-merchant, one old lady, and two breeding bitches." When one of the bitches gave birth, the six new puppies almost froze as they came out, and were only saved by Don Dowie going the extra mile. **March 4, 1956**: *Kista Dan* left Mawson, bound for Heard Island. **March 9, 1956**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard, leaving the same day for the Kerguélens. **March 11, 1956**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Kerguélen. **March 14, 1956**: *Kista Dan* left Kerguélen, bound for Melbourne. **March 26, 1956**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1956-57. **Nov. 27, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island, with a new skipper, Kaj Hindberg. Jeremiah Donovan was leader of the relief expedition to Macquarie that season, and Dick Thompson was deputy leader. **Dec. 2, 1956**: *Kista Dan* reached Macquarie. Six sheep and a calf were offloaded. **Dec. 6, 1956**: *Kista Dan* left Macquarie. **Dec. 11, 1956**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 17, 1956**: *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Antarctica, with Phil Law as relief expedition leader, and Lem Macey as deputy. **Jan. 12, 1957**: Offloading from the *Kista Dan* began at the new Davis Station. **Jan. 13, 1957**: Davis Station was established. **Jan. 20, 1957**: *Kista Dan* left Davis. **Jan. 25, 1957**: Glenn Dyer boarded from the *Glacier*, at Vincennes Bay, as U.S. observer. **Feb. 2, 1957**: *Kista Dan* arrived at Mawson Station. **Feb. 10, 1957**: Bill Bewsher's party arrived back at Mawson after 3 months on the trail (*see* Bewsher, for details). **Feb. 17, 1957**: *Kista Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 20, 1957**: *Kista Dan* reached Davis. **Feb. 21, 1957**: *Kista Dan* left Davis. **Feb. 27, 1957**: *Kista Dan* arrived at the Kerguélen Islands, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **March 12, 1957**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1957-58. **Dec. 7, 1957**: The *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Don Styles was deputy. **Dec. 11, 1957**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 23, 1957**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 28, 1957**: The *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 3, 1958**: *Kista Dan*, with Kaj Hindberg as skipper again, left Melbourne to relieve the Antarctic stations. **March 19, 1958**: *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1958-59. **Nov. 26, 1958**: The *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Dick Thompson was deputy. **Nov. 30, 1958**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 14, 1958**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 18, 1958**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 26, 1958**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, to relieve the Antarctic bases. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Dick Thompson was deputy. **Jan. 6, 1959**: The *Magga Dan* left Melbourne, to relieve Antarctic bases. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Bob Dalton was deputy. **Jan. 16, 1959**: *Thala Dan* ran into an uncharted pinnacle of rock as she approached Davis Station, and got speared. It took several days for Capt. Hans Christian Petersen to get her off. This part of the expedition was commanded by Don Styles, and his job was to relieve and supply Mawson and Davis Stations. John Béchervaise was the incoming leader at Mawson that year. The *Magga Dan*, with Phil Law aboard, brought down the wintering crew for Wilkes Station. **Feb. 2, 1959**: *Thala Dan* broke through the ice to Mawson Station. **Feb. 3, 1959**: *Magga Dan* left Wilkes Station, with Law aboard. **Feb. 4, 1959**: ANARE took over the Americans' Wilkes Station, or rather, it became a joint US-Australian station. Herbert Hansen was the senior member of the U.S. group. **Feb. 11, 1959**: Ian Widdows developed acute appendicitis at Mawson. Graham Budd, the incoming surgeon, performed the operation, Grey Channon was the anesthetist, and 4 others helped. Widdows recovered. **March 2, 1959**: *Magga Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 3, 1959**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1959-60. **Dec. 3, 1959**: An American Neptune airplane landed at Wilkes Station and took off Henry Brandt, who had run amok. **Dec. 17, 1959**: The *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, for Macquarie Island, with the first women to visit an ANARE station — scientists Susan Ingham, Isobel Bennett, Hope McPherson, and Mary Gilham. Dick Thompson was voyage leader. **Dec. 21, 1959**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. During the 6-day relief of the station, the women conducted the ANARE seal

and bird program there. **Dec. 27, 1959**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 1, 1960**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 5, 1960**: The *Magga Dan* left Melbourne, to relieve Antarctic bases. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Bob Dalton was deputy. **Jan. 8, 1960**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, to relieve Mawson Station. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Frank McMahon was deputy. Also on board was a twin-engine Dakota airplane for Mawson. **Jan. 20, 1960:** The hull of the *Magga Dan* was damaged in a backing run. **Feb. 13, 1960**: One of the airplanes crashed near Wilkes. Peter Ivanoff was the pilot. **March 11, 1960**: *Magga Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 19, 1960**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. Helicopters were used by ANARE for the first time this season.

ANARE 1960-61. **Nov. 29, 1960**: The *Magga Dan* left Australia for Macquarie Island. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Frank Smith was deputy. There were 3 women biologists on the expedition to Macquarie. **Dec. 16, 1960**: *Magga Dan* arrived back in Australia. **Dec. 22, 1960**: *Magga Dan* left Australia, to relieve Wilkes Station, with an Indian observer on board. Phil Law was voyage leader, and M. Taylor was deputy. **Jan. 5, 1961**: The *Thala Dan* left Australia, to relieve Mawson Station and Davis Station, and to conduct surveys along the coast. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Frank McMahon was deputy. **Jan. 22, 1961**: *Magga Dan* arrived back in Australia. **Jan. 24, 1961**: *Magga Dan* left Australia. Phil Law was voyage leader, and Bob Dalton was deputy. Phil Law's wife, Nel, was aboard. **Feb. 8, 1961**: *Magga Dan* pulled in alongside the *Thala Dan*, at Mawson, thus making Nel Law the first Australian woman to visit Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). **Feb. 11, 1961**: *Magga Dan* left Mawson. **Feb. 16, 1961**: *Magga Dan* arrived at Wilkes Station. **March 19, 1961**: *Magga Dan* arrived back in Australia. **March 22, 1961**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Australia.

ANARE 1961-62. **Dec. 22, 1961**: The *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Lewis Island. The expedition was led by Phil Law, and Thomas R. "Tom" Harwood was deputy. The RAAF Antarctic Flight contingent aboard included Squadron Leader John R. Batchelor (commanding officer) and Squadron leader Norman F. Ashworth. The helicopter crew were: Capt. John Stanwix, Capt. John Arthurson, and Arthur Chapman (engineer). Also aboard were: Maj. Harvey Buskirk (USAF observer), Syd Kirkby, Christopher Gregory (geologist with the Bureau of Mineral Resources), Tom Gale, and Raymond Missen (automatic weather station technician with the Bureau of Meteorology). **Dec. 29, 1961**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Lewis Island. **Jan. 2, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left Lewis Island, bound for Wilkes. **Jan. 4, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne on her first ANARE voyage to Antarctica, on the expedition led by Don Styles. Frank McMahon was deputy leader. The Army dukw team comprised: Lt. Ron M. Kelly, Lt. Maurice J. "Morrie" Keane, Sgt. Stan J. Falk, Sgt. W.J. Smith, Sgt. D.J. Evans, Sgt. Kevin L. Pledger, and Cpl. L.H. Smith (RACT). Also aboard were: Fred Jacka (physicist), John Sorrell (journalist), and Dave Carstens (surveyor). **Jan. 10, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Wilkes. **Jan. 17, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 18, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left Wilkes, bound for the Chick Island ice edge. **Jan. 21, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at the Chick Island ice edge. **Jan. 23, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 24, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left the Chick Island ice edge, bound for Lewis Island. **Jan. 25, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 27, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Lewis Island. **Jan. 28, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left Lewis Island, bound for Commonwealth Bay. **Jan. 31, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Commonwealth Bay. **Feb. 1, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Amundsen Bay. The *Thala Dan* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for a visit to Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 2, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Dumont d'Urville Station, and left the same day, bound for the Mertz Glacier Tongue. **Feb. 3, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at the Mertz Glacier Tongue. **Feb. 4, 1962**: 69 km from Amundsen Bay, the *Nella Dan* became beset by ice, for 8 days. **Feb. 6, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left the Mertz Glacier Tongue, bound for George V Land. **Feb. 7, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at George V Land, and left the same day, bound for Oates Land. **Feb. 11, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Oates Land. **Feb. 12, 1962**: *Nella Dan* freed from the ice. **Feb. 14, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Mawson. **Feb. 15, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis again. **Feb. 17, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 19, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Wilkes. **Feb. 25, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left Oates Land, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 28, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Wilkes. **March 1, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Wilkes, bound for Porpoise Bay. **March 2, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island. **March 3, 1962**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **March 4, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Porpoise Bay, and left the same day, bound for Lewis Island. **March 7, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Lewis Island, and left the same day, bound for Macquarie Island. **March 8, 1962**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 11, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island. **March 13, 1962**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie. **March 18, 1962**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1962-63. Phil Law (leader), Eric Macklin (deputy). The first voyage (Nov. 30-Dec. 16, 1962) was led by Walter Jones and Frank Smith to Macquarie Island, on the *Thala Dan*. The second (Dec. 21, 1962-March 11, 1963), led by Don Styles on the *Thala Dan*, visited Dumont d'Urville Station, relieved Wilkes Station, and visited Macquarie Island on the return trip. A site for a new station near Wilkes was surveyed, and the two automatic weather stations (Chick Island and Lewis Island) were reactivated. The third voyage (Jan. 9-March 24, 1963), led by Phil Law on the *Nella Dan*, went to Heard Island, then on to Mawson and Davis Stations, but had to return to Albany, Western Australia, on Jan. 14, 1963, because a passenger was suffering from appendicitis. The fourth voyage (March 25-April 5, 1963), led by Frank McMahon, on the *Nella Dan*, relieved the summer party at Macquarie.

ANARE 1963-64. **Jan. 3, 1964**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Wilkes Station. Walter Leonard Jones was voyage leader, and Frank Smith was deputy. The Army dukw contingent were: Lt. Philip V. Dawe, RAASC; Sgt. L.F. McKinnon, RAASC; Sgt. S.H. Cheeseman; Cpl. E.I. Palmer; Cpl. M.P. Dacey; and Cpl. E.P. Low. The helicopter crew were: John Arthurson (captain), P. Hunt (pilot), and Arthur Chapman (engineer). Also along for the round trip were the following officers from the Antarctic Division: Alan Campbell-Drury (photographic officer), Leo Francis Rothville (supply officer), Doug Twigg (senior technical officer — radio), Norman Linton-Smith (senior technical officer — field and clothing), Geoffrey Denys Probyn Smith (senior technical officer — buildings), Frank Gunn (records officer). Also aboard were: Dr. Peter Schwerdtfeger (glaciologist from the University of Melbourne), Denis Maudslay de Mole (architect with the Department of Works), Lt. Cdr. L. Glenny (U.S. Coast Guard observer), and R.T. Smith (plumber chosen for the 1964 Wilkes winter, but had to be returned for medical reasons). **Jan. 15, 1964**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Wilkes. **Jan. 26, 1964**: *Nella Dan* left Wilkes, bound for Fremantle. **Feb. 3, 1964**: *Nella Dan* arrived in Fremantle.

ANARE 1964-65. **Dec. 2, 1964**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne for Macquarie Island, to relieve the base there. Phil Law led this part of the expedition, and Frank Soucek was deputy. **Dec. 17, 1964**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne from Macquarie. **Dec. 22, 1964**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Phil Law led this part of the expedition, and Eric Macklin was deputy. 14 of the Mawson crew were ferried ashore by helo, and the ship continued along the coast of Enderby Land, surveying as she went. **Jan. 8, 1965**: The *Thala Dan*, chartered from the French, left Melbourne, bound for the Dumont d'Urville Station, Davis, and Wilkes. Don Styles led the expedition, and Frank McMahon was deputy. **Jan. 23, 1965**: *Thala Dan* and *Nella Dan* both arrived at Davis at the same time. **Jan. 25, 1965**: Davis was closed by Phil Law. **Feb. 20, 1965**: *Thala Dan* returned to Melbourne. **March 15, 1965**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne, then turned around and headed to Macquarie. Eric Macklin led this part of the expedition, and Norman Linton-Smith was deputy. **March 24, 1965**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne. This summer was the most extensive exploration ever attempted by ANARE.

ANARE 1965-66. **Oct. 22, 1965**: The *Queenborough* had to go to Macquarie Island, to pull a sick man off. **Dec. 6, 1965**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Frank McMahon led this part of the expedition, and Frank Soucek was deputy. **Dec. 22, 1965**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne. **Dec. 29, 1965**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne. Phil Law led this part of the expedition, and Eric Macklin was deputy. On the way down to Wilkes Station, a

Beaver aircraft was damaged aboard ship during a storm, and was returned, unused, to Australia. An inspection was made of the site for the new station (which would be Casey). The Amery Ice Shelf was delineated by using radar aboard ship, and landings were made at the southern end of Prydz Bay. 2000 nautical miles of soundings were made. **Feb. 19, 1966**: The closed Davis Station was inspected. **Jan. 10, 1966**: The *Thala Dan*, chartered from the French, left Melbourne, in order to relieve Wilkes. Don Styles led this part of the expedition, and Doug Twigg was deputy. **March 1, 1966**: *Thala Dan* returned to Melbourne. **March 11, 1966**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne. This was Phil Law's last ANARE voyage. That same day, the ship left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie. Frank McMahon led this part of the expedition, and Frank Soucek was deputy. **March 26, 1966**: *Nella Dan* returned to Melbourne.

ANARE 1966-67. **Dec. 26, 1966**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne bound for the Antarctic bases. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Doug Twigg was deputy. George Treatt was air controller. The Army dukw contingent were: Capt. Jim B. Doohan, RAASC/RACT; L/Cpl John F. Ford, L/Cpl K. Robinson, Lt. Geoffrey A. "Geoff" Bool, Cpl. K.G. Webber, Cfn P.L. Wainwright. The helicopter crew were: J. Zwozny, L.R. Rodgers (engineer-in-charge), and G.J. Tadgell. The Mawson Station construction party were: Alan M. Brown (senior engineer), Geoffrey Denys Probyn Smith, David W.G. "Dave" Bond (diesel mechanic), Peter F. Allsop (electrical fitter and mechanic), A.S. Fristad, Alan D. Parker, Geoffrey H. "Geoff" Collier, H.J. Denman, A.G. Read, Stanley J. "Stan" Minns and Robert "Bob" Hall (plumbers); John Coplant Milne (plant operator), and O. William "Bill" Macha (rigger). Ian George Bird was also along for the round trip. **Jan. 7, 1967**: *Nella Dan* was beset by ice for 24 days, 70 miles from the *Thala Dan*, which was also beset. **Jan. 31, 1967**: The American cutter *Eastwind* freed the *Nella Dan*, and then both ships headed off toward the *Thala Dan*, off the coast of Wilkes Land. **Feb. 13, 1967**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson Station. **Feb. 23, 1967**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for the Wilkes ice edge. **March 1, 1967**: *Nella Dan* arrived at the Wilkes ice edge, and left the same day, bound for Hobart. **March 8, 1967**: *Nella Dan* arrrived at Hobart.

ANARE 1967-68. **Dec. 12, 1967**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Ronald Harry Weeks led this part of the expedition, and Frank Soucek was deputy. **Dec. 24, 1967**: Frank Soucek collapsed and died on Macquarie. **Dec. 31, 1967**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 5, 1968**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, for a topographical survey of the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Don Styles and Eric Macklin led this part of the expedition. **Jan. 8, 1968**: The *Thala Dan*, chartered from the French, left Melbourne, to relieve the Antarctic bases. Frank McMahon led this part of the expedition, and Graeme McKinnon was deputy. **Feb. 11, 1968**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 1968**: A field station was established on the Amery Ice Shelf. **March 19, 1968**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 20, 1968**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Ronald Harry Weeks led this part of the expedition, and Graeme McKinnon was deputy. **April 1, 1968**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1968-69. **Nov. 28, 1968**: The *Nella Dan* left to resupply the Macquarie Island station. Ronald Harry Weeks was voyage leader. F.A. Smith was deputy. **Dec. 15, 1968**: *Nella Dan* arrived back from Macquarie. **Dec. 20, 1968**: *Nella Dan* left for Antarctica, to collect the Amery Ice Shelf party and to resupply the bases. Don Styles was voyage leader. **Jan. 13, 1969**: *Thala Dan* left. Roy Gordon Spratt was voyage leader. Geoff Smith was deputy. **Jan. 27, 1969**: *Nella Dan* arrived back. **Jan. 29, 1969**: *Nella Dan* left. Eric Macklin was voyage leader. **Feb. 19, 1969**: Davis Station re-opened. Casey Station (Repstat) opened. **March 1, 1969**: *Thala Dan* arrived back. **March 27, 1969**: *Nella Dan* arrived back.

ANARE 1969-70. **Nov. 28, 1969**: The *Nella Dan* left to resupply the Macquarie Island station. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader. Bill Young was deputy. **Dec. 14, 1969**: *Nella Dan* arrived back. **Dec. 19, 1969**: *Nella Dan* left to relieve Mawson Station. Don Styles was voyage leader. Eric Macklin was deputy. **Jan. 27, 1970**: *Thala Dan* left for Casey Station. Geoff Smith was voyage leader. Doug Twigg was deputy. **Feb. 3, 1970**: *Nella Dan* arrived back. **Feb. 6, 1970**: *Nella Dan* left. Eric Macklin was voyage leader. F.A. Smith was deputy. **March 7, 1970**: *Thala Dan* arrived back. **March 19, 1970**: *Nella Dan* arrived back.

ANARE 1970-71. **Nov. 20, 1970**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne to resupply Macquarie Island Station. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader. **Nov. 25, 1970**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 30, 1970**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 6, 1970**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 12, 1970**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Don Styles was voyage leader. **Dec. 28, 1970**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 5, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Jan. 7, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 13, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 15, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson, leaving the same day, bound for Heard Island. The *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Geoff Smith was voyage leader on that cruise. **Jan. 19, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard. **Jan. 20, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Heard, bound for Fremantle. **Jan. 29, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived in Fremantle. **Feb. 2, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Eric Macklin was voyage leader. Bill Young was deputy. **Feb. 10, 1971**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 13, 1971**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 15, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis, picked up a physicist who had completed his summer project there, and then headed out to Mawson, to rescue Ian Holmes, stranded on Gotley Glacier with a broken leg. **Feb. 17, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson, then headed for Heard Island. **Feb. 21, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard, dropped off three members of the Heard summer party who had been collected at Mawson, and then headed back to Mawson. **Feb. 23, 1971**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 25, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 28, 1971**: *Nella Dan* took aboard the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party and their aircraft. **March 3, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **March 16, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1971-72. **Nov. 16, 1971**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader, and Alan D. Parker was deputy. **Nov. 20, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 27, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 2, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 9, 1971**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Bill Young was deputy. **Dec. 25, 1971**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 7, 1972**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Geoff Smith was voyage leader, and Graeme James Currie was deputy. **Jan. 10, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Jan. 13, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 17, 1972**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey Station. **Jan. 19, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle. **Jan. 28, 1972**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Jan. 29, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Feb. 1, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Bill Young led this voyage, and Alan D. Parker was deputy. **Feb. 5, 1972**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Feb. 6, 1972**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 12, 1972**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. On that very day, the *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 14, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 18, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 24, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Casey, to take off an injured man. **March 1, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Macquarie Island. **March 7, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **March 9, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **March 14, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1972-73. **Nov. 14, 1972**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader, and Philip Herbert Sulzberger was deputy. **Nov. 19, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 25, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov. 30, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 7, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Don Styles was voyage leader, and Eric Macklin was deputy. The ship was carrying all of the 1973 wintering-over party at Davis Station, 14 members of the Mawson Station party, as well as the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1972-73. A stowaway was discovered soon after the ship left

port, but he was put ashore. **Dec. 26, 1972**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 31, 1972**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Jan. 3, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 11, 1973**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader, and F.A. Smith was deputy. **Jan. 16, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 22, 1973**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 26, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Jan. 29, 1973**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 1, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis. Eric Macklin was voyage leader, and Garry George Cooper was deputy. **Feb. 5, 1973**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Feb. 6, 1973**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 13, 1973**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 15, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 17, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 19, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 25, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **March 10, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1973-74. **Nov. 24, 1973**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Bill Young was voyage leader, and John Sinclair Reid was deputy. **Nov. 29, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 3, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 9, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 14, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis. Eric Macklin was voyage leader, and Geoff Smith was deputy. **Dec. 27, 1973**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 7, 1974**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Cape Denison. Geoff Smith was voyage leader, and Bill Young was deputy. **Jan. 10, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 14, 1974**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Cape Denison. **Jan. 15, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. That day, the *Thala Dan* left Cape Denison, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station, arriving there the same day, and leaving the same day, bound for Casey. **Jan. 16, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 26, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Jan. 29, 1973**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Mawson Station. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Alan Edward Humphreys was deputy. **Jan. 31, 1974**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 5, 1974**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 14, 1974**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 15, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 21, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Edward VIII Bay. **Feb. 21, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edward VIII Bay, leaving there the same day bound for Davis. **March 3, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **March 4, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Melbourne. **March 18, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived back, in Melbourne.

ANARE 1974-75. **Nov. 20, 1974**: The *Nella Dan* left Lyttelton, NZ, bound for Macquarie Island. Phillip Herbert Sulzberger was voyage leader, and Doug Twigg was deputy. **Nov. 23, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 25, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov. 29, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Melbourne. **Dec. 7, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Eric Macklin was voyage leader, and Geoff Smith was deputy. **Dec. 21, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 23, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Enderby Land. **Dec. 24, 1974**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Enderby Land. **Dec. 29, 1974**: *Nella Dan* left Enderby Land, bound for Davis Station. **Jan. 4, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 10, 1975**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Commonwealth Bay. Geoff Smith was voyage leader, and Doug Twigg was deputy. **Jan. 11, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 18, 1975**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Commonwealth Bay. **Jan. 19, 1975**: *Thala Dan* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station, which it achieved that day. **Jan. 20, 1975**: *Thala Dan* left Dumont d'Urville, bound for Casey Station. **Jan. 22, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Jan. 23, 1975**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 25, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Geoff Smith was voyage leader, and Norman Linton-Smith was deputy. **Feb. 2, 1975**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 7, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 9, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 11, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 12, 1975**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 17, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Enderby Land. **Feb. 19, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Enderby Land. **Feb. 20, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Enderby Land, bound for Casey. **Feb. 26, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 27, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **March 6, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **March 10, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **March 15, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne.

ANARE 1975-76. **Nov. 15, 1975**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Bill Young was voyage leader. Gavin Wildridge Johnstone was deputy on the way out, and Bretton Symmons on the way back. **Nov. 20, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 26, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 1, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 8, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Bill Young was voyage leader. Attila Vrana was deputy. **Dec. 26, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 28, 1975**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 31, 1975**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 8, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 10, 1976**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Alan Edward Humphreys was voyage leader. John Sinclair Reed was deputy. **Jan. 18, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Jan. 19, 1976**: The *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey (*see* that date under **Women in Antarctica**). **Jan. 20, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Des Lugg was voyage leader. Harold Alan Williams was deputy. **Jan. 27, 1976**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Jan. 31, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 1, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 3, 1976**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie, and the *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 8, 1976**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 12, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Enderby Land. **Feb. 13, 1976**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 20, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Enderby Land, bound for the Amery Ice Shelf. **Feb. 25, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at the Amery Ice Shelf. **Feb. 27, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left the Amery Ice Shelf, bound for Melbourne. **March 9, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Melbourne.

ANARE 1976-77. **Nov. 18, 1976**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Alan Edward Humphreys was voyage leader, and Terence William Weatherson was deputy. **Nov. 23, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 29, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 4, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Mebourne. **Dec. 10, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mirnyy Station. Graeme William McKinnon was voyage leader, and Ian Edward Balfour Holmes was deputy. **Dec. 19, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mirnyy. **Dec. 21, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Mirnyy, bound for Mawson Station. **Dec. 25, 1976**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 29, 1976**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Edward VIII Bay. **Jan. 3, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edward VIII Bay. **Jan. 4, 1976**: *Nella Dan* could not get into Davis, because of the ice. **Jan. 5, 1976**: *Nella Dan* finally got into Davis. **Jan. 10, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 21, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle. **Jan. 25, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Harold Alan Williams was deputy. **Feb. 1, 1977**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey. Bill Young was voyage leader, and Richard Milne Lightfoot was deputy. **Feb. 7, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 10, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 11, 1977**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 12, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 18, 1977**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 21, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Gaussberg. **Feb. 24, 1977**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Dumont d'Urville. **Feb. 26, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Gaussberg. **Feb. 27, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Gaussberg, bound for the Bunger Hills. **March 1, 1977**: *Thala Dan* left Dumont d'Urville, bound for Hobart. **March 2, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at the Bunger Hills, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **March 9, 1977**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Hobart. **March 10, 1977**: *Thala Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Bill Young was voyage leader, and Richard Milne Lightfoot was deputy. **March 11, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Melbourne. **March 14, 1977**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **March 16, 1977**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **March 22, 1977**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Melbourne.

ANARE 1977-78. **Nov 10, 1977**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Is-

land. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Vincent Ivor Morgan was deputy. **Nov. 15, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 21, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov 27, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 2, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mirnyy Station. Graeme McKinnon was voyage leader, and Bretton Symmons was deputy. **Dec. 15, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mirnyy, and left there the same day, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 20, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 24, 1977**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Edward VIII Bay. **Dec. 29, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edward VIII Bay. **Jan. 2, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Edward VIII Bay, bound for Davis. **Jan. 6, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 10, 1978**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Commonwealth Bay. Thomas Joseph Petry was voyage leader, and Terence William Weatherson was deputy. **Jan. 14, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Jan. 18, 1978**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Commonwealth Bay. **Jan. 20, 1978**: *Thala Dan* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station. **Jan. 21, 1978**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Dumont d'Urville, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **Jan. 23, 1977**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Fremantle, and the *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 27, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, bound for Davis. Bill Young was voyage leader, and Andrew J. Fleming was deputy. **Jan. 29, 1978**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 6, 1978**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Feb. 8, 1978**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne, and *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 11, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson Station. **Feb. 13, 1978**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne, and *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 18, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **March 3, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne.

ANARE 1978-79. **Nov 15, 1978**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Alf Argent was voyage leader, and Ian Edward Balfour Holmes was deputy. **Nov. 20, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 25, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov 29, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 5, 1978**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mirnyy Station. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Marty Betts was deputy. **Dec. 18, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mirnyy, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **Dec. 22, 1978**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 3, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 5, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 11, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Jan. 13, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 19, 1979**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Bill Young was voyage leader, and Guy John Macklan was deputy. **Jan. 25, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Jan. 29, 1979**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 31, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis Station. Terence William Weatherson was voyage leader, and Herbert Alan Williams was deputy. **Feb. 6, 1979**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 13, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 14, 1979**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 15, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 17, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 19, 1979**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 25, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **March 10, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne.

ANARE 1979-80. **Oct. 19, 1979**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and Andrew William Jackson was deputy. **Oct. 23, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 27, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov 1, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Nov. 9, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Richard Milne Lightfoot was voyage leader, and Anthony James Carroll was deputy. Also aboard were 19 members of the 1980 Mawson wintering-over team, and 8 for Davis Station, as well as 6 members of the Mawson summer party, and 17 members of the Enderby Land party. The *Nella Dan* was unable to get into Davis, so those personnel were dropped at Mawson to await the next ship. **Nov. 26, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 29, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 14, 1979**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 20, 1979**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Marty Betts was deputy. **Jan. 4, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 8, 1980**: the *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Terence William Weatherson was voyage leader, and Herbert Alan Williams was deputy. **Jan. 10, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 13, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 16, 1980**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 17, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis, and carrying the 8 winterers for that station. **Jan. 20, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis, leaving the same day for Melbourne. **Jan. 24, 1980**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 30, 1980**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey. Alf Argent was voyage leader, and Peter Lawson Keage was deputy. That same day the *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **Feb 1, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 2, 1980**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 7, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis. Ian Edward Balfour Holmes was voyage leader, and John Christopher Cox was deputy. **Feb. 9, 1980**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 15, 1980**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 17, 1980**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 21, 1980**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Dumont d'Urville, and *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 25, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 27, 1980**: *Thala Dan* left Dumont d'Urville, bound for Hobart. **March 3, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **March 5, 1980**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Hobart. **March 7, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. That day the *Thala Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Alf Argent was voyage leader, and Peter Lawson Keage was deputy. **March 11, 1980**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **March 13, 1980**: *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **March 19, 1980**: *Thala Dan* arrived in Melbourne. **March 20, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Melbourne.

ANARE 1980-81. **Oct. 22, 1980**: The *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. Ian Frederick Allison was voyage leader, and John Christopher Cox was deputy. **Oct. 27, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 1, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Nov. 6, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Nov. 17, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Terence William Weatherson was voyage leader, and Peter Lawson Keage was deputy. **Dec. 6, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 7, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Dec. 10, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 15, 1980**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 18, 1980**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Murray Price and Gregory T. Hoffmann were deputies. **Dec. 20, 1980**: *Nanok S* arrived in Hobart, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey Station. **Dec. 28, 1980**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 31, 1980**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 4, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for the Russians' Mirnyy Station. **Jan. 9, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Davis. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and Ian Frederick Allison was deputy. This voyage carried FIBEX (q.v.). **Jan. 11, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mirnyy, and left the same day, bound for Davis. **Jan. 14, 1981**: *Thala Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Casey. Ian Edward Balfour Holmes was voyage leader, and Andrew William Jackson was deputy. **Jan. 21, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 23, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Melbourne. That day, the *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 26, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 28, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson Station. **Jan. 30, 1981**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for the French Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 3, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. That day the *Thala Dan* arrived at Dumont d'Urville. **Feb. 4, 1981**: *Thala Dan* left Dumont d'Urville, bound for Commonwealth Bay, to make whale observations. **Feb. 5, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 6, 1981**: *Thala Dan* arrived in Commonwealth Bay. **Feb. 7, 1981**: *Thala Dan* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 10, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Casey. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Marty Betts was deputy. **Feb. 11, 1981**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island. **Feb. 12, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. That day, the *Thala Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 17, 1981**: *Thala Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 20, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 22, 1981**:

Nanok S left Casey, bound for Davis. **Feb. 27, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. That day, the *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 28, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 2, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 7, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **March 8, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson, and left the same day, bound for Casey, to pick up an expeditioner named Loughman, who had injured his back. **March 13, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **March 18, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey, and left the same day, bound for Hobart. **March 25, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived back in Melbourne. **March 26, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Hobart, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **March 28, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Melbourne.

ANARE 1981-82. Oct. 17, 1981: The *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and Alan R. Ryan was deputy. **Oct. 21, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 30, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 3, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Hobart. **Nov. 8, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. G.J. Manning was voyage leader, and G.W. Johnstone was deputy. **Nov. 25, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 27, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Dec. 1, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 3, 1981**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 11, 1981**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 13, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Hobart. **Dec. 18, 1981**: *Nella Dan* arrived back in Hobart, and *Nanok S* left there, bound for Casey Station. **Dec. 28, 1981**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 2, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart. Voyage leader was Patrick Gerard Quilty, and deputy was Ric M. Burbury. That day, the *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Jan. 9, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 12, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Mawson. That day the *Thala Dan* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Andrew Jackson was voyage leader, and M.J. Webb was deputy. **Jan. 13, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 15, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Davis again. **Jan. 16, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 17, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 20, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 24, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. That day the *Thala Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 27, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, for a geoscience expedition. **Jan. 28, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived back in Melbourne. **Feb. 1, 1982**: *Thala Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Feb. 2, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and John Christopher Cox was deputy. **Feb. 4, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Hobart. **Feb. 8, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Davis Station. **Feb. 9, 1982**: *Thala Dan* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 14, 1982**: *Thala Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 20, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 24, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 26, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **March 2, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Mawson, leaving the same day, bound for Hobart. **March 7, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **March 12, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **March 13, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 15, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **March 20, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1982-83. Oct. 22, 1982: The *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Tom R. Maggs was deputy. **Oct. 25, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 29, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 2, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 8, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and Ric M. Burbury was deputy. This expedition was carrying the first BIOMASS expeditioners. **Nov. 19, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. Rod Ledingham was voyage leader. This was a whaling observations voyage. **Nov. 21, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 22, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. **Nov. 29, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 1, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 3, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 6, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis, and *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 8, 1982**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 16, 1982**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 26, 1982**: *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Ian Edward Balfour Holmes was voyage leader, and Peter Lawson Keage was deputy. **Dec. 30, 1982**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 4, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 7, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Davis, and *Nella Dan* left Hobart bound for Casey. G.J. Manning was leader of that voyage, and G.N. Dannock was deputy. **Jan. 13, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 15, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 17, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 18, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. Andrew William Jackson was voyage leader, and David Bruce O'Sullivan was deputy. **Jan. 20, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Hobart. **Jan. 21, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **Jan. 22, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **Jan. 24, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 26, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 27, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 28, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 29, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 2, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 4, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Feb. 7, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Melbourne. That day the *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Marty Betts was deputy. **Feb. 15, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey, and the same day left for Davis. **Feb. 9, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 11, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 12, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Melbourne, bound for Mawson Station. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Alan R. Ryan was deputy. **Feb. 19, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 22, 1983**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Melbourne. **Feb. 24, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 25, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **March 1, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, for oceanographic studies, and *Nanok S* arrived at the same station. **March 6, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Mawson, and *Nanok S* left there, bound for Davis. **March 8, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Heard Island. **March 9, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **March 11, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **March 12, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard, leaving that same day bound for Hobart. **March 23, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **March 31, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Hobart.

ANARE 1983-84. Oct. 15, 1983: The *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Rod Ledingham was voyage leader, and Dr. R.D. Seppelt was deputy. **Oct. 18, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 23, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Casey Station. **Nov. 1, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 4, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Nov. 14, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. That same day, the *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Casey. G.J. Manning was voyage leader, and R.J. Allen was deputy. **Nov. 17, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 20, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Geoff N. Dannock was deputy. **Nov. 24, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 26, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 5, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 6, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 9, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 16, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 17, 1983**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 18, 1983**: *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and T.R. Maggs was deputy. **Dec. 27, 1983**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 29, 1983**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 3, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and R.M. Burbury was deputy. That day, the *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Jan. 8, 1984**: *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 12, 1984**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 15, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 16, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 20, 1984**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Vince J. Restuccia was deputy. **Jan. 24, 1984**: *Nanok S* arrived at Melbourne. **Jan. 31, 1984**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 1, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson, and the *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Feb. 2, 1984**: *Nanok S* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Ian Frederick Allison was voyage leader, and Michael John Webb was deputy. **Feb. 4, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left

Mawson, bound for Hobart**. Feb. 5, 1984**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 9, 1984**: *Nanok S* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 10, 1984**: The *Lady Franklin* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 12, 1984**: *Nanok S* left Casey, bound for Davis Station. **Feb. 16, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 17, 1984**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart, and the *Nanok S* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 18, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Phillipa M. Foster was deputy. **Feb. 19, 1984**: *Nanok S* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 21, 1984**: *Nanok S* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 28, 1984**: *Nanok S* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 29, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **March 2, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 4, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **March 6, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **March 13, 1984**: *Nanok S* arrived back at Hobart. **March 19, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1984-85. **Aug. 30, 1984**: The *Nella Dan* left Horten, Norway, bound for Dover. **Aug. 31, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Dover. **Sept. 2, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Dover, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 13, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Hobart. **Oct. 18, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Rodney John "Rod" Allen was deputy. **Oct. 22, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 26, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 30, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 2, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and John Christopher Cox was deputy. **Nov. 4, 1984**: *Icebird* left Cape Town on her maiden voyage, bound for Mawson. This was a new ship, chartered by the Antarctic Division. Ian Thomas Marchant led the expedition (Andrew William Jackson, the deputy leader, went down on the *Nella Dan*). Also aboard the *Icebird* were German owner Guenther Schulz, and acting director of ANARE, Jim Bleasell. **Nov. 13, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 14, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived off Mawson. **Nov. 15, 1984**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis, and *Nella Dan* left Casey, bound for Mawson**. Nov. 19, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Mirnyy Station. **Nov. 23, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Mirnyy. **Nov. 25, 1984**: They flew into Mirnyy in 3 helicopters. Several Russians visited the *Icebird*. A lot of drinking. **Nov. 28, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 30, 1984**: *Icebird* left Mirnyy, bound for Casey, and *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 4, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 5, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey, and *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 6, 1984**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Dec. 14, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Melbourne. **Dec. 17, 1984**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 19, 1984**: *Icebird* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. Andrew Jackson was voyage leader, and Alan Ryan was deputy. **Dec. 21, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Hobart. **Dec. 22, 1984**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Harvey Marchant was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. This was the 2nd phase of the Second International Biomass Expedition. **Dec. 23, 1984**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **Dec. 30, 1984**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 6, 1985**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Melbourne. **Jan. 12, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 13, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived back at Melbourne. That same day the *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 16, 1985**: *Icebird* left Melbourne, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 18, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Hobart. **Jan. 22, 1985**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Alan Ryan was voyage leader, and Brian Francis Taylor was deputy. **Jan. 31, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 3, 1985**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Scullin Monolith. **Feb 4, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart, and *Icebird* arrived at Scullin Monolith. **Feb. 5, 1985**: *Icebird* left the area of Scullin Monolith, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 6, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 7, 1985**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 8, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Ian Marchant was voyage leader, and Rod Allen was deputy. **Feb. 19, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 22, 1985**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. James E. Bleasell was voyage leader, and Phillipa M. Foster was deputy. **Feb. 23, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 25, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 28, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **March 1, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Edgeworth David Station. **March 5, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **March 6, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edgeworth David. **March 7, 1985**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **March 9, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Edgeworth David, bound for Hobart. **March 13, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **March 15, 1985**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **March 17, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **March 20, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Dover. **March 23, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **March 24, 1985**: *Icebird* left *Macquarie*, bound for Hobart. **March 27, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **April 29, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Dover.

ANARE 1985-86. **Sept. 16, 1985**: The *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Heard Island. Knowles Ronald Kerry was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. Included on this voyage was Part III of BIOMASS. **Sept. 29, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard. **Oct. 4, 1985**: *Nella Dan* left Heard, bound for Amundsen Bay. **Oct. 20, 1985**: *Icebird* left Melbourne, bound for Casey Station. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Warren Papworth was deputy. **Oct. 24, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Amundsen Bay. She would get trapped in the ice. **Oct. 30, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 31, 1985**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Snyder Rocks, arriving there the same day. **Nov. 1, 1985**: *Icebird* left Snyder Rocks, bound for Casey, arriving back there the same day, then turning around and heading for Hobart. **Nov. 10, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 12, 1985**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Heard. Graeme J. Manning was voyage leader, and Geoffrey Gordon Tonta was deputy. **Nov. 24, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Heard. **Nov. 25, 1985**: *Icebird* left Heard, bound for Amundsen Bay. **Dec. 1, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Amundsen Bay. **Dec. 3, 1985**: *Icebird* left Amundsen Bay, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 4, 1985**: The *Stalwart* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Richard Michael Mulligan was voyage leader, and Geraldine Veronica Nash was deputy. **Dec. 6, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson, and the *Stalwart* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 8, 1985**: The *Stalwart* left Macquarie, bound for Sydney. **Dec. 9, 1985**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 11, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 12, 1985**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Hobart, and the *Stalwart* arrived at Sydney. **Dec. 16, 1985**: Finally freed by the *Shirase*, the *Nella Dan* left Amundsen Bay, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 23, 1985**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 29, 1985**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. That day, the *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station. Graeme J. Manning was voyage leader, and Geraldine Veronica Nash was deputy. **Jan. 3, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Dumont d'Urville. **Jan. 4, 1986**: *Icebird* left Dumont d'Urville, bound for Commonwealth Bay. That day, the *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Edgeworth David Station. Tom Maggs was voyage leader, and Peter Heywood was deputy. **Jan. 5, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Commonwealth Bay. **Jan. 6, 1986**: *Icebird* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Casey. **Jan. 10, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 13, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edgeworth David. **Jan. 17, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Edgeworth David, bound for Davis, and *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Jan. 21, 1986**: *Nella Dan* and *Icebird* both arrived at Davis. **Jan. 26, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 28, 1986**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 29, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 1, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 3, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 4, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 6, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis again. **Feb. 7, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 9, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Edgeworth David. **Feb. 13, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edgeworth David, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **Feb. 14, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 22, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 24, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Edgeworth David. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader. **March 4, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edgeworth David. **March 5, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Edgeworth David, bound for Davis. **March 9, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **March 10, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 13, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. That day, *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Rex Moncur was voyage leader, and Vince Restuccia was deputy. **March 15, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Albany, WA. **March 16, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for

Casey. **March 22, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **March 24, 1986**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **March 26, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Albany. **March 29, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Albany, bound for Dover, and *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Macquarie. **April 10, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **April 12, 1986**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 15, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **May 3, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Dover.

ANARE 1986-87. **Oct. 15, 1986**: The *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Richard Michael Mulligan was voyage leader, and Ross Jamieson was deputy. **Oct. 26, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. That day the *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, WA, bound for Mawson Station. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Peter Lawson Keage was deputy. **Oct. 27, 1986**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 6, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 9, 1986**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. That day, the *Nella Dan* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 11, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Mawson, bound for Heard Island. **Nov. 15, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis, and *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard. **Nov. 16, 1986**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Nov. 20, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 23, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 24, 1986**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Snyder Rocks, to leave fuel for the Edgeworth David party. She reached the rocks that day, leaving there that day, bound for Edgeworth David Station. **Nov. 30, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Edgeworth David. **Dec. 1, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Hobart. **Dec. 2, 1986**: *Icebird* left Edgeworth David, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 3, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Warren Papworth was deputy. **Dec. 6, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec, 8, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 11, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 13, 1986**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Andrew William Jackson was voyage leader, and Simon Young was deputy. **Dec. 14, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 18, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Commonwealth Bay. Jim Bleasell was voyage leader, and Marty Betts was deputy. **Dec. 20, 1986**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 24, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Commonwealth Bay, to build a hut there. **Dec. 26, 1986**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart, and the *Nella Dan* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station, which she reached that day, turned around, and headed for Commonwealth Bay again. **Dec. 29, 1986**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Commonwealth Bay, leaving there that day, bound for Casey. **Jan. 1, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 4, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Edgeworth David. **Jan. 8, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Edgeworth David. **Jan. 9, 1987**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Heard. Rex Moncur was voyage leader, and James Shevlin was deputy. **Jan. 14, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Edgeworth David, bound for Law Base. **Jan. 18, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Law Base. **Jan. 19, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Law Base, bound for Davis, arrived there the same day, and left that day, bound for Macquarie Island. **Jan. 21, 1987**: *Icebird* arrivd at Heard, leaving there the same day, bound for Scullin Monolith. **Jan. 25, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Scullin Monolith, leaving there the same day, bound for Law Base. **Jan. 26, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Law Base, leaving there that day, bound for Davis. **Jan. 27, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 29, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 31, 1987**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Scullin Monolith. **Feb. 1, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Scullin Monolith, leaving there that day, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 2, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart, and the *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 5, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, not only to resupply Davis, but also to conduct Australian Antarctic Marine Biological Ecosystem Research (AAMBER). Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. **Feb. 6, 1987**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Scullin Monolith, reaching there that day, and, later that day, heading for Mirnyy Station. **Feb. 9, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Mirnyy, leaving that day, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 19, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 23, 1987**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Jack Sayers was voyage leader, and Geoff Dannock was deputy. **March 5, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **March 6, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **March 7, 1986**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart, and the *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 9, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **March 14, 1987**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **March 20, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **March 21, 1987**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 29, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **April 3, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1987-88. **Sept. 8, 1987**: The *Nella Dan* left Fremantle, WA, bound for Heard Island. Lorraine Francis was voyage leader. **Sept. 18, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard. **Sept. 20, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **Sept. 30, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Hobart. **Oct. 2, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Attila Vrana was expedition leader, and Andrew William Jackson was deputy. **Oct. 5, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 6, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Macquarie, bound for Heard. **Oct. 15, 1987**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Rex Moncur was voyage leader, and James Shevlin was deputy. **Oct. 18, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Heard. **Oct. 19, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Heard, bound for Davis. **Oct. 28, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Davis. **Oct. 24, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 29, 1987**: *Nella Dan* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 30, 1987**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 12, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 13, 1987**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 23, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 25, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 27, 1987**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Macquarie. That day, the *Nella Dan* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. David Lyons was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. **Dec. 1, 1987**: *Nella Dan* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 3, 1987**: *Nella Dan*, while transferring fuel, ran aground at Macquarie. It was her last voyage. **Dec. 8, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 12, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 16, 1987**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Jack Sayers was voyage leader, and Wendy Cuskelly was deputy. **Dec. 30, 1987**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 1, 1988**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Jan. 3, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 6, 1988**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Law Base, arriving there that same day. **Jan. 7, 1988**: *Icebird* left Law Base, bound for Davis. **Jan. 9, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **Jan. 13, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 18, 1988**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 24, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 26, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Vince Restuccia was deputy. **Jan. 29, 1988**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Richard Michael Mulligan was voyage leader, and J. Ross Jamieson was deputy. **Feb. 6, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 8, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Mawson, bound for Casey Station. **Feb. 10, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 12, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Casey, and the *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 14, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Casey, bound for Davis, and the *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 16, 1988**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Law Base, which it reached that day. **Feb. 17, 1988**: *Icebird* left Law Base, bound for Davis, which it reached that day, leaving there later that day for Hobart. **Feb. 21, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 24, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Heard. **Feb. 26, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 29, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Heard. **March 1, 1988**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Peter Maxwell Heyward was deputy. **March 2, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **March 9, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **March 13, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart, and the *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **March 20, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **March 21, 1988**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 25, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1988-89. **Oct. 21, 1988**: The *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Ross Jamieson was deputy. **Oct. 25, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Graeme J. Manning was voyage leader, and Wendy Cuskelly was deputy. **Oct. 28, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 30, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Macquarie, bound for Commonwealth Bay. However, due to the ice, she could not get in, and so set sail for Macquarie. **Oct. 31, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 1, 1988**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Nov. 11, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 12,**

1988: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 13, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Macquarie. **Nov. 16, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 19, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson, and the *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 21, 1988**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 23, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart for Macquarie Island. Philip Gard was voyage leader, and Gerry Nash was deputy. **Nov. 26, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 30, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 2, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 4, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 7, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Attila Vrana was voyage leader, and Gordon Allan Bain was deputy. That same day the *Icebird* also left Hobart, but bound for Casey. Andrew Jackson was voyage leader, and Zena Hyams was deputy. **Dec. 14, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 20, 1988**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 21, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 23, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 27, 1988**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 29, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 31, 1988**: The *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Law Base, arriving there the same day. **Jan. 1, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Law Base, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 3, 1989**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. Des Lugg was voyage leader, and Ian Hay was deputy. **Jan. 12, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 14, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. That same day the *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Ric Burbury was voyage leader, and Geraldine Veronica Nash was deputy. **Jan. 25, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 27, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Heard. **Jan. 30, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Heard. **Jan. 31, 1989**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 1, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Heard, bound for Davis. **Feb. 3, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 6, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 7, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 8, 1989**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 14, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived back at Mawson. **Feb. 18, 1989**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart, and the *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 21, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Richard Michael Mulligan was voyage leader, and David Lawrence Harris was deputy. **Feb. 28, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 3, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Casey. That same day, the *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. David Lyons was voyage leader, and Kathryn J. Last was deputy. **March 7, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 14, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **March 16, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Gerry Nash was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. That same day the *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **March 19, 1989**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **March 21, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived at Macquarie. **March 23, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart, and the *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **March 25, 1989**: The *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **March 27, 1989**: The *Lady Franklin* arrived back at Hobart. **April 7, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1989-90. Oct. 16, 1989: The *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. **Oct. 28, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 29, 1989**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 17, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 18, 1989**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 21, 1989**: *Polar Queen* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. **Nov. 24, 1989**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 29, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis, and left the same day, bound for Hobart. *Polar Queen* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 2, 1989**: *Polar Queen* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 12, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 19, 1989**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 31, 1989**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 4, 1990**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Jan. 6, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis, and left later in the day, bound for Law Base. **Jan. 7, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Law Base, left there the same day, and arrived back at Davis that same day. **Jan. 12, 1990**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Jan. 17, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 21, 1990**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 27, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived back in Hobart. **Feb. 5, 1990**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. **Feb. 16, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 18, 1990**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Law Base. **Feb. 19, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Law Base, and left the same day, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 20, 1990**: *Polar Queen* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Ian Marchant was leader of the expedition, and Zena Hyams was deputy. **Feb. 21, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 27, 1990**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 1, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **March 2, 1990**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Casey. **March 3, 1990**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **March 4, 1990**: *Polar Queen* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 11, 1990**: *Polar Queen* arrived back in Hobart. **March 13, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived back in Hobart. That day the *Polar Queen* left Hobart, bound for Maquarie. **March 16, 1990**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Macquarie. **March 19, 1990**: *Polar Queen* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 22, 1990**: *Polar Queen* arrived back in Hobart. **May 4, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Heard Island, with Dick Williams leading the expedition, and Ric Burbury as 2nd-in-command. **May 16, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Heard, leaving the same day on a marine tour of the 50th degree latitude, and for ice trials. **June 21, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Heard, leaving there later that day, bound for Hobart. **July 1, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE 1990-91. Oct. 9, 1990: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Ian Thomas Marchant was voyage leader, and Warren Papworth was deputy. **Oct. 18, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 20, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Oct. 30, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 31, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 4, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 8, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 18, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 21, 1990**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. James Shevlin was voyage leader, and John Brooks was deputy. **Nov. 23, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Gordon Bain was deputy. **Nov. 24, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 29, 1990**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 3, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 6, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. That day, the *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Rod Ledingham was voyage leader, and Pud Taylor was deputy. **Dec. 11, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 14, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 15, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 18, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 22, 1990**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Commonwealth Bay. **Dec. 28, 1990**: *Icebird* arrived at Commonwealth Bay. **Dec. 29, 1990**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 30, 1990**: *Icebird* left Commonwealth Bay, bound for Macquarie. **Jan. 2, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 3, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Ric Burbury was deputy. This was also part 2 of the Australian Antarctic Marine Biological Ecosystem Research (AAMBER). **Jan. 4, 1991**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 8, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 12, 1991**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. **Jan. 16, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 24, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 27, 1991**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Heard. **Jan. 30, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Heard. **Feb. 1, 1991**: *Icebird* left Heard, bound for Davis. **Feb. 5, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 7, 1991**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 10, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 13, 1991**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 24, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 5, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 7, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 8, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **March 18, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1991-92. Sept. 25, 1991: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Andrew McEldowney was deputy. **Sept. 29, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Sept. 30, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* broke a winch, and had to leave Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 3, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart, where the winch was repaired. **Oct. 7, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie again. **Oct. 27, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart from Macquarie. **Oct.**

28, 1991: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Rod Ledingham was voyage leader, and Gordon Bain was deputy. **Nov. 8, 1991**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Bridget Payne was deputy. **Nov. 12, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 13, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 15, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 18, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 20, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 26, 1991**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 29, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 1, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Vince Restuccia was voyage leader, and John Brooks was deputy. **Dec. 3, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 6, 1991**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Brian Taylor was voyage leader, and Sandra Potter was deputy. **Dec. 13, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 18, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 20, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 22, 1991**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 23, 1991**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 27, 1991**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Jan. 3, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 9, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Heard. Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Gerry Nash was deputy. **Jan. 16, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 20, 1992**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 23, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. That day, the *Aurora Australis* arrived at Heard. **Jan. 29, 1992**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Graeme Manning was voyage leader, and Steven Reeve was deputy. **Feb. 9, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 12, 1992**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 13, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Heard, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 14, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 18, 1992**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Heard. **Feb. 22, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Heard. **Feb. 27, 1992**: *Icebird* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **March 8, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **March 9, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 10, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 11, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Heard. **March 15, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Heard, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **March 20, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **March 27, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1992-93. **Oct. 17, 1992**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. **Nov. 2, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 5, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Nov. 6, 1992**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. **Nov. 9, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 10, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 11, 1992**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 12, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 14, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 23, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 25, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 8, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 10, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 12, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 14, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Law Base, arriving there the same day. **Dec. 15, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Law Base, bound for Davis, arriving there the same day. **Dec. 16, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 19, 1992**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **Dec. 26, 1992**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 27, 1992**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 31, 1992**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 5, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Law Base, and also a krill and geology tour. Graham Hosie was voyage leader, and Martin Stolp was deputy. **Jan. 8, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 12, 1993**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 23, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Law Base, leaving there that same day, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 25, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 30, 1993**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 1, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 6, 1993**: *Icebird* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 12, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there that same day, bound for Davis. **Feb. 16, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 18, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 19, 1993**: *Icebird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Ian Marchant was voyage leader and Steve Rees was deputy. **Feb. 20, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 22, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 25, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **Feb. 27, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Casey. **March 1, 1993**: *Icebird* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **March 2, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **March 6, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Mawson. **March 7, 1993**: *Icebird* left Mawson, bound for Heard Island. **March 9, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **March 10, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Heard. **March 17, 1993**: *Icebird* left Heard, bound for Macquarie. **March 27, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived at Macquarie. **March 28, 1993**: *Icebird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 31, 1993**: *Icebird* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1993-94. **Aug. 7, 1993**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Andrew McEldowney was deputy. **Aug. 11, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 9, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart, after having conducted the Third Heard Island Reseach Survey Trip (THIRST), a marine science and fish survey. **Oct. 12, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. **Oct. 28, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 30, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 2, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 5, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 17, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 19, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Pat Wilds was deputy. **Dec. 2, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 3, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Law Base, leaving there that day, bound for Law Base, which it reached that day, and leaving there, still on the same day, bound for Zhong Shan Station, arriving there at the end of the day, and then turning around and heading for Sansom Island. **Dec. 4, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Sansom Island, leaving there that day, bound for Law Base. **Dec. 5, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Law Base. **Dec. 7, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Law Base, bound for Davis, arriving there the same day. **Dec. 8, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 10, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 15, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 28, 1993**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 1, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 4, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, after krill fishing. **Feb. 5, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Law Base. **Feb. 7, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Law Base, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis, which it reached that day. **Feb. 8, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Feb. 14, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 17, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 22, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Dumont d'Urville, leaving there that day, bound for Hobart. **March 1, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. The *Icebird*, in her last season, also relieved Antarctic bases, but her voyage data are not available.

ANARE 1994-95. **Aug. 31, 1994**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Ian Marchant was voyage leader, and Pat Wilds was deputy. **Sept. 3, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Sept. 6, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Davis. **Sept. 26, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Sept. 28, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 19, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Oct. 22, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **Oct. 30, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 5, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Nov. 11, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 15, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Sandefjord Bay. **Nov. 16, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Sandefjord Bay, leaving there that same day, bound for Law Base. **Nov. 17, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Law Base, leaving there that same day, bound for Prydz Bay. **Nov. 18, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Prydz Bay, leaving there that same day, bound for Casey. **Nov. 23, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 29, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 1, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. **Dec. 4, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mac-

quarie. **Dec. 7, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 10, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 13, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Simon Wright was deputy. **Dec. 26, 1994**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 2, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 2, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 6, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Pat Quilty was voyage leader. **Feb. 28, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 8, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 17, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day bound for Mawson. **March 28, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **April 12, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **April 14, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **April 23, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **April 24, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **May 2 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **May 5, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **May 8, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. It is possible that the details of one voyage are missing, but, if so, they are unavailable.

ANARE 1995-96. **Sept. 15, 1995**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Phil Gard was voyage leader, and Sandra Potter was deputy. **Sept. 18, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Sept. 19, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Mawson. **Oct. 9, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 11, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Oct. 19, 1995**: Aurora Australis arrived at Davis. **Oct. 22, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 2, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 26, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, WA, bound for Casey. **Dec. 6, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 9, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for the Bunger Hills. **Dec. 10, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at the Bunger Hills, leaving there that same day, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 17, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there that same day, bound for Davis. **Dec. 19, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 20, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Law Base. **Dec. 21, 1995**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Law Base, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 1, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 4, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. **Jan. 7, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 12, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 14, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 18, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. **Jan. 19, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Steve Nicol was voyage leader. **Jan. 25, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 28, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Casey. That same day, *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Feb. 2, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 4, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Davis, bound for Law Base. **Feb. 5, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Law Base, leaving there that same day, bound for Sansom Island. **Feb. 6, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Sansom Island, leaving there that same day, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 9, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 15, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 17, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 19, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, after oceanographic and krill studies. **Feb. 20, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Feb. 22, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Feb. 25, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 28, 1996**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 7, 1996**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 28, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, after continuing her studies, and leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **March 31, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **April 2, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. **April 14, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **April 15, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Casey. **April 21, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **April 26, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **May 2, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1996-97. **Aug. 22, 1996**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Simon Wright was voyage leader, and Sandra Potter was deputy. **Aug. 25, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Aug. 26, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Sept. 22, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart, after conducting marine scientific studies. **Sept. 26, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Jenny Whittaker was deputy. **Oct. 4, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 6, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis Station. **Oct. 29, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, after conducting marine scientific studies. **Oct. 31, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, to continue her studies. **Nov. 24, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 25, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Warren Papworth was voyage leader, and Pat Wilds was deputy. **Nov. 28, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 2, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 5, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 9, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Ross Jamieson was voyage leader, and Phil Wood was deputy. **Dec. 22, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 25, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 19, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Zhong Shan Station. **Dec. 30, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, leaving there that same day, bound for Sandefjord Bay, which she reached later that day. **Dec. 31, 1996**: *Aurora Australis* left Sandefjord Bay, bound for Davis, which she reached later that day. **Jan. 1, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mirnyy Station. **Jan. 6, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mirnyy. **Jan. 7, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Mirnyy, bound for Casey. **Jan. 11, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 15, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Jan. 21, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 24, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 28, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Pat Quilty was voyage leader, and Steve Rees was deputy. **Feb. 5, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, leaving there that same day, bound for Gaussberg. **Feb. 13, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Gaussberg. **Feb. 14, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Gaussberg, bound for Davis. **Feb. 17, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 28, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 12, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 14, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Heard Island. **March 18, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Heard. **March 20, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **March 29, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **April 1, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Andrew Jackson was voyage leader, and Gordon Bain was deputy. **April 11, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **April 15, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **April 22, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 23, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 28, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1997-98. **Sept. 9, 1997**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Sandra Potter was voyage leader, and Andrew McEldowney was deputy. **Sept. 13, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **Sept. 22, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Sept. 24, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Ian Marchant was voyage leader, and Chris Woolley was deputy. **Oct. 4, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 7, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Oct. 19, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 22, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Oct. 27, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Oct. 30, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 11, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 14, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Richard Mulligan was voyage leader and David Moser was deputy. **Nov. 17, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 24, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 27, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 30, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Vince Restuccia was voyage leader, and Tony Molyneux was deputy. **Dec. 6, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 7, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for the Bunger Hills. **Dec. 10, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at

the Bunger Hills, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **Dec. 21, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 22, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Sansom Island. **Dec. 23, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Sansom Island. **Dec. 24, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Sansom Island, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 26, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 30, 1997**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Jan. 1, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 2, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Jan. 7, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 10, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Jan. 18, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Jan. 19, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 22, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 26, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Brian Taylor was voyage leader, and Ursula Ryan was deputy. **Feb. 7, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 11, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 13, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 14, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 23, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **April 3, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Andrew McEldowney was deputy. **May 4, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Casey. **May 9, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **May 11, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **May 18, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **May 19, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **May 22, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 1998-99. **July 15, 1998**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Ian Allison was voyage leader, and Tony Worby was deputy. **July 18, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, turned around, and headed back to Hobart. **July 31, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart, after polynya studies. There had been a fire on board, and the ship had to undergo repairs. **Sept. 12, 1998**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. **Oct. 4, 1998**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 7, 1998**: *Polar Bird* left Mawson, bound for Prydz Bay. **Oct. 9, 1998**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Prydz Bay. **Oct. 21, 1998**: *Polar Bird* left Prydz Bay, bound for Casey Station. **Oct. 29, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Suzanne Stallmann was voyage leader, and Steven Whiteside was deputy. **Oct. 30, 1998**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 4, 1998**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Nov. 7, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 8, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis Station. **Nov. 13, 1998**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 16, 1998**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 17, 1998**: *L'Astrolabe* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Leighton Ford was deputy. This ship was chartered by arrangement with P & O. **Nov. 18, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 21, 1998**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 22, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Sansom Island. **Nov. 23, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Sansom Island. **Nov. 26, 1998**: *L'Astrolabe* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 27, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Sansom Island, bound for Prydz Bay. **Nov. 30, 1998**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived back at Hobart. On that day, the *Aurora Australis* damaged her propeller system, and had to be towed by a Japanese vessel. **Dec. 18, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* left Prydz Bay, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Dec. 20, 1998**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* had to be chartered to replace the out-of-commission *Aurora Australis*, and left Fremantle, bound for Heard Island. **Dec. 27, 1998**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Fremantle. **Dec. 29, 1998**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Heard, leaving there the same day, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 1, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Mawson, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **Jan. 5, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **Jan. 9, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 15, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Hobart. **Feb. 18, 1999**: *Polar Queen*, on charter, left Cape Town, bound for Mawson. Sandra Potter was voyage leader, and Warren Nicholas was deputy. **Feb. 28, 1999**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Mawson. **March 2, 1999**: *Polar Queen* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 4, 1999**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey. **March 8, 1999**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Casey. That day, the *Aurora Australis*, after some trial cruises, left Fremantle, bound for Mawson. **March 11, 1999**: *Polar Queen* left Casey, bound for Fremantle, WA. **March 19, 1999**: *Polar Queen* arrived at Fremantle. **March 21, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 24, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 26, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 28, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Casey. **April 7, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **April 10, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **April 17, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 18, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 21, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Hobart.

ANARE 1999-2000. **July 13, 1999**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Port Arthur. Ian Allison was voyage leader, and Tony Worby was deputy. **July 14, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Port Arthur. **July 16, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Port Arthur, bound for Macquarie Island. **Sept. 3, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Sept. 7, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Oct. 4, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson Station. Warren Papworth was voyage leader, and Christine Woolley was deputy. **Oct. 21, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 24, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis Station. **Oct. 29, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 1, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 8, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there same day, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 11, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Sandra Potter was voyage leader. **Nov. 14, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 15, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Macquarie, bound for Casey. **Nov. 19, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 22, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Casey. That day, the *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Gerry Nash was deputy. **Nov. 25, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Casey, bound for Hobart. That day, the *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Dec. 1, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Davis. **Dec. 2, 1999**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 28, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 29, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Sansom Island. **Dec. 30, 1999**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Sansom Island. **Jan. 3, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Sansom Island, bound for Davis, reaching there the same day, and leaving Davis later that day, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 6, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 8, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 21, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 24, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Tony Molyneux was voyage leader, and Simon Cash was deputy. **Feb. 3, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 7, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **Feb. 13, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 16, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 18, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Gordon Bain was voyage leader, and Neil Sorenson was deputy. **March 2, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 6, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **March 9, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 10, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for the Bunger Hills. **March 14, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at the Bunger Hills, leaving there that same day, bound for Casey. **March 16, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, leaving there the same day, bound for Macquarie. **March 23, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **March 27, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 30, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 2000-01. **Oct. 1, 2000**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Port Arthur. Suzanne Stallman was voyage leader, and Gordon Bain was deputy. **Oct. 2, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Port Arthur. **Oct. 3, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Port Arthur, bound for Davis Station. **Oct. 8, 2000**: *Polar Bird* left Fremantle, WA, bound for Heard Island. Rod Ledingham was voyage leader. **Oct. 19, 2000**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Heard. **Oct. 25, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. That same day, the *Polar Bird* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 29, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 4, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived

at Mawson. **Nov. 5, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for the McDonald Islands. That same day, *Polar Bird* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 6, 2000**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Ian Allison was voyage leader, and Michael Johnston was deputy. **Nov. 9, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at the McDonalds, leaving there that same day, bound for Heard, reaching there that same day. Also that day, the *Polar Bird* arrived at Macquarie. **Nov. 10, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Heard, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Nov. 14, 2000**: *Polar Bird* left Macquarie, bound for Casey. **Nov. 18, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Fremantle. **Nov. 20, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, WA, bound for Heard. John Brooks was voyage leader, and Jenny Whittaker was deputy. **Nov. 26, 2000**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 29, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Heard. **Nov. 30, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Heard, bound for the McDonald Islands, arriving there later that day, and still later that day leaving there, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 4, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 7, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Dec. 9, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 11, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Sansom Island, arriving there that same day. **Dec. 15, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* left Sansom Island, bound for Davis. **Dec. 16, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 19, 2000**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 26, 2000**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 27, 2000**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 30, 2000**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Ross Jamieson was voyage leader, and Gerald Harwood was deputy. **Jan. 1, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Graham Hosie was voyage leader, and Andrew McEldowney was deputy. **Jan. 24, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Jan. 26, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **Jan. 28, 2001**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 1, 2001**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. That day, the *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 2, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Feb. 8, 2001**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 25, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 26, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **March 9, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **March 12, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Leanne Millhouse was deputy. **March 19, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **March 22, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **March 28, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 1, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 5, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 2001-02. Sept. 28, 2001: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Marty Betts was voyage leader. **Oct. 1, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, leaving there the same day, bound for Casey Station. **Oct. 9, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 13, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 21, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 12, 2001**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Joe Johnson was voyage leader, and Terry Roe was deputy. **Dec. 1, 2001**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 4, 2001**: *Polar Bird* left Davis, bound for Sansom Island. **Dec. 7, 2001**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Sansom Island. **Dec. 16, 2001**: *Polar Bird* left Sansom Island, bound for Prydz Bay, where she arrived that day, and got stuck in the ice. Also that day, the *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Greg Hodge was voyage leader, and Simon Cash was deputy. **Dec. 23, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 28, 2001**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Prydz Bay, to pull the *Polar Bird* out of the ice. **Jan. 2, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Prydz Bay. **Jan. 8, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Prydz Bay, bound for Mawson. **Jan. 9, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there the same day to return to Prydz Bay. **Jan. 11, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Prydz Bay again. **Jan. 14, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Prydz Bay, bound for Hobart, and the *Aurora Australis* left Prydz Bay, bound for Davis, arriving there later that day, and still later leaving Davis, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 23, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 25, 2002**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 26, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Gerry Nash was deputy. **Jan. 29, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Richard Mulligan was voyage leader, and Neil Sorenson was deputy. **Feb. 10, 2002**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 12, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 15, 2002**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 20, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. The *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 24, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson, leaving there that same day, bound for Hobart. **March 2, 2002**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 8, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **March 10, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Suzanne Stallman was voyage leader, and Steven Whiteside was deputy. **March 13, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **March 19, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 22, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 2002-03. Sept. 29, 2002: The *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Cape Town, bound for Mawson Station. Joe Johnson was voyage leader, and Leanne Millhouse was deputy. **Oct. 10, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Mawson. **Oct. 12, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Mawson, bound for Zhong Shan Station. **Oct. 13, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Port Arthur. Doug Thost was voyage leader. **Oct. 14, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Zong Shan, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis, which she also reached that day. **Oct. 15, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Port Arthur. **Oct. 16, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Oct. 17, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Port Arthur, bound for Macquarie. **Oct. 21, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 22, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 24, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 25, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 2, 2002**: *Kapitan Khlebnikov* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 18, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Nov. 22, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Zhong Shan. Louise Crossley was voyage leader, and Jane Wilson was deputy. **Dec. 5, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **Dec. 6, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 9, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 11, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 15, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 17, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Phil Gard was voyage leader, and Luke Vanzino was deputy. **Dec. 26, 2002**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 27, 2002**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **Dec. 31, 2002**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 3, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Steve Nicol was voyage leader, and Ruth Lawless was deputy. This voyage also conducted the Krill Acoustics Oceanographic Survey (KAOS). **Jan. 8, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Jan. 12, 2003**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Richard Mulligan was voyage leader, and Jenny Whittaker was deputy. **Jan. 26, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 2, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 4, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 6, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound, eventually (after doing the survey) for Davis. **Feb. 7, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 10, 2003**: *Polar Bird* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 20, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **Feb. 22, 2003**: *Polar Bird* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Chris McGuire was deputy. **March 2, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Mawson. **March 3, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived at Casey. **March 4, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 5, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **March 7, 2003**: *Polar Bird* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **March 14, 2003**: *Polar Bird* arrived back at Hobart. **March 18, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart. **March 20, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Maquarie. Don Hudspeth was voyage leader, and Shane Hunniford was deputy. **March 24, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **March 28, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 1, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

ANARE 2003-04. Sept. 11, 2003: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Ian Allison was voyage leader, and Victoria Lytle was deputy. **Oct. 17, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 21, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Oct. 30, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Hobart.

Nov. 3, 2003: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Jane Wilson was voyage leader, and Nicki Chilcott was deputy. **Nov. 16, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 20, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* left Thursday Island, bound for Fremantle. Robb Clifton was voyage leader. **Dec. 1, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Fremantle. **Nov. 22, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Zhong Shan Station. **Nov. 23, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, and left the same day, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Dec. 2, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* left Fremantle, bound for Bunbury, WA. **Dec. 4, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Fremantle. **Dec. 5, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Bunbury, leaving there the same day, bound for Heard Island. **Dec. 8, 2003**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, bound for Zhong Shan. Dick Williams was voyage leader, and Tim Lamb was deputy. **Dec. 16, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Heard. **Dec. 19, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* left Heard, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 30, 2003**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Hobart. **Jan. 31, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis. **Feb. 1, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 2, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Zhong Shan, and the *Southern Supporter* left Gneering Shoal, Qld, bound for Esperance, WA. Robb Clifton was voyage leader on that one. **Feb. 3, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, leaving there the same day, bound for Davis again. **Feb. 4, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there the same day, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 10, 2004**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Esperance. **Feb. 11, 2004**: The *Southern Supporter* left Esperance, bound for Heard Island. **Feb. 13, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Hobart. **Feb. 17, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, bound for Casey. Rob Easther was voyage leader, and Shane Hunniford was deputy. **Feb. 23, 2004**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Heard. **Feb. 26, 2004**: The *Southern Supporter* left Heard, bound for Fremantle, WA, and that day the *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 27, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie Island. **March 5, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **March 6, 2004**: The *Southern Supporter* arrived at Fremantle. **March 9, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 12, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Hobart.

ANARE 2004-05. **Oct. 1, 2004**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Victoria Lytle was voyage leader, and Karin Beaumont was deputy. **Oct. 19, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 25, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, to conduct ice validation tests and marine science. **Nov. 3, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Casey. **Nov. 4, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 14, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Nov. 18, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Jane Wilson was voyage leader, and Nicki Chilcott was deputy. **Nov. 25, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey, and left later that day, bound for Davis. **Dec. 1, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 3, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Dec. 7, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Dec. 8, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, to return to Davis. **Dec. 10, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, and left later that day, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Dec. 19, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* arrived in Fremantle. **Dec. 23, 2004**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, on an oceanographic research voyage, led by Steve Rintoul. Mark Rosenberg was deputy. **Jan. 12, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Marty Betts was voyage leader, and Steven Whiteside was deputy. **Jan. 22, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 27, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 2, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 5, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 6, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 9, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 11, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 16, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 17, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Feb. 20, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Mawson. Michael Carr was voyage leader, and Simon Cash was deputy. **Feb. 27, 2005**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived back in Hobart. **March 6, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 11, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **March 17, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **March 18, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **March 25, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **March 30, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie. **April 2, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE 2005-06. **Oct. 18, 2005**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Richard Mulligan was voyage leader, and Jenny Whittaker was deputy. **Oct. 25, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 27, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Nov. 6, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 14, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 25, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 2, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Doug Thost was voyage leader. **Dec. 12, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 17, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Dec. 28, 2005**: *Aurora Australis* arrived in Fremantle. **Jan. 2, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Fremantle, bound for Mawson. Steve Nicol was voyage leader, and Ruth Casper was deputy. **Jan. 12, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Mickey Loedeman was voyage leader, and Brett Quinton was deputy. **Jan. 22, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 27, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 2, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 9, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 11, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 13, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 14, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 16, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 27, 2006**: The *Vasiliy Golovnin* arrived back in Hobart. **March 2, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 3, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **March 12, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **March 17, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Shane Hunniford was voyage leader, and Andrew Deep was deputy. **March 25, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **March 27, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Macquarie. **April 2, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 9, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 12, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE 2006-07. **Sept. 30, 2006**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart for 10 days of trials. **Oct. 10, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* returned to Hobart. **Oct. 12, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island. Doug Thost was voyage leader, and Nicki Chilcott was deputy. **Oct. 15, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie, and left the same day, bound for Casey. **Oct. 24, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 27, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Mawson. **Nov. 4, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Nov. 14, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Nov. 18, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 23, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 1, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 8, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. In addition they were taking down the Chinese party for that season at Zhong Shan Station. Dave Tonna was voyage leader, and Andrew Deep was deputy. **Dec. 16, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis, leaving there that same day, bound for Zhong Shan. **Dec. 19, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan, leaving there that same day, bound for Davis again. **Dec. 20, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back at Davis. **Dec. 23, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Casey. **Dec. 29, 2006**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Jan. 4, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 14, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Feb. 23, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Robb Clifton was voyage leader, and Simon Cash was deputy. **March 6, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 8, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Zhong Shan, to relieve the Chinese station. **March 9, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Zhong Shan. **March 11, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Zhong Shan, bound for Mawson. **March 15, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 16, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Casey. **March 23, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **March 25, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Hobart. **April 1, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **April 5, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Don Hudspeth was voyage leader, and Brett Quinton was deputy. **April**

8, 2007: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 18, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 21, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE 2007-08. **Oct. 15, 2007**: The *L'Astrolabe*, while en route to Antarctica as part of the French Polar expedition of that year, left Hobart, bound for Macquarie Island, to drop off Australian summer expeditioners there. **Oct. 18, 2007**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived at Macquarie. **Oct. 19, 2007**: *L'Astrolabe* left Macquarie, bound for Antarctica. **Oct. 20, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Don Hudspeth was voyage leader, and Anthony Hull was deputy. **Oct. 30, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Nov. 1, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Nov. 9, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 16, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 19, 2007**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 3, 2007**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Jan. 31, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Nicki Chilcott was voyage leader, and Rob Bryson was deputy. **Feb. 10, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Feb. 16, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Feb. 22, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 25, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 29, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **March 6, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **March 15, 2008**: *L'Astrolabe* left Hobart, to re-supply and relieve Macquarie. Robb Clifton was expedition leader, and Andrew Deep was deputy. **March 18, 2008**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived at Macquarie. **March 20, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **March 28, 2008**: *L'Astrolabe* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **March 31, 2008**: *L'Astrolabe* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE 2008-09. **Oct. 3, 2008**: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart for a week of voyage trials. Jono Reeve was voyage leader. **Oct. 11, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* returned to Hobart. **Oct. 12, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey Station. Tony Worby was voyage leader, and John Prichard was deputy. **Oct. 20, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Oct. 25, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Nov. 1, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 10, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Nov. 21, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Nov. 23, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Robb Clifton was expedition leader, and Andy Cianchi was deputy. **Dec. 3, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 9, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Dec. 15, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Dec. 17, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Fremantle, WA. **Dec. 27, 2008**: *Aurora Australis* arrived in Fremantle.

ANARE 2009-10. Oct. 30, 2009: The *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis Station. Karin Beaumont was voyage leader, and Sharon Labudda was deputy. **Nov. 12, 2009:** *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Nov. 24, 2009**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Dec. 2, 2009**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Dec. 5, 2009**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Casey. Doug Thost led the expedition, and Aaron Spurr was deputy. **Dec. 19, 2009**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Casey. **Dec. 27, 2009**: *Aurora Australis* left Casey, bound for Davis. **Jan. 10, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Jan. 13, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **Jan. 23, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **Jan. 26, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis. Rob Bryson was voyage leader, and Simon Langdon was deputy. **Feb. 5, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **Feb. 7, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Mawson. **Feb. 10, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Mawson. **Feb. 16, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Mawson, bound for Hobart. **Feb. 28, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **March 8, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Davis Station. Andy Cianchi was voyage leader, and Mick Stapleton was deputy. **March 18, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Davis. **March 20, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Davis, bound for Hobart. **March 30, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. That day the ship headed for Macquarie, same voyage leaders. **April 2, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **April 12, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquarie, bound for Hobart. **April 15, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart. **May 20, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Hobart, bound for Macquarie. Simon Langdon was voyage leader, and Sharon Labudda was deputy. **May 25, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived at Macquarie. **May 28, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* left Macquairie, bound for Hobart. **May 31, 2010**: *Aurora Australis* arrived back in Hobart.

ANARE Club. The A.N.A.R.E Ex-members Association (as it was called then) had its first meeting on Oct. 22, 1951, in J Block, Albert Park Barracks (home of the Antarctic Division at that time), with 15 members, all veterans of the first Heard Island and Macquarie Island expeditions. By 2001 there were 1100 members. In 2002 the club produced a beautiful book (*see* the Bibliography).

Anare Mountains. 70°55' S, 166°00' E. Name also seen as ANARE Mountains. Large group of mainly snow-covered peaks and ridges extending N to S inland from the Oates Coast, Victoria Land. Bounded on the N and E by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Lillie Glacier, and on the S by Ebbe Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Drabek Peak is the highest, at 2090 m (6857 ft). First sighted by Ross in 1841, they were photographed during OpHJ 1946-48, and surveyed by USGS helicopter teams in 1962 and 1963. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for the ANARE party of 1962 led by Phil Law, which conducted surveys along the coast. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Anare Nunataks. 69°58' S, 64°37' E. A group of mainly snow- and ice-covered ridges with exposed brown rock summits rising from between 2006 m to 2036 m above sea level, 26 km S of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Visited on Nov. 30, 1955 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956 as ANARE Nunataks, but the spelling that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1961 was Anare Nunataks.

Anare Pass. 71°13' S, 166°37' E. Broad and ice-covered, it is 1200 m above sea level. It is the highest point on the glaciers that delimit the S side of the Anare Mountains, and separates the Anare Mountains from the Admiralty Mountains and Concord Mountains to the S. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, in association with the mountains.

Skaly Anastasa Mikojana. 80°32' S, 20°30' W. Rocks in the vicinity of Sauria Buttress, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians, after Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan (1895-1978), Armenian statesman, for a while the most important man in the USSR after Kruschchev.

Nunataki Anatolija Jancelevicha. 68°48' S, 65°35' E. Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

ANCA *see* **Antarctic Names Committee of Australia**

Cabo Anca de León *see* **Lions Rump**

Ancestor Pass *see* **Celebration Pass**

Paso Ancho. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A passage between Cerro El Cóndor to the E, and Cerro Selknam to the W, on Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by ChilAE 1990-91 because this passage constitutes a level plain. "Ancho" means "broad" in Spanish, but it also means, flat, and even tranquil.

Anchor Crag. 69°12' S, 66°12' W. A rocky crag, rising to 1210 m, on the N side of Airy Glacier, just over 6 km NNE of Mount Gilbert, on the E side of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by Fids from Base E on Nov. 4, 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 for an anchor-shaped snow patch on the face of the rock, seen here during the 1958 survey. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Anchor ice. Also called ground ice, grounded ice, and bottom ice. Ice formed at the bottom of streams while the temperature of the water is above freezing point. It is formed only under a clear night sky, and most readily on dark rocks. The prime cause is probably radiation of heat from the stream bottom.

Anchor Island *see* **Anchorage Island**

[1]**Anchor Peak** *see* **Archer Peak**

[2]**Anchor Peak**. 71°00' S, 171°00' E. The highest point (about 90 m) and the S extremity of Svend Foyn Island, the largest of the Possession Islands. Probably named by Bull in 1895, during his cruise here in the *Antarctic*. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. Not to be confused with Archer Peak.

[1]**Anchorage Island**. 67°36' S, 68°13' W. An island, 1.1 km SE of Lagoon Island in the Léonie Islands, SW of Rothera Station, and about 3 km

NW of the Mikkelsen Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and reported by them as a possible anchorage for a small ship. It was named Anchor Island by Rymill, who visited it in Feb. 1936 during BGLE 1934-37. It appears as such on the 1938 chart of that expedition. Re-surveyd by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1948, and renamed by them as Anchorage Islet. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. When the term "islet" went out of fashion, UK-APC re-defined it on July 7, 1959, as Anchorage Island, and it appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN followed suit with the new naming and definition in 1963. The Chileans call it Islote Anchorage. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, as Islote Amarra ("amarra" means "mooring cable"). *See also* **Isla Fondeadero**.

[2]**Anchorage Island**. 68°34' S, 77°55' E. An island, 1 km long and 0.5 km wide, about 2 km NW of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37. So named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958 because ships relieving Davis anchored between the island and the station.

Anchorage Islet *see* [1]**Anchorage Island**

Anchorage Patch. 68°34' S, 77°55' E. A small, isolated shoal patch within the anchorage at Davis Station, almost 1 km NW of Torckler Rocks, and 1 km from Anchorage Island. The least depth of water over the patch is 11 m. Plotted in Jan. 1961 by Tom Gale, during an ANARE hydrographic survey led by Don Styles on the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Anchorena. 66°14' S, 61°30' W. A point at the extreme S of Jason Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1975, for Aarón Félix de Anchorena (1877-1965), early pilot, who donated the airship *Pampero*, which started a series of scientific flights.

Anckorn Nunataks. 70°14' S, 63°12' W. A group of nunataks and snow-covered hills rising to about 800 m, and 24 km in extent, between Mount Bailey and Mount Samsel, NW of Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, in the E part of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for John Fergus Anckorn (b. Oct. 23, 1949), geologist who joined BAS in 1972, and wintered-over at Base E in 1973 and 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Monte Ancla *see* **Mount Ancla**

Mount Ancla. 64°49' S, 63°41' W. A mountain, snow-covered, except for a rock ridge at its S side, it rises to 815 m (the Chileans say 714 m), the highest point in the Osterrieth Range, about 3.5 km NNE of Cape Lancaster, in the extreme SE part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by Charcot during FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in 1944 by personnel from Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin, and named by them as The Helmet. However, despite the fact that the descriptive (and somewhat ribald) name caught on among the Fids, it was considered unsuitable by the UK authorities. The name Monte Ancla (i.e., "anchor mountain") first appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950, and again on one of 1953, presumably for its use as an anchor bearing. Fids from Base N surveyed it again in 1955, and UK-APC named it on Sept. 4, 1957, as Mount Hindson, for William Hindson (q.v.), FIDS surveyor at Base N that winter. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. The Chileans call it Monte Becar, for fireman 1st class Pedro Becar Torres, of the *Yelcho*, that saved Shackleton's men on Elephant Island in 1916 during BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Ancla in 1967.

Andalusitgrat. 71°33' S, 160°10' E. A peak in the SW extremity of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans.

Andean Chain. Geologic formation which runs from the tip of South America, through the Drake Passage and the South Shetlands, down the Antarctic Peninsula, to Marie Byrd Land.

Andean Province *see* **Geology**, **West Antarctica**

ANDEEP. Antarctic benthic deep-sea biodiversity program. There were three ANDEEPs, all conducted from the *Polarstern*, the aim being the first complete study of Antarctic deep-sea biology. ANDEEP I and ANDEEP II took place jointly in March 2002, and were benthic biology cruises to the eastern Weddell Sea, the South Shetlands, and the Drake Passage. ANDEEP III took place in 2005, in the northern Weddell Sea. The program revealed the existence of more than 700 new marine creatures.

The *Andenes*. Norwegian Coast Guard ship, named for the Norwegian town. She took NorAE 1984-85 to Antarctica (skipper of the vessel that season was Torstein Myhre) and likewise NorAE 1989-90 (skipper Geir A. Olsen).

Andenes Knoll. 72°26' S, 22°50' W. The most southeasterly of a group of 3 knolls (Andenes, Explora, and Polarstern), in the Weddell Sea. The name (in honor of the *Andenes*), was proposed by Heinrich Hinze of the Alfred Wegener Institute, and approved by international agreement in June 1997.

Anderle Knoll. 67°30' S, 9°00' W. A seamount in the Weddell Sea. The name was proposed in Jan. 1997, by Heinrch Hinze, for American mathematician Richard John Anderle (b. 1926), authority on the dynamic geodesy methods of positioning by satellite. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

The *Anders Arvesen*. A 723-ton whale catcher, 184 feet 2 inches long, built by A. & J. Inglis, in Glasgow, and launched on Aug. 23, 1951, belonging to the Union Whaling Company, of Durban. In 1953-54 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Abraham Larsen*. Skipper was Elling Nilsen. That season she took 50 blue whales, 247 fin whales, and 29 sperms, for a total of 326 whales, and 21,038 barrels of oil. She was sold to the Japanese and became the *Toshi Maru III*.

Anders Peak. 71°45' S, 9°01' E. A mountain peak rising to 2135 m, 1.5 km S of Gruvletindane Crags, in the N part of the Holtedahl Peaks, in the Orvin Mountains, in the central part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken in 1958-59 during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Andersnuten, for Anders Vinten-Johansen, medical officer during the 1957-58 leg of that long expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Anders Peak in 1970. The Russians call it Pik Goreva, or Pik Gerova, presumably for Demetri Gerov (*see* **Gorev Island**). *See also* **Vinten-Johansen Ridge**.

Puerto Andersen *see* **Andersen Harbor**

Andersen, Andreas. A Norwegian whaler who died of beri beri on April 7, 1928, and is buried in the Whaler's Bay Cemetery, on Deception Island.

Andersen, Ansgar. b. 1907, Norway. He served as a seaman on a whaling ship in the Antarctic, but which one, and when, we don't know. A married man with three young children living in Norway, he decided, after his southern trip, to move by himself (i.e., sans wife) to Cardiff, and began living with Mrs. Leung, the former Kathleen Hurford who had married Chinaman Chin Leung back in 1921. Mrs Leung was 15 years older than Ansgar, had a 13-year-old son named John Leung, and Ansgar did her in in Sept. 1940. On Sept. 23, 1940, at the Old Bailey, he was given 10 years for manslaughter. After his term was up, he went back to Norway.

Andersen, Carl. Skipper of the *Solstreif* in 1918.

Andersen, David. Skipper of the *Ole Wegger* in 1932-33.

Andersen, Hans. Skipper of the *Kosmos* in 1932-33.

Andersen, Johan A. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Andersen, Krogh. That was the name he went by, but his full name was Bjarne Krogh Andersen. b. July 28, 1900, Sandar, Norway, son of steamship engineer Kristian Andersen and his wife Bertine. He became a whaling gunner out of Sandefjord, and was skipper of the whale catcher *Torgny* between 1928 and 1931, catching for the *Torodd* in Antarctic waters. In 1934-35, 1935-36, and during LCE 1936-37, he was skipper of the *Gribb*, working for the floating factory *Thorshavn*. In 1941 he was skipper of the catcher *Pol IX*, working for the *Ole Wegger*, when the entire fleet was captured by the Germans.

Andersen, Lars. b. 1850, Sweden (sic). Steward on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Andersen, Lars Anton. b. May 12, 1891, Sandefjord, Norway, son of fisherman Anders Larsen and his wife Karen Lovise. At 17 he left Hamburg for Buenos Aires, and was skipper and gunner of the *Fortuna* at South Georgia, in 1912-13, at the age of 21. He was gunner-manager of the *Pythia*, 1921-22, and of the *Southern Queen*,

1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26. In that last season, tired of what was generally called the "Old Folks Nursing Home" (i.e., the tried, tested, and comfortable South Shetlands), he was the first to fish along the ice of the Weddell Sea. In 1926 he moved to the Ørnen Company, and was with them in Antarctica, as manager of the *Falk*, in 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, helping Mawson with coal during BANZARE 1929-31. In 1932 he went to work for Anders Jahre, taking his new factory whaler *Kosmos II* to Antarctic waters for the 1932-33 season, and breaking all records in whale catching. He was Norway's best and most famous gunner by 1936, when the Germans took him on at $125,000 a season, on a 3-year contract. He became a notorious Nazi, and after the war was tried and fined $160,000. In 1949, he tried to get a job in Buenos Aires, with the Compañía de Pesca, but director Frithjof Jakobsen wouldn't touch him. He wound up finding a nice home with Perón, as whaling adviser to the Argentine fleet, and in 1951 Onassis took him on as gunner-manager of the *Olympic Challenger*. "He's tough, expensive, unpleasant, and an unscrupulous son of a bitch," said Onassis, "Just like me, only with a harpoon." He retired in 1955 to Sandefjord, a legend, all forgiven. They called him Lars the Devil, or Faen, or Old Nick. He died in 1967, in Sweden.

Andersen, Normann. Captain of the *Ole Wegger* when that vessel was taken over by the Nazis in 1941.

Andersen, Ole. b. Norway. Brother-in-law of Capt. Thoralf Sørlle. A whaling captain, he skippered the *Solstreif* in 1921-22, the season that ship was badly damaged off Cape Melville. That same season, now skipper of the *Svend Foyn I*, he was aboard the catcher *Graham* in Dec. 1921 when they found Lester and Bagshawe (of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition). He was still skipper of the *Svend Foyn I* in 1928-29. Not to be confused with a Norwegian gunner on the *Sir James Clark Ross*.

Andersen, Oskar. b. April 25, 1888, Sweden, of Norwegian parents Andreas Andersen and his wife Karen. He was raised in Norderhov, Norway. A riveter on a whaling ship in the South Shetlands, who died of a fracture of the spine on Dec. 31, 1929, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Andersen, Reidar. b. 1908, Norway. He went to sea at 16, and was 2nd officer on the Th*orshavn*, 1935-36, and also during LCE 1936-37.

Andersen, Søren. b. 1856, Veierland, in Tønsbergfjorden, Norway. First mate on the *Jason*, 1892-94, in Antarctic waters under the command of Carl Anton Larsen. In 1894 he harpooned a right whale at South Georgia, and in 1905-06 he was captain of the *Admiralen*. In 1911-12 he was skippering the whale catcher *Havfruen*, sometimes in the South Orkneys, when, on Dec. 3, 1911 she was sunk by ice in the South Sandwich Islands. He died in 1935.

Andersen, Thorvald. b. Feb. 12, 1866, Tjølling, Norway. In 1885 he married Arnalie, and they had several children in Tjølling. In 1908 he was gunner on the whale catcher *Hauken*, in Antarctic waters. Gunner and captain of the *Solstreif* from 1910 onwards, he killed an average of 264 whales per season, over 12 consecutive seasons, and once killed 8 blue whales in one day. He would make a reputed £5000 in a single season, when the basic wage of a gunner in 1915 (say) was £12 a month. In that year bonuses for a gunner were £4 for a blue whale; £2 10s for a fin whale; £1 10s for a humpback; and £10 for a right whale. In the 1920s he skippered the *Darro*, in Argentine waters.

Andersen Creek. 77°37' S, 162°54' E. A meltwater stream, 1500 m long, flowing SW along the E side of Canada Glacier, into the NE corner of Lake Hoare, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Dale T. Andersen, NASA limnologist who established the camp at the base of the stream in 1978, and who conducted limnological studies in that area for many years thereafter. He took part in the first scuba diving investigations in lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Andersen Escarpment. 85°08' S, 91°37' W. A steep rock and snow escarpment, S of Reed Ridge, on the W side of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party of 1960-61, for Bjørn G. Andersen, Norwegian professor of geology and glaciology at the University of Oslo, who was a member of the expedition, and a very similar one the following summer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Andersen Harbor. 64°19' S, 62°56' W. A small bay formed by the concave SW side of Eta Island and the S part of the extreme N end of Omega Island, and which therefore lies between those two features, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Used frequently by Norwegian whalers in the 2nd and 3rd decades of the 20th century, they almost certainly named it for Captain Ole Andersen of the factory ship *Svend Foyn*. Surveyed by the Discovery Expeditions in 1927, it appears as such on their 1929 chart. It was re-charted in 1941 by USAS 1939-41, and appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948, and appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Puerto Andersen, which is what the Argentines still call it. UK-APC accepted the name Andersen Harbour on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name (but without the "u") in 1956. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Puerto Andersen.

Andersen Island. 67°26' S, 63°22' E. A small island, just over 6 km W of Thorgaut Island, in the W part of the Robinson Group, off Mac. Robertson Land. Charted by BANZARE in Feb. 1931, and at about the same time by personnel from the whale catcher *Falk* (working for the factory ship *Thorgaut*). Named Lars Andersen Island, for Capt. Lars Andersen. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1965.

Andersensåta. 70°57' S, 11°29' E. A mountain in the W part of Lingetoppane, S of the Schirmacher Hills, in the NE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Sverre K. Andersen (b. 1914, Haugesund), Norwegian Resistance fighter during World War II.

Andersnuten *see* **Anders Peak**

Cabo Anderson *see* **Cape Anderson**

Cape Anderson. 60°46' S, 44°35' W. Marks the E side of the entrance to Mill Cove, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for his Edinburgh secretary, Miss Nan Anderson. It appears as such on Bruce's chart of that year, but he also refers to it as Cape Nan Anderson. In 1930 it appears on a British chart as Anderson Point, and on an Argentine chart as Punta Anderson. It was later resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their chart of 1934. It appears on a 1947 Argentine map as Cabo Anderson, and that is what the Argentines still call it. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Anderson in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Glaciar Anderson *see* **Anderson Glacier**

Mount Anderson. 78°09' S, 86°13' W. Rising to 4255 m, 3 km S of Mount Bentley, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, under Charlie Bentley, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Vernon Hugo "Vern" Anderson (b. July 19, 1927, Chicago. d. Nov. 29, 1999, Sierra Vista, Ariz.), glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1957, and a member of the traverse party.

Punta Anderson *see* **Cape Anderson**

Anderson, A.S. *see* **Anderssen, Anton S.**

Anderson, Charles Franklin. b. May 1874, Va. He joined the government service, moved to Washington, DC, and in 1894 married Theresa. He was the stamp canceler of the U.S. Post Office Department, and in Nov. 1934 he left Washington, alerted to the miserable job Leroy Clark was doing with canceling letters at Little America. Going by train to San Francisco, he caught the *Monterey* to Hawaii, and then on to Auckland, NZ. On Jan. 2, 1935, he boarded the *Bear of Oakland* as she steamed out of Dunedin, bound for Little America, during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He spent 16 days correcting Clark's work. He died on July 22, 1944, in Washington, DC.

Anderson, Enoch. On Nov. 18, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last part of AAE 1911-14. Les Quartermain says he was said to be a New Zealander (but this seems unlikely), and the *Evening Post* of July 12, 1912, mentions "Mr Anderson" as one of the expedition members, which more than indicates that he joined the *Aurora* before the accepted date of Nov. 18, 1913.

Anderson, Ernst W. *see* **Andersson**

Anderson, George H. *see* **Anderson Heights**

Anderson, Henry. b. 1875, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04.

He lived at 4 Parkers Court, a tenement block in Dundee.

Anderson, James Hugh "Hughie." b. Jan. 6, 1929, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer James Albert Anderson and his wife Sarah Mary Goss. In 1946 he joined FIDS, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1947. On Oct. 8, 1953, in Stanley, he married Alva Ynonne (sic) Jennings. He went whaling in the 1940s and 1950s, working, for example, at Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, as a laborer for Salvesen's, and being employed on various FIDS vessels as well. He continued as a merchant seaman, and worked on RFA vessels. On Feb. 1, 1960, he, his wife, and their daughter Claudette, arrived in London on the *A.E.S.*, from Port Stanley, and moved to Dunmow, Essex. Hughie died in Southampton, in 1986.

Anderson, John. b. Newfoundland. Skipper of the Canadian sealer *Baden Powell*, in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1905-06, and again in 1907-08. The ship went down off the Falkland Islands that last season.

Anderson, Robert. b. 1742, Inverness. Sailed with Cook on his first voyage, on the *Endeavour*, then Cook recommended him for gunner on the *Resolution* during his voyage of 1772-75. He was with Cook yet again on the 3rd voyage, in the *Resolution*. Notoriously free-spirited, his life after Cook remains a mystery.

Anderson, Ross McKenzie. b. March 15, 1938. Glaciologist, just graduated from Melbourne University when he wintered-over at Casey Station in 1969. He was responsible for the deep-drilling project on the ice dome east of the station.

Anderson, William. b. Dec. 28, 1750, North Berwick, Scotland, son of schoolmaster Robert Anderson and his wife Jean Melvil. After studying medicine at Edinburgh for 2 years, he joined the Navy and qualified as a surgeon's mate in 1768, in 1770 becoming surgeon on the *Barfleur*, which is where he was when he transferred, on Dec. 12, 1771, to the *Resolution* for Cook's 2nd voyage, as surgeon's mate. He was surgeon and naturalist on the *Resolution* during Cook's 3rd voyage, and died on Aug. 3, 1778, of tuberculosis, off the coast of Alaska. "A sensible young man, an agreeable companion," said Cook.

Anderson, William Ellery MacMahon. That is how he was born. No matter what arrangement of names one may see in later years, he was known as "Soldier Bill." b. June 30, 1919, Headington, Oxfordshire, son of Geoffrey B. Anderson and his wife Cassandra M. Saurin. Highly decorated Royal Artillery captain and SAS major, who fought in World War II, and subsequently served on the War Crimes Commission in Germany. He was in the Royal Ulster Rifles in Korea (Slim Willis was his batman), and he later (1960) wrote a book about it, *Banner over Pusan*. In late 1954, after retiring from the army, he joined FIDS, and wintered-over at Hope Bay as base leader and meteorologist. He was one of the best FIDS leaders, and it was a happy base that year. In 1956 he wrote *Expedition South,* and spent part of that year aiding Hungarian refugees. He was later a mountaineer (a mountain climber, as the Americans tend to call it) and prison governor (warden, as the Americans definitely call it). He died in Dec. 1992, in London.

Anderson Dome. 73°30' S, 93°54' W. A prominent ice-covered dome mountain, rising to 1475 m., on the E side of Gopher Glacier, just over 6 km E of the lookalike Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountain Party 1960-61, and named by them for Joe M. Anderson, USGS topographic engineer with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Anderson Glacier. 66°24' S, 63°55' W. A heavily crevassed glacier, 19 km long, flowing ESE into the W coast of Cabinet Inlet between Cape Casey and Balder Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE in Dec. 1947, and at the same time surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, and plotted by them in 66°22' S, 64°06' W. Named by UK-APC on May 23, 1951, for Sir John Anderson (1882-1958; later 1st Viscount Waverley), member of the World War II British Cabinet that authorized Operation Tabarin, 1943-45. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was later re-plotted. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Glaciar Anderson, and that is what the Argentines still call it. The Chileans also call it Glaciar Anderson, but, in 1974 they discontinued the name, only to reactivate it in July 1986.

Anderson Heights. 84°49' S, 178°15' W. A roughly rectangular snow-covered tableland, 11 km long by 10 km wide, and rising to over 2400 m, between Mount Bennett and Mount Butters, in the E part of the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. George H. Anderson, USN, of Holly Springs, Miss., the second man to pilot a plane over the Pole, on Feb. 15-16, 1947 (i.e., on one of the two aforementioned photographic flights). He carried Byrd and crew on Flight 8 (*see* **South Pole**). His article "I Flew Byrd to the Pole" came out in the July 1947 issue of *Flying*. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962.

Anderson Hills. 84°30' S, 64°00' W. An irregular group of hills, ridges, and peaks, between the Mackin Table and the Thomas Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. O'Connell Nunatak is its highest point, at 1210 m. Following USN air reconnaissance of the area in 1957-58, Finn Ronne suggested the name Anderson Mountains, for Robert Bernard Anderson (1910-1989), U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1954-55, who had responsibility for U.S. operations in Antarctica during IGY, and it was so named by US-ACAN. It was plotted between 83°and 84°S, and between 56°and 64°W, and appears as such on a 1961 U.S. map. However, USGS re-surveyed the feature in 1961-62, and USN took more air photos in 1964. The mountains were determined to be hills, and they were replotted. US-ACAN accepted the new name of Anderson Hills in 1968, and the feature appears as such on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land — Palmer Land. UK-APC recognized the new situation on Nov. 3, 1971.

Anderson Icefalls. 71°21' S, 169°00' E. At the lower end of Pitkevich Glacier, terminating in a cliff face 30 m high, just SE of Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. Named by the expedition for John Anderson and Sons, engineers who owned Lyttelton Foundry, and supporters of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Anderson Knoll. 77°54' S, 163°26' E. The southernmost nunatak in Granite Knolls, 1.5 km S of the main massif, and marginal to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Klaus Gote Anderson (b. Dec. 21, 1922. d. March 8, 1991, Denver, Colo.), civil engineering technician with USGS, 1960-90, and a member of the USGS field team which established geodetic control in the Hudson Mountains, the Jones Mountains, and in the Thurston Island and Farwell Island areas of the Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast in 1968-69.

Anderson Lake. 68°36' S, 78°10' E. About 2.3 km SW of Ellis Rapids, in the S part of the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Keith R. Anderson, electronics technician at Davis Station in 1971.

Anderson Massif. 79°10' S, 84°45' W. A prominent, ice-covered massif, about 16 km across and rising to 2190 m, at the junction of Splettstoesser Glacier and Minnesota Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for John Jerome Anderson (b. Oct. 10, 1930, Port Arthur, Tex.), geologist, field leader of the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party 1961-62.

Anderson Mountains *see* **Anderson Hills**

Anderson Nunataks. 75°06' S, 68°18' W. Also called Shimizu Nunatak. A group of nunataks, rising to 1635 m, and forming the NE end of the Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped by USGS from their own 1961-62 ground surveys, from surveys by the University of Wisconsin, 1965-66, and from USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Anderson, USN, aviation electronics technician on R4D flights in Antarctica in 1961, including a Nov. 4, 1961 reconnaissance flight from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast. As such, this feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Anderson Peninsula. 69°48' S, 160°13' E. A low, ice-covered peninsula, 11 km long, terminating in Belousov Point, between the Gillett Ice Shelf and Suvorov Glacier, on the coastal margin of the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (later Capt.) Richard Ernest An-

derson, USN, of the Civil Engineering Corps, base public works officer at McMurdo during OpDF 1 (i.e., 1955-56) and OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), wintering-over there in 1957.

Anderson Point *see* **Cape Anderson**

Anderson Pyramid. 70°46' S, 159°56' E. A distinctive, ice-free, pyramidal peak, the most southerly of the Bigler Nunataks, about 7 km SE of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by USN in 1960-62, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Staff Sgt. Robert J. Anderson, U.S. Army, in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting USGS's Topo East-West survey, which surveyed this feature in 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 16, 1964.

Anderson Ridge. 85°47' S, 155°24' W. A ridge, 3 km long, rising above the middle of the head of Koerwitz Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Arthur J. Anderson, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Anderson Scarp. 77°33' S, 161°21' E. An acclivity and cliff, rising to 935 m, 1.3 km W of Hall Bluff, on The Dais, in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Kent Anderson, of the USGS Albuquerque Seismological Laboratory from 1992, who played a key role in the installation of the VNDA seismograph station at Bull Pass, near Lake Vanda, in the early 1990s. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Anderson Summit. 85°03' S, 90°53' W. A summit, snow-covered except for bare rock at the top, it is the highest mountain in the Thiel Mountains, rising to 2810 m (13,957 feet) on top of the Ford Massif, directly SE of Walker Ridge. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Art Ford of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party of 1960-61, for chief geologist of the USGS, Charles Alfred "Andy" Anderson (1902-1990). Ford climbed it in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Anderssen, Anton Severin. b. 1877, Norway. A whaler, he was in and out of South Georgia for years. In 1915, while he was skipper there of the *Fridtjof Nansen II*, his wife Agnes was living at the Stromness factory, when they had their child on Jan. 26, 1915. In 1926-27 he was skipper of the tanker *Thorøy*, when he was chosen to be navigator of the *Odd I*, 1926-27, which, among other things, called in at Peter I Island on Jan. 17, 1927.

Anderssenbukta. 68°47' S, 90°41' W. A bay, N of the front of Nils Larsenbreen, on the N part of the W coast of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for Anton Severin Anderssen.

Islas Andersson *see* **Islas Águila**

Nunatak Andersson *see* **Andersson Nunatak**

Andersson, Axel. b. 1876, Sweden. Principal cook on SwedAE 1901-04.

Andersson, Ernst W. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1911, 1913, 1915

Andersson, Johan Gunnar. b. July 3, 1874, Knista, Sweden. Geologist and archeologist. After two expeditions to the Arctic, he was 2nd-in-command of SwedAE 1901-04. In 1906 he was appointed professor of economic geography at Uppsala University, and 3 years later head of the Swedish Geological Institute, later spending a decade as geological adviser to the Chinese Government. In 1921 he discovered the remains of an ancient Mongolian tribe, and this find led to Peking Man. Dr. Andersson died on Oct. 29, 1960, in Stockholm.

Andersson, Karl Andreas. b. Feb. 24, 1875, Stenkyrka, Bohuslän, Sweden. Zoologist on SwedAE 1901-04. He got his PhD at Stockholm with a dissertation on Pterobranchia from the expedition. He later worked in fisheries, and wrote a two-volume book on the subject. He was a member of the Swedish parliament from 1913 to 1933, and from 1933 to 1934 was president of the Swedish Liberal party. He died on Oct. 8, 1968.

Andersson Island. 63°35' S, 56°35' W. An island, 11 km long in an E-W direction, and just over 6 km wide in a N-S direction, it lies almost 1 km S of Jonassen Island, at the W side of the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, directly off the E end of Tabarin Peninsula, and separated from it by Fridtjof Sound, on Trinity Peninsula, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. On Feb. 27, 1838, FrAE 1837-40 charted it from a distance, and, collectively with Jonassen Island, named it Île Rosamel, and as such it appears on a French map of 1847 (these two islands were to be seen mapped together again, much later, on M.C. Lester's map of 1922, on which he calls the joint feature both Rosamel Island and Christmas Island—*see* **Rosamel Island** and **Casy Island**). Mapped again, in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named in 1904 by Nordenskjöld as Île de l'Uruguay, for the *Uruguay*. The Argentines subsequently called it Isla Uruguay. In 1904 Charcot, during FrAE 1903-05, named another island Uruguay Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, apparently unaware of Nordenskjöld's naming of this one. In 1908 it (i.e., Nordenskjöld's island) appears on an Argentine map as Isla Argentina; in 1921 it is seen on a British map as Uruguay Island; but, following a survey by Fids from Base D in 1945-47, it was renamed Andersson Island, for Dr J. Gunnar Andersson, in order to avoid the confusion between two islands with the same name. It was decided that, even though Nordenskjöld's naming had come first, Charcot's island should retain the name because it was better known. It appears on a 1949 British chart as such, and UK-APC accepted this name on Nov. 21, 1949. US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955; on a French map of 1954 as Île Andersson; and on a Chilean chart of 1961 and on one of their 1966 charts, both times as Isla Andersson. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Andersson. The most prominent feature on the island is Monte Argento (what the Chileans call Monte Franzetti).

Andersson Nunatak. 63°22' S, 57°00' W. Rising to 185 m above the coastal ice cliffs on the NW shore of Hope Bay, 1.5 km W of Sheppard Point, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by Gunnar Andersson, during SwedAE 1901-04, and named for him in 1945 by Andrew Taylor, following a FIDS survey by David James, of Base D. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Argentines call it Nunatak Andersson.

Andersson Peak. 64°52' S, 61°02' W. An ice-capped peak with rocky exposures on its E side, it rises to 1230 m (the British say about 1600 m), 14.5 km N of Mount Fairweather, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1947, and named by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951 for Karl Andreas Andersson (q.v.), who explored the Nordenskjöld Coast in 1902. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Andersson Ridge. 74°43' S, 162°37' E. Just over 6 km long, it forms the N wall of Reeves Glacier, between the mouths of Anderton Glacier and Carnein Glacier, behind Terra Nova Bay, in the southern Eisenhower Range, in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lars E. Andersson, Swedish cosmic radiation scientist with the Bartol Research Foundation, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966.

Anderton Glacier. 74°41' S, 162°22' E. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing down the S slopes of the Eisenhower Range to enter Reeves Glacier between Mount Matz and Andersson Ridge, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Peter Wightman Anderton, glaciologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Mount Andes. 85°53' S, 146°46' W. Rising to 2525 m in the SE part of the Tapley Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Paul Gowdy Andes (b. 1930), USN, pilot at McMurdo, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Caleta Andonaegui *see* **Oviedo Cove**

Andøya *see* **Oldham Island**

Cabo Andrada *see* **Eddy Point**, **Rip Point**

Cap André Prud'homme. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. A cape at the back of Cape Pierre Lejay, in the Géologie Archipelago, it is one of the rare places where not only disembarkation is possible, but that also gives access to the continental glacial plateau, at the foot of which this feature lies. Named by the French, for André Prud'homme. Cap Prud'homme Sub Base was built here by the French in 1993.

The *Andrea*. A 2620-ton, 287-foot ice-strengthened ship, built at Trondheim, Norway, in 1960, as the *Harald Jarl*. After working the Norwegian coast for 42 years as a supply ship, she was sold in 2002 to Elegant Cruises (of New York), registered in Liberia, and refitted in Sweden as the small, elegant, black and white luxury cruise ship *Andrea*. She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04, and every season from then until 2008-09. She could carry 105 passengers. Each summer she cruised the Adriatic.

Andreaea Plateau. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. A small plateau, with an average elevation of 180 m above sea level, SW of Robin Peak, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The largest Antarctic stand of the black-brown moss Andreaea is to be found here, hence the name given by UK-APC on May 13, 1991. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1993 British gazetteer.

Cabo Andreas *see* **Cape Andreas**

Cape Andreas. 64°00' S, 60°43' W. The very end of a point which projects 1.5 km to the NW, it is completely ice-covered, its coast is high and formed by ice cliffs, and it marks the E side of the entrance to Curtiss Bay, 45 km SW of Cape Kater, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Nov.-Dec. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named Cape Karl Andreas by Nordenskjöld for Karl Andreas Andersson (*see* **Andersson Peak**). It appears as Cabo Karl Andreas on a Chilean map of 1947, as well as on an Argentine map of 1949, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Andreas on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines, in 1957, considered naming it either Punta Beatriz or Punta Almirante Solier, but, instead, settled on the name Cabo Andreas.

Punta Andreassen *see* **Andreassen Point**

Andreassen, Frantz Leonard "F.L." b. Nov. 12, 1858, Sundene Søndre, in Tjøme, Vestfold, Norway, and baptized in Nøtterøy on Jan. 23, 1859, son of Andreas Johannessen and his wife Berte Marie Olsdatter. He went to sea and worked his way up through the mate ranks. On Feb. 10, 1882, in the church at Nøtterøy, he married Johanne Henriette Andersen. He was first mate on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04. His wife died in Nøtterøy in 1908, and F.L. died in a hospital in Buenos Aires, in 1920.

Andreassen Point. 63°54' S, 57°46' W. A low, ice-free point fronting on Herbert Sound, and forming the W entrance point of Croft Bay, in the extreme NNE part of James Ross Island, 13 km S of Cape Lachman, on the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen in Oct. 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04, it was surveyed by Vic Russell, of FIDS Base D, in Nov. 1945, and named by him for F.L. Andreassen. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Punta Andreassen.

Isla Andrée *see* **Andrée Island**

Andrée Island. 64°31' S, 61°31' W. In Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1959, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Salomon Auguste Andrée (1854-1897), Swedish engineer who died on Svalbard while trying to fly over the North Pole in a balloon. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Isla Andrée.

Mys Andreeva *see* **Cape Andreyev**

Nunataki Andreeva. 74°31' S, 7°32' W. A group of nunataks, E of Sembberget, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Pik Andreeva *see* **Mount Andreyev**

Andreevfjellet *see* **Mount Andreyev**

Andrefallet. 72°00' S, 2°26' E. The second icefall (that's what it means in Norwegian) encountered on the trail out of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. cf **Førstefallet**.

Punta Andrés *see* **Andrews Point**

Île Andresen *see* **Andresen Island**

Isla Andresen *see* **Andresen Island**

Andresen, Adolf Amandus. First name also seen as Adolfus. b. Sept. 13, 1872, Søndre Ruklegade, Sandefjord, Norway, son of shipmaster Mathias Andresen and his wife Helle Andreasdatter. A whaling captain, he moved, in 1894, from Norway to Punta Arenas, Chile, where in 1900 he married Wilhelmine "Mina" Schrøders (b. Oct. 1867, Spornitz, Germany). In 1903, with the aid of Chilean money, he began whaling in South America, and on Nov. 25, 1903, near Cape Horn, he shot the first humpback whale in the Southern Hemisphere using modern methods. He built a factory at Bahía Águila, in the Straits of Magellan, and in 1905 founded the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes (Magellan Whaling Company), based out of Punta Arenas. In the summer of 1906-07 he anchored his factory whaling ship *Gobernador Bories* and 2 whale catchers (the *Almirante Valenzuela* and the *Almirante Uribe*) in the sheltered anchorage of Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, thus becoming the first whaler to establish a station in actual Antarctic waters, and, of course, the first to use the natural harbor at Deception Island as a whaling base. He was also the first man to plant the Chilean flag in Antarctica. From 1906 he and his family all lived at Deception Island for the summer seasons. In 1908-09 he gave 30 tons of coal for FrAE 1908-10, which, according to Charcot, made the difference between success and failure for his expedition. He left Antarctic waters in 1911, the Sociedad was re-structured, and Andresen went off in his own whaling business off the coast of Chile. In 1913 he bought the *Sobraon* from the Odd Company, changed her name to *Orion*, and used her as his whaling factory until 1915. He spent the rest of his life in Punta Arenas, in extreme poverty, and finally got cancer, passing his last days as a guest at the house of Delfina Andrade, who looked after him until he had to go to hospital. Ironically, here he heard news that a certain Maria "Betsy" Rasmussen had died in Oslo, leaving him a considerable amount of money. He died in Punta Arenas Hospital, on Jan. 13, 1940. Note: there has long been debate as to the name of Andresen's wife — Wilhemine Schröders or Marie Betsy Rasmussen. Genealogists and historians in Chile and Germany, to mention only two, have spent close to a century trying to figure this out. This author believes that it was Miss Schröders, based on the fact that Andresen left Hamburg on the *Memphis*, on Aug. 10, 1902, bound for Punta Arenas, in company with Wilhelmine Andresen, aged 34. They were obviously traveling as man and wife, and were, probably, man and wife.

Andresen, Hans. Norwegian captain of the *Nielsen-Alonso*, 1928-29, and of the *Kosmos*, 1929-31.

Andresen Island. 66°53' S, 66°40' W. Over 610 m above sea level and over 3 km long, it lies in the middle of the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 1, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Andresen, for Adolf Amandus Andresen. It appears as such on Charcot's expedition map of 1910. Originally plotted in 66°59' S, 66°44' W, it appeared on a USAAF chart of 1946 as Andresen Island, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Curanilahue (named after the municipality in Chile), although today, the Chileans, as well as the Argentines, call it Isla Andresen, it appearing as such on a 1953 Argentine map, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Andresen Island on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Oct. 5, 1955, but with the coordinates 66°56' S, 66°36' W. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base W in 1957-59.

Punta Andressen. 62°56' S, 60°35' W. The extreme tip of a salient of land bordered on the S by Pendulum Cove, in Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1954-55 built a lighthouse here, and named this point after Adolf Amandus Andresen. The misspelling has stuck. The Chileans are the only ones who have ever given a name to this feature.

Andressen, Matthias. b. July 7, 1905, Norway. One of the four Hektor Whaling Company employees who died immediately when the whale catcher *Bransfield* capsized in Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, on March 11, 1924. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery.

Andretoppen *see* **Niban Rock**

Andrew, James Darby "Jim." b. on or around Sept. 1, 1919, Kensington, London, son of Dr. John Andrew and his wife Ruby Esther Neale. Medical officer at Base D, the FIDS station at Hope Bay, for the winter of 1946. He temporarily took over leadership of Base B, at Deception Island, for the summer of 1946-47,

bars ("barres") during IGY (1957-59) for the French geomagnetic station.

Terrasse des Belles Pierres. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A relatively flat rocky area, in the middle of Île Le Mauguen, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the numerous little erratic blocks here that present a beautiful sight ("belles pierres" means "beautiful stones").

Cap des Crabiers. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A well-marked, rocky cape, at the S extremity of Île Le Mauguen, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the frequent crabeater seals here, and also in association with Cap des Phoques-de-Weddell.

Cap des Dan. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A cape forming the N extremity of Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. It was here, in 1962, that the *Magga Dan* and the *Thala Dan* moored. Named by the French ("cape of the Dans") in 1977.

Île des Dauphins *see* **Dauphin Island**

Plateau des Djinns. 66°42' S, 139°59' E. A glacial plateau forming the E boundary of Astrolabe Glacier, between Bon-Docteur Nunatak and the head of Baie Pierre Lejay, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the Djinn helicopters, and specifically for the forced landing here in Jan. 1959, just before a huge storm broke. The name has been discontinued.

Cap des Éléphants. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A vast, relatively flat, area of pebbles, bounded to the W by several small rocky headlands, and forming a cape at the extreme SW of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1958, because the feature is one often chosen by sea elephants to bask on.

Pointe des Embruns. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A rocky point at the extreme NE of Cuvier Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977 because this part of the island is frequently drenched by sea spray (embruns) owing to the fact that it fronts the open sea.

Baie des Empereurs. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. Between Carrel Island, Rostand Island, and Bon-Docteur Nunatak, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the large colony of emperor penguins on the sea ice here. The name is no longer used.

Cap des Entailles. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A cape on Bernard Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The word "entaille" signifies a notch cut in a cliff, or such.

Baie des Épaves. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small bay indenting the NE coast of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because this was the place where the two hydrographic boats, *Evelyne* and *Christiane*, were wrecked in the big storm of 1961-62 ("épave" means "wreck').

Baie des Flandres *see* **Flandres Bay**

Mont des Géants. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky massif in the central part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archieplago. So named by the French in 1977 ("giants mountain"), because it is the last refuge of the island's giant petrels.

Baie des Gémeaux. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A bay between Lion Island, Pétrel Island, the Buffon Islands, and Bernard Island, at the SE end of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, in association with Îlot Castor and Îlot Pollux ("gémeaux" means "twins"), islets to be found in this bay.

Rocher des Glaciologues. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. A rocky massif surmounting the coastal ice cliff toward the NW extremity of Cap André Prud'homme, at the back of Baie Pierre Lejay, in the Géologie Archipelago. Used by French glaciologists since 1964, hence the name given by the French in 1977. It is a term no longer used.

Baie des Glaçons. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A bay on the E coast of Lion Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the abundance of floating ice that penetrates this bay.

Île des Hydrographes. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. An island to the W of Île Le Mauguen, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the hydrographers who have worked here.

Cap des Léopards. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A cape at the extreme NE of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977 because this was a spot preferred by leopard seals at the time of the great emperor penguin migrations.

Passage des Martyrs. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An arm of the sea between Carrel Island and Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. It was originally named Vallée des Martyrs, by the French in 1952, under Marret, for the great number of emperor penguin chicks swept in here by storms from the SW, only to die. The term "valley' was considered topographically inappropriate, and so the name was changed in 1977.

Vallée des Martyrs *see* **Passage des Martyrs** (above)

Colline des Mégalestris *see* **Megalestris Hill**

Île des Mirages *see* **Mirage Island**

Chenal des Orques. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A channel between Astrolabe Glacier Tongue to the E and (to the W) Rostand Island, Lamarck Island, and Bernard Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977, for the killer whales here (*Orcinus orca*). The term is no longer used.

Cap des Phoques-de-Weddell. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An ice cape at the extreme SE of Carrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. It is a favorite place for Weddell seals because they have easy access to it from the sea, hence the name given by the French in 1977 (the word "phoque" means "seal"). The term is no longer in use.

Baie des Tempêtes. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. A bay, largely open toward the E, on the NE coast of Gouverneur Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977 for the frequent tempêtes (tempests) in the sea here.

Anses des Tourbillons. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. A double bay, divided by a rocky tongue, in the N part of Gouverneur Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the often turbulent state of the sea at this point.

Ensenada Desamparo. 63°18' S, 57°46' W. An inlet indenting the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Île Descartes *see* **Descartes Island**

Descartes Island. 66°47' S, 141°29' E. A rocky island, about 160 m long, midway between Lagrange Island and La Conchée, 1.4 km NNE of Cape Mousse. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île Descartes, for the philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650). US-ACAN accepted the name Descartes Island in 1962.

Descent Cliff. 77°43' S, 166°53' E. On the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, between Hutton Cliffs and the Erebus Glacier Tongue, on Ross Island. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because they descended from here to the sea ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Descent Glacier. 77°51' S, 162°52' E. A short, steep glacier between Briggs Hill and Condit Glacier, flowing NW from Descent Pass into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named for the same reason as Descent Pass (q.v.), but, apparently, not until BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Descent Pass. 77°52' S, 163°05' E. A very steep pass, 5 km long, and about 0.8 km wide, leading from Blue Glacier to Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by Armitage on Dec. 16, 1902, because of his party's wild descent through here that day, via Descent Glacier, to the Ferrar during BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Deschampsia Point. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. Also called Grass Point. On the NW side of Signy Island, 500 m NE of Spindrift Rocks, in the South Orkneys. Following BAS ecological research here, it was named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the Antarctic hair grass (*see* **Grass**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Sommet Deschanel *see* **Deschanel Peak**

Deschanel Mount *see* **Deschanel Peak**

Deschanel Peak. 68°55' S, 67°14' W. The summit of an isolated, partly ice-covered mountain rising to 750 m from the S part of the glacier on Rasmussen Peninsula, close SE of Cape Berteaux, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In Jan. 1909, FrAE 1908-10 sketched it, plotted it in 69°05' S, 66°50' W, as an island completely dominated by a peak, and Charcot named it Sommet Deschanel, for Paul-Eugène-Louis Deschanel (1855-1922), member of the Académie Française (since 1899), and who replaced Clemenceau as president of France in 1920 (Deschanel became deranged later that year and was dismissed). It appears on a 1914 British chart as Deschanel Mount. Wilkins, on his 1929 map, called it Deschanel Peak. It was photographed aerially in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed from

in between the time John Featherstone left and John Huckle arrived. On his return he stopped off in Jamaica with Alan Reece, and finally returned to London on the *Ariguani*, on Aug. 4, 1947. In 1955 he married Joan Bush, and they lived for years in Reigate, where he died on June 8, 2006.

Andrew Glacier. 66°53' S, 59°40' W. A glacier, 5 km long, flowing NNE into Charcot Bay immediately W of Webster Peaks, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1948, who named it for Dr. Jimmy Andrew. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted later that year.

Monte Andrew Jackson *see* **Mount Jackson**

Mount Andrew Jackson *see* **Mount Jackson**

Andrew Jackson Massifs *see* **Mount Jackson**

Mount Andrews. 85°57' S, 149°41' W. Rising to 2480 m, between Mount Danforth and Mount Gerdel, on the S side of Albanus Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Ensign (later Lt.) Stanley Joseph Andrews (b. Jan. 11, 1920, Watertown, Conn. d. Oct. 16, 1999, Vinemont, Ala.), USN, who had enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice seaman in 1940, became a pilot, and who flew over here with Lt. George W. Warden (*see* **Mount Warden**) during OpHJ 1946–47. From 1954 to 1959 Lt. Andrews was primary flight instructor at Whiting Field, in Milton, Fla. He retired from the Navy in 1963.

Punta Andrews *see* **Andrews Point**

Andrews, Thomas Whitton. He became a doctor in 1769, and was surgeon on the *Adventure*, 1772-75, during Cook's second voyage. He became quite proficient in Tahitian, and acted as Omai's interpreter both during the cruise and after the *Adventure* returned to London in 1774. He served on several ships until 1790, when he became a country surgeon in Brompton, Kent, dying there in 1813.

Andrews Creek. 77°37' S, 163°03' E. A glacial meltwater stream flowing S along the E edge of Canada Glacier, into the W end of Lake Fryxell, in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), for USGS hydrologist Edmund Andrews, a member of the field team who studied glacier hydrology here in 1987-88 and 1991-92. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Andrews Peak. 72°17' S, 165°25' E. Rising to 2400 m, it is the most prominent peak in the Destination Nunataks, 5 km W of Pyramid Peak, and N of Sphinx Peak, NNW of the Barker Range, in northern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC after Dr. Peter Bruce Andrews (b. 1935), geologist on the Victoria University Evans Névé field party in this area, 1971-72. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Andrews Peaks. 77°08' S, 144°03' W. A line of rock peaks, 5 km long, near the head of Arthur Glacier, between Mount Warner and Mount Crow, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Mapped again, by USGS, from ground surveys, and air photos taken by USN between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Stephen T. Andrews, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over as scientific leader of Byrd Station, in 1969.

Andrews Point. 64°30' S, 62°55' W. The N point of Parker Peninsula, between Hackapike Bay and Inverleith Harbor (it marks the E side of the entrance to this harbor), on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Perhaps seen by Dallmann in 1873-74, it was charted during the Discovery Investigations in 1927, by the *Discovery* personnel and named by them (presumably originally as Andrew's Point), probably for Andrew Nicol Porteous. The name appears as Punta Andrés on a Chilean chart of 1947 and on a 1949 Argentine chart of 1949 (the Argentines still call it that). US-ACAN accepted the name Andrews Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1957 the Chileans changed their naming from Punta Andrés to Punta Andrews, and it appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Andrews Ridge. 77°39' S, 162°50' E. A gentle ridge, the N arm of Nussbaum Riegel, which trends eastward to the S of Suess Glacier and Lake Chad, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Cape Andreyev. 68°55' S, 155°12' E. About 33 km SE of Cape Davydov, it marks the SE limit of the Slava Ice Shelf, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47 and by SovAE 1956, it was named by the Soviets in 1960 as Mys Andreeva, for Prof. Aleksandr Ignat'evich Andreyev (1887-1959), historical geographer. ANCA accepted the translated name Cape Andreyev, on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Mount Andreyev. 71°46' S, 10°13' E. A mountain rising to 2320 m above sea level, close SW of Mount Dallmann, where it forms part of the SW wall of Brattebotnen Cirque, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GerAE 1938-39. Mapped (but not named, it seems) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and plotted by them in 71°45' S, 10°15' E. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named Pik Andreeva by the Russians in 1963 for A.I. Andreyev (*see* **Cape Andreyev**). They plotted it in 71°46' S, 10°11' E, but it has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Andreyev in 1970. The Norwegians call it Andreevfjellet.

Cape Andriasola *see* **Cape Adriasola**

Hrebet Andrijana Nikolaeva *see* **Nikolayev Range**

ANDRILL. Antarctic Geological Drilling Program. An international collaboration, between the USA, NZ, Italy, and Germany, one of the projects of the International Polar Year of 2007-08. Funded by the NSF, the intention was to drill through the ice to gather information about past climate changes — past periods of global warming and cooling. Based at McMurdo, the first two ANDRILL projects were drilled in 2006-07 and 2007-08. In the latter season they drilled through the ice into McMurdo Sound.

Andro, François-Ferdinand. b. 1808, Haiti. On Dec. 25, 1839, at Hobart, he embarked on the *Zélée* as steward for FrAE 1837-40, and went on that expedition's 2nd trip to Antarctica. He ran in NZ on May 3, 1840. *See also* **Blacks in Antarctica**.

The *Andromeda*. A German yacht, skippered by Joachim Scheid, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94.

Mount Andrus. 75°48' S, 132°14' W. A volcano 3 km SE of Mount Boennighausen in the SE extremity of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1964 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Carl Huber Andrus (b. April 11, 1935, NYC), USN, medical officer who, after becoming a doctor at Rochester, NY, in 1962, wintered-over as officer-in-charge of Byrd Station in 1964. Lichens are found here.

Andrus Point. 73°53' S, 165°48' E. A prominent, rocky, digit-like point that projects eastward into Lady Newnes Bay, toward the floating ice tongue of Parker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Cdr. Harold Rex Andrus (b. July 20, 1924, Ann Arbor, Mich.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1943, and was logistics officer with the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962-66. He retired in Sept. 1972. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Andrzej Ridge. 62°02' S, 58°13' W. The westernmost ridge in the Rose Peak massif, in the Arctowski Mountains, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, as Gran Andrzeja, for geologist Andrzej Paulo, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, in Warsaw, here with PolAE 1979-80. It appears as such on Tokarski's chart of 1981. The name has been translated.

Gran Andrzeja *see* **Andrzej Ridge**

Bahía Andvord *see* **Andvord Bay**

Baie Andvord *see* **Andvord Bay**

Andvord Bay. 64°50' S, 62°39' W. Also spelled Andword Bay. A glacier-lined bay, 5 km wide, indenting the Danco Coast for 14 km between Beneden Head and Duthiers Point, on the SW side of Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted between

Feb. 4 and 6, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Andvord, or Baie d'Andvord, for Rolf Andvord, Belgian consul at Christiania. It appears as Andvord Bay on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Bahía Andvord.

Andword Bay *see* **Andvord Bay**

Punta Anelio. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A point, SSE of Copihue Hill, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Anelio Aguayo-Lobo (b. Aug. 21, 1933), veterinarian on ChilAE 1965-66, who flew over this area in a Chilean Navy helicopter, taking part in the first census of marine mammals.

Anemometer Hill. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. Rising to 25 m, NE of Fishtrap Cove, on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the East Base party of USAS 1939-41, and again in 1960-61 by BAS, when the hill was used as the site for an anemometer. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Punta Anfibolita *see* **Amphibolite Point**

The *Angamos*. A 3800-ton, 340-foot Chilean transport ship, built in 1940, in Aalborg, Denmark, and named after the naval battle of Angamos (she was the third Chilean transport with that name). Before she could be delivered to Chile, however, she was captured and used by the Germans during World War II. In 1946 she was finally delivered to her correct address, and was the flagship of ChilAE 1946-47, her 200 men aboard being commanded by Capitán de fragata Gabriel Rojas Parker. The ship carried the Vought Sikorsky seaplane that would be used in the first Chilean flights over Antarctica. Hydrographic officer was Lt. Fernando Ferrer Fougá. Major Raúl Silva Maturana led the Army contingent on board, and Comandante de escuadrilla (i.e., squadron leader) Ernesto Byers del Campo led the Air Force contingent. The representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations was Óscar Pinochet de la Barra. On March 4, 1947 the *Angamos* visited Port Lockroy Station, but immediately withdrew. On March 7, 1947 she visited Stonington Island, putting a crew ashore the following day, and the day after that the ship left. In that day ashore (it has been reported that) the crew looted the old East Base. She was back in Antarctic waters as part of ChilAE 1950-51 (Captain Raúl Rudolphy Saavedra); ChilAE 1951-52 (Captain Guillermo Carvajal Musso); ChilAE 1956-57 (Captain Hernán Bravo); ChilAE 1957-58 (Captain Jorge Román Pérez); ChilAE 1962-63 (Captain Carlos Chubretovich Alvárez); ChilAE 1963-64 (Captain Adolfo Walbaum Wieber). She was struck from the naval register in 1967.

Cerro Angamos *see* **Angamos Promontory**

Monte Angamos *see* **Jabet Peak**

Promontorio Angamos *see* **Angamos Promontory**

Puerto Angamos. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A port about 1.2 km N of Port Lockroy, from which it is separated by a peninsula which terminates in the W at Damoy Point, on the W coast of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by personnel on the *Iquique*, during ChilAE 1946-47, while they were looking for a suitable anchorage for the other expedition ship, the transport *Angamos*, which docked here for the first time on Feb. 4, 1947, making an aerial reconnaissance, a hydrographic survey, and a biological dredging of the bay. Named by the skipper of the *Angamos*, Gabriel Rojas Parker. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and includes Dorian Bay.

Angamos Promontory. 62°28' S, 59°39' W. Rising to about 55 m above sea level, on the E side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, about 700 m SE of Ash Point, and about 350 m N of Cerro Poisson, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by personnel on the *Iquique*, during ChilAE 1947, and named by them as Promontorio Transporte Angamos, for their other ship, the transport *Angamos*, and plotted by them on their chart of that year in 62°29' S, 59°39' W. By 1951 the name was appearing on Chilean charts in the shortened form of Promontorio Angamos. However, later, they decided to call it Cerro Angamos, in keeping with other hills or promontories in the area that were termed "cerros." UK-APC accepted the translated name Angamos Promontory, on March 31, 2004. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Lednik Angarskij. 65°55' S, 103°50' E. A glacier flowing to the Knox Coast, in Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians. Note: There are two well-defined glaciers in roughly these coordinates — Tracy Glacier and Glenzer Glacier. Lednik Angarskij is almost certainly the Russian name for one of these. *See also* **Lednik Kiselëva**.

Pik Angelinoj. 80°42' S, 22°40' W. A mountain peak in the Read Mountains of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Angels Peak. 82°29' S, 51°12' W. Rising to 982 m above sea level, with buttressing on its W face, at the summit of Forlidas Ridge, where that ridge meets two other, unnamed, ridges, on the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by UK-APC on July 13, 2004, for the Antarctic petrel that was seen circling the sun (so to speak) as a field party approached the summit, and which looked like an angel.

Mount Angier. 83°21' S, 161°00' E. A prominent peak in the Moore Mountains, in the S sector of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62 for Lt. Cdr. Donald Landes "Don" Angier (b. June 27, 1928. d. Dec. 12, 2005, Ankeny, Ia.). He joined the U.S. Navy in 1951, served on a destroyer during the Korean War, and was in Antarctica as pilot of the reconnaissance, landing, and pick-up flights here (i.e., at Mount Angier) that season (i.e., 1961-62). As a lieutenant, on April 9, 1961, he had been one of the co-pilots of the Hercules that flew in to Byrd Station to evacuate Leonid Kuperov (q.v.). He retired in 1979. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Angino Buttress. 78°14' S, 158°42' E. A prominent buttress-type mountain near the center of the Skelton Icefalls. Plotted from USN air photos, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Ernest Edward Angino (b. Feb. 16, 1932, Winstead, Conn.), geologist at the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, who was at McMurdo, 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Angle Peak. 71°45' S, 62°03' W. A small but dominant peak rising to about 800 m from one of the main spurs on the N side of Condor Peninsula, close S of where Cline Glacier enters Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS in 1972-73. Mapped by USGS in 1974, it was named by US-ACAN in 1976, for J. Phillip "Phil" Angle, Smithsonian ornithologist aboard the *Eastwind* in the Drake Passage, the Weddell Sea, and the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1966 (*see* the Bibliography, under George E. Watson). Mr. Angle had also been in the Drake Passage in 1965, aboard the *Croatan* (not in Antarctic waters, as such). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and it appears as such on a British map of that year.

[1]**The *Anglo-Norse***. Built as the *Montcalm*, by Palmers Shipbuilding & Iron Co., of Jarrow-on-Tyne, for the African Steamship Company, and launched May 17, 1897. She served in the South African War, as a transport, and in 1903 was sold to the Canadian Pacific Line. She served in World War I, was converted to a tanker, and renamed the *Crenella*. After the war she was sold and re-sold, eventually winding up in Norway as the *Rey Alfonso*, a whaling depot ship. After a few more purchases, she was purchased by the Anglo-Norse Company in 1927, and renamed yet again, as the *Anglo-Norse*, and converted into a whaling factory ship, managed by Hans Borge. In 1927-28 she had a good season whaling pelagically along the ice between the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys, was back there in 1928-29, but in 1929 was sold to the Falkland Whaling Company, and renamed the *Polar Chief*. The Anglo-Norse Company replaced her with a new ship of the same name (see below). In 1929-30 and 1930-31, the *Polar Chief* operated off Bouvet Island and along the ice-edge, and after that never went whaling again, being used for local work in Falklands waters. However, she did work as a tanker, in Antarctic waters, in 1936-37 and 1938-39. She was laid up in 1939, but served in World War II, as a transport, the *Empire Chief*, and in 1946 was bought by Salvesen's South Georgia Company, and her name reverted to *Polar Chief*. She was broken up in Scotland in 1953.

[2]**The *Anglo-Norse***. Formerly the Wilhelmsen steam tanker *Maricopa*, built in 1914, she was bought by Anton von der Lippe's Falkland Shipowners Company, of London, leased to the

Anglo-Norse Company in 1929 to replace their former factory ship of the same name (see above), renamed the *Anglo-Norse*, and registered in Stanley, at 7988 tons. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 she was in Antarctic waters, between the South Sandwich Islands and the South Orkneys, and in 1931 was laid up. In 1936 a stern slip was added, and in 1936-37 she was whaling off the coasts of Australia and Peru, then she reverted to being a tanker. After World War II she continued whaling off Peru and Africa, as the *Janina*, and in 1957 caught fire off Portugal, and was abandoned.

Playa Angosta. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A narrow beach (hence the name given by scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91), immediately NW of Playa Escondida, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands.

Canal Angosto *see* **The Narrows**
Islote Angosto *see* **Furse Peninsula**
La Angostura *see* **The Narrows**
Paso La Angostura *see* **The Narrows**
Las Angosturas *see* **The Narrows**
Paso Las Angosturas *see* **The Narrows**
Pointe Angot *see* **Angot Point**
Punta Angot *see* **Angot Point**

Angot Point. 63°48' S, 61°41' W. Marks the extreme S tip of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Angot, for Charles-Alfred Angot (1848-1924), French physician, vice president of the Bureau Central Météorologique, in Paris, 1908-14, and a member of the commission appointed by the Ministre de la Marine to publish the scientific results of Charcot's expedition. It appears as such on a French map of 1906, and as Angot Point on British charts of 1908 and 1938. For a while it was confused with Cape Barrow. It appears on an Chilean chart of 1947, as Punta Angot, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Punta Angot. US-ACAN accepted the name Angot Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956.

Glaciar Anguita. 62°29' S, 60°46' W. A glacier, S of Half Moon Beach, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for 2nd Lt. Pedro Anguita Izquierdo, helicopter pilot on the *Piloto Pardo*, who participated actively in the scientific work of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1965-66.

Mount Angus *see* **Mount Argus**

Angus Nunatak. 85°22' S, 124°14' W. The more northerly of 2 nunataks which lie close N of Mount Brecher, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Gordon W. Angus, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961. In 1961-62 he was at Camp Sky-Hi (later called Eights Station).

Cordón Angustia *see* **Louis Philippe Plateau**

Animals *see* **Fauna**

Isla Ánimas *see* **Ánimas Island**

Ánimas Island. 65°25' S, 65°26' W. An island, NNE of Snodgrass Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by personnel on the *Bahía Aguirre* during ArgAE 1954-55, and named by them as Isla Ánimas, for a sealing ship that plied the coasts of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego and sub-Antarctic waters in the 19th century. As such the name appears on an Argentine map of 1964. UK-APC accepted the name Ánimas Island on Feb. 3, 2004.

Ann *see* **Ann Island**

[1]**The *Ann*** *see* [1]**The *Anne***

[2]**The *Ann***. A 247-ton Liverpool sealer, owned by seven merchants. On July 27, 1821, Joseph Kitchen was appointed skipper, and she was in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, moored at New Plymouth for the season. She took 1429 fur seal skins and 13 tons of elephant oil, and then, on her way home, visited South Georgia in March 1822. She arrived back in Liverpool in early August 1822.

Cape Ann. 66°10' S, 51°22' E. Also spelled (erroneously) Cape Anne. A projecting cape, at the foot of the Napier Mountains, 6 km N of, and surmounted by, Mount Biscoe, on the coast of Enderby Land. This is probably the cape discovered by Biscoe on March 6, 1831, and named by him probably for his mother, the former Ann Tibbs (baptized on March 23, 1757, in Enfield, daughter of Theophilus and Sarah Tibbs), who married Thomas Biscoe (the explorer's father) on July 5, 1778, in Enfield. John Biscoe described the feature as "a bluff point in the south-east, which has every appearance of a cape." Photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1929 by Riiser-Larsen's *Norvegia* expedition, and photographed from the *Discovery* on Jan. 14, 1930 by BANZARE. During this latter expedition, Mawson described a point on the coast of Enderby Land, where the rocky peak of Mount Biscoe rises. This may or may not be the same cape that Biscoe saw. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Ann in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1958 showed that there was no appreciable cape in the vicinity of Mount Biscoe, and so the name Cape Ann was applied to the cape 6 km to the north, which may, after all, have been what Mawson was describing.

Islote Ann *see* **Ann Island**

Ann Island. 68°08' S, 67°06' W. A little island SE of Barbara Island, in the Debenham Islands, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, charted by them, and named by Rymill as Ann (that's it, just Ann), for Frances Ann Debenham (known as Ann; b. 1927; later Mrs. Rupert Buxton; they married in 1949, in Rhodesia; later divorced), youngest daughter of Frank Debenham (a member of the expedition's advisory committee). The name appeared as Anne on a British chart of 1947, but as Ann on another from that year. It appears on a 1950 chart as Ann Island, and as such it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1949, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952, as Islote Ana, but later they called it Islote Ann. It is Ann Island in the British gazetteer of 1955. By 1969 the island had been overrun by Northeast Glacier, which fact can be seen on a British chart of 1973.

Mount Ann Shirley *see* **Mount Shirley**

Cabo Anna *see* **Cape Anna**

Cap Anna *see* **Cape Anna**

Cape Anna. 64°35' S, 62°26' W. A prominent black craggy cape rising to 281 m above sea level, it forms the N tip of Arctowski Peninsula, to the extreme NW of Wilhelmina Bay, in the Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Anna. The expedition landed here on Jan. 30, 1898. Anna Osterrieth (Ernest Osterrieth's wife), of Antwerp, was a financial supporter of his expedition. It was listed as such on the expedition's map of 1899, and as Cape Anna on a British chart of 1901. It also appears as Cap Anna Osterrieth, and Cape Anna Osterrieth, and even appears on a 1908 Argentine map as Cabo Gunnar, for Gunnar Andersson (this name did not catch on). On Holtedahl's map of 1929, the peninsula behind the cape was called Cape Anna Peninsula, but, again, this name did not take. Its first appearance as Cabo Anna was on a Chilean map of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Anna in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1961. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Since 1956 the Argentines have officially been calling it Cabo Ana (which means the same thing). The Chileans, who still call it Cabo Anna (it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer), have narrowed down its position to 64°35' 18" S, 62°25' 42" W. *See* **Osterrieth Range**.

Crique Anna *see* **Anna Cove**

Anna Cove. 64°35' S, 62°26' W. Immediately E of Cape Anna, at the NW end of Arctowksi Peninsula, in the extreme NW of Wilhelmina Bay, in the Gerlache Strait, on the Danco Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, who landed here on Jan. 30, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Crique Anna (i.e., "Anna creek"), in association with the cape. As such it appears on their expedition map of 1899. It also appears as Crique Anna Osterrieth. The translation Caleta Ana was accepted by the Argentines in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name Anna Cove, on Sept. 23, 1960, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed the British naming in 1965.

Anna Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°12' W. Flows SE between Rose Peak and Rea Peak, into Polonia Piedmont Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains, at the head of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, for Anna Tokarska, a geological field assistant with PolAE 1979-80, and wife of Antoni K. Tokarski (*see* **Tokarski Peak**).

US-ACAN accepted the name on July 14, 2004.

Cap Anna Osterrieth *see* **Cape Anna**

Cape Anna Osterrieth *see* **Cape Anna**

Crique Anna Osterrieth *see* **Anna Cove**

Annandags Peaks. 72°32' S, 6°18' W. A group of small, isolated nunataks, in the SW part of Giaever Ridge, about 24 km SW of Jule Peaks, in the NW portion of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, plotted by them in 72°31' S, 6°15' W, and named by them as Annandagstoppane (i.e., "Boxing Day peaks"). The Americans later re-plotted this feature, and US-ACAN accepted the name Annadags Peaks in 1966. The SCAR gazetteer says that the Russians named a feature Schulzegebirge in 72°45' S, 6°40' W. Whether or not they really did use such a German name, this feature is the same as the Annadags Peaks.

Annandagstoppane *see* **Annandags Peaks**

The *Annawan*. A 200-ton sealing brig on the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829-31. Owned by Nat Palmer, among others. Palmer was captain, and there were 28 crew and 5 scientists.

Cape Annawan. 72°20' S, 95°25' W. An ice-covered cape marking the E extremity of Thurston Island, and the NW entrance to Seraph Bay. Discovered in Feb. 1960 during helicopter flights from the *Burton Island* and the *Glacier* while part of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of that season, and plotted in 72°18' S, 95°24' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for the *Annawan*. It has since been re-plotted.

Anne *see* **Ann Island**

[1]**The *Anne***. A 273-ton London sealer, built in the USA, but taken as a prize. Owned by Francis Todrig and Capt. Thomas Duell. In 1818-1819, she was in South Georgia, under the command of Capt. Duell, and accompanied by a tender. She landed in the South Sandwich Islands while there looking for fur seals, and Duell reported a volcanic eruption. The expedition took 10,000 sealskins and 2400 barrels of elephant seal oil. In 1844, Thomas W. Smith, one of the sealers, wrote an account of the voyage. After the 1818-19 expedition, Capt. Peter Kemp took command, and the *Anne* left Deal (in Kent) on Jan. 28, 1820, under the command of Capt. Kemp, bound ultimately for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. She was wrecked in the South Shetlands on or around Dec. 30, 1820. The crew was saved.

[2]**The *Anne***. A 60-ton, 70-foot gaff-rigged American schooner, based on a 19th-century Gloucester fishing schooner, and named after the mother of the skipper, American artist William Reid Stowe (known as Reid; b. Jan. 7, 1952, Washington state). Built in 1978, by Mr. Stowe, in NC, the vessel visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1986-87. Mr. Stowe has had many adventures in the *Anne* since then.

[1]**Cape Anne** *see* **Cape Ann**

[2]**Cape Anne**. 73°37' S, 169°51' E. Marks the SE extremity of Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea, near the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, and named by him for his wife, Anne Coulman (1817-1857). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Anne. 83°48' S, 168°30' E. Rising to 3870 m, 10 km N of Mount Elizabeth, just to the W of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Anne Dawson-Lambton (whose name was actually Ann), a supporter of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and everyone else has accepted it too. *See* **Mount Dawson-Lambton** for a brief account of the Dawson-Lambton family.

Point Anne *see* **Camp II Point**

Anne Hill. 78°14' S, 162°43' E. Rising to 2079 m, it is the most prominent hill on Radian Ridge, at the E side of Lava Tongue Pass, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Anne Catherine Wright (later Anne Wright-Grassham), of the department of geoscience at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (in Socorro, NM; she would get her PhD in geology from New Mexico Tech), field party geologist here with NZGSAE 1977-78, and geologist with USARP field parties in 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, working at Ross Island, Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, Mount Morning, and Mason Spur. Wright Hill was considered for this feature, but there were too many features in the area with the name Wright. US-ACAN accepted the name on Dec. 28, 1999. After NM, Miss Wright returned to NZ, and went into the woolcraft business.

Anne Island *see* **Ann Island**

Annelids *see* **Worms**

Annenkov, Mikhail. Lieutenant on the *Mirnyy*, during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. He died in 1839, as a retired captain.

Lednik Annenkova. 66°38' S, 92°35' E. A glacier flowing into the Davis Sea, between Cape Torson and Cape Filchner. Named by the Russians for Mikhail Annenkov.

Annexstad Peak. 76°41' S, 125°52' W. A partially ice-free peak rising to 2610 m, on the W side of the crater rim of Mount Cumming, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN trimetrogon photos taken between 1959 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for John Owen Annexstad (b. Jan. 10, 1932), Minnesotan geomagnetician and seismologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958. He was later with the Meteorite Working Group, at the Johnson Space Center, in Houston.

Anniversary Bluff. 78°33' S, 164°15' E. A rock bluff, rising to about 1300 m, 2.5 km W of Birthday Bluff, on the S side of Mason Spur, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Anne Wright (*see* **Anne Hill**, above), whose geological field party visited this bluff on Nov. 29, 1983, her parents' wedding anniversary. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 12, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit on Dec. 28, 1999.

Anniversary Nunataks *see* **Blånabbane Nunataks**

Annual Ice. Or Sea ice. Ice that breaks up during the summer. It is distinguished from the permanent ice of glaciers, ice shelves, and the ice cap of the Polar Plateau.

Islotes Ansar *see* **Gosling Islands**

Anschütz-Kämpfe Trough. 71°30' S, 12°30' W. A submarine feature out to sea off the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze, after Hermann Anschütz-Kämpfe (1872-1931), of Munich, who in 1901 suggested that a submarine go beneath the ice of the North Pole; his submarine, in fact. It could travel at 3 mph, and stay submerged for 15 hours at a time. That was the theory, anyway. He also developed a gyrocompass.

Ansell, William Drummond. b. Nov. 14, 1887, Wimbledon, Surrey, but raised in Kingston, and then Guildford, son of printer Walter Ansell and his wife Margaret Drummond. He left school at 14, and went to work as a clerk for a real estate company in Guildford. He soon joined the Merchant Navy, as a steward, and, as such (2nd steward; later chief steward), served on the *Nimrod* during BAE 1907-09. While in Lyttelton, NZ, he met Ruth Robinson at a dance, and then the next thing he knew he was on his way to Antarctica. He was not a part of the Antarctic shore party. On the way back, again in Lyttelton, he met Ruth again, but sailed back to England, where he informed his parents that he was moving to NZ, which he did, immediately, married Ruth on Dec. 11, 1912, in New Brighton, Christchurch, and became a telegraph linesman in Wellington, and later a conductor on a tram (streetcar), in Nelson, where he died on June 30, 1947.

Ant Hill. 78°47' S, 161°27' E. A hill rising steeply to 1310 m on the W side of Skelton Glacier, between Ant Hill Glacier and Dilemma Glacier. Surveyed in 1957 by the NZ party of the BCTAE, and named by them for the prominent anticline in the bluff below the hill. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Ant Hill Glacier. 78°49' S, 161°30' E. Between Ant Hill and Bareface Bluff, rising in the Worcester Range and flowing NE into Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the NZ party of the BCTAE in association with nearby Ant Hill. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Antarctic. The journal of the New Zealand Antarctic Society. First issue was in March 1956. James Caffin (*see* **Caffin Valley**) was editor between 1973 and 1984.

The Antarctic. The British (and their more recent derivatives) usually call it the Antarctic, whereas the Americans almost always (nowadays) refer to it as Antarctica.

[1]**The *Antarctic***. A 226-ton Norwegian steam whaling ship, built in 1872 as the *Kap Nor*, 8 whaleboats, 11 harpoon guns, and an average

crew of 31. She had been retired when Svend Foyn bought her as the expedition ship for the *Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95 (q.v.). She also took down SwedAE 1901-04 (q.v.), led by Nordenskjöld, which left Göteborg in Sweden on Oct. 16, 1901, with Carl Anton Larsen as captain. After putting ashore Nordenskjöld's party on Snow Island, the ship wintered in the Falkland Islands, returning to pick up the Swedish party in Feb. 1903. She was crushed in the pack ice on Feb. 12, 1903, and sank in 63°50' S, 57°00' W, the crew taking refuge on Paulet Island. Nordenskjöld's party was forced to winter-over again on Snow Island, until all the members of the expedition were picked up by the *Uruguay*.

[2]**The *Antarctic***. Built in England in 1906, as a 9838-ton freezer ship, and bought in 1928 by Bruun & von der Lippe's Antarctic Company (*see also* **The *Pontos*** and **The *Pelagos***), and converted by them that year into a 9593-ton Norwegian factory whaling ship, complete with stern slip. She conducted pelagic whaling in West Antarctica waters in 1928-29. For the next season, 1929-30, she left Cardiff in Sept. 1929, with Andreassen as manager. One of the gunners was Christoffersen. Francis Ommanney was a passenger, on his way to an unenviable job in South Georgia, for the Discovery Committee team. The *Antarctic* was back in 1930-31, under the command of Otto Borchgrevink. In 1934 she was sold to the Japanese, and became the 9866-ton *Tonan Maru*, the first Japanese whaling factory ship. *See* **The *Tonan Maru***.

[3]**The *Antarctic*** *see* **The *C.A. Larsen***

Estrecho Antarctic *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Paso Antarctic *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarctic airlift *see* **Airlifts**

Antarctic Airways. The world's first real commercial airline for Antarctica. Founded in 1984 by Adventure Travel International. Chief pilot was Giles Kershaw (*see also* **Mountain Travel**). In 1987-88 they operated a Douglas DC-4 and Twin Otters. On Jan. 11, 1988, the two Otters flew to the South Pole, with 15 passengers (8 in one and 7 in the other), for the first commercial flight to the Pole. The cost per passenger to be in the first plane to touch down was $35,000, and in the 2nd plane—$25,000.

Antarctic Anticyclone. Large atmospheric high pressure center in continual existence over Antarctica. It contains the world's coldest air.

Antarctic Archipelago *see* **Palmer Archipelago**

Antarctic bottom water. Or ABW. Produced by shelf water escaping in short periods of time, not necessarily during winter. It is produced in the Ross Sea, the Weddell Sea, and off Adélie Land.

The *Antarctic Bulletin*. It began as *AirOpFacts*.

Antarctic Canyon. 71°30' S, 41°15' W. An undersea feature in the Southern Ocean. Named by UK-APC in 2002, probably for the *Antarctic* (Bull's ship).

Antarctic Circle. Latitude 66°30' S, and called the circle because it goes all around the continent at that latitude. On Midwinter's Day (June 21) the sun reaches only this far south due to the Earth's 23.5°axial tilt to its ecliptic (*see also* **Seasons**). Only a few coastal areas of the Antarctic continent proper lie N of the Antarctic Circle, and the line crosses through such features as the Larsen Ice Shelf, the Biscoe Islands, the Balleny Islands, the Wilkes Coast, Norths Highland, the Sabrina Coast, Cape Mikhaylov, the Budd Coast, Knox Land, the Bunger Hills, Queen Mary Land, Mirnyy Station, the West Ice Shelf, and the Napier Mountains. The first ships to cross the Antarctic Circle were Cook's *Resolution* and *Adventure* on Jan. 17, 1773. Cook crossed a second time, on Dec. 20, 1773, and a third time, on Jan. 26, 1774. Von Bellingshausen was the next to cross it, on Jan. 26, 1820, and again on Dec. 24, 1820. The first steamship to cross it was the *Challenger*, on Feb. 16, 1874.

Antarctic Circumpolar Current. Also called the West Wind Drift Current. A surface oceanic current flowing from W to E, and encircling Antarctica. It is the greatest ocean current in the world, and the Earth's only circumpolar current. It flows 14,913 miles as it circles the Earth, and is between 124 and 621 miles in width. First studied properly in 1978.

Antarctic Club. On the evening of Jan. 17, 1929 (the anniversary of Scott's reaching the South Pole), at the Café Royal, in London, 33 men gathered to form the Antarctic Dinner Club. They were veterans of nine expeditions and two relief ships. Those present were (in order of expedition): Colbeck and Bernacchi (BAE 1898-1900), Skelton, Royds, Barne, Armitage, Heald (BNAE 1901-04; Bernacchi was also on that one), England, Evans, Morrison, and Sullivan (relief ship *Morning* for BNAE 1901-04; Colbeck was also on that one), Day (relief ship *Terra Nova* for BNAE 1901-04), Cuthbertson (ScotNAE 1902-04), Brocklehurst, Buckley, and Berry (BAE 1907-09), Drake, Levick, Simpson, Wright, Debenham, Cherry-Garrard, Horton, Archer, Hooper, and Mather (BAE 1910-13; Evans and Heald were also on this one), Blair (relief ship *Aurora* for BAE 1910-13), Worsley, Rickinson, Greenstreet, Hussey, Wordie, and Kerr (BITE 1914-17), Bagshawe (*Quest*; Worsley, Hussey, and Kerr were also on this one). The founder was Jack Mather, who remained secretary and treaurer until Jan. 1957. The club was restricted to those who had spent a winter in Antarctica, and only members met every Jan. 17. There were other meetings, to which guests were invited. On May 8, 1929, again at the Café Royal, the club entertained Sir Douglas Mawson and Sir Hubert Wilkins. By this time new members included Joyce, Rudmose Brown, Wilton, John King Davis, Jameson Boyd Adams, Mawson himself, Ponting, Hodgeman, Dr. Macklin, R.W. James, Wilkins himself, and Lester. They never missed a year, although the venue had changed to various restaurants by the late 1940s. By that time it was quite prestigious, and the Duke of Edinburgh attended many of the dinners.

Antarctic cod. *Notothenia nudifron*. A codlike fish of the order Gadidae, living at the sea bottom near the coasts. The giant Antarctic cod is *Dissostichus mawsoni* , but is not a cod at all (it is a perciform, not a gadiform). They just taste a bit like cod. *See also* **Toothfish**.

Antarctic Conferences. The first Antarctic Conference, as such, was held in Paris in July 1965, as a prelude to IGY. Entirely scientific, they co-ordinated plans for the expeditions. There have also been many other conferences (with a small "c," so to speak) relating to Antarctica, the most notable, perhaps, being in July 1895 when the Sixth International Geographical Congress decided that Antarctica must be investigated. It was this decision which sparked the rash of expeditions in the late 1890s/early 1900s.

Antarctic Convergence. Also called the Antarctic Polar Front and the Southern Hemisphere Polar Front, it is the easily identifiable oceanic boundary, 30-50 km wide, where the warm subtropical waters of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans meet the cold, polar waters of Antarctica. It lies in a staggered, zig-zagging line between 48°S and 61°S, and is very influential on climate, marine life, and the ice (*see also* **Subantarctic surface water** and **Antarctic intermediate water**). It was discovered by the Discovery Investigations.

Antarctic Derby. A 700-yard dog-team race held on June 15, 1915, by the crew of the *Endurance* while they were stuck on the ice. It was a won by Frank Wild, who had started 6-4 favorite. All 28 men had a bet of chocolate or cigarettes.

Antarctic Development Project 1947 *see* **Operation Highjump**

Antarctic Division *see* **ANARE**

Antarctic dragonfish. Family of about 15 species of fish belonging to Bathydraconidae, and to the super family of Nototheniodia.

The *Antarctic Dream* *see* **The *Piloto Pardo***

***Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95**. Svend Foyn (1809-1894), the Norwegian sealing magnate and inventor of the harpoon gun, financed this sealing and exploration expedition promoted and managed by his commercial manager in Melbourne, Henrik Johan Bull, who was also part-owner of the *Antarctic*. Captain of the *Antarctic* was going to be a whaler named Sanne, just returned from Cape Horn, but a misunderstanding led to his replacement by Leonard Kristensen. Bull and Kristensen were to quarrel over leadership of the expedition, whose main aim, aside from seals and exploration, was to find Ross's right whale. **Sept. 20, 1893**: The *Antarctic* left Tønsberg, Norway, and went via Melbourne. F. Gjertsen (1st mate); Bernhard Jensen (2nd mate), Julius Johannesen (chief engineer). **Sept. 27, 1893**: They called in at Deal, Kent, to pick up supplies. **Oct. 16, 1893**: They sighted Madeira. **Oct. 21, 1893**: They arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. **Nov. 6, 1893**: They crossed the Equator at 22°W. **Nov. 24, 1893**: They sighted Tristan da Cunha. **Nov. 25, 1893**: They landed at Tristan da Cunha. **Nov. 27, 1893**: They left Tristan da Cunha. **Dec. 4, 1893**: They saw their first large icebergs, in 40°41' S, 15°E. **Dec. 12, 1893**: They sighted Marion Island and

Prince Edward's Island. **Dec. 15, 1893**: They were in the area of the Crozet Islands. **Dec. 19, 1893**: They arrived at the Kerguélen Islands. **Dec. 27, 1893**: They left Greenland Harbor, in the Kerguélen Islands, with 350 butchered elephant seals aboard, and a crew of nauseated sailors. **Dec. 28, 1893**: They anchored at Royal Sound, still in the Kerguélens. They were now bagging elephants at the rate of about 100 a day. **Feb. 3, 1894**: They left the Kerguélen Islands, with 1600 disappointingly low-grade seals. They were short on provisions, and the ship had a leak. **Feb. 23, 1894**: They arrived at Melbourne. **April 12, 1894**: The *Antarctic* left to try whaling. Bull stayed in Melbourne. **May 1, 1894**: The *Antarctic* sighted the Auckland Islands. **May 14, 1894**: The *Antarctic* sighted the Campbell Islands. **Aug. 21, 1894**: After months of almost farcical failure to capture whales, and an equally farcical "shipwreck," the *Antarctic* pulled into Melbourne. **Sept. 14, 1894**: Borchgrevink arrived in Melbourne. The captain refusing to take passengers, Borchgrevink was taken on as sealshooter and seaman, but would, before long, wind up doing whatever he wanted. **Sept. 26, 1894**: The ship left Melbourne in a hurry. It was here that Mr. Foyn had arranged for William S. Bruce and Eivind Astrup to meet the ship in order to take part in the expedition, but the two missed the boat. In addition, there had been several changes of crew. What had been a mainly Norwegian crew to start with, now had Swedes, Danes, Poles, and even an Englishman, as well as a few of the original Norwegians. As it was too early in the season to attack the pack-ice, they decided to go sperm whale hunting off the Tasmanian coasts. **Oct. 2, 1894**: They arrived at Hobart. **Oct. 3, 1894**: They left Hobart. **Oct. 13, 1894**: Bull celebrated his 50th birthday. **Oct. 18, 1894**: They experienced their first snow of the season. **Oct. 20, 1894**: They arrived at Macquarie Island. **Oct. 22, 1894**: They left the area of Macquarie Island. **Oct. 25, 1894**: They anchored at Campbell Island. **Nov. 1, 1894**: The sealing season at an end, they left Campbell Island. **Nov. 5, 1894**: Failing to find the mythical Emerald Isle, they came across their first tabular berg, in 56°57' S, 162°E. It was between 5 and 7 miles long, and between 100 and 150 feet high. **Nov. 6, 1894**: They experienced masses of icebergs in 58°14' S, 162°35' E. One of them was so big they thought it was land, and named it Sven Foyn Island. **Nov. 7, 1894**: Their propeller broke in 59°20' S, 163°50' E, 700 miles from Port Chalmers, NZ. According to Bull, Capt. Kristensen had known that the propeller was faulty. **Nov. 8, 1894**: Heading north toward NZ, they again passed the so-called Svend Foyn Island. **Nov. 15, 1894**: They sighted Stewart Island, NZ. **Nov. 26, 1894**: They arrived at Port Chalmers. **Nov. 28, 1894**: 2 men deserted during the night, a New Zealander and a Swede. **Nov. 29, 1894**: 6 men refused to carry on, and the captain let them go. The Danish steward also quit. **Nov. 30, 1894**: They headed south again, having lost a great opportunity to get to Antarctica on time. There were now 22 men all told. However, they stopped at Stewart Island, and there, four new men were taken aboard — Alexander von Tunzelman, George Lonneker, William Joss, and George Chevalier. There were now 31 men in all aboard the *Antarctic*. **Dec. 2, 1894**: They were in 56°S. Borchgrevink celebrated his 30th birthday. Rice fritters for dinner. **Dec. 3, 1894**: They saw their first iceberg of that trip, in 58°S, 166°55' E. **Dec. 4, 1894**: 61°11' S, 171°E, their most southerly yet during the entire expedition. **Dec. 7, 1894**: They reached the edge of the pack ice, and brought aboard their first seals. **Dec. 8, 1894**: They were in 63°45' S, 171°30' E. **Dec. 14, 1894**: They sighted the Balleny Islands. **Dec. 22, 1894**: They were in 66°03' S, 167°37' E. **Dec. 25, 1894**: Christmas dinner of cream porridge and Minke whale. **Dec. 26, 1894**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Dec. 27, 1894**: 66°37' S, 171°15' E. **Dec. 28, 1894**: Johannesen, the chief engineer, lost the tip of his left forefinger and broke his leg in an accident. A disappointing 28th birthday present. **Dec. 29, 1894**: One of the young sailors went insane. **Dec. 31, 1894**: They were in 66°47' S, 174°08' E. **Jan. 2, 1895**: They were in 67°05' S. **Jan. 8, 1895**: They caught a king penguin. **Jan. 14, 1895**: They broke through the pack, in 68°12' S, 176°59' E, after 38 days. **Jan. 16, 1895**: They sighted Cape Adare. **Jan. 18, 1895**: A party (including Borchgrevink) made a landing in the Possession Islands, and here Borchgrevink discovered lichens, the first vegetation ever found within the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 21, 1895**: Heading south, they spotted Coulman Island. **Jan. 22, 1895**: They were in 74°S. **Jan. 23, 1895**: They were back at Cape Adare. **Jan. 24, 1895**: They landed on the coast of the mainland itself, at Ridley Beach, Cape Adare, the first ever substantiated landing on the continent proper. Kristensen, Borchgrevink, and von Tunzelman all claim to have been the first to step out of the landing boat onto the shore (Bull was also in the landing boat). **Jan. 26, 1895**: Heading north, in 69°52' S, 169°56' E, they entered the pack ice. **Feb. 1, 1895**: In 66°S, 172°31' E, they got clear of the pack ice, after 6 days. **Feb. 5, 1895**: They sighted the Balleny Islands again. **Feb. 11, 1895**: They were in 62°51' S, 164°38' E, and heading north. **Feb. 12, 1895**: They were in 61°S. **Feb. 15, 1895**: They were in 60°10' S, 157°57' E. **Feb. 17, 1895**: In 58°15' S, 156°15' E. **Feb. 18, 1895**: A 21-year-old sailor came down with melancholia. **Feb. 19, 1895**: In 55°52' S. **Feb. 20, 1895**: In 54°17' S. **Feb. 23, 1895**: In 54°12' S, 146°44' E. **Feb. 24, 1895**: In 53°12' S, 145°03' E. They saw albatrosses. **Feb. 26, 1895**: In 51°10' S, 144°45' E. **Feb. 27, 1895**: In 50°27' S, 145°49' E. **March 2, 1895**: In 47°51' S. **March 4, 1895**: They sighted Tasmania. **March 5, 1895**: A strong gale kept them at sea for 6 days. **March 12, 1895**: They docked in Tasmania.

Antarctic Front. Semipermanent, semicontinuous front that separates continental Antarctic air from maritime polar air. The first slides underneath the second, causing violent storms moving from E to W. There is not much rain owing to the coldness of both air masses.

Antarctic Ice Sheet. The vast mass of ice that covers almost all of Antarctica, and parts of the sea around it. Average thickness is about 6900 feet.

Antarctic intermediate water. An ocean water mass found in all the southern oceans at the Antarctic Convergence, at a depth of between 1500 and 4000 feet. Temperature ranges from 37-45(F.

Antarctic Journal *see* the Bibliography

Antarctic Names Committee of Australia. Better known as ANCA. On the suggestion of Phil Law, it was established in Oct. 1952 by the Minister for External Affairs, to make decisions on place names within the Australian Antarctic Territory. The original committee comprised: Douglas Mawson, B.P. Lambert (director of National Mapping), Capt. G.D. Tancred (RAN hydrographer), A.A. Wilcock (geographer), and the chairman, Phil Law. Graeme McKinnon later became secretary, and Law was chairman until 1981. In 1982 its name was changed to the Australian Antarctic Names and Medals Committee (AANMC), to reflect its other function, which is to send nominations to the governor general for award of the Australian Antarctic Medal.

Antarctic Ocean. A term used principally by the Russians and the British, it is also called the Southern Ocean. It is the southernmost of all the oceans (*see* **Oceans**), and its existence as an individual ocean is not universally accepted. Some say it is really the southern part of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, while others place the southern limit of those oceans at the Antarctic Circle (66°30' S). But those who accept the Antarctic Ocean generally place its northern limits at the Subtropical Convergence (40°S) and its southern boundary as the land mass of Antarctica itself (*see* **Subantarctic surface water** for more details). The waters are less saline than those of other oceans due to the lower temperature and lesser evaporated concentration of dissolved salts.

Antarctic Pacific Ridge *see* **Pacific-Antarctic Ridge**

Antarctic Peninsula. 69°30' S, 65°00' W. By far the biggest, most prominent peninsula in Antarctica. One can't miss it. At surface level it forms the most northerly tip of the Antarctic continental land mass (or rather, ice mass), and reaches out toward South America like a 1300-km-long stubby finger. Tierra del Fuego is only about 1000 km away across the Drake Passage, and is connected geologically with the Peninsula. Continuing to speak geologically, the Peninsula is a string of islands separated from the real continent of Antarctica at bedrock level, the ice-covering of the whole continent joining it all together at the surface as one big ice-mass. Its main features are Graham Land, Palmer Land, the Larsen Ice Shelf, and the Eternity Range. The highest point is Mount Jackson, at 10,446 feet. The Welch Mountains rise to 9892 feet. Other significant mountains are Hope, Français, Charity, Coman, and Faith, in that order. Discovered probably by the Russian, von Bellingshausen, in 1820, and reputedly named by him as Palmer's

Land (later Palmer Land) for Nat Palmer, the American navigator he met in these waters at that time. The British navigator John Biscoe called it Graham Land (at least that was the name he gave to what is now called the Graham Coast), as did many countries later on. The whole was proved to be a peninsula by Dallmann in 1874. In the next century, the Chileans called it O'Higgins Land (actually Tierra de O'Higgins), while the Argentines called it San Martín Land (actually Tierra San Martín). By 1958 more and more people were calling it the Antarctic Peninsula, and on Nov. 20, 1963, the U.S., UK, Australia, and NZ made an international agreement to make that its official name. Graham Land now refers to the N half, and Palmer Land to the S half. *See* **Graham Land** and **Palmer Land** for more history.

Antarctic Peninsula Traverse. 1961-62. Charlie Bentley had led the Ellsworth Highland Traverse in 1960-61 (a traverse that included John Molholm, Perry Parks, and Hiro Shimizu), and in 1961, back in the States, asked John Behrendt if he would lead the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, as a sort of sequel. Its mission would be to collect meteorological and snow cover data. Behrendt arrived at McMurdo on Oct. 24, 1961. Lee Kreiling, who would be the traverse mechanic, was already at McMurdo (he had wintered-over there in 1961). They selected 3 black Tucker Sno-cats, which they named *Argo* (the lead cat; the one Behrendt drove and slept in), *Barbara* (the one Lee Kreiling traveled in), and *Tamare Riatia* (the seismic cat; named by Perry Parks after a schooner often seen in Tahitian waters. Parks would also be on the traverse). On Oct. 31, 1961, Behrendt flew to Byrd Station. Pete Wasilewski and Hiro Shimizu, who would also go on the traverse, were already at Byrd. The other men who went on the traverse were Con Merrick and John Molholm. The trail party set out from Camp Minesota, in the Jones Mountains, and went via George VI Sound to Camp Sky-Hi, which was being set up at that time (it would later become Eights Station), arriving there on Dec. 27, 1961. The party then went on to the Sweeney Mountains, and finally back to Sky-Hi, where the traverse ended in February 1962. It had covered over 1000 miles. The boys then flew back to McMurdo. It was later sometimes called the Ellsworth Land Traverse.

Antarctic perch. Order: Nototheniiformes. Nearly three-quarters of the 90 or so species of fish (q.v.) living at the bottom of the Antarctic waters belong to this order.

Antarctic petrels *see* **Fulmars**

Antarctic Polar Front *see* **Antarctic Convergence**

Antarctic Services, Inc. *see* **ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc.**

Antarctic Shield *see* **Geology**

Antarctic skua *see* **Skuas**

Antarctic Sond *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarctic Sound. 63°20' S, 56°45' W. A sound, 50 km long and between 11 and 19 km wide, running NNW-SSE for 53 km, and separating the extreme NE of Trinity Peninsula from Joinville Island, D'Urville Island, Bransfield Island, and Dundee Island. To the N it is bounded by an imaginary line connecting Cape Dubouzet (at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula) with Turnbull Point (at the W end of d'Urville Island), and to the S by a line connecting Cape Scrymgeour (at the E end of Andersson Island) with Cape Purvis (at the S extremity of Dundee Island). It joins the waters of Bransfield Strait with the Weddell Sea. First sighted, at its N end, by FrAE 1837-40, it appears on Dumont d'Urville's expedition chart of 1842. Navigated and charted on Jan. 15, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Antarctic-Sund, for Carl Anton Larsen's ship *Antarctic*, which, in 1902 became the first vessel to sail in this sound, and was crushed by the ice on Feb. 12, 1903. As such it appears on a Swedish map of 1904. It is also seen variously as Antarctic Strasse, Antarctics Sund, Antarktik Sund, Détroit de l'Antarctic, Antarctic Channel, Antarctic Sundet (i.e., "the Antarctic Sound") Stretto dell'Antarctic, and Antarctic-Sond, depending on which countries were publishing Nordenskjöld's maps. It appears in three separate, but related, Argentine references in 1908-09, as Estrecho de Joinville, Estrecho del Antártico, and Seno Antártico. Balch called it Antarctic Strait, in 1912, as did M.C. Lester in his 1920-22 references (during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition), and Ellsworth in 1938. In 1921 it appears (translated) on a British map as Antarctic Sound, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1947, with UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 63°26' S, 56°39' W. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Estrecho de Antártico, on another Argentine map (from 1947) as Estrecho Anatártico, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Estrecho Antarctic. It was the last-named one that the Argentines finally settled on. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Paso Antártico, and that is what the Chileans called it until a 1961 chart showed it as Paso Antarctic, and that latter name is the one that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The feature was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1958-59, and it appears as Antarctic Sound on a British chart of 1961.

Antarctic Specially Managed Areas. Known as ASMAs. This concept came into force on May 24, 2002, as part of the Antarctic Treaty's Annex V (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). Their purpose is to assist in the planning and coordination of activities within a specified area, avoid possible conflicts, improve the cooperation between the nations in Antarctica, and to minimize environmental impacts. One does not need a permit to enter an ASMA. This is a list of the four ASMAs to date, with year of adoption, year of renewal, and the countries who sponsored the adoption: **1**. Admiralty Bay (1996, 2001, Brazil, Poland, Ecuador, Peru); **2**. McMurdo Dry Valleys (2004, 2009, U.S. & NZ); **3**. Cape Denison (2004, 2009, Australia); **4**. Deception Island (2005, 2010, Chile, Norway, UK). In 2007 a new ASMA was proposed, the SW part of Anvers Island and the Palmer Basin. It would take in ASPA 113 and ASPA 140.

Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. Known as ASPAs. On May 24, 2002 the Antarctic Treaty System, in Annex V of their Protocol on Environmental Protection (agreed in 1991 and put into force in 1998), scrapped the terminologies "specially protected areas" and "sites of special scientific interest" (qq.v.), and grouped them all together, re-numbering them all as ASPAs, i.e., ASPA 101, ASPA 102, etc. A permit is required for a person to enter an ASPA. This is the list (and each has its own entry in this book): **101**. Taylor Rookery, Mac. Robertson Land; **102**. Rookery Islands; **103**. Ardery Island and Odbert Island; **104**. Sabrina Island; **105**. Beaufort Island; **106**. Cape Hallett; **107**. An area of 6 sq km, all land and sea, within a radius of 1 km from the coast of Emperor Island, in the Dion Islands, in Marguerite Bay, about 13 km S of Adelaide Island. The only known colony of emperor penguins on the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula is here, and it is this isolation from other groups that makes the colony important. It is also the smallest and most northerly of such colonies; **108**. Green Island; **109**. Moe Island; **110**. Lynch Island; **111**. southern Powell Island and adjacent islands in the South Orkneys; **112**. Coppermine Peninsula; **113**. Litchfield Island; **114**. the northern part of Coronation Island; **115**. Lagotellerie Island; **116**. New College Valley; **117**. Avian Island; **118**. Cryptogam Ridge; **119**. Forlidas Pond and Davis Valley Ponds; **120**. Géologie Archipelago; **121**. Cape Royds; **122**. Arrival Heights; **123**. Barwick Valley; **124**. Cape Crozier; **125**. Fildes Peninsula; **126**. Byers Peninsula; **127**. Haswell Island; **128**. western shore of Admiralty Bay; **129**. Rothera Point; **130**. Tramway Ridge; **131**. Canada Glacier; **132**. Potter Peninsula; **133**. Harmony Point; **134**. Cierva Point, and nearby islands; **135**. Bailey Peninsula; **136**. Clark Peninsula; **137**. the NW part of White Island; **138**. Linnaeus Terrace; **139**. Biscoe Point; **140**. the shores of Port Foster; **141**. Yukidori Valley; **142**. Svarthamaren Mountain; **143**. Marine Plain; **144**. Chile Bay (Discovery Bay); **145**. Port Foster; **146**. South Bay, Doumer Island; **147**. Ablation Point and Ganymede Heights, Alexander Island; **148**. Mount Flora; **149**. Cape Shirreff; **150**. Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay; **151**. Lions Rump, King George Island; **152**. the western sector of Bransfield Strait, off Low Island, in the South Shetlands; **153**. the E part of Dallmann Bay, off Brabant Island; **154**. Botany Bay (this was at first #160); **155**. Cape Evans historic site (this was at first #154). Historic Sites #16 and #17 were incorporated into this ASPA; **156**. Lewis Bay tomb. This was at first Historic Site #73 (*see* **Historic sites**), then SPA #26 (*see* **Specially Protected Areas**), then ASPA #155, and finally ASPA #156); **157**. Hut Point and associated artifacts, Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island (this was at first #156); **158**. Discovery Point, Hut Point, Ross Island (this was at first #157). Historic Sites #15 and #18 were incorporated into this ASPA; **159**. huts and associated artifacts at Cape Adare (this was at

first Historic site #22, and was, in 2002, incorporated into ASPA #158; ASPA #159 was at first the summit of Mount Melbourne, but that latter one was subsequently incorporated into ASPA #118); **160**. Frazier Islands (#160 was at first Botany Bay, but that became ASPA #154); **161**. Terra Nova Bay; **162**. Mawson's huts; **163**. Dakshin Gangotri Glacier; **164**. Scullin and Murray Monoliths.

Antarctic Strait *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarctic Strasse *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarctic-Sund *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarctic Support Activities. The support staff for the USA's OpDF in Antarctica. They built, operated, repaired, doctored, etc. It was a mixture of Seabees and general Navy personnel. Synonymous with U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica (q.v.).

Antarctic Support Associates. Denver, Colo. company, which took over as the NSF's Antarctic support contractor on April 1, 1990, from ITT Antarctic Services, Inc. (q.v.). This was announced on Oct. 3, 1989. ASA was a joint venture, comprising EG&G (which used to operate the *Hero*), of Wellesley, Mass., and Holmes & Narver (q.v.) of Orange, Calif. In 1999 they lost the contract to Raytheon.

Antarctic surface water. Cold, north-flowing Antarctic water. At the Antarctic Convergence it sinks to about 3000 feet beneath the warmer, subantarctic surface water (q.v.) to become the subantarctic intermediate water (q.v.).

Antarctic Symphony. Vaughan Williams' seventh symphony, released in 1953, an outgrowth of his music for the 1948 film *Scott of the Antarctic*. Originally it was going to be called Sinfonia Antarctica, but that name was (quite rightly) rejected on philological grounds.

Antarctic terns. *Sterna vittata*. Also called the Wreathed tern. Similar in looks to the Arctic terns (q.v.). They breed all over Antarctica and lay 1-3 eggs apiece.

Antarctic Tetons *see* **Lyttelton Ridge**

Antarctic Treaty. The International Geophysical Year (IGY), 1957-58, had placed a successful moratorium over Antarctica, all the participating nations working together with one common aim — scientific research. On May 2, 1958 Dwight D. Eisenhower, then president of the USA, proposed a treaty which would continue this spirit. After much discussion, the Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington, DC, on Dec. 1, 1959, by the 12 governments who at that point in time had active interest in Antarctica. The Antarctic Treaty entered into full force on June 23, 1961, after the first 12 countries had ratified it, was binding for 30 years after that date, and then renewable. This is a list of members in sequence of ratification (* means one of the 12 original signatories in 1959; C means claimant to territory. *See* **Territorial claims**). **1**. Great Britain, May 31, 1960*C; **2**. South Africa, June 21, 1960*; **3**. Belgium, July 26, 1960*; **4**. Japan, Aug. 4, 1960*; **5**. USA, Aug. 18, 1960*; **6**. Norway, Aug. 24, 1960*C; **7**. France, Sept. 16, 1960*C; **8**. NZ, Nov. 1, 1960*C; **9**. USSR, Nov. 2, 1960* (later when the USSR split up, the Russian Federation, in Dec. 1990, was deemed to have ratified on this 1960 date); **10**. Poland, June 8, 1961; **11**. Argentina, June 23, 1961*C; **12**. Australia, June 23, 1961*C; **13**. Chile, June 23, 1961*C; **14**. Czechoslovakia, June 14, 1962 (later, when Czechoslovakia split up into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, both these new countries were, on Jan. 1, 1993, deemed as having ratified on this 1962 date); **15**. Denmark, May 20, 1965; **16**. Netherlands, March 30, 1967; **17**. Rumania, Sept. 15, 1971; **18**. East Germany, Nov. 19, 1974; **19**. Brazil, May 16, 1975; **20**. Bulgaria, Sept. 11, 1978; **21**. West Germany, Feb. 5, 1979 (later a re-unified Germany was, on Oct. 3, 1990, deemed as having ratified on this 1979 date); **22**. Uruguay, Jan. 11, 1980; **23**. Papua New Guinea, March 16, 1981 (succeeded by virtue of independence from Australia; PNG made no formal move); **24**. Italy, March 18, 1981; **25**. Peru, April 10, 1981; **26**. Spain, March 31, 1982; **27**. China, June 8, 1983; **28**. India, Aug. 19, 1983; **29**. Hungary, Jan. 27, 1984; **30**. Sweden, April 24, 1984; **31**. Finland, May 15, 1984; **32**. Cuba, Aug. 16, 1984; **33**. South Korea (Republic of Korea), Nov. 28, 1986; **34**. Greece, Jan. 8, 1987; **35**. North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Jan. 21, 1987; **36**. Austria, Aug. 25, 1987; **37**. Eduador, Sept. 15, 1987; **38.** Canada, May 4, 1988; **39**. Colombia, Jan. 31, 1989; **40**. Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1990; **41**. Guatemala, July 31, 1991; **42**. Ukraine, Oct. 28, 1992; **43**. Turkey, Jan. 25, 1996; **44**. Venezuela, March 24, 1999; **45**. Estonia, May 17, 2001. **46**. Belarus, Dec. 27, 2006. **47**. Monaco, May 31, 2008. Unprecedented in its international co-operation, it has been hugely successful, and was important as a thaw in the Cold War, and as a neutralizer of Space. A provision of the treaty requires periodic meetings, and such Consultative meetings have established the conservation of Antarctic flora and fauna, the preservation of historic sites, a code of conduct at bases and other activities while on the continent, the establishment of sites of special scientific interest, and specially protected areas. It was not long before these meetings began to look on tourism with doubtful eyes, but in the 1990s the big discussion was minerals, and what was going to happen to them when and if they were discovered in large quantities. The Consultative meetings (ATCMs) since 1961 have been: ATCM I, Canberra 1961; ATCM II, Buenos Aires, 1962; ATCM III, Brussels, 1964; ATCM IV, Santiago, 1966; ATCM V, Paris, 1968; ATCM VI, Tokyo, 1970; ATCM VII, Wellington, 1972; ATCM VIII, Oslo, 1975; ATCM IX, London, 1977; ATCM X, Washington, 1979; ATCM XI, Buenos Aires, 1981; ATCM XII, Canberra, 1983; ATCM XIII, Brussels, 1985; ATCM XIV, Rio de Janeiro, 1987; ATCM XV, Paris, 1989; ATCM XVI, Bonn, 1991; ATCM XVII, Venice, 1992; ATCM XVIII, Kyoto, 1994; ATCM XIX, Seoul, 1995; ATCM XX, Utrecht, 1996; ATCM XXI, Christchurch, 1997; ATCM XXII, Tromsø, 1998; ATCM XXIII, Lima, 1999; XXIV, St. Petersburg, 2001; ATCM XXV, Warsaw, 2002; ATCM XXVI, Madrid, 2003; ATCM XXVII, Cape Town, 2004; ATCM XXVIII, Stockholm, 2005; ATCM XXIX, Edinburgh, 2006; ATCM XXX, New Delhi, 2007; ATCM XXXI, Kiev, 2008; ATCM XXXII, Baltimore, 2009. The 12 original signatories to the Treaty are all Consultative Parties, i.e., those with a decision-making role within the Antarctic Treaty system, those carrying out substantial scientific activities in Antarctica, but this is not a closed group. There was much discontent in the late 1980s, by certain nonconsultative members, or Acceding Members, as they are called, who feared that the Consultatative powers were getting ready to divide the wealth of Antarctica among themselves. Would it not have been a logical step for these discontented parties to develop a serious activity in Antarctica, and thus become Consultative powers themselves? Other countries to have become Consultative have been: Poland, July 29, 1977; West Germany, March 3, 1981; Brazil and India, Sept. 12, 1983; Uruguay and China, Oct. 7, 1985; East Germany and Italy, Oct. 5, 1987; Sweden and Spain, Sept. 21, 1988; Finland and South Korea, Oct. 9, 1989; Ecuador and Netherlands, Nov. 19, 1990; Bulgaria, May 25, 1998; Ukraine, May 27, 2004. The main aim of the Antarctic Treaty is to prohibit military presence (as a weapon, that is) and to use the continent for scientific purposes, although there is nothing in the treaty prohibiting commercial enterprise. There are 14 articles, and they are laid out here in abridged form: Article I concerns the peaceful use of Antarctica; Article II concerns international co-operation and freedom of scientific investigation; Article III concerns free exchange of plans, scientific results, and personnel; Article IV prohibits new claims of territory, but upholds those already made; Article V prohibits nuclear explosions or waste disposal (*see* **Nuclear**); Article VI concerns the application of the Treaty to all areas south of 60°S, excluding the high seas (which come under International Law); Article VII concerns open inspection of any country's Antarctic operations by any other member country (*see* **Inspections**); Article VIII concerns the fact that observers (in Article VII) and scientists (in Article III) be under the jurisdiction of their own states; Article IX arranges for the Treaty states to meet periodically to consult; Article X is concerned with the Treaty states discouraging any improper activity by another country in Antarctica; Article XI concerns the reference of disputes to the International Court of Justice, if they cannot otherwise be peaceable settled; Article XII concerns a review of the Treaty in 1991, if such a review be requested by any contracting party; Article XIII provides that the Treaty be subject to ratification, and open for accession by any UN state or states that all signatories want in; Article XIV provides that the USA be the repository and the secretary of the Treaty. Note: The Antarctic Treaty is not a product or agency of the United Nations Organization.

Antarctic Trough. Permanent ring of pressure around Antarctica at about 60°S.

Antarctic Year. 1901-03. Brought into being by the Geographical Congress of 1900, in Berlin.

Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, determined to send the British south on an expedition. He picked Scott to lead the Royal Society Expedition, also called the British National Antarctic Expedition (BNAE 1901-04). The Germans sent von Drygalski on the *Gauss*, for GerAE 1901-03, Sweden sent Otto Nordenskjöld on the *Antarctic*, for SwedAE 1901-04, and France sent Jean-Baptiste Charcot on the *Français*, for FrAE 1903-05.

Antarctica. Defined herein as all area — land, water, and, presumably air space — south of latitude 60°S. This is the most widely-held definition of Antarctica; it is the one used by the Antarctic Treaty, for example, and is the one used in this book. However, some authorities include all area south of the Antarctic Convergence, which would take in Heard Island, Bouvetøya, the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the other sub-Antarctic Islands. Antarctica is a continental mass, lying concentrically around the South Pole, and is mostly covered in ice. It is the southernmost continent, and would be roughly circular if it were not for the Antarctic Peninsula, the Ross Sea, and the Weddell Sea. The Antarctic Peninsula juts out northward like a thumb toward South America, and the two seas are deep embayments into the coast. Islands surround the giant land mass, of course, and the continent itself is composed of two unequal sized parts — East Antarctica and West Antarctica — divided by the Transantarctic Mountains. The whole continent has a volume of 7.2 million cubic miles. Antarctica has gone by other names in history. Before Cook's time it was called Southern Thule; in the early days of the sealers, in the 1820s, some called it New South Iceland; and Robert Johnson called it New South Greenland (although really these names applied only to what we now know as the South Shetlands. It's all they had, though, at that time). But the most common name applied throughout history, before "Antarctica" really caught on in the 1820s (the term had, apparently, been coined in the 1500s), was Terra Australis Incognita (i.e., the unknown southern land). Pretty much everyone referred to it as The Antarctic, until the 1950s, when the Americans began calling it Antarctica (that is a very general statement, however). The Spanish-speaking people call it Antártida, and the Scandinavians tend to call it Antarktis. If one wants to get to Antarctica, one must go by plane or ship. There are other ways to get there, but those two are the most practical. By ship, one approaches East Antarctica using one of three or four tried and tested sea passages — from New Zealand, Hobart, Heard Island, or South Africa. To get to West Antarctica, one leaves from South America.

Antarctica. Japanese movie of 1984. A spectacular commercial film, the biggest Japanese hit of the year, but didn't do so well out of Japan. 112 minutes, and in color, directed by Koreyoshi Kurahara, Akira Shiizuka was director of photography, and Vangelis provided the music. It told the story of JARE 1958 (the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition), or more specifically, the fate of 15 sledge dogs abandoned on the ice. The players were Ken Takakura, Tsunekiko Watase, Eiji Okada, Masako Natsume, Keiko Oginome, Takeshi Kusaka, Shigeru Koyama, and So Yamamura. The film caused a bit of a stir over the issue of cruelty to animals.

The *Antarctica* *see* **The *UAP Antarctica***

Antarcticite. A new mineral, calcium chloride hexahydrate, discovered in late 1961 in Don Juan Pond, in the Wright Valley, Victoria Land, by George H. Meyer and his party.

Antarctics Sund *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antarkos. The name often given to the Uruguayan Antarctic Expeditions (q.v.).

Estrecho Antártico *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Estrecho de Antártico *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Estrecho dell'Antártico *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Paso Antártico *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Playa Antártico. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A small beach immediately E of Playa Pocitos, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, for the chinstrap penguin (what the Chileans call the Antarctic penguin) breeding colony here.

Seno Antártico *see* **Antarctic Sound**

Antártida. The Spanish name for Antarctica. The adjective is antártico, or (in the feminine form), antártica.

The *Antártida*. Argentine vessel in Antarctica in 1980-81 as part of that country's expedition of that season. She conducted krill investigations in the Scotia Sea and in South Shetlands waters.

Gora Antej. 71°46' S, 11°24' E. A mountain in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Antena-jima *see* **Antenna Island**

Antena-zima *see* **Antenna Island**

Antenna Island. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. A small island, midway between Nesøya and East Ongul Island, in Lützow-Holm Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, but they mapped it as part of Ongul Island. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Antena-jima or Antena-zima (i.e., "antenna island"), for the radio antennas set on the island. US-ACAN accepted the name Antenna Island in 1975.

Glaciar Antevs *see* **Antevs Glacier**

Antevs Glacier. 67°19' S, 66°49' W. It flows N between the area of Seue Peaks and Humphreys Hill and the area of the Boyle Mountains, into the Müller Ice Shelf, at the SW side of Lallemand Fjord, on Arrowsmith Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base W and Base Y in 1955-57, and named by them as North Heim Glacier (i.e., the N part of Heim Glacier). That was the situation accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. However, after studying the air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, it became apparent that there were really two glaciers, one in the N and one in the S, and so, on the suggestion of the Americans, on Sept. 23, 1960 UK-APC re-named the N one as Antevs Glacier for Ernest Valdemar Antevs (1888-1974), U.S. glacial geologist, and kept the name Heim Glacier for the S one, doing away with the term "North Heim Glacier" altogether, it now being redundant. They plotted Antevs Glacier in 67°15' S, 66°47' W. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1965. In 1986 Antevs Glacier was re-plotted by the Americans. The Argentines call it Glaciar Antevs.

Glaciar Anthony *see* **Anthony Glacier**

Anthony Bluff. 79°06' S, 160°07' E. A conspicuous rock bluff along the S wall of Mulock Glacier, 14 km NW of Cape Lankester. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for nuclear engineer Capt. Alexander E. Anthony, Jr., USAF, in charge of science and publications on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1963-65. He was later much involved in Southwest American Indian pottery. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965.

Anthony Glacier. 69°45' S, 62°54' W. Flows ESE into the Larsen Ice Shelf, terminating opposite the S tip of Hearst Island, south of Stefansson Sound, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. The upper part was discovered and surveyed in Dec. 1936 by a sledge party of BGLE 1934-37, and the seaward side in Dec. 1940 by a sledge party from East Base during USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially by RARE in Nov. 1947, surveyed from the ground the same month by Fids from Base E, and named by Ronne for Alexander Anthony, vice president of the J.P. Stevens Co., in NY, which contributed windproof clothing to RARE. It appears as such on an American map of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call it Glaciar Anthony.

Anthracite. Hard coal, black and brilliant, and found in Antarctica. It is the highest-ranked coal (i.e., that which has been subjected to the highest pressure for the longest period of time).

Antim Peak. 62°59' S, 62°30' W. Rises to 2100 m, with precipitous and partly ice-free SE slopes, in the Imeon Range, 3.4 km SSW of Mount Pisgah, 16 km SW of Cape Smith, and the same distance NE of Cape James, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Nearby Mount Foster was always thought to be triple-peaked, but Greg Landreth's team, who made the first ascent of Mount Foster in 1996, determined it to be merely double-peaked, and the third one to be a separate peak. This third one, standing 2.4 km and 850 m respectively from the other two, was named Antim Peak by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Antim I (1816-1888), the first head of the Bulgarian Exarchate that re-established autocephaly of the Bulgarian Church in 1870.

Antimony. Stibnite, symbol Sb. Metallic el-

ement belonging to the nitrogen family. It has been found in Antarctica.

Antipodes Fracture Zone. 60°00' S, 151°00' W. A submarine feature named in association with nearby Antipodes Island, it ranges between 50°S and 70°S, and between 176°W and 125°W. The name was proposed by Dr. Steven C. Cande, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and UK-APC accepted that name on June 20, 1997. US-ACAN followed suit in Sept. 1997.

Anton Island. 66°02' S, 134°28' E. A small, low, ice-capped island, almost 1 km long, 8.5 km NNE of Lewis Island, just outside the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Discovered in 1956 by Phil Law's ANARE party off the *Kista Dan*. A helicopter party led by Law landed on the island on Jan. 18, 1960. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Anton Moyell, 1st officer on the *Magga Dan* in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Antona, A. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1922

Punta Antonelli. 63°43' S, 61°39' W. In the NE part of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines for 1st engineer Antonio Antonelli, on the *Pampa* during the 1938 relief of Órcadas Station.

Antoni B. Dobrowolski Station *see* **Dobrowolski Station**

The *Antoni Garnuszewski*. A 5975-ton, 121.9-meter Polish tug, built by Warskiego of Szczecin, and launched on Feb. 15, 1974. She took part in PolAE 1977-78 (Capt. Tadeusz Kalicki), PolAE 1978-79 (Capt. Wladyslaw Rymarz), PolAE 1979-80 (Capt. Tadeusz Draczkowski), PolAE 1980-81 (Capt. Draczkowski), PolAE 1984-85 (Capt. Roman Marczinowski), and PolAE 1987-88 (Capt. Andrzej Drapella). Also, during that last season, and in company with the *Río Baker*, she took down the Spanish Antarctic Expedition. In 1989 she was sold to the Chinese, and became the *Zhe Yiang*. In 1991 her name changed again, to the *Yu Mei*, and she was broken up in Calcutta on April 4, 1998.

The *Antonina Nezhdanova*. Lindblad Travel's ship, built in 1978. Very modern, she had a stabilizing and satellite system, a library, sauna, seawater pool, and 3 decks — upper, main, and second. She carried six Zodiac landing craft. All public rooms underwent extensive renovations in Hong Kong in April 1988, and she could accommodate 188 passengers (although Lindblad took 90 maximum). She had an ice classification, was 3941 gross tons, 330 feet long, 50 feet wide, had a 23-foot draft, and had two 2600 hp engines. Her cruising speed was 15 knots. Registered in the USSR, she was owned and operated by the Far Eastern Shipping Company (the largest Russian ship owner in the Pacific). Her first tour in Antarctic waters was 1988-89. On Oct. 21, 2004, she was damaged in a typhoon.

Punta Antonio. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A point separating Playa El Remanso (to the N) from Playa Aranda (to the S), on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Antonio Mazzei Fernández, meterologist on the *Piloto Pardo*, who assisted the air and sea operations of the Instituto Antártico Chileno during the first census of marine mammals, conducted during ChilAE 1965-66. For more on Don Antonio, *see* **Caleta Mazzei**.

Antonio Huneeus Gana Base. 80°05' S, 81°16' W. Chilean summer scientific base in the Patriot Hills, in the Ellsworth Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. The site was selected in Jan. 1995 and built in Nov. 1997. On Oct. 11, 1999 it was officially named Estación Polar Antonio Huneeus Gana, for the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs of a hundred years before. For more on Don Antonio, *see* **Glaciar Huneeus**.

Antonio Moro Refugio. 63°27' S, 57°02' W. Argentine refuge hut built on a rock surface, on Summit Pass, at the head of Hope Bay, on the E end of Trinity Peninsula, by Esperanza Station army personnel on June 20, 1955, and inaugurated on Aug. 20, 1955, as Refugio Antonio Moro, named for the cook at Órcadas Station in 1948 (by 1955 he was a member of the civilian staff of the secretary of the army). Destroyed by a storm in 1957, it was rebuilt in Oct. 1958, on Summit Ridge nearby, but was destroyed in another storm in March 1959. Much later (1971) Islas Malvinas Refugio was built near here.

Antonisen, Anton. b. Jan. 20, 1867, Bergen, Norway. A whaler in the South Shetlands during the 1914-15 season, who died of a broken neck in the Belgica Strait on Dec. 18, 1914, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Antonov Peak. 63°45' S, 58°36' W. Rising to over 1300 m in the NW part of Trakiya Heights, 4.45 km E of Mount Schuyler, 4.25 km SE of Sirius Knoll, 4.9 km W by N of Mount Daimler, and 8.23 km N of Skakavitsa Peak, it surmounts Russell West Glacier to the N and Victory Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Rumen Antonov (b. 1944), Bulgarian automobile designer.

Antwerp Island *see* **Anvers Island**

Antwerpen Island *see* **Anvers Island**

Anu whakatoro Glacier. The "w" is small. 77°17' S, 161°42' E. A glacier, 1.1 km long, between Tukeri Peak and Spain Peak, on the headwall of Ringer Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. The expression "anu whakatoro" means "force of wind," and was applied descriptively to this peak. US-ACAN accepted the name (but with a capital W) in 2006.

Anuchin Glacier. 71°17' S, 13°31' E. Flows southward for 8 km to Lake Unter-See, in the N part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GerAE 1938-39, and plotted from those photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Lednik Anuchina, for geographer Dmitri N. Anuchin (1843-1923). US-ACAN accepted the name Anuchin Glacier, in 1970. The Norwegians call it Anuchinbreen.

Lednik Anuchina *see* **Anuchin Glacier**

Anuchinbreen *see* **Anuchin Glacier**

Île Anvers *see* **Anvers Island**

Isla Anvers *see* **Anvers Island**

Anvers Island. 64°33' S, 63°35' W. A high, mountainous island, 74 km long and 55 km wide, and almost completely ice covered, it is the largest and most southerly island in the Palmer Archipelago, at the SW end of this group, and SW of Brabant Island, from which it is separated by the Schollaert Channel and the Melchior Islands, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The island actually lies between 64°15' S and 64°50' S, and between 62°45' W and 64°20' W. Its highest peak is Mount Français. Biscoe, on Feb. 21, 1832, made the first landing, and, thinking that it was part of the continent, called it Graham Land. Dallmann roughly charted its W and S coasts in Jan. 1874, but de Gerlache got the true geographic picture in 1898, during BelgAE 1897-99. He roughly charted its E coast between Feb. 1 and 9, 1898, proved it to be an island, and named it Île Anvers, for his home province of Anvers (i.e., Antwerp) which had contributed to the expedition. It appears as such on his expedition map of 1899, and on a British chart of 1900 as Anvers Island. For many years after its first naming, it would also be seen, occasionally, as Antwerp Island. In 1903, Julián Irízar referred to it as Isla Amberes (which means the same thing), and in 1956 that became the official Argentine name for it. The W coast was recharted by FrAE 1903-05. US-ACAN accepted the name Anvers Island in 1947 (at the expense of Antwerpen Island, which they rejected), and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Isla Anvers, but on a Chilean map of 1947 as Isla Yelcho (named after the *Yelcho*), and in a 1948 reference as Isla Arzobispo Vicuña (after the first Archbishop of Santiago). It was first occupied in 1954-55 by the British Base N, and later the U.S. Palmer Station was built here. In 1956-58 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and its E side was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base N. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Isla Anvers, and that is what the Chileans call it today.

Anvers Island Station *see* **Base N**

Roca Anvil *see* **Anvil Rock**

Anvil Crag. 62°12' S, 58°29' W. A vertical craggy hill, with 3 rock faces and a flat top, rising to 339 m at the head of a medial moraine, 1.5 km WSW of Sphinx Hill, and between Sphinx Glacier and Baranowski Glacier, on the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Following geological work by BAS in 1975-76, it was named on Feb. 7, 1978 by UK-APC, for its resemblance to an anvil, and as such it appears in a British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted that name. PolAE 1977-78, however, saw it differently. They named it Zamek, for the royal castle

in Warsaw re-built after World War II, and it appears as such on a Polish map of 1979. In 1980 Poland officially accepted the name Zamek. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Anvil Pond. 77°33' S, 160°48' E. A frozen freshwater pond, 1 km NW of Rodriguez Pond, and 1.3 km W of Healy Trough, in the feature they call Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. A USAP field party suggested the name, because a rock in this pond resembles an anvil in shape. US-ACAN accepted the name on July 14, 2004, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 30, 2004.

Anvil Rock. 65°14' S, 64°16' W. A low rock in water, 370 m W of the extreme N of Grotto Island, and between that island and the SE end of the Forge Islands, N of Faraday Station (now Vernadsky Station) in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the coast of Graham Land. Charted and named descriptively in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and as such it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. In the 1940s it would occasionally appear as Roca de Anvil. US-ACAN accepted the name Anvil Rock in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1958, as Roca Anvil, but on one of their 1960 charts as Roca Yunque (a direct translation). It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Roca Anvil.

Anxiety Nunataks. 68°34' S, 153°37' E. A line of nunataks on the W side of Mawson Peninsula, in George V Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1958, and by ANARE in 1959. During the ANARE flight, there was engine trouble, causing anxiety to the two men aboard. Named by ANCA on July 31, 1972.

Anzac Glacier. 66°52' S, 109°28' E. Due E of the Hatch Islands, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, during World War I.

A028. 68°24' S, 112°13' E. Known as Loewe AWS. An Australian automatic weather station, at an elevation of 1622 m, installed in Oct. 1980, in the hinterland of Wilkes Land, behind the Budd Coast. It was re-installed on April 12, 1985, and removed on Feb. 15, 1986, being replaced with A028-A (see below). Named for Fritz Loewe (q.v.).

A028-A. 68°24' S, 112°13' E. Australian automatic weather station, at an elevation of 1622 m, installed on Feb. 19, 1986, to replace A028 (see above), in Wilkes Land. It was removed on April 26, 1986, and a new one was installed, in the same location, on Oct. 6, 1986. The new one was removed on May 30, 1990. It would eventually be replaced with A028-B (see below).

A028-B. 68°24' S, 112°13' E. Australian automatic weather station, at an elevation of 1622 m, installed on Nov. 6, 1998, in Wilkes Land, to replace the old A028-A (see above). It was removed on July 28, 2005.

Aogori Bay. 69°13' S, 39°44' E. A small but deep indentation into the W side of the Langhovde Hills, just S of Mount Futago, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Aogori-wan (i.e., "blue-ice bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aogori Bay in 1975.

Aogori-wan *see* **Aogori Bay**

Aomen Dao *see* **Sandercock Island**

The *Aomi*. Japanese yacht that visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1985-86, commanded by Capt. Yoshi.

Mount Aorangi. 72°25' S, 166°22' E. Rising to 3135 m, it is the highest mountain in the Millen Range. So named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, as it seems to pierce the clouds, as does Mount Cook in New Zealand, which the Maoris named "aorangi" (i.e., "the cloud-piercer"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Aorta Ridge. 78°06' S, 163°30' E. Extends eastward toward Holiday Peak, which is between the lower ends of Miers Glacier and Adams Glacier, in Victoria Land. Holiday Peak is also known as The Heart, thus this name given by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Apatite. Clear, fragile, soft series of phosphate minerals, the major source of phosphorus. Found in Antarctica.

APC. Antarctic Place Names Committee. *See also* UK-APC and NZ-APC.

Apedale Cove *see* **Aitken Cove**

Isla Apéndice *see* **Apéndice Island**

Islote Apéndice *see* **Apéndice Island**

Apéndice Island. 64°11' S, 61°02' W. An island in the shape of a hill, rising to 538 m opposite Brialmont Cove, NW of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, and 4.4 km SW of Tisné Point, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Ice-free in the summer, it is covered with abundant Antarctic vegetation, mostly mosses and lichens. On Jan. 24, 1898, BelgAE 1897-99 charted it as a cape, and de Gerlache named it Cap von Sterneck, for General Robert von Sterneck (1839-1910), of Vienna, who designed the pendulum used on the expedition. It appears as Cape Von Sterneck on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's map, and also on Rymill's 1938 map of BGLE 1934-37. It was also seen as Cape V. Sterneck, and (erroneously) as Cape Van Sterneck. It appears in error on a British chart of 1909, as Cape Charles. The Chileans were the first to change the name when ChilAE 1947 defined it correctly as an island, rather than a cape, plotted it in 64°16' S, 61°02' W, and re-named it Isla Telegrafista Rivera, for Carlos Rivera T., the telegraphist on that expedition. That is what the Chileans call it to this day, except in the shortened form of Isla Rivera. For a while the Argentines referred to it as Isla Sterneck; however, ArgAE 1953-54 surveyed it, and re-named it Isla Apéndice, because from a certain angle it looks like an appendix. However, it does appear on a 1956 Argentine chart as Isla César, and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Apéndice. But, today, the Argentines call it Isla Apéndice. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57, and it appears on a British map of 1959, as Andrew Island, for Jimmy Andrew, of the FIDS, but UK-APC adopted the name Sterneck Island on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Apéndice Island in 1965. UK-APC has now followed the American naming.

Apfel Automatic Weather Station. 66°21' S, 100°49' E. An Australian AWS, at an elevation of 150 m, on Apfel Glacier. Opened on Jan. 5, 2000, it ran until July 17, 2001.

Apfel Glacier. 66°25' S, 100°35' E. A glacier, 32 km long and 8 km wide, flowing WNW along the S flank of the Bunger Hills, and terminating in the Edisto Ice Tongue, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped by SovAE 1956, who plotted it in 66°22' S, 100°43' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Dr. Earl Taylor Apfel (b. Nov. 6, 1892, Waterloo, Ia. d. June 1973, Syracuse, NY), professor of geology at Syracuse University, who was Task Force 39's geologist during OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968. It has since been replotted on a number of occasions.

Glaciar Aphrodite *see* **Aphrodite Glacier**

Aphrodite Glacier. 68°47' S, 64°32' W. A glacier, 24 km long, flowing N into Bowman Inlet, near Mobiloil Inlet, 5 km W of Victory Nunatak, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and from the photos of both expeditions W.L.G. Joerg plotted the lower portion of the glacier in 1936. It was photographed again by Dougie Mason of FIDS on Aug. 14, 1947 and by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947, using trimetrogon air photography. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids Peter Gibbs and Peter Forster from Base E in Dec. 1958, and by Foster again in Nov. 1960, and plotted by them in 68°54' S, 64°32' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 for the Greek goddess, it appeared in the British gazetteer of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It was later replotted in 68°50' S, 64°32' W, but has since been re-plotted yet again. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar Aphrodite.

Apocalypse Peaks. 77°23' S, 160°51' E. A group of peaks E of the Willett Range, between Barwick Valley and Balham Valley, in Victoria Land. The highest is 2360 m. So named by VUWAE 1958-59 because the peaks are cut by talus (scree) slopes that make them look like the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Apollo Glacier. 68°50' S, 64°45' W. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing NE to join the lower part of Aphrodite Glacier, which then flows into Bowman Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, 3 km from the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and from

the photos taken by both these expeditions W.L.G. Joerg, the American cartographer, plotted the lower portion of the glacier in 1936. It was photographed again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE, using trimetrogon air photography, and roughly surveyed in Nov. 1960 by Peter Foster of FIDS. Named by UK-APC on June 7, 1962, for the Greek god. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar Apolo.

Apollo Ice Rise *see* **Apollo Island**

Apollo Island. 70°15' S, 1°55' W. Also called Apollo Ice Rise. A small, ice-covered island 28 km ENE of Blåskimen Island, and 16 km ENE of Sanae Station, in the NW part of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, in Queen Maud Land. It first appears on a South African map of 1969, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Apollo Peak. 77°30' S, 160°48' E. A dolerite capped peak rising to 1900 m, W of Mount Electra, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. After work carried out here by NZARP, it was named by NZ-APC on Nov. 17, 1983, for the god Apollo. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Glaciar Apolo *see* **Apollo Glacier**

Mount Apolotok. 72°15' S, 164°29' E. A high, prominent, red granite peak, rising to 2555 m, in the Salamander Range of the Freyberg Mountains. It is an Eskimo word meaning "the big red one," and was named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Apostrophe Island. 73°31' S, 167°26' E. A small, ice-covered island lying close off Spatulate Ridge, in Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC on April 19, 1966, because, in plan, the island resembles an apostrophe. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Appalachia Nunataks. 69°44' S, 71°04' W. Rising to about 600 m, on the W side of the Elgar Uplands, in the N part of Alexander Island. Following BAS surveys, 1973-77, and in association with Delius Glacier, and with the composers theme in this area, itt was named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978 for the 1902 Delius composition "Appalachia." It appears on a British map of 1978, and in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Appelman, William Henry. b. June 1, 1823, Stonington, Conn., son of John Appelman and his wife Matilda. Skipper out of New London and Mystic, who commanded the *Thomas Hunt* in the South Shetlands in the 1874-75 and 1875-76 seasons, and the *Charles Shearer*, in 1877-78, during its final and fatal voyage. He was married to Lois Noyes Palmer, who sailed around the Horn with her husband. Their eldest son, William Henry Appelman, Jr. (born 1851, in Sacramento), also a skipper in his own right, was also aboard, as was Appeleman Senior's nephew, Frederick Appelman. Errors have crept in over this man's name, errors that started when early Antarctic historian Edwin Swift Balch interviewed three old sealing captains in the very first years of the 20th century. Their memory for details was fading, and Balch set down as dogma sine caveat that which they told him (*see* **King, James A.**). They talked about the *Shearer*, and it was probably old Cap'n Tom Lynch who told Balch that the skipper's name was James Appleman. From the Balch article in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* of Feb. 1904, pretty much everyone else derived mercilessly. The man's name was William Henry Appelman.

Point Appleby. 67°25' S, 59°36' E. It forms part of the W side of an unnamed island, about 1.3 km S of Warren Island, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, and charted by them as a point on the E shore of William Scoresby Bay, and plotted in 67°24' S, 59°37' E. They also named it. In 1946 it was mapped by Norwegian cartographers using air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and re-plotted and re-defined as above. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Aprilov Point. 62°27' S, 59°54' W. A point, 6.9 km E of Duff Point, 2.1 km ESE of Kabile Island, 2.2 km ENE of Crutch Peaks, 1.8 km S of Ongley Island, 5.5 km W of Agüedo Point, and 2.3 km NNW of Sevtopolis Peak, it forms the E side of the entrance to Haskovo Cove, on the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. It was mapped by the British in 1968, and named on Dec. 15, 2006 by the Bulgarians, for Basil Aprilov (1789-1847), prominent educator.

Apstein, Karl. b. 1862. Zoologist from Kiel, who was on the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99. He died in 1950.

The *Aquiles*. A Chilean naval ship under charter to Lindblad Travel, for a tourist cruise to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, between Jan. 11 and 29, 1969. There were 112 tourists on board, and 70 of them were marooned for the night at Palmer Station. She was part of ChilAE 1976-77 (Captain Osvaldo Schwarzenberg Stegmaier; President Pinochet was aboard); ChilAE 1978-79 (Captain Sergio Cabezas Dufeu); and ChilAE 1980-81 (Captain Fernando Lazcano Jiménez).

The *Aquiles II*. Chilean ship, used during ChilAE 1990-91 (Captain Gabriel Munita Cristi); ChilAE 1991-92 (Captain Jorge Huerta Dunsmore); and ChilAE 1992-93 (Captain Huerta).

Isla Aragay *see* **Gulch Island**

Glaciar Arago *see* **Arago Glacier**

Arago Glacier. 64°51' S, 62°23' W. A glacier on Arctowski Peninsula, flowing S into Andvord Bay, just NW of Moser Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS carographers from FIDS surveys and from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956-57, and, in keeping with the naming of features in this area for pioneers of photogrammetry, this feature was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Dominque-François-Jean Arago (1786-1853), French geodesist who, in 1839, first demonstrated the application of photography to mapmaking. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Arago.

Isla Araguez *see* **Araguez Island**

Araguez Island. 62°26' S, 59°47' W. A small island on the S side of Dee Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Isla Araguez by the Chileans in 1998. UK-APC accepted the name in its translated form on May 11, 2005. It was originally plotted in 62°23' S, 59°47' W, but in late 2008 the UK amended its coordinates.

Arai Terraces. 83°12' S, 163°36' E. A series of crevassed terraces and icefalls, close southward of the Fazekas Hills, near the head of Lowery Glacier. So named by NZGSAE 1959-60 because this is a natural barrier to sledge travel which the party was unable to traverse. The Maori word for barrier is "arai." NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cabo Aramayo. 77°40' S, 42°25' W. A cape NE of Gould Bay, in the S part of the Weddell Sea. Named by the Argentines in 1958 for Luis Miguel Aramayo, conscript of the class of 1934, who died in the anti-Perón coup of Sept. 16, 1955.

Bahía Aramburu. 63°42' S, 58°00' W. A bay indenting the S coast of Trinity Peninsula between Azimuth Hill and Botany Bay. Named by the Argentines for Lt. Gen. Pedro Eugenio Aramburu (1903-1970), one of the leaders in the coup against Perón in 1955, and provisional president of Argentina, 1956-58. He was kidnapped by terrorists in 1970, and murdered. This bay has been confused with Brandy Bay, several km to the south. There is no other name, at time of writing (2010), in any other language, for Bahía Aramburu.

Aramis Range. 70°37' S, 67°00' E. The most southerly of the 3 northern ranges of the Prince Charles Mountains, it extends for 50 km in a SW-NE direction, overlooking the Amery Ice Shelf from the W, 17 km SE of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in Jan. 1957 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and he named it for the character in *The Three Musketeers*, the book most read on his trip. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. First plotted in 71°00' S, 67°00' E, it has since been replotted.

The *Aranda*. A 1734-ton, 59.2-meter, red and white ice-reinforced Finnish research vessel launched in Helsinki in June 1989, the first research vessel owned by the Finnish Institute of Marine Research. She took down the Finnish and Swedish Antarctic expeditions of 1989-90, and was the first Finnish vessel in Antarctic waters. Jukka Kyröhanka was skipper. She was back in 1995-96, taking down the Nordic Antarctic Research Program expedition. Skipper that year was Torsten B. Roos.

Glaciar Aranda. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A glacier immediately S of Playa Aranda, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Óscar Aranda Valverde, naval officer on the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1965-66, who actively participated in the scientific studies conducted by the Chilean Antarctic Institute.

Playa Aranda. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A beach between Glaciar Aranda to the S and Punta An-

tonio to the N, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by Chile in association with the glacier.

Cerro Araos. 63°45' S, 58°21' W. A hill on the NW side of Russell East Glacier, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Engineer Lt. Jorge A. Araos Santibáñez, of the Chilean Army, who took part in ChilAE 1947-48 and in the establishing of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. The Argentines call it Cerro de la Costa.

Punta Araos. 64°49' S, 62°52' W. The point forming the extreme N of Waterboat Point, 2.5 km SW of Duthiers Point, on the E coast of Aguirre Passage, which gives access from the N to Paradise Harbor, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. ChilAE 1950-51 made a complete survey of this area and named this feature after 1st Lt. Roberto Araos Tapia of the Chilean Air Force, the first commander of Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station, established near here in 1951.

Arapya Glacier. 78°12' S, 84°54' W. A glacier, 11.4 km long and 5 km wide, flowing southward along the W side of Barnes Ridge and E of Chapman Rock, and joining Ellen Glacier SW of Mount Besch, on the E side of the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, S of Young Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, after the seaside locality of Arapya, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Cabo Arauco. 68°46' S, 70°32' W. A cape, formed by badly-defined ice cliffs, in the NE part of Alexander Island, and which forms the extreme S of the entrance to Marguerite Bay. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, although left unnamed. ChilAE 1947 named it Cabo 18 de Setiembre, for Chile's independence day, and as such it appears on a Chilean map of that year. In 1962, following the suggestion that features containing numerals be re-named, the new name Cabo Arauco was picked, to honor the province of Arauco. The Russians plotted it in 68°43' S, 70°40' W, and called it Mys Russkij (i.e., "Russian cape"), and the Argentines call it Cabo Ruso (i.e., "Russian cape"), but plot it in 69°11' S, 71°19' W.

Islote Aravena *see* **Aravena Rock**

Aravena Rock. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. A large rock, or very small island, S of Canales Island, it is the central of 3 such rocks which are closest off Ferrar Point, on the SE coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946-47 made a thorough charting of Discovery Bay in Jan. and Feb. 1947, and named this rock Islote Aravena, for a member of the hydrographic survey party. It appears as such on a 1951 Chilean chart. UK-APC translated the name on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Arbanasi Nunatak. 62°32' S, 60°03' W. A rocky peak rising to 320 m in Vidin Heights, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, 860 m ESE of Sharp Peak, 2 km W of Kubrat Knoll, and 2.6 km NW of Edinburgh Hill. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the settlement and monastery of Arbanasi, near the old Bulgarian capital of Veliko Tarnovo.

Zaliv Arbatskij. 70°10' S, 2°50' E. A gulf in the area of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Arcas Rocket. U.S. atmospheric sounding rocket (*see* **Rockets**).

Nunatak Arce. 66°07' S, 61°10' W. In the extreme NE of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by personnel of the Argentine Antarctic Institute during ArgAE 1989-90, and named by them for Manuel Arce, a member of the crew of the *Uruguay* who rescued Charcot's 1903-05 expedition.

Archambault Ridge. 73°42' S, 162°55' E. Descends from the Deep Freeze Range to Campbell Glacier, between Rainey Glacier and Recoil Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. John Louis Archambault, USN, medical officer at McMurdo in 1967. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Archangel Nunataks *see* **Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks**

The *Archangelgracht*. A 7950-ton, 130-m Dutch container ship built in 1990, and operated by Spliethoff, as part of their fleet of "gracht" ships ("gracht" means "canal"). She had 3 cranes on board, each of which could lift 40 metric tons. In Feb. 2001 she was contracted by the NSF to take cargo from Lyttelton, NZ, to Antarctica. Pieter Kampstra (b. 1964, Netherlands) was skipper. She arrived at McMurdo on Feb. 16, 2001, left on Feb. 18, and returned to NZ on Feb. 26, 2001.

Archar Peninsula. 62°27' S, 60°00' W. 3 km long, it forms the NW extremity of Greenwich Island, and is bounded by Razlog Cove to the N, and McFarlane Strait to the S, in the South Shetlands. The NW half is snow-free in summer. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005 for the settlement of Archar, in NW Bulgaria, successor of the ancient town of Ratiaria.

Cape Archer. 76°51' S, 162°52' E. Marks the N side of the entrance to Granite Harbor, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, for Walter Archer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Archer. 69°12' S, 157°39' E. A rock peak immediately S of Archer Point, on the W side of Harald Bay, on the coast of Oates Land. Discovered and photographed in Feb. 1959 on an ANARE flight from the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, in association with the point, and plotted by them in 69°10' S, 157°35' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969. It has since been replotted.

Archer, Walter William. b. May 25, 1869, Newington, Surrey, son of printer compositor William Charles Archer and his wife Frances Alice Orton. Late RN, he was chief steward on Scott's BAE 1910-13. He later ran a catering business in London, and then a confectionery business, and died on Jan. 28, 1944, in Edmonton.

Archer Glacier. 65°10' S, 63°05' W. Flows NW into the head of Bolsón Cove, in Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and, in keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after photography pioneers, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Frederick Scott Archer (1813-1857), British architect and, in 1849, inventor of the wet collodion process of photography, the first practical process on glass, and plotted by them in 65°12' S, 63°02' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It has since been re-plotted.

Archer Peak. 71°52' S, 171°10' E. Rising to 110 m, on the SW extremity of Possession Island. Named by Borchgrevink in 1898-1900, for Norwegian naval architect Colin Archer (b. 1832, Laurvig, near Larvik, son of Scottish immigrants William and Julia Archer. d. 1921), designer of the *Southern Cross* (and also the *Fram*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. It is also (erroneously) called Anchor Peak (there is another Anchor Peak, on Svend Foyn Island).

Archer Point. 69°11' S, 157°39' E. A rocky cape marking the W side of Harald Bay, about 9 km W of Williamson Head, on the coast of Oates Land, Victoria Land. Discovered in Feb. 1911 by Lt. Harry Pennell in the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13, plotted by him in 69°08' S, 157°35' E, and named by him for Walter Archer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. It has since been replotted.

Punta Archibald *see* **Archibald Point**

Archibald Point. 63°12' S, 56°40' W. An exposed rocky point on the SW side of Bransfield Island, off Trinity Peninsula, in Antarctic Sound. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1958-61, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964 for George Kenneth "Ken" Archibald (b. 1933), 1st officer on the *Shackleton* during this period. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Archibald.

The *Archie*. A 20-ton Chilean sealer owned by Messrs Braun and Blanchard, of Punta Arenas. In 1902, with a crew of 12 under the command of Capt. Friedrich Pasle, she visited the South Shetlands. *See also* **The *Pichincha*** and **The *Rippling Wave***.

Cerro Arcondo *see* **Passes Peak**

Glaciar Arcondo *see* **Russell West Glacier**

Nunatak Arcondo. 66°09' S, 61°09' W. On Scar Inlet, in the extreme SW part of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Arcondo Refugio was to be found here. Named by the Argentines for Infantry Major Pedro Pascual Arcondo (*see* **Arcondo Nunatak**).

Arcondo Nunatak. 82°08' S, 41°37' W. Rising to 780 m, 8 km S of Mount Spann, in the Panzarini Hills of the Argentina Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted during their U.S. Pensacola Mountains Project, of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for

Major Pedro Pascual Arcondo, officer-in-charge at General Belgrano Station, 1959-61. Major Arcondo made the first Argentine parachute jump in Antarctica, in 1958, at General Belgrano Station, and died in Antarctica on Jan. 31, 1962 (*see* **Deaths**, 1962). The feature appears on an American map of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. If it seems odd that the British would accept a name honoring an Argentine, then it is even odder that the Argentines refused to accept it because the British had already done so; there is a 1978 Argentine reference to a Nunatak Mendoza (named for the Argentine province), which occupies the very same coordinates as those of Arcondo Nunatak. The SCAR gazetteer has Mendoza Nunatak and Arcondo Nunatak being two different features, but, given the fact that there is nothing else out there, in that stretch of the Panzarini Hills, except perhaps Nunatak San Fernando several miles to the W, and given two different names — one given by the Americans and British and one by the Argentines — then they must really be the same feature.

Arcondo Refugio *see* **Mayor Arcondo Refugio**

Mount Arcone. 81°43' S, 161°02' E. A horseshoe-shaped mountain rising to 1350 m, in the Nash Range, at the E side of Dickey Glacier, 12 km N of Mount Canopus, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 24, 2003, for Steve Arcone. NZ accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Arcone, Steven Anthony "Steve." b. Jan. 10, 1944, Bronx, but raised in Greenwich Village, son of hairdresser Anthony Benedetto Arcone and his wife, novelist Sonya Balanoff. Geophysicist specializing in radar exploration of ice and snow. On Sept. 25, 1971, he married Penelope Ruth Hills. From Oct. 1, 1973 (part time), and from 1975 (full time) to the present, associated with the U.S. Army's CRREL (Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory), studying permafrost in the Arctic. He conducted ground radar traverses and airborne radar surveys in the area of the South Pole, the Transantarctic Mountains, and the ice sheet of West Antarctica, during 10 field seasons: Jan. 1993 (crevasse detection; he made his first trip to the Pole); Nov. and Dec. 1995 (finding hidden crevasses on Leverett Glacier; went to the Pole for the 2nd time); Nov. and Dec. 1998 (using radar to study geologic features in the dry valleys); 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 (ITASE project, drilling ice cores to study Antarctic storm history); Nov. and Dec. 2003 (studying small glaciers and dry valleys; went to the Pole for the 3rd time); in 2004 he was going to go on a South Pole traverse, but the project was canceled only 16 hours before he was due to fly out. Oct. 8-19, 2005: a quick mission to survey crevasses off McMurdo; Nov. 2006 (ITASE phase 2; a 300-km traverse from Taylor Dome toward the Pole).

The *Arctic*. A 2294-ton, 87.58-meter German tug, completed in 1969 at Bremerhaven, and owned by Bugsier Reederei. She and her sister tug, the *Oceanic* (built at the same time), were the largest and most powerful tugs in the world. She came down to the South Shetlands during the 1971-72 season, in order to tow the *Lindblad Explorer* (March 1, 1972), after that vessel had run aground at King George Island. In 1972 she towed the drilling platform *Île de France*, from Madagascar to Gabon. Mothballed in 1990, she was sold in 1993, and rebuilt as a luxury yacht.

Arctic Institute Range. 72°00' S, 160°00' E. A range of mountains, near the S end of the Daniels Range, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Russians. This looks supsiciously like the Russian name for the Daniels Range itself (71°15' S, 160°E). The coordinates of the two ranges are very similar, and, unfortunately, the SCAR gazetteer gives no descriptor for the Arctic Institute Range.

The *Arctic Sunrise*. A 949-ton, 49.62-meter icebreaker built in 1975 by Vaagen Werft, of Norway, as the sealing vessel *Polarbjørn* (an ironic occupation, given the subsequent use made of this vessel) and which, in 1975, was acquired by Greenpeace, becoming the *Arctic Sunrise*. In Jan. 1997, she left Ushuaia with a crew of 32, under the command of Capt. Arne Jacob Sørensen, for a month-long tour in Antarctic waters, documenting evidence of human-induced climate change, including studies of ice shelves to see if they really are unstable. In the northern summer of 1997, she headed to the Arctic. She was back in the Antarctic in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Capt. Peter Bouquet), taking down the Greenpeace team. On Jan. 8, 2006, she was involved in the famous contretemps with the *Nisshin-Maru* and her cargo supply ship *Oriental Bluebird*. It seems the *Arctic Sunrise* was steaming toward the two Japanese whalers, in order to protest their illegal activities, when the *Nisshin-Maru*, despite Capt. Sørensen's classic warning "Get out of the fucking way!," deliberately rammed her.

Arctic tern. *Sterna paradisaea*. The world's greatest traveler, it nests each summer in the North Pole area, and then immediately flies to Antarctica for another summer, coming down in large numbers. It has the greatest annaul migration of any bird.

Arctovski *see* **Arctowski**

Pik Arctovskogo *see* **Arctowski Peak**

Nunatak Arctowski *see* **Arctowski Nunatak**

Península Arctowski *see* **Arctowski Peninsula**

Pico Arctowski *see* **Arctowski Peak**

Roca Arctowski *see* **Arctowski Nunatak**

Arctowski, Henryk. b. July 15, 1871, Warsaw. Polish geologist and oceanographer, he was a pioneer in the field of meteorology, and proposed that wind can be as harmful as cold. He was attached to the General Institute of Chemistry when he was picked to go to Antarctica as part of BelgAE 1897-99. From 1910 to 1920 he was in the USA, and, in 1939, while he was visiting New York with his American wife, the Nazis overran Poland, and the Arctowskis lost everything. They never returned to Poland. He died on Feb. 21, 1958, in Washington, DC.

Arctowski Cove. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. A small cove at the SE side of Point Thomas, between that point and Shag Point, right at Arctowski Station, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, as Zatoka Arctowskiego, for Henryk Arctowski (and also, of course, in association with the station), and it appears as such on a Polish map of that year (it had already appeared on a 1979 map). UK-APC accepted the translated name Arctowski Cove, on April 3, 1984, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1986. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Arctowski Dome. 62°00' S, 58°09' W. An ice cap on the N side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands, extending from Fildes Peninsula to Sherratt Bay, it is the main ice dome of the island, and actually lies between 57°45' W and 58°50' W. Named Arctowski Icefield by the Poles in 1980, for Henryk Arctowski. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, but call it Arctowski Ice Cap. It is the Americans who call it Arctowski Dome (US-ACAN adopted this name on July 14, 2004). The center of the dome was originally plotted in 62°08' S, 58°38' W, but in late 2008 the UK replotted it.

Arctowski Ice Cap *see* **Arctowski Dome**

Arctowski Icefield *see* **Arctowski Dome**

Arctowski Mountains. 62°02' S, 58°10' W. A mountain range N of King George Bay, in the S part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981 for Henryk Arctowski.

Arctowski Nunatak. 65°06' S, 60°00' W. A bare rock peak, evidently of volcanic origin, rising to 235 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 3.5 km NW of Hertha Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, in the SW part of Robertson Island, off the SE part of the Nordenskjöld Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Larsen discovered the Seal Nunataks on Dec. 11, 1893, and this particular one was called Île Larsen, certainly by 1902, when it appears as such on de Gerlache's map (representing BelgAE 1897-99). SwedAE 1901-04 charted it on Oct. 8, 1902, during a sledge journey, and Nordenskjöld re-named it Nunatak Arctowski for Henryk Arctowski. As such it appears on a Swedish map of 1904. In 1905 the Swedes had it on a new map as Arctowski Nunatak. The Chileans and Argentines still call it Nunatak Arctowski, although on 1947 Chilean maps it was referred to as Roca Arctowski. In Aug. 1947, it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D, and on Jan. 22, 1951 UK-APC accepted the name Arctowski Nunatak, and as such it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1952.

Arctowski Peak. 73°44' S, 61°28' W. A somewhat isolated, ice-covered peak, rising to 1410 m, 13 km WSW of the head of Howkins Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41. In Dec. 1947 it was photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48, and, at the same time, charted from

the ground by a combined RARE — FIDS team (the Fids being from Base E). Named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953 for Henryk Arctowski. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Pico Arctowski, on an Argentine chart of 1957, and that is what the Argentines still call it, as do the Chileans, although the name has occasionally been seen (erroneously) on Argentine maps as Pico Arctowsky. It appears on a Russian chart of 1961 as Gora Arktovski Pik, and on a 1966 chart from the same country as Pik Artstovskogo (sic).

Arctowski Peninsula. 64°45' S, 62°25' W. A mountainous peninsula, 24 km long in a N-S direction, between Andvord Bay and Wilhelmina Bay, and indeed running NW from Andvord Bay to Cape Anna, and forming the N side of Errera Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by US-ACAN in 1951, for Henryk Arctowski. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the name, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. The Chileans and Argentines call it Península Arctowski (it appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart, a 1962 Chilean map, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer).

Arctowski Station. 62°10' S, 58°28' W. Also called Henryk Arctowski Station, after Henryk Arctowski. Scientific station belonging to the Polish Academy of Sciences. Originaly planned for Livingston Island, it was finally located at Point Thomas, on Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was opened on Feb. 26, 1977, and studied mainly birds and seals. **1977 winter**: 19 men. Jozef Jersak (leader; *see* **Jersak Hills**), Leopold Dutkiewicz, Kazimierz Fedak, Czeslaw Golec, Hieronim Grabczynski, Witold Gunia, Jerzy Halter, Andrzej Kuncewicz, Antoni Kuntze, Kazimierz Mazur, Alojzy Mirski, Piotr Presler, Andrzej Radomski, Tadeusz Szczepenowski, Aleksander Szmat, Jozef Wojcik, Krzysztof Zubek, Czeslaw Zukowski, and Tomasz Zukowski. **1978 winter**: 19 men. Seweryn Maciej Zalewski (leader). **1979 winter**: 21 men. Jan Maciej Rembiszewski (leader; *see* **Rembiszewski Nunataks**), Maciej Lipski, Marek Zdanowski. **1980 winter**: 20 men. Eugeniusz Moczydlowski (leader). **1981 winter**: 19 men. Lech Rosciszewski (leader). **1982 winter**: 9 men. Ryszard J. Wroblewski (leader). Most of the work was small-scale krill research. **1983 winter**: 13 men. Marek Zdanowski (leader). **1984 winter**: 14 persons. Ryszard Stepnik (leader). Anna Kolakowska was the first woman to winter over at Arctowski, with her husband, Edward Kolakowski. **1985 winter**: 19 men. Tadeusz Wojciechowski (leader), Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. **1986 winter**: 17 persons. Edward Kolakowski (leader). Anna Kolakowska wintered-over again. **1987 winter**: 20 persons. Rajmund Jan Wisniewski (leader). Pawel Madejski wintered-over; he would be station leader in 1990. Agata Maria Olek and Elzbieta Weinzieher were the only women. The Russian, Igor Mielnikov, also wintered-over. **1988 winter**: 20 men. Piotr Presler (leader). Zbigniew Battke wintered-over; he would be station leader in 1999. Mikhail Domanov, from Russia, also wintered-over. **1989 winter**: 20 men. Henryk Gurgul (leader). **1990 winter**: 15 men. Pawel Madejski (leader). Wojciech Bart wintered-over; he would be station leader in 1994. Stuart P. Donachie, a very international biologist, also wintered-over. **1991 winter**: 12 men. Przemyslaw Gonera (leader). **1992 winter**: 11 persons. Maria Olek (leader). Tomás Holik, from Argentina, wintered-over. **1993 winter**: 12 men. Wojciech Kittel (leader). **1994 winter**: 12 men. Wojciech Bart (leader). **1995 winter**: 12 men. Krzysztof Makowski (leader). **1996 winter**: 13 men. Adam Barcikowski (leader). Pawel Loro wintered-over; he would be station leader in 2002. The Czech, Kamil Laska, also wintered-over. **1997 winter**: 13 men. Tomasz Zadrozny (leader). Wojciech Kittel wintered-over again. **1998 winter**: 16 persons. Anna Kidawa (leader). Iwona Zwolska was the other woman there. **1999 winter**: 12 men. Zbigniew Battke (leader). Adam Barcikowski wintered-over again. **2000 winter**: 12 persons. Sebastian Baranowski (leader). Anita Kozinska was the only woman. **2001 winter**: 12 persons. Tomasz Janecki (leader). Arkadiusz Nedzarek wintered-over; he would be station leader in 2005. Katarzyna Chwedorzewska was the only woman. **2002 winter**: 11 persons. Pawel Loro (leader). Irena Gielwanowska was the only woman. Michal Offierski wintered-over; he would be base leader in 2007. **2003 winter**: 12 persons. Wojciech Majewski (leader). Ruslan Szabowicz was there from the Ukraine, and Anna Delimat was the only woman. **2004 winter**: 11 persons. Wieslaw Kolodziejski (leader). Agnieszka Pociecha was the only woman. **2005 winter**: 11 persons. Arkadiusz Nedzarek (leader). Wieslaw Kolodziejski wintered-over again. Katarzyna Stepanowska was the only woman. **2006 winter**: 13 persons. Leszek Wilcynski (leader). Julita Biszczuk was the only woman. **2007 winter**: 6 men. Michal Offierski (leader). **2008 winter**: 8 men. Mikolaj Golachowski (leader).

Zatoka Arctowskiego *see* **Arctowski Cove**

Arctowsky *see* **Arctowski**

Arda Peak. 62°44' S, 60°18' W. Rising to about 470 m, in Friesland Ridge, 470 m S of Gabrovo Knoll, 850 m E by N of the summit of Veleka Ridge, and 3 km W of Yambol Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, it overlooks the lower course of Charity Glacier to the NW and Tarnovo Ice Piedmont to the SE, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Arda River in Bulgaria.

Arden. 72°15' S, 24°55' E. A mountain at the E side of Dufek Mountain, in the middle part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the plow" in Norwegian, for its shape.

Ardery. 66°22' S, 110°26' E. Australian refuge hut built on Ardery Island, 11 km S of Wilkes Station, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Opened in 1978. It is a breeding place for Antarctic sea birds.

Ardery Island. 66°22' S, 110°27' E. A steep, rocky island about 1 km long, and 10 km S of Wilkes Station, in Vincennes Bay, or 1.7 km W of Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First delineated and mapped from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47, and in Jan. 1948, by OpW 1947-48, and named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Maj. (later Col.) Edward Rice "Ted" Ardery (b. Oct. 2, 1920, Washington, DC), a 1943 West Point graduate, veteran of the Battle of the Bulge and of the Korean War, and Army Corps of Engineers observer on OpW, who assisted parties in establishing astronomical control stations between the Wilhelm II Coast and the Budd Coast. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961. The Australians established a field camp here. With Odbert Island it forms a Specially Protected Area, because of the abundant petrel life here. Col. Ardery retired in 1973, went on to build power plants for Pepco, and died of cancer on June 9, 2006, in Arlington.

The *Ardevora of Roseland*. A 22-ton, 55-foot Whisstock ketch designed by Steve Dalzell, and, under the command of skipper Timothy Hugh Trafford, she was in at the South Shetlands and the Antartcic Peninsula, in 1997-98.

Paso Ardiles *see* **San José Pass**

Caleta Ardley *see* **Ardley Cove**

Península Ardley *see* **Ardley Island**

Refugio Península Ardley *see* **Ballvé Refugio**

Ardley, Richard Arthur Blyth. b. 1906, Billericay, Essex, son of Arthur Oliver Ardley and his wife Annie Alice Blyth. Merchant seaman and hydrographer, he arrived in Southampton from Durban, on the *Kenilworth Castle*, on June 17, 1929, as a probationary sub lieutenant (RNR), transferring to the *Vivid* on Sept. 14, and thence to the *Renown* on Oct. 26, 1929, in order to complete his training. He was 3rd officer on the *Discovery II* in 1929-31, and on June 26, 1931 was transferred to Pangbourne, the naval training school. His probationary status was lifted, he was 2nd officer on the *Discovery II*'s 1931-33 tour of Antarctica, and, on Oct. 2, 1933, he was promoted to lieutenant (with seniority from Aug. 9, 1932). He married Margaret Phoebe (known as Phoebe) Bounds, and wrote a book on the birds of the South Orkneys. He retired from the RNR on Oct. 13, 1936, as chief officer (still a lieutenant), became harbor master in Haifa, Palestine, and, with the rank of lieutenant commander, was killed in action at Tobruk on Sept. 12, 1942.

Ardley Bay *see* **Ardley Cove**

Ardley Cove. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. It forms the N end of Ardley Island, and is protected by that island, in the W side of Maxwell Bay, 5 km SW of Collins Harbor, between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. About 1957 it was named Caleta Ardley by the Argentines, in association with the island. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of that year, and in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the translated name Ardley Cove on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in their

gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming. The Chileans also call it Caleta Ardley (it appears in their 1974 gazetteer). On a Russian map of 1971, it is seen as Ardley Inlet, and on a Chinese map of 1990, it appears as Ardley Bay. The British were the latest to replot this cove, in late 2008. Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station and Bellingshausen Station are to be found at the head of this cove.

Ardley Inlet *see* **Ardley Cove**

Ardley Island. 62°13' S, 58°56' W. A low-lying island, 1.5 km long, 0.5 km off the E coast of Fildes Peninsula, on the W side of Maxwell Bay, just off the SW end of King George Island (in the South Shetlands), to which it is connected by a pebbly isthmus about 350 m long. Its N end is Ardley Cove. Charted as a peninsula in 1935 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named that year by Lt. A.L. Nelson as Ardley Peninsula, for Richard Ardley. The Argentines and Chileans translated it as Península Ardley, or Península Hardley, and it appears as such on an Argentine map of 1949. It still appears as a peninsula in the British gazetteer of 1955, but in 1956 FIDASE aerial photos re-defined it as an island, and on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC renamed it Ardley Island. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1960. The Chileans and Argentines still call it Península Ardley, in the belief that that is what it really is, whether its connector to King George Island be submerged or not. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Ardley Lake. 62°13' S, 58°56' W. About 100 m long, it is the largest and only permanent lake on the W side of Ardley Island, off the E coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on June 6, 2007, in association with the island. The Chinese call it Yueya Hu, and, since 1984, the Chileans have called it Laguna Ripamonti, for Julio Ripamonti (*see* **Julio Ripamonti Base** and **Ripamonti Refugio**). It lies within Antarctic Specially Protected Area #50. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Ardley Peninsula *see* **Ardley Island**

Ardley Refugio. 62°13' S, 58°54' W. Chilean refuge hut on Ardley Island, in Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Opened on May 15, 2004, 7 years after the old Ardley Station had been handed over to the Chileans in Feb. 1997.

Ardley Station. 62°13' S, 58°54' W. German Democratic Republic scientific station that operated only in 1994-95, under the auspices of the Alfred Wegener Institute, and called the German Penguin Laboratory. In Feb. 1997 it was transferred to Chile, and ultimately became Ardley Refugio.

Ardus, Dennis Alexander. b. March 16, 1937, Newcastle, son of John Alexander Young Ardus and his wife Dora Hewitt. Ardus was originally Arders, a German name. He graduated from Durham, in geology, in 1959, and immediately joined FIDS, as a glaciologist, wintering-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961, and being one of the first to visit the Heimefront Range. He arrived back in Southampton on the *Kista Dan* on March 26, 1962. In 1964 he got his master's degree from Birmingham, and then went to South West Africa (Namibia), with the Marine Diamond Corporation, a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. In 1969 he moved to Edinburgh, working for the Institute of Geological Sciences, and from 1975, until he retired in 1997, was head of one of the units there. It was under his direction, in the 1980s, that the Institute (later called the British Geological Survey), produced a complete set of geological maps of the British continental shelf. He married twice, his second wife being Jane. He died on Feb. 1, 2008.

Ardusberget. 75°05' S, 12°51' W. A mountain in the SW part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dennis Ardus.

Area. Antarctica, roughly circular, is the fifth largest continent, covering about 5.5 million sq miles, or almost 14 million sq km. 10 percent of the area is ice shelf. The continent covers more than 9 percent of the Earth's surface. Its coastline is 18,500 square miles. The diameter of the continent is 2800 miles. There are one million square miles of ocean ice in summer, and 7.3 million square miles of it in winter.

Arelis Automatic Weather Station. 76°43' S, 162°59' E. An Italian AWS, E of Granite Harbor, on the E coast of Victoria Land, installed in Jan. 1990, at an elevation of 149.65 m.

Monte Arellano. 64°39' S, 62°32' W. A mountain rising to 696 m, about 0.8 km SW of the extreme S of the mouth of Orne Harbor, on the NW coast of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Luis Arellano Stark, of the Chilean Army, who traveled south on the *Rancagaua* as part of ChilAE 1953-54, to be leader of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station for the winter of 1954. The Argentines call it Monte Chico (i.e., "little mountain").

Arena Corner. 69°51' S, 68°02' W. An arcuate nunatak, or cirque, at the NE corner of the Traverse Mountains, 3 km E of McHugo Peak, on the Rymill Coast, in the NW part of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS, 1970-73, and so named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for its arena shape and for the fact that it is a landmark in the area. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Arena Glacier. 63°24' S, 57°03' W. A glacier, 5 km long, it flows NE from Mount Taylor into Hope Bay, 3 km SW of Sheppard Point, at the extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in 1948 and Feb. 1955 by FIDS, mapped by FIDS cartographers from these surveys, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for the flat ice floor of the glacier's upper half which, surrounded by the steep slopes of Twin Peaks, Mount Taylor, and Blade Ridge, looks like an arena. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Arena Saddle. 77°53' S, 160°48' E. A saddle, 1.5 km W of Altar Mountain, exactly halfway on the E-W ridge that forms the head of Arena Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby carried out geological work in these mountains in 1980-81, and McElroy suggested the name, in association with the valley. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Arena Valley. 77°50' S, 160°59' E. An ice-free valley between East Beacon and New Beacon, it opens to the S side of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1958-59. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Canal Arenales *see* **Lewis Sound**

Arenite Ridge. 69°41' S, 69°32' W. A steep-sided rock and snow ridge, extending 24 km in a N-S direction, and forming the E wall of Toynbee Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. It includes Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley. Surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 8, 1978, for the sandstone-type rocks that form this ridge. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lednik Arenskogo *see* **Arensky Glacier**

Arensky Glacier. 71°39' S, 72°15' W. Flows S from Beethoven Peninsula, into the N end of Boccherini Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Arenskogo, for composer Anton Arensky (1861-1906). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Arensky Glacier, in 2006.

Ares Cliff. 71°49' S, 68°15' W. A cliff formed of pale-colored sandstone, and rising to 500 m above George VI Sound, E of Mars Glacier and 1.5 km N of Two Step Cliffs, on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE 1947-48, surveyed by FIDS in 1948-50, and by BAS, 1961-73, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the Greek god of war, in association with Mars Glacier (Mars being the Roman god of war). US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1975.

Ares Oasis. 71°51' S, 68°13' W. An oasis of ponds and moist ground, which, considering its latitude and relative dryness, supports significant life. It is located on the W flank of Ares Cliff, on the E side of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 7, 1994, in association with the cliff. It is a protected area.

Areta Rock. 82°06' S, 41°05' W. A nunatak rising to 785 m, 5 km SE of Mount Spann in the Panzarini Hills of the Argentina Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Eduardo Ferrin Areta, Argentine officer-in-charge at Ellsworth Station, 1961. It appears on an American map of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. This may well be the feature seen during the first Argentine flight to the South Pole, and called by them Nunatak Puerto Belgrano, after the Argentine

naval base. It appears as such on an Argentine map of 1964.

Arêtes. Sharp-crested, steep-sided serrate ridges separating the heads of opposing valleys (or cirques) that were once occupied by glaciers.

ArgAE *see* **Argentine Antarctic Expedition**

Argelier, Honoré-Antoine-Étienne. b. April 4, 1791, La Ciolat, France. Pilot on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left sick at Hobart on Feb. 19, 1840.

Argentina. In 1904, at Bruce's invitation, the Argentines took over ScotNAE's Laurie Island station at Omond House. This was the first scientific station in Antarctica, and Argentina has maintained it ever since, calling it Órcadas Station (Órcadas is the Spanish word for Orkneys). The Argentines claimed the South Orkneys as early as 1925 (*see* **Territorial Claims**), and in 1942 and 1943 they sent expeditions to Antarctica, claiming, in the former year, the sector between 74°W and 25°W, naming it Antártida Argentina, and since then, always regarding it as part of Argentina. Officially (according to the Argentines, anyway) it forms the department of Antártida, within the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur. The department, with its "capital" at Esperanza Station, includes the Antarctic Peninsula (which the Argentines call Tierra San Martín), and they have since had to dispute this area with the UK and Chile, both of whom claim roughly the same area. In a very real sense, though, if and when Antarctic claims are taken seriously, Argentina has as good, if not better, claim than anybody, having sent down relief expedition ships every year to Órcadas Station since 1904, and having maintained there a continuous presence since that time. Argentina tended to be pro-Nazi during World War II, and one of the several reasons Britain established a permanent base on Deception Island was as a counter-thrust to a possible Argentine threat. Argentine expeditions followed from 1947, and bases were built at several sites in the area as a counter-counter move to the British. On April 17, 1951, the Instituto Antártico Argentino was established and placed under the ministry of technical affairs. This instituto is at the head of all Argentine scientific programs here. In 1952 some Argentines fired on a British party at Hope Bay (*see* **Wars**), but in 1959 both countries were among the 12 original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty. The Argentines first flew to the Pole in 1962-63, and trekked there in 1965 on what they called 1965 Operación 90. In 1986 Argentina tripled its Antarctic scientific staff, and discovered dinosaur fossils (*see* **Fossils**). Other stations (*see* **Scientific stations, and Refugios**), aside from Órcadas and Esperanza, have included (alphabetically) Almirante Brown, Corbeta Uruguay, Decepción, General Belgrano, General Belgrano II, General Belgrano III, Melchior, Petrel, Primavera, San Martín, Sobral, Teniente Cámara, Jubany, Teniente Matienzo, Vicecomodoro Marambio. There were also the two refugios — Ballvé, and Francisco Gurruchaga — and the camp Base Livingston. After IGY (1957-58) Argentina operated Ellsworth Station. For their ongoing effort in Antarctica, *see* **Argentine Antarctic Expeditions**.

Caleta Argentina *see* **Argentina Cove**

Cordón Argentina. 88°S, 68' W. A ridge S of the Weddell Sea. Named for their country, by the Argentine work group operating there out of General Belgrano Station in 1968.

Îles Argentina *see* **Argentine Islands**

Isla Argentina *see* **Andersson Island**

Islas Argentina *see* **Argentine Islands**

Lóbulo Argentina *see* **Argentina Glacier**

Argentina Cove. 62°40' S, 60°24' W. Between Henry Bluff and Polish Bluff, on the E side of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Spanish Antarctic Expedition of 1995 named it Caleta Argentina, and on Dec. 16, 2003, UK-APC accepted the translated name. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Argentina Glacier. 62°40' S, 60°24' W. Flows NW from Hurd Dome and terminates near Argentina Cove, South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Spanish Antarctic Expedition of 1995 named it Lóbulo Argentina, in association with the cove. UK-APC accepted the translated name Argentina Glacier on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit later on in the year. The British were the latest to replot this glacier, in late 2008.

Argentina Øyane *see* **Argentine Islands**

Argentina Range. 82°20' S, 42°00' W. A range of rock peaks and bluffs, 67 km long, and lying 56 km E of the N part of the Forrestal Range, in the NE portion of the Pensacola Mountains. The Panzarini Hills are here. Mount Spann is the highest peak (at 925 m). Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956, during the non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea and back (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze I**). The Pensacola Mountains were mapped in their entirety in 1967 and 1968 by USGS from ground surveys conducted by the Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and from USN tri-camera aerial photos taken in 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the country of Argentina. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Feb. 3, 1971.

Islas Argentinas *see* **Argentine Islands**

Islotes Argentinas *see* **Argentine Islands**

Îles Argentine *see* **Argentine Islands**

Îlots Argentine *see* **Argentine Islands**

Islas Argentine *see* **Argentine Islands**

Argentine Antarctic Expeditions. This is a list of the expeditions (ArgAE). **ArgAE 1942**. Based in the South Shetlands. Alberto J. Oddera was captain of the *Primero de Mayo*, and they surveyed and claimed Deception Island on Feb. 8, 1942, taking formal possession. They did the same on the Melchior Islands on Feb. 20, 1942 and in the Argentine Islands on Feb. 24, 1942. It was during this expedition that the Argentines left a bronze cylinder on the island, claiming sovereignty (*see also* **The *Carnarvon Castle***). On Feb. 15, 1943, the Argentine government formally notifed the UK of their moves. They also made biological and geological observations, and conducted a hydrographic survey using an aircraft. **ArgAE 1943**. Led by the *Primero de Mayo* (Capt. Silvano Harriague), it completed the charting of the Melchior Islands in Feb. 1943. On March 1, 1943, they deposited a cylinder at Port Lockroy, and one at Marguerite Bay on March 7, 1943. They did surveying in the South Shetlands from March 1943, when they landed a party on Stonington Island. Bahía Dorián Refugio was built. **ArgAE 1947**. Left Buenos Aires on Jan. 4, 1947, led by Luis Miguel García, and ran from May through June of 1947. It was undertaken for political purposes, although surveys and lighthouse construction were effected. Órcadas Station was relieved, and Melchior Station was built as the second Argentine base in Antarctica. They also visited Deception Island, Admiralty Bay, Port Lockroy, the Argentine Islands, and Stonington Island. On this, and all subsequent expeditions, aircraft were used for ice reconnaissance and aerial photography. The ships were *King*, *Murature*, *Ministro Ezcurra*, *Don Samuel*, *Patagonia*, *Chaco*, and *Granville*. Capitán de fragata José Costa was Chilean observer on the *Patagonia*. **ArgAE 1947-48**. Led by Ricardo Hermelo until Feb. 29, 1948 (when it arrived back in Argentina), when the ArgAE 1948 took over. It was conducted primarily to build Decepción Station, do spectacular naval maneuvers, a hydrographic survey, and an aerial survey, and was very popular at home. Órcadas Station and Melchior Station were both relieved. The ships involved were *Granville*, *King*, *Pampa*, *Ministro Ezcurra*, *Murature*, *Seaver*, and *Charrúa*. The expedition was at Deception Island on Feb. 22 and 23, 1948. Two refugios were built — Caleta Péndulo and Ensenada Martel. **ArgAE 1948**. Led by Luis Miguel García, it was a continuation of ArgAE 1947-48. It arrived in March 1948, with the following ships: *King*, *Pampa*, *Ministro Ezcurra*, *Parker*, *Chiriguano*, and *Sanavirón*. **ArgAE 1948-49**. There was no (recorded) overall leader of this expedition. The ships were *Pampa*, *Chaco*, *Punta Ninfas*, *Sanavirón*, and *Chiriguano*. Stations were relieved. Thorne Refugio and Capitán Fliess Refugio were established, as well as one in Neko Harbor, the harbor there being investigated for a station site. Tidal measurements were taken here as well. The *Chiriguano* and the *Sanavirón* conducted hydrographic and geographic surveys of Schollaert Channel, Andvord Bay, and Gerlache Strait. **ArgAE 1949-50**. There was no (recorded) overall leader of this expedition. The ships were *Chaco*, *Punta Ninfas*, *Chiriguano*, and *Sanavirón*. Stations were relieved. Hydrographic surveys were conducted in Neumayer Channel and Peltier Channel. Geology was done in the South Orkneys and Neko Harbor. A seismological station was established on Deception Island. **ArgAE 1950-51**. Led by Rodolfo N. Panzarini, the ships were *Bahía Buen Suceso*, *Punta Loyola*, *Sanavirón*, *Chiriguano*, and *Santa Micaela*. This was the expedition that took down the first expeditioners who would build San Martín Station, and those who would winter-over there in 1951. The existing stations were relieved. An Argentine hut on the Danco Coast became Almirante Brown

Station. A hydrographic study was conducted in Gerlache Strait, and parts of Deception Island were surveyed aerially and topographically. **ArgAE 1951-52**. Led by Emilio L. Díaz in the *Bahía Buen Suceso*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Punta Ninfas*, *Chiriguano*, and *Sanavirón*. Existing stations were relieved. A new station, Esperanza, was opened at Hope Bay, on Dec. 31, 1951. Petrel Refugio was opened. A hut was built on Half Moon Island, but not occupied until 1953, when it would become Teniente Cámara Station. Almirante Brown Station was repaired after the July 1951 fire. Hydrographic studies were conducted in Gerlache Strait. **ArgAE 1952-53**. Led by Rodolfo N. Panzarini in *Bahía Buen Suceso*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Punta Ninfas*, *Chiriguano*, *Sanavirón*, and *Yamana*. The existing Argentine stations were relieved. San Martín had to be relieved by air. The refuge hut at Half Moon Island was converted into a scientific station, and named Teniente Cámara Station. Lasala Refugio was built, and several existing refugios were temporarily occupied. That winter (1953) Martín Miguel Güemes Refugio was built. **ArgAE 1953-54**. Led by Alicio E. Ogara in the ships *Bahía Buen Suceso*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Punta Loyola*, *Chiriguano*, *Yamana*, *Sanavirón*, and *Les Éclaireurs*. The existing stations were relieved, San Martín by helicopter. The following refugios were built: Ardley, Francisco de Gurruchaga, Primavera, Bryde, Betbeder, and Suecia. Potter Refugio was expanded into Jubany Station. **ArgAE 1954-55**. Led by Alicio E. Ogara. The ships were *General San Martín*, *Bahía Buen Suceso*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Punta Loyola*, *Sanavirón*, *Chiriguano*, and *Yamana*. The bases were relieved. General Belgrano Station was built. There was a new icebreaker, the *General San Martín*. The following refugios were built: Capitán Caillet Bois, Groussac, as well as Teniente Esquivel (on Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands). In the 1955 winter, personnel from Esperanza Station built the following refugios: Cristo Redentor, Antonio Morro, and Libertador, while personnel from San Martín Station built Yapeyú. **ArgAE 1955-56**. Led by Capt. Emilio L. Díaz. It spent three months in the Weddell Sea. The ships were *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Chiriguano*. Micropaleontologist was William Rex Riedel, on the *General San Martín*. The bases were relieved. Capitán Estivariz Refugio was built. During the 1956 winter the following refugios were built: San Roque, Chacabuco, and Maipú. **ArgAE 1956-57**. Led by Helvio N.A. Guozdén. It spent three months in the Bellingshausen Sea. The ships were *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Bahía Thetis*, *Chiriguano*, and *Sanavirón*. William Rex Riedel was the micropaleontologist. Two Uruguayan naval officers were also on this expedition: Lt. Rubén Varela (on the *General San Martín*) and Ensign Héctor W. Bomio (on the *Bahía Aguirre*), as well as Lt. Barry Bishop (*see* **Mount Bishop**), U.S. observer. The existing bases were relieved. Cadete Guillochón Refugio was built. The Argentine vice president, Rear Admiral Isaac F. Rojas, visited in Dec. 1956. During the 1957 winter the following refugios were built: 17 de Agosto, Granaderos, Paso de los Andes, and Salta. **ArgAE 1957-58**. Led by Alberto Patrón Laplacette. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Chiriguano*. The bases were relieved. Nogal de Saldán Refugio was built. Three men died (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). **ArgAE 1958-59**. Led by Adolfo A.R. Schultze. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Chiriguano*, and *Guaraní*. The bases were relieved. On Feb. 2, 1959, San Martín Station burned. On Feb. 3, 1959, Ellsworth Station was transferred by the USA to Argentina. Virgen de las Nieves Refugio was built. In the winter of 1959 the following refugios were built: San Antonio, Guaraní, San Carlos, and San Juan. **ArgAE 1959-60**. Led by Jorge A. Boffil. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Chiriguano*. 2 helicopters. Órcadas and Decepción were relieved, but the two Belgranos and Ellsworth couldn't be, due to ice. San Martín Station was evacuated on Feb. 28, 1960. Almirante Brown and Teniente Cámara were closed. Florentino Ameghino Refugio was built. **ArgAE 1960-61**. Led by Luis M. Iriate. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Punta Ninfas*, and *Chiriguano*. 2 airplanes and 2 helicopters. All the bases were relieved, and 5 refugios were equipped. On March 8, 1961, President Frondizi visited Decepción on the *Bahía Aguirre*. Corrientes Refugio was built, as was a new station, Teniente Matienzo (inaugurated on March 15, 1961). **ArgAE 1961-62**. Led by Jorge E.H. Pernice. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Chiriguano*, and *Punta Médanos*. The bases were relieved. Hermes J. Quijada led 2 planes out of Buenos Aires on Dec. 18, 1961, bound for Ellsworth Station. Assisted by the U.S. Navy, they left Ellsworth, bound for the South Pole, which they reached on Jan. 6, 1962, a first. After the flight back, they returned to Buenos Aires. **ArgAE 1962-63**. Led by Jorge A. Iriate. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Punta Médanos*. Bases were relieved. Ellsworth Station was closed. **ArgAE 1963-64**. There was no (recorded) overall leader for this expedition. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Capitán Cánepa*, and the *Comandante General Zapiola* (better known as the *Zapiola*). Bases were relieved. Three new refugios were built near Teniente Matienzo Station — Virgen de Loreto, Mayor Arcondo, and Santa Teresita. **ArgAE 1964-65**. There was no (recorded) overall leader of this expedition. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *La Argentina*. Bases were relieved. Almirante Brown was re-opened. Sobral Station was opened. **ArgAE 1965-66**. There was no (recorded) overall commander of this expedition. The ships were the *General San Martín* and the *Bahía Aguirre*. Bases were relieved. **ArgAE 1966-67**. Led by Julio Álvaro Vázquez. The ships were the *General San Martín* and the *Bahía Aguirre*. Bases were relieved. Sobral was re-opened, and a new one, Petrel, was commissioned (it had been a refugio until then). **ArgAE 1967-68**. Led by Jorge Alberto Ledesma. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Goyena*, and *Martin Karlsen* (formerly the *Kista Dan*). **ArgAE 1968-69**. Led by Horacio Arturo Ferrari. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Goyena*. Bases were relieved. **ArgAE 1969-70**. Led by Gerardo F. Ojanguren. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Theron*. The *Theron* relieved General Belgrano Station, and installed a science station there (it had been an Army base). Sobral and Teniente Matienzo were closed, and a new scientific station, Vicecomodoro Marambio, was opened. **ArgAE 1970-71**. Alberto A. Ulloa led the expedition. The ships were the *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Zapiola*. Bases were relieved. **ArgAE 1971-72**. Justo Guillermo Padilla led the expedition. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Goyena*. Teniente Matienzo Station was closed. Hydrographic work was done on Peter I Island. In Feb. 1972 the *General San Martín* was employed in carrying official groups and tourists to the Antarctic Peninsula, Anvers Island, and the South Shetlands. **ArgAE 1972-73**. Led by Adriano J. Roccatagliata. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Goyena*. Bases were relieved. **ArgAE 1973-74**. Led by Horacio Justo Gómez Beret. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Zapiola*, and *Comandante General Irigoyen*. **ArgAE 1974-75**. Led by Aldo de Rosso. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, and *Zapiola*. **ArgAE 1975-76**. Led by Fernando Miguel Romeo. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Cándido de Lasala*, and *Zapiola*. On Jan. 11, 1976 the *Zapiola* went down, after hitting a rock in Moreton Strait. 11 men died in a plane crash (*see* **Deaths**, 1976). **ArgAE 1976-77**. Led by Isidoro Antonio Paradelo. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Gurruchaga*, *Cándido de Lasala*, and *Islas Órcadas* (the former American ship *Eltanin*). There were two helo crashes (*see* **Deaths**, 1976 and 1977). **ArgAE 1977-78**. Led by Carlos Alberto Barros. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Gurruchaga*, *Cándido de Lasala*, and *Islas Órcadas* (the former *Eltanin*). Primavera Station was opened, and one in the South Sandwich Islands — Corbeta Uruguay Station. Petrel Station was closed. **ArgAE 1978-79**. Led by Alberto Óscar Casellas. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Gurruchaga*, and *Islas Órcadas* (the former *Eltanin*). Three men were killed (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). **ArgAE 1979-80**. Led by Alberto Máximo D'Agostino. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Aguirre*, *Almirante Irízar*, and *Gurruchaga*. **ArgAE 1980-81**. Led by César Trombetta. The ships were: *Bahía Aguirre*, *Almirante Irízar*, *Iokim Vatsiyetis*, and *Antártida*. **ArgAE 1981-82**. Led by César Trombetta. The ships were: *Bahía Paraíso*, *Almirante Irízar*, and *Bahía Buen Suceso*. Primavera Station was closed. Teniente Jubany Station was re-opened. This was the time of the Falkland Islands War. **ArgAE 1982-83**. Led by José Amauri Ferrer. The ships were: *Almirante IrÍzar*, *Bahía Paraíso*, and *Santa Rita*. **ArgAE 1983-84**. There was no actual (recorded) leader of this expedition. The ships were the *General San Martín* and the *Bahía*

Paraíso. Almirante Brown Station was re-opened, but burned on April 12, 1984. The personnel were rescued by the *Hero*. General Belgrano Station III was closed. **ArgAE 1984-85**. Led by Alfredo Claudio Febre. The ships were: *General San Martín*, *Bahía Paraíso*, and *Almirante Irízar*. **ArgAE 1985-86**. Led by Vicente Manuel Federici. The ships were the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Bahía Paraíso*. The *Bahía Paraíso* started a series of Antarctic tourist cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **ArgAE 1986-87**. Led by José Luciano Acuna. The ships were the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Bahía Paraíso*. The *Bahía Paraíso* made 3 tourist cruises that summer. **ArgAE 1987-88**. There was no (recorded) overall commander of this expedition. The ships were the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Bahía Paraíso*. The *Bahía Paraíso* made 4 tourist cruises this summer. A tourist hostel was opened at Esperanza Station. **ArgAE 1988-89**. Ismael Jorge García was the summer leader of the expedition, and the ships were the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Bahía Paraíso*, the *Bahía San Blas*, the *Cabo de Hornos*, and the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*. **ArgAE 1989-90**. Mario Dante Barilli led the summer expedition, on the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*. **ArgAE 1990-91**. Gustavo Adolfo Rojas led the expedition on the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*, and the *Comandante General Irigoyen*. **ArgAE 1991-92**. Raúl D. Pueyrredón led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Irigoyen*. **ArgAE 1992-93**. Leónidas Jesús Llanos led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Canal de Beagle*, and the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*. **ArgAE 1993-94**. Ricardo Guillermo Corbetta led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Dóctor Eduardo Holmberg*. **ArgAE 1994-95**. Carlos Daniel Carbone led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar* and the *Dóctor Eduardo Holmberg*. **ArgAE 1995-96**. Carlos Daniel Carbone led the expedition again, aboard the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Suboficial Castillo*, the *Puerto Deseado*, and the *Dóctor Eduardo Holmberg*. **ArgAE 1996-97**. Francisco Cachaza led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Puerto Deseado*, and the *Suboficial Castillo*. **ArgAE 1997-98**. Juan Carlos Ianuzzo led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Suboficial Castillo*, and the *Puerto Deseado*. **ArgAE 1998-99**. Eugenio Luis Facchin led the expedition, aboard the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*, and the *Suboficial Castillo*. **ArgAE 1999-2000**. Capt. Facchin led the expedition again, aboard the *Suboficial Castillo* and the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*. Argentine has continued to send an expedition to Antarctica every year. The ships used have been the *Almirante Irízar*, the *Suboficial Castillo*, the *Francisco de Gurruchaga*, the *Canal de Beagle*, the *Teniente Olivieri*, the *Kapitan Dranitsyn*, and the chartered icebreaker *Vasiliy Golovnin*.

Argentine Islands. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A chain of low-lying islands, islets, and rocks, extending for about 6 km in a NNE-SSW direction, 8 km SW of Petermann Island (and separated from that island by French Passage) and just over 6 km NW of Cape Tuxen, S of Lemaire Channel, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land, from which they are separated by Penola Strait. Discovered and roughly charted during FrAE 1903-05, and named Îles Argentines by Charcot, for the country which had been so helpful to him. The group appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906, but Gourdon refers to them in 1908 as Îles Argentina. They were charted again in 1909, during FrAE 1908-10, and mapped by the French in 1910 and 1912 as Îles Argentine or Îles Argentines, and included what later became the Cruls Islands, Anagram Islands, and Roca Islands. The name Argentine Islands first appears on a British chart of 1914, although it is seen as Argentine Islets on a British chart of 1916. On a 1927 Norwegian chart it appears as Argentina Øyane (which means Argentina Islands). BGLE 1934-37 operated out of here, and conducted a thorough biological, geological, and cartographical survey of the islands in 1935-36. These surveys fixed the feature as we know it today. It appears on a French chart of 1937, as Îlots Argentine. The British Base F was here (*see* **Faraday Station**), and the feature appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name Argentine Islands in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. They appear in the British gazetteer of 1955. FIDS surveyed the islands in 1958-61, and an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* surveyed them again in 1964-65. The Argentines, not surprisingly, call them Islas Argentina, although, in 1948 they appear on a map as Islas República Argentina, and on a 1953 Argentine map as Islas Argentinas. The Chileans call them Islas Argentine. However, on a 1947 Chilean map, the feature was seen as Islas Argentina. Islands and other features in the group (from NE to SW) include: Fanfare Island, Irízar Island, Uruguay Island, Forge Islands, Anvil Rock, Grotto Island, Corner Island, Corner Rock, The Buttons, Channel Rock, Galíndez Island, Winter Island, Shelter Islands, Skua Island, Leopard Island, Black Island, and The Barchans.

Argentine Islands Station *see* **Faraday Station**

Argentine Islets *see* **Argentine Islands**

Argentine Naval Manuevers, 1948 *see* **Cappus, Harald**

Îles Argentines *see* **Argentine Islands**

Canal Argentino *see* **Argentine Channel**, **Lientur Channel**

Cerro Argentino. 63°29' S, 58°03' W. A hill rising to about 932 m above sea level, 11 km SSE of the extreme N of Cape Ducorps, and S of Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentine army in 1976, at least it was named thus for themselves. Not surprisingly, the Chileans have a different name for it — Cerro Guerrero, named for Guardián 1st class José N. Guerrero Villaroel, on the *Yelcho* in 1916.

Argentino Channel. 64°54' S, 63°01' W. A channel, 8.5 km long, and 13 km wide, between Bryde Island (to the N) and the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, during BelgAE 1897-99, it appears (unnamed) on Lecointe's expedition map of 1903. In 1913-14 David Ferguson was surveying this area from the whale catcher *Hanka*, and it appears on his 1918 geological chart of the area, as Ferguson Channel, a name UK-APC accepted on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961, and in the British gazetteer of 1965. The Chileans surveyed the area during ChilAE 1948-49, and it appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, as Canal Lautaro (i.e., "Lautaro channel"), named after one of the ships on that expedition. It appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentine situation is more complex. Their name, Canal Argentino, which was being used before 1950, refers not only to this feature but also to Lientur Channel. What the Americans today call Argentino Channel (and that the British call Ferguson Channel), the Argentines call Canal Argentino Brazo Sur (i.e., "south arm"), and what the Americans call Lientur Channel (and that the British call Bryde Channel) the Argentines call Canal Argentino Brazo Norte (i.e., "north arm"). Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. In 1965, US-ACAN accepted the name Argentino Channel for the south arm. This feature is not to be confused with Paso Lautaro.

Monte Argento. 63°36' S, 56°40' W. The most prominent feature on Andersson Island (it is on the S coast of the island, W of Cape Betbeder), S of Jonassen Island, at the W side of the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, to the E of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Studied by personnel on the *Bahía Aguirre* during ArgAE 1974-75, and later named by the Argentines for Cabo primero de mar Federico Argento Prat, crew member on the *Uruguay* in 1903. Argentina accepted the name officially in 1978. The Chileans call it Monte Franzetti, for 1st Lt. Tomás Franzetti Padlina, of the Chilean Air Force, air communications officer on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1947.

Argles, Harold Arthur. Known as Arthur. b. Dec. 15, 1899, Omaha, Neb., son of Canadian parents Guy Arthur Leslie Argles and Lillie Darling Taylor. He joined the Infantry during World War I, became an air ace with the Canadian Flying Corps in 1917, and was wounded in Nov. 1918. In 1921, at South Georgia, he joined Shackleton's *Quest* expedition. In 1923 he held a short service commission with the RAF, and was mustered out in 1924, moved to Toronto, and became a commercial pilot. In 1928 he was the proposed navigator in the *Miss Columbia* for Mabel Boll, "The Queen of Diamonds," in her attempt to be the first woman to fly the Atlantic (when Amelia Earhart beat her to it, the plan was abandoned). Later that year Capt. Argles was involved with Douglas Jeffrey in an abortive mission to Antarctica (see Jeffrey). He died on May 20, 1929, while teaching a pupil how to do a tail spin at Roosevelt Field, NY. He lived for a couple of hours after the crash, but never regained consciousness.

The *Argo*. Ship belonging to the Scripps In-

stitution of Oceanography, in the Ross Sea in 1961, on an oceanographic voyage, led by Barnes Collinson. She also investigated the area around Scott Island.

Nunatak Argo *see* **Argo Nunatak**

Punta Argo *see* **Argo Point**

Argo Glacier. 83°22' S, 157°30' E. A small glacier, the southernmost in the Miller Range, it flows NE from the S end of that range, for 16 km into Marsh Glacier, just S of McDonald Bluffs. Discovered by NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Jason's ship in Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Originally thought to be 28 km long, and plotted in 83°17' S, 157°38' E, it has since been re-measured and re-plotted.

Argo Nunatak. 66°15' S, 60°55' W. Rising behind (i.e., to the NW), and named in association with, Argo Point, on the E side of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Studied by Argentine geologists during ArgAE 1989-90, and the name was approved, as Nunatak Argo, by Argentina in 1990. UK-APC approved the name, as Argo Nunatak, on March 31, 2004.

Argo Point. 66°15' S, 60°55' W. A prominent rock point rising steeply to 260 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the SE side of Jason Peninsula, 33 km NE of Veier Head, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen by Carl Anton Larsen in Nov.-Dec. 1893, from his ship the *Jason*. Surveyed by FIDS under Dave Stratton from Base D, in May 1953, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for Jason's ship in Greek mythology. It appears as such in a British gazetteer of 1958. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming, in 1963. The Argentines accepted the translated name of Punta Argo, in 1991.

Argonaut Glacier. 73°13' S, 166°42' E. A small tributary glacier about 15 km long, it flows E into Mariner Glacier, just N of Engberg Bluff, in the Mountaineers Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with the nearby glaciers — Astronaut, Aeronaut, Aviator, Cosmonaut, and Cosmonette. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Argosy Glacier. 83°08' S, 157°35' E. It flows E for about 24 km through the central part of the Miller Range to enter Marsh Glacier N of Kreiling Mesa. Discovered and named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who plotted it in 83°08' S, 157°40' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. At first though to be 37 km long, it has since been re-measured and re-plotted.

Nunatak Argüello. 66°17' S, 60°59' W. On the NE coast of Stratton Inlet, on the S side of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Studied by personnel of ArgAE 1989-90, and named by the Argentines in 1990 for Pastor Paz Argüello, ship's carpenter on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Estrecho Arguindeguy *see* **Picnic Passage**

Dome Argus. 81°00' S, 77°00' E. The highest point on the Antarctic ice sheet, and the highest ice feature in Antarctica, it is an ice dome or eminence rising to 4093 m above sea level, and overlies the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land, near the center of East Antarctica, and near the western boundary of the Australian Antartic Territory with Queen Maud Land, just about midway between the head of the Lambert Glacier and the South Pole. Mapped in detail by airborne radio echo-sounding by, among others, the Scott Polar Research Institute and the National Science Foundation, between 1967 and 1969. It was designated Dome A, and plotted in 80°22' S, 77°21' E. It was later replotted, and re-named by SPRI for Argus, the builder of Jason's ship *Argo*, in Greek mythology. ANCA accepted the name Argus Dome on Dec. 3, 1982.

Mount Argus. 68°53' S, 63°52' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Angus. A large, isolated mountain mass, surmounted by 3 separate peaks, the highest being 1220 m, between Poseidon Pass and Athene Glacier, 15 km WNW of Miller Point, and N of Casey Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, in the NE part of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Between 1958 and 1961, FIDS (notably Arthur Fraser in 1961) studied its geological composition. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the son of Zeus in Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Argus Dome *see* **Dome Argus**

Gora Arhangel'skogo. 69°32' S, 156°20' E. Name also seen as Gora Arkhangel'skogo The largest of the Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. This particular nunatak, named by SovAE 1958, was named before the group itself. The name commemorates geologist Andrey Dmitriyevich Arkhangel'skiy (1879-1940). *See also* **Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks**.

Cerro Ariel *see* **Spiro Hill**

Mount Ariel. 71°22' S, 68°40' W. Rising to 1250 m, it marks the S limit of Planet Heights, and overlooks the N side of Uranus Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Ellsworth aerially saw and photographed this section of the coast, on Nov. 23, 1935. In 1960 Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted it in 71°21' S, 68°33' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Ariel, one of the satellites of the planet Uranus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. It has since been replotted.

Aripleri Passage. 63°38' S, 57°35' W. A marine passage, 1.77 km wide, between Eagle Island and Yatrus Promontory, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the medieval fortress of Aripleri, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Punta Aris *see* **Punta Amoroso**

The *Ariston*. The first oil tanker to be ordered and owned by a Greek — Onassis — built in 1938, by Giitaverken of Gothenburg, the largest tanker of its day, at 15,360 tons, 515 feet 10 inches long, capable of 13 knots. Under the command of Capt. Otto Bohnemann, and in company with Onassis' whaler *Olympic Challenger*, she made a 7-month trip from Sept. 1951 to April 1952, during which, in Feb. 1952 she left Wellington, NZ, for a voyage to the Ross Sea, partly to accommodate the studies of oceanic ichthyologist Gerhard Krefft (b. March 30, 1912, Hamburg, son of a neurologist and a concert singer. d. March 20, 1993, Hamburg). This was the *Ariston*'s only voyage to Antarctic waters.

Banka Aristova. 74°25' S, 138°12' W. A submarine bank, out to sea beyond the Hobbs Coast. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Arizaga. 66°08' S, 61°04' W. Almost in the middle of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Mayordomo de 2° clase Antonio Arizaga, who served on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05, while that vessel was searching for the lost FrAE 1903-05. The nunatak was studied by Argentine geologists during ArgAE 1989-90, and the name was officially accepted by the Argentines in 1990.

The Ark. 80°43' S, 24°47' W. A rock mountain summit rising to 1790 m in the central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range of Coats Land. Surveyed and mapped in 1957 by BCTAE, and so named by them because from the W it looks like an ark. UK-APC accepted the name on July 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Arkell Cirque. 80°41' S, 24°08' W. A large cirque on the S face of the central part of the Read Mountains, in the E part of the Shackleton Range, in Coats Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1968-71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972 for William Jocelyn Arkell (1904-1958), English geologist, a specialist in Jurassic stratigraphy and paleontology. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks. 69°28' S, 156°30' E. Also formerly called White Nunataks. A group of scattered rock outcrops 24 km W of the central part of the Lazarev Mountains, and about 37 km SSW of Magga Peak, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and later by SovAE 1958, the latter plotting the largest of these nunataks in 69°32' S, 156°20' E, and naming it Gora Arkhangel'skogo or Gora Arhangel'skogo (Arkhangel'skiy Nunatak), for geologist Andrey Dmitriyevich Arkhangel'skiy (1879-1940), professor at Moscow State University. The group was photographed again in 1959, by ANARE, and ANCA broadened the application of the name, calling them the Archangel Nunataks, on Nov. 19, 1963. In 1967, US-ACAN accepted the name Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks. *See also* **Gora Arhangel'skogo**.

Gora Arkhangel'skogo *see* **Gora Arhangel'skogo**, **Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks**

Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks. 71°18' S, 11°27' E. A group of rocks, 13 km N of the Nordwestliche Insel Mountains, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped

by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Skaly Arkticheskogo Instituta, for the Arctic Institute. US-ACAN accepted the English-language translation in 1970.

Skaly Arkticheskogo Instituta *see* **Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks**

Arkutino Beach. 62°45' S, 60°20' W. Snow-free in summer, it stretches for 1.8 km on the E coast of False Bay, bounded by Charity Glacier to the N, Barnard Point to the S, and Veleka Ridge to the E, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the coastal lagoon of Arkutino, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Macizo Armada Argentina *see* **Patuxent Range**

Armadillo Hill. 68°07' S, 66°22' W. An ice-covered hill, rising to 1760 m, with tumbled ice-blocks on the summit, and projecting 120 m above the surrounding ice shelf, 6 km ESE of the head of Northeast Glacier, 13 km NE of the head of Neny Fjord, and ENE of Stonington Island, on the Graham Land plateau, by the Fallières Coast. BGLE 1934-37 surveyed it roughly, and USAS 1939-41 re-surveyed it on sledging parties in 1940. It appears on their field charts as Sawtooth, named for its appearance. Fids from Base E conducted another survey in 1946-47, and so re-named it because, when viewed from the NE, it does resemble the side view of an armadillo. UK-APC accepted the newer name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Mount Armagost. 71°38' S, 166°01' E. Rising to 2040 m, 14 km SW of Mount LeResche, it is one of a series of peaks between the Mirabito Range and the Homerun Range, in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Harry M. Armagost, USN, chief equipment operator who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963 and 1967.

Årmålsryggen. 73°12' S, 2°08' W. A ridge at the W end of Neumayer Cliffs, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the year's goal ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Armanini Nunatak *see* **Armonini Nunatak**

Armbruster Rocks. 73°57' S, 116°49' W. Exposed rocks on the W side of Wright Island, 14 km SW of Cape Felt, in the Amundsen Sea, just off the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Cdr.) Robert Bernard Armbruster (b. Aug. 17, 1924, Port Clinton, Ohio. d. April 24, 2008, Port Clinton), who joined the U.S. Navy in Dec. 1942, was communications officer at Christchurch, NZ, during OpDF 1963 and OpDF 1964, served in Vietnam, and retired in Feb. 1973.

Armbrustspitze. 73°25' S, 166°56' E. A peak in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Armira Glacier. 63°01' S, 62°33' W. Flows southeastward for 3 km from the SE slopes of Imeon Ridge, SE of Sleveykov Peak, and E of Neofit Peak, into Bransfield Strait, SW of Ivan Asen Point, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, after the Armira, a river in southeastern Bulgaria.

Cape Armitage. 77°51' S, 166°40' E. The southernmost cape on Ross Island, at the S tip of Hut Point Peninsula, where lie Scott Base, Hut Point, and McMurdo Station. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Albert Armitage. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Armitage *see* **Mount Armytage**

Armitage, Albert Borlase. b. July 2, 1864, Balquhidder, Perthshire, but raised in Scarborough, Yorks, son of physician Samuel Harris Armitage and his wife Alice Lees. After being a cadet on the *Worcester*, he joined the P & O Line in 1886, and the Royal Naval Reserve in 1892. From 1894 to 1897 he was in the Arctic, as scientific observer and 2nd-in-command of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition (in charge of magnetic observations), and, on his return, he married Beatrice Letitia Whitehead in London, in 1898. He was asked to lead BNAE 1901-04. However, Scott was finally picked as the leader, and Armitage was relegated to navigator and 2nd-in-command of the expedition, becoming mate of the *Discovery* on Jan. 27, 1901, at the salary of a shilling a month. Nicknamed "The Pilot," he was the first onto the polar ice cap itself, and in 1903 discovered and named Ferrar Glacier, Taylor Glacier, and Blue Glacier, during his western trip from McMurdo Sound. Promoted to commander in 1907, he skippered several ships during and after World War I, became a captain (retired) in 1923, and retired from P & O to Hampshire in 1924 with their rank of commodore. He wrote a couple of books (*see* Bibliography), was an air raid warden in World War II, and died on Oct. 31, 1943, at Epsom Hospital.

Armitage Saddle. 78°09' S, 163°15' E. The saddle at the head of Blue Glacier, overlooking Howchin Glacier and Walcott Glacier, it is the S end of Snow Valley (the upper part of Blue Glacier). Mapped by Albert Armitage in 1902, but omitted from maps drawn by BAE 1910-13. The New Zealand Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE established a survey station here in Sept. 1957, and they named it for Armitage. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974.

Armlenet *see* **Armlenet Ridge**, **Mayr Ridge**

Armlenet Ridge. 71°59' S, 2°52' E. A mountain ridge trending N-S for 5 km between Stabben Mountain and Jutulhogget Peak, and forming the E arm of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. It was surveyed from the ground and photographed aerially by NBSAE 1949-52, photographed aerially again in 1958-59, as part of the long NorAE 1956-60, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Armlenet (i.e., "the arm rest"). US-ACAN accepted the name Armlenet Ridge in 1971. This feature was once often confused with Mayr Ridge, a similar ridge to the SW.

Refugio Armonía *see* **Francisco de Gurruchaga Refugio**

Caleta Armonía *see* **Harmony Cove**

Punta Armonía *see* **Harmony Point**

Armonini Nunatak. 71°11' S, 65°51' E. A partly snow-covered rock outcrop, about 8 km ESE of Mount Reu, about 31 km SE of Husky Massif, and about 37 km E of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. There is an area of moraine on the NW side of this feature. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, and named by ANCA for Giovanni C. "John" Armanini, weather observer at Davis Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. Somehow Mr. Armanini's name became corrupted.

Armonini Nunataks *see* **Armonini Nunatak**

Armour Inlet. 73°38' S, 124°39' W. An ice-filled indentation in the N side of Siple Island, just W of Armour Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, whose funds for USAS 1939-41 purchased the Snowcruiser (q.v.). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Armour Peninsula. 73°42' S, 124°10' W. An ice-covered peninsula, immediately E of Armour Inlet, on Siple Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with the inlet. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Islotes Armstrong *see* **Armstrong Reef**

Mount Armstrong. 85°50' S, 157°12' W. Rising to 2330 m, 8 km SSE of Mount Goodale, in the Hays Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas B. Armstrong, USARP representative at Palmer Station, 1966-67.

Armstrong, Robert D. b. July 14, 1910, Cincinnati, son of lead (later sand and gravel) dealer S. Edward Armstrong and his wife Jessie. Crew member of the *Bear of Oakland*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on April 6, 2003, in Gainesville, Tex.

Armstrong, W.J. b. NZ. Seaman on the *City of New York*, during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Armstrong Glacier. 71°31' S, 67°30' W. Flows SW from the S side of Mount Bagshawe (the southernmost and highest of the Batterbee Mountains) into George VI Sound. It is the only known safe route for mechanical vehicles from the George VI Sound to the Palmer Land plateau. Surveyed between 1962 and 1972 by

BAS personnel from Base E and Fossil Bluff, it was named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Edward Barry Armstrong (b. 1937), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base T in 1964, and then summered at Base E in 1964-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1978. It is also known as Otter Glacier, for the Otter aircraft used here, and appears as such on a British map of 1979.

Armstrong Peak. 66°24' S, 53°23' E. Rising to 1470 m above sea level, it is the highest peak of the group the Norwegians call Vesthøgdnutane, 28 km SE of Mount Codrington, in Enderby Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Austnuten (i.e., "the east peak"). Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, it was renamed by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for J. Christopher "Chris" Armstrong, ANARE surveyor at Mawson Station, who obtained an astrofix near here in Dec. 1959, toward the end of his wintering-over stint at Mawson in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Armstrong Peak in 1965.

Armstrong Platform. 70°32' S, 160°10' E. A small, mainly ice-covered plateau, or "height," 8 km long, and rising to between 1200 and 1800 m, it is a northeastward extension of the Pomerantz Tableland, directly N of Hellferich Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Richard Lee Armstrong (b. Aug. 4, 1937, Seattle), USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Armstrong Reef. 65°54' S, 66°18' W. A reef encompassing a large number of small islands and rocks, extending for 8 km from the SW end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE between 1955 and 1957, it was first accurately shown on a 1957 Argentine government map. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Terence Edward Armstrong (1920-1996), British sea-ice specialist, reader in Arctic studies, at Cambridge, 1977-83, and acting director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1982-83. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, as Arrecife Espinosa (i.e., "Espinosa reef"), having been named by ChilAE 1949-50, after Mario Espinoza Gazitúa, skipper of the *Maipo* during that expedition. On a 1963 Chilean chart it appears as Arrecife Espinoza, but in their 1974 gazetteer, the Chileans call it Arrecife Espinosa. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islotes Armstrong (i.e., "Armstrong islets").

Army Range *see* **LeMay Range**

Mount Armytage. 76°02' S, 160°45' E. A dome-shaped mountain rising to 1855 m, N of Mawson Glacier and 22 km W of Mount Smith, in Victoria Land. Charted by Shackleton's 1907-09 expedition, who named it for Bertram Armytage. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Armytage, Bertram. b. 1869, Lara, NSW, son of hugely wealthy Australian businessman Frederick William Armytage and his wife Mary Susan Staughton. After Geelong Grammar School, he was sent to Kingston-on-Thames, to live with and study under Henry Wilson, curate of St. Mark's, Surbiton, private tutor and ex-Cambridge man, and graduated from Cambridge in 1887. In 1895, in Victoria, he married Blanch Dunn Watson. He served in the South African War, after which he was back in Corio, Vic., living with his wife and his parents. He was in charge of the ponies on the shore party of BAE 1907-09. He committed suicide in Melbourne in 1910.

Mount Arnaudo. 84°04' S, 172°40' E. A mound-shaped, ice-covered mountain, rising to 1500 m, between Hood Glacier and the E margin of the lower part of the Beardmore Glacier, 3 km S of Mount Cyril, in the N part of the Commonwealth Range, between the Ross Ice Shelf and the South Pole. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Raymond Vincent "Ray" Arnaudo (b. May 9, 1948, San Francisco), deputy director of the Office of Oceans Affairs and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, U.S. State Department, who was involved with Antarctic and other polar-related issues from 1986 onwards. He led two U.S. inspection teams to Antarctica (*see* **Inspections**), one in 1989, to the George V Coast and the Ross Sea, and one in 2000, to the Antarctic Peninsula. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Arne Nunatak. 71°43' S, 8°20' E. The largest of the Hemmestad Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the N part of the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Arnesteinen, for Arne Hemmestad (b. 1920), mechanic who wintered-over at Norway Station for the first year (1957) of NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Arne Nunatak in 1967. *See also* **Hemmestad Nunataks**.

The *Arneb*. A 459 foot-2 inch U.S. attack cargo ship, launched on July 6, 1943, in Oakland, Calif., as the *Mischief*, and served in World War II. On March 16, 1948, she was placed in reserves at Philadelphia, and rebuilt for polar work. On March 19, 1949, she was re-commissioned, and renamed *Arneb*, working for several seasons in the Arctic. As flagship for OpDF I (1955-56), she left Davisville, RI, on Nov. 10, 1955, under the command of Capt. Lawrence T. Smyth, bound for Norfolk, Va., and, in company with the *Wyandot*, left Newport on Nov. 14, 1955, carrying Admiral Dufek. Exec was Joseph Hulings (ex-Merchant Marine), Cliff Bekkedahl was navigator, and Archie Owens was chief engineer. She arrived in Christchurch, NZ, on Dec. 12, 1955, and on Dec. 17 left for Antarctica. She was back again in 1956-57 (Captain Nels Claus Johnson), again as flagship for OpDF II, during IGY. Fred P. McDaniel was exec. **Oct. 27, 1956**: She left Davisville, fully loaded. **Oct. 28, 1956**: She arrived in Norfolk, where last minute repairs were made. **Nov. 2, 1956**: She steamed out of Norfolk, bound for the Panama Canal. **Nov. 8, 1956**: She arrived at Colón. **Nov. 11, 1956**: After transiting the Canal, she left Panama, bound for Wellington, NZ. **Nov. 30, 1956**: She arrived in Wellington. **Dec. 10, 1956**: She left Wellington, bound for Cape Hallett. **Dec. 16, 1956**: She crossed the Antarctic Circle, meeting the Ross Sea pack-ice, following behind the cutter *Northwind*. **Dec. 17, 1956**: Ice ripped a 30-inch gash in her hull, at the waterline on her starboard side. Heavy landing craft were swung over the port side to create a 10 degree list, and after 5 hours of repairs, the ship was on her way. **Dec. 19, 1956**: Within shouting distance of Hallett Station, she was ordered to McMurdo to drop off a D-8 tractor there, for eventual use at Little America (to build a landing strip there). **Dec. 24, 1956**: The *Arneb* arrived at McMurdo. The *Glacier* and the *Greenville Victory* were already there. They unloaded the huge tractor, transferring it two days later to the *Greenville Vic*, which would later take it to Little America. Christmas wouldn't be complete without a religious service on the ice, Christmas dinner, and penguin-chasing. Then the *Arneb* left to return to Cape Hallett. **Dec. 29, 1956**: She arrived off Cape Hallett, but for 2 days was trapped in the pack, damaging her propeller. The *Northwind* finally got her out. **Jan. 2, 1957**: She limped into Hallett. Unloading took place at (what was then called) Adare Station, the first U.S. amphibious unloading expedition in Antarctic history, and in two 12-hour shifts around the clock, 2600 tons of cargo was transferred into the huge landing crafts, and from there onto the beach. **Jan. 9, 1957**: Job done, she left, bound again for McMurdo. **Jan. 12, 1957**: She arrived back at McMurdo. **Jan. 15, 1957**: The *Arneb* (refueled with 216,223 gallons), together with the *Greenville Vic* and the *Glacier*, left for Vincennes Bay. **Jan. 25, 1957**: The ships arrived at Vincennes Bay. It took 6 days before they got through the pack to Clark Island, in the Windmill Islands (and the *Arneb* being again damaged), where the Seabees began work on Wilkes Station. **Feb. 16, 1957**: The *Arneb* left for Sydney. **Feb. 28, 1957**: She arrived in Sydney. **March 13, 1957**: She left Sydney for Melbourne. **March 18, 1957**: She left Melbourne, bound for Cape Town. **April 6, 1957**: She arrived in Cape Town. **April 9, 1957**: She left Cape Town, bound for home. **April 27, 1957**: She arrived at Davisville. **April 29, 1957**: She left Davisville. **April 30, 1957**: She arrived back in Norfolk. She was back for OpDF III (1957-58; Captain Robert O. Hinckley, Jr.), OpDF IV (1958-59; Capt. Henry Carl "Dutch" Schwaner, Jr.—born Aug. 23, 1913, Saratoga Springs, NY), OpDF 60 (1959-60; Captain Edward A. Schumann); OpDF 61 (1960-61; Captain James L. Hunnicutt; skipper until Sept. 7, 1961), OpDF 62 (1961-62; Captain Sigmund Albert "Bobo" Bobczynski, Jr.; b. Aug. 15, 1915,

Flint, Mich.; skipper from Sept. 7, 1961 until Sept. 22, 1962). Walter J. Czerwinski was exec, from July 28, 1961. On Oct. 25, 1961, she left Norfolk, bound for Davisville, to load. Included in the cargo was the nuclear power plant bound for McMurdo. Going through the Panama Canal, and via Easter Island, to NZ, and on to Antarctica, where, with the aid of the icebreakers *Eastwind* and *Glacier*, she arrived at McMurdo in mid-Dec. 1961, and unloaded. During the season she made two return trips to NZ, to get more cargo for McMurdo. They also relieved Hallett Station. She was back for OpDF 63 (1962-63; Captain Edward Garris Rifenburgh; b. Dec. 29, 1915, NYC. d. Dec. 22, 1976; skipper from Sept. 22, 1962). Walter Czerwinski was still exec. She was decommissioned on Aug. 12, 1971, and sold for scrap in 1973.

Arneb Glacier. 72°25' S, 170°02' E. A glacier, 5 km long and 3 km wide, situated in a cliff-walled bay between Hallett Peninsula and Redcastle Ridge, it flows NW into Edisto Inlet as a floating ice tongue. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for the *Arneb*. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Arnel Bluffs. 68°07' S, 56°12' E. A series of rock outcrops in a steeply falling ice scarp S of the Leckie Range. Plotted (in 68°09' S, 56°15' E) in Dec. 1958 by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by Graham Knuckey. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Royston Reginald "Roy" Arnel (b. Oct. 21, 1927), who wintered-over as radio operator at Mawson Station in 1957, and as geophysical assistant at the same station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Arnes, Everett A. b. Oct. 3, 1915, Northwood, ND, son of Edon Arnes and his wife Emma Olson. After high school he briefly attended Asbury Seminary, then moved with his family to East Stanwood, Wash. In 1939 he rode his motorcycle to the Chicago World's Fair, returning by way of the southern states. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41, as a civilian photographer, and actually made one flight in Antarctica (his first and only flight ever). Immediately upon his return, he married Rosemary Thurmond, in June 1942, in Stanwood. In 1949 he moved to Sedro-Woolley, Wash, and stayed there, working as a dispatcher for Puget Sound Power & Light until he retired. Rosemary died in 1997, and he died on Feb. 19, 2007.

Arnesen, Liv *see* **Bancroft, Ann**

Arnesteinen *see* **Arne Nunatak**

Arnold Cove. 77°25' S, 163°46' E. Along the W margin of McMurdo Sound, between Marble Point and Gneiss Point, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Charles L. Arnold, leader of a USARP team that made an engineer study of Marble Point, McMurdo Station, and Williams Field, in 1971-72.

Arnoldy Nunatak. 74°54' S, 71°12' W. Rising to about 1450 m in the E part of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, 1 km S of Mount Cahill, in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Roger Lee Arnoldy (b. May 30, 1934, LaCrosse, Wisc.), physicist at the University of New Hampshire, in Durham, USARP principal investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and Pole Station for many years from 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Arnouse, Arnov *see* **Kristiansen, Olav A.**

The *Arnt Karlsen*. South African whale catcher, belonging to the Union Whaling Company, of Durban. She was in Antarctic waters in 1953-54, catching for the *Abraham Larsen*. Skipper was Nils Martinsen. That season, she took 45 blues, 176 fins, and 10 sperms, for a total of 228 whales, and 15,400 barrels of oil.

Arntzenrustene. 74°19' S, 9°22' W. Crags, mostly snow-covered, in the northeastermost part of Milorgfjella, in the N portion of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Sven Arntzen (1897-1976), the Norwegian attorney who prosecuted the traitor Quisling.

Aronson Corner. 80°29' S, 20°56' W. The cliffed extremity of a snow-capped ridge rising to 1260 m, between Mummery Cliff and Chevreul Cliffs, at the E end of the Pioneers Escarpment, just to the E of the Shackleton Range. Phototographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay, 1968-71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Louis V. Aronson (1870-1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who, about 1910, invented the first practical petrol lighter (using serrocerrium), known originally as the "trench match," and modified in 1927 to become the "one-motion lighter." The feature appears in the UK gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rocas Arpón *see* **Harpun Rocks**

Glaciar Arquitecto Ripamonti Barros *see* **Fuerza Aérea Glacier**

Isla Arriagada *see* **Alcock Island**

Islote Arriagada *see* **Alcock Island**

Arriagada Rock. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. A small island E of Maipó Shoal, and S of González Island, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans, it appears on one of their 1998 charts. The name Arriagada Rock was accepted by UK-APC on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Punta Arribista *see* **Parvenu Point**

Arriens, Pieter. Australian geologist. He was the geochronologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey party of 1973, led the 1976 wintering-over party at Davis Station in 1976, and was on David Lewis's *Solo* expedition of 1977-78.

Arriens Glacier. 73°28' S, 68°25' E. A small glacier in the Mawson Escarpment, between Casey Point and Gibbs Bluff. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973, and named by ANCA for Pieter Arriens.

Arrival Bay. 77°33' S, 166°10' E. The little bay to the E of Cape Royds, between Derrick Point and Flagstaff Point, on Ross Island. Discovered and named by Scott in Feb. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, for the place where the *Discovery* arrived. BAE 1907-09 also arrived here. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Arrival Heights. 77°49' S, 166°39' E. Also called Harbour Heights. Cliff-like heights, rising to about 620 feet, and extending in a NE-SW direction, overlooking Arrival Bay, 2.5 km N of Hut Point, along the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the arrival of the *Discovery* at its winter quarters at Hut Point. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. It was made into an SSSI, and there was an AWS there — Fogle (q.v.).

Arroll Icefall. 64°35' S, 60°40' W. A steep icefall, about 5 km long, that flows from the S side of the Detroit Plateau, about 13 km NW of Mount Worsley, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Arrol-Johnston automobile (*see* **Automobiles**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Monte Arronax *see* **Mount Arronax**

Mount Arronax. 67°40' S, 67°22' W. A pointed, ice-covered peak rising to 1585 m, 10 km WSW of Nautilus Head, it dominates the N part of Pourquoi Pas Island (it is the 2nd highest peak on the island), in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in July-Aug. 1936 by Alfred Stephenson of BGLE 1934-37, and re-surveyed in Dec. 1948 by a Fids team from Base E led by Ken Blaiklock, who named it for the Jules Verne character Pierre Arronax, in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Monte Arronax.

Arrow Island *see* **Pila Island**

Arrowhead Nunatak. 82°34' S, 157°22' E. A long, narrow nunatak, 11 km SE of Sullivan Nunatak, near the head of Nimrod Glacier. In plan, it resembles an arrowhead, hence the name given by NZGSAE 1960-61, who also discovered and mapped it. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 19, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Arrowhead Range. 73°24' S, 164°10' E. A range, 30 km long, just N of Cosmonaut Glacier and W of Aviator Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. In plan, the range resembles an arrowhead, the E end forming the head, hence the name given by US-ACAN in 1968. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Mount Arrowsmith. 76°46' S, 162°18' E. A jagged rock peak near Mount Perseverance, 3 km along a ridge extending NE from that mountain, and 3 km E of Mount Whitcombe, in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for the mountain of that name in NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Península Arrowsmith *see* **Arrowsmith Peninsula**

Arrowsmith, Noble. b. Feb. 16, 1749, in St. Dionis Backchurch, London, son of butcher Robert Arrowsmith and his wife Elizabeth. On Feb. 11, 1772 he joined the *Adventure* as an able seaman, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He died, unmarried, in 1781, while serving on the *Resource*.

Arrowsmith Peninsula. 67°15' S, 67°15' W. A peninsula, 60 km long, between Hanusse Bay and Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, W of Forel Glacier and Sharp Glacier, across from Adelaide Island. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and thought by them to be an island. BGLE 1934-37 mapped it as a peninsula, but seem not to have named it. Surveyed in Dec. 1948 by a Fids team from Base E led by Ken Blaiklock, and again between 1955 and 1958 by Fids from Base W and Base Y, confirmed by them as a peninsula, and named by them for Edwin Porter Arrowsmith (1909-1992), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1957-64. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Península Arrowsmith.

Cabo Arroyo. 62°32' S, 60°41' W. A cape about 3 km SSE of Point Black, on the W coast of Hero Bay, in the N part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Argentines named it in 1978 for Jesús Arroyo, who died near here (*see* **Deaths**, 1976). The Chileans have their own name for it, Cabo Agüero, for cook 1st class Clodomiro Agüero Soto, who was on the *Yelcho* in 1916 when that ship rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island during BITE 1914-17.

Arruiz Glacier. 70°39' S, 162°09' E. Flows WNW from Stanwix Peak in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains, to enter Rennick Glacier N of Frolov Ridge. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Alberto José Arruiz, Argentine IGY meteorologist, an observer at Weather Central (q.v.), at Little America in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Gora Arsen'eva *see* **Deromfjellet**

Skaly Arsen'eva *see* **Arsen'yev Rocks**

Arsen'evskorva *see* **Arsen'yev Rocks**

Arsen'yev Rocks. 71°51' S, 11°12' E. Rock outcrops lying among the morainal deposits 4 km W of Mount Deryugin, in the Liebknecht Range of the Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and ground surveys conducted by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Skaly Arsen'eva, for geographer Konstantin Ivanovich Arsen'yev (1789-1865). US-ACAN accepted the name Arsen'yev Rocks in 1970. The Norwegians call them Arsen'evskorva.

Gora Arshinova. 73°27' S, 65°03' E. One of a large, rather scattered group of nunataks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Art. Antarctic art, painting, drawing, etc. William Hodges was an artist in Antarctica during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75, and was almost certainly the first artist in Antarctic waters. Von Bellingshausen's Russian voyage of 1819-21 had Pavel Mikhaylov, artist, on board the *Vostok*. Edward Kendall made paintings of Antarctica while on the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. Ernest Goupil was artist on FrAE 1837-40. John McNab was a mate on the *Eliza Scott* during the Balleny Expedition of 1838-39, but he was also the artist. J.J. Wild was the official artist on the *Challenger* expedition of 1872-76. Edward Wilson was the artist (among other things) on BNAE 1901-04, and again on BAE 1910-13. William Cuthbertson was the artist on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. David Abbey Paige was the official artist of ByrdAE 1933-35. Leland Curtis was the expedition artist on USAS 1939-41 (he did not winter-over), and was back in 1957-58 as artist for OpDF III. In the 1950s Edward Seago, Robert E. Hogue, Robert Haun, Standish Backus, and Fids John R. Noble and Roger Banks all did artwork in Antarctica. Commander Backus was famous as a World War II combat artist, and in Antarctica he did not get to do actual oil painting, rather he took photos and when he got back home did the paintings from those. In 1961, Nel Law (Phil Law's wife), visited Antarctica and did some paintings. Sidney Nolan visited Antarctica in 1964 for a brief while, and did a series of landscapes. In 1987 Bea Maddocks, Jan Senbergs, and John Caldwell went down as official artists of the Australian government. This entry, of course, only scratches the surface of what could be a small book in itself.

Art Glacier *see* **Alt Glacier**

Artemis Ridge. 77°27' S, 162°14' E. Immediately NW of Chinn Glacier, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for the Greek goddess (cf. nearby Mount Helios). NZ-APC accepted the name on Jan. 30, 1998.

Arthropods. The only native form of terrestrial microfauna in Antarctica. They consist of 130 species, 44 being parasitic on birds and seals. There are 67 species of mites (q.v.), 19 of springtails (q.v.), 37 of biting lice, 4 of sucking lice (*see* Lice), 2 of midges (q.v.), and 1 of fleas (q.v.). Arthropoda is the largest phylum in the animal kingdom (spiders, insects, crustaceans, etc., are all members).

Bahía Arthur *see* **Arthur Harbour**, **Wylie Bay**

Mount Arthur. 67°39' S, 49°52' E. Rising to 1290 m, just W of Mount Douglas, and 6 km NW of Simpson Peak, at the W end of the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for John T. Arthur, electrical fitter who wintered-over at Mawson Station, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Puerto Arthur *see* **Arthur Harbour**

Arthur Davis Glacier *see* **Davis Glacier**

Arthur Glacier. 77°03' S, 145°15' W. Also called Arthur Davis Glacier, Davis Glacier, and Warpasgiljo Glacier. A valley glacier about 40 km long, it flows W to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf between the Swanson Mountains on the N and Mount Rea and Mount Cooper on the S, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially and from ground surveys in Nov.-Dec. 1940 by members of West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named by US-ACAN in 1966 for Vice Admiral Arthur Cayley Davis (1893-1965), USN, a leader in aviation and pioneer of dive-bombing.

Arthur Harbor. 64°46' S, 64°04' W. Also spelled Arthur Harbour (especially by the British). A small harbor SE of Cape Monaco, entered between Bonaparte Point and Norsel Point, on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05. First entered by the *Norsel* on Feb. 28, 1955, and that year surveyed by Jim Rennie of FIDS from Base N, which was built that year near the head of the harbor. Later the Americans built Palmer Station here. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for Oswald Raynor Arthur (known as Sir Raynor Arthur) (1905-1973), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1954-57. It appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Puerto Arthur. It appears on a 1962 Chilean map as Bahía Arthur, and that is how it is listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Arthur Harbour Station *see* **Base N**

Mount Arthur Owen *see* **Mount Owen**

Arthur Sulzberger Bay *see* **Sulzberger Bay**

Arthurson Bluff. 70°45' S, 166°05' E. Mostly ice-covered, it overlooks the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier from the W, near the N coast of Victoria Land. Phil Law, of ANARE, headed a party that landed here in 1962 by helicopter, and he named it for the Australian pilot of the helo, Capt. John Arthurson (b. 1919. d. Aug. 25, 2006). ANCA accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit on June 27, 1963, as did US-ACAN in 1964.

Arthurson Ridge. 69°22' S, 158°30' E. A short coastal ridge or promontory extending N from the Wilson Hills, between Cook Ridge and the terminus of McLeod Glacier (it is on the E side of that glacier), at the head of Davies Bay, in Oates Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, first visited by an ANARE airborne field party in March 1961, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for the pilot of the helicopter off the *Magga Dan*, Capt. John Arthurson (*see* **Arthurson Bluff**). The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1967.

Islas Articuladas *see* **Wednesday Island**

Artigas Beach. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A series of single, raised beaches immediately SE of Artigas Station (in association with which this feature was named on June 6, 2007 by UK-APC), at the N end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Artigas Station. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. More fully known as General José Artigas Station. Uruguayan scientific station opened on Dec. 22, 1984, 17 m above sea level, near Profound Lake, Collins Harbor, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, 100 m

from the coast. It is very near to the Great Wall Station of the Chinese, and is 5 km NE of Frei Station. Started as a summer station in 1984-85, its first leader was Lt. Col. Omar Porciúncula (also leader of the first Uruguayan Antarctic Expedition, sometimes known as Antarkos I). It became a year-round station in 1986. The 13 buildings can accommodate 60 persons in the summer and 9 in the winter. The first studies conducted here were meteorological observations, then the following year human biology. **1986 winter**: Lt. Col. Heber Cappi (leader). Geodesy and mapping were conducted that year. **1987 winter**: Lt. Col. Orosmán Pereyra (leader). **1988 winter**: Lt. Col. Emilio Alvárez (leader). **1988-89 summer**: Lt. Col. Heber Cappi (leader). **1989 winter**: Maj. Mario Zerpa (leader). Tide measurements were conducted beginning this year. **1990 winter**: Lt. Col. Néstor Rosadilla. **Nov. 27, 1990**: the first Uruguayan Antarctic ship, the *Comandante Pedro Campbell* (more familiarly known as the *Pedro Campbell*) arrived, bringing supplies. **1991 winter**: Maj. Mario Menyou (leader). The glaciology program was begun this year. **1992 winter**: Lt. Col. Alejandro Varela (leader). **Jan. 10, 1993**: the *Vanguardia* arrived for the first time, with the president of Uruguay aboard, Don Luis Albert Lacalle Herrera. **1993 winter**: Lt. Col. Carlos Pagola (leader). **1994 winter**: Lt. Col. Óscar Grané (leader). **1995 winter**: Lt. Col. José Unzurruzaga (leader). Ionosphere and aurora observations were begun this year. **1996 winter**: Maj. Walter Subiza (leader). **Feb. 18, 1997**: President Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay, visited the base. **1997 winter**: Maj. Luis Castro (leader). **1998 winter**: Maj. Enrique Mangini (leader). They began to monitor the ozone this year. **1999 winter**: Lt. Col. Robert Terra (leader). **2000 winter**: Maj. Waldemar Fontes (leader), Capt. Gustavo Dal Monte (2nd-in-command), Hilda Prieto (doctor), Hilmo Núñez (personnel and supply officer), Luis Viera (radio chief), Walter Cornejo and Ricardo Ibáñez (radio operators), Victor Maneiro (electrician), Alfredo Villanueva (in charge of generators), Nery Andino (mechanic), Óscar Perdomo (diver), and Juan Furtado and Miguel Andrada (cooks). **2001 winter**: Maj. Carlos Cabara (leader). **2002 winter**: Maj. Héctor de Rebolledo (leader). **2003 winter**: Lt. Col. Héctor Volpe (leader). **2004 winter**: Lt. Col. Ángel Cedrés (leader). **2005 winter**: Maj. Gustavo Allende (leader), Bernardo de los Santos, Jorge Belén, Fernando Torena, and Blanca Giménez (meteorologists), Carla Galluzzi, Marcelo Álvez, and Capt. Silvia Peruggia (doctors), Juan Alvárez (electrician), Waldemar Muiño, José Suárez, Alfredo Silveira, Jaime Vega, Julio Vázquez, Héctor Rodríguez, Arturo Bethencourt. **2006 winter**: Lt. Col. Longino Sosa (leader). The station was modernized this year. There is a medical suite with a doctor and 2 patient beds. **2007 winter**: Lt. Col. Waldemar Fontes (leader), Emir Amaral and Daniel Bonora (meteorologists), Rodrigo Sosa and Paola Borges (doctors), Jorge Presa, Ángel Careno, and Luis Colli (radio operators), Rubén López and Manuel Fernández (electricians), Walter Carrión (mechanic), Jorge García (diver), and Lilián Silvera (cook). **2008 winter**: Maj. Juan Núñez (leader). **2009 winter**: Waldemar Fontes (leader).

Artists *see* **Art**

Arturo Parodi Station *see* **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**

Artz, Gordon Martin. b. South Africa. South African Air Force. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959.

The *Ary Rongel*. In March 1994, the Brazilian Navy bought the *Polar Queen* [see (i) ***Polar Queen***], to be the successor to the *Barão de Teffé*, as the principal relief ship for Comandante Ferraz Station. Renamed *Almirante Ary Rongel* (*Ary Rongel* for short), she was 3670 tons, 75.02 meters long, capable of 12 knots, and could take 99 crew and scientists. Her first trip in her new capacity was in 1994-95 (Capt. Herz Aquino de Queiros). She was back in 1995-96 (Capt. Marcos de Andrade Pinto), 1996-97 (Capt. Andrade Pinto), 1997-98 (Capt. André Luiz Macedo Fernandes Más), 1998-99 (Capt. Fernandes Más), 1999-2000 (Capt. Wagner Lázaro Ribeiro Junior), 2000-01 (Capt. Lázaro Ribeira), 2001-02 (Capt. Jorge Guimarães Dias), 2002-03 (Capt. Guimarães Dias), 2003-04 (Capt. José de Andrade Bandeira Leandro), 2004-05 (Capt. de Andrade Bandeira Leandro), 2005-06 (Capt. José Carlos dos Santos Parente), 2006-07 (Capt. José dos Santos Parente), 2007-08 (Capt. Arlindo Moreira Serrado), 2008-09 (Capt. Moreira Serrado).

Isla Arzobispo Vicuña *see* **Anvers Island**

ASA *see* **Antarctic Support Associates**

Lednik Asaf'eva *see* **Asafiev Glacier**

Asafiev Glacier. 71°05' S, 70°45' W. Flows NW into Schubert Inlet from the W side of the Walton Mountains, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Asaf'eva, for Boris Asafiev (1884-1949) Russian composer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 2006.

Ascent Glacier. 83°13' S, 156°24' E. A small glacier, 3 km wide, flowing N from the Polar Plateau into the upper part of Aurora Glacier, and then into Argosy Glacier, just E of Milan Ridge, in the Miller Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who used it to get to the central Miller Range. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Punta Asconapé *see* **Cape Hooker**

Asconapé, Domingo. b. Argentina. Captain of the *Primero de Mayo*, 1930-31.

Asemus Beach. 62°23' S, 59°39' W. A beach, snow-free in summer, it extends 2.2 km on the NW side of Mitchell Cove, Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Debelyanov Point to the SW, the undulating interior of Alfatar Peninsula to the NW, and Divotino Point to the NE. Mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Roman town of Asemus, in northern Bulgaria.

Asen Peak. 62°39' S, 59°57' W. Rising to over 800 m, on Delchev Ridge, 900 m SW by S of Tangra Peak, 1.1 km S of Peter Peak, and 600 m E by N of Ruse Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, it overlooks Iskar Glacier and Bruix Cove to the NW, Ropotamo Glacier to the ESE, and Dobrudzha Glacier to the S, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, as Vrah Asenov, for Czar Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria, 1218-41. Known internationally as Asen Peak.

Punta Asencio. 63°54' S, 60°53' W. A point on the SE side of Belimel Bay, on the SW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Ensign Salvador Asencio, who was on board the *Uruguay* during the 1911 relief expedition to Órcadas Station.

Vrah Asenov *see* **Asen Peak**

Asgard Automatic Weather Station. 77°36' S, 161°06' E. American AWS in the Asgard Range, in the dry valleys of Victoria Land, at an elevation of 1750 m. It operated from Feb. 5, 1980 until Dec. 31, 1982.

Asgard Range. 77°37' S, 161°30' E. It divides Wright Valley on the one hand from Taylor Valley and Taylor Glacier on the other, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the home of the Norse gods. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit on Aug. 3, 1972.

Mount Ash. 79°57' S, 156°40' E. Rising to 2024 m above sea level, it overlooks the N side of Hatherton Glacier, about 18.5 km WSW of Junction Spur, in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for mechanic Ralph E. Ash, a member of the U.S. McMurdo-Pole Traverse Party of 1960-61. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Punta Ash *see* **Ash Point**

Ash Point. 62°28' S, 59°39' W. Marks the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, in Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1934-35 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and apparently named by them (for the feature's color), it also appears on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and on an Argentine chart of 1947, as Punta Ash. ChilAE 1947 named it Punta Teniente Bascopé (*see* **Point Bascopé**), and that is how it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (actually in the shortened version, Punta Bascopé, which was introduced in 1951). UK-APC accepted the name Ash Point on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine map as Punta Ceniza (which means the same thing), and that is how it appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Once, therefore, a synonym for Punta Bascopé, the Chileans have re-defined this latter term to mean the very tip of Ash Point, and in 2004 the British went along with this (*see* **Punta Bascopé**). The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Asher Peak. 75°44' S, 129°11' W. Rising to 2480 m, in the SW portion of Mount Flint, in

the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Bill F. Asher, USN, senior chief construction electrician at Little America in 1958, and nuclear power plant operator at McMurdo in 1969.

Mount Ashford. 68°54' S, 53°32' E. The largest and most prominent of the Knuckey Peaks, in Enderby Land. It was used as a geodetic survey station by the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of 1974-75. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Anthony Raymond "Tony" Ashford (b. Oct. 2, 1939), meteorological observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1974, and who was a member of that survey party.

Ashley, John. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a geophysicist, and wintered over at Hope Bay (Base D) in 1959.

Cape Ashley Snow *see* **Smyley Island**

Ashley Snow Island *see* **Cape Smyley**

Ashley Snow Nunataks *see* **Snow Nunataks**

Glaciar Ashton *see* **Ashton Glacier**

Ashton, Lewis "Chippy." b. May 10, 1898. Carpenter who wintered-over at at Port Lockroy in 1944 and at Base D (Hope Bay), in 1945, during Operation Tabarin. He made ships in bottles. He died in 1956, in the Falklands.

Ashton Glacier. 70°44' S, 61°57' W. Just over 14 km long, it flows ESE from Mount Thompson to the NW side of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and probably seen by a ground party of this expedition, which surveyed this coast. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Charted in Nov. 1947 by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and members of Finn Ronne's RARE 1947-48. Named by FIDS for carpenter Lewis "Chippy" Ashton. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call it Glaciar Ashton.

Ashtray Basin. 77°52' S, 160°58' E. A small basin near the head of Arena Valley, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively (certain features here resemble ashtrays) by a field party from the University of New South Wales, which worked in this area in 1966-67. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Mount Ashworth. 70°56' S, 163°05' E. Rising to 2060 m, 6 km ENE of Mount Ford, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by ANARE for Squadron Leader (later Air Commodore) Norman F. Ashworth, RAAF, ANARE officer-in-charge of the Antarctic Flight off the *Thala Dan*, here in 1962. He retired in 1988, after 37 years in the service, and in 1994 wrote *The Anzac Squadron*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Ashworth Glacier. 85°02' S, 169°16' E. A glacier with sharply delineated sides, flowing WSW from the Supporters Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains, into Mill Glacier, NE of Plunket Point, and 5 km N of Mount Iveagh. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Allan Charles Ashworth, professor of paleontology and stratigraphy at North Dakota State University. He discovered the only known Antarctic fly fossils, in the nearby Dominion Range. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on April 20, 2007.

Asiato-zima. 68°27' S, 41°26' E. A low, flat islet off Cape Akarui, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981, the name meaning "footprint island," for its shape.

Dolina Asimmetrichnaja. 73°25' S, 61°21' E. A valley in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Asimutbreen *see* **Asimutbreen Glacier**

Asimutbreen Glacier. 71°23' S, 13°42' E. A small, steep glacier descending SE then NE between Solhøgdene Heights and Skuggekammen Ridge, and feeding into Vangemgeym Glacier, in the E part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, photographed aerially by them, and first plotted from these photos. It was more accurately plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Asimutbreen (i.e., "the azimuth glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the rather tautologous translation of Asimutbreen Glacier in 1970.

Asimutodden. 68°51' S, 90°26' W. A small point, 1.5 km N of Mikhailow Hukk, at the southernmost part of the Von Bellingshausen Coast, on the E coast of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("azimuth point") for the azimuth used during observations at the hukk.

Mount Askin. 80°10' S, 157°53' E. A high, flat-topped mountain, rising to about 3000 m, between Mount McClintock and Mount Aldrich, on the main ridge of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Rosemary A. "Rosie" Askin (b. 1949), NZ-born geologist at the Colorado School of Mines, 1980-86; University of California at Riverside, 1986-94; and, from 1995, at the Byrd Polar Research Center, at Ohio State University, who, between 1970 and 2000, worked in various parts of Antarctica, including the general vicinity of this mountain.

Aslin, W.C. *see* **South Pole**, Jan. 3, 1956

ASMA *see* **Antarctic Specially Managed Areas**

The *Asma*. German yacht, skippered by Clark Stede, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1991-92. Mr. Stede wrote *Rund Amerika*.

Asman, Adam "Sarge." They also called him "Nibble" or "Nib." b. Aug. 10, 1907, Danzig, son of Lena Asman. A U.S. Army tank driver, a sergeant, he was tractor driver at West Base during USAS 1939-41. On June 23, 1941, in Boston, he became a U.S. citizen, and during World War II went on a special assignment to the Arctic, testing tanks under extreme conditions. He fought in the Korean War. He was widowed when he died at home, on April 25, 1971, in Richland Co., Ohio.

Asman Ridge. 77°10' S, 144°48' W. A serrate ridge, about 10 km long, on the S side of Arthur Glacier, just north of Bailey Ridge, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 by Byrd 1933-35, and named by USAS 1939-41 for Adam Asman. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

The *Aso Maru*. Japanese krill-catching ship off Enderby Land in 1974-75. Captain was Noboyuki Yamamoto.

ASPA *see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**

Asparuh Peak. 62°37' S, 60°09' W. Rising to 760 m on Bowles Ridge, 2.4 km E of the summit of Mount Bowles, 1.25 km S of Melnik Ridge (with which it is linked by the 575 meter-high Yankov Saddle), and 1.75 km W of Atanasoff Nunatak. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, as Vrah Asparuhov (which means "Asparuh Peak"), for Khan Asparuh of Bulgaria, 668-700, who incorporated, by treaty in 681, the territory between the Balkans and the Danube.

Vrah Asparuhov *see* **Asparuh Peak**

The *Aspirante Isaza*. A 525-ton, 42.5-meter Chilean general service patrol boat, built in 1994 as the *ASMAR (T)*. She was renamed *Aspirante Isaza* after an older Chilean ship (decommissioned in 1964), and used as a general purpose vessel on ChilAE 1995-96 (Captain Francisco Azócar); ChilAE 1996-97 (Captain Pedro Torres A.); ChilAE 1997-98 (Captain Jorge Rojas Larraín); and ChilAE 1998-99 (Captain Eduardo Díaz).

Aspis Island. 62°28' S, 60°09' W. A small, low-lying, rocky island, rising to about 15 m above sea level, it is the easternmost island in the Dunbar Islands, in the South Shetlands. In keeping with the theme of naming certain features in this area after mythical beasts, UK-APC named this island on Dec. 12, 1997, for the Aspis, a small musical dragon often portrayed in medieval literature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

Cap Aspland *see* **Aspland Island**

Île Aspland *see* **Aspland Island**

Isla Aspland *see* **Aspland Island**

Aspland Island. 61°28' S, 55°54' W. A small, rugged, mountainous island rising to an elevation of about 735 m above sea level, 6 km W of the extreme W of Gibbs Island, and 40 km SW of Elephant Island, it is one of the easterly group (what the Chileans call Islas Piloto Pardo) of the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield in Feb.-March 1820, and grouped together with (what later became known as) O'Brien Island and Eadie Island, and charted as O'Brien's Islands. In Dec. 1821, Powell individualized this one as Aspland's Island, and another as O'Brien's Island (later called O'Brien Island), leaving the third one unnamed (this would later become Eadie Island). Aspland's Island he named possibly for Robert Aspland (1782-1845), Unitarian minister at Hackney. It appears on Powell's 1822 chart, as Aspland's Island, but erroneously

on a French chart of 1823, as Cap Aspland. It appears for the first time as Aspland Island, on an 1839 British chart. On a 1937 British chart it appears joined with Aspland Island, and is named Sugarloaf Peninsula. However, it was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in Jan.-Feb. 1937, and Eadie Island was named individually. US-ACAN accepted the name Aspland Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Aspland. In Jan. 1977 it was visited by the British Joint Services Expedition. Originally plotted in 61°30' S, 55°49' W, it was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Mount Asquith *see* **Asquith Bluff**

Asquith Bluff. 83°30' S, 167°21' E. A prominent wedge-shaped rock bluff, on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier, 6 km SE of Mount Allen Young. Discovered during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton as Mount Asquith, for Herbert Asquith, 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852-1928), prime minister, 1908-16, who helped get Shackleton's expedition debts paid off. The feature was later re-defined. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Assender Glacier. 67°36' S, 46°25' E. Flows W into Spooner Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA for Pilot Officer Kenneth J. "Ken" Assender, pilot at Mawson Station in the winter of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Assent*. British yacht, skippered by William Kerr, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1991-92.

Asses Ears. 62°19' S, 59°45' W. Three small islands of regular height and abrupt relief, which form the N portion of the Potmess Rocks, in English Strait, 3 km SE of The Watchkeeper and 5.4 km NNW of Fort William (the W end of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. The old sealers of 1819-21 almost certainly discovered them, but do not seem to have named, charted, or defined them. In 1934-35 the personnel on the *Discovery II* descriptively named the group The Asses Ears, for the fact that the most northerly one is a twin-peaked rock in the water, resembling an ass's ears. As such it appears on their expedition chart of 1935, and also on British charts of 1942 and 1948. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. However, by the 1960 British gazetteer and a British chart of 1962 the definite article had been removed and it was called Asses Ears, which is the name we know today. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Islas Asses Ears, and on a Chilean chart of the same year, as Roca Orejas de Burro (i.e., "asses ears rock"). It appears as Islas Orejas de Burro on a 1953 Argentine chart, and on one of their 1958 charts as simply Orejas de Burro. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islas Orejas de Burro. It was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Islas Asses Ears *see* **Asses Ears**

Astakhov Glacier. 70°45' S, 163°21' E. The glacier next S of Chugunov Glacier, it flows NE from Mount Hager, and enters Ob' Bay just W of Platypus Ridge, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Pyotr Astakhov, Soviet exchange student at Pole Station in 1967.

Astapenko Glacier. 70°40' S, 163°00' E. About 17.5 km long, it drains the N and NE slopes of Stanwix Peak, in the Bowers Mountains, and flows ENE into Ob' Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Pavel D. Astapenko, Soviet observer at Weather Central, at Little America, in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Astarte Horn. 71°40' S, 68°52' W. A pyramidal peak, rising to about 1400 m, WSW of Venus Glacier, and at the S end of the N-S range extending to Mount Umbriel, in the E part of Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys by FIDS, 1948-50 and again 1961-73 (FIDS changing its name to BAS during this period). Named, in association with Venus Glacier, by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974 for the goddess Astarte, the Phoenician equivalent of Venus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Aster Glacier. 78°35' S, 85°00' W. Flows from the E slope of Craddock Massif, between Elfring Peak and Willis Ridge, to enter Thomas Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Richard Craig Aster (b. 1960), geophysicist from the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, who was involved in seismic studies at the Mount Erebus volcano observatory on Ross Island, 1996-2000.

Asterozoan Buttress. 64°02' S, 58°21' W. A prominent vertical cliff-faced spur rising to 650 m, and forming the east-pointing SE corner of Patalamon Mesa, W of Hidden Lake, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006 for a locality close to the base of the spur from which fossil asterozoan impressions are to be found, the only ones on the island.

Isla Astor *see* **Astor Island**

Mount Astor. 86°01' S, 155°30' W. A prominent peak rising to 3710 m (12,175 feet), 3 km N of Mount Bowser, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on the Nov. 1929 flight to the Pole, and named by him as Mount Vincent Astor, for William Vincent Astor (1891-1959), known as Vincent Astor, a contributor to ByrdAE 1928-30. The name was later shortened, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1956.

Astor, B. Crew member of the *Jane Maria* in 1819 who, on the instructions of Donald McKay, brought back rocks and minerals to be studied in New York by geologist, chemist, and politician Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell (1764-1831), of the Lyceum of Natural History (forerunner of the American Museum of Natural History). The samples, partly primitive and partly volcanic, included quartz in compact and crystallized forms, amethyst in crystals, porphyry in small masses, rough onyx in pebbles, lumps of coarse flint, elegant zealite (like that of the Ferro group in the North Atlantic), pumice stone, and pyrites surcharged with silver. One would think it would be easy to identify a man by the name of Astor, especially that early on in history, but, so far, this gentleman's identity remains absolutely oscure.

Astor Island. 62°38' S, 61°10' W. Off the W side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, between that island and Rugged Island, which it lies to the S of, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE between 1955 and 1957, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for B. Astor, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Isla Astor. It was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Astor Rocks. 71°48' S, 12°44' E. Two small rock outcrops, 6 km SE of Mount Ramenskiy, and S of Ernstsenskjera, in the SE extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Astorhortane, for Astor Ernstsen, meteorologist with NorAE during the 1958-59 season. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Astor Rocks in 1970.

Astorhortane *see* **Astor Rocks**

Astraea Nunatak. 71°59' S, 70°25' W. Rising to about 620 m, 10 km S of Staccato Peaks, E of Williams Inlet, in the S part of Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE 1947-48, and from surveys conducted by FIDS in 1948-50, it was also surveyed by BAS from 1962 to 1973, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974 for the asteroid. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1975.

Astrid Ridge. 68°00' S, 12°00' E. An undersea ridge named by international agreement in June 1987, for Queen Astrid (1905-1935) of the Belgians, wife of King Leopold III. She died in a car crash, aged 29.

Astro Cliffs. 66°40' S, 66°26' W. Rock cliffs rising to about 60 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, at the SE extremity of Churchill Peninsula, 10 km NE of Cape Alexander, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. They mark the southernmost point of a survey conducted by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the FIDS astrofix taken here. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Astro Glacier. 82°54' S, 157°20' E. A small glacier, 28 km long, it is the northernmost of the glaciers in the Miller Range (draining the N end of this range), and flows NE into Marsh

Glacier, between the Turner Hills and Tricorn Peak. It is separated from the main flow of the Nimrod Glacier by a line of nunataks. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who named it for the fact that they set up and occupied an astro station on a bluff at the mouth of the glacier in Dec. 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Astro Peak. 83°29' S, 57°00' W. Rising to 835 m, 1.5 km off the W end of Berquist Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the astro control station built by USGS on this peak in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

ASTRO Point. 66°17' S, 100°45' E. A stabilized main geodetic point, with astrometrically determined coordinates (set by Dr. Jan Cisak), in the Bunger Hills, of Wilkes Land. Named by the Poles in 1985.

Hrebet Astrofizikov. 73°10' S, 63°49' E. A group of mountains, immediately S of Gora Tihova, and SE of Mount McCauley, on the N side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

[1]**The *Astrolabe***. A small, old, French corvette of 380 tons displacement, built in France in 1811, as the *Coquille* (name changed to *Astrolabe* in 1825), she was 94 feet long, 29 feet in the beam, and 13 feet deep in the hold. She carried 10 guns, 17 officers, and 85 men. In the 1820s she twice sailed around the world, the 2nd time under Dumont d'Urville. She was not equipped for the ice, nevertheless she became Dumont d'Urville's flagship during FrAE 1837-40.

[2]**The *Astrolabe*** *see* **The *L'Astrolabe***

Île (de l') Astrolabe *see* **Astrolabe Island**

Isla Astrolabe *see* **Astrolabe Island**

Islote Astrolabe *see* **Dobrowolski Island**

Astrolabe Glacier. 66°45' S, 139°55' E. Also called Glacier Géologie, Glacier Terra-Nova. A glacier, 6 km wide and 16 km long, flowing NNE from the continental ice of Adélie Land, feeding Commonwealth Bay, and terminating at the coast at the E side of Géologie Archipelago, as the prominent Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Probably first sighted in 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, although no glaciers in this area were marked on their maps. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, it was charted by the French in 1950, who named it Glacier de l'Astrolabe, for the *Astrolabe*. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955.

Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. 66°42' S, 140°05' E. A prominent glacier tongue, about 5 km wide and 6 km long, it is the NE seaward extension of Astrolabe Glacier, at the E end of the Géologie Archipelago. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by the French as Langue Glaciaire de l'Astrolabe, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1956.

Astrolabe Island. 63°17' S, 58°40' W. An isolated island, 5 km long, rising to an elevation of 560 m above sea level, 22 km NW of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula, in the Bransfield Strait, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Île de l'Astrolabe, for his ship, the *Astrolabe*. It appears on an 1839 British chart as Astrolabe Island, and on another French map of 1842 as Île Astrolabe. All other interested countries translated it accordingly. The Argentines first called it Isla Astrolabe, in 1908, but on a 1957 chart of theirs, it appears as Islote Astrolabio. However today, they call it Isla Astrolabe. The island was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31. The Chileans called it Isla Astrolabio on one of their 1947 charts, and that is how it appears in their 1974 gazetteer. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name Astrolabe Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953.

Astrolabe Islet *see* **Dobrowolski Island**

Astrolabe Needle. 64°08' S, 62°36' W. A conspicuous pointed monolith in the water, rising to 46 m (it used to be 105 m), 1.5 km S of Claude Point, opposite the NW coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and name descriptively by Charcot as Aiguille de l'Astrolabe, for Dumont d'Urville's ship. It appears with the French name on British charts of 1916, 1948, and 1949. On Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC accepted the translated name Astolabe Needle, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears thus on a UK chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Aguja del Astrolabio (which is a translated name), on one of their 1954 charts as Aguja Astrolabio, in their 1970 gazetteer as both Aguja del Astrolabio and Monolito Astrolabio, and in their 1991 gazetteer as Monolito Aguja del Astrolabio. The Chileans simply translated Astrolabe Needle into Aguja Astrolabio (it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Astrolabe Subglacial Basin. 70°00' S, 136°00' E. A subglacial basin to the S of the Adélie Coast, and E of the Porpoise Subglacial Highlands, trending N-S and containing the thickest ice (abut 4700 meters of it) ever recorded in Antarctica. Discovered and delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD radio echo-sounding program of 1967-79, and named after Dumont d'Urville's ship, the *Astrolabe*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983. US-ACAN has also accepted it.

Aguja Astrolabio *see* **Astrolabe Needle**

Isla Astrolabio *see* **Astrolabe Island**, **Dobrowolski Island**

Monolito Astrolabio *see* **Astrolabe Needle**

Astronaut Glacier. 73°05' S, 164°05' E. A broad glacier, flowing SW into the upper part of Aviator Glacier, just W of Parasite Cone, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with nearby Aeronaut Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. First plotted in 73°00' S, 164°30' E, it has since been replotted.

Gora Astronomicheskaja. 67°31' S, 98°55' E. A hill, close NW of Mount Garan, near the head of Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Astronomicheskij. 67°24' S, 98°50' E. A glacier, near the head of Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Astrónomo Cruls Refugio. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. Brazilian scientific refuge hut built in Jan. 1985, at Harmony Cove, on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. It has been open most summer seasons since then (*see* **Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions**).

Islote Astrónomo Romero *see* **Romero Rock**

Gory Astronomov. 71°01' S, 67°05' E. A group of hills, close NE of Mount Beck, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Cabo Astrup *see* **Cape Astrup**

Cape Astrup. 64°43' S, 63°11' W. A bold, dark-colored bluff, marking the NE end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly charted by them on Feb. 7, 1898, and named at that time by de Gerlache, as Cap Eivind Astrup, for his friend, the Arctic explorer Eivind Astrup (1871-1895). It appears on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition map as Cape Eivind Astrup, on a 1903 French map as Cap Astrup, and on a 1909 British chart as Cape Astrup, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951 and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Astrup, and as such in their 1974 gazetteer, as well as in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Ventisquero Astudillo *see* **Astudillo Glacier**

Astudillo Glacier. 64°53' S, 62°51' W. A small glacier flowing NW into Paradise Harbor, about 1.3 km NE of Skontorp Cove, between that cove and Leith Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This whole area was completely surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, who named this feature Ventisquero Astudillo (a ventisquero is really an icy area exposed to violent winds, but it can be used to mean "small glacier"), perhaps for a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their chart of 1951, and again in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Astudillo Glacier, on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Asuka*. Japanese tourist vessel, in Antarctic waters in 2003-04. She could carry 618 passengers. In 2005 she was sold to Phoenix Reisen, a German company, and became the *Amadea*.

Asuka Station. 71°31' S, 24°08' E. Formerly Asuka Camp. The third Japanese scientific station in Antarctica (*see* **Showa** and **Mizuho**). The camp was built in Dec. 1984, on snow and ice, 930 m above sea level, inland from Breid Bay, in the northernmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains, on the Princess Ragnhild

Coast of Queen Maud Land, 670 km from Showa Station. It was open until Feb. 1985. The Japanese accidentally found a meteorite here in Nov. 1986, and this led to the Asuka meteorite program. The camp was re-opened as a summer station by JARE 28 in Feb. 1987, and even had a wintering-over party of 10 there in 1987, led by Masaru Ayukawa, collecting meteorites. On Dec. 28, 1987, they were relieved by the new meteorite-collecting party, 10 men led by the great meteorite hunter Keizo Yanai (b. July 25, 1941), who wintered-over in 1988. Shigemi Meshida led the 1989 wintering party. There was a third wintering-over party in 1990, led by Kazuyuki Shiraishi. Kazuo Makita led the 1991 wintering party, and then, on Dec. 22, 1991, the station was closed. The personnel had collected over 2400 meteorites since 1986.

Islote Atalaya. 64°19' S, 62°53' W. A little island, about 175 m long, lying about 175 m E of the extreme E point of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by ArgAE 1947, and so named by them because from this island one has an exceptional view of the coast of Brabant Island ("atalaya" means "lookout," or "watchtower"). The Chileans call it Islote Colin, after Guardián de primera clase Antonio Colin Paredes (i.e., his surname was Colin), who was on the *Yelcho* in 1916.

Atanasoff Nunatak. 62°37' S, 60°07' W. Name also seen as Atanasov Nunatak. A sharp peak rising to 550 m, surmounting Huron Glacier to the S and E, in the E extremity of Bowles Ridge, 4.1 km E of the summit of Mount Bowles, 3.37 km NE of Tukhchiev Knoll, and 6.45 km NNW of Falsa Aguja Peak. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for John Atanasoff (1903-1995), the Bulgarian-American who constructed the first digital electronic computer.

Atanasov Nunatak *see* **Atanasoff Nunatak**

Punta Atención *see* **Caution Point**

Monte Athelstan *see* **Mount Athelstan**

Mount Athelstan. 70°10' S, 69°16' W. A prominent, partly ice-covered mountain rising to 1615 m, at the N side of Trench Glacier, on a spur which extends E from the Douglas Range, on the E coast of Alexander Island, on the W shore of the George VI Sound, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The E side of the Douglas Range was photographed by Ellsworth on his fly-over of Nov. 23, 1935, and, in 1936, from these photos, U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg mapped this mountain. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and more accurately in 1948 and 1949 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Athelstan (895-939), the Saxon king of England, 924-939. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Monte Athelstan.

Athene Glacier. 68°56' S, 64°07' W. A glacier, 16 km long, it flows SE and merges with the terminus of Casey Glacier, where it flows into Casey Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Aug. 14, 1947, by FIDS, and again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1960, and named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the Greek goddess. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

The *Athenian*. On Aug. 20, 1836, this whaling brig left New York bound for the South Shetlands, on a whaling and sealing voyage, under the command of Capt. Roland Sears Hallett. Silas Enoch Burrows was a passenger. On the return trip, at Rio, the vessel was sold, and became the Brazilian brig *Fluminense*. On May 19, 1839, now under the command of Capt. James S. Nash, and despite false rumors that she had been lost, she left Rio, and on June 23, 1839 put in at Martinique, eventually heading for New York. However, on July 28, 1839, she was towed into New London, in breach of the revenue laws, which really embarrassed three of the passengers from Rio, Pennsylvania missionaries Mr. McNurdy, his wife and child. The *Fluminense*, still under Nash, was wrecked in the Prince Edward Islands, in Aug. 1841. Nash and twelve of the crew were drowned. A mate and four sailors were found by shipwrecked sailors from the *Uxor*.

Islas Atherton *see* **Atherton Islands**

Atherton Islands. 62°05' S, 58°57' W. Two small islands, 3 km WNW of Bell Point (on the W side of King George Island), and 13 km SW of Stigant Point, in the South Shetlands. Notable for their height, they reach elevations of 42 and 44 m above sea level respectively. Charted in 1935 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for Noel Atherton (b. May 8, 1899, Bradford, Yorks. d. Sept. 1987, Croydon), cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at that time, and chief civil hydrographic officer, 1951-62. It appears on their 1935 chart, on a British chart of 1937, and on Argentine charts of 1946 and 1949, on the latter two as Islas Atherton. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and, as Islas Atherton, in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Originally plotted in 62°06' S, 58°59' W, this feature was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Mount Atholl. 78°00' S, 163°44' E. A gently sloping mountain, rising to 1087 m above sea level, with good views over Joyce Glacier and Blue Glacier. There is a large number of lichens on the SW side of this mountain. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1994, after Sarah Atholl (d. 1873), NZ botanist, specializing in lichens. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Athos Range. 70°13' S, 65°50' E. The most northerly of the ranges in the Prince Charles Mountains, it consists of a large number of individual mountains and nunataks that trend E-W for 60 km along the N side of Scylla Glacier, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, in Mac. Robertson Land. First seen aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. The W side of the range was first visited by John Béchervaise's ANARE party in Nov. 1955, and again in Dec. 1956, by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, who established a depot at the E extremity. Bewsher named it Moonlight Range, but the name was later changed for the *Three Musketeers* character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

The *Atka*. A 6000-ton U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker, launched on March 7, 1943, at San Pedro, Calif., as the *Southwind* (AGB-3), and commissioned on July 16, 1944. She had a 296-foot hull, and 6 diesel engines giving 10,000 hp. From 1945 to 1949, under the terms of lend-lease, she operated as a Russian ship, the *Admiral Makarov*. Back in the USA, she was re-named *Atka* on April 28, 1950, and commissioned into the USN on Oct. 1, 1950. Under the command of Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, she was the principal element of USNAE 1954-55, during which she scouted the Antarctic coast for potential U.S. bases for the upcoming IGY. The men on the ship found that Little America had been calved off into the sea in Feb. 1955. The ship returned to the USA in April 1955. She also took part in OpDF II (1956-57; skipper was Cdr. Charles Bulfinch. Lt. Cdr. William F. Harris was exec), as part of Task Force 43, OpDF III (1957-58; Cdr. Bulfinch), OpDF 60 (1959-60; Captain Buster E. Toon, from Dec. 1959), OpDF 62 (1961-62; Captain Toon, but he was replaced by Cdr. Murray Edmond Draper), OpDF 64 (1963-64; Captain J.J. Judith), OpDF 66 (1965-66; Cdr. John Sanborn Blake). On Oct. 31, 1966 she was transferred from USN back to the Coast Guard, as *WAGB-280*, and on Jan. 18, 1967 her name reverted to *Southwind*. As the *Southwind*, she was back in Antarctic waters in 1967-68 and 1968-69 (both times under Capt. Sumner Raymond Dolber), and again in 1971-72 (under Capt. W.S. Schwab). She also spent several seasons in the Arctic, and was decommissioned and sold in 1976.

Atka Bank. 70°30' S, 9°00' W. An undersea feature, at least 200 m deep, off the Ekström Ice Shelf. Named in 1997 for the *Atka*.

Atka Bay *see* **Atka Iceport**

Atka Glacier. 76°41' S, 161°33' E. The glacier immediately E of Flagship Mountain, flowing N into Fry Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and named by them for the *Atka*. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Atka Iceport. 70°35' S, 7°51' W. About 16 km long and wide, it is a more or less permanent indentation in the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf, at the easternmost part of the Princess Martha Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air and mapped from these photos by NBSAE 1951-52, and named by them (unofficially) as Byrd Bay, after Admiral Byrd. Renamed by Cdr. Glen Jacobsen of the *Atka*, which moored here in Feb. 1955, while investigating possible IGY base sites. The Norwegians call it Atkabukta (i.e., "Atka bay"). In 1956, US-ACAN suggested the term "iceport" for such ice shelf embayments which may change configuration over the years but which will offer anchorage for ships and ease of access to the interior, and so the feature was re-defined. Originally plotted

in 70°35' S, 7°45' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Atkabukta *see* **Atka Iceport**

Atka-Eiskuppel *see* **Atkakuppelen**

Atkakuppelen. 70°42' S, 7°52' W. An ice rise in the Ekström Ice Shelf, in the inner part of Atka Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast. The name means "Atka dome" in Norwegian, for the *Atka*. The Germans call it Atka-Eiskuppel.

Atkin, Aeneas *see* **Aitken, Aeneas**

Atkin, Sydney. b. 1879, Newtown, Sydney, son of Edward T. Atkin and his wife Margaret Jane. He became a merchant seaman, and in 1906, in Woollahra, Sydney, he married Edith Margaret (known, for some reason, as Henrietta) Muller. Partly in order to escape his marriage, he signed on at Hobart in Oct. 1914, on the *Aurora,* for Shackleton's BITE 1914-17, and suffered from lumbago while in Antarctica. The incoming passenger lists for the port of Sydney, on the *Aurora*, Nov. 1, 1914, describe him as "S. Atkin," able seaman, aged 40, born in Sydney. He simply lied about his age, or they got it wrong. He was 35. He was seriously wounded during World War I. He and Henrietta were divorced in 1919. In 1935, he married again, in North Sydney, to Roseline Ellen F. Johnson, and they lived at the apt 176 Sydney St., Willoughby. He died in 1950, in Randwick. Roseline died in Wollongong, in 1954. His name is also seen (erroneously) as Aitken, but either way he never had a feature named after him.

Atkins, Ian Edward. b. Nov. 8, 1958, Newcastle. RAF corporal who took part in the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island in 1984, as mountain climber, maintenance engineer, and surveyor.

Atkins, Joseph R. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Atkins, Silas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Atkinson. 78°39' S, 85°29' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3300 m, 5.5 km WSW of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Richard Chatham Atkinson (b. 1929), director of the NSF, 1977-80.

Atkinson, Donald "Don." b. Jan. 12, 1924, in Aspatria, Cumberland, son of colliery cashier Joseph Atkinson and his wife Mary Jane Bland. He served an engineering apprenticeship at Vickers-Armstrong, in Barrow-on-Furness, did a stint in the RAF, as a flight engineer, and trained as a mountain climber in the Lake District under Jim Cameron, climbing in the Alps in 1950. He was working at Distington Engineering, in Workington, in 1954, when a colleague passed across the newspaper, and, referring to a FIDS ad, said, "Sounds like you, Don." Although technically too old, he was selected, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1955 and 1956. Despite being (or perhaps because he was) the oldest man on the base, he would dive naked into the water every morning. During his second winter he made a kayak out of sealskin, using the Eskimo method. It is now in a museum in Scotland. From 1957 to 1959 he worked for the National Coal Board, developing underground machinery. There he met Doreen Catherine Rowley, married her on Sept. 1, 1960, and started his own business, Atkinson Electrical & Engineering, in Penryn, Cornwall. His wife died in 1983, and Don moved to Spain. In 2006 he had a stroke, and returned to live in Newark, Notts, where he died in Dec. 2008.

Atkinson, Edward Leicester "Aitch." b. Nov. 23, 1881, Kingston, St. Vincent, in the West Indies. He became a doctor in 1906, was an amateur boxer, and in May 1908 joined the RN as a surgeon. He was bacteriologist and parasitologist on BAE 1910-13, was in command of Cape Evans during the last year of the expedition, after Scott's death, and led the relief sledging party that found Scott, Wilson, and Bowers in their tent out on the Ross Ice Shelf. He had various nicknames during the expedition, Atch, Aitch, and Helmin being three of them. The British have the somewhat unnerving tendency to nickname boys with girls' names ("Come on, girls!"), and so Atkinson became Jane (*see also* **Pennell, Harry**, and **Nelson, Edward**, as a further illustration of this phenomenon). He served in the RN during World War I, being with the Naval Division at Gallipoli, rising to the rank of commander. He was also a formidable name in medical research. He lost partial sight in an eye when a shell burst near him while he was with the Howitzer Brigade in France. He was in the north of Russia, with Shackleton, in 1918, and in September of that year exhibited enormous bravery on the *Glatton*, (later) being awarded the Albert Medal. In 1921 he was in Greece, and then posted to the Royal Naval College, in Greenwich. His first wife died in 1928, and he married again, almost immediately, to Mary Flint Hunter, lived in Glasgow, and died aboard ship in the Mediterranean, on his way back from India, on Feb. 20, 1929.

Atkinson Cliffs. 71°18' S, 168°55' E. High coastal cliffs, 6 km long, between the lower ends of Fendley Glacier and Pitkevich Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped in 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party of BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Aitch Atkinson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Atkinson Glacier. 71°30' S, 167°25' E. Between the Findlay Range and the Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains, it flows northward into Dennistoun Glacier and NW into Fowlie Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for William Atkinson, field assistant with the NZ Antarctic Division, a mechanic with the NZARP Geological Party in this area in 1981-82, led by Rob Findlay. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Atlantic-Antarctic Basin *see* **Atlantic-Indian Basin**

Atlantic Club Glacier *see* **Atlantic Club Ridge, Contell Glacier**

Atlantic Club Ridge. 62°39' S, 60°22' W. Rising to 161 m above sea level, trending for a length of 600 m in an ENE-WSW direction, 300 m wide, snow-free in summer, and with a steep N slope connected to Hespérides Hill by a saddle 52 m above sea level, 810 m SE of Hespérides Point, 950 m S by W of Sinemorets Hill, and 1.28 km NW of the highest point of Charrúa Ridge, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Bounded to the S by the lower course of Contell Glacier, to the E by the foot of Balkan Snowfield sloping up toward Krum Rock, and to the NW by Sea Lion Tarn. To the W it surmounts the coast of South Bay to the N of Johnsons Dock. The higher rocky ground on this ridge, as on the hills surrounding Bulgarian Beach, is noted for its lichens, while mosses and Antarctic hair-grass grow abundantly in the guano-enriched soil on top of the larger rocks at the base of the seaward hill. Mapped in detail by the Spanish in 1991. In 1994 the Bulgarians, unaware that the Spanish had just named Contell Glacier (Glaciar Contell), named the glacier as Lednik Atlanticheski Klub (i.e., "Atlantic Club glacier"), in honor of the principal organizers of the Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition of 1993-94 (and, later, also of the expeditions of 1994-95 and 1995-96). However, on Feb. 23, 1995, the Bulgarians re-applied their name to this ridge (Vrah Atlanticheski Klub). On Dec. 11, 1995, UK-APC, fearing (quite rightly) that the name might appear too flippant, re-named it (for themselves, anyway) Sarah Ridge, after the *Sarah*. In 1996 the Americans went with the Bulgarian naming, but in the translated form. The Bulgarians surveyed it in great detail in 1995-96. Last plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Lednik Atlanticheski Klub *see* **Atlantic Club Ridge, Contell Glacier**

Vrah Atlanticheski Klub *see* **Atlantic Club Ridge**

Atlantic-Indian Basin. 60°00' S, 15°00' E. Its actual longitude ranges between 5°E and 70°E. Also called the Atlantic-Antarctic Basin, Western Indian Antarctic Basin, Atlantic-Indian Antarctic Basin, and Valdivia Basin. A submarine depression off the coast of Antarctica, between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean. Named by the Americans in July 1963, after looking at a globe belonging to the National Geographic Society.

Atlantic Ocean. Second largest ocean (*see* **Oceans**) in the world, it extends down to Antarctic waters. If one dismisses the notion of the Antarctic Ocean (q.v.), then the Atlantic's southern boundaries are the Antarctic Peninsula, the Weddell Sea, and New Schwabenland.

Fondeadero Atlas. 66°28' S, 67°12' W. An anchorage, W of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named during ArgAE 1955-56.

Mount Atlas. 72°44' S, 165°30' E. An extinct volcanic cone at the NE side of Mount Pleiones, in The Pleiades, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC after the Greek mythological character Atlas. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The Atlas Company. Norwegian whaling company owned by Chris Nielsen. It owned the *Solglimt*. The company merged with the Odd Company in 1931.

Nunataki Atlasova. 72°10' S, 20°15' E. A

group of nunataks immediately and due S of Fnugget, between Knøttet and Tonyknausane, NE of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Atmosphere. The Antarctic atmosphere has a low temperature and contains about one-tenth of the water vapor found in more temperate latitudes. It comes from the ice-free regions of the southern oceans, and is transported to Antarctica in the troposphere. Most of it comes down as snow around the margin of the continent. Rainfall is almost unknown. Because of the lack of a water layer present in most atmospheres (which absorbs and radiates to Earth long-wave solar radiation) Antarctica loses much heat energy into space.

Atoll Nunataks. 71°21' S, 68°47 W. A group of nunataks rising to about 900 m, on the N side of Uranus Glacier, 5 km W of Mount Ariel, in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Later surveyed by BAS, 1961-73, and so named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974 because the nunataks are arranged in a ring formation, like an atoll. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Atom Rock. 66°28' S, 66°26' W. An insular rock, 0.8 km NE of Rambler Island, in the Bragg Islands (see that entry for the reason for the name of this rock), lying in Crystal Sound, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959, mapped from these surveys by FIDS cartographers, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Atomic energy *see* **Nuclear power**

Punta de la Atrevida *see* ***under*** **L**

Atriceps Island. 60°47' S, 45°09' W. The most southerly of the Robertson Islands, 5 km S of the SE end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named Atriceps Islet by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) found on the island. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Atriceps Island, and US-ACAN followed suit with this naming in 1963. The Argentines call it Isla Larga (i.e., "long island").

Atriceps Islet *see* **Atriceps Island**

Attenborough Strait. 70°30' S, 75°00' W. Running for about 60 km in an E-W direction between Charcot Island and Latady Island, it links Wilkins Sound with the Bellingshausen Sea. The E end of the strait opened up following the partial break-up of the Wilkins Ice Shelf in 2009. Named by UK-APC on April 30, 2010, for David Attenborough (b. 1926), British naturalist and TV pesonality.

Glaciar Attlee *see* **Attlee Glacier**

Attlee Glacier. 66°13' S, 63°46' W. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing ESE from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Graham Land to the head of Cabinet Inlet, to the N of Bevin Glacier, and between the mouth of Bevin Glacier and the mouth of Morrison Glacier, on the Foyn Coast. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1947 and charted by them, and photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named by FIDS for Clement Richard Attlee (1883-1967), British prime minister, 1945-51, and also, earlier, during the war, a member of the cabinet that had authorized Operation Tabarin. UK-APC accepted the name on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Attlee, which is what the Argentines call it today, and in 1994 the Chileans re-activated the same name — Glaciar Attlee — which had been conspicuously absent from their maps for years.

Atwater Hill. 66°11' S, 66°38' W. Rising to about 125 m, 4 km S of Benedict Point, on the E side of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Surveyed by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, mapped by FIDS in 1959 from all these efforts, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Wilbur Olin Atwater (1844-1907), U.S. physiologist who worked with F.G. Benedict on the calorimetric measurement of metabolism. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Atwood. 77°16' S, 142°17' W. Rising to 1180 m, at the W edge of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by personnel from West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for Wallace Walter "W.W." Atwood (1872-1949) and his son W.W. Atwood, Jr. (1906-1992), geologists and glaciologists of Clark University. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Aubertisen. 74°29' S, 10°37' W. A glaciated area about 27 km long, between Milorgfjella and Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kristian Aubert (b. 1909), fire brigade constable who did more than his share to fight the Nazis, and who paid the worst penalty.

Aude, Antoine-Henri. b. July 2, 1807, Toulon. Caulker on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Isla Audrey *see* **Audrey Island**

Islote Audrey *see* **Audrey Island**

Audrey Island. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. The most southerly of the Debenham Islands, between Millerand Island and the Fallières Coast, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Audrey (that's it, just Audrey), for Frank Debenham's second daughter, Audrey Margaret (b. 1922; she became Mrs. Cyril Hugh Kinder). It appears as such on a 1947 British chart. It appears as Audrey Island on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1946, and on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Islote Audrey, and also, as such, in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears as Isla Audrey on a Chilean chart of 1962, and also, as such, in their 1974 gazetteer.

Audunfjellet. 73°55' S, 15°38' W. A mountain in Utpostane, in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Audun Hjelle, a member of NorAE 1968-69.

Augen Bluffs. 83°30' S, 157°40' E. Rock bluffs, between Orr Peak and Isocline Hill, along the W side of Marsh Glacier, in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State Geological Party of 1967-68 for the augengneiss in the rocks here. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Auger Hill. 78°00' S, 164°16' E. A small hill rising to 1009 m, within a group of hills in the E part of the Keble Hills, N of Garwood Valley, in the area of Wright Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Shallow soil deposits occur on its summit, and an auger was used by a NZ field party to obtain deep samples. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Aughenbaugh Peak. 82°37' S, 52°49' W. A sharp peak rising to over 1800 m, 1.1 km NE of Neuburg Peak, in the SW part of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed between 1956 and 1965, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964, and mapped from these surveys and photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Nolan Blaine Aughenbaugh (b. 1928, Akron, Ohio), USARP glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, chief geologist on the first party to visit the Dufek Massif, in Dec. 1957. He wintered-over in 1957, and was a member of the Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of 1958-59, led by James H. Zumberge. It appears on an American map of 1969, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Augias, Pierre Joseph. b. March 20, 1798, Toulon, France. Coxswain 1st class on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

August Island *see* **Auguste Island**

Mount Augusta. 84°48' S, 163°06' E. A mountain, 4 km E of Mount Wild, at the S end of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for "Mrs. Swinford Edwards, a relative of Shackleton." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. The Swinford Edwards in question is Frederick Swinford Edwards (1853-1939), a Harley Street doctor, a highly respected anus man, and first cousin of Shackleton's wife, Emily Mary Dorman, whose father was Charles Dorman and whose mother was Jennie Swinford, sister of Frances Swinford, who had married Dr. Edwards' father. However, Dr. Edwards was not married to an Augusta, rather to Constance Evelyn Jeannette Dudley Driver (they had married on June 14, 1890), known to the world as "Mrs. Swinford Edwards," but to her friends as "Evelyn." If she was somehow known as Augusta, then this author has been unable to find such a reference.

Mount Augustana. 85°14' S, 174°21' W. Rising to over 2800 m, between the heads of La-Prade Valley and Cheu Valley, in the N part of the Cumulus Hills, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The N slopes of the mountain comprise rugged, largely ice-free terrain that descends 1500 m to McGregor Glacier, while the S part is ice-covered and descends gradually to the head of Logie Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008, for Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., which has a long history of polar and glacial geology, with strong ties to Antarctic research. Their Fryxell Geology Museum is the home of the only fossils of Cryolophosaurus, the largest carnivorous dinosaur found to date in Antarctica.

Île Auguste *see* **Auguste Island**

Îlot Auguste *see* **Auguste Island**

Isla Auguste *see* **Auguste Island**

Auguste Island. 64°03' S, 61°37' W. A small, flat-topped island, 1.3 km long, and rising to 42 m above sea level, it lies E of Liège Island, 5.4 km NE of Wauters Point (the N end of Two Hummock Island), and immediately NW of Lobodon Island, in the Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted on Jan. 23, 1898 (when a landing was made) by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Auguste, for his father, Col. Théophile Adrien Auguste de Gerlache (1832-1901). It appears as such on his expedition map of 1899, but on one of his 1902 maps as Îlot Auguste. It appears on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's map as Auguste Island, and again, as such, on a British chart of 1901. It appears on a 1908 Argentine map as Isla Moreno (i.e., "brown island"). In 1935 Jimmy Marr, during the Discovery Investigations, referred to it erroneously as August Island. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Auguste, but on their charts of 1953 and 1954, as well as in their 1970 gazetteer, it appears as Isla Augusto. It was photographed aerially in Dec. 1956, by FIDASE. US-ACAN accepted the name Auguste Island in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. On some Chilean charts from 1957 onwards, it figures as Islote Manuel Rodríguez, or Islote M. Rodríguez, but since 1962 Chile has been translating it as Islote Augusto (as the Argentines do). It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Islote Augusto *see* **Auguste Island**, **Lobodon Island**

Macizo Augusto Pinochet *see* **Dufek Massif**

Ault, James Percy. b. Oct. 29, 1881, Olathe, Kansas, son of stenography teacher Addison O. Ault and his wife Mary. In 1904 he joined the Carnegie Institution, in Washington, as a magnetic observer with the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, and in March 1907 he married Mamie Totten, and they moved to Washington, DC. He was skipper and magnetician on the 1915-16 cruise of the *Carnegie*, which took him into Antarctic waters. He was back on the *Carnegie*, and in 1920, his daughter Ruth died, and he almost resigned in desperation. He was killed in an accident while refueling the *Carnegie* in Samoa, in 1929.

Aurdalen *see* **Aurdalen Valley**

Aurdalen Valley. 71°42' S, 12°22' E. A small, moraine-covered mountain pass between Gråkammen Ridge and Aurdalsegga Ridge, and between the Südliche Petermann Range and the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Aurdalen (i.e., "the gravel valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurdalen Valley in 1970.

Aurdalsegga *see* **Aurdalsegga Ridge**

Aurdalsegga Ridge. 71°44' S, 12°23' E. An irregular ridge-like massif, 8 km long, surmounted by Mount Nikolayev, immediately SE of Aurdalen Valley, in the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Aurdalsegga (i.e., "the gravel valley ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurdalsegga Ridge in 1970.

Isla Aurelio Celedón *see* **Isla Celedón**

Aureole Hills. 63°46' S, 58°54' W. Two smooth, conical, ice-covered hills, rising to 1015 m and 1080 m respectively, close W of the N end of the Detroit Plateau, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1948, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call it Cerro Camello (i.e., "camel hill"), because of its two humps.

Aurhø *see* **Aurhø Peak**

Aurhø Peak. 72°08' S, 3°11' W. A partly snow-capped peak with gravel moraine on the NW side of it, 1.5 km E of Slettfjell, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Aurhø (i.e., "gravel height"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurhø Peak in 1966.

Auriga Nunataks. 70°42' S, 66°38' W. A small group of nunataks, rising to about 1500 m, in the NW part of Palmer Land, 35 km E of Wade Point, at the head of Bertram Glacier, at George VI Sound. The highest rises to a sharp peak and is visible from a great distance. Surveyed by BAS, 1962-72, and named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. They plotted it in 70°43' S, 66°39' W, but it has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1978.

Aurkjosen *see* **Aurkjosen Cirque**

Aurkjosen Cirque. 71°21' S, 13°33' E. A mainly ice-free cirque, or corrie, with several old gravel moraines in the area, between Mount Bastei and Mount Mentzel, on the E side of Lake Unter-See, in the E part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the NE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Aurkjosen (i.e., "the gravel cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurkjosen Cirque in 1970.

Aurkleven *see* **Aurkleven Cirque**

Aurkleven Cirque. 71°58' S, 7°31' E. A large cirque or snowfield, whose bottom is partially covered with moraine, between Kubus Mountain and Klevekampen Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Aurkleven (i.e., "the gravel closet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurkleven Cirque in 1967.

Aurkvaevane *see* **Aurkvaevane Cirques**

Aurkvaevane Cirques. 71°52' S, 14°26' E. Three small cirques with moraine-covered floors, indenting the W side of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Aurkvaevane (i.e., "the gravel cirques"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurkvaevane Cirques in 1970.

Aurnupen *see* **Aurnupen Peak**

Aurnupen Peak. 71°59' S, 3°22' W. A peak with gravel moraine on its NW side, 1.5 km N of Flårjuven Bluff, in the W part of Ahlmann Ridge, it is the easternmost peak in Maudheimvidda, itself the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Aurnupen (i.e., "the gravel peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Aurnupen Peak in 1966.

Aurora. Australia's Antarctic magazine.

[1]**The *Aurora***. U.S. sealing brig built at Saybrook, Conn., in 1815. **July 1, 1820**: She was registered, at 190 tons and 82 feet long. **July 5, 1820**: She left Sandy Hook, NY, under the command of Capt. Robert Macy, and formed part of the New York Sealing Expedition of 1820-21. Donald MacKay was on this voyage. Other crew members were: Cook, Clendenning, and John Hardon. **July 30, 1820**: She arrived at the Azores. **Aug. 6, 1820**: She left the Azores. **Aug. 17, 1820**: She arrived at Cape Verde. **Sept. 27, 1820**: She sighted Cape Frio, Brazil. **Oct. 28,**

1820: She arrived at the Falkland Islands. **Nov. 4, 1820**: Hamilton fell overboard, the 3rd time on the trip. **Nov. 7, 1820**: She left the Falklands. **Nov. 11, 1820**: She sighted Tierra del Fuego. **Nov. 18, 1820**: She sighted the South Shetlands. **Jan. 6, 1821**: She spoke the *Emerald*, out of Boston. **Jan. 27, 1821**: She spoke the *Esther*, out of Boston, and her tender, the *Hermaphrodite*; the *Jane Maria*; the *King George*; and the *Henry*. **Jan. 29, 1821**: She spoke the *O'Cain*, out of Boston, and anchored at Potter Cove, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 4, 1821**: The captain received copies of local charts from the *O'Cain*. **Feb. 7, 1821**: She left Potter Cove. **Feb. 9, 1821**: She spoke the *Huron*, out of New Haven, and anchored at Yankee Harbor, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 28, 1821**: She spoke the *Samuel*, out of Nantucket. That day MacKay transferred to the *Charity*, which was just as well, considering the feud between him and Capt. Macy. **March 6, 1821**: She spoke the *Nancy*, out of Salem. **March 8, 1821**: She left Yankee Harbor, with 1000 seal skins. **March 21, 1821**: The vessel was accidentally beached by a storm. **March 24, 1821**: After she was lightened, she was freed, with the help of the *Huron*, but she was in bad shape. **Aug. 1, 1821**: She was sold for salvage in the Falklands, for $1,100.

[2]**The *Aurora***. A 600-ton Newfoundland sealer, built in 1876 in Dundee, she had a 98 hp auxiliary engine and a single-screw propeller. In 1911 John King Davis took her from London to Hobart to pick up AAE 1911-14. She was this expedition's ship throughout. Afterwards she stayed in NZ, and was next used by the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17, after which she again returned to NZ. Her captain from 1911 to 1914 was John King Davis; from 1914 to 1915 it was Aeneas Mackintosh; from 1915 to 1916 J.R. Stenhouse; and from 1916 to 1917 John King Davis. In June 1917 the *Aurora* left Newcastle, NSW, with, among other crew, Scotty Paton, and disappeared. Her anchor is still embedded in the ground at Cape Evans, in Antarctica.

[3]**The *Aurora***. Ship chartered by the Norsk Polarinstitutt to take NorAE 1986-87 to Peter I Island. Skipper that season was Bernt Einar Steinsland. The vessel conveyed not only this expedition, but also the 90 Degrees South Expedition (*see* **Kristensen, Monika**). The *Aurora* was back in 1991-92 and 1992-93, under the command of Capt. Leif Barane (first season) and Capt. Steinsland (2nd season), and transporting Monika Kristensen's expedition.

[1]**Mount Aurora**. 78°14' S, 166°21' E. A round-topped, volcanic summit rising to 1040 m, the highest point on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for Shackleton's ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Not to be confused with Aurora Peak or Aurora Heights.

[2]**Mount Aurora** *see* **Aurora Peak**

Aurora Australis. Display of light patterns filling the sky during the Antarctic night. Electric particles emitted by the sun speed through space and are caught by the Earth's magnetic field, and, as they are, they excite the tenuous, ionized gases that form the high layers of the atmosphere. They can be seen every clear night within 20 degrees of the South Magnetic Pole, and occur most frequently around 70°S. Aurorae range in height from 45 miles to 620 miles above the Earth, with an average height of 62 miles. Discovered and named by Cook in 1773, they are the counterpart of that other polar lights phenomenon, the Aurora Borealis, in the Arctic.

Aurora Australis. Shackleton's magazine, produced during BAE 1907-09. At first it was was to be called *Antarctic Ice Flowers* (*see also* the Bibliography).

The *Aurora Australis*. Australia's first home-owned Antarctic research ship, 94.91-meters long, and 3911 tons, she was a purpose-built research and supply icebreaker, designed by Wartsila Marine Industries, of Finland, and built at Carrington Slipways, in Newcastle, NSW, by P & O Polar Australia. There was a nationwide contest to name her, and of the 2500 entries received (some really amazing names came in), 108 suggested *Aurora Australis*, and that was it. There was already a small craft registered with the name, however, but the government took care of that. She was operated by P & O Polar, and based out of Hobart. She was launched (by Prime Minister Bob Hawke's wife, Hazel) on Sept. 18, 1989, with Roger Russling as skipper. She replaced the *Nella Dan* in 1990, and in May and June of 1990, she went to Heard Island, on trials, and from the 1990-91 season was in Antarctica every season, as the main support vessel for the relief of Australian stations. Roger Russling was skipper in 1990-91 and 1991-92. In 1992-93 Capt. Russling and Peter Bain were skippers, and in 1993-94 they were joined by Peter Liley. In 1994-95 it was Bain and Liley, and in 1995-96 it was Bain, Liley, and Peter Klausen. In 1996-97 the skippers were Klausen, Tim Archer, Richard Burgess, and Peter Pearson. In 1997-98 it was Pearson and Anthony Hansen. Peter Pearson was skipper for many years. She was back for 1998-99 and 1999-2000. *See* **ANARE** for details of the voyages.

Aurora Canyon. 65°00' S, 49°30' W. A submarine feature N of the Weddell Sea.

Aurora Gap *see* **Wörner Gap**

Aurora Glacier. 77°37' S, 167°38' E. A large glacier, one of the 3 major glaciers on Ross Island (the others being Terror Glacier and Barne Glacier), it flows S between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova into Windless Bight, at the McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by A.J. Heine (*see* **Mount Heine**) in 1963 for Shackleton's ship. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Aurora Heights. 83°07' S, 157°05' E. Prominent heights 8 km long, bordering the N side of Argosy Glacier, in the Miller Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Shackleton's ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Also called Aurora Peak, but not to be confused with the other Aurora Peak.

Aurora Nunataks. 85°34' S, 177°30' E. A group of five nunataks in the Grosvenor Mountains, between the Beardmore Glacier and the Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The group and the five individual nunataks were all named in 1960, by NZ-APC, for the ship and 5 of the men on board as that vessel drifted away from her moorings during BITE 1914-17. The 5 were Larkman, Mauger, Donnelly, Stenhouse, and Ninnis. It very soon became apparent that there was an embarrassing problem with this collective feature, or rather with the individual nunataks themselves. First, Stenhouse Nunatak had already been named Mount Pratt, years before, by Byrd. Two of the others — Donnelly and Ninnis — don't seem to exist. Which really leaves only two — Larkman and Mauger. So, the name Aurora Nunataks was allowed to disappear quietly. All the men except Donnelly have been honored by the naming of other Antarctic features.

[1]**Aurora Peak**. 67°23' S, 144°12' E. Rising to 533 m above sea level, on the W side of Mertz Glacier, 6.5 km SSW of Mount Murchison, in George V Land. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for his ship, the *Aurora*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. Also called Mount Aurora, and not to be confused with the other Mount Aurora, or with Aurora Heights.

[2]**Aurora Peak** *see* **Aurora Heights**

Aurora Subglacial Basin. 74°00' S, 114°00' E. A large subglacial feature, to the W and S of Dome C, and trending E-NW toward the coast in the vicinity of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated by a RES (airborne radio echo-sounding program), conducted by SPRI-NSF-TUD in 1967-79, and named after Shackleton's ship. ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 3, 1982, and US-ACAN has also accepted it.

Aurora Substation *see* **Byrd Aurora Substation**

Auroraholmen. 68°46' S, 90°39' W. An island on the Mirnyjkusten (i.e., the Mirnyy coast), 1 km E of the E point of Cape Eva, the northernmost point of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for the *Aurora*, the vessel used by NorAE 1986-87 to Peter I Island. Name means "Aurora island."

Austaasen Bank. 70°48' S, 10°30' W. Name also seen as Auståsen Bank. A submarine feature, at least 200 m deep, off the Princess Martha Coast, it was named by Heinrich Hinze in June 1997, in association with Auståsen.

Auståsen. 70°59' S, 9°58' W. A dome, E of Maudheim, on the Princess Martha Coast. Name means "the east hill" in Norwegian.

Auståsen Bank *see* **Austaasen Bank**

Austbanen *see* **Austbanen Moraine**

Austbanen Moraine. 71°32' S, 12°21' E. A medial moraine in the glacier between the Westliche Petermann Range and the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains, originating at Svarttindane Peaks, and trending N for 20 km. First roughly plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39, and mapped by the Norwegians from their own ground surveys and new 1958-59 air photos taken during the long

NorAE 1956-60. They plotted it in 71°35' S, 12°23' E, and named it Austbanen (i.e., "the east path") (cf. **Vestbanen**, 11 km to the W). It was later re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Austbanen Moraine in 1970.

Austbotnen. 68°50' S, 90°33' W. A corrie between Austryggen and Botnryggen, on the E side of Lars Christensen Peak, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Name means "the east cirque" in Norwegian.

Austen, H. Crew member on the *Eleanor Bolling*, 1929-30, during the 4th and 5th voyages to Antarctica during ByrdAE 1928-30, i.e., Feb. 11, 1930-March 10, 1930.

Austen, Kingsley "Bunny." b. 1934, Bromley, London, but raised partly in Gloucester, son of Charles Lewis Austen and his second wife Dorothy Alice Brister. He joined FIDS in 1959, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1960 and 1961.

Punta Auster *see* **Auster Point**

Auster Glacier. 67°12' S, 50°45' E. About 3 km wide, it flows NNW into the SE extremity of Amundsen Bay, E of Reference Peak. Sighted in Oct. 1956 by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for the Auster aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Auster Islands. 67°25' S, 63°50' E. A group of small islands at the NE end of the Robinson Group, 8.5 km N of Cape Daly, and 20 km ESE of the Douglas Islands, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped and plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos taken in 1959, and from further such observations made in the early 1960s, and named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for the islands' nearness to Auster Rookery, and the fact that the islands have provided a campsite for parties studying the penguin rookery. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Auster Pass. 78°18' S, 162°38' E. A high pass between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, leading into the area of the Skelton Glacier from McMurdo Sound, in the Royal Society Range. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58, for the RNZAF Antarctic Flight's Auster aircraft. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Auster Point. 63°49' S, 59°28' W. Midway along the E shore of Charcot Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, on the Davis Coast. Following air photos taken by FIDASE 1956-57, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Auster aircraft used here by FIDASE. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1962. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Auster.

Auster Rookery. 67°24' S, 63°57' E. An emperor penguin rookery on sea ice, sheltered by grounded icebergs, about 51 km ENE of Mawson Station. Discovered in Aug. 1957 by Flying Officer Doug Johnston, RAAF, from his ANARE Auster aircraft, after which it was named by ANCA on April 29, 1958.

Austhamaren *see* **Austhamaren Peak**

Austhamaren Peak. 71°44' S, 26°42' E. Rising to 2060 m, close E of Byrdbreen, between Hette Glacier and Bulkisen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, plotted by them in 71°44' S, 26°51' E, and named by them as Austhamaren (i.e., "the east hammer"). It was re-plotted by the Americans in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and the name Austhamaren Peak was accepted by US-ACAN in 1965.

Austhjelmen *see* **Austhjelmen Peak**

Austhjelmen Peak. 71°42' S, 26°28' E. Rising to 1740 m, 3 km E of Vesthjelmen Peak, between Byrdbreen and Hette Glacier, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, plotted by them in 71°41' S, 26°36' E, and named by them as Austhjelmen (i.e., "the east helmet"). It was re-plotted in 1957 by the Americans from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and US-ACAN accepted the name Austhjelmen Peak in 1966.

Austhovde *see* **Austhovde Headland**

Austhovde Headland. 69°42' S, 37°46' E. An icy headland, marked by several rock exposures or nunataks (*see* **Austhovde-kita-iwa**, **Austhovde-minami-iwa**, and **Austhovde-naka-iwa**, below), and which forms the NE, elevated, portion of Botnneset Peninsula, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Austhovde (i.e., "east knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Austhovde Headland in 1968.

Austhovde-kita-iwa. 69°41' S, 37°45' E. The N rock exposures of Austhovde Headland, at the NE extremity of Botnneset Peninsula, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Accurately mapped from ground surveys, and air photos taken by JARE between 1969 and 1984, and named on March 26, 1985 by the Japanese. Name means "Austhovde north rocks."

Austhovde-minami-iwa. 69°43' S, 37°47' E. The S rock exposures of Austhovde Headland, at the NE extremity of Botnneset Peninsula (*see* **Austhovde-kita-iwa**, above). Accurately mapped from ground surveys, and air photos taken by JARE between 1969 and 1984, and named by the Japanese on March 26, 1985. The name means "Austhovde south rocks."

Austhovde-naka-iwa. 69°41' S, 37°45' E. Rock exposures in the middle of Austhovde Headland (*see* **Austovde-kita-iwa**, above). Accurately mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys, and air photos taken by JARE between 1969 and 1984, and named by them on March 26, 1985. Name means "Austhovde middle rocks."

Monte Austin *see* **Mount Austin**

Mount Austin. 74°53' S, 63°10' W. A conspicuous rock mass, rising to 955 m, at the S end of the Lassiter Coast, and projecting into the head of Gardner Inlet, on the Orville Coast, where the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula meets the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, surveyed by a joint FIDS-RARE team, and named by Finn Ronne as Mount Stephen Austin, for Stephen Fuller Austin (1793-1836), great Texas patriot (Ronne's expedition ship was the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*). It appears as such on an American Geographical Society map of 1948, but later that year another American map (one of Finn Ronne's) had shortened the name to Mount Austin, a name that US-ACAN accepted in 1949, and which UK-APC accepted on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears in its shortened form in the British gazetteers of 1955 and 1958. It also appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map as Monte Austin.

Rocas Austin *see* **Austin Rocks**

Austin, Craig Raymond. b. Aug. 3, 1945. Glaciologist who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1972. In 1974-75 he led the 2nd traverse to Enderby Land.

Austin, Horatio Thomas. b. March 1800, Brompton, Kent, son of Michael Austin, an official in Chatham Dockyard, and his wife Mary Ann. Michael Austin had been a bosun on the *Vanguard* under Hardy, and had lost an arm at the Battle of the Nile in 1798. With benefit of Hardy's influence, Horatio Austin joined the RN on April 1, 1813 as a 3rd class boy, and during the War of 1812 was a midshipman on the *Ramillies*, under Hardy, and also on the *Creole*. He worked his way up through the ranks, on various ships, and in 1824-25 accompanied Parry (and Lt. Henry Foster) north on the British Naval Northwest Passage Expedition, as a lieutenant. He was 2nd-in-command of Foster's *Chanticleer* expedition to Antarctic waters, 1828-31, becoming acting commander after Foster's death in 1831. Promoted to commander in 1831 he skippered the steam frigates *Salamander* and *Medea* (not in Antarctic waters), and, promoted to captain in 1838, he commanded the *Cyclops* during the Syrian War. He was then appointed to superintend the equipment of a naval steam force to work in the St. Lawrence, in Canada. In 1849 he was in charge of Woolwich Dockyard, and in 1850, while commanding the *Resolute*, he led the second unsuccessful expedition to find John Franklin, who had been lost while searching for the Northwest Passage. He headed the Deptford and Malta Dockyards and retired as rear admiral in 1864, being knighted in March 1865. He died in London on Nov. 16, 1875.

Austin, Oliver Luther, Jr. b. May 24, 1903, Tuckahoe, NY, son of physician Oliver Luther Austin and his English wife Elizabeth. In the 1920s he became an ornithologist working for the U.S. government. He married Elizabeth, and they had a family, living in Wellfleet, Mass. He was associate professor of zoology at the University of Florida, and was with the Research Studies Institute, at Maxwell Air Force Base, at Montgomery, Ala., when he went down on the *Glacier* in 1955 to McMurdo Sound as ornithologist and observer, as part of OpDF I. He wrote

many books on birds, and died on Dec. 31, 1988, in Alachua, Fla.

Austin Group *see* **Austin Rocks**

Austin Islands *see* **Austin Rocks**

Austin Peak. 71°37' S, 165°29' E. In the E central sector of the Mirabito Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for William T. "Bill" Austin (b. Sept. 26, 1927, Louisville, Ky. d. Sept. 2, 2003, Glasgow, Ky.), American engineer, and co-ordinator with the Office of Antarctic Programs, NSF, who, as USARP representative at McMurdo that season, organized support for the NZ field parties, and would later be at Plateau Station for its building in the summer of 1965-66. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Austin Rocks. 63°26' S, 61°04' W. A group of rocks rising to 32 m above sea level, and extending for 5 km in an ENE-WSW direction, off the SW of Spert Island, in the Bransfield Strait, 23 km NW of Cape Wollaston, Trinity Island. Roughly charted by Foster in Jan.-March 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him as the Austin Group, or Austin's Group, for Horatio Austin (q.v.), who first sighted them. They appear as such on the expedition chart of 1829, but on an 1838 British chart they appear as Austin Islands, and by 1839 a British chart was calling them Austin Rocks. All the other interested countries translated that name according to their language. In Feb. 1927 the rocks were re-charted by the Discovery Investigations, and their position fixed. They appear as Austin Rocks on the DI chart of 1929, and that is the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by which they were seen in the British gazetteer of 1955. They appear as such on a British chart of 1962. They appear as Rocas Austin on a 1949 Argentine chart, and in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as well as in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, although on some early Chilean maps they figured as Rocas Agustín (Agustín being the usual way of translating the name "Austin").

Austin Valley. 73°30' S, 93°21' W. A small, ice-filled valley at the E side of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Jerry W. Austin, aviation machinist's mate with VX-6, a crew member on pioneering flights in LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the area of the Eights Coast in Nov. 1961.

Austin's Group *see* **Austin Rocks**

Austkampane *see* **Austkampane Hills**

Austkampane Hills. 71°47' S, 25°15' E. A group of hills rising to 2210 m, amid the area comprising Gjel Glacier, Nipe Glacier, and Kamp Glacier, 8 km N of Menipa Peak, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed aerially again by OpHJ 1946-47, and using these new photos the feature was plotted again by the Norwegians in 1957, and named by them as Austkampane (i.e., "the east crags"). US-ACAN accepted the name Austkampane Hills in 1965.

Austnes *see* **Austnes Peninsula**

Austnes Peninsula. 66°42' S, 57°17' E. Also called Austnes Point. A short, broad, ice-covered peninsula, forming the SE end of Edward VIII Plateau, and the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land. Cape Gotley marks the extreme end of this peninsula. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937 by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Austnes (i.e., "east point"), because of its eastward projection. US-ACAN accepted the name Austnes Peninsula in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on July 31, 1972.

Austnes Point *see* **Austnes Peninsula**

Austnes Skerries. 66°44' S, 57°15' E. A group of skerries 5.6 km SSW of Cape Gotley, which forms the extremity of Austnes Peninsula, at the SE end of Edward VIII Plateau, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and from these photos the feature was mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who called one of the skerries Austnesskjera (i.e., "the east point skerry"). ANCA named the group on July 31, 1972, in association with this (now defunct) singular term.

Austnesskjera *see* **Austnes Skerries**

Austnestangen *see* **Cape Gotley**

Austnuten *see* **Armstrong Peak**

Austpynten. 69°37' S, 38°23' E. A point forming the NE extremity of Padda Island, in the inner part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it ("the east point"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1968.

Austrabbane. 72°00' S, 28°00' E. A group of nunataks E of the N part of the Balchen Mountains, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the east hills" in Norwegian.

The *Austral*. Formerly Charcot's famous ship, the *Français*, she was bought by Argentina as the ship to relieve Órcadas Station in 1905-06 (Charcot felt she couldn't cross the Atlantic, so he had sold her in Argentina). Her captain that year was Lorenzo Saborido. She was wrecked in the Río de la Plata, on Dec. 21, 1907, just after leaving Buenos Aires for Booth Island (off the west coast of Graham Land). All passengers were saved by the *Amazone*. *See also* **The *Français***.

Bahía Austral *see* **Gould Bay**

Manchón Austral. 60°45' S, 44°44' W. A large dark patch of land on the W coast of Uruguay Cove, on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines, probably for the *Austral* (formerly Charcot's ship, the *Français*). The pinnacle Peñasco Manchón Austral (*see under* **M**) rises from this feature.

Austral Island. 66°30' S, 110°39' E. A small island in the extreme S lobe of Penney Bay in the Windmill Islands, of which it is the southernmost (hence the name given by US-ACAN in 1963). The island appears on air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, but was not charted on subsequent maps.

Australasian Antarctic Expedition. 1911-14. Abbreviated as AAE 1911-14. This was geologist Douglas Mawson's famous expedition. He began putting it together in 1910, with the intention of exploring and charting 2000 miles of the Antarctic coastline due south of Australia. At first, he wanted it to be part of Scott's BAE 1910-13, but Scott was having no part of that. However, he did want Mawson on his team, but Mawson decided to go it alone. **Jan. 14, 1911**: The expedition got a £1000 donation from the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. **Jan. 16, 1911**: The expedition got £1000 each from 3 private citizens in Australia. With these, and other privately raised funds, Mawson was able to get an expedition together. The AAE's ship was the *Aurora*, skippered by John King Davis, who was also 2nd-in-command of the expedition. The expeditioners themselves (distinct from, say, the ship's crew) were mostly from Australian and New Zealand universities (hence the official name of the expedition): Mawson, Charles Hoadley, Frank Stillwell, and Andrew Watson (geologists), George F. Ainsworth, Cecil Madigan, and Morton Moyes (meteorologists), George Dovers and Alexander Kennedy (cartographers and surveyors), Leslie Russell Blake (cartographer and geologist), Alfie Hodgeman (cartographer, assistant meteorologist, and sketch artist), Azi Webb (chief magnetician), Bob Bage (astronomer, assistant magnetician, and recorder of tides), John Hunter (chief biologist), Harold Hamilton (biologist), Archie McLean (chief medical officer and bacteriologist), Charles Harrisson (biologist and artist), Evan Jones (medical officer), Leslie Whetter (surgeon), Charles Laseron (taxidermist and biological collector), Walter Hannam and Charles A. Sandell (both radiomen and mechanics), Arthur John Sawyer (radioman), Frank Hurley (official photographer and film maker), Frank Bickerton (motor engineer in charge of the airplane and sledge), Cherub Ninnis (dog handler), Xavier Mertz (dog handler and ski expert), Frank Wild (very experienced Antarctic explorer), John Close (assistant collector), and Herbert Murphy (storekeeper). **April 11, 1911**: The Royal Geographical Society donated £500. **May 1911**: Lt. Hugh E. Watkins was chosen to pilot the plane they were going to take. **June 13, 1911**: H. McKenzie joined the *Aurora* as chief engineer. **July 17, 1911**: 48 dogs, led by Wolf, arrived on the *Louise*, from Copenhagen. Two had not survived the crossing. **July 27, 1911**: The *Aurora* left London, bound for Cardiff, where Norman Toutcher joined the *Aurora* as chief officer, Percy Gray as 2nd officer, W.F. Sullivan as bosun, James Forbes as sailmaker, W. Morrison, Harry Wigzell, and A. Pond as able seamen, and George Hoare as cook. There the ship took on coal. Mertz and Ninnis were the only two expeditioners on the ship, with the dogs, 30 Norwegian sledges, and a mass of oceanographical equipment loaned to the expedition by the Prince of Monaco. **Aug. 2, 1911**: In London, Frederick Gillies replaced McKenzie

as chief engineer of the *Aurora*. **Aug. 3, 1911**: In London, F.E. Evans was taken on as engineer on the *Aurora*. **Aug. 4, 1911**: Harry Corner joined the *Aurora* as 2nd engineer, W. Pope as carpenter, H. Bethell as cook (replacing Hoare, who was promoted to steward), C. Simonson, T. Taylor, and J. Smith as able seamen, J. Rushforth as an ordinary seaman, and F. Burney, H. Doyle, and G. Crossley as firemen. **Aug. 14, 1911**: South Australia donated £5000. **Aug. 28, 1911**: T. Taylor was made a cook on the *Aurora*. **Sept. 3, 1911**: Bethell left the *Aurora*. **Sept. 12, 1911**: NSW donated £7000, bringing the kitty to £19,100. **Sept. 19, 1911**: The state of Victoria donated £6000, bringing the net total to £22,000. **Sept. 27, 1911**: In Cape Town, Rushforth left the *Aurora*. **Oct. 2, 1911**: Wigzell went on 2 months leave from the *Aurora*. R. Campbell was taken on as co-2nd engineer, and John Reid as fireman, from Adelaide to Hobart. **Oct. 11, 1911**: The kitty was now at £43,000. **Oct. 30, 1911**: The airplane was damaged at Adelaide, and Watkins returned to England. **Nov. 2, 1911**: F.E. Evans left the *Aurora*. **Nov. 3, 1911**: Smith left the *Aurora*. **Nov. 4, 1911**: The *Aurora* arrived at Hobart after a 100-day trip. Morrison left the ship. **Nov. 8, 1911**: At Hobart, Burney, Simonson, Pond, Hoare, T. Taylor (able seaman/cook), Sullivan, Pope, and Doyle left the *Aurora*. **Nov. 13, 1911**: Leslie Joss joined the *Aurora* as able seaman. **Nov. 18, 1911**: B.L. McGrath and Adolf Schroder joined the *Aurora* as able seamen. **Nov. 20, 1911**: P. McArthur joined the *Aurora* as 3rd engineer. **Nov. 22, 1911**: Thomas Percival McMahon joined the *Aurora* as chief steward. **Nov. 23, 1911**: Harry Coombe joined the *Aurora* as a fireman. **Nov. 24, 1911**: E.L. Adams joined the *Aurora* as a seaman. **Nov. 25, 1911**: Edward Dodds joined the *Aurora* as a fireman. **Nov. 26, 1911**: W. Cooper joined the *Aurora* as steward's boy. **Nov. 27, 1911**: Oswald MacNeice joined the *Aurora* as an able seaman, and Leonard Pettit as 2nd steward. **Nov. 28, 1911**: Duncan T. Peers joined the *Aurora* as bosun, and J.H. Rust as cook. **Dec. 2, 1911**: At Hobart, Frank Desmond joined the *Aurora*, Clarence de la Motte joined as 3rd officer, and Harry Wigzell came back from leave. The *Aurora* left Hobart at 4 P.M. **Dec. 11, 1911**: The *Aurora* arrived at Macquarie Island, about halfway to Antarctica. On Macquarie they established a station of 5 men who would remain there — Ainsworth (the leader), Blake, Sawyer, Sandell, and Hamilton. **Dec. 23, 1911**: After rescuing a shipwrecked group of sailors from the doomed *Clyde*, and sending them back to Australia on the expedition's auxiliary vessel, the *Toroa* (Captain Thomas Holyman), the main expedition left Macquarie. However, the *Aurora* was short of a chief cook, so they took on Jimmy Fifoot from the *Clyde*. **Jan. 8, 1912**: The expedition set up their main base, the Adélie Land station, at Cape Denison, in Commonwealth Bay. **Jan. 19, 1912**: Unloading was finished, and the *Aurora* took the Western Base Party of 8, led by Frank Wild (also with Watson, Jones, Harrisson, Moyes, Kennedy, Hoadley, and Dovers), to the Shackleton Ice Shelf, where they set up Queen Mary Land Base, nicknamed "The Grottoes." The *Aurora* then set out on its own mission — to explore the coast as far as Cape Adare, in Victoria Land. **March 12, 1912**: The *Aurora* arrived back in Hobart, where Fifoot, Toutcher, and McArthur left the ship. Meanwhile, back at the Adélie Land station (known as Main Base), on Cape Denison, Mawson and his remaining 17 men tried the useless airplane (*see* **Airplanes**). **March 13, 1912**: Coombe left the *Aurora*. **March 14, 1912**: Desmond left the *Aurora*. **March 15, 1912**: Crossley left the *Aurora*. **March 30, 1912**: The *Aurora* arrived in Sydney from Hobart. **April 1, 1912**: At Sydney, McGrath injured himself on board ship, and, for £111 10s 0d, signed a waiver of claim. **April 2, 1912**: A. Dawson taken on the *Aurora*. **April 4, 1912**: At Main Base, they began construction of the radio masts. This was the first Antarctic expedition to use radio. **April 9, 1912**: Pettit left the *Aurora*. **April 10, 1912**: Rust left the *Aurora*. **April 16, 1912**: McMahon left the *Aurora*. **April 18, 1912**: Frank D. Fletcher taken on the *Aurora* as chief officer, and H. Haugan as a fireman. **April 22, 1912**: S. Hasot taken on the *Aurora* for 2 days only, as a cook. **April 24, 1912**: W.H. Boyce taken on the *Aurora* as a steward, and Hasot and Joss left. **April 26, 1912**: J. Saliba joined the *Aurora* as cook. **April 30, 1912**: J. Doherty, an aviator, taken on the *Aurora* as an able seaman. **May 1, 1912**: Peers left the *Aurora*, and Patrick Peel was taken on as a general hand. **May 2, 1912**: A. Thompson joined the *Aurora* as fireman. **May 3, 1912**: Boyce left the *Aurora*. **May 6, 1912**: C. Hackworth taken on the *Aurora* as able seaman. **May 7, 1912**: B.C. Lincoln and L. Vince taken on the *Aurora* as able seamen. **May 8, 1912**: O.F. Royal joined the *Aurora* as chief steward, and D. Whittle as 2nd steward. **May 9, 1912**: Peel left the *Aurora*. **May 14, 1912**: At Hobart A. Kohler taken on the *Aurora*. **May 17, 1912**: On the *Aurora* E.L. Adams promoted to bosun and H. Haugan promoted to donkeyman (3rd engineer). **July 14, 1912**: Saliba left the *Aurora*. **July 18, 1912**: E. Marck joined the *Aurora* as cook. **July 29, 1912**: Whittle left the *Aurora*. **July 30, 1912**: E. Pentony replaced Whittle as 2nd steward on the *Aurora*. **Aug. 3, 1912**: Dawson left the *Aurora*. **Aug. 9, 1912**: In Antarctica, Mawson, Madigan, and Ninnis headed south, and set up a supply depot at Aladdin's Cave. Several sledging parties went out. **Aug. 27, 1912**: Haugan left the *Aurora*. **Aug. 29, 1912**: Pentony left the *Aurora*, and Williams, the 2nd steward, joined. He seems to have been on the ship earlier in the year. **Sept. 1, 1912**: At Main Base, the radio masts were finally finished, the job having been delayed by the strong winds. **Sept. 2, 1912**: James Baxter taken on the *Aurora* as fireman. **Sept. 10, 1912**: Corner left the *Aurora*. **Sept. 17, 1912**: Marck left the *Aurora*. **Sept. 18, 1912**: Baxter and Vince left the *Aurora*. **Sept. 23, 1912**: C.C. Dobbs and Frank McClure taken on the *Aurora* as cooks. **Oct. 8, 1912**: Dobbs, McClure, and Royal left the *Aurora*, and Williams was promoted to chief steward. **Oct. 16, 1912**: Arthur Maxfield joined the *Aurora* as 2nd engineer. **Oct. 30, 1912**: G.R. Taylor joined the *Aurora* as fireman. **Nov. 1, 1912**: R. Bradley taken on the *Aurora*, and Thompson promoted to donkeyman (3rd engineer). **Nov. 10, 1912**: In Antarctica, Mawson, Mertz, and Ninnis set out as the Far Eastern Party. The conditions were terrifying, and they knew they had to be back by Jan. 15, 1913, when the *Aurora* would be waiting to take them back home. Bob Bage, the leader of the Southern Party, which also consisted of Webb and Hurley, headed toward the South Magnetic Pole. The Near Eastern Party supported both the Far Eastern Party and the Eastern Coastal Party, for the first few miles of those parties' trips. **Nov. 12, 1912**: McGrath left the *Aurora*. **Nov. 17, 1912**: The Far Eastern Party — Mawson, Ninnis, and Mertz — left Aladdin's Cave with 18 Greenland dogs and 3 sledges. They crossed an incredible number of crevasses in desperate weather. **Nov. 19, 1912**: S.E. Gibbon taken on the *Aurora* as 2nd steward. **Dec. 2, 1912**: The first test run of the airplane. **Dec. 14, 1912**: On the Far Eastern Party, Ninnis disappeared down a crevasse, taking with him one sledge, the tent, most of the food and spare clothing, and the 6 fittest dogs. At this point, having crossed Mertz Glacier and Ninnis Glacier into George V Land, they were 315 miles from Main Base, and this was their farthest east. There was 10 days food for the two survivors, and none at all for the dogs. They turned back. The dogs were fed worn-out finnesko shoes, rawhide straps, and mitts. **Dec. 15, 1912**: Mawson and Mertz killed the weakest of the dogs, in order to feed the remaining dogs and themselves. **Dec. 18, 1912**: Madigan's Eastern Coastal Party reached their farthest east, 270 miles from Main Base. **Dec. 24, 1912**: G. Taylor joined the *Aurora* as able seaman. **Dec. 25, 1912**: Mawson and Mertz's last animal collapsed, and they killed it, and ate it. **Dec. 21, 1912**: Bage's Southern Party got to within 50 miles of the South Magnetic Pole before returning. **Dec. 25, 1912**: Frank Bickerton, who was leading the Western Party to the highlands west of Main Base, and who had discovered the first meteorite in Antarctica, reached 158 miles west of Main Base. The Far Eastern Party were still 160 miles from Main Base, and conditions were disastrous. **Jan. 1, 1913**: Mertz was in a bad way. **Jan. 7, 1913**: Mertz died, 100 miles from Main Base, and Mawson buried him. Mawson's hair was falling out, the soles of his feet (i.e., not his shoes, but his feet) were coming off, and he bandaged them back on. His fingers and toes were festered with frostbite. And he was alone. **Jan. 15, 1913**: Everyone was back at Main Base, waiting for Mawson's Far Eastern Party. **Jan. 15, 1913**: His deadline for being back at the *Aurora*, Mawson covered only one mile. **Jan. 17, 1913**: Mawson fell into a crevasse. He managed to haul himself out, but then he fell back in. Finally, after a considerable time, he dragged himself out again. **Jan. 29, 1913**: Mawson arrived at a cairn built by McLean, Hodgeman, and Hurley. It had food in it, and a note, left only a few hours before. Mawson was now only 23 miles from Aladdin's Cave, itself only 5½ miles S of Main Base. **Feb.**

1, 1913: Mawson arrived at the cave, at 7 P.M., but was trapped in it for a week due to very bad weather. He finally arrived back at Cape Denison. The *Aurora* had sailed. Meanwhile, the Western Base Party, led by Wild, on the Shackleton Ice Shelf, had done 5 exploratory journeys in 1912-13, including a 215-mile trip from Scott Glacier to Gaussberg and back. They had wintered over in 1912. **Feb. 23, 1913**: Wild's Western Base Party were relieved by the *Aurora*. Six men had stayed at Main Base (Sydney Jeffryes had replaced Hannam) when the *Aurora* had left to pick up Wild's party, in the hope that Mawson's Far Eastern Party was still alive. After Mawson staggered into Main Base, the 7 men wintered over in comparative comfort. E. Ereckson was taken on the *Aurora* for the run from Adelaide to Hobart. **March 9, 1913**: Bradley left the *Aurora*. **March 10, 1913**: Gray left the *Aurora*. **March 14, 1913**: Thompson left the *Aurora*. **March 15, 1913**: Maxfield left the *Aurora*. **March 18, 1913**: Gibbon, Fletcher, G. Taylor (seaman), Schroder, Hackworth, Lincoln, Doherty, MacNeice, and de la Motte left the *Aurora* at Lyttelton, NZ. E.L. Adams, the bosun, was also dismissed at Lyttelton, for "talking too much" (according to John King Davis). This would cause problems (*see* **Adams, E.L.**). **March 19, 1913**: Gillies, Kohler, and G.R. Taylor (fireman) left the *Aurora*. This was the end of the first part of the expedition. **March 20, 1913**: Williams taken back on the *Aurora* as chief steward again. **Aug. 29, 1913**: Gillies taken back on the *Aurora* as chief engineer. **Sept. 1, 1913**: Dobbs re-hired on the *Aurora*, as cook, and Lincoln and MacNeice re-hired as able seaman. Lincoln was keeping a diary of the trip. **Sept. 2, 1913**: Arthur Hardy taken on the *Aurora* as a fireman, and Vince re-hired as an able seaman. **Sept. 4, 1913**: Charles Harrisson was given the additional job of expedition secretary. **Sept. 10, 1913**: J. Blake joined the *Aurora* as a fireman, and Anders Folvik and C. Martin as able seamen. **Sept. 17, 1913**: John H. Blair replaced Fletcher as chief officer of the *Aurora*. **Sept. 23, 1913**: De la Motte re-hired as 3rd officer of the *Aurora*. **Sept. 29, 1913**: H.E. Manders joined the *Aurora* as 2nd engineer. **Oct. 9, 1913**: Martin left the *Aurora*, and A. Beverley joined, as donkey man (3rd engineer). **Oct. 10, 1913**: M. Foley taken on the *Aurora* as an able seaman. **Oct. 20, 1913**: J. Doherty re-hired, this time as bosun, on the *Aurora*. **Oct. 24, 1913**: Vince left the *Aurora* for the last time. **Oct. 25, 1913**: Lincoln left the *Aurora*. **Oct. 27, 1913**: Percy Gray re-hired as 2nd mate of the *Aurora*. **Oct. 28, 1913**: Manders left the *Aurora*. **Oct. 31, 1913**: Folvik and Harrisson left the *Aurora*. **Nov. 4, 1913**: J. Potter joined the *Aurora*. **Nov. 5, 1913**: A. De May, J.P. Maher, James Offin, and Thomas Liddiard taken on the *Aurora* as able seamen. **Nov. 10, 1913**: D. Kelly taken on the *Aurora*. **Nov. 11, 1913**: At Melbourne, C.C. Dobbs left the *Aurora* for the last time, Potter deserted, and John Rymer was taken on as cook. **Nov. 17, 1913**: Hardy and Kelly left the *Aurora*, and Jacob Mort was taken on as a fireman. **Nov. 18, 1913**: Enoch Anderson taken on the *Aurora* as a fireman, and Percy C. Correll as mechanic and assistant physicist. **Nov. 19, 1913**: At Hobart, De May left the *Aurora*, and Max Fritze was taken on as 2nd engineer, as were Herbert Goddard as 2nd steward and J. Hansen as an able seaman. The *Aurora* sailed later in the day. Harold Hamilton, who had been at Macquarie Island, went on this trip. **Dec. 12, 1913**: The *Aurora* returned to Main Base. **Feb. 5, 1914**: The *Aurora* headed for Australia, with all aboard. **Feb. 25, 1914**: The *Aurora* arrived in Australia. **Feb. 27, 1914**: Fritze and Mort left the *Aurora*. **Feb. 28, 1914**: Blair and Blake left the *Aurora*. **March 19, 1914**: Gray, Rymer, Gillies, MacNeice, Hansen, Beverley, Williams, Maher, Offin, Goddard, Foley, Doherty, Liddiard, and de la Motte left the *Aurora*. AAE made more scientific and geographical discoveries than any previous Antarctic expedition. It discovered 1320 miles of land, including Mertz Glacier, Denman Glacier, Scott Glacier, and the Davis Sea. It mapped 800 miles of coastline between 89°E and 153°E, i.e., between Gaussberg and Cape Adare, all along the Adélie Land coast and beyond. And, as mentioned above, it was the first expedition to take an airplane (although it didn't work) and the first expedition to use radio.

Australia. Australia claims 42 percent of Antarctica, all in the east (*see* **Australian Antarctic Territory**), and bases that claim upon the explorations of Douglas Mawson. In 1947 ANARE (q.v.), i.e., the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions, were created, and in 1947-48 the first ANARE party went down to Antarctica (sub-Antarctica, actually). In 1954 Mawson Station was built as a substantive basis for Australia's outrageous claim. During IGY they built Davis Station. After IGY, Australia operated the former American station, Wilkes. Other stations include Casey, Law Dome, and Edgeworth David. In 1969 Kay Lindsay became the first Australian woman to reach the South Pole. By the 1980s the Australian Antarctic effort was headquartered in Kingston, Tasmania.

Australian Antarctic Basin *see* **South Indian Basin**

Australian Antarctic Expedition 1891-93. Never happened. In late 1887 the Australasian Geographical Society approached the very rich Baron Oscar Dickson of Gothenburg, Sweden, with the idea of sponsoring an Australian Antarctic Expedition. Dickson agreed that if Australia put up £5000 he would match that sum and get the rest from other sources in Scandinavia, in order to make a total of £15,000 necessary for the expedition. Two good Norwegian ice vessels could be bought for £7000 and most of the scientific equipment for £1000, although Dickson felt the Swedish government would take care of that part. Baron Nordenskjöld had agreed to lead the expedition, and to take his son (who would soon become the most famous explorer of that name). The plan was for the 2-year expedition to set out in the fall of 1891, for one ship to go as far south as possible, perhaps to the area of Mount Erebus, and explore and observe scientifically. The other ship would remain in South Georgia, ready for an emergency. The colonies of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales agreed to put up £5000 if Britain would match it. The proposal was supported by the Colonial Office, the Royal Society, and the the Royal Geographical Society, so it should have been effected, but the British government announced in Jan. 1888 that they didn't think it was worth while, but that there might well be plans in the very near future for a very expensive expedition to Antarctica. This last statement took some of the sting out of the disappointment, but, nevertheless, it all fell through. However, by 1890 the idea was back on the boards. By early 1891, despite the fact that everyone in the world seemed to be rooting for the expedition, Australia hadn't come up with the money. Even as late as July 1891 Queensland was still talking about contributing £2000, Sir Henry Parkes said he had undertaken to get £2000 from New South Wales, and Victoria was also going to contribute something. Sir Thomas Elder promised a conditional £5000 and Baron Dickson was still prepared to go to £10,000 to make it all a success. But Queensland backed out, and, finally, so did all the others.

Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee. Founded in Melbourne on June 10, 1886 by the Royal Society of Victoria and the Victoria branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, to promote interest in getting to Antarctica. The board comprised 5 members from each of those bodies. Nothing ever happened, at least as far as sending an expedition down.

Australian Antarctic Territory. Created in 1933 by the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, by which territory was transferred from Great Britain to Australia. Also called the Australian Dependency, it is formed from 2 sectors of the continent, and covers 2,400,000 square miles (excluding ice shelves), and encompasses all land and islands between 60°S and the Pole, and between the longitudes of 160°E and 45°E, with the exception of Adélie Land, which is claimed by France. It includes Enderby Land, Wilkes Land, Mac. Robertson Land, George V Land, Kemp Land, Princess Elizabeth Land, Wilhelm II Land, and Queen Mary Land. Its only human inhabitants are the personnel of the research stations.

Australian Dependency *see* **Australian Antarctic Territory**

Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions *see* **ANARE**

Austranten *see* **Austranten Rock**

Austranten Rock. 71°24' S, 14°02' E. A small isolated nunatak, 3 km SE of Todt Ridge, it is the most easterly rock outcrop of the Gruber Mountains, in the extreme NE part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Re-plotted in 71°24' S, 14°22' W, by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them

as Austranten (i.e., "the east ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Austranten Rock in 1970. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Austre Høgskeidet. 71°50' S, 12°10' E. An ice-covered area between (to the W) Skeidshornet, Søkkhornet, and Zwieselhøgda, and (to the E) the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the eastern high mountain"). The Germans call it Östliches Hochfeld (which means the same thing). *See also* **Vestre Høgskeidet**.

Austre Petermannkjeda *see* **Östliche Petermann Range**

Austre Skorvebreen *see* **Austreskorve Glacier**

Austre Svarthornbreen. 71°30' S, 12°40' E. A glacier between the Östliche Petermann Range and the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "eastern Svarthorna glacier," and was named by the Norwegians in association with nearby Svarthorna Peaks.

Austreskorve Glacier. 71°50' S, 5°40' E. A large, broad glacier draining N from a position just E of the head of Vestreskorve Glacier, and passing along the E side of Breplogen Mountain in the middle of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Austre Skorvebreen. They plotted it in 71°57' S, 5°46' E, but it has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Austreskorve Glacier in 1967.

Austreskorvebreen *see* **Austreskorve Glacier**

Austria. The first Austrian in Antarctica may have been Leo Pucher de Kroll, the archeologist, who became a Bolivian and who took part in ChilAE 1948-49. In 1985-86 Bruno Klausbruckner led an Austrian expedition on the *Southern Quest*. Its intention was to climb mountains, and to survey inland from Cape Hallett, but the ship sank and the expedition lost its supplies and equipment, and had to be abandoned. Austria took part in the Filchner Ice Shelf Program, in 1983-84, and the country was the 36th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty, ratified on Aug. 25, 1987.

Austryggen. 68°51' S, 90°30' W. A mountain ridge extending E for about 5.5 km from Lars Christensen Peak, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Name means "the east ridge" in Norwegian.

Austskjaera *see* **Austskjera**

Austskjera. 67°31' S, 64°00' E. Name also seen as Austskjaera. A group of rocks in water, lying close to the coast, 8 km E of Cape Daly, and 3 km ESE of Safety Island, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it ("the east skerry"). ANCA accepted the name without modification on Aug. 20, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Austskotet *see* **East Stack**

Austslaet. 71°55' S, 27°40' E. An ice slope, 20 km long, at the N side of Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "east slope" in Norwegian.

Auststeinen. 72°12' S, 17°34' E. A small mountain in Borchgrevinkisen, 28 km E of Sarkofagen Mountain in the Russkiye Mountains. Name means "the east stone" in Norwegian, and it was given that name because it is the easternmost mountain in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land.

Auststupet. 68°50' S, 90°31' W. About 7 km long, it is the cliff formed by the steep N side of Austryggen and the steep E side of Botnryggen, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Name means "the east cliff" in Norwegian.

Austvollen *see* **Austvollen Bluff**

Austvollen Bluff. 72°06' S, 3°48' E. A steep rock bluff forming the E side of Festninga Mountain, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Austvollen (i.e., "the east wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Austvollen Bluff in 1966.

Austvorren *see* **Austvorren Ridge**

Austvorren Ridge. 73°06' S, 1°35' W. The more easterly of 2 nunatak-like rock ridges in a row, that trend N from Neumayer Cliffs, on the E side of Isstøa, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, the most westerly part of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from new air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60. Named Austvorren (i.e., "the east jetty") by the Norwegians (*cf.* **Vestvorren**). US-ACAN accepted the name Austvorren Ridge in 1966.

Autobahnmoräne. 71°22' S, 162°28' E. A moraine, just E of Griffith Ridge, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Autogiros. Also spelled autogyros, and also known as gyroplanes. Rotary-winged aircraft, designed by Juan de la Cierva (*see* **Cierva Cove**) in 1923. First used in Antarctica by Byrd, during ByrdAE 1933-35. His Kellett Autogiro was called *Pep Boy's Snowman!*, and first flew on Sept. 1, 1934. After 10 flights, it crashed on Sept. 25, 1934. They were superseded after 1945 by helicopters.

Automated Geophysical Observatories *see* **AGO**

Automatic weather stations. There are two types of weather stations — manned and automatic. The manned ones are usually an integral part of scientific stations (q.v.). The invention and use of automatic weather stations in Antarctica was accurately predicted in the 1930s by Willis R. Gregg of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Alan Peterson of Stanford finally designed the AWS, and the first one began operating at the South Pole in Dec. 1975, although there were experimental Australian ones on Lewis Island and Chick Island between 1959 and 1961. The Pole AWS was moved to Ross Island in Dec. 1975, and in Jan. 1976 to Marble Point, operating here until May 1977. Until July 1980 they (American ones, anyway) were maintained by members of the Radio Science Laboratory of Stanford University, but since then the department of meteorology, University of Wisconsin, has seen to them, with Dr. Charles Stearns founding his famous AWS program. Australia began their program proper in Oct. 1984, and Italy, and several other countries followed suit. The Russians are begining to get involved too. The average AWS cost about $21,000 in 1990. They provide year-round data via polar-orbiting satellites to researchers in the home country, and they run on solar-powered batteries buried in the snow. Each one has a 3-meter tower, anchored with ropes and chains, with, on top of the tower, a horizontal boom that supports the antenna. They measure air temperature, air pressure, relative humidity, and wind speed at 10 feet above the surface. The AWS is a successful Antarctic project, although not all the individual units function flawlessly, by any means. Each of the following automatic weather stations has a separate entry in this book. **USA**: AGO, AGO-1, AGO-2, AGO-3, AGO-4, AGO-5, AGO-6, AGO-A81, AGO-A77, AGO-A80, AGO-A81, AGO-A84, Allison, Arrival Heights (*see* **Fogle**), Asgard, B-15J (*see* **Daughter** and **Mother**), B-15K, BAS-AGO, Bonaparte Point, Bowers, Brianna, Buckle Island, Butler Island, Byrd Glacier (*see* **Marilyn**), Byrd Station, C-16 (*see* **Mark II**), Cape Adams, Cape Bird, Cape Crozier (*see* **Laurie**), Cape Denison, Cape Hallet, Cape Spencer, Cape Webb, Carolyn, Clean Air, D-10 (Dumont d'Urville), D-17, D-47, D-57, D66-A (*see* **E-66**), D-80, D-85, Daughter 1 (B15-A), Daughter 1 (sic) (B15-J), Dismal Island, Dolleman Island, Dome C, Dome C II, Dome F, Dome Fuji, Doug, Drygalski (*see* **Fountain**), Dumont d'Urville (*see* **D-10**), E-66, Elaine, Elizabeth, Emilia, Eric, Erin, Ferrell, Fogle (Arrival Heights), Fossil Bluff, Fountain (Drygalski), Franklin Island (*see* **Whitlock**), Friis Hills, Gill, Halley (Halley Bay), Harry, Henry, Herbie Alley, Inexpressible Island (*see* **Manuela**), J.C., Jimmy, Katie (Windless Bight), Kelly, Kirkwood Island, Kominko-Slade, Larsen Ice, Laurie (Cape Crozier), Laurie II, Lettau, Limbert, Linda, Lindsay, Little Mac (*see* **Megadunes B**), Lorne, Lynn, Manning, Manuela (Inexpressible Island), Marble Point, Margaret (Roosevelt Island), Marilyn (Byrd Glacier), Mark II (C-16), Martha, Martha II, Mary, Meeley, Mega (*see* **Megadunes**), Megadunes A (Zoe), Megadunes B (Little Mac), Minna Bluff, Mizuho, Mother 1 (B15J), Mother 2 (B-15J), Mount Erebus, Mount Howe, Mount Siple, Mulock, Nancy, Nascent, Nico, Noel, Odell Glacier, 172.5 West, Pat, Patrick, Penguin Point, Pegasus, Pegasus North, Pegasus South, Penguin Point, Peter I Island, Port Martin, Possession Island, Racer Rock, Recovery Glacier, Roosevelt Island (*see* **Margaret**), Ross Island, Rothera, Sabrina, Sandra, Santa Claus Island, Schwerdtfeger, Scott Island, Shristi, Siple, Siple Dome, Siple Station,

Ski-Hi, Sky-Blu, South Pole, Spine, Sushila, Sutton, Swithinbank, Theresa, Tiffany (White Island), Uranus Glacier, Vito, Wanderer, White Island, White Out, Whitlock (Franklin Island), Willie Field, Windless Bight (*see* **Katie**), Young Island, Zoe (*see* **Megadunes A**). **Australia**: A028 (Loewe), A028-A, A028-B, AM01, AM02, Amery G3, Apfel, Casey Air Strip, Dome A (with the Chinese), DSS (Law Dome Summit South), DSS-A, Eagle (with the Chinese), Eder Island, GC41 (Radok), GC46 (P. Schwerdtfeger; not to be confused with the American Schwerdtfeger AWS), GE03 (Phillpot), GF08, GF08-A, Heard Island, Lanyon, Lanyon-A, Law Dome, Law Dome-A, Law Dome Summit, LGB00, LGB00-A, LGB00-B, LGB00-C, LGB10, LGB10-A, LGB20, LGB35, LGB46, LGB59, LGB69, LGB69-A, Loewe (*see* **A028**), Mount Brown, Mount Brown-A, Panda, Radok (*see* **GC41**), P. Schwerdtfeger (*see* **GC46**), Ranvik, Rumdoodle. **Italy**: Alessandra, Alfa, Arelis, Bravo, Cape King, Cape Phillips, Cape Ross, Concordia, Eneide, Enigma, Giulia, Hi Priestley Glacier, Irene, Italica, Itase, Jennica, Lola, Lucia, Maria, Minni, Modesta, Nansen Ice Sheet, November, Paola, Penguin, Priestley Glacier, Rita, Silvia, Sofia, Sofia-B, Terra Nova Bay, Tourmaline Plateau, Zoraida. **Peru**: Hualcan, Pucajirca. **Brazil**: Biscoe Islands, Joinville Island, King George Island. **Netherlands**: Berkner Island, Rothera, Signy Island (operated by BAS), and 3 unnamed in Queen Maud Land. **Germany**: Drescher, Filchner. **Belgium**: Berkner Island, WASA Fosilryggen, Svea Cross, Kohnen Base. **Argentina**: Lachman, Riscos. **China**: Panda South. **Britain**: Peninsula, Baldrick (M83), M83 (*see* **Baldrick**). **Japan**: JASE 2007, JASE 2008, Relay Station.

Automobiles. *See also* **Tractors**. Shackleton tried an auto on skis in 1908, at Cape Royds, Ross Island, during BAE 1907-09. The new 12-15 hp, 4-cylinder engine Arrol-Johnston, with an air-cooling system, was unloaded from the *Nimrod* on Jan. 3, 1908. It wouldn't ride the snow, kept getting bogged down, but, after its final trial run on Sept. 19, 1908, it proved to be a success. It did serviceable work around the base, but then, on Dec. 1, 1908, fell into a crevasse. It was rescued, but was out of commission. Remains of some of the wheels can (or at least could, until recently) still be seen at Cape Royds. In 1928 Wilkins took down an Austin, to haul fuel from the ship to the plane during the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition of 1928-30. During IGY (1957-59), the USSR used the GAZ 69, a wheeled car made by the Gorki Automobile Works, weighing 3350 pounds, with 55 hp. It was used for light haulage. The Z1S 151 was also used by the USSR as a repair truck. It weighed 5½ tons. For years in the late 1900s and early 21st century, in order to simplify the spare parts situation, the Americans used Ford pickups at McMurdo. Now that the super highway has been built to the Pole, it will be only a very short time before Cadillacs and Expeditions start rolling down that road, and then, who knows!

Bahía Auvert *see* **Auvert Bay**

Baie Auvert *see* **Auvert Bay**

Auvert Bay. 66°14' S, 65°45' W. Also called Auvert Fjord, and Evensen Bay. A bay, 13 km wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land for 5 km between Cape Evensen and Cape Bellue. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Baie Auvert (i.e., "bay far from anywhere"), and it appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears as Auvert Bay on a British chart of 1914. In 1950, US-ACAN accepted that name, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Chileans and Argentines call it Bahía Auvert. The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Auvert Fjord *see* **Auvert Bay**

Avalanche Bay. 77°01' S, 162°44' E. A little bay, 1.5 km wide, on the S shore of Granite Harbor, just SE of Discovery Bluff, in Victoria Land. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by that expedition's Granite Harbor party for the avalanches heard nearby, while they were sledging in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Avalanche Col *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Avalanche Corrie. 60°40' S, 45°22' W. An ice-filled cirque, or corrie, close N of Amphibolite Point, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, and named by them for the constant avalanches from the hanging glaciers above this corrie. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Avalanche Glacier. 64°55' S, 62°50' W. A dangerous, strongly crevassed tidewater glacier, fed by avalanches, which flows NW into Skontorp Cove, NW of Mount Inverleith, between that mountain and Porphyry Ridge, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition on Sept. 1, 1999. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003.

Avalanche Ridge. 73°30' S, 94°22' W. A linear rock ridge, extending 1.5 km N from Pillsbury Tower, and separating Basecamp Valley from Austin Valley, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party here in 1960-61, and so named by them for the constant avalanching of snow off the flanks of the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Avalanche Rocks. 66°31' S, 98°02' E. A rock outcrop, 366 m long, and with a vertical face rising to 185 m, midway between Delay Point and Jones Rocks, on the W side of Melba Peninsula, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered in Sept. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. While the men were camped nearby a huge avalanche took place. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and ANCA followed suit on Oct. 22, 1968. Originally plotted in 66°28' S, 98°01' E, this feature has since been re-plotted.

Aveline. Crew member on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. Antarctic historians have never been able to come up with this man's first name, let alone any biographical information on him, and have been reduced to calling him "Monsieur Aveline," or "Sailor Aveline." It is with regret that this author has to admit that he is similarly embarrassed. However, there was a French sailor plying the seas in the 1890s by name of Thomas Aveline. He was born in 1863.

Islas Avellaneda *see* **Pitt Islands**

The *Aventura III*. An 8.5-ton, 13.1-meter British yacht, designed by Philippe Briand, built by Alubat, at Sables d'Olonnes, France, for Jimmy Cornell, and launched in May 1998. In 1998-99, she was in Antarctic waters. Mr. Cornell was born in Rumania in 1940 as Dragos Corneliu Cismasiu, graduated from Bucharest University, was in Britain from 1969, became a BBC reporter, had three yachts name *Aventura*, sailed around the world several times with his wife and children, and wrote the book *A Passion for the Sea*. This was not his first book, by any means.

The *L'Aventure* *see* under **L**

Mount Avers. 76°29' S, 145°21' W. A mountain, 3 km N of Mount Ferranto, in the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Dec. 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Henry Godfrey Avers (1886-1947), chief mathematician with the Division of Geodesy, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who helped determine that Byrd had, in fact, reached the North Pole (1926) and the South Pole (1929) by plane. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 76°30' S, 148°18' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Meseta Avery *see* **Avery Plateau**

Avery, George. Commander of the *Lively* during Biscoe's expedition of 1830-32. He took over from Captain Magnus Smith in the Falklands on the way south, probably in Nov. 1830. A plain sailor-like man, but extremely intelligent and well-informed. He was the only one on the *Lively* who could read or write.

Avery Plateau. 66°50' S, 65°30' W. An ice-covered plateau, 63 km long and rising to 1830 m., midway between the Loubet Coast and the Foyn Coast, in Graham Land, it extends from the heads of Erskine Glacier and Gould Glacier in the NE, to the heads of Finsterwalder Glacier and Demorest Glacier in the SW. Probably first seen by Biscoe in Feb. 1832, and presumably in Jan. and Feb. 1909 from various positions in Matha Strait, by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in 1946-47 by Fids from Base E, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954 for George Avery. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 66°53' S, 65°26' W, but refers only to the central part of the feature we know today as Avery Plateau. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957, but was re-plotted by FIDS from Base W later that year, and these new co-ordinates (and its greater size) were accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer with the translated name of Meseta Avery.

Pik Avgevicha. 71°54' S, 9°41' E. A peak on

Sandegga Ridge, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Islote Aviador Tenorio *see* **Tenorio Rock**

Avian Island. 67°46' S, 68°54' W. A small island, 1.2 km long and 0.5 km wide, and rising to an elevation of 40 m above sea level, close off the extreme SW tip of Adelaide Island, just out to sea from Adelaide Station, and separated from Adelaide by a small navigable channel which, if it wasn't there would prove Avian Island to be merely a part of the big island (which it is, really, geologically). Discovered by FrAE 1908-10. Visited and surveyed by FIDS in Oct. 1948, and they named it Avian Islet, for the large number and variety of birds here. On March 31, 1955, UK-APC accepted this name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On Oct. 26, 1957, the Argentines built their refugio Paso de los Andes here. On July 7, 1959 the islet was re-defined by UK-APC, as Avian Island, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the change. In 1962-63 a camp was established here for the joint BAS-RN survey of the S coast of Adelaide Island that season. The Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy named it in 1963 (for Chileans only) as Islote Bories, for the whaler *Gobernador Bories* (q.v.), and they established Guesalaga Refugio on the island, on Feb. 28, 1963. The island appears as Islote Bories on a Chilean chart of 1963, and in their gazetteer of 1974.

Avian Islet *see* **Avian Island**

Aviation *see* **Airplanes**

Aviation Islands. 69°16' S, 158°47' E. A group of small rocky islands, 5 km N of Cape Kinsey and the Wilson Hills, and 5 km NNE of Davies Bay, in Oates Land, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Ostrova Poljarnoj Aviacii (there are variant spellings of this transliteration in English, of course). Photographed aerially on Feb. 20, 1959 by Phil Law of ANARE, in a flight off the *Magga Dan*, and a party from that ship, led by Law, landed on the southernmost island on March 6, 1961. They plotted it in 69°16' S, 158°45' E, but it has subsequently been re-plotted. For a while the British and Americans called them the Polar Aviation Islands (a simple translation from the Russian), but the name was subsequently shortened by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, and then by everyone else. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1964. There is an Adélie penguin rookery here.

Aviator Glacier. 73°50' S, 165°03' E. Also called Lady Newnes Glacier. A major valley glacier, about 100 km long and 8 km wide, it flows generally S from the plateau of Victoria Land along the W side of the Mountaineer Range and enters Lady Newnes Bay between Cape Sibbald and Hayes Head, where it forms Aviator Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air on Dec. 17, 1955 by Trigger Hawkes during the first flight from NZ to Antarctica. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for the airmen who have served in Antarctica. In Dec. 1958 an attempt to reconnoiter it by helicopter and to land a NZGSAE party on it had to be abandoned when the icebreaker *Glacier* was damaged by the pack-ice. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Originally plotted in 73°55' S, 165°15' E, it has since been replotted.

Aviator Glacier Tongue. 74°00' S, 165°50' E. The seaward extension of Aviator Glacier into the Ross Sea between Wood Bay and Lady Newnes Bay, along the coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, in association with the glacier.

Aviator Nunatak. 85°11' S, 168°58' W. A nunatak, 6 km E of Mount Wells, it is the most northerly of 3 large nunataks in the upper Liv Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for the aviators on Byrd's 1929 flight to the Pole. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Gora Aviatorov. 70°30' S, 71°46' E. One of the rock exposures in the Bain Crags, along the S part of the W side of Gillock Island, on the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians, for all Antarctic aviators.

Poluostrov Aviatorov *see* **Aviatorov Peninsula**

Proliv Aviatorov. 66°28' S, 110°31' E. A strait running along the SE side of Peterson Island (the easternmost of the Windmill Islands), thus separating the Windmill Islands from the Bragg Islands, off the Budd Coast. Named by the Russians for all Antarctic aviators.

Aviatorov Peninsula. 66°13' S, 101°02' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Poluostrov Aviatorov, a named translated by ANCA on Jan. 19, 1989.

Bahía Avicena *see* **Avicenna Bay**

Bahía Avicenna *see* **Avicenna Bay**

Avicenna Bay. 64°26' S, 62°23' W. A small bay, 2.5 km SW of D'Ursel Point, along the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959, being plotted in 64°26' S, 62°21' W. In keeping with the naming of other features in this area after physicians, this bay was named on Sept. 23, 1960 by UK-APC, for the great Arabian physician Avicenna (980-1037). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It was later replotted. It appears (erroneously) on a U.S. chart of 1963 as Avicenza Bay, and in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Bahía Avicena (Avicena being what the Spanish call the physician).

Avicenza Bay *see* **Avicenna Bay**

Islotes Avión *see* **Sigma Islands**

Montes Avión Cruz del Sur *see* **Batterbee Mountains**

Grupo Avión V. Sikorski (308) *see* **Lajarte Islands**

Avitohol Point. 62°34' S, 37°05' W. It projects 700 m into Hero Bay, 3 km NE of Snow Peak, 9.6 km W by SW of Siddons Point, and 14.6 km SE of Cape Shirreff, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2005, and named by them on April 11, 2005 for Khan Avitohol, ancient Bulgarian ruler.

Aviza Black Glacier *see* **Gruening Glacier**

Avren Rocks. 62°27' S, 59°31' W. Three adjacent rocks, extending 260 m in a N-S direction, and 150 m wide, in the interior of Micalvi Cove, at the S extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the two settlements named Avren, one in northeastern Bulgaria, and the other in southwestern Bulgaria.

Avril, Pierre. b. April 21, 1812, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Jan. 1, 1839 he became a sailmaker, and died on board, on Aug. 5, 1839.

Bukhta Avrora. 66°28' S, 94°42' E. A bay in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians, (name means "aurora bay").

Kupol Avrora. 70°08' S, 2°25' E. A dome along the ice shelf that fringes Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (name means "aurora dome").

Glaciar Avsyuk *see* **Avsyuk Glacier**

Avsyuk Glacier. 67°07' S, 67°15' W. Flows NW into Shumskiy Cove, Hanusse Bay, on Arrowsmsith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base Y in 1956-57, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and plotted by FIDS cartographers in 69°09' S, 67°13' W. In keeping with the naming of features in this area after glaciologists, this glacier was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Soviet glaciologist Gregori Aleksandrovich Avsyuk (1906-1986), specialist in the glaciers of central Asia. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991 with the translated name Glaciar Avsyuk. It has since been re-plotted.

The *Awahnee II*. The *Awahnee I*, designed by Uffa Fox, and owned by Dr. Robert Lyle Griffith (b. Jan. 1917), had been lost in the Pacific. The *Awahnee II* was a 53-foot ferro cement-hulled, blue and buff high-masted sailing yacht out of Honolulu, built and operated by Dr. Griffith, and flying the U.S. flag. Griffith, a retired veterinarian from California, then living in NZ, decided to take the summer of 1970-71 and sail around Antarctica with his wife Nancy, their 16-year-old son Reid, and Pat Treston (a lawyer from Auckland), Ash Loudon (a student at Otago University), and John O'Brien (a businessman from Auckland). They visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, and were in at Palmer Station, Jan. 22-29, 1971, for radio repairs, much to the astonishment of the American station members. At Bellingshausen Station they learned that Mrs. Griffith was pregnant. The *Awahnee II* was the first vessel of her type to circumvigate the world in 60°S (she did it in 111 days).

Punta Awl *see* **Awl Point**

Awl Point. 63°49' S, 60°37' W. Just over 6 km NE of Borge Point, about 15 km NNE of Cape Andreas, and about 16.5 km SSW of Cape Wollaston, it forms the extreme SE point of

Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The Argentines named it Cabo Wallaston [sic] in error (*see* **Cape Wollaston**), and as such it appears on an Argentine government map of 1954. Photographed from the air in 1956 by FIDASE, UK-APC re-named it descriptively on Sept. 23, 1960 as Awl Point, because the point is low in elevation but very sharply pointed in plan, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines translated this as Punta Punzón. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 as Punta Awl.

AWS *see* **Automatic weather stations**

Axel Heiberg Glacier. 85°25' S, 163°00' W. Also called Heiberg Glacier. One of the most famous glaciers in the world, it is a 50 km-long valley glacier flowing from the Polar Plateau between the Herbert Range and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains, on the E coast of the Ross Ice Shelf, which it feeds. Amundsen discovered and pioneered this glacier as a short, steep route to the Polar Plateau in Nov. 1911 (Scott used the longer, gentler Beardmore Glacier). Amundsen first named this glacier on Nov. 17, 1911, as Folgefonni, but shortly therafter re-named it for Consul Axel Heiberg (1848-1932), Oslo businessman and polar contributor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. The Norwegians refer to it as Axel Heibergbreen.

Axel Heiberg Icefalls. Icefalls on the Axel Heiberg Glacier. Not an official name.

Axel Heibergbreen *see* **Axel Heiberg Glacier**

Mount Axtell. 81°18' S, 85°06' W. A low but distinctive rock peak, 2.5 km SE of Mount Tidd, in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, on Dec. 7, 1958, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for William R. Axtell, Jr. (b. July 8, 1924, La Porte, Iowa. d. April 7, 1974, San Francisco), USN, cook who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958, and who volunteered to accompany the traverse party.

Axtell, Francis George "Joe." b. Nov. 29, 1916, Chipping Sodbury, Glos. On April 29, 1939, he was granted a short service commission as an acting pilot officer in the RAF, and on Nov. 6, 1939, was appointed pilot officer, flying Spitfires during World War II. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist (he was still flying), and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* in October of that year, bound for Port Stanley, and wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1956. On Sept. 14, 1958, he returned to London from Australia, on the *Orion*. He died in 1961, in Woolwich.

Axthelm Ridge. 69°33' S, 159°02' E. A narrow rock ridge, 6 km long, and about 1.85 km SE of Parkinson Peak, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 an 1963, and plotted in 69°35' S, 159°03' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. Charles E. Axthelm (b. Nov. 30, 1928, Marion, Ohio), USN, flag secretary to the commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). He had joined the U.S. Navy in March 1951, and had been executive officer on the *Glacier* during OpDF 65 and 66. He retired from the Navy in Dec. 1977. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Axthelm Seamount. 65°30' S, 168°00' E. An undersea feature of the Ross Sea. Named in 1995.

Mount Axworthy. 73°06' S, 62°44' W. Rising to 1640 m, in the NW part of the Dana Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles Sheldon "Charlie" Axworthy (b. 1930), USN, hospital corpsman and officer-in-charge at Palmer Station, winter of 1965. The name appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Islote Ayala. 68°12' S, 66°57' W. A tiny island, no more than a rock, lying off Beaumont Island, in Neny Bay, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1947 for Captain Arturo Ayala Arce (1928-2010), a member of the Army delegation on the *Angamos*, during that expedition. The Argentines have included this island (and Beaumont Island) under the collective name of Islotes Beaumont.

Ayekliff. 64°24' S, 58°08' W. A prominent ice-free cliff on the SW tip of James Ross Island, it forms the W boundary of Carlsson Bay. Named by the Germans on June 2, 2005 for Heinz Aye (b. 1936, Hamburg), captain of the Hapag-Lloyd Cruising Company, who cruised the Antarctic about 100 times, and who circumnavigated the island in the *Bremen* on Jan. 29-30, 2000. He was 10 years on the *Bremen*, and was also skipper of the *World Discoverer* and the *Society Explorer*. Some have called him "the Captain Cook of the 20th century."

The *Ayesha*. A 36-foot fiberglass ketch out of Falmouth, England, skippered by businessman Miles Quitmann, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97.

Rocas Aylman. 68°07' S, 67°07' W. Group of rocks to the NE of Millerand Island, on the Fallières Coast. Named by the Argentines for Miguel Aylman, naval lieutenant on the *Uruguay* during the 1910 relief of Órcadas Station.

Aylward, William. b. 1894, Auckland. At 16, he apprenticed as a seaman with the Union Steam Ship Company, serving on a variety of ships until he became 3rd mate of the *Whangape* in 1915. He was 3rd mate on the *Aurora* in 1916-17, when that vessel sailed south to Cape Evans, to relieve the Ross Sea Party, at the end of BITE 1914-17. When the time came to award him the Polar Medal, he could not be traced, and the medal was returned.

Cerro Aymara. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill immediately to the NE of Lago Oculto, and to the ESE of Cerro Pehuenche, on Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel on ChilAE 1990-91, for the Aymara, an indigenous people of Chile.

Ayotte, Sally Bradford. b. 1963. Trained as a nutritionist, and worked in hospitals and nursing homes. In the early 1990s, she began cooking for employees in vacation venues, such as Honduras, Alaska, and on sailboats. In 1996 she became McMurdo's head chef for 6 summer seasons, and also served at Pole Station for 6 years.

Mount Ayres. 79°20' S, 156°28' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2600 m above sea level, 16 km S of the W end of Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains, and S of the Mulock Glacier névé, into which it falls away steeply. Climbed in Dec. 1957 by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE, who also discovered it and established a survey station at its highest point. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Harry H. Ayres (q.v.), one of the 2 men who comprised this party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Ayres, George. b. Nov. 4, 1891, 70 Ealing Road, Hounslow, London (east of Aldgate Pump, says Frank Ommannney in his book *South Latitude*, but Ommanney was wrong), son of grocer George Ayres and his wife Emily. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He was back in Antarctic waters on the *Discovery II* for the Discovery Investigations of the 1930s, and worked the nets pulling the fish in, going to the ice for a total of 11 seasons. Ommanney describes him as "a huge man with sandy hair, little china-blue eyes, and a smile of rare good humour which enlivened his countenance." In the 1950s he was married and living in Twickenham, in London, and was still sailing. He died in April 1985, in Portsmouth.

Ayres, Harry Herbert. b. July 31, 1912, Christchurch, NZ, as Horace Henry Ayres (or Ayers), son of gardener, carpenter, and plasterer Henry Ayres by his wife Ellen Matthews. After a tough start in life, he became a mountain guide and married Catherine May Guise in Christchurch in 1939. He was NZ's leading mountain climber of the 1940s (Sir Edmund Hillary's predecessor, as it were), and fought in the Pacific during World War II. Almost as noted a womanizer as a climber, as well as a gambler and gold prospector, Harry, naturally, had a troubled domestic life, and his marriage ended in 1948. The following year he married Jeanne Ette Cammock in Christchurch. Various factors prevented him from climbing Everest after World War II, and from going on the famous 1953 expedition that culminated in Hillary reaching the top. He became chief ranger of the Mount Cook National Park Board (1953-61), and during this period was NZ observer on the ANARE 1955-56 summer trip to Mawson Station, dog-handler in the NZ depot-laying party under Hillary during BCTAE, 1957-58, and one of the 2 men in the Darwin Glacier Party that year, wintering-over at Scott Base in 1957. He ran a motor camp (1961-72), was a professional gardener (1972-82), and then retired. On July 16, 1987 he went missing, and his body turned up in Lyttelton Harbour on Aug. 11. The coroner ruled suicide.

Michael Mahoney wrote his biography (*see* the Bibliography).

Nos Aytos *see* **Aytos Point**

Aytos Point. 62°42' S, 60°03' W. A point, 5.6 km ENE of Samuel Point, and 2.6 km SW of M'Kean Point, on the coast of Bransfield Strait, on the SE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, it is formed by an offshoot of Serdica Peak. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, it was named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Nos Aytos (i.e., "Aytos point"), for the Bulgarian town of Aytos. UK-APC accepted the English translation on Dec. 16, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

The *Azamara Journey*. A 30,277-ton, 181-meter luxury tourist ship, originally the *Renaissance R6*, one of a fleet of 8 ships built for Renaissance Cruises, and completed in 2000, the year she began in service. After Renaissance went bust, she was sold to Cruiseinvest, and laid up until 2003, when she was chartered to Pullmantur Cruises, as the *Blue Star*. In 2005, she was renamed the *Blue Dream*, and in 2006 Pullmantur bought her. On May 5, 2007 she was transferred to the fleet of Azamara Cruises, and renamed the *Azamara Journey*. Her first voyage to Antarctica was in 2007-08.

Roca Azar *see* **Hazard Rock**

Azarashi Rock. 70°01' S, 38°54' E. Name also seen as Azarasi Rock. A bare rock exposure, or small nunatak, lying 1.5 km N of the Insteklеppane Hills, and 5 km SE of Strandnebba, near the E side of Shirase Glacier, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from surveys and air photos taken by JARE, 1957-62, and by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Azarasi-iwa (seal rock). US-ACAN accepted the spelling Azarashi Rock in 1968. The Norwegians translated it as Selsteinen (i.e., "the seal rock").

Azarasi-ike *see* **Azarasi-irie**

Azarasi-irie. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. A cove, usually covered with perennial ice and snow, which indents the NW side of East Ongul Island, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 as Azarasi-ike (i.e., "seal lake"), because they thought it was a lake. In 1996 they redefined it as a cove, and re-named it, but by that time the Norwegians had translated it as Selvatnet.

Azarasi-iwa *see* **Azarashi Rock**

Azarasi Rock *see* **Azarashi Rock**

Punta Azcuénaga. 64°38' S, 62°21' W. The extreme N of the little peninsula that extends E out of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for Miguel de Azcuénaga (1754-1831), Argentine fighter for independence. The Chileans call it Punta Marín, for Guillermo Marín Marín, bosun on the *Yelcho* during the time that vessel rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916.

Punta Azcurra. 64°23' S, 61°30' W. The extreme SE of Murray Island, at the SW side of Hughes Bay, separated from the W coast of Graham Land by Graham Passage. Named by the Argentines in 1978 for Corporal Timonel Azcurra, crew member on the *Uruguay* during her second trip to Órcadas Station in 1904-05. The Chileans call it Cabo Léniz, for Clorindo Léniz Gallego, stoker on the *Yelcho* at the time that ship rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916.

Azerbaijan. According to press releases, Azerbaijan sent its first expedition to Antarctica in 2008-09. The expedition, consisting of two Azerbaijanis — Prof. Huseyngulu Bagirov (minister of ecology and natural resources, and president of the air and extreme sports federation of Azerbaijan) and his assistant Tarlan Ramazanov (chairman of the Baku Mountain Sports Club) — after special cold-weather training in Chile, left Baku on Dec. 24, 2008, and arrived at the Patriot Hills base, from where, on Jan. 11, 2009, they climbed Mount Vinson, planting a flag and some other propaganda ("I am proud to be Azerbaijani") at the the summit. Apparently they took 459 meteorological measurements, and collected 2 kilos of geologic samples. Then they set out for the Pole, arriving on Jan. 26, 2009. The expedition ended on Feb. 1, 2009, and cost between 200 and 250 thousand manats, most of which came from Western University, but some of which came out of the pockets of the two expeditioners. Prof. Bagirov wrote a book about this landmark expedition. Later in 2009, the team was off to conquer Kilimanjaro, in Africa.

Caleta Azimut *see* **Azimuth Hill**

Punta Azimut *see* **Azimuth Hill**

[1]**Azimuth Hill**. 63°45' S, 58°16' W. A low, rocky outcrop rising to 85 m, and extending to the Prince Gustav Channel, just S of the mouth of Russell East Glacier, opposite Long Island, on Trinity Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in July 1946, the name was proposed in June 1948 by Vic Russell for the sun azimuth obtained from a cairn built near the E end of the outcrop. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1950. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines accepted the name Punta Azimut, in 1991, although it is seen on some Argentine charts as Caleta Azimut.

[2]**Azimuth Hill**. 66°59' S, 142°39' E. Rising to 25 m, at the NE end of a steep, narrow, rocky ridge which trends NW, about 230 m WNW of, and overlooking Mawson's Main Hut at Cape Denison. Named by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, it appears on his expedition maps. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Azimuth Island. 67°32' S, 62°44' E. The largest of the Azimuth Islands in Holme Bay. In plan the island somewhat resembles a closed left hand, with the palm facing the viewer. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for the reasons given under Azimuth Islands (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Azimuth Islands. 67°32' S, 62°44' E. A group of 4 small islands, the largest being Azimuth Island itself, 1.5 km NW of the Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, and about 11 km NW of Mawson Station. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and so named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, because the largest island was included in a triangulation survey made here by ANARE in 1959 (the azimuth is a term used in this survey). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Estrecho Azopardo *see* **Herbert Sound**

Aztec Mountain. 77°48' S, 160°31' E. A small pyramidal mountain, rising to over 2000 m, just SW of Maya Mountain, and W of Beacon Valley, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for the resemblance here to ceremonial platforms in Aztec and Mayan temple structures. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Punta Azufre *see* **Azufre Point**

Azufre Point. 65°03' S, 63°39' W. A point, 5 km SE of Cape Renard, it separates Azure Cove from Bahía Chávez, on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Re-surveyed by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them as Punta Azufre (i.e., "brimstone point"). It appears as such on their 1954 chart, and on another Argentine chart of 1957. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit between 1956 and 1958. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it Wedgwood Point, after Thomas Wedgwood (1771-1805), British artist and pioneer photographer who first attempted to fix images with a camera obscura, about 1794. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Chileans call it Punta Pedro, for Capitan de corbeta Pedro Fernando González Pacheco, leader at Captitán Arturo Prat Station in 1961, who fell to his death from López Nunatak, on Greenwich Island, on April 9, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Azufre Point in 1965.

Azuki Island. 69°53' S, 38°56' E. An islet, in the E part of Havsbotn, 1.5 km west of Rundvågs Head, in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, between the Prince Harald Coast and the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, plotted by them in 69°54' S, 38°58' E, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Azuki-shima or Azuki-zima (i.e., "Azuki bean island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Azuki Island in 1968. The Norwegians call it Bauna ("the bean"). It has since been re-plotted.

Azuki-zima *see* **Azuki Island**

Baie Azur or **Baie d'Azure** *see* **Azure Cove**

Punta Azurduy *see* **Clapp Point**

Bahía Azure *see* **Azure Cove**

Bahía d'Azure *see* **Azure Cove**

Azure Bay *see* **Azure Cove**

Azure Cove. 65°04' S, 63°35' W. Also known as Azure Bay. Just over 1.5 km long, immediately to the E of Cangrejo Cove (from which it is sep-

arated by Azufre Point), and E of Cape Renard, in the SW part of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. A rock, in the form of a truncated cylinder, emerges from the glacier which discharges into the rear of the cove. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, and named Baie d'Azur by Captain Georges Lecointe, 2nd-in-command of the expedition, because it reminded him of Swiss caves of that name, tinting everything around it with blue, as it did here in the evening light. The expedition charted it in Feb. 1898, and it appeared as such on their map of 1899. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Azure Cove on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Bahía Azure, although they used to call it Bahía Zapiola, for José Matías Zapiola (1780-1874), Argentine patriot who fought with San Martín. The Chileans call it Bahía Riquelme, for Ernesto Riquelme, of the *Esmeralda*, a hero of the naval battle of Iquique (1879). They also call it Bahía González Pacheco, for Pedro González Pacheco (*see* **Azufre Point**).

B-9. A massive iceberg that broke away from the Ross Ice Shelf in early Oct. 1987. 98 miles long and 25 miles wide, it was, at 2540 sq miles, considerably bigger than Delaware and twice the size of Rhode Island. It was 750 feet thick, and represented two to three times the annual ice discharge of the entire Antarctic continent. The breakaway occurred near the Bay of Whales, and, in fact, in the process, eliminated the Bay of Whales as a geographical feature. Terry Cooke of McMurdo Station was the first to observe it. By Nov. 1987 it was 53 miles away, and heading north, as all icebergs do from Antarctica, and it was shrinking as it went. It did not pose a threat. By 1989 it had broken into two pieces, B-9A and B-9B, "A" being the parent chunk. The parent finally disintegrated in 2003, but B-9B was still floating north in early 2007. B-9B had the distinction of having an automatic weather station installed on it from Nov. 5, 2002 until July 7, 2005.

B-15. A massive iceberg, named by the National Ice Center, that broke away from the Ross Ice Shelf on March 20, 1990, from a point about 300 km E of McMurdo Station. It measured 183 miles long and 23 miles wide, and, at 4250 square miles (11,000 sq km), was the largest recorded iceberg of all time. As it cruised westward toward Ross Island, B-15 smashed into and removed other chunks of the Ross Ice Shelf. To give an idea of the dimensions (if not quite the impact) of this piece of ice, it would be like the island of Jamaica suddenly floating around the Caribbean, bumping into things. B-15 soon broke up into several smaller pieces, many of which are still afloat. For example, B-15A, which had an American automatic weather station operating on it (Daughter 1) from Jan. 2001 to Oct. 2003, when it was removed, replaced by one on B-15J that month (also called Daughter 1). Another two, Mother I and Mother II, were installed on the berg that month, by the first-ever all-female flight crew.

B-16. An iceberg calved off the Ross Ice Shelf in April 2000 after the Ross Ice Shelf was hit by B-15. It was still afloat in early 2007, near the Antarctic Circle.

B-17. One of two giant icebergs that was calved off the Ross Ice Shelf in early May 2000 as a result of the peregrinations of its big brother, B-15. 960 square miles in area, it started to break up almost immediately, into 2 chunks, both of which were still afloat in early 2007. *See also* **B-18**.

B-18. Along with B-17, one of two giant icebergs calved off the Ross Ice Shelf after that shelf was hit by the floating giant B-15 in early May 2000. It soon broke up.

Baalsrudfjellet. 70°54' S, 12°03' E. A mountain to the E of Lingetoppane, in the NE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Lt. Jan Baalsrud (1917-1988), commando and resistance fighter during World War II.

Bab Island *see* **Bob Island**

Baba Tonka Cove. 62°36' S, 61°04' W. A cove, 900 m wide, indenting the N coast of Byers Peninsula for 700 m between Villard Point and Varadero Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The British mapped it in 1968, and the Bulgarians named it on Dec. 15, 2006 for Tonka Obretenova (1812-1893), Bulgarian revolutionary and national hero known as Grandmother ("Baba") Tonka.

Ledjanaja Bukhta Babakina. 79°35' S, 160°20' E. A small bay in the area of Cape Murray, at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Babb, Philip *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Roca Babel *see* **Babel Rock**

Babel Rock. 63°53' S, 61°24' W. An off-shore rock rising 60 m above sea level, the larger, more conspicuous, and northerly of a group of 2 rocks just off the N tip of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. James Hoseason, mate of the *Sprightly*, in 1824, named the 2 rocks as the Penguin Islands, and as such, they appear on a British chart of 1828. They were photographed by FIDASE in 1956, and, since, for years now, the name Penguin Islands had not been used for this feature, and because there are too many other features with the name Penguin, UK-APC changed the name of this particular rock, on Sept. 23, 1960, to Babel Rock, for the noise from the penguin colony here. Later that year, US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Roca Babel.

Babis Spur. 82°13' S, 163°03' E. A rocky spur in the S part of the Nash Range, almost 10 km W of Cape Wilson. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for William A. Babis, of the University of Miami, at Coral Gables, USARP oceanographer on the *Eastwind*, 1962-63, and on the *Burton Island*, 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Babordsranten *see* **Babordsranten Ridge**

Babordsranten Ridge. 72°17' S, 3°26' W. A small, snow-covered mountain, on the E side of Basissletta, and 1.6 km S of Stamnen Peak, at the very SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and aerial photographs taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Babordsranten (i.e., "the port side ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Babordsranten Ridge in 1966.

Babushkin Island. 69°06' S, 157°36' E. Also spelled Babuskin Island. A small island 7.5 km NNW of Archer Point, and 8 km E of Matusevich Glacier Tongue, in Oates Land, Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Ostrov Babushkina, for Mikhail S. Babushkin (1893-1938), polar aviator lost in the Arctic. They plotted it in 69°04' S, 157°25' E, but, in Feb. 1959, from a running survey conducted from the *Magga Dan*, the Australians re-plotted it in 69°05' S, 157°30' E. It was finally re-plotted by the Americans, and ANCA accepted the name Babushkin Island on Oct. 11, 1960, with US-ACAN following suit in 1961.

Ostrov Babushkina *see* **Babushkin Island**

Babuskin Island *see* **Babushkin Island**

Babylon Peak *see* **Mount Birkenmajer**

Punta Bacacay. 66°00' S, 65°46' W. A point on Dodman Island, 16 km W of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Barrera de Hielos Bach *see* **Bach Ice Shelf**

Bach, Lt. b. ca. 1890. Nazi raider-commando reserve officer on the *Pinguin*, who took over the Norwegian factory ship *Ole Wegger* on Jan. 13, 1941, not far out from the coast of Queen Maud Land. We know extraordinarily little about Bach. We know his rough age, that he was married, and that his hair was graying. He was agile, too, as he was able to jump off his boat, grab the ladder hanging over the side of the *Ole Wegger*, and climb up. He skippered the *Solglimt* back to France, while Oberleutnant Küster took the *Pelagos*, and Lt. Blaue took the *Ole Wegger*.

Bach Ice Front. 72°15' S, 73°10' W. The ice front at the seaward face of the Bach Ice Shelf, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961 in association with the ice shelf.

Bach Ice Shelf. 72°00' S, 72°00' W. Irregular in shape, but basically semi-circular, about 40 km wide at the mouth, and indenting for 56 km, thus occupying a large embayment (Bach Inlet) in the SW side of Alexander Island, between Berlioz Point and Rossini Point, and opening at its SW into Ronne Entrance. It is bounded on the W by Beethoven Peninsula. In 1940 USAS 1939-41 explored the S side of Alexander Island by air and from the ground, and that year mapped the area. On their charts appears a minor embayment in the position where the Bach Ice Shelf is now. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS delineated and mapped the ice shelf from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and it was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Johan Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), the German composer. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in

1961. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Barrera de Hielos Bach, the phrase "barrera de hielos" meaning "ice shelf or ice barrier," while the Chileans call it Barrera de Hielos Flores, for geologist Eusebio Flores Silva, professor at the School of Mines, who participated in the collection of geological samples while on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47.

Bach Inlet. 72°02' S, 72°20' W. An inlet mostly covered by the Bach Ice Shelf, between Berlioz Point and Rossini Point, on the SW side of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, in association with the ice shelf, the name appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, but erroneously plotted in 72°17' S, 73°25' W.

Bach Quartet. 61°54' S, 59°03' W. A group of 4 off-shore stacks, at Corsair Bight, off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and facing Drake Passage. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Johan Sebastian Bach (*see* **Bach Ice Shelf**).

Bacharach Nunatak. 66°41' S, 65°11' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 2000 m, overlooking the N arm of Drummond Glacier, E of Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by FIDASE between 1955 and 1957, surveyed by Fids from Base W, and mapped from these efforts by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 for Alfred Louis Bacharach (1891-1966), British nutritionist, president of the British Nutrition Society in 1959, who advised polar expeditions on sledging rations. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Bache-Wiig, Hartvig. b. 1886, Eidsvoll, Norway, but grew up in Kristiania (later called Oslo), son of pulp mill worker Hartvig Bache-Wiig and his wife Amalie Holt. In 1910 he came to Pittsburgh, and made his way to Argentina, where he was with the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional de Argentina. While leading the wintering-over party at Órcadas Station, he disappeared on April 30, 1915, presumably after a skiing accident. His elder brother, Olai, a chemist, moved to Canada, then Wisconsin, and died in Kentucky, in 1924.

Bachmann, Martin. Physician and bacteriologist from Breslau, who went on the *Valdivia*, during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99. He died on Jan. 14, 1899, near Sumatra, during the voyage.

Punta Bachstrom *see* **Bachstrom Point**

Bachstrom Point. 65°29' S, 63°51' W. On the NE side of Beascochea Bay, 13 km SE of Cape Pérez, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE, 1934-37, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Johan Friedrich Bachstrom (1686-1742), Dutch physician who wrote a pamphlet in 1734 exposing scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and prescribing the necessary measures for its prevention and cure. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Bachstrom.

Bachtold Glacier. 77°07' S, 162°00' E. Flows N from Mount Chaudoin, drains the broad slopes between Killer Ridge and Red Ridge, in the Gonville and Caius Range, and enters the lower part of Cotton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Construction Electrician 2nd Class Harry Wesley Bachtold (b. Sept. 19, 1926, Siskiyou, Calif.), one of the Seabees who helped build Little America V in 1955-56 and and Byrd Station in 1956-57. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Bahía Back *see* **Back Bay**

Back, Eric Hatfeild. Note the spelling of the name Hatfeild. b. Jan. 30, 1920, Rochester, Kent, only son of Capt. Geoffrey Robert Bensly Back, RN, and his wife Olive Maitland. After Cambridge, he qualified as a doctor in 1943, and was a lieutenant in the RNVR when he became medical officer and meteorological observer on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1944, and at Base D for the winter of 1945, where he wound up being senior meteorologist. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, then to Montevideo, where he caught the *Marquesa* going back to Avonmouth, in England, arriving there on June 9, 1946. On his return to Watersedge, Emsworth, Hants, he went into pediatrics, and married Christina Hermione Travers on May 1, 1948, at Yelling, Hunts, and they lived in Gorleston, and later Jamaica. He died in Dec. 1992, in Great Yarmouth.

Back, Eric Kenneth Prentice "Kenn." b. Feb. 23, 1942, Southport, Lancs, son of Lt. Eric F.S. Back, RN, and his wife Janet Prentice, and 3rd cousin once removed of Eric Back (see above entry). An RN commander, he joined BAS in 1963, and was meteorological observer at Base T for the winters of 1964 and 1965, spending the summers at Grytviken (in South Georgia). He served as BAS commander at Signy Island Station, 1974-75, Halley Bay Station, 1975-76, Faraday Station, 1977-78, and Rothera Station, 1978-79. He also spent time in the Arctic. On July 22, 1982 he married Felicity Elphinstone in Exeter, and they moved to Uruguay.

Back Bay. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. The little bay, 0.8 km wide, the head of which is formed by Northeast Glacier, lying on the NE (landward) side of Stonington Island (behind it, as it were), and which is entered between Boulder Point (the S extremity of Stonington Island) and Fitzroy Island, N of Neny Bay, in Marguerite Bay, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by USAS in 1940-41, and named descriptively by them in relation to Stonington Island. It appears on their map of 1941. It was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1946-47, and appears on one of Finn Ronne's maps of 1949, as Back Bay Cove. UK-APC accepted the name Back Bay on March 31, 1955, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of that year, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the same name in 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1969, as Bahía Back.

Back Bay Cove *see* **Back Bay**

Back Cirque. 67°39' S, 68°28' W. An east-facing cirque, NE of Sloman Glacier, in the SE part of Adelaide Island, indenting the S side of the ridge that extends from the SE part of Mount Liotard. Surveyed by FIDS in 1961-62. BAS did geological work here in 1980-81, and named it on Dec. 15, 1982, for Kenn Back. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1986. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Back Drop Ridge *see* **Backdrop Ridge**

Back Mesa. 64°02' S, 58°12' W. An ice-covered, flat-topped mountain with excellent exposure of structures within volcanic rock, it rises to 740 m, E of Hidden Lake on Ulu Peninsula, James Ross Island. Following BAS geological work done there in 1985-86, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Eric Back. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1993. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Back Rock *see* **Sack Island**

Backdoor Bay. 77°34' S, 166°12' E. The small bay immediately S of Flagstaff Point, at the E (back) side of Cape Royds, opposite Front Door Bay (the small cove on the W side of Flagstaff Point), on the W side of Ross Island. BAE 1907-09 unloaded supplies here, and it was named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Backdrop Ridge. 78°21' S, 163°18' E. Running in an E-W direction to the N of The Stage, on the N side of the lower Renegar Glacier, linking the N ends of West Ridge, Central Ridge, and Aisle Ridge, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1980 as Backdrop Ridge, for its position relative to The Stage. The name was acceped by US-ACAN in 1995, as Back Drop Ridge, but in 2008 changed to Backdrop Ridge.

Backer Islands. 74°25' S, 102°40' W. A chain of small islands at the S side of Cranton Bay, trending NW for 20 km from the ice shelf that forms the S limit of the bay, off the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Walter K. Backer (b. 1925, Butte, Mont.), USN, chief construction mechanic who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

The Backslope. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A hillside immediately SE of Signy Island Station, at Factory Cove, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, because it appears behind the station when seen from the sea.

Backstairs Passage *see* **Backstairs Passage Glacier**

Backstairs Passage Glacier. 75°02' S, 162°36' E. Also called Backstairs Passage. A steep glacier, 3 km long and 0.6 km wide, it flows E from Mount Larsen along the N side of Mount Crummer, and NE between that mountain and Mount Gerlache, into the Ross Sea, behind Terra Nova Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. David, Mawson, and Mackay used this long route to get to the Larsen Glacier on their way to the South

Magnetic Pole in 1908-09, during BAE 1907-09, and thus named it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Backus, Standish. b. April 5, 1910, Detroit, son of lawyer Standish Backus and his wife Lotta Boyer. He graduated from Princeton in 1933 with a degree in architecture, and in 1934 went to Munich to study painting. He then studied in Maine, moved out to California to become a full-time watercolorist, and married Barbara Babcock. He joined the Naval Reserve in 1940, and went active for World War II. In the latter part of the war he was a combat artist in the Pacific, and retired, as a commander, in May 1946. He went on OpDF I (1955-56) as an artist, his paintings including *Life and Death in the Antarctic*, *One-Mile Pump Station*, *Mt. Erebus*, *Emergency on the Flight Deck*, *Cold and Fatigue*, *Ice-Mooring*, and *The Fatal Hazard*. He died on Oct. 12, 1989, in Santa Barbara.

Backwater Glacier. 74°42' S, 162°33' E. A valley glacier, 7 km long, at the S end of the Eisenhower Range, between Anderson Glacier and Carnein Glacier. It is ponded in its valley by the ice from Reeves Glacier. Named descriptively by Trevor Chinn in 1985. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1989. *See also* **Jenagletscher**.

Bacon, Frederick Asa. b. Oct. 15, 1812, Litchfield, Conn., son of lawyer Asa Bacon and his wife Lucretia Champion, and brother of General Francis Bacon. He was a passed midshipman on the *Sea Gull*, when that vessel went to Deception Island in March 1839, during USEE 1838-42, and he disappeared with the ship on April 29, 1839, off the Chilean coast.

Bacteria. Micro-organisms of the class Scizomycetes. There are 1500 species throughout the world, many of them in Antarctica (*see also* **Flora**). Many bacteriologists have studied in Antarctica.

Bad Lands. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. To the E of Amundsen Arm, at the Bay of Whales, on the Ross Ice Shelf. So named by ByrdAE 1928-30 because of the bad traveling in this area. This feature almost certainly disappeared when the Bay of Whales changed its configuration drastically. However, it does appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Bada Ling. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A peak on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese after their mountain near Peking.

The *Baden Powell*. A 94-ton Nova Scotia sealing schooner, built in Lunenburg in 1900. She was in the South Orkneys and South Shetlands in 1905-06, under the command of John Anderson, and again in 1906-07, under Capt. Edgar F. Robbins. Her third voyage would be her last, as it turned out. After being delayed a day due to several desertions, she left Nova Scotia on the evening of Sept. 6, 1907, for the 1907-08 season in the South Shetlands, accompanied by the *E.B. Marvin*. Anderson was her skipper again. The crew included Clement B. Christian (1st mate), G.W. Spears (2nd mate), C.E. Mader (cook and steward), John Morrow (cabin boy). Also on board were the seal hunters and boat steerers (the vessel carried sealing boats aboard): E. Misener, Francis Faulkner, Oswald Christian, Douglas Henneberry, Lindsay Baker, Fred Hartling, Albert Potter, Edward Linden, Robert Hirtle, Orlando Bushen, Love Dauphinée, Fred Boutilier, Charlie White, Walter Strum, Simon Clatteburg, and George Oates. The vessel was wrecked, with a valuable cargo of seal skins, in the Falklands on Nov. 22, 1907. The crew rowed 70 miles to Pebble Island, where they remained 3 weeks, enduring the greatest hardships, until they were spotted by the steamer *Orissa*, on her way from Montevideo to Liverpool. Four of the men married and settled in the Falklands. On Jan. 28, 1908 the rest of the crew arrived in Liverpool.

Bader Glacier. 67°37' S, 66°45' W. A small glacier flowing WSW into Bourgeois Fjord, just S of Thomson Head, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Henri Bader (b. 1907, Brugg, Switzerland. d. 1998, Miami), geologist and glaciologist of Rutgers, specialist in the snowflake, and chief scientist of the U.S. Army's Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, 1952-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

The *Badger*. A 34-foot double-ended dory, with two masts like a schooner, designed by Jay Benford, and built and skippered by Peter and Annie Hill (b. 1955, Liverpool), which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95. Annie wrote the books, *Voyaging on a Small Income*, and *Brazil and Beyond*, the former referring to the £1300 a year income they had. Annie and Pete divorced, and Annie later sailed the *Iron Bark* to Greenland.

Badger Buttress. 67°32' S, 68°13' W. A lone, spiky peak that rises up from Ryder Bay, NW of Reptile Ridge, on Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named descriptively by UK-APC on Oct. 14, 2004, after the white snow gullies.

BAE *see* **British Antarctic Expedition**

Bae, Rolf. b. Jan. 9, 1975, Norway. He operated a tour company called Fram, that specialized in mountain climbing and polar travel. In 2000-01 he crossed Antarctica with Erik Sønneland, in what was then the world's longest ski journey (3800 km in 105 days). This record would be beaten in 2005-06, by Rune Gjeldnes. On Dec. 27, 2005, Mr. Bae and Cecilie Skog reached the South Pole after skiing from the ice shelf, and on April 24, 2006 he and Miss Skog reached the North Pole unsupported. He married Miss Skog, and died on Aug. 2, 2008, in an accident on K2, in the Himalayas.

Baeyer Canyon. 69°17' S, 0°32' E. A submarine feature off the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. It actually runs between 68°52' S and 69°42' S, and between 0°30' E and 0°35' E. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted internationally in June 1997, to honor Johann Jacob Baeyer (1794-1885), who initiated the European longitude measuring project Europäische Gradmessung.

Arrecife Baeza *see* **Herald Reef**

Roca Baffle *see* **Baffle Rock**

Baffle Rock. 68°12' S, 67°05' W. A tiny islet, lying in the deep water channel approach to Stonington Island, of which it is 2.5 km west, and 1.3 km NW of the W tip of Neny Island, and the same distance NE of Runaway Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and so named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955 because it is only just visible at the surface at high-tide, and is therefore an obstacle to shipping. It appears as such on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1969, as Roca Baffle, but the Argentines call it Roca Confusión.

Cape Bage. 67°43' S, 146°34' E. A prominent point on the coast of George V Land, between Mertz Glacier and Ninnis Glacier, and between Murphy Bay and Ainsworth Bay. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Bob Bage. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Bage, Edward Frederick Robert "Bob." b. April 17, 1888, St. Kilda, Victoria, son of merchant Edward Bage and his wife Mary Charlotte Lange. Australian army lieutenant, civil engineer and surveyor, he was engineer, astronomer, assistant magnetician, and recorder of tides on AAE 1911-14. He led the heroic Southern Party in the area of the South Magnetic Pole in 1912, accompanied by Webb and Hurley. Captain Bage, Royal Australian Engineers, died in action at Gallipoli on May 7, 1915. He contributed the chapter "The Quest of the Southern Magnetic Pole" to Mawson's book *Home of the Blizzard*.

Baggott Ridge. 70°19' S, 64°19' E. A low ridge, mostly snow-covered, extending in an E-W direction, just N of Mount Bensley, 2.5 km W of Baldwin Nunatak, and 11 km SWW of Mount Starlight, in the W extension of the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Recorded on ground photos taken by Rob Lacey (*see* **Mount Lacey**), surveyor at Mawson Station in 1955, and on ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Peter James Baggott (b. July 1, 1936, Penshurst, NSW), radio officer at Mawson in 1965, and at Wilkes Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Bagliani Point. 66°38' S, 57°17' E. A promontory projecting from the Polar Plateau, about 0.5 km from the Kloa penguin rookery. The 1977 Kloa party spent two nights camped at this site. Named by ANCA on Sept. 26, 1978, for geophysicist Fulvio Bagliani, who wintered over at Mawson Station in 1975 and 1977.

Punta Bagnold *see* **Bagnold Point**

Bagnold Point. 67°02' S, 67°29' W. On the S side of Hanusse Bay, between Gunnel Channel and Shumskiy Cove, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by

FIDS. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Brigadier Ralph Alger Bagnold (1896-1990), Royal Engineers, expert on deserts, founder and first commander of the Long Range Desert Group in North Africa during World War II, and brother of novelist Enid Bagnold. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Bagnold.

Bagpipes. W.G. Burn Murdoch was the first piper in Antarctica, as far as we know. Not only that, he was quite accomplished. That was during DWE 1892-93. It was inevitable that ScotNAE 1902-04 would have a piper — Alexander Kerr. Kenneth Kent, at Ellsworth Station in 1957, had a set of pipes with him. Major Dick Pattison frightened a few beasties during the British Army Antarctic Expedition of 2001-02.

Gora Bagrickogo *see* **Ormehausen Peak**

Mount Bagritskogo *see* **Ormehausen Peak**

Mount Bagshawe. 71°25' S, 67°14' W. Rising to 2225 m, it is the southernmost and highest of the Batterbee Mountains, standing 13 km inland from George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. It was mapped from Ellsworth's photographs by W.L.G. Joerg and originally plotted in 71°27' S, 67°06' W. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955 for Sir Arthur William Garrard Bagshawe (1871-1950), expert on sleeping sickness, and supporter of BGLE 1934-37, during which time he was president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. He raised a special fund to defray the expedition's expenses for biological equipment. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. The Russians accepted the name on May 20, 2008.

Bagshawe, Thomas Wyatt. b. April 18, 1901, at 80 Norwood Road, Lambeth, London, as Leslie Wyatt Bagshawe, the younger son of Sheffield-born mechanical engineer Arthur Bagshawe, and his Paraguay-born wife Eliza Parkinson. Arthur Bagshawe had added the "e" to Bagshaw before he married. T.W. Bagshawe was the Cambridge "geologist" on the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition 1920-22, during which, at the age of 19, he stayed behind to winter-over with his enemy, M.C. Lester. Frank Debenham persuaded him to write *Two Men in the Antarctic*, in 1939, and Bagshawe also wrote articles on penguins. He became an antiquarian and museum director in Dunstable, served in World War II with the RAFVR and Combined Operations, was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1949, married Grace Geering, and died on Jan. 28, 1976, at Worthing.

Bagshawe Glacier. 64°56' S, 62°35' W. Flows N from the NE side of Mount Theodore into Lester Cove, in Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The mouth of this glacier was discovered and sketched in Feb. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99. First roughly surveyed by Ken Blaiklock from the *Norsel* and a FIDS team in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for Thomas Bagshawe. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Bagua Zui. 69°22' S, 76°20' E. A slope in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Playa Bahamonde. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach immediately S of Punta Este, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Jorge Nibaldo Bahamonde Navarro (b. 1924, Ancud, Chiloé, Chile), professor of zoology, hydrology, and marine ecology, from the University of Chile, who, while with ChilAE 1965-66, took part in the first census-taking of Antarctic pinnipeds.

Punta Bahamonde *see* **Bahamonde Point**

Bahamonde Point. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. Marks the W end of Schmidt Peninsula, Cape Legoupil, on Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Punta Teniente Bahamonde, for 1st Lt. Arturo Bahamonde Calderón (b. July 8, 1916. d. March 5, 2004), engineer of the expedition that year. However, on a Chilean chart of 1948 it appears erroneously as Punta Teniente Bahamondes. The name was shortened, naturally, but, again erroneously, showing on Chilean maps of 1951 and 1959 as Punta Bahamondes. By 1974, in the Chilean gazetteer, it appears correctly as Punta Bahamonde. It appears in the American gazetteer of 1981 as Bahamonde Point, and UK-APC accepted this name on Dec. 15, 1982, it appearing as such in their gazetteer of 1986.

Punta Bahamondes *see* **Bahamonde Point**

Punta Bahía *see* **Bay Point**

The *Bahía Aguirre*. A 3100-ton motor twin-screw transport vessel, built for the Argentine government at Halifax Shipyards (Nova Scotia) in 1949, and launched on May 20 of that year. Sister ship of the *Bahía Buen Suceso* and the *Bahía Thetis*, she was capable of 14.5 knots, and could take 46 crew and 100 passengers. She was commissioned into the Argentine Navy on March 29, 1950, and arrived in Buenos Aires on May 12, 1950, made two trips to Ushuaia, and took part in various Argentine expeditions: 1951-52 (Captain Alberto J. Spríngolo); 1952-53 (Capt. Eugenio Fuenterrosa; he was later vice-admiral and head of the Naval Center); 1953-54 (Captain Luis Tristán de Villalobos); 1954-55 (Captain Benigno Ignacio M. Varela); 1955-56 (Capt. David O. Funcia); 1956-57 (Capt. José C.T. Carbone); 1957-58 (Captain Luis C. Fernández); 1958-59 (Captain Tomás A. Suárez del Cerro); 1959-60 (Captain Óscar Danglade); 1960-61 (Captain Atilio S. Porretti); 1961-62 (Captain Marcos A. Bengoa); 1962-63 (Captain Julio C. Sánchez Maragiños); 1963-64 (Captain Victor Horacio Pereyra); 1964-65 (Captain Carlos Roberto Uhalde); 1965-66 (Captain Jorge Anselmo Magnoni); 1966-67 (Captain León Resio); 1967-68 (Captain Luis María Palacios Córdoba); 1968-69 (Captain Heli Saint-Jean); 1969-70 (Captain Héctor Silva); 1970-71 (Captain Ricardo Barretavén; the vessel put in at Palmer Station that season); 1971-72 (Captain Mario Noriega); 1972-73 (Captain Carlos Alberto Barros); 1973-74 (Captain Gualter C. Allara); 1974-75 (Captain José A. Morales); 1975-76 (Captain Luis N. Boeri); 1976-77 (Captain César Trombetta); 1977-78 (Captain Guillermo Estrada); 1978-79 (Captain Néstor Carbonetti); 1979-80 (Captain Héctor E. Moreno); 1980-81 (Captain Ricardo Luis Dávila). She was decommissioned in Aug. 1981, after 600,000 miles, most of it in Antarctic waters. On Oct. 19, 1987, she was sent to be broken up.

Bahía Almirantazgo Refugio. 62°05' S, 58°25' W. An Argentine refuge hut built on rock at Admiralty Bay (the Spanish name for Admiralty Bay is Bahía Almirantazgo), King George Island, in the South Shetlands, in Jan. 1946. It lasted until 1948.

The *Bahía Buen Suceso*. A 3100-ton ice-strengthened twin-screw motor transport vessel, 334.7 feet long, built for the Argentine government at Halifax Shipyards (Canada) in 1950, sister ship of the *Bahía Aguirre*, and the *Bahía Thetis*, she was capable of 14.5 knots, and could take 46 crew and 100 passengers. She was commissioned into the Argentine Navy in June 1950, arrived in Buenos Aires on July 8, 1950, and took part in various Antarctic expeditions: 1950-51 (Capt. Enrique Sánchez Moreno), 1951-52 (Capt. Luis M. Iriate), 1952-53 (Capt. Juan C. Balcázar), 1953-54 (Captain Héctor V. Iglesias), 1954-55 (Capt. Aurelio C. López de Bertodano). In 1952 she took the Argentine Olympic team to Helsinki. Between Feb. 10 and March 10, 1978 she took a group of tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Skipper that season was Miguel Ángel Martín. She was part of ArgAE 1981-82 (Captain Osvaldo M. Niella). On May 16, 1982 she was attacked by the British, and sunk by a torpedo.

Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso *see* **Foundation Ice Stream, Support Force Glacier**

Bahía Dorian Refugio. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. More commonly known as Dorian Refugio, or just as Dorian. Argentine Navy refuge hut built on a rock surface at Dorian Bay, on the NW side of Wiencke Island. In use from Feb. 23, 1953 until 1954.

Bahía Duse Refugio *see* **Martín Güemes Refugio**

Bahía Luna Station *see* **Teniente Cámara Station**

Fondeadero Bahía Neny. 68°12' S, 66°58' W. An anchorage in Neny Bay, in Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, in association with the bay.

The *Bahía Paraíso*. Built at a cost of $50 million in 1979 for the Argentine Antarctic Institute (IAA), and operated by the Argentine Navy as a polar research/supply vessel, her main purpose being to supply fuel and food to the Argentine scientific stations on the Antarctic Peninsula. She was chartered by the American tour company, Mountain Travel, and used as a tourist ship to Antarctic waters until 1989, even though she was not a tourist ship as such. She had a reinforced twin steel hull, was 10,000 tons, 433

feet long, and 63½ feet wide. She had a 23½-foot draft, 2 diesel engines of 8 cylinders — 6000 hp each. Maximum speed 17 knots. She could carry up to 80 passengers and had modern equipment — 3 landing craft-type launches (EDPVs), 2 Zodiacs, 2 rowboats, 2 rescue power boats, 2 Sikorsky Sea King helicopters, and life rafts. She was part of ArgAE 1981-82 (Captain Ismael Jorge García), and on March 25, 1982 she arrived at South Georgia with a team of Argentine special forces to build a garrison at Leith Harbor. On April 3, 1982 she and the *Guerrico* attacked the BAS station at King Edward Point, a base defended from March 31, 1982 by Marines landed from the *Endurance*. The Argentines won this fight, captured the Marines, and took them and the British civilians to Argentina on the *Bahía Paraíso*, later releasing them in Uruguay. This was the beginning of the Falkland Islands War. She was part of ArgAE 1982-83 (Captain García); ArgAE 1983-84 (Captain Héctor Raúl Barrio); ArgAE 1984-85 (Captain Fernando C. Amarante); ArgAE 1985-86 (Captain Gustavo Adolfo Rojas; that season the vessel left Ushuaia on Feb. 7, 1986, with some descendants of members of SwedAE 1901-04 aboard); ArgAE 1986-87 (Captain Raúl Pueyrredón); ArgAE 1987-88 (Captain Herberto José Rubarrino); and ArgAE 1988-89 (Capt. Juan Carlos Sampietro). On Jan. 28, 1989, just after visiting Palmer Station to let the tourists see an American base, she ran aground off Janus Island and DeLaca Island, 3 km from Palmer, and spilled oil (*see* **Pollution**), then capsized and sank. No one died.

Bahía Péndulo Refugio *see* **Péndulo Refugio**

The *Bahía San Blas*. A 7838-ton, 119.9-meter Argentine Navy transport ship, built by Príncipe, Menghi & Penco, in Buenos Aires, for Patagonian coastal work (*see also* **The *Canal de Beagle*** and **The *Cabo de Hornos***), and launched on April 29, 1978. She took part in ArgAE 1988-89 (Capt. Juan Carlos Rolón).

Monte de Bahía Telefono *see* **Telefon Ridge**

Bahía Telefono Refugio *see* **Péndulo Refugio**

The *Bahía Thetis*. A 3100-ton twin-screw motor transport vessel, built for the Argentine government at the Halifax Shipyards (Nova Scotia) in 1949, originally as a combat transport, launched on May 20, 1949, and named for the bay in Tierra del Fuego. She could take 46 crew and 100 passengers, and could travel at 14.5 knots. She arrived in Buenos Aires in 1950, and between 1952 and 1960 she traveled the world as a training ship for the Argentine Naval School. She was used on ArgAE 1956-57 (Captain Alberto de Marotte). Decommissioned on Feb. 28, 1974, after 600,000 miles, and broken up in Campana in 1975.

Bahía Yankee Refugio *see* **Yankee Bay Station**

Bähr, Gustav. b. Jan. 10, 1877, Elbing, Germany. Able seaman on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Gora Bahrushina. 71°27' S, 12°28' E. A mountain in the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians on May 20, 2008.

Gora Bahurina. 80°53' S, 159°15' E. A mountain in the area of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Baia Terra Nova Station. 74°42' S, 164°07' E. The first Italian scientific station in Antarctica, established 15 m above sea level, on a granitic rock surface along the coast of the Northern Foothills, south of Gerlache Inlet, at Terra Nova Bay, in the shadow of Mount Melbourne, and 6 km from Gondwana Station, in Victoria Land, as a summer station (Oct.-Feb.), 100 m from the coast. Built between Dec. 1986 and Feb. 1987, it was popularly known as BTN. On Feb. 12, 2004 it was re-named Stazione Mario Zuchelli, or (in English) Mario Zucchelli Station, after Mario Zucchelli (q.v.). It is also known as MZS. There were 7 main buildings and an annex. In Jan. 2005, a new incinerator plant was installed. The station manager from Oct. 15, 2004 to Feb. 27, 2005, was Alberto Della Rovere.

The *Baikal*. Name also seen spelled as *Baykal*. Soviet passenger liner, built in 1962, and based out of Vladivostok, that took part in the expeditions of 1983-85 (Capt. Gennadiy Sergeyevich Buyanov), 1984-86 (Capt. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Myshov), 1985-87 (Capt. Buyanov), and 1986-88 (Capt. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Shinkarev).

The *Baikal Maru*. A 4744-ton Japanese whaler, mostly in the Arctic. She was in Antarctic waters only in 1951-52. She was back in the North Pacific until 1954.

Isla Bailey *see* **Bob Island**

Mount Bailey. 70°00' S, 63°13' W. Rising to 1445 m, it stands SW of Anthony Glacier, 10 km WSW of Lewis Point, in the Eternity Range, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted in Dec. 1936 by a BGLE sledge party, photographed from the air by USAS 1939-41 and by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground again by the Weddell Coast Sledge Party (q.v.). Named by Finn Ronne for Clay Bailey. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953. Originally plotted in 69°58' S, 63°13' W, it was subsequently re-plotted.

Bailey, Arthur Samuel. b. Dec. 25, 1878, Prinsted, near Westbourne, Sussex, son of George Bailey, baker and landlord of the *Harvest Home*, by his wife Alice Ann Evans (George's father, George, had, in turn, run the pub before him). He joined the Navy, worked his way through the ranks, married Alice Maud O'Hagan in Prinsted in 1908, and was petty officer 2nd class, RN, on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13, and a member of the shore party. In 1917, during World War I, he was with the RNR. He died in Portsmouth, on Dec. 24, 1925.

Bailey, Bill *see* **Bailey, Roy**

Bailey, Claude Fenn. b. Nov. 28, 1910, Miss., son of blacksmith Claude C. Bailey, who worked in the railroad shops, and his wife Verna. He entered Annapolis on Sept. 23, 1930, and graduated in 1934. On Oct. 11, 1946, as a commander, he became the second skipper of the *Henderson,* during OpHJ, 1946-47. On June 12, 1948 he left the *Henderson*. He married Mary Alice, and died on April 22, 2003, in San Diego.

Bailey, Clay Wilson. USN. b. March 8, 1906, Sebree, Ky. He married Reba. He was living in Revere, Mass., when he went to Antarctica as assistant chief radio engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* for ByrdAE 1933-35, becoming chief radio operator on the shore party during that expedition. One worrying moment on March 18, 1934, when he and pilot Bill Bowlin were forced to land their Pilgrim monoplane *Miss American Airways* miles away from help during a blizzard. They were rescued 2 days later. He won the DSM. He was a radio operator at Little America III (West Base) during USAS 1939-41, and helped to outline the radio requirements of RARE 1947-48 (although he did not go on that expedition). He died on Jan. 21, 1994, in Sedona, Arizona, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Bailey, Dana Kavanagh. b. Nov. 22, 1916, Clarendon Hills, Pa., son of private school teacher Dorothy Kavanagh Bailey. A Rhodes scholar, he succeeded Eric T. Clarke as physicist for the second, i.e., 1940-41, season of USAS 1939-41, and became a major in the Signal Corps, during World War II. After the war he went to work for Douglas Aircraft, in California, and, from 1949, was with the U.S. Bureau of Standards. He died on Aug. 27, 1999, in Boulder, Colo.

Bailey, Jeremy Thomas. b. June 9, 1941, Watford, Herts, son of Alec William Bailey and his wife Dulcie Drakes. BAS field geophysicist and glaciologist from 1964, he wintered-over at Halley Bay Station, and, with two companions, was killed in a crevasse nearby (*see* **Deaths**, 1965) on Oct. 12, 1965.

Bailey, Roy "Bill." b. March 10, 1922, Langfield, Kent, son of gardener Edward Bailey and his wife Beatrice Longhurst. In 1941 he went to work at the National Physics Laboratory in Slough, and while there did part-time courses at the University of London and at Burbeck College, to get his physics degree. He was the inventor of the "Beastie," an improved machine that sent signals to the ionosphere and back. There were six of these Beasties manufactured by the government, and one wound up in Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, where Mr. Bailey went in 1947 for a year, to revive the ionospherics station that had closed there just after the war. While there he talked to the governor of the Falklands, and to Vivien Fuchs, and then hitched a ride on the *John Biscoe* to all the FIDS bases except Hope Bay (which was frozen in), to find a suitable place to erect his ionospherics antennae, finally selecting Port Lockroy. This was the summer of 1947-48, and he planned to stay at Port Lockroy for only 2 weeks, while he briefed George Barry on the use of the equipment. However, the *John Biscoe* developed engine troble, and couldn't make it back to Lockroy, and it looked as if Bailey was going to become the 5th Fid on a 4-man base. However, just in time, the *Fitzroy* managed to get in and

take him of. They set out for the Argentine Islands, but couldn't get in, due to pancake ice, so it was back to Stanley. On his return to England, he left Slough, and went into the radio manufacturing business, in 1952 marrying Margaret McNaughton. He finally retired to Matlock, Derbyshire.

Bailey Glacier *see* **Friederichsen Glacier**

Bailey Ice Stream. 79°00' S, 30°00' W. On the N margin of the Theron Mountains, it flows WSW from the high plateau of Coats Land to the Filchner Ice Shelf, S of the Touchdown Hills. Mapped aerially by radio echo-sounding flights between 1969 and 1979 (conducted jointly by the NSF, SPRI, and the Technical University of Denmark), it was originally named Main Glacier, and appears as such in a British text of 1972. Re-named by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982 for Jeremy Bailey (q.v.), who had studied the upper portion of this feature in April 1965 while based at Halley Bay Station for the winter of 1965. It appears with the new name on a British map of 1983, and in the British gazetteer of 1986, UK-APC having accepted the name on April 3, 1984. US-ACAN also accepted the name.

Bailey Island *see* **Bailey Peninsula**

Bailey Nunatak. 75°40' S, 140°02' W. Rising to 1010 m, along the N flank of White Glacier, midway between Partridge Nunatak and Wilkins Nunatak, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Andrew M. Bailey, meteorologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1963.

Bailey Peninsula. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. A rocky, ice-free peninsula, almost 3 km long, and 1.5 km wide, between Newcomb Bay and O'Brien Bay, and 2.5 km S of Clark Peninsula, at the E side of the Windmill Islands, close to Casey Station, in Wilkes Land. Cartographers working from photos taken in Feb. 1947 by OpHJ, delineated it as an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying the Budd Coast, and named it Bailey Island, for Claude Bailey. This name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1956. It was re-defined by the Wilkes Station party in 1957, and re-named by US-ACAN. ANCA accepted the new name on July 4, 1961, and the Russians followed suit on May 20, 2008.

[1]**Bailey Ridge**. 77°12' S, 145°02' W. A serrate ridge, 6.5 km long, between Mount Blades and Fleming Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by USAS 1939-41 for Clay Bailey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

[2]**Bailey Ridge** *see* **Bailey Window**

Bailey Rocks. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. A small chain of rocks, including Nicholson Island, extending NE from the N side of Bailey Peninsula into Newcomb Bay, S of Kilby Island, in the Windmill Islands. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1956. In 1957 this feature was observed by Carl Eklund, who named it for Carl Thomas Bailey, USN, aerographer's mate 1st class at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. In 1962 the rocks were photographed by ANARE again, and were included in a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay conducted by Tom Gale from the *Thala Dan*.

Bailey Window. 71°20' S, 68°19' W. A prominent cleft in the short N-S ridge joining Khufu Peak and the westernmost end of Elephant Ridge, near Fossil Bluff, on Alexander Island. The British called it Bailey Ridge, after David Bailey, BAS cook, 1994-95, who assisted with the survey of the area. A such it appears in a British text of early 1998, but on April 23, 1998 the name was changed to Bailey Window, in order to avoid confusion with the Bailey Ridge (q.v.) in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The new name appears in a British text of 1999.

Baileyranten. 74°37' S, 14°45' W. The westernmost of three rows of ridges in Mannefallknausane, in Maudheimvidda, in the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Jeremy Bailey (q.v.; *see also* **Deaths**, 1965). *See also* **Wildskorvene**, and **Wilsonberga**.

Baillie Peak. 83°22' S, 161°00' E. Rising to over 2800 m, 3 km SSE of Mount Angier, in the Moore Mountains of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Observed by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967-68, and named by them for Ralph J. Baillie, field assistant with the party. He and Peter Barrett found the fossil bone (*see* **Fossils**). NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Baillieu Peak. 67°51' S, 60°46' E. Rising above the ice sheet to an elevation of 1380 m above sea level, 48 km S of Cape Bruce, and 16 km WSW of Pearce Peak, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 8, 1931 by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Clive Latham Baillieu (1889-1967; from 1953 Baron Baillieu), a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Bailong Gou. 69°40' S, 76°50' E. A valley, next to Xiaoshanghai Tan, in the area of the Publications Ice Shelf and Sandefjord Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Chinese.

Baily Head. 62°58' W, 60°30' W. An indentation in the E side of Deception Island, between South East Point and Rancho Point. It was surveyed (as was the general area) by FIDS in 1953-54, and on Sept. 4, 1957 UK-APC named it for Francis Baily (1774-1844), British astronomer who, in 1834, reported on Foster's pendulum observations taken on Deception Island in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. This feature is *not* synonymous with Rancho Point, despite information to the contrary in gazetteers.

Bailys Island *see* **Ohlin Island**

Monte Bain *see* **Mount Bain**

Mount Bain. 66°33' S, 65°26' W. Rising to 2090 m, between Hopkins Glacier and Erskine Glacier, E of Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Villarrica, after the volcano in Chile, and the Chileans still call it that. The British and Americans called it Mount Villarrica. Surveyed by FIDS in 1957, and re-named Mount Bain by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for nutritionist James Stuart Bain (b. 1923), 1950s polar food and rationing specialist in London, who emphasized plastic and vacuum packaging. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965. The Argentines call it Monte Bain.

Bain Crags. 70°30' S, 71°45' E. A number of rock exposures, many of which are banded, in the face of, or projecting from, the ice cliffs along the S part of the W side of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Visited in Jan. 1969 by John H.C. Bain, ANARE geologist with the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party, and for whom ANCA named this feature on May 18, 1971. Mr. Bain plotted it in 70°34' S, 71°47' E, but it has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. The Russians call it Utësy Opasnye. *See also* **Bainmedart Cove**.

Bain Nunatak. 71°06' S, 71°35' E. One of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47 and by ANARE in 1957. The feature was visited by SovAE 1965, and by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party in 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Christopher R. "Chris" Bain, weather observer at Mawson Station for the winter of 1969, and a member of the ANARE survey party of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Bainbridge, Sydney Austin. b. 1914, Liverpool, son of Thomas E. Bainbridge and his wife Jessie Strain. A Royal Navy writer, he spent 5 seasons, summer and winter, on the *Discovery II*, in Antarctic waters, between 1935 and 1939.

Baines Nunatak. 80°19' S, 23°58' W. Rising to 1020 m, to the E of Bernhardi Heights, E of the Herbert Mountains, and 16 km NW of Jackson Tooth, on the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS in 1968-71. Named on Jan. 5, 1972 by UK-APC, for Thomas Baines (1822-1875), British painter, naturalist, and explorer, famous for his work in Australia. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Lord Nunatak**.

Bainmedart Cove. 70°51' S, 68°03' E. Between 1.5 and 2 km long, and between 400 and 1000 m wide, it lies in the E part of Radok Lake, and leads to the narrow Pagodroma Gorge, which joins Radok Lake and Beaver Lake, in the E part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Three ANARE geologists — John Bain (*see* **Bain Crags**), Alex Medvecky (*see* **Medvecky Peaks**), and Jack Dart (q.v.) — spent a month surveying and studying the geology of the Radok Lake and Beaver Lake area, as members of the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of Jan.-Feb. 1969, and the name given by ANCA to this feature is a compound of all their names. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Baisha Zhou. 69°23' S, 76°10' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Baixian Ling. 69°25' S, 76°13' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Baiyun Shan. 69°23' S, 76°25' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Isla Baja *see* **Low Island**

Punta Baja *see* **Penfold Point**

Roca Baja *see* **Low Rock, Humble Point**

Punta Bajada *see* **Punta Melian**

Ostrov Bajan *see* **Bajan Island**

Bajan Island. 66°08' S, 101°04' E. In the Bunger Hills. Discovered, charted, and named Ostrov Bajan by SovAE 1956, and translated by ANCA on Jan. 19, 1989.

Bajat, Gilles-Lazare. b. Sept. 1, 1817, Bandol, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Nov. 6, 1839.

Nunatak Bajdukova. 82°26' S, 50°32' W. On the Boyd Escarpment, on the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians for Soviet test pilot and Arctic flyer Georgiy Bajdukov (or Baydukov) (1904-1994).

Bajean, Julien-François. b. Dec. 26, 1815, Belfort, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Nunatak Bajo. 62°27' S, 59°32' W. A nunatak, 3 km NW of Edwards Point, next to the SW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted, along with English Strait, by ChilAE 1948-49 and ChilAE 1949-50, and named by them. Chile accepted the name in 1963. It means "low nunatak."

Punta Bajos. 63°28' S, 56°19' W. A point on the extreme W part of Welchness, on Dundee Island, in the Joinville Island group, in the Weddell Sea. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart, and the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name.

Båken *see* **Båken Nunatak**

Båken Nunatak. 71°18' S, 2°57' W. A small, isolated nunatak, the most northwesterly on Ahlmann Ridge, and surmounting the N part of Båkeneset Headland in Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground by NBSAE 1949-52, who also made aerial photos, and photographed again, aerially, in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60. Mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who called this feature Båken (i.e., "the beacon"). US-ACAN accepted the name Båken Nunatak in 1966.

Båkenesdokka *see* **Båkenesdokka Valley**

Båkenesdokka Valley. 71°26' S, 3°03' W. An ice-filled depression, on the E side of Roberts Knoll, between that knoll and Båkeneset Headland, in the NW part of Ahlmann Ridge, it runs N into the Jelbart Ice Shelf, in Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Båkenesdokka (i.e., "the beacon cape depression"). US-ACAN accepted the name Båkenesdokka Valley in 1966.

Båkeneset *see* **Båkeneset Headland**

Båkeneset Headland. 71°23' S, 2°48' W. The ice-covered NW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, the westernmost sector of Queen Maud Land. Båken Nunatak stands on the seaward end. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from new air photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Båkeneset (i.e., "the beacon cape"). US-ACAN accepted the name Båkeneset Headland in 1966.

Mount Baker. 84°44' S, 172°21' W. Rising to 1480 m, on the W side of Gough Glacier, 10 km E of Amphibole Peak, in the SE part of the Gabbro Hills, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Bert Crary's Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by him for mycologist Gladys Elizabeth Baker (1908-2007), who analyzed, classified, and reported upon the lichens brought back by ByrdAE 1933-35. Dr. Baker taught at Vassar from 1941 to 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Baker, Andrew Colin. b. Dec. 12, 1948. Chief officer on the *John Biscoe*, 1975-83, and on the *Bransfield*, 1983-87.

Baker, Billy-Ace. b. Nov. 8, 1936, Oklahoma City, as Billy Asa Baker, son of Ohio builder Asa Bushnell Baker and his wife Goldie Irene Nelson. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1954 and was on a submarine when he was drafted into OpDF as radioman at McMurdo in 1962-63. He wintered-over in 1963, leaving Antarctica in Jan. 1964 for Christchurch, NZ, where he married that year to Florence Swindley. Back and forth between the U.S. and NZ, he returned for a second tour in 1966-67, wintering-over in 1967, until October, then off to Guam. He was back in Antarctica for 1970-71 and the winter of 1971, and for 1974-75 and the winter of 1975. He is one of the few to have wintered-over at McMurdo four times, as well a total of 14 summers. In 1986 he retired as a chief petty officer. In 1996, in Pensacola, he changed his name to Billy-Ace Penguin Baker. A founding member of the Old Antarctic Explorers' Association in 1999, he is one of the world's leading experts on Antarctica.

Baker, David Everett "Dave." b. June 9, 1932, Providence, RI, son of Unitarian minister Everett Moore Baker and his Nova Scotian wife Helena Campbell Macdonald. Raised partly in Wellesley, Mass., and Cleveland, O., he grew up fascinated by Antarctica, as his father preached sermons about Scott. He attended MIT and graduated from Yale. He had been a mountain climber and skier, joined the Navy in Jan. 1955, and was at Officer Candidate School at Newport, RI, when he read the notice for volunteers for the Antarctic. Through the offices of Dick Black and Admiral Dufek he was selected to go on OpDF I, as an ensign. He trained as a dog handler under Dutch Dolleman in Wonalancet, NH, and as a freefall parachutist at Lakehurst, NJ (with Jack Tuck), until Oct. 28, 1955, when he and Tuck took the dogs down to Boston, from where they (and the dogs) went south on the *Edisto*. He wintered-over as the youngest officer at McMurdo in 1956, and gave cold-weather survival training to those Seabees scheduled for the Pole trip. He was also communications officer. In Feb. 1957 he left McMurdo on the *Towle*, for NZ, and flew back to Davisville, RI, to requisition better clothing and safety gear for OpDF III. On April 27, 1957, in Philadelphia he married Katharine Kane. From 1957 to 1961 he was in Pensacola, with the Naval Air Training Command, teaching survival and later flight physiology, and from there into Naval Intelligence in Hawaii. In 1964, as intelligence officer on the *Kearsarge* he chased supposed Chinese and Korean subs in the South China Sea, and was promoted to lieutenant commander. He was re-assigned to the *Enterprise*, but resigned in 1967 over the issue of the Vietnam War. He went back to Hawaii, working for the Hawaiian Electric Company for 7 years, and was also commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Intelligence Division at Pearl Harbor, during which time he was promoted to commander. In 1974 he went to work for Bechtel in San Francisco, and on June 8, 1979, in Ross, Calif., married Jacquelyn Bullard. He retired from the Navy as a captain in 1981, and that year from Bechtel, and started his own consulting company, from which he retired in 2004.

Baker, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Baker, William. b. March 22, 1817, Sandwich, Kent. On Dec. 28, 1839, at Hobart, he embarked on the *Astrolabe* as a six-piaster sailor just in time to go south on FrAE 1837-40's second trip to Antarctica.

Baker Glacier. 72°46' S, 169°15' E. A small tributary glacier that enters Whitehall Glacier just N of Martin Hill, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for John R. Baker, Iowa State University biologist at Hallett Station in 1967-68 and 1968-69. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Baker Knob. 72°30' S, 96°01' W. A small, rounded coastal elevation with an abrupt E face, 3 km N of Harrison Nunatak, at the E end of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003 for T.W. Baker, photographer's mate in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which took aerial photos of eastern Thurston Island and adjacent coastal areas.

Baker Nunatak. 85°23' S, 124°40' W. 1.5 km NW of Mount Brecher in the N part of the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Travis L. Baker, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1961.

Baker Point. 77°34' S, 163°33' E. At the S side of the entrance to Explorers Cove, New Harbor, in McMurdo Sound, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997 for Bill James Baker, associate professor of chemistry at the Florida Institute of Technology, in Melbourne, Fla., who conducted underwater research in several areas of McMurdo Sound during the 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1996-97 field seasons, including work at Cape Evans, the Razor-

back Islands, Hutton Cliffs, Arrival Heights, and New Harbor. NZ-APC accepted the name on Jan. 30, 1998.

Baker Ridge. 83°20' S, 55°40' W. Rising to about 1150 m, and extending W for 8 km from the N part of Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air in 1964 by USN, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clifford E. Baker, USN, aviation electronics technician at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Baker Rocks. 74°14' S, 164°45' E. A spurlike rock exposure, 3 km W of Wood Bay, and 11 km N of Mount Melbourne, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Billy-Ace Baker.

Baker Three Glacier *see* **Lambert Glacier**

Bakewell, William Lincoln "Bill." b. Nov. 26, 1888, Joliet, Ill., son of English immigrant steel worker Thurman Bakewell and his wife Elizabeth. He left home at 11, wandered the country doing odd jobs for 15 years, including being a hand on a sheep ranch in Montana, and finally went to sea. In 1914 he was in Newport, Wales, where he signed on to the *Golden Gate* heading for South America. Another young (Welsh) lad who signed on was Perce Blackborow. In Buenos Aires the two of them found themselves stranded, and without a vessel, and then the *Endurance* arrived in port on its way south for BITE 1914-17, under Shackleton. Bakewell, posing as a Canadian in order to get on the trip, was the only American on the expedition, serving as an able seaman, at a salary of £8 a month. He and How helped smuggle Blackborow on board as a stowaway. After the expedition he became manager of a sheep ranch in Argentina, then joined the British Merchant Navy, in which he served out World War I, being torpedoed twice. In 1921 he was about to join Shackleton on his *Quest* expedition, but changed his mind, went into the Merchant Marine again, and by 1925 had married and settled down in the USA, working for the railroad. In 1945 he became a farmer in Michigan, where he died on May 21, 1969, at Marquette. "He was a cut above the rest of the seamen," said Shackleton. His biography was published in 2003 (*see* the Bibliography, under Bakewell).

Bakewell Island. 75°40' S, 18°55' W. A small, ice-covered island E of Lyddan Island, in the S part of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, near the Princess Martha Coast, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 5, 1967 by a VX-6 LC-130 Hercules, and plotted by USGS from air photos taken during that flight. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Bill Bakewell. The Norwegians call it Bakewelløya.

Bakewelløya *see* **Bakewell Island**

Bakhallet *see* **Bakhallet Slope**

Bakhallet Slope. 72°08' S, 2°56' E. An ice slope between Terningskarvet Mountain on the one hand and Brugda Ridge and the E part of Jutulsessen Mountain on the other, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegians cartographers from surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and further plotted from air photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60. Named by them as Bakhallet (i.e., "the back slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bakhallet Slope in 1966.

Bakhornet. 72°21' S, 25°53' E. A small peak at the uppermost part of Mjell Glacier, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the back horn" in Norwegian.

Bakke, Johannes O. b. Sept. 18, 1903, Ålesund, Norway, but raised in Lillehammer, son of Ole Larsen Bakke and his wife Klara Paulsen. He went to sea in 1929, and was an able seaman on the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938-39.

Mount Bakker. 70°19' S, 64°36' E. An isolated mountain, marked by a snow-covered N face, about 12.5 km SSE of Mount Starlight, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from Rob Lacey's 1955 ANARE ground survey, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Frederick C.R. "Fred" Bakker, radio supervisor who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Bakkesvodene *see* **Bakkesvodene Crags**

Bakkesvodene Crags. 71°56' S, 6°32' E. High rock crags forming the SW part of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, and overlooking the E side of Lunde Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Bakkesvodene (i.e., "the hill slopes"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bakkesvodene Crags in 1967. The Russians call them Gora Grekova.

Bakshev Ridge. 62°38' S, 61°13' W. The rugged, rocky ridge rising to 210 m, and extending 900 m in a SE-NW direction, 0.8 km E of San Stefano Peak, 1.1 km W of Vund Point, and 1.05 km NW of Radev Point, on Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993, and named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006 for Petar Bogdan Bakshev (1601-1674), Catholic archbishop of Sofia, and author of a Bulgarian historiography published in 1667.

Bakutis, Fred Edward. b. Nov. 4, 1912, Brockton, Mass., son of Frank Bakutis and his wife Annie, originally from Lithuania and Poland respectively. On June 16, 1931 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he was a javelin champion, and graduated in June 1935, becoming an ensign. During World War II, as a lieutenant, he was an air ace, and was shot down while bombing a Japanese convoy in 1944, being forced to float in the sea for 7 days in his raft. He served in the Korean War, and in July 1961 was promoted to rear admiral. In 1965 he succeeded Admiral Reedy as commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, a post he held until 1967, also serving in the Vietnam War. In 1968-69 he was commandant of the 14th Naval District (Hawaii), and commanded the task force that recovered the Apollo 10 astronauts. He retired in 1969, to Hawaii, where he surfed well into his 80s, and on Oct. 4, 2009, he died, one month short of his 97th birthday.

Bakutis Coast. 74°45' S, 120°00' W. Between the Hobbs Coast and the Kohler Range, it is bounded by several ice-covered islands and by the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It actually extends from 74°42' S, 127°05' W (opposite the E part of Dean Island) to Cape Herlacher (73°51' S, 113°56' W), facing the Amundsen Sea. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and charted in part from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. The coast was completely mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Fred Bakutis.

Bakveggen. 72°21' S, 25°48' E. A crag at the uppermost part of Mjell Glacier, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the back wall" in Norwegian.

[1]**The *Balaena***. A 417-ton wooden Dundee whaler, originally the *Mjolnar*, built for ice work in 1872 in Drammen, she became part of the Dundee whaling fleet in 1891. She led DWE 1892-93, and was considerably the largest of the four ships of the expedition. She had a 65 hp engine, and was 141 feet long. Captain was Alexander Fairweather. *See* **Dundee Whaling Expedition**. In 1914, with the outbreak of World War I, she was loaned to the Hudson Bay Company, for transporting munitions to Russia, but sank in a tempest in the White Sea, on her first voyage there.

[2]**The *Balaena.*** A 15,715-ton factory whaling ship, built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast for Rupert Trouton's London company United Whalers, Ltd., and completed in Sept. 1946. Named for the original *Balaena*, she replaced Trouton's old *Terje Viken*, which had been sunk by the Germans in 1941. The *Balaena* and her fleet of catchers and other vessels went down to Antarctica, hunting whales every season from 1946-47 until 1959-60. **The 1946-47 expedition**. The most famous of the *Balaena* expeditions, partly because it was the first, partly because Trouton himself led it in person, but also because it was the first expedition of its kind to be fitted with aircraft for whale spotting, 3 Supermarine amphibious Walrus aircraft for reconnaissance and meteorological work — the *Moby Dick*, the *Snark,* and the *Boojum*, (named thus in a ceremony at East Cowes in July 1946) with Squadron-Leader John Grierson, famous flyer, flight commodore in charge of all air operations. Nigel "Mac" McLean and Geoff Collyer, both

ex-Fleet Air Arm, were flight captains. Martin Routh and Jock Milroy, also both ex-Fleet Air Arm, were flight navigation officers. Leslie Holmes (ex-Fleet Air Arm) and Arne Horgen were flight radio operators, and ex-Navy man Bill Mitchell was catapult engineer officer. Leading seaman Rogerson, reckoned to be the best crane driver in the Royal Navy, was loaned by the Admiralty to the expedition in that capacity. There had been over 200 applicants for the flying jobs, and the men who were accepted averaged 25 years of age. The *Balaena* also had one of the largest oil producing plants ever installed on a ship, as well as refrigeration machinery. Reiner Pedersen was skipper of the ship, and Hugh H. Lamb, meteorologist from the Air Ministry, was also on board, as was Dr. Michael Begg, who was collecting information and specimens for the Discovery Committee. Curiously Bernard Quinn (father of Tony Quinn, later a Fid) was an engineer on board (*see* **Quinn, Joseph Anthony**). The *Balaena* was accompanied by 11 whale catchers, including the 7 re-conditioned *Terje* catchers of Trouton's pre-war fleet, 3 chartered from the British government, and one old catcher. The ship ran trials at Belfast on Sept. 28, 1946, then, on Oct. 15, the fleet left England, headed down to Cape Town. Michael Daunt, air adviser to United Whalers, accompanied the ship only as far as Southampton. They left the *Moby Dick* at Cape Town as a spare. By November they were on their way to the Antarctic for the kick-off of the whaling season, which was Dec. 4, 1946. The expedition not only hunted baleen whales off the coast of East Antarctica, but also conducted scientific work and aerial spotting. The ship operated off the coast from Jan. to March 1947, and then went back to Cape Town, leaving there on April 23, 1947, bound for England, where they arrived on May 13, 1947, only to run aground on shoals off the Essex and Norfolk coasts. 23 flights had been made from the *Balaena* in Antarctica, and 96 hours flying time, flights being made up to a 115-mile radius. There was only one forced landing, in the sea, but no one was hurt. More to the point, as this was a commercial venture, the expedition brought home a phenomenal 185,000 barrels of edible oil extracted from 2615 whales taken, as well as meat meal for cattle fodder, a total of £2 million worth of product. Net profit to the company was £310,954. **The 1947-48 expedition.** Again with Trouton in charge. 500 Norwegians and 70 British. Dr. J.G. Benstead and 2 other Cambridge scientists working for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research were also aboard. They arrived back in Southampton on May 10, 1948 after 4 months in the Antarctic, during which time they took 3000 whales, including one of 94 feet and 180 tons. This time they brought back £3 million worth of product, including 163,000 barrels of edible oil, 10,000 barrels of sperm oil, 4500 tons of meat, 170 tons of meat extract, and 3200 tons of meat for cattle fodder. **The 1948-49 expedition**. This time the *Balaena* was accompanied by two new refrigeration ships, the *Bransfield* and the *Ketos*, as well as the tanker *Thule* (which had a canning plant aboard), and two new whale catchers, *Setter I* and *Setter II*. Finn A. Bugge, the Norwegian whaling company owner, was also aboard. On Nov. 17, 1948 they reached the whaling grounds of the Antarctic. **The 1949-50 expedition**. All their whale oil catch was pre-sold to the Ministry of Food at £80 a ton. The crew of 500 left Liverpool on Oct. 18, 1949 bound for Cape Town, where the vessels rendezvoused on Nov. 27, 1949. There were two new tankers (used to supply and relieve the fleet, and take off excess product)—the *Biscoe* and the *Powell*. The Norwegian skipper, at 39, was the youngest in the fleet. The *Bransfield* was along again, with 10 catchers (including four new *Setters*, *III-VI*), 4 towing boats (with which to tow dead whales to the factory ship), 2 transfer ships, and a store and supply ship. 21 vessels in all. On Dec. 22, 1949 the whaling season began in Antarctic waters. On March 15, 1950 the whaling season ended, and on April 20, 1950 the fleet arrived back at Liverpool, after a trip of 30,000 miles. 2759 whales had been taken, including 1250 blue whales. 203,000 barrels of whale oil. **The 1950-51 expedition**. The *Balaena*, with 12 whale catchers, 2 towing vessels, 2 ferry boats, but no refrigeration vessels this time, left Cape Town on Nov. 6, 1950, to be attended through the season by 3 tankers. Due to shockingly bad conditions in the early part of the season, they took only 152,700 barrels of whale and sperm oil combined, about 25,500 tons. Fortunately, they had pre-sold to the Ministry of Food for £100 a ton. The season ended on March 9, 1951. **The 1951-52 expedition**. The whale catchers *Setter VII* and *Setter VIII* were added to the fleet, and a former company corvette, *Terje XI* was converted into a whale catcher. They pre-sold their oil catch to the Ministry of Food for a record £110 a ton. So, with 9 catchers (including 6 older *Terje* catchers), one towing vessel, 2 ferry boats, a total fleet of 13 vessels left Cape Town on Nov. 14, 1951, bound for the Ross Sea. Captain Per Virik was skipper of the *Balaena*. The tanker *Thule* and 4 *Terje* catchers and the *Bransfield* would join the fleet later, to be supplied and relieved by the tankers *Powell* and *Biscoe* through the season. The season ended on March 5, 1952, and the fleet headed to the Falkland Islands, then on into the Atlantic. They had taken 161,000 barrels of whale oil and sperm oil combined, or 26,900 tons, and, during the season, had pretty much circumnavigated Antarctica. **The 1952-53 expedition.** They pre-sold their oil catch to the Ministry of Food for £76 2s 11d a ton. The *Balaena* left Norway for Antarctica at the end of Aug. 1952. During the Antarctic season they took 166,000 barrels of whale and sperm oil (or 27,600 tons). **The 1953-54 expedition**. They pre-sold to the Ministry of Food for £67 10s per ton, and brought in 28,700 tons of whale and sperm oil combined, which represented 151,000 barrels of whale and 20,800 of sperm. Dick Laws was junior whaling inspector on this trip. **The 1954-55 expedition**. With the Ministry of Food no longer buying whale oil, they were forced to pre-sell to the private market, which they did, at £75 a ton. They took 148,000 barrels of whale oil and 38,950 of sperm, or a total of 31,400 tons. **The 1955-56 expedition**. 16 catching and towing vessels, and 2 ferry boats, as well as the *Bransfield* and the *Thule*, left for Antarctica. The *Biscoe* and the *Powell* would be their tankers again. The season ended on March 4, 1956, and they took 11,622 tons of whale oil, and 6036 of sperm. It was a bad year. That was the season that soon-to-be Fid Eddie Dagless worked in the lab aboard ship, with Chris Ash, Jimmy Clifton, and Hugh Simons. **The 1956-57 expedition**. They pre-sold their oil at £90 a ton, and took in 16,959 tons of whale oil and 2284 tons of sperm. The *Powell* was sold in October 1957, and the *Biscoe* a couple of months later. **The 1957-58 expedition**. They pre-sold at £73 10s a ton, and left Cape Town with 9 catchers and towing vessels. They took in 22,075 tons of whale oil and 2841 of sperm. They scrapped the *Bransfield* in 1958, and acquired the bigger freezing ship *Enderby*. **The 1958-59 expedition**. The season closed on March 15, 1959. It was yet another bad season. **The 1959-60 expedition**. This was the *Balaena*'s last season. She was sold on Aug. 15, 1960, along with the fleet, to the Japanese, and became the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*.

Balaena Islands. 66°01' S, 111°06' E. A small group of rocky islands off the Budd Coast, 16 km NE of Cape Folger. They include Grierson Island, Thompson Island, McLean Island, Collyer Island, Ostrov Bezymjannyj, and Holmes Rock. First mapped from air photos taken on Feb. 2, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. However, on Feb. 12, 1947, flyers off the whaler *Balaena* sketched the Knox Coast and Budd Coast, including these islands, which they thought were peaks. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law in Jan. 1956. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for the 1947 British whaling ship *Balaena* (q.v.).

Balaena Valley. 63°20' S, 56°23' W. A gently sloping valley filled with ice, at the head of Kinnes Cove, E of Suspiros Bay, and 6 km NE of Cape Kinnes, in the W part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 for the original *Balaena*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Balakirev Glacier. 71°25' S, 70°10' W. A glacier flowing NE into Schubert Inlet from the S part of the Walton Mountains, in the central part of Alexander Island. Named by the Russians in 1987, as Lednik Balakireva, for Mily Balakirev (1837-1910), Russian composer and pianist. US-ACAN accepted the name Balakirev Glacier in 2006, and UK-APC followed suit on March 17, 2010.

Lednik Balakireva *see* **Balakirev Glacier**

Gory Balakshina. 79°56' S, 155°15' E. A group of mountains in the area of Bellum Valley, in the NW part of the Britannia Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Balan Ridge. 69°26' S, 71°22' W. A ridge, 1.4 km wide, 800 m above sea level, and extending

4.5 km in a N-S direction, in the Sofia University Mountains, on Alexander Island. It is bounded by Poste Valley to the E, Palestrina Glacier to the N, and Yozola Glacier (a tributary to the Palestrina) to the W. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for linguist, historian, and bibliographer Aleksandar Teodorov-Balan (1859-1959), first rector of Sofia University, and one of the founders of Bulgarian tourism.

La Balance *see* ***under*** **L**

Bahía Balaresque. 65°03' S, 63°45' W. A bay between Cape Renard and Aguda Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Teniente de fragata Jorge Balaresque Buchanan, commander of the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1949-50. Don Jorge was later a vice admiral. The Argentines call it Bahía Chavarría.

Cabo Balcarce *see* **Cape Freeman**

Punta Balcarce *see* **Fildes Point**

Monte Balch *see* **Mount Balch**

Mount Balch. 65°16' S, 63°59' W. An E-W trending mountain with numerous sharp peaks, the highest rising to about 1105 m above sea level, between Mount Peary and Mount Mill, NE of Waddington Bay, and 5 km E of Rasmussen Island, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Swift Balch, for Edwin Swift Balch (1856-1927), U.S. mountain climber, glaciologist, and authority on Antarctic exploration (*see also* the Bibliography). It was Balch who named East Antarctica and West Antarctica. The British and Americans translated Charcot's naming as Mount Swift Balch, and the South Americans as Monte Swift Balch (for example, it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Swift Balch). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Swift Balch in 1950, but in 1956 shortened it to Mount Balch, and UK-APC followed suit on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57. The Chileans and Argentines now call it Monte Balch.

Balch Glacier. 66°50' S, 64°48' W. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, to the S of Gould Glacier. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1946-47, photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and named by FIDS as East Balch Glacier, for Edwin Swift Balch (*see* **Mount Balch**). Another feature nearby was called West Balch Glacier, a connection being supposed between the two, the entire system reported to be filling a transverse depression across Graham Land. This state of affairs is reflected on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. UK-APC accepted the names on Oct. 5, 1955. However, a 1957 survey showed no connection between the two glaciers, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC made some changes — East Balch Glacier became Balch Glacier, and the W one became Drummond Glacier, but with Balch Glacier plotted in 66°49' S, 64°55' W. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1960. It has since been re-plotted. The Chileans call it Glaciar de Hoz, and it first appears as such in a 1963 map prepared by the Chilean Naval Hydrographic Institute of that year. Don Pedro Sancho de Hoz was a conquistador whom King Carlos V made governor of all lands S of the Magellan Strait. What makes it more complicated is that in 1948, just after RARE, Finn Ronne, unaware that the British had already named it, named it Martin Glacier, for Orville Martin, of BUSHIPS, Navy Department. When he became aware of the situation, Ronne dropped the name, and re-applied Mr. Martin's name to Mount Martin (q.v.).

Mount Balchen. 85°22' S, 166°12' W. A prominent and very impressive mountain, rising to 3087 m, 10.5 km E of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, it can be seen from the Axel Heiberg Glacier, overlooking the Axel Heiberg Icefalls, in the Herbert Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Bernt Balchen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Not to be confused with Balchen Mountain.

Balchen, Bernt. The boys in the Antarctic couldn't wrap their names around Bernt, so they called him Bert. Balchen is pronounced like "Balkan." b. Oct. 23, 1899, in Tveit, Vest-Agder, Norway, son of Lauritz Balchen and his wife Dagny, and nephew of Capt. David G. Dedrick, former commander of the *City of New York* at the very moment that that ship was being brought to America from Norway (she had still been the *Samson* then). Middleweight boxing champion of Norway in 1920, and a lieutenant in the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force, he went on two Amundsen-Ellsworth Arctic aerial explorations, and was on the transatlantic flight of Byrd's *America*— all before 1928. In that year he became chief pilot on ByrdAE 1928-30. On Jan. 27, 1929 he and Byrd crossed the Ross Ice Shelf by plane, Balchen piloting, and between March 7 and 10, 1929 he, June, and Gould were trapped in the Rockefeller Mountains (*see* **Byrd's 1928-30 Expedition,** and **Airlifts**). He and Byrd took off from Little America at 3.29 A.M., on Nov. 28, 1929, and at 1.15 P.M. reached the Pole (they didn't land). They were back at Little America at 8.20 P.M. The historic flight took 15 hours and 51 minutes. (Of the two previous leaders to reach the Pole — necessarily by land — Amundsen had taken 99 days for the round trip; Scott had never made it back). On Oct. 18, 1930 Balchen married Emmy Soerlle of Brooklyn. He became a U.S. citizen in 1931, and was Ellsworth's chief pilot on his first two Antarctic expeditions, 1933-34 and 1934-35. During World War II he was in Greenland, and on July 5, 1942, with Joe Healy and Dutch Dolleman, he rescued 13 downed crew of the B-17 bomber *My Gal Sal*. One of the leading experts on polar flying, he helped build Scandinavian Airlines after World War II, a war in which he was an OSS operative. In 1948 he divorced his wife, and married again, in Oslo, to Bess Engelbrechtsen, a much younger lady, who had been a Norwegian Resistance fighter in the war. He retired as a colonel in the USAF, and died on Oct. 18, 1973, at Mount Kisco, NY.

Balchen Glacier. 76°23' S, 145°10' W. A crevassed glacier between the Phillips Mountains and the Fosdick Mountains, that flows W into Block Bay, on the Ruppert Coast, between the Hobbs Coast and Guest Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929, by ByrdAE 1928-29, and named by Byrd as Bernt Balchen Glacier, for Bernt Balchen. It was also seen as Bernt Balchen Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, later shortening it. Originally plotted in 76°26' S, 145°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Balchen Mountain. 72°00' S, 27°12' E. Rising to 2820 m, at the E side of Byrdbreen, in the easternmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, plotted by them in 72°02' S, 27°30' E, and named by them as Balchenfjella (i.e., "Balchen mountain"), for Bernt Balchen. US-ACAN accepted the name Balchen Mountain in 1962. The feature has since been re-plotted. Not to be confused with Mount Balchen.

Balchenfjella *see* **Balchen Mountain**

Balchik Ridge. 62°42' S, 60°06' W. A narrow ridge, 1.3 km long, and surmounting Boyana Glacier to the SW, S, and E, and centered 900 m S of Silistra Knoll, 1.6 km E of the summit of Peshev Ridge, 2 km NNE of Vazov Point, 2.45 km WNW of Aytos Point, and 1.7 km W of Christoff Peak, it descends in a NNW-SSE direction, with its highest point at about 550 m located at its N extremity, adjoining the col linking Silistra Knoll and Peshev Ridge. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for their town of Balchik.

Balchunas Pass. 75°46' S, 128°45' W. A broad pass between Mount Flint and Mount Petras, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Cdr. Robert Charles Balchunas (b. June 26, 1929, Ranshaw, Pa. d. Nov. 24, 2010), USN, executive officer for Antarctic Support Activities during OpDF 1971, OpDF 1972, and OpDF 1973.

Balcom, Reuben. b. 1855, Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, son of seaman Samuel Balcom and Nancy McCarthy. He went to sea at 12, and was a skipper before he was 21. He married Jessie Maria Dunn. He sailed for years out of Nova Scotia, and was wrecked off Cuba in 1893, barely surviving a horrendous adventure. In 1894 he moved to Victoria, BC, and engaged in sealing with his brother Sprott. In 1897 he went up to Alaska for a couple of years, during the gold rush, returned to Nova Scotia, and was captain of the Nova Scotia sealer *Beatrice L. Corkum*, in the South Shetlands in 1901-02. He was in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in the *Edith R. Balcom*, in 1905-06. He died on Feb. 15, 1929, in Victoria, BC.

Punta Balcón. 64°21' S, 62°57' W. A point on Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Bald *see* **Bald Head**

Bald Head. 63°38' S, 57°36' W. A bare, ice-free headland, rising to about 150 m above sea

level, 13 km SW of View Point, and 21 km W of Cape Burd (the extreme SW point of Tabarin Peninsula), on the N side of Prince Gustav Channel, on the SE side of Trinity Peninsula. First seen probably in 1902–03 by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901–04. Surveyed and mapped by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Chileans call it Cabo Bald, and it appears as such on one of their charts of 1962, and in their gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines call it Cabo Circular, it appearing as such in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Punta Balder *see* **Balder Point**

Balder Point. 66°27' S, 63°45' W. It marks the E tip of a narrow, rocky "coxscomb" ridge, which extends from Frigga Peak for 10 km in an ESE direction to the W side of Cabinet Inlet, 10 km SW of Cape Casey, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In Dec. 1947 it was photographed from the air by RARE 1947–48, and at the same time surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D. FIDS mapped it, and named it for the Norse god (son of Odin and Frigga; *see also* **Mount Odin**). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Punta Balder on an Argentine chart of 1957, and that is also how it is represented in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Baldoni, Emilio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1927

Mount Baldr. 77°35' S, 160°34' E. Also called Mount Baldur. A prominent peak, rising to 2200 m above sea level, W of Mount Thor, and S of Wright Upper Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958–59, for the Norse god. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Baldred Rock. 60°44' S, 44°26' W. Close off the S side of Ferrier Peninsula, 1.2 km ESE of Graptolite Island, in Fitchie Bay, Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Mapped in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902–04. It appears on a British map of 1913 as Bass Rock, named thus (almost certainly by Bruce) due to its similarity to the Scottish feature of that name. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1952. Another rock, in the Eden Rocks of the Joinville Island group, was also going by the name Bass Rock, so, in order to avoid confusion, UK-APC, on March 31, 1955, following the FIDS suggestion, gave a completely new name to the one in Fitchie Bay — Baldred Rock, named for the hermit saint who lived on the original Bass Rock in the 6th century, and died in 606. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1956.

Baldrick Automatic Weather Station. 85°S. British Antarctic Survey (BAS) AWS on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 1968 m. It began operating in Jan. 2008. Also known as M83.

Balduino Rambo Refugio *see* **Padre Balduino Rambo Refugio**

Mount Baldur *see* **Mount Baldr**

Mount Baldwin. 72°15' S, 163°18' E. A mountain, 8 km SE of Smiths Bench, and 11 km N of Mount Jackman, in the W part of the Freyberg Mountains of Oates Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Thomas T. "T.T." Baldwin (b. Jan. 4, 1937. d. Dec. 15, 1992), USARP transport specialist, a member of the Victoria Land Traverse party that surveyed this area in 1959–60. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Baldwin, Augustus S. b. New Jersey. He was appointed to the Navy on Feb. 2, 1829, and from 1830 to 1834 was a midshipman in the Brazil Squadron, serving on the sloop *Warren* for the first 3 years, and then, in 1834, on the *Peacock*. He was based at the Navy Yard in New York in 1835; and from 1835–36 served aboard the frigate *Constellation*, in the West Indies Squadron. In the 1830s he fought a duel with William May (q.v.). On June 4, 1836, he was promoted to passed midshipman (equivalent to today's rank of ensign), and, as such, took part in USEE 1838–42, on which he was, ironically, a good friend of Mr. May. He was acting master of the *Porpoise*, and transferred to the *Peacock* at Callao, leaving the expedition at the Columbia River, when he joined the *Oregon*. He was promoted to lieutenant on Sept. 8, 1841, was wounded at the siege of Vera Cruz, during the Mexican War, 1846–48, and was with the Coast Survey, 1848–52, retiring from the Navy in 1855. However, he was reinstated on the active list in 1859, and served aboard the steam sloop *Lancaster*, with the Pacific Squadron, 1859–60. On April 24, 1861, just after the outbreak of the Civil War, he was promoted to commander, and took command of the steamer *Wyandotte*, part of the Potomac Flotilla. In 1862 he was skipper of the store ship *Vermont*, in the South Atlantic Squadron, and, from 1862 to 1866, was inspector of the Navy Yard in New York. He was promoted to captain in 1865, and was a lighthouse inspector in 1867. He died in 1876, in Princeton, NJ.

Baldwin, George E., Jr. He enlisted as a private in the U.S. Marines in Jan. 1932, in San Francisco, and was posted to San Diego. In Oct. 1933 he was posted to the Naval Ammunition Depot, in Portsmouth, Va., being promoted to pfc on Feb. 1, 1934. On Nov. 23, 1935, he was promoted to corporal, and transferred to Mare Island, in San Francisco. He had just been promoted to sergeant when he became photographer on Flight 8A which flew over the South Pole (q.v. for further details) on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47.

Baldwin Bluff. 72°06' S, 169°27' E. A rock bluff along the SW side of Ironside Glacier, about 8 km SW of the summit of Mount Whewell, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Howard Arthur Baldwin, biologist at McMurdo, 1966–67. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Baldwin Glacier. 85°05' S, 177°10' W. A short, broad glacier flowing generally northeastward from large icefalls at the escarpment E of Mount Rosenwald, it enters the W side of Shackleton Glacier S of Mount Heekin and N of Bennett Platform. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47 (*see* **South Pole** for details of that flight). Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for George E. Baldwin. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962. Originally plotted in 85°05' S, 177°00' W, it has since been replotted.

Baldwin Nunatak. 70°19' S, 64°24' E. A nunatak, 2 km NE of Mount Bensley, and 10.5 km SSW of Mount Starlight, in the W extension of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. While with ANARE in 1955, Rob Lacey surveyed the area from the ground, and took photos of this feature. ANARE photographed it aerially in 1959 and 1965, and from these efforts it was plotted by Australian cartographers, and named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for John W. Baldwin, weather observer (radio) who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Baldwin Peak. 64°23' S, 60°45' W. Rising to 2100 m, S of Brialmont Cove, between Lilienthal Glacier and Mount Berry, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. In 1959–60, FIDS cartographers mapped this feature from all these efforts. In keeping with the naming of other features in this area that honored aviation pioneers, this peak was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Thomas Scott Baldwin (1860–1923), American inventor of the parachute vent (about 1880), that gives control and stability to a parachute when it is in operation. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Baldwin Point. 66°40' S, 121°13' E. On the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land. Originally plotted in 66°50' S, 120°48' E, it has since been replotted. Apparently named by the Russians. Why the Russians should name a feature Baldwin Point is a mystery. It does not seem to be the Russian name for a feature known by anyone else as something else.

Baldwin Rocks. 66°24' S, 98°45' E. A group of rock outcrops, about 7 km NW of Watson Bluff, on the N side of David Island, off Queen Mary Land. Discovered and charted by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for Joseph Mason Baldwin (1878–1945) of the Melbourne Observatory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Baldwin Valley. 77°18' S, 162°20' E. A low-gradient, ice-filled valley, NW of Pond Peak, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Russel Rowe Baldwin (b. July 5, 1930, Heber, Ariz.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1947, was in charge of the airfield maintenance branch at McMurdo in 1962, and retired from the Navy in Sept. 1967. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Mount Baleen. 65°36' S, 62°12' W. A prominent peak, pyramidal when viewed from the Larsen Ice Shelf, rising to 910 m between Rachel

Glacier and Starbuck Glacier, NW of Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base D between 1961 and 1965, and named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the baleen whales. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Baleen whales. Also known as whalebone whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Mysticeti (baleen whales). The baleen is a structure in the mouth of a toothless whale, used for straining plankton and krill. Only about 15 percent of all whales in the world are baleen whales (the others are toothed whales), representing 11 species, 7 of which inhabit Antarctic waters. Baleen whales are much bigger than toothed whales (generally speaking; the exception being the toothed Sperm whale). Baleen whales are divided into 2 groups: right whales (q.v.) and rorquals (q.v.), the difference being that rorquals have grooved or tubed throats that enable the throat to expand during feeding (however, *see also* the **Pygmy right whale**, which is an anomaly).

La Baleine *see* ***under*** **L**

Anse de la Baleinière *see* **under D**

Anse des Baleiniers *see* **Whalers Bay**

Baley Nunatak. 63°57' S, 58°47' W. A rocky hill, rising to 495 m on the N side of Aitkenhead Glacier, in the SE foothills of Mancho Buttress, 4.69 km NW of Hitar Petar Nunatak, 6.45 km NNW of Mount Roberts, and 10.25 km SW of Mount Bradley, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Baley, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Monte Balfour *see* **Mount Balfour**

Mount Balfour. 69°19' S, 67°13' W. A bastion-like, rocky mountain, rising to 1010 m, at the mouth of Fleming Glacier, on the SE side of Wordie Bay, close to the junction with the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and again, more accurately, in 1948 by Fids from Base E, it was named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Henry Balfour (1863-1939), president of the Royal Geographic Society, 1936-38. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. The Argentines call it Monte Balfour.

Balfour, Andrew Francis. b. May 25, 1851, Edinburgh, son of professor of medicine and botany, John Hutton Balfour and his wife Marion Spottiswood. After Edinburgh Academy, he became a naval cadet on Dec. 14, 1864, and in Aug. 1866, while still a cadet, was posted aboard the *Ocean*. On Jan. 26, 1867 he became a midshipman, and on Nov. 26, 1870, was appointed to the *Hercules*. He was promoted to sub lieutenant on Oct. 27, 1871, and went on the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76. He was promoted to lieutenant on July 2, 1875, and in 1877 joined the *Nassau*, serving on the China Station. He continued in China, from 1878 to 1884, on the *Magpie*, and on Oct. 30, 1884 was transferred to the *Rambler*. He was back in China for three years aboard the *Rambler*, then returned to England, where, in 1889, in Hastings, he married Mabelle Alice Truman. On May 1, 1889 he was transferred to the *Stork*, as skipper, and during his time aboard that ship was promoted to commander, on Aug. 23, 1890. In Feb. 1891 he left the *Stork* at Malta, and on March 1, 1893 was transferred to the survey ship *Penguin*, which he skippered until 1895. On July 17, 1897 he was transferred to the *Melampus*, for coast guard duties at Kinsale. He retired as a captain, to Farlington, Hampshire, and died in March 1906, in Portsmouth.

Kraybrezhie Balgarsko *see* **Bulgarian Beach**

Lake Balham *see* **Balham Lake**

Balham, Ronald Walter "Ron." b. 1921, NZ, son of Walter Frederick Charles Balham and his wife Kathleen Frances Bigg-Wither. In 1952 he married Jean Goodall. He was a marine biologist in the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58, wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, and in Jan. 1958 helped Peter Webb and Barrie McKelvey complete the first VUWAE (Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition). He conducted the first freshwater biology studies in the area of what became known as Balham Valley. By 1959 he was zoologist at VUW, and led the third VUWAE (1959-60). In 1961 he married Helen Burr, and died on Aug. 10, 1999, in Wellington.

Balham Lake. 77°26' S, 160°57' E. Also called Lake Balham. A small lake near the center of Balham Valley, in Victoria Land. Named in 1964 by American geologist here, Parker Calkin, for its location in the valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1971.

Balham Valley. 77°24' S, 161°06' E. A dry valley between the Insel Range and Apocalypse Peaks, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Ron Balham. NZ-APC accepted the name (it appears in the 1960 1st supplement of the NZ provisional gazetteer), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Balidaan. 71°45' S, 11°12' E. An Indian field camp in the S part of the Humboldt Mountains. Four Indian expeditioners were lost here (*see* **Deaths**, 1990).

Punta Balija. 64°03' S, 61°55' W. A point immediately S of the Brugmann Mountains, on the E coast of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Balin *see* **Balin Rocks**

Balin Point. 60°42' S, 45°36' W. Marks the N side of the entrance to Borge Bay, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and therefore it reflects a name probably given before that time (i.e., rather than being named by the DI themselves), and certainly in association with Balin Rocks. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart, as Punta Balin.

Balin Rocks. 60°42' S, 45°36' W. A small group of rocks close S of Balin Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named and charted in 1912-13 by whaling captains Petter Sørlle and Hans Borge. In 1933 the feature was re-charted by personnel of the Discovery Investigations. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call them Rocas Balin.

Balish Glacier. 79°25' S, 84°30' W. A glacier, 28 km long, flowing N from the Soholt Peaks to enter Splettstoesser Glacier just NE of Springer Peak, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Daniel Balish (b. May 12, 1924, Scranton, Pa. d. Jan. 18, 1990, Palm Beach, Fla. Buried in Arlington National Cemetery), VX-6 executive officer during OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65), and commanding officer of VX-6 for OpDF 1967 (i.e., 1966-67).

Baliza. 62°59' S, 60°40' W. A geodetic point on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, 92 m above sea level, serving as a signal reference. Named by Spain. The name means "buoy."

Plato Balkan *see* **Balkan Snowfield**

Balkan Snowfield. 62°39' S, 60°21' W. An ice-covered plateau, 2 km wide, with an altitude of between 150 and 280 m above sea level, running in a SW-NE direction for 3 km, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Bounded to the SW by Velchev Rock, Krum Rock, and the upper part of Contell Glacier; to the SE and E by the foothills of Castillo Nunatak and Burdick Ridge; to the N by the lower course of Perunika Glacier; while its NW portion slopes gently down to the hills along Bulgarian Beach. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991, it was named by the Bulgarians on March 16, 1994, as Plato Balkan. The name was translated into English, and as such, was accepted by UK-APC on April 29, 1997, and by US-ACAN later that year. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Ball, James Lewis. b. June 8, 1920, Anson, Tex. He joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1939, and was a lieutenant (jg), when he became co-pilot of the plane which found the survivors of the crashed Martin Mariner, *George-I*, in 1947, during OpHJ. He operated off the *Pine Island*. He retired from the Navy in July 1973, as a captain, amd retired to San Antonio.

[1]**Ball Glacier**. 64°20' S, 57°22' W. A small glacier flowing NE to Markham Bay, and separating Redshaw Point from Hamilton Point, on the SE side of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on April 23, 1995, for Dr. Harold William Ball (b. 1926; known as William), keeper of Paleontology at the Natural History Museum in London, 1966-86, and author of FIDS scientific report #24, on fossils of the James Ross Island area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

[2]**Ball Glacier**. 78°03' S, 162°50' E. On the SE side of Mount Lister, below Craw Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, for famous mountain climber Gary Ball, who was a member of the field party to this area, led by Rob Findlay

during NZARP 1980-81. Ball had climbed Mount Lister with an Italian party in 1976-77, and camped on this glacier. He would die in a climbing accident in the Himalayas, in 1993. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Ball Peak. 77°34' S, 162°47' E. At the N head of Canada Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The name was proposed by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1978, and accepted officially by them on Oct. 7, 1998, named for Gary Ball (*see* [2]**Ball Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Ball Peninsula. 72°08' S, 98°03' W. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, extending into Murphy Inlet, between Noville Peninsula and Edwards Peninsula, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for James L. Ball (q.v.), of the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained aerial photos of this peninsula and adjacent areas.

Ball Stream. 77°26' S, 163°43' E. A meltwater stream, 3 km W of Marble Point, which issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows NE to Surko Stream, just W of where the latter enters Arnold Cove, in southern Victoria Land. Named by visiting Metcalf & Eddy (Boston engineering company) geologist Robert L. Nichols in 1957-58 for Donald G. Ball, solar physicist also with Metcalf and Eddy, who made studies here in 1957-58, while under contract to the U.S. Navy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit on March 28, 1968.

Ballance Peak. 76°47' S, 159°29' E. The highest peak at the S end of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the New Zealand Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Peter Frederick Ballance (b. May 15, 1936, Stoke-on-Trent, England), NZ geologist with the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 15, 1965, US-ACAN followed suit later that year, and ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966. The peak was replotted by the Australians in late 2008.

Mount Ballard. 75°12' S, 70°05' W. Rising to about 1600 m, in the W part of the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gordon E. Ballard, USARP equipment operator who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Ballard Spur. 82°08' S, 163°40' E. A spur, 8 km N of Cape Wilson, on the E side of the Nash Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Thomas B. Ballard, USARP aurora scientist who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Islote Ballena. 64°19' S, 62°53' W. A small island in the Melchior Islands. Named by the Argentines. Name means "whale island."

Punta Ballena. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. The point separating Playa Ballena Norte (to the N) from Playa Ballena Sur (to the S), inside Bahía Mansa, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by personnel of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, because it is near the place they found whale skeletons ("ballena" meaning "whale").

Playa Ballena Norte. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach in the N part of Bahía Mansa, and which extends to the S toward Punta Ballena. Indeed Punta Ballena separates Playa Ballena Norte from Playa Ballena Sur, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the same people, and for the same reason, as for Punta Ballena.

Playa Ballena Sur. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach, S of Playa Ballena Norte, and separated from its northern neighbor by Punta Ballena, inside Bahía Mansa, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It lies between Punta Ballena (to the N) and Roca Granito (to the S). Named by the same people, and for the same reason, as for Punta Ballena.

Bahía Ballenas. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. A bay in the extreme S of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines ("bay of whales").

Caleta Balleneros *see* **Whalers Bay**

Balleny, John. b. 1770, Northumberland, eldest child of John Balleny and Isabel Scott. He grew up in South Shields, Durham, and in 1798 was part owner of the cargo ship *Blenheim*. In 1814 he was skipper of the *Lord Cathcart*, trading between Liverpool and Marenham. In 1820 he was captain of the brig *Peace*, trading out of the Tyne, and that year, on Aug. 20, in Tynemouth, he married a South Shields girl, Marianne Green. In 1822 he was trading between Hull and Memel, and by 1824 was also part owner of the Scottish whaling bark *Caledonia*. In 1826 he was a voter in Northumberland, owning one-sixth of a house in the Castle Ward of Tynemouth. He was skipper of the *Peace* until 1831, when he gave up the sea, and began a farming career in South Shields. On April 7, 1835, he went bankrupt (he is described as a farmer and ship owner), lost everything, and was forced to go back to sea, in 1838-39 working for Enderby Brothers, the famous whaling firm, when he was given command of the Balleny Expedition. After that expedition, he went to work for Fenwick's, of London & Newcastle, and unexpectedly took over from John Ryle as skipper of the eight-year-old *Acasta*, just before that bark sailed from London on Feb. 26 of that year, bound for Madras, where she arrived on July 15. She then ran up to Calcutta, and on the return passage, on Oct. 2, 1842, off the Juggernaut Pagoda, on the coast of Cuttack, the *Acasta* foundered in a tremendous gale, and sank in 18 feet of water, Balleny with her. In a letter to the *Times*, written on Aug. 7, 1845, Charles Enderby lamented Balleny's death.

Balleny Basin. 66°30' S, 175°00' E. A minor submarine basin, in the Pacific Ocean, beyond the Ross Sea, almost an appendage to the Southeast Pacific Basin. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, in association with the Balleny Islands.

Balleny Expedition. 1838-39. A well-equipped sealing and exploring expedition sent to Antarctica by Enderby Brothers, under the command of John Balleny. **July 16, 1838**: The two ships, *Eliza Scott* and *Sabrina*, left London, the first under the command of expedition leader Balleny, and the second under Capt. Thomas Freeman. Crew of the *Eliza Scott* included: William Moore (1st mate), John McNab (2nd mate and artist), and a boy named Smith. The crew of the *Sabrina* included a boy named Juggins. **Mid-Nov. 1838**: The *Sabrina* arrived in NZ. **Dec. 3, 1838**: The *Eliza Scott* arrived in NZ, meeting up with the *Sabrina*. **Dec. 19, 1838**: A whaleboat went missing from the *Eliza Scott*, with five deserters aboard — David Hellom, Henry Long, Tom Rosarie, Roderick McPeal, and Dennis Driscoll. **Jan. 7, 1839**: Both ships left NZ with mutinous crews. **Jan. 10, 1839**: They arrived at Campbell Island, where they met up with John Biscoe, also an Enderby man. **Jan. 17, 1839**: The ships left Campbell Island for Antarctica. **Jan. 21, 1839**: In 55°55' S, 172°52' E. **Jan. 22, 1839**: In 57°59' S, 172°39' E. The two ships were sailing within half a mile of one another. **Jan. 23, 1839**: In 59°16' S, 174°43' E. **Jan. 24, 1839**: In 60°33' S, 175°53' E. **Jan. 25, 1839**: In 61°45' S, 176°37' E. **Jan. 26, 1839**: In 62°28' S, 177°58' E. They saw several whales and a sea leopard. **Jan. 27, 1839**: In 63°35' S, 177°55' E. Both vessels were together. They saw the ice and icebergs. **Jan. 28, 1839**: In 65°35' S, 179°48' E. Both ships were surrounded by icebergs. **Jan. 29, 1839**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle in 178°E. **Jan. 30, 1839**: In 66°52' S, 178°07' E. Ice, snow, and whales all around both vessels. **Jan. 31, 1839**: In 67°13' S, 176°14' E. They saw several penguins, petrels, and other birds. **Feb. 1, 1839**: They were stopped by pack-ice in 69°02' S, 174°E, the farthest south in those longitudes up to that time. **Feb. 2, 1839**: In 68°11' S, 173°39' E. **Feb. 3, 1839**: In 67°34' S, 171°58' E. **Feb. 4, 1839**: In 67°24' S, 170°51' E. **Feb. 5, 1839**: In 67°40' S, 168°18' E. **Feb. 6, 1839**: In 67°36' S, 166°34' E. **Feb. 8, 1839**: In 67°07' S, 166°43' E. **Feb. 9, 1839**: In 66°37' S, 166°03' E. At 4 A.M. they saw a young seal, and at 11.30 A.M. they saw land. At 4 P.M. they distinctly saw two large islands and several smaller ones. At 6 P.M. they saw a third large island. At 8 P.M. they hove to. They had discovered the Balleny Islands. **Feb. 10, 1839**: At 2 A.M. they steered toward the middle island, and by 4 P.M. they were about half a mile from it, but couldn't land, the island being icebound and no harbor in sight. **Feb. 12, 1839**: Both captains made an attempt to land on Young Island, in the *Sabrina*'s boat. The best that could be achieved was Freeman standing in water up to his waist, and bringing back some stones. **Feb. 13, 1839**: In 65°45' S, 164°51' E. **Feb. 14, 1839**: In 64°21' S, 163°35' E. Both vessels together. **Feb. 15, 1839**: In 63°54' S, 162°56' E. **Feb. 16, 1839**: In 63°15' S, 160°56' E. **Feb. 17, 1839**: In

63°40' S, 159°25' E. **Feb. 18, 1839**: In 64°24' S, 155°41' E. **Feb. 19, 1839**: In 64°24' S, 152°55' E. **Feb. 20, 1839**: In 64°15' S, 148°54' E. They repaired the mainsail of the *Eliza Scott*. **Feb. 21, 1839**: In 64°06' S, 144°38' E. **Feb. 22, 1839**: In 63°30' S, 142°53' E. They saw 3 icebergs at daylight, and repaired the foresail of the *Eliza Scott*. **Feb. 23, 1839**: In 63°36' S, 140°55' E. **Feb. 24, 1839**: In 63°46' S, 139°17' E. **Feb. 25, 1839**: In 63°40' S, 134°50' E. **Feb. 26, 1839**: They thought they saw land, but it turned out to be fog hanging over an iceberg. In 64°40' S, 131°35' E. They saw a huge number of penguins. **Feb. 27, 1839**: In 64°37' S, 132°22' E. **Feb. 28, 1839**: In 64°19' S, 128°50' E. **March 1, 1839**: In 64°05' S, 124°47' E. **March 2, 1839**: In 65°S, 122°44' E. At 8 P.M., in 65°S, 121' E, they may have seen land a mile away which may have been the Sabrina Coast. **March 3, 1839**: They spotted terra firma again at 8 A.M. and at 11 A.M., tried to land, but the terra they had seen may not have been so firma. Even the crew was undecided on this issue. They steered along the edge of the pack-ice. **March 4, 1839**: In 63°56' S, 116°11' E, and later in the day in 63°44' S, 115°30' E. That night they were in thick snow squalls and surrounded by icebergs. **March 5, 1839**: In 63°01' S, 114°46' E. **March 6, 1839**: In 62°20' S, 113°34' E. **March 7, 1839**: In 61°30' S, 11°43' E. **March 8, 1839**: In 61°39' S, 111°27' E. **March 9, 1839**: In 61°01' S, 108°30' E. **March 10, 1839**: In 61°13' S, 107°40' E. They saw a magnificent aurora australis that night. **March 11, 1839**: In 61°27' S, 105°44' E**. March 12, 1839**: They traveled from 61°45' S, 104°42' E to 61°34' S, 104°19' E. They saw their first albatross since leaving Campbell Island. **March 13, 1839**: They were surrounded by icebergs. They passed one, with a piece of rock attached to it. Capt. Freeman came on board the *Eliza Scott* and brought Smith with him. He took Juggins back to the *Sabrina*. **March 14, 1839**: In 60°40' S, 108°11' E. **March 15, 1839**: In 59°30' S, 99°29' E, surrounded by icebergs, many of them over 300 feet high. The aurora was very vivid that night. **March 16, 1839**: In 59°14' S, 95°50' E. The aurora was still very vivid. Smith, the boy on the *Eliza Scott*, formed a one-man mutiny and refused to man the tiller any longer. The captain took a tremendous amount of abuse before suppressing the lad. **March 17, 1839**: In 58°24' S, 95°50' E. Balleny called Smith to the deck and asked him if he was prepared to carry out his duties. Smith refused. He was suppressed again. **March 18, 1839**: In 57°27' S, 95°04' E. Smith was not well. **March 19, 1839**: In 56°42' S, 94°55' E. **March 20, 1839**: In 56°10' S, 94°19' E. **March 21, 1839**: In 55°02' S, 93°10' E. Both ships together. **March 24, 1839**: The *Sabrina*, in distress in a gale, and flashing blue lights, was lost at midnight in a storm. **Sept. 17, 1839**: The *Eliza Scott* returned safely to London, with 178 seal skins.

Balleny Fracture Zone. Centers on 62°S, 156°E. A fracture zone under the ocean, out to sea from the Oates Coast, and extending S toward the Balleny Islands, in association with which it was named in 1971, by US-ACAN.

Balleny Islands. Group of heavily glaciated islands, centering on 66°55' S, 163°20' E, 240 km NNE of Cape Kinsey, Oates Land but extending NW to SE for 160 km on and near the Antarctic Circle, from 66°15' S to 67°35' S, and from 162°30' E to 165°E. They are volcanic in origin, and consist of 3 larger islands — Sturge, Young, and Buckle, and attendant satellites. Sturge Island is the biggest, and has no satellite islets. Young Island is the next biggest, and has the following satellite islets: Borradaile Island, Row Island, Beale Pinnacle, Seal Rocks, and Pillar. Buckle Island is the smallest of the three bigger ones, and has the following satellite islets: Sabrina Island, The Monolith, Chinstrap Islet, Scott Cone, and Eliza Cone. Discovered by John Balleny on Feb. 9, 1839. Capt. Freeman, from the *Sabrina*, landed on the islands during this expedition. Named for Balleny by Captain Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty. On March 2, 1903 Scott proved that they were the same feature as the Russell Islands. On Feb. 29, 1948, Phil Law and Able Seaman Wallace became the first men to land on the Ballenys since 1839. US-ACAN accepted the name Balleny Islands in 1947, and the name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Balleny Seamounts. 61°00' S, 161°30' E. An undersea feature in the area of the Balleny Islands, after which it was named. The name was approved internationally, in June 1988.

Balleny Trough. A submarine trough centering on 66°' 00' S, 158°00' E, off the coast of Oates Land. Named in association with the Balleny Islands, the name was approved in Feb. 1972.

Nos Ballester *see* **Ballester Point**

Punta Ballester *see* **Ballester Point**

Ballester Point. 62°39' S, 60°23' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. First visited by sealers in the early 1820s, it was charted by Powell in 1822, but not named as such. BAS re-charted it in 1968, and the Spanish did the most accurate charting, in 1991. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 12, 2008, as Nos Ballester, for chemist Antonio Ballester Nolla, a major figure in the Spanish Antarctic program (he had been leader at Juan Carlos Station). The Bulgarian name translates as Ballester Point. The Spanish call it Punta Ballester.

Islotes Ballesteros *see* **Psi Islands**

Ballgletscher. 70°52' S, 162°56' E. A glacier in the area of Shardickrücken, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Name means "ball glacier" in German, or, possibly "Ball glacier."

Balloon Bight. In the area where the Bay of Whales used to be. Thomas Williamson named it Discovery Nook in 1902 during the early stages of BNAE 1901-04. It disappeared in the calving process sometime after 1904.

Balloons. **Feb. 4, 1902**: Scott was the first person to see Antarctica from the air, when he went up in a captive army hydrogen balloon named *Eva*, to a height of 790 feet, at the Bay of Whales. Shackleton went up next, to take photos. On the *Discovery* were 6 enormous gas tanks from which to fill *Eva*, as well as the other models of the army's captive balloons. *Eva* was inflated with 8500 cubic feet of gas from 19 cylinders. Scott's balloon section consisted of Skelton, Shackleton, Lashly, Kennar, and Heald, and they had been trained at Aldershot, Hants, under Col. Templar. **March 29, 1902:** Von Drygalski, Philippi, and Ruser, went up in a balloon during GermAE 1901-04. **Jan. 28, 1940**: The first USAS balloon went up. **1947-48**: Finn Ronne used balloons. **April 10, 1956**: The first weather balloon was released at Little America V. **Jan. 8, 1988**: During the Supernova Observer Project, just after noon, the Antarctic's largest ever high-altitude, helium-filled balloon went up from Williams Field, McMurdo, to a height of 115,000 feet, carrying a gamma ray detector to study emissions from Supernova 1987A in outer space. It also tested the detector. The balloon, 11.6 million cubic feet, and made of very thin plastic, rose at 1000 feet per minute, and after 3 days it came down 300 km from Vostok Station (it had been due to stay up 21 days). U.S. pilots went out to retrieve the information from its gondola on Jan. 13, 1988. **1990-91**: Another hydrogen balloon released from McMurdo. This one circumnavigated the continent. **Jan. 8, 2000**: The firt manned balloon flight over the South Pole (Anulfo González, Faustino Mortera, and Ivan Trifonov).

Mount Ballou. 73°14' S, 163°03' E. A pinnacle-type mountain, rising to 2900 m, forming the S end of Pain Mesa, and the N side of the entrance to Pinnacle Gap, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Cdr. Justin Guy Ballou (b. Dec. 25, 1916. d. Feb. 28, 2003, Orange Park, Fla.), USN, commanding officer of Detachment A, VX-6, at McMurdo in the winter of 1966.

Ballrücken. 71°06' S, 162°29' E. A ridge in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Base Ballvé *see* **Ballvé Refugio**

Península Ballvé *see* **Península Behn**

Ballvé, Horacio. b. 1873, Buenos Aires. Argentine naval lieutenant and meteorologist, who established the first magnetic and meteorological observation post in Antarctica, in 1902, on Observatory Island, in the South Shetlands. He was the inventor of the Ballvé Deflector, and retired from the Navy as capitán de navío. He died on May 5 (cinco de mayo), 1925.

Ballvé Refugio. 62°13' S, 58°56' W. A refuge hut built on Dec. 6, 1953 by the Argentine Navy, on rock, on what was then called Ardley Peninsula, in Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, very close to where Ripamonti Refugio is today. Originally inaugurated as Refugio Naval Península Ardley, it was used during the 1953-54 season, then closed. It was reopened for the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons, under the name Refugio Naval Teniente Ballvé, named for Horacio Ballvé. It was used again in 1958-59 (the last season of IGY), and then closed

again. In 1996-97 it was used as a temporary station, and called Base Ballvé, and then closed.

Bally Glacier. 81°22' S, 159°12' E. A glacier, 10 km long, occupying the central part of the Carlstrom Foothills, in the Churchill Mountains, and flowing N along the E side of Mount Blick, into Jorda Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John Bally, of the University of Colorado Center for Astrophysics and Space Astronomy, USAP principal investigator and field team member of the Advanced Telescope Project, South Pole Center for Astrophysical Research in Antarctica, 1992-95. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003. The Russians call it Lednik Shcheglova.

Baloo Col. 63°52' S, 58°06' W. A narrow col, about 250 m above sea level, on the SE side of Kaa Bluff, and 5 km NW of Davies Dome, it is the only accessible route between Brandy Bay and Whisky Bay, on James Ross Island. In keeping with several other features in this area named for characters in Kipling's *Jungle Book*, this feature was named by UK-APC, on Nov. 15, 2006, for the bear.

Balsha Island. 62°28' S, 60°12' W. An island, 600 m by 300 m, in the Dunbar Islands, 1.5 km NW of Slab Point, and 2.8 km N of Kotis Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008-09, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Balsha, a settlement in western Bulgaria.

Balsley, James Robinson "Jim," Jr. b. Dec. 27, 1916, Pittsburgh, but grew up partly in Los Angeles, son of motion picture radio engineer James Robinson Balsley and his wife Harriet L. Stoner. After the California Institute of Technology and Harvard, he joined USGS in 1941, as a geophysicist, and went on OpHJ 1946-47. He was an airborne geophysicist, 1947-53, and from 1953 to 1959 was chief of geophysics at USGS, and chief geologist, 1959-62. After that he became professor of geology at Wesleyan University. He died on Aug. 23, 1994, in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Balsley Peak. 77°38' S, 153°36' W. A distinctive peak, rising to about 1100 m, 2.2 km SE of La Gorce Peak, in the Alexandra Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for James Balsley (q.v.), of USGS, who conducted airborne magnetometer surveys near this peak during OpHJ 1946-47. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Balson, Albert. b. Feb. 12, 1885, West Allington, near Bridport, Dorset, son of baker Charles Frederick Balson and his wife Martha Larcombe. His father, who was much older than his mother, died in 1888, when Albert was an infant. He joined the Royal Navy, and was a leading seaman on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. Just after the return of the expedition, he married Edith J. Matthews in Christchurch, Hants. During World War I he served as a chief petty officer on the *Prince of Wales*, and then on the Royal Fleet auxiliary vessel *Racer*, being awarded the DSM for his services. He became a diver, and moved to South Africa. He returned to England, and died in Upton, Dorset, on Dec. 20, 1950.

The *Balthazar*. A French yacht, skippered by Bertrand Dubois, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000.

Kupol Baltijskij. 80°37' S, 25°02' W. A dome on the N side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

The *Bam*. A 12,000-ton Soviet Samotlor-class tanker, built in Finland. The rather peculiar name was for the Bayka-Amur Main railroad line. With a crew of 40, she took part in SovAE 1978-80, 1980-82, and 1982-84 (skipper in all three seasons was Anatoliy Dmitriyevich Demidenko), SovAE 1984-86 (Capt. Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yarkov), and SovAE 1986-88 (Capt. Demidenko).

Bamse Mountain. 72°15' S, 22°18' E. Rising to 2500 m, 18 km W of Mount Nils Larsen, between Kreitzerisen and Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Bamsefjell (i.e., "bear mountain"). They plotted it in 72°16' S, 21°55' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Bamse Mountain in 1966. It has since been re-plotted. The name is also seen as Bamsenfjell.

Bamsefjell *see* **Bamse Mountain**

Bamsenfjell *see* **Bamse Mountain**

Bamseungen. 72°13' S, 21°57' S. A small mountain at the N side of Bamse Mountain, between Kreitzerisen and Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named descriptively by the Norwegians (name means "the bear's cub"). The Russians call it Gora Habarova.

Banana belt. A humorous name for the coastal regions of Antarctica.

Banbian Shan. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Île Banck *see* **Mount Banck**

Isla Banck *see* **Mount Banck, Bruce Island**

Mount Banck. 64°54' S, 63°03' W. A conspicuous conical red rock mountain, rising to 675 m, dominating the small peninsula just W of Mascías Cove, in the entrance to Argentino Channel, almost 1200 m SSW of Rudolphy Point (the extreme SW of Bryde Island), opposite Paradise Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. On Feb. 21, 1832 Biscoe discovered a mountain very near here, which he thought was on the mainland, and which he called Mount William (q.v.), after the new king of England. Consequently, the Chileans called it Monte William and the Argentines called it Monte Guillermo ("Guillermo" being Spanish for "William"). In Feb. 1898 BelgAE 1897-99 found that the red mountain (which they assumed was Biscoe's Mount William) stood on an island separated from the mainland by a small channel. After having made a landing on Feb. 10, 1898, de Gerlache named the island Île Banck, after a supporter of the expedition. As such it appears on the expedition map of 1899. In other words, Mount William now stood on Île Banck. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of de Gerlache's expedition shows it as Banck Island. Much later it was found that Biscoe's Mount William was not the red mountain, after all that. The mountain Biscoe had named Mount William was, in fact, on Anvers Island. So, the red mountain on Île Banck suddenly lost its name when the name Mount William was transferred to the mountain on Anvers Island. The island with the red mountain on it appears on Chilean maps between 1951 and 1957 as Isla Banck. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Monte Contreras, but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Laprida, after Francisco Narciso Laprida (1780-1829), Argentine statesman (and that is the name the Argentines use to this day). However, FIDASE air photos of 1956-57 proved Île Banck (i.e., the island with the red mountain as its main feature) to be a small peninsula, not an island at all, as de Gerlache had thought. The British re-named the mountain as Mount Banck on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN followed suit with the new naming in 1965. It was first climbed in 2001-02, by the British Army Antarctic Expedition. *See also* **Bruce Island**.

Banck Island *see* **Mount Banck, Bruce Island**

Punta Banco *see* **Spit Point**

Bahía Bancroft *see* **Bancroft Bay**

Bancroft, Ann. b. Sept. 29, 1955, Mendota Heights, Minn. She left the teaching profession in 1986, to go with Will Steger's expedition to the North Pole, and became the first woman to reach that pole on foot. In 1992-93 she led a four-woman team skiing to the South Pole, the first women to achieve this feat (*see* **American Women's Trans-Antarctic Expedition**). In Feb. 2001, she and Liv Arnesen (b. June 1, 1953, Baerum, Norway) became the first women to sail and ski across the Antarctic, 1717 miles in 94 days. In 2005, the two ladies attempted to cross the entire Arctic ice-pack, but the expedition was halted after 20 days. Two of the great polar explorers, they started an exploration company in Minnesota, and wrote *No Horizon Is So Far*.

Bancroft Bay. 64°34' S, 61°52' W. Between Charlotte Bay and Wilhelmina Bay, on the SW side of Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly indicated by BelgAE 1897-99, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Anthony David "Tony" Bancroft (b. 1927, Burnley, Lancs), senior surveyor during FIDASE. The name appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1990 Argentine gazetteer as Bahía Bancroft.

Mount Band. 78°03' S, 163°58' E. A flat-topped sumit, rising to 1173 m, in the area of Garwood Valley, in the Denton Hills, to the E of the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC because of the profusion of colored lichens appearing in bands on brown rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Banded Bluff. 85°20' S, 169°30' W. A prominent bluff about 6 km long, rising 5 km SE of

McKinley Nunatak, where it forms part of the E wall of Liv Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the alternating bands of snow and rock which mark the steep face of the bluff. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Banded Peak. 85°03' S, 166°05' W. A small peak, rising to over 1400 m, 5 km NE of Mount Fairweather, in the Duncan Mountains. It has a distinctive snow band across the S face, and for this reason was named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Bahía Bandera *see* **Bahía Malle**

Banding birds. Birds are banded to study their movements. Studies show that some Antarctic birds travel the world. Others cross the Antarctic continent. Some skuas are banded with colored, plastic anklets, while some are dyed scarlet. Giant fulmars and penguins are banded too.

Bandits Bluff. 68°25' S, 78°23' E. A striking black bluff about 40 m above sea level, on an unnamed island about 1 km NW of Barrier Island, in the Tryne Islands, off the N part of the Vestfold Hills. Visited by an ANARE party which established a field hut at the foot of the bluff in July 1983. The people involved in building the hut were referred to at Davis Station as The Bandits, hence the name given by ANCA on March 15, 1984.

Bandstone Block. 71°40' S, 68°12' W. An almost rectangular sandstone rock on land, which rises to an elevation of about 300 m above sea level, 3 km N of Triton Point, S of (i.e., at the mouth of) Venus Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in the vicinity was first seen and photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth during his flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who so named it for its display of conspicuous sedimentary bands. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Bandy Island. 75°04' S, 137°49' W. A small, ice-covered island in Hull Bay, 2.5 km W of Lynch Point, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1962 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Orville Lee Bandy (b. March 31, 1917, Redfield, Iowa. d. Aug. 2, 1973, Inglewood, Calif.), geologist with the University of California at Los Angeles, several times in Antarctica with USARP from 1961 onwards. In 1964 and 1966 resp., he was chief scientist on Cruises 7 and 17 of the *Anton Bruun* (in sub-Antarctic waters) and was also several times on the *Eltanin*.

Bandy Nunataks. 66°55' S, 53°36' E. A group of nunataks about 15 km E of Mount Stadler, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Robert Charles Seymour "Bob" Bandy (b. March 11, 1948), senior diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1975, and who was a member of the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of 1975-76. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1978, and at Davis Station in 1984, both times again as senior diesel mechanic.

Mount Banfield *see* **Mount Gjeita**

Isla Bank *see* **Bruce Island**

[1]**Banks**. Or marine banks. Rocky or sandy submerged elevations of the sea floor with a summit not more than 650 feet below the surface but not so high as to endanger navigation (if they become dangerous they are called shoals). The main ones in Antarctic waters are: Albert, Aristova, Atka, Austaasen, Barker, Behm, Belgrano, Berkner, Bråtegg, Crary, Da Vinci, Dalmor, Defant, Doggers, Domashnyaya, Drescher, Ellsworth, Four Ladies, Fram, Freeden, Gunnerus, Hayes, Helmert, Hobbs, Houtz, Iceberg, Iselin, Ives, Jenluise, Kloitik, Koljuchka, Krevetka, Kritkuven, Larsen, Letelier, Lord, Lyddan, Mathys, Maud, Mawson, McDonald, Møller, Norsel, Norvegia, Oates, Oreshek, Pennell, Petersen, Philippibank, Prestrud, Ross, Sanae, Saunders, Scotia, Scott Island, Shirase, Storegg, Tressler, Trevozhnaja, Umitaka, Vaughan, Wikitoria.

[2]**Banks**. Money banks, that is. The first one opened at Villa las Estrellas, at Frei Station, on King George Island, in the summer of 1984-85, a branch of the Chilean Banco de Crédito y Inversiones.

Banks, Roger James. b. April 18, 1928, Croydon, Surrey, from an upper crust family. At least that's what he told people. He was actually the youngest son of fishmonger Joseph Charles R. Banks and his wife Kathleen Mary G. Harvey (his parents had married as long ago as 1905), and was born in Romford, Essex, on April 18, 1929. But he did grow up in Croydon, and his father was not exactly poor. After Epsom College and St Andrew's University (where he studied history, and also visited Spain), he embarked on a career of eccentricity. He became notorious for his dinners, which often consisted of paté de foie gras de dead seal, followed by road-kill; he would often go to dinners accompanied by his pet hen, or take a tapestry with him in case he got bored; and he would drive with his pet pug on his shoulder. In 1952 he joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1953, and at Argentine Islands Station in 1954. He was really only there so he could paint, and do needlepoint. A well-known watercolorist and writer, he wrote *The Unrelenting Ice*, in 1962. On Jan. 10, 1963, he married, at Kirkby Malzeard, Yorks, Isobel Mary Bonsall "Jane" Ledgard. They moved to Cupar, Fife, and then to Crail in 1985, in the same county, where he was the harbormaster for 10 years, and where he died on Feb. 4, 2008.

Bankya Peak. 63°53' S, 59°53' W. Rising to 840 m E of Lanchester Bay, and W of Sabine Glacier, 5.28 km SSE of Wennersgaard Point, 6 km NE of Milkov Point, 4.36 km N of Chanute Peak, and 6.55 km WNW of Velichkov Knoll, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, after the town of Bankya, in western Bulgaria.

Banna Peak. 79°55' S, 155°03' E. Rising to 2420 m, it surmounts the S end of Banna Ridge, in the NW part of the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia (the old Roman name for Britain) by a NZ geological party from the University of Waikato, led by Mike Selby, in 1978-79. Banna was a placename in Britain, named by the Romans. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Banna Ridge. 79°54' S, 155°06' E. A rock ridge, at an elevation of over 2000 m above sea level, running NE from Banna Peak toward the head of Hatherton Glacier, and forming the SE wall of Abus Valley, in the NW part of the Britannia Range. Named in association with the peak, by Mike Selby's NZ geological team from the University of Waikato, here in 1978-79.

Banshan Jiao. 62°14' S, 58°56' W. A reef off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Bansko Peak. 62°37' S, 59°49' W. A rocky peak rising to 280 m in the E extremity of Delchev Ridge, 740 m NE of Karlovo Peak, and 480 m SW of Lyulin Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians as part of their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Bansko, in southwestern Bulgaria.

BANZARE *see* **British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition 1929-31**

Banzare Coast. 67°00' S, 126°00' E. Also called Banzare Land. That portion of the Antarctic coastline lying between Cape Southard (122°05' E) and Cape Morse (130°10' E), just S of the Voyeykov Ice Shelf, in Wilkes Land. Discovered aerially by BANZARE on Jan. 15 and 16, 1931, and named by Mawson for his expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Banzare Glacier. 66°45' S, 108°17' E. A glacier which flows into Vincennes Bay due W of Brooks Point. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for BANZARE 1929-31.

Banzare Land *see* **Banzare Coast**

Baoshi Jiao. 69°25' S, 76°03' E. A reef in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Baptiste, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Baquedano*. Chilean frigate, named for Manuel Baquedano, 19th-century military hero (*see* **Jason Peninsula**). She took part in two Antarctic expeditions sent by that country: 1955-56 (Capt. Wilfredo Bravo S.) and 1956-57 (Capt. Jorge Paredes). On the first voyage she visited Peter I Island, landing in Sandefjord Cove, in order to look into the possibility of setting up an automatic weather station there. Not to be confused with the late 20th-century ship, *General Baquedano* (ex-RN frigate *Ariadne*).

Baquiano Vargas *see* **Bills Gulch**

Bar Island. 68°17' S, 67°12' W. A long, low, rocky islet, about 0.4 km off the W end of Red Rock Ridge, between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map from that expedition, but is not named. It was surveyed again, by Fids

from Base E in 1948-49, and named by them as Bar Islet, for its shape. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Bar Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name change in 1963.

Bar Islet *see* **Bar Island**

Treshchiny Baranova. 81°12' S, 31°00' W. A stream in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Baranowski Glacier. 62°12' S, 58°28' W. A large, well-defined outlet glacier flowing E from the Warszawa Icefield, between Zamek Hill and Brama Hill, into Admiralty Bay, NW of Demay Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for associate professor Stanislaw Baranowski (b. March 25, 1935, Gdynia. d. Aug. 27, 1978), of the University of Wroclaw, member and leader of many Polish and foreign expeditions to Spitsbergen (in the Arctic) and to Antarctica. He died 8 months after an accidental gassing at Arctowski Station, during PolAE 1977-78. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Skaly Baranskogo. 71°57' S, 14°35' E. A group of rocks, in the Payer Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Barão de Teffe*. This was the old *Thala Dan* (q.v.), sold to Brazil as a research ship in 1982-83 and re-named. She was the sister ship of the *Professor Wladimir Besnard*. On Jan. 18, 1983, the *Barão de Teffe*, which had been in Antarctic waters that season (1982-83) as part of the first Brazilian Antarctic expedition, was in South America's Beagle Channel, skippered by Fernando Andrade Pastor de Almeida, when she was intercepted by an Argentine patrol boat and threatened. There was an incident (diplomatically; nothing else happened physically). It was all a misunderstanding, and the Argentines apologized. The *Barão de Teffe* was back as part of the next several Brazilian expeditions, 1983-84 (skipper: Paulo César de Aguiar Adrião), 1984-85 (Capt. de Aguiar Adrião), 1985-86 (skipper: Paulo Roberto da Silva Fetal), 1986-87 (skipper: Fernando Manoel Fontes Diégues), 1987-88 (Capt. Fontes Diégues), 1988-89 (Capt. Fontes Diegues), 1989-90 (skipper: Nelio da Silva), 1990-91 (Capt. da Silva again), 1991-92 (skipper: Alberto Cardoso Blois), 1992-93 (Capt. Cardoso Blois), 1993-94 (skipper: Marco Antonio Gonçalves Bompet). She was then succeeded by the *Ary Rongel*.

Mount Barbakan. 62°08' S, 58°10' W. An ice-covered mountain rising to over 300 m, between Legru Bay and King George Bay, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the medieval barbican of the city of Cracow.

Barbara *see* **Barbara Island**

Isla Bárbara *see* **Barbara Island**

Islote Bárbara *see* **Barbara Island**

Barbara Island. 68°08' S, 67°06' W. The largest and most northerly of the Debenham Islands, in the area of Stonington Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Curiously, this island does not figure on Charcot's FrAE 1908-10 map. It was discovered in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Barbara (that's it, just Barbara), for the eldest of Frank Debenham's daughters, Barbara Lempriere Debenham (b. 1917, London) (*see* **Debenham Islands**). It appears as such on a British chart of 1947. It appears as Barbara Island on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Islote Bárbara, and on a 1959 chart as Isla Bárbara. By 1969 Northeast Glacier had advanced to cover half the island, and the personnel from the Royal Navy ship *Endurance* noted in 1972 that most of the island was thus covered, and the island's insularity destroyed. This fact is reflected in a British chart of 1973. However, by 1989 it was an island again. The Chileans call it Isla Bárbara (it is listed thus in their 1974 gazetteer) and the Argentines today tend to call it Islote Bárbara.

Punta Barbaro *see* **Leniz Point**

Barbaro Point *see* **Leniz Point**

Barbedes, Peter. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. This is how the name is listed, but it may well not be right. The NZ paper, the *Evening Post*, of Dec. 11, 1933, says Peter Berdehus.

Barber, John Arthur. b. 1930, Egypt, son of British clerk Alfred Barber and his Egyptian wife Farida (he looked somewhat Middle Eastern, because of his mother, and would joke about his father being an Arab prince). As a child, he traveled back and forth between London and Egypt. He was in Germany in 1953, working as a radioman, when he joined FIDS in that capacity, wintering-over at Base D in 1954. He cut his right hand badly on steel, and, Doc Turner being away on a sledging trip, Ian Clarke had to put five stitches in the hand, and also learn the radio while Barber was out of commission. No one seems to know what became of John Barber.

Barber, Noel. b. Sept. 9, 1909, Hawarden, Flintshire, as John Lysberg Noel Barber, son of John Barber (a JP) and Ellen Katty J. Lysberg. He grew up in Hull, and traveled the world on a tramp steamer, then became editor of the *Malaya Tribune*. Back in England, he was a provincial journalist, joined the RAF for World War II, and, in 1953, became correspondent for the London *Daily Mail.* In 1954, in Morocco, while covering the Algerian war, he was stabbed five times, and he was wounded in the head when the Russian tanks rolled into Budapest in 1956. While covering BCTAE 1955-58, he became the first Englishman to reach the South Pole since Scott's party, the first Englishman ever to reach the Pole and get back alive, and one of the first 50 people ever to stand at the Pole. Altogether he made 3 trips to the South Pole, and wrote *White Desert* (*see* the Bibliography), an account of his experiences during IGY. He wrote many other books too. He died on July 10, 1988, in London.

Barber, Robert. b. 1749, Kilkenny, Ireland. On Dec. 17, 1771 he joined the *Adventure* as quartermaster, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On Jan. 1, 1773 he was rated able seaman. He was still in the Navy when he died in 1783.

Barber Glacier. 70°26' S, 162°45' E. Rises just E of Mount Bruce, in the Bowers Mountains, and flows N to the coast between Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont and Rosenau Head. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Capt. Don W. Barber, in Antarctica in 1967 and 1968 as construction and equipment officer.

Île Barbière *see* **Barbière Island**

Islote Barbière *see* **Barbière Island**

Barbière Island. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. A small island, the most southerly of the islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Barbière, for Monsieur Barbière, one of the port engineers at Pernambuco, Brazil, who was helpful to the expedition in 1910. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Barbière Islet, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Barbière (which is what the Argentines still call it). It was photographed aerially in 1956-57 by FIDASE. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it Barbière Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Barbière Islet *see* **Barbière Island**

Barbieri, M. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1934

The Barchans. 65°14' S, 64°20' W. Pronounced as if it were spelled "barkans." A group of small, snow-capped islands, the westernmost island group in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by Rymill because the snow-caps resembles barchans (a barchan, or barkhan, is an isolated and migrating, crescent-shaped sand hill or dune found in several very dry regions of the world). The name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islas Barchans.

Islas Barchans *see* **The Barchans**

Bahía Barclay *see* **Barclay Bay**

Barclay, Leslie William "Les." b. Sept. 26, 1933, Rochford, Essex, son of William H. Barclay and his wife Dorothy E. Jarvis. He began his professional radio career with E.K. Cole, of Southend-on-Sea, in 1950, as a student apprentice, and later worked in the TV research lab. He was a member of the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, a member of the ionospheric group. He wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958, and at the end of the expedition left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, arriving in London on Feb. 27, 1959. Then he worked for a year at the Radio Research Station, in Slough, preparing the reports of the expedition. His entire career was in radio; from 1960 to 1977 he

worked for Marconi, and from 1977 with the British government. In 1994 he established Barclay Associates, Ltd. He won the OBE.

Barclay Bay. 62°34' S, 60°58' W. An extensive bay between Cape Shirreff and Essex Point, on the NW side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 17, 1820, the name Barclay's Bay appears on Weddell's 1825 chart, and that naming reflects his voyage of a couple of years earlier. No one knows why it was named Barclay. Some have said it might be for the 16th-century Scottish writer, Alexander Barclay, but that is only a guess. It appears on a Spanish map of 1861, as Bahía de Barclay, but that map is a mere translation of existing maps (i.e., it is not based on any new Spanish exploration). It appears as Barclay Bay on a 1901 British chart, and Charcot refers to it as Baie de Barclay, in 1912. It was recharted in 1935-37, by the Discovery Investigations. It appears on a 1947 Argentine map as Bahía Barclay, and that is what the Argentines still call it. US-ACAN accepted the name Barclay Bay in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Bahía Barclay. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Barclay's Bay *see* **Barclay Bay**

Islas Barcroft *see* **Barcroft Islands**

Barcroft Islands. 66°27' S, 67°10' W. A group of small islands and rocks, about 8 km in extent, the southernmost group of the Biscoe Islands, including Bedford Island and Irving Island, close S of Watkins Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Joseph Barcroft (1872-1947), Irish physiologist and specialist in cold, professor of physiology at Cambridge, 1925-47. They appear on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. They appear in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, as Islas Barcroft.

Barcus Glacier. 74°15' S, 62°00' W. In the Hutton Mountains, it flows ESE to the N of Mount Nash and Mount Light, into Keller Inlet, to the W of Cape Fiske, at the S end of the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James Roy Barcus (b. Oct. 1933), of the University of Denver, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1966-67 and 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chileans call it Glaciar Hervé, for Francisco Hervé Allamand, geologist at the University of Chile, who was with the Chilean Antarctic Institute, and who took part in ChilAE 1963-64. It appears in the 1978 Argentine gazetteer, as Glaciar Reconquista (i.e., "reconquest glacier"), named after events in the mother country in 1807-08.

Bardarevo Hill. 63°31' S, 58°32' W. An ice-covered hill, rising to 660 m, in the N part of Marescot Ridge, 5.1 km NNE of Crown Peak, 4.1 km SE of Marescot Point, and 11.32 km W by S of Ogled Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Bardarevo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Monte Bardas Coloradas *see* **Brown Bluff**

Bardell Rock. 65°20' S, 65°23' W. A rock, awash, 1.3 km S of Dickens Rocks, in the N part of the the Pitt Islands, in the N portion of the Biscoe Islands. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit from the *Endurance*, in 1969. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971 for Mrs. Bardell, the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of the same year.

Mount Barden. 77°51' S, 86°13' W. Rising to 2910 m, 4 km NW of Mount Sharp, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Virgil W. Barden, ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Bardin Bluffs. 70°49' S, 68°08' E. Imposing bluffs on the N side of Pagodroma Gorge, about 3 km SW of the entrance of the gorge into Beaver Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA for Prof. V.I. Bardin, who spent several seasons with SovAE in the Prince Charles Mountains, and who carried out pioneering studies in the glacial geology of the region.

Bardin Knoll. 70°49' S, 68°09' E. A small knoll at the NE end of a spur separating Pagodroma Gorge from the Bardin Bluffs, being the first gully to the SE of the Australian camp at Beaver Lake. When compared to the massive bluffs, this diminutive but clear-standing feature warrants the term "knoll." Named by ANCA in association with the bluffs. The Russians call it Gora Ploskaja.

Hrebet Bardina *see* **Westliche Petermann Range**

Bardsdell Nunatak. 70°16' S, 63°54' W. A mainly ice-free nunatak, rising to about 2000 m, just N of Dalziel Ridge, and E of Dyer Plateau, in the Columbia Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Mark Barsdell (sic), Columbia University geologist who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area, 1970-71. Mr. Barsdell was later with the New Hebrides Geological Survey, was on the faculty of the University of Tasmania, and also of the University of Auckland. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. Note: It would be nice if Mr. Barsdell's name were spelled correctly.

Bare Rock. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. Rising to 6 m above sea level, 170 m NE of Berntsen Point, in the entrance to Borge Bay, off the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted and named descriptively by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927. It appears on the Discovery Expeditions charts of 1929 and 1934, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year.

Bareface Bluff. 78°50' S, 161°40' E. A large, sheer, prominent snow-free bluff rising to 940 m above Skelton Glacier, between Ant Hill Glacier on the one side and Mason Glacier and Trepidation Glacier on the other. Surveyed and named descriptively by the NZ party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Barela Rock. 77°01' S, 148°52' W. A rock outcrop in the S part of Przybyszewsi Island, in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ruben E. Barela, USN, aviation structural mechanic at McMurdo in 1967.

Grjada Bar'ernaja. 70°40' S, 68°55' E. A ridge in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Barger, Robert Newton "Bob" III. b. Oct. 29, 1938, Peoria, Ill., son of Caterpillar welder Robert Newton Barger, Sr. [sic] and his wife Catherine Marie O'Brien. He was an exchange student in Denmark in 1956, then joined the Illinois wing of the Civil Air Patrol Cadets, from which he was chosen to go south. He was a crew member on various flights over the South Pole, including Chet McCarty's flight of Oct. 26, 1956 (*see* **South Pole**), and was in C.J. Ellen's Globemaster as it flew over the South Pole in attendance on Gus Shinn's R4D, on Oct. 31, 1956. On his return to the USA, he reported personally to President Eisenhower. He married, on Aug. 6, 1976, Josephine C. Disser. He was a professor for 17 years at Eastern Illnois, then at Notre Dame from 1994. *See also* **Swimming**.

Bargh Glacier. 73°05' S, 168°46' E. A glacier, 10 km long, in the SW part of Daniell Peninsula, in Victoria Land, it flows for about 3 km to the N of, and parallel with, Langevad Glacier, and then SW into Borchgrevink Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Kenneth Alexander "Ken" Bargh, seismologist who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Gora Barhan. 72°08' S, 14°28' E. A nunatak, in the S part of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Barhatistyj. 73°15' S, 68°23' E. A glacier on the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Barilari *see* **Barilari Bay**

Baie Barilari *see* **Barilari Bay**

Barilari Bay. 65°55' S, 64°43' W. A bay, 10 km wide, and 20 km long in a NW-SE direction, it lies between Cape García and Loqui Point, N of the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Barilari, for Rear Admiral Atilio Sixto Barilari (b. April 6, 1857. d. May 10, 1928) of the Argentine Navy, the war minister who assisted the expedition in 1904. It appears

on a British chart of 1908, as Barilari Bay, and was re-charted by BGLE 1934-37. It appears (underspelled) on a 1942 USAAF chart, as Barilar Bay. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map of 1946, as Bahía Barilari, and that is the name the Argentines still use today. US-ACAN accepted the name Barilari Bay in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Bahía Barilari.

Península Barison. 65°33' S, 64°05' W. Separates Beascochea Bay from Leroux Bay, opposite Lahille Island, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Possibly first sighted by BelgAE 1897-99, and again by FrAE 1903-05. Named by ChilAE 1973-74, for Capitán de corbeta Eduardo Barison Roberts, naval commander of the *Yelcho* during this expedition. He was later head of the Chilean Hydrographic Institute. The Argentines call it Península Ruiz Huidobro, presumably for Argentine geologist Óscar José Ruiz Huidobro (1917-2004).

The *Bark Europa*. Dutch tourist ship, actually a splendid-looking tall ship, complete with sails, which could take 36 passengers. In Antarctic waters in 1990-91, 1992-93, and 1994-95. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2000-01, with Robert Voss and Klaas Gaastra as skippers, and was back again in 2005-06, 2006-07.

Lake Barkell. 67°28' S, 60°57' E. A freshwater lake on Chapman Ridge, about 2 km W of Lake Reynolds, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. This lake was surveyed by ANARE scientists in 1978-79, and the crustacean *Daphniopsis studeri* was found here, the first example of such a find W of the Vestfold Hills. Vic Barkell (q.v.) was the helo pilot who assisted the party. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Barkell, Victor George "Vic." b. Nov. 23, 1925, Yenda, NSW, son of Victor James Barkell and Olga M. Marshall. He joined the RAAF in 1943, as a fighter pilot during World War II, and, in 1950, became an instructor, retiring as squadron leader in 1967. He became a commercial helicopter pilot, and between 1970 and 1982 completed 2000 flying hours in Antarctica, over 13 summer seasons. He died on Aug. 19, 1995. *See* **Lake Barkell** and **Barkell Platform** for more details of his Antarctic involvement.

Barkell Nunatak. 67°34' S, 50°00' E. A nunatak, 7 km N of Mount Douglas, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Vic Barkell.

Barkell Platform. 72°40' S, 68°16' E. A narrow, level rock platform, 100 m wide, and 1285 m high, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. There was a geodetic survey station here during the 1971 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey. Named by ANCA for Vic Barkell (q.v.), helicopter pilot with the survey. He was also with the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

The *Barken*. Took part in the Italian Antarctic Expeditions of 1988-89 and 1989-90. Skipper both seasons was Joop Van Luijk. In the latter year she undertook oceanographic research in the Ross Sea.

Barker, James Richard Millton. b. March 16, 1926, Christchurch, NZ. An Army major, he was 2nd-in-command at Scott Base during the summer of 1970-71, and wintered-over there in 1972. In 1984 he became project manager for the NZ Antarctic Division.

Barker, Peter Frank. b. June 12, 1939, Stoke-on-Trent, son of Frank Barker and his wife Lily Morgan. While he was on the staff at Birmingham University, 1964-83, he made several trips to Antarctica as a marine geophysicist, mostly on board ships in the Scotia Sea and Weddell Sea, and would continue to do so until 1989. On Aug. 1, 1983 he joined BAS as a geologist.

Barker Bank. 64°01' S, 57°01' W. A marine bank in Erebus and Terror Gulf, reaching depths of at least 20 m. It extends NE from Ula Point, on James Ross Island, but its limits are not precisely defined. Charted from the *Endurance* in 1981-82, and named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1986, for Captain Nicholas John Barker (b. 1933), RN, in command of the ship, 1980-82, including the period of the Falklands War. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Barker Channel. 68°27' S, 78°18' E. A tidal race, a rushing turmoil at tidal extremes during the summer (but believed to be ice-dammed in winter), about 1 km long and less than 50 m wide at several points, linking Prydz Bay with Taynaya Bay, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Roger Barker, aquatic biologist who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1975, and who worked in this area, sampling water, and tagging seals. In Jan. 1979, Mr. Barker was doing research on nest sites of the light-mantled sooty albatross on Macquarie Island, when he fell from a cliff and severely injured himself. It was only the skuas pecking at him on the beach below that woke him up, and kept him awake. However, he died on Feb. 6, 1979.

Barker Nunatak. 74°53' S, 72°42' W. Rising to about 1500 m, it is one of the Grossman Nunataks, E of the Lyon Nunataks, and about 3.3 km NE of the Fletcher Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Kenneth Barker, USGS cartographic technician who, with James B. Fletcher (*see* **Fletcher Nunataks**), formed the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station for the winter of 1977. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Barker Peak. 77°30' S, 168°18' E. Rising to about 2200 m, 5.5 km WNW of Mount Terror, it is the western of 2 peaks near the S end of Giggenbach Ridge, on Ross Island. Named by the New Zealanders in the field, on June 19, 2000, for Maj. James Barker (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 21, 2001.

Barker Range. 72°32' S, 166°10' E. A mountain range trending NNW-SSE from about 72°22' S, 165°50' E to about 72°38°S, 166°27' E, at the SW side of the Millen Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. It includes Jato Nunatak, Mount Watt, Mount McCarthy, and Mount Burton. Named by NZ-APC in 1972, for Maj. James Barker. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Barkley, Erich. b. Aug. 19, 1912, Hamburg. Biologist on GermAE 1938-39. During World War II he was commanding officer of SturmgeschützBrigade 341 (abbreviated to StuGBrig 341), and died on Dec. 8, 1944, in Bedburg, near Cologne.

Barkley Mountains. 72°22' S, 1°00' E. A small group of mountains that includes Kvitkjølen Ridge and Isingen Mountain, between Kvitsvodene Valley and Rogstad Glacier, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Barkleyberge, for Erich Barkley. This feature was surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Barkley Mountains in 1966.

Barkleyberge *see* **Barkley Mountains**

Barkov Glacier. 71°46' S, 10°27' E. About 8 km long, it flows NE between Mount Dallmann and Småskeidrista, in the central part of the Shcherbakov Range, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially, by GermAE 1938-39, and roughly plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers (but not named), from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Lednik Barkova, for geographer Aleksandr Sergeyevich Barkov (1873-1953), of Moscow University. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Barkov Glacier in 1970. The Norwegians now call it Barkovbreen (which means the same thing).

Lednik Barkova *see* **Barkov Glacier**

Barkovbreen *see* **Barkov Glacier**

Monte Barkow *see* **Mount Barkow**

Mount Barkow. 73°22' S, 62°48' W. Rising to 1395 m, 30 km W of Court Nunatak and New Bedford Inlet, it marks the E end of the ridge separating Haines Glacier from Meinardus Glacier, in the SW part of the Dana Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and photographed by them. In Nov. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and a combined team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground at about that same time. Named by FIDS in 1947 for Erich Barkow. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Barkow, and that is what the Argentines still call it.

Barkow, Erich Karl Otto. b. March 10, 1882, Elberfeld, Germany, son of Johann Heinrich Barkow and his wife Anna. Meteorologist on GermAE 1911-12. He later worked at the meteorological observatory in Potsdam, and was professor of meteorology in Berlin. He died in Berlin on Jan. 7, 1923.

Cabo Barlas *see* **Cape Barlas**

Canal Barlas *see* **Barlas Channel**

Cape Barlas. 60°43' S, 45°00' W. Marks the N end of Fredriksen Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted in Dec. 1821 by Palmer and Powell. It appears on Petter Sørlle's chart of 1912, but does not appear to be named. It was further charted by the Discovery Investigations, in Jan. 1933, and named for William Barlas. If it was not named by the DI, they were certainly the first to record its name on a chart (1935; however, it appears, erroneously, on their 1934 chart, as Cape Barles). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Barlas, and that is what the Argentines call it to this day.

Barlas, William "Wullie." b. May 8, 1888, Matlock, Derbyshire, son of Scottish gardener William Barlas and his wife Betsy. Educated in Scotland, mostly at Pitlochry, where he married Christina Scott Robertson. He came to the Falklands in Feb. 1908 as a traveling schoolteacher, and by 1913 was headmaster of the Government School in Stanley. He was the postmaster for the South Shetland Islands, 1914-15, and was at Deception Island to protect the British claim to Antarctica. In 1920-21 he was aboard the whaler *Teie*. Between 1928 and 1941 he spent several seasons as magistrate at South Georgia (54°S) (cf Arthur G. Bennett), and during that period was of great help to BGLE 1934-37. On Sept. 2, 1941 he was killed by an avalanche which knocked him off the track into the sea between King Edward Point and the whaling station at Grytviken, and is buried in Grytviken Cemetery (as is Shackleton).

Barlas Channel. 67°13' S, 67°45' W. A channel, 13 km long and 3 km wide, in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, joining that fjord to the N with Hanusse Bay to the S, and extending SW from The Gullet, it separates Day Island from Adelaide Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed by FrAE 1908-10, although they did not determine its true morphology. It was again roughly surveyed in July 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and yet again, in more detail, in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for William Barlas. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957, and, as Canal Barlas, on a Chilean chart of 1962. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Canal Barlas, and also as such in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Barlatier de Mas, François-Edmond-Eugène. Named often spelled erroneously as Barlatier-Demas, or even as de Barlatier de Mas. b. Nov. 22, 1810, in the town of Saussay, in the department of Eure-et-Loire, 30 miles from Paris (Dumont d'Urville says he was born in Dunkirk, but he wasn't, although his parents were married there), eldest child of manufacturer Auguste Barlatier de Mas and his wife Sophie-Joséphine Archdeacon (an Irish name), and grandson of Capt. Paul-François-Ignace Barlatier de Mas, who fought with the Americans against the British, in the Revolutionary War. He joined the French Navy as an "aspirant," on Oct. 16, 1827, and was promoted to ensign on Jan. 31, 1832, and to lieutenant on April 10, 1837. He was 2nd officer on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On March 5, 1842, in Paris, he married Thérèse-Armande Santerre. On Jan. 9, 1852, he was promoted to commander. His wife died in 1880, in Cherbourg, and he died on Dec. 31, 1888, in Paris. He is buried in the cemetery at Montparnasse.

Cape Barles *see* **Cape Barlas**

Cabo Barlow *see* **Barlow Island**

Cape Barlow *see* **Barlow Island**

Islote Barlow *see* **Barlow Island**

Roca Barlow *see* **Barlow Island**

Barlow Island. 62°52' S, 62°21' W. A small island 1.5 km WNW of Cape Smith (the northernmost tip of Smith Island), in the South Shetlands. Henry Foster, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, named a cape on the NE side of Smith Island, as Cape Barlow, for Peter Barlow (1776-1862), British physicist, mathematician, and optician, whose investigations on magnetism led to the discovery of a means of rectifying or compensating compass errors in ships. It appears as Cape Barlow on an 1839 Britsh chart, and all countries who cared to, copied it thus in their own languages. In 1951-52 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit decided that no significant cape existed on the E side of the island (at least, not by that point in time), and accordingly applied the name "Barlow" to this island, calling it Barlow Islet. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1957. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC, with the term "islet" fast going out of fashion, changed the name to Barlow Island. US-ACAN followed suit, and it appears as such on British charts of 1961 and 1962. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Roca Barlow, and that was the name rejected for inclusion in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, in favor of Cabo Barlow (notwithstanding the fact that the rest of the world knew this feature to be an island). In their gazetteer, the Chileans put their "cape" 8 km SSW of Cape Smith. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islote Barlow (i.e., "Barlow islet").

Barlow Islet *see* **Barlow Island**

Barlow Rocks. 78°29' S, 163°24' E. A group of rocks standing below the NW slopes of Mount Morning, on the S margin of the upper Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Roger A. Barlow, USGS cartographer, a member of the satellite surveying team who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1992. *See also* **Starbuck Cirque**.

Barn Rock. 68°41' S, 67°32' W. A prominent rock, rising to 92 m above sea level, near the N end of the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Visited and surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and re-surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who so named it for its appearance when seen from the west. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Barnaart, Willem Philip "Phil." Leader of Davis Station for the winter of 1978, then of Casey Station in 1980, and at Mawson Station in 1988. He also led the team for several winters on Macquarie Island.

Barnacle Valley. 76°47' S, 161°12' E. A significant ice-free valley depression, immediately under Forecastle Summit, bounded by ice from The Flight Deck, and 5 km WSW of Dotson Ridge, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by the NZARP field party of 1989-90, for the low and blocky floor of this valley, which has unusually large ice wedge polygon hummocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Barnacles. 85 species of cirripeds have been taken in Antarctic waters. This represets 29 genera, or 9 families. Of these, 20 species, 9 genera, and 1 family were newly discovered in Antarctica.

Monte Barnard *see* **Mount Friesland**

Mount Barnard *see* **Mount Friesland**

Pic Barnard *see* **Needle Peak**

Punta Barnard *see* **Barnard Point**

Barnard, Charles H. b. 1781, Nantucket, Mass., son of Valentine Barnard and his wife Ann Coffin. On April 6, 1812 the John B. Murray sealing brig *Nanina* left New York bound for the Falkland Islands, captain Charles H. Barnard. His father sailed with him, and was to take the *Nanina* back to New York after the expedition, while the son stayed in the Falklands sealing with a small crew. Edmund Fanning also sailed on the *Nanina*. War broke out between the United States and Britain, and the British members of the crew marooned Barnard for 2 years. In 1829 he would write his account of this, *Marooned: A Narrative of the Adventures of Capt. Charles H. Barnard of New York, during a Voyage Round the World (1812-16), with an Account of His Abandonment and Solitary Life for Two Years on One of the Falkland Islands*. He bought the *Charity* at Pernambuco, Brazil, on June 2, 1820, and sailed it as captain/sole owner to the Falklands, where he teamed up with the New York Sealing Expedition on their South Shetlands cruise of 1820-21. He was back again, with the *Charity*, in 1821-22. That season he and Weddell (q.v.) took a tour on the *Beaufoy of London* together, under McLeod. Barnard died in 1840.

Barnard Peak *see* **Mount Friesland**

Barnard Point. 62°46' S, 60°21' W. Marks the SE side of the entrance to False Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to sealers as early as 1820. Palmer refers to it both as Freesland Point (a variation of Friesland Point) and as Point of Freeseland. This may be the point that Capt. Davis called Penguin Point, in 1821. In 1934-35 it was charted by the Discovery Investigations, as Barnard Point, in association with Mount Barnard (now called Mount Friesland), which surmounts this point to the NE. It appears on a British chart of 1945 with that name, on a 1946 Argentine map as Punta Barnard (and that is the name the Argentines use today), and on a French chart of

1951, as Pointe Bernard (sic). The name Barnard Point was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Punta Barnard.

Barnards Peak *see* **Needle Peak**

Cape Barne. 77°35' S, 166°14' E. A steep, rocky bluff, rising to 120 m (the New Zealanders say about 91 m), S of Cape Royds and N of Cape Evans, it is the westernmost cape on Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Michael Barne. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provional gazetteer.

Barne, Michael. b. Oct. 15, 1877, Sotterley Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, son of Lt. Col. Frederick St. John Newdegate Barne, Scots Guards, MP, JP, alderman, and his wife, Lady Constance Seymour (sister of the Marquess of Hertford). He joined the Royal Navy in 1893, and was a 2nd Lieutenant, and had just spent the winter at the Ben Nevis Observatory, when he became assistant magnetic observer on BNAE 1901-04, and was leader of the supporting party during Scott's (unsuccessful) push to the Pole in 1902. He entertained ideas of taking motorized sledges to the Antarctic, on his own expedition, but that never materialized. On April 12, 1910, in London, he married Gwendoline Marjorie Gray. He later commanded the *Porcupine* and the *Coquette*, and was promoted to captain during World War I, retiring with a DSO in 1919. In World War II he was at Dunkirk, was with an anti-submarine naval patrol, later lost a leg, and died on May 31, 1961.

[1]**Barne Glacier**. 77°36' S, 166°26' E. Also called Cape Barne Glacier. A steep glacier, between 3 and 5 km across, that flows WSW from the W slopes of Mount Erebus, and forms a steep ice cliff on the W coast of Ross Island, between Cape Evans and Cape Barne, where it calves into McMurdo Sound. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Shackleton in 1908 (during his BAE 1907-09) in association with the cape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[2]**Barne Glacier** *see* [1]**Byrd Glacier**

Barne Inlet. 80°15' S, 160°15' E. A Ross Ice Shelf inlet (it is actually a re-entrant) into the Transantarctic Mountains, between 20 and 27 km wide, between Cape Kerr and Cape Selborne, at the foot of Mount Albert Markham, S of the Britannia Range. It is occupied by the lower part of Byrd Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04. Michael Barne and George Mulock mapped the coastline this far south, in 1903. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[1]**Mount Barnes** *see* **Cheeks Nunatak**

[2]**Mount Barnes**. 77°38' S, 163°35' E. A peak, rising to 985 m (the New Zealanders call it a promontory, rising to about 1200 m), it surmounts the west-central side of New Harbor, and marks the E extremity of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as New Harbour Heights, it appears that way on the expedition charts. However, Scott re-named it in 1910-12, during BAE 1910-13, for Canadian ice physicist Howard Turner Barnes (1873-1950), Macdonald professor of physics at McGill University, in Montreal, 1908-33. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Barnes, Amos. b. Feb. 13, 1799, Westerly, RI, son of Nathaniel Barnes and his wife Nancy Pendleton. He was a cabinet maker until he was 19, at which point he threw it all up and went to sea, first as a cook on a fishing smack. In 1820-21 he sailed on the *Frederick*, as part of the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition to the South Shetlands, and in the northern summer of 1821 he was near the Arctic, on the *Alonzo*. After this trip, on Jan. 13, 1822, he married a Westerly girl, Margaret Dickens, and they would have 11 children. In 1833 they moved to Westmoreland, in Oneida County, NY, and Barnes rose to be a captain. He retired from the sea and became a farmer in Westmoreland. Margaret died on Jan. 27, 1872, and the old skipper continued to live on the farm with two of his daughters, until he died on May 30, 1894, aged 95.

Barnes, Haldor. b. June 7, 1894, Ryde, Denmark. He graduated from the University of Denmark, and from 1913 to 1916 was in the Danish infantry. He moved to the USA, to Detroit, and became medical officer on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30. On Feb. 28, 1930 he transferred to the Norwegian whaler *Kosmos*, because they had lost their doctor. He was back in New York by early June 1930, and was awarded American citizenship. While in NZ, he had met Phyllis M. Creig, of New Plymouth, and she arrived in Vancouver on Jan. 1, 1932, heading for Chicago. She and Dr. Barnes were married in Detroit on Jan. 9, 1932. He died on Sept. 13, 1943, in Toledo, Ohio.

Barnes, Stephen Sherwood "Steve." b. April 1915 (Easter Day), Philadelphia, as Sherwood Arthur Barnes, son of Midvale Steel Company electrician Arthur Sherwood Barns (in the 1920s he went over to Westinghouse) and his wife Elizabeth Brownback. He spent the first few years of his life on Bailey Street, then the family moved to his great grandfather's farm in Valley Forge. He married Louise, taught school and played pro baseball in the minor leagues for five years. His first season was 1937, for the Crisfield Crabbers (an Eastern Shores League affiliate of the New York Giants; his father had come from Crisfield). Then he went to the Federalsburg A's (an affiliate of the Philadelphia A's; same league, still in Maryland), for 1938, then to the Virginia League (no affiliated teams), first with the Lynchburg Grays, in 1939 and 1940, and finally to the Petersburg Rebels, in 1941. He never got to play in the majors, for World War II intervened, and he joined the U.S. Navy, serving as a radar man. He changed his name to Stephen S. Barnes, in honor of said great grandfather, Stephen Sylvester Brownback. His expertise with electronics took him to the National Bureau of Standards, for whom he worked in various overseas postings, and was the ionosphere scientist who set up various scientific stations in the Arctic. On Nov. 7, 1957, he arrived at McMurdo, in Antarctica, and took over as scientific leader at Byrd Station from George Toney, on Dec. 8, 1957, serving as such through the 1958 winter. He left Byrd on Nov. 22, 1958, and, via NZ, went back to the States. Then he was back to the Arctic, and in 1961-62 he set up conjugate ionospheric observation stations at Camp Sky-Hi (*see* **Eights Station**) in Antarctica. He retired from the Bureau in 1973, but re-joined in 1979, finally retiring in 1994.

Barnes Bluff. 74°46' S, 110°19' W. A projecting portion of Jones Bluffs, 2.5 km NNE of Eckman Bluff, on the E side of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Lt. Cdr. John O. Barnes, USN, air operations officer during OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76) and OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77), and officer in charge of the NSFA detachment at McMurdo in the winter of 1977.

Barnes Glacier. 67°32' S, 66°25' W. Flows into Blind Bay, at the head of Bourgeois Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the SW coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Howard T. Barnes (*see* **Mount Barnes**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and it appears on a British chart of 1961, with the coordinates 67°32' S, 66°19' W. It has since been replotted.

Barnes Icefalls. 83°49' S, 55°53' W. The icefalls along the Washington Escarpment, between Mount Dover and Bennett Spires, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for James Clarkson Barnes (b. Feb. 25, 1938, Bristol, Conn.), U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist who wintered-over as scientific leader at Ellsworth Station in 1962. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Barnes Nunatak *see* **Cheeks Nunatak**

Barnes Peak. 84°23' S, 167°34' E. Rising to 3360 m, 6 km SE of Mount Dickerson, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Elwood E. Barnes, USARP cosmic ray scientist who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Barnes Ridge. 78°08' S, 84°50' W. A ridge, 11 km long, between Young Glacier and Ellen Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Steve Barnes.

Barnett Glacier. 70°59' S, 167°30' E. A large glacier in the Anare Mountains, it flows E along the S side of Tapsell Foreland into Smith Inlet, in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS

from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Donald C. Barnett, USGS topographic engineer photographer, here in 1961-62, and again with USGS Topo East and West in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964. Originally plotted in 70°59' S, 167°40' E, it has since been replotted.

Barney, David *see* **Burney, David**

Barnum, John Sanford. b. May 13, 1803, Shoreham, Vermont, son of Jabez Barnum and his wife Polly Sanford. Out of Stonington, Conn., he sailed as 2nd mate on the *Bogota*, to the Pacific, in 1828, just after marrying Hannah Hobart (widow of Capt. Sterrett, who had died at sea), on June 20 of that year. He was captain of the *Courier*, in the South Shetlands, 1831-32, in company with the *Charles Adams*, and in 1833 was skipper of the sealing schooner *Swift*, in the South Atlantic. He was in the same place in 1838, as skipper of the whaler *Atlas*, in 1839 with the *Bingham*, in 1839 of the *Rebecca Groves*, and in 1842 of the bark *United States*. He died on July 7, 1852.

Barnum Peak. 85°23' S, 171°40' W. Rising to 2940 m, it surmounts the E end of a prominent snow-covered rock divide near the head of Liv Glacier, just S of the mouth of LaVergne Glacier. Discovered by Byrd during his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, and named by him for supporter Jerome DeWitt "J.D." Barnum (1888-1965), publisher of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Barnum Trail. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. The trail behind Framheim and Little America, at the Bay of Whales. Named by ByrdAE 1928-30, for J.D. Barnum (*see* **Barnum Peak**). It has gone now, the Bay of Whales having been transfigured. However, it does appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Baron, David Simmons "Dave." Ex-Marine. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1960. Managing the dogs proved difficult for Mr. Baron, and he was fired by base leader, Neil Orr, the only man Doc Orr ever fired. Baron then wintered-over at Base B in 1961.

Baronick, Michael P. "Mike." b. June 20, 1923, Brooklyn. A veteran of World War II and Korea, he was an aviation ordnance man and line chief with VX-6. He flew to McMurdo Sound in Dec. 1955, from Christchurch, NZ, on the first R5D flight, and wintered-over there in 1956 as aviation ordnance chief, that season establishing Beardmore Glacier Camp (q.v. for more details). He was baptized at Chapel of the Snows, by Father Condit, during the 1956 winter at McMurdo. He was in Antarctica every year from then until 1960, as aircrew. He was living in Largo, Fla., when he died on July 1, 2000, at the Medical Center, at Bay Pines.

Baronick Glacier. 78°36' S, 161°50' E. A glacier, 10 km SW of Mount Cocks, flowing into Skelton Glacier to the W, in the Royal Society Range of southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Mike Baronick. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Baronnet. b. Oct. 13, 1818, Bordeaux. On May 1, 1838, at Talcahuano, he joined the *Zélée* as replacement medical attendant for Zoïle Worms, who had jumped the scurvy ship earlier that day, during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Barr Smith. 67°10' S, 99°12' E. A striking rock peak, rising to 1310 m (the Australians say about 1252 m) above sea level, it is the most northerly of a line of peaks along the W side of Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Dec. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for a patron of the expedition, Robert Barr Smith (1824-1915), one of the richest men in Australia. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Caleta Barra. 64°22' S, 61°25' W. A cove to the SW of Valdivia Point, on the S coast of Hughes Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Carlos Barra von Kretschmann (*see* **Punta Barra**). The Argentines call it Caleta Heroína, named for the *Heroína*.

Punta Barra. 62°14' S, 58°38' W. A sandy point on the S shore of Potter Cove, in Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy, for Capt. Carlos Barra von Kretschmann, skipper of the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1971. The Argentines, who plotted it in the same degree of latitude, but in 58°42' W, call it Cabo Chiclana.

Cabo Barracas *see* **Bongrain Point**

Barracouta Ridge. 85°20' S, 166°35' W. A long, jagged ridge that ends at Webster Knob in the N. It is an extension from the base of Mount Fridtjof Nansen into the head of Strom Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Gould's Dec. 1929 geological party during ByrdAE 1928-30. Climbed by geologists of the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and descriptively named by them for the toothlike pinnacles along the ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Barracuda. Order: Perciformes. Family: Sphyraenidae. One type of this deep sea fish is found in Antarctic waters (*see also* **Fish**).

Barratt Island. 68°33' S, 77°52' E. A small island off the Vestfold Hills, about 1.8 km W of Bluff Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1947, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37. Named by ANCA for Noel R. Barratt, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Rada Barraza. 63°00' S, 60°42' W. A harbor on the SW side of Deception Island, near New Rock, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for submariner Capitán de navío Federico Barraza Pizarro (later captain of the port of Arica), who led ChilAE 1963-64. In 1970 Don Federico's son, then a 27-year-old cadet, disappeared in Chile, never to be seen again.

Monte Barré *see* **Mount Barré**

Mount Barré. 67°30' S, 68°33' W. Rising to 2195 m, it has an ice-covered pyramidal peak, and stands 3 km NE of Mount Gaudry, in the SE part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1909-10, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Michel Barré. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It was first climbed by a BAS party on Feb. 9, 1963. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Monte Barré.

Barré, Michel. b. May 8, 1919, Paris. He entered Naval school in 1938, and served on a destroyer in 1940. When the French fleet was scuttled in Toulon, he went to Spain, and in 1943 joined the Free French. He was communications lieutenant in charge of scientific observations on the aborted French Polar Expedition 1948-49, under Liotard. He was back for the French Polar Expedition 1949-52, first as part of the crew who took Liotard and his men down south in 1949-50, and then as the man who relieved Liotard as leader on Jan. 9, 1951. He then led the 1951 wintering-over party at Port-Martin. On June 10, 1951 he was the first person to *see* emperor penguins incubating, and early in 1952 suffered through the Port-Martin fire. He and his party were taken off by the *Tottan* on Feb. 2, 1952, being succeeded as leader by Mario Marret.

Barré Glacier. 66°35' S, 138°40' E. A channel glacier, 8 km wide and 8 km long, it flows N from the continental ice to the coast of East Antarctica, close E of Cape Pépin. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Michel Barré (q.v.), leader of the French team in Antarctica in 1951, whose party extended reconnaissance of the coastal features as far westward as this glacier.

Barrel Point. 62°10' S, 58°35' W. The E point of Pond Hill, on Rhyolite Head, which separates Cardozo Cove from Goulden Cove, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. A wooden barrel, dating back to the early 20th-century whaling days, was found here. Local scientists began calling it Barrel Point in 1977-78, and that was the name officially accepted by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Barren Bluff. 73°04' S, 161°18' E. A prominent rock bluff in the S part of the Sequence Hills, along the W side of the upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, from the extremely bare and exposed nature of the surface. Because there was so little loose rock, the party had a problem finding enough stones with which to build a survey beacon. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Estrecho Barrera *see* **Yalour Sound**

Islote Barrera *see* **Surf Rock**

Monte Barrera *see* **Mount Pénaud**

Cap des Barres *see* under **D**

Barrett, David. Wintered over at Davis Station in 1976, at Mawson Station in 1978 and again in 1992. He also wintered-over a couple of times at Macquarie Island in the 1980s.

Barrett, David Alfred. His last name is often seen (erroneously) as Barratt. b. 1933. In 1952 he joined FIDS as a meteorologist, and left

Southampton later that year, bound for Montevideo, and from there to Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1952, and as leader at Argentine Islands Station for the winter of 1953. He died in 2001.

Barrett, Peter John. b. Aug. 11, 1940, Wellington, NZ. Geologist with the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, and with the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, in the Queen Maud Mountains, working to a height of 11,000 feet above sea level. He moved to Ohio State University, and on Dec. 28, 1967, while working at 9000 feet on Granite Peak, at the edge of the Polar Plateau, with a party from his university, he discovered the fossilized jawbone of a primitive lizard. This was a labyrinthodont, about 220 million years old. Other labyrinthodonts have been found in other continents, and this made Gondwanaland (q.v.) into an acceptable theory. In 1970 Barrett led an expedition into the Darwin Mountains, and in 1974-75 and 1975-76 he was a geologist with the Dry Valley Drilling Project. He spent 8 summers in Antarctica between 1962 and 1978. In 1995 he was at the University of Wellington.

Barrett Bluff. 76°42' S, 161°18' E. A massive bluff of Beacon Sandstone, capped by a prominent knob of dolerite, it rises a sheer 350 m from Gentle Valley, and is backed to the S by the ice and snow of Flight Deck Névé. Named by NZ-APC for geologist Peter Barrett (q.v.), who has worked extensively on Beacon Supergroup rocks.

Barrett Buttress. 72°13' S, 65°36' W. A nunatak rising to 1600 m at the SE margin of the Goodenough Glacier, 14 km SW of the Blanchard Nunataks, in the area of George VI Sound, on the W side of Palmer Land. It has a sheer NW face 150 m high, while the SE side is level with the snow plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed from the ground between 1974 and 1976, by BAS personnel from Base E, a group that included BAS surveyor Richard Giles Barrett (b. 1950), who wintered-over at Base E in 1974. He was also at Base T. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Mr. Barrett. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Barrett Glacier. 84°37' S, 174°10' W. A glacier, immediately E of Massam Glacier, flowing from the vicinity of Mount Llano, on the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, in a NW then a NE direction, for a distance of between 24 and 30 km, between Longhorn Spurs and the Gabbro Hills, to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Peter Barrett (q.v.), who was with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Barrett Island. 72°12' S, 95°33' W. An ice-covered island, 3 km long, just within the N part of the mouth of Morgan Inlet, Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. (jg) Barry B. Barrett, VX-6 pilot on photographic flights during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). Originally plotted in 72°09' S, 95°33' W, it has since been replotted.

Barrett Nunataks. 79°20' S, 81°24' W. A group of nunataks on the E side of Dott Ice Rise, overlooking Constellation Inlet, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Peter Barrett (q.v.) geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Isla Barrientos *see* **Barrientos Island**

Barrientos Island. 62°24' S, 59°45' W. One of the Aitcho Islands, it lies NW of Cecilia Island (which is the most southerly of the group), 3.5 km NNW of Canto Point (which is on Livingston Island), and NE of Dee Island, from which it is separated by about 1000 m of water. Named Isla Barrientos by ChilAE 1948-49, while they were surveying English Strait. UK-APC accepted the name Barrientos Island, on March 31, 2004.

Barrier *see* **Ice Shelf**

Barrier Bay. 67°45' S, 81°15' E. An open bay in the coastal angle formed by the coast and the W end of the West Ice Shelf, in the E part of Prydz Bay, at the W end of the Leopold and Astrid Coast, and in the vicinity of the Chelyuskintsy Ice Tongue. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Barrierevika (i.e., "barrier bay"), because of its proximity to the West Ice Shelf (the old name for an ice shelf was "barrier"). ANCA accepted the name Barrier Bay on Aug. 20, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Barrier Cache. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. A point on the W side of the Bay of Whales where the *Eleanor Bolling* unloaded supplies in Feb. 1929, for ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by Byrd. It was connected to the Kit Carson Trail out of Little America (*see also* **Barnum Trail**). It is gone, now that the Bay of Whales re-configured. However, it does appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Barrier Island. 68°26' S, 78°23' E. An island, 0.8 km long (the Australians say 1.5 km), elongated N-S, just N of the entrance to Tryne Fjord, in Tryne Sound, at the N end of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1947. First visited in April 1957 by Bruce Stinear's ANARE sledging party, and so named by them because the island seemed to form a barrier to the passage of icebergs up Tryne Fjord. ANCA accepted the name on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Barrier Slope. 77°48' S, 166°47' E. The slope where the land descends to the Ross Ice Shelf, near Castle Rock, at Hut Point, on Ross Island. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Barrier Wind Phenomenon. The barrier wind develops when a stable air stream blows against a mountain barrier, which causes strong mountain-parallel winds. Werner Schwerdtfeger identified it in 1970 in Vol. 14, "Climates of Polar Regions" of the *World Survey of Climatology* (Ed. H.E. Landsberg — Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam). Schwerdtfeger was an authority on Antarctic meteorology and died in Jan. 1985.

Barrierevika *see* **Barrier Bay**

Islote Barrios *see* **Barrios Rocks**

Barrios Rock *see* **Barrios Rocks**

Barrios Rocks. 63°19' S, 57°57' W. A group of 3 small rocks in water, 1.5 km W of Toro Point, and 1.5 km SW of Kopaitic Island, in the Duroch Islands, W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted as a single feature by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Islote Ministro General Barrios Tirado, for General Guillermo Barrios Tirado (*see* **Distinguished visitors**), and it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1948. It is also seen in its (slightly) abbreviated form of Islote Ministro Gral. Barrios Tirado. Even for the Chileans this was a mouthful, and it appears on a 1951 chart as Islote Barrios Tirado. Aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57 showed the feature to be 3 small rocks closely juxtaposed, yet, despite this discovery, it still appears on a 1959 Chilean chart as Islote Barrios T., and as Islote Barrios, in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (one presumes that the Chileans have named only the major of the 3 rocks, as they say it is a little islet, approximately 180 m in diameter). It appears on an American chart of 1963 as Barrios Rock, but US-ACAN accepted the name Barrios Rocks (in the plural) in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name Barrios Rocks, on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1986.

Islote Barrios Tirado *see* **Barrios Rocks**

Barron, Alexander *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Caleta Barros. 64 43 S, 62 10 W. A cove which opens to the SW of the peninsula that projects toward the NNW from the SE coast of Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Ramón Barros González, skipper of the tanker *Maipo* during ChilAE 1952-53. The Argentines call it Caleta Esquitines.

Îles Barros *see* **Barros Rocks**

Isla Barros *see* **Alcock Island**

Punta Barros. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. A point which marks the N limit of Pendulum Cove, in Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The *Maipo* conducted a hydrographic survey of Pendulum Cove during ChilAE 1958-59, and named this point for Capitán de navío Ramón Barros González, commodore on the expedition.

Rocas Barros *see* **Barros Rocks**

Barros Rocks. 65°17' S, 64°12' W. A group of rocks between the Berthelot Islands and the Argentine Islands (to the NW), 3 km SW of Cape Tuxen, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îles Barros, for Capt. Barros Cobra, Brazilian naval officer at Rio, who helped the expedition. They appear as Barros Rocks on Rymill's 1938 chart of BGLE 1934-37, and as Rocas Barros on a 1946 Argentine chart (that is what the Argentines still call them). US-ACAN accepted the name Barros Rocks in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. They appear as such in the British

gazetteer of 1955. The feature was further charted by a team of Fids and RN Hydrographic Survey unit personnel between 1956 and 1958, and appears on British charts of 1958 and 1960. This feature appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Rocas Barros.

Cabo Barrow *see* [1]**Cape Barrow**

Cap Barrow *see* [1]**Cape Barrow**

[1]**Cape Barrow**. 63°42' S, 61°43' W. A cape in the form of a steep cliff, it forms the N end of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears in rough outline on an 1828 map prepared by R.H. Laurie (*see* **Laurie Island**), in London, based on the *Sprightly*'s expedition of 1824-25. Named by Henry Foster in 1828-31, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition, for Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), Secretary of the Admiralty, 1804-45, and founder of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830. It appears on the *Chanticleer*'s expedition chart of 1829, and on a British chart of 1839. It appears on de Gerlache's map of 1902 as Cap Barrow, and that is also what Charcot called it when he re-charted it during FrAE 1903-05. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo Barrow, and also, as such, in their 1974 gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Barrow in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1962. In 1953 it appeared on an Argentine chart as Cabo Soler (*see* **Rho Islands** for the probable reason for this naming), and on one of their 1957 charts as Cabo Capitán Lafalce, but today, the Argentines tend to call it Cabo Barrow.

[2]**Cape Barrow**. 71°22' S, 169°17' E. The high N extremity of Flat Island, it marks the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay, in Victoria Land. In Jan. 1840, Ross applied the name, for Sir John Barrow (see the other Cape Barrow, above), to a mainland cape. BAE 1910-13 mapped it where it is now. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

The *Barrowby*. A 182-ton whale catcher, launched in 1912, and belonging to the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, she worked for the *Southern Queen* in Antarctic waters in 1922-23. Alf Skontorp was her gunner.

Barrows Isle *see* **Elephant Island**

Barry *see* **Barry Island**

Isla Barry *see* **Barry Island**

Islote Barry *see* **Barry Island**

Barry, George Patrick John Bounal. b. March 18, 1906, Chertsey, Surrey, son of Edward John Barry. He was an ex-RAF radio officer, and had traveled extensively in India, when he joined FIDS in 1947, as a radio operator. He married Bettie Vickerstaff in Colchester just before sailing south on the *John Biscoe* from Tilbury, on Dec. 19, 1947, and wintered-over as base leader at Port Lockroy Station in 1948. He did only one year, and then quit, to return to England to see his first son, John, who had been born while George was on the ice (he would have four more children after that). This raised a few eyebrows (not to mention resentments) among other Fids. On his return to England, he worked for Marconi. He died on Dec. 9, 1972, in Colchester, Essex.

Barry Hill. 85°10' S, 174°44' W. An ice-free hill, just W of the mouth of LaPrade Valley, about 1.5 km NNW of Mount Kenyon, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Richard P. Barry, USN, communications officer at McMurdo during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), the winter of 1957, and OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Barry Island. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. The central of the Debenham Islands, immediately SW of Barbara Island, between the extreme NE of Millerand Island and the Fallières Coast, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. It does not appear on Charcot's 1908-10 expedition chart. Charted in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, who used this island as their southern base between Feb. 29, 1936 and March 12, 1937. Named by Rymill as Barry (that's it, just Barry), for Frank Debenham's eldest son, Kenneth Barry Lempriere Debenham (1920-1943; known as Barry). It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It appears as Barry Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, but on their 1946 chart it is Barry Island, which it is also on British charts of 1947 and 1950. The BGLE hut was repaired by FIDS in 1946, but not re-occupied, and it was dismantled by the Argentines, who, on March 21, 1951, built their own station on the site, San Martín Station. UK-APC accepted the name Barry Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islote Barry, and that is what the Argentines still call it (they also tend to call it Isla San Martín). It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Barry, and as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Barry Islet *see* **Barry Island**

Barry Jones Bay. 69°25' S, 76°03' E. Between Priddy Promontory and Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Barry Owen Jones (b. 1932), minister responsible for Australian Antarctic matters, 1983-87.

Barsdell *see* **Bardsdell**

Mount Barsoum. 82°04' S, 88°07' W. Pointed and partly snow-free, on the W end of the Martin Hills. Positioned on Nov. 10, 1958, by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Adib Hanna Barsoum, USN, (b. 1931, Egypt), medical officer at Ellsworth Station in 1959. He was later a neurosurgeon in Latrobe, Pa., and is now retired.

Barstadvika. 70°10' S, 2°27' W. A small bay in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians.

Barsukov Seamount. 61°03' S, 29°12' W. An undersaea feature, immediately S of the Vinogradov Fracture Zone, E of the South Orkneys. The name was proposed by Dr G. D. Udintsev, of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry, for Russian scientist Valeriy Leonidovich Barsukov (1928-1992) (also of VIG), and was approved internationally in June 1995.

Barter, Leland Lasater. They called him "Bart." b. Aug. 26, 1897, Evansville, Ind., but grew up in Kentucky, Colorado, and Kansas, son of dentist/real estate salesman William Easterbrook Barter and his wife Addie Lasater. He moved to New York City, where he got a job as an assembler at the Curtis Engineering Company, in Garden City. After World War I he returned to his parents' home in Eldorado, Kans., and at the rather advanced age of 29, joined the merchant marine, as a wiper, and took part, as ship's crew only, on ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. On the first one he was an ordinary seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling*, for the first half of the expedition, and then in 1929 he stepped up to 2nd assistant engineer, replacing Elbert Thawley. In between expeditions, he married Helen, and they lived in New York City. By the time of the 2nd expedition, he was living in McLeansville, Ill., and was assistant engineer on the *Bear of Oakland* from 1933 to 1934, and 1st assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* from 1934 to 1935. Then he went back to sea, as a 2nd assistant engineer. In other ways, too, he was rather unusual, in that he didn't smoke or drink, or chew tobacco, or carry matches, but he was a church-goer. He was living in Ludlow, Vt., when he died at Mount Holly, Vt., on Feb. 28, 1986.

Barter Bluff. 75°10' S, 114°00' W. A prominent rock bluff, 2.5 km W of Leister Peak, it forms part of the steep wall along the E side of Kohler Glacier, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Leland L. Barter.

Barth Seamount. 63°00' S, 44°00' W. A submarine feature, just S of the South Orkneys. Named by the Russians.

Bartho, Lauritz. In 1942, while skipper of the *Cold Harbour*, he was torpedoed by a U-Boat. After World War II, he went to work for Salvesen, as a whaling captain, and was skipper of the *Southern Harvester*, in 1958-59.

Pico Bartholin *see* **Bartholin Peak**

Bartholin Peak. 67°17' S, 66°42' W. A conspicuous peak rising to about 2100 m, on the E side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, near the N end of the Boyle Mountains, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1957 by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Danish physician, mathematician, and physicist Erasmus Bartholin (1625-1698), professor of medicine at the University of Copenhagen, 1657-98, the first man to write about snow crystals (in 1661). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Pico Bartholin.

[1]**Mount Bartlett**. 66°57' S, 51°07' E. A mountain, 5 km SE of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Allan J. Bartlett. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Bartlett**. 84°56' S, 163°56' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 2560 m (the New Zealanders say 2398 m), 3 km NE of Mount Buckley, at the head of the Beardmore Glacier.

Discovered by Shackleton in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for Sir Herbert Henry Bartlett (1842-1921; created 1st Baronet Bartlett in 1913), commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, who assisted in fitting out the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bartlett, Allan James. b. Jan. 7, 1912, Whitstable, Kent, son of George Bartlett and his wife Nellie Winifred Hadler. Pretty much all references to him give his name as Allan, but he was born Alan and died as Alan. He was the cook's mate on the *Discovery* for the first half of BANZARE 1929-31, and 2nd steward for the 2nd half. On July 31, 1934, he was received by the King at Cowes, on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, to receive his Polar Medal. He died in Merton, Surrey, in 1989.

Bartlett, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bartlett Bench. 86°24' S, 152°18' W. A bare, flat, benchlike elevation overlooking Bartlett Glacier from the E, and 10 km SSW of Mount Ruth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by the Scott Glacier Party of NZGSAE 1969-70, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Bartlett Glacier. 86°15' S, 152°00' W. A tributary glacier, about 50 km long, and 8 km wide at its terminus, flowing NE from Nilsen Plateau, and joining Scott Glacier close N of Mount Gardner, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Bob Bartlett Glacier, for Capt. Robert Abram Bartlett (1875-1946) of Brigus, Newfoundland, Arctic explorer who recommended the purchase of the *Bear of Oakland*. The name was later shortened, and that shortened name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1956.

Bartlett Inlet. 77°13' S, 156°40' W. A largely ice-filled inlet, about 24 km wide, indenting the N coast of Edward VII Peninsula, with Cape Colbeck forming its W fringe. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (later Capt.) Eugene F. Bartlett, USN, who wintered-over as officer-in-charge of Byrd Station in 1960.

Bartley Glacier. 77°32' S, 162°13' E. One of the 5 hanging glaciers on the S wall of Wright Valley, just W of Meserve Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58) for Ollie Barrett Bartley, 22-year-old construction driver 3rd class from Slaughters, Ky. (*see* **Deaths**, 1957). NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Bartók Glacier. 69°38' S, 71°00' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 5 km wide, flowing SW from the S end of the Elgar Uplands, in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially, on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly mapped from these photos. Mapped more accurately by Searle of the FIDS, in 1959-60, from aerial photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Hungarian composer Béla Bartók (1881-1945). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961.

Punta Barton *see* **Barton Peninsula**

Barton, Colin Munroe "Dick." His nickname came from *Dick Barton*, the phenomenally successful — and very good — radio thriller of those golden days of yesteryear. b. Dec. 5, 1934, Newport, Monmouthshire. After graduating in geology and botany at University College, Cardiff, he joined FIDS on July 14, 1958, as a geologist. On his way to his base, he visited the Danco Coast with Peter Grimley, and then wintered-over at Base G in 1959 and 1960. In between winters, i.e., for the summer of 1959-60, he and Grimley worked in the Falkland Islands. In Feb. 1961 he returned to the UK, and his FIDS contract was extended so he could write his report and do research at the FIDS geology unit at Birmingham University, which is where he got his PhD in 1964. In 1962, in Birmingham, he married Patricia Hunt, and left FIDS on Dec. 31, 1963.

Barton Buttress. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A buttress of Tyrrell Ridge, in the S part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Colin Barton (q.v.), who, in 1965, wrote a geological monograph on King George Island.

Barton Mountains. 85°02' S, 173°00' E. A group in Queen Maud Land, S of the Commonwealth Range and the Hughes Range, and consisting of Mount Usher, Graphite Peak, Tricorn Mountain, and Mount Clarke. The group is bounded by 4 glaciers — Keltie, Brandau, Leigh Hunt, and Snakeskin. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1989, for Lt. Cdr. Walter Hurt Barton, USN, officer in charge of the VXE-6 detachment at Beardmore South Camp, 1985-86. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1989.

Barton Peninsula. 62°14' S, 58°44' W. A small peninsula separating Marian Cove from Potter Cove, on the NE side of Maxwell Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Colin Barton (q.v.), FIDS geologist here in 1959-61. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines call it Punta Barton. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Bartrum Glacier. 79°44' S, 158°44' E. A small, steep, highly crevassed glacier in the Brown Hills, rising from the same névé as Foggydog Glacier, from which it is separated by Blank Peninsula, and flowing W between Bowling Green Plateau and Blank Peaks. Mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by NZ-APC on July 16, 1964, for John Arthur Bartrum (1885-1949), professor of geology at the University of Auckland. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bartrum Plateau. 83°06' S, 160°06' E. An ice- and snow-covered plateau, 17 km long and 10 km wide, on the E side of Marsh Glacier, to the W of Mount Bonaparte, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. It is separated from Cotton Glacier by the Princess Anne Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Prof. John A. Bartrum (*see* **Bartrum Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 83°10' S, 159°55' E, it has since been replotted.

Barwick Valley. 77°21' S, 161°10' E. A dry valley N of Apocalypse Peaks, opening into Victoria Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the New Zealanders in 1958-59 for Richard Essex "Dick" Barwick, summer biologist on the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58, who worked here that season, and again, as deputy leader of VUWAE 1958-59. He later worked at the Australian National University, Canberra. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The valley was designated SSSI #3.

BAS *see* **British Antarctic Survey**

Basalt Lake. 62°39' S, 61°04' W. Located in one of 3 basalt outcrops, with "organ-pipe" formations in the rocks surrounding the lake, 1.9 km E of Usnea Plug and 1.5 km SE of Chester Cone, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Basalt Peak *see* **Haslum Crag**

Basalt Point. 62°08' S, 58°23' W. The SW tip of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetlands. Named by local scientists in 1977-78 after a basalt plug. It appears that way on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's 1980 map. The name was officially adopted by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Basaltbach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A little stream flowing into Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Basaltspitze *see* **Haslum Crag**

Basberg, Lorens R. b. 1895, Norway. He went to sea as a whaler in 1923, became a famous gunner, and was skipper of the *Torlyn*, 1932-33, in Antarctic waters. In 1944 he was skippering the *Ottern* in South Georgia waters.

Båsbolken *see* **Båsbolken Spur**

Båsbolken Spur. 71°54' S, 5°17' E. A rocky spur near the head of Tvibåsen Valley, between Svarthamaren Mountain and Breplogen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. It divides the upper valley into two equal parts. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Båsbolken (bås means "box"). US-ACAN accepted the name Båsbolken Spur in 1967.

Point Bascopé. 62°28' S, 59°40' W. It forms the extreme W tip of Ash Point, which in turn forms the extreme N of the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, in Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1947 made a very thorough charting of Discovery Bay, and

named Ash Point (q.v.) as Punta Teniente Bascopé, for 1st Lt. Juan Bascopé Guzmán, meteorologist with the expedition. As such it appears on Chilean maps until 1951, when the name was shortened to Punta Bascopé. The British, Americans and Argentines all had this feature as being the same as Ash Point (q.v.), but on March 31, 2004 UK-APC offically accepted the Chilean stance, that the two features are separate, and called it Point Bascopé. US-ACAN still calls this Ash Point, but they will, inevitably, accept the verdict of the UK. *See also* **González Island**.

Punta Bascopé *see* **Ash Point**, **Point Bascopé**

La Base *see* ***under*** **L**

Base A *see* **Port Lockroy Station**

Base B. 62°59' S, 60°34' W. Also known as Deception Island Station. British military station built in Feb. 1944, at Whaler's Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, by the personnel of Operation Tabarin, to guard British interests in the South Shetlands. This was the first ever permanent British station built in Antarctica. The Hektor Whaling Company had had a station there, and Base B used several of its buildings, including the dormitory which they converted into the main accommodation and office building, and which they called Bleak House. **Feb. 3, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* and the *Fitzroy* landed the Operation Tabarin personnel at Deception Island. **Feb. 7, 1944**: The base was completed. **1944 winter**: The first wintering-over party consisted of: William Flett (geologist and leader), Gordon Howkins (meteorologist and "medical officer"), Norman Layther (radioman), Jock Matheson (handyman), and Charlie Smith (cook). **Late Jan. 1945**: The winterers were relieved by the *William Scoresby*, the *Fitzroy*, and the *Eagle*. **Feb. 11, 1945**: The *Eagle* left Deception Island in order to establish the Hope Bay Station (Base D). **1945 winter**: Alan Reece (meteorologist and leader), Fram Farrington (radioman), Sam Bonner (handyman), and Charlie Smith (cook). It became a FIDS scientific station that July. **Jan. 14, 1946**: E.W. Bingham, the new FIDS leader, arrived on the *Fitzroy*, to relieve the 1945 winterers. **1946 winter**: John Featherstone (meteorologist and leader), Dennis Crutchley (radioman), Bert Reive (handyman), and Silas Newman (cook). **Sept. 8, 1946**: The station was destroyed by fire, and the men were forced to live in a hut on emergency supplies. **Jan. 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived with several new Fids aboard. Feeling that the British government had not been sufficiently concerned over their plight, Featherstone and Crutchley resigned. **Jan. 6, 1947**: The *Trepassey* left, and Stonehouse and Dick Butson, two of the new Fids, remained at Deception. **Jan. 19, 1947**: The *Trepassey* returned, and left the same day, with Featherstone and Crutchley aboard. They would go back to the Falklands. Stonehouse and Butson were left alone on Deception Island. **Jan. 21, 1947**: The *Iquique* paid a visit. **Jan. 22, 1947**: The *Iquique* left. **Jan. 28, 1947**: James Wordie arrived on the *Fitzroy*. Later that day the *Trepassey* arrived, with mail. **Jan. 29, 1947**: The *Patagonia* came to visit. A pleasant drinking session on the *Fitzroy* improved international relations. **Jan. 30, 1947**: The *Don Samuel* arrived for a visit, and she and the *Patagonia* left later that day. The *Trepassey* left even later, with Butson on board. **1946-47 summer**: Dr. Jimmy Andrew took over temporarily as base leader. The station was rebuilt later that year, when John Huckle was leader, and another old whaling dormitory was used for the same purpose Bleak House had been used for, and was named Biscoe House, after John Biscoe. The old Magistrate's Villa, which the Norwegians had used for the very purpose implicit in the name, was now used as a store. **1947 winter**: John Huckle (leader), Jack Ewer and Eric Massey (meteorologists), Edmund Cummings (radioman), and Frank Buse (handyman). **1948 winter**: Adrian Scadding (meteorologist and leader), Ted Gutteridge (meteorologist), Jimmy Knox (radioman), and Pat Biggs (handyman). **1949 winter**: Gordon Stock (meteorologist and leader), Jimmy Knox (radioman), Pat Peck and Bill Richards (handymen). **1950 winter**: Johnny Green (leader), Alex Hewat and Jock Walker (meteorologists), and Bill Calder (radioman). **1951 winter**: Ralph Lenton (leader), Eric Salmon and Nevil Walton (meteorologists), and Bill Calder (radioman). **1952 winter**: Dacre Stroud (meteorologist and leader), Ray Berry, Ben Ellis, and Roger Todd-White (meteorologists), Jock Christie (radioman), and Arthur Farrant (diesel electric mechanic). **1953 winter**: Ian Clarke (meteorologist and leader), John George and Frank Hall (meteorologists), Bernie Taylor (radioman), Arthur Farrant (diesel electric mechanic). **1954 winter**: George Hemmen (meteorologist and leader), Derek Parsons and Jim Shirtcliffe (meteorologists), Doug Mumford (radioman), John E. Smith (diesel electric mechanic). **1955 winter**: Pidge Palmer (radioman and leader), Richard Clark, Brian Gilpin, Bill McDowell, and Paul Phipps (meteorologists), and Ray Cooper (diesel electric mechanic). **Dec. 13, 1955**: The Hunting Lodge was built, to accommodate the employees of Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., who were there to conduct aerial surveys as part of FIDASE 1955-57. At the end of their stay the hut became known as FIDASE Hut, and it became FIDS property. The station conducted meteorological studies during IGY. **1956 winter**: Percy Guyver (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Jim Fellows, Colin Johnstone, Len Maloney, and John P. Smith (meteorologists), and Jack Hill (radioman). **Jan. 1957**: The Duke of Edinburgh visited, in the *Britannia*. **1957 winter**: John Paisley (meteorologist and leader), Eddie Dagless, Paddy White, and John Witcombe (meteorologists), Colin Johnson (radioman), and Clem Clements (diesel electric mechanic). **1958 winter**: Eddie Dagless (meteorologist and leader), Ken Gibson, Peter Hodkinson, and John Witcombe (meteorologists), Peter Rowe and Vince O'Neill (radiomen), and Clem Clements (diesel electric mechanic). **1959 winter**: Peter Hodkinson (meteorologist and leader), Ian Jackson and Paul Woodall (meteorologists), Eric Jones and Peter Rowe (radiomen), and Mike Kershaw (diesel electric mechanic). **1960 winter**: Ian Jackson (meteorologist and leader), Roger Matthews, Brian Westlake, and Cliff Pearce (meteorologists), Fraser Whyte and Frank Fitton (radiomen), Mike Tween (diesel electric mechanic), Paddy English and Ron Lord (pilots), and Peter Bates and Tom Sumner (air fitters). **Dec. 1960**: Work began on the hangar. **Jan. 11, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived with an Otter airplane. **Jan. 12, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* left for Base G. **1961 winter**: John Killingbeck (leader), Dave Baron, Jim Ferrar, and Graham Kyte (meteorologists), Chris Lehen (radioman), Dave Tegerdine (diesel electric mechanic), Ben Hodges (general assistant), Bob Bond and Ron Lord (pilots), and Roy Brand and Tom Sumner (air fitters). **March 1962**: an aircraft hangar was completed. **1962 winter**: Ricky Chinn (leader), Mike Cousins, Graham Kyte, and Brendan Lynch (meteorologists), David Bridgen and Ron Lewis (radiomen), Terry Tallis (diesel electric mechanic), M.J. Byrne and Joe Sutherland (carpenters), Bob Bond and Warren Lincoln (pilots), and Roy Brand and Ken Boulter (air fitters). **1963 winter**: Brendan Lynch (meteorologist and leader), Harry Ashworth and Alec Bottomley (meteorologists), Willie Gilchrist and Ron Lewis (radiomen), John Tait (diesel electric mechanic), David Blair and George Stutt (pilots), and Geoff Barrett and William Pennock (air fitters). **1964 winter**: Len Mole (meteorologist and leader), Charles Howie and Mike Warr (meteorologists), John Leigh and Don Parnell (radiomen), Jim Wilson (diesel electric mechanic), Flight Lt. Bill Mills and Flight Lt. Edward Skinner (pilots), and Geoff Barrett and Mac McDermott (air fitters). **1965 winter**: Twiggy Walter (meteorologist and leader), Peter Bird and Bernie Chappel (meteorologists), Bill Geddes (radio operator), Geoff Hodson (diesel electric mechanic), Julian Brett (pilot), and Hugh Field and Mac McDermott (air fitters). **Jan. 1966**: A plastic accommodation building known as Priestley Building (after Ray Priestley) was built. **1966 winter**: Twiggy Walter (meteorologist and leader), John Barlow and Phil Myers (meteorologists), Mike Whitbread (radio operator), Graham Jones (diesel electric mechanic), Michael Purbrick (carpenter), Flight Lt. Bob Burgess (pilot), and Roy Brand and Alf Coggles (air fitters). **1967 winter**: Phil Myers (meteorologist and leader), Shaun Norman (meteorologist), Nicol McLaren (radioman), Graham Seear (diesel electric mechanic), Flight Lt. John Ayers and Flying Officer Robert Vere (pilots), and David McLoughlin and Raymond Perren (air fitters). **Dec. 5, 1967**: The station was temporarily evacuated after volcanic eruptions, and personnel were taken off on the Chilean ship *Piloto Pardo*. **Dec. 4, 1968**: Occupation was resumed. **Feb. 21, 1969**: Further eruptions destroyed parts of the buildings, and the *Piloto Pardo* came in again to take off the personnel. **Feb. 23, 1969**: They came back to get their personal possessions, and the station was abandoned. The old whaling station next to it is now partially buried under mud and volcanic

ash, as is the Whaler's Graveyard, where Arthur Farrant of FIDS was buried on Nov. 17, 1953 after he committed suicide. **1990-91**: BAS began cleaning up the site. **1991-92**: BAS finished cleaning up the site. **May 19, 1995**: It became Historic Site #71.

Base Ballvé *see* **Ballvé Refugio**

Base Beach. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. Local name for the main beach of four beaches that go to form Bulgarian Beach, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is partly occupied by Grand Lagoon, which is formed by Rezovski Creek. Dinghies can come in here, through the shallow waters, from ships supplying St. Kliment Ohridski Station.

Base Belgrano *see* **General Belgrano Station**

Base Brown *see* **Almirante Brown Station**

[1]**Base C.** 60°41' S, 44°34' W. Also known as Cape Geddes Station, and Station C. British scientific station established by FIDS at Cape Geddes, on Ferguslie Peninsula, Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. **Jan. 18, 1946**: The base was started. **Jan. 21, 1946**: The base was ready for occupation. There was already a (never used) Base C on Sandefjord Bay and that one was redesignated Base P, leaving the way clear for the new Base C, to conduct surveying and meteorology. The hut was named Cardinall House, for Sir Alan Cardinall, Governor of the Falklands that year. **1946 winter**: Mac Choyce (leader), Edmund Cummings (radioman), Derry Nicholson and Billy Watson (handymen). **1946-47 summer**: Jack Ewer was there that summer (in Jan.-March 1947). **March 17, 1947**: The station closed, to make way for the new Base H (*see* **Signy Island Station**), and all personnel were transferred there. Base C has been used periodically since by the Argentines from Órcadas Station as a bird hide and field refuge.

[2]**Base C** *see* **Base P**

Base Cámara *see* **Teniente Cámara Station**

Base Corbeta Uruguay *see* **Corbeta Uruguay Station**

Base D. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. Also called Hope Bay Station. British military base built by personnel of Operation Tabarin, on a rock surface 82 m above sea level at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, the very northernmost part of the Antarctic continent. **Feb. 7, 1944**: The British tried to establish this base as the main base for Tabarin, but sea-ice conditions prevented the unloading of supplies from the ship. **Feb. 12, 1945**: The *Eagle* transported the personnel to Hope Bay. **Feb. 13, 1945**: Work began on the construction of the new station, also called Hope Bay Station and Station D, the hut to be known as Eagle House. It was the third ever permanent British station in Antarctica (*see* **Base B** and **Port Lockroy Station**). **1945 winter**: Andrew Taylor (surveyor and leader), Finkle Flett (geologist), Ivan Mackenzie Lamb (botanist), Freddy Marshall (zoologist), Eric Back (surgeon and meteorologist), Vic Russell (surveyor), Taff Davies (handyman and scientific assistant), David James (surveyor), Tommy Donnachie (radio operator), Tom Berry (stores), Jock Matheson (handyman and bosun), Chippy Ashton (carpenter), Johnny Blyth (cook). After the war was over it became a FIDS station, and the missions of Base D became surveying, geophysics, meterology, glaciology, geology, and human and dog physiology. **June 22, 1945**: The *Hope Bay Howler* (q.v.) appeared. **Jan. 14, 1946**: The *William Scoresby* reached Base D on her 2nd attempt, to relieve the winterers. **1946 winter**: Vic Russell (surveyor and leader), Jimmy Andrew (medical officer), Bill Croft (geologist), Alan Reece (meteorologist), John Francis (surveyor), Stuart Small (radio telegraphist), Dick Wallin (handyman), and Tom O'Sullivan (assistant). **1947 winter**: Frank Elliott (leader), Ray Adie (geologist), Mac Choyce (meteorologist), Michael Roberts (medical officer), John Francis (surveyor), Jimmy Smith, Dick Wallin, and Derry Nicholson (handymen). **1948 winter**: Frank Elliott (leader), Dick Burd (meteorologist), Mike Green (geologist), Brian Jefford and Stephen McNeile (surveyors), John O'Hare (radio telegraphist), Bill Sladen (medical officer). **Nov. 8, 1948**: Eagle House was destroyed by fire (as were Messrs Burd and Green). The station personnel had, for some time, been hanging Tilly lamps on two bolts sticking out of the wooden building, and despite warnings that the wood was being singed, they kept up the practice, until the house burned down. Trinity House would eventually replace Eagle House. **Feb. 4, 1949**: The station closed. **Early 1952**: When Fids attempted to land at Hope Bay from the *John Biscoe* to re-open Base D, they were repulsed by the Argentines (*see* **Wars**). **Feb. 4, 1952**: FIDS re-established their base after the Argentine fracas, when Trinity House was re-located to a new position. **1952 winter**: George Marsh (leader and medical officer), Alan Coley, Brian Hunt, Brian Kemp, Murdo Tait, and Max Unwin (meteorologists), Bob Stoneley (geologist), David Stratton and Ken Blaiklock (surveyors), Pete King (radioman), and Ernest Hill (diesel electric mechanic). **1953 winter**: George Marsh (leader and medical officer), Alan Coley, Geoff Brookfield, Brian Kemp, and Murdo Tait (meteorologists), John Standring (geologist), Ken Blaiklock and David Stratton (surveyors), Pete King (radioman), Ken Powell (diesel electric mechanic). **1954 winter**: Bill Turner (medical officer and leader), Geoff Brookfield, Ian Clarke, Joe Lewis, Ron Mottershead, and Alan Precious (meteorologists), John Standring (geologist), Dick Kenney and Norman Leppard (surveyors), Julian Taylor (dog physiologist). **1955 winter**: Bill Anderson (leader and meteorologist), Joe Lewis, Phil Mander, Alan Precious, Murdo Tait, and Ron Worswick (meteorologists), Paul Massey (medical officer), Dick Kenney and Norman Leppard (surveyors), Julian Taylor (dog physiologist), Don Willis (radioman), and Derek Clarke (diesel electric mechanic). **1956 winter**: Ron Worswick (meteorologist and leader), Laurie Catherall, George Larmour, John Noble, Pat Thompson, and Dick Walcott (meteorologists), Hugh Simpson (medical officer), Jim Madell and Wally Herbert (surveyors), Ken Hill (radioman), Derek Clarke (diesel electric mechanic), Bill Nicholls (general assistant and mountain climber). **1957 winter**: Lee Rice (surveyor and leader), Ken Brown, Colin Johnstone, Mike Reuby, Pat Thompson, Roger Tufft, and Dick Walcott (meteorologists), Hugh Simpson (medical officer), Wally Herbert (surveyor), Sam Blake and Harry Dangerfield (radiomen), John Walsh (diesel electric mechanic). **1957-58**: During IGY the station conducted primarily meteorological studies. **1958 winter**: Don McCalman (surveyor and leader), Fritz Koerner, Mike Reuby, Mike Rhodes, Tony Richardson, Roger Tufft, Denis Wildridge, and Paul Woodall (meteorologists), Selwyn Bibby (geologist), Noel Allan (medical officer), Sam Blake and Harry Dangerfield (radiomen), and John Walsh (diesel electric mechanic). **1959 winter**: Don McCalman (surveyor and base leader), Allan Gill, Fritz Koerner, Len Maloney, Mike Rhodes, Tony Richardson, and Denis Wildridge (meteorologists), John Ashley (geophysicist), Selwyn Bibby (geologist), Neil Orr (medical officer), Ian Hampton (physiologist), Chris Brading, Bill Murray, and Tony Hanson (surveyors), John Cheek and Ted Clapp (radiomen), Chris Souter (diesel electric mechanic), Keith Allen and Ron Tindal (general assistants and mountain climbers). **1960 winter**: Neil Orr (medical officer and leader), Dave Baron, Ian Fothergill, Jim Smith, Bill Tracy, and John Winham (meteorologists), Adrian Allen (geophysicist), Phil Nelson (geologist), Chris Brading, Neil Aitkenhead, and Dick Harbour (surveyors), Ian Hampton (physiologist), John Cheek (radioman), Bill Mitchell (diesel electric mechanic), Keith Allen, Ron Miller, and Ron Tindal (general assistants and mountain climbers). **1961 winter**: Ian Fothergill (meteorologist and leader), John Winham and Dick Wright (meteorologists), Adrian Allen (geophysicist), Neil Aitkenhead and Phil Nelson (geologists), Rob Catty (medical officer), Tony Edwards and Dick Harbour (surveyors), John Cheek (radioman), John Collings (builder), George White (diesel electric mechanic), Mike Smith and Noel Downham (general assistants). **1962 winter**: Ian Fothergill (leader), Mike Cox (geophysicist), Dave Elliot and Mike Fleet (geologists), Tony Edwards (surveyor), Roger Robson (radioman), Jim Franks, Georgie McLeod, and Mike Wilkinson (general assistants and mountain climbers). **1963 winter**: Noel Downham (leader), Rod Walker (meteorologist), John Mansfield (geophysicist), Roger Robson and Charlie Le Feuvre (radiomen), Mike Smith (general assistant), Mike Wilkinson (general assistant, mountain climber, and diesel electric mechanic). **Feb. 13, 1964**: The station closed. **Dec. 8, 1997**: It was transferred to Uruguay, and became Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Station.

Base Decepción *see* **Decepción Station**

Base E. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. British scientific base in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Also known as Stonington Island Station, Marguerite Bay Station, or as Station E. It is not pronounced Stonington, as one would expect, but "stonnington." **1944-45**: The personnel of Operation Tabarin

were going to build a new base on Stonington Island, but Jimmy Marr, the operation leader, postponed it. **Feb. 24, 1946**: Building was begun by E.W. Bingham and his FIDS crew on Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, 250 yards south of the old USAS East Base (FIDS used the old East Base buildings over the years—"Passion Flower Hotel," "Jenny's Roost," and "Finn Ronne"). **March 13, 1946**: The base was completed. The main building was called Trepassey House, after the ship that brought them there. **1946 winter**: E.W. Bingham (leader), Ken Butler (radioman), J.J. Joyce (geologist), Stewart Slessor (medical officer), Willoughy Salter (meteorologist), Reg Freeman and Dougie Mason (surveyors), Mike Sadler, John Tonkin, and Kevin Walton (general assistants). **Feb. 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived, with an Auster airplane aboard. **Feb. 12, 1947**: The *Don Samuel* arrived for a visit. **Feb. 14, 1947**: Razzle, the dog, was found dead. **Feb. 20, 1947**: The *Iquique* came by for a visit. Much drinking. **March 2, 1947**: Butson and Tonkin left base on a reconnaissance sledging trip of the glaciers on the east coast of Graham Land. **March 31, 1947**: The *Fitzroy* and the *Trepassey* arrived. **April 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* and the *Fitzroy* left. **April 12, 1947**: The last flight of the Auster for the season. **April 14, 1947**: Butson and Tonkin returned to base. **April 19, 1947**: Several of Ronne's party came over for dinner. Much drinking. **April 28, 1947**: Hugh, the dog, died. **1947 winter**: Ken Butler (leader and meteorologist), Dougie Mason (surveyor), Dick Butson (medical officer), Kenny McLeod (meteorologist), Tommy Thomson (pilot), Dave Jones (aircraft mechanic), Terry Randall (radio telegraphist), Kevin Walton (engineer), John Tonkin (navigator, who wound up as deputy leader), Reg Freeman (surveyor), Bernard Stonehouse (meteorologist and biologist). **June 1, 1947**: Finn and Jackie Ronne came over for tea. **July 22, 1947**: The Auster airplane flew. **Feb. 22, 1948**: Vivian Fuchs arrived on the *John Biscoe* to relieve Ken Butler. **1948 and 1949 winters**: Vivian Fuchs (leader and geologist), Ray Adie (geologist), Ken Blaiklock and Colin Brown (surveyors), David Dalgliesh (medical officer), John Huckle and Bob Spivey (general assistants), Dave Jones (air fitter), Bernard Stonehouse (meteorologist), Terry Randall (radioman), Pat Toynbee (pilot). **Oct. 22, 1948**: Fuchs, Huckle, Adie, and Brown set out on a sledging expedition. **Jan. 20, 1949**: The sledging party returned, having covered 940 miles in 90 days, and getting as far south as 71°35' S. **March 30, 1949:** The *John Biscoe* made one last attempt to push through the ice to get to the men, but relief was impossible at the end of their stint. Consequently they were forced to winter-over again in 1949. This made an unprecedented 3rd winter for 5 of the men, and Randall and Stonehouse became sick. **Oct. 11, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* sailed from Southampton. **Dec. 3, 1949:** The *John Biscoe* reached Deception Island. **Jan. 30, 1950**: Peter Borden St. Louis, a Canadian pilot, flew in from the Argentine base 200 miles in his Norseman amphibian aircraft and landed about 8 or 10 miles from the stranded FIDS team, in a fjord, to which Stonehouse, Randall and Huckle rowed in a small boat. Also on the plane was FIDS secretary (SecFIDS) Ken Butler, and he rowed back to base with Huckle as Stonehouse and Randall were flown to the Argentine base, just making it before the fog closed them out. There, waiting for them, was Sir Miles Clifford, governor of the Falklands, on board the *John Biscoe*. The *Bigbury Bay* was on hand too, for insurance. **Feb. 6, 1950**: The 2 other three-year boys were taken off. **Feb. 10, 1950**: Fuchs and his 5 remaining companions were finally flown out of the base. **Feb. 12, 1950:** The *John Biscoe* left for home, and the base was closed. **March 16, 1950**: Randall, Stonehouse, and Jones arrived in London. Base E was discontinued as a year-round base (until then it had been the only and first permanently inhabited settlement in Antarctica). For a few years it carried on as a summer-only station, but was then abandoned. **March 6, 1958**: After repeated tries to get through the pack-ice, the *John Biscoe* finally arrived at Base E. They found the old station iced over, with a foot of ice on the floors of the main building. **March 9, 1958**: The base was re-opened, with new buildings, in time for some participation in IGY. **1958 winter**: Peter Gibbs (surveyor and leader), Arthur Hoskins and Nigel Procter (geologists), Peter Forster (surveyor), Henry Wyatt (physiologist and medical officer), Brin Roberts (radioman). **March 7, 1959**: It was closed again, because the ice was so bad the ship couldn't get in. **Aug. 14, 1960**: It was opened again by Fids who had sledged in from Base Y. All they found when they got there was the stove pipe of the chimney. The rest had been covered. This was a week before Base Y closed, and Base E became the center for field work in the area of the southern Antarctic Peninsula. **March 4, 1961**: The main hut was re-sited, and re-built as FIDS' first two-story building (unnamed) on Antarctica. **1961 winter**: John Cunningham (leader), Roger Matthews and Brian Wigglesworth (meteorologists), Arthur Fraser (geologist), Brian Sparke (medical officer), Howard Chapman and Bob Metcalfe (surveyors), Tony Quinn (radioman), Mike Tween (diesel electric mechanic), Bill Tracy (general assistant), Bryan Bowler (general assistant and tractorman). **1962 winter**: John Cunningham (leader), Bob Metcalfe and Ivor Morgan (surveyors), Willie Gilchrist (radioman), Jim Wilson (diesel electric mechanic), Ian McMorrin and Ben Hodges (general assistants), Jon Clennell (general assistant and mountain climber), Bryan Bowler and Ron Gill (general assistants and tractormen). **1963 winter**: Jon Clennell (leader), Peter Kennett (geophysicist), Mike Fleet, Ralph Horne, and Tony Marsh (geologists), Dave Beynon (dentist), Sam Blake (radioman), Ben Hodges, Ian McMorrin, and Ron Tindal (general assistants), Georgie McLeod (general assistant and mountain climber). **1964 winter**: Noel Downham (leader), Geoff Renner (geophysicist), Garik Grikurov, Tony Marsh, and Guy Stubbs (geologists), Sandy Muir (medical officer), John Cheek (radioman), Tony Schärer, James Steen, and Ed Thornton (general assistants), David Vaughan (general assistant and tractorman). **1965**: A single-story extension was added. **1965 winter**: Mike Cousins (leader), Keith Holmes, Dave Matthews, and Mike Thomson (geologists), Neil Marsden and Tony Rider (surveyors), Don Parnell (radioman), David Vaughan (diesel electric mechanic), James Gardner, James Steen, John Tait, Ed Thornton, and David Todd (general assistants). **1966 winter**: Terry Tallis (leader), Keith Holmes, Dave Matthews, and John Ross (geologists), Dick Boulding and Neil Marsden (surveyors), John Noel (radioman), Alec Bottomley (diesel electric mechanic), Ken Doyle, Dennis Horley, and John Noble (general assistants), Tom Allan (general assistant and tractorman). **1967 winter**: Alistair McArthur (base commander), Lawrence Willey (geologist), Dick Williams (medical officer and bacteriologist), Dick Boulding and Derek Postlethwaite (surveyors), Chris Madders (radioman), John Collings (carpenter), Walt Dawson (diesel electric mechanic), Robert England, Dennis Horley, and John Noble (general assistants), Georgie McLeod (general assistant and mountain climber). **1968 winter**: Alistair McArthur (base commander), Ian Flavell-Smith (geophysicist), Lawrence Willey (geologist), Michael Holmes (medical officer and physiologist), Derek Postlethwaite, Mike Fielding, and Phil Wainwright (surveyors), Chris Madders (radioman), William Keith (diesel electric mechanic), Jack Donaldson, Shaun Norman, and Ian Sykes (general assistants), Ken Doyle (general assistant and explosives man). **1969 winter**: Shaun Norman (base commander), Mike Burns and Ian Flavell-Smith (geophysicists), Peter Rowe and Alexander Skinner (geologists), Paul Bentley and Mike Fielding (surveyors), Tony Feenan (radioman), William Keith (diesel electric mechanic), Tony Bushell, Jack Donaldson, Ian Sykes, Ernest Sheldon, Brian Gargate, and Mick Pawley (general assistants). **1970 winter**: Tony Bushell (base commander), Mike Burns and Peter Butler (geophysicists), Thomas Davies, Alexander Skinner, and Alistair Linn (geologists), Paul Bentley and Timothy Christie (surveyors), Ron Smith (radioman), John Newman (diesel electric mechanic), Henry Blakley, Neil MacAllister, Mick Pawley, James Woodhouse, and Steve Wormald (general assistants). **1971 winter:** Phil Wainwright (base commander), Malcolm McArthur (geophysicist), Nicholas Culshaw, Thomas Davies, and Bob Wyeth (geologists), Michael Holmes (physiologist and medical officer), Timothy Christie and Paul Gurling (surveyors), Nick Meades (radioman), William Keith (diesel electric mechanic), Rob Collister, Paul Finigan, Brian Hill, Neil MacAllister, Miles Mosley, Drummy Small, and James Woodhouse (general assistants). **Jan. 27, 1972**: Another extension was added. **1972 winter**: Mick Pawley (base commander), Malcolm McArthur and Neil McNaughton (geophysicists), Dave Singleton and Bob Wyeth (geologists), Paul Gurling and John Yates (surveyors), Nick Meades (radioman), Brian Hudson (diesel electric mechanic), Alistair

Thomson (builder), Paul Finigan, Brian Jones, Miles Mosley, Drummy Small, and Graham Wright (general assistants), Denis McConnell (general assistant and dentist). **1973 winter**: Steve Wormald (base commander), Adrian Almond and Peter Butler (geophysicists), Fergy Anckorn, Dave Singleton, and Chris Edwards (geologists), Bob Bostelmann (veterinary officer), John Yates and Roger Scott (surveyors), Chris Walker (radioman), Malky Macrae and John Newman (diesel electric mechanics), Tony Gannon (builder), Dave Burkitt, Eric Lawther, and Neil MacAllister (general assistants). **Jan. 1974**: Trepassey House, which had become a derelict liability, was burned down. **1974 winter**: Graham Wright (base commander), Bernard Care, Chris Edwards, and Fergy Anckorn (geologists), Richard Barrett and Roger Scott (surveyors), Paul Kirby (radioman), Stephen Wellington (diesel electric mechanic), Tony Gannon (builder), Dog Holden and Chris Knott (general assistants). **Feb. 23, 1975**: The station finally closed, and was later used for emergency and summer work only. **1991-92**. The site was cleaned up by BAS. **May 19, 1995**: It became Historic Site #64.

Lóbulo de la Base Española *see* **Española Glacier**

Base Esperanza *see* **Esperanza Station**

Base F *see* **Faraday Station**

Base G. 62°05' S, 58°25' W. Also called Admiralty Bay Station, and Station G. British scientific station on Martel Inlet, on the Keller Peninsula, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. **Jan. 1947**: The site was reconnoitered. **Jan. 18, 1947**: A small wooden hut and a Nissen hut were built. **Jan. 25, 1947**: The new base was opened. **March 23, 1947**: Construction work finished, and the new station was vacated. **Jan. 18, 1948**: It was established as a permanent meteorological station, when the first builders arrived — Pat Davis and Ian Biggs, who arrived on the *Snipe*. **Feb. 14, 1948**: The new FIDS wintering-over team arrived on the *John Biscoe*. **Feb. 16, 1948**: A second wooden hut was built. **1948 winter**: Eric Platt (geologist and leader), Jack Reid (meteorologist), Dennis Farmer (radioman), Ian Biggs and Pat Davis (handymen). **Nov. 10, 1948**: Eric Platt died. *See* **Platt, Eric** for the circumstances. It was a tough winter. One man went snow blind. Another fell down a crevasse when he went looking for Platt and Reid, but was not hurt (again, *see* **Platt, Eric** for details). **Jan. 28, 1949**: A third hut, Sparrow House (named after the *Sparrow*, which brought it in), was erected, 300 yards south of the second hut. **1949 winter**: Geoff Hattersley-Smith (glaciologist and leader), Brian Jefford (surveyor and deputy leader), J.H. Chaplin (meteorologist), Dan Jardine (geologist), Ralph Lenton (radioman), and Ken Pawson (general assistant). **Dec. 9, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at 6.20 A.M. **Dec. 13, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* left, with Hattersley-Smith, Chaplin, and Jefford aboard. Ralph Lenton was sworn in as new base leader (for the summer only). **1950**: The second hut was removed, and re-erected at Signy Island Station. **March 24, 1950**: John Kendall replaced Ralph Lenton as leader. **1950 winter**: John Kendall (radio operator and leader), Alan Burton and Roy Crampton (meteorologists), Joe Gallacher (handyman). **1951 winter**: Ken Gooden (leader), Alan Burton, Phil Mander, and Roger Todd-White (meteorologists), Tommy Burgess (radioman). **1952 winter**: Bill Meehan (radioman and leader), Fred Burns, Joe Lewis, and Tony Vernum (meteorologists), Reg Edwards (diesel electric mechanic). **1953 winter**: Ron Worswick (meteorologist and leader), Roger Banks and George Hemmen (meteorologists), Jeffrey Turnbull (radioman), Barry Golborne (diesel electric mechanic). Arthur Farrant had arrived to take over as diesel electric mechanic and base leader, but the lads didn't want him. So Worswick became leader by popular acclaim. **1954 winter**: John George (meteorologist and leader), Graham Rumsey and Ron Tapp (meteorologists), Rick Nalder (radioman), Barry Golborne (diesel electric mechanic). **1955 winter**: John Noble (meteorologist and leader), Graham Rumsey and Norman Hedderley (meteorologists), Graham Davis (radioman), John Pearce (diesel electric mechanic). **Jan. 6, 1956**: Another hut was built. **March 24, 1956**: Ron Napier (q.v.) died (*see* **Deaths**, 1956). **1956 winter**: Colin Clement (diesel mechanic and leader), Eric Broome, Ken Brown, and Roger Tufft (meteorologists), Mike Royle (radioman), Arthur Shewry (general assistant and carpenter). **1957 winter**: Alan Precious (meteorologist and leader), Dick Hillson and Robin Stephens (meteorologists), Hugh Noble (glaciologist), Graham Davey (surveyor), Geoff Monk and Peter Bunch (radiomen), Adrian Wensley Walker (diesel electric mechanic). **1957-58**: During IGY, meteorology and glaciology were studied. **1958 winter**: Robin Stephens (meteorologist and leader), Tink Bell, Jim Franks, and Allan Gill (meteorologists), Graham Davey (surveyor), Geoff Monk (radioman), Chris Souter (diesel electric mechanic). **April 23, 1959**: Alan Sharman died after a fall. **1959 winter**: Mike Stansbury (glaciologist and leader), Tink Bell, Ken Gibson, and Russell Thompson (meteorologists), Dick Barton (geologist), Jeff Stokes (surveyor), Barry Williamson (radioman), Evan Watson and Jim Wilson (diesel electric mechanics). **July 26, 1959**: Tink Bell fell down a crevassse and died. **1960 winter**: Mike Kershaw (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Noel Downham, Jim Ferrar, Nev Jones, and Dick Wright (meteorologists), Dick Barton (geologist), Joe Elliot (radioman), Jim Wilson (diesel electric mechanic). **Jan. 12, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived. **Jan. 19, 1961**: The station closed. **July 1995**: Official demolition of the site was begun by Brazilian personnel from Comandante Ferraz Station. **Feb. 1996:** The demolition was completed. Only the concrete foundations remain.

Base Gurruchaga *see* **Francisco de Gurruchaga Refugio**

Base H *see* **Signy Island Station**

Base J. 66°00' S, 65°24' W. Also called Graham Coast Station, and (after it had closed) Prospect Point Station. British IGY station built on a rock surface 10 m above sea level at Ferin Head, Prospect Point, at the W end of what is now called Velingrad Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. **Feb. 1, 1957**: The men arrived to open the station. **Feb. 2, 1957**: The station opened. **1957 winter**: Ron Miller (leader and general assistant), David Chalmers (meteorologist), Robin Curtis (geologist), Bryan Holmes and Fred Wooden (surveyors), and Arthur Rumbelow (radioman). Surveying and geology were its missions, and meteorology was studied during IGY. Robin Curtis broke his ankle during the winter. **1958 winter**: Georgie McLeod (leader, general assistant, and mountain climber), Tony Hanson and John Martin (surveyors), Peter Catlow (radioman), Kenny Kenyon (general assistant). **Mid-April 1957**: The hut was ready for occupation. **March 14, 1958**: The new *John Biscoe* came to relieve the winterers. **Feb. 23, 1959**: The station closed, when local work was completed. The letter J was originally intended for a station on Alexander Island in the 1948-49 season, but it was never built.

Base Jubany *see* **Jubany Station**

Base K. The designation for a British scientific station to be set up on Snow Hill Island or on Joinville Island, in the 1948-49 season, but it was called off when sea-ice prevented access. The term Base K, or Station K, was used for a while to signify Fossil Bluff Station, which became operative in 1961, but generally its letters have become KG.

Base K *see also* **Fossil Bluff Station**

Base KG *see* **Fossil Bluff Station**

Base Livingston *see* ***under*** **L**

Base Marambio *see* **Vicecomodoro Marambio Station**

Base Marret *see* **Marret**

Base Matienzo *see* **Teniente Matienzo Station**

Base Melchior *see* **Melchior Station**

Base N. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. Also called Arthur Harbour Station, and Anvers Island Station, as well as Station N. British scientific station built on a rock surface 5 m above sea level by the personnel of the *Norsel* in 1955, at the NW corner of Arthur Harbour, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula (now it is on Amsler Island, that island having been formed in 2005, when Marr Ice Piedmont receded). Its mission was surveying and geology. **Feb. 27, 1955**: The station was occupied. **1955 winter**: Peter Hooper (geologist and leader), Bill Hindson and Jim Rennie (surveyors), John Canty (radioman), Doug Litchfield (general assistant and mountain climber), Arthur Shewry (general assistant and carpenter). **1956 winter**: Peter Hooper (geologist and leader), Dennis Kershaw and Pete Wylie (surveyors), John Bull (diesel electric mechanic), Len Harlow and John Thompson (general assistants and mountain climbers). **Jan. 1957**: The Duke of Edinburgh arrived (*see* **Philip, Prince**, and **The *Britannia***), and the lads shook his hand, gave him a sledge ride, and took him to a bird colony. **1957 winter**: John Thompson

(leader, general assistant and mountain climber), John Ketley and Pete Wylie (surveyors), Brian Foote (radioman), Georgie McLeod (general assistant and mountain climber). **Jan. 10, 1958**: The station closed, when local work was completed. It was not an IGY station. **July 2, 1963**: The hut was loaned to the US. **Jan. 1965**: The U.S. converted it into a biological laboratory for use at Palmer Station. **1969**: Base N opened again, with its skiway being used as a support air facility. **Dec. 28, 1971**: The base was destroyed by fire, while BAS were renovating it. The skiway remained open. **1973**: The skiway finally deteriorated, air operations being transferred to Adelaide Station. However, N's skiway remained open intermittently. **1990-91**: The station was destroyed and the debris was removed by USAP. Only the concrete foundations remain. **Nov. 15, 1993**: The skiway was finally closed down.

Base O. 64°44' S, 62°36' W. British scientific station, also called Danco Coast Station, Danco Island Station, Paradise Harbour Station, and Station O. Built by FIDS personnel off the *Shackleton* in 1956, on Danco Island, in Errera Channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The original plan had been to build the hut on Brabant Island, but they could not find a suitable site. **Feb. 26, 1956**: The station was ready. **March 2, 1956**: The station was officially opened. It would conduct survey and geological programs. **1956 winter**: Dick Foster (leader and general assistant), Brian Bayly (geologist), John Ketley and Fred Wooden (surveyors), Pidge Palmer (radioman), and Les Harris (general assistant and carpenter). **1957 winter**: Dick Foster (leader and general assistant), Graham Hobbs (geologist), Dave Evans and Dennis Kershaw (surveyors), Ray McGowan and Vince O'Neill (radiomen). **1958 winter**: Duncan Boston (leader, general assistant and mountain climber), Graham Hobbs (geologist), Dave Evans (surveyor), Eric Jones (radioman), and Jim Malden (diesel electric mechanic). It was not an IGY station. **Feb. 22, 1959**: The station closed, when local work was completed. It is still used occasionally by various countries' Antarctic programs.

Base Órcadas *see* **Órcadas Station**

[1]**Base P**. 60°37' S, 46°02' W. British scientific station at Moreton Point, on Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. The hut was built on Feb. 19, 1945. This was the original Base C (Station C), but it was never occupied, there being insufficient personnel at the time. A year later a new base was built at Cape Geddes and called Base C, so the Sandefjord station became known (to history) as Base P (or Station P, or Sandefjord Bay Station). It was visited on Sept. 6, 1950, but had gone by Feb. 1, 1955, probably blown away.

[2]**Base P**. 62°40' S, 61°00' W (approx.). A temporary British mobile camp, also known as Station P, or Livingston Island Station, ready on Dec. 29, 1957, for use by field parties on Livingston Island for surveying, geology and biology. Normally a letter would not have been assigned to it, being a camp, but the original intention had been to build a hut. The *Shackleton* sustained a hole driven into her when transporting the hut, and pieces of the hut were used to repair the ship. It was closed on March 15, 1958. It was located at the head of what would (much later) be called Mateev Cove.

Base Petrel *see* **Petrel Station**

Base Primavera *see* **Primavera Station**

Base R *see* **Rothera Station**

Base Ridge. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. Just E of Law Base, in the Larsemann Hills, it shelters the base from strong winds, and is a haven for breeding snow petrels. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Dongtaiping Shan.

Base San Martín *see* **San Martín Station**

Base Sobral *see* **Sobral Station**

Base T. 67°46' S, 68°55' W. Also known as Adelaide Island Station, and Station T. FIDS (then BAS) scientific base at the SW tip of Adelaide Island. **Feb. 2, 1961**: The Fids arrived to open the base. **Feb. 3, 1961**: The FIDS station was opened, as Base T, with the mission of surveying, glaciology, geology, and meteorology. This site was chosen over Rothera Point as it had a better skiway and less sea-ice to hinder supply by ship. The original building was called Stephenson House, after Alfred Stephenson. **1961 winter**: Frank Preston (surveyor and leader), Alan Crouch (meteorologist), Graham Dewar (geologist), Alan Wright (surveyor), Frank Fitton (radioman), and Hugh McCallum (general assistant and mountain climber). **March 1962**: An additional hut was built, Rymill House, named for John Rymill. **1962 winter**: Graham Dewar (geologist and leader), Rorke Bryan, Harry Leckie, and Stan Woolley (meteorologists), Dave Nash and Alan Wright (surveyors), Edward Smith (radioman), Dave Hounsell (diesel electric mechanic), Fred Gibbs, John Killingbeck, and Brian Nixon (general assistants). **June 7, 1962**: The British officially re-named it Adelaide Station—"Adelaide" for short. **Jan. 1, 1963**: The garage at Fossil Bluff Station was brought over and re-erected at Adelaide as a separate accommodation hut named Hampton House, after Wilfred E. Hampton. **1963 winter**: Harry Leckie (meteorologist and leader), Rorke Bryan, Mike Cousins, Stan Woolley (meteorologists), Ivor Morgan and Dave Nash (surveyors), Bill Geddes (radioman), Ken Lambert (diesel electric mechanic), Ron Gill and Dick Palmer (general assistants and tractormen), Jim Shirtcliffe (general assistant and builder), and Fred Gibbs (general assistant). **1964 winter**: John Cunningham (leader), Harry Ashworth, Kenn Back, Alec Bottomley, Roger Owen, Brian Smith (meteorologists), Mike Thomson, Michael Ayling, Ralph Horne, Julian Pagella (geologists), Edward Armstrong and Tony Rider (surveyors), Michael Rice (medical officer), Bill Geddes (radioman), John Tait (diesel electric mechanic), Jim Common (general assistant and stores), Dick Palmer (general assistant and tractorman), David Todd, James Gardner, and Bill Smith (general assistants), and Ken Darnell (cook). **1965 winter**: Len Mole (meteorologist and leader), Kenn Back, Roger Owen, and Mike Warr (meteorologists), Tom Davies (physiologist and medical officer), John Noel (radioman), George Green (diesel electric mechanic, general assistant, and tractorman), Jim Common (general assistant and stores), and Tom Miller (cook). **1966 winter**: George Green (leader, general assistant, and tractorman), Peter Bird, Bernie Chappel, Paul Hay, and Fred Wilkinson (meteorologists), Neil McLaren (radioman), and Tom Miller (cook). **March 3, 1967**: A plastic accommodation building was established. **1967 winter**: Alec Bottomley (base commander), John Barlow, David Salter, Rod Ledingham, and Fred Wilkinson (meteorologists), David Darroch (radioman), Frank Meeds (diesel electric mechanic, general assistant, and tractorman), John Beard (general assistant and tractorman), David Bowen (builder), and Bryan Gibson (cook). **1968 winter**: Don Parnell (base commander and radioman), Ernest Sheldon and Ian Willey (meteorologists), Michael Elliott (geologist), Frank Meeds (diesel electric mechanic), David Bowen (builder), John Collings (carpenter), Alastair McKeith (general assistant), Dave Rinning (general assistant and tractorman), and Bryan Gibson (cook). **1969 winter**: Ian Willey (base commander and meteorologist), Martyn Bramwell, Bill Taylor, and Steve Wormald (meteorologists), Terry Allen (physiologist and medical officer), David Snell and Bob Davidson (radiomen), Barrie Whittaker (diesel electric mechanic), Henry Blakley and Dave Hill (builders), Ian Curphey and Rod Pashley (general assistants), John Newman (general assistant and tractorman), and Richard Bird (cook). **1970 winter**: Richy Hesbrook (base commander), Kenn Back, Robin Chambers, Edwin Mickleburgh, and Richard Scoffom (meteorologists), Charles Bell (geologist), Alan Milne (physiologist and medical officer), Chris Walker (radioman), Dick Walker (diesel electric mechanic), Rod Pashley (general assistant), and Richard Bird (cook). **1971 winter**: Richard Scoffom (meteorologist and base commander), Kenn Back and Adrian Apps (meteorologists), Ron Smith (radioman), David Williams (diesel electric mechanic), Paul Burton (builder), and Robert Cook (cook). **1972 winter**: Frank Lines (diesel electric mechanic and base commander), Colin Kynaston, Max Merson, and Roger Wilkins (meteorologists), Steve Vallance (physiologist and medical officer), Mike Jozefiak (radioman), Ron James (builder), and Al Wearden (cook). **1973 winter**: Kevin Roberts (base commander), Keith Avery, Ian Taylor, and Roger Wilkins (meteorologists), Chris Andrews (physiologist and medical officer), Mike Jozefiak (radioman), Gordon Ramage (general assistant and tractorman), and Jon Barker (cook). **1973-74 summer**: Steve Wormald (base commander). **1974 winter**: Kevin Roberts (base commander), Clive Jackman, John Killick, and Ian Taylor (meteorologists), Adrian Almond and Barry Dikstra (geophysicists), Alistair MacLeod (medical officer), Mike Harris (radioman), John Carter (diesel electric mechanic), Steve Wroe (builder), Ian Henderson and Simon Hobbs

(general assistants), and Ian Bury (cook). **1974-75 summer**: Steve Wormald (base commander). **1975 winter**: Ernest Sheldon (base commander), Clive Jackman (meteorologist and physicist), Anthony Lipscomb (medical officer), Mike Harris (radioman), David Bravington (diesel mechanic), Robin Davies (tractor mechanic), Ian Henderson, Chris Knott, and Dog Holden (general assistants), and Alan McManus (cook). **1975-76 summer**: Steve Wormald (base commander). **1976 winter**: Robin Davies (mechanic and base commander), Montague Hadley (medical officer), Ric Airey (radioman), William Park (diesel mechanic), Tony Salmon (tractor mechanic), Rick Atkinson, Trevor Phillips, and Michael Chantrey (general assistants), and David Ball (cook). **March 1, 1977**: The station was closed, primarily because its skiway had deteriorated (crevasses). Its functions were taken over by Rothera Station, which had opened the year before. **Aug. 14, 1984**: Chile took it over as Teniente Carvajal Station. **Jan. 1985**: It began a new life as a summer station.

Base V. 63°32' S, 57°23' W. Also called View Point Station, and Station V. British scientific base on View Point, in Duse Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, with missions of surveying, geology and meteorology. Built as a satellite hut between Dec. 1952 and March 1953 by FIDS personnel from nearby Base D at Hope Bay, occupied by the builders from Feb. 8, 1953, and opened officially on May 11, 1953. It was occupied semi-permanently by scientific personnel from June 3, 1953 to Nov. 1953, again from Jan. 1955 to Nov. 1955, and then intermittently until Nov. 25, 1963. A second hut was built on March 20, 1956, principally by Dick Kenney, but also helped by Jim Madell, George Larmour, Wally Herbert, and Bill Nicholls. They called it "the Seal-catchers Arms," or View Point Hut. It was occupied intermittently until Nov. 25, 1963. On July 29, 1996 it was transferred to Chile, and took the name General Ramón Cañas Montalva Station. On Sept. 11, 1997 its name was changed to General Jorge Boonen Rivera Station.

Base W. 66°52' S, 66°48' W. British scientific station, also known as Detaille Island Station, Loubet Coast Station, and Station W, it was situated on Detaille Island, in Lallemand Fjord, off the Loubet Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. **Feb. 21, 1956:** The base, known as Base W or Loubet Coast Station, was selected by FIDS surveyors off the *John Biscoe*. The men lived in tents for 7 weeks until the hut was completed. *See* **Detaille Island** for a note on the naming of the island. **1956 winter**: Tom Murphy (surveyor and leader), Eric Salmon and John Thorne (meteorologists; Salmon was 2nd-in-command of the base), Hedley Wright (geologist), Mike Orford (surveyor), David Moore (radioman), Ray Cooper (diesel electric mechanic), and Ron Miller (general assistant and mountain climber). There was a refuge hut built nearby in early 1957, Orford Cliff Refuge (q.v.). **Jan. 1, 1957**: The famous tennis match played by the visiting Crawford Brooks and Ray Priestley, and even Prince Philip (see **The *Britannia***, and **Tennis**). **Feb. 8, 1957**: The new *John Biscoe* arrived to take Ron Miller to Prospect Point. **March 3, 1957**: The new *John Biscoe* arrived with the 1957 wintering-over crew. **1957 winter**: Angus Erskine (surveyor and leader), Bill McDowell, John P. Smith, and John Thorne (meteorologists), Denis Goldring (geologist), Henry Wyatt (physiologist and medical officer), Jim Madell (surveyor), Ossie Connochie (radioman), Frank Oliver (diesel electric mechanic), and Martyn Scarffe (general assistant and mountain climber). It conducted surveying and geology, and, during the first part of IGY, meteorological studies, until it closed later in 1957. However, it soon re-opened. **1958 winter**: Brian Foote (surveyor and leader), Robin Perry, Paddy White, and Jim Young (meteorologists), Denis Goldring (geologists), John Graham (medical officer), John Rothera (surveyor), Colin Johnson (radioman), and Frank Oliver (diesel electric mechanic). When Stride, Black, and Statham disappeared from Base Y in late May 1958, four men from Base W formed a team to look for them. The team of 4 were: Dick Hillson and Jim Young (met men), John Rothera (surveyor), and Frank Oliver (mechanic). They never found the 3 lads, but Hillson was seconded to Base Y for the rest of the winter, to make up the short crew over there. **March 31, 1959**: When time came to relieve the station, the ship couldn't get in through the very thick pack-ice, so the American cutter *Northwind* came in as far as she could, which was about 40 miles from Base W. The 1958 winterers (including Dick Hillson, who was now back at Base W) formed 2 sledges and 2 dog teams, and sledged the distance across the ice, and with the aid of massive searchlights sweeping the ice from the great icebreaker, they sledged right up to the ship. A helicopter flew some of the incoming boys (including Dr. Alec Cumming) in to the base, and there they stayed for a few days, tidying up, killing off some of the dogs, and then were helicoptered back to the *Northwind*. Even then, getting out was a slow business, but finally the *Northwind* took them all to the *John Biscoe* (the new *John Biscoe*, that is), and from there the boys made it to Port Stanley. It was decided, after this run-in with the ice, to close the station. Base W was also called Loubet Coast Station until late 1959, when it became generally known as Detaille Island Station (it couldn't have been known as Detaille Island Station while it was operating for the simple reason that the name Detaille Island didn't come into existence until July 7, 1959). The site was cleaned up by BAS in 1996-97.

Base Y. 67°49' S, 67°17' W. British scientific station established in 1955 in Bourgeois Fjord, on Horseshoe Island (it is sometimes referred to as Horseshoe Island Station), in Marguerite Bay, off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, by FIDS personnel off the *Norsel*. **March 11, 1955**: The base opened. Ken Gaul (leader). **1955 winter**: Ken Gaul (leader), Brian Kemp, Trevor Vine-Lott, and Dick Taylor (meteorologists), Jim Exley (geologist), Gordon Farquhar (radioman), and Don Atkinson (diesel electric mechanic). **1956 winter**: Derek Searle (surveyor and leader), David Chalmers, Frank Ryan, Cecil Scotland, and Trevor Vine-Lott (meteorologists), Jim Exley (geologist), Malcolm Evans (medical officer), Geoff Cumming (general assistant), Gene Donnelly (radioman), and Don Atkinson (diesel electric mechanic). **1957 winter**: Percy Guyver (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Jim Fellows, George Larmour, and Len Maloney (meteorologists), Nigel Procter (geologist), Peter Gibbs and John Rothera (surveyors), Sandy Imray (medical officer), and Brin Roberts (radioman). **1957-58**: During IGY, meteorological studies were conducted. **1958 winter**: John Paisley (meteorologist and leader), Stan Black, Dick Hillson, Dave McDowell, and Dave Statham (meteorologists), Keith Hoskins (geologist), Ray McGowan (radioman), and Geoff Stride (diesel electric mechanic). Actually Hillson was seconded to Base Y from Base W only after Stride, Black, and Statham disappeared (*see* **Base W**, 1958, and **Deaths**, 1958). **1959 winter**: Robin Perry (meteorologist and leader), Jim Franks and Malcolm Hunt (meteorologists), Keith Hoskins (geologist), Gordon Mallinson (radioman), and Jim Malden (diesel electric mechanic). **1959-60 summer**: The *Kista Dan* arrived with the new party aboard. They couldn't get in because of the ice, and had to be flown in from the ship. They couldn't carry much. All they had in the way of comfort was one bottle of beer, a third of gin, and some liqueur. **1960 winter**: Peter Forster (surveyor and leader), Peter Grimley (geologist), Tony Davies (medical officer), and Charlie Le Feuvre (radioman). Russell Thompson was to have been base leader, but he never made it to the base. **Aug. 21, 1960**: The base closed, and the personnel transferred to Base E on Stonington Island. **March 7, 1969**: The base re-opened briefly, as Station Y, in order to complete local survey work. **July 11, 1969**: The base closed for good, although in the 1960s it was sometimes used by BAS personnel from Rothera Station. **March 1995**: BAS personnel from Rothera Station cleaned it up. **May 19, 1995**: Along with Blaiklock Island Refuge (q.v.), the base was designated Historic Site #63 under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty. **March 1997**: Building conservation work on this site was begun.

Base Z *see* **Halley Bay Station**

Basecamp Valley. 73°30' S, 94°22' W. A small, ice-filled valley at the W side of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1961-62, who established a base camp, Camp Minnesota (q.v.) just N of the mouth of this valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Baseline Nunataks. 70°46' S, 67°01' E. A small group of nunataks, about 1700 m above sea level, and rising about 30 m above the surrounding plateau ice, 8 km S of Mount McKenzie, along the S face of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party visited them in Jan. 1957. The nunataks formed the E end of a photo baseline (with Mount Hollingshead as the W

end), hence the name given by ANCA on July 22, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Baseline Rock. 67°36' S, 62°44' E. A small, isolated rock, or islet, partially ice-covered in winter, between Nøst Island and the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, about 7 km W of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Later so named by ANCA because the rock was used as one end of the baseline of a 1959 ANARE triangulation of the area conducted by Chris Armstrong. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Basen. 73°20' S, 13°24' W. The northernmost massif in the Kraul Mountains, in New Schwabenland. Name means "the leader" in Norwegian. It is actually the NE end of the feature the Norwegians call Kraulberga (*see* **Kraul Mountains**).

Bases. *See also* Scientific stations. Some of the older bases are now covered over by drifting snows, or the ones built on ice shelves have left the continent and disappeared on icebergs. Certainly in the case of the Antarctic Peninsula, where so many Chilean, British, and Argentine bases exist(ed), it seems that today the prime raison d'être is one of military intelligence rather than science.

The *Bashkiriya*. Soviet passenger liner built in 1964, that took part in the following Antarctic expeditions: 1973-75 (Capt. Yevgeniy K. Balashov), 1976-78 (Capt. Kim Nikolayevich Loskutov), 1977-79 (Capt. Stanislav Ivanovich Rodin), 1978-80 (Capt. Loskutov), 1979-81 (Capt. Loskutov), 1980-82 (Capt. Rodon), 1981-83 (Capt. Loskutov), and 1982-84 (Capt. Viktor Fedorovich Belousov).

Nunatak Bashnja. 71°02' S, 11°10' E. A fairly isolated nunatak (Nunatak Igla is its closest companion), S of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Russians.

Gora Bashnja Vetrov *see* **Wignall Peak**

Basil Halls Island *see* **Snow Island**

The *Basile*. French yacht, skippered by Alain Caradec (b. 1951), which took the Italian expedition led by Marco Morosini to Adelaide Island, the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1984-85.

Basilica Peak. 70°02' S, 159°20' E. A granite peak rising to 1810 m, 4 km SE of Mount Gorton, in the S part of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS in 1962-63, and also by NZGSAE 1963-64, and named by the latter for its shape. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Basilisk Crag. 62°28' S, 60°08' W. A serrated crag, trending NE in a linear fashion at an elevation of about 70 m above sea level, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It resembles, in a way, the shape of a lizard, and this was what inspired the name, after the basilisk, the mythical king of the serpents (the one you don't want to get stared at by). Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Basin Lake. 76°09' S, 161°55' E. The largest of the lakes found on the Mawson Oasis, just E of Mount Murray, N of Mawson Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name on Jun 27, 1963.

Basissletta. 72°17' S, 3°36' W. A small, gently-sloping, ice-covered plain between Pyramiden Nunatak and Stamnen Peak, or between Viddalen Valley and Schytt Glacier, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, and between that ridge and the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, the W part of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them ("the base-line plain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Bass, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bass Rock *see* **Eden Rocks, Baldred Rock**

Arrecifes Basso *see* **Basso Island**

Islote Basso *see* **Basso Island**

Basso Island. 62°30' S, 59°44' W. A small island linked by a mainly submerged spit to the SW shore of Discovery Bay, near Labbé Rock, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. During the extensive charting of Discovery Bay by ChilAE 1946-47, it was named by them as Islote Crucero, after 1st corporal Juan Basso Crucero, of the Chilean Navy, chief storekeeper on the *Iquique* during the expedition. The spit part was called Arrecifes Basso. It appears as such on a Chilean map of 1947. On a 1951 Chilean chart, the island is called Islote Basso, and the spit is not named. A similar situation occurred on a 1961 Chilean chart, except that the island is called Islote Cabo Basso. The island was charted again by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in Jan. and Feb. 1964. The British had been calling it Basso Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1968. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN also accepted that name, in 1972.

Bastei *see* **Mount Bastei**

Mount Bastei. 71°22' S, 13°32' E. A prominent buttress-, or bastion-type mountain, rising to 2460 m, 3 km W of Mount Mentzel, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. GermAE 1938-39 discovered and photographed it aerially, and Ritscher named it Bastei (i.e., "bastion"). The Norwegians call it Bastionen (which means "the bastion"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bastei in 1970.

Bastien Glacier *see* **Union Glacier**

Bastien Range. 78°50' S, 86°00' W. A mountain range of moderate height, extending for 60 km in a NW-SE direction, flanking the SW side of Nimitz Glacier and the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Thomas W. Bastien (b. March 1933. d. July 4, 2010), geologist, leader of the helicopter-supported University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64. He had been to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961-62 with the Camp Minnesota team.

Mont Bastin *see* **Mount Bastin**

Mount Bastin. 72°32' S, 31°15' E. Rising to 2000 m, 1.5 km N of Mount Perov, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58 led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont Bastin, for Frank Bastin. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bastin in 1965.

Bastin, Félix E. "Frank." b. Nov. 26, 1920, Belgium. He escaped to Britain in 1942 and became a captain in the Belgian section of the RAF, as a meteorologist. He helped the scientific preparation for BelgAE 1957-58, during IGY, and led the wintering-over party at Roi Baudoin Station in 1959 and 1960. In 1959 he became chief of operations at the Centre National de Récherches Polaires de Belgique. He died on Oct. 6, 1969, after a car crash.

Bastion. 62°13' S, 58°28' W. A hill between Tower Glacier and Windy Glacier, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1984.

Gora Bastion. 70°42' S, 66°30' E. A nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Le Bastion *see* ***under* L**

Mount Bastion. 77°19' S, 160°29' E. Rising to 2530 m at a point where the interior ice plateau meets the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. It stands W of Webb Glacier, and to its N is an icefall descending from the interior ice plateau to feed the glacier. This feature is separated from Gibson Spur, also to its W, by an ice-free hanging valley. Named by VUWAE 1959-60, for its buttress-like appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Pico Bastión *see* **Bastion Peak**

Bastion Hill. 79°50' S, 158°19' E. A prominent ice-free feature, rising to 1490 m, at the extremity of a tongue of land that projects some distance southward into Darwin Glacier just E of Touchdown Glacier, in the Brown Hills. Descriptively named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961, as did US-ACAN in 1965.

Bastion Peak. 66°10' S, 63°35' W. An ice-capped peak, rising to 1612 m, with rocky exposures on its S and E sides, at the head of Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947, charted by them, and so named by them because it forms a buttress or bastion to the plateau escarpment W of Morrison Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico Bastión, a name the Chileans also use.

Bastionen *see* **Mount Bastei**

Ensenada Basullo. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. A little inlet that forms the E part of Kitchen Point, 9 km SW of Harmony Point (the W extremity of Nelson Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Ensenada Mecánico Basullo, after Warrant Officer mechanic Abraham Basullo, of the Chilean Navy, who was on the *Iquique* during this expedition. In 1951 the name was shortened.

Mount Basurto. 76°56' S, 160°42' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 2000 m, at the S end of Noring Terrace, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Juan T. Basurto, USARP cargo specialist at McMurdo for 21 summers between 1986 and 2007. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Baszta. 62°13' S, 58°28' W. A peak between Bastion and Blue Dyke, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles.

Batak Point. 63°03' S, 62°39' W. The point on the NW coast of Smith Island, 7 km NNE of Cape James, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, after the town of Batak, in southern Bulgaria.

Batchelor, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bateman, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Isla Bates *see* **Bates Island**

Bates, James Gordon "Jim." b. 1925, Morrinsville, NZ. Engineer, skier, inventor, and yachtsman, he served in World War II, and went to the South Pole with Hillary during BCTAE 1956-58. He was the diesel electric mechanic at Scott Base in 1957-58.

Bates, Peter Charles. He joined FIDS in 1959, as an air frame fitter, and wintered-over at Base B in 1960.

Bates Glacier. 74°13' S, 163°51' E. A small tributary glacier flowing N from the W side of Mount Queensland into the W side of Campbell Glacier, just N of Mills Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66 for D.R. Bates, field assistant with the party that year. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 19, 1966, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Bates Island. 65°49' S, 65°38' W. A narrow island, almost 5 km long, 5 km E of Jurva Point on the SE coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and first shown accurately on an Argentine chart of 1957, but apparently not named until July 7, 1959, when UK-APC named it for Charles Carpenter Bates (b. 1918), American oceanographer specializing in sea ice studies, and chief scientist with the U.S. Coast Guard, 1968-79. As such it appears on a British chart of 1960. It appeared on a 1963 Chilean map as Isla Videla, named probably for Jorge Videla Cobo, director of the Naval Academy, June 23, 1944-April 8, 1948, and it appears as such again in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Bates Island in 1971. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, as Isla Bates.

Bates Nunatak *see* **Bates Nunataks**

Bates Nunataks. 80°15' S, 153°30' E. Three small isolated nunataks in the névé of Byrd Glacier, 30 km W of Vantage Hill, in the Britannia Range, below the crest of the Polar Plateau, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58. At first thought to be one small nunatak, rising to 1991 m above sea level, and named Bates Nunatak by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for Jim Bates. ANCA accepted that name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit. It was later re-defined, and the new name, Bates Nunataks, was accepted by US-ACAN in 1966. However, it still appears in the (2009) NZ gazetteer in the singular.

Bates Peak. 69°35' S, 72°48' W. Rising to about 600 m, it is the westernmost peak on Rothschild Island (5 km W of the NW coast of Alexander Island). Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Using the RARE photos, Searle of the FIDS mapped this mountain in 1959-60, plotting it in 69°35' S, 72°55' W. In 1970-71 it was surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Lawrence O. Bates, of the U.S. Coast Guard, executive officer on the *Edisto* during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. It has since been replotted.

Bates Point. 70°43' S, 166°47' E. An ice-covered point forming the N side of the entrance to Yule Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Thomas R. Bates, USN, flight surgeon and medical officer at McMurdo in 1964.

Bathurst Island *see* **Ford Island**

Battenberg Hill. 62°36' S, 61°09' W. A rocky hill rising to 166 m, 1.85 km E of Start Hill and 1.93 km NW of Penca Hill, in the Dospey Heights, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and again by the Bulgarians in 2008-09, and named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after Prince Alexander Battenberg of Bulgaria (1857-1893).

Cape Batterbee. 65°51' S, 53°48' E. A small, ice-covered point with prominent rocky exposures protruding through the coastal ice cliffs, it forms the most northerly projection of Enderby Land, just E of Proclamation Island. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee (1880-1976), assistant under-secretary of state, Dominions Office, 1930-38, and a help to their expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Batterbee Mountains. 71°23' S, 67°15' W. Group of prominent mountains rising to 2225 m, between Ryder Glacier and Conchie Glacier, which forms part of the dissected edge of the Dyer Plateau, overlooking the George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, charted from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for Sir Harry Batterbee (*see* **Cape Batterbee**). They appear on W.L.G. Joerg's 1937 map of Ellsworth's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1957 the Argentines, after toying with Montañas Batterbee, decided on Montes Avión Cruz del Sur, a name proposed by the Air Force for their famous Antarctic airplane (see **The *Cruz del Sur***). The Chileans, after toying with the name Montes Batterbee, decided on Montes Parodi, for Lt. Arturo Parodi of the Chilean Air Force, part of ChilAE 1948-49 (*see* **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**), and, as such, it appears in their 1974 gazetteer. The mountains were surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E, between 1962 and 1972, and in the 1990s this feature's longitude was re-determined, from 66°55' W to 67°15' W.

Battke Point. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A steep basaltic cliff, rising to about 65 m above sea level, delimiting Lions Cove from the S, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Zbigniew Battke, cartographer with PolAE 1987-89, and leader of PolAE 1998-2000.

Battle Point. 67°10' S, 64°45' W. A rocky and conspicuous coastal point just below and SE of Mount Dater, S of Monnier Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. The coastal area was photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, by RARE 1947-48, and by USN in 1968. Mapped by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for British glaciologist Walter Ravenhill Brown "Ben" Battle (b. Dec. 23, 1919, Leeds. Drowned July 13, 1953, in a glacier stream on Baffin Island, in the Arctic). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Battlements Nunatak. 76°32' S, 159°21' E. A large, mostly ice-free nunatak, with several small, steep, rocky peaks running in a line W from the main peak (suggesting battlements), near the head of Mawson Glacier, 10 km NW of the Allan Hills, and 37 km NNW of Mount Brooke, in Victoria Land. Discovered and descriptively named by the NZ party of BCTAE 1956-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

[1]**Battleship** *see* **Battleship Promontory**

[2]**Battleship**. 78°01' S, 161°44' E. A large, ice-free massif, separated from the Colwell Massiff by the Weir Icefall, in the Royal Society Range. La Count Mountain forms its N portion, and Ugolini Peak its central. So named by US-ACAN in 1995, because its shape resembles the superstructure and forward part of a battleship.

Battleship Promontory. 76°55' S, 160°55' E. An elongated sandstone massif promontory, resembling the superstructure and forward part of a battleship, rising from the floor of the Alatna Valley near its head, in Victoria Land. Descriptively named Battleship, by U.S. geologist Parker Calkin, here in 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted that name on June 29, 1989, and the New Zealanders call it by that name today. US-ACAN accepted the name Battleship Promontory in 1963.

Battye Glacier. 70°52' S, 67°54' E. Flows E into Radok Lake, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It is marked by a glacier tongue that projects about 5 km into Radok Lake. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA for Alastair Cameron P. Battye (b. April 10, 1936), glaciologist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Lednik Priozërnyj.

Batuliya Point. 62°24' S, 59°21' W. A point projecting out 550 m into the Bransfield Strait from the E coast of Robert Island, 5.4 km NE of the SE extremity of Robert Point, 3 km NNE of Sadala Point, and 1.9 km S of Kitchen Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008-09, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Batuliya, in western Bulgaria.

Gora Baturina. 70°16' S, 65°01' E. A nuntak, hard by Nunatak Boldyreva, in the area of Mount Hayne, 4 km NW of Moore Pyramid, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Moutnains. Named by the Russians.

Picos Baudin *see* **Baudin Peaks**

Baudin Peaks. 68°49' S, 67°03' W. A group rising to about 800 m, at the SE corner of Mikkelsen Bay, immediately SW of the mouth of Clarke Glacier, and 15 km ENE of Cape Berteaux, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This general area was discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Charcot gave the name Cap Pierre Baudin to a cape in the vicinity, named after Pierre Baudin, the port engineer at Pernambuco, Brazil, who assisted the expedition in 1910. It appears on a British chart of 1914, as Cape Pierre Baudin. The peaks were roughly surveyed (but not named) in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. A U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1945 shows the feature in error as Cape Berteaux. In 1948-49 Fids from Base E re-surveyed the peaks, and determined that they are what Charcot, in 1909, thinking that this feature was a cape, had called Cap Pierre Baudin. UK-APC accepted the name Baudin Peaks on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955. The Argentines call these peaks Picos Baudin.

Bauer Buttress. 67°23' S, 66°56' W. A projecting rock buttress on the NE side of Mount Rendu, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, near the head of Heim Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Geological work was carried out here by BAS, between 1980 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Albert Bauer (b. 1916), French engineer and glaciologist, who conducted research on glaciers in the Kerguélen Islands, on the Adélie Land coast (he was attached to the French Polar Expeditions), and in Greenland and Iceland. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bauhs Nunatak. 84°12' S, 163°24' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 2225 m, at the N side of Walcott Névé, 5.5 km SSE of Mount Sirius, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Luvern Raphael "Red" Bauhs (b. Jan. 10, 1918, Faulkton, SD. d. June 21, 1980, Sierra Vista, Ariz.), ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Baulch Peak. 83°21' S, 163°05' E. 13 km NE of Claydon Peak, marking the extremity of a spur descending N from the Prince Andrew Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for DeeWitt M. Baulch (b. Sept. 24, 1933), meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bauman, Edward. b. 1913. Lived in Elizabeth, NJ. Oiler on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. This information comes from the *New York Times* of Oct. 14, 1933, as the expedition was getting underway. He may not have actually made the trip.

Baumann Crag. 78°24' S, 161°05' E. A rock crag rising to 1265 m, and forming the S end of Halfway Nunatak, on the W side of The Landing, and almost in the center of the upper portion of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Christopher C. Baumann, USGS cartographer, member of the satellite surveying team who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1984. He was also leader of the USGS mapping control field team on Seymour Island in 1992-93.

Baumann Valley. 77°27' S, 162°03' E. At the W side of Nottage Ridge, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Clinton L. Baumann, electronics technician at the applied physics lab at Johns Hopkins, who was a member of the 1971-72 USGS field party that established a network of horizontal and vertical control in support of compilation of topographic maps at scale 1:50,000, of areas of the McMurdo Dry Valleys between 160°and 164°E and between 77°15' E and 77°45' E. NZ-APC accepted the name on Jan. 30, 1998.

Bauna *see* **Azuki Island**

Rocas Bauprés *see* **Bauprés Rocks**

Bauprés Rocks. 64°54' S, 63°37' W. Two rocks about 1400 m S of Py Point (the S extremity of Doumer Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05. The descriptive name Rocas Bauprés (i.e., "bowsprit rocks") was first seen on an Argentine chart of 1953, and, indeed, from afar, the rocks do look like a bowsprit. Actually the feature comprises an island and a nearby rock, this fact being determined by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57. A landing was made on Advent Sunday, 1956, and, on July 7, 1959, the British re-named the island part of the feature as Advent Island. The rock did not get named. Another reason for the name "advent" was that the feature lies in the middle of the SW entrance (i.e., the advent) to Peltier Channel, the channel that separates Doumer Island from Wiencke Island. The feature appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN, however, following the Argentine lead, accepted the name Bauprés Rocks in 1965, for the entire feature. However, the Chileans, on a 1962 chart, followed the British, and called the larger feature Islote Advent, and that is how it appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Baur, Charles. b. Oct. 15, 1814, Strasbourg. Magasinier on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Bautaen *see* **Bautaen Peak**

Bautaen Peak. 71°58' S, 25°57' E. Rising to 2240 m, it is the most northeasterly of the peaks on Mount Bergersen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Bautaen (i.e., "the monolith"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bautaen Peak in 1966.

Bautasteinane. 72°06' S, 16°05' E. A group of nunataks in Steingarden, in the SE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the monolith stones" in Norwegian.

Isla Bautismo *see* **Bearing Island**

Bawden Ice Rise. 66°59' S, 60°50' W. About 14 km long and about 3.5 km wide, near the edge of the Larsen Ice Shelf, about 75 km SSE of Cape Alexander, on the Oscar II Coast, on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The feature may consist of more than one ice rise. Discovered and mapped on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight from Adelaide Island, in Feb. 1975, and named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for John Bawden (b. 1931), finance officer with BAS, 1973-78 (he had been with BAS since 1971). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bawtinhimer, Earl Stewart "Dutch." b. Sept. 24, 1919, NY, son of Canadian immigrant millwright D. Earl Bawtinhimer and his Pennsylvania-born wife Helen Stewart, who worked as an operator at Western Union. As his father wes known as Earl, the boy was known as Stewart until he enlisted in the U.S. Navy on Sept. 6, 1939, in Buffalo, when he adopted the name Dutch for fear of being nicknamed something bad. He was quartermaster 3rd class on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He was promoted to QM2c, and served from Jan. 14, 1943 on the *Independence*, during World War II, during which he was promoted again, to QM1c. He got out of the Navy after the war, married Betty in 1947, and worked as a physical education teacher before joining the Army and serving in Korea and Vietnam. He later worked as a tugboat captain. In 1982 he moved to Richmond, Va., and worked as a security guard. In the 1990s he moved to Denbigh, and Chesterfield, Va., and died in the latter place on Sept. 7, 1997.

Baxian Shan. 69°25' S, 76°04' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Baxter. 74°22' S, 162°32' E. A large, buttress-type mountain, rising to 2430 m (the New Zealanders say about 2600 m) between Mount Levick and Mount Mackintosh, just S of O'Kane Canyon, where it forms a rounded projection of the very easternmost escarpment of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for George Washington Baxter (1853-1926; knighted 1904; created a baronet in 1921), partner in Baxter Brothers, flax manufacturers, chairman of University College, Dundee, and president of the Scottish Unionists Association, and his wife Lady Baxter (Edith, d. 1937; daughter of Major General James Lawtie Fagan) of Dundee, supporters of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Baxter, Captain. From Whitby. Commander

of the *Cicero* during the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons (it is not known whether or not the *Cicero* was in Antarctic waters for those two seasons, and it is unlikely). Baxter was still in command of the *Cicero* during the first part of the 1822-23 season, when the vessel definitely went to the South Shetlands. He was replaced during that last season by Capt. Clarke, and took the *Lively* out of Whitby into Greenland fishing waters.

Baxter, Walter. b. 1895, Hull, son of coal trimmer Tom Baxter and his wife Mary Anne. Petty officer on the *William Scoresby*, during that vessel's first Antarctic cruise, 1926-27.

Baxter Glacier. 76°40' S, 161°51' E. A prominent glacier in the Convoy Range, beginning as an icefall from Flight Deck Névé, between Flagship Mountain and Mount Davidson, and joining Fry Glacier near the coast of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1976-77, for James Keir Baxter (1926-1972), NZ poet and social critic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Punta Bay *see* **Bay Point**

Bay of Polish Geodesists *see* ***under*** **P**

Bay of Sails *see* ***under*** **S**

Bay of Whales *see* ***under*** **W**

Bay of Winds *see* ***under*** **W**

Bay Point. 64°46' S, 63°26' W. Marks the extreme E side of the entrance to Börgen Bay, on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. The name appears on a 1929 chart based on a 1927 survey by the Discovery Investigations, but it was almost certainly named before that by whalers. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Bay, but on one of their 1953 charts as Punta Bahía, which is what the Argentines tend to call it today. US-ACAN accepted the name Bay Point in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, just after a new (1955) survey done of it by Fids from Base N. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Punta Bay.

Islotes Bayard *see* **Bayard Islands**

Bayard Islands. 64°56' S, 63°14' W. A small group of islands, 1.5 km NE of Cape Willems, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed from the ground in 1956-57 by Fids from Base O, and photographed from the air by FIDASE that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hippolyte Bayard (1801-1887), French civil servant who, in 1839, independently invented a photographic process for obtaining direct positives on paper. The name appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islotes Bayard.

Bayer, John J. "Teddy." b. July 7, 1887, Hanbury on the Lake, NY. He was a retired USN chief petty officer, and with the Fleet Reserve Association, and living in Brooklyn, when he became 1st assistant engineer (chief machinist's mate) on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. He left Little America for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, midway through the expedition, and returned for the 2nd half of the expedition as 2nd engineer. He died on May 15, 1967, in Queens, NY.

Bayerngletscher. 71°00' S, 165°18' E. A glacier in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans (means Bavaria Glacier).

Pico Bayet *see* **Bayet Peak**

Pointe Bayet *see* **Bayet Peak, Pelletan Point**

Punta Bayet *see* **Bayet Peak, Pelletan Point**

Bayet Peak. 65°02' S, 63°01' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 1400 m, it overlooks the SE shore of Briand Fjord, in Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. During FrAE 1903-05, Charcot named the SE entrance to Briand Fjord as Pointe Bayet, for Charles-Marie-Adolphe-Louis Bayet (1849-1918), director of public instruction and (later) member of the Commission of Scientific Work of FrAE 1908-10. It appears as such in a French text of 1906; on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Bayet Point; and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Bayet. FIDASE air photos of 1956-57 showed no well-defined points here, so the name was reapplied by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, to this peak (*see also* **Pelletan Point**). It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appeared in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, but still listed as Punta Bayet. However, it appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Pico Bayet.

Bayet Point *see* **Bayet Peak, Pelletan Point**

The *Baykal* *see* **The *Baikal***

Cape Bayle. 64°17' S, 63°10' W. Forms the extreme E point of the N coast of Anvers Island, 17 km E of Cape Grönland, in the Palmer Archipelago. Perhaps seen by Dallman, in 1874, it was roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Bayle, for Vice Admiral Charles-Jessé Bayle (1842-1918). Charcot refers to it as such in 1906. It appeared as Point Bayle on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Punta Bayle on a 1949 Argentine chart. To this day, the Argentines call it Punta Bayle. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Cape Bayle, with US-ACAN following suit in 1971. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Punta Bayle.

Point Bayle *see* **Cape Bayle**

Pointe Bayle *see* **Cape Bayle**

Punta Bayle *see* **Cape Bayle**

Isla Bayley *see* **Bob Island**

Mount Bayliss. 73°32' S, 62°44' E. A fairly low elongated rock outcrop, extending E-W for about 14 km, 10 km (the Australians say 17 km) E of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially by ANARE in 1957, and also seen that year from the ground by the ANARE southern seismic party led by Keith Mather. Named by ANCA for Edward Percival "E.P." Bayliss, Australian cartographer who drew the map of Antarctica in 1939 (*see also* **Cumpston Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The Russians call it Massif Sovëtskij Ekspedicij, for the Soviet expeditions.

Glaciar Bayly *see* **Bayly Glacier**

Bayly, Maurice Brian. Known as Brian. b. April 16, 1929, Northwood, Mdsx, son of Post Office boffin Arthur E. Bayly and his wife Doris Ellen Gillingham. After the Army, he got his BA and MSc from Cambridge, spent each summer between 1951 and 1955 in the Arctic, doing geological work, and then joined FIDS in 1955, as a geologist, wintering-over at Base O in 1956. After a brief while at Birmingham University, he left FIDS on Oct. 14, 1957, and from 1958 to 1960 was in Australia and New Guinea, working for the Bureau of Mineral Resources. On Sept. 9, 1960, in Canberra, he married astronomer Helen Bailey (who, incidentally was Grif Taylor's goddaughter). In 1962 he was awarded his doctorate in Chicago. He retired as professor of geology at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy, NY, and became a cognitive neuroscientist.

Bayly, William. b. 1737, Bishops Cannings, Wilts, son of small farmer John Bayly and his wife Elizabeth. He started as a ploughboy, became an usher in a school, and due to his phenomenal prowess as a mathematician, came to the attention of Nevil Maskelyne, the astronomer royal, who took him on as his "labourer" (i.e., assistant) at the Royal Observatory, in 1768. He was astronomer on the *Adventure*, during Cook's voyage of 1772-75. He also sailed on Cook's third voyage. In 1785 he became master of the Royal Naval Academy, at Portsmouth, retiring in 1807, and dying in Portsmouth in 1810.

Bayly Bay. 68°27' S, 78°15' E. A coastal bay, about 2 km long and about 0.5 km wide, in the Vestfold Hills. There are 3 islands which almost block the entrance to the bay. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, for limnologist Ian Albert Edgar Bayly (b. Aug. 3, 1934, New Plymouth, NZ), senior lecturer in zoology and comparative physiology at Monash University, in Clayton, Vic., authority on copepods, who has researched in this area.

Bayly Glacier. 64°37' S, 61°50' W. It flows N into the head of Bancroft Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Brian Bayly. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar Bayly.

Bayne, Henry. b. 1882, NZ. Before World War I, he married Alwine Matilda, and they lived in Hawkes' Bay, later moving to Wellington. He got his master's certificate in Aug. 1916, and in 1918 was 1st officer on the *Ilma*. He was 1st officer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on July 7, 1960, in Karori, NZ, and Alwine died in 1972.

Bayon, J. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1915

Massif Bayonne *see* **Mount Bayonne**

Monte Bayonne *see* **Mount Bayonne**

Mount Bayonne. 68°56' S, 70°59' W. Rising to 1500 m (the Chileans say about 1400 m, and the British say 1600 m), it forms the N extremity of the Rouen Mountains, 22 km SW of Cabo Arauco (the extreme NE point of Alexander Island). Discovered in Jan. 1905, by FrAE 1903-

05, and named by Charcot as Massif Bayonne, for the French city. First mapped by FrAE 1908-10, it appears on their expedition maps of 1912 and 1914. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Bayonne Mount, and on a 1916 British chart as Mount Bayonne. It was re-sighted and photographed aerially in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and, again, appears as Mount Bayonne on a 1948 British chart. It appears on a Chilean map of 1947, as Monte Bayonne. On Sept. 8, 1953, UK-APC accepted the name Mount Bayonne, but with the coordinates 68°56' S, 70°58' W, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was remapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, from aerial photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and appears in the 1977 British gazetteer with his coordinates, which were 68°55' S, 71°03' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Monte Bayonne, which is also what the Argentines call it. It has since been replotted.

Bayonne Mount *see* **Mount Bayonne**

Gora Bazal'tovaja. 73°05' S, 61°12' E. The eastern of 3 nunataks on what the Russians call Massif Zagadochnyj, just NE of Humphreys Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Isla Bazett *see* **Bazett Island**

Bazett Island. 66°18' S, 67°06' W. A small island close S of the W end of Krogh Island, in Lewis Sound, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henry Cuthbert Bazett (1885-1950), U.S. physiologist who specialized in the effects of temperature change on the human body. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, as Isla Bazett.

Lednik Bazheevoj. 82°14' S, 41°20' W. A glacier in the Argentina Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Bazhova. 81°33' S, 21°52' W. A group of nunataks in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Île Bazzano *see* **Bazzano Island**

Islote Bazzano *see* **Bazzano Island**

Bazzano Island. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. A small island off the SW end of Petermann Island, between Lisboa Island and Boudet Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Bazzano, for surveyor Hamlet Bazzano (1876-1939), director of the Uruguayan National Institute of Weather Forecasting, and a specialist in Antarctica, who was of help to Charcot. It appears as Bazzano Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Islote Bazzano on a 1953 Argentine chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Bazzano Island, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. The Argentines still call it Islote Bazzano.

Bazzano Islet *see* **Bazzano Island**

BCTAE. This is the British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition (q.v.). It lasted from 1955 to 1958, but often in this book it will be seen as BCTAE 1957-58 (which signifies the NZ part of the expedition, i.e., Hillary's push to the Pole).

Beaches. There are several beaches in Antarctica, but not enough to make them commonplace. The early sealers used them to advantage in loading their kill. This is a list (with date named, where known): Half Moon (1820), John (1820), Robbery Beaches (1820), South Beaches (1820), Ridley (1899), Penguin (1904), Blacksand (1908), Home (1911), West (1911), Raised (1912), Waterpipe (before 1920), Cadwalader (1959), Caughley (1959), McDonald (1959), Romanes (1959), Waipuke (1959), Kaino-hama (1963), Kitami (1963), Koke Strand, President Beaches (1969), Kizahashi (1972), Oshiage (1972), Ogi (1973), Marinovic (1985), Bulgarian (1994), Dragon (1998), Zagore (2002), Memorable (2003), Pimpirev (2004), Arkutino (2005), North (2006), and South (2006). ChilAE 1990-91 identified a plethora of beaches on Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. They call them playas, with the name Playa coming before the proper noun: Alcázar, Angosta, Antártico, Aranda, Bahamonde, Ballena Norte, Ballena Sur, Cachorros, Chica, Chungungo, Copihue, Daniel, Del Canal, Del Lobero, Del Plástico, El Módulo, El Remanso, Escondida, Golondrina, Larga, Lobería, Maderas, Marko, Nibaldo, Papúa, Paulina, Pinochet de la Barra, Pocitas, Roquerío, Schiappacasse, and Yamana.

Beacon Dome. 86°08' S, 146°25' W. A large, domelike mountain rising to 3010 m at the head of Griffith Glacier, along the Watson Escarpment, in the La Gorce Mountains, at the S end of the Transantarctic Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by NZGSAE 1969-70 because it is composed of a granite basement with horizontally-layered sedimentary rocks of the Beacon series above. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 1970, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Beacon Group. Flat-lying Devonian to Jurassic strata laid down about 200 or 300 million years ago on top of Precambrian rock, in the Pensacola Mountains.

Beacon Head. 67°49' S, 67°21' W. A small headland at the N side of the entrance to Lystad Bay, it forms the westernmost point of Horseshoe Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed from Sally Cove by Fids between 1955 and 1957, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for a wooden beacon built here by the Argentines, and used by FIDS from 1955-57 during a survey on Horseshoe Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Beacon Heights. 77°50' S, 160°50' E. A small ridge (or cluster) of peaks, rising to an elevation of 2345 m above sea level, situated S of Taylor Glacier, between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley, or (to put it another way), between Pyramid Mountain and New Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. The feature includes East Beacon, West Beacon, and South Beacon. Named by Hartley Ferrar in 1903, during BNAE 1901-04, for the beacon sandstone which caps these heights. It appears inthe 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Beacon Hill. 68°04' S, 66°23' W. An ice-covered, dome-shaped hill, rising to 1810 m, 120 m above the surface of the surrounding plateau, 4 km NE of McLeod Hill, surmounting the divide between Northeast Glacier (to the W) and Bills Gulch (to the E), in the area of Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed in more detail by, and named by, USAS 1939-41. There was probably a beacon placed here during the expedition. USAS operated a plateau weather station close southwestward of the hill throughout the November and December of 1940 (in 68°07' S, 66°30' W). Fids from Base E further surveyed it between 1946 and 1950. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Beacon Ridge. 72°14' S, 1°19' E. In the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This feature is found on the 1993 South African map of Queen Maud Land.

Beacon Sandstone formation. In ancient days the mountain ranges were worn away by erosion and replaced by a series of mainly quartzose sediments. This formation of platform sediments contains a rich record of extinct Antarctic life (*see* **Fossils**). This is the Beacon Sandstone formation.

Beacon Valley. 77°49' S, 160°39' E. One of the dry valleys in Victoria Land. Between Pyramid Mountain and Beacon Heights, in the Quartermain Range. Mapped by BAE 1910-13. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, in association with the heights. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

The *Beagle*. Chilean ship that took part in ChilAE 1975-76 (Captain Enrique La Luz Ackermann).

Beagle Island. 63°25' S, 54°40' W. An island, NE of Darwin Island, it is the most northeasterly of the Danger Islands, 20 km ESE of Moody Point (the extreme SE point of Joinville Island), in the Weddell Sea, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered on Dec. 28, 1842, by Ross. Surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54 and 1958-61, and, in association with Darwin Island, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the *Beagle* (Darwin's ship, which sailed around the world in 1831-36, but which, incidentally, was never in Antarctic waters). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Islote Sarandí, after the river on whose banks in 1825 Uruguayan [sic] independence was assured. The Chileans call it Islote Bertil, after Bertil Frödin, geologist and glaciologist from the University of Uppsala, Sweden, who was invited to go on ChilAE 1950-51, and while on the cruise proved that the geological formation

of the Antarctic continent is the same as that of the Chilean Andes.

Beagle Peak. 69°37' S, 71°36' W. Rising to about 700 m, in the central Lassus Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1970-71. Named by US-ACAN in 1980, for Lt. Cdr. Clyde Alexander Beagle, Jr., USN, LC-130 aircraft commander with VXE-6, in Antarctica in 1968-69 and 1969-70. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. Originally plotted in 69°36' S, 71°45' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Beaglehole Glacier. 66°33' S, 64°07' W. It flows SE into Cabinet Inlet, between Spur Point and Friederichsen Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1963 and 1965, it was named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for John Cawte Beaglehole (1901-1971), NZ historian of Antarctica (*see* the Bibliography), and author of a biography on Captain Cook. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Isla Beak *see* **Beak Island**

Beak Island. 63°37' S, 57°18' W. An arc-shaped island, 6 km long, and rising to 360 m above sea level, 0.8 km NE of Eagle Island, in the NE part of the Prince Gustav Channel, in the area of the Trinity Peninsula. First seen in 1902-03 by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and so named by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, because of its shape, and also because of its relation to Tail Island, Eagle Island, and Egg Island. It appears on a British chart of 1949. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears as Isla Beak, on a Chilean chart of 1951, and also in their 1974 gazetteer. The Argentines have translated it all the way, as Isla Pico, and that name first appears on a 1957 chart, although it also appeared on one of their 1959 maps as Isla Acantilados (literally "cliffs island"; this name didn't catch on, as the Argentines still call it Isla Pico).

Beaked whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Zipiidae. The Southern beaked whale is *Berardius arnuxii*, an uncommon species of whale, but found frequently in Antarctic waters. It can grow to 35 feet and weigh 8 tons. It is often confused with another beaked whale, the Southern bottlenose whale, which is *Hyperoodon planifrons*. This latter one, also called Flower's whale, flat-headed whale, Antarctic bottle-nosed whale, and Pacific beaked whale, can grow to 25 feet and 4 tons (*see also* **Whales**).

Beakers. Local slang for scientists in Antarctica.

Beakley Glacier. 73°51' S, 119°50' W. On the W side of Duncan Peninsula, on Carney Island, flowing N into the Amundsen Sea. Delineated by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Vice Admiral Wallace Morris Beakley (b. Jan. 20, 1903, Vineland, NJ. d. Jan. 1975, Alexandria, Va.), USN, deputy chief of naval operations for ship operations and readiness, during IGY (1957-59). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Cape Beale. 66°35' S, 162°45' E. A steep bluff along the SE side of Borradaile Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered by Balleny in Feb. 1839, and named by him for oil merchant William Beale, one of the 7 merchants who joined with Charles Enderby in sending out the Balleny Expedition of 1838-40. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Beale Peak. 80°18' S, 155°30' E. A peak, 3 km SE of Vantage Hill, in the Ravens Mountains, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Master Sgt. Garry A. Beale (b. Portland, Me.), of 109 Wing, Stratton Air National Guard Base, in Glenville, NY, who was logistics planner for the ANG during the transition of LC-130 aircraft operations from the USN to ANG in 1997.

Beale Pinnacle. 66°36' S, 162°45' E. A boot-shaped rock pinnacle, rising to 60 m out of the water like a lighthouse, lying close off Cape Beale, at the SE end of Borradaile Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered by Balleny in Feb. 1839, and named by him in association with the cape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Beall, James McClenahan. b. Dec. 9, 1917, Morgantown, W. Va., but raised in Springhill, Pa., son of the Rev. Clarence H. Beall and his wife Eula McClenahan. After the University of Idaho and Harvard, he became a meteorologist and forecaster with the U.S. Weather Bureau. He was at the Bureau's Montana office when he was selected to be their observer on OpW 1947-48.

Beall Island. 66°18' S, 110°29' E. An irregular-shaped rocky island, 1.6 km long, with small coves indenting it on the E and W sides, 330 m NW of Mitchell Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for James M. Beall. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Beall Reefs. 66°18' S, 110°27' E. A submarine feature with depths of less than one fathom, between 0.8 and 2 km W of Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Discovered from the launch at Wilkes Station in 1961, and named by ANCA, in association with the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Beals, Artimeus W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Beaman Glacier. 70°58' S, 164°38' E. Close N of McLean Glacier, it flows into Ebbe Glacier, in the SW part of the Anare Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for 1st Lt. Charles W. Beaman (b. May 19, 1929, Boliva, Miss. d. Feb. 19, 1998, Newport News, Va.), U.S. Army helicopter pilot here in 1962-63, flying support for the USGS Topo-West survey. Beaman was one of the first men ever to fly a helicopter to the South Pole (*see* **South Pole**, Feb. 4, 1963). NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Bean Peaks. 75°58' S, 70°00' W. A group of peaks rising to 1305 m, and including Carlson Peak and Novocin Peak, they form the SW part of the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lawrence J. "Larry" Bean, construction electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. The peaks appear on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The *Bear* *see* **The *Bear of Oakland***

Islote Bear *see* **[1]Bear Island**

Islotes Bear *see* **[1]Bear Island**

[1]Bear Island. 68°11' S, 67°04' W. A rocky island, about 0.4 km long, and a couple of hundred meters wide, with some offliers, about 1.3 km W of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This feature was presumably known by BGLE 1934-37, and by USAS 1939-41, both expeditions having bases in the vicinity. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, who named it Bear Islet, for the *Bear* (the old *Bear of Oakland*— see below). That year ChilAE 1947 surveyed the area, and fixed in this approximate location an island which they called Isla Teniente González (also seen in its abbreviated form of Isla Tte. González), after Army Lt. Jorge González Baeza, a member of the expedition. UK-APC accepted the name Bear Islet, on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a 1956 British chart. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it, as Bear Island, and as such it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, as Islote Bear, and as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, the Chileans, on a 1969 chart, show the island and its offliers as Islotes Bear, and a 1973 British chart followed suit, with Bear Islands. A British chart of 1974 has the main island (erroneously) as Beer Island. The Argentines call the main island Islote Bear.

[2]Bear Island *see* **Bear Peninsula**

Bear Islands *see* **[1]Bear Island**

Bear Islet *see* **[1]Bear Island**

The *Bear of Oakland*. A square-sailed wooden barquentine built in 1858, and refitted in 1874 in Dundee as a steam sealing ship by Alexander Stephen and Sons of Govan. Originally named the *Bear*, she was called "the strongest wooden ship ever built." 200 feet long, with 6-inch thick oak planks re-inforced with steel plate, she could run at 8 knots under sail and 9 under steam. Purchased by the U.S. Navy in 1884 for the successful rescue of Lt. Greely in the Arctic, the *Bear* was decommissioned in 1885 and transferred to the Revenue Cutter Service (which in 1915 became part of the Coast Guard). They sold her in 1929 to the city of Oakland, California, as a museum and movie star. She was re-named the *Bear of Oakland* and used by Byrd as one of his two ships on ByrdAE 1933-35, in fact as a replacement for his old *City of New York*. In 1939 the U.S. Navy bought her and gave her her old name back—*Bear*. Re-fitted, she was chartered to Byrd for a dollar a year as the flagship for his USAS 1939-41. Richard H. Cruzen commanded. Subsequently she did work in Greenland, and was decommissioned in 1944.

After World War II, Frank M. Shaw, a Canadian, bought her for $5199, and changed her name to *Arctic Bear*. In 1948 she was transferred to the Maritime Commission, who intended to bring the vessel back to life as a sealer, but she got caught in the mud near Halifax, NS, and was abandoned there. In 1962 she was purchased with a view to converting her into a floating restaurant and museum in Philadelphia, but on the way from Halifax she sank in a storm, 250 miles out from Boston, on March 19, 1963.

Bear Peninsula. 74°35' S, 111°00' W. About 80 km long and 40 km wide, it is ice-covered except for several isolated rock bluffs and outcrops along its margins, and lies 50 km E of Martin Peninsula, jutting out into the Amundsen Sea in the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. At first thought to be an island, and called Bear Island, for the *Bear*, it was later re-defined. First delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1953, for the *Bear* (i.e., the old *Bear of Oakland*). Plotted in 74°36' S, 110°48' W, it was later replotted.

Beard, Robert. Marine corporal who joined the *Resolution* at Deptford, on May 29, 1772, from the Chatham division of Marines, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. Promoted to sergeant, he married Elizabeth, and they lived at Portsmouth. He was drowned in Oct. 1780, when the *Thunderer* went down in a hurricane in the Caribbean.

Beard Peak. 86°40' S, 145°25' W. Rising to 2360 m, on the N edge of the La Gorce Mountains, 6 km S of the E tip of Mount Mooney. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Philip H. Beard, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Bearded penguin *see* **Chinstrap penguin**

Beardmore Air Operating Facility *see* **Beardmore Glacier Camp**

Beardmore Auxiliary Station *see* **Beardmore Glacier Camp**

Beardmore Glacier. 83°45' S, 171°00' E. One of the world's largest valley glaciers, it is over 160 km long, averages 20 km wide, and divides the Queen Alexandra Range from the Commonwealth Range. Its head is 9820 feet above sea level, and it descends about 8200 feet from the Polar Plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf. It contains petrified wood and fossils of fern and coral, evidence of a temperate climate once enjoyed by Antarctica. Shackleton discovered the Beardmore during BAE 1907-09, and pioneered it as a route to the South Pole, naming it for his employer and principal backer, William Beardmore (1856-1936; created a baronet in 1914, and raised to the peerage in 1921, as Baron Invernairn), the Scottish industrialist and director of the Arrol-Johnston motorcar company (*see* **Automobiles**). Scott used the same basic route in 1911-12, during his last expedition, thus assuring fame and immortality for this great glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Beardmore Glacier Camp. 84°56' S, 166°00' W. American field station, more correctly called Beardmore Air Operating Facility, or Beardmore AirOpFac, it was also called Beardmore Auxiliary Station. **Oct. 24 and 25, 1956**: Doug Cordiner, VX-6 commanding officer, flew a reconnaissance flight over the foot of the Beardmore Glacier, with the intention of setting up an auxiliary summer-only camp at which planes flying to and from the Pole could be serviced and fueled during IGY. **Oct. 27, 1956**: Mike Baronick was chosen (he was actually the second choice; Noel Eichhorn had been first choice) to lead a 4-man team to the foot of the Beardmore Glacier. The team, so small because of the weather, also included: Dick Prescott (builder), John Zegers (radioman), and Ronald Hill (photographer). Ed Frankiewicz flew them in. One hut had been built in the hangar at McMurdo, for a trial run. It would be reassembled at Beardmore. **Oct. 28, 1956**: Construction was finished, 400 miles from the South Pole, except that the camp wasn't at the Beardmore at all, but at the foot of Liv Glacier, 122 miles to the east. **Oct. 30, 1956**: A Globemaster flew supplies to Beardmore, then went on to reconnoiter the Pole. **1957-58**: James A. McCue (leader). The name was finally changed to Liv Station. It was closed after the 1957-58 summer, and in 1960 would be replaced by Beardmore II, in a different location.

Beardmore South Camp. 85°02' S, 164°15' E. A large, remote, and temporary U.S. field camp consisting of Jamesway huts, built in Oct. 1984 by ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc., on the Bowden Névé, near the Beardmore Glacier. Lt. Cdr. William H. Barton (*see* **Barton Mountains**) developed, co-ordinated and executed the logistical plan for this camp, which supported about 60 scientists studying primarily geology for 78 days during the 1985-86 field season. It required 800 flight hours in support of research. In one 40-foot-long wooden modular hut were 4 showers, 7 toilets, 8 sinks, and 3 urinals. Three 80-foot-long huts provided the sleeping areas, and an 84-foot hut the galley/dining area. There was a 64-foot hut for helicopter maintenance, as well as other buildings. David H. Elliott was chief scientist, and David B. Waldrip was station manager. The camp closed in Feb. 1986, but was re-opened in 1988-89, and was open again for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 summer seasons.

Beardmore II. 83°21' S, 174°54' E. The replacement for Beardmore Glacier Camp (which was now known as Beardmore I), it was relocated closer to the actual Beardmore Glacier (the old station being near the Liv Glacier). It had 2 tents and could accommodate 7 men. It was open for the summers of 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64, and was closed in Feb. 1965.

Beards. For most men in Antarctica they are almost necessary. There is a lot of variety, and a lot of vanity. Some men dislike them because they attract too much ice. But they do protect the face from the cold. Long beards were the fashion until ByrdAE, when one man out on the trail woke up to find his beard frozen to his sleeping bag. They had to cut him out. By the time of OpHJ 1946-47, short beards were not just the fashion, they were an order.

Bearing Island. 64°33' S, 62°02' W. A small island midway between Nansen Island and Enterprise Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. An old whalers' name, it was also called Direction Island, and for the same reason — this island, and a rock patch on Nansen Island, were used as leading marks when entering Foyn Harbor from the SE. Charted by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, it appears as Bearing Island on M.C. Lester's expedition map (although he also calls it Direction Island), and Bearing Island was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. This is probably the island that appears in this location on a 1957 Argentine chart, as Isla Bautismo (i.e., "baptism island").

Bearman Glacier. 72°21' S, 99°10' W. Its head is E of Mount Howell, in the central part of Thurston Island. The glacier flows S into Schwartz Cove, on the S side of the island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Forrest O. "Bud" Bearman (b. April 23, 1926, Moorhead, Minn., but raised partly in Lansford, SD, son of a barber. d. Sept. 6, 2009, Kent Hospital, Warwick, RI), photographer's mate in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained photos of this glacier and adjacent coastal areas.

Bearse, Francis Thomas Angus. b. Oct. 22, 1906, Chatham, Mass., son of fisherman Fernando Francis Bearse and his wife Helen Frances Mars Litchfield. He went to sea at 15, and, during those periods when he was on land, he became a radio station operator. He finally turned that experience to good use, and in the 1930s became a ship's radio operator on successively the *President Garfield*, the *Susan V. Luckenbach* and the *Veragua*, before becoming sparks and purser on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. After the expedition, he made his way back from the Panama Canal Zone to Brooklyn on the USAT *Hunter Liggett*, arriving in New York on May 24, 1941. During the war he served on the *Henry J. Raymond*, and then, at the tail end of the war, was in Europe on the *F. Scott Fitzgerald*, as chief radioman.

Mount Bearskin. 78°20' S, 85°37' W. Rising to 2850 m, 8 km NE of Mount Tyree, between Patton Glacier and Cornwall Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Leland Bearskin.

Bearskin, Leland Stanford. b. Sept. 11, 1921, on the Quapaw Wyandotte reservation, in Oklahoma, twin son of John Bearskin (the twin also became an Air Force pilot). Chief of the Wyandotte Nation, he was also a captain in the USAF when he participated in the setting up of Pole Station in the 1956-57 season. They took a picture of him at the Pole, wearing his Indian ceremonial headdress. He retired as a major, and died on Oct. 5, 1993. He is buried in Wyandotte.

Bahía Beascochea *see* **Beascochea Bay**

Baie Beascochea *see* **Beascochea Bay**

Beascochea Bay. 65°30' S, 64°00' W. A bay, 8 km wide, it indents the W coast of Graham Land for 16 km, S of Cape Pérez, off the Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, on W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, but they thought it was the Bismarck Strait. SwedAE 1901-04 was the next expedition to consider this feature, and they called it Bismarck Bay. It was roughly surveyed by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Beascochea, for Cdr. (later Vice admiral) Mariano Beascochea (b. 1869. d. May 12, 1943), author, and hydrographer of the Argentine Navy, who assisted Charcot's expedition, at Ushuaia, in Jan. 1904. It appears on a 1908 British chart as Beascochea Bay, and the feature was more accurately charted on Jan. 4, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. It was even more accurately charted in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE. It appears as Bahía Beascochea in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and the Argentines have also been calling it that since 1957.

The *Beatrice L. Corkum*. An 89-ton sealing schooner, built in 1899 in Lunenburg, which plied out of Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was in the South Shetlands and South Georgia in the 1901-02 season, under the command of Capt. Reuben Balcom. In 1902-03 and 1903-04 her skipper was Wentworth E. Baker, but the vessel operated only in the Falklands and Tierra del Fuego. E.F. Robbins was her skipper in 1906, but again, she was not in Antarctic waters. However, she was back in the South Shetlands in 1907-08, under the command of Frederick W. Gilbert. That season she left Nova Scotia at 2 P.M., on Sept. 14, 1907. Her departure had been delayed for two days owing to the non-appearance of two men who had signed on — hunter James Clark and seaman George Thomson. Seaman Angus Morash also failed to go. The registration of the vessel was changed from Lunenburg to Halifax. The crew who did sail were: Captain Gilbert, R.J. Gilbert (1st mate), Alex Ryan (2nd mate), W. Cornelius Croft (cook and steward), and J. Shippein (cabin boy). The hunters were: C. Morgan, Joseph Walsh, James Martin, Harry McFarlane, H. Walsh, and Frank Young. The boat steerers and seamen were: Thomas Roach (from Waterford, Ireland), Stephen Bellefontaine, Guss Laxell (from Finland), James Purdy, P. Chisholm, J. McAlasney, and W.J. Nickerson. Three days after leaving Halifax, Croft, the cook, was washed overboard and drowned. 52 days later the vessel pulled into Montevideo, where Capt. Gilbert cabled the bad news to the lad's widowed mother. On May 30, 1913, the vessel was stranded at Clarks Harbor, on her way from Halifax to Connecticut.

Punta Beatriz *see* **Cape Andreas**

Beaudoin, Jean-Baptiste. b. May 19, 1820, Quillebeuf, France. He joined the *Zélée* at Valparaíso, on May 28, 1838, as part of FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Feb. 5, 1840.

Beaudoin Peak. 79°48' S, 81°00' W. A snow-free peak rising to 980 m, surmounting the SE part of the Meyer Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Douglas W. Beaudoin, meteorologist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1961.

Mount Beaufort *see* **Mount Foster**

Beaufort Island. 76°56' S, 166°56' E. A small island in the Ross Sea, rising to an elevation of 2530 feet above sea level (the New Zealanders say 1700 feet), it lies 20 km (the New Zealanders say 16 km) to the NE of Cape Bird (the NW extremity of Ross Island). Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Capt. Francis Beaufort (1774-1857), RN, hydrographer to the Admiralty, 1829-55 (*see also* **Balleny Islands**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. It was made an SPA because of its breeding grounds.

The *Beaufoy of London*. Generally referred to as the *Beaufoy*. British 62-ton single-deck sloop, under 60 feet in length, built in Dover in 1803, and, in 1821, owned by James Strachan of Leith and James Mitchell, a London insurance broker. She was the tender to the *Jane* during Weddell's last 2 expeditions to Antarctica, 1821-22, and 1822-24. Michael McLeod commanded the *Beaufoy* on the first one (he brought her back to Gravesend on July 23, 1822, arriving before the *Jane*, from which she had parted on May 4, 1822) and Matthew Brisbane on the second (he was appointed skipper on Sept. 7, 1822). She had a crew of 13. She arrived back in Gravesend on June 20, 1824, nearly 3 weeks before the *Jane*, and on Aug. 19, 1824, Brisbane took the *Beaufoy* out again, to Tierra del Fuego and the Falklands, returning to Deal on April 10, 1826, to Gravesend on April 14, and to London on April 15, 1826, with 3620 skins and 200 tons of sperm. This expedition was incorporated into the revised (1827) version of Weddell's book.

Beaufoy Ridge. 60°38' S, 45°33' W. A conspicuous black ridge, rising to 655 m above sea level at its NW end, at the W side of Sunshine Glacier, just N of (i.e., at the head of) Iceberg Bay, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948-49, and named by them for the *Beaufoy of London*. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Mount Beaufurt *see* **Mount Foster**

Glaciar Beaumont *see* **Beaumont Glacier**

Islote Beaumont *see* **Beaumont Island**

Islotes Beaumont *see* **Beaumont Island**

Beaumont, Robert Arthur. Known as Arthur Beaumont. Of Lyttelton, NZ. Able seaman on the *Morning*, during the last season of BNAE 1901-04. He later worked in Lyttelton as a laborer, married Emily Eliza, and moved to Timaru as a coal hulk keeper. In that same occupation, he moved back to Lyttelton in 1919, and later worked as a waterside worker and crane operator. By 1954, he and Emily had retired, and were living in Akaroa.

Beaumont Bay. 81°31' S, 161°22' E. A small ice-filled Ross Ice Shelf indentation into the Transantarctic Mountains (this type of bay is called a re-entrant, and this particular bay is along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf), on the Shackleton Coast, between Young Head and Harris Point, or between Cape Douglas and Cape Wilson, eastward of Mount Albert Markham. Dickey Glacier flows into it. Discovered in Dec. 1902, by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Adm. Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont (1847-1922), Arctic explorer and supporter of Scott's expedition, and who would later superintend the *Discovery* to rescue the stranded members of the *Endurance* on Elephant Island during BITE 1914-17, a mission that was never carried out. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Beaumont Glacier. 72°02' S, 62°00' W. A broad glacier flowing in a NE direction to the SW part of Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. In Dec. 1940 it was discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. It was seen from the air by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne as Tejas Glacier, for the Tejas chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, in Beaumont, Texas. However, it appears on his 1949 map, as Beaumont Glacier, for the town of Beaumont, both the town and the daughters having been supporters of his expedition. UK-APC accepted the name Beaumont Glacier on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map as Glaciar Beaumont, and between 1966 and 1969 the glacier was photographed aerially by USN.

Beaumont Hill. 64°01' S, 61°59' W. Rising to about 350 m, almost 7 km NE of Chauveau Point, on the W side of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959, by FIDS cartographers. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957, but not named. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Beaumont (1785-1853), American surgeon who made researches into gastric function. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Beaumont Island. 68°12' S, 66°57' W. A tiny, low, rocky island, no more than a rock, in Neny Bay, about 0.7 km from the mouth of Centurion Glacier, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1936 it was discovered and roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37. It was again roughly mapped by USAS 1939-41. Fids from Base E surveyed it in 1947 and named it Beaumont Islet, for Ronne's ship, the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, which wintered near here in 1947. UK-APC accepted this name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined it as Beaumont Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1969. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1969, as Islote Beaumont. The Argentines have taken Beaumont Island and its satellite rock, Is-

lote Ayala, and grouped the two features together as Islotes Beaumont, and that is how they appear in their 1991 gazetteer. *See also* **Islote Ayala**.

Beaumont Skerries. 64°46' S, 64°19' W. Two small islands and several rocks, 1.5 km E of the Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956–58. Field work was done here from Palmer Station, from 1965 onwards. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Malcolm J. Beaumont, electronics technician on the *Hero*, on that vessel's first Antarctic voyage in 1968–69. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears on a British chart of 1976.

Beaupertuis, Jean. b. Dec. 16, 1816, Braun, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Caleta Beaupré *see* **Beaupré Cove**

Beaupré Cove. 64°42' S, 62°22' W. A cove, 1.5 km wide, immediately NW of Piccard Cove, on the SW side of Wilhelmina Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré (1766–1854), French hydrographer who briefed FrAE 1837–40. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Caleta Beaupré (which means the same thing).

Rocas Beaver *see* **Beaver Rocks**

[1]**Beaver Glacier**. 67°02' S, 50°40' E. A glacier, 24 km long and 6 km wide, flowing W from the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land into Amundsen Bay between Auster Glacier and Mount Gleadell, or (to put it another way) between Ragged Peaks and Mount Gleadell. Visited by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn, on Oct. 28, 1956, and named by them for the Beaver aircraft used in coastal exploration. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

[2]**Beaver Glacier**. 83°24' S, 169°30' E. A small glacier, between 20 and 24 km long, and between 3 and 6 km wide, flowing from the coastal mountains of the Queen Alexandra Range, immediately NW of Mount Fox, between Lennox-King Glacier and the Beardmore Glacier, into the Ross Ice Shelf at McCann Point, 8 km SE of Richards Inlet. Named by NZGSAE 1959–60 for the *City of Auckland* (q.v.), a Beaver airplane which crashed near here in Jan. 1960, while the NZ party was being airlifted from the Ross Ice Shelf to the edge of the Polar Plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Beaver Island. 67°07' S, 50°47' E. An island, 3 km long and 1.5 km wide (the Australians say 7 km long and 4 km wide), and rising to an elevation of 567 m above sea level, on the S flank of Beaver Glacier, in Amundsen Bay. Peter Crohn led an ANARE party here in Oct. 1956, and so named it for its proximity to the glacier. ANCA accepted the name on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Beaver Lake. 70°48' S, 68°20' E. A lake of smooth ice, 11 km long and 8 km wide, enclosed on the S and E by Flagstone Bench and Jetty Peninsula. The lake is situated at the S end of an area of rough ice (a stagnant glacier), between 2 arms of a horseshoe-shaped rock exposure, 27 km ESE of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially in 1956 by ANARE, and in Sept. 1957 an ANARE camp (Beaver Lake Camp), was established in the vicinity, by Bruce Stinear and Morris Fisher. Used extensively as a landing area by Beaver aircraft (hence the name given by ANCA). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. *See also* **Ozero Zaprudnoe**.

Beaver Rocks. 63°40' S, 59°21' W. A group of rocks, with a highest elevation of 29 m above sea level, 3 km off the Trinity Peninsula, midway between Notter Point to the NE and Cape Kjellman to the SW. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the de Havilland DHC-2 Beaver aircraft, used by FIDS and BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The feature appears as Rocas Beaver in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Monte Beazley *see* **Stonethrow Ridge**

[1]**Mount Beazley** *see* **Stonethrow Ridge**

[2]**Mount Beazley**. 85°51' S, 142°51' W. Rising to 2410 m, it surmounts the N extremity of the California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Robert Montague Beazley, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer and officer-in-charge of Pole Station in 1965. For many years Dr. Beazley was professor of surgery at the medical schools of first Louisiana State and then Boston University.

Bebresh Point. 64°00' S, 61°58' W. A point projecting 1.3 km from the NW coast of Liège Island, and forming the N side of the entrance to Palakariya Cove, 7.7 km SW of Moureaux Point, and 11.3 km NNE of Chauveau Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 2008–09, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Bebresh, in northern Bulgaria.

Monte Becar *see* **Mount Ancla**

Punta Becco *see* **Blue Point**

Islote Becerra. 62°12' S, 58°54' W. A small island, about 250 m long in an E-W direction, in the midle of, and sheltered by, Ardley Cove, on Ardley Island, in Maxwell Bay, off King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy for the commander of the squadron during the construction of the Centro Meteorológico Antártico in Feb. 1969.

Beche Blade. 80°43' S, 24°19' W. A sharp-crested ridge at 1545 m above sea level, between Murchison Cirque and Arkell Cirque, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche (1796–1855), first director general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1835–55, and founder of the Museum of Practical Geology, in London. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Béchervaise. 70°11' S, 64°48' E. A great massif of brown rock, bare, except for an ice cap on the flat summit area, and rising sheer to 2362 m above sea level from the plateau ice on the N face, with steep slopes on the other sides, 1.5 km E of Mount Lacey in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in Nov. 1955 by John M. Béchervaise and his ANARE party, and named for him by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Béchervaise, John Mayston "Béch." b. May 11, 1910, Melbourne, son of Herbert Walter Béchervaise and his wife Lilian Mayston. He was teaching at Geelong College when, on Jan. 3, 1935, he married Lorna Fearn-Wannan. He was editor of the travel magazine *Walkabout* when he was asked by Phil Law to become ANARE officer in charge of Heard Island Station in the South Atlantic, 1952–53. This was a departure from the established principle that a scientist must lead a station. Then he began a long association with Geelong Grammar School. He was officer in charge of Mawson Station for the winters of 1955 and 1959. He wrote *Blizzard and Fire: A Year at Mawson, Antarctica* (*see* the Bibliography). He died on July 14, 1998, in Geelong, Victoria.

Béchervaise Island. 67°35' S, 62°49' E. The largest and central of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 2 km WNW of Mawson Station. Norwegian cartographers, in 1946 working from air photos taken during LCE 1936–37, mapped the group as one island, and called it Flatøy (i.e., "flat island"). However, in 1954, ANARE found this one to be a separate island, and it was named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for John Béchervaise. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. An Australian field camp, nicknamed Béch, was established here.

Cape Beck. 78°18' S, 166°16' E. A rounded, bare rock cape that forms the S end of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958–59 for geologist Alan Copland Beck, of Lyttelton, the leader of the sub-party of the expedition that explored the SE coastline of Black Island, and visited this cape. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973. *See also* **Speden Bench**.

[1]**Mount Beck**. 71°02' S, 67°01' E. A partly snow-covered mountain, about 3.5 km SW of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 71°03' S, 67°03' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and later named by ANCA for John W. Beck, who wintered over at Mawson Station as assistant cook in 1964 and as storeman at Wilkes Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974. It has since been re-plotted.

[2]**Mount Beck** *see* **Beck Peak**

Beck, Andreas. b. Oct. 8, 1864, Balsfjorden, Tromsø, Norway, son of Lars Beck and his wife Johanne Balsfjord. Arctic sealing skipper from the 1880s. On Nov. 10, 1887, in Tromsø, he married Josefine Henriette Petra Hanssen. He was ice-pilot on the *Fram* with Amundsen during NorAE 1910-12, and, at the end of the expedition, was one of the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He died aboard the *Fram* on March 18, 1914, at Panama, and was buried at sea.

Beck, Brian. b. Aug. 11, 1933, Bolton, Lancs, but raised in Rochdale, son of Fred Beck and his wife Amy Harrison (who ran a store in Rochdale called "the Mac Shop," selling raincoats). He was going to go into forestry, and, indeed, trained in the north of Scotland, but, instead, went to the Falkland Islands in 1956. He worked on Pebble Island sheep station, his job including met obervations for the Beaver aircraft that serviced the islands. He joined FIDS in Stanley, in 1957, as a meteorologist, and left Port Stanley on the *Shackleton*, wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1958. He really got into wildlife studies while he was there. At the end of his tour, in 1959, the *John Biscoe* took him back from Signy, via Montevideo, to the UK. He had intended to go to Antarctica again, and had been approved, but, instead, he went to northern Canada in 1960, with the Arctic unit of the Fisheries Research Board, working on whales and seals. In Jan. 1961 he went to Sable Island, Nova Scotia, where he took over the lighthouse keeper's house at East Light, staying there for 33 years, working on seals. But from 1962 to 1965 he was in NZ, and then to British Columbia working on water pollution from mines and pulp mills. He married Elaine Daley. In 1961-62 he wintered-over with Alan Gill and Fritz Koerner on the Devon Island Project (in the Arctic). He also worked in Baffin Island and in the north of Scotland, at Rona, employed by BAS.

Beck, William. b. 1804, Catskill, NY. He went to sea as a young man, and on Sept. 22, 1833, at Stonington, married Hannah Wilcox. In 1839 he bought Four Mile Point, in Coxsackie, NY. His first command was the *Charles Adams*, 1835-36, then he skippered the *Corvo*, 1836-39, and the New London brig *Somerset*, from 1840 until that vessel was sold in Rio. He was commander of the *Richard Henry*, in the South Shetlands, 1843-45, when that ship was wrecked there in Feb. 1845. He went on to skipper the *Atlantic*, and was a very sick man — had been for a few years — and would have died anyway but the *Atlantic* sank in 1846. Back in Four Mile Point, rumors began circulating about Captain Beck's treasure, and over the years people have dug and dug, but never found it.

Beck Peak. 86°05' S, 158°58' W. Rising to 2650 m, on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, 3 km NW of Mount Stubberud, on the ridge descending from the N part of the Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In Nov. 1911, when Amundsen was speeding toward the Pole, and without much time to bother too much about how accurately he plotted the features he discovered, he saw a mountain in this general area and called it Mount A. Beck, or Mount Beck, after Andreas Beck. He roughly plotted it in 87°15' S, 150°00' W. Modern geographers cannot be sure where this peak is, or was, or is meant to be, but they know it is in this general area, so they arbitrarily named this peak as Beck Peak. It seems to have been first photographed during ByrdAE 1928-30, both from the air and from the ground. USGS mapped it again from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name Beck Peak on June 29, 1967, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Becker. 75°06' S, 72°02' W. A prominent mountain rising to 1540 m, 1.5 km NE of Mount Boyer, between the English Coast and the Orville Coast, in the Merrick Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne for Ralph A. Becker, legal counsel who helped get the expedition together. Mapped by USGS from their own 1961-62 Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, and also from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Becker, Konrad. b. Germany. Naturalized in Argentina. He had much experience on merchants ships when he became the cook in the 1927 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station.

Becker Peaks *see* **Spanley Rocks**

Becker Point. 78°08' S, 164°13' E. Close NW of Lake Garwood, and SW of Auger Hill, between Garwood Glacier and Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Robert A. Becker, vice-president and project director of ITT Services, 1982-90.

Beckett, William T. "Will." b. June 21, 1929. Utilitiesman at Little America V in the winter of 1956. In 1956-57 he drove a D-8 in Vic Young's tractor train that went out to open up Byrd Station. He was at Byrd Station for OpDF IV (1958-59), and wintered-over again at McMurdo for the winters of 1961 and 1963. He died on Nov. 12, 2000.

Beckett Nunatak. 76°02' S, 160°11' E. A flattish, mostly bare rock nunatak, rising to 1920 m above sea level, about 15 km W of Mount Armytage, and S of Harbord Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for William T. Beckett. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Beckmann, Søren. b. Sept. 8, 1889, Norway. He was already whaling in Antarctic waters by 1912-13 (that season he was gunner on the *Neko*, based out of South Georgia), and was in Antarctica on the old *Sevilla* in 1923-24. In Feb. 1924, he skippered the whale catcher *Terje VI* in Marguerite Bay.

Mont Beddie *see* **Mount Beddie**

Monte Beddie *see* **Mount Beddie**

Mount Beddie. 64°29' S, 62°43' W. A rounded mountain rising to 434 m on Hulot Peninsula, 3 km E of Lehaie Point, at the SW end of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow-covered except for its steep, sheer face. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and probably (although not for sure) named by Charcot. It certainly appears as Mont Beddie, on the chart prepared by FrAE 1908-10. Named by ArgAE 1948-49, as Monte Beddie, and it appears as such on their 1949 expedition chart. That is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Beddie, on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted that name.

Ensenada Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Isla Bedford *see* **Bedford Island**

Bedford Island. 66°28' S, 67°09' W. An island, 1.5 km long, at the S end of the Barcroft Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially in 1956-57 by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Thomas George Bedford (b. 1875), British physicist specializing in the measurement of the physical environment of human beings. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears as Isla Bedford, in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Bedlam Cove. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. Between Moyes Point and Pandemonium Point, on the S coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. A very large and extremely raucous penguin colony is to be found here, and the steep cliffs around the cove confine the sound, making it sound like bedlam. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Bednarz Cove. 66°21' S, 110°32' E. An indentation into the S side of Mitchell Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for chief electronics technician Donald Francis Bednarz (b. June 7, 1930, Rugby, ND. d. March 7, 1973, Hillsborough, Fla.), USN, who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Bedrock. If there were no ice cap in Antarctica, it would be a small continent of 2.7 million square miles, consisting of bedrock. In other words, it would be like any other continent in that respect. The continent would comprise East Antarctica (the actual continental land mass) and a nearby island archipelago (West Antarctica). There would be vast lowland plains, and reasonably high mountains, and the terrain would be generally hilly to mountainous. All this has been borne out by echo soundings, which give the lay of the land below the ice. The continental bedrock has been depressed by about 2000 feet on average by the sheer weight of the ice on top of it. At the South Pole, for example, there is 336 feet of bedrock beneath 9186 feet of ice.

[1]**Bee, William**. b. ca. 1747, Barton, near Croft, in northern Yorkshire. He was a quartermaster's

mate on the *Resolution*, during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772–75. He married Jane, and they lived at Deptford. He was still sailing when he died in 1799.

[2]**Bee, William**. b. 1883, Edinburgh, son of rubber worker William Bee, and his wife Janet. He was a meteorologist at the Ben Nevis Observatory near Fort William, and in 1904 he and Angus Rankin and practically all the met boys at Nevis went to Buenos Aires to become part of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, under Walter G. Davis. In early 1906 he and Rankin accompanied Albin Lind's expedition to Órcadas Station, and set out on their own to establish another met station on Booth Island. On Dec. 21, 1907, he was leading the team to Booth Island, on the *Austral*, when the ship sank in the Río de la Plata. They were all rescued by the *Amazone*.

Beebe, Stephen Lloyd. Known as Lloyd Beebe. b. May 1916, near Huntington, British Columbia, Canada, but raised from infancy in Washington state, son of Kansas-born logger Charles E. Beebe and his Washington-born wife Jessie. Lloyd dropped out of school and became a logger too, eventually working a farm in Sequim, Wash., where he began his photography career. He married Catherine in 1939, and 10 years later contacted Disney about his wildlife photos, thus beginning another career as a documentary film maker, working for Disney in 1955 and 1956. He went to Antarctica on the *Glacier*, as Disney representative, and swarmed all over the continent filming in Cinemascope the contruction of the IGY bases, all except South Pole, which he couldn't get permission to go to. Instead, he got Bill Bristol, the Navy photographer, to film the Pole Station construction for him. In Feb. 1956 he was on the Otter (flown by Bob Streich) that went out to pick up Jack Bursey's Byrd Station trail party. He wintered over in 1956 at Little America. He returned to the USA, via NZ, on the *Curtiss*. He finally left Disney in 1984, and died at Sequim, Wash., on Jan. 6, 2011.

Beeby Peak. 77°15' S, 166°54' E. Rising to about 1400 m, 3.6 km ENE of the summit of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. This was not the name proposed by US-ACAN on Jan. 12, 2000 (one does not know what the proposed name was). NZ-APC recommended a new name, Beeby Point, on March 31, 2000, and that name was accepted by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, named for Chris Beeby (b. 1935. d. March 19, 2000, Geneva), NZ diplomat involved with Antarctic negotiations for 30 years. US-ACAN accepted the name. Chris Beeby was on the Beardmore Glacier in 1982–83, playing cricket.

Caleta Beeche. 64°54' S, 63°26' W. A cove opening into the W coast of the cape that forms the extreme SE of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Eduardo Beeche Riofrío, skipper of the *Rancagua* during ChilAE 1956–57. The Argentines call it Caleta Matheu.

The Beehive *see* **Mount Ruth Gade**

Beehive Hill. 68°16' S, 66°10' W. An ice-covered hill, rising to 2030 m above sea level and projecting 610 m (the British say 620 m) above the surrounding ice sheet, on the Graham Land plateau, 16 km E of the head of Neny Fjord, E of Neny Glacier, and close N of the head of Wyatt Glacier, at the Fallières Coast. Roughly surveyed in 1940, during USAS 1939–41. It appears on their field charts as Sphinx. Re-surveyed in 1946 by Fids from Base E, who called it Beehive Hill, for its resemblance in shape to a wicker beehive. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1978 Argentine gazetteer, as Cerro Lanudo (i.e., "woolly hill").

Beehive Mountain. 77°39' S, 160°34' E. Rising to 2133.6 m, 8 km N of Finger Mountain, at the N margin and near the head of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by Armitage in 1902 during BNAE 1901–04. It was climbed on Jan. 21, 1956, by 3 members of the NZ Advance Party, during BCTAE. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Beehive Nunatak *see* **Teall Nunatak**

Been, Carl Henrik Johan. b. May 28, 1873, Moss, Norway, son of dock foreman Johan Been Hansen and his wife Ragnhild Johannesdatter. He went to sea and was a fireman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898–1900. After the expedition, he went back to Moss, and in 1901, in Moss, married Otilde "Otilie" Jørgensdatter. He became a ship's engineer.

Isla Beer *see* [2]**Beer Island**

Beer, James Arthur. b. 1875, Hull, Yorks, son of William Beer and his wife Mary Senior. His father died in 1890, and James became a sailor not long afterwards. He married in Hull, in 1898. He was a crew member on the *Morning*, 1902–03, during that vessel's relief of the Scott party during BNAE 1901–04.

Beer, Nicholas Anthony "Nick." b. Oct. 7, 1949. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1967, and spent between 1972 and 1994 on British government ships in Antarctica, as, successively, 3rd officer, 2nd officer, chief officer, and finally captain. He retired in 1994, to become a principal inspector with the UK Marine Accident Investigation Branch.

[1]**Beer Island** *see* **Bear Island**

[2]**Beer Island**. 66°00' S, 65°41' W. An island, 1.5 km long, immediately S of Jagged Island, and 13 km W of Prospect Point, SE of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934–37. It appears as Mutton Cove Island (named in association with nearby Mutton Cove) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart; as Isla Caleta Carnero on a Chilean chart of 1947; as Isla Mutton Cove on a 1949 Argentine chart; and as Isla Caleta Cordero (i.e., "lamb cove island") on a 1953 Argentine chart. UK-APC accepted the name Beer Island Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956–57. The Argentines finally settled for Isla Caleta Cordero, and that is how it appears in their 1970 gazetteer. The Chileans settled for Isla Beer, and that it is how it appears in their 1974 gazetteer.

Península Beethoven *see* **Beethoven Peninsula**

Beethoven Peninsula. 71°44' S, 73°41' W. A major peninsula, 100 km long, and 100 km wide at its broadest, it runs in a NE–SW direction, is deeply indented and ice-covered, and forms the extreme SW part of Alexander Island as it projects out W from that island. It terminates in Perce Point. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939–41. They compiled the first rough map of the SW part of Alexander Island. Re-sighted and re-photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and from these photos Searle of the FIDS plotted it in 1959–60, in 71°40' S, 73°45' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the great German pianist and composer Ludwig Van Beethoven (1770–1827). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, and it appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1966 Argentine chart, as Península Beethoven. The Chileans tend to call it Península Carvajal, after Capitán de fragata Guillermo Carvajal Musso, skipper of the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1951–52. It has since been replotted, from U.S. Landsat imagery of Jan. 1973.

Beetle Spur. 84°10' S, 172°00' E. A rock spur, 3 km N of Mount Patrick, in the Commonwealth Range, it descends from a small summit peak on the range to the E of the Beardmore Glacier. First seen by Shackleton in 1908, on his trip to the Pole, during BAE 1907–09. From the W it looks like a beetle, and was so named by John Gunner (*see* **Mount Gunner**) of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969–70. He collected geological specimens at this spur. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit on Aug. 3, 1972.

Beetles. There are two species of beetles living in Antarctica, inhabiting islands near the Antarctic Peninsula, and are probably alien to the continent.

Begann, A.M.S. b. July 7, 1906, Tønsberg, Norway, as Leif Thorvaldsen, son of ship's mate Eugen Thorvaldsen and his wife Agathe Inga Cecilie Sørensen. Whaler who died in the South Shetlands under unknown circumstances on March 14, 1929, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery, on Deception Island.

Kapp Begichev. 67°59' S, 43°58' E. A point on the W side of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Russians as Mys Begicheva, for Nikifor Alekseyevich Begichev (1874–1927), Arctic explorer. The Norwegians call it Kapp Begichev.

Mys Begicheva *see* **Kapp Begichev**

Behaim Peak. 68°47' S, 66°43' W. A conspicuous pyramid-shaped rock peak rising to 1150 m (the British say about 800 m), at the S extremity of the mountains separating Meridian Glacier and Doggo Defile, E of Mikkelsen Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by

UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for German cosmographer and navigator Martin Behaim (1459-1506), who is credited with the first adoption of the astronomer's astrolabe for navigation at sea, in 1480. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Behaim Seamount. 67°48' S, 11°00' W. An undersea feature, out to sea beyond Queen Maud Land.

Mount Behling. 85°40' S, 161°04' W. Flat-topped and ice-covered, and rising to 2190 m, between Steagall Glacier and Whitney Glacier, 8 km N of Mount Ellsworth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert Edward "Bob" Behling (b. Sept. 11, 1941, Milwaukee), Ohio State University USARP glaciologist on the South Pole — Queen Maud Land Traverse of 1965-66.

Behm Bank. 76°21' S, 30°00' W. An undersea feature in the Weddell Sea. The name was proposed in Jan. 1997, by Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, in Bremerhaven, and accepted internationally in June of that year. Alexander Behm (1880-1952) was the inventor, in 1912-13, of an electronic sounding apparatus.

Península Behn. 64°23' S, 61°26' W. It projects toward the N from Valdivia Point, between Graham Passage and Hughes Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Dr. Francisco Behn, of the University of Concepción, who made studies of flora and fauna in this area during ChilAE 1950. The Argentines call it Península Ballvé, for Horacio Balvé (q.v.).

Behr Glacier. 72°55' S, 168°05' E. A steep tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing E along the N side of Clapp Ridge, to enter Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land. It first appears on a 1960 NZ map of Antarctica, which was based on USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Col. Robert McLean Behr (b. Sept. 6, 1921, Detroit. d. Dec. 27, 2007, Milton, Fla.), USAF, an Antarctic administrator of policy, 1970-71. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 5, 1973.

Behrendt, John Charles. b. May 18, 1932, Stevens Point, Wisc. After university and some geophysical field trips, he left Davisville, RI, on Nov. 9, 1956, on the *Wyandot*, arriving in Antarctica on Jan. 17, 1957, to become USGS assistant seismologist at Ellsworth Station for the winter of 1957. He left Antarctica on Jan. 17. 1958, after having participated in the Filchner Ice Shelf Traverse. After marrying Donna Ebben in Madison, Wisc., on Oct. 6, 1961, he was in the Ellsworth Mountains again in 1961-62, leading the USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse; was in Marie Byrd Land in 1963-64; and in the Pensacola Mountains in 1965-66. In 1999 he wrote *Innocents on the Ice: a Memoir of Antarctic Exploration, 1957*, and in 2005 wrote *The Ninth Circle: a Memoir of Life and Death in Antarctica*, 1960-1962. He has gone to Antarctica 13 times, the last in 2003.

Behrendt Mountains. 75°20' S, 72°30' W. A group of mountains, 30 km long, rising to an elevation of about 1550 m above sea level, and aligned in the shape of a horseshoe, with the opening to the SW, 11 km SW of the Merrick Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, just to the N of the Orville Coast, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, but apparently not named by them. Surveyed during the USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62 (led by John Behrendt), and photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Mr. Behrendt. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Gora Behtereva *see* **Kampesteinen**

Beibu Taidi. 62°11' S, 58°56' W. A small hill, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Beike Dao. 62°10' S, 58°59' W. An island off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Beiszer Nunatak. 83°29' S, 51°57' W. Rising to 1630 m, 1.5 km S of Ray Nunatak, at the SW end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted during the Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John E. Beiszer (b. 1929), VX-6 aviation structural mechanic who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. On April 9, 1961 he was one of the flight engineers on the Hercules that flew in to Byrd Station to evacuate Leonid Kuperov (q.v.). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Beitzel Peak. 80°17' S, 82°18' W. A peak, 2.5 km SE of Minaret Peak, in the Marble Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Edward Beitzel, University of Wisconsin geophysicist on South Pole — Queen Maud Land Traverses I and II, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Islotes Bejin *see* **Puffball Islands**

Gora Beketova. 71°12' S, 66°04' E. A nunatak, NW of Dohle Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bekkedahl, Clifford Lewis "Cliff." b. Dec. 11, 1930, Cleveland, son of mechanical engineer Donovan Forde Bekkedahl (Norwegian ancestry) and his wife Mildred Agnes Halsall (Isle of Man ancestry). At Miami University (in Ohio) he was given a reserve commission in the Navy as an ensign, and on graduating in 1953 was called up. His first assignment was as assistant navigator (then navigator) on the *Arneb*, during OpDF I (1955-56). After that, he became a regular Navy officer, serving mostly on destroyers, and married Victoria "Vicky" Becce on June 21, 1957. He retired in 1979, as a captain, and went to work as a senior executive for Lummus, a petrochemical engineering and construction company in New Jersey. He became managing editor of the *Polar Times*.

Bekker Nunataks. 64°42' S, 60°50' W. Three nunataks, rising to about 700 m, below Ruth Ridge, on the N side of Drygalski Glacier, SSW of Cape Worsley, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped from 1960-61 surveys conducted by Fids from Base D. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Lt. Col. Mieczyslaw Gregory Bekker (1905-1989), Canadian engineer specializing in the ice. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Bela Hill. 68°36' S, 78°05' E. A prominent hill in a somewhat featureless area, in the S part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 22, 1973, for Lou Frank Ostril-Bela (known as Lou Ostril), who wintered-over as senior weather observer (radio) at Davis Station in 1969.

Bukhta Belaja. 70°03' S, 11°40' E. A bay, just NW of Dakshin Gangotri Station, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Russians.

Gora Belaja. 70°37' S, 67°49' E. A nunatak in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Belaja Shapka. 70°36' S, 66°54' E. A nunatak in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

BelARE *see* **Belgian Antarctic Expeditions**

Belchin Rock. 62°32' S, 60°24' W. A rock in Hero Bay, off the N coast of Livingston Island, 2.2 km NE of Siddons Point, and 2 km N of Melta Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Belchin, in western Bulgaria.

Isla Belding *see* **Belding Island**

Belding Island. 66°24' S, 67°13' W. An island, 5 km long, W of the S end of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by ArgAE 1958-59, as Isla Helicóptero (i.e., "helicopter island"), it appears as such on the 1959 chart of the expedition. Named Belding Island by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Harwood Seymour Belding (1909-1973), U.S. physiologist specializing in the cold. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. By 1991 the Argentines were calling it Isla Belding.

Mount Belecz. 85°34' S, 163°27' W. A flat-topped, ice-covered mountain, rising to 2120 m, 10 km NE of Mount Ruth Gade, in the Quarles Range. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Dan Michael Belecz, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1962.

Belemnite Point. 70°40' S, 68°32' W. The E extremity of a mainly ice-free, hook-shaped ridge, midway between Lamina Peak and Ablation Point, near the E coast of Alexander Island, N of Grotto Glacier, and 3 km inland from George VI Sound. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos the following year by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Again photographed aerially, and roughly surveyed from the ground, in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Visited on Dec. 10, 1948, by Fids from Base E, who found the rock to be rich in belemnite fossils. Surveyed

more accurately in 1949, by FIDS, who named it for these fossils. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Belemnite Valley. 71°18' S, 68°20' W. A small valley, mostly snow- and ice-free, with a central meltwater stream, about 2.5 km NW of Fossil Bluff Station, and bounded to the N by Eros Glacier, on Alexander Island. In scientific reports of the early 1960s it was sometimes referred to as Hollow Valley, and today is occasionally called Happy Valley. Named Belemnite Valley by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, because of the preponderance of belemnites found in the exposed rock here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Laguna Belén *see* **Belén Lake**

Belén Beach. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A raised shingle beach W of Eddy Point, on the S end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on June 6, 2007, in association with nearby Belén Lake.

Belén Lake. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. About 150 m long, and separated from Belén Beach by, and immediately N of, an unnamed rock and scree knoll, at the S end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In or around 1996 the Chileans named it Laguna Belén, and the British, almost immediately translated the name to Belén Lake. UK-APC accepted the name on June 6, 2007.

Belene Cove. 62°35' S, 61°12' W. A cove, 550 m wide, indenting the NW coast of Ray Promontory for 600 m, between Isbul Point and Start Point, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the UK in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Belene, in Northern Bulgaria.

BelgAE *see* **Belgian Antarctic Expedition**

Belgau, A.M. Skipper of the whale catcher *Minerva*, in 1921-22, when she went down off Graham Land on March 13, 1922.

Belgen *see* **Belgen Valley**

Belgen Valley. 73°35' S, 4°00' W. A broad, ice-filled depression in the ice, 11 km wide, between Enden Point to the SW and Heksegryta Peaks to the NE, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Belgen (i.e., "the bellows"). US-ACAN accepted the name Belgen Valley in 1966.

Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expeditions. There were four of these, the first in 1963-64, and the last in 1966-67, and were all taken to Antarctica on the *Magga Dan*. The leaders were, respectively, Lucien Cabès, Winoc Bogaerts, and (for the last two), Tony van Autenboer. Roi Baudoin Station was occupied during each of the expeditions, and closed at the end of the last one.

Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-99. Abbreviated as BelgAE 1897-99. Led by Adrien de Gerlache. Its missions — to collect zoological specimens, to conduct meteorological and magnetic observations, to do ocean soundings, to determine the position of the South Magnetic Pole, and to explore. **1894**: The expedition was conceived by de Gerlache, and he proposed it to the Royal Geographical Society of Brussels, who agreed with him, but came up with no money. Ernest Solvay, however, came up with 25,000 francs. **1895**: De Gerlache went to the Arctic to study cold-weather techniques, methods and ways of life. It was only with the Belgian press getting behind his idea that he gained support. De Gerlache asked astronomer Georges Lecointe to be his 2nd-in-command and skipper of the expedition ship. **Jan. 1896**: The Society got up a subscription list, but money was slow coming in. With government assistance, the kitty was raised to 250,000 francs. Preparations got under way, and de Gerlache and his friend Émile Danco sailed around Norway in the *Castor* looking for a suitable expedition ship. They found her — the *Patria*, which they bought and renamed the *Belgica*. Henryk Arctowski also came aboard. **July 1896**: A Norwegian sailor, Roald Amundsen, wrote a letter to de Gerlache, asking to be taken on, unpaid. **1897**: Still hopelessly low on funds, it was Madame Osterrieth who came through for them. **Aug. 16, 1897**: The *Belgica* left Antwerp. **Aug. 24, 1897**: The *Belgica* left Ostend. The crew of the *Belgica* were a mixture of nationalities: The Belgians were: Georges Lecointe (captain, hydrographer, and second-in-command of the expedition), Henri Somers (chief engineer), Max Van Rysselberghe (engineer); and the seamen Jan Van Mirlo, Gustave Dufour, Louis Michotte (who would ultimately become the cook), and Jules Malaerts. The Norwegians were: second mate Roald Amundsen; and seamen Adam Tollefsen, Hjalmar Johansen, Johan Koren, Engebrecht Knudsen, and Carl Wiencke. The scientists were: the Belgian Émile Danco (geophysicist, who paid to go on the expedition); the Poles Henryk Arctowski (meteorologist) and Antoine B. Dobrowolski (assistant meteorologist); the Rumanian Emile G. Racovitza (zoologist; there was no qualified Belgian zoologist in existence, so the Rumanian army let Racovitza go on the trip). The ship was forced to return to Ostend briefly for repairs, and two men jumped ship (not, however, any of those mentioned above). **Sept. 13, 1897**: They arrived at Madeira. **Sept. 16, 1897**: They left Madeira, bound for Rio. **Oct. 22, 1897**: They arrived at Rio in the late afternoon. **Oct. 30, 1897**: Dr. Frederick Cook, the American surgeon, boarded, as a replacement for the originally proposed M. Taguin, who never sailed from Belgium. Later that day the ship sailed for Buenos Aires, Montevideo (where the cook was fired after a fight, and a Swedish seaman was taken on as replacement cook). **Nov. 8, 1897**: The ship entered the Río de la Plata. **Nov. 14, 1897**: They left Montevideo. **Dec. 1, 1897**: They arrived at Punta Arenas, where an engineer was fired for having allowed the boiler to run dry, and the new Swedish cook and three Belgians were fired also. **Dec. 14, 1897**: They left Punta Arenas. **Jan. 19, 1898**: They arrived in Antarctic waters, with personnel problems on board, problems that necessitated a change of mission, at least for the first year of the expedition. It would now simply explore the coast of Graham Land and the Weddell Sea. **Jan. 20, 1898**: They arrived at the South Shetlands. **Jan. 21, 1898**: They explored the South Shetlands. **Jan. 22, 1898**: When the ship left for Hughes Bay, Carl Wiencke lost his balance, fell overboard, and drowned during a huge storm in which the ship lost a lot of its coal. Lecointe almost drowned too after jumping into the sea to try to rescue the dying Wiencke. **Jan. 23-Feb. 12, 1898**: The expedition ship made 20 separate landings on the islands off the Antarctic Peninsula, the first scientific vessel to visit the continent itself. They also discovered and charted the Belgica Strait (now called the Gerlache Strait) and the Danco Coast, as well as Anvers Island, Brabant Island, Liège Island, and Wiencke Island. **Jan. 26, 1898**: Amundsen became the first man to ski in Antarctica, when he did so on Two Hummock Island. **Jan. 31, 1898**: De Gerlache, Cook, Amundsen, Danco, and Arctowski sledged across Brabant Island. **Feb. 15, 1898**: The *Belgica* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Feb. 16, 1898**: They sighted Alexander I Land. **Feb. 8, 1898**: They got stuck in the ice, but plowed through as best they could for over 3 weeks. **March 3, 1898**: They really got trapped, in 70°20' S, 85°W, in the Bellingshausen Sea, and drifted due to the weak engines not being efficient enough to pull the ship out. **March 10, 1898**: Still trapped and drifting, they were in 71°34' S, 89°10' W. They had been scheduled to be in Melbourne in April, and when they didn't show up, the world became alarmed for their safety, enough so that the BAE 1898-1900, led by Borchgrevink, now made it one of their main missions to look for the *Belgica* while it was in southern waters. Fortunately de Gerlache had three years' food supply, as their intention had been to be the first ever wintering-over party in Antarctica — but on land (as it were), not trapped in an ice-bound ship. **June 5, 1898**: Danco died of heart failure, leaving 17 men. **Nov. 19, 1898**: Amundsen had resigned due to prejudice by the Belgian majority against the non-Belgians on board. Two men, Tollefsen and Knudsen, went insane. **Jan. 11, 1899**: The crew finally began to cut their way out of the ice. **Feb. 15, 1899**: They finally escaped, after having been trapped for a year. Scurvy was rampant. **Feb. 26, 1899**: They explored Black Island. **Feb. 27, 1899**: They passed through the Cockburn Channel. **March 14, 1899**: They found open water, and headed north. **March 28, 1899**: They arrived at Punta Arenas. Amundsen refused to travel back to Belgium on the *Belgica*, taking Tollefsen and Knudsen home to Norway on a Norwegian mail boat (Tollefsen recovered; Knudsen died). **Nov. 1899**: The *Belgica* arrived home to celebration.

Belgian Antarctic Expeditions. There were four such expeditions (BelgAE) in the late 1950s and early 1960s. **BelgAE 1957-59**. Led by Gaston de Gerlache, son of the pioneer. On Nov. 12, 1957, the icebreaker *Polarhav* and the sealing

ship *Polarsirkel* left Antwerp. They carried 3 tractors, an airplane, and a helicopter. Xavier de Maere d'Aertrijke (radio operator and 2nd-in-command), Jacques Loodts (aurora scientist), Henri Vandevelde (ionosphere physicist), Luc Cabès (magnetist), Edgard E. Picciotto and Tony van Autenboer (geologists), Prince Antoine de Ligne (pilot and photographer), Charles Hulshagen (vehicle mechanic). On Dec. 26, 1957, the two ships arrived at Queen Maud Land. A party visited the Belgica Mountains, while most of the personnel built what was to be Belgium's only scientific station in Antarctica for decades, Roi Baudoin Station. **BelgAE 1958-60**. Led by Gaston de Gerlache, in the *Polarhav*. Other expeditioners included Tony van Autenboer and Ken Blaiklock (surveyor). On the way south the ship was stuck in the ice for 5½ weeks, until freed by the the U.S. icebreaker *Glacier*. This was the expedition in which they found a dead seal 120 miles inland. **BelgAE 1959-61**. Led by Guido Derom, on the *Polarhav*. Tony van Autenboer was on this expedition. **BelgAE 1960-62**. Led by Guido Derom on the *Erika Dan*. Roi Baudoin Station was closed on Jan. 15, 1961. These expeditions were succeeded by the series of Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expeditions (see below).

[1]**The *Belgica***. A modern Belgian 3-masted, one-funneled, steam/sailing vessel, originally a whaler/sealer called the *Patria*, built in 1884 by Johan Christian Jakobsen, of Selvig, Norway. She was bought in 1896 for 60,000 francs as the expedition ship for BelgAE 1897-99, was overhauled, given a new boiler, and a 150 hp engine, and re-named for the ancient province of Belgica. A gray ship, with natural wood and cream trimmings, the *Belgica* was bark-rigged with patent single topsails. 188 feet long, 26 feet wide, she had a draft of 13 feet 4 inches, auxiliary power aft, and could reach 7 knots maximum speed. Equipped as a scientific laboratory, her lab measured 15 feet by 12 feet in a special deck house. After the expedition, she returned to whaling, and was an occasional Arctic exploration ship. N.C. Halvorsen bought her in 1902, and later the Duke of Orleans bought her from Halvorsen. In 1916 she was sold to det Norske Kulsyndikat, and became the freighter *Isfjord*, being sold again in 1918, to become a floating codliver oil refinery and fish processing plant. In 1940 the British impounded here and used her as a floating ammunition depot. On May 19, 1940 she was sunk during a German air raid. Her wreck was discovered in 1990.

[2]**The *Belgica***. Whale catcher, built in 1925 for the Hektor Company. She was in Graham Land waters in 1927.

Canal de la Belgica *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Détroit de la Belgica *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Isla Belgica *see* **Hugo Island**

Monts Belgica *see* **Belgica Mountains**

Belgica Glacier. 65°23' S, 63°50' W. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing NW into Trooz Glacier, to the E of Lancaster Hill, E of Collins Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Belgica*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Belgica Guyot. 65°30' S, 90°30' W. An undersea tablemount, discovered by the *Polarstern* in Feb. 1995. It was named by US-ACAN in 1997, for de Gerlache's ship *Belgica*, based on a suggestion made in Feb. of that year by Rick Hagen of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research. The name was accepted internationally in June 1997.

Belgica Mountains. 72°35' S, 31°10' E. An isolated chain of mountains, about 16 km long, in the area that the Norwegians call Thorshavnheiane, at the fringe of Queen Maud Land, about 100 km ESE of the Sør Rondane Mountains, between those mountains and the Queen Fabiola Mountains. They include Mounts Bastin, Böe, Brouwer, Collard, Gillet, Hoge, Hulshagen, Imbert, Kerckhove de Denterghem, Lahaye, Launoit, Perov, Van der Essen, and Victor. Discovered and explored between Oct. and Dec. 1958, by BelgAE 1957-59, led by Gaston de Gerlache, who named them Monts Belgica, for his father's ship, the *Belgica*. US-ACAN accepted the name Belgica Mountains in 1962. The Norwegians call them Belgicafjella.

Belgica Sea *see* **Bellingshausen Sea**

Belgica Strait *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Belgica Subglacial Highlands. 76°30' S, 129°00' E. A group to the SE of Dome C, running in a N-S direction, and separating Peacock Subglacial Trench and Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin, within the Australian Antarctic Territory near its E boundary with Adélie Land. Delineated by an airborne radio echo-sounding program taken by the Scott Polar Research Institute and the National Science Foundation in 1967-69, and named after the *Belgica*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN also accepted it.

Belgicafjella *see* **Belgica Mountains**

Belgium. In 1897, Belgium sent to Antarctica the ill-fated BelgAE 1897-99, led by Adrien de Gerlache, on the *Belgica*. The next expedition was BelgAE 1957-59, that country's IGY effort, led by Gaston de Gerlache, son of the great man. This expedition established Belgium's only (for many years) scientific station in Antarctica, Roi Baudouin (which was to close in 1967). This was followed by BelgAE 1958-60, and BelgAE 1959-61. One of the original 12 signatories of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Belgium still sends research parties to Antarctica, although in co-operation with other countries. In 2008 Princess Elisabeth Station was built.

Arrecife Belgrano. 65°09' S, 64°58' W. A reef, immediately N of Bergel Rock, off Quintana Island, in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the Argentines, for General Belgrano (*see* **Belgrano Bank**).

Base Belgrano *see* **General Belgrano Station**

Isla Belgrano *see* **Adelaide Island**

Belgrano Bank. 73°00' S, 48°30' W. Also known as General Belgrano Bank. A submarine feature out to sea beyond the Weddell Sea. Named for Gen. Manuel Belgrano (1770-1820), Argentine hero.

Belgrano Station *see* **General Belgrano Station**

Mount Belgrave. 76°36' S, 162°01' E. A prominent rock summit rising to over 1200 m, about 2.5 km W of Mount Creak, overlooking the N side of Fry Glacier, at the S extremity of the Kirkwood Range. Originally, US-ACAN were going to call this mountain Mount Varcoe, for Garth Varcoe, but, instead the late Mr. Varcoe gave his name to Varcoe Headland, and NZ-APC named the mountain Mount Belgrave, on Nov. 12, 1999, for Douglas Vincent "Vince" Belgrave of Palmerston, NZ), surveyor and project leader in several surveys and geodetic projects for the NZ Antarctic Project between 1984 and 1997. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000. *See also* **Pa Tio Tio Gap**.

Belgun Peak. 63°44' S, 58°37' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 1205 m, with precipitous, ice-free W slopes, in the NE extremity of Trakiya Heights, E of Zlidol Gate, 890 m NW of Antonov Peak, 4.6 km NE of Skoparnik Bluff, 1.49 km ENE of Lepitsa Peak, 3.56 km E of Mount Schuyler (on the Detroit Plateau), 3.41 km SE of Sirius Knoll, and 5.2 km WSW of Mount Canicula, it surmounts the head of Russell West Glacier to the N, and the upper course of Victory Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Belgun, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Le Bélier *see* ***under* L**

Belimel Bay. 63°52' S, 60°55' W. A bay, 5.9 km wide, which indents the SW coast of Trinity Island for 3.9 km, and which is entered between Asencio Point and Spert Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Belimel, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Belitsa Peninsula. 63°44' S, 59°14' W. A peninsula, 13 km wide, projecting for 8.5 km in a NW direction from Trinity Peninsula, it is bounded by Bone Bay to the NE, Charcot Bay to the SW, and Bransfield Strait to the NW. Trapezoid in form, its W and N extremities are formed by Cape Kjellman and Notter Point respectively. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, after the town of Belitsa, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Gora Beljaeva. 70°43' S, 66°33' E. A nunatak in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Beljakova. 82°32' S, 51°13' W. A nunatak in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Beljankina. 70°54' S, 67°50' E. A nunatak in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Belka. 71°23' S, 13°00' E. A nunatak in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Belknap Nunatak. 72°30' S, 97°36' W. A nunatak, 10 km WNW of Shelton Head, surmounting an ice-covered spur on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William Belknap, field assistant at Byrd Station in 1964-65. Originally plotted in 72°26' S, 97°45' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount Bell. 84°04' S, 167°30' E. Rising to 4305 m (the New Zealanders say about 3200 m), it forms part of the NE edge of Grindley Plateau, 10 km (the New Zealanders say 6 km) SE (the New Zealanders say WSW) of Mount Mackellar, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, for William Bell, a supporter of the expedition, and one of his cousins. A last-minute gift of £4000 from Bell enabled the *Nimrod*'s refitting to be completed. However, apparently that money never materialized, and the juggling Shackleton had done meant that the shortfall embarrassed him when time came to pay his crew. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Nunatak Bell. 66°03' S, 60°54' W. One of two nunataks (Nunatak Dewis being the other) which stand within a larger group of nunataks at the NE end of the Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Bell *see* **Bell Island**

Bell, Dennis Ronald "Tink." b. July 15, 1934, London, son of Frederick D. Bell and his wife Norah H. Husband. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Base G in 1958 and 1959. On July 26, 1959 he died in a crevasse on Stenhouse Glacier.

Bell, Keith Roland. b. 1926, Luton, Beds, son of Douglas J. Bell and his wife Isabel M. Judge. He was a tea planter is Assam, managing an estate, then started up a travel office in the UK, which failed because of under-capitalization. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a diesel electric mechanic (the other lads always wondered where he got the qualifications for this), and wintered over at Base F in 1958 and 1959, the second time also as base leader. He would collapse occasionally during his second year there, and then get up again. Doc Cumming examined him but couldn't find the cause. It got worse, and in early 1960 he was flown to the UK, where he was examined in London. Again they couldn't find anything wrong, but it was a brain tumor, and he died on (or close to) the operating table that year.

Bell, Martin Hutchinson. b. Dec. 24, 1969. BAS driver and plant operator at Halley Bay Station in the summer of 1992-93, and tractorman at the same station for the winters of 1994, 1995, and 1997, the last year being base commander. In 1998-99 he did again at Halley what he did in his first summer season there, and in 1999-2000 was facilities technician at Signy Island Station.

Bell, Robert W. b. June 23, 1914, Wash., son of Roy Clark Bell (a clerk with Pacific T & T) and his wife Clara. Roy died at the end of World War I, and Clara, with three young children, had to go to work as a bookkeeper in an automobile company. The elder son went to sea in 1940-41, his first berth being on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. During World War II he served as junior 3rd officer on the USAT *William L. Thompson*, on the run from Seattle up to Vancouver, and was then out in the Pacific, at Guadalcanal and Leyte Gulf, as 3rd officer on the *Red Rover*. After the war he became 1st officer on the *Coastal Nomad*, plying between Portland, Oreg., and Vancouver, and occasionally down to Mexico and Peru. He was with the *Nomad* for several years, before going over to the *Santa Elisa* and the *Santa Leonor* in 1952, as chief mate, doing pretty much the same thing. He died on Sept. 30, 1997, in Willitts, Calif.

Bell, Stuart Andrew. b. Jan. 15, 1969. He joined BAS in 1990, and spent part of 2 summers in Antarctic waters, on the *John Biscoe*, as an electronics engineer. He was radioman at Rothera Station for the summers of 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96. Later, he broke his back in a flying accident.

Bell, Thomas G. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bell Bay. 67°11' S, 58°25' E. A small bay just W of Law Promontory, between Mount Saint Michael and the Kring Islands, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, and named by them as Indrefjord (i.e., "inner fjord"). Renamed by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Flight Sgt. (he would later retire as a flight lieutenant) Stewart "Snow" Bell (b. April 28, 1929), RAAF, wireless fitter who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bell Bluff. 84°04' S, 170°00' E. A rock bluff on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, just N of the mouth of Garrard Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Charles A. Bell, utilitiesman who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bell Buttress. 77°18' S, 160°59' E. A forked, flat-topped ridge, just over 2 km long, extending N from The Fortress, into the SW part of Victoria Upper Névé, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Robin E. Bell, of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, who conducted aerogeophysical research of the lithosphere of the West Antarctic rift system for 5 field seasons between 1991 and 1999. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

[1]**Bell Glacier**. 66°42' S, 124°54' E. Flows N into Maury Bay, at the Voyeykov Ice Shelf, immediately E of Blair Glacier, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Thomas G. Bell. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968. Originally plotted in 66°40' S, 125°05' E, it has since been replotted.

[2]**Bell Glacier** *see* **Mackellar Glacier**

[1]**Bell Island**. 62°07' S, 58°52' W. A rocky island lying 10 km SW of Stigant Point, near the NW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named Rocky Point by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta Rocky. Rocky Point was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, because there were too many similar names, on Sept. 23, 1960 UK-APC renamed it Bell Point, for the unfortunate Fid, Tink Bell. US-ACAN accepted the new name later that year, and it appears as such on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines called it Punta Bell. In 1980 the Polish Antarctic Expedition found that, due to glacial recession, it had become an island, separated from the glaciers of the Ioannes Paulus II Coast, and they renamed it Bell Island. As such it appears in the Polish gazetteer of 1982, and the UK has followed suit, replotting it in late 2008 (but, oddly, as Bell Point). It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Bell.

[2]**Bell Island** *see* **Guesalaga Island**

Bell Peak. 85°22' S, 164°14' W. Rising to 1620 m, and surmounting a SE-trending spur of the Herbert Range, just SW of Sargent Glacier. Probably first seen by Amundsen in 1911, it was roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for G. Grant Bell, cosmic ray scientist with the Bartol Foundation, who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Bell Point *see* [1]**Bell Island**

Bell Rock. 71°35' S, 66°26' W. A very conspicuous and isolated nunatak, rising to about 1200 m, on the N side of Goodenough Glacier, 20 km E of Mount Ward, at George VI Sound, in Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and from Fossil Bluff, between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Charles Michael Bell (known as Michael) (b. Nov. 3, 1942), BAS geologist who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff Station in 1969, and at Base T in 1970. He was also involved in the Alexander Island Project of 1972-73, and was in South Georgia in 1974-75. He later lived in South Africa, working at the University of Port Elizabeth. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Bell Valley. 79°51' S, 82°00' W. A small, mainly ice-free valley, S of Urban Point, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64 for the Bell helicopters used here during the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Bell Zygmunt. 62°07' S, 58°22' W. A bell-shaped nunatak, 300 m above sea level, E of Mount Wawel, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, after the famous Renaissance bell of Wawel Cathedral, in Krakow, founded by King Zygmunt I.

Bellafronto Bight. 78°13' S, 165°06' E. An

ice-filled embayment, extending SW-NE for 10 km from Hahn Island to Swyers Point, between the base of the W side of Brown Peninsula and the low NW foot of Mount Discovery, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Robert L. Bellafronto (b. 1946), USN, a public works officer at McMurdo during OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77) and OpDF 78 (i.e., 1977-78). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Bellchambers, William Henry "Bill." b. July 10, 1923, Alverstoke, Hants. He was a corporal in the Hampshire Regiment during World War II (1941-46). He was an ionosphere physicist working for the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, when he took part in the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, leading his specialist group, and wintering-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. At the end of the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, arriving back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. He was with BAS at Halley Bay Station in 1964 and 1965. In 1968, in Gosport, he married Dorothy Mary Preece.

The *Belle-Étoile*. French yacht, skippered by Jean-Joseph Terrier, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1985-86.

Belles, Leo George. b. Oct. 1, 1915, Leavenworth, Kans., son of Kansas City-born cement finisher Omer Robert Belles and his wife Myrtle. When Leo was an infant, the family moved to Kansas City, and Omer got a job in El Dorado, close to Wichita. The joys of raising a family in Kansas City did not compensate for the emormous commute between there and his place of employment, and Omer decided to try farming in Sarcoxie, Kans. That didn't work out, so they moved to Topeka, where Omer became a construction foreman. In the late 1920s, they moved again, to Sedro-Woolley, Wash., where Omer became a railroad section hand. Then the family moved to Everett, Wash. Leo was an oiler on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. Myrtle died in 1953, in Seattle, and Leo retired to Tulalip, Wash, and in 1993 moved to Marysville, dying in Everett, on July 2, 1992.

Terrasses des Belles Pierres *see* ***under*** **D**

Mar de Bellingshausen *see* **Bellingshausen Sea**

Mer Bellingshausen *see* **Bellingshausen Sea**

Mount Bellingshausen. 75°07' S, 162°06' E. A steep, conspicuous, cone-shaped mountain, rising to 1380 m (the New Zealanders say 975 m), 8 km NE of Mount Priestley, on the S side of Larsen Glacier, between that glacier and David Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for von Bellingshausen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Bellingshausen, Fabian von *see* **von Bellingshausen, Fabian**

Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain *see* **Bellingshausen Plain**

Bellingshausen Basin *see* **Southeast Pacific Basin**

Bellingshausen Dome. 62°10' S, 58°53' W. A domed ice-cap, rising to about 200 m, forming the W end of the Arctowski Ice Cap, at the N end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1973, as Malyy Kupol (i.e., "little dome"). However, in 1984, the Poles renamed it, in association with nearby Bellingshausen Station. UK-APC accepted the name Bellingshausen Dome, on June 6, 2007. The British were the last to re-plot it, in late 2008. The name Collins has been attached to this feature since the mid 1980s — some call it Collins Glacier, others call it Collins Ice Cap, and others have translated those names in a variety of ways.

Bellingshausen Plain. 64°00' S, 90°00' W. Also called Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain. An enormous submarine feature beneath the Amundsen Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea. It wends a snakelike course between 60°S and 72' S, and between 77°W and 172°W, parallel to the continental rise in the Bellingshausen Sea. Named by international agreement in 1974, for von Bellingshausen.

Bellingshausen Sea. 71°00' S, 85°00' W. A vast sea in the Southern Ocean, constantly ice-floe'd, between Thurston Island and Alexander Island, S of Peter I Island. It reaches depths of from 500 feet to 13,000 feet and more. Von Bellingshausen (for whom it was eventually named) seems to have been the first into these waters, in Jan. 1821. During FrAE 1908-10, Charcot applied the name Mer Bellingshausen to the area of sea that centers in 67°S, and which lies between 85°W and 100°W, and the name Mer de la Belgica (named after the *Belgica*) to that area of sea that centers in 70°30' S, and which extended between the same longitudinal coordinates as that of Mer Bellingshausen. This situation is reflected in the expedition's charts and maps. However, it was not long before the name Bellingshausen Sea came to be applied (loosely) to that stretch of sea N, NW, and W of Alexander Island, or between the SW part of Graham Land and 98°W, with its S limit being the Antarctic mainland. It appears as such on a British chart of 1940, and that is how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However a 1929 American Geographical Society chart shows it as the Belgica Sea (with Bellingshausen Sea in parentheses). It appears on a 1940 Argentine chart as Mar Bellingshausen, but on a 1953 Argentine chart as Mar de Bellingshausen. Mar Bellingshausen is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, despite the fact that in 1948 the Chileans flirted with the name Mar de O'Higgins. Other countries translated the name as they might, with all sorts of transliterated spellings and misspellings. In 1954 the name Bellingshausen Sea was restricted to that area of sea between Alexander Island and Thurston Island, and S of Peter I Island, that definition being accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977.

Bellingshausen Station. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. Soviet year-round scientific station. **1967-68 summer**: The station was built in Collins Harbor, Potter Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 22, 1968**: The station was opened. Its studies were atmosphere, meteorology, geomagnetism, and coastal hydrology. The original buildings were wooden, but were later metal. It could accommodate a maximum of 50 persons, although the usual number was 25. It had a winter population of about 15. Named for von Bellingshausen. **1968 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1969 winter**: Nikolay Federovich Kudryavtsev (leader). **1970 winter**: Igor Mikhaylovich Simonov (leader). **1971 winter**: Boris Mikhaylovich Belyayev (leader). **1972 winter**: Artur Nikolayevich Chilinganov (leader; b. 1939, Leningrad). **1973 winter**: Gennadiy Ivanovich Bardin (leader). **1974 winter**: Boris Ivanovich Imerekov (leader). **1975 winter**: Nikolay Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov (leader). **1976 winter**: Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Lebedev (leader). **1977 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1978 winter**: Valeriy Fedorovich Dubovtsev (leader). **1979 winter**: Nikolay Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov (leader). **1980 winter**: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Spichkin (leader). **1981 winter**: Aleksandr Voldemarovich Yanes (leader). **1982 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1983 winter**: Igor' Antonovich Korzhenevskiy (leader). **1984 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1985 winter**: Anatoliy Semenovich Aleksandrov (leader). **1986 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1987 winter**: Vyacheslav Leonidovich Mart'yamov (leader). **1988 winter**: Ryurik Maksimovich Galkin (leader). **1989 winter**: Yuriy Petrovich Godoshnikov (leader). **1990 winter**: Pavel Vladimirovich Kolbatov (leader). **1991 winter**: Vladimir Konstantinovich Stepanov (leader). **1992 winter**: Pavel Valentinovich Seleznev (leader). **1993 winter**: Sergey Sergeyevich Potapov (leader). **1994 winter**: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kuchin (leader). **1995 winter**: Sergey Sergeyevich Potapov (leader). **1996 winter**: Anatoliy Semenovich Aleksandrov (leader). **1997 winter**: Vladimir Ivanovich Bessanov (leader). **1998 winter**: Konstantin Konstantinovich Levando (leader). **1999 winter**: Oleg Sergeyevich Sakharov (leader). **2000 winter**: Konstantin Konstantinovich Levando (leader). The station was open every winter from that time on. During the 2009 winter, a fuel tank farm was established, and it became a major fuel depot for the Soviet Antarctic fishing fleet. The station is now Russian, of course, rather than Soviet. Trinity Church is here (see **Churches**).

Bellingshausenhavet *see* **Bellingshausen Sea**

Shel'fovyj Lednik Bellinsgauzena *see* **Trolltunga**

Bellinshausen Becken. 60°00' S, 100°00' W. An undersea basin, immediately W of the Southeast Pacific Basin. Named by the Russians.

Bellinshausen Küste *see* **Von Bellingshausenkysten**

Bellisime Glacier. 72°19' S, 99°53' W. About 6 km long, it flows S from Thurston Island, E

of Myers Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Lynda Bess Bellisime (b. Dec. 1943), part of the USGS team that compiled the 1:500,000,000-scale Advanced Very High Resolution radiometer maps of Antarctica, and the 1:250,000-scale Landsat image maps of the Siple Coast area in the 1990s.

Cabo Bello *see* **Cape Lamas**

Mount Bellows. 84°50' S, 178°58' E. Rising to 2390 m, 5 km W of Layman Peak, at the E side of Ramsey Glacier, near the edge of the Polar Plateau. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Frederick A. "Fred" Bellows (b. 1942), USN, radioman at McMurdo in 1964.

Cabo Bellue *see* **Phantom Point**

Cap Bellue *see* **Cape Bellue**

Cape Bellue. 66°18' S, 65°53' W. Forms the N side of the entrance to Darbel Bay, and divides the Graham Coast from the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap Bellue, for Vice Admiral Jean Bellue (1848-1924), superintendent of the dockyard at Cherbourg. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Cape Bellue, but in Aug.-Sept. 1935, the feature was surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, who mistakenly named it Cape Evensen, or Cape Evensen South. Chile picked up the error, calling it Cabo Evensen on a 1947 chart. However, US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Bellue in 1947, with UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Bellue. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer as Cape Bellue, and also on a 1961 British chart. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. It appears as Cabo Bellue in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Not to be confused with Cabo Bellue (*see* **Phantom Point**).

Kapp Bellue *see* **Darbel Islands**

Point Bellue *see* **Cape Bellue**

Bellum Valley. 79°54' S, 155°15' E. A small valley E of Banna Ridge, in the NW part of the Britannia Range. The head of the valley is adjacent to the head of Atherton Glacier. Named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato geological party, in association with Britannia, Bellum being a historical place name used in Roman Britain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Gora Belogolovaja. 73°38' S, 66°40' E. A nunatak, just south of the spur the Russians call Otrog Malyj, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Mount Belolikov. 70°29' S, 162°07' E. Rising to 1120 m, along the W wall of Gannutz Glacier, about 13 km WNW of Mount Bruce, E of Rennick Bay, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed from the ground by SovAE 1958, and named by the Russians in 1961 as Gora Belolikova, for A.M. Belolikov (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Belolikov in 1964.

Gora Belolikova *see* **Mount Belolikov**

Gora Belopol'skogo. 70°56' S, 67°08' E. A nunatak, NW of the O'Leary Ridges, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Belosnezhka. 80°35' S, 30°10' W. A nunatak in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Belousov Point. 69°50' S, 160°20' E. An ice-covered point forming the S tip of Anderson Peninsula, just N of the terminus of Suvorov Glacier. Mapped by SovAE 1958, and named by the Russians in 1961, as Mys Belousova, for polar captain Mikhail P. Belousov (1904-1946). NZ-APC accepted the translated name Belousov Point, on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mys Belousova *see* **Belousova Point**

Halm Belozem *see* **Belozem Hill**

Belozem Hill. 62°38' S, 60°21' W. A hill, 880 m NE of Sinemorets Hill, 3.8 km WSW of Rezen Knoll, and 1910 m S by W of Aleko Rock, it is the most northeasterly hill in the chain that runs along Bulgarian Beach. Composed of boulder-clay, and snow-free in summer, it is capped by twin heights, the higher (to the ENE) rising to 41 m. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991, surveyed in detail by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them on Oct. 29, 1996, as Halm Belozem, for the settlement in Bulgaria of the same name (the name Belozem meaning "white soil"). The name was translated into English as Belozem Hill, a name accepted by UK-APC on April 29, 1997, and by US-ACAN later that year.

Cabo Belsham *see* **Cape Belsham**, **Cape Valentine**

Cape Belsham. 61°06' S, 54°53' W. A prominent cape, 0.8 km W of Point Wild, and WNW of Cape Valentine, on the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named before 1822, for it appears on Powell's chart published in that year. During USEE 1838-42, Wilkes mistook Cape Valentine for this point, and named it ("it" being Cape Valentine) as Cape Belsham. However, it correctly appears on a 1927 Discovery Investigations chart (the DI had just charted it), as Cape Belsham, and that is the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1939 Argentine chart as Cabo Belsham, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It has also been seen occasionally as Point Belsham (which is slightly inaccurate), and even appears on a 1951 French chart as Île Belsham (which is very inaccurate). The British were the latest to replot it, in late 2008.

Île Belsham *see* **Cape Belsham**

Point Belsham *see* **Cape Belsham**

Cabo Beltrán. 66°07' S, 65°29' W. A cape, the NW tip of Conway Island, in Holtedahl Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Caleta Beltrán *see* **Ensenada Micalvi** (under **M**)

Islote Beltrán. 63°55' S, 60°44' W. An island between the Gaston Islands and Islote Leucotón, about 1.5 km E of Borge Point (the E extremity of Mikkelsen Harbor), on the S coast of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by ChilAE 1951-52, one of whose vessels, the *Leucotón*, effected a hydrographic survey of Mikkelsen Harbor in Feb. 1952.

Belweder. 62°11' S, 58°38' W. A mountain, about 250 m above sea level, between Zalewski Glacier and Doctors Icefall, Goulden Cove (inner Ezcurra Inlet), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the Warsaw residence of the President of Poland.

Poluostrov Belyj *see* **Belyj Peninsula**

Belyj Peninsula. 66°05' S, 100°35' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1957, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Belyj. The name was later translated by ANCA on Jan. 11, 1989.

Cerro Benavides *see* **San Fernando Hill**

Benbrook Glacier. 81°27' S, 158°55' E. Flows SSE for 8 km from Egress Peak, in the Carlstrom Foothills, into Flynn Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for James Robert "Jim" Benbrook (b. 1959), of the department of physics at the University of Houston, who was a USAP team member in balloon-borne investigations of the ionosphere and magnetosphere over the South Pole in the period 1985 to 1995. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Bender Glacier. 78°43' S, 85°20' W. Flows S from Mount Atkinson and Mount Craddock into the Nimitz Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Michael L. Bender, of the department of geosciences (geochemistry), at Princeton, whose paleoclimate research from 1984 on, centered on the glacial-interglacial climate change and the global carbon cycle.

Bender Mountains. 85°31' S, 140°12' W. A small group of mountains in the vicinity of Leverett Glacier, just to the E of the Harold Byrd Mountains, and 6 km SW of the Berry Peaks, between the Watson Escarpment and the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Mount Mahan is the chief peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Leslie Colby Bender, Jr., USN, aircraft commander at McMurdo in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Bendida Peak. 63°48' S, 58°54' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 1200 m, in the N foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 2.11 km NNW of Golesh Bluff, 12.22 km E of Pointer Hill, 4.27 km S by E of the Aureole Hills, 12.74 km SW of Mount Schuyler, and 10.64 km WNW of Darzalas Peak, it surmounts a tributary glacier to the W that is flowing northwestward into Pettus Glacier, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Thracian goddess Bendida.

Cabo Beneden *see* **Beneden Head**

Beneden Head. 64°46' S, 62°42' W. A steep-sided headland, rising to 700 m, forming the ex-

treme NE entrance point of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, charted by them in Feb. 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Van Beneden, for Prof. Édouard-Joseph-Louis-Marie Van Beneden (1846-1910), of the University of Liège, a member of the Académie Royale de Belgique, president of the *Belgica* Commission, and author of several of the zoological reports of the expedition. It appears as such on the expedition charts and maps, and as Cape Van Beneden on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition map. By 1908 the Argentines were calling it Cabo Beneden. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Punta Copihue, named after the Chilean plant. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Van Beneden, and that is the name that appears in their 1970 gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In April 1955, Fids from the *Norsel* surveyed it. UK-APC accepted the name Beneden Head, on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1960.

Punta Benedict *see* **Benedict Point**

Benedict Peak. 75°17' S, 110°32' W. A sharp, mostly ice-covered subsidiary peak, 10 km NE of the summit of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Philip C. Benedict, aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Benedict Point. 66°09' S, 66°36' W. A point, 8 km S of Cape Leblond, on the E side of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Francis Gano Benedict (1870-1957), U.S. physiologist who, with W.O. Atwater (*see* **Atwater Hill**), perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Benedict.

Benes Peak. 76°02' S, 124°07' W. Almost entirely snow-covered, and rising to 2450 m, 6 km E of Mount Aldaz, along the Usas Escarpment, in Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Norman Stanley Benes (b. July 1, 1921, Detroit, but grew up in Long Island, NY. d. June 16, 2002, Fair Oaks, Calif.), meteorologist with the Polar Operations Section of the U.S. Weather Bureau in Washington, DC (very different to his previous posting — Arizona), USARP scientific leader at Byrd Station, 1961.

Mount Beney. 80°16' S, 27°45' W. The largest of the La Grange Nunataks, rising to about 1000 m, in the N part of the Shackleton Range. Roughly mapped in 1957 by BCTAE. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Ivor Beney. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Beney, Ivor Christopher. b. May 14, 1932, Hastings, Sussex, son of Arthur Beney and his wife Ida Harding. He joined the Royal Engineers, and was diesel engineer with the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. He died in Chatham, in 1979.

Beney Nunataks *see* **La Grange Nunataks**

Bengaard Peak. 83°19' S, 163°29' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to 2110 m, 10 km S of the Fazekas Hills, on the E side of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Hans-Jørgen Bengaard, USARP ionosphere physicist at Little America V in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bengtson Cliffs. 63°51' S, 57°47' W. Pale-colored coastal cliffs about halfway between Cape Lachman and Andreassen Point, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Peter Kristian Bengtson (b. 1945), a member of the BAS — James Ross Island party, 1988-89.

The *Benguela*. Built in 1897, by Richardson, Duck, of Thornaby, near Stockton-on-Tees, for the Johnston Line, as the 4547-ton *Oakmore*, and in 1911 bought by Bugge for his Hvalen Company, and converted at Rotterdam into the 4613-ton Norwegian factory whaling ship *Benguela*, for whaling off the African coast. In 1914, as part of the fleet owned by the Hektor Company's subsidiary company Kastor, she replaced the *Ronald*, and was in the South Shetlands and Graham Land for the 1914-15 and 1915-16 seasons (the latter season under skipper Frithjof Randulff Kjørboe). She was sunk by German gunfire off the Azores, on June 30, 1917.

Benguela Gully. 62°59' S, 60°31' W. A gully running ENE, N of South East Point, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It is the site of the largest patch of *Colobanthus quitensis* (Antarctic pearlwort), one of only two flowering plants to be found in Antarctica. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for the *Benguela*.

Benighted Pass. 72°30' S, 166°15' E. A snow pass between Mount Watt and Mount Roy, in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Malcolm Laird, the NZ geologist, suggested the name. His field party was forced to lay-over in an emergency tent here, during bad weather on the pass, 1981-82. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cabo Benítez *see* **Cabo Del Pozo**

Mount Benjamin. 85°48' S, 160°06' W. A prominent mountain, rising sharply to 1750 m at the W side of Amundsen Glacier, 8 km SE of Mount Ellsworth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Benjamin F. Smith, meteorologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963.

The *Benjamin Bowring* *see* **The *Kista Dan***

The *Benjamin de Wolf*. Sealer out of Newport, RI, which was in the South Shetlands in the 1839-40 season, under the command of Capt. William Smyley. She also spent some time in the Falklands. She made it back to Providence, RI, after a successful voyage (2000 sealskins).

Mount Benkert. 73°38' S, 76°40' W. The most easterly of the Snow Nunataks, rising to about 700 m, SE of Carroll Inlet, and 13 km ESE of Mount Thornton, on the English Coast, Ellsworth Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially by USN, 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. William Michael "Mike" Benkert, U.S. Coast Guard, commander of the *Eastwind* during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Benkovski Nunatak. 62°30' S, 59°35' W. A rocky peak, projecting to a height of 450 m above sea level out of the ice cap of Greenwich Island, 600 m N of Parchevich Ridge, 1 km WSW of Bogdan Ridge, and overlooking Gruev Cove to the E, at the NE extremity of Breznik Heights, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Georgi Benkovski (1843-1876), a leader of the 1876 April uprising for Bulgarian independence.

Benlein Point. 66°29' S, 110°29' E. The S point of Peterson Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Franklin J. Benlein (b. 1937), USN, construction man at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Cabo Bennett *see* **Cape Bennett**

Cape Bennett. 60°37' S, 45°13' W. Also spelled Cape Bennet. A bold promontory at the NE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer, and charted on Dec. 11, 1821, by Powell, who named it for his employer, Daniel Bennett, of Rotherhithe. It appears on various charts throughout the years, and was recharted by the Discovery Investigations team in 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as Cabo Bennett on a 1945 Argentine chart, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Islas Bennett *see* **Bennett Islands**

Islotes Bennett *see* **Bennett Islands**

[1]**Mount Bennett** *see* **Stor Hånakken Mountain**

[2]**Mount Bennett**. 84°49' S, 178°54' W. A prominent snow-covered knob-type mountain, rising to 3090 m, about 5 km E of Mount Boyd, it surmounts the NW part of Anderson Heights, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed during Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Bert Crary's Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by Crary for Hugh Bennett (b. 1930), seismologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Bennett, Arthur George. b. Jan. 26, 1888. He was appointed customs officer in Stanley on

Jan. 10, 1912, and was whaling officer in the South Orkneys, 1912-13. He became the first magistrate actually to live at the South Shetlands (Deception Island, 1913-14 summer), and served as such again in 1917-19, 1921-23, and 1925-27. In Dec. 1921 he was on board the *Graham* when they found Bagshawe and Lester, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. A self-taught taxidermist, from 1924 to 1938 he was acting government naturalist in the Falkland Islands (cf. **William Barlas**). He died Oct. 26, 1954, in the Falklands.

Bennett, Floyd. b. Oct. 25, 1890, Warrensburg, NY. He left school at 17 and became an auto mechanic and part owner of a service station. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1917, as an aviation mechanic, and became a competent flyer. In Greenland with Byrd in 1925 and 1926, he became Byrd's close friend and personal pilot. On May 9, 1926 he and Byrd, in the 3-engine Fokker monoplane *Josephine Ford*, became the first men ever to fly over the North Pole. Floyd was promoted to warrant mechanic (Byrd was promoted to commander). He and Byrd were then going to fly the Atlantic in the *America*, but the plane crashed, injuring Benett, thus enabling Lindbergh to steal a march. Byrd did the Atlantic trip in 1927. Then he and Bennett planned ByrdAE 1928-30, their mission being to fly to the South Pole and back. Bennett did most of the planning, but caught pneumonia and died on April 25, 1928, in Quebec, thus never making Antarctica. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Bennett, Kenneth Lyle "Ken." They called him "KB." b. Jan. 15, 1936, Parramatta, NSW. Australian radio operator who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960, at Wilkes Station in 1965, and at Mawson again in 1967, this time as 2nd-in-command as well as radio operator-in-charge, a dual role he repeated at Davis Station in 1969 and 1986. In between he did 3 stints at Macquarie Island.

Bennett Bluff. 75°10' S, 134°30' W. A bluff, rising to 810 m, with prominent rock exposures on the N wall, behind the Hobbs Coast, between the upper reaches of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier, 11 km SWW of the Perry Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 18, 1940 by USAS. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Clarence E. Bennett, VX-6 aviation electronics technician who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963. Originally mapped in 75°08' S, 134°35' W, it has since been replotted.

Bennett Dome. 71°48' S, 73°03' W. A rounded (dome-shaped), snow-covered peninsula, rising to about 460 m between Weber Inlet and Boccherini Inlet, on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. First roughly mapped by Searle of the FIDS, in 1959-60, from aerial photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Mapped definitively by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Joseph E. Bennett, head of the Polar Coordination and Information Section, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1976-86. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988. It appears in the U.S. gazetteer of 1989, and in the British gazetteer of 1993.

Bennett Escarpment. 70°36' S, 64°19' E. A rock and ice escarpment curving in a general SW direction for 30 km from Mount Pollard and Mount Canham, about 13 km SSW of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from terrestrial photography taken by Syd Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1956, and from ANARE aerial photographs taken in 1965, and named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for John Michael Bennett, aurora physicist at Mawson in 1965. They plotted it in 70°34' S, 64°24' E, and the Russians later plotted it in 70°37' S, 64°10' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. It has since been re-plotted.

Bennett Islands. 66°56' S, 67°40' W. A group of 5 islands extending in a SW direction for 10 km, at the SW side of Liard Island, in the W side of Hanusse Bay, off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, between that island and the W coast of Graham Land. They were undoubtedly seen by Charcot during FrAE 1908-10, but were not mapped by him. They were sighted and sketched aerially on Feb. 13, 1937, by BGLE, but not named by them. In 1947, ChilAE named the four principal islands as (running from N to S): Isla Guacolda (later named Gränicher Island), Isla Quidora (Pfaff Island), Isla Fresia (Mügge Island), and Isla Runcumilla (Weertman Island), named after Chilean submarines. They did not name Jona Island, which lies between Pfaff and Mügge. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named Bennett Islets, for Arthur G. Bennett. UK-APC accepted this name on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959, and redefined on July 7, 1959, by UK-APC, as Bennett Islands. The feature appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the new name in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islotes Bennett (Bennet, actually, which is simply a misspelling), and Islotes Bennett is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Islas Bennett in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Bennett Islets *see* **Bennett Islands**

Bennett Nunataks. 84°47' S, 116°25' W. Two rock nunataks, 0.8 km apart, 0.8 km N of Lackey Ridge, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party, in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for John B. Bennett, geomagnetist and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1960.

Bennett Platform. 85°13' S, 177°50' W. A high, nearly flat, and almost snow-free mesa (or table) of dark rock, 8 km long in a NW-SE direction, and between 4 and 6 km wide, immediately NE of the summit of Mount Black, on the W side of, and near the head of, Shackleton Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially during the Feb. 16, 1947 flights to the Pole during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Floyd Bennett (q.v.), Byrd's North Pole companion (also *see* **The *Floyd Bennett*** for details). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962.

Bennett Saddle. 77°05' S, 126°26' W. The deep snow-saddle between Mount Waesche and Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Gerard A. Bennett, traverse specialist at Byrd Station, who took part in the Executive Committee Range Traverse in Feb. 1959, and who was on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1959-60.

Bennett Spires. 83°51' S, 56°10' W. Two sharp peaks rising to about 1395 m, near the S end of the Washington Escarpment, and overlooking the head of Jones Valley, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964-65, surveyed from the ground by the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Staff Sgt. Robert E. Bennett, USAF, radio operator with the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit (q.v.), 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Bennett Spur. 82°26' S, 50°38' W. A rock spur, rising to about 800 m, between Wujek Ridge and Cox Nunatak, on the Boyd Escarpment, on the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964-65, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for David W. Bennett, who, with Robin Worcester (*see* **Worcester Summit**) in the winter of 1973, made up the first of the annual USGS satellite surveying teams at Pole Station. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Mount Benninghoff. 77°55' S, 161°19' E. A mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 1965 m, 2.5 km SE of Terra Cotta Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for William S. Benninghoff (1918-1993), professor of botany at the University of Michigan, 1957-88, who made summer visits to Antarctica in 1968, 1976, 1977, and 1989.

Benoit Peak. 72°06' S, 163°40' E. A peak, 8 km NNE of Mount Camelot, in the Alamein Range of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert E. Benoit, biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67 and 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Mount Bensley. 70°19' S, 64°15' E. Rising to 1920 m, it is the larger of two partly snow-covered mountains, 13.5 km (the Australians say 20 km) SSW of Mount Starlight, in the W extension of the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Recorded on terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1955, and on aerial

photographs taken by ANARE in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Patrick Allen "Pat" Bensley, carpenter at Mawson in 1965, and at Casey Station in 1971. Plotted by the Australians in 70°20' S, 64°17' E, but since re-plotted.

Mount Benson. 78°37' S, 84°27' W. Rising to 2270 m, at the NE side of Thomas Glacier, 6 km E of Mount Osborne, in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Robert F. "Bob" Benson, geomagnetician and seismologist from Minnesota, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957.

Punta Benson *see* **Benson Point**

Benson, Elof. b. Göteborg, Sweden, as Elof Berndtson, he came to the USA as a young man, and lived in Stonington, Conn. He was mate on the *Hersilia*, 1819-20, and kept the log book which turned up in 1956 after having been presumed lost (his descendants had it). In 1820-21 he was 1st mate on the *Catharina*, on a voyage to the South Shetlands. He later became captain of an American sealer, the *Adventure*. He was lost at sea in the 1820s.

Benson Bluff. 80°00' S, 157°57' E. A distinctive, triangular rock bluff, rising to about 1300 m, at the W side of Ragotzkie Icefall, in the Britannia Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Dale P. Benson, USGS cartographer who conducted surveys at Pole Station in 1993-94, and who supported the first airborne GPS-controlled photogrammetry project, which established photographic control on Black Island and positioned the location of seismographic equipment on the flanks of Mount Erebus. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Benson Glacier. 76°49' S, 162°12' E. A major alpine glacier, 20 km long, it flows E from Flight Deck Névé, and continues E between Fry Glacier and Mackay Glacier, into the N part of Granite Harbor, where it forms a floating tongue. Mapped in 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and named by them for William Noel Benson, (retired) petrologist from the University of Otago. It appears in the 1st supplement (1960) of the NZ provisional gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The Benson Glacier, at that time, was thought to be 40 km long, but its size was re-determined after Trevor Chinn's 1989-90 NZARP field party found that Midship Glacier (which the lads in 1957 had thought was part of Benson Glacier) is a separate feature. NZ-APC accepted this new definition in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Benson Hills. 70°28' S, 62°17' W. A cluster of coastal hills, rising to an elevation of about 595 m, on the SW side of (i.e., near the head of) Smith Inlet, 5 km E of Berry Massif, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from BAS ground surveys conducted in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Arthur K. Benson, USN, medical officer at Palmer Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Benson Knob. 75°45' S, 159°17' E. A distinctive rock knob, rising to 1540 m, at the S extremity of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Anthony Joseph Benson (b. Sept. 8, 1932, Honolulu. d. April 1, 2008, Denver), USN, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Benson Point. 62°39' S, 61°17' W. Forms the SW end of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Elof Benson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Benson. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Benson Ridge. 82°46' S, 164°48' E. A rugged ridge between Robb Glacier and Bondeson Glacier, 8 km W of the N end of the Holland Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Carl S. Benson (b. June 23, 1927, Minnesota), U.S. glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961-62. Mr. Benson was back in Antarctica in 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Benstead, John Gordon. b. May 17, 1921, Exeter, son of Lincolnshire-born parents Alfred Sydney Benstead and his wife Edith Mildred Armstrong. J.G. went to Batley Grammar School, in Yorkshire, where his father was headmaster, and because his father had been a serviceman (captain in a Lincs regiment), he was awarded a scholarship to Cambridge. After Cambridge, he became a pathologist, and was working for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research when he went to Antarctica as an observer on the whaling ship *Balaena*, 1947-48. In 1949, in Bradford, he married Nancy Carver, also a doctor, and they lived in Bradford until moving soon afterwards to Southport, Lancs. He died on Jan. 13, 1987, in Sefton, Lancs. His wife died in the same place, in Jan. 1992.

Mount Bent *see* **Mount Beck**

Benten Island. 69°01' S, 39°13' E. A small island, 8 km W of Ongulkalven Island, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Benten-zima, or Benten-shima (i.e., "goddess of fortune island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Benten Island in 1968. The Norwegians call it Bentenøya.

Benten-zima *see* **Benten Island**

Bentenøya *see* **Benten Island**

Mount Bentley. 78°07' S, 86°14' W. Rising to 4245 m, 3 km N of Mount Anderson, in the main W ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, led by Charles Bentley, for whom this feature was named by US-ACAN in 1960.

Bentley, Charles Raymond "Charlie." b. Dec. 23, 1929, Rochester, NY, son of attorney Charles Raymond Bentley and his wife Janet Everest. Glaciologist, and one of the leading figures in Antarctic history. A professor at Columbia University when he went to Antarctica during IGY, arriving during the 1956-57 season. He was the chief traverse seismologist at Byrd Station from 1957 to 1959, wintering-over there in 1957 and 1958. He led the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party 1957-58, and the Ellsworth Highland Traverse from Byrd Station between Nov. 14, 1960 and Feb. 11, 1961. He studied seismics of the polar caps and the sea floors, and used geophysical methods when dealing with glaciological problems. He wrote *Land Beneath the Ice* (*see also* the Bibliography). He was later professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Bentley, John. b. Oct. 11, 1909. He joined the Royal Navy as a cadet on the *Worcester*, and was selected, at the age of 15, to go to Antarctica on the *Discovery* expedition, 1925-27. This made him not only the youngest of the three cadets on board, but perhaps the youngest lad ever sent to Antarctica on an official British government mission. He was frequently sent before the mast, "for the good of his soul," and on one occasion they found him in the morning frozen into the crow's nest. He had to be chipped out. In 1933, he joined the Hong Kong Police, and, in the mid-1930s was out in Northern Rhodesia, still as a police officer. For years he was district commissioner at Chingola, and, Robin Short, in his 1973 book *African Sunset* describes him as "stiff, formal, upright, and unapproachable, a cartoon figure almost. When he made a joke, and that occurred once or twice a year, the earth shook." In 1938, he married Mary Winton, and they had two sons. He retired in 1952, and won the OBE. He and his family continued to live in Rhodesia. He died in July 1999, in Halifax, Yorks.

Bentley Crag. 67°17' S, 66°53' W. A rock crag rising to about 1000 m, between Humphreys Hill (to the N) and Seue Peaks (to the S), on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Wilson Alwyn Bentley (1865-1919), U.S. meteorologist and specialist in microphotography of snow and ice crystals. With W.J. Humphreys (*see* **Humphreys Ice Rise**), he wrote the 1931 book *Snow Crystals*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bentley Subglacial Trench. 80°00' S, 105°00' W. At about 2540 m below sea level, it is the deepest depression in the world. It lies partly under the West Antarctic land mass, and partly under the Amundsen Sea, in Marie Byrd Land, just to the S of the Byrd Subglacial Basin, from which it is separated by a ridge except for a junction of the two features near their E extremity. From that junction, near the Ellsworth Moun-

tains, the trench extends WSW along the N side of the Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands to about 81°S, 120°W, Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Charlie Bentley (q.v.), who discovered it in 1957-58. Originally plotted in 78°00' S, 110°00' W, it has since been replotted, and more accurately delineated.

Benton Island. 77°04' S, 147°53' W. About 6 km long, and ice-covered, 8 km NW of Nolan Island, in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William T. Benton, USN, bosun's mate on the *Glacier*, which was along this coast in 1961-62.

Benz Pass. 63°41' S, 58°22' W. A narrow pass running at an elevation of about 750 m above sea level, between the S cliffs of the Louis Philippe Plateau and a rock nunatak 3 km NE of the head of Russell East Glacier, or (to put it another way) between Russell West Glacier and the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Karl Friedrich Benz (1844-1929), the automobile manufacturer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. ArgAE named it Paso Farrel, for Juan Farrel, a captain in the Argentine navy, and it appears as such in the 1978 Argentine gazetteer.

Mount Beowulf. 77°38' S, 161°48' E. A peak rising to about 2190 m, at the head of Beowulf Glacier, at the SE side of Mime Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS in 1962 from USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1959. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, after the hero of the old English epic poem of the same name. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Beowulf Glacier. 77°38' S, 161°49' E. A small, north-flowing glacier, between Mime Glacier and the head of Rhone Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, in association with Mount Beowulf, which stands at the head of this glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Berckmanskampen. 71°59' S, 25°07' E. A mountain at the N side of Mefjell Glacier, in the N central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Berdine, George. b. May 29, 1820, London. In 1838 he found himself in Tierra del Fuego, stranded with Swiss clockmaker John Niederhauser. The two sealers were picked up by Dumont d'Urville's FrAE 1837-40, and taken to Antarctica. **See Niederhauser** for the full story.

The *Berea*. Whale catcher, working for the *Tafelberg* in Antarctic waters in 1932-33. In 1933 she foundered in the Southern Ocean (although not in Antarctic waters). 12 men died.

Shel'fovyj Lednik Beregovogo. 70°20' S, 19°00' E. An ice tongue, SW of Godel Iceport, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Kupola Beregovye. 69°50' S, 13°00' E. A dome (or drift tail), just S of Opornyy Point, along the W side of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Beregovye. 70°51' S, 67°55' E. A group of rocks in Battye Glacier, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Berende Cove. 62°28' S, 59°59' W. A cove, 3.3 km wide, indenting the coast of Greenwich Island for 1.15 km, it is entered S of Pelishat Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Berende, in western Bulgaria.

Beresino Island *see* **Greenwich Island**

Gora Berëzkinyh. 71°50' S, 11°48' E. A hill in the S part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. Its coordinates are almost identical to those of the mountain the Norwegians call Medåsen, so much so that one might be tempted to believe that the two features are one and the same.

Monte Berezoski *see* **Neilson Peak**

The *Berezovo*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1988-90 and SovAE 1990-92. Skipper was G.A. Shestyuk.

Cerro Berg. 63°31' S, 57°45' W. A hill, rising to 304 m, 13 km NNW of Bald Head, and 15 km W of View Point, on Trinity Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans. The Argentines call it Cerro Rinoceronte (i.e., "rhinoceros hill").

Berg, Carl E. b. Sweden. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1916 and 1918, was deputy leader there in 1924, and led the parties there of 1926, 1930, and 1934.

Berg, J.L. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1913

Berg, Jorgen. b. May 11, 1943, Copenhagen. After seaman's school, he went to work for the Lauritzen Line in 1960, as a 2nd officer, and was with them for 17 years, including a stint as 1st officer on the *Thala Dan*. He also served for 2 years as an officer in the Royal Danish Navy. After this, he worked for Lauritzen as a company representative in the USA, the West Indies, and Africa, and moved to Australia, as a frelance marine consultant.

Berg, N. Axel *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1910, 1912

Berg, Peder P. b. June 26, 1909, Sør-Vågsøy, Norway, son of Peder M. Berg and his wife Petrine. Went to sea in 1932, and was an ordinary seaman on the *Wyatt Earp* for Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938-39. Brother of Torvald Berg.

Berg, Realf. b. Oslo (or Kristiania, as it was then), son of postmaster Realf Martinius Berg and his wife Alvide Christiane. Medical officer on Ellsworth's 1933-34 expedition.

Berg, Torvald. b. 1912, Sør-Vågsøy, Norway, son of Pder M. Berg and his wife Petrine. Went to sea in 1931, and was an ordinary seaman on the *Wyatt Earp*, with his brother Peder, during Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938-39.

Berg Bay. 71°27' S, 169°27' E. A small bay, about 5 km wide, between Birthday Point and Islands Point, or (to put it another way) between Islands Point and Nigger Head, along the W coast of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Surveyed and charted in 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because icebergs appear to gravitate here. Haffner Glacier, which also flows into this bay, may be a contributor of these bergs, or at least some of them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Berg Ice Stream. 73°42' S, 78°20' W. About 50 km long, it flows N into Carroll Inlet between Rydberg Peninsula and Espenschied Nunatak, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS between 1961 and 1964, photographed aerially by USN, 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Harold Berg, commander of the *Eltanin*, 1964-65. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Berg Mountains. 69°13' S, 156°04' E. Also called Mount Dwyer. A mountain and 2 ridges, 22 km S of Cape Buromskiy, on the Krylov Peninsula, in Oates Land, Victoria Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again in 1958 by SovAE, and by ANARE in 1959. Visited by an airborne Soviet party during their expedition, and named by them as Gory L'va Berga, for geographer Prof. Lev Berg (1875-1950). ANCA accepted the translated name Berg Mountains, on Nov. 19, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Berg Peak. 71°32' S, 161°47' E. A prominent, sharp, ice-free peak, rising to 1870 m, 5 km S of El Pulgar, in the N part of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Thomas E. Berg, geologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1961. He was in Victoria Land for 3 successive summers in the 1960s (*see* **Deaths**, 1969). NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Hrebet Berga. 83°36' S, 54°58' W. A mountain, due W of Hannah Ridge, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bergan Castle. 80°36' S, 21°21' W. A castle-like nunatak, rising to 1590 m, to the SW of Mount Dewar, near the E end of the Shotton Snowfield, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Ole Ferdinand Bergan (1876-1956), Norwegian inventor who designed Bergan's meis (carrying-frames) and rucksacks, patented in Norway in 1909. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Berge der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft. 67°59' S, 47°22' E. A group of mountains, due E of Mount Christensen, in Enderby Land. Named by the Germans, for German-Soviet friendship.

Bergekongen. 78°20' S, 19°17' E. A small nunatak in the NW part of the glaciate ridge that

the Norwegians call Gandrimen, and W of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "king of the hill gnomes" in Norwegian.

Arrecife Bergel *see* **Bergel Rock**

Roca Bergel *see* **Bergel Rock**

Bergel Rock. 65°10' S, 64°58' W. A rock rising to 6 m above sea level, 1.4 km S of Quintana Island, in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Alexandra Mary Swinford Bergel (née Shackleton; born in 1940; married Richard Bergel), granddaughter of Shackleton. She sponsored the (later vessel) *Endurance* which, during an RN hydrographic survey of this area in Jan.-March 1969, made surveys here in the February of that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of that year. This rock (and another rock to the NNW) were grouped together in the 1978 Argentine gazetteer, and called (collectively) Arrecife Bergel (i.e., Bergel Reef). However, in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, this rock alone is listed as Roca Bergel.

Mount Bergen. 76°59' S, 160°48' E. A prominent rocky peak, rising to 2110 m, 3 km W of Mount Gran, on the N side of the upper Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is joined to Mount Gran by a high ridge which, on the N, is gently sloping and covered with snow, and which is steep-cliffed on the S. Surveyed and used as a reference point in Nov.-Dec. 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for Trygve Gran's birth place in Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Bergen Nunataks. 72°25' S, 64°53' W. A group of nunataks, rising to about 1660 m, E of the Seward Mountains, and 22 km N of the Journal Peaks, at George VI Sound, in the south central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station in 1974-75. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Michael Bergen, USARP engineer who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Bergendahl, Svante Rudolf. b. Jan. 19, 1876, Slöinge, Halland, Sweden. He went to sea in 1891, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and was a naval reserve sub lieutenant, on the *Frithiof* in 1903-04. In the 1920s, he was skipper of the *Tisnaren*, went to the *Mirrabooka* for several years, and then, just before World War II, to the *Parrakoola*. His wife, Monika, would often travel with him, as ship's nurse. He died in Limhamn, Sweden, on Jan. 15, 1957.

Mount Berger. 75°04' S, 71°57' W. Rising to about 1500 m, and with a steep N rock face, 3 km NE of Mount Becker, in the Merrick Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Raymond Eugene Berger, USN, pilot who flew the University of Wisconsin Traverse Party to this area, and flew support missions in its behalf, in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Bergersen. 72°04' S, 25°48' E. Also called Mount Birger Bergersen, and Birger Bergersenfjellet. A large mountain massif, rising to 3170 m, at the W side of Byrdbreen, in the E-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped 10 years later by Norwegian cartographers from these photos. Named by the Norwegians for Ambassador Birger Martin Bergersen (1891-1977), scientist and chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Board. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken 10 years before by OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Bergersenfjella *see* **Mount Bergersen**

Berggravrista. 74°37' S, 10°53' W. A mostly ice-covered ridge between Cappelenbotnen and Helland-Hansenbotnen, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Eivind Berggrav (1884-1959), dedicated anti-Nazi Bishop of Oslo during World War II.

Berggreen, John Emil. b. Nov. 15, 1876, Sandefjord, Norway, son of sailor Andreas Berggreen and his wife Harriet Dorthea Kristoffersdatter. He was only 17 when he married Inga Amanda (she was 15), and they raised a family in Sandeherred. He joined the Norwegian merchant navy, and worked his way up through the mate ranks to be a captain, and in 1917-18 was skipper of the *Thor I*. He was skipper of the *Guvernøren* when that ship foundered at the Falklands on Nov. 29, 1921, on her way south to the South Shetlands for the 1921-22 whaling season.

Bergh, Yakov. He was chosen from the Russian fleet by General Staff Surgeon Leighton (the British painter Lord Leighton's father), to be surgeon on the *Vostok* during von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition.

Mount Bergin. 67°42' S, 48°55' E. Rising to 700 m, 6 km W of Mount Maslen, in the Raggatt Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Robert D. "Bob" Bergin, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1961. He was later (1963) at Macquarie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Berglöf, Emil. b. Jan. 25, 1879, in Hamburg. He joined the *Gauss* at Cape Town in Dec. 1901, for GermAE 1901-03.

Bergnes *see* **Byrd Head**

Bergnunatakker Öst. 69°15' S, 156°20' E. Two nunataks, 5 km SSE of the Berg Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans on Oct. 20, 1998.

Bergnunatakker West. 69°08' S, 155°42' E. Three rock outcrops surmounting a flat-topped nunatak, 12 km WNW of the Berg Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans on Oct. 20, 1998.

Bergschrund. A gaping crevasse of great depth, at the head of a valley glacier, formed when the body of the glacier moves away from a snow field. In other words it separates the ice from the rock behind it. The term is sometimes used to denote the great cleft between the lower part of Denman Glacier and the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in Queen Mary Land.

Bergslienfallet. 74°37' S, 10°10' W. About 2 km long, it is the most southwesterly icefall in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Solveig Bergslien (1919-1943), a police clerk in Norway during World War II, a member of Norwegian military intelligence, killed by the Gestapo.

Bergstrom, James. b. Feb. 26, 1929, Duluth, Minn. He joined the U.S. Navy in Feb. 1949, and was a lieutenant when he served as Dave Canham's executive officer at McMurdo for the winter of 1956. He came south on the *Edisto*. On April 17, 1956 he fell and broke both elbows, and was on the sick list for 80 days. He retired as a captain in June 1980.

Bergtussen. 72°20' S, 19°29' E. The most northerly of the three small nunataks on Gandrimen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the gnome in the hill").

Bergy bit. A small bit of floating ice, usually glacier ice, and usually mostly under the water. It must be less than 10 meters in length to qualify as a bergy bit.

Bering Nunatak. 74°55' S, 71°18' W. Rising to about 1450 m, ESE of Mount Carrara, in the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where the S part of Palmer Land joins Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Edgar A. Bering, physicist at the University of Houston, in Texas, who conducted upper atmosphere research while at Siple Station in 1980-81. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Berkey Valley. 77°19' S, 161°21' E. A valley, 1.5 km long, on the E side of Price Terrace, it opens S to the Barwick Valley, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Frank T. Berkey, of the Center for Atmospheric and Space Sciences, Utah State University, at Logan. He was USAP principal investigator for observation of the ionosphere from Siple Station, 1982 and 1983, and from Pole Station between 1984 and 1995. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Berkley Island. 66°13' S, 110°39' E. An island, 0.8 km long, marking the NE end of the Swain Islands. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Included in a 1957 ground survey of the Swain Islands, conducted by Wilkes Station personnel led by Carl Eklund, and named by Eklund that year, for Richard J. Berkley, geomagnetician who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Isla Berkner *see* **Berkner Island**

Berkner, Lloyd Viel. They called him "Mr. Berkner." b. Feb. 1, 1905, Milwaukee, but raised

in Sleepy Eye, Minn. Even at 14, he had his own radio station, and while studying electrical engineering at the University of Minnesota, he helped found one of the Twin Cities' first commercial radio stations. A naval officer from 1926, he was an ionosphere physicist in Minneapolis, working for the Bureau of Standards, and, just after marrying Lilian Fulks, was assigned by the Department of Commerce to ByrdAE 1928-30 as radio technician, to help Malcom Hanson set up the vital radio equipment there. He left Antarctica for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, to set up a radio link between Little America and the outside world. His wife joined him in Dunedin, but he returned to Antarctica for the 2nd half of the expedition. In 1936 he and his family were in Europe, and in 1938 spent 9 months in the Australian outback. In 1941 he was in Alaska, but later that year the Navy called him back, and he became one of the developers of radar, during World War II. In April 1950, at a party at Van Allen's home, he proposed a third International Polar Year, which became IGY in 1957-58 while he was president of ICSU (the International Council of Scientific Unions). He died on June 4, 1967, in Washington, DC.

Berkner Bank. 75°00' S, 48°00' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea, upon which Berkner Island and Henry Ice Rise are grounded ice features. Named for Lloyd Berkner. The name was accepted internationally in 1973.

Berkner Island. 79°30' S, 47°30' W. A high, ice-drowned island (it is more properly an ice rise), about 300 km long and about 135 km wide, rising to a height of 975 m above sea level, in the Weddell Sea, and which separates the Ronne Ice Shelf from the Filchner Ice Shelf. It has 2 ice domes on it — Reinwarthhöhe and Thyssenhöhe. First seen aerially on Dec. 12, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, but not distinguished by them from the ice shelf. In Oct. 1957, during a fly-over from Ellsworth Station, it was discovered to be an "island." A ground survey party went out from the same station, and named it Hubley Island, for Dr. Richard Charles Hubley (1930-1957), American IGY coordinator in Alaska, which is where he (Hubley) died. Renamed Berkner Island, by US-ACAN, in 1960, for Lloyd Berkner. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Isla Berkner. The feature was further delinated from Jan. 1973 U.S. Landsat images.

Berkovitsa Glacier. 62°34' S, 60°41' W. A glacier extending for 5 km in an E-W direction and 3 km in a N-S direction, and bounded by the SE slopes of Oryahovo Heights and the NW slopes of Snow Peak, it drains northeastward into Hero Bay between Avitohol Point and Remetalk Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Berkovitsa, the town in the western Balkans of Bulgaria.

Mount Berlin. 76°03' S, 135°52' W. A prominent conical volcano, rising to 3500 m, 16 km W of Mount Moulton, at the W end of the Flood Range, overlooking the Hobbs Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. Discovered aerially in Nov.-Dec. 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Hal Flood, for his uncle. In 1947, US-ACAN reapplied the name Flood to the range of which this mountain is a part, and renamed the mountain Mount Berlin, after Len Berlin (q.v.), leader of the USAS party that sledged to this mountain in Dec. 1940.

Berlin, Arthur M. "Art." b. Dec. 16, 1909, Speonk, NY. He had been at sea for three years before serving as a seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, the youngest man on the expedition (including Boy Scout Paul Siple). He left Little America for NZ on the same ship on Feb. 22, 1929, but re-joined the 2nd half of the expedition next season. He was still on the *City of New York* when he arrived back in NYC in 1930. He died on Nov. 22, 1976, in Los Angeles.

Berlin, Leonard Matt "Len." His nickname was "Whitey." b. March 18, 1908, Olympia, Wash. Cadastral engineer at West Base during USAS 1939-41. Leader of a party that sledged to Mount Berlin in Dec. 1940. He married Margaret "Peg" Wyller in the early 1940s (but they were divorced in the early 1950s). He served during World War II as a naval lieutenant, and later worked for the Bureau of Land Management, retiring in 1963, as chief engineer for the western region. His second wife was Evelyn (who died in 2002). He died on Aug. 16, 2004, in Vancouver, Wash.

Berlin Crater. 76°03' S, 135°52' W. High, circular, and ice-filled, near the summit of Mount Berlin, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, in association with the mountain.

Berlin Crevasse Field. 76°00' S, 136°30' W. About 16 km in extent, immediately W of Mount Berlin, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, in association with the mountain.

Berlindom. 73°34' S, 164°18' E. A dome in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Berlininseln. 62°09' S, 58°57' W. Islands, named by the Germans. This is one of several features in precisely these coordinates, and one of many in the immediate area, all named by the Germans, in the N part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Punta Berlioz *see* **Berlioz Point**

Berlioz Point. 72°12' S, 74°06' W. A snow-covered point on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, on the SW side of Alexander Island, marking the NW entrance point to the embayment occupied by the Bach Ice Shelf. The S part of Alexander Island was first roughly mapped in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, but this point was not clearly identified. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 72°10' S, 73°36' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the French composer Hector Berlioz (1803-1869). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted from US-Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and the new coordinates appear in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1966 Argentine map, as Punta Berlioz. The Chileans call it Punta Maratto, for Cabo 1st class Jorge Muratto, of Soberanía Station (what later became Capitán Arturo Prat Station), who took part in a 1949 hydrographic expedition to Robert Island.

Bermel Escarpment. 85°17' S, 89°30' W. A snow and rock escarpment, 24 km long, it extends from the base of the Ford Massif to King Peak, in the Thiel Mountains, dropping 300 to 400 m from the Polar Plateau to the ice surface N of these mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for topographic engineer Peter Frank "Pete" Bermel (b. Dec. 1, 1927, NY; son of an Army officer) of USGS, co-leader with Art Ford of the Thiel Mountains Party of 1960-61, and leader of the USGS Topo West Party which surveyed between Cape Adare and the Wilson Hills in 1962-63.

Bermel Peninsula. 68°27' S, 65°22' W. A rugged, mountainous peninsula, between 20 and 24 km long, and 11 km wide, and rising to an elevation of about 1670 m, in Bowditch Crests, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast of Graham Land. Features on it include Yule Peak, Mount Wilson, Campbell Crest, Vesconte Point, Wilson Pass, Rock Pile Peaks, Miyoda Cliff, and Rock Pile Point. It lies along the route explored and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and was first mapped in 1937, by American cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, using Ellsworth's photos. USAS 1939-41 explored this area, roughly positioning the peninsula, and they also photographed the peninsula from the air, naming it The Rock Pile, or Rock Pile Point, because it looked like a mass of jumbled peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name Rock Pile Point in 1947, but shortly thereafter discontinued it, and the peninsula remained unnamed until Dec. 2, 1993, when UK-APC so named it, for Peter Bermel (*see* **Bermel Escarpment**). US-ACAN accepted the new name.

Bermúdez, J. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1932

Bermúdez, Ramón. b. Argentina. Cook 2nd class in the Argentine Navy, he was cook on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

[1]**Cape Bernacchi**. 77°29' S, 163°51' E. A low rocky promontory which forms the N entrance point to New Harbor, between that harbor and Bernacchi Bay, on the E coast of southern Victoria Land. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Louis Bernacchi. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[2]**Cape Bernacchi** *see* **Bernacchi Head**

Bernacchi, Louis Charles. b. Nov. 8, 1876, in Belgium, eldest son of Angelo G.D. Bernacchi, Italian winemaker, who emigrated to Tasmania in 1884, with his Belgian wife and their

children. Trained in astronomy, Louis worked at the Melbourne Observatory, 1895–97. He was the magnetic and meteorological observer on BAE 1898–1900, with Borchgrevink, and also physicict on BNAE 1901–04, with Scott. He was the first Australian to work and winter-over in Antarctica. He wrote three books on Antarctica (see Bibliography), including one on Captain Oates. In 1905 he went exploring in British Namaqualand and German Southwest Africa, and in 1906 was in the primeval forests of Peru and in central Borneo. In 1906 Scott was his best man at his marriage to Winifred Edith Harris, and, a few years later, Scott tried to get Bernacchi to go down on BAE 1910–13, but the physicist turned him down, busy as he was now with family, running his rubber investments in Malaya, competitive fencing, and losing in British parliamentary elections as liberal candidate for first Widnes and then Chatham, both in 1910. During World War I he was a lieutenant commander, RNVR, anti-submarine division, and also served in the U.S. Navy, and was highly decorated by both countries. He was back and forth to Malaya after the war. In 1922 his 10-year-old son died of meningitis, and in 1925 Bernacchi, Worsley, and Skelton planned their own Antarctic expedition, to explore Graham Land, but failed to raise the funds. He was a council member of the Royal Geographical Society, 1929–31, organized the British Polar Exhibition of 1930, and helped organize the 2nd International Polar Year, 1930–31. During World War II he helped in the organization of the Q ships. He died on April 24, 1942, in London, and his widow died in 1973.

Bernacchi Bay. 77°28' S, 163°27' E. A small bay, about 5 km wide, just to the S of Marble Point, between that cape and Cape Bernacchi, on the W coast of McMurdo Sound, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Discovered during BAE 1910–13, and named by them in association with nearby Cape Bernacchi. Both US-ACAN and NZ-APC have accepted the name.

Bernacchi Head. 76°08' S, 168°20' E. A precipitous cliff forming the SE extremity of Franklin Island, in the Ross Sea. Named Cape Bernacchi by Borchgrevink in 1900, for Louis Bernacchi. The feature was later re-defined by US-ACAN, to avoid confusion with the other feature with the same name. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Bernal Islands. 66°22' S, 66°28' W. A group of 4 mainly snow-covered islands and several rocks, in Crystal Sound, about 16 km E of the S end of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Loubet Coast. RARE 1947–48 photographed this group aerially in 1947, as did FIDASE in 1956–57, and Fids from Base W surveyed it from the ground in 1958–59. It was mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Desmond Bernal (1901–1971), British physicist specializing in ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Pointe Bernard *see* **Barnard Point**

Rocas Bernard *see* **Bernard Rocks**

Bernard, Charles-Louis. b. May 22, 1813, Toulon. Sailmaker on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Bernard, Louis. b. Jan. 14, 1807, Noirmoutiers, France. Able seaman who signed on to the *Zélée* as a pilot, on Sept. 1, 1837, at Toulon, for FrAE 1837–40.

Bernard, Pierre-Léon. b. Aug. 1, 1813, Auzay, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40.

Bernard, Robert C. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Mount Bernard Horne *see* **Mount Horne**

Bernard Island. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. Also seen as Claude Bernard Island. A rocky island, 0.4 km long, and 75 m NE of Buffon Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île Claude Bernard, for Claude Bernard (1813–1878), French physiologist. US-ACAN accepted the name Bernard Island in 1962.

Bernard Rocks. 64°08' S, 62°01' W. Two rocks between Davis Island and Spallanzani Point, off the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by FrAE 1903–05. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC applied this name to some rocks to the NE of Harry Island, and named them after Claude Bernard (*see* **Bernard Island**). US-ACAN accepted this in 1961. This would have been fine, except that the rocks did not exist. UK-APC very soon discovered the error, and re-applied the name to these two rocks SW of Harry Island. The new location appears on a British chart of 1961, and US-ACAN amended their records accordingly. The Argentines call them Rocas Bernard.

Bernardo O'Higgins Station *see* **General Bernardo O'Higgins Station**

Bernasconi, Irene. b. 1896, Argentina. A biology professor, an expert on starfish, who, when in her 70s, worked in the Antarctic Peninsula in 1968–69, one of the first women ever to work in Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). She died in 1989.

The *Bernhard Kellermann*. East German fisheries ship in the South Orkneys from Dec. 1977 to Feb. 1978. S. Holzlöhner led the expedition.

Bernhardi Heights. 80°20' S, 25°00' W. A line of heights, rising to about 1220 m, snow-covered to the E, but with a west-facing rock escarpment, E of Schimper Glacier, on the E side of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Reinhard Bernhardi (1797–1849), German geologist who, in 1832, first recognized the moraines and erratics of northern Germany as evidence of a former southern extension of the Arctic ice sheet (i.e., the first scientist to propose that there had been a glacial period in Earth's history). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bernhardtinden. 72°07' S, 24°33' E. The southernmost peak in Lunckeryggen, in the S central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for topographer, Bernhard Luncke (1894–1963), leader of NorAE 1957–58 (at least, leader of that particular segment of the long NorAE 1956–60, which was under the overall command of Sigurd Helle).

Mount Bernstein. 71°37' S, 163°07' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2420 m, it forms part of the N wall of Linder Glacier, in the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Capt. Fred J. Bernstein (1927–1969), assistant chief of staff for operations and plans, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Bernt Balchen Glacier *see* **Balchen Glacier**

Bernt Balchen Valley *see* **Balchen Glacier**

Punta Berntsen *see* **Berntsen Point**

Berntsen, Søren. b. 1880, Norway. In 1907–08 he was in the Falkland Islands, as skipper of the *Bucentaur*; in 1916 and 1917 he was manager of the Husvik Harbor whaling station in South Georgia; and from the 1922–23 season until 1931 he was manager of the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri's South Orkneys whaling fleet. He was also manager on the original *Orwell* for that vessel's first three seasons in Antarctica, 1922–23, 1923–24, and 1924–25. He died in 1940.

Berntsen Point. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Borge Bay, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, during the Discovery Investigations, and named for Søren Berntsen. Capt. Berntsen assisted the *Discovery* in 1928, and also made the first collection or rocks from Signy island, in 1927–28. It appears on the DI chart of 1934, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines call it Punta Berntsen.

Beroe Hill. 62°35' S, 60°15' W. Rising to over 400 m, it forms the SW extremity of Gleaner Heights, 1.9 km SW of the summit of those heights, 4.7 km NNE of Rezen Knoll, and 3 km NW of Hemus Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the ancient Thracian town of Beroe (what later became the city of Stara Zagora).

Punta Berón. 62°35' S, 59°53' W. A point at Caleta Matamala, on Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Beron Point. 62°27' S, 59°35' W. The point on the SW coast of Robert Island, 4.5 km SE of Negra Point, 1.7 km W of Bajo Nunatak, 1.8 km WNW of Zahari Point, and 3.7 km NW of Edwards Point, as well as 5 km NE of Ash Point (which is actually on Greenwich Island), in the South Shetlands. The shape has been enhanced by recent glacier retreat NNW of the point. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for scientist and educator, Dr. Petar Beron (1795–1871).

Berquist Ridge. 83°31' S, 56°30' W. A curving ridge, 13 km long, and rising to an elevation of about 1055 m above sea level, it trends W from its junction with Madey Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert M. Berquist, USN, photographer who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Berr Point. 69°46' S, 39°04' E. A bare rock point along the SE (inner) shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, 6 km N of the Rundvågs Hills, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Berrodden (i.e., "the bare point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Berr Point in 1966.

Bahía Berraz *see* **Bahía Aldoney**

Berreta, Fernando *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1946

Berrheia. 72°07' S, 27°36' E. The S part of Balchen Mountain, S and E of Oberst Glacier, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("bare hill").

Mount Berrigan. 66°40' S, 52°43' E. A mountain, 1.5 km E of Budd Peak, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1957, and named by ANCA for Maxwell G. "Max" Berrigan, who wintered-over as assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Berrknausane. 69°45' S, 38°15' E. Bare crags (the literal translation of the Norwegians name) on the NE side of Djupvikneset Peninsula, on the Prince Harald Coast.

Berrnabbane *see* **Berrnabbane Crags**

Berrnabbane Crags. 69°44' S, 38°58' E. Rocky crags along the SE shore of Djupvika Peninsula, on the SW side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Bernabbane (i.e., "the bare crags"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bernabbane Crags in 1968.

Berrodden *see* **Berr Point**

Berrodden-oike. 69°47' S, 39°07' E. A small lake on Berr Point, along the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from air photos and ground surveys conducted by JARE between 1971 and 1975, and named by them on Feb. 26, 1988 ("Berrodden big pond"; Berrodden being the Norwegian name for what the Americans call Berr Point). The Norwegians call this lake Berroddvatnet.

Berroddvatnet *see* **Berrodden-oika**

Mount Berry. 64°26' S, 60°43' W. Rising to about 1650 m, SE of Brialmont Cove, and 5 km SE of Baldwin Peak, near the head of Cayley Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for balloonist, leaper (i.e., parachutist) and notorious lyncher Albert "Bert" Berry (b. 1878, Philadelphia; reputed son of St. Louis balloonist Capt. John Berry), who had been parachuting from balloons since he was 16. On March 1, 1912, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, he jumped from 1500 feet from a Benoist pusher airplane piloted by Tony Jannus, thus becoming the second man to make a parachute descent from a powered airplane.

Berry, Alfred Thomas "Tom." b. Feb. 2, 1896, 31 Marshfield Street, Poplar, London, but raised mostly at 42 Glengall Road, in the same suburb, eldest child of shipyard laborer Joshua Berry and Sarah Woods, who finally decided to get married in 1900, after their third child together. He went to sea as a Merchant Navy cook, and graduated to steward. After coming back from Sierra Leone on the *Accra*, he became chief steward on the *Discovery II* on several cruises to the Antarctic between 1929 and 1939, spending 12 seasons there, summer and winter. He had moved from Plumstead, and was living in Gravesend, Kent, when he became Operation Tabarin purser and chief of stores at Port Lockroy Station (1943-44; i.e., during the first phase of the operation, the winter of 1944), and again at Base D (Hope Bay) for 1944-45 (i.e., the 2nd phase, the winter of 1945). He thus became one of the first FIDS, and a somewhat dangerously mutinous one at that. March and April 1944 was not a good period for Mr. Berry's foot (*see* **Port Lockroy**, March 20, 1944, for Mr. Berry's antics). He died in Bexley, London, at the end of 1978.

Berry, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Berry, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Berry, Raymond Arthur "Ray." b. Nov. 28, 1929, Chatham, Kent, son of Royal Marine sergeant Arthur Richard Charles Berry and his wife Kathleen Rose Lambourne. Just after the war he was in Switzerland on a school trip, went up to the top of the Jungfrau by railway, and decided to go to Antarctica. In order to achieve this, after school he went to work at the Met Office, and in 1951 joined FIDS, wintering-over at Base B in 1952, and at Signy Island Station in 1953. After leaving Antarctica in 1954, he went to the south of France, camping. He should have been senior met man at Base F for the winter of 1955, but instead Taffy Winstone, being more experienced, got the job, and Ray had to serve under him that winter. On his return to the UK, he became a house builder, and later lived in Whitstable, Kent. In 2007 he was back in the Ross Sea, as a tourist.

Berry, Victor "Vic." b. 1884, Peckham, London, one of an impressive number of children of ship's master Joseph Berry and his wife Alice George. He went to sea at 14, and in 1904 was part of the expedition on the steam yacht *Cavalier* that left for the Cocos Islands to find Captain Kidd's treasure. The expedition had to be aborted when Capt. Shepherd died of yellow jack. In 1906 Vic was a seaman on the *Mimiro*, in NZ waters. In 1907, he was at home, taking it easy, when he saw an article about the proposed *Nimrod* expedition. At Poplar, in London, on July 26, 1907, he signed on, as an able seaman for the first half of BAE 1907-09. By that time he had been around the world 9 times. He was discharged at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 25, 1908. On Dec. 23, 1915, he was living in Sydenham, and was a sub lieutenant in the RNR, when he married Laura Gladys Bates. He died on Oct. 4, 1935, at St. Alpheges Hospital, in Greenwich.

Berry Bastion. 80°13' S, 157°11' E. A large, mostly ice-covered mountain with abrupt north-facing rock cliffs, it rises to 3144 m between Mount Olympus on the one hand, and on the other Mount McClintock and the main ridge of the Britannia Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for M. John Berry, assistant secretary for policy, management, and budget, with the U.S. Department of the Interior, 1997-2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Berry Glacier. 75°00' S, 134°00' W. About 40 km long and 8 km wide, it flows between the Perry Range and the Demas Range, into the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially and roughly charted in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Cdr. William H. Berry, USN, air operations officer for Task Force 43, during OpDF operations, 1969-72. He was operations officer in 1973.

Berry Head. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A point which forms the division between Tern Cove and Stygian Cove (it forms the E entrance point to Stygian Cove), on the NE side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them for Tom Berry (*see* **Berry, Alfred Thomas**). It appears on their 1934 chart of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Berry Hill. 63°48' S, 57°49' W. Rising to 370 m, SW of Cape Lachman, between that Cape and Lachman Crags, on James Ross Island. The hill is notable for an exposure of volcanic rocks and probable glacial beds of the Pliocene age. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Tom Berry (*see* **Berry, Alfred Thomas**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Berry Massif. 70°27' S, 62°30' W. A compact, roughly circular and mainly snow-covered massif, rising to an elevation of about 850 m above sea level, at the S side of the terminus of Clifford Glacier, where that glacier enters Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Dale L. Berry, USARP biologist and station scientific leader at Palmer Station for the winter of 1971. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Berry Peaks. 85°26' S, 138°32' W. A small group, to the immediate E of the Bender Mountains, 16 km S of the terminus of Reedy Glacier, between the Watson Escarpment and the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for William Berry, radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961.

Berry Spur. 78°21' S, 162°07' E. A spur to the W of Comberiate Glacier, on the W slopes of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Russell D. Berry, USGS cartographer, a member of the satellite surveying team at Pole Station in the winter of 1983.

The *Berserk*. A 27-foot Norwegian sailboat, skippered by Jarle Andhøy, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99. Mr. Andhøy wrote *Berserk: Antarktis*. He and the vessel were back at the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000.

Bertalan Peak. 72°04' S, 167°08' E. Rising to 2320 m, at the NW side of the head of Montecchi Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert E. Bertalan (b. March 6, 1935, Baltimore), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1954, was chief machinery repairman at McMurdo in 1967, and retired in Jan. 1975. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Cabo Berteaux *see* **Cape Berteaux**

Cape Berteaux. 68°51' S, 67°27' W. A cape formed by a hill of dark-colored stone, surmounted by a high rock peak, it resembles a bastion, and forms the extreme W of Rasmussen Peninsula (a promontory which rises to an elevation of about 1200 m above sea level), and projects into Marguerite Bay, forming the N fringe of the Wordie Ice Shelf, between that ice shelf and Mikkelsen Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. During FrAE 1908-10, Charcot, thinking it was an island, named it Île Berteaux, after politician Maurice Berteaux (1852-1911), a supporter of Charcot's FrAE 1903-05. It appears as Berteaux Island on a 1914 British chart. In the 1920s and 1930s, it would sometimes appear on charts as Cap Pierre Baudin, but this was simply an error. It was redefined in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and appears as Cape Berteaux on their expedition map, and on a British chart of 1948 (Fids from Base E surveyed it in 1948-49). A 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart shows it both ways, as Cape Berteaux and as Cape Pierre Baudin. US-ACAN, after rejecting the Pierre Baudin name, accepted the name Cape Berteaux in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Berteaux, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Île Berteaux *see* **Cape Berteaux**

Berteaux Island *see* **Cape Berteaux**

Bertha Island. 67°23' S, 59°39' E. Also called Hamreneset. An island, 4 km long, 1.5 km S of Islay, at the E side of the entrance to William Scoresby Bay. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Île Berthelot *see* **Berthelot Islands**

Isla(s) Berthelot *see* **Berthelot Islands**

Islote(s) Berthelot *see* **Berthelot Islands**

Berthelot Island *see* **Berthelot Islands**

Berthelot Islands. 65°20' S, 64°09' W. A group of islands, consisting of one main island (Berthelot Island), 1.5 km long and rising to an elevation of 165 m above sea level, and surrounded by little islands and rocks (the main one of these being the most northerly, Green Island), off Collins Bay, 2.5 km SW of Deliverance Point, near to Petermann Island, 6 km SSW of Cape Tuxen, off the W coast of Graham Land. They are composed of gabbro of the Lower Jurassic to Lower Tertiary ages. Discovered by FrAE 1903-5, roughly charted by them as one island, which Charcot named Île Berthelot, for Marcelin-Pierre-Eugène Berthelot (1827-1907), prominent French chemist and politician. Re-charted on Jan. 4, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, re-defined (in the plural), and renamed by Charcot as Îles Berthelot. However, he also kept the name for the individual island, as Île Berthelot. The individual island appears on a British chart of 1914, as Berthelot Island. The group appears on a British chart of 1948 as Berthelot Islets, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. They appear on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islotes Berthelot, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Since 1957 this feature has appeared occasionally on Chilean charts as Islas Berthelot, and the "large" island has sometimes been individualized as Isla Berthelot. Similarly, the largest island appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Islote Berthelot. The group was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the group as the Berthelot Islands, a situation accepted by US-ACAN in 1963.

Berthelot Islets *see* **Berthelot Islands**

Islote Bertil *see* **Beagle Island**

Monte Bertil Frödin *see* **Mount Frödin**

Bertodano Bay. 64°15' S, 56°44' W. Between Bodman Point and Cape Wiman, opening out onto the NE coast of Seymour Island, to the E of James Ross Island, in the Weddell Sea, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name appears on Argentine navy charts from 1957 onwards as Bahía López de Bertodano, named for Juan López de Bertodano (*see under* **L**). On May 13, 1991 UK-APC named it Bertodano Bay, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Chileans call it Bahía Venturini, after 1st Lt. Arturo Venturini Ramírez, hydrographer on the *Covadonga* during ChilAE 1947-48.

Bertoglio Glacier. 79°18' S, 160°20' E. A glacier, 11 km long, flowing from the Conway Range eastward between Cape Lankester and Hoffman Point, to the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Lloyd Webb Bertoglio (b. May 17, 1917, Fresno, Calif. d. April 13, 1986, Jacksonville, Fla.), USN, base leader at McMurdo in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965.

Nunatak Bertrab *see* **Bertrab Nunatak**

Bertrab Nunatak. 77°55' S, 34°32' W. Rising to about 500 m, along the S side of Lerchenfeld Glacier, SE of Vahsel Bay, and about 8 km WSW of the Littlewood Nunataks, on the Luitpold Coast. Discovered and roughly mapped in Jan.-Feb. 1912, by GermAE 1911-12, and named by Filchner for General Hermann von Bertrab, chief quartermaster on the German General Staff and chief of the Land Survey, who was chairman of Filchner's expedition. On some of Filchner's charts the feature appears pluralized, as Bertrab Nunataks, and even as von Bertrab Nunatak, and the name Bertrab Nunataks also appears on a 1943 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Bertrab Nunatak in 1947. It was delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery taken in Jan. 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 9, 1981. It appears as Nunatak Bertrab on Argentine charts beginning in 1952, and, with the coordinates 77°54' S, 35°20' W, appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In Jan. 1970, the Argentines established their seasonal station Label near this nunatak (this station became General Belgrano II). The nunatak appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, with the corrected coordinates. The Germans used to call this feature Bertrabnunatakker.

Bertrab Nunataks *see* **Bertrab Nunatak**

Bertrabnunatakker *see* **Bertrab Nunatak**

Bertram, George Colin Lawder. Known as Colin Bertram. b. Nov. 27, 1911, Worcester, son of civil servant Francis George Lawder "Frank" Bertram and his wife Mabel Smith. Biologist at Cambridge, he went to the Arctic with Charcot, and had just arrived from coral reef studies in the Red Sea when he became the senior biologist on BGLE 1934-37. He was a member of the first sledge party ever to travel down the George VI Sound. After the expedition, he arrived back in Liverpool on the *Gascony*, on May 17, 1937. On Sept. 28, 1939 he married zoologist and educator Kate Ricardo, and, in 1949, became director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, in Cambridge, at the same time being a tutor at St. John's, Cambridge. His term at SPRI came to an end in 1958, and he died on Jan. 11, 2001, in Graffham, Sussex.

Bertram Glacier. 70°50' S, 67°28' W. A glacier, 24 km long, and 30 km wide at its mouth, flowing SW from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, into George VI Sound between Wade Point and Gurney Point. Discovered and surveyed in Oct. 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming, and Bertram of BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for George Bertram. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Pie de Hielo Bertrand *see* **Bertrand Ice Piedmont**

Bertrand Ice Piedmont. 68°30' S, 67°00' W.

About 17.5 km long, and between 5 and 8 km wide, on the SE side of Rymill Bay, between that bay and Mikklesen Bay, on the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. It is bounded on its SE side by Pavie Ridge, and on its NE side by Black Thumb. Surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Kenneth J. Bertrand (1910-1978), geomorphologist and Antarctic historian, professor of geography at the Catholic University of America (in Georgetown), who served on US-ACAN, 1947-73, and was chairman from 1962 to 1973 (*see* the Bibliography). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Pie de Hielo Bertrand (which, although it means the same thing, and is the best the Spanish language can do at this moment in time, is, in itself, all the evidence needed in the case for a nice, new, clean Spanish term for an ice piedmont).

Bertrand Island *see* **Stanley Island**

Glaciar Beruti *see* **Glaciar San Telmo**

Punta Beruti. 64°50' S, 63°07' W. A point, named by the Argentines. Although it occupies exactly the same coordinates as San Eladio Point (the NW point of Bryde Island, off the Danco Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula), it must be a different feature (San Eladio Point is too well-known to be confused with anything else, and besides, it was the Argentines who named San Eladio in the first place).

[1]**Berwick Glacier** *see* **Swinford Glacier**

[2]**Berwick Glacier**. 84°36' S, 165°45' E. A tributary glacier, 22 km long, it flows SE between the Marshall Mountains on the one side, and on the other the Wild Mountains and the Adams Mountains, to enter the W side of the Beardmore Glacier at Willey Point, in the Queen Alexandra Range of Victoria Land. In 1908, during BAE 1907-09, Shackleton named this glacier Swinford Glacier, for his eldest son, Raymond Swinford Shackleton (1905-1960). However, when cartographers were mapping from Scott's BAE 1910-13 charts, an accidental transposition took place between this glacier and the glacier Shackleton had named Berwick Glacier (20 m to the southwestward), and this glacier has ever since been known as Berwick Glacier. The *Berwick* was a ship Lt. Jameson B. Adams had served on (though this ship was never in Antarctica). It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, and NZ-APC accepted the (wrong, as it were) name on June 28, 1962 (thus making it right). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966 (making it righter, still).

Beryl Hill. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. About 30 m high at the N end of a broad ridge to the E of Alga Lake, about 530 m ESE from Mawson's main AAE 1911-14 hut, at Cape Denison. Named by Mawson during that expedition, it appears on his maps. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Besapara Hill. 62°37' S, 59°52' W. A nunatak, projecting from the Sopot Ice Piedmont to an elevation of 250 m above sea level, 500 m N of Kaloyan Nunatak, 2 km E of Vaptsarov Peak, and 1.5 km W of Mesta Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the ancient Thracian town of Besapara, which, in the course of time, became the present town of Pazardzhik.

Mount Besch. 78°11' S, 84°43' W. Rising to 1210 m, it forms the S end of Barnes Ridge, and overlooks the terminus of Ellen Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. Marvin Eugene Besch (b. March 21, 1924, Wisc. d. Jan. 29, 1985, Seattle), USAF, who helped build South Pole Station.

Besenbrock, August. b. Aug. 24, 1882, Swinemünde. Steward on the *Gauss* suring GermAE 1901-03. He was back on the *Deutschland* for GermAE 1911-12.

Gora Besformennaja. 73°33' S, 64°57' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, E of Mount Ruker, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Beskid. 66°16' S, 100°44' E. A group of hills, rising to 76 m above sea level, close to Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, after Beskid, a chain of mountains in the Carpathians, in southern Poland.

Pointe Besnard *see* **Besnard Point**

Punta Besnard *see* **Besnard Point**

Besnard, A. E. b. 1863, France. He went to sea, as a sailor, and as such was on the Dunkerque vessel *Jacqueline*, when she arrived in Sydney from Marseille, on Sept. 5, 1897. The same day he finished his national service, he embarked at Brest as a sailor on the *Français*, during FrAE 1903-05, and again, with Charcot, as assistant bosun on the *Pourquoi Pas?*, during FrAE 1908-10. Charcot refers to him as an "ancien pupille de la marine," says he was very robust and had large shoulders, was capable and adroit, and had an open and intelligent face.

Besnard Point. 64°50' S, 63°29' W. At the SE side of Port Lockroy, on Wiencke Island, it marks the E side of the entrance to Alice Creek, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Besnard, for A.E. Besnard. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart as Besnard Point, but on a 1930 British chart as Point Besnard. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Punta Besnard. Besnard Point was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Punta Besnard in both the 1974 Chilean gazetteer and the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Bessinger Nunatak. 85°05' S, 64°41' W. Mound-shaped, and rising to 1640 m, at the SW end of the Mackin Table, 5 km E of Mount Tolchin, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Colonel Donivan "Don" Bessinger, Jr. (i.e., his first name, and that of his father, was actually "Colonel"; i.e., it was not a rank, but a name) (b. Oct. 15, 1936, Louisville, Ky), USNR, who, recently out of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and just out of an internship at Queens Hospital, in Honolulu, became the medical officer and officer in charge of Pole Station during the winter-over of 1963. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, but with the coordinates 85°05' S, 64°38' W. After Antartica, Dr. Bessinger did his residency in Greenville, SC, and then became a surgeon in that town from 1969 until he retired there in 2002. He is also a writer.

Besso Peak. 69°23' S, 76°18' E. About 3.3 km NW of Law-Racovitza Station, and about 0.7 km NE of Three Man Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Ricky Besso, carpenter at Davis Station in 1985. He helped to establish Law Base (as it was then). The Chinese call it Xiaowuyi Shan.

Besson Spur. 77°23' S, 161°02' E. A rock spur descending N between Papitashvili Valley and Hernandez Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for physicist David Z. "Dave" Besson (b. 1957), of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, who did 8 field seasons at Pole Station between 1997 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Mount Best. 66°49' S, 51°23' E. A mountain, 2.45 km SW of Mount Morrison, and about 6 km E of Mount Hampson, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Frank Best. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Best, Francis William "Frank." b. 1895, East Hartlepool, son of Scottish shipyard laborer Frank Best and his wife Emma. He was a fireman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. In 1932, in South Shields, he married Margaret Murtagh, and they had 4 children there.

Best Way Gap. 68°32' S, 78°16' E. On the N side of Club Lake, in the Vestfold Hills, it is conspicuous from the west. Through this gap is the best way to go along the route between Davis Station and Platcha. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Besvikelsens Kap *see* [2]**Cape Disappointment**

Besvikelsens Udde *see* [2]**Cape Disappointment**

Isla Beta *see* **Beta Island**

Beta Island. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. A small island, immediately N of Kappa Island, and close SW of Alpha Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and probably named by them, for the 2nd letter of the Greek alphabet. It appears as such on their chart of

1929. The island was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Beta, and that was the name accpted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name Beta Island was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Rodeada ("surrounded island," i.e., an island surrounded by other islands), and as such appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Beta Peak. 75°51' S, 160°06' E. A rock peak, rising to 1620 m, surmounting a small, ice-free mesa 3 km NE of Pudding Butte, between Richards Nunatak and Crash Nunatak, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because, throughout the entire time they were there, they called it Station B. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Betagh, William. b. Ireland. He joined the RN, was a purser on a man o' war, and then captain of the Marines on the *Speedwell* in 1719, under George Shelvocke, when the ship went into high latitudes.

Cabo Betbeder *see* **Cape Betbeder**

Cap Betbeder *see* **Cape Betbeder**

Cape Betbeder. 63°37' S, 56°41' W. Marks the SW end of Andersson Island, in the Antarctic Sound, off Trinity Peninsula, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered on Jan. 15, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and certainly charted by them. Named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Betbeder, for Rear Admiral (later Vice admiral) Onofre Betbeder (1860-1914), Argentine minister of marine, who sent the *Uruguay* to rescue Nordenskjöld. The first Spanish-language translations of Nordenskjöld's maps show it as Cabo Betbeder, and that is the name that would finally be chosen by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Charcot, on his map of 1912, refers to it as Cap Betbeder, and a 1921 British chart has it as Cape Betbeder, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Fids from Base D surveyed it between 1945 and 1947. Although the Argentines have always tended to call it Cabo Betbeder, there is a 1978 reference to it as Punta Castro, named for a sailor on the *Uruguay* in 1904. *See also* **Betbeder Islands**.

Île Betbeder *see* **Betbeder Islands**

Îlots Betbeder *see* **Betbeder Islands**

Islotes Betbeder *see* **Betbeder Islands**

Kap Betbeder *see* **Cape Betbeder**

Betbeder Islands. 65°15' S, 65°03' W. A group of two main islands, surrounded by several other small islets and rocks, in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 35 km W of Cape Tuxen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Judging from Lecointe's map of 1903, these islands may well have been discovered (but certainly not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Betbeder, for Onofre Betbeder (*see* **Cape Betbeder**), who facilitated the refit of the *Français* at Buenos Aires, in Dec. 1903. It appears in this singular form on the expedition's charts. However, during FrAE 1908-10, Charcot realized that it was a group, and renamed them Îlots Betbeder, and they appear as such on that expedition's maps. They appear as the Betbeder Islands on a 1940 British chart; as Betbeder Island on a 1942 USAAF chart; on a 1946 Argentine chart as Islas Betbeder; as Betbeder Islets on a 1948 British chart; and as Islotes Betbeder on another 1953 Argentine chart. It was as Betbeder Islets that US-ACAN accepted the feature, in 1950, with UK-APC following suit on Sept. 20, 1955. After studying the aerial photographs taken by FIDASE 1956-57, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, redefined them as the Betbeder Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islotes Betbeder. The SCAR gazetteer says that in 1974 Chile rejected the name Isla Tucapel, which is true, but it has nothing to do with the Betbeders. Tucapel was rejected in favor of Arrecife Black, a rock to the W of the Betbeders, and lying between that group and Lumus Rock (*see* **Sooty Rock**).

Betbeder Islets *see* **Betbeder Islands**

Betbeder Refugio. 64°22' S, 56°55' W. Argentine refuge hut built on Jan. 1, 1954 on a rock surface, on Snow Hill Island, off the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named Refugio Naval Betbeder, for Onofre Betbeder (*see* **Cape Betbeder**). It functioned until 1955.

Betechtinkjeda *see* **Betekhtin Range**

Hrebet Betehtina *see* **Betekhtin Range**

Betekhtin Range. 71°54' S, 11°32' E. About 23 km long, it forms the S arm of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The range includes Skarshaugane Peaks, Skeidsnutane Peaks, and Hovdenuten. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. SovAE 1960-61 remapped it again, and it was named by the USSR in 1963 as Hrebet Betehtina, for geologist Anatoliy Georgiyevich Betekhtin (1897-1962). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Betekhtin Range, in 1970. The Norwegians tend to call it Betechtinkjeda (which means the same thing).

Bethell, George Richard. b. March 23, 1849, Rise, Holderness, Yorks, son of William Froggatt Bethell and his wife Elizabeth Beckett (sister of the 1st Baron Grimthorpe). The Bethells were the best-known family in Holderness. After school at Laleham, he joined the Navy in June 1862, as a cadet on the *Britannia* at Gosport, passing out with the rank of midshipman on Sept. 17, 1863, with a 2nd class prize for good conduct, and credited with 6 months sea time. On Sept. 25, 1863, he was appointed to the *Sutlej* (although the *Sutlej*, at that date, was halfway around the world, about to dock in San Francisco Harbor, and about to be fired upon — albeit with blanks — on Oct. 1, by Capt. William Winder, commander of Fort Alcatraz). G.R. was promoted to sub lieutenant on Sept. 17, 1868, and, as such, worked on Mediterranean and Gulf of Suez surveys. On Sept. 3, 1872, he was promoted to lieutenant, and took part in the *Challenger* Expedition of 1872-76, sailing into Antarctic waters. He was on the *Warrior* (1877-78), the *Alert* (1878-80), and the *Minotaur*, (1880-84; he was on this vessel during the Egyptian War of 1882), finally being attached to Sir Charles Warren's expedition to Bechuanaland in 1884. He retired as a commander (although, in 1900, he was legally entitled to assume the rank of captain, which he did), and was conservative MP for Holderness, 1885-1900. His attitude toward the South African War brought him censure from the Conservative Association, and they dropped their support of him. In 1906, he was defeated as the Free Trade candidate for Holderness. In 1893 he had bought the magnificent Sigglesthorne Hall, set in 18 acres in Holderness, which is where he died on Dec. 3, 1919. He never married.

Beton, Theodore *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bettle Peak. 77°47' S, 163°30' E. Rising to 1490 m, W of Bowers Piedmont Glacier, and 10 km N of Granite Knolls, it is the highest peak between the lower portion of Ferrar Glacier and Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for James F. Bettle, meteorologist and scientific leader at McMurdo during the 1962 winter-over. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 16, 1964.

Betts, Martin Stephen "Marty." Australian Bureau of Meteorology oberver who spent the winters of 1968 and 1969 on Macquarie Island. He wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1971, and was a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in the summer season of 1971-72. From 1974 to 1981 he was editor of *Aurora*, the journal of the ANARE Club, and from 1977 was publications officer for the Australian Antarctic Division (information services officer from 1981). In May 1981 he produced the first issue of *ANARE News*. He was one of the expedition leaders on ANARE 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1994-95, 1996-97. In all, he was leader on 12 expeditions, and deputy leader on 5. From 1986 he was ANARE coordinator, i.e., head of planning and coordination. From 1996 he was a senior policy officer with AAD, until he retired on May 2, 2001, after 33 years with ANARE.

Betts Island. 69°21' S, 76°13' E. In the N part of the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Marty Betts (q.v.), who was field leader of the 1987-88 ANARE Larsemann Hills Summer Party.

Betts Nunatak. 72°51' S, 61°10' E. A nunatak, 4 km E of Skinner Nunataks, it is one of the snow-covered Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. First spotted by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957, and photographed by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Marty Betts (q.v.), a mem-

ber of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1972.

Mount Betty. 85°11' S, 163°45' W. A small ridge, 381 m (1250 feet) high, on the N side of Bigend Saddle, in the NE extremity of the Herbert Range, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf on the shoulder of the foothills descending NE from Mount Fridtjof Nansen, between Storm Glacier and the Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. This is almost certainly the same feature that Amundsen discovered on Nov. 17, 1911, and named Betty's Knoll, for Beata "Betty" Andersen (b. 1840, on the Onsala Peninsula, Sweden), the Amundsen family housekeeper when the explorer was a child. When the time came for Norway to get in line with the rest of western Europe, as regards surnames, she (the housekeeper, that is) had changed her name from Beata Andersdatter while working for her previous employer, Ole Larsen Røed, of Nøtterøy. A cairn was built, and a record left here. Larry Gould climbed this mountain during ByrdAE 1928-30. US-ACAN accepted the name and location in 1951.

Betty's Knoll *see* **Mount Betty**

Betzel Cove. 64°43' S, 64°12' W. In Wylie Bay, ENE of Dream Island, off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for Alfred P. "Buzz" Betzel, oceans projects manager for the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1974-86. He was the liaison in scheduling the deployment of U.S. Coast Guard icebreakers. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

Beverley, A. On Oct. 9, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora* as donkeyman (3rd engineer), at £7 10s per month, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a bonus of £6.

Mount Bevilacqua. 76°14' S, 162°28' E. A mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 1343 m, 2.5 km N of Mount Evans, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. The summit is situated at the union of Y-shaped ridge lines. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Chief Bevilacqua. NZ accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Bevilacqua, Charles A. "CB." b. June 8, 1930, Woburn, Mass., son of laborer and truck driver Albert J. Bevilaqua (who was murdered in 1933) and his wife Margaret. He joined the U.S. Navy and the Seabees in 1948, went to Guam, and was serving in Korea in 1955 when he answered a USN notice for volunteers to go down and build the new IGY South Pole Station (*see* **South Pole Station**). He shipped out of Norfolk, Va., on the *Wyandot*, on Nov. 14, 1955, and headed through the Panama Canal to Christchurch, NZ, and then on to McMurdo Sound in the austral summer of 1955-56, where he was senior enlisted construction builder chief. He helped build the base there, and wintered-over there, assuming Richard Williams' duties after the latter's death. Then he was flown over to the Pole on Nov. 25-26, 1956, as part of the 2nd group of Seabees in at the Pole, and helped build the station there. He was one of the last out, on Jan. 4, 1957, flew back to McMurdo, and was then shipped home on the *Curtiss*. He never went back, and retired to Meredith, NH.

Glaciar Bevin *see* **Bevin Glacier**

Mount Bevin. 71°54' S, 169°27' E. A prominent, sharply pointed mountain, rising to 3490 m, at the W side of the head of Murray Glacier, 3 km WNW of Mount Sabine, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on April 22, 2004, for Anthony J. "Tony" Bevin, surveyor general of NZ, and charirman of the NZ Geographic Board, 1996-2004. US-ACAN accepted the name on July 14, 2004.

Bevin Glacier. 66°17' S, 63°47' W. About 8 km long (the Chileans say about 17 km), it flows E from the plateau escarpment on the Foyn Coast, into the NW end of Cabinet Inlet between Attlee Glacier and Anderson Glacier, on the E side of Graham Land. In Dec. 1947, it was surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by FIDS for Ernest Bevin (1881-1951), first general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, 1922-37, minister of labour, 1940-45, member of the War Cabinet (which authorized Operation Tabarin) and foreign secretary, 1945-51. UK-APC accepted the name on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Bevin, and that is the name used by the Argentines, and by the Chileans, today.

Mount Bewsher. 70°54' S, 65°28' E. A prominent, flat-topped mountain, rising to 1973 m above sea level, and rising 200 m above the plateau to the W, about 10 km E of Mount McMahon, at the W end of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. It has a spur running N, and a large moraine running NE. To the E there is a snow scarp, and a drop of 55 m. First visited by the ANARE Southern Party of 1956-57 led by Bill Bewsher, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Bewsher. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Bewsher, William Gordon "Bill." b. Feb. 22, 1924, Launceston, Tasmania, son of Gordon Bewsher. Officer-in-charge of Mawson Station during the winter of 1956. On Nov. 16, 1956 he led a party out of Mawson Station to the Prince Charles Mountains. 2 Weasels, 2 cargo sledges, one man-hauling sledge, and a wooden Nansen sledge pulled a 6-dog team (*see* **Husky Massif** for the names of the dogs). Bewsher's four companions were Kirkby, Crohn, Hollingshead, and Gardner. They got back to Mawson on Feb. 10, 1957.

Beyl Head. 74°05' S, 116°31' W. An ice-covered headland midway along the E side of Wright Island, along the Getz Ice Shelf, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Cdr. David D. Beyle, USN, operations officer on OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76), who had responsibility for planning the Dome Charlie aircraft recovery pogram which resulted in the successful recovery of two LC-130 Hercules aircraft damaged during OpDF 75.

Bezbog Peak. 63°49' S, 58°34' W. A rocky peak rising to 950 m in the N extremity of Kondofrey Heights, 2.88 km NNW of Mount Reece, 1.29 km NE of Skakavitsa Peak, 6.89 km SE of Skoparnik Bluff, 5.39 km SSW of Bozveli Peak, and 6.57 km SW of Survakari Nunatak, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the N and E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Bezbog Peak, in Pirin Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Bezmer Point. 62°31' S, 60°15' W. The point on the NW coast of Varna Peninsula, 8.8 km ENE of Melta Point, and 2.6 km SW of Kotis Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Bezmer, the settlement in southeastern Bulgaria, in turn named for the 7th-century khan with the same name.

Gora Bezvershinnaja. 73°05' S, 68°40' E. A nunatak, due E of Helmore Glacier, on the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Bezymjannyj. 65°57' S, 111°18' E. An island, just NE of Grierson Island, in the Balaena Islands, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

BGLE *see* **British Graham Land Expedition**

BGN. This is the U.S. Board on Geographical Names. *See* **US-ACAN**.

BGR-Firnfeld. 71°23' S, 163°30' E. Due W of Mount Verhage, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans. A firnfeld is a field of old snow, and BGR is the Bundesanstalt für Geowissenchaften und Rohstoffe, which, loosely translated (but conventionally so, and to the point) is Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources.

Bharti Station. The third Indian station in Antarctica. The idea was conceived in 2006, but nothing came of it. Then, the idea was revived, and work began in 2009-10. A compact station, 30 × 50 m, was built on a promontory by the sea, in the Larsemann Hills, and could house 25 scientists. It would become fully functional by 2012. Marine ecology was the main discipline, but seismology, climate change, and other sciences were also studied.

Caleta Bianchi *see* **Caleta Le Dantec**

Punta Bibby *see* **Bibby Point**

Valley of Bibby *see* **Italia Valley**

Bibby, John Selwyn. Known as Selwyn in Antarctica, because there were so many Johns. b. June 1, 1935, Warrington, Lancs, son of William Bibby and his wife Edna Doris Roberts. After studying geology at Nottingham University, he joined FIDS as a geologist, and, after the regular 6-week induction course, sailed on Oct. 1, 1957 on the *Shackleton* from Southampton. That was the season Asian flu broke out on the ship, and the Fids had to become the crew. On Oct. 25, 1957, the *Shackleton* pulled into Montevideo, and from there it was on to Port Stanley and then Antarctica. He was at Base G first, in the summer of 1957-58, then wintered-over at Base D in 1958 and 1959. In between winters he was back at Base G. In the 1959 winter he and

Allan Gill spent 130 days doing geological work on James Ross Island, mapping and sledging. In March 1960 he was picked up by the *John Biscoe*, and, after sailing down the west coast to help with the relief of Base E, he transferred, at Port Stanley, to the *Kista Dan*, for the trip back to the UK. From Aug. 1960 to March 1961 he worked at the FIDS Geology Unit at the Department of Geography and Geophysics at Birmingham University, married Mary Corfield (a mathematician and teacher) in 1961, in Warrington, then went into soil surveying in Aberdeen. Being one of the major figures in his field, he was visiting professor at various universities, and was head of the department of soil survey at the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, in Aberdeen, from 1983 to 1987, and head of the land use division of the Macaulay when it became a land use institute, 1987-90. He was the coordinator of the Joint Agriculture Environment Programme, 1990-93, then retired. He still lives in Aberdeen.

Bibby Point. 63°48' S, 57°57' W. A steep, rocky point with snow slopes falling away inland, it forms the NE entrance point of Brandy Bay, on James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for John Bibby. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Bibby.

Bibra Valley. 79°57' S, 155°30' E. An ice-free valley, bounded on the E by the Danum Platform, 10 km NE of Haven Mountain, in the Britannia Range of Victoria Land. Named by M.J. Selby's 1978-79 geological team from the University of Waikato (NZ), in association with the name Britannia. Bibra was a Roman garrison at what is now Beckfoot, Cumria. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cap Bickerton *see* **Cape Bickerton**

Cape Bickerton. 66°20' S, 136°56' E. Also called Cape Richardson. An ice-covered cape, WNW of Cape Robert, and 8 km ENE of Gravenoire Rock (which marks the N extremity of the coastal area close E of Victor Bay), between Commandant Charcot Glacier and Pourquoi Pas Glacier, on the Clarie Coast of Wilkes Land. Charted by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Frank Bickerton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The French call it Cap Bickerton.

Bickerton, Francis Howard "Frank." Also known as "Bill." b. Jan. 15, 1889, Iffley, Oxford, son of solicitor Joseph Jones Bickerton and his wife Eliza Frances Fox. Orphaned at 6, Frank went to live with his mother's brother in Plymouth. He became an aeronautical engineer, and was motor engineer in charge of the airplane and sledge during AAE 1911-14. He led the Western Party during that expedition. He was due to go south again on the *Endurance*, with Shackleton, but World War I took him into the Army (Middlesex Regiment), he was at Loos in 1915, and then the Royal Flying Corps, as a Sopwith Camel scout pilot. He sustained massive injuries during that war. Between the wars he was in Newfoundland, and Africa, sold real estate in California, and in 1937 married Joan Chetwynd Talbot, daughter of the late Viscount Ingestre (the Earl of Shrewsbury gave his sister away). He died while on vacation in Cardiganshire, Wales, on Aug. 21, 1954. In 2005 Stephen Haddelsey's book *Born Adventurer: The Life of Frank Bickerton, Antarctic Pioneer* was published by Sutton Publishing, in Stroud.

Bicycles. One might think "not a chance," but, no. Push-bikes (as we used to call them, the ones you actually pedal with your feet) have been much used in Antarctica. Thomas Orde-Lees took his trick cycle with him on BITE 1914-17, and would do stunts to amuse his companions. A bike was used in Victoria Land during the occasional survey, as the best form of transportation. On Feb. 11, 1969, Steve Buxton, radio operator on the *Shackleton*, cycled the 15 km from Halley Bay Station back to his ship, across the ice. It took him 1 hour and 20 minutes. Dave Gooberman of the *James Clark Ross*, also used one. For a related article, *see* **Motorcycles**.

Bidal, Charles. b. 1820, Bourbon-Vendée, France. On May 26, 1838 he joined the *Zélée* as élèves' steward, to replace Jean Gall, who had jumped ship three days before. Bidal ran at Hobart on Feb. 24, 1840.

Bidet, Joseph. b. April 2, 1813, Épargnes. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Bidlingmaier, Friedrich. b. Oct. 5, 1875, in Redar, Württemburg. Magnetician, and meteorologist from Potsdam Observatory, he was on GermAE 1901-03. He died in 1914.

Bieber Bench. 81°57' S, 160°23' E. An ice-covered, relatively horizontal upland area of 50 sq km, at an elevation of about 1800 m above sea level, between Mansergh Snowfield and the head of Algie Glacier, at the S side of the Surveyors Range, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John W. Bieber, of the Bartol Research Institute, at the University of Delaware, USAP principal investigator for solar and heliospheric studies with Antarctic cosmic ray observations at McMurdo and Pole Station, 1988-2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Monte Biedma *see* **Monte Gavilán**

Bieknatten *see* **Hikae Rock**

Bielecki Island. 64°46' S, 64°29' W. An island, 0.8 km N of Trundy Island, in the W part of the Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Following USARP field work here from Palmer Station, from 1965 onwards, it was named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Johannes N. Bielecki, assistant engineer on the *Hero* during that ship's first voyage to Antarctica, in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name, on Dec. 20, 1974.

Nunatak Bienatti. 66°12' S, 61°34' W. Due S of Nunatak Cabre, it is one of the large number of nunataks on Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Bieniaszewicz Bay. 61°58' S, 58°28' W. Between Davey Point and Tartar Point, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NW coast of King George island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Eugeniusz Bieniaszewicz, helicopter pilot on King George Island during PolAE 1980-81.

Cap Bienvenue *see* **Cape Bienvenue**

Cape Bienvenue. 66°43' S, 140°31' E. A small, rocky cape, partly ice-covered, and reaching an elevation of 44 m above sea level, which forms the E side of the entrance to Piner Bay, between Astrolabe Glacier and Zélée Glacier, on the coast of Adélie Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted and named Cap Bienvenue by Barré in 1951-52. It was a welcome discovery, a cape where a landing could be made, that had not been discovered before. He established an astronomical control station here. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Bienvenue in 1956.

Bier Point. 74°10' S, 164°09' E. A projecting point on the E side of Campbell Glacier, 11 km NE of Mount Queensland, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jeffrey W. "Jeff" Bier, biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966. He was with the Division of Microbiology, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, DC.

Bieringmulen. 74°44' S, 11°45' W. A mountain in Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Aage Biering (1907-1963), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II. "Mulen" means "the muzzle."

Mount Bierle. 71°30' S, 167°19' E. Rising to 2360 m, 7 km N of Mount Granholm, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald A. Bierle, of Sioux Falls College, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Bifeng Wan. 69°25' S, 76°14' E. A cove, immediately E of Murkwater Lake, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Bifrost Ledge. 77°35' S, 162°11' E. A ridge on the N side of Mount Holm-Hansen, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named US-ACAN in 1998, for Bifrost, the rainbow bridge linking Asgard with Earth, in Norse mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name on Oct. 7, 1998.

La Bifur *see* **under L**

Big Brother Bluff. 71°28' S, 159°48' E. A high, angular, granite bluff, rising to 2840 m, along the W wall of the Daniels Range, 10 km N of Mount Burnham, in the Usarp Mountains. With George Orwell in mind, the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 named it thus, because it is visible from 95 km N, and from many points across Rennick Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Big Diamonen Island *see* **Diamonen Island**

Big Razorback Island. 77°41' S, 166°30' E. Also (incorrectly) called Razorback Island, Great Razorback Island, and Large Razorback Island. Rising to an elevation of 64 m above sea level, it is the most southeasterly, and the 3rd largest, of the Dellbridge Islands, in Erebus Bay, about 0.8 km SSW of Little Razorback Island, off the

W coast of Ross Island, in McMurdo Sound. Discovered and so named by Scott in 1902 for its size and shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

The *Bigbury Bay*. Royal Navy Bay-class frigate launched on Nov. 16, 1944 (she was going to be called the *Loch Carloway*, but things changed, and she was named for the bay in Devon). In 1947, while with the Far Eastern Fleet, she took 13 Japanese war criminals to Hong Kong, for trial. Then she went to the Mediterranean, and in July 1948 was transferred to the America and West Indies Squadron. She was based in Bermuda in the 1949-50 season, under the command of skipper Giles Richard Penn Goodden. Sub-lieutenant was Angus Bruce Erskine. On Jan. 30, 1950, she arrived in Port Stanley, and, leaving there with the governor of the Falklands aboard, she went to Antarctica to help pluck off Fuchs and his boys, stranded on Stonington Island. They also went to Deception Island. That season she encountered 1200 icebergs, 350 of them within a 3-day period, one being 4 miles long. It wasn't only Fids she brought out of Antarctica, it was the first ever emperor penguins (a couple) bound for a stay at London Zoo. On April 24, 1950, on her way home to the UK, she rescued 9 U.S. Marines and 2 Bermudans who had been adrift in a open boat for 2 days. In 1953, as a guardship in the Falklands, she joined the *Snipe* at Deception Island during the expulsion fracas in which Argentine soldiers kicked some Fids off the island (*see* **Wars**). Captain that season was Alfie Sutton. In 1953-54 she was re-fitted in Portsmouth, and arrived back in the Falklands on June 23, 1954, still as a guardship. The next several years were spent in the Americas, and in 1958 she was transferred to the Mediterranean Station. Along with the *Burghead Bay*, she was sold to the Portuguese Navy on May 12, 1959, and renamed the *Pacheco Pereira*, and on July 6, 1970 was sold to the breakers.

Bigelow Rock. 66°10' S, 95°25' E. Also called Burton Island Rock. Low, ice-covered, and about 130 m long, with numerous rock exposures close above sea level, immediately W of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, and about 40 km NE of Junction Corner. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. OpW 1947-48 set up an astronomical station here. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for U.S. Marine Corps technical sergeant George H. Bigelow, tractor driver and mechanic on OpHJ 1946-47, and on OpW 1947-48.

Bigend Saddle. 85°12' S, 163°50' W. A broad, snow-covered saddle, on the SW side of Mount Betty, between that mountain and the spur extending westward from Mount Cohen, in the N part of the Herbert Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Traversed in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's party during ByrdAE 1928-30. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, because one of their motor toboggans was abandoned here with a smashed big end bearing. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Biggs, Ian James. b. May 6, 1929, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer Eric George John Biggs and his wife Helen McNicoll. As a baby he was already crossing the Atlantic to Britain (staying in Glamis, Scotland), and back to the Falklands. He joined FIDS in 1947, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base G in 1948. He spent the winters of 1950 and 1951 on South Georgia, still with the FIDS, but as a meteorological assistant. In the mid 1970s he returned to the UK with his family, and lived in Bristol.

Biggs, John K. b. Falkland Islands. Handyman who came in on the *William Scoresby*, on March 8, 1945, as a last minute addition at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1945, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin. That winter the operation became FIDS, so Biggs was one of the first Fids. He was due to go to Base B for the winter of 1946, but instead went back to the Falklands, to get his major dental problems taken care of, if nothing else.

Biggs, Patrick Eric "Pat." b. Aug. 7, 1924, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of storekeeper Bernard Biggs and his wife Kathleen Biggs [Biggs is a very popular name in the Falklands]. He joined FIDS in 1946, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1947, and at Base B in 1948. He later served on the *John Biscoe*. On June 9, 1950, at Stanley, he married Rebecca Ann Lillian Short. In 1957 he, his wife, and 3 children, sailed for London on the *Highland Chieftain*, arriving there on Sept. 5 of that year, and from there on to become a caretaker in Canada, where he died.

Biggs Island. 67°48' S, 68°53' W. A small island, the easternmost of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted in Jan.-March 1963, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, and named by them for Thomas Biggs, a Falkland Islander, coxswain of the launch used during the survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Bigler Nunataks. 70°45' S, 159°55' E. A cluster of notable nunataks, just southeastward of the Pomerantz Tableland, between Keim Peak and Lovejoy Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for John C. Bigler, of the University of California, at Davis, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969, and ANCA accepted it on July 31, 1972.

Bahía Bigo *see* **Bigo Bay**

Mont Bigo *see* **Mount Bigo**

Monte Bigo *see* **Mount Bigo**

Mount Bigo. 65°46' S, 64°17' W. Rising to 1980 m (the British say about 1700 m), immediately SW of Mount Perchot, at the head of Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Mont Bigo, for Calais shipowner Robert Bigo, a member of the Ligue Maritime Française, who, in Nov. 1900, started a regular bi-weekly service between Calais and London with his little steamer *Pauline*. It appears as such on the expedition's charts. It appears on a 1916 British chart as Mount Bigo, and, as such, on the expedition charts of BGLE 1934-37, and on a 1948 FIDS chart. That was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Bigo, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Bigo Bay. 65°43' S, 64°30' W. A bay. 10 km wide, indenting the Graham Coast for 13 km between Cape García and the peninsula surmounted by Magnier Peaks, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, it appears on their charts, along with what is now called Leroux Bay, as Baie Leroux. This assumption, that it was all one big bay, was reflected in the charts of FrAE 1908-10, which show what is now Bigo Bay to be the S part of this greater Baie Leroux. However, BGLE 1934-37 determined that the above-named peninsula separates this bay from Leroux Bay, and Rymill so named it in association with Mount Bigo, which stands at the head of the bay. It appears as such on a British chart of 1940, and that was the name (and situation) accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Bigo, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Fiord Bigourdan *see* **Bigourdan Fjord**

Fiordo Bigourdan *see* **Bigourdan Fjord**

Seno Bigourdan *see* **Bigourdan Fjord**

Bigourdan Fjord. 67°33' S, 67°23' W. A sound, 21 km long in an ENE-WSW direction, and an average of 3 km wide, between Cape Sáenz (the S extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula) to the N, and Blaiklock Island and the N coast of Pourquoi Pas Island to the S, along the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Fiord Bigourdan, for Camille-Guillaume Bigourdan (known as Camille Bigourdan) (1851-1932), astronomer, a member of the French Academy of Sciences from 1904, and a member of the Commission of Scientific Works for the expedition. It appears as Bigourdan Fjord on a British chart of 1914. Roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears as Bigourdan Fiord on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. It was more accurately surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1948. It appears as Fiordo Bigourdan on a 1947 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears as Bigourdan Fjord on a British chart of 1951, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Seno Bigourdan on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Bigseth, Arnfinn. b. Norway. 3rd engineer on the *Wyatt Earp* during the Ellsworth Expedition, 1933-34. He played violin.

Biker Glacier. 77°12' S, 160°07' E. A glacier, 4 km long and less than 1 km wide, flowing N from the Polar Plateau, between Mount Littlepage and Mount Dearborn, into Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with other features in the area with a cycling theme, this glacier was named by NZ-APC in 1995, for the fact that Trevor Chinn's 1992-93 NZ mapping party found a bicycle to be the best means of transportation in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Bilbad Peak *see* **Bildad Peak**

Bildad Peak. 65°49' S, 62°36' W. Also misspelled as Bilbad Peak. A conspicuous snow-capped peak, rising to about 800 m, 8 km W of Spouter Peak, on the S side of Flask Glacier, at the head of Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, in the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Glaciar Bilgeri *see* **Bilgeri Glacier**

Bilgeri Glacier. 66°01' S, 64°47' W. Flows E into Barilari Bay, S of Huitfeldt Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Col. George Bilgeri (1873-1934), Austrian skiing pioneer, inventor of the first spring ski-binding. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Bilgeri.

Gora Bilibina. 72°55' S, 61°10' E. One of the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Islote Bill *see* **Bills Island**

Bill Hill. 64°15' S, 56°44' W. A hill, 41 m above sea level, SW of Cross Valley, near Bertodano Bay, Seymour Island. In 1993-94 numerous well-preserved invertebrate fossils were found here. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for William John "Bill" Zinsmeister, paleontologist at the department of earth atrmospheric sciences, at Purdue University.

The Billboard. 77°04' S, 145°40' W. A massive, granitic, monolithic upland, with vertical faces rising to over 300 m above the level of the continental ice, just W of Mount Rea, between Arthur Glacier and Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Its two principal peaks are Mount Rea and Mount Cooper. Discovered in Nov. 1934 by Paul Siple's sledge party, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named descriptively. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Billerbeck, Henry George *see* **The *Elkhorn***

Billey Bluff. 75°32' S, 140°02' W. Formerly called Landry Peak. A rocky coastal bluff 6 km SW of Mount Langway, in the W part of the Ickes Mountains, on the Ruppert Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John P. Billey, ionosphere physicist and scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1971.

Islotes Billie *see* **Billie Rocks**

Pico Billie *see* **Billie Peak**

Billie Peak. 64°45' S, 63°23' W. Rising to 724 m, 2.5 km ENE of Bay Point, at the SW end of the Osterrieth Range, on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, and charted by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927. It appears on the DI expedition map, but may have been named before that, probably by whalers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, the same year it was resurveyed by Fids from Base N. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949, as Pico Billie, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Billie Rock *see* **Billie Rocks**

Billie Rocks. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A group of 6 rocks in Borge Bay, 130 m NE of Drying Point, along the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. In 1927 personnel on the *Discovery* made a sketch survey of Borge Bay, and charted the easternmost of these 6 rocks as Billie Rock, which was a name that was probably in use before this time, perhaps given by whalers. It appears as such on the 1929 Discovery Investigations chart. The most westerly of the group they charted as Point Rock. The group was charted as Billie Rocks on the 1934 DI map, and the names for the individual rocks were discarded. That was the name (and situation) accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Billie.

Mount Billing. 75°43' S, 160°54' E. A wedge-shaped mountain, rising to 1420 m, between Mount Mallis and Mount Joyce on the one hand, and Mount Bowen on the other, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for journalist Graham John Billing (b. 1936), PR officer at Scott Base, 1962-63 and 1963-64. He wrote *South: Man and Nature in Antarctica; a New Zealand View* (1973). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Billingane *see* **Billingane Peaks**

Billingane Peaks. 68°21' S, 59°18' E. A close cluster of 4 peaks, about 8 km ESE of See Nunatak, and about 42 km ESE of Mount Gjeita, at the E end of the Hansen Mountains, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Billingane. Plotted again from ANARE air photos. US-ACAN accepted the name Billingane Peaks in 1967. ANCA decided to call them Maruff Peaks, for Rodney N. Maruff, field assistant (survey), who was with the ANARE expedition on the *Nella Dan* in 1965, a leader of one of the survey parties that carried out a tellurometer traverse that passed through the Hansen Mountains that year. Rod Maruff later became a major dog trainer in Melbourne.

Billis Islet *see* **Bills Island**

Isla Bills *see* **Bills Island**

Islote Bills *see* **Bills Island**

Punta Bills *see* **Bills Point**

Bills Gulch. 68°05' S, 67°50' W. The northern of 2 glaciers flowing SE from the plateau upland into the head of Trail Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably seen from the air by Wilkins on Dec. 28, 1928, and again by Ellsworth on his flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Surveyed in Sept.-Oct. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Bill's Gulch, for Bill, the lead dog on Paul Knowles' transpeninsular traverse in 1940, during that expedition. Bill died here. It appears (with the apostrophe) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1947, and used by a combined FIDS-RARE sledging party that 1947-48 season. US-ACAN accepted the name (without the apostrophe) in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines sledged across this glacier from General San Martín Station to Mobiloil Inlet, during AAE 1951-52, and named it Baquiano Vargas. In Nov.-Dec. 1956, Argentines built Maipú Refugio on the plateau near the head of this glacier, and Chacabuco Refugio near its terminus.

Bills Island. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. Close NE of Goudier Island, in the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05. In 1927 the Discovery Investigations personnel on the *Discovery* recharted it as Bills Islet, and it appears on their 1929 chart. It had already been named by that time, probably by whalers. It appears (erroneously) as Billis Islet on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears as Islote Bills on a 1947 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Bills. US-ACAN accepted the name Bills Islet in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Bills Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, unaccountably pluralized as Islotes Bill (which needs correcting).

Bills Islet *see* **Bills Island**

Bills Point. 64°19' S, 62°59' W. Marks the S extremity of Delta Island, in the Melchior Islands. Apparently it was roughly charted in 1927 by the personnel on the *Discovery*, but, if, as has been suggested, they named it, then it would almost certainly have appeared, named, on their 1929 chart. But it doesn't. The first time the name Bills appears in connection with this feature is on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Punta Bills, the feature having been (re) surveyed by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943. This does not mean that the name of the feature had not been named long before, perhaps by whalers, as Bills Point. The feature appears on a 1947 British

chart as Bills Point, and was surveyed again by ArgAE 1948. UK-APC accepted the name Bills Point on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Bills.

Billycock Hill. 68°10' S, 66°33' W. A rounded, ice-covered hill, rising to 1630 m, and projecting 180 m above the surrounding ice sheet, close N of the head of Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed during USAS 1939-41, it appears (unnamed) on Finn Ronne's 1943 map of that expedition. Resurveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1946, and so named by them because it looks like a billycock hat. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later in 1955.

Bilsby, Walter George. Known as George, but in Antarctica they called him "Chippy." b. 1872, Sculcoates, near Hull, Yorks, son of carpenter and shipwright George Bilsby and his wife Matilda Grayson. In 1895, in Hull, he married Clara Scholey, and raised a family there. He was carpenter and shipwright on the *Morning* in 1902-03, during BNAE 1901-04. After the expedition, he got the flu, and was hospitalized in NZ. On July 26, 1907, at Poplar, in London, he signed on to *Nimrod* for BAE 1907-09, signing off at Poplar after the expedition returned home, on Aug. 31, 1909. He died in Hull, on Jan. 30, 1930.

Bilyana Island. 62°23' S, 59°46' W. A small island, 450 m by 290 m, in the Aitcho Islands, on the W side of the English Strait, 70 m S of Jorge Rock, 1.85 km NNW of Barrientos Island, and 1.45 km NE of Emeline Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009. Bilyana (or Biljana) was the heroine in an old Bulgarian song, "Biljana platno belese."

Bilyar Point. 62°36' S, 60°57' W. A rounded ice-free point on the N coast of Livingston Island, projecting 350 m into Barclay Bay, 1.7 km NE of Nedelya Point, 3 km SW of Rowe Point, 4.5 km ENE of Lair Point, and NW of Rotch Dome, in the South Shetlands. The British mapped it in 1968, and the Bulgarians named it on Dec. 15, 2006, after the medieval city of Bilyar, capital of the Volga Bulgaria in the 12th to 13th centuries, i.e., before the Mongol invasion.

Binder Rocks. 74°14' S, 115°03' W. An isolated rock outcrop, 6 km S of Siglin Rocks, on the W side of Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens and petrels are to be found here. First photographed, aerially, in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Raymond Alois Binder, USN, maintenance coordinator at Williams Field during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967. First plotted in 74°14' S, 114°51' W, it has since been replotted.

Binders Nunataks. 72°36' S, 62°58' E. Two small, light-colored nunataks, snow-covered almost to the top of their N sides, and with steep faces to the S, situated about 59 km (the Australians say about 72 km) N of Mount Scherger, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, and from ground surveys conducted in 1960 by an ANARE survey party led by Henk Geysen, who established a base at one of these nunataks. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for the fictional character in W.E. Bowman's novel, *The Ascent of Rumdoodle* (*cf.* **Rumdoodle Point**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Bindschadler Glacier. 77°58' S, 162°09' E. In the NW part of the Royal Society Range, flowing N between Table Mountain and Platform Spur, to join Emmanuel Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for NASA glaciologist Robert Alan Bindschadler who, from 1983, was a principal investigator for USARP studies of the West Antarctic ice sheet, including the dynamics of ice streams in the area of the Siple Coast, their interaction with the Ross Ice Shelf, and the role of polar ice sheets in global climate change.

Bindschadler Ice Stream. 81°00' S, 142°00' W. An ice stream between Siple Dome and MacAyeal Ice Stream. Originally called Ice Stream D. *See* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details. This one was named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Robert Bindschadler (*see* **Bindschadler Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name later in 2003.

Bing He. 62°11' S, 59°00' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Bing Hu *see* **Frozen Lake**

Bingen *see* **Bingen Cirque**

Bingen Cirque. 72°41' S, 3°18' W. A conspicuous cirque in the steep, eastern rock cliffs in the S part of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Regula Range, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Bingen (i.e., "the bin"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bingen Cirque in 1966.

Glaciar Bingham *see* **Bingham Glacier**

Bingham, Edward William. You could call him Ted if you dared, otherwise it was "E.W." b. Jan. 2, 1901, Dreemore, Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland. A little man, bald as a coot, and somewhat eccentric (for example, he had actually circumcised himself). In 1926 he graduated in medicine at Trinity, Dublin, and joined the Royal Navy in 1928. He was with Rymill in Greenland during the 1930-31 British Arctic Air Route Expedition, and in 1932 reached 28,000 feet on Everest, despite not being a mountain climber. He was in Labrador again (not with Rymill, though), on the *Challenger* during that vessel's surveying and hydrographic expedition, 1932-34. By now a surgeon lieutenant commander, he sledged as fast as he could down the east coast of Labrador, to catch the *Nova Scotia*, which took him to Liverpool, arriving there on July 26, 1934, in time to join Rymill's expedition to Antarctica (BGLE 1934-37), as doctor. At the end of the expedition Bingham and several of the other expeditioners made their way to Las Palmas, and caught the *Gascony* from there to Liverpool, arriving on May 17, 1937. He was surgeon commander at the naval hospital in Plymouth for the first two years of World War II, and then for a year was principal medical officer on the *Duke of York*, based out of Scapa Flow. In 1944 he and Freddy Marshall went to Labrador to pick up some huskies for the second phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45, returning to Liverpool on board the *Indochinois* from Montreal, on Nov. 15, 1944. Marshall took the dogs to Antarctica, and Bingham stayed in London, at Putney, where he was living at the time. On Feb. 23, 1946 he was back in Antarctica as the first overall FIDS leader, arriving at Stonington Island on Feb. 23, 1946, on the *Trepassey*, in order to set up Base E there. The next day he and his FIDS crew occupied the old USAS East Base, and by March 13, 1946, had created Base E, 250 yards away. He was relieved on Feb. 5, 1947, by Ken Butler (who had also wintered-over there in 1946). On March 26, 1947, Bingham arrived at Port Lockroy on the *Trepassey*, but, essentially, for March and April of that season, he was aboard the *Fitzroy*. He then ran the FIDS office for a year in London, won the OBE in 1947, and returned to the Navy. He was based in Ireland from 1948 to 1952, being promoted to surgeon captain in 1951. He retired in 1957, and died on Sept. 1, 1993, in Bridport, Dorset.

Bingham Col *see* **Safety Col**

Bingham Glacier. 69°23' S, 63°10' W. A large glacier, 24 km long, flowing E from the Eternity Range to the Larsen Ice Shelf, S of Finley Heights, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, with Cape Reichelderfer as its S portal. Together with Fleming Glacier, which flows toward the W, it fills a great transverse depression across the Antarctic Peninsula. The coast where Bingham Glacier reaches the Larsen Ice Shelf was photographed aerially by Wilkins in 1928, and by Ellsworth in 1935. It was surveyed from the ground in Nov.-Dec. 1936, by John Rymill and E.W. Bingham, who sledged across the peninsula to a point close S of this glacier. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. It appears (erroneously) as Casey Strait on a 1939 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was surveyed again from the ground and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and can be seen on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. Named for Bingham by US-ACAN in 1947, the same year the glacier was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Glaciar Bingham, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Glaciar Bingham.

Bingham Peak. 79°26' S, 84°47' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1540 m, 4 km SE of Springer Peak, in the Heritage Range of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and

USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joseph Peter Bingham (known as Peter Bingham) (b. April 25, 1942), aurora scientist at Eights Station in 1965. Much later he was professor of electrical engineering at the University of Tennessee.

Bingley Glacier. 84°29' S, 167°10' E. A tributary glacier, caused by the highland ice spilling over the N slopes of Mount Kirkpatrick, Mount Dickerson, and Barnes Peak, and flowing SE for 13 km between Mount Dorman (to the N) and the Adams Mountains (to the S), to enter the W flank of the Beardmore, in the Queen Alexandra Range. The glacier is unconfined by rock walls on the N side, does not enter the Beardmore at grade, and is not entrenched. Named by Shackleton in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, for his ancestral home in Yorkshire. Scott, during BAE 1910-13, inadvertently named it Garrard Glacier, and this situation was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952. However, the confusion was sorted out by NZGSAE 1961-62, who applied the name Garrard to another (until then unnamed) glacier (*see* **Garrard Glacier**), and renamed this one Bingley Glacier, as Shackleton had intended. NZ-APC accepted this change on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Bingyuan Gudi. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A valley near Eddy Point, on the S side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Binn, Thomas *see* **Bunn, Thomas**

Binn Peak. 62°43' S, 60°25' W. Rising to about 400 m above Miers Bluff, at the SW end of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Thomas Bunn (sic). It appears in the 1993 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Binnie, Edward Beveridge. b. Oct. 8, 1884, Falkland Islands, son of humble Scottish immigrants. He was the Falkland Islands government whaling officer at the South Shetlands, 1907-08 (for example, he boarded the *Nor* at Deception Island on Dec. 20, 1907), and in 1909 was temporary customs officer on board the *Gobernador Bories*, and acting customs officer at Port Stanley. He was customs officer at New Island, in the Falklands, 1910-11, acting magistrate at South Georgia, 1911-12, and the first magistrate of the South Shetlands and Graham Land, 1912-13. He went south from the Falklands on the *Hektoria*, and, although he was magistrate, he stayed aboard the ship, as the magistrate's house at Deception island would not be built until the following season (when Arthur Bennett would be his successor). From 1914 to 1927 he was magistrate of South Georgia. In 1923, in Oslo, he married Margrethe Olaug Larsen, and they had 4 children, one of them born on South Georgia. He died in Sandar, Norway, on June 27, 1956. There is a biography, *Antarctic Magistrate: the Biography of Edward Beveridge Binnie*, written by Ian Hart, and published by Pequena Books.

Binnie Øyane *see* **Bruce Islands**

Binon Hill *see* **Bynon Hill**

Isla Bío Bío *see* **Rambler Island**

Biologenbach. 62°12' S, 59°00' W. A little stream that flows into Biologenbucht, at Bothy Bay, in the NW part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Biologenbucht. 62°12' S, 59°00' W. A bay indenting the NW part of Fildes Peninsula, at Bothy Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

BIOMASS. Biological Investigation of Marine Antarctic Systems and Stocks. Project BIOMASS, headed by SCAR (q.v.), came about as the result of concern over the exploitation of krill in the 1970s. It began in the 1980-81 season, and in 1981 researchers in the program discovered 10 million tons of krill. Phase 1 of BIOMASS was known as FIBEX (q.v.). BIOMASS ended in 1991. It involved 15 ships from 11 countries.

Cape Birchall. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. At the N entrance of Ver-sur-Mer Inlet, in the Bay of Whales. Named in 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30, for Frederick Birchall (*see* **Birchall Peaks**). The cape disappeared when the Bay of Whales re-configured. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Birchall Peaks. 76°29' S, 146°20' W. A group of peaks 5 km W of Mount Iphigene, on the S side of Block Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Frederick Thomas Birchall (1871-1955), member of the staff of the *New York Times*, which published the expedition's press dispatches. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Cape Bird. 77°10' S, 166°41' E. The NW extremity of Ross Island, jutting out into the Ross Sea below Mount Bird. Discovered in 1841 by Ross, and named by him for Lt. Edward J. Bird. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[1]**Mount Bird**. 73°45' S, 64°53' E. An outcrop about 9.5. km long and between 2.5 and 4 km wide, and oriented in a SSW-NNE direction, with 2 peaks, about 19 km SSW of Mount Rubin, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from photographs taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1956, and named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Ian George Bird (b. April 6, 1938), electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1960.

[2]**Mount Bird**. 77°17' S, 166°43' E. The smallest mountain on Ross Island, it rises to 1765 m (the New Zealanders say 1719 m), and overlooks Wohlschlag Bay and Lewis Bay, about 11 km southward of Cape Bird. It has a swelling dome with a distinct longitudinal axis toward the north, and is capped by a ridge of 3 small, dark cones, which are the only outcrops of rock to be seen from McMurdo Sound. The slope of Mount Bird toward the N is very gradual. Named by Scott during BNAE 1901-04, in association with the cape, and mapped by his crew. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bird, Edward Joseph. b. 1798, son of the Rev. Godfrey Bird, rector of Little Witham, Essex. He entered the Royal Navy on Sept. 9, 1812, and served as a midshipman on the *Ville de Paris* during the blockade of Brest, and on the *Albion* at the Battle of Algiers. He served on Parry's last three Arctic voyages, and was second in command of the *Endeavour* during Ross's attempt on the North Pole. He was promoted to lieutenant on Nov. 7, 1827, joined the *Galatea*, under Napier, on May 14, 1831, and from Oct. 16, 1833 until Feb. 13, 1834, served on the *Thunderer*. On April 9, 1839, he joined the *Erebus* as 1st lieutentant, for RossAE 1839-43, and during the expedition, on Aug. 16, 1941, was promoted to commander. He was promoted to captain on Oct. 4, 1843. In 1848 he and Ross went looking for John Franklin, lost in the Arctic. On Feb. 6, 1863, he was promoted to read admiral, to vice admiral on July 2, 1869, and retired as a full admiral on Dec. 11, 1875. Admiral Bird died, unmarried, at his home, The Wilderness, on Dec. 3, 1881, in Little Witham.

Bird, Frederick George "Fred." b. Dec. 29, 1927, Leominster, son of John Bird and his wife Emily Gertrude Hall. He joined FIDS in 1952, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1953 and 1954, the second year as base leader. With his Welsh accent and great sense of humor, he was the life and soul of the party, but during the 1954 winter he suffered a massive overload of administrative work and (is said to have) cracked up. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Andes*, bound for Southampton, where he arrived on Feb. 24, 1955. He later lived in Eastbourne, Sussex, and about 2002 had his second triple bypass operation, and had lost his sight.

Bird, John Reginald "Jack." b. June 21, 1906, Hingham, Mass, but raised in Brookline, son of wealthy roofing manufacturer Reginald William Bird and his Canadian wife Violet Dean Gooderham. After Harvard (1925-29), he sailed for New Zealand, and was taken on in Dunedin as a seaman on the *City of New York* on Dec. 9, 1929, for ByrdAE 1928-30, which gave him an opportunity to study Antarctic birds. In 1935, he was on an ornithological trip to Bermuda. In the late 1930s, he married Mary, and they lived at Waveney Farm, in Framingham. In 1940 he and Mary were in Jamaica, again studying birds. He died in Jan. 1987, in Fairfax County, Va.

Bird Bluff. 76°30' S, 144°36' W. A rock bluff on the N side of the Fosdick Mountains, 4 km E of Mount Colombo, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Charles Felix Bird, USN, meteorological officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1968.

Bird Peninsula. 77°09' S, 166°38' E. Near the mouth of McMurdo Sound, on Ross Island. Apsley Cherry-Garrard used this name during BAE 1910-13, for a feature no one has been able to find since. It may well have been used for Cape Bird (q.v.). However, it does appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Bird Ridge. 66°47' S, 55°04' E. A partly ice-covered ridge, 11 km long (the Australians say about 13 km), 10 km W of Mount Storegutt, W of Edward VIII Bay, in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1957, and 1960. Named by ANCA for Garry Bird, who wintered-over as senior electronics technician at Mawson Station in 1961.

Bird Saddle. 77°23' S, 166°53' E. One of the 3 prominent snow saddles on Ross Island, this one runs at an elevation of about 800 m between Mount Bird and Mount Erebus. Named in association with Mount Bird, which rises to about 1800 m to the N of the saddle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001. *See also* **Terra Nova Saddle** and **Terror Saddle**.

Birdine, George *see* **Berdine, George**

Birds. About 45 species of birds live in Antarctica, but only 3 breed exclusively on the continent — the emperor penguin, the Antarctic petrel, and the south polar skua. Antarctic birds have strong homing instincts and navigational abilities (*see also* **Banding birds**). The seabirds feed mostly on crustacea, fish, and squid. Shorebirds forage for mollusks, echinoderms, and crustaceans. Birds can live well, as there are few mammalian predators. *See also* **Fauna, Albatrosses, Arctic terns, Antarctic terns, Cormorants, Fulmars, Penguins, Penguin rookeries, Petrels,** and **Phalaropes, Pintails**, **Prions, Shags, Shearwaters, Sheathbills, and Skuas**. For the "Terror Bird" *see* **Fossils**.

Birdsend Bluff. 64°45' S, 62°33' W. A rocky bluff at the S side of the mouth of Wheatstone Glacier, on the S side of Errera Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed and charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. In May 1956 two Fids were camping below the bluff when a rock fell and flattened a bird outside their tent, hence their name for it. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground that season by Fids from Base O. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Mesa Negra (i.e., "black table").

Birdwell Point. 74°18' S, 128°10' W. The NW point of Dean Island, within the Getz Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Keith W. Birdwell, USN, electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1969.

Biretta Peak. 73°04' S, 163°12' E. A small peak, rising to 2530 m, on the E side of Pain Mesa, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for its resemblance to a biretta cap. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Mount Birger Bergersen *see* **Mount Bergersen**

Birger Bergersenfjellet *see* **Mount Bergersen**

Birgerhøgda. 72°05' S, 25°53' E. A peak in the W part of Mount Birgersen, in the E-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Birger Martin Birgersen (*see* **Mount Birgersen**). The SCAR gazetteer says that the Russians call it Hrebet Kuprina, and give its coordinates as 72°04' S, 25°51' E. This is close enough to assume that they are one and the same feature.

Birkenhauer Island. 66°29' S, 110°37' E. A mainly ice-free island, off the E side of Browning Peninsula, S of Boffa Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. It was also photographed aerially in 1956 by both ANARE and the Russians. Named by ANCA on Oct. 23, 1962, for Henry F. Birkenhauer, Jesuit seismologist priest of John Carroll University, Cleveland, who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, The Russians call it Ostrov Golyj.

Mount Birkenmajer. 62°03' S, 58°24' W. A mountain range with a southern peak at 300 m above sea level, and a northern one at 360 m, between Piasecki Pass and Rolnicki Pass, at the Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for geologist Prof. Krzysztof Birkenmajer, leader of the earth sciences group who summered-over at Arctowski Station in 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1980-81 (the last time as base leader). Mike Stansbury (q.v.) of the FIDS, based at Admiralty Bay in 1959-60, named a feature in 62°04' S, 58°26' W, as Babylon Peak, and gave it a height of 330 m. This probably refers to the southern of these two peaks. Dr. Birkenmajer was back, at Paradise Harbor, in 1984-85.

Mount Birks. 65°18' S, 62°10' W. A conspicuous, pyramid-shaped mountain rising to 1035 m (the Chileans say 1160 m), at the N side of the mouth of Crane Glacier, at the head of Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. For its discovery and naming *see* **Mount Alibi** (which stands 63 km to the SW).

Glaciar Birley *see* **Birley Glacier**

Birley Glacier. 65°58' S, 64°21' W. At least 16 km long, it flows W into the E extremity of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, but, apparently, not named by them. Re-surveyed in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of tha expedition, named for Kenneth Peel Birley (1868-1941), financial supporter of BGLE. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1955. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Glaciar Birley, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and also by the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Birthday Bluffs. 78°33' S, 164°22' E. Rock bluffs, rising to 1296 m, really a series of cliffs, caused by thick lava flows, that step up the escarpment between Anniversary Bluff and Windscoop Bluff, on the S side of Mason Spur, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Anne C. Wright, of the department of geoscience at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, examined the bluffs on Nov. 21, 1983, and suggested the name, it being the birthday of her father, Peter Wright. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1999, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 12, 1999.

Birthday Point. 71°26' S, 169°24' E. The northernmost point of a bare, precipitous promontory, forming the W boundary of Pressure Bay, between that bay and Berg Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and so named by them probably for someone's birthday. However, as we do not know the actual date this feature was charted, we have no way of knowing whose birthday it was. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name.

Births in Antarctica. Countless dogs were born in Antarctica, from the time dogs started going south at the turn of the 20th century. Other species of animals — pigs, sheep, chickens, cattle — have given birth in Antarctica over the centuries. On March 14, 1961, Pandora the hamster, there with OpDF, gave birth to twins at Pole Station, the first recorded birth of a hamster in Antarctica, and the first recorded birth of any species at the Pole. On Jan. 6, 1948, Antarktyk Yemil'yanovich Keshelava was born on the Russian whaler *Slava*, while that whaler was in 61°S, 14°E, during an ocean crossing toward the South Sandwich Islands. The little fellow's mother was Aleksandra Akimovna Leonova, a waitress on board. Jenny Darlington was taken off Antarctica in Oct. 1948, at the natural end of RARE 1947-48, just before giving birth. One could say, with all propriety, and perhaps some degree of accuracy, that she was the first woman to conceive in Antarctica. It was not until Jan. 7, 1978, at Esperanza Station, that the first human birth took place on the actual Antarctic continent — Emilio Marcos Palma, the fourth of five children of Chief Officer Jorge Emilio Palma of that station. The new baby weighed 7½ pounds, and was in perfect health. Juan Pablo Camacho Martínez was born at Las Estrellas, Frei Station, on Nov. 21, 1984, the first Chilean born in Antarctica. On Dec. 2, 1984, at the same place, the first girl was born in Antarctica, Gisella Éster Cortés Rojas, and, on Jan. 23, 1985, same place, Ignacio Alfonso Miranda Lagunas was born.

Bisco Bay *see* **[2]Biscoe Bay**

The *Biscoe*. A tanker owned by Rupert Trouton, which supplied the *Balaena* and fleet in Antarctic whaling waters in the 1950s.

Archipiélago Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Islands**

Bahía Biscoe *see* **[2]Biscoe Bay**

Chaîne Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Islands**

Îles Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Islands**

Islas Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Islands**

Mount Biscoe. 66°13' S, 51°22' E. A distinctive, sharp, black rock peak, rising to 700 m above sea level, and surmounting Cape Ann, 5 km N of Cape Hurley, on the coast of Enderby Land, in East Antarctica. John Biscoe discovered Cape Ann on March 16, 1831, and named it thus.

What Biscoe thought was the cape, may indeed have been the cape, but it may have been the mountain he saw, thinking it was a cape, or it may have been both. On Dec. 22, 1929 Riiser-Larsen aerially photographed the cape, and the mountain as well, during a flight from the *Norvegia*, and on Jan. 14, 1930 Mawson did the same thing, on a flight from the *Discovery*, during BANZARE 1929-31. Mawson it was who named the mountain for John Biscoe. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The mountain's position was fixed by an ANARE survey party in 1957. Whatever Biscoe's original concept of this area was, the name Cape Ann has been kept, for the cape.

Presqu'île de Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Point**

Punta Biscoe *see* **Biscoe Point**

Biscoe, John. b. June 28, 1794, Enfield, Mdsx, son of Thomas Biscoe and his wife Ann Tibbs. He was baptized the following day at St. Andrew's Church. He joined the Navy in 1812, fighting against the Americans in North America and the West Indies, and progressing from midshipman to acting master. In 1814, he was on the *Moselle*, under Capt. Moberley. In 1815, after the war, he became a merchant seaman, serving as mate and master all over the world. In 1830 he went to work for Enderby Brothers, as a whaling skipper, and was sent to Antarctica on a sealing-exploring expedition (*see* **Biscoe Expedition**). In mid-1833, 3 months after returning from the expedition, he was to have commanded the *Hopefull* and the *Rose* on another Antarctic expedition, but Capt. Prior took over because of Biscoe's ill health. He continued to ply the seas, mostly in the West Indies. On Sept. 8, 1836, in London, he married Emma Crowe, a girl from Horham, Suffolk, and the following year their first child, Emily V. Biscoe, was born in Liverpool. Later that year the family moved to Sydney, from where, in 1838-39, Capt. Biscoe tried another expedition to Antarctica in search of seals. The ship *Lady Emma* met John Balleny at Campbell Island, and then continued to circumnavigate Antarctica, stopping at the South Orkneys for repairs. Their farthest south was 75°S. Biscoe's next child, William John D. Biscoe, was born in Sydney in 1838, and then the family moved again, to Hobart Town, where their next two sons, John William Biscoe and Thomas MacMichael Biscoe were born in 1839 and 1841 resp. In 1843, in abject poverty, and with Emma pregnant again, the family returned to England as passengers on the *Janet Izat*, but Capt. Biscoe died en route. When the ship stopped at Calcutta, Emma gave birth to their fourth child, James Walter Biscoe. Emma and the children were in desperate circumstances when they arrived back in London, but she soon took up with a solicitor's clerk, Henry Buttery, seven years younger than herself, and they set up house together at 2 North Street, Marylebone. In 1850 they had a child together, Emma Buttery, and a year later decided to get married, as an afterthought registering young Emma's birth at the same time. Two of Emma's children continued to live at home, Emily and James, but William was boarded at the Hospital School in Greenwich. He became a seaman, and in 1861 was lodging in London with his younger brother John. In 1867 William married Anne Elizabeth Holmes, and they moved to Grays Inn Road, Holborn, where they had a son, William, Jr., in 1868. In 1881 William Sr. was a shipkeeper on the *Zealandia*. James Walter Biscoe became a carman, married the widow Eleanor Sands in 1869, set up house in Marylebone, and then in Bethnal Green, where Eleanor died in 1881. James died in Islington, in 1889, no children. Mrs. Emma Buttery (Captain Biscoe's widow) died in 1893, in Holborn, aged 76, and her daughter, Emily, continued to live with her stepfather, Henry Buttery. Henry Buttery died in 1904, in Islington, and Emily died there too, unmarried, in 1914. Young William Biscoe (the captain's grandson) became a cooper's porter, married Hannah, and lived in Poplar, where he died in 1911. He had two daughters, Lily Rosina (b. 1893) and Eva Sarah (b. 1899), both born in Poplar. Lily married Claude Ingram in 1927, in Poplar, and they had a son Derick W. Ingram, born in 1927. Eva married Henry Tallack in 1942, but they had no children, and she died in Redbridge, Essex, in 1994. Derick Ingram had children, so the descendants of John Biscoe live on. Interestingly, one Guy Biscoe (b. 1906, London), became president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. He died in 1967. His obituary claimed that he was a descendant of the old captain. Guy's father was Francis Edwin Biscoe (1872-1962), whose father, in turn, was Edwin Williams Biscoe (1844-1922), scion of an old Gloucestershire family, nothing to do with old John Biscoe.

Biscoe Archipelago *see* **Biscoe Islands**

[1]**Biscoe Bay** *see* **Sulzberger Bay**

[2]**Biscoe Bay**. 64°48' S, 63°50' W. An indentation in the SW coast of Anvers Island, opening to the immediate NW of Biscoe Point, off Cape Errera, in the Palmer Archipelago, near Palmer Station. Discovered on Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache for John Biscoe. De Gerlache figured that this was probably the actual place where Biscoe landed on Feb. 21, 1832 and proclaimed the land a British possession, thinking it to be part of the Antarctic mainland. It appears on the Belgian charts as Baie de Biscoe, Baie de Bisco, and, on English-language translations of these maps, as Biscoe Bay. On Dr. Frederick Cook's map of 1900 it appears as Bay of Biscoe. It appears as Bisco Bay on a 1946 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Biscoe Bay in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1974. In 1955 Fids from Base N surveyed it. The South Americans had always called it Bahía Biscoe, and that is the name seen in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Biscoe Expedition. 1830-33. Sealing and exploring expedition led by John Biscoe, working for Enderby Brothers. **July 14, 1830**: Biscoe left London, with two ships, the *Tula* and the *Lively*. He commanded the *Tula*, and Capt. Magnus Smith the *Lively*. They were on a "voyage towards the South Pole." The personnel on the two ships totaled 27 men and 2 boys. **Nov. 9, 1830**: They reached the Falklands. **Nov. 27, 1830**: They left the Falklands, with George Avery now in command of the *Lively*. **Jan. 22, 1831**: After a while in the South Sandwich Islands, they crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 29, 1831**: They reached 69°03' S, then sailed E through the pack-ice. **Feb. 24, 1831**: They sighted land, discovered the coast of Enderby Land, which Biscoe named for his employers, and also Cape Ann (for his mother). He was forced by scurvy (2 died in the Pacific) to Hobart. **May 10, 1831**: The *Tula* arrived at Hobart. **Aug. 1831**: The *Lively* came into Hobart, having lost 7 men out of 10 due to sickness. Of the remaining three (Avery, a man, and a little boy), the lad had had his hand shattered when the boat fell on it. Before arriving in Hobart, they had put in at Port Phillip in complete distress, had gone ashore to find food, and when they returned their ship had gone. Two weeks later they found it in another bay (it is not that it had moved, it was just that they had the wrong bay). Hobart was the first time the two ships had spoke each other since they parted company. **Oct. 8, 1831**: The two ships headed for NZ, and then south again. The crew of the *Lively*, at this point, were: Avery (captain), Thomas Brennan, James Darling, William Jones, William Lean, Samuel Pearce, Thomas Robinson, Francis Wrightson, Thomas Young, and John Read (boy). **Jan. 1832**: The two ships were back in Antarctica. **Feb. 3, 1832**: They reached 65°32' S. **Feb. 15, 1832**: They discovered Adelaide Island, and then the Biscoe Islands. **Feb. 21, 1832**: Biscoe annexed for England what was later to be known as Graham Land. In summary, he circumnavigated Antarctica, and discovered more land than had any other previous expedition. The *Tula* was badly damaged in the South Shetlands, so they headed back to the Falklands, where the *Lively* went down in a storm. The crew were saved. **Jan. 30, 1833**: Biscoe arrived back in London.

Biscoe Islands. 66°00' S, 66°30' W. A chain of islands and islets lying parallel to, and running at an average of 30 km from, the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, and extending for about 135 km N of Adelaide Island, in a NE-SW direction from the Pitt Islands to the Barcroft Islands and Matha Strait. Discovered by John Biscoe, who explored here on Feb. 17 and 18, 1832. The first references to this group are in 1833, one as Biscoe's Range, and the other as Chaîne Biscoe (i.e., the "Biscoe chain"). The name Biscoe Islands first appears on a British chart of 1839, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, but with the boundaries between the Pitt Islands and Decazes Island. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, in 1961, after FIDASE had photographed the group aerially in 1956-57, UK-APC redefined the boundaries as we know them today. BelgAE 1897-99 refers to them as both Îles Biscoe and Îles Bisco. An Argentine

map of 1903 has them as Archipiélago Bisco (sic), and 1908 references from the same country have them as both Archipiélago de Biscoe and Archipiélago Biscoe. The latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. FrAE 1903-05 charted them in Jan. 1905. On Feb. 1-2, 1909, FrAE 1908-10 roughly delineated the W side of this chain, and the results of this survey appear on the expedition's 1910 map. Maurice Bongrain's 1914 map (from that same French expedition of 1908-10) has them divided into Îles Biscoe du Nord and Îles Biscoe du Sud, the two separated by the Pendleton Strait. There is a Discovery Investigations reference to them as the Biscoe Archipelago. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 lists them as Islas Biscoe. The principal features within the group are (alphabetically): the Adolph Islands, the Barcroft Islands, Bates Island, Bazett Island, Belding Island, the Bernal Islands, the Büdel Islands, Clements Island, Cornet Island, Decazes Island, Du Bois Island, Extension Reef, the Garde Islands, Guile Island, Hardy Rocks, the Hennessey Islands, Holmes Island, Hook Island, Horvath Island, Huddle Rocks, the Karelin Islands, Krogh Island, Lacuna Island, Laktionov Island, Lavoisier Island, Milnes Island, the Palosuo Islands, the Pitt Islands, Rabot Island, Renaud Island, Schule Island, the Symington Islands, the Trivial Islands, Vieugué Island, the Vize Islands, Watkins Island, Wittmann Island, and Woolpack Island.

Biscoe Islands Automatic Weather Station. 66°00' S, 66°13' W. Brazilian AWS in the Biscoe Islands, at an elevation of 20 m. It was removed for maintenance in Jan. 2005, and was not reinstalled, due to budget considerations.

Biscoe Point. 64°49' S, 63°49' W. A rocky promontory forming the SE side of the entrance to Biscoe Bay, immediately N of Access Point, 5.3 km NW of Cape Lancaster (the extreme S part of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. The SW coast of Anvers Island was roughly surveyed in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, and Charcot named a small peninsula on the SE side of Biscoe Bay as Presqu'île de Biscoe, for John Biscoe, who may have landed here in 1832. Fids from Base N re-surveyed it in 1955, and found two rocky points here. They gave the name Biscoe Point to the more prominent. UK-APC accepted this situation on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Biscoe, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1986 the point was designated SSSI #20.

Biscoe Wharf. 67°34' S, 68°08' W. A man-made (i.e., a person-made) wharf at Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island. Named after the (new) *John Biscoe*, the first vessel to use this wharf, in March 1991. Rather uncharacteristically (given that this is not a natural feature), UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 2, 1993. No other country has been so bold.

Biscoe's Range *see* **Biscoe Islands**

Biscuit Depot. 77°50' S, 166°45' E. A depot, stocked mostly with biscuits (what the Americans call cookies), S of Hut Point, on Ross Island, by one of the parties during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Biscuit Step. 72°22' S, 168°30' E. A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier above its junction with Trafalgar Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its N half, but there is a good route of easy gradient through it toward its S end. NZGSAE 1957-58 went up the Tucker and left a stash of biscuits at the step, so they could use them as tucker during their return trip down the glacier, and they named the step accordingly. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. *See also* **Pemmican Step** and **Chocolate Step**.

Biser Point. 65°56' S, 65°01' W. A narrow, rocky point forming the E side of the entrance to Dimitrov Cove, on the NW coast of Velingrad Peninsula, next N of the terminus of Rusalka Glacier, 3.91 km WSW of Loqui Point, 7.7 km NW of Mount Paulcke, and 6.8 km ENE of Pripek Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Biser, in southern Bulgaria.

Ozero Bisernoe *see* **Lake Bisernoye**

Lake Bisernoye. 68°31' S, 78°30' E. In the E part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, just NE of Lake Zvezda. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and by the Russians in 1956 and ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Bisernoe (i.e., "lake beads"). ANCA accepted the name Lake Bisernoye.

Mount Bishop. 83°43' S, 168°42' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 3020 m, 3 km S of Ahmadjian Peak, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Barry Chapman Bishop (b. Jan. 13, 1932. d. Sept. 24, 1994), USAF, an observer with ArgAE 1956-57. He served on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer in 1958 and 1959, and in 1962 climbed Mount Everest.

Bishop, William. Oiler and fireman on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Bishop and Clerk Islands. A group of tiny islands off Macquarie Island, and therefore not in Antarctica.

Bishop Glacier. 69°42' S, 71°27' W. Flows SW into Mozart Ice Piedmont, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station in 1970-71. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for James Francis "Jim" Bishop (b. 1950), BAS glaciologist from 1972 to 1978, who, wintered-over at Fossil Bluff in 1973 and 1974, and who worked on Alexander Island. He was killed near Gilgit, in the Karakoram Range, in Pakistan, on July 14, 1980, while placing a survey marker at 15,000 feet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Bishop Peak. 78°10' S, 162°09' E. A sharp peak rising to 3460 m, it surmounts the E end of Rampart Ridge, 13 km W of Salient Peak, in the Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, in Honolulu, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Détroit de Bismarck *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Estrecho (de) Bismarck *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Estuaire de Bismarck *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Bismarck Bay *see* **Beascochea Bay**

Bismarck Estuary *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Bismarck Inlet *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Bismarck Strait. 64°51' S, 64°00' W. Between the S coast of Anvers Island and the Wauwermans Islands (the northernmost group in the Wilhelm Archipelago), with its SE limit at Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, it joins the S part of the Gerlache Strait with the exterior ocean, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. On Feb. 16, 1832, Biscoe entered it from the W, and described it as the mouth of a considerable entrance. In Jan. 1874, Dallmann's German expedition traversed it from the W, and Dallmann named it Bismarckstrasse, for the great Prussian statesman, Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898). On Bartholomew's map of 1886 it was considered to be a channel extending to the Weddell Sea. It appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Bismarck Inlet. With its discovery that Flandres Bay is closed to the E, BelgAE 1897-99 proved that no channel to the Weddell Sea existed in this latitude, and that Dallmann was probably referring to Beascochea Bay, farther to the S. It was also thought that (what we now know as Bismarck Strait) might form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait. Edwin Swift Balch, who was one of those who proposed that theory, refers to it as Bismarck Strait, and it appears that way on a 1914 British map. On Feb. 6, 1904, FrAE 1903-05 proved correct the theory proposed by Balch and others, and showed that the Bismarck Strait is a deep inlet that does not run through to the E coast of Graham Land, as had been supposed. Charcot refers to it as Détroit de Bismarck and the Estuaire de Bismarck (which appears on a British map as Bismarck Estuary). The Argentines have been calling it Estrecho de Bismarck (or Bismark) since 1908, the spelling Bismark often being seen around this time. Lester, on his 1922 map of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, even spells it Bismark Straight. Bahía Bismarck, Bismarck Kanalen, Bismarck Sund, Bismarck-Stredet, and Kanal Bismarck, are all names seen pre-World War I. US-ACAN accepted the name Bismarck Strait in 1947, but with the coordinates plotted as 64°55' S, 64°05' W. UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart. It was re-surveyed by RN Hydrographic Survey units between 1956 and 1958, as a result of which, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC corrected the coordinates, to 64°53' S, 63°55' W, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Estrecho Bismarck, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as well as by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, it appears as Estrecho de Bismarck. It appears (wrongly) on a 1957 Argentine chart as Archi-

piélago Bismarck. It was later replotted, by the Americans (in 64°51' S, 64°00' W) and by the British (in 64°51' S, 63°58' W).

Bismarckstrasse *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Bismark *see* **Bismarck**

Bisso, Pablo Hugo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1940

Bistra Glacier. 63°00' S, 62°35' W. A glacier, 1.75 km long and 750 m wide, it drains the W slopes of Mount Foster and the N slopes of Slaveykov Peak, in the Imeon Range of Smith Island, and, flowing NW of Zavet Saddle, it enters the Drake Passage S of Garmen Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Bistra, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Mount Bistre. 65°03' S, 62°03' W. Rising to about 1295 m, N of Exasperation Inlet, on the N side of Evans Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947 and again in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the bistre (a shade of dark brown) color of the mountain's steep E and S rock faces. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

BITE 1914-17 *see* **British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition**

Mount Bitgood. 76°29' S, 144°55' W. Rising to 1150 m, between Mount Lockhart and Mount Colombo, on the N side of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles D. Bitgood, geologist with the USARP party to the Fosdicks in 1967-68.

Bivouac Pass. 69°34' S, 72°53' W. At the W end of the Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island, W of the N end of Alexander Island, in the Wilkins Channel. Following geological work done here in 1976-77, by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, it was named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for the fact that the geological field party here had to take temporary refuge in a snow hole in this pass, after their tent was blown down on Nov. 28, 1976.

Biyu Jiao. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A cape on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Biyu Tan. 62°14' S, 58°58' W. A beach on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Rocher Bizeux *see* **Bizeux Rock**

Bizeux Rock. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. A rocky little island, about 150 m long, about 150 m E of Manchot Island, close NE of Cape Margerie, between that cape and Cézembre Point, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1950, and named by them as Rocher Bizeux, for the island in the center of the Rance Estuary in France. US-ACAN accepted the name Bizeux Rock in 1962.

Mount Bjaaland. 86°33' S, 164°14' W. A rock peak rising to 2675 m (the New Zealanders say 3261 m), one of a group of low-lying peaks barely projecting through the ice cap covering the Polar Plateau, about 40 km SW of the Nilsen Plateau, in the southeasternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It may or may not be the actual mountain discovered by Amundsen in 1911, and named by him as Mount Olav Bjaaland (also seen as Mount O. Bjaaland), for his companion on the Polar trek, but it is the one thus selected by modern geographers, albeit with an abbreviated name. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bjaaland in 1951, and NZ-APC followed suit. USGS mapped it, from ground surveys and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964.

Bjaaland, Olav Olavson. Last name also seen as Bjåland. b. March 5, 1873, Morgedal, Telemark, Norway. A carpenter and champion skier, he was one of the first group of men ever to reach the South Pole, as part of Amundsen's team during NorAE 1911-12. It was he who led the way up the Axel Heiberg Glacier in 1911, en route to the Pole, the man who led the final run-in to the Pole area, and the first to stand at the actual Pole point. After the expedition, he was one of the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata, and from there he returned to his farm in Morgedal, and manufactured skis in a factory for which Amundsen lent him 20,000 kroner. In 1952 he lit the torch for the winter Olympics. He died at his home in Morgedal, on June 8, 1961, the last of the polarfarers (*see also* the Bibliography).

Mys Bjalokoza. 66°04' S, 114°08' E. A cape on the Budd Coast. Named by the Russians.

Bjarne Aagard Islands *see* **Aagard Islands**

Bjartodden *see* **Cape Akarui**

The *Bjerk*. Norwegian factory ship which, on Feb. 26, 1921, took Wilkins and Cope to Montevideo during the ill-fated British Imperial Antarctic Expedition.

Mount Bjerke. 71°58' S, 9°43' E. A large mountain, rising to 2840 m, it forms the S end of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Bjerkenuten, for Henry R. Bjerke, who wintered-over as mechanic at Norway Station in 1958 and 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bjerke in 1970. *See also* **Gora Toreza**.

Bjerkenuten *see* **Mount Bjerke**

Bjerkø, Oscar M. Name also seen as Bjarko. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Bjerkø, Reidar. Norwegian gunner on the whale catcher *Bouvet II*, in Antarctic waters in 1930-31, a vessel catching for the *New Sevilla* (q.v.). It was from his deck that the coast of MacKenzie Bay, including what became known as Bjerkø Peninsula, was sketched, on Jan. 19, 1931.

Bjerkø Head *see* **Cape Darnley**

Bjerkø Peninsula. 67°50' S, 69°30' E. A prominent, broad, ice-covered peninsula, the N extremity of which is marked by Cape Darnley, and which forms the W shore of MacKenzie Bay, at the E extremity of Mac. Robertson Land, in East Antarctica. Mawson probably saw this peninsula on Dec. 26, 1929, albeit from a great distance. Norwegian whalers explored this area in Jan. and Feb. 1931, and named this feature as Bjerkøodden, for Reidar Bjerkø. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Bjerkø Peninsula in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Oct. 22, 1968.

Bjerkøodden *see* **Bjerkø Peninsula**

Bjønnes-Hansen, Harald. b. 1886, Norway. Skipper of the *Solstreif*, in 1925.

Bjørn Spur. 71°55' S, 4°39' E. A rock spur extending northeastward from Skigarden Ridge, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Bjørnsaksa, for Bjørn Grytøyr, scientific assistant with the expedition. The name actually means "the bear trap." US-ACAN accepted the name Bjørn Spur in 1967.

Björnert Cliffs. 74°58' S, 135°09' W. A series of ice-covered cliffs which face the sea along the N side of McDonald Heights, between Hanessian Foreland and Hagey Ridge, in Marie Byrd Land, and which descend abruptly from about 800 m (which is the average elevation of the summits) to 400 m above sea level at the base. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Rolf P. Björnert of the Office of Polar Programs, NSF, who was a station projects manager for Antarctica.

Bjørnerud, Ole Jonsson. b. 1868, Tinn, Telemark, Norway, son of Swedish immigrants John Sigurdsson Bjørnerud and his wife Kari Ingebritsson Gunnlieksrud. He was in Antarctica with Larsen in 1893, as smith on the *Jason*, and was the smith on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04. In between expeditions, he had been on the *Stella Polaris* with the Duc D'Abruzzi, in the Arctic, where he had done much sledging.

Bjørnnutane. 74°37' S, 10°00' W. Crags in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for two Bjørns, both students, both military intelligence leaders fighting the Nazis during World War II — Bjørn Eriksen (b. 1916), of Trondheim, and Bjørn Reinertsen (b. 1920), of Oslo, both killed.

Bjørnsaksa *see* **Bjørn Spur**

Bjørvig, Paul Johan Ludvig. b. Jan. 4, 1857, Tromsø, Norway, son of seaman Peter Olai Bjørvig and his wife Johanna Frederikka. He went to sea at 13, married Bergitta, and had several children. He was an able seaman on the *Aksel Thorsen*, in the Arctic, and went with Wellman on several unsuccessful attempts at the North Pole. Capt. Richard Vahsel drafted him as a crewman on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

He was back in Antarctica on the *Deutschland* during GermAE 1911-12. He died in 1932.

Morro Blachet. 62°05' S, 58°08' W. A snow-covered hill about 5 km NNW of Lions Rump, on the W coast of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Lt. Santiago Blachet Villalobos, of the Chilean Air Force, part of the relief expedition to Presidente González Videla Station in 1953-54. The Argentines named it Morro Hielo ("ice hill").

Arrecife Black *see* **Sooty Rock**

Cabo Black *see* **Black Head**

Cape Black *see* **Black Crag**

Costa Black *see* **Black Coast**

[1]**Mount Black**. 85°14' S, 178°22' W. A distinctive landmark in the area, rising to about 3005 m (the New Zealanders say 2743 m), with a gentle snow-covered slope on its SW side and a steep rock face on its NW side, it forms part of the area just south of the high polar escarpment, and just W of Bennett Platform and the upper reaches of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on the return leg of his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, and named by him for a friend of his, rags-to-riches success story Van Lear Black (1876-1930), owner of the *Baltimore Sun*, aviation enthusiast, "the richest man in Maryland," and a supporter of Byrd's first 2 expeditions. Mr. Van Lear took a "mystery plunge" off his yacht, the *Sabalo*, while off the NJ coast, and was never seen again. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[2]**Mount Black** *see* **Mount Ruth**

Black, George Hamilton "Blackie." b. July 11, 1898, Boston, son of Canadian parents, steam fitter William H. Black and his wife Catherine. During World War I he was in the U.S. Navy, and won the Navy Cross for his part in a sea battle off the coast of Ireland. He spent time as a merchant seaman, was the mechanic and supply officer on Byrd's Arctic expedition of 1926, then worked for 2 years on a rubber plantation in Liberia. He then went as mechanic and supply officer on ByrdAE 1928-30. He joined the Canadian infantry before the USA got involved in World War II, and won the British DSC for taking out a machine-gun nest at Dieppe. He also won the Silver and Bronze Stars with the U.S. Army, and later served as a sergeant in Korea. He died of lung cancer on July 28, 1965, at Fort Worth, Tex. His first wife was Emma Daves, and his second was Esther Van Luster.

Black, Henry Preston "Harry." b. April 20, 1919, Dulwich Hill, son of Henry Preston Black and his wife Cora Bullivant. In 1939 he joined the Army, but a year later switched to the RAAF. He was going to be a fighter pilot, but airsickness forced him into a welfare officer position in Papua New Guina, in 1942. He had always been with the YMCA, and after the war he rose high in their executive ranks. He was Australian officer-in-charge at Macquarie Island Station in 1957, and at Wilkes Station in 1960. At Wilkes he invented a highly effective blizzard mask, as well as a navigation system for Antarctica. He became a public relations officer, and, later, Dick Smith asked him to be the commentator on the first-ever champagne flight over Antarctica. He died in 2010.

Black, J. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Black, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Black, Richard Blackburn "Dick." b. Aug. 10, 1902, Grand Forks, ND, son of railroad boilermaker George Edgar Black and his wife Mary Emeline Hogue. After the University of North Dakota, he became a civil engineer with the health service. In 1927 he went around the world on the *Rijndam*, and on Aug. 30, 1928 married Ruth Carolyn Schlaberg (whom he'd met in college; *see* **Mount Ruth**), and moved to Oakland, Calif. He was one of the shore party who wintered over, as surgeon, in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35. He went south on the *Bear of Oakland*, and on Jan. 22, 1934, while approching Antarctica, learned that his wife had died of a rare brain disease. In 1937 he married again, to Aviza Johnson, and was in Hawaii, in charge of preparing Howland Island for the arrival of Amelia Earhart during her round-the-world flight. It was he who monitored her last messages before she disappeared over the Pacific. As a commander, USNR, he was planning his own expedition to Antarctica in the late 1930s when President Roosevelt persuaded him to join USAS 1939-41. His wife came down independently to NZ to see him off, arriving in Auckland on the *Mariposa* on Dec. 22, and making her way to Dunedin. Black landed at Wellington on the 27th, and, after a ferry and rail trip, arrived in Dunedin (they spent New Year's Eve at the Grand Hotel there). During that expedition he was commander at East Base, and led the building of that base on Stonington Island. He led a flight on Dec. 30, 1940, which discovered the Black Coast. At Valparaíso, on his way back to the States, he took the *Aconcagua*, arriving in New York on May 5, 1941. He was recalled for active duty in Aug. 1941, and was at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked. He won a bronze star at Tarawa and Saipan. After the war he worked as a Federal aeronautics official in Hawaii, and was a civilian aide in Korea during that conflict. He was acting chief of staff on OpDF from 1955 to Aug. 15, 1957, and retired from the Navy reserves in 1962, as a rear admiral. He died of cancer on Aug. 11, 1992, in Bethesda, Md., and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Black, Robert. Captain of the tender *Success*, in the South Shetlands servicing the *King George* in 1821-22.

Black, Stanley Edward "Stan." b. 1933, Liverpool. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorological assistant, and, after 3 months met training at Stanmore, Mdsx, left England on the *Shackleton*, in Oct. 1956, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1957, and at Base Y in 1958. On May 27, 1958, he, Dave Statham, and Geoff Stride, set out on the trail, and were never seen again.

Black Beach *see* **Blacksand Beach**

Black Bluff. 73°17' S, 168°55' E. Black basaltic cliffs on the S face of Mount Lubbock, and the S end of Daniell Peninsula, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for its coloring. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer.

Black Cap. 79°00' S, 161°51' E. A prominent black rock peak (the New Zealanders call it a bluff) that surmounts the NW end of Teall Island (the New Zealanders say it is on the E side of the island), just S of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Discovered and named descriptively by the NZ party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957. It appears in the NZ gazetteer of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Black Coast. 71°45' S, 62°00' W. That portion of the E coast of Palmer Land, between Cape Boggs and Cape Mackintosh. Driscoll Island occupies a third of its area. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS members from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and roughly surveyed from the ground by members of the same expedition. The most southerly point reached on the Dec. 30 flight was Wright Inlet, in 74°S, but features as far S as Bowman Peninsula are readily identifiable in the aerial photos taken. Named Richard Black Coast, for Dick Black, leader of the flight. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942, as stretching between Cape Collier and about 76°30' S. On a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943 it stretches between Smith Inlet and 76°20' S, and it also appears on two USHO charts of 1947, one showing it between Hilton Inlet and Nantucket Inlet, and the other between Cape Boggs and Nantucket Inlet (the view shared by a 1953 Argentine map, on which they called it Costa Richard Black). A 1946 Argentine map had Costa Richard Black as parts of the coast extending between about 70°30' S and 76°30' S. In other words, there was no clearcut definition of what constituted the Richard Black Coast. The name Richard Black Coast was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and in 1947-48 the coast was surveyed by a combined FIDS-RARE team. UK-APC accepted the name Black Coast on Jan. 28, 1953, but describing parts of the coast between Cape Boggs and Cape Herdman, and, as such, it appears on a 1954 British chart. However, it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer with the limits we know today. US-ACAN accepted the shortened form, Black Coast, in 1956. It appears on a 1966 Argentine map as Costa R. Black, but in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Costa Richard Black, and with limits between Cape Boggs and Cape Mackintosh (i.e., the present limits). However, by 1991 the Argentines were calling it Costa Black. It appears as Costa Black in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Black Crag. 71°52' S, 98°00' W. Also called Cape Black. A small, steep, cliff rock exposure at the NE end of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island, just S of Mulroy Island. Delineated from air photos taken by VX-6 in 1959-60. Named in 1960 by US-ACAN, for George H. Black. Originally plotted in 71°46' S, 98°06' W, it was later re-plotted.

Black Face. 77°51' S, 160°53' E. The S wall

of an E-W ridge in Arena Valley, 1.5 km S of East Beacon, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. A prominent landmark, it is formed by a dolerite dike which rises over 300 m above the floor of the valley. Australian geologists Clifford McElroy (*see* **McElroy Glacier**) and Kerry J. Whitby (both of McElroy Bryan & Associates, of Sydney), and G. Rose [since 1974, assistant under secretary (technical) of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources, in Sydney], all worked here together in the 1980-81 summer, and NZ-APC named it for the color of the rock. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Black-faced sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

[1]**Black Glacier**. 62°58' S, 60°39' W. Next to the Soto Crater, it used to flow into Port Foster, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, but, in 1970, after the eruption, it was actively calving. An unofficial name for a glacier no longer there.

[2]**Black Glacier**. 71°40' S, 164°42' E. A broad tributary glacier marking the SE extent of the Bowers Mountains, and flowing NE into Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for University of Wisconsin geologist Robert Foster Black (b. Feb. 1, 1918, Dayton, O.), project leader for patterned ground studies for 3 consecutive summers based out of McMurdo, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 17, 1964. Originally plotted in 71°38' S, 164°50' E, it has since been re-plotted.

[1]**Black Head** *see* **Black Point**

[2]**Black Head**. 66°06' S, 65°37' W. A dark headland or promontory, marking the SW side of the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in Aug.-Sept. 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on a British chart of 1948. On some Chilean charts of 1947 it appears erroneously as Bahía Negra (i.e., "black bay"). It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Black Head, but on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Morro Negro, and that is the version accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (it is not the best of translations. A "morro" would best describe a "knoll," whereas "promontorio" would be perfect. In the 1943 Argentine translation of the BGLE maps of 1938, it does, as a matter of fact, appear as Promontorio de Black). The name Black Head was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and also on a 1967 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Cabo Black, and that is the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Cabo Black Head *see* [2]**Black Head**

Black Hill *see* **Clark Nunatak**

Black Icefalls. 81°46' S, 157°14' E. A line of icefalls at the S margin of the Chapman Icefield, extending SW from Mount Massam to Vance Bluff, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Alexander William Black, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1959, as a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

[1]**Black Island**. 65°15' S, 64°17' W. A little island, 315 m long, about 370 m SW of Skua Island, and separated from that island by Black Island Channel, it is one of the southernmost of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. In the 1943 translated edition of Rymill's BGLE maps, it appears as Isla Black, but, by 1958 at least, the Argentines had translated it all the way as Isla Negra, and that is the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Black Island**. 78°12' S, 166°25' E. A grounded, mountainous, wedge-shaped island, embedded in the western Ross Ice Shelf, and composed largely of black volcanic rock, about 20.5 km long and the same distance wide, projecting through the ice shelf between Brown Island and White Island, with a central peak rising to 1040 m (the New Zealanders say 1109 m) and formed from high craters. A large area of low land surrounds this point, and provides the island's chief characteristic. The island is directly N of Minna Bluff, in the Ross Archipelago, and because of the protective bluff (that is, Minna Bluff), it does not get as much snow as its neighbor, White Island (which is almost completely hidden by snow)—in fact, it is almost always snow- and ice-free, and thus offers itself as a stark contrast. Discovered by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named descriptively by him. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. Originally plotted in 78°15' S, 166°29' E, it has since been re-plotted.

Black Island Channel. 65°15' S, 64°17' W. A channel, only 61 m wide, between Black Island and Skua island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them in association with the island. It appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Canal Isla Negra (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Black Knob. 77°50' S, 166°40' E. A black rock outcrop, 300 m W of Twin Crater and Middle Crater, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The descriptive name has been in use in reports and maps since at least 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name on June 19, 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Black Nunatak *see* **Black Nunataks, Mount Dedo**

Black Nunataks. 72°59' S, 74°28' E. A group of about 9 nunataks, about 18 km WSW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Ian E. Black, from Surrey Hills, Vic., geophysicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. In certain Russian texts the name Black Nunatak (i.e., in the singular) has been seen, but this is an error.

Black Pass. 67°40' S, 67°34' W. A pass trending NE-SW, 5 km W of Mount Arronax, on Pourquoi Pas Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel from Base E did geological work here in 1965 and 1970, and it was named on June 11, 1980, by UK-APC, for Stan Black. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Black Peak *see* **Greaves Peak**

[1]**Black Point**. 62°29' S, 60°43' W. A point, 4 km SE of Cape Shirreff, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by the sealers in the 1820-21 season, when it was roughly charted by Fildes as Black Head. The personnel on the *Discovery II* charted it in 1935 as Black Point, although that may have been a newer name that had been circulating for some time. It appears as such on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears translated as Punta Negra, in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and that is also what the Argentines call it.

[2]**Black Point** *see* **Hannah Point**

Mount Black Prince. 71°47' S, 168°15' E. A very imposing, dark-colored, pyramidal sedimentary rock mountain, rising to anywhere between 3405 and 3456 m, from the N side of the névé of Leander Glacier, 6 km W of Mount Ajax (which is higher than the Black Prince), in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for its appearance and for the NZ cruiser, the *Black Prince* (not in Antarctic waters). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Black Pudding Peak. 76°50' S, 161°45' E. An isolated, squat, flat-topped, black mountain in the valley of Benson Glacier, 4 km NW of Mount Brøgger, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58; they used this feature as a reference point in Oct. 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and it appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Black Reef *see* **Sooty Rock**

[1]**Black Ridge** *see* **Blade Ridge, Hanson Ridge**

[2]**Black Ridge**. 74°24' S, 163°36' E. A prominent but narrow ridge, 11 km long, and rising to 1500 m (the New Zealanders say 1066 m), with sharp black rock peaks on it, it forms a divide between Priestley Glacier and Corner Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. First

explored by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it also appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Black Rock. 66°17' S, 100°44' E. A black, rocky hill, close to Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1985.

Black Stump. 72°22' S, 163°48' E. A prominent but low mountain, a black peaked mass of andesitic rock, possibly the stump of an old volcano, 7.5 km SE of Monte Cassino (*see under* **M**), in the Freyberg Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively in 1982, by NZARP geologist, P.J. Oliver, who studied this mountain in the 1981-82 season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Black Thumb. 68°25' S, 66°53' W. A peak, with notched and precipitous sides, rising to 1190 m (the Chileans say 1208 m), like a black thumb, between Romulus Glacier and Bertrand Ice Piedmont, and forming the S edge of Neny Fjord, just S of Marguerite Bay, in the center of the E coast of, and at the head of, Rymill Bay, 8 km SE of Morro Roca Rojo, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them as Black Thumb Mountain. As such, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart with the translated name Monte Pulgar Negro. In 1948-49 Fids from Base E re-mapped it, and shortened the name to Black Thumb. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Monte Black Thumb. Despite the fact that UK-APC renamed it Black Thumb on Sept. 8, 1953, the longer name still appeared in the British gazetteer of 1955 (the Russians still use the longer name). However, in the British gazetteer of 1960 it appears with the shortened name, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer lists it as Monte Pulgar Negro, as does the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, although, today, the Chileans tend to call it Cerro Pulgar Negro (a "cerro" is a smaller "monte").

Monte Black Thumb *see* **Black Thumb**

Black Thumb Mountain *see* **Black Thumb**

Blackborow, Percy "Perce." b. April 8, 1894, Pillgwenlly, near Newport, Monmouthshire, eldest son of Bristol laborer John Edwin Colston Blackborow and his Welsh wife Annie Margaret Powell. Signing up on the *Golden Gate* bound for South America, he and his American friend Bill Bakewell found themselves stranded and without a ship in Buenos Aires, just as the *Endurance* pulled into port on its way south for BITE 1914-17. With the help of Bakewell and Wally How, Perce stowed away on the ship (*see* **Stowaways** for more details). After his discovery, he provided such sterling service on the expedition that Shackleton accorded him the honor of being the first human being ever to set foot on Elephant Island, where, in 1916, unfortunately, Perce had to have the toes of his left foot amputated because of frostbite (*see* **Amputations**). He spent 3 months in hospital in Punta Arenas, then returned to a hero's welcome in Newport. Rejected by the RN, he served out the rest of World War I in the Merchant Navy, then became a boatman in the Newport docks. He remained best friends with Bakwell and How, married Kate Kearns, and had 6 children. He died on Jan. 8, 1949 in Newport.

Mount Blackburn. 86°17' S, 147°16' W. A massive, flat-topped mountain rising to 3275 m, just E of Scott Glacier, where it surmounts the SW end of California Plateau, 16 km S of the W end of the Watson Escarpment, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Jessie O'Keefe. However, during USAS 1939-41, Byrd renamed it for Quin. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Blackburn in 1947.

Blackburn, Quintus Alfred "Quin." b. June 19, 1899, Crow Wing, Minn., son of Thomas T. Blackburn, a timekeeper in a railroad shop who had come over from England in 1872, and his wife Margaret, also English, who had come over in 1890. As a teenager Quin worked in a lumber mill, then moved to Seattle with his uncle, and became a surveyor. While at Montana State College, he led the third party ever to climb the Grand Teton. He was the surveyor on ByrdAE 1928-30. Almost immediately after returning to the USA he married Kathryn Walton, on Aug. 27, 1930. He also went south on the *Bear of Oakland*, for ByrdAE 1933-35, and was one of the major members of the shore party on that expedition. In Dec. 1934 he took a sledging party the length of the Scott Glacier (Thorne Glacier, as it was known then), doing a vast amount of discovering in the process. He died on Feb. 8, 1981.

Blackburn Nunatak. 83°49' S, 66°13' W. A prominent nunatak, rising to 965 m, and marking the N extremity of the Rambo Nunataks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground first by USGS during their traverse of 1961-62, and second by the U.S. Wisconsin Traverse of 1963-64. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1964. It was mapped by USGS from all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Archie B. Blackburn, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer and officer-in-charge of Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Blackend Nunatak. 79°54' S, 155°00' E. A prominent nunatak with sheer black cliffs (especially on the S side), rising to 2553 m above sea level, at the top of the S arm of Darwin Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1957 by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named descriptively by them. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and is the only national naming body that seems to recognize this name (as at 2010).

Blackface Point. 67°57' S, 65°24' W. A rocky and precipitous point, on the S side of Seligman Inlet, 5 km NW of Cape Freeman, on the Bowman Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and mapped by FIDS in 1947-48. Surveyed by BAS in 1963-64, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, to describe the extremely black rock exposed at the end of the point. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1975.

Blackfish *see* **Killer whale**, **Long-finned pilot whale**

Blackhead Rock *see* **Blackrock Head**

Blackie, Andrew. b. May 20, 1924, Airlie, Selkirk, Scotland. Meteorologist, glaciologist, seismologist, and geomagnetician on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition. He wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, and arrived in London on Feb. 27, 1959. He died in 1993.

Blackie, James Robertson "Jim." He joined FIDS in 1959, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960. On his return to the UK, he published *Analysis of Auroral Observations, Halley Bay, 1960*.

Blackrock Head. 67°15' S, 58°59' E. Also called Blackhead Rock. A conspicuous black, rocky coastal outcrop on the E part of Law Promontory, 5 km NW of Tryne Point, along the NW side of Stefansson Bay, at the extreme W end of the Mawson Coast, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Blackrock Ridge. 64°17' S, 56°43' W. A ridge of exposed dark rock trending WSW to ENE, 2.5 km N of Penguin Point, in the central part of Seymour Island, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Argentines surveyed the area in 1978, did geological work there, and named this ridge as Filo Negro (i.e., "black ridge"). It appears as such on an Argentine map of that year. The British and Americans, jointly, contemplated a straight translation, but, in order to avoid confusion with Black Ridge (in the Deep Freeze Range), named it Blackrock Ridge instead, UK-APC on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN later in the year.

Blacks in Antarctica. Blacks have been going to Antarctica as long as whites, although, obviously, not in the same numbers. **Jan. 1, 1773**: Without question, the first black south of 60°S was James Tobias Swilley, Captain Tobias Furneux's servant on the *Adventure*, during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. **1820-21**: The Salem Expedition had a mulatto, William Mitchell, on board the *General Knox*, and a "brown" man, George Fay. **1820-21**: Peter Harvey, on the *Hero*, during the Fanning-Pendelton Sealing Expedition. **1820-21**: William White (mulatto cook), Cyrus Treadwell (mulatto steward), Cato Tobias, Jr., and one other "colored man," all on the *Huron*. **1829-31**: James Y. Williams and Samuel G. Brown, on the *Seraph*, during the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition. **1831-33:** Enoch Smith and Charles Williams (qq.v.) spent 2 seasons sealing in the South Shetlands as crew members on the *Courier*. That same season(s) the *Charles*

Adams was in the South Shetlands, in company with the *Courier*. On board were four "colored" crewmen — Blemiah Simpson, William Church, John Williams, and Peter Peters. **1832-33**. John Andire, in the *Henrietta*, in the South Shetlands. **1834-35**: Myro Disberry, a crewman on the *Talma*, and James A. Palmer and John Saunders, on the *Pacific*. **1838-42**: There must have been black crewmen on Wilkes's USEE 1838-42, but we can't identify them, with the possible exception of James De Sauls, the cook on the *Peacock*. **1839**: François-Ferdinand Andro, a Haitian, joined FrAE 1837-40. **1856-60**: The *Tenedos* spent several seasons in Antarctic waters, with Richard J. Lemar and Henry Cook as the 2 black crew men, and several "copper colored," whatever that means. **1871-72**: The *Peru*, in the South Shetlands, had Charles Gardner as a crewman. **1872-73**: On the *Flying Fi*sh, in Antarctic waters, were four blacks — James Henry Burke and Charles H. Lawton from New Bedford, and Manuel Montaro and Antone DeBar, both originally from Cape Verde, but now living in Connecticut. **1873-74**: On the *Flying Fish*'s return to Antarctic waters, there were 3 black crew members, all from New London — Elias Barbosa, Lawrence Lopez, and Petu Lopez. That season, on the *Golden West*, was a crewman named Charles Schware, a mulatto. The skipper of the *Francis Allyn*, Robert Glass, was a mulatto. He took that vessel into Antarctic waters this season, for the first of 6 such trips throughout the 1870s. **1874-75**: On the *Golden West*'s return to Antarctic waters, Antone Pedro, Fidel Bernardo, Lebon Gomes, Kiding DeLong, John DeGras, Anicitro Gelemte, and Phillip Gomes were all black crew members, and John Gomes was "swarthy." **1877-78**: There were several blacks from the Cape Verde Islands, serving as crewmen aboard the *Charles Colgate*, in Antarctic waters — Antone Pedro Correia (aged 29), Joseph de Pena (33; described as "tawny"), Manuel de Ross (22), Julio Gomes (20), Manuel Cross (18), Joseph Roderick (24; described as "tawny"), and Louis Napoleon (aged 20). **1914-18**: During World War I, still in the days when Norwegian whalers relied on coal to move their floating whaling factories, they would stop at Cape Verde on the way south. The war had depleted crews, so the skippers were forced to do what they normally refused to do, and that was take blacks aboard ship. The blacks taken on from Cape Verde were invariably given the worst berth on board — the "black gang," a term that had nothing to do with the color of anyone's skin, but which referred to the coal. These lads (along with several Norwegian black gangers) worked day and night below decks, shoveling coal into the furnaces. There was, incidentally, a disproportionate number of black stowaways from Cape Verde. When oil replaced coal, the whalers no longer needed to go Cape Verde. **1939-41**: George Gibbs, David Taylor, and Joseph Littleton were the first blacks in modern times to go to Antarctica, on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. **Jan. 14, 1940**: George Gibbs was the first man (of any color) down the ladder of the *Bear* when that vessel pulled into the Bay of Whales during USAS 1939-41. Whether Gibbs was the first black man to step onto the continent itself or not, he is certainly the first to be recorded. **1941**: Cyrus Napier was officers cook on the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. **1944**: Ken Blair, a black from Britain, was at Port Lockroy Station between Feb. 11 and March 24, 1944, as part of Operation Tabarin. He was deemed "unfit" to winter-over, and was replaced by Johnny Blyth. **1954-55**: A cook on the *Atka*, during the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, was 30-year-old Henry L. Smith, of Oklahoma. **1956-57**: there were at least 4 black Seabees in Antarctica during OpDF II (1956-57) — Johnnie Edwards, Thomas Blaunt, Thomas Carter, and Eugene Hardy. There were many other blacks who took part in OpDF II: Thaddeus Collins, William Wilson, Lucious Peace, Thomas Giles, James Lemes, Samuel Gooch, Ralph Kofroth, Albert Hucks, Irvin Williams, Curtis Whitten, William Hamilton, Austin Rodgers, Luke Walton, Edward Griffin, Wilbert Bentley, Pete Williams, James Hyman, Willie Porter, Charles Reed, Samuel Jarrell, Dale Truley, Willie Samuel, Joseph Whittaker, James McKissic, Bernard McGrady, Lawrence Gardner, John Sprigos, and Ignatius Martin. **1957 winter**: U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist Robert Johns wintered-over at Byrd Station, the only black to winter-over in Antarctica during IGY. In 1960, US-ACAN named Mount Johns after him. That was a first. Since then, a black person in Antarctica is as newsworthy as a white. However, Rod Miles was probably the first American black to winter-over at Pole Station, in 1969, and two black Navy personnel wintered-over at Palmer Station that year. **1998**: South African teams were all white until 1998, but that year diesel mechanic Boasa Tladi became the first black South African to winter over at Sanae.

Blacksand Beach. 77°33' S, 166°08' E. Also called Black Beach, and Sandy Beach. A beach formed of black volcanic sand, 0.8 km northward of Flagstaff Point, on Cape Royds, on the W coast of Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1907-09, who discovered it within safe walking distance of their base. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. Note: The New Zealanders, to mention one, generally call it Black Beach, and, indeed, in the NZ gazetteer it lists Blacksand Beach, but refers the reader to Black Beach, which it then proceeds not to list.

Blackstone, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Black-throated penguin *see* **Adélie penguin**

Montes Blackwall *see* **Blackwall Mountains**

Blackwall Glacier. 86°10' S, 159°40' W. A tributary glacier, 13 km long, it flows NW from a portion of the W slope of Nilsen Plateau, along the NE side of Hansen Spur, to join Amundsen Glacier. All the rock walls surrounding this glacier are black, and the feature was descriptively named by the Ohio State University field parties here in 1963-64 and 1970-71. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Blackwall Ice Stream. 82°52' S, 35°21' W. Slightly S-shaped (i.e., like the letter "S"), about 400 km long (sic) and about 20 km wide, it descends from about 1900 m to about 730 m above sea level, where it joins Recovery Glacier between the Whichaway Nunataks and the Argentina Range. As of 2011 this was the only Antarctic feature named by the Canadians, on Nov. 9, 2000, for Hugh Blackwall Evans (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003.

Blackwall Mountains. 68°22' S, 66°48' W. Rising to about 1370 m, they extend in a WNW-ESE direction for 8 km, close S of Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. They are bounded to the E by Remus Glacier, and to the S by Romulus Glacier, and to the W are separated from Red Rock Ridge by Safety Col. This group includes Neny Matterhorn, Little Thumb, and The Spire. First roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named the Climbing Range. It appears with this name in an American text of 1949. The mountains were surveyed more accurately in 1948-49, by FIDS, who renamed them Blackwall Mountains for the fact that the black cliffs on the SW side of the mountains facing Rymill Bay remain snow-free all year. That name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. The Argentines call them Montes Blackwall.

Mount Blackwelder. 77°59' S, 161°04' E. A sharp, mainly ice-free peak rising to 2340 m, W of Vernier Valley, and 10 km N of Pivot Peak, in the N portion of the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground sueveys, and USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1984, for Lt. Cdr. Billy G. Blackwelder (b. March 20, 1937, Cherryville, NC), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1958, and was senior helicopter pilot with VXE-6 during OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72), and then again for OpDF 75 (i.e., 1974-75), OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76), and OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77). He retired from the Navy in June 1981.

Blackwelder Glacier. 77°56' S, 164°12' E. Also called Ricky Glacier. A small pocket glacier, 3 km long and 1.5 km wide, between Salmon Hill and Hobbs Glacier, in the area of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Photographed aerially in 1956-57, and studied from the ground in Jan. 1958 by Troy L. Péwé, and named by him for Dr. Eliot Blackwelder (1880-1969), head of geology at Stanford, 1922-45. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit on May 24, 1961.

Blackwell, Michael James "Mick." b. June 28, 1925, Scotland. After St. John's, Cambridge, he joined the Met Office, and from 1951 to 1955 worked at the Kew Observatory, getting his MA at Cambridge in 1954. From 1955 to 1958 he was superintendent of the observatory at Eskdalemuir, where he trained members of the British Royal Society Expedition (during the IGY period). He was seconded to FIDS in 1958, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over as senior scientific officer at Halley Bay Station in 1959. After the expedition, he and his wife Anne Helen left

Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, arriving in Southampton on March 25, 1960. He moved to Cambridge, as senior met officer. He was still alive in 2005.

Blade Ridge. 63°25' S, 57°05' W. A sharp rock ridge marked by 3 peaks, the highest rising to 575 m, and which, running SW from the head of Hope Bay, forms the NW wall of Depot Glacier, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and descriptively named by Fids from Base D in 1945. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears, by error, as Black Ridge, in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer.

Mount Blades. 77°10' S, 145°15' W. A mountain, 5 km WNW of Bailey Ridge, on the N side of Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dusty Blades.

Blades, Jehu L. "Dusty" III. b. Feb. 5, 1925, Baltimore. Joined the Navy in 1943, and entered the Aviation Cadet Program. He was flight training throughout World War II, and in 1945 was based at Florida, followed by postings to the Far East. He married in 1946, in 1949 was in San Diego, then served in the Korean War, and in 1952 went to the Arctic on the *Burton Island*. He trained as a test pilot at Patuxent in 1953, and was then posted to France. He volunteered as a cargo helicopter pilot with VX-6, for OpDF I, and wound up as skipper of the oiler *YOG-34*, even though, when he assumed command, he was totally ignorant of what a YOG was. Cdr. Blades was back as commander of McMurdo for the winter-over of 1965. He later lived in Boulder, Col., and, in 2009, was living in a nursing home.

Blades, William Robert. b. May 23, 1923, in Boston. He joined the U.S. Navy on Nov. 30, 1940, and served in World War II. He was navigator lieutenant on OpHJ 1946-47, and also on the first four OpDF expeditions (i.e., 1955-59). On April 8, 1950, in Washington, DC, he married Meadows of Dan, Va., girl Delcie M. Rorrer. He retired from the Navy in Dec. 1969, and died on March 18, 1970.

Blades Glacier. 77°38' S, 153°00' W. Flows E from the snow-covered saddle just N of La Gorce Peak, in the Alexandra Mountains, and merges with Dalton Glacier, on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William Robert Blades.

Blåfallet. 72°00' S, 2°47' E. An icefall in the vicinity of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007 ("the blue icefall").

Ozero Blagodatnoe. 67°40' S, 45°55' E. A lake at Cape Bliznetsov, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 5 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Named by the Russians.

Isla Blaiklock *see* **Blaiklock Island**

Blaiklock, Kenneth Victor "Ken." b. Dec. 6, 1927, Palmer's Green, London, son of Harry G. Blaiklock and his wife Nellie Gurney. He was a junior surveyor with the Ordnance Survey for a year, then joined the Army, serving in Germany for 18 months with the Survey Squadron, Royal Engineers. In 1947 he volunteered for FIDS, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base E, on Stonington Island in 1948, the summer season of 1948-49, the winter of 1949, and the summer of 1949-50, being one of the Lost Eleven trapped on Stonington Island. He left Santos, Brazil, on the *Andes*, and arrived back in Southampton on April 16, 1950. He was involved with the Festival of Britain, managing the huskies at the Dome of Discovery, in 1951. In 1951 he sailed south again with FIDS, wintering-over at Hope Bay (Base D) in 1952, then spent the 1952-53 summer there, the 1953 winter, and the 1953-54 summer. In 1955 he was in charge of two survey parties on the *Norsel*, setting up bases on Anvers Island and Horseshoe Island. During BCTAE 1955-58 he was leader of the Advance Party of that expedition, wintering-over in 1956 at Shackleton Base, which he and his men built. He also accompanied Fuchs across the continent as dog driver and surveyor, and he spent the 1957 winter at South Ice. After the expedition, he returned to Wellington, and there took the *Rangitoto*, bound for Southampton, where he arrived on May 12, 1958. He was off again very soon, on BelgAE 1958-59, the only Englishman on the expedition (he never ate so well), surveying the Sør Rondane Mountains. He was away from base for 6 months. In 1960, back in the UK, he went to work for the hydrological department of the Middlesex County Council, he married Eileen Elliott on Feb. 12, 1962, and in 1963-64 summered over on Adelaide Island. In 1964 he went to work for Decca Survey Company, and, with their involvement with the Royal Navy, he summered-over on secondment in Antarctica in 1965-66. In 1968 he was seconded again, and surveyed the Shackleton Mountains. He was with Decca (and its successors) until 1986, when he went to work for gas and oil companies, surveying for many years in the North Sea. From 1986 to 1997 he was a consultant for companies connected with the Middle East and North West Africa. In 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, he and Bernard Stonehouse were in Antarctica for 3 successive summers involved in Project Antarctic Conservation (although Mr. Stonehouse has been going down on that project every summer since then). Mr. Blaiklock lives in Cheshire.

Blaiklock Glacier. 80°30' S, 29°50' W. A glacier, 26 km long, flowing N from Turnpike Bluff, then NW to Mount Provender and Mount Lowe, in the W part of the Shackleton Range, into the Filchner Ice Shelf. First surveyed and mapped in 1957 by BCTAE, and named for Ken Blaiklock. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, and by US-ACAN later that year. The British plot it in 80°35' S, 29°40' W.

Blaiklock Island. 67°33' S, 67°04' W. High, rugged, irregularly-shaped, and 14 km long, between Bigourdan Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord (it lies in the extreme N part of Bourgeois Fjord), it is separated from Pourquoi Pas Island (which lies directly to the SW) by The Narrows, and from the W coast of Graham Land by the Jones Channel (although it is actually joined to the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula by an ice shelf), off the S coast of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast. Surveyed on its E, S, and W sides, in July-Aug. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who charted it as a promontory of the Antarctic Peninsula, but re-defined in 1949 by Ken Blaiklock, for whom it was named. US-ACAN accepted the new name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957. A FIDS hut was built on the W coast of this island in March 1957, and is still in use. The island appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Blaiklock, and that is the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and also by the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Blaiklock Island Refuge. 67°32' S, 67°12' W. Known informally as just Blaiklock. A British refuge hut built on rock, 9 m above sea level, on the NW side of Blaiklock Island, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was occupied from March 6, 1957, and for the rest of that 1956-57 summer, and then again in early 1958, during the 1957-58 season (i.e., it was not occupied during the winter of 1957), primarily as a satellite hut from which geology and surveying were conducted by personnel primarily from Base Y, but also from Base E and Base W. It was not used after 1958. In March 1997 personnel from Rothera Station cleaned it up and effected minor repairs, and on May 19, 1995, along with Base Y, it became Historic Site #63.

Blaiklockfjellet. 72°01' S, 24°07' E. A peak, about 8 km long, in the N part of Mount Walnum, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Ken Blaiklock. The Russians call it Gora Chehova, and plot it in 72°03' S, 24°10' E.

Mount Blair. 72°32' S, 160°49' E. A small but conspicuous mountain, rising to 2120 m, 10 km NW of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Terence T. Blair, biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Blair, D. b. NZ. Seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling*, Jan. 20, 1930-March 10, 1930, i.e., during the 4th and 5th voyages south during ByrdAE 1928-30.

Blair, John Hamilton. b. July 29, 1889, Scotland. On Sept. 17, 1913, he replaced Frank Fletcher as chief officer on the *Aurora*, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on Feb. 28, 1914. During World War I he commanded patrol ships in the Irish Sea, becoming a submarine officer in 1915. He was later a naval commander, and retired as a captain. He went into business in Melbourne, and was a member of the Antarctic Club in England. He died on July 3, 1972, at Bedford.

Blair, James L. b. 1815, Franklin Co., Kentucky, son of Francis Preston Blair (editor of the *Washington Globe*) and his wife Elizabeth Violette Howard Gist. His elder brother was Mont-

gomery Blair (postmaster general in Abraham Lincoln's cabinet during the Civil War), and his younger brother was Frank Blair (who ran for vice president after the Civil War). A cousin of his was Gratz Brown, who also ran for vice president. About 1838 he married Mary (known as Polly), and then went off to serve as a midshipman during USEE 1838-42. He served primarily on the *Peacock,* (which he joined at Rio), but was also on the *Relief*, the *Flying Fish* (joined at Columbia River), and the *Vincennes* (joined at Honolulu). At one point he wanted to go home, but Wilkes refused his request. On another occasion, he was involved in a duel between Wilkes Henry (q.v. for details) and George Harrison. He left a journal of his time with the expedition. His eldest child, Sarah, was born while he was away. He became a farmer in Edmonson Co., on a farm between Brownsville and Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and had several more children, including the unfortunately epileptic daughter Judy.

Blair, Kenneth Cyril Gleeson "Ken." b. 1924, 2 North Villas, Camden, London, son of Barbadian immigrant Cyril Arthur Blair and his wife Florence Elizabeth Gleeson (actually they didn't marry until Ken was three, at which point his name changed from Kenneth Cyril Gleeson to Kenneth Cyril Gleeson Blair). He joined the Royal Navy, and in 1943, aged only 19, he was selected to be one of the very first group of what would later become the FIDS, sailing from London on the *Highland Monarch*, as one of the first 14 men of Operation Tabarin, bound for Port Stanley. As Andrew Taylor put it in his unpublished manuscript, "Another young member was K.C. Blair, who had been drawn from the Navy. He was a West Indian, from Barbados, I was told, and was dark with a fine physique. Blair had quite a talent for sketching, and was the possessor of a strong baritone voice, which he exercised with some gusto." The first modern-day British black man in Antarctica, Blair came down from Port Stanley to Port Lockroy Station, on the *Fitzroy*, as the cook, and was there between Feb. 11 and March 24, 1944. However, it was judged not fit to have him winter-over with the white boys, and he returned to Stanley on the *William Scoresby*. Within 48 hours he had been replaced by Johnny Blyth. Ken made his way to Montevideo, where he boarded the *Desirade*, and went via Freetown, Sierra Leone, to Avonmouth, England, arriving there on July 3, 1944. He is listed on the ship's manifest as a government official, aged 20, his residence being 2 North Villas, London N. It is interesting that the Scott Polar Research Instutute has no record of him. BAS Archives, however, do list "K.C. Blair" as one of their personnel for those days. After the war, he became a shipping agent in Malaya, and we pick him up coming in from Singapore, on the *Corfu*, arriving in England on Sept. 1, 1953. He continued to live at North Villas until 1969, when he moved to Flat 1, 278 Archway Road, Highgate. He was still there in 1984, but later moved and was still alive in 2005. His mother died in 1978, and his father in 1986.

Blair Bay. 69°24' S, 76°07' E. West of Donovan Promontory, on Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Jim Blair (*see* **Blair Peak**), who was a member of an ANARE party that landed by motor launch in the Larsemann Hills in Feb. 1958. The Chinese call it Taiping Wan.

Blair Glacier. 66°45' S, 124°32' E. Flows N into the Voyeykov Ice Shelf, on the W corner of Maury Bay, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for James L. Blair. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Blair Islands. 66°50' S, 143°10' E. A group of small islands, 6 km (the Australians say 9 km) W of Cape Gray, at the E side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay, on George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for J.H. Blair. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

Blair Peak. 67°48' S, 62°53' E. A sharp peak, isolated, rising to 960 m in the shape of an inverted "V," 3 km SE of Rumdoodle Peak, it is the N peak of the Central Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by ANARE between 1957 and 1960, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for James "Jim" Blair (b. Feb. 3, 1916), senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station during the winter of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. *See also* **Blair Bay**.

Blåisen *see* **Blåisen Valley**

Blåisen Valley. 72°32' S, 3°42' W. A small, cirque-like valley on the W side of Borg Mountain, just N of Borggarden Valley, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Blåisen (i.e., "the blue ice"). US-ACAN accepted the name Blåisen Valley in 1966.

Cape Blake. 68°26' S, 148°55' E. A rocky cape on Organ Pipe Cliffs, about 7 km WSW of Cape Wild, in George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Leslie Russell Blake (1890-1918), English-born Australian geologist and cartographer with the Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) party during AAE 1911-14. Mawson plotted it in 68°21' S, 148°58' E. It has since been replotted. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Isla Blake *see* **Blake Island**

Blake, J. On Sept. 10, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the third and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on Feb. 28, 1914, with a bonus of £7.

Blake, John L. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Blake, Patrick John "Paddy." b. 1798, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, but baptized in Midhurst, Sussex, on Nov. 1, 1798, 3rd son of Sir James Henry Blake, 3rd Bart., and his wife Louisa Elizabeth Gage (daughter of Gen. Thomas Gage). He joined the Royal Navy in April 1813, as a first-class volunteer on board the *Indus*, under the command of his uncle, Capt. (later Admiral) W.H. Gage, in the North Sea and Mediterranean. From 1814 he served as midshipman on the Home, West India, and South America stations, and was on the *Williams*, in 1820, when that vessel was in Antarctic waters. On July 19, 1823 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1824 posted on the *Tweed* to South America again. He spent the next several years on the *Warspite* and *Java*, serving as flag lieutenant to Admiral Gage, mostly on the East India station. On Jan. 15, 1830 he was promoted to commander, in 1837 was on the *Larne*, and immediately went east, where he took part in the China campaign, particularly in the attack on Chuenpee. He was promoted to captain on May 6, 1841, and returned to the UK. He commanded the *Juno* in the Pacific, 1845-49, on June 4, 1861 became a rear admiral, on April 2, 1866 a vice admiral, and made full admiral on Oct. 20, 1872, retiring in 1876. He died at his home, Thurston Cottage, in Thurston, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, on Sept. 29, 1884. He never married.

Blake, Samuel Charles Bernard "Sam." b. Aug. 20, 1923, Ireland. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base D in 1957 and 1958, at Fossil Bluff Station in 1962, and at Base E in 1963. A devout Catholic, he is now deceased.

[1]**Blake Island**. 63°38' S, 59°01' W. A narrow, ice-free island, 2.5 km long, in Bone Bay, along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula, 10 km SSW of Cape Roquemaurel, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed and charted in 1948 by Fids from Base D, and named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, as Blake Islet, for Paddy Blake. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. After aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Blake Island, and US-ACAN followed suit with the renaming in 1963. It appears with the new name on a British chart of 1962. It appears as Isla Blake on a Chilean chart of 1963, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. There is a 1974 Argentine reference to it as Islote Laura, named after Almirante Brown's famous gunboat of 1814, but in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer it appears as Isla Blake. However, *see* **Islotes Laura**.

[2]**Blake Island** *see* **Koll Rock**

Blake Islet *see* [1]**Blake Island**

Blake Massif. 80°38' S, 158°00' E. A compact block of ridge lines with no prominent culminating summit, rising to about 1800 m, on the S side of Byrd Glacier, between the Lowry Massif to the NE and the Mandarich Massif to the SW. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Sir Peter Blake, environmentalist in Antarctic waters in Jan. 2001, in his vessel *Seamaster* (see **The *UAP Antarctica***). He was killed by pirates in the Amazon in Dec. 2001. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Blake Nunataks. 74°10' S, 66°40' E. Also called Blake Peaks. A group of 3 low, flat-topped

nunataks running in line, in a NE-SW direction, between Wilson Bluff and Mount Maguire, near the head of the Lambert Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially by Flying Officer John Seaton (*see* **Mount Seaton**), during a photographic flight in Nov. 1956, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for John Roger Blake (known as Roger) (b. Oct. 2, 1936), aurora physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Blake Peak. 76°01' S, 143°44' W. An isolated peak on the SW side of Siemiatkowski Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dale G. Blake, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1964.

Blake Peaks *see* **Blake Nunataks**

Blake Rock. 85°11' S, 64°50' W. An isolated rock, rising to 1595 m, 8 km S of the S end of the Mackin Table, it is the southernmost feature of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from their own 1961-62 ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken in 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joseph Albert Blake, Jr., construction electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960. He retired from the Navy as a lieutenant. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Blakeney Point. 66°14' S, 110°35' E. The N point of Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, W of Stevenson Cove, off the Budd Coast. The area was photographed aerially in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and again in 1948, during OpW 1947-48, and the feature was first roughly mapped from these photos. It was photographed again aerially by SovAE 1956, and also by ANARE in 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Art Arvil Blakeney (b. Nov. 18, 1925, San Angelo, Tex. d. Dec. 17, 2002, Baird, Tex.), who joined the U.S. Navy during World War II, and who was a photographer's mate on OpHJ flights in this area in 1946-47.

Blåklettane *see* **Blåklettane Hills**

Blåklettane Hills. 72°26' S, 21°30' E. A small group of hills (or nunataks), including Langekletten, Høgekletten, and Vesalkletten, about 28 km SW of Bamse Mountain, at the SW end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working from the air photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Blåklettane ("the blue hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Blåklettane Hills in 1966.

Blånabbane Nunataks. 68°02' S, 63°01' E. A small group of nunataks, about 26 km E of Mount Twintop, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Blånabbane (i.e., "the blue nunataks"). An astrofix was obtained on one of these outcrops, by Dave Carstens (surveyor at Mawson Station), on Jan. 26, 1963, i.e., Australia Day, and consequently ANCA named this feature Anniversary Nunataks. US-ACAN accepted the name Blånabbane Nunataks in 1965.

Cerro Blanchard *see* **Blanchard Ridge**

Glaciar Blanchard *see* **Blanchard Glacier**

Mount Blanchard *see* **Blanchard Ridge**

Sommet Blanchard *see* **Blanchard Ridge**

Blanchard, John. b. 1890, Hull, son of railway carter Michael Blanchard and his wife Mary Ann Tiplady. His mother died when he was 8, and he joined the Navy. He was petty officer on the *William Scoresby*, during her first cruise to Antarctica, 1926-27. He died in Holderness, Yorks, in 1958.

Blanchard Glacier. 64°44' S, 62°05' W. Flows NW into Wilhelmina Bay between Garnerin Point and Sadler Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jean-Pierre-François Blanchard (1753-1809), the first professional balloon pilot. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1991 accepted the name Glaciar Blanchard.

Blanchard Hill. 80°26' S, 21°56' W. Rising to about 1360 m, between Mount Kelsey and Whymper Spur, in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Robert L. Blanchard, American inventor of a lightweight tent using a rigidly-tensioned frame erected outside the tent. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Blanchard Nunataks. 72°00' S, 64°50' W. An E-W trending group of nunataks, 26 km long, and rising to about 1500 m, which marks the S end of the Gutenko Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. In association with Guthridge Nunataks and Journal Peaks, they were named by US-ACAN for Lloyd G. Blanchard of the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, and assistant editor of the *Antarctic Journal*, 1973-78. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978. They appear on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Blanchard Peak *see* **Blanchard Ridge**

Blanchard Ridge. 65°12' S, 64°04' W. A rocky ridge, 520 m (the British say 535 m) above sea level, at the N side of the mouth of Wiggins Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly mapped in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Blanchard (i.e., "Blanchard summit"), for Jean Blanchard, French consul at Punta Arenas, from 1894 (he had succeeded his late cousin, Gaston Blanchard — of the shipping company Braun & Blanchard — who had been consul since the post was established in 1888). Jean Blanchard was a shareholder in the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes (q.v.), and he helped Charcot's expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Blanchard Peak, and on an Argentine map of 1946 as Cerro Blanchard (i.e., "Blanchard hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Blanchard Ridge in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. However, it appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Blanchard, but that was a solecism. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Pointe Blanche. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A mostly ice-covered extension, NE of Mount Cervin, on the N part of the E coast of Pétrel Island, between Chenal Buffon and Anse de la Baleinière, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977.

Blancmange Hill. 64°00' S, 57°40' W. An outstanding ice-free coastal landmark, rising to 325 m, 5 km NE of Stark Point, on the E side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961, and named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Monte Blanco *see* **Mount Pendragon**

The *Bland* *see* **The *Schuyler Otis Bland***

Blank Peaks. 79°45' S, 158°45' E. A cluster of ice-free peaks occupying the isolated ridge (which, in plan, is shaped like a peninsula) which separates Bartrum Glacier from Foggydog Glacier, 11 km NE of Bastion Hill, in the Brown Hills. Discovered by VUWAE 1960-61, and named by them as Blank Peninsula, for geologist Horace Richard "Dick" Blank, Jr. (b. 1929, Eastchester, NY), American deputy leader of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Blank Peaks in 1966, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Blank Peninsula *see* **Blank Peaks**

Blankenship Glacier. 77°59' S, 161°45' E. A steep glacier descending N between La Count Mountain and Bubble Spur, to enter the upper Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Donald D. Blankenship, of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, at the University of Wisconsin, geophysical researcher at Dome Charlie for several seasons between 1978 and 1982, and a researcher of Siple Coast ice streams between 1983 and 1988. From 1989 he was at the Byrd Polar Research Center, at Ohio state University.

Blåskimen *see* **Blåskimen Island**

Blåskimen Island. 70°25' S, 3°00' W. A high, ice-covered island, about 13 km N of Novyy Island, at the junction of the Fimbul Ice Shelf with the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the coast of Queen Maud Land, it rises about 300 m above the general level of the ice shelf, and is surrounded by this ice, except for the N side, which borders the sea. Norwegian cartographers, working from air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, thought it was part of Novyy Island, or rather, that the two islands were one. They named this feature as Blåskimen. SovAE 1961 mapped the feature, and proved it to be 2 islands. They call this one Kupol Kruglyj. US-ACAN accepted the name Blåskimen Island in 1970. The word "blå" means "blue," but even the Norwegian naming board has been unable to tell us what "skimen" means.

Blåskimkilen. 70°25' S, 3°23' W. A channel in the ice on the W side of Blåskimen Island, 13 km N of Novyy Island, at the junction of the Fimbul Ice Shelf and the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians.

Isla Blass. 65°54' S, 65°18' W. An island, about 2.5 km long, barely separated from the SW coast of Larrouy Island by a channel between about 500 and 600 m wide, off Barilari Bay, in the Grandidier Channel (which separates the Biscoe Islands from the Graham Coast of Graham Land). Named by the Chileans for Bernardo Blass, seismologist with the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who worked here as part of ChilAE 1967-68. The Argentines call it Isla Vizcaína.

Blaszyk Moraine. 62°11' S, 58°27' W. A large moraine separating Baranowski Glacier from Sphinks Glacier, in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Janusz Blaszyk, paleontologist on PolAE 1978-79, who assembled a large collection of Tertiary plant imprints there.

Blaue, Lt. During World War II, he was one of the raiding party on the *Pinguin*, and was the one who took the *Ole Wegger* back to France.

Blauvelt, Abraham. American sealing captain, commander of the *Jane Maria*, 1821-22.

Bleclic Peaks. 75°01' S, 134°14' W. Two peaks, near the S end of the N-S trending Perry Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Peter Bleclic (b. July 1921, Toledo, O.), senior aerographer's mate on the *Glacier*, 1961-62. Originally plotted in 74°59' S, 134°16' W, it has since been replotted.

Bledisloe Glacier. 81°22' S, 156°21' E. Flows NW between All-Blacks Nunataks and Wallabies Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Following the rugby motif, it was named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for the Bledisloe Cup, which is contested between the NZ and Australian rugby teams. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Bleikskoltane *see* **Bleikskoltane Rocks**

Bleikskoltane Rocks. 72°16' S, 27°22' E. A rocky outcrop, 11 km S of Balchen Mountain, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The highest point in this feature is Høgskolten. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Bleikskoltane (i.e., "the pale knolls"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bleikskoltane Rocks in 1965.

Blériot Glacier. 64°25' S, 61°10' W. Short and wide, E of Salvesen Cove, it flows N into Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS in 1960 from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the great French aviation pioneer Louis Blériot (1872-1936), who, in 1907 (and not until then) flew the first full-size powered monoplane. On July 25, 1909 he flew across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover, another first. It appears on a British chart of 1961, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bleset *see* **Bleset Rock**

Bleset Rock. 73°39' S, 3°57' W. A small crag, 8 km ESE of Enden Point, it surmounts the ice divide between Utråkket Valley and Belgen Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Bleset (i.e., "the blaze"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bleset Rock in 1966.

Blessing Bluff. 77°19' S, 163°03' E. A prominent rock bluff marking the E end of Staeffler Ridge, and overlooking Wilson Ice Piedmont, 11 km W of Spike Cape, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. George Richard Blessing, USN, officer-in-charge of McMurdo in the winter of 1973.

Anse Bleue *see* **Bleue Cove**

Île Bleue. 66°44' S, 141°12' E. An island off Port-Martin, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010 ("blue island").

Bleue Cove. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. Immediately E of Cape Margerie, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1950, and named by them as Anse Bleue (i.e., "blue cove") because the waters are blue. US-ACAN accepted the name Bleue Cove in 1962.

Mount Blick. 81°21' S, 159°05' E. A conical peak rising to over 1400 m, on the W side of Bally Glacier, in the N extremity of the Carlson Foothills, about 14 km ESE of Pyramid Mountain, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Graeme Hilton Blick. From 1970 to 1995, Mr. Blick worked with the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences (which used to be called the NZ Geological Survey), as a geodetic surveyor in the Earth Deformation Group, and, during that time, worked in the area of Mount Erebus in 1983-84 and 1984-85. In 1995 he became a geodetic survey adviser with the office of the NZ surveyor general, and from 1998 worked closely with USGS on geodetic surveys in the Ross Sea area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Blind Bay. 67°31' S, 66°32' W. A small bay which forms the NE extremity and the head of Bourgeois Fjord, and which divides the Fallières Coast from the Loubet Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Surveyed again in Nov. 1949, by Fids from Base E, who so named it because the bay was a blind alley to sledging parties. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. The Argentines call it Bahía Ciega (which means "blind bay," but which is not a good translation).

Blissett, Arthur Harry. Known as Harry. b. Jan. 21, 1878, Manthorpe, near Grantham, Lincs, son of police constable Reuben Blissett and his wife Annie. Reuben Blissett later ran the *Britannia Inn*, in nearby Brigg. Harry was a lance corporal in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and living at Brigg, when he became a steward (ward room domestic) on BNAE 1901-04. He took part in Wilson's 1903 sledging party to the emperor penguin colony at Cape Crozier, and suffered severe frostbite. He was also the first man ever to find an emperor penguin's egg. On the *Discovery*'s return to Lyttelton, the lads went out looking for girls, of course. Harry found one Florence Rose Deighton, and they were duly married. The trouble was, Florence was already married, to a laborer named Alfred Smith Moleyneaux. Harry then returned to England on the *Discovery*, assuming Florence would follow. Instead, the case became public in 1906, and the Christchurch courts got involved. In 1907 Mr. Moleyneux was granted a divorce. Florence moved to Christchurch. After 16 years in the Marines, Harry moved back to Christchurch, with Florence, and became a laborer. It is reported that he later went into the prison service in Lyttelton, but if he did it was in a laboring capacity. He died in Lyttelton on Aug. 14, 1955.

Proliv Blizkij. 66°18' S, 110°29' E. A small strait off Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. Named by the Russians.

Mys Bliznecov *see* **Bliznetsov Point**

Gory Bliznecy. 70°16' S, 65°32' E. A group of nunataks, just SW of Mount O'Shea, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kupola Bliznecy. 70°08' S, 3°50' E. A drift tail, just NW of Proshchaniya Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Cape Bliznetsov. 67°40' S, 45°54' E. Name also seen as Bliznetsov Point. A rock cape, on Alasheyev Bight, about 5.5 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the latter as Mys Bliznecov (i.e., "the cape of the twins," or, more specifically with astronomy in mind, "cape Gemini"). ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Bliznetsov Point *see* **Cape Bliznetsov**

The *Blizzard*. A 12-page magazine produced by Shackleton on board the *Discovery*, as an alternative to the *South Polar Times*, while they were frozen in at Hut Point for the winter of 1902. The title page showed a figure wreathed in snowflakes, holding a bottle, with the caption, "Never Mind the Blizzard, I'm All Right." It contained things like poems, and ribald caricatures by Michael Barne. Page 2 had notes, mainly editorial. Pages 4, 8, and 12 were blank. Only one edition appeared, on May 1, 1902. Everyone on the expedition got a copy (50 copies for 38 expeditioners).

Blizzard Heights. 84°37' S, 164°08' E. A high, elongate, flattish area, about 3 km long and 550 m above the surrounding snow surface in the Marshall Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range, 3 km NW of Blizzard Peak, from which it is separated by a broad snow col, and

in association with which it was named by the Ohio State University party here in 1966-67. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967, but with a longitudinal coordinate of 163°53' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Blizzard Peak. 84°38' S, 164°08' E. Rising to 3375 m (the New Zealanders say about 3800 m), 6 km NW of Mount Marshall, it is the highest peak in the Marshall Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, because stong SW gales in late Jan. 1962 prevented them from reaching it for several days. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Blizzards. Brief, localized snowstorms where no snow falls but the snow on the ground is swept up in the greatly turbulent katabatic winds. They appear suddenly, and the sky above is generally clear, although visibility on the ground can be zero. The temperature is low, and the winds can be 100 mph, or more.

The Blob. 73°24' S, 124°56' W. A fairly conspicuous, almost completely snow-covered, mound-shaped, knoll-like nunatak, standing midway between Thurston Glacier and Armour Inlet, on the N coast of Siple Island. First plotted by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1967 (on the air photos it looks like a blob).

Bloch Peak. 74°12' S, 163°15' E. A prominent peak, between Priestley Glacier and the W part of the Tourmaline Plateau, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1990, for Erich Bloch, director of the National Science Foundation, 1984-90.

Mount Block. 85°46' S, 176°13' E. Rising to about 2700 m, it is the southernmost nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains, about 9 km S of Block Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as Mount Paul Block, Jr., for newspaper owner and research chemist Paul Block, Jr. (1911-1987), a patron, and son of Paul Block (*see* **Block Bay**). The name was later shortened to Mount Paul Block, and finally to Mount Block, a name accepted by both US-ACAN and NZ-APC.

Block, William Charles. b. March 22, 1937. On April 1, 1970 he joined BAS, as head of the terrestrial biology section, and worked in South Georgia and at Signy Island Station for the summers of 1971-72, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1987-88, and in the Ross Dependency in 1986-87.

Block Bay. 76°15' S, 146°22' W. A long, ice-filled bay between Guest Peninsula (to the W) and the Ruppert Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Paul Block Bay, for Paul Block (1875-1941), newspaper publisher and patron, and father of Paul Block, Jr. (*see* **Mount Block**) and William Block (*see* **Block Peak**). US-ACAN accepted the shortened name, Block Bay, in 1966.

Block Mountain. 70°28' S, 68°52' W. A very prominent block-shaped mountain, rising to 1460 m (the British say about 1250 m), projecting E from the Douglas Range, immediately S of Transition Glacier, near the E coast of Alexander Island. Its N, E, and S sides, which are demarked by sharply defined corners, are nearly vertical, and from its NE corner a low spur connects the mountain with Tilt Rock. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and first plotted from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed aerially and roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed in more detail again in 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it descriptively. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It is seen on a Russian chart of 1961, as Gora Blok.

Block Peak. 85°41' S, 176°13' E. A nunatak, rising to 2270 m, 6 km NW of Mauger Nunatak, 30 km SW of the head of Shackleton Glacier, and 30 km S of Mount Pratt, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as Mount William Block, for William Block (1915-2005), son of Paul Block (*see* **Block Bay**) and brother of Paul Block, Jr. (*see* **Mount Block**). That name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by NZ-APC on June 27, 1963. However, in 1966 US-ACAN accepted the shortened name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Block Point. 62°12' S, 58°26' W. A small moraine promontory, built of large rock blocks, in front of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Blodget, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Blodgett Basin. 65°30' S, 130°00' E. Submarine feature off the Wilkes Coast. Named for U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett (*see* **Blodgett Iceberg Tongue**).

Blodgett Iceberg Tongue. 66°05' S, 130°00' E. A large iceberg tongue extending seaward from the area of Cape Morse and Cape Carr, on the E side of Porpoise Bay, off the Wilkes Coast. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gardner Dean Blodgett (b. Aug. 18, 1925, Concord, NH; always known as Gard, he later changed his name officially), cartographer with the Office of Geography, Department of the Interior, who, in 1955, working primarily from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, prepared a sketch map of the coastal features of Antarctica between 84°E and 144°E. This feature was partially delineated for the first time on this map. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966. Originally plotted in 65°10' S, 130°12' E, it has since been replotted.

Blodwen Peak. 71°20' S, 68°22' W. A peak, rising to 914 m, and snow- and ice-free on its N slopes, just over 1.5 km WNW of Khufu Peak, and 0.6 km W of Pearce Dome, at Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island. In a 1962 BAS geology report (and in others from that time period), it was referred to as the 2nd Pyramid. Re-named by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, for one of the 3 Muskeg tractors used by BAS personnel at the nearby station in 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Blohmhügel. 70°21' S, 161°05' E. A hill, just NE of Lenfant Bluff, and also NE of McCain Bluff, in the area of the mouth of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Gora Blok *see* **Block Mountain**

Blom, Axel Theodor. b. May 30, 1877, Norrköpping, Sweden. Sub lieutenant in the Swedish navy. In 1901 he was in Greenland on the trigonometrical survey expedition, and, two years later, was 1st officer and 2nd-in-command of the *Frithiof* expedition of 1903-04, sent to Antarctica to rescue the missing SwedAE 1901-04.

Mount Blood. 85°01' S, 167°30' W. At the S side of the mouth of Somero Glacier, 4 km NE of Mount Johnstone in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard H. Blood, USARP ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Mount Bloomfield. 72°59' S, 65°37' E. A low, domed, boulder-covered, dark rock outcrop, 7.5 km W of Mount Rymill, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted in 72°57' S, 65°36' E, from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Flying Officer Ted Bloomfield, RAAF navigator with the Antarctic Flight, who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. It was later replotted.

Bloor Pasage. 65°14' S, 64°15' W. Runs NE from Meek Channel, between Corner Island and Uruguay Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Able Seaman (later a leading seaman) Vincent Thomas Bloor (b. 1933), RN, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit here in 1957-58. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Blorenge Buttress. 76°43' S, 161°20' E. A beautiful and very prominent orange-colored pillar of Beacon sandstone, 4.5 km W of the summit of Flagship Mountain, at the W end of the Viking Hills, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The pillar is flanked to the W by steep blue ice and a huge windscoop from Flight Deck Névé, and rises sheer from a large ice-free area to the N. It was mapped geologically by VUWAE 1976-77, led by Christopher J. Burgess, who named it after a similar feature overlooking Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, Wales. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1977, just after the expedition, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1994. Blorenge is the only word that rhymes with "orange."

Blount Nunatak. 83°16' S, 51°19' W. A prominent nunatak, rising to 1630 m, 5 km SW of Mount Lechner, on the W side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956, on an American transcontinental nonstop flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I**). Named by

US-ACAN in 1957, for Hartford E. Blount (b. Nov. 4, 1925, Jackson County, Fla., son of farmer Joshua H. Blount and his wife Johnnie. d. July 21, 2001, Marianna, Fla.), USN, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate in Antarctica during OpDF I. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Re-photographed aerially by USN in 1964-65, and surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66.

Mount Blowaway. 69°41' S, 158°09' E. A gneissic mountain, rising to 1320 m, and with extensive areas of exposed rock, between Matusevich Glacier and Tomilin Glacier, 20 km WNW of Governor Mountain, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 because 3 members of that party were forced by a blizzard to abandon their proposed survey and gravity station there, and, after examining the geology, had to sledge several km back to their camp in thick drifting snow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and ANCA followed suit.

Blow-Me-Down Bluff. 68°03' S, 66°40' W. A prominent rock bluff, rising to 1820 m above sea level, at the N flank of Northeast Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, again in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and re-surveyed in 1946 and 1948 by Fids from Base E, who so named it because it stands in the windiest part of the glacier, and many FIDS sledgers have been blown down here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Blubaugh Nunatak. 85°45' S, 134°06' W. A ridge-like nunatak, just S of the mouth of Kansas Glacier, where it enters Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Donald D. Blubaugh (b. Jan. 1933), construction mechanic who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Bludau, Joseph. b. 1890, Germany. Medical doctor who in 1935 became a merchant marine surgeon working for the North German Lloyd Line on the *Elbe*, mostly plying between Seattle and Vancouver. Then he became surgeon on the *Schwabenland*, for GermAE 1938-39.

Bludauberge. 73°25' S, 3°30' W. A peak, just SE of Tverreggtelen Hill, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans for Joseph Bludau.

The *Blue Blade*. NC331N. The single-engine Fokker F-14 monoplane taken by Byrd on ByrdAE 1933-35. It crashed at Little America on March 13, 1934.

Blue Dyke. 62°13' S, 58°27' W. A promontory, some islets, and a headland, all form this feature which is located S of Bastion, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980. The Argentines call it Punta Cossio.

Blue Fields Camp. 77°30' S, 34°12' W. A Norwegian camp on the Luitpold Coast of Coats Land.

Blue Glacier. 77°50' S, 164°10' E. A large glacier, 30 km long and between 3 and 6 km wide, which flows into Bowers Piedmont Glacier about 16 km S of New Harbor, at McMurdo Sound, between Cape Bernacchi and Cape Chocolate, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1903 by Armitage, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for its clear blue ice at the time of the discovery. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the NZ gazetteer of 1958. Originally plotted in 77°47' S, 164°00' E, it has since been re-plotted.

Blue Icefalls. 64°54' S, 62°20' W. Steep icefalls of blue ice, 6 km long, extending southwestward on the W edge of the Forbidden Plateau, S of Moser Glacier and Rudolph Glacier, and overlooking Henryk Cove (the easternmost cove of Andvord Bay), on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2004.

Blue Lake. 77°32' S, 166°10' E. About 365 m long and 120 m wide, it is the largest of the several small frozen lakes near Cape Royds, on the W coast of Ross Island. It is actually 0.8 km NNE of Flagstaff Point, Cape Royds. Named by BAE 1907-09 for the striking blue color of the ice here. Their main base was about 1.5 km from here. It appears in the NZ gazetteer of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

The *Blue Northern*. American yacht, skippered by Wayne Harden, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000.

The *Blue Pearl*. Tourist vessel which could take 2 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03.

Blue Point. 62°11' S, 58°49' W. A rocky promotory consisting of bluish weathered lavas (hence the name given by the Poles in 1980), N of Buddington Peak, about 1.3 km NNE of Punta San Bernardo (what the Argentines call Punta Perro), and about 1.1 km WSW of Punta Valles (what the Argentines call Punta Valle), on the W coast of Collins Harbor, Maxwell Bay, in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The Argentines call this point Punta Becco, and the Chileans call it Punta Velásquez, for Guardián 1° clase Rudecindo Velásquez Almonacid, who was on the *Yelcho* in 1916, when Shackleton's boys were rescued from Elephant Island.

Blue whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); suborder: Mysticeti (baleen whales); family: Balaenopteridae. *Balaenoptera musculus* is the biggest animal that has ever lived on the face of the planet. Also called the sulfur-bottom whale and Sibbald's rorqual, it can grow to 110 feet (the longest ever recorded; a female) and over 100 tons, maybe even 200 (one was weighed at 190; it was 90 feet long). They are gray, but when they submerge they are definitely blue. Sleek and slender, despite their size, they are streamlined and fast swimmers. They can swim at 30 mph when alarmed, and in that state can maintain 23 mph for 10 minutes. They can dive to 360 m, but this is rare. A slit along the underbelly contains and protects the sex organs when not in use. A blue whale's testicles weigh in at 85 pounds, and measure 2 feet. Its penis is anywhere up to 10 feet and a foot thick. Perhaps because of this, the blue makes the loudest noise of any creature on Earth, and can be heard 500 miles away. Calf blues are 23 feet long at birth, and can weigh 3 tons. The blue whale lives all over the world, and while in Antarctica it follows the edge of the pack-ice looking for krill, of which it must catch 3.6 tons a day in order to survive. In the 20th century they were a prime target of whalers, 330,000 blues being slaughtered over the period 1910-66. In the 1930-31 season alone, just in Antarctica, 29,400 were reported killed (and that is just the ones reported). Almost wiped out, the blue whale has been a protected species since 1966, but despite this fact, there are only about 1500 left, and they may well become extinct.

The Bluff *see* **Minna Bluff**

Islas Bluff *see* **Buff Island**

Bluff Depot. 79°S. Used by the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17. Named for its location, at Minna Bluff.

[1]**Bluff Island**. 68°33' S, 77°54' E. With a width of about 500 m, it lies 0.8 km S of Magnetic Island, 1.5 km NW of Anchorage Island, 3 km W of Breidnes Peninsula, and 3.3 km NW of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from those photos. Re-mapped by ANARE in late 1957, and so named at that point of time by Phil Law, because the S end of the island is marked by a steep cliff face. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958, and US-ACAN folllowed suit in 1965.

[2]**Bluff Island** *see* **Buff Island**, **Murray Island**

[1]**Bluff Point** *see* **Cape Wollaston**

[2]**Bluff Point**. A high bluff on the SW side of Trinity Island, rising to over 2000 feet. This is a name no longer used.

Blumberg, Charles. Fireman on the *Bear of Oakland* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Promontorio Blümcke *see* **Blümcke Knoll**

Blümcke Knoll. 66°50' S, 68°00' W. A small, steep-sided feature protruding through the ice to a height of about 500 m above sea level, about 17.5 km SW of Mount Vélain, in the N part of Adelaide Island. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted in 1958 by Fids from Base W. For a while in the second half of the 1950s, it was confused with Mount Vélain (q.v. for more details). Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Adolf Blümcke (1854-1914), German glaciologist. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1991 lists it as Promontorio Blümcke.

Lake Blundell. 69°26' S, 70°07' E. On the S side of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987, in association with the peak.

Blundell, George. He joined FIDS in 1960,

as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1962.

Blundell Peak. 69°24' S, 76°06' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to about 160 m, on Stornes Peninsula, in Prydz Bay, in the Larsemann Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and plotted in 69°26' S, 76°06' E. It was occupied as a survey station by ANARE in 1968-69, and named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Anthony A. "Tony" Blundell, radio operator-in-charge at Mawson Station in the winter of 1968, during which he assisted in the tellurometer traverse from this point to the Reinbolt Hills. He was also a member of a survey party which set out from the Larsemann Hills in 1967-68. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Chinese call it Jinggang Shan.

Blunn Island. 66°19' S, 110°26' E. A irregular-shaped island about 0.5 km NE of Cronk Island, in the Windmill Islands. Named by ANCA on April 23, 1996, for Anthony Stuart "Tony" Blunn. Between 1983 and 1987, Mr. Blunn was secretary of the department of Housing and Construction, which had responsibilty for the rebuilding of Australia's Antarctic bases. Between 1987 and 1993, he was secretary of the department of Arts, Sport, Tourism, and Territories, responsible for the Antarctic program, and he supported the Antarctic Division in the acquisition of the *Aurora Australis*, Australia's new Antartcic relief vessel.

Mount Blunt. 68°48' S, 65°48' W. A rounded, ice-covered mountain rising to 1500 m (the British say about 1700 m) from the W flank of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, S of Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Base E in Dec. 1958, and again in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Edmund Blunt (1770-1862), American chart publisher, whose establishment was taken over by the U.S. government, and became the nucleus of the U.S. Hydrographic Office. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Blunt, Simon Fraser. b. Va. He entered the U.S. Navy on Sept. 7, 1831, and was passed midshipman on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, joining the expedition at Orange Harbor, and leaving sick at Honolulu in April 1841. He was promoted to lieutenant on July 28, 1842, and on Jan. 27, 1846, he married Ellen Lloyd Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key. He died on April 27, 1854, at his home in Baltimore. His widow's subsequent adventures make interesting reading.

Blunt Bay *see* **Blunt Cove**

Blunt Cove. 66°54' S, 108°48' E. A cove (the Australians call it Blunt Bay, and describe it as a small bay) in the SW extremity (i.e., at the head) of Vincennes Bay, at the E end of the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. First mapped in 1955 by Gard Blodgett, from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Simon Blunt.

Blustery Cliffs. 71°25' S, 67°53' E. A line of rocky cliffs, about 6 km long, on the N part of the Fisher Massif, in Mac. Robertson Land. John Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party in Jan. 1969, occupied a survey station on one of the cliffs at 1135 m. There is a lot of turbulence here, hence the name given by ANCA on May 18, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Blüthgen, Richard. b. Germany. A meteorologist, he left Buenos Aires in early Jan. 1914 to lead the team at Órcadas Station for the 1914 winter.

The *Blyde Bootschap*. Correctly the *Blijde Bootschap* (the "Good News"). There are two distinct reports of this Dutch ship reaching 64°S. The generally held one is that in 1599, under the command of Dirck Gerritsz (q.v.), she was blown off course and reached this far south. However, one Laurens Cless claimed to be bosun on the ship (under Gerritsz) when she reached the same spot in March 1603, after being captured by Spanish pirates. He tells of seeing much snow, but no mention is made of land. Both versions of the story are suspect. *See also* **Gerritsz, Dirck**.

Blyth, John "Johnny." b. Oct. 31, 1923, Stanley, Falkland Islands, eldest son of laborer Alexander Latto Blyth and his wife Christina Agnes Dickson Morrison. He went to school with Gordon Howkins's future wife, Olga. In 1944, while on sentry duty at Mount Low, as part of the Falkland Islands Defence Force, he heard about Operation Tabarin needing a cook. What had actually happened during that first Tabarin season (1943-44) is that Ken Blair, a black man, had been the cook at Port Lockroy from Feb. 11, scheduled to winter-over in 1944, but when the *William Scoresby* left Lockroy on March 24, 1944, to return to Stanley, Blair was aboard. Within 48 hours of the *Scoresby* arriving back at Stanley, Blyth had been interviewed as the replacement, had accepted the job, was packed and ready to go back down with the *Scoresby*, and so got to winter-over there in 1944, for the first phase of Tabarin. In Dec. 1944 he returned briefly to Stanley, but in Jan. 1945, set sail again for Base D, where he wintered-over in 1945, in July of that year becoming one of the first FIDS. He was back at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1948, as handyman and 2nd-in-command. On Oct. 12, 1949, back in Stanley, he married Hilary Maud McGill. Over the years he worked as a carpenter, handyman, gardener, stevedore, storeman, telephone operator, lighthouse keeper, and shepherd. In 1975 he and his family moved to England, where he worked as a security officer at Debenham's department store in Oxford. In 1977 they moved to Perth, Scotland, where he was a catering assistant at Air Service Training. They returned to the Falklands in 1979, got divorced, and Blyth put up British soldiers during the Falklands Islands War in 1982. In 1985 he married Paz Igao, a Filipino lady, and on his retirement began making model ships. He died on May 1, 1995, in Stanley, of a malignant melanoma.

Blyth Bay *see* **Blythe Bay**

Blyth Harbor *see* **Blythe Bay**

Blyth Spur. 64°03' S, 57°51' W. A high spur or ridge, composed of flow-foot breccias underlain by tuffaceous breccias, rising to 620 m, and trending ESE from Dobson Dome, on James Ross Island. Following geological work by BAS, 1985-86, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Johnny Blyth. It appears in the 1993 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bahía Blythe *see* **Blythe Bay**, **Hero Bay**

[1]**Blythe Bay**. 62°28' S, 60°19' W. An anchorage on the SE side of Desolation Island, N of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. In Dec. 1820, Capt. Fildes charted it as Wood Harbour, or Port Wood (Wood being Fildes' mother's maiden name). It is also seen as Port Hood. However, later in that 1820-21 season, Fildes and other sealers were referring to it as Blyth Bay (sic), Blythe Bay, Blyth Harbor, or simply as Blyth, presumably for Blythe, William Smith's home in England. It was in this bay that Fildes anchored the *Cora* between Dec. 16, 1820 and Jan. 6, 1821 (when she was wrecked) and the *Robert*, between Dec. 8 and Dec. 15, 1821. Powell visisted the bay in the *Eliza* and the *Dove*, and charted it as Blythe Bay in 1822. Capt. Davis was here in 1821, and charted it as Blyth's Bay. The name Blythe Bay was seen on a 1901 British map. This should have been quite clear. The sealers were in no doubt as to its basic name, and certainly they knew exactly where it was. However, in the 1930s, the Discovery Investigations teams got confused, and re-applied the name Blythe Bay to the much larger bay on the N coast of Livingston Island (the bay we now know as Hero Bay). It appears thus erroneously on their 1934 chart. They anchored in the real Blythe Bay in 1934-35, and renamed it Desolation Harbour, in association with the island which it indents. It appears thus on a 1948 FIDS chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953 (spelled "harbor," of course), and by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. It appears as Desolation Harbor in the 1956 American gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Puerto Desolación, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Something made UK-APC re-evaluate the situation, and on July 7, 1959, they changed things back to the way they had been in the beginning, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears with both names in the 1961 British gazetteer, but only to warn the reader. It appears as Blythe Bay on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Rada Desolación (which means roughly the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and, apparently, still the name the Chileans use to this day. The Argentines, however, accepted the name Bahía Blythe in their 1991 gazetteer. To make matters worse, the town of Blythe, in Northumberland, is now spelled Blyth. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

[2]**Blythe Bay** *see* **Hero Bay**

Blythe Harbor *see* **Blythe Bay**

BNAE *see* **British National Antarctic Expedition**

Mont Bo *see* **Mount Boë**

Mount Bo *see* **Mount Boë**

Boat Harbour. 66°59' S, 142°39' E. A prominent inlet running S, to the W of Penguin Knob, at Cape Denison, about 50 m NW from Mawson's Main Hut (used during AAE 1911-14). Named descriptively by Mawson, it appears on official maps of the expedition. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991, but no one today except the Australians use this name.

Île Bob *see* **Bob Island**

Îlot Bob *see* **Bob Island**

Isla Bob *see* **Bob Island**

Bob Bartlett Glacier *see* **Bartlett Glacier**

Bob Island. 64°56' S, 63°26' W. A rocky island, 1.5 km long and rising to an elevation of 145 m above sea level, 6.5 km ESE of Cape Errera, off the S end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed, photographed, and roughly mapped on Feb. 9, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Îlot Famine, because a landing party with short supplies was stranded here for a while before they could re-embark on the *Belgica*. The name is seen on some of the expedition maps, and in some of the reports, as Île Famine, Île Bob, and Îlot Bob. Frederick Cook's 1900 map of the expedition misspells it as Bab Island, and Arctowski's 1901 map (again, of the same expedition) gives it as Bob Islet. Jimmy Marr, in 1935, called it Bob Island. In 1944, Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station surveyed part of this area, but could not find de Gerlache's Bob Island (it was there; it's just that they didn't find it). ArgAE 1948-49 confused it with Breakwater Island. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Bob, but on 2 separate 1954 Argentine charts as, respectively, Isla Bayley and Isla Bailey, named after a member of ArgAE. However, it was the name Isla Bob that was accepted by the 1970 and 1991 Argentine gazetteers. Fids from the *Norsel* surveyed it in April 1955, and, although they found it to be different in shape and size from the island nominated by de Gerlache, they found that it looked a lot like the one in his photos, and so they named it Bob Islet. They also landed on it. The name Bob Islet was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, and also by US-ACAN, and appears on a British chart of 1958. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Bob Island, it appeared as such on a British chart of 1959, and US-ACAN went along with that in 1963, although it does appear on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1963 as Bob Islet (they simply had not caught up yet). There is an ephemeral 1959 reference to it as Duck Island. The Argentines today call it Isla Bob. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Poisson, named for Capitán de corbeta Maurice Poisson Eastman (*see* **Poisson Hill**), again on a 1966 Chilean map (misspelled as Isla Poison), and that (i.e., Isla Poisson) was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Bob was de Gerlache's nephew, Robert-Frédéric de Gerlache de Goméry. *See also* **Bahía Maurice**.

Bob Islet *see* **Bob Island**

Bobby Rocks. 75°49' S, 159°11' E. A group of ice-free rocks, 6.5 km S of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bobby J. Davis, who wintered-over as commissaryman at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Bobo Ridge. 85°51' S, 150°48' W. An isolated rock ridge, 3 km long, extending W along the N side of Albanus Glacier, and marking the SW extremity of the Tapley Mountains. First roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert Bobo, meteorologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Bob-Pi Hut. A British field hut built on Nov. 6, 1962 in the vicinity of Halley Bay Station in order to serve as a depot and staging post for expeditions into Coats Land, as well as for recreational purposes for personnel from the station.

The *Bobruyskles*. Polish B-45 timber-carrying ship, built in 1962, and owned by Sudoimport, she took part in SovAE 1970-72 (Capt. Yuriy P. Mochalov).

Skala Bobyl'. 67°22' S, 46°13' E. A rock, SW of Kirkby Head, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Boccherini Inlet. 71°50' S, 72°20' W. An ice-filled inlet, 26 km wide, indenting the S side of Beethoven Peninsula for 29 km, and forming the NE arm of the Bach Ice Shelf, on Alexander Island. First mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, working from air photos taken in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°42' S, 72°00' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Italian composer, Luigi Rodolfo Boccherini (1743-1805). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted, working from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. It appears, with the corrected coordinates, in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Nunatak Bocharova. 71°58' S, 35°40' W. Named by the Russians. However, *see* **Nunatak Izmajlova** for details of this feature.

Bockel, Heinrich Mathew. b. 1908, Cape Town. From 1927 to 1930 he was steward aboard the *General Botha*, South Africa's training ship, and from 1930 to 1935 was fireman on the *Discovery II*, several times in Antarctic waters. He served in World War II.

Mount Bockheim. 78°02' S, 161°59' E. Rising to 2749 m, at the NW end of Maine Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. It is bordered N and S by Tedrow Glacier and Marchant Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for James G. Bockheim, of the department of soil science, at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, who made soil development studies in the McMurdo Dry Valleys in 12 field seasons during the 1970s and 1980s.

Mount Boda. 68°05' S, 48°52' E. A mountain just NE of Amphitheatre Peaks, at the W end of the Nye Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for John Boda (b. April 6, 1924), a refugee from the Russian invasion of Hungary, and medical officer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959 and at Davis Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bode, Karl-Heinz. b. 1912, Germany. In July 1931, when he was 18 he signed on to the North German Lloyd Line ship *Europa* as an electrical assistant, and that was his job for years, sailing back and forth between Bremerhaven and New York on the *Europa*, as an electrician. He did change to the *Bremen*, and it was off this ship that he walked on to the *Schwabenland*, as Number 2 electrician for GermAE 1938-39.

Bode Nunataks. 72°30' S, 75°07' E. Two nunataks, partly snow-covered, about 40 km N of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken 1956-60, and named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Ortwin Bode, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Cabo Bodman *see* **Bodman Point**

Cape Bodman *see* **Bodman Point**

Kap Bodman *see* **Bodman Point**

Bodman, Gösta. b. 1875, Sweden. Hydrographer, physicist, and meteorologist on SwedAE 1901-04. He died in 1960.

Bodman Cape *see* **Bodman Point**

Bodman Point. 64°14' S, 56°48' W. A rocky point, the NW point of Seymour Island, E of James Ross Island, in the Weddell Sea. Surveyed and mapped in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Bodman, for Dr. Gösta Bodman (q.v.), a member of the sledge party along the NW coast of Seymour Island in Nov. 1902. It appears on a 1921 British chart as Cape Bodman, and again, as such, on a 1948 British chart. It appears as Bodman Cape on a 1946 USAAF chart. Re-surveyed and redefined by Fids from Base D in 1952. US-ACAN accepted the redefinition in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 4, 1957. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Bodman. The Chileans also call it Cabo Bodman.

Ustupy Bodnarskogo. 82°10' S, 162°45' E. A ridge in Victoria Land. Named by the Russians.

Monte Bodys *see* **Mount Bodys**

Mount Bodys. 67°09' S, 67°48' W. Rising to over 1220 m, and mostly ice-covered, it is the most easterly mountain on Adelaide Island. Roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed in 1948 by FIDS, and named by later Fids for Sgt. William Stuart Bodys (b. Nov. 15, 1921, Paisley, Scotland), RAF mechanic for the Norseman airplane which, in Jan.-Feb. 1950, flew from the Argentine Islands to relieve the long-suffering Fuchs party at Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and it appears in the British gazetteer of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears as Monte Bodys in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer. In the late 1950s Sgt. Bodys was serving in Venezuela.

Mount Bodziony. 74°34' S, 111°54' W. A

bluff-type mountain with a steep W rock face, rising to over 400 m, at the N end of Hunt Bluff, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Major Ronald J. Bodziony (b. Dec. 1939), U.S. Army, terminal operations officer on OpDF 1973-76. Maj. Bodziony retired after 15 years in the Army, went into the cargo carrier business, and finally retired to Rhode Island.

Mont Boë *see* **Mount Boë**

Mount Boë. 72°35' S, 31°19' E. Also called Mount Bo, and Mont Bo, both of which are just as inaccurate as the official name. Rising to 2520 m, 1.5 km NE of Mount Victor, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, who named it for Capt. Sigmund Bøe, captain of the *Polarhav*, which transported the expedition. His name was actually spelled Bøe, and he was born in Norway in 1916. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Boë in 1966, and have never looked back.

Lago Boeckella *see* **Lake Boeckella**

Lake Boeckella. 63°24' S, 57°00' W. A small lake, about 365 m long by about 180 m wide, about 550 m SE of Hope Bay, and about 1.1 km S of Seal Point, it drains N by a small stream into Eagle Cove, in the extreme NE of Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of Graham Land. Discovered by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Boeckella-See, for Boeckella, a species of crustacean found here. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1945, and named by them as Lake Boeckella. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Lago Boeckella, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean (sic) gazetteer. Presumably the Argentines still call it that too.

Boeckella-See *see* **Lake Boeckella**

Boeger Peak. 75°49' S, 116°06' W. Rising to 3070 m, and snow-covered, 3 km W of Richmond Peak, on the Toney Mountain massif in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Alvin C. Boeger, chief aerographer's mate, a member of the USN Ice Reconnaissance Unit, which made several flights between NZ and Antarctica between Oct. and Dec. 1972, these flights contributing to ships' operations and routing.

Boehning, Max E. b. Feb. 22, 1901, Hillsboro, Tampa, Fla., son of newspaper typist William Henry Max Boehning (known as Max) and his wife Maria Louise Purdy. He was really a marine engineer, but was checking cargo in Panama when he was taken on (along with Lyle Womack) as a seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. He left for NZ on the *City of New York*, on Feb. 22, 1929, and, rather than remain idle in NZ for 6 months, he and 11 others decided to hop on the *Tahiti*, bound for San Francisco, where they arrived on April 12, 1929. He went back for the 2nd half of the expedition. After the expedition, he signed on to the *Emidio*, as 3rd engineer, plying between Vancouver and San Francisco. He died on June 19, 1931, on board ship, and was buried in Tampa.

Mount Boennighausen. 75°47' S, 132°18' W. A snow-covered mountain, rising to 2970 m, 6 km SSW of Mount Kosciusko, in the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Cdr. Thomas L. Boennighausen, USN, officer-in-charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo in 1966. He was a civil engineer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Boffa Island. 66°28' S, 110°37' E. A rocky, ridge-like island, about 1.3 km long, 0.8 km E of Browning Peninsula, between Bosner Island and Birkenhauer Island, in the S part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First plotted from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in Jan. 1948, by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Waldo C. Boffa (b. Aug. 6, 1916, Danbury, Conn. d. Oct. 1978, Omaha), SAC observer who assisted OpW parties in establishing astronomical control stations in the area in Jan. 1948. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Isla Bofill *see* **Midas Island**

Gora Bogatyr'. 70°45' S, 66°19' E. "Gora" means "mountain," "hill," or "nunatak." It does not mean "ridge." Yet, with these coordinates, Gora Bogatyr' occupies exactly the same coordinates as Allison Ridge, about 1 km W of Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. There is a Bogatyr' Ridge, in the Kurile Islands, in Russia, so this feature may well be the Russian name for Allison Ridge itself.

Bogbrerinden. 72°16' S, 25°25' E. A ridge, mostly covered in ice and snow, in the upper part of Langbogbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, in association with Langbogbreen.

Bogdan Ridge. 62°30' S, 59°34' W. A conspicuous rocky ridge, rising to 440 m, and forming the NE extremity of Breznik Heights, extending 1.3 km W of Santa Cruz Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, after Bogdan Peak, the summit of Sredna Gora Mountain in central Bulgaria.

Lednik Bogdashevskogo. 74°40' S, 75°00' W. A glacier, due E of Mount Peterson and Henkle Peak, in Ellsworth Land. Named by the Russians.

Bogepynten *see* **Cape Bogepynten**

Cape Bogepynten. 67°52' S, 80°49' E. A cape, SE of Barrier Bay, in East Antarctica. Named by the Norwegians as Bogepynten. The Australians have been calling it Cape Bogepynten since at least 1959.

Bogevika. 67°52' S, 80°54' E. A cove, SE of Barrier Bay, in East Antarctica. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, but it is a somewhat Norwegian-sounding name.

Cabo Boggs *see* **Cape Boggs**

Cape Boggs. 70°35' S, 61°22' W. A bold, ice-covered headland marking the E extremity of Eielson Peninsula, and dividing the Wilkins Coast from the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members from East Base during USAS 1939-41, and during that expedition this feature was surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air in 1940, and named by them as Cape Eielson (*see* **Eielson Peninsula**). Subsequently, it was renamed Cape Boggs, for Samuel Whittemore Boggs (1889-1954), special adviser on geography to the U.S. Department of State, who studied Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base E, and appears on Dougie Mason's 1950 map. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer, with the coordinates 70°33' S, 61°23' W. By the time of the 1977 British gazetteer, the coordinates were corrected. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Boggs, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. USN photographed it aerially in 1966.

Boggs Strait *see* **Stefansson Strait**

Boggs Valley. 71°55' S, 161°30' E. Heavily strewn with morainal debris, it indents the E side of the Helliwell Hills between Mount Van der Houven and Mount Alford, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William J. Boggs, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Bogomil Cove. 62°38' S, 61°17' W. A cove, 350 m wide, indenting the W coast of Rugged Island for 760 m, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, in the South Shetlands. One enters it 1.2 km N of Cape Benson and 2 km S of Cape Sheffield. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for 10th-century reforming priest Pop (father) Bogomil.

Nunataki Bogorova. 80°55' S, 159°10' E. A group of nunataks just W of Skinner Saddle, E of Mount Field, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Glaciar Böhnecke *see* **Böhnecke Glacier**

Böhnecke Glacier. 72°23' S, 61°25' W. A steep glacier, 5 km wide, it flows SE into the NW side of Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41. It appears (unnamed) on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. Photographed aerially again in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947 by the joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS in 1948 for Günther Karl Gustav Böhnecke (b. Sept. 5, 1896, Berlin. d. April 12, 1981, near Hamburg), German oceanographer who, while an assistant at the Institut für Meereskunde, at the University of Berlin, became a member of the German Atlantic Expedition of 1925-27, on the *Meteor*. He was director of the Observatory at Wilhelmshaven, from 1935 to 1945, and director of the German Hydrographic Institute, in

Hamburg, from 1946 to 1960. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of the same year, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map as Glaciar Böhnecke.

Bohner Stream. 77°42' S, 162°32' E. A meltwater stream, 3 km long, flowing N from the S end of Sollas Glacier, to Priscu Stream, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert T. "Bob" Bohner (known as "Beez"), USN, VXE-6 helo pilot, who flew in Antarctica from 1986. From 1989 to 1991, he was liaison with the NSF, and in 1991 organized the first spring Winfly helo flights into the McMurdo Dry Valleys. He retired from the Navy in 1994, after 20 years, and became a pilot for the powerline industry in Baltimore.

Bohyo Heights. 68°08' S, 42°44' E. A small, rocky flat-topped hill, rising to 130 m above sea level, and which overlooks the coast of Queen Maud Land, 3 km ESE of Cape Hinode. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1962, and from ground surveys conducted by JARE in 1972 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Bohyo-dai (i.e., "ice view heights"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bohyo Heights in 1975.

Bohyo-dai *see* **Bohyo Heights**

The Boil. 74°09' S, 161°32' E. A prominent snow eminence (at first thought to be a nunatak, and it may well, still, actuallly be a nunatak), marked by rock exposures, and rising to over 2300 m, on the NE side of Reeves Névé, and 6 km E of Shepard Cliff, in Victoria Land. Apparently named descriptively by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, during a visit to this feature in Dec. 1962, it was plotted by them in 74°09' S, 161°34' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. It has since been replotted.

Boil Point. 63°30' S, 57°27' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Retizhe Cove, 6.45 km NW of View Point, 7.45 km SE of Theodolite Hill, 8.45 km S of Camel Nunataks, and 5.82 km WSW of Garvan Point, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Boil, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Bojahr, Kurt. 1st ship's radio officer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

The *Bøk*. Norwegian whale catcher working for the *Solstreif* in 1910-11, in the South Shetlands. *See also* **The *Eik***.

Boker Rocks. 72°28' S, 98°29' W. A rocky exposure, 8 km NE of Von der Wall Point, in the Walker Mountains, on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Helmut C. Boker, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1964-65. Originally plotted in 72°25' S, 89°40' W, it has since been replotted.

Gora Bokovaja. 70°43' S, 67°40' E. A nunatak just W of the Manning Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bol, Peter. b. March 8, 1909, Holland, Michigan, son of Dutch-Michigander barber Martin Bol and his wife Katie Ellens. Just before the end of World War II he joined the Navy, and was a lieutenant commander when he became the Protestant (Calvinist) chaplain with the 1956 winter party at Little America V. He was subsequently posted to Port Hueneme, Calif. He was one of 47 who died over California in a plane collision on Feb. 1, 1958, while on his way to Washington, DC, to be awarded Chaplain of the Year. He was buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery.

Bol Glacier. 77°52' S, 162°34' E. Between Darkowski Glacier and Condit Glacier, it flows N from Cathedral Rocks into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Peter Bol. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 16, 1964.

Mount Boland. 65°18' S, 63°50' W. Rising to over 1065 m (the British say about 1200 m), 10 km E of Lumière Peak, on the E-W ridge between Bussey Glacier and Trooz Glacier, on the Graham Coast, NE of Collins Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Boland, for Benoît Boland. It appears as Mount Boland on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950. The mountain was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and UK-APC accepted the Americans' name for it, on July 7, 1959.

Sommet Boland *see* **Mount Boland**

Boland, Benoît. b. 1886, Donnery, near Paris, son of Françoise (sic) Boland. He was an élève (training officer) with the merchant marine, when he was taken on as an able seaman, on the *Pourquoi Pas?*, for FrAE 1908-10. Charcot promoted him to lieutenant during the expedition. In 1916, he was promoted from first oficer to captain, and in the 1930s he was sailing in Chinese waters.

Bold Cliff *see* **Williams Cliff**

Gora Boldyreva. 70°16' S, 65°01' E. A nunatak hard by Gora Baturina, in the area of Mount Hayne, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bolek Cove. 62°01' S, 57°35' W. A small, picturesque cove at Cape Melville (the E extremity of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Bolek Jablonski (*see* **Jablonski Bay**).

Bolgrad Glacier. 78°44' S, 85°08' W. A glacier, 7.4 km long and 5.7 km wide, S of Brook Glacier and N of Sirma Glacier, it drains WSW from Mount Allen, Mount Liptak, and Mount Southwick, and flows S of Krusha Peak, to join Bender Glacier, on the W side of the southern Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988, and named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Bulgarian high school of Bolgrad established in 1858.

Bolin, Jacob *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bolinder Beach *see* **Bolinder Bluff**

Bolinder Bluff. 61°56' S, 57°55' W. A prominent bluff crowned by 3 buttresses of dark gray and light brown rock, on the SW side of, and overlooking, Venus Bay, 5 km SE of False Round Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The bluff was known to 1820s sealers using the anchorage at nearby Esther Harbor. In Jan.-Feb. 1821, Capt. Sherratt noted it as one of the few ice-free features on the island, but he did not name it. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in Jan. 1937, when the Bolinder engine broke down on one of their boats, and caused 6 men to be maooned for 9 days on the beach at the foot of the bluff. They named it for the engine. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears on a 1960 Argentine chart as Pico Amarillo (i.e., yellow peak"). It has occasionally been confussed with Brimstone Peak. The British were the latest to replot this feataure, in late 2008. Note: There is a 1945 British reference to the beach as Bolinder Beach, but that name never caught on, and in fact, the beach remains unnamed.

Bølingen Islands. 69°28' S, 75°45' E. A group of small islands, about 13 km in extent, immediately off the N side of the Publications Ice Shelf, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, about 14 km WSW of the Larsemann Hills. Discovered and roughly charted by Klarius Mikkesen in Feb. 1935. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Bølingen (i.e., "the herd"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bølingen Islands in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 20, 1957. Originally plotted in 69°30' S, 75°45' E, this feature has since been replotted. However, the Australians plot it in 69°32' S, 75°42' E. The SCAR gazetteer says that the Russians call them Bølingenøya, but that sounds too much like a Norwegian name (in fact it is a Norwegian name).

Bølingenøya *see* **Bølingen Islands**

Bolivia. The first Bolivian in Antarctica may well have been archeologist Leo Pucher de Kroll, who was born an Austrian. He was with ChilAE 1948-49. Aside from that, Bolivia seems to have had no interest in Antarctica.

Mount Bolle. 71°54' S, 6°50' E. Rising to 2685 m, above Larsen Cliffs, 5 km S of Kyrkjeskipet Peak, in the eastern Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named Bolle-Berg (or rather, some peak in this vicinity was called that) by GermAE 1938-39, for Herbert Bolle. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bolle in 1970.

Bolle, Herbert R. Aviation supervisor on GermAE 1938-39. After the war, he worked for Lufthansa, making regular flights from Germany to New York in the 1950s.

Bolle-Berg *see* **Mount Bolle**

Bollen *see* **Manju Rock**

Bollene *see* **Bollene Rocks**

Bollene Rocks. 72°15' S, 27°14' E. A group of rocks just W of Bleikskoltane Rocks, at the head of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Moun-

tains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, using aerial photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Bollene (i.e., "the buns"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bollene Rocks in 1966.

Böllerberg. 70°30' S, 162°08' E. The peak immediately to the SE of Mount Belolikov, about 13 km WNW of Mount Bruce, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

The *Bolling* *see* **The *Eleanor Bolling***

Bolling Advance Weather Station. 80°08' S, 163°57' W. This was the place where Byrd holed up alone, from March 28 to Aug. 11, 1934, during ByrdAE 1933–35. 123 miles from Little America II, the station was named by Byrd after his mother, Eleanor Bolling Byrd. A structure prefabricated in Boston by Chips Tinglof, it measured 800 cubic feet, weighed 1500 pounds, and had walls that were 4 inches thick. It was shipped to Antarctica and assembled at Little America II for a trial run of 6 weeks, and on Feb. 15, 1934 it was dismantled. It was taken to 80°08' S by a 9-man party led by June and Demas, and re-assembled on March 21, 1934, in a hole dug in the ice, 15 feet long by 11 feet wide by 8 feet deep. Outside the structure was a windspeed gauge on a 12-foot pole, and 200 feet of radio antenna strung on bamboo sticks by Bud Waite. On March 22, 1934 Byrd, Bailey, and Bowlin flew in the Pilgrim from Little America II, and almost a week later Byrd began his lonely vigil, to test man's ability to live alone in the heart of Antarctica, during the winter, a concept he had come up with as far back as 1930. His supplies included 360 pounds of meat, 792 pounds of vegetables, 73 pounds of soup, 176 pounds of canned fruit, 90 pounds of dried fruit, 56 pounds of desserts, half a ton of various staples, including cereals, a 5-gallon can stuffed with toilet paper, 350 candles, 3 flashlights, a 300-candlepower gasoline pressure lantern, 2 sleeping bags (one fur, one eiderdown), 2 primus stoves, 2 kerosene lanterns, 2 decks of playing cards, and a Victrola. Byrd almost died from the slow leakage of fumes from the faulty generator, and on Aug. 11, 1934, Demas, Poulter, and Waite arrived overland, being greeted by Byrd's "Hello, fellows, come on below. I've got a bowl of hot soup waiting for you." They spent until Oct. 14 there with Byrd, helping him recuperate, and on that day Bowlin and Schlossbach arrived in the Pilgrim, and flew Byrd back to Little America II. See Byrd's book, *Alone*.

Gora Bolotova. 71°14' S, 67°02' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, NW of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Treshchiny Bol'shaja Rjab'. 70°35' S, 14°54' E. A fissure in the ground, somewhat isolated, SE of Entuziasty Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Bol'shakova. 80°18' S, 25°23' W. A nunatak, just N of Maclaren Monolith, and due W of Schimper Glacier, in the central part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Bol'shie Kamni. 71°12' S, 65°49' E. A group of nunataks, close SW of Armonini Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrova Bol'shie Skalistye. 69°11' S, 77°05' E. A group of islands, NE of Brattstrand Bluffs, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Bol'shoe Dolinnoe. 70°29' S, 68°46' E. A lake, due S of Else Platform, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Kar Bol'shoj. 71°34' S, 67°36' E. A pass, SW of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Otrog Bol'shoj. 73°30' S, 66°52' E. A spur, NW of the Cumpston Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Bolsón *see* **Bolsón Cove**

Caleta Bolsón *see* **Bone Bay**

Bolsón Cove. 65°09' S, 63°05' W. A cove, 1.5 km wide, and indenting the Danco Coast for 2.5 km in a SSW direction, at the head of Flandres Bay (it is the S arm of that bay), immediately E of Étienne Fjord, between that fjord and Bahía Pelletan (what the Argentines call Bahía Briand), on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99, and roughly charted by FrAE 1903–05. Charted by ArgAE 1951–52, who named it descriptively as Bahía Bolsón, a name that first appears on an Argentine chart of 1954. That was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. A bolsón is a large purse. Surveyed by Fids on the *Shackleton*, in 1956, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. UK-APC named it Schulze Cove, on Sept. 23, 1960, for Joseph Heinrich Schulze (1687–1744), German anatomist who, in 1725, discovered that the darkening of silver salts by light could be applied to the making of transient images, an important step toward the invention of photography. In 1962 the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy named it (for the Chileans only) as Bahía Cruz, for Capt. Gustavo Cruz Cáceres, leader of ChilAE 1957–58. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Bolsón Cove in 1965.

Mount Bolt. 71°05' S, 165°43' E. A high peak, rising to 2010 m, on the N side of, and overlooking, Ebbe Glacier, 8 km NW of Peterson Bluff, in the S end of the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Ronald L. Bolt (b. Sept. 1, 1933, Long Beach, Calif.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1950, was a pilot here in 1961–62 and 1962–63 (this last season flying an R4D in support of the USGS Topo West survey here), and retired in Sept. 1979.

Bolten *see* **Bolten Peak**

Bolten Peak. 71°49' S, 1°44' W. Isolated, 5 km N of Litvillingane Rocks, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground by NBSAE 1949–52, who also photographed it aerially. It was photographed again, aerially, in 1958–59, by NorAE 1956–60. Mapped from all these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Bolten (i.e., "the bolt"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bolten Peak in 1966.

Glaciar Bolton *see* **Bolton Glacier**

Mount Bolton. 85°56' S, 129°43' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2840 m, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range, 10 km SE of Mount Soyat, along the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. James L. Bolton, USN, helicopter pilot here during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964–65), OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965–66), and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966–67).

Bolton Glacier. 65°01' S, 62°58' W. Flows W into the head of Briand Fjord, Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from those photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Blanchard Bolton (1848–1889), British photography pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar Bolton.

Bolza, Alfons "Alf." b. March 2, 1918. Weather observer at Macquarie Island in the winter of 1955, and who fulfilled the same role at Mawson Station in 1958. A noted mountain climber, he was first up Mount Hordern. *See also* **Kolven Island**, and **Stedet Island**.

Mount Boman. 82°32' S, 162°00' E. Rising to 1630 m, between Tranter Glacier and Doss Glacier, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William M. Boman, American USARP traverse engineer at Roosevelt Island in 1962–63, and who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1965.

Bomb Peak. 77°32' S, 169°15' E. Rising to 805 m (the New Zealanders say 750 m), 3.5 km westward of Cape Crozier, on Ross Island. Charted by NZGSAE 1958–59, and named by them for the bomb-like (pyroclastic) geological formations surrounding the summit of this peak. The rocks showered out by volcanic eruption left the appearance of a bomb-pocked region. The rocks, which are the size of a fist and have become eroded by the wind, are particularly in evidence here. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Bombardier Glacier. 64°19' S, 59°59' W. Flows SE from the edge of the Detroit Plateau, in Graham Land, through a deep trough, to join Edgeworth Glacier, at the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960–61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Joseph-Armand Bombardier (known as Armand) (1907–1964), Canadian engineer and developer of the Snowmobile in the 1920s and 30s. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. M. Bombardier died on Feb. 18, 1964.

The *Bombay*. A 2040-ton Norwegian floating factory whaling ship, built in 1882, by Mitchell's, of Newcastle, for Nelson Donkin & Co. In 1910 she was sold to Chris Christensen's Nor Company, and was in at Mikkelsen Harbor, in Antarctica, every season for six weeks or more at a time, between the 1909-10 season and the 1920-21 season. In 1917-18 her skipper was Capt. Johan Johannessen. During that time she was bought by the Ørnen Company, and in 1922 was sold to the Congo Company, and renamed the *Professor Gruvel* (q.v.).

Isla Bombay *see* **D'Hainaut Island**

Bombay Island *see* **D'Hainaut Island**

Bommen *see* **Bommen Spur**

Bommen Spur. 72°37' S, 3°08' W. A snow-covered spur, or small ridge, creating a barrier that runs eastward from Jøkulskarvet Ridge to Flogstallen, in Regulakjeda, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Bommen (i.e., "the barrier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bommen Spur in 1966.

Baie du Bon Accostage *see* under **D**

Nunatak du Bon Docteur *see* **Bon Docteur Nunatak**

Bon Docteur Nunatak. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small coastal nunatak (actually a group of rocky outcrops), rising to 28 m above sea level, at the W side of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, about 310 m S of Rostand Island, in the S part of the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1952-53, and named by them as Nunatak du Bon Docteur, for Dr. Jean Cendron. US-ACAN accepted the name Bon Docteur Nunatak in 1956.

Mount Bonaparte. 83°05' S, 160°50' E. Rising to 3430 m, it is the northernmost of 3 summits about 70 km inland from the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, 6 km NW of Mount Lecointe, and about 28 km SE of Mount Markham, in the Queen Elizabeth Range (the New Zealanders locate it in the Queen Alexandra Range). Discovered in 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named for Prince Roland Bonaparte (1858-1924), president of the Geographical Society of Paris. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Bonaparte *see* **Bonaparte Point**

Bonaparte Channel. Off Anvers Island, in the area of Palmer Station. A term no longer used.

Bonaparte Point. 64°47' S, 64°05' W. A narrow point that forms the S entrance point of Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, in the immediate area of Palmer Station. Probably discovered in Feb. 1832, by John Biscoe. Charted in Feb. 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Prince Roland Bonaparte (*see* **Mount Bonaparte**). On Charcot's maps and other expedition references, the name figures variously as Cap Rolland (sic) Bonaparte, Pointe Roland Bonaparte, and Pointe Bonaparte. The name Roland Bonaparte Point, referring to the W entrance point of Biscoe Bay, appears on a British map of 1908, on British charts of 1948 and 1952, as well as on a 1949 Argentine chart (as Punta Rolando Bonaparte). That situation was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, following ground surveys by Fids from Base N in 1955, it was determined to be the S entrance point to the harbor, rather than the W entrance point, and the new situation appears on a British chart of 1957, and was amended by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1958. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Bonaparte, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, both the Chileans and the Argentines persist with the western-entrance situation.

Bonaparte Point Automatic Weather Station. 64°47' S, 64°05' W. American AWS, at an elevation of 8 m, at Bonaparte Point, at the S side of Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island, near Palmer Station. It was installed in Jan. 1992, and is still going (2009). Long term ecological research (LTER) is its mission.

Mount Bond. 66°49' S, 51°07' E. Just S of Mount Rhodes, about 3 km ESE of Mount Porteus, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Ernie Bond. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Bond *see* **Bond Point**

Bond, Charles Alonzo "Charlie." b. March 29, 1904, Philadelphia, son of photometrist Charles Otis Bond and his German wife Mathilde Charlotte Zeller. The father became a farmer near Collegeville, Pa., and Charlie was raised partly on the family farm. On June 30, 1921, he entered the Naval Academy, and graduated in the class of 1925. In 1928 he was an ensign on the *Wood*, and in 1932 was a lieutenant (jg). On Aug. 7, 1937, he married Kathleen Ogilvy Strong. He skippered the *Bougainville* in 1944, during World War II, and was a lieutenant commander, a naval aviator, and had been in the Aleutians, when he was picked to lead the Western Group of OpHJ 1946-47. He retired in July 1955, and lived in Colorado Springs, and later in San Diego, where he died on Oct. 25, 1989.

Bond, Ernest "Ernie." Assistant steward on the *Discovery* in 1930-31, during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. In trying to track this fellow, we come across an assistant steward named Ernest Bond leaving London on the *Narkunda*, and arriving in Sydney on Feb. 20, 1922. The ship's manifest says he is 20, and born in London. The only Ernest Bond born in London around this time was born in Feb. 1901, in Islington, son of railway lampman William Bond and his wife Rosina Jones. Then we find an Ernest Bond, same rough age, who went to sea in New York in 1919, as a messboy, and who worked his way up to assistant steward on a variety of U.S. merchant vessels mostly in the Caribbean. None of these American voyages conflict with the *Narkunda*'s run in 1922; however, the trouble is, the assistant steward on the American voyages was a U.S. citizen. Of course, it is possible to reconcile the two men, but it needs proof of naturalization, and satisfactory proof is not (yet) forthcoming.

Bond, Peter Robert "Bob." b. May 29, 1933, Bromley, Kent, youngest child of George J. Bond and his wife Margaret E. Skipper. RAF flight lieutenant, and FIDS pilot who wintered-over at Base B in 1961 and 1962. He spent the summer of 1962-63 at Base T, as senior pilot with the BAS aviation unit. He retired as group captain.

Bond, Ralph. Captain of the London sealer *Hetty*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons. In the 2nd season he transferred to the *Martha* and remained with that vessel for the 1822-23 season. Capt. Bond went bankrupt in Dec. 1830. He is described as a "formerly of Dempster Street, then of York Street, Stepney, and late of 85 Heath Street, all in Middlesex, mariner and captain of a Southseaman."

Bond, W. Captain of the Plymouth sealer *Enchantress*, in 1821-22. Related to Ralph Bond.

Bond Glacier. 66°58' S, 109°00' E. A steep, heavily crevassed glacier, to the W of Ivanoff Head, it flows from the continental ice to Blunt Cove, at the head of Vincennes Bay. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Capt. Charles A. Bond.

Bond Nunatak. 67°09' S, 68°10' W. A snow-capped nunatak, rising to about 1200 m, with rock exposures in its W face, N of Mount Bouvier, in central Adelaide Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1961-62, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964 for Peter Bond. The name appears in the British gazetteer of 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Bond Peaks. 72°11' S, 25°24' E. A group of peaks rising to 3180 m on the SW side of Mount Bergersen, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. Charlie Bond. Called Bondtoppane by the Norwegians.

Bond Point. 62°41' S, 60°49' W. The W entrance point of Walker Bay, NE of Elephant Point, on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Ralph Bond. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Bond. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Bond Ridge. 70°16' S, 65°13' E. A rock ridge 1.5 km NE of Moore Pyramid, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for David W.G. "Dave" Bond, senior diesel mechanic-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Bondeson Glacier. 82°44' S, 165°00' E. About 11 km long, it flows N along the E side of Benson Ridge, into the lower portion of Robb Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos

taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961–62. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Wilhelm Fredrik Bondeson (b. Aug. 16, 1907, Göteborg, Sweden. d. Jan. 23, 1995, Stockholm), captain of the *Towle* during OpDF 64 and OpDF 65. Capt. Bondeson had started off in the Swedish merchant Navy, as a deck steward, moved to Connecticut (and later NY) during the early part of World War II, joined the U.S. Army, become a U.S. citizen, and was, after the war, 1st mate and subsequently skipper of Army oil tankers. For several years he skippered the *Sagitta*, and then took command of the *Towle*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bondknausane. 72°17' S, 25°31' E. Crags, partly covered in ice and snow, in the SW part of the Bond Peaks, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, in association with the peaks.

Bondtoppane *see* **Bond Peaks**

Bahía Bone *see* **Bone Bay**

Caleta Bone *see* **Bone Bay**

Bone, Douglas Gordon. b. Jan. 17, 1945. BAS marine biologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1967 and 1968. In the mid-1970s he was part of the offshore biological program from the *John Biscoe*.

Bone, Thomas Main. b. 1798, 17 Hanover Street, London, 5th of 6 sons of famous artist Henry Bone (the "prince of enamelers") and his wife Elizabeth Van der Muellen. He joined the RN, and was a midshipman on the South America station, when he went to the South Shetlands on the *Williams* under Bransfield, in the early part of 1820. He kept a diary. "The only cheer the sight afforded was the idea that this might be the long sought after southern continent." In 1817 he exhibited two paintings of boats.

Bone Bay. 63°38' S, 59°04' W. A rectangular bay, nearly 16 km wide at the entrance, between Notter Point and Cape Roquemaurel, along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. The early whalers, about 1915, included it with Charcot Bay in what they called Gvas Cove (q.v.). Following a survey by Fids from Base D in 1948, the semi-circular cove at the terminus of Russell West Glacier (i.e., within the bay that would later be called Bone Bay) was named Bone Cove, by UK-APC, on Jan. 28, 1953, named for Thomas M. Bone. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, translated as Caleta Bone, and that was the name that appeared in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the name Bone was extended to include what is now Blake Island, Boyer Rocks, and Whaleback Rocks, and was renamed Bone Bay. The term Bone Cove was discontinued, as was Gvas Cove (*see also* **Charcot Bay**). US-ACAN accepted this situation. The S part of today's Bone Bay appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991, as Caleta Bolsón. In the same gazetteer, they refer to the whole bay as Bahía Bone.

Bone Cove *see* **Bone Bay**

Bone Point. 66°25' S, 110°40' E. Rock point forming the SE extremity of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47 and by OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Steven D. "Steve" Bone, Australian meteorologist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1962.

[1]**Islote Bonert** *see* **Bonert Rock**

[2]**Islote Bonert**. 68°45' S, 70°37' W. The smaller and more northerly of 2 little islands (the other one is Terminal Island) off Cabo Arauco, at the extreme N of Alexander Island. Named by ChilAE 1946–47, as Isla Teniente Bonert, for Federico Bonert Hozapfel (see the entry immediately below). Since 1963, in order to avoid compound names, Chile has been using the name Islote Bonert.

Bonert Holzapfel, Federico. Chilean naval officer. As a lieutenant 1st class he left Valparaíso on Feb. 23, 1940, on the *North Star*, for Antarctica, accompanying USAS 1939–41, as an observer. By April 4, 1940 he was back at Cape Horn. Later as a capitán de corbeta he was commander of the *Angamos*, and 2nd-in-command of ChilAE 1946–47.

Bonert Rock. 62°27' S, 59°43' W. The largest, and central of a group of 2 islets and a rock, rising 6 m above sea level, 0.8 km SE of Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946–47, and named by them as Isla Del Campo. The name was changed immediately to Islote Cap. Bonert, for Federico Bonert Holzapfel (*see under* Bonert, above). By 1951, the name had been shortened to Islote Bonert, and, even though the name Islote Capitán Bonert appears on a 1961 Chilean chart, it was the shortest version of the name that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in Jan. and Feb. 1964, it appears as Bonert Rock on their 1965 chart, and on a 1968 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Punta Bonete. 64°23' S, 63°17' W. A point, just N of Holt Inlet, Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Boney Point. 76°39' S, 162°43' E. A rock point along the S side of the entrance to Tripp Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. In association with nearby Brough Nunatak, it was named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Bobby E. Boney (b. Aug. 11, 1924, Choctaw Co., Ala. d. Jan. 7, 2005, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Buried at the Naval Air Station, in Pensacola), USN, who, after service in World War II and Korea, was skipper of the *Brough*, in Antarctic waters during OpDF III (i.e., 1957–58) and OpDF IV (i.e., 1958–59). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Cabo Bongrain *see* **Bongrain Point**

Cape Bongrain *see* **Bongrain Point**

Punta Bongrain *see* **Bongrain Point**

Bongrain, Maurice. b. 1879. French naval sub lieutenant, 1st officer of the *Pourquoi Pas?* and 2nd-in-command of FrAE 1908–10. A surveyor, his other specialities were hydrography, astronomy, seismology, and terrestrial gravitation. He made the first map of the NW coast of Alexander Island. He was promoted to captain on Dec. 30, 1933, and to rear admiral on Jan. 15, 1934, and died in 1951. His wife's name was Jenny (*see* **Jenny Island**).

Bongrain Ice Piedmont. 69°00' S, 71°42' W. A large ice piedmont, 45 km long (in the 1950s it was described as 100 km long) in a NE-SW direction, and 20 km wide at its broadest (in the 1950s it was described as at least 27 km at its widest part), it occupies the NW coastal area of Alexander Island between Cape Vostok and Mount Bayonne. First seen from a distance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, and roughly surveyed by them. Charcot named it for Maurice Bongrain. The French term for this feature might, perhaps, today, be "piémont de glace," but one is not hopeful that that is what Charcot called it. Photographed aerially on Aug. 15, 1936 by BGLE, and roughly mapped from those photos. Re-photographed aerially in 1947, by RARE 1947–48. UK-APC accepted the name Bongrain Piedmont Glacier on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Back then, it was plotted in 69°10' S, 72°00' W, but the coordinates were corrected by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, after studying U.S. Landsat images from Feb. 1975. US-ACAN accepted the coordinates 69°00' S, 71°30' W.

Bongrain Point. 67°43' S, 67°48' W. A headland, rising to an elevation of 490 m above sea level, and forming the S side of the entrance to Dalgliesh Bay, on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, at Marguerite Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap Lainez, for Manuel Láinez (*see* **Lainez Point**). It appears as such on the expedition's 1912 maps. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934–37, who misapplied the French name to the N entrance point of Dalgliesh Bay (i.e., the point now called Lainez Point), and this error appears as Lainez Point on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a British chart of 1948. ChilAE 1946–47 charted this S point as Punta Yungay, after the Chilean town of Yungay, while on their chart the N point appears duly as Cabo Lainez. Both the S and N points were re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948. UK-APC accepted the name Lainez Point for the N point on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base Y in 1957, and the error was discovered, but they decided that long tradition was long tradition, and they named the S point as Cape Bongrain, after Maurice Bongrain. and on Sept. 23, 1960 UK-APC redefined it as Bongrain Point, and it appears as such in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the change in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Cabo Bongrain, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as was Cabo Lainez for the N point. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions called it Cabo Barracas, after the riverboat of the Argentine

naval squadron, ca. 1810, and it appears as such in a 1978 reference. However, the name accepted by the 1991 Argentine gazetteer was Punta Bongrain. Both the 1970 and 1991 Argentine gazetteers have accepted Cabo Lainez for the N point.

Cabo Bongrein *see* **Bongrain Point**

Bonnabeau Dome. 73°31' S, 94°10' W. A prominent ice-covered dome mountain on the W side of Gopher Glacier, 6 km W of Anderson Dome (which appears similar), in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for Dr. Raymond C. Bonnabeau, Jr. (b. Sept. 1933), medical officer with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Bonne Glacier. 77°53' S, 163°49' E. A steep glacier, 1.5 km WSW of Hobbs Peak, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, after the Bonne map projection, a derivative conical projection in which the parallels are spaced at true distances along meridians which are plotted as curves. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Bonner, Samuel "Sam." b. April 4, 1888, Rincon Grande, East Falkland, son of English-born shepherd William Bonner and his wife Helen Malvina Pitaluga. In 1903, when Sam was 15, the family traveled to England on the *Oropesa*, arriving in Liverpool in July, then, on Aug. 1, 1903, they left Liverpool on the *Etruria*, arriving in New York on Aug. 8, moving to Brookfield, Mass., where his father would run a farm. Sam and his younger brother Harry got jobs as beaters in the local paper mill, and then came World War I, and Sam served in Europe. On the family's return to the Falklands, Sam joined them there in 1919. He went whaling in South Georgia, and during World War II, in 1944, joined Operation Tabarin, wintering-over at Base B in 1945, as the cook. By April 15 of that year he was worried about his health, and requested permission to return to the Falklands as soon as possible. A heavy smoker, he had already suffered from nicotine poisoning. Now he was suffering from recurring earache and a bad cough, as well as chronic headache and breathlessness. To make it worse there was no doctor at the base. Dr. Back was at Hope Bay, and there was much radio traffic between the two stations regarding Bonner's health. The *William Scoresby* was sent from the Falklands, but couldn't get through the ice and had to turn back. Bonner's health deteriorated. On June 23, 1945 he had what seemed like a stroke, and became comatose. He slowly recovered, and on Jan. 14, 1946 he was taken off on the *Fitzroy*. He was also, for a short while, one of the crew of the *Eagle*. He died of meninigitis in Montevideo, in 1946.

Bonner Joch. 71°28' S, 163°37' E. A pass, due W of Mount Bradshaw, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Bonnevie-Svendsenbreen. 74°49' S, 11°27' W. A glacier on the S side of Skjønsbergskarvet, in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the Rev. Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen (1898-1983), Resistance leader in Norway during World War II.

Lake Bonney. 77°43' S, 162°25' E. A meromictic, permanently ice-covered lake, 100 m above sea level, to the S of the Asgard Range, at the head of Taylor Valley, and at the mouth of Taylor Glacier, in the dry valleys of southern Victoria Land. Visited in 1903 by BNAE 1901-04. Named in Feb. 1911, by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, for the Rev. Thomas George Bonney (1833-1923), professor of geology at University College, London, 1877-1901. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Americans left a cache here, on the E shore of the lake, in a hut built in 1989-90.

Bonney Bowl. 80°21' S, 25°35' W. A cirque to the SE of Sumgin Buttress, in the W-central part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for T.G. Bonney (*see* **Lake Bonney**, above), who worked on the origin of cirques. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bonney Lake *see* **Lake Bonney**

Bonney Riegel. 77°43' S, 162°22' E. A ridge (a "riegel" is a "rock bar"), about 1.2 km wide, running N from the Kukri Hills at an elevation of 152 m above sea level, across the Taylor Valley (it is 0.8 km E of the snout of Taylor Glacier), to Lake Bonney, in southern Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, in association with the lake. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Point Bonnier *see* **Bonnier Point**

Pointe Bonnier *see* **Bonnier Point**

Punta Bonnier *see* **Bonnier Point**

Bonnier Point. 64°28' S, 63°57' W. Marking the NE entrance point of Hamburg Bay, it is actually the extreme W point of the peninsula that separates Hamburg Bay from Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Bonnier, for Jules Bonnier (1859-1908), assistant director of the zoological station at Wimereux, who installed a laboratory on the *Français*. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Bonnier, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Bonnier, a name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and that same season surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Base N. UK-APC accepted the name Bonnier Point, on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN did not accept that name until 1971.

Boobyalla Islands. 67°15' S, 46°34' E. Two small islands, 3 km NE of Kirkby Head, in Enderby Land. Plotted from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for the native Australian willow, the boobyalla. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Boogie Island. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A small, low-lying island in the entrance to Port Lockroy, about 550 m W of Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05. Between 1911 and 1931 it was used as a fixed mooring for whaling ships. In 1944, personnel from Operation Tabarin surveyed it, and named it. UK-APC finally got around to accepting the name on May 10, 2006, and US-ACAN followed suit on July 17, 2007. The name has, in the past, been transposed with that of Woogie Island. Faint echoes of boogie-woogie would come through the radio waves to the lads at Port Lockroy.

The *Boojum*. One of the three Supermarine amphibious Walrus airplanes overhauled and re-equipped at Saunders-Roe for United Whalers, Ltd., and which were part of the *Balaena* whaling expedition of 1946-47. Each plane carried a crew of three — the pilot, a navigator, and a radio operator. They were equipped with a covered-in dinghy, a lightweight tent, and the latest Navy immersion suits, just in case.

Books. The first book published in Antarctica was *Aurora Australis*, a 120-page book written in 1908 by Shackleton and his 14-man crew of winterers to ward off boredom during BAE 1907-09. They wrote it, printed it, and bound it. Joyce and Wild typeset it, Marston illustrated, and Day created the covers. Shackleton's printing press had been presented to him by Messrs. Joseph Causton & Sons, and it was they who had trained Joyce and Wild in printing and typesetting. During FrAE 1908-10, Jules Rouch wrote a novel for a bet. It was called *L'amant de la dactylographe* (*The Typist's Lover*). Charcot brought 1500 books of all sorts with him on that expedition. The Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17, under Mackintosh, had an *Encyclopaedia Britannica* available. On the other side of Antarctica, Hurley salvaged some volmes of the same august work when the *Endurance* went down in 1915.

Mount Bool. 70°11' S, 64°57' E. A mountain, about 2 km long, 3 km E of Mount Béchervaise, between Mount Peter and Mount Dwyer, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for Geoffrey A. "Geoff" Bool, weather observer at Mawson Station for the winter of 1969, who assisted in the Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Boom Basin. 78°14' S, 162°48' E. A basin on the N side of Radian Ridge, immediately W of the confluence of Pipecleaner Glacier and Radian Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. On Dec. 3, 1977, members of NZGSAE 1977-78 heard a loud, explosive boom while working in this area. They never found out what caused it. NZ-APC named the feature in 1980, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Boomerang Glacier. 74°33' S, 163°54' E. A gently curving glacier, 16 km long, and 1.5 km wide at its mouth, it flows southward from Mount Dickason in the Deep Freeze Range, and enters Campbell Glacier at Browning Pass, at the

N side of the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named (probably) by Ray Priestley on Jan. 20, 1912, for its shape. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Boomerang Range. 78°30' S, 158°45' E. A long, narrow range, curving like a boomerang for 26 km (the Australians say 35 km) in a generally N-S direction, between Escalade Point and Deception Glacier, about 57 km W of Mount Harmsworth, it forms part of the W limits of Skelton Névé, just to the E of the Warren Range, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped and descriptively named by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Île Booth *see* **Île Wandel**

Isla Booth *see* **Booth Island**

Mount Booth. 77°26' S, 161°46' E. Rising to 1575 m, it surmounts the junction of mountain ridges at the SW end of Murphy Valley, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for John H. "Johan" Booth, astronomer and electronics equipment technician who wintered-over a dozen or so times at Palmer Station and Pole Station between 1994 and 2010. He wintered-over 6 times at Pole, 4 of those (2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008) being consecutive. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004. Mr. Booth was also the Antarctica table tennis champion.

Booth-Insel *see* **Booth Island**

Booth Island. 65°05' S, 64°00' W. A Y-shaped island, between 6 and 8 km long, and 6 km wide at its broadest, separated from the Graham Coast of Graham Land by the Lemaire Channel, in the NE part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Its N point is about 8 km SW of Cape Renard. Dallmann discovered it in Jan. 1874, and named it Booth-Insel (or Boothinsel) for Oskar and Stanley Booth, members of the Hamburg Geographical Society, which had sent out the expedition. He included it as part of what would later be called the Dannebrog Islands, and, indeed, it was considered to be part of that group until 1959. On Feb. 12, 1898, it was charted as a new discovery by BelgAE 1897-99, and de Gerlache renamed it Île Wandel, for Carl Frederik Wandel (1843-1930), Danish hydrographer and Arctic explorer who helped de Gerlache's expedition. It appears on Frederick Cook's 1900 chart of that expedition, as Wandel Island. FrAE 1903-05 wintered-over here, at Port Charcot, in 1904, and Charcot gave credit to the Germans for the discovery. However, he kept up the name Wandel, so as to avoid confusion (although on at least one of his maps, he gives both names, as others also did over the years, and this practice became official in the UK in 1938). It was known as Wandel Island for years, in one translated form or another (e.g. the BGLE called it that on their 1938 chart), but on the 1929 Discovery Investigations chart it appears as Booth Island, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1950. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart. It appears on a French map of 1937 as Île Booth, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Isla Booth. The name Isla Booth was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Booth Peninsula. 66°06' S, 101°13' E. Also called Booth Ridge. An irregularly-shaped rocky peninsula, 6 km long and 1.5 km wide, it projects W from the coast 5 km SW of Remenchus Glacier, in the N part of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for George H. Booth, radioman from Sea Girt, NJ, who flew with Bunger during OpHJ 1946-47. The Russians call it Poluostrov Charnokitovyj. On Jan. 19, 1989, ANCA (which seems to have previously accepted the name Booth Peninsula), accepted the name Charnokitovyj Peninsula.

Booth Ridge *see* **Booth Peninsula**

Booth Spur. 75°37' S, 142°01' W. A small rock spur at the N side of El-Sayed Glacier, 2.5 km SW of Mount Shirley, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Robert Midgley Booth, USN, public works officer in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

Cape Boothby. 66°34' S, 57°16' E. A rounded cape along the E side of the large coastal projection of Edward VIII Plateau, on the coast of Kemp Land, 6 km N of Kloa Point, at the NW end of Edward VIII Bay, at the foot of the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Discovered on Feb. 28, 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named for the captain, Lt. Cdr. C.R.U. Boothby. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Boothby, Claude Reginald Underwood. b. 1903, Daventry, Northants, son of draper John William Boothby and his wife Alice Evelyn Underwood. A merchant seaman, working for the Lamport & Holt Line, he first shipped out from Hull as an apprentice on July 22, 1919. He joined the RNR, and in 1929, while a 3rd mate, was posted to the *Renown*, for training as a sub lieutenant. He was captain of the *William Scoresby*, during the Discovery Investigations tours of 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37. During World War II, at the very beginning of the war, he was 2nd mate on the *Arlington Court* when that vessel was torpedoed in the Atlantic. He was still plying the seas as a 2nd mate in the late 40s, for the Foreign Tankship Corporation, as well as holding the RNR rank of lieutenant commander. He was still alive in 1957, but one loses him after that. Apparently, the National Library of Scotland has his papers, so it is probable that he died in that country.

Boothinsel *see* **Booth Island**

Boots. The standard, especially for tourists, is the pull-on, rubber, unlined, waterproof, knee-high (14"-16" high) boot with a strong, rubber-ridged, non-skid sole. Leather boots are inappropriate. *See also* **Finneskoes**.

Boracchia, Alejandro J.B. Argentinian who wintered-over as a meteorological observer at Órcadas Station in 1920. He was back for the winter of 1930, as 2nd-in-command.

Islote Borceguí *see* **Borceguí Island**

Borceguí Island. 61°03' S, 55°09' W. An ice-free island (really just a large rock rising to an elevation of 6 m above sea level), with several attendant smaller rocks, midway between Cape Yelcho and Gibbous Rocks, 1.5 km off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Islote Borceguí, by the personnel on the *Chiriguano* in 1954-55. It appears as such on their 1957 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The name signifies a half-boot, in Spanish (what the English might call a "buskin"), and denotes the shape of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name Borceguí Island in 1972. The first British Joint Services Expedition to Antarctica named it Buskin Rocks, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Borch-Johnsennuten. 74°32' S, 9°58' W. A peak in the N part of XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for surgeon Erling Borch-Johnsen (1873-1962), Norwegian Resistance leader in Narvik during World War II.

Mount Borchgrevink. 72°07' S, 23°08' E. A mountain, 10 km long and rising to 2390 m, between Mount Widerøe and Hansenbreen, 5 km S of Tanngarden Peaks, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Otto Borchgrevinkfjellet, for Otto Borchgrevink. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Borchgrevink in 1966.

Nunatak Borchgrevink *see* **Borchgrevink Nunatak**

Roca Borchgrevink *see* **Borchgrevink Nunatak**

Borchgrevink, Carsten Egeberg. Pronounced "Bork-re-vink"). b. Dec. 2, 1864, Kristiania (later called Oslo), son of mortgage bank treasurer Henrik Christian Borchgrevink by his English wife, Annie Ridley (*see* **Ridley Beach**). He moved to Australia in 1888, as a surveyor, teacher of languages, and lecturer in geography and natural history at the University of Sydney. On his return to Norway he became a deckhand and part time scientist on the *Antarctic*, during Bull's *Antarctic* (q.v.) whaling expedition of 1894-95. He collected the first vegetation ever found within the Antarctic Circle, and it was at Cape Adare that he made his landing, on Jan. 24, 1895, making him one of the first to set foot on the actual continent of Antarctica. Of course, he claimed to be the very first, and wrote a book called *First on the Antarctic Continent*. He led BAE 1898-1900 (also known as the *Southern Cross* Expedition), after which he married Constance Prior Standen on Sept. 7, 1906, in Tendring, Essex (the wedding cake was an iceberg). Unpopular in England, Borchgrevink lived the rest of his life in Norway, dying in Slemdal, Oslo, on April 21, 1934.

Borchgrevink, Otto. b. July 21, 1889, Molde, Norway, son of police inspector Johann Borchgrevink and his wife Justine. Norwegian whaling captain who worked for the Antarctic Whaling Company out of Tønsberg. As skipper of the *Antarctic* he was leader of the Norwegian Whaling Expedition of 1930-31. He was in command of the *Terje Viken*, in Antarctic waters, in 1938-39, and, during that season, on Feb. 21, 1939, one of his 9 catchers killed a 59-foot blue whale. Cdr. H.V. Hemming, the British inspector on board, who had a running feud with Borchgrevink, reported Borchgrevink to the British authorities. The killing of blues under 70 feet long was strictly forbidden by the British, who ordered the captain to appear in court in Britain in May 1939. This was the first summons of its kind, and the case was dismissed.

Borchgrevink Canyon. Between 69°10' S and 70°15' S, and between 168°30' E and 170°15' E. An undersea feature on the continental rise of Iselin Bank. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1988. By 2004 it had become apparent that this feature is not a trench at all, more like a basin. The name will undoubtedly change to Borchgrevink Basin.

Borchgrevink Coast. 73°00' S, 171°00' E. That part of the coast of northern Victoria Land between Cape Adare in the N and Cape Washington in the S, on the Ross Sea. Named by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for Carsten Borchgrevink. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Borchgrevink Glacier. 73°04' S, 168°30' E. A large glacier flowing S from the SE portion of the Victory Mountains, between the Malta Plateau and Daniell Peninsula, or between Mount Phillips and Mount Lubbock, in Victoria Land, and thence projecting into the sea for several miles as the Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue. In Feb. 1900, during BAE 1898-1900, Carsten Borchgrevink visited this area, and first saw the glacier tongue. It was named for him by NZGSAE 1957-58, and appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue. 73°21' S, 168°50' E. The large seaward extrension of Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land, it forms the northernmost part of the Lady Newnes Ice Shelf. It discharges into Glacier Strait, just S of Cape Jones. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Borchgrevink Nunatak. 66°03' S, 62°30' W. Rising to 640 m, and 2.5 km long, at the S side of the entrance to Richthofen Pass, N of Adélie Inlet, it is the most northerly of 3 nunataks which stand out on the base of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In its N face a rock outcrop is very visible. Discovered on Oct. 18, 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Borchgrevink, for Carsten Borchgrevink. In 1905 Swedish Antarctic literature prepared by the expedition, it is described as being part of the mainland, yet on a map therein it appears as an isolated nunatak on the Larsen Ice Shelf, and plotted in 65°56' S, 62°17' W (i.e., a short distance from the mainland). It appears as Borchgrevink Nunatak on a British chart of 1921, and on a 1942 USAAF chart. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Borchgrevink. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Dec. 1947 it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D. This survey proved the nunatak to be part of the mainland. UK-APC accepted the name Borchgrevink Nunatak on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Nunatak Borchgrevink in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Borchgrevink Trench *see* **Borchgrevink Canyon**

Borchgrevinkfjellet *see* **Mount Borchgrevink**

Borchgrevinkisen. 72°10' S, 21°30' E. A glacier flowing northward to the W of Taggen Nunatak, at the W end of the Sør Rondane Mountains, between those mountains and Fimbulheimen (in Queen Maud Land). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Carsten Borchgrevinkisen (i.e., "the Carsten Borchgrevink ice"), for Carsten Borchgrevink. They thought it was a large, ice-capped area, but subsequent investigations found it to be a glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Borchgrevinkisen in 1966.

Mount Borcik. 86°12' S, 153°38' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2780 m, 7 km NNW of Mount Dietz, in the S sector of the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Andrew J. Borcik, photographic pilot in Antarctica in 1965-67.

Bordogna Plateau. 83°18' S, 165°19' E. A high, triangular plateau, bordered by steep cliffs, in the S part of the Holland Range, about 70 sq km in extent, and varying from 3000 to 4000 m in elevation, on the Shackleton Coast. To the N it is bounded by Mount Lloyd, and to the S by Clarkson Peak and Mount Miller. The abrupt S cliffs rise 1200 m above the Bowden Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Joseph Bordogna, assistant director of engineering with the NSF, 1992-96; assistant deputy director, 1996-99; and director, 1999-2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 17, 2005.

Punta Boreal. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. The extreme N point of Cape Shirreff, immediately NW of Punta Este, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno who took part in ChilAE 1991-92.

Punta Boreal *see* **Boreal Point**

Boreal Point. 63°07' S, 55°48' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Rockpepper Bay, along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for its northerly (boreal) position. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Boreal.

Boreas *see* **Boreas Nunatak**

The *Boreas*. A 10-ton, pusher-propeller Dornier Super Wal hydroplane owned by Lufthansa, and loaned to GermAE 1938-39. The plane carried pilot, navigator, mechanic, and photographer. *See also* **The *Passat***.

Mount Boreas. 77°29' S, 161°06' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2180 m (the New Zealanders say 2400 m), between Mount Aeolus and Mount Dido, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greek mythological figure. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Boreas Nunatak. 71°18' S, 3°57' W. Rising to 220 m, 1.3 km SW of Passat Nunatak, at the mouth of Schytt Glacier, S of the Jelbart Ice Shelf, between the Princess Martha Coast and Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as simply Boreas, for the *Boreas*. US-ACAN accepted the name Boreas Nunatak in 1947. The Norwegians call it Boreas. This feature was surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52.

Boreas Peak. 69°38' S, 68°20' W. A nunatak, rising to 670 m, on the NW side of the terminus of Eureka Glacier, at George VI Sound, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The best ramp for the approach to Eureka Glacier is normally to be found close to this nunatak. Surveyed by BAS, 1970-73. In association with other features in this area that were named for different winds, this one was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Boreas, the north wind of the Ancient Greeks. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Boree Islands. 67°41' S, 45°20' E. Two small islands, about 3 km (the Australians say 5 km) W of Point Widdows, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for the native Australian acacia tree, the boree. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Borg Bastion. 78°10' S, 162°29' E. A prominent summit, rising to 3730 m, on Johns Hopkins Ridge, 2.7 km NW of Mount Rucker, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for geologist Scott G. Borg, who conducted field investigations in Antarctica, 1978-94. From 1992 onwards he was program manager for Polar Earth Sciences, with the NSF's Office of Polar Programs.

Borg Island. 66°58' S, 57°35' E. Between 1.6 and 2 km long, in the E part of the Øygarden Group. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers using these photos. They named it Borgøy (i.e., "castle island"). ANCA accepted the name Borg Island, on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Borg Massif. 72°45' S, 3°30' W. A spectacular mountain massif, about 50 km long, lying along the NW side of Penck Trough, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. It has summits rising to over 2770 m, the

summits of the massif being divided into 3 rough groups by the ice-filled Raudberg Valley and Frostlendet Valley, which trend northeastward through the massif. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and plotted (incorrectly) from these photos. Mapped more accurately by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Borgmassivet (i.e., "the castle massif"), in association with Borg Mountain, its most prominent feature. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Borg Massif in 1962.

Borg Mountain. 72°32' S, 3°30' W. Also called Borgen. Large, flattish, and ice-topped, with many exposed rock cliffs, it is the northernmost mountain area of the Borg Massif (it is also the most prominent feature on that massif), and is actually part of the Ritscher Upland, in New Schwabenland, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Borga (i.e., "the castle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Borg Mountain in 1962.

Borga *see* **Borg Mountain**

Borga Massif *see* **Borg Massif**

Borga Station. 72°58' S, 3°48' W. A small South African research camp (field base) on Ahlmann Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. It was completed on May 6, 1969, for summer traverse parties. However, 4 men did winter over in 1969, led by mechanic Wilf Hodsdon. The other three were Anton Aucamp and Leon Wolmarans (geologists), and radioman Chris B. Muir. Due to adverse weather conditions, it was not occupied in the winter of 1970. **1971 winter**: Andy W.W. Paterson (leader). **1972 winter**: W.J.H. "Hampie" Venter (leader). **1973 winter**: Rudi Seveik (leader). **1974 winter**: Rudi Seveik (leader). **1975 winter**: Hennie D. Barnard (leader). The station was closed after the 1975 winter (*see also* **Grunehogna**).

Bahía Borge *see* **Borge Bay**

Punta Borge *see* **Borge Point**

Borge, Hans Engelbert. b. Oct. 5, 1873, Tønsberg, Norway. He wnt to sea, and in 1905 married Karen Margrethe, and they proceeded to have a family in Kristiania. He became a captain, and was skipper of the *Hvalen*, in the South Shetlands for the 1910-11 whaling season, and of the *Polynesia*, in the South Shetlands in 1913-14. In 1914-15 he was surveying Mikkelsen Harbor, in Trinity Island. In the 1920s he was manager of Borges Skibsrederei in Tønsberg, and a little later of the Falkland Whaling Company. He also had interest in Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, and in the Anglo-Norse Company, and for the latter was manager of their whaler *Anglo-Norse*, in Antarctic waters in 1927-28. Even later he was Norwegian consul. He died in 1946.

Borge Bay. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A small bay between Balin Point and Berntsen Point, on the E coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlle, and in 1913-14 by Hans Borge. It (or, perhaps, at least part of it) appears as Queen Bay, or Queen's Bay, on Sørlle's chart of 1913, and also on a British chart of 1916. It was also occasionally known as Factory Bay and Middleton Harbor. In the 1920s, the Norwegian whaling station was in this area, at Factory Cove (q.v.), which is the SE arm of the bay. In 1927, the Discovery Investigations conducted a sketch survey of the S part of this bay, and the bay appears as "Queens Bay or Borge Bay" on their 1929 chart. It appears as Bruce Bukt (i.e., "Bruce bay") on Sørlle's 1930 chart, named after William Speirs Bruce. This was a name much used by the Norwegian whalers of the 1920s, and was often translated as Bruce Harbor. It appears again on a 1933 British chart as Queen Bay, or Queen's Bay, but in Jan. 1933, was re-surveyed by the DI, and it appears on their 1934 chart as Borge Bay. Jimmy Marr, in 1935, referred to it as Borge Harbour. In 1947 Signy Island Station was built here. The bay appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Bahía Borge, and that was the name accepted by the 1991 Argentine gazetteer. On Sept. 8, 1953, after years of uncertainty as to what really constituted Borge Bay and what constituted Queen's Bay, UK-APC accepted the name Borge Bay for the whole bay, and did away with the name Queen's Bay. This new situation appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956 (after rejecting the name Borge Harbor). It was further surveyed by RN Hydrographic Survey units on the *Burghead Bay*, in 1954-55, and the *Protector*, in 1964-65.

Borge Harbor *see* **Borge Bay**

Borge Harbour *see* **Factory Cove**

Borge Point. 63°54' S, 60°45' W. The end of a peninsula, average height 360 m above sea level, which projects toward the S, and which forms the SE entrance point of Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by Hans Borge, in 1913-14, during his survey of the harbor, and named by him for himself. It appears on his chart of 1915. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Punta Borge. The Chileans call it Punta Fuenzalida, for Prof. Humberto Fuenzalida Villegas (1904-1966), geologist at the University of Chile, the first Chilean representaive to SCAR.

Borgebotnen. 74°23' S, 9°41' W. A corrie in the S part of Milorgfjella, in the N portion of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for World War II Resistance leader Ole Borge (1916-1995), a lawyer, and one of the leading lights in the Milorg organization.

Borgehavna *see* **Factory Cove**

Borgen *see* **Borg Mountain**

Bahía Börgen *see* **Börgen Bay**

Baie (de) Börgen *see* **Börgen Bay**

Borgen, Arne. Son of Johan Carlson Borgen. Both father and son were gunners on Onassis's whaler *Olympic Challenger* in the 1950s. Johan Carlson, "Cap'n John," as they called him, began as a gunner in 1931, and by 1957 was reputed to have killed 5100 whales.

Börgen Bay. 64°45' S, 63°30' W. An indentation in the SE coast of Anvers Island, 6 km wide, close W of Bay Point, between that point and Canty Point, N of the Neumayer Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Börgen, or Baie de Börgen, for German astronomer Carl Nicolay Jensen Börgen (1843-1909), then director of the Marinobservatorium in Wilhelmshaven, who advised Danco on observations to be made during the expedition. Börgen was also a member of the German North Pole Expedition of 1869-70. It appears as Börgen Bay on Frederick Cook's 1900 English-language chart of the Belgian expedition, and it appears again on British charts of 1901 and 1947. In differing versions of all these charts it also appears as Borgen Bay (i.e., without the accent). Nordenskjöld called it Börgen Bucht or Börgens Bukt (both of which mean the same thing). The Argentines had been calling it Bahía Börgen since before 1908, it appears as such on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the Argentines gazetteer of 1970, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Börgen Bay on Sept. 8, 1953. It was surveyed by Fids from the Arthur Harbour station in 1955. After rejecting the name William Bay (in association with Mount William), US-ACAN accepted the name Börgen Bay in 1956.

Börgen Bucht *see* **Börgen Bay**

Borgen Mountains *see* **Borg Massif**

Mount Borgesen *see* **Mount Borgeson**

Mount Borgeson. 72°12' S, 99°00' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously; the name is Swedish) as Borgesen. A peak, 8 km SSE of Smith Peak, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Warren Thomas Borgeson (b. Aug. 1924, Vernon, ND), topographic engineer here in Feb. 1960, with the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition. He was later much involved in the space projects. Originally plotted in 72°07' S, 99°10' W, it has since been replotted. The Russians have it in 72°18' S, 98°48' W.

Borggarden *see* **Borggarden Valley**

Borggarden Valley. 72°34' S, 3°48' W. A broad, ice-filled valley, about 16 km long, between (on the one hand) Borg Mountain and (on the other) Veten Mountain and Høgskavlen Mountain, in the NW part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Borggarden (i.e., "the castle courtyard"). US-ACAN accepted the name Borggarden Valley in 1966.

Borghallbrotet. 72°22' S, 3°18' W. An icefall on the S side of Viddalen Valley, between the Borg Massif and Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by

the Norwegians ["castle slope ridge" (sic)]. The word "brot" signifies "broken."

Borghallet. 72°25' S, 3°30' W. A gently sloping plain (the Norwegians describe it as an icefall) with an area of 100 sq miles, N of Borg Mountain, on the N side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Borghallet (i.e., "the castle slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1966.

Borgmassivet *see* **Borg Massif**

Borgøy *see* **Borg Island**

Mount Borgstrom. 74°16' S, 162°53' E. Rising to 2610 m, 3 km SE of Mount Meister, on Nash Ridge, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Charles Olaf Borgstrom, Jr. (b. June 23, 1930, Arlington, Mass. d. July 2, 2001, Punta Gorda, Fla.), USN, veteran of Korea and Vietnam, and VX-6 air operations officer during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Islote Bories *see* **Avian Island**

Grupo Comandante Bories *see* **Paul Islands**

The *Boris Davydov*. Russian ship named for the Russian hydrographer (*see* **Cape Davydov**), which took part in SovAE 1967-69 (Capt. Boris Nikolayevich Mikhaylov).

Boris Island. 62°29' S, 59°39' W. In the N part of Iquique Cove, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans, it appears on one of their charts of 1998. UK-APC accepted the name on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

The *Boris Petrov* *see* **The *Akademik Boris Petrov***

Borkowski, Joe *see* **The *Nathaniel B. Palmer***

Mount Borland. 74°25' S, 67°45' E. A large, gently-domed mountain, 8 km S of Mount Twigg, near the head of (i.e., at the S end of) the Lambert Glacier. Discovered aerially by Flying Officer John Alex Seaton, RAAF, on a Nov. 1956 photographic flight for ANARE, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Raymond Alexander "Ray" Borland (b. 1925), meteorologist at Heard Island for the winter of 1952, and at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cape Borley. 65°56' S, 55°10' E. An ice-covered cape protruding slightly from the coast of Enderby Land between Cape Close and Cape Boothby, or midway between (on the one hand) Cape Batterbee and Proclamation Island, and (on the other) Magnet Bay, and overlooked by the Napier Mountains. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for one of the pioneers of modern oceanography, John Oliver Borley (b. Sept. 12, 1872. d. Dec. 30, 1938), a member of the Discovery Committee (q.v.), who helped BANZARE acquire the *Discovery* as their ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

La Borne *see under* **L**

Bornmann, Robert Clare "Bob." b. June 29, 1931, Pittsburgh, Pa., but from the age of four raised in Charleston, W. Va., son of oil company chartered accountant John Arthur "Art" Bornmann and his wife Iona. After Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, he did a year's internship at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, then joined the USNR as a surgeon lieutenant, volunteering for duty in Antarctica, taking over as military leader of Hallett Station from Juan Tur on Jan. 16, 1958. In turn, Albert Bridgeman took over from him. Bornmann joined the regular Navy, and retired in 1985 as a captain, after spending almost three years on duty in England, and also being with the office of the Oceanographer of the U.S. Navy. He later lived in Reston, Va.

Bornmann Glacier. 72°20' S, 170°13' E. Flows from the W side of Hallett Peninsula, 1.5 km S of Seabee Hook, and forms a short floating ice tongue on the shore of Edisto Inlet, 1.5 km S of Hallett Station, and on the S side of Shear Cliff. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58 for Bob Bornmann. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Borns Glacier. 77°47' S, 162°01' E. A small glacier just W of Mount Coates, in the Taylor Valley, it flows N from the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Harold William Borns, Jr., professor of geology at Maine University, a USARP geologist here in 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Mount Borodin. 71°38' S, 72°38' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 695 m (so say the Americans; originally it was measured at about 250 m, but today the British say 350 m), with a rock outcrop on the E side, 11 km NNW of Gluck Peak, N of Boccherini Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of peaks in this general vicinity were photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and first appear on maps produced by that expedition. Whether this one appears on those maps or not, it certainly appears on their photos, and was the one mapped by Searle of the FIDS, working from the RARE photos in 1959-60. He plotted it in 71°32°S, 72°41' W. Named (with those coordinates) by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Russian composer, Alexander Porfir'yevich Borodin (1833-1887). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from 1973 U.S. Landsat images, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN plots this feature in 71°36' S, 72°38' W.

Borodin Mountain *see* **Mount Borodin**

Borodino Island *see* **Smith Island**

Borovan Knoll. 63°55' S, 59°29' W. Rising to 878 m on the W coast of Lindblad Cove, 1.85 km ESE of Dragor Hill, and 3.88 km SSE of Almond Point (which is formed by an offshoot of the hill), on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996, and named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Borovan in northwestern Bulgaria.

Borowski Peak. 80°11' S, 159°13' E. A small, but distinctive peak, rising to 1176 m, 9 km SW of Rand Peak, in the Nebraska Peaks, in the Britannia Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Daniel Borowski, of the Alfred Wegener Institute in Germany, a member of the USARP geophysical party with the Ross Ice Shelf Project, 1974-75. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. Dr. Borowski is an authority on the Antarctic Circumpolar Current.

Terrasa Borozdchataja. 73°07' S, 61°15' E. A slope, in the form of a terrace, due E of Humphreys Ridge, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Borradaile Island. 66°35' S, 162°45' E. One of the Balleny Islands, 3 km long, 1.5 km wide, and lying about 8 km southward of the SE extremity of Young Island in the same group. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by Balleny, who named it for William Borradaile (1787-1844; son of Richardson Borradaile), fur merchant and shipowner of 34 Fenchurch Street, London, who teamed with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Valle Borrascoso *see* **Windy Valley**

Borrello Island. 66°19' S, 110°22' E. A small island off the W side of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Sebastian Ronald Borrello (b. Sept. 1935), then a recent graduate of Syracuse, and geomagnetician at Wilkes Station in 1958. He later worked for Texas Instruments, and wrote *Gravity Decoded*. ANCA accepted the name.

Canal Borrowman. 64°19' S, 62°55' W. A marine channel between Eta Island to the N, and Omega Island to the S, in the Melchior Islands, in the middle of Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Dallmann's expedition of 1873-74, which discovered the Melchior Islands, did not discover this channel, and one can hardly wonder at this considering FrAE 1903-05 thought that Eta Island and Omega Island were one big island (they called it Île Melchior). The Discovery Investigations, in 1927, conducted an incomplete survey of the area. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Carlos Borrowman Sanhueza, leader of ChilAE 1970-71. In 1973 he was director of the Chilean naval school. The Argentines call it Canal Murature, after the *Murature*.

Borshchevskijhalvøya. 67°50' S, 45°00' E. A peninsula, about 42 km wide, E of Carnebreen, on the Prince Olav Coast, at the E edge of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians as Poluostrov Borschevskogo, for Russian geologist Yu. A. Borshchevskiy. Translated by the Norwegians.

Poluostrov Borshchevskogo *see* **Borshchevskijhalvøya**

Boruta Point. 64°52' S, 62°51' W. A promontory at the NW entrance to Leith Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Cost, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Jan Boruta, skipper of the *Jantar* during PolAE 1984-85.

Gora Borzova. 67°37' S, 98°53' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Garan, in Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Boschert Glacier. 74°43' S, 111°30' W. To the SE of Hayden Peak, flowing SW from Bear Peninsula into the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Ralph G. Boschert, USGS cartographer, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1975, as a member of the USGS satellite surveying team.

Nunatak Bosicio. 66°11' S, 61°31' W. One of the many nunataks on the Jason Peninsula named by the Argentinians.

Bosner Island. 66°27' S, 110°36' E. A rocky island, about 550 m long, about 185 m NW of Boffa Island, and 0.8 km E of Browning Peninsula, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. Plotted from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, as Bosner Rock, for Paul Bosner, photographer on OpW. US-ACAN later redefined it, and ANCA accepted the name Bosner Island, on July 4, 1961.

Bosner Rock *see* **Bosner Island**

Boss, John Edward. b. March 9, 1919, Seattle, son of English immigrant steam engineer (later a petroleum salesman) John Boss and his New York wife, Frances Beatrice Carter. He went to sea, and was a replacement sailor on the *North Star* for the second half of USAS 1939-41. He died on Sept. 25, 1993, in Creswell, Oreg.

Boss Peak. 71°52' S, 166°15' E. An isolated black peak, rising to 2170 m, on the E side of the terminus of Jutland Glacier, 13 km NNE of Thomson Peak, and overlooking the watersheds of Tucker Glacier and Lillie Glacier, in the NW part of the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for 3 reasons — its resemblance to the boss on a shield, for its dominance in the area, and with reference to Shackleton's nickname. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Bosse Nunatak. 72°08' S, 65°22' E. A small nunatak in an area of disturbed ice, about 30 km (the Australians say about 43 km) W of Mount Izabelle, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by John Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1971. Named by ANCA for Howard E. Bosse, helicopter pilot with the survey party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Bostelmann, Robert Walter "Bob." b. Aug. 9, 1945. BAS veterinary surgeon in charge of the 150 huskies, and acting medical officer, during the winter of 1973 at Base E. In 1975, in Cambridge, he married Susan Fison. In 1977 he was in Darwin, Australia, but he later practiced as a vet in Staffordshire.

Boston, George Duncan. Known as Duncan. b. 1933, Wakefield, Yorks, son of Leonard Boston and his wife Lilian Fordham. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a general assistant and mountain climber, and wintered-over as base leader at Base O (Danco Island) in 1958.

The Boston Expedition. Not an expedition as such, but rather 3 Boston vessels in the South Shetlands together during the summer of 1820-21. **Aug. 19, 1820**: The *O'Cain* sailed from Boston, captained by Jonathan Winship. **Sept. 23, 1820**: The other two ships, the *Esther*, commanded by F.H. Low, and the *Emerald*, commanded by John G. Scott, left Boston. They did belong together. **Dec. 25, 1820**: The *O'Cain* lost a man. **March 7, 1821**: The *Esther* and the *Emerald* saved the crew of the *Venus* when she was wrecked. The *Esther* and the *Emerald* collected 9000 sealskins between them and sailed for Chile, where the *Emerald* was sold. **March 18, 1821**: The *O'Cain* left Antarctica with 12,000 sealskins, in company with a British ship, the *King George*. **June 8, 1821**: The *O'Cain* arrived in Boston, also with minerals, stones, and shells.

Bostwick, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bosumschneefeld. 73°51' S, 163°42' E. A snow field in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Bosun Island. 69°42' S, 73°52' E. A small island, with 3 outliers, in Sandefjord Bay, about 20 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Plotted in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Ystøy (i.e., "outer island"). In Jan.-March 1968, the island was visited several times by the ANARE party off the *Nella Dan*, led by Don Styles. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for the bosun of that ship, who helped in the sounding of Sandefjord Bay.

Bahía Botánica *see* **[1]Botany Bay**

[1]Botany Bay. 63°41' S, 57°53' W. A small bay between Church Point and Camp Hill, on the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula, directly to the N of Red Island, on the N side of Prince Gustav Channel. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1946, and named by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, for the fossil plants collected here. It appears as such on a British chart of 1949. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, and on an Argentine chart of 1957, both times as Bahía Botánica (which is a simple translation). US-ACAN accepted the name Botany Bay in 1952, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Bahía Botánica in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 and the Argentine gazetteer of 1993.

[2]Botany Bay. 77°00' S, 162°35' E. A small bight on the S coast of Granite Harbor, between Cape Geology and Discovery Bluff, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party of BAE 1910-13, which explored the area of Granite Harbor in 1911-12, and named at that time by Grif Taylor and Frank Debenham (both Australians on that expedition), after Botany Bay, New South Wales. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Botany Peak *see* **Lichen Peak**

Botany Point. 62°05' S, 58°19' W. A small rocky promontory S of Professor Glacier, and W of Tern Nunatak, at Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Nos Botev *see* **Botev Point**

Botev Peak. 62°45' S, 60°19' W. Rising to about 370 m, in the S extremity of Veleka Ridge, 1.4 km S of the summit of that ridge, 4.3 km WSW of Yambol Peak, and 9.3 km WSW of Samuel Point, overlooking Tarnovo Ice Piedmont to the E and NE, Botev Point to the S, and Barnard Point 1.55 km to the WNW, at the S extremity of Rozhen Peninsula, in the Tangra Mountains, in the southeasternmost extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, in association with Botev Point.

Botev Point. 62°46' S, 60°19' W. The S extremity of Rozhen Peninsula, and therefore also of Livingston Island, formed by an offshoot of Veleka Ridge, 1.55 km ESE of Barnard Point, and 9.3 km WSW of Samuel Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Nos Botev (i.e., "Botev point"), for Hristo Botev (1848-1876), poet and leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement.

Bothma, Johannes. b. South Africa. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959.

Bothy Bay. 62°10' S, 58°59' W. A small bay on the NW side of Fildes Peninsula, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The entrance is 1.1 km SE of Square End Island, and the bay is backed by a wide beach, with low cliffs on the NE and SW sides. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for a crude stone hut (bothy), on the shore of the bay, which was evidently built by 19th-century sealers. This bay is listed in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on a 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, as Dos Lobos Marinhos. This name does, of course, mean "two Antarctic fur seals," but there is probably a more complex reason behind this Brazilian naming. Originally plotted in 62°09' S, 58°57' W, it was replotted by the UK in late 2008.

Bothy Lake. 60°44' S, 45°40' W. A small lake at the head of Cummings Cove, on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS conducted freshwater biological studies here from 1970. The feature was so named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, in reference to the refuge hut (bothy) at Cummings Cove. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gora Botkina *see* **Klakemulen**

Botnebrekka. 72°25' S, 22°13' E. An ice slope with crevasses, about 14 km long, at the top of H.E. Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("steep slope at the head of the glacier").

Botnfjellet *see* **Botnfjellet Mountain**

Botnfjellet Mountain. 71°45' S, 11°25' E. Rising to 2750 m, it forms the NE and E walls of Livdebotnen Cirque, in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-

60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Botnfjellet (i.e., "the cirque mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Botnfjellet Mountain in 1970.

Botnfjorden *see* **Cirque Fjord**

Botnhø. 72°04' S, 27°42' E. A peak in the N part of Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("cirque heights").

Botnhøgdene. 70°21' S, 38°16' E. Heights on the NE side of Botnnuten, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bottom heights"). Botnnuten is one of its features.

Botnneset *see* **Botnneset Peninsula**

Botnneset Peninsula. 69°44' S, 37°35' E. A large, mainly ice-covered point forming a peninsula between Fletta Bay and Djupvika, along the S (or "bottom") side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Botnneset ("the bottom ness"). US-ACAN accepted the name Botnneset Peninsula in 1968.

Botnnuten. 70°24' S, 38°01' E. An isolated rock peak, or nunatak, rising to 1460 m, S of Havsbotn, in the heights the Norwegians call Botnhøgdene, 35 km SW of Shirase Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who so named it ("the bottom peak") because it is the southernmost peak in the immediate vicinity, and also in association with Havsbotn. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1962.

Botnryggen. 68°49' S, 90°34' W. A mountain ridge, mainly ice- and snow-covered, running northeastward from the S part of Lars Christensen Peak, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("ryggen" means "ridge"), in association with nearby Austbotnen.

Islas Botones *see* **The Buttons**

Böttcher, Fritz. Able seaman who joined the *Deutschland* on Dec. 10, 1911, at South Georgia, just in time to go Antarctica on GermAE 1911-12.

Bottle-nosed whales *see* **Beaked whales**

Bottom ice *see* **Anchor ice**

Bottomley, Alec. b. Yorkshire. BAS meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Base B in 1963 and at Base T in 1964. He was back in Antarctica, wintering-over at Base E as a diesel electric mechanic in 1966, and then at Base T in 1967, as base leader that winter.

Bottrill Head. 67°42' S, 66°57' W. A rugged headland on the E side of Bourgeois Fjord, it forms the N entrance point of Dogs Leg Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Resurveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for Harold Bottrill (1895-1948), chairman of the board of directors (and later general manager) of Maclean and Stapledon, shipping agents of Montevideo, who was of assistance to BGLE and also to FIDS between 1943 and 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. By 1978 the Argentines were calling it Cabo Garay, for Pedro Garay (*see* **Deaths**, 1958).

The *Bouchard*. Argentine patrol ship, sister ship of the *Seaver*, she was built in 1938, by Hansen & Puccini, of Buenos Aires, and named for Hipólito Bouchard. Along with the *Fournier*, the *Parker*, the *Spiro*, and the *Robinson*, she took part in two successive expeditions from Ushuaia, as a patrol vessel, to study ice conditions in the Drake Passage and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula: Oct.-Nov. 1947 (under the command of Capt. Emilio O. Morroni, and late 1948 (Captain Elbio Castelo).

Estrecho Bouchard *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Bouchard, Hipólito. b. 1783. A Marine lieutenant colonel, he was captain of the *Halcón*, in 1815, when that vessel, and 3 others, got blown off course to 65°S (*see* **Brown, Guillermo**). He fought in the Argentine navy, under General San Martín, and died in 1837.

Bouchard Refugio *see* **Groussac Refugio**

Bouchet, Guillaume. b. March 22, 1816, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Bouchet, Joachim. b. Sept. 13, 1815, Bordeaux. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Boucot Plateau. 82°25' S, 155°40' E. A small, ice-covered plateau, N of Mount Macpherson, W of Wellman Cliffs, and S of McKay Cliffs, in the Geologists Range. Plotted by USGS from their own tellurometer surveys of 1961-62, and also from USN air photos taken in 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Arthur J. Boucot, geologist at Byrd Station, 1964-65, who, that season, was also in the Horlick Mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Île Boudet *see* **Boudet Island**

Islote Boudet *see* **Boudet Island**

Boudet Island. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. The largest of the several small islands off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Penola Strait, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Boudet, for Jean Boudet, the French consul in Rio, who assisted the expedition. It appears on the expedition maps. It appears as Boudet Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Islote Boudet on a 1953 Argentine chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Boudet Island, on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Boudet Islet *see* **Boudet Island**

Boudette Peaks. 76°50' S, 126°02' W. Twin peaks, rising to 2810 m and 2815 m resp., 1.5 km WSW of Lavris Peak, in the N portion of Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Eugene L. Boudette (b. Aug. 24, 1926, Claremont, Mass. d. Nov. 10, 2007, Concord, Mass.), geologist who, after spending some time in the Arctic, was with USGS, 1953-85, during which time he was a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. He was later involved in several Apollo moonshots, and from 1986 to 2000 was New Hampshire's state geologist.

Baie Boué de Lapeyrère *see* **Lapeyrère Bay**

La Bouée *see* **La Borne** (under **L**)

The *Le Boulard* *see under* **L**

Punta Boulder *see* **Boulder Point**

Boulder Cones. 77°48' S, 166°42' E. A group of cones, 1.4 km SW of Castle Rock, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named descriptively by Frank Debenham, during BAE 1910-13, who made a plane table survey of the peninsula in 1912. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 2000, and US-ACAN followed suit on Oct. 31, 2000.

Boulder Hill. 68°36' S, 78°30' E. A big hill, rising to 158 m, overlooking the E end of Krok Lake, it is probably the highest isolated rock feature in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983. An ANARE survey station was established here in Jan. 1979, and named NM/S 261 (signified by a brass pin in the rock).

Boulder Lake. 69°25' S, 76°23' E. A frozen lake, under an overhang of plateau ice, about 2.5 km S of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. So named by the 1986-87 ANARE field party here, because of the rock boulders marking the E and W shores of the lake. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987.

Boulder Point. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. The S extremity of Stonington Island, close off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1940 by USAS 1939-41 (it is shown on Glenn Dyer's map of 1941), and again in 1946-47 by FIDS, and named by the latter for a prominent granite boulder here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1956. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Punta Boulder.

Boulder Rock. 71°19' S, 170°13' E. Along the W side of Adare Peninsula, immediately S of Ridley Beach, in northern Victoria Land. Surveyed, charted, and named in 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Boulder Valley. 63°59' S, 57°35' W. A wide, U-shaped valley, about 2.4 km long, between Terrapin Hill and Blancmange Hill, on James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, because of the numerous large boulders lying on the E side of the valley.

Boulderclay Glacier. 74°45' S, 164°00' E. A laterally elongated glacier with an extensive area covered by boulderclay and debris, lying along the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Nov. 16, 1989.

Boulding Ridge. 68°02' S, 66°55' W. A ridge running NE-SW at an elevation of about 1015 m, and separating Todd Glacier from McClary Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast

of Graham Land. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1967-69. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Richard Andrew "Dick" Boulding (b. Aug. 19, 1944, Dartford, Kent. d. May, 2001, Stockport, Lancs), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base E in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Islotes Boulier *see* **Rho Islands**

Boulton Peak. 64°06' S, 60°42' W. Rising to about 1250 m, on the SE side of Curtiss Bay, 8 km S of Cape Andreas, on the Davis Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Matthew Piers Watt Boulton (1821-1894), English inventor, in 1868, of ailerons for lateral control of aircraft. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Bounty Nunatak. 71°37' S, 159°59' E. A high, prominent, massive, largely ice-free nunatak, rising to 2350 m, 6 km SE of Mount Burnham, standing out from the S end of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE 1963-64 because the party was out of food when it arrived at a cache that had been set up by aircraft near here earlier that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 17, 1964. ANCA also accepted the name.

Bahía Bouquet *see* **Bouquet Bay**

Bouquet Bay. 64°03' S, 62°10' W. Between 8 and 11 km wide, and about the same distance in length, bounded by Davis Island, the W coast of Liège Island, and Pasteur Peninsula (in the NE part of Brabant Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition, and named by him as Melville Bay, for Lord Melville (*see* **Melville Highlands**). Re-discovered and re-charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Bouquet de la Grye, for hydrographic engineer Jean-Jacques-Anatole Bouquet de la Grye (1827-1909), who helped publish the scientific results of the expedition. M. Bouquet de la Grye is perhaps known best for his work in helping to found the autonomous port of La Rochelle. It appears as Bouquet de la Grye Bay on British charts of 1909 and 1948, but UK-APC accepted the shortened name Bouquet Bay on Jan. 28, 1953. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming, in 1960. The Chileans used to call it Bahía Bouquet de la Grye, but have also accepted a shortened version, Bahía Bouquet, as have the Argentines.

Bahía Bouquet de la Grye *see* **Bouquet Bay**

Baie Bouquet de la Grye *see* **Bouquet Bay**

Bouquet de la Grye Bay *see* **Bouquet Bay**

Bourchier Cove. 62°57' S, 62°33' W. A cove, 2.35 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Smith Island for 860 m between Jirecek Point and Villagra Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for Bourchier Peak, in Rila Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria. James Bourchier (1850-1920) was a British journalist and Bulgarian activist.

Fiord Bourgeois *see* **Bourgeois Fjord**

Fiordo Bourgeois *see* **Bourgeois Fjord**

Seno Bourgeois *see* **Bourgeois Fjord**

Bourgeois Fjord. 67°40' S, 67°05' W. An inlet, 50 km long in a NE-SW direction, and between 5 and 8 km wide, between the E sides of Pourquoi Pas Island and Blaiklock Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, it divides the Loubet Coast from the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Fiord Bourgeois, for Colonel (a general from 1912) Joseph-Émile-Robert Bourgeois (1857-1945), director of the Geographic Service of the French Army, and successor in 1908 to Henri Poincaré as chair of astronomy and geodesy at l'École Polytechnique, a post he held until 1929. From 1920 to 1936 he was senator from Haut-Rhin. It appears as "Bourgeois Fd." on a British chart of 1914. The outline of this inlet was more accurately delineated in July-Aug. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition as Bourgeois Fjord. US-ACAN accepted the name Bourgeois Fiord in 1947. The feature was further surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. It appears as Bourgeois Fjord on a 1951 British chart, UK-APC accepted that spelling on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also subsequently accepted this spelling. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Fiordo Bourgeois, but on a 1962 Chilean chart as Seno Bourgeois. From then on the Chileans tended to use the term "seno" rather than "fiordo," a "seno" really implying a small bay or inlet, but not quite an "ensenada." However, it seems that the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Fiordo Bourgeois, as did the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Bourgeois Nunataks. 69°54' S, 158°22' E. A group of nunataks, about 19 km SW of Pope Mountain, and about 20 km SW of Governor Mountain, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William L. Bourgeois, USN, chief aviation machinist's mate, flight engineer on LC-130 Hercules aircraft during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969, and ANCA followed suit on July 31, 1972.

Bousquet Island. 66°25' S, 110°41' E. About 550 m long, immediately E of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Carl Eklund named it for Edward A. Bousquet, USN, utilitiesman 2nd class who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 27, 2008.

Rocas Boutan *see* **Boutan Rocks**

Boutan Rocks. 64°54' S, 63°10' W. A small group of 5 rocks, rising to an elevation of 5 m above sea level, 2.5 km SW of Bruce Island, NE of Cape Willems, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1954, apparently not named. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Louis-Marie-Auguste Boutan (1859-1934), French biologist and pioneer of submarine photography in the last decade of the 19th century. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Rocas Boutan.

Boutin, Michel-Antoine. b. July 25, 1811, Toulon. Carpenter on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

The *Bouvet I*. A whale catcher belonging to the factory ship *New Sevilla*, in Antarctic waters in 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36. Her dimensions and history until 1936 are exactly the same as for the *Bouvet III* (q.v.). In 1936-37 she was catching for the *Sourabaya*, and in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40 for the *Salvestria*. In March 1940, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, and served during World War II, being returned to Salvesen's, her owner, in 1945. In 1945-46 she was catching for the *Empire Victory*, and from then until 1961 she continued to work for Salvesen. Between 1961 and 1964 she was laid up at Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, and in Sept. 1964 a heavy snow forced her deck underwater, and she sank at her moorings, along with the *Sabra*, the *Solvra*, the *Sorsra*, the *Southern Paul*, the *Southern Peter*, and the *Sondra*.

The *Bouvet II*. A whale catcher off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land in Jan. 1931, during the 1930-31 whaling season, catching for the *New Sevilla*. Reidar Bjerkø was the gunner. She was back with the *New Sevilla* in 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36.

The *Bouvet III*. A Norwegian whale catcher, 245 gross tons, 85 net tons, 116 feet 2 inches long, 24 feet 2 inches wide, built in 1930 by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, and belonging to the factory ship *New Sevilla*, in Antarctic waters in 1930-31. She was off the coast of East Antarctica in Jan. 1931, under the command of Carl Sjövold. She was back in Antarctic waters for the season 1931-32, and in Aug. 1932, along with the *New Sevilla* and the other *Bouvet* catchers, she was bought by Christian Salvesen, of Leith, Edinburgh, and thus became a British whale catcher. She was in Antarctica again in 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36. In the summer of 1936 she was off the coast of Peru, and from the 1936-37 season to the 1939-40 season she was catching for the *Salvestria*. In March 1940 she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, and returned to Salvesen after the war. Between 1946 and 1949 she was in the Arctic. In 1949 she was sold to the Western Whaling Corporation of Vancouver, and in 1950 sold again, in Vancouver. In 1962 she was sold to the Western Canada Whaling Corporation of Vancouver, and her name was changed to *Westwhale 2*. She was broken up in 1965-66.

The *Bouvet IV*. A 245-ton, 116 foot 2-inch whale catcher built in 1930, by Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, for Waalman & Bugge's Sevilla Company, in Tønsberg, Norway. She was in Antarctic waters in 1930-31 and 1931-32, catching

for the *New Sevilla* (q.v.). *See* ***Bouvet III***, for more history. Working for Salvesen's, she was back with the *New Sevilla* every year between the 1932–33 season and the 1939–40 season, and in 1940 was requisitioned by the Royal Navy. In 1946 she was returned to Salvesen's, who promptly sold her to a company in Valparaíso, where her name was changed to the *Indus 7*. In 1962 she was sold again, and became the *Ruiz I*. She was still working in the mid 1980s.

The *Bouvet V*. Whale catcher built in 1930, and owned by the Sevilla Company. She was trapped by pack-ice in the Ross Sea, and sank on March 31, 1931. One man died.

Bouvet Island. Also known as Bouvetøya. Not in Antarctica.

Massif Bouvier *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Mont Bouvier *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Monte Bouvier *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Mount Bouvier. 67°14' S, 68°09' W. A massive, mainly ice-covered massif-type mountain, rising to about 2070 m, immediately N of the head of Stonehouse Bay, in the east-central part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Pic Bouvier, for Louis-Eugène Bouvier (1856–1944), the French naturalist, and a member of the commission appointed by the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique to publish the scientific results of the expedition. It appears as Bouvier Peak on a British chart of 1908. It was further charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, and appears on that expedition's charts as Massif Bouvier. However, the name Massif Bouvier was misapplied on the expedition's charts, to what became Mount Reeves, which is actually 8 km to the NE. This would cause cause confusion with the Chileans in 1947, when, on one of their charts that year, it appears erroneously as Monte Bruyn (i.e., what the British and Americans call Mount Reeves). It appears correctly as Mount Bouvier on a British chart of 1914, and on a 1937 French map as Mont Bouvier. Re-surveyed by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bouvier in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1961 British chart. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Bouvier. There is a 1968 reference to it as Bouvier Massif, and, in the same reference, Bouvier South (referring to the S part).

Pic Bouvier *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Bouvier Massif *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Bouvier Peak *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Bouvier South *see* **Mount Bouvier**

Bouzet, Joseph-Fidèle-Eugène du *see under* **Du Bouzet**

Campo Bove *see* **Italia Valley**

Bove, Giacomo. Italian naval lieutenant who, although he never quite got to Antarctica, did lead an Italian expedition to the continent, or tried to. He was born on April 23, 1852, in the Piemontese town of Maranzana, son of farmer and winemaker Francesco Bove and his wife Antonia Garbarino. He served on various expeditions, including the *Vega* with Nordenskjöld, in an effort to find the Northeast Passage. In 1880 he became involved in the abortive Italian Antarctic Expedition, 1880–82 (q.v.), and on June 7, 1881, married Luisa Bruzzone. Although the Antarctic expedition didn't work out, he did exploring work in South America for the Argentine government. After a bad trip to the Congo in 1885, he committed suicide in Verona on Aug. 9, 1887.

Roca Bóveda *see* **Cove Rock**

Bøving Island. 66°17' S, 110°31' E. A small island in the S part of Newcomb Bay, about 160 m E of McMullin Island, and S of Kilby Island, in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Photographed aerially again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1956, 1962, and 1963. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Frants J. Bøving, 3rd officer on the *Thala Dan* in 1965, who assisted in a hydrographic survey in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Bowden Glacier. 78°08' S, 163°07' E. On the SE flank of Salient Ridge, it flows NE to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1994, for Charles Bowden (*see* **Bowden Névé**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Bowden Névé. 83°35' S, 165°00' E. A large snow-covered area about 30 km wide, at an elevation of about 1800 m above sea level, southward of Mount Miller, between the Queen Elizabeth Range and the Queen Alexandra Range, near the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered from Claydon Peak by the NZ Southern Party of BCTAE in 1958, and named by them for Charles Moore Bowden (1886–1972), first chairman of the Ross Sea Committee, which organized the NZ party of BCTAE. Bowden was a cabinet minister with the National Government of NZ, 1949–54, when he retired. A temporary American summer station was established here in 1984–85, and was used for an international conference. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Bowditch Crests. 68°30' S, 65°22' W. A line of precipitous cliffs surmounted by 4 summits, and rising to about 1670 m, overlooking the NW corner of Mobiloil Inlet, on Bermel Peninsula, SW of Periphery Point, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped the following year from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Nathaniel Bowditch (1773–1838), U.S. astronomer, and author in 1801 of *The New American Practical Navigator*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Mount Bowen. 75°45' S, 161°03' E. A mountain of stratified sandstone capped by a sharp black peak rising to 1875 m (the New Zealanders say about 1250 m), on the N side of Davis Glacier, and about 10 km south-southwestward of Mount Howard, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901–04, and named by Scott for Charles Christopher Bowen (1830–1917), whose daughter, Gertrude had married a professor of engineering at Canterbury College, in NZ, named Robert J. Scott, who just happened to be a cousin of Scott of the Antarctic. In addition to this, Bowen's brother-in-law was Sir Clements Markham. Bowen was Scott's NZ host during BNAE 1901–04 and BAE 1910–13, and a major supporter. He was knighted in 1910. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bowen, Peter *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Bowen Cirque. 80°42' S, 23°27' W. A cirque, NNE of Mount Wegener, near the E end of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968–71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Norman Levi Bowen (1887-1956), U.S. experimental petrologist who specialized in the phase equilibria of silicate melt systems. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Bower. 72°37' S, 160°30' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2610 m, 10 km ENE of Roberts Butte, in the Outback Nunataks of northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John R. Bower, ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1968.

Bower Canyon *see* **Bowers Canyon**

Bower Hills *see* **Bowers Mountains**

Mount Bowers. 85°00' S, 164°05' E. Rising to 2430 m, 3 km SSE of Mount Buckley, on the W side of the upper Beardmore Glacier (i.e., at the head of that glacier), just to the S of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by BAE 1910–13 for Henry Bowers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bowers, Henry Robertson. b. July 29, 1883, Westbank, 57 Esplanade, Greenock, Scotland, son of Greenock sailor Capt. Alexander "Alex" Bowers and his Gloucestershire wife Emily. He was named Henry Robertson for his uncle, a Dundee merchant. The family had just got back from Penang when Birdie was born (he was known as Birdie, for his beaky nose). His father, who was a lieutenant in the RNR (dated 1862), and a merchant in Malaya and Burma, left again, and died in Merqui, Burma on April 12, 1887. Birdie and his two sisters, May and Edith, were raised by their mother in Chislehurst, Kent. He was in the Merchant Navy at 16, and from 1905 in the Royal Indian Marine. In 1909 he became a lieutenant, and joined BAE 1910–13 as ship's officer in charge of stores on the *Terra Nova*. Scott chose him for the shore party because of his organizational and navigation abilities. He took part in the "worst journey in the world," along with Wilson and Cherry-Garrard, to Cape Crozier, to collect emperor penguins' eggs, and Scott chose him for the Pole party of 1911. Short (5'4') for an explorer, he was, however, the toughest of the polar party, had a foghorn voice, red hair, and was one of the first 10 men ever to

reach the South Pole. He didn't make it back, dying in the tent with Scott and Wilson on or about March 29, 1912.

Bowers, Richard Alan "Dick." b. June 19, 1928, Harrisburg, Pa., son of railroad electrician Jacob Robert Bowers. After studying engineering at Yale, he moved to New York, enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1950, became an officer in the Civil Engineer Corps, and was posted to Quonset Point, RI, which is where he became a volunteer for Operation Deep Freeze. At that point he was a lieutenant (jg), married to Sally Foster (in 1951), and they had two young children. In March 1955 he joined the Seabees at Davisville, RI, and in late Oct. 1955 left Boston on the *Edisto*, bound for Antarctica and OpDF I (1955-56), arriving at McMurdo on Dec. 20, 1955. He led the construction team at McMurdo Sound from the austral summer of 1955-56 through the winter of 1956, and led the party that built Pole Station over the 1956-57 summer season (OpDF II). He was delivered to the Pole area with the first party of Seabees, on Nov. 20, 1956, in the *Que Sera Sera* flown by Gus Shinn. He had sledges, and other equipment, such as a Weasel and 11 dogs. The Weasel broke down and he had to make the 8-mile trip to the Pole by dog-sledge. Paul Siple joined him later and headed up the establishment when it was ready for occupation. On Jan. 4, 1957 Bowers headed back to McMurdo when his job was done. He was the 4th leader (*see* **Amundsen**, **Scott**, and **Dufek**) and the second man by the name of Lt. Bowers to stand at the South Pole (for the list of his party *see* **Seabees** and **South Pole Station**). In Feb. 1957, he left Antarctica, joined the regular Navy, and taught cold weather engineering, led construction of a series of naval air facilities, went back to Washington for 4 years with Naval Personnel, and then went to Oslo as part of NATO. He was at the Naval War College, as a commander, when he went to Vietnam in 1968, retiring from the Navy in 1972. He went to work for Lafayette College, in Pennsylvania, as their physical plant director, and was there for 10 years, before retiring to the mountains of New Hampshire, and becoming involved in energy work. He finally moved to Indianapolis.

Bowers Automatic Weather Station. 85°12' S, 163°24' E. An American AWS at an elevation of 2090 m, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Installed on Jan. 9, 1986, it began operating 2 days later, and ceased to function in Aug. 1986. Named for Birdie Bowers.

Bowers Canyon. 71°00' S, 173°00' E. Also known (erroneously) as Bower Canyon. Submarine feature of the Ross Sea, off northern Victoria Land. By 2004 it had become apparent that this feature does not exist.

Bowers Corner. 79°01' S, 84°21' W. A peak, 14 km SE of Lishness Peak, at the extreme S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains, at the E side of the terminus of Nimitz Glacier, where it bends, or makes a corner (hence the name) on joining Minnesota Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Dick Bowers.

Bowers Glacier. 72°37' S, 169°03' E. On the W side of Mount Northampton, and E of Elder Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, it flows northward into Tucker Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chester H. Bowers, meteorologist and senior U.S. representative at Hallett Station in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Bowers Hills *see* **Bowers Mountains**

Bowers Mountains. 71°10' S, 163°15' E. A major and complex mountain system, about 140 km long and 56 km wide, trending N-S, and rising to 2590 m (in Mount Marwick), they form the E flank of Rennick Glacier, in Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. They are bounded by the coast to the N, by Canham Glacier to the S, and by Lillie Glacier to the east. Slightly lower than Mount Marwick are Mount Ford and Mount Bernstein. When Pennell sighted the seaward (i.e., northern) end in Feb. 1911, from the *Terra Nova*, he called them the Bowers Hills, for Birdie Bowers. The name was also seen (erroneously) as Bower Hills. The mountains were photographed aerially by USN in 1946-47, during OpHJ, and again in 1960-62. In 1962-63, USGS surveyed them from the ground, and then mapped them from all of these efforts. It was only after this mapping that the name was amended by US-ACAN in 1964, to the Bowers Mountains. NZ-APC accepted that name on July 16, 1964, although many post-1964 references are still to the Bowers Hills.

Bowers Peak. 71°45' S, 163°20' E. A high peak, rising to 2140 m, it forms part of the divide between Hunter Glacier and Hoshko Glacier, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Lt. John M. Bowers, Jr., VX-6, who flew support flights for this party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 16, 1964.

Bowers Piedmont Glacier. 77°41' S, 164°24' E. About 40 sq miles in area, just southward of New Harbor, along the SW coast of McMurdo Sound, it merges at its S side with Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and called Butter Point Piedmont by them. Renamed by Grif Taylor of BAE 1910-13, for Henry Bowers. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Bowie Crevasse Field. 79°03' S, 84°45' W. A large crevasse field at a break in the slope on Minnesota Glacier, between the Anderson Massif and the SE end of the Bastien Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Glenn E. Bowie, geophysicist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Bowin Glacier. 84°53' S, 177°20' E. A tributary glacier, 8 km long, it flows NE between Sullivan Ridge and Fulgham Ridge, to enter Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Charles F. "Charlie" Bowin, USN, commissaryman in Antarctica during OpDF 65 and OpDF 66. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bowl Island. 67°09' S, 50°50' E. An island with a bowl-like depression in the center, just S of Crohn Island and Beaver Island, at the head of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered by a 1956 ANARE airborne field party led by Peter Crohn, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bowler, Bryan Anthony. An Army sergeant, mechanic, driver, and cross-country skier, who was seconded to FIDS in 1960, as a general assistant and tractorman, and wintered-over at Base E in 1961 and 1962. He was responsible for the Muskegs.

Bowler, Robert Edward "Bob." b. Oct. 28, 1948, London, son of Robert W. Bowler and his wife Rosina D. Fuller. BAS diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Faraday Station in 1979, at Rothera Station in 1980, and at Halley Bay Station in 1982 and 1983, the last year as base commander. He won the Fuchs Medal in 1989.

Bowler Rocks. 62°21' S, 59°50' W. A group of rocks, 0.8 km SW of Table Island, in the English Strait, in the South Shetlands. ArgAE 1948-49 named one of these rocks as Roca Canal, or Roca Channel, and it appears as such on their 1949 chart. But this was an error (*see* **Channel Rock**). Surveyed in 1967 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, and named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for David Michael Bowler (b. 1943), surveying recorder on the unit's launch *Nimrod*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cabo Bowles *see* **Cape Bowles**

Cape Bowles. 61°19' S, 54°05' W. A massive, cliffed cape forming the S tip of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted on Feb. 4, 1820, by Bransfield, in the *Williams*, when a landing was made to take formal possession of the island for George IV. The cape was named by Bransfield, for Capt. (later Adm.) William Bowles (1790-1869), RN, commander-in-chief of the British fleet in South America from 1816 to 1820. It appears on various sealing charts of the 1820s (including Powell's, of 1824), and also on Foster's 1829 chart drawn up during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a British chart of 1962. It appears in the 1970 and 1991 Argentine gazetteers as Cabo Bowles, and, as such, also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this cape, in late 2008.

Hrebet Bowles *see* **Bowles Ridge**

Monte Bowles *see* **[2]Mount Bowles, Samuel Peak**

[1]Mount Bowles *see* **Mount Irving**

[2]Mount Bowles. 62°37' S, 60°12' W. An ice-covered mountain rising to 834 m (the British say about 750 m), between South Bay and Moon Bay, it forms the summit of Bowles Ridge, 5 km N of Mount Friesland, in the E part of Livingston

Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him for Capt. William Bowles (*see* **Cape Bowles**), with whom Foster surveyed La Plata (in South America), from the *Creole*, in 1819. It appears on a British chart of 1901. It appears as Pic Bowles on Charcot's 1912 map of FrAE 1908-10. It appears as Monte Bowles on a 1947 Chilean chart and a 1954 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bowles in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Pic Bowles *see* **[2]Mount Bowles**

Vrah Zapaden Bowles *see* **Bowles West Peak**

Bowles Creek. 77°37' S, 163°03' E. A glacial meltwater distributary stream, 0.4 km long, which flows E from Maria Creek into the SW end of Lake Fryxell, close W of Green Lake, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by Diane McKnight, for USGS hydrologist Elizabeth C. Bowles, a member of her hydrological field team here in 1987-88. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Bowles Ridge. 62°37' S, 60°10' W. A ridge, 1.5 km wide, extending 6.5 km in an E-W direction, in the east-central part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its summit is Mount Bowles (834 m). It is bounded by Kaliakra Glacier to the N, by Perunika Glacier to the W and SW, and by Huron Glacier to the SE and E. It is connected to Friesland Ridge (in the Tangra Mountains) by Wörner Gap, and to Hemus Peak by Dimov Gate. Mapped by the British in 1968, and surveyed in detail in 1995-96 by the Bulgarians, who named it Hrebet Bowles (i.e., "Bowles ridge") on March 15, 2002, in association with the mountain (which had already been named), although the name Bowles Ridge had been in use for some time before that.

Bowles West Peak. 62°37' S, 60°13' W. Rising to 678 m, with steep and partly ice-free W slopes, at the W extremity of Mount Bowles, it overlooks Perunika Glacier to the SW, 1130 m W by N of the summit of Mount Bowles (834 m), 920 m S by E of Hemus Peak, 6.24 km E of Aleko Rock, and 3.17 km ENE of Rezen Knoll, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968 and by the Spanish in 1991, it was surveyed in great detail by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them on Oct. 29, 1996, as Vrah Zapaden Bowles (i.e., "Bowles west peak"), in association with Mount Bowles. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1997.

Mount Bowlin. 86°28' S, 147°18' W. Rising to 2230 m, between the mouths of Van Reeth Glacier and Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Bill Bowlin. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bowlin, William Milton "Bill." b. March 19, 1899, Roachdale, Ind. Long-time Navy man, he enlisted in 1918, and that same year went into aviation. He drifted for 9 days in the Pacific with Cdr. John Rodgers after their plane crash on the way to Honolulu in 1925. They were in one of the first two Navy seaplanes ever to fly from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii. He was 2nd pilot on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. He won the DFC for his wintering-over role. He married Mary, later worked as an aviation machinist's mate at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and retired as a lieutenant commander. He died on Aug. 8, 1973, at Lemon Grove, Calif.

Bowling Green Col. 79°40' S, 158°35' E. An ice-filled col running E-W between the Reeves Plateau and the Bowling Green Plateau, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with the plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 21, 2001.

Bowling Green Plateau. 79°42' S, 158°36' E. A small but prominent plateau of snow and ice, about 9 km N of Bastion Hill, with an area of about 90 sq km, and rising to an elevation of about 1830 m above sea level, which is considerably higher than the Brown Hills, which it overlooks from the N, in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them. Prof. Charles C. Rich, geologist and deputy leader of the expedition, was affiliated to Bowling Green State University of Ohio. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA has also accepted the name.

Costa (de) Bowman *see* **Bowman Coast**

Península Bowman *see* **Bowman Peninsula**

Bowman Coast. 68°10' S, 65°00' W. That portion of the E coast of southern Graham Land between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz, or (to put it another way) on the other side of the Antarctic Peninsula from Marguerite Bay. It fronts the Weddell Sea, and consists of mountains rising to a high interior plateau, with glaciers descending to the Larsen Ice Shelf. Photographed by Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and identified by him as that part of the coast "which lies further south than Nordenskjöld and Larsen had been and is opposite Fallières Coast." He named it for geographer Isaiah Bowman (1878-1950), director of the American Geographical Society, 1915-35, and president of Johns Hopkins University, 1935-48. Re-photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and, during that same time period, BGLE 1934-37 was surveying it. The U.S. cartographer, W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936, began to try to define this coast accurately, by comparing Wilkins' photos, Ellsworth's photos, and the preliminary reports then coming in from BGLE. Wilkins' 1929 map had this coast trending N-S, and extending between about 68°S and 69°35' S. The American Geographical Society's map of the same year had the coast's N limit at Cape Northrop, in 67°30' S, and its S limit in 69°25' S. Joerg followed Wilkins with the limits, but altered the trend from N-S to NW-SE. On a 1939 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, the name Bowman Coast was applied to a short stretch of coast S of Mobiloil Inlet, but this may simply have been an error. The coast was surveyed from the air and from the ground by USAS 1939-41, and its limits fixed as being between 66°30' S and 70°35' S, and, as such it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. However, in 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name, but with its N limit at Cape Northrop (in about 67°20' S) and its S limit at Cape Rymill (in about 69°30' S). It appears on a 1945 Argentine map as Costa de Bowman. In 1947-48 the coast was further surveyed by Fids from Bases D and E. On a British chart of 1952, the Bowman Coast was re-defined as extending from Cape Northrop to Cape Agassiz, and this definition was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN also accepted this definition. The coast appears as Costa Bowman on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. *See also* **Bowman Peninsula**.

Bowman Glacier. 85°34' S, 162°00' W. Deeply entrenched, and 60 km long, it flows from the Polar Plateau, between the Quarles Range and the Rawson Plateau, into Amundsen Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's party during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Isaiah Bowman Glacier (*see* **Bowman Coast**). The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bowman Inlet. 68°42' S, 64°23' W. An ice-filled Larsen Ice Shelf indentation into the Bowman Coast, between Kay Nunatak and Platt Point, at Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and its W shore was mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936. Re-photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Bradley J. Bowman, USNR, officer-in-charge of Palmer Station's construction unit during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The name was accepted by UK-APC on May 21, 1979, and appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Bowman Island. 65°17' S, 103°07' E. A high, ice-covered island, 36 km (the Australians say about 44 km) long, between 3 and 11 km wide, and shaped like a figure 8, it rises above the NE part of the Shackleton Ice Shelf (which partially encloses the island), 40 km (the Australians say 53 km) NE of Cape Elliott, off the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Isaiah Bowman (*see* **Bowman Coast**). It was originally plotted in 65°20' S, 103°08' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947 (with the coordinates 65°17' S, 103°07' E), and ANCA followed suit (with the coordinates 65°12' S, 103°00' E).

Bowman Peak. 77°29' S, 153°13' W. On the

S side of Butler Glacier, in the Alexandra Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as John Bowman Peak, for John McEntee Bowman (1875-1931), Toronto-born president of Bowman Biltmore Hotels, who donated headquarters during the preparation of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. In 1966, US-ACAN accepted the shortened name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bowman Peninsula. 74°47' S, 62°22' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 40 km long in a N-S direction, and 24 km wide in its N and central portions, lying between Nantucket Inlet and Gardner Inlet, S of Smith Peninsula, on Trinity Island, it narrows toward the S and terminates in Cape Adams, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It divides the Lassiter Coast from the Orville Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, following which the name Isaiah Bowman Coast was applied to that stretch of the coast SW of Mount Tricorn, and as such it appears on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map, named for Isaiah Bowman (*see* **Bowman Coast**). However, the following month (Dec. 1947), the area was surveyed from the ground by a combined RARE/FIDS sledging party, and the name Bowman Peninsula was applied to this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Península Bowman.

Bowra, Gordon Trevor "Doc." b. June 28, 1936, London, son of Charles J. Bowra and his wife Evelyn Kate Mitchinson. He became a doctor in 1960, joined BAS in 1962, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1963 and 1964, the second year being also deputy base commander. In 1967, in London, he married Wendy Burry.

Bowrakammen. 74°55' S, 12°09' W. A mountain ridge in the N part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Gordon Bowra.

Mount Bowser. 86°03' S, 155°36' W. A prominent peak, rising to 3655 m, 3 km S of Mount Astor, at the N end of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Carl James Bowser (b. April 21, 1937, Los Angeles), geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Bowser Valley. 77°20' S, 161°55' E. A valley that encloses a small glacier at the headwall, E of Crawford Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Samuel S. Bowser, of the divison of molecular medicine, NY State Department of Health (in Albany), who conducted research of giant foraminifera in McMurdo Sound, for 10 field seasons between 1984 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Bowsprit Moraine. 76°37' S, 161°15' E. A medial moraine, 2.5 km long (the New Zealanders say it is between 3 and 4 km long), off the NE point of Elkhorn Ridge, where Towle Glacier and Northwind Glacier join Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The mapped form of the moraine protrudes like a bowsprit out from the end of Elkhorn Ridge, hence the name given by a 1989-90 NZARP field party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Bowyer Butte. 74°59' S, 134°45' W. An isolated, steep-cliffed eminence, somewhat like a nunatak, 5 km wide, and rising to 1085 m, between the lower ends of Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens and mosses are to be found here. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald W. Bowyer, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Box Reef. 67°45' S, 69°03' W. A semicircular line of drying rocks between the Esplin Islands and League Rock, 5 km W of Base T, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with nearby Cox Reef. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. In 1847, John Maddison Morton's comedy *Box and Cox — A Romance of Real Life in One Act*, was produced on the London stage. In this play, two lodgers — Box and Cox — shared the same lodgings, one by day, one by night, without ever knowing each other. The term "box and cox" has entered the English language, and means "to take turns."

Isla Boxing *see* **Boxing Island**

Boxing Island. 64°35' S, 61°41' W. A small island in Charlotte Bay, forming the W entrance of Giffard Cove, E of Harris Peak, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted (but not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by the Fids from Base O who saw it on Dec. 26, 1955 (Boxing Day). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Isla Boxing.

Boy Point. 62°10' S, 58°10' W. A point (or cape), E of Legru Bay, between Wesele Cove and Zielony Balonik Cove, or (to put it another way), between Cinder Spur to the W and Low Head to the E, on the shore of the Bransfield Strait, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Polish writer Tadeusz Kamil Marcjan Zelenski (1874-1941), known by his pseudonym Tadeusz Boy-Zelenski (*see* **Zielony Balonik Cove**), son of the composer Wladyslaw Zelenski. Boy was murdered by the Nazis. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Boy Scouts *see* **Scouts**

Lednik Boyana *see* **Boyana Glacier**

Boyana Glacier. 62°42' S, 60°05' W. East of Peshev Ridge, S of Silistra Knoll, and SW of Serdica Peak, on Livingston Island, it flows SE into Bransfield Strait, W of Aytos Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Lednik Boyana, after Boyana, the old Bulgarian settlement that is now a part of Sofia. The name was later translated into English. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Boyce Ridge. 78°31' S, 86°14' W. A ridge, extending from Taylor Ledge 8 km westward to the head of Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The ridge adjoins the N flank of the lower part of the Branscomb Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Joseph Boyce, a retired NASA manager, who was instrumental in facilitating the U.S. meteorite program in partnership with the NSF and the Smithsonian. He was a member of the 2004-05 ANSMET field party in Antarctica.

Canal Boyd *see* **Boyd Strait**

Détroit de Boyd *see* **Boyd Strait**

Estrecho Boyd *see* **Boyd Strait**

Mount Boyd. 84°48' S, 179°24' W. A pyramid-shaped mountain rising to 2960 m (the New Zealanders say about 2800 m), in the N portion of Anderson Heights, 5 km W of Mount Bennett, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Bert Crary, leader of the Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by him for Walt Boyd (*see* **Boyd Escarpment**), glaciologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Boyd, Vernon Davis "Buck." b. Sept. 11, 1907, Hancock, Vermont, son of farmer Carl S. Boyd and his wife Ona Gardner. U.S. Marine machinist, one of nature's freewheeling spirits, formerly in the U.S. Navy, and many times in Antarctica. He was living in Turtle Creek, Pa., when he became one of the crew on the *Bear of Oakland*, and one of the shore party on ByrdAE 1933-35. He was also chief mechanic at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He served in World War II. During OpHJ, 1946-47, he was head of the motorized section of Little America IV, and was transportation officer on OpW 1947-48. He served in Korea, retired as a major in 1954, helped plan OpDF, was in the Arctic in 1960 and 1962, and died of cancer in Oakland, Calif., on May 29, 1965.

Boyd Escarpment. 82°26' S, 50°30' W. A rock and snow escarpment, rising to about 1000 m, and extending NE for about 16 km from Wujek Ridge, in the Davis Valley, on the Dufek Massif, at the extreme N of the Pensacola Mountains. It includes Bennett Spur, Cox Nunatak, and Rankine Rock. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Walter W. "Walt" Boyd, Jr., USARP glaciologist who wintered-over at Little America in 1957. He was also with USGS in the Pensacola Mountains

as a geologist, for 3 summers between 1962 and 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. *See also* **Mount Boyd**.

Boyd Glacier. 77°14' S, 145°25' W. Also called Ames Glacier. Heavily crevassed, and 72 km long, it flows WNW for about 72 km into the Sulzberger Ice Shelf between Bailey Ridge and Mount Douglass, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Vernon D. Boyd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Boyd Head. 75°17' S, 110°01' W. A prominent headland, with rock exposed to seaward, rising to over 1000 m above sea level, close E of the mouth of Vane Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Hugh F. Boyd III, U.S. Army, construction projects officer during OpDF 72 and OpDF 73.

Boyd Island. 68°33' S, 77°57' E. Just SSW of Lugg Island, and about 3.5 km NNW of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Jeffrey J. "Jeff" Boyd, who wintered-over as medical officer at Davis in 1970.

Boyd Nunatak. 69°50' S, 74°44' E. A small nunatak, about 90 m high, standing 13 km (the Australians say 17 km) SE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the S side of the Publications Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and plotted in 69°51' S, 74°39' E. Re-mapped by ANARE and named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for John S. Boyd, physicist at Wilkes Station in the winter of 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Boyd Ridge. 76°57' S, 116°57' W. An ice-covered ridge, 35 km long, extending in an E-W direction and forming the S end of the Crary Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. It is separated from the main peaks of the group by Campbell Valley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John C. Boyd, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1965-66 and 1966-67. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Boyd Strait. 62°51' S, 61°54' W. Over 30 km wide, and running NW-SE, it separates Smith Island from Snow Island and the rest of the group, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Weddell on Oct. 26, 1823, and named by him as Boyd Strait or Boyd's Straits, for Capt. David Boyd (who had nothing to do with Antarctica), under whom Weddell had served on the *Firefly*, in 1810-11. Capt. Boyd died in 1858. The name Boyd's Strait appears on Powell's chart of 1828. The name Estrecho de Boyd appears on a Spanish chart of 1861. The name was later simplified as Boyd Strait, appearing as such on British charts of 1901 and 1938. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, appearing as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1910 Charcot map (FrAE 1908-10), as Détroit de Boyd. The strait was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31. There is a Chilean reference to it in 1945, as Estrecho Boyd, but on Chilean charts of 1947 and 1953, it figures as Canal Boyd. However, the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Estrecho Boyd. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Estrecho Larrea, named after Jean Larrea (1782-1847), Argentine patriot. That was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was originally plotted in 62°50' S, 61°50' W, but in late 2008 the British replotted it.

Glaciar Boydell *see* **Boydell Glacier**

Boydell Glacier. 64°09' S, 59°07' W. About 14 km long, it flows SE from the Detroit Plateau, in Graham Land, and merges on the S side with Sjögren Glacier, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted in 1960-61 by Fids from Base D. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Welsh land surveyor James John Boydell (1803-1859), 19th-century British inventor of a steam traction engine, the first practical track-laying vehicle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar Boydell.

Boyds Straits *see* **Boyd Strait**

Boyd's Straits *see* **Boyd Strait**

Mount Boyer. 75°07' S, 72°04' W. Rising to about 1500 m, 1.5 km SW of Mount Becker, in the Merrick Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Chief Petty Officer Francis C. Boyer, USN, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., hospital corpsman and officer-in-charge of Eights Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Rocas Boyer *see* **Boyer Rocks**

Boyer, Joseph-Emmanuel-Prosper. b. May 9, 1815, Avignon. Élève on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On Dec. 28, 1839 he transferred to the *Astrolabe*, the flagship of the expedition, but returned to the *Zélée* on April 29, 1840.

Boyer Bluff. 81°10' S, 160°05' E. A mostly ice-covered bluff, rising to 1080 m, at the SW periphery of the Darley Hills, between 6 and 8 km SW of Constellation Dome, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for David S. "Dave" Boyer (b. April 23, 1920, Salt Lake City. d. April 2, 1992, Bethesda, Md.), of *National Geographic Magazine*'s foreign editorial staff, who was on assignment to Antarctic during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). The famous shot of the Kennedy family standing on the steps of St. Matthew's, in Washington, 3 days after the president was assassinated, that was David Boyer's photo. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Boyer Butte *see* **Bowyer Butte**

Boyer Glacier. 73°18' S, 167°21' E. A short tributary glacier, 16 km W of Index Point, in the E part of the Mountaineer Range, it flows N into the lower part of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jack W. Boyer, USN, radioman at Hallett Station in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968. Originally plotted in 73°19' S, 167°18' E, it has since been replotted.

Boyer Rocks. 63°35' S, 59°00' W. A small group of rocks in the NE corner of Bone Bay, 5 km SW of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Joseph Boyer. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentine gazetteer of 1991 accepted the name Rocas Boyer.

Boyer Spur. 71°51' S, 62°48' W. A mountainous spur projecting from the base of Condor Peninsula, between Kellogg Glacier and Gruening Glacier, about 8 km WNW of Malva Bluff and the NW head of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from their own ground surveys conducted during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, from USN air photos taken in 1965-66, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Stephen J. Boyer, geologist here with the USGS geological and mapping party to the area of the Lassiter Coast, in 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Boyesennuten. 74°34' S, 11°14' W. A mountain in the NW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "Boyesen peak." Named by the Norwegians for Jens Mogens Boyesen (1920-1996), a member of the Resistance during World War II. After the war, Mr. Boyesen became a politician, and Norway's youngest ambassador.

Boyle, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Boyle Mountains. 67°21' S, 66°38' W. A wall of mountains, rising to about 2100 m, between the heads of Lallemand Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. They include Bartholin Peak and Quervain Peak. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Robert Boyle (1627-1691), natural philosopher specializing in cold. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Mount Boyles. 75°34' S, 70°56' W. Rising to 1485 m, it is the highest peak in the Thomas Mountains, S of the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially, and roughly mapped, by RARE 1947-48. Mapped in greater detail by USGS, from ground surveys conducted by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken in 1964. Visited by a USGS geological party in 1977-78. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph Michael Boyles, geologist

with that party. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Boyn Ridge. 69°07' S, 71°48' W. The most northerly ridge (the British call it a spur) of the Havre Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff did geological work here in 1976-77. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Scotsman Charles Nicol Boyn (b. 1850), director of the Agence Maritime Général, manager of the marine journal *Le Yacht*, former French naval paymaster, and friend of Charcot's, who superintended the building of the *Pourquoi Pas?* US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Boyson, John W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bozhinov Glacier. 64°36' S, 61°27' W. A glacier, 5 km long and 2.5 km wide, N of Krebs Glacier and S of Nobile Glacier, it flows W to enter the Gerlache Strait at Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Georgi Bozhinov (1879-1955; name more commonly rendered Bojinov), whose innovative aircraft, *Bozhinov-1*, was patented in France in 1912 (although it was not actually built until 1926).

Bozu Peak. 69°25' S, 39°47' E. Rising to 243.5 m, it is the central and highest of the Byvågåsane Peaks, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, N of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (they did not name it). Surveyed by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, as Bozuyama (i.e., "shaved-head peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bozu Hill in 1968. The Norwegians translated the name as Fleinskallen (i.e., "naked hill").

Bozu-san *see* **Bozu Peak**

Bozu-yama *see* **Bozu Peak**

Bozveli Peak. 63°46' S, 58°32' W. Rising to 1256 m in Trakiya Heights, 3.78 km SE of Antonov Peak, 2.7 km SW of Mount Daimler, and 6.45 km NNE of Skakavitsa Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named By the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Neofit Bozveli (1785-1848), a leader in the struggle for the restoration of the autocephalous Bulgarian church.

Cape Braathen. 71°53' S, 96°06' W. An ice-covered cape at the NW termination of Evans Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Delineated from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960, and plotted in 71°48' S, 96°05' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Chris Braathen. It has since been replotted.

Braathen, Christoffer "Chris." b. June 29, 1895, Eker, near Oslo, son of farmer Paul Braathen and his wife Elisabeth. Educated at Horten, he went to sea, sailing many times to Africa. In World War I he served with the British in the English Channel, and was later with the Norwegian Naval Air Service. Then to Germany, and fame as a skier. He was ski expert and dog driver on ByrdAE 1928-30. During the winter-over he was in charge of the oil hut, and was known as the "Oil King." He also built a model of the *City of New York* in 1500 hours of darkness in Antarctica. He was the mechanic on Ellsworth's 1933-34 and 1934-35 expeditions. On Aug. 1, 1937 he, his wife Arild Widerøe, and 2 others, were taking a sightseeing flight 1300 feet over Oslo Harbor when a wing came off the plane, and they plunged.

Île Brabant *see* **Brabant Island**

Isla Brabant *see* **Brabant Island**

Brabant Island. 64°15' S, 62°20' W. An ice-covered, mountainous island, 54 km long in a N-S direction, with an average width of 20 km, lying between Anvers Island and Liège Island, it is the second largest island in the Palmer Archipelago, being separated from the Danco Coast by the Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. It actually extends from 64°00' S to 64°32' S, and its highest peak is Mount Parry, rising to 2520 m. The N coast of the island was discovered in 1829 by Foster, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and appears on their chart. It was probably sighted by Dallmann in Jan. 1874. The E coast was discovered and roughly charted between Jan. 23 and Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and the island was named by de Gerlache as Île Brabant, for the Belgian province, which had supported his expedition financially. They made a landing here, at D'Ursel Point. It first appears as Brabant Island on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition maps. FrAE 1903-05 roughly charted the N and W coasts in Feb. 1904 and again in Jan. 1905. There is a 1948 map wherein the island is named Isla José Torobio Medina, after José Torobio Medina (1852-1930), the Chilean writer, historian, and great student of Magellan, but this name did not catch on. US-ACAN accepted the name Brabant Island in 1947, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1954 as Isla Bravante (the Spanish-speaking world is very liable to interchange "b" and "v"), but the real spelling of Isla Brabante appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as well as in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The island was mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and it was surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1983-85.

Isla Brabante *see* **Brabant Island**

Punta Brabazón *see* **Brabazon Point**

Brabazon Point. 64°24' S, 61°16' W. Forms the E entrance point of Salvesen Cove, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point, 1957-58. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it for John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, 1st Baron Brabazon of Tara (1884-1964), pioneer aviator (he was the first British subject to fly an airplane in the British Isles, in April 1909) and aerial photographer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. There is a (rather clever) 1978 Argentine reference to it as Cabo Altamirano (i.e., "cape Altamirano"), named after radiotelegrapher Ricardo Altamirano, a 1st class cabo in the Argentine Navy who was lost with the *Fournier* (q.v.) (although the *Fournier* had been in Antarctic waters, the tragedy occurred in the Straits of Magellan, on Oct. 4, 1949). However, the 1991 Argentine gazetteer lists Punta Brabazón.

Mount Brabec. 73°34' S, 165°24' E. Rising to 2460 m, it surmounts the E wall of Aviator Glacier, 16 km N of Mount Monteagle, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Richard Curtis "Dick" Brabec (b. Nov. 13, 1930, Pipestone, Minn. d. Feb. 17, 2007, Granbury, Texas), USN, Hercules aircraft commander during OpDF 66 (1965-66).

Bracken Peak. 77°51' S, 85°24' W. Rising to 1240 m, S of the terminus of Newcomer Glacier, 5 km NE of Mount Malone, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from VX-6 air photos taken during flyovers on Dec. 14-15, 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Harold C. "Harry" Bracken, pilot on these flights.

Braddock Nunataks. 70°48' S, 65°55' W. A group of prominent nunataks, rising to 1640 m, inland from Bertram Glacier, 14 km SE of Perseus Crags, on the W margin of the Dyer Plateau, at George VI Sound, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station in 1970-72. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Robert Lillard Braddock, Jr., USN, officer-in-charge of Pole Station in 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Braddock Peak. 72°27' S, 166°28' E. A prominent peak rising to 2960 m, immediately SE of Mount Aorangi, in the SE part of the Millen Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by geologist Roger Cooper (*see* **Cooper Nunatak**), for Peter Braddock, field leader of geological parties in the area, 1974-75 and 1980-81. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Bradford Glacier. 65°51' S, 64°18' W. Flows N from Mount Dewey into Comrie Glacier, at Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Samuel Clement Bradford (1878-1948), keeper of the Science Library, in London, 1930-38, and pioneer of scientific information services. It appears on a British chart of 1960, with the coordinates 65°54' S, 64°09' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971, but with different coordinates.

Bradford Rock. 66°13' S, 110°34' E. A partly submerged, ice-covered rock in water, it marks the NW end of the Swain Islands, in the Wind-

mill Islands. First roughly mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, it was photographed aerially again in 1956 by both ANARE and SovAE 1956. It was included in a 1957 ground survey of the Swains conducted by Wilkes Station personnel under Carl Eklund, who named it for Don L. Bradford, USN, radioman at Wilkes that winter (i.e., 1957). ANARE re-photographed it aerially in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Brading. 64°17' S, 59°20' W. Rising to 980 m, and topped by a snow peak, 6 km E of the NE corner of Larsen Inlet, and 30 km NW of Cape Longing, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. First climbed by Fids Chris Brading, Ian Hampton, Dick Harbour, and John Winham in early 1960. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and plotted by them in 64°17' S, 59°17' W. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Mr. Brading. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It has since been replotted, and the new co-ordinates appear in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chileans call it Montaña Exequiel, for 1st Lt. Ezequiel Rodríguez Salazar (q.v under **R**), Chilean Navy observer on USAS 1939-41 (the names Exequiel and Ezequiel are interchangeable). The Argentines call it Montaña González Albarracin (presumably for Vicecomodoro Adolfo Horacio González Albarracin), and have plotted it in 64°18' S, 59°16' W.

Brading, Christopher Graham "Chris." b. Oct. 12, 1932, Portsmouth, son of schoolmaster Montagu C. Brading and his wife Mary Chambers. From the age of 7 he was raised in Godalming, Surrey, and immediately after school did his national service, 1952-54, in the Army, much of it in North Africa. While at the University of Southampton (he was a geographer and botanist), in 1957, he applied to FIDS as a glaciologist, but it wasn't until a year later, and after a climbing expedition in the Alps, that he joined FIDS, as a surveyor, and sailed from Southampton on the *Shackleton*, in Oct. 1958, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley. The *Protector* set out to take him down to Hope Bay, but a helicopter crashed, and they had to return to the Falklands, for just over two months. Then the *Protector* set sail again, and (the now fixed) helo flew him from the ship to Base D, where he wintered-over in 1959 and 1960. In 1961 the *Shackleton* came to pick him up, and took him back to the UK. He wrote up his report on lichens and mosses, and then joined the military survey, doing mapping and geodesy, retiring from there in 1997. He married Kathleen Harrison, and they live in Weybridge, Surrey.

Cabo Bradley. 64°19' S, 58°45' W. A cape, SE of Downham Peak, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Monte Bradley *see* **Mount Bradley**

Mount Bradley. 63°53' S, 58°37' W. A pyramidal mountain rising to 835 m, at the SE end of a ridge descending from the Detroit Plateau, 6 km SW of Mount Reece, and 11 km WSW of Pitt Point, on the W side of the Prince Gustav Channel, in the S part of the Trinity Peninsula of Graham Land. Climbed in 1945 by FIDS, who named it for Kenneth Granville Bradley (1904-1977), colonial and financial secretary of the Falkland Islands, 1942-46, and director of the Commonwealth Institute, 1953-69, famous for his book, *Diary of a District Officer* (1942), which detailed his life and service in Northern Rhodesia, 1926-39. He was knighted in 1963. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, as Monte Bradley, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1963 Argentine chart as Monte Director, for the *Director*, an Argentine frigate of 1810-20, which, in pursuit of seals, may have sailed close to 60°S. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Roca Bradley *see* **Bradley Rock**

Bradley, Bernard Orton Joseph. Known as "B.O.J." b. Oct. 17, 1913, Christchurch, NZ, son of William Bradley and his wife Elizabeth Mahar. He became a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. After the expedition he married Betty, and became a company representative in Sumner, Canterbury. He enlisted in World War II, and gained a field commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 23rd Battalion of the NZ Infantry. He was killed a month later, on May 26, 1944, just outside Rome.

Bradley, R. On Nov. 1, 1912, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a crewman, at £5 per month, for the 2nd voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 19, 1913.

Bradley Nunatak. 81°24' S, 85°58' W. A prominent nunatak, 16 km SW of Mount Tidd, in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned on Dec. 7, 1958 by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Edwin A. Bradley, Jesuit seismologist priest from Xavier University, Cincinnati, who worked with the party.

Bradley Ridge. 70°14' S, 65°15' E. A rock ridge about 12 km SE of Mount Peter, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for R. Garland "Garry" Bradley, weather observer at Davis Station in 1962 and Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Bradley Rock. 65°01' S, 64°42' W. An isolated rock about 14 km NW of the entrance to French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Edgar Michael "Joe" Bradley (b. 1929, Oldham, Lancs), RN, who directed an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in the area in March 1965, on the *Protector*. It appears on a British chart of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Roca Bradley.

Mount Bradshaw. 71°28' S, 163°52' E. A prominent mountain peak, rising to 2240 m, at the NE side of the névé of Leap Year Glacier, 6 km NW of Ian Peak, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for John Dudley Bradshaw, geologist with the University of Canterbury, a member of NZARP geological parties to the area in 1974-75 and 1981-82. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bradshaw, Edward Foyles "Eddie," Jr. b. Aug. 17, 1916, Wilmington, NC, son of city cop Edward Foyles Bradshaw and Fanita C. "Annie" Sharpe. He joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1935. On Sept. 23, 1939, he boarded the *San Jacinto* at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and arrived 4 days later in New York, bound for the Boston Navy Yard, where he was to pick up the *Bear*, upon which he served as a seaman 1st class during the 1st half of USAS 1939-41. He retired from the Navy in Aug. 1959, and died on March 18, 1995, in Interlachen, Fla.

Bradshaw, Margaret Ann. NZ geologist and paleontologist, specializing in the Devonian fossil record. She first went to Antarctica in 1975, and made 6 trips altogether up to 1992. She was in the Ohio Range, 1979-80 and 1983-84. She planned and led her last 5 trips. She was curator of geology at Canterbury Museum, the first NZ woman to be awarded the Polar Medal, and was president of the NZ Antarctic Society, 1993-2003.

Bradshaw Peak. 81°03' S, 158°34' E. Rising to 1640 m, on the SW side of McLay Glacier, 4 km SE of Turk Peak, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Margaret Bradshaw. US-ACAN accepted the name that year.

Braem, Fritz. Zoologist from Breslau, who went on the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99.

Islotes Bragg *see* **Bragg Islands**

Mount Bragg. 84°06' S, 56°43' W. Rising to 1480 m, 10 km SW of Gambacorta Peak, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ralph L. Bragg, USN, VX-6 photographer at McMurdo in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Bragg Islands. 66°28' S, 66°26' W. A small group of islands at the E side of Crystal Sound, 11 km N of Cape Rey, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Included are Rambler Island, Atom Rock, Molecule Island, Sudany Island, and Vagrant Island. During the 1930-31 survey of the area by the Discovery Investigations, these islands were named the Marin Darbel Islands (*see* **Darbel Islands**). They appear as such on British charts of 1942 and 1948. They were charted from the air in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and appear on a 1937 French chart. They were re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Because they were readily confused with the Darbel Islands to the NE, after a Sept. 1958 FIDS survey, and after FIDS cartographic consultation of the RARE air photos, they were re-

named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as the Bragg Islands, for Sir William Henry Bragg (1862-1942), British physicist, co-winner of the 1915 Nobel Prize for physics (his son, William Lawrence Bragg was the other winner; this is unique). They appear as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965. They appear in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Islotes Bragg.

Brahms Ice Front. 71°25' S, 73°42' W. The seaward face of the Brahms Ice Shelf, in the SW part of Alexander Island. U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973 convinced the British that it should have its own name, and it was so named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. The Americans have been much more conservative when considering ice fronts.

Brahms Ice Shelf. 71°28' S, 73°41' W. The ice shelf in Brahms Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN finally accepted the name in 2006.

Brahms Inlet. 71°28' S, 73°41' W. An ice-filled inlet (i.e., it is filled by the Brahms Ice Shelf), 40 km long, and 10 km wide, in the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, between Mendelssohn Inlet and Verdi Inlet, or between Harris Peninsula and Derocher Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Seen from the air and photographed by RARE 1947-48. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS, working from the RARE photos, mapped it in 71°25' S, 73°55' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the great German composer, Johannes Brahms (1833-1897). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected based on Jan. 1973 U.S. Landsat images, and appear in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Pontal Braillard *see* **Braillard Point**

Braillard, Albert Thomas. b. 1903, Steyning, Sussex, son of Edwin Charles Braillard and his wife Rose Annie Kennard. He went to sea at 14, got tattooed on his left arm, and had just come off plying the Atlantic as bosun on the *Port Huon*, when he served as an able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1931-33 and 1933-35. He died in Brighton, in 1950.

Braillard Point. 62°13' S, 58°55' W. Forms the NE point of Ardley Island, off the SW end of King George Island, at Maxwell Bay, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel of the *Discovery II* in 1931-33 and 1934-35, and named by them for Albert Braillard. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1984 Brazilian map, translated as Pontal Braillard.

Brama. 62°12' S, 58°28' W. A prominent hill, rising to about 200 m above sea level, between Baranowski Glacier and Tower Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980. Also called Brama Hill.

Brama Hill *see* **Brama**

Bramble Peak. 72°22' S, 166°59' E. Rising to 2560 m, it surmounts the NE side of the head of Croll Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Edward J. Bramble, USN, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate at McMurdo in 1967. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Mount Bramhall. 72°15' S, 98°16' W. A mountain, 8 km E of Mount Hawthorne, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 72°10' S, 98°24' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Ervin H. Bramhall. It has since been replotted.

Bramhall, Ervin H. b. Jan. 14, 1905, Palo Alto, Calif., son of railroad clerk George B. Bramhall and his wife Emma. After Stanford and MIT, he was at the Cavendish Labs in Cambridge, England, was selected to go as physicist on the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35, and was one of the shore party of that expedition. Until World War II he taught at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, survived the big earthquake of July 22, 1937, and then served in the Air Force, becoming a lieutenant colonel, and serving with the OAS. A professor at the University of Hawaii, he was then on the technical staff of the State Department in Germany, later worked for RCA, and then retired. He married Marion. He died on July 3, 1998, in Sun City, Ariz.

Mount Branco *see* **Mount Rio Branco**

Brand, Royston Thomas "Roy." b. July 22, 1912, London, son of Thomas Richard Brand and his wife Agnes Kate Canfield. In 1936, in Worthing, he married Alice F. Felstead. He was an RAF mechanic when he joined FIDS in 1960, as an air fitter, considerably older than the rest of the guys, and wintered-over at Base B in 1961, 1962, and 1966 (FIDS became BAS in 1962). He helped build the hangar at Deception Island in 1961. He died in Worthing, in 1983.

Brand, Russell James. Wintered over at Mawson Station in 1977, and at Casey Station in 1984 and 1988.

Brand Peak. 70°01' S, 63°55' W. A sharp, snow-covered peak, rising to about 2000 m, 16 km ESE of the Eternity Range, and 6 km NW of Mount Duemler, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Timothy "Tim" Brand, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Brandalberg. 72°51' S, 166°21' E. One of the Lawrence Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans for Capt. Peter Brandal, skipper of the *Polar Queen*, which took German expeditions to Antarctica in the 1990s.

Brandau Crater. 78°12' S, 163°22' E. An unglaciated volcanic crater, S of the snout of Howchin Glacier, on Chancellor Ridge, in southern Victoria Land. Originally called Brandau Vent, for Jim Brandau (*see* **Brandau Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name Brandau Vent in 1980. It was re-defined somewhat, and US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1995.

Brandau Glacier. 84°54' S, 173°30' E. A wide tributary glacier, 24 km long, it flows westward from an ice divide between the Haynes Table and Husky Heights, into Keltie Glacier just W of Ford Spur. Originally plotted in 84°54' S, 173°45' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. James F. "Jim" Brandau (b. 1934), USN, VX-6 pilot, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1969-70, and 1971-72. He was pilot of the helicopter that crashed on Nov. 19, 1969 (*see* **Deaths**), and his hands were badly burned rescuing two of the survivors. He was back on a tourist ship in 2001-02, as a tourist. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965. The feature has since been replotted.

Brandau Rocks. 76°53' S, 159°20' E. Rock exposures about 0.8 km (the Australians say 2 km) W of Carapace Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for U.S. helo pilot Jim Brandau (*see* **Brandau Glacier**), who made a difficult rescue flight here to evacuate an injured member of the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Brandau Vent *see* **Brandau Crater**

Brandenberger Bluff. 75°58' S, 136°05' W. A steep rock bluff rising to 1650 m, at the extreme N side of Mount Berlin, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Algae and lichens are to be found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, as Brandenburger Bluff, for Arthur J. Brandenberger (b. July 2, 1916, St. Gallen, Switzerland), USARP glaciologist, leader of the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962-63. The name was later corrected.

Brandenburger Bluff *see* **Brandenberger Bluff**

Brandstorpnabben. 74°18' S, 9°50' W. A nunatak in the moraine the Norwegians call Sømmemorenen, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Ola Johan Brandstorp (1902-1963), journalist, and member of the Resistance during World War II.

Mount Brandt. 72°10' S, 1°07' E. Rising to 1540 m, it is the most northerly nunatak of the Rømlingane Peaks, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Brandt-Berg, for Emil Brandt. This may or may not be precisely the mountain that Ritscher named, but modern geographers have decided that it is close enough. US-ACAN accepted this situation, and the name Mount Brandt, in 1970.

Brandt, Emil. b. 1900, Germany. Sailor for the North German Lloyd Line, who went to sea in 1922. In 1938 he sailed to New York on the *Bremen*, transferred to the *Minden* for the trip back to Germany, and was on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Brandt-Berg *see* **Mount Brandt**

Brandwein Nunataks. 80°02' S, 159°55' E. Two nunataks, rising to 870 m, which stand close together and mark the NE extent of the Nebraska Peaks, in the E part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Sidney S. "Sid" Brandwein (b. Oct. 1, 1948), a member of the USARP geophysical field party with the Ross Ice Shelf Project (RISP), in 1973-74. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Brandy Bay. 63°50' S, 57°59' W. A bay, 3 km wide, it is entered W of Bibby Point, and lies between that point and San Carlos Point, on the NW coast of James Ross Island. SwedAE 1901-04 were probably the first to see it, in Oct. 1903. FIDS surveyed it in Dec. 1945, and Fids from Base D surveyed it again in Aug. 1952. While they were here in 1952, some Fids were discussing the efficacy of brandy for a dogbite. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. This point has occasionally been confused with Bahía Aramburu, several km to the north.

Brandy Point *see* **San Carlos Point**

Brannan, William. b. 1875, Dundee, son of Irish laborer John Brannan and his wife Annie. He was working in a jute mill when he stowed away on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-93. He and Terry McMahon were found too late, and wound up going on the expedition. At Port Stanley they officially signed on to replace 3 deserters. Soon after the expedition returned to Dundee in 1893 he became a plasterer's laborer, married a local jute spinner named Euphemia, they settled down in South Tay Street, and had a couple of children. *See* **Stowaways**.

Branscomb Glacier. 78°32' S, 86°05' W. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing W from the NW side of the Vinson Massif, into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lewis M. Branscomb, chairman of the National Science Board, 1982-84.

Branscomb Peak. 78°31' S, 85°42' W. A small, snowy prominence, rising to 4520 m, 1.7 km NW of Mount Vinson, it is the highest point of the ridge that forms the top of the main W face of the Vinson Massif, overlooking the upper section of Branscomb Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, in association with the glacier.

[1]**The *Bransfield***. A 158-ton, 104 foot 6 inch whale catcher, built in Oslo in 1911, and belonging to the Hektor Company. She was based in the South Shetlands from the 1911-12 season for several years, working for the *Ronald*. In 1920-21 she was working for the new *Ronald*. During a hurricane, she capsized in South Bay, Doumer Island, in the South Shetlands (some sources say she capsized in Whaler's Bay, Deception Island), on March 11, 1924, while assisting with the unloading of materials to increase the size of the whaling company's station (a fact which does point toward Whaler's Bay). Four of the men — Georg Christensen, Carl Olaf Gjerdøe (the skipper), Niels Enest Samuelsen (who was 58), and Mathias Andressen, all died immediately, and Thorleif Bjarne Hansen died 5 days later.

[2]**The *Bransfield***. A 7000-ton refrigeration ship which accompanied the *Balaena* into Antarctic waters from the 1948-49 season until she was scrapped in 1958.

[3]**The *Bransfield***. A 4816-ton, 99.2-meter ice-strengthened British Royal research and supply ship, designed by Graham & Woolnough, of Liverpool, for NERC, built by Robb Caledon, of Leith, launched on Sept. 4, 1970 by Sir Vivian Fuchs' wife, and commissioned at Leith, on Dec. 31, 1970. She then sailed for the Weddell Sea, under the command of Capt. Thomas Woodfield, who was also her skipper in Antarctic waters in 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, when he was succeeded by Stuart Lawrence for the 1974-75 season. Her skipper in 1975-76 was Malcolm Phelps, and then, for every season from 1976-77 until 1996-97 there were two skippers, Stuart Lawrence and John Cole. On March 27, 1980 she struck a rock. She was back in 1997-98, under captains Lawrence and John Bryce Marshall. On Oct. 17, 1998, she left Grimsby, again under captains Lawrence and Marshall, bound for Antarctica and the 1998-99 BAS season. In 1999 she was sold to Rieber Shipping, but was back in Antarctic waters in 1999-2000, same skippers.

Cerro Bransfield *see* **Mount Bransfield**

Estrecho Bransfield *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Isla Bransfield *see* **Bransfield Island**

Mont Bransfield *see* **Mount Bransfield**

Monte Bransfield *see* **Mount Bransfield**

Mount Bransfield. 63°17' S, 57°05' W. A prominent, conical-topped, completely ice-covered mountain, rising to 756 m, 2.75 km WSW of Cape Dubouzet, at the NE tip of Trinity Peninsula, at the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted on Jan. 20, 1820, by Bransfield, and named by him as Mount Wakefield. It was further mapped on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and renamed by Dumont d'Urville, as Mont Bransfield, for Bransfield himself. It appears as Mount Bransfield on an 1839 British chart. Wilkes, on his 1845 map, charted "the eastern point of Palmer's Land" as Mount Hope (i.e., this mountain), and plotted it in 63°25' S, 57°55' W. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Monte Bransfield, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Mount Hope (Mount Bransfield)." It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bransfield in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1908 Argentine reference to it as Cerro Bransfield, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer both list it as Monte Bransfield. The naming of this feature bears a striking resemblance to that of Mount Hope.

Point Bransfield *see* **Bransfield Island**

Punta Bransfield *see* **Bransfield Island, Turnbull Point**

Bransfield, Edward. b. 1785, Ballinacurra, co. Cork. A merchant seaman, he was press-ganged into the RN in June 1803, but made the best of it. He was an ordinary seaman on the *Ville de Paris*, and in 1805 was promoted to able seaman. He served on the *Royal Sovereign*, and in 1808 was promoted to 2nd master's mate, to midshipman in 1808, and to 2nd master in 1812. Later that year he became acting master of the *Goldfinch*. He skippered several ships, and in 1816 the *Severn*, on which he took part in the bombardment of Algiers. He was made master of the *Andromache* in 1817, under the command of Capt. William H. Shirreff. The *Andromache* was posted to Valparaíso, where, in 1819, William Smith arrived reporting his discovery of New South Britain (i.e., the South Shetlands). Shirreff placed Bransfield in command of Smith's ship, the *Williams*, and, with Smith as pilot, they sailed from Valparaíso on Dec. 20, 1819, in order to conduct hydrographic experiments and to chart the newly-discovered island group, where they arrived on Jan. 16, 1820. They landed on King George Island, to take possession, explored for a week, then on Jan. 27, 1820, sailed SW. They went to Deception Island, and went farther south still. On Jan. 30, 1820, they saw "high mountains covered with snow." These were the peaks of Trinity Land, on the mainland, and they charted part of it (crudely). They also discovered Bransfield Strait, and, on Feb. 4, 1820, landed at Clarence Island. Bransfield left the Navy later that year, re-joined the merchant marine, and skippered several ships. With his wife Ann, he retired to 61 London Road, Brighton, where he died on Oct. 31, 1852. His wife, living off her investments and renting rooms out to lodgers, lived until 1863.

Bransfield Basin *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Bransfield House. The main hut at Port Lockroy Station.

Bransfield Island. 63°11' S, 56°36' W. An almost circular island, about 7 km across, and ice-capped, 5 km directly SW of d'Urville Island, and separated from that island by Burden Passage, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, it forms the E entrance of Antarctic Sound. The N coast was roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 20, 1820. Ross named "the low western termination of the land" on Dec. 30, 1842, as Point Bransfield, for Edward Bransfield. At that time Joinville Island was thought to be joined to Dundee Island and d'Urville Island, and Ross's Bransfield Point signified the W extremity of d'Urville Island, with the much smaller offlying island (that would become Bransfield Island) not charted, let alone named. That situation was repeated on a 1921 British chart, and (as Punta Bransfield) on a 1947 Chilean chart. Fids on the *Trepassey* re-surveyed it in Jan. 1947, and found that the W end of d'Urville Island was actually this small island they named Bransfield Island. It appears as such on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Isla Bransfield on a Chilean chart of 1951, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Ar-

gentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-62. Ross's Point Bransfield, to the NNE, was renamed Turnbull Point, except by the Chileans, who call it Punta Bransfield.

Bransfield Rocks. 61°46' S, 56°52' W. Between O'Brien Island and Ridley Island, in the South Shetlands. Apparently these rocks have disappeared, for the term is no longer in use, except by the Russians.

Bransfield Sea *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Bransfield Sound *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Bransfield Strait. 63°00' S, 59°00' W. A body of water, 100 km wide, it extends for 300 km in an ENE-WSW direction, and separates the South Shetlands from Trinity Peninsula and the Joinville Island group, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. In the E it opens between Clarence Island and Joinville Island, and to the W between Smith Island and Brabant Island. Discovered by Edward Bransfield on Jan. 20, 1820, while he was in command of the *Williams*, and thought by him to be a gulf. It was subsequently charted by sealers in the area. In the *Hero*'s logbook, written up by her captain Nat Palmer, there is reference to Christmas Sound, and it is believed that what is meant by this is the Bransfield Strait. On Dec. 30, 1821, Pendleton made a note referring to Kiles Way, which signified the W part of the strait. On Weddell's 1825 map, he names it Bransfields Strait (it is also seen, erroneously, as Branfields Strait), after Edward Bransfield. Powell's 1828 chart calls it Bransfield's Strait. It appears on an 1839 British chart as Bransfield Strait, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected Bransfield Sound), and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Estrecho de Bransfield. All the interested countries translated it as Bransfield something or other, and it was also seen as Bransfield Basin. A 1946 USAAF chart showed it as the Bransfield Sea, with the name Bransfield Strait relegated to the W end. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Mar de la Flota (i.e., "sea of the fleet"), referring to the Argentine Navy's involvement in ArgAE 1947-48. That was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It has also been seen as Mar de Bransfield. The Chileans call it Estrecho Bransfield.

Bransfield Trough. A submarine trough centering on 61°30' S, 54°00' W, and lying between the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands. Named by international agreement in 1977, for Edward Bransfield.

Branson Nunatak. 67°55' S, 62°46' E. A prominent peak between Price Nunatak on the one hand, and, on the other, Mount Burnettt and the main massif of the South Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Horntind (i.e., "horn peak"). Re-named by ANCA for John C. Branson, geophysicist at Mawson Station in the winter of 1962, who carried out investigations here. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Branstetter Rocks. 70°08' S, 72°37' E. A small group of rocks, abut 1.75 km ENE of Thil Island, in the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, who named this feature for J.C. Branstetter, air crewman on OpHJ photographic flights over this area in 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Glaciar Brant *see* **Hobbs Glacier**

Bråpiggen *see* **Bråpiggen Peak**

Bråpiggen Peak. 72°54' S, 3°18' W. One of the ice-free peaks at the S side of Frostlendet Valley, between that valley and Penck Trough, 1.5 km S of Friis-Baastad Peak, in the southernmost part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Bråpiggen (i.e., "the abrupt peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bråpiggen Peak in 1966.

Brash ice. Or brash. Small (must be under 6 feet across) fragments and nodules of ice, resulting from a floe breaking up.

Brash Island. 63°24' S, 54°55' W. An isolated island, about 8 km NW of Darwin Island, and about 11 km off the SE end of Joinville Island, between that island and the Danger Islands. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953, and named by them as Brash Islet, for the brash ice in the area. UK-APC accepted the name Brash Islet on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the re-definition Brash Island. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Brash Islet *see* **Brash Island**

Brasquern, Louis-Marie. b. March 6, 1816, Langaïdic, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 13, 1838.

The *Bråtegg*. Norwegian cargo vessel of 500 tons, the ship chosen by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1947-48. She was equipped with an additional sounding winch for hydrological work. In addition to the crew of 17, led by Capt. Nils Larsen, there were 4 scientists on the expedition, led by Holger Holgersen. She was in at Deception Island on March 5, 1948, 2 days after having been detained and boarded by the *Parker*.

Banco Bråtegg *see* **Bråtegg Bank**

Bråtegg Expedition *see* **Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1947-48**

Bråtegg Bank. 65°16' S, 68°36' W. A submarine feature with a least depth of 99 m, NW of the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, about 140 km NNW of the extreme N tip of Adelaide Island, and about 115 km WSW of Hugo Island. It was charted by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1947-48, and named by them as Bråteggen (i.e., "the *Bråtegg*"), for their ship, the *Bråtegg*. It appears on British charts of 1950 and 1952, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956, but with coordinates of 65°05' S, 68°21' W. Its coordinates were corrected by the time of a 1957 British chart, and, as such, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1960 Argentine chart as Banco Bråtegg, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The English-language name of the bank was accepted by international agreement in July 1964.

Bråteggen *see* **Bråtegg Bank**

Bratholm *see* **Steepholm**

Bratina Island. 78°01' S, 165°32' E. A small island, rising to an elevation of 160 m above sea level, at the N tip of Brown Peninsula, in the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for VX-6 Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate Joseph H. Bratina (b. Nov. 9, 1914, Ladysmith, Wisc. d. Aug. 6, 2006, Tomah, Wisc.), USN, who was at McMurdo in 1958-59, and who was injured in the plane crash of Jan. 4, 1959, at McMurdo (*see* **Deaths**, 1959). He was back in 1960-61, and again in 1961-62. He retired as a chief petty officer, after 30 years. The New Zealanders built some huts here in Dec. 1989. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Bratina Lagoon. 78°01' S, 165°30' E. A tidal lagoon of sand flats, ponds, and channels, about 700 m long and about 250 m wide, on the SW side of Bratina Island, at the N tip of Brown Peninsula, in the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by Clive Howard-Williams (*see* **Howard-Williams Point**), in association with the island. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 1, 1993, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1994.

Bratina Valley. 77°28' S, 161°29' E. An upland valley at the E side of Harris Ledge, opening N to McKelvey Valley, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Bonnie J. Bratina, of the department of microbiology at Michigan State University at East Lansing. She was with USAP for 4 seasons at Lake Vanda in the 1990s.

Bratsberg, Paulus Villas "Paul." b. June 8, 1916, Arendal, Norway. He became a merchant seaman in Norway at the age of 14, serving on a variety of ships to places like Cardiff, San Francisco, Curaçao, and New York, and worked his way rapidly up to bosun. On Dec. 2, 1938, at Oslo, he signed on to the *Solitaire*, bound for New York, where he arrived on Sept. 8, 1939. He signed off there, and joined the crew of the *British Columbia Express*, on the run from Oregon to the Canal Zone. Back in Seattle, he joined the crew of the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He was naturalized an American citizen on May 12, 1947, at Seattle, which is where he died on Dec. 21, 1975.

Bratsberghorten. 74°40' S, 11°57' W. A nunatak in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Erik Bratsberg (b. 1923), a member of the Resistance during World War II.

Bratsigovo Hills. 63°39' S, 58°00' W. A chain of rocky hills, rising to over 300 m, and

extending from the coast of Prince Gustav Channel 4 km northwards, on the SE side of the Cugnot ice Piedmont, 3.77 km W of Chernopeev Peak, and 6.5 km ENE of Levassor Nunatak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the town of Bratsigovo, in southern Bulgaria.

Nunataki Bratstva. 72°20' S, 19°23' E. A group of nunataks, on the W side of the glacier the Norwegians call Tussebreen, in the west-central portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians. It is possible that this is the collective Russian name for the 3 small nunataks on the 26 km-long ridge the Norwegians call Gandrimen.

Brattebotnen *see* **Brattebotnen Cirque**

Brattebotnen Cirque. 71°45' S, 10°15' E. A steep-sided cirque (or corrie) in the W wall of Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Brattebotnen (i.e., "the steep cirque"), and plotted it in 71°47' S, 10°15' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Brattebotnen Cirque in 1970, but with new coordinates.

Brattebotthalsen. 71°08' S, 10°16' E. An ice ridge S of Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with the relatively nearby Brattebotnen Cirque.

Bratteli, Trygve Martin. b. Jan. 11, 1910, Ramnaes, Norway, but raised in Nøtterøy, son of shoemaker Torjer Hansen Bratteli and his wife Marta. He worked on whalers in Antarctic waters, became a leader of Norway's Labor Party youth section, was with the Resistance in World War II, was arrested and interned. He was elected to Parliament in 1950, and became party leader in 1965. He was prime minister of Norway from 1971 to 1972, and from 1973 to 1976. He resigned as a member of Parliament in 1981, and died on Nov. 20, 1984, in Oslo, after suffering a brain hemorrhage.

Brattfjellet. 72°27' S, 27°59' E. A mountain S of the Bleikskoltane Peaks, at the SE end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the steep mountain").

Brattfloget. 72°28' S, 28°00' E. A steep rock face E of Vørterkaka Nunatak, S of the Bleikskoltane Rocks, at the SE end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the steep rock").

Bratthamaren *see* **Byobu Rock**

Bratthø. 66°39' S, 54°40' E. A peak, rising to about 1820 m above sea level, in the Newman Nunataks of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it ("steep hilltop"). ANCA accepted the name without change, on July 31, 1972.

Brattingen. 72°17' S, 25°54' E. A mountain at the W side of Mjellbreen, between Breskilkampen and Keipen, at the SE end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the steep cliff").

Brattnevet. 69°24' S, 76°15' E. A small peninsula, shaped like a clenched fist, on Fisher Island, in the Larsemann Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and named (according to the SCAR gazetteer) by ANCA. It is more likely to have been named by the Norwegians (it means "the steep mountain" in Norwegian). The Chinese call it Huaxi Bandao.

Brattnipane *see* **Brattnipane Peaks**

Brattnipane Peaks. 71°54' S, 24°33' E. A group rising to 2361 m (*see* **Tekubi-yama**), in the Luncke Range, 15 km NW of Mefjell Mountain, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The peaks contain 5 ridges stretching northward; they are (from E to W) Oyayubi-one, Hitotsasiyubi-one, Nakayubi-one, Kusuruyubi-one, and Koyubi-one. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946 (apparently they did not, at that stage, name this feature). Norwegian cartographers remapped it in 1957, from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and this time they did name it, as Brattnipene (i.e., "the steep peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brattnipane Peaks (note the spelling), in 1965. JARE took air photos in 1981-82 and again in 1986, and they saw the group resembling a left hand, hence their naming of the 5 individual ridges.

Brattnipene *see* **Brattnipane Peaks**

Brattodden *see* **Abrupt Point**

Brattøy *see* **Abrupt Island**

Brattskarvbrekka *see* **Brattskarvbrekka Pass**

Brattskarvbrekka Pass. 72°10' S, 1°25' E. An E-W pass (the Norwegians call it an ice fall) between Brattskarvet Mountain and Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Brattskarvbrekka (i.e., "the steep mountain slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brattskarvbrekka Pass in 1966.

Brattskarvet *see* **Brattskarvet Mountain**

Brattskarvet Mountain. 72°06' S, 1°27' E. Rising to 2100 m, next N of Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Brattskarvet (i.e., "the steep mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brattskarvet Mountain in 1966.

Brattstabben *see* **Jennings Bluff**

Brattstrand Bluffs. 69°13' S, 77°00' E. Rock outcrops about 5.5 km ENE of Hovde Island, on Prydz Bay and part of the Ingrid Christensen Coast, about 30 km N of the Larsemann Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Brattstranda (i.e., "the abrupt shore"). ANCA accepted the name Brattstrand Bluffs on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Brattstranda *see* **Brattstrand Bluffs**

Brattvågen. 67°39' S, 62°39' E. A small bay, with steep-sided coasts, due W of Ring Rock, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, which is odd, given that it is such a Norwegian name ("the steep bay").

Brauer, August. b. April 3, 1863, Oldenburg, Germany. On Oct. 30, 1885, he was awarded his PhD from the University of Bonn; in 1890 he became an assistant zoologist at the Berlin Institute; and in 1893 went to a similar position at the Marburg Institute. He went on the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99. In Dec. 1905 he became professor of zoology at Berlin University, and died on Sept. 10, 1917.

Mount Braun. 69°26' S, 71°24 W. Rising to about 900 m on the S side of Palestrina Glacier, it forms the NE part of a horseshoe-shaped ridge about 6 km ESE of Mount Holt, and also forms the NE extremity of the Sofia Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76, and plotted in 69°26' S, 71°31' W. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William K. Braun, USN, VXE-6 commander of a C121J (Super Constellation) during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. It has since been replotted.

Braun Point. 69°28' S, 76°05' E. A small, rocky cape on the S side of Wilcock Bay, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988.

Lake Braunsteffer *see* **Braunsteffer Lake**

Braunsteffer Lake. 68°32' S, 78°22' E. A lake, 0.8 km long, and 1.5 km W of the central part of Lake Zvezda, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from air photos taken by SovAE 1956 and by ANARE 1957-58. Named by ANCA as Lake Braunsteffer, for Claude Braunsteffer, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on this and other lakes in the Vestfold Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name Braunsteffer Lake in 1973.

Brautnuten *see* **Brautnuten Peak**

Brautnuten Peak. 71°46' S, 1°21' W. A low peak (or even a nunatak), in Straumsida Bluff, 8 km SE of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52, who also photographed it from the air. It was photographed again, aerially, in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60. Mapped from all these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Brautnuten (i.e., "the broken peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brautnuten Peak in 1966.

The *Braveheart*. A 39-meter all-steel former

Japanese research vessel, she was bought in 1998 by the Stoney Creek Shipping Company (owned by Nigel Jolly), of Palmerston North, and operated by them as an expedition vessel. She had 2 crew and could take 10 passengers. In 1999, she was at Campbell Island (not in Antarctica), and on Jan. 17, 2001 left Lyttelton bound for the Ross Sea, with a crew of American and NZ researchers aboard who were going there to study B-15, the monstrous iceberg that had calved off the year before. This expedition, partly sponsored by the (American) National Geographic Society, was called the 2001 Ice Island Antarctic Expedition. Dr. Gregory Stone, of the New England Aquarium, and Wes Skiles, experienced Antarctic cinematographer, led the expedition. Iain Kerr was the vessel's skipper, and John Spruit was engineer. She carried a 2-man Hughes 300 helicopter on her deck. They returned to Wellington on March 10, 2001. Greg Stone wrote the book of the expedition, *Ice Island: the Expedition to Antarctica's Largest Iceberg*.

Glaciar Bravo *see* **Bravo Glacier**

Rocas Bravo *see* **Snag Rocks**

Bravo, Pablo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1960, 1962, 1964

Bravo Automatic Weather Station. 74°41' S, 164°06' E. An Italian AWS, at sea level, at Gerlache Inlet, in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay, along the coast of Victoria Land. Not permanent, it was used when needed, being erected in the November of a given year, and taken down in the following February. It has operated since Oct. 1993.

Bravo Glacier. 62°31' S, 59°48' W. An ice-cliffed glacier, between 20 and 60 m high, between Triangle Point and Glacier Bluff, it forms the NW side of Yankee Harbor, on the S coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. In Jan. 1953, ChilAE 1952-53 conducted a thorough survey of Yankee Harbor, and named this feature Glaciar Bravo, probably for an officer on the *Lientur*, which took part in the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name Bravo Glacier in 2003, and UK-APC followed suit on July 8, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Bravo Hills. 84°41' S, 171°00' W. a group of low peaks rising to 780 m, they border the Ross Ice Shelf between Gough Glacier and Le Couteur Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for their supply Depot B (i.e., B for Bravo) near here. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Bråvold, Hjalmar. Manager of the Norwegian factory whaler *Thorshammer*, 1932-33 and 1936-37.

Brawhm Pass. 77°53' S, 160°41' E. A small pass which provides easy passage between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley, on the E side of Farnell Valley, or (to put it another way) between Beacon Valley and Ferrar Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named somewhat acronymically by NZ-APC in 1968 for the 6 members of the University of New South Wales (Australia) expeditions of 1964-65 and 1966-67 (Bryan, Rose, Anderson, Williams, Hobbs, and McElroy) who used this pass. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Brawn Rocks. 73°12' S, 160°45' E. A prominent group of isolated rocks extending over 5 km, 20 km SW of the Sequence Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James E. Brawn, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate at McMurdo in 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Mount Bray. 74°50' S, 114°04' W. A rounded mountain that is ice-capped, but which has a steep, bare rock SE face, on the SE side of Martin Peninsula, 1.5 km NW of Klimov Bluff, and E of Jenkins Heights, in the Kohler Range, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas K. Bray, USGS topographic engineer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67. Originally plotted in 74°50' S, 113°52' W, it has since been replotted.

Bray Nunatak *see* **Office Girls**

Brazil. A port of call (so to speak) for many ships plying the Atlantic on the way to Antarctica, Brazil had another oblique involvement in Antarctica as early as 1913, when the *Dantas Barreto*, a whale catcher owned by the Companhía de Pesca Norte do Brasil, chartered out to the Hvalen Company for the 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 seasons. Brazil was ratified as the 18th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty on May 16, 1975, and became the 15th nation to achieve Consultative status on Sept. 12, 1985, having sent down a few expeditions (*see* **Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions**). Brazil has a scientific station, Comandante Ferraz.

Mount Brazil. 72°03' S, 167°59' E. Rising to 2090 m, at the S end of the McGregor Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for CWO John Elmer Brazil (b. March 1, 1926, Hobart, Okla. d. March 13, 2010), in the U.S. Navy during World War II, then a farmer, then in the U.S. Army for 30 years. He was a helicopter pilot supporting the Topo North-South survey in the area, 1961-62. After retiring to Oklahoma, he became Governor George Nye's pilot. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions (BrazAE). **BrazAE 1982-83**: This was the first Brazilian Antarctic expedition. After years of planning, and fighting a tight budget, a two-ship expedition was sent to the Antarctic Peninsula, in a major reconnaissance effort. The ships were the *Barão de Teffe* and the *Professor Wladimir Besnard*. C.F. Eugenio-Nevia was chief scientist. The *Barão de Teffe* visited other nations' stations in the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, and Anvers Island. **BrazAE 1983-84**: Two ships left Brazil on Jan. 6, 1984, for a 10-week expedition, three scientific cruises in Antarctic waters, and Comandante Ferraz Station was established as a summer station on Feb. 6, 1984. They used the same two ships as on the previous expedition. Fernando Sergio Nogueira de Araújo led the expedition. **BrazAE 1984-85**: Led by Fernando Nogueira de Araújo, with the same two ships as on the previous two expeditions. Two refugios were established — Astrónomo Cruls and Engenheiro Wiltgen. **BrazAE 1985-86**: Summer leader was Fernando Nogueira de Araújo. Same ships used as for the previous three expeditions. Comandante Ferraz was opened as an all-year station. **BrazAE 1986-87**: Same ships as on the previous expeditions. Padre Balduíno Rambo Summer Station was opened. **BrazAE 1987-88**: Same ships as before, plus the *Almirante Camara*. **BrazAE 1988-89**: The ships were the *Barão de Teffe* and the *Alvaro Alberto*. **BrazAE 1989-90**: The ship was the *Barão de Teffe*. The following refugios were open for the summer: Padre Balduino Rambo, Astrónomo Cruls, Engenheiro Wiltgen, and Goeldi. **BrazAE 1990-91**: The ship was the *Barão de Teffe*. Rambo, Cruls, and Wiltgen were open for the summer. **BrazAE 1991-92**: The ship was the *Barão de Teffe*. Rambo, Cruls, and Wiltgen were open for the summer. **BrazAE 1992-93**: The ship was the *Barão de Teffe*. Rambo, Cruls, and Wiltgen were all open for the summer. **BrazAE 1993-94**: The ship was the *Barão de Teffe*. Rambo, Cruls, and Wiltgen were all open for the summer. **BrazAE 1994-95**: Jose de Souza Braga was operations manager. The ship was the *Almirante Ary Rongel* (known as the *Ary Rongel*). The Brazilian Air Force transported cargo and personnel. Rambo, Cruls, Wiltgen, and Goeldi were open for the summer. **BrazAE 1995-96**: The *Ary Rongel* was the ship. Rambo and Wiltgen were open for the summer. A joint Russian/Brazilian team of glaciologists led by Jefferson Cardia Simõens, made a double traverse along the King George Island ice-cap, taking core samples. **BrazAE 1996-97**: The *Ary Rongel* was the ship. Wiltgen was open for the summer. **BrazAE 1997-98**: The *Ary Rongel* was the ship. Rambo and Cruls were open for the summer. Wiltgen was dismantled. **BrazAE 1998-99**: The ships were the *Ary Rongel* and the *H-44*. Rambo and Cruls were open for the summer. **BrazAE 1999-2000**: The *Ary Rongel* was the ship. Rambo and Cruls were open for the summer. **BrazAE 2000-01**: The *Ary Rongel* was the ship. Rambo, Cruls, and Goeldi were all open for the summer. **BrazAE 2001-02**: The *Ary Rangel* was the ship. Rambo, Cruls, and Goeldi were all open for the summer. **BrazAE 2002-03**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Rambo, Cruls, and Goeldi were all open for the summer. **BrazAE 2003-04**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Rambo, Cruls, and Goeldi were all open for the summer. Rambo was dismantled at the end of the season. **BrazAE 2004-05**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Cruls and Goeldi were open for the summer. **BrazAE 2005-06**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Cruls and Goeldi were open for the summer. **BrazAE 2006-07**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Cruls and Goeldi were open for the summer. **BrazAE 2007-08**: The ship was the *Ary Rongel*. Cruls

and Goeldi were open for the summer. The expeditions have continued.

Brazitis Nunatak. 84°58' S, 67°23' W. Rising to 1625 m, along the edge of an escarpment 8 km S of the DesRoches Nunataks, in the SW part of the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed from the air by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Peter F. Brazitis (b. April 1944), cosmic ray scientist at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Breached Cone. 77°48' S, 166°48' E. A volcanic cone, inland from Castle Rock, near Hut Point, on Ross Island. Named descriptively by Frank Debenham during BAE 1910-13, while he was making his plane table survey of the area in 1912. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Breadloaf Island. 69°23' S, 76°13' E. An island, shaped like a loaf of bread, in the Larsemann Hills, about 700 m W of Easther Island, and about 6.3 km WNW of Law-Racovitza Station, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Plotted in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers using air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, but not named by them. Named descriptively by the 1986-87 ANARE Larsemann Hills party. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Yaner Dao.

Mount Breaker. 67°53' S, 67°16' W. It has double summits, the E one, at 880 m, being the highest elevation on Horseshoe Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-57, when the first ascent was made. Descriptively named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. The 2 summits are separated by a shallow col, and, when seen from the W, the feature resembles a breaking wave. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines translated it as Monte Rompiente.

Breaker Island. 64°46' S, 64°07' W. A small, rocky island close SW of Norsel Point, and WNW of Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, 2.5 km NW of Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named Breaker Islet by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, because the island causes breakers when the sea is rough. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958, and US-ACAN accepted the name. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Breaker Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Breaker Islet *see* **Breaker Island**

Breaking the Ice. A rather unusual expedition to Antarctica, in 2004. In 2002 Israeli real estate developer Hezkel Nathaniel (the names in this article, because they were originally not written in English characters, can be spelled in a variety of ways), who had been living in Germany since 1993, conceived and developed an idea, through an organization he founded, Extreme Peace Missions,— leading a team of Israeli Jews and Palestinians to Antarctica, as a peace statement, to be extensively covered by the press and camera. They would live and work together on this 35-day expedition, and climb a previously unconquered mountain, where a peace message, written by all of them, would be read at the summit. The expeditioners were Mr. Nathaniel, aged 41; Israeli leader Doron Erel, 44, mountain climber (e.g. Everest) and former commando; Nasser Quass, 35, a Palestinian soccer coach who had spent 3 years in an Israeli prison camp for throwing a Molotov cocktail at Israeli troops; Olfat Haidar, an Israeli Arab woman gym teacher and famous volleyball player from Haifa; Yarden Fanta, 33, who, as a girl of 14, had trekked from her native Ethiopia, across the Sudan, to Israel, where she arrived, illiterate, and had since become a candidate for a PhD; Ziad Darwish, 53, a Palestinian journalist and lawyer from Jerusalem; Avihu Shoshani, 44, Israeli lawyer and former commando; Suleiman Jamal al-Khatib, 32, a Palestinian former activist with al-Fatah, who had spent his life between the ages of 14 and 25 in an Israeli prison. After the expedition had been blessed by Yasser Arafat, in late Dec. 2003 Mr. Nathaniel and 6 others flew from Tel Aviv to Barcelona, then on to Madrid where they picked up 3 members of the support team — British communications engineer Tony Robinson, German production editor Mario Dieringer, and French mountain guide Denis Ducroz, from Chamonix. Other support team members were: Michael Greenspan, Israeli correspondent and video editor; Nadav Khalifa, Israeli mountain guide, alpine specialist, and camp master; Colin Rosin, Israeli director of photography, with 3 cameras; Dr. Arik Schechter, Israeli physician; and Kim Bodin, mountain guide from Chamonix. They arrived at the Chilean port on Dec. 28, 2003, and Nasser Quass arrived the following day. On Jan. 1, 2004 their yacht, the *Pelagic Australis* (skippered by Australian Steve Wilkins, and with Dr. Catrin Ellis Jones as 1st mate, and Nicolas "Nico" Pichelin, French crewman for both vessels), in company with the *Pelagic* (skippered by Richard Howarth, and also with Skip Novak, owner of the two yachts, aboard), set out from Punta Arenas, heading into the Drake Passage, en route for the Antarctic Peninsula. On Jan. 3, 2004 they crossed 60°S, and on Jan. 4, they reached Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. From there they made their way to the Antarctic Peninsula, climbed their mountain, near Prospect Point, calling it the Mountain of Israeli-Palestinian Friendship, and then returned to Chile.

Islote Breakwater *see* **Breakwater Island**

Breakwater Island. 64°47' S, 63°13' W. A small island, resembling a stone cube, and rising to an elevation of 33 m above sea level, with a line of rocks extending from it in a SW arc, 0.5 km off the NE side of Wiencke Island, opposite Nipple Peak, 8.5 km S of Cape Astrup, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1944 by personnel from Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin, and descriptively named by them as Breakwater Islet, the name that was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as such on a 1950 British chart, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. ArgAE 1948-49 erroneously charted it in 1949 as Islote Bob (*see* **Bob Island**), and it appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Roberto, which is what the Argentines still call it. UK-APC redefined it as Breakwater Island, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Breakwater, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Breakwater Islet *see* **Breakwater Island**

Mount Brearley. 77°48' S, 161°45' E. A small, sharp peak, rising to 2010 m, between Cavendish Icefalls and Hedley Glacier, it is the most westerly of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, for Harry Brearley (1871-1948), inventor of stainless steel, and a former pupil of Grif Taylor's father's. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The Breasts *see* **Régnard Peaks**

Nunatak Brebbia. 66°15' S, 61°50' W. One of the scores of nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines. Fossilized plants have been found at this nunatak.

Breccia Crag. 62°10' S, 58°32' W. A buttress, about 200 m above sea level, between Hervé Cove and Monsimet Cove, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Selwyn Bibby, a Fid at Base G in the 1950s, was aware of this feature, calling it Unconformity Buttress in his field report of 1961. However, Dick Barton, a Fid who, in 1965, wrote a geological monograph on King George Island, does not mention it, and it does not appear on maps. So, it was fair game for the Poles to rename, which they did in 1980, for the fact that the crag is built mostly of volcanic breccia. As this name is too similar to Breccia Crags (q.v.), it may have a hard time passing through the portals of other naming committees.

Breccia Crags. 60°42' S, 45°13' W. Rising to 305 m (the British say 270 m), 1.5 km W of Petter Bay, at the SE end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the interesting geologic contact displayed here between brecciated schist and conglomerate. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Breccia Island. 68°22' S, 67°01' W. A small, low island, 1.5 km NW of Tiber Rocks, in the N part of Rymill Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and, after geological work done here, so named by Bob Nichols of that expedition, because the country rock is a plutonic breccia. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1962.

Mount Brecher. 85°24' S, 124°22' W. A jagged rock mountain, rising to 2100 m, immediately W of Mount LeSchack, in the northern

Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Henry H. Brecher (b. 1932, Germany), glaciologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960, and who spent several subsequent summers in Antarctica. Mr. Brecher was, at that time, using the name Rosenthal.

Brecher Glacier. 80°42' S, 157°28' E. A broad glacier, 8 km long, in the N part of the Churchill Mountains, it flows NW between Rundle Peaks and the Mandarich Massif into the Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Henry Brecher (*see* **Mount Brecher**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Brechin, Gregor. b. Aug. 5, 1891, Alford, Aberdeenshire, son of stableman Gregor Smith Brechin and his wife Jane Mackie. He settled in the Falkland Islands after the wreck of the *Oravia*, on Nov. 15, 1912, married Teresa, had a family, and became the leading baker and butcher in Stanley. With Sidney Riches, he was the last of the Falkland Islands Dependencies government whaling inspectors under the whaling license regime, working on Deception Island, 1928-31. His assistant was Johan Aarseth, a Norwegian. In 1937 he was a sealing inspector on the *Port Saunders*, in Falklands waters. After World War II he kept a boarding house in Stanley, and died on Feb. 15, 1964.

Mount Breckenridge *see* **Breckinridge Peak**

Breckenridge Peak *see* **Breckinridge Peak**

[1]**Mount Breckinridge**. 66°37' S, 53°41' E. Rising to 2050 m, 6.3 km SSE of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Fist mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Langnuten (i.e., "the long peak"). Re-photographed by ANARE flights of 1956, plotted from these photos by Australian cartographers, and re-named by ANCA for John E. Breckinridge, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist from Binghamton, NY, senior U.S. representative at Wilkes Station in the winter of 1961. Not to be confused with Breckinridge Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Breckinridge** *see* **Breckinridge Peak**

Breckinridge Peak. 78°04' S, 155°07' W. Also seen (erroneously) as Breckenridge Peak. A peak, 1.5 km SW of Mount Nilsen, in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered in 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Mount Breckinridge, for Colonel and Mrs. Henry Skillman Breckinridge of New York. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, and the 1958 NZ gazetteer. The name was also seen (erroneously) as Mount Breckenridge. However, in 1966, US-ACAN changed the name to Breckinridge Peak, and NZ-APC followed suit. Col. Breckinridge (1886-1960) was assistant secretary of war under Wilson, 1913-16, was Lindbergh's lawyer during the kidnapping trial, and in 1936 was FDR's only serious rival for the Democratic nomination. His 2nd wife was the remarkable Cuban New York socialite Aida de Acosta (1884-1962), the first woman ever to fly solo in a powered aircraft (when she was 18). She had previously been married to Elihu Root's nephew, Oren Root. She and Col. Breckinridge divorced in 1947.

Gora Bredihina. 71°06' S, 66°51' E. A nunatak, just SW of Mayman Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Breeding Nunatak. 77°04' S, 142°28' W. An isolated nunatak, 16 km NE of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for George H. Breeding, USN, storekeeper who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

Glaciar Breguet *see* **Breguet Glacier**

Breguet Glacier. 64°10' S, 60°48' W. Flows W into Cierva Cove S of Gregory Glacier, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown as Glaciar Grande on a 1956 Argentine chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for brothers Louis-Charles Breguet (1880-1955) and Jacques Breguet (1881-1939), who built and flew the first helicopter to carry a man in vertical flight (1907). They were of the famous French watch- and clock-making family. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer, as Glaciar Breguet.

Breid Basin. 68°30' S, 78°29' E. The E part of Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills, it is connected to the main part of the fjord by narrows, and is probably less saline. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who, thinking it was a lake, called it Breidvatnet (i.e., "the broad lake"). The feature was also photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Subsequent to the Norwegian naming, it was discovered to be a basin, rather than a lake, and was renamed Breid Basin, by ANCA. It has been traversed many times by ANARE parties on their way to and from the remote station Platcha.

Breid Bay. 70°15' S, 24°15' E. Also called Broad Bay. A bay, about 30 km wide, irregularly indenting the ice shelf fringing the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land for as much as 20 km. Photographed aerially on Feb. 6, 1937 by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographer H.E. Hansen, who named it Breidvika (i.e., "broad bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Breid Bay in 1953. The Belgian IGY station, Roi Baudouin, was here.

Breidhovde *see* **Law Promontory**

Breidnes Peninsula. 68°34' S, 78°10' E. A rocky peninsula, 22 km long and 8 km wide, extending W from the main section of the Vestfold Hills, between Ellis Fjord and Langnes Fjord, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Breidneset (i.e., "the broad ness"). US-ACAN accepted the name Breidnes Peninsula in 1956. ANCA accepted the name Broad Peninsula, on Sept. 4, 1956. Davis Station is here.

Breidneset *see* **Breidnes Peninsula**

Breidneskollen *see* **Gardner Island**

Breidnesmulen *see* **Mule Peninsula**

Breidskaret *see* **Breidskaret Pass**

Breidskaret Pass. 72°44' S, 3°24' W. A mountain pass between Høgfonna Mountain and Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Breidskaret (i.e., "the wide gap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Breidskaret Pass in 1966.

Breidsvellet. 72°39' S, 3°10' W. A steep ice slope on the E side of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them ("the broad ice sheet"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1966.

Breidvåg *see* **Breidvåg Bight**

Breidvåg Bight. 69°20' S, 39°44' E. A small bight along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just W of Breidvågnipa Peak. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers who named it Breidvåg (i.e., "broad bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Breidvåg Bight in 1968.

Breidvågnipa *see* **Breidvågnipa Peak**

Breidvågnipa Peak. 69°21' S, 39°48' E. Rising to 325 m, 0.8 km SE of Mount Hiroe, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Breidvågnipa (i.e., "the broad bay peak"), in association with nearby Breidvåg Bight. US-ACAN accepted the name Breidvågnipa Peak in 1968.

Breidvatnet *see* **Breid Basin**

Breidvika *see* **Breid Bay**, **Gwynn Bay**

Breiodden. 69°58' S, 9°00' E. A point, N of the ice shelf that the Norwegians call Vigridisen, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the broad point").

Breiskaret *see* **Breidskaret Pass**

Breisvellet *see* **Breidsvellet**

Glaciar Breitfuss *see* **Breitfuss Glacier**

Breitfuss Glacier. 66°54' S, 65°01' W. A glacier, 16 km, flowing SE from an elevation of about 1500 m above sea level at the Avery Plateau into Mill Inlet, to the W of Cape Chavanne and the W side of Tindal Bluff, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named Shelby Glacier, after Marjorie Shelby (*see* **Mount Shelby**). It appears as such in Finn Ronne's book of 1949. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947, and renamed by them for biologist Leonid Lvovich Breitfuss (1864-1950), German-Russian Arctic explorer, working in the Barents Sea at

the turn of the 20th century. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. US-ACAN had contemplated Wilson Glacier, for Maj. Gen. R.C. Wilson (*see* **Mount Wilson**), but rejected the notion. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Breitfuss, and that was the name accepted by the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Breivåg *see* **Breidvåg Bight**

Breivågnipa *see* **Breidvågnipa Peak**

Breivika *see* **Breid Bay**

Brekilen *see* **Brekilen Bay**

Brekilen Bay. 70°08' S, 25°48' E. An indentation into the ice shelf about 16 km SW of Tangekilen Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Brekilen (i.e., "the glacier bay"). They plotted it in 70°10' S, 25°54' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Brekilen Bay, but with new coordinates.

Brekkerista *see* **Brekkerista Ridge**

Brekkerista Ridge. 72°14' S, 0°18' W. A mountain ridge, 3 km NE of the summit of Jutulrøra Mountain, between that mountain and Straumsvola Mountain, in the NW part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Brekkerista (i.e., "the slope ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brekkerista Ridge in 1966.

The *Bremen*. Specially-built ice-strengthened 111.52-meter eco-cruise ship, launched in 1990 as the *Frontier Spirit* (q.v.) but re-named in the mid-1990s when she was bought by a German company. Registered in the Bahamas, she made regular trips to the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula —1993-94 (Captain Heinz Aye), 1994-95, 1995-96 (Capt. Aye), 1996-97, 1997-98 (Captains Rüdiger Hannemann and Thilo Koch), 1998-99 (Capt. Koch), 1999-2000 (Capt. Koch; that season she dropped the *James Caird II* off at Hope Bay, to reenact Shackleton's voyage for TV coverage), 2000-01 (Capt. Aye), 2002-03, 2005-06. She could carry 94 crew and 164 passengers, had a heli-pad on her top deck, and carried several Zodiacs for tourists.

Bremeninsel. 64°19' S, 62°56' W. An island, about 1 sq km in area, and rising to an elevation of about 50 m above sea level, it is 95 per cent covered by ice, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It appears as part of Omega Island on a 1957 Argentine chart, on a 1974 BAS chart, and on a 1986 UK Hydrographic Office chart. On Feb. 2, 2003, the *Bremen* was cruising here, and a Zodiac craft set out from the ship on a cruise, discovering a channel (named Bremenkanal) separating this island from Omega Island, and Germany named the new island on June 11, 2004, after the cruise vessel.

Bremenkanal. 64°19' S, 62°57' W. A marine channel, about 1 km long, separating Bremeninsel from Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered on Feb. 2, 2003, by a Zodiac craft off the cruise ship *Bremen*, and named for that vessel by the Germans, on June 11, 2004.

Bremer Pass. 71°02' S, 165°38' E. A pass, NW of Mount Bolt, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Bremner Bluff. 62°10' S, 58°13' W. Cliffs, rising to about 100 m above sea level, on the W side of Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for Alexander Bremner (1863-1943), geomorphologist and pioneer of the glaciology of northeastern Scotland.

Bremnesflaket. 74°36' S, 10°30' W. A glaciated area, about 13 km long, between XU-fjella and Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the village of Bremnes, a center of Resistance during World War II. "Flak" is a Norwegian word for an ice floe, and the suffix "-et" indicates the definite article.

Bremot, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bremotet *see* **Bremotet Moraine**

Bremotet Moraine. 71°41' S, 12°05' E. A small morainal area on the NW side of Zwiesel Mountain, at the point where the glacial flow of the Humboldt Graben meets that of Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39, and remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Bremotet (i.e., "the glacier meeting"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bremotet Moraine in 1970.

Brenabbane. 70°05' S, 38°58' E. The Norwegian collective name for Oku-hyoga Rock (what the Norwegians call Indre Brenabben, i.e., "the inner rock") and Mae-hyoga Rock (what the Norwegians call Ytre Brenabben, i.e., "the outer rock"), two features E of the Shirase Glacier, on the Prince Olav Coast. Name means "the glacier nunataks." Given the fact that its two components are small, and that both are well-named by both the Japanese and the Norwegians themselves, it is unlikely that this name will catch on with the international naming communities.

Indre Brenabben *see* **Oku-hyoga Rock**

Ytre Brenabben *see* **Mae-hyoga Rock**

Brenan, Philip Michael. b. Nov. 8, 1931, Leeds, son of Sydney Herbert Brenan and his wife Phyllis Mabel Binyon. Radio astronomer on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over as such at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. In 1961, in Wrexham, he married Margaret E. Dodd, and they raised a family in Manchester, Wokingham, and Wales.

Mount Brennan. 84°15' S, 175°54' E. A dome-shaped mountain top, rising to 2540 m (the New Zealanders say about 2400 m), and marked by rock outcrops on the SE side of the summit, 11 km NE of Mount Cartwright, it is the most prominent summit in the northernmost portion of the Hughes Range (Mount Kaplan, 30 km to the S, is the highest in the entire range). Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Matthew J. Brennan, who took over from Finn Ronne as scientific leader at Ellsworth Station on Jan. 16, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Brennan, Philip Michael *see* ***under*** **Brenan**

Brennan Inlet. 74°28' S, 116°35' W. An ice-filled inlet in the SE part of the Getz Ice Shelf, bounded to the W by Scott Peninsula and Nunn Island, and to the E by Spaulding Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Lawrence A. Brennan, USNR, who helped plan and execute the recovery of the three damaged LC-130 aircraft from Dome Charlie in East Antarctica, in the summer seasons of 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Brennan Point. 76°05' S, 146°31' W. An ice-covered point, forming the E side of the entrance to Block Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929, on a flight by Byrd, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Irishman Captain Michael J. Brennan (1888-1976), in the USA since 1910, who helped select personnel for that expedition. He had been the skipper of the *Chantier* during Byrd's attempt on the North Pole in 1926. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Brennecke, Carl Wilhelm Adolf. Known as Willi. b. July 6, 1875, Hildesheim, son of teacher Adolf Brennecke. He finished school in Elberfeld in 1893 and studied mechanical engineering, mathematics, and natural sciences, at Charlottenburg Technical School in Berlin. He became a meteorologist, was on the staff of Deutsche Seewarte (the German Naval Observatory) from 1904 until his death, and was the oceanographer on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12. He died on Feb. 19, 1924.

Brennecke Nunataks. 72°14' S, 63°35' W. A group of large nunataks, rising to about 1700 m, on the N side (i.e., at the head of) Beaumont Glacier, to the SW of the Holmes Hills, in the central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1974-75. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Breoddane *see* **Scoble Glacier**

Breplogen *see* **Breplogen Mountain**

Breplogen Mountain. 71°55' S, 5°27' E. A large, broad mountain, ice-covered except on its

N and E sides, and rising to 2725 m, W of Austreskorve Glacier, in the central part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Breplogen (i.e., "the glacier plow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Breplogen Mountain in 1967.

Breskilkampen. 72°14' S, 25°59' E. A mountain dividing Mjellbreen and Langbogbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("breskil" means "glacier divide" and "kampen" means "the hilltop").

Mount Bresnahan. 71°48' S, 161°28' E. A flat-topped, mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 1630 m, along the E side of the Helliwell Hills, 10 km NNE of Mount Van der Hoeven. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David Michael "Dave" Bresnahan (b. May 21, 1947, Alexandria, Va.), USARP research diver at McMurdo in June 1967. He was back in the summer of 1968-69, as manager of the Field Party Processing Center (later the Berg Field Center), and, from Dec. 1970 until July 2007, of the Office of Polar Programs, NSF, many times at McMurdo and Palmer Station as NSF representative. He was an observer on a cruise ship to Antarctica in Feb. 2010.

Breste Cove. 63°35' S, 59°47' W. A cove, 700 m wide, indenting the E coast of Tower Island for 850 m, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is entered N of Castillo Point and S of Cape Dumoutier. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, after the settlement of Breste, in northern Bulgaria.

Brestupet. 68°53' S, 90°29' W. A rock face, mainly ice- and snow-covered, in the SE part of Storfallet, in the SE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the glacier cliff").

Bretangen. 69°27' S, 76°03' E. An ice tongue extending from the plateau S of Stornes Bay, in the S part of Stornes Peninsula. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and named (according to the SCAR gazetteer) by ANCA. It does mean "glacier tongue" in Norwegian.

Îlot Breton *see* **Breton Island**

Breton Island. 66°48' S, 141°23' E. A small, rocky island, 350 m SW of Empereur Island, N of Cape Margerie, at Port-Martin. Charted in 1950 by the French, and named by them as Îlot Breton, for the mostly Breton crew of the *Commandant Charcot*. US-ACAN accepted the name Breton Island in 1962.

Brett, Henry B. b. 1865, NZ. Cook in the Merchant Navy, taken on at Lyttelton, NZ, on BNAE 1901-04. Scott put him in irons for insubordination against Shackleton, in Jan. 1902, and left him out on deck all day, in the extreme cold. In March 1903 he was sent back on the *Morning*.

Brewer Peak. 71°34' S, 168°28' E. Rising to 2110 m, along the W wall of, and near the head of, Pitkevich Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Thomas J. Brewer, USN, commissaryman at McMurdo in 1967. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Cape Brewster *see* **Byewater Point**

Mount Brewster. 72°57' S, 169°23' E. A small peak, S of Mount Northampton, and on the S side of Tucker Inlet, it rises to 2025 m (the New Zealanders say 1219 m) above the general level of the central part of Daniell Peninsula (it is the highest point on the peninsula), near the N end of Victoria Land. Named in 1841 by Ross, for David Brewster (*see* **Byewater Point**). During BNAE 1901-04, Hartley Ferrar gave a description of this mountain, but what he was describing was Mount Prior (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Brewster Island. 64°43' S, 62°34' W. A small island, NE of Danco Island, in the Errera Channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears on a 1950 Argentine government chart, but (if that date is correct, i.e., if it be not confused with the 1957 chart) then it was unnamed at that point. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and that same season charted by Fids on the *Shackleton*. It appears on two 1957 Argentine charts, as Islote Sorpresa (which is the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer) and as Islotito Sorpresa ("islotito" meaning "a really tiny island"). It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Isla Sorpresa (i.e., "surprise island"). Nothing along these lines was remotely acceptable to the British, so UK-APC came up with Brewster Island, on Sept. 23, 1960, for David Brewster (*see* **Byewater Point**). US-ACAN accepted this name in 1965.

Mount Breyer *see* **Breyer Mesa**

Breyer Mesa. 86°01' S, 161°12' W. An ice-covered mesa, 8 km long, it rises to over 3000 m, between Christy Glacier and Tate Glacier, on the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his South Pole flight of Nov. 1929, and named by him as Mount Breyer, for Los Angeles lawyer Robert S. Breyer (b. Dec. 22, 1887, Texas. d. Oct. 19, 1964, Orange Co., Calif.), a fast friend of Byrd's since 1927, and a patron and the de facto West Coast representative of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, but since then the term "mesa" has been deemed more appropriate. NZ-APC accepted the new name. In 1947, Breyer's son, Robert Garnett Breyer, married Byrd's daughter Katherine.

Breznik Heights. 62°31' S, 59°40' W. Rising to over 600 m, they extend for 12 km between Santa Cruz Point in the NE, and the base of the moraine spit at the mouth of Yankee Harbor in the SW, in the SE part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. The heights are ice-covered except for certain limited areas, such as Oborishte Ridge, Ephraim Bluff, Viskyar Ridge, and Bogdan Ridge. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Breznik, in western Bulgaria.

Baie (de) Brialmont *see* **Brialmont Cove**

Caleta Brialmont *see* **Brialmont Cove**

Brialmont Bay *see* **Brialmont Cove**

Brialmont Cove. 64°16' S, 61°00' W. Also called Primavera Bay. In Hughes Bay, between Charles Point and Spring Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted on Jan. 24, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Brialmont (or Baie de Brialmont), for Dutch-born Belgian Lt. Gen. Henri-Alexis Brialmont (1821-1903), one of the great fortifications engineers of the 19th century, a member of the Académie Royal de Belgique, and first president of the *Belgica* Commission. It appears as Brialmont Bay on Frederick Cook's English language version of the expedition's maps. It first appears as Brialmont Cove on a 1921 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Caleta Brialmont, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines tend to call it Bahía Maldita. *See also* **Cierva Cove**.

Brian *see* **Brian Island**

Isla Brian *see* **Brian Island**

Brian Island. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. The most westerly of the Debenham Islands, in Marguerite Bay, between Millerand Island and the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Brian (that's it, just Brian) for Frank Debenham's 2nd son, Herbert Brian Debenham (known as Brian; b. 1923, Cambridge) (for the other children, *see* **Debenham Islands**). It appears as such on a British chart of 1947. It appears as Brian Island on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1949. It appears as such on a 1950 British chart, UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 28, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Islote Brian, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Isla Brian, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Bahía Briand *see* **Briand Fjord**, **Bahía Pelletan**

Baie Briand *see* **Briand Fjord**

Briand Bay *see* **Briand Fjord**

Briand Fjord. 65°01' S, 63°01' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, and almost 5 km long (the Chileans say 3 km), it is the NE arm of Flandres Bay, in fact the most northerly of the several bays opening out onto the NE coast of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Explored (but not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by him as Baie Briand, for Aristide Briand (1862-1932), French politician (he was minister of public instruction in 1906). He was later prime minister, and in 1926 won the Nobel Peace Prize. It appears as Briand Bay on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. UK-APC accepted the

name Briand Fjord on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The Chileans call it Bahía Briand, and the Argentines call it Bahía Dedo (i.e., "finger bay').

Brianna Automatic Weather Station. 83°54' S, 134°07' W. American AWS, at an elevation of 549 m, installed on Nov. 30, 1994, on the Polar Plateau, and still operating in 2009. Named for Dave Bresnahan's daughter.

Brian's Isle *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Mount Brice. 75°22' S, 72°37' W. A mountain, rising to about 1500 m, 4 km W of Mount Abrams, in the Behrendt Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Neil Mather Brice (b. Feb. 27, 1934), USARP radioscience researcher at Camp Sky-Hi near here, in 1961-62. While professor of electrical engineering at Cornell, he was killed in a Pan Am crash at Pago Pago in Jan. 1974, while returning to the U.S. from Australia. The feature is shown on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Brichebor Peak. 78°34' S, 85°55' W. Rising to 2900 m, 6.35 km SW of Silverstein Peak, at the end of a side ridge descending southwestward from Príncipe de Asturias Peak, it surmounts Tulaczyk Glacier to the SE and Cairns Glacier to the NW, on the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Brichebor Peak, in Rila Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Bride *see* **Skorefjell**

Bridge, Harry. b. Wellington, NZ, son of dentist Joseph William Bridge, of Kelburn and his wife Marion Clara. When Byrd pulled into Wellington in 1928, on his way to Antarctica for ByrdAE 1928-30, Mr. Bridge, who had been a soldier and a farmer, volunteered his services. At 6 foot 4, he was impressive, and with a good past record, but there was no room on the ships. However, on Feb. 18, 1929, Bridge sailed out of Dunedin on the *Eleanor Bolling*, as assistant cook with no pay. The ship got only as far as the Antarctic pack-ice before Byrd ordered her back to Dunedin, where she arrived on March 6. Thus, Mr. Bridge was in Antarctic waters, albeit for only a short time.

Bridge Pass. 81°46' S, 160°42' E. A high pass, running at an elevation of about 1200 m, between the Surveyors Range and the Nash Range, at the upper reaches of Dickie Glacier and Algie Glacier, and affording a passage from the area of the Nimrod Glacier to Beaumont Bay. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for Capt. Lawrence Drake Bridge, RNZE (engineers), leader at Scott Base from Nov. 1960 to Feb. 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Bridge Riegel. 76°43' S, 161°00' E. A prominent flat-topped rock ridge (or rock-bar, or buttress), on the N side of Greenville Valley, immediately above Greenville Hole, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. It provides a platform that overlooks the entire valley, similar to the bridge of a ship. Named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Îlot Bridgeman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Isla Bridgeman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Mount Bridgeman *see* **Mount Bridgman**

Volcan Bridgeman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Bridgeman Island. 62°04' S, 56°43' W. A small, almost circular volcanic island, 0.8 km long, and marked by steep sides, the remnant of a once-larger volcano, it stands alone in the Bransfield Strait, 37 km E of King George Island, in the South Shetlands, rising to a single pyramidal peak of 233 m. Discovered by Bransfield, in the *Williams*, on Jan. 22, 1820, and named Bridgeman's Island, for Capt. (later Vice Adm.) the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, RN (1791-1860), serving at that time on the *Icarus*, on the South America station. It appears as such on Bransfield's chart of 1820, and on another British chart of 1822 (sometimes with, sometimes without the apostrophe). On Jan. 26, 1821, von Bellingshausen re-charted it, and named it Ostrov Yelena (i.e., "Helena island"), or Yelena Kamen', after St. Helena, Napoleon's place of exile. It would appear as such on his 1831 maps. Sherratt's map of 1821 shows it (incorrectly plotted) as Brian's Isle, or Burning Mount, because it was erupting when ships passed by that year (it has not erupted since). On Powell's 1822 and 1824 charts it appears spelled as Bridgman's Island (with or without the apostrophe), on his 1828 chart it appears as Bridgman's Isle and Volcano, and on his 1831 chart comes the note "Captn. Weddell passed within 200 yards of this island, and saw smoke issuing with great violence through fissures in the rock (1823)." What this means is that it was cooling off after the 1821 explosion. There is an 1837 reference to it as Bridgman's Isle, and on various charts and maps prepared by FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Volcan Bridgeman or Îlot Bridgeman. It appears on an 1839 British chart as Bridgman Island, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Isla y Volcán Bridgeman. On an American chart of 1901, it appears as Bridgman Volcano, and on Gravelius's German map of 1902, it appears as Hirschinsel (i.e., "stag island"), being a mistranslation of the name Yelan given by von Bellingshausen (the word "olen'" in Russian, meaning "stag"). It appears on FrAE 1903-05 maps as Île Bridgman. On Dec. 24, 1909, FrAE 1908-10 made what was possibly the first landing on the island, fixed its position, and charted it as Île Bridgemann, a name that was sometimes translated into English as Bridgemann Island. It was used by whalers as an anchorage. The Discovery Investigations chart of 1930 gives both Bridgman Island and Bridgeman Island. It appears as Bridgeman Island on a USAAF chart of 1942 and on a 1945 British chart, and that was the spelling accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year (after they had rejected Helena Island). It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. Frank Debenham, in 1945, referred to it as Helena Rock. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Bridgeman, but (erroneously) as Isla Bridgerman on one of their 1953 charts. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Isla Bridgeman. It appears erroneously pluralized on a 1958 Argentine chart as Islas Bridgeman, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the spelling Isla Bridgman. However, today, they also call it Isla Bridgeman. The UK were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Bahía Bridger *see* **Bridger Bay**

Mount Bridger. 72°17' S, 167°35' E. Rising to 2295 m, along the S side of Pearl Harbor Glacier, 8 km NNE of Conard Peak, in the Cartographers Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William D. "Billy" Bridger (b. 1933. d. May 30, 2007, Lafayette, La.), USN, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate and flight engineer on Hercules aircraft at Willy Field, during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Bridger, John Frederick Douglas "Doug." b. Nov. 7, 1930, Swansea, Wales, son of John Richard Douglas Bridger and his wife Dora Averil Nancarrow. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a surveyor, and in October that year sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1956 and 1957. He died in Sept. 1992, in Beverley, Yorks.

Bridger Bay. 60°33' S, 45°51' W. A semicircular bay, 4 km wide, W of Tickell Head, between that head and Penguin Point, along the N side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Palmer and Powell. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their chart of 1934. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station (including Doug Bridger) in 1956-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Bridger (q.v.), who surveyed Coronation Island and Signy Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Bahía Bridger.

Isla Bridgerman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Île Bridgman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Isla Bridgman *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Monte Bridgman *see* **Mount Bridgman**

Mount Bridgman. 66°50' S, 67°23' W. A prominent mountain, rising to about 1200 m, it is the highest point on Liard Island, and surmounts and dominates the center of the island, in Hanusse Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and later the name Sommet Gaudry was erroneously applied collectively to this mountain and Glen Peak. It appears as such on Bongrain's map of 1914. This situation was sorted out by FIDS mapping from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC for Percy Williams Bridgman (1882-1961), U.S. physicist specializing in ice, who won the 1946 Nobel Prize. However, it appears erroneously as

Mount Bridgeman in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bridgman in 1965. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Monte Bridgman.

Bridgman Glacier. 72°23' S, 170°05' E. A steep glacier falling away from the W side of Hallett Peninsula, and forming a floating ice tongue on the E shore of Edisto Inlet, between Salmon Cliff and Roberts Cliff, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58 for Lt. Albert Henry Bridgman (b. Aug. 16, 1928), USN, surgeon and military officer-in-charge at Hallett Station during the winter of 1959. He later practised in Black Mountain, NC. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Bridgman Island *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Bridgman Volcano *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Île Bridgmann *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Bridgmann Island *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Bridgman's Isle and Volcano *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Bridwell Peak. 71°56' S, 166°28' E. Rising to 2220 m, 10 km SE of Boss Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ray E. Bridwell, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1964-65.

Brien Rocks. 73°13' S, 161°23' E. Prominent rock outcrops, 10 km W of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert J. Brien, VX-6 aviation electronics technician at McMurdo in 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Brier Icefalls. 80°15' S, 155°36' E. About 150 m high and 8 km wide, at the E side of Vantage Hill, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Frank Brier of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, who was facilities, engineer, and construction program manager for renovation of McMurdo Station and Pole Station, 1995-2001.

Mount Briesemeister *see* **Briesemeister Peak, Mount Martin**

Briesemeister Peak. 69°28' S, 62°45' W. Rising to 690 m, 11 km WNW of Cape Rymill, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and included by him in what he called Finley Islands (*see* **Finley Heights** for more details). The area was re-photographed aerially in Sept. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In Jan. 1948 RARE/FIDS conducted a ground survey of this area during a sledging trip, and, later that year, from the RARE expedition reports, U.S. cartographer William Arthur R. Briesemeister was able to sort out, from Wilkins' 1928 photos, a truer picture of this area. Finn Ronne named this peak Mount Briesemeister, for the cartographer, except that he misapplied the name to Mount Martin. Briesemeister (1895-1967), who became a cartographer with the American Geographical Society when he was 17, worked with John D. Kay under W.L.G. Joerg in 1937, to produce Antarctic maps from the aerial photos of Wilkins (1928) and Ellsworth (1935). He was chief cartographer with the AGS until 1963, and supervised the preparation of maps of Antarctica for use during IGY in the 1950s and 1960s. He retired in 1964, one of the great map makers. UK-APC accepted the name Briesemeister Peak on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Punta Brigadier Escobar *see* **Niujiao Jian**

Brigdon, Capt. British sealer, skipper of the *Henry Wellesley*, which was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Península Briggs *see* **Briggs Peninsula**

Punta Briggs *see* **Briggs Peninsula**

Briggs, Alfred Charles. b. Aug. 3, 1905, Plympton St. Mary, Devon. British ordinary seaman on the *Discovery*, 1925-26, and an able seaman on the same ship, 1926-27. He was an able seaman on the *Alert*, 1928-30, and again on the *Discovery II*, 1931-35, during the Discovery Investigations. He was 2nd engineer on the ship between 1937 and 1939. From 1939 to 1965, he was with the Marine Biological Assocation, in Plymouth. He died on March 11, 1988, in Plymouth.

Briggs Hill. 77°49' S, 163°00' E. A conspicuous ice-free hill, rising to 1210 m, on the S side of Ferrar Glacier, between Descent Glacier and Overflow Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted (but apparently not named) during BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Raymond S. "Ray" Briggs, meteorologist at McMurdo in 1962, and scientific leader there in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Briggs Peak. 68°59' S, 66°42' W. An isolated conical mountain, rising to 1120 m (the British say 340 m), on the NE side of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on their expedition charts, but, apparently, unnamed. Photographed aerially on Nov. 22 and 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1949 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Henry Briggs (1556-1630), co-inventor of logarithms, about 1614. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Briggs Peninsula. 64°30' S, 63°01' W. A small peninsula forming the W side of Inverleith Harbor, Parker Peninsula, on the NE coast of Anvers Island. The NE point of the peninsula was charted in 1927 by personnel on the *Discovery*, who named it Briggs Point, for Alfred Briggs. That name was accepted by both US-ACAN and UK-APC, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Punta Briggs, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, both acceptances being rather odd, in that, as early as July 7, 1959, UK-APC, having failed to find such a point on 1956-57 FIDASE air photos, had reapplied the name Briggs to cover the whole (small) peninsula, and in 1971 US-ACAN had followed suit. It appears as Briggs Peninsula on a British chart of 1959. However, the Argentine gazetteer of 1991 did accept the change, calling it Península Briggs. The Chileans still seem to call it Punta Briggs.

Briggs Point *see* **Briggs Peninsula**

Mount Brigham. 77°07°S, 162°18' E. A peak, rising to 1450 m, 3 km WSW of Mount Curtiss, at the center of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Capt. Lawson W. Brigham, U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Polar Sea* in Antarctic and Arctic waters between 1993 and 1995. He was later a researcher at the Scott Polar Institute. The name was accepted by NZ-APC on April 7, 2008.

Bright, Washington *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brightwell, Neil Leonard. b. Feb. 9, 1941, Sydney. In 1962 he became a forester in Papua New Guinea, and in 1968 joined ANARE, as officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station that winter. He oversaw the construction of the new Casey Station.

Brimblecomb, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Pico Brimstone *see* [1]**Brimstone Peak**

Brimstone Bluff *see* [1]**Brimstone Peak**

[1]**Brimstone Peak**. 61°55' S, 57°45' W. A conspicuous cliffed peak, rising to about 120 m, surmounting the rocky headland between Venus Bay to the W and and Emerald Bay to the E, 12 km WSW of North Foreland, and to the SE of False Round Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This peak was, itself, charted by George Powell in 1821-22, and appears on his 1822 chart as as North Foreland. It was re-charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, and so re-named by them as Brimstone Bluff, Brimstone Peak, or Brimstone Point (it appears all three ways on their charts), because of the yellow color of its sides, while the name North Foreland was applied to the NE cape of King George Island. The name Brimstone Bluff appears on a British chart of 1942. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE in Dec. 1956, and plotted in 61°55' S, 57°48' W. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1958, as Pico Brimstone, but on a 1960 Argentine chart as Pico Amarillo (i.e., "yellow peak"), and that latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the name Brimstone Peak on Sept. 23, 1960, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Pico Brimstone. It was replotted by the British in late 2009.

[2]**Brimstone Peak**. 75°48' S, 158°33' E. Rising to 2340 m, and surmounting a small, ice-free mesa between the Outpost Nunataks 8 km to the SW, and the Ricker Hills and Tent Rock over 20 km to the N, at the top of Mawson Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, who named it for its coloring, which suggested hellfire and brimstone. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 19, 1963 (with the coordinates 75°38' S, 158°33' E), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966

(but with different coordinates). The American coordinates are the right ones.

Brimstone Point *see* [1]**Brimstone Peak**

Brindle Cliffs. 69°23' S, 68°33' W. A precipitous mass of ice-free rock, rising to 610 m, 10 km E of Cape Jeremy, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named them for their color. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The feature appears on a 1961 British chart.

The *Brinknes*. Ship that took the 15th Indian expedition to Antarctica in 1995.

Brinton Nunatak. 85°35' S, 132°24' W. A small nunatak, marking the W extremity of the Ford Nunataks, in the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Curtis C. Brinton (b. March 1936), utilitiesman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Mount Bris. 63°59' S, 59°47' W. A broad mountain, rising to 1675 m, 1.5 km W of the head of Sabine Glacier, E of Lanchester Bay, and 17.5 km S of Cape Kater, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jean-Marie Le Bris (1808-1872), French glider designer and the first pilot of such an aircraft, in 1857. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Alturas Brisbane *see* **Brisbane Heights**

Brisbane, Matthew. b. 1787, Blairgowrie, Perth, Scotland. Sailor from a seafaring family, captain of the *Beaufoy of London*, from Sept. 7, 1822 until 1826, a period which took in Weddell's 3rd expedition to Antarctica, 1822-24. He took the *Beaufoy* south again for the 1824-26 period, then commanded the *Prince of Saxe-Coburg*, which, after a brief trip to the South Shetlands, was wrecked on Dec. 16, 1826, off Tierra del Fuego. He was wrecked again, while in command of the *Hope*, off South Georgia, on April 23, 1828. In Feb. 1830 Brisbane was wrecked a 3rd time, off Tierra del Fuego, and from that time on lived in the Falklands. In June 1828 Louis Vernet had become the Argentine governor of the Falkland Islands (he was actually a German merchant), and Brisbane became his agent. In 1831 Vernet seized 3 American vessels, and, with war imminent, was sent back to Buenos Aires. In 1832 the British arrived to reassert their claim over the islands, and expelled the small Argentine Army detachment on Jan. 5, 1833. Two days later the British Navy sailed away, leaving the islands (or the settlement at Port Louis, anyway) in the control of Brisbane. This was the beginning of the British colony of the Falkland Islands. On Aug. 26, 1833 Brisbane was murdered by three gauchos and six Indians.

Brisbane Heights. 60°36' S, 45°38' W. A series of ice-covered heights, rising to 960 m (the British say 920 m), extending in an arc from Worswick Hill on the one hand, to High Stile and Beaufoy Ridge on the other, in the west-central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, and named by them as Brisbane Plateau, for Matthew Brisbane. This name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, following a 1956 survey by Fids from Signy. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Alturas Brisbane (which means the same thing).

Brisbane Plateau *see* **Brisbane Heights**

Brisbane's Bluff *see* **Cape Faraday**

Brisco, William. Name sometimes seen as Briscoe. Armorer on USEE 1838-42. He started off on the *Relief*, and transferred to the *Vincennes* on June 20, 1839.

The *Brisk*. Ship belonging to the Southern Whale Fishery Company (established in 1849 by Samuel Enderby's son, Charles). **Aug. 7, 1849**: Under the command of Captain Thomas Tapsell, and in company with the *Nancy* (Capt. David Davidson) and the *Samuel Enderby* (Capt. William Henry Henderson), she left London, bound for Plymouth. **Aug. 17, 1849**: The 3 ships left Plymouth. The *Samuel Enderby* had on board Charles Enderby, just appointed lieutenant-governor of the Auckland Islands. **Dec. 2, 1849**: The *Samuel Enderby*, the first to arrive, sighted the western shores of the Auckland Islands. **Dec. 4, 1849**: The *Samuel Enderby* was piloted into Laurie's Harbor, in the Auckland Islands, by a New Zealander. **Dec. 11, 1849**: The *Brisk* arrived at the Auckland Islands. **Dec. 27, 1849**: The *Nancy* arrived at the Auckland Islands. **Jan. 20, 1850**: The *Brisk*, under Tapsell, and with a mixed crew of volunteers from the 3 ships, and with two New Zealanders as well, left the Auckland Islands for a 6-week whale-seeking expedition to the south. **Feb. 1850**: They sighted the Balleny Islands, and went as far as 143°W, and into the Ross Sea, farther south than Wilkes had gone, but without seeing land. **March 17, 1850**: After going through a hurricane, the *Brisk* arrived back at the Auckland Islands, with no whale-oil. Tapsell, however, recommended an earlier start in the season for any future trips to the ice. The *Brisk* and the *Samuel Enderby* then went whaling in warmer waters, while the *Nancy* stayed at the islands.

Brissenden, Robert. b. Feb. 7, 1872, Chartham, Kent, son of farm worker Robert Brissenden and his wife Harriet Greenstreet. Leading stoker, RN, on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13, who drowned while conducting survey work in Admiralty Bay, Lyttelton, NZ, on Aug. 17, 1912.

Bristly Peaks. 69°23' S, 66°15' W. A series of sharp rock peaks, rising to about 430 m on a ridge separating Seller Glacier from Fleming Glacier, and extending ESE from the Forster Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Fids from Base E surveyed the W section in 1958 and the E section in 1960. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for their likeness to the bristles of a brush. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Bristol, William Wallace "Bill." b. June 14, 1925, San Diego, Calif., son of sundries salesman Wesley Oscar Bristol and his wife Goldia Pearl Neville Partridge. He joined the U.S. Navy in April 1943, and served as a yeoman and in aircraft in the Pacific during World War II. In 1945 he married Marilyn "Lynn" Howarth. He got out of the Navy in July 1946, worked in Albuquerque for 2 years, and went back in the Navy in Oct. 1948. He was in Korea and Guam, and from Aug. 1952 to June 1955 was stationed at Anacostia, DC, as a naval photographer. It was here he answered the Navy notice looking for volunteers to go to the South Pole. It was an 18-month tour of duty. His wife said, "Bill, if you go, I'll kill you." He went, shipping out from Norfolk, Va., through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, then to McMurdo Sound, where he wintered-over, and then flew in with the first batch of Seabees to the South Pole, on Nov. 20, 1956. He not only photographed but helped build Pole Station. Disney had wanted their film maker Lloyd Beebe (q.v.) to go to the Pole, to film, but were not allowed, so Bill learned from Beebe how to shoot Cinemascope moving pictures, and, aside from working for the Navy, he became the Disney stringer too (without any form of credit whatever). Those TV movies we saw back in the 1950s of the construction of Pole Station were Bill Bristol's work, not Beebe's (*see* **South Pole Station**). He was among the last group to leave the Pole, on Jan. 4, 1957, and flew to McMurdo, finally shipping back to the USA. He married again, in 1962, to Shirley Pettet, and retired from the Navy as a lieutenant on Oct. 1, 1970, in Oakland. He then moved up to Portland, Oreg. In 1977 he had a heart operation, but an accident in the hospital lost him the use of his left arm. He died on April 24, 1998, in Portland.

Britain *see* **Great Britain**

The *Britannia*. The British royal yacht. On Dec. 19, 1956 the *Britannia* left Chatham Island, New Zealand, bound for Antarctica, with Prince Philip aboard. John Harold Adams was captain of the yacht, and Peter Mitchell was navigator. Edward Seago was the artist aboard. Cdr. Mike Parker, the prince's aide, was also aboard, as were Bill Sloman (the FIDS recruiter), Ray Priestley, and Crawford Brooks (first secretary of the U.S. embassy in Montevideo, and observer at FIDS bases that season). There were also two lady clerks aboard, Miss A. Stevenson and Miss Ione Eadie. They were all going to visit either the Ross Sea or the Weddell Sea base of BCTAE 1955-58, but it was decided that if the prince got stuck in the ice and had to winter-over at one of the bases, his "nuisance value" (his words) would be too great. **Dec. 31, 1956**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle, a first for British ladies. Then they rendezvoused with the whaler *Southern Harvester*. The Duke was basketed across, just in time for lunch (pea soup, corned beef, and salt pork, followed by strawberries and cream),

then he was given a tour of the whaler, and was finally basketed back after tea. **Jan. 1, 1957**: The *Britannia* met the *John Biscoe* at Matha Strait, and the Duke was transferred, going off on a tour of Base W, where the tennis match took place between Brooks and Priestley (*see* **Tennis**), followed by Base F and Base N. **Jan. 2, 1957**: The *Protector* led the *Britannia* into Base A, and the Duke arrived on the *John Biscoe* to tour Port Lockroy with the governor of the Falkland Islands. Then, after tea, all three ships went off to Base O, and then on to Base B (Deception Island). **Jan. 3, 1957**: They arrived at 11 A.M. The Duke invited the Fids and FIDASE men aboard to watch *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers*. **Jan. 4, 1957**: At 11 A.M. they left Deception, and made for their final base, Base G, arriving there just in time for tea. The ladies caused quite a stir when they came ashore. They all left at 10 P.M., heading north. **Jan. 5-6, 1957**: They were crossing the Drake Passage. **Jan. 7, 1957**: They arrived at the Falklands in the morning.

Mount Britannia. 64°43' S, 62°41' W. Rising to 1160 m (the British say about 1120 m), in the center of Rongé Island, it is the highest peak on that island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially, and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the royal yacht *Britannia*, which, with Prince Philip aboard, visited this area at New Year's, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Britannia Range. 80°05' S, 158°00' E. A range of mountains in the Transantarctic Mountains, to the N of Barne Inlet, between that inlet and the Cape Murray depression, and overlooking the W end of the Ross Ice Shelf. It is bounded on the N by Hatherton Glacier and Darwin Glacier, and on the S by Byrd Glacier. Mount McClintock (11,450 feet), Dartmouth Peak (10,092 feet), and Mount Henderson are in it. Discovered in 1902 by the Southern Polar Party during BNAE 1901-04, surveyed in 1903 by Barne and Mulock, and named by Scott for the *Britannia*, the naval training ship on which many of his officers had passed through their cadetship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition. 1914-17. An expediton that never happened. Cdr. Joseph Foster Stackhouse, USN (ret.), a Quaker and nephew of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, planned in 1913 to lead an expedition to explore King Edward VII Land and Graham Land. Supposedly, Scott, before he left on his last expedition, had asked Stackhouse to undertake this, but this idea was quickly attacked by several members of Scott's expedition, as well as by Scott's widow. Stackhouse planned to sail from London in the middle of August 1914, in the Norwegian steam yacht *Polaris*, but this was changed to Aug. 1, 1914 in Scott's old ship the *Discovery*, now owned by the Hudson Bay Company, but which Stackhouse had acquired with £1000 down. Support came from Sir Clements Markham, among others. Lt. John A. Rupert-Jones, RN, was 2nd-in-command, A.E. Harbord was skipper of the *Discovery*, Lt. Richard H. Garstin, of the Royal Indian Marine, was 1st officer, and Lt. R. Beatty was navigator. Tom Crean was nominated as bosun, and Alf Cheetham was also touted as an expeditioner. Lord Congleton, W.H. Stewart Garnett, D. Hector Pearson, and Capt. A.S. Cantrell were the surveyors, and the Master of Sempill was meteorologist. All were giving their services free to an expedition, the cost of which, including the airplane, was estimated at £25,000. At that very moment Shackleton was putting together his British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition, also scheduled to leave in Aug. 1914. By the middle of June, the Stackhouse expedition's departure was postponed until Dec. 1914. War broke out, delaying Stackhouse's venture (but not Shackleton's). Stackhouse deferred it until 1916, and crossed to the USA to raise funds. However, on the way back he chose the wrong ship. The *Lusitania* was torpedoed in 1915, and Stackhouse was buried in Cork, as was his expedition.

British Antarctic Expedition 1898-1900. Led by Borchgrevink in the *Southern Cross*, it is also called the *Southern Cross* Expedition. Borchgrevink, who, by the mid-1890s, was famous (or notorious) as the first man ever to step on to the Antarctic continent (during Bull's whaling expedition of 1894-95), began, as early as late 1895, plans for his own 12-man sealing and whaling expedition to set out in Aug. 1896. That deadline was missed, but by Christmas 1896 a British syndicate, under the chairmanship of Gilbert Bowick, had obtained the funds necessary for obtaining two vessels for the expedition — one of 300 tons and a steamer of 70 tons. However, the funds evaporated, and Borchgrevink married, so the trip was postponed. By late 1897 Sir George Newnes, the publisher, had guaranteed funds for the expedition, whose purpose was now to winter-over and conduct scientific work, and Borchgrevink had, at last, bought a ship. **Aug. 22, 1898**: The *Southern Cross* left London. The crew were: Bernhard Jensen (captain); Jørgen Petersen (1st mate); Hans Hansen (2nd mate); Christian Olsen (1st engineer; *see* **Olsen, Johann Christian**); Julius Johannesen (2nd engineer); Klement Klementsen (bosun); Hans Ulis (carpenter); Lars Andersen (steward); Carl H.J. Been and Karl Brynildsen (firemen); Johannes Jahnsen (cook); and the following able seamen: Franz Johan Magnüssen, Oscar Bjerkø, Ingvard Samuelsen, Hans Nielsen, Hans J. Johnson, Johan A. Andersen, Olaf Larsen, and Lars A. Larsen. Also on the expedition were Adolf M. Karlsen and Axel Johansen. **Jan. 3, 1899**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 12, 1899**: They sighted the Balleny Islands. **Feb. 18, 1899**: They arrived at Cape Adare, Oates Land, whereupon a salute was fired. **March 2, 1889**: The *Southern Cross* left for NZ, and the first ever deliberate wintering-over in Antarctica took place. 75 dogs and 10 men, including Borchgrevink, Anton Fougner (scientific assistant and factotum), Nikolai Hanson (zoological taxidermist), Hugh Evans (assistant zoologist), Kolbein Ellefsen (cook), Louis Bernacchi (magnetic observer, astronomer and photographer), Dr Herluf Kløvstad, Lt. William Colbeck, (magnetic observer), as well as 2 Finns, Per John Savio and Ole Must, brought along as dog handlers (this was the first time that dogs were ever used on the continent). **March 12, 1899**: After setting up Camp Ridley 300 yards from the beach, Borchgrevink and Bernacchi climbed to the highest point on Cape Adare (3670 feet), finding traces of penguins as high as 1000 feet. They set up a magnetic observatory about 300 yards from the huts. **April 22, 1899**: Borchgrevink and his party set out on the solid ice of Robertson Bay, and almost didn't make it back. On one later occasion Evans was lost for 3 hours. **July 1899**: Several short sledging expeditions were made on and off the coast of Victoria Land, and depots were laid on Robertson Bay. They discovered Duke of York Island, and collected valuable geological specimens. **July 24, 1899**: A fire in the hut almost burned it down (one of Borchgrevink's huts is still standing, another is partially ruined). **Aug. 1899**: On the return journey from one of the sledging expeditions, the lowest temperature was recorded, -52°F. **Aug. 31, 1899**: Hanson, Ellefsen, and Bernacchi were almost smothered by leaking fumes in the hut. **Sept.-Oct. 1899**: They set up a 2nd camp for 7 weeks at Mount Sabine, and Savio nearly died when he fell into a crevasse. His escape, using a knife to cut footholds into the ice wall of the crevasse, is nothing short of thriller material. **Oct. 15, 1899**: Hanson, the naturalist, died, either of scurvy or beriberi. **Jan. 28, 1900**: The *Southern Cross* returned, just in time, as friction was developing between Borchgrevink and his scientists, due to some bad decisions made by the leader. In a dramatic moment, especially after such a long isolation, Capt. Jensen flung open the hut door, yelling, "Mail." **Feb. 2, 1900**: The ship picked the men up for Part II of the expedition, which was to sail around the coast into the Ross Sea, and along the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapping as they went, they landed on the Possession Islands and on Coulman Island, to collect rocks and vegetation, as well as making several other landings on the E shore of Victoria Land. **Feb. 6, 1900**: They landed on the continent, and found a good camping ground of 100 acres. At the foot of Mount Terror, Borchgrevink and Jensen almost drowned when an iceberg calved off. **Feb. 16, 1900**: Borchgrevink, Colbeck, and Savio sledged 10 miles south over the Ross Ice Shelf, setting a new southing record of 78°50' S. **Feb. 19, 1900**: Bernacchi, Evans, Fougner, and Johansen (one of the ship's crew) got there as well. Borchgrevink discovered the northward movement of the Ross Ice Shelf, made meteorological observations, discovered the emperor penguin rookery at Cape Crozier, and made the first sledge journey on the Ross Ice Shelf. They left due to the advanced season. **Feb. 28, 1900**: They were over the Antarctic Circle and headed for home. **May 28, 1900**: They arrived back in London.

British Antarctic Expedition 1901-04 *see*

British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04

British Antarctic Expedition 1907-09. Abbreviated to BAE 1907-09. Led by Ernest Shackleton. Its primary aim was to be the first to the South Pole, its secondary goal being to get to the South Magnetic Pole, and there were other scientific and exploration aims. It took Shackleton a few years to get the backing for his first expedition (the first one led by him, that is), and principal supporters were shipbuilder William Beardmore and the Misses Dawson-Lambton. Aside from Shackleton, the expedition consisted of: Edgeworth David (geologist and director of the scientific staff), Jameson Adams (meteorologist and second-in-command of the shore party), James Murray (biologist, who would be in charge of the base when Shackleton was away), Douglas Mawson (physicist and geologist), Leo Cotton (geologist), Ray Priestley (assistant geologist), Sir Philip Brocklehurst (junior geologist, baronet, and paying guest), Rupert Michell and Eric Marshall (both surgeons), Alister Forbes Mackay (assistant surgeon and biologist), Bertram Armytage (in charge of the ponies), Ernest Joyce and Frank Wild (both in charge of provisions and dogs), Bernard Day (electrician and motor engineer, in charge of the motor car), George "Putty" Marston (artist and general handyman), William C. Roberts (cook and assistant zoologist), and George Buckley (a backer of the expedition). The *Nimrod*'s crew were: Rupert England (captain), John King Davis (chief officer), Aeneas Mackintosh (2nd officer), A.E. Harbord (auxiliary 2nd officer), Alf Cheetham (3rd officer and bosun), Henry Dunlop (chief engineer), Christian Craft (2nd engineer); Hugh McGeown (3rd engineer); Edward Morrison (sailmaker); Chippy Bilsby (carpenter); John Montague (cook); the following able seamen: Vic Berry, Ernest Ellis (later a steward), George Kemp, James Paton, G. Rooney, Walter Spice (b. 1883, St. Leonards, Sussex), and W. Williams (this last mentioned being an ordinary seaman); the following firemen: H. Holmes, Harold Bull, Sidney Riches, Felix Rooney, and A. Schofield; Murdoch McRae (steward); William Ansell (2nd steward). It was decided to try ponies, because of the poor showing (not their fault, and therein lay the problem) of Scott's dogs in 1901-04 (an expedition Shackleton had been on). **July 30, 1907**: The *Nimrod* left London, with Shackleton on board only as far as Torquay. **Aug. 7, 1907**: The *Nimrod* left Torquay. **Aug. 23, 1907**: The *Nimrod* arrived at the Cape Verde Islands, coaled up, and headed for Cape Town. **Oct. 3, 1907**: The *Nimrod* arrived at Cape Town. **Oct. 5, 1907**: The *Nimrod*, having coaled up, left Cape Town. **Nov. 23, 1907**: The *Nimrod* arrived in Lyttelton, NZ. Shackleton traveled on the *India* to Australia (all was not boring on this trip—*see* **Mount Donaldson**), and boarded the *Nimrod* in Lyttelton, NZ. The NZ government established a post office with stamps specially surcharged "King Edward Land." **Nov. 28, 1907**: Walter Spice was discharged at Lyttelton. **Dec. 19, 1907**: George Kemp and A. Schofield were discharged at Lyttelton. **Dec. 28, 1907**: Frederick G. Abraham signed on to the *Nimrod* as an able seaman, and D. Donovan and Jack Partridge signed on as firemen. **Jan. 1, 1908**: In order to save coal, the *Nimrod* was towed out of Lyttelton by the steamer *Koonya* (Capt. F.P. Evans) in the afternoon. There was a new steward on the *Nimrod*—Henry Handcock. **Jan. 14, 1908**: After 1500 miles, the 2 ships were at the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 15, 1908**: After a dangerous disconnection of the tow lines due to the icebergs, the *Koonya* left for home (with George Buckley aboard). **Jan. 16, 1908**: The *Nimrod* arrived at the Ross Sea. **Jan. 21, 1908**: The *Koonya* arrived back in Wellington. **Jan. 23, 1908**: The *Nimrod* sighted the Ross Ice Shelf. **Jan. 24, 1908**: Shackleton named the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 29, 1908**: The *Nimrod* entered McMurdo Sound. **Jan. 31, 1908**: Dr. Marshall was forced to remove Aeneas Mackintosh's eye. **Feb. 1, 1908**: The first automobile in Antarctica was lowered onto the ice. Adams, Joyce, and Wild sledged to Hut Point from the *Nimrod*. **Feb. 3, 1908**: Adams, Joyce, and Wild returned to the ship from their sledging expedition. Shackleton went ashore and selected Cape Royds, Ross Island, as his base, and the *Nimrod* finally docked there. Cape Royds (indeed, McMurdo Sound) was Shackleton's 4th choice for a base site, at least it was publicly. Scott had asked him in no uncertain terms to leave his old area alone and go another way. So, Shackleton had publicly avowed that his intention was to make a landing on Edward VII Land, and later claimed that he tried, but that that coast was too iced in. So (as he claimed), he had no alternative but to go into McMurdo Sound. The hut was built (*see* **Shackleton's Hut**). **Feb. 22, 1908**: The *Nimrod* left Cape Royds for NZ, with Leo Cotton on board, as well as Shackleton's mailed instructions aboard to replace Capt. England with Capt. Evans (of the *Koonya*) the next time the *Nimrod* came to Cape Royds. This was simply due to Capt. England's ill health. The men left in Antarctica would now winter-over. **March 2, 1908**: The expeditioners decided to climb Mount Erebus (it had never been done). **March 5, 1908**: Mawson, David, and Mackay set off for the peak, with Adams leading the support party which included himself, Brocklehurst, and Marshall. **March 6, 1908:** The *Nimrod* sighted NZ, where she would winter-over. Handcock, the steward, left the expedition. **March 10, 1908**: They conquered Erebus at 10 A.M. **March 11, 1908**: They returned to Cape Royds. **March 21, 1908**: Christian Craft was discharged from the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton, and Hugh McGeown was promoted from 3rd engineer. Jack Partridge was also discharged. **March 23, 1908**: F.G. Abraham was discharged from the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton, but, more important, Capt. England was discharged. **March 25, 1908**: Vic Berry was discharged from the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton. **March 28, 1908**: Doonvan, the fireman, was discharged at Lyttelton. **April 6, 1908**: Dr. Marshall was busy with his scalpel again, assisted by Mackay, this time on the baronet's metatarsals. **May 20, 1908**: Edward Morrison was discharged at Lyttelton. **Aug. 7, 1908**: Tom Meyrick was taken on the *Nimrod* as a new trimmer. **Aug. 14, 1908**: Shackleton revisited the Discovery Hut. **Aug. 15, 1908**: Shackleton, David, and Armytage pushed out onto the Ross Ice Shelf. **Aug. 16, 1908**: The party was back at the Discovery Hut, in a blizzard. **Aug. 18, 1908**: Spring outings started. **Aug. 22, 1908**: Shackleton, David, and Armytage were back at Cape Royds. **Sept. 19, 1908**: Day, Brocklehurst, and Adams went expeditioning in the automobile. **Sept. 22, 1908**: Shackleton, Adams, Marshall, Wild, Joyce, and Marston left for the Discovery Hut on a depot-laying expedition. **Sept. 25, 1908**: They were at White Island. **Oct. 5, 1908**: David, Mawson, and Mackay left for the South Magnetic Pole. **Oct. 6, 1908**: Shackleton's party laid Depot A, in 79°36' S. **Oct. 17, 1908**: Shackleton's party were back at the Discovery Hut again. **Oct. 18, 1908**: Shackleton's party were back at Cape Royds. **Oct. 28, 1908**: Hugh McGeown was discharged from the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton. **Oct. 29, 1908**: Shackleton's polar party, and the supporting party set out on their first leg to the Pole. **Oct. 30, 1908**: They reached the Discovery Hut. **Oct. 31, 1908**: Shackleton walked back to Cape Royds for more equipment and salt for the ponies. **Nov. 1, 1908**: Shackleton was back with his party at Hut Point. **Nov. 3, 1908**: Shackleton finally set out on his polar trek. **Nov. 7, 1908**: The supporting party turned back for base, so now it was just the "Boss," Wild, Adams, and Marshall, the four of them heading south for the Pole with their ponies. **Nov. 15, 1908**: They reached Depot A. **Nov. 16, 1908**: They passed 80°S. **Nov. 19, 1908**: They reached 80°32' S. **Nov. 21, 1908**: They had to shoot Chinaman, but they also established Depot B. **Nov. 22, 1908**: They sighted the Queen Maud Mountains. **Nov. 26, 1908**: They set a new southing record of 82°18' 30" S (in 168°E). **Nov. 27, 1908**: They had to shoot Grisi, but again, established Depot C. **Nov. 30, 1908**: At Lyttelton, David Nelson signed onto the *Nimrod*, as 2nd engineer, replacing Hugh McGeown, who had left the expedition. Charles Hunt signed on as the new 3rd engineer, and Tom McGillion signed on as a new trimmer. Richard Nodder came aboard as a new able seaman. **Dec. 1, 1908**: Quan was shot, but they set another new southing record of 83°16' S. The *Nimrod* left NZ, heading south to pick up the expeditioners. Evans was now skipper (having replaced Capr. England), and the ship carried 280 tons of coal, and enough provisions for 38 men to last them a year, if necessary. The ship had been completely overhauled, with a much-enlarged scientific deck that could also be used as a hospital if any of the men needed it. Davis was still chief officer; Mackintosh was 2nd officer; Harbord was auxiliary 2nd officer; Cheetham was 3rd mate and bosun; Michell was surgeon; Dunlop was chief engineer; David Nelson was the new 2nd engineer (having replaced Hugh McGeown); Charles Hunt was the new 3rd engineer; Bilsby was the carpenter; Ansell

was the steward; Montague was the cook; as for the seamen Ellis was back aboard, as were Riches (doubling as fireman), J. Rooney, Paton, Harold Bull, and Williams, as well as new ones — Richard Nodder and Alfred Bull (an able seaman named J. Gunn was scheduled to go, but didn't). There was a new fireman aboard, Robert McNeil, and two new trimmers — Tom Meyrick and Tom McGillion. Those who had left the expedition (and who did not take part in the 2nd half) were: Craft (the 2nd engineer), McGeown (who had replaced Craft as 2nd engineer), Morrison (the sailmaker), Handcock and McRae (the stewards), the firemen Donovan, Holmes, Felix Rooney, Partridge, and Schofield, and the able seamen Abraham and Berry. **Dec. 2, 1908**: Shackleton decided to attack the mountains rather than circumvent them. **Dec. 3, 1908**: They discovered the Beardmore Glacier, and the following day began their ascent of it. **Dec. 6, 1908**: 1700 feet up the Beardmore, Shackleton established Depot D. **Dec. 7, 1908**: They lost Socks, the last pony, down a crevasse on the Beardmore. **Dec. 16, 1908**: They reached 84°50' S. **Dec. 17, 1908**: They laid Depot E. **Dec. 19, 1908**: They set another southing record of 85°05' S. **Dec. 20, 1908**: They set another southing record, 85°17' S. They were now 8000 feet up and still climbing. **Dec. 27, 1908**: They reached 86°19' S. **Dec. 31, 1908**: they reached 86°54' S. **Jan. 1, 1909**: They reached 87°06' 30" S, a new polar record for either pole. **Jan. 4, 1909**: They established Depot F. **Jan. 5, 1909**: The *Nimrod* returned to McMurdo Sound, to wait for Shackleton's pole party. **Jan. 6, 1909**: The polar trekkers reached 88°07' S. **Jan. 9, 1909**: A bad day, one to remember. The polarfarers reached 88°23' S (in 162°E) — 97 miles from the Pole, but the "Boss" decided they couldn't get to the Pole and get back to base alive. "Better a live ass than a dead lion," he said, or at least something very close to that. At this point they were 360 miles farther south than any human being had ever been before. They had pioneered the Beardmore Glacier route (which Scott would follow in 1911-12), and they had, of course, discovered that glacier and so many other features of consequence on this trip, including 100 mountain peaks, and now the time had come for Shackleton to make the decision to return. Marshall took the photo of their most southerly point, and they set out on their return trip. As it was, the party would barely make it back to Cape Royds. **Jan. 16, 1909**: The *Nimrod* got to Cape Royds. David, Mackay, and Mawson discovered the South Magnetic Pole, the other major highlight of the expedition. **Jan. 20, 1909**: Shackleton's party reached Depot E, on the Beardmore, on their return trip. **Jan. 28, 1909**: They reached Depot D, on the lower part of the Beardmore. **Feb. 2, 1909**: They reached Depot C. **Feb. 4, 1909**: David, Mawson, and Mackay returned to the *Nimrod*, after 1260 miles of sledging in 122 days. **Feb. 13, 1909**: Shackleton reached Depot B. **Feb. 20, 1909**: Shackleton reached Depot A. **Feb. 23, 1909**: Shackleton reached Bluff Depot, at Minna Bluff. **Feb. 27, 1909**: Shackleton and Wild left Bluff Depot for Hut Point. **Feb. 28, 1909**: Shackleton and Wild arrived at Hut Point. **March 1, 1909**: They fired signals to the *Nimrod*. **March 2, 1909**: They got back to the ship. The four lads had walked 1708 of the toughest miles in the world, in 126 days, an incredible average of 14 miles a day. Shackleton's expedition, as an overall expedition, collected coal specimens and fossilized plants, was the first Antarctic expedition to take moving pictures, and the first to try out an automobile on the continent. **March 4, 1909**: The *Nimrod* left McMurdo Sound. **March 9, 1909**: The *Nimrod* cleared the Ross Sea. **March 10, 1909**: They left Antarctic waters for home. **April 3, 1909**: Tom McGillion left the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton. **April 7, 1909**: Sydney Richardson (b. 1881, London) joined the *Nimrod*, at Lyttelton, as the new 2nd officer, and Ernest Reynard and H. Vaughan joined as firemen. Several men left the expedition at Lyttelton. **April 20, 1909**: John King Davis brought the *Nimrod* into Sydney Harbor. Those aboard were: Harbord, Richardson, Cheetham, Dunlop, Bilsby, Ansell, Ellis, Paton, both Bulls, Riches, Nelson, Hunt, J. Rooney, Williams, Nodder, Vaughan, and Reynard. **May 7, 1909**: John McMillan and John Brolly signed on as able seamen at Sydney. **May 26, 1909**: Priestley, Marston, Joyce, Wild, and Day were the first to arrive back in England, on the *Paparoa*, which called at Plymouth. **June 12, 1909**: That evening Shackleton arrived in Dover on the mail packet *Victoria*, from Brindisi, having sailed from NZ on the *India*. **June 14, 1909**: Shackleton arrived in London to a triumphant welcome. **Aug. 26, 1909**: John King Davis brought the *Nimrod* back to Falmouth. **Aug. 31, 1908**: the expedition ended, at Poplar (in London). The whole expedition, privately funded, cost no more than £30,000.

British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13. Scott's last expedition, also referred to as the *Terra Nova* Expedition. Its mission: To be the first to get to the South Pole. **Sept. 1909**: The *Terra Nova* was purchased as the expedition's ship. **Nov. 7, 1909**: The *Terra Nova* arrived in London from Newfoundland. **Jan. 14, 1910**: Cecil Meares left for Siberia to find dogs and ponies. **June 1, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* left London, commanded by Teddy Evans. **June 4, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Portsmouth. **June 10, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Cardiff, to take on coal. **June 15, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* left Cardiff. **June 26, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* left Madeira, bound for Cape Town. **July 3, 1910**: Wilfred Bruce left England, bound for Vladivostok, to join Meares. **July 16, 1910**: Scott, his wife, and Francis Drake, left Southampton on the *Saxon*, bound for Cape Town. **July 27, 1910**: G.F. Wyatt, manager of the expedition, left England for New York, to pick up some extra dogs and take them to Wellington, NZ. **Aug. 4, 1910**: Bernard Day left England with the motor sledges. **Aug. 15, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Cape Town, several days late. **Sept. 3, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* sailed from Cape Town, minus Aubrey Ninnis, who had been injured. **Sept. 16, 1910**: Ponting left from London, bound for Sydney. **Oct. 12, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Melbourne, on her way to Lyttelton, NZ. It was at Melbourne that Scott received the famous telegram informing him that Amundsen had switched his plans for an attack on the North Pole to an assault on the South Pole instead, and was turning the *Fram* southward. There would now be a race for the Pole, and the honor of the British Empire was suddenly at stake. **Nov. 26, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* left Christchurch, NZ. **Nov. 29, 1910**: The *Terra Nova* left Port Chalmers, NZ, with 65 men, 33 dogs, and 462 tons of coal, and heading south. The expeditioners were: Robert Falcon Scott (leader), Edward Wilson (zoologist, artist, and chief of the scientic staff), George Simpson (meteorologist), Charles Wright (physicist), Ray Priestley, Frank Debenham, and Grif Taylor (geologists), Edward Nelson (biologist), Apsley Cherry-Garrard (assistant zoologist), Herbert Ponting (cameraman), Trygve Gran (ski expert), Bernard Day (motor engineer), Birdie Bowers (in charge of stores), Captain Oates (in charge of ponies), and Cecil Meares (in charge of dogs). The crew of the *Terra Nova* were: Teddy Evans (captain, and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), Lt. Victor Campbell (1st officer), Harry Pennell, Henry Rennick, Wilfred Bruce (lieutenants), Alf Cheetham (boatswain), Frederick Parsons (coxswain), Edgar Evans, Robert Forde, Tom Crean, Thomas Williamson, Patsy Keohane, George Abbott, Frank Browning, William L. Heald, Arthur Bailey, John Hugh Mather (all petty officers of one grade or another), Murray Levick (surgeon, RN), Edward Atkinson (surgeon, RN, and parasitologist), Denis Lillie (biologist in ship), Francis Drake (assistant paymaster, RN, and meteorologist in ship), William Williams (chief engine room artificer and engineer), William Horton (engine room artificer 3rd class, and 2nd engineer), Francis Davies (shipwright and carpenter), Albert Balson (leading seaman), Joseph Leese, Robert Oliphant, Thomas McLeod, Mortimer McCarthy, Harry Dickason, Bill Knowles, Charles Williams, James Skelton, William McDonald, James Paton (able seamen), William Lashly (chief stoker), Robert Brissenden, Edward McKenzie, William Burton, and Bernard Stone (leading stokers, RN), Angus McDonald, Thomas McGillion, and Charles Lammas (firemen), Walter Archer (chief steward), Frederick J. Hooper and W.H. Neale (stewards), Thomas Clissold (cook), James Dennistoun (in charge of mules in ship), Anton Omelchenko (groom), and Dimitri Gerov (dog driver). The dogs included Osman (the leader), Vaida, Mukaka, Stareek, and Krisravitsa. There were also 2 rabbits, and 2 cats. Those who did not make it south were: W.G. Thompson (geologist), Lt. E.W. Reilly, RN (chief engineer), Tom Feather (in charge of sledges; see Feather, for his biography), W.A. Johnson and A.J. Brewster (petty officers, RN), William Louis Schermuly (able seaman; born July 7, 1882, Bloomsbury, London); William Smith (sailmaker; seen in the records as Smythe, but that is because he has been confused with Willie Smythe of BNAE 1901-04; anyway, for Smith, *see under* **Smythe,**

William). **Dec. 2, 1910**: One of the dogs was washed overboard and drowned during a storm, and two ponies died, one by hanging (strangled by his chain, not as the result of a legal verdict). **Dec. 5, 1910**: In 56°40' S. **Dec. 6, 1910**: In 59°07' S. **Dec. 7, 1910**: 61°22' S, 179°56' W. They saw their first ice. **Dec. 8, 1910**: 63°20' S, 177°22' E. Osman, the lead dog, nearly died of exposure. **Dec. 9, 1910**: 65°08' S, 177°41' E. They reached the pack-ice, which was unexpectedly far north this season. **Dec. 10, 1910**: 66°38' S, 178°47' E. They were caught in the pack-ice. **Dec. 11, 1910**: Still caught in the pack, with snow falling. Everyone skied on the floes, and they and the ship drifted 15 miles to the SE. **Dec. 13, 1910**: 67°30' S, 177°58' W. They were now making smoother sailing. **Dec. 14, 1910**: The temperature was 35°F. Gran taught skiing on the big floe to which they had become attached. **Dec. 15, 1910**: 66°23' S, 177°59' W. **Dec. 17, 1910**: 67°24' S, 177°34' W. **Dec. 18, 1910**: They saw their first full-grown emperor penguin. **Dec. 20, 1910**: 68°41' S, 179°28' W. **Dec. 22, 1910**: The ponies were getting sick. Atkinson discovered a new tapeworm, very small, in the intestines of Adélie penguins. **Dec. 24, 1910**: 69°01' S, 178°29' W. Caught by the pack. **Dec. 25, 1910**: Crean's rabbit gave birth to a litter of 17. Christmas dinner was tomato soup, stewed penguin breast, roast beef, asparagus, plum pudding, mince pies, champagne, and port (at least that was what the officers had. The men, being men, had beer). **Dec. 30, 1910**: After a miserable 3 weeks in the pack-ice they got through into the calm of the Ross Sea. **Jan. 1, 1911**: 73°05' S, 174°11' E. **Jan. 2, 1911**: They landed at Cape Evans, Ross Island (Amundsen, who crossed the Antarctic Circle on this date, would use the Bay of Whales as his base. He would enter the pack the following day, and reach the Ross Sea on Jan. 7, 1911). **Jan. 5, 1911**: They unloaded from the *Terra Nova*. **Jan. 6, 1911**: Campbell led the Eastern Party on a 14-mile expedition. **Jan. 7, 1911**: The ponies caused several problems, Mukaka the dog got dragged half a mile, and several trips were made. **Jan. 8, 1911**: A motor sledge fell through the ice, with Wilkinson. Wilkinson was saved. **Jan. 9, 1911**: One of the dogs died. **Jan. 15, 1911**: Scott re-visited the Discovery Hut after 7 years. The day before, Amundsen had reached the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 24, 1911**: Scott and the main party at Cape Evans began laying depots in preparation for their push to the Pole in the 1911-12 austral summer. With 13 men, 8 ponies, and 24 dogs they set out going south. **Jan. 28, 1911**: The *Terra Nova*, now under the command of Harry Pennell, sailed E on the Edward VII Land party led by Victor Campbell, his mission being to explore what is now Edward VII Peninsula. **Feb. 3, 1911**: The *Terra Nova* met the *Fram* in the Bay of Whales. Campbell's crew were invited by Amundsen to lunch at Framheim, the Norwegian base nearby, and then Amundsen went aboard the *Terra Nova*. There was no place to land, so Campbell aborted the Edward VII Land effort, and the *Terra Nova* went back to Cape Evans. There they told Scott of the *Fram*. **Feb. 9, 1911**: Campbell took the ship north instead, becoming the Northern Party of the expedition. He and his party were dropped at Cape Adare for the 1911 winter. Other members of this party were Levick, Browning, Priestley, Dickason, and Abbott. From a scientific standpoint the Northern Party was generally unsatisfactory, some exploration being done of the coast of Victoria Land (more on this party later). The *Terra Nova* continued around the coast of Victoria Land, still under the command of Pennell. He discovered the entire coast of Oates Land. **Feb. 17, 1911**: Scott's party laid One-Ton Depot at 79°28' 30" S. Three days earlier, Amundsen's successful depot-laying party had reached 79°59' S. They were back at Framheim by Feb. 16, 1911, the day the *Fram* left for Buenos Aires for the winter. **Feb. 1911**: The sea ice broke up and the only pony to survive was Nobby. **March 2, 1911**: Scott's party arrived back at Cape Evans. The following day Amundsen successfully laid a 2nd depot at 81°01' S. He would lay a 3rd, at 82°S, on March 8, 1911. **March 31, 1911**: The *Terra Nova* arrived in NZ. **June 27, 1911**: "The worst journey in the world" began — at least, that is how Cherry-Garrard, one of the 3 participants, described it in his later book of that title. With Wilson and Bowers he went E to Cape Crozier, in the dark of winter, to collect emperor penguins' eggs for naturalist Wilson to study. **July 29, 1911**: Campbell, Priestley, and Abbott, of the Northern Party, went sledging. **Aug. 1, 1911**: Cherry-Garrard, Wilson, and Bowers barely made it back from the "worst journey in the world." **Oct. 24, 1911**: Scott left Cape Evans, for the Discovery Hut, en route to the Pole. He was 4 days behind Amundsen, who was already at his 80°S depot. **Nov. 3, 1911**: Scott's big push began from the Discovery Hut. The 5 polar trekkers, the most famous in history, were Scott, Bowers, Wilson, Edgar Evans, and Oates. Accompanying and preceding them was a support party, from which men would drop off at regular intervals and return to base. **Nov. 5, 1911**: Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party set out for Victoria Land. Aumndsen was now at his 82°S depot. **Nov. 24, 1911**: Day and Hooper turned back turned back from Scott's party at 81°15' S. **Dec. 10, 1911**: Scott's party began the ascent of the Beardmore Glacier. **Dec. 11, 1911**: Meares and Gerov turned back from Scott's main party. Everyone had turned back by now except 12 men: the 5 Polar trekkers and Wright, Crean, Teddy Evans, Keohane, Lashly, Atkinson, and Cherry-Garrard. In the meantime, Amundsen and his 4 men had already climbed the Axel Heiberg Glacier, had made it to the Polar Plateau, and were rapidly heading toward the Pole. **Dec. 21, 1911**: Keohane, Cherry-Garrard, Wright, and Atkinson turned back at the Beardmore. Scott didn't know it, but a week before Amundsen had reached the Pole. **Jan. 1, 1912**: Scott's main party reached the Polar Plateau on their way to the Pole, and Amundsen started off the Polar Plateau, on his way back from the Pole. Both parties were in the same degree of latitude, with one going and the other coming. It would be interesting to speculate on a meeting between the two leaders at this point. Would Scott have pressed on anyway? There would not have been much point in being second, so he probably wouldn't have. What would he have done? Also, at this point in time there were several famous Antarctic explorers on the continent — Scott, Amundsen, Shirase, Filchner, and Mawson. **Jan. 3, 1912**: The returning *Terra Nova* picked up Campbell's Northern Party from Cape Adare. Interestingly, bosun of the *Terra Nova* on this trip was John William Vincent, who would later re-visit Antarctica with Shackleton. **Jan. 4, 1912**: At 87°32' S, Crean, Teddy Evans, and Lashly of the Polar supporting party, dropped back to base. At this stage Scott's Pole party was only 171 miles to 90°S (it is one of the unsung stories, but for Crean, Evans, and Lashly to make such a trip back by themselves deserves the great recognition it never got). **Jan. 8, 1912**: The *Terra Nova* dropped Campbell's party at Evans Coves. The ship would return around Feb. 18, 1912, to pick them up again, so, with 6 weeks rations, they were left there. **Jan. 9, 1912**: Scott reached 88°23' S, 162°E. **Jan. 17, 1912**: In about 89°55' S Scott's party, very close to the Pole, saw the Norwegian ski marks on the ice. At 6.30 P.M., Scott and his 4 companions reached the Pole — too late. The Norwegian flag that waited for them, and the black tent, and the message from Amundsen, and all the other things left by the Norsk polarfarers over a month earlier, devastated Scott and his men. "Great God, this is an awful place," said Scott about the Pole. Meanwhile, Amundsen and his men were back at their 82°S depot, fast heading home. They would reach Framheim on Jan. 25, 1912. **Jan. 18, 1912**: Scott figured that they were 3 miles out, and they walked the remaining distance. It would seem, from a microscopic examination of Scott's records, that his party never set foot at the actual mathematical Pole point, but then Amundsen probably didn't either. But then, again probably, neither did Admiral Dufeks's party of Oct. 31, 1956, and so it might well be that it remained until sometime in Nov. 1956 before anyone actually stepped on 90°S — Dick Bowers and his Seabees. But that's not important. It had taken Scott 81 days to get there, and the return journey would be beset by hunger, sickness, tiredness, and blizzards. They had started off the trek with 10 Manchurian ponies, and 2 dog teams, but none of the animals even got to the Beardmore. The men really manhauled their sledges most of the way there and back (a round-trip distance of 1700 miles from Ross Island to the Pole), across the ice, snow, crevasses, and glaciers. **Feb. 5, 1912**: The *Terra Nova* arrived back at Cape Evans. **Feb. 7, 1912**: Scott's party began their descent of the Beardmore. This would get them down off the Polar Plateau, and onto the vastness of the Ross Ice Shelf. That would then give them a clear run (!) back to base. **Feb. 17, 1912**: It was at the Beardmore that Evans died. **Feb. 18, 1912**: They buried Evans out there, at the foot of the Beardmore. **Feb. 21, 1912**: A gale damaged 2 of Campbell's tents. The *Terra Nova* was overdue

to pick them up. However, the ship had tried, but couldn't get through the ice. **March 17, 1912**: Campbell's party moved into an ice cave for the 1912 winter. The cave was 12 feet by 9 feet, and 5½ feet high. For this group it would be a most frightful winter-over. That same day, way out on the Polar trail, Oates, riddled with scurvy and frostbite, left Scott's tent in the blizzard. It was his 32nd birthday. He was never seen again. Scott said he left voluntarily, and, if so, his motives were noble. He was slowing the party down to such a point that he had become a danger rather than a liability. **March 21, 1912**: One of Campbell's party, Browning, killed a seal that contained 36 still-edible fish in its stomach. **March 29, 1912**: The 3 remaining Polar trekkers — Scott, Wilson, and Bowers — now in shocking condition, mentally and physically, got to within 11 miles of One-Ton Depot (they knew this), when they got caught in a blizzard. On, or around, this date, they all died in their tent, 176 miles from their base at Cape Evans — and a legend was born, and an enormous amount of Amundsen's (and Norway's) thunder was stolen. Questions remain. Why didn't they make it to One-Ton? Despite the astonishing hardship, and despite the condition they were in, these were 3 men with strong powers of endurance. They knew that they had failed themselves and their country, and the Empire, by losing the Pole race. Did they feel that they couldn't face Britain when they returned? Did they realize that the only way to salvage their dignity, and the Empire's dignity, was to become legends by dying out there in the frozen waste? They were all romantics, for whom life would have been dreadfully dull after what they had just been through. It seems unlikely that the three would die together, unless they chose to. After all, with the survival instinct they had, it seems surprising that at least one would not have tried to press on, come what may, unless it was a deliberate choice by all three not to. **Aug. 17, 1912**: Brissenden drowned in NZ. **Sept. 30, 1912**: Campbell's party made a break for Cape Evans. **Oct. 28, 1912**: Campbell's party crossed Granite Harbor, and could now *see* Ross Island. **Oct. 29, 1912**: The search party — Atkinson (leader), Wright, Williamson, and Gran — left Cape Evans heading toward the Pole, looking for Scott. **Nov. 7, 1912**: Campbell's party reached Hut Point after 40 days traveling and after having been away almost 2 years. **Nov. 12, 1912**: Scott's party were found dead in their tent, the men lying as they had died, with diaries, records, and 35 pounds of geological specimens from the Beardmore Glacier. **Dec. 14, 1912**: At 5 A.M., the rat-infested *Terra Nova* left Lyttelton, heading to the Ross Sea. **Dec. 17, 1912**: The *Terra Nova* passed the Antipodes Islands. Alf Cheetham did a good job of getting rid of the rats. **Dec. 26, 1912**: In 63°S, the *Terra Nova* passed her first iceberg. **Dec. 29, 1912**: The *Terra Nova* reached 69°S. **Jan. 6-7, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* was beset by ice, in 71°40' S, 168°47' W. **Jan. 16, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* eventually got through the pack ice, in 74°50' S, 177°15' E. **Jan. 18, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* rounded Cape Bird, and arrived at Cape Evans, to be greeted by the bad news. The men there had been preparing for a third winter. **Jan. 19, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* left at 5.20 P.M., for Cape Royds, with everyone on board (at least, those who were still alive). **Jan. 20, 1913**: They arrived at Hut Point, and Atkinson led a 7-man crew to Observation Hill, to erect the cross to their dead comrades. **Jan. 21, 1913**: Atkinson's party returned to the ship. **Jan. 22, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* made for Granite Harbor. **Jan. 26, 1913**: After stops at other places, they set sail for NZ. **Feb. 2, 1913**: In 62°10' S, 158°15' E, the *Terra Nova* was beset by icebergs. **Feb. 10, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* reached Oamaru, in NZ's South Island. **Feb. 12, 1913**: News of Scott's death reached Britain, and they immediately became heroes, Scott and Oates most of all. That day the *Terra Nova* reached Lyttelton. **Feb. 14, 1913**: Memorial service held for Scott's party at St. Paul's. **March 13, 1913**: The *Terra Nova*, commanded by Harry Pennell, left Lyttelton, bound for England. Bruce had gone home on a mail steamer with Lady Scott, and Nelson became (a very good) 2nd mate. Gibson Anderson, of Christchurch, volunteered to make the trip, as a coal trimmer. There were 13 dogs aboard, which were going to be pets for various expeditioners once they got back to England. **April 11, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* passed Cape Horn. **April 28, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* reached Rio. **May 2, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* left Rio. **June 11, 1913**: The expedition arrived back in Britain, at the Scilly Islands. **June 14, 1913**: The *Terra Nova* pulled into Cardiff, 3 years to the day since she had left.

British Antarctic Expedition 1937-39. Never happened. In 1936 Ernest Walter Walker began fund-raising for his expedition. Much of the funding was dependent on his acquiring the *Discovery* for the expedition, and when the *Discovery* was handed over to the Boy Scouts in late 1936, this sabotaged the expedition. However, Walker pressed on, and acquired the 4-masted auxiliary sailing yacht *Westward*, which, in late 1937 he had fitted out at Gravesend. In Dec. 1937, she set sail from Plymouth, bound for the Panama Canal, with 80 passengers aboard, on the first leg of the expedition, via the Panama Canal, to NZ, the southern base of this expedition. The *Westward* returned to Plymouth in Sept. 1938. However, the expedition kept getting postponed until, in Sept. 1939, it had to be canceled because of World War II. Walker became a stoker petty officer, and served with distinction.

British Antarctic Survey. Known as BAS, the name (if not the organization) replaced FIDS (Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey) on Jan. 1, 1962. Like FIDS was, it is the official name for the total ongoing British scientific effort in Antarctica (*see also* **British Antarctic Territory**). On April 1, 1967 it was transferred from the Commonwealth Relations Office (incorporating the former Colonial Office) to NERC (Natural Environment Research Council), of the Department of Education and Science, although the BAS scientific programs are managed from Cambridge. BAS employs about 400 personnel, and runs scientific stations in Antarctica. Vivian Fuchs was Director, 1958-73; Dick Laws from 1973 to 1987; David Drewry from 1987 to 1994; Barry Heywwood, 1994-1998; Chris Rapley, 1998-2007; and Nick Owens, 2007-.

British Antarctic Territory. A British overseas dependent territory since Feb. 26, 1962 (ratified on March 3, 1962), administered first by a high commissioner, resident in the Falkland Islands, and then, from 1989, by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It is a section of Antarctica, between 80°W and 20°W, and south of 60°S, i.e., the Antarctic territory claimed by the UK since 1908. It includes the South Orkneys, South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Population maybe 50 in the winter, but maybe 400 in the summer, mostly scientists who maintain the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) stations. Until 1962 this was part of the larger colony of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, but that year Britain split that colony into two, with 60°S as the dividing line of latitude. All south of that was BAT (about 1,710,000 sq km of it), and all north was the Falkland Islands Dependencies. The BAT has its own legal system, and its own legal and postal administrations. Revenue from income tax and from the sale of postage stamps make it a self-sufficient colony. This British claim is contested by Chile and Argentina, both of whom also claim it. Now there are only 3 stations in the territory — Halley, Rothera, and Signy Island, and a ship patrolling in the austral summer. The old Faraday Base was there too, but that is now in the hands of the Ukrainians. Many other countries have stations here (with the UK's permission, of course). The High Commissioners were also the governors of the Falkland Islands: Edwin Porter Arrowsmith (1962-64), Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas Haskard (1964-70; knighted 1965), Ernest Gordon Lewis (1971-75), Neville Arthur Irwin French (1975-77), James Roland Walter Parker (1977-80), Rex Masterman Hunt (1980-85), Gordon Wesley Jewkes (1985-88), William H. Fullerton (1988-90). The Commissioners were: M. Baker Bates (1990-92), Peter M. Newton (1992-95), Anthony J. "Tony" Longrigg (1995-97), John White (1997-2001), Alan Edden Huckle (2001-04), Tony Crombie (2004-06), Robert Leigh Turner (2006-08), Colin Roberts (2008-). From 1998 the commissioner has also been commissioner for the British Indian Ocean Territory.

British Army Antarctic Expedition 2001-02. Known as BAAE. Under the patronage of Prince Charles, the expedition left Britain in Aug. 2001, in the ketch *John Laing*, and in late Nov. 2001, in the same vessel, left the Falkland Islands, bound for the Danco Coast, where 16 British soldiers would spend about 6 weeks conducting geological surveys, wildlife studies, mapping, and mountain climbing. Lt. Col. Andy Bristow, of the Royal Corps of Signals, was expedition leader. Maj. James Harris (aged 38), Royal Anglian Regiment, officer in charge of mountain climbing, fell into a 200-foot crevasse on the Forbidden Plateau, hung for several hours

at the end of a rope ("I had a quick look down, and didn't do that again"), and was rescued by Capt. Harry Scrope (27; of Leyburn, Yorks) and Tim Hall (44; of Newport, Salop), the expedition's photographer. Other membes of the team included 2nd Lt. Sarah Piesse (23; of Colwyn Bay; the only woman on the expedition), of the Royal Engineers. Lt. Piesse broke a thumb during a climbing accident near Port Lockroy, and on Jan. 13, 2002, they had to take her to Palmer Station for an x-ray and thumb-setting. Also on the expedition were Maj. Dick Pattison (39; from Basildon, Essex; brother of the dean of King's College, Cambridge), with the Royal Anglian Regiment, who brought his bagpipes; Sgt. Steve Ayres (29; of Darlington); Capt. Simon Horne (29; of Torquay), the doctor; and Capt. Will Mace (27; of Huntingdon), Scots Guards. Nine members of the expedition arrived back in England on a flight from the Falklands, on Valentine's Day, 2002, and the *John Laing* got back in May, with, among other things, geological samples from Elephant Island.

British Army Antarctic Expedition 2004-05. Also known as the British Army Forbidden Plateau Expedition. Maj. Richard Pattison, Lt. Cdr. Clive Waghorn, Lt. Mark Wyldbore, Sgt. Steve Ayres. It set out to cross previously unexplored regions of the Antarctic Peninsula. It took 4 weeks, and they were the first to climb Mount Walker.

British Army Antarctic Expedition 2007-08. In mid-December 2007, 16 soldiers sailed from the Falkland Islands, across the Drake Passage, to the Danco Coast, on the 67-foot yacht *Discoverer*, to carry on work done by the previous two BAAEs. The team included Conor Ryan, Steve Ayres, Martin Carey, Rob Hadfield, Col. Richard Clemens, and Maj. Dick Pattison. The expedition ended on Jan. 30, 2008.

British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition. 1929-31. Abbreviated to BANZARE. A cooperative venture supported by the three respective governments, and led by Douglas Mawson, but organized by the Australian government, the directing committee being under the chairmanship of Senator Sir George Pearce. It was really two summer expeditions in successive years, 1929-30 and 1930-31. It was Mawson's second major Antarctic expedition, and the third time he had been to Antarctica. It was all done from ship, only 5 landings being made in order to make political claims. Planned secretly by the Australian government as early as July 1927, the first time the world got any inkling that an expedition was afoot was just after the New Year, 1929. **Jan. 10, 1929**: Mawson sailed, rather surreptitiously, from Adelaide on the *Orama*, bound for England. But word had leaked out that he was after the *Discovery*, Scott's old barque, for some unspecified reason. By the time he docked in London the press was all over him, but still he wouldn't talk, except to say that he had some intentions of conducting a purely scientific cruise to "a region south of the continent of Australia." **Feb. 21, 1929**: Prime Minister Bruce announced in Canberra that, yes, there was going to be an Antarctic expedition at the end of the current year, led by Mawson in the *Discovery*, and that NZ was cooperating. As the British government had loaned (free of charge) the *Discovery* and certain scientific personnel, including a member of the Discovery Committee as an observer and plankton expert, the expedition would cost only £16,000, and NZ was going to contribute £2500 of that, as well as personnel of their own. The PM said that airplanes would be taken; he also said that Australian scientific interests would be expanded, that the aims of BANZARE included exploration of the 2500 miles of coastline between the Wilhelm II Coast and Coats Land, including the Kemp Coast and Enderby Land. He also did more than hint that territorial claims were really at the base of the expedition, and that whaling possibilities "within the Australian sector" were to be determined. **April 3, 1929**: John King Davis left Melbourne for London, to pick up the *Discovery*. **Late April 1929**: Australian chocolate manufacturer Sir Macpherson Robertson ("Mac-Robertson," as he was known) donated £10,000 toward equipment for the expedition, and Samuel Hordern of Sydney donated £250. **May 9, 1929**: Mawson left London for Australia. **Aug. 1, 1929**: In drenching rain and with great informality, the *Discovery* set sail from London, bumping into the quay and damaging it while still under tow. Aboard were 4 members of the expedition, including Jimmy Marr (the Discovery Committee man), and photographer Frank Hurley, as well as a de Havilland Moth airplane, echo-sounding gear, trawling gear, and ultra-modern radio equipment. **Aug. 5, 1929**: They reached Cardiff, where they took on 500 tons of Welsh patent fuel. **Aug. 10, 1929**: With barely 40 somewhat interested spectators watching from the quay, the *Discovery* nosed out of Cardiff and immediately disappeared into a Bristol Channel fog, bound for St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands (where she took on 100 tons of coal), and then Cape Town. Meanwhile Mawson was in Australia, wrapping up arrangements that end. **Sept. 18, 1929**: The *Nestor*, with Mawson and the other expeditioners on board, sailed from Adelaide for Fremantle, Western Australia. **Sept. 25, 1929**: The *Nestor* left Fremantle, bound for Cape Town. **Oct. 13, 1929**: The *Nestor* arrived in South Africa, to join the *Discovery*. The *William Scoresby* happened to be in Cape Town at the same time, and they made a gift of a tiny black kitten to the Mawson expedition. That was how Nigger came to go south. **Oct. 18, 1929**: The *Discovery* left Table Bay amid a thunderous send-off and after having checked thoroughly for stowaways (the 15 live sheep on board were not stowaways; they would pay for their passage), bound for the south. **Nov. 8, 1929**: The *Discovery* reached the Kerguélen Islands, where she took on coal delivered there from Cardiff for the expedition, by the whaling firm of Messrs Irvin & Johnson. **Nov. 24, 1929**: The *Discovery* reached Heard Island, and from there on to the deep south. The 13 expedition members were: Mawson (geologist and expedition leader), Jimmy Marr, Arthur Williams (British radio expert and telegraphist), Morton Moyes (cartographer, physicist, and special survey officer), Alf Howard (chemist and hydrologist), Harvey Johnston (senior zoologist), Harold Fletcher (taxidermist and assistant biologist); Wilson Ingram (medical officer and bacteriologist), the 2 New Zealanders Bob Falla (ornithologist) and Ritchie Simmers (meteorologist), Frank Hurley, and RAAF men Flight Lt. Stuart Campbell and Flying Officer Eric Douglas. The crew were: John King Davis (captain and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), Kenneth MacKenzie (1st officer), William Colbeck (2nd officer, son of William Colbeck, former Antarctic explorer), John Child (3rd officer, normally of the P & O line), Wilfrid Griggs (chief engineer, normally of the P & O line), Bernard Welch (2nd engineer, normally of the P & O line), Herbert Letten (donkeyman, i.e., 4th engineer), Lofty Martin (bosun), William Simpson (bosun's assistant), Charles Degerfeldt (carpenter), John Miller (sailmaker), Frank Dungey (chief steward), Clarence Sellwood and Harry Gage (assistant stewards), Fred Sones (cook), Allan Bartlett (cook's assistant), John Matheson (leading seaman), Fred Marsland, John Park, George Ayres, Raymond Tomlinson, and Kenneth McLennan (able seamen), and James Kyle, Stanley Smith, and Richard Hampson (firemen). Leaving for Antarctica about the same time was Riiser-Larsen's Norwegian expedition to the same area of the continent, and the press instigated a rivalry, thinking back to the days of Scott and Amundsen (and, perhaps, ahead to the days of Fuchs and Hillary). **Dec. 8, 1929**: They entered the pack ice. **Dec. 31, 1929**: First reconnaissance flight, by Campbell and Douglas. **Jan. 5, 1930**: A second flight, by Campbell and Mawson, discovered Mac. Robertson Land. **Jan. 13, 1930**: They landed on Proclamation Island, and Mawson claimed for Britain all land south of 60°S, and between 47°E and 73°E, i.e., Enderby Land. **Jan. 14, 1930**: The *Discovery* met the *Norvegia*, and the British and Norwegians came to a compromise on exploration — the British to the east of 40°E, the Norsemen to the west of that point (this was later changed to 45°E). **Jan. 22, 1930**: Nigger fell overboard, and his adopted master, Lofty Martin, dived in and succeeded in getting him out. Martin was fine, but Nigger required some time in the engine room in which to thaw out. They spent their time coasting the Antarctic continent and sending out airplane flights (Hurley often shooting color and sound movies), and conducting scientific experiments, including meteorological balloons, and marine trawling. **Jan. 27, 1930**: The coal supply was dangerously low. Mawson made arrangements for more coal to to taken aboard from the South African whaler *Radioleine*, but Captain Davis felt that to try the transfer at sea would be too risky, and they decided to get out early. Mawson and Douglas flew out again, failing to confirm the existence of Knox Land, and the plane was damaged when it was hauled aboard the ship. **Feb. 6, 1930**: The plane, now repaired, flew out again. **Feb. 8,**

1930: They arrived at Kerguélen. **Feb. 20, 1930**: Coaling was completed. Davis refused Mawson's suggestion to go back to Antarctica. **March 2, 1930**: They left Kerguélen, bound for Australia. **March 29, 1930**: They reached Australia. **April 1, 1930**: They docked at Adelaide. **April 3, 1930**: They left Adelaide. **April 8, 1930**: They arrived at Melbourne. There was, by no means, any guarantee that there would be money forthcoming for part 2 of the expedition, what with the Depression raging, but, lured on by "wealth in their own backyard" (meaning minerals and whaling possibilities in Antarctica), and by the fact that the *Discovery* was only available for one more year, the Australian government relented and found the money. John King Davis refused to skipper the *Discovery*, claiming a younger man was needed (what he meant was he'd had enough of the quarrels between himself and Mawson). **Early May 1930**: The crew was paid off, but many would be taken on again. **Nov. 1, 1930**: The *Discovery*, after re-fitting, left Melbourne. **Nov. 5, 1930**: They arrived in Hobart, where they loaded up with coal, 19 sheep, and 20,000 eggs. **Nov. 22, 1930**: They left Hobart for Macquarie Island, on the second half of BANZARE. Alexander Lorimer Kennedy had replaced Moyes as physicist and surveyor, and Lt. Karl Oom was along as cartographer; MacKenzie had taken over as ship's captain and 2nd-in-command of the expedition from Davis; Arthur M. Stanton was 2nd officer. Others who had left the expedition were: Degerfeldt, Dungey, Gage, Hampson, Kyle, Marr, McLennan, Marsland, Park, Sellwood, Simpson, Smith, Sones, and Tomlinson. Those new to the expedition were: Joseph Williams (carpenter), Josiah Pill (chief steward), Ernie Bond (steward's assistant), John Reed (cook), George Rhodes (assistant cook), Aage Henriksen, Lauri Parviainen, Fred Ward, Norman Mateer, Will Porteus, David Peacock, and William Howard (able seamen), Frank Best, Murde Morrison, and William Crosby (firemen). Allan Bartlett was now 2nd steward. **Dec. 1, 1930**: They arrived at Macquarie Island. **Dec. 5, 1930**: They left Macquarie Island. **Dec. 10, 1930**: They entered the pack ice. **Jan. 5, 1931**: They arrived at Cape Denison. **Jan. 6, 1931**: They staked a claim, and the ship then cruised the coast. More flights were made in the Moth by Campbell and Douglas. That season Mawson claimed the George V Coast, and discovered the Banzare Coast, Princess Elizabeth Coast, and MacKenzie Bay. They also rediscovered the Sabrina Coast, and charted 1000 miles of coastline. The coasts they discovered covered 29 degrees of longitude. **Feb. 9, 1931**: Running low on coal, they left Antarctica. **March 19, 1931**: They arrived back in Hobart. **March 22, 1931**: They left Hobart. **March 26, 1931**: They reached Melbourne, after a second trip of 10,557 miles (about 22,000 miles for both voyages). But no one really cared anymore, except Mawson and his boys. **Aug. 1, 1931**: The *Discovery* arrived back in London, via Cape Town.

British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition. 1955-58. Abbreviated to BCTAE, or sometimes to CTAE (Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition). It was separate from IGY. Led by Vivian Fuchs, this was the first successful land traverse of the Antarctic continent, and perhaps the last truly great polar journey. It was a two-pronged operation. Fuchs was to lead the main party from the Weddell Sea, in heated vehicles, with air reconnaissance and radio contact, across a vast stretch of unknown land, to the Pole, and then on to McMurdo Sound, on the other side of the continent, in the summer of 1957-58. From that other side, Sir Edmund Hillary was to lay depots that same season from Ross Island toward the Pole, and to guide Fuchs back to McMurdo Sound. The idea for this expedition had come to Fuchs on Alexander Island, while he had been trapped on the ice as FIDS leader at Base E in 1949. With the help of Sir James Wordie and others, Fuchs got started. Fids such as Ken Pawson applied to be on it, but the Korean War got in the way for a while. The British government donated £10,000 toward the expedition, and this started the ball rolling. The NZ government took responsibility for the Ross Sea Party, led by Hillary. London and Wellington were the two headquarters for the expedition. **Nov. 14, 1955**: Fuchs' part of the expedition left London on the *Theron* (skipper Harald Marø), with huts, 2 Auster aircraft, a Sno-cat, some tractors, 2 years' worth of stores, 24 dogs (this number would increase to 34 by the time they arrived), and much miscellaneous equipment, as well as 17 members of the expedition. Hillary and surveyor Bob Miller joined the ship in Montevideo (Hillary as observer), after which they called at South Georgia (54°S). **Dec. 20, 1955**: The main party left South Georgia. **Dec. 26, 1955**: The main party experienced their first problems with the pack-ice, and flew one of the Austers out for reconnaissance. For 33 days the *Theron*, slowed to 3 knots, battled her way through ice floes up to 10 feet thick. **Jan. 20, 1956**: The main party were finally able to fly the plane again. **Jan. 23, 1956**: The *Protector*, which had been on patrol off the coast of Graham Land (1000 miles away) came to the rescue of the main party. **Jan. 28, 1956**: After visiting the recently built Halley Bay Station, the main party reached Vahsel Bay, on the Filchner Ice Shelf, off the Weddell Sea coast. **Jan. 30, 1956**: The landing of supplies and equipment began. Fuchs oversaw this operation. **Feb. 8, 1956**: The *Theron* left Vahsel Bay, with Fuchs on board. **Feb. 9, 1956**: Early in the morning, the *Theron* was back at Halley Bay Station, where the leader there, David Dalgliesh, told Fuchs that the Halley Bay party had contributed £100 toward BCTAE. **Feb. 10, 1956**: The main party were finally clear of the pack ice, and went via the South Sandwich Islands to Grytviken, in South Georgia. **March 23, 1956**: The *Theron* reached London, and Fuchs continued his organization of the expedition. Eight men stayed at Vahsel Bay in the winter of 1956, setting up Shackleton Base. Surveyor Ken Blaiklock was leader of this advance party, and the others were: Ralph Lenton (radio operator and carpenter, and 2nd-in-command of this advance party), Tony Stewart, Peter Jeffries, and Hannes la Grange (meteorologists), Roy Homard (engineer), Rainer Goldsmith (doctor), and Taffy Williams (RAF radio operator). *See* **Shackleton Base** for their remarkable story. The NZ summer support team for this stage of BCTAE was: R.F. Barwick (biologist), Dr. J.F. Findlay (medical officer and biologist), and Corporal E. Becconsall, K.J. Boyd, and Corporal A. Edwards (construction unit). **May 8, 1956**: First radio contact was established between Shackleton Base and the outside world. **Aug. 1956**: The *Endeavour* (formerly the *John Biscoe*) sailed from London to Wellington with 12 huskies and various specialized stores, and Hillary and his 22 men were in training in the NZ Alps. **Sept. 29, 1956**: Blaiklock and Goldsmith sledged 25 miles to Vahsel Bay. **Oct. 8, 1956**: Blaiklock and Goldsmith returned, after a trip of 80 miles. **Nov. 15, 1956**: Fuchs left London, this time on the *Magga Dan* (Danish crew under Capt. Pedersen), accompanied by the relief party for Halley Bay Station. Allan Rogers was on board to replace Goldsmith as doctor. Other brand new members of BCTAE were Jon Stephenson (geologist), Hal Lister (glaciologist), and Geoffrey Pratt (geophysicist). **Dec. 28, 1956**: Blaiklock and Goldsmith returned after 350 miles of sledging, during which they established a depot 50 miles south of Shackleton Base, and then pressed on another 100 miles. **Dec. 31, 1956**: The *Endeavour* left NZ, carrying Hillary's Ross Sea party to McMurdo Sound, on the other side of Antarctica. Bob Miller was 2nd-in-command of the team. Others were: Bernie Gunn and Guyon Warren (geologists), Ron Balham (marine biologist), George Marsh (surgeon), Richard Brooke and Roy Carlyon (surveyors), P.D. Mulgrew and Ted Gawn (radio operators), Murray Ellis and Jim Bates (engineers), Harry Ayres (dog handler), Selwyn Bucknell (cook), and Derek Wright (photographer). Geoffrey Lee Martin (born in Christchurch) was the reporter for the *New Zealand Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* (England), invited by Hillary. **Jan. 12, 1957**: The *Magga Dan* reached Halley Bay, that base's supplies and personnel were offloaded, and from there John Lewis flew Fuchs, Lowe, and Donald Milner to Shackleton Base. **Jan. 13, 1957**: The *Magga Dan* arrived at Shackleton Base in the evening. **Jan. 14-18. 1957**: The *Magga Dan* unloaded 850 barrels of fuel, 2 aircraft, 3 more Sno-cats, two extra Weasels, and a muskeg tractor, as well as many other supplies. With the help of 10 men from Halley Bay, Shackleton Base was greatly extended. **Jan. 20** and **23, 1957**: Two long-range reconnaissance flights were made. **Jan. 24, 1957**: The *Magga Dan* set out looking for seals (dog food). **Jan. 26, 1957**: Building at Shackleton Base was finished. **Jan. 28, 1957**: The *Magga Dan* left. **Jan. 30, 1957**: The last day of air reconnaissance flights, a site was selected for South Ice, a depot at 81°57' S, 24°48' W, 290 miles S of Shackleton Base and 4430 feet above sea level, en route to the Pole. **Jan. 31, 1957**: The *Endeavour* arrived at McMurdo Sound. Hillary built Scott Base on Pram Point, Ross

Island, then explored the Ross Sea Basin. He then flew out to the foot of Skelton Glacier to build a depot there. He later built Plateau Depot at the top of the glacier. **Feb. 4, 1957**: Blaiklock, Lister, Stephenson, and Lowe were flown out to set up the small aluminum and plywood prefabricated hut that would be South Ice. 19 flights, each carrying one ton, were needed to set it up and stock it. **Feb. 18, 1957**: Radio communication was made for the first time between Scott Base and Shackleton Base. **Feb. 22, 1957**: South Ice was ready. **March 25, 1957**: South Ice was occupied by a 3-man wintering team — Lister, Blaiklock, and Stephenson. **Sept. 10, 1957**: Hillary left to investigate Ferrar Glacier. He split his crew into 3 teams. **Oct. 4, 1957**: The first of the Ross Sea parties, the Northern Sledge Party — Brooke, Ellis, Gunn, and Warren — set out from Scott Base, to go up the Mackay Glacier to the Polar Plateau. A party of 3 was flown to the Skelton Depot, and Hillary led 3 others to cover the route Fuchs would take on the final leg from the Pole to Scott Base. **Oct. 8, 1957**: On the other side of the continent the advance party of Fuchs, Stratton, and the two Pratts, left Shackleton Base, to scout the trail to South Ice. **Nov. 13, 1957**: Fuchs' advance party reached South Ice, after a very difficult journey. They then flew back immediately to Shackleton Base. **Nov. 24, 1957**: With a recent telegram — "My husband and I wish every success to you and your companions. Elizabeth R." — ringing in his ears, Fuchs led the main Transantarctic party out of Shackleton Base at 9.45 P.M. (GMT). 3 Sno-cats, 2 Weasels, and a muskeg tractor were pulling 20 tons, and there were 10 men — Blaiklock, David Stratton (surveyor, and second-in-command), la Grange, Homard, Geoffrey Pratt, David Pratt (engineer), Rogers, Lister, Stephenson, and George Lowe (photographer). Their RAF aerial backup comprised Squadron Leader John Lewis, Flight Lt. Gordon Haslop, Flight Sgt. Peter Weston (mechanic), and Sgt. Taffy Williams. The NZ summer support party was: R.F. Barwick and A. Packard (biologists), RNZAF leading aircraftmen A.M. Breese and LAC I.A. Chapman, B.G. Broadhead (NZ Broadcasting Service), Corp. A. Edwards and Pvt. A.L. Burton (maintenance party), F.A. de Hamel (medical officer), R.C.D. McKenzie (reporter), R.R. Mitchell (architectural draftsman), Corp. P.H. Tate (aircraft mechanic and radio operator), and R. Derek Wright (cinematographer). **Nov. 25, 1957**: Hillary created Depot 480. **Dec. 15, 1957**: Hillary began work on Depot 700. The NZ depot-laying party, which discovered much on their travels, consisted of Hillary, Miller, Ayres, Gunn, Mulgrew, Ellis, Bates, Gawn, Marsh, Brooke, Bucknell, Warren, Carlyon, Wright, and Balham. The RNZAF aerial contingent that supported them consisted of Squadron Leader John Claydon (leader), Flying Officer Bill Cranfield, and Sgt. Walter Tarr. **Dec. 21, 1957**: Fuchs reached South Ice. **Dec. 25, 1957**: Fuchs' main party left South Ice, on Christmas Day, for the next, 575-mile, leg that would take them to the Pole. For the first several days, two dog teams acted as outriders, 75 miles ahead, building snow cairns every five miles to guide the way and warning of dangerous ground. The main party were: Fuchs and Stratton in the leading Sno-cat "Rock 'n roll"; David Pratt's Sno-cat "Able" brought up the rear with his engineering equipment; Geoffrey Pratt and J.J. la Grange traveled in the seismic Sno-cat "Haywire"; Homard drove the "County of Kent," the fourth Sno-cat; Lowe had his photographic equipment in the Weasel "Wrack and Ruin"; Hal Lister drove the Weasel "Charlie," with his glaciological gear; Rogers had his medical equipment in the third Weasel, the "Rumble"; and Lenton drove the muskeg "Hopalong." As Fuchs was crossing the continent toward the Pole, doing scientific work along the way, Hillary was at Depot 700, having stocked it with supplies. With a month to wait for Fuchs, and fearing that the lateness in the season might force Fuchs to abandon the expedition, Hillary decided to go "hell bent for the South Pole." His orders had been to wait for Fuchs at Depot 700 and not go to the Pole, that honor, naturally, to go to the leader, Fuchs. But, Hillary made the decision, which he regarded as the correct one, and set out with Ellis, Bates, Mulgrew, and Wright. **Jan. 1, 1958**: Fuchs was over 300 miles from the Pole, and, coming from the other direction, Hillary was 70 miles from the same objective. **Jan. 2, 1958**: It was said that Fuchs was in 87°S (200 miles from the Pole), but that was optimistic. **Jan. 4, 1958**: Hillary arrived at the Pole. Fuchs was still 357 miles away. Some say Hillary stole his leader's thunder by this move. In fact, everyone said it, and those that didn't, thought it. "Everybody is delighted," claimed an expedition spokesman in London, which, of course (translated from the British) means, "Everyone is horrified." **Jan. 5-6, 1958**: Hillary flew back to Scott Base in one of two American Neptunes, along with 3 of his men (Mulgrew remained at the Pole). Rumors about a quarrel between Fuchs and Hillary were increased when Hillary suggested Fuchs abandon the expedition when he reached the Pole, in other words not make the last leg between the Pole and McMurdo Sound. Not only Fuchs, but everyone else, protested violently. **Jan. 7, 1958**: Fuchs, now having dropped a Weasel (the "Rumble"; Rogers then traveled with Lister in "Charlie") and the muskeg "Hopalong" (Lenton moved in with Homard) to make the going quicker, was reported in 85°40' S, about 290 miles from the Pole. **Jan. 8, 1958**: They were in 86°02' S, at a height of 8000 feet, and 260 miles from the Pole. At that point a new depot, Depot 800, i.e., 800 miles from Scott Base and 100 miles nearer to the Pole, was being proposed, and rejected by Hillary as too expensive. Another problem was that if Fuchs was very late, Hillary's team would have to winter-over again at Scott Base, which was something he wouldn't tolerate. Jim Bates had gone back to NZ earlier in Jan. 1958, as had 4 men of the IGY team — Trevor Hatherton, Herbert Orr, Peter Macdonald, and Vernon Gerard. Later in the month Neil Sandford, the last of the IGY men, sailed out in the American ship *Greenville Victory*, along with Ted Gawn and Selwyn Bucknell, whose reliefs had already arrived earlier in January. Hillary also requested relief for the three flyers, Claydon, Cranfield, and Tarr. **Jan. 18, 1958**: Fuchs was 56 miles from the Pole, and Hillary flew from Scott Base to the Pole in a Neptune, in company with American admiral George Dufek and 9 reporters. **Jan. 19, 1958**: At 8.30 P.M., from an observation tower at the Pole, they could make out Fuchs's party, 11 miles away and coming in. By 10.50 P.M. Fuchs was 6 miles from the Pole. **Jan. 20, 1958**: Fuchs finally arrived at 1.18 A.M. (GMT). It had taken him 56 days to cover 932 miles. "Hello, Bunny," said Hillary, at 12.45 P.M. that day, about a mile from the buildings of the Americans' South Pole Station. "Damn glad to see you, Ed," replied Fuchs. Some of the press cleaned up Fuch's answer as, "How happy I am to see you again." Neither phrase was probably anywhere close. When questioned by reporters about Hillary's dash for the Pole, Fuchs said that he was "perfectly happy." The object now was to get from the Pole to Scott Base before the winter closed in, forcing the *Endeavour* to leave without them. However, the Danes came forth with an offer of the *Magga Dan* or the *Thala Dan*, and there were always American icebreakers. Fuchs planned to be back at Scott Base by March 1. Admiral Dufek airlifted the dogs to Scott Base so the team could travel more quickly, and Hillary flew off again. **Jan. 24, 1958**: Fuchs set out on his last leg, from the Pole to Scott Base, a day late because of a blizzard. **Jan. 26, 1958**: By 5.30 A.M. (GMT) he was already 80 miles from the Pole, heading fast toward McMurdo Sound. **Jan. 27, 1958**: By 5.30 A.M. (GMT) the Pole was 117 miles behind Fuchs. Now he knew that the American icebreaker as well as the *Endeavour* would remain at Scott Base until March 10. **Jan. 29, 1958**: Geoffrey Pratt collapsed on the Polar Plateau, 400 miles or so from Depot 700, suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning coming from the "Haywire." Two USN Neptunes, under Cdr. Vernon Coley, flew out and dropped oxygen to him. **Jan. 30, 1958**: Pratt was fine. **Jan. 31, 1958**: They abandoned the ailing "Wrack and Ruin." **Early Feb. 1958**: Fuchs ran into crevasse trouble. **Feb. 7, 1958**: "Rock 'n Roll" and "County of Kent" pulled into Depot 700, followed by the other 2 vehicles about 10 miles behind. Fuchs radioed Hillary at Scott Base. **Feb. 9, 1958**: Hillary joined the party at Depot 700, having come in after a 5-hour flight from Scott Base in the expedition's Beaver, flown by John Claydon. **Feb. 10, 1958**: They all left Depot 700, with Hillary guiding Fuchs back to the Ross Sea. Claydon, who had stayed the night at Depot 700, left that morning too. **Feb. 13, 1958**: They had passed through another zone of treacherous crevasses, and had arrived at Midway Depot, half way between the Pole and Scott Base. They had 600 miles to go. **Feb. 17, 1958**: They reached depot 480, but then were delayed because of whiteouts and blizzards. **Feb. 21, 1958**: They had 400 miles to go. **Feb. 23, 1958**: They arrived at Plateau Depot, 280 miles from Scott Base.

Now they would begin the descent from the Polar Plateau. An Otter and a Beaver flew to Plateau Depot and pulled out dog handlers Blaiklock and Stephenson, no longer needed, as the dogs had gone, and also to lighten the load for the rest. And, Miller and Marsh returned from their long surveying trip of 1600 miles, from Scott Base to the Queen Alexandra Range, the longest dog-sledging trip in Antarctic history. **Feb. 26, 1958**: Fuchs' party had descended Skelton Glacier and were at Skelton Depot, 180 miles from Scott Base. **Feb. 27, 1958**: They had begun the last, and easiest stage, a run across the Ross Ice Shelf to base. **Feb. 28, 1958**: Dr. James Adam was flown out to the trekkers to do physiological tests on them during the run in. **March 2, 1958**: A knighthood was waiting for Fuchs when he arrived at Scott Base at 1.47 P.M., as was a telegram, "My husband and I send our warmest congratulations to you. Elizabeth R." For Fuchs it had been a 2158-mile journey in 99 days, a huge success for him. The expedition had cost half a million pounds. **March 5, 1958**: They left in the *Endeavour* (under Capt. Harry Kirkwood). **March 17, 1958**: They steamed into Wellington Harbour amid a thunderous reception. **April 12, 1958**: Sir Vivian sailed for England on the *Rangitoto*. **April 29, 1958**: They passed through the Panama Canal. **May 12, 1958**: Fuchs arrived back in England, with his wife, on the *Rangitoto*, from Wellington.

British Graham Land Expedition. 1934-37. Abbreviated to BGLE 1934-37, or simply as BGLE. First conceived (slightly differently, as it turned out) by Greenland explorers Gino Watkins and Australian John Rymill in 1932, fresh from their 1930-31 British Arctic Air Route Expedition. However, they couldn't get funding due to the Great Depression, so instead, in 1932, they returned to the Arctic, where Watkins died and Rymill took over the expedition. In 1934 Rymill pushed ahead with the southern expedition, and obtained sponsorship from the British Colonial Office with a grant of £10,000 from the Falkland Islands Dependencies Research and Development Fund, the Royal Geographical Society (with a contribution of £1000), Lord Wakefield (£500), Mrs. Patrick Ness (£200), Lord Leverhulme (£100), the City of London (£250), and others. The Prince of Wales was patron. Its mission was to explore Graham Land, or, as was stated in the press from the time news of the expedition first broke in England in March 1934, the coastline between Luitpold Land and Charcot Land (i.e., the Luitpold Coast and Charcot Island), a distance of 1000 miles, and to determine once and for all if Antarctica was one or two continents, or, put another way, if the Antarctic Peninsula (as it would later be called) was attached to the rest of the continent, or not. Rymill planned the expedition at a cost of only £20,000 (£15,000 originally), including the purchase of a plane and a ship (the *Navaho*). The average cost of an Antarctic expedition prior to this date had been anywhere between £40,000 and £100,000. Members of the expedition were: Rymill (leader, surveyor and second pilot), Wilfred Hampton (second-in-command and chief pilot), Alfred "Steve" Stephenson (chief surveyor and meteorologist), George Bertram (senior biologist), Ian Meiklejohn (radio officer, on loan from the Army), Brian B. Roberts (ornithologist and assistant biologist), W.L.S. Fleming (geologist, glaciologist, and chaplain), Quintin Riley (meteorologist and man in charge of the motor boat *Stella*), and E.W. Bingham (expedition doctor). The crew of the ship were: Lt. Red Ryder (captain and hydrographer), Hugh Millett (chief engineer), James Moore (second engineer and surveyor), James Martin (first mate), Lisle Ryder (second mate), Verner Carse and Norman Gurney (seamen), all of whom, in April 1934, answered ads for naval volunteers to be seconded by the Royal Navy, with pay, to the expedition. Five of the actual expeditioners — Rymill, Hampton, Stephenson, Bingham, and Riley — had been with Watkins in Greenland in 1930-32. BGLE took a plane, a small, single-engine de Havilland Fox Moth, capable of landing on skis or floats, and of carrying 3 persons, or 2 with an Eagle III survey camera. 60 dogs were purchased by F.S. Scott in Greenland (Scott had been with Rymill in Greenland, but did not go on BGLE). **Mid-July 1934**: A cargo steamer set out from England for the Falklands with Hampton and Stephenson aboard, guarding the plane, the dogs, sections of the base hut, and 60 tons of stores. However, 37 dogs died and 6 became ill, so Rymill arranged for the purchase of 34 more from Labrador, and Bingham waited in Liverpool to receive them, and then take them out to the Falklands under his own steam. **Sept. 10, 1934**: The *Navaho* (now re-baptized the *Penola*), after having been blessed by the Bishop of Gibraltar at the suggestion of the Bishop of Stepney, left London, 8 days late due to a tardy arrival of engine parts from Germany. She was loaded with a Bristol air-cooled tractor, 12 sledges, skis, fuel for power and lighting, scientific apparatus, 2 pigs and 8 fowls, 2 dogs, food for three years, and 4000 gallons of fine Diesel fuel just for the outward trip. **Late Oct. 1934**: Bingham arrived in Montevideo with his dogs, one of whom was suffering from bites and another from dysentery, but not hearing any news from the *Penola*, he pressed on to the Falklands in early November. **Nov. 11, 1934**: The *Penola* reached Montevideo after a delay in Madeira. They then pressed on to the Falklands, and an advance party of 2 immediately set out in the *Discovery II* (loaned, as it were, to the expedition by the RN) for Port Lockroy, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, with the aircraft, dogs, and heavy stores. **Dec. 31, 1934**: The *Penola* set out for Port Lockroy, but developed engine trouble (the engine beds had worked loose coming over from England), and the ship made her way back to the Falklands. Rymill could either delay the *Penola*'s trip by a year while it was fixed, or simply leave under sail alone, using the engines for emergencies. He chose the latter option, even though this would necessarily limit his base to one much farther north than he had hoped, it being too dangerous to press far south without reliable engines. **Jan. 6, 1935**: The *Penola* left for Port Lockroy again. **Jan. 22, 1935**: The *Penola* arrived at Port Lockroy. **Jan. 27, 1935**: After an air reconnaissance, Rymill chose the Argentine Islands as a base, picking Winter Island specifically as the location. **Feb. 14, 1935**: They occupied the hut on the SE point of Winter Island. **Feb. 28, 1935**: A trip in their motor boat *Stella* by Rymill, Riley and one of the Ryder brothers, convinced Rymill to move his base farther south the next summer. Sledging began in earnest. **March 8, 1935**: Their hut was finished, after 3 weeks of building, using wood and other materials they had cannibalized from the old whaling station on Deception Island. It was a two-story building, heavily insulated, with an enclosed porch in one corner housing the generator. One room downstairs and one up, the downstairs measuring 22 × 15 feet, and serving as workshop, kitchen and dining-room, and one corner was partitioned off to form the radio room. The bedroom was upstairs, accessible by ladder, with a stove in the center, and plenty of gramophone records and books. The men had a bath every 18 days in a tin tub. Adjoining the hut was the hangar, which housed the plane, the tractor, a work-bench and other bits and pieces. The sledges were stored on the roof of the hangar, out of reach of the dogs, who had a tendency to gnaw at the leather lashings. Behind the hangar was a small shed for the dogs, specifically the mothers. Several births took place during BGLE. A meteorological screen was erected at the top of the island, about five minutes' walk away. The *Penola*, with its crew aboard, anchored a short way off in a sheltered cove. They all wintered-over in 1935. **Jan. 3, 1936**: The *Penola*, after being cut out of the ice, left for Deception Island to pick up materials with which to construct the new, southerly, base. **Feb. 17, 1936**: The *Penola* set out on a southern expedition cruise with everyone on board except Hampton and Stephenson, who came down later. **Feb. 29, 1936**: The *Penola* eased into the Debenham Islands, in Marguerite Bay, and Rymill set up the new base on Barry Island. **March 12, 1936**: The *Penola* left to winter in the Falklands. **March 24, 1936**: The new hut was completed and occupied. **June 1936**: Their one (9 hp) tractor had to be abandoned when an ice floe broke. **Aug. 15, 1936**: They aerially discovered the George VI Sound, their most important find. **Sept. 5, 1936**: Sledging parties went out looking for Stefansson Strait, Casey Channel and Lurabee Channel, all of which Wilkins had claimed earlier connected the E and W parts of the Antarctic Peninsula (as it later became known). After a 10-week trip covering hundreds of miles, to a point 340 miles south of the Barry Island base, BGLE failed to find these features, and concluded that they might not exist, and that therefore the entire peninsula might well be a part of the Antarctic continent, as was originally thought before Wilkins had made his flight in 1928. **Sept. 24, 1936**: They found a suitable landing place for the Moth, and Rymill and Bingham turned back to fetch it. At this point they were 90 miles from

base, in the interior of Graham Land. **Oct. 10, 1936**: By this date 6 flights had been made here, and they set up a depot. From the Barry Island base Rymill and Bingham returned to the depot, and then made the first ever land crossing of the Antarctic Peninsula (*cf* **British Imperial Antarctic Expedition**), exploring the Graham Land coast as far as Cape Evensen. **Nov. 22, 1936**: They arrived on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. **Dec. 25, 1936**: They turned back only when they reached the sea ice on Christmas Day. **Jan. 25, 1937**: They got back to base. **Feb. 13, 1937**: The *Penola* arrived. **March 12, 1937**: The expedition left for home. **May 17, 1937**: All but Hampton and Riley arrived in Liverpool, on the *Gascony*, from Las Palmas. The two absentees were separately bringing back the plane, the *Stella*, and 5 dogs. BGLE mapped much of Graham Land, and found that it is really an 8,000-foot-high plateau. They explored and correctly defined Alexander Island, surveyed 1000 miles of coastline, and discovered and charted several anchorages. They conducted aerial photography and studies in geology, meterology, and biology. And above all they determined the nature of the Antarctic Peninsula.

British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. 1920-22. Name also seen as British Imperial Expedition. Grand name for a minor effort, by 4 young fellows, one of whom should have known better (and did — Hubert Wilkins, who rather limply claimed later that he was inveigled into going). The leader was John Cope, and the others were M.C. Lester (navigator) and Thomas Bagshawe (geologist and surveyor). A poorly planned expedition, the intention was manifold: 1. To explore the possibilities of mining minerals for the benefit of the Empire's coffers. 2. To do a similar thing with whales, with the intention of setting up a British whaling industry. 3. To investigate the meteorological and magnetic conditions of the Ross Sea area and of Cape Ann, in Enderby Land, as they might affect Australasia and South Africa. 4. To circumnavigate the continent. 5. To add to existing knowledge of Antarctica in general. They planned to take an airplane to Graham Land, and possibly, if the circumstances were right, to make the first ever flight from there to the Pole. They would set out from NZ, in July 1920 in the *Terra Nova*, Scott's old ship, and make their primary base at New Harbor, on the W edge of the Great Ice Barrier, in Dec. 1920. After establishing other bases in the area of the Ross Sea, they would, about Oct. 1921, set sail west, surveying the coast as they went, as far as Cape Ann, which they would reach in Feb. 1922. They proposed to winter-over here, and then carry on around the coast continuing Nordenskjöld's exploration along the west coast of the Weddell Sea, then with two more stops, to arrive back at New Harbor, having circumnavigated the entire continent in five or six years. However, Cope couldn't get a plane, or, indeed, the *Terra Nova*. In fact, he couldn't get a ship of any color. By March 1, 1920 the Royal Geographical Society had finally and officially turned him down, Prince Albert (later George VI) withdrew his support, and the £100,000 funding (later in 1919 estimated at £150,000) needed for the expedition (they planned to take 50 people on a 6-year expedition!) was not forthcoming, so their sights were reduced to merely 4 lads and the Weddell Sea effort. However, the boys of Mill Hill School, in London, in Jan. 1920, gave the expedition a gift — a Samoyed sledge-dog named Sir John, after their headmaster. **Sept. 27, 1920**: With no ship and inadequate everything, Cope, with movie camera in hand, set out from England for New York. **Early Oct. 1920**: Bagshawe and Lester left Cardiff on separate boats, with the stores. **Oct. 28, 1920**: Cope, in an interview in NYC, said that his trip would be the "greatest exploration ever undertaken by England." He then left Norfolk, Va., bound for Montevideo, where he intended to meet up with the other three. **Nov. 14, 1920**: Bagshawe arrived in Port Stanley. **Nov. 15, 1920**: Bagshawe left Port Stanley on the Norwegian whaler *Svend Foyn I* (Captain Ole Andersen). Lester had already gone to Deception Island on the *Ørn II*. **Nov. 18, 1920**: The *Svend Foyn I* was in 60°32' S, 60°15' W. **Nov. 19, 1920**: At noon the *Svend Foyn I* was in 61°58' S, 61°56' W. That evening they were a few miles off Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. **Nov. 20, 1920**: By 7 A.M., the *Svend Foyn I* was just to the west of Snow Island, and they could make out Deception Island in the distance. They arrived in Whalers Bay later that day. Lester, who was living on the *Ørn II*, was out whaling when Bagshawe arrived. **Nov. 23, 1920**: Lester returned from his whaling trip. When Cope arrived in Montevideo he found that Wilkins, M.C. Lester (navigator), and Thomas Bagshawe (geologist and surveyor), had already gone on to Deception Island. In the Uruguayan capital Cope learned that his dogs hadn't arrived, and that he couldn't get film for his camera because it was so expensive. **Dec. 12, 1920**: Cope left Montevideo. **Dec. 24, 1920**: Cope met up with the rest of them at Deception Island. Wilkins had already arrived separately. From Deception Island they planned to go by whaler to Snow Hill Island, to stay in Nordenskjöld's old hut there, but Snow Hill Island was iced in. So was Hope Bay, their next choice. So, instead, they went to Paradise Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the west coast of Graham Land, given a lift on the *Svend Foyn I*. Their revised intention now was to traverse Graham Land by foot, from north to south, to see if it was, indeed, part of the continent. **Jan. 11, 1921**: The four lads left Deception Island, Cope and Wilkins traveling on the *Odd I*, Bagshawe on the *Svend Foyn* I, and Lester on the *Thor I*. **Jan. 12, 1921**: They got to Paradise Bay, where they slept under a jolle (a strong, wooden barge used for transporting water to floating whaling factory ships) which had been beached at Waterboat Point by whalers from the *Neko*, 8 years before. They also found lifeboats from the sunk *Guvernøren*. This base of theirs was in 64°49' S, 62°51' W, close to where Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station was later established. They built a tiny hut on top of the jolle, and another beside it, out of suitcases, for storage, but realized that they would never be able to continue with the expedition, not even the revision of their revised plan, which was now to sledge the 100 km across the width of the Antarctic Pensinula to the Weddell Sea on the E coast of the Peninsula. However they did conduct explorations in a lifeboat. **Feb. 26, 1921**: Cope, Lester, and Wilkins left Bagshawe alone while they set out in the lifeboat for Port Lockroy, in search of a whaler to take them to Montevideo, in order to look there for a boat that would take them the following season to Snow Hill Island, their original destination. A week later Lester arrived back at Waterboat Point on the *Bjerk*, to join Lester. **March 4, 1921**: Cope and Wilkins hitched a ride on the *Solstreif* to Montevideo. **March 5, 1921**: Ole Anderson, captain of the *Svend Foyn I*, visited Bagshawe and Lester, and promised to return for them the next season. **Early April 1921**: Cope and Wilkins arrived in Montevideo. Lester and Bagshawe were not good friends, and the mental image of them living and quarreling together in the most desolate place on Earth has amused Antarctic historians for decades. Actually the two did substantial work there in zoology, meteorology, and tide observations. **Dec. 18, 1921**: Lester and Bagshawe refused a lift in the *Graham*, a whale catcher from the Norwegian factory ship *Svend Foyn I*. Capt. Ole Andersen was surprised to find them alive, let alone in good health and spirits. **Jan. 13, 1922**: Lester and Bagshawe accepted a second offer from the *Graham*, and headed home with the dogs, via Port Stanley, Montevideo, Pensacola, and New Orleans, and finally Sandefjord. **June 16, 1922**: Lester and Bagshawe arrived back in England. Cope had already gone home, and Wilkins had departed in disgust to take a position with Shackleton. Bagshawe wrote an account of the expedition, *Two Men in the Antarctic*. Cope's further plans for the acquisition of a ship and airplane for another 5-year trip did not materialize.

British Imperial Expedition *see* **British Imperial Antarctic Expedition**

British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition. 1914-17. This is the much-celebrated expedition led by Shackleton on the *Endurance.* Scott's failure to be the first to reach the South Pole in 1911-12 led Shackleton to try to recapture some glory for the British Empire in 1914, a bad year as it turned out — World War I began. So, even if had succeeded, his achievement would have gone largely unnoticed — at the time. His aim was to cross Antarctica by land, but the whole scheme ended in disaster and glorious failure. However, the heroics and fantastical adventures haunted the public imagination ever thereafter, and in the 1990s the publicity machine got behind it and it has become, quite justifiably, the most famous Antarctic expedition of them all. The principal backer of the expedition was Sir James Caird. The expedition was to be two-pronged. Shackleton was to go down to the Weddell Sea in the *Endurance*, establish a base on the coast, then cross the continent with five other men, via

the Pole, to McMurdo Sound, 1800 miles away. Aeneas Mackintosh, on the *Aurora*, was to go to Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, and lay depots en route to the Pole from the other end, so that Shackleton's party would have supplies during the last stages of the trip. 5000 people applied to join the trip, including a few women. **Aug. 8, 1914**: The *Endurance* sailed from Plymouth with 28 men aboard, including Frank Wild (2nd-in-command of the expedition), James Wordie (geologist and chief of the scientific staff), Reginald James (physicist), Robert Clark (biologist), James McIlroy and Alexander Macklin (surgeons), L.D.A. Hussey (assistant surgeon and meteorologist), Putty Marston (artist and general handyman), Harry McNish (carpenter), Charlie Green (cook), and Thomas Orde-Lees (storekeeper and motor expert). The *Endurance* crew consisted of: Frank Worsley (captain), Lionel Greenstreet (he came aboard only 24 hours before the ship left Plymouth, as replacement 1st officer), Tom Crean (2nd officer), Alf Cheetham (3rd officer), Huberht [sic] Hudson (navigating officer), Ricky Rickinson (chief engineer), Alexander Kerr (2nd engineer), Tom McLeod, Bill Stephenson, and Ernie Holness (all firemen), John Vincent (bosun), Wally How, Sir Daniel Gooch [sic], and Tim McCarthy (able seamen). Shackleton was there to see them off. He would be leaving later. They sailed via Madeira and Montevideo, and at Buenos Aires took on their only American, a stranded able seaman named Bill Bakewell. Frank Hurley, photographer and film maker, joined the expedition at Buenos Aires, as did Shackleton a few days later. Unknown to Shackleton, Bakewell and How smuggled a stowaway on board, Perce Blackborow, another stranded sailor, who would later prove his worth as steward and factotum. Two gentlemen named Barr and Irving, who had actually proved dangerous at Madeira, were dismissed at Buenos Aires, along with two others. **Sept. 1914**: The *Aurora* arrived in Sydney from Britain. **Sept. 18, 1914**: 11 men of the Ross Sea party left St. Pancras Station, in London, waved off by Shackleton, and later that evening, left Dover, on the *Ionic*. Joseph Russell Stenhouse was in charge of the party. He would be 1st officer on the *Aurora*. Others in the party were: H.G. Leonard (to be 2nd officer of the *Aurora*), Donald Mason (to be chief engineer of the *Aurora*), Alf Larkman (to be 2nd engineer of the *Aurora*), Ernie Wild (in charge of stores and dogs), Howard Ninnis (motor expert), Victor Hayward (dog driver), Arnold Patrick Spencer-Smith (photographer and padre), John Cope (biologist and quasi-surgeon), and Alex Stevens (biologist and chief of the scientific staff). Capt. C.E. Starck was master of the *Ionic*. **Sept. 19, 1914**: Shackleton left Liverpool for Buenos Aires. **Oct. 10, 1914**: The *Ionic* put in at Cape Town. **Early Oct. 1914**: Aeneas Mackintosh, who was to be captain of the *Aurora* and leader of the Ross Sea party, arrived in Sydney, having traveled separately from the others. He went to Hobart to pick up the *Aurora*, and hired a crew of 13 to take her to Sydney. Four of that crew would go to Antarctica: able seamen Charles Glidden and Sydney Atkin, fireman Samuel Grady, and bosun James Paton. Albert Thompson was engineer on this short trip (he did not go south). **Oct. 26, 1914**: With the *Endurance* painted black, and loaded with supplies and 69 Canadian sledge dogs, they sailed on to South Georgia (54°S). **Oct. 27, 1914**: The *Aurora* left Hobart, bound for Sydney. **Oct. 30, 1914**: The *Ionic* arrived at Hobart. **Nov. 1, 1914**: The *Aurora* arrived in Sydney. **Nov. 5, 1914**: The *Endurance* arrived at South Georgia. **Nov. 30, 1914**: Leonard quit the *Aurora* after a row with Stenhouse. **Dec. 3, 1914**: While the *Aurora* was in Sydney, Mason got cold feet, staged a drunk act in order to get fired, and was, duly, fired. Larkman, the 2nd engineer, then became chief. **Dec. 3, 1914**: Sir Daniel Gooch left the *Endurance* to return to Scotland. **Dec. 5, 1914**: After a month with the Norwegian whalers at Grytviken, the *Endurance* left Cumberland Bay, South Georgia early in the morning, with 160 tons of coal, and two live pigs on board. **Dec. 6, 1914**: The *Endurance* encountered icebergs. **Dec. 7, 1914**: The *Endurance* was in Antarctic waters, at the edge of the worst, most stubborn pack-ice ever seen. **Dec. 12, 1914**: Adrian Donnelly was taken on as 2nd engineer of the *Aurora*. **Dec. 15, 1914**: The *Aurora* left Sydney in the early afternoon. New expedition members had been taken on by Mackintosh at Sydney: Dick Richards (scientist), Irvine Gaze, Andrew Jack (physicist), Lionel Hooke (radioman), and new crewmen Shortie Warren, Jack Downing, and Ginger Kavanagh (who had all been working on the *Aurora* as casual laborers during the ship's refit. They were taken on at £6 per month), as well as the cook, Edward Wise. **Dec. 20, 1914**: At 7.10 A.M. the *Aurora* docked in Hobart. **Dec. 23, 1914**: The post of 2nd officer was filled, by Leslie Thomson, just hours before the *Aurora* sailed. And Émile d'Anglade (steward) and Harry Shaw (3rd fireman) were also taken on at the last minute. **Dec. 24, 1914**: The *Aurora* left Hobart, heading for Antarctica. The expeditioners were: Stevens, Jack, Cope, Richards, Gaze, Spencer-Smith, Ninnis, Wild, and Hayward. The *Aurora*'s crew were: Mackintosh, Stenhouse (he would be skipper during Mackintosh's time on land), Thomson, Hooke, Larkman, Donnelly, Grady, William Mugridge, and Shaw (all fireman), Wise (cook), d'Anglade (steward), and Paton, Downing, Ernest Joyce, Atkin, Glidden, Warren, and Kavanagh (all able seamen). **Dec. 25, 1914**: Christmas pudding and mince pies for dinner aboard the *Endurance*. **Dec. 31, 1914**: After 3 weeks of forcing her way south through the pack, the *Endurance* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 4, 1915**: The men on the *Endurance* saw a huge iceberg in 62°S. **Jan. 5, 1915**: The *Endurance* was in 64°S. **Jan. 6, 1915**: The *Endurance* moored to an ice floe, the men got out for exercise, while the dogs chose a more violent form of exercise and some fell into the water. The sheep were killed for food. **Jan. 7, 1915**: The *Aurora* arrived at Hut Point. There were 28 men aboard. **Jan. 7-8, 1915**: The *Endurance* had to backtrack to find a new way through the pack. **Jan. 9, 1915**: Joyce and Stenhouse went ashore from the *Aurora*, at Cape Crozier, to look for the site for a hut for the three biologists who were going to study emperor penguins there. The *Aurora* hit the barrier in a whiteout. **Jan. 10, 1915**: The *Endurance* spotted Coats Land. **Jan. 11, 1915**: Sally, one of the dogs on the *Endurance*, gave birth to five pups. **Jan. 12, 1915**: Now under steam, the *Endurance* came clearly in sight of the Caird Coast. **Jan. 13/14, 1915**: The *Endurance* was held fast by the ice, in beautiful weather and a temperature of 25°F. **Jan. 14, 1915**: The *Endurance* was in 74°10' S, 27°10' W. **Jan. 16, 1915**: After a good run of 124 miles, the *Endurance* ran into a gale and could make no further progress through the pack. **Jan. 18, 1915**: The *Endurance* had a good run of 24 miles. **Jan. 19, 1915**: The *Endurance* ran into trouble in the pack-ice, only 85 miles from her destination, Vahsel Bay. Frank Wild shot a 9-foot crabeater seal for food. **Jan. 21, 1915**: Three parties from the *Aurora* went ashore to establish 2 depots, one in 79°S, and one in 80°S. Joyce, Jack, and Gaze went out first, followed by Mackintosh, Wild, and Spencer-Smith. Ninnis, Hooke, and Stenhouse would get back after 3 weeks, and be picked up by the *Aurora*, whereupon the ship would anchor at Cape Evans for the winter. Stevens, Richards, Gaze, and Spencer-Smith occupied Scott's old hut at Cape Evans. **Jan. 22, 1915**: The *Endurance* reached 77°S, her farthest south. **Jan. 23, 1915**: The *Endurance* was down to 75 tons of coal, and they were stuck fast, with winter coming on and no hope of the the ship making it back to South Georgia. They had no choice but to establish winter quarters on the beleaguered NW-floating ship. **April 3-4, 1915**: The pack began nipping at the *Endurance*'s sides. **May 1, 1915**: The sun disappeared for the men of the *Endurance*, not to be seen again for another 4 months. **May 6, 1915**: The ice broke away in one huge solid mass, from the bay north of Cape Evans, taking the *Aurora* with it. The moorings were snapped from the stern of the ship, and the *Aurora* drifted away in a blizzard, leaving the men on shore stranded. The 18 men on board the *Aurora* at this time were Stenhouse and Thomson (the only two officers), Hooke, Mauger, Paton, Larkman, Donnelly, Ninnis, Shaw, Kavanagh, Wise, Atkin, Grady, Warren, Downing, Glidden, Mugridge, and d'Anglade. **May 7, 1915**: The *Aurora* was 8 miles NW of Cape Barne, drifting along with the ice, unable to go anywhere except where the pack dictated. Thick ice came all the way up to the railings of the ship. They hoped that eventually they would be able to get back to shore, to replenish their fresh water supply. They had only 2 days' worth of fresh water in stock, and there was no doctor aboard. It was that morning that Richards, on shore, found that the *Aurora* had gone. They feared that the ship might have gone down. The *Aurora* constantly tried to radio the shore, but no luck. **May 10, 1915**: The most horrendous storm hit the *Aurora*, making a return to Cape Evans unlikely. **May 23, 1915**: A snowfall enabled the men on the *Aurora* to augment their

water supply. It was just in time. **June 2, 1915**: In the Ross Sea party, Mackintosh, Ernest Wild (Frank's brother), Hayward, Joyce, Cope, and Jack, arrived from their depot-laying in the far south. **June 16, 1915**: The Dog Derby (q.v.) was held on the ice by Shackleton's group. **June 30, 1915**: The *Endurance* had drifted more than 670 miles to the north, each mile bringing her closer to warmer water, disintegration of the ice, and freedom from the pack. **June 22, 1915**: The men of the *Aurora*, still beset by ice, got off the ship and played football. On a bet, Hooke ran naked across the ice. This was followed by Midwinter's dinner, consisting of mock turtle soup, roast mutton, boiled ham, plum pudding, and liqueur. Wise, the cook, collapsed in a drunken stupor the minute dinner was served. The *Aurora* was now 120 miles from Cape Evans, and floating north with the ice. **July 12, 1915**: A gale blew up around the *Endurance*. **July 13, 1915**: The gale turned into a blizzard. The ice was now pinching the *Endurance* even harder. "What the ice gets, the ice keeps," predicted Shackleton. **July 21, 1915**: 90 miles SW of Coulman Island, and about 150 miles from Cape Adare, the *Aurora* found herself free of ice, in a pool of water. However, by the end of the day the ice was not only back, it wrecked the ship's rudder, and threatened to smash the ship. The situation was very tense. The men prepared to evacuate to an ice floe. **Aug. 1, 1915**: With the return of the sun for the *Endurance* men, and with the ice breaking up and causing havoc, the dogs, who had been basically living on the ice, were brought aboard, just in time, as their dogloos were crushed between two floes. **Aug. 6, 1915**: The sun rose for the men on the *Aurora*. They were near Cape Adare, and 350 miles from the men left behind at Cape Evans. **Aug. 26, 1915**: Just when it looked as if the pressure of the pack had gone around the *Endurance*, it came back. **Sept. 1, 1915**: A series of relaying expeditions set out from Ross Island, to set up a depot at every degree south, as far south as Mount Hope (83°34' S), at the southern edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Spencer-Smith was sick, and was left at 83°S while the other five — Mackintosh, Hayward, Wild, Joyce, and Richards — pushed on to Mount Hope. **Sept. 2, 1915**: The *Endurance* was squeezed out of the water, up onto the ice, but then settled back again. **Sept. 10, 1915**: Richards, of the Ross Sea party, had an apparent heart attack. **Sept. 20, 1915**: The worst pressure yet on the *Endurance*, for an hour. **Oct. 3, 1915**: Far from expectation, the *Endurance* remained faster in the ice than ever. **Oct. 10, 1915**: Temperatures up to 29°F, and the character of the ice around the *Endurance* was changing. **Oct. 14, 1915**: The floe finally broke, freeing the *Endurance*, but only for 100 yards before she became wedged again. **Oct. 16, 1915**: Again, the *Endurance* was squeezed up out of the water between two enormous floes, then thrown onto her port side, listing to about 30 degrees, wreaking havoc on board. A few hours later she righted herself. **Oct. 19, 1915**: With the pack breaking up, Shackleton prepared to get under way. A killer whale appeared off the side of the ship. **Oct. 23, 1915**: There was now as much as 22 hours of sunlight a day for the lads on the *Endurance*. **Oct. 24, 1915**: Great damage to the *Endurance* as she was nipped between three ice floes. With desperate determination, the men stopped the water rushing in. **Oct. 26, 1915**: Eight emperor penguins marched up the to the *Endurance*, and let out a collective wail. This was an omen. **Oct. 27, 1915**: Enormous pressure tore off the rudder and sternpost, the keel went, and the *Endurance* adopted an unnatural posture, i.e., she started to sink. The men got out in anticipation of the ship going down. Shackleton was the last to leave. They began living on an ice floe, 364 miles from the nearest land, and with no ship. Each man was assigned a sleeping bag and would sleep in one of five thin, linen tents, on groundsheets that were not waterproof. What made it worse was that the ice floe beneath them kept cracking up, and they had to keep moving. **Oct. 30, 1915**: "Now we start for Robertson Island, boys!" cried Shackleton. Their destination was 200 miles to the NW. All but the most vital possessions had been dumped, and they dragged the three lifeboats on composite sledges. Crean shot three of the puppies and Mrs. Chippy, the feline mascot. Macklin had to shoot his trusted friend Sirius twice in the head as the dog jumped up to lick his hand. Shackleton, Hudson, Wordie, and Hurley set out on the advance party to clear as many obstacles for the haulers as they could. **Nov. 1, 1915**: After managing only a short distance due to the terrible surface conditions and the thick snow, Shackleton's group set up Ocean Camp, 1½ miles from the stricken *Endurance*, the masts of which could be seen in the distance. Robertson Island was out of the question. Their only hope was to let the floe take them north to a point where Paulet Island, at this moment 400 miles away, would be feasible by the lifeboats. SwedAE 1901-04 had built a hut there, and there were emergency supplies in it. And, from there to Graham Land, where they hoped to meet Norwegian whalers. The next several days were spent retrieving as many objects (3 tons) as they could from "Dump Camp," including certain volumes of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. They also cannibalized the dying ship. **Nov. 9, 1915**: Hurley and Shackleton selected the best photographic negatives to take with them on the lifeboats. The sailors erected a lookout tower. **Nov. 21, 1915**: What they were waiting for happened. "She's gone, boys," Shackleton said, as the *Endurance* was crushed by the ice and disappeared. For five months the 28 men lived alone on the northbound floe as it took them away from Antarctica, "dwelling on a colossal ice raft, with but five feet of ice separating us from 2,000 fathoms of ocean & drifting along under the caprices of wind & tides, to heaven knows where," said Hurley, in his diary. Morale was getting lower, and the dangers that came with that lurked ominously. In addition they were often being blown to the NE where it was only open ocean ahead, no land. The land was to the NW. **Dec. 18, 1915**: Northerly winds blew Shackleton's group back the way they had come. **Dec. 20, 1915**: Shackleton comtemplated another march over the floes to land, with the intention of setting up a new camp 60 miles to the west. **Dec. 23, 1915**: The march by Shackleton's group began, covering 1¼ miles on the first day, hauling tents, galley, stores, supplies, and two of the three boats, all pulled over the disintegrating ice. They had left Ocean Camp behind. **Dec. 27, 1915**: With morale disastrous in Shackleton's group, McNish mutinied. **Dec. 30, 1915**: Patience Camp was set up by Shackleton's group, 8 miles from Ocean Camp, which was now pretty much unreachable (even if they had wanted to go back) due to the crack-up of the floe. **Dec. 31, 1915**: Shackleton and his men floated over the Antarctic Circle (66°30' S). **Jan. 14, 1916**: In Shackleton's party, Wild had to shoot 27 dogs. Hurley and Macklin made a dangerous sledge run to Ocean Camp, and brought back 900 pounds of supplies the following day. **Jan. 26, 1916**: Of the Ross Sea party, Mackintosh, Hayward, Wild, Joyce, and Richards reached Mount Hope. **Jan. 29, 1916**: Mackintosh, Hayward, Wild, Joyce, and Richards were back with Spencer-Smith, who was now incapable of walking. They were now heading back to base, their mission having been completed under the most terrible conditions. In addition to Spencer-Smith, Mackintosh was becoming progressively worse and incapable. The (mostly) inexperienced dogs had all died on the return trip. **Jan. 31, 1916**: Shackleton's group crossed 66°S, heading north. They were now 150 miles from Snow Island. **Feb. 2, 1916**: The *Stancomb-Wills*, the third boat, that had been left at Ocean Camp, now joined (courtesy of a very dangerous sledging expedition) the *James Caird* and the *Dudley Docker*. However, food was now running out. **Feb. 17-23, 1916**: In the Ross Sea party, Mackintosh, Wild, Hayward, Richards, Joyce, Mackintosh, and Spencer-Smith were trapped immobile in a blizzard 10 miles south of Bluff Depot (79°S). **Late Feb. 1916**: 300 Adélie penguins were captured and killed by Shackleton's group for food and fuel for the stove. **March 1, 1916**: In the Ross Sea party, Mackintosh, Hayward, Wild, Richards, Joyce, and Spencer-Smith reached the depot. **March 5, 1916**: The pack was drifting at an average of 2 miles a day, and Shackleton's group were now within 70 miles of Paulet Island. **March 7, 1916**: A blizzard afflicted Shackleton's group. **March 8, 1916**: In the Ross Sea party, the Reverend Spencer-Smith died of scurvy and exhaustion. **March 11, 1916**: The remaining 5 men of the Ross Sea Party reached the Discovery Hut on Ross Island. They were in terrible condition. Their aim was to get to Scott's other hut, at Cape Evans, not too far away, but because the sea ice was still soft, they didn't dare venture across it. Mackintosh and Hayward finally became impatient, and died trying to get across. **March 21, 1916**: The first day of a new winter and the weather got colder for Shackleton's group each day from now on. **March 23, 1916**: Shackleton's group spotted Joinville Island, the first land they had seen in 16 months, but they couldn't get to

it. **March 30, 1916**: The last of the dogs of Shackleton's group was shot, and the younger ones were eaten. Several big seals were killed too. **March 31, 1916**: The floe cracked, separating the men of Shackleton's group from the three lifeboats. **April 2, 1916**: The *Aurora* rendezvoused with the tug *Dunedin*, off Stewart Island, NZ. **April 7, 1916**: Shackleton's group spotted Clarence Island, and then, later in the day, Elephant Island. **April 9, 1916**: The floe cracked again, immediately beneath the *James Caird*. The boys were now on a floe that measured 90 by 100 by 120 yards. At 1.30 P.M. they launched the three boats within sight of Elephant Island. Shackleton and Wild commanded the *James Caird*, with Clark, Hurley, Hussey, James, Wordie, McNish, Green, Vincent, and McCarthy also in it. Worsley commanded the *Dudley Docker*, with Greenstreet, Kerr, Orde-Lees, Macklin, Cheetham, Marston, McLeod, and Holness. The *Stancomb-Wills*, the smallest boat, and the one in the worst shape, was commanded by Hudson and Crean, with Rickinson, McIlroy, How, Bakewell, Blackborow, and Stephenson. They camped on a floe that night, in tents. A crack opened up beneath the tent containing How and Holness, the latter still in his sleeping bag, and they were pitched into the water. How got out, and Shackleton got Holness out. Meanwhile, the killer whales lurked. **April 10, 1916**: At 8 A.M. they set out again in the boats, in a gale, heading, hopefully, for either Clarence Island or Elephant Island, both about 60 miles away. With a mist obscuring their direction, and the *Stancomb-Wills* making heavy going, it was a difficult day. They finally broke through the pack into the open ocean, but it was too much for the small boats, and they turned back, instead heading due west for King George Island. They camped that night on another floe. **April 11, 1916**: In the wind, and snow, and heavy swells, the floe started to break up. They finally got off, late in the day, and that night tried to camp on yet another floe, but it was too dangerous, so they slept in the boats as they were moored to another floe. The rain, snow, swells, seasickness, and constant and close attention given by killer whales, rendered it a bad night. **April 12, 1916**: After breakfast, they were sailing again, by 9 A.M. That day Worsley took the first available reading of their position. They fully expected to have made several miles toward their destination, but instead had been blown backwards and eastwards, so that they were now farther away from land than they had been when at Patience Camp. Shackleton decided to try the calmest way, to make for Hope Bay, 130 miles to the SW. That night they couldn't even moor to a floe, let alone camp on one, and they drifted through the ever colder night, with snow coming down. **April 13, 1916**: They awoke to find the boats sheathed with ice, which they had to break off with axes. The men were in a desperate way, and Shackleton decided to make a run for Elephant Island. It was now a race against time for the men, and by 4 P.M. they were being inundated by gales and swells in the open ocean. Dysentery was setting in from the eating of uncooked dog pemmican, and this was causing additional havoc. The *Stancomb-Wills* was shipping water badly. That night was again spent in the boats, which were all lashed together. **April 14, 1916**: They awoke to see Clarence Island 30 miles away. And then they saw Elephant Island, easier to land on. It had been exactly where Worsley had predicted. By 3 P.M. they were within 10 miles of Elephant Island, but storms prevented them getting there. The *James Caird* now took the *Stancomb-Wills* in tow. They sailed on during the night, and the *Dudley Docker* disappeared. Shackleton had not slept since leaving Patience Camp. **April 15, 1916**: They were under the cliffs of deserted Elephant Island before they saw them, due to the heavy mist. They cruised the coast until 9 A.M., when they found Cape Valentine. The *Stancomb-Wills*, now with Shackleton aboard, went in first, and he accorded Perce Blackborow the honor of being the first to step ashore, he being the youngest of the group. But Blackborow had severe frostbite and couldn't walk. Shackleton assisted him. Then came the *Dudley Docker* from its absence, and beached, then the *James Caird* was unloaded in painful relays, before it could be beached also. It was their first land in 497 days. They now had their first hot meal in days, and slept at Cape Valentine. It was a good night. **April 16, 1916**: Wild, Marston, Vincent, Crean, and McCarthy set out in the *Dudley Docker* to find better protection than this little beach. They found one, 7 miles down the north coast, and then returned to Cape Valentine with the news. **April 17, 1916**: At dawn the men loaded the three boats, leaving behind what they simply could not take, and set out in a gale that threatened at any moment to send them out to sea. But they made it, to Cape Wild, with Hudson and Blackborow suffering from frostbite, and Rickinson believed to have had a heart attack. That night a blizzard blew down their tents, destroyed the big one, and blew away several supplies. **April 18, 1916**: The blizzard raged all day. The men now had no shelter. **April 19, 1916**: With the blizzard raging, some of the men attempted revolt. This is where officers come in handy. **April 20, 1916**: With the blizzard in full force, Shackleton made the decision that a party of 6 would head for South Georgia in the *James Caird*, a 22½-foot open lifeboat, 800 miles across the worst ocean in the world, in the winter. All they had was a sextant and chronometer, with low visibility, and no land in between. It was an impossible idea — to get to the Norwegian whalers, and bring help for the rest, who would stay on Elephant Island. But, impossible or not, it was the idea Shackleton came up with. McNish, the carpenter, immediately began to ready the *James Caird* for the trip. **April 22, 1916**: The *James Caird* was ready, and the blizzard blew itself out, although the snow continued heavily and the conditions were terrible. **April 24, 1916**: With conditions improved, at 12.30 P.M. Shackleton launched the *James Caird*, with food for a month. If they didn't get back to rescue the men on Elephant Island, Wild, who was in command of that party, would set out for Deception Island the following spring. Those who left for South Georgia on the *James Caird* were: Shackleton, Worsley, Crean, McCarthy, Vincent, and McNish. At 4 P.M. Wild, looking through binoculars, saw the *James Caird* disappear into the pack-ice. **April 25, 1916**: The *James Caird* was 45 miles from Elephant Island, and the gales were horrific. Back at Elephant Island, the bay near Cape Wild was now full of pack-ice. If Shackleton had left it just one more day, the *James Caird* would never have gotten out. **April 26, 1916**: Worsley was able to take his first sextant reading, as the sun came out briefly. They were 128 miles from Elephant Island. **April 29, 1916**: They covered 92 miles heading in the right direction, NE, and were now about 550 miles from South Georgia. **April 30, 1916**: The boys on Elephant Island began constructing a shelter, "The Snuggery," out of the two boats. **May 1, 1916**: With the accumulated ice the *James Caird* was now in danger of sinking, and the men had to chip away in the most incredibly arduous and dangerous conditions. **May 2, 1916**: At midnight, just as Shackleton took over from Worsley at the helm, he saw the sky clear behind him, and hopes lifted — but only for two seconds. It wasn't a lightening of the sky at all, it was a wave, of such monstrous proportions that not one of the sailors had ever seen anything like it. And it was coming right at them. However, the *James Caird* survived. **May 3, 1916**: The sun appeared, and Worsley was able to take his first sextant reading in 6 days. They had covered 444 miles, more than halfway, and spirits rose. **May 5, 1916**: The *James Caird* covered 96 miles, their best day yet. Willis Island, off the western tip of South Georgia, was now only 155 miles away. **May 6, 1916**: They ran out of fresh water. **May 7, 1916**: A piece of kelp floated by. **May 8, 1916**: They saw seaweed and land birds. At this point they made the decision to head for the west (and deserted) side of the island, rather than the eastern side, where the whalers were. If they aimed for the eastern side, and missed, the prevailing west winds would take them out into 3000 miles of open ocean. If they went for the west side, at least they stood a chance of striking land and making their way around to the whaling station. McCarthy spotted land at 12.30 P.M. It was Cape Demidov, on South Georgia, and was 10 miles away. By 3 P.M. they were looking at their first vegetation since Dec. 5, 1914. However, the nearest whaling station was 150 miles way, around the other side of the island. And they were now desperate for water. They spent the night 18 miles offshore, in a desperate state. **May 9, 1916**: The dawn brought hail, sleet and snow, and a hurricane. The *James Caird* was shipping water badly and by noon was being thrown toward deadly cliffs. They fought the tempest for 9 hours, and it finally subsided by nightfall, and they survived. **May 10, 1916**: It took them five attempts to get into King Haakon Bay, but by dusk they were safe. There was a stream, and as Shackleton said, it was a "splendid moment." They slept in a cave that night, and almost lost the *James Caird*, their

only way out. **May 11, 1916**: Shackleton made a decision. Farther around the island was the Norwegian whaling harbor of Stromness, with several whaling stations, but separating Stromness from Shackleton's crew were the high, dangerous mountains that no one had ever crossed. 22 miles as the crow flies. He would attempt to make the crossing by land, with two companions. There were a few problems with this plan. One was that no one had ever done it before. In fact, no one had ever been even a mile into the interior of South Georgia. Two, there were no maps of the interior. And three, the terrain was impossibly treacherous, with jagged peaks and crevasses abounding. **May 12, 1916**: McNish was at work on the *James Caird*, and Shackleton, Worsley, and Crean were out scouting land. **May 15, 1916**: They all got in the *James Caird* and made for the head of the bay, from where a pass led into the interior of the island. The men turned the boat over on shore, and formed Peggoty Camp. They now had food, water, and fuel, but it began to snow and hail again. Winter was fast approaching on South Georgia. **May 19, 1916**: At 3 A.M. Shackleton took Crean and Worsley and, with three days rations packed in socks, set out again, this time to cross the mountains that it was considered by others could not be crossed. The other three men stayed behind, led by McNish. By 9 A.M. when they stopped for breakfast, they were over 1000 feet up, and still climbing. By 4 P.M., after some setbacks, they were ready to descend to the other side of the island, and actually slid down, covering 1500 feet in a few minutes. **May 20, 1916**: In the early morning they thought they had reached Stromness, but it was an error. They backtracked, and continued marching. They had been marching non-stop since leaving King Haakon Bay. Just before dawn they saw Stromness. At 6.30 A.M., and again at 7 A.M. they heard the whaling ship's whistle blow to get the Norwegians to work. It was their first outside human noise since Dec. 5, 1914. At 1.30 P.M. they saw other men. At 3 P.M. they arrived at the station. They had marched for 36 hours without rest. Two small children ran from them in fright. They looked as if from another world. Their faces were black, and hair an absolute mess. Their clothes were in tatters, and they were totally unrecognizable as civilized men, indeed, as human beings. Other people avoided them, as if they were a plague, and finally, Shackleton approached the station foreman, Matthias Andersen, and asked to be taken to Captain Anton Andersen, the station manager who had seen them off what seemed like a lifetime ago. But Thoralf Sørlle was now the station manager, a man Shackleton knew. "Who the hell are you?," asked Sorlle as they knocked on his door. "Don't you know me?," Shackleton asked. "I know your voice," replied the manager. "You're the mate of the *Daisy*." Shackleton said, "My name is Shackleton." They were treated royally, and after dinner Worsley went with the relief ship *Samson* to pick up the three men at King Haakon Bay. Shackleton and Sørlle discussed Elephant Island. **May 21, 1916**: Worsley arrived at King Haakon Bay. Vincent, McNish, and McCarthy did not recognize the shaved and tonsured man who greeted them. They thought Worsley was a Norwegian. While this was going on, Shackleton went to Husvik Bay to arrange the loan of the English-owned *Southern Sky*, to act as a rescue ship for the boys on Elephant Island. Captain Ingvar Thom, an old friend, immediately volunteered as skipper, and there was no shortage of other volunteers. **May 23, 1916**: The *Samson*, beaten back by weather, was finally able to get back into Stromness. Shackleton, Crean, and Worsley left for Elephant Island on the *Southern Sky*, while McNish, Vincent, and McCarthy headed back for Britain. The effort to get to Elephant Island was thwarted by the pack-ice, so they went to the Falkland Islands, from where Shackleton cabled England. They had thought he was dead. A cable came back from high places, "Rejoice to hear of your safe arrival in the Falkland Islands and trust your companions on Elephant Island may soon be rescued.—George, R.I." However, the British being at war, couldn't help with an ice-cutter. The UK government asked around, and Shackleton toured around, looking for a South American vessel. **June 10, 1916**: Uruguay volunteered the *Instituto de Pesca No. I*, with crew, free of charge. **June 13, 1916**: The *Instututo de Pesca No. I* came within sight of Elephant Island, but the pack would not allow her in. **June 15, 1916**: They took Blackborow's toes off at Elephant Island (*see* **Amputations**). **June 16, 1916**: The *Instituto de Pesca No. I* arrived home. In Punta Arenas the British Institution had a whip-round among its members and chartered the *Emma*. **July 12, 1916**: The *Emma* set out for Elephant Island, with the Chilean steamer *Yelcho* accompanying her down as far as 60°S. The *Emma* came to within 100 miles, but could get no farther in. **July 15, 1916**: On the Ross Sea party, Wild, Joyce, and Richards made it to Cape Evans. They took a bath. It was Wild's first bath in 300 days. **Aug. 3, 1916**: After three weeks of terrible weather, the *Emma* arrived back in Punta Arenas. Meanwhile the men on Elephant Island had been four months with no outside contact. **Aug. 25, 1916**: With the British government unable or unwilling to help further, Shackleton secured the *Yelcho*, and set sail for Elephant Island once more. **Aug. 30, 1916**: On Elephant Island Marston spotted the *Yelcho*. "All well!," the men yelled out as Shackleton and Crean pulled in in a small boat. Within one hour the 22 men were aboard the *Yelcho*. Orde-Lees was the last to leave. At 2.15 P.M., the ship pulled away. **Sept. 3, 1916**: The *Yelcho* pulled into Punta Arenas, to a tremendous reception. **Oct. 8, 1916**: The expediton was finally over, when they arrived at Buenos Aires. Not one of the 28 men on this part of the expedition had been lost. **Nov. 11, 1916**: Hurley arrived in Liverpool. **Dec. 13, 1916**: Austin Le Gros signed on to the *Aurora*, as 2nd officer. **Dec. 20, 1916**: At 7.40 A.M., the *Aurora*, under the command of Capt. John King Davis, and with Shackleton aboard, left Port Chalmers, NZ, bound for Cape Evans, to pick up the depot-laying party there. The rest of the *Aurora*'s crew that relief season were: C.P. de la Motte (1st officer), Austin Le Gros (2nd officer), William Aylward (3rd officer), Morton Moyes (4th mate and navigator), James Paton (bosun), F.J. Gillies (chief engineer), Arthur Dakin (2nd engineer), Michael Hannan (donkeyman), Howard Ninnis (purser and photographer), Frederick Middleton (surgeon), T.M. Ryan (radioman), Alexander Webster (chief steward), Baden Robertson (2nd steward), Henry Voegeli (chief cook), William Peacock, Alasdair MacKinnon, Ewen McDonald, Malcolm McNeil, C. Brock (able seamen), John Rafferty, E. Murphy, and T. Smith (firemen). **Dec. 26, 1916**: The *Aurora*, at noon, was in 59°30' S, 172°E. **Dec. 27, 1916**: The *Aurora* spotted two large icebergs at 6.30 A.M. **Dec. 31, 1916**: The *Aurora* spotted her first seals and penguins. **Jan. 6, 1917**: The *Aurora* spotted Mount Sabine. **Jan. 8, 1917**: After a pretty clement trip, the *Aurora* was in 73°31' S, 180 miles from Cape Evans. **Jan. 9, 1917**: At 11.30 A.M. the *Aurora* spotted Mount Erebus and Mount Terror. **Jan. 10, 1917**: At 7.30 A.M. the *Aurora* entered McMurdo Sound, 20 miles from Cape Evans. Wild, Joyce, Gaze, Cope, Jack, Stevens, and Richards were picked up by the *Aurora*, along with dogs (Towser, Oscar, Gunner, and Beechie were the only ones left of the original 26) and two sledge-loads of equipment. The story of the reunion of the two parties cannot be told any better or more dramatically than as written by McElrea and Harrowfield in their brilliant book, *Polar Castaways*. At 7.45 P.M. the *Aurora* drifted into McMurdo Sound. **Jan. 12, 1917**: The *Aurora* was anchored to the ice, and the men began a fruitless search for the bodies of Mackintosh and Hayward. **Jan. 17, 1917**: The *Aurora* sailed north. **Jan. 23, 1917**: The *Aurora* was in 73°46' S. **Jan. 26, 1917**: The *Aurora* passed Cape Adare. The irony of the Ross Sea party was that they need not have gone through all that. But they could never have known that Shackleton was never going to be using the depots, that his side of the expedition had been aborted. **Jan. 30, 1917**: The *Aurora* was in 68°04' S. **Jan. 31, 1917**: The *Aurora* left the pack-ice, heading north. **Feb. 1, 1917**: The *Aurora* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Feb. 3, 1917**: The *Aurora* was in 60°15' S. **Feb. 4, 1917**: The *Aurora* was in 57°30' S. **Feb. 6, 1917**: The *Aurora* covered 216 miles that day. **Feb. 7, 1917**: The *Aurora* was in 47°04' S. **Feb. 9, 1917**: The *Aurora* arrived in Wellington. **Feb. 19, 1917**: Moyes, Gillies, Le Gros, Ryan, Robertson, Voegeli, and McNeill all disembarked at Sydney. **May 1917**: Shackleton arrived in England. The first successful land traverse of the entire continent did not take place until March 2, 1958, when Fuchs arrived at Ross Island.

British Joint Services Expedition, 1970-71. There have been many British Joint Services expeditions to several different parts of the world. This was the first one to Antarctica, actually to Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, led by Malcolm Keith Burley (b. Sept. 28, 1927, Flintshire, Wales. d. Aug. 23, 2010). There were 14

men altogether. Chris Furse was deputy leader. Dave Burkitt was on it, as was Crispin Agnew (*see* **Mount Irving**). Topography was the main aim. They flew to Buenos Aires, and picked up the *Endurance* from there, and were helicoptered in off the ship, to Elephant Island. On Dec. 6, 1970, they climbed Mount Irving, the highest peak on Clarence Island.

British Joint Services Expedition, 1976-77. Led by Chris Furse (q.v., and also see the entry immediately below), to Elephant Island and neighboring islands. This one continued the expedition of 1970-71. Two parties landed from the *Endurance*, one on Gibbs Island on Dec. 15, 1976, and one on O'Brien Island on Dec. 17, 1976. The Gibbs Island party consisted of: Chris Furse, Chris Brown, Andy Simkins, Tim Hallpike, Jem P. Baylis (botanist), Nick Martin, Frank Mogford, and Alan Milne. What was called the Clarence Island party consisted of: John E. Highton (deputy leader of the expedition), Mike Wimpenny, Dave Monteith, Len Hunt, Chris Hurran, Gordon Turnbull, John Chuter, and Nigel Davies. They moved around to different islands in the Elephant Island group in canoes, and were finally picked up on March 13, 1977.

British Joint Services Expedition, 1983-85. Sometimes acronymed to JSEBI (Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island). Backed by 65 sponsors. 34 persons, in two teams, were put off on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, from the *Endurance*, and spent from Jan. 4, 1984 to March 1985 there. Main Base was established at Metchnikoff Point, and several other camps and caches were established along the island's coastline. One group, of 10, led by Cdr. Chris Furse, RN, deliberately used only tents for shelter, to see what effects long-term exposure to cold would have on humans. Others in Furse's party included François de Gerlache (grandson of the great explorer), Jon Beattie, Mike Ringe, Jim Lumsden, Ted Atkins, and Martin Kimbrey. The other party, purely a mountain-climbing party, led by Lt. Cdr. Chris Waghorn, aged 36, came to grief just south of Cushing Peak, or at least Cdr. Waghorn did, when, on March 4, 1985, he plunged down a crevasse 2500 feet up a mountain and broke his leg 4 inches above the knee. While the rest of the party went for help, Lance Corporal Kerry Gill, aged 22, stayed with Waghorn in their tent, playing scrabble. On March 9, 1985 Lt. Cdr. John White took off from the *Endurance* in a Royal Marine Wasp helicopter, and, while the world waited, plucked the injured man off the mountain.

British Joint Services Expedition, 1995-96. Led by Martin Kimbrey, on the *Endurance*, it tried, but failed, to climb Mount Foster, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands.

British National Antarctic Expedition. 1901-04. Also called the Royal Society Expedition, and the *Discovery* Expedition. This was Scott's first expedition, and as far back as Nov. 1893 it had been the brainchild of Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, in London. Repeated attempts to get the government to sponsor such an expedition failed, so finally, in 1898, the RGS and the Royal Society joined forces to launch Britain's big, prestigious expedition. Germany, Belgium, and Sweden were also mounting big expeditions, and the four countries split their areas of interest. Britain got the Ross quadrant. The aims of the expedition (after they had finally been thrashed out and agreed to) were geographic and scientific. The RS wanted a scientist to lead the expedition, and a naval officer merely to carry the expeditioners to Antarctica. On the other hand, Markham wanted a young, aggressive naval officer to lead the entire expedition. **March 22, 1899**: Llewellyn Longstaff, a wealthy member of the RGS, contributed £25,000 to the expedition. This brought the kitty to £40,000. **April 24, 1899**: the committee announced that the Prince of Wales (very soon to be King Edward VII) had agreed to be patron of the expedition. **June 1899**: Scott learned from Markham that a national expedition was on the cards, and immediately applied to lead the naval part of it. The societies began looking for a scientist to be head of the overall expedition. **July 20, 1899**: The government reluctantly gave a grant of £45,000. **Dec. 14, 1899**: A contract was signed with the Dundee Ship Building Company to build the *Discovery*, the first British ship ever built for specifically scientific purposes. **Feb. 1900**: Geologist, explorer, and mountain climber John Walter Gregory was chosen to lead the expedition. However, Markham, going behind the committee's back, applied to the Admiralty for the release from active naval service of 3 possible overall leaders of the expedition: Cdr. John de Robeck, Scott, and Charles Royds. **March 16, 1900**: The keel of the *Discovery* was laid. **April 5, 1900**: Scott and Royds were released by the Admiralty. **April 18, 1900**: Markham told an outraged committee that Scott was to lead and Royds was to be 2nd-in-command. **May 4, 1900**: The committee met to vote, but deadlocked. **May 25, 1900**: Scott's appointment was confirmed, unanimously. **May 29, 1900**: Albert Armitage, and not Royds after all, was picked as 2nd-in-command. Reginald Koettlitz was picked as doctor, and Edward Wilson as assistant surgeon (he would also be the artist). On the naval side, Royds was picked as 1st lieutenant, Michael Barne as 2nd lieutenant, and Reginald Skelton as chief engineer (he would also be chief photographer). The post of naturalist was offered to William S. Bruce, but as he was organizing his own expedition (ScotNAE 1902-04), he declined, and the post went to Thomas Hodgson. Louis Bernacchi was physicist (he would travel to NZ separately), and Hartley Ferrar was geologist. **June 9, 1900**: Scott received his letter of command, and promotion from lieutenant to commander. **June 11, 1900**: Scott wrote his acceptance letter. **Oct. 1900**: Scott traveled to Christiania to consult Nansen, the great Arctic explorer. Nansen suggested dogs, so Scott acquired dogs. **Dec. 1900**: Gregory arrived from Australia, shocked at the turn of events, and began to conspire to overthrow Scott. **Feb. 1901**: Ernest Shackleton, then a young merchant seaman, had been rejected for the expedition, but used connections to get an interview with Armitage, who then recommended him to Scott. Scott made him 3rd lieutenant, in charge of stores and deep-sea water analysis. **March 21, 1901**: Lady Markham launched the *Discovery*. **May 15, 1901**: Gregory, offered the usual choice, resigned in disgust. **June 1901**: Dr. George Murray, head of the botanical department at the British Museum, replaced Gregory, but would only advise the scientists as far as Melbourne, and then return. Llewellyn Longstaff contributed £5000 toward the purchase of a relief ship, the *Morgenen*. **July 31, 1901**: The *Discovery* left London. **Aug. 5, 1901**: At Cowes the new king and queen came aboard. The queen's peke fell overboard and was rescued by a sailor who dived in after the animal. More importantly, able seaman George Croucher joined the expedition from the *Narcissus*. **Aug. 6, 1901**: The *Discovery* left England, bound for NZ, 14,000 miles away. In addition to those personnel already mentioned were: Edgar Evans, David Allan, Jacob Cross, William MacFarlane, William Smythe, and Thomas Kennar (all RN petty officers), Alfred Feather (bosun), Fred Dailey (carpenter), James Dellbridge (assistant engineer), and James Duncan (shipwright). The able seamen were: James W. Dell, John Mardon (aged 25), Harry J. Baker, John Masterton (aged 33), Charles S. Bonner (aged 23; born London; he had come from the *Jupiter*), John D. Baker (aged 23), William Heald, William Peters, Arthur Pilbeam, Frank Wild, Thomas Williamson, and John Walker. There were 4 RN leading stokers: Arthur Quartley, William Lashly, Thomas Whitfield, and William Page; and a Merchant Navy leading stoker, William Hubert. A Royal Marine corporal, Arthur Blissett, was also aboard; he would serve as a ward-room domestic. Albert Dowsett (aged 23) was steward. Sydney Roper (aged 23) and J. Hancock were the cooks, and baker Charlie Clark was assistant cook. Job Clarke was mess steward, and Reginald Ford was ship's steward. Hugh Miller (aged 36) was sail maker. Oceanographer Hugh Robert Mill was also aboard. **Aug. 15, 1901**: The *Discovery* arrived at Madeira, where Mr. Mill got off, as planned. **Aug. 16, 1901**: The *Discovery* left Madeira, heading for Cape Town. **Sept. 1901**: The *Morgenen* sailed from Norway to England, and her name was changed to the *Morning*. William Colbeck was appointed her commander. Colbeck had also been on BAE 1898-1900. **Oct. 3, 1901**: The *Discovery*, now a badly leaking ship, pulled into Cape Town. Scott decided to abort the Australian part of the trip, so Dr. Murray was dropped off in South Africa. Certain changes were made in personnel. At Simon's Bay, Masterton and Mardon were discharged by mutual consent, to be replaced by Robert Sinclair (aged 31) and George Vince respectively (Vince came off the *Beagle*). John W. Waterman (aged 21) was invalided off, and replaced by able seaman Ernest Joyce and leading stoker Frank Plumley, both of whom joined the expedition from the *Gibraltar*. Horace Buckridge

also joined here, as did Royal Marine private Gilbert Scott (no relation to the expedition leader). Like Blissett, he would serve as wardroom domestic. Job Clarke ("useless trash," according to Sir Clements Markham) was also dismissed. Harry J. Baker was dismissed for drunkenness. **Oct. 14, 1901**: The *Discovery* left South Africa. **Nov. 12, 1901**: In 50°S, 131' E, Scott turned south. **Nov. 16, 1901**: They saw their first ice. **Nov. 17, 1901**: Scott turned NE toward NZ. **Nov. 23, 1901**: The *Discovery* landed at Macquarie Island. **Nov. 25, 1901**: Auckland Island was sighted. **Nov. 28, 1901**: The *Discovery* arrived at Lyttelton, NZ, at midnight. Re-fitting and repairs began. More changes in personnel were made. Roper, the cook, was discharged by mutual consent (Scott found him unsuitable), and replaced by Henry Brett; J. Hancock, the other cook, also failed to pass muster; Dowsett, the steward, was similarly discharged, and replaced by Clarence Hare. Louis Bernacchi joined the expedition here, with his instruments, and William Weller joined with the dogs. Petty Officer Smythe, caught up, as most of the others were, in the overwhelming hospitality offered by the New Zealanders, went AWOL in Christchurch, and was demoted to able seaman (he would later be re-instated as P.O. at the end of the season). **Dec. 18, 1901**: Scott, in NZ, received a telegram from the UK, which said, "The King wishes you all God-speed, all success, and a safe return." **Dec. 21, 1901**: Amid cheering crowds, the *Discovery* was escorted out of Lyttelton Harbor to Port Chalmers, by the *Ringaroona* and *Lizard*. The *Discovery* carried provisions for 2 years and 9 months, 350 tons of coal, 45 sheep, and 23 dogs. There were 46 men on board. **Dec. 22, 1901**: At Port Chalmers certain changes were made in personnel. Tom Crean and Jesse Handsley joined from the *Ringaroona*; seaman Charles Bonner (aged 23), probably drunk, shinnied up onto the mainmast to show off, and fell to his death; Sinclair, holding himself responsible for this tragedy, deserted, along with seaman John D. Baker. Miller, the sail maker, was invalided off. He was not replaced. **Dec. 24, 1901**: The *Discovery* left Port Chalmers. **Jan. 2, 1902**: The first icebergs were encountered, in 65°30' S. **Jan. 3, 1902**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 8, 1902**: At 10.30 P.M. they sighted Antarctica. **Jan. 9, 1902**: They landed at Cape Adare. **Jan. 10, 1902**: They left Victoria Land, going south. **Jan. 18, 1902**: Due to delays caused by gales and heavy ice the *Discovery* arrived behind schedule at Wood Bay. **Jan. 1902**: Scott placed the cook, Henry Brett, in irons. Charlie Clark, the assistant cook, pretty much took over. **Jan. 21, 1902**: They pulled into McMurdo Bay, which Scott re-defined as a sound. **Jan. 23, 1902**: The *Discovery* was at the Ross Ice Barrier. They discovered the Edward VII Peninsula (calling it King Edward VII Land). **Feb. 3, 1902**: They anchored in the Bay of Whales. **Feb. 4, 1902**: Lt. Armitage and 4 men went sledging, and Scott went up in his balloon. Shackleton went up next, and the sledging party returned, having set a new southing record of 79°03' S. They set up winter quarters on Hut Point Peninsula on McMurdo Sound. **March 4, 1902**: Royds set out leading a party 40 miles out, with 4 sledges, a total of 4 officers, and 8 men, including Barne, Skelton, Koetlitz, Vince, Evans, Hare, Quartley, Frank Wild, Weller, Plumley, and Heald, to leave a record at the penguin rookery at Cape Crozier. Scott was to have led the party but had injured his knee in a skiing accident. **March 5, 1902**: The Royds party had only made 5 miles. **March 8, 1902**: After a disastrous trip so far, Royds decided to press on with Skelton and Koettlitz, and send the other 9 back under Barne. **March 11, 1902**: A blizzard blew up and the 9 men under Barne tried to make for the ship, rather than stay put, which they should have done, but they got lost. Evans, Barne, and Quartley all disappeared down a slope, just pulling up in time before they pluged over the edge into the sea, far below. A dog wasn't so lucky. Wild led Weller, Heald, Plumley, and Vince toward the ship. Wild almost went over Castle Rock in the zero visibility, but Vince's luck had run out. He was the first man to die in McMurdo Sound, falling perhaps 200 feet into the sea. Clarence Hare also disappeared. **March 13, 1902**: Failing to find the rookery, and in terrible conditions, Royds, Skelton, and Koettlitz turned back. **March 17, 1902**: Wild, Weller, Heald, and Plumley eventually made it back to base, and Royds, Skelton, and Koettlitz arrived back at base. Wild organized a search party and led it back into the blizzard. They found Evans, Barne, and Quartley in an incoherent state at Castle Rock. **March 18, 1902**: Hare stumbled into camp. He had got lost and fallen asleep in the snow for 36 hours until he was found. But, incredibly, he was fine. **March 24, 1902**: Scott deliberately froze-in the *Discovery*. **1902 winter.** The *South Polar Times* was begun during the winter-over. The lowest temperature recorded during the winter was -62°F. **July 10, 1902**: The *Morning* left England, bound for NZ, then for Antarctica, with Colbeck in command; Rupert England (1st officer); Lt. Edward R.J. Evans (2nd officer); Gerald Doorly (3rd officer); George Mulock (sub lieutenant; 4th officer), Frederick Somerville and Neville Pepper (midshipmen); J.D. Morrison (chief engineer); George Davidson (surgeon); Alf Cheetham (bosun); Chippy Bilsby (carpenter); James Sullivan (steward); George Rolfe (sail maker); Tom Good (bosun's mate); Arthur Chester (steward's assistant); Arthur Casement, Owen Riley, Bill Burton, George Leary, Walter Hender, Leonard Burgess, and James Paton (able seamen); Frederick Kemp (fireman). 8 petty officers, 9 seamen, and 3 firemen. A total of 29 men. Those names who were on this trip, but are unaccounted for as above, were: A. Coelho, C. Parkins, J.A. Beer, J. Wainwright, A. Noyon, T. Taylor, J.W. Kemp (presumably not Fred Kemp), and H. King. **Sept. 2, 1902**: Sledging parties began. Scott and 8 others set out to lay a depot for their attack on the South Pole. **Sept. 5, 1902**: Scott's sledging party returned. It had not been a success. **Sept. 17, 1902**: Scott, Barne, and Shackleton set out on a reconnaissance expedition, and almost came to grief with frostbite and the gales. **Sept. 19, 1902**: Scott's party returned. **Sept. 27, 1902**: The depot laying party set out again, Barne replaced by Feather, and they set up Depot A at 10 A.M. **Nov. 2, 1902**: Scott, Wilson, and Shackleton, who made up the Polar party, set out. **Nov. 3, 1902**: The Polar party caught up with the support party, led by Barne, which had set out earlier. **Nov. 13, 1902**: They reached 79°S, photos were taken, and half the support party turned back as arranged. **Nov. 15, 1902**: The other half of the support party turned back. The 3 polarfarers pushed on alone. **Nov. 16, 1902**: The *Morning* arrived in Lyttelton, from London, after a trip of 130 days. **Nov. 25, 1902**: Scott's party crossed 80°S. **Nov. 29, 1902**: Armitage set out leading a sledge party into Victoria Land via Ferrar Glacier. **Dec. 6, 1902**: The *Morning* left Lyttelton, NZ. **Dec. 9, 1902**: Scott's first dog died. All the animals were suffering, and so were the 3 men. Instead of bringing dog biscuits, they had brought dried stockfish, which had gone off in the tropics on the way down. The dogs wouldn't eat it, so they starved. At 80°30' S the men laid Depot B. **Dec. 20, 1902**: Only 14 of the 19 dogs were still alive in Scott's party, Shackleton had scurvy, and the hunger was increasing. **Dec. 25, 1902**: The *Morning* crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading for the *Discovery*. **Dec. 26, 1902**: Wilson went snow-blind, and from then on would haul the sledges blindfolded. **Dec. 27, 1902**: The polarfarers discovered Mount Markham. **Dec. 30, 1902**: Scott reached 82°16' 33" S, a new southing record. They then returned under dreadful circumstances. **Jan. 3, 1903**: The *Morning* sighted Victoria Land. **Jan. 4, 1903**: Bismarck (the dog) was killed in Scott's party, and Boss dropped behind, and was never seen again. **Jan. 5, 1903**: Armitage became the first man ever to walk on the Polar Ice Cap, or the Polar Plateau as it is better known. **Jan. 8, 1903**: The *Morning* landed at Cape Adare. **Jan. 13, 1903**: Scott was back at Depot B. All of them had scurvy, and Shackleton was in a very bad way. **Jan. 14, 1903**: The *Morning* left a record at Franklin Island. **Jan. 18, 1903**: The *Morning* found Scott's letters on Cape Crozier. In Scott's party, Shackleton finally collapsed. **Jan. 19, 1903**: Armitage's sledging party got back to base. **Jan. 21, 1903**: The *Morning* sighted the *Discovery*. **Jan. 23, 1903**: The *Morning*, the expedition's relief ship, arrived. **Jan. 28, 1903**: Scott got to Depot A, 60 miles from the ship. **Jan. 29, 1903**: With Shackleton being pulled on a sledge, they covered 15 miles. The last leg was a nightmare. **Feb. 2, 1903**: With Scott and his boys in disastrous condition, they spotted White Island. **Feb. 3, 1903**: The polarfarers got back to base, having been gone 93 days and covering 960 miles. **March 2, 1903**: The *Morning* left. Mulock had replaced the protesting Shackleton, and all but 2 of the Merchant Navy men were sent home. Sub Lt. Gerald Doorly would replace Mulock on the *Morning*. The decision to send Shackleton back on the *Morning*, immediately aroused controversy which has never died down. Did Scott

want him out of the way? Was it an RN vs Merchant Navy affair? Was it personal? Shackleton had basically recovered. Armitage, also a Merchant Navy man, violently disagreed with sending Shackleton back, and the feud between Armitage and Scott really began at this time. So, the following *Discovery* men went back to NZ on the *Morning*: Lt. Shackleton; Petty Officer MacFarlane; and seamen Hare, Hubert, Peters, Page, Duncan, Walker, Buckridge, and Brett. 41 men remained on the *Discovery*. Scott suggested that Armitage go home too, but he refused. Scott then settled down for another winter-over because he could not get the *Discovery* out of the ice. **March 25, 1903**: The *Morning*, skippered by Colbeck, arrived at Lyttelton, NZ, to a great reception. **May 6, 1903**: Shackleton left Wellington for San Francisco. **May 10, 1903**: The *Paparoa* docked at Plymouth, bringing the first expeditioner back to England, as well as one of the *Morning* crew. **June 22, 1903**: The Admiralty took over responsibility for the relief expedition from the societies, and insisted on a 2nd relief ship. That day, at Winter Quarters, the Midwinter dinner menu consisted of turtle soup (made from a turtle supplied by J.J. Kinsey, of Christchurch), halibut cutlets, roast beef with potatoes and "fonds d'artichokes," plum pudding jellies, devilled skuas, pineapple muscatels and almonds, and coffee. **July 6, 1903**: The Admiralty purchased the *Terra Nova*. **Aug. 26, 1903**: The *Terra Nova* left England under tow, and under the command of Capt. Harry MacKay, bound for Aden, and from there (alone) to Hobart, to rendezvous with the *Morning*. 7 officers and 30 men and petty officers. All the men were whalers, most of the them in the RNVR. *See* **Hahn, Percival Ethelbert**. The best that can be done here as far as the crew list goes, is to list the 31 winners of the Bronze Polar Medal who served on the *Terra Nova* that season: Harry MacKay (captain), Alfred P. Jackson (1st mate), Arthur Elms (2nd mate), R.W. Day (3rd mate), Alexander Aiken (bosun), Alexander Sharp (chief engineer), William Smith (2nd engineer), Colin MacGregor (3rd engineer), William Souter (surgeon), Thomas Shearer (assistant steward), Alexander Smith, Sr. (carpenter), Alexander Smith, Jr. (carpenter's mate), Edward Morrison (sail maker), John Dair, Cyrus Stanistreet, James Reilly, James Clarke, George Lawrance, James Coupar, James Cairns, Thomas Cosgrove, Tasman Spaulding (joined later, at Hobart), Alexander McNeil, Robert Christie, David Frederick, Alec Morall, and M. Strachan (able seamen), David T. Milne and John Frederick (firemen), John Grant (cook), and William Clarke (assistant cook). **Sept. 7, 1903**: Wilson, Royds, Cross, Whitfield, Williamson, and Blissett set out to collect emperor penguin eggs from Cape Crozier. They were successful. **Sept. 9, 1903**: Scott, Skelton and 4 others set out on a depot laying journey for their assault on the western mountains. **Oct. 8, 1903**: Capt. Colbeck arrived in Wellington, NZ, on the *Papanui*. **Oct. 12, 1903**: Scott, Skelton, and 4 men, with a supporting party of 6, set out west for the Polar Plateau. Armitage had wanted to try for the Pole, but Scott wouldn't allow this. Was Scott afraid that Armitage would do it, and receive the limelight? Or, did he consider it too dangerous without dogs? **Oct. 18, 1903**: Scott's party got to 5000 feet up the Ferrar, 80 miles from base, when they were forced to return. **Oct. 21, 1903**: Scott's party arrived back at base. **Oct. 26, 1903**: Scott tried again, leading 9 men to the Polar Plateau. **Oct. 31, 1903**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Hobart, after a trip of 65 days. **Nov. 11, 1903**: Scott's party reached the Polar Plateau. He then led what was the first sledging party on the Polar Plateau (as opposed to the Ross Ice Shelf, far below). Ferrar took 2 men and explored the Ferrar Glacier valley, and on the Polar Plateau Scott split up the 6 remaining men into 2 teams: himself, Feather, and Evans; and Skelton, Handsley, and Lashly. **Nov. 22, 1903**: Skelton, Handsley, and Feather had to return to base. Scott, Evans, and Lashly went west, for over 8 days, reaching 78°S, 146°30' E, 270 miles from the ship. **Nov. 30, 1903**: Scott's party turned back, in grossly uncomfortable circumstances. At one point, Scott, Evans, and the sledge fell into a crevasse, Lashly alone supporting them until they managed to struggle out. **Dec. 6, 1903**: The *Morning* and *Terra Nova* left Hobart for Antarctica. New faces on the *Morning* included: Walter Marsh (2nd engineer), John H. Maxwell (cook), Arthur Beaumont, Herbert D. Jarvis, Bill Knowles (able seamen), David Nelson and Jack Partridge (firemen). Tasman Spaulding had joined the *Terra Nova* as a replacement for a crewman who was doing three months in a Hobart jail. **Dec. 14, 1903**: Scott's party made it back to the Ferrar Glacier. **Dec. 23, 1903**: The *Terra Nova* sighted her first iceberg. **Dec. 24, 1903**: They got back to base, after 59 days, and hauling their sledge 725 miles. **Dec. 26, 1903**: The *Terra Nova* entered the pack ice in 66°35' S, 179°18' W. **Dec. 27, 1903**: The *Terra Nova* sighted Scott Island. **Jan. 5, 1904**: The *Morning* returned, with the *Terra Nova*, with instructions to abandon the *Discovery* if she couldn't be broken free of the ice. **Feb. 14-15, 1904**: Miraculously (i.e., by using explosives), the *Discovery* was freed. **Feb. 19, 1904**: The 3 ships set sail for NZ. **March 2, 1904**: They proved that the Balleny Islands and the Russell Islands were the same feature, as they passed through the group. **March 15, 1904**: The *Discovery* arrived at Auckland Island, with only 10 tons of coal left. **March 19, 1904**: The *Terra Nova* arrived at Auckland Island. **March 20, 1904**: The *Morning* arrived at Auckland Island. **April 1, 1904**: The *Discovery*, along with the relief ships *Morning* and *Terra Nova*, arrived at Lyttelton, NZ. **June 8, 1904**: The *Discovery* sailed from Lyttelton for England. **July 17, 1904**: The *Morning* arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, minus a cook and a steward. **July 29, 1904**: The *Morning* left the Falklands, bound for England. **Sept. 10, 1904**: The *Discovery* arrived at Portsmouth. Asked how the expedition's experiences had been, Scott replied "Pleasant." He had a promotion to captain waiting for him, but surprisingly, not a knighthood. All the Siberian dogs taken aboard a few years back had died, but some had bred, and there were now 4 new ones. **Oct. 6, 1904**: The *Morning* arrived in Plymouth. Altogether the expedition discovered 900 miles of land and 150 miles of ice shelf, explored 200 miles of land, and ascertained that no sea passage led through the Ross Ice Barrier (later named the Ross Ice Shelf). They also found that the barrier was floating. They secured much information (and specimens) of flora and fauna, and fossils (including plants at 8000 feet). Scott, after trudging over 300 miles directly across the Ross Ice Shelf, concluded that dogs were a bad investment and that manhauling the sledges was the best idea. It was the worst idea he ever had, one that would cost him his life. They also discovered and explored a bit of the Polar Plateau, and concluded that the Pole was on the plateau, high above sea level. This was the first real land expedition in Antarctica.

British Naval Expedition, 1839-43 *see* **Ross Expedition**

British Point. 62°05' S, 58°23' W. A small cape, immediately E of the old Fids Base G (Admiralty Bay Station), on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

British Royal Society Expedition. 1955-59. **Aug. 3, 1955**: British government Treasury approval was given for the Royal Society Expedition, to be arranged and managed (at least the logistics were) by FIDS, its purpose being to establish and manage a British base in Antarctica in readiness for, and during, IGY (July 1957 to Dec. 1958). **Nov. 22, 1955**: The *Tottan*, skippered by Captain Leif Jakobsen, left Southampton, with 200 tons of supplies, 3 tractors, a small boat, masses of sundry supplies, and the advance party of 10 aboard (i.e., those who would winter over in 1956): David Dalgleish (base leader and medical officer), Gus Watson (2nd-in-command; chief scientist and electronic engineer), Stan Evans (physicist), Dwm Limbert (meteorologist), Casey Powell (diesel mechanic), Robin Dalgliesh (tractor driver and handyman), George Lush (bosun, tractor driver, and handyman), Charlie Le Feuvre (radio operator), and Johnny Raymond and his brother-in-law Doug Prior (carpenters). Sir Edmund Hillary, in his book *No Latitude for Error*, describes them as "a cheerful bunch, mostly tradesmen"! Also on board was ex-FID George E. Hemmen, stores and logistics officer for the entire operation, who would return with the *Tottan* in order to continue getting stores from England (he would not winter-over, either). **Dec. 25, 1955**: Via Rio, the *Tottan* reached South Georgia (54°S). **Jan. 6, 1956**: In Antarctica, Dr. Dalgliesh selected the site for the base, about a mile and a half inland, at Halley Bay, on the coast of Coats Land, on the Weddell Sea. They had originally selected Vahsel Bay, but couldn't land because of the ice. It was, in fact, proposed that this expedition and the BCTAE share the same base, but that didn't work out. **Jan. 22, 1956**: The *Tottan* left, with Hemmen on board, and headed back toward South Georgia, and then back to Nova Scotia to

resume her sealing career. **Feb. 21, 1956**: The base kitchen was ready for use. **Feb. 26, 1956**: The men moved out of their tents into the partially ready hut. **Feb. 29, 1956**: The first official day of the post office. **March 31, 1956**: The outer shell of the hut was finished and weatherproofed. There was no official opening ceremony or dedication of the site, or anything like that. **Oct. 1956**: Col. Robin Smart, RAMC, was chosen to relieve Dalgliesh at Halley Bay for the upcoming year. **Nov. 15, 1956**: The *Magga Dan* (being shared with BCTAE) left London (Hemmen was on board again, and again, he would not winter-over), and headed south. **Jan. 1957**: The *Magga Dan* spent about a week at Halley Bay, before leaving with the 1956 winterers. 21 new men stayed for the 1957 winter. **March 13, 1957**: the *Magga Dan* arived back in London. In Antarctica, meanwhile, the new team of 21 men built new buildings, set up scientific eqipment, and explored. The new group of 21 were: Robin Smart (base leader and medical officer), Joe MacDowall (met man, glaciologist, seismologist, and geomagnetician), Andrew Blackie, Jim Burton, Derek Ward, Peter Jeffries, and David T. Tribble (all meteorological and geomagnetic men, loaned by the Meteorological Office); Bill Bellchambers, David Cansfield, Les Barclay, and Gwynne Thomas (all ionospherics men); Philip Brenan and David Harrison (radio astronomy men); Alf Amphlett and Ivor Beney (diesel mechanics); Henry Dyer and Ron Evans, RAF (radio operators); Ken Amy and Fred Morris (carpenters), Malcolm Edwards (cook), and Len Constantine (assistant cook). **Nov. 1957**: MacDowall was chosen to replace Smart as leader, as from Jan. 1958. **Jan. 7, 1958**: The ship left Antarctica, leaving the new (mostly old, actually) winterers of 1958. Heading home were: Smart, Amy, Evans, Jeffries, and Morris. Bert Brooker came in to replace Smart as doctor. Ben Ellis and John Smith came aboard (so to speak) as meteorologists, and John Gane as radio mechanic, but basically the crew remained the same until the end of IGY. **Nov. 19, 1958**: Brenan and Barclay set out on a sledging trip. **Nov. 28, 1958**: Brenan and Barclay got back from their sledging trip, 125 miles in 10 days, manhauling with one dog, Stumpy. **Dec. 31, 1958**: IGY ended. The men were taken back to Cape Town, and from there to London. On Sept. 19, 2000 there was a 44th anniversary reunion, held in London. Those present included Brooker, Smith, Burton, Amphlett, Cansfield, Constantine, MacDowall, Bellchambers, Barclay, Harrison, and Ward. There were others, alive, who were not there.

Britt Peak. 76°03' S, 135°07' W. A small peak, rising to 3070 m, just SW of the summit of Mount Moulton, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Dale Raymond Britt, USN, builder who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1969. He was later a lieutenant.

Brittain, Michael Francis "Mike." b. Dec. 12, 1934, Stourbridge, Worcs, son of Bertram Brittain and his wife Mary L. McLoughlin. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a radar technician, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1962. He died in June 2001, in Warwickshire.

Britten Ice Front. 72°40' S, 72°30' W. Jan. 1973 Landsat images of the area of SW Alexander Island convinced the British that a separate feature, worthy of a separate name, existed, i.e., the ice front of the Britten Ice Shelf, and on Dec. 8, 1977, UK-APC so named the seaward front of this ice shelf. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. *See* **Brahms Ice Shelf** for a brief commentary on this sort of naming.

Britten Ice Shelf. 72°36' S, 72°30' W. The ice shelf in Britten Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Britten Inlet. 72°36' S, 72°30' W. An ice-filled indentation in the SW part of Monteverdi Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery of Jan. 1973, and mapped from these images by BAS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the British composer Edward Benjamin Britten (known as Benjamin Britten) (1913-1976). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, and on British charts of 1984 and 1987. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cabo Brizuela *see* **Mercury Bluff**

Nunatak Brizuela. 65°58' S, 60°57' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Nunataki Brjusova. 80°39' S, 28°32' W. A group of nunataks, S of Lister Heights, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Broad Bay *see* **Breid Bay**

Broad Peninsula *see* **Breidnes Peninsula**

Broad Valley. 63°32' S, 57°55' W. A broad, glacier-filled valley on the S and SW sides of the Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. Named descriptively by Vic Russell of FIDS following his April-May 1946 survey from Base D. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1962.

Broadbear, Norman Reginald. b. Sept. 8, 1923, Teignmouth, Devon, son of Reginald Broadbear and his wife Cecilia Amy I. Savage. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1950 and 1951. After his tour was up, he worked at the Met Office, in their instrumental department. He died in 1972, in Newton Abbot, Devon.

Broady Valley. 77°16' S, 161°37'. A steeply-inclined valley, 2 km (the New Zealanders say 4 km) long, opening SW to the snout of Victoria Upper Glacier, W of Lanyon Peak, in the Saint Johns Range, of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Paul Adrian Broady, microbial biologist with the University of Melbourne (later with the University of Canterbury, in NZ), who worked with NZARP for 8 seasons from 1981, at the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Ross Island, Marie Byrd Land, and other areas, conducting investigations into terrestrial microbial biology. He wintered-over as a member of BAS, at Signy Island Station, in 1972 and 1973, and was with ANARE in the early 1980s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Brock, C. Able seaman on the *Aurora*, in 1917, during BITE 1914-17. There was a C. Brock, plying the seas as an able seaman from 1900 on, on the London to Sydney route, and he seems to have been born in London in or around 1883. A check of all C. Brocks born in London around that time reveals nothing conclusive.

Brock Gully. 76°44' S, 159°44' E. A gully, 1.5 km S of Windwhistle Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and so named by them for its resemblance to English badger country ("brock" being another name for a badger). NZ-APC accepted the name on July 15, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Mount Brockelsby. 67°34' S, 50°11' E. Rising to 1290 m, about 12 km NNE of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for W. Keith Brockelsby, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Islotes Brockhamp *see* **Brockhamp Islands**

Brockhamp Islands. 67°17' S, 67°56' W. Two small islands at the N end of Laubeuf Fjord, 5 km SW of Mothes Point, off Adelaide Island and also off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1948 and 1950, photographed aerially again, by FIDASE in 1956-57, and plotted by FIDS cartographers from all these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for German glaciologist Bernhard Brockhamp (1902-1968), professor of geophysics at the University of Münster. He and Hans Mothes (*see* **Mothes Point**) made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria in 1926. He was a member of Alfred Wegener's German Greenland Expedition of 1930-31. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1991 accepted the name Islotes Brockhamp.

Mount Brocklehurst. 76°08' S, 161°27' E. A dome-shaped mountain rising to 1310 m, N of Mawson Glacier, 10 km W of Mount Murray, and 24 km WSW of Mount Smith, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Philip Brocklehurst. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee. b. March 7, 1887, Swythamley Park, Staffs, he became 2nd baronet on May 10, 1904 when his father, Sir Philip Lancaster Brocklehurst, 1st Bart., died, the baronetcy having been created only a year before. He (the father) left a widow, the former Annie Lee Dewhurst. In 1906, while at Cambridge (where he boxed), the young 2nd baronet met Shackleton, and paid to be junior geologist on that explorer's BAE 1907-09. He was the youngest member of the expedition. He climbed

Mount Erebus in 1908 but suffered severe frostbite as a result, and had to have some of his toes amputated. He was one of the supporting party during Shackleton's push to the Pole in 1908. On July 9, 1913, at Swythamley, he married Gwladys Gostling Murray. Shackleton was best man. He served in World War I with the 1st Life Guards, which he eventually commanded, and in 1918-20 with the Egyptian Army. During World War II he commanded the 2nd Regt., Arab Legion, Mechanized Brigade, in Palestine, as a lieutenant colonel, and on Dec. 10, 1946, his wife successful divorced him for adultery. On Jan. 1, 1952, at Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, he married again, to Mrs Audrey Evelyn Mackenzie, daughter of Hugh Miller Macmillan. He imported wallabies onto his estate, but they multiplied and got out, running wild over the Peak District, and in 1961 he spearheaded a "Don't Chase the Wallabies" campaign. In 1972, when he was 85, his 2nd wife left him. She was much younger than him, and they never got on, but her going left a blank in his life, all alone in his huge rambling house, with no one to talk to except Mrs. Dorothy Knight who lived in a house in the nearby park. In the last few years of his life he drew up no fewer than nine wills, and the eccentric and autocratic baronet died on Jan. 28, 1975, the last survivor from his Antarctic expedition. He left a fortune.

Brocklehurst Ridge. 71°02' S, 67°06' E. A partly snow-covered rock ridge, about 1.5 km S of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 71°02' S, 67°08' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA for Frank I. Brocklehurst, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in the winter of 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, with new coordinates.

Brockmuller, William. Fireman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. This information comes from the *New York Times* of Oct. 14, 1933, but aside from that mention, Stoker Brockmuller's participation in the expedititon has been uncorroborable.

Brockton Station. 78°45' S, 178°25' W. An American manned weather station built in Oct. 1965, on the Shirase Coast of Marie Byrd Land, to replace Little Rockford Station (which had closed in Feb. 1965). It was relocated in Oct. 1966 to 80°01' S, 178°02' W, and renamed Brockton II. For the historical record, the original Brockton now became known as Brockton I. Brockton II had 4 buildings, and was closed in Feb. 1972.

Brockton II *see* **Brockton Station**

Mount Brocoum. 70°12' S, 63°45' W. Rising to about 1700 m, it is the dominant peak on the NE ridge of the Columbia Mountains, in northern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Stephan John Brocoum (b. Feb. 16, 1941, NY) and his wife, Alice V. Brocoum, USARP geologists from Columbia University who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area in 1970-71. Mr. Brocoum had been there before in 1968-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Brodie Peak. 69°25' S, 66°05' W. Rising to 1410 m, it is one of the Bristly Peaks, 8 km SSE of Mount Castro, in the Eternity Range, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1970-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Earl E. Brodie, USARP engineer who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Brodie Ponds. 77°57' S, 163°40' E. A group of 4 meltwater ponds W and SW of the base of Mount Kowalczyk, on the surface of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Visited by an NZARP geological party led by Rob Finlay, 1979-80, and named after Ken Brodie, a geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Brødrene *see* **Brødrene Rocks**

Brødrene Rocks. 66°17' S, 56°06' E. A small group of rocks in the entrance to Wheeler Bay, just NW of Magnet Bay, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Brødrene (i.e., "the brothers"). On April 26, 1958, ANCA renamed the feature Wheeler Rocks, for G.T. Wheeler (*see* **Wheeler Bay**). US-ACAN accepted the name Brødrene Rocks in 1965.

Mount Brøgger. 76°52' S, 161°48' E. Rising to over 1400 m (the New Zealanders say 1280 m), about 6 km N of Referring Peak, it forms part of the N wall of Cleveland Glacier, about 6 km NW of the confluence of that glacier with Mackay Glacier (which is just to the S), in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Waldemar Christofer Brøgger (1851-1940), Norwegian mineralogist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Brøka *see* **Broka Island**

Broka Island. 67°07' S, 58°36' E. A rocky island, about 6.5 km long, 6 km wide, and rising to 140 m above sea level, with a prominent cove indenting the N side, 3.7 km N of Law Promontory, and 1.6 km W of Havstein Island, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, mapped by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946, and named by them as Brøka (i.e., "the knee breeches"), for the outline of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name Broka Island in 1947. First visited by an ANARE party led by Bob Dovers in 1954. ANCA accepted the name Brøka Island, on Nov. 28, 1955.

Isla Broken *see* **Broken Island**

Broken Island. 67°49' S, 66°57' W. An island, 3.8 km long, 2.3 km N of Centre Island, in the N part of Square Bay, off the Fallières Coast, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by BGLE 1934-37. At first they thought it was a promontory, but on Aug. 6, 1936 found that it was, actually, an island. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart as Isla Broken, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. After toying with the name Isla Roca (i.e., "rock island"), the Argentines chose Isla Quebrada, which is a translation of Broken Island, and that was the name that appeared in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Broknes. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. Also called Broknes Peninsula. A large rock peninsula on the E extremity of the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, using air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Broknes (i.e., "broken cape"). The peninsula is broken by Nella Fjord. ANCA accepted the name without modification on Nov. 24, 1987. Progress Station was here.

Broknes Peninsula *see* **Broknes**

Broknesdalen *see* **Clemence Fjord**

Brolly, John. b. 1886, Philadelphia, but raised in Ireland, then Glasgow, son of Irish parents, dock laborer James Brolly and his wife Annie Kilhoni. He made his first voyage as an able seaman (which was a bit of a stretch, considering he was not really an able seaman) on the *Nimrod*, when he joined the ship at Sydney on May 7, 1909, at the tail end of BAE 1907-09, thus not making it to Antarctica. He was discharged from the *Nimrod* at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909. He picked up a berth as a trimmer on the *Makura*, a Dunedin ship plying between Glasgow and Sydney, and then transferred to the *Anchises*, as a donkeyman. He was still sailing the Atlantic into his late 30s, as a trimmer, greaser, and fireman on Anchor Line ships out of Glasgow.

Bromley, Anthony Maurice "Tony." b. Sept. 18, 1945. He went to work for the NZ Meteorological Service in Christchurch, moved to Wellington, went as a met observer on Campbell Island (not in Antarctica) in 1967-68, and spent the summer of 1968-69 at Vanda Station. He wintered-over at Vanda in 1970, and was station leader there for the 1974 winter.

Bromley, Arthur Charles Burgoyne. b. 1847, Dublin, son of Sir Richard Madox Bromley and his wife Clara Moser. He graduated from naval school in 1860, and went to the *Bristol*, on which he served for years, during which time he became a sub lieutenant, took part in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1869. On Nov. 15, 1872 he was appointed lieutenant on the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76. Immediately after returning he married Juliette Brown, in London. He served on the *Martin*, and in 1882 became a commander, and a captain in 1888. He was later skipper of the *Endymion*, the *Blake*, and the *Hood*. On Nov. 5, 1901 he was promoted to rear admiral, and in 1905 became superintendent of Malta Dockyard (the latter post until Feb. 1907, when he was succeeded by Jackie Fisher). On March 8, 1906 he was promoted to vice admiral. He died on Oct. 25, 1909, at Eastbourne.

Bromley Peak. 77°38' S, 162°04' E. A peak, overlooking the SW side of King Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, for Tony Bromley. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Cabo Broms *see* **Cape Broms**

Cape Broms. 64°20' S, 58°18' W. Marks the S side of the entrance to Röhss Bay, on the SW side of James Ross Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and mapped in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Broms, for Gustaf Emil Broms (1849-1903), consul and Swedish industrialist, and a financial patron of the expedition. It appears on a British chart of 1921 as Cape Broms, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was being called Cabo Broms by the Argentines as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans also call it Cabo Broms. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1955.

Kap Broms *see* **Cape Broms**

Bromwich Terrace. 79°28' S, 157°13' E. A high, relatively flat ice-capped area of about 7 sq miles, at an elevation of about 2000 m above sea level, about 200 m below the adjoining Festive Plateau, and 850 m below the towering Mount Longhurst (both those features to the N of this terrace). Starbuck Cirque and Mount Hughes adjoin this terrace to the south, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for David H. "Dave" Bromwich (b. Feb. 15, 1948) of the Polar Meteorology Group, Byrd Polar Research Center, at Ohio State University, who carried out climate investigations of Antarctica for 20 years beginning about 1978.

Mount Bronk. 84°24' S, 175°48' E. A snow-covered mountain top rising to 3530 m, 6 km NE of Mount Waterman, and about 20 km NNE of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58. Crary named it for Detlev Wulf Bronk (1897-1975), president of Johns Hopkins University, 1949-53, and president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, 1950-62, which actively supported Antarctic operations during the IGY period, 1957-59. From 1953 to 1968 he was president of Rockefeller University. Famous for his stand against Joe McCarthy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Brook Glacier. 78°42' S, 85°09' W. Flows westward between Mount Strybing and Mount Allen into Bender Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Edward J. Brook, professor of geosciences at Oregon State University, a USARP investigator of Antarctic paleoclimate in several field seasons from 1988. He was chairman of the U.S. National Ice Core Working Group, for use of Antarctic ice cores for research purposes, 2004-05.

Mount Brooke. 76°49' S, 159°54' E. An immense, isolated mountain, rising to 2675 m above sea level, 27 km (the Australians say 37 km) NW of Mount Gran, and dominating the area near the heads of Mackay Glacier and Mawson Glacier. Named by BCTAE 1956-57 for Richard Brooke. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Brooke, Francis Richard. Known as Richard. b. 1926, London, son of Yorkshireman Roderick St. Clair Brooke and his wife Muriel Gertrude Hovil (who had been raised in Cairo). He entered the Royal Naval College at 13, and served on the *Warspite* at Normandy in 1944. A noted climber, he was 3rd officer on the *John Biscoe*, in Antarctic waters between 1948 and 1950. In the early to mid 1950s he spent a lot of time as a young lieutenant in Greenland, in 1952-54 being surveyor on the British North Greenland Expedition. By the time he was a lieutenant commander, he became surveyor and dog driver in Hillary's party during BCTAE 1957-58, and leader of the Northern Survey Party during that expedition. He wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957. In 1965, in Bath, he married Valerie Brooks.

Brooker, Bertram Keir "Bert." b. Jan. 3, 1932, Wallasey, Cheshire, son of Bertram Brooker and his wife Mary H. Logan. He became a doctor on Sept. 2, 1955, joined the RAF as a flight lieutenant, and succeeded Robin Smart as medical officer at Halley Bay Station during the 3rd part (i.e., from Dec. 1957 to Jan. 1959) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over there in 1958. He studied sleep and emperor penguins while he was there. He became a psychiatrist in the Liverpool and Cheshire area, and retired in 1997.

Brookes. 68°32' S, 78°11' E. An Australian field hut established in 1972, on Shirokaya Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast.

Brookfield, Geoffrey Herbert "Geoff." b. June 28, 1922, Lewisham, London, son of Algernon W. Brookfield and his wife Emily J. Brand. He was living in Essex when he joined FIDS in 1952, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1953 and 1954. In 1956, in Tonbridge, Kent, he married Hilda M. Lintott. He died in 1983, in Crawley.

Brookins, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Île Brooklyn *see* **Brooklyn Island**

Isla Brooklyn *see* **Brooklyn Island**

Brooklyn Island. 64°39' S, 62°05' W. An island, 4 km long and 2.5 km wide, about 1.8 km SE of Nansen Island, in the E part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Brooklyn, for the home of Dr. Frederick Cook. It appears as Brooklyn Island on Dr. Cook's map of that expedition. It appears as such on a 1945 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20 refers to Pilseneer Island (sic) as this island and Pelseneer Island together, but Lester amended this to 2 islands on his chart of 1920-22 (British Imperial Antarctic Expedition). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58. The Argentines were calling it Isla Brooklyn as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Brookman Point. 74°19' S, 131°51' W. The snow-covered NW point of Grant Island, off the Marie Byrd Land coast and the Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered and first charted by personnel on the *Glacier*, in Feb. 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Peter J. Brookman, USN, officer-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1970.

Cabo Brooks *see* **Cape Brooks**

Cape Brooks. 73°37' S, 60°38' W. A cape marked by steep, conspicuous walls rising to 465 m, and forming the S side of the entrance to New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41. It was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and, that season, also surveyed from the ground by a combined RARE/FIDS sledging team. Named by FIDS for Charles Ernest Pelham Brooks (1888-1957), British meteorologist on the staff of the Met Office from 1907 to 1948. He was also secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, 1927-31, and vice president 1932-33. He wrote The *Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia* (1920). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1954 British chart, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears as Cabo Brooks on an Argentine chart of 1957, and that was the name accepted by both the 1974 Chilean gazetteer and the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Islotes Brooks. 65°34' S, 65°08' W. A group of islets lying between Milnes Island and Hook Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Brooks, Charles. b. 1834, Maidstone. Engineer on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Brooks, Edward. 1st Lt. on the *Speedwell* in 1719, under Shelvocke.

Brooks, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brooks Island *see* **Ivanoff Head**

Brooks Nunatak. 84°59' S, 66°18' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to 1615 m, 10 km SW of Shurley Ridge, on the S side of the Mackin Table, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert E. Brooks, USARP biologist at Pole Station in 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Brooks Point. 66°45' S, 108°25' E. A small rock point on the W shore of Vincennes Bay, about 8 km WNW of Mallory Point, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Remapped from ANARE air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for John Brooks of USEE

1838-42. ANCA accepted the name. *See also* **Ivanoff Head**.

Mount Broome. 73°35' S, 61°45' W. A mountain, rising to about 1500 m, W of Cape Brooks, in the N part of the range which lies between the mouths of Douglas Glacier and Bryan Glacier, in the Werner Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Howard W. Broome, Jr., electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Broome, George Eric. Known as Eric. b. Oct. 15, 1912, Preston, Lancs, son of David Broome and his wife Hannah Burrows. An ex-Army man, he joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1956. At 43, he was the oldest man on the base, and a lot of fun. He was due to winter-over a second year, but his father's illness necessitated an early return to the UK. He died in 1980, in Colwyn, Wales.

Brophy, Richard Gale "Dick." b. Oct. 20, 1901, Glenwood, Minn., but raised in Carlos, Minn., son of restaurant cook William W. Brophy and his wife Maud. A newspaperman and publicist, he was the manically efficient manager of ByrdAE 1928-30. On Nov. 24, 1928, while they were in NZ, Byrd made Brophy 2nd-in-command of the expedition. He went south in December but did not winter-over. On March 25, 1929, he resigned while on a 2-month vacation in NZ, where he felt he was being shadowed as a spy, left the Antipodes in May, and on June 7, 1929, arrived in San Francisco, met there by his destitute wife Ferne and their son Richard. It is of note that no Antarctic feature bears his name. By Aug. 25, 1929, it was beginning to look as if Brophy had done himself in. He had certainly disappeared. They found his clothes in a bath house by the sea. The letter said, "I am going to Coney Island. I am going to walk into the waves until they cover me, and then I will be no more." However, the wetness of the water at New York's playground of the rich dissuaded him and he stuck his thumb out on one of the great western roads. In Ohio he worked as a busboy in a sleazy restaurant, then made his way to Nebraska, which is where they found him on Dec. 1, 1929, working as a copy editor at the *Omaha Bee* under the name Charles Manning Mitchell, and only going out at night. He immediately got on the train heading for New York, but when the train pulled into Grand Central at 3.20 the following afternoon, his eagerly expectant family there to meet him, no Brophy. He re-surfaced on Nov. 12, 1935, when he stole a cab in NYC. In the chase that followed a cop shot him in the hip, and they sent Brophy to Bellevue. A letter from Admiral Byrd helped, and Brophy was freed. In 1937 he announced plans for an autogyro expedition to the North Pole. After another spell in Bellevue, he tried to poison himself, and was admitted to Boston's City Hospital, in a coma. On May 18, 1938, a dead body was found in a downtown hotel room in Minneapolis. By May 28 they had indentified him, and on May 30, 1938, they laid the troubled Dick Brophy to rest in Carlos, Minnesota. He was 36.

Brörvika *see* **Wheeler Bay**

Brosnahan Island. 79°28' S, 160°59' E. An island, 1.5 km long, rising above the W part of the Ross Ice Shelf, 17.5 km NE of Cape Murray. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. James Joseph Brosnahan (b. Sept. 23, 1921, Mass. d. Jan. 22, 2005, Oak Harbor Island, Wash.) USN, winter commander of McMurdo in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965.

Brotherhood, John Rowland "Bro." b. 1940, Louth, Lincs, son of William Rowland Brotherhood and his wife Margaret Sutcliffe. He became a doctor in London, and joined BAS in 1965, as a medical officer, wintering-over as base leader at Signy Island Station in 1966. In 1967 he wintered-over as medical officer (only) at Halley Bay Station. In Nov. 1967 he seriously injured his spine, and had to be flown out to NZ by American Hercules aircraft (*see* **International cooperation**). In 1976 he moved to Australia, and became medical director of the Institute for Fitness Research and Training, in Adelaide. In 1980 he moved to the Commonwealth Institute of Health, working in research and consultancy in environmental and work physiology. He later moved to the National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, and in 1998 became senior lecturer at the School of Exercise and Sport Science, at the University of Sydney, specializing in environmental medicine. He advised the Australian Olympic team in 2008.

Brothers Hill *see* **Three Brothers Hill**

Brouardel Point. 65°03' S, 63°59' W. North of Port Charcot, along the W side of the Mount Lacroix peninsula, on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for toxicologist Dr. Paul-Camille-Hippolyte Brouardel (1837-1906) of the Institut de France. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

The *Brough*. A U.S. Edsell-class destroyer escort DE-148. Named for Lt. David Atkins Brough, U.S. aviator killed in the Aleutians in 1942. 1200 tons and 306 feet long, she was launched on April 10, 1943, by Consolidated Steel, in Orange, Texas, and commissioned on Sept. 18, 1943. She could move at 21 knots. Lt. Cdr. Kenneth J. Hartley was first skipper, but he was killed on board on Nov. 12, 1943. The ship made 24 Atlantic crossings, escorting Allied shipping to Europe. On March 22, 1948, in Florida, she was placed out of commission in reserve, but was re-commissioned on Sept. 7, 1951. During OpDF II (1956-57; skipper was Lt. Cdr. Willis B. Duhon, of Kaplan, La.) she was an aircraft and weather picket ship in NZ waters, with an occasional trip to Campbell Island, and thus did not sail in Antarctic waters. However, on Feb. 5, 1958, during OpDF III (1957-58; Captain Bobby E. Boney), she crossed the Antarctic Circle, the first DE to do so. She was in Antarctic waters again during OpDF IV (1958-59), again under Capt. Boney. On Feb. 7, 1959 she left Dunedin and became the first DE to sail unaccompanied around the world, before going back to the USA. She then became a training ship, based at Key West, was decommissioned in 1965, and on Oct. 13, 1966 sold for scrap to Boston Metals, of Baltimore.

Brough Nunatak. 76°31' S, 162°27' E. In the NW part of Evans Piedmont Glacier, 6 km WSW of Boney Point, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for the *Brough*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Broune Insel *see* **Brown Peninsula**

Mount Brounov. 71°58' S, 14°20' E. Rising to 2370 m, 2.5 km S of Mount Kibal'chich, it is the smaller of the Kvaevenutane Peaks, in the N part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61. Named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Brounova, for geographer Pyotr Ivanovich Brounov (1852-1927), the founder of agricultural meteorology in Russia. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Brounov in 1970. The Norwegians call it Brounovkollen.

Gora Brounova *see* **Mount Brounov**

Brounovkollen *see* **Mount Brounov**

Mount Brouwer. 72°35' S, 31°26' E. Rising to 2460 m, between Mount Hoge and Mount Launoit, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by Gaston de Gerlache as Mont de Brouwer, for Carl de Brouwer (b. 1902), electrical engineer at Louvain University, a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Brouwer in 1966.

Arrecife Brown *see* [1]**Brown Island**

Bahía Brown(s) *see* **Browns Bay**

Base Brown *see* **Almirante Brown Station**

Cabo Brown *see* **Cape Brown**

Cape Brown. 69°17' S, 69°48' W. A prominent ice-covered cape, 9 km NNE of the summit of Mount Nicholas, it marks the E side of the entrance to Schokalsky Bay, and also the W entrance point to George VI Sound, and projects from the NE part of Alexander Island into the S part of Marguerite Bay, opposite Cape Jeremy. First seen, from a distance, in Jan. 1909 during FrAE 1908-10, and charted by Charcot as part of a small island. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and later roughly mapped from these photos. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Punta 8 de Octubre, and it appears as such on their 1947 chart, commemorating the famous battle of Angamos (Oct. 8, 1879). Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, specifically by Colin Brown, and named for him by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office

chart of that year, as well as on a British chart of 1957. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Nicolás (*see* **Mount Nicholas** as to why), but on a 1960 Argentine chart as Cabo Brown. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer chose Cabo Nicolás. This feature has been plotted several times, with varying coordinates. The coordinates given here are the latest British ones, and are, presumably, the most up to date. The Chilean gazetteer rejected the name Cabo Nicholás in favor of Cabo Nicolás, then discovered that the Argentines were calling it that, and changed to Cabo Brown.

Île Brown *see* [1]**Brown Island**

Isla Brown *see* [1]**Brown Island**

Mount Brown. 68°18' S, 86°25' E. An elongated rock peak, rising to 1982 m above sea level, and protruding slightly above the continental plateau ice of Princess Elizabeth Land, about 260 km E of the Vestfold Hills, and 160 km SSW of Cape Penck. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. (jg) Eduardo P. Brown (b. March 6, 1916. d. Feb. 21, 2006, Cape Coral, Fla.), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1935, served in the South Pacific during World War II, and was photographic officer for the Western Group during OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as a lieutenant commander in 1965. Despite his name, he was thoughly American. His father was from Georgia and his mother from Virginia, his father being a chemist superintendant of a sugar factory for several years in Cuba, where our subject was born, hence his name. However, he was raised mainly in New Orleans and in Chula Vista, Calif. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Brown, Christopher Tibbits "Chris." b. 1920, Walsall, Staffs, son of Ernest H. Brown and his wife Edith Tibbits. He was an RAF pilot during World War II, and in 1948, in Wareham, Dorset, married June M. Butler. In 1951 he became a doctor, in Bristol, and, at the age of 41, and with 4 children, he became FIDS medical officer who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1962. In fact, 6 weeks before he left England for Antarctica, he had to have his kneecap replaced. While in Antarctica he fell into a crevasse and damaged his back and ankle. On his return to the UK, he resumed his private medical practice, in Wareham.

Brown, Colin Chalmers. b. Dec. 28, 1926, Leatherhead, Surrey. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers just after World War II, and was trained in surveying. He was in Germany with the 14th Field Squadron, RE, in 1947, when he volunteered to be a FIDS surveyor, wintering-over at Base E in 1948 and 1949. He surveyed the S part of Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound to Ablation Point. After the expedition he left Santos, Brazil, on the *Andes*, and arrived back in Southampton on April 16, 1950. On his return to London, he helped Fuchs set up the FIDS Scientific Bureau. He was sick for a while, then spent two years studying aeronautical engineering. In 1955 he went back to surveying, and joined Hunting Surveys, Ltd., and with them spent the summer seasons of 1955-56 and 1956-57 in Antarctica, as surveyor on FIDASE. He stayed with Hunting, and between 1957 and 1965 was expedition manager to 5 expeditions in Africa and Asia. In 1961, in Bath, he married Valerie E. "Val" Burn. In 1966 he became Hunting's deputy chief surveyor, and worked in several parts of Asia and Africa again. In 1969, in Liberia, he contracted cerebral malaria, which eventually forced his retirement 11 years later. He died on June 25, 1997, in Watford, Herts. *See also* **Tern Nunatak**.

Brown, David Kenneth "Ken." b. Dec. 16, 1922, Swansea, son of Jack Brown and his wife Gladys Merchant. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1956, and at Base D in 1957. After FIDS he worked in an aircraft factory in the Midlands. He died in Swansea, in Feb. 1991.

Brown, Duncan Alexander "Alex." b. June 6, 1925. Radio operator at Macquarie Island in 1956, at Mawson Station in 1958, and at Davis Station in 1961. The Brown Range was named after him.

Brown, Franklin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brown, Gavin Robert Lockhart. b. 1882, Glasgow, son of stevedore Gavin Brown and his wife Elizabeth Shirlaw. He trained as a shorthand clerk, and in Dec. 1914 arrived in the Falkland Islands from Britain, as an intinerant schoolteacher. In Jan. 1915 he became a government teacher; in Feb. 1916 he became a 2nd clerk in Treasury & Customs; and then chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office. About 1920 he married Lillian, a woman 16 years his junior, and they had a daughter, Dorothy, in 1921. Assistant colonial secretary in 1929-30, he was sent to the South Shetlands that season by Governor Hodson, of the Falkland Islands, to inspect the whaling fleet. He was private secretary to Governor Hodson in 1931. The family returned to Britain in 1933. He died in Easthampstead, Berks, in 1967.

Brown, George. An Enderby ship's captain, on June 22, 1821, he was appointed captain of the *Sprightly*, and took that vessel to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 sealing season, which was her second tour of the islands.

Brown, Guillermo. b. 1777. This is the famous Almirante (Admiral) Brown, first commandant of the Buenos Aires Navy. In 1815 he was leading a privateering expedition from Río de la Plata to the Pacific, and as the ships were going around Cape Horn, they got blown off course, as far as 65°S. They saw no land. The ships were: the *Hércules*, the *Trinidad*, the *Halcón*, and the *Constitution Oribe*. Almirante Brown died in 1857. His name is perpetuated in Almirante Brown Station.

Brown, Gustav Leon. Known as "Skipper." b. June 6, 1892, Kalmar, Sweden. He went to sea at 15, was in the USA from 1920, and skippered, for 5 years, the *Grace Line* on its run from Peru, through the Panama Canal, to New York. He was captain of the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-32. He married Emma, they lived in Baltimore, and he was still plying the merchant seas, as a junior 3rd officer on U.S. Army Water Division ships when he died on Dec. 3, 1950, in Stapleton, NY.

[1]**Brown, James**. Leader of the *Pacific* expedition of 1829-31.

[2]**Brown, James** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[1]**Brown, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Brown, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brown, John Alexander. b. 1925, Montrose, Scotland. He joined FIDS in 1950, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1951. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and lived there for a year, working at the radio station. In 1953, he made his way to Buenos Aires, along with Gordon Howkins and his family, where they caught the *Highland Monarch* for home, arriving in London on June 18, 1953. He lived at that time in Birkhill, Dundee.

[1]**Brown, John B.** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Brown, John B.** *see* **Brown Nunataks**

Brown, Matthew. From Deptford, London. Captain (and co-owner) of the *Susanna Ann*, he took the ship to the South Shetlands, for the 1823-24 sealing season. He died on the voyage, and Capt. Robinson took over, bringing the ship back to Buenos Aires on Aug. 12, 1824, from the Falklands, and thence back to London. Capt. Brown left a widow, Ann. Their daughter, Susanna Ann, born on Oct. 23, 1818, in Stepney, was named for the ship.

Brown, Miguel. b. 1777. Captain of the *Hércules*, when that ship and three others were blown off course to 65°S, in 1815 (*see* **Brown, Guillermo**).

Brown, Norman Roy. b. 1929, Bladon, Northumberland, but raised in South Shields, son of John W. Brown and his wife Margaret J.M. Blackburn. He left school at 14, and became a welder. One day, in July 1944, he was welding on a ship under repair at Jarrow Dock, when a colleague fell into the water. Brown dived in (full welding gear and all) to save him. Local hero. He joined the Merchant Navy, and was 2nd officer on the *John Biscoe* in 1947-48 (he was still in that position in 1953). In 1956-57 he took command of the *Shackleton*, and was the skipper on Nov. 30, 1957, when the *Shack* got holed. He resigned his command in April 1958, rumor has it after differences with the governor of the Falklands, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith. However, Brown really felt that the *Shackleton* was inadequate, and he said, "I'm fed up with ships." He lived in Wembley at that time.

Brown, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brown, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brown, Robert Neal Rudmose *see* **Rudmose-Brown**

Brown, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Brown, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[1]**Brown Bay** *see* **Browns Bay**

[2]**Brown Bay**. 66°17' S, 110°33' E. A cove just SE of Casey Station, on Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Photographed aerially by OHJ 1946-47, SovAE 1956, and ANARE, also in 1956. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Alan M. Brown, senior engineer with the Antarctic Division,

Melbourne, who helped supervise the construction of Casey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Brown Bluff. 63°32' S, 56°55' W. An ice-capped, flat-topped mountain, rising to 744 m, with a prominent cliff of reddish-brown volcanic rock on the N face (hence the name), 14 km S of Hope Bay, on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula (it forms the highest point on that peninsula), at Antarctic Sound, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. On a 1908 Argentine map there is a feature in this area called Cabo Hope, named in association with Hope Bay, and which possibly refers to this bluff. Named by Fids from Base D after their March 1946 survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1963 British chart. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Monte Bardas Coloradas (i.e., "red walls hill"), and the Chileans call it Cerro Carbonell, for Major (later Lt. Col.) Sebastián Carbonell Santander, of the Chilean Army, who took part in ChilAE 1946-47.

Brown Bukt *see* **Browns Bay**

Brown Buttress. 81°41' S, 160°30' E. A wedge-shaped buttress rising to about 800 m, near the head of Dickey Glacier (which flows into Beaumont Bay), on the Shackleton Coast, on the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Raymond Frederick Brown, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1960, working as a NZ technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Brown-Cooper. 70°42' S, 64°12' E. Name also seen as Mount Browne-Cooper. A partly ice-covered rock feature, 1.5 km SW of Mount Forecast, surmounting the SE extemity of the Bennett Escarpment, and about 46 km SW of Mount Crohn, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from terrestrial photographs taken by Syd Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1956, and also from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Peter J. Brown-Cooper, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Brown Glacier. 74°50' S, 65°08' W. A large glacier on the W side of the Latady Mountains, flowing SSE to join Ketchum Glacier, W of Gardner Inlet, where the Orville Coast meets the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN, for Lawrence Edward Brown, geologist, a member of the USGS field party which crossed this glacier in 1968-69. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Brown Hills. 79°46' S, 158°33' E. To the immediate N of, and in the lower reaches of, the Darwin Glacier, they are a group of mainly snow-free hills in the Cook Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named for their color by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**Brown Island**. 64°58' S, 63°47' W. A small, brown, almost snow-free island, in the SE part of the Wauwermans Islands, 3 km SW of Wednesday Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted in Jan. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by Rymill because its color stands out among all the other (snow-capped) islands. The island and attendant rocks appear on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Brown Island Reef, and, on a 1947 Chilean chart, translated as Arrecife Brown. The name Brown Island appears on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1954 French chart as Île Brown. It was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57, and appears on a British chart of 1958. The island and its rocks appear on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islas Pardas (i.e., "brown islands"), and that is how the feature appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The island appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Brown, and that is how it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Brown Island** *see* **Brown Peninsula**

Brown Island Reef *see* [1]**Brown Island**

Brown Nunataks. 82°37' S, 53°30' W. Three nunataks, rising to 755 m, 1.5 km NW of Walker Peak, at the SW extremity of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John B. Brown (b. July 19, 1926, Delaware. d. July 7, 2006, Wilmington, Del.), ionosphere physicist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Brown Peak. 67°25' S, 164°35' E. Rising to 1705 m (the New Zealanders say about 1524 m), in the N part of Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839, by Balleny, who named it Brown's Peak, for William Brown, one of the merchants who helped Enderby Brothers send out the expedition. In 1841 Ross, the next to sight it, accidentally re-named it Russell Peak, but the earlier name prevails, except that it has been shortened to Brown Peak, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Brown Peaks. 85°35' S, 158°05' W. A series of low peaks surmounting a ridge 6 km long, 11 km E of Robinson Bluff, at the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First roughly mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Kenneth R. Brown, biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Brown Peninsula. 78°07' S, 165°30' E. Also called Broune Insel. A nearly ice-free peninsula in the S part of Victoria Land, 16 km long and 6 km wide, rising above the Ross Ice Shelf at the bottom of the N slopes of Mount Discovery leading to McMurdo Sound, and connected to Mount Discovery by a low isthmus. The highest point on it is 2654 feet. Discovered by BAE 1901-04, and named by them as Brown Island because of its color and island-like quality. On May 24, 1961, NZ-APC redefined it as Brown Peninsula, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1962.

[1]**Brown Range**. 68°08' S, 62°24' E. A group of 5 peaks, only one of them individually named (Gordon Peak), about 4 km S of Mount Twintop, at the S end of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Alex Brown (*see* **Brown, Duncan Alexander**). This entry should really be read in conjunction with Sørtindane Peaks. Nearly all the gazetteers have the Brown Range and Sørtindane Peaks as one and the same, but the two features are not synonymous.

[2]**Brown Range**. 79°45' S, 158°30' E. Named by the Russians. So says the SCAR gazetteer, and gives it a separate entry, as a distinct feature, that is. However, it can't be. It must be a Russian name for one of the established ranges in Victoria Land, probably the Conway Range.

Brown Ridge. 83°38' S, 55°06' W. A bare rock ridge, 5 km long, and rising to 1400 m, it extends NNW from Nelson Peak, on the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially in 1964 by USN, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert D. Brown, geologist with the USGS Patuxent Range field party of 1962-63. At that stage it was plotted in 83°38' S, 54°52' W, but the coordinates were corrected by 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Brown Scarp. 78°04' S, 161°24' E. A narrow, wedge-like massif, 2.5 km long and rising to 2410 m, with a notable S escarpment but moderate N slopes, between Palais Glacier and Waddington Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Arthur J. Brown, deputy program director with ITT Services, 1982-90. From 1994 he was head of the safety, environment, and health implementation team at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs.

Brown skua *see* **Skuas**

Brown Station *see* **Almirante Brown Station**

Brown Valley. 75°38' S, 132°12' W. A rectangular, ice-covered valley, between Mount Kauffman and Mount Kosciusko, in the NE end of the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas I. Brown, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1963.

Browngletscher. 73°26′ S, 166°44′ E. A glacier, SW of Dessent Ridge, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Browning. 74°37' S, 164°03' E. Rising to 762 m, 3 km to the N of Gerlache Inlet, at the NW side of Terra Nova Bay, at the N end of the mountain mass dominated by Mount Abbott, and opposite the terminus of Boomerang Glacier, in the Northern Foothills, on the coast of northern Victoria Land. Mapped by BAE 1907-09, and explored and mapped in greater detail by Campbell's Northern Party of 1911-12, during BAE 1910-13. They named it for Frank Browning. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Browning, Frank Vernon. b. June 27, 1882, Stockland, near Axminster, Devon, but raised in Lympstone, son of gardener Frank Albert Browning and his wife Rhoda Phillips. He joined the Royal Navy as a boy 2nd class, in June 1900, in Nov. 1905 becoming a petty officer, 2nd class, which is the rank he still held while serving on the *Talbot*, when he transferred to the *Terra Nova*, for BAE 1910-13. He was part of Campbell's Northern Party during the expedition, and came close to dying on this trip. He left a diary. In Sept. 1913 he returned to Britain, just promoted to petty officer, 1st class, and when World War I broke out was serving on the cruiser *Carnarvon*, taking part in the Battle of the Falkland Islands in December 1914. He stayed with the *Carnarvon* until Nov. 1917. In 1920, by now a chief petty officer, he joined the *Warspite*, and on March 16, 1921, at Ellacombe, Devon, he married Marjorie Helen Bending, and they lived in Torquay, having two children there. He retired in June 1922, and died on March 14, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Browning Island *see* **Browning Peninsula**

Browning Pass. 74°36' S, 163°59' E. An ice-covered pass, 16 km long, just to the N of Gerlache Inlet, at the N end of Terra Nova Bay, between the the Northern Foothills and the main mass of the Deep Freeze Range, in northern Victoria Land. The pass facilitates movement between the lower ends of Priestley Glacier and Campbell Glacier, and was first mapped as part of Campbell Glacier by Campbell's Northern Party of 1911-12, during BAE 1910-13. There is, however, a divide to the E of the mouth of Boomerang Glacier where the flow to the E of the divide enters Campbell Glacier. So, the area was re-mapped accordingly, by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and the pass named by them for Frank Browning. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Browning Pass Automatic Weather Station. 74°37' S, 163°55' E. An Italian AWS at Browning Pass, at the N end of Terra Nova Bay.

Browning Peninsula. 66°28' S, 110°33' E. Also called Browning Island. A rocky outcrop, 6 km long, connected to the continental ice on the Budd Coast, it separates Penney Bay from Eyres Bay, at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First plotted from air photos taken in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Cdr. Charles L. Browning, USN, chief staff officer with OpW 1947-48, and later staff officer with Task Force 43, during OpDF I (1955-56). The Australians established a field hut here. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Bahía Browns *see* **Browns Bay**

Punta Browns. 64°31' S, 63°01' W. A point at the end of Briggs Peninsula, on Discovery Sound, on the W side of Inverleith Harbor, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Browns Bay. 60°43' S, 44°36' W. A bay, 2.5 km wide, between (on the one hand) Thomson Point and Cape Mabel, and (on the other) Cape Geddes, along the NW side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in Nov. 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as Brown's Bay, for Dr. R.N. Rudmose Brown. It appears as Brown Bukt on Petter Sørlle's chart of 1930, and on a 1933 Argentine chart as Bahía Brown. It appears on the Discovery Investigations charts of 1930 and 1935, as Brown Bay, but as Browns Bay on a British chart of 1938, and that latter name was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Bahía Brown's on a 1945 Argentine chart, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Browns, and that latter name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (it is not a very good translation, but, then again, they didn't have much to work with).

Browns Butte. 85°15' S, 167°30' E. A bare rock butte at the N side of the mouth of Koski Glacier, in the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Craig W. Brown, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Browns Glacier. 68°56' S, 78°00' E. A small glacier, 6 km N of Chaos Glacier, it flows westward into the N extremity of Ranvik Bay, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (but, apparently not named by them). It was re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped again, from these photos, in 1952, by U.S. cartographer John Roscoe, who named it that year for Lt. (jg) Eduardo P. Brown (*see* **Mount Brown**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit.

Brown's Peak *see* **Brown Peak**

The *Brownson*. A 2425-ton Gearing-class destroyer, 390 feet 6 inches long, the second ship to be named for Admiral Willard H. Brownson. DD-868 was built by Bethlehem Steel at Staten Island, and launched on July 7, 1945. She was commissioned on Nov. 17, 1945. On Nov. 2, 1946, Capt. Harry Gimber became skipper, and on Dec. 2, 1946 took her out of Norfolk, Va., bound for Antarctica, as part of the Eastern Task Group of OpHJ 1946-47. On Dec. 10, 1946, they passed through the Panama Canal, and served primarily as a weather station, crossing the Antarctic Circle 76 times. On March 3, 1947 she left Antarctic waters, headed for Brazil, arriving back in Norfolk on April 8, 1947. It was her only voyage to Antarctica. The vessel was decommissioned in 1976, and then scrapped in 1977.

Brownson Islands. 74°10' S, 103°36' W. A group of 20 or so small islands just outside the entrance to Cranton Bay, about 22 km SW of the SW tip of Canisteo Peninsula, in the E extremity of the Amundsen Sea. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for the *Brownson*.

Lake Brownworth. 77°26' S, 162°45' E. Also called Wright Lake. A meltwater lake immediately W of Wright Lower Glacier, at the E end of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Frederick S. Brownworth, Jr. (b. Aug. 25, 1926. d. Oct. 19, 1996, Reston, Va.), USGS topographic engineer in Antarctica for several seasons. In 1970-71 he supervised aerial photography of the dry valleys of Victoria Land, including this lake.

Bru Buttress *see* **Repeater Buttress**

[1]Cape Bruce *see* **Bruce Point**

[2]Cape Bruce. 67°25' S, 60°47' E. The N tip of a small, unnamed island, at the E side of Oom Bay, separated by a shallow channel from the mainland rocks just W of Taylor Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. BANZARE discovered this cape, and landed here on Feb. 18, 1931, Mawson naming it for Stanley Melbourne Bruce (1883-1967; in 1947 created 1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne), prime minister of Australia, 1923-29. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Isla Bruce *see* **Bruce Island**, **Bruce Islands**, **Bruce Nunatak**

Islas Bruce *see* **Bruce Islands**

Islotes Bruce *see* **Bruce Islands**

Meseta Bruce *see* **Bruce Plateau**

Mount Bruce. 70°32' S, 162°30' E. A prominent snow-covered mountain, rising to 1640 m (the New Zealanders say 853 m), it is the northernmost of the Bowers Mountains, and also the highest summit in those mountains, just S of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont and the Lillie Glacier Tongue, and between Gannutz Glacier and Barber Glacier, in Oates Land. Discovered by the men on the *Terra Nova* in Feb. 1911, and named for Wilfred M. Bruce. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Nunatak Bruce *see* **Bruce Nunatak**

Roca Bruce *see* **Bruce Nunatak**

Bruce, Wilfrid Montague. b. Oct. 26, 1874, Scotland, 4th son of Canon Lloyd Stewart Bruce. He was Robert Falcon Scott's brother-in-law. He was a lieutenant with the P & O line, and joined BAE 1910-13 in NZ, as the man in charge of zoological work aboard the *Terra Nova*. He had also helped to collect and transport the dogs from Vladivostok. He was not a member of the shore party, but he did keep a diary of the expedition. On Nov. 25, 1913, at St. Anne's Soho, he married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Jesse Boot, the famous head of Boot's Chemists chain. He served in the Navy during World War I, in

charge of the Lowestoft minesweepers, retiring as captain, RNR, just after the war to take up pig farming near Oxford. He died on Sept. 21, 1953.

Bruce, William Robert. Known as Robert. b. Britain. He was head of the Ciopletti Meteorological Station at Río Negro, in Argentina, in 1904, and was leader of the 1908 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station.

Bruce, William Speirs. b. Aug. 1, 1867, London, son of Scottish physician Samuel Noble Bruce and his Welsh wife Mary Lloyd. In 1892-93, after abandoning his medical studies, he was naturalist and doctor on the *Balaena*, during the Dundee Whaling Expedition. He planned to go on the *Antarctic* expedition, led by Bull in 1894-95, but couldn't get to Melbourne in time to meet the ship. Around this time he conceived the idea of a transantarctic traverse, in order to test the theoretic Ross-Weddell Graben. He worked at the Ben Nevis met station in 1895-96, and in 1896-97 was part of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in the Arctic, where he met Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen. He went back to work at Ben Nevis, and then, in 1898, joined Maj. Andrew Coats in the Arctic, which is how he got to know the Coats family. In 1899 he was back in the Arctic with Prince Albert of Monaco. In 1901 he married Jessie Mackenzie, a former nurse, and they lived in Edinburgh, where he helped found Edinburgh Zoo. He refused the post of naturalist on Scott's BNAE 1901-04 because he was planning his own expedition, ScotNAE 1902-04. The British government, however, refused to back his expedition, and so, being intensely patriotic, Bruce approached the Coats family, who became his main backers on his purely Scottish-financed expedition. After the expedition Bruce continued in science, and in Arctic research, going north seven times, mostly in pursuit of minerals for commercial exploitation. In 1908 he proposed a new Antarctic expedition (*see* **Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1908-11**), but nothing came of it. In 1915-16 he managed a whaling station in the Seychelles. He died on Oct. 28, 1921, in Edinburgh, and his ashes were scattered over the Indian Ocean. In 2003 Peter Speak wrote his biography, *William Speirs Bruce*.

Bruce Bukt *see* **Borge Bay**

Bruce Coast. That part of the coast of Coats Land, trending southwestward between longitudes 16°30' W and 23°00' W. It consists of undulating slopes fronted by an ice cliff between 6.1 and 45.7 m high. Discovered by Bruce on March 3, 1904, in the *Scotia*, when that vessel was in 72°18' S, 17°59' W, during ScotNAE 1902-04. Named by Shackleton in 1915, for Bruce. It appears on a 1945 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In 1956, US-ACAN discontinued the term, the W part of Bruce Coast going to the Caird Coast and the E part going to the Princess Martha Coast.

Bruce Harbor *see* **Borge Bay**

Mount Bruce Harkness *see* **Mount Harkness**

Bruce Island. 64°54' S, 63°08' W. An island, 0.8 km off the SW corner of Bryde Island, in Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered, mapped, landed upon, but not named, in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by David Ferguson in 1913 for William S. Bruce. It appears on his 1918 chart, and also on a British map of 1921. It appears on a 1929 chart as Banck Island, named in association with Mount Banck (see that entry for more on this). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Isla Bruce, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Isla Bank, but on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Banck, and that latter was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It has also been seen as Islote Banck. The island was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955. Bruce Island was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963.

Bruce Islands. 60°41' S, 44°54' W. A group of small islands and rocks, 2.5 km NW of Eillium Island and 5 km NW of Route Point (the NW tip of Laurie Island), and also NW of Mackenzie Peninsula, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer, it is roughly shown on Powell's chart published in 1822. It was roughly charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him (at least it appears on his 1930 chart) as Binnie Øyane (i.e., "the Binnie islands"), named for Edward Binnie. In March 1919 it was charted by personnel on the *Uruguay*, and appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Islas Corbeta (the *Uruguay* was a famous Antarctic "corbeta"—the Spanish name for a corvette). Re-surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and, to mark the hydrographic work done by ScotNAE 1902-04, renamed by them as the Bruce Islands, for William S. Bruce. The name Bruce Islands was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and was the name seen in the 1955 British gazetteer. The group appears (singularized, by error) as Isla Bruce on a 1945 Argentine chart, but Moneta refers to the group as Islas Bruce in 1951. A 1953 Argentine chart shows it as Islas Corbeta, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, that same gazetteer also accepted Islotes Bruce.

Bruce Nunatak. 65°05' S, 60°15' W. Rising to 320 m, 3 km W of Donald Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, 16 km WNW of the extreme NW point of Robertson Island, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Bruce, for William S. Bruce. It appears in a 1908 Argentine reference as Isla Bruce, on a 1921 British chart as Bruce Nunatak, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Roca Bruce. It was re-surveyed in Aug. 1947, by Fids from Base D. The name Bruce Nunatak was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Nunatak Bruce, and that is what the Argentines call it too.

Bruce Plateau. 66°00' S, 64°00' W. An ice-covered plateau, about 150 km long and rising to about 1830 m, it extends NE from the heads of Erskine Glacier and Gould Glacier to the vicinity of Flandres Bay, in Graham Land. It is not known who first saw this plateau, but it was presumably sighted in Jan. 1909, from Pendleton Strait, by FrAE 1908-10. In 1946-47, Fids from Base E surveyed its S and W parts, and it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for William S. Bruce. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and it appears on a British chart of 1957. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-62. The Chilean gazetteer accepted the translated name Meseta Bruce. Originally plotted in 66°50' S, 63°35' W, it has since been replotted, and extends between 65°15' S to 66°30' S.

Bruce Point. 76°08' S, 162°26' E. A rocky point at the S side of Charcot Cove, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Cape William Bruce, for William S. Bruce. He plotted it in 75°38' S, 162°26' E. The name was later shortened to Cape Bruce, and then redefined as Bruce Point, the name accepted by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1965, and by US-ACAN in 1966. It has since been replotted.

Bruce Ridge. 60°00' S, 35°00' W. A submarine feature to the E of the South Orkneys. Named by international agreement in 1967, for William Speirs Bruce.

Bruce Rise *see* **Bruce Spur**

Bruce Spur. 63°30' S, 101°15' E. Also called Bruce Rise. A submarine feature, an elevated area of the ocean floor, actually a spur. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1914, during the cruise of the *Aurora*, while part of AAE 1911-14. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1963.

Bruces Peak *see* **Summers Peak**

Brückner Glacier. 67°20' S, 67°01' W. Flows NE on Arrowsmith Peninsula and enters the Müller Ice Shelf, in the SW part of Lallemand Fjord, just W of Humphreys Hill, on the Loubet Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Eduard Brückner (1862-1927), German glaciology pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It was not realized, until the late 1970s, that the glacier actually flows into the Müller Ice Shelf, rather than directly into Lallemand Fjord, which had been the prevailing belief. Originally plotted in 67°14' S, 66°56' W, and then in 67°18' S, 67°00' W, it has since been replotted.

Lake Bruehwiler. 69°24' S, 76°21' E. A small round lake nestled in a wedge between 2 hills, about 1.3 km SW of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Albert Bruehwiler, plant inspector who wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1982, at Davis Station in 1986, Mawson Station in 1990, and again at Mawson in 1993. During his 2nd tour, he greatly assisted in the establishment of what was then known as Law Base.

Brugda *see* **Brugda Ridge**

Brugda Ridge. 72°05' S, 2°50' E. A mountain ridge extending ESE from the SE side of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Brugda (i.e., "the basking shark"). US-ACAN accepted the name Brugda Ridge in 1966. *See also* **Gora Puschina**.

Brugdebreen. 72°04' S, 2°52' E. A glacier in the vicinity of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Brugda Ridge. The name really means "the basking shark glacier," but should be translated as Brugda Glacier.

Brugdedalen. 72°02' S, 2°47' E. A valley in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. Strictly speaking, the name means "the basking shark valley," but should be interpreted as Brugda Valley.

Brugdeskaret. 72°04' S, 2°48' E. A pass in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Brugda Ridge. "Skaret" means "gap" or "pass."

Bruggman(n) *see* **Brugmann**

Montes Brugmann *see* **Brugmann Mountains**

Monts Brugmann *see* **Brugmann Mountains**

Mount Brugmann *see* **Brugmann Mountains**

Brugmann Mountains. 64°02' S, 61°58' W. Rising to 852 m, they are steep and rugged on the E slopes, but are ice-capped and descend gently toward the W, extending in a NE-SW arc along the eastern-central axis of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. They include Pavlov Peak and Mount Vesalius. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 25, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Monts Brugmann, for banker Georges Brugmann (1829-1900), consul general for the Norwegians and Swedes in Brussels, and a patron of the expedition. On Dr. Frederick Cook's maps of the expedition, the feature appears variously as Mount Brugmann and the Brugmann Mountains. It appears spelled erroneously on several British charts — Bruggman Mountains (1909), Brüggmann Mountains (1916), Bruggmann Mountains (1930), and Brugman Mountains (1942). On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Bruggman (Brugmann) Mountains." On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Montes Bruggman, on another (from 1957) as Montes Bruggmann, and on a third (from 1959) as Montes Brugmann, which is correct (that name also appearing on a 1962 Chilean chart), and which was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Brugmann Mountains on British charts of 1948 and 1949, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Brugmann (Bruggman) Mountains.

Bruhns, Ernst. b. 1887, Germany. Former German Merchant Navy officer, who moved to Argentina, and was many years at La Quica Observatory. He was 2nd-in-command at Órcadas Station for the winter of 1923. He later led the 1925, 1928, 1931, and 1932 expeditions.

Caleta Bruix *see* **Bruix Cove**

Bruix Cove. 62°38' S, 59°59' W. A small cove in the S part of Moon Bay, on the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines about 1970, as Caleta Bruix, for Alexis-Vital-Joseph, Baron de Bruix, known in South America as General Alejo Bruix (ca. 1790-1826), a hero of the revolutions. UK-APC accepted the translation Bruix Cove, on Dec. 16, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this cove, in late 2008.

The *Brulson* *see* **The *Brussa***

Mount Brundage. 75°16' S, 65°28' W. Rising to 1260 m, 20 km WSW of Mount Terwileger, in the S part of the Scaife Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in southern Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne as Mount Burr Brundage, for Burr Cartwright Brundage (1912-1993), a history professor who was with the Department of State from 1944 to 1947, and who helped arrange the expedition. Ronne plotted it in 75°40' S, 65°00' W. US-ACAN accepted the shortened form of the name, Mount Brundage, in 1949. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, it appears with the corrected coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Brune, Ewald *see* **The *Icebird***

Bruner Hill. 75°39' S, 142°25' W. Rising to 770 m and mostly snow-covered (except for some exposed rock on the N face), it stands on the N side of El-Sayed Glacier, 13 km SW of Mount Shirley, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Lt. Michael J. Bruner, USN, LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

Brunet, Léonard. b. July 14, 1812, Marmande, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Brunhilde Peak. 77°38' S, 161°27' E. A rock peak between Sykes Glacier and the upper part of Donner Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Aug. 3, 1972, for the mythical Teutonic figure. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Brunner Glacier. 85°14' S, 175°38' W. A narrow, steep-walled glacier, 3 km long, it flows from the W slope of the Cumulus Hills, between Landry Bluff and Halfmoon Bluff, into Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65 for Staff Sgt. Donald R. Brunner, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment that supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 16, 1965.

Bruno, F. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1930

Brunow, Benjamin J. "Ben." American captain of the *Henry*, 1820-21, and probably 2nd-in-command of the New York Sealing Expedition of that season. He was back in the *Henry* for the 2nd part of the expedition, 1821-22.

Brunow Bay. 62°43' S, 60°08' W. A small indentation into the SE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Ben Brunow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a 1962 British chart. The British were the latest to replot this bay, in late 2008.

Mount Bruns. 84°29' S, 64°23' W. Rising to 910 m, 6 km N of Mount Lowry, in the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John E. Bruns, glaciologist who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Bruns, Herbert. b. 1908, Germany. He went to sea in May 1931, as an electrician, and was electrical engineer on the *Schwabenland* in the 1930s, under Capt. Kottas, when he, his captain, his ship, and some of the crew went on GermAE 1938-39.

Bruns Knoll. 67°24' S, 10°30' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, the name was accepted by international agreement in June of that year.

Bruns Nunataks. 72°05' S, 1°10' E. A small group of nunataks, including Tua Hill, 4 km WNW of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Bruns-Berge, for Herbert Bruns. Later geographers, unsure of the German aerial photography, selected these nunataks as the ones Ritscher intended, and named them in English. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1970.

Brunsvighorten. 74°44' S, 11°57' W. A mountain crag W of Bieringmulen, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Paal Brunsvig (1921-1988), a Resistance hero of Telemark, during World War II.

Brunt Basin. 75°00' S, 25°00' W. A glacially eroded basin of the Brunt Ice Shelf, and also partially of Stancomb-Wills Glacier. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with the ice shelf. The name was accepted by international agreement in June of that year.

Brunt Ice Front. 75°00' S, 23°00' W. The seaward face of the Brunt Ice Shelf, off the Caird Coast. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears on a British chart of that year.

Brunt Ice Shelf. 75°30' S, 25°00' W. An ice shelf bordering the coast of Coats Land, and extending NE from the Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream to the NE side of the Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream. Discovered in March 1904, by ScotAE 1902-04. It was next seen in Jan. 1915, during BITE 1914-17. It provided the site for the Halley Bay stations. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for David Brunt (1886-1965; knighted in 1949), Welsh meteorologist who, as physical secretary of the Royal Society, 1946-57, was partially responsible for getting the original expedition to Halley Bay off the ground (see British Royal Society Expedition). It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The SW limit of the ice shelf was originally given as 76°00' S, 26°30' W, with the NE limit undefined. The ice shelf was surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley in 1967 and 1970, and photographed aerially by USN in 1967-68 and again in 1969-70. Its extent was not fully shown until U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974, and the definition was revised accordingly.

Brunt Icefalls. 75°55' S, 25°00' W. A line of icefalls extending along the Caird Coast for almost 80 km where the steep, ice-covered coast descends to the Brunt Ice Shelf. Discovered on Nov. 5, 1967, on a VX-6 flight, and plotted by USGS from air photos taken at that time. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, in association with the ice shelf.

Brunvold, Arnold and Saebjørn. Brothers. Saebjørn was born in Norway, in 1900, and joined the Merchant Marine. On Oct. 27, 1924, he signed on at Oslo to the Norwegian Pacific Line steamer *Borgland* for a cruise around the west coast of the Americas, as 3rd officer. He and his younger brother Arnold then became whalers, and were both captains who explored the coast of East Antarctica in the *Seksern* in Jan. 1931.

Brunvoll Glacier. 67°48' S, 66°48' E. A broad glacier, flowing between Murray Monolith and Torlyn Mountain on the E, and Scullin Monolith and Mikkelsen Peak on the W, as far as the coast. Named by Bjarne Aagard (*see* **Aagard Glacier**) for the Brunvold [sic] brothers, Arnold and Saebjørn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Brunvollbotnen. 74°43' S, 11°24' W. A cirque (or corrie) between Sanengenrusta and Malmrusta, in the NW side of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kirsten Brunvoll (1895-1976), a Norwegian housewife who, together with her husband Jonas, and their two sons Jonas (aged 21) and Gunnar (17), printed and distributed illegal (i.e., anti-Nazi) newspapers during the occupation of Norway, in World War II. She was arrested in 1941, and sent to a concentration camp. In 1950, the two boys started the Norwegian Opera Company.

Islote Brusa. 60°32' S, 45°31' W. A small island, with offlying rocks, in Ommanney Bay, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Its N point is Foul Point. The island, although discovered in 1821, by Powell, has remained unnamed to this day, except by the Argentines.

Brusen *see* **Brusen Nunatak**

Brusen Nunatak. 68°12' S, 58°13' E. A lone peak, about 5 km W of Mount Gjeita (what the Australians call Mount Banfield), in the Hansen Mountains of Kemp Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Brusen, after the rock in the Lofoten Islands, off the NW coast of Norway. Re-plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE aerial photos. US-ACAN accepted the name Brusen Nunatak in 1967. ANCA named it (for themselves only) as Foley Nunatak, for Noel Foley (*see* **Foley Promontory**), weather observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965, and who was a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Hansen Mountains that year.

Brusen Point. 62°26' S, 59°49' W. A narrow rocky point, projecting 200 m in a NNW direction, and forming the N extremity of Greenwich Island, 990 m W of Agüedo Point, 4.55 km E of Aprilov Point, and and 1.02 km SW of Dee Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Brusen, in northwestern and western Bulgaria.

Brush Glacier. 74°29' S, 111°36' W. A broad glacier in the NW part of Bear Peninsula, flowing W into the Dotson Ice Shelf to the N of Jeffrey Head, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Bernard Eugene "Gene" Brush (b. Nov. 2, 1941. d. Nov. 21, 2007, Lafayette, Colo.), station engineer at Byrd VLF Station in 1966. Altogether he wintered-over 4 times, in both military and civilian capacities. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Brusilov Nunataks. 66°42' S, 52°24' E. A group of nunataks, 10 km N of Mount Morrison, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. The geology of these nunataks was investigated by SovAE 1961-62, who named them Gory Brusilova, for Arctic explorer Georgiy Lvovich Brusilov (1884-1914). ANCA accepted the translated name Brusilov Nunataks on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Gory Brusilova *see* **Brusilov Nunataks**

Nunataki Brusilova. 71°03' S, 66°16' E. An isolated group of nunataks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for G.L. Brusilov (*see* **Brusilov Nunataks**).

The *Brussa*. Also called *Brulson* or *Brusso*. A 164-ton brigantine, built at Rotherhithe in 1818, and owned by Middleton & Co., of London. She was repaired in 1820, and plied the Mediterranean. On May 3, 1821, Alexander Benjamin Greaves was appointed her skipper in London, and she left that port on May 11, 1821, leaving Gravesend on May 16, 1821, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. She anchored in Clothier Harbor for the summer. On March 2, 1823 she was at the Azores, bound for England with 300 barrels of sperm and 100 barrels of whale oil.

Brustad, Alf Christoffer. b. Sept. 23, 1899, Vang, Norway, as Alf Kristoffer Brustad, son of farmer Oscar Brustad and his wife Elise Dorthe Henaug. He went to New Zealand, and became a famous mountain climber and Hermitage guide, as well as a farmer in North Canterbury. He went to the Ross Sea on a whaling expedition in 1924-25, and was back in Antarctica for the second (1929-30) half of ByrdAE 1928-30, as a seaman on the *City of New York*. On Sept. 23, 1931, he married Mary Lucy Clifford, daughter of the 4th Baronet Clifford, but she died in 1933. Alf died in May 1965, in Christchurch.

Monte Bruyne *see* **[1]Mount Reeves**

Bryan, Rorke Bardon. b. Sept. 30, 1939, Dublin. A geographer, he graduated from Trinity in 1961, and almost immediately joined FIDS, as a meterologist. He wintered-over at Base T in 1962 and 1963, as FIDS was becoming BAS. In 1967 he got his doctorate from the University of Sheffield, and retired in 2008 as dean of forestry at the University of Toronto.

Bryan Coast. 73°35' S, 84°00' W. That portion of the coast of Antarctica along the S shore of the Bellingshausen Sea, between Pfrogner Point (at the very edge of the Eights Coast) and the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula (at the edge of the English Coast). The E end of the coast was discovered aerially during USAS 1939-41, and seen again during RARE 1947-48. Originally called the George Bryan Coast, for Rear Adm. George S. Bryan, hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, 1938-46, that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The entire coast was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name Bryan Coast, in 1966.

[1]Bryan Glacier. 73°30' S, 61°33' W. Flows N along the E side of the Werner Mountains into Douglas Glacier at New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1965, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Terry E. Bryan, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1966-67. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

[2]Bryan Glacier. 77°24' S, 160°56' E. Flows S from a divide with Papitashvili Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for John Bryan, an Australian coal geologist who led a scientific party mapping the Permian coal measures of the areas around the Upper Wright Valley, Mount Fleming, Mount Electra, Shapeless Mountain, and Mistake Peak, during one visit in 1982-83. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

The *Bryanskles*. A Polish B-514 timber carrying ship, built in 1962, and owned by Sudoimport, that took part in SovAE 1978-80 (Capt. Arkadiy Sergeyevich Konoshev). She was pierced

by an ice floe while in the Arctic in 1981, and sank.

Cabo Bryant *see* **Cape Bryant**

Cape Bryant. 71°14' S, 60°55' W. A high, completely snow-covered cape with a rounded summit, forming the N side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, and projecting from the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula into the S end of the Larsen Ice Shelf, below Steele Island, 33 km SSE of Cape Sharbonneau. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by members of East Base during USAS 1939-41, surveyed from the ground by them, and named by them for Herwil Bryant. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart in 71°12' S, 61°00' W, and also on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Bryant, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Bryant in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. For a long time it appeared in gazetteers with the coordinates 71°12' S, 60°55' W, and that was based on the 1947-48 survey conducted by a combined FIDS/RARE sledging team, and on Dougie Mason's 1950 map of that survey. Those coordinates were finally corrected from 1966 USN air photos, and the feature appears with the new coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears, misspelled, as Cabo Briant, on a 1958 Argentine chart.

Bryant, Glenn Henry. b. April 3, 1906. Geophysicist with the Seismograph Service Corporation, who left the USA, arrived at Dunedin, NZ, and from there took the *Bear of Oakland* on Jan. 2, 1935, headed for Little America to help Tom Poulter with the final series of seismic soundings, on the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He married Bernice Cochran, a Texan girl who had moved to Oklahoma with her family in the 1920s, and who had the same birthday he did (except 3 years later), and in 1941 they were in Oklahoma City. They moved to Stillwater, Okla., where he died in May 1967, and Bernice died on May 2, 1999.

Bryant, Herwil McClure. b. Jan. 29, 1916, Berkeley, Calif., but grew up partly in Washington, DC, son of Dr. Harold Child Bryant, ornithologist with the California Fish & Game Commission, and his wife Amy Morrish. He was a member of the band while attending American University in Washington, DC, and was later a graduate assistant at the University of Toronto. He was working for the Smithsonian when he became biologist at East Base during USAS 1939-41. In 1944, he married Genie Ulmer Crooks. After World War II, he worked for the government, and in 1990-91 was a lecturer on a Lindblad Travel cruise. He died from the flu on Dec. 11, 2003, in Riverside, Calif. His *Antarctic Journal* is an invaluable resource (*see* the Bibliography).

Île Bryde *see* **Bryde Island**

Isla Bryde *see* **Bryde Island**

Bryde, Leif. b. 1881, Sandefjord, Norway, son of shipping owner Johan Bryde and his wife Karen. As a teenager he went to sea, sailing on ships skippered by his brother Alf. He was manager of the *Guvernøren*, 1913-15, and in the 1920s he owned the Ishavet Whaling Company. He married Ragnhild, lived in Sandefjord, and died in 1950.

Bryde Channel *see* **Lientur Channel**

Bryde Island. 64°52' S, 63°02' W. About 8.8 km long and 5 km wide, immediately SW of Lemaire Island, at the entrance to Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 10-11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Bryde, or Île de Bryde, for shipowner and agent Johan Bryde (1858-1925), the expedition's representative in Sandefjord, Norway, and his brother Ingvald (1860-1931), who arranged the purchase of the *Belgica*. It appears as Bryde Island on Dr. Frederick Cook's map of the expedition, and also on a 1901 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, of 1920-22 made corrections to old whaling maps of the island, but Lester and Bagshawe (who did the correcting) spelled it Bride Island and even McBride Island. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears, by error, as Bruce Island, on a 1959 USAF chart. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Bryde.

Bryde Refugio. 64°53' S, 62°56' W. Argentine refuge hut built on Orne Harbor — Paradise Harbor, Bryde Island, and opened on Nov. 12, 1953, as Refugio Naval Bryde. It has since been covered with snow.

Bryde's whale. Not found in Antarctic waters.

Brygga *see* [1]**Forbes Glacier**

Bryggeholmen *see* **Gibbney Island**

Brynildsen, Karl. b. 1880, Stokke, Norway. Fireman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900. He returned to Stokke after the expedition.

Bryozoans. Aquatic invertebrates which lie on the sea bed, near the shore (*see also* Fauna).

Bryse Peaks. 72°43' S, 74°50' E. A small nunatak with 2 peaks, 6 km NNE of Mason Peaks, and about 19 km NNW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for R.A. Bryse, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, of the Australian Department of National Development. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Bubble Spur. 77°59' S, 161°50' E. A flattish rock spur that separates the lower ends of Blankenship Glacier and Tedrow Glacier, to the W of Table Mountain, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in keeping with other surveying terms used here for certain geographical features. A bubble on a surveying instrument is used to indicate its directional tilt, and to facilitate its leveling. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Mount Bubier. 71°51' S, 97°48' W. Also called Bubier Head. A mountain, visble from seaward, its summit is about 6 km S of the N tip of Edwards Peninsula, on Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ken Bubier.

Bubier, Kennard F. "Ken." b. Oct. 18, 1902, Providence, RI. He joined the U.S. Marines in 1923, becoming a gunnery sergeant. He was with Byrd in the Arctic, and was also aviation mechanic on ByrdAE 1928-30. He died on July 2, 1983, in Orange County, Calif.

Bubier Head *see* **Mount Bubier**

Bubnoffnunatakker. 80°43' S, 23°46' W. A group of nunataks, just E of Eskola Cirque, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Bahía Buchan *see* **Buchan Bay**

Buchan Bay. 60°47' S, 44°42' W. A small bay, between Cape Hartree and Cape Murdoch, near the SW end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. It was possibly discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. On March 25, 1903, it was charted by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Scottish meteorologist Alexander Buchan (1829-1907), secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society from 1860 until his death. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1930, as Bahía Buchan, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Cabo Buchanan *see* **Buchanan Point**

Cape Buchanan *see* **Buchanan Point, Cape Valavielle**

Kapp Buchanan *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Punta Buchanan *see* **Buchanan Point, Cape Valavielle**

Buchanan, Cecil Douglas. b. 1889, Ireland, but raised partly in Ramsgate, Kent, by his grandmother. Artificer on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-32, and on the *Discovery II*, 1932-39, consequently many times in Antarctic waters. During World War II he was 4th engineer on the *Rapidol*. He was serving as chief engineer on the *Limol* when he died in London in 1947.

Buchanan, John Young "J.Y." b. Feb. 20, 1844, Glasgow, son of John Buchanan and his wife Jane Young. Highly educated chemist, mineralogist, and linguist, he served as chemist and physicist on the *Challenger* expedition of 1872-76. It was on this trip that he established the true nature of the slime Bathybius. He started up research labs in Edinburgh and London, lectured at Cambridge, and lived for 20 years at Christ's College there, finally moving to London. He was a patron of AAE 1911-14. Disgusted with the outbreak of World War I, he moved to Cuba and lived the rest of his life in the western hemisphere. He died on Oct. 16, 1925, in London.

Buchanan Bay. 67°05' S, 144°42' E. A sheltered bay formed by the junction of the W side of Mertz Glacier Tongue and the coast of George V Land. Cape de la Motte marks the W entrance

point. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for J.Y. Buchanan. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Buchanan Channel *see* **Southwind Passage**

Buchanan Hills. 79°39' S, 82°55' W. A cluster of rugged hills N of Union Glacier, and between the Collier Hills and the Nimbus Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Roger Buchanan, USARP biologist in Antarctica in 1964-65.

[1]**Buchanan Passage** *see* **Southwind Passage**

[2]**Buchanan Passage**. 66°48' S, 67°42' W. A marine channel separating Liard Island from Adelaide Island, at the N end of Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and first charted by Charcot in 1908-10. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Capt. (later Vice Admiral) Peter William Buchanan (b. May 14, 1925; later knighted), RN, commander of the *Endurance*, 1968-70. He showed that the passage can be used to approach Marguerite Bay from the N, through The Gullet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Buchanan Point. 60°43' S, 44°28' W. A point, 4 km NW of Cape Dundas, between that cape and Cape Valavielle, 1.5 km SE of Mackintosh Cove, at the NE end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. The name Cape Buchanan was originally given by Bruce in 1903 (during ScotNAE 1902-04) to a point 5 km to the NW which Dumont d'Urville had already named Cape Valavielle in 1838. Bruce named this feature as Cape Valavielle. In other words, he got them the wrong way around. It was named for John Young Buchanan. It appears on a 1930 Argentine government chart as Punta Buchanan, on a 1942 USAAF chart as Cape Buchanan, and on a 1945 Argentine chart as Cabo Buchanan. The feature was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. On March 31, 1955, UK-APC rectified the error, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Bucher Glacier. 67°39' S, 66°50' W. A small glacier, flowing W into Bourgeois Fjord just N of Bottrill Head, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Edwin Bucher (b. 1911), Swiss glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Bucher Peak. 75°20' S, 110°52' W. Rising to 2445 m, it is one of the highest peaks in the W central summit area of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Walter Herman Bucher (1888-1965), professor of geology at Columbia University, 1940-56.

Bucher Rim. 76°19' S, 112°09' W. A rocky eminence on the S portion of the rim of the extinct volcano Mount Takahe, in the E part of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Peter Bucher, from the University of Bern. He was a USARP geologist at Byrd Station in 1969-70.

Buchia Buttress. 67°17' S, 68°13' W. A rock buttress on the SW end of Mount Bouvier, in the E part of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62, investigated by BAS personnel from the same station in 1980-81, and found to contain marine fossils, including a bivalve species of the genus Buchia. Named by BAS by 1972. The name was accepted by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Skali Buchino *see* **Buchino Rocks**

Buchino Rocks. 62°23' S, 59°53' W. A group of rocks off the N coast of Greenwich Island, 1.5 km NW of Stoker Island, 1.6 km SE of Romeo Island, and 1.9 km NNW of Tvarditsa Rocks, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, as Skali Buchino, after the settlements of Golemo Buchino (i.e., Great Buchino) and Malo Buchino (i.e., Little Buchino), in the area of Sofia, in Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English as Buchino Rocks.

Buckett, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Buckeye Table. 84°49' S, 114°45' W. A high-level snow-covered plateau, 20 km long and between 3 and 8 km wide, with precipitous N cliffs, it occupies the central part of the Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains. The surface merges gradually with the inland ice to the south. Bill Chapman (*see* **Mount Chapman**), USGS surveyor here in 1958-59, named it for Ohio State University (Ohio being nicknamed the Buckeye State), which has sent many researchers here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Buckinghamspitze. 70°48' S, 163°31' E. A peak in the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans.

Buckle Island. 66°50' S, 163°12' E. A roughly triangular island, with long E and W coasts, and a relatively short N coast, it is about 21 km long and between 3 and 5 km wide (123.6 sq km in area), with precipitous coasts, and rising to an elevation of about 740 m, 25 km NW of Sturge Island and 8 km SE of Young Island, in the Balleny Islands. The island is capped by a gently-sloping icecap that descends steeply into the sea between rocky cliffs. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1839 by Balleny, who named it for John William Buckle, one of his sponsors. Balleny reported it to be an active volcano, and, apparently it last erupted in 1899. Studies conducted in 1904, 1936, and again in 1938, revealed no volcanic activity. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. Originally plotted in 66°47' S, 163°14' E, it has since been replotted. One sees several different coordinates listed for this island, some quite wildly variant.

Buckle Island Automatic Weather Station. 66°49' S, 163°14' E. American AWS installed on Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands, at an elevation of 520 m, on Feb. 20, 1987. It was visited on Oct. 10, 1987, but had been covered in snow, and was abandoned. However, it kept transmitting data until July 1988, and was removed in Dec. 1988.

Mount Buckley. 84°58' S, 163°56' E. An ice-free mountain, rising to 2645 m (the New Zealanders say 2555 m), close NE of Mount Darwin, it is the central and highest summit of the massif known as Buckley Island, on the W side of the head of the Beardmore Glacier, and is on the Polar Plateau, in the most southerly sector of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by the South Pole party of BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for George Buckley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Buckley, George Alexander Maclean. b. Oct. 25, 1866, Heathcote Valley, NZ, 2nd son of George Buckley. After Christ's College, Christchurch, NZ, and Cheltenham College, he entered the East Lancashire Regiment, in 1885, and from 1887 to 1889 (when he resigned) he was a 2nd lieutenant in India, with the Hampshire Regiment. He married Mabel Gertrude Warren in 1890, and shortly afterwards returned to NZ, where he inherited estates from his uncle John Maclean. He lived at Ashburton, NZ, as a wealthy sheep farmer, a great horseman, yachtsman, and swimmer, and served with the NZ Defence Force until 1900. In 1897 he took part in an exploring trip to Patagonia, and in 1904 took his master mariner's ticket. Literally on the spur of the moment, he went along on the *Nimrod* for the first half of BAE 1907-09, equipped only with his summer suit, a change of underclothing, and his toothbrush. He was a backer of the expedition, and went only as far as the Ross Sea before returning on the *Koonya*, the ship which had towed the *Nimrod* that far. He later backed AAE 1911-14, and later still became a lieutenant colonel, fighting in World War I with the Leinster Regiment. His wife died in 1929, and in 1937 he took a drive in his car through Finland to the Arctic circle, and later that year through the Balkans. Only two weeks after returning from Constantinople, he died suddenly in London, on Nov. 10, 1937, on the eve of a new expediton.

Buckley, Thomas C.T. "Tom." b. 1909, NY, son of Julian Gerard Buckley. A rower at Harvard, he took part in the Henley Regatta of 1931. He was a dog driver with ByrdAE 1933-35, during which he led the first dog team across the ice from the ship to Little America on Jan. 17, 1934, when the *Jacob Ruppert* landed at the Bay of Whales. His dogs got across a crevasse, but he didn't. As he fell he threw himself sideways, and landed on an ice-ledge 10 feet down, with a sheer drop below him of 60 feet into the freezing water of the Bay of Whales. As they pulled him out, he said, grinning, "Well, I was the first." In 1937 he married Elizabeth Simkins Cheney in Connecticut, in one of the big society weddings of the year. He died of a heart attack on Nov. 3, 1962, at Genseo, NY, while hunting (on horseback).

Buckley Bay. 68°22' S, 148°20' E. An embayment formed between the E side of Ninnis Glacier Tongue and the mainland, on the W side of the Cook Ice Shelf, at the base of the George V Coast, in Wilkes Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for George

Buckley. He plotted it in 68°16' S, 148°12' E. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with new coordinates.

Buckley Island. 84°57' S, 164°00' E. An island-like mountain massif, surmounted by Mount Bartlett, Mount Buckley, and Mount Bowers, it rises above the ice at the middle of the head of the Beardmore Glacier, near Mount Darwin. The "island" is almost free of snow, although there is a small tributary glacier flowing gently down its E slope. Discovered on Dec. 16, 1908, by the South Polar party, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton in association with Mount Buckley. Wild discovered coal here during their visit. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Originally plotted in 84°58' S, 163°56' E, it has since been replotted.

Buckley Nunataks. 74°55' S, 72°10' W. Three nunataks, 22 km E of the Cheeks Nunataks, and 20 km SW of the British Sky-Blu Camp, where the S part of Palmer Land meets Ellsworth Land. Used in estimating limits of visibility for aircraft operations. Named by UK-APC on June 26, 2001, for Peter Buckley (b. 1958), BAS pilot who first identified the site for the Sky-Blu ice runway.

Buckman, Herbert James "Jim." b. March 5, 1922, Norwich, son of Herbert Buckman and his wife Blanche Rosina Balls. He was a Royal Navy radioman when he left Cape Town on the *Winchester Castle*, arriving in Southampton on Aug. 8, 1952. He joined FIDS in 1953, and wintered-over at Base F in 1954 and 1955 as radio operator. Although he was only in his early 30s, he looked much older, gnarled and weather beaten, so they called him "Granddad." He returned to England in 1956, and lived in Alpington, Norfolk, in a house he named "Galindez" (after Galíndez Island, in Antarctica). In 1959, in Norwich, he married Olive M. Amies. He died in Sept. 1993, in Norwich.

Buckminster, Jeremiah Hooper "Jerry." b. June 22, 1823, Deer Isle, Hancock County, Maine, son of John Buckminster and his wife Margaret. Jerry was named for his grandfather, fishing captain Jeremiah Hooper. He went to sea in the late 1830s, as a Maine fisherman, and worked his way up to be an experienced skipper, living in Vinalhaven (near Carver's Harbor), in Knox County, Maine, which is where he married Hannah Cross Sylvester on Oct. 16, 1845, and had a large family. He was captain of the *Lion* on its 2nd and last trip to the South Shetlands, in 1853-54. The ship was wrecked on English Bank (not in Antarctica) on March 22, 1854. That was Jerry's only trip to the ice. His next command was the schooner *S.E. Perry*, and in 1857-58 he was captain of the *Pride of the Sea*. During the Civil War he was skipper of the 65-ton fishing schooner *James Wyman*, and in 1865, of the *Northern Light*. After the war, he and Hannah moved to Landis, NJ, and, in the 1870s, Jerry gave up the sea and went into farming. He died on June 24, 1900, in Vineland, NJ. History's corruption of Buckminster's name is worth a monograph in itself.

Bucknell, Ernest Selwyn. b. Oct. 28, 1926, Upper Hutt, NZ. Fitter and turner with NZ Railways, who also worked with the Wildlife Division. In 1956 he became cook of the Ross Sea party of BCTAE, at Scott Base, and wintered-over there in 1957. He retired from the Wildlife Dvision in 1991, and died on March 14, 2001.

Bucknell Ridge. 79°58' S, 158°38' E. A prominent mountainous ridge just above the Cranfield Icefalls, extending E-W along the S side of Darwin Glacier near its mouth. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1957-58, and named for Ernest Bucknell. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Buckridge, Horace Edgar. b. 1876, Hackney, London, son of silk manufacturer Valentine Buckridge and his wife Eliza Elizabeth Treadaway. He was educated at George Matthews' boarding school in Hornsey, and became a traveler, served as an Imperial Light Infantry sergeant in command of a unit of Australians during the South African War, and later joined Scott's Railway Guards (Mounted) at Cape Town. He joined the *Discovery* at Simon's Bay, South Africa, in Oct. 1901, as lab attendant for BNAE 1901-04. He had volunteered his services free of charge, but Scott wound up paying him anyway. He returned on the relief ship *Morning* after one season. He died at sea on Dec. 3, 1903.

Cerro Los Bucles *see* **Cerro Muga**

Budd, Grahame Murray. b. Jan. 5, 1930. Medical officer at Mawson Station in 1959.

Budd, Thomas Augustus. b. April 28, 1813, Haverstraw, NY, but raised in Westfield, NJ, son of Charles Augustus Budd and his wife Catharine Augusta. He joined the U.S. Navy as a midshipman on Feb. 2, 1829, and on July 3, 1835 was promoted to passed midshipman. He went on USEE 1838-42, joining the *Vincennes* at Fiji. He was acting captain of the *Peacock* for a while, and on Sept. 8, 1841, was promoted to lieutenant. On Dec. 13, 1842, in New York, he married Louisa Talman. In the late 1840s he took command of the first Pacific mail steamer, the *California*, and was one of the first officers to enter the mail service. He became the first American steamship captain to navigate the Straits of Magellan, and skippered steamers throughout the California gold rush. He resigned from the Navy on April 29, 1853, but when the Civil War started he volunteered, was given the rank of acting lieutenant on May 13, 1861, and placed in command of the gunboat *Penguin*. He was killed during a skirmish at Mosquito Inlet, Fla., on March 22, 1862.

Budd, William Francis "Bill." b. Oct. 16, 1938. Glaciologist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1961 and at Mawson Station in 1964.

Budd Coast. 66°30' S, 112°00' E. Also called Budd Land. That portion of the coast of East Antarctica that faces the Davis Sea between the Hatch Islands (109°16' E) and Cape Waldron (115°33' E), or between Totten Glacier and Vincennes Bay, in Wilkes Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1840, by Wilkes, and named by him as Budd's High Land, for Thomas Budd. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Budd Coast in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 11, 1955.

Budd Ice Rumples. 71°30' S, 68°45' E. A significant persistent recognizable glaciological feature exposed as a surface disturbance in the flow of the Lambert Glacier, 24 km E of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA on May 28, 2003, for Bill Budd. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Budd Islands *see* **East Budd Island**, **West Budd Island**

Budd Land *see* **Budd Coast**

Budd Peak. 66°40' S, 52°40' E. A peak, 1.5 km W of Mount Berrigan, and 36 km WSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted from 1957 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for Bill Budd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Budde, Carl *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1921

Buddenbrock Kette *see* **Buddenbrock Range**

Buddenbrock Range. 71°52' S, 5°24' E. A group of scattered mountains and nunataks between Austreskorve Glacier and Vestreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and the general area was named by Ritscher as Buddenbrock-Kette, for Friedrich Wilhelm Freiherr von Buddenbrock, the director of Lufthansa. The name was later translated into English, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1970.

Budenbrockkette *see* **Buddenbrock Range**

Lake Buddha. 78°03' S, 163°45' E. A large proglacial lake on the S margin of Joyce Glacier, in Shangri-la. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, in association with the valley of Shangri-la. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Buddington, James Waterman. Name also seen spelled as Budington. b. 1839, Groton, Conn. One of the Buddington family who had lived in Groton since 1689 (one of his cousins was Capt. Sidney O. Buddington). His mother was Lydia, and his father was Capt. James M. Buddington, very successful whaler, who had freed the *Resolute* in the Arctic after it had become stuck looking for Sir John Franklin. James W. was a 15-year-old cabin boy on that trip. He made 1st mate on the whaling schooner *Leader*, in Hudson's Bay in 1864, and was back there in 1866, as skipper of the *U.D.* He was 2nd mate on the *Peru* in the South Shetlands for the 1871-72 season, master of the *Franklin* in the South Atlantic in the 1972-73 and 1874-75 seasons, and of the *Lizzie P. Simmons* in the South Atlantic in 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1878-79. He married Maria. He was skipper of the *Sarah W. Hunt*, in the South Shetlands, in 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1891-92, and in 1908 he sailed the last whaling voyage out of New London. He spent the last several years of his life at Sailors Snug Harbor Home in Richmond, NY, where he died on March 11, 1928.

Buddington Peak. 62°12' S, 58°48' W. Rising to 235 m, N of Marian Cove, between that cove

and Collins Harbor, in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. ArgAE 1953–54 named it Cerro Agudo (i.e., "sharp pointed hill"), and it appears as such on their 1954 chart. However, on a 1958 Argentine chart it appears as Monte Agudo. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for James W. Buddington. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Monte Gómez, named for a sailor on the *Uruguay* in 1904–05. The British were the latest to replot this peak, in late 2008.

Budd's High Land *see* **Budd Coast**

Büdel Islands. 65°47' S, 65°38' W. A group of islands and rocks between Laktionov Island and Schule Island, with their center about 9 km NE of the extreme SE point of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and first shown accurately (but, apparently, not named) on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Julius Büdel (1903–1983), German geographer and sea ice specialist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The name appears as Islas Aldea on a 1962 Chilean chart, named for Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879.

Büdelberg. 62°12' S, 59°00' W. A peak on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Budington *see* **Buddington**

Budnick Hill. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. A small, rounded hill, oval in plan, rising between Crane Cove and Geoffrey Bay, about 500 m W of Casey Station, and joined by a narrow strip of land to the N part of Bailey Peninsula, in the S part of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1956, 1962, and 1963. The hill was used as a trigonometrical station during a large-scale survey of the N part of Bailey Peninsula by Keith Budnick, ANARE surveyor who was here from Wilkes Station in the winter of 1964, after whom it was named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Buell Peninsula. 70°36' S, 164°24' E. An ice-covered peninsula, 24 km long and 13 km wide at its broadest, terminating in Cape Williams, between the lower ends of Lillie Glacier, George Glacier, and Zykov Glacier, at the NW end of the Anare Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, and again by USN between 1960 and 1962, and mapped by USGS in 1962–63. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Kenneth Richard Buell (b. Aug. 24, 1939, Wisc.), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1959, and was VX-6 navigator in Antarctica, 1965–66 and 1966–67. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 5, 1973.

Buen Suceso. 62°58' S, 60°43' W. A hill at the extreme SW of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, but it is much more likely to have been by the Argentines.

Nunatak Buen Suceso. 63°24' S, 56°30' W. East of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Buen Tiempo *see* **Cape Fairweather**

Ensenada Buen Tiempo. 62°57' S, 60°36' W. An open inlet of moderate depth, a natural anchorage for ships, S of Pendulum Cove, Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947, during which the *Covadonga* and the *Angamos* reconnoitered this coast. Also seen as Rada Buen Tiempo.

Islotes Buen Tiempo *see* **Symington Islands**

Rada Buen Tiempo *see* **Ensenada Buen Tiempo**

Caleta Buena Nueva. 62°42' S, 60°23' W. A cove, at the SE side of Argentina Glacier, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by Spain for the *Buena Nueva*, Gabriel de Castilla's ship of 1603.

Buennagel Peak. 77°30' S, 146°46' W. A rock peak, 1.5 km E of Alexander Peak, in the N part of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939–41, and again by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lawrence Albert Buennagel (b. 1942), geomagnetist and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Glaciar Buenos Aires *see* **Dawson-Lambton Glacier**

Pico Buenos Aires. 83°10' S, 39°30' W. An isolated peak, due S of Nunatak Iberá, in the Panzarini Hills, in the Argentina Range. Named by the Argentines for their capital city.

Buettner Peak. 75°17' S, 110°55' W. A sharp peak rising midway along the N wall of Roos Glacier, in the NW part of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert J. Buettner (b. Sept. 7, 1914, Buffalo, NY. d. Dec. 3, 1975, Los Angeles), manager of contract logistics for Holmes and Narver. He was in Antarctica at least 5 times between 1969 and 1974.

Islas Buff *see* **Buff Island**

Islote Buff *see* **Buff Island**

Islotes Buff *see* **Buff Island**

Buff Island. 64°51' S, 64°35' W. An island rising to an elevation of 24 m, 5 km SW of the Joubin Islands, 17 km SW of Cape Monaco (which is on Anvers Island), W of Bismarck Strait, at the extreme SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. First charted in Jan. 1935 by BGLE 1934–37, and named by them as Buffon Island. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. On a 1942 USAAF chart, and on a 1945 British chart, it appears as Buff Island, and on a 1948 British chart as Buff Islet. Buff Islet was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958, but, after the island was charted anew by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58, UK-APC re-defined it on July 7, 1959, as Buff Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1960. One 1947 Chilean chart shows it as Islote Edmundo, and another from the same year shows a feature called Islotes Buff, which included this island and the Walsham Rocks together. This sitution was reflected in Argentine charts of 1953 and 1957, on which it is shown as Islas Buff (or Islas Bluff, depending on the degree of sloppiness on any given chart; and this sloppiness is not confined to the Argentines, by any means — the island appears as Bluff Island on a 1961 American chart). However, in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer it appears as Islotes Buff. In 1962 a Chilean chart has the island as Islote Buff, and that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Buffer Ice Rise *see* **Buffer Island**

Buffer Island. 69°10' S, 67°19' W. A mostly ice-covered island, W of the former Wordie Ice Shelf (the British say it was in the center of that ice shelf), 14 km NW of Mount Balfour, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Nov. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, as Buffer Ice Rise, for the fact that it obstructed the NE-SW flow of the ice shelf, which, at that time, was rifted and crevassed in this vicinity. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. Satellite imagery of 1989 showed that the Wordie Ice Front had receded eastward, leaving an island where the ice rise used to be. So it was renamed by both UK-APC and US-ACAN in 1999, as Buffer Island.

Chenal Buffon. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The channel separating Pétrel Island (to the W) from the Buffon Islands and Lamarck Island (to the E), in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977.

Îles Buffon *see* **Buffon Islands**

Buffon Canyon. 65°15' S, 145°00' E. A submarine feature along the continental rise off George V Land. Named by international agreement.

Buffon Island *see* **Buff Island**

Buffon Islands. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A group of 3 (the French say 2) adjoining rocky islands, altogether about 0.4 km in extent, about 150 m E of Pétrel Island, and separated from that island by Chenal Buffon, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them for Georges Buffon, the naturalist (1707–1788). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Podlëdnaja Dolina Bugaeva. 67°30' S, 51°56' E. A valley, NE of Litke Nunatak, E of the Scott Mountains in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Islas Bugge *see* **Bugge Islands**

Bugge Island *see* **Bugge Islands**

Bugge Islands. 69°12' S, 68°25' W. A group of 3 small, ice-covered islands in the S part of Marguerite Bay, close off the front of the former Wordie Ice Shelf (i.e., off the former Wordie Ice Front), between 6 and 17.5 km NW of Mount

Guernsey, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and subsequently roughly mapped from these photos. Observed on March 23, 1947 from the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, by RARE 1947-48, plotted in 69°10' S, 68°55' W, and named at that point in time by Finn Ronne, as Ruth Bugge Islands, for his niece, Miss Ruth Bugge, of Molde, Norway, who supplied woolen clothing for the expedition, and it appears as such on an American Geographical Society map of 1948. ChilAE 1947 named the most northerly of the islands as Isla Eleuterio Ramírez and the central one as Isla Aldea, and they are seen as such on the expedition's chart of that year. The name of the northern one was later shortened to Isla Ramírez (*see* **Ramírez Island**). *See also* **Aldea Island**. Landrum Island (q.v.) is the southern one. The islands were surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948. The name Ruth Bugge Islands was later shortened by US-ACAN, to Bugge Islands, and UK-APC accepted the new name on March 31, 1955. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears in error as Bugge Island, in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. It appears as Islas Bugge on a Chilean chart of 1962, and, as such, in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 and the Argentine gazetteer of 1991.

Buggisch Peak. 79°50' S, 83°46' W. Rising to 1445 m, 1.5 km SW of Lester Peak, in the Edson Hills, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for German stratigrapher and paleontologist Werner Buggisch (b. Dec. 2, 1943, Bensheim Auerbach), a member of the field party with the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition 1979-80, led by Gerald F. Webers.

Ledopad Bugristyj. 81°31' S, 34°00' W. An icefall, W of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Nunataks Bugry. 70°18' S, 71°45' E. A group of nunataks at the N extremity of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians. The coordinates are so close to those of the Corry Rocks, that the two features are almost certainly one and the same.

Bugueño Pinnacle. 78°37' S, 85°15' W. A slender rock peak, reported to rise to over 4400 m, between Mount Rutford and Rada Peak, on the crest of Craddock Massif, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Chilean biochemist Manuel Bugueño (b. 1978), a member of the Omega Foundation High Antarctic GPS Expedition to the Sentinel Range in 2005. He climbed Mount Craddock and Rada Peak, and, with Camilo Rada, ran the GPS measurements of both.

Bührenberg. 71°32' S, 161°45' E. A summit on the W side of Berg Peak, in the N part of the Morozumi Range. Named by the Germans.

Lednik Buhtovyj. 67°37' S, 69°40' E. A glacier, NE of Cape Darnley, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Bujnickogo. 83°38' S, 54°53' W. A hill, due E of Brown Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrova Bulahova. 70°55' S, 71°15' W. A group of islands, N by NE of the Walton Mountains, on Alexander Island. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Bulatnaja *see* **Bulatnaya Bay**

Bulatnaya Bay. 68°28' S, 78°10' E. On the N side of Long Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Photographed aerially again during OpHJ 1946-47, then again by SovAE 1956. ANARE re-photographed it aerially in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Bukhta Bulatnaya (i.e., "sword-shaped bay"), and renamed into English on Nov. 27, 1973, by ANCA.

Bulbur Glacier. 72°27' S, 98°33' W. A glacier flowing S along the W side of Boker Rocks, into O'Dowd Cave, in the south-central part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Edward R. "Ed" Bulbur (b. 1927, Boston; it is a Polish name; his mother was Irish; his father was a commission salesman for a cheese company), photographer's mate with the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47. Mr. Bulbur later lived in Chico, Calif.

Cerros Bulcke *see* **Mount Bulcke**

Mont Bulcke *see* **Mount Bulcke**

Monte Bulcke *see* **Mount Bulcke**, **Bulcke Finger**

Mount Bulcke. 64°29' S, 62°37' W. A bold summit, rising to 1030 m, at the end of an ice-covered spur which descends S from the Solvay Mountains, in the S extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly mapped by them on Jan. 31, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Mont Bulcke, for Auguste and J. Bulcke, of Antwerp, patrons of the expedition. It appears as Mount Bulcke on a British chart of 1908, and on a 1908 Argentine chart as Cerros Bulcke (i.e., "Bulcke hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Bulcke in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears (spelled wrong as Mount Bulke) in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Bulcke, and as such on an Argentine chart of 1953, in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground at the same time by FIDS.

Bulcke Finger. 64°28' S, 62°37' W. Also called Monte Bulcke. A prominent fingerlike pinnacle, rising to about 700 m, projecting from the W slopes of Mount Bulcke, in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named later by FIDS in association with the mountain. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Bulfinch Ridge. 76°29' S, 162°13' E. A ridge, 6 km long, extending E from the N part of the Endeavour Massif, in the Kirkwood Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Cdr. Charles Bulfinch (b. Feb. 1, 1915, Dover, Mass. d. Oct. 15, 1999, Skagit, Wash.), USN, skipper of the *Atka* during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57) and OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Bulgaria. Ratified as the 20th signatory of the Antarctic treaty on Sept. 11, 1978. The Bulgarian Antarctic Expeditions began in 1987-88, summer only, no winters. The Bulgarian Antarctic Place Names Commission was established on Nov. 17, 1994, by the Bulgarian Antarctic Institute, and they have named many, many features. On Nov. 16, 2001 the commission became affiliated with the Ministry of External Affairs. The following are the Bulgarian Antarctic Expeditions (BulgAE), all based at St. Kliment Ohridski Station. **BulgAE 1987-88**. Nov. 1987-May 1988. Not independent; they went down as part of the Russian and British efforts, and were supplied by the Spanish ship *Hespérides*, which also supplied their own Rey Juan Carlos I Station, only 1.7 km away on the south coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Bulgarian team was: Christo Pimpirev, Zlatil Verguilov, and Borislav Kamenov (geologists), Nikolai Mihnevski (meteorologist), Stephan Kaloyanov (radio operator), and Asen Chakurov (engineer). In April 1988 they set up St. Kliment Ohridski, as a refugio. **BulgAE 1993-94**. Nov. 1993-May 1994. This was the second Bulgarian expedition, consisting of members of the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria. They were carried south by the Spanish expedition's ship *Hespérides*. St. Kliment Ohridski Station was built. Geologist Christo Pimpirev (geologist and leader), Borislav Kamenov (geologist), Kroum Velchev (meteorologist), Nikola Vasilev (doctor), Kouzman Touhchiev (mechanic; *see* **Tukhchiev Knoll**), and Iliya Maslarov (cook). Also present at King George Island were: Solomon Passy (from the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria); Simeon Idakiev (journalist) and Nilai Yotov (cameraman), both from Bulgarian National Television; and Julia Gurkovska, journalist. **BulgAE 1994-95**. Nov. 1994-March 1995. Again, the Spanish took them down on the *Hespérides*. Christo Pimpirev (geologist and leader), Kouzman Touhchiev (base commander), Dimo Dimov (geologist), Dimitar Balabanski and Vasil Gourev (physicists), Kroum Velchev (meteorologist), and Nesho Chipev (biologist). There were also some guests that summer: Solomon Passy and Lyubomir Ivanov, both from the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria; Lyubomir Donkov (engineer); Elena Yoncheva (journalist) and Nikolai Petrov (cameraman), both from Bulgarian National Television; and a distinguished visitor indeed, Chavdar Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Brazil. **BulgAE 1995-96**. Nov. 1995-March 1996. Ljubomir Ivanov led the summer operations, and they were again transported to Antarctica on the Spanish ship *Hespérides*. Christo Pimpirev (geologist and leader of the ground party), Kouzman Touhchiev (base commander), Nikola Petkov (geologist and cook), Dimo Dimov (geologist), Dimitar Balabanski (geologist and physicist), Nesho Chipev (biologist), Vasil Gourev (physicist), Dobri Hazurbasanov (doc-

tor), Yordan Yankov (radio operator), Nikolai Stanchev (engineer), and Lubomir Ivanov (general assistant). Guests that summer were: Solomon Passy (from the Atlantic Club) and Emiliyan Dinov (cameraman for Bulgarian National TV). **BulgAE 1996-97**. Nov. 1996-March 1997. Ljubomir Ivanov led the summer operations, and, again, they were transported to Antarctica on the Spanish ship *Hespérides*. **BulgAE 1997-98**. Nov. 1997-March 1998. Christo Pimpirev (leader). They went south on the *Hespérides* again. **BulgAE 1998-99**. Nov. 1998-March 1999. Christo Pimpirev (leader). Again, transportation was on the Spanish ship *Hespérides*. **BulgAE 1999-2000**. Nov. 1999 to March 2000. Christo Pimpirev (leader). Transportation was provided by the Spanish ship *Hespérides* and the chartered Russian vessel *Grigoriy Mikeev*. **BulgAE 2000-01**. Nov. 2000-March 2001. **BulgAE 2001-02**. Nov. 2001-March 2002. **BulgAE 2002-03**. Nov. 2002-March 2003. **BulgAE 2003-04**. Nov. 2003-March 2004. **BulgAE 2004-05**. Nov. 2004-March 2005. **BulgAE 2005-06**. Nov. 2005-March 2006. **BulgAE 2006-07**. Nov. 2006-March 2007. **BulgAE 2007-08**. Nov. 2007-March 2008. **BulgAE 2008-09**. Nov. 2008-March 2009. **BulgAE 2009-10**. This was the 18th such expedition, led by Christo Pimpirev, on the Spanish ship *Las Palmas*, and ran into trouble when the *Las Palmas* sustained serious damage before it got to Antarctica.

Bulgarian Beach. 62°38' S, 60°21' W. A beach in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, its coastline extends 2.3 km from Hespérides Point (in the SW) to Perunika Glacier (in the NE). Really it is 4 small beaches (or beachlets) composed mostly of boulders, and these beaches are separated by three landmarks. The first landmark is a rock rising to 6 m on the shore known locally as Greenpeace Rock, located 800 m NE of Hespérides Point. The second landmark is Spanish Point, and the third is an unnamed point 400 m ENE of Spanish Rock. That last section of the beach is a narrow strip beneath the cliff of part of the glacier which terminates at the beach. Surmounting the beach is an unnamed chain of 5 hills — Hespérides Hill; an unnamed hill rising to 36 m; Sinemorets Hill; Spanish Knoll; and Belozem Hill. In summer the area is mainly snow-free, and is crossed by 4 meltwater streams which drain the NW slope of Balkan Snowfield, with the mouths of each stream at the W extremity of each of the respective beachlets. The first of these little beaches is known locally as Base Beach (q.v.). The area has quite obviously been well known since the early 1820s. The British, Argentines, and Chileans all mapped it, as did the Spanish in 1991, and the Bulgarians surveyed it in detail in 1995-96. The name was already in common use when, on March 16, 1994, the Bulgarians formally named it as Kraybrezhie Balgarsko (Bulgarian Beach). UK-APC accepted the name Bulgarian Beach, on Dec. 7, 1994, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Bulke *see* **Mount Bulcke**

Bulken *see* **Bulken Hill**

Bulken Hill. 71°51' S, 26°58' E. Rising to 2220 m, 5 km N of Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Bulken (i.e., "the lump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Bulken Hill in 1966.

Bulkington Pass. 65°49' S, 62°43' W. Trending NE-SW for 6 km, W of Bildad Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of Graham Land, it provides a route from the ice piedmont N of Adit Nunatak to Flask Glacier (which flows to the N). Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1965. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Bulkisen. 71°48' S, 26°47' E. A blue icefield between Austhamaren Peak and Bulken Hill (which stands to the SE), E of Byrdbreen and N of Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them in association with the hill. Name means "lump ice." US-ACAN accepted the name, without modification, in 1966.

Isla Bull *see* **Bull Nunatak**

Lake Bull. 77°32' S, 161°42' E. Also called Bull Pond. A small lake, 0.8 km E of Lake Vanda, in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. From here the Onyx River feeds Lake Vanda. Named by NZ-APC in the 1960s either in association with nearby Bull Pass, or for Colin Bull himself, for whom the pass was named. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Mount Bull *see* **Gustav Bull Mountains**

Nunatak Bull *see* **Bull Nunatak**

Roca Bull *see* **Bull Nunatak**

Bull, Alfred Benjamin. b. Aug. 2, 1885, Oatlands, Tasmania, son of William Cuper A. Bull and his wife Louisa Doran. He joind the Merchant Navy, and, as an able seaman, signed onto the *Nimrod* on Dec. 1, 1908, for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09.

Bull, Colin Bruce Bradley. One of the seminal scientific figures in modern Antarctic history, he also, without actually re-inventing himself, lived several different lives. b. June 13, 1928, Birmingham, England, raised in Herefordshire, son of George Ernest Bull and his wife Alice Matilda Collier. He received his PhD from Birmingham in 1951 in condensed matter physics. He spent the early and mid 1950s in the Arctic, and in 1956, in Golders Green, married Diana Gillian Garrett (known as Gillian) and went to NZ, where he became a senior lecturer at Victoria University (College) of Wellington. He was leader of VUWAE 1958-59, and it was he who named Wright Valley. He organized VUWAE 1959-60, and in 1961 he began a 25-year stint at Ohio State University, from 1965 to 1969 being head of (what became) the Byrd Polar Institute there. He was based out of Byrd Station in 1963-64, taking part in the traverse to the Whitmore Mountains, and in 1969 he was responsible for Lois Jones's party to the Antarctic. In 1971 he and Valter Schytt were at the Argentine base on Deception Island, studying the effects of the volcano, when the *Lindblad Explorer* pulled into the harbor. He retired in 1986 and moved to Washington state, where he became involved in the Antarctic tourist business. He also wrote books: *Silas* (about Charles S. Wright), in 1993, and *Innocents in the Dry Valleys*, in 2009. He died on Sept. 7, 2010, aboard the *Amsterdam*, while cruising Alaska.

Bull, George John. Known as John Bull. b. Aug. 5, 1931, in Brighton, but raised in several places, mainly Coventry, son of aero engineer George John Bull. He was living in Coventry when it was blitzed by the Germans. He apprenticed as an engineer with Armstrong Siddeley, and in 1954 answered an ad for FIDS, becoming the diesel electric mechanic who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1955, and at Base N in 1956, that year as general assistant and mountain climber (mountain climbing being his hobby). He and John Thompson were the first up Mount Français. He was offered a job by FIDASE, and had even signed the contract, but the deal fell through, and Mr. Bull went off mountain climbing in the Andes before he made his way to the Alps, where he climbed for 6 months. In Oct. 1958, back in England, he married Pat Penketh (Peter Hooper was best man), and they gradually made their way farther and farther north over the years, with Mr. Bull repping at various jobs, until they settled in Carlisle.

Bull, Gustav Buun. b. Aug. 19, 1882, Tønsberg, Norway, son of Henrik Johan Bull (q.v.). He went to sea as a teenager, married Elna, and they lived in Sandefjord. In the 1920s he and Anders Jahre owned the Interessantskape Company, which ran the whaler *Sevilla* in Antarctic waters. He was later manager of the *Thorshammer*, 1930-31 and 1932-33 (Hjalmar Bråvold was the ship's captain). He died on March 7, 1938.

Bull, Harold Boyer. b. 1883, Hindmarsh, Adelaide, South Australia, son of Robert P. Bull. Harold's grandfather, who arrived in South Australia in 1838, wrote a book on the early history of the colony. When he 14, after Whinham College, Harold worked for a brief while in the printing office of the local newspaper, and then left Adelaide on a little barque called the *East Croft*. He entered the service of P & O, and became a quartermaster, serving for several years, and also being a member of the British Navy's RNR. He was picked out of 500 candidates to go on the *Nimrod* as an able seaman, for BAE 1907-09, going on 2 trips to the Antarctic. Being a teetotaler was probably what got him the job. After the expedition, he returned to England with the ship, and was awarded a medal by King Edward VII. He was still sailing, as a coxswain, during World War I. He moved to Fremantle, WA, married Amy Eleanor, and became a signalman, a job he would hold for years. His wife died in 1934, and he continued to live in Fremantle, with his daughter, Elsie, until he died in 1942.

Bull, Henrik Johan. b. Oct. 13, 1844, Langøy,

Stokke, Vestfold, Norway, son of Kornelius Markussen Bull and his wife, Petrine Sybille Petersen. A businessman, he married Agnes Alvilde Eugenie Olsen in Notterøy, on Nov. 9, 1869, and in 1885, with his wife and five children (including Ole Olsen Bull, Daisy Bull, and Gustav Bull, the last having his own entry, above), he emigrated to Australia. He led the *Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95, and in 1896 wrote the very entertaining *The Cruise of the* Antarctic *to the South Polar Regions*. He continued sealing and whaling after this, in Dec. 1906 being wrecked in the *Catherine* at the Crozet Islands, along with 10 companions, while leader of the Norwegian Commercial Expedition. He died in 1930, in Vestre Aker, Oslo.

Bull Island. 71°59' S, 171°06' E. A high, rocky island, with vertical sides, between Kemp Rock and Heftye Island, it is the middle large island in the the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Henrik Bull apparently named it James Ross Island (for James Clark Ross), in Jan. 1895, while cruising this area in the *Antarctic*. In order to avoid confusion with the larger James Ross Island (which Nordenskjöld named in 1903), it was re-named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bull. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Bull Nunatak. 65°05' S, 60°23' W. Rising to about 175 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, about 6 km W of Bruce Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, and almost 16 km WNW of the extreme NW of Robertson Island, off the Nordensjköld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Bull, for Henrik J. Bull. It appears as Bulls Nunatak and Bull Nunatak, in some of the English-language maps of the Nordenskjöld expedition. There is an erroneous 1908 reference to it as Isla Bull. In some Chilean charts of 1947 it appears as Roca Bull. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Bull Nunatak, on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Nunatak Bull. The Argentines also call it Nunatak Bull.

Bull Pass. 77°28' S, 161°42' E. A dry valley forming a low pass through the Olympus Range, between Mount Jason and Mount Orestes, it joins McKelvey Valley and Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Colin Bull, leader of the expedition. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Bull Pond *see* **Lake Bull**

Bull Ridge. 64°41' S, 63°28' W. About 700 m above sea level, S of Mount Français (from which it is separated by a distinct col), and N of Börgen Bay, in the SE part of Anvers Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base N between 1955 and 1957, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Bull (*see* **Bull, George John**), who took part in the FIDS survey. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN did not accept the name until 1971.

Bullfinch Ridge *see* **Bulfinch Ridge**

Bullough, Kenneth "Ken." b. April 7, 1927, Farnworth, Lancs, son of Ronald Bullough and his wife Edna Morrow. He graduated from the University of Manchester in 1951, and was at Jodrell Bank Experimental Station between 1951 and 1955, when he got his masters' degree from Manchester. He then moved to the École Normale Supérieure, in Paris, where he continued to develop and construct radar equipment, some of which was used to study aurorae in Adélie Land, in Antarctica. In fact, he was the ionosphere physicist on the French Polar Expedition of 1956-58, wintering-over at Dumont d'Urville Station in 1957. Coming back home, he caught the *Arcadia* from Fremantle, arriving back in London on March 23, 1958, and going straight into an academic role at the University of Sheffield, working on rockets. He was awarded his doctorate in Paris, in 1963, and was responsible for the design and development of the VLF receivers on the British Ariel 3 and Ariel 4 satellites in the mid to late 1960s. Some of the goniometer receivers he developed were used by BAS at Halley Bay Station. He died in March 1994, in Sheffield.

Bulls Nunatak *see* **Bull Nunatak**

Bullseye Lake. 77°25' S, 161°15' E. A very small pond near the center of an elliptical depression in the Insel Range, 7 km NE of Mount Boreas, in Victoria Land. Named in 1964 by U.S. geologist Parker Calkin, for its size and position. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1971.

Bullseye Mountain. 83°55' S, 160°05' E. A rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain rising above the Peletier Plateau, 6 km NW of Mount Ropar, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the semicircular bands of snow on the S side of the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Isla Bulnes *see* **Bulnes Island**

Islote Bulnes *see* **Bulnes Island**

Punta Bulnes. 63°51' S, 60°55' W. A point at the extreme W of Trinity Peninsula, directly E of Farewell Rock (from which it is separated by a "channel" 500 m wide), and 7.5 km NW of Skottsberg Point. Named by ChilAE 1947, as Punta M. Bulnes, for Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes (*see* **Bulnes Island**). By 1952 it was being called Punta Bulnes.

Bulnes Island. 63°18' S, 57°58' W. A small, cliffed, island, with an abrupt relief, 3 km NW of Cape Legoupil, it is the westernmost of the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. When seen from the E or the W, it is composed of two conical hills joined by a low gorge. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by the expedition leader Capt. González Navarrete (q.v. under G) as Isla Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes, for Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes (1911-1975), Chilean minister of defense during the time of the previous ChilAE (of 1947). It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1948, but by 1959 a Chilean chart was showing Isla Bulnes, and (despite appearing on a 1967 Chilean chart as Islote Bulnes) that is how it appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It first appears on a U.S. chart, as Bulnes Island, in 1963, and that was the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1964, and by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Bahía Buls *see* **Buls Bay**

Baie Buls *see* **Buls Bay**

Isla Buls *see* **Maipo Island**

Buls Bay. 64°23' S, 62°19' W. Between 3 and 4 km wide, it indents the SE side of Brabant Island, just N of D'Ursel Point, between that point and Terrada Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly mapped by them between Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Buls, or Baie de Buls, for Charles Buls, burgomeister of Brussels, 1891-99, a supporter of the expedition. It first appears with the English translation Buls Bay on a 1900 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was re-surveyed by Fids from the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Its Spanish-language form, Bahía Buls, first appears in 1908, and was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Buls Island *see* **Maipo Island**

Buls Islet *see* **Maipo Island**

The Bulwark. 78°17' S, 163°33' E. A steep-walled, granite bastion-type mountain, mantled in places by basalt cones, on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, and around which that glacier flows on its descent to Walcott Bay, in southern Victoria Land. At its S end it is joined by a narrow ridge to Pyramid Nunatak, but when the Koettlitz Glacier occupied Pyramid Trough, it was completely surrounded by ice. First mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by VUWAE 1960-61, for its shape. The N tip of this feature was a jumping-off point for a traverse made by the expedition, in Jan. 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Bulwark Stream. 78°16' S, 163°32' E. A melt stream on the edge of the Koettlitz Glacier, flowing into Trough Lake, in southern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, in association with The Bulwark. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995. Originally plotted in 78°01' S, 163°32' E, it has since been replotted.

Bump Buttress. 74°41' S, 163°48' E. A spur, 400 m above sea level, on Browning Pass, 6 km NNE of Cape Canwe, at the N end of Terra Nova Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997.

Mount Bumstead. 85°39' S, 174°10' E. Also called Windy Nunatak. A large, isolated mountain, rising to 2990 m (the New Zealanders say about 3220 m), 16 km SE of the Otway Massif, in the Grosvenor Mountains, SW of the head of the Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Albert Hoit Bumstead (1875-1940), chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society, and inventor of the sun

compass. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 85°39' S, 174°16' E, it has since been replotted.

Bunce, Jason. b. Sept. 30, 1792, Hartford, Conn., son of James Bunce and his wife Hannah. He was a private with Brainerd's Connecticut militia regiment during the war of 1812. He was blacksmith on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, in 1820-22.

Bunch, Peter James. b. 1930, Croydon, Surrey, son of Alfred Bunch and his wife Bessie Winkworth. Just after World War II he joined the Royal Navy, as a boy sailor, and was on the *Mauritius* in the Mediterranean. Dick Hillson was an able seaman on the same ship. Bunch became a signals petty officer, and was seconded to FIDS in 1955, as a radio operator, and in October of that year left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. From there he took the *Shackleton* to Port Lockroy Station, where he wintered-over in 1956. In 1957 he wintered-over at Base G (Admiralty Bay).

Bundermann, Max. b. 1904. Flight photographer at Hansa Luftbild, in Berlin, and first director of the company. He was the aerial photographer on the flying boat *Passat* during GermAE 1938-39.

Bundermann Ketten *see* **Bundermann Range**

Bundermann Range. 72°01' S, 2°42' E. A small range immediately N of Nupskammen Ridge and Terningskarvet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. A range in this area (it may not have been this one exactly) was discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Bundermann-Ketten, for Max Bundermann. Later geographers arbitrarily selected this range as the one discovered by the Germans. US-ACAN accepted the name Bundermann Range in 1970.

Bundermannketten *see* **Mount Grytøyr, Skigarden**

Bungenstock Plateau. 68°57' S, 6°30' W. An undersea feature in the Southern Ocean. It actually runs between 68°24' S and 69°30' S, and between 4°W and 9°W. The name was proposed by Dr. H.W. Schencke of the Alfred Wegener Institute, in Germany, and accepted by international agreement in June 1999. Named for Dr. Herwald Bungenstock (1928-1998), German geologist and geophysicist who carried out scientific work in the Red Sea and the Pacific Ocean, from the *Valdivia* and the *Sonne*. He was the initiator of post-World War II marine and polar research in Germany, and adviser on the same disciplines to the government, 1979-91.

Bungenstockrücken. 81°30' S, 69°00' W. A ridge on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Germans for Herwald Bungenstock (*see* **Bungenstock Plateau**) .

Bunger, David Eli. b. July 10, 1909, Harrison, Preble Co., O., son of farmer Robert Eugene Bunger and his wife Golda Captola Brown. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy on March 21, 1942, and became a pilot in World War II. He was living in Coronado, near San Diego, and was a lieutenant commander, when he went on OpHJ 1946-47, and became famous as the pilot who discovered the Bunger Hills when he landed on a frozen lake here on Feb. 11, 1947. He served in Korea, and died on April 21, 1971. He is buried in Pensacola.

Bunger Hills. 66°17' S, 100°47' E. A group of moderately low, rounded, rock coastal hills, overlain by morainic drift, notably ice-free in the summer months, and marked by numerous meltwater ponds, they occupy an area of several hundred sq km, being nearly bisected by the E-W trending Algae Lake, and lie just S of the Highjump Archipelago, just behind the Shackleton Ice Shelf, at the W end of the Knox Coast, in Wilkes Land. The SW extremity was seen from Watson Bluff, on David Island, from a distance of about 76 km, by Alexander Kennedy, during AAE 1911-14. However, the feature was really discovered on Feb. 11, 1947, by David Bunger, who made a landing on an unfrozen lake here during OpHJ 1946-47. Known originally as Bunger Lakes, and Bunger Oasis, the feature became the best known of all the OpHJ discoveries, especially after the press started calling the area "Shangri-la." The hills were mapped from air photos taken during that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Bunger Hills in 1955, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 11, 1958.

Bunger Lakes *see* **Bunger Hills**

Bunger Oasis *see* **Bunger Hills**

Piki Bunina *see* **Tufsane**

Bunker, Calvin. b. Nov. 11, 1771, Nantucket, Mass., son of Uriah Bunker and his wife Susannah Giles. He was a whaler, and was owner, manager, and captain of the *Diana* in Antarctic waters for the 1820-21 season. On Jan. 7, 1813, in Nantucket, he married Lydia Myrick, and died on Oct. 20, 1840, in Nantucket.

Bunker Bluff. 73°04' S, 166°40' E. A notable bluff, just S of the mouth of Gair Glacier, and forming part of the W wall of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from air photos taken by USN, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William H. Bunker, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Bunker Cwm. 83°10' S, 165°00' E. A glacial cirque lying below a rock escarpment of Mount Miller, about 16 km W of the summit of that mountain, in the Holland Range. The cwm is adjacent to the Bowden Névé, from which it is separated by a wall of rock 600 m high. The cwm is encircled on nearly all sides by an escarpment of rock and ice, but from one side a small glacier leads into the Lowery Glacier. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1959-60, the feature being a scooped-out hollow in the flanks of Mount Miller resembling a bunker. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961. It appears in the 1963 NZ gazetteer.

Bunn, Thomas. b. 1794, Downton, Wilts. He became a sailor, and, working his way up through the Merchant ranks, became a skipper, and as such was captain of the London sealer *Minerva*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. About 1826 he married Elizabeth, and they set up home at Oak Street, in Newtown, Alverstoke, Hants, and had a family. His wife died in 1861, but he continued to sail until his 60s, when he moved to Bitterne, in Southampton, and from there to Sholing, living on his Greenwich pension. He died in 1882, in Alverstoke. His name has caused much confusion over the years — Bunn or Binn. It is Bunn.

Bunner Glacier. 74°28' S, 110°40' W. In the NE part of Bear Peninsula, flowing to the sea along the SE side of Gurnon Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Sgt. Donald R. Bunner, here with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment during OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). Originally plotted in 74°26' S, 110°18' W, it has since been replotted. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Bunning Hill. 68°35' S, 77°52' E. The prominent bare hill that comprises the entire S end of Gardner Island, off Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It is surmounted by a monumented survey control point. Named by ANCA on April 23, 1996, to honor Stephen Bunning (*see* **Deaths**, 1985).

Isla Bunster *see* **Fitzroy Island**

Punta Bunster. 64°48' S, 63°00' W. The extreme NW of Lemaire Island, in the N part of Paradise Harbor, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Capitán de corbeta Víctor Bunster del Solar, skipper of the *Lientur* that season.

Mount Bunt. 70°46' S, 66°22' E. A sharp, conical peak, rising to 2315 m, and which appears slightly truncated when viewed from the NW, situated on the SW end of a group of low peaks the Russians call Gory Kosmonavtov, about 11 km ESE of Mount Hollingshead, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Jan. 1957 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for John Stewart Bunt (b. April 20, 1927), biologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1956. He had also been on Macquarie Island in 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. This is probably the peak the Russians call Gora Gorbataja.

Bunt Island. 67°09' S, 50°57' E. Just E of Bowl Island and Beaver Island, at the head of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Spotted in 1956 by an ANARE airborne field party, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for John Bunt (*see* **Mount Bunt**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Buntley Bluff. 79°12' S, 160°24' E. A prominent rock cliff, 3 km long, just northward of Cape Lankester, at the mouth of Mulock Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Ensign (later Lt. Cdr.) Ronald E. Buntley, USN, personnel manager at Williams Field during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965.

Buoy boats. There were several attached to a floating whaling factory ship. Each would be in command of a gunner, usually one who was on probation waiting to command a factory. They were usually old catchers, and acted as tugs or holding units during busy intervals. In addition, they picked up whales whose tails had become severed during towing, and they also went out looking for lost whales.

Buråsbotnen. 74°19' S, 9°44' W. A corrie between Helsetskarvet and Schivestolen, in the N part of Milorgfjella, in the N portion of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lumberjack Ole Burås, father of 12, who was killed by the Gestapo while guiding refugees across the border to Switzerland.

Mount Burch. 70°49' S, 164°25' E. A distinctive peak, rising to 1400 m, about 5 km SE of Mount Kelly, on the S side of George Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANCA for William Martin "Bill" Burch (b. 1938), geophysicist who went to Antarctica on the *Magga Dan*, and wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1961. He was on the *Thala Dan* in 1962 (but did not winter-over again). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. In 2007-08 Mr. Burch, who became a biomedical technologist, re-visited Wilkes, on the *Aurora Australis*.

Burch Lake. 68°27' S, 78°16' E. A small oval-shaped lake, about 450 m long and 150 m wide, on the N shore of Taynaya Bay, in the Vestfold Hills. The surface of the lake was marginally beneath sea level in Nov. 1987. The maximum recorded depth is 6 m, although deeper spots may occur. The water below 4 m is anoxic. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, for Dr. Michael D. "Mike" Burch, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1979, during which he made important studies of the phytoplankton of Ace Lake and other lakes in the Vestfold Hills.

Burch Peaks. 66°52' S, 53°02' E. A group of peaks, 10.5 km E of Mount Torckler, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1957, and later named by ANCA for Bill Burch (*see* **Mount Burch**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cabo Burd *see* **Cape Burd**

Cape Burd. 63°39' S, 57°09' W. A low rock cliff, rising to an elevation of 80 m above sea level, and forming the SW extremity of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in March 1946, and named by them for Oliver Burd. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1957. It appears as Cabo Burd on a Chilean chart of 1961, in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, and in the Argentine gazetteer of 1991.

Burd, Oliver Richard "Dick." b. 1921, Saskatchewan (although the family was of Scalby, Yorks), son of Walter Burd, Bishop of Saskatchewan, and his wife Elizabeth Millington, a teacher. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve lieutenant, he served in subs during World War II, joined FIDS in Oct. 1946, and was meteorological observer and base leader at Base F for the winter of 1947. He was also meteorological observer at Base D, in the winter of 1948, and died in the fire there in Nov. 1948 (*see* **Deaths**, 1948).

Estrecho Burden *see* **Burden Passage**

Paso Burden *see* **Burden Passage**

Burden, Eugene Moores. b. 1892, Carbonear, Newfoundland. He went to sea in 1912 for Bowring & Co.'s Liverpool ships out of St. John's, and served as an able seaman on RN destroyers during World War I, taking part in the Feb. 1918 rescue of the 44 survivors of the *Florizel*, a Bowring ship that went down off Cape Race, Newfoundland. He then skippered small schooners all over the world, such as the *Little Princess* in the Caribbean in 1921. He was 2nd mate on the *Rosalind* in 1926, and when World War II broke out was skipper of the *Imogene*. During World War II he was a lieutenant commander and harbormaster at St. John's. After the war he was captain of the *Trepassey*, in Antarctica, 1946-47. In later years he taught navigation in St. John's, and died in 1979.

Burden Passage. 63°08' S, 56°32' W. The NW-SE trending marine passage separating d'Urville Island from Bransfield Island, off the extreme NE end of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in Jan. 1947 by Fids aboard the *Trepassey*, who named it for Eugene Burden (q.v). It appears on a British chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Estrecho Burden (which means the same thing), and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart of 1961 as Paso Burden (which, again, means the same thing), and that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Nunatak Burdenko *see* **Vortesteinen**

Burdick, Christopher. Captain (and one of the owners) of the *Huntress*, a vessel in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, and which teamed up with the *Huron* during that period in order to maximize the take of seals. On Feb. 15, 1821 Burdick sighted the continent of Antarctica while in command of the *Cecilia* during a Feb. 12-19, 1821 exploration of Low Island. He died in 1831.

Burdick, Stanton L. b. 1803. Able seaman on the *Hero* during the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition, 1820-21. He was only 5 foot 3.

Burdick Channel *see* **Pendleton Strait**

Burdick Peak. 62°38' S, 60°15' W. Rising to 751 m, SW of Mount Bowles, in the central part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Christopher Burdick. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Burdick Ridge. In the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Not an official name.

Burdick South Peak. 62°39' S, 60°16' W. A narrow peak, with steep and partly ice-free N and S slopes, it rises to 544 m, and extends 1 km WSW as an offshoot from the SE extremity of Burdick Ridge, 900 m SSW of Burdick Peak, 5.26 km E of Sinemorets Hill, 1.5 km NE of Willan Nunatak (to which it is connected by Willan Saddle), and 1.5 km W by N of the summit of Pliska Ridge, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991, and surveyed in detail in 1995-96 by the Bulgarians, who named it on Oct. 29, 1996, as Vrah Yuzhen Burdick (i.e., "Burdick south peak") in association with Burdick Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Burdick South Peak in 1997.

Burdick West Peak. 62°38' S, 60°16' W. Partly ice-free, it rises to 455 m, at the NW extremity of Burdick Ridge, 1 km NW by W of Burdick Peak, 620 m SSE of Rezen Knoll, 3.86 km ESE of Aleko Rock, and 4.75 km E by N of Sinemorets Hill. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, mapped in more detail by the Spanish in 1991, and surveyed in great detail by the Bulgarians in 1995-96. The Bulgarians named it on Oct. 29, 1996, as Vrah Zapaden Burdick (i.e., "Burdick west peak"), in association with Burdick Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Burdick West Peak in 1997.

Burel Hill. 62°27' S, 60°22' W. An ice-free hill rising to 152 m, 2.1 km NNW of Iratais Point, and 1.2 km SSE of Cape Danger, surmounting Kozma Cove to the E and Hero Bay to the S and SW, in the NW part of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Burel region in western Bulgaria.

[1]**Lake Burevestnik** *see* **Petrel Lake**

[2]**Lake Burevestnik**. 66°19' S, 100°47' E. In the Bunger Hills. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians, as Ozero Burevestnik (i.e., "lake petrel"). ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989. *See also* **Lake Petrel**.

Ozero Burevestnik *see* **Lake Burevestnik, Lake Petrel**

Burgan, Michael Jeremy Stuart. b. Oct. 2, 1953, Surrey, son of John G. Burgan and his wife Shirley E.M. Stuart. In 1974 he first went south as a cadet trainee on British Antarctic research ships, rising to chief officer over the years. Cargo handling and small boat operations were his specialty. In 1985, in Weston-super-Mare, he married Debra Mundy.

Poluostrov Burgas *see* **Burgas Peninsula**

Burgas Peninsula. 62°38' S, 59°55' W. Bounded by Bruix Cove and Moon Bay to the N, and Bransfield Strait to the SSE, it extends 10.5 km in an ENE direction toward Renier Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, and in more detail by the Argentines in 1980, it was named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Poluostrov Burgas (i.e., "Burgas peninsula"), after the Bulgarian town of the same name.

Lake Burgess. 69°25' S, 76°08' E. A branched

lake in a wide open area of land, about 1.3 km NE of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Dr. Jim Burgess, Australian geomorphologist and limnologist from the University of New South Wales, who did extensive research in the area, and who was a member of the 1987 summer field party at Law Base.

Burgess, Leonard. b. 1869, Denton, Lancs, son of hatter James Burgess and his wife Sarah Ann Clayton. He moved to Hull, became a fisherman on the North Sea trawlers, married Mary Ethel Mortimer in 1891, and raised a family at 9 Prings Terrace. Able seaman on the *Morning* in 1902-03, and on the *Terra Nova*, 1903-04, both relief expeditions during BNAE 1901-04. He left a log.

Burgess, Thomas "Tommy." b. 1927, Ayr, Scotland. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a radio operator, and later that year left Tilbury Docks bound for Montevideo, and then on to Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1950, and at Base G in 1951. It is said he went to Canada, and there was, indeed, a Thomas Burgess, born 1927, leaving Liverpool in 1952, bound for Montreal.

Burgess Glacier. 85°26' S, 171°55' E. A glacier, 11 km long, flowing NW through the Otway Masif to enter Mill Stream Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert William "Bill" Burgess, USARP ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Burgess Ice Rise. 70°23' S, 73°21' W. A small ice rise in the Wilkins Ice Shelf, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Mapped aerially by BAS, on a radio echo-sounding Twin Otter flight on Feb. 11, 1967, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat images from Feb. 1979. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, for Flight Lt. Robert William "Bob" Burgess (b. 1929), pilot of the Otter, who had wintered-over as BAS pilot at Base B in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Burgess Island. 69°22' S, 75°55' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, for Jim Burgess (*see* **Lake Burgess**).

The *Burghead Bay*. British frigate built by Charles Hill, of Bristol, and launched on March 3, 1945. She was in Antarctic waters in 1951-52, when she went to Hope Bay with Sir Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands, aboard, in order to investigate the fracas with the Argentines there (*see* **Wars**). Captain that year was John Augustine Ievers (b. Dec. 2, 1912, Tonbridge, Kent. d. Aug. 1995, Hampshire, as an admiral). They did some charting, and visited all the FIDS stations except Port Lockroy. Ievers' successor as skipper was Cdr. J. Wilkinson, who took command on Nov. 8, 1952, and on May 7, 1954, Cdr. Patrick Durrrant Hoare was appointed captain. In 1954-55, under Capt. Hoare, she visited the South Orkneys and South Shetlands. In May 1958, under Capt. Stanley Lawrence McArdle, she tried to get into the W coast of the Antarctic peninsula to rescue stranded Fids, but couldn't do so because of the ice. On May 12, 1959, she was sold (along with the *Bigbury Bay*) to the Portuguese Navy.

Burgruine. 71°18' S, 164°45' E. Described as an island. It lies just SE of the Greenwell Glacier, in the S part of the Everett Range, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Gora Burhanova. 75°08' S, 161°08' E. A hill, just NW of Mount Stierer, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Russians.

Burhoe, Richard H. b. 1913, Reading, Mass., son of banker and attorney Winslow P. Burhoe and his Canadian wife Mary T. Stumbles. He is mentioned in the crew list in the *New York Times* of Oct. 14, 193, as a messman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35, but may not have actually made the trip.

Burke, Arleigh Albert. b. Oct. 19, 1901, Boulder, Colo., son of farmer Oscar A. Burke and his wife Clara. He graduated from Annapolis in 1923, married Roberta Gorsuch, and came to fame during World War II, in the Pacific. He fought in the Korean War, and was an admiral when he became chief of Naval Operations (which included OpDF), 1956-61. He died on Jan. 1, 1996, in Bethesda, Md.

Burke, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Burke Basin. 68°28' S, 78°18' E. A roughly triangular basin, 1 km long and 800 m wide, in Taynaya Bay, one of the approximately 7 stratified marine basins that occur in the Vestfold Hills. Such basins are rare, and these are the only known examples in Antarctica. The maximum known depth of this basin is 32 m, but deeper spots may occur. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for Chris Burke, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1983, studying the photosynthetic sulphur bacteria of the meromictic lakes and stratified fjords of the Vestfold Hills.

Burke Boulevard. One of the main streets in McMurdo, named in May 1956. Named after Adm. Arleigh Burke.

Burke Island. 73°05' S, 104°52' W. An ice-covered island, 24 km long and 10 km wide, 62 km SW of Cape Waite (at the end of King Peninsula), at the entrance to Pine Island Bay, in the Amundsen Sea. Plotted in 73°08' S, 105°06' W, from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Adm. Arleigh Burke. It has since been replotted.

Burke Ridge. 74°40' S, 65°25' E. A low ridge, partly snow-covered, with 3 prominent rock outcrops, about 65 km S of Mount Newton, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially in 1960, by ANARE, and first identied from these photos in 1971. The ridge was triangulated from several survey stations during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Edward H. "Ed" Burke, technical officer (survey) with the Prince Charles Mountains Surveys of 1970 and 1972. On Jan. 17, 1971, an ANARE helicopter crashed here.

Burkett Islands. 66°56' S, 50°19' E. A group of small islands just W of Mount Gleadell, in the E part of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Graeme E.L. Burkett, radio officer at Wilkes Station during the 1960 winter-over. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Burkett Nunatak. 72°42' S, 162°14' E. Rising to 2180 m, 1.5 km E of Minaret Nunatak, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Willis A. Burkett (b. June 16, 1937. d. April 5, 1998), VX-6 aviation electronics technician, 6 times in Antarctica, and over 100 flights at McMurdo. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Burkitt, David Michael "Dave." b. March 17, 1944, Nettleham, Lincs, son of farmer Fred Burkitt and his wife Mabel. He joined the RN at 15, and apprenticed as a shipwright. After several ships, he was posted in the north of Scotland, as part of a mountain rescue team, when he became part of the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, 1970-71. On retiring from the Navy he joined BAS, and wintered-over as a general assistant at Base E in 1973. He wintered-over on South Georgia in 1974 and 1976. He was at Rothera Station in 1980-81, and at James Ross Island in 1981-82. In 1996 he was in charge of the restoration at Port Lockroy, and has been many times to Antarctica since, on cruise ships. He retired in Nettleham.

Burkitt Nunatak. 69°42' S, 66°53' W. A small nunatak, rising to about 1200 m above sea level, in the NW part of the Dyer Plateau, 14 km (the British say about 17 km) WSW of Crescent Scarp, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel (including Dave Burkitt) did glaciological work here in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cape Burks. 74°45' S, 136°50' W. A prominent rock cape marking the E side of the entrance to Hull Bay, and also forming the NW seaward extension of McDonald Heights, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by personnel on the *Glacier* on Jan. 31, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Cdr. Ernest Burks, USN, senior helicopter pilot with the *Glacier*, and the first person to set foot on this cape.

Burlock Peak. 86°03' S, 132°20' W. Rising to 2070 m, on the spur descending from Mount Simsarian, along the E face of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James U. Burlock (b. Oct. 20, 1939, Miss.), builder who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1962.

Burmester Dome. 83°22' S, 50°56' W. An ice-capped dome rising to 2095 m, in the W central part of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed

aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965–66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. At the suggestion of USGS party leader Art Ford, this dome was named by US-ACAN for geologist Russell F. Burmester, of Western Washington State University, at Bellingham, who worked in the area in 1978–79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Burn Cliffs. 70°06' S, 69°47' W. Two rock outlier ridges, rising to a height of about 455 m above sea level, near the head of Haydn Inlet, and westward of Mount Ethelwulf, in the Douglas Range, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Richard William Burn (b. 1954), BAS geologist who summered over on Adelaide Island, and in the N part of Alexander Island, in 1975–76 and 1976–77. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Originally plotted in 70°06' S, 69°52' W, it has since been replotted.

Cape Burn Murdoch *see* **Cape Murdoch**

Burn Murdoch, William Gordon "W.G." Name also seen as Burn-Murdoch, but there really was no hyphen, even though Burn Murdoch was his last name. b. 1862, Edinburgh, son of physician William Murdoch Burn Murdoch and his wife Jessie Cecilia Mack. Scottish artist and assistant surgeon on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892–93. Captain Alexander Fairweather was not too happy having an artist on his vessel, but Burn Murdoch was an accomplished piper, and, as one of the first men ever to play the bagpipes in Antarctica, this more than compensated. He wrote an entertaining, if somewhat casual, account of this expedition, *From Edinburgh to the Antarctic* (*see* the Bibliography). Later he was a supporter of ScotNAE 1902–04 (but did not go on the expedition). In 1905–06 he followed the Prince of Wales on his historic trip to India, and wrote about it in another book, *From Edinburgh to India and Burmah*. He also wrote a book about his experiences as whale hunter and bear hunter, and others about his vast travels. He died on July 19, 1939, in Edinburgh.

Burn Murdoch Nunatak *see* **Murdoch Nunatak**

Mount Burnett. 67°53' S, 62°45' E. Rising to 1050 m, 2.5 km SW of Trost Peak, it is the W peak of the South Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains, it is generally free of snow, and used as a navigation mark by ground parties traveling through the gap between Mount Hordern and the David Range. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936–37. Re-mapped by ANARE over the period 1957–60, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Eric John Burnett (b. Feb. 9, 1926), radiophysicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Burnett Island. 66°13' S, 110°36' E. A rocky island, 1.5 km long in an E-W direction, lying N of Honkala Island, it is the central feature of the Swain Islands. First photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, and in 1956 by ANARE and by SovAE. It was included in a 1957 ground survey of the Swain Islands, by a party led by Carl Eklund from Wilkes Station, and Eklund named it for Lt. (jg) Donald R. "Don" Burnett (b. Nov. 1931, Kansas City, Kans., but raised in Chicago. d. Sept. 11, 2010), USN, military leader of Wilkes Station throughout 1957, until Jan. 30, 1958, when he handed over to Lt. R.S. Sparkes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961. Don Burnett was a mechanical engineer with Lockheed for 30 years, and was mayor of Cupertino, Calif., 1994 and 1995.

Burnette Glacier. 72°01' S, 170°04' E. A steep glacier flowing SW between Honeycomb Ridge and Quartermain Point, in the Admiralty Mountains, into Moubray Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Airman 2nd Class Robert L. Burnette (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Burnette Rock. 75°23' S, 143°13' W. Rising to 45 m, about 1.1 km NW of Groves Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Chief Warrant Officer Desmond Burnette, U.S. Army, was a helicopter pilot on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1966–67, and, on Dec. 4, 1966 landed on this rock, which was named for him by Charles E. Morrison, Jr., also on this traverse. On that date, Morrison, Burnette, Thomas Bray (of USGS), and Sgt. Donald Bunner (of the United States Army) occupied and positioned this rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Burney, David. In 1817 he became commander of the *Nelson*, a British sealer in the South Shetlands, 1820–21 and 1821–23. His name is also seen as Barney, or Bana.

Burney, James "Jem." b. June 13, 1750, London, but raised in his early years at Kings Lynn, Norfolk, son of musician Charles Burney and his first wife Esther Sleepe, and older brother of novelist Fanny Burney. He joined the Navy as a cabin boy at the age of 10. Just returned from India, he joined the *Resolution* on Dec. 17, 1771, as an able seaman, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772–75. At Cape Town, on the way down, he was promoted to 2nd lieutenant on the *Adventure* on Nov. 18, 1772, when Joseph Shank had to go home, sick. At Grass Cove, NZ, in Dec. 1773, he led the party that found the cannibalized leftovers of Rowe and his mates. Burney kept a diary of the expedition, and after the voyage he sailed to Boston on the *Cerberus*, but was soon with Cook again, on the 3rd voyage, as 1st lieutenant on the *Discovery*, under Clerke. On. Aug. 23, 1779, after Clerke's death, Burney transferred to the *Resolution*, the late Cook's ship. Again, he kept a diary. He was made captain in 1782, but became seriously ill in India in 1784, returned home, and retired. In 1785 he married Sally Payne, son of Thomas Payne the London bookseller. In 1798 he eloped with his half-sister Sarah, and lived with her for 5 years before returning to his wife and 2 children, when he began writing books about his travels. He died a rear admiral on Nov. 17, 1821.

Burney Peak. 62°19' S, 58°52' W. Rising to 150 m, W of Duthoit Point, in the E part of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Captain David Burney. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Burney Point. 62°19' S, 58°51' W. A rocky promontory S of Burney Peak, in the E part of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, in association with the peak.

[1]**Mount Burnham**. 71°34' S, 159°50' E. An ice-covered projecting bluff-type mountain, rising to 2810 m, along the W wall of the Daniels Range, and forming the SW extremity of that range, 10 km S of Big Brother Bluff, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for James B. "Jim" Burnham, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1958 and 1961.

[2]**Mount Burnham**. 77°16' S, 142°05' W. Rising to 1170 m, 3 km N of Mount Van Valkenburg, in the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by members from West Base during USAS 1939–41, and named for Guy Harvey Burnham (b. March 10, 1895, Gloucester, Mass. d. Sept. 5, 1972, Worcester, Mass.), Clark University cartographer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Burning Mount *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Burns, David *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Burns, Frederick "Fred." b. 1926, Washington, Durham. After national service in the Royal Marines, he joined FIDS in 1951, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1952. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy* for home, arriving in London on Feb. 3, 1953. Last heard of in 1960.

Burns, Stanley. b. 1897, Darlington, Durham, son of Emanuel Wilson Burns and his wife Elizabeth Brougham. Emanuel managed his father-in-law's grocery shop in nearby Crook. Stanley joined the Merchant Navy, working for the Furness Line, out of Liverpool, and he was also Royal Naval Reserve. In 1924 he married Ruby Gertrude Rundle, in Penarth, near Cardiff, and they had their daughter Margaret there (at his mother-in-law's house), in 1927. In 1928 Furness sent Burns to work out of Bermuda, and moved his family to Hamilton, with Burns plying between Bermuda and New York every week as 2nd officer on the *Fort St. George*, in 1927, and as chief officer on the *Bermuda*, between 1928 and 1931. In 1931 the family moved to West New Brighton, in Staten Island, NY, where they lived for several years, the whole family often traveling together on the ships. Burns was chief officer on the *Monarch of Bermuda* in 1932, chief officer on the *Queen of Bermuda* between 1933 and 1935, and, for a brief while staff captain on that ship. In 1936 he went back to the *Monarch of Bermuda*, and in 1937 was again on the *Queen of Bermuda*. Between 1938 and 1939 he skippered

ships out of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia — the *Fort Amherst* and the *Fort Townsend*, then he was back to the *Queen of Bermuda*, as staff captain in 1939. He was navigating officer on the same ship during the 1940-41 season in Antarctica. He had very few charts of the Antarcic waters they visited, and had to make his own. He found, for example, that Clarence Island, was a mile off the accepted charted reference. After the war he was pilot warden and harbormaster for Bermuda, which is where he died, in 1971.

Burns Bluff. 70°22' S, 67°56' W. On the W coast of Palmer Land, immediately to the S of Naess Glacier, on the E coast of George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Frederick Michael "Mike" Burns (b. Dec. 16, 1942, Hendon, Mdsx), BAS geophysicist who wintered-over at Base E in 1969 and 1970. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Burns Glacier. 73°57' S, 164°15' E. A tributary glacier, 20 km long, it flows N along the E side of Pinckard Table, and enters the SW side of Tinker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John P. Burns, radioman who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963 and 1967.

Burnside Ridges. 69°14' S, 157°10' E. Three roughly parallel ridges running approximately NE-SW, with their NE extremities terminating at Matusevich Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Sketched and photographed by Phil Law on Feb. 20, 1959, during an outing from the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Lt. Cdr. Ian Malcolm Burnside (b. Nov. 16, 1925. d. Feb. 20, 2006). A product of the Australian Naval College (joined RAN as a cadet midshipman, on Jan. 1, 1939, aged 13), he saw active service during World War II, on the *Australia* and the *Arunta*, in the Coral Sea, the Solomons, and New Guinea, and at war's end, as an acting sub lieutenant (promoted Feb. 1944) was navigator (on loan to the Royal Navy) on the destroyer *Liddesdale*, in the Mediterranean. In Dec. 1945, he returned to Australia on the *Berwick*. He continued in the RAN, and was hydrographic surveyor on the *Magga Dan*, 1958-59, in Antarctica, surveying much of Macquarie Island. In Dec. 1961 he was promoted to commander, and placed in command of the *Duchess*, serving in Vietnam. In 1977 he was promoted to commodore, and retired in July 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cape Buromskiy. 69°00' S, 156°05' E. The N point of Krylov Peninsula. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Mapped from air photos taken by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Mys Buromskogo, for Nikolay I. Buromskiy (*see* **Deaths**, 1957), the expedition's hydrographer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name, Cape Buromskiy, in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Buromskiy Island. 66°32' S, 93°00' E. A small island, 0.6 km S of Haswell Island, in the Haswell Islands, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered and mapped by AAE 1911-14. Photographed by SovAE 1958, and named Ostrov Buromskogo, by the Russians at Mirnyy Station, for N.I. Buromskiy (*see* **Cape Buromskiy**). There is a cemetery there, established by the Russians in 1960. ANCA accepted the translated name Buromskiy Island, on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Mys Buromskogo *see* **Cape Buromskiy**

Ostrov Buromskogo *see* **Buromskiy Island**

Burr, John Davall. b. 1746, London, son of Daniel Burr and Elizabeth Davall. In 1771 he joined the *Resolution* as master's mate for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75, and kept a diary of the expedition. In Aug. 1775 he became a lieutenant, and served with Robert Palliser Cooper on the *Hawke*.

Mount Burr Brundage *see* **Mount Brundage**

Burrage Dome. 75°33' S, 161°05' E. A mainly ice-covered dome rising to 840 m, 6 km NE of the summit of Mount Joyce, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Roy E. Burrage, Jr., construction mechanic who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966.

Mount Burrill. 72°50' S, 167°30' E. Rising to 2310 m, on the E edge of the Malta Plateau, 6 km S of Mount Hussey, at the head of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Dr. Meredith F. "Pete" Burrill (1903-1997), executive secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1943-73. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Burris Nunatak. 71°47' S, 160°27' E. Near the N extremity of Emlen Peaks, 3 km NW of Mount Cox, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for James M. Burris, assistant to the USARP representative at McMurdo, 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Burro Peaks. 62°26' S, 59°47' W. Twin rock peaks in the SE part of Dee Island, the higher rising to an elevation of 188 m, they form the summit of the island, in the English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Descriptively named Picos Orejas de Burro (i.e., "burro's ears peaks"), by ChilAE 1962-63. The feature appears on their 1963 expedition chart, and that is the name seen in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76, and UK-APC named the feature Burro Peaks, on Feb. 7, 1978. US-ACAN accepted the name Burro Peaks.

Mount Burrows. 74°18' S, 163°39' E. Rising to 2260 m, it towers high above the lower (east) side of Priestley Glacier, 8 km WSW of Mount Queensland, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Albert Leon "Buzz" Burrows, technician at Scott Base in 1957-58, who also wintered-over there in 1958, and who was seismic lab senior technical officer and scientific team leader at the same base in 1964-65, and also for the winter of 1965. In 1962 he was part of the U.S. party that located the South Magnetic Pole. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Burrows, Silas Enoch. b. Oct. 29, 1794, Mystic, Conn., son of the Hon. Enoch Burrows. He married Mary Van Buskirk. He was a passenger on the *Athenian*, when that vessel went to the South Shetlands in 1836-37. In 1854 he was one of the first traders into Japan, and, during the Civil War, he tried to assist in the prisoner exchange program between the Union and the Confederacy. He died in 1870.

Burrows Glacier. 78°02' S, 163°56' E. A small hanging glacier on the S wall of Garwood Valley, and opposite Garwood Glacier, in the Denton Hills, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. It provides the water and nutrients for the existence of Nostoc beds below. It was first noted in 1985 by a University of Canterbury biology team, and the university's teams have done much biology work in this area over the years. It was named by NZ-APC on May 15, 2003, for emeritus professor Colin Burrows, teacher in the department of plant and microbial science, at the University of Christchurch. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Mount Bursey. 76°01' S, 132°38' W. A broad, ice-covered volcano rising to 2780 m, and which forms the E end of the Flood Range, overlooking the Hobbs Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Jack Bursey.

Bursey, Jacob "Jack." Also known as "Hob." b. Sept. 20, 1903, St. Lunaire, Newfoundland, son of fisherman William Bursey. He forewent a missionary career to work on the river boats in New York. He was a radio operator and later lieutenant commander in the U.S. Coast Guard, and became radio operator on ByrdAE 1928-30. He was back in Antarctica as dog driver at Little America III (West Base) during USAS 1939-41, and during that expedition led a 1250-mile dog-sledge traverse out of West Base to the Hal Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. During OpDF I (1955-56), he traveled south on the *Glacier*, and led 6 volunteers out of Little America V on Jan. 14, 1956, into Marie Byrd Land, to pioneer the 600-mile trail to what was to become Byrd Station. They say his views of dogs and machines was hopelessly outdated; nevertheless, he left his mark. He wrote *Antarctic Night* (*see* the Bibliography), and died on March 23, 1980, in Shelby, Mich.

Bursey Icefalls. 75°59' S, 132°48' W. They drain the N slope of Mount Bursey, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, in association with the mountain.

Mount Bursik. 79°43' S, 84°23' W. Rising to 2500 m, it is the central peak of the Soholt Peaks, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for

Vlada Donald "Don" Bursik (1918-1973), USN, fighter pilot during World War II, and deputy commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Burt, John Taylor "Jack." b. 1895, Glen Brae Cottage, East Wemyss, Fife, son of coal miner David Burt and his wife Christina Joan Taylor. In 1921 he emigrated to Canada, to take up a position with a fur-trading company in Montreal. He moved on to NZ, and, it is said, became a lighthouse keeper. He served as a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. Burt rocked the boat a bit when he got back to NZ, claiming that he had suffered an accident on the *Jacob Ruppert*, and had also been injured when falling down a crevasse. He also claimed he had been put ashore at Dunedin, and "left to charity." He claimed compensation, and took it to court in Dunedin in Oct. 1934. The expedition denied the charges, but it does seem fairly certain that Burt did go snowblind at one point. It is said he went to the USA, and it is said he was in the U.S. Navy during World War II, on patrol boats. He died on Dec. 6, 1945, in Ipswich, Queensland.

Burt Rocks. 69°35' S, 159°09' E. A cluster of rocks at the W margin of Noll Glacier, 2.5 km S of Axthelm Ridge, and 7.4 km SE of the Parkinson Peaks, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for DeVere E. Burt (b. Sept. 1941), biologist at Hallett Station in 1968-69, director of the Cincinnati Natural History Museum, and a wildlife painter. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Burtis Island. 73°04' S, 125°29' W. A small island, 16 km E of Cape Dart, Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1962 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William J. "Bill" Burtis, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Mount Burton. 72°33' S, 166°44' E. A greywacke peak, rising to 2740 m (the New Zealanders say about 2900 m), 10 km S of Mount McDonald, at the W side of the mouth of Osuga Glacier, where that glacier enters Trafalgar Glacier, in the Barker Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Bill Burton. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Punta Burton *see* **Burton Point**

Rocas Burton *see* **Burton Rocks**

Burton, Alan George "Albie." b. 1925, Bradfield, Berks. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1950 and 1951. In 1952 he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where, with Ken Gooden, he caught the *Andes*, bound for Southampton, arriving there on April 13, 1952. He became a schoolteacher in Hastings.

Burton, Charles Robert "Charlie B." b. Dec. 13, 1942, Cape Town, son of a Royal Navy commander. After Millfield, he joined the Royal Sussex Regiment, part of the time being stationed in Libya, and was with the SAS. He later worked in private security, in South Africa and London. He met Oliver Shepard in a pub, and became general assistant and cook of the Trans-Globe Expedition of 1980-82, which crossed Antarctica, via the Pole, in 66 days. In 1981, in Sydney, he married Thelma "Twink" Petts, and never went on another expedition. He died of a heart attack on July 15, 2002, in Framfield, Sussex.

Burton, Francis William "Bill." b. 1871, Hull, Yorks, son of ironmonger (later a ship's steward) Henry Arnold Burton and his Lincolnshire wife Mary Ann Dale. In 1895, in Hull, he married Susan Ruston, and he had 3 young children when he became able seaman on the *Morning,* 1902-03, during the relief of the Scott party on BNAE 1901-04.

Burton, James Michael Crowther "Jim." b. Aug. 12, 1930, Stockport, Cheshire, son of Clarence Turner Burton and his wife Annie A. Crowther. As a young child he moved with his family to Cookridge, Leeds. A well-known cricket player, he studied accounting for 2 years, then joined the Met Office in 1950, and did his national service as an RAF met man. He was meteorologist, seismologist, glaciologist, and geomagnetician on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society expedition, and as such, he wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. There is a notorious photo of him at Halley, wearing a cricket blazer. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, arriving back in London on Feb. 27, 1959, and working on his report for several months at the Royal Society. In 1960 he married in London, to an Australian girl, Dawn Harris, and went to work at the RAF experimental station at Boscombe Down. In Jan. 1962 he and his wife moved to Australia, where Jim went to work at the Bureau of Meteorology, first in Tasmania, then in Cairns and later Darwin. They returned to England in 1970, Burton going to work at the Met Office at Heathrow. He got his university degree in the 1970s, and in 1984 a new weather center opened in Leeds, and he went with it. He was awarded his PhD in 1988, and retired in 1993. He won the MBE in 2003, for his work in preserving the Yorkshire Dales. He died of Alzheimer's Disease, on July 30, 2008, in Ilkley.

Burton, Robert Wellesley "Bob." b. June 18, 1941, Sherbourne, Dorset, son of Dr. Maurice Burton (from 1948 deputy keeper of zoology at the British Museum) and his wife Margaret R. MacLean. He joined BAS in 1963, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1964 and 1965. He made an important study of brown skuas. In 1971-72 he was one of the BAS group who established Bird Island Station on South Georgia. Between 1977 and 1994 he made 18 summer trips to the Arctic, and in 1995 became curator of the whaling museum at Grytviken, in South Georgia. He wrote the book *Animal Senses* (1978: David & Charles), and was later editor of the BAS newsletter. Mr. Burton refused to be interviewed for this book.

Burton, William "Bill." b. April 7, 1888, Limehouse, London, but raised in Camberwell, son of Norfolk blacksmith William Burton and his wife Minnie Busby. His mother died when he was 4, and the boy was sent to school in North Wales while his father was off in Venezuela engaged in railway construction. Then he went to St Vincent's Home, in Paddington. On Jan. 13, 1908, after several odd jobs, he joined the RN, for 12 years, serving first on the *Pembroke*, the shore-based ship at Chatham. After a variety of real ships, as a 2nd stoker, he was on the *Invincible* when he transferred to the *Terra Nova* on May 3, 1910, for BAE 1910-13. After the expedition he returned to the *Pembroke*, was promoted to petty officer stoker on Dec. 18, 1913, served on a number of ships in World War I, and was promoted to chief petty officer in 1917. His hearing was going, and on Oct. 5, 1920 he was invalided out of the Navy. In 1921 he, his wife, and 3 children, sailed from Southampton, bound for Wellington, NZ. Bill worked for 27 years as a welder with the Christchurch Tramway Board. In 1962-63 he was guest of the USN in Antarctica, and died in Christchurch on Feb. 16, 1988, just short of 100, the last survivor.

The *Burton Island*. A 6515-ton, 269-foot, 10,000 hp, U.S. Navy wind-class icebreaker, capable of 13.4 knots, built by Western Pipe & Steel, of San Pedro, Calif., launched on April 30, 1946, and commissioned on Dec. 28, 1946, named after an island off the coast of Delaware. Commanded by Jack Ketchum, she left San Diego on Jan. 17, 1947, bound for the Ross Sea, as part of Task Force 68, during OpHJ 1946-47, for which she carried a helicopter on board. On her return to the States, she went to the Arctic, and then, under the command of Edwin A. McDonald, she took part in OpW 1947-48, leaving San Pedro, Calif., on Nov. 22, 1947, and during which expedition she circumnavigated Antarctica, and rescued the *Port of Beaumont, Texas* (Finn Ronne's ship—*see* **Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition**) from the ice on Feb. 20, 1948. She also took part in OpDF III (1957-58; Capt. Henry J. Brantingham), and OpDF 60 (1959-60; her commander during this latter expedition, from Dec. 7, 1959 to Nov. 14, 1960, was Cdr. Griffith C. Evans, Jr.). This ship was back in Antarctica during OpDF 62 (1961-62; Capt. William Deacon III); OpDF 64 (1963-64; Capt. George H. Lewis); and OpDf 66 (1965-66; Capt. Charles L. Gott). She transferred from the Navy to the Coast Guard on Dec. 15, 1966, and was back in Antarctica for OpDF 68 (1967-68; Capt. Bain B. Leland); OpDF 69 (1968-69; Capt. Leland), OpDF 70 (1969-70; Capt. Frank E. McLean); OpDF 71 (1970-71; Capt. McLean); OpDF 73 (1972-73; Capt. George Schmidt); OpDF 75 (1974-75; Capt. Robert G. Moore); OpDF 76 (1975-76; Capt. James M. Fournier); OpDF 77 (1976-77; Capt. Fournier); and OpDF 78 (1977-78; Capt. Robert Farmer). On May 9, 1978, she was decommissioned, and sold for scrap in 1980 (the scrapping took place in 1982).

Burton Island Glacier. 66°49' S, 90°20' E.

A channel glacier, about 14 km wide and 11 km long, flowing N from the continental ice to Posadowsky Bay, just W of Cape Torson, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for the *Burton Island*.

Burton Island Rock *see* **Bigelow Rock**

Burton Lake. 68°38' S, 78°06' E. A small, hypersaline lake, with its surface at sea level. It is located in Marine Plain, in the Vestfold Hills. It connects with Krok Fjord by a channel one meter deep, and opens into that fjord, therefore being affected by the tides. The bottom water of the lake, i.e., below 10 meters, is much saltier than that of the sea. Detailed, year-round, limnological research is conducted here. Named by ANCA for Harry Roy Burton, biologist at Davis Station in 1974 and 1978. He worked on the biology of lakes in the Vestfold Hills.

Burton Point. 66°16' S, 66°56' W. The NE point of Krogh Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alan Chadburn Burton (1904–1979), Anglo-Canadian physiologist specializing in the cold. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Burton.

Burton Rocks. 68°14' S, 67°02' W. A small group of 3 rocks in Marguerite Bay, 1.5 km S of Neny Island, off the entrance to Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by ChilAE 1946–47, as one rock, and named by them as Roca Grumete Sánchez, after a cabin boy named Sánchez, who was on the expedition ("grumete" means "cabin boy"). It appears as such on their expedition chart of 1947. Surveyed in 1947 by Fids from Base E, found to be three rocks, and named by them as Burton Rocks, for the *Burton Island*. UK-APC accepted the name Burton Rocks, on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. They appear on a British chart of 1956. The feature appears on a 1962 Chilean map as Rocas Burton, and that is the name listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and also in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Burtscheid, Alex. Deck boy on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938–39.

Buse, Franz John "Frank." Some called him "Frankie." b. Feb. 18, 1927, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer Franz Carl Emil Buse and his wife Pauline Ovedia Johnson. He joined FIDS in 1946, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base B in 1947 and Base F in 1948. On Dec. 20, 1951, in Stanley, he married Evelyn May Coutts. His later career was mainly as a cook around the Falklands, and he was working as such on the local steamer *Forrest* when that vessel was boarded by the Argentines in 1982, during the Falklands War. He died on June 8, 1986, in Stanley.

The *Busen*. Actually there were several whale catchers with this name, belonging to the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri. The most important ones, as far as Antarctic history is concerned, were the *Busen 2* (*see* **The *Helier 2***), the *Busen 6* [*see* [2]**The *Star I***], and the *Busen 9*.

The *Busen 9*. A 384-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Oslo in 1929, and owned by the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri. 137 feet 6 inches long, and 27 feet 1 inch wide, she had 118 nhp. She was in Antarctic waters in 1940–41. In Oct. 1941 she was hired by the Royal Navy as an anti-submarine vessel, and renamed *Mastiff*. In Dec. 1945 she was returned to Norway, and assumed her old name, *Busen 9*. In Nov. 1959 she was sold to H.L. Hansen, for breaking up in Odense.

Mount Bush *see* **Mount Wade**

Bush, Ellsworth Lyle. b. April 12, 1895, Stockton, Calif., son of dry goods man George W. Bush and his wife May. He grew up in San Jose and San Francisco, and went to sea the very day he turned 18. It was the prospect of Margaret that made him give up the sea, settle down in Vallejo, and become a rotary helper in the oil fields of Brea, Calif. In the 1920s, he and his wife split up, and he moved to Seattle, going back to sea. He was one of the replacement sailors on the *North Star* for the second half of USAS 1939–41. During World War II he was skipper of the *P.E. Crowley*, and also of the Liberty ship *Charlotte Cushman*, out of Seattle. On June 18, 1945, in Portland, Oreg., he took command of the Liberty ship *Skidmore Victory*, took her to Okinawa, and was back in San Francisco in the September, at the end of the war with Japan. After the war, he skippered a number of ships.

Bush Mountains. 84°57' S, 179°30' E. Also called Prince Olav Mountains (but see also that entry for the other feature of that name). A group of rugged foothills rising to 1219 m, at the heads of Ramsey Glacier and Kosco Glacier, and extending from Mount Weir in the W to Anderson Heights in the E, just E of the Shackleton Glacier, and overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf from between the Shackleton Glacier and Beardmore Glacier. Discovered in Nov. 1929 by ByrdAE 1928–30, and photographed aerially at a distance by them during several flights to the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Byrd for NY stockbroker James I. Bush (1885–1961), long associated with Madison Square Garden, and a patron of ByrdAE 1928–30. The mountains were further defined from aerial photos taken by USAS 1939–41, OpHJ 1946–47, and by various OpDF expeditions between 1956 and 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The feature appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Bushell Bluff. 71°28' S, 67°36' W. On the W coast of Palmer Land, immediately S of Norman Glacier, on the E coast of George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Anthony Norman "Tony" Bushell (b. 1943, Newcastle), BAS meteorological assistant at Base F in the winters of 1965 and 1966. He was also general assistant at Base E for the winters of 1969 and 1970, and in between those two stints was at Fossil Bluff Station in the summer of 1969–70. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Bushnell. 85°36' S, 150°48' W. Rising to 840 m, between Mount Durham and Pincer Point, in the NW part of the Tapley Mountains. First roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1928–30. Remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Vivian Carol Bushnell (1910–1994), editor of the American Geographical Society's *Antarctic Map Folio* series.

Buskin Rocks *see* **Borceguí Island**

Buskirk Bluffs. 70°47' S, 165°39' E. A sheer rock bluff on the W side of McMahon Glacier (the New Zealanders call this glacier Nielsen Glacier), about 1.5 km S of Nielsen Fjord, in the Anare Mountains, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Maj. Harvey Buskirk (b. Aug. 28, 1935. d. June 27, 2004), official U.S. observer with ANARE on the *Thala Dan* in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Maj. Buskirk had also been a Marine, was a well-known skydiver, and worked for 9 years at the Pentagon. He died during a jump at Belen Alexander Airport, in New Mexico. He was 69.

Bussey Glacier. 65°16' S, 64°01' W. Flows W from Mount Peary to the head of Waddington Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Ascended and first charted in March 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, but, apparently, not named by them. In Sept. 1936, it was charted by BGLE 1934–37 as Waddington Bay Glacier. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Re-named Bussey Glacier by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Group Capt. John Bussey (1895–1979), RAF, assistant director (air) at the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN did not accept the name until 1971.

Butamya Glacier. 65°36' S, 64°00' W. A glacier, 6.9 km long and 2.5 km wide, on Barison Peninsula, NW of Talev Glacier and NNE of Chernomen Glacier, it flows northward into Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971, it was named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the seaside locality of Butamya, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Butcher Nunatak. 76°32' S, 146°30' W. At the S end of Birchall Peaks, 6 km SW of Swarm Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert S. Butcher, USN, builder at Byrd Station in 1967.

Butcher Ridge. 79°12' S, 155°48' E. A large, mostly ice-free ridge, extending NW for about 22 km from Mount Ayres in the form of an arc, in the W part of the Cook Mountains, just to the N of the Darwin Mountains, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956–58, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Harold Kenneth Butcher (b. Aug. 27, 1916, West Riverside, Calif. d. Dec. 11, 2008, Hagerstown, Md.), in the U.S. Navy since 1935, and an officer since May 1943, flew Hellcats during World War II, took part in the landing at Iwo Jima, and was air operations officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 63

(i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 27, 1975.

Butchers Shoulder *see* **Butchers Spur**

Butchers Spur. 85°34' S, 166°30' W. High, and ice-covered, it descends southwestward from Mount Don Pedro Christophersen to the Polar Plateau, on the S edge of the Queen Maud Mountains. It is actually a shoulder of the Polar Plateau, and is the highest point for miles around. Amundsen's "Butcher's Shop" was here, where, in Nov. 1911, they had to slaughter the excess dogs during their push to the Pole. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62 as Butcher's Spur. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit (without the apostrophe) in 1966.

Isla Butler *see* [2]**Butler Island**

Mount Butler. 78°10' S, 155°17' W. Also called Mount Navy. The most southerly of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land, it is almost submerged in the ice-cap. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and later named by Byrd for Raymond Butler. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Pasaje Butler *see* **Butler Passage**

Butler, Abe. St John's, Newfoundland, sealing skipper, picked by Capt. Bobby Sheppard to be his 1st officer on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Butler, Adrian Rothwell Lane. b. March 29, 1912, Pontypool, Wales, younger son of Major Aubrey Isaac R. Butler and his wife Dorothea Agnes Ebsworth. In the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s, beginning from the time he was a naval cadet, he was a Navy champion rackets and tennis player. He became a midshipman in 1931, an acting sub lieutenant in 1932, and in 1933 was on the *Devonshire*, as a sub lieutenant. In 1935 he was promoted to lieutenant, went on the *Acheron* and then to the *Wessex*, being promoted to lieutenant commander during World War II. On Oct. 12, 1946, in London, he married Violet Susan Wilson, and in Dec. 1947 he was promoted to full commander. He was skipper of the famous *Amethyst* (of the Yangtze) during the war in Malaya in the early 1950s, bombarding terrorist camps up the Sungei Perak. He was promoted to captain, and by this time had become a champion golfer. He was captain of the *Protector* in Antarctic waters, 1957-58 and 1958-59. He retired on Jan. 4, 1963, but not from golf. He died in Chichester, in 1981.

Butler, Kenelm Somerset Priaulx Pierce "Ken." Name often seen as K.S. Pierce-Butler, a hyphenated situation that tended to be perpetuated by himself; however it was not a hyphenated name, at least not when he started out in life. b. Nov. 17, 1917, Bideford, Devon, son of the Rev. Pierce Rollo Butler, vicar of Melcombe Bingham, Dorset, and his wife, Ethel Florence Symes. His father was appointed port chaplain of Southampton in 1923. Ken became an airlines radio operator, and went into the Territorial Army, becoming a 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Signals on Sept. 2, 1939. He was at Dunkirk, and was later a captain, being in Norway at the end of the war. It was as Major Ken Butler, meteorologist, that he wintered over at Base E in 1946, and on Feb. 5, 1947 relieved E.W. Bingham as overall FIDS commander, and as commander of the 11-man FIDS team at Base E, wintering-over there again in 1947. For a while in 1947 he teamed up with Finn Ronne of RARE (he was signing his letters Major K.S. Pierce-Butler by then). He was secretary of FIDS (SecFIDS) from 1948 to 1950, and, as such, on Jan. 30, 1950 he arrived back at Stonington Island (*see* **Base E** for story), then returned to England. On Oct. 16, 1950 he left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley, and from there to take up his appointment as magistrate in South Georgia from March 15, 1951 until April 19, 1954 (he was succeeded by Bob Spivey in 1954). On Aug. 14, 1954, in London, he married Janet Cooper Horne (née Gilmour), who was 12 years older than him, and from 1954 to 1958 he was manager of the whaling department, at the Compañía de Pesca, in Buenos Aires. He and his wife left Grytviken and returned to London on the *Teie*, on May 7, 1958, and for a while they lived in Hampton, Mdsx, and the major was promoted to lieutenant colonel within the Falkland Islands Defence Force. However, in 1959 he and his wife moved to South Africa, where he was involved in the whaling industry. He died in Cape Town in 1995.

Butler, Raymond Archibald "Ray." Also known as "Zeke." b. Nov. 13, 1906, Windsor, Va., son of Robert Bracken Butler and his wife Odie Virginia Underwood (they divorced when Zeke was a very young child), and he and his mother went to live with the Underwood grandparents in Windsor. He was considering applying for ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35, but considered himself unprepared. He was cartographer, assistant geologist, and dog driver at West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and was one of the party which occupied the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station in Nov. and Dec. of 1940. After World War II he was in the USAF, and lived in Windsor, a member of the American Society of Photogrammetry. He died on Nov. 9, 1982.

Butler Glacier. 77°24' S, 152°40' W. A broad glacier draining the N side of Edward VII Peninsula near Clark Peak, and flowing generally northeastward through the Alexandra Mountains, to its terminus at Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. F.M. Butler, USN, expedition navigator, in charge of all navigation watch sections on the *Glacier*, 1961-62.

[1]**Butler Island**. 69°22' S, 76°13' E. A generally flat island, with a peak near the center, between Betts Island and Easther Island, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Paul L. Butler, officer in charge of Mawson Station in 1981, and at Davis Station in 1985 and 1987.

[2]**Butler Island**. 72°12' S, 60°20' W. A circular, ice-covered island (actually it is an ice rise on the Larsen Ice Shelf rather than an island), 10 km wide, and rising to 185 m above sea level, 11 km E of Merz Peninsula, and E of Schott Inlet, midway between Hilton Inlet and Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, 16 km SE of the extreme SE part of Cape Darlington, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and photographed aerially by them. On Nov. 20, 1947 it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and that season (1947-48) was also surveyed from the ground by a joint RARE-FIDS sledging team. Named by FIDS for Ken Butler. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 72°13' S, 60°08' W. In 1966 USN re-photographed it aerially, and it was re-plotted in time for the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears as Isla Butler on a 1957 Argentine chart, and that is the name seen in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as well as in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer.

Butler Island Automatic Weather Station. 72°12' S, 60°21' W. A British Antarctic Survey (BAS) AWS on Butler Island, off the E coast of Palmer Land, at an elevation of 91 m. It was installed in 1983, but didn't work. The unit was removed, and sent back to Wisconsin for repairs. The tower and other equipment were left in place. When they came back with a new one in 1985-86, the equipment was almost totally buried in snow, and the solar panel, aerovanes, and the top tower secton were all removed to Rothera Station. The new one was installed on March 1, 1986, and has performed frustratingly erratically ever since.

Butler Nunataks. 68°03' S, 62°24' E. A group of rock outcrops of low relief, which have a ridgelike appearance when seen from Mount Twintop, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land, from which feature they are about 4 km to the north. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE surveys taken between 1954 and 1962, plotted in 68°04' S, 62°22' E, and named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for William J. "Bill" Butler, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. This feature has since been re-plotted.

Butler Passage. 64°58' S, 63°44' W. A marine channel between the Wauwermans Islands and the Puzzle Islands, connecting Peltier Channel and Lemaire Channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This route was probably first used by FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10, on their trips between Port Lockroy and Booth Island. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 for Capt. Adrian Butler. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1959, and on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer as Pasaje Butler.

Butler Peaks. 71°31' S, 67°10' W. A group of peaks at the S end of the Batterbee Mountains, rising to about 2000 m, 6 km S of Mount Bagshawe, between Armstrong Glacier and

Conchie Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Peter Francis Butler (b. Oct. 13, 1946), BAS geophysicist who wintered-over at Base E in 1970 and 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Butler Rocks. 82°35' S, 47°57' W. Two inland rock nunataks, rising to 910 m, 4 km SW of Vanguard Nunatak, at the N end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. In Jan. 1962, when the Argentines flew to the South Pole (q.v. for more details), they spotted a feature below them in this area, and named it Nunatak CTA-12, for the registration number of one of their two airplanes. It is referred to as such in an Argentinian text of 1964, the same year USN photographed these rocks aerially. In 1965-66 the rocks were surveyed from the ground by USGS, who mapped them from these surveys and from the USN air photos. US-ACAN named the feature in 1968, for William A. Butler, aerologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. It appears on a U.S. map of 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. It is probably the same feature as the one seen by the Argentinians in 1962, and appears as Nunatak CTA-12 in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. *See also* **Vanguard Nunatak**.

Butler Summit. 77°33' S, 161°06' E. A peak rising to about 1000 m, in the extreme W part of The Dais, in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Dr. Rhett G. Butler, of Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS), program manager for the Global Seismograph Network, and USAP investigator for the South Pole Station seismic observatory installed jointly by IRIS and USGS. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Butson, Arthur Richard Cecil "Dick." b. Oct. 24, 1922, Hankow, China, son of British civil engineer Cecil Walter Butson and his wife Doris Neave Stanton-Cook. After Cambridge, he trained to become a doctor. Just after marrying Joyce M. Scott-Cowell in London, in 1946, he joined FIDS, and wintered-over at Base E in 1947. On July 26, 1947 he rescued Harcly Peterson of RARE 1947-48 from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier, for which he received the Albert Medal (later converted to the George Cross). He left Antarctica in 1948, for Port Stanley, and there caught the *Lafonia* back to London, where he arrived on April 21, 1948. He became an M.D. in 1951, moved to Canada in 1952, and practiced medicine in Hamilton, Ont., from 1953. From 1956 to 1982 he was in the Canadian Forces Reserve (the militia), as a doctor, and achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel. A mountain climber, he has been in the Himalayas. On June 30, 1967 he married Eileen Callon. From 1970 to 1994 he was clinical professor of surgery at McMaster University. He later farmed in Ancaster, Ont., and unsuccessfully tried politics. In 2000 he was retired, living in Hamilton. His book, *Young Men in the Antarctic: A Doctor's Illustrated Diary*, was published in June 2010.

Butson Ridge. 68°05' S, 66°53' W. A rocky ridge with several ice-covered summits on it, the highest being 1305 m, it forms the N wall of Northeast Glacier, and lies between that glacier and McClary Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1947-48 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Dick Butson. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. The Argentines tend to call it Cordón Molinero, after (according to the SCAR gazetteer) Lt. Juan Molinero, who was lost here with his dog team. However, the only Argentine death this researcher can find of anyone by the name Molinero, is Adolfo Molinero Calderón (*see* **Deaths**, 1949).

Butter, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Butter Point. 77°39' S, 164°14' E. A low point forming the S side of the entrance to New Harbor, 45 km W of Cape Evans, and 56 km W of Hut Point, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for the can of butter left here in Oct. 1903 by the Ferrar Glacier party of that expedition. They expected to obtain fresh seal meat at this point on their return journey. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Butter Point Piedmont *see* **Bowers Piedmont Glacier**

The *Buttercup*. Don McIntyre's 50-foot yacht, in at Commonwealth Bay during the 1992-93 season.

Butterfly Knoll. 80°20' S, 28°09' W. One of the La Grange Nunataks, it rises to about 900 m, 7 km SW of Mount Beney, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS between 1968 and 1971. So named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, because in plan it resembles a butterfly. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Butters. 84°53' S, 177°28' W. Snow-capped and rising to 2440 m, it forms the summit of a buttress-type escarpment at the extreme SE end of Anderson Heights, between Mincey Glacier on the S, and Shackleton Glacier on the E. Discovered aerially on Feb. 16, 1947 during OpHJ. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Raymond Butters.

Butters, Raymond J. b. April 29, 1921, Boston, Mass., son of newspaper engraver Edwin Butters and his wife Mary. He joined the U.S. Marines in 1943, and flew transport planes in the South Pacific during World War II and later during the Korean War. He was captain/navigator of Flight A, which flew over the South Pole (q.v. for further details of this flight) on Feb. 15-16, 1947, during OpHJ. He retired in 1963 from Quantico Marine Base, moved to Fairfax Co., Va., and died at Bethesda Naval Hospital, on June 19, 1989. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mount Butterworth. 70°42' S, 66°45' E. A mountain consisting of 4 peaks and a long, low ridge extending in an E-W direction, 7 km NE of Mount Bunt and 8 km S of the Thomson Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA for Geoffrey "Geoff" Butterworth, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1963 and radio officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Butthornet. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. One of the 5 nunataks comprising Horna, on Mount Bergersen, in the east-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains, W of Byrdbreen. The name means "the lumpy horn" in Norwegian.

The Buttons. 65°14' S, 64°16' W. Two small islands, 320 m NW of Galíndez Island and Faraday Station, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast Graham Land. Charted and descriptively named in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, the feature appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and on a 1947 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears translated (but in the singular) as Isla Botones, on a 1953 Argentine chart, but on a 1958 Argentine chart as Islas Botones, the latter being the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call them Islas Buttons.

Islas Buttons *see* **The Buttons**

Cerro Buttress *see* **Buttress Hill**

Nunataks Buttress *see* **Buttress Nunataks**

Buttress Hill. 63°34' S, 57°03' W. A flat-topped hill rising to 690 m (the British say 650 m), with its W side being a steep rocky cliff, 3 km E of the most northern of the Seven Buttresses, on Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula, and 4 km E of Duse Bay, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in March 1946, later charted by FIDS, and so named by them because of its proximity to the Seven Buttresses. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Cerro Buttress, and that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it Cerro El Fuelle (i.e., "clouds above the top of a mountain"; and "cerro" means "hill").

Buttress Nunatak. 78°01' S, 161°13' E. A nunatak, 4 km E of Pivot Peak, at the NE edge of Skelton Névé, in the Skelton Glacier, on the W side of the Royal Society Range. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on June 29, 1989, it has the appearance of a ridge leading to the summit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Buttress Nunataks. 72°22' S, 66°47' W. A group of prominent coastal rock exposures, the highest being 635 m, close inland from the E coast of George VI Sound, and 16 km WNW of the Seward Mountains, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered from a distance and roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Visited and resurveyed in Dec. 1949, by Fids from Base E, who so named the feature descriptively. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and

US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines call them Nunataks Buttress.

[1]**Buttress Peak**. 72°26' S, 163°45' E. At the E end of the central ridge of Gallipoli Heights, in the Freyberg Mountains. The name was suggested by NZ geologist P.J. Oliver, who studied this peak in 1981-82. It is unlikely that this name will be accepted officially, as there is already a Buttress Peak (see below). Another reason for changing the name is that even the NZ gazetteer itself has confused this feature with its namesake.

[2]**Buttress Peak**. 84°27' S, 164°15' E. A buttress of dark volcanic rock, rising to an elevation of 2950 m above sea level (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), the E part projecting as a rock buttress into the head of Berwick Glacier, 5 km S of Mount Stonehouse, at the E end of the Marshall Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Butuzo-daira. 72°02' S, 27°38' E. A tabular hill at the N extremity of Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. JARE photographed it aerially in 1981-82, and again in 1987, and surveyed it from the ground in 1987-88. The Japanese named it thus on Oct. 23, 1989, because in plan view it looks like a flat Buddha ("Butuzo" means "Buddha"). The Norwegians call it Butuzoflya (which means the same thing).

Butuzoflya *see* **Butuzo-daira**

Buys, John. Known as Johnny. b. Sept. 24, 1902, Holland. He left home at the age of 11, joined the merchant marine, and served all over the world, interrupting his seagoing career occasionally with stints in a bottle factory in Holland, as a cab driver, and as a coal shoveler. He eventually moved to New York, where he became more American than Americans. He happened to be a sign painter when, on Aug. 28, 1928, he and Eddie Roos enlisted for ByrdAE 1928-30. Just before they sailed, a Swedish waitress from a local restaurant came running on to the ship to wish him a cheerful goodbye. He had only known the girl for 4 days. He served as a seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling* during the expedition, and for his efforts he won American citizenship. He died on March 27, 1980, in Galveston, Texas.

Buzfuz Rock. 65°28' S, 65°53' W. A submerged rock 2.5 km W of Snubbin Island, and NW of Renaud Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the N part of the Biscoe Islands. Charted in 1969 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Serjeant Buzfuz, the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of 1984.

Ostrova B'yarne-Ogor *see* **Bjarne Aagard Islands**

Mount Byerly. 81°53' S, 89°23' W. A major peak in the E part of the Nash Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, on Dec. 10, 1958, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Perry Byerly (b. May 28, 1897, Clarinda, Iowa. d. Sept. 26, 1978, Oakland, Calif.), Berkeley seismologist and chairman of the panel on seismology and gravity for IGY.

Cabo Byers *see* **Cape Page**

Península Byers *see* **Byers Peninsula**

Byers Peninsula. 62°38' S, 61°04' W. An ice-free peninsula, terminating in Essex Point, on the extreme NW of Livingston Island, and separating Barclay Bay from New Plymouth, in the South Shetlands. Perhaps discovered by Bransfield in Jan. 1820, it was certainly visited by 19th-century sealers, as witnessed by a stone hut on the peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground in 1957-58, by FIDS, who named it for James Byers, the leading NY shipowner who, in Aug. 1820, tried unsuccessfully to get the U.S. government to found a settlement in, and take possession of, the South Shetlands. It was he who sent out the New York Sealing Expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Argentines and Chileans both call it Península Byers, the Argentines honoring James Byers, but the Chileans, using a great ingenuity forced upon them by the need to avoid imitation of the Argentines, honoring Squadron Leader Enrique Byers del Campo, of the Chilean Air Force, who was part of the Air Force delegation on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1947. In 1967 it became SPA #10, and in 1975 was re-designated SSSI #6. The British replotted this feature in late 2008.

Cape Byewater *see* **Byewater Point**

Punta Byewater *see* **Byewater Point**

Byewater Point. 62°45' S, 61°30' W. Forms the NW point of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Foster in Jan. 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him on the original survey field sheet as Cape Brewster, for Scottish philosopher David Brewster (1781-1868; knighted in 1832), who, in 1816, invented the kaleidoscope. As such, the name appears on the expedition's chart of 1829. However, later in 1829, when Foster got down to thinking about it, he re-named it Cape Byewater (absolutely no one knows why). FIDASE aerial photos showed it to be a point, rather than a cape, and the name Byewater Point was accepted by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, and by US-ACAN in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Byewater.

Nunataki Bykova. 83°06' S, 57°00' W. A group of nunataks, N of Robbins Nunatak, in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Utësy Bykovskogo. 79°53' S, 160°25' E. A group of cliffs at the S side of Darwin Glacier, where that glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf, near MacDonald Point. Named by the Russians.

Monte Bynon *see* **Bynon Hill**

Bynon Hill. 62°55' S, 60°36' W. Also seen spelled as Binon Hill. Ice-covered and dome shaped, it rises to about 335 m and has two rounded summits. It is the most northerly elevation on Deception Island, 2.5 km N of Pendulum Cove, in the South Shetlands. The name Monte Bynon appears on an Argentine government chart of 1953, and seems to have been given by ArgAE 1952-53, possibly for a member of the expedition. UK-APC named it Goddard Hill, on Sept. 4, 1957, for Midshipman (later Lt.) William Henry Goddard (d. 1849), who, in 1821, drew up one of the earliest charts of the South Shetlands. US-ACAN named it Bynon Hill in 1965. The British were the latest to re-plot this hill, in late 2008. The Chileans have been known to call it Cerro Goddard.

Bynum Peak. 85°03' S, 173°41' W. A rock peak 5 km SE of Mount Finley, overlooking the N side of McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Gaither Daniel Bynum, Jr., satellite geodesist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1965. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Byobu-iwa *see* **Byobu Rock**

Byobu-nagaone. 72°37' S, 31°05' E. A ridge with walls over 200 m high and 3 km long, at the SW extremity of the Belgica Mountains. JARE took air photos in 1976, and surveyed it from the ground in 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "folding screen ridge").

Byobu Rock. 68°22' S, 42°00' E. A large, flat-topped, ice-free coastal rock crag exposure whose seaward face presents a crenulate or irregular shoreline, 1.5 km E of Gobamme Rock, and 46 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-59, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Byobu-iwa (i.e., "folding screen rock"). They plotted it in 68°23' S, 42°03' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Byobu Rock in 1968. The Norwegians translated it from the Japanese as Bratthamaren (i.e., "steep crag"). It has since been re-plotted.

Bypass Hill. 72°28' S, 168°28' E. Rising to 660 m, on the ridge on the upstream side of the junction of Tucker Glacier and Trafalgar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, who established a survey station here. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Bypass Nunatak. 68°01' S, 62°28' E. A nunatak, 3.5 km (the Australians say 6 km) S of Mount Tritoppen, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Steinen (i.e., "the stone"). Renamed by ANARE as Bypass Nunatak, because this is where Ian Adams' 1958 ANARE Southern Party changed course, in order to avoid dangerous terrain to the SW. ANCA accepted the new name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Cabo Byrd *see* **Cape Byrd**

Cape Byrd. 69°38' S, 76°07' W. A low, ice-covered cape forming the NW extremity of

Charcot Island, W of Alexander Island, at the easternmost end of the Ruppert Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped by Wilkins on Dec. 29, 1929, during a flight from the *William Scoresby*, and named by him for Admiral Byrd. It appears as such on a British chart of 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 69°52' S, 75°55' W. The Chileans and Argentines call it Cabo Byrd. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS remapped it from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and in Feb. 1975 satellite imagery corrected its coordinates to what we know today. These new coordinates appear on a British chart of 1984, and in the UK gazetteer of 1986.

Mount Byrd. 77°10' S, 144°38' W. Rising to 810 m, 1.5 km N of the E end of Asman Ridge, in the Sarnoff Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard E. Byrd, Jr., son of the famous admiral. Dickie (as he was known) was of assistance to US-ACAN in helping to clarify a large number of Antarctic name suggestions proposed by his late father.

Byrd, Richard Evelyn "Dick." This is Admiral Byrd. b. Oct. 25, 1888, Winchester, Va., son of Richard Byrd and his wife Eleanor Flood. Arguably the most famous of all the Antarctic heroes (to Americans at least, that is until the resurgence of Shackleton in recent years), he was born into the old Byrd family of Virginia, and followed a naval career. He claimed to have flown over the North Pole on May 9, 1926, and in June 1927 he flew across the Atlantic Ocean. He led 5 major expeditions to Antarctica, or rather he led two and his name appears as titular head on 3. During the first — ByrdAE 1928-30 — he established Little America, and made his first Antarctic flight on Jan. 15, 1929. Also during that expedition he flew to the South Pole and back, in Nov. 1929, the first leader to do so (although he did not set foot there, as such). During ByrdAE 1933-35 he became the first man to winter-over alone in the heart of the continent, from March 28 to Aug. 10, 1934 (*see* his book *Alone*, and *see also* the entry **Bolling Advance Weather Station** in this book). He headed USAS 1939-41 (the United States Antarctic Expedition), but did not winter-over. In 1946-47 he was head of Operation Highjump. During this stay he flew over the Pole again, on Feb. 15-16, 1947. From 1955 until his death in 1957 he was technical director and overall titular head of OpDF, arriving at McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955, on the *Glacier*. On Jan. 8, 1956 he again flew over the South Pole, in a Skymaster. This was a difficult role for Byrd, now a tired and dying man, a declining hero from the past, with no operational command. But he was effective, nonetheless. On Feb. 3, 1956, Byrd left Antarctica on the *Arneb*. He had married Marie Ames (Marie Byrd, as she became), who died in 1974. Byrd himself died quietly on March 11, 1957, at his home in Boston, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Admiral Byrd opened up Antarctica more than any other man, propelled Antarctic exploration into the modern, mechanized age, proved that Antarctica really is a continent and that the Ross-Weddell Graben does not exist, developed the use of two-way radio, and wrote (or had written for him) 5 books (*see* the Bibliography). He was also the hero and inspiration for millions of boys of all ages. There is a memorial to Admiral Byrd at McMurdo Station (*see* **Richard E. Byrd Memorial**). Amusingly, the Chileans jokingly referred to him as Ricardo Avelino Pájaro. In 1988 some of his belongings were sold. It was the 100th anniversary of his birth. That year also, his son, Richard E. Byrd, Jr., died (see below). His grandson, Robert Byrd Breyer, was a field engineer with Holmes & Narver, in Antarctica in 1973-74.

Byrd, Richard Evelyn "Dickie." b. Feb. 12, 1920. The son of Admiral Byrd (Richard Evelyn Byrd) and his wife Marie Ames, he graduated from Harvard in 1942, served as a naval lieutenant in the Pacific during World War II, took part in OpHJ 1946-47, and later assisted in naming several Antarctic features. In 1948 he married Leverett Saltonstall's daughter, Emily. While suffering from Alzheimer's he was found in a Baltimore warehouse on Oct. 3, 1988, dead of malnutrition and dehydration. He was buried next to his parents in Arlington National Cemetery.

Byrd Aurora Substation. 79°26' S, 118°04' W. The smallest of the American stations (really a prefabricated shelter), it was built in Jan.-Feb. 1961, about 64 km NE of Byrd Station. Its original name was Delta-One Substation. It was open for the summer of 1961-62 (aurora scientist David Sylwester was there that summer), by which time its name had been changed to Byrd Auroral Substation, or Byrd Aurora Substation. It was occupied by four men in the 1962 winter — Alan E. Hedin, Larry R. Martin, Graeme N. "Johnny" Johnstone, and John P. Turtle. It was occupied again in the 1962-63 summer, by Helmut P. Jaron, James H. Kinsey, Art Rundle, Allan Gill, and William W. "Mike" Bowman. Gill, Rundle, and Bowman wintered-over there, between March and Oct. 1963. The station was closed on Oct. 9, 1963, by Edmond R. Siemiatkowski.

Byrd Automatic Weather Station. 80°00' S, 120°00' W. An American climate-monitoring site at an elevation of 1750 m, at Byrd Station. It began operating on Feb. 5, 1980, was discontinued in 1988, and re-opened in 1990, continuing into 2009.

[1]**Byrd Bay** *see* **Byrdbukta**

[2]**Byrd Bay** *see* **Atka Iceport**

Byrd Camp. 80°05' S, 119°32' W. A U.S. camp set up close to Byrd Station. It is not manned permanently.

Byrd Canyon. 75°30' S, 157°15' W. An undersea canyon, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named for Admiral Byrd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1988. However, by 2004 it was apparent that this feature does not exist.

Byrd Coast Camp. 76°55' S, 144°00' W. An American refuge hut (a 16' × 16' Jamesway) at Mount Farley, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Operated between Oct. 1966 and Jan. 1967.

[1]**Byrd Glacier**. 80°20' S, 159°00' E. The fastest (it flows at a rate of 7½ feet a day) and one of the largest (anywhere between 138 and 190 km long, and 24 km wide) of the Antarctic glaciers, draining an extensive area of the Polar Plateau, and flowing eastward between the Britannia Range and the Churchill Mountains, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf at Barne Inlet. Explored by Harry Ayres and Roy Carlyon of BCTAE 1956-58. It was going to be called Barne Glacier, but that name had already been taken, so Arthur S. Helm (former secretary of the Ross Sea Committee) suggested Byrd Glacier, and that was the name NZ-APC accepted, named after Admiral Byrd, and it appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. Originally plotted in 80°15' S, 160°20' E, it was later re-plotted.

[2]**Byrd Glacier** *see* **Byrdbreen**

Byrd Glacier Automatic Weather Station *see* **Marilyn Automatic Weather Station**

Byrd Head. 67°27' S, 61°01' E. Also called Bergnes. A conspicuous rocky promontory 1.5 km SE of Colbeck Archipelago, just W of Howard Bay, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Admiral Byrd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Byrd Highway. The road running out to Hut Point from McMurdo Station. Named in May 1956.

Byrd Land *see* **Marie Byrd Land**

Byrd Mountains *see* **Harold Byrd Mountains**

Byrd Névé. 81°00' S, 154°00' E. A gigantic névé at the head of Byrd Glacier. Named by NZ-APC, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Byrd — South Pole Traverse. 1960-61. Also called the Byrd — Pole Tractor Train, or the Byrd — South Pole Overland Trek. The first American land party to traverse to the South Pole, a trip of 805 miles. An 11-man party, Task Group 43.4, comprising Major Antero Havola, U.S. Army Transportation Corps, and trail expert (leader); the two USARP scientists there on a grant from the NSF, to study weather and other subjects — Forrest Dowling and Henry Rosenthal (the latter from the Arctic Institute of North America; *see* **Mount Brecher**); mechanics/drivers Walter Davis, Gene Cunningham, CMH3 Marvin F. Medlin, and James R. Douglas; radio operators/Weasel drivers Shirley Mahan and Edward A. "Marty" Martens; and cook Meredith "Jack" Radford. Chief Warrant Officer George W. Fowler was land navigator and scout, and went up ahead in a Weasel, while a VX-6 Dakota aircraft occasionally scouted the terrain ahead. They would use an untraveled route across Marie Byrd Land, and travel via the east end of the Horlick Mountains. In order to illustrate what a traverse of this type could be like, and using Gene Cunningham's diary, one can follow the expedition day by day. **Nov. 11, 1960**: They were meant to leave McMurdo for Byrd,

but the trip was called off due to bad weather. **Nov. 14, 1960**: Same thing — delay. **Nov. 15, 1960**: Big VX-6 party that night. A lot of hangovers the following morning. **Nov. 18, 1960**: Still at McMurdo, the boys getting skiing lessons from Maj. Havola. **Nov. 19, 1960**: More ski lessons. **Nov. 21, 1960**: They left McMurdo at 8 A.M., for Byrd. **Nov. 26, 1960**: Medlin picked up the wanigans from New Byrd Station. **Nov. 27, 1960**: Medlin had an accident with a cutting torch. A barrel flashed up on him, and he had to cut his beard and hair off, which saved him from having his face burned too bad. **Dec. 1, 1960**: The schedule departure date came and went — delay. **Dec. 8, 1960**: They finally left Byrd Station at 11 A.M., on a bright, sunny day, taking two 38-ton D-8 LGP tractors (the heaviest pieces of equipment to arrive by land at the Pole to that date), two sledge-mounted wanigans (one for cooking and one for sleeping), three 20-ton sledges, one 10-ton sledge, and two tracked Weasels. The tractors were for use at the Pole, for maintaining a snow landing strip, and to assist in station construction, and also for retrieving air-drops The tractor train covered 17 miles the first day. **Dec. 9, 1960**: They reached mile 57. **Dec. 10, 1960**: They reached mile 90. **Dec. 11, 1960**: At this point George Fowler got snowblindness, and couldn't see to lead. However, their course was straight, and they pressed on. By the end of the day they had covered a total of 125 miles. **Dec. 12, 1960**: Due to bad weather, they couldn't set out until 3 P.M., and only made 10.8 miles that day. They had now covered a total of 135.8 miles. **Dec. 13-14, 1960**: They were stuck fast because of weather. **Dec. 15, 1960**: They set out on a a fine day, and made it to mile 160 by 4 P.M., when the weather closed in again. **Dec. 16, 1960**: Fowler recovered his sight, and they made it to mile 197. **Dec. 17, 1960**: Despite a whiteout, they made it to mile 225. **Dec. 18, 1960**: At about 11.55 a.m, they spotted 3 mountain tops 20 miles to their left. They finished the day at mile 261. **Dec. 19, 1960**: They stopped early, at mile 294, because of a whiteout. **Dec. 20, 1960**: A very bad wind in the morning prevented their leaving before 3 P.M., and they reached mile 305. **Dec. 21, 1960**: They left at 9.15 a.m, and it was rough snow and ice. They had to travel in 3rd gear, and a Weasel threw its track. They finished the day at mile 324. **Dec. 22, 1960**: Due to whiteout conditions, and because they were in crevasse territory (being near the Horlick Mountains), they decided not to travel unless they had good weather and sun. They practised rope-climbing, in case of a crevasse accident, and left at 4.30 p.m, finishing the day at 9 P.M., at mile 337. **Dec. 23, 1960**: They reached mile 357. Whiteout most of the day. **Dec. 24, 1960**: The sun was very bright. At 10 A.M. they spotted the Horlick Mountains, which were not where they were meant to be (on the map, that is; part of the reason for the traverse was to map the mountains accurately). This was good, as it might save them 100 miles. They finished the day at mile 387. **Dec. 25, 1960**: At 7.50 everyone was awakened by Marty yelling Happy Christmas. They drove in the morning, and broke at noon for a big meal and celebration. Gene and Marty were the waiters at the dinner. The major gave each of them a New Testament. This was the first group to spend a Christmas Day in the Horlick Mountains, or anywhere near them. They finished the day at mile 399. **Dec. 26, 1960**: An R4D flew overhead at 2 P.M. Bad conditions, and they finished the day at mile 416. **Dec. 27, 1960**: They changed course, leaving at 3.15 p.m, and traveling until 8 P.M., getting to mile 429. **Dec. 28, 1960**: An error in calculation meant that the crevasse field lasted longer than they thought it would, and they lost their 100-mile advantage. At 6 P.M. they spotted a nunatak on their left. Then they changed course again. It was slow and dangerous (with the crevasses), and they reached mile 446. **Dec. 29, 1960**: They spent the morning positioning the mountains, and submitted names for the nunatak they'd spotted. Mr. Fowler would judge the entries. They sighted more mountains at 3.30 p.m, but the going was rough and slow. They reached mile 466. **Dec. 30, 1960**: Medlin won the nunatak-naming prize, with Little Dot. They changed course again, and finished the day at mile 492. **Dec. 31, 1960**: They set out at 5 A.M., and at 9 A.M. they changed course to due south. They reached mile 522. **Jan. 1, 1961**: They spent most of the morning taking sun shots, and changed their course 31 degrees. "Look out South Pole, here we come!" At 7.10 P.M. they stopped for New Years Dinner. Marty and Gene waited tables again. They finished the day at mile 548. **Jan. 2, 1961**: It was a beautiful day at 8.30 A.M., when they started out, but by 9 A.M. a whiteout had closed in, and they had to stop. At 15 minutes past noon they started out again, but at 4.30 p.m they were halted by another whiteout. They set out again at 5.45 P.M., and got as far as mile 575. **Jan. 3, 1961**: They passed a lot of crevasses on their left, but made 20 miles in the morning alone, and by the end of the day were at mile 610. **Jan. 4, 1961**: They got trapped in the crevasse field. The major radioed McMurdo for a spotter plane. They hooked up a crevasse detector to one of the Weasels, and took the other one off the sledge. The major and Gene took one Weasel, and Mahan and Fowler took the one with the crevasse detector. Chief Davis's tractor almost plunged through a crevasse. This was at mile 623, and it was very tense. **Jan. 5, 1961**: The Weasel with the crevasse detector stopped working. The plane came out from Byrd Station, and helped (also by dropping mail), but really the boys were on their own, 175 miles from the Pole. They finally got the Weasel working again. They finished the day at mile 627. **Jan. 6, 1961**: They got out of the crevasse area, and finished the day at mile 647. **Jan. 7, 1961**: Surprisingly back in the crevasses, but they still did 14 miles in the morning, and 19 miles in the afternoon. They finally got out of the crevasses, and reached mile 680. **Jan. 8, 1961**: They made 20 miles in the morning, and 25 miles in the afternoon, arriving at mile 725. **Jan. 9, 1961**: They did 50 miles that day, reaching mile 775. **Jan. 10, 1961**: A whiteout almost got them again, but they made it to the Pole, after 805 miles and 34 days.

Byrd Station. A lonely U.S. scientific base, set up in 1957 in 79°59' S, 120°01' W (Harry Wexler actually chose 80°S, 120°W; there was also a move to make it closer to Little America, but the IGY Committee insisted on those coordinates), in Marie Byrd Land, at an elevation of 5012 feet above sea level, 885 miles from McMurdo Sound, and 646.5 miles from its home base, Little America. Named for Admiral Byrd, its construction was planned during OpDF I and it was a high priority to get it ready for IGY, which would begin on July 1, 1957. As it happened, it wasn't until OpDF II that it was constructed, as an all-year station. It had 11 buildings, and was designed to hold 25 persons. **Jan. 14, 1956**: Jack Bursey led a trail-blazing team out of Little America, to Byrd Station, with 2 Sno-cats and a Weasel. The men were Alvah Edwards (construction driver), George Moss (chief surveyor and navigator), Roland Levesque (driver), Raymond Dube (radioman), Chester Stevens (photographer), and Charles Wedemeyer (mechanic). An Otter would help the trail party as far as Prestrud Inlet, and then they would carry on up onto the Polar Plateau. **Feb. 3, 1956**: Bursey's trail party was 381 miles from Little America, having driven a gross total of 461 miles to get to that point. That day, Seabee chief Herb Whitney declared that that was far enough, that this was the site for Byrd Station. **Feb. 5, 1956**: Bob Streich flew an Otter out to pick them up. Also on board were Lt. Cdr. Glen Lathrop (co-pilot), John Floyd (airplane crew chief), and Lloyd Beebe (Disney photographer). The Otter couldn't carry all the men back to Little America, so Bursey, Dube, Wedemeyer, and Beebe stayed behind to await the 2nd airlift. **Feb. 6, 1956**: The returning Otter crashed, and the 7 men started walking toward Okuma Bay. Streich, Moss, Lathrop, Floyd, Edwards, Levesque, and Stevens. **Feb. 9, 1956**: The 7 men were rescued 10 miles from Okuma Bay, by another Otter sent out from McMurdo. **Nov. 5, 1956**: Major Merle Dawson's trail party left Little America for the Byrd Station site. The 6 Army men were Dawson, Major Palle Mogensen, Lt. Philip M. Smith (the crevasse expert), and 3 enlisted men: Master Sgt. Clarence N. Coleman (*see* **Coleman Glacier**), Master Sgt. Samuel Fields (*see* **Fields Peak**), and Sgt. Alvin Krigsvold (*see* **Krigsvold Nunataks**). There were also 5 Navy men, 2 Weasels, two D-8 tractors, and a Sno-cat, all pulling 8 sledges. The name of their new trail became Army-Navy Drive. Lt. Harvey Speed flew Otter reconnaissance and Lt. Pete Kenney flew helo reconnaissance. A C-124, piloted by C.J. Ellen, dropped supplies. The crevasses had to be filled in or bridged. 183.5 miles out of Little America, along the new trail, they came to Crevasse Junction, which lasted until the 190.9 mile mark. Fashion Lane was created through Smith's use of crevasse-field flags, and it was these flags that gave the new, safe path its name. **Nov. 28, 1956**: Work was finished on Fashion Lane, a

name that would become official. **Dec. 3, 1956**: Dawson's party was on the Rockefeller Plateau. **Dec. 4, 1956**: Six D-8 tractors (each pulling 2 Otaco sledges), and a Weasel, left Little America at 4 P.M., on the 650-mile-long trek to establish Byrd Station. Vic Young was in charge of the "train," riding in the Weasel. The rest of the group included Hammer Hon, Bill Stroup, Will Beckett, Willie Burleson, and Ray Mishler (cook). **Dec. 9, 1956**: Young's party reached Fashion Lane. Then an R4D airplane landed with Cdr. Paul Frazier and crevasse expert Phil Smith. **Dec. 18, 1956**: Dawson's party reached the Byrd Station site. **Dec. 23, 1956**: Young's party arrived at Byrd, after the longest ever (until that time) tractor trek in Antarctic history. Harvey Speed landed an R4D, and dropped off another 10 workers. Construction began immediately. **Jan. 3, 1957**: Glaciologist Vern Anderson arrived at Little America on the *Merrell*. **Jan. 28, 1957**: The Byrd Station Traverse Party set out from Little America, bound for Byrd Station. The party consisted of geophysicist and seismologist Charles Bentley; seismologist Ned Ostenso; glaciologist Vern Anderson; Argentine glaciology observer Mario Giovinetto; mechanic Anthony Morency; and 3 Sno-cats. **Jan. 29, 1957**: The 2nd big tractor train left Little America for Byrd Station, led by Lt. Robert K. White. Seven D-8 tractors pulled 14 sledges, 220 tons of material. The first building to be finished at Byrd was the science building, which could sleep 9, then the weather balloon inflation shelter with a separate shed for manufacturing the hydrogen gas, then the geomagnetism buildings. **Feb. 1, 1957**: the Bentley party reached Fashion Lane. **Feb. 2, 1957**: Seven scientists were flown in to Byrd Station. **Feb. 4, 1957**: The tractor train, led by Lt. White, caught up with Bentley's party. **Feb. 12, 1957**: Lt. White's tractor train arrived at Byrd. **Feb. 18, 1957**: The first Globemaster supply flight to Byrd Station. **Feb. 23, 1957:** The 17th and last Globemaster supply flight to Byrd Station. **Feb. 27, 1957**: Bentley's party reached Byrd Station. It was still touch and go as to whether the new station would work out. **March 7, 1957**: Last flight of the season in to Byrd Station, bringing Giovinetto, Robert Marsh (cook), and Walton "Denny" Welch (Seabee electronics man). **1957 winter**: 23 "Byrd Knights": 13 IGY staff: George Toney (IGY leader); meteorologists Wesley Morris, Bob Johns (the first black man to winter-over in modern-day Antarctica), Norbert Helfert, and Ed Alf; Bentley; Ostenso; gravity physicist Anthony Morency; aurora and air glow specialist Dan Hale; ionosphere physicist and radio ham Virgil Barden; Giovinetto; Anderson; and Leo E. Davis (geomagnetician). The 10 USN personnel were: Lt. Brian Dalton (medical officer and leader); Gordon Abbey (radioman); Welch; William Nichols and Don Blubaugh (construction mechanics); Marsh; Curtis Brinton (utilitiesman); Jack Penrod (Seabee builder 3rd class, carpenter, and official postal clerk); Bill Lowe (radioman); and Clifford Reynolds (electrician). **Oct. 18, 1957**: The first of 33 airdrops to Byrd Station by C-124s. Al Wade and Norman Vaughan had both turned down the offer of leading the station for the winter of 1957. Finn Ronne had then recommended Per Stoen, a Norwegian with Arctic experience. He had accepted, then backed out, accepted, and finally, on Dec. 16, 1956, backed out again, citing diabetes. So, George Toney did the job. Byrd Station's first program (1957) was the same as that of South Pole Station (q.v.). **Oct. 22, 1957**: The first of two tractor trains arrived at Byrd Station. **Dec. 4, 1957**: The last of 33 airdrops to Byrd Station by C-124s, a total of 430 tons of fuel and supplies. The ice runway was primitive, with no refueling capability. **Dec. 8, 1957**: Lt. Peter Ruseski took over from Dalton, and Stephen Barnes took over from Toney, both for the 1958 winter. The entire Navy crew had been replaced by OpDF III personnel. **1958 winter**: Navy personnel included: Peter Ruseski (medical officer and officer-in-charge), Herbert Kelly (radioman), Jack B. Long (mechanical equipment), Richard Cressey (storekeeper), Dean Fadden (utilitiesman), Lawrence Langford (builder), and James Gallaher (electrician). The scientific personnel included: Stephen Barnes (scientific leader), Charlie Bentley (geologist), Joseph Knack, William Noble, and Norman Peters (meteorologists), Leonard LeSchack (traverse seismologist), John Annexstad (geomagnetician and seismologist), John Kelly (ionosphere physicist), Donald Spencer (atmospheric noise scientist), Marion Todd (aurora scientist). **1959 winter**: Navy personnel included: Edward Galla (medical officer and officer-in-charge), Richard Sage (builder), Harold McCrillis (construction electrician), Keith Feeley (construction mechanic), Thomas Gibbon (construction driver), and Ray Spiers (cook and mechanic). The scientific personnel included: Jock Pirrit (scientific leader), George Doumani (geologist), Bernard Weiss (chief meteorologist), Allen Tusing (meteorologist), Alvis Woolam (ionosphere physicist), Feng-Keng Chang (seismologist), Howard Le Vaux (aurora physicist), William Lavris (meteorological technician), and Jerome Mintz (meteorological electronics technician). **1960 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Eugene Bartlett (officer-in-charge), Shirley Mahan and Edward Martens (radiomen), Robert Manke (Seabee utilitiesman), Walter Davis (chief construction mechanic), Leonard Fiedler (electrician), James McCarthy and John Saunders (electronics technicians), and Stephen Pastor (equipment operator). Scientific personnel included: Luis Aldaz (meteorologist and scientific leader), John B. Bennett (geomagnetist and seismologist), Frede Iversen and Dale Reed (ionosphere physicists), William Feyerharm, Preston Tuning, and Richard Urbanak (meteorologists), Henry Rosenthal and Theodore Dolan (glaciologists), and George Widich (traverse engineer). **Nov. 10, 1960**: By now the snow and ice were crushing the station, and the site for a new one was selected. **Dec. 12, 1960**: Beginning on this date, the new station was built by Lt. Dave de Vicq and his 65 Seabees. This was New Byrd Station, or New Byrd, for short. The old one now became known as Old Byrd. The new one was 6.1 miles away from the old station, and had 15 buildings. Its new location was 80°01' S, 119°32' W, at the site of Old Byrd's airfield. **1961 winter**: Navy personnel included: Don Walk (medical officer and officer-in-charge), Charles Kirby and William Berry (radioman), John Vito (electronics technician), Bernie Gierloff (builder), Franklin Ford (construction mechanic), Earl Sweatt (construction electrician), Raymond Mickler (equipment operator), Robert O'Neil (utilitiesman), and Raymond Griffith (cook). Scientific personnel included: Norman Benes (scientific leader), Thomas Holmes, Carl Garczynski, Martin Goorhigian, and Travis Baker (meteorologists), Hiromu Shimizu (glaciologist), Lawrence Victor (aurora scientist), David Perkins (geomagnetist), and Gordon Angus (ionosphere physicist). **1962 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Archie Nash (officer-in-charge), Lt. Eldon Evans (medical officer), G.S. Wotkyns (hospital corpsman), Julius Mims and Tommy Morales (radiomen), John Carmer (electronics technician), Henry Savage, Joe Heathcock and James Burlock (builders), Douglas Pool, Milton Spear, and Richard Gardiner (construction electricians), John Gratton (construction mechanic heavy equipment), Julius Hatcher (construction mechanic), Harold Mink, Ernest Strickland, and Steven Kivi (utilitiesmen). Scientific personnel included: Larry Martin (scientific leader), Monte Poindexter, Edward Steinfeld, Donald Bowyer, Franklin Shibuya, and Richard Coleman (meteorologists), Alan Hedin (aurora scientist), John Turtle (aurora researcher), Delbert Patton and Ronald Sefton (ionosphere physicists), Ward Helms (radioscience researcher), and Johnny Johnstone (NZ observer). Radioman Tommy Morales's only contact with the outside world was via a ham radio owned by Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), who sent on messages to the families in the USA, at no charge. **1963 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. J.L. Crow (medical officer and co-officer-in-charge), Lt. (jg) W.F. Frazier (co-officer-in-charge), Emilio DeLeon (heavy equipment operator), and Raymond Griffith (cook). Scientific personnel included: Henry Morozumi (scientific leader), Edward Landry, Neil Coulter, Andrew Daley and Thomas Brown (meteorologists), David Lewis, Kenneth Hartkopf, Dale Vance, and Arno Kosko (ionosphere physicists), Herbert Pearson (seismologist), Helmut Jaron and James Kinsey (aurora scientists), and Nathaniel Roper (aurora researcher). **1964 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Carl Andrus (officer-in-charge), and Leonard Fiedler (electrician). Scientific personnel included: Ronald Sefton (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), Benjamin Groves and Raymond Erven (meteorologist), Dale Blake and David Webster (ionosphere physicist), Edmond Siemiatkowski (aurora physicist), Norman Peddie (seismologist), Bob Flint (geomagnetist), and Jimmy Johnstone (NZ observer). **1965 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Herbert McClung and Lt. David H. Gerdel (officers-in-charge), and Willard Robinson (construction

mechanic). Scientific personnel included: Michael L. Trimpi (radioscience researcher and scientific leader), James Lovill (chief meteorologist), Douglas Johnson, Thomas Thurston, and Jack Trice (meteorologists), Bill Burtis, Carl Disch, and Frank Recely (ionosphere physicists), Leroy Pankratz (seismologist), James Pranke (aurora researcher). Carl Disch disappeared. **1966 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Gordon Callendar (officer-in-charge), Lt. Robert Hunt (medical officer), Leo Dorrel (hospital corpsman), Ronald Hodgson and Howard Spaulding (builders), Billy Partridge (chief equipment operator), James Jaynes and Wayne McGee (equipment operators), Michael Madden (electrician's mate), Robert Teeters (storekeeper), George Melbert and Harold Mink (utilitiesmen), China Cabrera (vehicle mechanic), and Henry Wunneburger (cook). Scientific personnel included: Ronald Sefton (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), Gary Davey (meteorologist), Brent Scudder (meteorologist — ozone measurements), Samuel Gerrish, Larry Spitz, and Stuart Jeffery (ionosphere physicists), Chung Gun Park (ionosphere physics researcher), Philip Benedict (aurora scientist), Tony Cox (geomagnetist and seismologist). **1967 winter**: Navy personnel included: Richard McKinzie (hospital corpsman), Everett Suchland (radioman), James Adams and Robert Butcher (builders), Donald Sneddon (electronics technician), George Webber (electrical engineer), Rafael Favela (equipment operator), Walter Backer (chief construction mechanic), Edward Weikman (construction mechanic), Warren Reddick, Glenn Crummey and Peter Rea (construction electricians), Elton Clark (utilitiesman), Roger Groux (shopfitter), George Breeding (storekeeper), and Don Dyment (cook). Scientific personnel included: Rossman W. Smith (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), Terry Bryan (glaciologist), Edward Velie, Harold Slusher and Lawrence Manthe (meteorologists), Michael Maish and Donald Shepherd (ionosphere physicists), Robert Moses (seismologist), and Jan Siren (radio scientist). **1968 winter**: Scientific personnel included: Gregory S. Richter (meteorologist and leader), George Thode and Michael Kramer (meteorologists), J.P. Hannah, Michael Olson, and Fred Cady (ionosphere physicists), Terry Mathis (engineer). **1969 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Donald Hagey (officer-in-charge), Alan Chandler (electronics engineer), Keith Birdwell (electronics technician), China Cabrera (vehicle mechanic), and Lawrence Cole (builder). Scientific personnel included: Stephen Andrews (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), Robert Mutel and Charles Ranney (ionosphere physicists), Albert Buennagel (geomagnetist and seismologist). **1970 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Peter J. Brookman (officer-in-charge), Lt. Thomas Dee (medical officer), Donald Grayson (engineer), Evans W. Paschal (co-scientific leader), John Billey (ionosphere physicist and co-scientific leader), Robert Kohler (geomagnetist), Madison Post and Thomas Stanford (ionosphere physicists). **1971 winter**: Navy personnel included: Lt. Ronnie Hoyt (officer-in-charge), and Lt. Cdr. Ronald Swarsen (medical officer). Scientific personnel included: John P. Billey (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), James Robertson (geophysicist), Leroy Holcomb (ionosphere physicist), Ronald Gester (seismologist). **Jan. 19, 1972**: Byrd, which had become crushed by the snow, became a summer-only station, after having been continuously occupied since Feb. 13, 1962. It was now known as Byrd Surface Camp, and was a fuel stop and weather station for planes flying between McMurdo Station and other destinations, such as the Siple Station area. It consisted of sledge-mounted modules. **1983-84**: A new Byrd Station (summer only) was built. **1985-86**: The new Byrd was opened for summer business. **1991-92**: Last summer season for Byrd Station.

Byrd Subglacial Basin. A subsurface feature centering on 80°S, 115°W. The major subglacial basin of West Antarctica, it extends E-W between the Crary Mountains and the Ellsworth Mountains, beneath Marie Byrd Land, being bounded to the S by a low subglacial ridge which separates this basin from Bentley Subglacial Trench. During the 1950s and 1960s, American seismic parties from Byrd Station, Little America, and Ellsworth Station, went out and roughly delineated it, plotting its center in 85°S, 125°W. It was named by US-ACAN in 1961, in association with Byrd Station and Marie Byrd Land. In 1967-69, a major radio echo-sounding program was carried out by the NSF, SPRI, and the Technical University of Denmark (TUD), which, once studied in detail years later, re-plotted its center.

Byrd Traverse *see* **Marie Byrd Land Traverse**

Byrd VLF Sub-Station. 79°54' S, 120°30' W. A small outpost of Byrd Station, and about 24 km from it, in Marie Byrd Land, set up in Dec. 1965, and nicknamed "Longwire Station" because its principal piece of equipment was a 21-mile-long radio antenna. The station was built on the surface, but was covered by snow until it lay beneath the ice. It was composed of 3 trailer vans covered by a big Jamesway hut. It tested very low frequency radio waves (hence its name). It was closed permanently on Dec. 1, 1970, the last complement of staff including 2 women, Irene Peden (the scientific leader) and Julia Vickers.

ByrdAE *see* **Byrd's 1928-30 Expedition, and Byrd's 1933-35 Expedition**

Byrdbreen. 71°45' S, 26°00' E. Also called Byrd Glacier (but not by many; it is only the English-language translation of the Norwegian original; pretty much everyone calls it Byrdbreen; sounds somewhat like "birdbrain"). A very large glacier, 60 km long and 17.5 km wide, it flows NW between Mount Bergersen and Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Byrdbreen, after Admiral Byrd. They plotted it in 72°00' S, 26°30' E. In 1962 US-ACAN accepted this name, without modification (partly because the name Byrd Glacier had already been taken the year before), but with coordinates of 72°25' S, 26°30' E. It has since been re-plotted.

Byrdbukta. 69°45' S, 1°10' W. A bay on the W side of Trolltunga, the easternmost part of the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians for Admiral Byrd, the name means Byrd Bay.

Byrd's 1928-30 Expedition. Shortened to ByrdAE 1928-30. This was the biggest, most ambitious, best-equipped, and most important Antarctic expedition to date. It was also the most expensive, at a million dollars (Byrd paid off the debt within 7 months of returning to the USA). It was also Dick Byrd's first expedition to Antarctica. He was already an American hero, having flown over the North Pole and across the Atlantic Ocean. Just days after word of his Antarctic adventure got out, Byrd announced that he was going to leave the USA in September 1927, arrive in Antarctica in December, and fly to the South Pole and back. But, by the beginning of Aug. 1927, he had prudently postponed the trip until 1928. There were 15,000 applicants (some say 60,000) to join the expedition. Not all were picked. Floyd Bennett, Byrd's pal and pilot in the Arctic, and Bernt Balchen, were both early on named as pilots for this expedition, with Bennett as 2nd-in-command. Byrd selected many of the boys who had been with him on the *Chantier*, in the Arctic: Noville, Haines, Grenlie, Balchen, Feury, DeGanahl, Mulroy, Konter, Demas, Parker, Tennant, Gould, Fritzson, Black, Reed, Sutton, Gething, and Kessler (see below for more details on these men). **Aug. 1927**: Balchen set off for Norway, to recruit, while Bennett attended to most of the preparation. The expedition was backed by the likes of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edsel Ford, Charles Evans Hughes, Vincent Astor, Paul Block, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Lindbergh, and the American Geographical Society. **April 25, 1928**: Bennett died of pneumonia in Quebec. 4 ships took the men, equipment and supplies down south. Two were Byrd's, his flagship, the bark *City of New York*, and his supply ship, the *Eleanor Bolling*. There were two others, the fast Norwegian whalers *Sir James Clark Ross* and *C.A. Larsen*, both having volunteered to assist Byrd in transporting men and supplies to Antarctica. The *Sir James Clark Ross* transported 95 sledge dogs as well as Walden, Vaughan, Goodale, and Crockett, and Willy Riley, the dog handler. The *C.A. Larsen* took the airplanes. **Aug. 25, 1928**: The *City of New York* left Hoboken, NJ, bound first for Panama, with 31 expeditioners on board, as well as 200 tons of supplies for the Antarctic base. The crew of the *City of New York* were: Fred Melville (master), Nomad McGuinness (1st mate), Sverre Strøm (2nd mate), Ben Johansen (bosun), Lt. Tom Mulroy (chief engineer), Esmonde O'Brien (1st assistant engineer), Teddy Bayer (2nd assistant engineer), Walker Perkins and Burt Creagh (seamen), Henry T. Harrison (meteorologist and seaman), John Jacobson (sail

maker), Chips Gould (carpenter), William Jennings Cummins and Art Berlin (firemen), Jim Feury (fireman, who would eventually become mechanic and snowmobile driver), William J. Olchuski and Benjamin F. Jett (oilers), Dick Konter (steward, musician, and seaman), Taffy Davies (physicist and seaman), Mike Thorne (geologist, ski man, and seaman), Vic Czegka (machinist), Quin Blackburn (surveyor and seaman), Francis Dana Coman (medical officer and news correspondent), Joe Rucker (photographer), Lloyd Berkner, Lloyd Grenlie, and Carl Petersen (radiomen), Louis Reichart (cook) Roy Ellis Cullens (assistant cook), Charley Lofgren (personnel manager), George Black (mechanic and supply officer), Paul Siple (boy scout), Robert J. Rogers (dog driver and seaman), and Chris Braathen (ski man and seaman). There were several stowaways (*see* **Stowaways**), and Jonathan Duff Reed failed to go at the last moment. **Aug. 28, 1928**: Edward Roos and John Buys were enlisted as seamen for the *Eleanor Bolling*, making the total number of expeditioners 79 (on all ships together). Meanwhile Balchen, June and Smith, and even Byrd himself, were busy test flying the planes at Curtiss Field and at Mitchell Field — a 3-motored Ford, the *Floyd Bennett*; a single-motored Fairchild, the *Stars and Stripes*; and a small General Aircraft three-place monoplane. A fourth plane, a single-motored Fokker Super-Universal, named *Virginia*, was delivered later. **Sept. 7, 1928**: All 4 planes were ready. Through the good graces of Frank W. Clarke, president of Clarke Trading Company, 79 sledge dogs were rounded up and shipped to Quebec on the *North Shore*, and shipped down to NY on the *Fort St. George*, then shipped to Norfolk, Va., and from there across country to San Pedro, Calif. Arthur T. Walden was in charge of the dogs, with three assistants. **Sept. 14, 1928**: Benny Roth joined the expedition, as a mechanic. **Sept. 16, 1928**: After having undergone repairs at the Tebo Yacht Basin, in Brooklyn, the *Eleanor Bolling* left for Norfolk, Va., at 6.30 A.M. Her crew were: Gustav Brown (master), Joe DeGanahl (1st mate), Harry Adams and Harry King (2nd mates), S.D.I. Erickson (3rd mate), Clair Alexander (supply officer), Frank McPherson (chief engineer), John Cody (1st engineer), Elbert Thawley (2nd engineer), John Sutton and Frank Fritzson (oilers), Eldred A. Stewart, George Sjögren, Chink Foster, Edward R. Mulroy, and Arnold H. Clark (all inexperienced volunteer firemen), Malcolm Hanson and Howard Mason (radio operators), Sid Greason (steward), George Tennant (chief cook; his assistant and baker, Albert E. Gething, of NY, did not get to go), Rudolph Benson (2nd cook), Charles Kessler, Leland Barter, John Buys, and Edward Roos (seamen). Also on board were: Larry Gould (geologist, geographer, and bosun), William C. Haines (meteorologist and assistant steward), Haldor Barnes (surgeon and quartermaster), Ashley McKinley (aerial photographer and coal passer; he replaced Robert A. Smith), Jack O'Brien (surveyor and coal passer), and Jerry De Cecca (aviation mechanic with Wright Aviation). Just this short trip produced adventure. A tremendous gale threatened their very existence, they were delayed by sluggish steam pressure, and were boarded by the Coast Guard on suspicion of being a rum runner. **Sept. 16, 1928**: The *City of New York* arrived at Panama, where they lost Olchuski (a retired U.S. Navy chief petty officer, from Detroit) and fireman Cummins (both unfit), and, unfortunately, Mr Lanier, the stowaway. **Sept. 17, 1928**: The *City of New York* passed through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, amid more fanfare than had attended any other ship since the *Fram*. Capt. Melville needed volunteer stokers to replace Olchuski and Cummins, but the U.S. Navy refused him the services of two sailors, so Lyle Womack and Max Boehning, who just happened to be in Panama, were picked up instead. R.J. Rogers, unwilling to stoke coal, left the ship at this time, leaving the engine room still undermanned. **Sept. 18, 1928**: The *City of New York* set sail from Balboa, but engine difficulties forced them back to port. They took on another fireman, William Darling, and the ship was delayed for a few days. Each day's delay meant a delay in getting to the Antarctic, which could be fatal. **Sept. 21, 1928**: The *City of New York* finally cleared Balboa, heading for Tahiti and then Dunedin. At this point, the expedition as a whole was $120,000 short in funding. The *C.A. Larsen* set sail from Norfolk, under the command of Capt. Oscar Nilsen. 1st mate was Johansen, and radio operators were Hansen and Haugh. The captain's wife was on board too. Also on board were 7 of Byrd's expeditioners — Balchen, Smith, June, Martin Rønne, and the 3 aviation mechanics, Czegka, Bubier, and Roth. **Sept. 25, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left Norfolk for the Panama Canal, and on to San Pedro, then bound for Dunedin. **Sept. 27, 1928**: The *C.A. Larsen* passed through the Panama Canal. **Sept. 30, 1928**: The *Sir James Clark Ross* left Balboa, bound for Dunedin. **Oct. 1, 1928**: The luxury train *Wolverine* left Grand Central Station in NYC, heading for Chicago. On it then, or would be soon, were Byrd, Dick Brophy (the expedition's business manager), Owen, Shropshire, Van der Veer, and Lofgren, as well as Mrs. Byrd and the terrier mascot Igloo. From Chicago they took the Gold Coast Limited to Los Angeles. **Oct. 5, 1928**: The Byrd party arrived by train in Los Angeles, and the *Eleanor Bolling* arrived in Panama at the same time. It had been rough going on the *Bolling* stokers, with several scientists volunteering, and in Panama, Stewart was shipped back after having sustained an accident to his back when he slipped on a wet deck. **Oct. 6, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* passed through the Canal, the last of the expedition's ships to do so. **Oct. 9, 1928**: After 3 days laid up for repairs, the *Eleanor Bolling* headed out into the Pacific, and about that time they found the stowaway Bill Gawronski. The *C.A. Larsen* pulled into San Pedro (Los Angeles's port) and loading began. Byrd and his colleagues, including Alton Parker and Pete Demas (mess boy), boarded. **Oct. 10, 1928**: The *C.A. Larsen* put out to sea, and by that date all 4 ships were in the Pacific, en route to NZ. **Oct. 12, 1928**: Two stowaways were found aboard the *C.A. Larsen*. **Oct. 31, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* and the *City of New York* arrived at about the same time in Tahiti, and Howard Mason was transferred to the *City of New York*, in exchange for Carl Petersen. There were 63 expeditioners together at the same time, for a few days. **Nov. 3, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left for NZ. **Nov. 5, 1928**: The *C.A. Larsen*, with Byrd aboard, docked at Wellington, NZ. The New Zealanders waived customs formalities. The *Sir James Clark Ross* had already arrived. **Nov. 18, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* arrived at Dunedin. **Nov. 21, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* proceeded to Wellington with 24 members of the expedition to take on board the planes and then head back to Dunedin. Larry Gould, Haines, McKinley, Tennant, and Alexander remained at Dunedin. **Nov. 19, 1928**: The expedition lost Will Riley, who had to return home because his father had died (*see* **Riley** for the interesting sequel). But they gained NZ sail maker Percy J. Wallis, who joined the *City of New York* as a tailor, and F. Lockwood, who joined the same ship as a crewman. The dogs and handlers Walden, Vaughan, Goodale, and Crockett, were quartered on Quarantine Island, 6 miles from Dunedin. **Nov. 24, 1928**: Brophy was made 2nd-in-command of the expedition. **Nov. 26, 1928**: The *City of New York* arrived at Dunedin, NZ, and the expedition consolidated there. The *C.A. Larsen* then went whaling in Antarctic waters. **Nov. 27, 1928**: With the *City of New York* docked in Dunedin, and the *Eleanor Bolling* back from Wellington, the group was finally together, and they celebrated Thanksgiving there. There was some shifting of personnel from one ship to another, for example mates McGuinness and Johansen were transferred to the *Eleanor Bolling*. Vaclav Vojtech joined here. **Dec. 2, 1928**: At 6 A.M. the incredibly heavily loaded *City of New York*, with Byrd aboard, sailed, being towed by the *Eleanor Bolling* in order to conserve fuel on Byrd's flagship. For the first few days they averaged 170 miles a day. **Dec. 7, 1928**: A heavy gale, in which albatrosses were seen flying backwards, tore the two ships apart, and it took the entire crew of the *City of New York* to reel in the 30 fathoms of dangling towline. **Dec. 8, 1928**: They were in 62°10' S, 174°27' E. **Dec. 9, 1928**: Early in the morning they saw their first iceberg. **Dec. 10, 1928**: They were in 60°00' S, 179°27' W, and Byrd saw and confirmed the existence of Scott Island, unseen since Colbeck sighted it in 1903. While maneuvering to avoid icebergs, the hawser connecting the two ships broke again, and whipped over the *Eleanor Bolling*'s deck, almost killing Kessler. Then they harpooned a whale, just for the sport. **Dec. 11, 1928**: The 2 ships aligned and for 12 hours the crews worked non-stop to unload 87 tons of coal in bags from the *Eleanor Bolling* to the *City of New York*, then the *Eleanor Bolling* left and headed back to NZ, with Dick Brophy aboard. **Dec. 12, 1928**: The *C.A. Larsen* arrived and took the *City of New York* in tow, in order to get her through the heav-

iest pack-ice seen in 13 seasons. **Dec. 13, 1928**: Coincidentally, the *Sir James Clark Ross* got stuck in the pack-ice. **Dec. 17, 1928**: The *C.A. Larsen* and the *City of New York* were in 69°07' S, in the pack-ice. **Dec. 20, 1928**: The *Eleanor Bolling* arrived in Dunedin to pick up more supplies before heading back to Antarctica. **Dec. 23, 1928**: The *City of New York* and the *C.A. Larsen* emerged into the Ross Sea, and at that point the *C.A. Larsen* left to resume her whaling activities. **Dec. 25, 1928**: Strøm sighted the Ross Ice Barrier (as the Ross Ice Shelf was called then), and the ship reached it in 177°25' W. **Dec. 26, 1928**: They moored in Discovery Inlet. Alton Parker was the first ashore. **Dec. 28, 1928**: Byrd sighted the Bay of Whales, and that night the shore party camped near Framheim, even though they could not find Amundsen's hut, as it had been buried over by snow. **Dec. 30, 1928**: Byrd had selected the site for Little America, his base. After a few sledge trips, some quite extensive, he and Vaughan, Peterson, and Balchen set out to establish the base, while the rest of the crew stayed behind, beset by killer whales. This expedition was a mixture of the new and the old, but, with radio, airplanes, ground vehicles, and so on, it really heralded the new age of mechanized Antarctic exploration, as well as the USA's re-entry into Antarctica. **Jan. 2, 1929**: Harry Shrimpton and Jack Robinson joined the expedition in NZ, as seamen. **Early Jan. 1929**: Little America was completed. **Jan. 5, 1929**: In the USA, Wright Aviation mechanic Alfred "Frank" Wolfgang received 2½ hours notice to get himself to San Francisco to board a ship that would get him to Dunedin by the 26th, so he could board the *Eleanor Bolling* which would take him to Little America to replace the ailing Jerry De Cecca as the Whirlwind engine expert. **Jan. 13, 1929**: The airplane *Stars and Stripes* was unloaded at Little America. **Jan. 14, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left Dunedin without Mr. Wolfgang, but with 900 tons of gear and supplies, including 2 airplanes — the *Floyd Bennett* and the *Virginia* — a snowmobile, food, clothing, gasoline, kerosene, Skoodum (a new and very popular Alaskan husky), and much more, including Harry Shrimpton and Richard Perks, the cook. This was to augment the 400 tons taken down on the *City of New York*. **Jan. 15, 1929**: The *Stars and Stripes* made the first flight, with Parker at the wheel, and accompanied by mechanic Benny Roth. In fact, that day it made 7 short flights, all successful, and was in the air 3½ hours all told. Babe Smith flew the next one, with Bubier and Demas along. June and Balchen took the 3rd, with June flying, then Balchen took No. 4, with Teddy Bayer and Russell Owen. Byrd himself took the controls for an hour and 20 minutes, with Smith and June exploring 1200 square miles. Then Balchen and June took the plane over to the camp for the night. **Jan. 26, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling*, on her way south, met the *C.A. Larsen*, in 74°S, 180°W, took aboard 80 tons of coal, and 5 tons of whale meat for Byrd's dogs, then proceeded through the pack-ice toward the Bay of Whales, to supply Little America. **Jan. 27, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* arrived at the Bay of Whales, the same day that Byrd flew for more than 5 hours in the *Stars and Stripes* over Edward VII Land, discovering 14 new mountains (the Rockefeller Mountains) and a new island. Balchen was the pilot and June the radio operator. Meanwhile, in Dunedin, 15 very fine sledge dogs arrived in the care of Alan Innes-Taylor, as a gift from Charles V. Bobb of New York, one of the expedition's backers. They would have to wait until the *Eleanor Bolling*'s next trip south. **Jan. 31, 1929**: Disaster struck that night, just before the *Eleanor Bolling* was to leave. Part of the ice barrier collapsed above them, causing absolute pandemonium. It looked as if the *Eleanor Bolling* would sink. More important, several men went into the drink to one degree or another. Benny Roth, who couldn't swim, was saved from the icy water by Byrd and others in a most desperate rescue, and Joe DeGanahl saved Harrison. It was a heroic moment. In the end, though, the disintegrated barrier made the trip shorter from the ship to Little America. **Feb. 2, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left, with the sick Jerry De Cecca aboard, it having taken only 5½ days to unload the ship, a phenomenal achievement by the Byrd workmachine. **Feb. 16, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* pulled into Dunedin Harbor, 3 days late thanks to a most terrific storm in the Pacific. She hurriedly put on board another airplane, 2 tractors, gasoline, food, and other equipment. **Feb. 18, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left Dunedin with Dick Brophy on board acting as coal passer, but immediately hit another major storm. Harry Bridge was also on board, as the newly taken-on assistant cook with no pay. Frank Paape had also joined the ship, as an able seaman. Richard Perks was back as cook. **Feb. 18, 1929**: The *Virginia* (Byrd, Balchen, and Berkner) and the *Stars and Stripes* (Parker and June) flew over Edward VII Land to explore. They saw, claimed and named Marie Byrd Land. **Feb. 22, 1929**: The *City of New York* left for NZ, with Adams, Bayer, Berkner, Berlin, Boehning, Creagh, Erickson, Gawronski, Greason, Jacobson, Johansen, Konter, Melville, Esmonde O'Brien, Reichart, Roos, Shropshire, Sutton, Sjögren, Wallis. **Feb. 26, 1929**: Byrd ordered the *Eleanor Bolling* back to NZ. She had been having a few mechanical problems, and they were preparing to trans-ship the equipment to the *C.A. Larsen* to take down. But now the new shipment proved unnecessary. The *City of New York* had a tough early part of the journey out of the rapidly closing-in ice pack. 42 men wintered-over: Alexander, Balchen, Black, Blackburn, Braathen, Bubier, Bursey, Byrd (in command), Clark, Coman, Crockett, Czegka, Davies, DeGanahl, Demas, Feury, Goodale, Chips Gould, Larry Gould (2nd-in-command), Haines, Hanson, Harrison, June, Lofgren, Mason, McKinley (3rd-in-command), Mulroy, Jack O'Brien, Owen, Parker, Petersen, Rønne, Roth, Rucker, Siple, Smith, Strøm, Tennant, Thorne, Van der Veer, Vaughan, and Walden. **March 6, 1929**: The *Eleanor Bolling* staggered into Dunedin. Quin Blackburn got lost out on the trail in Antarctica for 8 hours as he was driving a dog team back to Little America from a supply dump out on the barrier. He was found (alive) curled up with his huskies. **March 7, 1929**: The first airborne expedition ended in disaster (*see* **Airlifts**). **March 25, 1929**: It was announced that Dick Brophy had resigned in NZ. Harold Livingston Tapley, former member of Parliament and ex-mayor of Dunedin, took over, in NZ anyway. In NZ a dozen expeditioners decided not to hang around in that country but to go back to San Francisco on the *Tahiti*, and arrived in the USA on April 12, 1929. They were Adams, Boehning, Womack, Jacobsen, Gawronski, Greason, Sjögren, Creagh, and Roos, as well as Ben Denson and John Olsson (firemen from the *Eleanor Bolling*), and finally Wolfgang, who had never made it south after all. They were met by Robert S. Breyer, who represented Byrd on the Pacific Coast, and fêted everywhere they went. Meanwhile, back at Little America, the boys had plenty to occupy them, like trying to find Amundsen's old hut, doing ballooon tests, making radio calls, watching movies, reading, boxing, building a snow gym, crawling down crevasses, and watching Dana Coman run naked between houses. **Sept. 5, 1929**: The *C.A. Larsen* and the *Sir James Clark Ross* passed through the Panama Canal en route to San Pedro, Calif., where they would be loaded up with provisions, movies, books, phonograph records, and letters for Byrd. Harry Adams sailed with them. In NZ the men had been working on their 2 ships. **Oct. 15, 1929**: In Antarctica the first major sledging trip of the spring began, when Walden (the leader), DeGanahl (navigator), Bursey, and Braathen set off south from Little America with 3 dog teams to blaze a trail for Larry Gould's Southern Geological Party in November. They set up 4 depots, 50 miles apart, each depot stocked mainly with dog food. **Oct. 21, 1929**: Walden's party was 61 miles south of Little America. **Oct. 26, 1929**: Walden's party had passed the halfway mark and had created two depots. By nightfall they had only 63 miles to go. **Oct. 28, 1929**: During the night, Walden's party had reached 81°S, and established the 3rd depot. But between them and the 4th depot site lay the crevasses. In the meantime 5 dog teams, handled by Vaughan, Goodale, Thorne, Crockett, and Jack O'Brien, were relaying, i.e., stocking the depots with more supplies as far as 100 miles out from Little America. Meanwhile, that night, the relaying teams made it back to base. The 4 men in the deep south were bedeviled by the crevasses for 2 days, but made 81°45' S, and then returned. **Nov. 4, 1929**: Despite the Wall Street crash affecting some members, the 6-man Southern Geological Party set out for the Queen Maud Mountains, led by Larry Gould. They met Walden's supporting party coming back. The Gould party also consisted of Vaughan, Goodale, Crockett, Thorne, and Jack O'Brien. Their aim was to spend a month studying the Queen Maud Mountains, at the edge of the Polar Plateau. **Nov. 9, 1929**: They got to the second depot, and Walden's advance party got back to

Little America. **Nov. 18, 1929**: After several test flights by Parker, Balchen, Smith, and June, Byrd flew 440 miles to the south in the *Floyd Bennett* to lay a depot for the Gould party at the Queen Maud Mountains, and on his way back was forced to land 95 miles from Little America, the plane being out of gas. Smith was the pilot, and also aboard were June and McKinley. Balchen and Petersen flew out in the *Stars and Stripes* to bring fuel. **Nov. 28, 1929**: The highlight of the entire expedition was Byrd's flight to the Pole and back in the *Floyd Bennett*. At 3.29 P.M. (GMT), Thanksgiving Day, the plane took off from Little America, with Balchen (pilot), Byrd (navigator and commander), June (radio), and McKinley (photographer). At 8.45 P.M. they sighted Gould's party far below on the Ross Ice Shelf, and parachuted some supplies, messages and aerial photos taken by McKinley on Nov. 18. The plane reached the Transantarctic Mountains and Byrd chose to fly up the Liv Glacier. They had to jettison perhaps 300 pounds of food to be able to clear the plateau ridge at the top of the glacier. **Nov. 29, 1929**: At 1.14 A.M. Byrd radioed Little America that the Pole had been reached. Byrd dropped a U.S. flag weighted by a stone from Floyd Bennett's grave. They failed to find Amundsen's Carmen Land, and at 4.47 A.M. they made their first landing, at their fuel cache at the foot of the Queen Maud Mountains, the cache that had been laid 10 days before. About 6 a.m, they took off again, arriving back at Little America at 10.08 a.m, after 18 hours 30 minutes, of which 17 hours 26 minutes had been in the air. They had covered 1600 miles. Only a few days later Trygve Gran became the first of many over the years who have openly voiced doubt as to Byrd's claim. **Dec. 1, 1929**: Gould's party reached the Queen Maud Mountains. They tried to climb Liv Glacier, failed, and then tried the Axel Heiberg. **Dec. 4, 1929**: It was announced that Auckland radio expert Jack Orbell had joined the expedition, and was going to leave on the *City of New York*. **Dec. 5, 1929**: At 10.30 a.m Byrd made the 3rd attempt to fly over King Edward VII Land, with Parker flying, and also with McKinley and June. **Dec. 7, 1929**: June, McKinley, and Haines went up, and McKinley photographed the Bay of Whales. **Dec. 9, 1929**: C. Wilson signed on as a seaman on the *City of New York*. **Dec. 25, 1929** (give or take a few days): Byrd got a nice Christmas present. He had been made an admiral by a grateful U.S. government. **Jan. 5, 1930**: At 2.30 P.M. skipper Fred Melville pulled the *City of New York* out of her winter quarters of Dunedin Harbor, heading for Antarctica. Aboard were some new lads, all of whom had signed on on Dec. 9 — Griff Robinson (bosun), Newt Woolhouse and Alf Brustad (seamen), William Kelley and Eddie Royal (coal passers), William Gribben (messman), and W.J. Armstrong, all New Zealanders. Jack Bird, an American ornithologist, also came aboard as a seaman. Haldor Barnes was aboard too, going to join the Norwegian whaler *Kosmos* at the pack-ice, to replace Ingvald Schreiner, the surgeon lost earlier that season. Jack Orbell was also aboard, with his new radio equipment. Benny Jett (the oiler) had gone back to the USA. **Jan. 6, 1930**: Gould's geological party was halfway back to base, being at Depot 4, in 82°16' S. **Jan. 8, 1930**: By morning Gould's party was only 229 miles from Little America. **Jan. 19, 1930**: At 9.30 A.M. the Gould party, after 3 months on the trail, and 1500 miles, staggered into camp. **Jan. 20, 1930**: June and McKinley went up in a plane and photographed Discovery Inlet. The *Eleanor Bolling* left Dunedin. Richard Perks was now chief cook (George Tennant having stayed on the ice), and Frank Paape was back on board. D. Blair, M.W. Dobson, and H. Austen were also new crewmen. Other new faces on board were Neville Newbold, Leslie Jones, Clem Samson (assistant radio operator), and Jack Morrison. Raymond Mercola was also part of the new half of the expedition. **Jan. 21, 1930**: Byrd flew over the barrier in the *Floyd Bennett* with June, McKinley and Petersen. Babe Smith was pilot. **Jan. 22, 1930**: The *City of New York* had reached the northern edges of the pack-ice, but it was impenetrable. The *Eleanor Bolling* was due in in a few days and the situation was dangerous. The expedition must be off Antarctica by Feb. 20 and if the 350-mile-thick pack didn't disintegrate by then it would mean another year on the ice, and the boys were very keen to get off. Norwegian and British whalers stood by ready to help. **Jan. 25, 1930**: The whales came into the bay named after them and the pack-ice started to crack. **Jan. 30, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* reached the pack-ice, where she joined the *City of New York*, the *Kosmos*, the *C.A. Larsen*, the *Southern Princess*, the *Sir James Clark Ross*, and the *Nilsen-Alonso*. **Feb. 1, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling*, which had cruised as far south as Scott Island, got orders from Byrd to return to Dunedin, pick up coal and stores for the *City of New York*, and return as soon as possible. She left that day for NZ. **Feb. 7, 1930**: The *City of New York* broke through the pack into the Ross Sea, and the winterers were packing up as quickly as they could, so as to make a quick getaway. **Feb. 8, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* arrived back in Dunedin. **Feb. 11, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left Dunedin, heading south for her 5th voyage to Antarctica. **Feb. 18, 1930**: The *City of New York* pulled into sight. **Feb. 19, 1930**: Little America was closed up, and the ship was heading north with everyone on board: Alexander, Balchen, Black, Blackburn, Braathen, Bubier, Bursey, Byrd, Clark, Coman, Crockett, Czegka, Davies, DeGanahl, Demas, Feury, Goodale, Gould and Gould, Haines, Hanson, Harrison, June, Lofgren, McKinley, Mason, Mulroy, O'Brien, Owen, Parker, Petersen, Rønne, Roth, Ricker, Siple, Smith, Strøm, Tennant, Thorne, Vander Veer, Vaughan, and Walden. **Feb. 26. 1930**: They cleared the pack-ice. **Feb. 28, 1930**: The *City of New York* met the *Eleanor Bolling* and transferred the dogs and some men, then sailed north. The *Eleanor Bolling* then met the *Kosmos* and transferred 27 dogs and their handlers, Bursey and Innes-Taylor, to that ship. Mason, who had appendicitis, also transferred to the *Kosmos*. **March 1, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* met the *C.A. Larsen* and, as well as 39 dogs, and transferred Owen, McKinly, Rucker, Rønne, Siple, and Walden. The *C.A. Larsen* then headed for Dunedin. Larry Gould, Balchen, Bubier, Jack O'Brien, and Clark all stayed on the *Eleanor Bolling*, as she also headed (slower) for NZ. **March 2, 1930**: The *City of New York* crossed the Antarctic Circle, and both ships, the *City of New York* and the *Eleanor Bolling*, headed north to NZ, never far away but never in sight of each other. **March 10, 1930**: Both ships arrived at Dunedin Harbour together. The expedition was bankrupt. Vojtech took charge of the penguins on their return trip to the USA. McKinley set sail early for the USA to develop his film, and Harold June went on the same ship. **March 11, 1930**: Dr. Barnes, now on the *Kosmos*, was replaced by NZ doctor Hilton L. Willcox on the *Eleanor Bolling*, a ship that had taken on other new lads that day — Percy Hart, William Hamilton, and William Dobson. Harry Shrimpton was also aboard. **March 17, 1930**: The *C.A. Larsen* left Wellington with the dogs and Walden, Rønne, Vaughan, Goodale, Black, Alexander, Vojtech, and Walter Leuthner, the cook, bound for Balboa and NY. **March 22, 1930**: The *City of New York* left with Balchen, Bayer, Blackburn, Braathen, Bursey, Coman, Creagh, Crockett, Czegka, Davies, Feury, Chips Gould, Hanson, Harrison, Johansen, June, Melville, Mulroy, Esmonde O'Brien, Paape, Petersen, Roos, Roth, Shropshire, Siple, Strøm, Sutton, Tennant, Robinson, and Woolhouse. **March 27, 1930**: The *Marama* left NZ with McKinley, Parker, and Thorne on board, bound for San Francisco. **April 1, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left with Adams, Barter, Brown, Bubier, Buys, Clark, Demas, Foster, Gawronski, Larry Gould, Grenlie, Haines, Kessler, McGuinness, McPherson, Jack O'Brien, Perkins, Reichart, Thawley, Thorne, Paape, Shrimpton, and Willcox. **April 2, 1930**: The liner *Remuera* left with 2 expeditioners aboard. **April 3, 1930**: A stowaway, Colin Gillespie, was found on the *Eleanor Bolling*. **April 8, 1930**: Rucker and Vanderveer arrived in Brooklyn with 20 miles of movie. They had been the first to leave NZ, on the *Tamaroa* for Balboa, and there had transferred on March 30 to the *Santa Cruz* for Brooklyn. **April 11, 1930**: The *City of New York* arrived at Tahiti. **April 15, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* arrived at Tahiti. The *C.A. Larsen* arrived at Balboa. McKinley, Parker and Thorne arrived in San Francisco on the *Marama*. **April 18, 1930**: The *City of New York* left Tahiti, twice, the first time having to take back 4 stowaways who had earlier run from a tramp. But she did take on an assistant cook, 30-year-old American Arthur Fritsh, who had run an unsuccessful coconut plantation there, but had been reduced to running a clothes-pressing machine in order to suport his wife and 4 children. **April 19, 1930**: The *Sir James Clark Ross* arrived in NY, commanded by Capt. Gerald Tortensen. **April 24, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* left Tahiti. Smith and DeGanahl arrived at Balboa on the *Remuera*, and would spend a month flying in Panama while they waited for Byrd to

arrive. **April 24, 1930**: After much politicking in Dunedin, Byrd left for Wellington, where he boarded the steamer *Rangitiki* for Panama, along with Mr. Berkner (and Mrs. Berkner), Haines, Konter, Lofgren, and Owen. **April 25, 1930**: The *C.A. Larsen* steamed into New York, minus Rønne, who had stayed in Panama. Curiously, Alexander was listed on the ship's manifest as a stowaway. **April 30, 1930**: The *Eleanor Bolling* took the *City of New York* in tow in mid-Pacific. **May 14, 1930**: Byrd arrived in Balboa. **May 17, 1930**: 1016 miles from Balboa, the *Eleanor Bolling* dropped the tow to go it alone to Balboa. **May 23, 1930**: The grimy *Eleanor Bolling* pulled into Balboa, to be met by Byrd. She took on 130 tons of coal and set out the next day to go back for the *City of New York*, at that point 700 miles out. **May 27, 1930**: The two ships met up and towing was resumed. **May 31, 1930**: The two ships arrived in Balboa. **June 19, 1930**: Byrd arrived in NYC. The reception for him and his men was tremendous. The expedition was over. Rounding out the roster for this expedition (but unable to determine their movements precisely): Charles Aldous and M. Tracy (radiomen on the 2nd half of the expedition), R. Eva, W. Harvey, Hansen Hausten (he was a fireman on the 2nd half of the expedition), J. Walling, R. Young.

Byrd's 1933-35 Expedition. Abbreviated to ByrdAE 1933-35. By July 1930, a month after his return from ByrdAE 1928-30, word was already out — Byrd was thinking of a second expedition to Antarctica. Tom Mulroy, one of his engineers from the first trip, had said that within two years Byrd would be back. Byrd denied it. Mulroy was dead right. **March 9, 1933**: Byrd announced the new expedition. Harold E. Saunders was cartographer to the expedition, although he didn't actually go down. Likewise, Donald G. Shook, in charge of the mail. Leo McDonald and John McNeill were expedition managers, who would remain in NY. There were two ships, the flagship *Pacific Fir*, and the supply ship *Bear of Oakland*. **Sept. 21, 1933**: Byrd changed the name of his flagship to *Jacob Ruppert*, in honor of his principal backer. **Sept. 25, 1933**: At 10.51 A.M., the *Bear of Oakland* left Boston, marking the beginning of the expedition. In an absolutely last minute move, Terrence Keough, the skipper, who had failed to acquire his captain's papers, was replaced by Lt. Bob English, of San Diego, on the day of sailing. The rest of the personnel were: Bendik Johansen (ice pilot), Stephen Rose (1st mate), Burt Davis (2nd mate), George De Locke (chief engineeer; replaced by Leland Barter before sailing), Seth Pinkham (1st assistant engineer), Thomas Litchfield (2nd assistant engineer), Ed Roos (oceanographer and engine room wiper), Joe Hill (2nd cook; he would transfer to the *Jacob Ruppert* on the way south, as Byrd's mess boy), Ervin Bramhall (physicist), Albert Eilefsen and Finn Ronne (ski experts), William Mackay (physician), George Grimminger (meteorologist), Dick Black and Quin Blackburn (surveyors), and the crew: Thomas D'Amico (clerical), William Robertson, Hugh Dickey (fireman), Walfred Miller (sailmaker), Joseph Callahan (carpenter), Cornelius Royster (electrician), Joseph Coats, Andrew Christensen, Jad Albert (cook and steward), Vernon Boyd, Rudolph Van Reen, Fred Wilder, Russell Robinson (aeronautical engineer), Bud Waite (chief radio operator), Howard Lawson (seaman), George Frizzell (machinist; he went over to the *Jacob Ruppert* when Virl Davenport backed out of the expedition), Richard Watson (radio operator), Paul Kallenberg (baker and galleyman), Robert Armstrong, John Von der Wall, William G. Smith, Byron Gay, Clarence Abele, Dick Russell, and Henry Hough. Also aboard was Nome, a Spitz dog, and Snowshoes, a gray and white kitten with six toes on each of its forepaws. **Sept. 27, 1933**: Hjalmar Gjertsen was named commodore of the Byrd Antarctic Fleet, to sail on the *Jacob Ruppert*. **Sept. 28, 1933**: After experiencing dense fog outside Boston, the *Bear of Oakland* docked at Bayonne, NJ, to take on oil. Capt. English's wife came on board to say good-bye. **Sept. 29, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* left Bayonne. **Oct. 1, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* docked at Norfolk, Va., for final loading. **Oct. 5, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* had to pull into Southport, NC, to avoid a storm. **Oct. 6, 1933**: John Oliver Gorce was sworn in as postmaster for Little America, and Leroy Clarke as his assistant. **Oct. 10, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* was ordered to Norfolk for repairs. **Oct. 11, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* left Boston. George Noville, Byrd's chief aide, was in charge of this part of the expedition. The ship's crew were: Bill Verleger (captain), Hjalmar Gjertsen (commodore), William O'Brien (1st mate), Henry Burke (2nd mate; aged 46, from Mass.), J.J. Muir and Thomas Cowell (3rd mates), Joe Healy (4th mate), Walter Queen (chief engineer), Morgan Crisp (1st assistant engineer; he never made it; went to Denmark instead; q.v. anyway), William Manson (2nd assistant engineer), Peter MacCurrach (3rd assistant engineer), John McNamara (boatswain), Fred Dustin, Malcolm Mackintosh, and Calvin Toler (able seamen), Gus Shogren (ordinary seaman), Edgar Cox, Octavius Davis, and Wilfred Lowd (carpenters), H. Hodgins (quartermaster), Granville Lindley (gyro compass electrician), Virl Davenport (machinist; he didn't make the trip, but q.v. anyway; he was replaced by George Frizzell), Frank Giroux, Guy Kelly, E.L. Tigert, and Walter Stewart (oilers), William Gaynor, Louis Colombo, Edward Bauman, Frank Mitchell, Phil Gargan, Anton Vestby (photographer), William Brockmuller, and Victor Niewoehner (firemen; Niewohner had transferred from the *Bear of Oakland*, on which he had been a mechanic), Lawrence Kennedy (sailmaker), John L. Hermann, Burt Creagh (steward), Leroy Clark (chief commissary officer), Al Carbone (cook), William Orr (mess/galley), Richard Burhoe, Gordon Fountain (never actually sailed on this vessel, as such; he would make his own way down to NZ), Joseph Gallant and Gordon Desmond (messmen), John Dyer (communications engineer), Thomas McCaleb (chief radio engineer), Clay Bailey, Stanley Peirce, and Guy Hutcheson (radio operators). Also on board were: Charles Morgan (geophysicist), Vic Czegka and Stevenson Corey (supply officers), Alan Innes-Taylor (chief of the dog department), Tom Buckley, Francis Dane, Ed Moody, Olin Stancliff, and Stuart Paine (dog drivers), Guy Shirey (medical officer and chief personnel officer), David Paige (an artist, hired by Byrd on this very day), Earle Perkins (zoologist), Paul Siple (biologist; he and Perkins shared a cabin), Alton Lindsey (assistant biologist), Tom Poulter (senior scientist), Cyclone Haines (meteorologist), Kennet Rawson (aide to Byrd), Chips Tinglof, Charlie Murphy (communications officer), Jim Sterrett (biologist and pharmacist), Bill McCormick (autogyro pilot), Pete Demas, Ralph Smith (assistant pilot), Dick Russell (socialite and general assistant), and John Herrmann (Paramount news cameraman). Byrd was in New York, but would join the ship later. There were 3 airplanes, the *William Horlick*, the *Miss American Airways*, and the *Blue Blade*; a snowmobile; and an autogiro, the first in Antarctica, the *Pep Boy's Snowman!* There were also 153 dogs, 3 head of cattle, 2 goats, 2 pigs, 2000 tons of food, and 4 tractors. This was the largest motorized squadron to date in Antarctica. **Oct. 12, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* docked at Bayonne, NJ, to take on gasoline, fuel, and other supplies, and to discharge a few crew members. Burke, the chief officer, left the expedition (some said because he refused to milk the cows), and his place was taken by Muir, the 3rd mate. **Oct. 14, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* left Bayonne at 11.20 P.M. **Oct. 15, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* put in at Newport News for repairs. Kate Smith visited the ship. FDR was supposed to also, but never did. **Oct. 21, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert*, which had sailed to Newport News to meet the *Bear of Oakland*, left that harbor heading south. **Oct. 30, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived at the Panama Canal. Harold June, chief pilot, was now aboard. Three of the 150 huskies had been lost to the heat. **Nov. 12, 1933**: The *Bear of Oakland* arrived at the Panama Canal. Two days out of Norfolk, they had discovered a stowaway, Bob Fowler, and put him to work as a messboy. He would prove valuable, so they kept him on. At Balboa, Bernard Skinner was taken on the *Bear of Oakland* as dog driver and tractor driver. **Dec. 4, 1933**: One of the dogs hanged himself. Another had already fallen overboard on the passage from Panama. **Dec. 5, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived in Wellington, NZ. 18 men were signed on there, including A.L.G. McLennon, Eric Griffiths, Percy Dymand, B.O.J. Bradley, Jack Burt, Lawrence Cox, P. Dempster, Bryan O'Brien, Jim Sissons, Peter Barbedes, Henry Bayne, Bernard Fleming, Bob Young, Edward Hawlley, Newt Woolhouse (he had been part of ByrdAE 1928-30), George Kerr, T. Johnson, Jim Sissons (radio operator), and Dr. Hilton Willcox (he had been part of ByrdAE 1928-30). Three men were dropped. **Dec. 12, 1933**: The *Jacob Ruppert* left Wellington. 19 hours out, Finn Ronne found 3 stowaways in one of the lifeboats — Robert E. Christian, Geoffrey B. Wray, and Michael Pilcher, all Auckland lads, the eldest being 23. They

were signed on as deck hands, bringing the total number of men on the ship to 95. **Dec. 20, 1933**: Klondike, one of the cows, had a bull calf named Iceberg as they were approaching the Antarctic Circle. **Dec. 22, 1933**: Byrd made a flight, with June at the controls, and also with aerial photographer J.A. Pelter, Petersen, and Bowlin. **Dec. 24, 1933**: Olaf, a husky, tried to off himself by jumping overboard. Fred Dustin finally got him out of the drink, and Innes-Taylor got him drunk on good whiskey, which led to a rash of threatened suicides on the ship, both canine and human. **Dec. 27, 1933**: Henry Bayne was now chief officer on the *Jacob Ruppert*. **Jan. 3, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* called in at Napier, NZ, to refuel. That day, from the *Jacob Ruppert*, Byrd, Bowlin, June, Pelter, and Petersen flew over the pack-ice. **Jan. 7, 1934**: Byrd, on the *Jacob Ruppert*, had been hemmed in by dense fog for days. "Don't the sun never shine around here?," grumbled Capt. Verleger, who had promised sunny weather all the way. At Byrd's request, Bernt Balchen and Chris Braathen, from Ellsworth's rival expedition, visited Little America. **Jan. 8, 1934**: Kanaka Pete, the rooster, died (*see* **Chickens**), thus bringing to an end Antarctica's first poultry farm. **Jan. 9, 1934**: "Little America is as you left it," radioed Ellsworth. **Jan. 11, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* left Wellington for Dunedin. That day conditions for the *Jacob Ruppert*, which had been dense fog and thick pack-ice, changed for the better. At 3.30 A.M., in 69°50' S, 152°21' W, Byrd took off for another flight, with June, Bowlin, and Petersen. In 2 hours 5 minutes they saw no land. **Jan. 16, 1934**: The *Jacob Ruppert* was now 150 miles north of Little America. **Jan. 17, 1934**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived at the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 18, 1934**: Part of the ice barrier collapsed, almost crushing the ship. June, Bowlin, and Hutcheson flew to Little America, and almost crashed on landing. They did, indeed, find Little America intact, and as they turned on the still-playable gramophone they heard their old song, "The Bells of St. Mary's." Finn Ronne found a desk on which his father had carved the son's name back in 1929. Byrd found the squeaking rubber ball his dog Igloo used to play with. The phone and the electric lights worked immediately. The base would now be known as Little America II. **Jan. 19, 1934**: Pete Demas heroically saved one of the 5 Caterpillar tractors from going into the water as it was being unloaded. Another one burst into flames and was destroyed. Unbelievably, another one burst into flames, but was extinguished. Two more had mechanical problems. **Jan. 22, 1934**: Dick Black, aboard the *Bear of Oakland*, learned that his wife had died. **Jan. 23, 1934**: The *Jacob Ruppert* was torn from its moorings by a gale and drifted away, marooning 20 men at Little America. **Jan. 25, 1934**: The ship was back. A road, 4½ miles long and 15 feet wide, was beaten between the ship and Pressure Camp, the depot where they were temporaily stocking the supplies, and it carried the supplies for the base and for the wintering-over party. Along Misery Trail (also known as The Bad Lands), which included a bridge over a crevasse known as The Bridge of Sighs, ran a never-ending stream of dog-sledges packed with supplies, and the *Miss American Airways* left every half hour on the same mission. **Jan. 26, 1934**: It looked as if the Bay of Whales was breaking up, which would have meant aborting the expedition. The ship was again torn from her moorings, marooning 43 men at Pressure Camp and another 4 at Little America. **Jan. 27, 1934**: The ship was back again. **Jan. 28, 1934**: For a third time the ship was torn from its moorings, this time as unloading was taking place. The pressure was on to unload the ship before Feb. 10, when the *Jacob Ruppert* had to sail or get stuck in the ice. They needed three straight clear days. **Jan. 29, 1934**: A crack appeared, threatening Pressure Camp and all the supplies stocked there. The effort to move stuff from there to Little America was prodigious. The *Jacob Ruppert* was able to moor again, and unload, but only briefly. The *Pep Boy's Snowman?* was unloaded, and Bill McCormick flew it to Little America. **Jan. 30, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* arrived at the Bay of Whales, and moored beside the *Jacob Ruppert*. **Feb. 5, 1934**: The cows were unloaded. **Feb. 6, 1934**: The *Jacob Ruppert* left for NZ, with a sick Dr. Shirey aboard, and a sick Capt. Verleger. **Feb. 9, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland*, with Byrd aboard, went exploring. **Feb. 11, 1934**: Joe Pelter's father died in Virginia. **Feb. 13, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* got trapped in the ice. At the same time, on the trail to the base, Joe Healy, leading a 9-dog team, saw 7 of the dogs plunge into a crevasse before he could stop the sledge. He and Pete Demas managed to pull them out. **Feb. 15, 1934**: The *Discovery II* left Port Chalmers, NZ, bound for the Ross Sea, with Dr. Louis Potaka aboard. **Feb. 16, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* finally rammed her way through the pack, the worst pack-ice Byrd had ever seen. **Feb. 17, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* returned to the Bay of Whales, to find that the new station was technically afloat. There were fears that soon they would be broadcasting to the USA from an iceberg. **Feb. 18, 1934**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived at Port Chalmers, NZ, for the winter. **Feb. 25, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* rendezvoused with the *Discovery II* in the Ross Sea, and took aboard Dr. Potaka. **Feb. 26, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* sailed for NZ, fighting her way north in the dark of early winter, temperatures of-30 F, and raging gales and blizzards. Nome, the Siberian husky and ship's mascot, was left at Little America. However, Snowshoes, the cat with 6 fingers, was on board, as was a very pregnant Black Bottom, another mog they'd picked up in Dunedin. **March 1, 1934**: A dog team set out from Little America for Bolling Advance Weather Station, 123 miles away across the Ross Ice Shelf, where Byrd planned to winter-over alone. 6 men and 45 dogs. A blizzard cut radio contact. That same day, the Southern Sledging Party set out (see March 31, 1934 for details of that party). **March 2, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* escaped the ice heading north. **March 5, 1934**: June, Skinner, and Waite loaded a tractor and set out after the dog team. In 16 hours they found them camped 50 miles south of Little America, and pressed on. **March 12, 1934**: The *Bear of Oakland* reached Dunedin, where she would winter. **March 13, 1934**: The *Blue Blade* crashed 500 yards south of Little America. Schlossbach was flying it. Zuhn, Dustin, and Young were also in it. No one was hurt, but Zuhn was slightly cut. The *Miss American Airways* then flew out with 800 pounds of food for the depot 100 miles out, on the way to Bolling. **March 16, 1934**: The gasoline tank in the administration building caught fire, but was extinguished. As this was happening, Dr. Potaka removed Pelter's appendix. June and Demas left overland to set up Bolling. **March 17, 1934**: As the ice froze the Bay of Whales in, the danger of floating away disappeared. **March 18, 1934**: Bowlin and Bailey, returning in the *Miss American Airways* from Bolling, came down onto the ice, and were trapped, 15 miles from Little America. **March 20, 1934**: Byrd and McCormick flew out in the *Pep Boy's Snowman?* to find the missing aviators. They were asleep in their tent. A dog team arrived to rescue them, the autogiro couldn't get off the ground, and Byrd had to return by dog team to Little America. **March 22, 1934**: Bowlin flew the *Miss American Airways* back to Little America, with Bailey, Hutcheson, and Blackburn aboard. McCormick brought back the autogiro, with Swan, Poulter, and Dane. That left only Moody and Russell out there on the trail. **March 23, 1934**: A tractor party, led by June, arrived at Bolling to start building the base for Byrd. **March 24, 1934**: In -30° F, Byrd flew to Bolling in the *Miss American Airways* to supervise the setting up of his base. **March 28, 1934**: The construction crew of June, Siple, Waite, Tinglof, Dustin, Black, and Petersen, left Byrd alone at Bolling. Byrd had been planning this solitary stay since 1930. Poulter was left in command at Little America. **March 31, 1934**: The Southern Sledging Party returned to Little America after a month out on the Ross Ice Shelf. Innes-Taylor led the party, with Ronne, Paine, and Black. Black was injured and had to be brought back by tractor. There were 3 teams of 9 dogs each. Two died in harness — one a Labrador in Ronne's team, and the other, Skeela, a wheel dog, had to be shot. At the 75-mile depot on the homeward march, Neige, a file dog on Innes-Taylor's team, collapsed. They carried him on a a sledge for a while, then let him walk. He drifted farther and farther behind, and the next day disappeared. Altogether, this party had covered 180 miles south, and the same distance back. Out of their 31 days on the trail, blizzards had prevented all movement on 13 of them. **April 20, 1934**: Winter arrived in Antarctica. The 1934 wintering-over shore party comprised 56 men: Byrd, Poulter (2nd-in-command), Haines (3rd in command), Abele, Bailey, Black, Blackburn, Bowlin, Bramhall, Boyd, Carbone, Clark, Corey, Cox, Dane, Demas, Dustin, Dyer, Eilefsen, Bernard Fleming, Grimminger, Herrmann, Joe Hill, Hutcheson, Innes-Taylor, June, Lewisohn, Lindsey, McCormick, Miller, Moody, Morgan,

Charles Murphy, Noville, Paige, Pelter, Perkins, Petersen, Paine, Potaka, Ronne, Rawson, Russell, Schlossbach, Siple, Skinner, Ralph Smith, Stancliff, Sterrett, Swan, Tinglof, Von der Wall, Wade, Waite, Young, and Zuhn. For Byrd it was -63° F, and he was alone. **May 9, 1934**: Dog Town was completed at Little America. **May 22, 1934**: A 12-day spell of unbelievably warm weather began in Antarctica. **May 24, 1934**: The temperature at Little America was 25°F, and this was winter! **June 1934**: Byrd started to suffer from the fumes of the generator that powered his radio set. **June 21, 1934**: Toby, the great husky, disappeared from Little America. **July 2, 1934**: Toby returned to Little America, after 10 days out on the ice. No one knew what he was doing out there, or how he had survived. Jock's frostbitten tail was amputated. **July 6, 1934**: Byrd went off the air, and was not heard of for 9 days. **July 12, 1934**: Bill Verleger arrived back in the USA, at Los Angeles. That night, at Little America, was witnessed the greatest meteor shower anywhere on Earth since 1833. **July 18, 1934**: Byrd's home in Boston was robbed. Police were having a problem handing a summons to Byrd to appear in court as a witness. **July 20, 1934**: In a radio conversation, Byrd told Poulter he had a bad arm. Then the radio went out again. Byrd's main radio was out, and he was now using a hand-cranked set. Poulter, Skinner, Waite, Petersen, and Fleming set out to rescue Byrd in a tractor. **July 23, 1934**: Poulter's party had to turn back after covering about half of the 123 miles to Bolling. **July 24, 1934**: Poulter's party returned to Little America, after an abortive trip of 186 miles, the longest journey ever undertaken in winter in Antarctica to that time. **July 27, 1934**: Byrd re-established contact, and learned that Poulter's team had had to turn back. **July 28, 1934**: The first seal ever seen at the Bay of Whales during winter, a monstrous Weddell. **Aug. 4, 1934**: Poulter left Little America again in Tractor #3, in another rescue attempt, with Demas driving the tractor, and Waite as radio engineer. **Aug. 7, 1934**: Poulter's party was stopped again, and returned to base. **Aug. 8, 1934**: Poulter, Demas, and Waite set out a third time in Tractor #1. **Aug. 10, 1934**: After a daring and desperate journey, Poulter's crew arrived at Bolling. Byrd was sitting on the roof of his hut, waiting for them. "Hello, fellows," he said. "Come on down, and get warm. I have some hot soup for you" (an ever so slight variation on the words to be found under the entry Bolling Advance Weather Station). Byrd had been alone for 4½ months. **Sept. 4, 1934**: The autogiro made its first flight of the new season, up to 7200 feet, piloted by McCormick, thus opening spring operations at Little America. **Sept. 23, 1934**: The plane *William Horlick* was dug out of the snow. **Sept. 28, 1934**: A 4-man party, June (leader), Von der Wall (driver), Rawson (navigator), and Petersen (radioman), set out from Little America II in Tractor #1, the Citroën, at 8.15 A.M., to lay dumps of food every 35 miles, as well as a depot, all the way to Mount Grace McKinley, in the Edsel Ford Range, 240 miles east of Little America II, for the benefit of Paul Siple's sledge party that would later travel into Marie Byrd Land. By nightfall they had covered 35 miles. **Sept. 30, 1934**: The autogiro crashed after 10 flights. McCormick suffered a broken arm. **Oct. 3, 1934**: McCormick spoke to his mother. **Oct. 7, 1934**: Tractor #2, with Noville, Hill, and Skinner, set out for Bolling, with 3000 pounds of dog pemmican for the upcoming sledge parties. **Oct. 11, 1934**: Noville's party reached Bolling. **Oct. 13, 1934**: Bowlin flew out to Bolling to pick up Byrd and Poulter. At 2.20 P.M. they were back at Litle America. Byrd had been away 12 days short of 7 months. **Oct. 14, 1934**: The first of the sledging parties, the Marie Byrd Land expedition, consisting of Siple, Wade, Corey, and Stancliff, left Little America for a 3-month trip in the field, with three 9-dog teams. Stancliff's old lead dog, Slim, had foundered, a few days before and he was breaking in a new dog. Ronne and Eilefsen were the support group. **Oct. 16, 1934**: Quin Blackburn's party, which included Paine and Russell, set out for the Queen Maud Mountains. **Oct. 20, 1934**: June's 4-man party returned successfully to Little America in Tractor #1, with only 25 gallons of fuel left. They had proved the worth and practicality of automotive land transport in Antarctica. **Oct. 24, 1934**: The 2nd phase of the the southern operations began with Innes-Taylor leading out his dog teams and Pete Demas leading out two tractors, Numbers 2 and 3, traveling all together as support team for Siple's Marie Byrd Land party and Quin Blackburn's geological party (with Paine and Russell), and heading for the Queen Maud Mountains, 425 miles away, where they would split up for their respective missions. With Demas were Bramhall and Morgan, and Joe Hill and Bud Waite. **Oct. 26, 1934**: The *William Horlick* was tested by June and Bowlin. Ralph Smith also tested the *Miss American Airways*. **Nov. 1, 1934**: Pete Demas's tractor expedition got into trouble with crevasses around the 81st parallel. **Nov. 3, 1934**: The *William Horlick* was tested again, this time with Byrd aboard. Skinner made a parachute jump. **Nov. 5, 1934**: Siple's Marie Byrd Land party reached Mount Grace McKinley. **Nov. 7, 1934**: Byrd was elected Mayor of Little America, on the Democratic ticket, 55-1. Byrd cast his vote for Al Carbone. **Nov. 14, 1934**: Ronne and Eilefsen, having laid the last of the depots for Blackburn's party, turned for home. **Nov. 15, 1934**: Byrd, June, Bowlin, Bailey, and Rawson flew an exploration flight of 6 hours and 50 minutes, and surveyed 50,000 square miles of unexplored territory to the east of Little America. **Nov. 16-17, 1934**: June, Bowlin, Rawson, Bailey, and Pelter flew to the 81st parallel, where Demas's tractor expedition was in trouble. The *William Horlick* was in the air 6 hours and 46 minutes. **Nov. 19, 1934**: June flew another recon mission over Marie Byrd Land, with Bowlin, Pelter, Rawson, and Petersen. **Nov. 22, 1934**: June, Ralph Smith, Rawson, Bailey, and Pelter set out on a long recon flight. **Nov. 24, 1934**: Byrd, June, Bowlin, Rawson, and Petersen, flew the *William Horlick* on another recon mission. It was this flight that almost certainly disproved the existence of the Ross-Weddell Graben. **Dec. 2, 1934**: Demas's tractor group passed the crevasses. **Dec. 7, 1934**: Siple's Marie Byrd Land party turned for home, after 55 days out in the wilderness. **Dec. 14, 1934**: Gjertsen flew from New York, bound for NZ. **Dec. 29, 1934**: Siple's Marie Byrd Land party returned to Little America. Of the 36 dogs who went out, 3 didn't make it back. **Jan. 2, 1935**: The *Bear of Oakland* left Dunedin, bound for Little America. On board were 31 men. New faces included: Charles Anderson, of the U.S. Post Office Department; Dr. William Highet, of Dunedin, the ship's surgeon; physicist Glenn Bryan; Griff Robinson (2nd officer; he had just come off Ellsworth's expedition); John Murphy (boatswain), C.J. Garner, Ted Griswold (steward), T.W. Joss, Horace Robinson, Harold Hambleton (galley boy), William McCrystal, John Mathias (wiper), Neville Newbold (2nd mate), and J.W. Sorensen. **Jan. 12, 1935**: Quin Blackburn's party arrived back at Little America after 88 days. They had turned back at 87°S, 180 miles from the Pole, the closest land traverse to 90°S since Scott and Amundsen. **Jan. 20, 1935**: The *Bear of Oakland* arrived at the Bay of Whales. In one year the tractors had covered 12,500 miles of snow and ice. The airplanes had explored 450,000 square miles of territory (Byrd had predicted half a million). A purely scientific expedition, with masses of material gathered, no attempt was made to reach the Pole. **Late Jan. 1935**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived. New faces on the *Jacob Ruppert* for this 2nd half of the expedition: Thomas Van Reen (3rd officer), James Gillies (chief engineer), William Loudon (boilerman), Bert Paul (1st assistant engineer), John Ellis (2nd assistant engineer), P.O. Dornan, W.H. Clement, John Morrison, T.M. McLennon, D.R. Mackintosh, Cecil Melrose, Irving Spencer Ortiz (electrician), Robert Round, J.H. Himelright (mess boy), F.H.P. Schonyan, F.W. Smoothy, S.J. Sullivan, Thomas Sanderson, Fred C. Voight (postmaster for Little America), and Max Winkle (chief cook). **Feb. 6, 1935**: The two ships left the Bay of Whales. **Feb. 8, 1935**: The ships left Discovery Inlet, the *Bear of Oakland* with 37 penguins aboard. 12 of the females would die. **Feb. 18, 1935**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived at Port Chalmers, NZ. **Feb. 19, 1935**: Poulter got married in NZ. **Feb. 20, 1935**: The *Bear of Oakland* arrived in Dunedin, at 9 A.M. local time. **Feb. 26, 1935**: Byrd, who had flown to Auckland to meet his wife, who had sailed there from the USA, returned with her to Dunedin. **March 4, 1935**: Tinglof died in Dunedin. **March 13, 1935**: The two ships left Dunedin for the USA. Byrd took a train to Wellington. **March 23, 1935**: The *Mariposa* arrived in Los Angeles from NZ, with Charlie Murphy, Quin Blackburn, Herrmann, Petersen, McCormick, Paige, Rawson, and Charles Anderson aboard. **April 3, 1935**: Byrd arrived at the Panama Canal on the *Rangitiki*. **April 22, 1935**: The *Jacob Ruppert* arrived at the Panama Canal. **April 27, 1935**: The *Jacob Rup-*

pert left the Panama Canal, with Byrd aboard, bound for Norfolk. There is a check list of personnel aboard the *Ruppert* that day: Byrd, of course; the following personnel who had also wintered-over: Abele, Bailey, Bowlin, Barter, Boyd, Bramhall, Carbone, Leroy Clark, Corey, Edgar Cox, Dane, Demas, Dustin, Dyer, Grimminger, Haines, Hutcheson, Joe Hill, Lindsey, Moody, Noville, Paine, Perkins, Ronne, Russell, Schlossbach, Siple, Smith, Stancliff, Sterrett, Swan, and Wade. Also Vic Czegka (supply officer; he did not winter-over during this expedition). And the ship's crew: Commodore Gjertsen; Stephen Rose (captain); J.J. Muir (1st mate), Joe Healy (2nd mate), Thomas van Reen (3rd mate), John McNamara and Fred Voight (bosuns), James Gillies (ex chief engineer), Bert Paul (chief engineer), Peter MacCurragh (2nd assistant engineer), Walter Stewart (3rd assistant engineer), Octavius Davis and Wilfred Lowd (carpenters), Irving Spencer Ortiz (electrician), Cecil Melrose and E.L. Tigert (able seamen), Harold Hambleton (galley boy; he had come over from the *Bear of Oakland*), Phil Gargan (fireman), Frank Giroux, William Gaynor and Gordon Desmond (oilers), Bill Dornin (photographer and wiper), Eddie Roos and and J.V. Mathias (wipers), Percy Dymand, J.H. Himelwright, and B.B. Flood (mess men), and Max Winkle (chief cook). **May 10, 1935**: Byrd arrived in Washington, DC. **May 16, 1935**: Byrd arrived home in Boston.

Byrne, Frederick Donald "Fred." Some called him "Paddy," even though it was his grandfather who came from Ireland. b. Feb. 27, 1933, Eckington, Derbyshire, but from the age of 15 months raised in the mining village of Clowne, son of miner John Byrne and his wife Ada Taylor. He left school in 1949, joined the Met Office, did his national service in the RAF, and was in Scotland in Feb. 1953 when he saw an ad for FIDS, and applied. He was not due to be demobbed from the RAF until the November, but FIDS got him out early. He should have taken his medical in London, but, instead they allowed him to take it at the Army Hospital for Tropical Diseases, in Leith, Edinburgh. In May 1953 he sailed from the UK on the liner *Highland Brigade*, to Montevideo, and then caught the *Fitzroy* to Port Stanley, where he arrived on June 6, 1953. He worked there for FIDS until just after Christmas Day 1953, when he took the *John Biscoe* to Base F, where he wintered-over in 1954 and 1955 as meteorologist. From Christmas 1955 to May 1956, i.e., in the summer of 1955-56, he and Ash Widgery worked at Base Y, then they took the *John Biscoe* to Port Stanley, then back on the *Shackleton* to England. Fred went back to the Met Office, and was posted to the Shetlands for 6 months (replacing a very sick Taffy Winstone, who was being posted to Stornoway). On Dec. 26, 1956, in Chesterfield, he married June Pearson, and the following day they left England, bound for Port Stanley, where Fred worked for 3 years in the Met Office. They returned to London in March 1960, and Byrne spent 1960-64 in the Shetlands (in Scotland), then was attached to the RAF in Tobruk for 2 years. In 1970 he moved to Bourne, Lincs, where he settled. He did a year in the Persian Gulf, and, during the Falklands War, 6 months in Ascension, and then set up the new Met Office in Port Stanley. He retired from the Met Office.

Bystander Nunatak. 71°21' S, 159°38' E. An isolated nunatak rising to 2435 m, 8 km SW of Forsythe Bluff, well out from the W side of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1963-64, and in association with Spectator Nunatak. It was occupied as a survey and gravity station. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Bystrov Rock. 71°47' S, 12°35' E. A small but prominent nunatak-like rock, 1.6 km SSE of Isdalsegga Ridge in the Südliche Petermann Range, in the SE part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians as Skala Bystrova, for Soviet paleontologist Alexey Petrovich Bystrov (1899-1959), of Leningrad. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Bystrov Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Bystrovnabben (which means the same thing).

Skala Bystrova *see* **Bystrov Rock**

Bystrovnabben *see* **Bystrov Rock**

Bystry Stream. 62°06' S, 58°09' W. A fast-flowing stream at the W end of the Sukiennice Hills, at King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It carries water from the area of Wet Crag, at the N margin of White Eagle Glacier. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999. The word bystry means "rapid." It was part of SSSI #34 (Lions Rump).

Byvågåsane *see* **Byvågåsane Peaks**

Byvågåsane Peaks. 69°25' S, 39°48' E. Three low aligned rock peaks surmounting the E shore of Byvågen Bay, between Skarvsnes Foreland and Honnør Glacier, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named this feature Byvågåsane (i.e., "the town bay peaks"), in association with Byvågen Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Byvågåsane Peaks in 1966.

Byvågen *see* **Byvågen Bay**

Byvågen Bay. 69°23' S, 39°44' E. A small indentation in the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, between Skarvsnes Foreland and Byvågåsane Peaks, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Byvågen (i.e., "the town bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Byvågen Bay in 1968.

Byway Glacier. 66°30' S, 65°12' W. A northern tributary of Erskine Glacier, flowing W from Slessor Peak, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1955-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1957, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it is a sledging route inferior to the main "highway" up Erskine Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Dome C *see* **Dome Charlie** (under **C**), but for Dome C Scientific Station *see under* D

C-16 Automatic Weather Station *see* **Mark II**

The *C.A. Larsen*. Formerly the Eagle Oil Transport Company 12,093-ton tanker *San Gregorio*, built in 1913, in Sunderland by Swan Hunter, she was bought by the Rosshavet Whaling Company, of Sandefjord (Johan Rasmussen and Magnus Konow) in Feb. 1926, renamed the *C.A. Larsen*, for the company's famous employee Carl Anton Larsen, and was the first large oil-fired tanker to be converted into a factory whaling ship (at Fredrikstad Mek., in 1926). She had a bow slip, and, at 12,759 tons, and with a power of 8000 hp, she was the largest whaler in the Rosshavet fleet. She was in Antarctic waters (the Ross Sea) in 1926-27. During the 1927-28 season she was about to enter Paterson Inlet, at Stewart Island, NZ, when she was carried by the tide onto Whero Rocks. She was carrying 76,000 barrels of oil, half of which were lost. However, she managed to extricate herself, albeit with a damaged hull, and went to Port Chalmers for repairs. She was back in Antarctica for the 1928-29 season (in which she brought back a million dollars worth of cargo, as well as losing one of her catchers in the Ross Sea — the *Star II*), and the 1929-30 season as part of the great *Kosmos* whaling fleet, and volunteered to play a part in ByrdAE 1928-30 (see that expedition for details). In order to give an idea of the make-up of a big whaling ship of those days, and the people who populated her, this a list of the Norwegian crew in the 1929-1930 season, who signed on at Sandefjord: Oscar Nilsen (captain; b. 1887), Alf Kristiansen (1st mate; b. 1895), Jakob Jakobsen (2nd mate; b. 1886), Bjarne Hansen (3rd mate; b. 1886), Olaf Olsen (4th mate; b. 1888), Frithjof Andersen (mate), Johan Haga (bosun; b. 1888), Ole Olsen, Aksel Hjalmar Simonsen, Isak Jakobsen, and Gullik Gulliksen (stewards), Berhnhart Arntsen (cook; b. 1890), Kristian Kristiansen (2nd cook; b. 1901), Johan Mos (baker; b. 1882), Sverre Raymond (galley boy; b. 1912), Johannes Sørensen, Harald Berggreen, Knut Gjertsen, Reidar Trevland, Kåre Mathiesen, Karl Benjaminsen, Kristian Antonsen, Kristian Sverinsen Helm, and Andreas Lie (mess boys), Kristian Johansen and Sigvald Andreassen (carpenters), Karl Gran, Johan O. Eide, Rolf Anker Pedersen, Adolf Kristoffersen, Rudolf Andersen, Johan Anker Johansen, and Ole Sørensen (seamen), Johan Jensen, Ragnvald Simonsen, Trygve Helgesen, Alf Andersen (ordinary seamen), Yngve Kleppan, Ragnar Hansen, and Hans Nilsen (youngmen), Bjarne Therstensen, Sigurd Karlsen, Johan Abrahamsen, Lindgaard Haugen, and Ore Trettan (deckboys; Mr. Trettan died on board during the voyage; he was 17), Petter Varild (chief engineer; b. 1883), Thor Christian

Paulsen (2nd engineer; b. 1884), Henry Iversen (3rd engineer; b. 1896), Frithjof Pedersen (4th engineer; b. 1904), Harald Jacobsen and Anders J. Andersen (engineers), Ivar Olsen (donkeyman; b. 1882), Thorleif Andersen and Harry Gogstad (repair men), Ole Svartangen, Sigurd Jacobsen, Sverre Svendsen, Sigurd Abrahamsen, Einar A. Riise, Johan Antonsen, Kristen Wilhelmsen, Thorbjørn Børresen, and Alf Martinsen (firemen), Agnar Ness, Arthur Kristensen, Sigmund Gulliksen, Gustav Wettermark, and Oscar Larsen (oilers; Mr. Wettermark was a Swede), Anders Haugen, Georg Olsen, and Karsten Haugen (blacksmiths; Mr. Olsen was a Swede), Petter Hansen and Christan D. Haug (radiomen), Botolf Brodtkorb, Eyolf Wold, Hans Engedahl, and Sigurd Bjønnes (boilermen), Anton Klaveness and Harry Solli (separators), Halfdan Hansen, Konrad Olaf Hansen, Edvard Mathiesen, and Kristian Johansen (blubber cookers), Carl A. Nilsen and Alfred Haugland (press coookers; Mr. Nilsen was a Swede, 60 years old), Hans Borgersen, Gustav Skorge, Kristian Svendsen, Magnus Larsen, Dagfin Jørgensen, Ole Karlsen, Alfred Josefsen, Håkon Andersen, Mathias Eliassen, Bjarne Berntsen, Wilhelm Østensen, Georg Mørk, Alfred Edvardsen, Simon Berntsen, Ole Børresen, Erik Solberg, and Jonny Johansen (blubber cutters; Mr. Josefsen was a Swede), Eilif Rambo, Hilmar Pedersen, Lars Olden, Anton Jørgensen, Ole Westergaard, Harald Grimholdt, Hans Hagen, Henry Hansen, Johannes Osvaldsen Braathen, Julis Sørensen, Arvid Lindegaard, and Ole Larsen (meat cutters; Mr. Lindegaard was a Swede), Mathias Klaveness, Ragnvald Sti, and Harald Emil Johansen (cutters), Ivar Johansen, Andreas Mikkelsen, Bjarne Lavold, Ole Hvidsten, Henrik Hagtvedt, and Gullik Hegstvedt (boiler cleaners), Alf Bolt-Hansen, Hans M. Halvorsen, Trygve Johansen, and Rolf Spange Norby (boiler stewers), Arthur Kristiansen, Thoralf Thorsen, Ole Olsen, Harald Johansen, Martin Thorsen, Leif Svanberg, Einar Larsen, Otto Hoff, Hans Trolas, Martin-Omsland Sørensen, Torger Navra, Wilhelm Karlsen, and Haakon Trevland (laborers), Sverre Sørsdal (ship's surgeon; b. 1900), Salmon Jørgensen, Ingemar Martinsen, Karl O. Stene (q.v.), and Edvard Jørgensen (gunners), Hans Karlsen (gunnery captain), Kristian Myrsve, Hans V. Hansen, Johan Stene, Alf Andersen, Anker Thorsen, Anker Johanessen, Mikal Hansen, Peder Kristensen, Henry Jørgensen, and Andreas Johansen (sailors). The *C.A. Larsen* was back in Antarctic waters in 1930-31, and was sold in Sept. 1936 to the Blåhval Whaling Company of Sandefjord (Jørgen Krag), being back in Antarctic waters, under charter to Germans, in 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39. She was seized by the Nazis in May 1940, and used as a tanker throughout World War II. In June 1945 she was returned to Norway, and sold to the Antarctic Whaling Company, of Tønsberg, and renamed the *Antarctic*. As such, she was in Antarctic waters in 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, and 1951-52. She usually had 10 catchers, among them the *Star III*. In Sept. 1952, at Kiel, she was converted into a 10,776-ton steam tanker, and in July 1954 was sold for scrap to a company in Hamburg, where she arrived on Aug. 7, 1954, and was finally broken up in April 1955.

Rocas Caballero *see* **Knight Rocks**

Isla Caballete *see* **Ridge Island**

Islote Cabañas *see* **Islote Alagon**

Punta Cabassa. 64°37' S, 62°26' W. A point in the region of Cape Anna, on the W coast of Graham Land, named by the Argentines.

Isla Cabeza *see* **Head Island**

Monte Cabeza *see* **Mount Cabeza**

Mount Cabeza. 64°09' S, 62°11' W. Rising to about 1150 m, between Bouquet Bay and Hill Bay, on the SE side of Paré Glacier, 1.5 km SW of Hales Peak, in the NE portion of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was first named by ArgAE 1953-54, descriptively, as Monte Cabeza (i.e., "head mountain"), and appears as such on their 1954 chart, as well as on a 1957 Argentine government hydrographic chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Mount Morgagni, after Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), Italian anatomical pathologist. US-ACAN accepted the Argentine name in translated form (i.e., Mount Cabeza) in 1965.

Seno Cabinet *see* **Cabinet Inlet**

Cabinet Inlet. 66°35' S, 63°10' W. An ice-filled inlet, 60 km long and 45 km wide at its entrance, and running in a NW-SE direction, it is a Larsen Ice Shelf indentation into the Foyn Coast of the E coast of Graham Land, between Cape Alexander and Cape Robinson, on Cole Peninsula. Photographed by RARE from the air in Dec. 1947, and surveyed at the same time by Fids from Base D, it was erroneously called Crane Inlet (*see* **Crane Glacier**), and as such appears on Ronne's map of 1949, and also, as Seno Crane (which means the same thing) on an Argentine chart of 1952. FIDS plotted it in 66°31' S, 63°25' W. On Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC re-named it Cabinet Inlet, for the war cabinet which authorized Operation Tabarin in 1943, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Gabinete ("gabinete" meaning "cabinet"), but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Gabinete (this time a closer translation), and the latter is the name used in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Until 1963 Chile was calling it Seno Cabinet or Ensenada Gabinete, but that year the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy decided to name it (for themselves only) Ensenada Reales Cédulas, for Pope Alexander VI's papal bull of 1493, which gave the Spanish authority in this area. This cumbersome name appears on a 1964 Chilean chart, and also (after Seno Cabinet was rejected) in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It has since been re-plotted.

Islote Cabo Basso *see* **Basso Island**

The *Cabo de Hornos*. Argentine Navy transport ship, built by Príncipe, Menghi & Penco, in Buenos Aires, for Patagonian coastal work (see also the *Canal de Beagle* and the *Bahía San Blas*). She took part in ArgAE 1988-89 (Capt. Jorge Luis Carlos).

Punta Cabo del Medio. 64°04' S, 60°46' W. A point at the S side of Curtiss Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Gutiérrez Vargas Refugio. 62°57' S, 60°35' W. Chilean refuge hut built near Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, in early 1956. It was abandoned in 1967, when the volcano blew. It is now a ruin.

Cabo Lorenzo Vega Refugio. 77°25' S, 33°23' W. Argentine refuge hut on the Filchner Ice Shelf, not far from Ellsworth Station. Inaugurated on Jan. 6, 1964, as Refugio Naval Cabo 2° Vega, or Cabo Lorenzo Vega, it was usually called Vega Refugio, or just Vega.

Isla Cabo Paredes *see* **Jingle Island**

The *Cabo San Roque*. An 18,000-ton, 169.58-meter Spanish ship built in Bilbao, and launched on April 23, 1955, for Ybarra & Co. and the Sociedad Española. With her twin ship the *Cabo San Vicente* (see below), she was the biggest cruise ship yet built in Spain. Her average speed was 20 knots, although she could do 22, and she could carry 231 persons. She made 3 cruises in Antarctic waters. On the first one, she left Salvador, Brazil on Jan. 16, 1973, bound for Buenos Aires, where the cruise actually began. She left there on Jan. 22, 1973, bound for Ushuaia, reaching there on Jan. 26, 1973. From there she crossed the Drake Passage. On Jan. 30, 1973 she visited Almirante Brown Station, and here she met the *Lindblad Exoplorer* and Jacques Cousteau's yacht *Calypso*. The following day she was in at Esperanza Station. Then she headed out of Antarctic waters. On Feb. 2, 1973 she was at Port Stanley, in the Falklands, and at Santos, in Brazil, on Feb. 9, 1973, where the 26-day cruise ended on Feb. 10. She was back for 3 individual 16-day trips to Antarctica during the 1973-74 season, alternating trips with the *Cabo San Vicente*, between Dec. 1973 and Feb. 1974. She was back in 1974-75 (alone), visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Capt. José Luis Arria Balaga. However, the cruises (for both ships) proved unrewarding, and this was the last year. In 1977 she caught fire in Spain, but was saved, and sold later that year, her name being changed to the *Golden Moon*. In 1978 the Cuban government bought her as a troop transport, changing the name to *Africa-Cuba*. In 1982 she was sold to the Mogul Line, of India, as the pilgrim transport *Noor Jehan*, and in 1985 she was sold for scrap in Pakistan.

The *Cabo San Vicente*. An 18,000-ton, 169.58-meter Spanish tourist ship built in Bilbao, and launched on Oct. 8, 1956, for the Ybarra Co. She and the *Cabo San Roque* (see above), were the largest cruise ships yet built in Spain. Like the *Cabo San Roque*, her average speed was 20 knots, although she could do 22, and she could carry 231 persons. She made

three cruises in Antarctic waters between Dec. 1973 and Feb. 1974, alternating tours with the *Cabo San Roque*.

Islote Cabot. 63°23' S, 54°36' W. A little island off Heroína Island, in the NE part of the Danger Islands, to the E of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines.

Cabral *see* **Sargento Cabral Refugio**

Islas Cabrales *see* **Hennessy Islands**

Pasaje Cabrales. 64°54' S, 63°07' W. A passage that opens between Mount Banck Island and Léniz Point, and allowing access to Lautaro Channel toward the S, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Gaspar Cabrales, a Chilean Navy cornet on the corvette *Esmeralda*, a hero in the Battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879. The Argentines call it Pasaje Trinquete.

Nunatak Cabre. 66°12' S, 61°32' W. Next to Nunatak Lagos, on Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cabrera Nunatak. 75°46' S, 128°12' W. A nunatak, 11 km NE of Putzke Peak, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974 for Quirino "Chino" Cabrera, USN, vehicle mechanic at Byrd Station in 1966 and 1969.

Seno Cabut. 62°56' S, 62°32' W. A fjord on the W side of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. It is also seen as Cabut Cove.

Cabut Cove *see* **Seno Cabut**

The *Cacapon*. (AO-52). A U.S. Navy twin-screw, geared turbine propelled 7144-ton oil tanker of the Cimarron class, built in Maryland in 1943, and named after the river in West Virginia. 553 feet long, with a 75 foot beam, and 39 foot depth, she could travel at 18 knots. She carried fuel to the ships fighting in the Pacific theatre during World War II (under Lt. Cdr. George Eyth), and to those in the Korean War. In between she was the tanker of the Western Task Group of OpHJ 1946-47, her job to fuel the other two ships of the group, the *Currituck* and the *Henderson*. She left San Pedro, Calif., on Dec. 2, 1946, Captain Ray A. Mitchell commanding (he had taken over 4 days before), with Lt. Cdr. Rhodes E. Day as executive officer. The *Cacapon* rendezvoused with the *Currituck* and *Henderson* at the Marquesas Islands on Dec. 12, and arrived at the pack-ice NE of the Balleny Islands, where she acted as weather station for the Western Group. In early Jan. 1947 she was operating off the coast of George V Land, and on Jan. 16, 1947, rendezvoused with the *Philippine Sea* at Scott Island. On Feb. 8, 1947 she re-fueled the *Currituck* and *Henderson*, and on March 3 left for Sydney, arriving back in California on April 8, 1947. On Dec. 3, 1947, Capt. Mitchell was succeeded by Capt. Mellish M. Lindsey, who died on board at sea an unlucky 13 days into his tour (Rhodes Day took over). The vessel was decommissioned in Aug. 1973.

Cacapon Inlet. 66°10' S, 101°00' E. An inlet, 3 km wide and 15 km long, between Thomas Island and Fuller Island, in the Highjump Archipelago, and bounded on the W by the Edisto Ice Tongue and on the E by the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, it has a very narrow entrance in the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ in Feb. 1947. Named by US-ACAN in 1956 for the *Cacapon*. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Caleta Cáceres *see* **Caleta Villegas**

Cáceres, Lorenzo *see* **Caleta Villegas**

Cachalot Peak. 65°38' S, 62°16' W. Rising to 1040 m, between Stubb Glacier and Starbuck Glacier (it is on the S side of that glacier), 5.5 km W of Mount Queequeg, near the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and named by them for a type of whale. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1977.

Cachalot Rock. 60°48' S, 45°47' W. A term no longer used, except perhaps by the Russians. Seems to have been a rock to the SW of Buchan Bay, Laurie Island, and about 10 km S of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named for a type of whale. The Argentines used to refer to it as Roca Cachalote.

Roca Cachalote *see* **Cachalot Rock**

Cache Heights. 73°27' S, 94°06' W. Broad, snow-covered heights, about 5 km long and 3 km wide, just NE of Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Much lower than Bonnabeau Dome, these heights rise considerably above the adjacent ice surface. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. A food cache placed here by the party during a blizzard was never recovered. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Playa Cachorros. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach on the SE side of Bahía Mansa, between Punta Cachorros to the W and Punta Lobos to the E, on the E side of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans.

Punta Cachorros. 62' 27' S, 60°47' W. A point on the S coast of Bahía Mansa, which separates Playa Chungungo to the W from Playa Cachorros to the E, on the E side of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans.

Punta Cacique *see* **Labbé Point**

Mount Cadbury. 71°21' S, 66°38' W. Rising to 1800 m (the British say 1560 m), the most easterly of the Batterbee Mountains, ESE of Mount Ness, and 29 km inland from George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. The coast in this vicinity was first seen and photographed from the air by Ellsworth, during his momentous flight of Nov. 23, 1935. However, this mountain seems to have been obscured from his line of sight by clouds or by intervening summits. The U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg mapped it (as such) from these photos. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE, and named by Rymill for Lucy Bellows (1881-1956), who as the wife of Henry Tylor Cadbury (former director of the London *Daily News*, and a philanthropist; he and his wife were Quakers) was a major force in child welfare, and who raised a special fund to defray the cost of refitting the *Penola* at South Georgia in 1936. It was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1948-49. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. BAS surveyed it yet again between 1962 and 1972, estimated its height at 1560 m, and plotted it in 71°22' S, 66°41' W, but its height and coordinates have since been amended.

Punta Cadena. 67°27' S, 67°36' W. A point in the area of Mount Veynberg, in the S part of Haslam Heights, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, in Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cadenazzi Rock. 76°18' S, 112°39' W. A rock outcrop, 2.5 km E of Roper Point, on the W slope of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975 for Lt. Michael P. Cadenazzi (b. April 1, 1947), USN, LH-34 helicopter commander who flew close support missions for USARP scientists in Antarctica, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Cadete Guillochón Refugio. 65°59' S, 65°59' W. Argentine refuge hut built on the W coast of Rabot Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was inaugurated on Feb. 24, 1957, as Refugio Naval Cadete Naval Edgardo Luis Guillochón, but was known more popularly as Cadete Guillochón, or just Guillochón, It was used until the following month.

Cadieux González, Miguel. Ordained on Dec. 17, 1932, he was the first Chilean Catholic chaplain in Antarctica, during ChilAE 1948-49. In the 1950s he was on Easter Island.

Cadle Monolith. 71°40' S, 60°58' W. A conspicuous, somewhat isolated bare rock monolith or headland, rising to 215 m, at the E end of Condor Peninsula, 15 km SE of Cape MacDonald, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Seen from the air on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947, by a combined team of RARE and Fids from Base E. Photographed from the air by USN in 1966, further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976 for Gary L. Cadle (b. June 28, 1947), USN, electrician who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1973. It appears on a British map of 1976, and UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Glaciar Cadman *see* **Cadman Glacier**

Cadman Glacier. 65°37' S, 63°47' W. A glacier, 11 km long, and 2.5 km wide at its mouth, flowing NW into the head of the S arm of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in its lower reaches in Aug. 1935 by BGLE 1934-

37. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for John Cadman (1877-1941), oil magnate, and patron of BGLE 1934-37, who was created Baron Cadman in 1937. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year, as well as the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1957 British chart. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Glaciar Cadman, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Glaciar Cadman.

Cadwalader Beach. 76°58' S, 166°53' E. A beach, 1.3 km long and 0.4 km wide at its widest point, at the S end of Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. There is easy access to the beach from the sea when the coast is ice-free, and there is a large Adélie penguin rookery here. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for Capt. John Cadwalader (b. 1922), USN, chief of staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, who assisted the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Cadwalader Inlet. 72°07' S, 96°22' W. An ice-filled inlet, indenting the NE coast of Thurston Island for 35 km between Evans Peninsula and Lofgren Peninsula. Discovered in Feb. 1960 on helicopter flights from the *Burton Island* and the *Glacier*, during the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Capt. John Cadwalader (*see* **Cadwalader Beach**), representative of the Task Unit commander aboard the *Burton Island* in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°04' S, 96°18' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Cady Nunatak. 77°13' S, 142°51' W. A nunatak, 5 km E of Mount Ziegler, in the NE part of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Frederick M. Cady (b. 1936), who had not long graduated from Penn State when he became USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station for the winter of 1968. After the expedition, he taught for 10 years in NZ, getting his PhD from the University of Canterbury in 1980, and later became professor of computer and electrical engineering at Montana State University.

Monte Café *see* **Monte Sagues**

Punta Café *see* **Café Point**

Café Point. 64°39' S, 61°59' W. A point, 3 km S of Zapato Point, and 3 km E of Nansen Island, in Plata Passage, on the E side of Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. The name Punta Café first appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954, and on another from 1957. In 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Lana Point, for Francesco de Lana (1631-1687), an Italian Jesuit who made the first properly formulated proposal for a lighter-than-air aircraft, in 1670. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Café Point in 1965.

Caffin Valley. 77°19' S, 160°36' E. A broad, ice-free cirque-type valley, between Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur, in the Willett Range of Victoria Land. To the N it opens out and lies as a distinct valley/terrace above the Webb Glacier Valley-Barnacle Valley system. Plotted by the New Zealanders in 77°17' S, 160°50' E. Named by NZ-APC on May 2, 1985, for James Maurice Maitland Caffin, NZ Antarctic historian who, between 1973 and 1984, was editor of *Antarctic*, the magazine put out by the NZ Antarctic Society. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cagle Peaks. 79°33' S, 85°28' W. A group of sharp peaks that surmount the S end of the White Escarpment, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party in 1963-64, for Maj. Paul Marvin Cagle (b. June 21, 1917, East Bend, Champaign, Ill. d. Nov. 15, 1998, Champaign, Ill.), World War II army veteran, and helicopter commander, who assisted the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Cahill. 74°53' S, 71°14' W. One of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, it rises to 1755 m, ENE of Mount Carrara, in the Ellsworth Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for Laurence James Cahill, Jr. (b. Sept. 21, 1924, Frankfort, Maine), physicist at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, principal investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and Pole Station for many seasons from 1973. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Feb. 15, 1988.

Cahoon, Sister Mary Odile. b. July 21, 1929, Houghton, Mich., daughter of William James Cahoon and his wife Ruth Smothers. She graduated from DePaul in 1954, and got her master's degree from the same university in 1958, in 1961 receiving her PhD in cellular physiology from the University of Toronto. She was an instructor at the College of Saint Scholastica, in Duluth, and a professor (and chairman of the biology department) there from 1961. Not only a biologist, but a Benedictine nun, she lived at McMurdo in 1974 under the direction of Dr. Mary Alice McWhinnie. They were the first women scientists to winter-over in Antarctica. She retired from Saint Scholastica in 2004, as senior vice president, and became treasurer of Saint Scholastica Monastery.

Cima CAI. 80°03' S, 81°23' W. Rising to 1121 m above sea level (according to the map), it is the southernmost summit of Gliozzi Peak, and 8 km SSE of the main summit, in the Douglas Peaks of the Heritage Range. From the W it looks like a nunatak. Climbed in 1997 by the Club Alpinista Italiano (CAI), who measured it at 1245 m. It was named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002. "Cima" means "summit."

Montes Caillet Bois. 65°02' S, 63°47' W. Mountains on Renard Island, at the entrance to Lemaire Channel, on the Danco Coast. Named by the Argentines.

Caillet Bois Refugio *see* **Capitán Caillet Bois Refugio**

Cain Nunatak. 63°34' S, 57°42' W. The more westerly of 2 isolated nunataks, rising to about 400 m, on the S side of Broad Valley, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, named by them in association with nearby Abel Nunatak, and plotted by them in 63°33' S, 57°45' W. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteers of 1964 and 1974. It has since been re-plotted. The Argentines were calling it Cerro Roca del Paso, certainly by 1978, and it appears as such in the Argentine gazetteer of 1993.

Costa Caird *see* **Caird Coast**

Caird Coast. 76°00' S, 24°00' W. Also called Caird Land. The NW portion of the coast of Coats Land, between the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier (20°W) and the area around Hayes Glacier (27°54' W), or between the Luitpold Coast and the Princess Martha Coast, in Queen Maud Land. The discovery, charting, and naming of this coast was done in various stages. On Jan. 12, 1915, Shackleton discovered and charted the part lying E of 23°W (i.e., what would, for a few decades, be called the Bruce Coast), and then, later that month, he sailed W along the rest of the coastline, naming the part between 74°00' S, 22°30' W and 76°40' S, 28°20' W for Sir James Caird (b. 1864. d. Sept. 27, 1954), Scottish jute magnate, baronet, ship owner, philanthropist, and principal backer of BITE 1914-17. It appears as such on the expedition map of 1919, and on a British chart of 1924. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 30, 1951, but with both segments of the coast together, and US-ACAN did the same in 1952. This enlarged Caird Coast appears on a British map of 1955, and in the British gazetteer of the same year. It was plotted in 75°25' S, 20°00' W. The coast was further re-charted during BCTAE 1955-58, and again, during the period 1973-79, this time using U.S. Landsat imagery. Its longitudinal boundaries are now defined as between 20°00' W and 26°40' W, and as such it appears on a German map of 1990. The Argentines call it Costa Caird.

Caird Land *see* **Caird Coast**

Cairn Hill. 63°30' S, 57°04' W. A hill with 2 summits, one of 475 m and the other of 460 m, 3 km E of the beach NE of Duse Bay, and 1.5 km SW of Mineral Hill, near the N end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, off the extreme NE portion of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and named by them for a cairn they built on the eastern of the 2 summits. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British map of 1961. The Argentines originally named it (for themselves) as Cordón Don Bosco (for the religious order), and later Cerro Don Bosco, but seem to have settled on Colina Cairn. The Chileans call it Cerro Garrido, for aviation mechanic

Ezequiel Garrido Pino, who was on board the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47, as part of the Chilean Air Force contingent.

Cairn Ridge. 82°35' S, 52°50' W. A rock ridge rising to 1010 m, adjoining the N side of the Dufek Massif, 3 km NE of Hannah Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. A cairn was built here during a visit in Dec. 1957, by the US-IGY traverse party from Ellsworth Station who surveyed it. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and from these photos and from the 1957 survey the USGS mapped it. US-ACAN named it in 1968, and it appears on a USGS map of 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 8, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Cairns, James. b. 1875, Glasgow. Moved to Dundee as a child, and became a seaman, working on trawlers in the North Sea. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Cairns Glacier. 78°34' S, 86°00' W. On the W slope of the Vinson Massif, flowing W between Branscomb Glacier and Tulaczyk Glacier, into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Stephen Douglas "Steve" Cairns (b. 1949), research zoologist with the department of invertebrate zoology at the Smithsonian, 1985-2006.

Massif Calais *see* **Mount Calais**

Monte Calais *see* **Mount Calais**

Mount Calais. 69°11' S, 70°15' W. A massive mountain, rising to 2347 m, 20 km NW of Cape Brown, at the NW side of Schokalsky Bay, and S of Roberts Ice Piedmont, in the extreme NE part of Alexander Island. First seen by FrAE 1903-05, roughly surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Massif Calais, for the French town. It appears as such on his map of 1912. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Calais Mount, but the British were calling it Mount Calais by 1916. It was re-surveyed from the ground in 1947-48 by FIDS, and that same season was photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48. It was plotted in 69°10' S, 70°18' W. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Calais on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Monte Calais, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Monte Calais.

Mancha La Calavera *see under* **L**

The *Calcaterra*. A 1253-ton American destroyer escort of the Edsell class. 306 feet long, she had a top speed of 21 knots, and was named for Herbert A. Calcaterra, a hero of World War II. Launched Aug. 16, 1943, by Brown Shipbuilding Company, in Houston, and commissioned as DE-390 on Nov. 17, 1943, H.J. Wuensch commanding. After World War II service she was placed out of commission in 1946, but brought back on Oct. 28, 1954 as DER-390, converted into a radar picket ship, and re-commissioned on Sept. 12, 1955. On Aug. 16, 1965 she left Newport, RI, under the command of Lt. Cdr. William C. Earl, and, via Panama and Lima, headed to Dunedin, operating out of that port for OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66), going into Antarctic waters that season. She was back in Rhode Island on April 26, 1966 (when Bill Earl was promoted to full commander), and then went to Key West as a sonar school ship. On Aug. 21, 1967, under the command of Cdr. Brian McCrane, she left Key West, going through Panama, Pearl Harbor, Pago Pago, to Dunedin, and again, operated out of there for OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967-68), again going into Antarctic waters. On May 3, 1968 she arrived back in Key West. Struck from the Navy Register on July 2, 1973, she was sold for $15,000 to the Gillette razor blade company for scrap on May 14, 1974.

Calder, William "Bill." b. 1924. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a radio operator, and sailed from Tilbury to Montevideo in late 1949, then on to the Falklands, and from there to winter-over at Base B in 1950 and 1951.

Isla Calderón *see* **Islote Calderón**

Islote Calderón. 63°18' S, 57°58' W. One of the Duroch Islands, just NW of Cape Legoupil, on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, as Isla Comandante Rafael Calderón S., for the aide-de-camp who accompanied President Gabriel González Videla on his 1948 voyage to Antarctica. In 1951 the Chileans abbreviated this to Isla Calderón, and in 1959 re-defined the feature as an islote.

Punta Calderón. 64°44' S, 62°12' W. A point at the E side of the entrance to Piccard Cove, in Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Caldwell. 72°03' S, 101°33' W. A mountain, 3 km SE of Mount Lopez, in the Walker Mountains, near the W end of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1960 for Capt. Henry Howard Caldwell. Originally mapped in 72°04' S, 101°46' W, and estimated at 3 km SE of Mount Lopez, it was later re-positioned and re-plotted.

Caldwell, Henry Howard. Known as Howard. b. Oct. 3, 1905, Rocklin, Calif., son of railroad conductor Elmer Caldwell and his wife Rachel. In 1923, he went to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, where he was a football star. He married Dorothea G. Matz. During World War II he won the Navy Cross for heroism as commander of the *Saratoga*, in the Solomons, and was also a heroic pilot in New Guinea. He was captain of the *Pine Island* during OpHJ 1946-47, and, on Dec. 30, 1946, he narrowly escaped death when the plane in which he was observer crashed during a white-out, killing Hendersin, Lopez, and Williams (*see* **Deaths**, 1946, and **The *Pine Island***). He later lived in Jacksonville, Fla., and was promoted to rear admiral. He died on March 22, 1985, and was buried in the Academy cemetery, in Annapolis.

Caldwell Peak. 77°29' S, 167°54' E. Rising to about 1300 m, 1.5 km S of Oamaru Peak, and about 2.5 km N of Mount Terra Nova, on Ross Island. At the suggestion of Phil Kyle, it was named by US-ACAN in 2001, for David A. "Dave" Caldwell (b. 1961), geologist then doing his masters' degree at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, who worked two field seasons on Mount Erebus (the first, 1986-87), and who completed his Masters thesis on lava flows at the summit of the mountain. Since then, Mr. Caldwell has spent years in the Western states of the USA, as a mining geophysicist (usually gold). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 21, 2001.

Caledoniafjellane *see* **Detroit Plateau**

The *Caledonian Star*. Built in Bremerhaven in 1965, as the fishing trawler *Marburg*, and launched on Feb. 26, 1966. In 1982 she was renamed *Lindmar*, and in 1983, in Gothenburg, Sweden, was converted into the passenger-carrying ship *North Star*. She was bought by Noble Caledonian in 1987, converted again (in Vancouver), and in 1989 became the 110-passenger tourist ship *Caledonian Star*. Rebuilt in 1990, she was sold in 1997 to Lindblad Travel out of the USA, was re-modeled in 1998, and was in Antarctic waters in 1998-99, 1999-2000 (Capt. Leif Skog on both voyages), and 2000-01 (captains Skog and Karl-Ulrich Lampe). She could carry 110 passengers. On March 2, 2001, she was struck by a 100-foot wave in the Drake Passage, but survived. In June 2001 she was sold, re-furbished, and re-named the *Endeavour*, operated under charter by Lindblad, and was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03. In 2005 she was renamed the 2557-ton, 87.7-meter *National Geographic Endeavour*, registered in the Bahamas, and was back in Antarctic waters in 2005-06. Not pretty, perhaps, but tough. An expedition ship, not a cruise ship.

Calendar Lake. 68°31' S, 78°27' E. An irregular lake, 200 m by 100 m, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983. Fossil shells collected here were used for carbon dating, hence the association with calendar (dates on a calendar, etc).

Isla Caleta Carnero *see* **^{2}Beer Island**

Isla Caleta Cordero *see* **^{2}Beer Island**

Refugio Caleta de Cobre *see* **Coppermine Cove Refugio**

Caleta Péndulo Refugio *see* **Péndulo Refugio**

Caleta Potter Refugio *see* **Jubany Station**

Caley Glacier *see* **Cayley Glacier**

Calf Point. 71°30' S, 169°45' E. Between the terminus of Nielsen Glacier and Penelope Point (1.5 km to the E), it forms the SE boundary of Relay Bay, on the W shore of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Surveyed and named in 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, for the large number of young seals here. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the NZ provisional gazetteer of 1958.

Calf Rock. 70°31' S, 68°38' W. A rock mass rising to 500 m above sea level, 3 km NE of Lamina Peak, and 3 km inland from George VI Sound, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these

photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed from the ground in early 1949 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for its offlying position, being separated from the Lamina Peak ridge by faulting. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 70°31' S, 68°41' W, and described as rising to 655 m. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The feature has since been re-plotted, and its height more acccurately ascertained.

Calfee Nunatak. 74°19' S, 161°40' E. An isolated nunatak on the E side of Reeves Névé, 6 km W of Mount Fenton, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David W. Calfee, field assistant at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Cerro Caliente *see* **Caliente Hill**

Caliente Hill. 62°58' S, 60°43' W. A geothermally heated hill, about 107 m above sea level, W of Albufera Lagoon, and 400 m inland from the end of the SW part of Fumarole Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Known colloquially by Spanish scientists as Cerro Caliente (i.e., "hot hill"). The name Caliente Hill was accepted by UK-APC on March 17, 2010. It is the site of Antarctic Specially Protected Area #140 (sub-site C).

California Plateau. 86°04' S, 145°10' W. An undulating, ice-covered plateau, 50 km long and between 3 and 20 km wide, at the E side of Scott Glacier. Its maximum height is Mount Blackburn (3275 m) at the S end. The NW side of the plateau is marked by the steep rock cliffs of the Watson Escarpment, whereas the SE side grades gradually to the elevation of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the several branches of the University of California, which have sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Caliper Cove. 73°34' S, 166°56' E. A rounded, ice-filled cove, in Lady Newnes Bay, between the mouths of Wylde Glacier and Suter Glacier, along the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on April 19, 1966. The shape of the cove and the points that encompass it are almost symmetrical, suggesting calipers. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Calkin Glacier. 77°46' S, 162°17' E. A small glacier flowing N from the Kukri Hills toward the terminus of Taylor Glacier, near Wright Valley, just W of Sentinel Peak, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Parker Emerson Calkin (b. April 27, 1933, Syracuse, NY), Tufts University geologist here in 1960-61 and 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Callahan, Joseph A. b. 1911, Quincy, Mass., son of Irish immigrant parents William and Margaret Callahan. He became a merchant seaman, and was the carpenter on the *Bear of Oakland*, during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35.

The *Callas*. A 49-foot Argentine steel ketch, skippered by owner Jorge Trabuchi, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94 and 1994-95. Also aboard as part of the crew were 3 Swedes, a Finn, and the Chilean pilot.

Callender Peak. 75°18' S, 110°18' W. A precipitous and mainly ice-covered subsidiary peak on the Mount Murphy massif, 14 km ENE of the summit of Mount Murphy itself, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ in Jan. 1947, and mapped from these photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Gordon Warren Callender, Jr. (b. April 1945), USN, officer-in-charge of Byrd Station in 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Callisto Cliffs. 71°03' S, 68°20' W. Two inland cliffs rising to 550 m, one forming the S margin of Jupiter Glacier and the other the E margin of Alexander Island, on George VI Sound. Mapped originally from trimetrogon aerial photographs taken by RARE 1947-58, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS, 1948. The feature was surveyed again by BAS between 1962 and 1973, and plotted by them in 71°01' S, 68°20' W. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, after Callisto, one of the moons of the planet Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975, and it appears on a British map of 1984. It has since been re-plotted.

Bahía Calma *see* **Bahía Silva**

Bahía Calmette *see* **Calmette Bay**

Cabo Calmette *see* **Cape Calmette**

Cape Calmette. 68°04' S, 67°13' W. Marks the W extremity of a rocky peninsula which rises to over 625 m above sea level and projects for 5 km into Marguerite Bay from the Fallières Coast, to form the SW entrance to Calmette Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and thought by them to be an island, which Charcot named Île Calmette, for journalist Gaston Calmette (1858-1914), editor of *Le Figaro*, who gave Charcot two years' worth of back copies as reading material for the expeditioners. Calmette was shot to death by the wife of a politician he was attacking in the press. The expedition map of 1912 shows the feature thus, and it appears on a 1914 British chart as Calmette Island. It was re-defined by BGLE 1934-37, and appears as Cape Calmette on their map of 1938. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Calmette on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Calmette, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Île Calmette *see* **Cape Calmette**

Isla Calmette *see* **Cape Calmette**

Calmette Bay. 68°03' S, 67°10' W. A small bay, between Camp Point to the NE and and Cape Calmette to the SW, on the Fallières Coast, in the N of Marguerite Bay, just N of Stonington Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and more accurately charted by BGLE 1934-37, who named it in association with the cape. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and on a FIDS chart of 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Calmette, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Caloplaca Cliff. 68°34' S, 78°27' E. A gneiss cliff, 2 km long and 30 m high, in the Vestfold Hills, facing S to SE, with prominent patches of the orange lichen Caloplaca visible from between one and two kilometers to the S. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Caloplaca Cove. 60°43' S, 45°35' W. Between Rethval Point and Pantomime Point, on the E coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Following much biological work here by BAS up to 1973, this feature was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the abundant orange lichen Caloplaca which encrusts the seacliffs around the cove. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on a British map of 1975.

Caloplaca Hills. 86°07' S, 131°00' W. A distinctive group of rock hills, E of the Watson Escarpment, on the W side of Reedy Glacier. They include Mount Carmer and Heathcock Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. The name was suggested by John H. Mercer for the orange lichen Caloplaca found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Calvé, Félix-Joseph-Olivier. b. June 21, 1811, Saint-Servan, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Calvin. 71°17' S, 165°06' E. Rising to over 1600 m, 6 km SE of Pilon Peak, in the S part of the Everett Range of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Calvin Luther Larsen (b. Aug. 24, 1927, Culbertson, Montana. d. Jan. 10, 2007, Sequim, Wash.), USN, navigator and VX-6 photographic officer in Antarctica during OpDF 1969 (i.e., 1968-69). He had joined the Navy in 1945, and had been the chief photographer's mate at Little America during the winter of 1957. His shots were used in the Sept. 1957 *National Geographic* article "Across the Frozen Desert to Byrd Station," but more important, he became a father while wintering on the ice. He retired as a lieutenant commander. His first name was used because the name Larsen has, if anything, been over-used in Antarctic place-names.

Calving. The discharging of icebergs into the sea from ice shelves, ice-sheets, or glaciers around the coast, as they break off. Warning: If you set up base on an ice shelf, it might calve into the sea, leaving you stranded.

Islote Calvo. 65°44' S, 65°05' W. A little island, 0.8 km wide, 360 m S of the extreme SE end of Duchaylard Island, in Grandidier Channel, off Cape García, between the Graham Coast and the N sector of the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Named by the Chileans, for Lt. Jorge Calvo P., of the Chilean Army, who took part in ChilAE 1949-50. The Argentines call it Islote Morro.

The *Calypso*. Built as a 400-ton minesweeper in 1941 for the Royal Navy, by the Ballard Marine Railway Company of Seattle, and launched on March 21, 1942. She served in the Mediterranean during World War II, and in 1947 was struck from the Navy register. She was named *Calypso* (she had only had a number before that; no name), then plied between Malta and Gozo as a ferry, until 1950, when Loel Guinness bought her and leased her to Jacques Cousteau for one franc per month, as a research and oceanographic vessel. Cousteau turned her into a state of the art 402-ton, 139-foot wooden-hulled research ship, complete with submarines, diving saucers, and a helo pad. She was in Antarctica, anchored at Palmer Station in the 1972-73 summer season, and was back in Antarctic waters in the 1973-74 season, being anchored at Deception island on Dec. 19, 1973. On Dec. 28, 1973, Michel Laval, Cousteau's 2nd-in-command, was hit by a helicopter propeller and killed. In 1974-75 she spent the summer in Antarctica, and got trapped in the ice at Hope Bay, after staying too long into the early stages of the 1975 winter. One of the divers was killed while studying an iceberg. The vessel damaged a propeller and had to be escorted across the Drake Passage back to South America. On Jan. 8, 1996 she was accidentally rammed by a barge in Singapore, and sank. Eight days later she was pulled out, towed to Marseille, and then two years later went to La Rochelle, where it was intended to restore her and make her an exhibit at the maritime museum. However, family squabbles kept the restoration from happening, and the ship began to rot. Finally, after several vicissitudes, the ship was taken to Concarneau, in Brittany, in late 2007, to be restored.

Calypso Cliffs. 68°48' S, 64°13' W. Two prominent rocky cliffs rising to 850 m, on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet and Bowman Inlet, immediately W of the mouth of Cronus Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, using trimetrogon photography. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. It was named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, after the daughter of Atlas, in Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British map of 1963.

Cam Rock. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A low-lying, ice-worn offshore rock, not normally covered at high water, about 185 m E of Waterpipe Beach, and the same distance NNW of Billie Rocks, in Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed, charted, and descriptively named (one has to suppose it resembles a wheel on a camshaft) by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927. It appears on the chart of 1929 made from these surveys, and was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Isla Camacúa. 65°56' S, 65°05' W. An island in the entrance to Dimitrov Cove (an indentation into the NW coast of Velingrad Peninsula), near Rabot Island, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Camagne, Joseph. b. June 2, 1811, San Salvador, Piémont, France. Steward on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Cámara Station *see* **Teniente Cámara Station**

Mount Camber. 64°41' S, 63°16' W. A mostly snow-covered mountain, but with sides of a reddish color, rising to between 1350 and 1400 m (the Chileans are the most specific — 1351 m), 1.5 km NE of Molar Peak, 5 km W of the center of Lion Island, and 5.5 km NE of Copper Peak, in the Osterrieth Range, on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by BelgAE 1897-99. Named High Peak, perhaps by J.M. Chaplin (q.v.), here in 1927 with the Discovery Investigations, on the *Discovery*, although it may well have been given that name before that. The DI charted it as such in 1929, and it was still appearing as High Point in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on some Chilean maps of 1947 as Pico Alto (i.e., "high peak"), but by 1957 the Chileans were calling it Pico High. However, after a 1955 survey by Fids from Base N, the name High Point was considered unsuitable, and the feature was renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the mountain's long and gently-sloping summit, somewhat like the ever-so-slightly dome-like camber on a road. It appears with the new name on a 1959 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1960. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico Elevado (i.e., "elevated peak"), and that is the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Roca Cambiasso. 60°48' S, 44°40' W. A rock off Cape Murdoch (the SE tip of Mossman Peninsula), on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines.

Cambrian Bluff. 82°25' S, 160°33' E. A very prominent rock bluff, forming the S end of the Holyoake Range. It rises about 1500 m from the Cooper Icefall, and juts out into the N side of Nimrod Glacier, just to the N of the Queen Elizabeth Range. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61 because the bluff is faced with vast seams of pink and white marble. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cambridge Glacier. 76°57' S, 160°31' E. A wide, sheet-like glacier, between (on the E) the Convoy Range and (to the west) the Coombs Hills and Mount Brooke and its associated hills and ridges, and flowing slowly S into Mackay Glacier between Mount Bergen and Gateway Nunatak. Surveyed in Nov.-Dec. 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and named by them for Cambridge University, where many Antarctic scientific reports were written. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Camel Nunataks. 63°25' S, 57°26' W. Two similar rock nunataks rising to about 435 m, 1.5 km apart, on the S side of Mott Snowfield, 13 km N of View Point, Trinity Peninsula, in northern Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named descriptively by FIDS about 1959, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. Refugio Abrazo de Maipú is here.

Camelback Ridge. 73°31' S, 94°24' W. A short rock ridge with topographic highs of 1180m and 1141 m at the ends, just W of Pemmican Bluff, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for its humped appearance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Camell, William. During Shelvocke's voyage to Antarctic waters, on Oct. 1, 1719, at 7 P.M., this sailor, his hands too numb to hold on any longer, fell from the mainsail of the *Speedwell,* and drowned, supposedly in about 67°30' S, 5°00' W.

Cerro Camello *see* **Aureole Hills**

Mount Camelot. 72°11' S, 163°37' E. A mountain in the Alamein Range, it rises to 2590 m near the center of the Freyberg Mountains, and is the highest peak in those mountains. It is of geologic interest in that it is one of the localities where the sub-beacon erosion surface is exposed. Named by NZ-APC in 1968. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1969.

Camels Hump. 77°55' S, 162°34' E. A dark, bare, rock knob (small mountain), rising to 2316 m, at the head of Blue Glacier, 5 km S of Cathedral Rocks, in the N part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by members of BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. The Russians call it Mount Camels Hump.

Mount Camels Hump *see* **Camels Hump**

Cameras *see* **Photography** and **Aerial photography**

Lake Cameron. 69°24' S, 76°21' E. A lake, 1.7 km SW of Law Base, in the Larsemann Hills, between the Lars Christensen Coast and the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Bruce Cameron, helicopter pilot, who assisted in the Initial Scientific Survey Party, in Feb. 1986.

Mount Cameron. 71°20' S, 66°30' E. A small mountain, oriented NE-SW, 8 km S of Mount Woinarski, and about 45 km SW of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 71°20' S, 66°28' E, working from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA for Dr. Alexander Scott Cameron (known as Scott Cameron),

South Australian medical officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. It has since been re-plotted.

Cameron, Henry Alan David. Known as Alan. b. July 15, 1934, Nottingham, son of carpenter Henry Evan Cameron and his wife Grace Adelaide Page. His father died of a heart attack 6 months before Alan was born. He had one job before his national service, which he did in the REME, 1952-54, learning radar and electronics. He then worked for a year or two at Erickson's electronic factory, and then saw an ad in the *Daily Telegraph* for FIDS electronics men. He went down to London for the interview, heard nothing for 6 months, and was then, all of a sudden, given 10 days notice before he sailed south. In that 10 days he did a crash course in ionospherics at Slough, and left Southtampton on the *Shackleton* on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and South Georgia. The *Shackleton* relieved Signy Island Station, and was then holed below the water line (*see* **The *Shackleton***). Once the ship was repaired in South Georgia, Cameron headed south again, helped relieve Base D, then wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1958 and 1959 as ionosphere physicist. In 1960 the *Shackleton* came to pick him up. On his return to the UK he went to work as a technical officer in the department of geophysics, at the University of Birmingham, still affiliated with FIDS. He went to Antarctica that summer (1960-61), and for four successive summers. He married Diane Gurnham. He worked out of the UK for the Boston-based company EG&G, as chief engineer, doing a lot of international traveling, leaving them in the late 1970s for BP. From there he and four colleagues formed Hydrosearch Associates, as representatives for oil companies, from which he retired to Woking, Surrey.

Cameron, Richard Leo "Dick." b. 1930. He had graduated from the University of New Hampshire, in geology, when he became chief American glaciologist on IGY (1957-58), based at Wilkes Station from Aug. 1956 through May 1958. He was assistant to the director at the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State, which is where he got his PhD. From 1975 to 1985 he was NSF program manager, and was later an adviser to NASA, on extreme climates.

Cameron Island. 66°13' S, 110°36' E. A small island, just N of Hailstorm Island, in the Swain Islands, off the Budd Coast. This region was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1956 by ANARE and SovAE. The feature was included in a ground survey carried out in 1957, by Carl Eklund, who named it that year for Dick Cameron. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Cameron Nunataks. 72°38' S, 163°43' E. A small cluster of nunataks rising above the W margin of Evans Névé, at the S end of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Roy Eugene Cameron (b. July 16, 1929, Denver), biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67 and 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Isla Camp *see* **Camp Point**

Punta Camp *see* **Camp Point**

Camp A. 66°56' S, 141°33' E. The first French camp of 1950, on the edge of Zélée Glacier, SW of Port-Martin.

Camp B. 66°59' S, 140°28' E. The second French camp established in 1950, S of Cape Bienvenue, toward the W limit of Adélie Land.

Camp Flow *see* **Camp Slope**

Camp IV. 72°03' S, 165°12' E. Established by the Northern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, on Camp Ridge, in the SE part of the East Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains, in the NW part of Victoria Land.

Camp Hill. 63°41' S, 57°52' W. A small, ice-free hill, rising to 120 m, 3 km E of Church Point, on the E side of Botany Bay, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first sighted in 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and named by them for the geological camp established at its foot. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Camp Hills. 78°58' S, 85°50' W. A small group of hills, between the S portion of the Bastien Range and Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for their base camp (Camp Gould) here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Camp Lake. 68°33' S, 78°05' E. A small, oval lake, 183 m long, 0.8 km W of the head of Weddell Arm, on Breidnes Peninsula, 7 km NE of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and first mapped from these photos. A camp was established near the NE end of the lake, in Jan. 1955, by the first visitors, an ANARE party led by Phil Law. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Camp Norway *see* **Norway, Camp**

[1]**Camp Point** *see* **Laager Point**

[2]**Camp Point**. 67°58' S, 67°19' W. Marks the W extremity of the rugged heights between Square Bay to the E and Calmette Bay to the W (and, indeed, marks the S entrance point to Square Bay), on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, but not knowing this feature's relationship with adjacent features, Charcot mapped it as the extreme N of an island which extended, as far as he could tell, from Roman Four Promontory, an island separated from the continental coast by an arm of water which would join Neny Fjord with Square Bay. BGLE 1934-37 camped here during hydrographic survey work, mapped it, and named it for the camp. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Campamento (which means the same thing), and appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Fids from Base E surveyed it in 1948-49. The Argentines showed it on a map of 1949, as Punta Camp, but in 1953 the feature appears on two separate Argentine maps as Isla Camp and Isla Campamento (i.e., they had re-mapped it as an island), but they later corrected the error, and now call it Punta Campamento, the same as the Chileans. UK-APC accepted the name Camp Point on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. It appears on a Russian map of 1961 as Mys Kamp (which means Camp Point).

Camp Ridge. 72°03' S, 165°12' E. A prominent ridge, surounted by Mount Hayton, near the SE end of the East Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains, in the NW part of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, after Camp IV (q.v.), which was established here. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Camp Ridley *see* **Ridley, Camp**

Camp Slope. 77°32' S, 167°08' E. A concave slope, at an elevation of 3650 m above sea level, just S of Crystal Slope, on the W side of the summit cone of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is the site of a slump which has occurred off the crater rim. It is also a former camp site used by summit parties. A small hut is located on the upper part of the slope. Named by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 21, 2001. The SCAR gazetteer says this is not Camp Flow, a lobate slump feature originating on the upper flank of the summit cone. From aerial photos it was originally thought that this flow was a lava flow, but on closer inspection it was revealed that it was underlain by ice and composed of pyroclastic material, mainly large volcanic bombs.

Camp Spur. 83°16' S, 50°50' W. A rock spur rising to about 1500 m, along the N wall of May Valley, on the E side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gary C. Camp, Seabee aerographer who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Camp II Point. 78°23' S, 163°18' E. A point of ice-covered moraine extending eastwards into Koettlitz Glacier, on the S side of the lower Renegar Glacier, in Victoria Land. It was named Point Anne by the New Zealanders, as they were making their second field camp here during a field survey. The name Camp II Point was chosen instead, in 1980, as being less likely to be confused with all the other features containing the name "Anne" or "Ann," and also as being much more indicative of the point's original purpose. They plotted it in 78°23' S, 163°10' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995, and the feature has been re-plotted.

Camp Wisconsin. 79°16' S, 162°15' W. A

temporary American base camp on Roosevelt Island, established early in the 1961-62 season.

Isla Campamento *see* **Camp Point**

Punta Campamento *see* **Camp Point, Laager Point**

Campamento Point *see* **Laager Point**

Rocas Campastri *see* **Frederick Rocks**

Cape Campbell *see* **Cape Tennyson**

Lake Campbell. 68°28' S, 78°16' E. An irregular, circular lake, 200 m in diameter, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, for Peter J. Campbell, limnologist, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1975, and who conducted studies of the the limnology of the Vestfold Hills.

Monte Campbell *see* **Mount Pond**

Mount Campbell. 84°55' S, 174°00' W. A prominent peak, rising to 3790 m, 5.5 km (the New Zealanders say about 11 km) SSE of Mount Wade, and on the ridge that connects Mount Wade to Mount Fisher, on the massif formed by those two mountains, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by Flight C, on Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Albert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Joel B. Campbell of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Antarctic project leader for geomagnetic operations, 1957-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Campbell, Clifford Morgan. b. April 21, 1909, Danville Ferry, Wash., son of miner Albert Campbell and his wife Paulina. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1933, and, during World War II, won the Navy Cross for flying heroism. Commander of Base Group at Little America IV during OpHJ 1946-47. He was senior officer on Flight A during Byrd's flight to the South Pole on Feb. 16, 1947. He died on Jan. 4, 1989, in Virginia Beach.

Campbell, Lord George Granville. b. Dec. 25, 1850, 4th son of the 8th Duke of Argyle by his wife Elizabeth Georgina Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. Sub lieutenant on the *Challenger*, 1872-76. His private journal of the expediton was published. He married Sybil Lascelles Alexander on May 8, 1879, and died on April 21, 1915.

Campbell, Iain Bruce. b. 1935, Nelson, NZ. He graduated in geology from the University of Canterbury (in NZ) in 1960, and got his masters degree in 1962. He worked as a scientist in Antarctica for a total of 368 days over the course of 9 trips from 1964 to 1989, studying soil, in association with Graeme Claridge, and in 1990 was awarded his doctorate (in soil studies). Between 1990 and 2008 he has been to Antarctica a further 8 times.

Campbell, John James Williamson. b. 1862, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, last child of Scottish surgeon Dr. John Campbell, M.D. at King's College. J.J.W. Campbell became a doctor in 1882, and was surgeon/naturalist on the *Diana*, during DWE 1892-93. In 1896 he was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, both of Edinburgh. He married Eva Hope, and they lived at their house, Breadalbane, in Castleford, Yorks, where he died on Nov. 15, 1946.

Campbell, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Campbell, Stuart Alexander Caird. b. March 27, 1903, Sydney, son of Murray A. Campbell and his wife Caroline M. Caird. He graduated in engineering in 1926, from the University of Sydney, and that year joined the RAAF, as a flying officer, and, as such, was chief aviator on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. During World War II he was a squadron leader, training pilots, and was discharged on April 23, 1946. In 1943, in Sydney, he married Mary Jean Barbier Mackerras. He was the first director of ANARE, 1947-48, and led ANARE 1947-48 (the first ANARE), to Heard Island, which, on Dec. 26, 1947, he annexed for Australia, an annexation witnessed by George Dixon, John Burgess, and Johnny Abbotsmith. In 1982 he became civil aviation adviser in Thailand, for 2 years, as UN trainer for the local air force, became virtually a Thai, and later moved back there. He died on March 7, 1988.

Campbell, Victor Lindsey Arbuthnot. b. Aug. 20, 1875, Brighton, son of naval captain Hugh Campbell and his wife Lucy Eleanor Archer. He left Eton in 1892, was a merchant seaman for a brief while before becoming an officer in the RN in 1895. In 1901 he resigned his commission to live as a country gentleman, but in 1910-13, as a lieutenant, RN (emergency list), he went with Scott on BNAE 1901-04, as 1st officer on the *Terra Nova*, leading the Northern Party that wintered-over twice in Victoria Land, in 1911 and 1912. He was promoted to commander, served in the Navy during World War I, at Jutland, Gallipoli (as commander of the Drake Battalion), and in 1918 took part in the Zeebrugge raid. He retired to Newfoundland in 1922. In World War II he served briefly in Trinidad and Canada, and died on Nov. 19, 1956, in Corner Brook, Newfoundland. He wrote *The Wicked Mate: The Antarctic Diary of Victor Campbell*.

Campbell Cliffs. 84°46' S, 174°55' E. A line of high, precipitous cliffs, mostly snow-covered, and with rock exposures resembling gun ports on a sailing man-o'-war, this feature forms the E wall of the Haynes Table, on a NW-SE face about 16 km long, and about 10 km SSE of Mount Odishaw, in the Hughes Range. The cliffs rise 1500 m or more from the snow surface in front of them, and, judging by the height of Odishaw, the cliffs rise to an elevation of more than 3048 m above sea level. Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight A of Feb. 16, 1947, on Byrd's flight to the Pole, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Cdr. Clifford Campbell. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962.

Campbell Crag. 78°29' S, 163°32' E. Due W of Savage Ridge, and SW of Weidner Ridge, in the area of Barlow Rocks, below the NW slopes of Mount Morning, on the S margin of the upper Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 1995, for Rick Campbell, of Antarctic Services Associates, fixed-wing flight operations co-ordinator at McMurdo.

Campbell Crest. 68°30' S, 65°27' W. A peak rising to 1670 m, at the W end of the Bowditch Crests (it is the highest point on those crests), on the Bermel Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast of Graham Land. It appears in 1928 air photos taken by Wilkins, and in 1935 air photos taken by Ellsworth. In 1936, W.L.G. Joerg, the U.S. cartographer, roughly mapped the feature from Ellsworth's photos. It was photographed aerially again in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, again in 1966 by USN, and was surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Jon C. Campbell, USGS geographer from 1981; member of USGS International GPS Campaign in Antarctica, 1991-92, at McMurdo, Byrd Station, and Pole Station, who conducted developmental GPS geodetic surveys from the *Polar Sea*, at Mount Siple and Pine Island Bay; and secretary of US-ACAN, 1993-96. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Campbell Glacier**. 67°47' S, 45°42' E. Flows N into Freeth Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA for S. Michael "Mike" Campbell, radio supervisor who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1960.

[2]**Campbell Glacier**. 74°25' S, 164°22' E. Also called Melbourne Glacier. A glacier of low gradient, about 100 km long and about 4 km wide, it starts near the S end of the Mesa Range, flows SW from the W slopes of Mount Melbourne, and then flows SE between Mount Melbourne and the Deep Freeze Range, to merge with the confluent ice on the coast of Victoria Land, in the form of the Campbell Glacier Tongue. The lower end of the glacier was discovered and explored by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named for Campbell. It was in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, and US-ACAN also accepted the name. It was originally thought to discharge into the Nansen Ice Sheet, but surveys conducted by U.S. and NZ parties to the area in 1961-62 and 1962-63 determined that it actually discharges into the N part of Terra Nova Bay. It was these parties who also determined the extent of this glacier.

Campbell Glacier Tongue. 74°36' S, 164°24' E. The seaward extension of Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land, it projects into the Ross Sea, at Terra Nova Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the glacier.

Campbell Head. 67°25' S, 60°40' E. A bold headland on the W side of Oom Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Stuart Campbell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Campbell Hills. 82°26' S, 163°47' E. A group of hills, 8 km WSW of Cape Lyttelton, on the S side of Nimrod Glacier, in the central Transantarctic Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos

taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for William Joseph Campbell (b. 1926), USARP glaciologist on the Ross Ice Shelf in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965.

Campbell Islands. 52°33' S, 170°E. A group of sub-Antarctic islands belonging to NZ. Due S of NZ, and SE of Auckland Island, the group consists of Campbell Island and several smaller islands.

Campbell Nunatak. 66°29' S, 110°45' E. Also seen as Nunatak Kempbell. One of 4 coastal nunataks at the SE limit of the Windmill Islands, overlooking the SE extremity of Penney Bay, about 5 km ENE of Alexander Nunataks, and about 6 km E of Browning Peninsula, on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for H. Campbell, Jr., USN, photographer's mate on OpW 1947-48. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by ANARE and also that year by SovAE. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Campbell Ridges. 70°23' S, 67°35' W. An irregular complex of ridges, rising to about 1500 m, between Creswick Gap (to the W) and Mount Courtauld (to the E), in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Two N-S ridges are linked by an E-W ridge, on which stand the highest peaks. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. Bruce H. Campbell, USN, LC-130 Hercules commander on the Lassiter Coast and elsewhere in 1969-70 and 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Campbell Terrace. 77°41' S, 162°28' E. Immediately SE of Matterhorn, on the N wall of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, for Iain Campbell. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Campbell Valley. 76°55' S, 117°40' W. An ice-filled valley, or pass, extending E-W between Boyd Ridge and the the main group of peaks in the Crary Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Wallace Hall Campbell (b. Feb. 6, 1926, NY), ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1964-65. He had been at Macquarie Island in 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Punta Campichuelo. 66°44' S, 67°28' W. A point on Liard Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the NE coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Campleman. 84°51' S, 64°20' W. A flat-topped, projecting-type mountain, rising to 1970 m, along the N edge of the Mackin Table, 5 km W of Stout Spur, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard Campleman, USN, petty officer in charge of Palmer Station for the winter of 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Campo Bove *see* **Italia Valley**

Seno Campos Urquiza. 64°24' S, 61°25' W. A bight, indenting Península Behn, between Yelcho Passage and Hughes Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Camps Molina, Arnoldo Pedro. b. April 1884, Rivera, Uruguay. He was an alférez de navío (ensign) on the *Instituto de Pesca No. 1*, in 1916, when that vessel set out to rescue (unsuccessfully) Shackleton's men from Elephant Island.

Punta Camus. 64°29' S, 62°25' W. A point, SW of Avicenna Bay, and immediately S of Lagrange Peak, in the SW part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans. The Argentines call it Punta Cervantes.

Camus, François-Marie. b. June 10, 1813, Plouberelance, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Punta Comandante Camus *see* **Square Rock Point**

Canada. Canada has its own frozen wasteland, and thus has been slow to come to the Antarctican party, although there has been no shortage of eminent Canadians working the great southern continent. Sylvester L. Sullivan (b. 1812, Montreal) was a sailor living in NYC when he went to the South Shetlands on the New London sealer *Pacific* in 1834-35. Malcolm Macpherson was an ordinary seaman who took part in FrAE 1837-40. Canadian sealing vessels were frequently in the South Shetlands between 1894 and the 1911-12 season (e.g., *see* **The *Alice Gertrude*, The *Baden Powell,* The *Beatrice L. Corkum,* The *Edith R. Balcom***). Probably the first Canadian to go on a modern Antarctic expedition was naturalist Hugh Blackwell Evans (BAE 1898-1900), and he was followed by Rupert Michell (ship's surgeon on the *Nimrod*, during BAE 1907-09), and Silas Wright (physicist on Scott's BAE 1910-13). Wilkins used two famous Canadian pilots during the 2nd half of his Wilkins-Hearst Expedition of 1928-30, namely Al Cheesman and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon. Taffy Davies wintered-over at Little America with ByrdAE 1928-30, the only Briton (he was actually Welsh) to do so. Taff had become a Canadian, hence his inclusion in this list. Operation Tabarin, during World War II, saw not only Andy Taylor's prominent involvement, but also the crew of the *Eagle*. There were several Fids over the years who were, had been, or would become, Canadians. In 1969-70, the *Hudson*, a research vessel from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, was in at the South Shetlands. On May 4, 1988, Canada was ratified as the 38th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. The CPC (Canadian Polar Commission) has, since 1994, represented Canada at SCAR meetings, but CPC's role was given over to the newly formed CCAR (Canadian Committee on Antarctic Research). On Jan. 19, 2007 a team, led by Canadian Paul Landry, became the first ever to sledge to the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility.

Canada Glacier. 77°37' S, 162°59' E. Sometimes seen (erroneously) as Canadian Glacier. A small glacier flowing in a SE direction into the N side of Taylor Valley, immediately W of Lake Fryxell and Mount McLennan, in southern Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Charles S. Wright's home country. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. It became SSSI #12.

Canada Peak. 77°37' S, 162°50' E. A sharp peak rising to 1350 m on the W side of (and overlooking) Canada Glacier, where that glacier feeds into Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Named on Jan. 30, 1998, by the NZ-APC, in association with Canada Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Canada Stream. 77°37' S, 163°03' E. A small meltwater stream flowing ESE from the front of Canada Glacier into Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, in association with Canada Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Canadian Glacier *see* **Canada Glacier**

Cañadón Anchorage. 61°28' S, 55°35' W. An anchorage on the N side of Gibbs Island, 24 km SSW of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ArgAE 1954-55, as Fondeadero Cañadón, and as such it appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, and in their gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the name Cañadón Anchorage on Dec. 16, 2003. The Chileans named it Fondeadero Ábrego, for 1st Lt. Francisco Ábrego Diamantti, an officer on the *Covadonga*, who made a landing on Peter I Island during ChilAE 1956. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Glaciar Canal *see* **Channel Glacier**

Roca Canal *see* **Bowler Rocks,** [2]**Channel Rock**

Ventisquero Canal *see* **Channel Glacier,** [1]**Harbour Glacier**

The *Canal de Beagle*. Argentine Navy transport ship, built in 1978 by Príncipe, Menghi & Penco, in Buenos Aires, for Patagonian coastal work (*see also* The *Cabo de Hornos* and The *Bahía San Blas*), and named for the Beagle Channel, off the coast of Patagonia. She was in Antarctic waters as part of ArgAE 1992-93. Skipper was Jorge A. Gopcevich Canevari. She was back as part of ArgAE 2008-09.

Islote Canales *see* **Canales Island**

Canales Island. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. The largest of a small group of islands, about 175 m N of Ferrer Point, within Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. In Jan. and Feb. 1947, ChilAE 1947 made a complete survey of Discovery Bay, and named this island as Islote Canales, after one of the hydrographers on the expedition. UK-APC accepted the name Canales Island, on March 31, 2004.

The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

Islote Cañas. 63°18' S, 57°59' W. The most easterly of the 3 islets lying about 175 m N of Isla Bulnes, 3 km NW of Cape Legoupil, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, as Isla Gral. Ramón Cañas (this name is short for General Ramón Cañas Montalva), for the Army commander in chief who accompanied President González Videla to Antarctica in 1948. In 1951 this was shorted to Isla Ramón Cañas, and in 1959 to Islote Cañas. Gen. Cañas was born in Santiago on Feb. 26, 1896, son of Gen. Ramón Cañas Pinochet and his wife Ana Rosa Montalva Vicuña. He died in 1976.

Le Cancer *see under* **L**

Punta Candado *see* **Stone Point**

Monte Candelaria *see* **Montaña Gana** (under **G**)

Pik Candera. 71°43' S, 8°54' E. One of the Hemmestad Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the N part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Cándido de Lasala*. Built by the Moore Dry Dock Company of Oakland, Calif., for the U.S. Navy, as the *Gunston Hall*, a 9375-ton, 138.64-meter Ashland-class dock landing ship, and launched on May 1, 1943. She served in World War II and was decommissioned in 1947. She was re-fitted as an Arctic ship, and recommissioned in 1949, served in Korea and Vietnam, and in 1970 was sold to Argentina, under the Military Assistance Program, and her name was changed to the *Cándido de Lasala* (named for an old Argentine naval hero). She took part in ArgAE 1975-76 (Captain Salvio O. Menéndez; skipper from June 11, 1975 to Feb. 2, 1976); ArgAE 1976-77 (Captain Gustavo R. Grunschlager; skipper from July 19, 1976 to Dec. 28, 1976); and ArgAE 1977-78 (Captain Mario H.A. Brusa; skipper from July 6, 1977 to Jan. 6, 1978). In 1981 she was decommissioned and struck from the Navy register.

Cándido de Lasala Refugio *see* **Lasala**

Punta Canelo *see* **Duthiers Point**

Canetti Peak. 62°43' S, 60°19' W. A peak with precipitous ice-free western slopes, and rising to 400 m on Friesland Ridge, 1.2 km WSW of MacKay Peak, and 2.2 km N by W of the summit of Veleka Ridge, it overlooks Zagore Beach and False Bay to the W and N, and Charity Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Elias Canetti (1905-1994), Bulgarian-born Nobel Prize winner in literature.

Canfield Mesa. 77°25' S, 161°10' E. An ice-free mesa, 1.3 km in extent, 1.4 km ENE of Green Mesa, in the W part of the Insel Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for Donald Eugene Canfield, of the School of Interdisciplinary Studies at Miami University, Oxford, O., who, with William J. Green, made a geochemical analysis of the Onyx River and Lake Vanda, during the 1980-81, 1986-87, and 1987-88 field seasons. He was later with the department of geology and geophysics at Yale.

Bahía Cangrejo *see* **Cangrejo Cove**

Cangrejo Cove. 65°04' S, 63°39' W. A cove, 2.5 km wide, immediately W of Azure Cove, it indents the S coast of Flandres Bay for 1.5 km, directly SE of Azufre Point, and 7 km SE of Cape Renard, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Named Bahía Cangrejo (i.e., "crawfish bay") by ArgAE 1951-52 because, seen from the air, the small peninsula on the W side of the cove resembles the pincers of a crawfish. It appears as such on a 1954 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Bahía Chávez, named thus in association with nearby Chávez Island, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cangrejo Cove in 1965. Cangrejo Cove being unacceptable to the British, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Crab Cove, on Feb. 7, 1978.

Cangxiu Shangu. 69°24' S, 76°08' E. A hill on the NE part of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Canham. 70°29' S, 64°35' E. At the N end of the Bennett Escarpment, 3.5 km S of the Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 70°30' S, 64°28' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for John Richard Canham (b. Feb. 4, 1917, Ipswich, Suffolk. d. Dec. 24, 1991), former long-time RAF officer (retired 1960, as wing commander), officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station in 1967. He also wintered-over as officer-in-charge at Macquarie Island, in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It has since been replotted.

Canham, David W. "Dave," Jr. b. July 23, 1920, Idaho, but raised in Detroit, son of miner David W. Canham, and his wife Lula. He was a football star at the University of Michigan, became a mathematics teacher, and then joined the U.S. Navy in 1943, being promoted to lieutenant. On July 3, 1944 he married Betty J. Durham. As a lieutenant commander, he went to Antarctica on the *Wyandot*, from Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 14, 1955, to take part in OpDF I. He was the first ever military leader of McMurdo, for the 1955-56 summer season, and for the winter of 1956. On July 18, 1969 he and his wife divorced in Dallas, where he was a security officer at the University of Texas. He died on Feb. 5, 1986, in Galveston.

Canham Glacier. 71°49' S, 163°00' E. A tributary glacier, about 50 km long, marking the SW extent of the Bowers Mountains, it flows NW from the NW part of Evans Névé, between the Alamein Range on the one side, and on the other the Salamander Range and the Lanterman Range, in the Freyberg Mountains, and enters Rennick Glacier westward of Bowers Peak, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Dave Canham. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Monte Canícula *see* **Mount Canicula**

Mount Canicula. 63°43' S, 58°30' W. Formed of 2 rock peaks, one (the eastern one) at 890 m, and the other at 825 m, 5 km E of Sirius Knoll, on the divide separating Russell East Glacier and Russell West Glacier, SW of the Louis Philippe Plateau, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula, in northern Graham Land. Charted in Aug. 1946 by Fids from Base D, and named by them. Canicula = Sirius, the dog star. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British map of 1974. The Argentines call it Monte Canícula, and the Chileans call it Monte Ramírez, for Squadron Leader Eleuterio Ramírez Betancour, of the Chilean Air Force, who was on the *Baquedano* during ChilAE 1956.

Canine Hills. 71°37' S, 163°50' E. A line of mostly snow-covered hills and ridges trending NW-SE for 17.5 km, and forming the E half of Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. The name was suggested by geologist Malcolm Laird (*see* **Cape Laird**), in association with Molar Massif and Incisor Ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Caninus Nunatak. 71°06' S, 70°10' W. Rising to 700 m, E of Palindrome Buttress and the N end of the Walton Mountains, on Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, 1974-75, and so named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for its resemblance in plan to the shape of a dog, and also because it marks the burial place of nine dogs that had to be put down during the reduction of BAS dog teams at that time. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, and on a British map of 1984. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Canis Heights. 70°26' S, 66°19' W. A mainly snow-covered ridge, rising to about 1500 m above sea level, between the two upper tributaries at the head of Millett Glacier, on the W edge of the Dyer Plateau, at George VI Sound, in the W part of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972, it was named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellations Canis Major and Canis Minor, this being an area with many features being named after stars and constellations. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Canisteo*. A U.S. Ashtabula-class fleet oil tanker, AO-99, built by Bethlehem Steel at Sparrows Point, Md., launched on July 6, 1945, and commissioned into the U.S. Navy on Dec. 3, 1945. On Nov. 27, 1946, she left Norfolk,

Va., for the Panama Canal, and then on to Antarctica, as part of the Eastern Task Group during OpHJ 1946-47. Captain Edward K. Walker commanding. After the expedition, she made her way to Rio, and the Caribbean, making it back to Norfolk on April 23, 1947. After serving in several different parts of the world (but never again in Antarctic waters), she was decommissioned on Oct. 2, 1989, and on Aug. 31, 1991 was struck from the Navy register. In Oct. 2003 she sailed from Virginia for the north of England, to be scrapped.

Canisteo Peninsula. 73°48' S, 102°20' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 50 km long and 30 km wide, projecting into the E extremity of the Amundsen Sea between Ferrero Bay and Cranton Bay. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for the *Canisteo*.

Cann, Roswell *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cannonball Cliffs. 71°47' S, 68°15' W. Cliffs consisting of two E-W ridges, about 500 m high, joined by a narrow N-S ridge, at the S side of the terminus of Neptune Glacier, on the E side of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the sandstone here, which contains numerous spherical brown concretions known as "cannonball concretions." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Canoe Nunatak. 77°59' S, 161°16' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km long and 0.3 km wide, 3.3 km ESE of Mount Blackwelder, and 7 km NE of Pivot Peak, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by Alan Sherwood, NZGSAE leader in this area in 1987-88, because in shape the feature resembles an upturned canoe. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1989, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Cañón Point. 64°34' S, 61°55' W. Marks the SW side of the entrance to Bancroft Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, which sailed between this point and Nansen Island to the W. It appears on Argentine charts of 1954 and 1957, as Punta Cañón. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially, and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Icarus Point (*see also* **Daedalus Point**), for the hero in Greek mythology. US-ACAN chose to accept the name Cañón Point in 1965.

Lake Canopus. 77°33' S, 161°31' E. A small but significant lake, 65 m above the S shore of Lake Vanda, in the Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1963-64, for Canopus, pilot for Menelaus, king of Sparta. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976.

Mount Canopus. 81°50' S, 161°00' E. A prominent, ice-free peak rising to 1710 m (the New Zealanders say 2100 m), on the W edge of the Nash Range, 6.5 km E of Centaur Bluff. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for the brightest of the stars (Carinae Canopus) used for astrofixes. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Canopus Crags. 71°10' S, 66°38' W. A cluster of peaks rising to about 1000 m, and extending for 5 km between Vela Bluff and Carina Heights, on the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star Canopus (in the constellation Carina—*see* **Carina Heights**). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Canopus Island. 67°32' S, 62°59' E. The southern of the 2 largest of the Canopus Islands, in Holme Bay, about 9 km NE of Mawson Station. The group of islands was photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers as one island, and named by them as Spjotøy. Following a 1959 ANARE triangulation survey of the islands, the group (and this island) was re-defined, and renamed by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1959, for the star Canopus. US-ACAN accepted the name and the situation in 1965.

Canopus Islands. 67°32' S, 62°59' E. A group of small islands, including Canopus Island and Canopus Rocks, just N of the Klung Islands, in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. For a history of the photographing and naming, *see* the entry Canopus Island (above).

Canopus Pond. Unofficial name given to a small, undrained pond, 200 feet by 200 feet, 0.75 km SW of Lake Vanda, in Victoria Land. During winter it is frozen completely to the bottom.

Canopus Rocks. 67°31' S, 62°57' E. Two small, isolated, low-lying rocks, 1.5 km NW of Canopus Island, in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, in association with Canopus Island, which, with these rocks, forms a major part of the overall group called the Canopus Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. For a more detailed history of the photographing, plotting, and naming of this feature, *see* the entry Canopus Island (above).

Canopy Cliffs. 84°00' S, 160°00' E. Cliffs, very steep in most places, that extend for about 26 km from Mount Allsup to Mount Ropar on the SE side of the Peletier Plateau, on the N side of Law Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named descriptively (for their precipitousness) by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Cansfield, David Lawrence Morton. b. May 17, 1927, London, son of Frederick James Cansfield and his wife Lena Lawrence. After North London Polytechnic, he became a chemist for ICI, in Harrogate, and it was there that he saw an ad in *Nature* magazine. He went to London for the interview, and thus became an ionosphere physicist on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such, wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, and returned to London on Feb. 27, 1959, going back to Harrogate and ICI. In the 1970s he joined Leeds University, as a researcher, and still lives in Harrogate, with his wife Unice.

Punta Canso. 63°41' S, 59°03' W. A point in the area of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines, in association with Canso Rocks.

Rocas Canso *see* **Canso Rocks**

Canso Rocks. 63°39' S, 59°18' W. Two submerged rocks, W of Bone Bay, and 3 km NW of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Canso aircraft used by FIDASE in 1955-57. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Canso (which means the same thing).

Cant, William "Coiler." b. 1873, Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, but raised in Monifeith, son of fisherman John Cant and his wife Jessie Annandale. He apprenticed as a butcher when he was 14, but at 18 gave it up to become a fisherman. He went on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-93. After the expedition, he returned to Dundee and became a policeman.

Mount Cantello. 70°52' S, 163°07' E. Rising to 1820 m, on the N side of Crawford Glacier, 6 km NW of Mount Keith, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dominic Cantello, Jr., USN, electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Canterbury Hill. 69°24' S, 76°20' E. A conical peak about 1.85 km SW of Law Base, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Graham Canterbury, carpenter who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1986, and who helped establish Law Base. The Chinese call it Taiyang Shan.

Canterbury Spur. 84°43' S, 113°45' W. A strong, flat-topped ridge leading N from the N face of Mount Glossopteris, 2.5 km E of Discovery Ridge, in the Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1958-59. Named by NZ-APC on May 2, 1985, after the Canterbury Museum, in Christchurch. The geology of this spur was studied in detail from camps at the top and bottom of the escarpment, by Canterbury geologists Jane Newman and Margaret Bradshaw, in 1984-85. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Canto Point. 62°27' S, 59°44' W. Separated from Punta Troncoso by Punta Hermosilla, it forms the NW entrance point of Discovery Bay, on the NE coast of Greenwich Island, in the

South Shetlands. It was charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and wrongly called Fort William (q.v. for more details), an error that persisted for several years, appearing as such on a 1948 British chart. It was also the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine map of 1947, as Punta Perro (i.e., "dog point"), but, following the British lead, on one of the Argentine 1949 charts as Punta Fort William, which is how the 1970 Argentine gazetteer listed the SE part of the point. ChilAE 1950-51 surveyed the point, and named the SE part of it as Punta Capitán Del Canto, for Capitán Raúl Del Canto (*see under* D), and the NW part of it as Punta Teniente Figueroa, for 1st Lt. Emiliano Figueroa González, an officer on the *Angamos* during that 1950-51 expedition. Both names appear on the expedition's 1951 chart, the former being abbreviated to Punta Del Canto, and the latter to Punta Figueroa. The name Punta Figueroa for the NW part would be accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected the longer name Punta Teniente Figueroa). The name Punta Del Canto (as such) would disappear, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 would accept the name Punta Fort William for the SE part, as the Argentines had done. There is an erroneous 1966 reference to it as Punta Fort Williams. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and identification of Fort William (q.v.), this point was renamed by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, as Spark Point, after the *Spark*. It appears as such on a British chart of that year. In 1965, US-ACAN accepted the name Canto Point. The Argentines also refer to the entire point as Punta Spark. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cantrell Peak. 71°12' S, 165°14' E. Rising to 1895 m, 10 km NNE of Mount Calvin, overlooking Ebbe Glacier from the S, in the N part of the Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Major Robert L. Cantrell, U.S. Marine Corps, pilot on photographic flights in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

Cantrill Nunataks. 75°03' S, 69°17' W. A small group of nunataks reaching a height of 1566 m above sea level, NNW of Mount Jenkins, and NE of Mount Ballard, in the Sweeney Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on on Oct. 4, 2004, for David J. Cantrill, BAS geologist, 1999-2002, who, during summer seasons only, carried out research on plant fossils from this area.

Punta Canty *see* **Canty Point**

Canty, John. b. May 11, 1931, West Ham, London, son of Godfrey Canty and his wife Alice Maud P.M. Pye. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a radio operator and mechanic, and wintered-over at Base N in 1955. He died in Nov. 1997, in Bishop Stortford, Herts.

Canty Point. 64°45' S, 63°32' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Börgen Bay, on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for John Canty (q.v.), a member of the sledging party that visited this point and who took part in the survey (1955-56 summer). It appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Punta Canty.

Canvas tanks *see* **Tanks**

Cap Prud'homme Sub Base. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. French sub-station established on Cape André Prud'homme, on the Adélie Coast, in 1993.

Cape Canwe. 74°43' S, 163°41' E. Also called Cape Mossyface. A high rock bluff, 5 km N of Vegetation Island, it forms the W extremity of the Northern Foothills, and overlooks the foot of Campbell Glacier from the E, in Victoria Land. First explored, and named, by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. "*Can we* reach it?," they asked, from afar. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Canyon Glacier. 83°57' S, 175°20' E. A narrow glacier, 56 km long (the New Zealanders say 100 km), and with several bends in it, it flows N from the NW slopes of Mount Wexler, between steep canyon walls (hence the name) between the Hughes Range and the Commonwealth Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains, into the Ross Ice Shelf, immediately W of Giovinco Ice Piedmont. First seen on Dec. 20, 1959, from Mount Patrick, by members of the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, who named it. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Canyon Lake. 68°36' S, 78°34' E. An irregular, elongated lake in the Vestfold Hills, trending N-S, and measuring about 1 km long and between 50 and 100 m wide. On the S it is bounded by rock, and on the E by moraine-covered ice and the edge of the ice cap. It drains via Cataract Canyon. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Canyons. Submarine features, notably off the East Antarctica coast, and off the Ross Ice Shelf. The main ones in Antarctica are (including names no longer used): Akademik Federov, Alaska, Antarctic, Aurora, Baeyer, Borchgrevink, Bowers, Buffon, Byrd, Carroll, Charcot, Connell, Cuvier, Daly, Deutschland, Drygalski, d'Urville, Echo, Endurance, Fimbul, Higgins, Hillary, Jussieu, Kapellet, Ketchum, Koppe, Kuznetsov, Lamarck, Lena, Leonard, Marie Byrd, Mawson, Mertz, Mikhailov, Moraine, Murray, Nash, Neumayer, Oates, Ob', O'Kane, Perkins, Philippi, Pobeda, Polarstern, Porpoise, Posadovsky, Ricker, Ritscher, Ross, San Martín, Sanae, Schwabenland, Scott, Shackleton, Somov, Terra Nova, Uruguay, Wegener, Wild, Wilkins, Wilson, Yelcho, Zavadovsky.

Isla Cap. Aguirre *see* **Islote Aguirre**

Capanegra Davel, Daniel. b. Argentina. Teniente de navío in the Argentine Navy, who commanded the *Uruguay* between Jan. 2, 1920 and Jan. 4, 1921.

Capart, Carlos Luis *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1938, 1943, 1945

Cape Adare Peninsula *see* **Adare Peninsula**

Cape Anna Peninsula *see* **Cape Anna** (under **A**)

Cape Armitage Promontory *see* **Hut Point Peninsula**

Cape Barne Glacier *see* **Barne Glacier**

Cape Bird Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS at Cape Bird, at an elevation of 38 m, installed in Jan. 1999. When it was visited on Feb. 4, 2005, a propeller was found to be missing, and was replaced.

Cape Bird Huts. 77°14' S, 166°28' E. NZ summer field station opened in 1966-67, next to the Adélie penguin rookeries, at the N tip of McDonald Beach, at Cape Bird, Ross Island. They can accommodate 8 persons, and can be reached by helicopter from McMurdo.

Cape Cross Massif *see* **Finley Heights**

Cape Crozier Automatic Weather Station *see* **Laurie AWS**

Cape Denison Automatic Weather Station. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. An Australian AWS, installed in Jan. 1990, at Cape Denison, Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of Adélie Land, at an elevation of 31 m.

Cape Denison Hut. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. An Australian refuge hut, or rather two huts, Granholm Hut (on the W side of Boat Harbor) and Sorensen Hut (1 km E of Boat Harbor). Granholm was built first, in 1978, by ANARE, and was 3.2 m by 2.2. m, and contained benches, seats, a gas-cooking stove and oven. It had a small porch. Sorensen was 7 m by 7 m, and was a living area with accommodations for 4, or 6 in a pinch. It had cooking facilities. Alongside the hut was an Apple hut, with room to sleep 3 more people. Cape Denison was still being used in 2009, to support field personnel carrying out repairs on Mawson's Huts, which are right here.

Cape Evans Huts. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. New Zealand huts established on Cape Evans, Ross Island, in 1988.

Cape Geddes Station *see* **Base C**

Cape Keeler Advance Base. An advance base built on Cape Keeler, in the Antarctic Peninsula, by RARE 1947-48, 210 km from their main base on Stonington Island. It was built on Sept. 29, 1947, was used as a field base for exploring parties, and dismantled on Dec. 22, 1947.

Cape Murray Bay *see* **Murray Harbor**

Cape Murray Harbour *see* **Murray Harbor**

Cape petrels *see* **Petrels**

Cape pigeon. Or pintado. *Procellario capensis*, or *Daption capense*. A bird sometimes seen in Antarctica.

Cape-Pigeon Rocks. 66°59' S, 143°47' E. Twin rocky promontories forming a headland

on the W side of Watt Bay, 5 km S of Garnet Point, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named Cape Pigeon Rocks by Mawson for the large Cape pigeon rookery here. In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the name, but with a hyphen. Originally plotted in 66°58' S, 143°50' E, this feature was later re-plotted.

Cape Reclus Refuge. 64°30' S, 61°46' W. Also called Reclus Hut, or Portal Point Refuge, it was a British refuge hut built for survey and geology work by Fids Brian Bayly, Dick Foster, Dave Evans, and Les Harris, from Base O, between Dec. 7 and Dec. 13, 1956 on Portal Point, Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast. A party of 3 Fids (Denis Kershaw, Ray McGowan, and Dick Foster) from Base O wintered-over there in 1957 in order to continue local survey work. It closed on April 25, 1958, and was finally dismantled on April 1, 1997 and transported to the Falkland Islands Museum in Stanley, where in Dec. 1998 it was re-erected as an exhibit. Only the concrete foundations remain in Antarctica.

Cape Renard Towers *see* **Unas Peaks**

Cape Roberts Project. An international project conceived in 1993, to drill at Cape Roberts, to investigate the early history of the East Antarctic ice sheet, and also of the West Antarctic Rift. The participating countries were Australia, UK, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, NZ, and USA. After a first year of trial drilling near Cape Roberts (this was in late 1996), there were three actual seasons of operation: Nov. and Dec. 1997, Nov. and Dec. 1998, and Nov. and Dec. 1999. Jim Cowie was project manager for all four seasons, Alex Pyne was science support manager leading the core processing team, and Pat Cooper was drilling manager. Others who worked there throughout were Brian Reid (electrician), J.R. Ridgen (mechanic), Murray Knox (plant operator), and Peter Sinclair (carpenter). The actual international science team was only there for the last 3 years, with New Zealander Peter Barrett as chief scientist for those three years.

Cape Shirreff Field Station. 62°28' S, 58°28' W. Chilean field station, built in 1980, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Known as Shirreff.

Cape Spencer Automatic Weather Station. 68°24' S, 147°28°E. An American AWS, installed at Cape Spencer (in the area of the Ninnis Glacier), in Jan. 1999, at an elevation of 37 m. In Nov. 2004 the site was relocated 75 feet away, but was removed in Jan. 2005.

Cape Webb Automatic Weather Station. An Australian AWS, installed on Dec. 28, 1994, at Cape Webb, on the coast of Adélie Land, at an elevation of 37 m. It stopped transmitting on Feb. 23, 1997, and was removed in Dec. 1998.

Capella Rocks. 70°39' S, 66°32' W. A low, rocky ridge, rising to about 1050 m above sea level, comprising several nunataks, near the head of Bertram Glacier, 3 km NE of Auriga Nunataks, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star Capella (which is in the constellation of Auriga). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Capes. There are far too many in Antarctica to list in this entry, but the main ones are: Adams, Adare, Adriasola, Agassiz, Akarui, Alexander, Alexandra, Allen, Anderson, Andreas, Andreyev, Ann, Anna, Annawan, Anne, Archer, Armitage, Astrup, Bage, Barlas, Barne, Barrow, Batterbee, Bayle, Beale, Beck, Bellue, Belsham, Bennett, Bernacchi, Berteaux, Betbeder, Bickerton, Bienvenue, Birchall, Bird, Blake, Bliznetsov, Boggs, Boothby, Borley, Bowles, Braathen, Broms, Brooks, Brown, Bruce, Bryant, Burd, Burks, Buromskiy, Byrd, Calmette, Canwe, Carr, Casey, Cesney, Charcot, Chavanne, Cheetham, Child, Chocolate, Christie, Christmas, Church, Cloos, Close, Cockburn, Colbeck, Collier, Confusion, Conway, Cornely, Cornish, Cox, Crossfire, Crozier, Cuff, Dalton, Daly, Danger, Daniell, Darlington, Darnley, Dart, Davidson, Davies, Davis, Davydov, Day, Dayman, De la Motte, Deacon, Découverte, Dedo, Denison, Disappointment, Dmitriev, Douglas, Dovers, Drakon, Dubouzet, Ducorps, Dumoutier, Dundas, Dunlop, East, Elliott, Ellsworth, Eolovyj, Errera, Eva, Evans, Evensen, Fairweather, False Cape Renard, Fanning, Faraday, Felt, Feoktistov, Filchner, Fiske, Fletcher, Flying Fish, Flåodden, Folger, Foster, Framnes, Frances, Freeman, Freshfield, Gage, Garcia, Garry, Gates, Gaudis, Geddes, Geology, Gerlache, Goldie, Goldschmidt, Goodenough, Gordon, Gotley, Granat, Gray, Green, Grönland, Géodésie, Hallett, Hammersly, Hansen, Harrisson, Hartree, Hattersley-Smith, Healy, Henderson, Herdman, Herlacher, Herschel, Hickey, Hinks, Hinode, Hoadley, Hodgson, Hooker, Hordern, Howard, Hudson, Huinga, Hunter, Hurley, Ingrid, Irízar, Irwyn, James, Jeremy, John Rodgers, Johnson, Jones, Jules, Juncal, Kaiser, Kater, Keeler, Keltie, Kemp, Kennedy, Kerr, Kidson, King, Kinnes, Kinsey, Kjellman, Klövstad, Knowles, Kogot', Kolosov, Kosistyy, Koyubi, Krasinskiy, Lachman, Laird, Lamas, Lamb, Lancaster, Lankester, Lawrance, Lázara, Leahy, LeBlanc, Leblond, Legoupil, Leguillou, Lewis, Light, Lindsey, Lista, Little, Lloyd, Longing, Lookout, Lyttelton, Mabel, McCormick, MacDonald, MacKay, Mackintosh, McNab, Main, Maksimov, Manhue, Marescot, Margerie, Markov, Marsh, Mascart, Maude, Mawson, May, Mayo, Melville, Menzel, Mikhaylov, Monaco, Monakov, Moore, Morse, Mousse, Moyes, Murdoch, Murmanskiy, Murray, Musselman, Nakayubi, Nebbet, Neumayer, North, Northrop, Norvegia, Novosilskiy, Nutt, Oakeley, Obelisk, Omega, Ostryj, Page, Palmer, Parr, Penck, Pépin, Perekhodnyj, Peremennyy, Pérez, Petersen, Philippi, Phillips, Plenty, Poinsett, Polar Sea, Pollock, Possession, Pt'ich'je, Purvis, Reichelderfer, Renard, Rey, Reynolds, Robert, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson, Roca, Roget, Rol, Roquemaurel, Ross, Rouse, Roux, Royds, Russell, Rybachiy, Rymill, Ryugu, Sáenz, Sastrugi, Schlossbach, Scoresby, Scott, Scrymgeour, Sedov, Selborne, Seryj, Sharbonneau, Sheffield, Shirreff, Sibbald, Simonov, Simpson, Smith, Smyth, Sobral, Sørlle, South, Southard, Spencer, Spencer-Smith, Spieden, Spike, Spirit, Steregushchyy, Sterneck, Streten, Surovyj, Surprise, Teall, Tektonicheskij, Tennyson, Timberlake, Timblón, Tokarev, Torson, Tulenij, Tuxen, Vahsel, Valavielle, Valentine, Vestknapp, Vik, Vostok, Wadworth, Waite, Walcott, Waldon, Waldron, Walker, Wallace, Washington, Webb, Well-Met, Westbrook, Wheatstone, Wheeler, Whitson, Wild, Wilkins, Willems, Williams, Wilson, Wiman, Wollaston, Wood, Worsley, Yelcho, Yemel'Yanov, Yevgenov, Zumberge.

Punta Capilla *see* **Church Point**

Monte Capitán *see* **Doumer Hill**

Isla Capitán Aguirre *see* **Islote Aguirre**

Capitán Arturo Prat Station. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. Year-round Chilean scientific station, on Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Originally called Soberanía Station, but renamed for Arturo Prat Chacón, hero of the naval battle of Iquique. **Jan. 27, 1947**: Construction began. **Feb. 6, 1947**: Soberanía Station was established by ChilAE 1946-47, the first Chilean Antarctic station. A post office was established there that year. **1947 winter**: 6 men. Boris Kopaitic O'Neill (leader), Luis Coloma Rojas, Sargento 1° Carlos Rivera Tenorio, Cabo 2° (corporal) Carlos Arriagada, Agüedo Gutiérrez Sanhueza (marine), and Luis S. Paredes Uribe (seaman cook; *see* **Oluf Rocks** and **Charles Point**). **1948 winter**: 7 men. Francisco Araya Prorromont (leader). **1949 winter**: Augusto Varas Orrego (leader; *see* **D'Abnour Bay**), Sargento José del Pozo. **1950 winter**: 7 men. Fernando Dorión W. (leader). **1951 winter**: 6 men. Raúl Gastón Kulczewski Silva (*see* **Tetrad Islands**) (leader), Sargento Humberto Lobos. **Jan. 27, 1952**: The *Angamos*, *Lientur*, and *Leucotón* arrived. **1952 winter**: Julio Navarrete Torres (leader). **Dec. 25, 1952**: the relief ships arrived. **Dec. 31, 1952**: The relief ships left. **1953 winter**: Ramón Capetillo Ojeda (leader). **1954 winter**: Hernán Sepúlveda Gore (leader). **1955 winter**: Galvarino Sazo L. (leader). **1956 winter**: Julio Tagle B. (leader). **1957 winter**: Edgardo T. Appel (leader). **1958 winter**: Octavio Ehijo Moya (leader). **1959 winter**: José Días (leader). **1960 winter**: Raúl Torrens (leader). **1961 winter**: Pedro González Pacheco (leader; he died, and was replaced by Hernán Sepúlveda Gore). **1962 winter**: José Sir Rodríguez (leader; "Sir" was his name, not a title). **1963 winter**: Gastón Gutiérrez Gallegos (leader). **1964 winter**: Pedro Sallato P. (leader). **1965 winter**: Victor Capetillo Ojeda (leader). **1966 winter**: Ernesto Lillo Taucán (leader). **1967 winter**: Hernán Soto-Aguilar (leader). **1968 winter**: Vicente Torrens Salvo (leader). **1969 winter**: Javier Gantes Salcedo (leader). **1970 winter**: René Gajardo Alarcón (leader). **1971 winter**: Rubén Goma Calvo (leader). **1972 winter**: Gustavo Letelier Saavedra (leader). **1973 win-**

ter: Miguel Vera C. (leader). **1974 winter**: Sergio Villouta González (leader). **1975 winter**: René Gajardo Alarcón (leader). **1976 winter**: Jorge Barba Gianotti (leader). **1977 winter**: Jorge Keyer Ahumada (leader). **1978 winter**: Epolinario Mora Carrillo (leader). **1979 winter**: Jorge Enrique Castillo (leader). **1980 winter**: Gastón Mendoza G. (leader). **1981 winter**: Patricio Astorquiza Vivar (leader). **1982 winter**: Iván Vega Ramírez (leader). **1983 winter**: Jorge Keyer Ahumada (leader). **1984 winter**: Sergio Villouta González (leader). **1985 winter**: Carlos Madina Hinojosa (leader). **1986 winter**: Santiago Urbina (leader). **1987 winter**: Gonzalo Lorca Paredes (leader). **1988 winter**: Óscar Tapia Olmos (leader). **1989 winter**: Eduardo Velarde Lorca (leader). **1990 winter**: Raúl Carreño Marambio (leader). **1991 winter**: Carlos Rodríguez Sepúlveda (leader). **1992 winter**: Manuel Carrasco Campos (leader). **1993 winter**: Jaime Abarzúa Riffo (leader). **1994 winter**: Germán Iturra Mahuzier (leader). **1995 winter**: Arturo Chiarella Albornoz (leader). **1996 winter**: Juan Rojas Acosta (leader). **1997 winter**: Rodolfo Valdenegro d'Alencon (leader). **1998 winter**: Guillermo Godoy Brauer (leader). **1999 winter**: Guillermo Godoy Brauer (leader). **2000 winter**: Mario Montego (leader). Personnel from 2000, unknown.

Islote Capitán Bonert *see* **Bonert Rock**

Capitán Caillet Bois Refugio. 63°55' S, 60°48' W. Argentine refuge hut, built on rock at Mikkelsen Harbor, Watkins Island, on the S side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was inaugurated on Dec. 10, 1954, as Refugio Naval Puerto Mikkelsen, but its name soon changed to Refugio Naval Capitán Caillet Bois Refugio, or just Caillet Bois, named for Argentine hydrographer and historian Capt. Teodoro Caillet Bois (1879-1941), an officer on the *Uruguay*, 1904-05. It closed in 1959.

Capitán Campbell Refugio. 65°02' S, 59°39' W. Argentine refuge hut, built on Nov. 30, 1961, on the ice at Christensen Nunatak, NE of Robertson Island, in the Seal Nunataks, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was used as a staging area for the first Argentine flight to the South Pole, on Jan. 6, 1962. It was evacuated on Jan. 21, 1962.

The *Capitán Cánepa*. Originally the 1250-ton, 62.6-meter corvette *Barrie*, built in 1940 at the Collingwood Shipyards, in Ontario, and launched there on Nov. 23, 1940. After World War II she was decommissioned on Jun 26, 1945, and in 1947 sold to the Argentines, as a merchant ship, being renamed the *Gasestado*. On Nov. 23, 1954, the Argentine Navy acquired here, changed her name to the *Capitán Cánepa*, and converted her into an oceanographic research vessel. She operated in the Drake Passage in 1962, and took part in ArgAE 1963-64, under the command of Juan M. Haedo. On Dec. 15, 1972, she was struck off the Navy list, and on June 28, 1973, sold for scrap.

Capitán Cobbett Refugio *see* **Primavera Station**

Islote Capitán de la Fuente *see* **Fuente Rock**

Punta Capitán del Canto *see* **Canto Point**

Capitán Estivariz Refugio. 66°23' S, 67°13' W. Argentine summer refuge hut built by ArgAE 1955-56 on the W coast of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was opened on Feb. 29, 1956, as Refugio Aeronaval Capitán Estivariz, but was more commonly known as Estivariz. It lasted until the following year. Capitán de corbeta Eduardo Aníbal Estivariz, of the Argentine navy, for whom the refugio was named, contributed to the success of the 1955 revolution, but was killed in an airplane crash.

Capitán Fliess Refugio. 64°51' S, 62°33' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Navy on March 9, 1949, and opened on April 4, 1949, on the SE point of Neko Harbor, Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was originally called Refugio Neko, and included Estación de Salvamento y Observatorio Pingüino (i.e., the Penguin Refugio and Observatory). Its name was soon changed to Refugio Naval Capitán Fliess, named for Felipe Fliess (q.v.), and more popularly known as Fliess. It burned down in 1951, but was re-built in 1952, for occasional occupation. It functioned until 1955, and has since been dismantled.

Cabo Capitán Lafalce *see* **Cape Barrow**

The *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. A 240-ton, 46.54-meter Chilean motor ship, built in 1961, she could do 12 knots. She took part in the following expeditions: ChilAE 1981-82 (Captain Juan González Sendra); ChilAE 1982-83 (there were two captains this season, first Captain González, as in the previous season, and then Manuel Lagunas Alfaro); ChilAE 1983-84 (same captain situation as in the previous season); ChilAE 1984-85 (Captain Manuel Lagunas Alfaro); ChilAE 1985-86 (Captain Manuel Lagunas Alfaro); ChilAE 1986-87 (Captain David Pérez de Arce Becerra); ChilAE 1987-88 (Captain Leopoldo Moraga), ChilAE 1988-89 (Capt. Moraga again), ChilAE 1989-90 (Captain Sergio Yuseff Sotomayor; *see* **Punta Yuseff**), ChilAE 1990-91 (Capt. Yuseff), ChilAE 1991-92 (Capt. Yuseff), ChilAE 1993-94 (Capt. Eugenio Oliva Bernabe).

Islote Capitán Martínez Canaveri *see* **Dobrowolski Island**

Monte Capitán Mendioroz *see* **Mount William**

Islas (or Islotes) Capitán Turrado *see* **Omicron Islands**

Capitanía de Puerto de Bahía Fildes. 62°12' S, 58°55' W. Chilean support station, opened at Fildes Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It could take 5 persons.

Capitanía de Puerto de Bahía Paraíso. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. Chilean support station, opened at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land, on Dec. 3, 1995. It could take 4 persons in the summer.

Capitanía de Puerto de Rada Covadonga. 63°19' S, 56°55' W. Chilean support station, opened at Covadonga Harbor, Trinity Peninsula. It could take 2 persons in summer.

Mount Capley. 79°32' S, 83°13' W. Rising to 1810 m, in the Nimbus Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken on photographic flights over Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth Land during the summer seasons of 1964-65 and 1965-66 (i.e., during OpDF 65 and OpDF 66). Named by US-ACAN in 1966 for Lt. Cdr. Joe Henry Capley (b. April 1, 1935, Lewisburg, Tenn.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1956, and was a pilot on those photo flights. Cdr. Capley retired in July 1977.

Capling Peak. 72°26' S, 167°08' E. Rising to 2730 m, on the N side of Croll Glacier, 8 km SE of Bramble Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert W. Capling, USN, aviation machinist's mate and flight engineer on LC-130 Hercules aircraft at McMurdo during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Ensenada Cappagli. 62°35' S, 61' 26' W. An inlet, W of New Plymouth, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Cappelenbotnen. 74°36' S, 10°58' W. An ice corrie between Wrighthamaren and Bergravrista, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named for Johann Cappelen (1889-1947), lawyer and Norwegian Resistance leader against the Nazis at Trondheim. He was arrested but continued to lead the fight, even from behind bars.

Cappellari Glacier. 85°52' S, 158°40' W. About 17.5 km long, in the Hays Mountains, it flows W from the NW shoulder of Mount Vaughan, to enter Amundsen Glacier, just N of Mount Dort, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lewis K. Cappellari (b. Jan. 1937), ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1965. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Cappus, Harald. b. Feb. 17, 1896, Buenos Aires, son of Guillermo Cappus and his wife Paulina von Burren. He joined the Argentine Navy, and studied at the Escuela de Guerra Naval, specializing in communications. He married Nélida. He was chief of communications at the Naval Aviation School at Puerto Belgrano, in Buenos Aires province, and, as a frigate captain, was selected as one of the naval contingent on the Lapez-Sueyro mission to Washington to enlist North American aid in 1941. In 1947 he was commandant of the naval base of Río Santiago, and also of the Plata Naval Zone. He was rear admiral in command of Argentine naval maneuvers in the South Shet-

lands and the Palmer Archipelago, in Feb. 1948. His ships were the *Veinticinco de Mayo*, *Almirante Brown*, *Entre Ríos*, *San Luis*, *Misiones*, *Santa Cruz*, *Mendoza*, *Cervantes*, and other auxiliary vessels. They did some hydrographic work, an aerial survey of Deception Island, and visited some of their Antarctic bases.

Le Capricorne *see under* **L**

Capsize Glacier. 74°02' S, 163°20' E. A tributary glacier in the Deep Freeze Range, it drains the slopes between Mount Cavaney and Mount Levick, and flows NE to enter Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE 1965-66 because of the alarming capsize that the Northern Party of that expedition had there. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 19, 1966, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Capstan Rocks. 64°57' S, 63°26' W. A small group of rocks, sometimes awash at high water and in strong winds rising to a height of 10 m above sea level, 1.5 km S of Bob Island, in the S entrance to Gerlache Strait, WSW of Cape Willems, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57. Named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Captain Ahab. 62°00' S, 57°37' W. A prominent stack built of basalt dyke, off the SE coast of Trowbridge Island, Destruction Bay, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for the central character in Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick*.

Mount Cara. 82°45' S, 161°06' E. Rising to 3145 m, 6 km NNW of Mount Lysaght, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Pico Característico. 62°44' S, 60°10' W. A peak on the W side of Brunow Bay, on the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Carapace Nunatak. 76°53' S, 159°26' E. A prominent, isolated nunatak just to the N of, and near the head of, Mackay Glacier, just W of the Convoy Range, and 13 km SW of Mount Brooke, in Victoria Land. It rises to an impressive conical peak which is visible for a considerable distance from many directions. Named in 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE for the carapaces of small crustaceans found in the rocks here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The feature was replotted by the Australians in late 2008.

Caraquet Rock. 62°07' S, 59°00' W. A submerged rock N of Fildes Peninsula, 6 km WSW of Bell Point, off the W part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed by FIDASE in Dec. 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Caraquette* [sic]. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a 1962 British chart. Originally plotted in 62°07' S, 59°02' W, it was replotted by the British in late 2008.

The *Caraquette*. Name also seen erroneously as *Caraquet*. A 77-ton Liverpool sealing smack, built at Caraquette Bay, New Brunswick, for merchant John Croft. In the early months of 1821 she was captured by African natives, but the crew managed to take her back. On Aug. 1, 1821, Joseph Usher was appointed skipper, and she left Liverpool on Aug. 17, 1821, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. She is reported to have made a landing on the Antarctic Peninsula, south of Deception Island. She took only 487 fur seal skins, and arrived back in Liverpool in Oct. 1822. In late 1822 she was lost on a voyage, with all crew and papers.

Cabo Carbajal. 69°32' S, 68°16' W. A cape, due E of Zonda Glacier, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

Islotes Carbajal. 67°33' S, 67°47' W. A group of small islands, immediately E of Piñero Island, and W of Covey Rocks, off the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Carbone. 76°22' S, 144°30' W. A mountain, 5 km E of Mount Paige, in the Phillips Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30, and first plotted from these photos. Later named by Byrd, for Al Carbone. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Punta Carbone *see* **Punta Sarzosa**

Carbone, Alphonso "Al." b. Jan. 1, 1907, Cambridge, Mass., son of clothing store presser Angelo Carbone and his wife Vincenza, Italian immigrants. He joined the Marines and served in Nicaragua as a mess sergeant from 1926 to 1930. He was the cook who sailed south on the *Jacob Ruppert* for ByrdAE 1933-35. He was cook on the shore party, while they wintered-over at Little America. He later served as a State House police officer on Beacon Hill, in Boston, for 17 years. In 1942, in World War II, he was again with the Marines, in the South Boston (Mass.) shipbuilding annex. He died on June 30, 1983, in Cambridge, Mass.

Cerro Carbonell *see* **Brown Bluff**

Glaciar Carbutt *see* **Carbutt Glacier**

Carbutt Glacier. 65°09' S, 62°49' W. It flows NW into Goodwin Glacier to the E of Maddox Peak, close E of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It first appears, unnamed, on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Carbutt (1832-1895), British-born American photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Carbutt.

Carcelles, Alberto R. b. 1897, Argentina. The malacologist at the Museum of Natural Sciences, in Buenos Aires, who, from 1923 to 1927, conducted observations, and made collections, of the birds on South Georgia. In 1925-26 he was also in the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys, aboard the *Primero de Mayo*, thus becoming one of the pioneer Argentine scientists in Antarctica. In 1926-27 he was at the South Orkneys, aboard the *Lancing*, and in 1929 was aboard the *Primero de Mayo* again. He was back in the South Orkneys in Feb. 1933. He died in 1977.

Mount Cardell. 70°12' S, 65°11' E. An elongated mountain, 3 km NW of Bradley Ridge, and 9 km SE of Mount Peter, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted in 70°13' S, 65°12' E, from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Norman "Norm" Cardell, who wintered-over as senior electronics technician at Mawson Station in 1964. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Cardell Glacier. 66°25' S, 65°32' W. Flows W into Darbell Bay between Shanty Point and Panther Cliff, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos, but with the coordinates 66°26' S, 65°27' W. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for British ophthalmic surgeon John Douglas Magor Cardell (1896-1966), snow goggles designer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It has since been replotted.

Mount Cardinall. 63°27' S, 57°10' W. A conical mountain, rising to 675 m, close SW of Mount Taylor, it overlooks the NE head of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of Graham Land. Discovered by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party in 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04. Charted in 1945 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Allan Wolsey Cardinall (1887-1956), war-time governor of the Falkland Islands (1941-46). He was knighted in 1943. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1956. The South Americans have a tendency to call it Cerro Nevado (i.e., "snowy hill"). Refugio Independencia Argentina was established to the S of the mountain.

Anse Cardozo *see* **Cardozo Cove**

Caleta Cardozo *see* **Cardozo Cove**

Ensenada Cardozo *see* **Cardozo Cove**

Cardozo Bay *see* **Cardozo Cove**

Cardozo Cove. 62°10' S, 58°36' W. The northern of 2 coves at the head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Cardozo, possibly for São Paolo engineer João Pedro Cardoso [sic] (1871-1957). The British were referring to it as Cardozo Bay by 1921, but it appears on a 1929 British chart as Cardozo Cove. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, the name Cardozo Cove was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and that is the name that appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1947 Argentine map as Ensenada Cardozo, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Caleta Cardozo. The name Caleta Cardozo was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Care Heights. 69°25' S, 70°50' W. A group

of mostly ice-covered peaks and ridges, the southernmost of the Rouen Mountains, rising to about 1500 m, N of Tufts Pass, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and plotted from these photos in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS. Further delineation was made from USN air photos taken in 1966-67, BAS surveys conducted between 1973 and 1977, and U.S. Landsat imagery made in Jan. 1974. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Bernard William "Bernie" Care (b. 1951, Worthing, Sussex), BAS geologist who wintered-over at Base E in 1974. He was back at Base T in the summer of 1975-76, and working in the field in the N part of Alexander Island during the 1976-77 summer. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Carew, Daniel. b. March 30, 1808, Stonington, Conn., son of ship owner Simon Carew and his wife Sally Goddard. On June 21, 1830, in Stonington, he married Grace Billings Palmer, and they moved to Buffalo, NY, where they had three children. Dan Carew, who owned many ships, was captain of the *Talma*, which, with the *Pacific*, was in the South Shetlands for the 1834-35 season. He died at sea on Aug. 9, 1837, while on a trip to see his brother in Alabama. Grace remarried, 15 years later, to Nathaniel Wilgus, and had a son by him in Buffalo. She was 42.

Carew, Eli. In 1880 a man living in Stonington, Conn., and calling himself Capt. Eli Carew, claimed that when he was a young man he had sailed into Antarctic waters on the *Free Gift*. Now, although Capt. Carew doesn't mention the year, or the expedition, the *Free Gift* was in Antarctica only during the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22. There had been a crew of 11, and we don't really know the names of any of them, so it may be true. Capt. Carew goes on to tell us that his companions included Uncle Bob Allison, a sailor named Page, and a colored man named Black Jim. Apparently, Uncle Bob was, at the time Carew was spinning this story, living in Jersey City Heights. This is the remarkable story the captain told in 1880: he, Uncle Bob, Page, and Black Jim were put ashore for 2 months on an island in the South Shetlands, as a small sealing gang (a common occurrence), but their ship never came back for them, and winter was approaching. Leaving Uncle Bob on the island, the three others got into their small boat and began rowing around the island. Page went mad, upset the boat, and was drowned. Carew, the hero, righted the boat, and pulled the unconscious Black Jim ashore, where they met up with Uncle Bob. Exhausted, Carew was cradling Black Jim, with Jim's head resting on Carew's shoulder, when, at that moment, lightning struck them both, killing Jim instantly, and searing an image of his face on Carew's shoulder, an image that was still there in 1880 (if you cared to look hard enough). They buried Jim, and finally, somehow, got off the island. That was the story that Carew was peddling in 1880, and at least one newspaper [the *North American*, out of Philadelphia, May 22, 1880] picked it up. Trouble is, Eli Carew doesn't seem to have existed, and maybe the newspaper invented Captain Carew. However, there is a disconcerting element of truth in the story: In 1880, there lived, in Jersey City, a saloon keeper named Bob Allison. He was just about old enough to have been on the *Free Gift* in the early 1820s. He would have been about eleven years old (young, but still possible).

Carey, William Melvin "Peter." b. 1887, Barnet, Herts, youngest son of produce broker Herbert Septimus Carey (of Carey & Browne) by his wife Frances Helen Clark. Trained at Eastman's Naval Academy, in Portsmouth, and in the Navy since 1902 (when he went to the *Britannia*), he served in World War I as a lieutenant and lieutenant commander (mostly on the *Barham*). In 1915, in Portsmouth, he married Winifred Oakeley Newington, sister of Beryl Newington [who married J.J.C. Irving (q.v.)]. After the war he skippered the minesweeper *Mistley*, and the fishery protection ship *Colne*. From 1926 to 1928 he was in Australia, as captain of the *Marguerite*, training Australian civilian reserves. He retired from the Navy to become the first captain of the *Discovery II*, 1929-33. On the way back to Europe, at the end of his second cruise on that vessel, he was sick (acute nervous breakdown on April 12, 1933; confined to bed), and not in actual command of the ship. Despite rumors concerning Cdr. Carey's death on the morning of May 2, 1933, off Ushant (in France), nothing was said publicly except that he left his cabin in a dazed condition, in the darkness, and was swept overboard. His widow died in 1972.

Carey Glacier. 78°53' S, 83°55' W. On the E side of Miller Peak, flowing SE into Minnesota Glacier, in the S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. David Wellington Carey, Jr. (b. Dec. 8, 1924, Okarche, Okla.) (*see* **Deaths**, 1956, and **Operation Deep Freeze II**, Oct. 18, 1956), of Warrington, Fla.

Carey Range. 72°53' S, 62°37' W. About 56 km long and about 16 km wide, with peaks rising to about 1700 m, between Hilton Inlet and Violante Inlet, or, put another way, between Mosby Glacier and Fenton Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Samuel Warren Carey (1911-2002), professor of geology at the University of Tasmania, 1946-70. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Lago Carezza. 74°43' S, 164°03' E. A seasonally frozen-over lake, 180 m long by 80 m wide, with a maximum depth of 2 m, at an altitude of 167 m above sea level, 6 km E of Mount Abbott, and 2.6 km SSW of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for its resemblance to Lake Carezza in the Italian Dolomites.

Cargill, John. An able seaman, he was bosun's mate on the *Discovery* 1925-26. He was bosun on the same ship, 1926-27, and on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31. By 1941 he could not be traced to receive his Polar Medal.

Cargo Pond. 76°55' S, 161°05' E. A frozen pond, or small lake, over 200 m in width, in a moraine-enclosed cirque basin at the foot of the cliffs to the S end of Alatna Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. It was from here that a 1960-61 USARP geological field party, consisting of Parker Calkin, Roger Hart, and Ellory Schempp, had to be evacuated in a hurry. Equipment and provisions that had been stockpiled on the pond ice were eventually redistributed by the wind and lodged among the surrounding morainic boulders. A 1989-90 NZARP party, led by Trevor Chinn, camped nearby, and made frequent visits to the site, not only to clean up the area, but also to acquire exotic 30-year-old foods to supplement their standard camp fare. For the above reason, it was so named by NZ-APC in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Cargo ships. Some are ordinary ships, others are designed specifically for Antarctica. Usually they have reinforced hulls, sloping bows, and very powerful engines. The controls are normally at the top of the ship so the captain can plot his course far ahead of time.

Caria, María Adela. Argentine bacteriologist, chief of the microbiology department at the Bernardino Rivadavía Museum of Natural Sciences, in Buenos Aires. In 1968-69 she became one of the first women scientists to work on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). She died in 1987.

The *Caribbean Intrepid*. A 708-ton, 81.85-meter Argentine merchant vessel, built by Bellinger, of Jacksonville, Fla., in 1967, as the *Inagua Bay*, and for 20 years flew the Liberian flag. In 1986 she was renamed *Panama Bay*, and in 1988 the *Caribbean Intrepid*. She was chartered by the Uruguayans to help relieve Artigas Station in 1987-88. In 1988 she was sold to Unitankers Naviera, of Argentina, and renamed *Río Grande*, but in 1989 the name was changed back to the *Caribbean Intrepid*. In 1994 she was sold again, and became the *Para Meru*, and in 1997 sold again to become, once more, the *Caribbean Intrepid*. In 2001 she was sold to a Paraguayan company, and became the *Doña Anneke*.

The *Cariboo*. Oceanographic ship that took part in the Italian Antarctic expedition of 1988-89. Skipper that season was Christian Boudray. She was back in Terra Nova Bay in 1989-90, same skipper.

Monte Caridad *see* **Mount Charity**

Carieiro, J. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1932

The *Carina*. Polish ship that took part in PolAE 1985-86.

Carina Heights. 71°09' S, 66°08' W. A large sprawling elevation, rising to about 1600 m,

and bounded by crags to the SW, and by an icefall to the NW, it is located near the head of Ryder Glacier, at the W edge of the Dyer Plateau, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cabo Cariz *see* **Cabo Agrelo**

Carleton Glacier. 78°01' S, 162°30' E. A small glacier flowing N from the NW slopes of Mount Lister, in the Royal Society Range, into Emmanuel Glacier, and from there flowing through to Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., which has sent researchers here. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Punta Carlitos. 64°19' S, 62°54' W. A point on Isla Fondeadero, in Andersen Harbor, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Carlos *see* **Charles Point**

Cabo Carlos *see* **Sherlac Point**

Monte Carlos V. 64°49' S, 62°54' W. Very close to the SE point of Lemaire Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. It is pronounced as Monte Carlos Quinto. Named by ChilAE 1950-51 for King Carlos V of Spain, who expedited the reales cédulas (*see* **Cabinet Inlet** for an explanation, if necessary).

Carlot, Jean-Nicolas. b. Dec. 7, 1806, Île d'Yeu, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He became a pilot on Nov. 1, 1840.

Bahía Carlota *see* **Carlota Cove**, **Charlotte Bay**

Carlota Cove. 62°22' S, 59°42' W. About 1250 m wide, it indents the W coast of Robert Island for about 900 m, between Coppermine Peninsula and Misnomer Point, and opens to the E of Fort William, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1949, and named by them, presumably as Bahía Carlota, which is the name that appears on a 1961 Chilean chart, and was the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Carlota Cove on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Carlsen, Sigurd. Name better rendered as Karlsen. b. Feb. 20, 1896, Hole, Norway, son of Karl Frithjof Andersen and his wife Karoline Kathrine. Whaler in Antarctic waters in the 1913-14 season, who died in a flensing accident on Dec. 16, 1913, off the Danco Coast, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Bahía Carlson *see* **Carlsson Bay**

Isla Carlson *see* **Carlson Island**

Carlson Bay *see* **Carlsson Bay**

Carlson Buttress. 82°35' S, 52°27' W. A rock buttress, rising to about 1750 m, to the NW of Worcester Summit, on the N side of the Jaeger Table, on the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Christine Carlson, USGS geologist who worked on the Dufek Massif in 1976-77. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Carlson Glacier. 69°25' S, 68°03' W. Flows NE for 14 km from the area between Mount Edgell and the Relay Hills into the Wordie Ice Shelf, at the Fallières Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1973, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Cdr. Burford A. Carlson (b. Nov. 27, 1929, Jamestown, NY), USN, meteorologist on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Carlson Inlet. 78°00' S, 78°30' W. About 150 km long and 40 km wide, and ice-filled, between Fletcher Ice Rise and Fowler Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Ronald F. "Ron" Carlson (b. May 24, 1929, Astoria, Oreg.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1950, and who was a VX-6 pilot often in Antarctica in the 1950s and 1960s. On Dec. 14-15, 1961, during an LC-130 Hercules flight from McMurdo across the Ellsworth Mountains to (what would become) Eights Station, he observed, photographed, and roughly sketched this inlet. Cdr. Carlson retired from the Navy in June 1981. This inlet was mapped in 1976 by USGS, from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974. It was traversed by BAS on a radio echo-sounding flight from Siple Station in Jan. 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978.

Carlson Island. 63°53' S, 58°16' W. A rocky island, 1.5 km long and rising to 300 m above sea level, in Prince Gustav Channel, 3 km N of Lagrelius Point (on James Ross Island) and 5 km SE of Pitt Point, Trinity Peninsula, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04, mapped by them on Oct. 9, 1903, and named by Nordenskjöld as Wilhelm Carlson Island, for Stockholm banker Wilhelm Carlsson [sic], a major patron of the expedition. Although the name Carlsson is occasionally seen written in Nordenskjöld's text and charts, more often that not it is misspelled, and that misspelling was perpetuated by every country who put it on their maps or charts. *See also* **Carlsson Bay**. The name (and the error) was later shortened; it appears on a 1921 British chart as Carlson Island, but on a 1930 British chart as Carlson Islet. It was resurveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945 and Aug. 1952. The name Carlson Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Carlson, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as well as in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Carlson Islet *see* **Carlson Island**

Carlson Peak. 75°57' S, 70°33' W. Rising to 1290 m, it is one of the Bean Peaks, in the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted from 1961 to 1965, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Paul R. Carlson, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1965-66. It is shown on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Bahía Carlsson *see* **Carlsson Bay**

Carlsson Bay. 64°24' S, 58°04' W. Also seen (erroneously) as J. Carlson Bay, and John Carlson Bucht. A square bay, 4 km in extent, entered 5 km NW of Cape Foster, between that cape and Nygren Point, on the SW side of James Ross Island, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04, mapped by them on Oct. 9, 1903, and named by Nordenskjöld as J. Carlsonbukht, or John Carlson Bukht, for Swedish wholesale dealer John Carlsson [sic], a supporter of the expedition. All other countries with a vested interest in the area mapped it as Carlson; i.e., it appears on a British chart of 1921 as Carlson Bay, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Bahía Carlson. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1948 and Aug. 1952. After rejecting the name John Carlsson Bay, US-ACAN accepted the shortened version Carlsson Bay in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 4, 1957 (Note: They didn't give Carlson Island its correct spelling, as they did with the bay). It appears as Bahía Carlsson on a 1960 Argentine chart, and also in their 1970 gazetteer and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. *See also* **Carlson Island**.

Carlstrom Foothills. 81°25' S, 159°00' E. A group of peaks and ridges, 16 km long, with summits rising to 1690 m above sea level, and running N-S between Mount Albert Markham and the Kelly Plateau, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John Eric Carlstrom (b. Feb. 24, 1957, Hyde Park, NY), of the department of astronomy and astrophysics at the University of Chicago, who was projects director at the Center for Astrophysical Research in Antarctica, at Pole Station, from 2001. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Carlyon, Roy Albert. b. 1933, Wellington, NZ, but raised partly in the Cook Islands. After university, he worked as a surveyor, and was with the railroad, at Wanganui, when he was chosen to be assistant surveyor and navigator in the NZ party during BCTAE 1957-58. He and Ayres made up the Darwin Glacier Party of that season, and wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957. On his return he went back to work for the railroad, later going into business. He died in 1980.

Carlyon Glacier. 79°34' S, 159°50' E. A large glacier flowing ESE from the névé E of

Mill Mountain, between Mulock Glacier and Byrd Glacier, in the N portion of the Cook Mountains, and feeds the Ross Ice Shelf through the Hillary Coast, at Cape Murray. Discovered in Dec. 1958 by the Darwin Glacier Survey Party of BCTAE (which comprised Roy Carlyon and Harry Ayres), mapped by them, and named by NZ-APC on May 27, 1960, for Mr. Carlyon. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. Originally plotted in 79°37' S, 160°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Bajo Carmen. 64°42' S, 62°53' W. A shoal, about 900 m NW of the center of Useful Island, in the Gerlache Strait, 5 km W of the extreme W point of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, probably for a relative of one of the expeditioners.

Península Carmen *see* **Península Geiger**

Carmen Land. South of the Queen Maud Mountains, en route to the Pole. Discovered by Amundsen in 1911, but Byrd failed to confirm its existence when he flew over this area in Nov. 1929. Subsequent explorations have failed to turn up the elusive Carmen Land. Perhaps it was a mirage.

Mount Carmer. 86°06' S, 131°11' W. On the E side of Wotkyns Glacier, 3 km WNW of Heathcock Peak, in the Caloplaca Hills, E of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John Leroy Carmer (b. 1934), electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1962.

Carmey, Isaac *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bahía Carminatti *see* **Ambush Bay**

Carminatti, Gualterio. b. Switzerland, as Gualtiero Carminatti. He moved to Argentina, and became known there as Gualterio Carminatti (Gualtiero is the Italian form of Gualterio, which is the Spanish form of Walter). He was an engineer 3rd class when he became 2nd engineer on the *Uruguay* in 1903, during the rescue attempt of SwedAE 1901-04., and was in the Argentine Navy for 38 years.

Caleta Carmona *see* **Oscar Cove**

The *Carnarvon Castle*. Built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in 1926, as Union Castle's first motor vessel, and their first ship of over 20,000 tons (20,122). She had a crew of 350, and could take almost 1000 passengers. She had two red and black funnels, the forward one being a dummy, and made her first mail run to Cape Town that year. Because she needed more speed, she was modernized at Harland & Wolff between 1936 and 1938, had the dummy funnel taken off, and in 1938 set a new record from London to Cape Town, of 12 days 13 hours, 38 minutes (a record that stood until 1954). In 1939 she was converted into a Royal Navy armed merchant cruiser. In Dec. 1940 she and the German cruiser *Thor* got into a fight, and the *Carnarvon Castle* lost, escaping after sustaining numerous hits and several dead and wounded crew. On Feb. 8, 1942, during ArgAE 1942, the *Primero de Mayo* visited Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, and, on behalf of the Argentine government, took possession of Antarctica between 25°W and 68°34' W, depositing on the island a bronze cylinder with the claim outlined therein. On Feb. 15, 1942 the pro-Nazi Argentine government reported this move officially to the British, who were not amused. Later that year the *Carnarvon Castle*, under the command of Capt. Ned Kitson, was sent south to take care of this situation, and in Jan. 1943 they recovered the offending cylinder, and replaced it with a stiff Union Jack, which they ran up a pole 15 feet high, and also left behind a record of their visit. The bronze cylinder was returned to Argentina. In itself, a relatively mild affair, but it was one of the (many) things that led the British to instigate Operation Tabarin. The *Carnarvon Castle* was decommissioned in Dec. 1943, and they thought of converting her into an aircraft carrier, but, instead, converted her into a troop ship, in New York, in 1944. After the war she continued to sail from London to Cape Town, and was scrapped in 1963.

Carnations. *Colobanthus crassifolius*. These flowers are found on Jenny Island, Graham Land, and nowhere else in Antarctica, it seems.

Carnebreen *see* **Shinnan Glacier**

The *Carnegie*. American scientific yacht, designed by Henry Gielow, built in 1909 by the Tebo Yacht Basin Company of Brooklyn, for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, at a cost of $115,000, and launched on June 12, 1909. Originally she was going to be called the *Franklin*. She was 155 feet 6 inches long, with a 568-ton displacement, and great pains were taken to make sure that none of the materials used in her construction would in any way affect the magnetic observations they intended to make from the vessel, in other words she was made of wood — the best woods available. She carried two 20-foot whaleboats and a 16-foot gig. After several adventures around the world, she was refitted, equipped with an observatory, and in 1915 set out on her next cruise. Her main intention was to make magnetic observations as she went. **March 3, 1915**: In NY, Redmond P. Doran (b. March 24, 1872, County Down, Ireland; came to the USA in 1890) signed on as 1st mate, Martin Hedlund (23; Swedish) signed on as 2nd mate, Murry G.R. Savary (b. Dec. 1, 1883, Brooklyn) signed on as engineer, Charles Heckendorn (19; from New York) signed on as mechanic, Carl Holth (35; Norwegian) and A.H. Sorensen signed on as cooks, and Charles Barker (51; Swedish) signed on as an able seaman. **March 6, 1915**: Under the command of magnetician J.P. Ault, she left Brooklyn, bound for Gardiner's Bay. **March 9, 1915**: W.F.G. Swann, the man installing and testing the new equipment, left the ship, which now left Gardiner's Bay, bound for Panama. The rest of the crew were: Harry M.W. Edmonds (magnetician, surgeon, and 2nd in command of the expedition; born June 25, 1862, Oshkosh, Wisc.), H.F. Johnston (observer), Ittai Albert Luke (observer; born March 24, 1891, Ada, Kansas. died Sept. 8, 1982, Sacramento. A professor at Stanford), Norman Meisenhelter (meterological observer and clerk; born Dec. 3, 1890, York, Pa.), and Sebastian Jacob Mauchly (b. July 9, 1878, Swanton, Ohio; he and H.F. Johnston had been helping Swann install and test the equipment). There were also a 3rd mate (name unknown), as well as 7 other seamen (not counting Charles Barker), and 2 cabin boys (one of whom was W. Stevens). **March 11, 1915**: Sorensen, the cook, died of sickness. **March 24, 1915**: Stevens, the cabin boy, died of sickness. **March 25, 1915**: They arrived at Colón, where Mauchly got off, and returned to NY, while observer Harry Edward Sawyer (born June 11, 1889, Scottsville, Kans.) came aboard. **April 7, 1915**: they left Colón for passage through the Panama Canal. **April 8, 1915**: They arrived at Balboa. **April 12, 1915**: After passing through the Panama Canal, the vessel set sail for Honolulu. **May 21, 1915**: They arrived at Honolulu. **July 3, 1915**: They left Honolulu, heading for the Arctic. **July 20, 1915**: They arrived at the Bogosloff Islands, in the Arctic. **Aug. 5, 1915:** The *Carnegie* left the Bogosloff Islands, heading south for Lyttelton, NZ. **Aug. 15, 1915**: Delayed by weather, she finally left the Bering Sea, headed south. **Sept. 12, 1915:** She passed Wake Island. **Oct. 2, 1915**: She crossed the Equator, heading south. **Nov. 3, 1915**: The vessel arrived at Lyttelton, where observer F.C. Loring (b. Oct. 5, 1882, Marion, Ind.) took the place of Sawyer, who went to Africa instead. **Dec. 1, 1915**: F. Collins (18; from Queensland) and J. Swell (14; from Suffolk, England) signed on as cabin boys. **Dec. 6, 1915**: The *Carnegie* left Lyttelton, for a sub-Antarctic circumnavigation cruise. **Dec. 18, 1915**: They sighted their first ice, in 60°12' S, 150°46' W, and had a snow storm that lasted 4 days. They reached 60°18' S. **Dec. 19, 1915:** They passed 30 icebergs, some 400 feet high and a mile long. They reached 60°19' S. **Dec. 20, 1915**: They reached 60°30' S. **Dec. 21, 1915**: They were in 60°14' S. **Dec. 22, 1915**: They were in 59°40' S. **Dec. 23, 1915**: They were in 60°43' S, their southing record. **Dec. 24, 1915**: They saw their last iceberg for 17 days. At first they thought it might be Dougherty's Island, but is was a berg, 225 feet high and a quarter of a mile long. They were in 59°59' S that day. **Dec. 25, 1915**: They were within 3 miles of the coordinates given for Dougherty's Island, and could see for 35 miles, but saw no land. **Jan. 2, 1916**: In 60°04' S, their first time south of 60°S in a week. **Jan. 3, 1916**: In 59°41' S. **Jan. 4, 1916**: In 60°09' S, in fog, their last day south of 60°S. **Jan. 10, 1916**: They passed 8 or 10 good-sized icebergs. **Jan. 12, 1916**: The *Carnegie* arrived at South Georgia. **Jan. 14, 1916**: The vessel was towed out of King Edward Cove, South Georgia, by the steam whaler *Fortuna*. **Jan. 22, 1916**: The vessel was off Lindsay Island, also known as Bouvet Island (54°29' S, 3°27' E). **March 1, 1916**: Heading south toward the Antarctic waters off Queen Mary Land, they saw their

first iceberg since Jan. 28. However, their compasses were misbehaving, so, in 59°24' S, they abandoned the idea of going farther south, and headed north. **April 1, 1916**: The *Carnegie* returned to Lyttelton, after a cruise of 120 days and a distance of 17,084 miles, but without finding the elusive islands she had been seeking. However, she did set a record as the first vessel ever to circumnavigate the Antarctic continent in high latitudes in one season (1915-16). At one point she almost met the *Aurora*, under Stenhouse (300 miles away and no radio on the *Carnegie*). **April 10, 1916**: L. Larsen (39; from Denmark) signed on as 3rd mate. **April 13, 1916**: Alex J. Ross (30; from Scotland), signed on as cook. **April 15, 1916**: Frans Tamminen (35; Finnish) signed on as able seaman. **April 29, 1916**: Alfred Beech (29; from Scotland), replaced Mr. Doran as 1st mate. **May 5, 1916**: M. Bloomgreen (36; Swedish), Arvid Idstrom (27; Finnish), and Fred Engelbretsen (29; Norwegian) all signed on as able seamen. **May 9, 1916**: W. Gilbert (28; English) signed on as able seaman. **May 12, 1916**: Henry Benson (24; Swedish) and Eric B. Gustafson (34; Swedish) signed on as able seamen. At Lyttelton observer Bradley Jones replaced Mr. Johnston. **May 17, 1916**: The *Carnegie* left Lyttelton, bound for Pago Pago. **June 7, 1916**: They arrived at Pago Pago. **June 19, 1916**: They left Pago Pago, bound for Guam. **July 17, 1916**: They arrived at Guam. **Aug. 7, 1916**: They left Guam, bound for San Francisco. **Sept. 21, 1916**: The *Carnegie* arrived in San Francisco. On all her trips combined, she had covered 160,615 miles, in all seven seas. In 1929, after several more cruises, the *Carnegie* was refueling in Samoa, when there was an explosion. The ship caught fire and sank. There were two deaths — Capt. Ault and the cabin boy.

Carnegie Range. 82°11' S, 161°10' E. A range, 30 km long, running N-S between Errant Glacier and the Holyoake Range on the W, and Algie Glacier and the Nash Range on the E. The range rises to over 1400 m, and is ice-covered except for peaks and ridges in the N portion and Russell Bluff at the S end. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Andrew Carnegie (1825-1919), the famous Scottish-American industrialist. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Carnein Glacier. 74°41' S, 162°54' E. Flows from the SE corner of the Eisenhower Range, then S along the W side of McCarthy Ridge, to merge with the lower Reeves Glacier at the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Carl R. Carnein (b. Nov. 1943), glaciologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Carnell Peak. 79°28' S, 85°17' W. Rising to 1730 m, in the Watlack Hills, 4 km from the SE end of that group, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (later Cdr.) Donald Lee Carnell, USN, maintenance officer at Williams Field, 1965-66, who was responsible for the first piercing of the Ross Ice Shelf at 50 meters.

Mount Carnes. 77°39' S, 161°21' E. A mountain, 3 km E of Saint Pauls Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Philip A. Carnes, engineering and construction manager for Antarctic Support Services (ASA) (q.v.), who supervised construction and maintenance performed at Pole Station, Siple Station, and McMurdo, in 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76.

Carnes Crag. 71°28' S, 162°41' E. A rock crag, rising to 1310 m, in the NW extremity of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains, it overlooks the junction of Sledgers Glacier and Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James J. Carnes, USN, who wintered-over as chief electrician's mate at McMurdo in 1967.

Carney Island. 73°57' S, 121°00' W. An ice-covered island, 110 km long, with all but its N coast lying within the Getz Ice Shelf, between Siple Island and Wright Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First delineated (except for its S part) from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Admiral Robert Bostwick Carney (b. March 26, 1895, Vallejo, Calif. d. June 25, 1990), USN, who fought in World War I, was chief of staff to Bull Halsey during World War II, and chief of naval operations during the organization of OpDF, in the pre-IGY period. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

The *Caroline*. A 224-ton Australian sealer, built in Philadelphia (USA) around 1800, owned by Edward Lord of Hobart Town, and registered by him in London. She was in the South Shetlands in 1821-22, under the command of Capt. Daniel Taylor, arriving in the South Shetlands on Dec. 19, 1821, and remaining there for about 2 months, with no luck. On Feb. 8, 1822 they left the South Shetlands, bound for NZ. Taylor skippered her in the Macquarie Island elephant seal oil trade for the next several seasons. She left Sydney on Nov. 27, 1824 and arrived at Macquarie Island on Feb. 15, 1825, picked up 160 tons of oil, and on March 17, 1825 was wrecked at what is now called Caroline Cove. The sealers and crew came ashore and were preparing to set out in a longboat for Hobart when the *Wellington* spotted them on Aug. 30, 1825. The *Wellington* could only take a few of the crew off, but on Sept. 17 the *Cyprus*, hired by Lord to find out what had happened to his (uninsured) ship, found the rest and took them home, and they arrived back at Hobart on Oct. 1, 1825. The remains of the *Caroline* were auctioned off, being bought by the owner of the *Wellington*.

Mont Caroline. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An important massif dominating the pré to the N, in the NE central part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the emplacement of the great radio antenna, of the type Caroline.

Caroline Bluff. 61°55' S, 57°39' W. A bluff, 1.5 km SE of North Foreland, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named North Foreland Head by David Ferguson in 1921. Photographed aerially in 1956 by FIDASE. On Sept. 23, 1960, in order to avoid confusion with North Foreland, UK-APC changed the name to honor the *Caroline*. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1960. Originally plotted in 61°55' S, 57°42' W, it was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. 69°45' S, 74°24' E. A small coastal mountain, the highest summit in the Munro Kerr Mountains, rising to 235 m above sea level, at the head of Sandefjord Bay, 6 km NNW of Svarthausen Nunatak, between Hargreaves Glacier and Polar Times Glacier, overlooking the S extremity of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of the American Highland, in Princess Elizabeth Land. The Munro Kerr Mountains were discovered aerially and named on Feb. 11, 1931, during BANZARE, and this individual mountain was discovered on Feb. 20, 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen, and named for his wife, Caroline (born Caroline Mandel, in 1906). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1953.

Carolyn Automatic Weather Station. 79°56' S, 175°53' E. An American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 52 m, installed on Jan. 31, 2005. It was visited on Jan. 23, 2009.

Carpenter Island. 72°41' S, 97°57' W. An oval-shaped island, 11 km long, within the Abbot Ice Shelf of Peacock Sound, 27 km due E of Sherman Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald L. Carpenter, radio scientist at Byrd Station in 1966-67. Originally plotted in 72°39' S, 98°03' W, it has since been replotted.

Carpenter Nunatak. 73°37' S, 61°15' E. An isolated, snow-covered rock peak, about 19 km SW of Pardoe Peak (the summit at the SW end of the Mount Menzies massif), between that peak and Mount Mather, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957 and 1960. Plotted from the summit of Mount Menzies by Dave Trail's ANARE dog-sledge party in 1961. They plotted it in 73°30' S, 61°20' E. Named by ANCA for carpenter Geoff Smith. It has since been replotted.

Islote Carpintero Heller *see* **Heller Rock**

Cape Carr. 66°09' S, 130°42°E. A prominent, ice-covered cape, 24 km (the Australians say 31 km) ENE of Cape Morse, on the W part of the Wilkes Coast. Discovered by Wilkes on Feb. 7, 1840, or rather he discovered an ice cape in 65°05' S, 131°30' E, and named it for Overton Carr. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and replotted in 67°07' S,

130°51' E. This new calculation was based by Mr. Blodgett on a comparison between the Wilkes charts and the relatively new OpHJ photos, and also on the fact that Porpoise Bay had shifted position to the SW over the course of a century. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and ANCA followed suit. It has since been plotted yet again.

Carr, Charles Roderick "Roddy." b. Aug. 31, 1891, Fielding, NZ, son of Charles Carr. He was an airman in the Royal Naval Air Service and Air Force during World War I, and in 1919 fought with Ironside's expedition with the White Russians against Lenin. He was aviator on the *Quest*, 1921-22, in Antarctica. In 1927 he and Squadron Leader Gaylord failed to set a non-stop air flight record, and in 1931 he married Phyllis Isabel Elkington, in England. In 1935 he was promoted from wing commander to group captain. From 1941 to 1945, now an air marshal, he served as Air Officer Commanding, 4th RAF Bomber Command, was knighted in 1945, and was chief of the Indian Air Force from 1946 to 1947, when he retired. His wife died in 1969, and he died on Dec. 15, 1971, in Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Carr, Overton. b. 1813, Louisa, Va., son of Jonathan Boucher Carr and his first cousin Barbara Ann Carr. He joined the U.S. Navy, and became a midshipman on March 1, 1827, a passed midshipman on June 10, 1833, and a lieutenant on Dec. 8, 1838, sailing on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. He was Wilkes's favorite during the expedition (the great man referred to him as "Otty"). He was promoted to commander on Sept. 14, 1855, and fought in the early stages of the Civil War. In June 1861, as skipper of the *Quaker City*, he captured the Confederate ship *General Green*, in the Chesapeake Bay. He retired on Dec. 8, 1861, to become a farmer in Albemarle, Va., and was a captain on the retired list, on April 4, 1867. He died in Virginia.

Carr Crest. 80°38' S, 159°23' E. A rock summit rising to 1200 m in the N extremity of the Churchill Mountains, 12 km ESE of Roberts Pike and overlooking Couzens Bay due E. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Roddy Carr. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Mount Carrara. 74°54' S, 71°28' W. Rising to 1770 m in the center of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, it is the highest peak in that group, on the Orville Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1985, for Paul Edward Carrara (b. Sept. 16, 1947, San Francisco), USGS geologist, a member of the USGS field party of 1977-78, which carried out geological reconnaissance mapping of the area between the Sky-Hi Nunataks and the Orville Coast. Mr. Carara and two other members of the party climbed the mountain in Jan. 1978. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Caleta Carrasco. 64°48' S, 63°22' W. A cove, 1.3 km wide, opening to the N, and indenting the NW coast of Wiencke Island for 1.4 km, 2.5 km S of Cabo Laure, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta (later capitán de navío) Adolfo Carrasco Lagos, skipper of the *Yelcho*, which took part in ChilAE 1973-74. The Argentines call it Caleta La Vuelta.

Carrefour. 66°50' S, 139°18' E. A small French station 40 km SW of Dumont d'Urville Station. *See also* **Le Carrefour** (under **L**).

Mount Carrel *see* **Mount Carroll**

Carrel, Tom. b. 1868, Newfoundland. It was later circulated that Tom had served on Peary's 1908 North Pole ship, the *Roosevelt*, but this intelligence must be regarded as suspect, given that Peary never mentions him in his crew lists. Regardless of this, Tom was one of the legendary bosuns of the Newfoundland ice trade, going into Arctic waters a reported 60 times, 66 of those on Bowring ships. He served for years on the *Terra Nova*, and, by the time of World War II was caretaker of the old Bowring sealer *Eagle*, which was laid up in dock at St. John's. At the age of 81, Tom was bosun (and 3rd officer) on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin. He retired after this, and died in 1961. In the late 1980s it was discovered that Tom's name was actually spelled Carroll, and not Carrel, even though everyone had thought it was Carrel, including Vivian Fuchs in his book *Of Ice and Men*. Mount Carrel was accordingly changed to Mount Carroll. We keep the spelling "Carrel" here, in this bio, even though it's wrong, because that's what Skipper Tom will always be known as.

Carrel Island. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An important rocky island about 0.4 km long, 170 m S of Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1950 and named by them as Île Alexis Carrel for Alexis Carrel (1873-1944), French surgeon and physiologist. The British and Americans called it Alexis Carrel Island, but in 1962, US-ACAN shortened this to Carrel Island, and UK-APC followed suit. The Russians apparently still call it Alexis Carrel Island (or, rather, presumably, Ostrov Alexis Carrel, or something like that). However, in 1999, the French changed the name (for themselves only) to Île Pascal Le Mauguen, for a polar technician at L'Institut Français (*see* **Deaths**, 1999). The name later became shortened to Île Le Mauguen.

Isla Carrera *see* **Piñero Island**

Punta Carrera Pinto *see* **Rock Pile Point, Vesconte Point**

Paso Carrion. 66°11' S, 61°55' W. A pass, pretty much due N of Nunataks Hoffman, and due W of Nunatak Castells Ortiz, and SW of Mount Del Valle, on the N side of Jason Peninsula, in Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. There seems to be no accent over the "o."

Morro Carrizo *see* **Morro Labra**

Carrizo, Segundo *see* **Morro Labra**

Carro Pass. 63°57' S, 58°07' W. A gently sloping snow pass that links Holluschickie Bay and the bay between Rink Point and Stoneley Point, W of Massey Heights, on the NW coast of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Argentine Army captain Ignacio Carro, a member of the team at General Belgrano Station, who first traversed the pass in 1959. He would be base leader there in 1967 and 1975. He also helped establish Teniente Matienzo Station in 1961, and in 1978 he was at Esperanza Station with his entire family. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Mount Carrol Kettering *see* **Mount Giles**

Canal Carroll *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Ensenada Carroll *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Estero Carroll *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Estrecho Carroll *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Mount Carroll. 63°26' S, 57°03' W. A horseshoe-shaped mountain rising to 650 m, at the E side of Depot Glacier, 2.5 km S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party in 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945-47, and named by them in 1945 as Mount Carrel, for Tom Carrel. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit. The feature was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and appears as Mount Carrel in the British gazetteer of 1955 and on a British map of 1961. However, in the late 1980s it was discovered that Tom's right name wasn't Carrel at all, even though everyone (including Fuchs) spelled it that way. It was Carroll, and the British changed the name of the feature to Mount Carroll, and the Americans did too. It appears as Mount Carroll in the 1988 British gazetteer. Not every country has yet caught up with this change. In the 1950s, for a while, it was also seen as Circo del Cerro Abrupto (i.e., "cirque of the steep hill").

Seno Carroll *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Carroll, Alan Michael. b. Dec. 10, 1932, London. He did his national service in the RAF, as an officer flying jets. After this, in 1954, he answered an ad for FIDS in the *Daily Telegraph* (this was the usual paper for the FIDS to advertise in in those days), and sailed south as ionosphere physicist. He arrived at Port Lockroy Station on Nov. 27, 1954, and wintered-over there as base leader in 1955 and 1956. He left Port Lockroy on the *Shackleton*, on March 1, 1957, and on his way home stayed at Base G for 2 days. Then he spent 15 years, 1957-72, in Bahrein, with Caltex, involved with PR, especially film-making for the company and for the Bahrein government, and even for Disney. He married Jane O'Pray. He ran his own film post-production business out of Banbury, Oxon, then worked for an engineering company, and finally at Oxford University, on the video and technical side, and retired in 1998. He last arrived at Port Lockroy on Nov. 27, 2006, and spent 19 days there, helping to prepare for the visit of Princess Anne. He has written the definitive account of the history of Port Lockroy Station.

Carroll, Arthur James "Art." b. Jan. 4, 1907, Avon, Ill., son of farmer Walter J. Carroll

and his wife Mabel. The family went out to Colorado, Arthur joined the U.S. Navy in 1924, and was a lieutenant in 1935 when he was aerial photographer of the mid-Pacific islands. As well as being an aerial map maker, he was also a first class cinematographer. He married Joan. He was the younger brother of George A. Carroll, chief photographer at the Navy Department, and instructor in the Navy Slide Film School. Both brothers were graduates of the Naval Photography School, and had studied cinematography with Paramount, in Hollywood. Both of them were also in charge of photographic labs at the Anacostia Air Station, in Washington, DC. Art was living in Capitol Heights, Md., when he became chief aerial photographer who made 10 aerial photographic flights from East Base during USAS 1939-41. He and Charles Shirley (of West Base) made a total of about 4000 photos during the expedition. Toward the end of World War II, he was with his brother George at Okinawa. He died on Jan. 24, 1992.

Carroll, Tom *see* **Carrel, Tom**

Carroll Canyon. 64°30' S, 130°00' E. Submarine feature off the Wilkes Coast.

Carroll Fjord *see* **Carroll Inlet**

Carroll Inlet. 73°18' S, 78°30°W. An inlet, 10 km wide, indenting the English Coast of Ellsworth Land for about 60 m in a SE fashion between Rydberg Peninsula and Smyley Island. The head of the inlet is divided into 2 arms by the presence of Case Island, and is bounded to the E by the Stange Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially on Dec. 22, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named for Arthur J. Carroll. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Ensenada Carroll, but on a 1952 Argentine chart as Seno Carroll. However, since 1966 the Argentines have been calling it Ensenada Carroll. US-ACAN accepted the name Carroll Inlet in 1947. It appears on a 1947 Chilean map as Ensenada Carroll, and on a 1947 chart of theirs as Estero Carroll, and on yet another of their charts as Estrecho Carroll. It is seen on a Norwegian chart of 1947 as Carroll Fjord. It was seen again aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. In 1956 it appears on a Chilean chart as Seno Carroll, but on another one of theirs in 1962, it appears as Canal Carroll. Canal Carroll is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (they rejected Estrecho Carroll). Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. It appears as Carroll Inlet on the 1968 USGS sketch map of the the Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC did not accept that name until Dec. 20, 1974.

Carruthers Cliff. 62°11' S, 58°17' W. Prominent sub-vertical rock cliffs, rising to about 180 m above sea level, and extending inland for about 1900-2300 feet, they form the SSE flank of Vauréal Peak, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Fossilized wood and leaf remains were discovered near the base of these cliffs in Feb. 1996. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for Robert George Carruthers (1880-1965), a British stratigrapher, invertebrate paleontologist, and Quaternary geologist with the British Geological Survey. He was the originator of the undermelt theory, in which British glacial deposits resulted from a single glacial advance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Cabo Carry *see* **Crystal Hill**

Carryer Glacier. 71°17' S, 162°38' E. A steep, heavily crevassed glacier, 20 km long, it flows W from the central part of the Bowers Mountains, to feed into Rennick Glacier between Mount Soza and Mount Gow, at the S end of the Explorers Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Simon John "Tas" Carryer, geologist with the party. The name was accepted by NZ-APC on July 16, 1964, and by US-ACAN later that year.

Carscaden, Wesley William "Wes." The name Carscaden is pronounced as if it has two "d"s. b. Dec. 27, 1920, Seattle, son of Canadian garage owner George Wesley Carscaden and his wife Justa I. Eastman (who did the books at the garage). He was raised by his maternal grandparents Nelson and Adda Eastman, in Auburn, Wash., although the reason for this is not clear. At 17 he joined the crew of the *North Star*, plying the west coast up to Alaska, and was on that vessel when she went to Antarctica for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. After the expedition, he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve on May 30, 1942, and in Jan. 1943 began flight training. He flew a variety of fighter planes against the Japanese, in the Pacific, and after the war commanded a base in Tsingtao, China. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, became a major on Aug. 11, 1953, retired on June 30, 1964, and went to work as an artist and advertising executive in San Francisco. He died of a heart attack in his Telegraph Hill apartment in San Francisco, on May 30, 2007. His ashes were scattered over Puget Sound.

Carse, Verner Duncan. Known as Duncan. b. July 28, 1913, London, son of artist (Andreas) Duncan Carse and his wife Florence Marion Soames. He apprenticed on square-riggers in the Merchant Navy, and in 1933, while on the *Discovery II*, at the Falklands, he transferred to BGLE 1934-37 as a deck-boy, the youngest member of the expedition, working his way up to able seaman and radioman on the *Penola*. After the expedition he worked as an announcer at the BBC from May 1938, and in 1942 joined the RN as an ordinary seaman. He was commissioned as a sub lieutenant, RNVR, in 1943. In July 1946 he resigned from the BBC and did movie commentaries. On Sept. 26, 1949 he replaced Noel Johnson as the voice of "Dick Barton, Special Agent," on the BBC's first daily radio serial (1945-51). He did not act in the 3 late 1940s feature films they made of Barton (Don Stannard did). Between 1951 and 1957 he led 4 separate expeditions to South Georgia (54°S)—1951-52, 1953-54, 1955-56, and 1956-57—and wintered-over there alone in 1961, barely surviving a disastrous storm. All this and facing a bankruptcy in 1958, and his mother's death in 1961. By the mid-1950s he had changed his last name to Carse-Wilen. In 1973-74 he failed to recreate Shackleton's crossing of South Georgia. He continued to work for the BBC and went back to Antarctica to do a documentary. He died on May 2, 2004, in Chichester, survived by his 3rd wife, Venetia. He is also immortalized on a set of 4 South Georgia stamps.

Carse Point. 70°13' S, 68°13' W. On the S side of the mouth of Riley Glacier, it is the westernmost extremity of a rock massif with 4 peaks (the highest being 1250 m), and fronting on George VI Sound, in Palmer Land. It is separated from Mount Dixey to the NE by a low, ice-filled col, and from Mount Flower to the E by a small glacier. The massif itself was, it seems, first photographed aerially by Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos in 1936 by Walter Joerg, the U.S. cartographer. The point itself was surveyed and photographed aerially in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed again in 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Verner Carse. UK-APC accepted the name on March 30, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a British chart of 1957.

Mount Carson. 73°27' S, 163°11' E. A mountain, 3 km W of the Chisholm Hills, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Gene A. Carson (b. Oct. 27, 1933, Fairfax, Mo. d. April 15, 1989, Rock Hill, SC), who joined the U.S. Navy in May 1953, and who was construction electrician at McMurdo in 1963 and 1967. He retired from the Navy in June 1979.

Carsten Borchgrevinkisen *see* **Borchgrevinkisen**

Carstens Shoal. 67°34' S, 62°51' E. An almost circular shoal, with a least depth of 11.89 m (although it has not been completely surveyed), just N of East Budd Island, in Holmes Bay, and 3 km from Béchervaise Island, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and charted by Tom Gale, in Feb. 1961, during a hydrographic survey of Mawson Approaches, while aboard the *Thala Dan,* during ANARE of that year (Don Styles led that expedition). Named by ANCA for David Robert "Dave" Carstens (b. Sept. 29, 1934), who assisted the hydrographic survey, and who wintered-over as surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Carstensfjella. 67°59' S, 44°03' E. A mountain area, about 9 km long, extending eastward from Kap Begichev, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Carsten Borchgrevink.

Carter, John Francis "J.C." b. March 28, 1945. BAS diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station for 3 successive years, 1967, 1968, and 1969, and in 1970 at South Georgia. He also spent some summer time at Base T. In 1975-76 he was 3rd engineer on the *John Biscoe*. *See* **Carterknattane**.

Carter, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Carter Island. 73°59' S, 114°57' W. A small, ice-covered island, in Glade Bay, just off the W side of Martin Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea, off the Bakutis Coast. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966, it was originally plotted in 73°58' S, 114°43' W (but was later replotted). Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. George William Carter (b. Jan. 17, 1925, Fla. d. July 24, 2008, Fishersville, Va.), USN, maintenance officer at the Strip, at Williams Field, 1965-66. A World War II veteran, he retired as a lieutenant commander after 26 years in the Navy. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Carter Peak. 70°19' S, 64°12' E. About 1.8 km W of Mount Bensley and between 14 and 20 km SW of Mount Starlight, in the W extension of the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1955, and also from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for David Bruce Carter (known as Bruce), senior electronics technician at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Carter Ridge. 72°37' S, 168°37' E. High and mountainous, 17.5 km long, between Coral Sea Glacier and Elder Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by NZGSAE 1957-58, and by USGS in 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Herbert Edmund Carter (b. Sept. 25, 1910, Mooresville, Ind. d. March 4, 2007, Phoenix, Ariz.), chemist, member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, 1964-72, and chairman of that organization, 1970-72. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 5, 1973.

Carterknattane. 80°39' S, 19°06' W. Small nunataks in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the easternmost part of the Shackleton Range, in the most southwesterly part of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for John Carter (q.v.). *See also* **Rileyryggen**, **Nobleknausane**, and **Gallsworthyryggen**.

Port Carthage *see* **Port Charcot**

Mount Cartledge. 70°17' S, 65°43' E. Just E of Mount Albion, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for Bill Cartledge (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Cartledge, William John "Bill." b. Oct. 30, 1920. Plumber at Wilkes Station in 1962, and carpenter at Mawson Station in 1966, both times wintering-over. In 1968 he summered at Repstat (the new Casey Station), and wintered-over at Mawson Station again in 1971 and 1973, as senior carpenter. He built the new surgery at Davis Station in 1971, while he was on his way to Mawson. He married Jean, and died in NSW in 1990.

Cartographers Range. 72°21' S, 167°50' E. A rugged range, about 40 km long, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by Pearl Harbor Glacier, on the E by Tucker Glacier, and on the S by Hearfield Glacier and Trafalgar Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for the cartographers and cartographic technicians of the USGS's Branch of Special Maps. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Cartography *see* **Map making**

Mount Cartwright. 84°21' S, 175°08' E. A sharp peak with high rock exposures, rising to 3325 m to surmount an elevated N-S ridge 11 km NNW of Mount Waterman, and 24 km N of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Albert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Gordon Cartwright. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cartwright, Gordon David. b. June 1909, New Castle, Pa., but grew up partly in Arnot, Pa., son of English-born miner Enoch Cartwright and his wife Polly. In 1929 he went to work for the Weather Bureau in Pittsburgh, as a meteorological observer. He worked in Dallas, opened the first forecast center at LaGuardia Airport, in NY, and received one of the first bachelor's degrees in meteorology from New York University. Active for the government in meteorology during World War II, he went to the Arctic after the war, and was the first U.S. exchange scientist to a Soviet Antarctic station, at Mirnyy, in 1957 (he was, of course, also there for the 1956-57 summer). "Did they try to brainwash you?," asked the press. "Me? Absolutely not." "Did you discuss the Cold War?" "No." Then he went to Hawaii, as chief meteorologist, then to Washington, DC, to head the international affairs office, and between 1965 and 1975 he lived in Geneva, as liaison to the World Meteorological Association. After 46 years with the Bureau, he retired to San Rafael, Calif., and died of congestive heart failure on Jan. 1, 2007, in an assisted living home in Renton, Wash. He was 97. He had been married twice, first to Virginia Landphair (died 1988), and second to Kathleen Kniveton Holman.

Cartwright Valley. 77°29' S, 161°21' E. A hanging valley, for the most part free of ice, E of Mount Aeolus, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Keros Cartwright, of the Illinois State Geological Survey, who made hydrogeological studies with Henry Harris (*see* **Harris Ledge**), in Victoria Valley, Wright Valley, and Taylor Valley, during the Dry Valley Drilling Project, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Jan. 30, 1998.

Península Carvajal *see* **Beethoven Peninsula**

Carvajal Station *see* **Teniente Carvajal Station**

Îlot Casabianca *see* **Casabianca Island**

Islote Casabianca *see* **Casabianca Island**

Casabianca Island. 64°49' S, 63°31' W. A low rocky island in Neumayer Channel, NW of Port Lockroy, and 0.8 km NE of Damoy Point, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, charted by them, and named by Charcot as Îlot Casabianca, for one Monsieur Casabianca, French administrator of the Naval Registry. It appears as such in a French text of 1906, and on Charcot's 1912 map. On Dec. 26, 1908 a landing was made here, during FrAE 1908-10. It appears as Casabianca Islet on some of Charcots's 1912 translated maps, and also on a 1916 British chart, but as Casabianca Island on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1929. In 1921 David Ferguson charted it as both Isle Casabianca and Charcot Island. It was re-surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944. It appears again as Casabianca Islet on a 1950 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined it as Casabianca Island, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Casabianca Island in 1963. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Islote Casabianca, and that is the name they used in their 1974 gazetteer. It also appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Glaciar Casais *see* **Channel Glacier**

Casamayor, Domingo. b. Argentina. Teniente de navío in the Argentine Navy, he was skipper of the *Uruguay*, from Jan. 4, 1921 to May 10, 1921.

Casanovas Peak. 62°35' S, 60°43' W. The ice dome rising to 325 m at the base of Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula, 3.1 km W of Snow Peak, and 9.3 km NE of Rotch Dome, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped in 2008 by the Bulgarians, who named it on Aug. 12, 2008, for Alex Simón y Casanovas, mountain guide and team leader at Juan Carlos I Station, one of the first group up this peak.

Casariego, Pedro Martín *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1927

Casatelli Peak. 80°22' S, 155°31' E. Rising to about 1600 m, 3 km E of Pritchard Peak, at the end of the W ridge that descends from Adams Crest, in the Ravens Mountains of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for medical administration supervisor Michael F. Casatelli, with the 109 Airlift Wing during the transition of LC-130 operations from the U.S. Navy to the National Guard.

Cascade Bluff. 84°57' S, 178°10' W. A long, low, mainly ice-covered bluff that forms the SW wall of Mincey Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Al Wade (q.v.) of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party of 1962-63, for the water cascading over this bluff in the summertime. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

Cascade Cliffs. 64°00' S, 57°36' W. Inland cliffs, 0.5 km NW of Förster Cliffs, and separated from them by a steep scree slope, they extend eastward from Blancmange Hill, on

James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, due to the fact that meltwater cascades over these cliffs from the ice dome above Förster Cliffs.

Cascade Glacier *see* **Delta Glacier**

Cascade Lake. 67°26' S, 59°27' E. About 1.5 km by 0.25 km, about 2.4 km E of Kemp Peak, just SE of Stefansson Bay. The lake drains from its N end down a spectacular snow-ice cascade into Stillwell Lake, at the extreme W end of the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named descriptively by ANCA on March 12, 1992.

Point Casco. 62°59' S, 60°40' W. A new point formed after the Deception Island volcanic explosions of the late 60s, at Crater Lake, NW of Mount Kirkwood, on the S side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, but is was probably named descriptively by the Argentines ("casco" means "helmet").

Point Case. A term no longer used. On Jan. 23, 1840 Wilkes was in a body of water that he called Disappointment Bay, and he saw a feature on the coast of what is now called George V Land. He named it for A.L. Case. It may well be what we call Mount Hunt today (*see* **Cape de la Motte** for further details).

Case, Augustus Ludlow. b. Feb. 3, 1812, Newburg, NY. He joined the U.S. Navy, and, on April 1, 1828, was promoted to midshipman, serving for 3 years off the coast of Brazil, on anti-slave patrol, on the only cruise of the frigate *Hudson*. In 1832-33 he was in the Caribbean, on the sloop *St. Louis*, and was promoted to passed midshipman (what would later be called an ensign), in 1834. After a year of coast survey work on the *Experiment*, he joined the *Vincennes* at Callao for USEE 1838-42. Now a lieutenant, he was in the East Indies, aboard the *Brandywine*, and then, during the Mexican War, 1846-48, took part in the capture of Vera Cruz and Tabasco. He was back on the *Vincennes*, in the Pacific, in 1849-51, and commanded the *Warren*, 1852-53. During a stint, 1853-57, as a lighthouse inspector in New York, he was promoted to commander. During the Civil War he was fleet captain of the Atlantic blockading squadron, being promoted to captain in Jan. 1863. In Dec. 1867 he was promoted to commodore, and again was a lighthouse inspector in New York. In 1869 he became chief of the bureau of ordnance. On May 24, 1872, he became a rear admiral, being made commander of the European squadron in 1873. He retired on Feb. 3, 1875, and died on Feb. 17, 1893, in Washington, DC.

Case Island. 73°19' S, 77°48' W. Actually an ice rise, 20 km wide, roughly circular, and (obviously) ice-covered, in the middle of Carroll Inlet, between the English Coast of Ellsworth Land and Smyley Island. Seen from the air in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Named by Finn Ronne for newspaperman Francis Higbee Case (1896-1962), Republican congressman from South Dakota, 1937-51; senator, 1951-62; and who helped get the ship for Ronne's expedition. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and it appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Casement, Arthur. b. May 21, 1871, Ballacorey, Andreas, Isle of Man, only son of brick and tile maker Thomas Casement (a former shoemaker) and his wife Margaret Kneale. His father died young, and his mother was forced to work on a farm to support herself and the lad. He joined the Merchant Navy, and in 1892 married Winifred Keenan, in Hull. They moved into 6 Ellas Avenue, and had 8 daughters. Casement was an able seaman on the *Morning* for the 1902-03 relief of the Scott party, during BNAE 1901-04. He was still plying the merchant marine seas in 1919 and 1920, as a bosun on Furness Withy's Cape Rio Line ship *Glenaffric*. He died in Hull, in 1943.

Cabo Casey *see* **Cape Casey**

Cape Casey. 66°22' S, 63°35' W. A conspicuous cape surmounted by a peak of 753 m, it marks the E extremity of the low peninsula projecting into the W side of Cabinet Inlet, immediately S of Bevin Glacier, and 16 km NNE of Stanley Island, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by FIDS in 1947, and photographed aerially in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. In keeping with other features named in this area for members of the War Cabinet, this cape was named by FIDS for great Australian statesman Richard Gardiner Casey (1st Baron Casey) (b. Aug. 29, 1890, Brisbane. d. June 17, 1976), Australian minister for external affairs from 1951 to 1960, governor general of Australia from 1965 to 1969, and who was a major force in opening up Antarctica. In 1929 he had been Australian political liaison in London when BANZARE was being planned, and during World War II had been an Australian member of the British War Cabinet, 1942-43. UK-APC accepted the name on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Casey, and that is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Ensenada Casey *see* **Casey Inlet**

Glaciar Casey *see* **Casey Glacier**

Mount Casey. 73°43' S, 165°47' E. Rising to 2100 m, on the N side of the head of Oakley Glacier, 8 km ENE of Mount Monteagle, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Denis Casey, USNR, catholic chaplain who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Casey Airstrip Automatic Weather Station. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. An Australian AWS, installed at Casey Station in 1991, at an elevation of 390 m.

Casey Bay. 67°30' S, 48°00' E. A large bay, the western of two large ones indenting the W coast of Enderby Land between the Prince Olav Coast and the Mawson Coast, or, more precisely, between Tange Promontory and Dingle Dome. On Jan. 14, 1930, Mawson discovered what he thought was one huge ice-pack-filled recession in the coastline, and called it Amundsen Bay. It was plotted in 67°20' S, 48°00' E. The following day, Riiser-Larsen, part of a Norwegian expedition there at the same time, flew over and saw it for what it really was, i.e., two bays, not one. Norwegian cartographers mapped it more accurately, but did not name the bays, so Amundsen Bay remained the name for both together. In 1956 an ANARE surveying party led by Peter Crohn was dropped off here by plane, and they mapped both bays in detail. In Feb. 1958 Phil Law led an ANARE party in by launch from the *Thala Dan*. ANCA renamed the western one Casey Bay, on April 29, 1958, after Richard G. Casey (*see* **Cape Casey**), and the eastern one as the new Amundsen Bay. US-ACAN accepted the new situation for Amundsen Bay in 1962, but did not accept the name Casey Bay, for the other one, until 1974. The Russians call it Zaliv Lena (i.e., "Lena bay"), after their ship, the *Lena*. *See* **Amundsen Bay** for more details.

Casey Channel *see* **Casey Glacier**

Casey Glacier. 69°00' S, 63°50' W. A glacier, 10 km wide, it flows N, then NE, from Hogmanay Pass, in Scripps Heights, into the Larsen Ice Shelf at Casey Inlet, between Cape Walcott and Miller Point, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. He thought it was a channel cutting right across the Antarctic Peninsula, and named it Casey Channel, for Major Richard G. Casey (*see* **Cape Casey**). He described it as "a channel filled with ice grounded below sea level and separating Graham Land from Scripps Island [now known as Scripps Heights] to the S." It appears as such on a Wilkins's map of 1929. It also became known as Casey Strait. However, using aerial photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and preliminary reports made by BGLE 1934-37, American cartographer W.L.G. Joerg came to believe, by viewing it in relation to what Wilkins had called Lurabee Channel [now known as Lurabee Glacier], that Wilkins' Casey Channel was in fact a glacier. This new situation, with new coordinates, appears on Joerg's map of 1937, and was proved in 1940, by a survey conducted by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Fids from Base E resurveyed it from the ground in 1947, UK-APC accepted the new name and situation on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was further surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1957-62. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Glaciar Casey, and that is the name listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Glaciar Casey.

Casey Inlet. 69°00' S, 63°35' W. An ice-filled inlet at the terminus of Casey Glacier,

between Miller Point and Cape Walcott, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins, on Dec. 20, 1928, and again by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, yet again in 1940 by USAS 1939–41, and finally in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947–48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1947, and again in 1961–62, and plotted by them in 69°00' S, 63°20' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Argentines call it Ensenada Casey.

Casey Island *see* **Casy Island**

Casey Islands. 64°44' S, 64°16' W. A group of small islands on the W side of Wylie Bay, S of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. FrAE 1903–05 charted some fringing islands in this position, but do not seem to have named them. FIDASE photographed them in 1956, and they were surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. Named by US-ACAN and UK-APC, both, on June 11, 1980, for Casey A. Jones, Jr., cook at Palmer Station, 1977–78, and at Pole Station for the winter of 1979 and the summer of 1979–80, who died in an accident at the Pole on Jan. 9, 1980 (*see* **Deaths**, 1980). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1982.

Casey Point. 73°27' S, 68°25' E. A narrow rock outcrop separating Sheraton Glacier from Arriens Glacier, on the Mawson Escarpment, along the E side of the Lambert Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973, and named by ANCA for John Newbery Casey (b. 1927), assistant director (geology) at the Bureau of Mineral Resources from 1969.

The *Casey Rag*. Newspaper for Casey Station. Perhaps more correctly called *The Casey Chronicle*.

Casey Range. 67°47' S, 62°12' E. A jagged, razor-backed ridge and several nunataks running in a N-S line, 13 km W of, and parallel to, the David Range, and also running parallel to the Masson Ranges, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Jan. 5, 1930, by BANZARE 1929–31, and named by Mawson for Richard Casey (*see* Cape Casey), who was, at that time, Australian political liaison officer in London, and closely associated with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The Australians mapped it in 67°44' S, 62°13' E, but it has since been re-plotted.

Casey Station. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. Year-round Australian scientific station, on the N part of Bailey Peninsula, Vincennes Bay, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. **Jan. 1965**: Construction began. During the building period (done mostly in the summer seasons), it was known as Repstat (Replacement Station). **Jan. 1969**: It was finally ready. At that point it was called Wilkes ANARE Station, being 2.5 km S of Wilkes Station. **Feb. 19, 1969**: It was opened, and renamed Casey Station, for Richard Casey (*see* **Cape Casey**). It replaced Wilkes Station, which had been used by the Australians since the summer of 1958–59 when the Americans left. **1969 winter**: Edward Christopher "Ted" Howells (officer-in-charge), Ken Bode (meteorologist-in-charge), Peter Twelvetree and Quentin Blades (meteorologists), Alf Svensson (meterological technician), Ross Anderson (glaciologist), Syd Little (assistant glaciologist), John Gras (UAP physicist), Phillip Johnstone (cosmic ray physicist), Trevor Stone (ionosphere physicist), Bert Holland, Gerry McGill, Mike McGinley, and Steve Kuhn (geodesists), Trevor Mahoney (electronics engineer), Dick Limpitlaw (medical oficer), Keith McDonald (radio operator-in-charge), Lee Collins, Sydney Henderson, and Mike Riley (radio operators), Graeme Currie [supervising technician (radio)], Peter Garone (plumber), John Gillies (q.v.) (senior radio technician), Len Holbrok and Colin Taylor (radio technicians), Bob Innes (carpenter), Jon P. Mason and Lyn Saunders (electricians), Dave Powell and Ron Wiggins (diesel mechanics), Charlie Weir (q.v.) (plant inspector), Bill Macha (general assistant), and Willi Kalss (chef). **1970 winter**: Gordon Elliot McInnes (officer-in-charge), Dave Bishop, David Blaby, David Blight, Alan Bodey, Dave Bromwich, Jim Carver, Irvin Clark, Alistair Crombie, Les Denham, Ron Gomez, Dave B. Grant, Roger Harrison, Nigel McDonald, Alan Phillips, Dick Phillips, John Singleton, Jorg Suckau, Jack Turner, Jerry Walter, Ian Waters, Mick Webb, John Young, Heinz Gherke. **1971 winter**: Jeffrey A. "Jeff" Walter (officer-in-charge), John Ackerly, Barry Allwright, Graham Barnes, Pat Bensley, Lex Brown, Dale Evans, Phil Fitzherbert, Don Grund, Murray Hall, Ray Hinchey, Kevin Hogan, Chris Hope, Terry Inglis, Bill Macha, Peter R. McLennan, Keith Martin, Doug Peterkin, Leon Sawyer, Peter Schwetz, John Sillick, Tony Warriner, Russ Willey, Ron Worden, Clint Wright, Neal Young. **1972 winter**: Dave Luders (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Kerry Andrews, Craig Austin, Peter Bennett, Derek Cantellow, Graham Dadswell (q.v.), Laurie Davidson, Brian Ericksen, Graeme Goller, Reg Haywood, Mike Heap, Graham Henstridge, Graham Hinch, Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), Bruce Lauder, Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Hayden Merry, Ray Mitchell, Col Perger, Dave Pottage (q.v.), Murray Price, Murray Rowden-Rich, Bill Singleton, Adrian Stone, Terry Weatherson. **1973 winter**: Gordon Elliot McInnes (officer-in-charge), Bruce Aimer, David Bruce, Jim Carver, Peter W. Dawson, Allan Foster, Colin Gibbs, Vin Gibson, Peter Gormly, Chris Hicks, Ian E.B. Holmes, Ian James, Neil Jones, Dick Lightfoot, Terry McGlone, John McGregor, Ian McIntosh, Lloyd McMurtie, Ed Oniszk, Grant Reid, Alan Robinson, Werner Spitzer, Lyle Supp, Brian D. Taylor, Ian Waters, Mick Webb, Fred White, Alan Wilkinson, Bob Wilson. **1974 winter**: Paul Varma (officer-in-charge), Carl Brennan, Tom Brooks, Gary Burns, Peter Butcher, Chas Cosgrove, Graeme Currie, Hank Edwards, Keith Gooley, Graham Haw, Terry Hobbs, Greg Howarth, Jack Hughes, Alun Jones, Gordon Jones, John V. Morrissy, Lindsay Oxenham, Fred Prant, Frank Reid, David Russell, David "Duke" Schneider, Meil Simmonds, John Stalker, Dick Stephen, Mike Stracey, John Trott, Bill Vernon. **1975 winter**: Albert C. "Bert" Jagger (officer-in-charge), Rod Barton-Johnson, Bert Berzins, Col Christiansen, Glen Foote, Chris Gamgee, Brian Harrison, Rod L. Hutchinson, Dan Ives, Steve Karay, Martin Kros, John McLeary, Terry McNamara, Dick Neff, Dick Paynting, John Peters, Graeme Russell, Leon Sawyer, Arie Schellaars, Rod Schrapel, Eugene Stanfield, Graham Thompson, Peter Warren, Mick Webb, Graham Whiteside, David Wood-Smith. **1976 winter**: Kenneth I. "Ken" Chester (officer-in-charge), Leon Blakeley, Bill Breeze, Trevor Brooks, Rich Brown, Gerry Bryant, Gary Burns, Ralph Fletcher, Vin Gibson, Andrew Goode, John Gough, Ron Hayward, Paul Hedt, George Jaques, Peter Keage, Jim Linden. Jim MacConachie, Tony O'Mara, Robin Regester, Helmut Sell, John Simounds, Joe Tyrrell, Barry Vince. **1977 winter**: Barry W. Seedsman (officer-in-charge), Bill Allen, Ken Batt, Alan Cowan, Simon Gaddes, Bob Harding, Peter Hopper, Peter Wylie King (q.v.), Gary MacLeod, Ulai Nagatalevu, Geoff Naughton, Adrian Porter, Alan Reynolds, Don Robinson, Keith Schafer, Dieter Schmidt, Bob Sheerr, Barry Southern, Andrew Thollar, Egon Wehrle, Jeff Wilson, Andrew Zacharia. **1978 winter**: Doug Twigg (officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Twigg**), Bob Bandy, Dave Blakeborough, Laurie Bredhauer, Ron Brown, Gary Carr, Trevor Hamley, Noel Hutchins, Richard King, Eric Leach, Ron Mackenzie, Graeme Mears, Ray Morris, Rod Parsons, Mike Phillips, Peter Quinn, Graeme Russell, Rod Schrapel, Graham K. Smith, Bob Stow, Mike Tierney, Jim Vallance, Stuart Waugh, Joe Xuereb. **1979 winter**: Graeme J. Manning (officer-in-charge), Colin Barrett, Oliver Benson, Paul Brammer, Rick Brown, Chris Cheney, Brian Clements, Laurie Cole, Tony Costello, Trevor Cruse, Klaas de Jonge, Don Dettmann, Horrie Down, Peter Horton, John Hudspeth, Frank O'Connor, John J. O'Connor, Geoff Reeve, Allen Rooke, David Sheehy, John Simounds, Ross Walsh, George Hedanek, Bob Sherwood, Michael Stone, John Sutton. **1980 winter**: Willem Philip "Phil" Barnaart (officer-in-charge), Ross Belcher, Tony Brockbank, Doug Cameron, Dave Chester, Paul Chesworth, John Corcoran, Vin Gibson, Ron Gorman, John Henry, Peter Hicks, Keith Lewis, Keith McCallum, Keith McKechnie, Ray Mason, Ken Murdoch, Tom Parrott, Ray Parry, Bill Plant, Max Riley, Rick Schmitter, Tony Smith, Peter Tuckwell, Alan Wilkinson, Ron Worden. **1981 winter**: B.V. Joseph "Joe" Johnson (officer-in-charge), Dave Ball, Mick Bence, David Bridger, Peter Carey, Evan Davis, Len Harwood, Martin Hendy, Rod Hosken, Bob N. Jones, Rex McCarthy, Ian

McDonald, Lindsay Meades, Wayne Miller, Lance Olsen, Eric Osborn, Ian Palmer, Geoff Pearce, Wayne Petschack, Richard Priddy, Lou Rayner, Don Reid, Graham K. Smith, Paul Richard Smith, Bruce Underwood, Glen von Bibra, Herman Westerhof. **1982 winter**: John A. Munro (officer-in-charge), Bob Ballantyne, Peter Barrett, Adrian Blake, Peter Browne, Dave Catesby, Ian Clifton, Max Dietrich, Peter Dougheney, Peter Ellis, Paul Fiske, Peter Foran, Bob Goldsworthy, Peter Gray, Gerry Hamilton, John Hetherington, Bob Hollingsworth, Ian Johnstone, Damien Jones, Tony Kelley, Jim Lawrence, Neil McIntosh, Phil McManus, Stephen Manning, Brian Martin, Jim Milne, Bob Orchard, Gary Pilmore, Paul Rea, Eric Smith, Neil Smith, Ivan Taylor, Garry Wilson, Greg Young, Xie Zichu. **1983 winter**: Donald R. "Don" Cheesman (officer-in-charge), Bob Abeyscherra, Chris Cheney, Ashley Delarue, Doug Green, Garry Hardie, Brian Harley, Lex Harris, Brian G. Harvey, George Hedanek, Rob Hollingshead, Ian E. Holmes, Peter James, Graham Kelly, Phil Liley, Mark Little, Jack McKenzie, Michael Martin, Tim Medhurst, Danny O'Reilly, Geoff Robertson, Allen Rooke, Adrian Smith, Ian Stone, Qian Songlin, Peter Stickland, Charles Taylor, Col Walker, Alan White, Bob Yost. **1984 winter**: Brian Whiteley (officer-in-charge), Bruce Adam, Garry Barclay, Brian Baxter, Mick Bence, Russell Brand, Gary Burton, Jim Clark, Neil Conrick, Qin Dahe, Ray Etherington, Dave J. Grant, Ken Hankinson, Peter Hesketh, Allan Hiscock, Trevor Lloyd, Jeff Longworth, Sandie McCombie, Andrew Martin, Paul Matthews, David Nicholas, Peter Norris-Smith, Bill Robinson, Jim Semmens, Merv Steele, Eric Szworak, Rick Thwaites, Andrew Wood, Bob Yeoman. **1985 winter**: John Smart (officer-in-charge), Ian Abbott, Bruce Alcorn, Graham Buis, Ken Butler, Bill Couch, Andrew Crook, Garry Dawe, Steve Dulfer, Wayne Eastley, Ian Goodwin, Jian Kang Han, Glen Hay, Alex Hindle, Terry Hobbs, Ian Johnstone, Denise Jones, Matthias Kaszechki, Pat Killalea, Graeme Lawrence, John Lee, Ray Lindupp, Gerry Love, Chris Miller, David Phillips, Bill Sinclair, David Steele, John Tibbits, Ross Walsh, Garry Watson, Don Waugh, Mick Whittle. **1986 winter**: Barry Martin (officer-in-charge), Peter Bannister, Darryl Byrne, Greg Clark, Xi Dilong, Lloyd Fletcher, Jim Hall, Rick Hancock, Lex Harris, Bill Hazelton, George Hedanek, Kim Hill, Shane Hill, Col Hobbs, Tony Howard, Brian Jury, Ian LeFevre, Dugald Mclaren, Chris Morrison, Bill O'Connor, Malcolm Parnell, Bob Phillips, Kevin Sheridan, Gary Pilmore, Neville Ryan, Keith Salmon, George Seidl, Charles Stenton, Sheryl White. **1987 winter**: Russell Rachinger (officer-in-charge), Colin Blobel, Joe Brennan, Chris Browne, Simon Catley, Kevin Christensen, Ray Clark, Gavin Day, Gary Eastwood, Paul Fenton, John H. Freeman, David Gillott, Brian Harley, Jeff Lawrence, Li Jun, Wayne MacDonald, Eric MacGibbon, Malcolm McKern, Peter Malcolm, Peter Mantell, Paul Marshall, Grahame Mills, Vernon Moo, Paul Myers, Scott Neilson, John O'Brien, Bill Robinson, Rob Schmith, Andy Speake, Merv Steele, Robin Thomas, Dave Thorn, Kevin C. Walker, Michael Wilson, Ray Wright, Mike Whitehouse. **1988 winter**: Thomas Raymond "Tom" Maggs (station leader), Erica Adamson, Lachlan Braden, Russell Brand, Ian Bruce, Peter Cummings, Andrew Delahoy, John Duncan, Erwin Erb, Ross Ferris, Arthur Gillard, Alan Hayes, Jonathon Kilpatrick, Eddy Kretowicz, Les Lever, Grant McGarry, Bernie McKinley, Roger McLennan, Dale Main, Ray Miller, Peter Orbansen, Leigh Reardon, Shane Spriggins, Chris Stucki, Phillip Webster, Bob Wicks, Calum Young. The new Casey Station, built in 1988-89, 500 m higher up the hill away from the sea spray, is in 66°17' S, 110°32' E. **1989 winter**: H. Joachim "Joc" Schmiechen (station leader), Geoff Bishop, Sandy Cave, Charlie Cholawinskyj, John Enfantie, John H. Freeman, Hau V. Ling, Owen Holmwood, Dale Ingarfield, Deirdre Johnson, Brenton Jones, Ross Jongejans, Gary McLeod, Peter Le Compte, Phil Manning, Ross Peterkin, Ann Roskrow, Phil Smart, Len Trace, John Van De Geyn, Bo Wen, Graeme Wills, Richard Wilson. **1990 winter**: Joan Russell (station leader), Helen Beggs, Luke Doran, Geoff Draper, Mal Ellson, Richard Freeman, Graeme Germein, Rodney Givney, Paul Gray, Paul Himsley, John Hoelscher, David Humphries, Nic Jones, Peter Orbansen, Des Pettit, Ed Piket, Adele Post, Ian Potrzeba, Ian Raymond, Peter Read, David Roser, Anthony Scerri, Kevin Shepherd, Patrick Smyth, Phil Smart, Ted Young. **1991 winter**: John Hancock (station leader), Florian Baciu, Russell Clark, Peter Corner, Philip Dawson, Kevin Denham, Phil Giese, David Glackin, Brian Griffith, Michael Hardie, Steve Hughes, Bronwyn Matheson, David Melick, Jim Ockensen, David O'Neill, Tony Powell, Perry Roberts, Neville Ryan, Ray Saunders, Robert Shaw, Ron Sherwood, Graeme Snow, Alec Taylor, Glen Turner, Gwyn Williams, Meredy Zwar. **1992 winter**: Noel Mifsud (station leader), Arthur Alexander, Denise Allen, Jeffrey Ayton, Robert Barclay, Alex Hindle, Kerrie Hindle, Mark Hovenden, John McKelvie, Gary MacLeod, Dale Main, John W. Mason, Devindar Singh, Mark Tapp, Christopher Tomes, Patrick Whelan, Denis Wiltshire. **1993 winter**: Graeme Armstrong (station leader), Peter Attard, Bill Collins, Tayne Cooper, Andrew Croke, Dave Harrison, Stuart Hodges, Mandy Holmes, Grant Hutchins, Anne Jackson, Shaun Johnson, Ric Kern, Didier Monselesan, Mark Spooner, Lloyd Symons, Peter Thompson, Trevor Tingate, Tony Vaughan, Shane Wheller. **1994 winter**: Angela Rhodes (station leader), Neil Adams, Bruce Copplestone, Miro Dubovinsky, James Giblin, Tim Gibson, Paul Hansen, Robert May, David Melick, Adrian Porter, Steve Rendell, Brett Sambrooks, Donna Simper, Dale Siver, Jeff Smith, Paul Richard Smith, Garth Thompson. **1995 winter**: Peter Melick (station leader), Obadur Azmi, Elizabeth Bulling, Neil Drummond, Arthur Gillard, Dave Glazebrook, Michael Halpin, Mandy Holmes, Patrick Kildea, Chris Langmaid, Roger Lurz, Cheryl McRae, Didier Monselesan, Noel Paten, Leigh Reardon, Darin Roberts, Glenn Scherell, Robert Thorne, Gwyn Williams. **1996 winter**: Mark Goodall (station leader), Craig Allardyce, Andrew Bicknell, Andrew Brooks, Adam Ewing, Christian Gallagher, Ross Garnsey, Annette Hackett, Cathy Marsh, Craig Marsh, Shane Procter, Darryn Schneider, Michael Shanahan, Graham K. Smith, George Spry, Trevor Williamson. **1997 winter**: Ian Sutherland (station leader), Bruce Eyers, Bruce Hewitt, Brendan Hill, Terry McCarron, Ian John McLean, Rod Miller, Frank O'Rourke, Simon Pearce, John Pizzinato, Jason Reinke, Janet Reynolds, Godfrey Terwin, Bob J. Thompson, Andrew Tink, George Wiseman. **1998 winter**: Graeme Beech (station leader). **1999 winter**: Marcus Tilbrook (station leader). **2000 winter**: Marilyn Boydell (station leader). **2001 winter**: Alan Henry (station leader). **2002 winter**: John Rich (station leader). **2003 winter**: Ivor Harris (staton leader). **2004 winter**: Karen Kristensen (station leader). **2005 winter**: Jeremy Smith (station leader). **2006 winter**: Marilyn Boydell (station leader). **2007 winter**: Jeremy Smith (station leader). **2008 winter**: Bob N. Jones (station leader). Casey had 12 buildings set on elevated frames in a line across the prevailing wind, to allow the snow to blow beneath it, with a half-round passageway, facing the wind, connecting them. However, being so near the coast the sea spray weakened the stilts. **2009 winter**: Graham Cook (station leader). **2010 winter**: Narelle Campbell (station leader).

Casey Strait *see* **Casey Glacier**

Cashman Crags. 77°32' S, 166°51' E. Two rock summits at 1500 m up the W slope of Mount Erebus, 1 km W of Hoopers Shoulder, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, at the suggestion of NZ geologist Philip R. Kyle, for vulcanologist Katherine Venable "Kathy" Cashman (b. July 19, 1954, Providence, RI), USARP team member on Mount Erebus in 1978-79 while she was a Fulbright scholar studying for her master's degree at the Victoria University of Wellington, in NZ. After getting her PhD at Johns Hopkins in 1986, she was back on Mount Erebus in 1988-89, and from 1991 has been professor of geology at the University of Oregon. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Cassandra Nunatak. 64°27' S, 63°24' W. Rising to 425 m (the British say 900 m), it marks the E side of the mouth of Iliad Glacier, at the N end of the Trojan Range, in the N part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1955-57, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in association with other features in the Trojan Range named for characters out of Homer's *Iliad*, for

Priam's daughter. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cassedy, Alfred *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Cassidy. 77°27' S, 160°47' E. Rising to 1917 m, it forms a salient angle in the NE part of the Prentice Plateau, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Rude spurs descend from the E side of the mountain. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Dennis S. Cassidy, curator of the Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility and Core Library, at Florida State University in Tallahassee, from 1962 to 1991. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Cassidy Glacier. 77°46' S, 160°09' E. A glacier, 11 km long and 3 km wide, flowing NE into the upper Taylor Glacier between Depot Nunatak and the NW end of the Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04 as South-West Arm, but later mapping has shown that this glacier is part of the Taylor Glacier system. Renamed by US-ACAN in 1992, for William A. Cassidy, of the department of geology and planetary science, at the University of Pittsburgh, who, over 13 field seasons between 1976 and 1990, led USARP field teams in the investigation and collection of Antarctic meteorites from diverse sites through Victoria Land and southward to Lewis Cliff, adjacent to the Queen Alexandra Range.

Cassini Glacier. 77°53' S, 163°48' E. A steep glacier between Goat Mountain and Bonne Glacier, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the Cassini map projection, a cylindrical projection in which the cylinder is at right angles to the axis of the globe. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Monte Cassino *see under* **M**

Punta Castelli. 64°40' S, 62°18' W. A point in Wilhelmina Bay, SE of Cape Anna, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Castellini Bluff. 78°09' S, 167°10' E. A rock bluff rising to about 500 m, between Dibble Bluff and Mount Nesos, in the W part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Michael A. Castellini, of the Institute of Marine Sciences, at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, who studied the Weddell seal in the McMurdo Sound sea-ice areas between 1977 and 2004, including winter season research at White Island with Randall W. Davis (*see* **Davis Bluff**) in 1981. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 17, 2005.

Castells Carafí, Héctor. b. Barcelona, Spain. He migrated to Uruguay, and was an alférez de navío (ensign) in the Uruguayan Navy in 1916, when he went on the *Instituto de Pesca No. 1*, as part of the officer crew, to rescue (unsuccessfully) Shackleton's men trapped on Elephant Island.

Nunatak Castells Ortiz. 66°11' S, 61°35' W. One of a cluster of several nunataks on the N side of Jason Peninsula, in Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Castellvi Peak. 62°42' S, 60°23' W. Rising to 350 m on Hurd Peninsula, 800 m NE of MacGregor Peaks, and 1.4 km SW of Dorotea Peaks, on Livingston island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 12, 2008, for Josefina Castellvi y Pulachs (*see* **Spain**).

Casterz Camp. 83°30' S, 117°00' W. American field camp on the Polar Plateau, open only for the 1991-92 season.

[1]**Cabo Castex**. 63°20' S, 61°59' W. A small cape, in the area of Cape Hooker, Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

[2]**Cabo Castex** *see* **Tay Head**

Castiglia, Marcelo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1946

Paso De Castilla *see under* **D**

The *Castillo* *see* **The *Subofícial Castillo***

Cerro Castillo. 63°39' S, 57°30' W. A hill in the central part of the S half of Eagle Island, 11 km N of Vega Island, off Trinity Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Squadron Leader Alamiro Castillo Ayala, of the Chilean Air Force, who took part in ChilAE 1971-71. The Argentines call it Cerro San Miguel.

Nunatak del Castillo *see under* **D**

Pico Castillo *see* **Castle Peak**

Punta Castillo. 63°36' S, 59°44' W. A point between Condyle Point and Cape Dumoutier, in the SE part of Tower Island, at the NE end of the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Roca Castillo *see* **Fort Point** and [2]**Castle Rock**

Castillo Point. 75°30' S, 141°18' W. An ice-covered point marking the E side of the terminus of Land Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Rudy Castillo, USN, aerographer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1968, during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). He was at Hallett Station in 1968-69.

Roca Castillo Scarborough *see* **Scarborough Castle**

The Castle *see* **Mount Macey**

Roca Castle *see* [2]**Castle Rock**

Castle Bluff. 69°24' S, 76°20' E. The highest point of a prominent, steep-sided ridge which extends in a NE-SW direction, about 1.9 km W of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. The NE end of the ridge is a vertical bluff which presents a barrier like a castle wall. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Guanyin Shan.

Castle Crags. 82°01' S, 159°12' E. Prominent jagged peaks, 6 km N of Hunt Mountain, and overlooking Starshot Glacier, this feature is located on the ridge extending N from the Holyoake Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for its castellated appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 15, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Castle Peak. 67°00' S, 65°53' W. A prominent, ice-covered peak, shaped like a truncated cone with a rounded summit, and rising to over 610 m above the surrounding ice (i.e., 2380 m above sea level), immediately S of Murphy Glacier, and close off the W side of the Avery Plateau, and 27 km E of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1946, and named by them for its resemblance to a ruined medieval castle. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. The Argentines translated the name as Pico Castillo, but the Chileans, who considered this also, chose instead, in 1963, to name it Pico Catedral, claiming that to use the name "castillo" would be to invite confusion with all the other features containing that word. It appears as Pico Catedral in their 1974 gazetteer.

[1]**Castle Rock** *see* **Fort Point**

[2]**Castle Rock**. 62°47' S, 61°35' W. A conspicuous square, black rock, rising to 175 m above sea level, it is actually a rugged island, 2.75 km off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by Palmer on Nov. 12, 1820, it appears on Powell's British chart of 1822. Weddell, in 1825, apparently not knowing it had been named by Palmer, named it Gibraltar Rock, and that name was still being used by some into the 1930s. It appears on a British chart of 1839 as Castle Rock, was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933-35, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Roca Castle. In 1947 the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy translated this as Roca Castillo, and that was the name used in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

[3]**Castle Rock**. 77°48' S, 166°46' E. A high, bold, precipitous-sided rock crag with a flat top, rising to 415 m (the New Zealanders say 430 m), 5 km NE of Hut Point, on the central ridge of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island, it is the most conspicuous landmark on that peninsula. It consists of a plug (or pipe) of an ancient vent, from which the cone has long since disappeared. Discovered and named descriptively by Scott in 1902 during BNAE 1901-04. It was a landmark for sledging parties returning from the south. They estimated its height at 1350 feet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Castor *see* **Castor Nunatak**

The *Castor*. A 318-ton Norwegian sailing sealer, built in 1886 in Arendal, for a Danish owner. Chris Christensen bought her in 1893, and, under the command of Capt. Morten

Pedersen, she was in Antarctic waters with the *Hertha* and the *Jason* in 1893-94. She disappeared off Greenland in 1896.

Île Castor *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Îlot Castor. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The NE of a group of 2 islets SE of Île du Lion, in the Baie des Gémeaux, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977 because the islands are not only so close together, they are very similar (cf Castor and Pollux, of Greek mythology). *See also* **Îlot Pollux**.

Isla Castor *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Nunatak Castor *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Roca Castor *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Castor and Pollux. 69°24' S, 76°24' E. Twin peaks in the Larsemann Hills, 95 m and 89 m above sea level respectively, on a short ridge which marks the track from Law-Racovitza Station to the plateau, about 0.5 km SE of Law-Racovitza. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987, after the twins in Greek mythology. The Chinese call it Xiaowuzhi Shan.

Castor Insel *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Castor Nunatak. 65°10' S, 59°55' W. Rising to about 155 m, 5.5 km SW of Oceana Nunatak, it is the southernmost of the Seal Nunataks, off the W coast of Robertson Island, off the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First seen by Larsen on Dec. 11, 1893, and he charted it as an island, which he named Castor Insel, for the *Castor*. It appears on Friederichsen's 1895 map as Castorinsel. De Gerlache refers to it on his maps as Île Castor, and the chart of BAE 1898-1900 shows it as just Castor. It was re-defined on Oct. 8, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, when Nordenskjöld re-charted it as a nunatak, calling it Kastors Nunatak, Kastor Nunatak, or Nunatak Kastor. As early as 1908 the South Americans were calling it both Isla Castor and Nunatak Castor. It appears as Castor Nunatak on a British chart of 1921. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Castor Nunatak on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it between 1952 and 1956, and the name appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Castor, but the name that is listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer is Nunatak Castor, which is also what the Argentines call it.

Castorinsel *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Castra Martis Hill. 62°34' S, 60°12' W. A conspicuous hill rising to 453 meters near Leslie Hill, 500 meters ESE of that hill, and linked to it by a saddle 418 m above sea level, and 4.1 km NW of Melnik Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarian Tangra expedition of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, after the old Roman settlement of Castra Martis (Mars Camp), the predecessor of the NW Bulgarian town of Kula.

Mount Castro. 69°20' S, 66°04' W. Rising to 1630 m, on the N side of Seller Glacier, 8 km SE of Mount Gilbert, E of Forster Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in Jan. 1937 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1958 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for João de Castro (1500-1548), Portuguese navigator. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It appears on a British map of 1963.

Nunatak Castro. 66°08' S, 61°02' W. One of a group of nunataks on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Castro *see* **Cape Betbeder**

Castro Peak. 62°42' S, 60°24' W. Rising to 306 m on Hurd Peninsula, 750 m SWW of MacGregor Peaks, and 1.87 km NE of Binn Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991. Named by the Bulgarians, on Aug. 12, 2008, for Vicente Castro, mountain guide at Juan Carlos I Station, who took part in the first ascent of this peak in 2003-04.

Île Casy *see* **Casy Island**

Isla Casy *see* **Casy Island**

Roca Casy *see* **Casy Island**

Casy Island. 63°14' S, 57°30' W. Also called Casy Rock. The largest island in a group of small islands, 3 km SE of Lafarge Rocks, 5 km NE of Coupvent Point, and 6 km WSW of Prime Head (effectively it lies between Prime Head and Coupvent Point), off the N side of Trinity Peninsula. It has a rocky summit rising to 90 m. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1838 by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville, as Île Casy, for Joseph-Grégoire Casy (1787-1862), aide to French minister of marine Vice Admiral Claude de Rosamel, and a friend of Dumont d'Urville's (Casy became a vice admiral in 1845, and a senator in 1852). It appears on a British chart of 1901 as Casy Island, and a Norwegian chart of 1928 as Casy Øy. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Roca Casy, and on another one from 1961, and as such in their gazetteer of 1974. So, the Chileans have always called it Roca Casy. It appears on a 1949 British chart as Casy Islet, and UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1956 U.S. chart, misspelled as Casey Island. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Casy Island, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. It appears as such in the 1964 British gazetteer. The Argentines used to call it Roca Casy (it appears as such in their gazetteer of 1970), but in their gazetteer of 1993 it appears as Isla Casy.

Casy Islet *see* **Casy Island**

Casy Øy *see* **Casy Island**

Casy Rock *see* **Casy Island**

Isla Cat *see* **Cat Island**

Cat Island. 65°47' S, 65°13' W. About 0.75 km long, midway between Duchaylard Island and Larrouy Island (about 4 km to the S), at the S end of Grandidier Channel, 24 km WSW of Cape García, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered, charted, and named descriptively (for its shape) in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37. The Argentines showed it as Isla Cat on their 1943 translated BGLE map, but on a 1947 chart of theirs it is shown fully translated as Isla Gato. However, on yet another Argentine chart, from 1949, it is shown as Isla Kat. US-ACAN accepted the name Cat Islet in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Cat Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Isla Gato.

Cat Islet *see* **Cat Island**

Cat Lake. 68°34' S, 78°17' E. About 1 km long, with several bays, in the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, because, on air photos, it resembles a cat.

Cat Nunatak. 77°29' S, 163°28' E. Due W of Hogback Hill, at Cape Bernacchi, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, to commemorate the cats that accompanied the ships *Morning* and *Terra Nova* to McMurdo Sound. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Cat Ridge. 71°10' S, 61°50' W. At an elevation of about 1200 m above sea level, in the middle of Gain Glacier, WNW of Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, in the E part of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E, 1972-73, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976. It is a descriptive term, for when viewed from the NE, the limbs of the feature resemble in shape those of a sprawling cat. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Catacomb Hill. 78°04' S, 163°25' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to 1430 m, on the ridge that borders the E side of the head of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The granite of the peak has been weathered into spectacular caverns, hence the name given by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE who established a survey station on its summit on Dec. 19, 1957. It appears in the 1960 NZ gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Catacomb Ridge. 78°05' S, 163°24' E. Runs due S from Catacomb Hill, in association with which it was named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Islotes Catalán. 62°31' S, 59°41' W. A group of islets and rocks very close to the S coast of Discovery Bay, about 1.2 km SE of Labbé Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947 as Islotes Soldado Catalán, for the soldier Juan Catalán Barril, part of the team who built Capitán Arturo Prat Station (then known as Soberanía), the Chilean base on Greenwich Island. Since 1951 the name has been shortened.

Punta Catalina *see* **Catharina Point**

Catalunyan Saddle. 62°40' S, 60°09' W. At an elevation of 1260 m, on Friesland Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains, 3.4 km S of Kuzman Knoll, 11.5 km E of St. Kliment Ohridski Sta-

tion, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Lyaskovets Peak to the E and by Presian Ridge to the W. Part of the saddle is occupied by The Sphinx. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 2004-05, during their Tangra survey, and named by them on April 11, 2005, as Sedlovina Katalunska for the Catalonian (i.e., Catalan, Catalunyan) scientists and alpine guides from Juan Carlos I Station, who established the first route via the saddle to Friesland Ridge, in 1991. The name has been translated into English.

Cataract Canyon. 68°36' S, 78°34' E. An asymmetric canyon in the Vestfold Hills, about 20 m deep and about 500 m long, and steeper on the N side, it drains Canyon Lake via a series of rapids and cataracts, hence the name given by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Pico Catedral *see* **Castle Peak**

Catenary Nunatak. 77°59' S, 160°31' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km SW of Monastery Nunatak, on the S side of the Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the catenary, the curve in which a survey chain hangs when it is suspended between two points at the same level. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Caterpillar tractors. Have been used in Antarctica since Scott took 3 with him on BAE 1910-13. He and Charcot had tested these sledges equipped with a motor and caterpillar tracks in the Alps before Scott took them south on the *Terra Nova*. D-6s were used on OpHJ 1946-47. There has been a wide range of tracked vehicles used in Antarctica.

The *Catharina*. Often seen (erroneously) as the *Catherine*. A 160-ton, 71-foot American sealing brig, registered in New London on July 17, 1820, and owned by W.W. Rodman, she took part in Alexander Clark's expedition to the South Shetlands in the summer of 1820-21. Captain Joseph Henfield commanded, and Elof Benson was 1st mate. Henry Perry (one of the mates), Thomas Pomeroy, Nahum Haynes, and Cory Manchester, were all drowned at the Falkland Islands on the way south on Oct. 27, 1820. The *Catharina* arrived back in Stonington on May 14, 1821, with 9,800 salted fur seal skins, and some oil. She was back in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, under the command of Capt. David Churchill, and in company with the *Emeline* and the *Essex*. She took in 1000 seal skins, and 325 barrels of oil.

Catharina Point. 62°20' S, 59°37' W. The N point of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1949-50 named it Punta Varoli, and it appears as such on their 1951 chart, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in Dec. 1956. UK-APC, being unable to bring themselves to name it, say, Varoli Point (which they easily could have done), named it (for themselves only) on Aug. 31, 1962, as Catharina Point, for the *Catharina*. It appears as such on a British chart of that year. The Argentines, caught almost literally between a rock and a hard place (being unable to use a name already in use by either Chile or the UK), chose a translation of the girl's name "Catharina," and named it Punta Catalina, which in no way honors the old sealing vessel or anyone or anything else. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cathedral Crags. 63°00' S, 60°33' W. A rocky ice-free hill, rising to 140 m (the British say 160 m), and with steeply cliffed sides, that is actually a volcanic vent composed of massive yellow lapilli breccia showing indistinct, nearly horizontal stratification, and which surmounts the peninsula between Neptunes Window and Fildes Point, on the N side of Neptunes Bellows, on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The very early sealers named part of it as The Convent, and that name is seen on Robert Fildes's chart of 1821. The German translation Das Kloster is seen on an 1827 Fildes chart. Convent (i.e., without the definite article) is seen on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1930, and The Convent is seen on a 1948 British chart. Lester (of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22) refers to it as Weather Cock Hill, and a 1939 reference by Bagshawe (of the same expedition) refers to it as Weathercock Hill, both spellings reflecting a name given to it by whalers in the area in the 1906-20 period. FIDS surveyed it in 1953, and on Sept. 4, 1957 UK-APC named it Cathedral Crags. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cathedral Peaks. 84°44' S, 175°40' W. A long, steep, rugged mountain mass surmounted by several conspicuous peaks, close N of Lubbock Ridge, they extend for 13 km along the E margin of Shackleton Glacier. From the glacier the feature resembles the spires and turrets of a cathedral. Named by Al Wade (q.v.), who worked here in 1962-63, as part of the USARP Shackleton Glacier Party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 16, 1964.

[1]**Cathedral Rocks** *see* **Granite Pillars**

[2]**Cathedral Rocks**. 77°51' S, 162°30' E. A series of 4 dark, abrupt cliffs interspersed by short glaciers, and surmounted by sharp peaks rising to about 2050 m, forming a right angle which extends W and then S for 13 km (the New Zealanders say about 16 km) along the S side of Ferrar Glacier, and forming part of the N shoulder of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered on Dec. 7, 1902 by Albert Armitage, during BNAE 1901-04, and named descriptively by him. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Catherall, Laurance "Laurie." b. Sept. 24, 1935, Lewisham, near London, son of William Augustus Catherall and his wife May Frances Howe. He became a Queens Scout, but, irreconcilable differences with his father led him to run away from home, and, lying about his age, he joined FIDS as a meteorologist. He shipped out from London to Montevideo in 1954, and wintered-over at Base F in 1955, and at Base D in 1956. In 1958 he went to Quebec, and worked in the bush. He married Mary Margaret. Then he worked at a General Electric plant in Peterborough, owned a lodge in Omemee, Ont., and then worked for the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, finally settling in Fort Frances, Ont., where he joined the Ministry of Indian Affairs. His wife died on Dec. 11, 2002, and he died on Sept. 30, 2005, at La Verendrye Hospital, in Fort Frances.

The *Catherine*. American schooner which, under Smyley, sailed from Newport, RI, on Sept. 10, 1845, as tender to the *America*, both vessels going to the South Shetlands. She was wrecked against a glacier in 1846.

Mount Catherine *see* **Mount Kathleen**

Catherine Sweeney Mountains *see* **Sweeney Mountains**

Catlow, Peter. b. Lancashire. A mountain climber, he joined FIDS in 1957, as a radioman, and wintered-over at Base J in 1958. After the expedition, he worked in a restaurant in Nelson, Lancs.

Rocas Catodon *see* **Catodon Rocks**

Catodon Rock *see* **Catodon Rocks**

Catodon Rocks. 63°30' S, 60°00' W. A small group of rocks, rising to about 6 m above sea level, NW of Tower Island, and just NE of Ohlin Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. They appear erroneously on Capt. Johannessen's whaling chart of 1919-20 as the Kendall Rocks. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for the sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. They appear on a 1962 British chart. The largest of the rocks appears in the 1974 British gazetteer as Catodon Rock.

Cats. In 1897 Johan Koren brought Nansen, a black and white kitten, aboard the *Belgica*, during BelgAE 1897-99. After the ship became trapped in the ice, Nansen went insane, and died on June 22, 1898. Blackwall and Poplar were the 2 cats on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901-04. Blackwall, a tabby and black, became Scott's friend, and Poplar, a black cat, became Quartley's. In March 1904 Poplar was ripped apart and eaten by the huskies. This did Quartley no good at all. Blackwall made it back to NZ in 1904. During the relief of that expedition, the *Morning* had a black cat named Night, and her white kitten, Noon, but there also appeared a gray tabby stowaway whom they called Morning. Later, one morning, Morning fell overboard, from the *Morning*. There was much mourning on board. Just after the *Terra Nova* left London on Scott's 2nd expedition (BAE 1910-13), a black kitten was found curled up in a warm corner of the ship. Of course, they called him Nigger, and he became the immensely popular ship's mascot. Nigger fell overboard, and was revived with brandy. He soon became a drunk, and would fall overboard again and again, just to get plied with booze, and to amuse the crew, who made a little hammock for him. After three Antarctic cruises, he

jumped overboard again, but made the mistake of doing so in the very rough English Channel just before they arrived back in England. It was Nigger's last stunt. Mrs. Chippy is, without question, the most famous cat in Antarctic history. She stowed away in Chippy McNish's toolbox, on the *Endurance*, as Shackleton's BITE 1914-17 was getting ready to leave London, and became very possessive of McNish, hence her name. Actually his. He was a tomcat tabby from Glasgow (you could tell he was from Glasgow by his accent, which was more a burr than a purr). There is a good shot of Mrs. Chippy perched on the shoulder of his other good mate, Perce Blackborow, the stowaway. There was even a book, *Mrs. Chippy's Last Expedition*, written by Caroline Alexander (1997, Bloomsbury Publishing). In Sept. 1914, on the way south, Mrs. Chippy tried to commit suicide by jumping out of a porthole. He was in the water for 10 minutes before they fished him out. Finally, when the lads were on the ice, after their ship had gone down, and it was life and death, Mrs. Chippy was realistically determined to be — well, only a cat — and had to go. Shackleton ordered him shot, and Crean did the dirty deed. This did Chippy McNish no good at all, and he hated Shackleton for the rest of his life. The cat on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30 was Eleanor. As for BGLE 1934-37, Lumus (nicknamed Lummo), a black and white presented to the expedition by the Very Rev. H.E. Lumsdale, dean of the Falkland Islands, was the only one of the BGLE cats to survive the 1934 winter (for more on the Rev. Lumsdale, *see* **Churches**). Peter, a tabby, and the ship's official cat, died. In 1936, when Ellsworth's ship the *Wyatt Earp*, pulled into New York City, after the 1935-36 expedition, there was a stowaway cat named Hans aboard. On March 8, 1945 Tubby arrived at Port Lockroy Station, brought down by the boys on the *William Scoresby*. Tubby was neutered on March 11, 1945, so that he wouldn't breed with other cats in the area (!). Tubby is remembered in FIDS circles for knocking over a chess board during a critical match, but his fate is not known by anyone alive today. When Ralph Lenton arrived on the *John Biscoe* to take over Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1952, he brought 8-week-old Tiddles with him from the Falklands. Tiddles hung around Port Lockroy for three years, and then something awful happened to him on March 2, 1955. A crystal oscillator fell on him, crushing him, and he died 5 days later. From Jan. 1958 to Jan. 1962 a female cat, Bridget (alias Dizzy) resided at Port Lockroy. There was a cat named Ginge (short for Ginger) at Signy Island Station for years in the early 1960s. In 1964 Bob Burton of BAS, had to go to the Falklands to have a tooth fixed, and Ginge went with him. Ginge never went back to Antarctica, and was last heard of living in Britain. A good book is *Ships' Cats in War and Peace*, by Val Lewis, published by Nauticalia, 2001.

Catspaw Glacier. 77°43' S, 161°42' E. A small, but steep alpine glacier, just W of Stocking Glacier, it flows S (the New Zealanders say it flows NW) from the slopes N of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, for its resemblance to a cat's paw when seen from the middle of Ferrar Glacier. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Catty, Robert Hugh Craig "Rob." b. Dec. 11, 1935, Finchley, London, son of Col. Thomas Claude Catty (retired, Indian Army) and his wife Eileen Dorothy Cole Baker (Cole Baker being the surname). He became a doctor in 1960, and joined FIDS that year, as a medical officer, wintering-over at Base D in 1961. On Aug. 31, 1963, at Tenterden, Kent, he married Louise Brocklebank. His second wife was Judith. A Quaker, he lives in Durham.

The Catwalk. 64°31' S, 60°56' W. A very narrow neck of land, forming a pass, and running at about 1400 m above sea level, between the Herbert Plateau and the Detroit Plateau, in the north-central part of Graham Land. Traversed and surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1957, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60 from these surveys and also from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Caudal Hills. 73°10' S, 161°50' E. Between the Sequence Hills and the Lichen Hills, on the W margin of the upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. A series of spurs "tail" out to the N, hence the name "caudal" given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Caughley Beach. 77°14' S, 166°25' E. The northernmost beach on the ice-free coastline of Ross Island, just SW of Cape Bird. Behind it there is an ice-covered end-moraine of the Mount Bird Ice Cap, which here descends to sea level. In 1956 the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office established a survey station at the S end of the end-moraine. Mapped in Jan. 1959, by NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by them for Graeme James Caughley (b. Sept. 29, 1937, Wanganui, NZ. d. Deb. 16, 1994, Canberra), biologist here in 1958-59, based at Scott Base. They also built a prominent rock cairn to mark it. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. It was designated SSSI #10; the northernmost of the 3 Adélie penguin rookeries in the area of Cape Bird is situated on this beach and on the slopes of the end-moraine.

Cauldron Lake. 66°38' S, 99°23' E. A remarkable, kidney-shaped ice marginal lake, 500 m long and 150 m wide, which directly abuts the rapidly flowing Denman Glacier, at Cape Jones, in the Obruchev Hills, in Wilkes Land. The water level in this lake is in delicate equilibrium, and fluctuates dramatically on a seasonal basis. The first impression gained, on visiting the lake, is that it has been formed by the uniform collapse of the bed, leaving sheer rock and ice walls up to 30-40 m high. Descriptively named by ANCA on March 7, 1991.

Caulfeild Glacier. 66 11 S, 65 00 W. The northern of 2 glaciers flowing W into Hugi Glacier (near the mouth of that glacier), E of Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Edward Vivian Stuart Caulfeild (known as Vivian Caulfeild) (1874-1958), British pioneer ski instructor, and author of that most influential 1910 book, *How to Ski*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The name Caulfeild has always tended to cause havoc among spellers.

Costa Caupolicán. 75°15' S, 63°00' W. The Chilean name for the stretch of coast S of Cape Schlosssbach, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named for Caupolicán (*see* **Ventisquero Caupolicán**, below).

Punta Caupolicán *see* **Entrance Point**

Ventisquero Caupolicán. 64°48' S, 63°29' W. A glacier on the E coast of Puerto Angamos, about 1.2 km N of Port Lockroy, on the W coast of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. ChilAE 1946-47 conducted a survey of Puerto Angamos, and named this feature for Caupolicán, the war chief who led the first Mapuche uprising against the conquistadores in the 1550s.

Islotes Cauquenes *see* **Sillard Islands**

Caussinknappen. 72°20' S, 23°13' E. A nunatak at the S side of Mount Widerøe, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Punta Caution *see* **Caution Point**

Caution Point. 65°16' S, 62°01' W. A point, 6 km NE of Mount Birks, and 13 km N of Delusion Point, it marks the E end of a rocky range which forms the N wall of Crane Glacier, inside Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Fids from Base D charted and named it in 1947, suggesting caution when locating features from the air (*see* **Crane Glacier**) without the benefit of ground surveys. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1951, and US-ACAN did likewise in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines proposed (for themselves) the translation Punta Caution, but in 1956 accepted Punta Atención (which means the same thing), and it appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart, and is the term preferred to this day by the Argentines. Fids from Base D surveyed it again in 1961. The Chileans call it Punta Lamperein, for geologist Carlos Lamperein, of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who worked here in 1969.

Roca Cavalier *see* **Cavalier Rock**

Cavalier Rock. 67°50' S, 69°28' W. An isolated rock, rising one meter above sea level, 21.5 km WSW of Cape Adriasola, off the S part of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Sub Lt. (from

1978 a commander) Geoffrey Alan Cavalier (b. 1941, Chippenham, Wilts), RN, helicopter pilot who flew the reconnaissance plane that located this feature. US-ACAN accepted the term later in 1964. The Argentines call it Roca Cavalier.

Mount Cavaney. 74°03' S, 163°03' E. Rising to 2820 m, just N of the head of Capsize Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66 for Roderick John Cavaney, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

La Cave *see under* **L**

Cave Island. 62°27' S, 60°04' W. A tiny island marked by a large cave on its S side, it is the second largest of the Meade Islands, off Duff Point, Greenwich Island, in the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, between Greenwich Island and Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by early 19th-century sealers, and named by them as Cave Rock, for what Capt. Robert Fildes described in 1821 as a "large cavern which affords good shelter in bad weather." It appears as such on a 1916 British chart. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. The name was seen erroneously on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cove Rock. US-ACAN accepted the name Cave Rock in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart translated as Roca Bóveda, which really means an archway. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was re-defined by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, as Cave Island. US-ACAN accepted the change.

Cave Landing. 66°23' S, 110°27' E. An ice foot near Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands, which affords a boat landing in spring and summer. Discovered in 1961 by Noel Orton (*see* **Orton Cave**), and named by ANCA in association with Cave Ravine. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cave Ravine. 66°23' S, 110°27' E. A ravine, about 274 m from the W end of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and first visited in Dec. 1961, by Noel Orton, the doctor at Wilkes Station. So named by ANCA because of the cave in the W wall of the ravine. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cave Rock *see* **Cave Island**

Île Cavelier de Cuverville *see* **Cuverville Island**

Cavenaugh, Lawrence *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cavendish Falls *see* **Cavendish Icefalls**

Cavendish Icefalls. 77°49' S, 161°20' E. Also called Cavendish Falls. Between Solitary Rocks and Cavendish Rocks, in Taylor Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by Silas Wright, during BAE 1910-13, for the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, where Wright researched. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Cavendish Rocks. 77°50' S, 161°24' E. Conspicuous bare rocks just S of Cavendish Icefalls, in the middle of Taylor Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in association with the icefalls. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Punta La Caverna *see under* **L**

Caverns *see* **Ice caverns**

Glaciar Cayley *see* **Cayley Glacier**

Cayley Glacier. 64°20' S, 60°58' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Caley Glacier. Flows NW into the S side of Brialmont Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir George Cayley (1773-1857), aeronautics pioneer and designer of the first caterpillar tractor, in 1826. It appears on a British chart of 1961, in 64°25' S, 60°50' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, but re-plotted it. The Argentines call it Glaciar Cayley, and plot it as the British do.

Mount Caywood. 75°18' S, 72°25' W. A conspicuous mountain rising to about 1500 m, midway between Mount Chandler and Mount Huffman, NW of Cape Zumberge, in the interior ice-filled valley of the Behrendt Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lindsay Patrick "Pat" Caywood, Jr., geomagnetician at Sky-Hi Station in 1961-62. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

CCAMLR. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. When it became a worry that the uncontrolled harvesting of krill in the southern oceans was likely to have an effect not only on krill but on its predators, this convention was negotiated at Canberra between May 7 and 20, 1980, and ratified in 1981, in pursuance of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty. Sixteen countries signed it — the 2 Germanys, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, NZ, Norway, Poland, South Africa, the USSR, USA, UK, and India. It went into effect on April 7, 1982, and established a protection zone for marine organisms south of a line that zigzags between 45°S and 60°S (effectively the Antarctic Convergence), around the Antarctic continent and all the way to the South Pole. This does not include controlled harvesting. A permanent secretariat is in Hobart, where they held the third convention to discuss limits to fin-fishing, and the recovery of fish stocks. Other countries have since joined: Brazil, China, Italy, Korea, Namibia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the Ukraine, and Uruguay. All of these countries, and the original 16 (allowing for changes within their countries, such as Germany and USSR), belong to the Convention. Other countries belonging to the Convention, but not to the Commission, include: Bulgaria, Canada, the Cook Islands, Finland, Greece, Mauritius, Netherlands, Peru, and Vanuatu.

Cecca, Jerry *see* **De Cecca, Jeremiah**

Cecil Cave. 68°46' S, 90°42' W. A sea cave, indenting the S part of Cape Ingrid, on the W coast (the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten) of Peter I Island. Discovered by personnel on the *Odd I*, in Jan. 1927. Capt. Eyvind Tofte and the 2nd mate rowed into the cave in an unsuccessful attempt to land on the island. They called the cave Cecilhola. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1952.

Cecilhola *see* **Cecil Cave**

The *Cecilia*. A seminal figure in Antarctic history, this was the vessel from which John Davis, coming over from Low Island, in the South Shetlands, made the first reputed landing on the continent, on Feb. 7, 1821 (*see* **Landings**). A small sealing schooner, the *Cecilia* was taken along in kit form from the USA, aboard the *Huron*, and assembled by Davis's men in the Falkland Islands. Also known as *Young Huron*, she served as tender — or shallop — to not only the *Huron*, but also the *Huntress*. She was a much used little vessel, and on Feb. 15, 1821 Capt. Burdick sighted the continent from her. From Feb. 22 to Feb. 24, 1821 Capt. Donald McKay took her out on a cruise. She accompanied the *Huron* (q.v. for details of that vessel's cruise) from March 1821 to Feb. 1822, and made it back to the USA on June 29, 1822.

Caleta Cecilia. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A small cove in the NW part of Waterboat Point, in Paradise Bay, on the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Cecilia, daughter of Capitán de corbeta Francisco Suárez Villanueva, disbursing officer on the expedition.

Cecilia Island. 62°25' S, 59°44' W. A conspicuous island, about 85 m long in an E-W direction, the most southerly of the Aitcho Islands, in the W part of English Strait, just over 3 km N of Canto Point (which is on Greenwich Island), and about 4.2 km S of Fort William (the extreme W point of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. In the early 1820s, John Davis, the sealing skipper, gave the name Cecilia's Straits to what was later called English Strait, naming it for the *Cecilia*. The name English Strait became well-fixed, and on Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC named this island as Cecilia Island, in order to preserve Davis's naming, if not his intention. US-ACAN accepted Cecilia Island in 1965. It appears on a 1968 British chart. It appears descriptively named Isla Torre (i.e., "tower island") on a Chilean chart of 1962, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected Isla Tower). The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

Cecilia's Straits *see* **English Strait**

Mount Cecily. 85°52' S, 174°15' E. Rising to 2870 m (the New Zealanders say about 3000 m, which, although much vaguer than the American estimate, does give the impression that there is room for further maneuver on this score; although, having said that, see below the comment about how the NZ gazetteer locates this mountain), 4 km NW of Mount Raymond,

and 10 km SSE of Mount Emily, in the Grosvenor Mountains, to the E of the Otway Massif, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for his daughter, Cecily Shackleton (1906-1957), who never married. Shackleton incorrectly thought it was in the Dominion Range, a misapprehension apparently perpetuated by the NZ gazetteer (the Mill Glacier separates this mountain from the Dominion Range). Originally plotted in 85°52' S, 174°18' E, it has since been replotted.

Nunatak Cedomir *see* **Florence Nunatak**

Islotes Cefiro. 65°55' S, 65°47' W. A group of small islands, immediately SE of Zukriegel Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines ("cefiro" means "zephyr").

Cehuixuezhe Wan. 62°14' S, 59°01' W. A cove on Dart Island, at the W entrance to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Celebration Pass. 83°59' S, 172°30' E. Also called Ancestor Pass. A low pass, just N of Mount Cyril, in the Commonwealth Range. Because it avoids the badly crevassed area between Mount Kyffin and the Granite Pillars it provides an easy traveling route from the Hood Glacier to the Beardmore Glacier for anyone going up the Beardmore. Crossed on Christmas Day, 1959, by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, and named appropriately by them. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 26, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Islote Celedón. 63°17' S, 57°58' W. A little islet, 100 m due N of Bulnes Island, and 3.2 km NW of Cape Legoupil, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. ChilAE 1947-49 gave it the name Isla Gral. Aurelio Celedón, for Air Marshal Gen. Aurelio Celedón Palma, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force. It appears as such on their 1948 expedition chart. In 1951, this was shortened to Isla Aurelio Celedón, and in 1959 to Isla Celedón.

Celestial Peak. 69°33' S, 158°03' E. A granite peak, rising to 1280 m, 13 km N of Mount Blowaway, and SE of Mount Dalton, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. First mapped by the USGS Topo West Survey Party of 1962-63. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 (which occupied this peak as a survey and gravity station), because their first star observations were made here. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Celestino y Monti, Félix. b. Argentina. He was only two years out of agricultural school in Casilda, when he became deputy leader of Órcadas Station for the winter of 1929 and 1931. He was back at that station (but not in a leadership role) in 1932 and 1934, but he was 2nd-in-command again in 1936, and base leader in 1939.

Celiangyuan Shan. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Nunataki Celishcheva. 83°27' S, 53°40' W. A group of nunataks in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Celsus Peak. 64°25' S, 62°26' W. Rising to about 1350 m, 3 km W of D'Ursel Point, in the Solvay Mountains, in the SE part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by BelgAE 1897-99. Named descriptively by ArgAE 1952-53, as Monte Falda (i.e., "skirt mountain"), it appears as such on their chart of 1953, and also in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Re-mapped in 1959 by FIDS, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the 1st-century Latin medical writer Celsus. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Cemetery Bay. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. The shallow SW arm (shoals, really) of Borge Bay, immediately below Orwell Glacier, along the E coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in the years before 1957. Somewhere between 1957 and 1973, apparently, this body of water appears erroneously as Elephant Flats, which, according to the British gazetteer, was wrong (and it was wrong—*see* **Elephant Flats**). In explaining this error, the same gazetteer cites "Maling and Matthews, 1967," which must mean Derek Maling and Drum Matthews, who, even though they were both Fids at Signy, were not there at anywhere near the same time. Apparently, this is where the confusion began. Also apparently, a 1973 Signy Island sheet prepared by the British Directorate of Oversea Surveys, using the two aforementioned Fids as sources, shows it as Elephant Flats. However, on Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC named it Cemetery Bay, for the whalers' graves on the E side of the bay. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1975.

Cemetery Flats. 60°42' S, 45°36' W. A flat area on the E side of Cemetery Bay, along the E coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, because of the several Norwegian graves in the area.

Cemetery Lake. 68°38' S, 77°58' E. About 650 m long and 400 m wide, on the N side of Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Visited by an ANARE geological and biological party in Jan.-Feb. 1972. Mummified carcases of elephant seals, Weddell seals, giant petrels, and a skua, were found on its W beach, buried in sand and gravel. Named by ANCA.

Cendrikhügel. 70°52' S, 162°49' E. Hills immediately NE of Mount Hager, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Cendron, Jean. b. Feb. 24, 1923, Mesnil-le-Roi, France. After school in Paris, he spent 1939 to 1943 in medical school there, and in 1943 became an intern in a hospital there, and then a resident for 4 years. He had already developed an interest in urology, when he was asked to become the doctor and biologist on the French Polar Exepdition of 1951. In July 1951, while wintering-over at Port-Martin, he twice operated on chief radioman Claude Tisserand for an intestinal obstruction (the first operation didn't work, so they had to do it all again the next day). Paul Rateau was anesthetist, and Pierre Mayaud was nurse. Bertrand Imbert took the patient's blood pressure regularly. Jacques Dubois and René Dova, in the tool shed, insured a constant flow of electricity into the operating room. Station leader Michel Barré was the assistant, and Jean Bouquin was his back-up, in case he (Barré) fainted. Monsieur Tisserand died about 1981. Cendron was later a leader in the field of pediatric urology, and was on the staff of the American Hospital in Paris, from 1960 to 1974. He married Norrine Whiting, and retired in 1988. His eldest son, Marc, followed in his father's medical footsteps, practicing in pediatric urology in Boston.

Punta Ceniza *see* **Ash Point**

Rocas Cenobita *see* **Cenobite Rocks**

Cenobite Rocks. 67°35' S, 69°18' W. A small, isolated group of rocks, rising to an elevation of 5 m above sea level, 8 km NW of Cape Adriasola, off the SW coast of Adelaide Island. First seen from the air and later charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. So named by the unit in 1963 because the religious order of Cenobites are isolated too. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call them Rocas Cenobita (which means the same thing).

Cenotaph Hill. 85°13' S, 167°12' W. A rock peak, rising to 2070 m (the New Zealanders say 2000 m), on the W side of (and toward the head of) Strom Glacier, actually on the ridge separating the heads of that glacier and Liv Glacier, 13 km NNE of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, who named it for the unusual cenotaph-shaped knob of rock forming the summit. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Centaur Bluff. 81°50' S, 160°30' E. A steep bluff, about 2100 m high, on the E side of the Surveyors Range, 7 km W of Mount Canopus, on the E side of the high plateau lying W of Bridge Pass. It is the only traveling route between the Nimrod Glacier and Beaumont Bay. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for the star Centauri, frequently used here to fix survey stations. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Centennial Peak. 84°57' S, 174°00' W. Rising to 4070 m, 11 km SSE of Mount Wade, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for the centennial of Ohio State University in 1969, the same year the university's Institute of Polar Studies celebrated its 10th anniversary. Ohio State has sent many researchers here. NZ-APC accepted the name in Nov. 1969.

Center Island *see* **Centre Island**

Centipede Nunatak. 77°45' S, 166°53' E. A narrow nunatak, 0.5 km long, 1.3 km NNW of Ford Rock, in the central part of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Snow that cuts across parts of the nunatak gives it a segmented appearance, resembling that of a centipede. Named by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 2000.

Centkiewicz Hills. 66°16' S, 100°44' E. A group of hills near Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for Czeslaw Jacek Centkiewicz (1904-1996) and his wife Alina (1907-1993), who wrote children's books about, and lectured on, the Arctic and Eskimos.

Central Aisle Ridge. 78°21' S, 163°18' E. A ridge, running N-S, immediately E of The Stage (q.v. for the reasons it was so named), on the N side of the lower Renegar Glacier. *See also* **East Aisle Ridge**, and **West Aisle Ridge**. Named by NZ-APC in 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Central Basin. A submarine feature, one of the three N-S trending sedimetary basins underlying the Ross Sea, it runs along the 175° meridian through the central part of the Ross Sea, to the W of Central High. *See also* **Victoria Land Basin** and **Eastern Basin**.

Central High. A broad basement high, it lies to the W of the Eastern Basin, in the Ross Sea. The top of the basement is a peneplain over large parts of the high.

Central Masson Range. 67°50' S, 62°52' E. The central part of the Masson Range, it extends 6 km in a N-S direction, and rises to 1120 m, in Mac. Robertson Land. Its highest point is Dallice Peak, toward the S end of the range. The Masson Range was discovered during BANZARE 1929-31, and (what would later become known as) the Central Masson Range was photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Mekammen (i.e., "the middle crest"). On July 22, 1959, it was renamed by ANCA as the Central Masson Range (which is a better identifier). US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

[1]**Gora Central'naja**. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. The central of a cluster of nunataks overlooking the Schirmacher Ponds, immediately S of Nadezhdy Island, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Central'naja**. 73°05' S, 61°00' E. The central nuntak of 3 (the others being Gora Krutaja and Gora Bazal'tovaja) on what the Russians call Massif Zagadochnyj, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, at the W end of Fisher Glacier, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Centre Island. 67°52' S, 66°57' W. An island, 6 km long in an E-W direction, and 3 km wide, it lies 1.5 km S of Broken Island, in the S part of, and more or less in the center of, Square Bay, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered, mapped, and named descriptively in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart (as Center Island), and on a 1948 British chart. It was resurveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951 (as Center Island) and by UK-APC (as Centre Island) on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was still appearing as Center Island in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, but, today, the U.S. spells it Centre Island. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Centro, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Isla Centre, but on one of their 1957 charts as Isla del Centro, and that last-named was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Isla (del) Centro *see* **Centre Island**

Islotes del Centro *see* **Kirkwood Islands**

Monte Centro *see* **Pavlov Peak**

Centropleura Spur. 71°17' S, 163°11' E. The SW spur of a small massif enclosing a cirque, at the head of Carryer Glacier, 5 km NE of Mount Jamroga, in the Bowers Mountains. The spur includes a sedimentary sequence which contains the Middle Cambrian trilobite fossil Centropleura, discovered by scientific parties to this area in 1974-75 and 1981-82.

Glaciar Centurión *see* **Centurion Glacier**

Centurion Glacier. 68°12' S, 66°56' W. A small, steep glacier that flows NW to Neny Bay between Mount Nemesis and Roman Four Promontory, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1947 by Fids from Base E, who named it in association with Roman Four Promontory. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1960 British chart. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Glaciar Centurión, a name the Argentines also use.

Morena Cepochka. 70°35' S, 66°43' E. A moraine in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Cerberus. 77°26' S, 161°53' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 1600 m (the New Zealanders say 1980 m), between Lake Vida and Mount Orestes, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Because of its many side peaks, it was so named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the three-headed dog of Greek mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did US-ACAN in 1964.

Cerberus Glacier. 77°27' S, 161°54' E. A glacier, 1.5 km long, fringing the S and E lower slopes of otherwise ice-free Mount Cerberus, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Jan. 30, 1998.

Cerberus Peak. 82°01' S, 158°46' E. A prominent mountain peak, rising to 2765 m (the New Zealanders say about 1770 m above sea level), at the head of Prince Philip Glacier, about 11 km NW of Hunt Mountain (what the New Zealanders call Mount Hunt), in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party, during NZGSAE 1964-65, and, because of its sinister, dark appearance, and its position at the head of the steep northerly drop forming the only route in the vicinity into Starshot Glacier, it was thus named by them for the three-headed dog in Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit on April 19, 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Cerberus Valley. 77°26' S, 161°56' E. An upland valley between Mount Cerberus and Euros Ridge, in the E part of the Olympus Range, it opens N to Victoria Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Punta Cerda. 63°52' S, 60°35' W. A point on the E end of Chionis Island, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Ceres Nunataks. 72°03' S, 70°25' W. A group of 3 nunataks, rising to about 500 m, immediately E of the base of Shostakovich Peninsula, in the S part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Survey from NASA/USGS satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the asteroid. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Roca Le Cerf *see* **Klo Rock**

Cabo Conscripto Cerisola. 77°42' S, 41°00' W. A point just NE of Ellsworth Station. Named by the Argentines for Augusto Cerisola, a soldier who died in Argentina during the events of 1955.

Isla Cerrito *see* **Killingbeck Island**

Circo del Cerro Abrupto *see* **Mount Carroll**

Isla Cerro Nevada *see* **Snow Hill Island**

The *Cervantes*. A 101-meter Argentine destroyer built in Cartagena, Spain, and launched in 1925, as the Spanish vessel *Churruca*. In 1928 she was sold to Argentina, and became the *Cervantes*. She took part in the Argentine naval maneuvers of Feb. 1948, in the South Shetlands, under the general command of Contra Almirante Harald Cappus. Guillermo Carro Cattaneo was skipper of the *Cervantes*. In 1955, during the Argentine troubles, she took part in the naval battle of Río de la Plata. She was decommissioned in 1961.

Punta Cervantes *see* **Punta Camus**

Cervellati Glacier. 78°23' S, 85°43' W. Flows NE between Tyree Ridge and Epperly Ridge, and enters Crosswell Glacier on the E slope of the sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Roberto Cervellati, Italian representative to the rather extravagantly and self-servingly named SCAR Expert Group on Geographic Information, 1999-2006, and director of the SCAR Composite Gazetteer during the same period.

Mont Cervin *see* **Mount Cervin**

Mount Cervin. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small rocky hill, rising to 30 m above sea level, on the E side of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Mont Cervin because it resembles in shape the European mountain of that name (also known as the Matterhorn). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Cervin in 1952.

Isla César *see* **Apéndice Island**

Cape Cesney. 66°06' S, 133°54' E. An ice-covered cape marking the W side of the entrance to Davis Bay, on the Wilkes Coast. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for A.M. Cesney. Accurately mapped by Phil Law off the *Magga Dan*, in 1956. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Cesney, A.M. Master's mate on the *Flying Fish* during USEE 1838-42. He was detached at Honolulu. He was later found to have abused the grog rule (giving it to sailors, rather than actually imbibing himself), and was dismissed from the Navy.

Cestau, José *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1945

Cetacea *see* **Whales**

Cetacea Rocks. 63°43' S, 61°37' W. A small group of rocks, rising to an elevation of about 65 m above sea level, off the NE side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Cetacea (whales and porpoises). These rocks lie in one of the chief Antarctic whaling areas. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961.

Cetus Hill. 70°56' S, 66°10' W. A large, ice-covered mound, rising to about 1250 m, and coming to a point with 3 jagged rock peaks at its W end, at the head of Ryder Glacier, about 45 km ENE of Gurney Point, at George VI Sound, in the W part of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. So named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation Cetus (The Whale), because the back of the hill is whale-shaped. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cézembre Point. 66°48' S, 141°26' E. A rocky point in Port-Martin, 0.75 km NE of Cape Margerie, between that cape and Cap des Mousses. Charted in 1950 by the French, and named by them as Pointe de Cézembre, for an island in the Golfe de Saint-Malo, in France. US-ACAN accepted the name Cézembre Point in 1962.

CGA *see* **Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica**

Roca Chabrier *see* **Chabrier Rock**

Rocas Chabrier *see* **Chabrier Rock**

Roche Chabrier *see* **Chabrier Rock**

Chabrier Rock. 62°11' S, 58°18' W. Rising to 40 m above sea level, 0.75 km SW of Vauréal Peak, and about 1400 m WNW of Syrezol Point, in the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Roche Chabrier. It appears as Chabrier Rock on a 1929 British chart. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1937. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart, as Roca Chabrier, but on a 1949 Argentine chart it has been pluralized as Rocas Chabrier. The name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, was Roca Chabrier. One must admit to being puzzled by the name Chabrier. There was a French neurologist named Joseph-François Chabrier, who wrote a little book in 1911 called *Les émotions et les états organiques*. Charcot's father was a neurologist. This is perhaps the connection, somehow.

Islotes Chacabuco *see* **Powder Island**

Chacabuco Refugio. 68°06' S, 66°31' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army at 150 m above sea level, on the shelf ice at Bills Gulch, near The Amphitheatre, and inaugurated on Nov. 21, 1956, as Refugio Chacabuco, named after the famous 1817 battle against the Spanish.

Punta Chacao. 62°56' S, 60°41' W. A point which marks the S limit of Telefon Bay, on the NW coast of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named on Jan. 22, 1947, by ChilAE 1946-47 (there doing hydrographic work), for the Chacao Channel, in Chile.

The *Chaco*. Argentine ship. **Feb. 28, 1945**: She relieved Órcadas Station. Captain Carlos Korimblum. Or rather, she didn't relieve Órcadas. She couldn't get in through the ice. The whale catcher *Petrel* was chartered to do so. **1945-46**: She relieved Órcadas. Captain Manuel A. Ruíz Moreno. **1946-47**: She was one of the ships on ArgAE 1947, with Capt. Alejandro C. Bras Harriott in command. **1948-49**: Part of ArgAE 1948-49. Captain Osvaldo C. Moreno. **1949-50**: Part of ArgAE 1949-50. Captain Ezequiel N. Vega.

Islote Chaco *see* **Låvebrua Island**

Lake Chad. 77°38' S, 162°46' E. A small lake E of the mouth of Suess Glacier, immediately to the W of Lake Leon, in Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered and charted by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for the African lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Chadwick. 72°30' S, 160°26' E. A small, bare rock mountain rising to 2440 m, 4 km ESE of Mount Walton, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dan M. Chadwick, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1968.

Isla Chaigneau. 66°19' S, 63°42' W. An island, 2 km long, and rising to an elevation of 723 m above sea level, 8 km NW of Cape Casey, off the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Col. Federico Chaigneau, of the Chilean Army, who took part in ChilAE 1970-71, on the *Piloto Pardo*. The Argentines call it Isla Zuloaga.

Pic Chaigneau *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Pico Chaigneau *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Chaigneau Peak. 65°13' S, 64°01' W. Rising to 760 m, just SE of Blanchard Ridge, 5 km SSE of Mount Scott, on the E side of Penola Strait, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered (but certainly not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Roughly mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and provisionally named by Charcot as both Mont Rude, possibly (although this fact has been proposed, it seems a stretch of the imagination) for sculptor François Rude (1784-1855), and Mont Diamant (i.e., "mount diamond"). It appears as both, on the expedition's early charts. However, just after the expedition, Charcot renamed it Pic Chaigneau, for Capitán de fragata Juan Federico Chaigneau, governor of the territory of Magallanes, in Chile, who assisted the expedition (not to mention wining and dining the explorer on his return). Don Federico had been a young naval lieutenant on the *Cochrane* during the 1879 naval battle of Iquique. The feature does show up as both Mount Rude and Mount Diamond, in English language translations of the French expedition's maps. It appears as Chaigneau Peak on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears as Pico Chaigneau on a 1946 Argentine chart, and that is still the form used by the Argentines today. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Chain Moraines. 77°11' S, 160°30' E. Drifting moraines, 5 km NW of Skew Peak, at the confluent flow of ice from Rim Glacier, Sprocket Glacier, and Mackay Glacier, including the moraines at the W side of Rim Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1995, as an allusion to the use of a bicycle as a practical means of transportation by a NZ glacial mapping party led by Trevor Chinn in 1992-93. There are several bike-theme names of features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Chain Nunataks. 77°50' S, 163°24' E. A linear series of nunataks to the W of Blue Glacier, running WNW-ESE for 5.5 km between Briggs Hill and Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in reference to a surveyor's chain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

The Chair *see* **Chair Peak**

Chair Peak. 64°43' S, 62°43' W. Rising to about 1000 m, W of Mount Britannia, on Rongé Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by Lester and Bagshawe of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, who used this peak as a prominent landmark during their survey. They called it both Chair Peak and The Chair. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April

1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Chair Peak on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The British gazetteer says that by 1978 it had been named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions, as Monte Lucía, presumably for the relative of one of the expeditioners. However, this may not be so. Monte Lucía seems to be the name the Argentines applied to the nearby Mount Tennant (q.v.).

Chakí, Alfonso. Argentine meteorologist with the geophysical division of the Central Observatory, in Buenos Aires, who wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1928 and 1930, and led the party there in 1940, 1942, and 1946.

Challenge Passage *see* **Neptunes Bellows**

The *Challenger*. A 200 foot long British main deck corvette of 2306 tons, built for war use for the Royal Navy in 1858, and converted in 1872 into a survey ship. A square-rigged three-master with steam power, her auxiliary engine produced 1234 hp, and she was used for one of the greatest scientific explorations up to that time, the *Challenger* Expedition of 1872-76. After the expedition the *Challenger* became a coal hull, and was decommissioned in 1921.

Passe du Challenger *see* **Neptune's Bellows**

***Challenger* Expedition**. 1872-76. A purely scientific British expedition, sponsored in part by the Royal Society, and with government Treasury backing of £200,000 (a phenomenal grant). **Nov. 18, 1872**: At Sheerness 175 men boarded the *Challenger*, including 19 marines and a sergeant. That evening, one of the Marines, Tom Tubb, fell 27 feet off the gangplank, 12 inches for every year of his life, and drowned. He was replaced. **Dec. 7, 1872**: The *Challenger* left Sheerness for Portsmouth. **Dec. 11, 1872**: The *Challenger* arrived at Portsmouth. **Dec. 21, 1872**: The expedition, now with 243 men aboard, left Portsmouth, led by Wyville Thomson, whose brainchild this expedition was. The other scientists were: John Young Buchanan (chemist), Rudolf von Willemoës-Suhm (naturalist), John Murray (assistant naturalist), J.J. Wild, and H.N. Moseley. The ship itself was commanded by Capt. George Nares. The crew included: John Maclear (commander); Pelham Aldrich, Arthur Bromley, and George Bethell (lieutenants); Thomas Tizard (navigating lieutentant); Arthur Havergall and Herbert Swire (navigating sub lieutenants); Henry Charles Sloggett (1852-1905) (replaced by Henry Harston before Antarctica), Lord George Campbell, Alfred Balfour, and Arthur Channer (sub lieutenants); Richard Cox (boatswain, 2nd class); Richard Richards (paymaster); John Hynes (assistant paymaster); Alexander Crosbie (surgeon); George Maclean (assistant surgeon); James Ferguson (chief engineer); William Spry and Alfred Allen (engineers); William Howlett and William Abbott (assistant engineers, 2nd class); Frederick Westford (carpenter, 2nd class); Robert Higham (acting carpenter); Frederick Pearcey (domestic 3rd class); Joseph Matkin (steward's asssistant); and Richard Wyatt (writer, 3rd class). Passengers were: William Nares (the captain's 9-year-old son), and Adam Ebbels (the boy's tutor). Devoted to oceanography, the voyage really founded that science. As it was such a long trip, and covered the entire world (so to speak)—the ship covered 68,890 miles in 719 days (568 days of their 1281 days away from home were spent in one port or another), and the report of the expedition filled 50 volumes—yet very little time was spent south of 60°S, it is not proposed here to be tedious, the aim being to cover only the highlights of their non-Antarctican trip, but to go into detail with the appropriate southerly parts. **April 4, 1873**: Wyatt, the writer, discovered tutor Ebbels (b. 1837) dead in his hammock of a stroke. **May 9, 1873**: The *Challenger* arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia. **July 16, 1873**: At Madeira. **Sept. 14, 1873**: At Bahia, Brazil. **Feb. 1874**: They left the Kerguélen Islands, heading south. **Feb. 7, 1874**: They left Heard Island, still heading south. **Feb. 11, 1874**: They sighted their first iceberg, in 60°30' S, 200 feet high and two thirds of a mile long. They trawled in 1260 fathoms. **Feb. 13, 1874**: They were 396 miles from Wilkes Land. **Feb. 14, 1874**: They reached the edge of the pack-ice, and dredged in 1675 fathoms. All they got was a squid and some stones. They were 420 miles from Wilkes Land by the end of the day, and in 65°30' S, 79°40' E. **Feb. 18, 1874**: Blocked by the pack-ice, they ran WSW for 38 miles. **Feb. 16, 1874**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle (66°30' S) in 78°22' E, the first steam-powered vessel to do so. **Feb. 25, 1874**: In 62°26' E, they headed north, bound for Melbourne. **Feb. 27, 1874**: They headed out of Antarctic waters, heading north. **March 4, 1874**: They saw their last iceberg, in 53°17' S. **Dec. 10, 1874**: Nares and Aldrich left at Hong Kong, to go to the Arctic. **Jan. 1875**: Nares was replaced by Frank Tourle Thomson, who came from the *Modeste*, and Aldrich by Lt. Alfred Carpenter (1847-1925), who came from the *Iron Duke*. **Sept. 13, 1875**: von Willemöes-Suhm died on the way from Hawaii to Tahiti. **May 24, 1876**: The ship arrived back at Spithead. 10 men had died during the trip, and 61 deserted. Curiously, Abbott and Allen would both die in the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum.

Challenger Island. 64°21' S, 61°35' W. A tiny island, no more than 250 m long, 550 m to the E of Isla Kahn, and just to the N of Murray Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is barely separated from the N end of Bluff Island. It was roughly mapped by SwedAE 1901-04, and named for the *Challenger* by Gunnar Andersson of that expedition. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN also accepted the name, in 1965. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Isla Chica (i.e., "tiny island"), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it Isla Farías, after 1st Sgt. Adolfo de Carmen Farías, who was on the *Piloto Pardo* during ArgAE 1962. It was once thought that the island now known as Isla Khan was part of this island, but, in fact, it was determined that there are 2 islands (*see* **Isla Kahn** for more details).

Challenger Pass (or Passage) *see* **Neptune's Bellows**

Mount Chalmers. 79°20' S, 159°29' E. Along the E escarpment of the Conway Range, about 8.5 km S of the summit of Mount Keltie. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Robert Chalmers (1858-1938), assistant secretary to the Treasury, 1903-07, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1907-11, governor of Ceylon, 1911-16, joint permanent secretary to the Treasury, 1916-19, and master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1922-31. He was created Baron Chalmers in 1919. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Chalmers, David. b. Jan. 9, 1929. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1956, and at Base J in 1957. He died in Peterborough in March 1990.

Chamberlain Harbor *see* **Chamberlin Harbor**

Chamberlin Glacier. 67°34' S, 65°33' W. Flows NE into Whirlwind Inlet, about 6 km SE of Matthes Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed and charted in 1947 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin (1843-1928), glaciologist and geologist, president at the University of Wisconsin, 1887-92, and first head of the geology department at the University of Chicago, 1892-1918. He founded, in 1893, the *Journal of Geology*. It was Chamberlin who developed the planetesimal theory, which assumed that the Earth, like other heavenly bodies, was made up of the accretion of smaller objects. This, and other evidence, led him to speculate that the Earth was much older than the 100 million years proposed by Lord Kelvin. He was the first to discover conclusive evidence of successive glacial stages in the Pleistocene period. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Chamberlin Harbor. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. On the W coast of the Bay of Whales, not far from Floyd Bennett Harbor, and 8 km NW of Little America I. When Byrd discovered it during a flyover on Jan. 15, 1929, he found that his compass was swinging bad, a problem that had befallen Clarence Duncan Chamberlin (1893-1976), Iowa pilot, during his flight across the Atlantic (June 4-6, 1927), with industrialist Charles A. Levine as his navigator. Byrd named the feature for Chamberlin. The feature disappeared with the massive re-configuration of the Bay of Whales. It appears (spelled Chamberlin Harbour) in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Chamberlin Rampart. 81°03' S, 159°53' E.

A series of ice-covered bluffs, interspaced by heavily crevassed ice, and rising to about 1200 m, midway along the W slope of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Wellman Chamberlin (1908-1976), *National Geographic Magazine* cartographer between about 1935 and 1970, author of that publication's monograph "Round Earth on Flat Paper" (1947). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Glaciar Chambers *see* **Chambers Glacier**

Chambers, Michael John Graham. Known as John. b. 1936, Blyth, Suffolk, son of Walter Chambers and his wife Eva M.G. Ginn. He joined FIDS in 1961, as a meterologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1962 and 1963 (as BAS, as FIDS had become).

Chambers Glacier. 83°17' S, 49°25' W. Flows E into Support Force Glacier from Mount Lechner and Kent Gap, at the junction of the Saratoga Table and the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956 (*see* that date under Operation Deep Freeze I). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Capt. Washington Irving Chambers (1856-1934), USN, naval torpedo pioneer and airplane catapult pioneer for ships. Chambers Field, in Norfolk, Va., was named after him, as was a USN ship built in 2010. It appears on a 1966 Argentine map as Glaciar Chambers. Originally plotted in 82°30' S, 40°00' W (in 1957), then in 83°30' S, 48°00' W (in 1959), in 83°28' S, 49°00' W (in the U.S. gazetteer of 1960 and on an American map of 1962), the coordinates were corrected by 1969, after USGS had re-mapped it from 1964 USN air photos, and from their own 1965-66 ground surveys conducted during the Pensacola Mountains Project. UK-APC accepted the name and the new coordinates on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Chambers Hill. 77°55' S, 164°08' E. A ridge-like elevation, at 1105 m above sea level, on the divide between Hobbs Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1.5 km W of Hofman Hill, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for James L. Chambers, of Holmes and Narver, resident manager at McMurdo each summer from 1976 to 1980, and senior site manager from 1989 to 1994. This made him the head of all U.S. Antarctic support activities on the entire continent.

Chambers Inlet. 68°38' S, 77°56' E. On the S side of Ellis Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills, just inside the entrance. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Brian McR. Chambers, senior radio technician (meteorology) at Davis Station in 1970.

Île du Chameau *see* **Chameau Island**

Chameau Island. 66°46' S, 141°36' E. A rocky "double island," about 160 m long, 1.3 km E of Cape Découverte, in the Curzon Islands. Charted and named in 1951 by the French as Île du Chameau. With its two humps, the island looks like a chameau (camel). US-ACAN accepted the name Chameau Island in 1962.

Mount Champaqui. 62°57' S, 60°44' W. Named by the Russians (so says the SCAR gazetteer). This is worrying on several counts. The first is that the name sounds more South American than Russian. The second is that in such a drastically important and prominent place as Deception Island, no one else has seen fit to name such a major feature as a mountain, this mountain. The third is there are several other features that fit this bill, any one of which might be the one the Russians gave this name to (if, indeed, they did). The fourth is that it should have an accent mark over the "i," but it doesn't. It seems to have been named after Mount Champaquí, in Argentina.

The *Champi*. French yacht, skippered by Jacques Peignon, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1978-79.

Île aux Champignons. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. An island to the E of the Les Sept Îles and N of Gouverneur Island, in Baie Pierre Lejay, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1958, for the mushroom-shaped ice formations here caused by the frost made by the sea spray which covers it during the winter.

Champness Glacier. 71°25' S, 164°22' E. A tributary glacier, 24 km long, flowing NE from the vicinity of Ian Peak, in the Bowers Mountains, to enter Lillie Glacier at Griffith Ridge, in northern Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for Grahame Richard Champness, field assistant with the party (he wintered-over at Scott Base in 1968, as field assistant and dog handler). NZ-APC accepted the name on July 4, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969. Originally plotted in 71°27' S, 164°15' E, it has since been replotted.

Chan Rocks. 72°45' S, 160°30' E. A group of rocks along an ice bluff, 8 km SE of Miller Butte, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lian Chan, lab management technician who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1968. NZ-APC accepted the name in Jan. 1969.

Roca Chance *see* **Chance Rock**

Rocas Chance *see* **Chance Rock**

Chance Rock. 64°00' S, 61°13' W. An isolated rock, 2 m above sea level, and awash in the center of Gerlache Strait, near its junction with Orléans Strait, 10.6 km NW of Cape Sterneck, and the same distance E of the N extremity of Small Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears, unnamed, on a Chilean chart of 1947, and on a 1957 Argentine chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for its danger to shipping. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. In Jan. 1964, a thorough survey of the area was made from a helicopter off the *Protector*, but this rock could not be found. However, more because of its dangerous nature than from sentiment, it was kept on the charts with the approximate coordinates 64°00' S, 61°13' W. It appears, as such, for the first time, on a 1964 British chart. The Chileans call it Roca Chance, and the Argentines (for some reason) have pluralized it, as Rocas Chance.

Chancellor Lakes. 78°13' S, 163°18' E. Small twin lakes near the crest of the ridge N of Walcott Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, for the chancellor of Victoria University of Wellington. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Chancellor Ridge. 78°12' S, 163°12' E. Separates Walcott Glacier from Howchin Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. At its E end, the ridge divides into a N branch and a S branch. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, in association with nearby Chancellor Lakes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Rocas Chanchito *see* **Pig Rock**

Isla Chandler *see* **Sobral Peninsula**

Mount Chandler. 75°17' S, 72°33' W. Rising to about 1400 m, 4 km NW of Mount Caywood, in the Behrendt Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. James L. Chandler, USN, R4D pilot here in 1961-62, supporting the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse (q.v.), which surveyed this feature. Mapped by USGS from that survey, and also from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Chandler Baunen, Alberto. b. Chile. He was an ensign in the Chilean navy, invited by the Argentines to go along on the *Uruguay* in 1903, as part of the rescue attempt of SwedAE 1901-04.

Chandler Island. 77°21' S, 153°10' W. An island, 6 km long, the most southerly of the ice-covered White Islands, at the head of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Alan Chandler, electrical engineer who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1969.

Chang He. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Chang Peak. 77°04' S, 126°38' W. A snow-covered subsidiary peak, rising to 2920 m, on the NE slope of Mount Waesche, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Feng-Keng "Frank" Chang, traverse seismologist at Byrd Station in 1959, and a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party here in 1959-60.

Changcheng Station *see* **Great Wall Station**

Changcheng Wan. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A cove indenting Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Changcheng Yan. 62°10' S, 58°55' W. A rock off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Chang'e Hu *see* **Lake Spate**

Changing Col. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. Between Three Lakes Valley and Paternoster Valley, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950. Photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with Changing Lake, immediately to the S.

Changing Lake. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. The central of 3 lakes in Paternoster Valley, in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, because this proglacial lake slowly changes shape and size as the retaining land ice gradually retreats. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Cerro Chango. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill, E of the beach the Chileans call Playa del Plástico, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, for the Changos, a pre-Hispanic people who inhabited the northern and central coasts of Chile.

Glaciar Channel *see* **Channel Glacier**

Islote (or Isla) Channel *see* **Passage Rock**

Roca Channel *see* **Bowler Rocks**, [2]**Channel Rock**, [3]**Channel Rock**

Roche Channel *see* **Passage Rock**

Ventisquero Channel *see* **Channel Glacier**, **Harbour Glacier**

Channel Glacier. 64°47' S, 63°19' W. A through glacier, 2.5 km long, it flows in an E-W direction across Wiencke Island, between Nipple Peak and the Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Possibly named by the Discovery Committee personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927 (it appears on their 1929 chart of the 1927 survey), although that name may well have been given prior to that, by whalers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and appears on a 1957 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Ventisquero Canal (which means the same thing), and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Primera Garganta (i.e., "first pass"; they named Thunder Glacier as Segunda Garganta). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Glaciar Canal (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, after they had rejected Glaciar Channel and Ventisquero Channel. The Chileans call it Glaciar Casais, for Miguel Casais Morales, Ministry of National Defense representative on the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1951-52. *See also* [1]**Harbour Glacier**.

[1]**Channel Rock** *see* **Passage Rock**

[2]**Channel Rock**. 62°28' S, 60°05' W. The larger of 2 rocks awash at the N end of McFarlane Strait, 0.8 km S of the Meade Islands, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named descriptively by the Discovery Committee personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chileans call it Roca Channel, and the Argentine call it Roca Canal, or Roca Escarceo. The word "escarceo" does mean "evasion," but it is also a Spanish nautical word signifying small, bubbling waves caused by currents. *See also* **Bowler Rocks**.

[3]**Channel Rock**. 65°14' S, 64°16' W. An offshore rock (awash) in the NW entrance to Meek Channel, 200 m to the N of the extreme W point of Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted and named descriptively in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chileans refer to it as Roca Channel.

Mount Channon *see* **Nevlingen Peak**

Channon, James Edward Grey. Known as Grey Channon. b. March 19, 1915, King's Cross, Sydney, but raised in Killara, only son of Stanley James Channon and his wife Marian Eliza Edwards. After Sydney University, he became a doctor, and joined the Army during World War II. On Oct. 25, 1941, he married nurse Betty Lorraine Reid. Medical officer and 2nd-in-command at Mawson Station for the winter of 1958. He did, in fact, serve 3 months as base leader. He retired from medical practice in 1978, and Betty died in 1989. Grey Channon died on June 4, 2006, in Australia.

The *Chanson de Lecq*. British yacht, skippered by Josephine Hunter, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94, and again in 1994-95.

Chant, Robert Seymour. b. May 12, 1929, Yeovil, Somerset, son of Frederick C. Chant and his wife Alice M. Seymour. On the *Bransfield*, 1976-86, first as 2nd engineer and later as chief engineer.

The *Chanticleer*. A 237-ton British Navy sloop of war of 10 guns, built in 1804 in the Isle of Wight, she had just finished serving in the Mediterranean when she was chosen to be the ship to take Henry Foster's expedition to Antarctica (see below), which conducted an 1828-31 government-sponsored geological and oceanographical expedition that included the South Shetlands. She was rigged as a barque for the expedition, and reduced to 2 guns. After the expedition, in 1832, she became a hospital ship on the Thames.

Isla Chanticleer *see* **Chanticleer Island**

***Chanticleer* Expedition**. 1828-31. British government expedition led by Henry Foster to Antarctica, to determine the specific ellipticity of the Earth, to ascertain the chronometric difference of meridians of the principal stations in the Atlantic, and to make observations on magnetism, meteorology, etc. Including Foster there were 57 men aboard. 15 were ship's officers, and 6 were Marines. Other personnel on the expedition included Lt. Edward N. Kendall, Lt. Horatio Thomas Austin, John Caught (acting master), Lt. Williams, scientist W.H.B. Webster, and Miers, the carpenter. **Dec. 12, 1827**: Foster was commissioned to command the *Chanticleer*, which was then fitted out in Falmouth. **Dec. 14, 1827**: Webster was appointed doctor. **April 21, 1828**: They left Portsmouth. **April 27, 1828**: They left Spithead, bound for South America. **April 30, 1828**: They passed Eddystone Lighthouse. **May 1, 1828**: They arrived at Falmouth. **May 3, 1828**: They left Falmouth, a day late. **May 10, 1828**: They sighted Porto Santo, near Madeira. **May 11, 1828**: They put in at Madeira. **May 17, 1828**: They left Madeira. **May 19, 1828**: They sighted Tenerife from 90 miles away. **May 20, 1828**: They put into Santa Cruz, in the Canary Islands. **May 21, 1828**: They left Santa Cruz. **May 29, 1828**: They arrived at Cape Verde. **June 17, 1828**: They spotted St. Paul's Rocks. **June 18, 1828**: They crossed the Equator. **June 20, 1820**: They arrived at the island of Fernando Noronha. **June 26, 1828**: They left Fernando Noronha. **July 11, 1828**: They were fired on by a 12-gun British pirate ship, and they fired back, but nothing came of it. **July 13, 1828**: They arrived at Cape Frio, 64 miles from Rio. **July 16, 1828**: At 6 P.M. they dropped anchor at Rio. **July 26, 1828**: They left Rio. **Aug. 1, 1828**: They put in at St. Catherine's Island. **Aug. 6, 1828**: They left St. Catherine's Island. **Aug. 15, 1828**: At midnight they dropped anchor in Montevideo. **Oct. 5, 1828**: They left Montevideo, after 8 weeks in port, including pendulum experiments on Rat Island, heading south with 10 months supplies on board, and the best possible scientific instruments. **Oct. 25, 1828**: They anchored at Staten Island, near Cape Horn. **Dec. 21, 1828**: They left Staten Island. Caught was hurt in an accident. **Dec. 27, 1828**: They rounded Cape Horn. **Jan. 2, 1829**: At noon they were in 60°S, in Antarctic waters, in a temperature of 38°F. They saw their first iceberg. **Jan. 5, 1829**: During a snow storm, and surrounded by icebergs, they sighted Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. **Jan. 7, 1829**: They made land at what is now Cape Possession, on Chanticleer Island, and here they left a cylinder, claiming the island for George IV. **Jan. 9, 1829**: They landed on Deception Island, anchoring in Pendulum Cove, where they conducted research, including gravity studies for the British government, as part of Britain's effort to discover the true shape of the Earth. Foster left two self-recording thermometers (one for high and one for low temperatures) on the island, which would be sought unsuccessfully by Johnson in the *Sea Gull*, Dec. 10-17, 1838, during USEE 1838-42, and finally found by Smyley in Feb. 1842. **Jan. 27, 1829**: Foster also took possession of Hoseason Island, and roughly charted part of the Antarctic Peninsula. **March 4, 1829**: They headed north. **March 9, 1829**: They passed

Smith Island. **March 17, 1829**: They passed out of Antarctic waters. **March 25, 1829**: Back at Cape Horn. **April 17, 1829**: They met the *Adventure*, under Captain King. **May 24, 1829**: They left Cape Horn. **June 21, 1829**: They sighted South Africa. **June 27, 1829**: They anchored at Mossel Bay, 300 miles from Cape Town. **July 7, 1829**: They left Mossel Bay. **July 16, 1829**: They arrived at Cape Town. **Dec. 13, 1829**: After 4 months, they sailed for St. Helena. **Dec. 26, 1830**: They arrived at St. Helena. **Feb. 10, 1830**: They left St. Helena. **Feb. 14, 1830**: They arrived at Ascension, where Kendall transferred to the *Hecla*. **Dec. 22, 1830**: At Porto Bello, in Panama. **Feb. 5, 1831**: Foster died when he fell out of his canoe in a river in Panama. Austin took over command. **May 6, 1831**: They arrived in Falmouth, England. Webster wrote a book of the expedition (*see* the Bibiliography).

Chanticleer Island. 63°43' S, 61°48' W. A nearly snow-free island, 1.5 km long, off the NW end of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was presumably known to sealers in the 1820s, and on Jan. 7, 1829, Foster made a landing here during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. He charted it as part of what he called Prince William's Land (*see* **Palmer Archipelago**, for further details). It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Islote Vallenar (presumably named for the city in the Atacama, in Chile), and on a 1948 Argentine chart as Islote Grande (i.e., "big islet"), which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Following FIDASE aerial photography in 1956, it was named Chanticler Island by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Chanticleer*, and it appear as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. Today, the Argentines tend to call it Isla Chanticleer.

Chanute Peak. 63°56' S, 59°58' W. Rising to 1095 m, on the SE side of Lanchester Bay, 6 km S of Wennersgaard Point, on the Davis Coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Octave Chanute (1832-1910), American glider designer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962.

Chaos Glacier. 69°01' S, 78°00' E. A glacier, 6 km S of Browns Glacier, it flows westward from the Ingrid Christensen Coast into the central part of Ranvik Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (who, apparently, did not name it). Named in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe as he worked from photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. The terminal glacial flowage appears chaotic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. ANARE also photographed it aerially, and ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971. Originally plotted in 69°00' S, 77°58' E, it has since been replotted.

Chaos Reef. 62°22' S, 59°46' W. A mainly submerged reef, 1.1 km NE of Morris Rock, and 1400 m NW of Fort William (the extreme W end of Robert Island), in English Strait, at the N end of the Aitcho Islands, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and mapped by personnel on the *Lautaro*, during ChilAE 1948-49, and named by them as Banco Cochecho (i.e., "Cochecho bank"), for José "Cochecho" Duarte Villaroel, skipper of the ship. It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, but since then, the name has been changed to Bajo Cochecho (i.e., "Cochecho reef"). Re-surveyed in 1967, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. UK-APC accepted the name Chaos Reef, on Nov. 3, 1971 because this is a confused area of breakers and shoal water. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1972, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. *See also* **Roca Cuca** and **Roca Ripín**.

Chaoyang Gou. 69°49' S, 76°09' E. A valley in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Chapel Hill. 63°41' S, 57°58' W. Rising to 140 m, it forms the summit of a headland 2.5 km WSW of Church Point, on the Prince Gustav Channel, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1946, and named by them in association with nearby Church Point (a higher feature, of course). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The magnificently devised difference between "church" and "chapel," and how these words were used not only as adjectives but as badges in British society of the pre-war days, should, one day, provoke an Orwellian book.

Chapel of Our Faith *see* **Churches, South Pole Station** (1958-59)

Chapel of the Snows. The first church built in Antarctica. During OpDF I, at McMurdo, it had been planned to hold religious services in the mess hall at the AirOpFac because there were no plans or materials for a church, as such. However, on March 12, 1956 base leader Dave Canham gave Father Condit permission to build an inter-denominational chapel, and it wasn't long before the chaplain had scrounged materials and the men went to work after hours. Soon a Quonset hut was up. Bob Chaudoin painted the murals for it, one for Protestants and one for Catholics. 72 men attended services on Easter Sunday, 1956. Eventually the chapel would sport a belfry and a picket fence. Some say Father Condit stole the bell from a Navy ship, and blessed it in the name of St. Dismas. Father Condit's parish was the world's most southerly. Lt. Cdr. Peter Bol conducted the Protestant services. Later in 1956 Our Lady of the Snows Shrine was erected about 330 yards NE of the Discovery Hut. It was a small rock cairn with a statue of the Virgin Mary, and honors the memory of Richard T. Williams. Leon S. Darkowski was Catholic chaplain during OpDF II (1956-57). The Chapel of the Snows burned down on Aug. 22, 1978. A temporary Quonset hut was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1979, but that, too, became the victim of fire, and on Jan. 29, 1989, a new, white clapboard Chapel of the Snows, was dedicated, built by the National Science Foundation. It was 2016 square feet, with an organ, office space, and seated 63 persons.

Chapin Peak. 85°58' S, 131°40' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 2170 m, on the W side of Reedy Glacier, 3 km SE of Stick Peak, in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Capt. Howard Chapin, U.S. Marine pilot with VX-6, at McMurdo in 1962-63.

Chaplains Tableland. 78°01' S, 162°39' E. A high tableland, 6 km due N of Mount Lister, in the Royal Society Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for the chaplains who have served at McMurdo and elsewhere in Antarctica. One can see the tableland from McMurdo Station. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Chaplin, James Harvey "J.H." Some (but not that many) called him "Jim." b. Dec. 16, 1924, Harrow, London, son of exporter Harvey Hopper Chaplin and his wife Evelyn Bessie Orchard. During World War II he was evacuated to Cornwall, near Truro. He served as an able seaman in the RN during the latter part of the war, spending time in Cape Town and Durban. In 1948 he joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1949, and as base leader at Port Lockroy Station in 1950. He wrote *The Gravestones of Deception Island*, in 1951. After a year in England he went to Northern Rhodesia, and was there for years. He died in Africa, in a car crash.

Chaplin, John Miller. b. June 27, 1889. Merchant seaman who became a sub lieutenant in the RNR in 1912. In April 1914 he was transferred to the RN, on the supplementary list, and served in World War I on the light cruisers *Boadicea* and *Caledon*, and on the battleship *Lord Nelson*. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1915, and to lieutenant commander in 1923. He came back from New York on the *Aurania*, arriving in Liverpool on March 14, 1925, to become 2nd-in-command and navigating officer of the *Discovery* in 1925-27, under Captain J.R. Stenhouse, during that ship's cruise to Antarctica for the Discovery Investigations. He was in South Georgia in 1928-30, in command of the survey party there, off the *Alert*. In Feb. 1931 he was appointed naval assistant to the Hydrographer, and retired in 1934, as a commander. He died in Hampstead, London, his long-time home, in 1977.

Chaplin Peak. 78°42' S, 85°28' W. A small peak, rising to 1978 m, on the W side of Bender Glacier, 8 km SW of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Stephen Neville Chaplin, geologist, and member of the Omega Foundation High Antarctic GPS Expedition of 2005-06.

Lake Chapman. 77°01' S, 162°23' E. On The Flatiron, at Granite Harbor. Named by NZ-APC on Aug. 14, 2002, for limnologist Margaret Ann Chapman (b. 1937, Dunedin; known as Ann), reader in biological sciences at the University of Waikato, one of the first women

scientists to visit the Ross Sea region, and the first woman to lead a scientific expedition in Antarctica, from Nov. 24, 1970 to Feb. 19, 1971, when she led a team of Waikato limnologists to Antarctica. She was a founding member of the university's Antarctic program, and president of the NZ limnological society. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2004. Dr. Chapman retired in 1996, and died on May 23, 2009.

Mount Chapman. 82°35' S, 105°55' W. A triple-peaked mountain, rising to 2715 m, with very steep sides and a large rock cliff on its N side, at the W end of the Whitmore Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William Hanell "Bill" Chapman (b. Oct. 21, 1927. d. Oct. 26, 2007, Fairfax, Va.; Hanell was his mother's name), USGS topographic engineer and cartographer here in 1957-58 (surveying in the Pensacola Mountains), and again in 1958-59 (the Horlick Mountains Traverse, during which, on Jan. 2, 1959, he made a survey of the Whitmore Mountains). He was part of the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959, and was back in 1961-62 (the Topo North-South Survey, leader of the party in the mountains bordering the W side of the Ross Sea and the Ross Ice Shelf), and several other times.

Rocas Chapman *see* **Chapman Rocks**

Chapman, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Chapman, Howard Edward. b. Aug. 15, 1937, Birmingham, son of Ernest Chapman and his wife Fanny Herbert. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base E in 1961. He married Lynn Briggs, in Birmingham, in 1967.

[1]**Chapman Glacier**. 70°17' S, 67°55' W. A glacier, 17.5 km long, 16 km wide at the center, and 5 km wide at the mouth, it flows SW from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, to enter George VI Sound immediately SE of Carse Point. First surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the astonishing Frederick Spencer "Freddy" Chapman (1907-1971), mountain climber, linguist, author, ornithologist, and Arctic explorer who, in 1934, brought 64 dogs from Greenland to Britain, for use by BGLE. Mr. Chapman, who also taught at Gordonstoun (Prince Philip was a pupil of his), and who had the most amazing experiences in the jungles of Malaya as an officer during World War II, is worth many a biography (Brian Moynahan's 2009 book, *Jungle Soldier*, for example). Those lucky enough to have had Freddy as a headmaster in either Germany or South Africa, were irrevocably shaped by the experience. He shot himself. The glacier was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

[2]**Chapman Glacier**. 70°43' S, 166°24' E. Branching off Kirkby Glacier, it flows into the head of Yule Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Arthur Chapman, a member of the helicopter team here in 1962 on the *Thala Dan*. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Chapman Hump. 70°13' S, 67°30' W. A large, rounded nunatak, rising to about 1000 m, in the center of, and near the head of, Chapman Glacier, in Palmer Land, 16 km inland from George VI Sound. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E, between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Chapman Nunatak. 71°08' S, 64°45' E. About 3 km E of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers in 71°08' S, 64°51' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, and named by ANCA for Peter Richard Chapman, who wintered-over as weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Chapman Peak. 78°11' S, 85°13' W. Rising to 2230 m, on the E side of Ellen Glacier, 8 km NE of Mount Jumper, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. John H. Chapman, USAF, one of the men who helped build Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Chapman Point. 65°55' S, 61°20' W. A low, rounded point marking the SE entrance of Scar Inlet, on the N side of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and again in 1961 by Fids from Base D. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Sydney Chapman (1888-1970), British geophysicist, professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, 1946-53, and president of the Commission for IGY, 1957-58. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. *See* **International Geophysical Year** for more about Professor Chapman.

Chapman Ridge. 67°28' S, 60°58' E. A long ridge, about 300 m above sea level, running SW from Byrd Head for 5 km, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by BANZARE 1929-31. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Phillip Kenyon "Phil" Chapman (b. March 5, 1935), aurora physicist at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Chapman Rocks. 62°30' S, 60°29' W. A group of rocks in Hero Bay, Livingston Island, 5.5 km SW of Desolation Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Thomas Chapman, a Bermondsey skinner and trunkmaker who, by discovering (actually, one of his employees did) in 1795 a method of processing fur seal skins for use in the hat trade (i.e., by separating the guard hairs from the fur), and patenting the process in 1799, helped propel the seal rushes from London in the early part of the 19th century. By a premature spilling of the beans about the process, Chapman's competitors stole a march on him, and he was ruined. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Rocas Chapman.

Chapman Snowfield. 81°30' S, 157°20' E. A large snowfield W of the central ridge in the Churchill Mountains, it is bounded to the N by Elder Peak and the massif surmounted by Mount Wharton, to the S by the Sosa Icefields and the head of Starshot Glacier, and to the W by Wallabies Nunataks and All-Blacks Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Bill Chapman (*see* **Mount Chapman**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Chappel Island. 66°11' S, 110°25' E. The largest of the Donovan Islands, about 8 km NW of Clark Peninsula, in the E part of Vincennes Bay, about 11 km NW of Casey Station. There are several large Adélie penguin rookeries here. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for CWO R.L. Chappel, U.S. Marine Corps motion picture officer during OpHJ. On Jan. 20, 1956, Phil Law led an ANARE party here on the *Kista Dan*, but they couldn't land due to the shallow water. However, low-level photos were taken from the expedition aircraft. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958 (an unlikely date, but, nevertheless, the one given by ANCA in their gazetteer).

Chappel Islets *see* **Donovan Islands**

Chappell, Richard Lee "Dick." b. March 9, 1938, Buffalo, NY, but raised partly in Eggertsville, NY, son of accountant and scoutmaster G. Howard "Howie" Chappell. Dick was the boy scout (46 merit badges) selected in a national competition to go south for OpDF II. He left San Diego on the *Curtiss*, and wintered-over in 1957 at Little America, as Bert Crary's assistant after Jim McCoy had to go home, and in 1959 his book, *Antarctic Scout*, was published. In 1962 he graduated from Princeton, became a naval lieutenant, and a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission in Groton, Conn. On Sept. 6, 1968, at Buffalo, NY, he married Alice Carol Merckens.

Chappell Nunataks. 82°18' S, 158°12' E. A group of nunataks, about 5.5 km W of the central part of the Cobham Range. Named by NZGSAE 1964-65, for John Michael Arthur Chappell, geologist on the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 15, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Chappell Peak. 79°57' S, 82°54' W. Rising to 1860 m, 5 km S of Schoeck Peak, on the S side of the Enterprise Hills, overlooking the head of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dick Chappell.

Cape Charbonneau *see* **Cape Sharbonneau**

Bahía Charcot *see* [1]**Charcot Bay**

Baie Charcot *see* [1]**Charcot Bay**

Cape Charcot. 66°26' S, 98°30' E. A rocky point at the NE end of Melba Peninsula, 5 km W of David Island, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Jean-Baptiste Charcot (q.v.), the explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Ensenada Charcot *see* **Port Charcot**

Île Charcot *see* **Charcot Island**

Isla Charcot *see* **Charcot Island**

Port Charcot. 65°04' S, 64°00' W. A bay, 2.5 km wide, indenting the N shore of Booth Island E of Point Hervéou, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. FrAE 1903-05 charted it and wintered-over here in 1904. Charcot named it first as Port Carthage, but later changed the name to honor his father, Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893), the famous French neourologist. US-ACAN accepted the name Port Charcot in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Puerto Charcot, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Ensenada Charcot. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and the Chilean 1974 gazetteer both accepted the name Puerto Charcot.

Puerto Charcot *see* **Port Charcot**

Récif du Charcot. 66°31' S, 139°54' E. A reef, N of Cap André Prud'homme, in the Géologie Archipelago, in the Dumont d'Urville Sea, along the coast of Adélie Land. Discovered from the *Commandant Charcot* during the first visit by the French to this area, in the late 1940s. Named by the French in 1957, for the ship.

Terre Charcot *see* [2]**Charcot Island**

Charcot, Jean-Baptiste-Étienne-Auguste. b. July 15, 1867, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, son of the world famous neurologist, Jean-Martin Charcot by his wife Victoire-Augustine Durris (née Laurent). In Nov. 1896, in Paris, he married Léopoldine-Clémence-Adèle-Lucie-Jeanne Hugo (known as Jeanne), a granddaughter of novelist Victor Hugo (she had recently been married to Léon Daudet, Alphonse Daudet's son. In fact, soon after the marriage, the rather violent Charcot had an altercation in a theatre with his wife's ex-husband, and a duel was fought, in which the ex was slightly wounded. One of Daudet's seconds was Jeanne's brother). An oceanographer, Charcot led his first expedition to Antarctica, French Antarctic Expedition, 1903-05, but on his return, he found that his wife, on Feb. 15, 1905, had filed for divorce, on the grounds of desertion. He signed a prenuptial agreement with his 2nd wife, Meg Cléry, before going off on his 2nd voyage south, French Antarctic Expedition, 1908-10. In fact, she went with him, at least, as far as Punta Arenas, Chile. In 1912 he wrote *Autour du Pôle Sud*, and during World War I commanded a Q boat in the British Royal Navy, being awarded the DSC. In 1925-26 he pushed the French government to claim Adélie Land (q.v.). He died about Sept. 16, 1937, at sea, somewhere off Iceland.

Charcot Bank *see* **Charcot Ridge**

[1]**Charcot Bay**. 63°48' S, 59°32' W. An indentation into the Davis Coast, between 16 and 24 km wide, between (on the one hand) Whittle Peninsula and Cape Kater and (on the other) Cape Kjellman, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Charcot Bucht, for Jean-Baptiste Charcot. For several years after its discovery this bay and Bone Bay were grouped collectively as Gvas Bay (a term no longer used, but q.v.). It appears on a 1921 British chart as Charcot Bay, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Baie Charcot. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Charcot, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, it was seen on an ArgAE 1953 chart as Bahía de Charcot. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1959-60. Not to be confused with Charcot Cove.

[2]**Charcot Bay** *see* **Charcot Cove**

Charcot Bucht *see* [1]**Charcot Bay**

Charcot Canyon. 67°30' S, 80°00' W. An undersea feature, N of the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named for Charcot, the explorer.

Charcot Coast *see* [2]**Charcot Island**

Charcot Cove. 76°07' S, 162°24' E. A reentrant, about 1.5 km wide, between Cape Hickey and Bruce Point, it is the northernmost indentation into the Scott Coast, on the E coast of southern Victoria Land, on the N side of the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them as Charcot Bay, for Jean-Baptiste Charcot. US-ACAN accepted that name, and it appears as such in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. However, it was later redefined, as Charcot Cove, and US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1965, as did NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1965.

Charcot Fan. 65°50' S, 86°15' W. An undersea feature that seems to run between 65°10' S and 66°30' S, and between 82°30' W and 90°00' W, north of the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named by international agreement in 1988, for the great explorer.

[1]**Charcot Island** *see* **Casabianca Island**

[2]**Charcot Island**. 69°57' S, 75°25' W. About 50 km long and 40 km wide, and ice-covered except for some prominent mountain tops overlooking the N coast, 88 km NW of Alexander Island, and separated from that island by the Wilkins Sound and the Wilkins Ice Shelf, in the Bellingshausen Sea. The N coast of this island was discovered on Jan. 11, 1910, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot (at the suggestion of the crew and also of American Antarctic historian Edwin Swift Balch) as Terre Charcot. Charcot claimed he only acquiesced if it could be named for his father, the famous surgeon Jean-Martin Charcot (*see* **Port Charcot**). The explorer thought it to be part of the mainland, and it appears as such (with the name Terre Charcot) on his 1910 maps of the expedition. The name was translated into English as Charcot Land, and appears as such on a 1914 British chart. About this time it was also to be seen as Jean Charcot Land, and, on a Shackleton map of 1919, it is seen as Charcot Coast. It appears in a 1927 reference as Charcot's Land. Wilkins flew around it on Dec. 29, 1929, thus proving its insularity. It appears (unnamed) on his map of 1930. It first seems to appear as Charcot Island on a 1936 Norwegian map, and on a French map of 1937 (as Île Charcot). On a 1940 Argentine map it appears as Isla Charcot, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1940 British chart as Charcot Island, but with its coordinates in 70°10' S, 75°00' W, and that was the situation accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On Dec. 22, 1940, USAS 1939-41 made a flight over the island, and parts of it were photographed aerially on Feb. 8, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and also on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. The first people to set foot on it were personnel from RARE, on Dec. 23, 1947, when a plane landed there. There is a 1948 South American reference to it as Tierra Charcot, but that concept was already hopelessly out of date. Searle, of the FIDS, using the RARE photos, re-plotted it in 1959-60, in 69°45' S, 75°00' W, and US-ACAN accepted new coordinates of 69°45' S, 75°15' W. However, U.S. Landsdat images of Feb. 1979, showed it to be in 69°57' S, 75°25' W, and those were the coordinates seen in the 1982 British gazetteer. A temporary scientific station and airstrip were established on the NE coast of the island in Nov. 1982, by ChilAE 1982-83, in 69°43' S, 75°00' W.

Charcot Land *see* **Charcot Island**

Charcot Ridge. 66°50' S, 165°30' E. Also called Charcot Bank. A submarine feature N of the East Antarctica coastline. Named by international agreement in 1995, for the great explorer.

Charcot Station. 69°22' S, 139°02' E. French scientific base built for IGY. Robert Guillard set out from the Adélie Coast on Oct. 1, 1956, with 3 Weasels and 2 Sno-cats, to build the base in the region of the South Magnetic Pole, 320 km from Dumont d'Urville Station, and 2403 m above sea level. Meteorologist Jacques Dubois was the first leader of the station, arriving in Jan. 1957, and the station was opened on Feb. 1, 1957. 4 men wintered-over that year (1957)—Dubois, Gilbert Goy (surgeon), Claude Lorius (glaciologist), and Roland Schlich (magnetician). It had one small building that first winter. René Garcia relieved Dubois in 1958, and led the wintering-over party that year. The two others that 1958 winter were Guy Ricou (glaciologist) and Henri

Larzillière (magnetician). The station was closed after the 1958 winter.

Charcot Strait *see* **The Gullet**

The *Charity*. New York sealing brig of 122 tons, 72 feet long, built at St. Michaels, Md., in 1817. Her captain was Charles H. Barnard, who bought her outright on June 2, 1820. She was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, allied with the New York Sealing Expedition. **Oct. 6, 1820**: The first entry from J.R. Davis, one of the officers of an unnamed vessel, which, although he tantalizingly never names her, does give enough clues in his journal to lead us to no other conclusion than that he was aboard the brig *Charity*. On this date she was in 38°23' S, 51°47' W. **Oct. 28, 1820**: They came into Whalemen's Harbor, New Island, in the Falkland Islands. **Jan. 11, 1821**: They were in the South Shetlands. **March 28, 1821**: In the South Shetlands. **March 30, 1821**: She spoke the *Huron*, out of New Haven. **March 31, 1821**: She left Antarctica, having taken 3000 seal skins. **April 7, 1821**: They sighted the Falkland Islands. **April 8, 1821**: They made their first anchor in the Falklands. **April 11, 1821**: They anchored at Shallop Cove, at New Island, in the Falklands, at 8 in the morning. **April 12, 1821**: She spoke the *Nancy*. **April 25, 1821**: She spoke the *Nancy* and the *Huron*, out of Salem, and the *Aurora*, out of New York. **Oct. 28, 1821**: She left the Falklands for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 season, again allied with the New York Sealing Expedition. **Nov. 20, 1821**: At Penguin Point. **Nov. 21, 1820**: They found the first ever recorded ice fish (q.v.). **Nov. 27, 1821**: They found Capt. Andrew Macfarlane's message in a bottle. **Jan. 26, 1822**: She left Antarctica finally, with 9000 seal skins and 50 barrels of oil. **April 14, 1822**: She anchored at Pernambuco, Brazil. **April 22, 1822**: She left Pernambuco for home. **May 21, 1822**: She arrived back at Sandy Hook, NY. **May 27, 1822**: Barnard registered the vessel.

Glaciar Charity *see* **Charity Glacier**

Mount Charity. 69°54' S, 64°34' W. A massive mountain, rising to 2680 m (the British say 2650 m) from the S end of the Eternity Range (indeed, it is the southernmost peak in that range), 14 km S of Mount Hope, in the N part of Palmer Land. It was probably one of the 3 peaks discovered aerially by Lincoln Ellsworth on the flights of Nov. 21 and Nov. 23, 1935, and which were named by him as Faith, Hope, and Charity, "because we had to have faith, and we hoped for charity in the midst of cold hospitality." Surveyed in Nov. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Re-photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. There is a 1943 reference to it as Monte Caridad (which means the same thing in Spanish).

Charity Glacier. 62°44' S, 60°18' W. Flows SW into False Bay, N of Barnard Point, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Charity*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Glaciar Charity. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Île Charlat *see* **Charlat Island**

Islote Charlat *see* **Charlat Island**

Charlat Island. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. A small island immediately W of the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Charlat, for Eugène Charlat, French vice-consul at Rio who assisted the expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Charlat Islet, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Charlat. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and from an RN Hydrographic Survey helicopter off the *Protector*, in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name Charlat Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Charlat Islet *see* **Charlat Island**

Cabo Charles *see* **Charles Point**

Cap Charles *see* **Sherlac Point**

Cape Charles *see* **Cape Sterneck**, **Charles Point**

Mount Charles. 67°23' S, 50°00' E. Rising to 1110 m, 5 km S of Mount Cronus, in Enderby Land. In 1830-31 Biscoe charted and named 4 mountains in what are now the Scott Mountains — Charles, Henry, Gordon, and George, for the Enderby Brothers, owners of Biscoe's vessels. This may or not be the exact Mount Charles that Biscoe had in mind, but on Nov. 24, 1961 ANCA decided it might as well be. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Charles *see* **Charles Point**

The *Charles Adams*. New London sealer which left port on Aug. 29, 1831, bound for the South Shetlands, in company with the *Courier*, and returning in 1832. Crew of the *Charles Adams*: Alex Palmer (captain), Henry Dickens (1st mate), William Beck (2nd mate), James Pentreth (3rd mate), Anthony Q. Breathe, William Wright, Thomas Dean, Jeremiah Seifson, Benjamin Holmes, James Thompson, John Smith, John L. Wolcott, Blemiah Simpson, William Church, John Williams, Peter Peters, Alfred Davis, Thomas Burtch, Thomas Burtch, Jr., Alexander Cheseborough, Joseph Bedford, William Clark, Joshua Stevens, Frederick Norris, and James Heart. She took 1000 fur seal skins and 2100 barrels of elephant seal oil.

The *Charles Colgate*. Known as the *Colgate*. New London sealer, sealing at Heard Island since before the Civil War. On her last expedition, she left New London on Aug. 1, 1877, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1877-78 sealing season, under the command of Capt. Simeon Church. The rest of the crew were: Erastus Church, Jr. (1st mate), Albert G. Glass (2nd mate), Antone Pedro Correia, Nathan M. Church, Josep de Pena, Peter Christiansen (from Norway), Joseph Ganno, Jacob M. Edwards, Manuel de Ross, Julio Gomes, Manuel Cross, Joseph Roderick, Felix Reid, George Santer, Louis Napoleon, amd Peter McGovern (aged 45; from Scotland; living in New York). She made one last foray into South Shetlands waters in Dec. 1878, returning to Port Stanley (in the Falklands) on Feb. 2, 1879. *See also* this date, under **Blacks in Antarctica**.

The *Charles Darwin*. A 2556-ton, 69.4-meter NERC-owned Royal research ship, launched on Feb. 2, 1984. Used as a BAS ship in 1988-89. Captains were P. Moore and S. Mayle. She was retired in June 2006, became the geophysical research vessel *Ocean Researcher*, and was replaced as RRS by the *James Cook*.

Charles Glacier. 72°34' S, 3°26' W. A small, steep glacier flowing from the S side of Borg Mountain, between that mountain and Høgsaetet Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Charlesbreen (i.e., "Charles glacier"), for Charles Swithinbank. US-ACAN accepted the name Charles Glacier in 1966.

Charles Gould Peak *see* **Gould Peak**

Cape Charles J. Adams *see* **Cape Adams**

Charles Nunataks. 73°19' S, 2°10' W. A small, isolated group of nunataks on Swithinbank Slope, 13 km S of the W end of Neumayer Cliffs, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Charlesrabbane, for Charles Swithinbank. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Charles Nunataks in 1966.

Charles Peak. 79°44' S, 83°11' W. A bare rock peak, rising to 990 m, it surmounts the SE end of the Collier Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles E. Williams, meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Charles Point. 64°14' S, 61°00' W. Forms the N side of the entrance to Brialmont Cove, within Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by James Hoseason, 1st mate of the *Sprightly*, in 1824, and named Cape Charles (reason unknown). It appears thus on Powell's 1828 chart, and also on a British chart of 1838. That name was also sometimes used for what became Cape Sterneck, 16 km to the N. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861, translated as Cabo Carlos. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Cabo Marinero Paredes, for Luis S. Paredes Uribe (*see* **Oluf Rocks**), who wintered-over at Soberanía Station in 1947. It appears as such on their chart of 1947. In 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Charles (after rejecting Cape von Sterneck), and UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears by error as Cabo

Spring (*see* **Spring Point**) on a 1955 Argentine chart. In the 1950s, Argentina used the names Cabo Charles and Cabo Clark (unknown reason). FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57, and, working from these photos, FIDS cartographers deemed it a point rather than a cape, so, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC changed the name to Charles Point. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN went along with this change. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Punta Charles, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Cabo Sterneck and Punta Paredes).

Charles Roux Island *see* **Roux Island**

The *Charles Shearer*. An 81-foot American sealing schooner out of Stonington, which was in the South Shetlands during the 1874-75 season, under the command (probably) of Walter Chesebro. She was under the command of Chesebro in 1875-76, and visited South Georgia. She arrived back in Stonington on May 8, 1876, with 2700 seal skins. She left Stonington on July 3, 1877, again for these islands, under the command of William Appelman. Also aboard was the captain's son, William, as well as his nephew, Frederick Appelman. In Nov. 1877 the ship left a gang of sealers at Islas de Diego Ramírez (not in Antarctica), left there bound for the South Shetlands, and then disappeared without a trace. The sealing gang was rescued 6 months later (by the *Jabez Howes*, which was bound for San Francisco). Other ships looked for her in the 1879-80 season, including the *Thomas Hunt*, the *Express*, and the *Essex* (although the *Essex* never got into Antarctic waters), but the *Shearer* (as she was more commonly known) was never found, at least, perhaps not. In the late 1990s, in a small cove on the SW coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, the British found the remains of a large wooden sailing vessel. This was unaccounted for. At first it was thought it may be the wreck of Nordenskjöld's *Antarctic*, or of Shackleton's *Endurance*, but testing of the wood revealed that it is of mid-18th century origin, 1860s even, and not Norwegian, perhaps Stonington, Conn. It is a possibility.

Charles V. Bob Range. A term no longer used. East of the Queen Maud Mountains. It was discovered by Byrd during his flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named for a major supporter, Charles Victor Bob (1888-1944), a Colorado mining engineer who took New York by storm in the Roaring 20s, and, only in 1930, when he disappeared, did the extent of his swindling become clear.

Charlesbreen *see* **Charles Glacier**

Charlesrabbane *see* **Charles Nunataks**

Charlesworth Cliffs. 80°14' S, 25°18' W. A series of steep cliffs, rising to about 1100 m near the N end of the central ridge of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for John Kaye Charlesworth (1889-1972), professor of geology at Queen's University, Belfast, 1921-54. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Dome Charlie. 75°00' S, 125°00' E. An ice dome, rising to over 3200 m, in the otherwise featureless snow plateau of Wilkes Land, in East Antarctica. It happens to signify the exact center of Antarctica. It has an elevation of approximately 10,000 feet. An American summer camp was established here between Dec. 27, 1974 and Jan. 15, 1975, in order to collect information in anticipation of planned drilling at the site, which actually took place (by several different nations) in the 1970s. In those days it was named as both Dome C and Dome Charlie (communications code word for the letter C), the latter from VX-6, who flew in men and supplies. In Jan. and Nov. 1975, 3 Hercs were seriously damaged during attempted take off, and in Nov. 1975 and Nov. 1976, USN established field camps here to recover the aircraft. After repairs, the 3 aircraft were flown to McMurdo on Dec. 26, 1975, Jan. 14, 1976, and Dec. 25, 1976. In 1982, the SPRI airborne echo radio sounding team here suggested the name Dome Circe, after the character in Greek mythology. ANCA accepted that name on Dec. 3, 1982, but US-ACAN stayed with Dome Charlie. For Dome C Automatic Weather Station and Dome C Scientific station, *see under* **D** for Dome. Originally plotted in 74°39' S, 124°10' E, it has since been replotted.

Bahía Charlotte *see* **Charlotte Bay**

Baie Charlotte *see* **Charlotte Bay**

Roca Charlotte *see* **Rocas Charlotte**

Rocas Charlotte. 63°12' S, 58°02' W. A somewhat lonely group of rocks in water, due S of Montravel Rock, NW of Cape Legoupil, off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named for Charlotte Gándara, daughter of the skipper of the *Covadonga* during that expedition (*see* **Gándara Island**). The Argentines have singularized the feature, as Roca Charlotte, i.e., thay have named the principal rock only.

Charlotte Bay. 64°30' S, 61°35' W. A bay indenting the W coast of Graham Land in a SE direction for about 20 km, between, on the one hand Eckener Point and Cape Murray, and Reclus Peninsula on the other, between Brabant Island and the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Charlotte, or Baie de Charlotte, for Georges Lecointe's fiancée (at least history says it was his fiancée; it is more likely to be his sister). It appears as Charlotte Bay on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition maps, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on a British chart of 1959. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Charlotte, which is the name the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 went for. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970, however, accepted a name that had first appeared in 1903 — Bahía Carlota (which is Charlotte Bay translated into Spanish).

Charlton Island. 66°13' S, 110°09' E. The most westerly of the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay, off the Budd Coast. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Its position was fixed by an ANARE party on Jan. 26, 1956. Named by Carl Eklund for Frederick E. "Fred" Charlton (d. April 12, 2002, Bellingham, Wash), USN, chief electronics technician at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Poluostrov Charnokitovyj *see* **Booth Peninsula**

Charnokitovyj Peninsula *see* **Booth Peninsula**

Charpentier Pyramid. 80°16' S, 25°37' W. A pyramid-shaped peak rising to 1080 m, in the NW part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Roughly mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Jean de Charpentier (1786-1855), Swiss engineer and mineralogist who, in 1835, gave additional proof for the views of I. Venetz-Sitten (*see* **Venetz Peak**) on the former extension of glaciers. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Charrúa*. Built at Marietta Manufacturing during World War II, as U.S. Army tug LT-224, she was sold to the Argentine Navy in 1946 as a rescue and support tug, changing her name to *Charrúa*. Sister vessel to the *Guaraní*, she took part in ArgAE 1947-48. Capt. Raúl G. Kolbe commanded. In the mid-1960s she was sold, and for many years was used as a support vessel for other tugs.

Islotes Charrúa *see* **Malus Island**

Monte Charrúa *see* **Charrúa Ridge**

Sedlovina Charrúa *see* **Charrúa Gap**

Charrúa Gap. 62°39' S, 60°19' W. A flat, ice-covered saddle running E-W for 2.2 km between Castillo Nunatak and Charrúa Ridge, on Hurd Peninsula, 2.5 km SE of Sinemorets Hill, and 3.35 km ENE of Mount Reina Sofia, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and which, at an elevation of 275 m, separates the glacial catchments of Balkan Snowfield and Contell Glacier to the N, and to the S those of Huntress Glacier and the unnamed glacier flowing into Johnson's Dock. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, and in more detail by the Spanish in 1991. The Bulgarians surveyed it in detail in 1995-96, and named it on Aug. 19, 1997, as Sedlovina Charrúa (i.e., "Charrúa gap"), in association with Charrúa Ridge. UK-APC accepted the name Charrúa Gap on April 23, 1998. The gap is much used by Bulgarian and Spanish expeditioners.

Charrúa Ridge. 62°39' S, 60°19' W. A

prominent landmark, trending E-W, and rising to 340 m, on the NE side of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines as Monte Charrúa, for the *Charrúa*, and it appears on one of their 1954 charts. A FIDS survey station was established here in 1958. On May 13, 1991, UK-APC accepted the name Charrúa Ridge, that definition being more appropriate than "mount." It appears in the 1993 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the British naming. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Charybdis *see* **Charybdis Cove**

Charybdis Cove. 62°29' S, 60°09' W. A broad cove, flanked on the E side by ice cliffs, and to the N and S by Organpipe Point and Slab Point, respectively, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The broad, wave-cut platform of the foreshore is formed of conglomerate of the Williams Point Beds. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, as Charybdis, for the mythical sea monster. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. In late 2008 the British were the latest to replot this feature, and UK-APC changed the name from Charybdis to Charybdis Cove. US-ACAN went along with the name change.

Charybdis Glacier. 70°25' S, 67°30' E. A large glacier flowing NE between the Porthos Range and the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains, it feeds the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party in Dec. 1956, and, due to the great difficulty in traversing this region because of the glacier, so named by them for the Greek mythological whirlpool. They plotted it in 70°25' S, 66°55' E. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962 (but with considerably different longitudinal coordinates).

Charybdis Icefalls. 70°51' S, 161°10' E. Large, crevassed icefalls in the lower Harlin Glacier, where they descend notably to join the Rennick Glacier. The icefalls are nourished in part by Lovejoy Glacier, which flows eastward, parallel to, and on the N side of, Harlin Glacier, and coalesces with it before reaching the icefalls. Mapped by USGS in 1962-63, and also by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, who named it for the Greek mythological whirlpool. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Originally plotted in 70°42' S, 161°12' E, it has since been replotted.

Chasm. 80°20' S, 160°50' E. A chasm, 30 m deep, and 90 m wide, off Cape Selborne, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott during his (unsuccessful) push to the Pole during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Chasm Island *see* **Tiber Rocks**

Ostrov Chasovoj *see* **Chasovoj Island**

Chasovoj Island. 66°13' S, 100°49' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Chasovoj. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Chastain Peak. 85°10' S, 94°35' W. Rising to 2225 m, near the center of the Moulton Escarpment, at the W margin of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for aviation metalsmith 1st class William W. "Bill" Chastain, of North Kingston, RI (*see* **Deaths**, 1961).

Roca Chata *see* **Chata Rock**

Chata Rock. 64°52' S, 63°44' W. A low, isolated rock, rising to 3 m above sea level, and with a radius of 15 m, over which the sea breaks constantly (regardless of the weather), about 0.8 km S of Cape Lancaster (the S end of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines before 1950, as Roca Chata. In this case, a "chata" is an Argentine flat-bottomed boat. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1953. Re-charted in 1956-57, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, which landed a party on the rock to erect a radar beacon as a navigational warning. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Exposure Rock, and it appears as such on a 1960 British chart, named for its exposed position. US-ACAN accepted the name Chata Rock in 1965. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Roca Expuesta, which was a translation of the British naming.

Islotes Chatos *see* **Chatos Islands**

Chatos Islands. 67°39' S, 69°10' W. A group of small islands and rocks, about 8 km SSW of Cape Adriasola (which is on Adelaide Island). Roughly charted by ArgAE 1952-53, and named by them descriptively as Islotes Chatos (i.e., "flat islets"). The feature appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Re-surveyed and charted by a 1963 RN Hydrographic Survey unit, and named by them as the Plain Islands. That name didn't fly, and on Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC renamed them the Chatos Islands, and that was the name seen on a British chart of 1964. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1964. The Chileans call them Islotes Opazo, for Gerardo Opazo A., a Chilean Navy seaman on the *Piloto Pardo*, who helped in repairing the alternators that enabled the vessel to continue its operations during ChilAE 1961-62.

The *Chattahoochee*. A 3346-ton, 302-foot USNS ice-strengthened tanker, built in 1956, specifically for polar work, in at McMurdo Sound in 1961-62 and 1962-63, both times under the command of Capt. Peter A. Gentile. In the latter season she made 4 fuel-carrying trips between NZ and McMurdo. She was back in 1963-64 (Capt. H. Jacobsen) and 1964-65 (Capt. Willy B. Nilsen). She was sold to a Japanese scrap yard in 2006.

Chattahoochee Glacier. 76°34' S, 160°42' E. Flows NE between Wyandot Ridge and Eastwind Ridge, in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Chattahoochee*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Chaucer Island *see* **Sinclair Island**

Cap Chaucheprat *see* **Chaucheprat Point**

Chaucheprat Point. 63°32' S, 56°42' W. A low point at the NW corner of Jonassen Island, in Antarctic Sound, off Trinity Peninsula. In Jan. 1838, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville discovered a cape from the N entrance to Antarctic Sound, and named it Cap Chaucheprat. It appears on his 1838 and 1841 maps, and in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. Fids from Base D surveyed this area in 1946-47, and could not nail down the cape named by the French. In order to maintain Dumont d'Urville's naming in this area, this point was named Chaucheprat Point by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN accepted that later in 1964. François-Charles Chaucheprat (1792-1853) was a French naval officer, private secretary to Vice Admiral Claude de Rosamel (*see* **Rosamel Island**), who retired from the Navy to become mayor of the town of Mage. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it (for themselves only) as Cabo Rodríguez, for José Rodríguez (q.v.).

Mount Chaudoin. 77°09' S, 162°01' E. An abrupt mountain rising to about 1400 m, it forms part of the divide between Bachtold Glacier and the head of Griffiths Glacier, at the W end of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Bob Chaudoin. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Chaudoin, Robert Lee "Bob." b. March 26, 1929, San Pedro, Calif., son of dairyman Earl Thornton Chaudoin and his wife Maxine Elda Jewett. He joined the Navy in 1948, was first stationed in Hawaii, and then at the Pentagon, as a yeoman, and a part of Admiral Byrd's staff (before it became Task Force 43). Hoping for a transfer to Paris, instead the Navy asked him if he would go to the South Pole. After training at Davisville, RI, he shipped out of Norfolk on the *Glacier*, to Christchurch, NZ, then to McMurdo Sound, where, despite being a yeoman 1st class, he helped build the base, often as part of Charlie Bevilacqua's team, and wintered-over. On Dec. 1, 1956 Gus Shinn flew him to the Pole in the *Que Sera Sera*, as one of the 3rd (and last) party of Seabees (he was actually only attached to the Seabees) who helped build Pole Station in Nov.-Dec. 1956. He was one of the first 42 men ever to stand at the South Pole. He wanted to stay on, as part of the 1957 wintering-over party, but after the job was done he was one of the first party to leave the Pole, on Dec. 24, 1956, and flew back to McMurdo, then shipped out to Christchurch, Auckland, Sydney, and then back to California. He spent 3 months writing out the reports of the expedition, then re-joined Task Force 43, and spent 3 years in Christchurch, NZ, helping to run the Navy's Antarctic office there, arranging weddings for the many men who wanted to marry NZ girls, as well as acting as Antarctic postmaster. He was on the *Glacier* again, with Capt. MacDonald, for the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, 1959-60, then finally

made Paris, for 3 years. Following a tour in the Caribbean and Naples, Italy, on the *Tidewater*, he took his last job, at the Naval Personnel Bureau, before retiring in 1967. He lived in Lexington, Va., for 9 years, and then moved to Florida.

Pointe Chaumont *see* **Route Point**

Punta Chaura *see* **Punta Agradable**

Mont Chauve *see* **Mount Chauve**

Mount Chauve. 66°49' S, 141°23' E. A rocky hill rising to 33 m at the W end of the Port-Martin peninsula, at the NW extremity of Cape Margerie, and visible from all around. Charted by the French in 1950, and named by them as Mont Chauve. Chauve means "bald," and Liotard, the leader of the expedition, was notoriously bald. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Chauve in 1962, but they say that the name evokes "the celebrated musical score Night on Bald Mountain," which is either true or a lot of balderdash.

Cap Chauveau *see* **Chauveau Point**

Punta Chauveau *see* **Chauveau Point**

Chauveau Point. 64°05' S, 62°02' W. Marks the SW point of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The W point of Liège Island was charted in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Chauveau, for A. Benjamin Chauveau, an associate in the Bureau Central Météorologique in Paris, best remembered for his atmospheric recordings taken atop the Eiffel Tower and his 1925 book, *L'électricité atmosphérique*. FrAE 1908-10 charted it as Cap Chauveau. Later, however, it was found that there was no "point" or "cape" on the west-central coast of Liège Island that could be immediately and unambiguously identified as the one Charcot had charted as Chauveau, so the name was re-applied to the conspicuous SW point of the island, which Charcot had also seen. Chauveau Point appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949, as Punta Chauveau, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Cabo Chavanne *see* **Cape Chavanne**

Cape Chavanne. 66°59' S, 64°45' W. A prominent, partly ice-free bluff rising to about 1250 m, with a conspicuous elongated dome-like reef in the shape of the letter T forming the S tip, E of the mouth of Breitfuss Glacier, at the head of (i.e., at the NW side of) Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48 and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D. Named by FIDS for Joseph Chavanne (1846-1902), Austrian polar bibliographer. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Cabo Chavanne, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans also call it Cabo Chavanne.

Bahía Chavarría *see* **Bahía Balaresque**

Chavdar Peninsula. 64°05' S, 60°53' W. A peninsula, 10 km wide, projecting for 13 km in a NW direction from Graham Land, and bounded by Curtiss Bay to the NE, Hughes Bay to the SW, and Gerlache Strait to the NW. Its W extremity, Cape Sterneck, separates the Danco Coast to the SW from the Davis Coast to the NE. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for their 16th-century rebel leader, Chavdar Voyvoda.

Île Chaves *see* **Chavez Island**

Isla Chaves *see* **Chavez Island**

Bahía Chávez *see* **Cangrejo Cove**

Île Chavez *see* **Chavez Island**

Isla Chavez *see* **Chavez Island**

Isla Chávez *see* **Chavez Island**

Nunatak Chavez. 66°17' S, 61°54' W. A somewhat isolated nunatak, SE of Medea Dome, near the base of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. The SCAR gazetteer lists it this way, but "Chavez" really should have an accent mark over the "a."

Chavez Glacier. 73°55' S, 101°15' W. A glacier flowing S for about 16 km from Canisteo Peninsula into Cranton Bay, at the E extremity of the Amundsen Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Pat Chavez, of Flagstaff, Ariz., co-leader of the USGS team that compiled the 1:5,000,000 scale advanced very high resolution radiometer maps of Antarctica in the 1990s.

Chavez Island. 65°38' S, 64°32' W. Rising to an elevation of 550 m above sea level, and 5 km long, it forms the W entrance of Leroux Bay, and lies immediately W of the peninsula between that bay and Bigo Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Chavez, for Portuguese meteorologist Commandant Francisco Alfonso Chaves [sic], (1857-1927), director of the zoology department at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, who was of assistance to the expedition when they were in those islands. Incidentally, Comandante Chaves, who was actually an Army officer stationed in the Azores, had several species of various things named after him. The feature appears as such on the expedition's maps, but also appears on other maps of the same expedition as Île Chaves. It appears translated as Chavez Island on a 1914 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Chávez (the Argentines need an accent mark if they are to preserve the stress), but on a 1956 Argentine chart as Isla Chaves (no accent necessary here, as the word ends in an "s"), and that latter name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Isla Chávez. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. For no apparent reason, a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1961 shows it pluralized, as Chavez Islands, and a 1964 American chart has it with the accent, viz Chávez Island.

Île du Chaylard *see* **Duchaylard Island**

Islote Chayter *see* **Mügge Island**

Islotes Chayter. 65°18' S, 64°12' W. A group of small islands, immediately S of Barros Rocks, between the Berthelot Islands and the Argentine Islands, 3 km SW of Cape Tuxen, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ArgAE 1956-57, possibly for a member of the expedition. *See also* **Mügge Island**.

Punta Cheal *see* **Cheal Point**

Cheal, Joseph John "J.J." b. Nov. 1, 1922. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a general and meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1950, and was leader at the same station for the winter of 1951. In 1952, he was with the South Georgia survey, and in 1956-57 assisted FIDASE. In 1954, in Devon, he married Joan M. Roberts, and they raised a family in Watford, Herts. He developed Parkinsons Disease, and died in Dec. 1996, at Hatfield, Herts.

Cheal Point. 60°38' S, 45°59' W. A rocky point, 1.5 km ESE of Return Point (the SW extremity of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1950-51. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for John Cheal (q.v.), who was on that FIDS survey. In fact, this point marks the W limit of his survey triangulation made in July-Sept. 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Re-surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Punta Cheal.

Gora Chebotarëva. 71°15' S, 67°09' E. A nunatak on the W side of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Chebysheva. 73°04' S, 65°52' E. A nunatak just to the SE of Mount Rymill, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Chedeville, Joseph. b. Aug. 7, 1813, Pont-Château, France. Apprentice seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On June 14, 1838 he was promoted to junior seaman.

Cheek, John Edward "Chico." b. Nov. 18, 1939, on a remote farm at Hill Cove, Falkland Islands, son of shepherd Frederick John "Fred" Cheek and his wife Dorothy Mary Gladys Johnson. In June 1954 he and his cousin Chris Lehen were apprenticed to FIDS as wireless operators and meteorological observers. At the end of the apprenticeship, Cheek wintered-over at Base D in 1959, as radio operator and dog driver. He returned to Stanley for the 1959-60 summer, being relieved at Hope Bay for that season by Chris Lehen. He was back at Hope Bay for the winters of 1960 and 1961. Then he went to the UK to gain additional radio qualifications, and was back in Antarctica in 1964, wintering-over at Base E that year. He paid his own way through technical college in Colwyn

Bay, in North Wales, to qualify as a ship's radio officer in the Merchant Navy, returning to the Falklands in 1966 to work for the Falkland Islands Civil Service as a senior wireless operator at the government radio station. In 1968 he married Janet Lynda "Jan" Biggs, who had grown up in South Georgia, daughter of a policeman there, and in 1974 he went to work for Cable & Wireless. He was for a long time (from 1981) on the legislative and executive councils of the islands, and stood for self-rule, especially in the face of Argentine claims on the Falklands in 1982. In the mid-1980s he left Cable & Wireless, and set up a fishing company — Fortuna Ltd. — with Stuart Wallace. He died of cancer on Sept. 3, 1996, in Stanley.

Cheeks Nunatak. 74°58' S, 72°49' W. Rising to about 1300 m, it is the largest and most southerly of 3 nunataks, about 20 km WNW of the Merrick Mountains. Surveyed on the USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and photographd aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967. Named on Jan. 9, 1962, as Mount Barnes, or Barnes Nunatak, for Steve Barnes. Renamed by US-ACAN in 1966, for Noble L. Cheeks (b. 1932), USN, aviation electronics technician, and a member of the R4D airborne party that set up Camp Sky-Hi (*see* **Eights Station**) in 1961. It appears as such on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Cheesman, Silas Alward "Al." b. May 31, 1900, St John, New Brunswick, son of teamster Thomas Walter Cheesman and his wife Jessie. Well-known bush pilot of the far north, he flew with Western Canada Airways, and was one of the two pilots on the 2nd half of Wilkins' Antarctic expedition of 1928-30, during which he flew the famous flight of 1929 (*see* **Wilkins-Hearst Expedition, 1928-30**). On July 3, 1930, while flying over forest in Ontario, his plane burst into flames, and he narrowly avoided death. In 1937 he flew with Wilkins in search of the 6 Russian aviators missing in the Arctic. An officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II, he was a submarine hunter, flying the Atlantic coast. He did salvage work in Goose Bay, Labrador, after the war, and wrote a pamphlet on northern survival. He died on April 4, 1958, at Fort William, Ont.

Cheesman Island. 69°44' S, 75°05' W. A small rocky island off the N coast of Charcot Island, 1.5 km N of Mount Martine. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 29, 1929, and roughly positioned by him. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS, working from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, plotted it in 69°31' S, 74°58' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Al Cheesman. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Cape Cheetham. 70°18' S, 162°42' E. An ice-covered cape, forming the NE extremity of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont, in Oates Land. Originally plotted in 72°10' S, 162°15' E. The New Zealanders say it is an isolated pinnacle forming the E extremity of Rennick Bay, and this description appears in the 1930 *Antarctic Pilot*, and also in the 1943 U.S. *Sailing Directions for Antarctica*, with the qualifier "appears to be." First charted by the crew of the *Terra Nova*, under Harry Pennell, in Feb. 1911, and named by Pennell for Alf Cheetham. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. The 1956 U.S. gazetteer has it in 70°08' S, and says it is a cape, marked by an isolated pinnacle, and forming the E side of the entrance to Rennick Bay.

Cheetham, Alfred Buchanan "Alf." His will spells his middle name Buchannan. b. May 6, 1867, Liverpool, son of railway book keeper John Foster Cheetham and his wife Annie Elizabeth Story. His family moved to Hull in 1877 and Alf ran away to sea, joining the North Sea fishing fleet. He was a merchant navy bosun working out of Hull and a Royal Navy reservist, when he became bosun on the *Morning* in 1902-03 and 1903-04 for the two relief parties of BNAE 1901-04. After the expedition, he was a mate on the *Montebello*, on the Christiania run. Shackleton invited him to join BAE 1907-09, and he went, as 3rd officer and bosun on the *Nimrod*. He was also bosun on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13. He volunteered to go and look for Scott in 1912, but was turned down because he was a family man (he had married Eliza Sawyer in Hull in 1890, and they had 13 children). He almost went on the aborted British Antarctic and Oceanograhical Expedition, but instead, was 3rd officer with Shackleton again on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. Shackleton called him "the veteran of the Antarctic." His plans to open a pub in Hull after World War I never materialized. He was 2nd officer on the *Prunelle* when he was torpedoed and drowned in the North Sea on Aug. 22, 1918, during World War I.

Cheetham Glacier Tongue *see* **Cheetham Ice Tongue**

Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue *see* **Cheetham Ice Tongue**

Cheetham Ice Tongue. 75°45' S, 162°55' E. Also called Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue, and Cheetham Glacier Tongue. An ice tongue (really a small glacier tongue), about 3 km wide and about 12 m above sea level, on the E coast of Victoria Land, it projects eastward into the Ross Sea, and is partly fed by Davis Glacier and partly from ice draining from Lamplugh Island and Whitmer Peninsula, both of which it lies between. Charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Alf Cheetham. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Gora Chehova *see* **Blaiklockfjellet**

Treshchiny Chekanovskogo. 70°05' S, 17°25' E. A fissure in the ground, just SW of Verblyud Island, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Cheljuskina. 70°33' S, 65°13' E. A group of nunataks close to, and due S of, Mount Mervyn, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Chelnok *see* **Chelnok Lake**

Chelnok Falls. 68°39' S, 78°17' E. Falls in the Vestfold Hills, 5 m high, where the creek from Chelnok Lake runs over a dolerite dike. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, in association with the lake.

Chelnok Lake. 68°39' S, 78°20' E. A melt lake between Sørsdal Glacier and the rock of the S part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956, and ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Russians named it Ozero Chelnok, and ANCA translated this on Nov. 27, 1973.

Chelopech Hill. 63°43' S, 58°42' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 946 m, in the N foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 1.63 km NNW of Mount Schuyler, 4.07 km E of Zlatolist Hill, 12.95 km S of Mount Ignatiev (in the Srednogorie Heights), and 1.9 km WSW of Sirius Knoll, it surmounts Russell West Glacier to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Chelopech, in western Bulgaria.

Chelyuskintsy Ice Tongue. 66°20' S, 82°00' E. Also called Chelyuskintsy Peninsula. A massive northward-oriented ice tongue, forming the NW fringe of the West Ice Shelf, off the Leopold and Astrid Coast, and possibly extending as far N as Pingvin Island. Identified by GermAE 1901-03. Surveyed by SovAE 1957, who named it, for the Russian polar ship that sank in the Arctic in 1934. About 60 miles of the S and W coasts of the ice tongue were surveyed by radar by the Russians on March 11 and 12, 1965, but later that year the West Ice Shelf in this area started to break, and this ice tongue disappeared as surely and lamentably as it disappeared from the SCAR gazetteer, leaving in the latter a historical lacuna, and in the former (case) several stalled icebergs (which means that the ice tongue had probably been locally grounded at several points before it broke off).

Chelyuskintsy Peninsula *see* **Chelyuskintsy Ice Tongue**

Cheney Bluff. 79°39' S, 159°46' E. A steep rock bluff, rising to 810 m above sea level, at the S side of the mouth of Carlyon Glacier, 8 km SW of Cape Murray. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by NZ-APC on May 20, 1965, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Derek John Cheney (b. Sept. 24, 1926, Britain. d. Feb. 1993, Ashford, Kent), who joined the Royal Navy in 1944, the RNZN in 1951, and was commander of the *Rotoiti* during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). Captain Cheney was later deputy chief of naval staff. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 27, 1975.

Mount Cheops. 65°52' S, 64°38' W. A pyramid-shaped mountain, rising to about 620 m, 13 km SSE of Cape García, and NE of

Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1958-59, from FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. Descriptively named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the great pyramid of Cheops at Giza, just outside Cairo. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Vrah Chepelare *see* **Chepelare Peak**

Chepelare Peak. 62°43' S, 60°15' W. Rising to about 900 m, on Friesland Ridge, 640 m N of Shumen Peak, 870 m S of St. Methodius Peak, and 1.2 km SE of Tervel Peak, it surmounts Charity Glacier to the W, and Prespa Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Vrah Chepelare, after the Bulgarian town of that name.

Ostrova Cherakina. 73°35' S, 74°15' W. A group of islands NW of DeAtley Island, off the Eights Coast. Named by the Russians.

Cherepish Ridge. 62°28' S, 60°02' W. A narrow, rocky ridge, rising to 650 m, and extending in a S-N direction for 1 km, next N of Intuition Peak, 1.9 km NNW of Helmet Peak, 4.7 km SE of Atanasoff Nunatak, and 6.3 km E of Kuzman Knoll, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Cherepish Monastery, in the Iskar Gorge of western Bulgaria.

Cherevichny, Ivan E. b. 1909, Russia. Hero of the Soviet Union, with much Arctic experience, who commanded the air fleet during the USSR IGY effort in the late 1950s. On Jan. 7, 1956 he landed on the continent from the *Ob,'* during the first SovAE. He died in Moscow in Feb. 1971.

Pik Chernenko. 71°56' S, 8°22' E. A peak on the N side of Holtanna Peak, in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Chernomen Glacier. 65°38' S, 64°03' W. A glacier, 5.6 km long and 2.2 km wide, on Barison Peninsula, SSW of Butamya Glacier and WSW of Talev Glacier, it flows northwestward into Leroux Bay SE of Eijkman Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Chernomen, in southern Bulgaria.

Chernopeev Peak. 63°39' S, 57°55' W. A rocky peak, rising to 543 m, on the SE side of the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 2.5 km N of Church Point, 10.02 km ENE of Levassor Nunatak, 2.89 km SSW of Kribul Hill, and 8.5 km SW of McCalman Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Hristo Chernopeev (1868-1915), a leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement in Macedonia.

Gora Chernushka *see* **Chernushka Nunatak**

Chernushka Nunatak. 71°35' S, 12°01' E. Rising to 1640 m, 3 km SW of Sandseten Mountain, in the NE part of the Humboldt Graben, on the W side of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Chernushka, after Chernushka, the black dog who orbited the earth in Sputnik-9 on March 9, 1961 (just as the Russians were surveying this nunatak). Her companions were some mice, a guinea pig, and Ivan Ivanovich, a dummy cosmonaut who bailed out on reentry. Chernushka survived her experience none the worse for wear. US-ACAN accepted the name Chernushka Nunatak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Chernushkaknatten (which means the same thing).

Chernushkaknatten *see* **Chernushka Nunatak**

Nunatak Chërnyj. 68°02' S, 62°45' E. Just E of Shark Peak, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians ("black nunatak").

Ostrov Chërnyj *see* **Chërnyy Island**

Chërnyj Island *see* **Chërnyy Island**

Chërnyy Island. 66°08' S, 101°04' E. A small island, 0.8 km S of the E tip of Thomas Island, in the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Rephotographed aerially by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Ostrov Chërnyj (i.e., "black island"). In 1966, US-ACAN accepted the name Chernyy Island (i.e., without the umlaut over the "e"). On Jan. 19, 1989, ANCA translated it as Chernyj Island.

Mount Cherry-Garrard. 71°18' S, 168°41' E. A conspicuous conical peak, rising to 987 m above Cape Barrow, at the seaward end of the divide between Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier, in the Admiralty Range, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, but not named. Charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell for Apsley Cherry-Garrard (it had been called Conical Hill for a while before that). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* [2]**Conical Hill**.

Cherry-Garrard, Apsley George Benet. He was known simply as "Cherry." b. Jan. 2, 1886, Bedford, son of Maj. Gen. Apsley Cherry, by his wife Evelyn Edith Sharpin. In the 1890s an aunt died and left them a fortune, provided they changed their last name to Cherry-Garrard. After Winchester and Oxford (where he rowed), and after a trip around the world, he met Dr. Edward Wilson at a shooting party in Scotland, and Wilson introduced him to Scott. After an initial rejection, he bought his way into BAE 1910-13 with a donation of £1000 (see also Captain Oates), and went south on the *Terra Nova* as assistant zoologist, even though he had no scientific qualifications. He edited the *South Polar Times* (the expedition's newspaper), and, despite bad eyesight, took part in all the major sledge journeys, including "the worst journey in the world" (later, encouraged by his neighbor and friend, George Bernard Shaw, Cherry wrote a book with this title; in it, he was the first to say "all the world loves a penguin"). This was the trip to Cape Crozier and back, with Bowers and Wilson. Cherry tried and failed to relieve Scott's polar party on their return trip, and suffered great remorse and depression afterwards. During World War I he raised a squadron of armored cars and took them to Flanders, but his physical health gave way. He married Angela Turner in 1939, and died on May 18, 1959. In 2001 Sara Wheeler wrote the book *Cherry*.

[1]**Cherry Glacier** *see* **Cherry Icefall**

[2]**Cherry Glacier**. 84°30' S, 167°10' E. A deeply-entrenched and vigorous glacier which flows into the W side of the Beardmore Glacier from Mount Adams. Named by BAE 1910-13, for Apsley Cherry-Garrard. It appears in the 1958 provisional NZ gazetteer.

Cherry Icefall. 84°27' S, 167°40' E. A small, steep, deeply entrenched, and vigorous icefall on the S side of Barnes Peak, it descends from Mount Adams toward the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. BAE 1910-13 discovered it, and Scott named it Cherry Glacier, for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, plotting it in 84°30' S, 167°10' E. However, the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, which was exploring the area to the SE, re-defined it as an icefall, and replotted it. NZ-APC accepted this new name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cherry Island. 73°45' S, 123°32' W. An ice-covered island, 5 km long, between Siple Island and Carney Island, and just within the Getz Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for CWO J.M. Cherry, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, in Antarctica during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Cherry Spur. 72°52' S, 162°00' E. A prominent rock spur that forms the SW portion of Sculpture Mountain, at the S end of Monument Nunataks. Studied geologically by Ohio State University field parties in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Named by US-ACAN for Eric M. Cherry (b. 1958), geologist with these parties.

Cherven Peak. 62°37' S, 61°13' W. A rocky peak rising to 220 m, 700 m SE of Ivan Vladislav Point, 860 m N of San Stefano Peak, 1.1 km W of Herring Point, and 3.8 km ESE of Cape Sheffield, on Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped

by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Cherven, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Chervov Peak. 71°50' S, 10°33' E. Rising to 2550 m, 1.5 km N of Mørkenatten Peak, in the Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Roughly plotted from aerial photographs taken by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and plotted by them in 71°52' S, 10°30' E. Named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Chervova, for geologist Yevgeniy I. Chervov, who was on SovAE 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Chervov Peak in 1970, and the feature has since been re-plotted.

Gora Chervova *see* **Chervov Peak**

Chesebro, Walter Scott. b. 1844, Groton, Conn., son of mariner Elihu Chesebro VI and his wife Mary Ann Wilbur. On Sept. 9, 1871, at Stonington, he married Prudence Ann Spicer. He was probably the captain of the *Charles Shearer* during her expedition to the South Shetlands in 1874-75. He was certainly her skipper in the 1875-76 voyage (not to Antarctica, but probably to South Georgia). He was not the skipper on her ill-fated voyage of 1877-78, having transferred to the *Golden West*, for a couple of years in South Georgia. In 1880-81 he took the *Wanderer* down to South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys, and the South Shetlands. In 1881 he tried again, but was wrecked in the Falklands on Oct. 16, 1881. He and his crew were saved by the *Mary E. Higgins*, under the command of Capt. Ben Rogers. Apparently, he lived in Nouack, Conn.

Cheshire Rock. 62°22' S, 59°45' W. A rock awash in English Strait, about 1 m above mean high water, about 160 m SE of Passage Rock, W of Fort William (which is on Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1967 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, led by Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Peter John Edward Cheshire (b. 1935), for whom UK-APC named this feature on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 and 1990 British gazetteers.

Cono Chester *see* **Chester Cone**

Chester, Captain. Captain of the Stonington sealer *Essex*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons.

Chester, Charles W. b. 1824, Groton, Conn. He went to sea as a teenager, and worked his way up through the ship's ranks, plying the sealing trade in the South Atlantic in the 1840s and 1850s, becoming 2nd mate (on the *Julius Caesar*) in 1848, and 1st mate (on the *Columbus*) in 1850. He married Mary A. Williams. After the Civil War he was skippering his own whaling ships, and was commander of the *Franklin*, in the South Shetlands for the 1873-74 season.

Chester, James Arthur. Known as Arthur. b. Dec. 1878, Hull, Yorks. At 12 he began an apprenticeship on the *Southampton*, at the dockyard in Hull, and was an able seaman on the *Morning* during the 1902-03 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He married in Hull, in 1904, and died there in 1921.

Chester Cone. 62°38' S, 61°05' W. A cone-shaped elevation, rising to about 200 m, in the central part of Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Capt. Chester (of the *Essex*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Name also seen as Cono Chester.

Chester Lake. 62°38' S, 61°06' W. A lake, meauring about 250 m long by about 300 m at its widest, 3900 m S of Midge Lake, and 700 m W of Chester Cone, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Studied by Swedish and British paleolimnologists, it is a major location for the aquatic moss Drepanocladus. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with the cone. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Chester Mountains. 76°40' S, 145°35' W. A group of mountains just N of the mouth of Crevasse Valley Glacier, and 16 km N of Saunders Mountain, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Colby Mitchell Chester, Jr. (1877-1965), chairman of General Foods, 1935-43, and a supporter of Byrd's expedition. He was the son of Admiral Colby Chester. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, with the coordinates 76°41' S, 145°00' W. It has since been replotted.

Mount Chetwynd. 76°20' S, 162°02' E. A massif, capped by black rock, rising to over 1400 m (the New Zealanders say 1944 m), about 5 km SW of Mount Gauss, on the S side of Mawson Glacier, in the Kirkwood Range, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for his naval friend, Cdr. Louis Wentworth Pakington Chetwynd (1866-1914), younger brother of the 8th Viscount Chetwynd. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC. Chetwynd was, from 1904, superintendent of compasses at the Admiralty. Curiously, his son Philip, an ex-lawyer, jumped in front of a tube train at Piccadilly Circus in 1933. He was 27.

Nunatak Chetyrëhmetrovyj. 67°58' S, 63°25' E. Just S of the group of nunataks the Russians call Nunataki Kroshki, S by SW of McNair Nunatak, in the Central Masson Range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Cheu Valley. 85°11' S, 173°54' W. A narrow valley, trending N-S for about 5 km in the Cumulus Hills, with its N end opening at the S side of McGregor Glacier, just W of the mouth of Gatlin Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for specialist 5th class Daniel T. Cheu, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 16, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Chevalier, George. b. 1870, Bluff, NZ. Taken on as a last minute replacement at Stewart Island, NZ, in late Nov. 1894, on Bull's *Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95. He was still sailing as an able seaman in the Antipodes in 1912.

Chevreul Cliffs. 80°32' S, 20°36' W. Rising to about 1500 m, to the E of Mount Dewar, at the E end of the Shottan Snowfield, in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Michel-Eugène Chevreul (1786-1889; he died aged 102), French chemist whose research on the nature of fats in 1823 led to the invention of stearine candles, used subsequently by polar explorers. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Monte Chevreux *see* **Mount Chevreux**

Mount Chevreux. 65°46' S, 64°00' W. Rising to 1615 m, 8 km SE of Leroux Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name Mont Chevreux was applied by Charcot during FrAE 1908-10, to either (this is not clear) a feature mapped on the S side of Luke Glacier, or to the W extremity of the ridge N of Luke Glacier. Wilkins' map shows a feature in this area as Mount Chevreux. So, there was confusion. BGLE 1934-37 got rid of the confusion by settling on the point N of Luke Glacier, and it appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on March 31, 1955. It was plotted, in those days, in 65°40' S, 64°00' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Chevreux, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC, feeling that confusion still existed, switched the name to the prominent mountain S of Luke Glacier, and US-ACAN followed suit with this in 1963. Édouard Chevreux (1846-1931) was a French zoologist.

Chevron Rocks. 84°07' S, 173°10' E. A distinctive rock outcrop at the N end of Retrospect Spur, near the head of Hood Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. A NZ party climbed Retrospect Spur in 1959-60, and they named Chevron Rocks for their chevron-type appearance. Originally plotted in 84°07' S, 173°05' E, it has since been replotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Chi Bi. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A bluff at the S end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Chiang. 77°58' S, 162°39' E. A distinctive mountain, rising to 2900 m, having the appearance of a gable-like projection from the N part of Chaplains Tableland, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Erick Chiang, from 1991

manager of the polar operations section of the NSF's Division of Polar Programs.

Cima Chiavari. 79°52' S, 82°41' W. Rising to about 2000 m above sea level, 3.7 km NE of Schoeck Peak, it is the highest peak in the NW part of Horseshoe Valley, in the S part of the Heritage Range. Named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, for Chiavari, the town in Italy that organized their expedition.

Bahía Chica. 63°21' S, 57°03' W. A little bay, immediately NW of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named descriptively by the Argentines.

Baie Chica. 77°50' S, 41°30' W. An indentation in the Filchner Ice Shelf, not far from Ellsworth Station, in the S part of the Weddell Sea. Named by the French.

Baie Chica *see* **[2]Bahía Chica**

Isla Chica *see* **Challenger Island**, **Islote Chico**, **Guyou Islands**

Playa Chica. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A small beach (hence the name) immediately NE of Punta Rapa Nui, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno who took part in ChilAE 1991-92, because it is much smaller than most beaches in the area.

Gora Chichagova. 70°37' S, 66°42' E. A nunatak, immediately W of Mount McGregor, at the SW end of the Thomson Massif, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Chick, Amos C. b. 1801, Maine. He married Elizabeth, and had a family in Portland. U.S. Navy carpenter on USEE 1838-42, joining the expedition at Callao. After the expedition, he lived in Maine for a while, then, in the 1850s, he and his family went to California for gold, returning to Maine in the 1860s. His wife died in the 1870s, and he went back out to California, to Mariposa County, with his son George, and the two of them mined out there.

Chick Island. 66°47' S, 121°00' E. An isolated rock island off the E end of the Sabrina Coast, about 16 km NE of the Henry Islands. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. In 1960 an ANARE expedition led by Phil Law visited it, and fixed its position. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Amos Chick. The Australians set up an AWS here, 20 m above sea level, in Feb. 1961, but closed it in August of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Chickens. ByrdAE 1933-35 set out with 6 hens and 2 roosters on the *Jacob Ruppert*, but by the time they got to Easter Island on the way down to NZ, they had all mysteriously disappeared. The men averred that they must have been either eaten by the dogs (certainly not the men!), or had committed suicide by jumping overboard. However, one of the men picked up six replacement fowl on Easter Island, but only one, the rooster Kanaka Pete, survived beyond NZ. His toughness was ascribed to his Polynesian origins. However, on Jan. 7, 1934, while the ship circled about in the Antarctic fog, the cocky Kanaka Pete, long intrigued by the ventilators in the ship's engine room, finally could resist the temptation no longer, and made the jump, right into a stewpot. Mitchell and Lewisohn had no choice but to offer him the appropriate last rites. Finn Ronne took chickens with him on RARE 1947-48, one of whom was Petunia, who laid the first Antarctic egg, on July 18, 1947.

Cabo Chiclana *see* **Punta Barra**

Islote Chico. 65°03' S, 63°24' W. A little island, the smaller of the two Guyou Islands (two offlying rocks N of Lauzanne Cove), in Flandres Bay, off the Danco Coast of Graham Land. When ArgAE 1952-53 individualized these two islands, they called them Isla Grande (i.e., "big island") and Isla Chica (i.e., "tiny island"). Isla Chica was later renamed Islote Chico (i.e., "tiny, tiny island").

Monte Chico *see* **Monte Arellano**

Mount Chider. 72°06' S, 169°10' E. A notable mountain, rising to 3110 m, 3 km SE of Mount Hart, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Thomas J. Chider, VX-6 helicopter pilot at McMurdo during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Chijire Glacier. 68°03' S, 43°23' E. Also called Tizire Glacier. Flows northward to the Prince Olav Coast, just E of the Chijire Rocks, and 27 km W of Carstensfjella, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos and also from ground surveys, 1957-62. Named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Tizire-hyoga (i.e., "fold glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Chijire Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Rukkebreen (which means the same thing).

Chijire Rocks. 68°02' S, 43°18' E. Also called Tizire Rocks. A group of small, exposed, craggy rocks on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, about 3 km W of the mouth of Chijire Glacier, and about 30 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos, and also from ground surveys, 1957-62. Named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Tizire-iwa (i.e., "fold rocks"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Chijire Rocks in 1964. The Norwegians call this feature Rukkenutane (which means the same thing).

ChilAE *see* **Chilean Antarctic Expeditions**

Cape Child. 68°13' S, 72°20' E. A very isolated cape, due N of Nella Rim, on the Amery Ice Shelf. Reputedly named by the Russians.

Child, John Bonus. b. 1904, Croydon, Surrey, son of Major George Arthur Child. A merchant sailor with the P & O Line, he was 3rd officer on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. After the expedition he was a marine superintendent in London, and during World War II was involved with security work for the Admiralty. He married, in 1932, in Sevenoaks, Kent, Margaret Mackinnon, daughter of Sir Percy Mackinnon (chairman of Lloyd's), and they lived at Tanglewood, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent, where he died on July 2, 1953, aged 49.

Child Rocks. 67°26' S, 63°16' E. A group of small islands and rocks at the W end of the Robinson Group, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Vestskjera (i.e., "the west skerries"). Renamed by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, for J.B. Child. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965. *See also* **Austskjera**.

Childs Glacier. 83°24' S, 58°40' W. Flows westward from Roderick Valley into the Foundation Ice Stream, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John H. Childs, USN, builder who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Chile. Chile's first involvement in Antarctic was in 1820-21, when Andrew Macfarlane took down the *Dragon* from Valparaíso, with an at least partly Chilean crew (names unrecorded). In 1902 Messrs Braun and Blanchard, of Punta Arenas, sent down three sealing vessels to the South Shetlands — the *Archie*, the *Pichincha*, and the *Rippling Wave*. Adolf Amandus Andressen was the first to fly the Chilean flag in Antarctica, in 1906. That year plans to send a national expedition to Antarctica were wrecked by the great earthquake (*see* **Glaciar Huneeus** for more details). Cayetano Muñoz was a Chilean whaler on the *Tioga*, in 1912-13, who never made it home (see the entry under Muñoz, and also Whalers Bay Cemetery). On Nov. 6, 1940, Chile claimed the sector of Antarctica from 90°W to 53°W, most of which the UK had been claiming since 1908 (*see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies**). From 1947 on Chile established several bases on and around the Antarctic Peninsula. Their first expedition was ChilAE 1946-47 (*see* **Chilean Antarctic Expeditions**). The Presidential Antarctic Expedition (q.v.) came next, in 1947-48 (one ship — the *Presidente Pinto*), and there has been a ChilAE every year since. The first Chilean to winter-over in Antarctica may well have been Georges de Giorgio, on RARE 1947-48. In 1959 Chile was one of the 12 original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty. In 1985 they acquired Base T from the British, and renamed it Teniente Carvajal Station. The Chilean staff in Antarctica were for many years mostly uniformed. Other Chilean scientific stations in Antarctica have been Capitán Arturo Prat (the first to go up; it was originally called Soberanía), General Bernardo O'Higgins, Presidente Gabriel González Videla, Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Diego Ramírez, Presidente Frei, Chiloé, Teniente Rodolfo Marsh, and Yelcho.

Bahía Chile *see* **Discovery Bay**

Chile Bay *see* **Discovery Bay**

Chilean Antarctic Expeditions. These were the expeditions (ChilAE). **ChilAE 1946-47**. The first Chilean Antarctic expedition left Valparaíso in Jan. 1947, led by Capitán de navío Federico Guesalaga Toro. The *Iquique* (commanded by Capitán de fragata Ernesto González Navarrete, and with Don Federico Guesalaga aboard) left Valparaíso on Jan. 9, 1947, bound for Antarctica. 1st Lt. Sergio López Angulo (2nd in command), Capitán de corbeta Raúl del Canto M. (engineer). The transport *Angamos* (skipper: Capitán de fragata Gabriel Rojas Parker) left Valparaíso on Jan. 15, 1947, with 200 men aboard, also bound for Antarctica. Those on board the *Angamos* included: Capitán de corbeta Federico Bonnert Holzapfel (2nd-in-command); Lt. Fernando Ferrer Fougá (hydrographic officer), Óscar Pinochet de la Barra (who established his reputation on this trip, as representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations), Dr. Arturo Larraín (from the Salvador Hospital, at Santiago), Dr. Graivy, Prof. Overard (meteorologist from Santiago University), Parmenio Yáñez Andrade and Juan Lengerich (marine biologists), Carlos Oliver Schneider (geologist), Guillermo Mann (whale expert), Louis Robin (French naturalist), two French journalists, and three Argentine observers — Capitán de corbeta Óscar H. Rousseau (*see* **Picacho Rousseau**), Teniente de navío Constantino Fraguío, and Teniente de fragata Federico Guillermo Aliaga García. Also on board was an Army delegation, led by Major Raúl Silva Maturana, and including Major Sebastián Carbonell Santander. There was also an Air Force delegation, which included Comandante de escuadrilla Enrique Byers del Campo (leader), Group Captain Eduardo Iensen Francke (2nd-in-command), 1st Lt. Humberto Tenorio, and 2nd Sgt. Juan Sayes Troncos, and Vought Sikorsky seaplane No. 308. Other members of the expedition included: 1st Lt. Fernando Serrano R. (surgeon), 2nd Lt. Humberto Tenorio Iturra (aviator), Ernesto de la Fuente Fuentes, 2nd Lt. Arturo Troncoso Daroch (later Chilean minister of education), writer Francisco Coloane (q.v.), Capitán de corbeta Ezequiel Rodríguez Salazar, Major Pablo Ihl (geodesist from the Instituto Geográfico Militar), Lt. Jorge González, Sargento 2° Pedro López, and glaciologist Humberto Barrera Valdebenito (*see* **Yalour Sound**). On Feb. 15, 1947 1st Lt. Arturo Parodi Alister (*see* **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**) and Enrique Byers del Campo, Chilean Air Force (*see* **Byers Peninsula**), flew in the Sikorsky over parts of Antarctica. This was a first. Soberanía Station was established (*see* **Capitán Arturo Prat Station**). In early March the *Angamos* paid visits to certain FIDS stations. The expedition returned to Valparaíso in March 1947. **ChilAE 1947-48**. Led by Ernesto González Navarrete. His ships were *Covadonga* (Capt. Jorge Gándara Bofill) and *Rancagua*, which left Valparaíso on Dec. 18, 1947, heading south. Julio Ripamonti was back for a 2nd expedition. Roberto Gerstmann was the civilian photographer. Soberanía Station was relieved, and a new one — General Bernardo O'Higgins Station — was established as well. **ChilAE 1948-49**. This was a station relief expediton, led by Leopoldo Fontaine Nakin. The *Covadonga* (Capt. Jorge Gándara Bofill) and the *Maipo* (Capt. Raúl Koegel M.) sailed from Valparaíso on Jan. 2, 1949, and picked up the *Lautaro* (the third of the expedition ships; Capt. José Duarte V.) before they crossed the Drake Passage. The military delegation was headed by Lt. Col. Gregorio Rodríguez Tascón. The Air Force party was led by Lt. Humberto Tenorio, and also included Sub Lt. Rafael Vásquez. They brought with them a Vought-Sikorsky airplane. Arturo Parodi joined them in February. Óscar Pinochet de la Barra was on this expedition. Sergio Labarca J. was the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. Julio Ripamonti was back for a third expedition. Leo Pucher de Kroll was an Austrian archeologist turned Bolivian, the first Bolivian national in Antarctica. Miguel Cadieux was the first Catholic chaplain in Antarctica. Lt. Ernesto Ibarra Carrasco was the first Chilean customs man in Antarctic waters. Others on the expedition included: Roberto Gerstmann (photographer), Clementino Arce (sargento), Víctor Sierra Acuña (cabo), Eleodoro Canales (soldier). The two stations were relieved in Jan. and Feb. 1949. It had been intended to establish a third base, in the western part of the Antarctic Peninsula, but weather foiled these plans. **ChilAE 1949-50**. Led by Alfredo Natho Davidson. The ships were: *Iquique*, *Maipo*, and *Lientur*. The expedition left Valparaíso on Feb. 2, 1949. Stations were relieved, and Coppermine Cove Refugio was built. **ChilAE 1950-51**. Led by Diego Munita Whittaker. The ships were: *Angamos*, *Lientur*, and *Lautaro*. It included an air force detachment. On March 12, 1951, Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station was inaugurated. **ChilAE 1951-52**. Led by Fernando Tisné Brousse. Ships were the transport *Angamos*, the oil tanker *Lientur* and the patrol ship *Leucotón*, all of which left Valparaíso on Jan. 7, 1952, and arrived at Punta Arenas ten days later. They took on further stores and equipment, and left for the South Shetlands, arriving at Discovery Bay on Jan. 27, 1952. The stations were relieved. **ChilAE 1952-53**. Led by Alberto Kahn Wiegand. Ships were: *Iquique*, *Maipo*, *Lientur*, and *Leucotón*. They left Valparaíso in mid-December 1952, bound for Punta Arenas, leaving there on Dec. 20, 1952, and arriving at Discovery Bay, in the South Shetlands, on Christmas Day, 1952. The provisioning and relief of the station there was completed by Dec. 31, 1952, and the party of 8 winterers were left. Yankee Bay Refugio was built. **ChilAE 1953-54**. Led by Alfredo López Costa. Ships were: *Rancagua*, *Lientur*, *Lautaro*, and *Covadonga*. The 3 scientific stations were relieved. **ChilAE 1954-55**. Led by Comodoro Jorge Gándara Bofill (*see under* **Gándara**). The ships were: *Covadonga*, *Maipo*, *Leucotón*, and *Lautaro*. A new station was established, Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda. **ChilAE 1955-56**. Led by Alfredo Martín Díaz. The ships were: *Baquedano*, *Rancagua*, *Lientur*, and *Leucotón*. Stations were relieved, and Cabo Gutiérrez Varas Refugio was built. **ChilAE 1956-57**. Led by Alejandro Navarrete Torres. The ships were: *Rancagua*, *Angamos*, *Lientur*, and *Lautaro*. On board the *Lautaro* was Tito Fígari Goma, sub director of the Observatory of the Catholic University of Chile. Prof. Humberto Barrera Valdebenito was on board the *Rancagua*, studying the geology and glaciology of the area (*see* **Yalour Sound**). The four stations were relieved. Luis Risopatrón Refugio was established. **ChilAE 1957-58**. Led by Gustavo Cruz Cáceres. Ships were: *Rancagua*, *Lientur*, *Lautaro*, and *Angamos*. **ChilAE 1958-59**. Led by Ramón Barros González. Ships were: *Maipo*, *Lientur*, and *Lautaro*. The four existing stations were relieved. **ChilAE 1959-60**. Led by Hugo Tirado Barros (*see* **Península Tirado**, under **T**). The ships were the *Piloto Pardo* and the *Leucotón*. The four stations were relieved. **ChilAE 1960-61**. Led by Pedro Jorquera Goicolea. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Lientur*, and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1961-62**. Led by Victor Wilson Amenábar. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Lautaro*, *Lientur*, and *Yelcho*. Piloto Pardo Refugio and Yelcho Refugio were built. **ChilAE 1962-63**. Led by Eugenio Court Echeverría. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Lientur*, *Yelcho*, and *Angamos*. Guesalaga Refugio was built. **ChilAE 1963-64**. Led by Federico Barraza Pizarro. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Angamos*, *Yelcho*, and *Lientur*. Stations were relieved. **ChilAE 1964-65**. Led by Augusto Geiger Stahr. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Covadonga*, and *Lientur*. **ChilAE 1965-66**. Led by Mario Poblete Garcés. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Lientur*. **ChilAE 1966-67**. Led by Arturo Ricke-Schwerter. Ships were *Piloto Pardo* and *Lientur*. **ChilAE 1967-68**. Led by Boris Kopaitic O'Neill. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Lientur*, and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1968-69**. Led by Jorge Paredes Wetzer. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Aquiles*. **ChilAE 1969-70**. Led by Ernesto Joubet Ojeda. Ships were *Piloto Pardo* and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1970-71**. Led by Carlos Borrowman Sanhueza. Ships were *Piloto Pardo* and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1971-72**. Led by Ladislao D'Hainaut Fuenzalida. Ships were the *Piloto Pardo* and the *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1972-73**. Led by Jorge Le May Délano. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Lientur*. Spring Refugio was built. **ChilAE 1973-74**. There was no (recorded) overall commander of this expedition, or for any of the subsequent ones. Ships were *Piloto Pardo* and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1974-75**. Ships were *Piloto Pardo* and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1975-76**. Shps were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Beagle*. **ChilAE 1976-77**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Lientur*, *Hemmerdinger*, and *Aquiles*. Much tourism on several of these ships. **ChilAE 1977-78**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Lientur*. **ChilAE 1978-79**. Ships were *Aquiles* and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1979-80**. Ships

were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and the submarine *Simpson*. A new station, Teniente Rodolfo Marsh, was opened. **ChilAE 1980-81**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Aquiles*, *Beagle*, *Itzumi*, and *Tocopilla*. Frei Station was administratively incorporated into Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. **ChilAE 1981-82**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Capitán Luis Alcázar*, and *Yelcho*. **ChilAE 1982-83**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Capitán Luis Alcázar*, and *Yelcho*. Ardley Refugio was built. Representatives from Peru, The People's Republic of China, and Uruguay, accompanied this expedition. **ChilAE 1983-84**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Capitán Luis Alcázar*, *Maipo*, and *Lientur*. Representatives from Ecuador accompanied this expedition. **ChilAE 1984-85**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Rancagua*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. The British station on Adelaide Island was handed over to the Chileans, and renamed Teniente Carvajal Station. A bank opened [*see* [2]**Banks**]. Representatives from Spain accompanied this expedition. Much tourism. **ChilAE 1985-86**. The ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Rancagua*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. **ChilAE 1986-87**. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Rancagua*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. **ChilAE 1987-88**. This was the 42nd Chilean Antarctic Expedition. Ships were: *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. Much tourism. **ChilAE 1988-89**: Ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. **ChilAE 1989-90**: Chief of naval operations was Enrique Casselli Ramos, and the ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. **ChilAE 1990-91**: Jorge Vergara Dakic was chief of naval operations, and the ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Capitán Luis Alcazar*, *Aquiles II*, and *Galvarino*. **ChilAE 1991-92**: The ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Galvarino*, *Capitán Luis Alcázar*, *Aquiles II*, and *Lautaro*. Commanding officer of naval operations was Onofre Torres Colvin. **ChilAE 1992-93**: The ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Galvarino*, *Lautaro*, *Aquiles II*, and *Quellón*. Commanding officer of naval operations was Jaime Urdangarín Romero. **ChilAE 1993-94**: The ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Yelcho*, *Janequeo*, *Galvarino*, and *Capitán Luis Alcázar*. That season ChilAE, in cooperation with the Spanish, began the search for the *San Telmo* (q.v.). **ChilAE 1994-95**: The ships were *Piloto Pardo*, *Galvarino*, *Lautaro*, and *Contramaestre Micalvi* (*see as* **The *Micalvi***). **ChilAE 1995-96**: Ships were *Viel Toro*, *Galvarino*, *Vidal Gormaz*, and *Aspirante Isaza*. A Norwegian party accompanied the expedition, to survey the remains of the old whaling station at Deception Island. **ChilAE 1996-97**: The ships were *Viel Toro*, *Aspirante Isaza*, *Galvarino*, and *Lautaro*. **ChilAE 1997-98**: The ships were *Viel Toro*, *Aspirante Isaza*, *Galvarino*, and *Lautaro*. The old British Base V was transferred to the Chileans, becoming General Jorge Boonen Rivera, on Sept. 11, 1997. On Oct. 31, 1997, Presidente Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle visited King George Island. **ChilAE 1998-99**: Ships were *Viel Toro*, *Lautaro*, *Galvarino*, *Micalvi*, and *Aspirante Isaza*. Prof. Eduardo García Soto died in a crevasse accident (*see* **Deaths**, 1999). The Chilean Air Force established a summer camp at the Patriot Hills. On Jan. 28, 1999, Fernando Rojas Vender stopped there en route from Punta Arenas to the South Pole, leading a helicopter flight. **ChilAE 1999-2000**: The ships were *Viel Toro*, *Lautaro*, and *Leucotón*. Presidente Ricardo Froilán Lagos Escobar visited King George Island, on April 1, 2000. Since then there has been an expedition every year, and the ships most frequently used have been *Viel Toro*, *Lautaro*, *Galvarino*, *Micalvi*, and *Aspirante Isaza*.

Ventana del Chileno *see* **Neptune's Window**

The Chiloé *see* **The Chloe**

Punta Chiloé *see* **Chiloé Point**

Chiloé Point. 65°31' S, 63°59' W. A distinctive point on the NE side of the peninsula that separates the S side of Beascochea Bay from Leroux Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Punta Chiloé, after their province in Chile. It appears on their chart of 1947, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. By 1978 the Argentines were calling it Punta Colastiné, after the naval battle of 1821. UK-APC accepted the name Chiloé Point on Dec. 8, 1977, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN has made no comment (by July 2010) on this feature.

Chiloé Station. 66°00' S, 65°00' W. Chilean scientific station built in 1981 in the mountains along the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. A 4000 meter-long aistrip was built here.

Laguna Chilota. 62°59' S, 60°43' W. A lagoon in the extreme SW of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by ChilAE 1946-47 on Jan. 22, 1947, and named by them on that date. The word "chilota" signifies someone from Chiloé, in Chile.

China. China sent scientists to work in Antarctica with Australian and NZ expeditions in 1982 and 1983, and on June 8, 1983 the country became ratified as the 27th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. The China Institute on Polar Regions was formed in 1984, located in Shanghai, and Chinese scientists continued to work with other nations. In 1984-85 the first Chinese Antarctic Expedition was mounted, and the first Chinese scientific station in Antarctica, Great Wall Station, was built. China achieved consultative status within the Antarctic Treaty system on Oct. 7, 1985. The second Chinese station, Zhongshan, was opened in 1989. In 2009 the summer-only Kunlun Station was opened.

Chinese Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions (ChinARE). **ChinARE 1984-85**. Also called ChinARE I, or CNARE 1. More than 500 persons participated in this expedition. The ships were the *Xiang Yang Hong 10* and the *J121*. Guo Kung was chief of land operations, and Cheng Dehong was head of sea operations. Great Wall Station (Changcheng Station, as it was called then) was built, and a post office opened there. The expedition received a tumultuous welcome when it returned to Shanghai in April 1985. 8 men wintered-over in 1985. **ChinARE 1985-86**. The personnel came in by air to Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. Changcheng Station became an all-year station. **ChinARE 1986-87**. Led by Qian Zhihong. The expedition came in by sea, on the *Ji Di*. **ChinARE 1987-88**. The station was relieved by air. **ChinARE 1988-89**. Chen Dehong led the expedition on the *Ji Di*. Zhongshan Station was opened on Feb. 26, 1989. **ChinARE 1989-90**. On Oct. 30, 1989, the expedition, led by Wan Guoming, left Qingdao on the *Ji Di*, bound for Antarctica. The ship called at Zhongshan Station, then at Changcheng Station. On April 10, 1990, the *Ji Di* returned to Qingdao. **ChinARE 1990-91**: Jang Zhidong led the expedition on the *Ji Di*. The *Hayang 4* assisted with the relief of the two stations. **ChinARE 1991-92**: Yan Qide led the expedition on the *Ji Di*. **ChinARE 1992-93**: Dong Zhaoqian led the expedition on the *Ji Di*. **ChinARE 1993-94**: The stations were relieved by air. **ChinARE 1994-95**: Chen Dehong led the expedition on the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 1995-96**: Chen Liqi led the expedition on the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 1996-97**: The ship was the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 1997-98**: Jia Genzheng led the expedition on the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 1998-99**: Wang Denzheng led the expedition on the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 1999-2000**: Sheng Linhua and Wang Denzheng led the expedition on the *Xue Long*. **ChinARE 2000-01**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2001-02**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2002-03**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2003-04**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2004-05**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2005-06**: Great Wall Station was relieved by air, and Zhongshan by ANARE. **ChinARE 2006-07**: The ship was the *Xue Long*. Extensive building at Zhongshan was completed. **ChinARE 2007-08**: the largest ever Chinese Antarctic expedition left Shanghai in Nov. 2007, bound for Antarctica on the *Xue Long*. 91 members of the 1888-person team were aboard. The rest went down by air. **ChinARE 2008-09**: 204 personnel, led by Prof. Huigen Yang on the *Xue Long*. Jean de Pomereu was the first non-Chinese journalist allowed to take part in a Chinese Antarctic expedition. **ChinARE 2009-10**: this was the 26th expedition. The ship was the *Xue Long*, which left Shanghai on Oct. 11, 2009. The expedition left Zhongshan Station on March 5, 2010, for the return home via Australia.

Chinese Wall *see* **Great Wall Station**

Chinn, Eric James "Ricky." b. Aug. 31, 1934, Rochford, Essex, son of Alfred James H. Chinn and his wife Phyllis Margery E. Barnes. Legend has it he showed up one day at the BAS

office in London, in Sept. 1961, a rope salesman, and was taken on, as a member of BAS. Anyway, he became the first of the professional BAS base leaders, wintering-over at Base B in 1962, at Base F in 1963, at Halley Bay Station in 1967, and at South Georgia in 1970.

Chinn Glacier. 77°28' S, 162°15' E. A glacier descending the SW slopes of Mount Theseus, in Thomas Valley, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, for glaciologist Trevor J.H. Chinn (b. 1937), who worked with NZARP in Antarctica for many seasons. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Chinook. b. Jan. 17, 1917. Arthur Walden's favorite dog and best friend, Chinook was a half-breed Eskimo husky, a famous lead dog with uncanny instincts, and the grandson of the lead dog used by Peary on his trip to the North Pole. He had won races, and climbed mountains in the USA and Canada, and obeyed traffic policemen's signals. He was lead dog in ByrdAE 1928-30, and two of his sons, Muskeag and Quimbo, were team leaders. It was on his 12th birthday, just outside Little America, that he was beaten in a fight for the first time, and he walked off, thoroughly disgusted with himself, into the Antarctic wasteland, and never came back.

Chinook Pass. 69°29' S, 68°33' W. Running N-S between Föhn Bastion and Wright Spires, at George VI Sound, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land, it is part of a convenient overland sledging route southward from Brindle Cliffs. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E, between 1970 and 1973. In keeping with the naming of several features in the area after famous winds of the world, UK-APC named this one on Dec. 8, 1977, for the warm, dry wind that descends from the E slopes of the Rockies, in North America. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Chinstrap Cove. 61°15' S, 54°11' W. A cove, 5 km NE of Escarpada Point, on the NW coast of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for the large colony of chinstrap penguins observed here by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71 (they surveyed it). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Chinstrap penguins. *Pygoscelis antarctica*. One of the handful of penguin species available in Antarctica, they occur on and off the coasts of the northern Antarctic Peninsula, notably on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. They are also seen in the South Orkneys, and on Peter I Island. Also known as the ringed penguin, bearded penguin, and stonecracker, they were discovered by John R. Forster. They look like the Adélie penguin, but have a black "chinstrap." They grow to around 30 inches, and weigh about 8 pounds. They are pugnacious and have a very loud voice. They prefer rocky slopes and higher elevations, and lay 2 eggs. There is a rookery on Narebski Point, on King George Island.

Isla Chionis *see* **Chionis Island**

Islas Chionis *see* **Chionis Island**

Chionis Island. 63°53' S, 60°38' W. An island, about 850 m long, about 2 km S of Awl Point, off the SE coast of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. In the 1920s whalers called it Snow Island (it appears as such on Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20), but because a Snow Island already existed in the South Shetlands (just acrosss the Bransfield Strait, in fact), following FIDASE air photography in 1956-57, UK-APC renamed it on Sept. 23, 1960, for the sheathbill (*Chionis alba*). US-ACAN accepted this new name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears on Chilean charts of 1961 and 1966 as Isla Chionis, but the Chilean gazetteer chose to accept the name Islas Chionis in 1974. The Argentine call it Isla Chionis.

Chippantodd Creeks. This is an unofficial name at Halley Bay Station for some creeks about 5 km NNE along the coast from the station, named for Johnny Raymond (Chips — he was the carpenter) and Charlie Le Feuvre (Todd). Also known as Creeks of Chippantodd.

Chiprovtsi Islets. 62°37' S, 61°16' W. A group of small islands off the N coast of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Named unofficially by the Bulgarians in association with nearby Chiprovtsi Point.

Chiprovtsi Point. 62°37' S, 61°16' W. Forming the E side of the entrance to Nishava Cove, this point projects 400 m from the N coast of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, 1.2 km W of Ivan Vladislav Point, and 1.7 km ESE of Cape Sheffield, in the South Shetlands. The point extends another 400 m northwestward by the Chiprovtsi Islets. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Chiprovtsi, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Chiren Heights. 66°07' S, 64°49' W. Ice-covered heights, 16 km wide, at the base of Velingrad Peninsula, they extend for 21 km in a NE-SW direction between Barilari Bay and Holtedahl Bay, and are bounded by Caulfeild Glacier to the S, Simler Snowfield to the W, Hoek Glacier to the NW, Bilgeri Glacier to the N, and Weir Glacier to the E, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Coblentz Peak is at its W extremity, and Mount Zdarsky is in its north-central part. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Chiren, in northwestern Bulgaria.

The *Chiriguano*. Argentine ocean-going tug in the South Shetlands and Antarctic Peninsula areas, which took part in the following expeditions: ArgAE 1948 (Capt. Pedro B. Cabello Moya); ArgAE 1948-49 (Capt. Enrique G.M. Grünwaldt); ArgAE 1949-50 (Capt. Benigno Ignacio M. Varela); ArgAE 1950-51 (Capt. Rodolfo Sáenz Valiente); ArgAE 1951-52 (Capt. Osvaldo E. Eguía); ArgAE 1952-53 (Capt. Carlos A. Brañas); ArgAE 1953-54 (Capt. Pablo F. Beláustegui); ArgAE 1954-55 (Capt. Adolfo V.R. Blüthgen); ArgAE 1955-56 (Capt. Juan Carlos Kelly); ArgAE 1956-57 (Capt. Ángel L. Bernasconi); ArgAE 1957-58 (Capt. Renato T. Celasso); ArgAE 1958-59 (Capt. Carlos Mayer); ArgAE 1959-60 (Capt. Eduardo P. Aratti); ArgAE 1960-61 (Capt. Armando Lambruschini); ArgAE 1961-62 (Capt. Benjamín H. Aguirre).

Bahía Chiriguano *see* **Chiriguano Bay**

Chiriguano Bay. 64°28' S, 62°31' W. A bay, NE of Strath Point, indenting the S end of Brabant Island for 6 km, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by ArgAE 1948-49, named by them, presumably as Bahía Chiriguano, for the *Chiriguano*, and, apparently it appears on their 1949 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. It appears as Bahía Chiriguano in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. On Dec. 15, 1982, UK-APC accepted the name Chiriguano Bay, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1986. The Chileans call it Bahía Wilson, for Capitán de fragata Víctor Wilson Amenábar, skipper of the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1952-53. Don Víctor was director of the Naval Academy, Feb. 2, 1959-Feb. 8, 1960.

Nunatak Chirikova. 71°05' S, 66°10' E. A nunatak, N by NW of Mount Woinarski, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Chirpan Peak. 62°37' S, 60°14' W. Rising to 535 m, it forms the W extremity of Bowles Ridge, 1.4 km W of the summit of Mount Bowles, 1.1 km SSW of Hemus Peak, and 2.9 km ENE of Rezen Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Chirpan, in southern Bulgaria.

Chisel Peak. 67°40' S, 67°42' W. A prominent chisel-shaped peak, rising to about 1400 m on the SE side of Perplex Ridge, N of Dalgliesh Bay, on Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS geologists from Base E worked here from 1965 to 1970. Named descriptively by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, it appears in the 1982 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Chisholm Hills. 73°26' S, 163°21' E. A group of steep-sided hills 10 km E of Gair Mesa, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Ross Chisholm, leader of the party. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Gora Chistaja. 72°42' S, 68°06' E. A nunatak just W of the Barkell Platform, on the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

[1]**Ozero Chistoe**. 67°40' S, 45°53' E. One of several small lakes next to Lake Glubokoye, just E of Molodezhnaya Station, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Ozero Chistoe**. 70°23' S, 68°51' E. A lake just E of Else Platform, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozëra Chistye. 67°42' S, 62°27' E. A couple of lakes SW of Forbes Glacier, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Chitty, Walter Diego. Captain of the Argentine privateer *Trinidad*, in 1815, when that vessel and 3 others got blown off course to 65°S (*see* **Brown, Guillermo**).

Mount Chivers. 82°32' S, 161°26' E. Rising to 1755 m, between the mouths of Otago Glacier and Tranter Glacier, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Hugh J.H. Chivers, USARP upper atmosphere physicist at Byrd Station, Pole Station and Hallett Station, in 1962-63.

The *Chiyo Maru*. Japanese freezer ship in Antarctic waters in 1971-72, with the *Jinyo Maru*, both vessels acting as mother ships for Japanese Minke whaling. She was back alone in 1973-74.

The *Chiyoda Maru*. There were at least 5 ships with this name—with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, coming after the name *Chiyoda Maru*—all belonging to the Japan Marine Fishery Resources Research Center. One or more of them were in Antarctic waters in 1966-67 and 1972-73, investigating possibilities of whaling and krill. Capt. Kazayuki Kawashima was skipper of the *Chiyoda Maru 5* in 1966-67, and also of the *Chiyoda Maru* in 1972-73, investigating krill in the Scotia Sea. *See also* **The *Ohtsu Maru***.

Chkalov Bluff. 67°12' S, 56°24' E. The most southerly of the Turbulence Bluffs, on the E side of Robert Glacier, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1959, and again by SovAE 1962, the latter naming it Gora Chkalova (i.e., "Chkalov mountain"), after V.P. Chkalov, Soviet aviator. ANCA translated it.

Gora Chkalova *see* **Chkalov Bluff**

Chlamys Ledge. 62°09' S, 58°07' W. A ledge of Tertiary sandstone, about 65 m above sea level, showing bivalve Chlamys impressions, on Chopin Ridge, above Mazurek Point, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles by 1988, they accepted the name officially on Sept. 1, 1999.

Chmyznikovnuten *see* **Mount Khmyznikov**

Chochoveni Nunatak. 63°40' S, 58°18' W. A rocky hill rising to 650 m in the SW part of the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 3.87 km S by E of Smin Peak, 4.29 km NW of Kolobar Nunatak, 3.34 km NE of Coburg Peak, and 5.75 km E of Drenta Bluff, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Golyamo (Great) Chochoveni and Malko (Little) Chochoveni, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Cape Chocolate. 77°56' S, 164°35' E. A small cape, made up of dark morainic material from the W edge of Koettlitz Glacier, it forms the S side of Salmon Bay, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Chocolate Nunatak. 72°36' S, 166°03' E. An isolated nunatak, 5 km (the New Zealanders say 3.5 km) WSW of Mount McCarthy, at the E side of the head of Mariner Glacier, at the S end of the Barker Range, in Victoria Land. Named for the red-brown color of the rocks which comprise the nunatak, hence the name used in a geological paper by Bruce Riddolls and Graham Hancox (geologists with the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, to the upper Mariner Glacier), which appeared in the Nov. 1968 edition of the NZ *Journal of Geology and Geophysics*. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name in 1972. There are sources that have the New Zealanders spelling it "Chocalate." This is perpetuated rubbish.

Chocolate Step. 71°50' S, 167°00' E. A shallow "step," or icefall, in the upper part of the Tucker Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, in association with Biscuit Step and Pemmican Step on the same glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Chokalskii Bay *see* **Schokalskiy Bay**

Punta Cholchol. 67°24' S, 67°58' W. A point forming the extreme NE of the peninsula which separates Ryder Bay from the bay next N, on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for the town in Chile (also spelled Chol Chol). Since at least 1978, the Argentines have called this feature Cabo Rosario. Sighing Peak is on this point.

Île Cholet *see* **Cholet Island**

Îlot Cholet *see* **Cholet Island**

Isla Cholet *see* **Cholet Island**

Cholet, Ernest. He was with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was captain of the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05, and again with Charcot, captain of the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Cholet Island. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. A small island immediately N of the narrow peninsula that constitutes the W extremity of Booth Island, it forms the W entrance point of Port Charcot, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îlot Cholet, for Ernest Cholet. On a 1908 Charcot map it appears as Île Cholet. It appears as Cholet Island on a 1930 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958. However, it appears as Cholet Isle on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Cholet. The island was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name Cholet Island in 1963.

Cholet Isle *see* **Cholet Island**

Cholodnoevatnet *see* **Ozero Holodnoe** (under **H**)

Cerro Chonos. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill to the NW of the marine channel the Chileans call Paso Largo, and SE of Cerro El Toqui, on Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for the Chonos, a native people of Chile.

Chopin Hill. 71°42' S, 73°50' W. A low, snow-covered hill, rising to about 600 m (the British say about 250 m), 3 km SW of Mount Schumann, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, using air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°36' S, 73°46' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Polish-French composer Frédéric Chopin (1810-49), who died too young. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat imnages taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Chopin Ridge. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. A ridge running N-S at a maximum elevation of about 265 m above sea level, between Low Head and Lions Rump, on King George Island, on the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by PolAE 1977-79, as Gran Chopina, for Chopin the composer (*see* **Chopin Hill**), the name was accepted by the Poles in 1980, and it appears on a Polish map of that year. UK-APC accepted the name Chopin Ridge, on April 3, 1984, and it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Gran Chopina *see* **Chopin Ridge**

Mount Choto. 69°12' S, 39°40' E. Also spelled Mount Tyoto. A mountain with 3 peaks that rise to between 340 m and 378 m above sea level, it surmounts the N end of the Langhovde Hills, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who seem not to have named it. Later mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Tyoto-zan, Tyoto-san, or Choto-san (i.e., "mount long-head"), in connection with the Langhovde Hills (it is, in fact, a translation of the Norwegian "Langhovde," meaning "long head"). The Norwegians call it Langskallane (which is a translation of the Japanese name). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Choto in 1968.

Choto-san *see* **Mount Choto**

Cabo Choyce *see* **Choyce Point**

Cape Choyce *see* **Choyce Point**

Choyce, Michael Antony "Mac." b. Nov. 17, 1919, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, son of George William Newberry Choyce and his wife Ellen Matterson. He served as a met

man during World War II, and was a lieutenant in the RNVR when he joined FIDS in 1945, and became leader at Base C in the winter of 1946, and (just) meteorologist at Base D in 1947. He was one of the few married Fids. In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, and from there took the *Lafonia* back to London, where he arrived on April 21, 1948. In the 1960s he worked in Nigeria, and died in Norwich in Nov. 1996.

Choyce Point. 67°42' S, 65°23' W. The N entrance point of Seligman Inlet, it projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf from the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, opposite Francis Island, at the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. A rocky bluff rises to 914 m behind the point as viewed from the ice shelf. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946-47, and the bluff was named by them as Cape Choyce, for M.A. Choyce. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. That was the name that appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Choyce, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on an American Geographical Society map of 1970 erroneously as Cape Church. Following a survey by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, this feature was renamed Williamson Point, after William Williamson (*see* **Williamson Bluff**), and the name Choyce Point (the name Cape Coyce was eliminated) was incorrectly applied to a geologically significant point rising to 230 m above the ice shelf 5 km SW of Tent Nunatak. That situation was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, and by US-ACAN in 1975. The Argentines went along with it as well, calling it Punta Williamson. However, on July 21, 1976, UK-APC, having realized their mistake, re-applied the name Choyce Point to the present feature, and did away with the name Williamson Point (i.e., there is no Williamson Point any more). US-ACAN accepted this situation later in 1976. Choyce Point appears then, as it should, in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Caleta Choza *see* **Hut Cove**

Mount Christchurch. 82°28' S, 164°10' E. Rising to 1355 m (the New Zealanders say 1432 m), 11 km SW of Cape Lyttelton, on the S side of Shackleton Inlet, it is the most northerly of the peaks in the Queen Elizabeth Range, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the NZ town that supported the expedition (and which was to prove a loyal supporter of so many Antarctic expeditions from so many countries). US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC. Nicknamed Chee-chee.

Mount Christen Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Cape Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Île Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Isla Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Monte Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

[1]**Mount Christensen** *see* **Mount Mervyn, Christensen Nunatak**

[2]**Mount Christensen**. 67°58' S, 47°52' E. Also spelled Mount Kristensen. A prominent, very high, ice-covered mountain, rising to 1475 m on the continental ice-cap, on the SW side of Rayner Glacier, it overlooks Casey Bay (which is 37 km to the N), in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Lars Christensen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Originally plotted in 67°57' S, 48°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Nunatak Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Volcán Christensen *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensen, Andrew. b. 1888. Seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. He later became a steelman, and in 1937 was in Middletown, Conn., helping to build the bridge across the Connecticut River. In 1938 he left for New York.

Christensen, August Fredrik. Known as "Aug F." b. 1888, Framnaes, near Sandefjord, Norway, son of Christen Christensen and his wife Augusta Fredrikke. In 1905-06, he was on his father's whaler *Admiralen*, in the South Shetlands, and from 1907 to 1915 was head of his father's whaling operations in the South Shetlands and in Chile. He was manager (but not skipper; that was Capt. Englund) of the *Vesterlide*, 1908-09. In fact, that season he led the Christensen fleet (*Admiralen*, *Nor*, *Vesterlide*, and catchers). He then went back to Norway, going into the shipowning business, and being the Ecuadorian consul in Oslo. He married Signe Haller in 1930, and died in 1959.

Christensen, Bjarne. Skipper of the *Svend Foyn I*, in 1915-16.

Christensen, Christen Fredrik "Chris." b. Sept. 9, 1845, Østre Moland, Norway, son of Søren Lorentz Christensen and his wife Otilie Juliane Kruge. Naval architect, ship owner, shipyard owner (he built and owned Framnaes Mek., the great Norwegian shipyard), and whaling fleet manager, from Sandefjord who, in 1905, sent the first factory whaling ship, the *Admiralen*, to the South Shetlands. He died on Nov. 16, 1923. Father of Lars Christensen, Christen Christensen, and August Christensen.

Christensen, Christen Stugard. b. 1873, Tønsberg, Norway, son of Christen Christensen and his wife Jensine Anne Tollefsen. He went to sea, and by 1900 was a mate. He was manager of the factory whaling ship *Ronald*, 1911-12 and 1912-13. In fact, he led the 1912-13 expedition to Deception Island to build the whaling station there. The *Ronald* and the *Hektoria* were the two ships.

Christensen, Georg R. b. Feb. 1, 1897, Vestre Moland, Norway, son of fisherman Syvert Christensen and his wife Karoline Margrethe. One of the 4 employees of the Hektor Whaling Company who died immediately when the whale catcher *Bransfield* capsized in the Whalers Bay, Deception Island (or was it South Bay, Deception Island? Sources vary), in the South Shetlands, on March 11, 1924, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery.

Christensen, Ingrid. b. Oct. 22, 1891, Sandefjord, Norway, daughter of wholesale merchant and ship owner Thor Dahl, the richest man in Sandefjord, and his wife Dorthea Kristine. She and Lars Christensen were married in 1910. She was with her husband aboard the *Thorshavn*, during LCE 1936-37, and on Jan. 27, 1937, flew as a passenger over the Ingrid Christensen Coast, dropping a flag as she did so. At 2 A.M., on Jan. 30, 1937, she became the second woman on the Antarctic continent itself, when she accompanied a party there to establish a depot at Mount Caroline Mikkelsen (named after the first woman to step ashore on the actual continent).

Christensen, Lars. b. April 6, 1884, Framnaes, near Sandefjord, Norway, youngest son of Chris Christensen and his wife Augusta Fredrikke, and thus grew up in the Norwegian whaling and sealing business. Lars broke out on his own in 1907, with his company A/S Condor, operating fleets out of Chilean and southern waters, including South Georgia (54°S). In 1909-10 he was manager of the *Nor*, in South Georgia and Graham Land waters, and in 1910 he married Thor Dahl's daughter, Ingrid (*see* **Christensen, Ingrid**). When his father died in 1923, Lars took over the family business. Between 1927 and 1931 he sent the *Odd I* once (1926-27) and the *Norvegia* four times (1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31) to Antarctica. In order to direct personally the exploration of his whaling ships and seaplanes, Lars himself went down on the *Thorshavn* in 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1936-37. The last expedition is referred to in this book as LCE 1936-37 (*see* **Lars Christensen Expedition 1936-1937**). Ingrid and their youngest daughter also came on this 1936-37 expedition. Lars also financed the 1934-35 expedition of the *Thorshavn*, under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, and the 1935-36 expedition in the new *H.J. Bull*. Lars, who was also a consul, wrote *Such is the Antarctic*. In 1940, when Germany invaded Norway, Lars was in the USA, and remained there until 1945. He died in NYC, on Dec. 10, 1965.

Christensen, Leonard *see under* **Kristensen**

Christensen, Mervyn Valdemar *see* **Mount Mervyn**

Christensen Berg *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensen Island *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensen Nunatak. 65°06' S, 59°31' W. A reddish-brown bare rock nunatak, actually the crater of an extinct volcano, rising to about 300 m (the Chileans say about 220 m), about 3 km N of the extreme NE point of Robertson Island, in the Seal Nunataks, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Carl

Anton Larsen on Dec. 11, 1893, when it was incorrectly described as an active volcano and (correctly located, but with a wrong definition) as an island 1.5 km off the NE side of Robertson Island. He named it Christensens Ø, for Christen Christensen (q.v.), owner of Larsen's ship the *Jason*. It also appears on his charts variously as Christensen Volcano, Christensens Volcano, and Christensens Vulkan. Bruce, in 1894, knew that Larsen had found this feature, and incorrectly says that he (Larsen) named it Jason, and, as a consequence, it appears on an 1894 map as Jason Volcano. It appears translated as Christensen Island on a British chart of 1901. Surveyed in Oct. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04 as a mountain on Robertson Island. It appears variously on their expedition charts as Christensen Berg, Christensens Berg, and even as Île Christensen. In the English language translations of these maps it appears as Mount Christensen. There are two 1908 Argentine references to it, one as Volcán Christensen, and the other as Monte Christensen. It appears on a 1921 British chart as Cape Christensen, but as Mount Christensen on a 1945 British chart. Wilkins' 1929 map shows it as Christensen Peak. It appears erroneously on a 1943 USAAF chart as Mount Robertson, and on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Christen Christensen. Surveyed in Aug. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and renamed by them as Christensen Nunatak. This name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. Following FIDS resurveys in 1953 and 1955, it was mapped as being separate from Robertson Island, and that is how it was shown in the 1955 British gazetteer. USN air photos confirmed that it is not part of Robertson Island. The Argentines established their field station, Capitán Campbell Refugio (q.v.), on this nunatak on Nov. 30, 1961, for a flight to the South Pole on Jan. 6, 1962. It was evacuated on Jan. 21, 1962. The feature itself appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Nunatak Christensen, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1963, as Isla Christensen, and that seems to be the name they use to this day. The Germans call it Christensenvulkan.

Christensen Peak *see* **Christensen Nunatak, Lars Christensen Peak**

Christensen Volcano *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensenkollen. 74°35' S, 10°51' W. A hill between the ice corrie the Norwegians call Cappelenbotnen and the ridge they call Berggravrista, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Christian Arthur Richard Christensen (1906-1967), journalist and early Resistance leader during World War II.

Christensens Barriere *see* **Larsen Ice Front**

Christensens Berg *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensens Ø *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensens Volcano *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Christensenvulkan *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Mount Christi. 62°55' S, 62°24' W. Rising to about 1280 m, almost 5 km NE of Mount Pisgah, in the NE part of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1828-31 Foster named the N cape of the island as Cape Christi, but that cape had already been named Cape Smith. The mountain was surveyed and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1951-52, and named by them as Mount Smith. However, on March 31, 1955, in order to honor Foster's intentions, this mountain was named by UK-APC as Mount Christi. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Christi should have read "Christie," Foster naming it for scientist and mathematician Samuel Hunter Christie (1784-1865), a fellow member of the Royal Society at the same time as Henry Foster, and with whom Foster not only conducted experiments on magnetism and pendulums, but even (in 1826) wrote a book with on the subject. The subject was one of the main reasons for Foster's *Chanticleer* Expedition to Antarctica. Christie was professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1838-54; secretary of the Royal Society, 1837-53; and son of James Christie, the founder of the famous auction house.

Glacier Christiaensen *see* **Christiaensen Glacier**

Christiaensen Glacier. 71°32' S, 35°37' E. A glacier, 3.5 km long, flowing E-W between Mount Eyskens and Mount Derom, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by BelgAE 1959-61, and named by expedition leader Guido Derom as Glacier Christiaensen, for Leo Christiaensen, captain of the *Erika Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name Christiaensen Glacier in 1966.

Christian, Robert E. b. ca. 1912, Auckland, NZ. This man was one of the 3 successful stowaways on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Byrd's book *Discovery* gives him E.W. Christian, but the press all say Robert E. Christian.

Christian Islands *see* **Christiania Islands**

Baie de la Christiane *see under* **D**

Île(s) Christiania *see* **Christiania Islands**

Islas (or Islotes) Christiania *see* **Christiania Islands**

Christiania Islands. 63°57' S, 61°28' W. A group of islands and rocks in the Palmer Archipelago, ENE of Liège Island, between that island and Trinity Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The largest is Intercurrence Island, and the others include Small Island, Gulch Island, Babel Rock, and Grinder Rock. Charted in Jan. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Îles Christiania, for the Norwegian capital in which the *Belgica* was fitted out. The famous Norwegian city was originally called Oslo, then in 1624 Christian IV renamed it Christiania. In 1878 the spelling changed to Kristiania, and in 1924 the name changed back to Oslo. The name Christiania Islands appears on Frederick Cook's English language version map of de Gerlache's expedition, and again, as such on a 1901 British chart. SwedAE 1901-04 mapped it singularly as Île Christiania, or Île Kristiania, and that led to Christiania Island, Kristiania Island, and Isla Christiania. The Argentines were calling the group Islas Christiania as early as 1907. A chart of 1911 incorrectly reported the islands as nonexistent, but they appear on a 1916 British chart as Christiania Islets. Bagshawe noted in 1939, reflecting upon his British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, that "the whalers usually refer to the large one [i.e., Intercurrence Island] as Christiania Island, ignoring the two smaller ones [i.e., Small Island and Gulch Island]." The group appears on a 1942 USAAF chart as Christian Islands, on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islas Cristiania, and on a 1948 Argentine chart as Islotes Christiania. US-ACAN accepted the name Christiania Islands in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. They appear as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islotes Cristiania, while the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islas Christiania.

Christiania Islets *see* **Christiania Islands**

Christiansen, H. *see* **Órcadas Station, 1910**

Christiansen Point. 68°22' S, 78°32' E. A rocky promontory at the NE extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.8 km S of the Wyatt Earp Islands, it is lined with black basalt dikes stretching into the sea from the Polar Plateau. Named by ANCA on Sept. 26, 1978, for Colin "Col" Christiansen, who found Sir Hubert Wilkins' records in the Walkabout Rocks. Mr. Christiansen wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1971, Casey Station in 1975, and Davis Station in 1977.

Cape Christie. 72°18' S, 170°02' E. A cape, 8 km WNW (the New Zealanders say about 16 km N) of Cape Hallett, it marks the W side of the entrance to Edisto Inlet, and the S point of Moubray Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841, by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for Samuel Hunter Christie (*see* **Mount Christi**) US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Christie, Alexander Fraser "Jock." b. 1924, Bothwell, Lanarkshire. During World War II he was in what would later be called special forces in the Balkans, as a radio man in the Army. Ray Berry says he thinks he worked for the intercept centre at GCHQ. He joined FIDS in 1951, as a radioman, and wintered-over at Base B in 1952. It was Jock who brought the piglet from Port Stanley. They fed it on scraps and chocolate. The pig wound up making the supreme contribution to Midwinter's dinner.

Christie, Robert. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-

04. When it came time to deliver his Polar Medal, he couldn't be found.

Christie Peaks. 71°15' S, 67°25' W. A conspicuous group of sharp peaks, rising to about 760 m, immediately S of the terminus of Ryder Glacier, in the N part of the Batterbee Mountains, on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Timothy Julian Churchill Christie (b. 1934, Cheltenhham, Glos), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base E in 1970 and 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Christine Island. 64°48' S, 64°02' W. A little island, 0.8 km long, 1.5 km off the S coast of Anvers Island, near Palmer Station, SE of Arthur Harbor, and 2.5 km SE of Bonaparte Point. There is a penguin colony here. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1956-57. Following the work done here by USARP personnel from Palmer, the name was proposed by Dietland Müller-Schwarze, for his wife Christine. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974, and UK-APC followed suit on May 30, 1975.

Cabo Christmas *see* **Cape Christmas**

Cape Christmas. 72°20' S, 60°41' W. An abrupt rock cape rising to 320 m above sea level, and marking the N side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially again, by RARE 1947-48. In Dec. 1947, it was surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. The team spent Christmas of 1947 here, and FIDS named it accordingly. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Christmas, but the name the Argentines chose to go for officially was Cabo Navidad (a complete translation). The Chileans, on the other hand, went for Cabo Christmas.

Mount Christmas. 81°54' S, 161°56' E. A uniform, sharp, cone-shaped peak, rising to 1745 m (the New Zealnders say 1889 m), and standing in a somewhat isolated position overlooking Cape May, which is 14 km to the ENE, in the Nash Range, nearer the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf than the main range, between Mount Markham and Mount Albert Markham. Discovered by Scott's Polar Party on Dec. 25, 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and so named by them because, on that day, it was the most salient feature in view when they were abeam of it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Christmas Box Ice Rise *see* **Lyddan Ice Rise**

Christmas Cliffs. 73°33' S, 94°17' W. South-facing cliffs with 2 prominent rock outcrops, 3 km SSE of Pillsbury Tower, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and so named by them because the cliffs were visited on Dec. 25, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Christmas Island *see* **Rosamel Island**

Christmas Point. 67°23' S, 48°58' E. A prominent point, trending E-W, extending from the S margin of the Hydrographer Islands into Khmara Bay, in Enderby Land. The geologists Michael A. "Mike" Sandiford, Christopher J.L. Wilson, and Edward S. "Ed" Grew, spent Christmas Day of 1979 at this geologically unique feature. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983.

Christmas Sound *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Christoff Cliff. 62°42' S, 60°03' W. A rocky cliff, rising to over 300 m, and with ice-free E and S slopes, which forms Aytos Point, at the S extremity of an offshoot of Serdica Peak (which stands 2 km to the N by W), 2.7 km SW by S of Radichkov Peak, and 2.4 km SE by E of Silistra Knoll, overlooking Boyana Glacier to the W and Srebarna Glacier to the NE, on the coast of the Bransfield Strait, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the great Bulgarian operatic basso Boris Christoff (1914-1993).

Isla Christoffersen *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Christoffersen, Nils Henrik. b. 1869, Tjørnø, but grew up in Nøtterøy, foster son of Lars Larsen and his wife Maren Mathilde. He went to sea as a whaler, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and was manager of the Rethval Whaling Company's floating factory *Falkland*, in Antarctic waters in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Christoffersen Heights. 73°36' S, 93°54' W. Broad, snow-covered heights that form the S central portion of the Jones Mountains, southward of Bonnabeau Dome and Anderson Dome. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and plotted by them in 73°36' S, 94°06' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Ernest H. Christoffersen, USNR, co-pilot of ski-equipped LC-47 Dakota aircraft on pioneering flights from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in Nov. 1961. The feature has since been replotted.

Christoffersen Island. 60°44' S, 45°03' W. A small island immediately W of the S end of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. The name appears on Petter Sørlle's chart of 1912-13 as Christoffersens Ø (or, sometimes, on other versions of the chart, erroneously as Christoppersens Ø). Some sources say that it was named for Wilhelm Christoffer C. Christoffersen (1832-1913), Norwegian minister for external relations, 1912-13. However, as that gentleman's name was very definitely spelled Christophersen (*see* **Mount Wilhelm Christophersen**), that sort of rules that out. Actually, one need only go as far as Nils Christoffersen, skipper of the *Falkland*, who was in Antarctic waters the very season Sørlle was. On Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913, it appears as Christoffersens Øya, but also as Christophersen Island, and that (latter) is how it was surveyed and charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933 (it appears as such on their 1934 chart). There is also a 1916 British reference to it as Christoffersen's Island. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Isla Christoffersen, on a 1945 Argentine chart as Isla Christofferson, and on one from 1954, as Isla Christopherson, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was the first one (Isla Christoffersen). On a 1930 British chart it appears as Disappointment Island, named in association with Cape Disappointment. It appears on the 1935 Discovery Investigations chart as Christoffersen Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was made part of SPA #15 in 1967.

Christoffersens Ø *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Christoffersens Øya *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Christoph Nunatak. 74°49' S, 73°47' W. Rising to about 1300 m (the British say about 1250 m), 4 km ENE of Holtet Nunatak, in the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land joins southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1968, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Klaus Christoph, upper atmosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Mount Christophersen *see* **Mount Wilhelm Christophersen**

Christophersen Island *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Christophersens Ø *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Isla Christopherson *see* **Chrisoffersen Island**

Christy Glacier. 86°06' S, 161°30' W. A steep tributary glacier flowing SE along the SW side of Breyer Mesa into Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Clarence O. Christy, maintenance shop supervisor at Williams Field during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Chromium. Or chromite. Has been found in Antarctica.

The *Chrysalide*. French yacht, skippered by Benoît Rouault, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1994-95.

Chuan Peak. 77°29' S, 168°21' E. Rising to about 2200 m, 1.5 km NE of Barker Peak, in the S part of Giggenbach Ridge, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle for Raymond L. Chuan, a scientist with the Brunswick Corporation, in Costa Mesa, Calif., who undertook many airborne surveys of volcanic aerosols from Mount

Erebus, and also did sampling at the crater rim, 1983-84 and 1986-87. He and Julie Palais (*see* **Palais Bluff**) were investigators on a project which examined aerosols between Mount Erebus and the South Pole. Originally, Mr. Kyle had named another feature as Chuan Peak, one nearby. However, NZ-APC wanted to name that one Nash Peak, and they did. Mr. Chuan finally had this peak named after him by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2000.

Chubra Peak. 63°58' S, 59°55' W. Rising to 1422 m, E of Temple Glacier and S of Kasabova Glacier, 2.6 km SE of the head of Lanchester Bay, 6.9 km SE of Milkov Point, and 6.1 km SW of Sredorek Peak, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Chubra, in eastern Bulgaria.

Ostrov Chubuk *see* **Chubuk Island**

Chubuk Island. 68°55' S, 77°51' E. An island with a highest elevation of 41 m above sea level, immediately SE of Ranvik Island, and separated from it by about 150 m of water, in the Rauer Islands. Discovered and charted by SovAE 1956, who named it Ostrov Chubuk. ANCA translated the name on March 7, 1991.

Nunatak Chubut *see* **Nunatak Moder**

Chudomir Cove. 63°51' S, 58°26' W. A cove, 4.3 km wide, indenting the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula for 3.4 km, S of Pitt Point and N of Kiten Point. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the Bulgarian writer Chudomir (Dimitar Chorbadzhiyski; 1890-1967).

Chugunov Glacier. 70°43' S, 163°09' E. About 24 km long, just N of Astakhov Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. It is one of several glaciers that flow down from the E slopes of the Explorers Range into Ob' Bay. Discovered and photographed aerially by SovAE 1956, and plotted by them in 70°40' S, 163°12' E. Named by the USSR as Lednik Chugunova, for N.A. Chugunov (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). US-ACAN accepted the name Chugunov Glacier in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 16, 1964. It has since been replotted.

Chugunov Island. 65°54' S, 99°29' E. A small, ice-covered island with a dome (*see* **Kupol Chugunova**), at the seaward extremity of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, between the glacier tongues of Denman Glacier and Scott Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially, by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Ostrov Chugunova, for aerographer N.A. Chugunov (*see* **Deaths**, 1958, and also **Chugunov Glacier**). ANCA accepted the name Chugunov Island on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Kupol Chugunova. 65°54' S, 99°29' E. The dome on Chugunov Island (see the entry above). Named by the Russians.

Lednik Chugunova *see* **Chugunov Glacier**

Ostrov Chugunova *see* **Chugunov Island**

Gora Chuhnovskogo *see* **Chukhnovskiy Nunatak**

Ostrov Chuk *see* **Chuk Island**

Chuk Island. 66°04' S, 101°10' E. An island in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, who named it Ostrov Chuk, for the character Chuk in Gaidar's *Chuk I Gek* (*see* **Gek Island**). ANCA translated the name on April 29, 1984.

Chukhnovskiy Nunatak. 67°59' S, 49°00' E. About 28 km S of Mount Maslen, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, and by SovAE 1962, the latter naming it Gora Chuhnovskogo (sic), for Boris Grigoryevich Chukhnovskiy (1898-1975), Soviet Army Arctic aviator. ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Chumerna Glacier. 64°08' S, 62°06' W. A glacier, 2.2. km long and 1.9 km wide, on the N coast of Albena Peninsula, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, it flows NE to enter the channel between Brabant Island and Liège Island, E of Mount Morgagni. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Chumerna Peak, in the eastern Balkans.

Chun, Carl. b. Oct. 1, 1852, Höchst, Germany. Professor of zoology at the University of Leipzig, he became the leader of the German Navy Oceanographic Expedtion, 1898-99 (on the *Valdivia*). A specialist in cephalopods and plankton, he discovered and named the Vampire Squid from Hell. He died on April 11, 1914.

Cerro Chungungo. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill, SSE of the beach the Chileans call Playa Chungungo, on the E side of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans in association with the beach.

Playa Chungungo. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach, in the S part of Bahía Mansa, between Roca Granito to the N and Punta Cachorros to the E, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because on this beach there are rocks with a shape that resembles that of *Lontra felina*, the small, carnivorous otter-like marine mammal known by the Chileans as the chungungo, or chinchimen.

Chuprene Glacier. 62°58' S, 62°32' W. Flows SW for 6 km from the NE slopes of Imeon Ridge, SW of Drinov Peak and W of Varshets Saddle, along the NW slopes of Antim Peak, into the Drake Passage, S of Villagra Point, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the settlement of Chuprene in northwestern Bulgaria.

Cabo Church *see* **Cape Church**

Cape Church. 67°51' S, 65°35' W. A rocky bluff projecting into the head of Seligman Inlet, immediately N of Ahlmann Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart (presumably made up by ChilAE 1946-47) as Punta Zenteno, named after Gen. José Ignacio Zenteno del Pozo y Silva (1786-1847), secretary for war to Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins, in 1817. He was also one of the founders and the first editor of the famous Valparaíso newspaper, *El Mercurio*. Surveyed and charted in 1947 by Fids from Base E and Base D, who named it for American glaciologist Prof. James Edward Church (1896-1959), of the Agriculture Experiment Station, at the University of Nevada, who developed techniques of snow surveying and meltwater run-off forecasts now widely used. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Church, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Church, Erastus, Jr. Known as Rastus. b. 1833, Montville, Conn. He was sealing out of New London from the early 1850s, rising through the ranks of the ship's crews, until he was 2nd mate on the *Iris* in 1856. During the Civil War he was in Hudson's Bay, as 1st mate on the *Georgiana* and the *George Henry*. In 1872-73 he was 1st mate on the *Nile* when she went down to the South Shetlands under Capt. John L. Williams, and in 1873-74 on the *Golden West*, again with Williams at the South Shetlands. In the 1870s he moved to Waterford, Conn., and in 1877-78 he was 1st mate on the *Charles Colgate*, commanded by Simeon Church, in the South Shetlands. In 1880-81 and 1881-82 he was skipper of the *Adelia Chase* in the Falklands, the South Shetlands (where he took 57 fur seal skins), and the South Orkneys.

Church, James L. b. 1818, Montville, Conn., son of Prentice Church and his wife Prudence Fargo, and older brother of Simeon Church. A New London sealer, in 1873-74 he skippered the *Flying Fish* (which his brother had captained the season before) for a 2nd trip to the South Shetlands.

Church, Simeon. b. July 2, 1820, Montville, Conn., son of Prentice Church and his wife Prudence Fargo, and younger brother of James L. Church. A New London sealer since the time he was a teenager, he was skipper of the *Marcia*, in the Kerguélens, 1851-53, and in the same place on the *Alert*, 1853-56, and 1856-58. On July 12, 1858 he married Eliza Morgan O'Brien, and, after commanding several different ships, he retired for a while, coming back to take the sealing schooner *Flying Fish* out of New London on Aug. 9, 1872, bound for the South Shetlands. His brother James took over the ship for a 2nd voyage, 1873-74. In 1877-78 he took the *Charles Colgate* down to the South Shetlands. Simeon Church died on May 22, 1882.

Church Glacier. 71°51' S, 167°34' E. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, it flows southward along the W side of Church Ridge, and enters Leander Glacier to the NW of Shadow Bluff, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Brooks D. Church, lab

management technician at McMurdo, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Church Mountain *see* **Mount Kjerka**

Church Nunataks. 66°48' S, 52°39' E. A line of small nunataks, 1.5. km E of Mount Smethurst, about 15 km S of Budd Peak, and 45 km SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1957, and named by ANCA for Stanley W. "Stan" Church, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Church Point. 63°41' S, 57°55' W. A point, 3 km W of Camp Hill, it forms the W entrance Point of Botany Bay, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1945-46, and named by them for its steeple-like appearance (a dark, distinctive rock peak of 355 m surmounts this point). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. The Chileans call it Punta Iglesia, and the Argentines call it Punta Capilla.

Church Ridge. 71°49' S, 167°45' E. A ridge trending SW for 16 km, it has several peaks over 200 m high, and separates the flow of Church Glacier and Leander Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. Archer Edward Church, Jr. (b. April 23, 1929, Bradford, Pa. d. July 7, 2006, Annandale, Va.), USN, assistant chief of staff for civil engineering with the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1967 and 1968.

Churches. In Jan. 1932, the Very Rev. Harold Ernest Lumsdale (1883-1948) took up his new post as dean of Stanley, in the Falkland Islands. In Dec. 1932 he became the first priest to set foot on South Georgia, and on the 17th of that month performed an official Anglican burial service for Shackleton. Peter Carey, skipper of the *Discovery II*, was at the service. The. Rev. Lumsdale's "parish" included not only the Falklands and South Georgia, but also the South Sandwich Islands, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, and, in fact, all the way to the Pole. Until the 1950s there were no actual churches in Antarctica, although there had been Jared Elliott (q.v.), Father Menster (q.v.) and Padre Cadieux (q.v.). Father Menster baptized Bill Beye during OpHJ 1946-47, and received him into the Catholic faith. Father Condit was on OpDF I (1955-56), and wintered-over at McMurdo in 1956. He had special dispensation to conduct Protestant services as well as Catholic ones. He baptized Slats Slaton into the Catholic faith aboard the *Wyandot* during OpDF I, as that ship entered the pack-ice on her way to open up McMurdo. In early 1956 Chapel of the Snows (q.v.) was built — for Catholic services. Mike Baronick was baptized by Father Condit during the winter of 1956. During OpDF II (summer of 1956-57) Robert H. Wakeman was the lay leader of the Protestant services at McMurdo, and Donald C. Hauck played the organ. Pope Pius blessed OpDF (although the Pope never actuually made it to the ice), and religious medallions were designed in sterling silver by the men of OpDF III. The Catholic one said, "Our Lady of the Snows Protect Us," and had a picture of the Virgin in the middle. The Protestant one had a map of Antarctica, and the words, "In God We Trust, Psalm 39:9, 10." On the back of both were the words, "Operation Deep Freeze," and in the middle, "USN IGY," and space for the owner's name (see also **Medals**). Father Dan O'Gorman, came down from NZ on an icebreaker, and conducted the first mass peformed by a New Zealander, on Dec. 25, 1957. That season, Father Ted Brosnahan was the first priest to fly to the South Pole. Chapel of Our Faith opened in a specially constructed hut at Pole Station in 1958-59. On Jan. 8, 1960, Navy chaplain Edwin Weidler held the first Protestant communion service at the South Pole. Protestant chaplain at McMurdo for the winter of 1962 was Christopher B. Young, of Syracuse, NY, who had given up a parish in Winter Park, Fla., to join the Navy in June 1960. At McMurdo, he catered to all denominations, including Catholic, until the cigar-smoking Lt. (jg) Paul J. Antos arrived in 1962-63 to take over the Catholic side. Soon after his arrival at McMurdo, Father Antos flew to Hallett Station, but got stuck there for 5 days. Then, on Nov. 15, 1962, he flew to the Pole, and got stuck there for several days. The Rev. Young started the unofficial "University of Antarctica." The Chilean village of Villa Las Estrellas, in Frei Station, has a catholic church called Santa María Reina de la Paz. Trinity Church, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, is the world's most southerly Eastern Orthodox church, opened in 2004. Esperanza Station has the church of San Francisco de Asís. St. Kliment Ohridski Station has a Bulgarian church, St. John of Rila.

Península Churchill *see* **Churchill Peninsula**

Churchill, David. Commander of the sealing brig *Catharina*, in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season.

Churchill Mountains. 81°30' S, 158°30' E. A major group of mountains and associated elevations, behind the Shackleton Coast, in the Transantarctic Mountains, and bordering the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between the Nimrod Glacier and Byrd Glacier. They include Mount Egerton, Mount Field, Mount Wharton, Mount Nares, and Mount Albert Markham. Although individual features within this group were discovered and named by BNAE 1901-04, the group as a whole was not exactly identified as such until it was mapped in detail by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from USGS tellurometer surveys conducted in 1960-61. US-ACAN named the group as the Churchill Mountains in 1965, for Winston Churchill (1874-1965), who, at the time of BNAE 1901-04 was the recently elected Conservative MP for Oldham, and a South African War hero. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 20, 1965, and ANCA did so on July 29, 1965. *See also* **Churchill Peninsula**.

Churchill Peninsula. 66°30' S, 62°45' W. An ice-covered peninsula between Cabinet Inlet and Adie Inlet, it extends about 60 km in a SSE direction from the E coast of Graham Land into the Larsen Ice Shelf, and divides the Oscar II Coast from the Foyn Coast. Surveyed from the ground in late 1947 by Fids from Base D, who named it for Winston Churchill (*see also* **Churchill Mountains**), British prime minister, and leader of the war cabinet which in 1943 authorized Operation Tabarin, the forerunner of FIDS. On Dec. 22, 1947, it was photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48. Unaware that the British had already named it, Ronne named it Flint Peninsula, for Dr. Richard Foster Flint, of Yale University (*see* **Flint Glacier**). It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name Churchill Peninsula on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Península Ameghino, after Florentino Ameghino (*see* **Ameghino Refugio**), but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Península Churchill, and on a 1963 Argentine chart as Península Suecia (i.e., "Sweden peninsula"), after SwedAE 1901-04. In Sept. 1963, the Argentines built Santa Teresita Refugio at the N end of the peninsula. It is unclear what the Argentines call the peninsula today. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Península Churchill.

Churchill Point. 66°24' S, 110°23' E. The NW point of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Robert W. Churchill, USN, radioman who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 23, 1962.

Chutian Shan. 73°05' S, 76°18' E. A hill in the area of Mawson Escarpment, on the E side of Lambert Glacier. Named by the Chinese.

Cicchetti, Valentín *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948

The *Cicero*. A 429-ton Hull sealing ship, built in Sunderland in 1796, and owned by Messrs J. Gale & Sons. She was in the South Seas in 1818 and 1819 (but not in Antarctic waters, of course; it being just before the discovery of the South Shetlands). After her return to England, she left Gravesend in June 1820, under the command of Capt. Baxter. Whether or not she went to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season is not known, but it is unlikely. Likewise, her whereabouts in the 1821-22 season are also not known. She seems to have been in the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season, but this time under the mysterious Capt. Clarke, who brought the ship back to Gravesend on Aug. 12, 1823, with 420 casks of oil. That no sealskins came back with her seems to

indicate that she was only in the South Shetlands for this last season, and not before, otherwise she would probably have scored (the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons being very generous, the 1822-23 season being fruitless for most expeditions). In the 1823 northern season, she was in Greenland, under the command of Capt. Lee. Capt. Baxter had taken command of the *Lively*, and had gone to the same fishing grounds.

Bahía Ciega *see* **Blind Bay**

Valle Ciego. 62°56' S, 60°42' W. A closed basin at Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish (name means "blind valley").

Caleta Cierva *see* **Cierva Cove**

Cierva Cove. 64°09' S, 60°53' W. A cove, 10 km SE of Cape Sterneck, E of Cierva Point, in Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Sighted in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. On Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20, it appears erroneously as Knoldebucht (i.e., Brialmont Cove), and appears (again in error) as Brialmont Cove, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It features on a 1949 Argentine chart as Caleta Brialmont, but on an Argentine government chart of 1950, as Caleta Cierva, named for Juan de la Cierva (1895-1936), Spanish designer of the autogiro, in 1923 (the first successful rotating wing aircraft). However, it was the name Caleta Brialmont that was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Photographed from the air by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the translated name Cierva Cove, and it appears as such on a British map of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Caleta Brialmont, but on another from the same year as Caleta Fontaine, named for Capitán de navío Leopoldo Fontaine Nakin (*see under* Fontaine). In 1962 the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy accepted the name Caleta Fontaine, and that name was also accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines today call it Caleta Cierva.

Cierva Point. 64°09' S, 60°58' W. Forms the very end of a coastal salient that encloses Cierva Cove on the E, at the S entrance to that cove, near Brialmont Cove, 8.8. km SSE of Cape Sterneck, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The lower part of it is rock, and the terrain rises to a high hill. It is snow-free in winter, and there are large clumps of vegetation. SwedAE 1901-04 called it Kap. W. Spring, in error (Spring Point, as that feature became known, is farther to the SE), and as such it appears in their expedition report of 1904. ChilAE 1946-47 incorrectly named part of the point as an island, charting it in 1947 as Isla Guardián Gutiérrez, named after Agüedo Gutiérrez Z., a bosun on that expedition. In Jan. 1954 the Argentines built a refugio here, Base Primavera (from 1977, an actual scientific station), and, consequently, the point appears on an Argentine map of 1954 as Cabo Primavera. There is a 1956 translated reference to it as Spring Cape. It appears on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Tisné Point, and on a 1962 Chilean chart as Cabo Tisné, which was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Islote Gutiérrez and Islote Gutierres). Capt. Fernando Tisné Brousse (*see* **Tisné Point**), was leader of ChilAE 1952. On Feb. 7, 1978 UK-APC re-named the feature Cierva Point, in association with the cove, and as such it appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. The Chileans call the point Cabo Tisné. It has sometimes been seen in English as Tisné Point. This point, and nearby islands, were made into SSSI #15 in 1986. In 2002 the SSSI was re-designated ASPA #134. For some reason, US-ACAN remains silent on the issue of this feature (as of time of writing, May 2010).

Cieslak Point. 62°01' S, 58°39' W. A rocky promontory immediately W of Usher Glacier, between that glacier and Stigant Point, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Andrzej Cieslak, skipper of the little cutter used during PolAE 78-79 and PolAE 1980-81.

Ciliate Protozoans. Microfauna of Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**). There are 29 species, and they dominate soil and freshwater communities.

Cinder Hill. 77°17' S, 166°26' E. A prominent dissected volcano, rising to 305 m, and consisting of layers of red basalt scoria and cinders and abundant olivine nodules, between Harrison Stream and Wilson Stream, on the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, about 10 km S of Cape Bird, Ross Island. There is a small lake in the col separating it from Alexander Hill. Mapped and descriptively named by NZGSAE 1958-59. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cinder Spur. 62°10' S, 58°11' W. A small spur made up mainly of volcanic cinders, and jutting out into Legru Bay, 2.5 km WSW of Low Head, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. FIDS did geological work here in 1949, FIDASE photographed the feature aerially in 1956-57, and FIDS did further geological work here in 1959-60. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British map of 1968. The British were the latest to replot this spur, in late 2008.

Cinderella Hill. 61°56' S, 57°41' W. An ice-covered hill, rising to about 400 m above sea level, between Destruction Bay and Emerald Cove, on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984 for the Cinderella of fairy tale.

Cinderella Nunatak. 81°39' S, 159°40' E. North of the Ugly Sisters Nunataks, in the area of Byrd Névé, at the head of Byrd Glacier. Discovered and named by NZGSAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Kupol Ciolkovskogo. 70°30' S, 3°00' E. The ice field (or ice dome) on Tsiolkovskiy Island (Tsiolkovskogo being an alternative spelling), in the Fimbul Ice Shelf of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians in association with the island.

Lednik Ciolkovskogo. 73°05' S, 63°30' E. A glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. The name Tsiolkovskogo is the adjective of the name Ciolkovskij (Tsiolkovskiy).

Dome Circe *see* **Dome Charlie**

Mount Circe. 77°28' S, 160°58' E. Rising to 2255 m above sea level, just N of Mount Dido, in the Olympus Range, near Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greek mythological figure. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN folllowed suit in 1964.

Circle Icefall. 79°38' S, 156°30' E. An almost impenetrable icefall, 46 m high and 26 km long, near Tentacle Ridge, extending in an arc for almost the whole width across Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1957-58, for its resemblance to the circle of an opera house. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Port Circoncision *see* **Port Circumcision**

Cabo Circular *see* **Bald Head**, **Corry Island**, **Jade Point**

Port Circumcision. 65°11' S, 64°09' W. A cove indenting the SE side of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered on Jan. 1, 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, charted by them, and named by Charcot as Port Circoncision, to commemorate Bouvet de Lozier's discovery of Cape Circumcision on Bouevtøya (not in Antarctica) on Jan. 1, 1739, the traditional day of the circumcision of Christ. The *Pourquoi Pas?* wintered-over here from Jan. to Nov. 1909. First plotted in 65°10' S, 64°08' W, it appears as such on a French map of 1910. The British began calling it Port Circumcision soon after Charcot's naming, even though the first time it appears in a British text does not seem to have been until 1948; this may be explained by pre-war British sensibilities, and if so, those sensibilities had become sufficiently dulled by Sept. 8, 1953, when UK-APC named this feature thus (i.e., in English). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN was not emboldened to accept the name until 1960. The feature was later re-plotted. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Puerto Circuncisión, and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Caleta Circuncisión (i.e., "Circumcision cove"), but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (and by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer) was Puerto Circuncisión. The Argentine refugio Groussac was established here in 1955.

Circumnavigations of Antarctica. The first dozen circumnavigations of Antarctica at high latitudes were: (**1**) Cook, 1773-75, (**2**) von Bellingshausen, Dec. 1819-Feb. 1821, (**3**) Biscoe, 1831-32, (**4**) the *Carnegie*, 1915-16 — the first ever done in a single season, (**5**) the *Norvegia*,

1930-31, (**6**) the *Discovery II*— the first ever done in winter (1932), (7) the *Thorshavn*, 1933-34, (**8**) the *Discovery II*, 1937-38, (**9**) the *Burton Island* and the *Edisto*, 1947-48, (**10**) the *Discovery II*, 1951, (**11**) in 1952-53 the *Southern Venturer* circumnavigated Antarctica in one whaling season, the only ship to have done that, (**12**) between Dec. 29, 1982 and March 7, 1983, the *Polar Star* circumnavigated Antarctica. Although this seems unlikely, this last-named voyage may well have been only the 12th such circumnavigation of Antarctica. In 1996-97 the *Kapitan Khlebnikov* was the first tourist vessel to circumnavigate Antarctica. One unusual circumnavigation attempt was the Antarctic Circumpolar Expedition. On Jan. 2, 2006, after 4 years of planning, Colin Yeates, a 47-year-old landscape gardener from Chandlers Ford, Hants, set out from Port Stanley, in the Falklands, in what he described as "one of the last major challenges," to become the first man to row solo (in a £30,000, 22-foot-long row-boat called the *Charlie Rossiter*) around Antarctica, a total of 1,300 miles in 10 months, "to push the boundaries of what is possible." A noble aim that ran aground on the Falkland Islands rocks after only 50 miles and 32 hours.

Puerto Circuncisión *see* **Port Circumcision**

Circus Island *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Islote Cirilo. 63°24' S, 54°40' W. The most northeasterly of the Danger Islands, it lies 20 km ESE of Moody Point (the extreme E point of Joinville Island), in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Chileans for Cirilo Téllez Almonacid, stoker on the *Yelcho* in 1916.

CIROS. Cenozoic Investigations in the Western Ross Sea. A 3-year offshore drilling project by NZ, off Butter Point, in McMurdo Sound, begun in 1985, in order to obtain a record of the Antarctic Ice Sheet and the rise of the Transantarctic Mountains. The strata beneath the floor of McMurdo Sound were cored to record the major glaciological advances and retreats, and to find out when they began. A major storm destroyed the camp early on, but it was repaired. Two cores were obtained — CIROS 1 and CIROS 2, CIROS 2 being drilled first, in 1984-85, due to the difficulties of the sea ice at the time. The drill site was 3 km from the north wall of Ferrar Valley. The CIROS 1 drill site was 12 km off Butter Point, and was drilled in 1986-87, to 702 m below the sea floor. Jack Hoffman led the drilling team.

Cirque Fjord. 67°18' S, 58°39' E. An ice-filled inlet on the S side of Law Promontory, opening into Stefansson Bay, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Botnfjorden (i.e., "the cirque fjord"). Seen by Peter Crohn's ANARE party in 1956. The name was translated by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1966.

Cirque Peak. 72°11' S, 165°58' E. Rising to 3048 m, 1.5 km S of Le Couteur Peak, in the N arm of the Millen Range, bordering the Polar Plateau. So named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, because it is at the head of a large cirque containing a section of the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Cirques. Amphitheatre- or bowl-shaped basins, with precipitous walls cut into the sides of mountains, at the heads of glacier valleys. A cirque usually develops due to erosion beneath the bergschrund of a glacier.

Punta Cirujano Serrano *see* **Punta Serrano**

Mount Cis. 77°34' S, 166°19' E. A hill, rising to 184 m, about 1.6 km NE of Cape Barne, in the W part of Ross Island. Named by Ray Priestley, during BAE 1907-09, for one of the dogs. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000.

Cisak Islet. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A small islet (it is a basaltic plug) below Battke Point, S of Lions Rump and Lions Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for cartographer Jan Cisak, who, with Zbigniew Battke, drew up the map of Lions Rump during PolAE 1987-89.

Cisterna Refugio *see* **Sargento Ayudante Roque C. Cisterna Refugio**

Citadel Bastion. 72°00' S, 68°32' W. A flat-topped, rocky elevation rising to 645 m, at the S side of the terminus of Saturn Glacier, on the SE side of Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS, 1948-50. It was re-surveyed by FIDS/BAS between 1961 and 1973. Named descriptively (it looks like a fortified structure with a watchtower at the end of a wall) by UK-APC on Dec. 31, 1964, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1975, and on a U.S. map of 1979.

Citadel Peak. 85°57' S, 154°27' W. A peak of volcanic rock along the S side of Vaughan Glacier, 10 km E of Mount Vaughan, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1969-70. The summit is composed of vertical rock slabs, making it look eerily like a citadel. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Citröen. French auto company which financed several expeditions throughout the world. The company furnished 3 light trucks with Caterpillar tracks for ByrdAE 1933-35. One of these, in the party led by Poulter, rescued Admiral Byrd from Bolling Adavance Weather Station at the end of his "alone" stay there in the winter of 1934.

The *City of Auckland*. Beaver aircraft built in 1956, and shipped out from NZ to Antarctica in Dec. 1956, for use on BCTAE 1955-58. After the expedition, it was brought back to NZ in 1958, handed over to the Royal NZ Air Force, and went south again in 1959. On Jan. 15, 1960, it crashed on the Beardmore Glacier, in the area of the Beaver Glacier (this glacier being named for the plane), in the Queen Alexandra Range, was written off, and not recovered.

The *City of Invercargill*. 12441. An R4D Dakota airplane built in 1943, for the use of the U.S. Navy during World War II. On Dec. 15, 1964 it was assigned to VX-6, went to Antarctica, and on Jan. 17, 1966 was returned to the USA, and used as a station aircraft at NAS Jacksonville. On Oct. 30, 1974 it was sold, without its engines, to Basler Turbo Conversions, and sold again in 2002 to DMI Aviation. It was up for sale again in 2008.

The *City of New York*. Byrd's flagship on his 1928-30 expedition. Formerly called the *Samson*, she was a Norwegian whaler built in 1882, with a 512-ton displacement. She was 162 feet long, and had a 31-foot beam. The thick hull was made of spruce and oak, and she had oak ribs. Her sides were 34 inches thick, and she carried auxiliary steam power. Byrd bought this barkentine on Amundsen's advice, and converted her into a bark by putting yards on the mainmast. She cost $165,000 to buy and outfit. Captain during ByrdAE 1928-30 was Frederick C. Melville. After the expedition the *City of New York* was converted into a museum.

Monte Cjavals. 60°52' S, 56°19' W. A submarine mountain, rising to about 210 m from the ocean floor, about 1615 m below the sea, W of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by Project BSR (bottom-simulating reflectors), an expedition on the *Explora*, led by Umberta Tinivella, in Feb.-March 2004. Miss Tinivella suggested the name, for a mountain of that name near Mount Sernio, in the Aupa Valley of the Carnic Alps (which is where Miss Tinivella comes from) and it was accepted by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007.

Claess, Laurens. b. ca. 1565, Antwerp. Bosun on the *Blyde Bootschap*, in March 1603 (so he claimed), when that ship was reported to have reached 64°S under Capt. Dirck Gerritsz. He reported the adventure in writing. However, for the controversy, *see* **The *Blyde Bootschap***, and **Gerritsz, Dirck**.

Clague Ridge. 71°14' S, 65°40' E. A partially snow-covered rock ridge, about 8 km SW of Armonini Nunatak, and about 37 km ESE of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted in 71°13' S, 65°41' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, it was named by ANCA for Eric L. Clague, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. This feature has since been re-plotted.

Claiborne, Micajah Green Lewis. b. 1808, Windsor, Bertie County, NC, son of naval physician Thomas Augustine Claiborne and his 2nd wife Mary Tennessee Lewis. After his father died in 1816, young Micajah became a ward of Gen. Andrew Jackson (later president of the USA). He joined the *Porpoise* at Callao, as a lieutenant on USEE 1838-42, and also served on the *Relief*, during the same expedi-

tion. He served on the *Somers* during the Mexican War of 1846-48. On Oct. 19, 1848, in Williamson Co., Tenn., he married Lavinia T.C. Cannon, and they lived in Nashville. He died in 1878.

Clapp, Edward Christopher John "Ted." b. 1930, Salisbury, Wilts, son of Christopher John Clapp and his wife Amy G. Parker. In 1952, in Portsmouth, he married Joan M. Harris. A former Navy man, he joined FIDS in 1957, as radio man and mechanic, left Southampton that October on the *John Biscoe* (*see* **Shaw, John Barrie**, for details of the trip), and wintered over at Base F in 1958, at Base D in 1959, and at Wordie House in 1960, being the leader during that last winter. He was FIDS/BAS communications supervisor at Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, from 1961 to 1963, and officer-in-charge there 1963-76. His second wife was a lady who worked in the Post Office in Stanley. He later lived in Needingworth, Cambridgeshire (formerly Hunts).

Clapp Point. 65°21' S, 64°01' W. At the head of Collins Bay, it projects to the W immediately S of Trooz Glacier, about 6 km NE of Cape Pérez, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Ted Clapp. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1984. In 1978 the Argentines officially accepted the name Punta Azurduy, for Juana Azurduy de Padilla (1780-1862), a Bolivian-born former mestizo nun who, with her husband (and then alone, after he was killed), led an Argentine army of as many as 6000 men against the Spanish in the first part of the 19th century, during the South American wars for independence. One of the few women colonels of her day anywhere in the world, she died in poverty and obscurity, but in 2009 was (posthumously) elevated by the Argentine government to the rank of general. The Chileans call it Punta Téllez, for Guardián de primera clase Cirilo Téllez Almonacid, one of the stokers on the *Yelcho* during the Shackleton rescue of 1916.

Clapp Ridge. 72°54' S, 167°54' E. A narrow, steep-sided ridge, about 14 km long, forming the N wall of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James Leslie "Jim" Clapp (b. March 14, 1933, Madison, Wisc. d. March 31, 2007, Reedsburg, Wisc.), USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island in 1967-68.

Île de Claquebue *see* **Claquebue Island**

Claquebue Island. 66°46' S, 14°35' E. A rocky island, 0.4 km long, 90 m E of Dru Rock, near Cape Découverte, SE of Retour Island, in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île de Claquebue, for the village in the novel *La Jument Verte*, by Marcel Aymé, a book much read in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name Claquebue Island in 1962.

Clare Range. 77°10' S, 161°10' E. Extends WSW from Sperm Bluff to the Willett Range, on the S side of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Circumnavigated between October and December 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, plotted by them in 77°10' S, 161°05' E, and named by them for Clare College, Cambridge, in association with some other features in the area named after Cambridge colleges. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. It has since been replotted. Sperm Bluff, Skew Peak, Parker Mesa, Molnia Bluff, and Dykes Peak are in this range.

Isla Clarence *see* **Clarence Island**

Clarence Island. 61°13' S, 54°07' W. An island, 20 km long and 8 km wide, it is the most easterly of the group of islands the Chileans call Islas Piloto Pardo, and therefore also of the South Shetlands. It was discovered and roughly charted by Bransfield, who landed at Cape Bowles on Feb. 4, 1820. He named it Clarence's Island, after Prince William, Duke of Clarence (1765-1837), Lord High Admiral of England, 1827-28, and future king (as William IV, 1830-37). It appears as such on Bransfield's chart of 1820. It was further charted on Jan. 29, 1821, by von Bellingshausen's expedition, who named it Ostrov Shishkova (i.e., Shishkoff's Island, as it sometimes appeared in English, or Schischkow Insel as it appeared occasionally in German, or as Vice-Admiral Shishkov Island, as Frank Debenham referred to it in 1945), after Vice Admiral Alexander Semyonovich Shishkov (1754-1841) of the Imperial Russian Navy. It appears as such on von Bellingshausen's 1831 map, as also does the name Ostrov Vitse-Admirala Shishkova. It appears on a British chart of 1822 as Clarence Island, and on Weddell's 1825 chart as Clarences Isle. In 1894 Larsen charted it as Clarents Island, and it was used by Norwegian whalers as an anchorage. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations between 1933 and 1937, and appears as Clarence Island on a British chart of 1949, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected Shishkoff's Island), and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Chilean chart as Isla Shackleton, named after Sir Ernest Shackleton, and there are also two 1948 references to it as Isla Pardo (named after Luis Pardo) and Isla Presidente Aguirre Cerda (named for the president of Chile). However, the name Clarence has been so widely used for so long, these other names were ephemeral at best, and, besides, the Argentines have been calling it Isla Clarence as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer in 1970 and by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, the island was further surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and visited by a similar expedition in 1976-77. It appears pluralized as the Clarence Islands on a 1970 USAF chart. Originally plotted in 61°12' W, 54°05' W, it was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Clarence Islands *see* **Clarence Island**

Mount Clarence MacKay *see* **MacKay Mountains**

Claridge, Graeme Geoffrey Carré. b. 1931, Wellington, NZ. Soil specialist in Antarctica ten times from 1959-60, when, with J.D. McGraw, he conducted NZARP's first soil studies. One of his return trips, in 1964, with the NZ Soil Bureau, marked the first of many times south with Iain B. Campbell.

Claridge Terrace. 77°42' S, 162°20' E. A terrace in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Graeme Claridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Côte Clarie *see* **Clarie Coast**, **Wilkes Coast**

Clarie Coast. 66°30' S, 133°00' E. Between Cape Morse (130°10' E) and Pourquoi Pas Point (136°11' E), or between the Banzare Coast and Adélie Land, at the extreme E edge of Wilkes Land. Discovered in Jan. 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Terre Clarie (i.e., "Clarie land") for Honoré Jacquinot's wife, Clarie. This name changed to Côte Clarie, which, in 1947, US-ACAN accepted as Clarie Coast. Meanwhile, during AAE 1911-14, it was re-discovered by John King Davis, on the *Aurora*, and named by Mawson as Wilkes Coast, for Charles Wilkes. The Australians still call it the Wilkes Coast.

Clarizza, Francisco Jorge. b. June 26, 1894, Buenos Aires, son of Juan Clarizza and his wife Lina Vatta. After the Naval School, 1910-13, he became an officer, and married María Angélica Buich Galiano. In 1918 he became a lieutenant (jg), a lieutenant in 1921, and a lieutenant commander in 1927. He was in Antarctic waters as skipper of the *Primero de Mayo*, 1928-29, and was promoted to commander in 1933, and to captain in 1938. In 1944 he became an admiral, and was head of studies at the Naval School. He retired in 1946.

Cabo Clark *see* **Charles Point**

Clark, Alexander Bunker. b. Sept. 17, 1793, Mass., son of Isaiah Clark and his wife Love Bunker. In 1800 his father was lost at sea, and his mother married again, to David Giles. Alex became a Nantucket sealing captain, and led the second sealing expedition (sometimes called the Clark fleet) out of Stonington, Conn., to the South Shetlands, in 1820-21 (the first had been the *Hersilia*, the year before). Clark himself commanded the *Clothier*, which, with her tender, the *Spark*, left Stonington on Aug. 9, 1820. The brigs *Catharina* and *Emmeline* had sailed on July 30 and July 31, 1820, respectively. They all met up at the Falkland Islands, and sailed together to the South Shetlands, arriving there on Dec. 1, 1820. On Dec. 7, 1820 the *Clothier*, the flagship of the fleet, was wrecked. The seal catch was successful, and the 2 remaining brigs left the South Shetlands on March 9, 1821. Crew members of the wrecked *Clothier* sailed back to the USA on the *O'Cain*. The sailing date of the *Spark* is unknown. Capt. Clark did very well for himself. On June 30, 1821, in Nantucket, he married Mary Raymond, a Connecticut girl living in Brooklyn, NY, and that

is where the Clarks lived for years. His wife died on May 8, 1863, and the captain retired in Nantucket, where he died on May 26, 1876.

Clark, Arnold Hanson "Arnie." b. Sept. 5, 1904, Greenfield, Mass., son of railroad inspector Reuben V. Clark and his German wife Albertina Hanson. Tree expert, and electrician with Bell Telephone Company, he was also a physical instructor at Culver. He was taken on late, as a marine engineer, electrician, and volunteer fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* in 1928 as part of ByrdAE 1928-30, and became assistant physicist on the shore party in Antarctica for the winter-over of 1929. After the expedition, he went back to Greenfield, and became an oceanographer with the Woods Hole Institute in Massachusetts. He died on March 12, 1976, in NY.

Clark, Captain. Commander of the *Lion* on that vessel's first trip to the South Shetlands, 1852-53. Bob Headland, in his *Chronology*, says this was Samuel Clark, and that may be.

Clark, Charles "Charlie." b. 1877, Dyce, Aberdeenshire, but raised in Nigg (same county), son of farm servant James Clark and his wife Elizabeth. For a while, Charlie added an "e" to Clark. From 1891 to 1898 he trained as a baker's apprentice in Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, and in 1901 was working for a baker and miller near Fort William, in the Highlands, when he was asked to deliver a large bag of meal to the Ben Nevis Observatory (*see* **Órcadas Station** for more information about this observatory). Capt. Scott just happened to be there, and signed for the bag. He was impressed with Clark's strength, and offered him the job of assistant cook and part-time meteorologist on BNAE 1901-04. Considering it was 2 shillings a week more than he was getting in his current job, Charlie seized the opportunity. He left England on the *Discovery*, on Aug. 6, 1901. In Jan. 1902, when Henry Brett, the cook, was placed in irons for insubordination, Charlie took over as cook. Soon after the return of the expedition to London, in 1904, he married Helen "Nellie" Bremner. Scott agreed that his eldest child could be called Charles Falcon Scott Clark. In 1910 the family moved to Cape Town. Charlie joined the British South Africa Police, retiring from headquarters in Pretoria in 1944. He died in 1952.

Clark, Colin Maxwell. b. Wellington, NZ. Leader of Scott Base, 1966-67.

Clark, Daniel W. First mate on the *Hersilia*, 1820-21. He was in charge of a sealing gang on the South Beaches of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. He described the activities in writing.

Clark, George W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clark, John. British sealing captain who commanded the *Lord Melville* in 1819-20. He and his 10 sealers were the first known men to winter-over, albeit involuntarily, in Antarctica, when they spent 1820 on King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

[1]**Clark, Joseph** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Clark, Joseph** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clark, Leroy. b. 1895. Of Cambridge, Mass. He was a yeoman in the U.S. Navy. Chief commissary officer on ByrdAE 1933-35, he went south on the *Jacob Ruppert*, and was one of the shore party who wintered-over in 1934. He was also the postmaster. In Dec. 1936 he accompanied explorer Theodore Waldeck to British Guiana to look for the missing Paul Redfern (quite a celebrated case in its day).

Clark, Levin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clark, Richard Peter Kelvin "Dick." b. 1927, Huddersfield, son of James R. Clark and his wife Ethel Gertrude Hickman. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1955. In 1963, in Durham, he married Elizabeth Thompson, and later lived in the Lake District, involved with Outward Bound.

Clark, Robert Selbie "Bob." b. Sept. 11, 1882, Aberdeen, Scotland, son of William Clark. A zoologist, he worked with Bruce on the biological results of ScotNAE 1902-04. Zoologist to the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, in Edinburgh, he played cricket for Scotland, and in 1913 was appointed naturalist to the Marine Biological Association Laboratory, in Plymouth. He was biologist on BITE 1914-17, but the enormous volume of records he amassed were lost on the *Endurance*. On Nov. 23, 1916, at Brighton, he married Christine Ferguson Macdonald. He served on minesweepers with the Navy during World War I, then back to marine biological research in Plymouth. On the Scottish national cricket team again in 1924, at the age of 46, he worked for the Torry Marine Research Laboratory in Abderdeen. He died on Sept. 29, 1950, in Murtle, Aberdeenshire.

Clark, Samuel. Of Stonington. Captain of the Boston sealing schooner *Thomas Hunt*, in the South Shetlands in the 1872-73 season.

Clark, William *see under* **Clarke**

Clark, William Oliver. Fireman on the *William Scoresby*, 1926-30, spending 3 summer seasons in Antarctica.

Clark Glacier. 77°25' S, 162°25' E. It occupies a low pass, between Mount Theseus and Mount Allen, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in the vicinity of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Prof. Robin Hamley "Bob" Clark (b. June 10, 1921, Otahuhu. d. Oct. 8, 1987, Wellington), head of the geology department at Victoria University of Wellington, NZ, 1954-84, who was immediately responsible not only for the sponsoring of this expedition, but who was the "father of VUWAE." He was in Antarctica in 1967 and 1982. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Clark Hills. 70°43' S, 63°25' W. A cluster of low, mainly snow-covered hills, about 6 km in extent, and rising to an elevation of about 1700 m, S of Clifford Glacier, and 8 km SW of the Eland Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Kerry Bruce Clark (b. Aug. 22, 1945, Woodbury, NJ), USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions of 1968 and 1969. Dr. Clark was later a professor at Florida Tech. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

[1]**Clark Island** *see* **Clark Peninsula**

[2]**Clark Island**. 74°05' S, 105°17' W. An island, 3 km long, it is the largest of a small group about 63 km WSW of Canisteo Peninsula, in the eastern part of the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for F. Jerry Clark, USARP glaciologist and geologist at Roosevelt Island in 1961-62, and who was on traverses from Byrd Station in 1963-64.

Clark Knoll. 76°53' S, 146°59' W. An ice-covered knoll, 6 km SW of Mount Dane, in the W part of Radford Island, in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and again by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Elton George Clark (b. 1945), USN, utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1967.

Clark Mountains. 77°16' S, 142°00' W. A group of low mountains, rising to an elevation of over 1200 m above sea level, 16 km E of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named by them for Clark University, Worcester, Mass. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Clark Nunatak. 62°40' S, 60°55' W. Rising to about 50 m, on the S side of Rotch Dome, at the E end of Southern Beaches, in the W part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Probably first charted in 1929-31, by the Discovery Investigations, it was named descriptively by them as Black Hill, and appears as such on their 1933 chart. It appears as Cerro Negro (which means the same thing) on a 1947 Chilean chart, and that is what the Chileans call it today. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Morro Black (again, meaning the same thing), but as Morro Negro on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that is the name the Argentines use today. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Clark Nunatak, for Daniel W. Clark. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1960.

Clark Peak. 77°31' S, 154°12' W. A rock peak, rising to 645 m, on the W side of Larson Glacier, in the N part of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1964 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Leroy Clark.

Clark Peninsula. 66°15' S, 110°33' E. A rocky outcrop in the form of a peninsula, 3 km long and 3 km wide, on the N side of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, it is frozen to the side of Vincennes Bay. Photographed aerially in Feb. 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47, and from these photos it was thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the conti-

nental ice overlying the Budd Coast. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, as Clark Island, for John E. Clark, USN, of Leavenworth, Kans., captain of the *Currituck* during OpHJ (he was actually skipper between Nov. 19, 1945 and June 5, 1947). It was photographed aerially again, by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1956. In 1957, when the Americans set up Wilkes Station here, it was re-defined. ANCA accepted the new name on July 4, 1961. It was later designated SSSI #17.

Clark Point. 66°33' S, 123°55' E. An ice-covered point on the headland at the E side of the entrance to Paulding Bay, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. First delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for George W. Clark. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Clark Ridge. 84°32' S, 64°50' W. A prominent rock ridge, 6 km long, and rising to 1075 m, 6 km W of Mount Lowry, in the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Larry Clark, USN, cook who wintered-over at Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Clark Spur. 84°47' S, 169°12' W. A low, narrow, rocky spur, 5 km long, it extends from the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, and forms the E side of the mouth of Morris Glacier, about 11 km WNW of Mount Henson. The New Zealanders say it actually extends into the ice shelf for about 5 km. Discovered and photographed aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Arnold H. Clark. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Glaciar Clarke *see* [1]**Clarke Glacier**

[1]**Mount Clarke**. 68°07' S, 55°28' E. Two main peaks in Enderby Land about 100 m apart, but connected at the base. From the W peak a mostly snow-covered ridge extends W for about 500 m, with minor peaks on it. Another ridge extends N for about 1000 m. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Andrew Clarke, of the Division of National Mapping, who, during 2 summer expeditions to Enderby Land, established a survey station on this mountain in Jan. 1982.

[2]**Mount Clarke**. 85°05' S, 172°15' E. Rising to 3210 m, 22 km due E of Mount Iveagh, it rises along the E margin of Snakeskin Glacier, just to the S of Keltie Glacier, between that glacier and Mill Glacier, near the edge of the interior ice plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by Shackleton's Pole Party, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Sir Rupert Clarke [*see* [3]**Clarke Glacier**]. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Clarke, Arnold H. *see* **Clark, Arnold H.**

Clarke, Captain. He replaced Capt. Baxter as captain of the London sealer *Cicero*, during the 1822-23 season in the South Shetlands.

Clarke, Derek Albert. b. Dec. 17, 1931, New Malden, Surrey, son of carpenter Albert Clarke and his wife Doris Green. He did an electrical engineering apprenticeship with the Electricity Board, and his national service in the RAF in Egypt, 1949-51. He replied to a *Daily Telegraph* ad for FIDS, and, taking the place of a Fid who had broken a body part, he was flown out to Montevideo, where he caught the *John Biscoe*, which took him down to Port Stanley and then on to Base F, where he wintered-over as diesel electric mechanic in 1953. Back to the UK in 1954, via Base B, Port Stanley, South Georgia, and Montevideo, and later that year he took the *John Biscoe* out of Southampton, bound for Base D, where he wintered-over in 1955 and 1956. Back to the UK in 1957, he and Wink Mander then went out surveying in Kurdistan, and then he again headed south, to winter-over at Signy Island Station in 1960 and 1961. In 1963, in Pontypool, Wales, he married Roger Filer's sister, Ann. He went in a completely different direction now — animal husbandry, and after a 5-year course he joined the department of physiology at Cambridge, retiring as chief technician in 1992, to Kendal, Westmoreland.

Clarke, Eric Thacher "Pride." b. Nov. 27, 1916, Rochester, NY, son of English-born Hans Thacher Clarke, one of the world's leading biochemists, and his wife German-born Frieda. When Eric was born, his father was working for Eastman Kodak. He was a physicist with the Bartol Foundation in Pennsylvania, when he conducted observations on the *North Star*, and set up the cosmic ray recording equipment at West Base during the first half of USAS 1939-41. He was succeeded on the 2nd half of the expedition by Dana K. Bailey. On Oct. 8, 1944, in Cambridge, Mass., he married Elizabeth Hewitt. He died on Sept. 18, 1993, in Lexington, Mass.

Clarke, Ian William Noel. b. Jan. 2, 1926, Timiskaming, Ontario, son of English cabinet maker Noel Frederick Clarke and his Scottish wife Dorothy Margaret Johnston. When he was one, the family moved to Brisbane, and that has been Ian Clarke's home ever since (the old family house dating from the 1800s). After Brisbane Boys' College, he was a pilot in the RAAF for 2½ years, during and after World War II, and then worked for a government tribunal, going to England in 1951, and working in London for 5 months. Johnny Green interviewed him for FIDS, and he shipped out of Southampton in Oct. 1952 as meteorologist on the *John Biscoe*. He had been appointed by Green as leader of the expedition on the way out, and at the Falkland Islands the secretary of FIDS Frank Elliott, and Miles Clifford (the governor), made him base leader for Base B for the winter of 1953. He arrived at Base B in late 1952. He stayed on in Antarctica as meteorologist, was going to go to Base F for his second year, but wound up as deputy base leader for the 1954 winter at Base D. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Andes* back to Southampton, arriving there on Feb. 24, 1955. He lived in Bournemouth for a short while, then on to Australia. From 1955 to 1957 he was in New Guinea, and then worked for the Chandler Organization for 32 years, as their chief computer expert. In 1977 he was on the Dick Smith Antarctic Expedition 13-hour flight over Antarctica (with David Lewis. Bill Taylor, chief pilot for Qantas, flew the 707), flying over the Admiralty Mountains.

Clarke, James. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Clarke, William. Assistant cook on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Clarke Barrier *see* **Clarke Glacier**

Clarke Bay. 74°22' S, 61°00' W. A bay, about 10 km wide, S of Cape Fiske, on the E side of Smith Peninsula, on the Lassiter Coast. It is bordered on its W side by an unnamed glacier, and usually occupied by semi-permanent fast ice. In 2008 a colony of emperor penguins was found here. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2009, for Prof. Andrew C. Clarke, head of the Marine Life Sciences Division of BAS, 1988-1999, and BAS senior research ecologist from 2000.

Clarke Bluff. 69°38' S, 159°13' E. A steep bluff, rising to 840 m, at the E end of Feeney Ridge, in the Wilson Hills, abour 13 km SE of Parkinson Peak, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Jon B. Clarke, USN, navigator on aerial photographic missions in Antarctica in LC-130F Hercules aircraft during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

[1]**Clarke Glacier**. 68°48' S, 66°56' W. A glacier, 30 km long and 3 km wide, it flows NW into Mikkelsen Bay, along the N side of Sickle Mountain and Baudin Peaks, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly mapped in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. In Jan. 1941 a sledge party traversed this glacier near its head, during USAS 1939-41. It appears in error on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photo as Windy Valley. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, and they named it for archeologist and anthropologist Louis Colville Gray Clarke (1881-1960), director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1937-46, who had helped BGLE. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Clarke.

[2]**Clarke Glacier**. 75°11' S, 139°06' W. About 13 km long, it flows from Coulter Heights to Hull Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Theodore S. Clarke, geophysicist with the University of Wisconsin, from the 1990s onwards

working on theoretical and field analysis of ice streams in West Antarctica.

[3]**Clarke Glacier.** 75°34' S, 162°05' E. Also called Clarke Barrier. A northern tributary of the Davis Glacier, it is about 1.5 km wide, and flows in a NNE direction for 8 km to Geikie Inlet, on the coast of Victoria Land, immediately N of Lewandowski Point. The seaward extremity of this glacier merges with the flow of the Davis and other glaciers from the S, and contributes to the floating tongue of ice between Cape Reynolds (on the mainland) and Lamplugh Island. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Australian politician, explorer and mountain climber Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke (b. 1865), who had succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet Clarke of Rupertswood, Victoria, in 1897. Sir Rupert had been one of Shackleton's early sponsors for this expedition (£2000). He would die at his Monte Carlo villa on Christmas Day, 1926. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* [2]**Mount Clarke**.

Cabo Clarkson *see* **Joerg Peninsula**

Punta Clarkson. 68°07' S, 64°46' W. A point at the extreme E of Joerg Peninsula, which projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf from the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In Dec. 1940, the E point of Joerg Peninsula was surveyed by a sledging party of USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Clarkson Point. It appears as Punta Clarkson on an Argentine chart of 1946, and on Chilean charts from 1947, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. *See* **Joerg Peninsula** for a detailed history of this naming.

Clarkson, Peter David "Rocky." b. June 19, 1945. BAS geologist who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1968 and 1969, the latter year as base commander. He also summered there in 1970-71. In 1977-78 he was working in the Shackleton Range. From 1976 to 1989 he was head of the BAS mineralogy, geology, and geochemistry section, and from 1989 was with SPRI. In 1994 he became executive secretary of SCAR, and in 1998 was appointed secretary of the Antarctic Club.

Clarkson Cliffs. 80°28' S, 27°04' W. Ice-covered cliffs marked by rock exposures, rising to about 1400 m (the British say about 1200 m), at the NE edge of Fuchs Dome, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS pesonnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Peter Clarkson. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Clarkson Peak. 83°19' S, 164°34' E. A prominent conical peak, rising to 2825 m on the spur running westward from Mount Miller, at the head of Robb Glacier, between Claydon Peak and Mount Allen Young, and between the Holland Range and the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered on Jan. 4, 1958, by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE 1955-58, and named by them for radio engineer Thomas Reynolds "Tom" Clarkson (1906-1991), a member of the Ross Sea Committee for that expedition, and chairman of its communications sub-committee that made sure that Scott Base and its field parties had first-class radio equipment. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Clarkson Point *see* **Punta Clarkson**, **Pylon Point**

Clarkson Point Peninsula *see* **Joerg Peninsula**

Punta Claro. 64°15' S, 63°23' W. A point to the immediate W of Cape Grönland (which forms the N extremity of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Clarsach Glacier. 69°57' S, 70°17' W. A glacier flowing S between Prague Spur and the Finlandia Foothills, into Haydn Inlet, on the N coast of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Further mapped from USN air photos taken in 1966-67, BAS ground surveys from 1973 to 1977, and U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, because, seen from the air, its shape resembles that of a clarsach, or Gaelic harp. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Cap Claude *see* **Claude Point**

Cape Claude *see* **Claude Point**

Pointe Claude *see* **Claude Point**

Punta Claude *see* **Claude Point**

Île Claude Bernard *see* **Bernard Island**

Claude Bernard Island *see* **Bernard Island**

Claude Point. 64°07' S, 62°36' W. Forms the S entrance point of Guyou Bay, on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Claude, for Auguste Claude (d. 1938), an associate member of the Bureau des Longitudes. It is also seen as Cap Claude on some of Charcot's later charts. It appears on a British chart of 1909, as Claude Point, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Cape Claude. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Punta Claudio, which, if the name Claude were simply a boy's first name, might be a valid translation, but it's not. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Claude, but on one of their 1954 charts as Cabo Claudio. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Claudio, but today the Argentines call it Punta Claude, which was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Claude Swanson Mountains *see* **Swanson Mountains**

Cabo Claudio *see* **Claude Point**

Punta Claudio *see* **Claude Point**

Clausen Glacier. 76°10' S, 112°03' W. A narrow glacier flowing northward from the summit of Mount Takahe, to just W of Knezevich Rock, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Henrik B. Clausen, of the University of Bern (Switzerland), USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1969-70.

Clausnitzer Glacier. 74°02' S, 164°41' E. A tributary glacier flowing E from the Random Hills to enter Tinker Glacier just N of Harrow Peaks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Frazer Warren Clausnitzer (b. Sept. 29, 1930, Sacramento, Calif. d. Feb. 17, 2005, Orlando, Fla.; known as Warren), electrical engineer and ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966.

Islote Clavo *see* **Huemul Island**

Clay, Michael M. "Mike." The "M" is self-contained, it did not stand for anything. b. Jan. 6, 1935, Platte Co., Mo., son of World War I veteran Wesley R. Clay and his wife Margaret Louise Maloy. Raised on a farm in Tiffany Springs, Mo., he joined the Navy in 1954, became a Seabee, and was building a runway in the Philippines when he answered the notice for "volunteers for Antarctica." He went south on *YOG-34*, helped build McMurdo, and wintered-over there in 1956. On Feb. 10, 1957 he left McMurdo on the *Curtiss* (q.v. for itinerary). Back in the States, now discharged from the Navy, he married Martha Marilyn Hoskins, and went into the postal transportation service in Missouri. He retired as a rural mail carrier in 1988, to manage his 360 acres of farmland. He died on Sept. 15, 2007, in Easton, Mo.

Claydon, John Richard. b. Feb. 12, 1917, Christchurch, NZ, son of C.E. Claydon. He joined the RNZAF as an airman in 1936, before it was the RNZAF (it changed its name from the NZ Permanent Air Force on April 1, 1937), and was based at Wigram Field. He didn't fly until 1942, when he proved he had an extraordinary aptitude, and became a pilot officer. He was with the famous 14th Fighter Squadron during World War II, and then became an instructor. In 1946 he married Noela Borrow. He left London on the *Theron* on Nov. 14, 1955, bound for Montevideo and South Georgia, as the squadron leader who was to lead the aircraft support team on Hillary's trip to the Pole during BCTAE 1957-58. He retired from the Air Force in 1973, to Christchurch. In 1999 he was in the news; in the 1950s he had taken various artifacts from Scott's huts, and was now selling them off via Christie's. Protests from polar experts made him cancel the sale. He, Wally Tarr, and Bill Cranfield all met up at Scott Base in Jan. 2000 for a reunion.

Claydon Peak. 83°25' S, 162°03' E. A peak, rising to 3040 m, and presenting a rocky face of about 1200 m to the NE, just S of January Col, in the SE sector of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Visited by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE in Jan. 1958, and named by them for John R. Claydon (q.v.), whose RNZAF Antarctic Flight was of great assistance to this party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Claydonspitze. 70°48' S, 163°20' E. A peak,

SE of Chagunov Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, presumablty for John Claydon.

Claymore Peak *see* **Mount Ulla**
Cerro Clayton *see* **Clayton Hill**
Colline Clayton *see* **Clayton Hill**
Monte Clayton *see* **Clayton Hill**

Clayton Hill. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. Rising to 125 m (the British say 135 m, and the Chileans say 133 m), in the N central part of Petermann Island, indeed, it is the highest point on the island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Clayton, presumably for Thomas Adam Clayton (1852-1925), Scottish-American managing director of the New York-based Sulphur Dioxide Fire Extinguishing Company, which had a branch in Paris, and which, presumably donated some of their product to Charcot's expedition. It appears on a 1930 British chart as Clayton Hill, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1937 French chart, translated as Colline Clayton. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cerro Clayton (which means the same thing), but on one of their 1957 charts as Monte Clayton (which doesn't). The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 both accepted the name Cerro Clayton. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58.

Clayton Ramparts. 80°44' S, 27°25' W. A line of cliffs trending E-W, rising to over 1600 m (the British say about 1730 m), S of Fuchs Dome, and forming part of Stephenson Bastion, in the Shackleton Range. Surveyed in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Charles Allen Clayton (b. 1936. known as "Flowerpot"), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1969 and 1970, and who worked in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Russians call this feature Gora Markova.

Clean Air Automatic Weather Station. 90°S. An American AWS in the tower in the Clean Air sector at the South Pole. It began operating on Jan. 29, 1986. On Aug. 8, 1987 it stopped tramsitting, due to low batteries, but this problem was fixed on Oct. 31, 1987. It stopped again on Oct. 25, 1993. It was moved and repaired on Jan. 24, 1994, but it was having problems, and continued to have problems, until it was finally removed on Jan. 24, 2005.

Clear Island. 64°55' S, 63°44' W. A small, snow-capped island, immediately N of Wednesday Island, it is the most northeasterly of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Bismarck Strait, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. ArgAE 1952-53 named it Isla Coy, for its shape (the word "coy" in Spanish specifically signifies a ship's hammock, i.e., a square of canvas strung up by its four sides to form a bed; the word "hamaca" is used to mean any form of hammock, whether at sea or on land). Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because one can see its ice-cap from every direction except the SW, and because it is a great reference point for sailors. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**Clear Lake**. 68°38' S, 77°59' E. A lake, about 1 km in diameter, at the W end of Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Photographed aerially again by OpHJ 1946-47, and by ANARE in 1956, 1957, and 1958. First visited by an ANARE party from Davis Station in 1958. So named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, because of the clarity of the water.

[2]**Clear Lake**. 77°32' S, 166°09' E. A small lake just WNW of Blue Lake, at Cape Royds, Ross Island. It is the deepest lake in the area. Named descriptively by Shackleton in 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Clearwater Mesa. 64°01' S, 57°43' W. A flat-topped hill, about 250 m E of Stark Point, James Ross Island. The mesa contains clearwater lakes in rock basins. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Mount Cleary. 76°27' S, 161°58' E. A summit overlooking Pa Tio Tio Gap from the S, it rises to over 1400 m at the N extremity of the Endeavour Massif, in the Kirkwood Range. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Peter James "Pete" Cleary, who worked for the NZ Antarctic Division in Antarctica as a dog handler in 1978-79, and for the winter of 1979. He wintered-over at Rothera Station (i.e., the BAS base) in 1983 and 1984, as a general assistant. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Cleaves Glacier. 82°57' S, 165°00' E. Flows NW from Mount Reid into the E side of Robb Glacier, in the Holland Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harold H. Cleaves, captain of the *Private Joseph F. Merrell* during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Cleft Island. 69°21' S, 75°38' E. A small island N of the Bølingen Islands, 4.5 km ESE of Lichen Island, in the S part of Prydz Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Lorten (i.e., "the turd"). First visited by personnel from the *Nella Dan* on Feb. 18, 1966, and, because the original naming was unacceptable to Australian (and American and British) ears, it was so renamed by this ANARE party because a deep channel about 6 m wide splits this island. ANCA accepted the new name on Aug. 10, 1966, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970. *See also* **Lichen Island**.

Cleft Ledge. 77°32' S, 160°51' E. A flat-topped ridge about 1.5 km long, and 0.5 km wide, running at an elevation of about 920 m between Shaw Trough and Healy Trough, 0.5 km NW of Hoffman Ledge, in the feature called Labyrinth, in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. So named by US-ACAN in 2004, because a central N-S hanging valley almost cleaves the ledge in twain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Cleft Peak. 83°55' S, 173°34' E. A prominent peak (the New Zealanders call it a massif) rising to 1245 m (the New Zealanders say about 1100 m), in the W part of the Separation Range, overlooking the terminus of Hood Glacier, and which can be seen from the Beardmore Glacier. Named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, whose 4 members were landed 50 km from this peak by VX-6 aircraft. They then man-hauled their sledges toward the peak, which is the most prominent of the coastal peaks near the Hood Glacier, and therefore an obvious beacon for navigation. When they got to it, they climbed it, on Dec. 20, 1959, and when they got to the top they found that the E side of the peak is cleft from summit to base by a huge fissure, hence the name they gave it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cleft Point. 60°37' S, 45°46' W. On the E side of Norway Bight, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. When the personnel on the *Discovery II* mapped it in 1933, they thought it was actually on (i.e., formed a part of) Coronation Island, but in 1950 Fids from Signy Island Station found that it was, in fact, the W extremity of an island separated (or cleft) from the big island by a narrow channel. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Clegg, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clegg Nunataks. 77°23' S, 160°38' E. A group of nunataks about 2.2 km long, above (i.e., to the SW of) Haselton Icefall, in the upper part of Haselton Glacier, in the Willett Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Keith Clegg, information officer for NZ's Antarctic Division, 1979-88. He died in Dec. 2004. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

The *Clelia II*. A 4077-ton, 290-foot private yacht-like ship, launched in 2009 for Arctic and Antarctic travel, and run by Travel Dynamics International. She could take 100 guests in 50 suites. On Dec. 6, 2009, she arrived at Petermann Island, with the intention of unloading tourists for a ramble on the island. The ship ran aground, her starboard propeller being damaged on the rocks. The captain radioed their sister ship, the *Coronthian II*, which arrived within the hour (she had been at Pléneau Island). Both ships headed for Ushuaia, where the *Clelia II* was repaired. Further trips during that season were canceled.

Clem, Willis Ray. Known as Ray. b. Aug. 25, 1935, Georgetown, Ky., son of George

Clem and his wife Alma Duncan. He joined the U.S. Navy on Oct. 14, 1953, became a Seabee, and was construction mechanic at Little America V, arriving in Feb. 1956. He wintered-over there in 1956; was back at McMurdo in Oct. 1958, summered there in 1958-59, wintered-over there in 1959, and was again at McMurdo for the summer of 1960-61. He did a tour in Vietnam, 1968-70, and was then attached to the U.S. Naval Security Group, based out of Homestead Air Force Base, in Florida. On July 1, 1972, at Homestead, he married Betty Shoesmith, and retired as senior chief mechanic on Dec. 1, 1972, going to work for Ryder Truck Company, as service manager in Monette, Mo., where he finally retired in 1994. He died on Sept. 27, 2010, at the Missouri Veterans Home, in Mount Vernon.

Clem Nunatak. 78°31' S, 160°40' E. An isolated rock nunatak, rising to 1260 m, at the W side of, and near the head of, Skelton Glacier, 11 km SW of Halfway Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Ray Clem. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Clemence Fjord. 69°23' S, 76°17' E. Extends NW-SE between Fisher Island and Lied Promontory, in the Larsemann Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Broknesdalen (i.e., "the broken cape valley"). The feature was re-mapped by Australian cartographers, and re-named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Peter Clemence (*see* **Clemence Massif**).

Clemence Massif. 72°10' S, 68°43' E. A mostly ice free rock outcrop (designated a massif), 7 km wide and between 24 and 28 km long, rising to 1500 m (the Australians say 1325 m above sea level), and elongated in a N-S direction, it stands 50 km SE of the Shaw Massif, on the E side of the Lambert Glacier, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered aerially in 1957 by ANARE flying officer Douglas Malcolm "Doug" Johnston, RAAF, and named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Squadron Leader Peter Hugh Clemence (b. March 18, 1925, Melbourne), who came to Mawson Station in Dec. 1955, and left in March 1956. He came to Mawson again, in Dec. 1956, and wintered there in 1957, being commander of the RAAF Antarctic Flight. In Sept. 1957 he, Mawson officer-in-charge Keith Mather, and geophysicist Jim Goodspeed, flew 1000 miles to Mirnyy Station. In March 1958 he returned to Melbourne. He retired in 1967, after 24 years in the RAAF, and in 1969-70 was back on the *Nella Dan*, and worked in the northern Prince Charles Mountains. In 1971-72 same thing, but this time in the southern part of the mountains. In Jan. 1973 he came down on the *Thala Dan*, and was at Casey Station for a month. He was back on the *Nella Dan*, working in Enderby Land in 1974-75. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Clement, Colin Cowan "Clem." b. Dec. 2, 1929, Scarborough, Yorks, son of Andrew M. Clement and his wife Vivian A. Phillips. He joined FIDS in 1955, and in October that year sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He was diesel mechanic and base leader at Base G in the winter of 1956, and was transferred to Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1957, with the full intention of not being base leader but being able to work full-time on the power generation system. But, on his arrival there he found that he had, indeed, been designated base leader for the winter of 1957. In 1963, in Scarborough, he married Judith F. Stainton, and they had two children there. That is where he died in 1981.

Clement, Gastón Carlos. b. Nov. 15, 1903, Salta, Argentina. He led the 1950 Argentine patrol expedition to the Melchior Islands. Ships were the *Trinidad* and the *Hércules*. He later made rear admiral, and from July 27, 1959, was secretary of state for the Navy.

Clement, W.H. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Clement Hill. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. Rising to 135 m, just to the SW of Suffield Point, and 1.5 km NW of Halfthree Point, it is the highest point in the S part of Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Colin Clement. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, as Morro Duque de Caxias, named for the city in Brazil. The Chinese call it Shanhaiguan Feng, it appearing as such on their 1990 map.

Clements, Raymond David "Clem." Only his family ever knew him as Ray. b. Jan. 15, 1930, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, but raised in the little village of Great Wakering, son of engineer Edmund David Clements and his wife Elsie Louisa Trusler. An apprentice carpenter, he went into brick-making for 18 months while he waited to become old enough to join the Navy, which he did in 1948, learning to be an electronics mechanic. After 7 years he got out, and was working for a government experimental establishment when he and a friend saw an ad for FIDS meteorologists in the *Chronicle* (or the *Despatch*, perhaps; one of the two). He applied. The friend didn't. Bill Sloman interviewed him, and he left Southampton on the *Shackleton* at the end of 1956, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and Deception Island. At New Year's 1957 the Duke of Edinburgh was touring the bases, so Clem had to travel to various other bases to help make everything shipshape. He cooked the baked stuffed potatoes for the Duke's lunch at Base B, which is where he wintered-over as diesel electric mechanic in 1957 and 1958. In early 1959 the *Protector* came to pick him up from Base B, but couldn't get in because of the ice, so he was flown by helo to the ship, then back to Stanley, where he spent 6 weeks, in that time meeting a Scottish girl, Sadie Miller, who was working there. Then he returned to England on the *Shackleton*, via Tristan da Cunha. In 1960 he returned to the Falklands, married Sadie that year, took over Len Tyson's job for a year as wireless operator at the BAS radio station, then, in 1961, took over Murdo Finlayson Tait's job as FIDS stores officer. This job, and his succeeding job, as BAS logistics officer in Stanley, lasted until 1976, when he returned to England, to work for 11 years under Derek Gipps in the BAS supply office in Swindon. In 1987 he moved to Portsoy, Banff, in Scotland, and, being a first-class carpenter, went into the furniture business, cabinet-making and chair-making, never advertising, but working continually and becoming very well-known for his work. He retired when he was 75.

Clements building. An easily assembled kit building with 4-by-8-foot panels for top and sides. Invented by the Clements Company, and developed by the U.S. Navy for Antarctica.

Clements Island. 65°56' S, 66°00' W. An island, 1.5 km long, immediately S of Rabot Island, and marking the NE end of Extension Reef, in the Biscoe Islands. During FrAE 1903-05 Charcot named an island NE of Renaud Island (in what are now the Pitt Islands) as Île Clements Markham, for Sir Clements Markham (*see* all the Clements Markham entries under **C** and **M**, and also **British National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04**). However, as Charcot's chart was very rough, and the island ill-defined, it is far from certain whether the present-day feature is his island, as such. Probably not. The actual two spellings used by Charcot on his maps are "Île Clément-Markham" and "Île Cl. Markham." Charcot's island appears on a 1908 British chart as Clements Markham Island, but that was a name simply lifted and translated from the French. It also appears as Markham Island on Wilkins' chart of 1929. BGLE surveyed and charted the area in much more detail, and based upon their maps the present-day feature appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Markham, and on a 1948 British chart as Markham Island, and that latter name was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Feb. 2, 1961, UK-APC, wary of the several Antarctic names beginning with "Markham," especially the Markham Island in Terra Nova Bay (in Victoria Land), renamed it Clements Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1984. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Clements Markham, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, the Chileans also being concerned about duplication, but less concerned, it seems, about the compound names they had been trying to avoid since 1951. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Isla Markham.

Île Clements Markham *see* **Clements Island**

Isla Clements Markham *see* **Clements Island**

Clements Markham Bay *see* **Markham Bay**

Clements Markham Bukt *see* **Markham Bay**

Clements Markham Island *see* **Clements Island**

Clemons Spur. 82°31' S, 51°13' W. A bare rock spur, next SW of Forlidas Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 aerial photos taken in 1964, and from ground surveys conducted in 1965-66, by USGS themselves, during their Pensacola Mountains Survey. Named by Art Ford for Samuel D. Clemons, USN, VX-6 steward attached to that USGS expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Clemson, H.A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clennell, Jonathan James Ossory "Jon." b. Oct. 22, 1935, Oxford, son of RAF officer Geoffrey James Ian Clennell and his wife Joan Ossory Dunlop. He was an officer in the Army, and (it is said) lost an eye in an EOKA ambush in Cyprus in the mid-1950s. He joined FIDS in 1961, as a general assistant, and wintered-over at Base E in 1962 and 1963, the second year as base leader. He married Susan Owen Hughes, who had previously been married to Andrew Borwick, and they live in Sheffield. Mr. Clennell did not wish to be interviewed for this book.

Clerke, Charles. b. Aug. 22, 1741, at Brook Farm, Wethersfield, Essex, son of magistrate Joseph Clerke and his wife Anne. Joseph Clerke (the father) had five sons, all of whom died before he did. He also had seven daughters, the last killing Anne (the wife) in a horrendous childbirth. Charles entered the Naval Academy, in Portsmouth, when still only 12, sailed with Byron to the Pacific, was master's mate on the *Endeavour* during Cook's 1st voyage, 1768-71, and 2nd lieutenant on the *Resolution* during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was captain of the *Discovery* during Cook's 3rd voyage, but was late joining his ship in Plymouth, as he was in debtor's prison in London for having co-signed a bad note for his brother Captain Sir John Clerke, RN. After Cook was eaten in Hawaii, Clerke transferred to the *Resolution*, became leader of the expedition, and took the two ships north to try to find the Northwest Passage. He kept a diary on all 3 voyages. He later commanded the *Favourite*, and died on his 38th birthday, Aug. 22, 1779, of tuberculosis, off Kamchatka, on the *Discovery*. There is a book, *In the Wake of Captain Cook—The Life and Times of Capt. Charles Clerke, R.N., 1741-1799*, written by Gordon Cowley and Les Deacon, and published by Kay Publications, in Boston, Lincs.

Pic Cléry *see* **Cléry Peak**

Pico Clery *see* **Cléry Peak**

Cléry Peak. 65°03' S, 63°58' W. Rising to 640 m (the British say 635 m, and the Chileans say 632 m), and forming the N peak of the conspicuous massif Mount Lacroix, at the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pic Cléry, for his second father-in-law, Léon Cléry (1831-1904), a French lawyer of note and son-in-law of Victor Hugo. It appears as Cléry Peak on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a 1960 British chart (but sans accent) and also in the 1977 British gazetteer (with the accent). It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Cléry, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Cletrac Peak. 64°20' S, 59°38' W. A conspicuous steep-sided peak, rising to 745 m, immediately N of Muskeg Gap (at the N end of Sobral Peninsula), at the NW corner of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the cletracs. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Cletracs. Heavy tractors built by King White's Cleveland Tractor Company (hence the name), in Ohio. They weighed 6 tons and could tow a 10-ton load. ByrdAE 1933-35 had one (this was the first Antarctic expedition to use one); it was used only around Little America II because it was too heavy for the crevasses. They were also used on OpHJ 1946-47.

Cleveland Glacier. 76°55' S, 162°01' E. About 3 km wide, it flows ESE at a steep gradient from Mount Morrison and Mount Brøgger, in the interior heights W of Granite Harbor, to enter Mackay Glacier (which it is just N of), just W of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Frank Debenham of that party. Edith Cleveland was his mother's original name. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 76°55' S, 162°14' E, it has since been replotted. Edith Cleveland (b. Sept. 25, 1851, Hawley Road, London. d. 1960, London), the daughter of merchant William Cleveland and his wife Charlotte Barry, married the Rev. John Willmott Debenham (d. 1898) in Launceston, Tasmania, on April 19, 1880.

Cleveland Mesa. 86°19' S, 130°00' W. A high, ice-covered mesa, 8 km long and 5 km wide, standing at the SE end of the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Harlan Cleveland (1918-2008), assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, 1961-65, and chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group, 1965. From 1965 to 1969 he was Lyndon Johnson's ambassador to NATO, and from 1969 to 1974 was president of the University of Hawaii.

Cleveley, James. Carpenter on the *Resolution* during Cook's voyage of 1772-75.

Islote Cliff *see* **Cliff Island**

Cliff Island. 66°00' S, 65°39' W. A narrow, rocky, and cliffed islet, about 350 m long in an E-W direction, and about 85 m wide, at the SE end of Mutton Cove, immediately S of Upper Island, and 12 km W of Prospect Point, off Holtedahl Bay, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appeared as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947. However, it appears on a British chart of 1950, as Cliff Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed from the air by FIDASE 1955-57. The feature was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Cliff Island (which is what Rymill had called it originally), and this new name appears on a 1960 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart with the name "Cliff," on another of their charts (of 1958) as Islote Cliff, and on a 1962 chart fully translated as Islote Acantilado, that last name being the one officially accepted by the Argentines on Aug. 14, 1964, and which appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islote Cliff.

Cliff Islet *see* **Cliff Island**

Glaciar Clifford *see* **Clifford Glacier**

Pico Clifford *see* **Clifford Peak**

Clifford, Brian Francis. b. May 5, 1941. Ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1972. He died on Jan. 21, 1987.

Clifford, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Clifford, Geoffrey Miles. Known to posterity as Sir Miles Clifford. b. Feb. 16, 1897, London. He served in the Army during World War I, and in 1920 married Ivy Dorothy Eland. In 1921 he entered the Colonial Service, in Nigeria, by 1938 having risen to principal assistant secretary. He was colonial secretary, Gibraltar, 1942-44, and was in Nigeria again, as senior resident. He was in Cyprus in 1945, as chairman of the Salaries Commission, and in 1946 succeeded Sir Allan Cardinall as governor of the Falkland Islands. As such, he was a major figure in Antarctic history, going to the ice on several occasions, and was knighted in 1949. He left office in 1954 (Sir Oswald Arthur replaced him), and died on Feb. 21, 1986, in Tunbridge Wells. His second wife was Mary Turner.

Clifford Glacier. 70°28' S, 63°10' W. A broad glacier, about 60 km long, it flows in an ENE direction to the gap between Mount Tenniel and the Eland Mountains, and then E to Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The upper part of this glacier was charted in Dec. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. The seaward side (i.e., near the glacier's terminus) was discovered and charted by the survey party of 1940 which explored along this coast during USAS 1939-41. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging party of RARE person-

nel and Fids from Base E. It appears on a 1947 Chilean map as Glaciar Stefansson, presumably named in association with Stefansson Sound. This name appears translated in a 1954 reference as Stefansson Glacier. Named by FIDS in 1952 for Miles Clifford. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 70°25' S, 62°30' W, but after USN air photos taken in 1966, it was replotted in 70°23' S, 62°30' W. It has since been replotted again. The Argentines call it Glaciar Clifford.

Clifford House. The base hut at Signy Island Station. By 1954 it had deteriorated, and a new hut was built in 1955 — Tønsberg House. Clifford was demolished.

Clifford Peak. 64°34' S, 62°51' W. Rising to 1160 m, at the NE end of the Osterrieth Range, 3 km W of Ryswyck Point (the E extremity of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and charted by them as Green Peak, a name that may not have been given by them, but which may have been named thus at an earlier date. Re-named in 1948 for Miles Clifford, by personnel on the *Snipe*, following a cruise there in Jan. 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic office chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Pico Clifford, and the Chileans call it Pico Green.

Clilverd, Mark Andrew. b. Jan. 13, 1963, near London, son of Denis R.A. Clilverd and his wife Beryl E. Watson. After graduating from the University of Southampton in 1984, he joined BAS as an upper atmosphere physicist specializing in VLF waves, and wintered-over at Faraday Station in 1985 and 1986. He got his PhD in 1990, from the University of Sheffield, and was in Antarctica again in July and August of 1990. From Nov. 1991 to Oct. 1995 he worked for BAS, as a higher scientific officer, with the department of upper atmospheric physics, and from 2000 has been principal scientific officer there. He was at Faraday again in Jan. 2006.

Climate. The Antarctic is cold (*see* **Temperatures**). Its great elevation (of the Polar Plateau, at least) and perpetually reflective snow cover intensify the Polar climate.

Climbing Range *see* **Blackwall Mountains**

Climbing Wall. 69°23' S, 76°31' E. A sheer, vertical, steep-stepped rock face that forms the E side of Dålk Island, the island in the SE part of Prydz Bay, at the E end of the Larsemann Hills. So named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987, because it is ideal for climbing practice, containing, as it does, all grades of difficulty.

Clinch Peak. 78°32' S, 85°31' W. A high, elongated peak rising to 4841 m, about 2.3 km SE of Mount Vinson, on the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Nicholas Bayard Clinch, leader of the American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition of 1966-67 that made the first ascent of several of the peaks on the Vinson Massif (*see* **Mount Vinson** for that expedition).

Cline Glacier. 71°40' S, 62°00' W. A large glacier that drains the vicinity at the E side of Mount Jackson, and which flows generally SSE between the Schirmacher Massif and the Rowley Massif, into the head of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for David R. Cline, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition of 1968 and 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Clingman Peak. 73°50' S, 161°12' E. Rising to 2150 m, it is the last peak along the S wall at the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Otis Clingman, Jr. (b. Oct. 6, 1928, Dallam, Tex.), biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Clinker Bluff. 78°31' S, 161°35' E. A detached bluff within, but on the W side of, Skelton Glacier, due W of Mount Tricouni. Surveyed in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE, and named descriptively by them. A clinker is a rectangular nail used in alpine boots, and a tricouni is a saw-toothed nail used on the soles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Clinton Spur. 82°39' S, 52°45' W. A rock spur in the southernmost part of the Dufek Massif, 2.5 km SE of Neuburg Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Clinton R. "Clint" Smith, USN, medical officer who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957 (it was his first naval assignment). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Clio Glacier. 77°26' S, 162°00' E. In the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for the Greek muse. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Clipper Adventurer*. Tourist vessel, formerly the *Alla Tarasova* (q.v.), and registered in the Bahamas. She could carry 120 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 1998-99 (Capt. Torsten Olbrich), 1999-2000 (Capt. Olbrich), 2000-01 (captains Aleksandr Golubev and Olaf Hartmann), and again in 2005-06. In Feb. 2009, she helped her sister ship, the *Ocean Nova*, in distress at Marguerite Bay.

Clissold, Thomas Charles. b. Nov. 9, 1881, Chatham, Kent, son of blacksmith John Walter Clissold and his wife Mary Ann Hoare. He joined the Royal Navy, and was an artificer on the *Harrier*, when he transferred to the *Terra Nova* as cook for BAE 1910-13, the youngest man on the expedition. He served in France during World War I as a dispatch rider, was wounded at Loos, and transferred to the Flying Corps. He was released from the Army in 1919, and in 1921 moved to NZ, where he became a vehicle inspector at Napier. He died on Oct. 20, 1963, in NZ.

Clo, Louis. b. Nov. 20, 1814, Bordeaux. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He became a sailmaker on Jan. 1, 1840.

Cabo Cloos *see* **Cape Cloos**

Cap Cloos *see* **Cape Cloos**

Cape Cloos. 65°07' S, 64°00' W. A high rock cape crowned by a pointed cone rising to some 975 m, fronting, and on the SE coast of, Lemaire Channel, it marks the N side of the entrance to Girard Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Cloos, for Christian Cloos (1863-1941), Danish merchant and sometime Belgian honorary consul in Frederikshavn, Denmark. It appears as such on the 1899 map of that expedition, and as Cape Cloos on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of that map. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Cloos in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1960. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE 1956-57. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Cloos, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Macizo Cloos *see* **Mount Cloos**

Massif Cloos *see* **Mount Cloos**

Mont Cloos *see* **Mount Cloos**

Monte Cloos *see* **Mount Cloos**

Mount Cloos. 65°07' S, 63°57' W. A semicircular, dome-shaped mountain rising to over 915 m (the British say it is more like 1100 m), at the N side of Girard Bay, between that bay and Deloncle Bay, 2.7 km ENE of Cape Cloos, on the W coast of Graham Land. Sighted in Feb. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99. Roughly mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Mont Cloos, in association with the cape. As such, it appears on the French expedition map of 1910. However, it also appears as Massif Cloos on the expedition map made up in 1912. By 1943 the Americans were calling it Mount Cloos (it appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart), and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1951. The feature was photographed by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Cloos on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Monte Cloos, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Macizo Cloos (i.e., "Cloos massif").

Cloosberg. 73°51' S, 165°21' E. A peak, close N by NW of Cape Sibbald, at the S margin of the Lady Newnes Ice Shelf, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Cape Close. 65°55' S, 52°29' E. Between Cape Ann and Cape Borley, about 50 km W of Cape Batterbee, in Enderby Land, at the foot of the Napier Mountains, and about 57 km W of Proclamation Island. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930, by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Sir Charles Arden Close (1865-1952; knighted in 1918), director general of the Ordnance Survey, 1911-22, and president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1927-30. In 1932 he assumed the surname Arden-Close. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Close, John Henry Collinson. b. 1871, St. Leonards, Sydney, son of George Thomas Palmer Close and his wife Amy Leonora James. Collinson was his great grandmother's original surname. He fought in the Matabele War and the South African War, serving in Rhodesia, and in 1909, in Sydney, married Alice Bell, and they lived in Burwood, NSW. He was a teacher of physical culture when he became assistant collector on the first part of AAE 1911-14. He died in 1949, in Chatswood, Sydney.

Close Islands. 67°01' S, 144°27' E. A cluster of about 3 small, almost entirely ice-capped islands in the W part of the entrance to Buchanan Bay, off the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for John H. Close. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Clossbucht. 74°36' S, 164°56' E. A bay indenting the E side of Markham Island, S of Oscar Island, about 30 km W of Cape Washington, in the N part of Terra Nova Bay, along the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

The *Clothier*. A 94-foot, 285-ton Stonington, Conn., sealer, built in Philadelphia in 1810, and registered in New London on Aug. 2, 1820. She was commanded by Capt. Alexander B. Clark as the flagship of his fleet going down to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. On Dec. 7, 1820 she was wrecked on the NW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands, and on Feb. 1 of that year was salvage-auctioned in Clothier Harbor where she had gone down.

Caleta Clothier *see* **Clothier Harbor**

Détroit de Clothier *see* **Nelson Strait**

Puerto Clothier *see* **Clothier Harbor**

Punta Clothier *see* **Hammer Point**

Clothier Harbor. 62°21' S, 59°41' W. A small indentation in the NW coast of Robert Island, 2.5 km NE of the W end of the island, SW of Hammer Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by Alexander B. Clark, commander of the *Clothier*, which was wrecked here on Dec. 7, 1820. Fildes, in 1821, described "Clothier Harbour" as "the safest harbour on the North side of the Shetland that is clear of ice." On Feb. 2, 1821, Capt. Burdick referred to it as Clothier Harbor, and on Sherrat's map of 1821 it appears as Clothier Harbour. On Nov. 15, 1821, Capt. John Davis referred to it as Clothier Harbour. On Powell's map of 1822, it appears as Clothier's Harbour. Balch's map of 1904 has it as Clothier Harbor, but incorrectly on the N side of Nelson Island. Balch, whom one needs to approach somewhat cautiously, has Alex Palmer, in a supposed 1830 reference, calling it Ship Harbor. It appears correctly on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a British chart of 1948 Clothier Harbour is shown incorrectly immediately SW of Catharina Point, and the Argentines, using this chart, perpetuated the error, calling it Puerto Clothier on one of their 1949 charts. US-ACAN accepted the name Clothier Harbor in 1952. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, but with the "u" in "harbor." It appears in both the 1955 British gazetteer and the 1956 American gazetteer. The Argentines accepted the name Puerto Clothier. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Caleta Clothier (i.e., "Clothier cove"), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Clothier's Harbor *see* **Clothier Harbor**

Clothing. The best way to keep warm (in Antarctica) is to layer the clothing, and to avoid tight clothing. Wool is better than cotton. *See also* **Boots**, **Finneskoes**, **Mukluks**, **Socks**, **Sunglasses**, **Sweaters**, **Trousers**, **Underwear**.

The *Cloud Nine*. American yacht, skippered by Roger Swanson, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1991-92.

The Cloudmaker. 84°17' S, 169°25' E. A massive mountain, rising to 2681 m (the New Zealanders say 3040 m), just S of Hewson Glacier, and E of Mount Kirkpatrick, in the Queen Alexandra Range, it overlooks the Beardmore Glacier, halfway to the South Pole, and forms the most conspicuous landmark along the W side of the Beardmore. It has a high, ice-free slope, and a cloud is usually at its summit, the cloud being even more of an identifying landmark than the mountain itself. Discovered by Shackleton in Dec. 1908, while he was on his way up the Beardmore, on his way to the Pole, during BAE 1907-09, and named descriptively. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Clouds. There is hardly any rain in Antarctica, so clouds, as such, are not seen. Practically all of the "clouds" in Antarctica are composed of ice crystals, and this can lead to phenomena (q.v.).

Mount Clough. 85°54' S, 158°26' W. An ice-free mountain, rising to 2230 m, 3 km E of Mount Dort, at the S side of Cappellari Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and first mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John Wendell Clough (b. Jan. 3, 1942, Oak Bluffs, Mass.), geophysicist on South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II, in 1965-66.

Clow Island. 77°37'S, 163°10' E. About 1 km long, in the E part of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. This feature was a peninsula as late as the 1980s, when the rising level of the lake submerged the E part of the peninsula, thus creating an island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Gary D. Clow, USGS, who studied sand/ice interactions and sediment deposition in perennially ice-covered lakes in the Taylor Valley, in 1985-86; and who worked in glacier geophysicis at Taylor Dome in 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Bahía Clowes *see* **Clowes Bay**

Clowes, Archibald John. b. 1900, Dulwich, but raised in Camberwell, London, son of engine fitter William John Clowes and his wife Amy Burgess. He left Liverpool in 1924 for the Falklands, to work for the Discovery Investigations. He was senior hydrologist on the *Discovery II*'s cruises of 1929-31, 1933-35, and 1937-39, and studied the composition of sea water. He remained with the DI until 1946, then moved to South Africa, and died on Jan. 4, 1960, in Cape Town.

Clowes Bay. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, between Confusion Point and the Oliphant Islands, N of Dove Channel, along the S side of Signy Islands, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for Archibald Clowes. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Clowes, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Clowes Glacier. 72°56' S, 60°41' W. A glacier, 3 km wide, flowing NE into Mason Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In late 1947 it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and that same season was surveyed from the ground by a combined team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, the Fids naming it for Archibald Clowes. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of the same year, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The British plot it in 73°00' S, 60°37' W. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map, as Glaciar Clowes.

Cloyd Island. 66°25' S, 110°33' E. Also spelled Kloyd Island. A rocky island, about 0.9 km long, between Ford Island and Herring Island, in the southern Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Plotted from air photos taken in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for J.R. Cloyd, Army Transport Service observer on OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Mount Club *see* **Mount Touring Club**

Club Lake. 68°33' S, 78°14' E. An irregular-shaped saltwater lake, 2.5 km long (the Australians say about 3.4 km long, and with a maximum width of 0.5 km), and resembling a club which is elongated NE to SW, in the cen-

tral part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, about 11 km NNE of Davis Station. First photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and visited in 1955 by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. Re-mapped by ANARE in 1957-58, and named descriptively by them. ANCA accepted the name on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Clute, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Tenedero Cmdte. González Navarrete *see* **Tenedero González**

CO = Commanding officer

Coal. In 1908, during BAE 1907-09, Frank Wild discovered coal on what became known as Buckley Island, and it has been found ever since (for example, in the Prince Charles Mountains in 1956-57). The coal in Antarctica — semi-anthracite, anthracite, and coke — is generally high in ash, fixed carbon, and oxygen, and low in hydrogen and sulfur. The coals are not as good as foreign coals (*see also* **Fuel**).

Nunatak Coal *see* **Coal Nunatak**

Coal Nunatak. 72°07' S, 68°32' W. A flat-topped rock mass in the form of a nunatak, with steep cliffs facing S, it rises to about 460 m NNE of Kirwan Inlet, 3 km SW of Corner Cliffs, on the SE coast of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. When U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg was making up his map based on Ellsworth's photos, it was not clear whether this was a peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound, because, when viewed from the NW (the direction from which Ellsworth photographed it), only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice. This problem was finally solved by Fids from Base E who visited and surveyed it in Dec. 1949. They named it for the thin lenses of coal here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Nunatak Coal.

Coal Point Island. A term no longer used. It was off the Danco Coast, just N of Paradise Bay.

Coal Rock. 83°29' S, 50°38' W. A prominent nunatak rising to 1390 m, 6 km SE of Fierle Peak, at the S end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by USGS geologist here, Dwight L. Schmidt (*see* **Schmidt Hills**) for the Permian coal well exposed on this nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Coalbed Mountain. 77°12' S, 160°16' E. An ice-free mountain, rising to 2230 m, at Robison Peak, between Cycle Glacier and Rim Glacier, in the E part of the Head Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, in association with coal beds discovered in the rock strata of this mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Coalsack Bluff. 84°14' S, 162°25' E. A small but prominent dolerite rock bluff at the N limits of Walcott Névé, near the baseline in the névé above Bowden Névé, at the S end of the Queen Alexandra Range, 10 km WSW of Bauhs Nunatak. A great fossil source. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for the coal seams running through the bluff. The Coalsack is also the name for the dark patch in the sky beside the Southern Cross. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Coalseam Cliffs. 79°10' S, 28°50' W. Rock cliffs rising to about 2500 m, and forming the NW part of Mount Faraway, in the Theron Mountains. Surveyed and mapped by BCTAE 1956-57, and named by them for the coal seam found here after a landing from an Otter aircraft in Jan. 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Coast Lake. 77°32' S, 166°08' E. A tiny lake, about 1.2 km N of Flagstaff Point, near Black Beach, about 1.5 km N of Cape Royds, Ross Island. So named by BAE 1907-09 because of its position close to the coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Coasts. The major ones (although *see also* **Lands**) are: Adélie, Amundsen, Bakutis, Banzare, Black, Borchgrevink, Bowman, Bruce, Bryan, Budd, Caird, Caupolicán, Danco, Davis, Dufek, Eights, English, Fallières, Foyn, George V, Gould, Graham, Hillary, Hobbs, Inaccessible, Ingrid Christensen, Joannes Paulus II, Kemp, Knox, Lars Christensen, Lassiter, Lazarev, Leopold and Astrid, Loubet, Luitpold, Mawson, Mirnyy, Nordenskjöld, Oates, Orville, Oscar II, Pennell, Prince Harald, Prince Olav, Princess Astrid, Princess Martha, Princess Ragnhild, Queen Mary, Ruppert, Rymill, Sabrina, Saunders, Scott, Shackleton, Shirase, Siple, Soya, Trathan, Von Bellingshausen, Vostok, Walgreen, Wilhelm II, Wilkes, Wilkins, Zumberge.

[1]**Mount Coates**. 67°52' S, 62°31' E. Rising to 1280 m, just S of Mount Lawrence, at the S end of the N massif of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Discovered on Feb. 13-14, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson, for Joseph Gordon Coates (known as Gordon Coates) (1878-1943), prime minister of NZ from 1925 to 1928. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

[2]**Mount Coates**. 77°48' S, 162°05' E. A small peak, rising to 2060 m, just E of Borns Glacier, between Sollas Glacier and Mount Brearley, in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor and his Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. One does not know why it was so named.

Coates Rocks. 72°32' S, 164°20' E. A small group of rocks in the NW part of Evans Névé, at the S side of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Donald A. Coates, USARP geologist at Hallett Station in 1964-65, and at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Coats, Joseph Hicks. b. Feb. 11, 1913, Alabama, son of shoe salesman Lester Coats and his wife Mae. The family moved to Burkburnett, Texas (near Wichita Falls) in 1915, and on leaving school Joe tried his father's business, but then went into the Merchant Marine. He was a crew member on the *Bear of Oakland*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. During World War II he was an electrical mechanic in the U.S. Navy. He married Helen Grace Mattuix, and they lived in Burkburnett, where he died on Nov. 2, 1986.

Coats Land. 77°00' S, 30°00' W. That part of Antarctica that lies W of Queen Maud Land, extending in a generally NE-SW direction for almost 500 km between 20°W and 36°W to the Filchner Ice Shelf in the W, and which forms the E shore of the Weddell Sea. It includes the Luitpold Coast and the Caird Coast, extending inland S and SE from those 2 coasts as far as 82°S, and dividing the British Antarctic Territory from Queen Maud Land. Also within this feature are the Touchdown Hills, the Theron Mountains, Omega Nunatak, the Whichaway Nunataks, and the greater part of the Shackleton Range. On March 3, 1904, ScotNAE 1902-04, from a position in 72°18' S, 17°59' W, sighted this feature, and coasted it SW to 74°01' S, 22°00' W, with Bruce naming it for the principal backers of his ScotNAE 1902-03, the Coats family of Scotland. James Coats (1841-1912) and his brother Maj. Andrew Coats (1862-1930) owned Messrs J & P Coats Ltd., of Paisley, the major having been Bruce's companion on the Blencathra Arctic expedition of 1898. The S boundary was, of course, left undefined. It appears as such on the expedition's charts, and on a British chart of 1914. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. The Argentines have been calling it Tierra de Coats from as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Over the years, although the name Coats Land has remained the same, the boundaries have constantly been revised by explorers such as Shackleton and Filchner, and by cartographers of several nations, until, finally, in 1982, UK-APC accepted the boundaries that we know today. The E sector is claimed by Norway, the central sector by the UK, and the W sector by Argentina.

Coats Station. 77°54' S, 24°08' W. British field station built on Nov. 30, 1964, in Coats Land, 280 km S of Halley Bay Station, by personnel from that station,. It was positioned to allow the triangulation of ionospheric measurements to be taken in conjunction with Halley and General Belgrano Station. It was manned until March 18, 1965, and then removed.

Île Cobalescou *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Isla Cobalescou *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Islote Cobalescou *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Cobalescou Island. 64°11' S, 61°39' W. A small, rounded, generally snow-free island,

about 350 m long, with 2 rounded summits rising to 26 m above sea level, about 1.5 km SE of the extreme SE point of Two Hummock Island, in the Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted on Jan. 27, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache on the suggestion of Emil Racovitza (q.v.), as Île Cobalescou, for his old teacher Grigore Cobalcescu [sic] (1831-92), the first professor of geology at the University of Iasi, in Rumania. It appears as Cobalescou Island on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of the expedition, but as Cobalescou Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that latter name was the one accepted by US-ACAN, and also by UK-APC (on Sept. 4, 1957). It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Isla Cobalescu. It was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel*, in April 1955, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and based on these efforts it was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Cobalescou Island, appearing as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. It appears on a 1956 Argentine chart as Isla Cobalescou, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1959 FIDASE surveyor Tony Bancroft referred to it as Jim's Island, a casual name given during FIDASE, for Jim Greenshields, the pilot. The Chileans call it Islote Cobalescou.

Cobalescou Islet *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Isla Cobalescu *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Cobans, William. b. Sept. 8, 1798, at sea. On Dec. 25, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Astrolabe* as an élèves' steward, went to Antarctica, and left the expedition at NZ on May 3, 1840.

Cobbett Refugio *see* **Primavera Station**

Cobbett, Norman Frank. b. July 6, 1915, Guildford, Surrey. He joined the Merchant Navy at 16, and was an ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1931-35, and an able seaman on the same ship, 1935-39. In early 1940, in Plymouth, he married Susanah R. Sefton, and they had several children in Plymouth. During World War II he served on the *San Adolfo*, the *Bonita*, and the *Fresno Star*, plying between Cardiff, Plymouth, the West Indies, and New York. He died in Weymouth, Dorset in May 2005.

Cobham Range. 82°18' S, 159°00' E. An isolated range, extending for about 30 km (the Australians say about 46 km) in a NW-SE direction, W of Prince Philip Glacier, in the S part of the Churchill Mountains, on the N side of the Nimrod Glacier. Discovered and mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. Named by NZ-APC for Sir Charles John Lyttelton (1909-1977), 10th Viscount Cobham, cricket player of note, and governor general of that country, 1957-62. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 82°23' S, 159°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Coblentz Peak. 66°07' S, 65°08' W. A peak rising to about 1200 m, on the N side of the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1958-59, from these photos. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for physicist William Weber Coblentz (1873-1962) of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, 1905-45, a snow goggles pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cerro Cobre *see* **Copper Peak**

Glaciar (del) Cobre *see* **Copper Col**

Monte del Cobre *see* **Copper Peak**

Pico Cobre *see* **Copper Peak**

Coburg Peak. 63°42' S, 58°21' W. A rocky peak rising to 783 m in Erul Heights, 1.25 km WNW of Obidim Peak, 2.49 km N of Huma Nunatak, 3.32 km ESE of Gigen Peak, and 3.34 km SW of Chochoveni Nunatak, it surmounts the Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the NE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the Bulgarian royal house of Coburg, 1887-1946.

Bajo Cochecho *see* **Chaos Reef**

Banco Cochecho *see* **Chaos Reef**

Cochran Peak. 79°39' S, 84°39' W. A sharp peak, in the S part of the Gifford Peaks, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Henry B. "Hank" Cochran (b. March 6, 1931, New Kensington, Pa.), Weather Central (q.v.) meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Punta Cocina *see* **Kitchen Point**

Isla Cocinero Honores *see* **Honores Rock**

Cabo Cockburn *see* **Cape Cockburn**

Cape Cockburn. 64°01' S, 62°18' W. A cape marking the NE extremity of Pasteur Peninsula, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably named by Foster in 1828-31, for George Cockburn (1772-1853), admiral of the fleet in 1851, and in Foster's time an RN officer. In the 1830s he was senior naval lord of the Admiralty. It appears as such on Foster's chart of 1829, and also on an 1839 British chart. It was re-charted by FrAE 1903-05. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentines have been calling it Cabo Cockburn since as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Isla Cockburn *see* **Cockburn Island**

Cockburn Island. 64°12' S, 56°51' W. A tiny, nearly circular island with a cone-shaped profile, about 1.5 km in diameter, consisting of a high, flat, broad plateau with extremely steep slopes surmounted on the NW side by a pyramidal peak rising to about 450 above sea level, off the E coast of James Ross Island, and N of Seymour Island, in the NE entrance to Admiralty Sound, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted by Ross on Jan. 1, 1843, during RossAE 1839-43, and named by him for George Cockburn (*see* **Cape Cockburn**). Ross landed on the island on Jan. 6, and took possession of it for Queen Victoria. It was surveyed by SwedAE 1901-04, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Argentines have been calling it Isla Cockburn since at least 1904, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Cockburn Peak. 64°12' S, 56°51' W. Rising to 450 m, it is the most conspicuous landform on Cockburn Island, off the E coast of James Ross Island, and N of Seymour Island. Discovered by Ross on Jan. 1, 1843, during RossAE 1839-43, and described by him as a volcanic, crater-like peak. Surveyed in 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and again in 1947 by FIDS. Following geological work by BAS on the island in 1995-96, it was named by UK-APC on June 15, 1999, in association with the island.

The Cocked Hat. 77°15' S, 162°45' E. A bluff-type mountain rising to 900 m (the New Zealanders say 3700 feet), 5.5. km SW of Lizards Foot, between Debenham Glacier and Wright Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range, on the W side of McMurdo Sound, on the coast of Victoria Land. It was observed from eastward on the Wilson Piedmont Glacier, by Taylor, Debenham, Gran, and Forde, during BAE 1910-13, and named descriptively by them as Cocked Hat. US-ACAN accepted the name The Cocked Hat (i.e., with the definite article), on Jan. 15, 2008, and NZ-APC followed suit, but with the original form of the name.

Cockerell Peninsula. 63°24' S, 58°08' W. A narrow, ice-covered, bulb-shaped peninsula (formerly thought to be an isthmus), between Lafond Bay and Huon Bay, 11 km SW of Cape Legoupil, on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Cape Ducorps forms its extremity. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Christopher Sydney Cockerell (1910-1999; knighted in 1969), British inventor of the hovercraft. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Cocks. 78°31' S, 162°30' E. Rising to 2440 m (the New Zealanders say 2088 m), SW of Mount Morning, and near the E entrance to Skelton Inlet, in the S part of the Royal Society Range, at the head of Koettlitz Glacier, forming, as it does, part of the divide between that glacier and the lower Skelton Glacier. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for banker Edward Lygon Somers Cocks (1858-1923), honorary treasurer of the Royal Geographical Society. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Cocks Glacier. 78°41' S, 162°00' E. Flows from the SW face of Mount Cocks and a considerable area S of the mountain, to enter Skelton Glacier opposite Delta Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Surveyed in Feb. 1957 by the NZ reconnaissance party of BCTAE 1956-58,

and named by them in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Cockscomb Buttress. 60°37' S, 45°42' W. A prominent, isolated rock buttress, rising to 465 m (the British say 1525 m; the 1956 American gazetteer says more than 1000 feet in elevation; one has to favor the Americans here), 1.5 km NW of Echo Mountain, overlooking the E side of Norway Bight, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Named descriptively by Fids from Signy Island Station following their 1950 survey. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Cockscomb Hill. 62°04' S, 58°28' W. A conspicuous cockscomb-shaped hill, made up of black rock, ice-free in the summer, and rising to 141 m through the glacier at the head of (i.e., NW of) Mackellar Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, about 1.5 km N of Crépin Point, in the South Shetlands. First surveyed by FrAE 1908-10. Named descriptively as Coxcomb Hill by Frank Hunt, who named it following his RN Hydrographic survey in 1951-52. UK-APC accepted the name Cockscomb Hill on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. However, it appears as Cockscombe Hill in the British gazetteer of 1974. It appears as Cerro Cono (i.e., "cone hill") on a Chilean chart of 1961, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The British were the latest to replot this hill, in late 2008.

Cockscombe Hill *see* **Cockscomb Hill**

The *Cocorli*. French yacht, skippered by Olivier Troalen and Ketty Cavrois, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1985-86.

Mount Codrington. 66°18' S, 52°52' E. Rising to 1520 m, 46 km SSE of Cape Close, and 28 km E of Johnston Peak, in Enderby Land. Charted in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE 1929-31, as being the prominent peak thus named by Biscoe in March 1831. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Cody, Fremont Roy. b. May 9, 1918, Seattle, son of machinist Harold Dudley Cody and his wife Dora Rhoda Craner. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He died on Aug. 16, 1966, in Tacoma.

Cody, John Joseph. Known as "Yon." b. Nov. 17, 1901, Staten Island, NY, son of William Cody and his wife Catherine. He went to sea at 18, as a ship's plumber's apprentice, working his way up to plumber and junior engineer on a variety of ships plying mostly between New York, Cuba, and the Canal, as well as being a machinist's mate in the naval militia. He spent all of 1927 and 1928 as 3rd assistant engineer on the *Orizaba* on its New York to Havana run, and went from there to 1st assistant engineer on the *Eleanor Bolling* during the first half of ByrdAE 1928-30. He left the expedition at Wellington, was replaced by Elbert Thawley, and on June 18, 1929 took the *Maunganui* to San Francisco, arriving there on July 5. He went back to the *Orizaba* for a while, had a stroke of bad luck during the Depression in New York (*see* **Erickson, Sverre**), then served on a succession of steamships, in 1943 and 1944, during World War II, being on the *Robert Toombs*. After the war he took berths on a succession of ships, and on July 13, 1953, signed on to the *Joel Chandler Harris* as 2nd assistant engineer, for the run up to Alaska. He re-signed, on the same ship, on Aug. 21, 1953. It was his final voyage. He died on board on Oct. 30, 1953.

Isla Coffer *see* **Fredriksen Island**

Coffer Island. 60°45' S, 45°08' W. A small island in the entrance to the bay on the E side of Matthews Island, in the Robertson Islands, in the South Orkneys. It appears variously as Koffer Island, Kolter Island, and Kotter Island on two manuscript charts drawn up by Petter Sørlle, based on his running survey in this area in 1912-13. The personnel on the *Discovery II* who surveyed it in 1933, were the first to name it Coffer Island, "Coffer" supposedly being a translation of "Koffer." However, there is no such word as "koffer" in Norwegian, nor is there "kotter" or "kolter," or anything like it that could have relevance. There is a type of 2-masted vessel of the Dutch type called "koff" by the Norwegians. The form "koffen" means "the koff." That is a possibility. But one is guessing here, and, at this remove, it is difficult to determine what word Sørlle intended, let alone its meaning. It appears as Coffer Island on the DI's 1934 chart. However, the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year, was Coffer Islet. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart, translated from the English, as Isla Cofre, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redfined it as Coffer Island (which is what it had been originally), and US-ACAN acepted this change in 1963. *See also* **Fredriksen Island**.

Coffer Islet *see* **Coffer Island**

Isla Cofre *see* **Coffer Island**

Coghill, William. b. 1867, Dundee. Fireman on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Islote Cogollo. 64°00' S, 62°02' W. A little island, very close to the W coast of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by ChilAE 1947.

Mount Cohen. 85°16' S, 164°27' W. A peak, rising to 1762 m, 10 km SW of Mount Betty, in the Herbert Range, in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains, just W of the terminus of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially by Byrd in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Emanuel "Manny" Cohen (1892-1977) of Paramount Pictures, who helped assemble Byrd's movie footage. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Cohen Glacier. 85°12' S, 164°15' W. A small glacier that flows N from Mount Cohen into Strom Glacier, in the Herbert Range, near the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cohen Islands. 63°18' S, 57°52' W. A cluster of small islands between Ponce Island and Pebbly Mudstone Island, in the SE part of the Duroch Islands. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Theodore Jerome Cohen, USARP geologist here in 1961-62, as a field assistant with the University of Wisconsin geological mapping field party.

Cohen Nunatak. 85°24' S, 136°12' W. A nunatak, 1.5 km W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier, 11 km E of Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Harvey A. Cohen, USNR, public affairs officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 66 and OpDF 67.

Cohn Bluff. 80°15' S, 158°30' E. A rock bluff, about 400 m high, it marks the S side of the terminus of Yancey Glacier at the junction with Byrd Glacier, in the S part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with Byrd Glacier and Yancey Glacier, Capt. James Edward Cohn (b. Jan. 1, 1904, Columbia, NC, but raised partly in South Mills, NC, and Norfolk, Va.; he was known as Edward) being skipper of the *Yancey* during OpHJ 1946-47. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2000. Capt. Cohn, son of a physician, joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1923, and retired as a rear admiral in Sept. 1957. He died in Arizona on Aug. 31, 1997.

Coker Ice Rise. 69°04' S, 67°08' W. A small ice rise in the Wordie Ice Shelf, 10 km WNW of Triune Peaks, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Walter B. Coker, USN, radio mechanic who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Isla Cola *see* **Tail Island**

Punta Colastiné *see* **Chiloé Point**

Cape Colbeck. 77°07' S, 158°01' W. A prominent ice-covered cape forming the NW extremity of Edward VII Peninsula, and also of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered toward the end of Jan. 1902, by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for William Colbeck. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. Originally plotted in 77°06' S, 157°54' W, it has since been replotted.

Colbeck, William. b. Aug. 8, 1871, Hull, Yorks, son of master mariner Christopher Colbeck and his wife Martha Haggitt. Apprenticed into the Merchant Navy at 15, he was chief officer on the Wilson Line ship *Montebello* when he volunteered to be magnetic observer and cartographer on BAE 1898-1900, under Borchgrevink. He wintered-over in Victoria Land in 1899, and took part in the southing

record set by Borchgrevink on Feb. 16, 1900. He became a lieutenant in the RNR, and was captain of the *Morning*, the ship sent to relieve Scott in 1903 and 1904. After some more time at sea, mostly skippering a Wilson Line ship between Hull and Christiania, he became Marine Superintendent of the United Shipping Company in London, and was later a marine surveyor and bailiff in Liverpool. He died of heart failure on Oct. 19, 1930, at his home in Catford, Kent. One of his sons was W.R. Colbeck (*see* below).

Colbeck, William Robinson. b. Jan. 18, 1906, Hull, Yorks, son of William Colbeck (*see* above). He, like his father, was apprenticed into the Merchant Navy, and was in the RNR. He was 2nd officer and special navigator on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He was promoted to 1st officer for the trip back to Britain, and became a ship's captain, finally becoming marine surveyor to the Liverpool Docks and Harbour Board. He died in 1986, in Birkenhead.

Colbeck Archipelago. 67°26' S, 60°58' E. Numerous small, rocky islands, mostly unnamed, 1.5 km NW of Byrd Head, just E of Taylor Glacier, near the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, it is sometimes confused with the Thorfinn Islands, 6 km to the N (which were named by the Norwegians in Jan. 1931). Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE 1929-31, and re-visited by them on Feb. 18, 1931, when they charted it, and named by Mawson for W.R. Colbeck. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955. Teksla Island (which the Australians call Norris Island) is the largest of this group. The Australians established a refugio here (*see* **Colbeck Archipelago Hut**).

Colbeck Archipelago Hut. 67°26' S, 60°58' E. An Australian refuge hut, built by ANARE in 1988, 100 km W of Mawson Station, and 5 km NE of Taylor Glacier, on an island in the Colbeck Archipelago. It was built to shelter visitors to Taylor Glacier, including those visiting the emperor penguin colony there. It can accommodate 4 persons, and can only be reached over fast ice, or by helicopter.

Colbeck Basin. 77°00' S, 159°30' W. A deep undersea basin in the Ross Sea, named by international agreement, in association with Cape Colbeck. US-ACAN accepted the name in June 1988.

Colbeck Bay. 71°38' S, 170°05' E. Actually a cove, 1.5 km wide, formerly a deep valley but now occupied by an arm of the sea, between the S end of Duke of York Island and Cape Klövstad, in the S part of Robertson Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for William Colbeck. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Montañas Colbert *see* **Colbert Mountains**

[1]**Mount Colbert** *see* **Colbert Mountains**

[2]**Mount Colbert**. 86°12' S, 153°13' W. Rising to 2580 m, 2.5 km E of Mount Borcik, and 1.5 km SSW of Mount Stump, in the SE part of the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Stump. Arizona State University geologist Philip V. Colbert was the logistics coordinator and field associate here with Ed Stump on 6 USARP field expeditions to the Transantarctic Mountains, between 1970-71 and 1981-82, including this area. Originally plotted in 86°12' S, 153°05' W, it has since been replotted.

Colbert Hills. 84°12' S, 162°35' E. A line of hills and bluffs, including Coalsack Bluff, lying E of Lewis Cliffs, and trending SW for 26 km from Mount Sirius, between Law Glacier and Walcott Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Edwin Harris Colbert (b. Sept. 28, 1905, Clarinda, Iowa. d. Nov. 15, 2001, Flagstaff, Ariz.), curator of invertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, who led the paleontology team during the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969-70. They discovered Lystrosaurus fossils in these hills, a discovery which greatly enhanced the credibility of the Gondwanaland theory.

Colbert Mountains. 70°39' S, 70°11' W. An isolated mountain mass with several rounded, snow-covered summits, the highest being 1500 m (the British say about 1600 m), between (and overlooking) Handel Ice Piedmont to the E and Purcell Snowfield and Vivaldi Glacier to the E, between Haydn Inlet and Schubert Inlet, in the W central part of Alexander Island. They were probably seen from a distance in Jan. 1910, by FrAE 1908-10, as Charcot's maps of the expedition erroneously have Sommet Martine (*see* **Mount Martine**) in this area. First seen for sure, but from a distance, aerially, by Lincoln Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935, and he photographed them. U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg made the first rough map of them, from these photos, in 1936. Photographed aerially again, by USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne as the United States Navy Range. It appears as such on the American Geographical Society's map of 1948. In 1948 Ronne changed the name to the Colbert Range, and it appears as such on his 1948 map, named for Rear Admiral Leo Otis Colbert (1883-1968), USN, head of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which furnished equipment for RARE 1947-48. However, on another of Ronne's maps of that year it appears as Mount Colbert. On his 1949 maps it appears variously as the Colbert Range and the Colbert Mountain Range. US-ACAN accepted the name Colbert Mountains in 1949 (after rejecting Navy Range), and it appears as the Colbert Mountains on *National Geographic*'s map of 1957. UK-APC accepted the name Colbert Mountains on March 2, 1961, but with the coordinates 70°35' S, 70°35' W, which had been provided by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, working from the RARE air photos. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. On a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1960 it appears, erroneously, as Mount Martine. The Argentines call them Montañas Colbert.

Colbert Range *see* **Colbert Mountains**

Mount Colburn. 74°25' S, 132°33' W. Rising to 520 m, above the east-central part of Shepard Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. (jg) Richard E. Colburn, USN, communications officer on the *Glacier*, which mapped this mountain on Feb. 4, 1962.

Cold Point. 62°10' S, 58°50' W. A rocky promontory, built of lava, in the innermost, cold part (hence the name given by the Poles in 1984) of Collins Harbor, on the S coast of King George Island, just E of Fildes Peninsula, in the South Shetlands.

Coldblow Col. 60°37' S, 45°41' W. A snow-covered col, about 330 m above sea level, between Echo Mountain and Cragsman Peaks, on Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. In Sept. 1948 a FIDS party from Signy Island Station had their tent blown down in a gale when camped here (hence the name). Surveyed by Fids from Signy in 1950. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Re-surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958.

Colds *see* **Disease**

Lake Cole. 78°09' S, 166°13' E. An ice-covered lake, 2.5 km long, S of Mount Ewart and Mount Melania, on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for James William "Jim" Cole, of the department of geology at Victoria University at Wellington (NZ), who, with Tony Ewart (*see* **Mount Ewart**), investigated the geology of Brown Peninsula, Black Island, and Cape Bird, during the 1964-65 summer season. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Mount Cole. 84°40' S, 177°08' W. Rising to over 1400 m (the New Zealanders say about 1700 m), with only minor rock exposures, on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, between the mouths of Forman Glacier and Gerasimou Glacier, about 16 km S of Mount Speed, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Nelson R. Cole. (b. April 24, 1934, Todd Co., Ky.), who joined the U.S. Navy, and was an aviation machinist's mate 2nd class with VX-6 at McMurdo in 1957. The ninth victim of OpDF, he died in a helicopter crash, while attempting to land at McMurdo, July 12, 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Península Cole *see* **Cole Peninsula**

Cole, Cecil W. Jr. Known as "Moe." b. Feb. 21, 1921, Seattle, son of office clerk Cecil W. Cole and his wife Lillian. On his own from the age of 15, he had a tough career on the Seattle waterfront, and by 1937 was a dishwasher on the *Boxer*, out of that port. He transferred to the *North Star* in time to go to Antarctica as cabin boy during USAS 1939-41. A friend of

the Eskimos, he worked his way up through the ranks until he became 1st mate and then skipper of the *North Star II*, and then captain of the *North Star III* from 1971, and was still plying Alaskan seas until 1984. He died on Feb. 21, 1989, in Seattle.

Cole, Garrett *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cole, John H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cole, Maurice John. Known as John Cole. b. April 12, 1935. He joined the crew of the *John Biscoe* in 1960, as 3rd mate, and was promoted through the mate ranks, working on both the *Biscoe* and the *Shackleton*, until 1969, when he took over command of the *Biscoe* from Thomas Woodfield. He retired in 1972, and went to work for the Scottish Marine Biological Association, but returned to skipper the *Bransfield* with Stuart Lawrence, from 1976 for many years.

Cole Channel. 67°22' S, 67°50' W. A marine channel running N-S between Wright Peninsula (on Adelaide Island) and Wyatt Island (in Laubeuf Fjord), off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Maurice Cole. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cole Glacier. 68°42' S, 66°06' W. A glacier, 17.5 km long, on the E side of Godfrey Upland, it flows NNE into Mercator Ice Piedmont, at the Traffic Circle, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, as one of the glaciers radiating from the Traffic Circle. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1958 and 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Humphrey Cole (ca. 1530-1591), English instrument maker, goldsmith, and engraver who pioneered the design of portable navigation instruments, and who equipped Martin Frobisher's expeditions in 1576-78. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cole Peak. 85°45' S, 136°38' W. Rising to 2140 m, 10 km NE of Mount Doumani, on the N side of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Jerry D. Cole, VX-6 airman at McMurdo in 1957 and 1960.

Cole Peninsula. 66°53' S, 63°53' W. About 24 km long in an E-W direction, 13 km wide, and ice-covered except for several rocky spurs which radiate from Mount Hayes, it projects from the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, into the Larsen Ice Shelf, just S of Cape Alexander, between Cabinet Inlet and Mill Inlet. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by East Base members during USAS 1939-41. In 1947-48 it was photographed aerially by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS. Named by Finn Ronne for William Sterling Cole (1904-1987; known as Sterling Cole), Republican congressman from New York from 1935, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who helped get Ronne a ship for RARE. Cole resigned in 1957 to become the first director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (until 1961). It appears as such on Ronne's 1949 map, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on May 30, 1975. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a British chart of 1984. It was resurveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Península Cole, and that is what the Argentines call it today.

Cole Point. 74°39' S, 127°30' W. At the S end of Dean Island, inside the Getz Ice Shelf, just off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lawrence M. Cole, USN, builder at Byrd Station in 1969.

Mount Coleman. 77°32' S, 163°24' E. A rounded mountain, rising to 1110 m (the New Zealanders say 893 m), immediately E of Commonwealth Glacier, at the head of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Mapped by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by Charles S. Wright for geologist Frank Philemon Coleman (1852-1939), of the University of Toronto. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC has followed suit.

Coleman, William. 1st mate on the *Huntress*, 1820-21.

Coleman Bluffs. 72°28' S, 160°37' E. A loose chain of rock and ice bluffs, trending generally N-S for about 8 km, near the center of the Outback Nunataks, about 16 km NW of Mount Weihaupt. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Harold L. Coleman, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1968.

Coleman-Cooke, John "Jack." b. July 22, 1913, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, son of Capt. William H.C. Cooke and his wife Ethel Maud Haynes. Jack seems to have hyphenated his name after World War II. Fireman on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, and leading fireman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-39. In World War II he served with the South African Navy, was a major in the Sherwood Foresters, and in 1945, in London, he married Jean Hamilton. He became well-known as a naturalist, founded the Exmoor Society in 1958, and in the 1960s lived in Taunton, Somerset. He wrote books, notably *Discovery II in the Antarctic* (1963). Odd, but Frank Ommanney, in his book *South Latitude*, says "Jack Cook" was the winchman, and was a Geordie, the oldest man on the ship. He died on Feb. 16, 1978, at St Charles's Hospital, in London. His ashes were scattered over Exmoor.

Coleman Glacier. 75°47' S, 132°33' W. A steep, heavily crevassed glacier flowing westward from Mount Andrus, in the S part of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Master Sgt. Clarence N. Coleman, U.S. Army, member of the Army-Navy Trail Party that traversed Marie Byrd Land to establish Byrd Station in 1956-57 (*see* **Byrd Station**).

Coleman Nunatak. 75°19' S, 133°39' W. Near the head of Berry Glacier, 3 km S of Patton Bluff, in Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard I. Coleman, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Coleman Peak. 77°29' S, 167°29' E. Rising to about 1600 m on the NE slope of Mount Erebus, about 6 km E of the summit of Fang Ridge, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC in 2000, for John Coleman, NZ priest in Antarctica several times with the Americans. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Coley. 81°15' S, 158°13' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2570 m, 5 km S of Mount Frost, about midway between that mountain and Pyramid Mountain, at the head of Jorda Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Vernon Jack Coley, of Oakland, Calif., commander of VX-6, 1957-58. Cdr. Coley was the pilot of the plane that landed at the Pole on Oct. 26, 1957, and then could not get off (*see* **South Pole**, that date). ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Coley, John Alan. Known as Alan. b. Oct. 12, 1929, Sowerby, near Halifax, son of shopkeeper (later postmaster) John Coley and his wife Gwendoline Sharp. In 1947 he went to Manchester University, to study geology. After a week in London touring the Festival of Britain, he returned to the north, picked up a two-week old copy of the *Guardian,* and saw an ad for FIDS met men. On the Friday he sent a letter, on the Monday he got a phone call asking him to London for an interview on the Wednesday, and was given two weeks notice, sailing on the *John Biscoe* from Southampton on Oct. 21, 1953, arriving in Port Stanley in November of that year, by way of Punta Arenas, where they picked up the shell of a motor boat to be used in Antarctica. He left Port Stanley on the 2nd trip of the *John Biscoe* that season, arriving at Hope Bay in Feb. 1952 (after first calling at Base G), where he was meterological assistant who wintered-over at Base D in 1952 and 1953. He stayed the full time in Antarctica (i.e., he did not summer over in the Falklands), and in 1954, the *John Biscoe*, on her last call at Hope Bay, picked him up and took him south to help establish Base F. At the end of the 1953-54 summer, the *John Biscoe* took him back to the Falklands. He taught at the secondary school in Port Stanley for 9 months, then took the *Fitzroy* to Montevideo, and sailed from there to England, where he was promptly conscripted for 2 years national service, as a pilot officer in the RAF, based for a while in Kinloss, Scotland. In 1957 (the year he married Dorothy Wood) he became a mathematics teacher at Gordonstoun's prep school. In 1959 he moved

to Somerset to begin a life's career of teaching and lecturing in geography, in 1963 going to Bingley, Yorks, and in 1967 on to Bradford. He retired in 1983, to Eldwick, near Bingley.

Coley Glacier. 64°09' S, 57°14' W. About 8 km long, on the E side of James Ross Island, it flows E into Erebus and Terror Gulf, just N of Cape Gage. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and again by FIDS, more accurately, in 1953. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Alan Coley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Coley North Glacier. 64°07' S, 57°15' W. A short glacier, trending ESE, and flowing from a cliff-backed cirque N of Coley Glacier, confluent with the N margin of Coley Glacier as it flows to the sea, on the E side of Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with Coley Glacier.

Coley South Glacier. 64°10' S, 57°16' W. A short glacier, trending ENE, and flowing from the cliff-backed cirque between Rhino Corner and Eugenie Spur, and confluent with the S margin of Coley Glacier as that glacier flows ENE to the sea, on the E side of Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with Coley Glacier.

Islote Colin *see* **Islote Atalaya**

Isla de la Colina *see* **Heywood Island**

Punta de la Colina *see under* **D**

Colins Nunatak *see* **Tern Nunatak**

Mont Collard *see* **Mount Collard**

Mount Collard. 72°38' S, 31°07' E. Rising to 2350 m, 5.5 km S of Mount Perov, at the S end of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont Collard, for Léo Collard (1902-1981), Belgian minister of public instruction. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Collard in 1965.

Collasius, Bruno. b. 1893, Germany. A geophysicist, he wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1920, as 2nd-in-command to Wilhelm Kopelmann, and led the wintering-over party there in 1922, and again in 1933, 1935, and 1937. He died on Oct. 19, 1951.

Lake Colleen *see* **Colleen Lake**

Colleen Lake. 78°02' S, 163°52' E. A small (or large, depending on which sentence in the US-ACAN descriptor one feels more comfortable with) elliptically-shaped meltwater lake, about 1.2 km long and 0.8 km wide, 3 km E of Péwé Peak, between the lower parts of Joyce Glacier and Garwood Glacier, in the upper Garwood Valley, in Victoria Land. First seen on the ground by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé on Jan. 14, 1958, and named by him for its similarity to the clear, reflecting lakes in Ireland. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 31, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000.

Collerson Lake. 68°35' S, 78°11' E. A small, kidney-shaped lake, 2.5 km SW of Club Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. Kenneth D. "Ken" Collerson, a geologist at Davis Station in 1969-70, established a camp on the shores of this lake, and ANCA named the lake for him on May 18, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Cabo Collier *see* **Cape Collier**

Cape Collier. 70°13' S, 61°53' W. A broad, ice-covered cape forming the N entrance point of Smith Inlet, it projects from the Wilkins Coast into the Larsen Ice Shelf, about midway between Cape Boggs and the S end of Hearst Island, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, who photographed it aerially and surveyed it from the ground. Named by them for Zadik Collier, it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart. Resurveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Cabo Collier, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Collier, Zadik. b. Jan. 7, 1898, San Pedro Sula, Honduras, but raised partly in Guatemala, son of Irish immigrant Richard (Ricardo) Collier and his Honduran wife Carolina Fillín. A brilliant scholar, he was awarded a prestigious academic prize on Nov. 27, 1914, by Guatemalan president Cabrera. He became a mechanic, and came to Brooklyn (147 Union Street) in 1918, with his brother Milton and his sister Caroline. Unable to get a job, he joined the Army, and was sent to the Philippines. In 1919, apparently, he was in Siberia. Upon becoming naturalized, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps as a private on Jan. 16, 1926, in New York, going straight to Parris Island, SC, for boot camp. He was in a U.S. Naval hospital from Feb. 2 to Feb. 26, 1926, and on May 26, 1926, was transferred to Quantico, Va. On May 31, 1926, he was detailed as a mechanic, and was transferred to the aircraft motor shop (at Quantico). On June 27, 1927, he went to the Aviation Mechanics School, at Great Lakes, and, upon graduating near the top of his class, on Dec. 27, 1927, he was promoted to corporal. After a week of special aviation duty with Pratt & Whitney, at Hartford, Conn., he was back at the mechanical motor shop in Quantico for two days, then, on April 12, 1928, he was posted to San Diego as an aircraft mechanic, flying out on a special cross country trip, arriving in California on April 20. At this point in time, he was trying to become an aviator, but it did not work out. On June 30, 1928, he embarked on the *Henderson*, sailing on July 1, bound for Guam, as an electrician and a motor mechanic in the machine shop there. He was promoted again, to sergeant, on Jan. 24, 1929, an engine overhaul mechanic. He was still on Guam on Jan. 16, 1930, when his enlistment was extended. On March 13, 1931, he shipped out of Guam on the *Chaumont*, bound for Quantico, being promoted to staff sergeant the next day, and to gunnery sergeant on June 4, 1931, working as a machinist, and being awarded a good conduct medal on Jan. 15, 1932. On July 1, 1933, in Howard Co., Md., he married New Orleans insurance stenographer Opal W. Wells (actually born in Oklahoma). Between Aug. 14, 1934 and Feb. 24, 1935, he was on special aviation duty detachment at Parris Island, then back to Quantico, but not for long. He was soon out in Oahu, as NCO in charge at the aviation field there. In July 1935, he did a short stint at the Naval Prison (not as a prisoner) at Portsmouth, NH, but by Aug. 1935 was back in Hawaii. On Nov. 13, 1935, his rank was changed to technical sergeant (aviation), and on Jan. 16, 1936, he re-enlisted, as a technical sergeant. After a long furlough, he transferred back to Quantico on April 27, 1936 (he was there at the same time as Vic Czegka), with occasional temporary detachments to Parris Island. On June 18, 1938, he sailed out of Baltimore on the *Catherine*, for St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, where he worked at Bourne Field as the NCO in charge of the machine shop. On Sept. 8, 1939, he flew from Charlotte Amalie to Quantico, then on to Philadelphia, and from there to San Juan, Puerto Rico. Then back to Philadelphia, with Ted Petras, to work on the planes for USAS 1939-41. He, Petras, and Walter Giles left on the *North Star*, as part of USAS, and in Antarctica, Collier was machinist at East Base. On Jan. 16, 1940, his enlistment was extended again, and on Sept. 19, 1940 he was promoted to master sergeant. After the expedition, he was a quartermaster in the Pacific for 2 years, was commissioned as a 2nd lieutenant on May 13, 1942, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1943. On Sept. 15, 1943, he left San Francisco on the *Essex*, again bound for the Pacific. In 1944 he (and his wife and daughter) transferred to Peru, and after the war, with tours at El Toro, Calif., and Cherry Point, NC, Major Collier was (until Sept. 1, 1952) commanding officer of Marine Aircraft Maintenance Squadron #33, serving in Korea, was promoted to lieutenant colonel on Nov. 25, 1953, and retired from the Marines in 1955. He died on Sept. 15, 1987, in Sonoma County, California. His wife had predeceased him by ten years, and he had married again, in 1980.

Collier Hills. 79°42' S, 83°24' W. A group of mainly ice-free hills, between the mouths of Schanz Glacier and Driscoll Glacier, where the two glaciers meet Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Robert M. Collier, USGS topographic engineer with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Collinge, Ian Bruce. b. Feb. 4, 1948, Littlebro', Lancs. BAS biological technician who arrived at Signy Island Station in Nov. 1971, wintered-over there in 1972 and 1973, and returned to Britain in April 1974. He went back south many times over the next 20 years. In 1979, in Huntingdon, he married Sandra Jones.

Collings, Owen John. Known as John. b. 1928, Totnes, Devon, son of Owen Godfrey Collings and his wife Ada Sarah Stear. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a carpenter, and wintered-over at Base D in 1961. After FIDS had become BAS, he wintered-over at Base E in 1967, and at Base T in 1968.

Bahía Collins *see* **Collins Bay, Collins Harbor**

Caleta Collins *see* **Collins Harbor**

Glaciar Collins *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

Lednik Collins *see* **Polar Friendship Glacier**

Mount Collins. 71°30' S, 66°41' E. A flattish, dark-colored rock exposure, 22 km W of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Nov. 1956 by Flying Officer John Seaton (*see* **Mount Seaton**), RAAF, and named by ANCA for Nev Collins. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Pointe Collins *see* **Collins Point**

Puerto Collins *see* **Collins Harbor**

Punta Collins *see* **Collins Point**

Collins, Neville Joseph "Nev." Also called "Gringo." b. June 19, 1925. Senior diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957 and 1960, and at Wilkes Station in 1962. In 1962 he took part in the tractor traverse from Wilkes to Vostok Station, and won the BEM for it. He was with the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf party in the winter of 1968.

Collins Bay. 65°21' S, 64°04' W. Between Deliverance Point and Cape Pérez, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Admiral Kenneth Collins (*see* **Collins Point**). It appears on a British chart of 1960, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Bahía Collins.

[1]**Collins Glacier** *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

[2]**Collins Glacier**. 73°41' S, 65°55' E. A glacier, 17.5 km wide at its confluence with Mellor Glacier, which it feeds from the SW between Mount Newton (to the S) and Mount Burton, in the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Neville Collins. They plotted it in 73°50' S, 65°18' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, but with quite different coordinates.

Collins Harbor. 62°10' S, 58°50' W. A bay that indents the S coast of King George Island, immediately E of Fildes Peninsula, and NNW of Marian Cove, at the head of Maxwell Bay, in the South Shetlands. One of the very early sealers called it Collin's Harbour (reason unknown), and it appears that way on Fildes' chart of 1821. On Weddell's maps of 1825 and 1827 a feature with the name Nebles Harbour (or Nebles Hafen) appears, signifying either this feature or an anchorage to the N of Ardley Island (it is not clear). The name Collins Harbour appears on a chart drawn up by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who made a survey of the area in 1913-14. It also appears on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1935, and on a British chart of 1937. It appears as Collins Harbor on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. On Sept. 8, 1953, UK-APC accepted the name Collins Harbour, and later that year US-ACAN accepted Collins Harbor (i.e., without the "u'"). It appears in the American gazetteer of 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Bahía Collins, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Puerto Collins, but on a 1954 Argentine chart as Caleta Collins (i.e., "Collins cove"), but the first one was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Collins Ice Cap *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

Collins Nunatak. 69°49' S, 73°35' E. A small, isolated rock feature, about midway between Landing Bluff and the Statler Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Ovreknatten (i.e., "the upper crag"). Plotted by ANARE during the 1968 tellurometer traverse from the Larsemann Hills to the Reinbolt Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Neville Collins. Visited in Jan. 1969 by geologist Ian McLeod (q.v.).

Collins Peak. 72°58' S, 167°49' E. A small but noteworthy peak, rising to 1810 m, on the E side of the Malta Plateau, on the end of the ridge overlooking the confluence of Hand Glacier and Line Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Eric J. Collins, biologist at Hallett Station in 1965-66.

Collins Point. 63°00' S, 60°35' W. As you pass W through Neptune's Bellows into Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetlands, this small, but prominent point is the first one on your left (i.e., south), about 1.2 km WSW of Fildes Point. It was roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. Cdr. David Penfold re-charted the feature while leading the RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948-49, and he named it for Capt. (later Rear Adm., and, from 1955 to 1960, Hydrographer of the Navy) Kenneth St Barbe Collins (1904-1982), RN, superintendant of charts in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 15, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Fontana (although this does mean "fountain point," it is hardly likely to be the origin of this name), and on a 1954 French chart as Pointe Collins. It appears on a 1953 Chilean chart as Punta Collins, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. *See also* **Collins Bay**.

Collins Ridge. 85°35' S, 160°48' W. A rugged, ice-covered ridge, extending N from Mount Behling to Bowman Glacier, where it trends NE between the confluence of Bowman Glacier and Amundsen Glacier. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Henry C. Collins, assistant chief of USGS's special maps branch.

Collins Rock. 66°17' S, 110°33' E. A small, low island (really a rock) at the S side of the entrance to McGrady Cove, in the SE part of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the *Glacier* in 1956-57 (*see* **Newcomb Bay**), for Engineman 3rd Class Frederick A. Collins, USN, a member of the *Glacier* party that surveyed this feature in Feb. 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958, and ANCA followed suit.

Collinseiskappe *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

Collinseisspitze *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

Collinson Ridge. 85°13' S, 175°21' W. A bare rock spur, next N of Halfmoon Bluff, just to the E of the Shackleton Glacier, in the NW part of the Cumulus Hills, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Prof. James W. Collinson of Ohio State University, a member of the Institute of Polar Studies geological expedition who worked at this spur in 1970-71.

Collom's Harbour *see* **Harmony Cove**

Collop, Cyril Geoffrey "Geoff." b. Sept. 1, 1924, Rochford, Essex, son of John William Collop and his wife Cissie A.M. Hawkins. He interviewed for FIDS in 1951, along with Bill Meehan, and was accepted as a radioman, wintering-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1952. He died in Feb. 2002, in Somerset.

Collyer, Geoffrey Robert "Geoff." b. May 5, 1924, Gray's, Essex, son of Maurice Collyer and his wife Ruby Annie Saunders. From 1942 to 1946 he was a pilot sub lieutenant with the Fleet Air Arm, and then, with the RNVR, was flight captain and photographic officer on the *Balaena* in 1946-47. He later lived in the Caribbean as managing director of Saguenay Shipping (UK). He became chairman in 1977.

Collyer Island. 65°59' S, 109°57' E. One of the Balaena Islands, it lies about 1.4 km W of Thompson Island, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by ANCA for Geoff Collyer.

Colman Island *see* **Coulman Island**

Colnett, James. Baptized on Oct. 18, 1753, at Stoke Damerel, Devon, son of Royal Navy man James Colnett, master of the *Salisbury*, and his wife Sarah Lang. He joined the Navy in 1770, and was with Cook on the *Scorpion*, in 1771, and on Dec. 17 of that year became a midshipman on the *Resolution* for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was the man on board who first saw New Caledonia. After the expedition he sailed on the *Juno*, then on the *Adventure* during the Revolutionary War in America. He became a lieutenant in 1779, served on several ships, and from 1786 to 1794 was detached to the Merchant Navy, engaged on sealing expeditions. In 1794 he was promoted to commander, skippered several ships, and in 1796 made captain. Soon thereafter his ship was wrecked and he was taken prisoner by the French for 6 months. He retired in 1805, and died in London, on Sept. 1, 1806, leaving 2 daughters by a woman named Catherine Ault.

Islas Colo Colo *see* **Quintana Island**

Coloane Cárdenas, Francisco. b. July 19, 1910, Quimche, Chiloé, Chile, son of a whaling skipper who died in 1919, whereupon the family moved to Punta Arenas. After a spell on a whaler, he joined the Chilean Navy in 1931, as a yeoman. He was subsequently a shepherd, overseer, explorer for petroleum, a legal writer, a stage actor, and finally a writer. He took part in ChilAE 1946-47, and wrote the book *Los conquistadores de la Antártica*. In 2002 he wrote his autobiography, *Los pasos del hombre*. He died in France, on Aug. 5, 2002.

Laguna Colocolo *see* **Relict Lake**

Isla Coloma *see* **Coloma Island**

Coloma Island. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. An island, SW of González Island, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans as Isla Coloma, for Luis Coloma Rojas, who was part of the 1947 wintering-over party at Soberanía Station (*see* **Capitán Arturo Prat Station**). It appears on a Chilean chart of 1998. UK-APC accepted the translated name Coloma Island, in 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Colombia. Ratified in Jan. 1989, as the 39th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. This country's actual involvement has not been noticeable.

Mount Colombo. 76°31' S, 144°44' W. A mountainous projection in the NE part of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, 5 km N of Mount Richardson, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the eastern flight of Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named later by Byrd for Tony Colombo (see the entry below), a member of the biological party that visited this area in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Colombo, Louis P. "Tony." b. Dec. 17, 1910 (his USAS record says Jan. 17, 1911), Novara, Italy. He came to the USA at 6 months old, his parents both died soon thereafter, and he grew up in a Catholic orphanage in NYC. After a spell living with his policeman brother Joe in Queens, and helping out in a plumbing shop, he became a merchant seaman, and was fireman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during ByrdAE 1933-35, being assistant mechanic on the shore party of that expedition. Later, as a naval reservist, he trained in dog-handling at Wonalancet, NH, and became dog driver and biologist at West Base during USAS 1939-41. On June 17, 1941, in NY, he joined the Army, became a master sergeant, and spent a lot of time in the Arctic. He was with the 350th Infantry Regiment in Austria from 1945 to 1950, marrying Katharina Aschenbrenner, and retiring from the Army in 1962 to lead the cadet program at North Georgia College and State University. He died on Nov. 10, 1995, in Dahlonega, Georgia.

Caleta Colón. 62°14' S, 58°56' W. A cove at the back of Edgell Bay, which indents Ardley Peninsula, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines by 1978, for Pedro Colón, a sailor on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05. Ballvé Station was here.

Colony Cirque. 77°33' S, 163°18' E. A cirque immediately E of Mount Knox, on the E side of Harp Glacier, in the MacDonald Hills, in the Taylor Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with Commonwealth Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Colorado Glacier. 85°53' S, 133°05' W. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, it flows NE from the Michigan Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier between the Quartz Hills and the Eblen Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the University of Colorado, at Boulder, which has sent many researchers here.

The Colosseum. 79°47' S, 156°25' E. A steep-sided moraine-floored cirque cut in Beacon sandstone, it is, in effect, a large, well-formed amphitheatre on the E side of Colosseum Ridge, near the head of the glacier-filled enclave, W of Richardson Hill, on the N side of the Darwin Mountains. So named descriptively, because this amphitheatre and 4 others on the ridge bear a striking resemblance to the Colosseum in Rome. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2001.

Colosseum Cliff. 77°36' S, 161°27' E. An impressive banded cliff between Sykes Glacier and the doleritic rock of Plane Table, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Colosseum Ridge. 79°47' S, 156°20' E. Between Haskell Ridge on the one hand, and Richardson Hill and Island Ridge on the other, in the Darwin Mountains, this feature contains pyramidal peaks and 5 large cirques which have been carved out of the horizontally bedded rocks of the ridge; the cirques bear a striking resemblance the Roman Colosseum. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit, as did US-ACAN in 1965.

Coloured Peak. 85°30' S, 156°20' W. Rising to 660 m, near the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, in the coastal foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains, about 3 km SE of O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. This feature was examined by NZGSAE 1969-70, and named by them for the banded strata of yellow, pink, and brown that mark the peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Nunatak Colqui. 66°20' S, 61°40' W. One of the many nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Colson, Carlos *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1949

Colson, Charles J. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Columbia Land* *see* **The *Stena Arctica***

Columbia Mountains. 70°14' S, 63°51' W. A striking group of largely bare rock peaks, ridges, and nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 2200 m, near the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, 30 km SE of the Eternity Range, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Features in this goup include Mount Brocoum, Dalziel Ridge, and Bardsdell Nunatak (sic). Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Columbia University, in NYC, which, for several seasons in the 1960s and 1970s, sent geologists to study the structure of the Scotia Ridge area. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Columbus Caravelle*. Small (7560 tons; 116.41 meters) tourist ship built in 1990 at the Rauma Yards, as the *Delfin Caravelle*, for the Finnish-owned Delfin Cruises. After a few cruises, Delfin went bust in the fall of 1990, and the *Caravelle* went back to her builders, becoming, for a brief while, the *Sally Caravelle*. In Jan. 1992 she was chartered by Transocean Tours, became the *Columbus Caravelle*, and was in Antarctic waters that austral season (1991-92). She was back, in the Ross Sea, in 1992-93 and 1993-94, both times under the command of Captain Yevgeniy K. Balashov. In 1994 the charter ended, and the vessel became a Hong Kong gambling ship. In 2004, she became the super yacht *Turama*.

Columbus High. 75°45' S, 175°30' W. An asymmetrical horst (actually an undersea ridge), what the Italians call an "alto strutturale" (hence the name "high"), running N-S between 75°00' S and 76°30' S, and between 175°00' S and 176°S, about 140 km long and about 10 km wide, in the western basin of the Ross Sea, E of Central High. Discovered by A. Del Ben, I. Finetti, and M. Pipan, and named by the Italians in 1993, for Christopher Columbus. Incidentally, and remarkably, this is the only Antarctic feature named for the great explorer. *See also* **Coulman High**.

Column Rock. 63°11' S, 57°19' W. A conspicuous off-shore rock pinnacle, 1.5 km N of Gourdin Island, and N of Prime Head, off the coast of Trinity Peninsula. ArgAE 1952-53 named it for its shape, as Roca Faro (i.e., "lighthouse rock"), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC named it Column Rock, and US-ACAN accepted that name later that year.

Columnar Valley. 77°58' S, 161°57' E. Trending NW between The Handle and Table Mountain, in the NW part of the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Alan Sherwood, NZ field party leader in this area in 1987-88, after the columnar-jointed dolerite that forms the valley walls. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Colvocoresses, George Musalas. Known as "Colvos." b. Oct. 22, 1816, Chios, Greece, into

a prominent family. He was captured and enslaved by the Turks as a child, ransomed, and sent to America following the 1822 massacres on Chios. He became the adopted son of Alden Partridge, the founder of Norwich University, in Vermont, from where Colvos graduated in 1831. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a passed midshipman on USEE 1838-42, during which expedition he joined the *Peacock* at Rio, and the *Vincennes* at Fiji, and also served on the *Porpoise*. He wrote the book *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition,* in 1852-55, and was later promoted to captain, and commanded the *Saratoga* during the Civil War. He was murdered under mysterious circumstances in Bridgeport, Conn., on June 3, 1872. Shot, and seemingly robbed, he was insured for a huge amount of money, and the insurance company, after failing to prove assisted suicide, settled with his heirs for half the amount. His son, George, served as an admiral under Dewey, and, in turn, Admiral Colvocoresses's grandson, Alden P. Colvocoresses, was a highly decorated officer during World War Two.

Colvocoresses Bay. 66°21' S, 114°38' E. A bay formed by the right angle of the Budd Coast at Williamson Glacier. It is about 50 km wide at the entrance, and is occupied by glacier tongues and icebergs from Williamson Glacier and Whittle Glacier. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for George M. Colvocoresses.

Colwell Massif. 78°02' S, 161°33' E. A rugged rock massif, about 6 km long, rising to 2635 m between Palais Glacier, Ferrar Glacier, and Rotunda Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Rita Rossi (b. Nov. 23, 1934, Massachusetts; she married Jack H. Colwell in 1956), marine microbiologist who conducted field research in Antarctica. She was a member of the National Science Board from 1983 to 1990, and from 1991 was president of the Maryland Biotechnology Institute, at the University of Maryland.

Monte Coman *see* **Mount Coman**

Mount Coman. 73°49' S, 64°18' W. A prominent, isolated mountain, rising to 3655 m (the Chileans say 3660 m and the British say about 1550 m) above the ice-covered plateau of Palmer Land, just westward of the Playfair Mountains, near the head of Swann Glacier, between the English Coast and the Lassiter Coast. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne as Mount Dana Coman for F. Dana Coman. They plotted it in 74°03' S, 65°20' W, and as such it appears on a 1948 American Geographical Society map. In 1948 Ronne himself shortened the name to Mount Coman, and that is how it appears on a 1954 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1949, after rejecting the name Mount Haag, for Joseph Haag (*see* **Haag Nunataks**). It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Monte Coman, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The feature was mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and its coordinates corrected. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974.

Coman, Francis Dana. Known as "Doc." b. Oct. 31, 1895, Wellsville, NY, son of Methodist minister Frederick H. Coman and his wife Evelyn Dana. Dietician, bacteriologist, biologist, and staff surgeon at Johns Hopkins University, he had served with the French 22nd Infantry Division during World War I. He was with Grenfell in Labrador in 1922-23, and in the Antarctic was physician on ByrdAE 1928-30, and medical officer on Ellsworth's 1933-35 expedition. He died in his sleep on Jan. 28, 1952, at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, Canada.

Grupo Comandante Bories *see* **Paul Islands**

Cabo Comandante Byers *see* **Cape Page**

Punta Comandante Camus *see* **Square Rock Point**

Paso Comandante Cordovez *see* **Croker Passage**

Comandante Ferraz Station. 62°05' S, 58°23' W. Brazil's first scientific station in Antarctica, built in 1983-84 on Martel Inlet, Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, by the 2nd Brazilian Antarctic Expedition, and opened on Feb. 6, 1984. 8 m above sea level, and 150 m from the coast, it specializes in marine biology, geology and geophysics. It can house 12 persons. Known as Ferraz, it went from a summer-only station to a year-round station, and consists of more than 60 modules which can accommodate 46 people. In emergencies it can accommodate up to 20 extra people in the summer and up to 6 in the winter. It has a surgery room, an infirmary, and X-ray equipment, all operating year-round, and the infirmary has two intensive-care beds. Dental emergency services and lab analysis are also available. There are four refugios associated with this station — Astrónomo Cruls, Padre Balduíno Rambo, Engenheiro Wiltgen, and Emilio Goeldi. **1983-84 summer**: Edison Nascimento Martins (leader). **1984-85 summer**: Fernando Ermel (leader). **1986 winter**: Antonio José Salvi Elkfury (leader). **1986-87 summer**: José Augusto de Alencar Moreira (leader). **1987 winter**: Antonio José Teixeira (leader). **1987-88 summer**: Antonio José Gomes Queiroz (leader). **1988 winter**: José Augusto de Alencar Moreira (leader). **1988-89 summer**: Paolo Cesar Lisboa Soares (leader). **1989 winter**: Fausto Colazens de Toledo Ribas (leader). **1989-90 summer**: Ricardo de Lima Vallim (leader). **1990 winter**: Paolo Cesar Lisboa Soares (leader). **1990-91 summer**: Arnaldo Sonato Martins Caiado (leader). **1991 winter**: Ricardo de Lima Vallim (leader). **1991-92 summer**: Francisco de Paolo Costa Filho (leader). **1992 winter**: Arnaldo Sonato Martins Caiado (leader). **1992-93 summer**: Jose Francisco Vasconcelos Gomes (leader). **1993 winter**: Francisco de Paolo Costa Filho (leader). **1993-94 summer**: Antonio Galvão Almeida Simõens (leader). **1994 winter**: Jose Francisco Vasconcelos Gomes (leader). **1994-95 summer**: Ewerton Monteiro da Silva (leader). **1995 winter**: Haroldo de Oliveira Amaral (leader). **1995-96 summer**: Moacir de Jesus Franco (leader). **1996 winter**: Francisco de Paolo Costa Filho (leader). **1996-97 summer**: Francisco de Paolo Costa Filho (leader). **1997 winter**: Haroldo de Oliveira Amaral (leader). **1997-98 summer**: Haroldo de Oliveira Amaral (leader). **1998 winter**: Altevir Costa Machado (leader). **1998-99 summer and 1999 winter**: Altevira Costa Machado and Jose Iran Cardoso (leaders). **2000 winter**: leader unknown. **2001 winter**: leader unknown. **2002 winter**: leader unknown. **2003 winter**: Capt. Antonio da Costa Guilherme (leader), Lt. Cdr. Zaldir Ramos Davilla (2nd-in-command), Lt. Cdr. Luciano Castelo Branco Cunha (doctor; March-Sept. 2003). **2004 winter**: Capt. Luizandro Périco Souza (leader), Cdr. Miguel Barbosa Rocha da Cruz (2nd-in-command), Lt. Gulherme Guimarães Wimmer (doctor). **2005 winter**: Cdr. Carlos Roberto de Almeida Bastos (leader), Cdr. Marcello Rodrigues Camarinho (2nd-in-command), Lt. Cdr. Nestor Francisco Miranda Junior (doctor). **2006 winter**: 10 men. Cdr. Áthila de Faria Oliveira (leader), Lt. Cdr. Marcelo Conde dos Santos (2nd-in-command), Lt. Marcelo Leal Gregório (doctor). It continues as a winter station.

The *Comandante General Irigoyen* *see* **The *Irigoyen***

The *Comandante General Zapiola* *see* **The *Zapiola***

Isla Comandante González *see* **González Island**

Paso Comandante Guesalaga *see* **Paso Guesalaga**

The *Comandante Pedro Campbell* *see* **The *Pedro Campbell***

Ensenada Comandante Rojas *see* **Rojas Cove**

Comandante Zapiola Refugio. 77°51' S, 34°33' W. Argentine refugio built by the Army on Jan. 27, 1976, and inaugurated as Refugio Aviso ARA Comandante Zapiola, but known informally as Zapiola. Eventually it was integrated into General Belgrano II Station. Named for José Matías Zapiola (1780-1874), Argentine patriot.

Comb Island *see* **Peine Island**

Comb Ridge. 63°55' S, 57°28' W. Rising to 105 m (the British say about 120 m), it forms the E (and major) part of the hill at the extremity of The Naze (a peninsula in the N part of James Ross Island), S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered (although certainly not named) in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted and named descriptively by Fids from Base D in 1946. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952.

Comberiate Glacier. 78°21' S, 162°14' E. A

glacier, flowing immediately to the NE of Potter Glacier, between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Michael Anthony "Mike" Comberiate (b. 1948), systems manager for NASA, working at the Goddard Space Flight Center since 1969. He was instrumental in developing a system for satellite communications to and within Antarctica, the South Pole Satellite Data Link (SPSDL). He has been to the South Pole seven times, and while there in Dec. 1984, he picked up the nickname "Nasamike." However, one should perhaps call him Mister Comberiate, as he is a 5th dan martial arts teacher. His father was aeronautical engineer Michael Bruno Comberiate, and his mother was the poet and songwriter Josephine Bertolini Comberiate (known as Jo B. Comberiate).

Monte Combs *see* **Mount Combs**

Mount Combs. 73°29' S, 79°09' W. An isolated mountain rising to about 1000 m above the surface of the ice at the base of Rydberg Peninsula, between the Bryan Coast and the English Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne for Jesse Martin "J.M." Combs (1889-1953), lawyer, judge, and Democratic congressman (1945-53) from Beaumont, Tex., a supporter of the expedition. It appears on Ronne's 1948 map, plotted in 73°00' S, 81°30' W. US-ACAN accepted the name. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66, it appears (with corrected coordinates) on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, with the new coordinates. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map as Monte Combs.

Isla Comdte. González *see* **González Island**

Comer Range. 64°48' S, 63°26' W. A mountain range, also described as a serrate ridge, rising to an elevation of about 600 m above sea level, and running in a SW-NE direction for 5 km, to the W of Harbour Glacier, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The range includes Jabet Peak in the S, and Noble Peak in the N. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for philanthropist Gary Campbell Comer (1927-2006), founder in the 1960s of the Lands' End (sic) clothing catalogue company (bought by Sears in 2002), and a great benefactor to the children of Chicago's South Side. This feature was named for him because of his efforts to convince the world of global warming.

Commanda Glacier. 77°30' S, 162°48' E. A glacier, next W of Newall Glacier, and next S of Decker Glacier, immediately S of Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Originally plotted in 77°30' S, 162°56' E, it has since been replotted. Commanda was the model name for an HF radio used by early NZ field parties.

The *Commandant Charcot*. Built in 1942-43 as the yard net tender *Ironwood* (YN-67), of the Ailanthus class, at Pollack Stockton Shipbuilding Co., of Stockton, Calif., renamed on April 3, 1943 as the *Lancewood*, launched on May 2, 1943, and commissioned on Oct. 18, 1943. 1190-tons, 194 feet 7 inches long, with a 37-foot beam, and a draft of 13 feet 6 inches, her 2500 hp diesel electric engines could propel her at 17 knots maximum, with a cruising speed of 12 knots, and she could take 56 men. Lt. Tyler Kaune was her first skipper. On Jan. 20, 1944 she was re-classified as a net laying ship (AN-48), saw service in the Pacific during World War II, and was decommissioned on Feb. 11, 1946. On April 28, 1947 she was sold to Robert A. Martinolich, of San Francisco, and on May 3, 1947 was transferred to the Maritime Commission, for delivery to France, on Aug. 28, 1947, at Gaudeloupe, as a polar dispatch boat. She was renamed by the French Polar Expeditions, first as the *Atiette*, then as the *Commandant Charcot*, after Jean-Baptiste Charcot, the great explorer. She was fitted by the French Navy, and commanded by Max Douguet. She tried unsuccessfully to get into Adélie Land for the aborted expedition of 1948-49, and succeeded in 1949-50, during the expedition led by Liotard, and landed the first French party on Adélie Land, on Jan. 20, 1950. She also took down the expedition of 1950-51, still commanded by Capitaine Max, but later in 1951 was taken out of service as too old, decommissioned in 1963, and scrapped.

Glacier du Commandant Charcot *see* **Commandant Charcot Glacier**

Langue Glaciaire du Commandant Charcot *see* **Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue**

Commandant Charcot Glacier. 66°25' S, 136°35' E. Also seen mis-spelled as Commandant Drovcot Glacier. A prominent glacier, about 20 km long and 5 km wide, it flows NNW from the continental ice into the head of Victor Bay, terminating in Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue, toward the W end of Adélie Land, between Pourquoi Pas Point and Rock X. Charted by the French expeditioners, who, in Dec. 1952, sledged W along the coast, to Victor Bay, close to this glacier, and they named it Glacier du Commandant-Charcot, for the *Commandant Charcot*. Plotted by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, in 66°25' S, 136°50' E, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955. It has since been replotted.

Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue. 66°22' S, 136°35' E. A broad glacier tongue, about 3 km long, extending seaward from the Commandant Charcot Glacier, toward the W extremity of Adélie Land. Charted by the French in 1950-52, and named by them as Langue Glaciare du Commandant-Charcot. US-ACAN accepted the name Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue in 1962. The Americans still use this name, but the French have given it up, incorporating the feature into the Commandant Charcot Glacier.

Commandant Drovcot Glacier *see* **Commandant Charcot Glacier**

Commando Ridge *see* **Dunikowski Ridge**

Commerson's dolphin. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Delphinidae. *Cephalorhyncus commersoni* goes as far south as the Antarctic Convergence. It is black and white and has a very short beak. It grows to 4 feet and 110 pounds.

Committee on Polar Research. Committee created in early 1958 by the American Academy of National Sciences to study the Arctic and Antarctic after IGY (1957-58). It developed recommendations that it gave to the National Science Foundation. It also served as the U.S. national committee for SCAR. In 1975 it was reorganized as the Polar Research Board under the National Research Council's Assembly of Mathematical and Physical Sciences.

Committee Range *see* **Executive Committee Range**

Commonwealth Bay. 66°54' S, 142°40' E. An open embayment, 50 km wide at its entrance, between Point Alden and Cape Gray, or between Cape Denison and Cape Hunter, on the coast of George V Land, it is the windiest place on Earth, with gusts up to 200 mph. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for the Commonwealth of Australia. Mawson established his Main Base at Cape Denison, at the head of this bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. The Australians opened a summer field station here in 1985-86.

Commonwealth Creek *see* **Commonwealth Stream**

Commonwealth Glacier. 77°35' S, 163°19' E. Flows in a SE direction and enters the N side of Taylor Glacier, immediately W of Mount Coleman, in Victoria Land, in the area of McMurdo Sound. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for the relatively new Commonwealth of Australia, which had made a financial grant to the expedition, and contributed 2 members to the Western Geological Party that explored this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Commonwealth Range. 84°15' S, 172°20' E. A rugged range of mountains, trending N-S for about 100 km, between the Hughes Range and the Beardmore Glacier, bordering the E side of the Beardmore from Keltie Glacier to the Ross Ice Shelf, between that ice shelf and the South Pole. It contains Mount Kathleen, Mount Usher, Mount Robert Scott, Mount Deakin, Mount Cyril, Mount Kyffin, Mount Patrick, Mount Harcourt, and Flat Top (at abut 4000 m, the highest point in the range). Discovered in Dec. 1908 by the Southern Polar Party during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for the Commonwealth of Australia, which helped the expedition greatly. US-

ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Commonwealth Stream. 77°35' S, 163°30' E. Also seen as Commonwealth Creek. A small, intermittent meltwater stream, 4 km long, flowing eastward from Commonwealth Glacier into New Harbor, at McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. Studied on the ground in Dec. 1957, by geologist Troy L. Péwé, and named by him in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Communication Heights. 79°58' S, 156°15' E. A group of highly eroded, ice-free elevations, rising to about 1800 m between Conant Valley and Grant Valley, to the S of the Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, in keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after communications workers.

Isla Comodor de Quito *see* **Nupkins Island**

Comodoro Federico Guesalaga Toro Refugio *see* **Guesalaga Refugio**

Península Comodoro Guesalaga *see* **Guesalaga Peninsula**

Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Started in Buenos Aires on Nov. 16, 1904, by Carl Anton Larsen, it was the first whaling company to operate out of South Georgia (*see* Larsen for details). The lease on Grytviken (the South Georgia site where the station was built) was dated from Jan. 1, 1906. The company ran the *Ernesto Tornquist* in Antarctic waters, and lasted until 1960.

Montañas Compañía Blanca *see* **The White Company**

Islote Compás *see* **Compass Island**

Islote Compass *see* **Compass Island**

Compass Island. 68°38' S, 67°48' W. A small rocky island, 15 m high (the Chileans say about 30 m), in the S part of Marguerite Bay, 11 km NW of the Terra Firma Islands, off the Fallières Coast, about 21 km NW of Cape Berteaux, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. First visited by Fids from Base E in 1948, surveyed by them in 1949, and so named by them because of difficulties here with compass bearings, at first thought to be due to local variation, but eventually proved to be due to iron wiring being used in an anorak hood, instead of the normal copper. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears (erroneously) in the 1956 British gazetteer as Compass Islets. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as Compass Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Compás, but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Islote Compass. The Argentines call it Islote Compás.

Compass Islet *see* **Compass Island**

Compass Islets *see* **Compass Island**

Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica *see* **the Bibliography**

Compton Valley. 85°01' S, 91°20' W. An ice-filled valley indenting the N side of the Ford Massif, between Reed Ridge and Walker Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains Party in 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. (jg) Romuald P. Compton, USN, of Denver, Colo. (*see* Deaths, 1961).

Glaciar Comrie *see* **Comrie Glacier**

Comrie Glacier. 65°48' S, 64°07' W. About 21 km long (the Chileans say 10 km), it flows NW into the head (i.e., the SE corner) of Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, it appears (unnamed) on their 1912 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1935-36 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears (again unnamed) on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for Leslie John Comrie (1893-1950), superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office, 1930-36, who provided BGLE with advance copies of the almanac up to 1937. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and it appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Glaciar Comrie, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Originally plotted in 65°48' S, 64°20' W, it has since been replotted.

Conaglenberg. 70°42' S, 162°35' E. A peak, just W of Stanwix Peak, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans for Kevin Conaglen, of Greenpeace (q.v.).

Conant Valley. 79°57' S, 156°03' E. Between Duncan Bluff and Communication Heights, in the S part of the Darwin Mountains. Its mouth opens toward Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Neil Conant, communications operator in support of USAP, in 15 austral summers, 1984-2001. Three summers were at Siple Station in the 1980s; the rest were at Pole Station.

Conard Peak. 72°22' S, 167°26' E. Rising to 2230 m, along the N side of Hearfield Glacier, about 8 km N of Aldridge Peak, in the Cartographers Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ralph W. Conard, VX-6 ground handler at Williams Field during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Conca Italia *see* **Italia Valley**

Punta Concepción *see* **Conception Point**

Conception Point. 60°31' S, 45°41' W. On the north-central side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys, it is, in fact, the northernmost point on the island. Discovered and roughly mapped on Dec. 8, 1821 (the Feast of the Immaculate Conception), by Powell and Palmer, and named by Powell. It on Powell's chart of 1822, and on a British chart of 1839. It was re-charted by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Concepción.

The *Concerto*. British yacht, skippered by Ross MacDonald, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98.

La Conchée *see under* **L**

Conchie Glacier. 71°36' S, 67°12' W. A glacier flowing WSW into George VI Sound between the Batterbee Mountains and Steeple Peaks, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Flight Lt. Bertie John Conchie (b. 1930, Dartford, Kent), RAF, BAS Twin Otter pilot, 1969-75. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Conchiglia, José *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1940

Concord Mountains. 71°35' S, 165°10' E. A complex system of mountain ranges in the NW part of Victoria Land, this feature contains the Everett Range, the Mirabito Range, the King Range, Leitch Massif, the West Quartzite Range, and the East Quartzite Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the international harmony in Antarctica, and in particular for the fact that 5 nations participated in the exploration of this region. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Concordia Automatic Weather Station. 75°06' S, 123°24' E. An Italian AWS, installed at Concordia Station (*see* **Dome C Scientific Station**) in Jan. 2005, at an elevation of 3233 m.

Concordia Scientific Station *see* **Dome C Scientific Station**

Concordia Subglacial Lake. 74°06' S, 125°09' E. Located beneath an ice sheet 4000 to 4100 m deep. It has an area of 900 sq km and is 250 m deep. The surface of the water has an elevation of between 800 and 950 m below sea level. Its presence was guessed at in 1970, and in Dec. 1999 was finally located. Named by the Italians on Sept. 16, 2002, in association with nearby Dome C (Concordia Station). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003.

Isla Condell. 69°11' S, 68°01' W. This ice rise was reported on the Wordie Ice Shelf, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Condell, for Capitán de corbeta Carlos Condell (*see also* **Pauling Islands**) (1843-87), Chilean naval officer and hero of the battle of Punta Gruesa (May 21, 1879), at the beginning of the War of the Pacific between on the one hand, Chile supported by the UK, and on the other Peru and Bolivia. The ice rise was later declared non-existent, but the Chileans did see something, and it may have been what the British named Napier Ice Rise, which lay to the SE (Napier Ice Rise later became Napier Island, q.v.).

Islotes Condell *see* **Pauling Islands**

Punta Cóndilo *see* **Condyle Point**

Condit, John Carroll. b. May 24, 1920, Jefferson City, Mo., son of dry goods merchant Wade Wallace Condit and his wife Dora M. Overman. He attended seminary in St. Louis, was ordained by Cardinal Glennon on June 2, 1945, and from 1945 to 1946 was assistant pastor at St Boniface's, in St. Louis. From 1949 to 1953 he was assistant pastor at St. Gregory's, in Overland, Mo., joining the U.S. Navy as a chaplain lieutenant and serving in Korea. He became the first Catholic priest at AirOpFac McMurdo (which later became McMurdo Station). His tour of duty was 1955-56, during the summer season of OpDF I. In the pack-ice, on the way down to McMurdo Sound on the *Wyandot*, he baptized Slats Slaton into the Catholic faith, one of the first baptisms south of 60°S. Then he wintered-over at McMurdo (cf. Peter Bol, the Protestant chaplain). A hard-drinking and hard-swearing priest, Father Condit played the accordion and arranged theatrical presentations (*see* **Theatre**). He built Chapel of the Snows, the first church in Antarctica. He had special dispensation to conduct Protestant services as well as Catholic ones. He was succeeded at the end of Deep Freeze I by Leon Darkowski. He retired from the Navy as a captain, and died on June 7, 1994, at Jefferson City.

Condit Glacier. 77°52' S, 162°48' E. On the E side of Cathedral Rocks, it flows N into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Father Condit. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Condon Hills. 67°53' S, 48°38' E. A group of hills rising to 840 m at the highest point, along the E side of Rayner Glacier, between that glacier and Thyer Glacier, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Maurice Alan Condon (b. 1915), assistant director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, in Australia. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cerro El Cóndor *see under* **E**

Punta Cóndor *see* **Cape Wollaston**

Condor Company. Norwegian whaling company, managed by Lars Christensen at Grytviken, in South Georgia.

Condor Peninsula. 71°46' S, 61°30' W. A mountainous and ice-covered peninsula, 50 km long, and between 16 and 24 km wide, it lies between Odom Inlet and Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, from the Condor biplane flight from USAS's East Base, with Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll, and Dyer aboard. The feature was mapped in detail by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for the Condor plane. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Condyle Point. 63°35' S, 59°48' W. The SE point on Tower Island, 30 km N of Charcot Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago, near the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. A condyle is the rounded prominence at the end of a bone. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines translated the name as Punta Cóndilo.

Roca Cone *see* **Cone Rock**

Cone Hill. 77°47' S, 166°51' E. A hill, 3 km NE of Castle Rock, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named descriptively as Cone Hill I by BAE 1910-13, but the name was gradually shortened, and, as Cone Hill was accepted by US-ACAN in 1964. NZ-APC also accepted the name. *See also* **Cone Hill II**, or rather, **Ford Rock**).

Cone Hill I *see* **Cone Hill**

Cone Hill II *see* **Ford Rock**

Cone Island *see* **Cono Island**

Cone Nunatak. 63°36' S, 57°02' W. Rising to 350 m (the British say 310 m), it appears conical on its N side, but has brown rock cliffs on its S face, and stands 5 km SSE of Buttress Hill, on Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named descriptively by Fids from Base D following their survey of the area in April 1946. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Cerro Dos Patrullas (i.e., "two patrols hill"), the Argentines having made two sledge patrols here.

[1]**Cone Rock** *see* [2]**Cove Rock**

[2]**Cone Rock**. 62°26' S, 60°06' W. A small rock, rising to about 6 m above sea level, 2.5 km NE of Williams Point (on Livingston Island), and 1.3 km S of Pyramid Island, between that island and the Meade Islands, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, and named descriptively by them as Conical Rock. It appears as such on a 1942 British chart. It appears erroneously as Roca Channel (*see* **Channel Rock**) on a 1948 Argentine chart, but correctly on another of their charts of that year as Roca Cónica. On a third Argentine chart from 1948 it appears as Roca Conical, but is located erroneously N of Pyramid Island. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Cone Rock, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It is shown on a 1953 Argentine chart as Roca Cono, and on a 1957 one as Rocas Cono (i.e., in the plural), the name Roca Cono being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejecting the name Roca Cone). The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cones. *See* the following: Alcyone, Alexander, Boulder Cones, Breached, Chester, Confluence, Downs, Eliza, Ellis, Gamble, Kirby, Kyle, Lyons, Parasite, Parawera, Perchuc, Scott, Shipp, Taygete, Three Sisters, Topping, Turret, Twickler.

The Cones. 68°38' S, 78°21' E. Two hills, rising to about 60 m, in the Vestfold Hills, on the S side of Krok Lake. They are conical in shape, no matter which direction one views them from, but especially from the NW, W, and SW. Named descriptively by the Australians.

Punta Conesa *see* **Conesa Point**

Conesa Point. 64°52' S, 62°51' W. The S entrance point of Leith Cove, in the NE part of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1950-51 named it Punta María Pilar, probably after a relative of one of the expedition members (no other, more obvious, reason appears on the horizon). It appears as such on their 1951 chart, but appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta María del Pilar. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 seems to have accepted the name Punta María Pilar, but since then the Chileans have called it Punta María. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Punta Nelly, and on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Nelly Point. No obvious reason for this naming appears at all. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O between 1956 and 1958. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Conesa, named after Gen. Emilio Conesa (1824-1882), Argentine soldier and administrator, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Conesa Point on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1980, and also on a British chart of 1988.

Costa Confín *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Confluence Cone. 68°56' S, 66°40' W. A small but conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 500 m N of the Wordie Ice Shelf, 6 km SE of Sickle Mountain, near the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1958. So named by FIDS because it is at the confluence of several glaciers which merge with Hariot Glacier to flow into the Wordie Ice Shelf. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Cadena Confusión *see* **Perplex Ridge**

Cape Confusion. 74°50' S, 163°50' E. A rocky point projecting from the SW part of the Northern Foothills, 6 km NW of Cape Russell, about 4.5 km E of the N tip of Inexpressible Island, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the complex geological structure of the area. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Roca Confusión *see* **Baffle Rock**

Confusion Island. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. About 330 m long, forming the W entrance point of Clowes Bay, off the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The S point on this island was charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them as Con-

fusion Point. It appears on their 1934 chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. However, following biological work done here by BAS from Signy Island Station up to 1973, on Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC extended the name to the whole island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Confusion Point *see* **Confusion Island**

Islote Confuso *see* **Query Island**

Conger, Richard Russell. b. April 15, 1921, Detroit, son of electrician Richard Oscar Conger and his wife Ruth Russell, but his parents divorced when he was a little lad. He joined the Navy in 1938, and was one of 5 Navy men picked to be taught cinematography by the staff who made the *March of Time* newsreels. He also learned still photography while working part-time for *Life* magazine. He married Eleanor in 1943. He was chief photographer's mate on OpW 1947-48, during which he specialized in underwater and cold weather photography. In 1947 he was one of the two men who found Shackleton's old 1910 Mount Erebus hut. He worked in the Arctic, in Vietnam, and on Hollywood motion pictures such as *The Frogmen*, with Richard Widmark (1951). He was at the South Pole in 1957-58. He moved to Maryland in 1967, retired from the Navy in 1969, as a lieutenant, and died on Oct. 9, 2003, at Ijamsville, Md.

Conger Glacier. 66°02' S, 103°33' E. About 8 km E of Glenzer Glacier, it flows N into the E part of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Richard Conger.

Conglomerate Bluff. 62°08' S, 58°09' W. Rising to about 140 m above sea level, and built of Tertiary basaltic conglomerate (hence the name), at the N margin of White Eagle Glacier, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped and named in 1988 by the Poles, who accepted the name officially on Sept. 1, 1999.

Conglomerate Nunatak. 62°08' S, 58°13' W. A small nunatak W of Lions Rump, King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is built of coarse conglomerate, hence the name given by the Poles in 1981.

Conglomerate Ridge. 79°45' S, 84°06' W. A ridge, trending NW-SE for 1.5 km at an elevation of about 1650 m, 6 km ESE of Mount Bursik, in the Soholt Peaks of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Gerald F. Webers, leader of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition of 1979-80, named it for the conglomerate composition of the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The *Congo*. Norwegian whaling factory ship, owned by S.L. Christensen's Congo Company. Before she was the *Congo*, she had been the *Whale*, and before that she was the first *Orwell* (q.v.). As the *Congo*, she conducted pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters in 1929-30 and 1930-31, and was sold for scrap in 1935.

The *Congress*. New Bedford whaler, in the South Shetlands in 1852-53, under the command of Capt. Hathaway, and in company with the *Fanny*, also out of New Bedford. In the Falklands, they teamed up with the *Silas Richards*, also a whaler, under Capt. Wilcox, and they all went to the South Shetlands together.

Roca Cónica *see* **[2]Cone Rock**, **[2]Conical Rock**

Rocas Cónica *see* **[2]Conical Rock**

Roca Conical *see* **[2]Cone Rock**

Rocas Conical *see* **[2]Conical Rock**

[1]Conical Hill *see* **Mount Cherry-Garrard**

[2]Conical Hill. 77°39' S, 168°34' E. A small but distinctive rock hill rising to 655 m on the S side of Mount Terror, in the S slopes of Ross Island, above Cape MacKay, on Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. If one is consulting gazetteers, one may find this feature confused with Mount Cherry-Garrard.

[1]Conical Rock *see* **Cone Rock**

[2]Conical Rock. 62°43' S, 61°11' W. A rock in the SE entrance of Morton Strait, 3 km S of the SW tip of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930-31, who named it descriptively. It appears on their chart of 1933. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Cónica (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected the rather odd semi-pluralized form Rocas Cónica). It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Rocas Conical (sic), but on one of their 1953 charts as Rocas Cónicas, and that (pluralized) name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1951 French chart as Rocher Conique.

Rocas Cónicas *see* **Conical Rock**

Cerro Cónico. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill about 150 m E of the beach the Chileans call Playa Lobería, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, for its conical shape.

Rocher Conique *see* **[2]Conical Rock**

Connell Canyon. 79°51' S, 83°01' W. An ice-filled, scenic canyon in the NW part of the Enterprise Hills, extending from Linder Peak to Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Davis B. Connell, USN, supply oficer at McMurdo during OpDF 65 and OpDF 66.

Connell Pond. 77°33' S, 160°49' E. A freshwater frozen pond in the feature called Labyrinth, 0.8 km S of Rodriguez Pond, in Healy Trough, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Laurie Connell, of the University of Maine, at Orono, leader of a USAP field party that sampled the pond in 2003-04.

Connochie, Osmond Stanislaus "Ozzy." b. April 30, 1920, Glasgow, but raised in Anstruther, Fife, by his mother, a district nurse from that town (she was divorced from Ozzy's father). The Osmond part of his name came from his uncle Osmond (first name), and the Stanislaus part because his mother liked the exoticism of the name. But he was a Scotsman through and through. After college in Anstruther, he joined the Merchant Navy, and spent a lot of time in the Far East, China, Malaya, etc. He even went up the Yangtse in a ship skippered by a drunk captain. During World War II he was chief officer for the Bibby Line, on their ship *Empire Pride*. In 1947 he saved the lives of 2 American seamen in the China Sea. While at Leith he met Margaret Smith, the assistant manager of the cafeteria he used at Leith, and they kept in touch. He joined FIDS in 1955, as radioman, and wintered-over at Base F in 1956, and at Base W in 1957. He got lost in the Antarctic, and injured his arm. He went back into the Merchant Navy, as a radioman on liners, going to South America, and in 1958, in Edinburgh, he married Miss Smith. He got his captain's ticket, but then had an accident in which his eyesight was slightly damaged, and was in hospital in England for a while. He got a job with English Electric in Stevenage, Herts. In the 1980s he and Margaret were divorced, and he died in Stevenage on Aug. 25, 1988.

Connolly, John Richard. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1933-35.

Connors Point. 66°18' S, 110°29' E. The NW point of Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for William J. Connors, USN, aerographer's mate at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Cerro Cono *see* **Cockscomb Hill**

Islote Cono *see* **Cono Island**

Islotes Cono *see* **Cono Island**

Roca Cono *see* **[2]Cone Rock, Cono Island**

Rocas Cono *see* **[2]Cone Rock**

Cono Island. 67°41' S, 69°10' W. A conspicuous conical island, rising to 60 m above sea level, S of the Chatos Islands and Cape Adriasola, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1952-53, and descriptively named by them as Islote Cono (i.e., "Cono islet"), it appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart. However, it appears on another 1957 Argentine chart as Roca Cono (i.e., "cone rock"). On a 1958 Argentine chart the name Islotes Cono appears, which include this island and its offlying rock. Re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC accepted the name Cone Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. Later in 1964, US-ACAN accepted the name Cono Island.

The *Conrad* *see* **The *Robert D. Conrad***

Mount Conrad. 69°25' S, 158°46' E. A somewhat subdued peak that rises to about 600 m, 10 km (the Australians say about 13 km) S of Cape Kinsey, in the central part of the Goodman Hills, in the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land,

in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Max Conrad. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Conrad, Max Arthur, Jr. "The Flying Grandfather," as he was called. b. Jan. 21, 1903, Winona, Minn., son of German immigrant furrier Max Arthur Conrad, and his wife Elizabeth. A musician, he decided to become a pilot after Lindbergh's 1927 flight, feeling it would be more convenient to fly from gig to gig. In 1929, as an instructor, he got seriously beaned by an airplane propeller while trying to save a man who was walking into that very prop. The other man died. Max didn't. And it didn't stop him setting the world's high jump record of 6 foot 8½ inches, in 1931, the year he married Betty Biesanz. After an astonishing series of adventures in and out of the air, Max was hired as charter pilot in 1966 for a team planning to be the first to ascend Mount Vinson, in Antarctica. The climb never happened (they were beaten to it by USARP climbers), but Max did get to fly to Antarctica that season in his newly acquired Piper Aztec, *St. Louis Woman* (named after his daughter, Jana, who lived in St. Louis). On Dec. 21, 1968, as part of his round-the-world trip via both poles, he landed at Palmer Station, spent two days there, and headed off for Adelaide Island, where he got stuck for 3 weeks. On Jan. 15, 1969 he headed back to South America. He was back in Antarctica on Jan. 13, 1970, landing at McMurdo. On Jan. 19, 1970 he flew to the South Pole, the first solo flight to reach 90°S. On Jan. 23, 1970, his plane (which had been re-named *White Penguin*), crashed on takeoff, but Max was uninjured. He died in his sleep while staying with friends in Summit, NJ (he had moved to Prescott, Ariz. in 1964). Max Conrad Field, in Winona, was named for him.

Conrad Gebirge *see* **Conrad Mountains**

Conrad Ledge. 77°18' S, 160°53' E. A flat-topped ridge, 1.5 km long, between Hilt Cirque and Dana Cirque, in The Fortress, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Lt. Cdr. Lawrence J. Conrad, USN, VXE-6 helo pilot at McMurdo between 1982 and 1985. He was a member of the USAP project to photograph named geographic features in the McMurdo Sound area in 2003-04. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Conrad Mountains. 71°50' S, 9°40' E. A narrow chain of mountains, 30 km long, between the Gagarin Mountains and Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Conrad Gebirge, for Rear Adm. Fritz Conrad (1883-1944), oceanographer, founder and director of the Naval Meteorology Service within the German Admiralty. He had been responsible for the *Meteor* (q.v.) in 1927. US-ACAN accepted the translated name. Surveyed by NorAE 1956-60, and called Conradfjella by the Norwegians.

Conradfjella *see* **Conrad Mountains**

Conradgebirge *see* **Conrad Mountains**

Conradi Peak. 66°08' S, 54°34' E. An isolated peak, rising to 1040 m above sea level, northward of the Napier Mountains, and inland from the coast, about 30 km SW of Cape Borley. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for "a prominent member of the South African government who, in 1929, rendered much help to BANZARE during the stay of the *Discovery* at Cape Town." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. The "prominent member" is not named exactly. One feels it may well be David Gideon Conradie (sic) (1879-1966), at that time recently elected National Party MP for Lindley (which is nowhere near Cape Town, unfortunately; however, he was an MP, in the national house).

Conrow Glacier. 77°34' S, 162°07' E. A small glacier, next westward of Bartley Glacier, between that glacier and Heimdall Glacier, it flows N from the Asgard Range part way down the S wall of Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron (*see* **Cameron Nunataks**), leader of a USARP biological party to this area in 1966-67, for Howard Paxson Conrow (b. April 30, 1915, Larchmont, NY. d. Feb. 6, 1972, San Bernardino, Calif.), a member of that team, a technician in the JPL Soil Science Laboratory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Conrow Valley. A dry valley in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The term is not official, but it was named for Howard Conrow (*see* **Conrow Glacier**).

Conroy Point. 60°44' S, 45°41°W. Midway along the NW side of Moe Island (the British say it is the NW point of the island), off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Following BAS work here up to 1973, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for James William Henry "Jim" Conroy (b. 1943), BAS ornithologist between 1966 and 1973, who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Conscripto Ortiz Refugio. 64°55' S, 62°48' W. Argentine refuge hut, built by the Navy on rock, on the E side of Mascías Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, and opened on Jan. 29, 1956, as Refugio Naval Conscripto Ortiz, but known generally as Ortiz Refugio, or just as Ortiz. It was destroyed by ice in 1958. Mario I. Ortiz was a sailor on the *Bahía Aguirre*, who died in an accident on board ship in 1954-55 (*see* **Deaths**, 1955).

Cabo Consecuencia. 63°43' S, 60°47' W. A cape, close W of Tower Hill, and due S of Cape Wollaston, at the NW end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines (name means "cape consequence").

Monte Conseil *see* **Conseil Hill**

Conseil Hill. 67°36' S, 67°28' W. A hill, rising to about 500 m, midway along the N coast of Pourquoi Pas Island. Partly surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Jules Verne character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Monte Conseil.

Conservation. Even as far back as the 1820s voices of protest were being heard, including newspapers, against the wholesale slaughter of whales and seals, a slaughter that provided oil for the lamps of civilized man. In the 3-year period 1820-23 no less than 20,000 tons of sea elephant oil had been procured — for the London market alone. The Antarctic Conservation Act was signed into effect by the president of the USA on Oct. 28, 1978. Aside from these measures, the Antarctic Treaty itself designates the Antarctic continent as a Special Conservation Area, and whaling and sealing, etc., are all but prohibited (see **CCALMR**).

Consort Island *see* **Consort Islands**

Consort Islands. 67°52' S, 68°42' W. Two small islands in Marguerite Bay, 0.8 km NE of Emperor Island, in the Dion Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in Oct. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, as the Consort Islets, in association with Emperor Island, in a continuation of the courtly theme predominant among features in this area. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as the Consort Islands, and US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1963. In the 1963 British gazetteer, the feature appears by error singularized as Consort Island, but it appears correctly on a 1964 British chart.

Consort Islets *see* **Consort Islands**

Conspicuous Rock. 77°38' S, 166°27' E. In South Bay, Ross Island. Descriptively named by BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Constable, Love. Midshipman on the *Adventure*, under Cook, 1772-75. He joined the expedition on Dec. 7, 1771, and on Jan. 1, 1773 became an able seaman, reverting to midshipman on Dec. 19, 1773. He kept a diary. He served on various ships after the expedition, becoming a lieutenant in 1781, and a commander in 1793. He died in Dec. 1794.

Cape Constance *see* **Cape Jones**

Constantine, Leonard "Len." b. Dec. 31, 1929, Jersey City, NJ. His father, Thomas Joseph Constantine, a Liverpool hairdresser, son of a chimney sweep, had left his home town in 1926, on the *Samaria*, bound for Bayonne, NJ, where his aunt Emma Albright lived. He also left behind his fiancée, Rebecca Calland, a baker's daughter from Old Swan, in Stoneycroft, Liverpool. Tom worked for a while in Bayonne, while he stayed with Aunt Emma, and then Rebecca come over in 1927, on the *Aurania*, and they were married. Tom got a job as a machinist in a factory in Jersey City, and Len was born there. It was the time of the Great Depression, and by Aug. 1931 they had had enough, and took the *Laconia* back to Liverpool, where Len was raised. He was an archi-

tect's assistant when he went as assistant cook on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition of 1957-58, and as such, wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. Later that year he married Muriel Josephine Walker, in Liverpool. Muriel died in 2004.

Constellation Dome. 81°06' S, 160°13' E. An ice-covered prominence, rising to 1330 m, it is the highest feature in the Darley Hills, 8 km W of Gentile Point, between Beaumont Bay and Cape Selborne, W of Cape Parr, between the Ross Ice Shelf and Nursery Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61 because the first astrofix of the journey was made here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Constellation Inlet. 78°30' S, 80°30' W. An ice-filled inlet, 50 km long and 16 km wide, between Dott Ice Rise and Skytrain Ice Rise, at the SW margin of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the Lockheed Super Constellation aircraft C-121J (popularly known as the "Connie"), which did so much sterling work in Antarctica for so many years.

The *Constitución*. Argentinian privateer, commanded by Capt. Oliver Russell, which, in 1815, got blown off course to 65°S. *See* **Brown, Guillermo**, for further details.

Punta Constitución. 63°34' S, 59°46' W. The NE point of Cape Dumoutier, which itself is the E point of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines ("constitution point").

Construction Point. 72°19' S, 170°13' E. Marks the W side of the entrance to Willett Cove, and the S end of Seabee Hook, in the area of Cape Hallett, Victoria Land. Surveyed by personnel aboard the *Edisto* in Jan. 1956. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, in association with Seabee Hook (q.v.). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Consul Reef. 67°54' S, 68°42' W. A line of drying and submerged rocks forming the S end of the Dion Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with nearby Emperor Island and the Consort Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Consulens Hat *see* **Whalers Bluff**

Contact Peak. 67°46' S, 67°29' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 1005 m (the British say about 920 m), it is the SE peak of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again by Fids from Base E in 1948, the latter so naming it because the peak marks the granite-volcanic contact in the cliffs, the contact being visible from a considerable distance. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. *See also* **Hoskins Peak**.

Contact Point. 63°23' S, 56°59' W. A small rock point close W of Sheppard Point, on the N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. First charted as an island by SwedAE 1901-04. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and still reported to be an island. It seems impossible that 2 separate expeditions would survey it as an island, but that is what we are told. When FIDS resurveyed it in 1955 they proved it to be a point, and named it Contact Point, because greywacke, tuff, and diorite were found to be exposed on, or very close to, this point. Such contacts had not previously been recorded, and were important for the interpretation of the geology of nearby Tabarin Peninsula. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Cerro Contador *see* **Scree Peak**

Contell Glacier. 62°39' S, 60°21' W. A glacier flowing W into South Bay, on the N side of Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Spanish named it Glaciar Contell, and it appears as such on one of their 1988 charts. In 1994 the Bulgarians, unware of this, named it Lednik Atlantic Club (i.e., "Atlantic Club glacier"), but in 1995 re-applied that name to a nearby ridge. *See* **Atlantic Club Ridge** for more details. Meanwhile, on Dec. 7, 1994, UK-APC had accepted the name Contell Glacier, and US-ACAN had followed suit in 1995. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Continental Polar Air Mass. A shallow dome of very cold air, which usually forms in winter around the South Pole and surrounding areas. It causes cold weather throughout the world.

Contortion Spur. 80°25' S, 160°09' E. The largest and most easterly of 3 spurs which descend N from Mount Madison near the mouth of Byrd Glacier. The spur exposes a spectacular syncline of white marble and black schist. It was geologically mapped on Dec. 10, 2000, by Ed Stump of USAP, and he suggested the name because of the skewed form of the spur. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 27, 2003.

The *Contralmirante Óscar Viel Toro*. An 89.91-meter Chilean icebreaker, built in Montreal in 1969, formerly the Canadian Coast guard vessel *Norman McLeod Rogers*, acquired in 1995, and used on ChilAE 1995-96 (Captain Germán Vera Medrano); ChilAE 1996-97 (Captain Jorge Huerta Dunsmore); ChilAE 1997-98 (Captain Carlos Mackenney Schmauk); ChilAE 1998-99 (Captain Mackenney again); ChilAE 1999-2000 (Captain José Valdivia Soto). It has continued to go to Antarctica over the years.

Bajo Contramaestre Agurto *see* **Bajo Agurto**

Isla Contramaestre González *see* **Slumkey Island**

The *Contramaestre Micalvi* *see* **The *Micalvi***

Isla Contramaestre Rivera *see* **Sawyer Island**

Ensenada Contramaestre Vinett *see* **Ensenada Vinett**

Islote Contreras *see* **Pfaff Island**

Monte Contreras *see* **Mount Banck**

Punta Contreras. 64°25' S, 63°42' W. A point marking the extreme NE of the entrance to Perrier Bay, on the W coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. On some Chilean charts of 1952 and 1957, this point appears erroneously as Punta Quinton (*see* **Quinton Point**). Named by the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy in 1962, for Suboficial Julio Contreras Aravena, one of the party that built Soberanía Station (later called Capitán Arturo Prat) in 48 hours in 1947-48.

Contursi, Nicolás *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1935, 1937, 1939

The Convent *see* **Cathedral Crags**

Convoy Range. 76°47' S, 160°45' E. A broad range extending S from Fry Saddle to Mackay Glacier, about 150 km N of Taylor Valley, and about 50 km inland from the Ross Sea, in Victoria Land. Much of the range has a flat, almost plateau-like summit, and it is really a series of small mountains and valleys made up of dense igneous rock which is red on the exposed surfaces and gray underneath. The range is steeply cliffed along almost the whole of its E side, but on the W, for the most part, it slopes gently into Cambridge Glacier, except at the N end, where steep slopes descend to ice of the Mawson drainage. The New Zealanders say it forms the W boundary of Fry drainage. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE worked here between Oct. and Dec. 1957, and they named it for the main convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956-57 season. The names of the vessels in this convoy are used for the features at the foot of this range. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Cabo Conway *see* **Cape Conway**

Cap Conway *see* **Cape Conway**

Cape Conway. 62°51' S, 61°25' W. A cape forming the S extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during his *Chanticleer* Expedition 1828-31, and named by him for the *Conway*, one of his old ships (not in Antarctica). It appears as Cape Conway on a British chart of 1901. It appears in error as Cabo Wallace (*see* **Cape Wallace**) on a 1908 Argentine map, and as Cap Conway on Charcot's chart of 1912 (reflecting FrAE 1908-10). It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and charted by them as Cape Conway. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Conway, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Cape Conway was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Conway Ice Ridge. 84°25' S, 140°00' W. Between Whillans Ice Stream and Mercer Ice Stream, on the Gould Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Howard B. Conway, of the department of geophysics at the University of Washington, in Seattle, a USAP geophysicist at Siple Dome in 1994-95; at the Meserve Glacier in 1995-96; and the team leader in a glacial history study of this ice ridge in 2001-02.

Conway Island. 66°08' S, 65°28' W. An island on the S side of Holtedahl Bay, to the W of Lens Peak, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J that same season, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for William M. Conway (1856-1937), 1st Baron Conway of Allington, Arctic pioneer skier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Conway Peak. 77°22' S, 160°54' E. An ice-free peak rising to 1800 m between Albert Valley and the foot of Wreath Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Maurice Conway, of Thames, NZ, field guide in 8 summer seasons for German expeditions to Victoria Land, Marie Byrd Land, and Queen Maud Land, between 1979 and 2000. He was also field guide and technician in 6 seasons for USAP at Roosevelt Island and the Marie Byrd Land ice streams, between 1997 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Conway Range. 79°18' S, 159°30' E. A mountain range in the Cook Mountains, between Carlyon Glacier and Mulock Glacier, S of Mulock Inlet, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and apparently named by BAE 1907-09 (the name seems to have first been used in Shackleton's report of this expedition). US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Conwayhügel. 71°37' S, 160°34' E. A hill on the NW side of Edwards Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the Germans for Maurice Conway (*see* **Conway Peak**).

Mount Cook. 67°55' S, 56°28' E. Rising to 1900 m, it is the highest point of the main massif of the Leckie Range. Approximately mapped by Norwegian cartographers on Norwegian whalers chart #3. Plotted in 67°55' S, 56°32' E, from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and first visited by an ANARE sledging party led by Graham Knuckey in Dec. 1956, when its position was fixed. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Bruce Graydon Cook (b. July 12, 1932), geophysicist at Macquarie Island in 1956, and at Mawson Station in 1958, who assisted surveyor Knuckey with the astrofix on Knuckey Island that winter (1958). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cook, Frederick Albert. b. June 10, 1865, Callicoon Depot, near Hortonville, NY, son of German immigrant Dr. Theodore A. Cook and his wife Magdalena Long. Only in 1860 had his father changed the name from Koch to Cook. In 1889 the younger Cook married Libby Forbes, but she died in childbirth in 1890, the year Cook graduated from the medical school of New York. He was medical officer on the Peary Arctic expedition of 1891-92, and, on June 10, 1892 (his 37th birthday), he married a Brooklyn girl, Mary Fidele Hunt, but despite this technicality was also (very publicly) engaged to schoolteacher Anna Forbes. He was medical officer on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897-99, which he joined at Rio on Oct. 22, 1897, Miss Forbes dying in NY just after he had left. While wintering-over in Antarctica, he invented a new type of tent which weighed 12 pounds and held 3 men. Amundsen wrote of him, "He, of all the ship's company, was the one man of unfaltering courage, unfailing hope, endless cheerfulness, and unwearied kindness." Later Cook claimed to have reached the North Pole with two Esmimos on April 21, 1908, the first man to do so. However, after a short burst of being fêted by kings, Cook was exposed as a fraud by Peary and others (just as some would try to do with Peary much later). Doc Cook was a genuine old-time con man (he also faked his celebrated climb to the top of Mount McKinley in 1906), but, now exposed, life became very difficult, he became totally ostracized, and in 1911 he disappeared, never seen again until 1922, when he showed up in Texas, "promoting" oil stocks. In 1923 Mary Fidele divorced him, and in 1925 he went to live at Leavenworth, Kansas, with a new name, #23,118. He was paroled in 1930, and went to work in Chicago, helping under-privileged children. In 1940 he was staying as a guest of Ralph Shainwald von Ahlefeldt, when the host's wife, Ilse Bauer, was stricken. For 3 weeks Dr. Cook maintained a day and night vigil, but his hostess died on May 1. On May 3 Cook suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. While in the hospital at Port Chester, in late May, he received word that he had received a presidential pardon for his 1923 mail fraud crime. On June 4 he was able to go to the Shainwald von Ahlefeld home at Scarsdale to recuperate, but had a relapse, and on July 24 was admitted to the hospital in New Rochelle, NY, where he died on Aug. 5, 1940.

Cook, Isaac *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cook, Jack *see* **Coleman-Cooke, John**

Cook, James. b. Oct. 27, 1728, Marton, Yorks, son of Scottish farm laborer and Jacobite refugee James Cook and his wife Grace Pace. In 1747 he apprenticed on the collier *Freelove*, and in 1750 became a seaman. He joined the RN as an able seaman in 1755, on the *Eagle*, and within a month was master's mate. He qualified as a master in 1757, and was on the *Solebay* and the *Pembroke* that year. On Dec. 21, 1762, he married Elizabeth Batts, in Barking. In 1768 he made 1st lieutenant, and skippered the *Endeavour* in his first voyage, 1768-71, during which he discovered Botany Bay. Promoted to commander, he next undertook the 2nd voyage. This is the one that concerns Antarctica (*see* **Cook's Expedition, 1772-75**). He was promoted to captain at the end of it. His 3rd voyage began in 1776, when he took the *Resolution* and *Discovery* around the world. For the captain, the expedition came to an end on Feb. 14, 1779, when he was eaten by Hawaiians hungry for a good cook. The greatest navigator of all time, he discovered more than any other human being in history, and circumnavigated the world 3 times.

[1]**Cook, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Cook, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cook, John Colman *see* **Coleman-Cooke, John**

Cook Bay *see* **Cook Ice Shelf**

Cook Ice Shelf. 68°40' S, 152°30' E. An ice shelf, about 88 km wide, occupying a deep recession of the coastline of East Antarctica between Cape Freshfield and Cape Hudson, or between George V Land and Oates Land. Defined as a bay by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, and named by him as Joseph Cook Bay, for Joseph Cook (1860-1947; he was born Joseph Cooke, in England; knighted in 1918), prime minister of Australia in 1914. This name was shortened to Cook Bay. It is actually a bay, but, because it is filled by shelf ice, the term "ice shelf" is deemed better. ANCA accepted the name Cook Ice Shelf on June 19, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cook Island. 69°24' S, 76°01' E. The largest of a group of small islands W of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Oksøy. Re-named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Bruce Graydon Cook (*see* **Mount Cook**).

Cook Mountains. 79°25' S, 158°00' E. At the S of the Hillary Coast, they are bounded by Mulock Glacier in the N, and Darwin Glacier in the S, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Parts of the group were first seen from the Ross Ice Shelf by BNAE 1901-04. Further portions of the group were mapped by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1956-58, and the entire group was completely mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken during the period 1959-63. Explored by NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for Captain Cook. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966.

Cook Nunataks. 67°05' S, 55°50' E. A group of 4 nunataks at the NE end of the Schwartz Range, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1954-66. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for P.J. Cook, ANARE geologist here on the *Nella Dan*, who, with George Treatt (*see* **Mount Treatt**) was the first to visit this feature, on Feb. 21, 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Cook Peak. 85°36' S, 156°50' W. A rock peak, 7 km W of Feeney Peak, surmounting the W wall of Goodale Glacier, in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by

US-ACAN in 1967, for David L. Cook, logistics assistant who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1965.

Cook Peninsula *see* **Riiser-Larsen Peninsula**

Cook Ridge. 69°24' S, 158°35' E. A ridge, mostly ice-covered, with 3 prominent peaks, its trends NE-SW parallel to the W side of Paternostro Glacier, and extends into the SE corner of Davies Bay, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for surveyor David P. "Dave" Cook of ANARE, here in March 1961, with an airborne party led by Phil Law (this was the first party to visit this feature). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Cook Summit. 64°24' S, 62°24' W. Rising to 1590 m between Celsus Peak and Galen Peak, it is the highest peak in the Solvay Mountains of Brabant Island. On Dec. 4, 1984, it was climbed for the first time by the British Joint Services Expedition. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Dr. Frederick Cook. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cooke Bluff. 78°13' S, 161°45' E. A bold, ice-covered bluff between Ruecroft Glacier and Rutgers Glacier, to the S of Rampart Ridge, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for William B. Cooke, USGS cartographer in the Branch of Special Maps, 1951-87, who worked much on Antarctic mapping.

Cooke Crags. 83°10' S, 50°43' W. Rock crags rising to about 1500 m on the ice slope between Henderson Bluff and Mount Lechner, on the W side of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for James E. Cooke, USGS geophysicist who worked in the Forrestals and the Dufek Massif in 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Cooke Glacier. 72°44' S, 88°34' W. About 10 km long, it flows N from the N end of Fletcher Peninsula, in the Bellingshausen Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Kirsten Cooke Healey, at Woods Hole, Mass., computer graphics specialist from the mid 1990s onwards, for the USGS project that is compiling the *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers*, and *25 Glaciological and Coastal-Change Maps of Antarctica*.

Cooke Peak. 72°27' S, 74°46' E. A somewhat elongated mountain surmounted by a central peak, standing 10 km NW of Bode Nunataks, and about 46 km NNW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960, and named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for David J. Cooke, of Balwyn, Vic., cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Cook's Expedition, 1772-75. **Sept. 1771**: Cook was considering a 2nd voyage, with one of the missions being to discover Terra Australis Incognita (the unknown southern land). **Sept. 25, 1771**: The Admiralty authorized the purchase of 2 ships, the *Marquis of Granby* and the *Marquis of Rockingham*. **Nov. 27, 1771**: The *Granby* became the *Drake* and the *Rockingham* became the *Raleigh*. **Nov. 28, 1771**: Cook was named commander of the *Drake*, and Tobias Furneaux of the *Raleigh*. **Dec. 22, 1771**: At Deptford, James Doyle ran (deserted) from Cook's ship. **Dec. 25, 1771**: The Admiralty had by now changed the names of the ships, the *Drake* to *Resolution* and the *Raleigh* to *Adventure*. **Jan. 12, 1772**: At Deptford, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: Edward Young, Thomas Pigg, George McNeal, and Thomas Gout. **Jan. 19, 1772**: At Deptford, Williams Harvey and Samuel Letson ran from the *Resolution*. **Jan. 24, 1772**: At Deptford, Ralph Barthrop ran from the *Resolution*. **Jan. 26, 1772**: At Deptford, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: Evan Anderson, John Thomas, Richard Gilbert, and Robert Sherman. **Jan. 27, 1772**: At Deptford, Richard Birkin was discharged from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 2, 1772**: At Deptford, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: Minute Boncroft, John Pinchers, Thomas Holmes, Thomas Beal, John Dixon, John Collins, and John Davidson. **Feb. 5, 1772**: At Deptford, John Cavannah and Daniel Wolfe were discharged from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 6, 1772**: Work finished on the *Resolution* at Deptford. **Feb. 12, 1772**: At Deptford, John Mann was discharged from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 16, 1772**: At Deptford, John Wright and John Henry ran from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 21, 1772**: At Deptford, John Moore, Edward Cunningham, and Edward Haywood ran from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 24, 1772**: At Deptford, James McDonald ran from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 26, 1772**: At Deptford, David Farmer ran from the *Resolution*. **Feb. 28, 1772**: At Deptford, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: James Batt, Jean Joachim, Elick Folgstrom, David Jones, John Haynes, Jonathan Constable, and Thomas Stone. **March 3, 1772**: At Deptford, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: William Hickman, John Williams, John Willson, William Bolton, and Charles Hay. **March 8, 1772**: At Deptford, John Curry, Richard Heirs, and John Elson ran from the *Resolution*. **March 13, 1772**: At Deptford, James Mills was discharged from the *Resolution*. **March 27, 1772**: At Deptford, John White ran from the *Resolution*. **March 31, 1772**: At Deptford, John Nowland was discharged from the *Resolution*. **April 1, 1772**: At Deptford, James Hardy, George Gill, and John Warwick ran from the *Resolution*. **April 8, 1772**: At Deptford, Isaac George Manley was discharged from the *Resolution*. **April 10, 1772**: At Woolwich, the following men ran from the *Resolution*: John Morris, John Mahoney, James Sullivan, and Thomas Lindsey. **April 11, 1772**: At Woolwich, Timothy Manning and John Halker were discharged form the *Resolution*. **April 12, 1772**: Anders Sparrman, who had trained under the great Linnaeus, arrived at Cape Town as Forster's assistant (for Forster, see below). **April 16, 1772**: At Woolwich, Matthew Elwood was discharged form the *Resolution*. **April 22, 1772**: At Woolwich, George Bayne and John Wyatt ran from the *Resolution*. **April 28, 1772**: At Long Reach, the following men were discharged form the *Resolution*: James Strong, William Maffin, William Taylor, John Carr. 8 men were also discharged here but later taken back: William Nash, Michael Flinn, John Davis, John Leverick, Thomas Shaw, John Bernard, Richard Lee, and John Kepplin. **May 5, 1772**: At Long Reach, William Bilby was discharged from the *Resolution*. **May 7, 1772**: At Woolwich, William Sandford drowned off the *Resolution*. **May 8, 1772**: At Woolwich, Joseph Joseck ran from the *Resolution*, and George Cope and Blacket Mears were discharged from the same ship at Long Reach. **May 14, 1772**: At The Nore, John Heaton ran from the *Resolution*. Another man, John Davis, previously discharged, but re-hired, ran, but there is no date. This may seem like a lot of desertions, but it was typical. **May 18, 1772**: The ships anchored at Sheerness. **May 29, 1772**: The following Marines joined the *Resolution*: 2nd Lt. John Edgecumbe (commander), Sgt. John Hamilton, Corp. Robert Beard, Drummer Philip Brotherson (name also seen as Brotherton) and the following privates: Richard Baldy, John Buttall (name also seen as Duttall), Richard Carpenter, John Commance, John Harper, Archibald McVicar, William Monk (name also seen as D. Monk), John Phillips, Francis Taylor (name also seen as T. Taylor), William Tow, Charles Twitty, Richard Waterfield, William Wedgeborough (name also seen as Widgeborough), and George Woodward. Samuel Coulson is also reported to have served as a Marine on the *Resolution*, but it is not certain if he made the trip or not. The following Marines joined the *Adventure*, also at Sheerness: 2nd Lt. James Scott (commander, and at that rank as from June 11, 1772), Sgt. John Mollonex, Corp. Alexander Mills, Drummer John Lane, and the following privates: William Alden, William Kearney, Daniel Lear, Richard Reid, Alexander Ross, Donald Stewart, John Thomas, and Bernhard Tannenfried (name also seen as Bonaventure Sommerfield). John Hall was also taken on at some stage as a Marine, but it is not certain if he sailed on the voyage. **June 4, 1772**: At Sheerness, Thomas Connell was discharged from the *Resolution*. **June 5, 1772**: At Sheerness, Anthony Douez, John Marchant, and Robert Holebrook were discharged from the *Resolution*. **June 7, 1772**: At Sheerness, George Hearsey was discharged from the *Resolution*. **June 11, 1772**: At Sheerness, Robert Riddle was dismissed from the *Resolution*. **June 15, 1772**: Cook inspected the *Resolution*. **June 22, 1772**: The *Resolution* left Sheerness. **June 30, 1772**: At Spithead, the following men were discharged from the *Resolution*: John Pierce, Nathaniel Morris, John Onwin, Michael Underwood, and Edmund Bailie. **July 3, 1772**: The *Resolution* arrived at Plymouth. **July 9, 1772**: At Plymouth, Corp. Samuel Gibson and

Pvt. Isaac Taylor of the Marines joined the *Resolution*, and Simon Belton and John Sandon were discharged from the same ship. **July 10, 1772**: At Plymouth, Francis Scarnell joined the *Resolution* as an able seaman. **July 13, 1772**: The 2 ships left Plymouth. These, then, were the men who left Plymouth: On the *Resolution*: James Cook (commander, and leader of the expedition); Robert Palliser Cooper (1st Lt.); Charles Clerke (2nd Lt.); Richard Pickersgill (3rd Lt.); Joseph Gilbert (master); Robert Anderson (gunner); James Wallis (carpenter); James Patten (surgeon); James Gray (boatswain); Matthew Brown (armorer); John Davall Burr, John Whitehouse, Alexander Hood and Isaac Smith (master's mates); James Colnett, William Harvey, Bowles Mitchell, Joseph Price, Henry Roberts, Thomas Willis, Isaac Manley (midshipmen); William Peckover and John Marra (gunner's mates); William Dawson (clerk); William Bevans (name also seen as Bevan), Robert Goulding, George Jackson, James Seamer (name also seen as Seymour), and Henry Smock (name also seen as Smook) (carpenter's mates); David Anderson, William Ewin, and Solomon Reading (name also seen as Reardon) (boatswain's mates); William Anderson and Benjamin Drawwater (surgeon's mates); William Drew (armorer's mate); William Bee (quartermaster's mate); Richard Rollett (sailmaker); Daniel Clark (master-at-arms); John Ramsay (cook); Aeneas Aitken, William Bell, Samuel Bordall, John Ellwell, John Lockton, Patrick Wheilan (name also seen as Whelan) (quartermasters); John Frazier (ship's corporal); Edward Barrett and Peter Reynolds (cook's mates); William Atkinson, John Bernard, John Blackburn, William Briscoe, James Burney, John Cave, William Chapman, John Coghlan, Richard Collett, William Collett, Thomas Connell, Richard Corbett, James Davies, Edward Dawson, James Day, Thomas Driver, John Elliott, Thomas Fenton, Michael Flinn, Samuel Freesland (name also seen as Freezland), Richard Grindall, John Harrison, James Hayes, Andrew Horn, John Innel, John Kepplin, William Lanyon, Richard Lee, John Leverick, Charles Loggie, John Marchant, James Maxwell, John Mills, Simon Monk, William Nash, James Onwin, Thomas Perry, Samuel Peterson (name also seen as Emmanuel Peterson), John Pierce, Thomas Shaw, James Simms, John Smally, Thomas Snowden, Edward Terrill (name also seen as Terrell), George Vancouver, William Whatman, Stephen White, Thomas White, Charles Williams, and John Wybrow (able seamen). Marines (see above, May 29, 1772 and July 9, 1772). Supernumeraries: John Reinhold Forster (naturalist); George Forster and Ernest Scholient (naturalist's assistants); William Wales (astronomer); George Gilpin (servant); William Hodges (painter); and Francis Masson (gardener sent by the King to the Cape of Good Hope). The following names are also associated with the *Resolution*, but it is not certain if they sailed or not: Richard Birkin, James Carrick, Abraham Edes, James Elmes, John Hendrick, James Leonard, Frederick Lundburg, James Mead, John Stalker, and Alexander Willson. On the *Adventure*: Tobias Furneaux (commander), Joseph Shank (1st Lt.), Arthur Kempe (2nd Lt.), Peter Fannin (master); Andrew Gloag (gunner); Edward Johns (bosun); Thomas Andrews (surgeon); William Orford (carpenter); William Hawkey and John Rowe (master's mates); Love Constable, Samuel Kempe, John James Lambrecht, Henry Lightfoot (name also seen as D. Lightfoot), and John Woodhouse (midshipmen); Andrew Hill (sail maker); Alexander Dewar (clerk); James Jamieson (name also seens as Gameson) (armorer); William Sanderson and Francis Upton (gunner's mates); John Haley and James Gibbs (boatswain's mates); Mortimer Mahoney (cook); William Crispin, John Fagan, David Lewis, William Medberry, and Nathaniel Willard (carpenter's mates); John Kent and John Young (surgeon's mates); William Carr (master-at-arms); William Roberts (sailmaker's mate); Robert Barber, Robert Moody, Francis Murphy, Francis Spencer, and James Upton (quartermasters); Noble Arrowsmith, Michael Bell, Anthony Bazil, Robert Brown, Thomas Carlo, James Cavan, John Cavanagh, John Croneen, Thomas Dyke, William Facey, John Richard Falconar, John Finley, John Fish, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Freeman, William Hamilton Gibbons, Robert Harrison, Edward Hart, Richard Hergest, Thomas Hill, James Jones, John Longford, Boyd McAlister (also seen as Dugal McAllister), William Milton, Richard Molloy, George Moorey (name also seen as Morey), Henry Pryor, John Rayside, William Thomas, Robert Weaver, John Wilby, and Henry Wright (able seamen); Marines (see above, May 29, 1772); Supernumeraries: William Bayly (astronomer), and James Tobias Swilley, the captains' black servant. There are several other names associated with the *Adventure*, but as there are no detailed rosters of who ran from this ship or was discharged, as there are for the *Resolution*, it is difficult to say who actually sailed on the voyage: James Adcock, Jonathan Bliss, Daniel Bowles, John Bradshaw, Joseph Bryant, Cornelius Burke, Cornelius Callahan, Charles Cannon, Peter Cavanaugh, Peter Champion, Jehosiahim Clocker, James Craven, John Crawford, William Duncan, Charles Ebbett, John Evans, William Everill, Patrick Fling, Henry Frazier, James Gardner, Abraham Garrett, Thomas Hartley, John Hayes, Thomas Herrigan, Ambrose Hill, John Hill, James Howard, John Hughes, Alexander Hutchinson, Abraham Isaac, William Lee, Robert Mackie, Thomas Magson, William Meadow, Charles Murray, John Murray, Cuthbert Nattrass, Thomas Newman, John Nightingale, Thomas Partridge, John Perry, Owen Reily, John Rogers, William Ryan, John Shannon, William Shields, John Simpson, Neil Sinclair, James Smithurst, Robert Stuart, Francis Treneer, James Triplett, Cornelius Vowell, Robert Weaver, George White, John Wilkie, Thomas Wilson, Robert Yates, and Robert Yelloby. **July 29, 1772**: The 2 ships arrived at Madeira. **Aug. 1, 1772**: They left Madeira. **Aug. 4, 1772**: They passed the Canary Islands. **Aug. 12, 1772**: They arrived at Cape Verde. **Aug. 14, 1772**: They left Cape Verde. **Aug. 19, 1772**: Smock fell overboard from the *Resolution*, and drowned. **Aug. 27, 1772**: Lambrecht died of fever on the *Adventure* (bad water drunk at Cape Verde). **Sept. 8, 1772**: The 2 ships crossed the Equator, heading south. Samuel Kempe died of fever on the *Adventure*, replaced by William Lanyon. **Oct. 30, 1772**: They arrived at Cape Town. **Nov. 19, 1772**: At Cape Town, Shank was sent home, sick, and replaced by Arthur Kempe on the *Adventure*. Jem Burney replaced Kempe as 2nd Lt. Anders Sparrman joined as a "servant," but really to assist the Forsters. **Nov. 22, 1772**: The 2 ships left Cape Town, heading south. **Dec. 10, 1772**: They encountered their first ice, in 50°40' S. **Dec. 26, 1772**: They were in 50°31' S, 26°57' E. **Dec. 31, 1772**: Quartermaster Barber became an able seaman, and was replaced by William Sowrey on the *Adventure*. **Jan. 1, 1773**: The ships were in 60°21' S. Love Constable became an able seaman. **Jan. 2, 1773**: Richard Hergest and George Moorey made midshipmen on the *Adventure*. **Jan. 9, 1773**: The ships were in 61°36' S. **Jan. 12, 1773**: Forster shot an albatross. **Jan. 17, 1773**: Cook became the first navigator to cross the Antarctic Circle, which he did in 39°35' E, after making 25 tons of fresh water from the icebergs. **Feb. 8, 1773**: The two ships got separated. **Feb. 11, 1773**: After 3 days of failing to find the *Resolution*, Furneaux made the decision to take the *Adventure* to NZ, as arranged. **Feb. 17, 1773**: Cook saw a stunning aurora australis. **Feb. 20, 1773**: Another aurora, and more fresh water taken on, despite a near accident when one of the bergs turned over. **Feb. 24, 1773**: The *Resolution* was in 61°52' S. **March 8, 1773**: The *Resolution* was in 59°44' S, 121°09' E, and the temperature was 40°F. **March 9, 1773**: The *Adventure* sighted Van Diemen's Land. **March 25, 1773**: The *Resolution* sighted NZ. **March 26, 1773**: The *Resolution* docked, after 117 days at sea, not having sighted land in all that time, and only one man with scurvy. **March 30, 1773**: The *Adventure* sighted NZ. **April 1, 1773**: John R. Falconar became a master's mate on the *Adventure*. **April 7, 1773**: The *Adventure* pulled into Queen Charlotte's Sound. **May 11, 1773**: The *Adventure* experienced an earthquake at Queen Charlotte's Sound. **May 18, 1773**: When the *Resolution* pulled into Queen Charlotte's Sound, they found the *Adventure* there. **June 7, 1773**: The 2 ships left NZ for Tahiti. **July 1, 1773**: Bowles Mitchell was made an able seaman. **July 23, 1773**: Mahoney, the cook on the *Adventure*, died of scurvy, and was replaced by William Chapman, assistant cook of the *Resolution*. **July 29, 1773**: 20 men down with scurvy on the *Adventure*. **Aug. 16, 1773**: They arrived at Tahiti. **Aug. 20, 1773**: Marine Isaac Taylor died. **Sept. 18, 1773**: They left Tahiti, with two Raiatean natives aboard: Odiddy (or Odidie,

or Hiti-Hiti) on the *Resolution*, and Omai (or Mai, or Omiah, or Omy) on the *Adventure*. These native lads actually became crew members. **Oct. 7, 1773**: The ships left Tahiti. **Oct. 30, 1773**: The ships lost each other, never to see each other again until 1775. **Nov. 1, 1773**: Rowe became an able seaman on the *Adventure*. **Nov. 3, 1773**: The *Resolution* back at Queen Charlotte's Sound. **Nov. 25, 1773**: The *Resolution* left NZ, heading south. **Nov. 30, 1773**: The *Adventure* finally put into Queen Charlotte's Sound, after a month of horrendous gales. They had missed the *Resolution* by 6 days. Dyke became an able seaman, and was temporarily replaced by Rowe on the *Adventure*. **Dec. 12, 1773**: The *Resolution* saw its first ice of the season, in 62°10' S. **Dec. 15, 1773**: The *Resolution* was in 66°S. **Dec. 17, 1773**: Grass Cove, NZ. With the *Adventure* ready to sail, a small boat, under Rowe, and with Woodhouse, Thomas Hill, Facey, Bell, Jones, Cavanagh, Murphy, Milton, and Swilley, left the ship to look for fresh vegetables. They never came back. Burney led a party out, complete with Fannin, some crew and 10 Marines, to look for them, but the missing tars were now causing spasms in the intestines of some local cannibal lads. From the remains of the cook-out on the beach they were able to identify Hill's hand from the tattoo ("T.H.") he had had done at Tahiti, Rowe's hand from an old injury, the head of Captain Furneaux's black servant, and Woodhouse's shoes. Dogs were gnawing at entrails. However, it is just possible that Woodhouse escaped the cooking-pot (see Woodhouse, for further details). **Dec. 19, 1773**: On the *Adventure*, Lanyon replaced Rowe as master's mate, John Finley replaced Murphy, and Constable replaced Woodhouse. **Dec. 20, 1773**: The *Resolution* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Dec. 23, 1773**: The *Adventure* left Queen Charlotte's Sound, heading for Cape Horn. During the trip they reached 61°S. **Dec. 31, 1773**: Hawkey became an able seaman. **Jan. 26, 1774**: Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle again. **Jan. 30, 1774**: The *Resolution* reached 71°10' S. **Feb. 1, 1774**: John Wilby replaced Lanyon. **Feb. 3, 1774**: Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle again. **Feb. 6, 1774**: Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle again. **Feb. 23, 1774**: Cook was very sick. **March 4, 1774**: Cook recovered. **March 11, 1774**: The *Resolution* arrived at Easter Island. **March 16, 1774**: The *Resolution* left Easter Island, in search of the Marquesas Islands. **March 19, 1774**: The *Adventure* reached Cape Town. **April 7, 1774**: The *Resolution* arrived at the Marquesas. **April 16, 1774**: The *Adventure* left Cape Town. **April 22, 1774**: The *Resolution* arrived at Tahiti. **May 1774**: Odiddy left the expedition. **May 14, 1774**: The *Resolution* left Tahiti, and Marra tried to desert. He was clapped in irons. **June 5, 1774**: Marra was released. **June 6, 1774**: The *Resolution* reached Lord Howe Island. **June 21, 1774**: Cook sighted Niue, which he called Savage Island. **June 27, 1774**: The *Resolution* anchored at Nomuka (Rotterdam). **July 2, 1774**: The *Resolution* sighted Fiji. **July 14, 1774**: The *Adventure* arrived back in England. **July 16, 1774**: Aurora Island sighted by the *Resolution*. **Aug. 6, 1774**: The *Resolution* at Futuna. **Aug. 1774**: Lanyon became a lieutenant. **Aug. 19, 1774**: Wedgeborough shot a native, and was later punished. **Sept. 4, 1774**: Colnett became the first European to see New Caledonia. **Sept. 6, 1774**: Simon Monk, the much-esteemed butcher on the *Resolution*, fell down the forehatch, and died the next day. **Oct. 10, 1774**: Norfolk Island discovered by the *Resolution*. **Oct. 17, 1774**: The *Resolution* back at Queen Charlotte's Sound. **Nov. 11, 1774**: The *Resolution* left NZ, bound for Cape Horn. **Nov. 27, 1774**: The *Resolution* sailed 183 miles in 24 hours, a record. **Dec. 22, 1774**: Wedgeborough, drunk, on the *Resolution,* disappeared off Tierra del Fuego, presumed drowned during the night. **Dec. 28, 1774**: The *Resolution* rounded Cape Horn. **Jan. 6, 1775**: The *Resolution* was in 58°09' S, 53°14' W, very close to Antarctic waters. **Jan. 17, 1775**: Cook discovered and took possession of South Georgia Island, in the king's name. **Jan. 18, 1775**: Cook back in Antarctic waters. **Jan. 31, 1775**: Cook discovered the South Sandwich Islands. **Feb. 6, 1775**: Cook named the South Sandwich Islands. **Feb. 23, 1775**: The *Resolution* in 58°S and 59°S, and then left, bound north for Cape Town. **March 22, 1775**: The *Resolution* arrived at Cape Town. **March 23, 1775**: Sparrman left the expedition. **April 27, 1775**: Cook left Cape Town. **May 16, 1775**: Cook arrived at St. Helena. **May 21, 1775**: Cook left St. Helena. **May 28, 1775**: Cook arrived at Ascension. **May 31, 1775**: Cook left Ascension. **June 9, 1775**: Cook at Fernando de Noronha. **June 11, 1775**: The *Resolution* crossed the Equator. **July 14, 1775**: The *Resolution* arrived at the Azores. **July 19, 1775**: Cook left the Azores. **July 29, 1775**: Cook sighted Plymouth. **July 30, 1775**: The *Resolution* docked in England. She had been away 3 years and 18 days, and had lost only 4 men, a considerable record. Cook circumnavigated Antarctica at high latitudes (the first to do so), and concluded that if Antarctica existed it must be very cold indeed, and completely barren. He did discover the South Sandwich Islands, however, and South Georgia (54°S), and it was his publication of this fact that would ultimately lead to the seal rush of the late 18th-early 19th centuries, and thus to real exploration of Antarctica.

Coombe, Harry. b. 1881, Medway, Kent, as Henry Combe. He joined the Merchant Navy at 14, signed on to the *Port of Melbourne*, in London, as an officers' steward, and via Perth, arrived in Sydney on Oct. 15, 1895. He moved to Tasmania, and at Hobart, on Jan. 30, 1911, signed on to the *Beckenham* as a fireman and trimmer, making the run to Redondo Beach, Calif., then on to Astoria, Oreg., then back to Timaru, NZ, and on from there to Sydney. Then he made his way back to Hobart, where, on Nov. 23, 1911, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the first voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 13, 1912.

Coombes Ridge. 69°09' S, 157°03' E. A rocky ridge running roughly N-S, 3 km (the Australians say 5 km) W of Magga Peak, it forms the E extremity of Lauritzen Bay, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Mapped on Feb. 20, 1959, by an ANARE party on the *Magga Dan*, led by Phil Law, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Bruce B. Coombes, airport engineer with the Australian Department of Civil Aviation, here with Law's party to investigate potential airfield sites at Wilkes Station and elsewhere. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Coombs Hills. 76°47' S, 160°00' E. An area of broken and largely snow-free hills and valleys, about 90 sq km in area, SE of Allen Nunatak, and separated from that nunatak by the Odell Glacier, or, to put it another way, between Odell Glacier and Cambridge Glacier, just to the N of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. At the S end of the hills stands Mount Brooke (2590 m), from the base of which narrow ridges run S and SE into the upper McKay névé. Discovered in Dec. 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and named by them for Douglas Saxon Coombs, professor of geology at the University of Otago, 1956-90, who helped the expedition obtain essential petrological equipment. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. ANCA also accepted the name. Originally plotted in 76°52' S, 160°04' E, it has since been replotted.

[1]**Mount Cooper**. 70°32' S, 67°18' E. A small, conical peak rising to 1524 m on the E end of White Massif, on the N side of Nemesis Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Corp. Noel Munro "Toby" Cooper (*see under* **Cooper, Noel**).

[2]**Mount Cooper**. 77°08' S, 145°22' E. A large mountain on The Billboard, 6 km W of Asman Ridge, on the S side of Arthur Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 by ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Merian C. Cooper (1893-1973), producer of the movie *King Kong*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Cooper, James *see* **Coupar**

Cooper, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cooper, Mercator. b. Sept. 29, 1803, Sag Harbor, NY, son of Nathan Cooper and his wife Olive "Olly" Howell. In the 1820s he married Maria Jane Green. In 1845, while skipper of the *Manhattan* during a whaling voyage (1843-46), Cooper picked up 22 stranded Japanese sailors and returned them to Tokyo. The Emperor's men treated the Americans well, provisioned them free of charge, but, being an isolationist country, told them never to return. Cooper handed the charts he made to the U.S. government, and 8 years later, Matthew Perry is said to have used them on his famous trip to Japan. His wife having died, he married again, on March 5, 1848, in Southampton, NY, to

Sophia Jessup Foster. It seems that in 1852 Cooper sailed the *Levant* out of Sag Harbor, NY, heading for Antarctic waters. This purported trip is outlined under **The *Levant***. He died at Barranquillo, Colombia, in 1872, either on March 23 or April 24. The Old Dartmouth Historical Society Museum has a collection of material on Cooper.

Cooper, Noel Munro "Toby." b. Dec. 28, 1933. A corporal in the Royal Australian Mechanical and Electrical Engineers who went to Mawson Station on the *Kista Dan*, for the summer of 1955-56, as engineer with the DUKW team, and wound up volunteering to winter-over as diesel mechanic and to help with the flying program for the winter of 1956.

Cooper, Patrick John. b. Nov. 6, 1952. REME man who joined BAS and wintered-over as ionosphere physicist and electronics engineer at Halley Bay Station in 1979 and 1980. He was back in BAS in 1984, installing a computer network at the bases. He was also at Rothera Station, and was back at Halley Bay in 1991.

Cooper, Raymund Edward "Ray." b. 1928, Stockport, Lancs, son of John A. Cooper and his wife Honora Curry. He joined the Royal Navy, as an ordinary seaman, and gradually worked his way up to petty officer. Being a huge fellow, and very tough, he had the habit of striking officers and being reduced to the rank of ordinary seaman. Legend has it that this happened to him three times. Despite this, he was accepted by FIDS in 1954, as a diesel eletric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base B in 1955, and at Base W in 1956. He was at Port Lockroy in the summer of 1956-57, and in 1957 returned to the UK. Almost immediately after arriving back in the UK, in 1957, he left for Quebec, eventually moving to Labrador, where he worked on holiday homes, and married an Eskimo. Now deceased.

Cooper, Robert Palliser. b. 1743, Lincoln, son of Robert Cooper and his wife Alice Palliser. He joined the Royal Navy, and became a 2nd lieutenant on Dec. 1, 1766, joining the *Niger* on the Newfoundland and West Indies stations. On July 19, 1767 he was appointed an officer of the Customs, and on Sept. 20, 1770 returned to naval service when he was appointed to the *Weasel*. On Dec. 7, 1770, he was appointed 4th Lieutenant on the *Resolution* (this was not Cook's ship of the same name), and on Dec. 25, 1771 to the *Drake* (the same day the *Drake*'s name was changed to the *Resolution*, which was Cook's ship), as 1st lieutenant. As such he took part in Cook's voyage of 1772-75, during which he kept a log. John Elliott described him as "a steady, good officer." After the expedition he was commander (appointed to that rank on Aug. 10, 1775) of the *Hawke*. In Jan. 1778 he became a captain, and in 1796 retired as an admiral. His first wife, Susanne Moulden, died, and on July 27, 1805, at the age of 62, he married 21-year-old Harriet Harden, at Portsea, Hants, and died in Portsmouth less than three months later, on Oct. 27, 1805.

Cooper, W. b. 1889, London. He joined the Merchant Navy at 18, as a steward's boy on the *Orotava*, plying the Antipodean waters, and on Nov. 26, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, in that same capacity, at £2 per month, for the first voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He was not part of the crew when it pulled into Sydney on March 30, 1912, so he must have left at Hobart, just before the *Aurora* left that port for Sydney. He remained at sea, being induced to go for the much more romatic job of ship's stoker.

Cooper Bluffs. 70°39' S, 164°56' E. Also called Cooper Ridge. Prominent, high, ice-covered coastal bluffs, about 10 km long, on the E side, and near the mouth, of Zykov Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for Flying Officer Garry C. Cooper, RAAF, who explored the area from the *Thala Dan* in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cooper Glacier. 85°30' S, 164°30' W. A tributary glacier, about 24 km (the New Zealanders say about 30 km) long, and between 5 and 13 km wide, it descends from the Polar Plateau and flows NE between Butchers Spur and the Quarles Range, or, to put it another way, between Mount Ruth Gade and Mount Don Pedro Chrisophersen, to merge with the head of the Ross Ice Shelf at the S side of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered aerially by Byrd in Nov. 1929, and named by him as Kent Cooper Glacier, for Kent Cooper (1880-1965), general manager of Associated Press (AP). The name was later shortened, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. NZ-APC also accepted the name.

Cooper Icefalls. 82°31' S, 160°00' E. The main icefalls of the Nimrod Glacier, about 50 sq miles in extent, in the vicinity of Kon-Tiki Nunatak. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61 for Christopher Neville Cooper, a member of the expedition, and a member of the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, with ANCA doing the same on Sept. 26, 1978.

Cooper Nunatak. 79°45' S, 159°11' E. A large, rocky nunatak, rising to about 1500 m, 9.5 km N of Diamond Hill, protruding through the ice at the very E end of the Brown Hills. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for Roger A. Cooper, geologist with VUWAE 1960-61. He was back in Victoria Land in 1974-75, and again in 1981-82. NZ-ACAN accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Cooper Ridge *see* **Cooper Bluffs**

Cooper Snowfield. 80°56' S, 158°40' E. A snowfield with an area of about 65 sq km, and rising to an elevation of over 1200 m, it is nearly encircled by ridges connecting Mount Bevin, Mount Field, Mount Durnford, and Mount Liard, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Alan K. Cooper, USGS marine geophysicist at Menlo Park, Calif., involved between 1984 and 2002 in drilling and seismic studies of the Antarctic continental margin for deriving paleoenvironments and ice-sheet history. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Cooper Spur. 70°38' S, 165°03' E. A narrow spur extending N from the E end of Cooper Bluffs, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, surprisingly not in association with the bluffs, but for Ronald R. Cooper, USN, who wintered-over as chief builder at McMurdo in 1967.

Coor Crags. 74°59' S, 136°36' W. Several rock crags 5.5 km SE of Cox Point, in the N part of Erickson Bluffs, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Cdr. Lawrence W. Coor, USN, pilot of LC-130 Hercules aircraft during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

Copacabana Field Camp *see* **Pieter J. Lenie Field Station**

Mount Cope. 84°01' S, 174°33' E. A bluff-type mountain on the E side of the Separation Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains, it overlooks the W side of Canyon Glacier, 6 km NW of Nadeau Bluff. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Ronald P. Cope, USN, officer-in-charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo in 1963.

Cope, John Lachlan. b. March 31, 1893, Hammersmith, London, son of bank clerk William Thomas "Tom" Cope and his wife Marie Louise Bogue. His father died, and in 1909 his mother married again, to John William Gardiner. After Tonbridge public school, he studied botany and medicine at Christ's, Cambridge, 1910-14, and graduated in the latter year in natural sciences. Sir Arthur Shipley, master at Christ's, recommended him as biologist for Shackleton's BITE 1914-17, and he was taken on. The Sydney newspapers declared him to be a physician and surgeon, and so that's what he became, on the Ross Sea party of the expedition. He was one of the 9 left on the Great Ice Barrier to lay depots after the *Aurora* had broken away from her moorings. Simon Nasht, perpetuating the generally received (but hopelessly uninformed) historical impression of Cope, in his book, *The Last Explorer* (about Wilkins), describes Cope as a young doctor "not much burdened by either talent or scruples." Despite this Monday morning quarterback condemnation he showed real medical talent while under great pressure on the ice. Immediately upon his return to Britain he joined the Royal Naval Air Service (with which he was to serve for the rest of World War I), and on Aug. 1, 1917, at Datchet, Berks, he mar-

ried the Hon. Edith Nora Florence Robinson (known as Norah), eldest daughter of the 2nd Baron Rosmead. She was on short leave from working in a French hospital. He and Norah would have 4 children, Peter, Anne, Tony, and Michael. Cope also changed his name (although never officially) to John Renney Lachlan-Cope, and began the serious study of medicine. After the war, as a lieutenant surgeon [sic — it's amazing what propaganda can do], RNVR, he was burning with the idea of getting his own expedition together, and, after a failed attempt in 1918, in 1920-22 he led the ill-starred British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. He resumed his medical studies in 1929, at Durham, and qualified in July 1933. He set up a general practice in London, and from 1939 to 1941 was medical officer of health in Colchester, Essex. He moved to Milcote House, Bearwood, Smethwick, Birmingham, and practiced in that city. His wife died on March 31, 1947, and Dr. Cope died at Milcote House in Nov. 1947. What is absolutely despicable is that there is not a feature in Antarctica named after Dr. Cope.

Cope Hill. 75°07' S, 114°47' W. A hill, 1.5 km W of Manfull Ridge, on the N side of the Kohler Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Winston Cope, USNR, medical officer at Pole Station in 1974.

Cerro Copihue. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A hill, S of the beach the Chileans call Playa Copihue, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, in association with the beach.

Playa Copihue. 62°27' S, 60°46' W. A beach, immediately E of the point the Chileans call Punta Odontoceto, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, for the Chilean national flower.

Punta Copihue *see* **Beneden Head**

Co-pilot Glacier. 73°11' S, 164°22' E. A very short and very steep tributary glacier, 6 km long, flowing from the W and S slopes of Mount Overlord (the New Zealanders say from Paramount Volcano — q.v.), into the upper part of Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in recognition of pilots and co-pilots of VX-6, and in association with nearby Pilot Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Copland Pass. 78°06' S, 162°57' E. A pass, at an elevation of about 1600 m above sea level, over Frostbite Spine (the ridge between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier), in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by Rob Findlay, leader of an NZARP geological party to the area in 1981-82, after a feature of the same name in NZ, i.e., Copland Pass, which lies between Hooker Valley and Copland Valley (i.e., in NZ). NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Copland Peak. 71°27' S, 73°16' W. Rising to about 500 m, 5 km NE of the Mussorgsky Peaks, on the Derocher Peninsula, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. and Feb. 1973. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Aaron Copland (1900-1990), the American composer. It appears on an American map of 1988. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988, and it appears in the British gazetteer of that year.

Copper. Scott and Mawson both found copper in Antarctica. Both chalcocite and chalcopyrite have been found. The largest deposits are in the Copper Nunataks, in Palmer Land (*see also* **Coppermine Cove**).

Mount Copper *see* **Copper Peak**

Pico Copper *see* **Copper Peak**

Ventisquero Copper *see* **Copper Col**

Copper Col. 64°44' S, 63°23' W. A col, 305 m (the British say about 500 m) above sea level, between Copper Peak to the N and Billie Peak to the S, and running in a SE direction on the S side of (and somewhat parallel to) Green Spur, E of Börgen Bay, in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably discovered (but certainly not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1927, the Discovery Investigations saw it from a distance, and it appears on their 1929 chart as Copper Glacier, a name that may well have been in use before they charted it, but which was certainly in association with the peak. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Ventisquero Copper, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on Argentine charts of 1949 and 1957 as Glaciar Copper (although misspelled Cooper in the latter), but on a 1953 Argentine chart of 1953 as Glaciar Cobre, and another one of 1957 as Glaciar del Cobre. It was Glaciar del Cobre that was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Following a survey by Fids from Base N, it was determined that "col" would be a better term than "glacier, and on Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC changed the name to Copper Col, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Copper Cove. 72°09' S, 170°00' E. A very small bay, 3 km N of Helm Point, indenting the E side of Honeycomb Ridge, at the W margin of Moubray Bay. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58 because its cliffs are stained green in places by the action of weather on the copper ores. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Copper Glacier *see* **Copper Col**

Caleta Copper Mine *see* **Coppermine Cove**

Península (de) Copper Mine *see* **Coppermine Peninsula**

Copper Mine Cove *see* **Coppermine Cove, Mitchell Cove**

Copper Mountain *see* **Copper Peak**

Copper Nunataks. 74°22' S, 64°55' W. A cluster of nunataks, 6 km in diameter, and rising to about 1500 m, at the head of Wetmore Glacier, 17.5 km WSW of Mount Crowell, on the Orville Coast of southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by Peter D. Rowley (*see* **Rowley Massif**), USGS geologist in this area in 1970-71 and 1972-73, who discovered the largest Antarctican deposits of copper minerals (chalcopyrite and malachite) here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974.

Copper Peak. 64°43' S, 63°21' W. A peak with vividly green patches on it, rising to 1125 m, 3 km NNE of Billie Peak, NE of Börgen Bay, and 5 km N of Cabo Laure, in the Osterrieth Range, on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and it appears on their chart of 1929, although the descriptive name may well have been given some years before, following the collection in about 1918 of a rich sample of copper ore nearby. Wilkins referred to it in 1930 as Copper Mountain. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Pico Copper, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Copper Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as both Cerro Cobre (i.e., "copper hill") and Pico Cobre (i.e., "copper peak"), and the name was also seen around this time as Monte del Cobre, Cerro del Cobre, and Mount Copper. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico Verde, and that is the name the 1970 Argentine gazetteer settled on. The name Copper Peak appears incorrectly on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as the N end of the Wall Range (on Wiencke Island).

Copper Ridge. 62°02' S, 58°09' W. The W ridge of Mount Hopeful, in the Arctowski Mountains, N of the head of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, as Miedziana Gran, for the abundant copper mineralization here. It appears as such on Tokarski's map of 1981. The name was translated into English.

Península Coppermine *see* **Coppermine Peninsula**

Coppermine Cove. 62°23' S, 59°42' W. Immediately SE of Fort William (the NW tip of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. The early sealers, who roughly charted it in 1820-21, applied the name Copper Mine Cove to a much larger cove (now called Mitchell Cove; or, by the Chileans, Caleta Nailon) farther SE along the W side of Robert Island, so naming it because of the copper-colored superficial staining of the lavas and tuffs in the area. It appears as such on Powell's chart of 1822. There are 1921 and 1930 British references to it as such, but the area was re-surveyed in 1934-35 by the Discovery Investigations, and the smaller cove appears on their 1935 chart as Copper Mine Cove. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Caleta Copper Mine. Coppermine

Cove Refugio was built here in Jan. 1950. The cove appears on a 1953 Argentine chart translated as Caleta Mina de Cobre, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Coppermine Cove in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such on British charts of 1956 and 1968. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Caleta Copper Mine. The Chileans had established Refugio Piloto Pardo here in Feb. 1962. Originally plotted in 62°22' S, 59°45' W, it was replotted in late 2008, by the British. *See also* **Mitchell Cove**.

Coppermine Cove Refugio. 62°23' S, 59°41' W. The Chilean name was Refugio Caleta Mina de Cobre. Chilean refugee hut, built in Jan. 1950, on rock, at Coppermine Cove, Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1954, it became Luis Risopatrón Refugio. During the 1990-91 season, Luis Risopatrón Refugio II was built here.

Coppermine Peninsula. 62°22' S, 59°43' W. A rugged peninsula, 1.7 km long and 500 m wide, between Carlota Cove and Coppermine Cove, and terminating in Fort William, at the NW end of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears on a 1970 sketch map as Península Copper Mine, named in association with the cove. There are 1975 references to it as Península Copper Mine, Península de Copper Mine, and Península Coppermine. US-ACAN accepted the name Coppermine Peninsula in 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a 1990 British Admiralty chart. In 1971, it became SPA #16, and in 2002 was re-designated ASPA #112.

Coppermine Refugio *see* **Coppermine Cove Refugio**

Copperstain Ridge. 71°27' S, 164°22' E. About 5 km long, it descends NNE from Mount Freed, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE 1967-68 because of the extensive copper staining here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Coppnunatak. 71°06' S, 161°35' E. A nunatak NW of Alga Lakes, in the vicinity of the Morozumi Range, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans.

The *Cora*. Liverpool sealing brig of 267 tons. On Sept. 27, 1820 Capt. Robert Fildes took command and sailed her down to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. Joseph Kitchen was probably the first mate. While Fildes was away in his tender, the *Cora* struck a reef and was wrecked in Blythe Bay, off Desolation Island, on Jan. 6, 1821. Fildes returned on Jan. 13, 1821. *See* **Fildes, Robert**, for more details of this trip, and for his adventures after that expedition.

Caleta Cora *see* **Cora Cove**

Cora Cove. 62°28' S, 60°20' W. A small cove in the NW part of Blythe Bay, indenting the SE side of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The *Cora*, under Capt. Robert Fildes, was lost near here on Jan. 6, 1821. It appears as Cora's Cove on Fildes's chart of 1821. George Powell, here at the end of 1821, charted the cove, and reported the loss of the *Cora* earlier that year at this cove. It appears on a British chart of 1916, and was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35. UK-APC accepted the name Cora Cove on on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Caleta Cora, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The British were the latest to replot this cove, in late 2008.

Cora Island *see* **Desolation Island**

Coral. Common name for a variety of invertebrate marine organisms of the class Anthozoa (*see also* **Fauna**). They live on the sea bed, near shore.

Coral Hill. 78°00' S, 164°18' E. Rising to about 1000 m, it is the most easterly summit of a small complex of hills in the Keble Hills, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Years of wind erosion have created delicate rock shapes resembling filmy reef corals, hence the name given by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Coral Ridge. 77°35' S, 163°25' E. A ridge trending N-S, transverse to the axis of Taylor Valley, forming a divide 100 m above sea level between Lake Fryxell and Explorers Cove, at McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. A large number of solitary fossil corals have been found here by NZARP and USARP teams in the course of joint geological studies of the area. Donald P. Elston, USGS, suggested the name. He was a research team member who worked at the ridge in the 1979-80 and 1980-81 seasons. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Coral Sea Glacier. 72°33' S, 168°27' E. An important S tributary of the Trafalgar Glacier, which, in turn, is a tributary of the Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58 for the Battle of the Coral Sea (1943), the name being brought to their minds by the coralline appearance of the glacier due to an extremely broken icefall in its lower part. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Cora's Cove *see* **Cora Cove**

Cora's Island. A tiny island in the South Shetlands. Named by Fildes in 1820-21. It does not seem to be there anymore, but it could be Cornwall Island, or one of several others.

Mount Corbató. 85°04' S, 165°42' W. Rising to 1730 m, 7 km E of Mount Fairweather, in the Duncan Mountains. Mapped geologically on Jan. 13, 1975 by the USARP Ohio State University field party, and named by US-ACAN for Charles E. Corbató, geologist with the party.

Corbet Peak. 78°32' S, 85°33' W. A high peak, rising to 4822 m, 1.4 km E of Mount Vinson, on the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Barry Corbet (1936-2004), member of the 1966-67 American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition that made the first ascent of the Vinson Massif and other high mountains in this range.

Islas Corbeta *see* **Bruce Islands**

Islotes Corbeta *see* **Bruce Islands**

Bahía Corbeta Uruguay *see* **Uruguay Cove**

Base Corbeta Uruguay *see* **Corbeta Uruguay Station**

Corbeta Uruguay Station. 59°28' S, 27°20' W. Known officially as Estación Científica Corbeta Uruguay, but more commonly referred to as Base Corbeta Uruguay. Inaugurated on March 18, 1977, by ArgAE 1977-78, on the site of the old Teniente Esquivel Refugio, it was captured and dismantled by the British on June 20, 1982, and destroyed by them in Dec. 1982. However, as it is on Morrell Island, in the South Sandwich Islands, it falls outside the scope of this book.

Corbett, Arthur Charles, Jr. b. Aug. 27, 1918, Arriola, Colo., the 2nd to youngest of 8 children of farmer Arthur Charles Corbett and his wife Maud E. Perrault. His father died in the 1920s, and his mother took the family to Colorado Springs, where she did dress making. He joined the Merchant Marine, and was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. After the expedition, on Oct. 19, 1942, in the Springs, he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He died on June 24, 1985, in Stayton, Oreg.

Corbett, Gerald. b. Jan. 18, 1959. Leading airman in the RN, who became photographer with the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island in 1984.

Corbett, Richard. b. 1746, Limehouse, London. On April 20, 1772, he joined the *Resolution* for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75, and acted as barber on the trip. He later served on the *Mohawk*, married Susannah, worked at the King's Yard, in Deptford, as a naval carpenter, and died in 1795.

Punta Corbetta. 64°26' S, 58°25' W. A point on the Nordenskjöld Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines, for Ricardo Guillermo Corbetta, leader of ArgAE 1993-94.

Punta Corcho *see* **Gaudin Point**

Cordall, Peter Ainsworth "Pete." b. Sept. 13, 1930, Bury, Lancs, son of printer Tom Cordall and his wife Nellie Ainsworth. He finished school in 1946 and went to work as a clerk in the Borough Treasurer's Office, getting into accountancy. He applied for FIDS in 1953, was interviewed in London by Frank Elliott, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* later that year, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. The *Biscoe* then took him as meteorologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1954 and 1955. He was in Port Stanley in between those two winters. Back in Britain he did various jobs, then went down to

South Georgia with Lance Tickell for the 1958-59 summer (just the two of them and a hut, on Bird Island). He married Edith M. Speakman, in 1964, in Chorley, Lancs, and became a teacher of science and mathematics, retiring in 1988 after 15 years as head of the science department at a comprehensive school. He retired to Mawdesley, Lancs.

Cordell Hull Bay *see* **Hull Bay**

Cordell Hull Glacier *see* **Hull Glacier**

Caleta Cordero *see* **Mutton Cove**

Punta Cordero. 64°41' S, 62°19' W. A point immediately SW of Punta Castelli, on the NE coast of Península Poblete, on the W shore of Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Picos Cordiner *see* **Cordiner Peaks**

Cordiner, Douglas Lee Lipscomb "Doug." b. Feb. 11, 1912, Fort Hunt, Virginia, son of Army colonel Douglas Campbell Cordiner and his wife Florine (known as Sadie) Lipscomb. He went to Annapolis in 1930, graduating in 1934. He married Martha Jane Sturgeon on June 25, 1939, in NYC, and they went immediately to the Philippines, where their daughter was born in the November. During World War II he was on the *Dashiell*, at Leyte Gulf, as a commander. He was a captain when he became observer on the nonstop transcontinental flight in the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back on Jan. 13, 1956, and he was one of the crew on the *Que Sera Sera* on Oct. 31, 1956, which landed at the South Pole, the first plane to do so. He was also on the plane that Jack Torbert flew to the Pole on Dec. 7, 1956, the plane that got stuck there for 2 days. He died on Feb. 12, 1986, in Highlands, NC.

Cordiner Peaks. 82°48' S, 53°30' W. A group of peaks extending over an area of 10 km, 13 km SW of the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. They include: Rosser Ridge, Jackson Peak, Jaburg Glacier, and Sumrall Peak. Discovered and photographed aerially on the non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back, on Jan. 13, 1956 (*see* that date under the entry **Operation Deep Freeze I**). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the observer on this flight, Doug Cordiner (q.v.). It appears on the 1957 *National Geographic* map, and in the 1960 American gazetteer. The entire Pensacola Mountains were photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from these efforts. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the translated name Picos Cordiner.

Cordini Glacier. 69°57' S, 62°32' W. A broad glacier flowing E from the vicinity of Mount Bailey to the Larsen Ice Shelf, S of Lewis Point, between that point and James Nunatak, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground (but not named) by a combined sledging party comprising Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Isaías Rafael Cordini (known as Rafael) (1902-1966), Argentine scientist and author of several reports on the geology and ice of the Antarctic Peninsula and the Weddell Sea area. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. Originally plotted in 70°01' S, 62°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Bahía Cordovez. 64°38' S, 61°57' W. A bay, about 3 km wide at the mouth, oriented toward the W, off Brooklyn Island, on the E coast of Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Enrique Cordovez Madariaga (1895-1965), hydrographer, the Chilean observer on the *Primero de Mayo* during ArgAE 1943. The Argentines call it Bahía González. *See also* **Seno Enrique** and **Lobodon Island**.

Islote Cordovez *see* **Lobodon Island**

Mount Cordwell. 66°52' S, 53°09' E. About 3.5 km E of Burch Peaks, and 32 km SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957. Named by ANCA for Tom Cordwell, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Core samples. Core sampling is a technique used in underground or undersea exploration and prospecting. A special drill goes beneath the surface, and brings up a cylindrical piece of material for examination. Thus the strata of history can be seen at a glance (in theory, anyway). In Antarctica the age and rate of ice accumulation can be determined from core samples.

Corell Cirque. 79°54' S, 155°57' E. A large cirque containing a glacier, it is located between Harvey Cirque and Duncan Bluff, at the E end of the extensive Prebble Icefalls, in the S part of the Darwin Mountains, and channels some of the ice from the Midnight Plateau ice-cap into Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Robert Corell, head of the NSF's geosciences directorate, 1987-99.

Corelli Horn. 70°46' S, 69°25' W. A prominent rocky pinnacle with a distinctive pointed summit, rising to 1000 m (the British say about 1200 m), 6 km W of the N end of the LeMay Range, in central Alexander Island. First mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, using air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 70°42' S, 69°49' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Italian violinist and composer Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1982 British gazetteer.

Corelli Trio. 61°53' S, 57°59' W. Three closely spaced andesite lava offshore stacks, midway between False Round Point and Ridley Island, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Arcangelo Corelli (*see* **Corelli Horn**).

Mount Corey. 76°40' S, 145°08' W. A mountain, 5 km E of the Chester Mountains, between those mountains and the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. A group of mountains was discovered here in Nov. 1934, on Quin Blackburn's sledging party, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as the Corey Mountains, for Stevenson Corey. They included Marujupu Peak and others. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. However, it was subsequently determined that the group is not well-defined enough, as a separate group, and the name was done away with, the name Corey being re-applied to this feature. The name Corey Mountains, however, is still seen to this day.

Corey, Stevenson. b. Jan. 29, 1906, Bronx, son of motor truck company vice president Charles H. Corey and his wife Carolyn. He first approached Norman Vaughan in his Boston office, to be taken on ByrdAE 1933-35, but Vaughan thought he was too small to make it. He made it. He was the supply officer, and one of the shore party who wintered-over at Little America in 1934. He married Jessie E. Page, and died on Jan. 29, 2000 (on his 84th birthday), in North Andover, Mass.

Corey Mountains *see* **Mount Corey**

Caleta Coria. 64°01' S, 61°53' W. A cove on the E side of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines for Juan Coria, a crewman on the frigate *25 de Mayo*, killed in action in 1826.

The *Corinthian II*. Ice-strengthened tourist vessel, built in 1992, and registered in Malta, she was refurbished in 2005, and was in Antarctic waters in 2005-06, with a carrying capacity of 114 passengers, run by Travel Dynamics International. She was also in at Pléneau Island in Dec. 2009, when her sister ship, the *Clelia II*, ran aground.

Cormorant Island. 64°48' S, 63°58' W. Off the S side of Anvers Island, about 3 km SE of Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was first shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954, but not named. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the many cormorants here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Cormorants. The most common shore birds in Antarctica. They nest close to the sea. The blue-eyed cormorant (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) breeds on the Antarctic Peninsula, in the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys.

Punta Cornejo *see* **Misnomer Point**

The *Cornelia*. American sealing brig which left New Bedford on Aug. 23, 1820, bound for Patagonia, under the command of Capt. John Johnson. She sealed off the South American

coast for the 1820-21 season, and was then heading down to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 sealing season, when, 2 days out of port, 5 men mutinied, seized the quarter deck, and one of them, a Portuguese, stabbed the first mate. The mutineers planned to take the vessel to South America. The five, four of them Americans, were eventually overpowered, arrested, and dropped off with the authorities in South America. After the South Shetlands, the *Cornelia* pushed on to Valparaíso, and was sighted off the Chilean coast on Feb. 22, 1822. She was later sighted off the Peruvian coast, and finally made her way back to the USA. The *Cornelia*, under Capt. Johnson, was reported clearing the port of New York on March 1, 1824.

The *Cornelia Jacoba*. A 1200-ton Chilean transport sailing ship acquired from Norway in 1906 by Capt. Andresen for his Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, and which was associated with the *Gobernador Bories*, from 1906 to 1912, in the South Shetlands.

Cape Cornely. 76°14' S, 162°45' E. A cape marked by a rock exposure, at the S side of the terminus of Mawson Glacier, 5 km N of Cape Day, on the coast of Victoria Land, at the S side of the terminus of Mawson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Joseph Robert Thomas Cornely (b. March 19, 1927, Philadelphia. d. Jan. 27, 1989, San Diego), USN, radioman who wintered-over at Little America V in 1958; at Pole Station in 1960; and at McMurdo in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Isla(s) Corner *see* **Corner Island**

Pico Corner *see* **Corner Peak**

Roca (de) Corner *see* **Corner Rock**

Rocas Corner *see* **Corner Rock**

Corner, Harry. b. 1886, Newcastle. On Aug. 4, 1911, in London, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as 2nd engineer, at £10 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. He left the ship, and the expedition, in Australia, on Sept. 10, 1912.

Corner Camp. 78°02, 169°00' E. The Number 6 camp during BAE 1910-13. Just to the E of White Island, on the Ross Ice Shelf. It was here that Scott's route to the Pole in 1911 turned the "corner" from E to S. Named that year.

Corner Cliffs. 72°04' S, 68°25' W. A rocky mass, rising to about 500 m, and surmounted by 2 flat-topped summits 2.5 km apart, immediately S of Saturn Glacier, in the SE part of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. The rocks of these 2 cliffs were hidden from the line of sight by intervening ice slopes to the W, but the 2 rock ridges forming the NW shoulder of this feature were first seen and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from those photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Nov. 1949, and they gave the feature this name to mark the point where the exposed rock of eastern Alexander Island turns a corner from a N-S direction to a NE-SW direction. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on British charts of 1956 and 1974.

Corner Glacier. 74°27' S, 163°40' E. A steep, broken glacier, about 1.5 km wide, it descends from the W slopes of Mount Dickason, between that mountain and Black Ridge (which forms the W boundary of the glacier), in the Deep Freeze Range, to merge with the large, rectangular area of confluent ice of the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Explored by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because it was at a corner of the Nansen Ice Sheet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Corner Island**. 65°15' S, 64°14' W. A small island, 175 m NE of Galíndez Island, and between that island and Uruguay Island, at the SE end of Meek Channel, in the Corner Islands, in turn part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, as the Corner Islands, i.e., two small islands forming a crude L-shape, barely separated from one another by a narrows of 10 m width, as well as several nearby rocks, the main one being named by them as Corner Rock, the only other separate feature in the area worthy of a name. There were two reasons why John Rymill named these islands thus. One was that the 2 islands formed a "cornerstone" for this group, and the other was that the N sides of both islands formed a corner, or angle of 60 degrees. As such, Corner Islands (and Corner Rock) appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and on a British chart of 1947, and was named thus by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, appearing as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Chileans called it Islas Corner, but in 1962 the name Isla Corner appears on a Chilean chart, only the W of the two islands being charted. At least, that is what they thought. In fact, they had described it more accurately than they knew, because in 1964-65, an RN Hydrographic Survey unit recharted it as one island, and it appears as Corner Island on a British chart of 1973, and in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN followed suit in all of these changes. The Argentines also used to call it Islas Corner.

[2]**Corner Island** *see* **Cornet Island**

Corner Islands *see* **Corner Island**

Corner Nunatak. 82°52' S, 157°39' E. Also called Corner Peak. Between Nimrod Glacier and Marsh Glacier, it is the most northeasterly point in the Miller Range. Discovered and named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

[1]**Corner Peak** *see* **Corner Nunatak**

[2]**Corner Peak**. 63°35' S, 58°39' W. A pyramidal peak rising to 930 m (the Chileans say 1054 m), with considerable rock exposed on its N face, 14 km ESE of Cape Roquemaurel, it marks a corner in the broad glacial valley which rises immediately to the ESE and fans out NW to form a piedmont ice sheet on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named descriptively by Fids from Base D, following a Sept. 1946 survey by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Cdr. Frank Hunt, during his 1951-52 RN Hydrographic Survey of the area, inadvertently named it Pyramid Hill. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Pico Corner, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Corner Rock. 65°15' S, 64°14' W. A submerged offshore rock, about midway between Galíndez Island and Corner Island (q.v. for more details), in the SE entrance to Meek Channel, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, in association with what they had just named Corner Islands (*see* **Corner Island**). It appears on Rymill's 1938 BGLE map of that expedition, and on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears in the Argentine translations of Rymill's maps as Roca de Corner, but on a 1958 Argentine chart as Roca Corner. It has also been seen pluralized as Rocas Corner. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the totally translated name of Roca del Rincón. The Chileans call it Roca Corner.

Cornerpost Peak. 71°57' S, 164°40' E. Rising to 2160 m, at the SE end of the Leitch Massif, in the Concord Mountains, on the Polar Plateau. So named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition 1962-63, because it was here, at the turning point of their traverse, that they established their most northerly survey station. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Punta Cornes. 63°20' S, 62°13' W. The easternmost point of Islote Gentile, which lies just NW of Cape Wallace (the SE extremity of Low Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

The Cornet. 61°08' S, 54°47' W. A cone-shaped peak rising to 850 m, on the S side of Pardo Ridge, between Muckle Bluff and The Stadium, in the E part of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and named descriptively by them as Cornet (the British call an ice cream cone a "cornet," with the stress on the first syllable; thus is it pronounced "kor-nit"). On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC accepted the name, but as The Cornet, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It is in the British gazetteer of 1974 as The Cornet. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart as Cerro Corneta (i.e., "cornet hill"). The British were the latest to replot this peak, in late 2008.

Isla Cornet *see* **Cornet Island**

Cornet Island. 65°34' S, 64°59' W. About 2.5 km NE of Milnes Island, along the W side of Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its shape as seen from the air (*see* **The Cornet**, above). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1959. It appears on a British chart of 1960. It appears, misspelled, as Corner Island in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cerro Corneta *see* **The Cornet**

Cornice Channel. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A narrow marine channel in the Corner Islands, it separates Galíndez Island from the E part of Skua Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1935-36 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears (unnamed) on Rymill's expedition map of 1938. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for the prominent cornice that overhangs the 30-m ice cliff on the Galíndez Island side of the channel. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on British charts of 1956 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1964-65. The Argentines translated it as Canal Cornisa.

Canal Cornisa *see* **Cornice Channel**

Cape Cornish. 66°43' S, 163°05' E. Forms the N tip of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named in 1938 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, for Allan Cornish. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Islotes Cornish *see* **Cornish Islands**

Cornish, Allan William. b. Nov. 11, 1910, Fitzroy, Vic., son of William Cornish. He joined the Bureau of Meteorology in Dec. 1929, as a met assistant, and joined the *Discovery II* in Perth, for that vessel's 1937-38 cruise in Antarctic waters, as Australian observer. During World War II he served in the RAAF Met Service, and after the war transferred from the Met Office to the department of supply. He died on April 10, 1995, at his home in Sandringham, Vic.

Cornish Islands. 67°00' S, 67°28' W. Two small, snow-capped islands with a rock between them, 6 km S of Liard Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Vaughan Cornish (1862-1948), British geographer and pioneer student of snowdrift forms. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The feature appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islotes Cornish, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Cornu. 64°09' S, 60°35' W. Rising to about 1450 m, at the head of Gregory Glacier, and N of Breguet Glacier, on the SW side of Wright Ice Piedmont, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Shown (but not named) on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Paul Cornu (1881-1944), French helicopter pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cornu, Jean-Louis. b. Jan. 28, 1816, Rédon, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Punta Cornwall *see* **Misnomer Point**

[1]**Cornwall Glacier**. 80°47' S, 26°16' W. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing S from Crossover Pass to Recovery Glacier, E of Ram Bow Bluff, in the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Gen. Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall (1887-1985), member of the Committee of Management for BCTAE 1955-58, and president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1954-58. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The feature was photographed aerially by USN in 1967.

[2]**Cornwall Glacier**. 83°04' S, 162°20' E. About 16 km long, it flows E to the S of Crowell Buttresses into Lowery Glacier, on the E side of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE in 1961-62 for the English county, and also for the dukedom. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cornwall Island. 62°21' S, 59°43' W. An island, 0.7 km long, midway between Heywood Island and the W extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Fildes discovered it in 1821, but did not name it, merely describing it as an island in the approaches to Clothier Harbor. Powell, in 1822, included it among Heywood's Isles (*see* **Heywood Island**). In 1935 the Discovery Investigations personnel saw it from a distance in the *Discovery II*, charted it as the NW point of Robert Island, and named it Cornwall Point, after Cornwall House, in London, where the Admiralty Hydrographic Office was. It appears as such on 1942 and 1948 British charts, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Consequently, the Argentines called it Punta Cornwall, and it appears as such on their charts of 1948 and 1954, and in their gazetteer of 1970. However, aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956 confirmed that the feature is an island, and it was therefore re-defined by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

[1]**Cornwall Point** *see* **Cornwall Island**

[2]**Cornwall Point** *see* **Misnomer Point**

Isla Cornwallis *see* **Cornwallis Island**

Cornwallis Island. 61°04' S, 54°28' W. A tiny island, 1.5 km long, and rising to about 470 m above sea level, 8 km NE of the E end of Elephant Island, and between that island and Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield in 1820, and named before 1821, probably for Adm. Sir William Cornwallis, RN (1744-1819), commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet, 1801-06. It appears on Powell's 1822 chart as Cornwallis's Isle. The island was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name Cornwallis Island in 1947. It appears as such on a 1949 British chart, UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Russians have been calling it Ostrov Mihajlova (or Mikhailova; Michailoff's Island) since 1831, and the Argentines have been calling it Isla Cornwallis since 1908. It appears as such on one of their 1958 charts, and in their gazetteer of 1970, as well as in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The island was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957.

Cornwallis's Isle *see* **Cornwallis Island**

Mount Cornwell. 77°40' S, 86°09' W. Rising to 2460 m, 3 km S of Mount Washburn, along the NE side of Newcomer Glacier, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. James W. Cornwell, USN, VX-6 co-pilot on photographic flights over the Sentinel Range on Dec. 14-15, 1959, during OpDF 60 (i.e., 1959-60).

Cornwell Corner. 80°13' S, 158°59' E. An angular rock bluff, at an elevation of about 800 m, at the W end of Horney Bluff and the terminus of Merrick Glacier, where the glacial flow is forced E at an acute angle upon entering Byrd Glacier. In association with Admiral Byrd, it was named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Capt. (later Rear admiral) Delbert Strother Cornwell (b. April 16, 1900, Philippi, W. Va. d. Feb. 1974, Virginia Beach, Va.), USN, skipper of the *Philippine Sea* during OpHJ 1946-47. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Isla Coronación *see* **Coronation Island**

Coronas *see* **Phenomena**

Coronation Island. 60°37' S, 45°35' W. The largest of the South Orkney Islands, it is 40 km long in a general E-W direction, is between 5 and 13 km wide, and has a permanent ice cap. The island comprises numerous bays, glaciers, and peaks, the highest rising to 1265 m. Discovered and partly charted by Palmer and Powell on Dec. 6, 1821. It was here that Powell landed and took possession of the South Orkneys for Britain, naming this island for the fact that it was the first land discovered since George IV's recent coronation. In 1822 Weddell re-discovered the island, and, not knowing that Powell had already named it, renamed it, in Jan. 1823, as Pomona, for the island in the Scottish Orkneys. He also named it Mainland (for the same reason). Weddell's names were published in 1825, but did not survive. It appears as Coronation Island on a British chart of 1839. It was surveyed again in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlle and Hans Borge, and re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1933. It appears as Coronation Island on the DI chart of 1934, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Fids from Signy island Station re-surveyed it between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines have been calling it Isla Coronación since 1908, and

it appears as such in their 1970 gazetteer. Features on Coronation Island include: Brisbane Heights, Worswick Hill, Tønsberg Cove, Bridger Bay, Tickell Head, Conception Point (the N point of the island), Foul Point, Purdy Point, Ommanney Bay, Penguin Point, Prong Point, Deacon Hill, High Stile, Palmer Bay, Findlay Point, Sunshine Glacier, Mount Nivea, Meier Point, Mansfield Point, Norway Bight, Parpen Crags, Sandefjord Peaks, Pomona Plateau, Sandefjord Bay, Amphibolite Point, Saunders Point, Avalanche Corrie, Beaufoy Ridge, Iceberg Bay, Cape Bennett, Petter Bay, Breccia Crags, The Turret, Gibbon Bay, Cleft Point, Cockscomb Buttress, Echo Mountain, Coldblow Col, Cragsman Peaks, Crown Head, Laws Glacier, Return Point, Moreton Point, Fulmar Bay, Gibbon Bay, Roald Glacier, Mount Noble, Wave Peak.

The *Coronda*. The second Salvesen ship of that name, she was bought by the company in June 1922. She had been the 7503-ton, 482-foot *Politician*, built in 1899, but now her name was changed, and she was converted into a bulk whaling ship. She served as a whaling tanker in Antarctic waters in 1927–28, 1928–29, and 1929–30. In that first season, under Capt. Ridland, she helped the Discovery Investigations with their surveys. During World War II she was used as a storage ship in the Tyne, and in June 1946 was sold for scrap in Ghent.

Coronet Peak. 71°39' S, 164°21' E. Rising to 2175 m, at the E side of the terminus of Leap Year Glacier, in the SE extremity of the Bowers Mountains. So named by NZGSAE 1967–68 because it is a fine peak. It was climbed by two members of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

The *Corral*. Chilean steam whale catcher owned by the Sociedad Ballenera Corral. She was in the South Orkneys in 1911–12 and 1912–13, with her sister catcher, the *Fyr*, their factory ship, the *Tioga*, and other catchers.

Fondeadero Corral. 64°54' S, 62°57' W. An anchorage in the N side of Argentino Channel, to the S of Bryde Island, immediately W of Punta Soffia, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for the *Corral*.

Sociedad Ballenera Corral *see under* **S**

The Corral Company *see* **Sociedad Ballenera Corral**

Corral Point. 60°45' S, 45°43' W. A rocky point forming the SW extremity of Moe Island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and surveyed more accurately in 1947, by Fids from Signy Island Station, who named it for the *Corral*, and hence also for the Sociedad Ballenera Corral (q.v. and also *see* **The *Tioga***). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Pasaje Correa *see* **Graham Passage**

Punta Correa *see* **Correa Point**

Correa Morales, Lucio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1933

Correa Point. 62°30' S, 59°43' W. About 1.3 km SW of Ferrer Point, and N of Picacho D.I.C, on the S side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Punta Correa by ChilAE 1947, for Hernán Correa Rodríguez, cameraman with the Dirección de Informaciones y Cultura (D.I.C.), of Chile, who was here with the expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the name Correa Point on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Correll, Percy Edward. b. 1892, Adelaide. He was a science student at Adelaide University when he was accepted as mechanic and assistant physicist on AAE 1911–14. He married Myrtle Sinclair Drever, in Victoria, in 1919, and in Canada, in 1922, he patented a headlamp for vehicles. He became an art dealer, and died in June 1974.

Correll Nunatak. 67°35' S, 144°14' E. A rocky outcrop on the W margin of Mertz Glacier, 22 km S of Aurora Peak, and about 37 km SSW of Buchanan Bay, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for Percy Correll. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

Islotes Correo. 65°43' S, 64°25' W. A group of islands in the NE side of Bigo Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. The only island in this group that seems to be named is Lizard Island, and that was named before the group was.

The Corridor. 68°35' S, 78°08' E. A flat valley running from E to W, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Along it runs the route from Davis Station to Ellis Rapids. Its entrance is marked by two buttresses, North Portal and South Portal (qq.v.). Named descriptively by ANCA.

Corrientes Refugio. 75°34' S, 26°36' W. Argentine summer refuge hut built on Jan. 10, 1961, by Army personnel off the *General San Martín*, during ArgAE 1960–61, on the shelf ice in the southern part of Halley Bay, S of the FIDS station. It was opened on Jan. 10, 1961.

Cap Corry *see* **Corry Island**

Cape Corry *see* **Corry Island**

Isla Corry *see* **Corry Island**

Kap Corry *see* **Corry Island**

Kapp Corry *see* **Corry Island**

Mount Corry *see* **Purka Mountain**

Corry, Maxwell John "Max." b. Aug. 11, 1940. Surveyor at Mawson Station for the winter of 1965, he was also leader and glaciologist of the Amery Ice Shelf party in 1968.

Corry Island. 63°43' S, 57°31' W. An almost circular island, rising to between 488 and 510 m, it is 3 km long, SSW of Eagle Island, between that island and Vega Island, in Prince Gustav Channel, off the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula. On Jan. 6, 1843, Ross sighted what may have been this feature, and named it Cape Corry, for Henry Thomas Lowry Corry (1803–1873), MP for Tyrone, 1826–73, and junior lord of the Admiralty, 1841–45. Ross charted it as part of Trinity Peninsula, and as such, it appears on a British chart of 1844, and as Cape Corry on a British sketch map of 1847. It is Kap Corry on the 1904 map drawn up by SwedAE 1901–04, Kapp Corry on a Norwegian sketch map of 1928, and still Cape Corry on a British chart of 1938. However, when Ellsworth flew over here on Nov. 21, 1935, he reported that this was an island, not a cape, and this was confirmed in Aug. 1945, by FIDS, who did, indeed, find that there was no cape here, only an archipelago; so they selected the island from this archipelago that was most conspicuous as seen from the eastward (the direction from which Ross would have seen it), and named it Corry Island. As such, it appears on a British chart of 1949, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and which appears in the British gazetteer of 1955 and on a British map of 1974. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE 1956–57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears as Isla Corry on a Chilean chart of 1951, and in their gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines have never been quite sure what to call it. One sees it on a 1904 map as Cabo Corry, and in 1953 it was still being called a cape, but Cabo Circular. On a 1959 Argentine map it is seen as Isla San Carlos, but in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 it is seen as Isla Corry.

Corry Massif. 70°27' S, 64°36' E. A large massif marked by an unusual moraine pattern on the N side, about 6 km WNW of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and photos taken by Rob Lacey in 1955, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA for Max Corry. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Russians call it Gora Gol'covaja (pronounced, presumably, as "Gol-tso-vaya").

Corry Rocks. 70°20' S, 71°41' E. A cluster of about a dozen brown-colored rocks at the N extremity of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. One of them was occupied by an ANARE survey station in 1968, during the tellurometer traverse from the Larsemann Hills to the Reinbolt Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Max Corry (q.v.), who led the party that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. This is almost certainly the same feature as the one the Russians call Nunataks Bugry (q.v.).

Corsair Bight. 62°01' S, 58°15' W. Between Pottinger Point and False Round Point, facing Drake Passage, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In association with the passage, it was named by the Poles in 1984, after the corsair, Sir Francis Drake.

Islote Corsario. 68°49' S, 71°46' W. A small island off the N coast of Alexander Island. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Corsario *see* **Cruiser Rocks**

Corse, James *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Mount Cortes *see* **Mount Cortés**

Mount Cortés. 68°29' S, 66°06' W. Rising to 1490 m, and mainly ice-covered, on the SW side of Gibbs Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is separated from Hadley Upland by a col running at a height of about 1300 m. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Martín Cortés, Spanish author of *Arte de Navegar* (1551), an important navigation manual. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. Note: The Americans use an accent mark; the British don't.

Caleta Corthorn. 64°53' S, 63°34' W. A small cove, no more than 530 m wide at the mouth, about 3 km NE of Cape Errera (the extreme SW point of Wiencke Island), on Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Federico Corthorn, naval aviator, helo pilot on the *Piloto Pardo*, who took part in the rescue of personnel from Argentine, Chilean, and British bases during the erution on Deception Island in Dec 1967. One has to assume that the Chileans have spelled this gentleman's name right. The Argentines call it Caleta French.

Valle Corto. 62°27' S, 60°47' E. North of the hill the Chileans call Cerro El Jardín, it is the shortest valley (hence the name, meaning "short valley") between the E coast and the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91.

Ensenada Cosentino. 62°43' S, 61°25' W. An inlet just NW of Irnik Point, on the NW coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Cosgrove, Thomas. b. 1876, Dundee, son of mason's laborer James Cosgrove and his wife Mary. He married Mary. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Cosgrove Glacier. 67°29' S, 59°10' E. A small glacier that flows into the S part of Stefansson Bay, just W of Mulebreen (what the Australians call Dovers Glacier), in Kemp Land. First seen from ANARE aircraft in 1956, and plotted in 67°30' S, 59°05' E. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Mike Cosgrove, radio supervisor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. It was later re-plotted.

Cosgrove Ice Shelf. 73°34' S, 100°22' W. An ice shelf, about 56 km long and 40 km wide, occupying the inner (east) part of the embayment between King Peninsula and Canisteo Peninsula, in the area of the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Jerome R. Cosgrove, USNR, assistant communications officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). First plotted in 73°25' S, 101°00' W, it was later replotted.

Rocas Cosme Maciel. 66°50' S, 67°51' W. A group of rocks lying in the cove the Argentines call Caleta Maciel, SSW of Mount Vélain, in the extreme NE of Adelaide Island. Named by the Argentines for Cosme Maciel (*see* **Caleta Maciel**, under **M**).

Cosmonaut Glacier. 73°26' S, 164°30' E. A short tributary glacier, 24 km long, it is 1.5 km from Aviator Glacier, and actually enters that glacier after flowing E along the S side of the Arrowhead Range, in the Southern Cross Mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with Aviator Glacier, Aeronaut Glacier, and Astronaut Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cosmonette Glacier. 73°37' S, 164°51' E. A small tributary glacier, 13 km long, in the Southern Cross Mountains, it flows E along the N side of the Daley Hills, to Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with the other glaciers in the area, such as Aviator Glacier, Cosmonaut Glacier, and Astronaut Glacier, and also to honor the first woman in space. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Cossets Harbor *see* **Mitchell Cove**

Punta Cossio *see* **Blue Dyke**

Caleta Costa. 64°53' S, 62°51' W. A broad cove opening immediately N of Skontorp Cove, in the SE corner of Paradise Harbor, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for José Costa (see the entry below).

Costa, José. Chilean capitán de corbeta, who went as Chilean observer on the *Patagonia*, during ArgAE 1946-47. He was also on the *Angamos* during the same expedition. Later a capitán de fragata.

Cabo Costa Lázara *see* **Cape Lázara**

Costa Spur. 73°08' S, 169°10' E. A prominent spur, 6 km SW of Quetin Head, descending eastward to the Ross Sea on Daniell Peninsula, on the Borchgrevink Coast, and marking the S extent of Mandible Cirque. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Daniel P. Costa, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of California, at Santa Cruz, who studied seals at McMurdo Sound, South Georgia, and Livingston Island (in the South Shetlands) for several seasons from 1977 on. He was chief scientist aboard the *Nathaniel B. Palmer* for 2 successive winter cruises associated with the U.S. Southern Ocean GLOBEC projects, 2001 and 2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Coste, Jean-Marie. b. Sept. 26, 1808, Paramé, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Jan. 1, 1840 he became a coxswain.

Costiou, Pierre-Célestin. b. April 17, 1817, Île d'Yeu, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Cape Cotter *see* **Cotter Cliffs**

Cotter, Pownall Pellew. b. June 24, 1810, Lambeth, London, son of Richard Cotter and his wife Ellen. Master of the *Terror*, during RossAE 1839-43. He married Harriett, and died in Lambeth, in 1866.

Cotter Cliffs. 72°28' S, 170°18' E. A line of spectacular bare rock cliffs rising about 1500 m above the Ross Sea, and forming the seaward (east) face of Hallett Peninsula, in Victoria Land. In 1841 Ross named a cape somewhere in this area as Cape Cotter, for Pownall P. Cotter. Modern-day explorers failed to find this cape, but named these cliffs thus, in order to preserve Ross's naming. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Cotton, Leo Arthur. b. Nov. 11, 1883, Nymagee, NSW, son of journalist and politician Francis Cotton and his wife Evangeline Mary Geake Lane. He sailed to McMurdo Sound and back on the *Nimrod*, with Edgeworth David, during BAE 1907-09, i.e., he did not winter-over. On Feb. 9, 1910, at Hornsby, he married Florence Edith Channon, and in 1925 he succeeded his mentor, David, as professor of geology and physical geography at the University of Sydney. His wife died in 1930, and on Nov. 9, 1946, at Artarmon, he married Lilian Reed. He retired in 1948, and died on July 12, 1963, at Newport, Sydney.

Cotton Glacier. 77°07' S, 161°40' E. An ill-defined stream of glacial ice, about 16 km long, it flows E between Sperm Bluff and Queer Mountain, on the S side of the Clare Range, and also on the S side of Mackay Glacier, between that glacier and Debenham Glacier, and, with Mackay Glacier, occupies the broad basin opening out upon Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Taylor for Leo Cotton. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°15' S, 161°45' E, it has since been replotted.

Cotton Plateau. 82°54' S, 159°40' E. A large snow-covered plateau, 540 sq km in area, just to the S of the Nimrod Glacier, and on the E side of the lower Marsh Glacier (or, to put it another way, just E of the mouth of that glacier), in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for NZ geomorphologist Charles Andrew Cotton (1885-1970), authority on glacial landforms. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name. Originally plotted in 82°52' S, 159°30' E, it has since been replotted.

Cottontoppen. 75°03' S, 12°41' W. A peak in the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for John Philip Douglas "Phil" Cotton (b. 1942), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1964 and 1965. Name means "Cotton peak."

Coughran Peak. 77°32' S, 168°53' E. Rising to about 1700 m at the E end of Guardrail Ridge, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for William Coughran,

long term USAP support employee who, from 1984, made 14 deployments to Pole Station and McMurdo, including 3 winter-over assignments. He was the winter manager at Pole in 1989, and winter manager at McMurdo in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Isla Coughtrey *see* **Coughtrey Peninsula**
Coughtrey Cove *see* **Oscar Cove**
Coughtrey Island *see* **Coughtrey Peninsula**

Coughtrey Peninsula. 64°54' S, 62°53' W. A small, hook-shaped peninsula projecting toward the W from a point about 2.7 km SSW of Conesa Point, at the N side of the entrance to Skontorp Cove, on the E side of Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1913-14 David Ferguson mapped it as an island, Coughtrey Island. Who named it is unclear, but is sounds as if it should be named for Dr. Millen Coughtrey (1848-1908), an important figure in Dunedin, NZ, at a time when Antarctic expeditions were in and out of that city. It appears as such on a British chart of 1921, and the South Americans translated this as Isla Coughtrey, a name still occasionally seen into the 1950s. ArgAE 1949-50 re-charted it and re-defined it as a peninsula, calling it Península Coughtrey. They built a refugio here, and in April 1951 this became the site for Almirante Brown Station. In 1956 it appears on an Argentine chart as Península Sanavirón, named after their supply ship, and that is the name used in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Coughtrey Peninsula, on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. That is how it appears on a 1965 British chart. The Chileans call it Península Aldunate, after Roberto Aldunate León, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1954, who participated in ChilAE 1962-63.

Couling Island. 67°19' S, 59°39' E. Also called Couling Islands, and Froa. An island, 1.5 km long, 1.5 km N of Islay, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discoverd and named by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, in Feb. 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Couling Islands *see* **Couling Island**

Coulman High. 77°27' S, 171°26' E. A submarine feature running N-S through the Ross Sea, E of Victoria Land Basin. Named in association with Coulman Island.

Coulman Island. 73°28' S, 169°45' E. Pronounced as, and sometimes (especially in the old days) seen erroneously spelled as Colman Island. An island of volcanic rock, but completely covered with snow and ice, rising to a highest point of 610 m above sea level, 30 km long (the New Zealanders say 24 km) and about 13.5 km wide, it lies about 14 km SSE of Cape Jones, from which it is separated by a deep strait, off the extreme S end of the Borchgrevink Coast, at the W end of the Ross Sea, off the coast of northern Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 17, 1841, by Ross, and named by him for his (future) father-in-law, Thomas Coulman of Whitgift Hall, Yorks. There is a large penguin rookery on the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Couloir Cliffs. 77°01' S, 162°48' E. Granite cliffs, 30 to 60 m high, and 5 km long, on the E side of Avalanche Bay, in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. So named by the Granite Harbour Geological Party, led by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, because these cliffs have several chimneys and couloirs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Coulomb, Marius. b. July 23, 1823, Toulon. Cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He became an apprentice seaman on his 16th birthday.

Coulston Glacier. 72°25' S, 167°58' E. A small tributary glacier flowing S from the Cartographers Range into Trafalgar Glacier, 16 km W of Bypass Hill, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Peter W. Coulston, VX-6 aviation electronics technician at McMurdo in 1967.

Mount Coulter. 83°17' S, 58°02' W. Rising to about 1000 m, 5 km NW of Mount Gorecki, in the Schmidt Hills of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN between 1956 and 1966, and surveyed from the ground in 1963-64 by USGS, who mapped the feature based on all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Leroy G. Coulter (b. May 23, 1930. d. Feb. 5, 2001, Cochranville, Pa.), cook at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Coulter Glacier. 69°20' S, 71°53' W. A steeply inclined glacier, about 8 km long, flowing S from the Havre Mountains, in the NW extremity of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, 1975-76, and named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Capt. R.W. Coulter, skipper of the *Alatna* for OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68), and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Coulter Heights. 75°21' S, 138°15' W. Snow-covered heights between Strauss Glacier and Frostman Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Protruding above the snow surface of the heights are Kuberry Rocks, Matikonis Peak, and Lambert Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Neil M. Coulter, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1963.

Coulter Point. 75°15' S, 138°38' W. A point in the area of Coulter Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. A term no longer used.

Countess Peninsula. 66°09' S, 101°14' E. Also called Countess Ridge. A rocky peninsula, 1.5 km long and 800 m wide, projecting W from the coastal ice between Booth Peninsula and the base of the Bunger Hills. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Julius Countess (b. July 9, 1926, Manhattan, but raised in Brooklyn, son of Anatolian-Greek immigrant peddler Joseph Countess and his Hungarian wife Esther), radio operator on David Bunger's plane during OpHJ 1946-47. The Russians call it Poluostrov Skalistyj (i.e., "rocky peninsula"). Mr. Countess died in Fort Lauderdale, on Oct. 11, 1988. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Countess Ridge *see* **Countess Peninsula**

Mount Counts. 83°11' S, 160°26' E. A sharply pointed tabular peak on the E side of Marsh Glacier, it marks the end of the spur running 8 km W from Mount Rabot, in the S sector of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Lt. Cdr. William D. "Bill" Counts, of East Greenwich, RI (*see* **Deaths**, 1961). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Counts Icefall. 85°13' S, 90°48' W. A steep, heavily crevassed icefall, at the junction of Ford Massif and the W end of Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Bill Counts (*see also* **Mount Counts**, and **Deaths**, 1961).

Coupar, James. b. Sept. 16, 1862, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. His name is also seen spelled (erroneously) as Cooper, and even Couper.

Couperin Bay. 72°08' S, 74°22' W. On the S coast of Beethoven Peninsula, between Perce Point and Berlioz Point, on the SW side of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Remapped by BAS cartographers from U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for French composer François Couperin (1688-1733), it appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Îles Coupvent *see* **Duroch Islands**
Roche Coupvent *see* **Coupvent Point**
Coupvent Islands *see* **Duroch Islands**

Coupvent Point. 63°16' S, 57°36' W. A point, with several offlying rocks, projecting N from the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, 8 km SW of the Lafarge Rocks. In Feb. 1838, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville named a feature near here as Roche Coupvent (i.e., "Coupvent rock"), for Auguste Coupvent-Dubois. Modern-day cartographers could not find Dumont d'Urville's rock, so, after a survey by Fids from Base D in 1945-47, and aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC, on Feb. 12, 1964, named this point as Coupvent Point, in order to preserve the French commander's naming. US-ACAN accepted this situation. Dumont d'Urville named another cape in this area, as Cap Huon, but in 1945 FIDS couldn't find such a cape either, and applied the name Huon to Huon Bay instead. The Cap Huon the Frenchman had thus named may well

have been what later became known as Coupvent Point.

Coupvent-Desbois, Auguste-Élie-Aimé. b. May 8, 1814, Dunkirk. Ensign on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. In the Torres Strait, on Dec. 13, 1839, he was transferred to the *Astrolabe* to replace Vincendon-Dumoulin when that officer fell sick. On Dec. 12, 1840 he was promoted to lieutenant commander. He eventually attained the rank of admiral, and died in 1892.

The *Courier*. Sealing schooner from Stonington, Conn., which spent the 1831-33 period in the South Shetlands, in company with the *Charles Adams*. Crew of the *Courier*: John Barnum (captain), Thomas Davisson (1st mate), George Elliott (2nd mate), William Lewis (3rd mate), Ebenezer Prentice, Jacob Walters, David Walker, Robert McBrian, William Lynch, Enoch Smith, Charles Williams, and William Weaver.

Bahía Court *see* **Pampa Passage**

Nunatak Court *see* **Court Nunatak**

Roca Court *see* **Court Nunatak**

Court, Arnold A. b. June 20, 1914, Seattle, but grew up in Norman, Oklahoma, son of Polish-Jewish immigrants, both teachers, university professor Nathan A. Court and his wife Sophie. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma, in 1934, in geography and mathematics, joined the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1938, and in Aug. 1939 was chosen to be their observer at West Base during USAS 1939-41, during which expedition he studied meteorology. He was only one of two meteorologists on the expedition (the other being Herb Dorsey). He left the Bureau in 1943, and from 1946 to 1951 was a meteorologist with the Army. In 1949 he got his masters degree, in climatology, from the University of Washington, and from 1962 was professor of climatology at California State University, at Northridge, and head of the department from 1972. He married Corinne. He died on Sept. 13, 1999, in Northridge.

Court Nunatak. 73°22' S, 61°36' W. A nunatak, 5 km long, and rising to 685 m (the Chileans say 671 m), close E of the mouth of Meinardus Glacier, on the W side (i.e., at the head) of New Bedford Inlet, NW of Cape Kidson, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by personnel from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. In Dec. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and, at the same time, surveyed and charted from the ground by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named later by FIDS for Arnold Court. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of the same year, and on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears as Nunatak Court on a 1962 Chilean map, and, despite the fact that a 1966 Chilean map has it as Roca Court (i.e., "Court rock"), that (i.e., Nunatak Court) is the name that figures in their 1974 gazetteer. It was again photographed aerially by USN, 1965-67.

Court Ridge. 77°20' S, 146°52' W. A low, ice-drowned ridge, running from the NW extremity of the Haines Mountains to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the Northeast Flight of Dec. 15-16, 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Arnold Court.

Mount Courtauld. 70°21' S, 67°28' W. A rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2105 m (the British say 1830 m), between Chapman Glacier and Meiklejohn Glacier, 14 km E of the N end of George VI Sound and the rocky ridge marking the N side of the mouth of Naess Glacier, on the W coast of the Palmer Land. First photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed from a distance in 1949, by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Augustine Courtauld (1904-1959), of Courtauld's, British Arctic explorer who helped BGLE. Mr. Courtauld later became high sheriff of Essex (1953). His autobiography is called *Man the Ropes*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. BAS personnel from Base E surveyed it again between 1962 and 1972.

Courtier Islands. 67°52' S, 68°44' W. A group of about 24 small islands and rocks, the highest reaching an elevation of 30 m above sea level, in Marguerite Bay, close SW of Emperor Island, in the Dion Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Dion Islands were discovered and roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. The Courtier Islands were visited and surveyed in June 1949 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as Courtier Islets, in association with Emperor Island. UK-APC accepted this name on on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. In 1963 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, working on the *Protector*, surveyed these islands again, and they appear (as Courtier Islands) on the 1964 chart prepared by the survey.

Courtier Islets *see* **Courtier Islands**

Courtney Peak. 79°14' S, 83°35' W. Rising to 1060 m, in the N part of the Gross Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kenneth N. Courtney, USN, electronics technician in Antarctica for 6 summers between 1960 and 1966.

Cousins, Michael John "Mike." b. 1937, Leicester. On leaving school he became an apprentice engineer. A mountain climber, he joined FIDS in 1961, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1962, at Base T in 1963, and at Base E in 1965 (that year also as base leader). He went to work for Outward Bound, in Abderdyfi, in Wales, at Glenmore Lodge, in Aviemore, in Scotland, and in 1970, in Wales, he married Alison Rushton. In 1971 he became a student mathematics teacher at Bangor Normal College, in Wales, but transferred to the new department of outdoor education at the same college. Then he became deputy manager of the Kent Mountain Centre, at Llanberis, in Snowdonia, where he and his wife also bought the Grosvenor Hotel in 1978. Then he became the manager of the Kent, and retired in 1995. In 1985 he and his wife had moved to the village of Capel Curig. Mrs. Cousins continued in the hospitality industry, and in 2000 they both bought and ran an art gallery. He died on Nov. 8, 2008.

Cousins Rock. 75°16' S, 133°31' W. An isolated rock, E of the upper part of Berry Glacier and Patton Bluff, 5.5 km NE of Coleman Nunatak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Michael D. Cousins, ionosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1969-70.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. b. June 11, 1910, Saint-André-de-Cubzac, France. French naval officer and undersea explorer. He spent the summers of 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75 in the Antarctic Peninsula area, in his vessel, the *Calypso*. He died on June 25, 1997.

Coutelenq, Joseph-Marie-Antoine. b. June 16, 1796, La Seyne, France. Carpenter on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died at Hobart on Jan. 8, 1840.

Caleta Couyoumdjian. 64°54' S, 63°06' W. A cove opening to the immediate SSE of Léniz Point, on the S coast of Argentino Channel, with southern access to Paradise Harbor, 1.5 km S of Bryde Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Hernán Couyoumdjian Bergamnali (b. 1942, Santiago), who joined the Navy in 1956, was skipper of the *Yelcho* when that vessel rescued the *Lindblad Explorer* during its 1979 accident, and retired in 2001, as a vice admiral. The Argentines call it Caleta Hubac, after Ángel Hubac (b. ca. 1780), a Frenchman who came to Argentina at the beginning of the 19th century, and who fought against the British in 1819.

Couzens Bay. 80°35' S, 160°30' E. A deep, wide, ice-filled bay, 16 km long, immediately S of Cape Selborne, entered between Senia Point and Cape Goldschmidt, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for Lt. Thomas Couzens, of the Royal NZ Armored Corps (*see* **Deaths**, 1959). NZ-APC accepted the name in 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Couzens Saddle. 80°31' S, 159°35' E. A saddle, at an elevation of about 500 m, between Miscast Nunataks to the W and Mount Madison to the E, and between Byrd Glacier to the N and Couzens Bay to the S. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, in association with the bay. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

The *Covadonga*. Chilean sloop which took

part in ChilAE 1947-48 (Capt. Jorge Gándara Bofill); ChilAE 1948-49 (Captain Gándara); ChilAE 1953-54 (Capt. Raúl del Solar Grove); ChilAE 1954-55 (Captain del Solar); and ChilAE 1964-65 (Captain Alfredo Barros Greve).

Bahía Covadonga *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

Paso Covadonga *see* **Rodman Passage**

Puerto Covadonga *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

Rada Covadonga *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

Covadonga Harbor. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A small extension of the NE corner of Huon Bay, immediately S of Cape Legoupil, and in the vicinity of Schmidt Peninsula and Kopaitic Island, Trinity Peninsula, close to General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48 as Puerto Fragata Covadonga, for their frigate, the *Covadonga*, which first anchored here that season. It appears on the expedition's charts of 1948 both as Puerto Fragata Covandonga and Bahía Covadonga. The S part of this harbor appears on the same charts as Ensenada Teniente Galvez, named for a lieutenant on the expedition. In 1951 the harbor itself appeared for the first time on a Chilean chart in its abbreviated form, Puerto Covadonga, and the S part now appeared as Ensenada Galvez (a name that would subsequently fall into disuse). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Since 1961 the Chileans have been calling the harbor Rada Covadonga (i.e., the "Covadonga roads"), which gives a better idea of the feature. It appears as such on one of their 1967 charts, and in their 1974 gazetteer. It appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Covadonga Harbor, and that is the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1964, and by UK-APC (as Covadonga Harbour, of course), on Feb. 12, 1964.

Roca Cove *see* **[2]Cove Rock**

Rocher Cove *see* **[2]Cove Rock**

[1]Cove Rock *see* **Cave Island**

[2]Cove Rock. 61°54' S, 57°48' W. A low offshore rock, 5 km W of North Foreland (the NE tip of King George Island) in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1937 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and descriptively named by them as Cone Rock. However, through an error, it appears as Cove Rock on a 1942 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Roca Cove on a 1949 Argentine chart, and as Rocher Cove on a French chart of 1954. When the Chileans started calling it Roca Cove too, the Argentines changed it to Roca Bóveda, and as such it appears on one of their 1953 charts, and in their 1970 gazetteer. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Roca Cove. Originally plotted in 61°54' S, 57°51' W, it was replotted in late 2008 by the British.

Covert Glacier. 77°54' S, 163°04' E. Flows from the NE part of the Royal Society Range, between Pearsall Ridge and Stoner Peak, joining the Blue Glacier drainage in the vicinity of Granite Knolls, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Kathy L. Covert, USGS cartographer, leader of the two-person USGS satellite surveying and seismology team at Pole Station in the winter of 1982. She was also senior member of the geodetic control party at Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, White Island, and Beaumont Island, in the summer of 1986-87.

Coves. There are many coves in Antarctica. The Spanish word for a cove is "caleta," but one might also *see* "ensenada."

Rocas Covey *see* **Covey Rocks**

Covey Rocks. 67°33' S, 67°43' W. A small, compact group of 6 rocks in Laubeuf Fjord, midway between Piñero Island and Cape Sáenz, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed in Sept. 1948, by Fids from Base E, who named it for its resemblance to a covey of partridges sitting in a field. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1956, and on a British chart of 1957. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Rocas Covey, and that is the name that figures in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. By 1978 the Argentines were calling this feature Rocas Gorriti, after the Argentine patriot Juan Ignacio Gorriti (1776-1842).

Lake Cowan. 68°32' S, 78°25' E. A lake which, in plan, resembles a a seal, it lies about 800 m S of Lake Vereteno, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. Visited by ANARE parties since 1957, it was named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Dave Cowan, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1969. He passed this lake with an ANARE party in March 1969, on the way to Platcha. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Cowan, Alan Normington. b. June 13, 1929, London. A doctor in Red Hill, Australia, he became medical officer at Casey Station in 1977. An authority on seabirds, he later lived in Canberra.

Mount Cowart. 83°42' S, 56°09' W. Rising to 1245 m, midway along Gale Ridge, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted in 1965-66 during the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Master Sgt. Ray J. Cowart (b. July 30, 1921, Pearl River, Miss. d. Sept. 20, 1992, Ferriday, La.), USAF, flight engineer and member of the USAF Electronics Test Unit, 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Cowell, Thomas Edwin. b. May 28, 1911, Boston, but raised partly in Hingham, Mass., son of railroad electrician David Holbrook Cowell and his wife Josephine Blaisdell. He joined the merchant marine at 16, and was one of the 3rd mates on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the 1st half of ByrdAE 1933-35. After the expedition he became a 3rd mate on United Fruit Company steamers down to Cuba, and on Nov. 20, 1940, he married Leah Pearl Scholes. On March 30, 1944, in Plymouth, Mass., he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He later lived in Virginia Beach, Va., and died in Boston, on Jan. 2, 1977. His wife died in 1993.

Cowell Island. 69°16' S, 76°43' E. A small island partly contained in a glacier tongue, 5 km WSW of Hovde Island, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Max Corry and his ANARE survey party were the first to visit it, in Feb. 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for William D. "Bill" Cowell, cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1969, and who was a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party that year. He had also wintered-over at Mawson in 1967, and was to winter-over at Davis Station in 1974 and 1987. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Cowie Dome. 86°25' S, 152°00' W. A dome-shaped summit at the E side of Bartlett Glacier, 3 km directly W of Lee Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZ-APC for George Donald "Don" Cowie, leader of NZGSAE 1969-70, which was here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cowie Nunatak. 77°08' S, 160°21' E. A bold bluff-type nunatak, rising to 1782 m, with a cliffed E face, 8 km W of Detour Nunatak, in the upper part of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for James Cowie, project manager of the Cape Roberts Drilling Project. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Cowley, William Ambrose. Known as Ambrose Cowley. British buccaneer, born in the West Indies, who reported that he had gone south of 60°S in 1684. That year he, William Dampier, and John Cook certainly reached the Falkland Islands in the good ship *Bachelor's Delight*, and also in 1684 Cowley drew the first maps of the Galapagos Islands, and may have named the group. He also mapped several Caribbean islands, and "discovered" the mythical Pepys Island, north of the Falklands.

Cows. Not many cows have been brought to Antarctica, for obvious reasons. During ByrdAE 1933-35, Byrd took 3 down with him on the *Jacob Ruppert*— Klondike (owned by Thurmond Chatham, of Winston-Salem, NC), Foremost Southern Girl (owned by J.C. Penney, of Hopewell Junction, NY), and Deerfoot. Refusing to walk the plank, they had to be put on board at Boston on slings. On Dec. 20, 1933, just short of the Antarctic Circle, Klondike gave birth to Iceberg, a bull calf. On Feb. 5, 1934 they were all unloaded in a crate swung over the side onto the ice just before the ship departed for NZ. Foremost Southern Girl didn't like the idea of being in Antarctica, and immediately began to walk back up the gangplank. In Dec. 1934, at Little America, Klondike, suffering from frostbite and a terrible sore, was put down. However, Foremost Southern Girl and Iceberg made it back to the States, where they were made much of, not as lunch but as luncheon guests, etc.

Cape Cox. 75°20' S, 63°08' W. Forms the NE extremity of Dodson Peninsula, at the W side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, on the Orville Coast. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1965, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Larry Eugene Cox, USARP radioman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Cox. 71°50' S, 160°32' E. A mainly ice-free peak, rising to 1960 m, in the N central part of the Emlen Peaks, 8 km N of Killer Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Allen N. Cox, USN, R4D (Skytrain) crew chief supporting the USGS Topo East-West survey, 1962-63. He was back in Antarctica in 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Cox, Charles. b. NY. Crew member on the *Wasp*, 1822-24.

Cox, Edgar F. b. 1897, Ill. Known as "Red." He grew up first on an Illinois farm, but his parents divorced when he was a child, and his mother, Ida Schroeder (she pronounced the name as if it were "Schrader"), went to live in East St. Louis, with her brother, a railroad brakeman. In 1920, while a painter 2nd class in the U.S. Navy, serving on the *Texas*, Red married Ester, and they had a son Charles in 1922, in New York. After the Navy he became a carpenter, and they moved to Kearny, NJ, where Ester owned a beauty parlor. They later still moved to Buffalo, NY. He sold his farm there and went south on the *Jacob Ruppert* as carpenter and cowherd, and was on the shore party during the winter-over at Little America, during ByrdAE 1933-35. His mother died in Centralia, Ill., on Jan. 24, 1935, while he was away. One does not know what happened to Red.

Cox, Lawrence W. b. Christchurch, NZ. In late 1933, in Wellington, he signed on as a messman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Cox, Nicholas Ievers "Nick." b. Sept. 20, 1953. BAS builder and boatman who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1975 and 1976. In 1980 he wintered-over at Rothera Station as builder and deputy base commander. He was later base commander at Rothera and at Signy. He was also in the Arctic, and was greatly involved in the restoration of Scott's ship, the *Discovery*.

Cox, William. b. NY. Crew member on the *Wasp*, 1822-24.

Cox Bluff. 75°49' S, 115°07' W. Composed of rock and ice, just W of Spitz Ridge, on the N side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Tony L. Cox, geomagnetist and seismologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1966. Originally plotted in 75°49' S, 115°11' W, it has since been replotted.

Cox Glacier. 72°12' S, 101°02' W. A small glacier, immediately E of Rochray Glacier, on Thurston Island, it flows S into the Abbot Ice Shelf, in Peacock Sound. Delineated from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. (jg) Jerry G. Cox, USN, helicopter pilot on the *Burton Island*, 1959-60, who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°11' S, 101°15' W, it has since been replotted.

Cox Nunatak. 82°26' S, 50°34' W. Rising to 795 m, 1.5 km S of Rankine Rock, in the NE part of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted during their Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Walter M. Cox, photographer with MCB Special Detachment Bravo, at Ellsworth Station during the winter of 1957. Mr. Cox's studies of penguins made *Life Magazine*, but he is also remembered for setting up a secret still in his dark room and making raisin whisky. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Cox Peaks. 86°03' S, 153°30' W. A series of peaks on a ridge, 8 km SE of Mount Crockett, extending eastward from the Hays Mountains to Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Allan V. Cox, USGS geologist at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Cox Point. 74°56' S, 136°43' W. A rock point at the SW side of the terminus of Garfield Glacier, where that glacier discharges into Hull Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First seen and photographed aerially during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Edgar Cox.

Cox Reef. 67°45' S, 69°05' W. A group of drying rocks (rocks awash) NW of Box Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island, and WNW of Base T. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Able Seaman Edward F. Cox (b. 1940), member of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit, which charted the reef from the *Protector*, in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Coxcomb Hill *see* **Cockscomb Hill**

Coxcomb Peak. 76°38' S, 159°49' E. A dolerite elevation overlooking the S end of Plumstead Valley, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for its coxcomb-like appearance in profile. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Isla Coy *see* **Clear Island**, **Midas Island**

Coyer Point. 72°24' S, 113°13' W. An ice-covered point, at the N end of an ice-covered peninsula that extends into the Dotson Ice Shelf, 35 km SSE of Jacobsen Head, on the SE side of Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and again from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1972 and 1973. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Lt. Ann E. Coyer, first U.S. Navy woman to participate in Antarctic operations (in OpDF 74 — i.e., 1973-74).

Coykendall, Kenneth Philip. b. March 12, 1900. He graduated from Dartmouth in civil engineering in 1926, and became a junior highway engineer, with the California Highway Commission, also working his way up through the officer ranks of the U.S. Naval Reserve. After World War II he was the public works officer at the Naval Air Station, in Atlanta, before being posted to San Francisco, as exec in naval construction. He was a captain when he joined the staff of Naval Support Force, Antarctica. He was at Little America V during OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58), and is reported to have uncovered Byrd's old "Snowcruiser" buried near the camp under 16 feet of snow. He married Phebe Key, and died on Dec. 7, 1960. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Crab Cove *see* **Cangrejo Cove**

Crab Creek. 62°01' S, 57°37' W. A small creek beginning at Crab Mound (hence the name given by the Poles in 1984), at the top platform of Melville Peninsula, and running down to a steep, ice-covered gully at Sherratt Bay, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Crab Mound. 62°02' S, 57°37' W. A small mound, rising to an elevation of about 140 m above sea level, at the top platform of Melville Peninsula, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Numerous well-preserved fossil crabs were found here, hence the name given by the Poles in 1984.

Crab Stack *see* **Fortín Rock**

Crabeater Point. 68°46' S, 64°10' W. The NW extremity of a prominent ridge at the SE extremity of Mobiloil Inlet, 6 km E of Victory Nunatak, at the head of Bowman Inlet, and at the base of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again on Dec. 22, 1947 by RARE 1947-48, using trimetrogon air photography. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by Fids from Base E, and named descriptively by them. From the air the ridge of which this point is the extremity resembles a recumbent crabeater seal. UK-APC accepted the name on on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In 1978 the Argentines named it (for themselves only) as Punta Pacheco, for Cabo de primera clase Federico Nicolás Pacheco, of the Argentine Air Force, who disappeared in 1950, off Tierra del Fuego, in an Avro Lincoln B019 airplane, after returning from Antarctica. They plotted it in 68°43' S, 64°04' W. The Chileans call it Punta Lepe, for Cabo (a "cabo"

is an enlisted man, equivalent to a corporal) Víctor Lepe, who took part in an exploration of Robert Island (in the South Shetlands) during ChilAE 1962-63. They plotted it in 68°42' S, 64°10' W.

Crabeater seals. *Lobodon carcinophagus*. The most common seal in the world; a true seal (family: Phocidae). There are between 6 and 15 million. Native to Antarctica, the crabeater is the fastest pinniped on land, able to travel at 15 or 16 mph. Average length is 8 feet, average weight is 450 pounds. The female is the larger. It feeds on krill rather than on crabs, and is itself the prey of killer whales. The pups are born in Sept. and Oct., at a period when humans used not to be able to get to Antarctica. Only three young ones had ever been seen (two in the 19th century) when, on Dec. 15, 1929 a young one was snared at the Bay of Whales and brought into Little America and placed in a playpen, where it whistled through its nose. On Oct. 22, 1945, Jock Lockley, FIDS leader at Port Lockroy, bagged one on the pack-ice off Graham Land. It was 59 inches long. It wound up at a good address, South Kensington, in the Natural History Museum. Dick Butson, in his published diary, tells the most sic [sic], awful story of killing a three-year old male crabeater. Butson shot it eight times in the head, but it still wasn't dead, and led the good doctor "quite an exciting chase over the ice. In his state of agony [i.e., the seal's, not Butson's], it was interesting to note that he [i.e., the seal, not Butson] tried to serve [sic] the female Weddell that was already dead [i.e., the four-year old female with a 6 mm embryo and a large corpus lutem [sic] that Butson had already killed]." It is far more interesting to speculate on how a FIDS physician might act if the shoe had been on the other foot.

Cap des Crabiers *see under* **Des**

Mount Crabtree. 77°00' S, 144°58' W. Rising to 820 m, 6 km ESE of Mount Fonda, in the north-central part of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and named later by Byrd for biologist Dr. Ernest Granville Crabtree (1883-1947), consultant to Byrd for Operation Highjump II (which never happened), and also for OpDF I (1955-56). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Crabtree, Richard David. b. May 31, 1952, Bradford, Yorks. BAS glaciologist who spent 1976-77, 1978-79, 1980-81, and 1983-84, at Rothera Station.

Crack Bluff. 86°33' S, 158°38' W. A bluff, rising to 2810 m, 13 km SE of Kutschin Peak, on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Ed Stump of the Ohio State University field party here in 1969-70, which geologically mapped the bluff on Dec. 27, 1969. It has a peculiar sub-horizontal crack containing breccia fragment exposed on the SW face. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cracktrack Glacier. 71°40' S, 166°30' E. Flows W from the central part of the Homerun Range into the upper part of Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. The glacier provided an access route from Tucker Glacier to Field Névé, for Rob Findlay's NZARP geological party during the 1981-82 season. One of the motor toboggan tracks was torn badly here, necessitating a makeshift field repair with wire. Named by NZ-APC in 1982. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Craddock. 78°38' S, 85°12' W. A prominent peak rising to 4638 m, at the S extremity of the Craddock Massif, it marks the highest point on the S end of the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Campbell Craddock. However, over the years since that time, it became evident that what had been called Mount Craddock was actually a massif, and in 2006, US-ACAN accepted the new name of Craddock Massif (q.v.), relegating the name Mount Craddock to the peak at the S extremity of the massif.

Craddock, John Campbell "Cam." b. April 3, 1930, Chicago. In 1953 he married Dorothy "Dottie" Dunkelberg, and from 1954 to 1956 was a geologist with Shell Oil. Long associated with the geology department of the University of Minnesota, he was one of the first geologists to be funded by USARP after IGY, and in 1960-61 led the University of Minnesota geological expedition to the Jones Mountains, and another of their expeditions to Antarctica in 1962-63. In 2003 he became professor of geology at Macalester, and in 2005 he returned to Antarctica, as a tourist, with his wife. He died on July 23, 2006, in a nursing home in St. Paul, Minn.

Craddock Crags. 80°16' S, 82°08' W. Steep, rugged rock summits rising to about 1450 m just E of Beitzel Peak, in the Marble Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for geologist John P. Craddock, member of a USARP Ellsworth Mountains expedition in 1979-80.

Craddock Massif. 78°36' S, 85°18' W. A mountain massif at the SE side of the the Vinson Massif, between Hammer Col and Severinghaus Glacier. Its highest point is Mount Rutford (4477 m), and it also includes (working from N to S): Bugueño Pinnacle, Rada Peak, and Mount Craddock. This massif was originally (in 1966) named Mount Craddock. For the story of the change in definition, *see* **Mount Craddock**.

Craddock Nunatak *see* **Cape Menzel**

Craft, Christian. b. Nov. 30, 1871, Hull, son of tallow chandler William Edmund Craft and his wife Rebecca Dalton. When Christian was three, the family left Hull on the *Othello*, arriving in New York on April 21, 1875, bound for Wisconsin (or "Westconstance" as it amusingly says on the ship's manifest), the father trying farming there, in Hartland. Rebecca had been there two years before she married. The family stayed on in Hartland, but Christian went back to England, joined the Merchant Navy as a stoker, and in 1892, in Hull, married Ellen Louisa Dimberline, and they would have many children (it ran in the family; his parents had 15). He eventually became a ship's engineer. On July 26, 1907, at Poplar, in London, he signed on as 2nd engineer of the *Nimrod*, during the first half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 21, 1908. He, Ellen and five of the 7 children left Liverpool on March 12, 1914, on the *Cedric*, and arrived in New York 10 days later (two of the children had come over the year before, on the *Baltic*), bound for Milwaukee where he got a job as an engineer. On May 11, 1920 he became a U.S. citizen. By that time his father was still farming in Hartland, and his mother was running a boarding house. In 1930 he and the family were still in Milwaukee, and his parents were still in Hartland. Ellen died in Milawaukee in 1960. It is not known when Christian Craft died.

Craft Glacier. 72°12' S, 101°22' W. A valley glacier, about 8 km long, just W of Hendersin Knob, on Thurston Island, it flows S to the Abbot Ice Shelf, in Peacock Sound. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Ensign Charles Craft, USN, helicopter pilot on the *Glacier*, 1959-60. He made exploratory flights over here in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°11' S, 101°33' W, it has since been replotted.

Craggy Island. 62°28' S, 60°18' W. A long, narrow, craggy island, rising to an elevation of 64 m above sea level, close off the E side of Desolation Island, and about 700 m SE of Punta Este, it forms the NE side of Blythe Bay, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It was certainly known to sealers by 1820, as they used Blythe Bay, and it appears, roughly charted, on Fildes's chart of 1821, as Fildes Rocks. Charted and named descriptively as Craggy Islet, by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. It appears as such on a British chart of 1948, and that is the name that was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears in translated form on an Argentine chart of 1954, as Islote Escarpado, and that is the name seen in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined it, as Craggy Island, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1961, and on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1963. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Craggy Islet *see* **Craggy Island**

Craggy Point *see* **Escarpada Point**

Cragsman Peaks. 60°38' S, 45°40' W. Peaks rising to 485 m, on the W side of Marshall Bay, extending from Cape Vik northwest to Coldblow Col, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and again between 1956 and 1958, and so named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the feature is excellent for mountain climbers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

The Craig *see* **Ailsa Craig**

Craig Pond. 77°34' S, 160°46' E. A frozen

freshwater pond, 1.4 km E of Dauphin Pond, in the flat upland area called Labyrinth, at the W end of the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Scott D. Craig, of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a member of a USAP party that field-sampled Labyrinth ponds in 2003-04.

Craig Ridge. 77°31' S, 86°04' W. A small rock ridge, close NE of Polarstar Peak, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party 1963-64, for James A. Craig, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party here that year. On this ridge, the geological party found a fossil leaf of the plant Glossopteris. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Nunatak Craigdallic. 66°01' S, 60°30' W. Immediately to the E of Nunatak Montero, it is one of several nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines. The name is an error, at least as it appears in the gazetteers. It should be Craigdallie.

Crain Ridge. 74°45' S, 63°50' W. A ridge, at an elevation of about 1050 m above sea level, along the N flank of Strange Glacier, in the Latady Mountains, at the Lassiter Coast, in Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed by a combined FIDS-RARE sledging team, in 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1965, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harold D.K. Crain (b. June 1937), utilitiesman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Crame, James Alistair. b. Aug. 15, 1949, Harrow. In 1976 he joined BAS as a geologist and paleontologist, and spent 4 summer seasons in Antarctica, collecting marine fossils —1977-78 at Alexander Island; 1981-82 at James Ross Island; 1983-84 at Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands; and 1985-86 back at Alexander Island.

Crame Col. 63°49' S, 57°54' W. It runs NE-SW, at an elevation of about 175 m above sea level, between the Bibby Point massif and Lachman Crags, near the N tip of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954, and geological work was done here in 1981-83 by BAS personnel. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for James Crame. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Isla Crámer *see* **Lautaro Island**

Cramer, Parker Dresser "Shorty." b. March 16, 1896, Lafayette, Ind., son of Fannie Cramer (who later married a gentleman named Ward). When he was 13 he built his first glider, and at 19 went to work for Curtiss, as a mechanic. He joined the Army in 1917, and within a year had been a private, Air Corps cadet, pilot, instructor at Kelly Field and Brooks Field, in Texas, and test pilot at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. After the war he went into commercial aviation, and was a member of Mayor Hylan's New York aerial police, and later barnstormed, operated airfields, and taught flying. In 1926 he joined the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce. He had Arctic experience, and was holder of the Nome to New York flying record, and in 1928, with Bert Hassel had tried to fly the Atlantic via Greenland. His 2nd attempt was in 1929. He was chosen to be the relief pilot on the 2nd half of the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition to Antarctica in 1929-30. On July 27, 1931, with radioman Oliver Pacquette, he left Detroit in a 3rd attempt to fly the Atlantic by way of Greenland. This was all done in some secrecy, and he landed in Greenland on Aug. 5, 1931. On Aug. 6 he took off for Iceland, and on Aug. 7 he came down in the sea off Iceland, but succeeded in getting the plane aloft and eventually getting to the Faeroes. On Aug. 9 he was in the Shetlands, taking off from Lerwick at 9 that morning, bound for Copenhagen. He was never seen again. On Sept. 16, 1931 they found the wreckage of the plane. The cockpit clock had stopped at 1.30 A.M. In October, William Cramer, Parker's brother, was in the Shetlands, on the hunt for his missing brother, who he was convinced was still alive. Three days later he gave up. In March 1932 a Dutch trawler found Cramer's papers floating in the North Sea.

Paso Crámer Norte *see* **Paso De Castilla**

Crampton, Roy William. b. 1925, Medway, Kent, son of William P. Crampton and his wife Rita Maud Bear. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a meteorologist, and sailed from London to Montevideo in 1949, wintering-over at Base G in 1950. He lived in Bath for a while, married Dorothy R. Scutts in Wells, in 1958, and became a planter in the Cameroons, moving to Nigeria about 1960.

Crandall Peak. 71°27' S, 168°41' E. A mostly snow-covered peak, rising to 1840 m, midway along the W wall of Pitkevich Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Eugene D. Crandall, USNR, aircraft commander with VX-6 during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Ensenada Crane *see* **Crane Glacier**

Estrecho Crane *see* **Crane Glacier**

Glaciar Crane *see* **Crane Glacier**

Seno Crane *see* **Cabinet Inlet**

Crane Channel *see* **Crane Glacier**

Crane Cove. 66°17' S, 110°31' E. A small, shallow cove (or bay), about 160 m in extent, entered from the W between the N side of Bailey Peninsula and an unnamed island northward, just S of Budnick Hill, in the S part of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Numerous low rocks almost join Bailey Peninsula and the unnamed island, forming the head of the cove and separating it from a similar cove just eastward. First charted in Feb. 1957, by a survey party from the *Glacier*. The name was suggested at that time by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb (*see* **Newcomb Bay**) for Electronics Technician 3rd Class Robert I. Crane, USN, member of the survey party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Crane Glacier. 65°20' S, 62°15' W. A narrow glacier flowing for about 50 km in an ENE direction through a deep trough into Exasperation Inlet, the largest of the glaciers that flow into this inlet, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, as he flew over this area. He thought it was a major channel cutting the Antarctic Peninsula in half from E to W, at a latitude of about 66°35' S, and called it Crane Channel, for Charles Kittredge Crane (1881-1932), of Dalton, Mass., and Los Angeles, social welfare expert and crusader against narcotics. It appears as such on an American Geological Survey map, in 67°S, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1930, in 66°30' S. It also appears as such on British charts of 1933 and 1940. However, in 1936, BGLE 1934-37 found that there was no such channel, and gave the name "Crane" to what they assumed to be a long inlet on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, in 66°35' S, 64°W, calling it Crane Inlet. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1939, as Ensenada Crane (a translated name) on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Estrecho Crane (another way of translating it) on a Chilean chart of 1947, and on another South American chart of 1948 as Ensenada Mercedes (a name that never caught on). Following new surveys conducted by Fids from Base D, and from further study of Wilkins's photos, it was determined that the feature Wilkins has seen and photographed was, indeed, this glacier, even though the glacier lies about 120 km N of Wilkins' "Crane Channel." UK-APC accepted the name Crane Glacier on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as Glaciar Crane on an Argentine chart of 1953, and that is the name found in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Crane Glacier in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957.

Crane Inlet *see* **Crane Glacier**, **Cabinet Inlet**

Cranfield, William Joseph "Bill." b. May 1933, Christchurch, NZ. He joined the Air Training Corps at 18, and flew with the Canterbury Air Club. After 70 hours flying time, he joined the RNZAF. In 1956 he was a flying officer, an instructor at Wigram Flying School, had over 1000 hours flying time, and, most important, had experience with Austers, a plane to be used on BCTAE 1956-58, an expedition he was selected for. He flew as 2nd pilot with Claydon in support of Hillary's depot laying party, 1957-58. He was also a member of the Darwin Glacier Party of that year. He retired as wing commander. He was part of the 12-man reunion at Scott Base in 2000 that also included Wally Tarr and John Claydon.

Cranfield Icefalls. 79°56' S, 158°40' E. A series of about 8 spectacular icefalls, running

E-W, and falling steeply from Bucknell Ridge into the narrowest portion of Darwin Glacier, near that glacier's mouth. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1957-58, for Bill Cranfield. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Cranfield Peak. 83°38' S, 160°54' E. Rising to 2850 m, 10 km S of Mount Weeks, in the most southerly sector of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Tentatively named Sentinel Peak in 1958, by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE, for the fact that in the peak's steep rocky slopes is exhibited horizontally stratified sandstone. Later renamed for Bill Cranfield (q.v.), who was of great assistance to this party. US-ACAN accepted the name Cranfield Peak in 1966.

Cranton Bay. 74°10' S, 102°10' W. A bay, 30 km long and 30 km wide, S of Canisteo Peninsula, at the E end of the Amundsen Sea. The S limit of the bay is formed by the Backer Islands and an ice shelf which separates this bay from Pine Island Bay. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harvard-trained ex-flyer Lt. Elmer Mitchell Cranton (b. Sept. 17, 1932, Haverhill, Mass.), USN, who was flown down from Christchurch to McMurdo in a C-130, opened up the new dispensary there that had been built only the year before, and was due to be medical officer at McMurdo for that winter, but, instead, was transferred to Byrd, not only as medical officer but also as officer-in-charge of the station (he replaced the two men scheduled for those roles). Toward the end of his stay at Byrd, he broke a bone in his tibia, and was flown to McMurdo for a week, and from there on to Christchurch (followed by a week recuperating on the beach in Hawaii). In 1959, while flying from Copenhagen to Anchorage, he flew over the North Pole. Later, Dr. Cranton ran a clinic in Troutdale, Va., which became famous for chelation therapy, and subsequently the Mount Rainier Clinic, in Washington State.

Crary, Albert Paddock "Bert." b. July 25, 1911, Pierrepont, NY, son of dairy farmer Frank J. Crary and his wife Ella. Geophysicist, a pioneer in polar glaciogeophysics, and one of the leading figures in Antarctic history. Known as "The Unfreezable Man." During IGY (1957-58) he was the scientific leader at Little America V, heading the wintering-over scientific party in 1957. That season he made a seismic traverse of the Ross Ice Shelf. He was deputy leader of the U.S. scientific program in Antarctica, 1957-59, and from 1959 chief scientist with USARP, being co-ordinator of all scientific developments on the continent. He was back in Antarctica for the 1960-61 season. On Dec. 10, 1960 he led a scientific traverse party of 8 men out of McMurdo Sound in a Sno-cat, and 63 days later arrived at the South Pole, on Feb. 12, 1961. Crary thus became the first person to stand at both Poles (he had flown to the North Pole in 1952). His last trip south was in 1966, on board the *Eltanin*. On Feb. 16, 1968, in Washington, he married (as his second wife) Mrs. Mildred Reade Rodgers Bernhaut. He died on Oct. 29, 1987, in Washington, D.C.

Crary Bank. 75°00' S, 169°00' E. A NE-trending submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named internationally in 1988, for Albert Crary.

Crary Fan. 74°00' S, 33°00' W. A trough mouth fan in the Weddell Sea. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze, and accepted internationally in June 1997, in honor of Albert Crary.

Crary Ice Rise. 82°56' S, 172°30' W. In the south-central part of the Ross Ice Shelf, at the Siple Coast, between the Transantarctic Mountains and Roosevelt Island. Named for Albert Crary, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1976. In the 1970s this feature was investigated by the USARP Ross Ice Shelf Project. The Americans built a camp here.

Crary Knoll. 78°16' S, 161°37' E. A symmetrical, ice-covered knoll, rising to a height of 1520 m above sea level, 3 km SSE of Holmes Block, in the area of the Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Albert Crary (q.v.), who led geological traverses past this feature on his way to the Polar Plateau, while en route to the Pole and other destinations.

Crary Mountains. 76°48' S, 117°40' W. A group of ice-covered mountains, 56 km in extent, and rising to 3665 m (in Mount Frakes), they lie about 80 km SW of Toney Mountain, just to the E of the Executive Committee Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Other features within this group include Mount Rees, Mount Steere, and Boyd Ridge. Probably seen by USAS during flights from the *Bear* on Feb. 24 and 25, 1940. Mapped during the 1957-58 oversnow traverse from Byrd Station to the Sentinel Mountains, led by Charlie Bentley, and named by him for Albert Crary. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Crary Trough *see* **Thiel Trough**

Crash Nunatak. 75°47' S, 160°38' E. An isolated nunatak between Beta Peak and Mount Bowen, in the Prince Albert Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 for the R4D plane crash near here on Nov. 25, 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Crater Cirque. 72°38' S, 169°22' E. On the S wall of Tucker Glacier, immediately W of its junction with Whitehall Glacier. There is a an attractive small lake on the floor of this cirque, with red and green algae in it, and in the sunny, sheltered surrounding rock walls there are to be found some nests of Wilson's petrels and skuas, and an abundant nest of snow petrels, as well as running streams and relatively lush growths of moss and lichens. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1957-58. A survey station, 540 m high, is located on a knob above the wall of the cirque. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Crater Heights. Just to the N of Crater Hill, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott. A term no longer used.

Crater Hill. 77°50' S, 166°43' E. A hill, rising to 335 m, and with a volcanic crater at its summit, about 1.5 km N of Observation Hill, and 1.7 km NE of McMurdo Station, in the S part of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The view from here is outstanding. Scott discovered and named it descriptively in Feb. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and climbed it many times during that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Crater Lake. 62°59' S, 60°40' W. A lake in the (now) water-filled volcanic crater on the W side of Port Foster, NW of Mount Kirkwood, on the S side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54, and named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. On Sept. 1, 1999, the Poles re-named it Jade Crater Lake.

Mount Craven. 71°08' S, 165°15' E. A projecting-type mountain, rising to 1500 m, in the N part of the Everett Range, 6 km N of Cantrell Peak, and about 14 km NE of Mount Works, it overlooks Ebbe Glacier from the south. Mapped by USGS from surveys (see immediately below) and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Cdr. Alexander T. Craven, USN, pilot here supporting the USGS Topo West Survey party in 1962-63. He was back in 1963-64.

Craven, Thomas Tingey. b. Dec. 30, 1808, son of naval purser Tunis Craven and his wife Hannah Tingey. Hannah's father, Thomas Tingey, was commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington, DC, and it was in his house that the child was born. After Phillips Academy, he joined the USN on May 21, 1823, as midshipman, and in May 1828 was promoted to passed midshipman. Promoted to lieutenant in 1830, the same year he married Virginia Ann Nesbit Wingate, he was the commander of the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. He left the expedition at Valparaíso on June 6, 1839. On April 21, 1841, at West Point, NY, he married Emily Truxtun Henderson, and in 1852 he was promoted to commander. A brilliant seaman, he was attached to the Naval Academy from 1851 to 1855, and at the outbreak of the Civil War commanded the Potomac Flotilla, being promoted to captain on June 7, 1861. He then commanded the *Brooklyn*, and took part in Farragut's attacks on Confederate forts below New Orleans. On July 10, 1862 he was promoted to commodore. His brother, Cdr. Tunis Craven, USN, was killed at Mobile Bay, in 1864. On Oct. 10, 1866 he was promoted to rear admiral. He was in command of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, San Francisco, from 1866 to 1868, and retired in Dec. 1869, eventually living in Kittery, Maine. He died at the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 23, 1887.

Craven, Trevor Michael "Mike." He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1988, at Mawson Station in 1991, at Davis again in 1994, and also

did two winters at Macquarie Island, in 1983 and 1985.

Craw Ridge. 78°00' S, 163°00' E. A prominent ridge, trending NE from Mount Lister along the S side of Lister Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1985, for Dave Craw, member of a 1980-81 NZARP geological party that reached 3700 m on Mount Lister, by way of this ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name. Professor Craw was later with the geology department at Otago University.

Mount Crawford. 77°43' S, 86°28' W. It has 2 summits, rising to 2360 m and 2255 m respectively, 5.5 km NW of Mount Dawson, in the N part of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for William B. Crawford, Jr., USGS cartographer with the Branch of Special Maps, who drew up the map of the Sentinel Range in 1962.

Crawford Glacier. 70°53' S, 163°13' E. A tributary glacier flowing from the E slopes of the Explorers Range, between Mount Hager and Mount Ford, descending E to join Lillie Glacier, S of Platypus Ridge. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Douglas I. Crawford, biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Crawford Valley. 77°20' S, 161°51' E. A valley, ice-free except at the headwall, between Deshler Valley and Bowser Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for photographer Neelon Crawford (b. 1946, son of famous painter and photographer Ralston Crawford), a participant in the NSF's Antarctic Artists and Writers Program, for 5 field seasons between 1989 and 1994. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Creagh, Arthur Burton "Burt." Known as "Hump." b. Aug. 15, 1895, Abbotsford, Vic., the elder of two sons (there were also 3 daughters) of clerk John Bagwell Creagh and his wife Martha Marina Long. His parents' marriage was rocky, and the father left home for Port Headland, Western Australia, while the mother raised Burt and the other children by herself in Abbotsford. Burt was a naval cadet for two years, and then became a motor mechanic. In Nov. 1915, at Melbourne, he enlisted as a trooper in the Light Horse, adding 11 years to his age (something he did intermittently for the rest of his life, mostly to explain how he was in the Foreign Legion before the war), but on March 2, 1916, at Camp Seymour, he went AWOL. The court martial found him guilty of desertion, and charged him £8 3s 6d for missing kit. What had actually happened was that Burt, tired of inaction, had stowed away on the *Katuna* bound for Egypt. From Suez, he made his way to London, secured a place to live on Tottenham Court Road, became a trick motor cyclist, and on Jan. 1, 1917, enlisted as a 2nd airman in the Royal Flying Corps. After being wounded in France (he said in an air battle over the Somme), he was discharged on Nov. 12, 1917 with neurasthenia. Back to trick motor cycling, he made his way to Liverpool, worked his passage over to New York as a scullion on the *St. Louis*, got a room at the Seamans' Institute on South Street, then wound up in a hospital bed at Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, which, in March 1918, is where he managed to become a U.S. citizen. However, by March 11, 1918, he was in Toronto, trying to enlist in the Canadian Army. Instead, he found work as a baker in Toronto, then later that year went back to New York, going back to sea (which is not as exciting as the story he told later of joining the U.S. Army, being knocked out of commission only two days before the Armistice, breaking his back, and being laid up for 18 months, as well as getting a silver knee cap to replace the one that had been smashed. Later in life, he would carry with him 3 scars from bullet wounds on his left knee, as well as a horseshoe tattoo'd on his right arm, which, perhaps along with the bullet wounds, bears no relevance to the war). Between 1925 and 1928 he was a member of the Geographical Society's survey party on the Russian coast. Well, perhaps. On Sept. 11, 1925, the U.S. Secret Service nabbed him for forgery. He was using the name Albert Burton Creagh. A pilot and an amateur magician, he was a seaman during ByrdAE 1928-30. Midway through the expedition, he left Little America for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and, rather than wait in NZ for 6 months, he and 11 others decided to head for San Francisco on the *Tahiti*, arriving in the USA on April 12, 1929. He was back for the 2nd half of the expedition, and finally, after the expedition, arrived back in NYC in 1930 as a fireman, again on the *City of New York*. Immediately upon returning to the US, he shipped aboard a tramp heading for Spain. He and several other old Byrd lads were saved from starvation at Thanksgiving (*see* **King, Harry**). He was back in Antarctica as steward and 2nd cook on the *Jacob Ruppert* for the first part of ByrdAE 1933-35, but did not winter-over, returning to NZ with the ship after delivering the men onto the ice. In NZ he began a round of bilking NZ citizens, and of pilfering supplies from the ship, which caused Capt. English to throw him in the brig for 30 days. Upon his realese he was sent back to the USA in the spring of 1934, whereupon he embarked on a new careeer as unofficial Byrd Expedition con man, touring, lecturing, taking orders for expedition artifacts, and then disappearing. He continued on at sea, and never married. On March 22, 1942, while serving as an able seaman on the unarmed and unescorted steam tanker *Muskogee*, he was torpedoed 450 miles SSE of Bermuda. He did not survive the attack. His mother died the following year.

Creagh Glacier. 78°01' S, 161°10' E. A glacier, 6 km long, flowing NE from Creagh Icefall to the vicinity of Canoe Nunatak, in the Wilkniss Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Gerard "Father Gerry" Creagh (died 1994), a NZ citizen, priest of Hoon Hay, Christchurch, who served as honorary U.S. Navy chaplain for over 25 summers at McMurdo. He was known as "The Chaplain of Antarctica."

Creagh Icefall. 78°02' S, 161°08' E. At the head of Creagh Glacier, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, in association witb the glacier.

Mount Creak. 76°36' S, 162°09' E. A sharp peak, rising to 1240 m (the New Zealanders say 1584 m), just N of Shoulder Mountain, and N of Fry Glacier, in the S end of the Kirkwood Range, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Capt. Ettrick William Creak (1835-1920), RN, superintendent of compasses at the British Admiralty. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Mount Crean. 77°53' S, 159°30' E. A massive, rocky mountain, rising to 2550 m, and composed of tilted strata which are prominently visible from the E, it forms the central and highest summit of the Lashly Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Tom Crean. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. ANCA has also accepted it.

Crean, Thomas "Tom." b. July 20, 1877, Annascaul, co. Kerry, Ireland. He enlisted in the Royal Navy in 1893, was promoted to able seaman on July 1, 1896, and was on the *Ringaroona* at Port Chalmers, NZ, when he volunteered for BNAE 1901-04. Ten years later, as a petty officer on the *Bulwark*, he transferred to the *Terra Nova*, for BAE 1910-13. He was a major figure in the supporting party to the Pole during that expedition. He almost went on the British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition of 1914-17 (which failed to get off the ground), but instead was 2nd officer on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. During this expedition Crean went with Shackleton on the *James Caird*, and was still with him as the "Boss" crossed South Georgia in search of help for his other men. He served in World War I, was promoted to chief petty officer on Dec. 27, 1916, and retired from the Navy in 1920, to run the *South Polar Inn* in Annascaul, where he died on July 27, 1938. Michael Smith wrote his biography in 2002, *An Unsung Hero,* and there was even a one-man play called *Tom Crean of the Antarctic*, written and starring Aidan Dooley.

Creaney Nunataks. 83°14' S, 51°43' W. Rising to 1475 m, SW of the Herring Nunataks, and 9 km W of Mount Lechner, in the W portion of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for a man who doesn't exist. The real person is David Bartholomew "Dave" Greaney, Jr. [sic] (b. Feb. 16, 1930, Chicago), VX-6 aviation electrician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. One day he got beaten up by a penguin. The feature is shown with its erroneous name on a U.S. map of 1969, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov.

3, 1971, which shows that they don't check either.

Creehan Cliff. 75°47' S, 115°26' W. About 10 km ENE of Richmond Peak, on the N side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Patrick E. Creehan, USNR, VX-6 flight surgeon during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71) and OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72).

Creeping Slope. 62°12' S, 58°26' W. A gentle slope covered with gelifluction, above Paradise Cove, where Admiralty Bay meets the Bransfield Strait, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Mount Creighton. 70°25' S, 65°39' E. A mountain, 5 km ENE of Mount Gavaghan, and 6 km W of Mount Gardner, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Donald Francis "Don" Creighton (b. Dec. 6, 1940; of Oakley, Vic.), electronics engineer and medical assistant who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1963. From the mid-1960s until 1984 he ran the Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research, at the University of Adelaide. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Cabo Crépin *see* **Crépin Point**

Cap Crépin *see* **Crépin Point**

Cape Crépin *see* **Crépin Point**

Crépin Point. 62°05' S, 58°28' W. A point marking the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered during BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache for François Crépin (1830-1903), the director of the State Botanical Garden, in Brussels. It appears on the expedition maps. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, it appears on their expedition maps. It appears on a 1929 British chart as Cape Crépin, was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and the name Crépin Point was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Crépin, and that was the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962, even though it appears on a 1962 British chart still as Cape Crépin. In late 2008 the British were the latest to replot it.

Crescent Bay. 71°37' S, 170°04' E. A cove, or small bay, along the NE side of Duke of York Island, in the S part of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by Borchgrevink in 1899, during BAE 1898-1900. There is an Adélie penguin rookery here. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Crescent Glacier. 77°40' S, 163°14' E. A small alpine glacier, about 1.5 km long and about 2.5 km wide, about 2 km E of Howard Glacier, in the Kukri Hills, it flows N into Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. It was seen, but not named, by BAE 1910-13. Troy L. Péwé (*see* **Lake Péwé**) studied it, and named it in Dec. 1957, for its shape when seen from the floor of Taylor Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Crescent Lake. 68°38' S, 78°27' E. A crescent-shaped lake in the Vestfold Hills, measuring about 300 m by 75 m, on an ice-covered moraine. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, for its shape.

Crescent Scarp. 69°39' S, 66°20' W. A conspicuous north-facing escarpment of rock and ice cliffs, 13 km long, and rising to 1480 m, between Webb Peak and Page Bluff, on the S side of Fleming Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and again in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and named descriptively by them (for its shape). UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Crescent Stream. 77°37' S, 163°11' E. A glacial meltwater stream, about 4 km long, flowing N from Crescent Glacier to the south-central shore of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cressey Peak. 85°29' S, 143°10' W. Rising to 870 m, 11 km E of the Harold Byrd Mountains, between those mountains and the Bender Mountains, or between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard N. Cressey, USN, who wintered-over as storekeeper at Byrd Station in 1958.

Mount Cresswell. 72°47' S, 64°20' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Creswell. A domed, elongated, dark rock outcrop in the shape of a mountain, with a small conical peak at the W end, 40 km (the Australians say 46 km) NNE of Mount Dummett, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and plotted by them in 72°44' S, 64°14' E. First visited by an ANARE party led by Ric Ruker in 1960. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for George R. Cresswell, aurora physicist at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with different coordinates. In 1971-72 a summer field station was built here by ANARE, and ran until 1974.

The Crest. 63°25' S, 56°59' W. Rising to 125 m (the British say 410 m, and, given the number of times they have surveyed it, they should know), it forms the summit of a moraine just E of Lake Boeckella, and 0.8 km S of Hut Cove, at Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. Roughly surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1945, and so named by them because it is the top of the first steep slope of the sledge route S of the FIDS base here (Base D). It was surveyed again by Fids from Base D in 1948, and again in 1955. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Mount Creswell *see* **Mount Cresswell**

Creswick Gap. 70°23' S, 67°44' W. A pass running NW-SE between Creswick Peaks (at the S end of the gap) and Campbell Ridges, on the W side of Palmer Land, it extends from Chapman Glacier to Meiklejohn Glacier, and one uses this gap as a safe sledging route from George VI Sound, via Naess Glacier and Meiklejohn Glacier, to the Dyer Plateau. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, in association with the nearby peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Creswick Peaks. 70°28' S, 67°42' W. An impressive mountain massif with several peaks, the highest rising to 1465 m (the British say about 1525 m), it stands at the NE side of Moore Point, on the NW side of Meiklejohn Glacier, between that glacier and Naess Glacier, 5 km inland from the N end of George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, during the same expedition. It figures on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Resurveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Frances Elizabeth Creswick (known as Elizabeth) (1907-2002), assistant to the director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1931-38. She helped organize BGLE 1934-37, which surveyed these peaks. She married James I. Moore (q.v.) in 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears, misspelled as Crestwick Peaks, on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The feature was further surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972.

The *Creustat*. French yacht, skippered by Bernard Espinet, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91. In late 1997 she left Wellington, NZ, and during the 1997-98 season, circumnavigated Antarctica.

Crevasse detectors. Composed of 4 semi-spherical aluminum pans, set apart from each other, mounted on a wooden framework projecting out in front of a vehicle, which rub over the surface of the ice like feelers. Each pan contained an electrode. A voltage applied to the two outer pans produced a local electrical field. The inner pans picked up the current, which the driver could see, amplified, on a meter in his cab. If the pans were pushed over a bridged crevasse, the void below would change the snow's electrical conductivity, and electric currents would cause a red light to flash in the driver's area, and the meter readings would sud-

denly decrease. Then a man would go ahead and probe. Crevasse detectors were developed in Greenland, by Phil Smith among others, and first used in Antarctica during IGY. One of the Weasels that left Little America V on Nov. 5, 1956, to build Byrd Station, had one.

Crevasse Valley Glacier. 76°46' S, 145°30' W. Also called Crevassed Valley. A broad glacier, about 50 km long, it flows WSW between the Chester Mountains and Saunders Mountain into the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Dec. 1934 on a sledging party led by Quin Blackburn during ByrdAE 1933-35, and descriptively named. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 76°46' S, 145°00' W, it has since been replotted.

Crevassed Valley *see* **Crevasse Valley Glacier**

Crevasses. Fissures, or cracks, in glaciers or ice shelves. They can be of all sizes and depths, and are not always visible. They can be a danger, especially when a snow bridge has formed over one, rendering it invisible (*see* **Crevasse detectors**). There are gruesome stories of men, dogs, ponies, sledges, and vehicles plunging to their doom, others hanging by a rope upside down until rescue, and so on. If a party gets to a wide, uncrossable crevasse, it normally dynamites the edges so that snow falls into the crevasse to the height of the ground (so to speak). Previously, explorers had to go around such a crevasse. Crevasses are caused by stress produced by movement. There are longitudinal crevasses, transverse crevasses, marginal crevasses, and bergschrund crevasses.

Cricket. The sport of cricket will be played anywhere, even at the South Pole. On Dec. 15, 1980, when the Trans-Globe Expedition arrived there, they shocked the Americans at Pole Station with a demonstration. In 1982-83 a cricket match was played on the Beardmore Glacier. Chris Beeby (*see* **Beeby Peak**) was one of the players.

Crilly Hill. 85°06' S, 174°29' W. The central of 3 ice-free hills on the N side of McGregor Glacier, 10 km SSW of Mount Finley, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for Specialist 6th Class Clifford Lewis Crilly (b. July 13, 1938. d. April 19, 1993, Linn Co., Oregon), medic with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Crime. There must have been crime on Captain Cook's ships as they crossed into Antarctic waters. There's no human life without crime. Crime, that is, and not just discipline infractions. The first recorded criminal trial may be the one held aboard the *Huron* on Sept. 5, 1821 (*see* **Tobias, Cato**). In Feb. 1939 the whaling expedition led by Otto Borchgrevink killed a 59-foot blue whale, which was against the law. The British whaling inspector aboard ordered the Norwegian to appear in a London court, but the case was dismissed (*see* **Borchgrevink, Otto**). The next criminal trial held in Antarctica was heard on Deception Island on April 14, 1953, before the Falkland Islands Dependencies magistrate. It concerned the protection of wildlife. During the winter of 1996 there was an alleged personal asssault at McMurdo, and in the October three FBI agents were flown into investigate. Given the number of Antarctic confrontations over the years that might well be called personal assaults, the intervention of the FBI implies either something very, very serious, or a sign of the politically correct times.

Cerro Crimson *see* **Crimson Hill**

Crimson Hill. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. A prominent, ice-free hill rising to 95 m, on the S side of Pendulum Cove, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Foster in Jan. 1829, and so named by him because it exposes thick, prominent strata of "lateritium, or brickstone" in the hill. It was thus described in 1834 by Webster, who had been on Foster's *Chanticleer* expedition. It appears on a 1930 British chart, and was surveyed by FIDS in 1953. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Morro Varela (i.e., "Varela hill"), probably named after Juan Varela, of the department of geology at the University of Chile, at Santiago, who was a member of ChilAE 1957-58. In 1964 there was an Argentine reference to it (by Lorenzo Casertano) as Cerro Crimson. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Crisp, Gaston Morgan. Known as Morgan Crisp. b. March 5, 1898, Norfolk, Va., son of North Carolinians Robert and Ella Crisp, who ran a boarding house in Norfolk. He joined the Merchant Marine in 1917, and was 1st assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the very early stages of ByrdAE 1933-35. However, he never made it to Antarctica, went to Denmark instead. He died in May 1987, in Washington, DC.

Crisp Glacier. 77°12' S, 162°12' E. At the S side of Killer Ridge, between that ridge and Second Facet, it flows SE into Debenham Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chief Electrician's Mate Kelton W. Crisp (b. April 12, 1919. d. Jan. 23, 1997), USN, in charge of the electric shop at McMurdo in 1962-63.

Nunatak Crispín. 74°30' S, 61°25' W. North of Nantucket Inlet, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Cabo (that was his rank) Crispín Reyes, who died aboard the *Esmeralda*, the ship commanded by Capitán Arturo Prat during the famous naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879. The Argentines call it Nunatak Trenque Lauquen. *See also* **Cordón Esmeralda**.

Crisscross Crags. 64°06' S, 58°21' W. An irregular-shaped system of crags, rising to an elevation of about 650 m, with arms extending in 4 directions, E of Rum Cove, on James Ross Island. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Isla Cristiania *see* **Intercurrence Island**

Islas Cristiania *see* **Christiania Islands**

Islotes Cristiania *see* **Christiania Islands**

Cristo Redentor Refugio. 63°33' S, 57°22' W. Argentine refuge hut built by Army personnel from Esperanza Station, and opened on May 25, 1955, on a rock surface at View Point, Duse Bay, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. It became operational on June 1, 1955, and lasted until 1956. Much later it was brought back into use by personnel from Esperanza.

Mount Crockett. 86°01' S, 155°04' W. A prominent peak rising to 3470 m, between Scott Glacier and Amundsen Glacier, 3 km NE of Mount Astor, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould's Southern Geological Party during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Freddy Crockett. ByrdAE 1933-35 re-plotted it to the extent that the name was re-applied to this mountain. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Crockett, Frederick E. "Freddy." b. July 20, 1907, Ipswich, Mass., but grew up in Boston, son of ear, nose, and throat doctor Eugene A. Crockett and his Louisiana wife Elizabeth. Naturally, his younger brother was named Davy. He occasionally worked on fishing boats and in shipyards, and interrupted his studies at Harvard to be radio operator on the 6-man Southern Geological Party led by Larry Gould during ByrdAE 1928-30. He subsequently graduated, then went prospecting for gold in the southwest, and exploring South Pacific islands. He married Patricia, and died on Jan. 17, 1978, at Beverly Farms, Mass.

Crockford, Michael Andrew "Mike." b. 1938, Tenby, Wales, son of Ivor Crockford and his wife Marjorie Best. As a teenager he founded the Harbour Sports Club, and, in 1957, at the age of 19, joined FIDS as a radioman. On his trip down on the *Shackleton*, the ship was holed by an iceberg, and the crew and FIDS were rescued by the *Kista Dan*. Years later, Mike would name his house Kista Dan. He wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1958 and 1959, and in 1960 returned to Tenby for the summer, then was off again for Port Lockroy, where he wintered-over for a third year, in 1961. He then went to college in Newport, qualified as a radio officer, and joined the Merchant Navy. In 1969 he married Liz Frost. He founded boys' soccer teams, took over Coastal and Island Cruises from his father, and was also a radio officer with Tenby Lifeboat for 27 years. He died at Withybush Hospital, Haverfordwest, in Wales, on March 13, 2008.

Crofford, William Newton "Bill," Jr. b. Oct. 3, 1894, Seymour, Tex., but raised partly in Oklahoma and Tucumcari, NM, son of saleman William Newton Crofford and his wife Florence. He joined the U.S. Navy, was promoted to lieutenant in 1928, and posted to Norfolk, Va. In Washington he married Helen Elizabeth Netz, and they lived in Beverly Hills, Calif. On Nov. 4, 1939, he transferred from the *Trinity* to the *Bear*, as 1st officer, for USAS 1939-41. On April 17, 1942, he was promoted to lieutenant commander (at which rank he

retired), and died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the Army-Navy Club on May 28, 1959. He was buried 4 days later in Arlington National Cemetery.

Bahía Croft *see* **Croft Bay**

Croft, William Noble "Bill." b. Oct. 9, 1915, Faversham, Kent, son of William Graham Croft and his wife Marjorie Hall, and younger brother of Sir John Croft, 4th Baronet. After Stowe, and Queen's, Cambridge, he went to work as a paleobotanist for the Natural History Museum in London, was in the Arctic in 1939, and in World War II became a captain in the Royal Engineers. After the War he went back to the Museum, and, in 1945, became a FIDS geologist, wintering-over at Base D in 1946. Between Jan. 23 and Jan. 26, 1947 he and Ray Adie visited Joinville Island, Dundee Island, and Paulet Island, on the *Trepassey*. He went back to work at the Museum on his return, and was working on the paleo-botanical material he had collected when he was killed in an accident on July 10, 1953. His Polar Medal came through from the Palace that July, and John Selwyn Bibby (q.v.) would finish his papers in 1957.

Croft Bay. 64°00' S, 57°45' W. An indentation in the central part of the NE coast of James Ross Island, it forms the S part of Herbert Sound, between Andreassen Point and Dagger Peak, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and named by them for Bill Croft. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1952 and 1954. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Croft, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Crohn Island. 67°07' S, 50°52' E. An island, 0.8 km E of Beaver Island, at the head of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered in 1956 by an ANARE airborne party led by Peter Wolfgang Israel Crohn (b. April 3, 1925, Germany; in Australia since 1939), geologist at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1956, and for whom it was named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961. Plotted in 67°07' S, 50°47' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, but with new coordinates. *See also* **Mount Peter**.

Crohn Massif. 70°27' S, 64°57' E. A large, domed massif, about 7 km long in an E-W direction, and about 4 km wide, rising to about 460 m above the surrounding plateau, 5 km W of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It is not visible from the E or NE, and there are 2 small conical peaks at the E extremity. Discovered in Jan. 1957, by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA for Peter Crohn (*see* **Crohn Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

La Croix du Sud *see under* **L**

The *Croix Saint-Paul*. French yacht belonging to Polar Expeditions, with 2 crew (including skipper Alex Foucard), that could carry 9 passengers. She visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1988-89, 1990-91, and 1991-92, each season under the command of Capt. Foucard. Capt. Foucard brought back the *Croix Saint-Paul II* for the 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97 seasons, the last season carrying tourists, and the *Croix Saint-Paul II* was back in basically the same areas in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000, with Foucard as skipper, and carrying tourists. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2000-01 (Capt. Eric Dupuis), and 2001-02 (Capt. Dupuis). She was back yet again in 2002-03.

Pasaje Croker *see* **Croker Passage**

Croker Inlet *see* **Croker Passage**

Croker Passage. 63°58' S, 61°41' W. A deep water passage between the Christiania Islands and Two Hummock Island to the E, and Hoseason Island and Liège Island to the W, it provides an alternative entrance to the N end of the Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. In 1829 Foster very roughly charted the N entrance to this passage (i.e., what would later be called Croker Passage), and named it Croker Inlet, or Croker's Inlet, for John Wilson Croker (1780-1857), secretary to the Admiralty. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57 the name Croker was extended to the whole passage, and thus named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted that situation later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The northern approaches appear on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Paso Cordovez, named after Capitán de navío Cordovez Madariaga (*see* **Lobodon Island**, but better, *see* **Bahía Cordovez**). The Chileans also used the name Paso Comandante Cordovez, but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Paso Federico Puga Borne, named for Federico Puga Borne, Chilean physician and scientist (*see* **Punta Spring Refugio**, under **P**). The Argentines call it Pasaje Croker.

Croll Glacier. 72°29' S, 167°18' E. A tributary glacier, flowing SE for about 24 km along the N side of Handler Ridge, into Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for engineer Wynne George Croll, a surveyor here that year with the expedition. Mr. Croll had also been surveyor on NZGSAE 1957-58.

Mount Cromie. 84°50' S, 179°14' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to 2950 m, 2.5 km SE of Mount Boyd, in the N portion of the Anderson Heights, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Surveyed by Albert Crary in 1957-58, during his Ross Ice Shelf Traverse, and named by him for William "Bill" Cromie, assistant glaciologist on the traverse. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Croneen, John. b. ca. 1749, Limerick. On June 25, 1772 he joined the *Resolution* as an able seaman for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He later served on the *Montague*, and died in 1783.

Cronenwett Island. 77°00' S, 150°00' W. A high, ice-covered island, about 30 km long, between Vollmer Island and Steventon Island, it is the second largest of the grounded islands in the Marshall Archipelago, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30, and first roughly mapped from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Wilson Robertson Cronenwett (b. Jan. 11, 1913, Butler, Pa. d. July 6, 1994, Holton, Mich.), USN, photographic officer during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), and public information officer for Task Force 43.1 during OpDF 61 (i.e., 1960-61).

Cronk Islands. 66°19' S, 110°25' E. A group of islands NE of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. The area was subsequently photographed (again aerially) by ANARE in 1956 and 1962, and by the Russians in 1956. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Caspar Cronk (b. April 1935), glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name.

Crontu, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Glaciar Cronus *see* **Cronus Glacier**

Mount Cronus. 67°18' S, 50°03' E. A majestic, conical, partly snow-covered brown peak rising to 900 m above sea level and about 500 m above the surrounding plateau, 13 km S of Amundsen Bay, and 14 km WSW of Reference Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered by Peter Crohn's ANARE party in Oct. 1956, and aptly named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for the Greek god, Cronus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cronus Glacier. 68°51' S, 64°04' W. A glacier, 10 km long and 5 km wide, flowing NW into Bowman Inlet, between Calypso Cliffs and Crabeater Point, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947 by RARE 1947-48, roughly surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60, from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the Greek god. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears in the 1964 British gazetteer. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines call it Glaciar Cronus.

Crooked Fjord *see* **Krok Fjord**

Crooked Island *see* **Krok Island**

Crooked Lake *see* **Krok Lake**

Crooked Lake Refuge Hut. 68°36' S, 78°29' E. An Australian refugio at Krok Lake (which the Australians call Crooked Lake), in the Vestfold Hills.

Mount Crooker. 71°03' S, 67°15' W. A gable-shaped mountain, with much exposed rock, rising to 570 m on the N side of Ryder Glacier, and at the S end of the Pegasus Moun-

tains, at George VI Sound, in Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Allen R. Crooker, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Pico Crookes *see* **Crookes Peak**

Crookes Peak. 66°14' S, 65°18' W. Rising to about 1500 m on the NE side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, midway between Stair Hill and Rugg Peak, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Sir William Crookes (1832-1919), snow goggles pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Pico Crookes.

Croom Glacier. 70°13' S, 62°32' W. A steep, broad glacier flowing SE into the head of Smith Inlet between Moe Point and Hughes Ice Piedmont, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for John M. Croom, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1968-69, and U.S. exchange scientist at Bellingshausen Station in 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. Originally plotted in 70°18' S, 62°25' W, it has since been replotted.

Crosby, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Crosby, William Edward. b. 1902, West Hartlepool, England. Fireman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31.

Crosby Nunataks. 66°46' S, 51°33' E. A group of 3 nunataks, 3 km NE of Mount Morrison, in the N part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for W.E. Crosby. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cabo Cross *see* **Cape Hinks**

Cape Cross *see* **Cape Hinks**

Mount Cross. 84°37' S, 63°38' W. Rising to 1005 m, 4 km NE of King Ridge, in the Anderson Hills, in the central part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered aerially on a flight from Ellsworth Station in 1957-58, and named by Finn Ronne for Dr. Allan S. Cross, who had helped prepare Ronne's own RARE 1947-48 (of the previous decade). Dr. Cross had planned and prepared medical supplies, instruction in first aid, and selected trail rations. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by themselves in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Cross, Jacob. b. Feb. 12, 1876, Little Clacton, Essex, son of agricultural laborer James Cross and his wife Sarah Jane Turpin. His twin brother was named Esau. He worked in the Essex fields for 1/6 a week, then became an apprentice blacksmith. That didn't suit him, and in 1891 he joined the Royal Navy, serving first on the *Hotspur*, and then on the *Amphion*, in the Mediterranean. In 1901, he was married, and a petty officer 1st class on the *Jupiter* when he volunteered for BNAE 1901-04. He helped Wilson with the bird skinning, and was part of Wilson's 1903 sledging trip to Cape Crozier, to the emperor penguin colony there. Back to the Navy after the expedition, he worked at Chatham Detention Quarters during World War I, and worked for the government after the war. He retired to become a noted Sealyham terrier breeder, in Kent, and died on July 8, 1946, in Chatham.

Cross Grained Ridge. 72°33' S, 166°00' E. On the NW side of Mount McCarthy, in the Barker Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC.

Cross Hill *see* **Laguna Hill**

Cross Mesa. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. A vegetated mesa, about 40 m high, extending from Frei Station eastward to Square Rock Point, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. About 1984, the Chileans named it Meseta la Cruz, in association with the large, conspicuous cross on the mesa. UK-APC accepted the name Cross Mesa (rather than, say, Cruz Mesa), on June 6, 2007. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cross Valley. 64°16' S, 56°42' W. A valley, 3 km long in a NW-SE direction, cutting through the NE part of Seymour Island, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Querthal (i.e., "cross valley"), for the transverse alignment of the valley. He also spelled it Quertal, and also refers to it as Dwarsdal. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it in 1946, and UK-APC accepted the name Cross Valley on Nov. 21, 1949. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. ArgAE 1953-54 called it Cañadón Díaz (which means "Díaz valley"), for Manuel Díaz, mechanic on the *Uruguay* in 1903, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Mount Crosscut *see* **Crosscut Peak**

Crosscut Peak. 72°22' S, 166°19' E. Also called Mount Crosscut. A prominent peak, rising to 3120 m, just N of Joice Icefall, between that icefall and Mount Aorangi, in the Millen Range. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for its jagged N ridge and summit. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Crosse Passage. 67°47' S, 68°55' W. A small passage leading SE from Adelaide Anchorage, between the Henkes Islands on the one hand and Avian Island and the Skeen Rocks on the other, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Lt. Cdr. Anthony Grant Crosse (b. Nov. 11, 1927, Southampton), who joined the Royal Navy in 1946, and was a 1st lieutenant on the *Protector*, which was used by the RN Hydrographic Survey unit in this area, 1961-63, and which charted this passage in early 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964, but with coordinates in error (they were corrected by 1982).

Cape Crossfire. 73°10' S, 168°21' E. A promontory at the SE extremity of the Malta Plateau, it is here that Mariner Glacier and Borchgrevink Glacier merge from the W and N respectively, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on April 19, 1966, for the crossfire of ice flows here. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Crossley, G. On Aug. 4, 1911, in London, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the first voyage to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart on March 15, 1912.

Crosson, Joseph Esler "Joe." b. June 29, 1903, Garfield, near Minneapolis, Kansas, son of farmer Esler E. Crosson and his wife Elizabeth "Lizzie" Wynant, and younger brother of Marvel Crosson. The family soon moved to Merino, Colorado, and from there to Sterling, Colorado. As children Joe and Marvel saw a plane fly overhead and from then on that's all they wanted to be — pilots. In 1922 the family moved again, to San Diego, and Joe and Marvel bought an old Curtiss and fixed it up, going into commercial flying in California. In 1926 Joe was offered a job in Alaska as a bush pilot, and Marvel followed him in 1927, as Alaska's first female pilot — "Bird Girl," they called her. She was killed in Arizona in 1929, when her plane plummeted during an air derby. In 1928 Joe was selected to be the relief pilot on the first half of the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition to Antarctica. He returned to New York in March 1929, and went back to Alaska. Joe was a good friend of Wiley Post, and after Post and Will Rogers were killed in Alaska in 1935, Joe flew their bodies back to Seattle. In 1937 he and several other pilots (Sir Hubert Wilkins among them) went looking for Levanevsy, missing in the Arctic. Joe later became manager of Pan Am's Alaska Division, and married Lilian. He died in his office at Boeing Field, Seattle, on June 21, 1949. Dirk Tordoff wrote his biography in 2002, *Mercy Pilot*.

Crosson Ice Shelf. 74°57' S, 109°30' W. About 56 km by 30 km in area, it lies N and NE of Mount Murphy, along the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land, and is fed by Smith Glacier, Pope Glacier, Vane Glacier, and Haynes Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. William Edward Crosson (b. 1933), USN, commanding officer of the Antarctic Construction Group during OpDF 73 (i.e., 1972-73). Originally plotted in 75°05' S, 109°25' W, it has since been replotted.

Crossover Pass. 80°38' S, 26°30' W. A pass, at an elevation of 1410 m above sea level, between Gordon Glacier and Cornwall Glacier,

in the central part of the Shackleton Range, it provides (along with the two aforementioned glaciers) a N-S sledging route across the range, hence the name given by BCTAE, who first traversed, surveyed, and mapped it, on Oct. 24, 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Crosswell, Horace A. b. Nov. 21, 1918, Norfolk, Va., but raised in Atlanta, son of stevedore Grover Crosswell amd his wife Kate. On Feb. 10, 1941 he enlisted in the Air Corps, as an aviation cadet, and by 1943 was a captain. He was a USAF colonel, commander of the 63rd Troop Carrier Group, 18th Air Force, when he found himself pilot of the first Globemaster C-124 transport plane to fly out of NZ for McMurdo Sound during OpDF II, on Oct. 20, 1956, and that season (1956-57), helped set up Pole Station with airdrops. On Nov. 25, 1956, he flew the plane that dropped Dick Patton over the Pole. He married Nancy, and they lived in Atlanta, where he died on Jan. 17, 1983.

Crosswell Glacier. 78°17' S, 85°24' W. A glacier, 16 km long, it flows NNE from Mount Shinn into Ellen Glacier, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Col. Horace Crosswell.

Crotchet Nunataks. 71°45' S, 70°21' W. Four nunataks rising to about 750 m on the NE side of Staccato Peaks, in the S part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. They were re-surveyed by Fids from Fossil Bluff Station in 1975-76, and named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, in keeping with the musical motif that inspired the names of several features in this area.

Punta Crouch. 67°41' S, 69°04' W. A point on the S end of Adelaide Island, and due N of League Rock. Named by the Argentines.

Crouch, Alan. b. 1935, Halifax, Yorks, son of Alfred Crouch and his wife Eveline Greenwood. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorological and general assistant, and wintered-over at Wordie House in 1960. He was one of the first Fids to winter-over at the new Base T, on Adelaide Island, in 1961.

Crouch Island. 67°49' S, 68°58' W. The second largest of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in early 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Alan Crouch. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Croucher, George Beaver. b. May 9, 1881, Greenwich, Kent. He joined the RN in 1896, and was an able seaman on the *Narcissus*, when he transferred at Cowes to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04, as the youngest man in the mess section. After the expedition, he settled down in Grimsby, where he married Mary Ann Davis in 1905. At the onset of World War I he was principal of the Grimsby Navigation School and Technical School for Fishermen. He joined the RNR in Aug. 1916, was made a lieutenant, and placed in command of the *Stoic*, on which he rescued the crew of a Norwegian ship that had been torpedoed. He was then sent to the Naval Transports at Cardiff. He died in Cardiff, as a lieutenant commander on the *President,* on April 16, 1918.

Crouse Spur. 82°53' S, 48°35' W. A spur, partly bare rock and partly snow-covered, rising to about 1000 m above sea level, 5 km S of Kester Peaks, descending from the E side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for builder Carl L. Crouse, USN, MCB Special Detachment Bravo, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Croustet*. French yacht, skippered by Bernard Espinet, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91 and 1996-97.

Mount Crow. 77°11' S, 144°04' W. Just E of Mount McClung, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. J.L. Crow, USN, one of the two officers in charge of Byrd Station in 1963 (the other being Herbert McClung).

Mount Crowder. 72°03' S, 166°23' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2485 m, overlooking the upper part of Jutland Glacier, 10 km NE of Mount Tararua, in the Monteath Hills, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Dwight F. Crowder, geologist at Hallett Station in 1964-65.

Mount Crowell. 74°20' S, 64°05' W. Rising to about 1400 m in the N part of the Rare Range, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John C. Crowell, geologist at McMurdo in 1966-67. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Crowell, Mason *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Crowell Buttresses. 83°03' S, 162°30' E. A series of high snow and rock buttress-type peaks, 16 km long, which form the N wall of Cornwall Glacier for 8 km, and then trend NE for another 8 km along the W side of Lowery Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John T. Crowell (d. 1986), Antarctic vessel project officer with the National Science Foundation, 1960-63, and special projects officer with the same organization, from 1963 until he retired on Nov. 21, 1968. He was in the Antarctic Peninsula in Jan. 1963, leading a reconnaissance party looking for a site for a U.S. scientific station.

The Crown. A name given by sealers to a completely ice- and snow-free peak, 25-30 m high, near the beach at Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Pico Crown *see* **Crown Peak**

Crown Head. 60°37' S, 45°19' W. A headland that forms the E entrance point of Palmer Bay, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in association with Coronation Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Crown Hills. 71°48' S, 163°57' E. A group of peaks and hills forming the SE end of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. They are located between Zenith Glacier and Gambone Peak to the W, Cooper Glacier to the N, Leap Year Glacier to the E, and Black Glacier to the S, and their main feature is All Black Peak (rising to 2000 m). Named by Malcolm Laird in association with Coronet Peak to the NE, King Range to the E, and the Molar Massif to the N. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1983.

Crown Mountain. 86°18' S, 158°45' W. Rising to 3830 m, it surmounts the W side of Nilsen Plateau, 6 km ENE of Mount Kristensen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967. The summit is a somewhat circular rock band contrasting with the ice surface of the Nilsen Plateau, and therefore looks like a crown.

Crown Peak. 63°34' S, 58°33' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 1185 m (the Chileans say 1134 m), topped by a conspicuous crown-shaped ice formation, it forms the highest summit, and the S end of, Marescot Ridge, 16 km (the Chileans say 20 km) E of Cape Roquemaurel, on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named descriptively by Fids from Base D following their 1946 survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Nevado O. Pinochet, named for Óscar Pinochet de la Barra (*see* **Playa Pinochet de la Barra**, under **P** for Pinochet). The Chilean word "nevado" signifies a snow-covered mountain. Cdr. Frank Hunt, during his 1951-52 RN Hydrographic Survey of the area, inadvertently named it Discovery Dome, after the 97-foot-high, 365-foot-in-diameter, saucer-shaped aluminum Dome of Discovery at the 1951 Festival of Britain, in London. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Pico Crown, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Crown Prince Gustav Channel *see* **Prince Gustav Channel**

Crown Prince Olav Coast *see* **Prince Olav Coast**

Crown Prince Olav Land *see* **Prince Olav Coast**

Crown Prince Olav Mountains *see* **Prince Olav Mountains**

Crown Princess Martha Land *see* **Princess Martha Coast**

Crozier, Cape. 77°31' S, 169°24' E. The E extremity of Ross Island. It consists of a vertical bluff cliff, overhanging in places, and ranging between 200 m and 400 m high, and extending for some 5 km from the junction with the Ross Ice Shelf toward the island's large penguin rookery (which was the goal of Wilson's Winter Journey party during BAE 1910-13, the journey Cherry-Garrard called "the worst journey in the world"). Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Francis Crozier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. It became Specially Protected Area (SPA) #6, and in 1975 was re-designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) #4. In 1989-90, the Americans built a refuge hut and cache here, in 77°30' S, 169°40' E. Since 2002 it has been Antarctic Specially Protected Area (ASPA) #24.

Crozier, Francis Rawdon Moira. b. Sept. 1796, Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, 5th son of lawyer George Crozier. He joined the RN as a first-class volunteer on the *Hamadryad*, on June 12, 1810, was promoted to midshipman in June 1812, and was on the *Briton* during the War of 1812. He was with Parry in the Arctic (on the *Fury*, in 1821, and the *Hecla* in 1824), and was promoted to lieutenant in March 1826. He was back in the Arctic with Parry in 1827, on the *Hecla* again. Promoted to commander in 1837, he skippered the *Terror* during RossAE 1839-43, and in 1845 commanded the *Terror* in the Arctic expedition led by Sir John Franklin (who commanded the *Erebus*), in search of the Northwest Passage. They were never seen again. Michael Smith wrote his biography in 2007 (*see* the Bibliography).

Crozier Shoal. 77°45' S, 171°00' E. Subterranean feature beneath the Ross Ice Shelf, just to the E of Ross Island. Named in association with Cape Crozier.

CRREL. U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Set up in 1961, in Hanover, NH, it has sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Islote Crucero *see* **Basso Island**

Cruchley Ice Piedmont. 60°41' S, 45°01' W. An ice piedmont up to 1.5 km wide, between the E margins of Powell Island and its N-S range of hills, it extends 4 km northward from John Peaks, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, in order to retain the old name Cruchley in this area (*see* **Powell Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cruchley's Island *see* **Powell Island**

Cruise Nunatak. 73°00' S, 69°03' E. A high, ice-capped nunatak, with exposed rock on the steep E ridge, about 19 km E of the Hay Hills, in the Mawson Escarpment of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956 and 1960. A fuel depot was established near here during the Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for John Oliver "Clem" Cruise (b. 1936), a miner at Mawson Station in 1971, to do blasting and excavation for the new cosmic ray lab there.

Rocas Cruiser *see* **Cruiser Rocks**

Cruiser Glacier *see* **Lugger Glacier**

Cruiser Rocks. 61°13' S, 55°28' W. A group of two submerged rocks 11 km (the Chileans say 5 km) SW of Cape Lindsey, on the W coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to the early sealers, the rocks appear on charts of that period as "Cruisers" (no one knows why). For example, they appear on Powell's chart of 1822, and there is an implication that he named them. They appear on the 1927 Discovery Investigations chart as Cruiser Rocks, and on the 1933 DI chart as Cruizer Rocks. They were re-surveyed again by DI between 1935 and 1937, and appear on their 1939 chart again as Cruiser Rocks. They appear on a 1939 Argentine chart as Rocas Cruiser, and on a 1958 Argentine chart as Rocas Cruizer, but the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Rocas Cruiser. They appear on a 1943 USAAF chart as Cruizers Rocks. The name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952 was Cruiser Rocks, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. They appear as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, on a 1951 Chilean chart they appear as Rocas Corsario. The Chileans and Argentines seem to plot this feature in 61°08' S, 55°38' W.

Cruisers *see* **Cruiser Rocks**

Cruizer Rocks *see* **Cruiser Rocks**

Crulls Island *see* **Cruls Islands**

Îles Cruls *see* **Cruls Islands**

Islotes Cruls *see* **Cruls Islands**

Cruls Islands. 65°11' S, 64°32' W. A group of numerous small islands, 1.5 km W of the Roca Islands, and WNW of the Argentine Islands, in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 18 km W of Redondo Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in Feb. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly charted by them in 65°13' S, 65°00' W, and named by de Gerlache as Îles Cruls, for Louis-Ferdinand Cruls (1848-1908), Belgian astronomer, director of the observatory at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition on its way out in Sept. 1897. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, when the name Île Roca was given to an island in 65°14' S, 64°40' W. This appears on Charcot's 1906 map of the expedition. Gourdon's 1908 map of the same expedition shows Îles Quintana, apparently meaning this group. The area was re-surveyed by FrAE 1908-10, and the name Îles Crulls (sic) was applied to a group of islands in 65°16' S, 64°27' W. They appear as such on Charcot's map of 1912. Following a survey in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, the name Crulls Islands (sic) was applied to the present feature. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 expedition map, and on a British chart of 1948. However, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, the group appears as the Quintana Islands. UK-APC accepted that situation on Nov. 19, 1949, but as Crulls Islets. The group appears as Cruls Islands on a British chart of 1952, but it was the name Cruls Islets that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Islotes Quintana, but 2 separate 1956 Argentine charts have the Cruls Islands and the Roca Islands grouped together erroneously as Islas Quintana and Islotes Quintana (*see* **Quintana Island**). A 1957 Argentine chart shows Islotes Cruls, but NW of the present feature, where they do not exist. In 1958 the feature was photographed by helicopter from the *Protector*, and a certain adjustment was made by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, when they renamed the feature Cruls Islands. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. On old Chilean charts the group is seen as Islas Crulls or Islotes Crulls, but on a 1962 Chilean chart the feature is shown as Islotes Cruls, which is the name that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Islotes Crulls). An Argentine chart apparently shows them as Islotes Crulz, and we are told that that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Whether that is true or not (and it hardly seems credible), the Argentines today use the name Islotes Cruls. *See also* **Anagram Islands**.

Cruls Islets *see* **Cruls Islands**

Crulz *see* **Cruls**

Crumble Crags. 62°10' S, 58°11' W. Rocky crags rising to about 125 m, at the S periphery of Teasdale Corrie, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, to reflect the unstable nature of the crags, which crumble to form extensive lower scree slopes. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Crume Glacier. 71°33' S, 169°21' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing E into Ommanney Glacier, near the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William R. Crume, USN, VX-6 support equipment maintentance supervisor, at McMurdo during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Ghiacciaio Crummer. 75°04' S, 162°32' E. A glacier, 2.5 km long by 1.5 km wide, 60 km SW of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. It runs from a height of 850 m down to a height of 450 m. Discovered in Dec. 1999, by the Italians, who named it on Feb. 22, 2002, in association with nearby Mount Crummer.

Mount Crummer. 75°03' S, 162°34' E. A massive, brownish-colored, granite mountain, rising to 895 m (the New Zealanders say 914 m), immediately S of Backstairs Passage

Glacier, and southeastward of Mount Gerlache, on the NE side of Larsen Glacier, on the coast of northern Victoria Land. Charted and named during BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN and NZ-APC have accepted the name.

Crummey Nunatak. 76°48' S, 143°36' W. A linear rock nunatak, 2.5 km long, at the NE end of the Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Glenn Tillman Crummey (b. July 14, 1931. d. Oct. 29, 1988), USN, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1967.

Crust. The average thickness of the Earth's crust in Antarctica is about the same as for other continents. The crust thickens along the front of the Transantarctic Mountains, is about 25 miles thick in East Antarctica, and about 20 miles thick in West Antarctica. Because the ancient crust was highly mobile, the bedrock shape of Antarctica is very different today to what it was then.

Crustaceans. Crustacea are a class of the invertebrate phylum Arthropoda (q.v.). They include crabs, shrimp, lobsters, krill, isopods, copepods, ostracods, amphipods, etc. There is a variety that live on the Antarctic sea bed, near the shore (*see* **Fauna**).

Pic Crutch *see* **Crutch Peaks**

Pico Crutch *see* **Crutch Peaks**

Crutch Peak *see* **Crutch Peaks**

Crutch Peaks. 62°27' S, 59°56' W. A group of dark, rocky peaks, the highest being 275 m, 2.5 km E of Greaves Peak, and 4 km E of the NW tip of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Descriptively named Crutch Peak by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35 (they thought it was one peak). It appears as such on British charts of 1942 and 1949, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 translated as Pico Crutch, on a 1954 French chart as Pic Crutch, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pico Muleta, this last name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. FIDASE aerial photography of 1956-57 proved the existence of 2 pairs of high peaks, and a number of lower ones. UK-APC amended the name to Crutch Peaks on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears with the new name on a British chart of 1962. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Crutcher Rock. 74°21' S, 72°47' W. A nunatak rising to about 1375 m, 10 km SSW of Staack Nunatak, in the Yee Nunataks, in the S part of Palmer Land, where Palmer Land becomes Ellsworth Land, at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Mont C. Crutcher, USGS cartographer who worked in the field at the Ross Ice Shelf, at Pole Station, at Byrd Glacier, and at Dome Charlie, in 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Crutchley, Dennis Rowland. b. June 23, 1925, Landywood, near Cannock, Staffs, son of Miss Crutchley (there was no Mr. Crutchley, as such). He joined FIDS in 1945, and left England on Nov. 6, that year, wintering-over at Base B in 1946. He and John Featherstone were due to winter-over again in 1947, but they quit in Feb. 1947, protesting against bad conditions. They made their way from Port Stanley to Montevideo, where, with Mike Hardy and Tom O'Sullivan, they boarded the *Condesa*, bound for London, which they reached on April 5, 1947. He returned to Landywood, married Elizabeth C. Darby in 1951, and lived in Langwood until he died in June 2001.

Cruyt Spur. 64°37' S, 60°37' W. A rocky spur, rising to 920 m, 6 km NE of Ruth Ridge, and extending 3 km SE from the S wall of the Detroit Plateau, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for William Cruyt, Belgian army engineer who (with William Van Brabant) designed the tracteur autopolaire in 1907. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. Originally plotted in 64°37' S, 60°42' W, it has since been replotted.

Bahía Cruz *see* **Bolsón Cove**

Isla Cruz *see* **Cruz Rock**

Islote Cruz *see* **Cruz Rock**

Meseta la Cruz *see* **Cross Mesa**

Senãl Cruz Cristiana. 81°05' S, 40°31' W. A beacon in the immediate neighborhood of Sobral Station, on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Argentines.

The *Cruz de Forward*. A 486-ton Argentine ship, built as an American offshore vessel in 1972 by American Marine, in New Orleans, as *Gulf Fleet #3*. In 1987 she was sold to Argentina, and became the *Cruz de Forward*, going to Antarctica in 1988-89 (she took the South Korean Antarctic Expedition down that year), under the command of Capt. Werner Arturo de la Barra. In 1992 she was sold to Naviera Unitankers, out of Buenos Aires, and registered in Panama, becoming the *Cruz del Sur* (not to be, and hardly likely to be, confused with the famous airplane *Cruz del Sur* of the 1950s). Note: Her name is sometimes seen spelled (erroneously) as *Cruz de Froward*.

The *Cruz del Sur*. The name means "Southern Cross." Argentine Air Force airplane, a modified Avro Lincoln, LV-ZEI, actually the *Cruz del Sud* (but always known as the *Cruz del Sur*). On Dec. 19, 1951 it made its first flight to Antarctica, to San Martín Station, as part of Grupo Aéreo de Tareas Antárticas (GATA), which had been created a month before, to supply General San Martín Station, and to rescue personnel. The plane flew as far south as 70°S, then returned to Argentina, after 12 hours and 22 minutes in the air. The pilot was 1st Lt. José Facundo López (*see* **Kappa Island**). The plane was back, overflying the station, on March 26, 1953.

Cruz Mesa *see* **Cross Mesa**

Cruz Rock. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. A large rock N of Canales Island, about 420 m NE of the extreme NW of Ferrer Point, off the E coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Cruz, after a member of the hydrographic survey party, but it appears as Islote Cruz on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the name Cruz Rock on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cruzen, Richard Harold. b. April 28, 1897, Gallatin, Mo., son of lawyer Nathaniel Green Cruzen and his wife Mary Edna Garheart. After Gallatin High School, VMI, and the Severn School, he went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, actually serving on the *Mississippi* in the Atlantic toward the end of World War I, while still a cadet. He graduated in 1919, and served as an ensign on the *Claxton*. In 1923 he married Elizabeth J. Ingle, the daughter of a San Diego real estate man, and they had a couple of children. He was promoted to lieutenant on June 7, 1925, and to lieutenant commander on Oct. 1, 1935. During USAS 1939-41, he commanded the *Bear*, and was 2nd-in-command of the expedition. On April 1, 1941 he was promoted to commander, and was on the staff of the Naval War College until 1943, having been promoted to captain on June 20, 1942, and to rear admiral on April 1, 1944. After active service in the Pacific theatre during World War II, he was tactical leader of OpHJ 1946-47, in command of the fleet of 13 ships. He retired as a vice admiral in 1954, and died on April 15, 1970, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Cruzen Island. 74°47' S, 140°42' W. A rocky, but mostly snow-covered island, about 80 km NNE of the mouth of Land Glacier, off the Ruppert Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by personnel from West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named for Richard Cruzen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Cruzen Range. 77°19' S, 161°10' E. A mountain range reaching an elevation of about 1600 m (in Vashka Crag), it extends W-E for about 16 km between Salyer Ledge and Nickell Peak, in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by the Clare Range, on the E by the Victoria Valley, on the S by the Barwick Valley, and on the W by Webb Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Richard Cruzen. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

[1]**Cryptogam Ridge**. 60°43' S, 45°40' W. A ridge running E-W, at an elevation of about 140 m, SE of Cummings Cove, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The north-facing slope of the ridge supports a diversity of lichens and mosses, collectively referred to as cryptogams (i.e., spore-producing plants), hence the name given by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, following terrestrial biological work done here by BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[2]**Cryptogam Ridge**. 74°21' S, 164°42' E. On the S rim of the main summit crater of Mount Melbourne, at an elevation of 2733 m, it extends about 1.5 km by 0.5 km, between Terra Nova Bay and Wood Bay, in Victoria Land.

The ridge includes SPA #22. The geothermal ground supports a unique community of bryophytes, algae, and microbiota, hence the name given by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002 (cryptogam being a spore-producing plant).

Crystal Glacier. 61°57' S, 57°56' W. Between Gam Point and Bolinder Bluff, at Esther Harbor, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984.

Crystal Hill. 63°39' S, 57°44' W. An ice-free hill, rising to 150 m (the British say about 200 m), forming the summit of a headland between Bald Head and Camp Hill, on the N side of the Prince Gustav Channel, and on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945, and so named by them for the rock crystals collected at the foot of the hill. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British map of 1974. It appears as Cabo Carry on an Argentine map of 1959, but this well be a mistranslation of Corry Island. In Aug. 1963 Argentine personnel from Esperanza Station established San Nicolás Refugio here.

Crystal Mountain. 61°59' S, 57°55' W. An ice-covered mountain, rising to 619 m, S of Bolinder Bluff, along the axial mountain ridge of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984.

Crystal Pond. 68°38' S, 78°25' E. A small pond in the Vestfold Hills, about 20 m in diameter, on an ice-covered moraine. There is a prominent ice cliff on the E side. Named descriptively by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984. The surface of the lake freezes to form long needles or crystals of ice.

Crystal Slope. 77°32' S, 167°09' E. A western slope, at an elevation of 3700 m above sea level, between Camp Slope and Robot Gully, leading down from the summit crater rim of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. So named by US-ACAN in 2000 because the slope includes a talus of large anorthoclase feldspar crystals. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Crystal Sound. 66°28' S, 66°39' W. A sound extending in a NE-SW direction between the S part of the Biscoe Islands and the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Its N limit is an imaginary line between Cape Leblond and Cape Evensen. Its S limit is Holdfast Point, Roux Island, Liard Island, and the Sillard Islands. Its N and S ends were discovered during FrAE 1908-10, when the name Baie Matha was applied collectively to Matha Strait, Darbel Bay, and the S part of the present feature (*see* **Matha Strait**), and the name Baie Pendleton to the N part of the present feature. The sound was probably first traversed by the *Penola*, after air reconnaissance in Feb. 1936, during BGLE 1934-37. A 1940 reference to Pendleton Strait includes Grandidier Channel and the present feature. Most of the sound and its islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, because many features in the sound are named for ice crystal researchers. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Originally plotted in 66°23' S, 66°30' W, it has since been replotted.

The *Crystal Symphony*. Operated since 1991 by the American cruise company, Crystal Cruises (owned by NYK, of Japan, but operating out of Los Angeles), this vessel was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03. She carried 1000 passengers, mostly Americans. She was back in the 2008-09 season. The *Crystal Harmony* was the company's first ship, from 1990 (when the company was founded). The *Harmony* transferred in Dec. 2005 to Crystal Cruises' parent company, NYK, and became the *Asuka II*. The *Crystal Serenity* followed in 2003.

Mount Csejtey. 82°30' S, 155°50' E. A mountain, about 3 km S of Mount Macpherson, in the central part of the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Bela Csejtey, Jr. (b. Jan. 26, 1934, Budapest), USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name.

Nunatak CTA-12 *see* **Butler Rocks**

Nunatak CTA-15 *see* **Vanguard Nunatak**

CTAE *see* **British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition**

Ctenophores. Ctenophora is a phylum of about 80 species of small marine invertebrates, many of them found in Antarctica.

Bahía Cuadrada *see* **Square Bay**

Isla Cuadrada *see* **Square End Island**

Roca Cuadrada *see* **Square Rock Point**

Morro Cuadrado Negro *see* **Elephant Point**

Cabo Cuadrilátero *see* **Cabo Pacheco**

Punta IV *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Cuatro Rocas Romanas *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Cerro Cuatro Romano *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Promontorio Cuatro Romano *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Punta Cuatro Romano *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Cuba. On Aug. 16, 1984, Cuba was ratified as the 32nd signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. Cuba has sent scientists to work in Antarctica with the Russians.

The Cube *see* **Kubus Mountain**

Cube Rock. 63°37' S, 56°22' W. A small but notable rock (with another, even smaller, hardly above the surface, immediately hard by), in the extreme S entrance to Antarctic Sound, 5.5 km SE of Cape Scrymgeour (on Andersson Island), opposite the extreme E part of Trinity Peninsula. It appears as Roca Cubo on an Argentine chart of 1960, and a Chilean map of 1961. This was a descriptive name and was translated into English by US-ACAN in 1964.

Península Cubillos. 65°25' S, 63°59' W. A peninsula projecting toward the W, immediately N of Beascochea Bay, and which terminates in Cape Pérez, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Admiral Hernán Cubillos Leiva, director of the Chilean Naval Academy, March 13, 1950-March 3, 1953, who, when he went to Antarctica as part of ChilAE 1962-63, was commander-in-chief of the Chilean Navy. He was later ambassador to Brazil.

Roca Cubo *see* **Cube Rock**

Roca Cuca. 62°22' S, 59°44' W. A rock to the W of Chaos Reef, and about 2.1 km W of Fort William (the extreme W point of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by personnel on the *Lautaro*, during ChilAE 1948-49, and named by them for the wife of one of the officers aboard. It appears on their expedition chart in 1949, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Cucumbers. Cosmic microwave background radiation, or CMBR.

Punta Cuenca. 62°27' S, 59°46' W. The most salient point of Quito Glacier, 1.8 km W of Orión Point, on the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians for their province.

Cabo Cuerno. 64°17' S, 63°36' W. A cape to the SW of Cape Grönland (the N extremity of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Cerro Cuerno *see* **^{2}Twin Peaks**

Punta Cueva. 64°09' S, 62°36' W. A point, S of Guyou Bay, Brabant Island. Named by the Argentines.

Cape Cuff *see* **Cuff Cape**

Cuff Cape. 77°00' S, 162°21' E. A dark rock point emerging from the ice, immediately to the S of the mouth of Mackay Glacier. Discovered and mapped by BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because it looks like a hand coming out of a snowy cuff. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer (but as Cape Cuff).

Cugnot Ice Piedmont. 63°38' S, 58°10' W. About 24 km long, and between 5 and 10 km wide, it extends from Russell East Glacier to Eyrie Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, on the NW side of the Prince Gustav Channel, and is bounded on the landward side by the Louis Philippe Plateau. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted in 1960-61 by Fids from Base D. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for French military engineer Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804), the automobile pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Cui Xi. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Roca(s) Cuis *see* **Tooth Rock**

Cullen, Nicholas "Nick." Canadian Merchant Navy man, who served as fireman on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin. After the expedition, at Rio, he had a freak accident on or around Aug. 1, 1945, and injured his head. The *Eagle* made rapidly for Bahia, but Nick died as the ship entered port. He was buried there.

Cumbers Reef. 67°35' S, 69°40' W. A group of rocks aligned in an arc, and which form the N and W parts of the Amiot Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in early 1963 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, which spent the 1961-62, and 1962-63 seasons in this area. Named by the British in 1963 for Roger Neil Cumbers (b. 1939, Surrey), 3rd officer on the BAS relief ship *John Biscoe* over this period, and who assisted in the survey (he retired as captain). UK-APC accepted the name on on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of that year.

Cumbie, William Alvin "Bill," Jr. b. March 1, 1924, Milton, Fla., son of garage mechanic William A. Cumbie, Sr., and his wife Leila Ester. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy on Dec. 23, 1942, and married Louise Garnett in 1944. An aviation elctronics technician, he was the radioman on the *Que Sera Sera* during the famous flight to the South Pole on Oct. 31, 1956. He died in Florida in April 1988.

Cumbie Glacier. 77°13' S, 154°12' W. A short, steep glacier, just E of Scott's Nunataks, it flows N into the Swinburne Ice Shelf, along the SW side of Sulzberger Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Bill Cumbie.

Mount Cumming. 76°40' S, 125°48' W. A low, mostly snow-covered mountain, volcanic in origin, it stands midway between Mount Hampton and Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. A circular (snow-covered) crater occupies the summit area. Discovered aerially on Dec. 15, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named Mount Winifred Cumming, for the wife of Hugh S. Cumming, Jr. (1900-1986), State Department member of the USAS Executive Committee, and son of the surgeon general of the USA. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1947. The name was later shortened. The feature was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960.

Cumming, Alexander "Alec." b. March 2, 1933, Rassay, in the Scottish islands, son of crofter and fisherman John Cumming (later a grocer in Glasgow), and his wife Ann. He grew up summering in Rassay and wintering in Glasgow, and in 1939 was evacuated to the isle of Fladda, to live with his grandmother for the duration of the war, speaking Gaelic and English. There were 4 houses on the island, and a school, with 9 pupils. When he left, the number of pupils was down to 5. As a child he decided that when he gew up he would be a doctor, and in 1951 embarked on a 6 year medical course at Glasgow University. He did 6 months residency at Falkirk and 6 months at Stirling, and then joined the Army for his national service. While doing basic training in Hampshire in 1958 (he was known as Sandy then), he heard about FIDS, and conned his way in to an interview with Ray Priestley, who gladly took him on, as a medical officer. He shipped out of Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Uruguay, Port Stanley, and then on to South Georgia. He was scheduled to winter-over at Base W in 1959, but circumstances prevented that (*see* **Base W** for details). Instead, Vivien Fuchs decided to send him to Base F, which is where he wintered-over that year. In 1960 he arrived back in Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, did another year's army service in Singapore and Malaya, and then went in to general practice in Invergordon, marrying Katherine McLeod in 1962. He went to Edinburgh temporarily to take over the practice of a doctor who had had to go to the USA for 6 months for personal reasons, and wound up staying.

Cumming, Geoffrey Charles "Geoff." Joined FIDS in 1954, as a general assistant and builder, wintering-over at Base F in 1955, his main purpose being to build the radiosonde hut there. He then wintered-over at Base Y in 1956.

Mount Cummings. 73°14' S, 61°37' W. Rising to about 1000 m at the E end of Galan Ridge, to the NW of New Bedford Inlet, in the Dana Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed and first mapped by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jack W. Cummings, radioman who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Cummings, Edmund Thomas "Ed." b. 1925, Headington, Bucks, son of Edmund C. Cummings and his wife Elizabeth Mailing. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a radioman, and wintered over at Base C in 1946, and at Base B in 1947. In 1948 he shipped back to Port Stanley, then caught the *Lafonia*, which took him back to London, where they arrived on April 21, 1948. In 1951, in Oxford, he married Jean A. Smith.

Cummings, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cummings, Thomas W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cummings, W.H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cummings Col. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. Between Tioga Hill and North Gneiss, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the cove.

Cummings Cove. 60°44' S, 45°41' W. A cove, E of Porteous Point, between that point and Jebsen Point, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Ed Cummings. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. A BAS refuge hut, established on the cove in 1971, is called Cummings Hut.

Cumpston Glacier. 66°59' S, 65°02' W. A small glacier flowing between Breitfuss Glacier and Quartermain Glacier, into the head of Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for John Stanley Cumpston (1909-1986) of the Australian Department of External Affairs, historian of the Antarctic, who, with E.P. Bayliss, drew up the 1939 map of Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Cumpston Massif. 73°33' S, 66°53' E. A prominent, flat-topped rock outcrop, between 7 and 13 km wide, trending N-S for about 14.5 km, and rising to 2070 m, at the junction of Lambert Glacier and Mellor Glacier, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially by ANARE in Nov. 1956. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for J.S. Cumpston (*see* **Cumpston Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Isla Cúmulo *see* **Turnabout Island**

Mount Cumulus *see* **Cumulus Mountain**

Cumulus Hills. 85°20' S, 175°00' W. Several groups of largely barren hills in the Queen Maud Mountains, about 85 sq miles in area, divided by Logie Glacier, and standing near the head of, and overlooking, Shackleton Glacier, which bounds the hills on the west. McGregor Glacier bounds them on the N, and Zaneveld Glacier on the south. It was seen on several occasions that the exposed rock in this area gave rise to the creation of cumulus clouds (considered to be very rare at this altitide), hence the name given by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 85°15' S, 175°00' W, they have since been replotted.

Cumulus Mountain. 71°51' S, 5°23' E. Also called Mount Cumulus. Rising to 2335 m, immediately N of Høgsenga Crags, and N of Breplogen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land, about 8 km from Svarthamaren Mountain. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Cumulusfjellet. US-ACAN accepted the name Cumulus Mountain (which means the same thing), in 1967. Apparently, the Russians call this mountain Gora Gajdara.

Cumulusfjellet *see* **Cumulus Mountain**

Cuneiform Cliffs. 73°06' S, 167°38' E. Steep, irregular cliffs at the S end of the Malta Plateau, along the N side of the lower Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named in 1966 by both NZ-APC and US-ACAN, for the wedgelike (cuneiform) spurs which project from the face of the cliffs.

Cunningham, John Crabbe. b. Nov. 23, 1927, Glasgow, Scotland. A shipwright, he moved to NZ in 1952, and in 1955-56 was on

South Georgia, mountain climbing, after which he was in the Himalayas on two separate expeditions, in 1957 and 1958. In 1959 he joined FIDS, and wintered-over as base leader at Port Lockroy Station in 1960, at Base E in 1961 and 1962, and at Base T in 1964. Cunningham it was who led the advance party that began the establishment of Fossil Bluff Station in 1961. In 1961 and 1962 he covered over 1000 miles by dog sledge. On Nov. 23, 1964 he led the first ever party to the top of Mount Jackson. He died in 1980, in Ynys, Monmouthshire.

Cunningham, Willard Eugene "Gene," Jr. b. Nov. 27, 1936, Weirton, W. Va., son of Willard Eugene Cunningham and his wife Frances J. Trupiano, both workers at Weirton Steel Mill. He determined early that the mill wasn't for him, and in 1954 joined the Marines. It was in Hawaii that he decided to join the Seabees instead, and in 1958, when his Marine tour was up, he joined the U.S. Navy, and was based in Norfolk, Va., which is where he was when he read the notice for volunteers for Antarctica. On July 16, 1959 he was assigned to the Seabees at Davisville, RI, and on Nov. 26, 1959 arrived at McMurdo, where, as a construction mechanic 3rd class, he wintered-over in 1960. He was also part of the Byrd-South Pole Traverse (q.v.) in the summer of 1960-61, and in addition to that, with Maj. Antero Havola, broke a trail from McMurdo to Marble Point (60 miles away), in order to bring two D-9 tractors (one of 44 tons, the other of 40 tons) back to McMurdo, to do construction work on the first nuclear power plant. He was back at Byrd Station for the summer of 1962-63, and between Dec. 20, 1962 and Jan. 31, 1963 was the only mechanic on the 840-mile overland trek (Task Group 43.5) led by George Fowler (see **Fowler Knoll**), from Byrd to the new Eights Station, in order to deliver a D-8 LPG 38-ton tractor there. Then he wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963, as a construction mechanic 1st class. He did two tours in Vietnam, 1966-68, and retired in 1973 as a chief mechanic, to Plymouth, Ind. He married Pam Baker.

Cunningham Glacier. 84°16' S, 173°45' E. A tributary glacier flowing NE into Canyon Glacier, 8 km N of Gray Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gene Cunningham.

Cunningham Peak. 79°16' S, 86°12' W. A mostly ice-covered peak, rising to 2170 m at the head of Gowan Glacier, along the Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John B. Cunningham, USN, ship's serviceman in charge of ship's stores and laundry at McMurdo during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Cupcake Peaks. 80°42' S, 158°36' E. Two rounded peaks, or nunataks, rising to 1391 m, 5 km SE of Mount Hamilton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 2003. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Isola della Cupola *see* **Delaite Island**

Mount Cupola. 69°21' S, 70°27' W. A dome-shaped mountain, rising to 2500 m (the British say about 1650 m), W of Hampton Glacier, and marking the SE limit of the Rouen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1948, and named descriptively by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of that year, but in 69°21' S, 70°31' E.

Cupola Island *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Cuppel Dome Island *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Cuppel Island *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Isla Curanilahue *see* **Andresen Island**

Îles Curie *see* **Curie Island**

Point Curie *see* **Curie Point**

Pointe Curie *see* **Curie Point**

Punta Curie *see* **Curie Point**

Curie Island. 66°39' S, 140°03' E. The largest of the group of small, rocky islets which the French call Îles Curie, near the E end of the Géologie Archipelago, 1.5 km SW of Derby Island (in the Dumoulin Islands), close N of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. This area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, but the group to which this particular feature belongs was charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Îles Curie, for the French scientific family of physicians and chemists. Pierre Curie (1859-1906) married Marie Sklodowska (1867-1934), which made Marie "Madame Curie." In 1903 they both won a Nobel prize for physics, and in 1911 Madame Curie won a second, for chemistry, thus making her the first person ever to win two Nobel prizes. Their daughter Irène Curie (1897-1956) married Jean-Frédéric Joliot (1900-1958; known as Frédéric), and they both changed their names to Joliot-Curie. Irène and Frédéric Joliot-Curie both won a chemistry Nobel in 1935. Their daughter, Hélène Langevin-Joliot (b. 1927) is a nuclear physicist, and married fellow nuclear physicist Pierre Langevin, grandson of famous physicist Paul Langevin. Their son, Yves Langevin-Joliot, is an astrophysicist. Hélène's brother, Pierre Joliot (b. 1932), is a biologist. In 1956, US-ACAN accepted the name Curie Island for the largest of these little islands, and ignored the French pluralization.

Curie Point. 64°50' S, 63°29' W. Forms the NE extremity of Doumer Island, off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe P. Curie, for Pierre Curie (*see* **Curie Island**). It appears abbreviated as Pointe Curie on a 1911 French map, and translated as Point Curie on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Surveyed in 1944 by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station. Named Curie Point by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and this name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Punta Curie, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Curl. 70°48' S, 63°07' W. The snow-covered summit of a ridge, rising to about 2300 m, 6 km ENE of Mount Gatlin, just NE of the Welch Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for James E. Curl, USARP glaciologist in the South Shetlands in 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Curlew*. Yacht in Antarctic waters in 1992-93, under the command of Tim and Pauline Carr.

Curphey Peaks. 71°18' S, 163°23' E. Two snow-covered peaks of about the same height (the W one is 1760 m), bounding the E side of Helix Pass, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Ian Curphey, field leader of Malcolm Laird's NZARP geological party to the area in 1974-75. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1983.

Curran Bluff. 68°13' S, 65°02' W. A bluff, 3 km long, and rising to 910 m at its W end, it forms a part of the S coast of Joerg Peninsula, and, at the same time, the N entrance point of Solberg Inlet (indeed, it is the most prominent feature on the N side of that inlet), on the Bowman Coast, S of Reichle Mesa, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, and mapped from these photos in 1936-37 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN for Martin P. Curran, a member of the Pine Island Bay reconnaissance survey on the *Burton Island*, in Ellsworth Land, in 1974-75, and project manager of the *Hero*-Palmer station research system, in 1976. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Curreen Glacier *see* **Irving Glacier**

Currents. The ocean currents go clockwise around Antarctica, pulled by the winds (*see also* **Antarctic Circumpolar Current**, and **Antarctic Surface Water**).

Mount Currie. 67°42' S, 49°12' E. Rising to 1110 m between Mount Maslen and Mount Merrick, in the Raggatt Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Graeme Currie. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Currie, Graeme James. Nicknamed "Chompers." b. Oct. 1, 1937. He got his PhD at Adelaide. Radio supervisor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. He was supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1967, and at Casey Station in 1969 and 1974, at Mawson again in 1977, and then had several postings to Macquarie Island in the 1980s. In 1981 he wintered-over at Pole Station,

as a meteorological technician with ITT. He was also radio operator on the *Hero*. He holds the Australian record for winterings-over —11 (that figure includes sub-Antarctic islands).

Currin, Howard. b. 1901, Nova Scotia. He went to sea as a teenager, and was a seaman and deckhand on the *Eagle*, in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

The *Currituck*. A 14,000-ton, 540 foot 5 inch seaplane tender, built at the U.S. Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and launched on Sept. 1, 1943. She fought in World War II, and was flagship of the Western Task Group of OpHJ 1946-47. Capt. John E. Clark was skipper from Nov. 19, 1945 to June 5, 1947. Lt. Jack N. Parker, of Jackson, Mich., was exec during the cruise, and Lt. (jg) Wendell S. Palmer was ship's chaplain. On April 18, 1947, she arrived back in Norfolk, Va., by way of the Panama Canal. She was broken up in Oakland in 1972.

Currituck Island. 66°05' S, 100°40' E. An island of rock and ice, 11 km long, and marked by numerous small coves, on the NW side of Edisto Channel, at the W end of the Highjump Archipelago, N of the Bunger Hills. Photographed aerially in Feb. 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted from these photos in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett. From these photos it appeared that the N part of the island was a separate island, and in 1956, US-ACAN named it Mohaupt Island, for Harold Mohaupt (*see* **Mohaupt Point**). The S part of the island (or the southern of the 2 islands, as they thought it was then) was named Currituck Island, after the *Currituck*. SovAE 1956-57 corrected the error, the name Currituck Island was re-applied to the whole island, and the name Mohaupt was re-applied to the point. ANCA accepted this situation.

Isla Curtis *see* **Curtis Island**

Curtis, Leland Sterling "Lee." b. Aug. 7, 1897, Denver, Colo., but grew up mainly in Spokane and Los Angeles, son of salesman Charles E. Curtis and wife Alice. After a spell as a bank clerk, he became a landscape painter and mountain climber, and was the expedition artist on USAS 1939-41. He did not winter-over. He married Marjorie. He was back at McMurdo, on the first Globemaster in for OpDF III (1957-58), again as the expedition artist. He died on March 17, 1989.

Curtis, Robin. b. Nov. 24, 1933, Cwmtillery, near Bedwellty, Monmouthshire. After graduating from the University College of Wales, in Cardiff, in 1956, he joined FIDS as a geologist, and wintered-over at Base J in 1957. He fell from the roof one day, and broke his ankle, partly disabling him for the rest of the winter. He was attached to the RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in the summer season of 1957-58. On his return to the UK in June 1958, he went to work at the FIDS geology unit at the department of geography and geophysics at Birmingham University, from which institution he was awarded his PhD in 1960, writing his thesis on the petrology of the Graham Land coast and offshore islands. He left FIDS on Sept. 30, 1960, in 1965 went into the minerals exploration business as a chief geologist, and moved to Australia. In 1978 he started his own consulting firm, and died of cancer in Sydney, on Nov. 14, 2006.

Curtis, Roy Everett. b. July 3, 1915. He joined the Navy as an enlisted pilot, and worked his way up though the ranks. He was a lieutenant commander, and living in Costa Mesa, Calif., when he was selected to fly one of the R4Ds, from NZ to McMurdo on Oct. 18-19, 1956. The plane he was most identified with in Antarctica, during OpDF II (1956-57), was the *Takahe*. He married Dorothy, and spent some time in Guilderland Center, near Albany, NY, flying for the State Conservation Service. He was piloting one of their planes when it crashed into the Adirondacks on Sept. 21, 1959, killing one of the passengers. He moved to Winter Park Fla., where he died, on Sept. 4, 1998.

Curtis Island. 65°56' S, 65°37' W. An island, over 1.5 km long, 3 km NE of Jagged Island, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1957-58. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Robin Curtis, it appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. There is an Argentine involvement here also. The island appears (apparently unnamed) on a 1957 government chart, but today the Argentines call it Isla Curtis. However, there is a 1978 reference to a feature called Islotes Halcón, named after the corvette *Halcón* in Almirante Brown's famous fleet of 1814. This name includes not only Isla Curtis but also a smaller island to the west. Having said that, there is a separate feature, Islas Halcón, listed in the gazetteer, which is the same thing as Islotes Halcón.

Curtis Peak. 79°56' S, 82°53' W. A peak, SSE of Chappell Peak, at the NW end of Horseshoe Valley, in the Enterprise Hills, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 20, 2007, for Michael L. Curtis, BAS structural geologist since 1993, an authority on Gondwana tectonics, and a pioneer in the capture of electronic data for geologic maps. It was first climbed on Jan. 22, 2007, by Robert M. Kewarth and Tim Hewette.

Curtis Peaks. 84°56' S, 169°36' W. A small cluster of peaks, rising to elevations of between 1500 and 1600 m above sea level, and surmounting the end of an irregular-shaped ridge-type mountain which extends E from Mount Hall of the Lillie Range, about 10 km E of Mount Daniel, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party led by Albert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Roy Curtis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Curtiss*. U.S. Navy seaplane tender, 8671 tons and 527 feet 4 inches long, built by New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, NJ, and launched on April 20, 1940. Named for aviation pioneer Glenn Hammond Curtiss, and commissioned on Nov. 15, 1940. She could move at 20 knots, and had a compliment of 1195 officers and men. She survived Pearl Harbor and a kamikaze attack in 1945, and received 7 battle stars. She was involved in Korea, and in the Bikini atomic bomb testing. On Dec. 27, 1956 she left San Diego carrying scientists and U.S. Navy support personnel for OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), under the command of Capt. Charles T. Fritter. On Jan. 12, 1957 she arrived at Christchurch, NZ, leaving there on Jan. 15 for McMurdo Sound, where she arrived on Jan. 19. On Jan. 28 she unfinished loading and from Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, 1957 unloaded at Little America. She then did ice reconnaissance at Okuma Bay and Sulzberger Bay, and left McMurdo on Feb. 10, 1957, stopping at Wellington (1 day), Auckland (7 days), and Sydney (7 days), before arriving at San Diego on March 25, 1957. She was decommissioned on Sept. 24, 1957.

Mount Curtiss. 77°06' S, 162°26' E. A peak, rising to about 1300 m at the E end of the main ridge of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for the *Curtiss*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Curtiss Bay. 64°03' S, 60°47' W. An indentation, 6 km wide, into the Davis Coast, SW of Cape Andreas, between that cape and Cape Sterneck, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and appears on their 1947 chart as Bahía Guesalaga, named after Federico Guesalaga Toro. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1961, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1951-52, and named by them as Bahía Inútil (i.e., "useless bay"), because of its poor holding ground and lack of shelter. It appears as such on their chart of 1952, on another Argentine government chart of 1957, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58. UK-APC found the Chilean name too foreign, and, as for the Argentine name, they were unable to countenance this, of course, and, besides, the bay is not useless. It has been used as an anchorage. So, they named it on Sept. 23, 1960, as Curtiss Bay, for Glenn Curtiss (1878-1930), U.S. seaplane pioneer, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Cabo Curuzú Cuatiá. 67°19' S, 68°00' W. A cape at the SE foot of Hunt Peak, at Stonehouse Bay, on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Named by the Argentines, for the Argentine city of Curuzú Cuatiá.

Punta Curva. 62°36' S, 59°54' W. A point (named by the Argentines), next W of the point they call Punta López (which the Chileans call

Punta Pallero), on the E coast of Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. It has a peak on it that the Argentine call Pico Destacamento.

Îles Curzon *see* **Curzon Islands**

Curzon Archipelago *see* **Curzon Islands**

Curzon Islands. 66°46' S, 141°35' E. Also called Curzon Archipelago, and Curzon Islets. A small archipelago of rocky islands and islets just off Cape Découverte, on the Adélie Coast, prolonged toward the N by a submerged reef. They include Chameau Island, Claquebue Island, Dauphin Island, Dru Rock, Guano Island, Nord Island, Piton Island, and Retour Island. Probably discovered in Jan. 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, but not identified as islands on the expedition's maps. They were not charted until 1912, when John King Davis did so in the *Aurora* during AAE 1911-14. Mawson named them for George, 1st Marquess Curzon (the famous Lord Curzon) (1859-1925), viceroy of India, 1899-1905, president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1911-14, and British foreign secretary, 1919-24. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Mapped in detail by the French in 1950-52.

Curzon Islets *see* **Curzon Islands**

Cushing Col. 64°07' S, 23' W. A col, at a height of about 800 m above sea level, on the SE side of Cushing Peak, in the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the British (the name is unofficial), in association with the peak. It was the site of a rescue by helicopter from the *Endurance*, of an injured member of the British Joint Services Expedition, on March 9, 1985 (see that entry for details).

Cushing Peak. 64°06' S, 62°25' W. Rising to about 950 m, 2.5 km SE of Guyou Bay, at the head of Lister Glacier, in the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1953, but not named. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Harvey Cushing (1869-1939), U.S. neurosurgery pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Roca Custodio. 67°32' S, 67°14' W. A low, ice-free offshore rock, next SE of Guardian Rock, in Bigourdan Fjord, N of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in association with Guardian Rock (which they call Roca Guardián).

Cutcliffe Peak. 70°32' S, 65°17' E. Just S of Mount Mervyn, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for Maxwell Arthur "Max" Cutcliffe (b. March 29, 1930), senior electrical fitter who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1966, and who assisted with the ANARE survey program of that year. He was back at Mawson Station, in the same capacity, in 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cuthbertson, Steven Robert. b. Jan. 14, 1966. BAS meteorologist who wintered-over at Faraday Station in 1972, 1973, and 1974. He then worked as communications manager with Adventure Network International, in Chile.

Cuthbertson, William Alexander. b. 1882, Edinburgh, son of stationer William Cuthbertson and his wife Elizabeth. He studied art in Edinburgh and Paris, and was the artist on ScotNAE 1902-04. He moved to Glasgow about 1909, and was still alive in 1929.

Cuthbertson Snowfield. 60°42' S, 44°30' W. Rising to 340 m, and covering the high ground of eastern Laurie Island eastward of the Watson Peninsula, between (on the N side of the island) Macdougal Bay and Marr Bay, and (on the S side of the island) Fitchie Bay, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for William Cuthbertson. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cutland, Gerald Thomas "Gerry." b. July 17, 1916, Barnstaple, Devon, son of William Cutland and his wife Martha Dennis. He was a ship's cook, who joined FIDS in 1955, and wintered-over at Base F in 1956 and 1957, as cook and general assistant. In 1959 he and E. Arthur Shuman, Jr. wrote an Antarctic cook book called *Fit for a FID, or How to Keep a Fat Explorer in Prime Condition*, which had, on its cover a penguin with a frying pan in his flipper and a whale in the pan. He was a steward on FIDS ships for a while, and died in London in 1980.

Arrecife Cutler *see* **Cutler Stack**

Cutler, Benjamin Sheffield "Ben." b. Jan. 28, 1800, New York. He lived in Stonington, Conn, which is where he married Sophronia Latham on Jan. 30, 1820, and had 11 children over the years. He was commander of the *Free Gift,* during the 1821-22 sealing expedition to the South Shetlands put together by the Fannings, and was also co-owner of the *Frederick*, Ben Pendleton's flagship during the expedition. In 1827-29, as captain of the *Uxor*, he visited the Prince Edward Islands in 1829, but did not go south of 60°S. He died on Aug. 27, 1860, in Stonington.

Cutler, Maurice. b. Dec. 10, 1937, Sydney. He was the 18-year-old UP reporter on the Globemaster circling overhead while Gus Shinn landed Admiral Dufek at the Pole on Oct. 31, 1956 (Mr. Cutler had arrived in Antarctica only 3 days before). He later spent most of his life in Canada.

Cutler Stack. 62°37' S, 60°59' W. A stack in the water, NE of Lair Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Ben Cutler. His name was found carved on a piece of whale vertebra excavated from a stone hut on Byers Peninsula by the FIDS survey party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Arrecife Cutler. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Cutting, David John "Dave." Known as "The Chief." Engineer on British research ships in Antarctica, 1987-95. In 1990 he was promoted to chief engineer, and sailed on the first voyage of the *James Clark Ross*. He was still chief engineer in 2003-04.

Cuttlefish. A marine cephalopod of the order Sepioidea. Related to the octopus and squid. Found in Antarctica.

Isla Cuverville *see* **[2]Cuverville Island**

Islote Cuverville *see* **[2]Cuverville Island**

[1]Cuverville Island *see* **Rongé Island**

[2]Cuverville Island. 64°41' S, 62°38' W. A dark, rocky island, reaching an elevation of 252 m, in Errera Channel, about 520 m off the NE coast of Rongé Island, between that island and Arctowski Peninsula, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 3, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Cavelier du Cuverville (sic), for Jules-Marie-Armand, Comte de Cavelier de Cuverville (1834-1912), a vice admiral of the French Navy, known as Admiral de Cuverville, who was Georges Lecointe's superior officer at one point in his career. The opportunities for misspelling this name were taken full advantage of over the years, not least by the French themselves. It appears as Cuverville Island on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1949 (after rejecting Cavelier de Cuverville Island, which was the name used by the Discovery Investigations on their 1935 chart, albeit misspelled). UK-APC followed the American naming on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Isla Cuverville, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the latter having rejected Isla Curville, and Isla de Rongé, the latter name having appeared on a 1947 Chilean chart). It was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1976 map it appears as Islote Cuverville. Not to be confused with Rongé Island itself.

Île Cuvier *see* **Cuvier Island**

Cuvier Canyon. 64°40' S, 140°00' E. An undersea feature out to sea in the Indian Ocean, beyond the point where Wilkes Land and Victoria Land meet (so to speak).

Cuvier Island. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A rocky island, about 165 m long, and about 310 m N of the W part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Cuvier, for Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), French naturalist. US-ACAN accepted the name Cuvier Island on in 1962.

Cycle Glacier. 77°12' S, 160°10' E. A glacier, 6 km long and 2 km wide, it flows N from the Polar Plateau between Mount Dearborn and Robinson Peak, to enter Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1995, in reference to the bike used by Trevor Chinn's 1992-93 NZ glacial mapping party in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Cyclops Peak. 68°00' S, 55°40' E. A trian-

gular peak, at the NE end of the Dismal Mountains, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land, it is marked by a round patch of light-colored rock, visible from the NW around to the E, which makes the feature look like the one-eyed giant of the *Odyssey*. Photographed aerially in 1956 by ANARE, visited and surveyed by Graham Knuckey while on a sledging trip from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station, and mapped by ANARE from all these efforts. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Mount Cyril. 84°02' S, 172°35' E. Rising to 1190 m (the New Zealanders say 1863 m), and ice-covered, 3 km S of Celebration Pass, and 17.5 km SSE of Mount Kyffin, in the Commonwealth Range, just to the E of the foot of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered in 1908 by BAE 1907-09. During BNAE 1901-04 Scott had named a mountain in the Cook Mountains as Mount Longhurst, for Cyril Longhurst (b. 1878, London. d. April 22, 1948, Oxford), secretary of that expedition. So, Shackleton named this one as Mount Cyril. Mr. Longhurst was the best man at Shackleton's wedding, and is described quaintly by Francis Spufford, in his book, *I May Be Some Time*, as "a languid-looking Oxbridge youth who was possibly [Clements] Markham's lover." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cytadela *see* **Platt Cliffs**

Czajkowski Needle *see* **Pawson Peak**

Iglica Czajkowskiego *see* **Pawson Peak**

Czamanske Ridge. 82°35' S, 52°42' W. Rising to about 1300 m, NW of the Jaeger Table, between that table and Welcome Pass, in the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground by USGS from 1965 onwards. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for USGS geophysicist Gerald Kent Czamanske (b. Jan. 17, 1934, Chicago), who worked here in 1976-77 as a member of the Pensacola Mountains party. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Czech Creek. 62°10' S, 58°29' W. Immediately N of Vanishing Creek, South of Arctowski Station, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It flows from a height of 165 m above sea level to a lowest point of 80 m above sea level. Named by the Poles. Originally it was part of Ornithologists Creek (q.v.).

Czechoslovakia. The first Czech in Antarctica was probably Vaclav Vojtech (q.v.), during ByrdAE 1928-30. In modern times, the first Czech scientist in Antarctica was astronomer Antonin Mrkos, who wintered-over at Mirnyy Station during IGY (1957-59). Oldrich Kostka died in the Mirnyy fire of Aug. 3, 1960. Dr. Mrkos was back, with three other Czech scientists, during SovAE 1961-63. On June 14, 1962 the country of Czechoslovakia (which didn't exist when Vojtech was born, and which no longer exists) was ratified as the 14th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. Steffen Maagoe was a Czech-American, at Eights Station for the winter of 1964. Josef Sekyra was a geologist with SovAE 1966-68, and was at McMurdo, with the Americans, in 1969-70. On Dec. 26, 1969, he became the first Czech to stand at the South Pole. After this flurry of activity, nothing for 20 years, when Vaclav Vojtech Base was opened (*see* **Eco Nelson**). In 1993 the country was split up into the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, and both new countries inherited membership of the Antarctic Treaty. Beginning in 1994, Czech scientists began to go down again, working out of Peruvian, Ukrainian, and Polish Stations. It quickly became apparent that the Czechs needed their own station, and after the idea of a joint station with Hungary and Slovakia was aborted, Johann Gregor Mendel Station was constructed in 2005, as a Czech Station.

Mount Czegka. 86°21' S, 148°41' W. Rising to 2270 m, on the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the terminus of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for Vic Czegka. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Czegka, Victor Hugo "Vic." b. May 21, 1880, Mähren, Austria, of Galician-Polish descent. He came to the USA in 1904, moved to Clifton, NJ, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1905, became a master technical sergeant and distinguished marksman, and went on ByrdAE 1928-30, during which he wintered over in 1929 as machinist. He was general manager and supply officer on ByrdAE 1933-35, but didn't winter-over that second expedition. He left Little America on the *Jacob Ruppert*, on Feb. 5, 1934, for NZ, then caught the *Virginia*, with Granville Lindley, and they arrived in the USA on April 9, 1934. He was also involved in the planning of USAS 1939-41. He married Katherine, retired as a chief warrant officer, and died on Feb. 18, 1973, in Ipswich, Mass.

Czeslaw Point. 61°54' S, 57°45' W. The N promonotory of Brimstone Peak, between Emerald Cove and Venus Bay, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Czeslaw Milosz, the Poet (*see* **Milosz Point**).

D-10. 66°42' S, 139°48' E. An American automatic weather station in Adélie Land, at an elevation of 243 m. It monitored katabatic winds. It began operating on Jan. 15, 1980, and was named for the distance (10 km) from the coast. Formerly known as Dumont d'Urville AWS. There is a skiway here, called D-10 Skiway, in 66°40' S, 139°49' E, operated by the French.

D-17. 66°42' S, 139 42 E. An American automatic weather station in Adélie Land, at an elevation of 438 m (approximately 1350 feet). Named for the distance (17 km) from the coast. It began operating on Jan. 11, 1980, and monitored katabatic winds. It ceased operating on June 19, 1980.

D-47. 67°24' S, 138°42' E. An American automatic weather station in Adélie Land at an elevation of 1560 m. It began operating in Jan. 1983, ceased functioning, and was re-started on Nov. 13, 1985. It monitored katabatic winds. It was 47 km from the coast, hence the name. It was closed in 1990, but re-opened in 1992. It continues into 2009.

D-57. 68°12' S, 137°30' E. An American automatic weather station (8916B) in Adélie Land, at an elevation of 2105 m (approximately 6400 feet). Didier Simon, of the French Polar Expedition, built it to replace the old 8916, which had stopped functioning well on March 22, 1983. The new one began operating on Jan. 6, 1984, and monitored katabatic winds. It was visited in Jan. 1985, but in Jan. 1986 it was found to be not working. On Oct. 21, 1987 it stopped transmitting, and was closed in 1989, when the site was removed. It was re-opened on Feb. 8, 1996, and closed on Aug. 4, 1996, after a low battery had caused it to stop functioning. On Jan. 20, 1999 it was opened again, but performed erratically, and on Jan. 18, 2000, it stopped working.

D-66A. An American automatic weather station, at an elevation of 2485 m, 66 km inland from the coast of Adélie Land, hence the name. Opened in Dec. 2007. It became E-66 (q.v.).

D-80. 70°00' S, 132°42' E. An American automatic weather station in Adélie Land, at an elevation of 2500 m (approximately 7800 feet). It began operating on Jan. 14, 1983, and monitored katabatic winds. On Oct. 20, 1983 it stopped transmitting. It was restarted, but again stopped in March 1996. It was removed in Jan. 1999.

D-85. 70°25' S, 134°09' E. An American automatic weather station in Adélie Land, 85 km from the coast (hence its name), at an elevation of 2682 m. It was installed in Dec. 2007. There is a skiway here, called D-85 Skiway, operated by the French.

D.M. Little Glacier *see* **Kelsey Glacier**

Península Da Forno. 67°45' S, 67°00' W. Projects to the W, between Dogs Leg Fjord and Square Bay, terminating in Nicholl Head, in the NE corner of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for army colonel Ciro da Forno Baldovino, executive coordinator of the Chilean Antarctic Institute, who participated in ChilAE 1966-67. The Argentines call it Península Pata de Perro (i.e., "dog's leg peninsula").

Ensenada Da Silva. 66°03' S, 60°51' W. An inlet in Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Da Vinci Bank. 77°30' S, 34°30' W. An undersea feature, with a minimum depth of 300 m. At the Jan. 1997 suggestion of Dr. Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, it was named internationally for Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519), and the name was accepted in June of that year. The Americans accepted the name later that year, first as Vinci Bank, but then as Da Vinci Bank.

Dabnik Peak. 63°29' S, 57°18' W. Rising to 1090 m off the W extremity of the Laclavère Plateau, on the E side of Misty Pass, 14.2 km SE of Cape Ducorps, 11.14 km SW of Ami Boué

Peak, and 9.81 km WNW of Kanitz Nunatak, it surmounts Broad Valley to the S and Ogoya Glacier to the NW, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996, and named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the town of Dolni (i.e., lower) Dabnik, in northern Bulgaria.

Bahía D'Abnour *see* **D'Abnour Bay**

D'Abnour Bay. 64°16' S, 63°14' W. A small bay, 5 km ESE of Cape Grönland, in the N part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Richard d'Abnour, in honor of Contre-amiral Claude-Marcel-Henri-Étienne Richard d'Abnour (i.e., his last name was Richard d'Abnour) (1845-1907), of the French Navy, who assisted the expedition. It appears on some of the expedition maps with the variant spelling Baie Richard D'Abnour (the "d" is small in the man's name; however, that does not always translate so well into indexes and the like, in any language, and so it appears as D'Abnour Bay on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name d'Abnour Bay, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted D'Abnour Bay in 1965. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía D'Abnour, and that is the way it is listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it Bahía Varas, for Capitán de corbeta Augusto Varas Orrego, leader at Capitán Arturo Prat Station in the winter of 1949.

Dadi Yuandian Yan. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill, immediately E of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Dadswell, Graham *see* **Casey Station**, 1972; **Mawson Station**, 1974 and 1981; **Davis Station**, 1983

Daedalus Point *see* **Zapato Point**

Daehli, Arne S. b. March 17, 1897, Kristiania, Norway, son of manufacturing manager Simen S. Daehli and his wife Normanna. He went to sea, and in 1930-31 was skipper of the *Hilda Knudsen*, in Antarctic waters.

Dagger Peak. 63°55' S, 57°29' W. A rock peak rising steeply from sea level to about 90 m, at the W end of Comb Ridge, it forms the E entrance point of Croft Bay, near the extremity of The Naze, on James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. The area was discovered and first explored in 1902-03 by SwedAE 1901-04. This particular feature was surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1945-46, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Daggoo Peak. 65°45' S, 62°20' W. A rocky peak, rising to 905 m, on the N side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, on the N side of Scar Inlet, 8 km WSW of Tashtego Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. In 1963-64 it was further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E.

Daggrybreen *see* **Akebono Glacier**

Daggryfjellet *see* **Akebono Rock**

Dagless, James Edward "Eddie." b. Oct. 8, 1933, Walshingham, Norfolk, son of church furnisher James Edward Dagless and his wife Edith E. Taylor. On March 20, 1952, he began his national service, in the Army, as a medic in Egypt, and was demobbed precisely 2 years later. For a year and half he worked as an underwriter in the City of London, for Norwich Union Insurance Co., and then spent the 1955-56 summer working in the lab aboard the whaler *Balaena*. Back in the UK in 1956, he saw an ad for FIDS, in the *Daily Telegraph*, went to London for the interview with Johnny Green and Bill Sloman, and, after 3 months meteorological training at the Met Office in Stanmore, left England on the *Shackleton* in Oct. 1956, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and finally South Georgia, where he spent a while sleeping in a stone hut on the beach with Duncan Carse. Then on to Leith Harbor, where, because of his whaling experience, he was loaned by FIDS to the Salvesen whaler *Southern Harvester*. He was on the *Harvester*'s catcher *Southern Lotus* when that vessel salvaged the remains of the beached *Southern Hunter* at Deception Island. He was responsible for certain arrangements at South Georgia for the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and then went on the *Protector* to Base B for the winters of 1957 and 1958, the second year also as base leader. He had several unusual talents: an almost photographic memory, amazing physical reflexes, was a good skier, a phenomenal table tennis player, and could play the mouth organ twice as fast as anyone else. His "D'Ye Ken John Peel" had to be heard to be believed. After the expedition the *Protector* came to take him back to Port Stanley. He made one more Antarctic trip, to Base G, to pick up an emergency medical evacuation, and then left Port Stanley on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo. From Montevideo, he and Dave Evans hitched across South America, including the Atacama Desert, and made their way to Peru, and from there caught the *Reina del Mar* back to Plymouth, where he arrived on Dec. 21, 1959. On his return to the UK he went into business, and married Mary McPherson in Oct. 1964. He later worked for an escalator company, and then at Heathrow, for the Airport Authority, and retired to London.

The *Dagmar Aaen*. A fishing cutter, built in 1931 at the Jensen Shipyard, in Esbjerg, Denmark. She worked as such until 1977, and in 1988 Niels Bach bought her and converted her into an ice-reinforced expedition vessel. She visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000, under the command of skipper Arved Fuchs, during which she escorted the *James Caird II* from Elephant Island, after the latter vessel had been dropped off by the *Bremen* at Hope Bay. Mr. Fuchs led the voyage on the *James Caird II* (q.v.). She also spent a lot of time in the Arctic.

Glaciar Daguerre *see* **Daguerre Glacier**

Daguerre Glacier. 65°07' S, 63°25' W. Joins Niépce Glacier, and flows N into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears, unnamed, on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre (1787-1851), French photography pioneer with Niépce, and inventor of the daguerreotype process of photography, perfected in 1839. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Daguerre.

Daguien, Pierre. b. Nov. 29, 1813, Bordeaux. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Dagvola. 73°21' S, 14°06' W. A snow-covered mountain in the N part of the Kraul Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dag Norberg, topographer with NorAE 1968-69.

Dahe Glacier. 77°15' S, 162°02' E. Flows NE between Stone Ridge and Wise Ridge, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land, and terminates as a hanging glacier on a bluff 200 m above the head of Debenham Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for glaciologist and climatologist Dr. Qin Dahe (b. 1947, Lanzhou, China), chairman of the Chinese National Meteorological Administration, 2003-07, and base leader at Great Wall Station for 2 years in the 1980s. In 1989-90, he was a member of Will Steger's International Transantarctic Expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Dahl, Astor. b. 1916, Norway, son of Oluf Bernhard Dahl. Although he had never been to sea before, his father secured him a place as messboy on the *Wyatt Earp* for Ellsworth's last expedition to Antarctica, 1938-39. He liked the life, and was still sailing on Norwegian vessels, as a cook, into the 1950s.

Dahl, Oluf Bernhard. b. 1895, Dale, Nordre Aurdal, Norway, son of Thore Dahl and his wife Mari. He went to sea as a steward in 1912, and in the early 1920s was plying the NW coast of the USA, as a cook. He became a U.S. citizen (as Oluf Bernhard Dal) in 1927, at Seattle, where his wife Ingrid had joined him from Ålesund. In 1933-34 he was cook on the *Wyatt Earp*, during Ellsworth's expedition to Antarctica. He was also chief steward on the *Wyatt Earp*, 1938-39, during Ellsworth's last expedition to Antarctica. His son, Astor, went with him on the latter expedition, as messboy. He was still sailing after World War II. On Sept. 16, 1949, he took the *Stavangerfjord* from Oslo to New York, to pick up the *Niderland* at Baltimore. We lose him after that.

Dahl, Thor. b. May 28, 1862, Sandefjord, Norway, son of Thor Dahl and Anne Oline Mathiasdatter. Whaling magnate. In 1887 he married Dorthea Kristine, and their daughter, Ingrid, married Lars Christensen. In 1920 he bought the Odd Company, and died that year.

Dahl Reef. 66°15' S, 110°29' E. A narrow rock reef, 46 m long, which uncovers at low water, 2.3 km NW of Stonehocker Point, on Clark Peninsula, and 5 km from the summit of Shirley Island, on the N side of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, in the area of Vincennes Bay. Charted by ANARE under Tom Gale in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches, and named by him for Egil Dahl, 3rd mate on the ANARE ship *Thala Dan*, that year. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Dahler, Hans. b. May 14, 1876, Dirschau, West Prussia. When the *Gauss* pulled into Cape Town in Dec. 1901, heading south on GermAE 1901-03, she lost her 2nd bosun. Hans Dahler joined as replacement, and went to Antarctica.

Dahmsalen. 74°20' S, 9°41' W. The area just S of Qvenildnova, in Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Jan Øivind Dahm (b. 1921), Resistance worker in Norway during World War II.

Dai Yama. 72°34' S, 31°23' E. A flat-topped peak in the NE part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE 1976, and surveyed by JARE 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "platform mountain").

Daigle, Joseph Austin "Joe." b. April 3, 1918, China Grove, Tex., son of Theophile Daigle and his wife Ida. He became a radioman, and joined the U.S. Navy on March 30, 1938, as a radioman 3rd class. He was on he *Bear* during USAS 1939-41, and was promoted to radioman 2nd class for the 2nd half of the expedition. Midway in the expedition, the ships went back to the US, and Daigle married Ruth Elaine Dodge, in China Grove, on July 29, 1940. After the expedition, he was in Greenland for a while, and in 1942 made radioman 1st class, serving in World War II. In 1946 he was commissioned as a lieuenant (jg), being promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1950, also serving in Korea. He was operations officer on the *Joseph P. Kennedy*, and exec on the *Woodson*. He retired from the Navy on May 1, 1958. *See* the bibliography.

Daiichi Rock *see* **Tensoku Rock**

Dailey, Frederick Ernest "Fred." b. Feb. 14, 1873, Portsea, Portsmouth, Hants, son of Cornish RN bosun (later a warrant officer) William Dailey and his wife Anna, who was from Kilkenny, Ireland. Fred did his shipwrighting apprenticeship in the dockyard at Stoke Damerel, Devon. He was a warrant officer, RN, and carpenter, on the *Ganges*, when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. After the expedition he served with Scott on the *Bulwark*, and on June 1, 1914, for his services with Scott's expedition, he was promoted to chief carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet. During World War I he served on the *Lion*, and, in 1917, in Devonport, he married Annie Kirkwood. On Oct. 14, 1920 he was promoted to shipwright lieutenant, retired from the Navy as a lieutenant commander, and died on Nov. 19, 1961, in Plymouth.

Dailey Archipelago *see* **Dailey Islands**

Dailey Islands. 77°53' S, 165°06' E. Also called Dailey Archipelago. A group of 5 small morainic islands between 8 and 20 km NE of Cape Chocolate, in the N part of the Ross Ice Shelf bordering McMurdo Sound, just off the coast of Victoria Land. They are: West Dailey Island (the most westerly), Juergens Island, Hatcher Island, Uberuaga Island, and Kuechle Island. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Fred Dailey. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Daimler. 63°45' S, 58°29' W. Rising to 1280 m, it is the highest point of a rock massif between Russell East Glacier and Victory Glacier, 5 km S of Mount Canicula, in Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Gottlieb Daimler (1834-1900), German automobile pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Dair, John Robertson. b. Feb. 23, 1869, Dundee, son of confectioner James Dair and his wife Elisabeth Robertson. He became a merchant seaman, and was an able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Dairi-ike. 69°41' S. A pond in the central part of the Skallevikhalsen Hills, on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from air photos and surveys conducted by JARE 1957-59, and named by them on June 22, 1972, for a beautiful seam of marble here (name means "marble pond").

Dais. 77°33' S, 161°16' E. An elongated mesa between Labyrinth and Lake Vanda, in the center of the W end of Wright Valley, forming the junction of North Fork and South Fork, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1958-59. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Dais Col. 77°33' S, 161°03' E. An ice-free col, 600 m above sea level, which connects the E edge of Labyrinth and the W edge of Dais, in Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with Dais.

Gora Dajkovaya *see* **Daykovaya Peak**

Dakers Island. 64°46' S, 64°23' W. Between Hartshorne Island and McGuire Island, in the eastern Joubin Islands, SW of Anvers Island. Studied by USARP personnel from Palmer Station, from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Hugh Brennan Dakers (b. Oct. 6, 1927, Port Glasgow, Scotland, but raised in Boston from infancy. d. Jan. 19, 2011, Scarborough, Yorks), cook on the *Hero* during that vessel's first voyage to Palmer Station in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Dakin, Arthur. b. 1892, Kew, Melbourne, eldest son of Victoria Racing Club handicapper Francis Ferdinand Dakin and his wife Lucy Chapman. He was a ship's engineer, had just returned from Europe, and was working for the Australian Transport Service when he became 2nd engineer on the *Aurora*, in 1917, during BITE 1914-17, taking his camera with him. After the expedition he went back to his job with the ATS, occasionally sailing as 3rd engineer on ships plying the east coast of Australia, and he moved back into the family house at Barry Street, in Kew, with his brother Ted and his sisters, Dorothy and Lucy. In 1924 he married Lottie Wood, they moved into a house in Mildura that he called Aurora, and had a family. He died in 1950, in Chelsea, Vic.

Dakota Pass. 83°50' S, 160°35' E. A low pass in the Queen Elizabeth Range, to the E of the Peletier Plateau. A Dakota (R4D) aircraft used this pass on a reconnaissance flight into the area surveyed by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who named this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Dakshin Gangotri Glacier. 70°45' S, 11°35' E. At the Polar ice front, behind Maitri Station, on the S edge of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians after Dakshin Gangotri Station. The name is also seen as DG Glacier.

Dakshin Gangotri Station. 70°05' S, 12°00' E. India's first scientific station in Antarctica. It was originally built as a refugio (refuge hut) by the first Indian Antarctic Expedition (Operation Gangotri—1981-82) in 69°59' S, 11°07' E, on the Princess Astrid Coast, 18.5 km from the old Lazarev Station. During the 2nd Indian Expedition, 1982-83, a site was scouted for a real, full-time, year-round station, and such a site was found, in 70°05' S, 12°00' E. Work was begun on the station in late Dec. 1983, by the Third Indian Antarctic Expedition (1983-84). Essentially all of the buildings were wooden, and the outer scalding was made of metal. **Dec. 1983**: The first wintering-over party arrived, headed by scientist Lt. Col. (later Maj. Gen.) Satya Swaroop Sharma (b. 1942, Gwalior). The construction of the station was basically the responsibility of the 29 Army personnel, led by Maj. Pavan Nair, of the Corps of Engineers. They had been trained in Britain and West Germany, just for this purpose. **1984 winter**: 12 persons wintered-over. This was the first ever Indian wintering-over party in Antarctica. S.S. Sharma (leader); Dr. Syed Riffat H. Rizvi (meteorologist; b. 1958, Lucknow); Shivaprasad Ganesh Prabhu Matondkar (microbiologist; b. 1956, Goa); Capt. Paramjit Singh; Capt. Rajiv R. Sinha; Capt. R.A.M. "Ram" Kumar; Surgeon Lt. Cdr. Aloke Banerjee (b. 1953, Lucknow; Indian Navy); S. Joseph; V.S. Rana; H.A.V. Padmanabhan; S. Sadekar; C.S. Thambi. **March 1985**: Col. Sharma's wintering party left Antarctica, to be replaced by the 1985 wintering-over party. **1985 winter**: Padmanabhan Kumresh (leader). **1986 winter**: Vinod K. Dhargalkar (leader). **1987 winter**: Arun H. Paruleker (leader). **1987-88 summer**: Only when the post office was established, this season, was the station finally named, as Dakshin Gangotri (although it had been known before this as Dakshin Gangotri Base Camp). Dakshin

means "south" in Sanskrit, and Gangotri Glacier feeds the Ganges, in India. **1988 winter**: P. Ganesan (leader). **1988-89 summer**: Amitara Sengupta (leader). **1989 winter**: 26 persons. Col. S. Jagannathan (leader; he was of the Corps of Engineers), Lt. Col. J.P. Khadilkar (2nd in command). During this winter, ice covered the station up to roof level, and caused great inconvenience to the scientists. Built to last only 5 years, the station was converted into a supply base, was open for a few more summers, but was eventually buried by snow, and in 1991 abandoned, and replaced with Maitri Station (which had opened in 1989).

Dalbert, J. The *Los Angeles Times* of June 18, 1934, has him returning to California after being on the *Bear of Oakland* during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He was going to make his way to New York on a Greyhound. This is, however, Jad Albert.

Dale, Frank. b. 1822, Gloucester, Mass. Skipper of the *Fleetwood* from 1852 until May 3, 1859, when the ship collided with an iceberg and sank, taking with it Capt. Dale, his wife and child, the one passenger on board, and most of the crew.

Dale, John B. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dale Glacier. 78°17' S, 162°00' E. A trench-like glacier with its head 3 km SW of Mount Huggins, and flowing W from the SW slopes of that mountain, in the Royal Society Range, into Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. First visited by F. Richard Brooke and Bernie Gunn of the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Cdr. Robert F. Dale, USN, VX-6 commander at McMurdo in 1960.

Ozero Dalëkoe *see* **Lake Dalekoje**

Lake Dalekoje. 66°20' S, 100°57' E. A lake in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Dalëkoe. ANCA accepted the translated name.

Dales, Bernard. b. July 27, 1889, Hull, Yorks, but raised in Great Farringdon, Berks, and then Barton-on-the-Humber (in Lincs, just over the river from Hull), son of coach builder (and later cycle liner) Fred Dales and his wife Dorothy Mary Good. He joined the Navy, and in 1915, in Hull, he married Violet Frank. They would live in the same house, on Chanterlands Avenue, until they died. He was chief engineer on the *William Scoresby*, 1935-38. Violet died in 1966, and Mr. Dales died in 1978.

Dales Island. 67°11' S, 59°44' E. A small island 1.5 km N of the Warnock Islands, it is the northernmost island in the William Scoresby Archipelago, about 15 km NNE of Couling Island. Discovered by the personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, and named by them for Bernard Dales. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Daley, Dennis Noble. Fireman on the *Discovery II*, 1930-35.

Daley Hills. 73°42' S, 164°45' E. A group of high, ice-covered hills along the W side of Aviator Glacier, between the mouths of Cosmonette Glacier and Shoemaker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert C. Daley, USN, flight engineer on Hercules aircraft during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67), and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Bahía Dalgliesh *see* **Dalgliesh Bay**

Dalgliesh, Angus Robin Franklin. Known as Robin. b. May 31, 1928, Bromley, Kent, son of Kenneth Dalgliesh and his wife Ellen C. Franklin. Brother of David Dalgliesh. After Merchant Taylor's School, he entered Sandhurst in 1946, and served in Hong Kong with the Royal East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) from 1948 to 1950. In 1952 he was wounded at Suez, and from 1952 to 1955 was seconded to the Somali Scouts. Then he became a district officer in Kenya, first at Kitui, then at Wajir. In 1955 Capt. Dalgliesh volunteered to be tractor driver and handyman on his brother's part of the British Royal Society Expedition, i.e., 1955-57, wintering-over at Halley Bay in 1956, at a salary of £420 per year. He returned to London on the *Magga Dan*, on March 13, 1957. He later spent 7 years with British Cellophane, in the Far East, and 12 years with Memorex, in Brussels. In 1961, in London, he married Daphne A. Abrams, and he died on Dec. 25, 1987, in London.

Dalgliesh, David Geoffrey. Known as Dr. Dalgliesh. b. March 22, 1922, Barnet, Herts, son of Kenneth Dalgliesh and his wife Ellen C. Franklin. Brother of Robin Dalgliesh. After Merchant Taylor's School, he studied for his medical degree which including treating blitz victims in London. By 1946 he was houseman at Farnham General Hospital, and, as a probationary acting surgeon and a lieutenant in the RNVR, was called up for national service, serving as ship's doctor on the *John Biscoe*. He was promoted to surgeon and lieutenant commander, and served as FIDS medical officer at Base E for the winters of 1948 and 1949. In the early 1950s he was based at the Royal Naval Hospital at Stonehouse, in Plymouth, then moved to the Royal Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, and then on to Trincomalee, in Ceylon, as anesthetist and obstetrician. He then became the first of three successive leaders of the British Royal Society Expedition (Britain's contribution to IGY). His participation was in the period 1955-57, during which time he wintered-over as base leader and medical officer, at Halley Bay, in 1956, and returned to London on the *Magga Dan* on March 13, 1957. From 1959 to 1962 he was principal medical officer on the royal yacht *Britannia*. He was then appointed to the Britannia Royal Naval College, and while there married Carol "Cally" Scott, in Tonbridge, in 1969. His last posting was as deputy medical director general of the Navy, and he retired in 1975, as a surgeon captain, to Devon, where he became a county schools medical officer. He died on March 28, 2010.

Dalgliesh Bay. 67°42' S, 67°45' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, it indents the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island for 5 km between Lainez Point and Bongrain Point, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and re-surveyed in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for David Dalgliesh (q.v.), who accompanied the 1948 sledge survey party to this area. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Bahía Dalgliesh, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Bahía Dalgliesh.

Dalgliesh Ice Stream *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Dalgopol Glacier. 62°55' S, 62°28' W. Flows for 3.4 km from the NW slopes of the Imeon Range, N of Mount Pisgah, and NW of Mezek Peak, into the Drake Passage, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of that name in NE Bulgaria.

Daliang Shan. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Bahía Dalinguer. 63°25' S, 56°30' W. A bay, immediately S of Nunatak Buen Suceso, on the W side of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines.

Dålk Glacier. 69°26' S, 76°27' E. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing into the SE part of Prydz Bay, between the Larsemann Hills (just to the W) and Steinnes, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed aerially again during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1952 named in association with Dålk Island, by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, as he plotted features from these photos. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Also photographed aerially by ANARE. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Dålk Island. 69°23' S, 76°30' E. A small coastal island at the terminus of Dålk Glacier, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Dålkøy (i.e., "Dålk island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dålk Island in 1963. ANCA accepted the original Norwegian name, i.e., Dålkøy, on Nov. 24, 1987.

Dålkøy *see* **Dålk Island**

Dålkøy Bay. 69°23' S, 76°25' E. A wide open bay on the E side of the Larsemann Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Named by ANCA.

Dallice Peak. 67°51' S, 62°53' E. A rather unprominent peak, rising from a ridge to an elevation of about 1190 m above sea level, it is the highest peak in the Central Masson Range, near the S end of the range. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Dallice Trost, daughter of Peter Trost (*see* **Trost Peak**).

Dallknatten. 74°35' S, 10°03' W. A crag at the head of Gabbibotnen, in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for William Dall (b. 1913), a Norwegian Resistance leader in Kristiansund, during World War II.

Dallman *see* **Dallmann**

Bahía Dallmann *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**

Baie Dallmann *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**

Golfe de Dallmann *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**

Mount Dallmann. 71°45' S, 10°18' E. A bold mountain, rising to 2485 m, 17.5 km E of the N part of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, plotted by them in 71°48' S, 10°20' E, and named by Ritscher as Dallmannberge, for Eduard Dallmann. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Dallmann in 1966. The Norwegians call it Dallmannfjellet. It has since been replotted. SCAR gazetteer has given a separate and distinct ID number to a feature they call Dallmannberge, saying it was named by the Germans, and plotting it in 71°48' S, 10°30' E. However, this is most likely to be Mount Dallmann.

Nunatak Dallmann *see* **Dallmann Nunatak**

Roca Dallmann *see* **Dallmann Nunatak**

Dallmann, Eduard. b. March 11, 1830, Flehte, near Blumenthal, Bremen. At sea by 15, and a whaling captain by his late 20s, he was the first German leader of an Antarctic expedition. Under the sponsorship of the German Society for Polar Navigation he went sealing and exploring in the South Shetlands, the Palmer Archipelago, and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1873-75, in his ship, the *Grönland*. He discovered the Bismarck Strait and the Kaiser Wilhelm Archipelago, and in 1873-74 met up with the American sealer *Thomas Hunt*, at Elephant Island. It was Dallmann who proved that the Antarctic Peninsula was indeed a peninsula (a fact later "disproved" by Wilkins, in 1928, then proved again after that by BGLE in 1934-37). From 1877 to 1884 he spent a lot of time in Siberian waters, and from 1884 to 1894 was in New Guinea, in the service of the New Guinea Company. He retired in 1894, and died on Dec. 23, 1896, in Blumenthal.

Dallmann Bai *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**

[1]**Dallmann Bay**. 64°20' S, 62°55' W. A large indentation in the W side of Brabant Island, between that island and Anvers Island, and connected to the Gerlache Strait by Schollaert Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Not to be confused with Flandres Bay. Discovered and first roughly charted (in its W part) by Eduard Dallmann in Jan. 1874, and named for him (as Dallmann Bai or Dallmannbai) by the Society for Polar Navigation in Hamburg, the sponsor of his expedition. It appears as Dallmann Bai on Friederichsen's 1895 map. On Bartholomew's British map of 1898 it appears (misspelled) as Dalmann Bay, and on a 1902 map reflecting BelgAE 1897-99 it appears as Baie de Dallmann. FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10 both conducted new surveys of this bay, and on maps from the latter expedition it appears as Golfe de Dallmann. It appears as Dallmann Bay on a 1908 British chart, as Dallman Bay (sic) on the 1929 Discovery Investigations chart, and the name Dallmann Bay was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1961 British chart. David James had been on Operation Tabarin, and in 1949, in his book *That Frozen Land*, he refers to Melchior Channel, which, apparently is this bay and the Schollaert Channel combined as one feature (the term Melchior Channel has never been seen anywhere else, and has not survived). He also refers to the Dallmann Strait (similar story). The bay appears on a 1937 French chart as Baie Dallmann. As for Argentine charts, it appears on a 1946 one as Bahía Dallman, on a 1948 one as Bahía Dallmann, and on another from 1948 as Bahía de Dallmann. It appears on some 1947 Chilean charts as Bahía Dallmann, and that is how it was listed in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

[2]**Dallmann Bay** *see* **Flandres Bay**

Dallmann Berge *see* **Mount Dallmann**

Dallmann Laboratory. 62°14' S, 58°40' W. In Jan. 1994 the Alfred Wegener Institute and the Instituto Antártico Argentino jointly opened the Dallmann Laboratory, as an annex at Jubany Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands (building had begun in 1992-93). Biology and earth sciences are the main studies.

Dallmann Nunatak. 65°01' S, 60°18' W. Is it a nunatak or an island? US-ACAN overcame this question by calling it a "nunatak island," which, inventive as that solution may be, is no solution at all. Many nunataks, especially in this area, were at first thought to be islands, because, particularly as seen from a ship, they look like islands. But they are nunataks, and this one is a nunatak, even though the Germans to this day call it Jasoninsel (i.e., "Jason Island"). It is one of the Seal Nunataks, and stands 2.5 km N of Bruce Nunatak, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In Dec. 1893 Carl Anton Larsen was the first to see it, and he named it Jason Insel, after his ship, the *Jason*. It appears as such on Friederichsen's 1895 map. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Dallmann, for Eduard Dallmann. It appears that way on the Swedish expedition's charts, but on some of the (translated) charts of that expedition it is Dallmanns Nunatak or Dallmann Nunatak, and even Dallman Nunatak. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Dallman (sic). In Nov. 1947 it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name Dallmann Nunatak on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. The name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Nunatak Dallmann.

Dallmann Seamount. 67°10' S, 96°53' W. An undersea feature, out to sea beyond the Eights Coast. Rick Hagen, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, in Germany, proposed the name, and it was accepted internationally in 1997. Named for Eduard Dallmann.

Dallmann Strait *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**, **Schollaert Channel**

Dallmannbai *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**

Dallmannberge *see* **Mount Dallmann**

Dallmannfjellet *see* **Mount Dallmann**

Dallmanns Nunatak *see* **Dallmann Nunatak**

Dallmannstrasse *see* **Orléans Strait**

Dallmeyer Peak. 64°53' S, 62°45' W. Rising to 1105 m, 3 km SE of Steinheil Point, on the SW side of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (apparently unnamed) on an Argentine government chart of 1952. In 1956-57 it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O, and also photographed aerially by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Henry Dallmeyer (1830-1883), German-born English optician who independently developed the rectilinear photographic lens in 1886. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dallwitz Nunatak. 66°57' S, 51°30' E. A small nunatak with a cliff face on its S side, it is composed of strongly banded metasedimentary rocks overlain by more massive felsic gneiss, and is located due S of Mount Selwood, and due N of Mount Sones, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Wally B. Dallwitz, geologist with the (Australian) Bureau of Mineral Resources, who discovered the unusual metamorphic mineral assemblage.

Dalmann *see* **Dallmann**

Dalmation Knoll. 72°04' S, 0°16' W. This feature is seen on a 1993 South African map of Queen Maud Land. It is located in the Joungane Peaks, in the Sverdrup Mountains.

Nunatak Dalmedo. 66°12' S, 61°45' W. One of a large number of nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Mount Dalmeny. 71°07' S, 166°55' E. Rising to 1610 m, 10 km ESE of Drabek Peak, and 5 km W of Redmond Bluff, in the Anare Mountains, the most northwesterly peak in the Admiralty Mountains, standing above the S shore of Smith Inlet, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross on Jan. 3, 1841, and named by him for Archibald Primrose, Lord Dalmeny (1809-1851), then one of the three junior lords of the Admiralty (1835-41). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951.

The *Dalmor*. Polish ship in Antarctic waters in 1976-77, skippered by Zenon Krzyminski.

Dalmor Bank. 62°10' S, 58°32' W. A submarine feature with a least depth of about 80 m, at Ezcurra Inlet, close off the E end of Dufayel Island, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. First recognized from the ship *Dalmor*, in early 1977, during the first PolAE. Since then it has

provided the best anchorage for the Poles at Ezcurra Inlet, during their annual expeditions to King George Island. They named it in 1980, for their ship. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1986. US-ACAN also accepted the name. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Gora Dal'njaja *see* **Mount Dal'nyy**

Mount Dal'nyy. 66°51' S, 51°44' E. About 9 km ENE of Mount Selwood, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957 and 1958, and also by SovAE 1962, who named it Gora Dal'njaja (i.e., "distant mountain"). ANCA rendered it as Mount Dal'nyy.

Mount Dalrymple. 77°56' S, 86°03' W. Rising to 3600 m, between Mount Alf and Mount Goldthwait, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Paul Dalrymple.

Dalrymple, Paul Clement. b. Nov. 21, 1923, Rockland, Me., son of Professor Charles Dalrymple and his wife Marion Skinner. He grew up in Worcester, Mass., and went to Clark University there. He married Virginia Frith of Bermuda. A geographer by education, he was attached to the Army's Quartermaster Corps when he went south, flying into Little America in Jan. 1957, to be the meteorologist there for the winter-over of 1957. He stayed on, through the summer of 1957-58, and then Gus Shinn flew him in the *Que Sera Sera* to McMurdo, and from there in another R4D to the South Pole, where he wintered-over in 1958, as well as taking the first UK flag since Scott took one in 1912. He flew out of McMurdo in Dec. 1958, after 2 continuous years on the ice. Back in the States he spent 10 years assembling the Antarctic weather data, and retired in 1989.

Dalsnatten *see* **Dalsnatten Crag**

Dalsnatten Crag. 72°31' S, 0°30' E. A rock crag on the E side of Skarsdalen Valley, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. This feature was surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-53, and photographed aerially again in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60. From all these efforts it was mapped by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Dalsnatten (i.e., "the valley crag"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dalsnatten Crag in 1966.

Dalsnuten *see* **Dalsnuten Peak**

Dalsnuten Peak. 72°36' S, 3°11' W. A nunatak rising above the ice in the NE part of Raudberg Valley, just N of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-53, and named by them as Dalsnuten (i.e., "the valley peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dalsnuten Peak in 1966.

Dalten *see* **Dalten Nuntak**

Dalten Nunatak. 72°23' S, 3°42' W. A small isolated nunatak about 2.5 km ESE of Dilten Nunatak, in the area the Norwegians call Borghallet, 11 km NW of Borg Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Dalten. US-ACAN accepted the name Dalten Nunatak in 1966. As for the origin of this word, the Norwegians named it. Dilten seems to mean a course for the Norwegian sport of orienteering, and somehow Dalten is a play on words.

Cape Dalton. 66°53' S, 56°44' E. Marks the SE end of a snow-covered island, 1.5 km N of Abrupt Point, on the W side of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. In 1946, when Norwegian cartographers mapped this area from these photos, they showed two features here — Skutenes (i.e., "barge point") and Skutenesmulen (i.e., "the Skutenes snout"). However, in 1954, Bob Dovers led an ANARE party here, and found the two features to be two islands. This cape was named by ANCA on Feb. 15, 1958, for Robert Frederick Martin "Bob" Dalton (b. April 13, 1907), former group captain in the Royal Australian Air Force, and officer-in-charge of ANARE at Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) in 1953. In the late 1950s he was technical officer (aircraft) of the Antarctic Division, in Melbourne, and 2nd-in-command under Phil Law, of the 1958-59 and the 1959-60 ANARE expeditions in the *Magga Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. *See also* **Skutenes**.

Mount Dalton. 69°28' S, 157°52' E. Rising to 1175 m, on the E side of Matusevich Glacier, 9.5 km SE of Thompson Peak, in the NW part of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Sketched and photographed by Phil Law on Feb. 20, 1959, during the ANARE expedition here off the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Bob Dalton (*see* **Cape Dalton**), 2nd-in-command of this expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Dalton, Brian C. b. May 2, 1931, Ireland. A physician, he arrived in the USA on Sept. 9, 1955, and before long was not only a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, but also leader at Byrd Station during the winter of 1957.

Dalton, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dalton Corner. 73°41' S, 68°29' E. A rock outcrop forming the S extremity of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Bob Dalton (*see* **Cape Dalton**).

Dalton Glacier. 77°33' S, 152°25' W. A broad glacier on the E side of the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, it flows northward into Butler Glacier, just S of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Brian Dalton.

Dalton Iceberg Tongue. 66°15' S, 121°30' E. A large iceberg tongue extending seaward (i.e., northward) from Cape Southard (which marks the boundary of the Sabrina Coast and the Banzare Coast), in the E part of the Moscow University Ice Shelf, off Wilkes Land. Partly delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, but first really seen by Phil Law, from an ANARE aircraft in 1958, and visited in Feb. 1960 by an ANARE party led by Law off the *Magga Dan*. It was mapped by Australian cartographers based on Law's observations, and named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Bob Dalton (*see* **Cape Dalton**), 2nd-in-command of Law's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Cape Daly. 67°31' S, 63°47' E. An ice-covered promontory on the Mawson Coast, 5 km W of Safety Island, and close SE of the Robinson Group, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931, by BANZARE under Mawson, and named by Mawson for lawyer John Joseph Daly (1891-1942), leader of the Australian Senate from 1929, and in 1931, minister of defence. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Daly, William Harold, Jr. b. Dec. 29, 1901, Mayfield, Nebr., and raised partly in North Platte, son of newspaper printer William Harold Daly and his wife Susie Phillips. He joined the U.S. Navy at 18, and was chief bosun on the *Bear* during both halves of USAS 1939-41. By the late 1940s he was a lieutenant commander, at Mare Island, in San Francisco. In 1946 he was skipper of the *Whitewood* in the Arctic, on an expedition led by Richard Cruzen, and retired from the Navy on Jan. 1, 1948. He died on July 22, 1959, in Contra Mesa, Calif., and is buried in San Diego.

Dalziel, Ian William Drummond. b. Nov. 26, 1937, Glasgow, son of public speaking instructor George Morton Dalziel and his actress wife Marjorie Richardson. Geologist who graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1959, and taught there for 4 years before going to the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. He married Merle Black in Edinburgh in 1960. He taught at Columbia University, 1967-85, and at the University of Texas, at Austin, from 1985 to the present. His Antarctic field work in the late 1960s and 1970s mostly involved Scotia Arc tectonics and understanding the Andean process of mountain formation. He was in the South Shetlands for 2 months in 1969, on the *Edisto* and the *Hero*, and in 1970 in the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, on the *Glacier*. In Feb. and March 1971 he was senior scientist on the *Hero* for 2 months, in the South Orkneys, and in 1976 was back in the South Shetlands. In 1977 he was back in the South Orkneys, again as senior scientist on the *Hero*. He combined all of this with much field work in the Andes and other regions, including South Georgia and Tierra del Fuego, and in 1977 married again, to Linda Clark. He spent 6 weeks as part of the Ellsworth Mountains Expedition of 1979-80, and in 1983-84 and again in 1984-85 was in West Antarctica

for 2 months at a time. He spent 6 weeks in Dec. 1986-Jan. 87 in the South Shetlands, as co-chief scientist on the *Glacier*, and during this cruise transferred to the *Polar Duke* in Jan. 1987, as chief scientist at Elephant Island. He spent 2 months in the Pensacola Mountains in 1987-88. In 1990-91, and again in 1992, he spent 2 months at a time in Marie Byrd Land and Pine Island Bay, as chief scientist on the *Polar Sea*, and in 1993-94 another 2 months in the Shackleton Range. He was back in Antarctica for 35 days in 1996, and for 2 months in 2002, 2003, and 2005. In 2003 he married Susan Austin Herr. In 2005-06 he was back in Antarctica for 8 weeks. In 2007-08 he was in the Ellsworth Mountains, and again in the Scotia Sea (although not south of 60°S) in April and May of 2008.

Dalziel Ridge. 70°15' S, 63°55' W. Rising to about 2200 m, it is the primary (western) ridge of the Columbia Mountains, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. There is considerable exposure of bare rock along the W slopes of this ridge. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and mapped from these photos by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Ian Dalziel. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Damaske, Detlef. b. Sept. 14, 1947, Germany. After studying in Berlin, and at Imperial College, London, he got his PhD in geophysics from the Free University of Berlin, in 1976, and was employed there for four years as an assistant. In 1980 he became a research scientist at the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, in Hanover. In 1981-82 he took part in the aborted GANOVEX II, and in 1983-84 was with BAS in their aerophysical program in the Antarctic Peninsula. He took part in GANOVEX IV (1984-85), and in 1986-87 was back in Antarctica. In 1988-89, he coordinated the onshore geophysical program during GANOVEX V, and also led the aeromagnetic program. He was deputy leader of GANOVEX VI (1990-91), and in 1991-92 was part of the first German-Italian venture, as part of the 7th Italian Antarctic Expedition, at Terra Nova Bay. In 1992-93 he led the aeromagnetic program during GANOVEX VII, and in 1994-95 was at Cape Roberts, leading the joint Italian-German aeromagnetic program. He was also, that season, with the Americans at Byrd Station. He was deputy leader of the GEOMAUD aeromagnetic program in Queen Maud Land, and in 1997-98 led the joint US-German aeromagnetic survey TAMARA, over the Transantarcic Mountains. He led GANOVEX VIII, in 1999-200, and was a lecturer on the *Hanseatic*, in at the Antarctic Peninsula in 2000-01. In 2002 he was leader of a joint German-British aeromagnetic surveying expedition to Windless Bight and Black Island. He has also spent time in the Arctic.

Damaskegletscher. 73°22' S, 166°57' E. A glacier, due E of Schwarze Spinne, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans for Detlef Damaske.

Acantilado Damero. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A cliff, ENE of the beach the Chileans call Playa Angosta, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1991-92 because this is the only place where nesting pairs of the Damero petrel (the Chilean name for the fulmar known as the cape pigeon, or pintado petrel) have been found.

D'Amico, Thomas J. b. Oct. 3, 1911, Marlborough, Mass., son of laborer in a shoe factory William D'Amico and his Irish wife Delia Ford Holden. His father died at the end of World War I, and the family moved to Woonsocket, RI. He joined the Merchant Marine and was a crewman (in a clerical capacity) on the *Bear of Oakland*, during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. He later lived in Mansfield, Mass., and died in Attleboro, Mass, on Oct. 13, 1985.

The *Damien*. A French yacht, skippered by Jérôme Poncet and Gérard Janichon, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in the 1972-73 summer.

The *Damien II*. French yacht, skippered by Jérôme Poncet, in at the Antarctic Peninsula in 1978-79, and she wintered-over at Avian Island in 1979. Poncet's son, Dion Michael, was born on South Georgia (54°S) on April 15, 1979. Jérôme's wife, Sally Poncet, who was also aboard (of course), wrote *Le Grand Hiver*. The yacht and the Poncets were back in 1982-83, and 1983-84, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in the latter place meeting the *Graham*, and together the two yachts sailed down the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula to as far south as 68°21' S. She (and the Poncets) were back in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (these last three seasons chartered by scientists visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula), 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, on all these trips calling in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Îlot des Damiers *see* **Île Lattanzi**

Daming Hu *see* **Lake Reid**

Mount Damm. 82°36' S, 162°37' E. A snow-covered mountain, rising to 1130 m between Heidemann Glacier and Nottarp Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert Damm, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1963-64.

Dammon, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Punta Damocles *see* **Damocles Point**

Damocles Point. 69°39' S, 69°21' W. A point, 5 km ESE of the summit of Mount Tyrrell, E of Toynbee Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948. A small rock exposure near sea level, where the Fids collected rock samples, is surmounted by a 60-meter ice-cliff, which hung over them like the Sword of Damocles. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Punta Damocles.

Pointe Damoy *see* **Damoy Point**

Punta Damoy *see* **Damoy Point**

Damoy Point. 64°49' S, 63°31' W. The W extremity of the little peninsula that separates Port Lockroy and Puerto Angamos, this point actually forms the NW entrance point of Port Lockroy, in Dorian Bay, on the W coast of Wiencke Island, 0.8 km WNW of Flag Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Damoy, for Julien Damoy, a Paris food products dealer (later the famous chain stores) of Boul. de Sébastopol, who provisioned many expeditions. Surveyed by the Discovery Expeditions of 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart as Damoy Point. Re-surveyed in 1944-45, by personnel from Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, as Punta Damoy, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Damoy Point in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. A BAS summer air transit facility, named Damoy, was built here by BAS personnel from Rothera Station. Work began on Nov. 6, 1975, and it opened on Nov. 14. It was used intermittently as a transit station for personnel and stores from ships to be flown south during early summer when sea ice prevented access to Rothera. An additional skiway was used on nearby Doumer Island. The site was cleaned up in 1996-97, and is still operational.

Damschroder Rock. 85°38' S, 69°14' W. A conspicuous rock outlier, rising to 1595 m at the end of a snow-covered spur extending westward for 4 km from the central part of the Pecora Escarpment, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gerald H. "Jerry" Damschroder (b. 1938), construction mechanic at Plateau Station for the winter of 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cap des Dan *see under* **des**

Dana Cirque. 77°18' S, 160°54' E. A cirque, 9.9 km wide, E of Conrad Ledge, in The Fortress, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for hydrologist Gayle Lynn Dana (b. Nov. 23, 1953, Sacramento, Calif.), of the Biological Research Center, at the Desert Research Institute, in Reno, Nev., a team member of the USAP McMurdo Dry Valleys Long Term Ecological Research Project for 5 seasons between 1993 and 2001. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Mount Dana Coman *see* **Mount Coman**

Dana Glacier. 70°55' S, 62°23' W. About 50 km long, it drains the slopes at the SE side of the Welch Mountains and flows E then NE into the head of Lehrke Inlet, just N of the Parmelee Massif, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed by a combined sledging team of members of RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E in late 1947. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. John B. Dana, USN, VXE-6 commander during OpDF 73 (i.e., 1972-73). He had been executive officer of VXE-6 during OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72) and operations officer during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Dana Mountains. 73°12' S, 62°25' W. A group of mountains, rising to about 1700 m, just NW of New Bedford Inlet, bounded by Mosby Glacier on the NE, and (on the SW) by Haines Glacier and Meinardus Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast of eastern Palmer Land. The group includes Walsh Nunatak, Mount Axworthy, Mount Grimminger, Court Nunatak, and Mount Cummings. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed from the ground during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for U.S. geologist James Dwight Dana (b. Feb. 12, 1813, Utica, NY. d. April 14, 1895, New Haven, Conn.). Dana was part of USEE 1838-42, but did not venture into Antarctic waters. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Costa (de) Danco *see* **Danco Coast**

Isla Danco *see* **Danco Island**

Terre (de) Danco *see* **Danco Coast**

Tierra (de) Danco *see* **Danco Coast**

Danco, Émile. b. Nov. 29, 1868, Malines, Belgium. Artillery lieutenant and geophysicist who paid to go on BelgAE 1897-99, as magnetician and meteorologist. He had been a friend of de Gerlache's for years. He was one of the Jan. 31, 1898 sledging party on Brabant Island, and died of scurvy on June 5, 1898. He was buried in a hole in the ice.

Danco Coast. 64°40' S, 62°00' W. That portion of the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Sterneck (i.e., what the British call Cape Herschel) and Cape Renard. It was discovered in its N part in 1829, by the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and, together with the N part of the Palmer Archipelago, was named by Foster as Prince William's Land (*see* **Palmer Archipelago**). Explored and roughly charted during Jan. and Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Terre Danco or Terre de Danco, for Émile Danco. It appears as Danco Land on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language translation of de Gerlache's maps. It appears as Danco Land on a British chart not long after this expedition, and refers to the coast between Hughes Bay and Flandres Bay, and as Danco Land on a 1901 British chart, but running between Wilhelmina Bay and Flandres Bay. On Irízar's Argentine map of 1903 it appears as Tierra de Danco, and on an Argentine map of 1908 as Tierra Danco. It appears on a British map of 1921, as Danco Land Coast, on another British chart from that year as Danco Coast (running between Charlotte Bay and Wilhelmina Bay), and on a British chart of 1927, as Danco Coast, running between Wilhelmina Bay and Flandres Bay. It appears on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Danco Coast, running between Salvesen Cove and Wilhelmina Bay, yet on a 1942 USHO chart Danco Coast seems to be limited to the area around the head of Wilhelmina Bay, while on a USAAF chart of 1945 it runs between Salvesen Cove and Andvord Bay. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Costa Danco, running between Cape Sterneck and Cape Reclus. US-ACAN accepted the name Danco Coast in 1947, and on a 1947 USHO chart it seems to run between Cape Anna and Andvord Bay. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Costa de Danco. Three different Argentine charts of 1949 vary in their definitions of Costa Danco; one has it running between Cape Murray and Cape Anna; another between Cape Sterneck and Cape Willems; and the third between Cape Sterneck and Cape Anna. On a 1951 British chart Danco Coast runs between Hughes Bay and Flandres Bay, and UK-APC accepted the name Danco Coast on Sept. 8, 1953. A 1953 Argentine chart has it running between Cape Kater and Cape Renard, while another, from 1954, has it from the area of the Orléans Strait to Wilhelmina Bay. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer as Danco Coast, running between Cape Herschel (i.e., Cape Sterneck) and Cape Renard, but on a 1955 USHO chart it is between Brialmont Cove and Cape Renard. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On March 2, 1961, UK-APC accepted the Danco Coast as it is defined today, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. The British had Base O here. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Costa Danco, and has it running between Cape Sterneck and Cape Renard. However, today the Chileans call it Costa de Danco, which is how the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 has it, with those same boundaries.

Danco Coast Station *see* **Base O**

Danco Island. 66°44' S, 62°37' W. An island, 1.5 km long, in the S part of Errera Channel, mid-channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1898, as the *Belgica* sailed through the Errera Channel during BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed by ArgAE 1952-53, it appears descriptively on their 1953 chart as Isla Dedo (i.e., "finger island"), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed by FIDS from the *Norsel* in April 1955, and from the *Shackleton* in 1956-57. The FIDS Base O was here. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Danco Island, in association with the Danco Coast. It appears as such on British charts of 1959 and 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name on March 1, 1965. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Danco, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Danco Island Station *see* **Base O**

Danco Land *see* **Danco Coast**

Danco Land Coast *see* **Danco Coast**

Mount Dane. 76°51' S, 146°40' W. A mountain, 5 km WNW of Eilefsen Peak, in the N part of Radford Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Probably first seen on flights during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for F.S. Dane.

Dane, Francis Smith, Jr. Known as Duke. b. July 8, 1908, Lexington, Mass, son of rubber boot salesman Francis Smith Dane and his wife Annie Lawrence Edmands. He graduated from Loomis School, in Windsor, Conn., and from Bowdoin College in 1931. He was with Cdr. Donald B. MacMillan in Labrador, and was dog driver in Antarctica, on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35, during their winter-over in 1934 at Little America. He later lived in Los Angeles, working there for Lederle Laboratories of New York, and on Sept. 20, 1937, in Ojai Valley, Calif., he married Edith Thacher. Bill McCormick was best man. He died on June 21, 1979, in Carmel, Calif.

Îles Danebrog *see* **Dannebrog Islands**

Danfeng Dao. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Danforth. 85°56' S, 150°01' W. A pyramidal and ice-free mountain, rising to over 2000 m, immediately E of Mount Zanuck, on the S side of Albanus Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for William H. Danforth (1870-1955), founder of the Ralston Purina Company, in St. Louis, a supporter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

D'Angelo Bluff. 87°18' S, 154°00' W. A prominent north-facing rock bluff, 10 km long, it trends W from Mount McIntyre, at the W side of (and near the head of) Scott Glacier, 21 km S of Mount Early. Discovered by Quin Blackburn in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Visited on Dec. 5, 1962, by a geological party of the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies, led by George Doumani. Named by Mr. Doumani for CWO John D'Angelo, U.S. Army helicopter pilot who landed the party here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cabo Danger *see* **Cape Danger**

Cape Danger. 62°27' S, 60°22' W. Forms the NE end of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1934-35 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and probably named by them in reference to the group of sunken rocks which extend about 0.8 km NW from the cape, and pose a danger.

It appears on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Cabo Danger, and an Argentine chart of 1954 as Cabo Peligro (i.e., "cape danger"). However, it had appeared on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Peligroso (i.e., "dangerous cape"), and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Îles Danger *see* **Danger Islands**

Danger Island *see* **Danger Islands**

Danger Islands. 63°25' S, 54°40' W. A group of 7 tiny islands, including Darwin Island (the biggest), Beagle Island, Plato Island, Peine Island, Earle Island, Heroína Island, Islote Cirilo, and Dixey Rock, which lie about 24 km SE of Joinville Island. Discovered and roughly charted on Dec. 28, 1842 by RossAE, and named by Ross as Danger Isles because they were concealed by a heavy pack of ice until his ship was almost upon them. They appear as such on his 1844 map. However, they appear on his 1847 chart as Danger Islands, and as Îles Danger in Vincendon-Dumoulin's French atlas of 1847 (reflecting FrAE 1837-40). They again appear as Danger Islands on an 1887 British chart, but on an 1893 British chart as Danger Islets. On Larsen's chart of 1894 (reflecting his expedition on the *Jason*) they appear singularized as Danger Ø (i.e., "danger island"), as they do on one of Nordenskjöld's 1905 maps (reflecting SwedAE 1901-04), and also on certain other maps of that time. On one of Nordenskjöld's 1904 maps the group shows up as Darwin Inseln (i.e., "Darwin islands") or as Île Danger. Other names floating around about that time were Isla Danger (Argentina, 1908), Islas de Danger, Dangerous Islands, and variations thereof. On Charcot's 1912 map (reflecting FrAE 1908-10) they appear as Îlots Danger, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 they appear as Islotes Peligrosos (i.e., "dangerous islets"). On an Argentine chart of 1949 they appear as Islotes Danger, but on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Peligro. Danger Islets was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as Danger Islands, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. On a Chilean chart of 1966 they appear singularized as Islote Peligro, however Islotes Peligro was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Danger Isles *see* **Danger Islands**

Danger Slopes. 77°49' S, 166°40' E. An ice slope just S of Knob Point, it is very steep for 400 yards and then ends W in a sheer drop to Erebus Bay, on Hut Point, on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. So named by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, because it was here that George Vince fell to his death that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Dangerfield, Henry James "Harry." He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Hope Bay (Base D) in 1957 and 1958.

D'Anglade, Émile-Octave. b. July 5, 1893, Salles, just 30 km down the road from Bordeaux, France. In Sept. 1912, Raymond Rallier du Baty (q.v. under D) left Cherbourg for an expedition to the Kerguélen Islands, aboard the *La Curieuse*. He made several stops on the way down, and during, and after the expedition. His cooks came and went with alarming frequency, almost a new one every time they called in somewhere. One of the replacements was Émile D'Anglade, but it is not clear at which port he joined the expedition. The best bets are Buenos Aires or Melbourne, which implies he had been a ship's cook before. Anyway, in Aug. 1914, the *La Curieuse* found herself in Hobart. War had broken out, and the crew went back to France to join up. D'Anglade, however, got a job as a dishwasher at Hadley's Hotel, in old Hobart Town, and on Dec. 23, 1914, was poached to be ship's steward on the *Aurora,* just before that vessel sailed for Antarctica, as part of BITE 1914-17. Only a little fellow, occasionally he would act as cook when Wise was sick, and Stevens would act as steward. He and Shaw mutinied, and, when the ship got back to Port Chalmers, NZ, they were tried in court, but the charges were dropped. On April 20, 1916, D'Anglade joined the NZ Expeditionary Force, as an Army cook (he gave his last employer as Sir E. Shackleton), and shipped to England in July 1916. He stayed in the Army until June 12, 1919, then went back to Bordeaux. His address in 1920-21 (when they came to sending medals) was 27 Route de Toulouse, Bordeaux. After that, qui sait?

Mount Daniel. 84°54' S, 170°17' W. A prominent peak, rising to 2440 m (the New Zealanders say "about 914 m high," which is not only deceptively specific, but so different from the estimate that appears in the American gazetteer, that one has to assume that the peak is 2440 m above sea level, but rises to a height of 914 m above the neighboring surface), 1.5 km N of Mount Hall, W of Liv Glacier, and NE of Mount Wade, in the Lillie Range (the New Zealanders say it is in the Prince Olav Mountains), in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Nov. 1929, on Byrd's flight to the Queen Maud Mountains, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Robert W. Daniel (1883-1940), of Brandon-on-the-James, Va., sportsman, financier, state senator, head of Liberty National Bank of Richmond, and a supporter and close friend of Byrd's. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Playa Daniel. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A beach, immediately SE of Playa El Módulo, and which reaches as far as Punta Haydée, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1965-66, for Daniel Torres Navarro, Chilean researcher who took part in the first census of marine mammals in the area.

Daniel, Honoré-Isidore. b. April 3, 1789, La Seyne, France. Carpenter 1st class on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Daniel Island. 66°14' S, 110°36' E. A small, rocky island off the S end of Honkala Island, it marks the S end of the Swain Islands, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast of East Antarctica, N of Wilkes Station. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47, and first mapped, roughly, from these photos, as part of the Swain Islands. It was photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE 1957. Included in a 1957 survey by personnel from Wilkes Station, under Carl Eklund, it was named by Eklund that year for Commissaryman 2nd class David "Dave" Daniel (b. Sept. 4, 1934, Fairfield, Tex.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Nov. 1951, and who was cook at Wilkes Station that winter of 1957. He retired from the Navy in Oct. 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Daniel Rex *see* **Mount Rex**

Cape Daniell. 72°42' S, 169°55' E. At the NE end of Daniell Peninsula, which marks the S side of the entrance to Tucker Inlet, on the W coast of the Ross Sea, in Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841, by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for meteorologist and geologist John Frederic Daniell (1790-1845), professor of chemistry at King's College, London, foreign secretary of the Royal Society, from 1839 until his death. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Daniell Peninsula. 72°50' S, 169°35' E. An elongated basalt dome, 2000 m (the New Zealanders say about 1524 m) above sea level, similar to Adare Peninsula and Hallett Peninsula. It lies between Cape Daniell and Cape Jones, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. It is partly separated from the Victory Mountains by Whitehall Glacier, which is afloat in its lower reaches (i.e., it descends below sea level), but is joined to the Victory Mountains at the S end by the higher land (the New Zealanders say by the low, ice-covered land, which seems to be a different concept) in the vicinity of Mount Prior. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with Cape Daniell, and by analogy with Adare Peninsula and Hallett Peninsula. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Daniels Hill. 70°34' S, 64°36' W. A prominent solitary nunatak rising above the ice to a height of about 1950 m, about 24 km W of the head of Clifford Glacier, in the E part of the Dyer Plateau, in the N part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Robert "Bob" Daniels, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Daniels Range. 71°15' S, 160°00' E. A major mountain range, 80 km long and 16 km wide, and predominantly ice-covered, between Harlin Glacier (which bounds it to the N) and Gressitt Glacier (which bounds it to the S), to the W of Rennick Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Ambassador Paul Clement Daniels (1903-1986), who helped formulate the Antarctic Treaty. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* **Arctic Institute Range**.

Îles Dannebrog *see* **Dannebrog Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago**

Islas Dannebrog *see* **Dannebrog Islands**

Dannebrog Islands. 65°03' S, 64°08' W. Also called Îles Danebrog [sic]. A group of islands and rocks, including Rollet Island and Elisabethinsel, between the Wauwermans Islands and the Vedel islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. For history, *see* **Wilhelm Archipelago**.

Danowski Glacier. 62°01' S, 57°39' W. Between Melville Peak and Melville Peninsula, terminating in an ice cliff at Sherratt Bay, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for geologist Wladyslaw Danowski, a member of PolAE 1980-81.

The *Dantas Barreto*. Brazilian whale catcher, built in 1912 for the Companhía de Pesca Norte do Brasil, and named after the Brazilian politician, Emidio Dantas Barreto. During the summer months she worked in Brazilian waters, and in the austral summer charted out to companies whaling in the South Shetlands, for example, the Hvalen Company, 1913-16.

Danum Platform. 79°59' S, 155°27' E. A mesa-like rock eminence, 6 km NE of Haven Mountain, forming the divide between Bibra Valley and Dubris Valley, in the Britannia Range. Named by a University of Waikato (NZ) geological party of 1978-79, led by Mike Selby, in association with other names in this area named for the Britannia theme. Danum was the Roman name for Doncaster. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *DAP Mares*. A 1600-ton Chilean tourist motor vessel, formerly the *Chinook*, 76.51 meters long, built in Spain in 1970, she was bought in 2005 by the Pivcevic family, and refurbished especially for Antarctic cruises. Capable of 15 knots, she was in Antarctic waters in 2005-06, carrying 40 passengers, including the 22-man Peter I Island Radio Expedition led by Bob Allphin and Ralph Fedor. On Feb. 4, 2006 she crossed the Antarctic Circle, and on Feb. 5, 2006 she reached Peter I Island. On Sept. 20, 2006, she mysteriously sank in Catalina Bay, near Punta Arenas harbor, where she had been anchored for several days.

Bahía Darbel *see* **Darbel Bay**

Isla Darbel *see* **Darbel Islands**

Islotes Darbel *see* **Darbel Islands**

Darbel Bay. 66°30' S, 65°58' W. An indentation, 40 km wide, between Cape Bellue and Cape Rey, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10. Parts of this bay and parts of Crystal Sound were included, with what became Matha Strait, in a much larger feature they called Baie Matha. This feature was later named by Charcot as Baie Marin Darbel, for Rear Admiral (later Vice Admiral) Laurent-Victor Marin-Darbel (1849-1928; known as Victor), chief of staff of the French Navy, 1909-11. It appears as Marin Darbel Bay on British charts of 1914 and 1948. There is a 1920 reference, probably to this bay, as Kerlu Bay. Wilkins flew over here on Dec. 20, 1928, and on his 1929 map erroneously showed this bay as the W part of a channel cutting through Graham Land, and called it Marin Darbel Fjord. It appears on *National Geographic*'s 1932 map as Marin-Darbel Fiord. In 1931 the Discovery Investigations charted it as a bay, and BGLE 1934-37 sketched it as a bay. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Marín Darbel, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Bahía Darbel Marín). It appears on a 1952 British chart as Darbel Bay, but UK-APC accepted the name Martin Darbel Bay (sic) on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, on Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC changed the name to Darbel Bay, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that UK version in 1960. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Darbel, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Darbel Island *see* **Darbel Islands**

Darbel Islands. 66°23' S, 65°58' W. A group (one main island, with 2 attendant smaller islands to the NE, and some rocks) which extends 8 km SW from Cape Bellue across the N side of the entrance of Darbel Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. A 1927 map seems to show the NW point of the main island as being named Kapp Bellue (*see* **Cape Bellue**). Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930-31; they confused these islands with the Bragg Islands, which they named the Marin Darbel Islands, and which appear thus on their chart, being named in association with the bay, which was, in those days, called Baie Marin Darbel. This error was repeated on a 1942 British chart, but, by 1952, the British, knowing something was wrong, deleted all reference to the name Marin Darbel Islands. ChilAE 1946-47 grouped these islands together with the Owston Islands, and named them collectively Islas Quirihue, after the town in southern Chile. They appear as such on the 1947 expedition chart. What became the Darbel Islands were surveyed by Fids from Base W in 1957, UK-APC accepted the name Darbel Islands on July 7, 1959, and they appear on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The 1974 British gazetteer names the main island as Darbel Island, and the Argentines followed suit, as Isla Darbel, plotting it in 66°24' S, 65°57' W. The SCAR gazetteer lists Islas Quirihue as a separate feature, which, in a sense, it is, the Chileans not seeming to have changed that situation. The problem is, the SCAR gazetteer entry for Islas Quirihue does not alert the reader to the Darbel Islands. The SCAR gazetteer also lists Isla Darbel as a separate feature (but with no descriptor), where really, they should refer that name to the entry "Darbel Islands." The two small islands on the NE side of the group may assume official names — Depot Islet and Outer Islet (or, as the term "islet" is no longer used in the English-speaking world, perhaps "island" or "rock" would be more likely). There is at least one reference to them as such, in 1978.

Île Darboux *see* **Darboux Island**

Isla Darboux *see* **Darboux Island**

Islas Darboux *see* **Darboux Island**

Islote Darboux *see* **Darboux Island**

Darboux Island. 65°24' S, 64°13' W. More or less 1.5 km in diameter, and rising to 271 m above sea level, 5 km W of Cape Pérez, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Darboux, for the French mathematician, Jean-Gaston Darboux (1842-1917). It appears as Darboux Island on Rymill's 1938 map reflecting BGLE 1934-37, and also on a 1948 British chart, that name being accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears (pluralized in error) as Darboux Islands on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on an Argentine map of 1946 as Isla Darboux, but on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Darboux. Isla Darboux was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the latter after having rejected Islas Darboux). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Darboux Islands *see* **Darboux Island**

Mount Darby. 77°40' S, 162°13' E. Rising to 1750 m on the divide between Rhone Glacier and Matterhorn Glacier, 1.3 km NW of Mount J.J. Thomson, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Marie Darby, marine biologist of Canterbury Museum, Christchurch. Her Jan. 1968 voyage to McMurdo Sound on the *Magga Dan* marked the first visit of a NZ woman scientist to Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Mount Darbyshire. 78°28' S, 158°05' E. A prominent bare rock mountain, rising to 2099 m, close W of the Warren Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Maj. (later Lt. Col.) Leslie Lawrence "Les" Darbyshire (b. April 25, 1929, Lamar, Colo.), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1947, and, after flight training, the U.S. Marines in Dec. 1950 (in

time for Korea). He was serving overseas when he was "volunteered" by the Marines to become a VX-6 pilot in Antarctica, in 1960-61 and 1961-62. *See* **Darbyville** (below). ANCA accepted the name. Col. Darbyshire later commanded a helo squadron in Vietnam, retired to Pensacola, and went into real estate.

Darbyville. On Jan. 1, 1962, a lone C-130 was about 100 miles from Byrd Station, on a cargo-transportation flight from McMurdo, when the third propjet in a row failed due to ice contamination in the fuel system. After ditching the cargo, pilot Maj. Les Darbyshire (*see* **Mount Darbyshire**) and co-pilot Lt. (jg) Don Moxley (*see* **Mount Moxley**) landed the Herc on the ice, with the chaplain, August Mendonza, leading some of the crew in silent prayer. Father Mendonza was on his way to Byrd to celebrate a special New Year's mass. A rescue C-47 took off from McMurdo, and as it flew in toward the downed aviators, they saw a sign stomped in the snow, "Darbyville." Darbyshire has set up a small village, with red tents and white cabins, and had been elected mayor. The visitors were just in time for a good meal, they stayed over, and four days later the Herc was fixed and heading back to McMurdo. The whole episode was named "The Darbyville Affair." Darbyville would later serve as a VX-6 emergency landing area for other crews.

Lednik Dargomyzhskogo *see* **Dargomyzhsky Glacier**

Dargomyzhsky Glacier. 71°50' S, 70°50' W. Flows W from the Staccato Peaks into Williams Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Dargomyzhskogo, for Russian composer Aleksandr Dargomyzhsky (1813-1869). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 2006. However, the glacier may actually be a part of Williams Inlet, and therefore not a separate feature, a worry voiced by UK-APC on May 10, 2006.

Darkowski, Leon Stanislaus. b. June 10, 1917, Pittsburgh, son of Stanislaw Darkowski and his wife Helena Waszczak. After Duquesne University (graduated 1939), he went to St. Vincent's Seminary, in Latrobe, Pa., becoming a Catholic priest in 1943. He joined the Navy in 1952, and as a lieutenant and chaplain he replaced Father John C. Condit for OpDF II (1956-57) at McMurdo. He wintered-over at McMurdo in 1957, and left Antarctica in early 1958. He was the first priest to celebrate mass at the South Pole. He was back at the South Pole in 1965-66, as a visitor, and was in Vietnam in 1968. 28 years as a Navy chaplain, he retired from the Navy as captain, and later became a monsignor in Pittsburgh. His last parish was St. Mary Czestochowa, in McKeesport, Pa. He died on Aug. 22, 2009.

Darkowski Glacier. 77°52' S, 162°25' E. In the Cathedral Rocks, flowing N between Zoller Glacier and Bol Glacier, into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chaplain Leon Darkowski. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Darley Hills. 81°06' S, 160°10' E. A range of high, ice-covered coastal hills, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf, and trending N-S for about 32 km between Cape Douglas and Cape Parr. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for James Morrison Darley, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society, 1940-63, and a seminal figure in Antarctic map making. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Darling. 77°15' S, 143°20' W. The highest peak in the Allegheny Mountains, 1.5 km W of Mount Swartley, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially from West Base in 1940 during USAS 1939-41, and named for botanist Chester Arthur Darling (1880-1963), head of the biology department at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., scoutmaster, and mentor of Paul Siple. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Darling, William Wallace. b. 1881, Albany, NY. He worked on the first American excavations of the Panama Canal, and in 1915 married Jane Oliver, of Kingston, NY. In 1929 he was a boilermaker for the Morse Dry Dock Corporation in Brooklyn when he was taken on at Panama as a machinist on the *City of New York* for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30. After the expedition, he joined Firestone and worked in their rubber plantations in the Amazon for 3 years. His wife died in 1941. After being ill for 6 weeks, he died on Aug. 17, 1951, in the Bronx.

Darling Ridge. 84°46' S, 115°54' W. A flat-topped, snow-covered ridge, 4 km long and with precipitous rock sides, it rises to 2350 m at the NW corner of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Fredric L. "Fred" Darling, glaciological assistant with the party.

Cabo Darlington *see* **Cape Darlington**

Cape Darlington. 72°00' S, 60°43' W. An ice-covered headland rising to 305 m, it forms the S entrance point of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, who also roughly surveyed it from the ground, and, thinking it to be an island, named it Darlington Island, for Harry Darlington. They plotted it in 71°55' S, 60°40' W. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, and that was the situation accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The name Howard Island, after August Howard (*see* **Cape Howard**) was also applied to the same feature, which, through a navigation error on the USAS flight, was wrongly located in 72°40' S, 59°00' W, and, this, again, was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Isla Darlington. It was re-defined as a cape by RARE 1947-48 (aerially) and by Fids from Base E (on the ground) in Nov. 1947, and appears on Finn Ronne's 1948 map as Cape Darlington, as it does also on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. UK-APC accepted the new name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also in the 1956 American gazetteer (after they had rejected Cape Howard). It appears as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Darlington, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Darlington, Harry III. b. June 2, 1918, Pittsburgh, son of Harry Darlington, Jr., and his wife, Washington society hostess Ethel Shields (later Mrs George Garrett). After working as a salesman for American Express, he joined the U.S. Navy, and was an ensign who wintered-over at East Base during USAS 1939-41, replacing Roger Hawthorne. He and Jennie (*see* **Darlington, Jennie**, below) moved to Marshall, Va. He was pilot on RARE 1947-48. He described himself as 3rd-in-command of the whole expedition; others have described him as the chief of aviation. Ronne, the leader of the expedition, and with whom Darlington had a severe row on this trip, describes him in his autobiography only as a "reserve pilot." No mention in the index even, of Darlington or his wife, Jennie (who also went on the trip), which is hardly surprising, given Darlington's "mutinous" actions. He died in Nov. 1996, in Marshall.

Darlington, Jennie. b. Jan. 25, 1924, Baltimore, as Jennie Russell, dau of Charles Russell and his wife Jennie Hilliard. After school in Baltimore and New York, she became a pilot with the Civil Air Patrol, on the West Coast, during World War II. After the war, she co-founded Save the Children in NYC, and while in Ponte Vedra recuperating from appendicitis, she met pilot Harry Darlington III, who had been to Antarctica during USAS 1939-41, and had just returned from the war in Britain. He was off again, to Antarctica, as one of the pilots on RARE 1947-48, and he and Jennie married on June 28, 1946. She went to Antarctica with her husband on that expedition (*see* **Women in Antarctica**), and, indeed, honeymooned there. While Finn Ronne, the leader of the expedition, had a hut to himself and his wife, the Darlingtons lived at the end of the main hut, which put a strain on everybody. Jennie co-wrote a book about the experience, *My Antarctic Honeymoon* (see the Bibliography). She became pregnant, and if the expedition had not left when it did, her daughter, Cynthia (later Mrs. Charles Beyer), would have been the first human being to be born on Antarctic terra firma (*see* **Births in Antarctica**). She and Jackie Ronne were probably the first two women to winter-over in Antarctica. Harry and Jennie made their way back from Buenos Aires to New York, aboard the *Uruguay*, and returned to Marshall, Va. Harry's parents were off to Europe (Mr. Garrett had been appointed ambassador to Ireland), so the Darlingtons moved into the big farm at Marshall, Va., and stayed there.

Darlington Island *see* **Cape Darlington**

Darmstadtpass. 70°56' S, 165°20' E. A pass NW of the Robertson Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Darnell Nunatak. 80°27' S, 155°54' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 1405 m, 6 km

NW of Mount Rummage, in the SW part of the Britannia Range, about 44 km SW of Mount McClintock. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate Shepard R. Darnell, with VX-6, 1962-63. Between Dec. 27, 1962 and Jan. 4, 1963, Chief Darnell and 6 mechanics replaced in the field the engine of a helicopter downed on Emmanuel Glacier. ANCA accepted the name.

Cape Darnley. 67°43' S, 69°30' E. Also called Bjerkø Head, and Bjerkø Headland. An ice-covered cape forming the N extremity of Bjerkø Peninsula, at the W side of MacKenzie Bay, near the Amery Ice Shelf, in the E part of Mac. Robertson Land. The surface of the ice-cap in this area was seen on the SW horizon in the evening of Dec. 26, 1929, by Mawson, from the masthead of the *Discovery*, during a mirage while in 66°57' S, 71°57' E, during BANZARE 1929-31. This was entered in the log as an appearance of land, and left for later investigation. He returned closer, on Feb. 11-12, 1931, saw it properly, and named it for Ernest Rowland "E.R." Darnley (1875-1944), chairman of the Discovery Committee of the Colonial Office, London, 1923-33. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit.

Darryl Zanuck Mountain *see* **Mount Zanuck**

The *Dart*. An 87-ton, 45-foot British schooner out of Whitstable, built in 1782. In 1820-21 she was sealing off the southern coast of South Africa, and by 1821 she was the oldest sealing vessel around, and owned by Francis and Thomas Duell. She was in the South Shetlands in the 1821-22 season, under the command of Thomas Duell. However, it was Capt. Yabsley who brought her back into London on May 18, 1822, with 1750 sealskins. On July 4, 1822, she left Gravesend, Kent, again under Duell, and the following day left Deal, Kent, bound for Falmouth, whence she left on July 13, 1822, bound for the South Shetlands again, and for the 1822-23 season. She arrived back in London on Aug. 13, 1823, with 2000 sealskins and 10 casks of black oil. At the end of this expedition, the Duells sold this vessel to Andrew and William Low, and, after repairs, William took her out of Gravesend on Sept. 13, 1823, bound for the South Seas. However, other sources say that L. Low bought her, and that on Sept. 8, 1823, Andrew Low was appointed master, and took her out of Gravesend on Sept. 13, 1823, bound for the South Seas. On May 17, 1825, the *Dart* arrived in Dublin, with 2400 seal skins. She was on her way to Greenock, and from there to London.

[1]**Cape Dart**. 73°07' S, 126°09' W. At the foot of Mount Siple, on the N coast of Siple Island, just southward of Lauff Island, at the E edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered in Dec. 1940 on a flight from West Base, during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Justin Whitlock Dart, Sr. (1907-1984), of the Walgreen Company (he married Ruth Walgreen), a supporter of the expedition. Mr. Dart and his wife divorced, he left Walgreens, married actress Jane Bryan, and started Rexall.

[2]**Cape Dart** *see* **Cape Flying Fish**

Ilha Dart *see* **Dart Island**

Mount Dart. 70°12' S, 65°07' E. Between 2 and 2.5 km SE of Mount Dwyer, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Jack Dart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Dart, John Robert "Jack." Radio operator at Mawson Station in 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1975. In 1969, he took part in the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey. In the mid-1960s he did two tours on Macquarie Island. *See* **Mount Dart**, **Dart Moraine** and **Bainmedart Cove**.

Dart Island. 62°14' S, 59°01' W. The largest of several small islands in the W entrance to Fildes Strait, between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands, it was one of the 70 Islets (q.v.) surveyed and named by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name 70 Islets (there were actually only 3; the name did not signify their number, merely that 2 of them, at least, were 70 feet high) was changed by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1961, and the largest of these islands was called Dart Island, for the *Dart*. US-ACAN accepted this change in 1965. It appears as Ilha Dart on the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula.

Dart Moraine. 70°54' S, 68°00' E. An area of chocolate brown moraine extending for about 11 km S of Radok Lake and Pagodroma Gorge, and W of Flagstone Bench, at the E end of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. Crossed many times in Jan. and Feb. 1969 by Jack Dart (q.v.), with the ANARE party camped at Radok Lake, on his way to the aircraft landing strip used to supply the camp. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Dartmouth Peak. 80°12' S, 157°41' E. Rising to 3320 m, about 4.3 km ENE of Mount McClintock, in the central part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Dartmouth, Devon, the home of the old British naval training ship *Britannia*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Daruma Rock. 68°32' S, 41°11' E. A coastal rock (on land), with an area of less than 1 sq km, at the W side of Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier (what the Norwegians call Darumabreen), and 8 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1959, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Daruma-iwa. The Japanese have a thing called a Daruma doll, hollow and round, with a painted image on it of Bodhidharma (Daruma in Japanese), the founder of Zen Buddhism. This little rock reminded them of such a doll. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Daruma Rock in 1968.

Darumabreen *see* **Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Darumafjellet *see* **Daruma Rock**

Daruma-iwa *see* **Daruma Rock**

Cap Darwin. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A cape at the extreme NW of Lamarck Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for Charles Darwin (*see* **Darwin Island**), who, in the 19th century, carried on the theories of the French naturalist Lamarck.

Isla Darwin *see* **Darwin Island**

Islote Darwin *see* **Darwin Island**

Mount Darwin. 85°02' S, 163°08' E. A prominent, but low-lying, ice-free mountain, rising to about 2500 m, about 8 km WSW of Mount Bowers, it is the most southerly peak in the Queen Alexandra Range, at the head of, and near the W wall of, the Beardmore Glacier, near the edge of the Polar Plateau. Discovered in Dec. 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Major Leonard Darwin (1850-1943), MP for Litchfield, 1892-95, president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1908-11, and son of the famous naturalist Charles Darwin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Darwin Glacier. 79°53' S, 159°00' E. A large glacier about 130 km long, 22 km across at its widest part, narrowing to just over 5 km, then widening again to 16 km at its mouth. Between Carlyon Glacier on the N and Byrd Glacier on the S, it flows from the Darwin Névé, on the Polar Plateau, eastward between the Darwin Mountains and the Cook Mountains, into the Ross Ice Shelf. The lower part of the glacier was mapped by BNAE 1901-04. The whole area was traversed by NZ parties during BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them in association with the mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. The Americans had a field camp here (closed Dec. 30, 2000). ANCA also accepted the name.

Darwin Island. 63°26' S, 54°43' W. A cylinder-shaped island, with steep coasts rising up as vertical walls of bare, snow-free black rock, about 0.8 km by 0.8 km in area, it is the largest of the Danger Islands, 17.5 km ESE of the E tip of Joinville Island. Discovered and roughly charted on Dec. 29, 1842, by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882), the famous naturalist. It appears on Ross's 1847 map, and also on Petermann's map of 1867. It appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Darwin Islands (sic). The name Darwin Islet first appears on a 1901 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54 and again between 1958 and 1961, and on July 78, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Darwin Island, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islote Darwin, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Darwin Islands *see* **Darwin Island**

Darwin Islet *see* **Darwin Island**

Darwin Mountains. 79°51' S, 156°15' E. A glacier-enclosed group of mountains, rising to about 1900 m above sea level, between Darwin Glacier and Hatherton Glacier, or between the Cook Mountains and the Britannia Range, in southern Victoria Land, NW of Barne Inlet. Discovered on BNAE 1901-04, and named for Major Leonard Darwin (*see* **Mount Darwin**), at that time honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did ANCA.

Darwin Névé. 79°30' S, 155°00' E. A large névé (snow field) on the W side of the Cook Mountains and the Darwin Mountains, and which feeds the Darwin Glacier and the Hatherton Glacier. Named by the NZ Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, in association with nearby Darwin Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Originally plotted in 79°26' S, 155°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Darzalas Peak. 63°50' S, 58°41' W. The summit of a small, partly ice-free ridge rising to 1050 m in the E foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 3.01 km W of Gurgulyat Peak (in Kondofrey Heights), 6.74 km NNW of Mount Bradley, 9.58 km E of Golesh Bluff, and 6.73 km S of Skoparnik Bluff, it surmounts the upper course of Victory Glacier to the NE, and a tributary to Znepole Ice Piedmont to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Thracian god Darzalas.

Dash Patrol. Shirase's small team of 7 men who made a dash for the South Pole from the Bay of Whales during the Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. Two of the men — Muramatsu and Yoshino — stayed behind in the tent at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf while Shirase, Takeda, Miisho, Hanamori, and Yamabe sledged to the SE across the shelf, each of the 28 dogs pulling 57 pounds. Their 2 sledges did 8 miles the first day and were stopped by a blizzard. On Jan. 28, 1912, totally exhausted, they reached 80°05' S, having covered 160 miles in what was, after all, a gesture (by that time they had realized that even if they reached the Pole they would have been preceded there by Amundsen and Scott). That was their limit, and they buried a copper case with a record of their visit, took a photograph, named the area they were in as Yamato Yukihara (i.e., "Japanese snowfield"), and then returned, in only 3 days amid better weather, to the Bay of Whales, where they were picked up by the *Kainan Maru*.

Mount Dasinger. 83°13' S, 55°03' W. Rising to 1360 m, 10 km NE of Neith Nunatak, in the N part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted between 1956 and 1966, and from USN air photos taken in 1963-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. (jg) James R. Dasinger (b. Oct. 1933), USN, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Daspit Glacier. 68°11' S, 65°49' W. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing ENE along the S side of Mount Shelby to the head of Trail Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by members of East Base during USAS 1939-41, who photographed it aerially in Sept. 1940, and surveyed it from the ground in Nov. 1940. They named it Fleming Glacier, for W.L.S. Fleming of BGLE 1934-37. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart of 1942. In Dec. 1947, it was surveyed by a joint sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel of RARE 1947-48, and renamed by Finn Ronne (RARE also photographed it aerially), for Capt. (later Rear Admiral) Lawrence Randall Daspit (b. Oct. 18, 1905, Houma, La. d. May 19, 1979, Arlington, Va.), USN, who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1922, and helped get Navy support for RARE 1947-48. He retired in Oct. 1967. The name Fleming Glacier was given to another feature, one on the Fallières Coast. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, on a 1953 Argentine chart it was still appearing as Glaciar Fleming, and on a 1955 map as Ventisquero Fleming (which means almost the same thing). It appears as Daspit Glacier in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 American gazetteer, as well as on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Dater. 67°08' S, 64°49' W. A prominent flat-topped coastal mountain, marked by distinctive rock spurs and steep cliffs, and which rises to about 1200 m, just SW of Monnier Point, S of Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS. USN photographed it aerially again, in 1963, and BAS from Base E surveyed it from the ground again in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Harry Dater. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Dater, Henry Murray "Harry," Jr. b. Feb. 20, 1909, Brooklyn, NY, son of attorney Henry Murray Dater and his wife Maud Summerfield (who had previously been married to lawyer Rollin Breckenridge, who had committed suicide). A graduate of Yale, and a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II, in 1956 he became Byrd's chief historian, and remained the official historian of the U.S. Antarctic program and of Task Force 43 until he died on June 26, 1974, in Washington, DC. He was founding editor of the *Bulletin of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer*, and co-founding editor of its successor, the *Antarctic Journal of the United States*. He co-wrote the book *Antarctica* (*see* the Bibliography) and was 6 times in Antarctica.

Dater Glacier. 78°17' S, 84°35' W. A steep valley glacier, 40 km long and between 1.5 and 5 km wide, it flows NE following a sinuous course from the E slopes of the Vinson Massif to the Rutford Ice Stream which borders the E flank of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. At its lower end, Dater Glacier coalesces with the terminus of Ellen Glacier, the two emerging from the Sentinel Range as one stream just N of Mount Flowers. Discovered and photographed aerially by VX-6 on Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped in 78°14' S, 84°30' W from these photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Harry Dater. It has since been replotted.

Datum Peak. 77°58' S, 163°48' E. Rising to 1575 m above the S side of Gauss Glacier, near the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, 2.2 km W of Williams Peak, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the naming of several features in this area on the theme of surveying, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for a datum (a practical representation of a reference system). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Daughtery Peaks. 73°29' S, 164°20' E. A small cluster of bare rock peaks, rising to 2680 m, surmounting the S wall of Cosmonaut Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Franklin J. Daughtery (b. June 27, 1930. d. May 27, 1985, Phenix City, Ala.), aviation structural mechanic who served in Korea and Vietnam, and who was with VX-6 for 6 seasons. He was one of the metalsmiths on the Hercules that flew into Byrd Station on April 10, 1961 to evacuate Leonid Kuperov (q.v.).

Dauphin Island. 66°46' S, 141°35' E. A rocky island, about 250 m long, between Claquebue Island and Chameau Island, E of Cape Découverte, in the Curzon Islands. The island has two small summits, one at the N end and one at the S. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île des Dauphins, for the French province of Dauphiné, the home of geodesist Paul Perroud, a member of the expedition that year. US-ACAN accepted the (not very well) translated name in 1962.

Dauphin Pond. 77°33' S, 160°42' E. A frozen freshwater pond, near the SW extremity of Healy Trough, in the flat upland area known as Labyrinth, at the W end of the Wright Valley, and 300 m E of the terminus of Wright Upper Glacier, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for a USGS Dauphin helicopter (HH-65A), that landed on the pond on Jan. 20, 2004, in the course of sampling the pond.

Île des Dauphins *see* **Dauphin Island**

Daussy Island *see* **Hope Island**

Davenport, Virl. b. March 13, 1898, Grand Junction, Colo., but raised in Bayfield and Ignacio, near Durango, Colo., son of dry goods store owner James William Davenport and his wife Sarah "Sadie" Wolf. He returned to Palisade, near Grand Junction, and got a job as a printer before being drafted into the Army in Sept. 1918, being posted to Fort Bliss, Tex., and rising, in short order, to the rank of corporal.

He then joined the U.S. Marines, as a private, being based in San Diego. In 1933 he married Marguerite Edie Hiner, and they lived in Bayfield, Colo. He was a machinist on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35, but, the thing is, he never got to go. His wife was pregnant with their first child, and, despite the fact that he had made various things for the expedition, such as cookers and pans, he stayed with his wife. He died on Jan. 22, 1947, in Bend, Oreg., as the result of a gun incident. Marguerite married again, in 1950, to Vernon Culhane, and died in California in 2000.

Daveri Hill. 63°35' S, 58°39' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 834 m at the NE extremity of Srednogorie Heights, 2.17 km N of Mount Ignatiev, 1.94 km SE of Corner Peak, 5.4 km SW of Crown Peak, and 2.89 km WNW of Lambuh Knoll, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Daveri, in northern Bulgaria.

Davern Nunatak. 70°54' S, 65°20' E. Between 2.5 and 3 km W of Mount Bewsher, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Edmund Vincent "Eddie" Davern, radio operator at Wilkes Station in 1963, and senior weather observer (radio) there in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Punta Davey *see* **Davey Point**

Davey, Graham John. b. March 1, 1934, Birmingham. He studied geography at the University of Birmingham, and in 1956 joined FIDS as an assistant surveyor, wintering-over at Base G in 1957 and 1958. During the first winter he, Geoff Monk, Lee Rice, and Dave Evans made their plans to sail through the Caribbean after their FIDS tour was over. However, that didn't work out, so they then planned a drive from Montevideo in a Landrover. That didn't work out either, and Lee Rice and Dave Evans dropped out. Davey and Monk then took a motorcycle ride through South and Central America, and split up in Laredo, Texas, Monk going to Vancouver and Davey to New York, where he took the *Queen Mary* back to Southampton, arriving there on Dec. 15, 1959.

Davey, Martin Clive. BAS plant ecologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1987, then spent the summer of 1989-90 there. He spent the summer of 1990-91 at Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and then the winters of 1993 and 1994 back at Signy, the latter year as base commander. His main studies were algae and mosses.

Davey Nunataks. 72°58' S, 74°52' E. A group of 7 small nunataks about 6 km SSW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of the American Highland, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for S.L. Davey, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, who contributed sustantially to the production of Antarctic maps. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Davey Peak. 75°53' S, 115°45' W. A small rock peak, rising to 1855 m, 13 km W of Scudder Peak, on the S side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Gary R. Davey, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1966.

Davey Point. 61°58' S, 58°32' W. A conspicuous rocky point, 5 km SW of Round Point, between Stigant Point and Owen Island, and 8 km SW of Pottinger Point, on the NW coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted as an island in 1934-35 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 61°56' S, 58°29' W, and named by them as Round Island. The next cruise of the Discovery Investigations plotted it in 61°57' S, 58°17' W, and it appears as such on their 1937 chart, still as Round Island. It appears on a 1939 Argentine chart as Isla Round, on another of their charts (1946) as Isla Redonda, and on yet another (1956) as Roca Redonda. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956, it was re-plotted, re-defined by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and named by them for Graham Davey (q.v.), who triangulated King George Island, and extended the triangulation westward to Nelson Island, Robert Island, and Greenwich Island. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines used to call it Punta Davey, but then decided they wanted their own name, and in 1978 named it Punta Agnese, for Cabo 2nd class Horacio Agnese, of the Argentine Navy, who was on the *Uruguay* in 1903. The Chileans reacted in a similar way, re-naming it (for themselves only) Punta Galindo, for Marinero primera clase José del Carmen Galindo, who was on the *Yelcho*, which rescued Wild's group on Elephant Island in 1916. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008. *See also* [1]**Isla Redonda**.

Monte David *see* **Mount Kirkwood**

Mount David *see* **Mount Kirkwood**

David, Pierre-Charles. b. May 29, 1812, Laudiac, France. He embarked on the *Astrolabe* on Dec. 27, 1839, at Hobart, just in time for the 2nd trip to Antarctica for FrAE 1837-40.

David, Tannatt William Edgeworth. Known as Edgeworth David. b. Jan. 28, 1858, St. Fagans, Wales, 4th son of Welsh cleric William David and his wife Margaret Harriett Thomson. His younger brother, Arthur, would become archdeacon of Brisbane. In 1882, the year he emigrated to Australia, he was appointed assistant surveyor to the government of NSW, and in 1891 became professor of geology at the University of Sydney. Over the years many Antarctic explorers studied or wished to study under him. Famous for his geological studies of Australia, he was an authority on ice ages. He was geologist and scientific officer on BAE 1907-09, and led the first ascent of Mount Erebus and the 3-man party which was the first to reach the South Magnetic Pole, in 1909. He was then 50. That year, on his return to Australia, he wrote *Glaciological Notes on the British Antarctic Expedition*. He advised on AAE 1911-14, was in the Australian Army in World War I, and was knighted in 1920. He returned to teaching, and retired in 1924. He died on Aug. 28, 1934, in Sydney.

David Cauldron. 75°20' S, 160°50' E. An icefall of turbulent iceblocks on David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 75°18' S, 160°50' E, it has since been replotted.

David Glacier. 75°19' S, 162°00' E. Over 100 km long and about 13 km wide, with many icefalls, seracs, and crevasses, it flows E from the Polar Plateau, through the Prince Albert Mountains, between Mount Bellingshausen and Mount Bowen, and enters the Ross Sea between Cape Philippi and Cape Reynolds, on the coast of Victoria Land, forming as it does the floating Drygalski Ice Tongue. Discovered by Edegworth David's South Magnetic Polar Party, in Nov. 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and it was named for him. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976. NZ-APC also accepted the name.

David Island. 66°25' S, 98°46' E. An ice-covered island, 16 km long (the Australians say 19 km) and between 10 and 11 km wide, marked by rock exposures along its N and E sides, off Davis Peninsula (or, to put it another way, off the mouth of Reid Glacier), in the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Edgeworth David. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

David Lee Glacier *see* **Rivard Glacier**

David Range. 67°54' S, 62°30' E. A range extending for about 27 km in a NNE-SSW direction, with peaks rising to about 1500 m above sea level, between 8 and 11 km W of the Masson Range, which it parallels in the Framnes Mountains, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. BANZARE saw the peaks of this range, together with those of the Masson Range and the Casey Range, miraged on the horizon during the evening of Jan. 4, 1931. They were seen again the next day, this time without mirage, from the airplane. Mapped from the *Discovery* during the same expedition, on Feb. 14, 1931, and named by Mawson for Edgeworth David. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

David Valley. 77°37' S, 162°08' E. A small, partially ice-free valley, above Conrow Glacier and E of Horowitz Ridge, in the Asgard Range of southern Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron (*see* **Cameron Nunataks**), leader of a USARP biological party here in 1967-68, for Charles N. David, a member of the same party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Davidsen, Nokard Monrad. b. 1877, Stokke, Norway, son of farmer and ship's captain Gustav Davidsen and his wife Olava. In 1903, in Nøtterøy, he married Anette Italie Alvilde Nilsen, and in 1905 he patented a stern slipway for whalers, a precursor to Petter Sørlle's 1922 patent. As manager of the Newfoundland Whaling Company (from 1903), he was operating in Antarctic waters in the 1907-08 season, as manager on the *Sobraon*. He died on Jan. 22, 1908, when he fell out of the whale catcher *Lynx* and was drowned (his engineer went overboard too, but was saved), off the coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, while trying to snag a blue whale. His body was never found; nevertheless, he was "buried" on Feb. 9, 1908, in the Whalers Bay Cemetery, on Deception Island. A 22-foot-high obelisk was erected in the middle of the cemetery, which got its start with this funeral (the obelisk survived until 1967). His brother (either Carl Magnus, his older brother, or Klarius Olaf, his younger) was skipper of the catcher *Hauken*, working for the *Admiralen,* in 1907-08.

Cabo Davidson *see* **Cape Davidson**

Cape Davidson. 60°46' S, 44°46' W. Marks the most southerly part of Mackenzie Peninsula, and the W side of the entrance to Wilton Bay, in the W part of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in June 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Robert Davidson. It also appears on his charts as Davidson Peninsula. It appears on a 1930 Argentine map as Cabo Davidson, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears on the 1934 chart drawn up by the Discovery Invesigations, who surveyed it the year before. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Davidson in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953.

Islotes Davidson *see* **Davidson Island**

Mount Davidson. 76°43' S, 161°58' E. Rising to 1560 m (the New Zealanders say 2477 m), at the head of Albrecht Penck Glacier, it is the highest summit of the Prince Albert Mountains (so say the New Zealanders), NW of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for George Adam Davidson. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Davidson, George Adam. b. Oct. 16, 1874, Inch, Wigtown, Scotland, son of school teacher John Davidson and his wife Anna Pringle. Surgeon on the *Morning* in 1903, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04. He died on March 19, 1906, at Taunton, aged 31.

Davidson, James. b. 1865, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, but grew up mostly in Dundee, son of ship's captain Robert Davidson and his wife Margaret. He went to sea at 14, and was captain of the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93. Referred to as "Polar Davidson" to distinguish him from his older brother, Robert, who commanded the *Diana* (and who was definitely not called "Diana Davidson").

Davidson, Robert. b. 1861, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, son of ship's captain Robert Davidson by his wife Margaret. Brother of James Davidson. He spent most of his life in Dundee, as a sail maker and ship's skipper, having gone to sea at 14. About 1883 he married Annie. Captain of the *Diana* during DWE 1892-93. He was back in Antarctica as 2nd mate and ice master on the *Scotia* for ScotNAE 1902-04.

Davidson Glacier. 82°49' S, 166°07' E. Flows N along the E side of the Longstaff Peaks, in the Holland Range, into the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Edward Albert "Ed" Davidson (b. Jan. 16, 1921, Brooklyn), who joined the U.S. Navy in April 1942, and who was commander of the *Edisto* in 1962-63. He retired from the Navy in Oct. 1973.

Davidson Island. 66°26' S, 66°37' W. A small, dome-shaped, ice-covered island, between Wollan Island and Shull Rocks, in Crystal Sound, on the Loubet Coast, on the W ccoast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William A. Davidson, U.S. physicist who, by using neutron diffraction, determined the position of hydrogen atoms in ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines pluralize this feature, as Islotes Davidson.

Davidson Peninsula *see* **Cape Davidson**

[1]**Cape Davies**. 71°50' S, 100°04' W. An ice-covered cape, at the NE end of Hughes Peninsula, on Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Frank Thomas "Taffy" Davies. First plotted in 71°46' S, 100°23' W, and later plotted by the Russians in 71°53' S, 99°55' W, it has since been replotted.

[2]**Cape Davies** *see* **Davis Ice Piedmont**

Davies, Antony Graham "Tony." b. 1934, Runcorn, Cheshire, but raised partly in Leatherhead, Surrey, son of Frank Davies and his wife Freda Bond. After graduating from the University of St Andrews, in 1958, he joined FIDS in 1959, as a medical officer, wintered-over at Base Y in 1960, and spent the 1960-61 summer at Base E. In 1963 he got his MD from St Andrews, and in March 1968 became a lecturer in physiology at the University of Birmingham. He was still there in 1982. He later worked extensively in Africa.

Davies, Francis Edward Charles "Frank." b. Jan. 26, 1885, Plymouth, but grew up in Egg Buckland, Devon, son of flour miller Francis Edward Davies and his Scottish tailoress wife Mary Ann Bryce. He did his shipwrighting apprenticeship in Plymouth, and was promoted to shipwright on the *Terra Nova*, specifically for BAE 1910-13. He fitted out the ship, and also designed and built the expedition's prefabricated winter quarters. He was on the party that went out looking for Scott, and built the memorial cross for the defeated polarfarers. Just after getting back to England, he married Ethel Stephens in Barnstaple, Devon. He served on the *Blanche* and the *Exmouth* during World War I, was in Murmansk in 1919, as a warrant officer, and then in the Baltic in 1919-20, on the *Sandhurst*. From 1927 to 1934 he served in Antarctic waters on the *Discovery II* and the *William Scoresby*, working his way through the mate ranks until he became chief officer of the *Scoresby* on April 9, 1931. He finally got his master's ticket in 1932, but in Oct. 1933 was passed over for 1st mate of the *Discovery II* (Leonard Hill got it). He resigned in protest, and sent back his Polar Medal from the Scott expedition. In 1934 he was invited back, to apply for the command of the *Scoresby*, but Claude Boothby got it. He was an RNVR lieutenant (temporary) during World War II, was transferred to the RNR, and promoted to temporary lieutenant commander. In 1941, when he should have got a medal for his 1920s and 1930s work, he didn't. In 1947 he applied to get his old Scott medal back, and it was finally sent to him in 1950. He died in Plymouth in 1952.

Davies, Frank Thomas "Taffy." b. Aug. 12, 1904, Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, son of a schoolmaster. He was a lecturer in physics at the University of Saskatchewan, and then a physicist at McGill University when he went on ByrdAE 1928-30 as a seaman on the *City of New York*. He wintered-over in 1929 at Little America, the only British member of that group. On his return he joined the Carnegie Institute, in Washington, DC, as a geomagnetician, and in 1932-33 he led an Arctic expedition. For the rest of the 1930s he headed Carnegie's high altitude lab in Peru, and in 1939 returned to Canada and joined naval intelligence. In the 1950s he worked on Arctic research and on the Alouette Satellite, launched in 1962. In 1969 he retired as director general of the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment, and died on Sept. 23, 1981, in Ottawa.

Davies, Gwion "Taff." b. Sept. 3, 1917, Mostyn, Flintshire, Wales, son of a professor of Celtic studies at Liverpool University. He spoke only Welsh until he was four. He went to Cambridge, where he read zoology, and, at the outbreak of World War II he joined the merchant navy as a whaling laborer and assistant to Jimmy Marr, who was then whaling inspector on a Norwegian factory whaling ship in the Antarctic, there on a government mission to investigate the possibilities of whale meat as food. He was then hookman on another whaler until 1941, and took more ordinary jobs in the merch (able seaman and quartermaster) until 1943. Marr then got him on to Operation Tabarin, and he wintered-over as stores officer, handyman, and scientific assistant at Port Lockroy Station in 1944, and at Base D in 1945, and so was one of the first Fids. After a brief return to the sea, he went into agriculture for a short time, and then spent 20 years at the Fisheries Experimental Station, at Conway, close to his home, where he worked on mussel farming. He married Joscelyn, and died in June 2005.

Davies, Thomas Gwynn. Known as Gwynn Davies. b. Aug. 14, 1946. BAS geologist who studied the volcanic eruption on Deception Island in 1968-69, and then wintered-over at Base E in 1970 and 1971.

Davies, William. b. 1851, Aberaeron, near Lampeter, Wales. He became a merchant seaman, married an Irish girl named Catherine Ann, was mate on the *Ruby of Aberystwyth*, and moved, with his family to Dundee. He went on the *Polar Star* as a spectator, during DWE 1892-93. He was still sailing into the 20th century.

Davies, William Edward. b. Dec. 24, 1917, Cleveland. Graduated from MIT, married Geraldine in 1941, and came to Washington, DC, during World War II, when he was an officer with the Army Map Service, and stayed on as a civilian until 1949, when he joined USGS. A speleologist, his publications *Caverns of West Virginia* and *Caves of Maryland* did more to popularize spelunking than anything else up to that time. He was geologist on the *Atka* during the U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1954-55. He retired in the mid-1980s, and died of a heart attack on June 28, 1990, at his home in Falls Church, Va.

[1]**Davies Bay** *see* **Lockley Bay**

[2]**Davies Bay**. 69°18' S, 158°34' E. Also seen (erroneously) as Davis Bay. A bay, 16 km wide, between Drake Head (which lies just to the W) and Cape Kinsey, off Oates Land. Discovered in Feb. 1911 from the *Terra Nova*, commanded by Harry Pennell, and named by Pennell for Frank Davies. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. Photographed in Feb. 1959, by an ANARE party on the *Magga Dan*, led by Phil Law. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Davies Cliffs. 69°37' S, 72°23' W. Rising to about 600 m, ESE of Enigma Peak, on Rothschild Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1975 and 1977. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Robin Albert "Bruce" Davies (b. 1951), who wintered-over at Base T as tractor mechanic in 1975 and 1976, the second year also as base commander. He worked on Adelaide Island and Rothschild Island.

Davies Dome. 63°53' S, 58°03' W. A small ice dome with rock walls at the margins containing important exposures of volcanic rocks with an unusual joint pattern (Kubbaberg type), rising to about 400 m, SE of Stoneley Point, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Gwion "Taff" Davies. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Davies Escarpment. 85°32' S, 89°48' W. An ice escarpment, over 16 km long, and facing east, southward of the Bermel Escarpment, in the S part of the Thiel Mountains. It seems to be devoid of rock outcroppings. Named by Pete Bermel and Art Ford, the leaders of the Thiel Mountains party here in 1960-61, for William E. Davies. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Détroit Davies Gilbert *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Estrecho Davies Gilbert *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Davies Gilbert Strait *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Davies Heights. 62°11' S, 58°56' W. An elevated steep-sided area, roughly elliptical in form, and 1.5 km long, with an undulating top, rising to about 150 m above sea level (it rises to about 60 m above the surrounding plain), in the north-central part of Fildes Peninsula, just to the W of Collins Harbor, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed from the ground by a BAS party in 1975-76, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Robert Elwyn Sandel Davies (b. 1953, Sodbury, Glos), BAS geologist with the party. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1990 Chinese map as North Heights.

Davies Top. 69°24' S, 64°56' W. A conspicuous isolated peak, rising to 2360 m, on the E side of Wakefield Highland, near the head of Lurabee Glacier, in northern Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Dr. Tony Davies. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Cape Davis. 66°24' S, 56°50' E. A rounded, ice-covered cape, 14 km E of Magnet Bay, it forms a bend in the N coast of Edward VIII Plateau, and also forms the W fringe of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for John King Davis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Isla Davis *see* **Davis Island**

Mount Davis. 78°06' S, 86°15' W. Rising to over 3800 m, 1.5 km N of Mount Bentley, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered in 1957-58, by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, and named by traverse leader Charles Bentley for Leo E. Davis, geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Point Davis. 60°46' S, 44°39' W. A point, 1.7 km WNW of Point Rae, on the N side of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Walter Gould Davis (b. 1851, Boston. d. 1919), director of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, in Buenos Aires, from 1885 to 1915, and director of the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina from 1915 until his death. *See also* **Davis Island**. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Punta Davis, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Punta Davis *see* **Point Davis**

Davis, Alonzo B *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Davis, Dennis Robert Herbert "Rob." b. Jan. 4, 1931, Dublin, son of Dublin-born marine superintendent Captain William Henry Davis and his Kilkenny-born wife Esme Rosalie Knox. The Dennis and Herbert parts of his name are family surnames. He left school in 1948, worked on a farm, then joined the REME for 5 years, serving in the Korean War for 2 years as a communications technician. He joined FIDS in 1955 as an ionosphere physicist, arrived in Antarctica on the *Shackleton,* and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1956. He left Port Lockroy on the *John Biscoe* on Jan. 20, 1957, and then went to Canada, to work for the Defence Research Board, based in Ottawa, often going up into far northern regions. In 1962 he became a sound engineer with the National Film Board of Canada, and worked with them in Montreal until he retired in 1990. He married Isobel McCormick, an Irish teacher, on July 27, 1963, in Montreal, and they live on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Davis, Edward. Some said his name was John. Nobody knew where John came from, but he was a pirate who, in 1687, reported reaching as far south as "very near 63°S," in the South Atlantic. Aside from that he discovered Easter Island. He moved to England in 1688.

Davis, Graham Bruce. b. Aug. 13, 1931, North London, son of bus driver Joseph Davis and his wife Maude. He began his career in a newspaper office on Fleet Street, and did his national service in the RAF, as a radio operator. In 1953 he applied for FIDS, was interviewed in London by Frank Elliott and Bill Sloman, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, via Montevideo and Port Stanley, to be radio operator who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1954, and at Base G in 1955. He did not go to Port Stanley in between winterings. He tried a couple of jobs back in England, and then interviewed with George Hemmen to go back to the Falkland Islands, which he did, 1956-60, at the met office there. On his return to England he worked for GCHQ until he retired, to Scalby, near Scarborough. He married Patricia Deamer.

Davis, J.R. An officer on the *Charity*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons. He left a remarkably literate journal. *See* **The *Charity*** for more details.

Davis, Jerome *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Davis, John. American sealing captain from New Haven, Conn. Some say he was born in 1784, in Surrey, England, and that may be. He was certainly born in or around that year, as he was 19 in 1803 when he got his seamen's protection certificate in New Haven. He was commander of the *Huron,* which, teamed with Christopher Burdick in the *Huntress*, plied the South Shetlands for seals in the 1820-21 season. While there, Davis went south on an exploring expedition in the *Cecilia*, and made what is generally thought to be the first landing on the Antarctic continent itself (as opposed to the islands), near Hughes Bay, on what is now called the Davis Coast. The party stayed ashore for less than an hour (Davis himself did not land), on Feb. 7, 1821. It was about this time that he said, "I think this southern land to be a continent." He returned to Antarctica with the *Huron* and the *Cecilia*, for the 1821-22 season. There may be a clue to this captain. Aboard the *Huron* was a 14-year old boy named

John W. Davis, possibly (probably) son of the skipper. There was a John W. Davis, sailor, who died of strangulation at New Haven in July 1860. He was 53. This sounds like the 14-year-old. But finding a suitable John W. Davis being born in 1806 or thereabouts has proved too difficult.

Davis, John Edward. b. Aug. 9, 1815, in Alverstoke, Hants, son of Henry Davis and his wife Emily Dobbins. He entered the RN on July 5, 1828 as a 2nd class volunteer, on board the *Pearl*, stationed off the coast of Ireland. From June 1831 to May 1837 he served in South America, as master's assistant on the *Samarang* and the *Blonde*. While on the latter, in 1835, he became 2nd master and was loaned to the *Beagle* for that ship's first South American survey. After some months on the *Comus*, he was 2nd master, cartographer, surveyor and draftman [sic; the word used then for a government-employed artist] on the *Terror*, during RossAE 1839-43, and became a good friend of Joseph Dalton Hooker. On his return from the expedition he was promoted to master in Oct. 1843, and appointed assistant surveyor on the west coast of Ireland. In 1844, at Alverstoke, he married Mary and they lived in Greenwich. From 1853 he was engaged in surveying the south coast of England and the Orkneys. In 1860 he went on a deep-sea sounding expedition off the Irish coast, and in 1862 became naval assistant to the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, where he developed deep sea thermometers that formed the basis of those used later on the *Challenger* expedition. He also invented an improved astronomical sextant, and new techniques for deep-sea sounding. In June 1863 he was promoted to staff commander, and in 1870 to staff captain, when he was retired from the Navy List. He retired from the Hydrographic Office on Jan. 1, 1877, and died of a heart attack on Jan. 30, that year, at his home, Douglas House, in Greenwich.

Davis, John King. b. Feb. 19, 1884, Kew, London, only son of army coach James Green Davis and his wife Marion King. In 1900 his family moved to Cape Town, where John King joined the Merchant Navy, as a steward on a ship bound for London. There he apprenticed on the *Celtic Chief*, working his way through the mate ranks, and was selected by Shackleton in July 1907 as chief officer on the *Nimrod* for BAE 1907-09. He brought the ship back home to England in 1909. He was 25. A great navigator, he was captain of the *Aurora* during AAE 1911-14, led by Mawson, and was also 2nd-in-command of the expedition. During World War I he served as skipper of troop transports, taking time out in 1916 to captain the *Aurora* during the relief of the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17, although he had refused Shackleton's offer of a position on the expedition itself. After the war he settled in Australia. He was 2nd-in-command of BANZARE 1929-31, during the first half of the expedition, i.e., 1929-30, as well as being captain of the expedition's ship the *Discovery*, during that same period. In Feb. 1949 he retired from his post as Director of Navigation for the Commonwealth of Australia. From 1947 to 1962 he was one of the directors of ANARE. He never married, and spent the last several years of his life in a St Kilda boarding house. He died on May 8, 1967, in hospital in Toorak. He wrote several books (*see* the Bibliography).

Davis, Malcolm "Dave." Known as "Bring 'Em Back Alive Davis." b. Dec. 25, 1899, Washington, DC, son of Allan Davis (the principal of Washington Business High School, and, later, of Roosevelt High) and his wife Maud. He served in the Army Signal Corps during World War I, went back to school, and got his degree in zoology from George Washington University. In 1927 he joined the National Zoological Park, as keeper of the birdhouse. In July 1935 he married Nellie, and they went to Panama for their honeymoon. He had just returned from a trip to India, when he became biologist on the *North Star* during the 1st half of USAS 1939-41. On his return, Nellie met him in Panama. He was ornithologist on OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. He was also famous for his field trips to Africa and Asia. In 1960 he retired from the zoo as curator and keeper of birds, and from then until he died, on Oct. 4, 1970, at Herndon, Va., he was a consultant to the National Wildlife Foundation.

Davis, Nathaniel Burt, Jr. "Known as "Burt," or "Jeff," or "Dave." b. Sept. 6, 1911, Hingham, Mass., son of wool salesman Nathaniel Burt Davis and his wife Caroline Quincy. He was admitted to the Naval Academy on July 1, 1929, and graduated in 1933, immediately becoming 2nd officer on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933-34, during the 1st half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on Sept. 12, 1988, in San Diego.

Davis, Octavius E. b. March 17, 1891, Miss. He joined the U.S. Navy, and served as an engineer sailor on the USS *Connecticut*. In 1913 he married Delia Marren, and he, his wife, and what would be three children all moved in with her parents, in Newport, RI, and Davis became a carpenter contractor. He was an able seaman and carpenter on the *Jacob Ruppert* for both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. In 1939-41 he was 1st assistant lighthouse keeper at Point Judith, Narragansett, RI, and died in Feb. 1970, in Newport. Delia died in 1985.

Davis, Patrick Eugene "Pat." b. April 25, 1926, Stanley, Falkland Islands, as Patrick Eugene Gleadell, son of laborer Franklin Edmund Gleadell and his wife Winifred Irene Davis. He took his mother's last name while still a child. He joined FIDS in 1947, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base G in 1948. On Sept. 10, 1951, in Stanley, he married Lucy Phyllis McLaren (née Davis). His second wife was Nessie Butcher. He later moved to Auckland, NZ (he and his wife were there by 1963), where he worked as a carpenter, and in 2009 he was in a retirement home in Auckland.

Davis Anchorage. 68°35' S, 77°55' E. An anchorage, 1.5 km in extent, and generally 10-13 fathoms deep, it extends southwards from the S point of Anchorage Island, and is bounded on the W by Krat Rocks and Hobby Rocks, or more specifically by an imaginary line drawn between Krat Rocks and Newman Shoal, and on the E by the rocks and shoal water extending for 0.8 km offshore from Davis Station, off Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Used as an anchorage by ANARE since 1957, and named by them in association with the station. A hydrographic survey was carried out here by Tom Gale on the *Thala Dan*, in 1961. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

[1]**Davis Bay**. 66°08' S, 134°05' E. A bay, 22 km wide at its entrance, indenting the coast of Wilkes Land for 13 km between Cape Cesney and Lewis Island. Discovered in Jan. 1912, from the *Aurora,* by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for John King Davis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

[2]**Davis Bay** *see* **Salmon Bay**, **Davies Bay**

Davis Bluff. 78°09' S, 167°35' E. A rock bluff, rising to 400 m, 4 km NE of Isolation Point, in the E part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Randall W. Davis, of the Department of Marine Biology, at Texas A & N, who studied the Weddell seals in the ice areas of McMurdo Sound, between 1977 and 2000, including a winter at White Island with Michael A. Castellini, in 1981. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 17, 1995.

Davis Coast. 64°00' S, 60°00' W. The 74-km-long portion of the NW coast of Graham Land between Cape Kjellman and Cape Sterneck (the British refer to Cape Sterneck as Cape Herschel). In Jan. 1820, Bransfield discovered part of it, and Pendleton may have discovered more of it on a trip from Deception Island in 1820. On Nov. 17, 1820, Palmer discovered another part of it from Orléans Strait. John Davis further explored this coast in Feb. 1821, while searching for seals from the *Huron*. Powell, on his 1822 chart, refers to the N coast of the mainland, from about 57°W to the N entrance of Gerlache Strait and the N end of Liège Island, as Palmer's Land. This coast (i.e., what is now the Davis Coast), together with the N coast of what is now called the Trinity Peninsula, were referred to in the 1829 *Chanticleer* Expedition chart as Trinity Land. On Webster's 1834 map from the same expedition, this coast seems to be included in what was called Clarence Land, named for the Duke of Clarence. Charts from FrAE 1837-40 refer to this area as both Terre de Clarence and Terres de Palmer (i.e., "Palmer's lands"), but, as on Webster's map, the coordinates are somewhat vague. Similarly with a French map of 1851, which refers to it as Terre Palmer. Maps and charts from 1894 until the 1920s delineate this coast in a multitude of ways. On Shackleton's map of 1919, for example, he calls it Trinity Coast. However, in the 1920s, Palmer Coast

was the name that came to be generally accepted for that stretch of the coast between Cape Sterneck and Cape Kjellman, and it appears as such on U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg's map of 1937, and on a 1948 British chart. On a 1946 Argentine map it appears as Costa de Palmer, but on one of their 1949 charts as Costa Palmer. On a 1947 Chilean chart is appears as Costa del Presidente González Videla, for the president of Chile, 1946-52. It appears as Palmer Coast in the British gazetteer of 1955. However, in 1965, US-ACAN renamed it for John Davis (there being too many features as it was with the name Palmer), the sealing captain, who landed here (the first recorded landing on the continent), at Hughes Bay, in 1821, in the *Cecilia*. UK-APC accepted that name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Costa Palmer, but, because that is the name used by the Argentines, they subsequently changed it to Costa de Palmer.

Davis Creek *see* **Salmon Stream**

Détroit (de) Davis Gilbert *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Davis Gilbert Bay *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Davis Gilbert Inlet *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Davis Gilbert Strait *see* **Gilbert Strait**

[1]**Davis Glacier** *see* **Arthur Glacier**

[2]**Davis Glacier**. 75°45' S, 162°10' E. A heavily crevassed glacier, 24 km long and 10 km wide, it flows in a NE and E direction from the NW slopes of Mount George Murray, in the interior upland of Victoria Land, to enter the Ross Sea opposite the S end of Lamplugh Island, contributing to the ice that flows N along the W side of that island and to the Cheetham Ice Tongue. Charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for John King Davis. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Davis Hills. 86°52' S, 150°00' W. A small group on the S side of Klein Glacier, where that glacier enters Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Parker Davis, VX-6 photographer in Antarctica in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Davis Ice Piedmont. 70°38' S, 166°16' E. About 16 km long and 6 km wide, on the N side of Missen Ridge, on the N coast of Victoria Land. In 1841 Ross named a feature in this area as Cape Davis, for John E. Davis. This name was also seen spelled (erroneously) as Cape Davies. Modern explorers could not find a cape here, so they named this ice piedmont in the same area in order to preserve Ross's naming. US-ACAN accepted the naming in 1970, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Davis Ice Rise. 74°56' S, 110°18' W. An ice rise, 6 km long, near the terminus of Smith Glacier, and 13 km SE of Mayo Peak, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from Landsat images from 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Arthur Robert Davis, USN, supply officer during OpDF 1976 (i.e., 1975-76) and OpDF 1977 (i.e., 1976-77).

Davis Island. 64°06' S, 62°04' W. About 3 km long, and just E of Abbott Island, it blocks most of the channel which separates Liège Island from Brabant Island, at the head of Bouquet Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. De Gerlache gave the name Harry Island to either this island or nearby Harry Island (no one is sure which, but the issue resolved itself—*see* **Harry Island**). It was visited again by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Davis, for Walter G. Davis (*see* **Point Davis**). It appears as Davis Island on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but on another of their charts, in 1960, as Harry Islet. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name Davis Island was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Davis, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Davis Islands. 66°40' S, 108°25' E. A small group of rocky islands and rocks, including Hudson Island, in the W part of the entrance to Vincennes Bay. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and first mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett (*see* **Blodgett Iceberg Tongue**) in 1955. Photographed again in 1956, from an ANARE aircraft. Their position was fixed in Feb. 1960, by ANARE personnel who landed from the *Magga Dan*, under Phil Law. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Malcolm Davis. However, the Australian gazetteer says that ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958.

Davis Knoll. 82°10' S, 155°01' E. A partly ice-covered nunatak, 13 km N of Mount Ester, at the head of Lucy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas C. Davis, Jr., USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1961-62. ANCA accepted the name.

Davis Nunataks. 85°37' S, 166°36' E. A small cluster of rock nunataks, 5 km NW of Mount Ward, forming a S outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ronald N. Davis, USARP geomagnetist and seismologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963.

Davis Peninsula. 66°35' S, 98°47' E. A long strip of ice-covered land, 5 km wide, between Reid Glacier and Northcliffe Glacier, or (to put it another way) between Reid Glacier and Robinson Bay, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for John King Davis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Davis Point *see* **Point Davis**

Davis Promontory. 84°41' S, 96°30' W. A low south-facing promontory, completely snow-covered, near the NE end of Havola Escarpment. Occupied by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party of 1960-61, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Chief Petty Officer Walter L. Davis (b. 1926. d. April 30, 2009), USN, chief construction mechanic at Ellsworth Station in 1957 and at Byrd Station in 1960. He was in charge of tractor maintenance on the Byrd-South Pole Overland Trek (q.v.) of 1960-61, which passed a few miles N of this promontory on Christmas Day, 1960.

Davis Ridge. 71°24' S, 63°00' W. An irregular-shaped ridge rising above the ice surface 10 km ESE of the summit of Mount Jackson, it is apparently an outlier of the massif upon which that mountain stands, in the E part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, and named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Brent L. Davis, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1971, and elsewhere in the Antarctic Peninsula in 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Davis Saddle. 76°23' S, 147°09' W. An ice saddle, just E of Mitchell Peak, on Guest Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Clinton S. Davis, USN, bosun's mate on the *Glacier* here in 1961-62.

Davis Sea. 66°00' S, 92°00' E. AAE 1911-14 discovered this sea from their ship, the *Aurora*, and gave the name to the expanse between Drygalski Island and Termination Ice Tongue, Mawson naming it for John King Davis. However, the name was later extended to include the coastal sea between the Shackleton Ice Shelf and the E end of the West Ice Shelf, between the Wilhelm II Coast and the Queen Mary Coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Davis Station. 68°35' S, 77°58' E. Year-round, permanently occupied Australian scientific station, on Breidnes Peninsula, on the E side of Prydz Bay, 27.5 m above sea level, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Opened by Phil Law on Jan. 13, 1957, and named for John King Davis. **1957 winter**: Bob Dingle (q.v.) (meteorologist and officer-in-charge), Bruce Stinear (q.v.) (geologist), Alan Hawker (radio supervisor; *see* **Hawker Island**), Nils Lied (q.v.) (weather observer and assistant radio officer), and Bill Lucas (diesel mechanic; *see* **Lucas Island**). **1958 winter**: Max Flutter (weather observer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Flutter Island**), Elliott Trigwell (radio supervisor; *see* **Trigwell Island**), Peter Turner (weather observer and radio officer; *see* **Turner Island**), and Lin Gardner (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic). **1959 winter**: Hans Otto "Hosie" Steiger (weather observer and officer-in-charge; b. April 12, 1922, Switzerland, and came to Australia in 1951; he's dead now; never had a feature named after him, but he did play the accordion), weather observers Mike O'Gorman (*see*

O'Gorman Rocks) and Claude Braunsteffer (*see* **Braunsteffer Lake**), Jannes Keuken [weather observer (radio); *see* **Keuken Rock**], Horace P. "Ted" Fuller (radio supervisor; he never had a feature named after him either), Ray Torckler (radio officer; *see* **Mount Torckler**), Alan Newman (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Newman Shoal**), and James "Jock" Eadie (cook; he never had a feature named after him either). **1960 winter**: Ian Douglas (officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Douglas**), weather observers Noel Barratt (*see* **Barratt Island**) and Leon Jennings-Fox (q.v.), Keith Oldroyd [weather observer (radio); *see* **Oldroyd Island**], M.T. Keith Power (radio supervisor; from Cabarlah, Qld.; he did not have a feature named after him), John Molle (radio officer; *see* **Molle Glacier**), Derrick Hobby (diesel mechanic; *see* **Hobby Rocks**), and Bill Suter (cook; *see* **Suter Island**). **1961 winter**: Malcolm Hay (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Hay**), weather observers Vic Jabs (*see* **Lake Jabs**), Barry Mercer (*see* **Mount Mercer**), and Frank Trajer (*see* **Trajer Ridge**), Nils Lied (q.v.) (weather observer and assistant radio officer), Alex Brown (q.v. and *see* **Sørtindane Peaks**) (radio supervisor), Tony Warriner (q.v.) (radio operator), Harry Redfearn (diesel mechanic; *see* **Redfearn Island**), and Mike Scanlan (cook; *see* **Scanlan Peak**). **1962 winter**: Jim Harrop (weather observer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Harrop Island**), John Armanini [meteorological (radio) and weather observer; *see* **Armonini Nunatak** (sic)], weather observers Garry Bradley (*see* **Bradley Ridge**) and Norm Trott (*see* **Mount Trott**), John Boda (medical officer; *see* **Mount Boda**), John Molle (radio officer; *see* **Molle Glacier**), David J. "Dave" Ward (radio operator; he did not have a feature named after him), Geoff Hulcombe (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Hulcombe Ridge**), and Paul Teyssier (cook; *see* **Teyssier Island**). **1963 winter**: William F. "Bill" Young (electrical fitter and officer-in-charge; *see* **Young Nunataks**), weather observers Jim Holder (*see* **Holder Peak**), Evan Lee [*see* [1]**Lee Nunatak**] and David Dodd (*see* **Dodd Island**), Bryan M. Eyre [weather observer (radio); he did not have a feature named after him], Des Lugg (medical officer and 2nd-in-command; *see* **Lugg Island**), Bill Strover (radio supervisor; *see* **Strover Peak**), Ron Foale (radio operator; *see* **Foale Nunatak**), and Ted Giddings (cook; *see* **Mount Giddings**). **1964 winter**: Norman E. "Norm" Trott (weather observer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Trott**), weather observers Mike Wignall (*see* **Wignall Nunataks**) Peter Charles Griffin (he did not have a feature named after him), and Chris Kotterer (*see* **Kotterer Peaks**), Alf Svensson [weather observer (radio); *see* **Svensson Ridge**], Ken Mayman (medical officer; *see* **Mayman Nunatak**), Fred Bakker (radio supervisor; *see* **Mount Bakker**), Ron Whelan (radio officer; *see* **Whelan Nunatak**), Wally Goodall (diesel mechanic; *see* **Goodall Ridge**), and Rick Schmitter (cook; *see* **Schmitter Peak**). **Jan. 25, 1965**: The station was closed by Phil Law. **Feb. 15, 1969**: The station re-opened. **1969 winter**: Des Parker (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Parker Hill**), Ken Bennett (q.v.) (radio operator and 2nd-in-command), Peter Jackson (weather observer-in-charge; *see* **Jackson Hill**), Lou Ostril (senior weather observer; *see* **Bela Hill**), weather observers Dave Cowan (*see* **Lake Cowan**) and Alan McCallum (*see* **Lake McCallum**), Alan McNeill (physicist; *see* **Lake McNeill**), Ron McLean (radio supervisor; *see* **McLean Point**), Paul Watts (senior diesel mechanic and plant inspector; *see* **Watts Lake**), and John Tarbuck (cook; *see* **Tarbuck Crag**), and Barbarella (the dog). **1970 winter**: John Stalker (weather observer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Stalker**), Jeff Boyd (medical officer; *see* **Boyd Island**), Mike Zappert (radio supervisor; *see* **Zappert Point**), Dick Westwood (radio officer; *see* **Westwood Point**), Leo Farrell (weather observer; *see* **Lake Farrell**), Brian Chambers [senior radio technician (meteorology); *see* **Chambers Inlet**], John Taaffe (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Taaffe Ridge**), Allan Williams, Mark McGinley, Owen Powell, and Barbarella (the dog). **1971 winter**: Lin Gardner (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic and officer-in-charge), Robbin Waterhouse (medical officer; *see* **Waterhouse Island**), Brian Ryder (radio operator; *see* **Mount Ryder**), Keith Anderson (electronics technician; *see* **Lake Anderson**), Bob Nicholson [senior radio technician (meteorology); *see* **Lake Nicholson**], Ian Cabrie, John Carr, Ralph Dyer, Ivan Hawthorn, Gil Maher, Mike McGann, Phil Vardy. **1972 winter**: Desmond A. "Des" Gillespie (officer-in-charge), Dave Armstrong, Don Baker, Ray Brookes, Peter Butcher, John Jackson, Tony Morgan, Mark Navin, John Squibb, Peter Stanimirovic, Charles Tivendale (radio technical officer), Lance Walkem, and Cactus (the dog). **1973 winter**: Barry M. Bromham (officer-in-charge), Dave Bishop, Richard Cody, Bruce Eyers, Dan Grace (biologist; *see* **Grace Lake**), Rod Gracie, Vic Grey, Ivan Hawthorn, Mark Meyer, John P. O'Shea (radio technical officer), Dave Rounsevell (q.v.) (biologist), Jorg Suckau, Russ Willey, and Trevor Tierney, and Cactus (the dog). **1974 winter**: Douglas Charles "Doug" Blandford (officer-in-charge), Mark Bedson, Peter Neilsen, Ray Brookes, Brian West, Dick Williams (limnologist; *see* **Williams Lake**), Harry Burton (biologist; *see* **Burton Lake**), Peter Cave, Bill Cowell (cook; *see* **Cowell Island**), Ted Elkington, Geoff Morgan (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic and 2nd-in-command), Alan Johnstone, Gary March, Gerald "Gerry" Millward (radio technical officer), and Nina (the dog). **1975 winter**: Graeme E. Colbeck (officer-in-charge), Roger Barker (aquatic biologist; *see* **Barker Channel**), Eric Szworak (q.v.) (radio technical officer), Russ Willey, Dave Burns, Peter Campbell (limnologist; *see* **Lake Campbell**), Kevin Donovan, John Duncan, Jean-Pierre Franceschini, Graeme Goller, Tony Le Grip, Bruce Petersen, Ron Russell, Geoff Sadler, and Nina (the dog). **1976 winter**: Pieter Arriens (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Bruce Alden, Brian Ball, David Barrett (q.v.), Lee Bowling, Read Edwards, Peter Horton, Darryl Kath, Neil Moffatt, Robert "Bob" Saunders (radio technical officer), Dagur Vilhjalmsson, Iain Watt, Vic Watt, Bob Waugh, and Nina (the dog). **1977 winter**: Alan Parker (q.v.) (carpenter and officer-in-charge), Nevil Alexander, Jonathan Broadhurst, Dave Burns, Col Christiansen, Max Ellis, Dave Everitt, Paul Fittock, Ray Hand, Eric King, Frank Nielsen (radio technical officer), Mark Podkolinski, Hans Vandersant, Don Ward. **1978 winter**: Phil Barnaart (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Greg Brown, Harry Burton (biologist; *see* **Burton Lake**), Denis Carroll, Chas Cosgrove, Trevor Cowell, Lloyd Fletcher (q.v.) (medical officer — he would return in 2008), Ken Hanson (q.v.), Greg Hoffmann (q.v.) (building supervisor), Brian Kurtzer, Jim Lowe, Rich Reyes, Geoff Sadler, Alan Ward. **1979 winter**: Edward A. "Ted" Mitchener (officer-in-charge), Mike Burch (biologist; *see* **Burch Lake**), John Coverdale, Alistair Crombie, Malcolm Griffin, Ray Hinchey (q.v.), Neil Jones, Ian Kavanagh, Chris Minehan, John V. Morrissey, Eric Szworak (q.v.) (radio technical officer), Robin Regester (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Will Twycross, Gordon Watson. **1980 winter**: Timothy J. "Tim" Halden-Brown (officer-in-charge), Rod Bunt, Graham Whiteside (q.v.), Ray Chant, Chris Corbett, David N. "Dave" Robertson (radio technical officer), Allan Davey, Werner Gaugler, John Hayes, Paul Horne, Lloyd McMurtie, Peter Murrell, John Niehof, Rob Partridge, Robin Welsh, Dave Paulin, John Pickard, Lindsay Swindells. **1981 winter**: Gert Herman Wantenaar (officer-in-charge), Geoff Beer, Bill Singleton, John Costin, Dale Smith, Andy Donaldson, Colin Heath, Karol Styk, Louise Holliday (the first Australian woman to winter-over at an Antarctic base), Dale Uren, Alan Jeffrey (q.v.), Terry Walker, Bruce Lees, Claude Llabres, Garry Watson (q.v.), Bob Mathews, Ian James McLean (radio technical officer), Ray Morris, Peter Naughton, Gary Owen, Mike Whitehouse, Ian Reid, Zhang Qingsong, Bob Sampson, Ron Sidebottom. **1982 winter**: Konrad Beinssen (officer-in-charge), Jan Adolph, Nikolay Voloshinov, Neil Sommers-Cain, Lu Peiding, Howard Berridge, Chris McCabe, Brian Brawley, Glen McAuliffe (radio technical officer), Joweli Bulu, Pat McSweeney, Dave Burrows, Mark Navin, Dave Coles, Rick Perrin, Ron Sykes, Greg Crow, Mark Tucker, Roger Welsh, Tony Dick, Fred Menk, David Paine, Ray Hinchey (q.v.), Shane Rollins, Don Horsley, John A. O'Connor. **1983 winter**: Peter A. Briggs (officer-in-charge), John Whitfield, Peter Sullivan, Daryl Grove, Chris Burke (biologist; *see* **Burke Basin**), Phillip Gumbrell, Ray Clark (radio technical officer), Dick Sibthorpe, Graham Dadswell (q.v.), Shane Jeppson, Kevin Denham, Ian McDonald, Vinod Dharkalgar, John Lee, John Duncan, Jiang Jialun, Col Evans, Stan Malachowski, Tony Everett (q.v.), Rhys Puddicombe, Ray Foxon, Roy Primm, Max Riley, Brent Fraser,

Abraham Robaard, Rodney Grice, Ron Sherwood. **1984 winter**: Phillip L. "Phil" Elliott (officer-in-charge), Bob Bandy (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Bandy Nunataks**), Tony Jennings, Cao Chong, Ross Jongejans, Brendan Chappell, Bob Orchard (q.v.), Tony Costello, Gary Pilmore, Pat Deprez, George Seidl, Don Reid, Wang Zipan, Erwin Erb (q.v.), Peter Franzmann, John Wignall, Ed Gilmour, Ken Green, Pelham Williams (q.v.), Stuart Hodges (q.v.), Tony Howell. The station was re-built susbtantially in the 1980s. **1985 winter**: Paul Butler [officer-in-charge; *see* [1]**Butler Island**], Rick Besso (carpenter; *see* **Besso Peak**), Ed Piket, Tim Walker, Stephen Bunning (builder; *see* **Bunning Hill**, and **Deaths**, 1985), Peter Sprunk (q.v.), Peter Sullivan, Mal Ellson (q.v.), Robin Tihema, Barry Gallagher, Norbert Trupp, Kevin C. Walker, Peter Gray, Pat Haddock, Charlie Weir (q.v.) (plant inspector), John Hetherington (radio technical officer), Richard Wilson, Rob Hollingshead, Alan Jeffrey (q.v.), Jianping Lin, John Kirkwood, Ray Morris, Paul Munro. **1986 winter**: Rob Easther (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Maurice Alafaci, Don Reid, Ken Bennett (q.v.) (radio operator and 2nd-in-command; he had last been at Davis in 1969), Geoff Wallace, Albert Bruehwiler (*see* **Lake Bruehwiler**), Bob Sampson, Alan Butterworth, Graham Canterbury (carpenter; *see* **Canterbury Hill**), Gillian Deakin, Michael Sherwood, John Ferris, John Francis, Nick Gales, Matthew K. Gould (radio technical officer), Richard Hill, Russell McLoughlin, Roger Milliet, Tim Price. **1987 winter**: Paul Butler [officer-in-charge; *see* [1]**Butler Island**], Terry Newton, Randall Bridgeford, Doug Cameron, Allen Rooke (q.v.), Bill Cowell (cook; *see* **Cowell Island**; Mr. Cowell had last been at Davis in 1974), Frank O'Rourke (radio technical officer), David DeLeacey, Simon French, David Rasch, Russell Garrick, Peter Sprunk (q.v.), John Gibson, Michael Whitehead, Graeme Hallyburton, Graham Haw, Pelham Williams (q.v.), Murray Hotchin, Brian Kinder, David Wythes, Trevor Lloyd, Lu-Qiang Xu, Wayne Strawbridge. **1988 winter**: Gert Herman Wantenaar (station leader), Denise Allen (q.v.), He Fu Yang, Mervyn "Max" Anderson, Bob Stow, John Armstrong, Steve Jourdain, Michael Blackwood, John W. Mason, Craig Collins, Andrew Martin, Mike Craven (q.v.), Brendan McMahon, Dennis Day, Derek Roach, Col Evans, Ian James McLean (radio technical officer), Dennis French, Tom Robinson, Andrew Gilder, Lidsay Swindells, Ian Gill, Tony Tymms, Geoff Watts, Dave Glazebrook, David B. Young, Robert Goble, Andrew McTaggart. **1989 winter**: Simon F. Young (station leader), Matthew Westbury, Roxanne Taylor, David Taylor, Rod Williams, John Webb, Tom Chlebowski, Robert Lang, Kevin Christensen, Ian LeFevre, Mick Cusick, Paul Kitchenman, Matt Dahlberg, Todd Mostyn, Paul Delaney (q.v.), Michael Reid, Paul Fenton, Russel McLoughlin, Paul Gleeson, Kevin Richardson, Brian C. Harvey, Keith Shadbolt, Col Hobbs, Carol Pye, Barry Smith, Steve Holland, Simon Townsend, Andrew Hucker, Brett Steers, Nigel Johnston, John Toms. **1990 winter**: Jon Akerman (station leader; *see* **Akerman Island**), Eddy Kretowicz, Morag Anderson, Graham Mills (q.v.), Peter Attard, Eric Osborn, Peter E. Brown, Ray Pike, Michael Clarke, Leigh Reardon (q.v.), Peter Croser, David Webb, Dick Graney, Pelham Williams (q.v.), Karen Hale, David Wilson, Michael Hesse, Simon James, Mike Knox-Little (q.v.), Ulla Knox-Little. By 1990 there were more people at Davis than any other Australian station, and more scientific programs being conducted. **1991 winter**: Alison Clifton (station leader), Garth Thompson, Lloyd Symons (q.v.), Peter Wilson, Des Addicoat, Alan Holmes, Alan Barber, Malcolm Kennedy, Peter J. Bourke, Peter Le Compte, Donald Miller, Terry Newton, Herbert Dartnall, Randall Wheaton (technical officer), Graham Pitson, Peter Dilger, Gary Eastwood, Nick Roberts, John Enfantie, Fiona Scott, Traci Hamilton, Jim Sebbens, Leigh Hasell, Dave Hunt, Mark Haste, Christine Spry, Peter Thompson. **1992 winter**: John Wilson (station leader), John Webb, Bob J. Thompson, Paul Synnott, Phil Berry, Phillip Bottomley, Ian Osborn, Graeme McDiarmid, Bruce Copplestone, Tracey Pitman, Steve Eiler, Dave Neudegg, Tony Galletti, Jeff Hunt, Janet Reynolds, David Grieve, Linda Pridham, Dave Jenkins, Glen Turner (technical officer), Mark Underwood, Di Mehonoshen, Lionel Whitehorn, Igor Pimenov, Graeme Germein, Lyn Rankin, Kevin Lee, Peter Sprunk (q.v.), David Stott, Stuart Mackle, Paul A. Smith. **1993 winter**: Peter Bayliss, John Niehof, Warren Blyth, Shane Phelps, Derek Bonar, Chris Legge, Dani Mayes, Joe Brennan, Selwyn Saunders, Brian Chilmaid, Paul Delaney (q.v.), Paul McCarthy, Robert Nixon, Jane Goddard, Simon Parcell, Dave Good, Alex Williams, Jon Grey, Tony Powell, Richard Teece, Dave Hunter, Peter A. "Fred" Rowell (technical officer), Greg Larkins. **1994 winter**: Michael Carr (station leader), Terry Newton, Trevor Bailey, Dale Hughes, Phil Berry, John Hinton, Denise Jones and Colin Blobel (they were married at the station on Sept. 3, 1994; the first ANARE couple to achieve this feat), Graham Smith (q.v.) (technical officer), Dave Cesar, Wayne Prier, Allan Riach, Helen Cooley, Rob Kiernan, Sunny Leung, Mike Craven, Peter Sprunk (q.v.), Rex Davies, Warren Miller, Robin Paton, Andrew Frankcombe, Kerrie Swadling, John Gibson, Robin Payne, Garry Watson (q.v.), Dick Graney, Pelham Williams (q.v.). **1995 winter**: Diana Patterson (q.v.) (station leader), John French, Scott Angelsey, Mark Milne, Gary Burton, Karen Quinnell, Geoff Cartwright, Lloyd Symons (q.v.), Mal Ellson (q.v.), Phillip Scholz, Andrew Frankcombe, Stuart Hodges (q.v.), Jenny Mackenzie, Paul Marshall, Glen McAuliffe (technical officer), Morris Pavlinovich, Di Mehonoshen. **1996 winter**: John Hancock (station leader), Ogilvie Thom, Frank Kenny, Wayne Heron, Jason Barnes, Roland Leschinski, Michael Ooyendyk, Robin Tihema, Phil Berry, Eleanor Bell, Gerry Clougher, Bob Libbiter, Sarah Mills, Peter Cockburn, Peter Field, Greg Stone (technical officer), Keith Finlayson, Russell Mudge, Brian Griffith, Robert Shanks. **1997 winter**: Peter Corcoran (station leader), Mark Atkinson, Graham Denny, David Gillies, Pene Greet (q.v.) (upper atmosphere physicist), Kevin Harland, Darren Houlihan, Bernie Keogh (technical officer), Stephen Koch, Michael Manion, Neville Martin, Dail Opulskis, Mario Martinez, Peter Orbansen (q.v.) (builder and carpenter), Ian Raymond, Bryan Ries, Fiona Scott, Calum Young, Meredy Zwar (q.v.). **Jan. 11, 1998**: Phil Law made a brief visit. **1998 winter**: B.V. Joseph "Joe" Johnson (station leader), Chris Hughes, Ross Garnsey, Neville Williams, John French, Noel Tennant, Andrew Bish, Mario Gonzalez, John Jones, Peter Pokorny, Cath Deacon, Karen Quinnell, Jeff Grove, Glenn Davies, Graham Mills, Justin Black, Christian Gallagher, and Wayne Heron. **1999 winter**: Ian Lanyon (station leader), Brian Clifford, Karl Rollings, Lloyd Symons, Jamie Ellett, Tim Last, Tracey Henshaw, John Breen, Ian Hall, Curtis Avenell, Ian John McLean, Sam Lake, Tim James, Mark Clear, Tony Morwood, John Innis, Colin Paterson, John Toms, Tom Stokes, Andrew Smith, Gareth Murtagh, Frances Phillips, Petra Heil, and Wayne Heron. **2000 winter**: Robert Tracey "Bob" Jones (station leader), Jack Gilbert, Brad French, Brendan Hill, Brett Hill, Mick Briscoe, Wally Owen, Peter Thompson, Robert Sharp, Joe Hopkins, Nick Jones, Darron Lehmann, Dennis Cooper, Andy Reid, Fredric Jobin, George Klich, Robin Tihema, Darren Harpur, Ray Bajinskis, Rob Pile, and Stay (who was, of course, a dog). **2001 winter**: Greg Carr, Dave Correll, Jenny Sheriden, Michael Terkildson, Graeme Wills, Colin Lee Hong, Krzysztof Krzton, Jacqui de Kroon, Peter McLean, Brian Clifford, Chad Marshall, Richard Taylor, Jeremy Smith, Jamie Dawns, Peter Orbansen (q.v.), Tim Chiselett, Sue Basson, Brett Noye, John Donaldson, Phil Smart, Mark Healy, Malcolm Lambert, Marek Tell. **2002 winter**: Ralph Botting, Mark Grainger, Nik Magnus, Frances Phillips, Mick Briscoe, Rob Thorne, Peter Bower, Andrew Dowdy, Felice Prosperi-Porta, Chris Legge, Jason Reinke, Barry Chester, Graham O'Hearn, Paul Wilson, Joseph Brennan, Peter Deith, David Mitchell, Trevor Ingram, Michael Carr, Brian Kittler, Adam Drinkell. **2003 winter**: Sean Wicks, Gil Barton, Cal Young, Cathie Saunders, Paul Peterson, Mark Maxwell, Chad Marshall, Richard Groncki, Tony Graham, Jim Milne, John Cadden Jeff Becker, Ian John Mclean, Dave Power, Nanette Madan, Dave Morgan, Geoff Fulton, Andrew Tink, Curtis Avenell, Malcolm Foster, Paula Mills, Sharon Labudda, Neil Hansen, Jeremy Smith, and Stay (the dog). **2004 winter**: Damon Ward, Mark Watson, David Van Duyl, Tim Edwards, Chris Goodfield, Finn Olsen, Steve Morrow, Ben

Manser, Peter Orbansen (q.v.) (builder and carpenter), Chris Sammut, Scott Madden, Tim Brown, Eleanor Bell, Tim Buckley, John Birss, Matthew McDonnell, Robert T. "Bob" Jones, Joseph Zagari, Colin Lee Hong, Peter Murphy, Gary Burton, Martin Tuxworth, Christin Hollas, Imojen Pearce. **2005 winter**: Peter Nink, Dave Nadin, Kirsten Johnston, Pat Brennan, Luke Ambry, Allan McAlister, Ian Phillips, Ruth Plathe, Barry O'Neill, Sharon Labudda, Rachael Robertson, Mark Austin, Chris Zale, Michael Woosey, John Travis, Howard Berridge, Kevin Gunn, Andrew Cunningham. **Nov. 19, 2005**: Peter Orbansen died. **2006 winter**: John Rich (station leader), Richard Umonas, Wayne Scandrett, Trevor Jackson, Chris Tickner, Darron Lehmann, Ross Reid, Tony Graham, Paul Dudley, Andrew Arnold, Camilla Stark, Dominic O'Sullivan, Graham Denyer, Mark Healy, Meredith Nation, Jason Allen, Leighton Ford, Daryl Xavier, Chris Sammut. **2007 winter**: Graham Cook (station leader), Jason Ahrens (plumber and deputy leader), Didier Monselesan (physicist), Luigi De Frenza (medical officer), Dave Correll (LIDAR engineer), Denise Allen (senior met observer), Annette Schlub (met observer), Colin Hughes (met technician), Glenn Roser (senior communications technical officer), Trevor Crews (communications technical officer), Glen Hoger (plant inspector), Dan Smith (carpenter), Barry Balkin and Glen Menere (electricians), Brendan Hopkins (plumber), Paul Barnes (mechanic), Matt Ryan (tradesman), and Tony Mortimer (chef). **2008 winter**: Pete Pedersen (leader), Andrew Thomas (supervising communicatons technical officer and deputy base leader), Jason Cull (communications technical officer), Andrew Cunningham (physicist), Harriet Paterson (marine scientist), Lloyd Fletcher (q.v.) (medical officer — he was last at Davis in 1978), Scott Adam (plant inspector), Mark Milnes (engineer), Greg Stone (meteorological technical officer), Ken Smith (carpenter and building services supervisor), Raymond Wright and Paul Jager (electricians), John Webb and Murray Rogers (plumbers), Noel Cottrell and Shane Thomas (diesel mechanics), and Dwayne Rooke (chef).

Davis Valley. 82°28' S, 51°09' W. An ice-free valley, just E of Forlidas Ridge, in the NE part of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. The floor of this valley is about 1550 feet above sea level. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted during USGS's own Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward H. Davis, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Davison Peak. 77°53' S, 164°04' E. A coastal peak, rising to 1340 m, 2.8 km E of Hobbs Peak, in the Denton Hills of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for William "Bill" Davison, of the zoology department of Canterbury University, in NZ, who, from 1983 onwards, specialized in Antarctic fish research. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Davis's Strait *see* **Nelson Strait**

Davisson, Thomas. b. 1804, Stonington, Conn. 1st mate on the *Courier*, in the South Shetlands, 1831-33. He was still alive and living in Stonington in 1860, still a sailor.

Davisville Glacier. 85°17' S, 128°30' W. About 50 km long, it flows from the N slopes of the Wisconsin Range, between Lentz Buttress and Moran Buttress, and trends NW to merge with the lower portion of Horlick Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Davisville, Seabee headquarters on the Narragansett Bay, in Rhode Island.

Cape Davydov. 68°39' S, 154°45' E. An ice cape on the E side of Mawson Peninsula, in George V Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and by SovAE 1956, who named it Mys Davydova, for Boris V. Davydov (1884-1925), Russian hydrographer, geodesist, and Arctic explorer. NZ-APC translated the name in 1961, and ANCA accepted that name on May 18, 1971.

Gora Davydova *see* **Mount Ruhnke**

Mys Davydova *see* **Cape Davydov**

Dawley, Frank Lucian. b. Dec. 14, 1907, Warwick, RI, son of farmer Alfred Dawley and his wife Phoebe Tillinghast. He joined the U.S. Navy at the age of 15 (his older sister went with him to the recruiting office and lied for him), and was machinist on both halves of USAS 1939-41. By 1942 he was a chief machinist, was then commissioned, and was a lieutenant commander and executive officer on the *Burton Island* during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. He married again, in 1946, to Teresa Varney, retired as engineering officer at Portsmouth Naval Yard (NH) after 31 years and 18 days in the Navy, and died in Kittery, Me., on Sept. 21, 1970. Admiral Cruzen was the godfather of his younger son.

Dawrant, Allan John. b. Feb. 1, 1951, Christchurch, NZ. A Post Office radio technician, he wintered-over at Scott Base in 1973 and 1976, then back to the Post Office.

Islotes Dawson. 60°31' S, 45°46' W. A group of small islands off the W end of Conception Point (the northernmost point of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Dawson. 77°46' S, 86°21' W. A sharp, pyramidal mountain, rising to 2695 m, 4 km NW of Mount Reimer, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by them for Merle Dawson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Dawson, Merle R. "Skip." b. July 27, 1906, Maryland, son of Chesapeake Bay oysterman William Dawson and his wife Pearl. He entered the Army on July 1, 1924. He was a major in 1956 during OpDF II, and was on the first Globemaster out of NZ, on Oct. 20, 1956, bound for McMurdo Sound. From Nov. 7 to Dec. 16 of that year he led the Army-Navy Trail party from Little America V to open up the way to Byrd Station. He retired, highly decorated, as a colonel on Aug. 1, 1964, and became project manager for ship operations for the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs from 1965 to 1970. He died at Annapolis, on Feb. 14, 1986, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Dawson Head. 70°44' S, 61°50' W. A high coastal point, or headland, along the NW side of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Opie Lloyd Dawson (b. Dec. 20, 1919, Seattle), U.S. Coast Guard, commander of the *Glacier* during the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. Originally plotted in 70°43' S, 61°57' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount Dawson-Lambton. 78°54' S, 160°37' E. Also called "Mount Dawson and Lambton." Rising to 2295 m (the New Zealanders say 2644 m), 5 km (the New Zealanders say about 10 km) SW of the summit of Mount Speyer, in the Worcester Range, NW of Moore Bay, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BAE 1901-04, and named by them for the Misses Dawson-Lambton, supporters, all born in Wetheral, Cumberland, daughters of Durham landed proprietor John Dawson (changed his name to John Dawson-Lambton) and his wife Eleanor Anderson — Ann Emilia (b. 1835), Liz (*see* **Dawson-Lambton Glacier**), and Emily Caroline (1840-1917). They lived part of the time at Swinburne Castle, in Northumberland. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dawson-Lambton Glacier. 76°15' S, 27°30' W. A heavily crevassed glacier (or ice stream), it flows NW to enter the SE part of the Weddell Sea, just W of the Brunt Ice Shelf, S of Halley Station, on the Caird Coast of Coats Land. It is probably the world's largest glacier (or ice stream). Discovered on Jan. 16, 1915, by Shackleton, who described it as a "huge glacial overflow from the ice sheet," and named it Dawson-Lambton Glacier, for Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton (b. 1836, Wetheral, Cumberland), principal backer of BITE 1914-17. She had also been a backer of BNAE 1901-04, when Shackleton showed her around the *Discovery*. She had a soft spot for the great explorer, possibly for all great explorers, for she also backed Mawson's AAE 1911-14. There is a 1945 Argentine reference to it as Ventisquero Dawson Lamston (which is a not untypical cock-up), and on a 1946 Argentine map it appears as Glaciar Dawson Lamblon (another of the aforementioned cock-ups). However, it does appear on another Argentine chart of that time as Glaciar Dawson Lambton (without the hyphen). This was all too much for the Argentines, so,

when ArgAE 1953-54 surveyed the area, they renamed it for themselves as Glaciar Buenos Aires, after their capital, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Dawson-Lambton Glacier in 1947. Following a reconnaissance flight by BCTAE 1956-57, it was reported by Fuchs, Hillary, Blaiklock, et al, that the feature had receded quite considerably since 1915. It appears as Dawson-Lambton Glacier on the American Geographical Society's map of 1970, but on a USAF chart of that year as Dawsom Lambton Glacier (a cock-up). It appears on a 1971 British chart as Dawson Lampton Glacier (by now everyone had cocked up except the Chileans, who finally succumbed to the trend on a 1972 chart when they showed Glasiar Dawson Lambton). Following surveys by BAS personnel from Halley Station in 1967 and 1970, and after delineation from U.S. Landsat images taken on Feb. 22, 1974, the feature was redefined (by the British only) as Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream on June 11, 1980, and it appears a such in the 1982 British gazetteer. However, on a 1987 British chart it appears as Dawson-Lambton Glacier (which may be a cock-up, or it may be recognition of error).

Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream *see* **Dawson-Lambton Glacier**

Dawson-Lambton Trough. 76°00' S, 26°00' W. An undersea trough extending from the terminus of the Dawson-Lambton Glacier into the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in 1997, the name was accepted that year by international agreement.

Dawson Nunatak. 70°13' S, 65°02' E. About 5.5 km SSE of Mount Peter, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Peter L. "Strawb" Dawson, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Dawson Peak. 83°50' S, 162°33' E. A prominent ice-free peak rising to 2070 m, 8 km SW of Mount Picciotto, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John A. Dawson, aurora scientist at Pole Station in 1958.

Cape Day. 76°18' S, 162°46' E. About 17.5 km E of Mount Gauss, on the coast of Victoria Land, it is the S portal of the Mawson Glacier where that glacier becomes the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Bernard Day. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Isla Day *see* **Day Island**

Day, Bernard Cartmell. b. Aug. 18, 1884, Wymondham, Leics, son of architect and surveyor John Day and his wife Ellen Adams. He was educated at Wellingborough Grammar School, Northants. An electrician and motor engineer, he left the Arrol-Johnston Motor Car Company to be in charge of the (Arrol-Johnston) motor car on BAE 1907-09 and BAE 1910-13. On the latter expedition, he made the covers for the *South Polar Times*, and he also painted watercolors. After the expedition he moved to North Sydney, and married Annie G. Womersley in 1913. He continued to live in North Sydney, and died in 1934.

Day, Crispin Mark Jeremy. b. Aug. 15, 1960, Aldershot. A Royal Marine (1979-84), he was basically an Arctic man, but did BAS work in the Antarctic (he wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1987 and 1988, as a field assistant) and South Georgia, and also worked for tour companies. He did the 1991-92 and 1993-94 summers at Rothera, and in 1994-95 was a member of the field party in the James Ross area. He wintered-over again, in 1999, as BAS field assistant at Rothera.

Day, Roderick Wilson. b. 1881, Hull, son of solicitor's clerk Charles Wilson Day and his wife Caroline Lambert Sykes (a music teacher). He joined the Merchant Navy, and was 3rd mate on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He stayed at sea, as a commander, RNR, won the OBE in 1919, and partly dreamed up the idea of a British trade ship that would tour the world as a floating exhibition, showing off British goods. The ship was to be called the *British Industry*, and Day would be the skipper when it was launched in 1923. However, the scheme came to nought. On the evening of Jan. 17, 1929, at the Café Royal, in London, they threw an Antarctic dinner, and people came from far and wide. Day was the only representative from that particular *Terra Nova* voyage. He died in 1935, in London, aged 54.

Day Island. 67°15' S, 67°42' W. An island, 11 km long and 4.5 km wide, immediately S of The Gullet, and 3 km N of Wyatt Island, in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, between Arrowsmith Peninsula (on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land) and Adelaide Island. Named provisionally and descriptively as Middle Island in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who discovered it aerially, and were the first to (roughly) survey it. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 chart of that expedition, and also on a 1946 USAAF chart. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Tinguiririca, after the volcano in Chile. It was surveyed again by Fids from Base E in 1948, and renamed by them for Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Day (1899-1970), later (1950-55) hydrographer of the Navy, and coordinator of operations for IGY. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957, but on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Middle (Day) Island." On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Isla Day, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, and also by the Argentines.

Day Nunatak. 64°30' S, 57°21' W. An area of rock, in the form of a nunatak, exposed on the W side of the main ice-cap of Snow Hill Island, about 5 km N of Dingle Nunatak. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Crispin Day. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Gora Daykovaja *see* **Daykovaya Peak**

Daykovaya Peak. 71°28' S, 12°11' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1995 m, between Mount Hansen and Kåre Bench, in the Westliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named Gora Dajkovaja (i.e., "dyke mountain") by the Russians in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name Daykovaya Peak in 1970.

Daylight. There are 6 months of 24-hours-a-day daylight at the South Pole. The number of such daylight days decreases gradually as one goes north.

Cape Dayman. 70°46' S, 167°24' E. On the N side of Tapsell Foreland (which forms the S side of the entrance to Yule Bay), on the extreme W end of the Pennell Coast, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841 and named by him for Joseph Dayman. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Dayman, Joseph. b. Aug. 27, 1818, Dover, son of the curate there, Rev. Charles Dayman (later vicar of Great Tew, Oxford, from 1830 until his death in 1847) and his French wife Flave Restinde. He entered the Navy on Oct. 21, 1831, was promoted to midshipman on May 11, 1838, and transferred from the *Excellent* to the *Erebus* for RossAE 1839-43. On the completion of the expedition, he was promoted to lieutenant on Oct. 4, 1843, and in 1845 transferred to the steamer *Tartarus,* and in 1846 to the *Rattlesnake*, on which Huxley was naturalist. From 1852 to 1856 he was additional surveyor on the *Hydra*, at the Cape of Good Hope. By 1857 he was a lieutenant commander, skipper of the frigate *Cyclops* (from April to September of that year), as part of the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron, which helped make the telegraphic connection between the UK and the USA. On Jan. 1, 1858 he was promoted to commander, and took command of the *Gorgon*, and in May 1859 took over the *Firebrand*. In Nov. 1859 he went to the *Fisgard*, and to the *Hornet* in 1861. On Sept. 19, 1863 he was promoted to captain. He never married, moved to Poughill, Cornwall, and died on Nov. 21, 1868, at Plymouth.

Monte Dayné *see* **Dayné Peak**
Mount Dayné *see* **Dayné Peak**
Pico Dayne *see* **Dayné Peak**
Pico Dayné *see* **Dayné Peak**
Sommet Dayné *see* **Dayné Peak**

Dayné, Pierre-Joseph. b. Nov. 14, 1865, Valsavarenche, Italy. In June 1898 he became an Alpine porter, and on June 19, 1899, an Alpine guide. He wrote a letter to Charcot asking to go on his trip to the North Pole, and

went, even when the expedition's direction was changed to the South, hence he became part of FrAE 1903-05. On June 23, 1903 he left Valsavarenche, accompanied as far as Villeneuve by one his sisters, Maddalena, and on June 25, 1903, left Aosta on the train bound for Torino, and then on to Paris, where he arrived in the early hours of June 27, 1903. He finally met Charcot on June 30, 1903. By July 4, 1903 he was in St. Malo. In Antarctica, he and Jacques Jabet were the first climb Savoia Peak, on Wiencke Island, on Feb. 7, 1905.

Dayné Peak. 64°54' S, 63°36' W. A distinctive pyramidal peak rising to 730 m, immediately NE of Cape Errera (the SW tip of Wiencke Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered, photographed, and roughly mapped in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by Charcot in 1903-05 as Sommet Dayné, for Pierre Dayné. During FrAE 1908-10, Charcot renamed it Pic Dayné. It appears as Mount Dayné on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Dayné Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears as such on a 1958 British chart, but in the 1958 British gazetteer it appears without the accent mark. It was resurveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955. It appears on three 1953 Argentine charts variously as Pico Dayné, Monte Dayné, and Monte Dainé, but the name Pico Dayné was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Daynes, Roger. b. 1942, Bromley, Kent, son of Harold A. Daynes and his wife Marjorie R. Sharvell. BAS meteorologist who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1972 and 1973, the second year also as base commander. He was on the faculty of the Polytechnic, in central London. In 1976 he was in the Arctic. In 1988 he started a company called Snowsled, manufacturing polar clothing.

Days, Stephen W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Dayton. 85°44' S, 158°41' W. A mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 1420 m on the E side of Amundsen Glacier, 8 km W of Mount Goodale, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys conducted during ByrdAE 1928-30, and from air photos taken during the same expedition. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Paul Kuykendall Dayton III (b. 1941), biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1964.

Bahía D'Azure *see* **Azure Bay**

Islotes de Afuera *see* **Afuera Islands**

17 de Agosto Refugio *see* **17 [Diecisiete] de Agosto Refugio** (under **D**)

Mount de Alençar *see* **Alençar Peak**

Mar de Bellingshausen *see* **Bellingshausen Sea**

Estrecho de Bismarck *see* **Bismarck Strait**

Mont De Breuck *see* **Mont DeBreuck**

De Breuckbreen. 71°53' S, 24°23' E. A glacier, about 7 km long, in the W part of the Brattnipane Peaks, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for William DeBreuck (sic; *see* **Mount DeBreuck**).

Mont De Brouwer *see* **Mount Brouwer**

De Camp Nunatak. 72°16' S, 160°22' E. An isolated nunatak, 5 km SE of Welcome Mountain, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Michael A. de Camp, biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Paso De Castilla. 64°49' S, 63°06' W. The marine passage between Lemaire Island and Lautaro Island, which connects the Gerlache Strait with Lientur Channel, in the approaches to Paradise Harbor, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Gabriel de Castilla (see next entry). Note: the "D" in "De" is capitalized in the feature, but not in the admiral's name, unless at the beginning of a sentence. The Argentines call this feature Paso Crámer Norte (in association with Isla Crámer, their name for Lautaro Island).

De Castilla, Gabriel. b. 1577, Spain. A navigator, in March 1603 he was commissioned by the viceroy of Peru to go into southern Chilean waters to repel Dutch buccaneers. He left Valparaíso with a fleet of 3 vessels—*Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes*, *Nuestra Señora de la Visitación*, and the galleon *Jesús María*, and is thought to have gone as far south as 64°S (this is based on findings by Edwin Swift Balch in the municipal archives in The Hague). De Castilla died in 1620.

De Castillo, Manuel. Captain of the *Primeroso-Mariana*, in Antarctic waters in 1819.

De Cecca, Jeremiah "Jerry." b. Sept. 18, 1894, Calitri, Italy. He immigrated to the USA as a child, and lived in Long Island. He was a mechanic for Wright Aviation, an expert in the Whirlwind engine that ByrdAE 1928-30 took to Antarctica, which is why he was picked to go on the expedition. He fell sick at Little America in Jan. 1929, and was (almost) replaced by Alfred Wolfgang. De Cecca got back to Dunedin, NZ, on the *Eleanor Bolling*, and from there made his way to Wellington, sailing from there on April 23, 1929 on the *Martyra* to San Francisco, which he reached on May 10. Herr Wolfgang never made it south of NZ. Jerry bowed to the linguistic inevitable, and changed the spelling of his last name to DeCheca, moved to Connecticut, and went to work for the Sinclair Refining Company, in NYC. He died in Greenwich, Conn., in June 1966.

Rocher de Débarquement *see* **Débarquement Rock**

De Dion Islets *see* **Dion Islands**

De Dobrowolski, Vladimir *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1924

Baie de Flandres *see* **Flandres Bay**

Mar de Flota *see* **Bransfield Strait**

De Flotte, Paul-Louis-François-René. b. Feb. 1, 1817, Landernau, France, into an ancient and noble Breton family, and grandson of Admiral Boulainvilliers. He entered the de la Flèche Military School in 1828, then on to naval school. He took part in the scientific expedition on board the *Venus*, and embarked on the *Zélée* at Tahiti on Nov. 15, 1838, as an élève, as part of FrAE 1837-40. He was promoted to ensign on Aug. 20, 1839. In 1846 he was promoted to lieutenant, partly because of his technical innovations for steam ships. He took part in the February 1848 revolution in Paris, as a member of Blanqui's socialist group, was arrested on June 26 for his part in the May events in Paris, and was imprisoned in Belle Isle for a month. He resigned his naval commission on Dec. 13, 1849, and was elected deputy from Seine to the Legislative Assembly, served from March 10, 1850 to Dec. 2, 1851, and after the Dec. 2 coup was expelled from France. He went to Belgium, but returned to France secretly, and, under an assumed name, worked for a railroad company for 8 years, building tunnels and viaducts. Then he organized a group of French volunteers at Genoa to help Garibaldi in his fight for Italian liberty. Garibaldi gave him command of a flotilla, and on Aug. 22, 1860, in Reggio, Italy, he was struck in the forehead by a bullet. Garibaldi effected a subscription drive to get a monument erected to de Flotte where he had fallen.

Pic de Gaulle *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Cape De Gerlache *see* **Cape Gerlache**

Détroit De Gerlache *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Estrecho De Gerlache *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Mount De Gerlache *see* **Mount Gerlache**

Punta De Gerlache *see* **Gerlache Island**

De Gerlache de Gomery, Adrien-Victor-Joseph. Known as Baron de Gerlache. b. Aug. 2, 1866, Hasselt, Belgium, son of Auguste de Gerlache and his wife Emma-Thérèse Biscops (*see* **Emma Island**). Contrary to his father's wishes, he went to sea, and was a naval lieutenant when he led BelgAE 1897-99. In 1901 he was in the Persian Gulf (the Arabian Gulf) and in 1903 joined FrAE 1903-05, but resigned in Buenos Aires on the way down. On Dec. 21, 1904, in Nice, he married Suzanne Poulet, had two children by her, and then they divorced on May 17, 1913. He assisted Shackleton in preparing BITE 1914-17, and in fact sold his yacht to the British explorer (the vessel was renamed *Endurance*). On Dec. 28, 1918, in Stockholm, he married again, to Elisabeth Höjer, by whom he had Gaston (see below). Most of de Gerlache's later years were spent in the Arctic, and he died on Dec. 4, 1934.

De Gerlache de Gomery, Gaston. b. Nov. 17, 1919, Brussels, son of the great explorer Adrien de Gerlache (see above) by his second wife. On Aug. 27, 1946, he (Gaston) married Anne-Marie-Germaine "Lily" Van Oost. He led BelgAE 1957-58, which set up Roi Baudouin Station, and BelgAE 1958-59. He died on July 13, 2006.

De Gerlache Point *see* **Gerlache Island**

De Gerlache Seamounts. 65°00' S, 90°30' W. An undersea feature off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by international agreement in 1988, for Adrien de Gerlache.

De Gerlache Strait *see* **Gerlache Strait**

De Gerlacheberget. 72°02' S, 27°19' E. A mountain N of Balchen Glacier, in the westernmost part of Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Gaston de Gerlache.

De Giorgio, Georges. This is his story, basically as told by himself (with notes added by this writer that are based on independent research), and although it seems unbelievable, it would seem to be true. His father, Giorgio Donato Benedetto De Giorgio Di Barbarano, Conte di Santo Ponte, was a very wealthy and well-connected Italian boat-builder (among other things, including diplomat), had been a cavalry officer in World War I, and had climbed in the Alps with the Duke D'Abruzzi. In France he met a 14-year-old girl from Chile, half Araucanian and half Spanish, named Violeta Valdés Herrera, there on a study grant for Indian girls. They married when Violeta was 15, and the count, wishing his first child to be born in Italy, began the drive toward Ventimiglia. The car crashed at 2 A.M., on Oct. 31, 1928, at a little place called La Bergerette, near Cap d'Antibes, before they could get to the Italian border, and the baby (Georges) was born at the scene of the accident. He was baptized in Algeria, and spent his early years in France, England, and the USA. The count, having won in a bet some land in Viña del Mar, near Valparaíso, took the family to live there, and continued in the boat-building business. That year Sir Hubert Wilkins visited the count, and left, by chance, a can of pemmican, which, some years later, Georges discovered while he was a cub scout, and which he ate, much to his chagrin. In 1946, in the *Mercurio* (the Valparaíso newspaper), Georges, who was then helping his father in the boat yard, read of the forthcoming Finn Ronne expedition to Antarctica (RARE 1947-48), and, through Wilkins (who was helping select personnel for the expedition), volunteered. When Ronne's ship finally pulled into Valparaíso, Georges went out to it in a bum boat, went on board, and was shown around by McLean and Thompson. He met Ronne, who had just had a man desert, and was taken on at the last minute as mess boy, his job being to help Sig Gutenko. He may have been the first Chilean to winter-over in Antarctica. After the expedition, he did his national service, being taken on as supercargo on the Swedish ship *Trivia*, on charter by the Chileans. He then spent the 1949 winter as a vice primero aspirante (meaning a sergeant who would be in line for a commission after his tour of duty) and technical adviser at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, and in 1950, after that expedition, went to sea, becoming a captain plying the Pacific for decades. In 1955-56 he was with Bill Tilman (q.v.) on the *Mischief* (not in Antarctic waters). He retired from the sea in 1994, and, having moved to the USA some years before, now settled in California, then Oregon, and finally Great Falls, Montana. Into his 80s he was a guide for the Lewis and Clark Tourism Center. Note: His name is, and always has been, Georges de Giorgio (sic), but the Chileans, of course, named him Jorge. In the traditional Chilean style his name therefore became (in Chile) Jorge de Giorgio Valdés, but, somehow, along the way, the "de" became "Di," and the error was perpetuated.

Costa de Graham *see* **Graham Coast**

Rocher de Gravenoire *see* **Gravenoire Rock**

De Guébriant Islets *see* **Guébriant Islands**

De Haven, Edwin Jesse. b. May 7, 1816, Philadelphia, son of William de Haven and his wife Marice McKeever. He entered the U.S. Navy in 1830, and was acting master on USEE 1838-42. He joined the *Vincennes* at Callao, and later transferred to the *Peacock* at Fiji. He fought in the Mexican War, and was later at the U.S. Naval Observatory. In 1850 he led the first Henry Grinnell expedition to the Arctic looking for Sir John Franklin. He married Mary Norris (De Costa), retired from the Navy in 1862 due to ill health, and died on May 1, 1865.

De Haven Glacier. 67°03' S, 127°32' E. A piedmont glacier, about 22 km wide, flowing into the SW side of Porpoise Bay, on the Banzare Coast. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, first delineated from these photos by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, and plotted in 66°59' S, 127°32' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Edwin De Haven. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971. It was later re-plotted.

Glaciar De Hoz *see* **Balch Glacier**

De Hoz Glacier *see* **Balch Glacier**

Mont De Kerckhove de Denterghem *see under* **K**

De Kermadec, Félix Casimir Marie Huon *see under* **Huon de Kermadec**

Anse de la Baleinière. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A narrow channel penetrating deeply to the W of Mont Cervin, in the direction of "the pré," on the NE coast of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. It served as an embarcation shelter during the French expeditions.

Baie de la Christiane. 66°43' S, 140°31' E. A small bay between two points, in the N part of Cape Bienvenue, in the Géologie Archipelago, on the coast of Adélie Land. Named by Paul-Émile Victor for the *Christiane*, one of the 2 hydrographic vessels destroyed in the 1961-62 storm while in their normal mooring place (in what is now called Baie des Épaves). The name is not used anymore. *See also* **Baie de l'Evelyne** (under **D**).

Isla de la Colina *see* **Heywood Island**

Punta de la Colina. 63°11' S, 56°19' W. A point on the E coast of Joinville Island, at the W end of the Larsen Channel, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Name means "point of the hill" in Spanish.

Cerro de la Costa *see* **Cerro Araos**

Punta de la Descubierta. 63°00' S, 60°44' W. A point on the SW coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish for Malaspina's ship.

De la Farge, Antoine-Auguste-Thérèse Pavin *see under* **Pavin**

Mar de la Flota *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Islote De la Fuente *see* **Fuente Rock**

Île de la Houle *see* **Houle Island**

Mont de la Laguna *see* **Laguna Hill**

Îlôt de la Midwinter. 66°41' S, 139°56' E. A little island in Baie Pierre Lejay, ESE of Cap André Prud'homme, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because the first gravimetric measurements of this island were taken on Midwinter's Day, 1958 (June 21).

Cape de la Motte. 67°00' S, 144°25' E. A prominent cape that separates Watt Bay from Buchanan Bay, with Mount Hunt rising to 520 m above the continental ice just behind it, W of Mertz Glacier, on the coast of George V Land. This may be the Point Case that Wilkes discovered on Jan. 23, 1840, from Cape Disappointment, during USEE 1838-42. Charted by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for C.P. de la Motte. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

De la Motte, Clarence W. Petersen. b. 1892, Bulli, NSW, son of Charles Peter A.P. de la Motte and his wife Ada Lavonel. He received his early marine training on the barque *Northern Chief*, and became a 2nd mate in March 1911. Not long before becoming 3rd officer on the *Aurora* during AAE 1911-14, he had been 4th officer on the *Warrimoo*, for the Union Steamship Company of NZ. He signed on for Antarctica on Dec. 2, 1911, and signed off on March 18, 1913, at Lyttelton, NZ. On Sept. 23, 1913 he signed on again, as 3rd officer, and signed off finally on March 19, 1914. He was 1st officer on the *Aurora* in 1917, during BITE 1914-17. He died in Hornsby, Sydney, in 1970.

Îlot de la Sainte-Blanche. 66°41' S, 139°54' E. An islet W of Île du Navigateur, near the coastal ice cliff at the back of Baie Pierre Lejay. So named by the French in 1958, because on the previous July 9 (St. Blanche's Day) gravimetric measurements were taken here for the first time.

Îlot de la Selle *see* **La Selle** (under **L**)

Îlot de la Tortue. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky island, N of Rostand Island, in the Anse du Pré, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977, because it is shaped like a tortoise ("tortue").

Îlot de la Vierge *see under* **L**

Costa de las Grutas. 63°53' S, 60°40' W. A coast, SW of the entrance to Mikkelsen Harbor, on the S side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, to the N of Orléans Strait. Named descriptively by the Chileans (the name means "coast of the grottoes"). It appears on Chilean charts and is still in use.

Collado de las Obisidianas. 62°56' S, 60°42' W. An ice-free hill rising above the lagoon on the SW side of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish ("hill of the obsidians"), for the fragments of obsidian which exist here. Note: These coordinates match exactly those of Laguna Hill (known by the British as Cross Hill, and by the Argentines as Monte de la Laguna), so it is possible that Collado de las

Obsidianas is merely the Spanish name for that hill.

Mont de Launoit *see* **Mount Launoit**

Île de l'Empereur *see* **Empereur Island**

Baie de l'Evelyne. 66°44' S, 140°54' E. A small bay in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by Paul-Émile Victor for the *Evelyne*, one of the 2 hydrographic vessels that were destroyed during the 1961-62 storm, while moored in their normal place in what is now called Baie des Épaves. The term is no longer used. *See also* **Baie de la Christiane** (under **D**).

Mont De Limburg Stirum *see* **Mount Limburg Stirum**

Baie de l'Ionosphère *see* **Ionosphere Bay**

De Locke, George W. Of Queens Village, NY. Chief engineer on the *Bear of Oakland*, for ByrdAE 1933-35. This from the *New York Times* of Sept. 26, 1933. Aside from this entry, Mr. De Locke is untrackable. Byrd does not mention him at all, ever.

De Lorme, Jacques-Eugène. b. June 17, 1817, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Nov. 23, 1839.

Archipiélago de los Ríos. 66°26' S, 66°20' W. A group of islands, islets, and rocks, extending in a WSW direction from the north-central part of Darbel Bay toward the Pauling Islands, in Crystal Sound, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Luis de los Ríos Echeverría, skipper of the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1962-63. The Argentines call it Archipiélago Entre Ríos, for their ship, the *Entre Ríos*.

Nunatak De los Santos. 66°02' S, 60°32' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula name by the Argentines.

Cape de Loubat *see* **Loubat Point**

Mont De Maere *see* **Mount Maere**

Cap de Margerie *see* **Cape Margerie**

De Martino, Alfredo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1935

De Mas *see* **Barlatier**

Colline de Mégalestris *see* **Megalestris Hill**

De Montravel, Louis-François-Marie Tardy *see under* **Tardy**

De Nogaret, Raimond. b. Jan. 16, 1817, Tonneins, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Tour de Pise *see under* **T**

Île de Rongé *see* **Rongé Island**

Isla de Ronge *see* **Rongé Island**

De Rongé Island *see* **Rongé Island**

De Roquemaurel, Louis-François-Gaston-Marie-Auguste. b. Sept. 20, 1804, Auniac, but at the age of a few months moved to Grenade (both villages being near Toulouse), where he grew up. He became an officer in the Navy at 25, and was lieutenant on the *Astrolabe*, and 2nd-in-command of that ship, during FrAE 1837-40. On his return, he became captain of a corvette, on Dec. 20, 1840. He died in 1878.

De Rothschild Islets *see* **Splitwind Island**

De Sauls, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cabo 18 de Setiembre *see* **Cabo Arauco**

De Soiza Reilly, Juan José. Argentine journalist commissioned by the magazine *Caras y Caretas*, to go to Antarctica on the *Pampa* in early 1933, when that vessel went on its annual relief expedition to Órcadas Station.

Península De Solier *see* **Península Poblete**

De Toledo, Joaquín. Skipper of the *San Telmo*, 1819-20.

De Tolnay, Albert. b. 1894, Hungary. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1925.

Cap De Trooz *see* **Cape Pérez**

Acantilado De Urquiza. 66°03' S, 60°37' W. A cliff on the NW side of Nunatak Scheaffino, on Jason Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

De Vicq Glacier *see* **DeVicq Glacier**

Cabo Deacon *see* **Cape Deacon**

Cape Deacon. 73°14' S, 59°50' W. An ice-covered cape forming the SE tip of Kemp Peninsula, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, when that expedition photographed part of Kemp Peninsula during exploratory flights over the area. Re-photographed by RARE 1947-48, who, with Fids from Base E, surveyed it from the ground in Nov. 1947. FIDS named it for George Deacon. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1954 British chart plotted in 73°17' S, 59°53' W, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and appears with corrected coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1986 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Deacon, and that is the name used today by the Argentines as well as by the Chileans. This cape is not to be confused with Punta Albornoz, which forms the SW tip of Kemp Peninsula.

Monte Deacon *see* **Deacon Peak**

Pico Deacon *see* **Deacon Peak**

Deacon, George Edward Raven. b. March 21, 1906, Leicester, only son of George Raven Deacon and his wife Emma Drinkwater, of Tadworth. As a child, he was known as "Ted." After a brief spell as a teacher, in Dec. 1927 he joined the Discovery Investigations as a chemist, being senior hydrographer on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-28, and on the *Discovery II* cruises of 1929-31, 1931-33, and 1935-37 (as leader). He married Margaret Elsa Jeffries (1903-1966; known as Elsa; she worked in the Discovery Committee office in the 1930s) on May 11, 1940, was involved in submarine detection during World War II, and in 1947 left the Discovery Committee. In 1949 he was appointed first director of the National Institute of Oceanography. He was knighted in 1971, retiring in 1972. In 1973 he was back in Antarctica, on the *Glacier*, and had to be winched off by helicopter when the ship ran into trouble. He was back again, in 1979, on the *Discovery*. He died on Nov. 16, 1984. *See also* the Bibliography.

Deacon Hill. 60°34' S, 45°48' W. A conspicuous, ice-covered peak rising to 330 m, on the divide between Bridger Bay to the N and Norway Bight to the S, in the W part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer, and roughly charted on Powell's map published in 1822. Re-surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for George Deacon. It appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart translated literally, as Cerro Diácono, i.e., as if the word "deacon" were a common noun. That unfortunate translation was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Deacon Peak. 62°06' S, 57°56' W. A summit volcanic cone rising to 170 m, and marking the summit of Penguin Island, at the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for George Deacon. It appears on their 1938 chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart translated as Pico Deacon, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Monte Deacon, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On González-Ferrán and Katsui's 1970 Chilean map it appears as Volcán Penguin. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dead Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°28' W. A small, dead glacier, that used to flow from a height of 185 m to 95 m above sea level, between Baszta and Bastion, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles as Martwy Lodowiec. Dead Glacier is a translation. "Martwy" means "dead," and "lodowiec" is the Polish word for "glacier."

Dead men. Logs laid in pits dug in the ice. Water is poured over them, and the "dead men" are frozen in. So solidly are these "men" "dead" that ropes are attached to them and used as ship's moorings in the Antarctic seas.

Deadmond Glacier. 72°01' S, 96°27' W. About 10 km long, it flows from the E side of Evans Peninsula on Thurston Island into Cadwalader Inlet. Discovered by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. Cdr. Robert P. Deadmond, executive officer on the *Burton Island* that season. Originally plotted in 71°58' S, 96°20' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount Deakin. 84°40' S, 170°40' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2810 m (the New Zealanders say 2771 m), on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier, just N of the mouth of Osicki Glacier, between the Hughes Range and the Commonwealth Range, it marks the N side of the Keltie Glacier at its confluence with the

Beardmore, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Discovered by Shackleton in Dec. 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for Sir Alfred Deakin (1856-1919), PM of Australia (1903-04, 1905-08, and 1909-10) and a supporter of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Deakin Bay. 68°23' S, 150°10' E. A wide, open bay fronting the Cook Ice Shelf, just W of Cape Freshfield, between that cape and Horn Bluff, on the coast of George V Land. Roughly delineated by the Far Eastern Sledging Party during AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Sir Alfred Deakin (*see* **Mount Deakin**). This may well be the Peacock's Bay that Wilkes discovered in 1840 (*see* **Peacock Bay**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Dean. 85°32' S, 163°00' W. Rising to 1620 m, at the NE end of the Quarles Range, 3 km NE of Mount Belecz. Probably first seen by Amundsen's polar party in 1911, but first mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Jesse D. Dean, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1962.

Dean, Colin Hall "Booboo." b. 1938, Willesden, London. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961. He later went to South Africa, and worked in computers.

Dean, Nigel Brian. b. Oct. 10, 1966, Huntingdon, son of Alan B.C.T. Dean and his wife Yvonne Endersby. BAS diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1992 and 1993, and at Halley Bay Station in 1995. He did a final month at Rothera Station in March 1995, thus completing 40 months on the ice.

Dean, John N. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dean Cirque. 77°30' S, 160°45' E. A cirque, opening S to the feature called Labyrinth, between the SE part of Prentice Plateau and Apollo Peak, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Christopher T. Dean, Petroleum Helicopters Inc. (PHI) pilot with USAP in 8 consecutive field seasons between 1986 and 1997. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Dean Island. 74°30' S, 127°35' W. An ice-covered island, 30 km long and 16 km wide, within the Getz Ice Shelf, midway between Grant Island and Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered from a distance of 30 km by the *Glacier* on Feb. 5, 1962, and named by US-ACAN in 1966, for CWO2 Samuel Lester Dean (b. April 26, 1925, Gem, W. Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in May 1942, and who was electrical fitter on the *Glacier* at that time. He transferred to the *Gilmore* immediately after this tour, and retired from the Navy in June 1963.

Dean Nunataks. 74°31' S, 98°48' W. Two nunataks, about 10 km ENE of Mount Moses, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William S. Dean, of Pleasanton, Texas, ham radio contact in the USA for several USARP field parties in the late 1960s.

Dean Rocks. 67°48' S, 68°56' W. A group of 4 rocks in water, rising to an elevation of about 2 m above sea level, between Preston Island and Biggs Island, on the E side of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for engineer mechanic Thomas Dean (b. 1938), RN, of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit which charted these rocks from the *John Biscoe* in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The feature appears on the unit's chart of that year.

DeAngelo Glacier. 71°54' S, 170°10' E. A steep tributary glacier, N of Stone Glacier, and draining the slopes of Mount Robinson in the Admiralty Mountains, flowing SE to enter Moubray Glacier S of Mount Ruegg. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Richard J. DeAngelo, USAF, airman 1st class (*see* **Deaths**, 1958).

Mount Dearborn. 77°14' S, 160°08' E. Rising to 2300 m, between Mount Littlepage and the N part of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for John Dearborn, biologist at McMurdo in 1959 and 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Deardorff. 85°48' S, 162°34' W. A prominent peak, rising to 2380 m, and surmounting the massive ridge dividing the heads of Moffett Glacier and Steagall Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John Evan Deardorff (b. Nov. 9, 1941; known as Evan), cosmic ray scientist at McMurdo in 1964.

Deaths in Antarctica. There have been many more deaths in Antarctica than those listed below. To say that those listed below are some of the more salient is a polite way of saying that these are the ones that this writer was able to trace. Listed are human deaths only. For a related entry *see* **Disasters**. *See also* **Births in Antarctica**. From 1946 to the end of 1987, 52 Americans died in Antarctica while participating in U.S. Government programs. Thirty of these were in 9 aircraft crashes before 1970 (between 1946 and 1961 alone, 22 Americans died in 7 air accidents). There were 6 vehicle deaths, 4 aboard ship, 3 at stations, 3 during recreational activities, 3 in the field, and 1 under other conditions. **Oct. 1, 1719**: William Camell drowned. **Sept. 1819**: The crew of the *San Telmo*. For a sidebar on this incident, *see* **Punta El Hallazgo** (*under* **E**). **1819-21**: Three men died on von Bellingshausen's voyage. **Dec. 5, 1820**: A crew member on the *O'Cain*; **Early 1821**: Eight men died on the *Diana*, circumstances unknown. **1821-22**: One man died on the Weddell expedition. **1821-22**: One man was lost off the *Alabama Packet*, while in the South Shetlands. **Jan. 17, 1823**: The crew of the *Jenny*, presumably in Antarctic waters (however, *see* **The *Jenny***). **April 23, 1831**: The carpenter on the *Tula* during the Biscoe expedition. **April 27, 1831**: Another of Biscoe's crew on the *Tula*. **1831**: Seven men on the *Lively*, of sickness, during Biscoe's expedition. **March 11, 1839**: William Steward on the *Peacock*. **March 24, 1839**: All the crew of the *Sabrina*. **Jan. 18, 1840**: Jean-Baptiste Pousseau, on FrAE 1837-40. **May 3, 1859**: The *Fleetwood*'s crew of 20, including a woman. **1872 winter**: Four men died in the South Shetlands, off the *Franklin*, including (perhaps) a mate named Townsend. *See* **King, James A.**, for the full story. **Jan. 21, 1874**: Four men on the *Thomas Hunt* died in the South Shetlands, when their small boat capsized on the surf—Andrew Jacobs, James Meehan (b. 1851, Massachusetts), and 2 Cape Verde Islanders. **1874-75**: One man died on the *Thomas Hunt*. He was buried on Low Island, in the South Shetlands. **1877**: There is a myth that several of the crew of the *Florence* died of exposure, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, the leader of the gang being a Mr. King, one of the mates. For the real story, *see* 1872 winter. **Jan. 22, 1898**: Wiencke drowned from the *Belgica*. **June 5, 1898**: Danco died of scurvy on the *Belgica*. **Oct. 14, 1899**: Hanson died of unknown causes, probably scurvy, during SwedAE 1901-04; he is the first recorded human to be buried on the continent itself. **March 11, 1902**: George T. Vince. **June 7, 1903**: Ole Christiaan Wennersgaard. **Aug. 6, 1903**: Allan Ramsay, chief engineer of the *Scotia*, of a heart ailment. **July 2, 1905**: 2nd class seaman Eduardo Guerrabut, of Argentina. **Sept. 25, 1905**: Otto Diebel, leader at Órcadas Station, died, and was buried 2 days later next to Allan Ramsay. **Jan. 22, 1908**: Nokard Davidsen, drowned overboard from the whale catcher *Lynx*. **Aug. 20, 1910**: John Elieson, at Órcadas Station. **Dec. 1910**: Whaling manager Peder Mikkelsen died at Deception Island. **Dec. 26, 1910**: Georg William Ødegaard, on the *Svend Foyn*. **March 8, 1911**: Henrik Lagerstedt, on the *Svend Foyn*, at Port Lockroy. **Dec. 10, 1911**: Hans Olsen, on the *Svend Foyn*. **Feb. 16, 1912**: Edgar Evans. **March 17, 1912**: L.E.G. Oates. **March 29, 1912**: Scott, Bowers, and Wilson. **Aug. 8, 1912**: Richard Vahsel. **Dec. 14, 1912**: B.E.S. Ninnis. **Dec. 18, 1912**: An unknown whaler died, buried at Whaler's Graveyard. **Jan. 7, 1913**: Xavier Mertz. **Feb. 4, 1913**: Cayetano Muñoz. **May 7, 1913**: Heraldo Wiström, at Órcadas Station. **Dec. 16, 1913**: Sigurd Carlsen, a whaler, in a flensing accident. **Jan. 7, 1914**: Olav Nielsen, whaling mate, of apoplexy. **Feb. 16, 1914**: Nils Sørensen, a flenser, of acute peritonitis. **March 1, 1914**: Søren Hansen, mate on the *Nor*, drowned. **Dec. 18, 1914**: Anton Antonisen, broke his neck in the Belgica Strait. **Jan. 7, 1915**: Karl Moe Johansen, whaling baker, died of blood poisoning, and Max Slavonski, foreman, fell overboard in the Belgica Strait. **April 30, 1915**: Hartvig Bache-Wiig, at Órcadas Station. **March 5, 1916**: Axel L. Johnson, sailor, died in an explosion on the *Svend Foyn*. **March 8,**

1916: Rev. A.P. Spencer-Smith. **May 8, 1916**: Mackintosh and Hayward. **Feb. 2, 1917**: Olav A. Kristiansen (AKA Arnov Arnouse, Olav Kristensen, and Anon Anonsen), a whaler, died of cancer. **Dec. 31, 1917**: Herbert Högberg, died on the *Solstreif*. **Dec. 22, 1918**: Nils Hansen blown up on the *Thor I*. **March 19, 1919**: Harald Sjövold, drowned while harpooning a whale in the South Shetlands. **April 3, 1922**: Emil Hansen Nybraaten, whaling laborer, died of heart failure. **March 11, 1924**: Georg R. Christensen, Carl Olaf Gjerdøe, Nils Ernst Samuelsen, and Mathias Andressen, all drowned on the *Bransfield* during a hurricane. **March 16, 1924**: Thorleif Bjarne Hansen, whaler, of nephritis. **Nov. 6, 1924**: The 10 men on the whale catcher *Graham* (*see* **Whalers Bay Cemetery** for names). **Dec. 8, 1924**: Carl Anton Larsen, at the edge of the pack-ice. **1925**: Erling Ostern and Carl Paul Hansen, two Norwegian whalers. **April 4, 1925**: Einar Mathisen, mate on the *Svend Foyn*, of septicemia. **Circa Feb. 1, 1926**: John Johnson, a sailor, died in the South Orkneys. **Nov. 16, 1927**: Carl Hansen, skipper of the *Solstreif*, of uremia. **1927-28**: Two young Norwegian whalers died. One, Andersen, was killed when a steel hawser pulling a whale aboard a factory ship snapped, and he was in the way. A second, named Holten, was washed overboard in a storm and drowned. **Jan. 4, 1928**: Hans Albert Gulliksen, ship's carpenter on the *Svend Foyn*, of heart disease. **Jan. 7, 1928**: Albert Langholt, a whaler. **Jan. 23, 1928**: 13 out of the 17 men on the Salvesen whale catcher *Scapa* when she capsized 15 miles off Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Gustav Mathisen captain. One of the men was Ragnar Gotfred Been. **April 7, 1928**: Andreas Andersen, a whaler, of beri beri. **Oct. 27, 1928**: Fortunato Escobar, of Argentina, on Laurie Island. **March 14, 1929**: Leif Thorvaldsen (AKA A.M.S. Begann), whaler. **April 1, 1929**: Ivar Likness Torresen, whaler. **Dec. 26, 1929**: Leif Lier and Ingvald Schreiner disappeared in a flight off the *Kosmos*. **Dec. 31, 1929**: Oskar Andersen, whaling riveter, died of fracture of the spine. **Jan. 3, 1930**: One man killed when he was thrown from the oil tank at Tand whaling station at Deception Island during an earthquake. **March 14, 1931**: Peder Knapstad, whaling workman, of a fracture of the skull. **March 31, 1931**: One man died when the whale catcher *Bouvet V* sank in the Ross Sea pack-ice. **Dec. 30, 1946**: Maxwell A. Lopez, navigator, and PO Wendell K. Hendersin, radio operator, killed in the crash of the U.S. Martin Mariner on Thurston Island. PO Frederick W. Williams, engineer, died 2 hours after the crash. **Jan. 1947**: Scotsman Stanley McLeery and 14 Norwegians were killed when the Salvesen whale catcher *Simbra* sank in a storm. John Leesk was the only survivor. **Jan. 21, 1947**: Vance Woodall, USN, in an unloading accident. **Nov. 8, 1948**: Two young British scientists, Oliver Burd and Michael Campbell Green, in a fire at Base D, at Hope Bay. **Nov. 10, 1948**: Geologist Eric Platt, FIDS station leader at Base G, died of a heart attack. **March 8, 1949**: Adrián Lagarrigue, of Argentina (*see* **Lagarrigue Cove**) fell in a crevasse near Orne Harbor, Graham Land. **May 23, 1949**: Three Argentine Army men, 1st Lt. Arnaldo Serrano, Sub Lt. Adolfo Arnoldo Ernesto Molinero Calderón, and Pvt. Emiliano Jaime. **Sept. 21, 1949**: Sargento 1° Ángel Custodio Rojas died while on a day's surveying trip from Capitán Arturo Prat Station. He was in company with station leader Augusto Varas and Sgt. José del Pozo (both of whom survived). **Feb. 24, 1951**: John E. Jelbart, Bertil Ekström, and Leslie Quar together in a Weasel during NBSAE 1949-52. **Nov. 17, 1953**: Arthur Farrant committed suicide. **Feb. 16, 1954**: Santiago Kehler, of Argentina. **Jan. 15, 1955**: Teniente de navío Juan Ramón Cámara, of the Argentine Navy, killed by a helicopter blade at Potter Cove. **Jan. 22, 1955**: Lt. (jg) John P. Moore in a helicopter crash at Kainan Bay. **March 15, 1955**: Mario I. Ortiz, of Argentina, a sailor on the *Bahía Aguirre* (*see* **Conscripto Ortiz Refugio**). **Jan. 6, 1956**: Richard T. Williams, drowned. **Jan. 1956**: I.F. Khmary, Soviet tractor driver at Mirnyy Station, when his tractor broke through the ice. **March 5, 1956**: Max R. Kiel. **March 9, 1956**: Humberto Rojo, of Argentina. **March 24, 1956**: Ron Napier of FIDS. His dinghy overturned after dark on a trip from Signy Island Station to Base G, and his body was never found. His cross is at Base G. **Oct. 18, 1956**: Lt. David Carey, USNR (*see* **Carey Glacier**), pilot of a Neptune coming in to land at McMurdo when it crashed. Also killed: Marion O. Marze, Charles S. Miller, and Capt. Rayburn A. Hudman (USMC). Those who survived were Ensign Kenneth D. MacAlpine (co-pilot), Staff Sgt. Robert C. Spann, USMC (navigator), Clifford C. Allsup, and Richard E. Lewis. **1957**: N.I. Buromskiy, of the USSR. **Jan. 14, 1957**: Ollie B. Bartley, USN construction driver at McMurdo. His Weasel dropped through the sea ice at Hut Point, on his way to *YOG-34*. **Feb. 3, 1957**: Yevgeniy Zykov, Soviet student navigator. **July 12, 1957**: Nelson Cole, from burns in a helo crash near McMurdo, the 9th victim of OpDF. **Aug. 12, 1957**: 1st Lt. Evaristo Sixto Rodríguez Argumedo, of the Argentine Army, died after falling down a 180-foot crevasse on Mount Taylor, near Esperanza Base. He was found unconscious 7 hours later, but died soon thereafter. **Jan. 1958**: Two Soviet scientists, N.A. Chugunov and geologist M.I. Rokhlin, were knocked off the ship by falling ice and died. **Feb. 26, 1958**: Three Argentines died in a helicopter crash at Marguerite Bay — Leónidas M. Carbajal, Pedro Garay, and Alberto O. Freytag. **May 18, 1958**: Argentine naval lieutenant Luis D. Ventimiglia. **May 27, 1958**: On this date Stan Black, Geoff Stride, and Dave Statham, all Fids, set out from Base Y to the Dion Islands to study emperor penguins. They were never seen again. Apparently the ice broke up under them. 9 of the 14 dogs came home. By July 15, 1958 the men were declared dead. **Oct. 15, 1958**: Six men in the cargo area of a Globemaster died when their plane crashed at Cape Roget, en route to make a mail drop at Hallett Station: Technical Sgt. Iman A. Fendley, Technical Sgt. Nathaniel Wallis, Staff Sgt. Leonard M. Pitkevich, Richard J. DeAngelo, Robert L. Burnette, and Kelly Slone. The 7 men on the flight deck survived. Maj. George Bone was the pilot. The snow-covered hill simply did not show up the radar. **Jan. 4, 1959**: Lt. Harvey E. "Dutch" Gardner, pilot, and Lt. (jg) Lawrence J. Farrell, co-pilot, of an Otter which crashed on take-off from Marble Point. Injured were: Joseph Bratina (*see* **Bratina Island**), James H. MacDonald (*see* **MacDonald Point**), and Richard W. Bundy, photographer, aged 22, of Royal Center, Ind. **Jan. 7, 1959**: André Prud'homme, head meteorologist of the French Antarctic team, disappeared in a storm near Pétrel Island. A cross has been erected nearby to commemorate him. **April 23, 1959**: Alan Sharman, of Base G, broke his skull in a fall on the rocks while out walking. **July 7, 1959**: Hartley Robinson, at Wilkes Station, hit by a runaway tractor. Robbie, 48, had been a POW in Malaya. **July 9, 1959**: Lorenzo Vera, of Argentina. **July 26, 1959**: Dennis Bell (q.v.) fell into a crevasse in Admiralty Bay, and was not found. **Oct. 13, 1959**: Walter Soto, of La Quiaca, Argentina. **Nov. 19, 1959**: Lt. Thomas Couzens, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, aged 28, in a crevasse accident near Cape Selborne. **Nov. 28, 1959**: Paul V. O'Leary, USNR, builder, of accidental poisoning, after drinking methyl alcohol at a party. **Dec. 17, 1959**: Ramón N. Gomez, 2nd class Argentine seaman. **1959**: One hears reports of petrographer Valeriy Aleksandrovich Sudakov (born 1927), dying in Antarctica. **Aug. 3, 1960**: Eight men died in a fire at Mirnyy Station. 6 Russians: Oskar G. Krichak, Vasiliy Samushkov, Alexei L. Dergach, Igor A. Popov, Aleksandr Z. Smirnov, and Anatoliy M. Belolikov; a Czech, Oldrich Kostka; and a German, Hans-Christian Popp. **Oct. 1960**: Shin Fukushima, Japanese physicist, in a blizzard near Showa Station. **Nov. 2, 1960**: Orlan F. John, USN, steelworker 1st class, building latrines at McMurdo Sound when an explosion killed him. **Feb. 13, 1961**: John Roger Filer, BAS biologist, fell to his death off the Signy Island cliffs while bird hunting, and was buried on this date at Signy Island. **April 9, 1961**: Captain Pedro González Pacheco, leader of Capitán Arturo Prat Station, fell to his death from López Nunatak, on Greenwich Island. **Nov. 9, 1961**: Five killed in a P2V Neptune "Bluebird" crash at Wilkes Station: Dr. Edward C. "Ed" Thiel, geophysicist; Lt. Cdr. William D. Counts, co-pilot; Lt. (jg) Romuald P. Compton, navigator; William W. Chastain, metalsmith; and James L. Gray, flight engineer. Those injured were: Lt. (later Cdr.) Elias J. "Al" Stetz (pilot), Lt. (jg) Ernest L. Hand, Aviation Electrician's Mate 1st Class Jack C. Shaffer, and Aviation Electronics Technician 2nd Class Clarence C. Allen. **Jan. 31, 1962**: Major Pedro Pascual Arcondo, of the Argentine Army. **Feb. 25, 1962**: Anatoliy Shcheglov,

driver-mechanic, died at Mirnyy Station. **Aug. 15, 1963**: Neville Sanders Mann, aged 23, of Godalming, Surrey, part of a 2-sledge party (Gordon Mallinson was the other one) on the ice out of Halley Bay Station, got lost and was never found. **Oct. 18, 1963**: Robert F. White, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson Station. **Dec. 27, 1964**: 2nd class Argentine seaman Ricardo A. Súarez. **May 8, 1965**: Carl R. Disch (q.v.), at Byrd Station. **Oct. 12, 1965**: Jeremy Thomas Bailey, David Peter Wild, and Dr. John Kershaw Wilson, all FIDS at Halley Bay, lost when their Muskeg fell into a crevasse in the Tottan Hills, en route from Halley Bay Station to the Kraul Mountains, on an over-snow radio echo-sounding traverse. Geologist John Ross (b. 1941; of Aberdeen) survived. **Feb. 2, 1966**: 6 men killed on an LC-47J crash on the Ross Ice Shelf: Lt. Harold M. Morris, pilot; Lt. William D. Fordell, co-pilot; Lt. Cdr. Ronald Rosenthal, navigator; Richard S. Simmons, flight radioman; and Charles C. Kelley and Wayne M. Shattuck, flight mechanics. **Feb. 13, 1966**: Andrew B. Moulder, USN, storekeeper, fatally injured in a cargo unloading accident at Pole Station. **May 1966**: Thomas John "Tom" Allan (26; of Innerleithen, Peebles), BAS general assistant at Stonington Island, and John Fraser Noel (24; of Cardiff), BAS radio operator, died of exposure while sitting out a storm in a snow hole near Tragic Corner, Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, during a sledge traverse. *See* Noel for more details. **July 22, 1968**: Reginald Sullivan, Australian radio operator at Wilkes Station, on a field trip (*see* **Sullivan Nunataks**). **1969 winter**: An East German scientist, wintering-over at Mirnyy station, died after plunging off an ice edge. **Nov. 19, 1969**: Jim Brandau was flying a helo, and Mike Mabry was co-pilot. The chopper crossed a ridge that was too high for it. It came down on a steep incline on Mount McLennan, slid 700 feet down the slope, but miraculously came to a rest. Being a magnesium piston powered helicopter, it burned to a cinder. Brandau and Mabry got out, but 2 of the 3 usarps in the back — University of Wisconsin investigator Thomas E. Berg, and NZ filmmaker Jeremy Sykes, aged 34 — were not so lucky. In all, 6 survived. Mabry hiked to a cache, and radioed for help. **Dec. 3, 1969**: Gordon Mackie, mechanic at Sanae Station. **Oct. 11, 1971**: William Dean Decker, the leading chief petty officer of VXE-6, in his sleep, at McMurdo Station, of a heart attack. **Feb. 8, 1972**: Argentine Army sergeant adjutant Oscar Kurzmann. **Aug. 18, 1972**: Kenneth Wilson, at Mawson Station. **Dec. 11, 1973**: American professor of biology, Dr Wolf Vishniac, fell 500 feet to his death down a slope in the Asgard Range. **Dec. 28, 1973**: Michael Laval, 2nd-in-command of Jacues Cousteau's *Calypso*, was hit by a helicopter propeller on Deception Island, and killed instantly. **March 24, 1974**: Geoffrey Cameron, at Mawson Station. **May 15, 1974**: Greg Nickell, 26, biology lab manager at McMurdo Station, went off the road in his Dodge truck, falling 600 feet (*see also* **Nickell Peak**). **April 27, 1975**: Eduardo C. Ortiz, Argentine Air Force non-commissioned officer. **May 1, 1975**: A member of the personnel at Molodezhnaya Station. This was only the second death at this station since it opened. **Oct. 12, 1975**: Jeffrey D. Rude, 26, drowned in McMurdo Sound, when his tracked vehicle fell through the ice near Turtle Rock. **Jan. 22, 1976**: Gerald E. Reilly, Jr. (*see* **Reilly Rocks**), 19, a Coast Guard seaman, electrocuted in the boiler room of the *Glacier* while in the Amundsen Sea. **Sept. 7, 1976**: Three British mountain climbers, all Fids from Base F, Geoffrey H. "Geoff" Hargreaves (21; meteorologist from Preston), Michael A. "Mike" Walker (21; cook from the Wirral), and Graham J. Whitfield (24; physicist from Rotherham), lost during the ascent of Mount Peary, on the west coast of Graham Land. They were not found, but a single cross marks them on Rasmussen Island. **Sept. 15, 1976**: An Argentine Neptune aircraft plunged into Mount Barnard, on Livingston Island, killing all aboard, all Navy men: Captain Arnoldo Mutto; lieutenants Miguel A. Berraz, Romualdo Migliardo, and Claudio M. Cabut; non-commissioned officers Nelson Villagra, Alberto Brizuela, Juan Noto, Jesús Arroyo, Omar Campastri, and Benjamín Soesa; and Rodolfo Rivarola. **Jan. 11, 1977**: Three Argentine Army men, 1st Lt. Mario García, 1st Lt. Alejandro Merani, and Sgt. Ricardo Segura, in a helo crash at Seymour Island. **Dec. 5, 1977**: Three Argentine air force men died in a helo crash at Half Moon Bay — Lt. José L. Venesia, and two first class cabos, Ramón J. Chávez and Jorge Oviedo. **Jan. 2, 1979**: Pilot, co-pilot and one passenger during take-off of an IL-14 plane from Molodezhnaya Station. **Jan. 19, 1979**: Polish artist and documentary filmmaker Wladzimierz Puchalski (*see* **Puchalski Peak**), at Penguin Rookery, on a hill to the south of Arctowski Station. **Feb. 8, 1979**: Raymond C. Porter (*see* **Porter Hills**), U.S. Coast Guard, from Belacre, Tex., while unloading the *Bland* at McMurdo Station. He was driving a small forklift. It went out of control, rolled over, and pinned him underneath. **March 5, 1979**: Naval Lt. Raúl Rusconi, and two Argentine naval non-commissioned officer, Dardo Leccene, and Jorge L. Martín, in a helo crash on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. **May 3, 1979**: A helo crashed at Molodezhnaya Station, killing 3 Russians aboard, including summer leader Yev Korotkevich. **Aug. 6, 1979**: Geoffrey B. Reeve, at Casey Station. **Nov. 28, 1979**: Despite continual warnings by the Americans that such flights were dangerous (10,000 tourists had flown over Antarctica on 40 similar flights over the last 3 years), 257 crew and tourists on a "champagne" flight (the 14th such flight in 3 years) in an Air New Zealand DC-10, crashed into the side of Mount Erebus during a white-out. There were 200 New Zealanders aboard Flight TE901, 20 of them crew members, all from Auckland: Thomas James "Tom" Collins (pilot); Gregory Mark "Greg" Cassin (1st officer and co-pilot); Graham Neville Lucas (1st officer); Roy William McPherson (chief purser); Martin John Collins and Russell Morrison Scott (pursers); Gordon Barrett Brooks and Nicholas John Moloney (flight engineers); David John Bennett, Elizabeth Mary Carr-Smith, Martin John Cater, Michael James Finlay, Dianne Keenan, James Charles Lewis, Suzanne Margaret Marinovic, Bruce Rhodes Maxwell, Katrina Mary Morrison, David Brian Sicklemore, Stephen George Simmons, and Marie Therese Wolfert (cabin crew). The most famous person on board was Peter Mulgrew (q.v.), the commentator and ex-Antarctican. These were the NZ passengers who died, and their ages: Peter James Addis, 29; Alan Lawrence Malyon Allan, 59; Marjorie Townsley Allan, 66; Jane Phillipa Allan, 17; Margaret Isobel Anderson; Grant William Anglesey, 19; Mrs. Ethel Mary Armitage, 73; Melinda Maria Arnold; Valerie Ellen Arnold; Grahame Ashton, 63; Thomas Eric Bainbridge, 40; L. Peter Baldwin, 50; Earl Beaumont; Desmond Beckett, 62; Rolain Melville Bond, 54; Marilyn Edna Bond, 48; Ronald Thomas Brehaut, 39; Dr. John Phillip Broad, 51; Geraldine Brooks; Aubrey Conroy Brough, 68; Geoffrey Buchanan, 68; Heinz Buergi; Lindsay Robert Burgess, 60; Rose Eileen Burgess, 58; Lorraine Burton, 42; Mrs. Rae Jeanne Butler, 43; Miss Tangiaho Cameron, 57; Stuart Donald Campbell, 22; John Barry Carlton, 46; Mrs. Marion Rennie Carlton, 40; Margaret Bell Carr, 64; Bryan Harry Chadderton; Mrs. Valerie Enid Chadderton; Alla Christiansen; Hugh Francis Christmas, 58; David Clark, 60; Irene Clark, 75; William Henry Clark, 67; Iris Clark, 65; Joan Cockrill; Cyril Bernard Colbran, 49; Yvonne Louise Colbran, 45; John Wright Cole; Jean Ann Copas, 46; Audrey Joy Copsey, 55; Dr. Constance Corey, 46; Norman David Crabtree, 72; Mary Alison Crabtree; Marie Patricia Dahl, 57; Peter Massie Dawson, 50; Kay Dean, 22; Florence Daisy Debbage; Athol David Duke, 18; Herman Maria Douglas Dykzeul; Johannes Jacobs Dykzeul, 30; G. Eagles; Miriam Edwards; Cecilia Campbell Emmett, 62; John Barnham Emmett; Kathryn Frost; Alfred James Gallagher; Elsie Thelma Gallagher; Mrs. Bryn Gibbs, 78; Pamela Margaret Golland; Violet Gosling, 60; Richard Gullever; Marlene Anne Hansen; Hazel Phoebe Harris, 60; Annie Harrison, 50; Muriel Florence Harrison, 78; James Follett Hartley, 36; Myra Pearl Harty, 82; Eileen Hill, 73; Gordon Alexander Hill; Jean Marie Holloway, 63; Bryan Ernest Holtham, 35; Roy Henry Hotson, 58; John Houghton, 39; Bart Ralph Howarth, 31; Kathleen Maureen Howarth, 47; Peter Howarth, 52; Stephen Hughes, 32; Mildred Humphrey, 69; Thomas William Hyndman, 60; Nicholas Dunstan Jarvis, 43; Evelyn Lois Jenkins; Charles Ivory Jennings, 44; Miss Kathline Karl, 61; Denis Kearney, 40; John Edgar Keith, 39; Nancy Phyllis Kendon, 67; Betty Kerr; Francis Ronald Kerr; Geoffrey Ian Hamilton Kerr, 21; Anthony John Kilsby, 44;

Geoffrey Michael Kilsby, 35; Miss Nancy King, 62; Donald Clive Kirk; James Francis Lanvin, 58; Olaf William Larsen; Mrs. Alison Louise Ling, 60; Urs Locher, 29; B. Lomax; Charles Henry Loughnan, 66; Patrick Louis Loughnan, 61; Shirley Jane MacDonald, 35; Richard John McKendry, 33; John McKenzie, 62; Margaret Joyce McKenzie, 62; John Bruce McMillan, 64; Melba Pearl McMillan, 63; Bernard Joseph McNamara; Eric McNeil; Eudora Emily Madgewick; David Victor Manley, 37; Dorothy Maude Mann, 49; Dorothy Marsden; Joseph Alan Marsden, 45; Sally Martin, 65; Trevor John Maskelyne, 26; R. Mason; Aoxautere Matthews, 60; Olive Myrtle Maynard, 54; William John Maynard; Mark Geoffrey Mitchell, 17; Ross Munro, 34; Owen Murray, 33; Christine Margaret Nicholson, 26; Ian John O'Connor, 41; Mervyn John Oliver, 65; David Lloyd Palmer, 31; Edward James Palmer, 63; Gary Kent Palmer, 29; Ethel Mary Paterson, 54; Linda Jan Paterson, 22; Niola Minchin Paykell; Alfred Murray Payne, 34; Marjorie Ethel Peacocke; Mrs. Carla Pethers, 49; Alexander Francis Plummer, 85; Miss Hilda Francis Plummer, 52; Beatrice Irene Price, 86; Beverley Price; Joy Agnes Pridmore, 40; Miss Valgria Rawlins, 76; Basil Halvor Revell, 52; Mrs. Geraldine Revell, 60; Miss Pamela Gaye Richmond, 24; Lady Helen Robb; Allison Meryle Roberts, 46; Michael Seaver Roberts, 47; Betty Estell Robinson, 36; Mrs. Mary Theresa Scott, 40; Betty Louise Smith, 46; Henry Howard Smythe, 55; Anthony James Stevenson; Donald Mathew Stewart, 35; Alan Maxwell Stokes, 51; Phyllis May Storey, 58; Peter Alec Tanton, 60; Douglas Clement Frank Taylor, 56; Roy Pearce Thomas; Walter Daniel Thomas, 69; Floss Tremain; Robert David Tremain, 60; Henry Ward, 58; Valerie Ward, 57; Mrs. Isobel Watson, 65; Kathleen Watson, 64; Alfred William Webb; Jan Williams, 60; Miss Janet Challis Williams, 70; Leonard Heathcote Williams, 60; Barbara Annie Wood, 66; Irvine Kirkham Wood, 72; Mrs. Linda Worth, 74; Otto Zoll, 46. There were 24 Japanese (all men, unless otherwise stated): K. Furukawa, H. Higuchi, Mr. and Mrs. Hihashi, A. Imai and his wife, Miss A. Kitagawa, S. Noda, T. Ono, Mr. and Mrs. Osawa, Mr. and Mrs. Otani, N. Ozawa, Mrs. H. Sato, S. Segeta, Mr. and Mrs. T. Seki, R. Shionoya, S. Takada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yanagisawa, and R. Yokoyama. There were 18 Americans: Mrs L.M. Aisenman; Miss D. Barnick and Miss M. Barnick; Miss P. Blair; Mrs. L. Burckhalter; Mrs. H. Duff; Mrs H. Ferrell; Mr. N. Goto; Mrs F. Hance; Mrs. M. Harron; Paul J. Klassovity (33; tour marketing manager for Air New Zealand, in North America); Mr. K. Klensch; Mrs. M.L. Lake; Mr. M. Lies; Mr. G. Shephard; Mr. R. Steel; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. There were 8 British: Audrey Anderson, aged 75, of Guildford, who in the 1950s had been the head of the BBC's Czechoslovak Service; Nora V. Delmage, of Newbury, Berks; Michael Arthur Potter, 53, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jahn; and 3 women exchange teachers: Susan Copley, 35, of Rotherham; Elizabeth Jane Edwards, 29, of Newport, Wales; and Elaine Trinder, 29, of Dunstable. There were 3 Canadians: Mr. E. Beaumont, Mrs. E.K.H. Parkaari, and Mr. Karl Ruben, 79. There were 3 Swiss: Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, and J. Mayer. And, finally, one Frenchman: Mr. E. Letines. By Dec. 18, 1979, only 92 of the bodies had been identified. **Jan. 9, 1980**: Casey A. Jones, the Holmes & Narver cook at Pole Station, under a falling column of snow, during a mining accident. His ashes were scattered over the Transantarctic Mountains. **Jan. 22, 1980**: 1st Sgt. Juan José Mariani, Argentine Army. **Feb. 2, 1980**: Miles V. Mosley (34; from Leeds), BAS base commander of Halley Station, hit by a low flying aircraft. He was buried at sea. Colin Morrell, ionosphere physicist, was injured. **May 16, 1981**: John H.M. Anderson (general assistant) and Robert Atkinson (25; cook; "He wanted to get away from the 9 to 5 existence," his father said later), of Rothera Station, disappeared when their motor sledge plunged into a crevasse on Shambles Glacier, on Adelaide Island. **Feb. 8, 1982**: Bosun's mate 1st class Raymond Thomas Smith (b. 1944), USN, while helping to unload the *Southern Cross* at McMurdo. A 1.5 cubic foot marble block with Smith's hardhat bronzed and mounted on top, was erected as a monument at McMurdo during the 1982-83 season. **April 12, 1982**: Aleksei Karpenko was the only fatality in the fire that destroyed the diesel generator at Vostok Station. **Aug. 14, 1982**: BAS members Ambrose C. Morgan (22; radio operator from Petersfield, Hants), Kevin P. Ockleton (22; physicist from Keyingham, near Hull), and John Coll (23; diesel mechanic from Glasgow), lost when the sea ice broke up during a field trip on Petermann Island. **Oct. 20, 1985**: Kim Nielsen, cook on the *Nella Dan*, died of head injuries after a fall, when the ship was off Enderby Land. **Oct. 29, 1985**: Stephen Bunning, 34, ANARE foreman of the Station Building Group, of burns sustained when he was critically injured in an explosion at Davis Station, during evacuation from there to McMurdo. **Dec. 31, 1985**: At 8 P.M., 2 Chilean pilots and 8 U.S. tourists in a crash landing (*see also* **Tourism**) on a flight from Punta Arenas to Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. The tourists on the 10-seat twin-engine Cessna Titan 404 had been planning to spend New Years with the penguins. Ivan Martínez Díaz and Martino Soto; Paul R. Cox, a Brooklyn teacher, aged 59; Ben Callis, 33, of Key West, Fla.; James C. Howell, 43, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, biology professor at Antioch College; James M. Jasper, 56, librarian, of Oxnard, Calif.; Irving Lambrecht, 63, retired, of Los Angeles; Tim Lang, 33, petroleum manager, of Carmichael, Calif; Walther P. Michael, 72, of Columbus, Ohio, economics professor at Ohio State; and Wayne Riddle, 61, engineer, of Buchanan, Mich. **Feb. 1986**: 6 in a USSR Ilyushin IL-14 crash on Philippi Glacier (for more details, *see* **Disasters**). **Nov. 23, 1986**: Two ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc. employees: Matthew M. Kaz, 25, of San Carlos, Calif., and John E. Smith, 44, of Portland, Oreg., who fell into a crevasse while hiking 3 km E of McMurdo Station. These were the first deaths of Americans on official business in Antarctica since Feb. 1982. **May 21, 1987**: 1st Sgt. Ermes Daniel Lescano, Argentine Army. **Nov. 14, 1987**: Mark T. McMillan, of San Jose, California, research assistant, aged 22, in a diving accident near the coast of southern Victoria Land, at New Harbor. He was collecting samples from under the sea ice for a biological research team. He was the 50th American to die on official business in Antarctica since World War II. **Dec. 9, 1987**: Two U.S. Navy crewmen in a ski-equipped Lockheed LC-130 Hercules in East Antarctica, while attempting to land at 9 A.M. Lt. Cdr. Bruce Bailey, aged 45, and Donald M. Beatty, 24. The 9 others aboard were injured, Aviation Storeman Einar Corelli, 45, seriously. The aircraft was making a routine supply flight to D-59, the site of another-long-crashed-Herc (*see* **Disasters**, 1971). The plane was completely destroyed. **1989-90**: One man died aboard the *Mikhail Somov*, and another died at Progress Station. **1990**: Four Indian expeditioners died of carbon monoxide poisoning at Balidaan Field Camp, in the Humboldt Mountains — Shri V.K. Shrivastava, A.K. Bedi, B.L. Sharma (geologists), and N.C. Joshi (of the Indian Navy). **March 1990**: Giles Kershaw, pilot (*see* **Kershaw Ice Rumples**). **1990-91**: One man died at Progress II Station. **Oct. 31, 1992**: New Zealanders Garth Varcoe (*see* **Varcoe Headland**) and Terry Newport (*see* **Newport Point**) in a VXE-6 helo crash at Cape Royds. Also killed was Benjamin W. Micou, USN, air crewman from Michigan. **Dec. 1993**: Jostein Helgestad died in a crevasse during Monika Kristensen's overland trek to the Pole. **1993-94**: One man died on the *Mikhail Somov*. **Feb. 24, 1994**: Argentine Navy man Leonardo Bordenave died at sea. **May 14, 1994**: Two Czech scientists died in a boat accident traveling from Vaclav Vojtech Station to King Sejong Station. **Nov. 23, 1994**: N.J. Armstrong, D.N. Fredlund, and J.C. Armstrong, all of Canada, along with Norwegian E.P. Odegard, in a Twin Otter air crash after re-fueling at Rothera Station, Adelaide Island. **Jan. 30, 1995**: James D. Sparks, USN, killed near Castle Rock. **1994-95**: Two men died at Molodezhnaya Station, and one at Novolazarevskaya Station. **Nov. 25, 1995**: Martin Davies at Davis Station. **1995-96**: A man died in a blizzard at Echo Base. **May 1, 1997**: Chuck Gallagher (*see* **Gallagher Ridge**), USN, retired, of a heart attack while suffering from pneumonia and dehydration. This was the 48th American Antarctica fatality since 1955. *See* **Gallagher Ridge**. **July 7, 1997**: Bruno Josef Leo Zehnder, 52, a Swiss photographer died while trying to find his way back to Mirnyy Station in a blizzard. **Dec. 7, 1997**: The Sydpolteamet parachuting disaster at the South Pole, when 3 men died on impact (*see* **Parachutes**). **1997-98**: One man died at

Progress II Station. **Feb. 24, 1998**: Three naval men from Argentina, Capt. Leandro Hormanstorfer, Daniel Néstor Tavella, and Ricardo Walter Álvez, at Laurie Island (*see* **Órcadas Station**, for details). **June 1, 1998**: Three expeditioners and 2 helicopter crew died in a Russian helicopter crash near Novolazarevskaya Station, while flying from the *Akademik Federov* to the coast. **July 3, 1998**: Argentine Air Force noncommissioned officer Daniel Tavello. **Jan. 28, 1999**: Chilean professor Eduardo García Soto, plunged into a 50-meter deep crevasse in his Snowmobile, on the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, near Teniente Carvajal Station. **Feb. 8, 1999**: A helicopter crashed while the relief of Dumont d'Urville Station was in progress, and 3 men died, Pascal Le Mauguen, Bruno Fiorèse, and Dario Lattanzi. **Jan. 8, 2000**: John G. Biesiada, a Canadian, aged 43, died of blood clots in the lungs, at McMurdo, while waiting for MEDEVAC. **May 12, 2000**: Dr. Rodney Marks died at the South Pole, while wintering-over. Cause of death unknown, but investigators have since discovered (without too much surprise) much use of drugs and alcohol at Pole Station. **2003**: Jeon Jaegyu, a young Korean scientist (*see* **Jaegyu Knoll**). **July 22, 2003**: Marine biologist Kirsty Brown, aged 28, while snorkeling off Rothera Station, was attacked and killed by a leopard seal. She was returned to the UK. **Sept. 17, 2004**: Two men in an Argentine patrol on their way back to base after visiting Artigas Station, disappeared in a crevasse. **Sept. 28, 2005**: Three Chileans, while traveling around doing maintenance and repair to Chilean refugios, died under mysterious circumstances, when their Tucker Sno-cat plunged down a 40-foot crevasse, 17 km from O'Higgins Station. Capt. Enrique Encina (aged 34), and suboficiales Fernando Burboa (the driver) and Jorge Bausalto Bravo (both 49). The 4 who were in the bucket managed to get out. There was a cover-up (not the first, by any means). **Sept. 17, 2005**: Argentine biologist, Augusto Thibaud, scientific leader at Jubany Station. **Nov. 19, 2005**: Peter Orbansen died at Davis Station (*see* **Suicides**). **April 2006**: Joshua Spillane, marine technician, disappeared on April 17 from the *Laurence M. Gould*, and the search was called off 2 days later. **March 2, 2008**: A helicopter crashed while transporting personnel from the *Polarstern* to Georg von Neumayer Station. Stefan Winter, the German pilot, and Willem Polman, a Dutch researcher from NIOS, were killed, and three passengers were injured. **Oct. 4, 2008**: A construction worker was killed at Progress II Station. **Oct. 28, 2010**: Four Frenchmen were killed in an AS350 Squirrel helicopter crash near Dumont d'Urville Station. The pilot (Lionel Gugnard), 2 mechanics (Anthony Mangel and Jean Arquier), and the expedition leader (Frédéric Vuillaume). **Oct. 29, 2010**: It was reported that Hamilton I. "Rocky" Rothrock (b. Jan. 17, 1939), a tourist, died of a heart attack on the sea-ice of the Weddell Sea. **Dec. 13, 2010**: North of the Ross Sea, and just south of 60°S, a 614-ton, 58-meter South Korean fishing boat, the *No. 1 In Sung* (built in 1979), sank. 20 survivors were pulled aboard another Korean vessel, the *No. 707 Hongjin*, but 5 dead persons were also taken on board. They were 2 Indonesians, 2 Koreans, and one Vietnamese. 17 were missing, later declared dead. The total dead were: 7 South Koreans (including the skipper), 7 Indonesians, 4 Chinese, and 4 Vietnamese. The names of the Vietnamese were: Nguyen Tuong, Nguyen Van Thanh, Nhuyen Van Son, and Nguyen Son Hao. The Koreans included: An Bo-seok, Ha Jong-geun, Yu Yeong-seob, Jo Gyeong-yeol, Kim Jin-hwan, and Choi Eui-jong.

DeAtley Island. 73°18' S, 73°54' W. A large, ice-covered island, 16 km E of Spaatz Island, at the S side of Ronne Entrance, on the English Coast. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped during RARE 1947-48. Later named by Ronne for Col. Ellsworth F. DeAtley (1905-2000), U.S. Army, and his wife, Thelma DeAtley (b. 1905), contributors of food and clothing to RARE. Re-mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 30, 1975, and it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It has also appeared as De Atley Island on a 1969 American chart, on a 1977 BAS chart, and on a British chart of 1987. It also appears on a British map of 1979 as Deatley Island.

Rocher Débarquement *see* **Débarquement Rock**

Débarquement Rock. 66°36' S, 140°04' E. An ice-free rock in water, about 160 m long, it marks the N end of the Dumoulin Islands and the NE end of the Géologie Archipelago. FrAE 1837-40 made a landing (débarquement) on a rock in this vicinity on Jan. 21 or 22, 1840, and named it Rocher du Débarquement. The name was later translated, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1955. It is not known with absolute certainty that this rock is the one landed upon, but a close study of air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, as well as of surveys and gelogical studies conducted by the French here in the period 1950-52, have led modern geographers to accept the seaward end of this rock as the débarquement place.

Debelt Glacier. 62°32' S, 60°04' W. Flows for 3 km in an E-W direction from the SE slopes of Vidin Heights, and then for 1.5 km in a N-S direction, into Moon Bay between Edinburgh Hill and Helis Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the settlement of Debelt, in southeastern Bulgaria, successor of the ancient town of Deultum.

Debelyanov Point. 62°24' S, 59°40' W. Forms the NW side of the entrance to Mitchell Cove, 2.75 km NW of Negra Point, and 4 km SE of Fort William Point, on Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, after the poet Dimcho Debelyanov (1887-1916).

Islas Debenham *see* **Debenham Islands, Stipple Rocks**

Islotes Debenham *see* **Debenham Islands**

Mount Debenham *see* **Debenham Peak**

Debenham, Frank "Deb." b. Dec. 26, 1883, Bowral, NSW, the younger of twins of English immigrant Rev. John Willmott Debenham and his wife Edith Cleveland (*see* **Cleveland Glacier**). A teacher in NSW, he studied geology under Edgeworth David, and was geologist on BAE 1910-13. Only an old football injury to his knee prevented him from being one of the polarfarers who didn't make it back. However, he took part in both western geological trips during that expedition. After a year at Cambridge, he served as a lieutenant with the Ox and Bucks Regiment in Europe during World War I, and in 1916 was shell-shocked. On Jan. 17, 1917, at Kensington, he married Dorothy Lucy Lempriere of Melbourne. In 1919 he came out of the army as a major, and was awarded the OBE. He was then long associated with Cambridge, in 1925 becoming the founder-director of the Scott Polar Research Institute (from which he retired in 1946), and in 1931 founded the *Polar Record*. That year also he became the first professor of geography at Cambridge, a chair he held until 1949. During his tenure he led various African expeditions. He wrote many books, and believed that one day the Antarctic blizzards would be harnessed as a source of electrical power. He died on Nov. 23, 1965, at Cambridge.

Debenham Glacier. 77°10' S, 162°38' E. Flows ENE from Mount Harker into the N part of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Although this glacier was indicated on charts prepared by BNAE 1901-04 and BAE 1907-08, it was named by BAE 1910-13, for Frank Debenham. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Debenham Islands. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. A group of islands and rocks between the extreme NE of Millerand Island and the Fallières Coast, just N of Stonington Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. During the summer the rock is exposed, but during winter the islands are covered with a cloak of ice. They include June Island, Brian Island, Barry Island, Audrey Island, Ann Island, and Barbara Island (all named after Debenham's children). Discovered aerially on Feb. 27, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, surveyed by them between March and May of that year, and named by John Rymill for Frank Debenham. That expedition was based here (on Barry Island) for part of its stay in Antarctica, and the name appears on Rymill's 1938 map. The islands were re-surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1950, and the name appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The feature appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. General San Martín Station was located here. Sometimes the Chileans call this group (or at least the rocks, as opposed to the islands; and sometimes the entire feature)

Islotes Alomar, after Sub Lieutenant F. Alomar M., hydrographer on the *Yelcho* in this area during ChilAE 1973-74. At other times they call it Islotes Debenham, as the Argentines do (the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islotes Debenham, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 followed suit). On a 1966 Chilean chart the feature appears with the quaint misspelling "Islas de Benham," and today, despite the gazetteer, the Chileans tend to call the group Islas Debenham.

Debenham Peak. 67°21' S, 50°26' E. Also called Mount Debenham. Rising to 1140 m, S of Amundsen Bay, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land, about 11 km E of Mount Cronus. Discovered on Jan. 13 or 14, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Frank Debenham. The peak was more accurately positioned by ANARE, between 1954 and 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount DeBreuck. 71°16' S, 35°40' E. A mainly ice-free mountain, linear in plan, and rising to about 2000 m, it is the most northerly massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, and named by Guido Derom as Mont De Breuck (sic), for William DeBreuck, U.S. glaciologist and observer on the expedition. On a Belgian plane he was on the flight that led to the discovery of the Queen Fabiolas. He was later at Pole Station, 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount DeBreuck in 1966.

DeBreuck Glacier. 82°53' S, 162°50' E. A glacier, 13 km long, a southern tributary to the Kent Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William DeBreuck (*see* **Mount DeBreuck**).

Mount DeBusk *see* **DeBusk Scarp**

DeBusk Scarp. 69°23' S, 62°57' W. A nearly vertical rock cliff, 3 km long, and rising to 300 m, at the S side of the mouth of Bingham Glacier, WSW of Cape Reichelderfer, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, who gave the collective name of Finley Islands to this feature, the Engel Peaks, Briesemeister Peak, and the unnamed nunataks to the SE (*see* **Finley Heights**). It was photographed aerially again in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, who also sledged along this coast. Re-sighted by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground in Jan. 1948 by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and RARE personnel, and named by Ronne in 1948 as Mount DeBusk, for Clarence K. DeBusk (1898-1950), Beaumont, Texas Chamber of Commerce executive who helped RARE 1947-48. It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. However, the name was changed to DeBusk Scarp, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as De Busk Scarp on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Debussy Heights. 69°53' S, 71°23' W. Heights rising to about 1300 (in Ravel Peak), 14 km long, and rising to 1250 m, it overlooks Mozart Ice Piedmont to the W, 13 km SE of Mount Morley, in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, using air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°44' S, 71°17' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the French composer, Claude-Achille Debussy (1862-1918). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with such, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Debutante Island. 69°34' S, 75°30' E. A narrow island, ice-covered except for a small rock outcrop, it is the most southerly of the Søstrene Islands, and barely protrudes above the general level of the Publications Ice Shelf, at the head of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. They plotted it in 69°35' S, 75°33' E. Re-mapped by American cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and so named by him because the island seems to be "coming out" of its ice cover. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit.

The Decanter. 77°42' S, 166°22' E. The S point of Tent Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, just S of Cape Evans, in McMurdo Sound, off the W coast of Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. NZ-APC accepted the name. Also known as Decanter Pillar.

Decanter Pillar *see* **The Decanter**

Islotes Decazes *see* **Decazes Island**

Pointe Decazes *see* **Decazes Island**

Decazes Island. 66°26' S, 67°20' W. An island, 0.8 km long, 2.5 km SW of Belding Island, at the SW extremity of the Biscoe Islands, it is one of the largest of many small islets and rocks that fringe the N side of Matha Strait, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. During FrAE 1908-10, Charcot roughly charted this area, and gave the name Pointe Decazes to the southernmost point on the island marking the SW end of the Biscoe Islands. It appears on some of the expedition's maps. On a British chart of 1914, it appears vaguely positioned, as Decazes Point. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Decazes. US-ACAN accepted the name Decazes Point in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955, with the point plotted in 66°30' S, 67°29' W. On a 1956 Argentine chart this island and nearby smaller islands are shown as Islotes Decazes. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, discontinued the name Decazes Point, and re-applied the name to the island, as Decazes Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Jean-Élie-Octave-Louis-Sévère-Amanien Decazes de Glücksbierg, 3rd Duc de Decazes, and 3rd Hertig of Glückbierg (1864-1912), was vice president of the Yacht Club of France, and donated 1000 francs to Charcot's expedition. He married Isaac Singer's daughter (Singer Sewing-Machine Company), but she committed suicide.

Decazes Point *see* **Decazes Island**

Decennial Peak. 84°22' S, 166°02' E. Rising to 4020 m, 5 km SW of Mount Kirkpatrick, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, to commemorate the 10th year of the Institute of Polar Studies at Ohio State University, in 1970.

Base Decepción *see* **Decepción Station**

Isla Decepción *see* **Deception Island**

Decepción Station. 62°59' S, 60°41' W. Also called Primero de Mayo Station, its official name was Destacamento Naval Decepción ("Deception naval detachment"). Argentine scientific station on Primero de Mayo Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. **1947-48 summer**: The *Pampa* and the *King* brought down the first expeditioners. **Jan. 25, 1948**: The station was inaugurated. It was maintained by the Argentine Navy, and its purported mission was to collect meteorological data. Its first base leader was Roberto A. Cabrera. **1948 winter**: Roberto A. Cabrera (leader). **1949 winter**: Jorge E.H. Pernice (leader). **1950 winter**: Carlos Nielsen Enemark (leader). **Jan.-April 1951**: Roberto Solari (leader). **1951 winter**: Eneas Gianella (leader). **1952 winter**: Wenceslao Adamoli (leader). **1953 winter**: Carlos Fraguio (leader). **1954 winter**: José Fort (leader). **1955 winter**: Eduardo Sciurano (leader). **1956 winter**: Edmundo Lema (leader). **1957 winter**: Zenón Saúl Bolino (leader). This was during IGY, when the station studied meteorology, geomagnetism, glaciology, ionosphere observations, and oceanography. **1958 winter**: Óscar Montes (leader). **1959 winter**: Rodolfo C. Castorina (leader). **1960 winter**: Luis Messiga (leader). **1961 winter**: Cecilio Robles (leader). **1962 winter**: Cecilio Robles (leader). **1963 winter**: Carlos Botto (leader). **1964 winter**: Juan C. Cánepa (leader). **1965 winter**: Daniel Perisse (leader). **1966 winter**: Pablo A. der Meguerditchian (leader). **1967 winter**: Enrique Francisco Domenech (leader). **Dec. 1967**: Deception Island erupted, and the station was evacuated. However, it was soon re-opened. **1968 winter**: Roberto Rodríguez (leader). **1969 winter**: Luis R. Villa (leader). A volcano closed the station again. **2006**: the station was still going, albeit temporarily, for summer-only scientific studies.

Deception Glacier. 78°33' S, 158°33' E. A wide glacier flowing between the Warren Range and the Boomerang Range. So named by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58 because it seems to flow direct into Skelton Névé, but instead flows S into the upper part of Mulock Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and

ANCA followed suit. Originally plotted in 78°30' S, 158°30' E, it has since been replotted.

Deception Harbor *see* **Port Foster**

Deception Island. 62°57' S, 60°38' W. A horseshoe-shaped island, 13 km in diameter, 98.5 sq km in area, 16 km S of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. A narrow entrance (Neptunes Bellows) leads into a central, landlocked natural harbor called Port Foster, formed from a breached and drowned volcanic crater. In 1821-22 there are two mentions of this harbor as Dunbar's Harbor, or Port Dunbar. It was also called Williams Harbor, Yankee Harbor (not the Yankee Harbor on Greenwich Island, obviously), Deception Harbor, Deception Bay, or just Deception. It was only called Port Foster subsequent to Foster's visit in 1829. The volcano (Mount Pond) is 1890 feet (550 m) high, and the crater is one of the best anchorages in Antarctica. The waters here get to 100°F, and tourists swim in the caldera in the summer. William Smith may have mapped it as Edwards Island, in 1819-20, and Bransfield charted the E coast in 1820, but Palmer was the first to explore it, on Nov. 15, 1820. He refers to its deceptive nature (indicating that it had already been named by the early sealers). Von Bellingshausen charted it in 1821 (as Ostrov Yaroslava, or Yaroslav Island). It appears as Deception Island on an 1837 British map. The island erupted in 1842. In 1908 Britain claimed it and in 1912 granted a 21-year lease to the Hektor Whaling Company, which set up a whaling station here. The Norwegians tended to call it New Sandefjord. Deception Island became the administrative center for all British whaling activities in the South Shetlands, and operated as such until 1938. By that year the island had a post office, a stipendiary magistrate, and telegraph communications. Actually, the last whaling season based out of Deception was 1931. The island was claimed by Chile and Argentina, as well as by Britain; in the 1940s, it was the scene of rivalry between Argentina and Britain (*see* **Wars**), and the British built Base B, a military station, here during Operation Tabarin. The island erupted on Dec. 4, 1967, the first eruption there in modern times, and again on Feb. 21, 1969. The third, and most violent, eruption took place on Aug. 12, 1970. The explosions caused considerable change in the topography of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Argentines and Chileans both call it Isla Decepción. The Russians seem to call it Ostrov Teil (i.e., "Teil island").

Deception Island Station *see* **Base B**

Deception Plateau. 73°15' S, 164°50' E. A high, ice-covered plateau, 17.5 km long, and 10 km wide, in Victoria Land. It is bounded by Aviator Glacier, Pilot Glacier, and Mount Overlord. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, because from a distance it looks small. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Deception Rocks *see* **Fort Point**

Decker Glacier. 77°28' S, 162°47' E. A steep, narrow glacier flowing from the NE slopes of Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate William D. Decker, USN, of VX-6 (*see* **Deaths**, 1971).

Cape Découverte. 66°46' S, 141°33' E. Also called Cape Discovery. The point or rocks which marks the NW extremity of the Curzon Islands, along the coast of Adélie Land, NE of Port-Martin. Discovered on Jan. 19 or 20, 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap de la Découverte (i.e., "cape of the discovery"). It was the first rocky point of the coast seen by the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Découverte in 1947.

Découverte Ledge. 66°15' S, 140°15' E. A submarine feature off Cape Découverte, Adélie Land, hence the name.

Bahía Dedo *see* **Briand Fjord**

Cape Dedo. 76°03' S, 27°00' W. On the shore of Bahía Aguda, in the Dawson-Lambton Glacier, at the S of the Weddell Sea. Apparently named by the Russians.

Isla Dedo *see* **Danco Island**

Monte Dedo *see* **Mount Dedo**

Mount Dedo. 64°39' S, 62°33' W. A conspicuous needle-shaped peak, rising to 695 m, S of Orne Harbor, nar the N end of Arctowski Peninsula, above Errera Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, it appears (unnamed) on Lecointe's 1903 map of the expedition. Named descriptively by ArgAE 1948-49 as Monte Dedo (i.e., "mount finger"), it appears as such on a 1954 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially, and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it Zeiss Needle (for themselves only), after Carl Zeiss (1816-1888), German optical mathematician and founder of the famous Zeiss optical works, in Jena, in 1846. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Black Nunatak, but US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Dedo in 1965.

Punta Dedo *see* [1]**Finger Point**, **The Toe**

Isla Dee *see* **Dee Island**

Islas Dee *see* **Dee Island**

Pie de Hielo Dee *see* **Dee Ice Piedmont**

Dee Ice Piedmont. 68°40' S, 66°58' W. Between Pavie Ridge and the mouth of Clarke Glacier, on the E side of Mikkelsen Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for John Dee (1527-1608), navigation pioneer and Queen Elizabeth's astrologer (he was the man who named her the Virgin Queen, because she was a Virgo, no less). Some say Dee was the most important man in Elizabethan England. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Dee Island. 62°25' S, 59°47' W. A crescent-shaped island with a conspicuous sharp peak rising to 260 m above sea level at its S end, 4 km E of Ongley Island, NW of Discovery Bay, close off the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed in 1934-35 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them, presumably for its D-shape. It appears on their 1935 chart, as well as on a 1937 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Dee, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a 1947 reference to Islas Dee, signifying this island and small islands nearby. UK-APC accepted the name Dee Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

Dee Nunatak. 74°58' S, 136°31' W. A rock nunatak, it appears to be within the flow of Garfield Glacier, behind Cape Burks, on the Hobbs Coast, in the W part of McDonald Heights, 1.5 km W of Rhodes Icefall, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Thomas H. Dee, USN, medical officer at Byrd Station in 1970.

Monte Deeley *see* **Mount Deeley**

Mount Deeley. 67°01' S, 66°13' W. Rising to 2155 m, 10 km NE of Salmon Cove, E of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, for Richard Mountfort Deeley (1855-1954), British geologist and glaciology specialist. It appears in the 1960 British gazetteer, and on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Monte Deeley.

Deep Freeze Range. 74°15' S, 163°45' E. A rugged mountain range, over 130 km long, and 16 km wide, between Priestley Glacier and Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land, it extends from the edge of the Polar Plateau to Terra Nova Bay. It contains 3 peaks over 11,000 feet: Mount Hewson, Shafer Peak, and Mount Adamson. Peaks in the low and mid portions of the range were first observed from early ships coming into the Ross Sea. The range was mapped in detail by USGS, from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN for Operation Deep Freeze.

[1]**Deep Lake**. 68°33' S, 78°12' E. A nearly square-shaped saltwater lake, about 1.5 km wide, about 9 km ENE of Davis Station, it is one of the two most saline lakes in the Vestfold Hills of Princess Elizabeth Land. 36 m deep, it originated from the sea, and is now 50.4 meters below sea level, and has a surface temperature of -20°C during winter, and +10°C in summer. The bottom 15 meters remain constant at about -14°C. This makes it probably the deepest, and certainly the lowest below sea level, of the chain

of lakes extending eastward along Breidnes Peninsula. Mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, using the aerial photographs taken during LCE 1936-37. First visited in Jan. 1955, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958.

[2]**Deep Lake**. 77°34' S, 166°13' E. A little, elongated lake 0.8 km N of Cape Barne, on Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Deep Lake Tarn. 68°33' S, 78°11' E. A permanent, roughly round, very shallow freshwater body, very close to Deep Lake, in the Vestfold Hills, with a maximum depth of 45 cm, and a surface area of 6500 sq m. Named by ANCA on Oct. 18, 1979, in association with Deep Lake.

Deep Snow Valley. 77°35' S, 166°13' E. A valley in Barne Glacier, near Turret Cone, 2.5 km inland from Cape Barne, on Ross Island. It forms the best approach for sledging to the lower slopes of Mount Erebus. Named descriptively by BAE 1907-09. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Glaciar Defant *see* **Defant Glacier**

Defant Bank. 76°50' S, 31°40' W. A bank in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in 1997 for Albert Defant (*see* **Defant Glacier**), the name was accepted by international approval that year.

Defant Glacier. 72°32' S, 61°35' W. A glacier, 3 km wide at its mouth, it flows ESE to the W side of Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. It appears (unnamed) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. It was surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947, by a joint sledging expedition comprising personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Prof. Albert Josef Maria Defant (1884-1974), Austrian-born German geophysicist, meteorologist, and oceanographer, director of the German Hydrographic Office, 1927-46, and editor of the scientific reports of the German Atlantic Expedition (i.e., the *Meteor*). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1966 Chilean chart as Glaciar Defant.

The Defile. 77°39' S, 162°43' E. A radiation gully which forms a narrow, ice-free passage between the terminus of Suess Glacier and the talus-covered slope of Nussbaum Riegel, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Charted, described, photographed and named descriptively in 1911, by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910-13. During OpDF III, Troy Péwé suggested that US-ACAN accept the name, as it was used often in scientific publications, as well as early accounts of the expeditions in the area. US-ACAN did so, in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Defrancisco. 63°47' S, 61°43' W. A point on the SW side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

DeGalan Peak. 80°07' S, 155°55' E. Rising to 2470 m at the head of Magnis Valley, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Lee DeGalan, contractor employee in charge of USAP cargo shipments out of Port Hueneme, Calif., for more than 20 years.

DeGanahl, Joe. b. Dec. 30, 1902, Tampico, Mexico, son of explorer, shipbuilder, gold miner, sugar planter, and later airplane manufacturer Charles Francis DeGanahl and his wife Florence Josephine Wrotnowski. After a childhood on a sugar plantation near Tampico and in Mexico City he was forced, with his family, to leave Mexico because of the revolutions. He attended Hackley School, in Tarrytown, NY, from 1915 to 1921, then went to Harvard, graduating in 1925. After a spell as a cub reporter, he became a naval aviator. He went with Byrd to the North Pole in 1926, and married Josephine Coombs, of Scarsdale, NY. When he left for Antarctica as 2nd mate on the *Eleanor Bolling,* for ByrdAE 1928-30, he left behind a one-year-old son in critical condition in hospital with mastoids. He became navigator, reserve pilot, and dog driver and a member of the supporting party, during that expedition. After the expedition he resumed his occupation as reporter in White Plains, NY, and later moved to McLean, Va. He was a lieutenant commander flying a plane near Sitka, Alaska, with several passengers, when they crashed on July 21, 1943. Everyone died.

DeGanahl Glacier. 85°13' S, 170°35' W. A narrow, steep-walled glacier, about 16 km long (the New Zealanders say about 22 km), it flows SE from Jones Peak (the New Zealanders say from the SW shoulder of Mount Fisher, which is to the ESE by about 8 km) into the W side of Liv Glacier opposite June Nunatak. Discovered and photographed by Byrd during his flight to the Pole in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. He named it for Joe DeGanahl. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Degerfeldt. 66°58' S, 51°01' E. About 5.5 km (the Australians say about 7 km) S of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 and 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Charles Degerfeldt. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Degerfeldt, Carl Larsson "Charles." b. 1867, Sweden. He moved to Wales, in the 1890s, and in 1898, married a Newport girl Elizabeth Ann Gillman, in Cardiff, where he raised a family. However, his wife died in Cardiff in 1904, aged 27, and Charles went back to sea, leaving his daughter May with his inlaws. On Jan. 8, 1914, while on a ship, he was granted British citizenship. He was ship's carpenter on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31, and on June 25, 1930 he arrived back in London on the *Bendigo*, from Melbourne, and returned to Cardiff. He died in Pontypridd in late 1945.

Lago degli Skua. 74°42' S, 164°06' E. A lake, with seasonal ice covering, measuring 70 m by 50 m, with a depth of 2 m, 12 km E of Mount Abbott, and 1.3 km SSW of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera in 1988, and named by him for the skuas that abound here. Italy accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

DeGoes Cliff. 71°44' S, 161°54' E. A steep rock cliff, over 10 km long, on the W side of the Morozumi Range, its N end is 10 km SW of Mount Van Veen. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Louis DeGoes of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, executive secretary of the Committee on Polar Research, National Research Council.

Deigklumpen. 72°24' s, 27°05' E. A small nunatak, 3 km SE of Devold Peak, in the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the lump of dough").

Deildebreen. 71°28' S, 12°50' E. A glacier between the Östliche Petermann Range and the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (the word "deild" means "boundary"). In Norway, boundary markers (deildesteinen) were a big deal in the old days, and anyone who moved them illegally was subject to the most outlandish punishments, which were not limited to this life. Such a villain would become a deildegast, a boundary ghost, who couldn't rest.

Deildedalen *see* **Deildedalen Valley**

Deildedalen Valley. 71°24' S, 12°43' E. A small valley, partly filled with ice, and opening to the N, lying between Mount Deildenapen and a similar mountain mass (known by the Norwegians as Lyrittaren) just westward, in the Östliche Petermann Range, in the N part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, anf from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during rhe same long expedition, and named by them as Deildedalen ("the boundary valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Deildedalen Valley in 1970.

Deildegasten *see* **Deildegasten Ridge**

Deildegasten Ridge. 71°29' S, 12°42' E. About 8 km long, just S of Deildedalen Valley, in the southernmost part of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Deildegasten (*see* **Deildebreen**, for meaning). US-ACAN accepted the name Deildegasten Ridge in 1970.

Deildenapen *see* **Mount Deildenapen**

Mount Deildenapen. 71°24' S, 12°46' E. Rising to 2050 m, it forms the E wall of Deildedalen Valley, in the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Deildenapen ("the boundary mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Deildenapen Mountain in 1970.

Deimos Ridge. 71°56' S, 68°36' W. A prominent, narrow, rocky spur composed of sandstone and shale, rising to about 900 m, 5 km SW of Phobos Ridge and Mars Glacier, and between Mars Glacier and Saturn Glacier, in the SE corner of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Discovered by Ellsworth on his Nov. 23, 1935 flight, and first mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, in association with the planet Mars and its two moons (*cf* **Phobos Ridge**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Dekefjellet *see* **Dekefjellet Mountain**

Dekefjellet Mountain. 71°58' S, 13°25' E. An elongated mountain, partly rock and partly covered with snow, about 5 km long, and surmounted by Kamskaya Peak, it stands 2.5 km W of Skavlrimen Ridge, in the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Dekefjellet. US-ACAN accepted the name Dekefjellet Mountain in 1970.

Dekefjellrantane *see* **Dekefjellrantane Hills**

Dekefjellrantane Hills. 72°02' S, 13°23' E. A group of rock hills at the S end of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Dekefjellrantane, in association with nearby Dekefjellet Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Dekefjellrantane Hills in 1966.

Isla Del Campo *see* **Bonert Rock**

Playa del Canal. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A beach NW of Punta Nacella, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because between the coast and some 30 m out to sea, this beach forms a true channel ("canal" means "channel").

Punta Del Canto *see* **Canto Point**

Del Canto M., Raúl. Chilean capitán de corbeta. Engineer on the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1946-47.

Nunatak del Castillo *see* **William Nunatak**

Isla del Diablo *see* **Devil Island**

Punta del Diablo *see* **Devils Point**

Bahía del Faro *see* [2]**South Bay**

Caleta del Glaciar Rocoso. 62°43' S, 60°24' W. One of several little coves on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, named by the Spanish, this one in reference to the rocky Sally Glacier nearby.

Playa del Lobero. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A beach between Punta Las Torres to the N and Punta Mann to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1987-88 because remains of 19th-century sealing operations can be seen on the beach ("lobero" means "sealer").

Ensenada del Mármol. 62°47' S, 61°31' W. An inlet indenting the SW coast of Snow Island, between Punta Esteverena on the NW and Vokil Point on the S, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines ("inlet of marble").

Paso del Medio *see* **Summit Pass**

Punta del Medio. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. The point which separates Playa Marko (to the N) from Playa Larga (to the S), on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, because this point divides the two beaches almost symmetrically ("medio" means "middle" or "half").

Playa del Plástico. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A small beach, less than 175 m long, immediately N of Punta Óscar, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1984-85 because masses of plastic remains have been found here washed up by the sea.

Cabo Del Pozo. 64°23' S, 61°34' W. A cape projecting S from the central part of the S coast of Gándara Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Sargento 1st class José del Pozo, hospital corpsman at Capitán Arturo Prat Station for the winter of 1949 (*see* **Deaths**, 1949; even though he survived). He participated in a hydrographic expedition to Robert Island that season. The Argentines call this cape Cabo Benítez. Note: The name of the feature has to have a capital "D."

Roca del Rincón *see* **Corner Rock**

Punta Del Romero. 63°50' S, 60°51' W. A point forming the NW entrance of Krivina Bay, on the W coast of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Paso Del Solar. 64°33' S, 62°01' W. The passage between Lientur Island and Nansen Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Raúl del Solar Grove, director of the Naval Academy, Feb. 8, 1960-March 3, 1962. He was part of ChilAE 1962-63. The Argentines call it Paso Ocampo. *See* **Cabo Del Pozo** for orthographic note.

Mount Del Valle. 66°08' S, 61°50' W. On the N side of Jason Peninsula, E of Medea Dome, in Graham Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 7, 2008, for Rodolfo Del Valle, earth scientist with the Instituto Antártico Argentino, who worked on the geology of the Antarctic Peninsula for more than 3 decades from the early 1970s on.

Valle del Viento *see* **Windy Valley**

DeLaca Island. 64°47' S, 64°07' W. A tiny U-shaped island, 1.5 km W of Palmer Station, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. It was one of the 2 main investigation areas in a USARP study of terrestrial arthropods from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Ted E. DeLaca, a member of the University of California (at Davis) biological team working in this area between 1971 and 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on May 30, 1975, and it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Île Delaite *see* **Delaite Island**

Isla Delaite *see* **Delaite Island**

Delaite Island. 64°34' S, 62°12' W. An island, 1.5 km long, and about 0.9 km wide, W of Nansen Island, and 5 km NE of Emma Island, about midway between Cape Anna and Reclus Peninsula, in the northwest-central part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Delaite, for Walloon activist and scientist Julien Delaite (1868-1922), a supporter of the expedition. It appears as Delaite Island on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of that expedition, and as such it also appears on a 1901 British chart. On a 1902 map prepared by de Gerlache, it appears as Isola della Cupola (i.e., Italian for "cupola island"), and on Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1920 it appears descriptively named Saddle Island. It appears as Isla Delaite on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Delaite Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1959 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Delaney, Paul. Wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1979, at Davis Station in 1989 and 1993, and again at Mawson in 1996.

Delay Point. 66°27' S, 98°15' E. A brown, rocky bluff rising to 183 m above sea level, on the NW side of Melba Peninsula, about 10 km (the Australians say 7 km) W of Cape Charcot, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and so named by the Eastern Sledge Party of the Western Base Party because bad weather delayed the party near here for several days in Nov. 1912. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Delbert Little Glacier *see* **Kelsey Glacier**
Delbridge Islands *see* **Dellbridge Islands**
Hrebet Delchev *see* **Delchev Ridge**
Vrah Delchev *see* **Delchev Peak**

Delchev Peak. 62°38' S, 59°56' W. Rising to about 1000 m, it forms the summit of Delchev Ridge, 7.05 km ENE of Great Needle Peak, 3.2 km SE of Rila Point, and 7.6 km WSW of Renier Point, and surmounts Iskar Glacier to the W, and Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Vrah Delchev, for Gotse Delchev (1872-1903), leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement in Macedonia. The name has been translated.

Delchev Ridge. 62°38' S, 59°54' W. The E ridge of the Tangra Mountains, it runs for 10 km in an ENE direction from Devin Saddle to Renier Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, it was mapped in more detail by the Argentines in 1980. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Hrebet Delchev, in association with Delchev Peak. The name has been translated.

Mount Deleon. 80°51' S, 159°57' E. A mainly ice-free rock outcrop rising to 780 m above sea level, on the S side of Entrikin Glacier, 14 km WNW of Cape Douglas. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Emilio A. Deleon (b. Aug. 8, 1933, Waco, Tex.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1952, and who was hauling equipment operator at Byrd Station in 1963. He retired from the Navy in July 1974. ANCA accepted the name.

Cerro Delfín. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill, S of Playa Bahamonde, and immediately W of Punta La Caverna, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because, from a distance, this hill looks like the back of a dolphin.

Punta Delfín. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point directly SSE of Punta Ventana, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because, from a distance, this point resembles the back of a dolphin in shape.

Delinski Glacier. 77°29' S, 160°26' E. Flows S into Airdevronsix Glacier, between the McAllister Hills and the Prentice Plateau, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for George F. Delinski, Jr., geography discipline, USGS, cartographic technician involved in the massive 1966-2004 preparation of USGS maps of Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004. *See also* **Airdevronsix Glacier**.

Delius Glacier. 69°38' S, 71°02' W. Between 10 and 13 km long, and between 3 and 5 km wide, it flows NW from the Elgar Uplands into the Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly mapped aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears (unnamed) on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, using air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°32' S, 70°43' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the German-English composer, Frederick Delius (1862-1934). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. With those coordinates, it appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected to 69°32' S, 70°50' W, and then again, using U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, to those we know today. With the newest coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Cape Deliverance *see* **Deliverance Point**

Deliverance Point. 65°18' S, 64°07' W. A rocky point, 4 km S of Cape Tuxen, it forms the N entrance point of Collins Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap de la Délivrance, or Pointe de la Délivrance, after he and his companions (René Godfroy and Ernest Gourdon) were rescued here by their ship the *Pourquoi Pas?* in early Jan. 1909, "after fighting the ice for six days in the picket boat" while exploring the coast. It appears as both Cape Deliverance and Point Deliverance on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and, in 1956, US-ACAN accepted the name Délivrance Point. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Deliverance Point on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Délivrance, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Deliverance Reef. 66°13' S, 110°26' E. A submerged rocky reef near Casey Station, with a least depth of 7.5 m. The broken ground forming the reef is about 2.5 km long and about 0.8 km wide. Discovered by an RAN Hydrographic Office Detached Survey unit, 1992-93. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for the *Deliverance*, the 10-meter survey boat used by the unit.

Cap (Pointe) de la Délivrance *see* **Deliverance Point**
Punta Délivrance *see* **Deliverance Point**
Délivrance Point *see* **Deliverance Point**

Dell, James William. b. Jan. 24, 1879, West Tarring, Sussex, illegitimate son of Charlotte Harriet Emma Dell, an unemployed domestic cook from Epsom, Surrey, living in Sussex with her parents, upholsterer Robert Dell and his wife Charlotte Herd. James was raised in Worthing with his grandparents, and joined the RN in 1895. He was an able seaman on the *Pembroke* when he transferred to the *Discovery* as bosun's yeoman, butcher, and sail maker for BNAE 1901-04. He took part in several sledging journeys during the expedition, and also played the mandolin. He was in the Navy during World War I, serving in the Dardanelles and the North Sea, and retiring as chief petty officer in 1921, to go back to Antarctica on the *Quest*, 1921-22, as bosun and electrician. He then worked as an engineer and electrician in private life. During World War II he worked in the Coast Guard, and finally retired to Somerset. He was a co-founder of the Antarctic Club. He died on Jan. 21, 1968.

Della Pia Glacier. 78°34' S, 85°03' W. Flows from the E slope of the Craddock Massif, between Mount Mohl and Elfring Peak, into Thomas Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Col. Max Della Pia, commander of the 109th Airlift Wing, NY Air National Guard, 1999-2006, which logistically supported the U.S. Antartcic program.

Dellbridge, James Henry. b. Nov. 17, 1871, Portsea, Portsmouth, son of boilermaker John Alfred Dellbridge and his wife Margaret Evans. He apprenticed to his father, but later joined the Royal Navy. He was a warrant officer engineer on the *Majestic* when he transferred to the *Discovery* as 2nd engineer during BNAE 1901-04. He died on Nov. 12, 1931, at Hawkhurst, Kent.

Dellbridge Islands. 77°40' S, 166°25' E. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Delbridge Islands. A group of 4 little, but prominent, snow-free volcanic islands in Erebus Bay, just S of Cape Evans, in McMurdo Sound, off the W coast of Ross Island. Tent Island is the biggest, followed in order of size by Inaccessible Island, Big Razorback Island, and Little Razorback Island. The New Zealanders have come up with a term, Razorback Islands, to include only Big Razorback Island and Little Razorback Island, but this term is not recognized beyond NZ personnel. Scott named them Dellbridge Islands in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, for James Dellbridge. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pian delle Tectiti. 74°11' S, 162°14' E. A discontinuous granitoid outcrop, with a flat, glacially-eroded nunatak-like summit, 48 km ESE of Timber Peak, in the area of Mount New Zealand, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. It has an area of about 1000 sq km, although it is difficult to be more precise due to the snow cover. Named ("plain of the tectites") by the Italians on June 13, 2008, after they discovered microtectites in the Transantarctic Mountains, in 2006.

Bahía Deloncle *see* **Deloncle Bay**
Baie Deloncle *see* **Deloncle Bay**

Deloncle Bay. 65°05' S, 63°56' W. A bay, 2.5 km long, indenting the Graham Coast on the E side of Lemaire Channel, and opening on that channel opposite Booth Island, on the W coast of Graham Land between Loubat Point and Glandaz Point. Its coasts are formed by ice cliffs, and at its head a very active glacier discharges into the bay. Its use as a harbor is not recommended, partly due to its great depth, partly because an enormous quantity of floating ice almost completely covers the bay, and, in addition, because of the glacial activity which poses a threat to shipping. Discovered by BelgAE

1897-99. Re-charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Deloncle, for François Deloncle (1856-1922), French deputy of Cochin China, and secretary of the Geographical Society, who helped finance the expedition. It appears as Deloncle Bay on a British chart of 1916, and that was the name US-ACAN accepted in 1950, with UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Deloncle, but (in error) on a 1954 Argentine chart as Bahía Girard. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Bahía Deloncle.

Delphinidae *see* **Dolphins**

Isla Delta *see* **Acuña Island**, [1]**Delta Island**

Delta Bluff. 78°41' S, 161°22' E. A steep, triangular rock bluff immediately N of the mouth of Delta Glacier, on the W bank of Skelton Glacier and the E end of one of the spurs of Mount Harmsworth. Surveyed and climbed in Feb. 1957 by reconnaissance parties of the NZ party of BCTAE, and named by them for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Delta Creek *see* **Delta Stream**

Delta Glacier. 78°42' S, 161°20' E. A glacier flowing steeply from the Worcester Range, eastward between Northcliffe Peak and Mount Harmsworth, it is the most northerly of the glaciers entering the W side of Skelton Glacier, in fact entering that glacier immediately S of Delta Bluff. The NZ party of BCTAE surveyed and photographed it in Feb. 1957, and named it Cascade Glacier because of its broken lower icefalls. To avoid confusion with another feature of the same name, it was renamed by them in 1957-58, in association with nearby Delta Bluff. However, it does appear as Cascade Glacier in the 1958 Provisional gazetteer. NZ-APC accepted the name Delta Glacier, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

[1]**Delta Island**. 64°19' S, 62°59' W. An island, 0.8 km long, close SE of Lambda Island, and E of Alpha Island, in Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed in 1927 by the personnel on the *Discovery*, who named it for the Greek letter. Resurveyed by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943, and named by them as Isla Delta (a translation of the British name). It appears as such on a 1946 Argentine map. ArgAE 1947-48 resurveyed it, and renamed it Isla Hermelo, for Teniente de fragata Ricardo J. Hermelo, 2nd-in-command of the *Uruguay* in 1903. He was captain of that ship in 1906-07. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1949, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Delta Island on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Delta.

[2]**Delta Island** *see* **Acuña Island**

Delta Islands *see* **Acuña Island**

Delta Peak. 86°35' S, 147°30' W. A very sharp peak, 10 km NE of Mount Gjertsen, it marks a pronounced corner point on Ackerman Ridge, in the La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by NZGSAE 1969-70 because, seen from the south, its colorful and very visible rock strata suggest a "Delta." NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Delta Stream. 77°38' S, 163°07' E. Also called Delta Creek. A small, intermittent meltwater stream flowing from Howard Glacier for about 3 km, into Lake Fryxell, between Canada Glacier and Commonwealth Glacier, on the S valley wall in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Although it was undoubtedly seen by geologists on BAE 1910-13, no record was made of it. First studied on the ground on Dec. 21, 1957, by Troy L. Péwé, and so named by him because the stream has a series of deltas along its length which have been cut though as the stream was rejuvenated, the rejuvenation being caused by the lowering of the former glacial lake. US-ACAN accepted the name Delta Stream in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Delusión *see* **Delusion Point**

Delusion Point. 65°23' S, 62°00' W. A point marking the E end of a rocky range which forms the S wall of Crane Glacier, and also marking the S side of the terminus of that glacier, at the head of Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D in 1947-48, and they named it in association with Crane Glacier, which had been incorrectly located and wrongly described as a channel cutting through Graham Land (hence the delusion). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a 1967 Briish chart. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer rejected Cabo Desengaño, and settled for Punta Delusión. The Argentines, however, had mistaken the mental state intended by the FIDS, and named it Punta Desilusión on a 1953 chart, then they got it right on a 1957 chart, as Punta Delusión, but then on a 1958 chart had Punta Desilusión. However, they finally got it right, as Punta Delusión.

Delyan Point. 62°52' S, 62°22' W. A rocky point forming the NE side of the entrance to Vedena Cove, on the NW coast of Smith Island, 4 km WSW of Cape Smith, 10.66 km NE of Markeli Point, and 1.4 km NW of Matochina Peak, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ArgAE 1947-48, and named by them as Cabo Smith (*see* **Cape Smith**). It appears as such on their 1948 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Petar Delyan, better known as Czar Peter II of Bulgaria (1040-41). Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009.

Cerro Demaría *see* **Mount Demaria**

Mont Demaria *see* **Mount Demaria**

Monte Demaría *see* **Mount Demaria**

Mount Demaria. 65°17' S, 64°08' W. Also called Demaria Peak. A mountain with precipitous sides, rising to 635 m (so say the Americans; the British say 640 m, and the Chileans say 610 m), immediately SE of Cape Tuxen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered (but certainly not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Demaria, for Demaria Frères, French photographic pioneers, developers of an anastigmatic lens used on Charcot's expedition. The two brother were Jules (1865-1950) and Paul, sons of Isidore Demaria who had come to Paris in 1848 from Switzerland, and in 1858 opened up a photographic equipment factory which, in 1897, became Demaria Frères. Further mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and referred to on their maps as Pic Demaria. It appears as Mount Demaria on a 1916 British photograph, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Its position was fixed precisely by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on a French chart of 1937 as Mont Demaria, on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Cerro Demaría, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Demaría, and that last name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, it is also seen on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pico Demaría. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and in 1957-58 was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. It appears (by error) as Lumière Peak on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Pic Demaria *see* **Mount Demaria**

Pico Demaría *see* **Mount Demaria**

Sommet Demaria *see* **Mount Demaria**

Demaria Peak *see* **Mount Demaria**

Roca(s) Demas *see* **Demas Rocks**

Roche Demas *see* **Demas Rocks**

Rocher Demas *see* **Demas Rocks**

Demas, Epaminondas James "Pete." He was born Epaminondas Demopoulos on May 31, 1905, at Allisos, near Corinth, Greece. A close associate of Admiral Byrd's, he was with him in the Arctic in 1926, was his mechanic on the ground just before Byrd's flight across the Atlantic, and was aviation mechanic on ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on Nov. 17, 1979, in Granada Hills, Calif.

Demas, François Barlatier *see under* **de Mas**

Demas Bluff. 76°34' S, 144°50' W. A rock bluff on the S side of the Fosdick Mountains, 3 km W of Mount Richardson, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd just after that expedition for Dr. Charles J. Demas, who provided medical assistance and supplies for USAS 1939-41, and also for ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Demas Ice Tongue. 72°17' S, 103°07' W. A

conspicuous ice tongue, it juts out 30 km W from the Abbot Ice Shelf on the Eights Coast, into the NE part of the Amundsen Sea, and forms the westernmost part of Peacock Sound. Discovered on flights from the *Bear* in Feb. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1952, for Pete Demas. Originally plotted in 72°22' S, 103°20' W, it has since been replotted.

Demas Mountains *see* **Walker Mountains**

Demas Range. 75°00' S, 133°45' W. A range, 13 km long, forming the lower E edge of Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. The range trends N-S, culminating in Mount Goorhigian (1115 m). Discovered by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN for Pete Demas.

Demas Rock *see* **Demas Rocks**

Demas Rocks. 63°21' S, 58°02' W. A group of 4 low rocks in water off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula, in the approach to Huon Bay, 5.5 km NE of Cape Ducorps, and separated from the continent by a channel about 5 km wide. Discovered in March 1838 by FrAE 1837-40, and named and charted by Dumont d'Urville, as Roche Demas (i.e., as one rock), for Lt. François de Barlatier de Mas (*see under* **de Mas**). The French were also, by 1841, calling it Rocher Demas, and it appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Roca Demas, and on a British chart of 1901 as Demas Rock. The Norwegians charted it in 1928, as Demas Skjera. In 1946, Fids from Base D charted it as a group of rocks, and it appears as Demas Rocks on their chart of 1949. This name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. In 1948 the Chileans, on one of their charts, called it Grupo Sub-teniente Abott. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Rocas Demas, and as Demas Rocks it appears in the UK gazetteer of 1955, on a British chart of 1962, and in the British gazetteer of 1974. It appears as Rocas Demas in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and in the Chilean gazettteer of 1974.

Demas Skjera *see* **Demas Rocks**

DeMaster Point. 78°04' S, 164°25' E. At the foot of Marshall Valley, in the Denton Hills, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for biologist Douglas P. DeMaster, of the University of Minnesota, who conducted seal studies at McMurdo Sound in 1976-77, in the South Shetlands in 1977-78, and in the Palmer Archipelago in 1978-79.

Punta Demay *see* **Demay Point**

Demay Point. 62°13' S, 58°25' W. Forms the W entrance point of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers from at least 1822. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Demay, for A. Demay, vice-president of the Gulf of Gascogne Societé d'Océanographie, at Bordeaux, and manager of their Museum-Laboratory there. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart as Demay Point. They surveyed it again between 1935 and 1939. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Punta Demay, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Demay Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appear as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, as well as on a British chart of 1962. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Demidov, Dimitri. A sub lieutenant who, at the request of Rear Admiral Korobka, went on von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition. On Jan. 17, 1820 he and Ivan Simonov landed on an iceberg and captured 30 penguins.

Demidov Island. 67°29' S, 48°21' E. A small island in the SE part of Casey Bay, 8 km N of the mouth of Rayner Glacier, and 14 km SW of the Hydrographer Islands, along the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and mapped by SovAE 1957, the latter naming it Ostrov Demidova, for Dimitri Demidov. ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Ostrov Demidova *see* **Demidov Island**

Deming Glacier. 72°00' S, 168°30' E. A tributary glacier, flowing along the N side of Novasio Ridge into Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ralph A. Deming, USN, VX-6 aviation electrician at McMurdo in 1967.

Demock, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Glaciar Demorest *see* **Demorest Glacier**

Demorest Glacier. 67°22' S, 65°35' W. Flows SE into Whirlwind Inlet between Flint Glacier and Matthes Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base E in 1947, and named by them for U.S. glaciologist Max Harrison Demorest (1910-1942), who disappeared in a crevasse in Greenland, while on active service with the Army. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Demorest, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it the same thing.

Dempster, P. b. NZ. 2nd officer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. Famous, perhaps, for (after several false alarms about seeing land) "Don't get me titillated, till ye see the smoke curlin' from the chimneys."

Den Hartog Peak. 84°20' S, 178°52' E. A small peak, rising to about 990 m, with dark rock exposures on its NE and E sides, on the NW side of the mouth of Ramsey Glacier, 5 km SE of Woodall Peak, to the NE of the Hughes Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains, overlooking, and close to, the SW edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Stephen Den Hartog, glaciologist on the Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1958-59, and who wintered-over at Little America V in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Denais. Crewman on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Anse Denais *see* **Denais Stack**

Caleta Denais *see* **Denais Stack**

Denais Stack. 62°08' S, 58°29' W. A conspicuous rock stack, 2.5 km N of Point Thomas, on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. During FrAE 1908-10 Charcot, during a rough charting of the area, named a cove near here as Anse Denais (i.e., "Denais cove"), for Denais (q.v.), one of his crewmen. That anse was below the ice cliffs on the NW side of Ezcurra Inlet (i.e., SW of the present feature). What makes it a bit more complicated is that, on other maps from the same expedition, another cove, much closer to the present feature, bears the name. The one below the ice cliffs is seen on a 1929 British chart, prepared by the Discovery Investigations. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Caleta Denais, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. FIDASE 1956-57 air photos revealed neither of the coves shown on the French maps, so UK-APC, on Sept. 23, 1960, gave the name to this stack nearby, in order to preserve the name Desnais. US-ACAN accepted that situation later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Denauro. 86°27' S, 151°30' W. Rising to 2340 m, 5 km S of Lee Peak, between Bartlett Glacier (to the W) and Scott Glacier (to the E), in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Ralph Denauro, VX-6 aviation mechanic during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Cabo Denax. 63°16' S, 62°00' W. A cape on the NE side of Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Dendtler Island. 73°01' S, 90°13' W. An ice-covered island, 21 km long, in the E part of the Abbot Ice Shelf, between Farwell Island and Fletcher Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Major Robert Dendtler, U.S. Army, coordinating officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). Originally plotted in 72°58' S, 89°57' W, it has since been replotted.

The *Deneb of Rye*. A 20.85-meter British aluminum ketch, designed by Henry Scheel, built at the Royal Huisman Shipyard, in the Netherlands, and launched in 1995. Skippered by Hugues Delignières, she visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98.

Denfeld Mountains. 76°55' S, 144°45' W. A group of scattered mountains between Crevasse Valley Glacier and Arthur Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Explored by ByrdAE 1928-30, ByrdAE 1933-35, and USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd for Louis Emil Denfeld (b. April 13, 1891, Westboro, Mass. d. March 28, 1972, Westboro), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1908, and who was the chief of naval operations who helped plan OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as an admiral in March 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Denglu Wan. 62°15' S, 58°59' W. A cove indenting Fildes Peninsula, close to Great Wall Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Denham. 66°55' S, 52°19' E. A mountain, 1.5 km NW of Mount Keyser, and about 4 km NE of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from 1957 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for William M. "Bill" Denham, weather observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1949. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Denholm. 68°12' S, 49°07' E. A mountain, 1.5 km (the Australians say about 3 km) SE of Mount Marriner, in the Nye Mountains. Mapped from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for John Victor Denholm, physicist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Islote Deniau *see* **Deniau Island**

Deniau Island. 65°27' S, 64°19' W. A small island midway between Darboux Island and the Lippmann Islands, about 8 km W of the entrance to Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îlot Deniau, for a Monsieur Deniau who provided stationery for the expedition. It appears as Deniau Island on the 1938 map prepared by John Rymill from BGLE 1934-37. However, on a 1948 British chart it appears as Deniau Islet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Deniau, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC redefined it as Deniau Island (the name Rymill had used in the 1930s) on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963.

Deniau Islet *see* **Deniau Island**

Deniel, Alexandre. b. Jan. 1817, Le Croisic, France. Junior seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left sick at Hobart on Feb. 19, 1840, after having been twice to Antarctica during the expedition.

Bahía Denise *see* **Larvik Harbor**

Cape Denison. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. A rocky point, 1700 m across, which juts out 900 m into Commonwealth Bay, from the head of that bay, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Sir Hugh Robert Denison (1865-1940; born with the last name of Dixon, he changed it to his mother's name, in 1907), tobacco manufacturer and newspaper owner (i.e., the *Sun*) of Sydney, and the major patron of the expedition. Mawson set up his main base here. *See also* **Cape Denison Refuge Hut** (under **C**). US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Denison Island. 66°18' S, 110°27' E. An island, 0.4 km W of Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Dean R. Denison, aurora scientist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name.

Arrecife Denisson *see* **Dennison Reef**

Denman Glacier. 60°45' S, 99°25' E. Between 110 and 130 km long, and between 11 and 19 km wide, it flows N from Wilkes Land into the Shackleton Ice Shelf, E of David Island, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912, by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson for Thomas, 3rd Baron Denman (1874-1954), governor general of Australia, 1911-14, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Denmark. Over the years the occasional Dane has gone to Antarctica, always with some other country's expedition. There were several Danish meteorologists at Órcadas Station over the years. Dr. Malver was the medical officer on the whaler *Gobernador Bories* in 1908-10. Dr. Krogsbaek, based on the whaler *Ronald*, worked at Deception Island in the 1920s. On May 20, 1965, this country was ratified as the 15th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. In 2006-07 there was a worldwide Danish oceanographic voyage, which took in several stations and other sites on the Antarctic Peninsula. The Technical University of Denmark (TUD) was involved with SPRI and the NSF in radio echo-sounding programs.

Dennes Point. 76°41' S, 159°45' E. A dolerite point projecting from the W side of Shipton Ridge into the Shimmering Icefield, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and explored by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, who named it for a similar dolerite feature on Bruny Island, Tasmania. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Dennis Knoll. 78°14' S, 166°10' E. A gentle knoll, ice-free on its W slope, and rising to about 400 m, near the USAP communication facility on the SW shore of Black Island, 3 km SW of Mount Vision, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Dennis Hoffman, who, in 2006, completed 20 years of service in support of the U.S. Antarctic program. He began as a carpenter, worked his way up to the computer tech shop, and finished as a network engineer, in 8 summer seasons and 13 winters at McMurdo. There are at least 3 features in the area with the name Hoffman, so it was thought best to be constructive in the naming.

Arrecife Dennison *see* **Dennison Reef**

Dennison Reef. 66°29' S, 66°50' W. Between Shull Rocks and the Pauling Islands, E of the S end of the Biscoe Islands, in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for David M. Dennison, British physicist who took x-ray diffraction pictures which were used to interpret the crystal structure of ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Arrecife Dennison (a name also seen spelled erroneously as Denisson).

Dennistoun, James Robert "Jim." b. March 7, 1883, Peel Forest, Timaru, NZ, son of George James Dennistoun and his wife Emily Russell. After school in Wanganui, and Malvern College (in Worcestershire, England), he became a mountain climber, being the first up several NZ peaks, and was alpinist in charge of the mules on the *Terra Nova*, on the way to Antarctica during BAE 1910-13. From Dec. 1911 to April 1912 he kept a journal on the *Terra Nova*. After the expedition, he went into sheep farming, and, when World War I broke out, he returned to England, and got a commission in the 23rd Squadron, of the Royal Flying Corps. He was flying over Austria when his biplane caught fire and he came down. He was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds as a pow on Aug. 9, 1916.

Dennistoun Glacier. 71°15' S, 168°00' E. About 80 km long, it flows NW from the ice-covered N slopes of Mount Black Prince, Mount Royalist, Mount Adam, Mount Troubridge, and Mount Parker, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land, between the Lyttelton Range and the Dunedin Range, then turns E on rounding the latter range, and enters Robertson Bay, S of Cape Scott, on the N coast of Victoria Land. The coastal extremity of the glacier was surveyed and charted by Campbell's Northern Party of 1911-12, during BAE 1910-13, and the glacier was named by that expedition for Jim Dennistoun. The entire extent of the glacier was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. Sometimes, erroneously, called Fowlie Glacier (q.v.).

Denson, Ralph Benjamin "Ben." b. May 30, 1908, Avon, Mass., but raised in Abington, Mass., and Middleboro, Mass., son of shoe factory operator and later sanitarium worker Benjamin F. Denson and his wife Alice. He was mess boy on the *Eleanor Bolling*, 1929-30. In between the two halves of the expedition he found himself faced with 6 months idleness in NZ, so he and 11 others took the *Tahiti* for San Francisco, where they arrived on April 12, 1929. He and John Jacobson traveled on to New York,

arriving on April 19, to much fanfare. He died in May 1985, in Oswego, NY.

La Dent *see under* **L**

Isla Dentada *see* **Kellick Island**

Rocas Dentadas *see* **Jagged Rocks**

Roca Denticulada *see* **Jagged Rocks**

Rocas Denticuladas *see* **Jagged Rocks**

Dentine Peak. 71°35' S, 163°44' E. Rising to 2210 m, it is the highest peak in the NE portion of the Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria land. Named by geologist Roger Cooper, leader of NZARP paleontological parties here in 1974-75 and 1981-82, in association with the "tooth" motif running through the names of certain features in this area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Denton, George Henry. b. 1941. Of Winchester, Mass. Glaciologist with the department of geological sciences and director of the Institute for Quaternary Studies (1988-93), at the University of Maine at Orono. He conducted geological research in the Transantarctic Mountains and Victoria Land, including work in the Denton Hills (which were named for him), between 1958 and 1999. He made 25 visits to Antarctica. In 1958-59 he was geological assistant to Robert Nichols at Marble Point.

Denton Glacier. 77°29' S, 162°38' E. A small hanging glacier, 1.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, which drains the NW slopes of Mount Newall, to the E of Goodspeed Glacier, and which terminates on the S wall of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for George H. Denton, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1962. NZ-APC also accepted the name.

Denton Hills. 78°05' S, 163°55' E. A group of rugged foothills, 38 km long in a SW-NE direction, and 15 km wide, to the E of the Royal Society Range, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. They comprise a series of east-trending ridges and valleys circumscribed by Howchin Glacier, Armitage Saddle, Blue Glacier, the coast, and Walcott Bay. The highest summits, Mount Kowalczyk (1703 m) and Goat Mountain (1634 m) rise from Hobbs Ridge, in the N part of the foothills. Elevations decrease southward, as in Kahiwi Maihao Ridge (1045 m), near the center of the group, and the Xanadu Hills (820 m) at the S end. The principal glaciers (Hobbs, Blackwelder, Salmon, Garwood, Joyce, Rivard, Miers, Adams, and Ward) flow E, but have receded, leaving several dry valleys. Discovered and roughly mapped by BNAE 1901-04. The hills were mapped in detail following IGY (1957-58), by USARP and NZARP personnel, and named by US-ACAN in 1999, for George H. Denton. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 12, 1999.

Monte Denucé *see* **Mount Denucé**

Mount Denucé. 66°43' S, 64°12' W. A rounded mountain, rising to 1535 m, between Mount Hulth and Mount Haskell, on the SW side of Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In Dec. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E, the Fids naming it for Jean Denucé (1878-1944), Belgian author of *Bibliographie Antarctique*, published in Brussels in 1913. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963, as Monte Denucé.

Denys, Charlene. American biologist, protégée of Dr. Mary Alice McWhinnie. She first went to Antarctica with Dr. McWhinnie in 1975-76, and spent the next four summers at Palmer Station. She took over Dr. McWhinnie's work when the latter died in 1980.

Departure Rocks. 67°37' S, 62°49' E. A group of 4 steep-sided rocks in water, 1.5 km N of Peake-Jones Rock, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, and 2.4 km SW of Mawson Station. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos ten years later by Norwegian cartographers (but not named by them). So named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960 because ANARE parties leaving Mawson Station for the west on the sea ice always pass through or close to these rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Point Depeaux *see* **Depeaux Point**

Pointe Depeaux *see* **Depeaux Point**

Punta Depeaux *see* **Depeaux Point**

Depeaux Point. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. Forms the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Depeaux, for Rouen industrialist, philanthropist and art collector François Depeaux (1853-1920), builder of the *Pourquoi Pas?* It appears as Point Depeaux on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears as Punta Depeaux on a 1949 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Depeaux Point. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1963, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cabo Depósito *see* **Cabo Depot**

Punta Depósito *see* **Store Point**

Cabo Depot. 64°24' S, 57°25' W. A prominent rocky cape, immediately S of Tortoise Hill, and 6 km W of Hamilton Point, on the SE coast of James Ross Island. Discovered (but, apparently, unnamed) by SwedAE 1901-04. Named by the Chileans. The Argentines call it Cabo Depósito, but plot it in 64°23' S, 57°30' W.

Depot 480. 79°51' S, 148°00' E. Depot established by Hillary on the Polar Plateau in support of BCTAE 1956-58. Hillary began building it on Nov. 25, 1957, and it was fully stocked by plane on Dec. 6, 1957.

Depot 700. Hillary set this depot up on the Polar Plateau, 500 miles from the South Pole. Begun on Dec. 15, 1957, it was completed by Dec. 20, 1957, having been fully stocked from air drops. This was where Hillary was to have met Fuchs during BCTAE 1957-58, but, instead, Hillary pushed on to the Pole from here.

Depot Bay *see* **Farr Bay**

Depot Crag. 62°05' S, 57°57' W. A small crag N of Turret Point, King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. An old British depot was found here in Jan. 1980, and Andrzej Paulo, of the geological party of PolAE 1979-80 suggested the name, which was accepted officially by the Poles in 1981.

Depot Glacier. 63°25' S, 57°03' W. A well-defined valley glacier flowing NE, and flanked by lateral moraine, it terminates in a high, vertical ice cliff at the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Depot-Gletscher because, as seen from Antarctic Sound on Jan. 15, 1902, it looked like the site for a depot. Resurveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945-46. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1950, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1955. There is a 1955 Argentine reference to it as Glaciar Esperanza (they call Hope Bay "Bahía Esperanza").

Depot-Gletscher *see* **Depot Glacier**

[1]**Depot Island**. 66°56' S, 57°19' E. A small island in the Øygarden Group, 1.5 km N of the W end of Shaula Island, at the W end of the Sirius Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos 10 years later by Norwegian cartographers. So named by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958 because of the depot established here by ANARE in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

[2]**Depot Island**. 76°42' S, 162°58' E. A small, glaciated granite island, about 3 km NW of Cape Ross, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Edgeworth David in Oct. 1908, on the South Magnetic Polar Party, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for the depot of rock specimens he put on the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dépôt Island. 66°37' S, 140°05' E. A small, but relatively important, rocky island, about 160 m long, 1 km NW of Pasteur Island, near the center of the Dumoulin Islands, N of the Astrolabe Glacier. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted in 1950-51 by the French, and named by them as Île du Dépôt, for the depot built here by the personnel from the *Commandant Charcot* in Jan. 1951, for use by expeditioners into the interior. US-ACAN accepted the name Dépôt Island.

Depot Islet *see* **Darbel Islands**

Depot Lake. 68°34' S, 78°22' E. An irregular-shaped lake, about 600 m long, in the Vestfold Hills. A depot was built here by ANARE in 1978. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Depot Mountains *see* **Depot Peak**

Depot Nunatak. 77°45' S, 16°04' E. Rising to 1980 m, 13 km W of Finger Mountain, and

the same distance SW of Beehive Mountain, at the head of Taylor Glacier, and at the W side of Cassidy Glacier and the Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Nearly vertical cliffs of columnar dolerite rise 152 m above glacier level at its E end. Named by BNAE 1901-04 during their 1903 western journey, for the food depot they made here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Depot 1. 69°30' S, 41°28' E. A Japanese summer refuge hut built on April 21, 1959, at an elevation of 1470 m above sea level.

Depot Peak. 69°02' S, 64°36' E. A solitary nunatak lying in a N-S direction, and with a marked, single, needle-shaped peak, about 59 km N of the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. This excellent landmark is about 180 km SSE of Mawson Station. Discovered by Bob Dovers' ANARE Southern Party party on Dec. 21, 1954, and named by him for the depot he built here. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Depots. Marked stations of supplies and fuel for a traversing party. A depot-laying party would go out ahead of the main party and lay them for the outward and return trip of the main party. They figured most prominently in the expeditions of Amundsen, Scott, Shackleton, and Mawson, and during BCTAE 1955-58. Amundsen's depots, for example, at various points on his way to the Pole in 1911, consisted of a cube of 2 meters, built of hard snow blocks cut from the solid crust, with a dark pennant on top. Scott's and Shackleton's diaries are filled with stories of desperate rushes to get to the depots, while Amundsen's preparations saved him an enormous amount of anguish. *See also* **Depot 480, Depot 700, 150-Mile Depot, 300-Mile Depot,** and **One-Ton Depot**.

Deprez Basin. 68°30' S, 78°12' E. A near-circular body of water, about 400 m in diameter, adjacent to Partizan Island, in the Vestfold Hills. The basin is tenuously connected to Langnes Fjord, the connection being about 40 m wide and very shallow. The ice in the basin during winter is significantly above that of the fjord, suggesting that no water exchange occurs between the two features during winter. The maximum recorded depth of the basin is 13 m, and the salinity of its water ranges from above seawater (about 13gL-1) at the surface to about 120gL-1 at 13 m. The water is anoxic beneath 6 m. The basin has been stratified since at least 1991, when the first known sampling occurred, and should therefore be considered meromictic. The basin is similar to Lake Burton and Bayly Basin in being permanently stratified while maintaining a seasonal connection to marine waters. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for Patrick Deprez, chemical limnologist who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1964.

Depth of ice. The average depth of ice on the Antarctic continent is 6500 feet, and in some places is over 2 miles deep. Of course, in some places there is no ice. The greatest recorded depth of ice in Antarctica, measured by radio echo soundings, is 15,670 feet, in 69°09' 38" S, 135°20°25" E. At the South Pole the depth of ice is 9186 feet. The average depth of ice on the Ross Ice Shelf is between 1100 and 2300 feet. *See also* **Core samples**.

Berge der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft. 67°59' S, 47°22' E. A mountain, SW of Kichenside Glacier, in Enderby Land. Named by the Germans for German-Soviet friendship.

Dera Icefall. 62°10' S, 58°32' W. A steep icefall, an outlet of the Warszawa Icefield, at Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Jerzy Dera, leader of the oceanographical-biological party at Arctowski Station during PolAE 1977-78.

Île du Derby *see* **Derby Island**

Derby Island. 66°38' S, 140°05' E. A small rocky island close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, 0.8 km SW of Pasteur Island, at the S end of the Dumoulin Islands, in the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île du Derby, for the "Derby" which the French field parties held among themselves to reach it. US-ACAN accepted the name Derby Island in 1956.

Derbyshire Peak. 72°31' S, 161°06' E. A small rock peak, 8 km NNE of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Edward Derbyshire (b. Aug. 18, 1932), Australian geologist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Morro Derecho. 64°21' S, 56°57' W. A hill in the Karlsen Cliffs, overlooking Wilckens Gully, on the E side of Spath Peninsula (the long ice-free peninsula that forms the NE extremity of Snow Hill Island), off the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines. It means "right nunatak," as opposed to its neighbor just to the left, Morro Izquierdo (*see* **Morro Jaña**) .

DeRemer Nunataks. 69°45' S, 158°09' E. A group of nunataks centered about 6 km SE of Mount Blowaway, in the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Yeoman 1st Class Dennis Lee DeRemer (b. Sept. 25, 1942. d. Sept. 3, 2004), USN, who served as an administrative assistant with U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from Feb. 1967 to July 1970. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Mount Dergach. 70°36' S, 163°01' E. A flat-topped, ice-covered mountain, just W of Ob' Bay, and S of Lunik Point, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed by SovAE 1958, and named Gora Dergacha, by the USSR in 1961 for meteorologist Alexei L. Dergach, a member of SovAE 1959-61, killed in the Mirnyy fire of 1960 (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Gora Dergacha *see* **Mount Dergach**

Gora Derjugina *see* **Mount Deryugin**

Derocher Peninsula. 71°25' S, 73°20' W. A snow-covered peninsula between Brahms Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN for Paul J. Derocher, USN, commanding officer of VXE-6, May 1985 to May 1986. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Mont Derom *see* **Mount Derom**

Mount Derom. 71°34' S, 35°38' E. A massif, rising to 2400 m, 3 km S of Mount Eyskens, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, led by Guido Derom. Named Mont Derom, for Major Derom, by the Centre National de Recherches Polaires de Belgique. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Derom in 1966.

Derom, Guido. Belgian aviator major, former Air Force pilot, leader of BelgAE 1960-61.

Deromfjellet. 72°04' S, 24°17' E. The most northeasterly mountain in the feature known as Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Guido Derom. The Russians call it Gora Arsen'eva.

Derrick Peak. 80°04' S, 156°23' E. A prominent, ice-free peak, rising to 2070 m, about 5.5 km W of the N end of Johnstone Ridge, it overlooks the S side of Hatherton Glacier in the vicinity of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert O. Derrick of the U.S. Weather Bureau, assistant to the USARP representative at Christchurch, NZ, from 1960 until he died in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Derrick Point. 77°33' S, 166°10' E. A point, between Backdoor Bay and Arrival Bay, 0.4 km NE of Cape Royds, on Ross Island. It was at this point that in 1908 a derrick was used by BAE 1907-09 to get supplies up to their winter quarters at Cape Royds. They named it. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Deryugin. 71°51' S, 11°20' E. Rising to 2635 m, on Vindegga Spur, in the Liebknecht Range of the Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers working from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1961-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Derjugina, for Arctic Institute zoologist K.M. Deryugin. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Deryugin in 1970.

Lednik Derzhavina. 80°35' S, 28°28' W. A glacier, SE of Lister Heights, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Anse des Baleiniers *see* **Whalers Bay**

Cap des Barres. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A half-rock, half-glacial cape, forming the NW extremity of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. It was the lower extremity of the area where they placed the Seltzer fluxmeter

the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and again in 1958. Despite Charcot's wayward coordinates, the FIDS identified it, and applied the new coordinates. Deschanel Peak was the name accepted by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, and by US-ACAN later that year.

Punta de la Descubierta *see under* **De**

Punta Desembarco *see* **Haulaway Point**

Cabo Desengaño *see* **[2]Delusion Point, Cape Disappointment**

Cabo Deseo *see* **Cape Longing**

Ensenada Desesperación *see* **Exasperation Inlet**

Rocas Desesperación *see* **Despair Rocks**

Desgraz, César-Louis-François. b. Aug. 28, 1816, Izmir, Turkey. French secretary to Dumont d'Urville on the *Astrolabe*, during FrAE 1837-40. There is a book called *The Guam Narrative of César Desgraz*. He and Vincendon-Dumoulin wrote two books together, *Îles Marquises, ou Nouka-Hiva*, and *Îles Taïti*.

Deshler Valley. 77°19' S, 161°46' E. A mostly ice-free valley, opening S toward Victoria Valley between Spain Peak and Morse Spur, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Terry Deshler, of the department of atmospheric science, at the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, a USARP investigator into the ozone hole for 13 field seasons between 1990 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Cabo Desilusión *see* **Delusion Point**

Cape Desire *see* **[2]Cape Disappointment**

Nunatak Desjatimetrovyj. 73°30' S, 65°15' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Rubin, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Desko Mountains. 69°37' S, 72°30' W. A mountain range rising to over 1000 m (in Enigma Peak, on Fournier Ridge), and running in a WNW-ESE direction for 30 km from Bates Peak to Overton Peak, on Rothschild Island, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Other features in this group include Goward Peak, Schenck Peak, Morrill Peak, and Thuma Peak. Part of this group was seen from a distance by von Bellingshausen in 1821, and by Charcot in 1909 (during FrAE 1908-10), but the nature of the feature remained obscure. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and by RARE 1947-48. The group was further defined by USN air photos taken in 1966, from BAS ground surveys conducted in 1970-71, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1975. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Daniel A. Desko (b. 1937. d. July 24, 2009, Annandale, Va.), USN, an LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander during OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76), and commanding officer of VXE-6 during OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77). He retired as captain. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

The *Desmerestia*. Argentine ship in Antarctic waters in 1970-71.

Desmond, Francis William "Frank." b. 1888, Ireland. He moved to NZ, and joined the merchant service (Union Steamship Company), spending most of 1910 and part of 1911 as an able seaman on the *Moeraki* as she plied between Wellington and Sydney. Then to the *Warrimoo*, same route, and from there, at Hobart, on Nov. 2, 1911, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the first voyage to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 14, 1912, and went back to the *Moeraki*. The day World War I broke out saw him in a similar capacity on the *Maheno*. He joined the Otago regiment of the NZ Expeditionary Force, became a corporal, and died in France, on June 13, 1917, leaving a fiancée, May Booth, back in NZ.

Desmond, Gordon B. b. Oct. 25, 1908, Danvers, Mass., but grew up partly in Maryland, then in Needham, Mass., son of printing salesman William D. Desmond and his Canadian wife Jennie Luiger. Gordon went out west and became a waiter in a restaurant in San Francisco, and from there became a messman on the *Jacob Ruppert* for both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. After World War II he lived in NJ, then moved to Arlington, Va., which is where he died in Aug. 1986.

Isla Desolación *see* **Desolation Island**

Puerto Desolación *see* **Blythe Bay**

Rada Desolación *see* **Blythe Bay**

Island of Desolation *see* **Desolation Island**

Desolation Harbor *see* **Blythe Bay**

Desolation Island. 62°27' S, 60°21' W. A small V-shaped island, in the entrance to Hero Bay, 9 km W of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its broken coastline has numerous inlets and coves indenting it, and its relief (maximum height of 152 m) seems smooth and even, due to the snow filling in the gaps between its rocky elevations. Discovered and roughly charted on Jan. 17, 1820, by Bransfield, and named by him as Island of Desolation, for its appearance. Capt. Smith, of the *Williams*, named it Hoseason's Aim, for his 1st mate, James Hoseason, and it appears as such, and as Hoseason's Land, on a few of those early charts. On Dec. 14, 1820, Robert Fildes, unaware that the island had already been named, called it Cora Island, or Cora's Island, for his vessel, but on his 1821 chart it appears as Desolation Island. The island was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and appears as Desolation Island on their 1937 chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears as Isla Desolación for the first time on a Spanish chart of 1861, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Rocas Despair *see* **Despair Rocks**

Despair Rock *see* **Despair Rocks**

Rocks of Despair *see* **Despair Rocks**

Despair Rocks. 60°33' S, 46°10' W. A group of rocks in water, rising to about 30 m above sea level, 3 km S of Melsom Rocks, and 12 km WSW of Penguin Point (the NW tip of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Discovered and charted by Palmer and Powell in Dec. 1821, and they named the feature the Rocks of Despair. They appear that way on Powell's chart published in 1822. The feature appears singularized as Despair Rock on a British chart of 1839, and as Roche Despair on Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1847. On Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913 it appears as Despair Rocks. The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1930 as Rocas Despair. The rocks were surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appear as Despair Rocks on their chart of 1934. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 fully translated as Rocas Desesperación, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Isla Despedida *see* **Farewell Rock**, **Spert Island**

Desprez, Raoul. Chef on the French Polar Expedition of 1949-51, wintering-over at Port-Martin in 1951.

DesRoches Nunataks. 84°53' S, 67°08' W. Two nunataks, rising to about 1535 m, 5 km E of Postel Nunatak, in the SW part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joseph DesRoches, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as Desroches Nunataks in the 1974 British gazetteer (a spelling error that has since been corrected).

Dessent Ridge. 73°25' S, 166°37' E. A mountainous, ice-covered ridge extending N-S for 16 km, 8 km E of Mount Murchison, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Joseph E. Dessent, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1961.

Pico Destacamento. 62°36' S, 59°54' W. A peak on the point the Argentines call Punta Curva, on the E coast of Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines for Teniente Cámara Station (called a "destacamento" in Argentine), which was here.

Destination Nunataks. 72°15' S, 165°28' E. A group of peaks and nunataks, 14 km long, 6 km wide, and rising to 2565 m (in Pyramid Peak), in the NE part of Evans Névé, 11 km NW of the Barker Range of Victoria Land. The group also includes Sphinx Peak, Andrews Peak, Mummy Ridge, and unnamed nunataks to the NW. The feature was visited in 1970-71 by the VUWAE party led by Malcolm Laird, who named it Destination Rocks because these nunataks were near the N limits of his expedi-

tion. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted this name in 1985. However, the name Destination Nunataks, as accepted by both US-ACAN and NZ-APC in 1994, applies to the entire group, as opposed to just the 2 nunataks at the SE end, as indicated on some maps.

Destination Rocks *see* **Destination Nunataks**

Bahía Destrucción *see* **Destruction Bay**

Bay of Destruction *see* **Destruction Bay**

Destruction Bay. 61°59' S, 57°39' W. A bay, about 9 km wide, between Taylor Point and Cape Melville, on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named Bay of Destruction in 1821 by Richard Sherratt from the *Lady Troubridge*. His vessel was wrecked here on Christmas Day 1820. It appears on Weddell's map of 1825 as Liverpool Bay, named for Robert Banks Jenkinson (1770-1828), 2nd Earl of Liverpool (known as Lord Liverpool), British prime minister from 1812 to 1827. It was charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1977, fully translated as Bahía Destrucción.

Îlot Detaille *see* **Detaille Island**

Isla Detaille *see* **Detaille Island**

Detaille Island. 66°52' S, 66°48' W. A small island, 3 km WNW of Andresen Island, in the (northern) entrance of Lallemand Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, about 6 km W of the coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named in 1909 by Charcot as Îlot Detaille, for Ernest Detaille, shareholder in the Magellan Whaling Company of Punta Arenas, and (incidentally) director of the 5th Volunteer Fire Company of that town, who helped Charcot obtain supplies at the company's whaling station on Deception Island. It appears as Detaille Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. When FIDS were building Base W here they did not know that the island was already named. This was because the 1954 British chart (printed in 1955) that they were using (it was the *John Biscoe*'s chart) showed Detaille Islet to be a small island lying less than 1 km off the NW end of Andresen Island. The Fids were some 8 km to the W of that, and there was nothing mapped there. So they named their location Lent Island, because building was begun during Lent (the religious festival of Lent began on Feb. 15, and the team landed on the first Tuesday in Lent). That island, and the offlying islands, they named collectively as the Lent Islands. Their base was called Base W, or Loubet Coast Station. In the second half of May, Eric Salmon got the radio working, and in late May to early June the Fids opened their boxes of library book, survey gear, and maps (they did not have a copy of Charcot's book). All this and Salmon's radio conversations with Port Stanley and the Argentine Islands station, led him to the fact that they were on Detaille Islet, and so the name Lent Island was dropped (as was Lent Islands). From that time on the Fids called it Detaille Island (even though it was actually Detaille Islet). UK-APC re-defined the feature as Detaille Island on July 7, 1959. It was only then that the FIDS base could become, in any official way, known as Detaille Island Station. The island appears with the new name on a 1960 British chart, but on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it still appears as Detaille Islet. US-ACAN accepted Detaille Island in 1963, and it appears as such in the 1964 American gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Detaille, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines call it the same thing. However, the Argentines have occasionally revived the Lent concept; for example, the island and its offlying islands appear as Islas Lent on one of their 1960 charts.

Detaille Island Station *see* **Base W**

Detaille Islet *see* **Detaille Island**

Detling Peak. 75°14' S, 114°52' W. A cone-shaped, ice-covered peak, 20 km SW of Morrison Bluff, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James K. Detling, USARP biologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67.

Islotes Detour *see* **Detour Island**

Detour Island. 65°01' S, 63°55' W. The largest of a chain of islets extending E-W for about 2 km, 4 km W of False Cape Renard, off the NW entrance to Lemaire Channel, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the island lies near the entrance to Nimrod Passage which provides an alternative route for southbound ships W of Booth Island, when the Lemaire Channel is blocked by ice. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The group (rather than the one island) appears as Islotes Detour on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Detour Nunatak. 77°08' S, 160°55' E. A broad nunatak, 6 km long and 3 km wide, in the upper part of Mackay Glacier, near its S side, between that glacier and Frazier Glacier, due S of Mount Gran, in Victoria Land. A survey station was established on its summit on Nov. 22, 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and the nunatak was so named by them because they had to make a detour here while going up the Mackay, passing S of this nunatak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Detrick Peak. 77°32' S, 169°06' E. A sharp peak, rising to about 700 m, 1.5 km ESE of Lutz Hill, in the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by Theodore J. Rosenberg for physicist and engineer Daniel L. Detrick, of the Institute for Physical Science and Technology, at the University of Maryland, who was involved in long-term ionospheric research with USARP, including the design and fabrication, as well as deployment of instruments at McMurdo, Pole Station, and Siple Station. He made more than a dozen visits to Antarctica from 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Meseta Detroit *see* **Detroit Plateau**

Detroit Aviation Society Plateau *see* **Detroit Plateau**

Detroit Plateau. 64°10' S, 60°00' W. A major, steep-sided, ice-covered plateau, occupying the central part of Graham Land, and varying in height between 1500 and 1800 m above sea level. It extends 140 km in a general SW direction from the S wall of Russell West Glacier (the plateau's NE limit, in 63°45' S) to Herbert Plateau (its SW boundary, in 64°40' S), just S of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered aerially in 64°20' S by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him as Detroit Aviation Society Plateau, for the society which helped get his expedition together. It appears as such on Wilkins' map of 1929, and also on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On Bjarne Aagaard's 1930 map the S part of this plateau appears as Caledoniafjellane, or Caledoniafjellene, both names meaning, roughly, "Caledonia mountains," in honor of the contribution made to Antarctic discovery in this area by the Dundee Whaling Expedition of 1892-93. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the name appears shortened as Detroit Aviation Plateau. The N and E sides of the plateau were charted by Fids from Base D in 1946-47. The name was later shortened even further, to Detroit Plateau, and, as such, was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1956-57, when it was traversed throughout its length. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Meseta Detroit, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. If the gazetteers can be believed, the Argentines use the same name as the Chileans, but with an accent mark over the "e" in Detroit, thus making it mean "narrow plateau." This does not seem credible.

Dettman, Donald G. "Don." b. Sept. 17, 1940. Senior diesel mechanic at Casey Station in 1979, and at Mawson Station in 1981.

Berge der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft *see under* **Der**

Deutsche Hütte. 62°13' S, 58°55' W. A German hut built on Ardley Island, on the W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

The *Deutschland*. Filchner's ship during GermAE 1911-12. Originally a 3-masted Norwegian sailing ship called the *Bjørn*, she had been designed for polar work, and had a 300 hp auxiliary engine. Shackleton supervised the strengthening of her hull for Filchner's expedition. The ship was later sold to Austria, and became the *Österreich*, and was the vessel that

Dr. König planned to use for his aborted Austrian Antarctic expedition of 1914. This unhappy little ship, which had seen so much madness (*see* **German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12**), became a minesweeper in the Austro-Hungarian Navy during World War I.

Deutschland Canyon. 73°30' S, 29°50' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named by international agreement.

Île des Deux Hummocks *see* **Two Hummock Island**

Deverall Island. 81°28' S, 161°54' E. A small, ice-covered island, 3 km square, rising about 60 m above the Ross Ice Shelf just NE of Beaumont Bay. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for William Harold Deverall, radio operator at Scott Base from Nov. 1960 to Nov. 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Devesil Bight. 62°27' S, 59°26' W. An embayment, 5.5 km wide, indenting the SE coast of Robert Island for 2.2 km, it is entered between Edwards Point and Robert Point, in the South Shetlands. Its shape has been enhanced by glacier retreat in the 1990s and early 2000s. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, after the town of Devesilovo, in southern Bulgaria.

DeVicq Glacier. 75°00' S, 131°00' W. Also seen (a little more correctly) as De Vicq Glacier. A large glacier flowing from the area between the Ames Range and the McCuddin Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land, into the Getz Ice Shelf to the SE of Grant Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) David Charles "Dave" de Vicq (b. March 12, 1935, Newton, Mass.), USN, who, after a tour as a Seabee in the Caribbean and Greenland, went south as engineering officer in charge of building the new Byrd Station in 1960-61. He then went on to Hallett Station. He was back at Byrd in 1961-62, being promoted to lieutenant two thirds of the way through this stint. He served in many parts of the world, including Diego Garcia and Vietnam, and retired as a captain in 1986.

Devil Island. 63°48' S, 57°17' W. A narrow island, 1.5 km long, it has a low summit on each end, and is in the center of a small bay which opens 1.5 km SE of Cape Well-Met, in the extreme N part of Vega Island, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its cliffed hillsides of bare rock, rising to 207 m, fall steeply toward the sea. Discovered and mapped on Oct. 12, 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Djävulsön, for its inhospitable appearance. English-language translations of Nordenskjöld's maps had this as Devil's Island. All the other interested countries translated this accordingly, but on one of Charcot's 1912 maps it appears as Île Devil. It appears as Devil Island on a 1921 British chart. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations between 1927 and 1929, and appears on their 1930 chart as Devil Islet. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, and renamed by them as Devil Island. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Diablo. The name Devil Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Isla del Diablo, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Devil Islet *see* **Devil Island**

Glaciar Deville *see* **Deville Glacier**

Deville Glacier. 64°48' S, 62°35' W. A glacier flowing W along the S side of Laussedat Heights into Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is shown (unnamed) on a 1952 Argentine chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Édouard-Gaston-Daniel Deville (1849-1924), surveyor general of Canada from 1885 until his death, and who, from 1888, introduced and developed photogrammetric methods of survey in Canada. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines today call it Glaciar Deville.

The Devil's Ballroom. 86°50' S, 168°00' W. A glaciated area with a treacherous surface of thin ice and snow covering a series of particularly deadly crevasses, on the edge of the Polar Plateau, just below the rim of the plateau basin or névé of the Amundsen Glacier (and not of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, as has often been stated). Discovered on Dec. 4, 1911 by Amundsen. He originally called it the Devil's Dance Floor. "Our walk across this frozen lake was not pleasant. The ground under our feet was evidently hollow, and it sounded as if we were walking on empty barrels. First, a man fell through, and then a couple of dogs, but they got up again all right." Not to be confused with nearby Devil's Glacier.

Devils Corrie. 60°39' S, 45°25' W. A large, monumentally spectacular corrie (or cirque), with numerous hanging glaciers and crevasses, midway between Olivine Point and Amphibolite Point, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and named descriptively by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

The Devil's Dance Floor *see* **The Devil's Ballroom**

The Devil's Glacier *see* **Devils Glacier**

Devils Glacier. 86°23' S, 165°00' W. Also called Fandens Brae. A heavily-crevassed glacier, 30 km long and 13 km wide, on the edge of the Polar Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains, it drains the S part of the Mohn Basin, and flows NE to enter the upper part of Amundsen Glacier, just N of the mountain group comprising Mount Wisting, Mount Hassel, Mount Bjaaland, and Mount Prestrud. Discovered on Nov. 29, 1911 by Amundsen, who named it after being stuck here for 4 days as he crossed the glacier's upper (or western) portion (between 168°and 169°W), en route to the South Pole. Originally named The Devil's Glacier, and plotted in 86°20' S, 168°00' W, it has since been re-plotted and deprived of its definite article and apostrophe.

Devils Peak. 60°39' S, 45°27' W. A conspicuous rocky peak, rising to 735 m, between Sunshine Glacier and Olivine Point on the one hand, and Devils Corrie on the other, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them in association with the corrie. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Devils Point. 62°40' S, 61°11' W. The most southwesterly point on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, and therefore the extreme SW point of the island itself, it projects into Morton Strait, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted and named by Weddell between 1820 and 1823, it appears on his map of 1825. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart translated as Punta del Diablo, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, it has also been seen as Punta Diablo, and even Punta Devils. The Chileans call it Punta Zúñiga, for Ernesto Zúñiga R., a cabo in the Chilean Navy, who showed great spirit of sacrifice when diving to find two anchors during ChilAE 1951-52.

Devils Punchbowl. 77°01' S, 162°24' E. Also called Punch Bowl. A bowl-shaped cove, really an empty cirque, the floor of which is below sea level, in the SW corner of Granite Harbor, between Devils Ridge and the S side of The Flatiron, in Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Devils Ridge. 77°01' S, 162°22' E. A rocky, sickle-shaped knob, about 245 m high at its central and highest point (Devils Thumb), and extending from the S end of The Flatiron, and forming the N wall of New Glacier, close W of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Devil is the lad with the sickle, in various mythologies.

Devils Thumb. 77°01' S, 162°22' E. A knob, rising to 245 m, it marks the central part of Devils Ridge, close W of Granite Harbor, between The Flatiron and New Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Devin Saddle. 62°39' S, 59°59' W. A saddle, 500 m above sea level, forming part of the divide between the glacial catchments of Iskar Glacier to the N and Magura Glacier to the S, between Levski Ridge to the W and Delchev Ridge to the E, 1.1 km WSW of Ruse Peak, and 1.7 km E of Plovdiv Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Sedlovina Devinska (i.e., "Devin saddle"), for the Bulgarian town of Devin.

Sedlovina Devinska *see* **Devin Saddle**

Devnya Valley. 62°39' S, 60°03' W. A valley, 2.5 km long and 700 m wide, between the N slopes of Great Needle Peak and Helmet Peak, in Levski Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It holds a side tributary of the Huron Glacier. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Devnya, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Devold, Hallvard Ophus. b. 1898, Tysfjord, Norway, but raised in Ørsta, son of curate Harald Ophus Devold and his wife Alida Elise Marie. In 1926, while a telegraphist with the Geofysisk Institutt in Tromsø, he went on an expedition to Greenland. His brother, Finn Devold, led an expedition there in 1928-30, and Hallvard, now a whaler, was back there in 1931, exploring, and, on his own initiative, claiming East Greenland for Norway. Norway liked the idea, post facto, and supported the claim, but Denmark won it back in an international ruling in 1933. In 1933 he, Olav Kjelbotn, and Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen attempted a dog-sledge exploration of the Princess Ragnhild Coast, in Antarctica. In 1941 he led the expedition on the *Buskø* to relieve Norwegian trappers in Greenland. The ship was captured by the Americans, and taken to Boston. He died in 1957. His grandson, Leiv Igor Devold, made a movie documentary about him in 2007.

Devold Peak. 72°15' S, 26°44' E. Rising to 3280 m, between Kjelbotn Peak and the Pukkelen Rocks, 3 km NW of Deigklumpen, near the head of (i.e., the upper part of) Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Devoldnuten, for Hallvard Devold. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Devoldkalven. 72°21' S, 27°04' E. A nunatak close to Devold Peak (in association with which it was named by the Norwegians), in the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the Devold calf").

Devoldnuten *see* **Devold Peak**

Devoto, Rómulo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1929, 1931, 1934, 1936

DeVries Bluff. 80°19' S, 157°45' E. A steep bluff rising to 1660 m, on the N side of Byrd Glacier, immediately E of DeVries Glacier, where that glacier enters the Byrd. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

DeVries Glacier. 80°20' S, 157°30' E. A steep tributary glacier just E of Peckham Glacier, it flows S from Mount McClintock (in the Britannia Range), into Byrd Glacier. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Arthur Leland DeVries (b. Dec. 1935), biologist at McMurdo, 1961-62 and 1963-64, who studied fish and their antifreeze systems. He was chief scientist for the 1965 winter-over at McMurdo. He was later at the University of Illinois, at Urbana. ANCA accepted the name Devries Glacier (which is wrong) on Aug. 27, 1975.

DeWald Glacier. 72°19' S, 167°00' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing NW from the NE slopes of Bramble Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, and merging with the terminus of Lensen Glacier, where both glaciers join the larger Pearl Harbor Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Lt. (jg) (later Lt. Cdr.) Bruce Frederick DeWald, USN, aerographer who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963 and 1966. He was later forecast duty officer at McMurdo, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Mount Dewar. 80°32' S, 21°11' W. Rising to about 1600 m (the British say about 1500 m), to the SW of Aronson Corner, NE of the Shotton Snowfield, in the Pioneers Escarpment of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped in 1974 by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Sir James Dewar (1842-1923), Scottish chemist and physicist who invented the thermos flask about 1892. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Dewar, Alexander. b. ca. 1748, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. He was clerk on Wallis's trip around the world in the *Dolphin* in 1766-68, and fulfilled the same function when he joined the *Adventure* on Jan. 1, 1772 for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was on the *Resolution*, as able seaman but later as clerk, for Cook's 3rd voyage, 1776-80. In 1781 he and his wife Catharine were living in Fowey, Cornwall, and he died there in 1792.

Dewar, Graham James Alexander. b. July 17, 1938, Scotland. After Edinburgh University, he joined FIDS, and sailed south in Nov. 1960, on the *John Biscoe*, as geologist who wintered-over at Base T in 1961 and 1962, being base commander in the 2nd season. He returned to the UK in May 1963, on the *Shackleton*, and went to work at the BAS geology unit at Birmingham University, from where he gained his PhD in 1965, based on his thesis on the geology of Alexander Island. He left FIDS in June 1966.

Dewar Nunatak. 67°20' S, 68°13' W. A mainly snow-covered nunatak, rising to 520 m in the middle of Shambles Glacier, at the head of Stonehouse Bay, on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Graham Dewar. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Dewart, Gilbert. b. Jan. 14, 1932, NYC, son of journalist Gilbert F. Dewart and his wife Elizabeth Sowards. Seismologist and glaciologist from MIT and Ohio State, he was seismologist at Wilkes Station for the winter of 1957, and in 1960 wintered-over again as an exchange scientist with the Soviets, at Mirnyy Station.

Dewart Island. 66°13' S, 110°10' E. The central island in the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay. The area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and the position of this island was fixed by an ANARE party led by Phil Law in Jan. 1956. Named by Carl Eklund in 1957 for Gilbert Dewart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Dewdrop Glacier. 77°01' S, 162°22' E. A small hanging glacier discharging into the head of Devils Punchbowl, between The Flatiron and Devils Ridge, at the SW side of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and so named by Taylor (at the suggestion of Frank Debenham) because it hangs on the lip of the Devils Punchbowl like a dewdrop. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Dewe. 77°58' S, 68°39' W. Rising to 1080 m, in the SE part of the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Michael B. Dewe, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Dewees, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Dewey. 65°54' S, 64°19' W. Rising to 1830 m, 13 km SE of Mount Cheops, E of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Melvil Dewey (1851-1932), American creator of the Dewey Decimal System in libraries. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Nunatak Dewis. 66°03' S, 60°54' W. One of the many nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Mount DeWitt. 77°12' S, 159°50' E. Rising to 2190 m above sea level, on the ice plateau just W of Mount Littlepage and the Willett Range, just to the NW of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Plotted by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Hugh H. DeWitt, scientific leader of the *Eltanin* cruise of 1962-63. He had also been on the *Glacier* in 1958-59. ANCA accepted the name.

DeWitt Nunatak. 84°49' S, 67°42' W. Rising to 1295 m along the face of an escarpment 11 km W of Snake Ridge, in the W part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Steven R. DeWitt, USARP meteorologist who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the

name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, as Dewitt Nunatak (the spelling error was later corrected).

DeZafra Ridge. 79°17' S, 157°27' E. A narrow but prominent rock ridge, 8 km long, extending N from the NE cliffs of the Longhurst Plateau, and rising to about 350 above the ice surface N of the plateau, 4 km W of Fault Bluff, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Robert L. DeZafra, professor of physics at the State University of New York, at Stony Brook, whose research at the South Pole and McMurdo Sound provided breakthrough contributions to understanding the formation of the Antarctic ozone hole.

Gora Dezhnëva. 72°35' S, 20°50' E. A nunatak, SE of the Blåklettane Hills, at the SW end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Islote d'Hainaut *see* **D'Hainaut Island**

D'Hainaut Island. 63°54' S, 60°47' W. A small island almost in the center of Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, about 2 km NNE of Cape Skottsberg, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Named by ChilAE 1951-52 as Islote D'Hainaut (sic), for 2nd Lt. (later Capt.) Ladislao d'Hainaut Fuenzalida (sic), of the Chilean Navy, and a member of the expedition. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in Feb. 1956. ArgAE 1956-57 established a refugio and beacon on the island, and named it (i.e., the island) Islote Norte (i.e., North Island). It appears as such on their 1957 chart. UK-APC named it Bombay Island on Sept. 23, 1960, for the whaler *Bombay*, which made harbor here between 1910 and 1917. It appears on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1961 as Islote Norte Beacon Islet, and on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote d'Hainault (sic). US-ACAN accepted the name D'Hainaut Island (sic) in 1965 (although it has also been seen as Hainaut Island), and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islote d'Hainaut (after rejecting various spellings as well as the possibility Isla d'Hainaut). The Argentines have, since 1991, officially accepted the name Isla Bombay. The reason for the sics is all to do with orthography.

D.I. *see* **Discovery Investigations**

Cerro Di Castri *see* **Virgin Hill**

Di Giorgio, Jorge *see* **de Giorgio, Georges**

Di Russo, Homero Alberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1949

Isla del Diablo *see* **Devil Island**

Punta del Diablo *see* **Devils Point**

Cerro Diácono *see* **Deacon Hill**

Cerro Diaguita. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill, NE of Valle Corto, and NNW of Cerro Pehuenche, on Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for the Diaguita peoples of Chile.

Mont Diamant *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Cordillera Diamante *see* **Forrestal Range**

Mount Diamond *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Diamond dust. Tiny crystals of snow. When ice needles (q.v.) reflect sunlight, they are called diamond dust.

Diamond Glacier. 79°51' S, 159°00' E. A small distributary glacier of the Darwin Glacier, about 8 km long and 2 km wide, it flows ENE, narrowing to a snout which enters the narrow valley opening out at Lake Wilson on the N side of Diamond Hill. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them in association with the hill. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit, as did US-ACAN in 1965.

Diamond Hill. 79°52' S, 159°09' E. A conspicuous, snow-free hill, diamond-shaped in plan, 16 km E of Bastion Hill, on the N side of the lower reaches of the Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1957-58, which surveyed the area. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Isla Diamonen *see* **Diamonen Island**

Islote Diamonen *see* **Diamonen Island**

Diamonen Island. 64°02' S, 61°17' W. An island with bare-rock, cliffed sides, about 700 m long, and reaching an elevation of 171 m above sea level, N of Moreno Rock, in Gerlache Strait, W of Cape Sterneck on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Over the years, not just in the early 20th century but into the 1960s, this island has often been confused with both Moreno Rock and Auguste Island, especially Moreno Rock. This was partly due to the ambiguity of its position on de Gerlache's maps, but also because the 3 features are so close together, and a certain confusion is bound to exist anyway. There is another island nearby, Small Island, and (what became) Diamonen Island was named "Small Island (Diamonen)," which was the Norwegian whalers' way of indicating that is was the small, diamond-shaped island not far from Small Island. It is shown thus on Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20. Apparently it was named Big Diamonen Island in 1921-22, by Capt. Sverre Skedsmo. Lester and Bagshawe charted it, during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, variously as Big Diamonen Island, Dimonen Island (sic), Large Diamond Island, and Big Dimonen Island (sic). However, the confusion with Moreno Rock still lingered, and it appears as Moreno Island on a 1946 USAAF chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and is the name that appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Madariaga, named after Gen. Joaquín Madariaga (1799-1848), of the Argentine Army of Liberation, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. UK-APC, after studying the results of the FIDASE photos, corrected the situation, and renamed it Diamonen Island on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Isla Diamonen, but on a 1963 Chilean chart as Islote Diamonen, and that latter name was the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1965.

[1]**The *Diana***. American sealing and whaling brig, 86 tons, 60 feet long, built at New Bedford in 1794, and registered on Aug. 23, 1820, in Nantucket. Owned, managed, and commanded by Calvin Bunker, she was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, and lost 2 whaling boats and 8 men. She arrived back at Nantucket on May 10, 1821, with 2000 sealskins.

[2]**The *Diana***. A 340-ton, 135-foot Scottish whaler, with a 40 hp engine, built in Drammen, and bought from Norway. She was the 3rd largest vessel of the four that went on DWE 1892-93. Captain Robert Davidson.

Arrecife Diana *see* **Diana Reef**

Islote Diana. 64°21' S, 62°56' W. One of 2 little islands (the other being Islote Nancy), at the W end of the Omicron Islands, SE of Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Diana Reef. 63°26' S, 56°11' W. An isolated reef, 5 km E of d'Urville Monument, between d'Urville Island and Joinville Island, in Active Sound. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1954, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Diana* of DWE 1892-93. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines translated it as Arrecife Diana.

The *Dias*. A sealer belonging to the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, chartered out occasionally (1931-32, 1933-34, and 1941-42) by the Argentine government to relieve Órcadas Station when regular shipping couldn't get into Laurie Island because of the ice. The vessel's skipper throughout was Captain Hans Olsen.

Isla Diatomeas. 64°24' S, 61°22' W. An island, about 1.5 km long, about 5 km SSE of Valdivia Point, off the coast of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for the greenish film which covers the ice below sea level. This film is formed by small corpuscles, of various forms, of living beings with silicose shells, which are classified as inferior algae known as diatoms.

Ozero Diatomovoe *see* **Diatomovoevatnet**

Diatomovoevatnet. 70°45' S, 11°35' E. A lake in the W part of Sundsvassheia, in the central part of the Schirmacher Hills of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians as Ozero Diatomovoe (i.e., "diatom lake"), and the name was translated by the Norwegians.

Diatoms. A type of algae. Any of the single-celled or colonial algae of the phylum Bacillariophyta found floating in the water. Because of its symmetry and beautiful design it is termed "The Jewel of the Sea." Plentiful in Antarctica.

Bahía Díaz. 63°47' S, 60°40' W. A bay indenting the S coast of Trinity Island, in the N part of the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Díaz. 60°44' S, 44°46' W. One of the 2 capes forming the extremity of Mackenzie Peninsula, at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines. *See also* **Cabo Moneta**.

Cañadón Díaz *see* **Cross Valley**

[1]**Islote Díaz**. 62°35' S, 59°52' W. A little island, off the E coast of Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

[2]**Islote Díaz** *see* **Díaz Rock**

Díaz, Emilio L. A lieutenant (jg) in the Argentine navy, an observer on USAS 1939-41. He was captain of the *Granville*, during ArgAE 1947, and also skippered the *Fournier* to the Antarctic Peninsula in May of that year, on an independent mission. Still a captain, he led ArgAE 1951-52 and ArgAE 1955-56.

Díaz, Manuel. Mechanic on the *Uruguay*, 1903. *See also* **Cross Valley**.

Islote Díaz Martínez *see* **Díaz Rock**

Díaz Rock. 63°18' S, 58°45' W. The largest of several rocks close N of the W end of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Islote Díaz Martínez, for Sub Lieutenant Joaquín Díaz Martínez. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, but on a 1959 Chilean chart in its abbreviated form Islote Díaz, that last being the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Between 1955 and 1957 FIDASE photographed it aerially and surveyed it from the ground. UK-APC accepted the name Díaz Rock on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The name often appears as Diaz Rock (i.e., without the accent mark over the "i").

Díaz Vieyra, Delfín *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1937

Dibble, Jonas. b. 1803, Saybrook, Connecticut, son of Jonas Dibble and Naomi Dee Divall. Ship's carpenter on the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42. On Jan. 24-25, 1840 he left his sick bed and worked 24 hours with other carpenters without relief to fix a broken rudder after the ship was badly mauled by icebergs in 151°19' E. He then headed for Sydney in the ship. He lived in Brooklyn for years, and then during the Civil War worked as a carpenter in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He died in Philadelphia on Feb. 4, 1885.

Dibble Basin. 65°20' S, 133°00' E. Also called Dibble Depression. A submarine feature off the Clarie Coast. Named by international agreement in 1971, in association with Dibble Glacier, which lies roughly in the same degree of longitude.

Dibble Bluff. 78°07' S, 167°13' E. A conspicuous rock bluff, 1.5 km S of Marshall Cirque, it rises abruptly from the McMurdo Ice Shelf to a height of over 400 m, on the W side of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for geophysicist Raymond Russell "Ray" Dibble, of the department of geology, at Victoria University of Wellington (NZ), who investigated volcanic eruptions and the seismicity of nearby Mount Erebus in the 1970s, and also in 5 seasons between 1980-81 and 1984-85, as a founding member of the International Mount Erebus Seismic Studies (IMESS). He had first visited Antarctica to record ice quakes at Cape Crozier, in 1962-63. In the 1990s, after retiring from VUW, he joined USAP, and was part of the team maintaining and upgrading the seismic stations run by the Mount Erebus Volcano Observatory, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1997-98. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Dibble Depresion *see* **Dibble Basin**

Dibble Glacier. 66°17' S, 134°36' E. A prominent channel glacier flowing from the continental ice and terminating in the Dibble Glacier Tongue, at the E side of Davis Bay, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Jonas Dibble. ANCA accepted the name.

Dibble Glacier Tongue. 66°08' S, 134°32' E. A large glacier tongue forming the disturbed continental ice just E of Davis Bay (where the Dibble Glacier emerges), in Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, in association with the glacier.

Dibble Iceberg Tongue. 65°30' S, 135°00' E. An iceberg tongue at the seaward end of the Dibble Glacier Tongue, off the Wilkes Coast, it extends northward (i.e., seaward) for about 110 km to as far as the edge of the continental shelf. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but not treated as a separate feature in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, when he mapped the area from these photos. It was assumed then that there was only the glacier and its glacier tongue. It was photos taken by Phil Law of ANARE, in 1956 and 1959, that determined the true nature and extent of the Dibble offshore system. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, in association with the glacier tongue. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, but with a distinct difference. Whereas they accept the iceberg tongue as the seaward extension of the glacier tongue, the Australians do not recognize the glacier tongue at all, including that in the term Dibble Iceberg Tongue.

Dibble Peak. 77°29' S, 169°03' E. Rising to about 1100 m, about 3.6 km SW of Post Office Hill, it marks the highest and southwesternmost point on Warren Ridge, in the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle for Ray Dibble (*see* **Dibble Bluff**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Dibdins Island *see* **Powell Island**

Picacho D.I.C. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. A sharp peak, rising to about 65 m above sea level, and with more or less cliffed sides, between Labbé Point and Ferrer Point, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947, for members of the D.I.C. (Dirección de Información y Cultura), who took part in the expedition.

Mount Dick. 80°49' S, 158°32' E. A prominent peak rising to 2410 m (the Australians say about 3000 m above sea level), 10 km E of Mount Egerton, E of the divide S of Byrd Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61 for Russell Gladstone Dick (1898-1966), surveyor general of NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN did so in 1966.

Dick Formation *see* **Miscast Nunataks**

Dick Glacier. 84°53' S, 175°50' W. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing W from Mount Campbell into Shackleton Glacier just N of Taylor Nunatak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Alan L. Dick, with VX-6 during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Dick Peaks. 67°40' S, 49°36' E. A group of peaks, between 1.5 and 4 km E of Mount Humble, at the E end of the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for William T. "Bill" Dick, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Dick Smith Explorer*. A 3-masted, steel fishing schooner, 65 feet long, with a ¼ inch-thick steel hull, and a 120 hp Mercedes diesel engine. David Lewis was looking for a vessel to replace his unsuitable (for Antarctica) yacht *Solo*, and, in Lavender Bay, Sydney, found the *Tunney*, which he acquired, and renamed for Dick Smith, the Australian millionaire, explorer, adventurer, and personality. Lewis used her on the *Dick Smith Explorer* Expedition in 1981-82, and on the Frozen Sea Expedition of 1982-84. Later, this vessel became the *Alan and Vi Thistlethwayte*, and as such, was in at Cape Adare during a 1987-88 cruise, skippered by Australian Donald Richards.

The *Dick Smith Explorer* Expedition. 1981-82. Led by David Lewis in the *Dick Smith Explorer*. The principal supporter was, of course, Dick Smith, and the sponsor was Lewis's own company, ORF (Oceanic Research Foundation—*see also* **The *Solo***). **Dec. 12, 1981**: The all Australian and NZ crew left Sydney. Lewis; Jeni Bassett and Paul Ensor, marine biologists; Dorothy "Dot" Smith, mountain climber (from Lewis's previous, *Solo*, expedition); Harry Keys, geochemist; Karen Williams (field assistant); Dick Heffernan, geophysicist, mountain climber, and justice of the peace (this is important). All of these personnel had had prior Antarctic experience. Newcomers to the ice were: Don Richards, 1st mate and radio operator; Garry Satherley, mechanic and handyman, and his wife Barbara Muhvich; Malcolm Hamilton, cameraman; and Margaret Hennerbein. **Dec. 19, 1981**: They reached Hobart. **Dec. 23, 1981**: They left Hobart. **Jan. 4, 1982**: They entered Antarctic waters. **Jan. 8, 1982**: They sighted their first iceberg, in 65°S. **Jan. 9, 1982**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle, and reached the South Magnetic Pole (which was then at sea). **Jan. 10, 1982**: They were off George V Land, anchoring at Cape Denison. It was here that Keys was married to Williams, by Heffernan.

Jan. 29, 1982: They left Cape Denison. **Feb. 1, 1982**: They arrived at the Mertz Glacier Tongue. **Feb. 5, 1982**: They left the Mertz Glacier Tongue. **Feb. 7, 1982**: They were at the Antarctic Circle again. **Feb. 8, 1982**: They were in at Dumont d'Urville Station. **Feb. 22, 1982**: They left Dumont d'Urville. **Feb. 26, 1982**: They left Antarctic waters. **March 15, 1982**: They arrived back in Sydney. It had been a 4500 mile voyage, lasting 3 months. They burned their garbage as they went, so they would not pollute Antarctica.

Mount Dickason. 74°24' S, 163°58' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2030 m (the New Zealanders say 2133 m), at the head of Boomerang Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land, WSW of Mount Melbourne. First mapped by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell for Harry Dickason. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dickason, Harry. b. Dec. 16, 1884, Barton Regis, Bristol, Glos, son of Herbert Dickason. He was an able seaman on the *Defiance* when he transferred to the *Terra Nova* for BAE 1910-13, and was a member of Campbell's Northern Party on that expedition. His diary is held by the Scott Polar Research Institute. He was later a petty officer. He died in 1943, in Battersea, London.

Rocas Dickens *see* **Dickens Rocks**

Dickens, Henry. b. 1802, Stonington, Conn. He was 1st mate on the *Charles Adams*, under Capt. Alex Palmer, during the 1831-32 sealing voyage to the South Shetlands. He lived for years in Westerly, RI, married a few times, and retired as a ship's master.

Dickens Peak. 72°08' S, 99°19' W. A peak, 2.5 km NNW of Smith Peak, in the north-central part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Aviation Machinist's Mate J.D. Dickens, air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained air photos of this peak and adjacent areas.

Dickens Rock *see* **Dickens Rocks**

Dickens Rocks. 65°19' S, 65°25' W. Two rocks, rising to an elevation of about 7 m above sea level, they form the most northerly land mass of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Being ice-covered, they have often been difficult to identify, being mistaken for pieces of floating ice. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Charles John Huffam Dickens (1812-1870), who had some success as a touring lecturer in the USA, and also as a novelist. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Rocas Dickens, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines use that name too. It appears (erroneously singularized) as Dickens Rock in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Dickenson, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Dickerson. 84°20' S, 167°08' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 4120 m, 6 km E of Mount Kirkpatrick, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dick Dickerson.

Dickerson, Richard Gordon "Dick." b. July 21, 1921, Casper, Wyo., but raised in Pocatello, Id., son of farmer John Dickerson, Jr., and his wife Edna. He was working in baggage control for Transwestern Air when Pearl Harbor happened, and he volunteered for the Navy, flying planes in the South Pacific during World War II. He was VX-6 commander in 1963-64, during which time he flew to Pole Station, Byrd Station, and even Vostok Station. He retired (with the rank of lieutenant commander) to Alaska in 1964, and died in Springfield, Oreg., on July 26, 2000.

Dickey, Hugh. b. May 31, 1906, Caddo, Okla., son of Dr. Robert P. Dickey and his wife Della. Seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933-34, during the 1st half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He returned to California in June 1934, and made his way overland to Oklahoma by Greyhound. He died in Oklahoma in Feb. 1951.

Dickey, Willie Mills. Known variously as Mills Dickey and Willie M. Dickey. b. May 31, 1911. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1929, rose to the rank of captain, USN, and served in World War II and Korea. He was commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1957, and was replaced by Eugene Maher on Nov. 28, 1957. He retired in 1959, died on April 21, 1995, in Palm Springs, Calif., and is buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery.

Dickey Glacier. 81°33' S, 161°00' E. Flows N for 20 km along the E side of the Surveyors Range into Beaumont Bay on the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for W. Mills Dickey. The Russians have a glacier in these rough coordinates, Lednik Jakubova, plotted in 81°30' S, 160°50' E. It is hard to imagine a glacier in this area going unnamed by anyone else, so it is probably the same as Dickey Glacier.

Dickey Peak. 78°19' S, 84°26' W. In the NW part of the Flowers Hills, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Clifford R. "Cliff" Dickey, Jr., USN, electronics technician from California, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957.

Dickinson Rocks. 77°33' S, 147°55' W. Isolated rock outcrops near the N end of Hershey Ridge, 15 km NW of Linwood Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David N. Dickinson, USN, construction mechanic at Brockton Station in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Dickinson Valley. 77°19' S, 161°26' E. A valley, 1.7 km long, on the W side of Nickell Peak, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, as Dickenson Valley, for Warren Dickinson (sic), studying quaternary geology as leader of VUWAE field parties in the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 5 seasons from 1996. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006. On July 17, 2007, both US-ACAN and NZ-APC changed the spelling to Dickinson, based on the sound theory that if you're going to name a feature, you might as well spell it right — eventually.

Cabo Dickson. 60°45' S, 44°48' W. The name given by the Argentines to the point at the end of Mackenzie Peninsula, at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

Dickson Icefalls. 76°02' S, 133°25' W. North-draining icefalls of moderate slope, at an elevation of between 1800 and 2000 m, between Mount Moulton and Mount Bursey, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald T. Dickson, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962-63.

Dickson Pillar. 71°54' S, 171°11' E. A rock in water, shaped like a pillar, close S of Possession Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Paul Bevis Dickson (b. Dec. 15, 1930, Bascom, Fla.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1948, and who was VX-6 photographer on the flight of Jan. 18, 1958, when this rock was discovered. He retired from the Navy as a commander, in Aug. 1978.

Gora Dideriha. 81°58' S, 159°35' E. A nunatak close E of Stark Ridge, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Dido. 77°29' S, 160°57' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2070 m (the New Zealanders say 2255 m), between Mount Electra and Mount Boreas, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for the Greek mythological figure. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Punta Diebel. 60°44' S, 44°43' W. A point at Uruguay Cove, at the head of Jessie Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island. Named by the Argentines for Otto Diebel.

Diebel, Otto. He went south on the *Uruguay* in the 1904-05 season, to lead the 1905 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station. He died there on Sept. 25, 1905, being buried next to Allan Ramsay. J.A. Percy, the 2nd-in-command, took over.

Cabo 18 de Setiembre *see* **Cabo Arauco**

17 de Agosto Refugio. 68°09' S, 67°09' W. Argentine refugio built on a rock surface, on Aug. 17, 1957, on Millerand Island, by Army personnel from San Martín Station.

Dieglman Island. 66°00' S, 100°46' E. About 6 km long, and largely ice-covered, but with numerous rock outcrops, on the NW side of Edisto Channel, about 0.9 km N of Currituck Island, at the W end of the Highjump Archipelago, N of the Bunger Hills. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. In 1952, US-ACAN named the feature Dieglman Islets, for E.D. Dieglman, air

crewman on OpHJ air photo flights. Redefined by the USSR in 1956-57 as one island with several rock outcrops, and renamed accordingly by US-ACAN in 1961. ANCA has accepted the new name. However, there was no E.D. Dieglman. The man they are attempting to honor here is Max Eugene Diegelman. Max was born in Kansas City on Nov. 23, 1922, son of steel former Ben J. Diegelman and his wife Gladys E. Clowdis (later Mrs. Glaze). He joined the U.S. Navy, and was photographer's mate 1st class on the *Currituck*, part of Central Task Group 68.2 during OpHJ 1946-47. Max married twice, first to Lila Jean Conard, in Kansas City, on March 26, 1948 (they had taken out a license in KC on Aug. 19, 1942, but didn't go through with the marriage then, because of Max's war commitments). After all that, when Max was stationed at Pensacola, they were divorced in 1952. Max got married again, to Helen, but that ended in divorce, in Florida, in 1961. Max died in Jan. 1969, aged 46.

Dieglman Islets *see* **Dieglman Island**

Isla Diego Portales *see* **Veier Head**

Punta Dientes de Dragón *see* **Dragons Teeth**

Mount Dietz. 86°16' S, 153°10' W. Rising to 2250 m, just N of the confluence of Souchez Glacier and Bartlett Glacier, where it marks the S limit of the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Donald Lee Dietz, USN, pilot on photographic flights during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64) and OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Dietz Bluff. 72°02' S, 62°08' W. A prominent bluff at the head of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Sinclair Dietz (1914-1995), marine geologist with the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, at Miami, from 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Diezberg. 73°52' S, 162°40' E. A peak to the SW of the glacier the Germans call Lahngletscher, N of Mount Hewson, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Dike Cirque. 83°14' S, 157°57' E. A semicircular glacial cirque, 1.5 km wide, carved into Macdonald Bluffs, at the SE base of Kreiling Mesa, in the Miller Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967-68, for the several black dikes cutting the granite cliffs surrounding the cirque. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Dikstra Buttresses. 69°48' S, 69°53' W. Summits rising to about 1500 m on the W side of the Douglas Range, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Barry James Dikstra (b. 1950), BAS geophysicist who wintered-over at Base T in 1974, and who also spent some time at Rothera Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Dilemma Glacier. 78°45' S, 161°25' E. A steep, broken glacier flowing from the Worcester Range into the W side of Skelton Glacier, to the NW of Ant Hill. Surveyed and mapped in Feb. 1957, by the NZ party of BCTAE, and named by them for the dilemmas faced by them when descending the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Dilemma Point. 67°24' S, 49°00' E. A group of outcrops and nearby islands on the S margin of Khmara Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983. A dilemma was the immediate response of a confused geologist faced with the very complex geology at this locality.

Dilixuezhe Wan. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. A cove at Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Dillenberget. 72°17' S, 23°16' E. A nunatak at the S side of Mount Widerøe, in the S-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Dillon, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dillon Peak. 73°17' S, 62°40' W. Rising to about 1650 m in the Dana Mountains, it surmounts the N side of the terminus of Haines Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Raymond D. Dillon, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67 and at Palmer Station in 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974.

Dilten *see* **Dilten Nunatak**

Dilten Nunatak. 72°22' S, 3°47' W. A small, isolated nunatak in Borghallet, standing 2.5 km WNW of Dalten Nunatak, and 13 km NW of Borg Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-52. Mapped from these efforts by the Norwegians, who named it Dilten (i.e., "the jogger"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dilten Nunatak in 1966.

Dimaryp Peak. 63°26' S, 57°02' W. Rising to 500 m, it is the prominent NE peak of Mount Carroll (formerly called Mount Carrel), 1.5 km S of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. First charted by SwedAE 1901-04. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and resurveyed by Fids from Base D in 1955, who named it palindromically for its similarity to The Pyramid (q.v.), 1.3 km to the E, a feature with which it has often been confused in bad weather. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Dimick Peaks. 78°18' S, 161°56' E. Two peaks, the higher rising to 1495 m, at the S side of the mouth of Dale Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Dorothy Dimick, USGS cartographer, an Antarctic specialist in the Branch of Special Maps.

Dimitrov Cove. 65°58' S, 65°04' W. A cove, 6.8 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Velingrad Peninsula for 4.8 km between Pripek Point to the W and Biser Point to the E, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Hoek Glacier and Rusalka Glacier flow into the cove, and Isla Camacúa is situated at its entrance. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, after historian and politician Bozhidar Dimitrov (b. 1945), for his support for the Bulgarian Antarctic program.

Dimkov Glacier. 64°25' S, 62°38' W. A glacier, 6 km long and 4.3 km wide, flowing southwestward from the W slopes of the Solvay Mountains, on Brabant Island, to enter Duperré Bay S of Husmann Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Petar Dimkov (1886-1981), Bulgarian theoretician and practitioner of traditional medicine.

Dimov Gate. 62°36' S, 60°13' W. An ice-covered pass, 300 m wide and 550 m in elevation, which separates the glacial catchments of Kaliakra Glacier and the unnamed tributary glacier which flows WSW from the area between Hemus Peak and Bowles West Peak to enter Perunika Glacier. The gate provides an overland trail from the upper portion of Perunika Glacier to the area N of Mount Bowles, which bounds the pass to the SE (Hemus Peak bounds the pass to the NW). In fact, the midway point of the pass is 1.34 km WNW of Mount Bowles and 3.86 km NE of Rezen Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, and in more detail by the Spanish in 1991, it was surveyed in detail by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and they named it on Aug. 19, 1997, as Porta Dimova, for Dino Dimov, geologist at St. Kliment Ohridski Station for several summers beginning in 1993.

Porta Dimova *see* **Dimov Gate**

Dinamet-Uruguay. 62°09' S, 58°50' W. A manned Uruguayan weather station, at an elevation of 10 m, installed in 1985, on Polar Friendship Glacier, at the head of Collins Harbor, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Islote Dinamita *see* **Dynamite Island**

Lake Dingle *see* **Dingle Lake**

Dingle, William Robert John "Bob." b. Nov. 5, 1920. An RAF flight sergeant, he was meteorologist at Heard Island (53°S) in 1951, and met man and photographer at Mawson Station in 1954. He set up the met observatory that year. He was at Macquarie Island in 1956, and in 1957 was officer in charge at Davis Station, and at Wilkes Station in 1959. In 1967 he was at Plateau Station (an American station).

Dingle Dome. 67°03' S, 48°54' E. An ice-covered dome rising to 431 m above sea level,

and surmounting the N end of Sakellari Peninsula, in the area of Casey Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered and photographed in 1956 during ANARE flights from Mawson Station. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Bob Dingle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dingle Lake. 68°34' S, 78°04' E. Also called Remnant Lake. A saltwater lake just W of Stinear Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos (but not named, apparently) 10 years later by Norwegian cartographers. Later named by ANCA for Bob Dingle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dingle Nunatak. 64°31' S, 57°23' W. An area of rock, in the form of a nunatak, exposed within, and on the NW side of, the main icecap of Snow Hill Island, 4.6 km S of Day Nunatak. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Richard Vernon Dingle (b. 1943), a senior BAS geologist, a member of the field party in the James Ross Island area, 1994-95. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Dingo Pond. Just to the E of Mount Fleming, in southern Victoria Land. This name is not recognized officially. In fact, there is no reference to it anywhere, except, perhaps, in the first edition of this encyclopedia, published in 1991.

Dingsør, Bernt Theodor. b. Oct. 3, 1891, Bergen, Norway, son of Artillery officer Andreas Berentsen Dingsør and his wife Johanne Notland. His name is almost always seen as Captain Dingsør, but he was actually a Norwegian naval lieutenant, appointed in 1929 as Norwegian government whale fishery inspector. On Sept. 16, 1929, he boarded the *Sir James Clark Ross* for his first Antarctic trip. He was back, on the *Kosmos*, 1930-31.

Dingsør Dome. 68°01' S, 67°43' E. Also spelled Dingzor Dome. A small, distinct ice-covered elevation (an ice dome), rising inland from the coast, between 17.5 and 30 km SSW of Point Williams, on the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Bernt Dingsør. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Dingzor Dome *see* **Dingsør Dome**

Dinn, Michael Ernest. b. Sept. 6, 1959. BAS polar guide, 1986-92, and base commander 1992-96, doing 43 months altogether in Antarctica, at Rothera Station and Signy Island Station, and a month also at Deception Island in 1992, helping to clean up Base B. In 1997 he went to Italy.

Dinn Cliffs. 63°58' S, 57°51' W. Rising to about 30 m above sea level, at the NW entrance to Croft Bay, about 3 km SW of Saint Martha Cove, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Michael Dinn.

[1]**Dinsman, Samuel** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Dinsman, Samuel** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dinsmoor Glacier. 64°24' S, 60°07' W. Flows E from the S edge of the Detroit Plateau (in Graham Land), into Edgeworth Glacier to the NE of Mount Elliott, on the Nordenskjöld Coast. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Charles Dinsmoor (1834-1904), of Warren, Pa., pioneer of tracked vehicles. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. Originally plotted in 64°22' S, 59°59' W, it has since been replotted.

Dint Island. 69°24' S, 71°57' W. A rocky island, 2.5 km long, 3 km off the NW side of Alexander Island, on the NE side of Lazarev Bay. Probably first seen aerially by USAS 1939-41, it was first photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and from these photos, in 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped the island, plotting it in 69°17' S, 71°49' W. So named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, because of the dint (i.e., dent) made on the S side of the island by a distinctive cirque. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted from Feb. 1975 U.S. Landsat images, and appears with the corrected coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Diomedea Island. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. A small island in Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, in Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was charted (but not named) by the Discovery Investigations in 1935. SovAE 1968 called it Ostrov Al'batros. A possible English translation (Abatross Island) would have conflicted with an island of that name in South Georgia, so, on Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC accepted the name Diomedea Island, Diomedea being the generic name for a number of species of albatross. US-ACAN accepted that situation. It appears on a 1990 British chart. One of the 1970s Argentine Antarctic expeditions descriptively named it Isla Torta, and there is a 1978 reference to it as such (a torta being a small round cake). The British were the latest to replot this island, in late 2008.

Îles de Dion *see* **Dion Island**

Îlots Dion *see* **Dion Islands**

Islas Dion *see* **Dion Islands**

Islotes Dion *see* **Dion Islands**

Dion Island *see* **Dion Islands**

Dion Islands. 67°52' S, 68°43' W. A group of small, low islands and rocks, snow-free in summer (the largest and most northerly of these islets reaches an elevation of about 50 m above sea level), including Embassy Island, Emperor Island, Consul Reef, Regent Reef, Envoy Rock, Jester Rock, Noble Rock, and the Courtier Islands, in the N part of Marguerite Bay, S of Woodfield Channel, 10 km SW of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island. They are often difficult to identify due to the icebergs floating around here. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îles de Dion, for Albert, Marquis de Dion (1856-1946), French engineer and automobile manufacturer who donated three motor sledges and equipment to the expedition. The feature appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Dion Islands, but on a 1930 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Dion Island (i.e., in the singular). It appears on a 1943 USHO chart as De Dion Islands. On a 1946 Argentine map it appears as Isla Roca (i.e., "rock island"), and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Micalvi. The feature appears on a 1948 British chart as Dion Islets. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, when they discovered, on what they called Emperor Island, the only emperor penguin colony on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The other islands were named for courtiers in an emperor's court. The feature appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islotes Dion, and on a Chilean chart of 1966 as Islas Dion, but the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Islotes Dion. It appears on a 1954 French chart as Îlots Dion. UK-APC accepted the name Dion Islets on Sept. 20, 1955, but US-ACAN accepted the name De Dion Islets in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Dion Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1960. They appear as such on a British chart of 1964. In 1967, the islands were designated SPA #8.

Dion Islets *see* **Dion Islands**

The *Dione*. British yacht, skippered by Brian Harrison, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1980-81.

Dione Nunataks. 71°56' S, 69°06' W. Rock exposures, in the form of nunataks, rising to about 500 m on the S side (i.e., at the head) of Saturn Glacier, 14 km W of Deimos Ridge, in the SE part of Alexander Island. It seems that they were discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, working from air photos taken in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and he plotted the feature in 71°56' S, 69°06' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted.

Diorite Glacier. 64°51' S, 62°47' W. A small tidewater glacier beneath the dioritic Docktor Peaks, on the N coast of Leith Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Dipboye Cirque. 77°30' S, 160°50' E. Between Apollo Peak and Mount Electra, it opens S to the flat upland area called Labyrinth, on the S side of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Richard L. Dipboye, helo pilot with PHI, a member of USAP for 8 consecutive field seasons between 1986 and 1997. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Diplock Glacier. 64°03' S, 58°50' W. A straight, narrow glacier, 16 km long, flowing eastward from the Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land, into Prince Gustav Channel, 8 km S of Alectoria Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these

efforts. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Bramah Joseph Diplock (1857-1918), a British pioneer in chain-tracked tractors between 1885 and 1913. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Direction Island *see* **Bearing Island**

Directions. At the South Pole any direction you take is north. To make it simpler for those stationed at the South Pole, they use a system whereby north = Greenwich and south is behind you as you look toward Greenwich.

Monte Director *see* **Mount Bradley**

Director Nunatak. 66°49' S, 65°06' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 1850 m, on the E side of the Avery Plateau, between the heads of Balch Glacier and Breitfuss Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and in early 1957 was surveyed from the ground by a FIDS sledging party from Base W, while traveling on the plateau. It was mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because this nunatak was used as a landmark by the sledging party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Directorate of Overseas Surveys. Abbreviated to DOS. Until 1957 it was known as the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, which had been set up by the British Colonial Office in 1946 to provide a central survey and mapping organization for British colonies and protectorates (which included British Antarctic Territory, as it would become known). In 1984 it merged with the Ordnance Survey, and became known as Overseas Surveys Directorate. In 1991 it became Ordnance Survey International, and was wound up in 2001.

Dirtbag Nunatak. 85°32' S, 144°52' W. A ridge-like nunatak rising to 940 m, 6 km SSW of Mount Manke, in the Harold Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Visited in 1977-78 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological field party led by Ed Stump, and named by Stump in keeping with Coalsack Bluff (q.v.). Thin layers of disintegrating mica and schist form a type of light soil on the slopes of the nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cabo Disappointment *see* **[2]Cape Disappointment**

[1]Cape Disappointment. 60°42' S, 45°05' W. Midway along the W side of Powell Island, SE of Whale Skerries, in the South Orkneys. Palmer and Powell, on Dec. 13, 1821, charted it, but applied the name to the S end of the island, disappointed at that stage in having to return to their South Shetland bases due to lack of provisions and unfavorable winds. It appears as such on Powell's chart published in 1822. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart, but as applied to the the cape on the W side of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name (and that positioning) in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart, fully translated as Cabo Chasco.

[2]Cape Disappointment. 65°33' S, 61°43' W. It forms the tip of the ice-covered peninsula which extends for 14 km into the Weddell Sea, between Exasperation Inlet and Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Its rounded summit rises to 225 m, and its high, looming sides reveal bunches of bare rock. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Cape Desire, because he hoped to camp in the vicinity and walk to the shore. He later renamed it Besvikelsens Kap, or Besvikelsens Udde, for the constant disappointment experienced when encountering difficult crevasses while trying to get to the shore. It appears in the translated form of Cape Disappointment, on a 1934 Discovery Investigations chart. Visited again in Nov. 1947, by Fids from Base D, who surveyed it. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Jan. 21, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart translated as Cabo Desengaño, and on a 1962 Argentine chart as Cabo del Desengaño, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Disappointment, as did the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In Sept. 1963, the Argentine refugio, Virgen de Loreto, was established near here, by personnel from Teniente Matienzo Station.

Point Disappointment. 76°55' S, 162°37' E. At the foot of the Kar Plateau, S of Dreikanter Head, at Granite Harbor, on the E coast of southern Victoria Land. Named by the Granite Harbour Geological Party, led by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Disappointment Bay *see* **Fisher Bay**

Disappointment Island *see* **Christoffersen Island**

Disasters. This entry seemed like a good idea to begin with, but in the making of it turned out to be somewhat unsatisfactory. This is partly because it is truly difficult to define a disaster. There are more specific entries in this book — e.g. earthquakes, deaths, fire, and so on — that, in the end, rob this one of much of its potential content. And there's no point in duplicating. Thus the entry winds up being bitty and lacking focus. One can only hope that the material that is, indeed, included, may, in some way, redeem it. In fact, there is much here that is not to be found anywhere else in this book, not in this detail, anyway. So, these are only some of the disasters recorded in Antarctica. **Sept. 4, 1819**: The *San Telmo* abandoned. **Dec. 7, 1820**: The wreck of the *Clothier*. **End of Dec. 1820**: The wreck of the *Lord Melville*. **Dec. 25, 1820**: The wreck of the *Lady Troubridge*. **Dec. 25, 1820**: The wreck of the *Hannah*. **Dec. 30, 1820**: The wreck of the *Ann*. **Jan. 6, 1821**: The wreck of the *Cora*. **March 7, 1821**: The wreck of the *Venus*. **April 8, 1821**: The *Sarah* lost at sea. **Jan. 17, 1823**: Death of the crew of the *Jenny*. **1833**: The *Rose* crushed between two icebergs in 60°S. **March 24, 1839**: The *Sabrina* disappeared in a gale. **Jan. 24, 1840**: The *Peacock* hit by icebergs and badly damaged. **Feb. 1845**: The wreck of the *Richard Henry* in the South Shetlands. **May 3, 1859**: the *Fleetwood* went down. **Feb. 12, 1903**: The sinking of the *Antarctic*. **1908-09**: The *Ørnen* went aground. **1910-13**: The whole Scott expedition was a disaster in a way. **Jan. 1911**: The *Selvik* foundered in Belgica Strait. **Jan. 1913**: The *Pisagua* wrecked at Deception Island. **Feb. 4, 1913**: The wreck of the *Tioga*. **1914-17**: Shackleton's British Imperial Transantarctic Expedtion was a disaster in every way. **Jan. 27, 1915**: The *Guvernøren* sank, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 20, 1915**: The *Harpun* was lost at Melchior Harbor. **March 13, 1922**: The *Minerva* sunk. **March 29, 1923**: The whale catcher *Sacra* was lost in the Neumayer Channel. **Feb. 28, 1926**: The whale catcher *Southern Flower* hit a submerged rock near Morton Strait, and had to be condemned. **Jan. 23, 1928**: The *Scapa* capsized off Laurie Island, killing 15 out of 17 crew. **Feb. 24, 1928**: The *Southern Queen* sank in the Weddell Sea. **Feb. 28, 1929**: The *Star II* foundered in the Ross Sea. **March 14, 1929**: Byrd's Fokker plane, the *Virginia*, destroyed in the Rockefeller Mountains. **Dec. 15, 1929**: The *Southern Sea* foundered in the Ross Sea. **March 16, 1932**: The *Saragossa* caught fire and went down. **March 13, 1934**: Crash of the *Blue Blade*. **Sept. 28, 1934**: Crash of the *Pep Boy's Snowman!* **April 1, 1935**: The whale catchers *Klem* and *Splint* went down, crushed by the ice. **Dec. 30, 1946**: A U.S. Martin Mariner crashed in 71°23' S, 98°45' W. 3 killed. **Jan. 19, 1947**: Helicopter lost in the sea. No deaths. Survivors included George Dufek. **Jan. 22, 1947**: Helicopter crashed into the sea. No deaths. **Jan. 13, 1948**: Operation Windmill's Bell helicopter crashed in a whiteout in the Bunger Hills. **March 11, 1953**: The *Settsu Maru* was abandoned. **Jan. 22, 1954**: Helicopter crash at Kainan Bay. John P. Moore killed. **Dec. 22, 1955**: A U.S. Navy Otter plane crashed on take-off. Cdr. George R. Olliver sustained a broken leg. **Feb. 3, 1956**: A U.S. Navy Otter crashed into Edward VII Peninsula. No one hurt. **Feb. 10, 1956**: A third Otter wrecked, in a fall to the ice during unloading, at Little America V. **March 1956**: A blizzard destroyed much of the stores of the BCTAE. **Oct. 18, 1956**: A P2V-2N Neptune crashed on landing at McMurdo. 3 died. 4 injured. **Oct. 20, 1956**: A Globemaster crashed on landing at McMurdo. **Nov. 29, 1956**: The 90-ton, #3 million C124 Globemaster *State of Oregon*, coming in from NZ with civilian technicins aboard, hit a snow bank and crashed at McMurdo. No one died, but the pilot, Capt. Warren A. Fair (of Greenville, SC) broke a leg, and one passenger, James R. Farlow (a civilian technician from San Bernardino, Calif.) suffered an ankle injury. More to the point, a fire broke out, threatening the 3500 gallons of gasoline. This fire was put out, at great risk to themselves, by John C. Dore (of San Diego; leader of the crash crew), Charles L. Oliver (of Atas-

cadero, Calif.), Aubrey O. Weems (of Canton, Miss.), and Philip L. Newcomb, all of whom were recommended for heroism by Admiral Dufek. The plane was a write-off. **Dec. 21, 1956**: The *Southern Hunter* ran afoul of Ravn Rock in Deception Island's Port Foster. **Dec. 31, 1956**: A *Staten Island* helicopter crashed on the deck of the ship. **Jan. 19, 1957**: A *Glacier* helicopter crashed into the Ross Sea. **1957**: Charles E. Reed had a leg badly smashed by a falling antenna pole at McMurdo. **July 12, 1957**: A helicopter crash killed Nelson Cole. **Aug. 31, 1957**: 80 mph winds blew an Otter away from Little America V. **Dec. 1, 1957**: An *Atka* helicopter crashed on the flight deck. No deaths. **Dec. 3, 1957**: A second *Atka* helicopter crashed into the Ross Sea. No deaths. **Oct. 16, 1958**: A Globemaster crashed into a hill near Cape Roget. 6 dead. **Oct. 22, 1958**: An Otter literally cracked up while taxiing on the Ross Ice Shelf. **1958**: An Otter crashed while taking off from Marble Point. **Feb. 22, 1959**: A *Glacier* helicopter crashed on a test flight after an engine change. **Sept. 15, 1959**: A Dakota crashed on landing at Hallett Station. **Dec. 24, 1959**: A Dakota crashed during a whiteout at Byrd Station. **Jan. 1960**: The *City of Auckland*, a plane, crashed in the Queen Alexandra Range. **Oct. 31, 1960**: A U.S. Navy Constellation crashed near McMurdo runway. No deaths. **Feb. 15, 1961**: A helicopter exploded over the Eights Coast. No injuries. **Nov. 9, 1961**: A Neptune crashed at Wilkes Station. 5 killed. **Nov. 12, 1961**: A Dakota crashed in the Sentinel Mountains. The plane was a total wreck. **Nov. 22, 1962**: Two helicopters crashed, one in the Sentinel Range and one in the Wright Valley. **Nov. 25, 1962**: A helicopter crashed at Davis Glacier, and an R4D airplane crashed in the Albert Mountains. **Dec. 23, 1962**: A helicopter crashed on take-off at McMurdo**. Nov. 28, 1963**: A helicopter crashed in a whiteout outside McMurdo Station. **Oct. 22, 1964**: An LC-47H aircraft crashed. **Nov. 8, 1964**: A helicopter crashed in the Admiralty Mountains. No one injured. **Dec. 5, 1964**: A helicopter crashed. **Jan. 12, 1965**: A helicopter crashed at Camp Ohio, in the Horlick Mountains. **Oct. 6, 1965**: An LC-47H crashed on take-off outside Williams Field. **Dec. 5, 1965**: An LC-47H crashed on landing in the Horlick Mountains. **Feb. 2, 1966**: An LC-47J crashed on landing on the Ross Ice Shelf. All 6 men killed. **Nov. 5, 1966**: A helicopter crashed in a whiteout in Marie Byrd Land. **Jan. 22, 1967**: A helicopter landed on its nose during a near whiteout in 71°21' 30" S, 169°03' 48" E. **Aug. 24, 1967**: New lavatory complex at Williams Field destroyed. **Dec. 4/5, 1967**: Deception Island erupted (*see* **Volcanoes**, and **Deception Island**), and Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station destroyed. **Jan. 12, 1968**: An LC-117D aircraft fell during loading at McMurdo, and was wrecked. **Nov. 19, 1969**: A helicopter crashed in 77°34' S, 162°54' E. 2 killed. **Oct. 8, 1970**: American C-121 airplane veered off the runway at McMurdo, and was wrecked. **Jan. 9, 1971**: An HH-52 helicopter crashed into Mount Erebus while en route to Cape Bird. No deaths. **Feb. 15, 1971**: The *City of Christchurch*, a Hercules LC-130 aircraft, burned on take-off. The first Herc to be lost in Antarctica. **Dec. 4, 1971**: A ski-equipped LC-130 Hercules aircraft, BuNo 148321 (more popularly known as *Juliet Delta 321*), owned by the NSF, damaged during a JATO take-off in 68°20' S, 137°20' E (this spot was called D-59) in East Antarctica. They had just dropped off supplies to a US/French glaciological traverse team, and were headed back to McMurdo. The plane actually shot itself down with a JATO bottle that had come loose. At an altitude of 50 feet, two JATO bottles came loose from their attachments on the rear left fuselage. One went up the tailpipe of the Number 2 engine (inboard left side), and the other hit the Number 2 propeller. The damage multiplied from there. No one was hurt, but the men had to shelter for 80 hours until rescue could be effected. The 10-man crew were: Lt. Cdr. Ed M. Gabriel (aircraft commander and pilot), Cdr. Vernon W. "Vern" Peters (operations boss and 3rd pilot), Lt. Robert Schmuke (co-pilot), Lt. Billy Bounds (navigator), Virgil C. Harris (1st flight engineer), Dave L. Brown (2nd flight engineer), Douglas E. "Doug" Sargent (loadmaster), Tom Gregg (flight technician and radio man), Richard Horton (photographer's mate), and one civilian propane expert. 16 years later, the plane, after 3 years of effort, was finally dug out of 30 feet of snow and ice, and fixed up. It had been perfectly preserved. During the recovery, another LC-130 crashed and burned, killing 2 Navy crewmen. On Jan. 10, 1988, at 10.56 P.M., *Juliet Delta 321* landed again at Williams Field, piloted by Cdr. Jack Rector. The recovery cost was less than one third of the $35 million it would have cost for a new plane (not taking into account the two deaths). *Juliet Delta 321* arrived back in the USA on July 2, 1989. **Jan. 28, 1973**: An LC-130, #917, crashed at the South Pole. Although the plane was wrecked, no one was hurt. **July 1974**: McMurdo radio shack destroyed and other buildings were damaged during 125 mph winds. **Jan. 15, 1975**: 2 U.S. Hercules aircraft damaged in separate incidents, one at Dome Charlie. **Nov. 4, 1975**: another Hercules was damaged near Dome Charlie. **Jan. 11, 1976**: the *Zapiola* sank, after hitting a rock. **1978-79**: At Molodezhnaya Station, a Soviet transport plane crashed during take-off, when an engine failed. It killed the pilot, co-pilot, and a passenger. 11 others were injured. **Jan. 7, 1979**: A UH-1N helicopter crashed into the Gawn Ice Piedmont. No injuries. **Nov. 28, 1979**: An Air New Zealand DC-10 crashed into the side of Mount Erebus, killing 257, all aboard, mostly tourists on this "champagne flight" (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). **Dec. 18, 1981**: The sinking of the *Gotland II*. **1982**: The British lost 2 Twin Otter aircraft in a storm, eliminating much of the planned BAS summer research program. **Jan. 12, 1986**: The sinking of the *Southern Quest*. **Feb. 1986**: A Soviet IL-14 aircraft, a small cargo plane, crashed on Philippi Glacier, killing 6, while attempting an emergency landing during a whiteout. **1986**: Druzhnaya Station destroyed by an ice cave-in. **Jan. 28, 1989**: The *Bahía Paraíso* ran aground in Bismarck Strait, and 3 days later capsized, spilling oil in huge quantities (*see also* **Pollution**). **2006**: The *Nordkapp* went down. **Nov. 23, 2007**: The *Explorer* sank in the South Shetlands. **Dec. 2008**: The *Ushuaia* ran aground. Feb. 2009: The *Ocean Nova* ran aground.

Disbreen *see* **Kasumi Glacier**

Disbrow, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Disch, Carl Robert. b. 1938, Monroe, Wisc. Ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1965. At 9.15 A.M., on May 8 of that year, during a severe storm and temperatures of -44° F, he left the radio noise building to return to the main base, a walk he had already made 25 times that season. A handline ran from the meteorology building at the main station to the ladder at the foot of the radio noise building. He had not arrived back at base by 10 o'clock, so a vehicle search party went out looking for him in the area of the handline. Indications were that he had not even touched the handline. By 11.30 his trail had been picked up, leading west out of the main station and heading for the SW corner of the skiway, about 4 miles away. The search Nodwell returned to base to re-fuel, and then spent 3 hours trying to find his trail, to no avail. The wind and snow drifts were so strong that the tracks of the search vehicle had become obscured, and placed the searchers in danger of not returning safely. At 6.15 P.M. they got back to base, without Disch. At 7 P.M. another search party went out, exploring the area around the handline again, the emergency Jamesway hut, and the dump. At 7.50 P.M. all able hands made a chain and searched from the end of the dump to the skiway. Flares were fired every half hour from the aurora tower until weather conditions made them impractical, and floodlights were lit from the station. At 6 P.M. the next day another vehicle search party went out, covering a mile-wide by 9-mile-long area running south of the skiway. They found occasional tracks, with no shortening of stride, and followed them to about 4 miles south of the station, where they disappeared. A 7.40 in the morning of May 10 an 8-man search party, equipped with 2 vehicles, an emergency Jamesway hut, and enough fuel and provisions for a week, set out heading south. It searched for about 12 miles south, found no tracks, but left flags along the way. On May 12 they searched the NE and SE sectors of old Byrd Station, 6 miles away. The next few days' search was impossible due to conditions, and Disch was declared dead.

Disch Promontory. 83°34' S, 162°52' E. A high, ice-covered promontory, extending for 10 km from the E side of Prince Andrew Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Carl Disch.

[1]**The *Discovery***. One of the great ships of Antarctic history. Designed by W.E. Smith, and built in Dundee specifically for Antarctic waters, at a cost of £34,050. An oak 3-master of 700 tons, with a 483-ton capacity, 177 feet long, and with a 33-foot beam, she had an elm keel and 400 hp engines. She was the sixth ship of that name, being named specifically for Sir George Nares's *Discovery* of 1876. She was Scott's vessel for BNAE 1901-04, and had a crew of 43. Scott deliberately froze her in the ice for 2 years, in McMurdo Sound, 1902-04. After that expedition she was bought by the Hudson Bay Company and used in the Arctic fur trade. In 1914 she almost took part in the British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition. In 1923 the Discovery Committee (q.v.) bought her, and refitted her as their expedition ship from which to conduct the Discovery Investigations (the *William Scoresby* would be added as the second such ship in 1926). The *Discovery* left Dartmouth in Sept. 1925. Scientific staff were: Stanley Kemp (expedition and scientific leader), Alister Hardy (chief zoologist), James Hamilton (naturalist), Henry Herdman (hydrographer), and Rolf Günther (zoologist). Ship's crew of 39 included: J.R. Stenhouse (master), W.H. O'Connor (1st officer), John Chaplin (2nd officer and navigator), T.W. Goodchild (3rd officer), John Cargill (bosun's mate; bosun on the 2nd half of the expedition), Engineer Commander William Horton (chief engineer), Andrew Porteous (2nd engineer), George Gourlay (3rd engineer), Surgeon Commander Edward Marshall (doctor), and seamen Alfred Briggs, James Purvis, John Cook, and Horace Sandford. There were 3 midshipmen (naval cadets) aboard as well: W.P. O'Connor, John Bentley, and Francis Peas. James Forbes was the sailmaker. At intervals during the expedition, the ship called at Cape Town, and would take on South African boys from the training ship *Botha*. The ship arrived back in Falmouth on Sept. 25, 1927. With the commissioning of the *Discovery II* in 1929 the older ship became known in some quarters as *Discovery I*. Mawson used her as his vessel during BANZARE 1929-31, during which she was commanded by John King Davis (1929-30) and Capt. K.N. MacKenzie (1930-31). In 1936 she became a training ship for Sea Scouts on the Thames, and in 1955 she became an RNR drill ship. The Maritime Trust took her over in 1979.

[2]**The *Discovery***. Tourist ship, registered in Bermuda, that could carry 650 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04.

Bahía Discovery *see* **Discovery Bay**

Cape Discovery *see* **Cape Découverte**

Estrecho Discovery *see* **Discovery Sound**

Isla Discovery *see* **Guépratte Island**

Lake Discovery. 78°20' S, 164°15' E. A lake, 5 km long, at the N end of Hurricane Ridge, on the W margin of Discovery Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, in association with the glacier, a partial source for this lake, and also with Mount Discovery, which is the dominant feature in the vicinity. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Mount Discovery. 78°23' S, 165°01' E. A conspicuous, isolated, extinct volanic cone, rising to 2681 m (the New Zealanders say 2770 m), S and E of of Koettlitz Glacier, and overlooking the NW portion of the Ross Ice Shelf, at the head of McMurdo Sound, in southern Victoria Land. It forms the center of a 3-armed mass of which Brown Peninsula is one extension, to the NE; Minna Bluff is a 2nd, to the SE; and the 3rd is Mount Morning, to the W, and which is really part of the mainland. It is the most symmetrical of all the large craters, and presents a most striking appearance, rising, as it does, in a graceful bell-like dome (reminding one of Mount Egmont, on NZ's North Island) sheathed almost up to its summit in snow and ice, at least on its S side, yet on the N there is so much bare rock that, at midsummer, one could almost climb to the top entirely on bare rock. Discovered in Feb. 1902 by Scott, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for his ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The NZ gazetteer says, "It has never been visited, in spite of the fact that there are no greater obstacles than rough ice in the way." That may have been true then, when that was written, but in 2006-07, a team of British and American geologists climbed it. At first glance, for the New Zealanders to be still using this obviously, but only comparatively recently, out-of-date gazetteer is somewhat understandable, yet that climb was not the first ascent of Mount Discovery. The first to climb it were VUWAE 1958-59, i.e., New Zealanders.

Discovery Bay. 62°29' S, 59°43' W. A bay, about 5 km wide, indenting the NE coast of Greenwich Island for about 5 km between Ash Point and Canto Point, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers as early as 1821. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and named by them for their ship. It appears on their 1935 chart, and also on a British chart of 1937. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Discovery, on another (from 1953) as Bahía Descubrimiento (which means "discovery bay," but with "discovery" being here a common noun, rather than the name of the ship), and the name Bahía Discovery was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. ChilAE 1946-47 further charted the bay, in great detail, and established Soberanía Station (what later became known as Capitán Arturo Prat Station) here, on Guesalaga Peninsula, the first permanent Chilean station in Antarctica. They named the bay Bahía Soberanía, but almost immediately changed the name to Bahía Chile, and that latter name is the one that appears on their 1947 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, there are 1948 references to it as Bahía de Soberanía and Puerto Soberanía, but these are fleeting (however, *see* **Puerto Soberanía**, under **S**). The word "soberanía" means "sovereignty," a word much on the minds of Antarctic Chileans in those days). US-ACAN accepted the name Discovery Bay in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Chile Bay has also been seen. The bay was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1964. It is a control area, with summer studies going on here every year, and SSSI #26 was created here, occupying 2 small areas of the bay, and is of interest for its benthic research, which has been conducted here since 1967. The British were the latest to replot this bay, in late 2008.

Discovery Bluff. 77°01' S, 162°37' E. A conspicuous headland rising to about 500m, forming the W side of the entrance to Avalanche Bay, and projecting into the S part of Granite Harbor, between Botany Bay and Avalanche Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Rendezvous Bluff. BAE 1910-13 renamed it for the *Discovery*. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°02' S, 162°40' E, it has since been replotted.

Discovery Committee. A committee appointed by the British Colonial Office in 1923 to conduct oceanographic research in Antarctica, with a view to perpetuating and regulating the whaling industry, and to placing the whaling business on a scientific basis. Founding members included representatives of the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, the Natural History Museum, the Ministry of Fisheries, and the Royal Geographical Society. Ernest Rowland "E.R." Darnley was chairman, 1923-33. A marine biological lab was finished at Grytviken, South Georgia (54°S), in Jan. 1925, work began here under Neil Mackintosh, and continued each summer until 1931. The next, and most important, phase, the Discovery Investigations themselves (abbreviated as DI), run by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Administration, was begun in the 1925-27 period, on Scott's old ship, the *Discovery* (hence the name of the Committee and the Investigations), its main purpose being to investigate the biology and ecology of whales. Stanley Kemp was appointed director of research and leader of the first expedition. In 1926 the *William Scoresby* was commissioned as the second DI vessel, and from 1927 to 1939 did 7 Antarctic cruises (as they were called), calling regularly at Deception Island. The *Discovery* was replaced by the *Discovery II*, which was commissioned in 1929 and worked until war broke out in 1939, the DI being halted at that point. On March 31, 1949 the National Institute of Oceanography (sponsored by the Admiralty) took over the project. It lasted two years (*see* **The *Discovery II***). Many reports were drawn up which are invaluable today. *See also* **Marr, J.W.S.**, who was marine biologist on DI, and one of the most prominent figures on the project.

Discovery Dome *see* **Crown Peak**

***Discovery* Expedition** *see* **British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04**

Discovery Glacier. 78°20' S, 164°30' E. A

broad glacier, 14 km long, between Hurricane Ridge and Mount Discovery, it flows N to coalesce with the E margin of the lower Koettlitz Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Discovery Hut *see* **Scott's Huts**

Discovery Inlet. 78°20' S, 171°00' W. A deep, intensely cold inlet (it is actually a reentrant) near the Bay of Whales, extending ESE into the Ross Ice Shelf for about 30 km. Discovered on Jan. 26, 1902, from the *Discovery*, during BNAE 1901-04. Larsen moored here over the 1923-24 summer, in the *Sir James Clark Ross*, and ByrdAE 1928-30 used it. Originally plotted in 78°30' S, 170°00' W, it was later replotted. Its presence was confirmed by OpW 1947-48, but it is gone now. It still appears in the NZ gazetteer.

Discovery Investigations *see* **Discovery Committee**

Discovery Island *see* **Guépratte Island**

Discovery Ridge. 84°44' S, 114°06' W. A broad rock ridge with a rather flat summit, it projects NW from the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range, 3 km NW of Mount Glossopteris. Named by Bill Long (*see* **Long Hills**), geologist here in 1960-61 and 1961-62, who discovered the first tillite and the first Devonian branchiopods here, hence the name. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Discovery Sound. 64°31' S, 63°01' W. A marine channel, 0.8 km wide, and trending E-W for about 1.5 km between (on the one hand) Guépratte Island and (on the other) Briggs Peninsula and Parker Peninsula, on the NE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74, and charted by FrAE 1903-05. Explored by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and they named it for their ship. It appears on their chart of 1929. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a 1959 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, translated as Seno Descubrimiento, as if "discovery" were a common noun, and thus rendering the name useless. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Estrecho Discovery, which means Discovery Sound, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears as Seno Discovery on a 1969 Chilean chart, thus rendering the name useful. However, the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Estrecho Pinochet, for Óscar Pinochet de la Barra (*see*, among other entries, **Playa Pinochet de la Barra**), which may have been nice for those who named it, but, with everyone else in the world calling it Discovery, for those Chileans who have to navigate in its waters, the name is useless.

The *Discovery II*. Royal research ship which, in 1929, replaced the *Discovery* as one of the two ships used on the Discovery Investigations (the other was the *William Scoresby*). Built specifically for oceanographic work, the all-steel, single-screw motor vessel was launched at the yard of her builders, Messrs Ferguson Bros of Port Glasgow, on Dec. 2, 1929. 232 feet long, and 36 feet broad, she had a draft of 16 feet when fully loaded, and could travel at 13 knots. She carried enough fuel to be able to steam at full speed for 6000 miles, or 9000 at economical speed. Labs were on the upper deck, and a dark room and lab on the lower. **1929-31 cruise**. On Dec. 14, 1929 *Discovery II* left London. The expedition staff were: Stanley Kemp (research director), Neil Mackintosh (zoologist and chief scientific officer), Dilwyn John and Rolf Günther (senior zoologists), Francis Fraser and John Hart (zoologists), Henry Herdman and Archibald Clowes (senior hydrologists), George Deacon (hydrologist, from 1930), Alec Laurie (zoologist, Oct.-Nov. 1930), Robert Mackay (lab assistant), and Alfred Saunders (scientific assistant). The ship's crew included: Peter Carey (skipper), Jack Irving (1st officer until April 1930), Andrew Nelson (2nd officer, in charge of surveys, he was promoted to 1st officer in April 1930), Richard Ardley (3rd officer, 1929-30; 2nd officer, from April 1930), John Cargill (bosun), Edward Marshall (surgeon and bacteriologist), Albert Stevens (writer), William Horton (chief engineer), Andrew Porteous (2nd engineer), George Gourlay (3rd engineer), James Grant (carpenter), Duncan Kennedy (netman), Harold Johns, James Jameson, Harold Moreton, and Arthur Parry (able seaman), William Suffield (able seaman, 1929-30; then promoted to bosun's mate), James Purvis (able seaman, 1930-31), Alan Osgood, Leonard Thomas, and Daniel Milford (ordinary seaman), John Connolly (ordinary seaman, from 1930), Jack Coleman-Cooke (leading fireman), Jerry Ryan (fireman and greaser), Walter Hewitt (fireman), Horace Sandford (fireman, 1930-31), Dennis Daley and Heinrich Bockel (firemen, from 1930), Tom Berry (chief steward), Edward Saddler (2nd steward), Albert Wyatt (assistant steward), William Kebbell (cook). *Discovery II* arrived back in England on May 31, 1931. **1931-33 cruise**. *Discovery II* left England on Oct. 3, 1931. Scientists included: Dilwyn John (in charge of science), Jimmy Marr, George Rayner (1932-33), and Frank Ommanney (all three zoologists), George Deacon (hydrologist), Robert Mackay (lab assistant, 1931-32), and Alfred Saunders (scientific assistant). Ship's crew included: Peter Carey (captain), Andrew Nelson (1st officer, in charge of surveys), Richard Ardley (2nd officer), Leonard Hill (3rd officer), William Suffield (bosun), Harold Moreton (bosun's mate), William Horton (chief engineer), Andrew Porteous (2nd engineer), George Gourlay (3rd engineer), Cecil Buchanan (artificer, from 1932), Geoffrey Gibbon (surgeon), Albert Stevens (writer), James Grant (carpenter), Duncan Kennedy (netman), Jock Matheson (leading seaman), Alfred Briggs, Arthur Parry, James Jameson, Daniel Milford, Albert Braillard, George Ayres, and Harold Johns (able seaman), D. Stegmann (able seaman, 1932-33), Alan Osgood, Charles Lashmar, Norman Cobbett, and John Connolly (ordinary seaman), Joseph Reid (ordinary seaman, from 1932), Jack Coleman-Cooke (leading fireman), Jerry Ryan (fireman and greaser, 1931-32), Horace Sandford, Dennis Daley, Heinrich Bockel, William Peachey, and Leonard Thomas (fireman), Walter Hewitt (fireman, 1931-32), Tom Berry (chief steward), Edward Saddler (2nd steward), and Leslie Miller (assistant steward). In 1932 the ship circumnavigated Antarctica in the winter, the first vessel ever to do that. Near the end of the trip, off the coast of France, Captain Carey was washed overboard and lost on May 2, 1933. Andrew Nelson (who had been 1st officer for 3 years under Carey) took over, and brought the ship back to England. **1933-35 cruise**. *Discovery II* left England on Oct. 21, 1933, with a compliment of 51, including 4 scientists: Neil Mackintosh (leader), Dilwyn John (zoologist), Henry Herdman and Archibald Clowes (hydrologists), Alfred Saunders (photographer and lab assistant), and Walter Fry (scientific assistant). The ship's crew included: Andrew Nelson (captain), Leonard Hill (1st officer), Richard Walker (2nd officer), Henry Kirkwood (3rd officer), Tom Oates (extra 3rd officer, until 1934), William Suffield (bosun), Harold Moreton (bosun's mate), William Horton (chief engineer), Andrew Porteous (2nd engineer), George Gourlay (3rd engineer), Cecil Buchanan (artificer), Joseph Purser (surgeon), Albert Stevens (assistant purser), Albert Morris (radioman), Duncan Kennedy (netman, 1933-34), Jock Matheson (leading seaman), Alfred Briggs, George Ayres, Alan Osgood, Arthur Parry, Albert Braillard, Joseph Reid, and Harold Johns (able seaman), Johnny Dobson and Norman Cobbett (ordinary seaman), Charles Lashmar (ordinary seaman until 1934; then promoted to able seaman), Victor Vidulich (ordinary seaman, from 1934), Jack Coleman-Cooke (leading fireman), Leonard Thomas, Heinrich Bockel, and Dennis Daley (fireman), Horace Sandford and William Peachey (greasers), Tom Berry (chief steward), Leslie Miller (assistant steward), Frank Smedley (chief cook, from 1934), James Purvis (assistant cook), John Livermore (mess boy), and Herbert Jones (mess boy, from 1934). During this cruise she left Dunedin and sailed to the Ross Sea in Feb. 1934, with Dr. Louis Potaka aboard, to replace the ailing Dr. Guy Shirey, who had left Little America on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. *Discovery II* made it back to London on June 4, 1935. **1935-37 cruise**. *Discovery II* left London on Oct. 3, 1935, with 50 men on board. The scientists included: George Deacon (leader), Jimmy Marr (senior zoologist), Frank Ommanney (zoologist), Alfred Saunders (photographer and lab assistant), and Walter Fry (scientific assistant). The ship's crew included: Leonard Hill (captain), Richard Walker (1st officer), Henry Kirkwood (2nd officer), Tom Oates (3rd officer), William Suffield (bosun), Jock Matheson (bosun's mate), J.R. Strong (surgeon), William Horton (chief

engineer), Andrew Porteous (2nd engineer), George Gourlay (3rd engineer), Cecil Buchanan (artificer), Albert Morris (radioman), Sydney Bainbridge (writer), George Ayres (netman), Charles Lashmar, Joseph Reid, Norman Cobbett, Arthur Moore, John MacKenzie, George Patience, and Alan Osgood (able seamen), James Matheson (ordinary seaman, from 1936), Johnny Dobson (ordinary seaman; promoted to able seaman in 1936), Jack Coleman-Cooke (leading fireman), Daniel Milford, Herbert Jones, Victor Vidulich, and Leonard Thomas (fireman), Tom Berry (chief steward), Frank Smedley (chief cook), John Livermore (mess boy). On Jan. 19, 1936 the ship picked up Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon after their aerial transantarctic crossing in the *Polar Star*. **1937-39 cruise**. This was *Discovery II*'s fifth consecutive cruise, and the last one before the war. She left London on Oct. 7, 1937, with a compliment of 52. Scientists included: Neil Mackintosh (leader, but only as far as Dunedin, when Henry Herdman took over), Archibald Clowes, John Hart, Alfred Saunders (photographer and lab assistant), Walter Fry (scientific assistant), and John Nicholson. The ship's crew included: Leonard Hill (captain), Archibald Macfie (1st officer), Henry Kirkwood (2nd officer until 1938), William Suffield (bosun), Arthur Moore (bosun's mate), Andrew Porteous (chief engineer), George Gourlay (2nd engineer; this was his 5th trip), Frank Swan (3rd engineer), Cecil Buchanan (artificer), Albert Morris (radioman), Sydney Bainbridge (writer), George Ayres (netman), John MacKenzie, George Patience, Daniel Milford and Norman Cobbett (able seamen), Jack Coleman-Cooke (leading fireman), Herbert Jones, Leonard Thomas and James Matheson (firemen), Victor Vidulich (until 1938), Tom Berry (chief steward), and Frank Smedley (chief cook). In Dec. 1937, at Perth, they picked up Australian observer Allan Cornish. On Feb. 8, 1938 the *Discovery II* left Dunedin with 52 men on board, including 4 scientists. In the summer of 1937-38 the *Discovery II* again circumnavigated Antarctica, and on May 9, 1939 she arrived back in London, after doing 100,000 miles. World War II halted the DI in 1939, and the *Discovery II*, and the *William Scoresby*, were taken over by the Ministry of War. **1950-51 cruise**. Henry Herdman led this last Antarctic cruise of the *Discovery II*, which, after delays, finally left England on May 11, 1950. Capt. John Fulford Blackburn commanded the ship's company of 50 strong. Neil Mackintosh was on board for the first part of the voyage, and 6 lads of 16 years of age from the training ship *Arethusa* also went along. The ship arrived in Western Australia in July 1950, was repaired, then went off on hydrographic missions in Australian waters, getting into Sydney in March 1951. After circumnavigating Antarctica, *Discovery II* made a roundabout way back to England, where she arrived in Dec. 1951. In 1952 she went north with Blackburn and Deacon, and after several adventures (none in the Antarctic, however), she pulled into Plymouth at the end of her last voyage, on Sept. 7, 1962, and was paid off. She had voyaged 700,000 miles. John Coleman-Cooke wrote a book, Discovery II *in the Antarctic* [1967].

Discussion Lake. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A circular lake about 1 km W of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Niuyan Hu.

Disease. The big problem in the old, pre-vitamin days, was scurvy (q.v.), but that has been eradicated now, although the danger of it will persist forever. Other forms of disease have been and always will be reasonably prevalent in Antarctica. For example, Amundsen turned gray during the wintering-over of the *Belgica* in 1898. Some scientists and explorers come back from Antarctica with their skin dry, cracked, or bleeding. Dehydration is a danger — the cold can make one forget to drink. The winter-over syndrome is depression, hostility, and lack of concentration, while insomnia ("the big eye") affects most people during the summer months when daylight is perpetual. In early 1979 there was a cholera outbreak among skuas at Palmer Station. For tourists going to Antarctica a gamma globulin inoculation, or its equivalent in natural remedies, is recommended. One does not catch cold easily in Antarctica, it being a supposedly germless environment, although in July 1934, at Little America, Byrd's men all came down with colds. In the extreme cold, one's white corpuscles drop from 5,000 per c.c. to 2,500 in about 9 months; upon return to "civilization" one is then more susceptible to diseases, colds, etc. USAS 1939-41 reported that the most common ailment was toothache. The cold contracted fillings and they dropped out of cavities. Fresh decay developed, and teeth were lost. During OpDF I (1955-56) both Little America and McMurdo Base had a doctor, but only McMurdo had a dentist (Dave Knoedler). Amundsen took a tooth extractor with him on his expedition of 1910-12, and had to take a man's tooth out.

Disheia *see* **Kasumi Rock**

The *Disko*. Danish tourist vessel, owned by Marine Expeditions, in at the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1997-98 (Captain Arne Dethlevs) and 1998-99 (Capt. Frantz Jensen). She was replaced by the *Lyubov Orlova*.

Diskordanztal. 71°40' S, 162°00' E. A valley, NE of DeGoes Cliff, in the Morozumi Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Dismal Basin. 68°38' S, 78°14' E. A large area S of Oblong Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. The surface is undulating, and littered with erratics. There are numerous small lakes and ponds. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Dismal Buttress. 85°27' S, 178°42' W. A mainly ice-free rock bluff overlooking the W side of the head of Shackleton Glacier about 5 km NW of the Roberts Massif. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, because of several dismaying incidents that took place here. First they were told they could not descend the Scott Glacier, as they had planned. Then a sledge, which had been broken, had to be temporarily fixed, and relaying of loads began, a thankless job. And, to cap it all, the only lead dog they had, Dismal, a Husky with 8 years Antarctic experience, had to be killed with a picket hammer. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Dismal Island. 68°06' S, 68°50' W. A mostly ice-covered island, 1.5 km long, and rising to 60 m above sea level, it is the largest of the Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Faure Islands were discovered and first charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. This particular island was surveyed by Fids from Base E in June-July 1949, and named by them as Dismal Islet, for its extreme desolation and lifelessness. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. UK-APC renamed it Dismal Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it Islote Sombrío (which means the same thing).

Dismal Island Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS on Dismal Island, in Marguerite Bay, at an elevation of 10 m. It was installed in May 2001.

Dismal Islet *see* **Dismal Island**

Dismal Mountains. 68°05' S, 55°25' E. A group of nunataks, about 57 km SW of Rayner Peak, on the border of Kemp Land and Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and surveyed by Graham Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station in Dec. 1958. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for the frequent cloud cover here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Dismal Ridge. 78°17' S, 162°48' E. A forked ridge which leads N and E from the Mount Kempe-Mount Huggins saddle. It is bounded on the N and W by Radian Glacier and Glimpse Glacier, and on the S by Kempe Glacier. The two forks enclose Glee Glee Glacier, and descend to Roaring Valley. So named by VUWAE 1960-61 because of the persistently dismal weather conditions encountered here while they were mapping in Jan. 1961, and also because of difficulties encountered in establishing a high food camp on this ridge by helicopter, again owing to the weather. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Dismond, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Disney, Solomon *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Disthenwand. 73°21' S, 166°32' E. A wall, NE of Dessent Ridge, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Distinguished visitors. All the visitors to Antarctica are, of course, distinguished, because there have not been many (at least that was the case until recently; now there are many more undistinguished visitors than distinguished). But, in Antarctic circles, a DV, as they are

called, is anyone of prominent standing in the "civilized" world, a statesman, politician, etc., anyone to whom extra courtesy would normally be extended. Here is a brief list of some interesting DVs to Antarctica over the years. There have been, of course, many more — ambassadors, congressmen, senators, secretaries, undersecretaries, even Isabel Perón, 3rd wife of the famous Argentinian president: **Feb. 12, 1928**: Sir Arnold Hodson, governor of the Falkland Islands, was the first governor to visit Antarctica, which he did on the *Fleurus*, arriving at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. He also visited the Palmer Archipelago, and on Feb. 17, 1928, arrived at the South Orkneys. **1947-48**: President Gabriel González Videla of Chile, Gen. Guillermo Barrios Tirado (minister of national defense), and an official party of 140, visited Soberanía Station (what would later be called Capitán Arturo Prat Station), and inaugurated General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, during the Presidential Antarctic Expedition. **1952-53**. Alan Ladd, on the *Kista Dan*, during the filming of *Hell Below Zero*. **1954-55**: Sir Oswald Raynor Arthur, governor of the Falkland Islands, did a tour of the FIDS bases. **March 1956**: Governor Arthur on his tour of bases. **Dec. 1956**: The Argentine vice president, Rear Admiral Isaac F. Rojas, visited some bases as part of ArgAE 1956-57. **Jan. 1957**: Prince Philip, on his own expedition to Graham Land, in the yacht *Britannia*. **1957**: Edwin Arrowmsith, governor of the Falkland Islands. **Nov. 16, 1957**: Hon. John P. Saylor, Republican congressman from Pennsylvania. The first congressman (from any country) to fly over the South Pole. Air Force captain Francis Burnett flew the plane. **Nov. 25, 1957**: The following U.S. congressmen: Hon. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D-Ga.), Hon. Steven B. Derounian (R-NY), Hon. Samuel N. Friedel (D-Md.), Hon. Robert Hale (R-Me.), Hon. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), Hon. Torbert H. MacDonald (D-Mass.). First they flew over the Pole in a Globemaster piloted by Lt. Col. Dixon J. Arnold, and they dropped supplies there; then, after lunch at McMurdo, they flew to Little America. **Mid-Dec. 1957**: Sir Hubert Wilkins visited Hallett Station. **March 8, 1961**: Dr. Arturo A. Frondizi, president of Argentina, visited Deception Island on the *Bahía Aguirre*. **1961**: Hon. Francis A. Russell, U.S. ambassador to NZ. **1962**: Gen. Jimmy Doolittle. **Nov. 26, 1962**: At the South Pole, when Adm. Reedy took over from Adm. Tyree as commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, those present included Larry Gould and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame. **1963-64**: Sir Bernard Fergusson, governor general of NZ. **Dec. 23, 1963**: Cardinal Spellman flew into McMurdo, in a plane piloted by Major Joseph R. Dobbratz. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Floyd Dreith, chief of the Navy chaplains. **1963-64**: Lowell Thomas, the writer and Sir Walter Nash, former PM of NZ, visited the South Pole. **1964**: Sidney Nolan, the artist, visited for a short time, and painted a series of landscapes. **1964-65**: Svetlana, the Russian movie star, visited Signy Island Station on the *Gnevny* (*see* **Svetlana Passage**). **1966-67**: Wernher von Braun. **1966-67**: Pierre Roland, governor of the Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises, visited British bases. **1967-68**: Brian Lochore, captain of the All-Blacks NZ rugby team. **1968**: Tom Keneally, the author, visited McMurdo, and stole a Huntley & Palmer's biscuit from the tin on the floor of Scott's Hut. In 2003 he returned the biscuit, uneaten. **Nov. 11-14, 1968**: William H. Crook, Jr., aged 12, the youngest person in modern times to visit Antarctica. He was there with his father, the Hon. W.H. Crook, U.S. ambassador to Australia. **1968 and 1970**: Max Conrad (q.v.), the round-the-world aviator. **Jan. 5-10, 1969**: Sir Arthur Porritt, governor general of NZ, visited Scott Base and McMurdo. **Jan. 23-28, 1969**: Peter Snell, NZ track star and Olympic gold medallist. **March 1969**: President Frei, of Chile, inaugurated the station named after himself. **1969**: Tom Watson, head of IBM. **Nov. 24, 1969**: Dr. Laurence M. Gould (q.v.). **Jan. 7-14, 1970**: Donald K. Slayton and Col. David R. Scott, astronauts. **Nov. 1970**: Pierre Charpentier, French ambassador and a signer of the Antarctic Treaty 11 years before. **Dec. 1970-Jan. 1971**: Charles Neider, writer and historian. **Dec. 1971**: Senator Allan J. Ellender of Louisiana, president pro tem of the U.S. Senate. **Jan. 1972**: Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, and Sen. Barry Goldwater, Jr., of California. **Jan. 1972**: William F. Buckley, Jr. **1973**: Argentine president, María Estela Martínez de Perón, and her cabinet ministers, flew in a Hercules C-130 from Argentina, over Vicecomodoro Marambio Station, and back. **Aug. 10, 1974**: The same Argentine president and her cabinet held a meeting at Vicecomodoro Marambio Station. A document, reaffirming Argentine sovereignty over Antártida Argentina, was signed. **1977:** President Pinochet, of Chile, on the *Aquiles*. **1980**: Anne Martindell, U.S. ambassador to NZ. **1982**: Sir Edmund Hillary (q.v.), and Robert Muldoon, prime minister of NZ. **Dec. 1982**: Prince Edward at Scott Base. **April 1984**: General Pinochet, president of Chile, visited Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station, and inaugurated the married quarters there. **Sept. 11, 1990**: Chilean president Patricio Aylwin visited Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. **Jan. 11, 1993**: Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera, president of Uruguay, visited Artigas Station. **1994-95**: Chavdar Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Brazil, visited St. Kliment Ohridski Station. **Jan. 13-14, 1995**: President Lacalle visited Artigas Station again, as he had two years before. **Feb. 18, 1997**: Julio María Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, visited Artigas Station. **1996-97**: Vasil Takev, Bulgarian ambassador to Argentina, visited St. Kliment Ohridski Station. Another DV was Rex Moncur, director of the Australian Antarctic Division. **Oct. 31, 1997**: Presidente Frei of Chile visited King George Island. **Jan. 17-19, 1998**: The following U.S. senators at McMurdo: Thad Cochran, Conrad Burns, Larry Craig, Slade Gorton, Pat Roberts, and Theodore Stevens. **Jan. 22-26, 1998**: U.S. deputy secretary of the Interior John Garamendi visited McMurdo. **1997-98**: President Carlos Saúl Menem of Argentina visited Marambio and Esperanza stations. **Jan. 2000**: Jim Lovell, the astronaut, visited the South Pole. **April 1, 2000**: Presidente Ricardo Froilán Lagos Escobar, of Chile, visited King George Island. **Feb. 7-10, 2002**: Princess Anne visited Scott Base, McMurdo, and Baia Terra Nova Station. **Jan. 2004**: King Juan Carlos of Spain, in company with Presidente Ricardo Froilán Lagos Escobar of Chile, visited Chilean and Spanish stations. **2004-05**: Solomon Passy, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, visited St. Kliment Ohridski Station. It was not, by any means, Mr. Passy's first visit to Antarctica (*see* **Bulgarian Antarctic Expeditions**). **Jan. 2007**: Sir Edmund Hillary (q.v.). Desmond Bagley, the novelist, was there. **March 2008**: Michelle Bachelot Jeria, president of Chile, visited Capitán Arturo Prat Station, on the 60th anniversary of the station. **Jan. 2009**: Prince Albert II, of Monaco, to study global warming.

Monte Ditte *see* **Mount Ditte**

Mount Ditte. 67°43' S, 68°37' W. Rising to 1400 m (the British say about 1550 m), it surmounts Cape Alexandra, at the SE extremity of Adelaide Island, to the N of Marguerite Bay. Discovered and roughly mapped by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Massif A. Ditte, for chemist Alfred Ditte (1843-1908), a member of the French Academy of Sciences. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map (it was seen again by FrAE 1908-10). It appears as Mount Ditte on a 1916 British photograph, and on Wilkins' 1929 map, but on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Mount A. Ditte. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and appears on their chart of that year as Mount Ditte, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Monte Ditte, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Diversion Hills. 73°09' S, 163°30' E. A small group of low rock outcrops at the E extremity of Pain Mesa, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, because the party made a diversion eastward from their route at this point in order to visit Navigator Nunatak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

The Divide. 60°44' S, 45°10' W. A narrows (i.e., a narrow channel) between Matthews Island and the SE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted as an isthmus in 1912-13, by Petter Sørlle, it appears as such on Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913. In 1933 personnel on the *Discovery II* surveyed it, confirmed it as an isthmus (because that is what is was), and named it descriptivley as The Divide, which is how it appears on their 1934

chart. In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the name and the definition, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Argentines called it Istmo El Divisor. However, in 1957 Fids from Signy Island Station surveyed it, and found that it had become a channel. Although it was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1963, it kept its name.

Divide Peaks. 60°43' S, 45°12' W. A series of ice-topped peaks, the highest rising to 635 m, extending for 3 km in a NW direction on the SE end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, and named by them as Divide Ridge, in association with The Divide, nearby. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Fids from Signy surveyed the feature again in 1956-58, and, as a consequence, the feature was redefined, and renamed by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Divide Peaks. US-ACAN followed suit with the renaming in 1963. The Argentines call them Picos Divisor.

Divide Ridge *see* **Divide Peaks**

Divin, John W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Istmo El Divisor *see* **The Divide**

Picos Divisor *see* **Divide Peaks**

Nos Divotino *see* **Divotino Point**

Divotino Point. 62°23' S, 59°38' W. A sharp, low, ice-free point on the SE coast of Alfatar Peninsula, projecting 200 m into Mitchell Cove, on Robert Island, 3 km NE of Debelyanov Point, and 3.35 km N by W of Negra Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, as Nos Divotino, for the settlement of Divotino, in western Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

Mount Dixey. 70°10' S, 68°04' W. Rising to 1250 m (the British say about 1100 m), next to Mount Flower, at the S side of Riley Glacier, 5 km NE of Carse Point, at the NE end of George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly plotted from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed aerially in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed from the ground by them later in the year. It appears (unnamed) on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949. It was named in 1954 by members of BGLE, for Charles Neville Douglas Dixey (known as Neville Dixey) (1881-1947), chairman of Lloyd's in 1931, 1934, and 1936, who raised a special fund at Lloyd's to contribute toward the cost of BGLE. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955.

Dixey Rock. 63°28' S, 54°40' W. Rising to 25 m above sea level, 2.5 km SE of Darwin Island, in the Danger Islands, about 24 km SE of Joinville Island. Mapped by FIDS in 1953-54 and again between 1956 and 1958, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for David John Dixey (b. 1937), head of Nautical Branch 5, in the Hydrographic Department of the Ministry of Defence, who, after the feature had been unintentionally left off various (and successive) British charts, succeeded in re-identifying it from the FIDASE air photos. It appears in the 1982 British gazetteer and on a 1987 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Dixon, George Manley. b. Dec. 30, 1898, Woodford, Essex, son of insurance underwriter George Smith Dixon and his wife Minnie Augusta Drake. He went to sea as a merchant marine at the age of 14, jumped ship in Tasmania, and joined the Australian Army at the age of 15, being wounded at Gallipoli. He returned to sail, and was once blown off course to south of 60°S, in the windjammer *Kinross-shire*. After a period of being a naval instructor, he became a salesman in Sydney, worked as a sheepshearer, and was rescued from obscurity by World War II, which he joined full-bore as a naval commander, winning the DSO for heroism at Sicily. He continued in the Royal Australian Navy until 1957, during which time he commanded *LST 3501* to Heard Island and the Kerguélens in 1947-48 and 1948-49, as part of the first ANARE. He died in Southport, Queensland, on June 13, 1978.

Dixon Island *see* **Dixson Island**

Dixson Island. 68°08' S, 146°43' E. A high, ice-covered rock mass in the form of an island, 16 km long and 8 km wide, and rising to about 335 m above sea level, at the W side of the mouth of Ninnis Glacier, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Hugh Dixson (1841-1926; knighted in 1921) of Sydney, tobacco company millionaire, great philanthropist, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Dizhixuezhe Wan. 62°11' S, 58°58' W. A little cove within Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Djävulsön *see* **Devil Island**

Djerassi Glacier. 64°13' S, 62°27' W. A glacier, 6 km long and 7 km wide, N of Mount Parry, NW of Harvey Heights, and S of Mount Rokitansky, it flows westward into Lanusse Bay, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Austrian-born American chemist Carl Djerassi (b. 1923), co-inventor of the oral contraceptive pill. Dr. Djerassi spent some time in Bulgaria as a child, fleeing the Nazi menace in 1939, for America.

The *Djerv*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunners: K. Berntsen and K. Hansen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* during that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 58 fins and 43 sperms.

Plateau des Djinns *see under* **des**

Djupedalen *see* **Djupedalen Valley**

Djupedalen Valley. 71°58' S, 7°06' E. A glacier-filled valley, separating the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains from the Filchner Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Djupedalen (i.e., "the deep valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Djuepdalen Valley in 1967.

Djupedalshausane *see* **Djupedalshausane Peaks**

Djupedalshausane Peaks. 72°05' S, 6°59' E. A group of peaks between Djupedalsleitet Saddle and the head of Lunde Glacier, on the SW side of Djupedalen Valley, in the SE portion of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Djupedalshausane (i.e., "the deep valley peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Djupedalshausane Peaks in 1966.

Djupedalsleitet *see* **Djupedalsleitet Saddle**

Djupedalsleitet Saddle. 72°05' S, 7°22' E. An ice-saddle, or pass, between the head of Djupedalen Valley and Snuggerud Glacier, in the southernmost portion of the Filchner Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Djupedalsleitet, in association with nearby Djupedalen Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name Djupedalsleitet Saddle in 1966.

Djupranen. 70°15' S, 9°20' E. An ice ridge between Vigridisen and Nivlisen, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the long ridge").

Djupvik Point. 69°43' S, 38°02' E. Marks the E limit of Djupvika, and the northernmost point of Djupvikneset Peninsula, along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Djupvikodden (i.e., "the deep bay point"), in association with nearby Djupvika. US-ACAN accepted the name Djupvik Point in 1968.

Djupvika. 69°44' S, 37°54' E. A bay between Botnneset and Djupvikneset Peninsula, in the SW part of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Djupvika (i.e., "the deep bay"), because of its deep indentation of the coast. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1968.

Djupvikbrekka. 69°46' S, 37°55' E. An ice slope, S of Djupvika, on the Prince Harald Coast. Named by the Norwegians in association with Djupvika.

Djupvikneset *see* **Djupvikneset Peninsula**

Djupvikneset Peninsula. 69°47' S, 38°06' E. A high, ice-covered peninsula between

Djupvika and Havsbotn, on the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Djupvikneset (i.e., "the deep bay ness"), in association with nearby Djupvika. US-ACAN accepted the name Djupvikneset Peninsula in 1968.

Djupvikodden *see* **Djupvik Point**

Morena Dlinnaja. 71°45' S, 68°00' E. A moraine just SE of the nunatak the Russians call Gora Pogrebënnaja, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Dlinnlyj Kamen'. 67°45' S, 62°14' E. A nunatak in the Casey Range of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Dlinnoe *see* **Dlinnoye Lake**, **Long Lake**

Dlinnoye Lake. 70°44' S, 11°39' E. A narrow, serpentine lake, 0.8 km long, close NW of Tsentral'naya Hill, in Sundsvassheia, in the central part of the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Ozero Dlinnoe (i.e., "long lake"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Dlinnoye Lake in 1970. The Norwegians call it Langen (which means pretty much the same thing).

Poluostrov Dlinnyj *see* **Dlinnyj Peninsula**

Dlinnyj Peninsula. 66°18' S, 100°57' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Dlinnyj. ANCA accepted the translated name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Cape Dmitriev. 68°18' S, 153°10' E. Those are the Australian coordinates for this feature, which the Russians call Mys Dmitrieva. The Russian coordinates are 68°25' S, 153°12' E. It is an ice cape on the coast of George V Land, about 28 km W of Cape Hudson. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1958. I.N. Dmitriev was a Soviet marine navigator.

Mys Dmitrieva *see* **Cape Dmitriev**

Gory Dmitrija Solov'ëva. 74°00' S, 67°00' E. A group of nunataks immediately NE of Mount Maguire, near the head of Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Gora Dneprovskaja *see* **Lyrittaren**

Doake, Christopher Samuel McClure. b. March 2, 1944. Senior BAS glaciologist from 1973, at Base T, 1973-74, and at Rothera Station, 1977-78, 1980-81, and 1984-85. He was involved in echo-sounding of the ice-sheet, both from the ground and from the air.

Doake Ice Rumples. 79°45' S, 67°00' W. An area of disturbed ice in the Ronne Ice Shelf, extending for about 90 km in a NW-SE direction between Korff Ice Rise and Henry Ice Rise. First visited and mapped in part by Ed Thiel's geophysical traverse party out of Ellsworth Station in 1957-58. Further delineated from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1974, and from radio echo-sounding by BAS in 1981. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Christopher Doake. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Dobbratz Glacier. 79°24' S, 85°05' W. A broad tributary glacier draining the S part of the White Escarpment, and flowing NE between the Watlack Hills and the Weber Peaks, into Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party 1963-64, for Maj. Joseph R. Dobbratz, U.S. Marine Corps pilot who supported the party. With VX-6, Dobbratz also flew Cardinal Spellman into McMurdo Station on Dec. 23, 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Doble *see* **Noire Rock**

Dobleman, Christian *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dobrich Knoll. 62°45' S, 60°19' W. Rising to over 400 m in the middle of Veleka Ridge (it actually stands 700 m S of the summit of that ridge), 700 m N of Botev Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, overlooking Tarnovo Ice Piedmont to the E and Barnard Point to the SW, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the city of Dobrich, in eastern Bulgaria.

Gora Dobrovol'skogo *see* **Mount Ormay**

Dobrowolski, Antoni Boleslav "Antoine." b. June 6, 1872, Worchowitze, Poland. Russian/Polish meteorologist on BelgAE 1897-99. After the expedition, from 1907, he worked with Georges Lecointe (q.v.) at the Royal Astronomical Observatory at Uccle, Belgium. He spent World War I in Sweden, later became director of the Polish Meteorological Institute, and died on April 27, 1954.

Dobrowolski, Vladimir de *see* **de Dobrowolski**

Dobrowolski Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°16' W. A large glacier flowing SW into the head of Martel Inlet, between Precious Peaks and Szafer Ridge, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Antoine Dobrowolski. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dobrowolski Island. 64°36' S, 62°55' W. A small island close off the SE coast of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, 5 km SW of Ryswyck Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named Astrolabe Island in 1927 by the personnel on the *Discovery* who charted it. They had set up an astrolabe station here. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Astrolabio. UK-APC accepted the name Astrolabe Islet on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952. In order to avoid confusion with Astrolabe Island (what the Chileans call Isla Astrolabio), the name of this feature was changed by ChilAE 1948-49, to Islote Astrolabe, and as such it appears on their chart of 1949, and also on a chart of 1957. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Coria, named for Juan Coria (*see* **Caleta Coria**), but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Capitán Martínez Canaveri, named after the commander of FATA (Fuerza Aérea de Tareas Antárticas) who died on active service (but not in Antarctica). That last was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC renamed it in on July 7, 1959, for Antoine Dobrowolski, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Dobrowolski Peak. 61°57' S, 58°14' W. In the Arctowski Mountains, in the S part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, for Antoine Dobrowolski.

Dobrowolski Station. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. In the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. It was formerly Oazis Station, under which name it was built as an IGY scientific station by the Soviets in 1957. Transferred from the USSR to Poland on Jan. 21, 1959, and renamed Antoni B. Dobrowolski Station, or Dobrowolski, for short, after Antoine [sic] Dobrowolski. A team of 7 scientists, under Wojciech K.E. Krzeminski, from the Polish Academy of Sciences came down on the Russian ship *Mikhail Kalinin*, and worked there for 2 weeks in early 1959. The station was then closed. It re-opened in 1985-86, for summers only, and was open in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Dobrudzha Glacier. 62°39' S, 59°57' W. A glacier on Burgas Peninsula, Livingston Island, it is bounded by Ruse Peak and Asen Peak to the N, and flows SE into the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the region of Dobrudzha, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Mount Dobrynin. 71°42' S, 11°46' E. Rising to 1970 m, 1.5 km ESE of Eidsgavlen Cliff, on the E side of the Humboldt Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Dobrynina, for geographer Boris Fedorovich Dobrynin (1885-1951). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Dobrynin in 1970.

Gora Dobrynina *see* **Mount Dobrynin**

Dobrynintoppen *see* **Mount Dobrynin**

Dobson, John Edward "Johnny." b. Feb. 10, 1918, Hull, Yorks. Ordinary seaman selected from the training ship *Warspite*, to serve on the *Discovery II*, 1933-36. He was an able seaman on the same vessel, 1936-37, and, during the expedition was in a party of 6 adrift for 6 days in a disabled motorboat off King George Island, in the South Shetlands, before they got to him five days later from a jerry-built camp on shore. He died in Sept. 1993, in Beverley, Yorks.

Dobson, M. William. b. 1895. Englishman taken on as a fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* in Dunedin on Jan. 20, 1930, i.e., the day the *Bolling* sailed to Antarctica on her 4th voyage during ByrdAE 1928-30. Les Quartermain, in his book *New Zealand and the Antartic*, has him as N.W. Dobson. Either way, no M.W. or N.W. Dobson was born anywhere remotely near 1895 in England.

Dobson Dome. 64°02' S, 57°55' W. A prominent, snow-covered, dome-shaped mountain, rising to 950 m, W of Croft Bay, between that bay and Röhss Bay, in the N part of James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS over the 1958-61 period. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Alban Tabor Austin Dobson (1885-1962), secretary of the International Whaling Commission, 1949-59. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Docchar, Ernest Herbert "Ernie." b. Feb. 10, 1936, South Shields, Durham, son of gardener Ernest Herbert Docchar and his wife Jennie Waggott. After national service in the RAF, he joined FIDS in 1960, as a builder, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961. His copy of *War and Peace* was his only reading material. He married Elizabeth MacLeod, in 1962, became a schoolteacher, raised his children and chrysanthemums, and just before he died in Nov. 1988, at his home in Corbridge, Northumberland, he gave a farewell banquet for his friends. His younger brother, Robert Henry "Bob" Docchar (b. 1945, South Shields) also wintered-over in Antarctica, at Halley Bay, as a BAS builder.

Cabo 12 de Febrero *see* **Exile Nunatak**

Mount Dockery. 71°13' S, 164°33' E. Rising to 1095 m, 5 km W of Mount Matthias, and 10 km W of Mount Works, in the W part of the Everett Range, in the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Olan Leroy Dockery (b. Aug. 13, 1919, El Centro, Calif.), VX-6 Constellation pilot out of McMurdo in 1962-63 and 1963-64, who flew photographic missions in northern Victoria Land, the Queen Maud Mountains, the Britannia Range, and the region around McMurdo. In the U.S. Navy from 1930 to 1970, he retired as a lieutenant commander. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Dr. Guillermo Mann Refugio *see* **Punta Spring Refugio** (under **P**)

The *Dóctor Eduardo Holmberg*. Argentine ship that took part in ArgAE 1993-94, ArgAE 1994-95, and ArgAE 1995-96. Skipper for all three voyages was Diego Maqui.

Doctor Guillermo Mann Refugio *see* **Punta Spring Refugio** (under **P**)

Doctor Rusch Glacier *see* **Reusch Glacier**

Doctors Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°39' W. A large icefall flowing E into the head of Goulden Cove, between Pond Hill and the mountain the Poles call Belweder, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after their team of doctors led by Krzysztof Kwarecki (*see* **Kwarecki Point**). UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dodd Island. 69°42' S, 75°38' E. A small island in the SE part of the Publications Ice Shelf, about 16 km (the Australians say about 20 km) S of the Søstrene Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for David M. Dodd, who wintered-over as weather observer-in-charge at Davis Station in 1963. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Dodd Nunatak. 69°41' S, 75°43' E. Immediately W of the Stein Islands, in the Publications Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians.

Dodd Nunatak. 71°50' S, 160°24' E. A nunatak, 4 km W of Mount Cox, in the NW part of the Emlen Peaks, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Walter H. Dodd, of the NSF's Public Information Office, who was at McMurdo in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Dodds, Edward Swayne. b. May 23, 1882, Tweed River, NSW, son of Richard William Dodds and his wife Sarah Lally. He joined the merchant service as a trimmer and fireman, plying Antipodean waters on a variety of vessels, and on Sept. 22, 1902, enlisted as a private in the 7th Battalion, Commonwealth Horse, Queensland (Strathearn's Horse), to fight the Boers in South Africa. During that war he copped a Boer bullet in the right leg. On his return to Australia, he went back to sea, and on Nov. 25, 1911, at Hobart, signed on to the *Aurora* as a fireman, for the first voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the ship when it returned to Hobart, and continued to serve on vessels for a few years, until Sept. 24, 1914, when, at Blackboy Hill, in Western Australia, he enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force, as a private, to fight the Turks in Mesopotamia. However, that very day, he went AWOL, was fined, and discharged with no pay.

Mount Dodge. 84°52' S, 172°22' W. A hugh, mainly ice-free peak, rising to 1760 m (the New Zealanders say about 1828 m) on a mountain spur descending northward from the foothills just N of the Prince Olav Mountains, at the confluence of Holzrichter Glacier and Gough Glacier, about 6 km NE of Mount Sellery. Discovered by the Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, led by Bert Crary, and named by him for Prof. Carroll William Dodge (1895-1988), lichen analyst for ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Dodge Rocks *see* **Afuera Islands**

Isla Dodman *see* **Dodman Island**

Dodman Island. 65°58' S, 65°46' W. An island, 5.5 km long, 2.5 km wide, and shaped like a quarter-moon, 3 km W of Jagged Island, and 6 km SE of Rabot Island, in the Grandidier Channel, 17 km W of Ferin Head, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Its coasts are formed from ice cliffs. First seen probably in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, but certainly not mentioned by them. Roughly charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for Dodman Point, at Veryan Bay, in Cornwall. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a British chart of 1948, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Dodman.

The *Dodo's Delight*. A 33-foot British Westerly Discus yacht, skippered by the Rev. Robert L.M. "Bob" Shepton (chaplain of Kingham Hill School, in Oxfordshire), which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94, during a round-the-world trip.

Isla Dodson *see* **Dodson Peninsula**

Península Dodson *see* **Dodson Peninsula**

Dodson, Robert Haskins Thomas "Bob." b. March 15, 1926, New York, son of U.S. naval officer Harry L. Dodson and his wife Louise Freeman Swift. He spent the ages of 6 to 8 in China, and was educated at Phillips, Exeter, NH. While working as a messenger boy at the Navy Department in Washington, in the summer break of 1942, when he was 16, he met Finn Ronne, then a young lieutenant. He was in the Navy from 1943 to 1945, then back to school. Assistant geologist, surveyor, trailman, chief dog team driver, and deckhand on RARE 1947-48. Famous as a mountain climber, he led an expedition to the Himalayas in 1952. He was back in Antarctica in Dec. 1987, as a lecturer on the *World Discovery*, and he was back again in 2000. He lives in Vermont.

Dodson Island *see* **Dodson Peninsula**

Dodson Peninsula. 75°32' S, 64°12' W. An ice-covered peninsula, about 60 km long, projecting into the W end of the Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Hansen Inlet, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land, at the E side of the base of Palmer Land. At first, in 1947 (RARE photographed it aerially on Nov. 21, 1947), Finn Ronne thought it was an island, and named it Harry Dodson Island, for Bob Dodson's father, Henry LeLuce "Harry" Dodson (1896-1969), who was a director of the American Antarctic Society (the organizing body of Ronne's expedition). It appears as such on his map of 1948. However, on his 1949 map it appears as Dodson Island. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Isla Dodson. Then it became apparent, from the RARE photos, that the feature was actually a peninsula, and US-ACAN accepted the name Dodson Peninsula in 1956, recording it as being named after Bob Dodson himself, whch makes sense, because for Bob Dodson not to have his own feature would be totally ridiculous (it does seem a pity that both gentlemen could not have been thus honored individually, but perhaps this situation will be rectified some day). It appears as Dodson Peninsula in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, and on on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was photographed from the air by USN between 1965 and 1967, mapped from these photos by USGS, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the peninsular

definition on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Península Dodson, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It is also the name used by the Argentines.

Dodson Rocks. 69°55' S, 68°25' E. Two small, dark, rock exposures on the S side of Single Island, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially by ANARE in 1969, and aerially photographed by ANARE in 1971. Named by ANCA for Richard G. Dodson, senior geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Doe Nunatak. 72°22' S, 160°47' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, 5 km WNW of Doescher Nunatak, and 24 km NNW of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Wilfrid I. Doe (b. Sept. 1942), USN, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Doescher Nunatak. 72°23' S, 160°59' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, 22 km N of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Roger L. Doescher, glaciologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Dog Derby. Held on June 16, 1915, on the ice, while the *Endurance* was trapped in the pack and floating north, during BITE 1914-17. All the men had the day off, and the track was lit with hurricane lamps (the sun had gone). Shackleton acted as starter and there were several bookies laying odds. Frank Wild's team won, covering the 700 yards in 2 mins 16 secs.

Dog Island. 65°49' S, 65°05' W. The most northerly of the Llanquihue Islands (what the British call the Straggle Islands), it forms the NE entrance point of Harrison Passage, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it faces Cat Island across the navigable channel. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Doggers Bank. 69°05' S, 69°30' E. Another of those names that the SCAR gazetteer ascribes to the Russians. It was named in association with Doggers Bay, off which it lies, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf.

Doggers Bay. 69°07' S, 69°09' E. An ice-filled bay between 27 and 30 km long and about 8.5 km wide, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, between Foley Promontory and Landon Promontory. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. First visited in Nov. 1962 by an ANARE dog sledge party ("doggers") led by Ian Landon-Smith, which made a reconnaissance for a route from the plateau to the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Doggers Nunataks. 67°46' S, 54°51' E. A group of peaks about 28 km E of Knuckey Peaks, and about 50 km SW of Rayner Peak, to the SW of Edward VIII Bay. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. Surveyed in Dec. 1958, by Graham Knuckey, during a dog sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for the "doggers" (i.e., Knuckey's sledging party; actually the name "dogger" is used for any member of a dog sledge team). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Doggo Defile. 68°44' S, 66°48' W. A narrow, steep-sided defile, or pass, in some parts less than 1.5 km wide, which cuts through the coastal mountains E of Dee Ice Piedmont in a N-S direction, between that ice piedmont and Clarke Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950, and again in 1958. So named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, because you have to look for this defile (i.e., it's lying doggo). The NW entrance is only partly visible to sledge parties traveling along the coast, and the true nature of the defile is completely hidden by the surrounding mountains. The naming was also a nod to the dogs of the sledging parties. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Dogs. The first dog known to have ventured into Antarctica was Sydney, Wilkes' dog, whom he picked up in Sydney Town in Dec. 1839. There are pictures of an amused Sydney sitting on icebergs. Although there may have been other four-legged lads in Antarctica in the decade or so before and after Sydney (see, for example, **The *Jenny***, the ghost ship of 1822-23, but probably a hoax), 60 years went by before the next recorded one. Borchgrevink was the first explorer to use dogs in Antarctica, during his winter-over of 1899. Sembla was his best out of 90 Siberian sledge dogs. Lars was another, a heroic dog, who stayed with Per Savio during his two-legged friend's trial in the crevasse. On his way home, Borchgrevink left most of the dogs at Stewart Island, in New Zealand. Several years later, Shackleton swung by Stewart Island and picked up nine of their descendants for use on BAE 1907-09. In between those two expeditions, Scott was the first major pioneer of dogs as Antarctic workers, even though he didn't believe in them, didn't know how to handle them, and was too humane to see them suffer. In 1902 he went into the unknown with 19 dogs, including the famous Nigger (q.v.). In 1903 a dog wintered-over with Bruce's shore party on Laurie Island. Charcot's dog, Sögen, died during FrAE 1903-05. Von Drygalski, during GerAE 1901-03, took 40 Kamchatka dogs. During the Heroic Era (q.v.) there were two conflicting theories about the use of dogs in Antarctica. Scott and Shackleton, being British, tended to anthropomorphize the dogs. That's why dogs didn't work for these two explorers, even though the men knew that in order to get to the South Pole, one must have dogs. But the dogs they did take on their expeditions were token. It was not unknown for the explorers to pull a sick dog on a sledge! Amundsen's theory, on the other hand, was that dogs are animals, and, as much as he loved many of them, some of them had to die if the South Pole were to be attained. Some would be shot at prearranged stages of the trek, thus providing a meal for the others (dogs quite happily revert to cannibalism at moments of severe hunger. They don't reflect; they don't moralize). During the race for the Pole in 1911-12, Scott took 20 male dogs and 3 bitches, not well-trained at all. All the dogs died, and Scott suffered (in every way) because of that. Scott and his party manhauled their sledges to the Pole, an incredible achievement, but they never made it back alive. Amundsen, on the other hand, took 52 Greenland dogs of the highest quality and experience (all picked by the Danish inspector for northern Greenland, Jens Daugaard-Jensen), and 4 sledges. His trek went like a dream. 17 dogs reached the Pole, but Amundsen names only 11 of them — Lasse (affectionately known by his diminutive name of Lassesen), Uroa, Mylius, Ring, Obersten ("the Colonel"), Per, Svartflekken, Suggen, Nigger, Helge, and Frithjof. All the men on Amundsen's Polar trek were running dog teams. There are sources that say (and this is not necessarily to be trusted) that Bjaaland's dogs were: Kven, Lapp, Pan, Gorki, Jøla, and the aforementioned Uroa. Any one or all of these may have reached the Pole (we know Uroa did). Some of Amundsen's other famous dogs were Arne, Mikkel, Ravn, and Mas-Mas. Over the years a myth has grown up that a Samoyed named Etah was the first dog at the Pole, however there were no Samoyeds on Amundsen's expedition. It must have been some other pole. Shackleton's British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition of 1914-17 saw further British use of dogs. Because these dogs were inexperienced, many of them (dogs and men) died during the 1916-17 depot-laying venture from Ross Island, led by Aeneas Mackintosh. Nigger was the leader of the Ross Sea party's dogs. There were also: Gunboat, Duke, Scotty, Hector, Dasher, Tug, Briton, and Pat. On the other side of the continent, after his ship had gone down, Shackleton set up on the ice "dogloos," as he called the dogs' quarters. One of his dogs was Con, given to him by Mawson, who in turn had got him from Amundsen. Con was with Amundsen at the Pole, so it is said (again, a legend, not necessarily true). Tommy was the little black pup on the *Sir James Clark Ross* during Carl Anton Larsen's 1923-24 whaling expedition into the Ross Sea. On his 1928-30 expedition Byrd took not only his pet terrier buddy Igloo (they called him Iggie), who had been with Byrd in the Arctic and who would die on April 20, 1932, but 95 sledge dogs, mostly Greenland huskies. 79 came from Labrador, donated by Frank W. Clark of the Clark Trading Co., and 16 came from the farm of Arthur T. Walden of

Wonalancet, NH. (*see also* **Chinook** and **Spy**). These latter were heavy draft dogs. Rex (more informally known as Bum) was a waterfront bulldog who just walked onto the *Eleanor Bolling* in Panama, went straight to Frank McPherson's engine room, and never looked back (well, he did really. Despite his swagger, he got awfully homesick in the Pacific). Byrd took 150 huskies with him on ByrdAE 1933-35. There's the story of Toby, the mighty husky, who, during the winter-over of 1934, for a mysterious reason all his own, disappeared from Little America one day, wandered over the Ross Ice Shelf for 11 days, with no food, and then returned on the night of July 2, 1934, as if nothing had happened. The day Toby returned, Jock had to have his frostbitten tail amputated. BGLE 1934-37 took a lot of dogs with them when they went south in 1934, and several more were born in Antarctica. USAS 1939-41 took 160 dogs — West Base got 70 and East Base 90. Seven of them had been born in Antarctica, and many of them were veterans of ByrdAE 1933-35. 25 huskies, bought by Freddy Marshall in Labrador, were landed at Hope Bay for the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, in 1945. They were split into two teams, the Big Boys and the Odds and Sods. A few died in fights, and the Drinks — Gin, Whisky, Punch, and Bitters — disappeared, never to be seen again. Beauty and Pretty produced families, Pretty's three being named Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Zero. However, these names were cumbersome, and soon changed to Reuben, Rachel, and Rebecca. Those are just some dog examples from Tabarin. In fact, dogs played a big role in FIDS operations in the 1940s and 1950s. And not just the working dogs. Mike Hardy brought down a sheepdog named Crown, to winter-over with him at Port Lockroy in 1946. At the end of the season, on Jan. 27, 1947, Hardy left Port Lockroy and sold Crown for £5 to John Huckle, who had just arrived at Port Lockroy for the summer season. Frank White, the cook, took Crown back to the Falklands with him in April 1947, and looked after him for Huckle. Huckle got trapped in Antarctica with several other FIDS, and in 1950, when he finally got out, he gave Crown to Frank. On RARE 1947-48 Finn Ronne took a corgi, a whippet, and a sheepdog, as well as 43 huskies, about half of whom died of distemper en route to Antarctica. Ronne's Weddell Coast sledging party made canvas shoes for the dogs out on the trail when their paws were wearing thin. However, Ronne wasn't always in favor of dogs. Much later, in the first year that he was in command at Ellsworth Station, Dave Greaney was given a gift of a dog by the Argentines as the Americans were about to leave General Belgrano Station after a visit. Ronne threw the dog out of the plane, killing it. The plane was on the ground, but still, Ronne did it. The Argentines gave Greaney another dog, and back at Ellsworth Ronne wanted to kill that one too, but after a meaningful death threat from Greaney, Ronne spared the canine. The Chileans, in 1948, tried out Saint Bernards in Antarctica. Until the 1990s, dogs were still favored by some explorers. For related canine entries, *see* **Taro and Jiro** (a remarkable story), **South Pole Station** (for the mascot of South Pole Station in 1957). There was also Mr. Sastrugus (Gus), the mascot at Byrd Station in 1965. On Aug. 18 of that year he disappeared from the station. Cobber, a Welsh corgi, wintered-over in the ParaLoft at McMurdo, in 1967. He would always come over to the Club Erebus to watch the evening movie. Being so short, he had to sit on the top of a table, drinking booze out of an old ashtray stolen from Bonners Hotel in Christchurch. One dark and stormy night Cobber ate a bowl of sawdust in the ParaLoft, and washed it down with a six-pack of Steinlager. The sawdust turned into a 2 × 4 (not really true, that part; just an amusing elaboration by Billy-Ace Baker), and the doctor had to operate, but Cobber died on the table. He was buried between the Chapel of the Snows and Hut 109 (the Airdale hut). The Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 says, in Sub-part 3, Article 670.43, part (b). Dogs. All dogs imported into Antarctica shall be inoculated against the following diseases: (1) distemper, (2) contagious canine hepatitis, (3) rabies, and (4) leptospirosis. Each dog shall be inoculated at least 2 months before importation, and a certificate of inoculation shall accompany each dog. No dog shall be allowed to run free in Antarctica. In 1991, by international agreement, the importation of dogs into Antarctica ceased, and those still on the ice had to be out by April 1, 1994. It was the end of an era. For the record, 1204 dogs worked at FIDS/BAS bases from 1945 to 1993, in 28 teams. The teams were: the Admirals, Amazons, Beatles, Churchmen, Citizens, Counties, Darkie & Co., Debs, Gaels, Gangsters, Giants, Girls, Hairybreeks, Hobbits, Huns, Komats, Ladies, Mobsters, Moomins, Number Ones, Orange Bastards, Picts, Players, Spartans, Terrors, Trogs, Vikings, and Wags.

Dogs Leg Fjord. 67°43' S, 66°52' W. An inlet, 10 km long in an E-W direction, and 2.5 km wide, directly E of Ridge Island, and opening on the E side of Bourgeois Fjord between high mountains, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Dog's Leg Fjord, for its shape. That is how the name appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Dog's Leg Fiord, but on a 1948 British chart as both Dog's Leg Fjord (i.e., the way Rymill named it) and Dogs Leg Fjord (i.e., without the apostrophe). It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart translated as Fiordo Pata de Perro. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Fiord Dog's Leg. US-ACAN accepted the name Dogs Leg Fjord in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953 (in both cases without the apostrophe), and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, it appears in the 1954 British gazetteer as Dog Leg Fjord (which was, of course, wrong, and was subsequently corrected). It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Fiord Pata de Perro, but the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Fiordo Pata de Perro. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Seno Pata de Perro, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Dogwatch Saddle. 76°53' S, 161°41' E. A snow saddle between Mount Brogger and Mount Morrison, separating the glacial catchments of the Benson Glacier and the Cleveland Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. An NZARP field party made a late night temporary camp on the saddle in Jan. 1990, and the name commemorates the midnight hours kept at this location. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Doherty, J. An aviator loaned out by the Royal Australian Air Force, he signed on to the *Aurora* at Sydney, on April 30, 1912, at £5 per month, as an able seaman, for the second run to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 18, 1913, but rejoined on Oct. 20, 1913, this time as bosun, at £9 per month, for the 3rd and last trip south. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a bonus of £6.

Dohle Nunatak. 71°17' S, 66°06' E. A rock feature, consisting of 2 small peaks and a connecting ridge, between Mount Gleeson and Mount Gibson, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Cliff Dohle (b. 1936. d. Feb. 2, 2009, Melbourne), helicopter pilot with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey in 1971, during which the position of this feature was fixed by theodolite intersection from Mount Willing and the Fisher Massif. Capt. Dohle had served with distinction with the RAAF in Vietnam. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Dokkene *see* **Dokkene Coves**

Dokkene Coves. 69°14' S, 39°38' E. Two coves just NW of Hamna Bay, on the W side of the Langhovde Hills, along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them descriptively as Dokkene (i.e., "the docks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dokkene Coves in 1968.

Dokkhøgda. 71°59' S, 27°27' E. A mountain N of Rusegropa, in the S part of Gropeheia (the N part of Balchen Mountain), in the Sør Rondane Mountains. The name means "depression heights" in Norwegian, the feature being surrounded by depressions.

Doktor Peaks. 64°51' S, 62°47' W. A group of dioritic peaks rising to about 500 m above sea level, on the N coast of Leith Cove, at Pardise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Doctor Marek Doktor (sic), who assisted Birkenmajer in geological studies at Paradise Harbor during PolAE 1984-85.

Gora Dokuchaeva. 71°10' S, 66°09' E. One

of two nunataks (*see also* **Pik Tanfil'eva**) standing due N of Mount Gleeson, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Dokuchaeva. 71°38' S, 11°41' E. A glacier, about 12 km long, in the NE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Dokuchaevbreen (which means the same thing).

Dokuchaevbreen *see* **Lednik Dokuchaeva**

Dolan, John J. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. His address was 323 West 89th St., Seattle.

Dolan Peak. 85°56' S, 133°15' W. A rock peak, rising to 2070 m, 3 km WNW of Hendrickson Peak, in the NW part of the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Theodore G. Dolan, glaciologist at Byrd Station for the 1959-60 summer season.

Mount Dolber. 77°07' S, 145°31' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 865 m, with a large snow-free summit, between Mount Rea and Mount Cooper, in the Sarnoff Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and again by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Capt. Sumner Raymond Dolber (b. Feb. 1922, Waltham, Mass.), U.S. Coast Guard, captain of the *Southwind*, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Mount Dolence. 79°51' S, 83°13' W. A remarkably spired, bare rock mountain, rising to 1950 m, in the NW extremity of the Enterprise Hills, and separated from the Edson Hills by the upper part of Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Jerry D. Dolence, geologist in the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Dolevar, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lake Dolgoe. 66°17' S, 100°39' E. A narrow lake, about 7.5 km long and with an average width of 200 m, 3 km S of Edgeworth David Station, in the Bunger Hills. It has steeply rising land along its S shores, and cliffs along the W edge of its N shore. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Dolgoe. ANCA translated the name on March 12, 1992.

Ozero Dolgoe *see* **Lake Dolgoe**

Ozero Dolinnoe *see* **Dolinnoje Lake**

Dolinnoje Lake. 66°16' S, 100°54' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Dolinnoe. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Lednik Dolinnyj *see* **Dolinnyy Glacier**

Dolinnyy Glacier. 73°01' S, 68°14' E. A small valley glacier, 4 km S of Petkovic Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment, it flows W into the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians as Lednik Dolinnyj, it appears as such on one of their 1977 maps. US-ACAN accepted the name Dolinnyy Glacier on Oct. 20, 2009.

Doll Peak. 80°18' S, 155°06' E. Rising to 2130 m in the NW part of the Ravens Mountains, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Brigadier General Karl H. Doll, director of operations of the 109 Tactical Airlift Group, who was instrumental in early transition planning of the LC-130 operations from the USN to the Air National Guard.

Isla Dolleman *see* **Dolleman Island**

Dolleman, Hendrik "Dutch." b. March 20, 1905, Deventer, Netherlands, son of Hendrik Dolleman and his wife Susanna Oshebeke. He, his mother, and four siblings left Rotterdam on the *Nieuw Amsterdam*, and arrived in New York on July 6, 1916. The father, who had secured a job with the R.J. Sullivan Cigar Factory in Manchester, NH, had come over three years before. After working with his father in the cigar factory, Dutch joined the U.S. Army Air Force, as a private, and was the machinist and tractor driver at East Base during USAS 1939-41, replacing Fred Dustin. In 1942, Dutch (by now a sergeant), Bernt Balchen, and Joe Healy rescued 13 downed airmen in Greenland. He was stationed in Germany after the war. In 1955 he was at Wonalancet, NH, teaching dog driving, and married Frances Fischer. He was back in Antarctica for OpDF. He died on Sept. 8, 1990, in Manchester, NH, and his wife died in 1999.

Dolleman Island. 70°37' S, 60°45' W. A rounded and grounded island, completely covered with a level mantle of ice (it is really an ice rise), 21.5 km long (N-S), 16 km wide, and rising gradually to an elevation of about 350 m (the Chileans say about 400 m) at the center of the island, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, 13 km E of Cape Boggs, and just S of Hearst Island, off the Wilkins Coast and the Black Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by personnel from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. The feature was surveyed from the ground by the same expedition, and named by them for Dutch Dolleman. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart of 1942, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. In Nov. 1947, a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and members of RARE 1947-48 surveyed it again from the ground, and it appears on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. UK-APC followed suit with the naming, on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Isla Dolleman, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Altimetric data for this feature was obtained on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight of Feb. 1975.

Dolleman Island Automatic Weather Station. 70°36' S, 60°45' W. An American AWS, on Dolleman Island, in the Larsen Ice Shelf. Elevation 396 m. It was installed on Feb. 18, 1986, and began operating the next day. The aerovane was found to have a broken weld, and the AWS was removed on Dec. 27, 1988, because its data was too similar to that of Butler Island AWS. The Dolleman AWS was reinstalled at Cape Adams.

Dollman, Harold "Harry." b. July 4, 1924, Newmarket, Suffolk, son of Claude Dollman and his wife Rosa May Thurlbourn. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a general assistant, and left Dover later that year, bound for the Falkland Islands, and from there to winter-over as base leader at Signy Island Station in 1955. He is reckoned by some to be one of the best of the FIDS base leaders. He returned to London on March 2, 1956, on the *Highland Princess*. In 1962 he was in South Georgia, as a usarp on Bird Island. He was chief warden of the nature reserve at Ludham (retired by 1985), and died in March 2003, in Norfolk. Jim Shirtcliffe and Murdo Finlayson Tait were at his funeral.

Islotes Dolores. 62°14' S, 58°26' W. A group of small islands off Telefon Point, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. These coordinates would actually place this feature to the immediate SE of the Telefon Rocks. It is odd that in such a well-traveled area as the southern part of King George Island, no one aside from the Argentines has seen fit to name this group, and one is automatically led to the suspicion that it is another Argentine name for the Telefon Rocks. However, the Argentines have always used the name Rocas Telefon for the Telefon Rocks.

Dolphin Spur. 84°12' S, 172°48' E. A broad, ice-covered spur, descending in a northerly direction from the area just E of Mount Patrick, in the Commonwealth Range, into the upper reaches of Hood Glacier. So named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, who explored this area in Dec. 1959, because its several rock outcrops, when seen from the lower levels of the Hood Glacier, resemble a school of dolphins diving through the sea. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Dolphins. There are two types of dolphin. One is a mammal, and the other is a fish, *Coryphaena hippuras*. Both are occasionally seen in Antarctic waters. The mammal belongs to the family Delphinidae (dolphins), of the suborder Odontoceti (toothed whales), of the order Cetacea (whales). The mammal is what most people mean when they talk about dolphins, and is the most agile of the cetaceans. They hunt fish and squid primarily, and their conical teeth are used merely to trap the prey, which they then swallow whole. The largest dolphin is the Orca, known as the killer whale (q.v.), which is found in Antarctica, as are: Commerson's dolphin (q.v.), Peale's dolphin (q.v.), the dusky dolphin (q.v.), the southern right whale dolphin (q.v.), and the hourglass dolphin (q.v).

Banka Domashnjaja *see* **Domashnyaya Bank**

Domashnyaya Bank. 67°39' S, 45°50' E. A small submarine bank, or shoal, covered by between 0.6 and 0.8 m of water, just off shore, about 0.8 km SW of Cape Granat, near Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Discovered by SovAE 1961-62, and named by them as

Banka Domashnjaja (i.e., "domestic bank"), for its closeness to the station. ANCA translated the name on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1971.

Domashnyaya Bay. 67°40' S, 45°50' E. An indentation of Alasheyev Bight into Enderby Land, at Molodezhnaya Station. Named by the USSR. The name means "domestic," and relates to its closeness to the station.

Dome *see* **Pearce Dome**

[1]**The Dome** *see* **McLeod Hill**

[2]**The Dome**. 85°22' S, 166°00' E. A knoll, rising to 1724 m, to the E of Jotunheim Valley, and to the S of Mount Mills, in the Dominion Range. Named by BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ Provisional Gasetteer (with a height of 2883 m).

Dome A Automatic Weather Station. 80°22' S, 77°22' E. An Australian AWS on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 4093 m, which was installed on Jan. 17, 2005, and which still operated in 2009.

Dome C *see* **Dome Charlie** (under **C**)

Dome C Automatic Weather Station. 74°39' S, 124°10' E. An American AWS at Dome C, at an elevation of 3250 m. It measured katabatic winds, and began operating on Jan. 13, 1983. It was removed on Jan. 3, 1996.

Dome C II Automatic Weather Station. 74°39' S, 124°10' E. An American AWS at Dome C, at an elevation of 3250 m, which was installed in Dec. 1995.

Dome C Camp. 74°39' S, 124°10' E. A summer-only American camp, inland from the Banzare Coast, on the Polar Plateau, opened in 1981-82. It consisted of 8 Jamesway huts, and was last visited in Jan. 1984.

Dome C Scientific Station. 75°06' S, 123°23' E. From 2003 it has been called Concordia Scientific Station. Joint Italian-French scientific station opened as a summer station in Dec. 1993 (they had scouted out the site the season before), 950 km inland from the Banzare Coast, 560 km from Vostok Station, and 3220 m above sea level on the Antarctic Ice Cap. It had 12 main buildings and conducted research in several disciplines, including surveying, geomagnetics, glaciology, human biology, and meteorology. It could accommodate 45 persons in summer, and during the winter there were usually 10 or slightly fewer. It was supplied by air from Baia Terra Nova Station (i.e., Mario Zucchelli Station) and by an annual overland traverse by a heavy tractor haul from Dumont d'Urville Station. In 2003 it became a year-round station. In Jan. 2005 Concordia Automatic Weather Station (q.v.) was installed here.

Dome F Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, at an elevation of 3810 m, on the Polar Plateau, it replaced Dome Fuji AWS (see below), and began operating in Feb. 1997.

Dome Fuji Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, at an elevation of 3810 m, on the Polar Plateau, it was installed in Feb. 1995, and removed in Dec. 1997, to be replaced immediately by Dome F AWS (see above).

Dome Fuji Station. 77°19' S, 39°42' E. Established by JARE 35 and JARE 36, and opened on Jan. 29, 1995, as Japan's second scientific station in Antarctica. It was, at that time, called Domu Fuji-kansoku-kyoten (i.e., "Dome Fuji observation base"). It was located at an elevation of 3810 m above sea level, on the highest point of the Queen Maud Land ice-sheet, 100 km south of Showa Station, inland from the Prince Harald Coast. It had an electrical power plant, a dining hall, living quarters, labs, a medical and residential building, a drilling workroom, an excavation control room, passageways, an ice-core processing and experimentation facility, and evacuation facilities. Nobuhiko Azuma led the 1995 wintering-over party; Yoshiyuki Fuji led the 1996 wintering-over party; and Susumu Chosa led the 1997 wintering-over party. From 1998 it was open only as a summer station. On April 1, 2004, it changed its name to Domu Fuji-kichi (i.e., "Dome Fuji station").

Dome Nunatak. 77°01' S, 161°27' E. A dome-shaped nunatak protruding through the ice of Mackay Glacier to a height of 990 m above sea level (the New Zealanders say 850 m), about 6 km WNW of Mount Suess, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Domen *see* **Domen Butte**

Domen Butte. 72°43' S, 3°50' W. A butte with steep rock sides, and a snow-covered summit in the shape of a dome, in the Seilkopf Peaks, just SW of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the W part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Domen (i.e., "the dome"). US-ACAN accepted the name Domen Butte in 1966.

Domes. A raised feature shaped like a dome. The word "dome" can mean various things in Antarctica. It can be an icefield, an ice cap, a snow dome, or an ice dome (Americans prefer the term "dome"; Eastern Europeans use "kupol"), or it can be a domed mountain, hill, or nunatak. It can even be a peninsula, as long as the shape is right. The vast majority, regardless of the type, lie in the higher southern latitudes. These are the the domes in Antarctica: Allison, Anderson, Arctowski, Argus, Beacon, Bellingshausen, Bennett, Bonnabeau, Burmester, Burrage, Charlie (also known as Circe Dome), Constellation, Cowie, Davies, Dingle, Dingsør, Dobson, Frustration, Fuchs, Fuller, Hercules, Holman, Horteriset, Hurd, Husky, Jøkulhest, Kohler, Kraków, Lamykin, Law, Lookout, Maaske, Martin, Medea, Moore, Murray, Pearce, Phleger, Pionerskiy, Ricker, Rotch, Roundel, Shepherd, Siege, Siple, Snøhetta, Talos, Taylor, Titan, Valkyrie, Venture, Vrana, Warszawa, Wehrle, and Wimple.

Dometa Point. 62°40' S, 61°01' W. On the S coast of Byers Peninsula, 1.2 km SW of Negro Hill, 4.3 km WNW of Rish Point, 4.6 km SE of Chester Cone, and 4.2 km ENE of Nikopol Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, after the dometa (i.e., governor) of the southwestern Bulgarian province of Kutmichevitsa (now in Macedonia), who hosted the mission of St. Kliment Ohridski, which had been sent by Czar Boris I of Bulgaria in the 9th century to organize the teaching of theology to future priests in Old Church Slavonic. St. Kliment was a native of Kutmichevitsa.

Domeyko Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°29' W. The largest glacier at Mackellar Inlet, it flows SE into that inlet, at Admiralty Bay, between Crépin Poitn and Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Ignacy Domeyko (1802-1889), Polish-born Andean explorer and professor of mineralogy and chemistry at the University of Chile, at Santiago (where he was, of course, known as Ignacio, and was also the rector there), and also at Coquimbo. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The British were the latest to replot this glacier, in late 2008. *See also* **Lavoisier Island**.

Cabo Domínguez. 63°54' S, 57°14' W. A cape, next N of Mahogany Bluff, and immediately SE of the hill the Argentines call Cerro Dubos, on the peninsula that forms the extreme SE point of Vega Island, on the E side of Pastorizo Bay, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Domínguez. 63°18' S, 57°58' W. A group of rocks in the form of a reef, about 330 m S of Bulnes Island, in Covadonga Harbor, in the W part of the Duroch Islands, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1949-50, for Capitán de corbeta Jorge Domínguez K., 2nd-in-command of the *Iquique* during the expedition.

Dominican gull *see* **Gulls**

Dominion Hill. 77°32' S, 163°08' E. A hill just E of Noxon Cliff, at the S end of Flint Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, in association with Commonwealth Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Oct. 7, 1998.

Dominion Range. 85°20' S, 166°30' E. A broad mountain range about 50 km long, forming a prominent salient at the junction of the Beardmore Glacier and the Mill Glacier (it is at the top of the Beardmore, and flanks the Mill on its S side), S of the Commonwealth Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Forming part of the Polar Plateau escarpment, it includes such rugged peaks (several of them over 3000 m above sea level) as Mount Saunders, Mount Nimrod, Mount Ward, Mount Emily, Mount Cecily, Mount Raymond, Mount Mills, and The Dome. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party in Dec. 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for the dominion of New Zealand, a country more than helpful to Antarctic expeditions of all nationalities, from the very beginning. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC fol-

lowed suit. Originally plotted in 85°22' S, 166°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Dommarringen. 72°12' S, 16°05' E. A small nunatak in the S part of the group of nunataks the Norwegians call Steingarden, in the southeasternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Norwegians (name means "the judge's ring").

Domu-iwa. 68°24' S, 41°45' E. A dome-like rocky hill, rising to an elevation of 58 m above sea level, on Temmondai Rock, on the coast at the E side of the terminus of Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Named during a JARE geological survey of 1981 (name means "dome rock"). Japan accepted the name officially on Nov. 24, 1981.

Cerro Don Bosco *see* **Cairn Hill**

Cordón Don Bosco *see* **Cairn Hill**

The *Don Ernesto*. Whale catcher named for Don Ernesto Tornquist (1842-1908), major Argentine businessman. The catcher, one of the fastest of her day, was based in South Georgia. She relieved Órcadas Station in 1925-26. Hans T. Johannessen was her skipper that season.

Isla Don Jorge *see* **Fuente Rock**

Lake Don Juan *see* **Don Juan Pond**

Don Juan Pond. 77°34' S, 161°10' E. Also called Lake Don Juan. A small, shallow, very saline closed lake, S of The Dais, in the S fork of the upper Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Discovered by a field reconnaissance helicopter on Oct. 11, 1961. Shortly therafter, George H. Meyer and others came here several times to study it, and ingeniously named it for Lts. Donald Roe (the Don part—*see* **Mount Roe**) and John Hickey (the Juan part—*see* **Cape Hickey**), of VX-6, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit. Antarcticite was discovered here.

Mount Don Pedro Christophersen. 85°31' S, 165°47' W. A massive, largely ice-covered, smoothly-rounded gabled peak, rising to 3765 m (the New Zealanders say 3925 m), and surmounting the divide between the heads of the Axel Heiberg Glacier and Cooper Glacier, and flanking the S side of the Axel Heiberg, in the Queen Maud Mountains, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Amundsen on Nov. 19, 1911, while he was on his way to the Pole, and first named by him as Haakonshallen, after its resemblance to a Norwegian castle of that name. He later renamed it for one of his major patrons, Norwegian-born Pedro Christophersen Petersen (as he is called in Argentina; 1845-1930), of Buenos Aires. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Don Quixote Pond. 77°32' S, 161°09' E. A pond, 1.7 km NE of Dais Col, in the north fork of the Wright Valley, in Victoria Land, it consists of a layer of fresh water over a body of salt water, with an ice topping. It is 30,000 sq m in area, and is several feet deep. It was named thus (in association with Don Juan Pond) on various reports drawn up by field parties here in the 1970s, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1997, and by NZ-APC.

The *Don Samuel*. Argentine whale catcher, built in 1925, and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, in Grytviken, South Georgia. She caught for the factory whaling ship *Patagonia*. She took part in ArgAE 1947, and was commanded by Capt. Luis Miguel García. Jorge R. Pisani Reilly was interpreter aboard. Out of a crew of 15, 8 were Norwegians. Lt. Pennesotte was aboard. She helped set up Melchior Station, on Melchior Island, and cruised around the Antarctic Peninsula area. **Feb. 10, 1947**: She visited Port Lockroy Station. **Feb. 11, 1947**: She visited the British FIDS Base E, at Stonington Island. **Feb. 14, 1947**: She got back to Melchior. **Feb. 23, 1947**: She visited Port Lockroy. **Feb. 28, 1947**: She left Port Lockroy. **March 2, 1947:** She was back at Port Lockroy. **Nov. 11, 1951**: She was wrecked on a reef in Queen Maud Bay, in South Georgia, while sealing. Thorleif Hammerstad was her skipper that season. The crew got ashore.

Bahía Don Samuel *see* **Edgell Bay**

Isla Donald *see* **Donald Nunatak**

Nunatak Donald *see* **Donald Nunatak**

Roca Donald *see* **Donald Nunatak**

Donald, Charles William. b. Nov. 24, 1870, Kirkwall, Orkney, son of Edinburgh bank agent James Donald and his much younger wife, Isabella Traill Clouston. In his late teens the family moved back to Edinburgh, where Charles went to university to study medicine (and boxing). He had just graduated, when he became doctor and naturalist on the *Active* during DWE 1892-93. After serving in South Africa during the war there, he moved to Carlisle in 1901, going into private practice, and in 1904 he became assistant physician at Cumberland Infirmary. In 1916 he became senior physician there, and also police surgeon, and during World War I served in Egypt. He had an attack of angina pectoris, and died a few days later, on Nov. 8, 1932, at his home in Carlisle.

Donald, David. b. 1885, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Donald Nunatak. 65°05' S, 60°06' W. Rising to about 100 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 2.5 km N of Gray Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, off the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Donald, for Dr. Charles Donald. On various other of Nordenskjöld's charts it is seen as Donald Nunatak, and Donalds Nunatak. It appears on a 1908 Argentine map as Isla Donald, but as Donald Nunatak on a British chart of 1921. It appears by error as Gray Nunatak on a USAAF chart of 1946. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1947. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Donald. Donald Nunatak was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Nunatak Donald, which is also what the Argentines call it.

Donald Ridge. 79°37' S, 83°10' W. A narrow ridge extending S from Mount Capley, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald L. Willson, meteorologist at Little America in 1958.

Mount Donald Woodward *see* **Mount Woodward**

Donald Woodward Mountains *see* **Mount Woodward**

Donalds Nunatak *see* **Donald Nunatak**

Mount Donaldson. 84°37' S, 172°12' E. Rising to 3930 m (the New Zealanders say 2057 m), 8 km NNE of Flat Top, W of the head of Ludeman Glacier, between the Hughes Range and the Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named in 1908, by Shackleton, during BAE 1907-09, for Isabella "Belle" Donaldson (b. 1885, Salford, Lancs; her name was not Isobel, despite what looks like unimpeachable evidence to the contrary), a blonde, bubbly actress whom Shackleton had met and had an affair with on the *India*, as he traveled from England to Australia at the beginning of this very expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit. Miss Donaldson, as Shackleton found out, bears inspection. She debuted on the stage in London, as Lucy in "Monsieur Beaucaire," in 1904. After several more parts, she was in "Lights Out," at the London Waldorf, and then set sail on the *India* as a member of Frank Thornton's comedy troupe, heading out to do a tour of Australia and NZ. Then it was back to England, and then out to South Africa with the troupe. She gave up the stage and became a journalist, never married, and was still traveling the world into the 1930s.

Donaldson, John. b. 1885, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Isla Donati *see* **Kappa Island**

Punta Donati *see* **Punta Leiva**

Donburi-ike. 68°27' S, 41°26' E. A small, bowl-shaped lake on Cape Akarui, NE of Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "bowl pond").

The *Dong Bang 115*. Korean Fisheries vessel, skippered by Hong-Bae Jhoo, which took the 1986-87 South Korean Fisheries expedition to Antarctica, led by Ki-Bong Lim. She was back for a similar expedition in 1987-88, this time skippered by Hong-Kook Choo, and for one in 1988-89 (Capt. Hui-Kook Oh).

Dong Pingtai. 69°23' S, 76°22' E. A platform in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Dongchangbai Shan. 69°24' S, 76°24' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Dongping Hu. 69°23' S, 76°14' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Dongpo Shitan. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A beach in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Dongtaiping Shan *see* **Base Ridge**

Le Donjon *see under* **L**

Donnachie, Thomas "Tommy." b. 1921, Ireland, but raised in Glasgow. He joined the Merchant Navy as a radio operator, and, as such, left Liverpool in 1944, bound for Montevideo, and then on to Base D, where he wintered-over in 1945, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, i.e., 1944-45. After the expedition, he returned to Glasgow, and went back to sea. He died in Glasgow.

Donnachie Cliff. 64°01' S, 58°04' W. Rising to about 500 m, on Ulu Peninsula, WNW of Dobson Dome, and NE of Back Mesa, on James Ross Island. Notable for good exposure of debris flow hyalclastites. BAS did geological wotk here in 1985-86. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Tommy Donnachie. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Donnally Glacier. 81°37' S, 159°18' E. About 19 km long, it flows NE along the N side of the Swithinbank Range, and enters Starshot Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Edward W. "Ed" Donnally, USN, commanding officer of detachment Alpha, and officer-in-charge of U.S. Naval support personnel at McMurdo in the winter of 1962. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Donnellan Glacier. 78°36' S, 85°48' W. A steep valley glacier fed by highland ice adjacent to Fukushima Peak on the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, flowing westward from that massif along the N side of Mount Slaughter into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Andrea Donnellan, of the Satellite Geodesy and Geodynamics Systems Group, Jet Propulsion Lab, California Institute of Technology, involved from the mid 1990s in research projects involving the use of GPS in studies of earth crustal deformation in Southern California, and also in Antarctica.

Donnelly, Alan Kenneth "Gene." b. Oct. 21, 1930, Cape Town, son of Edinburgh-born Daniel McKay Donnelly and his wife Ethel May Scurr. His parents had him registered as A.K. Donnelly, but being a Catholic family, they baptized him as Eugene Allen Donnelly, "Gene" for short. In 1933 the father, who had been gassed in the trenches during World War I, left the family. Educated at Christian Brothers' College, in Cape Town, Gene worked for Lever Brothers for a brief while, then did 6 months in the Namib Desert, driving a bulldozer for Consolidated Diamond Mines. The pay was good, and enabled him to fund a trip to Scandinavia, then on to England, where he joined FIDS in 1955, as a radio operator (he had seen a small news item in an English-language newspaper in Cape Town; for 6 years he had been a skilled morse code radio operator, and as a ham, had been building radio transmitters, so he knew a thing or two). He sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. The radio operator scheduled at Base Y for the winter of 1956, wanted out, and Gene was a last-minute replacement, and so wintered-over there in 1956. It was during this time that he received signals from BCTAE 1955-58, asking him to let London know that there had been a disaster (*see* **Blaiklock, Ken**). He was at Marguerite Bay in 1956-57, and then wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1957. At the end of his tour, in 1958, he hitched a ride home on a British warship which was calling in at Cape Town on its way back to Southampton. Back in South Africa, he became a reporter and photographer, first with the English-language daily morning newspaper *The Cape Times*, and, 10 years later became the managing editor of South Africa's national weekly Catholic newspaper, *The Southern Cross*. He lives in the Western Cape, and still works part-time on the paper. He married Margery Montrose Rhodes.

Donnelly, Charles Adrian. b. Dec. 1893, Hawthorn, Vic., and raised on Hoddle Street, East Melbourne, son of warehouse manager Joseph Ignatius Donnelly and his wife Nellie Jones. On Dec. 12, 1914, he was working in a locomotive shop in Sydney, and had never been to sea, when he was taken on as 2nd engineer on the *Aurora*, 1914-16, during BITE 1914-17. He became a professional, and was 5th engineer on the *Prinzessin*, in 1919. He married Lillian Hazel Taylor, and in the 1930s they ran a series of hotels in Queensland. He returned to engineering work in Newcastle, NSW, and died on July 2, 1959, in Queensland. Lillian died in 1973, in Victoria.

Donnelly Island. 67°37' S, 68°12' W. An island, 150 m SE of Anchorage Island, in the Léonie Islands, in Ryder Bay, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for John Donnelly (1948-1993), chief engineer on the *James Clark Ross*, who became seriously ill at the end of the 1992-93 season, and subsequently died in Jan. 1993.

Donnelly Nunatak. In the Grosvenor Mountains, between the Beardmore Glacier and the Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1960, for Adrian Donnelly, this nunatak must have existed at one time, as it was one of the five included in the group named by the New Zealanders that year, as the Aurora Nunataks (q.v.), but only two of the so-called Aurora Nunataks are listed today in any gazetteer — Larkman and Mauger. Donnelly Nunatak (the name is glimpsed occasionally in records, but usually misspelled as Donelly) seems to have disappeared without trace.

Donner Valley. 77°37' S, 161°27' E. A small, mainly ice-free valley, NNE of Mount Thundergut, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC, possibly for the German word meaning "thunder," because of its closeness to Mount Thundergut. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Donovan, D. b. Kinsale, Cork, 1882. He joined the Merchant service as an able seaman. In 1903 he was on the *Ophir* (with Vic Berry), spent a few years on that vessel, served as such on the *Fifeshire*, and had just returned from a voyage to Chile when, on Dec. 28, 1907, at Lyttelton, he signed on as a fireman on the *Nimrod*, for the first half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Lyttelton on March 28, 1908. He continued to ply Antipodean waters for several years.

Donovan Islands. 66°11' S, 110°24' E. Also called Chappel Islands. A chain of about 8 islands (the Australians say 5), lying well offshore, 8 km NW of Clark Peninsula, and (therefore) about 11 km NW of Casey Station, in the E part of Vincennes Bay. The only named ones are Chappel Island (the largest), Glasgal Island (the most southwesterly), Grinnell Island (S of Chappell Island), and Lilienthal Island (just N of Glasgal Island). Chappell Island has very large Adélie penguin rookeries, and the other islands have smaller rookeries. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. An ANARE expedition, led by Phil Law on the *Kista Dan*, sailed close by here on Jan. 20, 1956, and, about the same time, an ANARE aircraft took photos. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956, for Jeremiah "Jerri" Donovan, administrative officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and leader of the relief expedition to Macquarie and Heard Islands (not in Antarctica), 1952-53, and also of those in 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958.

Donovan Promontory. 69°24' S, 76°07' E. A long, thin promontory on the NE part of Storsnes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Jerri Donovan (*see* **Donovan Islands**). The Chinese call it Tianlong Bandao.

Ostrova Donskië *see* **Donskiye Islands**

Donskiye Islands. 68°36' S, 77°54' E. A group of islands, including Warriner Island and Redfearn Island, off Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named this feature Mulvikholmane (i.e., "the mule bay islets"). Photographed aerially again by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Russians named them Ostrova Donskië, a name translated by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Doolette Bay. 67°55' S, 147°00' E. At the junction of the W side of Ninnis Glacier Tongue and the mainland, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Irish-born George Philip Doolette (1840-1924), Australian mining magnate and philanthropist, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Doolittle Bluff. 77°37' S, 162°38' E. A large rock bluff at the head of Suess Glacier, on the N side of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. From the Suess Glacier névé, the bluff rises 500 m to a summit area of 1835 m. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for physicist John S. "Jack" Doolittle, at McMurdo and Pole stations from

1975-76, including a wintering-over as science leader at Siple Station in 1977. He has continued to investigate aurora at the Pole since 1983. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Doolittle Massif. 80°50' S, 156°42' E. A compact group of mountain heights, 16 km long, and rising to 2050 m (in Mount Rainbow), between Zeller Glacier and Sefton Glacier, where those 2 glaciers enter the larger Byrd Glacier, in the NW part of the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Gen. James H. "Jimmy" Doolittle (b. Dec. 4, 1896, Alameda, Calif. d. Sept. 27, 1993, Pebble Beach, Calif.). He visited McMurdo in 1962. One needs no excuses to name anything for Gen. Doolittle, but the one offered by US-ACAN is that he pioneered heavy aircraft operations, which led to the possibility of that sort of operation during OpHJ 1946-47. His greatest contribution to aeronautics, however, was in the development of instrument flying, and his greatest contribution to World War II was the planning and execution of the famous Doolittle Raid in 1942, which showed that American bombers could reach Japan. In late 2008 US-ACAN changed its coordinates to the above.

Mount Doorly. 77°23' S, 162°54' E. Rising to about 1066 m, it surmounts the E part of the rocky ridge, at the N side of Wright Lower Glacier, between that glacier and Greenwood Valley, just behind Wilson Piedmont Glacier, about 17.5 km WSW of Spike Cape, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Gerald Doorly. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Doorly, James Gerald Stokely. Known as Gerald S. Doorly. b. June 4, 1880, Port of Spain, Trinidad, son of the Rev. Wiltshire Stokely Doorly (later archdeacon of Trinidad) and his wife Jane Driggs. A merchant seaman he served on the P & O Line from 1901 to 1902, during the South African War, and was 3rd officer (as well as being a midshipman, RNR) on the *Morning*, 1903, with his friend and former fellow cadet, E.R.G.R. Evans (q.v.), during the relief of BNAE 1901-04. From 1905 to 1911 he was a 2nd and 1st officer with the Union Steam Ship Company of NZ, and from 1911 to 1924 commanded 24 ships for the same company. On Nov. 18, 1908, at Dunedin, he married Forrestina Muriel "Ina" Whitson. In Nov. 1917, during World War I, while in command of the *Aparimo* in the English Channel, he was torpedoed. He moved from NZ to Melbourne in 1925, and joined the Port Phillip Sea Pilots' Service. He served in World War II. He wrote: *The Voyages of the "Morning"* (1915), *The Handmaiden of the Navy* (1917), *In the Wake* (1937), and *Songs of the "Morning"* (1943). His wife died in 1933, and on Dec. 29, 1934, in Melbourne, he married Bertha Lutzia Wildman (née Webber). In 1951 he moved to NZ, and died on Nov. 3, 1956, in Wellington.

Doppler Nunatak. 74°51' S, 71°41' W. A nunatak rising to about 1450 m, SW of Mount Mende, in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Christian Johann Doppler (1803-1853), Austrian scientist who discovered the Doppler effect in physics. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Doran Glacier. 77°43' S, 162°40' E. Between Sollas Glacier (to the W) and Marr Glacier (to the E), on the N slopes of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with Doran Stream which flows N from this glacier into Taylor Valley. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Doran Stream. 77°42' S, 162°34' E. A meltwater stream, 3 km long, flowing N from Doran Glacier to Priscu Stream, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for paleolimnologist Peter T. Doran, of the Desert Research Institute, in Reno, Nev., who, from 1993 on, conducted studies of the paleolimnology and climate of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Dorchuck Glacier. 74°44' S, 113°56' W. A narrow glacier, 14 km long, flowing NE from Jenkins Heights, between Klinger Ridge and Ellis Ridge, into the Dotson Ice Shelf, at Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Dorchuk, USN, power plant operator with the Naval Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo, during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69), including winterings-over.

Anse Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**
Bahía Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**
Baie Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**
Caleta Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**
Ensenada Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**
Puerto Dorian *see* **Dorian Bay**

Dorian Bay. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A cove on the NW side of Wiencke Island, 0.8 km ENE of Damoy Point, and N of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Anse Dorian, for Paul-François-Marc-Antoine Ménard-Dorian (1846-1907), a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and closely intertwined by blood and society to the Charcots, the Hugos, and the Lockroys. It appears as such on Charcot's expeditions charts, and also on those of his FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927-28, it appears as Dorian Bay on their 1929 chart. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Baie Dorian. It was surveyed by personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944, during Operation Tabarin. It appears on one 1947 Argentine chart as Puerto Dorian, and on another as Bahía Dorian, and it was the latter name that was was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on one 1947 Chilean chart as Ensenada Dorian, and on another as Caleta Dorian, and it was the latter name that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Dorian Bay in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer and also on a 1960 British chart. It was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1951. In 1953 the Argentines established Bahía Dorian Refugio (*see under* **B**) here. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Dorian Cove, and on a 1963 USHO chart as "Dorian Bay (Cove)." It appeared on a 1962 Chilean chart as part of what they called Puerto Angamos (q.v.). The BAS hut Damoy was built here, at Damoy Point, in 1975.

Dorian Cove *see* **Dorian Bay**
Dorián Refugio *see* **Bahía Dorián Refugio**
[1]**Punta Doris** *see* **Dyke Point**

[2]**Punta Doris**. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A point immediately N of the beach the Chileans call Playa Chica, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Doris Oliva Eklund, of the University of Chile, who took part in the scientific activities of the Instituto Antártico Chileno in this area, during ChilAE 1984-85.

Doris Point *see* **Dyke Point**
Canal d'Orléans *see* **Orleans Strait**

Dornan, Patrick O. b. 1899, Ireland. He went to sea during World War I, as a merchant seaman. He was a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35, and in the later 30s sailed as able seaman on the *Cape Corso*, in South American and Caribbean waters. He was still sailing, after World War II, as a bosun, into his 50s.

Dorngletscher. 70°46' S, 162°46' E. A glacier, just to the SW of Lotzegletscher, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Dornin, Wilbur Hodges. b. July 19, 1912, Va., son of Thomas Bernard Dornin and his wife Eliza Daniel Hodges. He left school at 14, and was a photographer and engine room wiper on the *Bear of Oakland* (and subsequently on the *Jacob Ruppert*), during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. He married and settled in Philadelphia. On April 8, 1944, in New Cumberland, Pa., he enlisted in the Army as a private, and became a corporal in the 5th Squadron, 9th Bombardier Goup. He died on Oct. 23, 1973, in Quakertown, Pa.

Ledjanoj val Dorozhka. 72°04' S, 67°18' E. A wall, just E of the lake the Russians call Ozero Serp, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Dorrel Rock. 75°26' S, 111°22' W. A rock outcrop on land, 17.5 km SW of the summit of Mount Murphy, protruding through the ice near the head of Pope Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Leo E. Dorrel, USN, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1966.

Dorrer Glacier. 82°41' S, 163°05' E. Just S of Mount Heiser, it flows E into Lowery Glacier from the NE slopes of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Egon Dorrer (b. Feb. 14, 1934, Munich), German-born USARP glaciologost on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1962-63 and 1965-66.

La Dorsale *see under* **L**

Isla Dorsey *see* **Dorsey Island**

Dorsey, Herbert Grove "Herb," Jr. b. Sept. 15, 1912, East Orange, NJ, but raised in Gloucester, Mass., and Washington, DC, son of physicist and U.S. Coast Survey research engineer Herbert Grove Dorsey (who invented the fathometer, among many other things, and who was later with the U.S. Weather Bureau for years) and his wife Julia Virginia Rowlett (known as Virginia). After Harvard and MIT, Herb Jr. worked for the U.S. Weather Bureau, at the Blue Hill Observatory and the Mount Washington Observatory. On Oct. 29, 1939, in the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral, he married Elizabeth Copley "Betty" Ballantine, a senior at Wellesley College, and 3 weeks later he left Boston on the *Bear*, bound for Antarctica as meteorologist at East Base during USAS 1939-41, his son, Herb 3rd, being born while he was on the expedition. After the expedition, he returned to Washington, and in 1945 the growing family moved to Orange Co., Fla. He was a USAF captain in Greenland in 1947, stayed in the USAF until 1952, and then settled in Los Angeles, and later Ojai, Calif., conducted hydrological research on one of California's water projects, and finally became a printer. On March 10, 1964, in Ventura, Calif., he married Marian E. Barter Mifflin, and he died on July 28, 1977, at Selma, Oregon.

Dorsey Island. 70°22' S, 71°33' W. A small, rocky, mainly ice-covered island, 20 km long (originally thought to be 16 km long), it averages 2.5 km wide, in Wilkins Sound, off the W coast of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially by personnel from East Base during USAS 1939-41, and roughly mapped by them. Named for Herb Dorsey. It appears on a USAAF chart of 1942. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The island was photographed aerially in 1947 during RARE 1947-48, and in 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS mapped it from these photos, plotting it in 70°00' S, 71°50' W. As such, it was accepted by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973, and 1979. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Dorsey, and that is what the Argentines call it too.

Dorsey Mountains. 67°04' S, 67°04' W. Rising to about 2000 m, and running N-S, just E of Somigliana Glacier, in the N part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. They include Mount Lagally and Vanni Peak. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Noah Ernest Dorsey (1873-1959), U.S. physicist specializing in ice. The feature appears in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Dort. 85°54' S, 158°53' W. A conspicuous, ice-free mountain, rising to 2250 m, projecting into the E side of Amundsen Glacier, just S of the mouth of Cappellari Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and first mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Wakefield Dort, Jr. (b. 1923), geologist at McMurdo in 1965-66, and U.S. exchange scientist at Showa Station in 1967.

Dory Nunatak. 76°47' S, 161°18' E. An isolated sandstone nunatak, 1.7 km long, rising above the SW part of Flight Deck Névé, 2.5 km SW of Dotson Ridge, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP party because the feature appears to be sailing like a small boat in the midst of the glacier névé. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

D.O.S. *see* **Directorate of Overseas Surveys**

Cerro Dos Gemelos *see* **Cerro Sayes**

Dos Juancitos *see* **Fivemile Rock**

Islote Dos Lomos *see* **Eden Rocks, Pyrox Island**

Islotes Dos Lomos *see* **Eden Rocks**

Isla Dos Mogotes *see* **[2]Two Hummock Island**

Punta Dos Monjes. 64°21' S, 62°58' W. The point on the SE extremity of Gamma Island, off which Normanna Reef lies, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines ("two-monks point").

Isla Dos Morros *see* **Two Summit Island**

Cerro Dos Patrullas *see* **Cone Nunatak**

Cabo Dos Peñones. 64°31' S, 61°51' W. A cape at the W foot of the Jacques Peaks, at the NW end of Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Dospat Peak. 62°32' S, 60°09' W. A peak rising to about 500 m in Vidin Heights, 1 km ESE of Miziya Peak, 960 m S of Krichim Peak, and 300 m N of Ahtopol Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Dospat, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria.

Dospey Heights. 62°36' S, 61°08' W. Ice-free heights, about 2.6 km wide, and rising to 265 m (in Start Hill), on Ray Promontory, on Byers Peninsula, they extend 6 km southeastward from Essex Point and Start Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Dospey, in Rila Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Doss Glacier. 82°30' S, 162°21' E. A small glacier just E of Mount Boman, flowing into Nimrod Glacier from the N slopes of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edgar L. Doss (b. April 17, 1926, Arkansas. d. April 16, 1990, Dayton, Ohio), USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1962-63.

Gora Dostoev'skogo *see* **Trerindane**

Mys Dostupnyj *see* **Dostupnyy Point**

Dostupnyy Point. 67°38' S, 46°08' E. A point, 13 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, on Alasheyev Bight, Enderby Land. Named by the Russians as Mys Dostupnyj. The name was translated by ANCA.

Dot Cliff. 78°19' S, 161°57' E. A small rock cliff at the W end of the snow-covered mountain spur between Dimick Peaks and Berry Spur, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Descriptively named by US-ACAN in 1995.

Dot Peak. 79°45' S, 159°11' E. A small eminence, rising to 1450 m, marking the highest point of Cooper Nunatak, at the E side of the Brown Hills. Mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for its size. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dotson Ice Shelf. 74°24' S, 112°22' W. About 50 km wide, between Martin Peninsula and Bear Peninsula, between the Bakutis Coast and the Walgreen Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. William A. Dotson, USN, with the Ice Reconnaissance Unit in Alaska, who died on the job in Nov. 1964.

Dotson Ridge. 76°46' S, 161°25' E. A ridge-like nunatak (the New Zealanders describe it as a sharp rock ridge), between 1.5 and 2.5 km long and rising to 1640 m above sea level, projecting above the ice surface E of Staten Island Heights, in the NE part of Flight Deck Névé, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Morris F. Dotson, electrician at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Dott Ice Rise. 79°18' S, 81°48' W. A peninsula-like feature, 30 km long, ice-drowned except for the Barrett Nunataks, it extends eastward from the Heritage Range in the Ellsworth Mountains, and terminates at Constellation Inlet, at the SW edge of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert H. Dott, USARP geologist and senior U.S. representative at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in the summer of 1961-62.

Dotten *see* **Dotten Nunatak**

Dotten Nunatak. 71°57' S, 24°05' E. A nunatak, 3 km N of Smalegga Ridge, near the mouth of Gillock Glacier, SW of Brattnipane Peaks, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Dotten (i.e., "the hump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dotten Nunatak in 1966.

Rocher de Douanier *see* **Douanier Rock**

Douanier Rock. 66°49' S, 142°04' E. A small, rocky island close to the coast, just E of Point Alden, at the junction of Adélie Land and George V Land. It was discovered by the French under Liotard in 1949-50, during a trip to Cape Denison, and named by them as Rocher de Douanier, because of its relation to the coast (douanier means "customs man" in French). ANCA accepted the translated name Douanier Rock on Nov. 28, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Île Double *see* **Double Islands**

Double Curtain Glacier. 77°39' S, 163°31' E. A small glacier on the S slope of the Kukri Hills, just SW of Mount Barnes, flowing toward the mouth of Ferrar Glacier, between that glacier and the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Mapped by, and named for its shape by, BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Double Islands. 66°45' S, 141°11' E. Two small rocky islands, close E of the tip of the Zélée Glacier Tongue, and 0.7 km NNW of the Triple Islands. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted and named by the French in 1949-51, as Île Double (i.e., "double island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Double Islands in 1956.

Doublefinger Peak. 76°53' S, 162°15' E. A peak, rising to 1050 m at the top of Hunt Glacier, it overlooks Granite Harbor, from which it is 6 km inland, just NE of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. So named by BAE 1910-13, because a snow-filled cleft along the E face of the peak separates 2 dark rock exposures, giving the impression of 2 fingers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The Doublets. 66°25' S, 98°40' E. Rock outcrops located centrally on the W side of David Island, about 6 km S of The Triplets, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA also accepted the name.

Doubtful Island. 77°44' S, 166°10' E. Between Cape Adare and Downshire Cliffs. In 1841 Ross reported it as being either an island or a large berg with mud and rocks on it. On Feb. 9, 1900, BAE 1898-1900, on the *Southern Cross*, passed close to its charted position, but saw no sign of it, and likewise BNAE 1901-04 in Jan. 1902, while aboard the *Discovery*. However, Shackleton's map in his book *Heart of the Antarctic*, published in 1909, shows it. In 1911-12, during BAE 1910-13, the *Terra Nova* passed several times close to the assigned position, but saw no sign of it, and the *Star II* (one of the whale catchers for the *Sir James Clark Ross*), in Jan. 1924, likewise. The existence of this island is, therefore, extremely doubtful. It appears, with the above name, in the 1958 Provisional NZ gazetteer.

Doug Automatic Weather Station. 82°18' S, 113°15' W. An American AWS, at an elevation of 1433 m, in the Whitmore Mountains, which was installed on Nov. 29, 1994, and continued to operate into 2009. Named for the pilot of a Twin Otter.

Mount Dougherty. 82°43' S, 161°05' E. Rising to 2790 m, between Mount Sandved and Mount Cara, on the main N-S ridge in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ellsworth C. Dougherty, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1959-60 and 1961-62.

Dougherty, Daniel. b. 1804, New Orleans. In 1833 he found himself as 3rd mate on the *James Stewart*, a whaling brig out of St. John, New Brunswick, and on this voyage he went to NZ for the first time. On Sept. 9, 1837, he married Sarah McAuley, an Irish girl who had been in NB since childhood. He took her to Sydney on the *James Stewart*, which he had now purchased, and of which he was now skipper, and from 1838-39 Dougherty was off on another voyage, while his wife had a child in NZ. She made her way back to Canada, and Dougherty joined her there. He left St. John in Aug. 1839, and while on the way back from Antarctic waters, still on the *James Stewart*, he discovered Dougherty Island on May 29, 1841 (see the entry below). He and his family moved to NZ, where he became a shore whaler and, from 1849, a pilot in Wellington, and he died on Dec. 4, 1857. Sarah then ran boarding houses until she died in 1898.

Dougherty Island. Also called Dougherty's Island, and Swain's Island. On May 29, 1841 the New Brunswick whaler *James Stewart* was in the waters just north of 60°S, and her skipper, Capt. Daniel Dougherty, claimed he saw an island in 59°20' S, 120°20' W (due north of what would later be called Marie Byrd Land). On Sept. 4, 1859, Capt. Edwin Keates, in the *Louise*, said he sighted a dark, round island, about 80 feet high, in 59°21' S, 119°07' W. He also said that a large iceberg was aground on the NW side of the island. There were also other reports of sighting the island, but these were less authoritative. In 1909, on the homeward journey of the *Aurora* from BAE 1907-09, Capt. John King Davis made a thorough search for Dougherty Island, and also for Nimrod Island (q.v.), and failed to find either. Dougherty Island was then struck off the charts. Scott looked for it too, but couldn't find it. On Dec. 24, and 25, 1915, the *Carnegie* was right there, looking for it. On Dec. 24 they thought they'd found it, but it was a huge iceberg. They could see for 35 miles, clear weather, and no land. Capt. Larsen, in the *Norvegia*, in early 1929, couldn't find it either.

Doughty, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cadena Douglas *see* **Douglas Range**

Cape Douglas. 80°55' S, 160°52' E. An ice-covered cape (the New Zealanders call it a rocky projecting headland) marking the S side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet, between Barne Inlet and Beaumont Bay, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas (1842-1913), lord of the Admiralty, who persuaded the Admiralty to assign naval seamen to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Montes Douglas *see* **Douglas Range**

[1]**Mount Douglas**. 67°39' S, 50°00' E. A mountain, 3 km NNW of Simpson Peak, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Ian E. Douglas, of Melbourne, officer-in-charge of Davis Station for the winter of 1960.

[2]**Mount Douglas**. 76°31' S, 161°18' E. A striking, pyramidal peak rising to 1750 m near the head of Fry Glacier, in fact on the divide between that glacier and Mawson Glacier. It has a spire-like rock summit at the S end of a narrow snow ridge, and overlooks almost the entire watersheds of the Fry and Mawson. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE established a survey station on its summit on Dec. 11, 1957, and named the feature for Murray Douglas. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followd suit in 1962.

Douglas, George Vibert. b. July 2, 1892, in Montreal. A geologist, he served in World War I in France and Flanders as a highly decorated captain in the 17th Northumberland Fusiliers. He was geologist on the *Quest*, 1921-22; it was Douglas who erected the memorial cross to Shackleton at Grytviken. He taught at Harvard until 1926, then became a commercial geologist, and finally, in 1932, professor of geology at Dalhousie University, retiring in 1957. He married Olga Margaret Crichton. He died on Oct. 8, 1958, in Toronto.

Douglas, Gilbert Eric. Known as Eric. b. Dec. 6, 1902, Parkville, Melbourne, 2nd son of watchman Gilbert Douglas and his wife Bessie Thompson. In 1920 he joined the Australian Air Corps, and in 1921 the RAAF, as an aircraftman, class II. He became a flyer, an airman pilot in 1927, and a sergeant in 1928. He was flying officer on BANZARE 1929-31, for both halves of the expedition. He became an instructor after this expedition, and on Jan. 6, 1934, at South Yarra, married Ella Sevior. That was the year he was promoted to flight lieutenant, and in Dec. 1935 he led the RAAF contingent on *Discovery II* to look for Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon in Antarctica. Douglas and Ellsworth became great friends. Going into engineering, he worked his way through the ranks to group captain, retiring in 1948 as CO of RAAF Amberley. He died of heart disease at Heidelberg, Vic., on Aug. 4, 1970.

Douglas, Murray Hamilton. b. 1926, Dunedin, NZ. Assistant chief guide at the Hermitage, on Mount Cook, in NZ, when he was selected for BCTAE 1956-58, as assistant dog handler, tractor driver, and mechanic. He was originally going to be part of the summer party only, but Ed Hillary picked him to winter-over. He was a member of the NZ Northern Survey Party during that expedition.

[1]**Douglas Bay**. 67°47' S, 66°43' E. A crescent shaped bay, about 1.3 km across at the base of, and between the arms of, Scullin Monolith, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on May 1, 2007.

[2]**Douglas Bay**. 68°40' S, 70°30' E. A bay. The coordinates would place it SW of Mackenzie Bay, in the Amery Ice Shelf. The SCAR gazetteer says this feature was named by the Russians. *See* **Douglas Point** for comments about that feature that would, in general terms, fit this one.

Douglas Gap. 71°05' S, 167°44' E. A glacier-filled gap, 2.5 km wide, between Hedgpeth Heights and Quam Heights, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald S. Douglas, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Douglas Glacier. 73°31' S, 61°45' W. Flows ENE through the central Werner Mountains, in Palmer Land, and merges with Bryan Glacier, just N of Mount Broome, where it enters New Bedford Inlet, at the Lassiter Coast. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Everett L. Douglas, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Douglas Inlet *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Douglas Islands. 67°23' S, 63°22' E. Two small islands, with 3 rocky outliers, 20 km NW of Cape Daly, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about 33 km NE of Mawson Station. Discovered aerially from the *Discovery* on Dec. 31, 1929, during BANZARE 1929-31, and plotted in 66°40' S, 64°30' E. Mawson named them for Vice Admiral Percy Douglas (*see also* **Douglas Range**), (1876-1939), hydrographer of the RN, 1924-32, a member of the Discovery Committee, 1928-39, and a member of the advisory committee for BGLE 1934-37. In 1931 the islands were re-plotted in 67°20' S, 63°32' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. However, Norwegian explorers raised doubts about the existence of these islands, and in 1956 an ANARE sledge party led by Peter Crohn could not find them in the new position, but did find 2 uncharted islands in 67°23' S, 63°22' E, which they named the Douglas Islands. ANCA accepted this, as did US-ACAN.

Douglas Peak. 66°24' S, 52°28' E. Rising to 1524 m, 17.5 km (the Australians say about 20 km) SW of Mount Codrington, and 13 km E of Mount Marr, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13 or 14, 1930 by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Eric Douglas. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Douglas Peaks. 80°00' S, 81°25' W. A group of peaks standing S of Plummer Glacier, in the SE end of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Lt. Cdr. John Douglas, USN, pilot who flew one of the party out for an appendectomy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Douglas Point. 66°30' S, 162°43' E. The SCAR gazetteer says this feature was named by the Russians, but why the Russians would name a feature thus is a mystery. It is hard to say what or where this feature is. It is certainly in the Balleny Ialands, but it is difficult to be more specific. It may be the Russian name for Cape Scoresby or Cape Beall, or neither. Given the paucity of information, it remains, at this stage, an ignis fatuus.

Douglas Range. 70°00' S, 69°35' W. A sharp-crested range, with peaks rising to about 3100 m (in Mount Stephenson), it extends in a NW-SE direction for about 120 km (it was once thought to extend for only 56 km) from Mount Nicholas to Mount Edred, i.e., between 69°20' S and 70°40' S, it overlooks the N part of George VI Sound, and forms a steep escarpment on the NE coast of Alexander Island. In Jan. 1909 two of the peaks were seen from a distance by FrAE 1908-10, and, their true nature not being known at that time, named by Charcot as Île Gordon Bennett (i.e., what became Mount Edgell) and Île Guernsey (i.e., what became Mount Guernsey). They may also have seen Mount Nicholas, which forms the N limit of the range. It was found to be a range by Ellsworth on his flyover on Nov. 23, 1935 (he saw the S part), and was first roughly mapped from his air photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. On March 13, 1936 it was seen again from the air, by BGLE 1934-37, roughly mapped by them from the E side (i.e., from George VI Sound), and named by them for Vice Admiral Sir Percy Douglas (*see* **Douglas Islands**). It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Cordón Douglas, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Cordillera Douglas, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cadena Douglas (all of which mean the same thing). US-ACAN accepted the name Douglas Range in 1947. RARE 1947-48 aerially photographed the entire range, Fids from Base surveyed it from the ground in 1948-49, and FIDASE re-photographed it aerially in 1956-57. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, using mainly the RARE aerial photos of 1947-48. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Montes Douglas, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Interestingly, the Chilean descriptor says it was probably named for the Douglas DC-6B aircraft which made the first commercial flight over Chilean bases on Dec. 22, 1956. As for the Argentines, today they call it Cadena Douglas (which means the same thing).

Mount Douglass. 77°19' S, 145°20' W. An ice-covered mountain, 13 km ESE of Mount Woodward, on the S side of Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial trips in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Malcolm Douglass.

Douglass, Malcolm Chetwode "Malc." Also known as "Doug." b. July 15, 1903, East Orange, NJ, son of coach engineer John L. Douglass and his wife Mary. According to Jack Richardson (see later in this article), "his early home life was not a normal one." He worked in a New York bank for 3 years, then spent 12 years as a Boy Scout executive in NY, Ohio, and NJ. Richardson tells us that some time before 1937 Douglass had a "most unhappy love affair," and on Jan. 8, 1937, he was involved in a car smash, in which he broke his back and suffered brain concussion. There were two long-term damaging results of these events. One was the headaches that would plague him for the rest of his life, and the other was the fatalistic depression that governed him from this time on. Not long after the crash, he tried to kill himself with carbon monoxide in his car. He was unemployed in April 1939 when, through the influence of fellow Boy Scout Paul Siple (Douglass it was who had introduced Siple to Byrd), he became an (unpaid) assistant in the preparation of USAS 1939-41. On July 1, 1939, he was taken onto the books of the expedition, as dog driver and assistant meteorologist, eventually boarding the *North Star* bound for West Base and the 1940 winter. On July 26, 1940, during the winter-over, Douglass walked out of the base. He was presumed to have killed himself, but 44 hours later he showed up, "a weird, shuffling, half-frozen wraith of a figure." He lost a toe. On Jan. 12, 1941, he threatened suicide again, and had to be locked up on the *Bear*. He soon recovered, and was cleared for duty (details of the case can be found in the reports by Siple, Vernon Boyd, and the medical board of the three expedition doctors). Douglass also became attached to a Malemute husky named Lucky, who had been born on the base, but whose paws were wrecked in a crevasse fall. However, on his return to the USA, he and Lucky did the Antarctic lecture circuit together, but were eventually separated. On Jan. 5, 1943, at the age of 40, Malcolm joined the Army as a private, serving as an Army ski instructor at Camp Hale, in Colorado, and who should he find there, serving in the K-9 Corps, but Lucky. Together he and Lucky moved on to a camp in Montana, which is where Lucky stayed while Malcolm transferred to bases in Oregon, California, and Alaska. He found out that Lucky was to be shot, so arranged with his former commanding officer to buy the dog at auction, for as much as $300 if necessary, and Lt. James Patnode, aged 25, agreed to be Malcolm's proxy bidder. By strange coincidence, Lucky sold for $300, and Malcolm took possession. However, Lt. Patnode had only paid $7.50 for the dog, and this all came out, resulting in the officer being cashiered. But Malcolm got his money back, and Lucky went to Malcolm's mother's home, in East Orange. After the war Malcolm's Antarctic gold medal was reduced to bronze because

of "moral turpitude," and he returned to East Orange, never married, and lived at 21A Melmore Gardens, becoming the head of the East Orange Veterans Housing Project. On Sept. 22, 1951, police found a car parked 100 feet from the Flatbrookville Road, in Wallpack, near East Orange. There was a hose, one end of which was in the exhaust pipe, and the other end was inside the car. Malcolm was inside the car too, dead. His suicide note mentioned his money problems, and also requested that his body be sent to the Mayo Clinic for research into migraine headaches.

Douguet, Max-Henri-Jacques. b. July 16, 1903, Port-Launay, France. Naval officer, hydrographer and cartographer, who was in Greenland in 1932-33. He was in Antarctica, as commander of the *Commandant Charcot* during the French Polar Expeditions of 1948-51. He was later an admiral, on the committee for national defense, and died in 1989. His biography, *Amiral Max H. Douguet*, was written by René G. Hervieu, in 1994.

Douilliet, Victor-Pierre-Joseph. b. Jan. 31, 1804, Paris. Pilot on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He was left at hospital in Bourbon on the way to back to France in 1840.

Mount Doumani. 85°49' S, 137°38' W. A prominent mountain rising to 3240 m, between Johns Glacier and Kansas Glacier, at the N side of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for George Doumani.

Doumani, George Alexander. b. April 26, 1929, Acre, Palestine. American geologist many times in Antarctica. He worked for Shell and Aramco in the 1950s, often in Saudi Arabia. He was geologist and seismologist at Byrd Station, 1958-59, was on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of Feb. 1959, and wintered-over at Byrd that year (1959). He was part of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. In 1960-61 and again in 1961-62 he was in the Horlick Mountains. In 1962-63 he was at Mount Weaver, and in 1964-65 was back in the Horlick Mountains. In 1985 he married Anne Davenport, and from 1985 to 1987 was director of the Peace Corps in Yemen.

Doumani Peak. 77°07' S, 126°03' W. A subsidiary peak, rising to 2675 m, on the S slopes of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for George Doumani.

Île Doumer *see* **Doumer Island**

Isla Doumer *see* **Doumer Island**

Mount Doumer *see* **Doumer Hill**

Doumer Hill. 64°51' S, 63°34' W. A snow-covered, pyramidal peak, rising to 515 m (the British say 510 m, and the Chileans say 508 m), it is the highest point on Doumer Island, off the SE part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1952, on the *John Biscoe*. They named it Mount Doumer, in association with the island, and it appear as such on Frank Hunt's 1952 chart of that survey. ArgAE 1952-53 called it Monte Capitán, and it appears as such on their 1953 chart. Following another RN Hydrographic Survey unit survey in 1956-57, it was renamed Doumer Hill by UK-APC, on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines changed their name too, to Monte López. *See also* **Stokes Hill**.

Doumer Island. 64°51' S, 63°34' W. An island, 7 km long and 3 km wide, at the SW entrance to Neumayer Channel, between the S portions of Wiencke Island and Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is surmounted by Doumer Hill, and Cape Kemp forms the SW tip of the island, that SW coast being made up of high ice cliffs, inaccessible from the sea. The extreme NE of the island is low, rocky, accessible, and ice-free in summer. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted in 1904-05 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Doumer, for Paul Doumer (1857-1932), president of the French Chamber of Deputies, and (later) president of France, 1931-32. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart as Doumer Island, but on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it is misspelled as Doumier Island. It was surveyed again by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944. US-ACAN accepted the name Doumer Island in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Doumer, and on a 1953 Argentine chart misspelled as Isla Doumier, but the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Isla Doumer.

Dourille, Jean-Baptiste-Paul. b. June 24, 1823, Valence. Cabin boy on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

[1]**The *Dove***. A 58-ton square-sterned British smack, built in Ipswich in 1807, and owned by Daniel Bennett & Sons, of London. In the 1818-19 season she was commanded by George Powell in the South Seas (he had taken command on Aug. 19, 1818) on a major sealing expedition, going to South Georgia. She arrived back in London on July 19, 1819. She was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, commanded by John Wright. On George Powell's sealing expedition to the South Shetlands, for the 1821-22 season, she was commanded by John Wright (Powell skippered the *Eliza*). With the *James Monroe* under American Nat Palmer, Powell's expedition discovered the South Orkneys on Dec. 6, 1821. She was back in the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season, again under Wright. She got back to London on June 20, 1823, with 2100 sealskins. Her skipper from 1823 to 1826 (although not in Antarctic waters) was David Rankin (q.v.).

[2]**The *Dove***. A whale catcher working for the *Tioga* in the South Orkneys in 1912-13.

[3]**The *Dove***. British yacht, skippered by Larry Tyler, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

Estrecho Dove *see* **Dove Channel**

Dove Channel. 60°44' S, 45°35' W. A narrow marine channel, running NW-SE, and bisecting the Oliphant Islands, between the 2 larger islands on the N and the main group of smaller islands and rocks on the S, 0.6 km S of Gourlay Peninsula (the SE tip of Signy Island), in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and named by them as Dove Strait, for either George Powell's sealing vessel of the early 1820s, or the whale catcher of 1912-13. It appears as such on their charts of 1933 and 1934. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Estrecho Dove (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Due to its small size, UK-APC accepted the name Dove Channel on on March 31, 1955, and ACAN followed suit that year.

Dove Strait *see* **Dove Channel**

Mount Dover. 83°46' S, 55°50' W. Rising to 1645 m, it surmounts the SE end of Gale Ridge, where that ridge abuts the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for James H. Dover, USGS geologist with the Patuxent Range field party in 1962-63. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Dovers. 70°13' S, 65°52' E. An Australian refuge hut on the Farley Massif, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named for Bob Dovers.

Cape Dovers. 66°29' S, 97°08' E. A prominent cape fronting the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 8 km S of Henderson Island, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson for George Dovers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Dovers. 70°08' S, 64°59' E. A high, exposed brown rock ridge with a very steep N face, it trends E-W, and rises to 2027 m, 3 km NW of Mount Dwyer, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. First seen from the Stinear Nunataks in 1954 by Bob Dovers' ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA for him. Its position was plotted in Dec. 1955 by Rob Lacey while part of the ANARE Southern Party led by John Béchervaise. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Dovers, George Harris Serjeant. b. 1887, Bombala, NSW, son of William Anthony Dovers and his wife Harriet Elizabeth D. Curry. He was a surveyor with the Commonwealth Government Office in Sydney when he became cartographer and surveyor on AAE 1911-14. In 1916 he married Ursula Dabbs. He died on July 7, 1971, in St. Leonards, Sydney. He was the father of Bob Dovers.

Dovers, Robert George "Bob." b. May 6, 1921, son of George Dovers (*see* above) and his wife Ursula Dorothy Dabbs, and brother of the future Admiral Bill Dovers, he was also a surveyor and cartographer. After fighting as a com-

mando in World War II, he joined the first ANARE party that went to Heard Island (53°S), as 2nd-in-command for the winter of 1948. He spent 6 months surveying on Macquarie Island in 1949-1950, and in 1951-52 was an observer, surveyor, and dog-handler on loan to the French Polar Expedition, in Adélie Land, wintering-over at Pointe Géologie after the fire at the main base. He led the ANARE that set up Mawson Station, 1953-55, leading the first wintering-over party there in 1954. His wife, Wilma, had a glacier named for her (*see* **Wilma Glacier**). He died on Dec. 10, 1981, in Sydney.

Dovers Glacier *see* **Mulebreen**

Dovers Nunatak *see* **Dovers Peak**

Dovers Peak. 69°42' S, 64°26' E. Also called Dovers Nunatak. Rising to 2030 m in the W part of the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by Bob Dovers' ANARE Southern Party in 1954, and named by ANCA for him. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Dovizio *see* **Dovizio Rock**

Islote Dovizio *see* **Dovizio Rock**

Dovizio Rock. 62°27' S, 59°43' W. A rock off Spark Point, in the NW entrance to Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1948-49, who named it Islote Dovizio, after Sgt. Dovizio, a member of the expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the translated name on May 11, 2005. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dovzboen *see* **Lay-brother Rock**

Dow, Steven Thomas "Steve." b. July 28, 1968, Colchester, Essex, son of Leslie Thomas Dow and his wife Edith A. Seeley. BAS plumber who, on his way south for his first Antarctic assignment, a summer-over at Halley Bay Station, was offered a winter-over instead at Rothera Station, in 1992. He wintered-over again at Rothera in 1993, and then spent a third winter at Halley Bay Station in 1994.

Dow Nunatak. 75°01' S, 136°14' W. A small, relatively isolated nunatak, 5.5 km NW of Mount Sinha, in the SW part of McDonald Heights, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Charles R. Dow, glaciologist at Byrd, 1969-70.

Dow Peak. 71°03' S, 163°04' E. A peak, 3 km ESE of Mount Sturm, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 (which was working in northern Victoria Land that season) for its senior geologist, John A.S. Dow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969. Mr. Dow later lived for years in Australia, retiring in 2005.

Mount Dowie. 70°42' S, 66°00' E. A ridge-like mountain, about 6 km long, which rises to a central crest, 6 km W of Mount Hollingshead, in the N part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party in Jan. 1957, and named by ANCA for Donald Alexander "Don" Dowie (b. Sept. 24, 1917, Adelaide), medical officer at Mawson Station in 1956. He also built the new aircraft hangar there that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. Dr. Dowie had fought as a pilot in the Malayan campaign, during World War II, and was the first Australian to be taken prisoner of war by the Japanese. He was still alive in 2004.

Mount Dowling. 72°31' S, 98°03' W. A small mountain overlooking the S coast of Thurston Island, 21 km E of Von der Wall Point, in the Walker Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966, and originally plotted in 72°27' S, 98°08' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Forrest Leroy Dowling (b. 1934), University of Wisconsin geophysicist at Byrd Station in 1960-61, there to make weather observations and other scientific studies under a grant from the NSF, and who was on the Byrd Station-South Pole Traverse of that season. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Downer Glacier. 66°58' S, 56°25' E. About 26 km long, it flows E into the Edward VIII Ice Shelf, just N of Wilma Glacier. Part of the glacier was mapped by ANARE in 1954 during Bob Dovers' sledge journey to Edward VIII Bay, and it was photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Sgt. Graham Kent Downer (b. Feb. 26, 1929), RAAF, electrical and instrument fitter at Mawson Station in 1958. He operated the camera on many aerial photographic missions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The feature was originally plotted in 66°57' S, 56°17' E, but it has since been re-plotted.

The Downfall. 64°48' S, 62°23' W. A peak, rising to about 1500 m, between the heads of Arago Glacier and Woodbury Glacier, at the base of Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base O in Aug. 1956. They hoped to traverse a trail from Orel Ice Fringe to the Forbidden Plateau, but got as far as the very steep drop on the E side of this mountain, and could go no farther. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and mapped in 1959 by FIDS cartographers, from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Downham, Noel Yorston. b. Dec. 19, 1934, Notty Ash, Liverpool, son of post office telegraphist Albert David Downham and his wife Emily Esther Yorston (Yorston is a Shetlands name). He was working in an insurance company in Liverpool when he was drafted into the Army at 18, into the Service Corps, as a clerk, and then seconded to Military Intelligence, serving 3 months in Austria and 15 months in Trieste, screening refugees. A sergeant while still only 18, and a staff sergeant at 19, in 1955 he went to work for the Kenyan Police, fighting the Mau Mau as head of Tracker Combat Team #2, out of Mwega. By 1959 he had had several bouts of malaria, and left Kenya for a trip through East Africa, down to Cape Town. He had heard of FIDS, and, being a natural, applied, came back to Britain, was accepted, took a crash course in meteorology, and, in Nov. 1959, sailed from Southampton on the *Shackleton*, to Montevideo, via Tristan da Cunha, and then on to winter-over at Base G in 1960 as a met observer, and at Base D in 1961, as a general assistant. When he left in 1962 he traveled through South America, and then returned to Britain via Spain. He was back in Antarctica, as leader at Base D in the winter of 1963, and at Base E in 1964. He went to agricultural school in North Wales, learned sheep shearing, and moved to Canada in 1967, married Geoff Renner's sister, Barbara in 1970, and became reeve of the county of Smoky Lake, Alberta.

Downham Peak. 64°17' S, 58°54' W. A pyramidal rock peak rising to 535 m on the S side of the mouth of Sjögren Glacier, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by ground surveys conducted by Fids (including Noel Downham) from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Downie Ridge. 62°58' S, 60°44' W. A geothermally heated ridge trending WSW from the S end of Stonethrow Ridge, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It is the site of Antarctic Specially Protected Area #140 (sub-site E). Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for Roderick H. Downie, BAS environmental manager since 1997, who researched and wrote the Antarctic Special Management Area plan for Deception Island.

Downing, Arthur "Jack." b. 1893, Buffalo, NY, son of English immigrants carpenter Harry Downing and his wife Jennie. When Jack was a little lad the family moved to Butte, Mont., where Harry got work as a builder. Jack went back to England, and served 3 years as an apprentice to shipmasters James Boyd & Son, in Cornwall. He then served on the *Madagascar* and the *Dalhanna*, and was involved briefly in the coastal trade around Australia. He was working on the *Aurora* as a casual laborer when that ship was being refitted in Sydney, and was taken on as able seaman for BITE 1914-17. He served with the NZ Expeditionary Force in Europe during World War I. Just as Jack was heading to Antarctica, his brother Norman was leaving the USA for Britain, to study medicine at the University of London. Harry, the father, died in Montana in 1937. Jack's fate is unknown (to this author, anyway).

Downs Cone. 75°50°S, 116°16' W. One of several small cones, or cone remnants, along the SW side of Toney Mountain, 5 km WSW of Boeger Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Bill S. Downs, USN, air controlman at Williams Field, 1969-70 and 1970-71. He had also wintered-over at Little America in 1958.

Downs Nunatak. 69°36' S, 66°40' W. Rising to about 1000 m, between Garcie Peaks and Webb Peak, SW of Fleming Glacier, on Crescent Scarp, on the Fallières Coast, on the W

coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and again by USN in 1966. BAS surveyed it in 1970-73. Named by US-ACAN for Bobby G. Downs, USN, cook at Palmer Station for the winter of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cape Downshire *see* **Downshire Cliffs**

Downshire Cliffs. 71°37' S, 170°36' E. A line of precipitous basalt cliffs rising to 2000 m above the Ross Sea, they form much of the E side of Adare Peninsula, along the coast of northern Victoria Land. At the request of Crozier, Ross named part of them as Cape Downshire, for Crozier's friend, Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, 3rd Marquess of Downshire (1788-1845). Modern historians could not find this cape, so they re-applied the name to the entire cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the new naming in 1966.

Downstream Bravo Camp. 84°01' S, 155°00' W. Also known as Downstream B Camp. American camp on Whillans Ice Stream (then known as Ice Stream B), in Marie Byrd Land. *See also* **Upstream B Camp** and **Upstream C Camp**.

Glaciar Doyle *see* **Doyle Glacier**

Doyle Glacier. 66°00' S, 65°18' W. Flows to the Graham Coast on both sides of Prospect Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially, and Fids from Base J surveyed it from the ground. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (i.e., Doyle was his last name) (1859-1930), Scottish physician, the first British person to make a full day's journey on skis, in March 1893 (not in Antarctica). Doyle also wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories, as well as many novels, including (his best) *Rodney Stone*. It appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Doyle Point. 65°53' S, 54°52' E. Between Cape Batterbee and Cape Borley, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson as Stuart Doyle Point, for Stuart Doyle (1887-1945), Australian movie magnate who helped Frank Hurley process the expedition's movies. The name was later shortened, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1953.

Drabanten *see* **Drabanten Nunatak**

Drabanten Nunatak. 73°54' S, 5°55' W. An isolated nunatak, W of Urfjell Cliffs, and about 16 km W of Tunga Spur, in the southernmost part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Drabanten (i.e., "the satellite"). US-ACAN accepted the name Drabanten Nunatak in 1966.

Drabek Peak. 71°05' S, 166°37' E. Rising to 2090 m, 10 km N of Anare Pass, and 14 km W of Redmond Bluff, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles M. Drabek, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1964-65 and 1967-68.

Drachenschwanzhügel. 73°29' S, 167°15' E. The hill next E of Tiger Hill, in the SW area of Spatulate Ridge, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Draeger. 71°09' S, 163°54' E. Rising to 1690 m, in the NW part of the Posey Range, in the Bowers Mountains, it overlooks from the E the junction of Smithson Glacier with Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ernest J. Draeger, USN, chief radioman at McMurdo in the winter of 1967.

Dragash Point. 62°26' S, 59°48' W. A rocky point, forming the S extremity of Dee Island, 890 m NNW of Agüedo Point, and 1.06 km NE of Brusen Point, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Dragash Voyvoda, in northern Bulgaria.

Caleta Drago *see* **Caleta Mazzei**

Dragoman Glacier. 63°01' S, 62°32' W. It flows SE for 2.6 km, from the SE slopes of the Imeon Ridge, SE of Zavet Saddle and S of the summit of Mount Foster, and enters Ivan Asen Cove, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town in western Bulgaria.

The *Dragon*. A 168-ton brig, registered in Liverpool in 1804, and in 1819 sold to some British persons in Chile. Under the command of Capt. Andrew Macfarlane, she sailed from Valparaíso on Sept. 12, 1820, bound for the South Shetlands, for the 1820-21 sealing season. She met the *Cora* off Desolation Island on Dec. 16, 1820. The vessel may also have made a landing on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Landings**) in early 1821. The expedition took at least 5000 fur seals in 7 weeks.

Caleta Dragón *see* **Dragon Cove**

Dragon Beach. 62°28' S, 60°08' W. A broad area, strewn with boulders and gravel, flanking Dragon Cove (hence the name), and extending up to about 10 m above sea level, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. To the N it ascends to the Williams Point platform, to the S it is bounded by an ice ramp, and to the W it rises onto the flank of Gargoyle Bastion. The beach is a major source of petrified wood, which is abundantly strewn over the area. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dragon Cove. 62°28' S, 60°07' W. Immediately SE of Williams Point, on the NE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Dragon*. US-ACAN accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008. The Chileans and the Argentines both call it Caleta Dragón.

Dragon fish. *Prionodraco evansii*. Coastal fish of Antarctica.

Dragon Glacier. 62°07' S, 58°22' W. An outlet glacier from Kraków Dome, to the N of Wawel Hill, between that hill and Smok Hill, at Martel Inlet, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the legendary "Dragon of Krakow" killed by Prince Krak (*see* **Krak Glacier**). The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

The Dragons Back. 80°23' S, 28°33' W. A mostly ice-free ridge, rising to 1315 m (the British say 1015 m) E of Stratton Glacier, in the W part of the La Grange Nunataks, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by the RN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for the spikes on the ridge crest that give the illusion of a dragon. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Dragons Lair Névé. 85°51' S, 154°00' W. A névé of about 25 sq miles, in the Hays Mountains. It is bounded by Mount Griffith, Mount Pulitzer, Taylor Ridge, and Vaughan Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. During Nov. 1987, the névé was the camp site of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party, and they named it. Surrounded by peaks, including the dragon-shaped Mount Pulitzer, the name is a natural. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Dragon's Mouth *see* **Neptunes Bellows**

Dragons Teeth. 63°15' S, 58°40' W. A small group of black, tooth-shaped rocks in water, rising to an elevation of about 100 m above sea level, off the NE part of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. In 1956-57, FIDASE not only photoraphed this feature aerially, they also surveyed it from the ground. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Dientes de Dragón (which means the same thing). It appears on a 1966 U.S. chart as Dragons Tooth.

Dragons Tooth *see* **Dragons Teeth**

Dragor Hill. 63°54' S, 59°31' W. Rising to 748 m, E of Whitecloud Glacier, 7.85 km SE of Nikyup Point, 2.85 km S of Almond Point, and 1.85 km WNW of Borovan Knoll, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the town of Dragor, in southern Bulgaria.

Mount Dragovan. 77°23' S, 160°43' E. Rising to 2360 m, W of Wreath Valley, it is the highest summit in the Apocalypse Peaks, in the W part of that group, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for astronomer Mark W. Dragovan, who, in 1986, collaborated with Yerkes Observatory engineer Robert J. Pernic to build a telescope to observe the early formation of structure in the universe. He spent 9 field seasons at Pole Station's Center for Astrophysical Research, between 1988 and 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Pasaje Drake *see* **Drake Passage**

Paso Drake *see* **Drake Passage**

Drake, Francis Randall Hugo "Franky." b. Nov. 8, 1878, Dover, Kent, but raised in Greenwich, son of Lt. Charles Edward Drake, RN, and his wife Mary Ann Godden. He joined the RN in 1896, became a clerk, was promoted in 1899 to assistant paymaster, and served on the *Pelorus* during the South African War. In 1901 he was transferred to the *Diana*, later that year to the *Implacable*, then the *Blake*, and in 1902 to the *Research*. In 1905 he joined the *Drake*, as clerk to the flag secretary, and on March 6, 1908 was placed on the retired list. He was assistant paymaster and meteorologist on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13, as well as being secretary to the expedition. Not a member of Scott's shore party, he remained on the ship under the command of Lt. Harry Pennell, as the ship cruised to the north after dropping Scott's party at McMurdo Sound. After the expedition he re-enlisted in the Navy, as a paymaster, and served on several ships during World War I. In 1915 he married Winifred Mary Gifford at St. George Hanover Square, in London, and in 1917 he became fleet paymaster. His marriage came to an end in the divorce court in 1926 (she sued him). He was a naval paymaster commander by then, and on Nov. 8, 1928 was promoted to captain and placed on the retired list again. In 1929 he took ship from Southampton, bound for Algiers, later returning to Britain and dying in Brighton on Oct. 17, 1936.

Drake Glacier. 61°56' S, 58°05' W. A large glacier between False Round Point and Glass Point, facing the Drake Passage, at Corsair Bight, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) (they named Corsair Bight for Drake as well).

Drake Head. 69°13' S, 158°15' E. A headland forming the W side of the entrance to Davies Bay, in Oates Land. Discovered by Harry Pennell in the *Terra Nova*, in Feb. 1911, during BAE 1910-13, and named by him for Francis R.H. Drake (q.v.). Photographed in Feb. 1959, during an ANARE expedition here led by Phil Law on the *Magga Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Drake Icefall. 79°46' S, 83°50' W. An icefall, 3 km wide, between the Soholt Peaks and the Edson Hills, it flows eastward from the Polar Plateau to join the general flow of Union Glacier through the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Benjamin Drake IV, geologist and member of the party.

Drake Nunatak. 85°17' S, 89°20' W. Rising to 1935 m, at the base of the Bermel Escarpment, 1.5 km E of Elliott Nunatak, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford of the USGS Thiel Mountains Survey Party of 1961-61, for Avery Ala Drake, Jr. (b. Jan. 17, 1927, Kansas City), geologist on the *Glacier* to Thurston Island, in 1960-61, during the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition. Mr. Drake was with USGS from 1952 to 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Drake Passage. Centers on 58°00' S, 70°00' W, but stretches over the 60th degree of southern latitude. It is the 1000-km stretch of water that latitudinally separates South America and the Falklands to the N from the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands to the S, and longitudinally connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. The average depth of water is 11,000 feet, but the southern boundaries can reach up (down) to 15,600 feet. Sir Francis Drake discovered it in Sept. 1585, and it was named for him, even though he did not sail through the passage, that honor first going to a Flemish expedition led by Willen Cornelis-zoon Schouten (1580-1625). Some say it was named Mar Magallanes at one point (named after Magellan), and Mar de Drake. Arctowksi, in 1899, refers to it as the Antarctic Strait, and later as Canal Antarctique. De Gerlache, during BelgAE 1897-99, referred to it as Détroit de Drake (which means the Drake Strait), and Nordenskjöld, during SwedAE 1901-04, refers to it as Drakesund or Drake Sundet (both names meaning the Drake Sound), and even Drake-Sond. Hugh Robert Mill refers to it in his 1905 book as Drake Strait, and it appears that way on a 1930 British chart. By 1907, Dr. Karl Fricker, the German geologist, was pushing for Drake Strait to be the officially accepted name, but other geological voices felt that, given the width of the feature, Drake Sea would be more appropriate. David Ferguson, in 1921, calls it Drake's Strait. There was a certain amount of overlapping between the Drake Passage (by whatever name) and the Scotia Sea, and in the 1920s and 1930s it was candidly being called Drake Sea, but British charts of 1932 and 1934 both show it as Drake Passage, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, defined as "bounded on the N by the latitude of Cape Horn, on the E by the meridian of 55°W longitude, and on the S by the South Shetland Islands." It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Pasaje Drake, on Argentine charts of 1946 and 1947 as Pasaje de Drake, and Pasaje de Drake was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, even though the Argentines today call it Pasaje Drake. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Paso Drake, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, there is a 1948 Chilean reference to it Mar de Cochrane, named after Adm. Sir Thomas Cochrane (1775-1860), RN, the 10th Earl of Dundonald, and first commander-in-chief of the Chilean Navy, 1818-23, but this name did not catch on. There is also a 1948 reference to it as Paso de Drake, and a 1950 reference as Estrecho Drake. There is a 1951 reference to it as Mar de Piedrabuena, named after Comandante Piedrabuena (*see* **Forrestal Range**). Again, this name did not catch on. It appears on a 1953 Argentine map as Mar de Hoces (named after Francisco de Hoces, the 16th-century navigator—*see* **The *San Lesmes***), and on another one from that year as Pasaje de Hoces. On a 1957 Argentine chart, the passage has been divided into Drake Norte and Drake Sur. US-ACAN, apparently, remains silent on the subject of the Drake Passage.

Drake Sea *see* **Drake Passage**

Drake Strait *see* **Drake Passage**

Drake Sundet *see* **Drake Passage**

The *Drakensburg*. South African ship which relieved not only Sanae Station but also Georg von Neumayer Station as well, in 1990-91.

Drakesund *see* **Drake Passage**

Cape Drakon. 68°55' S, 77°54' E. About 2.5 km SE of the easternmost point of Torckler Island, it forms the northern of the 2 arms of Macey Peninsula, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Drakon. ANCA translated the name on March 7, 1991.

Massif Drakon. 73°25' S, 61°52' E. A massif N of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mys Drakon *see* **Cape Drakon**

Dralfa Point. 64°27' S, 63°05' W. A point forming the N extremity of Thompson Peninsula, on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, about 26 km SSE of Cape Grönland, and 18.6 km NW of Ryswyck Point. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the town of Dralfa, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Drama Glacier. 78°43' S, 84°16' W. A glacier, 10 km long and 1.5 km wide, on the E side of the southern Sentinel Range, N of Carey Glacier, E of the ENE ridge of Mount Landolt, and SE of Kornicker Glacier, it flows ENE to join the Rutford Ice Stream, NE of Long Peak, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Drama, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Drangov Peak. 62°33' S, 59°38' W. A peak rising to 430 m in the SE extremity of Breznik Heights, 450 m SE of Vratsa Peak, 1.4 km E by S of the highest point on Viskyar Ridge, 2.3 km W of Fort Point, 400 m N of Ziezi Peak, and 2.3 km NE of Sartorius Point, it overlooks Musala Glacier to the N and Targovishte Glacier to the SW, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Col. Boris Drangov (1872-1917), a renowned Bulgarian military commander and warfare pedagogue.

Dråpane *see* **Dråpane Nunataks**

Dråpane Nunataks. 73°46' S, 5°03' W. A group of nunataks close N of Urnosa Spur, in Uhligberga, in the N part of Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Dråpane (i.e., "the droplets"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dråpane Nunataks in 1966.

Draves Island *see* **Draves Point**

Draves Point. 66°04' S, 101°04' E. The most westerly point on Booth Peninsula, 0.5 km N of the E part of Thomas Island, in the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Enderby Land. The prevailing belief at the time being that the W part of Booth Island was itself a separate island (this belief came from an erroneous analysis of the air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47), that part was named Draves Island by US-ACAN in 1956, for Dale Draves, machinist's mate from Los Angeles, who was on David Bunger's flights during OpHJ 1946-47. SovAE 1956-57 found that it was part of Booth Island, and in 1961, US-ACAN re-defined it. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Drawwater, Benjamin. b. ca. 1748. On Jan. 7, 1772 he joined the *Resolution* as Surgeon Patten's 2nd mate for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was promoted to surgeon after the voyage, and served on a few more ships before retiring in 1783, to practice medicine in Eastwood, Notts. On Oct. 5, 1785, at Greasley, Notts, he married Dorothy Toplis, and in 1801 started up a practice in Mansfield. He died on June 2, 1815.

Dread Point *see* **Renier Point**

Dreadnought Point. 64°00' S, 57°48' W. A prominent rocky point on the W side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1953. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the bows of Dreadnought ships that it somewhat resembles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Dream Island. 64°44' S, 64°14' W. An island, 1.5 km SE of Cape Monaco, and W of Wylie Bay, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the area of Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit together with Fids from Base N in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because among the island's natural features are a cave, a waterfall (in summer, at least), with mossy patches and grass (*Deschampsia antarctica*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Dreary Isthmus. 78°12' S, 165°17' E. A low, narrow neck of land, or isthmus, that joins the base of Brown Peninsula to the low morainal area N of Mount Discovery, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1999, in keeping with the dark and gloomy aspect of the feature. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Dreatin Glacier. 63°54' S, 58°41' W. A glacier, 12 km long and 7.5 km wide, on the NE side of the Detroit Plateau, SW of the Znepole Ice Piedmont, and N of Aitkenhead Glacier, it drains the area SW of Mount Bradley and N of Tuff Nunatak, and flows southeastward into Prince Gustav Channel, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Dreatin, in western Bulgaria.

Drei Schwestern. 73°19' S, 161°06' E. A feature of unknown type, SE of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("three sisters"). Unfortunately, we get little guidance from the gazetteers.

Mount Dreikanter *see* **Dreikanter Head**

Dreikanter Head. 76°53' S, 162°30' E. A dark headland, rising to about 500 m, between Lion Island and Cape Retreat, and between the mouths of Hunt Glacier and Marston Glacier, on the W coast of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. It is separated by a small glacier from the N side of the Kar Plateau. It looks triangular from the SE (dreikantig means "three-edged" in German), hence the name given by BAE 1910-13, who also charted it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. It is reported that the Russians call it Mount Dreikanter, which seems doubtful.

Drenta Bluff. 63°40' S, 58°25' W. An ice-covered bluff, rising to 1076 m, and forming the S extremity of the Louis Philippe Plateau, on the N side of Benz Pass, 1.64 km N by W of Gigen Peak, 13.5 km SE of Mount Ignatiev, and 6.62 km SW of Smin Peak, it surmounts Verdikal Gap to the W and Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the ENE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Drenta, in northern Bulgaria.

Drescher Bank. 71°24' S, 13°12' W. A bank off the Princess Martha Coast, with a least depth of 200 m. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for Heinz Eberhard Drescher (1944-1983), biologist from the Alfred Wegener Institute in Germany, who conducted marine and polar mammal research. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Drescher died in a helicopter crash.

Drescher Camp. 72°53' S, 19°10' W. West German summer-only base opened in Oct. 1986, at Drescher Inlet, on the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. There was an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 20 m. The camp was closed during the 1989-90 season, and removed, the process continuing into the 1990-91 summer.

Drescher Inlet. 72°52' S, 19°25' W. A Weddell Sea inlet in the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, off the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named for Heinz Eberhard Drescher (*see* **Drescher Bank**). The Germans call it Dreschereisfrontkerbe.

Dreschereisfrontkerbe *see* **Drescher Inlet**

Dreschhoff Peak. 78°01' S, 161°05' E. The mountain next SE of Mount Blackwelder, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for physicist Gisela A.M. Dreschhoff, of the Space Technology Center, at the University of Kansas, who conducted radioactivity surveys and other field work in various parts of Antarctica, including Victoria Land, for 11 field seasons between 1976 and 1989.

Drew Cove. 66°20' S, 110°30' E. Indents the W side of Mitchell Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948, during OpW. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for chief construction electrician John W. Drew, USN, at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Mount Drewry. 84°27' S, 167°21' E. A prominent, block-like mountain, rising to 2190 m on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, between Bingley Glacier and Cherry Icefall, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and roughly mapped by Shackleton's party as he pushed toward the Pole. He was abeam this mountain on Dec. 13, 1908, but apparently did not name it, which does not sound like Shackleton at all. Named by US-ACAN in 1986, for David Drewry. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Drewry, David John. b. Sept. 22, 1947, Grimsby, Lincs. Glaciologist. In 1968, while a student at London University, he went on an expedition to Greenland. After summering in Antarctica in 1969-70 and 1971-72, he was awarded his PhD from Cambridge, in polar geophysics, in 1973, the year he joined the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), in Cambridge. He had also returned to Greenland in 1972. He was back in Antarctica in 1974-75, 1977-78 (as base leader, leading the 5th season of the SPRI/NSF studies started by Gordon Robin), and 1978-79 (as base leader). He spent many northern summer seasons in Greenland. In 1984 he became director of SPRI, and from 1987 to 1994 was director of BAS. He was at James Ross Island in Jan. and Feb. 1989, collecting geological samples. On Nov. 1, 1999 he became vice chancellor of Hull University.

Drewry Ice Stream. 75°40' S, 73°00' W. Flows SW from the area around Haggerty Peak (between the Behrendt Mountains and Mount Hassage) until it joins Evans Ice Stream in about 76°W, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Mapped from 1997 satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 4, 2004, for David Drewry. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2005.

Dreyer, Gustav. Ship's carpenter, he served on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12. He was in the Navy during World War I.

Cabo Dreyfus. 62°32' S, 60°49' W. A cape marking the extreme N point of Barclay Bay, about 5 km SSW of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Iván Dreyfus Viera, engineer with the Chilean Air Force, who was on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1948-49. The Argentines call it Cabo Scesa.

Kap Dreyfus *see* **Cape Well-met**

Lednik Driackogo. 74°09' S, 67°17' E. A glacier, NW of the bluff the Russians call

Obryv Zigzag, near the head of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Cabo Driencourt *see* **Driencourt Point**

Cap Driencourt *see* **Driencourt Point**

Cape Driencourt *see* **Driencourt Point**

Pointe Driencourt *see* **Driencourt Point**

Driencourt Point. 64°12' S, 62°31' W. A point, 10 km SE of Claude Point, on the W coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Driencourt, for Joseph-Fernand-Ludovic Driencourt (known as Ludovic Driencourt) (1858-1940), hydrographic enginer who advised on the hydrographic equipment used on the expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906, but it appears on Matha and Rey's map of 1908 as Cap Driencourt. It appears as Cape Driencourt on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Cabo Driencourt on a 1949 Argentine chart, the latter name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The feature was later called Driencourt Point in English, and, as such, was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Drifter Cirque. 76°35' S, 161°02' E. A minor feeder to the Fry Glacier, between Mount Schmidtman and Mount Nabb, at the NE end of Eastwind Ridge, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The iceflow from Eastwind Ridge is insufficient to carry surface moraine away into Fry Glacier, and moraines lie in the cirque in a tangled eddy. After considering the name Eddy Cirque, NZ-APC accepted the name Drifter Cirque. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 15, 2008.

Drigalski *see* **Drygalski**

Drillhole Spur. 77°25' S, 164°20' E. A very isolated spur off Cape Bernacchi, McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on June 29, 1989.

Drinkwater Pond. 62°39' S, 61°08' W. A small lake on the central plateau at the head of a stream feeding a coastal lagoon, about 0.8 km E of Point Smellie, at President Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993 because this pond provided drinking water for the BAS scientific field party there in 1990-91. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Drinov Peak. 62°57' S, 62°29' W. Rising to 1630 m, 3.5 km NNE of Antim Peak, 1.9 km N of Slatina Peak, and 1.8 km SW of Mount Pisgah, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. It overlooks Ovech Glacier to the SE, Vetrino Glacier to the N, Yablanitsa Glacier to the NW, and Chuprene Glacier to the SW. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, after scientist Marin Drinov (1838-1906), co-founder of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Driscoll Glacier. 79°42' S, 83°00' W. A glacier, 21 km long, flowing SE between the Collier Hills and the Buchanan Hills into Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Jerome M. "Jerry" Driscoll, VX-6 administration officer during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Driscoll Island. 76°12' S, 146°50' W. A large but narrow, ice-covered island, 26 km long, in Block Bay, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Partially delineated from air photos taken on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Completely mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lawrence J. Driscoll, Jr. (b. May 22, 1926, Newton, Mass.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1944, and who was bosun's mate on the *Glacier* here in 1961-62. He retired from the Navy in April 1963.

Driscoll Point. 82°59' S, 168°00' E. Forms the E side of the entrance to Wise Bay, and overlooks the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from U.S. air photos taken in 1961, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles Eugene Driscoll, captain of the *Private Joseph F. Merrell* during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63).

Mount Dromedary. 78°19' S, 163°02' E. A hump-shaped mountain, i.e., a mountain with two slightly elevated summits (hence the name), rising to over 2400 m (the New Zealanders say 2926 m), at the NW side of Koettlitz Glacier, about 6 km ENE of Mount Kempe, in the Royal Society Range of southern Victoria Land. First mapped by BNAE 1901-04, and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dromedary Glacier. 78°18' S, 163°19' E. A small alpine glacier occupying a high cirque on the E side of Mount Dromedary, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Originally plotted in 78°23' S, 163°06' E, it has since been replotted.

Halm Drong *see* **Drong Hill**

Drong Hill. 62°35' S, 61°10' W. A double rocky hill, rising to 180 m, in the N extremity of Dospey Heights, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The higher one rises to 180 m, and is 750 m ESE of Essex Point, and 1.8 km N of Start Hill. The lower one, 250 m WSW of the higher one, rises to 160 m, and is 500 m ESE of Essex Point. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, as Halm Drong, for the 6th-century Bulgar ruler, Drong. The name has been translated into English.

Dronning Fabiolafjella *see* **Queen Fabiola Mountains**

Dronning Mary Land *see* **Queen Mary Land**

Dronning Maud Land *see* **Queen Maud Land**

Dronning Maudsfjell *see* **Queen Maud Mountains**

Drøvelen. 72°22' S, 27°35' E. A small nunatak W of the group of rocks the Norwegians call Bollane, at the E side of the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the uvula").

Dru Rock. 66°46' S, 141°35' E. A rocky islet, about 200 m long, SE of Retour Island, between that island and Claquebue Island, in the Curzon Islands, in the area of Cape Découverte. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them at that time as Rocher des Drus, in memory of the scaling of the needle-shaped peaks called Les Drus, on the Mont Blanc massif in the Chamonix Valley, in France. The French mountain is called Aiguille du Dru, but is generally referred to as Les Drus because right at the very top the mountain diverges into 2 peaks, Grande Aiguille du Dru and Petite Aiguille du Dru, one only slightly higher than the other, the 2 being connected by the Brèche du Dru. The N face of the Petite is one of the great north faces in the Alps. US-ACAN accepted the name Dru Rock in 1962. The French have, for their part, discontinued the name.

Drum Rock. 65°14' S, 64°16' W. An insular rock rising to an elevation of 6 m above sea level, between Smooth Island and Grotto Island, on the E edge of the Forge Islands, in the Argentine Islands, to the N of Faraday Station, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named for its shape by BAS personnel at Faraday Station in the 1980s. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1988, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Drummond, Captain. Skipper of the *Hercules*, a London sealer in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Drummond Glacier. 66°40' S, 65°43' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 3 km wide, flowing WNW into the SE part of Darbel Bay, to the S of Hopkins Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Partly surveyed in 1946-47 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as West Balch Glacier. In 1957 FIDS decided that this glacier had no connection with East Balch Glacier (*see* **Balch Glacier**), and renamed it for Sir Jack Cecil Drummond (1891-1952), professor of biochemistry at the University of London, 1922-45, who helped select rations for many expeditions from 1920 to 1940. UK-APC accepted this situation on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart.

Drummond Peak. 77°51' S, 153°58' W. A low, isolated rock peak, 29 km SW of La Gorce Peak, rising above the ice surface of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) Glen Nelson "Bulldog" Drummond, Jr. (b. Feb. 25, 1921, Nettleton, Mo. d. Jan. 15, 2009, Fairfax Co., Va.), USN (1941-69), assistant aerologist on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1959-

62, and later long-time magistrate in Fairfax Co., Va. He was on *Edisto* during OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59).

Drumohar Peak. 63°18' S, 58°41' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 553 m on Astrolabe Island, 3.15 km ENE of Raduil Point, and 1.9 km NNW of Rogach Peak, in Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Drumohar, in western Bulgaria.

Drune Hill. 71°20' S, 68°20' W. A rounded, flat-topped mountain, rising to 673.5 m, about 0.8 km N of Khufu Peak, and separated from it by Khufu Corrie, and about 0.8 km NE of Pearce Dome, at Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island. Named by personnel working in the area, the name was accepted by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, and by US-ACAN in 1999. One's first thought is that it must be relatively easy to figure out why it was so named, but, in fact, it's not.

Drury Nunatak. 69°14' S, 156°58' E. A very distinctive, bare, black, isolated nunatak standing up boldly from the continental ice on the SE side (i.e., the head) of Lauritzen Bay, 2.5 km NW of Reynolds Peak, in Oates Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 20, 1959, by Phil Law's ANARE party from the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Alan Campbell-Drury, photographic officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne. He was on this expedition. He had wintered-over at Heard Island in 1948, as one of the first ANARE expeditioners. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Drury Ridge. 83°39' S, 55°45' W. A mainly snow-covered ridge, rising to 1285 m, and extending W for 14 km from Nelson Peak, W of the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for L. David Drury, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist from East St. Louis, Ill., U.S. representative at Ellsworth Station in 1959-60 (summer) and 1961 (winter). At that point in time it was plotted in 83°39' S, 55°39' W, but the coordinates were corrected by 1969. UK-APC accepted the name, and the new coordinates, on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Rocher des Drus *see* **Dru Rock**

Druzhba Station. 66°43' S, 86°24' E. A temporary Soviet weather station built 191 m above sea level, on the West Ice Shelf, near Mirnyy Station, and open between May and Aug. 1960.

Kupola Druzhby. 70°04' S, 11°40' E. The ice dome occupying the bay the Russians call Bukhta Belaja, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Lake Druzhby. 68°36' S, 78°19' E. A lake in the SE part of the Vestfold Hills, about 3 km E of Ellis Fjord. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Druzhby (i.e., "friendship lake"). The name was translated by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Ozero Druzhby *see* **Lake Druzhby**

Gora Druzhnaja. 82°37' S, 52°20' W. A nunatak or peak immediately W of Worcester Summit, in the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians. In fact, it is so close to Worcester Summit that one is tempted to think it may be the Russian name for that summit.

Druzhnaya Station. 77°32' S, 40°13' W. Soviet scientific camp and summer base dedicated to geological research, which was opened on Dec. 31, 1975, 45 m above sea level on the Filchner Ice Shelf of Queen Maud Land. In 1982, when Druzhnaya II was underway, it became known as Druzhnaya I. It was open every summer until Dec. 25, 1986, when it was destroyed by a massive cave-in on the ice shelf, and calved off with an iceberg into the Weddell Sea. It was soon located by the *Polarstern*, and salvaged by the *Kapitan Kondrat'yev*.

Druzhnaya II Station. 74°30' S, 62°00' W. Soviet scientific station on the Lassiter Coast, on the Ronne Ice Shelf, originally planned for the 1980-81 season, it was opened on Jan. 8, 1982, and was open every summer from then until it was closed, in Feb. 1986.

Druzhnaya III Station. 71°06' S, 10°49' W. Soviet scientific station (really an airbase) near Cape Norvegia, on the Quar Ice Shelf, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, which opened on Jan. 19, 1987, i.e., after Druzhnaya IV opened (the sites for both stations had been negotatiated simultaneously. It just so happened that III opened before IV). It closed in Feb. 1992.

Druzhnaya IV Station. 69°44' S, 73°42' E. Soviet scientific station on Landing Bluff, Sandefjord Ice Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land, 113 km from Progress Station. It opened on Jan. 18, 1987. There were 17 buildings, for a maximum of 50 persons. It closed on April 18, 1995.

Dry Valley *see* **Taylor Valley**

The Dry Valley Drilling Project. Known also as DVDP. 1971-76. Geophysical exploration, geological reconnaissance, and bedrock drilling in the dry valleys north of McMurdo Station, in southern Victoria Land. Carried out by NZ, Japan, and the USA. The first borehole was begun on Jan. 21, 1972. Leon Oliver was chief driller in 1973-74, and drilling superintendent, 1974-75. The goal of the project was to understand better the Cenozoic geologic history of the McMurdo Sound region.

Dry valleys. The general lowering of ice sheet levels at certain times in geological history caused some glaciers to recede and vanish from their valleys, producing dry valleys, or ice-free valleys, as they are sometimes called. Taylor Valley was the first such to be discovered — in 1902, by BNAE 1901-04, and Scott seems to have named them "dry valleys" in 1907 (when he was in between expeditions). That they were reasonably frequent occurrences was only realized by aerial photography during OpW 1947-48. *See* **Arena Valley, Balham Valley, Barwick Valley, Beacon Valley, Bull Pass, Conrow Valley, David Valley, Garwood Valley, King Valley, King-David Junction, McKelvey Valley, Matterhorn Valley, No Name Valley, Olympus Range, Pearse Valley, Taylor Valley, Turnabout Valley, Victoria Valley, Wheeler Valley, Wright Valley**. *See also* **Glaciers**.

Dryanovo Heights. 62°29' S, 59°52' W. Ice-covered heights extending 10 km in a NW-SE direction and 7 km in a NE-SW direction, and rising to over 500 m, in the NW part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Features include Mount Plymouth in the E, Crutch Peaks in the NW, Lloyd Hill in the SW, and Malamir Knoll in the SE. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Dryanovo, in Bulgaria.

Mount Dryfoose. 84°52' S, 169°56' W. A ridge-type mountain, about 3 km long, it has peaks on it rising to more than 1600 m, 5 km E of Mount Daniel, astride the ridge descending NE from the S part of the Lillie Range, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, under Bert Crary, who named it for Lt. Earl D. "Buz" (short for Buzzard) Dryfoose, Jr. (b. Feb. 7, 1929, Springfield, Ill.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1946, and who was in the USNR when he was VX-6 pilot of the R4D-8 nicknamed "Wilshie Duit" during IGY. In 1958-59 he flew Admiral Tyree to the Pole, and the plane was unable to take off again. They had to send in another plane from McMurdo. Buz, who had a 5-year old German shepherd with him at McMurdo in 1958-59, named Utz, retired from the Navy in July 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bahía Drygalski *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Cabo Drygalski. 64°39' S, 60°25' W. A cape, immediately NW of Cape Worsley, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for Erich von Drygalski.

Glaciar Drygalski *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Golfe de Drygalski *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Drygalski, Erich von *see* **von Drygalski, Erich**

Drygalski Automatic Weather Station *see* **Fountain Automatic Weather Station**

Drygalski Barrier *see* **Drygalski Ice Tongue**

Drygalski Basin. 74°50' S, 166°30' E. Submarine feature of the Ross Sea. *See also* **Nordenskjöld Basin**. Named by international agreement in April 1980, in association with the Drygalski Ice Tongue. In Nov. 1995 its name was changed to Von Drygalski Basin, but in June 2003 it was changed back to Drygalski Basin. Originally plotted in 74°45' S, 167°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Drygalski Bay *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Drygalski Berge *see* **Drygalski Mountains**

Drygalski Bucht *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Drygalski Canyon. 69°42' S, 11°30' W. A

canyon out to sea beyond the Princess Martha Coast. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Drygalski Glacier. 64°43' S, 60°44' W. A broad glacier, 28 km long (the Chileans say 24 km long by 13 wide), it flows ESE from Herbert Plateau through a rectangular re-entrant into the Larsen Ice Shelf, at a point immediately N of Sentinel Nunatak, SW of Cape Worsley, and 24 km N of Cape Fairweather, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Von Drygalski Bucht, for Erich von Drygalski. On some of the translations of Nordenskjöld's maps it appears as Golfe de Drygalski, Von Drygalski Bay, Drygalski Bucht, V. Drygalski Bay, and Bahía de Drygalskis (sic). By 1908 the Argentines were referring to it as Bahía Drigalski, and it appears as Drygalski Bay on a British chart of 1921. On his flight of Dec. 28, 1928, Wilkins re-identified this feature as a bay, and it appears as such on his 1929 chart. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Bahía Drygalski. It was surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947, by Fids from Base D, who found it to be a glacier. UK-APC accepted the name Drygalski Glacier on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1957 British chart. It appears as Glaciar Drygalski on a 1958 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazatteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, although it did appear on a 1971 Chilean chart as Glaciar Drygalsky.

Drygalski Glacier Tongue *see* **Drygalksi Ice Tongue**

Drygalski Ice Tongue. 75°24' S, 163°30' E. Also called Drygalski Barrier, and Drygalski Glacier Tongue. It is actually a glacier tongue, the prominent seaward (i.e., eastward) extension of the David Glacier into the Ross Sea. 50 km long (the New Zealanders estimate it more at 60 km), and between 14 and 24 km wide (the New Zealanders say that, at its base, it could be as much as 40 km wide), it is fed not only by the David Glacier but also by the Larsen Glacier, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Scott in Jan. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, when they were seeking a harbor for winter quarters, and named by him for Erich von Drygalski. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Note: Although it is a glacier tongue, the name Drygalski Ice Tongue has been in use for so long that it was decided to keep it.

Drygalski Island. 65°45' S, 92°30' E. A low, domed, ice-capped island, 17.5 km long and rising to an elevation of 327 m above sea level, 72 km NNE of Cape Filchner, in the Davis Sea, and 85 km N of the coast of Queen Mary Land. First seen from the continental coast in Nov. 1912, by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and more closely observed in Jan. 1914, from the *Aurora*, on the voyage home. It may well be the feature that Drygalski charted in 1902 as Drygalski's High Land. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Drygalski Mountains. 71°45' S, 8°15' E. A group of scattered mountains and nunataks between the Filchner Mountains and the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Drygalski Berge, for Erich von Drygalski. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Drygalski Mountains in 1966. The Norwegians call them Drygalskifjella.

Drygalskiberge *see* **Drygalski Mountains**

Drygalskifjella *see* **Drygalski Mountains**

Bahía de Drygalskis *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Drygalski's High Land *see* **Drygalski Island**

Drygalsky *see* **Drygalski**

Punta Drying *see* **Drying Point**

Drying Point. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. The E entrance point of Cemetery Bay, on the SW side of Borge Bay, about 330 m NW of Mooring Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The name first appears in print in 1927 by Discovery Investigations personnel on the *Discovery* (it appears on their 1929 chart), but the name may well reflect a term used by whalers, in reference to shallows off the point drying out at low tide. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

DSS Automatic Weather Station. 66°49' S, 112°49' E. Also known as Law Dome Summit South. An Australian AWS, installed on Dec. 20, 1997, at Law Dome, near Casey Station, at an elevation of 1376 m, and removed on Jan. 19, 2003, being replaced on that day by DSS-A.

DSS-A Automatic Weather Station. 66°49' S, 112°49' E. Australian AWS, installed on Jan. 19, 2003, at Law Dome, near Casey Station, at an elevation of 1376 m, the day its predecessor, DSS, was removed. The new one ran until March 2, 2005.

Du Baty, Raymond Rallier. b. Aug. 18, 1881, Lorient, France, son of a naval captain and nephew of an admiral. A cadet in the French merchant marine, after hydrographic studies at Nantes he offered his services to Charcot as naval apprentice seaman on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05. After the expedition, he obtained his skipper's certificate, and in 1907 mounted an expedition of his own, a charting and sealing trip to the Kerguélen Islands, in a 45-ton, 18-meter ketch he bought in Boulogne, and which he renamed the *J.-B. Charcot*. Despite Charcot's support, he had to sell a family property to raise the funds. He and his crew of four (including his brother Henri) took the *J.-B. Charcot* out of Boulogne in Sept. 1907, and in 1908-09 they were in at the Kerguélens. In July 1909 they arrived in Melbourne, sold the vessel, and the elephant oil they had taken in the sub-Antarctic seas, and made their way back to Paris. Du Baty became a flyer, published his memoirs in English in 1911 (they would not appear in French for another 80 years) and then built a new, 75-ton, 20.65-meter sailboat, the *La Curieuse*, which, with 5 men and 3 officers (including the cook, Émile d'Anglade), he took to the Kerguélens for 1913-14, making hydrographic and coastal surveys, work which led to the first complete map of the islands in 1922. The vessel's captain, Jean Loranchet, left the expedition in June 1914, and du Baty's old friend from the *Français*, Jacques Nozal, who was then living in Australia, took over as skipper. In Aug. 1914 they learned that war had broken out, and, leaving his ketch with the Australian government, in Sydney, he set out from Sydney, with Nozal, in Jan. 1915, in the *Niagara*, bound for Vancouver, and from there to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and from there to Liverpool, and on to France. He and Nozal became pilots in seaplanes, based at the maritime aviation center in Dunkirk, and du Baty founded a similar center in Le Havre. His brother Henri died in the war, but Raymond survived, and died as late as May 7, 1978, at Talant, France.

Du Beau Glacier *see* **DuBeau Glacier**

Du Bouzet, Joseph-Fidèle-Eugène. b. Dec. 9, 1805, Montauban, France. Lieutenant (and 2nd-in-command) on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On Jan. 21, 1840 he claimed Adélie Land for France by landing on an offshore islet. He made captain upon his return to France. He was governor of French Polynesia, 1854-58, at the end of his tour being promoted to rear admiral. The Marquis du Bouzet died on Sept. 22, 1867, in Brest.

Du Chaylard *see* **Duchaylard**

Rocher du Débarquement *see* **Débarquement Rock**

Île du Dépôt *see* **Dépôt Island**

Île du Derby *see* **Derby Island**

Sierra Du Fief *see* **Sierra DuFief**

Presqu'île du Glacier. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. An elevated peninsula protecting a natural harbor to the E, at the S extremity of Cap André Prud'homme, at the foot of a hanging glacier, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named descriptively by the French.

Rocher du Gravimètre. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. A conspicuous, sharp rocky massif in the central part of Cap André Prud'homme, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1958, because it was used as a gravimetric measuring station. The term is no longer used.

Baie du Large. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A small bay in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1978, for its orientation ("large" means "open sea").

Anse du Lion. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A cove between Pétrel Island to the S and the Lion Island artificial airstrip to the N. Named by the French as Chenal du Lion (i.e., "lion channel"), in association with Lion Island. With the coming of the piste, it became a cove. *See also* **Piste du Lion** (under **P**)

Les Brisants du Lion *see under* **Les**

Chenal du Lion *see* **Anse du Lion** (above)

Tête du Lion *see under* **T**

Île du Lion *see* **[2]Lion Island**

Récif du Merle. 66°41' S, 139°56' E. A reef at the back of Baie Pierre Lejay, NE of Le Rocher Gris (*see under* **L**), in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the whistling of the wind, which sounded like a blackbird ("merle").

Île du Navigateur. 66°41' S, 139°55' E. An island at the head of Baie Pierre Lejaie, N of Cap André Prud'homme, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in honor of Capt. Nielsen of the *Thala Dan*, who used to drop anchor off Cap André Prud'homme during station reliefs.

Île du Nord *see* **Nord Island**

Récif du Norsel. 66°35' S, 139°50' E. A reef in the Dumont d'Urville Sea, at the N limit of Baie Piere Lejay, and N of the Fram Islands. Named by the French in 1960, for the *Norsel*, from which this reef was discovered.

Col du Pendu. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A natural passage in the form of a col, in the central part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the mannequin they hung from a gibbet for the benefit of the arrival of the relief ship. The term is not used anymore.

Île du Piton *see* **Piton Island**

Anse du Pré. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A cove indenting the SE part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in the early 1950s, as Baie du Pré, the feature was later redefined.

Baie du Pré *see* **Anse du Pré** (immediately above)

Pointe du Raz. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The S extremity of Lion Island, separating Chenal du Lion and Baie des Gémeaux, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the breaking of the swell because of the configuration of the area. "Raz" is short for "raz-demarée," which means "tidal wave." In 2009, the French decided to discontinue this name.

Mont du Sabbat. 66°49°S, 141°24' E. A rocky outcrop at the E extremity of Port-Martin Peninsula. It ends in a cirque, reminding the French who named it in 1950, of a place favored by witches.

Rocher du Séisme. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A pointed rocky massif in the central part of Bon-Docteur Nunatak, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the gravimetric station used as a reference point during the overland traverse to Charcot Station in Jan.-Feb. 1958. Here a very strong earthquake delayed their departure. The term is no longer used.

Baie du Skodern. 66°45' S, 140°53' E. A glacial indentation in the coast, W of Cape Jules, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1952, for the little motor vessel *Skodern* which took part in 7 hydrographic sorties off Port-Martin during the 1951-52 season, but which, covered with ice, sank on March 17, 1952 .

Pointe du Skodern. 66°45' S, 140°49' E. A point between Cape Bienvenue and Cape Jules, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010, in association with Baie du Skodern.

Mont du Sphinx. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. A rocky eminence at the extreme E of the Port-Martin peninsula, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French expedition of 1949-52 because, seen from the SW, it resembles the sphinx in Egypt.

Roche du Thala Dan. 66°42' S, 141°18' E. A submarine rock in the area of the Zélée Glacier, E of Ressac Island, and out to sea from Port-Martin. Named by the French for the failed attempt of the *Thala Dan* to relieve Dumont d'Urville Station on Dec. 12, 1976. The term is no longer used.

Du Thilleul, Jacques-Marie-Eugène Marescot *see under* **Marescot du Thilleul**

Du Toit Mountains. 72°28' S, 62°11' W. A group of mountains about 55 km long and 15 km long, to the SW of the Wilson Mountains, on the Black Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land. They have peaks rising to about 1700 m, and are bounded by Beaumont Glacier, Maury Glacier, and Defant Glacier. First photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again between 1966 and 1969 by USN. USGS mapped these mountains from those photos, especially the 1960s ones. Named by UK-APC on May 21, 1979, for Alexander Logie "Alex" Du Toit (1878-1948), highly influential South African geologist, an early proponent of the continental drift theory. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Du Toit Nunataks. 80°43' S, 25°50' W. A group of nunataks, rising to about 1475 m, between Cornwall Glacier and Glenn Glacier, marking the W end of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, as Dutoit Nunataks, for Alex Du Toit (*see* **Du Toit Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name. The spelling was corrected by the time of the 1980 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN also effected the change.

Rocher du Topographe. 66°41' S, 139°54' E. A small rock outcrop at the extreme NW of Cap André Prud'homme, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because the site was used as a topographical measuring station by the French in 1964-65. The term is not used anymore.

Récif du Tottan *see* **Récif Tottan** (under **T**)

Îlot du Vêlage. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An islet, W of Baie des Empereurs, in the extreme SW of Chenal des Orques, NW of Bon-Docteur Nunatak, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, in association with Astrolabe Glacier, from which icebergs calve off (which is what "vêlage" means).

Îlot du Verseau *see* **Le Verseau** (under **L**)

Ensenada Duarte. 64°12' S, 60°57' W. An extensive inlet opening off the extreme SE of the shore SW of Cierva Point, NE of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1948-49, for José Duarte V., skipper of the *Lautaro*, 1948-49 and 1949-50. The Argentines call it Ensenada Escondida (i.e., "hidden inlet").

Dube, Raymond J. "Ray." b. April 10, 1921, Taunton, Mass., son of French-Canadian cotton mill worker Alexis Dube and his wife Celia. He joined the U.S. Navy as a radioman, and served during World War II. He was radioman 1st class on Jack Bursey's Byrd Station trail party of Jan.-Feb. 1956. He died on April 19, 2000, in Brockton, Mass.

DuBeau Glacier. 66°23' S, 106°27' E. A channel glacier flowing to the coast, 28 km (the Australians say 37 km) W of Merritt Island, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Mapped in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, using air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Earl P. DuBeau (b. Sept. 29, 1919, Minneapolis), who joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1937, and who was photo interpreter on OpW 1947-48, being based aboard the *Burton Island*, and who assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along the coasts of Queen Mary Land and Knox Land, as well as along the Budd Coast. He retired from the Navy in Aug. 1957. ANCA accepted the name, but, in the British tradition (following the French, of course), have split up Mr. DuBeau's name as Du Beau, which is wrong, as Mr. DuBeau was an American.

Dubinin Trough. 67°10' S, 80°30' E. An undersea feature in the Weddell Sea. The name Zhëlob Dubinina was proposed by Dr. Galina Agapova, of the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and was accepted by international agreement, in 1985. Dubinin Trough is the English-language translation. Aleksandr Iosifovich Dubinin (1908-1963) was skipper of the *Ob',* 1958-61.

Ostrov Dubinina *see* **Kame Island**

Zhëlob Dubinina *see* **Dubinin Trough**

Zaliv Dublickogo *see* **Dublitskiy Bay**

Dublitskiy Bay. 70°05' S, 7°45' E. A bay, 20 km wide, indenting the ice shelf around the coast of Queen Maud Land, 110 km N of Sigurd Knolls. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers working from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Mapped again by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Zaliv Dublickogo, for K.A. Dublitskiy, former captain of the icebreaker *Litke*. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Dublitskiy Bay in 1970.

Isla DuBois *see* **DuBois Island**

Dubois, Jacques. Chief mechanic at Port-Martin Station in 1951. Leader at Charcot Station from Jan. 1957 to 1958. Replaced by René Garcia.

DuBois Island. 66°16' S, 67°10' W. An island, 1.5 km W of Krogh Island, near the SW

end of the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Eugene Floyd DuBois (1882-1959), U.S. physiologist. It appears on a British chart of 1961, as Dubois Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Duboisbreen. 72°01' S, 23°16' E. A glacier, about 11 km long, between Tanngarden Peaks and Viking Heights, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, presumably for Jacques Dubois.

Dubord, Baptiste. Steward on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He left the expedition at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 9, 1838.

Cerro Dubos *see* **Mahogany Bluff**

Cabo Dubouzet *see* **Cape Dubouzet**

Cap Dubouzet *see* **Cape Dubouzet**

Cape Dubouzet. 63°16' S, 57°03' W. A cape, 3 km E of Mount Bransfield, it marks the NE end of Trinity Peninsula, off the Antarctic Peninsula. Made up of ice cliffs, it is difficult to identify because it does not project in any obvious way from the coast. Some rocks lie off it. Charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Dubouzet, for Joseph du Bouzet (sic and q.v.). It appears as such on the expedition's charts and maps. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Cabo Dubouzet, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1901 British chart as Cape Dubouzet, a name that also appears on a 1942 USAAF chart (misspelled as Cape Dubouxet). In 1938, Ellsworth referred to it as Cape Trinity, in association with the Peninsula. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945-47. The name Cape Dubouzet was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Dubouzet, Joseph-Fidèle-Eugène *see under* **Du Bouzet**

Massif Dubovskogo. 80°58' S, 56°15' W. A lonely massif on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

DuBridge Range. 71°30' S, 168°53' E. A mountain range in the Admiralty Mountains, over 30 km long and trending in a SW-NE direction, between Pitkevich Glacier and Shipley Glacier, and terminating at the N coast of Victoria Land just W of Flat Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lee DuBridge, member of the National Science Board for many years, and science adviser to the president of the USA, 1969-70.

Dubris Valley. 80°00' S, 155°28' E. A narrow, ice-free valley just E of Danum Platform, in the northern Britannia Range. Named in association with the Roman name Britannia, by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) field party here, for the old stream at Dover named Dubris by the Romans. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Duce Bay *see* **Duse Bay**

Isla Duchaylard *see* **Duchaylard Island**

Duchaylard Island. 65°42' S, 65°07' W. An island, about 4.5 km long, and about 2.5 km wide, which forms a rocky massif rising to about 556 m above sea level, and whose N face falls sharply toward the sea, at the W side of Grandidier Channel, about 2 km SE of Vieugué Island, and 16 km W of Cape García, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Toward the S is another hill, shaped like the fin of a fish. The SW of the island is foul. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île du Chaylard, for Jean-Marie-Guy-Georges, Comte du Chaylard (b. 1844), French consul to Tientsin (China), 1894-97 and again 1898-1902, but more important to Antarctica, subsequently the French minister plenipotentiary in Montevideo who helped the expedition when it was there in Dec. 1903. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of the expedition, as well as on a British chart of 1916. On a British chart of 1908 it appears as Chaylard Island. Charcot, on his map of 1912, uses the spelling Île Duchaylard, as does Bongrain in his 1914 report of the expedition, and that is the spelling now used universally. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Duchaylard Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. It appears on a 1963 Argentine chart as Isla Du Chaylard, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, even though, today, the Argentines call it Isla Duchaylard, which was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Duck Island *see* **Bob Island**

Pointe Duclaux *see* **Duclaux Point**

Punta Duclaux *see* **Duclaux Point**

Duclaux Point. 64°04' S, 62°15' W. A cape projecting into the W side of Bouquet Bay from the E side of Pasteur Peninsula, 5 km SE of Cape Cockburn, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Duclaux, for biochemist Pierre-Émile Duclaux (1840-1904), director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Duclaux, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Duclaux. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Duclaux Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. A 1954 Argentine chart has it as "Punta Lengua o Punta Duclaux," meaning "Punta Lengua or Punta Duclaux," "lengua" meaning "tongue." That name went nowhere, as both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Duclaux.

Cabo Ducorps *see* **Cape Ducorps**

Cap Ducorps *see* **Cape Ducorps**

Cape Ducorps. 63°24' S, 58°08' W. A cape, 5 km long, marking the W entrance point of Huon Bay, and also the N point of Cockerell Peninsula (which joins it to the coast), 11 km SW of Cape Legoupil, on the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Ducorps, for Louis Ducorps. It appears as such on the expedition's charts, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1847. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861, as Cabo Ducorps, and as such appears in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was re-identified, surveyed, and charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, the same year it appears on a USAAF chart as Cape Ducorps, which was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. There was a Chilean move, in 1974, that never got anywhere, to call it Cabo Unión.

Ducorps, Louis-Jacques. b. Feb. 12, 1811, Maintenon, France. Purser 3rd class on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Dec. 26, 1838 he was promoted to purser 2nd class, and on Sept. 2, 1840 to purser 1st class.

Islote Duda *see* **Query Island**

Dudeney, John Richard. b. March 7, 1945, Surrey. BAS ionosphere physicist who joined BAS as a graduate in 1966, and wintered-over at Base F in 1967 and 1968, the second year also as base commander. In 1975 he was back, at Faraday Station and Halley Bay, and again many times between 1981 and 1994. From 1990 to 1998 he was head of BAS's Upper Atmospheric Services Division, and in 1998 became deputy director of BAS. In all, he made 20 trips to Antarctica.

[1]**Mount Dudley**. 68°16' S, 66°30' W. Rising to over 1375 m (the British say about 1700 m), at the head of Neny Fjord, at Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Neny Glacier bounds it on its N and E sides. Roughly surveyed on its W side in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It was surveyed in its entirety in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. On Aug. 14, 1947, it was photographed and sketched aerially by RARE 1947-48, and that season was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team comprising RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948, for Harold M. Dudley, executive secretary of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, in Washington, DC, who helped RARE 1947-48, both with equipment and money. It was re-surveyed in 1949 by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. From 1978 there have been descriptive Argentine references to this mountain as Cerro Tres Hermanos (i.e., "three brothers hill").

[2]**Mount Dudley** *see* **Dudley Head**

The *Dudley Docker*. One of the 3 longboats used by Shackleton during BITE 1914-17.

Dudley Head. 84°18' S, 172°15' E. A prominent snow-covered ridge, rising to 2540 m, and surmounted by several domes, it projects into

the E side of the Beardmore Glacier, anywhere between 8 and 20 km S of Mount Patrick. Shackleton discovered it in Dec. 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named it Mount Dudley, plotting it in 84°30' S, 173°00' E. It was redefined by US-ACAN in 1962, as a head, in keeping with the appearance of the feature. Actually it is a ridge. Sir William Humble Ward (1867-1932), 2nd Earl of Dudley (succeeding his father in 1885) was governor general of Australia, 1908-11.

DuDu *see* **Dumont d'Urville Station**

Duegen, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Duell, Thomas. b. 1792. On April 25, 1818, in Stepney, he married Mary Ann Todrig, known as Ann (daughter of South Georgia sealer and shipowner Francis Todrig—*see* **The *King George***), and that was where they lived. In 1820-21 Duell was skipper of the sealer *George IV*, for that season's sealing in the South Shetlands. He was skipper of the *Dart*, in the South Shetlands, for the 1821-22 and 1822-23 seasons. He and Todrig sold the *Dart* after this last expedition, to William and Andrew Low, in Aug. 1823. In 1833, Ann died, and Thomas moved to Kennington, where he died on April 5, 1843. They are buried together at St Anne's, Limehouse.

Cape Duemler *see* **Cape Robinson**

Monte Duemler *see* **Mount Duemler**

Mount Duemler. 70°01' S, 63°45' W. Rising to 2225 m, SW of the head of Anthony Glacier, between that glacier and Clifford Glacier, 17.5 km W of Mount Bailey, in the Eternity Range, inland from the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed and charted in Dec. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and shown on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition in 69°59' S, 63°48' W. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and again in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. It was also surveyed from the ground in 1947 by a joint sledging team consisting of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, during which it was recharted. Named by Finn Ronne for Robert F. Duemler (1909-1985), vice president (from Jan. 1, 1945) of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co., of New York, which contributed coal to RARE. However, Ronne had originally applied the name Duemler to what is now Cape Robinson (q.v.), it appearing as such on Ronne's 1949 map. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Duemler on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer, but it appears (misspelled) on a 1953 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Duenler. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Monte Duemier (simply a misspelling), and the name used by the Argentines (and the Chileans) today is, of course, Monte Duemler.

Islote Duende *see* **Gremlin Island**

Islas Dufaure *see* **Lajarte Islands**

Dufaure de Lajarte Islands *see* **Lajarte Islands**

Isla Dufayel *see* **Dufayel Island**

Dufayel Island. 62°10' S, 58°34' W. A high, massifed island, ice-free in summer, about 1.6 km long, about 360 m wide, with cliffed shorelines and a jagged summit rising to about 205 m above sea level, near the center of Ezcurra Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers from at least 1822. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Dufayel, for Georges-Jules Dufayel (1855-1916), plutocratic owner of Crespin-Dufayel, the Louvre grand magasin in Paris, the overwhelmingly massive "poor people's department store" of Paris, who donated furniture to Charcot for the expedition. It appears as such on his expedition maps. On David Ferguson's chart of 1918 (and on a few other charts from that time period) it appears as Hawk Island, and on a 1921 Ferguson chart as Haakon Island. It had been named thus by Norwegian whalers in the area, for their king, Haakon VII (*see* **Haakon VII Sea**), and Hawk was simply a corruption thereof. It appears on a 1929 British chart as Dufayel Island, and that was the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Jan. 20, 1953. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Dufayel, and that was name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Mount Dufek *see* **Dufek Mountain**

Dufek, George John. b. Feb. 10, 1903, Rockford, Ill., son of Fran Dufek and his wife Mary Wachuta. He entered the Naval Academy in 1921, graduating in 1925, and became an ensign that year. After ship and submarine work, he was a lieutenant (jg) by 1929, became a naval aviator in 1933, and was promoted to lieutenant on Aug. 24, 1934, and to lieutenant commander in 1939. He was navigator of the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, spending many hours flying over the Antarctic continent, and discovering the mountains of Thurston Island. One of the best-remembered quotes of this expedition was Dufek's, regarding Antarctica, "a hell of a lot of ice, but what good is it?" During World War II, while commanding a flight training squadron for the invasion of North Africa and also that of southern France, he was promoted to commander in 1942, and to captain in 1943. In 1944 he commanded the *Bogue*, which sank the last German U-boat. He led the Eastern Group during OpHJ 1946-47, and fell into the Bellingshausen Sea during this cruise. In 1947 he married Murial Thomson Bones. On Aug. 16, 1954 he reported in as commander of Task Force 43 (U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica), was activated as tactical leader of OpDF on Feb. 1, 1955, promoted from captain to rear admiral, and went south on the *Arneb,* as commander of Task Force 43, the military side of the operation (as opposed to the scientific). On Oct. 31, 1956 he became the third leader ever to stand at the South Pole, when he was flown there in the *Que Sera Sera*. On Aug. 15, 1957 he took over from Byrd as the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, and on April 14, 1959 was replaced as the head American in Antarctica by Admiral Tyree. He wrote *Operation Deep Freeze*, in 1957 (*see* the Bibliography). He settled in Newport News, and became director of the Mariners Museum. He died on Feb. 10, 1977, at Bethesda, Md, of cancer, one of the great figures in Antarctic history.

Dufek Coast. 84°30' S, 179°00' W. That portion of the Antarctic coast along the SW margin of the Ross Ice Shelf, lying between Airdrop Peak (on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier) and Morris Peak (on the E side of the Liv Glacier), at the foot of the Transantarctic Mountains, between the Bush Mountains and the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Admiral Dufek. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. A support station was set up in this region by Admiral Dufek, to assist in flights to Pole Station.

Dufek Hall. The name give in May 1956 to the admin building and sick bay at McMurdo. Named for Admiral Dufek.

Dufek Head. 77°37' S, 167°42' E. An ice-covered headland, rising to 620 m on the E side of the terminus of Aurora Glacier, 6.6 km NE of Tyree Head, in the S part of Ross Island. In association with Tyree Head (an admirals motif therefore), it was named by US-ACAN in 2000, for George Dufek. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. Note: In the 1990s US-ACAN had proposed the name Dufek Point for a feature on Ross Island, the intention being to honor the admiral with a Ross Island feature. However, the name Micou Point was given to it instead. Dufek Head was, therefore, a compensation.

Dufek Massif. 82°36' S, 52°30' W. A rugged, largely snow-covered massif, about 45 km long, and rising to about 2030 m (the Chileans say 1949 m), W of the Forrestal Range, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains, about 50 km S of the S limit of the Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1956, aerially (see that date under Operation Deep Freeze I), and named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Admiral Dufek. It appears on a *National Geographic* map of 1957, plotted in 81°15' S, 42°00' W (which were also the coordinates shown in the U.S. gazetteer of 1957). However, on both a National Geographic Society map of 1957, and on an American Geographical Society map of 1962, it appears plotted in 82°36' S, 51°30' W, and those were the coordinates accepted by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. The feature was seen again from the air in Oct. 1957, and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1957, by personnel from Ellsworth Station. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys conducted in 1963-64 and 1965-66 (during the Pensacola Mountains Project), and from air photos taken in 1964, and, with its new coordinates, the feature was shown in the 1977 British gazetteer. As early as the 1950s the Argentines were calling it Cordillera Santa Teresita (i.e., "Santa Teresita range"), named after St. Theresa. Finn Ronne, on his 1961 map, when referring to the Argentine name, calls it

"Santa Teresita Range (Dufek Massif)" (even though he misspelled Teresita as Teresila), and the name Cordillera Santa Teresita appears on an Argentine chart of 1964, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, since 1978 there have been references to it as Macizo Santa Teresita (i.e., "Santa Teresita massif"). The Chileans call it Macizo Augusto Pinochet, for Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte (1915-2006), president of Chile, 1973-90, who traveled to Antarctica on the *Aquiles* in 1977.

Dufek Mountain. 72°10' S, 24°45' E. A large mountain, rising to 3150 m, 3 km SW of Mefjell Mountain, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Dufekfjellet, for Admiral Dufek. They plotted it in 72°13' S, 24°42' E. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Dufek Mountain in 1962, but with new coordinates. The name is also seen as Mount Dufek.

Dufekfjellet *see* **Dufek Mountain**

Punta Duff *see* **Duff Point**

Duff Peak. 77°47' S, 162°27' E. A peak, rising to 1945 m, 1.5 km ESE of Sentinel Peak, at the head of Hughes Glacier, in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Roger Shepherd Duff (d. 1978), for 30 years director of the Canterbury Museum, in Christchurch, NZ.

Duff Point. 62°27' S, 60°02' W. The westernmost point of Greenwich Island, and the NE entrance point of McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. It was known to early sealers in the area, and Richard Sherratt's chart of 1821 erroneously has it as Sheriff's Cape. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. So named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, in order to preserve the name of Duff in the area (*see* **McFarlane Strait**). Norwich Duff (1792-1862) was the son of the famous Capt. George Duff, of the *Mars* (who was killed at Trafalgar). In fact, Norwich was a young midshipman serving aboard his father's ship when it happened. He later became an admiral. James Weddell had served under him on the *Espoir*, in 1814 (not in Antarctica). It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Duff.

Duffourc, Antoine-Clément-Édouard. b. Feb. 1817, La Plume, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Duff's Straits *see* **McFarlane Straits**

Duffy Peak. 71°45' S, 70°40' W. A peak, SE of Hageman Peak, in the Staccato Peaks, on the W coast of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joseph A. Duffy, USN, VX-6 pilot during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). VX-6 became VXE-6 while he was with them. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Sierra DuFief. 64°52' S, 63°28' W. A mountain range, 6 km long, with numerous sharp peaks, the highest being 1415 m (Savoia Peak, at the NE end), extending in a NE-SW direction, in the SW part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Also in the sierra is Janssen Peak (at the SW end, and rising to 1085 m). Discovered and roughly mapped in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Sierra du Fief, for Jean du Fief, general secretary of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. Actually, de Gerlache appplied the name to all the mountains in central Wiencke Island. Arctowski's map, from the same expedition, refers to them as Monts du Fief. They were further surveyed by FrAE 1903-05. On a British chart of 1929, the name was limited to the present feature, and that definition has remained in place. In 1944 the feature was surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart translated as Sierra del Feudo, as if the word "fief" were a common noun. On a 1952 British chart it appears as du Fief Sierra. In April 1955, Fids on the *Norsel* re-surveyed the feature, and that year Fids from Base N did the same thing. UK-APC accepted the name Sierra du Fief on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC renamed it Fief Mountains, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1961. It appears as Sierra du Fief Range on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but in 1963, US-ACAN accepted the name Sierra DuFief, to accord with the orthographic phenomenon that was sweeping the USA at that time of making one word (where there had once been two) out of all French-type names beginning with "du," "de," etc, and to capitalize where the first letter of the first word had previously been lower case. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Sierra Du Fief. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer as "Fief Mountains (Sierra du Fief)."

Dufour, Gustave-Gaston. b. Dec. 12, 1876, Mons, Belgium. Sailor on BelgAE 1897-99. He died in 1940.

Bahía Dufourq. 61°13' S, 54°02' W. A bay on the SW coast of Sugarloaf Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Dufrèche, Celestin. b. ca. 1870, France. He joined the French Merchant Marine, as an ordinary sailor, and in 1897 left Marseille on the *Australien*, bound for Noumea. He would spend the next several years on the *Australien*, the *Ville de la Ciotat*, or the *Polynésien*, plying between New Caledonia and Sydney. He was a sailor on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Morena Duga. 70°04' S, 66°14' E. An isolated moraine, inland from the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Dugdale Glacier. 71°38' S, 169°50' E. About 40 km long, it flows NE from the high plateau of northern Victoria Land, down the Admiralty Mountains, and along the W side of Geikie Ridge, before merging with Murray Glacier and entering Robertson Bay, just NW of Duke of York Island, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Frank Dugdale (1857-1925), Esq., of Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon, a supporter. US-ACAN andd NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Duggan, Albert Edward James. b. Feb. 26, 1914, Nanaimo, British Columbia, son of engineering clerk Edward James Duggan and his wife Annie Maud Jermin. The family moved to Juneau, Alaska just after Albert was born, and, then soon after, to Seattle. On April 4, 1928, he became a naturalized American citizen. He was a seaman on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41 (this was his first trip), stayed at sea, made mate during World War II, and was still sailing, as a mate in the early 1950s for the American Mail Line, between Seattle and Vancouver, and occasionally doing a run over to Calcutta, Yokohama, or Shanghai. He died in Seattle on Nov. 10, 1979.

Dugurdspiggen *see* **Dugurdspiggen Peak**

Dugurdspiggen Peak. 72°26' S, 2°46' W. An isolated mountain peak, N of the Regula Range, about 6 km NE of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Dugurdspiggen (i.e., "the lunch peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dugurdspiggen Peak in 1966.

Duke, David Bernard E. b. 1926, Uppingham, Rutland, son of David Duke and his wife Ellen Hewitt. He was a 3rd radio officer at the tail end of World War II, serving in Egypt, and joined FIDS in 1949, as a radio operator, leaving London in 1949, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over at Signy Island Station in 1950. In 1951 he returned to Port Stanley, and stayed in the Falklands for a year, before returning to London on the *Andes*, from Montevideo, arriving in England on Feb. 26, 1952. In 1953, in Bridgwater, Somerset, he married Christine Gannicott.

Duke Ernst Bay *see* **Vahsel Bay**

Duke of York Island. 71°38' S, 170°04' E. A steep, mountainous, ice-free island, rising to about 555 m, 4 km long in a N-S direction, near the S end of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. It is remarkable for its layers of blue, red, and green rock. Broad, deep quartz reefs cut through the island from E to W. First charted in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for the Duke of York (who would later become George V). US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Duken *see* **Duken Flat**

Duken Flat. 73°48' S, 5°10' W. A small, flat, ice-covered plain between Urnosa Spur on the one hand and Framranten Point and Kuvungen Hill on the other, in Uhligberga, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them

as Duken (i.e., "the cloth"). US-ACAN accepted the name Duken Flat in 1966.

Dulo Hill. 62°36' S, 61°09' W. A rocky hill rising to 210 m in Dospey Heights, 1.23 km SE of Start Hill, and 2.28 km WNW of Penca Hill, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the Bulgarian ruling dynasty of Dulo (7th to 10th centuries).

Mount Dumais. 85°02' S, 64°30' W. A bluff-type mountain rising to 1830 m, on the SW edge of the Mackin Table, 3 km N of Lekander Nunatak, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Clarence C. Dumais, USN, medical officer and officer-in-charge of Pole Station in the winter of 1960. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Dumasrücken. 73°05' S, 167°54' E. A ridge on the SE side of Mount Alberts, on the E margin of the Malta Plateau, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Islote Dumbbell *see* **Dumbbell Island**

Dumbbell Island. 68°43' S, 67°35' W. A low, rocky island, 1.5 km W of Alamode Island, it is the westernmost of the Terra Firma Islands, off Mikkelsen Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them as Dumbbell Islet, for its shape. UK-APC accepted this name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Dumbbell Island, and US-ACAN accepted this change in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Islote Dumbbell, but occasionally (if not almost always) misspell it as Dumbell, as many English-speaking persons do too.

Dumbbell Islet *see* **Dumbbell Island**

Mount Dummett. 73°11' S, 64°01' E. An elongated ice-covered rock mass, with 2 smaller outcrops, 17.5 km E of Mount McCauley, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and first plotted by Australian cartographers from those photos. Named by ANCA for Robert Bryan Dummett (1912-1977), with BP since 1936, and later managing director of BP Australia, supporter of ANARE for years. From 1967 he was vice chairman of BP, in London. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mer Dumont d'Urville *see* **Dumont d'Urville Sea**

Dumont d'Urville, Jules-Sébastien-César. b. May 23, 1790, in Condé-sur-Noireau, in Calvados, France, son of very rich judge Gabriel-Charles-François Dumont d'Urville and his wife Jeanne-Françoise-Julie-Victoire de Croisilles. The family was a victim of the French Revolution, and in 1807 the future explorer entered the Navy as a midshipman. In 1812 he was promoted to ensign, and on May 1, 1815, at Toulon, he married Adèle-Dorothée Pepin (for whom Adélie Land was named). He became a noted botanist and linguist, and secured the Venus de Milo for France in 1820. In 1821 he helped found the Paris Geographical Society, and on Aug. 15, 1821 was promoted to lieutenant. He was 2nd-in-command of the *Coquille* as that ship made her famous 3-year voyage around the world. Dumont d'Urville was in charge of botany. The *Coquille* was renamed *Astrolabe*, and from 1826 to 1829 Dumont d'Urville, now a commander, took the ship on another world cruise of exploration and science. On Aug. 8, 1829 he was made captain. He led FrAE 1837-40. He was promoted to rear admiral on Dec. 31, 1840. On May 8, 1842, he, his wife, and only surviving son, were on a train between Bellevue and Meudon when it crashed.

Dumont d'Urville Automatic Weather Station *see* **D-10**

Dumont d'Urville Sea. 66°00' S, 141°00' E. These are the French coordinates. In the southern Indian Ocean, along the shores of Adélie Land, and also to the area to the east. Named by Mawson in 1912, during AAE 1911-14, for J-S-C Dumont d'Urville. Mawson plotted it in 63°S, 137°E. The French refer to it as Mer Dumont d'Urville. Also seen as D'Urville Sea. The Russians plot it in 65°S, 140°E.

Dumont d'Urville Station. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. French scientific station, consisting of 49 buildings lying scattered over very small Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago, off the coast of Adélie Land, and affectionately called DuDu. Built by Robert Guillard and his men in 1956 to replace Port-Martin Station, which had been destroyed by fire, 100 km to the E, it was an extension of the substation built earlier by Marret (Base Marret). **Jan. 1, 1956**: The *Norsel* reached Adélie Land. **Jan. 12, 1956**: The station opened. **1956 winter**: Robert Guillard (q.v.) (base leader), Maurice Grisoni (general assistant and 2nd-in-command), Pierre Dill and Jean Laroque (meteorologists), Jean Prévost (q.v.) (biologist), Jean-Marie de Souza-Maquin (ionosphere physicist), Gérard Bazile (medical officer), Maurice Sabbah and Roger Thurieau (radio officers), Georges Couly (centrale), Jacques Quinquet (mechanical engineer), Mathurin Evanno and Lucien Faivre (technicians), and Guy Duffaud (cook). **1957 winter**: Bertrand Imbert (q.v.) (seismologist and base leader), Sidney Emery (hydrographer and co-2nd-in-command), Maurice Grisoni (geodesist and co-2nd-in-command), Jacques Gilbert, Michel Plantier, and Robert Magniez (meteorologists), Kenneth Bullough and Félix Lazarus (ionosphere physicists), José Daguillon and Gilbert Weill (optical aurora physicists), André Lebeau (magnetician), René Merle (q.v.) (chief radio officer), Pierre Manuel (radio operator and 2nd cook), René Dova (mechanic; he had been at Port-Martin Station in 1951), Fernand Jardel (mechanical engineer), René Renard (hélico mechanic), Jacques Masson (general assistant and lab photographer), Marcel Renard (technician), and Jean Lapostolle (chief cook). **1958 winter**: Gaston Rouillon (q.v.) (leader), André Cornet (geodesist and 2nd-in-command), Jacques Chesneau, André Dourmap, André Prud'homme (q.v.), and Bernard Valtat (meteorologists), Fernand Gallet (ionosphere physicist), Bernard Morlet (ionosphere physicist and aurora radar specialist), Jean Delannoy (optical aurora physicist), Philippe Jeulin (optical aurora physicist and ozone specialist), Raymond Lachaux (magnetician), Jacques Isel (medical officer), Roland Novel (radio operator), Raymond Pingard (mechanical engineer), René Manzey (centrale), André Payen and Marcel Vieillame (technicians), Bruno Ricard (lab photographer), René Behre (general assistant), and Lucien Montant (cook). **1959 winter**: René Merle (leader). **1960 winter**: Alfred Faure (leader). **1961 winter**: Fernand E. Digeon (leader). **1962 winter**: René Merle (leader). **1963 winter**: Robert Guillard (leader). **1964 winter**: Jean Morin (leader). **1965 winter**: Claude Lorius (leader). **1966 winter**: René Merle (leader). **1967 winter**: André Hougron (leader). **1968 winter**: Fernand D'Amato (leader). **1969 winter**: Jean-François Guyader (leader). **1970 winter**: Claude Volck (leader). **1971 winter**: Bernard Barriquand (leader). **1972 winter**: Robert Guillard (leader). **1973 winter**: Jean-Pierre Jacquin (leader). **1974 winter**: Bernard Barriquand (leader). **1975 winter**: Claude Volck (leader). **1976 winter**: Alain Duret (leader). **1977 winter**: Robert Guillard (leader). **1978 winter**: Jean-Claude Chacun (leader). **1979 winter**: Alain Duret (leader). **1980 winter**: Bernard Stagüennec (leader). **1981 winter**: Robert Chauchon (leader). **1982 winter**: Bernard Pontoizeau (leader). **1983 winter**: Claude Chaufriasse (leader). **1984 winter**: Michel Engler (leader). **1985 winter**: Francis de Montaigne (leader). **1986 winter**: Jean-Paul Stefanini (leader). **1987 winter**: Christian Grevisse (leader). **1988 winter**: Jacques Durieux (leader). **1989 winter**: Jean-François Hussin (leader). **1990 winter**: Claude Chaufriasse (leader). **1991 winter**: Bernard Lefebure (leader). **1992 winter**: Georges Reverse (leader). **1993 winter**: Gilles Kerlidou (leader). **1994 winter**: Jacques Durieux (leader). **1995 winter**: Jean-Baptiste Seigneuric (leader). **1996 winter**: Charles-Gilles Testa (leader). **1997 winter**: Gilles Chanet (leader). **1998 winter**: Richard Gaud (leader). **1999 winter**: Thierry Courtet (leader). **2000 winter**: Michel Galliot (leader). The station continues as a winter station. It has all modern conveniences now, and can accommodate about 120 persons in the summer and 30 in the winter. It has a year-round skiway landing strip called D-21, 21 km away, but right at the station itself is a controversial gravel runway that has never been used. In the early 1980s, in order to build it, an island and some islands housing an Adélie penguin rookery, were dynamited, and then, in 1984, a giant ice-

berg, blown in by the wind, hit the runway and the hangar, damaging both. Bowing to international pressure, the French have since left it unused. The station is re-supplied 4 times per summer season by the ship *L'Astrolabe*, which is based in Hobart.

Dumont d'Urville Trough *see* **Adélie Valley**

Dumoulard, Anthelme. b. Sept. 11, 1814, Lyon. He embarked on the *Zélée* at Hobart on Dec. 30, 1830, as an ordinary seaman, during FrAE 1837-40.

Île Dumoulin *see* **Jurien Island**

Îles Dumoulin *see* **Dumoulin Islands**, **Jurien Island**, **Kendall Rocks**

Îlots Dumoulin *see* **Dumoulin Rocks**

Isla Dumoulin *see* **Jurien Island**

Islote Dumoulin *see* **Jurien Island**

Rocas Dumoulin *see* **Dumoulin Rocks**

Dumoulin, C.A. Vincendon *see* **Vincendon-Dumoulin, C.A.**

Dumoulin Island *see* **Jurien Island**

Dumoulin Islands. 66°37' S, 140°04' E. A small group of rocky islands and islets, E of Baie Pierre Lejay, at the NE end of the Géologie Archipelago, 4 km N of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. They include: Derby Island, Pasteur Island, and Dépôt Island. In 1840, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville sent a party, led by du Bouzet, onto one of these islands. Roughly charted by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin (*see under* **V**). Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The islands were re-charted by the French under Liotard, and they called them Îles Dumoulin.

Dumoulin Islet *see* **Jurien Island**

Dumoulin Rock *see* **Jurien Island**

Dumoulin Rocks. 63°26' S, 59°48' W. A group of rocks in water, 6 km NE of Cape Leguillou (the N tip of Tower Island), and NE of the Kendall Rocks, in the Palmer Archipelago. In 1829, Foster was here leading the *Chanticleer* Expedition, and he charted them, together with the Kendall Rocks, as one feature, naming them the Kendall Group, after his 1st lieutenant, Edward Kendall. However, he incorrectly positioned the group in 63°14' S, 60°04' W. A few years later, Dumont d'Urville was here, on March 4-5, 1838, leading FrAE 1837-40, and, like Foster, he charted the two groups together, naming them Îles Dumoulin, for C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin (*see under* **V**). But, he plotted them correctly, in relation to Tower Island, that is. They also appear on his charts as Îlots Dumoulin. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was decided the two groups are separate, and Dumoulin Rocks was the name given to the NE group, while the name Kendall Rocks was given to the SW group. However, *see also* **Jurien Island**, and *see also* **Kendall Rocks**. UK-APC accepted the name Dumoulin Rocks on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. At that point in time, the group was plotted in 63°26' S, 59°48' W. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a British chart of 1962, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. In the 1967 British gazetteer, the name appears (misspelled) as Doumoulin Rocks. The Argentines use the name Rocas Dumoulin.

Cabo Dumoutier *see* **Cape Dumoutier**

Cap Dumoutier *see* **Cape Dumoutier**

Cape Dumoutier. 63°35' S, 59°45' W. Forms the E tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted on March 4-5, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Dumoutier, for Pierre Dumoutier. It appears on a British chart of 1901 as Cape Dumoutier, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Dumoutier on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a 1962 British chart. From at least 1978, there have been Argentine references to it as Punta Traverso, named thus by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions, for a cadet who died on active service (not in Antarctica). However, the Argentines generally call it Cabo Dumoutier.

Dumoutier, Pierre-Marie-Alexandre. b. Nov. 21, 1797, Paris. Assistant naturalist, assistant surgeon, and phrenologist on the *Astrolabe*, during FrAE 1837-40. He died in 1871.

Dumpa. 72°05' S, 27°34' E. A depression, just NE of Humpen, in the W part of Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the depression").

Dun Glacier. 77°48' S, 162°14' E. A small, short, steep, tributary glacier flowing from the S side of the Kukri Hills, about midway between Mount Coates and Sentinel Peak, and feeding Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°48' S, 162°09' E, it has since been replotted. Why it was named "dun" is not clear, except that it may be to do with the dark, brownish, gloomy color.

Islas Dunbar *see* **Dunbar Islands**

Port Dunbar. Originally it seems to have been someone's idea of trying to re-name Deception Island in the 1820-21 season, and it was definitely an early name for what later became known as Port Foster. Also called Dunbar's Harbor, it was almost certainly named for Thomas J. Dunbar, Jr.

Dunbar, Addison *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Dunbar, Thomas J., Jr. b. Nov. 7, 1788, Westerly, RI, son of Thomas Dunbar and his wife Eunice Barber. On Jan. 30, 1814, in Stonington, Conn., he married Thankful Barber. Sealing captain, commander and part owner of the *Free Gift* during the Fanning-Pendelton Sealing Expedition to the South Shetlands in 1820-21. In 1821-22 he was captain of the *Express*. He died in 1860.

Dunbar, William. New London skipper of the *Flying Fish*, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

Dunbar Head. 78°38' S, 164°10' E. A projecting rock headland, rising to over 200 m, and overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf midway between Eastface Nunatak and Birthday Bluffs, 17.5 km SE of the summit of Mount Morning, at the S end of the Scott Coast, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Nelia W. Dunbar, of the department of geoscience at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, in Socorro, who made geological investigations at nearby Mount Erebus, the Allan Hills, Mount Takahe, and the Crary Mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Dunbar Islands. 62°28' S, 60°12' W. A group of 3 small islands — working from W to E, Balsha Island, Zavala Island, and Aspis Island — SW of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Thomas Dunbar. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The feature appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call them Islas Dunbar. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008, but the Bulgarians were surveying it in 2008-09.

Dunbar Ridge. 79°33' S, 84°16' W. A narrow ridge, 16 km long, it separates the upper reaches of Balish Glacier and Schneider Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for Warrant Officer William Dunbar, maintenance officer of the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

The Dunbars *see* **Meade Islands**, **Zed Islands**

Dunbar's Harbor *see* **Port Dunbar** (under **D**, above)

Duncan, Alexander. b. July 29, 1872, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, son of laborer James Duncan and his wife Janet Kinghorn. He was a fireman on the merchant ship *Pioneer*, based in Lerwick, in the Shetlands when he went on the *Scotia* as part of ScotNAE 1902-04.

Duncan, Howard Henry. b. Jan. 18, 1929, Carew Harbour, West Falkland, son of shepherd David Henry Duncan and his wife Agnes Halliday. He joined FIDS in 1948, spent the summer of 1948-49 at Base B, was due to winter-over there, but didn't. On Jan. 11, 1956, in Stanley, he married Eveline Bertha Thompson (née McRae). On Aug., 23, 1997, again in Stanley, he married Christina Maclean, and moved to Scotland.

Duncan, James. b. June 24, 1870, Alyth, Perthshire, but raised in Dundee, son of ship's carpenter Stewart Duncan and his wife Margaret Lowdon. A former merchant marine shipwright, he was married to Mary Jane, had 3 small children, and was working on the *Discovery* in Dundee as she was being built, when he was picked by Scott to go on BNAE 1901-04 as an able seaman. He was part of the shore party, and took part in sledging expeditions.

After a year on the ice, he returned to Britain in the *Morning*.

Duncan Bluff. 79°57' S, 155°58' E. A steep rock bluff along the N side of Hatherton Glacier, it rises to 1800 m between Corell Cirque and Conant Valley, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Patrick Duncan Smith, of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs from 1995, information technology specialist for USAP, with responsibilty for projects that access communication satellites, as well as Antarctic communication with the outside world.

Duncan Mountains. 85°02' S, 166°00' W. A group of rugged coastal foothills, about 28 km long and rising to about 1500 m, just E of the mouth of the Liv Glacier, and extending from that point along a snow corridor to the mouth of Strom Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains, at the head of, and overlooking, the Ross Ice Shelf. In plan form, they resemble the letter H. Discovered in Nov. 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as the James Duncan Mountains, for Jim Duncan, manager of Tapley Ltd., Byrd's shipping agent in Dunedin, NZ. The name was later abbreviated, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and, subsequently, also by NZ-APC.

Duncan Peninsula. 73°56' S, 119°30' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 50 km long, forming the E part of Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Adm. Donald Bradley Duncan (b. Sept. 1, 1896. d. Sept. 8, 1975), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1917, and who was vice chief of naval operations under Admiral Carney, during IGY. He retired just afterwards.

Cabo Dundas *see* **Cape Dundas**

Cape Dundas. 60°43' S, 44°24' W. The most easterly point on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Weddell on Jan. 22, 1823, and, in association with Melville's Island (Weddell's name for Laurie Island), named by him for the British noble family, of which Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville (1742-1811), was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1804-05, and his son, Robert Saunders Dundas, the 2nd Viscount (1771-1851), was also First Lord, 1812-27 and 1828-30. It appears on Weddell's chart of 1825, on Powell's chart of 1831, and on a British chart of 1839. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. All the other interested countries translated it accordingly, for example it appears on Petter Sørlle's 1930 chart as Kapp Dundas, and in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Cabo Dundas.

Isla Dundee *see* **Dundee Island**

Dundee Island. 63°30' S, 55°55' W. An ice-covered island, 22 km long from E to W, about 18 km wide, and reaching an elevation of about 600 m above sea level in the mountains in the extreme S of the island (only that part of the island is mountainous), and with coasts formed of glaciers and ice cliffs, it lies E of the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, immediately S of Joinville Island, and is separated from that island by Active Sound and the Firth of Tay. Discovered by Ross in 1842-43, who, however, did not see it as an island. Re-discovered on Jan. 5, 1893, by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the *Active*, during the Dundee Whaling Expedition, who did see it as an island, and named it for the town of Dundee. Ellsworth used the island as a base for his ski-equipped aircraft, in Nov. 1935. It appears on a 1938 British chart, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, with UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1951 the Argentines built a refugio here (*see* **Isla Dundee Refugio**, under **I**). The island was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1954, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Dundee, which, of course, is what the Argentines had always called it. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the same name. Note: There was a 1948 Chilean reference (by Francisco Orrego Vicuña) to it as Isla Carlos Pórter, named for the Valparaíso naturalist Carlos Emilio Pórter Mosso (1867-1942).

Dundee Whaling Expedition. 1892-93. Abbreviated in this book to DWE. **1891**: Famous Greenland whaling captain, David Gray of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, proposed the expedition — to seek out the right whales in the Weddell Sea that had been reported by Ross 50 years before. However, Gray couldn't get it together. In 1892 Dundee merchant and shipowner Robert Kinnes, equipped 4 Dundee whaling vessels for Antarctica. The men were paid half a month in advance, and had a big party in Dundee before sailing. **Sept. 6, 1892**: Amid great public excitement, the fleet of 4 ships left Dundee. The personnel were (one does the best one can here): On the *Balaena*: Alexander Fairweather (captain); Adams (1st mate); George (2nd mate); Petrie (bosun); Allan (coxswain); Broch (1st engineer); there was a 2nd engineer; the following able seamen: William Watson, James Fairweather (the skipper's son), Mason, Charles Campbell, William Cant, Taylor, Allan, Fraser, Jack, Jock Harvey; the harpooners Marshall, Bonnar, and Harry Keddie; Peter White (cook); Nicholas "Nick" (steward); William S. Bruce (naturalist and doctor); W.G. Burn Murdoch (artist and assistant surgeon). On the *Active*: Thomas Robertson (captain); Charles W. Donald (naturalist and doctor). On the *Diana*: Robert Davidson (captain); John Campbell (naturalist and doctor). On the *Polar Star*: James Davidson (captain); Robert Walker and David Frederick (mates), David Jackson (bosun), Charles Brooks (engineer), James Forbes (sail maker), Colin Ironside (carpenter and harpooner), John M. Williams (1st harpooner), John Taylor (steward), David Esplin, Peter McNab, and Frank McIntosh (able seamen), John Donaldson, William Malcolm, Charles Jones, Thomas Ross, Alexander Sinclair, David Donald, Alexander McDougall, William McLean, John Mairs, and James Malone (ordinary seamen), William Coghill (fireman), and George Petrie (cook). Also aboard was William Davies, as spectator. Even before they cleared the Tay, a dozen stowaways would be found and landed at Broughty Ferry. Five more would be landed at Stornoway from the *Diana*, and 15 from the *Polar Star* at Blyth. Two more, William Brannan and Terry McMahon, would be discovered much later. There was also Fanny the dog. **Sept. 12, 1892**: Bonnar got hit on the head by an iron block, and Bruce operated on him. **Oct. 25, 1892**: The *Balaena* crossed the Equator. **Dec. 8, 1892**: 92 days later the *Balaena* and *Active* arrived in the Falkland Islands. Three men deserted and the two stowaways, Brannan and McMahon, signed on as crew members. **Dec. 11, 1892**: The *Diana* and *Polar Star* arrived at the Falklands, and the *Balaena* and *Active* left, heading south. **Dec. 16, 1892**: They saw their first iceberg, in 59°18' S, 51°01' W. A second was seen that evening as they crossed into Antarctic waters. **Dec. 17, 1892**: The fog slowed their progress south, but they encountered their first seal, about 12 feet long. It was promptly shot and brought aboard. **Dec. 22, 1892**: The fog lifted. **Dec. 23, 1892**: In the morning they passed the Danger Islands off the extreme W coast of Joinville Island (known as Joinville Land then). **Dec. 24, 1892**: Three of the ships (i.e., not the *Polar Star*) made fast to a very large floe. **Dec. 25, 1892**: They were in 64°13' S, 55°52' W. Then they started killing the docile seals and storing them on the ships. **Dec. 26, 1892:** They were in 64°30' S, 55°28' W, waiting for whales. They spotted a sail, hoped it might be the *Polar Star*, but it proved to be the *Jason*. For much of the time in the ice they would have the company of the *Jason*, commanded by Carl Anton Larsen, who had arrived about a month before them. **Dec. 27, 1892**: The temperature was 31°F. **Dec. 28, 1892**: Bruce went aboard the *Jason* to attend to a sick Norwegian. Larsen and his 1st mate came aboard the *Balaena* for the evening. **Jan. 8, 1893**: Robertson discovered Dundee Island. **Jan. 16, 1893**: The temperature was 35°F, their warmest day yet in the ice. The *Polar Star* showed up. **Jan. 24, 1893**: Donald went aboard the *Jason*. **Jan. 29, 1893**: The *Balaena* now had 4800 seals on board, taken in 28 days. A gory heap weighing 100 tons. **Feb. 14, 1893**: The fleet got stuck in the pack ice. **Feb. 17, 1893**: The fleet set sail for the Falklands. The *Balaena* had secured 6000 seals, the *Active* and the *Diana* about 4000 each, and the *Polar Star* about 2000. **Feb. 18, 1893**: They sailed past Clarence Island that night, heading north. **Feb. 20, 1893**: They were in 60°27' S, 53°40' W, saw their last iceberg, and exited Antarctic waters, heading north. **Feb. 28, 1893**: They arrived back at the Falklands. **Early March, 1893**: They left the Falklands, bound for Scotland. **May 24, 1893**: The *Balaena* arrived back

at Portland, England. **May 30, 1893**: The *Balaena* arrived back in Dundee. Despite the commercialism of the project, there was scientific work done, instruments being provided by the Royal Geographical Society and by Mr. Leigh Smith.

Dunedin Range. 71°24' S, 167°54' E. A NW-trending mountain range, between 30 and 39 km long, and between 3 and 6 km wide, 8 km E of the Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the town of Dunedin, in NZ, for its long history of support to Antarctic expeditions from all countries. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Dungane *see* **Dungane Peaks**

Dungane Peaks. 72°11' S, 24°09' E. Actually 2 peaks, rising to 2870 m, at the S side of Mount Walnum, 14 km W of Dufek Mountain in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from USN air photos taken during OpHJ, 1946–47, and named by them as Dungane ("the heaps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dungane Peaks in 1966.

Dungeslaet. 72°11' S, 24°17' E. A slope on the E side of Dungane Peaks, between Mount Walnum and the Rogers Peaks, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians in association with Dungane.

Mount Dungey. 67°00' S, 51°15' E. About 1.6 km W of Pythagoras Peak in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA for Frank Dungey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dungey, Francis George "Frank." b. early 1888, Feock, near Devoran, Cornwall, 4th of 10 children of laborer George Dungey and his wife Emily Pascoe. He went to sea, and was chief steward on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929–31. He returned to London on the *Bendigo*, from Melbourne, on June 25, 1930.

Dunikowski Ridge. 62°09' S, 58°11' W. A mountain ridge trending NW-SE, and rising to about 315 m NE of Legru Bay, between Wyspianksi Icefall and Stwosz Icefall, King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Dick Barton, a Fid here in 1961, referred to it as Commando Ridge, but the name never seems to have been used again, although the name is noted on Birkenmajer's 1980 Polish map, which, more to the point, gives the new name Grán Dunikowskiego, applied by the Poles in 1980, for Xawery Dunikowski (1875–1964), Polish sculptor. Geological work had been done here by the Poles between 1977 and 1979. UK-APC accepted the translated name on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit. As such, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1986. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Grán Dunikowskiego *see* **Dunikowski Ridge**

Cape Dunlop. 77°14' S, 163°27' E. A rocky headland just W of Dunlop Island, and about 22 km SSE of Cape Roberts, along the Wilson Piedmont Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by BAE 1907–09, and named by Shackleton as Rocky Point. Later renamed Dunlop Point, in association with the nearby island. Later still, the term cape was deemed more appropriate. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Dunlop, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Dunlop, Henry Joseph Long "Harry." b. Oct. 15, 1876, Belfast, son of Samuel Dunlop, the chief cashier of Harland & Wolfe, the famous shipbuilders, and his wife Dorothea Hamilton. After training at Harland & Wolfe, he became a ship's engineer, and was chief engineer on the *Ashburton* when, at Poplar, in London, on July 26, 1907, he signed on as chief engineer of the *Nimrod* during BAE 1907–09. He remained with the expedition until it returned home, and he was discharged at Poplar on Aug. 31, 1909. In 1912 he became general manager of the African Oil and Cake Mills Company, in Liverpool, and in 1914, in Liverpool, he married Ethel Jane Ward. He died on March 5, 1931, in Belfast.

Dunlop Island. 77°14' S, 163°30' E. Also called Terrace Island. A little rocky island, triangular in shape, about 2.5 km wide on its W side, and about 1.5 km long in a N-S direction, rising to a maximum elevation of about 20 m above sea level, close NE of Cape Dunlop, from which is is separated by a narrow channel 400 m wide, in McMurdo Sound, lying just off Wilson Piedmont Glacier and the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by BAE 1907–09, and named by Shackleton for Harry Dunlop. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dunlop Peak. 67°57' S, 62°28' E. Rising to 1330 m, it is the southern of the Smith Peaks, 1.5 km S of Mount Hordern, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. The feature has been passed by ANARE field parties since 1956, as they headed south. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Ross Dunlop, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dunlop Point *see* **Cape Dunlop**

Dunn, James *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Dunn Glacier. 73°37' S, 165°43' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing N from the NW slopes of Mount Casey into Icebreaker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert Dunn, USN, commissaryman who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Dunn Spur. 86°21' S, 147°22' W. A prominent rock spur descending from Mount Blackburn, and extending for 8 km along the N side of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas H. Dunn (b. Aug. 10, 1939, Andover, Maine), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1957, and who was a VX-6 air crewman on photographic flights over Antarctica, during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963–64), OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965–66), and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966–67). He retired from the Navy in May 1987.

Dunraven Rocks. 71°34' S, 170°13' E. A long line of rocks in the sea, several miles to the N and W of Cape Adare, and "showing their black summits conspicuously against the white foam of the breakers." Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Windham Henry Quin, 2nd Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl (1782–1850). Lord Dunraven's title, before he succeeded his father as earl in 1824, was Viscount Adare. During BAE 1898–1900, Borchgrevink could find no trace of these rocks, and he would have seen them if they were there. He speculated that what Ross saw was a large, rotten, submerged mass of ice.

Duparc Rocks. 63°31' S, 58°50' W. A group of rocks in water, between 1.5 and 2.5 km off the coast, 5 km NE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61, and mapped from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Louis-Emmanuel Le Maistre Duparc (b. July 25, 1815, Bosc-Benard-Crescy, France), who set out as an élève on FrAE 1837–40, but was put ashore sick at Rio on Nov. 13, 1837, long before the expedition got to Antarctica. Given that this man was never in Antarctic waters (and never did anything Antarctican), it is odd that he should have been honored with a feature. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Bahía Duperré *see* **Duperré Bay**

Baie Duperré *see* **Duperré Bay**

Duperré Bay. 64°27' S, 62°41' W. A bay indenting the SW extremity of Brabant Island for 5 km, immediately NE of Hulot Peninsula, between that peninsula and Humann Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. At its head it forms 2 clear and deep inlets, into which glaciers discharge. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Baie Duperré, for Vice Admiral Charles-Marie Duperré (1832–1914), of the French Navy. It also appears on French charts of 1911 as Baie Ch. Duperré and Baie de Ch. Duperré. On David Ferguson's chart of 1918 and on his map of 1921, it appears as Shackleton Harbour, named for Ernest Shackleton. This name was in use when Ferguson was doing his geological reconnaissance of the area in 1913, and had been named by either him or the whalers who were transporting him. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Duperré Bay (Shackleton Harbor)." It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Duperré, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, at some stage, the Argentines called

this bay Bahía Santa Marta. It was surveyed by Fids from the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Duperré Bay on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Duphornhöhe. 71°37' S, 170°31' E. Heights at the W end of Devonshire Cliffs, on the E side of Adare Peninsula, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Dupnitsa Point. 63°03' S, 62°35' W. Forms the NE entrance to Hisarya Cove, 8.4 km NE of Cape James, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town in SW Bulgaria.

Dupuis, Antoine-Armand. b. April 17, 1806, Moulins, France. Taken on at Valparaíso as the new cook on the *Astrolabe*, on May 29, 1838.

Morro Duque de Caxias *see* **Clement Hill**

Cerro Durán *see* **Mount Nemesis**

Punta Durán. 62°11' S, 58°53' W. The point marking the N of Ardley Cove, on the W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans.

The *Durant*. U.S. ship DER-389, 1200 tons, 306 feet long, and capable of 21 knots, she was launched Aug. 3, 1943, by Brown's Shipbuilding Company, in Houston, Texas, and named for pharmacist's mate 3rd class Kenneth W. Durant, a Marine killed at Guadalcanal. She was commissioned into the U.S. Navy on Nov. 16, 1943, Capt. C.C. Knapp, U.S. Coast Guard, in command. She was in Antarctica in 1962-63, as an ocean picket ship, with 175 men and 15 officers, Lt. Cdr. Robert A. Kanak, skipper. She left Dunedin on Oct. 27, 1962, and assumed picket station on Oct. 30, 1962. She had to go back to Dunedin a day early to rush electrician Cousleneau to a hospital for acute appendicitis, but she set a record of 35 days without re-fueling. The *Rotoiti* replaced her. She was de-commissioned in 1964, and sold for scrap in 1974.

Dürbaumgletscher. 74°10' S, 164°15' E. A glacier due E of Bier Point, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Durham. 85°33' S, 151°12' W. A mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 860 m between Leverett Glacier and Scott Glacier, at the E side of the mouth of Scott Glacier, it marks the NW limits of the Tapley Mountains, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould's Dec. 1929 geological party during ByrdAE 1928-30, and climbed in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for Durham, N.H., home of Stuart Paine (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Durham Point. 85°32' S, 151°12' W. A small rock spur which extends N from Mount Durham, at the NW end of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains, just to the E of where Scott Glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf. Visited in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Mount Durnford. 80°58' S, 158°15' E. Rising to 2715 m (the Australians say about 2840 m above sea level), 8 km SE of Mount Field, in the Churchill Mountains, about 66 km W of Cape Douglas, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, between the ice shelf and Byrd Glacier. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Durnford Bluff, for Adm. Sir John Durnford (1849-1914), junior naval lord (from 1901) who helped the expedition. Re-mapped, re-defined, and re-named by NZGSAE 1960-61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Durnford Bluff *see* **Mount Durnford**

Îles Duroch *see* **Duroch Islands**

Islotes Duroch *see* **Duroch Islands**

Roca Duroch *see* **Duroch Islands**

Rocher Duroch *see* **Duroch Islands**

Duroch, Joseph-Antoine. b. March 3, 1812, in Bastia, Corsica. He joined the Navy in 1828, and on Oct. 19 of that year became an "aspirant." On Oct. 30, 1831, after distinguishing himself at Bône, in Algeria, he was promoted to ensign, and, as such, was the junior surveying officer on the *Astrolabe* during Dumont d'Urville's FrAE 1837-40. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on Aug. 20, 1839, during the voyage. In 1840 he carried out a survey of Otago Harbour, in NZ, and, on June 11, 1853, he was promoted to capitaine de frégate. In 1860 he was harbormaster in Senegal, and was promoted to capitaine de vaisseau on March 4, 1861. He was still alive in mid-1884, living in Toulon.

Duroch Islands. 63°18' S, 57°54' W. A group of islands and rocks which extend for 5 km just NW of Cape Legoupil, on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. They include Gándara Island, Kopaitic Island, Pebbly Mudstone Island, Silvia Rock, Acuña Rocks, the Cohen Islands, Islote Calderón, etc, i.e., all the islands between the Wisconsin Islands in the NE to Estay Rock in the SW, but not the Demas Rocks. The group was discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1837-40, during 2 approaches to the coast on Feb. 27-28, 1838, and Dumont d'Urville plotted it as two groups—Îles Duroch and Îles Coupvent. As for the individual islands, he named only one of the larger ones, Rocher Duroch (which lay within the group he called Îles Duroch), for Joseph Duroch. This name was translated into English as Duroch Rock, and was often seen spelled (erroneously) as Durock Rock. Until 1946 the two groups were known in English as the Duroch Islands and the Coupvent Islands, but, that year, Fids from Base D re-charted the area, and found that there was no logical reason for the two groups, and so combined them, as the Duroch Islets, which is how they charted them. ChilAE 1947-48 did a thorough survey of the islands, but even so called them Roca Duroch (in the singular, a name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer). UK-APC accepted the name Duroch Islets on Nov. 21, 1949, US-ACAN followed suit in 1952, and that is how the name appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The group appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Duroch (they had rejected the awkward name Rocas Duroch y Coupvent), but on one of their 1957 charts as Islas Duroch. However, it was Islotes Duroch that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The group was renamed Duroch Islands by US-ACAN in 1963, and it appears as such on a 1963 U.S. chart. UK-APC accepted that name on Feb. 12, 1964.

Duroch Rock *see* **Duroch Islands**

Durock Rock *see* **Duroch Islands**

Durrance Inlet. 73°50' S, 16°30' W. An ice-filled inlet, 8 km wide, 16 km N of Veststraumen Glacier, indenting the Princess Martha Coast for 20 km, and opening to the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. Plotted by USGS from VX-6 photos taken on a reconnaissance flight over this area on Nov. 5, 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) (later Cdr.) Frank McDonald Durrance, Jr., USNR, navigator on that flight.

Cabo d'Ursel *see* **D'Ursel Point**

Cap d'Ursel *see* **D'Ursel Point**

Cape D'Ursel *see* **D'Ursel Point**

D'Ursel Point. 64°25' S, 62°20' W. Marks the extreme S side of the entrance to Buls Bay, on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, who established a camp on the point (later commemorated by a plaque on Metchnikoff Point), charted by them between that date and Feb. 5, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Cap d'Ursel, for Count Hippolyte d'Ursel, president of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society, and a supporter of the expedition. It appears on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's map, as Cape d'Ursel. It appears as such on a 1942 British chart, but with the coordinates 64°21' S, 62°08' W, and Cape d'Ursel was the name (and with those coordinates) accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. US-ACAN accepted the same situation in 1956. However, the feature was re-charted by Fids from the *Norsel* in 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC redefined it (and replotted it) as d'Ursel Point (sic). US-ACAN accepted this later that year, but as D'Ursel Point (sic). It appears as Cabo d'Ursel on a Chilean chart of 1947 and on a 1954 Argentine chart as Cabo D'Ursel (albeit misspelled as Cabo D'Urset). Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the spelling Cabo d'Ursel. Note: The Spanish language does, of course, have the word "punta" for "point" and "cabo" for "cape," but the differences in usage between the two are not precisely as they are in the English language, and often (although not always) what is a "punta" in Spanish can quite validly be a "cape" in English, and vice versa.

d'Urville *see also* **Dumont d'Urville**

Cerro d'Urville *see* **d'Urville Monument**
Île d'Urville *see* **d'Urville Island**
Isla d'Urville *see* **d'Urville Island**
Mont d'Urville *see* **Mount d'Urville**
Monte D'Urville *see* **d'Urville Monument, Mount d'Urville**

Mount d'Urville. 63°31' S, 58°11' W. Rising to 1085 m (the Chileans say 1070 m), close N of the E end of the Louis Philippe Plateau, on Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by them as Mont d'Urville, for Dumont d'Urville, leader of the expedition. In 1875 a German chart showed it as D'Urville Berg, and so does Friederichsen's chart of 1895. Two British charts, one of 1892 (the Dundee Whaling Expedition) and the other of 1901 (BAE 1898-1900), both show it as Mount D'Urville, and by 1908 the Argentines were showing it as Monte D'Urville, which is the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, although the Argentines (to name but one country) often spell it with a small "d," which is the way it finally appeared in the 1991 Argentine gazetteer. On a British chart of 1942 it appears as Mount d'Urville, and that was the spelling accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and the way it is spelled in the 1955 British gazetteer (in other words, the correct way). However, a Chilean chart of 1947 shows it as Monte de Urville (merely an aberration), and a 1948 Chilean sketch map shows it as Cono Capitán R. Llorente (a name never used), for Capt. Raúl Llorente Rodrigo (*see* **Cerro Llorente**). A Norwegian map of 1930 shows it as d'Urvillefjellet. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1959-61.

D'Urville Berg *see* **Mount D'Urville**

d'Urville Canyon. 64°30' S, 137°00' E. A submarine feature off Adélie Land. Named for Dumont d'Urville.

d'Urville Island. 63°05' S, 56°20' W. About 27 km long, immediately NW of Joinville Island, from which it is separated by the Larsen Channel. It is the most northerly of the Joinville group, and the most northerly island S of the Bransfield Strait, off the Trinity Peninsula. Bransfield roughly charted it on its W coast in Feb. 1820. On Feb. 27, 1838, FrAE 1837-40 sighted it, but thought it was part of Joinville Island. It appears as such on their expedition map published in 1842. Charted as a separate island in Dec. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Île d'Urville, for Dumont d'Urville. The island was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1946 and 1954. US-ACAN accepted the name D'Urville Island (sic) in 1947, and that is how it appears on a 1947 USAAF chart. UK-APC accepted the spelling d'Urville Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Isla Henrique Mac Iver (sic), named for Enrique Mac Iver (1844-1922), Chilean politician. The island was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. The translated name Isla d'Urville was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

d'Urville Monument. 63°25' S, 56°18' W. A conspicuous conical summit rising to 576 m, at the extreme SW end of Joinville Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted on Dec. 30, 1842, by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross as d'Urville's Monument, in honor of the French navigator. That was the name used on the 1930 Discovery Investigations chart. By 1908 the Argentines were referring to it as Cerro d'Urville (which really means d'Urville Hill). A 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart showed it erroneously as Mount Percy. The feature was identified and re-surveyed by Fids from Base D, between 1945 and 1947, and the name was altered slightly to d'Urville Monument. It appears that way on a 1949 FIDS chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952 (except that the Americans rendered it as D'Urville Monument). It appears as d'Urville Monument in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Monte de Urville, which was changed to Monte D'Urville in time for the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Meanwhile, it had appeared as Monte D'Urville on a 1954 Argentine chart, but in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, it appears as Monumento D'Urville.

d'Urville Sea *see* **Dumont d'Urville Sea**

D'Urville Wall. 75°16' S, 162°13' E. A great glacier-cut wall of granite, rising to 720 m, it forms the N wall of David Glacier near its terminus, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Dumont d'Urville. Both US-ACAN and NZ-APC accepted the name (with a capital "D').

d'Urvillefjellet *see* **Mount d'Urville**

d'Urville's Monument *see* **d'Urville Monument**

Bahía Duse *see* **Duse Bay**

Duse, Samuel August. b. Aug. 2, 1873, Stockholm. An artillery lieutenant with the Norrlands Regiment at Östersund from 1895 to 1917, he was cartographer on SwedAE 1901-04. He was one of the 3 forced to winter-over at Hope Bay in 1903. On July 14, 1907, at Östersund, he married Ellen Amalia Dahlen. He retired as a major, and wrote detective stories under the name of of Sam Sellén. His character, barrister Leo Carring, was the first Swedish fictional detective of note. He died in 1933.

Duse Bay. 63°34' S, 57°15' W. An indentation in the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula, between View Point and Cape Burd (the SW extremity of Tabarin Peninsula), it is bounded on the SW by Beak Island. Discovered and surveyed on Dec. 31, 1902, by J. Gunnar Andersson's party, in 1902-03, during SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Duses Bukt, for Samuel A. Duse. It appears on Nordenskjöld's maps variously over the years as Duse Bukt and Bay of the Thousand Icebergs (a descriptive name). It appears, misspelled as Duce Bay, on Wilkins' map of 1929. The bay was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, and it appears on a 1946 USAAF chart as Duse Bay, which was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. The Argentines built a refuge hut here, Bahía Duse Refugio, in 1953. The bay was re-surveyed again by Fids from Base D in 1956. The name Bahía Duse was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Duse Bukt *see* **Duse Bay**
Cabo Duseberg *see* **Duseberg Buttress**
Cap Duseberg *see* **Duseberg Buttress**
Cape Duseberg *see* **Duseberg Buttress**
Massif Duseberg *see* **Duseberg Buttress**

Duseberg Buttress. 65°10' S, 64°06' W. A conspicuous, dark, rocky cone, rising to about 500 m at the SW side of Mount Scott, on the E side of Penola Strait, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Duseberg, for H.T. Duseberg, Belgian consul in Copenhagen, and a supporter of the expedition. It appears as such on Lecointe's map of 1903. Roughly mapped in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, it appears on their expeditions maps as Massif Duseberg, and also as Duseberg Rock. It appears as Cape Duseberg on a 1916 British chart, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart Cape Duseberg is described as being topped by a cone 470 m high. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Cabo Duseberg, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, but the photos revealed no cap (point) here, only a rocky buttress, so, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Duseberg Buttress. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960.

Duseberg Rock *see* **Duseberg Buttress**
Duses Bukt *see* **Duse Bay**

Dusky Ledge. 80°02' S, 156°57' E. An area of relatively level exposed rock, at an elevation of about 1100 m, that forms the N part of Dusky Ridge, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with the ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Dusky dolphin. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti; family: Delphinidae. *Lagenorhyncus obscurus*, also called the white-sided dolphin, is found around the Antarctic Convergence. It is 5 feet long, and 220 pounds, with a rounded snout and short beak.

Dusky Mountains *see* **Dusky Ridge**

Dusky Ridge. 80°05' S, 157°02' E. An ice-free rock ridge, 3 km wide, extending N-S for between 11 and 14 km between Lieske Glacier and Hinton Glacier, or, to put it another way, between Byrd Glacier and Hatherton Glacier, in the Britannia Range. The Darwin Glacier

Party of BCTAE 1956-58 named it Dusky Mountains because of the almost complete lack of snow on its E faces and associated dry valleys. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1962, but, after remapping by USGS from ground surveys, and air photos taken between 1960 and 1962, it was re-defined by US-ACAN in 1966, as Dusky Ridge. ANCA accepted the name.

Dustin, Frederic G. "Fred." b. July 26, 1910, Revere, Mass., son of builder Arthur J. Dustin and his wife Agnes M. Riley. He joined the merchant marine, and was an able seaman on the *Jacob Ruppert* as it sailed south for ByrdAE 1933-35. He wintered-over as one of the shore party in 1934 at Little America. He was due to winter-over at East Base as a mechanic, during USAS 1939-41, but in March 1940 was transferred to West Base, being replaced at East Base by Dutch Dolleman. He took part in OpHJ 1946-47, and then, in 1955-56, during OpDF I, he was a commander on the *Glacier*. A member of the U.S. Antarctic Committee, and president of the Admiral Richard E. Byrd Polar Center, in Boston, on Nov. 22, 1968 he and 67 other persons landed at McMurdo station for a few hours, on *Polar Byrd I*, during a high-price "transpolar expedition" (round the world, including flights over both Poles), which he led under the aegis of the Polar Center. Capt. Hal Neff (former pilot of Air Force One) was the pilot, and the precedent of a commercial flight refueling at McMurdo was never allowed again. Dustin died on Nov. 24, 1987, in Boston.

Dustin Island. 72°34' S, 94°48' W. An island, 30 km long, consisting of a low, snow-covered dome and abrupt coastal cliffs, 24 km SE of Cape Annawan, it forms the SE limit of Seraph Bay, E of Thurston Island. Discovered by Byrd on a flight from the *Bear* on Feb. 27, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named by him for Fred Dustin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Duthie, Alastair Simpson. b. Dunedin, NZ, the youngest son of Edward Fawns Duthie, secretary of the Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Association and his wife Madalene. When one of the Norwegian crew resigned from Ellsworth's expedition, Duthie replaced him on the 1934-35 expedition, as a crew member on the *Wyatt Earp*. He left the expedition at Montevideo, and arrived back in NZ on the *Ionic* in April 1935. He became a clerk in Dunedin, and by 1946 was living there with his first wife, Pierrete Germaine, and driving a truck for a living. The marriage didn't last, and by 1949 he was single again. Then he ran a store in Awarua, and finally became a launch master in Invercargill, marrying Charlotte Elizabeth. He retired to Otago, with Charlotte, and then moved to Nelson. He was still alive in 1981.

Cabo Duthiers *see* **Duthiers Point**

Duthiers Head *see* **Duthiers Point**

Duthiers Point. 64°48' S, 62°49' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Andvord Bay and the NE entrance point of Aguirre Passage, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Lacaze-Duthiers, or Cap La Caze Duthiers, for Félix-Joseph-Henri de Lacaze-Duthiers (1821-1901), French naturalist, and authority on the anatomy of mollusks. It appears on the expedition's maps, including an English-language version by Dr. Frederick Cook from 1900, on which it is shown as Cape La Caze Duthiers. Lester and Bagshawe, during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, called it Shag Point, for the colony of blue-eyed shags there. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Lacaze-Duthiers, on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Canelo (i.e., "cinnamon point"), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Lacaze-Duthiers, that latter name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Today, while the Chileans still use that name, the Argentine have shortened it to Cabo Duthiers. It was surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and renamed Duthiers Head, that name being accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears as such on a British chart of 1959. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was renamed by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Duthiers Point. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart, and US-ACAN accepted that name.

Duthilleul, Jacques-Marie-Eugène Marescot *see under* **Marescot du Thilleul**

Punta Duthoit *see* **Duthoit Point**

Duthoit Point. 62°19' S, 58°50' W. A low, foul point, with 2 snow-free hills upon it, and with several islets and rocks lying off it, it forms the SE extremity of Nelson Island and the SW entrance of Maxwell Bay, SW of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The point appears (unnamed) on old sealing charts going back to 1822. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and named by them for Arthur Dennis Duthoit (1890-1957; his birth certificate says "Dennis" but his marriage certificate says "Denis"), a draftsman in the Hydrographic Office, at the Admiralty. It appears as such on their chart of that year, and also on a 1937 British chart. It was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year, and is the name that appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta Duthoit, on an Argentine chart of 1954 (misspelled as Punta Duthon), and on one of their 1957 charts as Punta Dethoit, but it was the name Punta Duthoit that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Tony Bancroft, of FIDASE, referred to it in 1959 as Point Duthoit.

Punta Duthon *see* **Duthiers Point**, **Duthoit Point**

Dutkiewicz Cliff. 62°10' S, 58°31' W. A mountain ridge and cliff rising to about 330 m above sea level, between Italia Valley and Dera Icefall, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for geomorphologist Leopold Dutkiewicz, a member of various Polish Antarctic expeditions. He was one of the first winterers-over at Arctowski Station, in 1977.

Dutoit *see* **Du Toit**

Duus, Ole Peder. b. April 24, 1881, Arendal, Norway, son of seaman Tellef Duus and his wife Thona. Able seaman on SwedAE 1901-04.

Mount Duvall. 78°22' S, 162°31' E. An ice-covered mountain rising to 2149 m, close W of Fisher Bastion, on the N side of Solomon Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Thomas L. Duvall, Jr., who, with John W. Harvey and Martin Pomerantz, conducted research in helioseismology at Pole Station from 1980.

Duyvis Point. 65°55' S, 64°35' W. On the NE side of Barilari Bay, 17.5 km SSE of Cape García, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37. Mapped more accurately by FIDS cartographers working from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted that same season by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Frits Donker Duyvis (1894-1961), Dutch documentalist, secretary of the International Federation for Documentation. In 1942 he wrote, "A document is the repository of an expressed thought. Consequently, its contents have a spiritual character." It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name, and the sentiments, in 1971.

Dvergen *see* **Dvergen Hill**

Dvergen Hill. 72°13' S, 0°47' E. A small, isolated rock hill, or nunatak, between Nils Plain and Rømlingsletta Flat, 6.5 km N of Fuglefjellet in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Dvergen (i.e., "the dwarf"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dvergen Hill in 1966.

Dvergetunga. 69°55' S, 10°10' E. A tongue of ice projecting from the ice shelf the Norwegians call Nivlisen, N of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. Name means "the dwarf's tongue" in Norwegian.

Dvořák Ice Rise. 71°17' S, 72°57' W. About 2.3 km in extent, it rises above the ice of Mendelssohn Inlet, in the N part of Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°17' S, 72°57' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Bohemian composer Antonín Leopold Dvořák (1841-1904), who wrote the *New World Symphony*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted.

[1]**Gora Dvuglavaja**. 70°25°S, 66°27' E. A nunatak, on the W side of Mount McCarthy (which is the easternmost peak of the Porthos

Range), in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Dvuglavaja**. 70°47' S, 67°48' E. A nunatak on the NW side of Glukhoy Glacier, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Dvugorbaja *see* **Humphreys Ridge**

Dwarsdal *see* **Cross Valley**

DWE 1892-93 *see* **Dundee Whaling Expedition**

[1]**Mount Dwyer**. 70°11' S, 65°04' E. A mountain, 3 km SE of Mount Dovers, and 3 km E of Mount Peter, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Victor J. "Vic" Dwyer, radio operator-in-charge who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1964.

[2]**Mount Dwyer** *see* **Berg Mountains**

Dwyer Escarpment. 70°38' S, 165°24' E. An ice-covered escarpment overlooking the N coast of Victoria Land, W of cape North, between that cape and Cooper Spur. Mapped by ANARE in 1962, and named by ANCA for Leonard Joseph "Len" Dwyer (1907-1962), director of the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, 1955-62, a member of the ANARE executive planning committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Dwyer Nunataks. 68°13' S, 58°27' E. A scattered group of low peaks and ridges, about 11 km in extent, and 6 km wide, 3.5 km SE of Mount Gjeita (what the Australians call Mount Banfield), in the Hansen Mountains, in Kemp Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Vic Dwyer [*see* [1]**Mount Dwyer**], a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Hansen Mountains in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Dybvadskog Peak. 79°19' S, 86°21' W. A sharp, somewhat isolated peak rising to 2180 m, the westernmost of those rising above the ice surface just W of the S part of the Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Olav Bjarne Dybvadskog (b. 1936), Norwegian glaciologist from the Norsk Polarinstitutt, a member of the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse of 1964-65.

Meseta Dyer *see* **Dyer Plateau**

Montañas Dyer *see* **Dyer Plateau**

Planicie Dyer *see* **Dyer Plateau**

Dyer, Henry Edward George. b. Oct. 8, 1934, Bath, son of William C. Dyer and his wife Doris G. Lethby. Senior radio operator on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. He moved to Australia in 1961, and worked on the P & O Line. He died on Oct. 20, 2009.

Dyer, James Glenn. Known as Glenn Dyer. b. May 10, 1908, Alamosa, Colo., son of railroad man and teacher James Wesley Dyer and his wife Beulah Bailey. After graduating in aeronautical engineering from Georgia Tech in 1933, he became a surveyor with the General Land Office, Department of the Interior. He was the cadastral engineer at East Base during USAS 1939-41, and leader of the sledging party from that base which traversed from Fleming Glacier SE across (what would become known as) the Dyer Plateau to the Welch Mountains, in Nov. 1940. He was a colonel in the Air Force, in Greenland during World War II, and on Dec. 11, 1945, he married Nona Richards. He was later in charge of Arctic operations for the U.S. Weather Bureau, retiring in 1974 after several years as director of overseas operations. In the 1956-57 summer season he was on the *Glacier*, and on Jan. 25, 1957, at Vincennes Bay, boarded the *Kista Dan* as U.S. observer with ANARE. He moved to Utah, and died in Logan (he was a member of the Church), on March 13, 1995.

Dyer, John Newton. b. July 14, 1910, Haverhill, Mass., son of shoe salesman Charles Newton Dyer and his wife Emma Wilson Emerson. He graduated from MIT in 1931, and was chief radio engineer on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. In 1934 he fell 45 feet from an antenna pole at Little America II, but only scraped his shin. On his return he went to work for CBS in NYC, and on June 15, 1936, at Pittsfield, Mass, he married Priscilla Noble Feeley. He lived in North Clarendon, Vermont, and died on Jan. 5, 1996, in Shelburne, Vt.

Dyer Island. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. A small island just N of Entrance Island, between that island and Lee Island, in Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Ralph Dyer, cook who wintered-over at nearby Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dyer Plateau. 70°30' S, 64°25' W. A huge, broad, ice-covered upland of north-central Palmer Land, rising to an elevation of about 2250 m above sea level, to the E of Alexander Island. It actually ranges between 69°45' S and 71°40' S, and between 65°00' W and 63°30' W, and is bounded to the N by Fleming Glacier and Bingham Glacier, and to the S by the Gutenko Mountains. Photographed aerially and partially surveyed from the ground in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Named for Glenn Dyer. The name appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The plateau was photographed aerially by USN, 1966-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1956 South American map as Meseta Dyer, but, on a 1966 Argentine map it appears as Montañas Dyer and on a 1966 Chilean map as Planicie Dyer.

Dyer Point. 71°53' S, 100°37' W. An ice-covered point, just W of Hughes Peninsula, on the N coast of Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for John N. Dyer.

Dyes, John W.W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Dyke. 67°35' S, 49°25' E. Rising to 1100 m, about 6 km N of Mount Humble, in the NE part of the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer Graham Dyke, RAAF pilot who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Dyke Mountain. 78°20' S, 163°20' E. South of Walcott Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Dyke Point. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. A small point with outlying rocks which mark the volcanic dyke within the middle of a shallow, unnamed, bay, the point dividing the beaches into two, the 2 sides being offset by about 150 meters. It is located N of Halfthree Point, Fildes Peninsula, King George island, in the South Shetlands. About 1996, the Chileans named it Punta Doris, presumably for Doris Oliva Eklund [*see* [2]**Punta Doris**]. UK-APC accepted the name Dyke Point, rather than the proposed Doris Point. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Dykeman Point. 71°33' S, 75°08' W. The snow-covered NW point of Pesce Peninsula, between Rameau Inlet and Verdi Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN, the name was accepted by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, and honors Cdr. Paul Richard Dykeman, USN, commander of VXE-6 from May 1981 to May 1982.

Dykes Peak. 77°13' S, 161°01' E. Rising to 2220 m, at the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, 6 km E of Skew Peak, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for geographer Leonard Henry Dykes (1914-2005), involved for many years with the successive co-ordinating committees within the U.S. Government.

Dyment Island. 74°08' S, 102°02' W. A small island, 8 km SW of the McKinzie Islands, in the inner-central part of Cranton Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald I. "Don" Dyment (b. June 7, 1936, Union, Maine. d. Feb. 1, 2005), USN, who wintered-over as cook at Byrd Station, in 1967.

Dymond, Percy John "Jack." b. 1883, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, son of copper miner John Dymond and his wife Sarah J. Spargo. Copper mining was not a romantic business, and John Dymond had to give it up, becoming a market gardener instead. Percy began his career as an ordinary farm laborer, but then followed his father into copper mining in nearby Callington. His uncle Jim had gone

to Greenland, in Michigan, to work on the copper mine there which, keen to attract lads like Percy, they gaily called Adventure Mountain. Percy left Liverpool on the *Oceanic* and arrived in New York on May 4, 1905, to give Adventure Mountain a shot. It didn't last long, and in August he was in Spokane, Wash., the great Northwest, working on a farm. He eventually moved to Seattle. He was a messman on the *Jacob Ruppert* for both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35, and, after the expedition, decided to stay in NZ, dying in Christchurch on Sept. 22, 1949, aged 66.

Dyna *see* **Dyna Hill**

Dyna Hill. 72°22' S, 0°40' E. A low, rounded, partly snow-covered ridge-like hill, 3 km W of Kvithovden Peak in the central portion of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Dyna (i.e., "the dune"). US-ACAN accepted the name Dyna Hill in 1966.

Dynamite Island. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. A small, low, rocky island about 150 m long, and trending in a NW-SE direction, in Back Bay, about 160 m E of Stonington Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by USAS 1939-41, and named Petrel Island by them, for the petrels seen here. It is seen as such on Glenn Dyer's 1941 expedition map, and on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1946, but on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Petrel. However, there was already another Petrel Island, in South Georgia (54°S), so Finn Ronne renamed it in 1948 as Dynamite Islet, for the dynamite he used to blast the *Port of Beaumont, Texas* out of the ice to the E of this island, in 1947, during RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name Dynamite Islet, on March 31, 1955, but on July 7, 1959, redefined it as Dynamite Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Islote Petrel.

Dynamite Islet *see* **Dynamite Island**

Dyrdal Peak. 83°25' S, 51°23' W. Rising to 1820 m, at the SW extremity of the Saratoga Table, 3 km WNW of Fierle Peak, in the S part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from their own ground surveys conducted during the Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Frederick F. "Fred" Dyrdal (b. Nov. 10, 1917, Farnumsville, Mass. d. May 31, 2006, North Kingstown, RI), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1942, and who was VX-6 aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station in 1957, and the only man to get frostbite that winter at that station. He retired from the Navy in Dec. 1962. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Dzema Peak. 85°45' S, 138°00' W. Rising to 2570 m, 8 km WSW of Mount Ratliff, on the N side of the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) John N. Dzema, of Edwardville, Pa., who was with VX-6, at McMurdo in 1962-63 and 1963-64. On April 14, 1969, during the Vietnam War, Lt. Dzema was shot down by two MIGS over North Korea.

Mount Dzhalil'. 72°01' S, 14°36' E. A small mountain, a nunatak really, rising to 2510 m, in the N part of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains, in the E part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Soviets as Gory Musy Dzhalilja, for Musa Dzhalil', Tatar poet who died during World War II. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Dzhalil' in 1970. The Norwegians call it Dzhalil'knausen.

Dzhalil'knausen *see* **Mount Dzhalil'**

Dziura Nunatak. 71°44' S, 161°15' E. An ice-free nunatak, rising to 1480 m, 3.2 km NW of Mount Remington, in the NW extremity of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles Stanley Dziura (b. March 4, 1930, NJ), USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1967-68, and again at Byrd Station in 1968-69, and for the winter-over of 1969, during which time he found the first troubling signs of a problem in the ozone layer (*see* **Ozone**).

Monte E. *see* **Mount Aciar**

E-66 *see* **D-66A**

E-Base *see* **Echo Base**

E. de Rothschild Island *see* **Rothschild Island**

Mount E. Gruening *see* **Mount Jackson**

Isla Eadie *see* **Eadie Island**

Eadie, Ione Elizabeth J. b. April 22, 1936, Barrow Hall, Shardlow, Derbyshire, younger daughter of James Alister Eadie (who would become deputy lieutenant of Staffordshire in 1949) and his wife Nereida Cynthia Carmen Clarke. She was one of the Duke of Edinburgh's lady clerks, and, along with fellow clerk, Miss A. Stevenson, became, on Dec. 31, 1956, one of the first two British ladies to cross the Antarctic Circle, while on board the *Britannia* during the royal yacht's world cruise. The pair made quite a stir when they walked into the FIDS hut at Admiralty Bay, on Jan. 4, 1957. She was on the *Britannia* when she met Captain John Harold Adams, RN, and on Oct. 6, 1961, in London, she became his second wife. They would have two sons and two daughters. She died in May 1998, in Basingstoke, and the captain (who had retired as a rear admiral) died in 2008.

Eadie Island. 61°29' S, 55°57' W. An island, 1.3 km long, midway between Aspland Island and O'Brien Island, in the easterly group (which the Chileans call Islas Piloto Pardo) of the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield in Feb.-March 1820, and he named the three islands together as O'Brien's Islands. In Feb. 1821, von Bellingshausen charted the 3 islands as Ostrova Tri Brata (i.e., "three brothers islands"). In Dec. 1821, however, Powell, individualized two of them, Aspland's Island (by 1837 it was being called Aspland Island) and O'Brien's Island (*see* **O'Brien Island**). This left one brother unnamed, and that would later become Eadie Island. Eadie Island (still at that time unnamed) was shown on a 1937 British chart as part of Aspland Island, and the combined feature was called Sugarloaf Peninsula. However, in Jan. 1937, the Discovery Investigations surveyed this area, and set the matter straight. Lt. Leonard Hill on the *Discovery II* named this one for Donald Eadie (b. Sept. 15, 1883), dredging engineer and manager of the Melbourne Harbour Trust's dockyard at Williamstown. UK-APC accepted the name (and the new situation) on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The islands were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. This feature appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Eadie, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British Joint Services Expedition visited the island in 1977. This island was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Eady Ice Piedmont. 78°31' S, 165°20' E. Just S of Mount Discovery and Minna Bluff, in the piedmont area of Moore Bay, merging at its S side with the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and from air photos taken by USN. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Capt. Jack Alfred Eady (b. Oct. 29, 1914, Washington, DC. d. Jan. 7, 2009, Atlantic Shores, Va.), who, in the U.S. Navy from 1936, flew Liberators during World War II, and was chief of staff and aide to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from July 1, 1959 to April 11, 1962.

The *Eagle*. A small, 176-foot, 418-ton "wooden wall" steamer, the last of the Newfoundland sealers, built in Norway in 1902 as the *Sophie*, she was bought in 1903 by Bowring of St. John's, Newfoundland, as an Arctic sealer, and on arrival in Newfoundland had her name changed to the *Eagle*, the second Bowring sealer out of Newfoundland to bear this name. She had a clipper bow, a large barrel at her foretop, and was powered by an 82 NHP steam engine. In 1908 she was ice-strengthened by St. John's shipwright H.J. Taylor, and in 1924 became the first Newfoundland sealer to carry an aircraft for seal-spotting. Her skipper from 1934 to 1945 was Bobby Sheppard. In April 1944 she sailed from Newfoundland with 121 men, and caught 6697 seals. Immediately after this trip, she was chartered by the Colonial Office, to participate in Phase II of Operation Tabarin, i.e., the 1944-45 part. Captain was still Bobby Sheppard. He handpicked 27 men as crew: Capt. Abe Butler (1st mate), Robert Whitten (2nd mate), Tom Carrel (3rd mate and bosun; the real spelling of his name is Carroll), John

Hayward (carpenter and bosun), Charles Lewis (chief engineer), Frank Power (2nd engineer), Patrick Ring (3rd engineer), Nick Furlong (chief steward), Jim Harding (2nd steward), Harold Squires (radio officer and purser), 6 deckhands and seamen (Howard Currin, Alex Shano, Richard Pittman, John Murrin, James Fleming, and Thomas Kelly), 9 firemen and oilers (Victor Rumsey, Nick Cullen, Danny Lamb, Jackey Kean, William Bishop, Earl Hayes, Jimmy Hearn, Dinny Hearn, and John Power), Onslow Grandy (chief cook), and Maxwell Rowe (2nd cook). On Oct. 24, 1944, she left Newfoundland, bound for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, arriving there 3 months later. She picked up the Tabarin men, and 25 huskies, and was used primarily to establish Hope Bay Station (Base D), in Feb. 1945. The vessel was severely damaged unloading stores at Hope Bay. Incidentally, there was only one flush toilet aboard, and that was for officers only. After the expedition, she made her way back to Montevideo, leaving there on June 24, 1945, bound for Rio, where, on or about Aug. 1, 1945, Nick Cullen had an accident and died. On Aug. 5, 1945, they left Bahia, Brazil, after burying Nick there, and headed home.

Caleta Eagle *see* **Eagle Cove**

Isla Eagle *see* **Eagle Island**

Eagle Automatic Weather Station. 76°25' S, 77°01' E. An Australian/Chinese AWS, at an elevation of 2824 m, installed on Jan. 27, 2005, in the interior of Mac. Robertson Land, and still operating in 2009.

Eagle Bluff. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. A basaltic bluff, rising to about 100 m above sea level, at the N edge of White Eagle Glacier, in the area of Lions Rump, on the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles, on Sept. 1, 1999, in association with the glacier.

Eagle Cove. 63°24' S, 57°00' W. A small cove immediately to the SW of Seal Point, along the SW side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped by J. Gunnar Andersson, during SwedAE 1901-04. David James, surveyed it in Jan.-Feb. 1945, from Hope Bay, during Operation Tabarin, and named it Handy Cove. It appears as such on his 1949 map. However, Andrew Taylor (q.v.) proposed the name Eagle Cove, for the *Eagle*, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as such on a 1950 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Caleta Eagle, but by 1955 the Argentines had, rather misguidedly, translated it all the way, as Caleta Águila. That is how it appears on a 1957 Argentine chart, and it is what the Argentines call it today, despite the fact that the 1970 Argentine gazetteer went for Caleta Teniente Saborido [*see* [1]**Caleta Valenzuela**]. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 lists it as Caleta Eagle.

Eagle Island. 63°40' S, 57°29' W. An island, 8 km long and 6 km wide, rising to a height of 560 m on its extreme NE side. It is the largest of the six islands that the Chileans collectively call Islas Águila (this group may also be what the Argentines call Islas Andersson—*see* **Islas Águila**), in the archipelago between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island, and lies in the entrance to Duse Bay, in the Prince Gustav Channel. Probably first seen (although certainly not recognized as an island) by J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and named by them for the *Eagle*. It appears as such on a British chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Isla Águila (the name translated into Spanish) on a Chilean chart of 1951, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, which shows that the Chileans have always called it Isla Águila. However, the Argentines' name for this feature has varied over the years. On one of their 1953 charts it appears as Isla Eagle, but on one from 1959 it is Isla Santa Teresita (i.e., "island of little Saint Teresa"). Yet, on another, from 1963, it is Isla Águila.

Eared seals *see* **Seals**

Earle Island. 63°29' S, 54°47' W. A small island, 5 km SW of Darwin Island, marking the SW end of the Danger Islands, about 25 km SE of Joinville Island, just off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Hydrographic work was done here by the British on the *Endurance*, in 1977-78. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for painter Augustus Earle (1793-1838), artist on the *Beagle* in South American waters in the 1830s. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1993.

Earley, Neal E. *see* **Mount Early** (below)

Mount Early. 87°04' S, 153°46' W. A solitary volcanic cone, rising to 2720 m, 21 km N of D'Angelo Bluff, on the W side, and near the head of, Scott Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1934 from nearby Mount Weaver by Quin Blackburn during ByrdAE 1933-35. Visited by George Doumani's Ohio State University geological party on Nov. 21, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. (later Major) Neal Edward Earley [sic] (b. April 8, 1936, Bessemer, Ala. d. Sept. 1982, Chester, Va., of prostate cancer), U.S. Army, a member of the aviation unit that supported the USGS Topo East survey here in 1962-63. That year (Feb. 4, 1963) he was one of the first men ever to fly a helicopter to the South Pole (*see* that date under the entry **South Pole**). He later flew in Vietnam.

Early Bluff. 75°13' S, 113°57' W. A high bluff on the E side of Kohler Glacier, on the S side of the Kohler Range, at the point where Kohler Glacier drains northward from Smith Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by local scientists in the 1960s for Thomas Oren Early (b. 1943), USARP paleomagnetician on the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Early Islands. 73°40' S, 101°40' W. A group of small islands just W of the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, in the SE corner of Ferrero Bay, in the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Tommy Joe Early, Ohio State University biologist with the Ellsworth Land Survey of 1968-69.

Earnshaw Glacier. 68°45' S, 65°11' W. A glacier, 16 km long, flowing northeastward to the E of Norwood Scarp, and entering Maitland Glacier to the S of Werner Peak, at Mobiloil Inlet, in the E part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and by Fids from Base E in 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Jan. 1961, and plotted in 68°49' S, 65°17' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for watchmaker Thomas Earnshaw (1749-1829), father of the modern marine chronometer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Mount Earp *see* **Mount Wyatt Earp**

Earthquakes. Seismologically, Antarctica is the quietest of the continents (that is, when one is discussing earthquakes of any enormity). At least, according to records so far, and since IGY (1957-59), there have been 10 seismological stations operating in Antarctica. There have not been many major Antarctic earthquakes in modern times, although the continent is quite active tectonically, as was shown in 1981 when earthquake activity was picked up by the 3 seismic stations on Mount Erebus (*see* **Volcanoes**). During the summer of 1982-83 thousands of small earthquakes were recorded by these devices, sometimes as many as 650 a day. Major earthquakes are over 6.9, and large ones are 6.0 to 6.9. Some recent notable Antarctic earthquakes have been: **Jan. 4, 1925**: Deception Island. **Jan. 3, 1930**: Deception Island, when Wilkins was there. Huge holes were made in the ground. Two bridges at the Norwegian Tand whaling station were destroyed, and 4 men were thrown from the oil tank. One was killed. No one in Wilkins' crew was hurt. **1952**: A large earthquake was recorded in northern Victoria Land. **Aug. 11, 1970**: 60°36' S, 25°24' W. At sea. 6 on the Richter Scale. **Feb. 8, 1971**: On Deception Island. 6.3 on the Richter Scale. No volcanic activity. **Aug. 11, 1971**: In the Balleny Islands. 5.4 on the Richter Scale. **Feb. 25, 1972**: 60°36' S, 25°42' W. 6.1 on the Richter Scale. **Feb. 25, 1973**: 61°00' S, 37°54' W. At sea. 6.4 on the Richter Scale. **Oct. 6, 1973**: 60°48' S, 21°30' W. At sea. 7.0 on the Richter Scale. **Oct. 15, 1974**: Close to Leningradskaya Station. 4.9 on the Richter Scale. However, this may been an icequake, rather than a tectonic earthquake **Nov. 4, 1982**: 4.5 on the Richter Scale. This was the first recorded earthquake in the interior of the Antarctic continent, in 81°S, 37°E. **1985**: 4.7 recorded, in Queen Maud Land. **Jan. 12, 1995**: 4.7 recorded, in 81°S. **March 25, 1998**: Near the Balleny Islands. 8.1 on the Richter Scale. **Sept. 27, 1999**: 3.4 recorded, in 71°S, 23°E. **Nov. 4, 2007**: 5.8 on

the Richter scale, 105 km SSE of Casey Station. *See also* **Icequakes,** and **Seismology**.

Earth's crust *see* **Crust**

Cape Easson *see* **Cape Little**

East Aisle Ridge. 78°21' S, 163°23' E. It runs N-S to the E of Central Aisle Ridge. Named by NZ in 1980, for its position in relation to Central Aisle Ridge and to West Aisle Ridge, and keeping the names in association with The Stage, the natural amphitheatre on the N side of the lower Renegar Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

East Antarctic Ice Sheet. 80°00' S, 80°00' E. An immense ice sheet overlying East Antarctica. It is now so high and vast that little atmospheric moisture nourishes its central part, and so it is a desert. It can reach heights of 11,500 feet and more (*see* **Highest points in Antarctica**). *See also* **East Antarctica**, and **Atmosphere**.

East Antarctica. Centers on 80°S, 80°E. Also called Greater Antarctica (especially by the British), or (geologically speaking) Gondwana Province (because of its geographical affinity with the Gondwana region of India; it may once have been joined to it. *See* **Gondwanaland**). East Antarctica is really a high, ice-covered plateau, on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains, the ice cap being unstable, or mobile, and between 50 and 200 million years old. Geologically, though, the 3-5 billion-year-old pre-Cambrian shield bedrock beneath is stable, and this mass of land is the actual continental mainland of Antarctica, West Antarctica being geologically an archipelago of islands. It is only the thick ice sheets joining the two halves together that adds to the surface size of the continent. East Antarctica comprises Coats Land, Queen Maud Land, Enderby Land, Mac. Robertson Land, Wilkes Land, and Victoria Land. The name was coined by Edwin Swift Balch (*see* the Bibliography) in 1902, because by far the greater part of it lies in the Eastern Hemisphere. The name was used by Nordenskjöld a few years later. The name grew in popularity until IGY (1957-58) when the Transantarctic Mountains proved such a divide between the two halves of Antarctica, that the name was made official by US-ACAN in 1962. It was not until May 13, 1991 that UK-APC followed suit.

East Arm. 67°36' S, 62°53' E. A rocky peninsula which forms the E arm of Horseshoe Harbor, at Mawson Station, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. First visited on Feb. 5, 1954 by an ANARE party led by Phil Law, and named descriptively by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. *See also* **East Bay**.

East Balch Glacier *see* **Balch Glacier**

East Base. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. Built by Richard Black and his party at the N end of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was the eastern base of USAS 1939-41. Black was in command, and Finn Ronne was second-in-command. For other personnel *see* **United States Antarctic Service Expedition 1939-41**. This site was selected on March 8, 1940. There were 6 prefabricated buildings. The main building had the galley, the leader's quarters, and the sick bay. The others were a science building with a meteorological tower, a machine shop with 2 generators, a small hut, a taxidermy shop, and a storage hut. When Ronne landed here again in 1947 for RARE he found that the base had been ravaged by other expeditions. He renamed it "Port of Beaumont, Texas, Base," and wintered-over there in 1947. Although East Base was the first year-round base on the Antarctic Peninsula, it has not been used since 1948.

East Bay. 67°36' S, 62°53' E. A little bay in Horseshoe Harbor, Holme Bay, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians. The SCAR gazetteer has this as an individual feature, with no descriptor. However, it is so close in coordinates to Horseshoe Harbor, that it may well be the same feature.

East Beacon. 77°50' S, 160°52' E. The prominent E peak rising to over 2265 m above the plateau-type ridge that joins it to West Beacon, the whole forming the feature known as Beacon Heights, between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley, on the S side of Taylor Glacier, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1964.

East Budd Island. 67°35' S, 62°51' E. The eastern of the 2 larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. They named the northern islands in the Flat Islands as Flatøynålane (i.e., "the flat island needles"). This island, plotted from ANARE ground surveys and aerial photographs, was named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Grahame Budd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. This island, and West Budd Island, seem to form what the Russians call the Budd Islands.

[1]**East Cape**. 60°38' S, 45°11' W. About 2.3 km SE of Cape Bennett, it is the easternmost cape on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted (but not named, it seems) by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Roughly charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, but again, not named. Re-charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and they named it descriptively. It appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Este (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

[2]**East Cape**. The E side of the entrance to the Bay of Whales. When the Bay of Whales broke up, East Bay disappeared.

East Commonwealth Range *see* **Separation Range**

East Egerton. 80°50' S, 158°06' E. A prominent peak rising to 2815 m above sea level (the Australians say 2915 m), 3 km E of Mount Egerton (hence the name), in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped and named by NZGSAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

East Fork *see* **Ferrar Glacier**

East Germany. East German scientists were active in Antarctica from before the Berlin Wall went up, but mostly as members of Soviet teams. The country was ratified on Nov. 19, 1974 as the 18th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. Hartwig Gernandt led the first East German expedition to Antarctica, in 1975-76, to the Russian Novolazarevskaya Station, and on April 21, 1976 they set up their own scientific station (finally named in 1987 as Georg Forster Base). East Germany was the 19th country to achieve Consultative status within the Antarctic Treaty system, on Oct. 5, 1987. The country no longer exists (*see* **Germany**).

East Gould Glacier *see* **Gould Glacier**

East Groin. 77°39' S, 160°57' E. A narrow rock spur forming the E wall of Flory Cirque, on the S side of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1976, in association with nearby West Groin (which had been named by BAE 1910-13).

East Lake. 67°00' S, 142°41' E. The smallest and most easterly of the lakes at Cape Denison, 990 m ESE of Mawson's Main Hut during AAE 1911-14. Named descriptively by Mawson, it is on official maps of that expedition. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

East Melchior Islands. 64°19' S, 62°55' W. A group of small ice-covered islands and rocks, east of The Sound, in the Melchior Islands of the Palmer Archipelago. *See also* the **West Melchior Islands** (which are the islands W of The Sound) and the **Melchior Islands**. For a history of this group *see* **Melchior Islands**.

East Ongul Island. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. An island, 1.5 km long, immediately E of the N part of Ongul Island, in the NE side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Showa Station is here. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and in 1946 the Norwegian cartographers using these photos mapped this feature as the NE part of Ongul Island. The Japanese, in 1957, discovered Nakano-seto Strait separating the 2 islands, and they re-defined this feature, calling it Higasi-Ongul-to (East Ongul Island). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971.

East Pacific Rise *see* **Albatross Cordillera**

East Peak. 77°40' S, 166°22' E. Rising to 160 m, it is the highest peak on Inaccessible Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. Named by NZ-APC.

East Perrier Bay *see* **Perrier Bay**

East Quartzite Range. 72°00' S, 165°05' E. A range, 26 km long, forming a subordinate SW unit of the King Range, in the Concord

Mountains, between 8 and 13 km E of the West Quartzite Range, with which it runs somewhat parallel. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition 1962-63 for the distinctive geological formation here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

East Russell Glacier *see* **Russell East Glacier**

East Stack. 67°05' S, 58°12' E. A coastal rock outcrop, rising to about 60 m above sea level, on the E side of Hoseason Glacier, 26 km SE of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them in association with West Stack. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 20, 1957. The Norwegians call it Austskotet.

The *Eastella*. A Hull trawler, originally called the *Arctic Privateer*, owned by the Boyd Line. In March 1974, she was bought by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, to re-place the *Sir William Hardy*, and, after an 18-month refit she became the *G.A. Reay*, and was used by the British government for research into storage, handling, and processing at sea. In 1987 the MAFF sold her to J. Marr & Sons, and she was renamed the *Falklands Right*, and renamed again, on Jan. 13, 1988, as the *Eastella*. As such, she was used to take down the Korean Antarctic expeditions of 1989-90 and 1990-91 (skipper on both occasions was Peter Taylor). On Dec. 31, 1990, she was sold again, and in 1991 was renamed *Falklands Protector*. On May 3, 1993, she was sold again, to Aquanymph Navigation, of South Africa, re-registered in Malta, and renamed the *Aquanymph*. She was sold again on Jan. 31, 1996.

Easter Island Cordillera *see* **Albatross Cordillera**

Easter Island Rise *see* **Albatross Cordillera**

Easter Island Swell *see* **Albatross Cordillera**

Eastern Basin. One of the three N-S trending sedimentary basins underlying the Ross Sea, it runs E of the 180°meridian. *See also* **Victoria Land Basin** and **Central Basin**.

Eastern Claw. 62°54' S, 60°34' W. A steep cliff resembling a claw, W of Macaroni Point, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Eastern-Indian Antarctic Basin *see* **South Indian Basin**

Eastern Plain *see* **Polar Subglacial Basin**

Eastface Nunatak. 78°42' S, 163°38' E. A small, ice-covered nunatak, with a conspicuous rock face on its E side, in Moore Bay, about 20 km S of Mount Morning, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1963.

Easther Island. 69°23' S, 76°14' E. A roughly H-shaped island in the Larsemann Hills. Plotted in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Upsøy. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for mountain climber and photographer Robert "Rob" Easther (b. Mount Gambier, South Australia), former schoolteacher, and officer-in-charge at Davis Station in 1986, who helped establish Law Base. After 20 years with the Australian Antarctic Division (from 1985), during which he summered-over 4 times in Antarctica (1989 station manager; field leader in the Prince Charles Mountains in 1989; at Casey Station in 1996-97, as mediator between station leader and team; 1998-2000 at Cape Denison with the Mawson's Hut Foundation; led the 2000-01 expedition to Cape Denison), and made 7 round trip voyages to Antarctica (once as cargo supervisor and then 6 times as voyage leader), Mr. Easther retired to work for the Mawson's Hut Foundation. The Chinese call it Hutou Dao.

Mount Eastman. 65°10' S, 62°59' W. Rising to about 1200 m, it overlooks the head of Flandres Bay, 6 km S of Pelletan Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for George Eastman (1854-1932), photography pioneer of Eastman Kodak fame. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1965.

Eastman, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Eastwind*. A 6600-ton U.S. Coastguard icebreaker, launched in 1943. Sister ship of the *Southwind*, these two Wind-class ships were the first true American icebreakers. Built by Western Pipe & Steel, San Pedro, Calif., in collaboration with the Coast Guard, these "Winds" were heavily armed and carried J25 amphibian aircraft. The *Eastwind* was in Greenland waters in 1945, and in 1949 collided with the tanker *Gulfstream*, but survived, which is more than 13 crewmen did. She took part in OpDF 1955-56 (under the command of Capt. Oscar Rohnke; skipper from July 31, 1954 to June 1, 1956; *see* **Rohnke Crests**), arriving at Christchurch, NZ, on Dec. 12, 1955. She then took *YOG-34* in tow to McMurdo Sound, arriving there on Dec. 27, 1955. She was back in Antarctic waters, supplying U.S. bases for OpDF 60 (1959-60; Captain Richard D. Schmidtman; skipper from May 1, 1958 to May 1, 1960; *see* **Mount Schmidtman**), OpDF 61 (1960-61; Captain Joe Naab; skipper from May 1, 1960 to June 1, 1962; *see* **Mount Naab**; that season the *Eastwind* became the first icebreaker to circumnavigate the Earth; the *Eastwind* left Boston on Oct. 24, 1960, and on Jan. 10, 1961, lost equipment in a 2-hour fire aboard, while in Antarctic waters), OpDF 62 (1961-62; Capt. Naab), OpDF 63 (1962-63; Capt. B.R. Henry; skipper from June 1, 1962 to Aug. 10, 1965; *see* **Henry Mesa**), OpDF 64 (1963-64; Capt. Henry), OpDF 65 (1964-65; Capt. Henry), OpDF 66 (1965-66; Capt. Mike Benkert; skipper from Aug. 10, 1965 to Sept. 10, 1967; *see* **Mount Benkert**), OpDF 67 (1966-67; Capt. Benkert). She was decommissioned on Dec. 13, 1968, sold in 1972, and scrapped. Warren Bonner wrote a very interesting history of the *Eastwind*.

Eastwind Glacier. 77°37' S, 168°16' E. It drains part of the S slopes of Mount Terror, flowing SW and coalescing with the E margin of Terror Glacier, where the 2 glaciers enter Fog Bay, in the SE part of Ross Island. NZ was the first to accept the name (for the *Eastwind*), on Nov. 12, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000.

Eastwind Ridge. 76°36' S, 160°47' E. A broad ridge, 16 km long, and partly ice-covered, between Chattahoochee Glacier and Towle Glacier, in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Eastwind*.

Eastwood, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Easty, David Leonello. b. 1933, Orsett, Essex, son of Arthur Victor Easty and his wife Florence M. Kennedy. He became a doctor in 1960, and joined FIDS that year, as medical officer, wintering-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961. Professor of ophthalmology at the Bristol Eye Hospital.

Mount Eather. 70°29' S, 65°50' E. About 3 km S of Martin Massif, and about 6 km S of Mount Gardner, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE aerial photographs, and named by ANCA for Robert Hugh "Bob" Eather (b. April 22, 1941; from Canterbury, Vic.), aurora physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1963. In 1970 he became research professor at Boston College, in Massachusetts. He returned 5 times to Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Eaton Nunatak. 75°10' S, 72°00' W. A prominent nunatak rising to about 1400 m, and which marks the SE extremity of the Merrick Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John W. Eaton, of Ferguson, Mo., USARP aurora scientist who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Pointe Ebba. 66°34' S, 139°35' E. A glacier tongue, NW of Astrolabe Glacier, at the extreme W of Baie Pierre Lejay, in Commonwealth Bay. Named in 1950 by the French expedition of that year, in memory of a glacier in Spitzbergen, explored previously by 3 members of the expedition.

Ebba Glacier *see* **Liotard Glacier**

Ebbe, Gordon Knudsen. b. July 1, 1916, Lincoln, Wisc., son of dairy farmer Wesley Ebbe and his wife Della, both children of Danish immigrants. He became a commander in the U.S. Navy, and was the first commander of VX-6, from June 1955 to June 1956. He made the 6th long-range exploratory flight over Antarctica, in an R5D, on Jan. 8-9, 1956, during OpDF I. Admiral Byrd was aboard, and they flew over the Pole and the Beardmore Gla-

cier. He died on Aug. 2, 1989, in Colorado Springs.

Ebbe Glacier. 71°03' S, 164°45' E. A large tributary glacier, about 100 km long, flowing NW from the Homerun Range, or rather, from the saddle S of Robinson Heights (Greenwell Glacier also flows NW from this divide; Tucker Glacier flows SE to the Ross Sea from the same saddle), and then WNW between, on one side the Everett Range, and on the other the Anare Mountains and the Wellington Mountains, or between Rennick Glacier and Cape Adare, in Oates Land, and enters Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and VX-6 air photos taken between 1960 and 1962, and plotted in 71°05' S, 165°00' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Gordon Ebbe. It has since been re-plotted.

Ebel Hills. 77°13' S, 160°51' E. A cluster of rugged hills, 2.5 km long and rising to about 2300 m above sea level, at the head of Frazier Glacier, abutting the rim of Webb Cirque, E of Skew Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Michael Scott "Mike" Ebel (b. Sept. 23, 1956, Mich.), who worked at McMurdo for at least part of every year except one between 1988 and 2007, including 5 summers from 2003 as maintenance specialist responsible for the mechanical operation of the Crary Lab, at McMurdo. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Eblen Hills. 85°51' S, 133°28' W. A cluster of precipitous rock hills, rising to 1640 m, just N of the mouth of Colorado Glacier, where that glacier enters the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James Carl Eblen (b. Feb. 20, 1931, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.), aviation machinist who summered at McMurdo in 1958-59, wintered-over at McMurdo in 1959 (he left Antarctica in Oct. 1959, for the USA), and did several summer seasons at McMurdo after that, as a C-130 flight mechanic—1960-61, 1961-62, and 1964-65. He was based in Christchurch, NZ, in 1965-66 and 1966-67, in the latter season making a brief trip to McMurdo to bring back Billy Bridger's airplane (Mr. Bridger was marrying a NZ girl). He was the first president of OAEA (Old Antarctic Explorers' Association).

Ebon Pond. 78°11' S, 165°11' E. In the SW extremity of Brown Peninsula, in Victoria Land. First studied by Troy L. Péwé, U.S. geologist, in 1957-58, and named by him for the black (ebon) volcanic terrain entirely surrounding the pond. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Ebony Ridge. 83°46' S, 172°46' E. A coastal ridge, 8 km long, running in a S direction between Airdrop Peak and Mount Robert Scott, at the N end of the Commonwealth Range. The highest point on it is Mount Kathleen. The ridge consists of dark, metamorphosed greywacke, contrasting sharply with the predominant brown ocher of the weathered surface of the granitic intrusions which form the nearby Mount Kyffin and Mount Harcourt. Hence the name given by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Ebony Wall. 63°55' S, 59°09' W. A dark, nearly vertical, rock wall cliff, 3 km long, and rising to 400 m (the Chileans say 300 m, and the British say about 1100 m), at the head of Pettus Glacier, 20 km SE of Cape Kjellman, and forming part of the W escarpment of the Detroit Plateau, near the base of Trinity Peninsula, at the Davis Coast, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted and named descriptively by Fids from Base D in 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on British charts of 1961 and 1962. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Muralla de Ébano (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Ebosi-ike. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. One of the small lakes on East Ongul Island, in Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys conducted by JARE 1957, and named by them on June 22, 1972. Ebosi was a headgear worn by Japanese adults in ancient times.

ECARE *see* **Teniente de Navío Ruperto Elichiribehety Station**

Echelmeyer Ice Stream. 79°10' S, 150°00' W. An ice stream flowing W to the Shirase Coast, to the N of MacAyeal Ice Stream. At first it was called Ice Stream F (*see* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details), and in 2003 US-ACAN changed the name to honor Keith Alan Echelmeyer (b. Aug. 14, 1954, Denver, Colo. d. Oct. 2, 2010, Fairbanks, of a chronic brain tumor), of the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks (1984-2005), who studied the flow of ice streams in Marie Byrd Land in 1992-93 and again in 1994-95. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 15, 2003.

Puerto Echeverría *see* **New Plymouth**

Ensenada Echeverry. 64°50' S, 63°33' W. A cove in the central W part of the N coast of Doumer Island, opening into Neumayer Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Héctor Echeverry, marine biologist on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1950-51. The Argentines call it Ensenada Sarandí.

Echinoids. Sea urchins. Marine invertebrates that lie on the sea bed near the shore (*see* **Fauna**).

Mount Echo *see* **Echo Mountain**

Echo Base. Also called E-Base. 70°18' S, 2°24' W. South African base built on the Fimbul Ice Shelf, near Sanae Station, in 1985, as an emergency (hence the name; E for Emergency) and logistical base. During the summer season of 1995-96 a man from the working party here died in a blizzard. It is open every summer.

Echo Canyon. 84°38' S, 116°10' W. A canyon, NE of Tuning Nunatak, in the Ohio Range, at the NE end of the Horlick Mountains. Named by NZ.

Echo Mountain. 60°37' S, 45°41' W. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 795 m, it surmounts the W side of Laws Glacier, close N of Cragsman Peaks, E of Norway Bight, on Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and so named by them for the echo experienced in this part of Laws Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by Fids from Signy in 1956-58. The Russians have a tendency to refer to it as Mount Echo (so we are told).

Ilôt de l'Échouage *see under* **L**

Cabo Eckener *see* **Eckener Point**

Eckener Point. 64°26' S, 61°36' W. Marks the NE side of the entrance to Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hugo Eckener (1868-1954), German airship pioneer, whose Graf Zeppelin (with him at the wheel) made more than 600 flights, including a major one over the Arctic in 1931. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Cabo Eckener.

Eckhörner *see* **Eckhörner Peaks**

Eckhörner Peaks. 71°31' S, 11°27' E. A series of about 6 peaks that form the N wall of Schüssel Cirque, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially, by GermAE 1938-39, and named descriptively as Eckhörner (i.e., "corner peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Eckhörner Peaks in 1970. The Norwegians call them Hjørnehorna.

Eckins Nunatak. 85°07' S, 175°51' W. A small, isolated nunatak, 8 km NE of Matador Mountain, in the E part of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Hank John Eckins, USARP meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961.

Eckman Bluff. 74°47' S, 110°22' W. An angular bluff, mostly ice-covered but with a steep SE rock face, rising to about 350 m above sea level, in the S part of Jones Bluffs, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James F. Eckman, of the U.S. Coast Guard, engineer officer on the *Burton Island*, 1970-71, executive officer on the same ship, 1975-76, and ship operations officer on the staff of the commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Eclipse Point *see* **Aguda Point**

Eco Nelson. 62°15' S, 58°59' W. A permanently-manned international base, the only privately-owned house in Antarctica, built as a primitive wooden hut for 2 persons, with adjacent huts, on Stansbury Peninsula, on a rocky beach, 100 meters from the shore, at the foot

of a cliff, on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands, in 1989, by Czech writer and mountain climber Jaroslav Pavlicek who, as head of this private expedition, was transported with his team to Antarctica by the Russians (and would be again, for the next several seasons). It was opened on Feb. 26, 1989, as Vaclav Vojtech Base, named after Vaclav Vojtech, the first Czech in Antarctica. **1988-89 summer**: Dr. Pavlicek (leader). **1989 winter**: Martin Kriz (leader). **1990 winter**: 3 men, led by Dr. Pavlicek. **1990-91 summer**: Dr. Pavlicek (leader). **1991 winter**: 3 men, led by Jaroslav Fous. **1991-92 summer**: Dr. Pavlicek (leader). **1992 winter**: 3 men, led by Petr Lumpe. **1992-93 summer**: Petr Lumpe (leader). At the end of this summer, the station was closed. Then nothing for a few years. In 1996-97 the South Koreans took the Czechs down again, and the name of the station was changed to Eco Nelson. The main hut had a hallway, kitchen, pantry, and dining room, with an office cum radio room, and bedroom, at the back. A minimal-impact concept, power was generated mainly by wind-turbine, and there was a wood-burning stove in the lounge. All waste was removed from Nelson Island. **1996-97 summer**: Radek Forman (leader). A small yacht, the *Naxos*, was used to get them around locally. **1997 winter**: Jan Mráz (leader).

Ecology Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°29' W. A large glacier, an outlet of the Warszawa Icefield, it flows NE into Admiralty Bay, N of Llano Point and SE of Point Thomas, or (to put it another way) between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after the Institute of Ecology, at the Polish Academy of Sciences (they organized Arctowski Station). UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. This glacier was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Economy. Until recently the two economies in Antarctica were whaling and sealing. Now Antarctica exports mainly scientific findings. Tourism seems to be proving an economy of sorts (the bases that allow tourists are raking it in by selling souvenirs, etc). Then there is the on-again, off-again concern of the minerals. When technology reaches a stage where it can dig the minerals out of the frozen continent, the Antarctic Treaty may well receive its first real test (greed). Krill fishing is limited because it has proved difficult to market, and also because it is supposedly protected by CCAMLR. Ice (and, therefore, non-salt water) is abundant to the point that Antarctica contains 90 percent of the world's ice, but transportation costs to the civilized parts of the world would be too high to make exporting the ice economical — as of 2009. If that problem can be overcome, Antarctica may shrink in size dramatically over the next few millennia, and also become a more hospitable place (and that's not taking any other possible shrinking phenomena into account). Could this be the colony of the future for mankind?

Ecuador. On Feb. 27, 1967 the Ecuadorian constituent assembly claimed the wedge of Antarctica between 84°30' W and 96°30' W. This claim was not supported by the government. The country was ratified as the 37th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty on Sept. 15, 1987. In 1987-88 the Ecuadorians sent an oceanographic expedition to Bransfield Strait on the *Orión*, and they built a hut (República del Ecuador Refugio) on Point Hennequin, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. PROANTEC (Programa Antártico Ecuatoriano) was set up in 1988, to handle the country's Antarctic involvement. The second Ecuadorian expedition was in Jan. 1990. On Nov. 19, 1990 Ecuador gained consultative status within the Treaty system. Ecuador has a scientific station, Vicente (also known as Maldonado, but *see* **Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station**), and continued to operate the ship *Orión* in support, as well as for oceanographic research. Below are the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expeditions (EcAE).

Ecuadorian Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions (EcAE). **EcAE 1987-88**. On Dec. 1, 1987, the *Orión* steamed out of Guayaquil, with 60 persons aboard, including officers, crew, expeditioners, and an invited Brazilian naval officer. On the way down to Antarctica, at Valparaíso, they picked up two Chilean officers. Leader of the expedition was head scientist Hernán Moreano Andrade. They built Repúblicla del Ecuador Refugio. **EcAE 1989-90**. Jan. 1990. The first Ecuadorian expedition in 2 years, this one was led by Homero Arellano, again on the *Orión*. República del Ecuador Station was opened for the summer on King George Island. On March 2, 1990, they established Base Científica Pedro Vicente Maldonado (known as Vicente Station, or Maldonado Station). **EcAE 1990-91**. Jan. 1991. The ship used was the *Yelcho*. Leader was Fernando Zurita Fabre. They studied geology, medicine, ecology, and meteorology, and fixed up the exterior of Vicente Station. **EcAE 1991-92**. The expedition left Ecuador on the *Piloto Pardo*, in Jan. 1992, led by Fausto López. **EcAE 1993-94**. The first Ecuadorian expedition in 2 years, this one was led by Arturo Romero Velásquez, on the *Piloto Pardo* and the *Galvarino*. **EcAE 1994-95**: In Jan. 1995, the personnel, led by Humberto Gómez Proaña, were flown in to Vicente by aircraft, and supplied by Chilean ships. **EcAE 1997-98**. The first Ecuadorian Antarctic expedition since 1994. Again, the expedition sailed on the *Orión*, and the leader was José Olmedo Morán (former skipper of the *Orión*, and now a commodore). Rodney Martínez was scientific leader. **EcAE 2000-2001**. The first Ecuadorian Antarctic expedition since 1998. Víctor Yépez led this one. **EcAE 2003-04**. This one, led by Rafael Cabello, was the 9th Ecuadorian expedition to Antarctica, and the first since 2001. Geologist Essy Santana was chief scientist. 22 expeditioners arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 22, 2003. Vicente Station was covered in ice.

The *Écureuil-Poitou-Charentes II*. A 60-foot French round-the-world yacht, skippered by Isabelle Autissier (b. 1956), which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95, and which was badly damaged.

The *Ed Sweeney*. Twin-engine Beechcraft C-45 airplane, the photographic plane for RARE 1947-48. It was loaded aboard the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, at Balboa, Panama, as a substitute for the original Beechcraft which had fallen into the dock at Beaumont, Texas, as it was being loaded onto the ship. Test flown in Antarctica on Sept. 30, 1947. Named by Ronne for Cdr. Edward C. Sweeney, USNR, a contributor to the expedition.

Edbrooke Hill. 77°24' S, 160°38' E. Rising to 2100 m above sea level, 100 m above the adjacent plateau ice, which diverges at this hill to become the NE-flowing Haselton Glacier and the E-flowing Huka Kapo Glacier, at the extreme W end of the Apocalypse Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Steven William "Steve" Edbrooke, the NZGS geologist who worked on mapping coal measures in the area of Upper Wright Valley, Shapeless Mountain, and Mistake Peak, in 1982-83, and also on mapping in the area of Upper Wright Valley, the Clare Range, and the Willett Range, in 1992-93. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

The *Edda*. A 128-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1908, and owned by Bryde & Dahl, used for work out of Godthal, South Georgia from the 1908-09 season. She also worked in the South Shetlands. She was later sold, and worked out of South Africa.

Eddy Cirque *see* **Drifter Cirque**

Eddy Col. 63°26' S, 57°06' W. A steep-sided rocky col, at an elevation of 460 m, between Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, 2.5 km SW of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and named in 1954-56 by FIDS. The wind direction creates eddies in this col as it changes constantly. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Eddy Point. 62°14' S, 58°58' W. A small point on the S side of Fildes Peninsula, 0.8 km W of Halfthree Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. It is used as a reference point for finding the rocks in Fildes Strait. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1964 Argentine map as Cabo Andrada (however, *see* **Rip Point**). This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

(The) (Las) Eddystone *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Île Eddystone *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Islas Eddystone *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Rocas Eddystone *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Rochers Eddystone *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Eddystone Island *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Eddystone Rock *see* **Eddystone Rocks**

Eddystone Rocks. 62°36' S, 61°23' W. Two

rocks in water, extending in a NE-SW direction for 5 km, W of New Plymouth, and 7 km WSW of Start Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Robert Fildes in 1820-21, and named by him as The Eddystone, after the rock of that name off Plymouth, in England. Powell's 1822 chart has it as Eddystone. Fildes' 1827 chart has it as Eddystone Rock. Charcot's map of 1912 shows it as Île Eddystone, and a 1929 British chart shows it as Eddystone Island. The Discovery Investigations re-charted the feature in 1929-31, and pluralized it, and it appears on their chart of 1933 as Eddystone Rocks. By 1937 the French were referring to it as Rochers Eddystone, and it appears on an Argentine map of 1946 as Rocas Eddystone, and that is the name the Argentines still use for this feature, even though on 1957 maps it appeared variously as Rocas Eddystone, Las Eddystone and Islas Eddystone. US-ACAN accepted the name Eddystone Rocks in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 as Rocas Eddystone. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Glaciar Edén *see* **Eden Glacier**

Île Eden *see* **Eden Rocks**

Isla Edén *see* **Eden Rocks**

Eden Glacier. 66°12' S, 63°15' W. A glacier, 8 km long (the Chileans say 16 km), it flows in a southerly direction into the head (i.e., the N side) of Cabinet Inlet, NW of Lyttelton Ridge, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In late 1947 RARE photographed it aerially, and in December of that year Fids from Base D surveyed it from the ground, charted it, and named it, for British politician, Anthony Eden (1897-1977), a member of the War Cabinet which created Operation Tabarin. He was later prime minister (1955-57). UK-APC accepted the name on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Edén, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Eden Island *see* **Eden Rocks**

Eden Isle *see* **Eden Rocks**

Eden Islet *see* **Eden Rocks**

Eden Rocks. 63°29' S, 55°40' W. Rocks in water, rising to about 90 m, just off the E end of Dundee Island, S of Joinville Island, off the N end of the Antarctic Peninsula. RossAE 1839-43 reported a small island W of Cape Purvis, on Dec. 30, 1842, roughly charted it in 63°35' S, 55°42' W, and called it Eden Islet, for Capt. (later Adm.) Charles Eden, RN (1808-1878). In Jan. 1893, DWE 1892-93 saw it, and named it Bass Rock, for the rock of that name in the Firth of Forth, in Scotland. It appears as "Eden Island (Bass Rock)" on Capt. Robertson's expedition chart of 1893. It appears as Eden Island on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1894, and also on a 1948 British chart. Charcot refers to it as Île Eden on one of his 1912 maps, and all interested countries translated the name according to their own language. It appears on a 1930 British chart as Eden Isle. ArgAE 1952-53 descriptively named it Islote Dos Lomos (i.e., "islet with two ridges"), and it appears as such on their 1953 expedition chart. A Dec. 1953 survey by Fids from Base D, however, proved it to be two islands close together, and this was confirmed by aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1956 as Islotes Dos Lomos (i.e., in the plural), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the name Eden Rocks on Sept. 4, 1957, and that name appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1963. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974, apparently either not up to speed or doubtful, accepted the name Isla Edén (and there was an element of doubt, as reflected in the American gazetteer's phrase "it was reported that the feature consists of two rocks lying close together"). The larger one is sometimes called Eden Island and the smaller one is sometimes called Bass Rock. *See also* **Baldred Rock**.

Eder Island Automatic Weather Station. 66°57' S, 143°56' E. An Australian AWS, at an elevation of 52 m, installed on Aug. 9, 1999 at Commonwealth Bay, and removed on Oct. 19, 2000.

Bahía Edgall *see* **Edgell Bay**

Islote Edgardo. 64°50' S, 64°31' W. An islet, 2220 m E of Buff Island, near the W mouth of Bismarck Strait, S of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, it is one of the two tiny islands comprising the Walsham Rocks (the other being Islote Jorge). *See* **Walsham Rocks** for more detail.

Edge Glacier. 82°29' S, 51°07' W. A small, cliff-type glacier flowing northward from the Sallee Snowfield into Davis Valley, in the NE part of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joseph L. Edge (b. Jan. 15, 1930, Cherokee Co., Ala.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1948, and who was a VX-6 photographer during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). He retired from the Navy in June 1977. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Edge Hill *see* **Mount Tranchant**

Edge Rocks. 83°59' S, 52°55' W. Two rocks on land, rising to about 1440 m above sea level, at the SE margin of the Iroquois Plateau, 17.5 km E of Hill Nunatak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Survey, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. So named by US-ACAN in 1968, for their position on the edge of the plateau. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Edgecumbe, John. 2nd lieutenant, and commander of the Marines on the *Resolution*, during Cook's second voyage (1772-75). He had also been with Cook on the *Discovery* during the great navigator's first voyage.

Bahía Edgel *see* **Edgell Bay**

Bahía Edgell *see* **Edgell Bay**

Monte Edgell *see* **Mount Edgell**

Mount Edgell. 69°26' S, 68°16' W. Rising to 1675 m, ESE of and overlooking Cape Jeremy (the E side of the N entrance to George VI Sound), between Rip Point and O'Cain Point, off Maxwell Bay, just S of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered at a distance, from Marguerite Bay, on Jan. 16, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, thought by them to be an island, and named by Charcot as Île Gordon Bennett, for James Gordon Bennett (1841-1918), of the *New York Herald*, a supporter (*see* Lucius Beebe's book *The Big Spenders*, for the best ever portrait of Bennett). They also named a mountain in the Douglas Range, as Mont Gordon Bennett, and, on Jan. 2, 1909, they misidentified this feature as the island (or rather, vice versa), and as a consequence, the mountain got plotted by the French too far to the NW. The The feature (i.e., the one later called Mount Edgell) appeared as Gordon Bennett Island on a British chart of 1914. In 1936-37 BGLE couldn't find an island here, but did find the mountain, and renamed it Mount Edgell for Vice Admiral Sir John Augustine Edgell (b. Dec. 20, 1880, Teddington. d. Nov. 14, 1962, Salisbury), hydrographer of the Royal Navy from 1932 to 1945, who assisted with the expedition. It appears as such on a British chart of 1940, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Monte Edgell, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. It appears on a 1963 Argentine chart as Monte Gordon Bennet (sic). In the end Gordon Bennett got screwed out of an Antarctic feature, which is only right, considering how many people he screwed.

Edgell Bay. 62°16' S, 58°59' W. A bay, 2.5 km long and 2.5 km wide, indenting the NE side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears in rough outline on Powell's 1822 chart. Re-charted in 1934-35 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Sir John Edgell (*see* **Mount Edgell**), a member of the Discovery Committee. It appears on a British chart of 1937. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Edgall (sic), and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Bahía Edgell, a name that was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (it also appears, misspelled as Bahía Edgel, on a 1966 Chilean chart). ArgAE 1946-47 named it Bahía Don Samuel, after the *Don Samuel*, and it appears as such on a 1963 Argentine chart. It

was also the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name Edgell Bay in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. This bay was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Also, from 1978, the Argentines have used the name Caleta Colón (q.v.) for a cove at the NW end of the bay.

Edgeworth David Base. 66°15' S, 100°36' E. Also called Edgeworth David Station, and Bunger Hills Station. Australian research summer station, opened on Jan. 14, 1986, 440 km W of Casey Station and 85 km inland from the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, it stood at an elevation of 6 meters. Named for Edgeworth David. It consisted of 2 Apple huts and 2 Melon huts and could accommodate 6-8 people. It couldn't be used in 1986-87, due to the pack ice, and was closed in 1989.

Edgeworth Glacier. 64°20' S, 59°51' W. A glacier, 20 km long, flowing SW from the edge of the Detroit Plateau below Wolseley Buttress to the Larsen Ice Shelf on the W of Sobral Peninsula, in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and plotted by them in 64°23' S, 59°55' W. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Richard Lovell Edgeworth (1744-1817), inventor of the "Portable Railway" in 1770, the first track-laying vehicle. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It has since been replotted.

Punta Edholm *see* **Edholm Point**

Edholm Point. 66°15' S, 67°04' W. The most northwesterly point of Krogh Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Otto Gustaf Edholm (b. June 14, 1909. d. Jan. 18, 1985), British polar physiologist specializing in the cold, who finally got to Antarctica in 1973, on the *Bransfield*, as a guest of BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Edholm.

Cerro Edimburgo *see* **Edinburgh Hill**, **Inott Point**

Colina Edimburgo *see* **Edinburgh Hill**

Morro (de) Edimburgo *see* **Edinburgh Hill**

Punta Edimburgo *see* **Edinburgh Hill**

Edinburgh Hill. 62°33' S, 60°01' W. A volcanic knob rising to about 120 m (the Chileans say 110 m) above sea level, which forms the NW side of the entrance to Moon Bay, in the NW of Half Moon Island, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its sides fall sharply to the sea, and it is joined to the land by a low tongue of volcanic pebbles. In summer it is ice-free, which makes it very conspicuous. Photographed by David Ferguson in 1913-14, and named by him after the Scottish capital, it appears as such on his map of 1921. There is another 1921 British reference to it, as standing on a small island in McFarlane Strait. In 1935 the personnel on the *Discovery II* mapped it and descriptively (re)named it High Point. There is a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office reference to Edinburgh Hill as lying in the cove to the north. The name High Point is seen on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Cerro Edimburgo appears on a 1948 Argentine chart, but wrongly referring to Inott Point (the Spanish render Edinburgh as Edimburgo, or at least most of them do; the word "cerro" means "hill"), and on the same Argentine chart the real Edinburgh Hill (or High Point as most people were calling it then) appears as Punta High. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Colina Edimburgo ("colina" being another word for a hill), but on this chart it is placed roughly to the N of the real feature. The name Punta Alta appears in the log book of the *Bahía Aguirre*, during ArgAE 1953-54, but on the expedition's map as Cerro Edimburgo. In 1956 Argentina approved the name Punta Alta, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted both. There is also a 1955 reference to it as Punta Edimburgo. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC accepted the name Edinburgh Hill on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. It appears on 2 Chilean charts, as Morro Edimburgo, and Morro de Edimburgo, the name Morro Edimburgo being accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, along with Punta Alta (the word "morro" also means "hill"). Today, the Argentines tend to call it Cerro Edimburgo, and the Argentines call it Morro Edimburgo. This hill was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Edisto*. A 5957-ton, 269-foot ship, capable of 13 knots, launched by Western Pipe & Steel, of San Pedro, Calif., on May 29, 1946, as AG-89, and commissioned on March 29, 1947. **Nov. 1, 1947**: She left her home port of Boston for the Panama Canal, and from there to American Samoa. Edward C. Folger, Jr., was skipper. **Dec. 2, 1947**: The *Edisto* rendezvoused with her sister ship, the *Burton Island*, both vessels heading down to Scott Island, to take part in OpW 1947-48. **Dec. 16, 1947**: Due to heavy pack-ice, the *Edisto* and the *Burton Island* had to abandon attempts to land at Scott Island. **Dec. 25, 1947**: The *Edisto* and the *Burton Island* arrived at the Davis Sea. **March 31, 1948**: The *Edisto* arrived back in Boston. **Jan. 28, 1949**: Re-designated AGB-2. **Oct. 31, 1955**: After a few seasons in the Arctic, the *Edisto* sailed out of Boston, headed south, under the command of Capt. Roger Luther, as part of Task Force 43. This, more than anything, signaled the concrete beginning of OpDF I. She towed the *YOG-70* from the Panama Canal to Christchurch, NZ. **Dec. 19, 1955**: She arrived at McMurdo Sound. Her squadron of 2 helos was led by Lt. Cdr. Charles A. Costanza, of Lakehurst, NJ. He played Santa on the ship at Christmas 1955, at McMurdo Sound. The vessel was in Antarctica five times. **1960-61**: Skipper was Griffith C. Evans. **1962-63**: Skipper was E.A. Davidson. **1964-65**: Cdr. Norval Eugene Nickerson (captain). **Oct. 20, 1965**: Transferred to the U.S. Coastguard. **1968-69**: Skipper was Herbert E. Steel. **1969-70**: Skipper was Capt. Steel again. **Nov. 15, 1974**: Following a collision with the *Mizar*, she was decommissioned, and transferred to the General Service Administration. **Sept. 29, 1977**: Sold to Boston Metals, of Baltimore, who, in turn sold her to Union Minerals, of Carey, NJ, who scrapped her in the Baltimore Shipyard.

Roca Edisto *see* **Edisto Rocks**

Rocas Edisto *see* **Edisto Rocks**

Edisto Bay *see* **Edisto Inlet**

Edisto Channel. 66°05' S, 100°50' E. A marine channel extending in a NE-SW direction between the Taylor Islands and the northwestern islands in the Highjump Archipelago on the W, and the Bunger Hills, Thomas Island, and the rest of the Highjump Archipelago on the E, off the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. The SW end is occupied by the Edisto Ice Tongue. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for the *Edisto*. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 20, 1957.

Edisto Glacier. 72°27' S, 169°53' E. The main valley glacier flowing NE between Felsite Island and Redcastle Ridge into the head of Edisto Inlet. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58 for the *Edisto*, the first vessel to visit the area of the inlet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and ANCA followed suit on Oct. 22. 1968. Name also seen in some NZ circles as Hallett Glacier.

Edisto Glacier Tongue *see* **Edisto Ice Tongue**

Edisto Ice Tongue. 66°10' S, 100°40' E. Fed by Apfel Glacier and Scott Glacier, it is actually the seaward extension of the Apfel and part of the main flow of the Scott (from which it branches off), and occupies the SW part of Edisto Channel, in the NE edge of the Bunger Hills, in the Highjump Archipelago of Queen Mary Land. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, in association with the channel. The Australians once described it as a glacier tongue, and called it Edisto Glacier Tongue.

Edisto Inlet. 72°20' S, 170°05' E. A rectangular arm of Moubray Bay (at the S end of that bay), it is 11 km long and 5 km wide. Cape Hallett projects into it from Victoria Land, and the inlet is enclosed between that cape and Cape Christie, and that is the only way to enter it. Originally named by NZGSAE 1957-58, as Edisto Bay, for the *Edisto*, which was the first ship to come in here (in Feb. 1956), looking for a station (Hallett, as it turned out). It was later re-defined. US-ACAN accepted the name Edisto Inlet in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit. The name is also seen in some NZ circles as Hallett Inlet.

Edisto Rock *see* **Edisto Rocks**

Edisto Rocks. 68°13' S, 67°08' W. A group of low offshore rocks, just under 2 km SW of the W tip of Neny Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by Fids from Base E, plotted by them as one notable rock and several off-lying pieces of rock, and named by them as Edisto Rock, for the *Edisto*, which assisted in the relief of RARE and FIDS parties at Stonington Island, in Feb. 1948. They did not name the offlying rocks. The name Edisto Rock was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and it appears on a British chart of 1956, and on a 1962 Chilean chart as Roca Edisto. USN air photos of 1966-67 showed it to be more than one rock, and it appears duly pluralized as Edisto Rocks on a 1967 British chart, and as Rocas Edisto on a 1969 Chilean chart. However, the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Roca Edisto (their justification being that they named not only the group as Rocas Edisto, but also the largest of the rocks as Roca Edisto — the two concepts do, after all, appear separately in the SCAR gazetteer). In 1972, US-ACAN re-defined this feature in the plural, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. The Argentines now call this feature Rocas Edisto.

Bahía Edith *see* **Eyrie Bay**

The *Edith R. Balcom*. A 99-ton wooden Canadian schooner, with sails, named for Edith Roberta Balcom, built at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, in 1902, and belonging to the Balcom Sealing Fleet. She was in the South Orkneys and South Shetlands in 1905-06, under the command of Reuben Balcom. She was subsequently skippered by Wentworth Baker off the South American coast, but was never back in Antarctic waters, foundering on March 18, 1908.

Tierra Edith Ronne *see* **Edith Ronne Land, Ronne Ice Shelf**

Edith Ronne Ice Shelf *see* **Ronne Ice Shelf**

Edith Ronne Land. From Mount Austin at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula to Berkner Island in between what are now called the Ronne Ice Shelf and the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by Finn Ronne in 1947 for his wife (*see* **Ronne, Edith "Jackie"**), and claimed by him for the USA. In 1968 it became part of the Ronne Ice Shelf (q.v. for details). The Chileans called it Tierra Edith Ronne.

Mount Edixon. 71°48' S, 163°23' E. A high peak, rising to 2080 m, 10 km SE of Bowers Peak, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and named by them for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) James Richard "Jim" Edixon (b. 1929), USN, VX-6 pilot who supported the party. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

The *Edle*. A 156-ton Norwegian whale catcher built in Bergen in 1912. She and two other new catchers, the *Scott* and the *Ross*, operated out of Deception Island in 1912-13, working for the *Ronald*. In 1920-21 she was working for the new *Ronald*. In 1928 she was renamed *Windau*, and in 1931 the *Gun 3*.

Edlin Névé. 71°10' S, 163°06' E. At the S side of Mount Sturm, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land. It feeds the Carryer, Irwin, McLin, and Graveson Glaciers, as well as others. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for George Edlin, the postmaster at Scott Base that season. He was the first person to hold this position, and also assisted in the field during the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Edman Island. 66°18' S, 110°32' E. Near the center of O'Brien Bay, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in Jan. 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Donald H. Edman, ionosphere physicist at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Edmonson Point. 74°20' S, 165°08' E. A round, largely ice-free point, below Mount Melbourne, along the W side of Wood Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Larry D. Edmonson, satellite geodesy scientist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966.

Mount Edred. 70°34' S, 69°03' W. A prominent, ice-covered mountain rising to 2195 m, 16 km inland from George VI Sound, and marking the S limit of the Douglas Range, on Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Re-photographed aerially in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37 (Joerg was eagerly awaiting the BGLE photos, so he could compare them to Ellsworth's). The feature's E side was roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE about that time. Re-surveyed, from the ground, by Fids from Base E in 1949, and named by them for the old Saxon king Edred, who lived 923-955, and who reigned 946-55. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. The W face of the mountain was mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, using air photos taken by RARE 1947-48.

Edsel Ford Mountains *see* **Ford Ranges**

Edsel Ford Ranges *see* **Ford Ranges**

Edson Hills. 79°50' S, 83°39' W. A group of mainly ice-free hills, S of Drake Icefall, and W of Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63, for Dean T. Edson, USGS topographic engineer with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Eduard Dallmann Laboratory. 62°14' S, 58°40' W. An international laboratory, opened in Jan. 1994, at Jubany Station, on Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and operated jointly by the Germans, Dutch, and Argentines.

Cape Edvind Astrup *see* **Cape Astrup**

Monte Edward *see* **[2]Mount Edward**

[1]Mount Edward. 70°13' S, 65°32' E. A mountain, 11 km WNW of Mount Jacklyn, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE aerial photographs. Named by ANCA for Bill Edward.

[2]Mount Edward. 75°12' S, 69°33' W. A prominent rock mountain, rising to 1635 m, centrally on the S margin of the Sweeney Mountains (it is the highest peak in those mountains), in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne for Cdr. Ed Sweeney (*see* **The *Ed Sweeney***). It was shown on an American Geographical Society map of 1962, but with the coordinates 75°48' S, 67°40' W. It appears erroneously on a 1966 Argentine chart as Monte Edwards. It was shown with the correct coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chileans call it Monte Edward.

Edward, William Walter "Bill." b. Dec. 23, 1930. From Moonee Ponds, Vic. Senior diesel mechanic at Macquarie Island in 1961, and at Mawson Station in 1963 and 1965.

Edward VII Land. 77°00' S, 145°00' W. The land behind and including the famous Edward VII Peninsula. On Jan. 30, 1902 Scott discovered this land, and called it King Edward VII Land, for the new king. What Scott actually discovered was a peninsula, but he had no way of knowing its true character. However, the peninsula is only the largest part of an even greater area of land now called Edward VII Land.

Edward VII Peninsula. 77°40' S, 155°00' W. Also called King Edward VII Peninsula. A large, ice-covered peninsula forming the tip of Edward VII Land, and projecting into the Ross Sea at the NW extremity of Marie Byrd Land, and which also forms the NE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, lying between the NE corner of that ice shelf and Sulzberger Bay. It has on it the Rockefeller Mountains and the Alexandra Mountains. This peninsula was discovered on Jan. 30, 1902, by Scott, who named it King Edward VII Land, a term that was later shortened to Edward VII Land (q.v. for further details). This was the first Antarctic discovery of the 20th century. During ByrdAE 1933-35 it began to look as if this land were actually a peninsula, and this suspicion was proved to be a fact by USAS 1939-41. The name of this enormous, ice-covered peninsula was subsequently given by US-ACAN in 1947, as Edward VII Peninsula, and the land to the S of it was called Edward VII Land. The term Edward VII Land (when it is used at all, which is not officially, not in the USA anyway) now covers the peninsula as well, yet the peninsula has retained its own name as a separate feature within that land.

Edward VIII Bay. 66°50' S, 57°00' E. A bay, about 30 km in extent, between the Edward VIII Plateau and the Øygarden Group,

or, more specificlaly, between Law Promontory and Cape Boothby, in Kemp Land. Discovered in 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for the king. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The Australians call it Edward VIII Gulf.

Edward VIII Gulf *see* **Edward VIII Bay**

Edward VIII Ice Shelf. 66°50' S, 56°33' E. Occupies the head of (i.e., the inner part of) Edward VIII Bay, in East Antarctica, and it is fed by several glaciers. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. The N part was named Innviksletta (meaning "the inner bay plain") by the Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. The area was first visited in 1954, by an ANARE sledge party led by Bob Dovers. The whole ice shelf was then mapped, re-defined, and renamed by ANCA on Feb. 15, 1958, as King Edward Ice Shelf, in association with the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Edward VIII Ice Shelf in 1962.

Edward VIII Plateau. 66°35' S, 56°50' E. A dome-shaped, ice-covered peninsula between Magnet Bay and Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land. Probably seen by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Gulfplatået (i.e., "the gulf plateau"). ANCA renamed it King Edward Plateau on Feb. 18, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name Edward VIII Plateau in 1965.

Edward Ridge. 67°15' S, 55°34' E. A gently rising, snow-covered ridge, the main part of which runs NE-SW with exposed rock faces on the SE slopes, about 23 km NW of Rayner Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1959. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Edward Nash, aircraft mechanic with the ANARE *Nella Dan* expedition of 1965 under Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Isla Edwards *see* **Edwards Island**

Monte Edwards *see* [2]**Mount Edward**

Mount Edwards. 76°51' S, 144°07' W. A mountain, 8 km ESE of Morris Peak, in the Denfeld Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd for Leroy P. Edwards, financial adviser to Byrd with regard to funds on his first 2 expeditions (ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Punta Edwards *see* **Edwards Point**

Edwards, David "Big Dave." He joined FIDS in 1960, as a carpenter and general assistant, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961. Deceased.

Edwards, Kenneth Anthony "Tony." b. June 8, 1939, Birmingham. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a topographical surveyor, and wintered-over at Base D in 1961 and 1962. He later moved to the UN Environment Program, and died on April 23, 1998, in Geneva.

Edwards, Malcolm John. b. April 17, 1936, Stoke-on-Trent, son of Edward J. Edwards and his wife Elsie M. Whitehurst. He was a sergeant in the Royal Army Catering Corps when he became senior cook on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959.

Edwards, Reginald Stanley "Reg." b. 1924, Southampton, son of Reginald Stanley Edwards and his wife Frieda Lydia O'Connor. He was living in Bristol when he joined FIDS at the 11th hour, in 1951, as a diesel electric mechanic, and flew out from the UK in Jan. 1952, to Montevideo. He wintered-over at Base G in 1952. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy*, bound for London, where he arrived on Feb. 3, 1952. In 1959 he emigrated to South Africa.

Edwards Gap. 71°15' S, 70°20' W. A pass, running in a NE-SW direction at an elevation of about 500 m above sea level, through the Walton Mountains, southward of Mount McArthur, on Alexander Island. BAS did geological work here between 1973 and 1975. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Christopher William Edwards (b. April 11, 1950, Scotland), BAS geologist who wintered-over at Base E in 1973 and 1974, and who mapped this area. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. Chris Edwards got his PhD from Birmingham University, in 1981, later lived in Aberdeen, and was a tour leader to exotic parts of the world, including Antarctica (for example, 2006-07, aboard the *Explorer*). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Edwards Glacier. 71°35' S, 160°30' E. Flows from the E slopes of the Daniels Range, between Thompson Spur and Schroder Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970 for Lloyd Norman Edwards (b. 1937), U.S. geologist at McMurdo in 1967-68.

[1]**Edwards Island**. Somewhere in the South Shetlands, in the area of Deception Island. William Smith discovered it in Feb. 1820, and named it. It has remained a mystery as to what exactly this island was. Was it an iceberg, was it an island which doesn't exist any more, or was it Deception Island itself, or perhaps another island which now has another name?

[2]**Edwards Island**. 65°35' S, 64°19' W. An island, 2 km long, it is the second largest and innermost of the group of islands lying in the entrance to Leroux Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land, and is separated from Lahille Island (which lies to the NW) by a small channel 1 km wide. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from FIDS ground surveys and FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Lt. Cecil John Copner Wynne-Edwards (known as John), (b. July 16, 1930, "Woodside," Plymouth) RN, son of Lt. Cecil John Wynne-Edwards, RN, and his wife Bud Leyborne-Popham. After the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, 1944-47, he led a hydrographic Survey unit to Antarctica in 1956-57 and 1957-58, and was promoted to captain after this. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963, as Isla Edwards, but, in this case, it was not named for Wynne-Edwards. Santiago Edwards Ossandón was a Chilean, born about 1835, who, with his brother, founded Casa Edwards & Company, the first Sociedad Anónima Industrial (i.e., stock company), whose object was whale-hunting. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name. In April 2010, following extensive lobbying from some ex-Fids, the name was changed to Wynne-Edwards Island.

[1]**Edwards Islands**. 66°51' S, 50°29' E. A group in the E side of Amundsen Bay, 4 km (the Australians say 7 km) SW of Mount Oldfield, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Thomas A. "Tom" Edwards, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1960 and 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Edwards Islands**. 73°53' S, 103°08' W. A group of about 20 small islands, mostly ice-free, off the SW tip of Canisteo Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea. Plotted from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Z.T. Edwards (b. July 26, 1919. d. Aug. 5, 1996, Pensacola), chief quartermaster here on the *Glacier* in 1959-60. He retired as a lieutenant commander.

Edwards Nunatak. 70°46' S, 65°42' E. A nunatak with 2 small rock outliers, 3 km SW of Mount Kizaki, and 13 km SW of Mount Downie, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Darrell R. Edwards, radio technician at Mawson Station in 1969, who took part in the Prince Charles Mountains survey of 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Edwards Peninsula. 72°00' S, 97°40' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 30 km long, between Murphy Inlet and Koether Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 by OpHJ 1946-47, and by VX-6 in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald L. Edwards, navigator of the *Burton Island* in 1959-60, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition that season. Originally plotted in 71°55' S, 97°46' W, it was later re-plotted.

Edwards Pillar. 73°05' S, 66°20' E. A large rock pillar on the W face of Mount Stinear, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Norman F. "Norm" Edwards, a surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971, which established a geodetic survey station near here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Edwards Point. 62°28' S, 59°30' W. A low point of black rock, ice-free in summer, 5 km W of Robert Point, and marking the S extremity of Robert Island, and the SE point of English Strait, in the South Shetlands, it ter-

minates at the sea in little hummocks. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, but not named by the British until 1948, when the Admiralty chart appeared based on the 1935 survey. Victor M. Edwards was a draftsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Edwards. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Punta Prat, named for Capitán Arturo Prat (*see* **Capitán Arturo Prat Station**), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It has even been translated as Prat Point. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Edwards Spur. 75°59' S, 135°18' W. A spur with a small rock exposure along its crest, on the lower NW slopes of Mount Moulton in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Alvah G. "Big Ed" Edwards (of Lakebay, Wash.), construction driver 1st class with the Army-Navy Trail Party which traversed out of Little America to establish Byrd Station in 1956. Big Ed, the man they lowered into the crevasse to try to rescue Max Kiel after his D-8 plunged into it, was from Gig Harbor, Wash., was born March 21, 1931 and died April 10, 2005, in Maricopa, Calif.

Eel pout. *Lychenchelis antarcticus*. Thick-lipped, elongated, eel-shaped coastal fishes of the order Zoarcidae, living at the sea bottom. They may grow up to 3 feet long. Some lay eggs and some are viviparous.

Monte Efraín *see* **Ephraim Bluff**

Ostrov Efremova *see* **Efremova Island**

Efremova Island. 68°49' S, 77°55' E. A large island to the E of Winterover Bay, in the Rauer Islands. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Efremova. The feature was re-plotted by the Australians, and the name was translated by ANCA on March 7, 1991.

Mount Egbert. 69°57' S, 69°37' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2895 m, 13 km SSE of Mount Stephenson, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. FrAE 1908-10 may have seen it on Jan. 21, 1909, but, if they did, they did not recognize it as a mountain. Seen from the air and surveyed from the ground on its E side, in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears as such on their expedition charts. Re-surveyed in Dec. 1948, by Fids from Base E, who named it for the old Saxon king, Egbert (802-839), who reigned 827-39. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Ege. 83°34' S, 55°53' W. Rising to 1350 m, between Berquist Ridge and Drury Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1963-64, and also surveyed from the ground that season by the Neptune Range geological field party (which included USGS geologist John R. Ege). They plotted it in 83°34' S, 55°38' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Mr. Ege. It was again surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and re-plotted. UK-APC accepted the name (and the new coordinates) on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Egeberg Glacier. 71°34' S, 169°50' E. A small glacier between Scott Keltie Glacier and Dugdale Glacier, descending steeply into the W side of Robertson Bay, in Victoria Land. First charted in 1899, by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink as Westye Egeberg Glacier, for Consul Westye Egeberg (1805-1898) of Christiania (now Oslo), one of the great Norwegian timber merchants. Egeberg was also Borchgrevink's middle name. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name Egeberg Glacier, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Egenes, Einar. b. July 21, 1869, Nøtterøy, Norway. He joined the Norwegian merchant marine, as a whaler, working his way up through the mate ranks until he became captain of the *Sobraon*, 1907-08. In the mid-1890s he married Petra Henriette, and they had a family in Kristiania. In 1910, he was 1st mate on the *Segovia*.

Mount Egerton. 80°50' S, 157°55' E. Rising to 2830 m (the Australians say about 2320 m), 5 km NNW of Mount Field, in the Churchill Mountains, about 19 km S of Mount Hamilton, and about 46 km WNW of Cape Douglas, overlooking Barne Inlet, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Admiral Sir George le Clerk Egerton (1852-1940), Arctic explorer and an adviser to Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC and ANCA followed suit.

Egg Island. 63°41' S, 57°42' W. A circular island, about 2.5 km across, and rising to 310 m above sea level, 1.5 km W of Tail Island, in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel, off Trinity Peninsula. Probably first seen in 1902-03, by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1945, and named by them for its shape, and in association with Tail Island, Eagle Island, and Beak Island. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, as Isla Huevo (the Spanish translation), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1959 Argentine chart as Isla Santa Isabel, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Isla Huevo.

Lake Eggers. 78°06' S, 165°25' E. An ice-covered lake, 0.8 km long, just E of Rainbow Ridge, in the central part of Brown Peninsula, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Alan J. Eggers of the department of geology, at Victoria University of Wellington, who, in Dec. 1975, as a member of VUWAE, took samples of the Scallop Hill Formation at the N end of Brown Peninsula. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Egil Peak. 72°24' S, 1°18' E. Rising to 2640 m, at the E side of Isingen Mountain, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Egilnuten (i.e., "Egil peak"), for Egil Rogstad. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Egilnuten *see* **Egil Peak**

Punta Egreso. 67°48' S, 67°19' W. The W point of Sally Cove, on the NW shore of Horseshoe Island, Square Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. *See also* **Punta Regreso**.

Egress Peak. 81°24' S, 158°54' E. A peak, rising to 1690 m, in the Churchill Mountains, about 11 km E of Mount Albert Markham, at the W extremity of the Carlstrom Foothills, overlooking a 1400-meter ice divide. Benbrook Glacier flows S from the divide into Flynn Glacier, and Bally Glacier flows N from the divide into Jorda Glacier. So named by US-ACAN in 2003 because of the emergence of the two glaciers adjacent to this peak. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Ehlers Knob. 72°35' S, 95°09' W. A small but conspicuous ice-covered hill, or knob, which surmounts the W part of the N coast of Dustin Island, E of Thurston Island. Photographed from helicopters off the *Burton Island* during the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Jan. and Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert C. Ehlers, field assistant at Byrd Station in 1966-67.

Gora Ého *see* **Ekho Mountain**

Ozero Ého *see* **Lake Ekho**

Mount Ehrenspeck. 84°46' S, 175°35' W. Rising to 2090 m, 3 km SW of Mount Kenney, in Cathedral Peaks, on the E side of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Helmut Emil Ehrenspeck (b. June 4, 1943, Andechs, Germany. d. July 1, 2001; U.S. citizen since 1965), geologist here in 1970-71, with the Ohio State University party, which geologically mapped this vicinity.

Mount Ehrlich *see* **Mount Aciar**

Ehrlich, Edward Norman "Ed." b. Sept. 1928, Detroit, son of Polish-Jewish dentist Adolph Ehrlich and his wife Faye. He graduated from high school at 16, from the University of Michigan at 20, and from their medical school at 23. He was in the Naval Reserve when he got called up in July 1954, and, after a year aboard ship he volunteered for Antarctic duty. After a summer at the cold-weather training program at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., and as a lieutenant (jg), he became medical officer (known as "Doc," of course) at Little America V in 1956. He performed 4 voluntary circumcisions during that winter, as well as an appendectomy, and pulled half a dozen teeth. He retired to Milwaukee.

Eichorst Island. 64°47' S, 66°04' W. A tiny island, whose W end is deeply cleft into 3 parts, which, at high tide, give the appearance of 3

separate rocks, about 0.8 km S of Palmer Station, off Anvers Island, between Shortcut Island and Surge Rocks. Charted by a combined team of FIDS and RN, 1956–58. Following USARP work here from Palmer Station, from 1965 onwards, it was named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Marvin H. "Ike" Eichorst (b. April 19, 1905, Brillion, Wisc. d. May 1985), of Glenview, Ill., ham radio operator (W9RUK) connecting Palmer Station to the USA between 1964 and 1972, and former chief engineer at CBS, Chicago. UK-APC accepted the name on May 30, 1975. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Eidsbotnen. 71°38' S, 11°35' E. A valley in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the isthmus cirque").

Eidsgavlen *see* **Eidsgavlen Cliff**

Eidsgavlen Cliff. 71°41' S, 11°42' E. A cliff, 1.5 km S of Eidshaugane Peaks, and E of Kvervenuten in the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Eidsgavlen (i.e., "the isthmus gable"). US-ACAN accepted the name Eidsgavlen Cliff in 1970.

Eidshaugane *see* **Eidshaugane Peaks**

Eidshaugane Peaks. 71°40' S, 11°46' E. A group of peaks 1.5 km N of Eidsgavlen Cliff, in the NE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Eidshaugane (i.e., "the isthmus hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Eidshaugane Peaks in 1970.

Cape Eielson *see* **Cape Boggs**

Península Eielson *see* **Eielson Peninsula**

Eielson, Carl Benjamin "Ben." b. July 20, 1897, Hatton, N.D., son of Wisconsin-Norwegian retail store keeper Ole Eielson and his Minnesota wife Olava. After studying law at the Universities of North Dakota and Wisconsin, he became a lieutenant in the Army at the tail end of World War I, then became a barnstormer throughout the mid-west. In 1922 he became a school teacher in Alaska, the following year began a commercial air service, and in 1924 opened up the first airmail route in Alaska. In 1928, by now a well-known Alaskan bush pilot, he piloted the plane in the "Over the Top of the World Flight," the first flight over the Arctic Ocean. He was Wilkins' main pilot on the first half of the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition. On Nov. 16, 1928 Wilkins sent a telegram to Ole Eielson in North Dakota: "Ben made first Antarctic flight today. Wilkins," meaning the first flight ever made in a plane in Antarctica. He and Wilkins flew on a 10-hour expedition down the Antarctic Peninsula on Dec. 20, 1928, as far as Stefansson Strait. He was the first man to fly over both polar regions in the same year. He did not go back to Antarctica for the 2nd half of the expedition. Eielson, and his mechanic Earl Borland, disappeared on Nov. 9, 1929, in high Siberian latitudes, while rescuing passengers and crew from a ship caught in the ice.

Eielson Peninsula. 70°35' S, 61°45' W. A rugged, mountainous, mainly snow-covered peninsula, between 30 and 35 km long in an E-W direction, and 16 km wide on average, and rising to an elevation of about 1067 m, between Smith Inlet and Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land, it projects into the S part of the Larsen Ice Shelf and divides the Wilkins Coast from the Black Coast, opposite Dolleman Island. The rocky NW wall of this peninsula, rising to about 600 m and visible from a great distance, is probably the feature which, on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, Wilkins discovered from a position above Stefansson Strait and described as "a few small, low nunataks about a cape," plotting it in 70°10' S, 62°35' W. It was the farthest south rock outcrop seen from that position, and he named it Cape Eielson, after Ben Eielson. This rock wall is conspicuous in the photos taken in 1940 from an aerial position at the N side of Stefansson Strait, during USAS 1939–41. In 1953, US-ACAN renamed the entire peninsula as Eielson Peninsula, and the cape, as best as it can be identified with Wilkins' feature, was renamed Cape Boggs. UK-APC accepted this on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Península Eielson.

Eigg Rock *see* **Nigg Rock**

Cabo 18 de Setiembre *see* **Cabo Arauco**

Costa Eights *see* **Eights Coast**

Eights, James. b. 1798, Albany, NY, son of Dr. Jonathan Eights and his wife Alida Wynkoop. An artist and cartographer, as well as a physician and naturalist, he was known as "Doctor Eights," although he never practiced as such. He was draftsman to the geological survey of the Erie Canal, and was naturalist on the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition to Antarctica in 1829–31. He was the first American scientist to visit Antarctica, and is thought to be the first ever to do field work there (*see*, however, W.H.B. Webster). He wrote 7 papers, the first by a scientist in Antarctica, and described the pycnogonids (q.v.) to a disbelieving world. Probably due to alcoholism, he was refused a place on USEE 1838–42. Later in his career he became a geologist, and died in poverty in June 1882, at his sister's, in Ballston, NY. He has been much neglected until recent times.

Eights Coast. 73°30' S, 96°00' W. That portion of the Antarctic coast between Cape Waite and Phrogner Point, it overlooks the Bellingshausen Sea and is bisected by the Jones Mountains, and bordered by Thurston Island, the Abbot Ice Shelf, and some islands in the ice shelf. Discovered on flights from the *Bear* in Feb. 1940, by members of USAS 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for James Eights. It was first explored in Feb. 1960 by the *Glacier* and the *Burton Island* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition. The Chileans call it Costa Eights.

Eights Peninsula *see* **Thurston Island**

Eights Station. 75°14' S, 77°10' W. A U.S. scientific station in the Sentinel Mountains, at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula, in Ellsworth Land, 494 m above sea level. At first it was a camp serving as a conjugate point station to carry on simultaneous measurements of the Earth's magnetic field and of the ionosphere during the USARP Project Ski-Hi, and was called Camp Ski-Hi. The site was selected in Nov. 1961 and the first Dakota aircraft landed here on Nov. 26, 1961 (piloted by Lt. Ron Carlson; co-pilot was Lt. H.B. Haskell; aviation electronics technician was Noble Cheeks. George D. Luck was also on this flight), to drop men off to prepare a skiway. Construction on the camp and landing strip began in Dec. 1961, and was completed on Feb. 9, 1962. Floyd Johnson (q.v.) was the scientific leader. The others there that season were: Steve Barnes (q.v.), who set up the conjugate ionospheric observation stations; Neil Brice (researcher; *see* **Mount Brice**), John Bunham, Pat Caywood (geomagetician; *see* **Mount Caywood**), Gordon Angus (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Angus Nunatak**), and Chuck Neuner (station engineer; *see* **Mount Neuner**). On Dec. 27, 1961, the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse (q.v.) party arrived. The camp, comprising 3 Jamesway huts built in Calgary, Alberta, housed 10–11 men. It was enlarged and became Eights Station in Jan. 1963. On Feb. 14, 1963, the last plane flew out of Eights. **1963 winter**: 11 men. Navy personnel were: Petty Officer Richard Steventon (hospital corpsman and officer-in-charge; *see* **Steventon Island**), Harry E. Davis (radioman), Big John Henry (engineman; *see* **Henry Nunataks**), Ray Olander (electronics technician; *see* **Olander Nunatak**), Truman Tollefson (construction electrician; *see* **Tollefson Nunatak**), and Robert E. "Smitty" Smith (cook; of Carmel, NY; now deceased). Scientific personnel were: Jerry Huffman (scientific leader; *see* **Mount Huffman**), Al Goodman (aurora scientist; *see* **Mount Goodman**), Lorne Matheson (ionosphere physicist; *see* **^{2}Mount Matheson**), Mike Trimpi (radioscience researcher; *see* **Mount Trimpi**), and Clarence McKenny (meteorologist; *see* **Mount McKenny**). **1964 winter**: Navy personnel were: Francis Boyer (hospital corpsman and officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Boyer**), John Janke (radioman; *see* **Janke Nunatak**), Willard Shelton (electrician; *see* **Shelton Nunataks**), Paul Witte (construction mechanic; *see* **Witte Nunataks**), Henry Anderson (ET2; of Port Angeles, Wash.), and William Morgan (cook; *see* **Morgan Nunataks**). Scientific personnel were: Wesley Morris (scientific leader;

see **Mount Morris**), Steve Maagoe (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Maagoe Peak**), John Eaton (aurora scientist; *see* **Eaton Nunatak**), and Charles Anderson (geomagnetician; of Washington, DC). **1965 winter**: Navy personnel were: Owen Lyon (hospital corpsman and chief petty officer in charge; *see* **Lyon Nunataks**), George T. Wood (radioman), Edward R. Sullivan (electronics technician), Milton Spear (construction electrician; *see* **Spear Glacier**), José Gomez (mechanic; *see* **Gomez Nunatak**), and Robert Smart (cook; *see* **Mount Smart**). Scientific personnel were: Joseph Hirman (scientific leader; *see* **Mount Hirman**), Peter Bingham (aurora scientist; *see* **Bingham Peak**), Rossman Smith (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Mount Rossman**), Felix Henderson (meteorologist; *see* **Henderson Glacier**), and Reinhard Menzel (geomagnetist and seismologist; *see* **Cape Menzel**). It was closed on Nov. 15, 1965. A University of Wisconsin geological party passed by here in the summer of 1965-66, led by Thomas Laudon (*see* **Mount Laudon**).

Eijkman Point. 65°37' S, 64°10' W. The extremity of a rocky spur that projects into the NE side of Leroux Bay from the Graham Coast, 6 km SSE of Nuñez Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Christiaan Eijkman (1858-1930), Dutch biologist and pioneer in the cure of beriberi. He won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1929. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

The *Eik*. Norwegian whale catcher, working for the *Solstreif* in the South Shetlands from the 1910-11 season onwards (she was still there in 1921-22, the season she rescued the crew of the *Minerva* when that catcher foundered).

Eilefsen, Albert Martin. b. May 22, 1897, Ibestad, near Tromsø, Norway, as Albert Martin Magnussen, son of fisherman Magnus Eilevsen and his wife Hanna Olsdatter. He married Alvilde, and they lived in Kopervik, near Tromsø. When Byrd was putting together ByrdAE 1933-35, his ice pilot Ben Johansen recommended old Norwegian friend Albert as dog driver and ski expert, and went to get him from Norway. The two men arrived back in New York from Oslo, on the *Stavengerfjord*, on Sept. 12, 1933, just in time for the expedition.

Eilefsen Peak. 76°52' S, 146°25' W. In the NE part of Radford Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Probably seen aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Albert Eilefsen.

Eilers Peak. 80°04' S, 159°28' E. A prominent peak rising to about 1500 m, 4 km NNW of Rand Peak, in the central part of the Nebraska Peaks, in the E part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Duane H. "D.H." Eilers (b. 1953), of the Ross Ice Shelf Project management office, at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, a member of the USARP glaciological party during the 1974-75 RISP field season. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Isla Eillium *see* **Eillium Island**

Islote Eillium *see* **Eillium Island**

Eillium Island. 60°42' S, 44°51' W. A small island, about 1.9 km NW of Route Point (the NW tip of Laurie Island), in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821, and re-charted on Nov. 27, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04. In 1904 Bruce named it Eillium Isle, for his son, Eillium (a variant of the name Uilleam, meaning William). Eillium Alastair Bruce was born in April 1902, seven months before his father left for Antarctica. On some of the expedition's maps, however, the name figures as Eillium Island, and that was the name that appears on a British chart of 1938, and that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1931, as Isla Eillium, but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Eillium. It was Isla Eillium that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Eillium Bruce died in 1979.

Eillium Isle *see* **Eillium Island**

Einbuen. 72°50°S, 28°36' E. A small isolated nunatak, SE of Vørterkaka Nunatak, in the southeasternmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the hermit").

Einseten. 71°34' S, 19°24' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Rusanov, N of the Russkiye Mountains, and just W of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (means "the single one").

Einstøding Islands. 67°28' S, 61°41' E. A group of 3 small islands, 3 km (the Australians say 6 km) N of the Stanton Group, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Probably first seen by BANZARE 1929-31. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Einstødingane (i.e., "the hermits"), for the islands' lonely position. ANCA accepted the name Einstøding Islands on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Einstødingane *see* **Einstøding Islands**

Einstødingen *see* **Einstødingen Island**

Einstødingen Island. 69°39' S, 38°50' E. A small island, 16 km E of Padda Island, in the S part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Einstødingen (i.e., "the hermit"), for its solitary position between the Prince Harald Coast and the Prince Olav Coast. US-ACAN accepted the name Einstødingen Island in 1968.

Einthoven Hill. 64°14' S, 62°09' W. Rising to about 850 m, 5 km SW of Mitchell Point, on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Einthoven (1860-1927), Dutch inventor of the electrocardiograph. He won the Nobel Prize in physiology in 1924. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Eisberg, Harry Belleville, Jr. b. June 16, 1915, NYC, son of physician Harry B. Eisberg and his wife Blanche. He entered the U.S. Navy on June 16, 1935, served in World War II, and was the aptly-named staff medical officer on OpHJ 1946-47. He served in Korea, and retired as a captain. He wrote *The Fundamentals of Arctic and Cold Weather Medicine and Dentistry*. He died on June 12, 1993, in McLean, Va., and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Eisberg Head. 75°12' S, 110°27' W. A headland consisting of steep cliffs marked by rocky exposures, just W of the mouth of Vane Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, it is the northern extremity of a mountain ridge that descends from the central part of the Mount Murphy massif. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. Harry Eisberg.

Eisenhower Range. 74°15' S, 162°15' E. A majestic, steep-cliffed, flat-topped mountain range, about 72 km long, and rising to 3070 m, descending gradually to Reeves Névé, and lying between that névé on the W, Reeves Glacier on the S, and Priestley Glacier on the N and E, in Victoria Land. Marked by sharp spurs along the Priestley, it can easily be seen from the Ross Sea, and was, therefore, certainly seen by most expeditions coming into the Ross Sea. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969), president of the USA, 1953-61.

Eisnebelbucht. 73°27' S, 167°24' E. A cove, N by NW of Apostrophe Island, in Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans. The word "Eisnebel" does mean "freezing fog" and "bucht" means "bay," but there may be a more subtle reason behind the name.

Eisner Peak. 68°50' S, 65°45' W. Rising to 1525 m, at the W side of the terminus of Sumner Glacier, and W of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, 3 km SSE of Mount Blunt, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and again in 1966 by USN. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Glen Eisner, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on May 21, 1979.

Mount Eissinger. 70°02' S, 67°44' W. A large, ridge-like mountain rising to 1195 m at the N side of Riley Glacier, on the W side of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. It has a snow-topped upper surface, bare rocks cliffs along the N side, while an impressive rectangular rock buttress rises in an unbroken, near-vertical sweep from the glacier to 500 m at the W end. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base

E between 1962 and 1972, and mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Karlheinz Eissinger, USGS topographic engineer with the Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cap Eivind Astrup *see* **Cape Astrup**

Punta Ejército *see* **Punta Nazar**

Punta Ejército de Chile. 63°32' S, 58°32' W. A small point on Marescot Ridge, along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a 1948 Chilean sketch map. Named for the Chilean army.

Ekblad Glacier. 83°04' S, 167°17' E. About 13 km long, it flows from the E slopes of the Holland Range into Wise Bay, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Arne Ernst Magnus Ekblad (b. Aug. 13, 1908, Sweden; U.S. citizen 1948), merchant seaman since he was 17, captain of the *Wyandot*, during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64) and OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65). Ekblad was in an out of San Juan, PR, an unbelievable number of times in the the late 1920s and through the 1930s (working for the New York & Puerto Rico Steamship Company), so often that he married there.

Mount Ekblaw. 77°19' S, 141°48' W. Rising to 1235 m, 5 km E of Mount Van Valkenburg, in the E part of the Clark Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 from West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Walter Elmer Ekblaw (1882-1949), professor of geography at Clark University, and Arctic explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Ekehalsen. 72°00' S, 9°50' E. An ice ridge S of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the spoke neck").

Cabo Ekelöf *see* **Ekelöf Point**

Cap Ekelöf *see* **Ekelöf Point**

Cape Ekelöf *see* **Ekelöf Point**

Kap Ekelöf *see* **Ekelöf Point**

Punta Ekelof *see* **Ekelöf Point**

Ekelöf, Eric Alexander. b. Dec. 12, 1874, Västmanland, Sweden. He studied in Stockholm to become a doctor, and was medical officer and bacteriologist on SwedAE 1901-04. His temper was notorious, possibly as a result of coming off drugs.

Ekelöf Point. 64°14' S, 57°12' W. A high, rocky point, 8 km SW of Cape Gage, it marks the NE entrance point of Markham Bay, on the SE side of James Ross Island. Discovered and surveyed in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Ekelöf, for Eric Ekelöf. It appears as such on the expedition's charts. This name was translated into English as Cape Ekelöf, and Charcot called it Cap Ekelöf on his FrAE 1908-10 expedition maps. Resurveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953, and re-defined by them as Ekelöf Point, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1956, and by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Ekelof (without the accent), and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (although they now apply the accent). The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Ekelöf.

Ekesteinen *see* **Ekesteinen Rock**

Ekesteinen Rock. 71°46' S, 10°46' E. An isolated rock, projecting from the ice of the glacier the Norwegians call Somoveken, 5.5 km SE of Smirnov Peak, in the Shcherbakov Range, at the E end of the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ekesteinen (i.e., "the spoke stone"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ekesteinen Rock in 1970.

Gora Ekho *see* **Ekho Mountain**

Ozero Ekho *see* **Ekho Lake**

Ekho Lake. 68°31' S, 78°16' E. About 2 km N of Club Lake, on the N side of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again by SovAE 1956, and also by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Ekho (or Ého, as today's linguists render it). The name was translated by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Ekho Mountain. 71°28' S, 15°26' E. Rising to 1690 m, 5 km SW of Vorposten Peak, in the Lomonosov Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first roughly plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61. Named Gora Ekho (or Gora Ého) (i.e., "echo mountain") by the Russians in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name Ekho Mountain in 1970.

Islas Eklund *see* **Eklund Islands**

Eklund, Carl Robert. b. Jan. 27, 1909, Tomahawk, Wisc., son of Swedish immigrant John Eklund, a carpenter, and his wife Marie, also from Sweden. After college, he was a forestry foreman at the Shenandoah National Park, in Va., 1932-35. He was the ornithologist at East Base during USAS 1939-41, and with Finn Ronne sledged through George VI Sound, traveling 1,264 miles in 84 days, charting and mapping more than 350 miles of Antarctic coastline. They also discovered the Eklund Islands, and found that Alexander I Land was an island. He joined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and during World War II was an officer in USAAF, serving in the Arctic. He was Ronne's best man at the wedding in 1944. After the war, he went back to Fish & Wildlife, and turned down the 2nd-in-command position on RARE 1947-48 due to family commitments. After a spell in Atlanta, as regional director of Fish & Wildlife, he was scientific leader at Wilkes Station during IGY until he handed over to Dr. Willis Tressler on Jan. 30, 1958. From 1958, he was also chief of polar and Arctic research for the Army. He was the leading authority on the South Polar skua, and was the first president of the Antarctican Society, founded on Oct. 8, 1959. He died of a heart attack in Philadelphia on Nov. 4, 1962, the day after giving a speech there, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. In 1972 the Carl R. Eklund Biological Center was named for him at McMurdo Station. His book (co-authored with Joan Beckman), *Antarctica: Polar Research and Discovery during the International Geophysical Year,* came out in 1963.

Eklund Island. In 1940-41 Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund sledged 1097 miles from Stonington Island to the SW part of George VI Sound and back, during USAS 1939-41. In Dec. 1940, near their farthest point out, they found and mapped an island, 8 km in extent and rising to a height of 410 m above sea level. Ronne named the island for Eklund, and it appears (incorrectly spelled) as Ecklund Island on a 1942 USAAF chart, and (correctly spelled) as Eklund Island on Ronne's 1945 map. At that time the island was the only land protruding above an area of hummocky ice. The other features in the group appeared then merely as slight ice rises, and were not mapped. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Eklund. Between Nov. 18 and 23, 1949, Vivian Fuchs and Ray Adie, of FIDS, sledged here during a recession of the ice and found the island to be the largest of a group of mainly ice-drowned islands, the islands to the N and NE of the largest island now having been exposed. US-ACAN extended the name of Eklund to all these islands (*see* **Eklund Islands**), in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on March 31, 1955. The largest of the islands presents 2 elevations, one a snowy cone rising to 400 m, and the other a bare rock-cliffed hill rising to 317 m.

Eklund Islands. 73°16' S, 71°50' W. A small group of islands and ice rises rising through the George VI Ice Shelf, off the English Coast, just beyond the head of Ronne Entrance, near the SW end of George VI Sound. Mainly ice-covered, they rise through the ice, more prominently as the ice recedes. The largest and most westerly is Eklund Island (q.v. for details of the discovery and naming). The name Islas Eklund appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Gora Ékspress *see* **Ekspress Nunatak**

Ekspress Nunatak. 71°48' S, 2°53' E. An isolated nunatak, 16 km N of Stabben Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the Russians that year as Gora Ékspress (i.e., "express hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ekspress Nunatak in 1970.

Ekström, Bertil A.W. b. Oct. 20, 1919, in western Sweden. He trained as a tank mechanic with the Swedish Army, and was mechanical engineer on NBSAE 1949-52, with particular responsibility for servicing the Weasels. He was

drowned on Feb. 24, 1951, when the Weasel he was driving plunged over the edge of the Quar Ice Shelf.

Ekström Basin. 70°30' S, 9°30' W. An undersea feature N of the Ekström Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Maud Land. The name (in association with the ice shelf) was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Ekström Ice Shelf. 71°00' S, 8°00' W. Also called Östre Shelf-Is. Between Søråsen Ridge and Halvfarryggen Ridge, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by the Norwegians as Ekströmisen, for Bertil Ekström. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Ekström Ice Shelf in 1970.

Ekströmisen *see* **Ekström Ice Shelf**

Cape Ekzoticheskiy *see* **Exotic Point**

Mys Ekzoticheskiy *see* **Exotic Point**

Cerro El Abismo. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill immediately S of the beach the Chileans call Playa Pocitas, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific staff from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who took part in ChilAE 1990-91, owing to its imposing summit (the Spanish word "abismo" does mean "abyss," but is also signifies a feature that is somewhat awesome, and not a little mysterious).

Roca El Centinela. 68°12' S, 65°50' W. A rock at the S side of Daspit Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines ("the sentinel").

Cerro El Cóndor. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A hill, directly W of Playa Marko, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because the summit of this hill casts a shadow that looks like the large wings of the national heraldic bird, the condor.

Istmo El Divisor *see* **The Divide** (under **D**)

Cerro El Fuelle *see* **Buttress Hill**

Punta El Hallazgo. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A point, N of Playa Yamana, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1985, for the "hallazgo," or "find," made here that year. It seems that in Jan. 1985 a human cranium was found here, determined to be that of a 21-year-old Yamana woman who was suffering from nutritional stress, anemia, and external otitis. The cranium is reckoned to be about 175 years old. In Jan. 1987 they found part of a human femur on the surface of the nearby terrain, inland from nearby Playa Yamana, and guessed that it belonged to the same woman. They mounted an extensive search, but found nothing more; however, in Jan. 1991, they found another femur segment, same woman, probably. In Jan. 1993 they conducted an archeological survey of the area, but came up empty. One should have no reason to doubt this discovery; however, the lady was a Yamana, from Tierra del Fuego, which technically makes her Chilean, which really helps the Chilean claim on this segment of Antarctica. If it is true, then she was probably a passenger on the *San Telmo*, which went down around here in Sept. 1819.

Islotes El Ilustrado *see* **Psi Islands**

Islotes El Imparcial *see* **Psi Islands**

Cerro El Jardín. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A hill, NE of the beach the Chileans call Playa Yamana, and W of the hill they call Cerro El Toqui, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific staff from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because on the summit of this hill exist a large number of lichens, which gives the impression of a garden ("garden hill").

Cerro El Lomo. 64°20' S, 63°19' W. A hill, NW of Holt Inlet, at Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines, probably in reference to its shape ("el lomo" can mean "the hog's back").

El Manco Refugio. 64°17' S, 56°45' W. Chilean summer refugio opened on the N coast of Marambio Island, during ChilAE 2007-08.

Playa El Módulo. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A beach, S of Punta Anelio, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1991-92 because the expedition installed here a fiberglass module as a shelter for the research project on the Antarctic fur seal and other projects going on in the area.

Caleta El Plata. 62°12' S, 58°55' W. A cove at Suffield Point, next to Presidente Frei Station, on Fildes Peinsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

El Plumerillo Refugio. 68°20' S, 67°02' W. Argentine Army summer refuge hut opened on April 28, 1953, on Refuge Island, between Red Rock Ridge and the Blackwall Mountains, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, and used by personnel from San Martín Station. Known informally as Plumerillo. It has long been abandoned and dismantled.

El Promontorio *see* **The Naze** (under **N**)

El Pulgar. 71°29' S, 161°46' E. A precipitous granite monolithic peak rising to 1660 m, 5 km N of Berg Peak, in the N part of the Morozumi Range. Named by the 4 members of NZGSAE 1967-68 who climbed it that season, for its steep sides (el pulgar means "the thumb" in Spanish). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Playa El Remanso. 62°28' S. 60°47' W. A small beach between Punta Nacella to the N and Punta Antonio to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because a state of great calm often exists in the sea at this point. The word "remanso" means "still water."

El-Sayed Glacier. 75°40' S, 141°52°W. About 24 km long, it flows NE from the NW slopes of Zuncich Hill, in Marie Byrd Land, and enters Land Glacier at the S side of Mount Shirley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Sayed Z. El-Sayed (1926-2005), Egyptian-born U.S. oceanographer on IWSOE 1967-68 and 1969-70, and one of the leading scientific authorities on Antarctica.

Islotes El Sur *see* **Psi islands**

Cerro El Toqui. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill, E of Cerro El Jardín, and NW of Cerro Chonos, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, for the title given by the Mapuches (a native Chilean people) for their war chief. Name means "axe bearer."

Elaine Automatic Weather Station. 85°09' S, 174°27' E. An American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 59 m. Installed with the aid of Twin Otter aircraft, it began operating on Jan. 26, 1986. Named for a former secretary in the department of meteorology, at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. It was visited on Jan. 29, 2005, but couldn't be found, obviously buried and lost. A new Elaine was installed, in 83°06' S, 174°18' E, and visited on Jan. 28, 2009.

Eland Mountains. 70°34' S, 63°10' W. A range of mountains, including Peters Bastion, which rise to about 2440 m (the British say about 1800 m), and extend for about 30 km in a NE-SW direction along the S side of Clifford Glacier, to the E of the Dyer Plateau, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and surveyed from the west in Dec. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, they appear on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. The mountains were photographed aerially in Sept. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and again in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, who, with Fids from Base E, surveyed the mountains from the E during a joint (RARE/FIDS) sledging expedition. At the request of FIDS, the group was named in 1952 by Sir Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands, for his first wife, Ivy Dorothy "Peta" Eland (1891-1952). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days the feature was plotted in 70°40' S, 63°00' W, but has since been replotted.

Mount Elara. 70°53' S, 68°23' W. Rising to about 665 m above sea level, S of Moutonnée Valley, at Ganymede Heights, Alexander Island. In association with Jupiter Glacier, it was so named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, for one of the moons of the planet Jupiter.

Elbow Peak. 83°32' S, 56°37' W. Rising to 1195 m, at the southernmost bend of Berquist Ridge (indeed, it is the highest point on that ridge), in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in

1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. They plotted in in 83°33' S, 56°19' W. The coordinates were corrected by 1969. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1965, for its position along the ridge. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Elbow Valley. 71°28' S, 67°41' E. A valley trending NNE from southern uplands located in 71°30' S, 67°35' E. Then, in 71°28' S, 67°41' E, it does a sharp 90 degree turn, to trend ESE to the E boundary of the Fisher Massif with the Lambert Glacier. It provides an excellent route for travel around the Fisher Massif. Named descriptively by ANCA.

The *El'brus*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1968-70 and SovAE 1970-72, both times under the command of Capt. V.V. Sinel'nikov.

Eld, Henry, Jr. b. June 2, 1814, New Haven, Conn., son of Henry Eld. Passed midshipman on the *Peacock*, 1838-40, during USEE 1838-42. He claimed to have seen land on Jan. 16, 1840. He was promoted to lieutenant, and transferred to the *Vincennes* at Fiji for the second half of the expedition. An artist, he is remembered for his sketches, and for the diary he kept of the expedition. He died at sea, on March 12, 1850, of yellow fever, aboard the *Ohio*, just after leaving Rio bound for Boston, after a 3½-year cruise.

Eld Peak. 69°20' S, 157°12' E. A prominent peak, rising to 800 m, 10 km SE of Reynolds Peak, and 19 km S of Magga Peak, on the W side of Matusevich Glacier, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land. On Jan. 16, 1840, midshipmen Reynolds and Eld both spotted land from the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42. The two conical peaks they sighted were named by Wilkes as Eld's Peak and Reynolds Peak, the SE one for Henry Eld. Due to a mirage, Wilkes charted it inaccurately at 50 miles out to sea beyond the Mawson Peninsula, i.e., in about 67°S, 156°E. In 1959 Phil Law ascertained this peak to be the one Wilkes had had in mind. In 1961, US-ACAN accepted this name for this feature in this (real) location, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Monte Elder *see* **Mount Elder**

Mount Elder. 61°13' S, 55°11' W. Rising to 940 m, between Endurance Glacier and Mount Pendragon, on the SW side of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Capt. (promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1981 and colonel in 1985) John Pullar Elder (b. 1941), Royal Engineers, surveyor of the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island in 1970-71, that expedition surveying and climbing this mountain in Dec. 1970 (they called it Misty Mountain). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Elder later in 1972. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart as Monte Elder. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Elder Bluff. 70°31' S, 61°44' W. A prominent, mostly bare rock bluff forming a portion of the N side of Eielson Peninsula, and which overlooks Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert Bruce Elder (b. June 25, 1929, Rochester, Pa.), oceanographer with the U.S. Coast Guard, and chief of their unit on the first IWSOE on the *Glacier* in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Elder Glacier. 72°35' S, 168°46' E. A tributary glacier, flowing N into Tucker Glacier just W of Oread Spur, 8 km W of Bowers Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for William C. Elder, USGS topographic engineer here (and also in the Churchill Mountains) in 1961-62 with USGS's Topo North-South party. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Elder Peak. 81°07' S, 157°20' E. Rising to 2360 m, 10 km SW of Mount Wharton, at the N margin of the Chapman Snowfield, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for William C. Elder (*see* **Elder Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Eldred, Andrew Jackson. b. Feb. 8, 1846, Stonington, Connecticut, son of merchant Richard Boone Eldred, and his wife, Nancy Lord Chesebrough. He was closely tied to the Palmers and Pendletons. He was captain of the *Thomas Hunt* out of Stonington. He visited the South Shetlands in 1873-74. He was probably also captain on the *Thomas Hunt*'s grossly unsuccessful 1874-75 cruise to the South Shetlands, and was definitely her skipper during the 1875-76 season in the same waters, during which he landed on Palmer Land, near the entrance to Gerlache Strait. He and the ship were back again in 1878-79, and again in 1879-80, when he helped look for the lost *Charles Shearer*. For part of the quest, in Jan. 1880, he found himself in company with the *Express* (Capt. Lynch). On Oct. 7, 1883 he married a Chilean lady, Maria Virginia Hurtado, who would die in Rhode island in 1894. In 1885-86 he skippered the *Express* to South Georgia. He himself died in the Sailors' Snug Harbor in Richmond, NYC, on May 11, 1926.

Eldred Glacier. 61°59' S, 58°13' W. About 4 km long, it flows to the N coast of King George Island immediately E of Potts Peak, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Andrew J. Eldred. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. This feature was originally plotted in 61°58' S, 58°16' W, but was re-plotted by the British in late 2008.

Eldred Point. 75°30' S, 141°58' W. An ice-covered point marking the W side of the terminus of Land Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for David Thomas Eldred (b. March 15, 1937, Sidney, NY. d. March 4, 2009, Ohio), USN, at McMurdo, 1958, 1965, and 1969. He retired in 1974.

Eldridge, Thomas. Commander and part-owner of the *Aeronaut* on its 2 trips to the South Shetlands, 1852-53 and 1853-54. These expeditions included other ships, and Eldridge was senior commander of the fleets. In 1857-58 he led an expedition to Heard Island (53°S), in the *Cornelia*.

Eldridge Bluff. 73°27' S, 164°48' E. A prominent rock bluff, 8 km long, comprising that part of the W wall of Aviator Glacier immediately S of Cosmonaut Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. David B. "Dave" Eldridge, Jr., USN, who wintered-over as VX-6 officer-in-charge at McMurdo in 1967. He was commanding officer of VXE-6 from June 1970 to July 1971.

Eldridge Peak. 84°51' S, 116°50' W. A small, mainly ice free peak (it is actually a nunatak), marking the W extremity of the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Henry M. Eldridge, U.S. Antarctic cartographer with the USGS's Branch of Special Maps.

The *Eleanor Bolling*. A 598-ton, 170-foot steel-hulled freighter, with a 200 hp egine, and a top speed of 9 knots, launched in May 1919, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, as the *Kilmarnock*. She subsequently became the *Chelsea*, and even later was acquired by Byrd as his second supply ship on ByrdAE 1928-30. She was repaired at the Tebo Yacht Basin, in Brooklyn, and on Aug. 28, 1928 her name was changed to the *Eleanor Bolling*, after Byrd's mother. It cost $125,000 to buy and outfit her, but, like the *City of New York* she was outfitted at cost by the Todd Ship Yard. She carried most of the flying equipment for the expedition. Captain during the expedition was Gustav L. Brown. She was sold on July 17, 1930, at auction, and became the Arctic sealer *Vamar*. On March 21, 1942, she was off the Florida coast, on her way to Guantánamo Bay, in Cuba, carrying supplies for the building of the U.S. Naval base there, when she sank.

Eleanor Bolling Bight. A bight, 6 km N of Little America I, on the E coast of the Bay of Whales. Named in 1928 by Byrd, during ByrdAE 1928-30, for his mother. It is no longer there, due to the ever-changing coastline of Antarctica.

Mount Electra. 77°30' S, 160°52' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2225 m, immediately W of Mount Dido, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greek mythological character. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Isla Elefante *see* **Elephant Island**
Punta Elefante *see* **Miers Bluff**
Puntilla Elefantes *see* **Miers Bluff**

Elemag Point. 62°35' S, 60°03' W. On the coast of Moon Bay, 3.1 km NE of Zlatograd Rock, 4 km E by N of Sliven Peak, 5 km NW of Rila Point, 5.7 km SSW of Edinburgh Hill, and 8.3 km SE of Miziya Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Elemag, the 10th to 11th-century governor of the SW region of Bulgaria with its capital at Belgrad (Berat), under Czar Samuel, Czar Gavril Radomir, and Czar Ivan Vladislav.

Isla Elena *see* **Agurto Rock**
Vrah Elena *see* **Elena Peak**

Elena Peak. 62°38' S, 59°54' W. Rising to over 700 m, on Delchev Ridge, 2.35 km ENE of Delchev Peak, and 5.25 km WSW of Renier Point, it surmounts Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Vrah Elena (i.e., "Elena peak"), after the Bulgarian town of Elena.

Isla Elena Cerda de Bulnes *see* **Agurto Rock**
The Elephant *see* **Elephant Ridge**
Pointe Éléphant *see* **Miers Bluff**
Punta Elephant *see* **Miers Bluff**
Elephant Bay *see* **Moon Bay**

Elephant Bays. Near Yankee Harbor, in the South Shetlands. On Dec. 11, 1821, sealer John Davis refers to this feature, which included False Bay, South Bay, and Walker Bay. It is a term no longer used.

Elephant Flats. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A mud flat in the form of an inlet, forming the W entrance point of Cemetery Bay, along the shore between Cemetery Bay and Marble Knolls, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the elephant seals here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. *See also* **Cemetery Bay** for some confusion between that feature and this one.

Elephant Island. 61°08' S, 55°07' W. An island, 36 km long, with a greatest width of 20 km, it is one of the largest of the South Shetland Islands, and lies between King George Island and Clarence Island. It was discovered in late Jan. or early Feb. 1820 by Bransfield, who roughly charted its N coast. Further charted by Fildes in 1820-21, and named by him as Sea Elephant Island, for the abundance of elephant seals here. It was also roughly surveyed by Powell, and appears as Elephant Island on the chart he had published in 1822. Elephant Island was the (shortened) name pretty much everyone was calling it by now. Von Bellingshausen also charted it, on Jan. 29, 1821, and named it Ostrov Admirala Mordvinova, or Ostrov Mordvinova (the word "ostrov" meaning "island"), named after the great Russian liberal thinker, Admiral Nikolay Semyonovich Mordvinov (1754-1845). It appears with both names on von Bellingshausen's 1831 chart of the expedition. It appears on Weddell's 1823 (or 1824, it's hard to say) chart as Admiralty Island. 20th-century gazetteers have suggested that Weddell named it for the British Admiralty, but he may have been simply reflecting, in a corrupted way, the Russian's naming. On Weddell's (much more famous, and greatly distorted) 1825 chart it appears as Barrows, or Barrows Isle (where Wedddell got that from is a mystery), as it does also on his 1827 map. The *Minstrel* anchored off Elephant Island in Feb. 1821. It appears as Elephant Island on an 1839 British chart, but on Gravelius's map of 1902 it appears as Mordwinow Insel, reflecting the Russian naming. In 1916 Shackleton's party was trapped here during the disastrous BITE 1914-17. The island was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations between 1933 and 1937. In the immediate post-war period, the Chileans began a movement (among themselves only) to have Piloto Pardo honored in this area that he is so identified with. It appears on a 1945 Chilean chart as Isla Pardo, and on two Chilean maps of 1947 variously as Isla Piloto Pardo and "Isla Pardo (Isla Elefante)." This was such an unpopular move that they then (1948) applied the name Isla Pardo to Clarence Island. That was unpopular too, so they wound up inventing the name Islas Piloto Pardo (q.v.), to encompass Elephant Island and the others in that part of the South Shetlands. That has proved equally unpopular, depite the fact that it has merit. The name Elephant Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected the proposed Mordrins Island; this is true, they did reject that name, and with good reason. The name "Mordrins" seems to have begun with Shackleton, and is a corruption of Mordvinov); it appears on on a 1949 British chart; it was was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953; and is the one which appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. On a Soviet map of 1950 it appears as "Ostrov Mordvinova (Elefant)," but there is a 1954 Soviet reference to it as Ostrov Elefant, a 1966 one to "Ostrov Elefant (Mordvinova)," and a 1973 one to "Ostrov Mordvinova (Elephant Island)." The Argentines and Chileans have always called it Isla Elefante (on a 1952 Argentine chart, though, it appears as Isla Elefant, which was almost certainly merely a typographical error; and on a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Elefante Marino), and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejected the proposed Isla Elephant). All the other interested countries (except perhaps the Soviet Block countries) have usually named it Elephant or Elefant, with their own word for "island" coming with that name. The whole island was mapped by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. This island was originally plotted in 61°10' S, 55°14' W, but in late 2008 the British replotted it. *See also* **Cape Belsham**.

Elephant Moraine. 76°17' S, 157°20' E. An isolated ice-surface (or ice-core) moraine, 5.1 km long, and 2.24 km wide, situated along a long, narrow patch of bare ice that extends W from Reckling Peak for about 100 km, on the East Antarctic Ice Sheet, about 67 km NW of the Allan Hills in Victoria Land, and about 45 km W of Reckling Peak itself, at the head of Mawson Glacier. The feature was noted by USGS's William R. MacDonald, upon studying U.S. Landsat imagery from Jan. 1973, and air photos taken by VXE-6 in 1975. He described it to William A. Cassidy as "a possible nunatak having an outline similar to an elephant." This means that, when viewed in plan, the feature has the appearance of an elephant's head with its trunk pointing north. It is a small part of an extensive snow-free blue ice area along the coastal margin and inland from the Transantarctic Mountains, near the area of the Prince Albert Mountains. Several USARP field parties led by Cassidy successfully searched for meteorites at this moraine from the 1979-80 season onwards. Named by US-ACAN in 1989. ANCA accepted the name on April 27, 1995.

[1]**Elephant Point**. 62°42' S, 60°51' W. A mainly ice-free promontory that forms the southernmost point of the W half of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted by Fildes in 1820-21, and named (apparently) by him for the elephant seals here. In 1929, during a Discovery Investigations survey, this name was mis-applied to the point between South Bay and False Bay (the point which is now Miers Bluff), and it appears as such on their 1930 chart. They re-surveyed the area again in 1933, and named Elephant Point as Square Black Hill, for the medium-height, square black rock on it. It appears as such on their 1933 chart, but on their 1935 chart it appears as Black Square Hill. It appears translated as Cerro Negro Cuadrado on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Morro Square Black, as Morro Negro Cuadrado on a 1953 Argentine chart, as Morro Cuadrado Negro on one of their 1957 charts, and that last named was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, the situation was cleared up, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-applied the name Elephant Point to its rightful owner, and gave the name Miers Bluff to the impostor. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The feature was re-plotted in late 2008 by the British.

[2]**Elephant Point** *see* **Miers Bluff**

Elephant Ridge. 71°21' S, 68°19' W. A sharp, curved ridge, with snow- and ice-free N slopes, trending generally W-E for just under 1 km, with the highest point in the center, rising to 698.9 m, that point being 1.2 km SSE of Khufu Peak, and 1.7 km SW of Giza Peak, and bounded on the S by Uranus Glacier, at Fossil Bluff, on Alexander Island. In scientific reports of the early 1960s, this feature was referred to as Man Pack Hill, and it is known locally as

The Elephant, but it was named and descriptively by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, as Elephant Ridge, because the summit resembles an elephant's head, with the ridge forming the trunk. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Elephant Rocks. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. A group of 3 tiny, but prominent islets, connected by shoals, between Torgerson Island and the NW entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, near Palmer Station. Following the work here of USARP personnel from Palmer from 1965 onwards, the name became applied locally about 1971 for the elephant seals that abound here. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears in the 1976 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted the name, in 1975.

Elephant Seal Cove. 62°05' S, 57°57' W. Immediately SE of Turret Point, between that point and Mersey Spit, on King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by Andrzej Paulo, a member of PolAE 1979-81, for the abundant sea elephants here. The name was accepted officially by the Poles in 1981. This feature is not the same as See-Elefanten Bucht (q.v.).

Elephant seals. *Mirounga leonina*. Also called southern elephant seals, or sea elephants, they belong to the family Phocidae, and are the largest of the pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses). An adult bull weighs 2 tons and measures 16 feet in length (one was 4 tons and 22 feet long). They have exceptionally large eyes, and an inflatable, trunklike snout. They feed on fish, squid, and cephalopods. They breed north of the Antarctic Convergence, and are often seen in Antarctica. Once hunted mercilessly for their oil, they almost became extinct, but are now growing in number, and total about 700,000. The Southern elephant seal is *Mirounga angustirostris*.

Cap des Éléphants *see under* **D**

Isla Eleuterio Ramírez *see* **Ramírez Island**

Pico Elevado *see* **Mount Camber**, **Molar Peak**

Elevation Point. 77°48' S, 161°39' E. A bold rock point forming the W end of the Kukri Hills, overlooking Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with naming certain features in this area for surveying terms, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Eley Peak. 79°39' S, 84°20' W. A small rock peak in the N part of the Soholt Peaks, it overlooks the head of Balish Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard G. Eley, USN, aerial photographer on flights over Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth Land in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Elfring Peak. 78°35' S, 84°58' W. Rising to 2600 m between the lower part of Della Pia Glacier and Aster Glacier where those 2 glaciers enter Thomas Glacier on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Christine A. "Chris" Elfring, director of the Polar Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, from 1996.

Elgar Uplands. 69°40' S, 70°43' W. Rising to about 1900 m, they extend SW from Tufts Pass (to the N) 24 km to Sullivan Glacier (to the S), between Hampton Glacier and Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and first roughly mapped from these photos. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS remapped these uplands from late 1947 air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, plotted them in 69°34' S, 70°30' W, and put their height at 1500 m. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the British composer, Sir Edward William Elgar (1857-1934). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. They appear on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with those new coordinates (and with the new height), appear in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Elhovo Gap. 62°34' S, 60°13' W. A saddle, at an elevation of 420 m above sea level, extending for 1 km in a WSW-ENE direction from Gleaner Heights to Leslie Hill, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of the overland route between Bowles Ridge and Vidin Heights. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Bulgarian town of Elhovo, in association with the Christmas tree ("elha" in Bulgarian) brought by the Tangra 2004-05 survey team of Lyubomir Ivanov and Doychin Vasilev to their bivouac at Leslie Hill, on Christmas Eve 2004.

Eliason Glacier. 64°13' S, 59°29' W. About 8 km long, close W of Mount Hornsby, it flows S from the Detroit Plateau into the ice piedmont N of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Eliason motor sledge (*see* **Sledges**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Elichiribehety Arhancet, Ruperto L. His name is also spelled Erichiribehety. b. March 27, 1888, San Carlos, in the Uruguayan province of Maldonado. On Feb. 23, 1905, he entered the Academia Militar General, as a cadet, and, on May 1, 1907, when they created the Naval Section, he joined that. He was a teniente de navío when he became skipper of the *Instituto de Pesca I*, which attempted to rescue Shackleton's Elephant Island party in 1916. He was later a capitán de fragata.

Elichiribehety Station *see* **Teniente de Navío Ruperto Elichiribehety Station**

Elieson, John. b. Jan. 24, 1883, Kristiania (later called Oslo), but grew up in Aker, Norway, son of Cavalry captain Eivind Elieson and his wife Oline. He went down to Órcadas Station as a member of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional of Argentina, and died there on Aug. 20, 1910.

Elin Pelin Point. 63°04' S, 62°41' W. On the NW coast of Smith Island, 4.45 km NNE of Cape James, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for writer Elin Pelin, which was a pseudonym of Dimitar Stoyanov (1877-1949).

Elisabethinsel. 65°05' S, 64°10' W. One of the Dannebrog Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the Germans.

Skaly Eliseeva. 72°05' S, 14°27' E. Four small nunataks in the Linnormen Hills, in the S part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call this feature Eliseevknattane.

Eliseevknattane *see* **Skaly Eliseeva**

Eliseyna Cove. 62°30' S, 60°11' W. A cove, 3 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Varna Peninsula for 1.2 km, between Slab Point to the N and Kotis Point to the S, on the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Iskar Gorge settlement of Eliseyna, in western Bulgaria.

The *Eliza*. A 132-ton London sealing smack, built in Bridport in 1794, and re-decked in 1817. Owned by Daniel Bennett & Sons, she left London on Sept. 4, 1819, bound for Gravesend, which she left on Sept. 7, bound for Deal (in Kent), leaving that port on Sept. 8, bound for the South American coasts, skippered by the youngest skipper of his day, George Powell. On July 7, 1820, she left Rio, bound for Patagonia. She was in the South Shetlands on Jan. 5, 1821, for the 1820-21 sealing season, after which she made her way back to London with a reported 18,000 sealskins. On June 30, 1821, the *Eliza* and the *Dove* left London for Gravesend, leaving that town on July 2, and leaving Deal on July 4, 1821, bound for the South Shetlands again, and the 1821-22 season. On the way down, the two ships arrived at Madeira on the same day, and Weddell arrived there in the *Jane* and the *Beaufoy of London*. The *Eliza* was commanded first by John Wright, and then by Powell, in this 2-ship expedition led by Powell. After the *Dove* went off on its exploring expedition with Nat Palmer, the *Eliza* (now skippered by Wright, who had commanded the *Dove* on the way south) was often in company with Weddell's expedition. She arrived back in London on Aug. 26, 1822, with 50 casks of oil and 4400 sealskins, plus soil samples for the Royal Academy.

Rocas Eliza *see* **Eliza Rocks**

Eliza Cone. 66°55' S, 163°12' E. A rock on land, about 70 m high, and with an archway through it, 1.5 km westward of Cape McNab, and next to Scott Cone, on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Both cones were named for the *Eliza Scott*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Eliza Rocks. 62°26' S, 60°13' W. A group of rocks in water, rising to an elevation of about 8 m above sea level, W of the Zed Islands, and

NW of Williams Point (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Eliza*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. This feature appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call these rocks Rocas Eliza. The feature was replotted by the British in late 2008.

The *Eliza Scott*. A 134-ton Enderby Brothers sealing schooner commanded by John Balleny during the Balleny Expedition, 1838-39. On July 12, 1840 she left London again, under Capt. Mapleton, but the voyage was abandoned.

Mount Elizabeth. 83°54' S, 168°23' E. A massive, ice-free mountain rising to 4480 m (the New Zealanders say 3280 m), 10 km S of Mount Anne, and also SW of Sock Glacier, just westward of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1908-09 by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, one of his principal supporters. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name. *See* **Dawson-Lambton Glacier**.

Elizabeth Automatic Weather Station. 82°36' S, 137°01' W. An isolated American AWS, at an elevation of 519 m, installed in the Pensacola Mountains on Nov. 30, 1994, and still operating in 2009. Named after the daughter of Rob Holmes, former AWS project scientist.

The *Elkhorn*. A U.S. Navy Patapsco-class gasoline tanker, AOG-7, built by Cargill Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., of Savage, Minn., launched May 15, 1943, and commissioned on Feb. 12, 1944. 4,130 tons, 310 feet 9 inches long, she could travel at 15.5 knots maximum, with between 124 and 131 men on board. She was part of the Pacific Fleet until 1952, serving in the Philippines during World War II, and later was in the Korean War, and in the Arctic. She formed part of the U.S. convoy into McMurdo Sound, 1961-62, under the command of Capt. Henry George Billerbeck (b. Jan. 9, 1905, Sullivan, Ill. d. Sept. 29, 1992, Sullivan, Ill.). On April 15, 1976 this venerable old oiler was struck from the naval register, and on May 1, 1976 sold to Taiwan, where she became the *Hsing Lung* (AOG-515).

Elkhorn Ridge. 76°40' S, 161°03' E. A rugged ridge, 16 km long, between Towle Glacier and Northwind Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Elkhorn*. Originally plotted in 76°42' S, 160°59' E, it has since been re-plotted.

Mount Elkins. 66°39' S, 54°08' E. A dark, steep-sided mountain with 3 major peaks, the highest being 2300 m, close N of Young Nuntaks, in the Napier Mountains, about 57 km SW of Mount Kjerringa, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Jøkelen (i.e., "the glacier"). ANARE photographed it again aerially in 1956, and Australian cartographers re-mapped it. ANCA renamed it on July 4, 1961, as Mount Elkins, for Terence J. "Terry" Elkins, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Puerto Ellefsen *see* **Ellefsen Harbor**

Ellefsen, Kolbein. b. July 27, 1875, Tønsberg, Norway, son of telegraph operator Ellef Olsen and his wife Karoline. He was a shipping clerk, an artist, and an experienced sailor, when he went as general assistant and cook on the *Southern Cross*, and wintered-over with Borchgrevink on BAE 1898-1900.

Ellefsen, Lauritz. b. April 6, 1867 (baptized May 18), Nøtterøy, Norway, son of fisherman Ellef Larsen and his wife Olava Hansdatter. He went to sea as a whaler, out of Tønsberg, and was a skipper of whale catchers in the Arctic. He was in Antarctic waters in 1905-06 and 1906-07, as skipper of the *Hauken*. He married Nelly Elise Sørensen, and died in Nøtterøy.

Ellefsen Harbor. 60°44' S, 45°03' W. A small (about 400 m in extent), well-protected harbor with a good holding ground, formed by the S end of Powell Island (on the N), Christoffersen Island (on the W) and Michelsen Island (on the E), in the South Orkneys. It has depths of between 14.5 m and 23.8 m in the middle, with decreasing depths as one goes to the edges. One finds sand, mud, and stones in the middle. The N shore is foul and rocky to almost 100 m. A chain of rocks extends across the entrance to the harbor in a SE direction from the S extremity of Christoffersen Island, leaving an actual entrance from the southward on the W side of Michelsen Island less than 200 m wide. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821, it appears as Ellefsen's Harbour on Powell's chart, published in 1822. It is not known who Ellefsen was. It appears on an 1839 British chart as Ellessen Harbour, on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Elessen Hr.," on Friederichsen's 1895 map as Ellefsen Hafen, as Elleson Harbour on Bruce's 1903-04 map (drawn up during ScotNAE 1902-04), and on a 1906 map as Ellison Harbour. Further charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, during his running survey of the South Orkneys. It appears on a 1920 USHO chart as Ellessen Harbor, on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Ellessen Havna, and on an Argentine chart of the same year as Puerto Ellessen. It was resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Ellefsen Harbour, as it does on a 1943 USHO chart of 1943 (without the "u" in "harbour," of course), and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (without the "u"; US-ACAN rejected the spelling Ellessen Harbor), and also by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, but, by error, it appears in the 1961 British gazetteer as Ellefson Harbour. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Puerto Ellefsen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Ellefsen's Harbour *see* **Ellefsen Harbor**

Ellen, Cicero Jasper "C.J," Jr. b. April 30, 1919, Greenville, NC, son of C.J. Ellen and his wife Grace Bruce. He enlisted as an aviation cadet in the Air Corps on Jan. 12, 1942, at Fort Bragg, NC, and was a USAF lieutenant colonel, during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). He flew the Globemaster at 1000 feet above Gus Shinn's R4D as the latter made his historic landing at the South Pole on Oct. 31, 1956. Known for his immortal words to Gus heard over the radio, "If you can't get off, we'll crash land beside you, so you'll have a house." In Nov. 1956 he dropped supplies from his C-124 to the Army-Navy Trail Party led by Merle Dawson as it paved the way to the new Byrd Station from Little America. He died in Virginia Beach, on Oct. 28, 1988.

Ellen Glacier. 78°13' S, 84°30' W. A large glacier, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, flowing SE from the E slopes of Mount Anderson and Long Gables for 34 km to Barne Ridge, where it leaves the Sentinel Range and joins the S-flowing Rutford Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for C.J. Ellen.

Mount Ellery. 69°53' S, 159°38' E. Rising to 1110 m near the head of Suvorov Glacier, 3 km NW of Hornblende Bluffs, in the Wilson Hills, and 20 km NE of Mount Gorton, on the Oates Coast of Victoria Land. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47. The mountain's position was fixed by Syd Kirkby, on Feb. 21, 1962, during an ANARE geological survey off the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA for astronomer Robert Lewis John Ellery (1827-1908), a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Ellesen Harbor *see* **Ellefsen Harbor**

Mount Elliot. 70°53' S, 166°32' E. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Elliott, and it is not to be confused with Mount Elliott. A mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to 1500 m, at the S end of the ridge trending N-S between Kirkby Glacier and O'Hara Glacier, about 8 km S of Yule Bay, in the Anare Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Ross saw a mountain in this area in Feb. 1841, and named it for Rear Admiral George Elliot (1784-1863), commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope Station, in the Cape Colony, at the S tip of Africa. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951. Originally plotted in 70°50' S, 166°35' E, it has since been re-plotted.

Elliot, David Hawksley "Dave." b. May 22, 1936. After Cambridge, he became a FIDS research assistant in 1960, and in 1961 became an actual Fid, going south on the *John Biscoe* in Oct. 1961, as a geologist, wintering-over at Base D in 1962. He returned to the UK in 1963, and went to the BAS geological unit at Birmingham University, to write his report. He got his PhD from Birmingham, based on his thesis concerning the geological comparison between the NW part of Trinity Peninsula and

the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. He left FIDS in Aug. 1966, and went to the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University. He later lived in Denver.

Elliot, Joseph "Joe." He joined FIDS in 1959, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base G in 1960.

Elliot Peak. 84°31' S, 164°04' E. The summit peak of a conspicuous NE-trending basalt ridge, 1.5 km NW of Tempest Peak, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University party to that range in 1966-67, for ex-Fid Dave Elliot (q.v. above), geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Elliot Ridge. 64°13' S, 56°37' W. About 100 m above sea level, it extends eastward from Cape Wiman, Seymour Island, running parallel to the shore line, on the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Dave Elliot (q.v. and *see* **Elliot Peak**).

Cape Elliott. 65°52' S, 102°35' E. An ice-covered cape, 42 km SW of Bowman Island, it fronts on the Shackleton Ice Shelf, and marks the N extremity of the Knox Coast, in Wilkes Land, about 47 km SW of Bowman Island. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Jared Elliott. ANCA accepted the name.

[1]**Mount Elliott**. 64°24' S, 60°02' W. Not to be confused with Mount Elliot. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 1265 m (the British say 1290 m), with a few small rock exposures and ice-free cliffs on its SE side, 24 km NW of Cape Sobral, and SE of the Detroit Plateau, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted in Dec. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Frank Elliott. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

[2]**Mount Elliott**. 67°49' S, 62°33' E. Rising to 1236 m, it is the highest point of the N ridge of the David Range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered from the sea in 1930, during BANZARE 1929-31, and climbed for the first time in Jan. 1956, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956, for Fred Elliott.

[3]**Mount Elliott** *see* **Mount Elliot**

Elliott, Christopher Robert "Chris." b. Dec. 6, 1945. He joined BAS in 1967, and worked as a ship's officer on the *John Biscoe* and the *Bransfield* between then and 1989, working his way through the mate ranks. On the *John Biscoe* he was 4th officer, 1967-68, and 3rd officer, 1968-70. On the *Bransfield*, he was 2nd officer, 1970-71 and chief officer, 1971-73. Then he was chief officer on the *John Biscoe*, 1973-74. In 1975-76 he and Stewart Lawrence were co-captains of the *John Biscoe,* and he and Malcolm Phelps were co-captains in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1979-80, and from 1981-82 until 1990-91, when Capt. Elliott took command of the *James Clark Ross*. He was still her skipper in 2005, when he won the MBE. In 40 years, during which he became the longest-serving Antarctic sailor, he missed only one Antarctic cruise.

Elliott, Frank Kenneth. b. May 11, 1910, Sheffield, Yorks. He apprenticed with Laycock Engineering, then went to work for a tool company, and in 1930 moved to London to work for Rolls Royce, and then Ford. He joined the RAF, and during World War II went to India, near Calcutta, making equipment for airstrips. He returned to London, on the *Maloja*, on June 27, 1946, and that year he and Derek Haworth were the first to traverse the lower North Face of the Eiger. As a well-known mountain climber, he was selected by James Wordie to be leader of the FIDS Base D for the winters of 1947 and 1948. In June 1949 he married Ena Ramsey in Northumberland, and then became the Port Stanley-based assistant secretary of FIDS, recruiting FIDS for the next decade, and from 1951 to 1958 was SecFids (secretary). He handled the relief operation for Fuchs' party stranded at Base E in 1949, and in 1952-53 was at Hope Bay when the Argentines fired on the British (*see* **Wars**). He and his wife and daughter returned to London, on the *Highland Princess*, on May 26, 1953. In 1959 he was awarded the MBE and, at his own request (his daughter's schooling was suffering), he was posted to Swaziland, as chief clerk of the secretariat there. He retired in 1969, to Kent, where he still lives as of the time of writing (2009). Major Bill Anderson, in 1957, described him as "a tough, stocky, and forthright Yorkshireman." He also called him competent, hardworking and just.

Elliott, Frederick Winton "Fred." b. Dec. 29, 1928. Met observer at Heard Island (53°S) in 1953, at Mawson Station in 1955-56, and at Davis Station and Mawson Station (he was based out of Mawson) in 1958.

[1]**Elliott, George** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Elliott, George**. b. New York. Stonington whaler and sealer, he was 2nd mate on the *Courier* in the South Shetlands, 1831-33.

Elliott, Jared Leigh. b. 1805, Washington, DC. Presbyterian chaplain on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, he was detached at San Francisco on Oct. 8, 1841. Of note are his journals of the expedition. Subsequently, he was chaplain at Fort Atkinson, from 1845 to 1849, and then at Fort Washington. He retired from the Army on Nov. 24, 1868, and died on April 16, 1881, at 109 D Street, in Washington, DC.

Elliott, John. b. Jan. 11, 1759, in Yorkshire. From 1766 he lived in London with his uncle, then joined the Navy, serving on a few ships before his uncle used his influence to get him on the *Resolution* as an able seaman, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. After the expedition, he spent 3 years in the service of the East India Company, then re-joined the Royal Navy, becoming a lieutenant in 1779, being wounded in the Caribbean in 1782, after which he retired as a commander. In March 1784 he married Isabella Todd, and they moved to Ripon, in Yorks, and had 14 children. He wrote his memoirs in 1813, about the 2nd Cook voyage. He died on Sept. 17, 1834, in Ripon.

Elliott, John Charles. b. Sept. 15, 1937. Senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1966.

Elliott, Samuel Bonnyman. b. March 2, 1822, Philadelphia, son of Isaac Elliott and his wife Eliza Thomas. In 1836, at the age of 14, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but quit after his freshman year to go to the Naval Academy. He was an acting midshipman on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, and wrote a journal. He became a midshipman on his return to the USA, being transferred to the *Flint*, as purser, and in 1846 was promoted to passed midshipman, finally graduating from the Academy in 1847. On Nov. 23, 1847, in Washington, he married Juliana Marshall Randall, in Washington, DC. Still a passed midshpman, he resigned from the Navy on Feb. 21, 1852, to go into business. However, the business did not work out, and he regretted his resignation to the point that he petitioned (unsuccessfuly) to be restored to his rank, claiming that it had only been because someone in his family was ill. President Fillmore saw through the lie and refused the application. He died on April 28, 1876, in Philadelphia.

Elliott Glacier. 66°33' S, 115°14' E. A small channel glacier flowing N to the Budd Coast between Cape Hammersly and Cape Waldron, in East Antarctica. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN for Samuel B. Elliott.

Elliott Hills. 71°25' S, 65°25' W. A group of low hills and nunataks, 20 km long, and rising to 1525 m, they mark the NW end of the Gutenko Mountains, in the central part of Palmer Land. Mapped in 1974 by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. David J. Elliott, USN, pilot of LC-130 aircraft on aerial photographic and ice-sensing flights over extensive areas of Antarctica during OpDF 1970 and OpDF 1971. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Elliott Nunatak. 85°16' S, 89°43' W. A large nunatak, rising to 2165 m, it projects from the center of the Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford of the USGS Thiel Mountains party here in 1960-61, for Raymond L. Elliott, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Elliott Passage. 67°44' S, 68°28' W. A marine channel running NE-SW between Jenny Island and the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Capt. Chris Elliott. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Elliott Quay. The steel wharf docking berth area at McMurdo Station. Destroyed in March 1972 in a storm, but replaced with a floating ice wharf.

Elliott Ridge. 83°57' S, 57°00' W. A hook-shaped ridge, 13 km long, and rising to 1455 m, it extends from Wiens Peak in a westerly

direction, S of Jones Valley, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys of 1963-64, and from USN air photos taken in 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. James Elliott, commander of the *Staten Island* during the 1956-57 season when the vessel formed part of Task Force 43.7, to establish Ellsworth Station for IGY. They plotted it in 83°59' S, 56°53' W. The coordinates were corrected by 1969, and with the new coordinates the feature and name were accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Elliotte, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ellipsoid Hill. 77°48' S, 163°49' E. A rounded, partly ice-covered summit, rising to 1130 m, to the N of Blue Glacier, between Geoid Glacier and Spheroid Hill, in Victoria Land. The New Zealanders named several features in this area after geodetic terms, and this is one them, named in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Mount Ellis. 79°52' S, 156°14' E. A huge, snow-covered mass of rock, with a gently sloping summit, it rises to 2330 m above sea level (the Australians say 2473 m), surmounts the N edge of the Midnight Plateau, and is the highest point in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1957-58, and named by them for Murray Ellis. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Ellis, Bernard Godfrey "Ben." b. March 2, 1930, London, son of Frederick Charles Ellis and his wife Winifred Mary McCormack. He went to work at the Met Office, and joined FIDS in 1951, as a meteorologist, wintering-over at Base B in 1952. At the end of his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, whence he caught the *Fitzroy* bound for London, arriving there on Feb. 3, 1952. He was meteorologist on the 3rd part (i.e., 1957-59) of the British Royal Society expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1958. He died in Dec. 1997, in Penrith, Cumberland.

Ellis, Ernest Watson "Ernie." b. 1878, Grimsby, but raised partly in Wyham Top, Lincs (and then later back at Grimsby), son of blacksmith John Ellis and his wife Hannah Maria. His first job was as an errand boy at the port, then he trained as a carpenter, finally joining the merchant navy and working his way up to able seaman (he was also RNR), and in that capacity served on the *Nimrod* during the first half of that expedition, and then doubled as steward for the second half. In 1914, he was on the *City of Bradford*, on that vessel's Grimsby to Hamburg route, when World War I broke out, and he was captured and interned in Berlin for the duration. He died in Grimsby in 1959.

Ellis, John A. 2nd assistant engineer on ByrdAE 1933-35. For the first half of the expedition, he was on the *Bear of Oakland*, and returned to California from Dunedin in June 1934. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was on the *Jacob Ruppert*.

Ellis, Murray Roland. b. 1923, Waitaki, NZ. On leaving school he joined the Fleet Air Arm, and served in World War II. He was an engineer who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, and went to the South Pole with Hillary during BCTAE 1957-58. He was back in Antarctica, mountain climbing with Hillary, in 1967-68. He died on Feb. 2, 2005, in Dunedin.

Ellis Bluff. 85°20' S, 175°35' W. A rock bluff, rising to 2280 m, at the S side of the mouth of Logie Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for W. Ellis, USN, chief air controlman, in Antarctica during OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66).

Ellis Cone. 75°49' S, 116°23' W. One of several small cones (*see* **Cones**) on the SW side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Homer L. Ellis, USN, radar air traffic controller at McMurdo in the winter of 1968, and chief in charge of the ground-controlled approach unit at the Byrd Station skiway landing strip in 1969-70.

Ellis Fjord. 68°36' S, 78°05' E. A long narrow fjord or inlet, about 33 km long, between Breidnes Peninsula and Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of East Antarctica. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Using these photos in 1946, Norwegian cartographers mapped it as a bay and a remnant lake, which they called, respectively, Mulvik (i.e., "snout bay") and Langevatnet (i.e., "the long lake"). In 1952 John H. Roscoe, the U.S. cartographer, working from the more recent photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, determined the 2 features to be connected, and he re-defined them and renamed the feature Ellis Fjord, for Edwin E. Ellis, OpHJ aerial photographer on flights over this area. First visited on Jan. 31, 1955, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit. Originally plotted in 68°33' S, 78°06' E, it has since been replotted.

Ellis Glacier. 71°58' S, 24°17' E. A glacier, 6 km (the Norwegians say 10 km) long, and flowing N from Mount Walnum, between Gillock Glacier and Jennings Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Ellisbreen (i.e., "Ellis glacier"), for Edwin E. Ellis (*see* **Ellis Fjord**). US-ACAN accepted the name Ellis Glacier in 1966.

Ellis Narrows. 68°37' S, 78°00' E. A narrow strait in the Vestfold Hills, with a tidal race in Ellis Fjord, in association with which this feature was named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Ellis Rapids. 68°36' S, 78°14' E. A meltwater stream flowing rapidly in summer from the lakes into the E end (i.e., the head) of Ellis Fjord, on Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named in association with the fjord. The rapids were crossed by an ANARE party who erected a flying fox (a cable for crossing a river) across them in Jan. 1972.

Ellis Ridge. 74°45' S, 113°54' W. An ice-covered ridge, 16 km long and 1.5 km wide, extending NE from Jenkins Heights between Dorchuck Glacier and Keys Glacier, at Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin Y. Ellis, USGS cartographer, a member of USGS's satellite surveying team at Pole Station in the winter of 1974.

Ellisbreen *see* **Ellis Glacier**

Ellis-Evans, John Cynan. b. March 9, 1951. BAS microbiologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1976 and 1977, and summered at the same station, 1985-86.

Ellson, Mal. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1985, at Macquarie Island in 1987, at Casey Station in 1990, at Mawson Station in 1992, and again at Davis in 1995.

Cape Ellsworth. 66°17' S, 162°20' E. A sheer rock bluff rising to 290 m, it forms the N extremity of Young Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1936 for Lincoln Ellsworth. The vessel picked him up after his transantarctic flight, and then made a running survey of the N end of the Ballenys. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Ellsworth. 85°45' S, 161°00' W. Rising to 2925 m, it is the highest peak on the elongated massif between Steagall Glacier and Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered on the South Pole flight of Nov. 28-29, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Mount Lincoln Ellsworth, for Lincoln Ellsworth. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951. The name was later shortened. NZ-APC accepted the shortened name.

Ellsworth, Lincoln. b. May 12, 1880, Chicago, son of coal magnate James W. Ellsworth and his wife Eva (who died when Lincoln was 8). He began his exploring life after leaving school, and financed his own expeditions. In 1926 he crossed the Arctic, and in the early 1930s turned his attention to the Antarctic (*see* **Ellsworth Expedition, 1933-34**; **Ellsworth Expedition, 1934-35**; **Ellsworth Expedition, 1935-36**; **Ellsworth Expedition, 1938-39**). On May 23, 1933 he married aviatrix Mary Louise Ulmer. After his last Antarctic venture, he immediately planned his next one, a wintering-over at the South Pole for a month with 2 companions in 1941. It never materialized. He died on May 26, 1951, in NYC.

Ellsworth Bank. 65°35' S, 161°44' E. An undersea feature with a minimum depth of 250 m, off the coast of Oates Land. Named by international agreement in May 1995, for Lincoln Ellsworth.

Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse. 1958-59. A 1250-mile traverse from Ellsworth Station to Byrd

Station, completed in 67 days. Members were: Father Edwin Bradley, Tom Turcotte, Bob Goodwin, and William Axtell.

Ellsworth Expedition, 1933-34. Lincoln Ellsworth, who, because he was able to, financed all his expeditions to Antarctica. He intended to be the first man to complete a transantarctic crossing, but this time in a plane. "The last big geographical discovery it is possible to make," said Hubert Wilkins, who had signed on as expedition manager and newspaper correspondent. Another main aim was to prove or disprove the existence of the Ross-Weddell Graben, that was supposed to split Antarctica in two. Wilkins went to Norway to buy the *Fanefjord*, a fishing vessel that Ellsworth renamed the *Wyatt Earp*, after every boy's western hero. Northrop built the airplane *Polar Star*, which was shipped to Oslo (but not named until they got to the ice). **Jan. 6, 1933**: Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, the Norwegian whaler and explorer, in company with whaling magnate Lars Christensen and his wife, left London (independent of the expedition), bound for Cape Town. Riiser-Larsen's intention was to lay depots for Ellsworth from the coast of Enderby Land all the way to the Ross Sea. The Christensens would, after leaving Enderby Land, return to South Africa to hunt big game. **Jan. 25, 1933**: Ellsworth and Bernt Balchen (the pilot) flew the *Polar Star* in a test flight over NYC. **Feb. 17, 1933**: Balchen and Ellsworth left New Jersey in the *Polar Star*, headed for North Dakota, where they would do test flights across the Canadian border. **March 6, 1933**: Balchen okayed the plane after tests. **April 8, 1933**: Balchen flew the *Polar Star* from Los Angeles to Kansas City. **April 9, 1933**: Balchen flew the *Polar Star* from Kansas City to NJ. **April 12, 1933**: Bernt Balchen, his wife and son, and Chris Braathen (the mechanic for the expedition), and the plane *Polar Star*, all sailed on the *Stavangerfjord*, bound for Oslo. That same day, Wilkins missed his ship, the *Empress of Britain*, bound for Cherbourg and Southampton. **April 15, 1933**: Wilkins and his wife sailed for London on the *Bremen*. **May 20, 1933**: In Aalesund, Norway, the following crewmen signed on to the *Wyatt Earp*: Hartvig Olsen (chief mate), Lauritz Liavaag (2nd mate and carpenter), Harald Holmboe (1st engineer), and Bjarne Larsen (cabin boy). **May 23, 1933**: Ellsworth got married. **July 15, 1933**: Ellsworth and his wife and mother-in-law sailed from San Francisco, bound for NZ. **July 30, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* sailed from Bergen, Norway, bound for Dunedin, NZ, with 17 men aboard: Baard Holth (ship's captain), Hartvig Olsen, Liavaag, Magnus Olsen (Hartvig's son; 3rd mate), Johanssen (bosun), Holmboe, Harald Sperre (2nd engineer), Arnfinn Bigseth (3rd engineer and machinist), Strom (carpenter), Oluf Bernhard Dahl (cook), Bjarne Larsen, Jorgen Holmboe (meteorologist and able seaman), Wilkins (acting as purser), Balchen (acting as storekeeper), Walter J. Lanz (radio operator), Realf Berg (doctor). The crew were mostly veterans of Norwegian whaling fleets. **Aug. 11, 1933**: Ellsworth arrived in Auckland. **Aug. 13, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands. **Aug. 14, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Las Palmas, bound for Cape Town. **Sept. 19, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at Cape Town, where Balchen had his appendix removed. **Sept. 28, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Cape Town, bound for Dunedin. **Nov. 2, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* sighted Tasmania. **Nov. 9, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* pulled into Dunedin, NZ, where Ellsworth joined her. **Nov. 15, 1933**: The airplane *Polar Star* was unloaded from the *Wyatt Earp*. **Dec. 5, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* sailed from Dunedin, bound for Antarctica, with the airplane *Polar Star* aboard and 17 men. Dr. Jorgen Holmboe was now purely a meteorologist, and his seaman duties were taken over by NZ seaman Griff Robinson. Also aboard was a pig, and a small black cat who had adopted the captain. **Dec. 13, 1933**: The *Wyatt Earp* entered the pack-ice of the Ross Sea. **Dec. 17, 1933**: Trapped in the pack in 66°35' S, 176°E. **Dec. 25, 1933**: The crankshaft of the dynamo engine broke on the *Wyatt Earp*. **Jan. 3, 1934**: They finally got through the pack into the Ross Sea. **Jan. 6, 1934**: They sighted the Ross Ice Barrier. **Jan. 7, 1934**: They reached the Bay of Whales, after 17,322 miles. The plan was to fly from the Bay of Whales to the Weddell Sea. Balchen and Braathen skied to Little America, at Byrd's request, to check it out. It must be said that a week after Ellsworth arrived at the Bay of Whales, ByrdAE 1933-35 arrived for their expedition. Although both leaders were at enormous pains to claim "no race," "no rivalry," it was, of course, a big competition. **Jan. 8, 1934**: The *Polar Star* was unloaded onto the ice. **Jan. 11, 1934**: Ellsworth made his first test flight in the *Polar Star*, a 40-minute flight. **Jan. 12, 1934**: The sea-ice broke up suddenly, casting the *Wyatt Earp* adrift, and the skis of the plane fell through a crack. It took the men 6 hours to rescue the plane, but the *Polar Star* was damaged. **Jan. 14, 1934**: The plane was found to be too badly damaged to continue, the expedition was abandoned, and the *Wyatt Earp* left the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 16, 1934**: Byrd offered one of his planes, but Ellsworth declined it. **Jan. 19, 1934**: Ellsworth was already planning his next expedition (see below). **Jan. 22, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Antarctic waters, heading for Dunedin. **Jan. 28, 1934**: Ellsworth and the *Wyatt Earp* back in Dunedin. **Feb. 1934**: Balchen and Braathen accompanied the *Polar Star* plane to the USA on the oil tanker *Texaco South Africa*. **Feb. 10, 1934**: Ellsworth sailed on the *Mariposa* to Los Angeles. The *Wyatt Earp* remained in NZ, getting overhauled, ready for next season. **Feb. 24, 1934**: Ellsworth arrived in Los Angeles. He would be back.

Ellsworth Expedition, 1934-35. **April 12, 1934**: Ellsworth unveiled his plans for the new expedition. **May 18, 1934**: Balchen arrived in New Jersey after a flight from Los Angeles in the now-repaired *Polar Star*. **July 14, 1934**: Ellsworth and his wife sailed from Los Angeles for Honolulu. **Aug. 18, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Wellington bound for Dunedin, with the *Polar Star* on board. Dr. Dana Coman left NY bound for Los Angeles, after completing medical arrangements. **Aug. 23, 1934**: Coman left Los Angeles, bound for Honolulu. **Sept. 7, 1934**: Ellsworth and Coman arrived in NZ. **Sept. 14, 1934**: Ellsworth and Coman arrived in Dunedin. **Sept. 19, 1934**: Ellsworth on the *Wyatt Earp* sailed again from Dunedin, NZ, in a 2nd attempt to effect the first (aerial) transantarctic crossing. The personnel were: Ellsworth (leader), Hubert Wilkins (expedition manager), Bernt Balchen (pilot), Chris Braathen (mechanic), Walter J. Lanz (radio operator), Dr. F. Dana Coman (medical officer), Dr. Jorgen Holmboe (meteorologist), Baard Holth (ship's captain), Hartvig Olsen (1st mate), Lauritz Liavaag (2nd mate), Magnus Olsen (3rd mate), Arnfinn Bigseth (assistant engineer), Alastair Duthie (he had replaced a Norwegian crewman who had returned to Europe), and Bjarne Larsen (cabin boy). **Oct. 5, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* was in Antarctic waters. **Oct. 14, 1934**: They arrived at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. This time the plan was to fly from the Antarctic Peninsula over to the Bay of Whales, from where ByrdAE 1933-35 was just emerging after a long winter-over at Little America. A connecting rod in the plane's engine was damaged when they tried starting the engine with one cylinder full of lubricating oil. **Oct. 21, 1934**: There being no real ice in the harbor from which to fly off, the plane was unloaded onto the island itself. **Oct. 31, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* sailed for Magallanes, Chile, to pick up a new connecting rod for the plane's engine. Ellsworth stayed behind on Deception Island with Coman, Balchen, Braathen, and Jorgen Holmboe. **Nov. 11, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Magallanes with the new rod. **Nov. 17, 1934**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived back at Deception Island. **Nov. 27, 1934**: The snow having melted and made the area unsuitable for a runway, they loaded the plane aboard. **Nov. 28, 1934**: They left Deception Island, looking for a more suitable runway. **Dec. 3, 1934**: They moored at Snow Hill Island. **Dec. 18, 1934**: The *Polar Star* made its first flight of the expedition, from the runaway on the slopes of the summit of Snow Hill Island. **Jan. 3, 1935**: The 2nd flight had to turn back due to weather conditions. **Jan. 10, 1934**: The *Polar Star* was aboard again, and they all knew that, because they could not find a suitable airstrip, there was no hope of succeeding this year. The expedition was abandoned. **Jan. 21, 1935**: They left Deception Island. **Feb. 2, 1935**: They arrived in Montevideo. **Feb. 9, 1935**: Ellsworth flew to Peru for some mountain climbing. **Feb. 17, 1935**: Ellsworth arrived in Panama, already planning his next expedition. He would be back. **Feb. 26, 1934**: Balchen, Coman, and Lantz arrived in Bermuda on their way to New York. **March 13, 1935**: Wilkins arrived in Santiago, Chile, after flying across the Andes from

Montevideo. **April 17, 1935**: Balchen sailed for Europe.

Ellsworth Expedition, 1935-36. **Aug. 1, 1935**: Crew members who signed on in Norway, on the *Wyatt Earp*, included: Hartvig Olsen (ship's captain), Lauritz Liavaag (1st mate), Magnus Olsen (2nd mate), Olaf Valderhaug (bosun), Bjarne Larsen (sailor), Harald Holmboe (chief engineer), Harald Soerge (2nd engineer), Harald Sperre (3rd engineer), Magnus Johannessen (steward), Kristian Jensen (messboy), and Walter Lanz (radio operator). In North America Ellsworth picked Herbert Hollick-Kenyon as his chief pilot, Red Lymburner as mechanic and reserve pilot, and Pat Howard as 2nd airplane mechanic, as well as Dr. Theodore Schlossbach (medical officer). Ellsworth and Hubert Wilkins (expedition manager) made up the complement. **Oct. 18, 1935**: Back for a 3rd try, Ellsworth and the *Wyatt Earp* sailed from Montevideo, again with the *Polar Star* plane. 18 men this time. **Oct. 28, 1935**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Magallanes, Chile, bound for Antarctica. **Nov. 2, 1935**: They arrived at Deception Island. **Nov. 12, 1935**: They arrived at Dundee Island, where the *Polar Star* was unloaded. **Nov. 20, 1935**: Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon took off from Dundee Island in the *Polar Star*, intending to fly to the Bay of Whales, but returned after 3 hours 11 minutes flying time, with a leaking fuel line. **Nov. 21, 1935**: A 2nd attempt failed, after 10 hours 30 minutes, due to weather conditions. But they did discover the Eternity Range. **Nov. 23, 1935**: At 8.05 A.M., the same duo left again, Hollick-Kenyon at the controls. Ellsworth was then 55 years old. They flew south along the Antarctic Peninsula, photographing everything they saw, then crossed the continent itself. Then the radio signals stopped as they were halfway to the Bay of Whales. They were forced to land, in 79°12' S, 104°10' W. **Nov. 24, 1935**: At 5 P.M. they took off, but could only fly for half an hour before being forced down again. **Nov. 25, 1935**: The 2nd full day without a signal from Ellsworth. **Nov. 26-27, 1935**: The *Wyatt Earp* sailed to Deception Island, ready either to lay depots for Ellsworth or to be near to the Bay of Whales if a radio signal came. **Nov. 27, 1935**: At midnight Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon took off again, but 55 minutes later were forced down yet again. They would be here for a week. **Nov. 30, 1935**: The *Wyatt Earp* headed north, bound for Magallanes, Chile, to pick up a plane. **Dec. 3, 1935**: In a fit of global hysteria (which sold newspapers) the world waited. Was Ellsworth alive? Many nations and individuals volunteered to help find him. Experts discussed possibilities, every explorer of note and non-note was interviewed for his opinion. Britain set the *Discovery II* in motion. Meanwhile aircraft mechanic William Klenke was desperately trying to bring a plane down from the States for the *Wyatt Earp*. He tried one famous pilot, who crashed, then another, who finally got the Northrop Gamma 2D and Klenke to Chile. **Dec. 4, 1935**: Meanwhile, back in Antarctica, at 11.10 P.M., Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon took off again in the *Polar Star*, but had to land in 79°17' S, 153°16' W. **Dec. 5, 1935**: At 9 A.M. the *Polar Star* took off toward Little America, and they ran out of fuel in 78°45' S, 163°36' W, 25 miles from their target — Little America, the station that had been evacuated earlier that year by Byrd. The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at Magallanes. **Dec. 9, 1935**: Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon set out with sledges (no dogs, of course) for Little America. The trip had been 2300 miles long. **Dec. 15, 1935**: Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon arrived at Little America. **Dec. 22, 1935**: Wilkins sailed the *Wyatt Earp* out of Magallanes, heading back to Antarctica. Klenke was aboard. **Dec. 24, 1935**: The *Discovery II* left Melbourne with 2 planes and, for luck if not for practical purposes, Mawson's old sledge. **Dec. 27, 1935**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived in the area of Charcot Island, a pre-arranged supply depot in case Ellsworth's plane crashed. However the ship could not get close because of the ice. **Dec. 30, 1935**: Unable to lay the depot, the *Wyatt Earp* sailed south for the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 2, 1936**: The *Discovery II* left Dunedin. **Jan. 16, 1936**: With the *Wyatt Earp* 420 miles away, the *Discovery II* arrived at the Bay of Whales, sent up a plane, and saw a moving black speck. It was Hollick-Kenyon, far below. Flight Lt. Douglas and Flying Officer Murdoch radioed London. That's how the world first learned that Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon were alive. The British parachuted fruit, canned orange juice, chocolate, and raisins, but Ellsworth was asleep. Hollick Kenyon woke him with, "Here's a note from Wilkins." **Jan. 17, 1936**: When Hollick-Kenyon met his rescuers, he was spotless, clean-shaven, elegantly dressed, and issued the immortal line, "I say, it's awfully decent of you fellows to drop in on us like this." **Jan. 19, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at the Bay of Whales, only 3 days earlier than her originally scheduled arrival date (if all had gone well). **Jan. 26, 1936**: A 4-man party, led by Red Lymburner, attempted to sledge out to the *Polar Star*, but were turned back by crevasses. **Jan. 28, 1936**: The *Texaco 20*, with Lymburner (pilot), Hollick-Kenyon, and Pat Howard, flew gasoline to the *Polar Star*. They also took shovels, but needed more help. Lymburner flew back and picked up Liavaag and Larsen. **Jan. 29, 1936**: The *Polar Star* and the *Texaco 20* flew back together to the Bay of Whales, where they were both loaded aboard the *Wyatt Earp*. **Jan. 30, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp* left the Bay of Whales, bound for Valparaíso. Ellsworth had gone ahead, to Melbourne, on the *Discovery II*. **Feb. 17, 1936**: Ellsworth was mobbed as he arrived in Melbourne. **March 2, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp*, with Wilkins aboard, arrived at Valparaíso. **March 21, 1936**: Ellsworth arrived in Los Angeles. **April 19, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at New York. **April 24, 1936**: Ellsworth donated the *Polar Star* to the Smithsonian. **June 17, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp* left New York, bound for England. **July 8, 1936**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived in England. No one else would cross the Antarctic again until Jan. 1956, when a P2V-2N Neptune aircraft from VX-6 flew from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea. However, Ellsworth would be back in Antarctica.

Ellsworth Expedition, 1938-39. As early as May 1936 Lincoln Ellsworth and Harold June began planning another expedition to Antarctica, but probably not to take place for another couple of years. **April 28, 1937**: The first concrete plans for the expedition were released to the public. His aim was to go down with 16 men on the *Wyatt Earp* to Enderby Land, and, with 2 planes, explore the vast area he'd seen from the plane in his last trip, and to fly over the South Pole. Herbert Hollick-Kenyon was not available for this new expedition, so Red Lymburner was picked. **May 18, 1938**: Hubert Wilkins, again the expedition manager, was in Norway to find a crew. **July 1, 1938**: The following crew members signed on at Aalesund, Norway, for the *Wyatt Earp*: Per-Tønder Johansen (captain), Lauritz Liavaag (1st mate), Alf Nordseth (2nd mate), Jakob Kristian Hvitfeldtsen and Johannes O. Bakke (able seamen), Peder P. Berg, Torvald Berg, and Harald Rønneberg (ordinary seamen), Albert Darger Schrøder (1st engineer), Otto Hjelseth (2nd engineer), Harald Sperre (3rd engineer), Oluf Bernhard Dahl (steward), and Astor Dahl (messboy). **July 6, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* left Norway, bound for NY. **July 26, 1938**: Ellsworth and his wife sailed from NY to Southampton. This was the beginning of the expedition. **July 28, 1938**: Wilkins, in Utah selecting an expedition doctor, confirmed that he, himself, would definitely be going on the expedition. **July 31, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived in New York, from Aalesund. **Aug. 12, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at New York. **Aug. 13, 1938**: The 2 planes were loaded on the *Wyatt Earp* at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn. **Aug. 16, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* left New York, bound for Cape Town, and carrying 2 planes. One was an all-metal Northrop Delta monoplane (NC14267) with a 750 hp Wright Cyclone engine, and the other was a 2-seater Aeronca scouting plane. Both had skis, wheels, and pontoons, and 2-way radios. Wilkins did not sail on the ship. **Sept. 6, 1938**: Wilkins arrived in Sydney. **Sept. 13, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* stopped at Pernambuco, Brazil, for supplies. **Oct. 9, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* arrived at Cape Town. **Oct. 29, 1938**: The *Wyatt Earp* sailed from Cape Town, this time carrying 19 men: Ellsworth (leader), Hubert Wilkins (technical adviser and expedition manager), Red Lymburner (chief pilot), Burton Trerice (reserve pilot), Harmon Rhoads (medical officer), Fred Seid (radio operator), and the all-Norwegian crew. **Nov. 14, 1938**: They arrived at the Kerguélen Islands. **Nov. 17, 1938**: They left the Kerguélens, bound for Antarctica. **Nov. 21, 1938**: They saw their first ice. **Jan. 1, 1939**: After 45 days in the pack-ice, and two scouting flights in the Aeronca, they sighted Antarctica, near the outer edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. **Jan.**

7, 1939: The Delta was assembled and ready for flight. **Jan. 10, 1939**: They had to move to a new location. **Jan. 11, 1939**: The Delta made a flight, Ellsworth and Lymburner over the American Highland (which Ellsworth discovered and named), but ice conditions forced another move. **Jan. 14, 1939**: Liavaag had an accident in which his right knee was crushed between two sections of ice, and Ellsworth canceled the trip in order to get him to a hospital in Hobart. **Feb. 4, 1939**: The *Wyatt Earp* and the expedition arrived at Hobart. **Feb. 18, 1939**: Seid and Rhoads took the *Aorangi* from Sydney to Vancouver. **March 10, 1939**: Seid and Rhoads arrived back in Vancouver. **March 23, 1939**: The *Oronsay* arrived in London from Melbourne, carrying (as passengers) Capt. Johansen, the Dahls, the Bergs, Rønneberg, Bakke, Hvitfeldtsen, and Hjelseth. Ellsworth would not be back in Antarctica. This was his last expedition.

Ellsworth Highland *see* **Ellsworth Land**

Ellsworth Highland Traverse. 1960-61. Led by Charlie Bentley. This was, as it turned out, the precursor to the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62.

Ellsworth Land. It centers on 75°30' S, and its longitudes are between 80°W and 120°W. A large tract of land between the old Hearst Land and Marie Byrd Land (which bounds it to the W), and between the Ronne Ice Shelf and the Bellingshausen Sea (on the N), just SW of the S base of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is largely a high ice-plateau, but does include the Ellsworth Mountains, as well as the Hudson Mountains, the Behrendt Mountains, the Jones Mountains, the Merrick Mountains, and the Sweeney Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth and named by him as James W. Ellsworth Highland, for his father. This name got changed to James W. Ellsworth Land, and then Ellsworth Highland. In 1962, US-ACAN named it Ellsworth Land, more for the son than for the father.

Ellsworth Land Traverse *see* **Antarctic Peninsula Traverse**

Ellsworth Mountains. 79°00' S, 85°00' W. A major group of mountains, about 300 km long and 50 km wide, trending NNW-SSE, and rising from the relatively featureless snow plain that borders the W margin of the Ronne Ice Shelf, just to the E of the Hollick-Kenyon Plateau, in Ellsworth Land. It is the highest and least known area of West Antarctica. The Vinson Massif is here. Ellsworth discovered them aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, and named them the Sentinel Range for their imposing, sentrylike position. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1966. The mountains were found to be bisected by the Minnesota Glacier, and thus forming 2 distinct ranges — the Sentinel Range to the N, and the Heritage Range to the S, and the name was changed by US-ACAN in 1961, to honor Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Mountains Camp. 79°07' S, 85°39' W. An American camp (a Jamesway hut) established in Nov. 1979, in the Ellsworth Mountains. It was dismantled in Jan. 1980.

Ellsworth Station. 77°39' S, 41°05' W. Elevation 138 feet. U.S. Navy station, established for IGY on the Filchner Ice Shelf, in the Weddell Sea. It was originally going to be called Weddell Sea Station, but was instead named for Lincoln Ellsworth. It was the only U.S. IGY station not approached from NZ (one got to it from the South American sector). It almost didn't become a station at all, but once the go-ahead was given, Task Force 43.7 was established, consisting of 2 ships (the *Staten Island* and the *Wyandot*) led by its newly-appointed commander, Capt. Edwin McDonald, with the express purpose of building the station. **Nov. 3, 1956**: The *Staten Island* left Davisville, RI. **Nov. 9, 1956**: The *Wyandot* left Davisville. The two ships met up at Panama, and sailed together down the W coast of South America, to Valparaíso, where Finn Ronne came aboard. He was to be the scientific leader at the new station. Also aboard was William Littlewood, oceanographer. The ships went down to Punta Arenas, across the Drake Passage, to the Weddell Sea. **Dec. 31, 1956**: The *Wyandot* was badly damaged by the pack-ice. Ronne and Capt. McDonald flew to pay courtesy calls at General Belgrano Station and Shackleton Base. **Jan. 4, 1957**: With time running out, Admiral Dufek gave orders for the ships to set up the base wherever they could, in other words, it didn't have to be Cape Adare, as they had planned on (i.e., on Bowman Peninsula). **Jan. 15, 1957**: The ships were in uncharted seas, close to Cape Adams. **Jan. 23, 1957**: They still hadn't found a site, and the pressure was on everyone, from Dufek on down. **Jan. 26, 1957**: They were in 77°41' S, 42°07' W, at Bahía Chica. **Jan. 27, 1957**: Unloading began from the *Wyandot*. The station was built 2 miles inland, on floating ice 850 feet thick, 25 miles from General Belgrano Station, and 50 miles west of Shackleton Base. Lt. Cdr. Hank Stephens, engineer in charge of the building of Ellsworth Station, and his 91 Seabees and 2 other officers, had counted on 50 days to build the station. Now they were faced with a window of only 16 days. This is why they were the Seabees. There was a big confrontation between Stephens and Ronne. **Jan. 29, 1957**: The Seabees had 18 Jamesway huts up. **Feb. 2, 1957**: The airdales (U.S. slang for airmen or anyone connected with aircraft) had the planes re-assembled. Ellsworth had its own VX-6 squadron of 3 Otters (one was left crated as a spare) and an HO4-S Sikorsky helicopter known as the Horse, which could take 9 passengers at 70 mph. There were 3 pilots supported by 8 enlisted men. **Feb. 11, 1957**: The station was commissioned, and the *Staten Island* left. The station was 90 percent finished. The *Wyandot* left soon afterwards. She had no difficulty heading north. **1957 winter**: 39 men: Finn Ronne (scientific leader; this was his 4th Antarctic winter); Lt. Cdr. Charles J. "Mac" McCarthy, USNR (VX-6 officer-in-charge); Clint Smith (doctor; *see* **Clinton Spur**); Lt. Con Jaburg, USN (VX-6 pilot); Lt. (jg) William Sumrall, USNR (pilot); and enlisted men Thomas A. Ackerman, Ronald D. "Brownie" Brown (the youngest man in the group, his tractor came within an ace of plunging down a 900-foot crevasse one day), John Beiszer, Gary C. Camp, William Butler, Walter M. "Wally" Cox, Carl L. Crouse, Frederick F. Dyrdal, Edward H. "Ed" Davis, Walter L. "Walt" Davis, Charlie W. Forlidas, Dave Greaney, Richard W. Grob, Robert E. Haskill, Earl F. Herring, James L. Hannah, Allen M. Jackson, Kenneth K. Kent, Larry R. Larson, Atles F. Lewis, Clyde J.M. McCauley, Melvin Mathis, Walter H. May, James A. Ray, and Albert Spear. Chief seismologist was Ed Thiel, and his assistants were Nolan Aughenbaugh and John Behrendt. Chief glaciologist was Hugo A.C. Neuburg, and his assistant was Paul T. Walker. John Brown was ionosphere physicist and his assistant was Donald Skidmore. Chief meteorologist was Jerry Fierle, and chief of the Aurora program was Kim Malville. Ronne's management style created problems, there can be no doubt about that. **Jan. 16, 1958**: Ronne handed over to Paul Tidd (military) and Dr. Matthew J. Brennan (scientific). **1958 winter**: Paul Tidd (military leader); Lt. (jg) James R. Dasinger; Matthew J. Brennan (scientific leader). **Feb. 3, 1959**: After IGY the station was loaned to Argentina, and became Estación Ellsworth. **1959 winter**: Jorge H. Súarez (leader). **1960 winter**: Jorge H. Súarez (leader). **1960-61 summer**: the station was partially evacuated by air. **1961 winter**: Lt. Fermín Eduardo Areta (leader). **1962 winter**: Fermín Eduardo Areta (leader). **Dec. 30, 1962**: the station was closed. **April 1986**: the station calved off.

Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands. 80°30' S. 94°00' W. A line of subglacial mountains in West Antarctica that extend WSW from the central part of the Ellsworth Mountains to the vicinity of Mount Moore and Mount Woollard. The existence of this feature was first indicated from seismic soundings by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, led by Charlie Bentley. It was delineated in detail by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program of 1967-79, and named by US-ACAN in association with the Ellsworth Mountains.

Ellsworth Subglacial Lake. 79°00' S, 90°30' W. A subglacial lake, 10 km long and 3 km wide, within the subglacial foothills of the Ellsworth Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. It lies beneath 3.2 to 3.4 km of ice, and its depth of water in unknown. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 9, 2005, in association with the Ellsworth-named features here.

Ellyard Nunatak. 70°19' S, 64°54' E. On the N side of Scylla Glacier, 11 km (the Australians say 13 km) SSE of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for David G. "Dave" Ellyard, physicist at Mawson Station in 1966, and later TV

weather man in Sydney. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Elmers Nunatak. 83°58' S, 55°25' W. A prominent nunatak, rising to 1630 m, 8 km SE of Mount Hawkes, and E of the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1963-64, surveyed from the ground by USGS, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Elmer H. Smith, USN, aerographer who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958 and at McMurdo in 1961. The name Smith was already too much in use in Antarctic place names. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Elms, Arthur James. b. 1869, Dover, Kent, son of shopkeeper and traveling salesman Stephen Read Elms and his wife Mary. He joined the Merchant Navy, and had just been serving on the *Andreta* when, in July 1903, he pulled into Glasgow from New York, on the *Astoria*, and joined the *Terra Nova*, as 2nd mate, for the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He wrote a diary of the expedition. He was later a ship's captain and lived in Port Pirie, South Australia, where he died on July 31, 1939.

El-Sayed Glacier *see as if they were separate words*

Else Nunataks. 67°21' S, 55°40' E. A group of 6 low, partially snow-covered nunataks, 5 km N of Mount Øydeholmen, on the S side of Wilma Glacier, about 12 km W of Rayner Peak, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1954-66. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for H. Else, ANARE pilot off the *Nella Dan* in 1965, who also supported the 1969 Prince Charles Mountains ANARE party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Else Platform. 70°22' S, 68°48' E. An elevated, flat-topped mass of rock at the N end of Jetty Peninsula, in Mac. Robertson Land. It was the site of a survey station occupied by Max Rubeli, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for H. Else (*see* **Else Nunataks**), helo pilot with the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Elsner Ridge. 71°47' S, 167°21' E. A narrow ridge, trending SW for 10 km, 6 km NE of the S end of the Homerun Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert W. Elsner, USARP biolgist at McMurdo, 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70.

The *Eltanin*. U.S. ice-strengthened floating laboratory research ship, 266 feet 2 inches long, with a gross tonnage of 2703 tons, diesel electric 2700 hp, a cruising speed of 12.5 knots and a maximum speed of 13.5 knots. She could accommodate 48 crew and 38 scientists. Built in 1956 at Avondale Marineways, Avondale, La., and launched on Jan. 16, 1957, she was converted to a research ship in 1962. Between July 5, 1962 and Dec. 29, 1972 she made 52 southern cruises, covering 400,000 miles over 80 percent of the southern oceans between 35°S and the Antarctic continent, in oceanic research sponsored by the NSF. There were 3 additional, more northerly, cruises, which brought the distance traveled over that 10-year period to 410,000 miles and 3014 days at sea. These voyages were of immense scientific importance. Scientific leaders included such luminaries as Albert Crary, George Toney, George A. Llano, Kendall Moulton, Merle Dawson, Lawrence Frakes, and Sayed Z. El-Sayed. Of her actual Antarctic cruises, her captain during the 1962-63 season was George Fladerer (*see* **Fladerer Bay**; *also see* **Women in Antarctica**, 1962-63, for a more detailed description of this *Eltanin* summer); during 1965-66 it was Ken McCann (*see* **Mount McCann**), and in 1966-67 it was Larry Wirth (*see* **Wirth Peninsula**). She left Wellington on Dec. 30, 1966, bound for the Ross Sea via the Antipodes Islands. George Llano was aboard, as USARP representative. During 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70 the skipper was C. Richard Thornton; and during 1971-72 it was Richard Gregg. In 1973 the *Eltanin* was leased to Argentina as a research vessel for that nation, her name was changed to *Islas Órcadas*, and in 1974 carried on research in what really amounted to joint Argentine/U.S. cruises. She made 14 such cruises between 1974 and 1979, 8 sponsored by the USA and 6 by Argentina, and covered 116,736 miles over the 5-year period. She was part of ArgAE 1975-76 (Captain Pedro Fernández Sanjurjo); ArgAE 1976-77 (Captain Eduardo G. Lestrade); ArgAE 1977-78 (Captain Jorge Horacio Badaroux); ArgAE 1978-79 (Captain Antonio L. Faure). On Aug. 1, 1979, at the end of the lease, she was returned to the USA. She is now out of service.

Eltanin Bay. 73°40' S, 82°00' W. About 56 km wide, in the S part of the Bellingshausen Sea, it indents the coast of Ellsworth Land W of Wirth Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the *Eltanin*.

Elton Hill. 68°50' S, 66°35' W. A prominent rocky hill, rising to about 1000 m, it marks the SE limit of Meridian Glacier at its junction with Clarke Glacier, SE of Mikkelsen Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for John Elton, British sea captain, inventor of the artificial horizon in 1728. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Elvers Peak. 79°52' S, 83°33' W. Rising to 1615 m, at the SE end of the Edson Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Douglas J. Elvers, seismologist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1965-66.

Ely, Charles Samuel. b. June 3, 1899, Baltimore, son of Howard Ely and his wife Ella, who divorced. On April 7, 1917 he joined the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman; on April 18 he was a seaman 2nd class; on April 23, 1917 he joined the *Tacoma,* and on June 28, 1917 transferred to the *Wheeling*; on April 1, 1918 he was promoted to seaman, based out of Norfolk, Va.; on April 26, 1919 he was honorably discharged, and became a ding-dong on a street car in Baltimore. Then he became a Baltimore city cop. In 1930 he married an under-age drug company invoice clerk named Thelma. In Oct. 1937 he was riding in a cab when he shot himself to death. That, in itself, is not particularly unusual, or exciting, but press reports said that relatives had identified him as having been a member of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Ely Nunatak. 72°08' S, 66°30' E. A small, dark-colored nunatak about 7 km N of Mount Izabelle, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The position of this nunatak was fixed by intersection from geodetic survey stations in 1971. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for John H. Ely, technical officer (survey) with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey in 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Isla Ema *see* **Emma Island**

Islote Ema *see* **Emma Island**

Embassy Islands. 67°53' S, 68°45' W. Two small islands, the most westerly of the Dion Islands, 11 km S of Adelaide Island. The Dion Islands were discovered and roughly charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. This particular group of 2 was surveyed by Fids from Base E in June 1949, and they mapped it as a single island or rock, naming it Embassy Rock, for its detached position away from Emperor Island. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In 1963 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* re-defined it as 2 islands, and named them the Embassy Islands. UK-APC accepted this change on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Embassy Rock *see* **Embassy Islands**

Embree Glacier. 77°59' S, 85°10' W. About 30 km long, in the north central part of the Sentinel Range, it flows NNE from the slopes of Mount Anderson and Mount Bentley, and then E to its terminus opposite Mount Tegge on the E side of the range. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Major Henry Embree, USAF, who helped build Pole Station in 1956-57.

Pointe des Embruns *see under* **Des**

Islotes Eme *see* **Emm Rock**

Roca Eme *see* **Emm Rock**

Rocas Eme *see* **Emm Rock**

The *Emeline*. Sealing brig of 108 tons, and 67 feet long, built in Lyme, Conn., in 1818, and owned by W.W. Rodman. Registered in New London on July 17, 1820, she was part of Alexander Clark's expedition to the South Shetlands in 1820-21. Captain was Jeremiah Holmes. She

arrived in the Falklands on Oct. 26, 1820, via Rio, and in company with the *Catharina* (Capt. Henfield). She took 10,500 fur seal skins. She was back in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, in company with the *Essex* and the *Catharina*. She took in 1000 seal skins and 825 barrels of oil.

Emeline Island. 62°23' S, 59°48' W. An island, 3 km NW of Cecilia Island, in the Aitcho Islands, in English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Emeline*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1968, and, misspelled as Emmeline Island, in the 1974 British gazetteer. The latest plotting of this island was done in late 2008, by the British.

Mys Ëmel'janova *see* **Cape Yemel'yanov**

The *Emerald*. Boston sealing brig of 81 tons, built at Providence, RI, in 1817, and owned by John and Sullivan Dorr and David W. Child. Registered in Boston on Sept. 16, 1820, she was captained by John G. Scott during the Boston Expedition of 1820-21. She took 2000 fur seal skins. She was sold in Chile on July 12, 1821.

Emerald Cove. 61°55' S, 57°43' W. A cove, 3 km wide, between North Foreland and Brimstone Peak, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted on Oct. 16, 1819, by William Smith, who called it Shireff's Cove (sic), for William Shirreff, RN, Smith's boss in Chile that year (1819-20). A mix-up resulted in that name being applied to a cove on the coast of Livingston Island (*see* **Shirreff Cove**), and that was the situation that stuck, leaving the cove on King George island without a name. The now-unnamed cove was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1935 and 1937, and, indeed, the E part of the cove was used as an anchorage by *Discovery II* in 1937. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC renamed this cove on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Emerald*, and US-ACAN accepted that later that year. There is a 1970 Argentine reference to it as Caleta Esmeralda (which is a translation). This cove was originally plotted in 61°55' S, 57°46' W, but in late 2008 the British re-plotted it.

Emerald Crag. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. A low, rocky crag about 100 m long, extending W-E with a small waterfall at its W end. It was only exposed by the recent retreat of the White Eagle Glacier, which now bounds it about 200 m to the S, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for its distinctive emerald-colored rock. This feature was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Emerald Fracture Zone. 62°00' S, 170°00' E. An undersea feature running the distance from the SW corner of the Campbell Plateau to the N tip of Iselin Bank, out to sea beyond the Oates Coast. Named in 1995, by Dr. Stephen C. Cande, of the Scripps Instutution, for the old sealer *Emerald*. The name was accepted in 1997, by international agreement.

Emerald Icefalls. 62°09' S, 58°34' W. Sérac'd icefalls extending northeastward from Cardozo Cove, between Pond Hill and Mirror Point, along the N side of Ezcurra Inlet, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the beautiful colors of this feature. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2004. Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

[1]**Emerald Lake**. 60°43' S, 45°39' W. A small lake, just over 0.8 km SE of Jebsen Point, in the W part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS personnel from Signy Island Station did biological work here up to 1973. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the color of the water here, which is unique on Signy Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

[2]**Emerald Lake**. 62°59' S, 60°43' W. A crater lake with emerald blue water, below Monte Irízar, S of Decepción Station, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped geologically by Don Hawkes in 1961, it was finally named (descriptively) by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Emerald Nunatak. 69°39' S, 69°59' W. Rising to about 1250 m, W of Toynbee Glacier, on the W side of the Douglas Range, near the head of Hampton Glacier, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the greenish rock of which it is composed. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Emerald Point. 62°09' S, 58°36' W. A small promontory and buttress, below Emerald Icefalls (hence the name given by the Poles in 1980), at Cardozo Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

The *Emerald Sea*. A 177-meter cargo ship, built in Oct. 1984, in Finland, for the Russians. In the early 1990s, she was acquired by Eastland Shipping Co., of Greece, registered in Liberia, and operated by Elmira Shipping and Trading. She was first in Antarctic waters in 1999-2000 (unknown skipper), and has been many years in Antarctica since. She carried the 23rd, 26th, and 27th Indian Antarctic expeditions.

Emerging Island. 73°23' S, 168°02' E. An ice-covered island, 3 km long, 2.5 km E of Index Point, in the N part of Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC in 1966 because the island seems to be emerging above the ice at the terminus of Mariner Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Mount Emerson. 71°35' S, 168°44' E. Rising to 2190 m, 8 km ESE of Brewer Peak, in the S part of the DuBridge Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for George L. Emerson, USN, steelworker at McMurdo in 1967.

Emerson, David. b. March 25, 1931, Birmingham, son of Philip Shotter Emerson and his wife Grace Violet Pugh. He graduated from Downing, Cambridge in 1952, and qualified as a doctor in 1955, having done his clinical work at Radcliffe, Oxford. He was living in Cambridge when he saw an ad for FIDS in the *British Medical Journal*, and went to London to be interviewed by Johnny Green (Bill Sloman and Sir James Wordie also had a hand in the interview). He left Southampton on Oct. 1, 1956, on the *Shackleton*, bound for the Falkland Islands, then on to Antarctica, wintering-over as base leader and medical officer at Base F in 1957. In 1958-59 he was medical officer in the camps in the Falkland Islands, and in 1959 returned to the UK, to general practice in Cambridge. That year (1959) he married Shirley Atkins. Between 1970 and 1990 he did the pre-employment medicals for BAS, and retired in 1991.

Emery, Sidney. Hydrographer and 2nd-in-command at Dumont d'Urville Station for the winter of 1957.

Emilia Automatic Weather Station. 78°29' S, 173°06' E. An American AWS, on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 52.3 m, installed by John Cassano in Feb. 2004, and named for his mother. It was visited on Jan. 31, 2005, and was still operating in 2009.

Emilio Goeldi Refugio. 61°08' S, 55°35' W. Brazilian refuge hut built in 1988-89, on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Open most summers (*see* **Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions**). In 1988-89, a Dutch biology expedition accompanied the Brazilians, and worked out of this refugio.

Mount Emily. 85°50' S, 174°20' E. A rock peak, rising to about 3048 m, 3 km NE of Mount Cecily, in the Grosvenor Mountains, to the E of the Otway Massif, in the Queen Maud Mountains, it is separated from the Dominion Range by Mill Glacier (even though Shackleton had it as part of the Dominion Range). Named by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09 for his wife, Emily Dorman (b. 1868, Sydenham, Kent, daughter of solicitor Charles Dorman and his wife Jane Swinford), whom he married on April 9, 1904, in London, after 5 years of engagement. They moved to Edinburgh. She died on June 9, 1936, at Hampton Court Palace, where George V had given her a set of apartments in 1929. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Emison. 74°12' S, 163°44' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2050 m, on the W side of Campbell Glacier, just N of the mouth of Bates Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William B. Emison, biologist at McMurdo, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Emlen Peaks. 71°54' S, 160°35' E. A group of scattered peaks and nunataks extending over an area 26 km long by 12 km wide, 10 km S of the Daniels Range, in the S end of the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between

1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN for John T. Emlen, biologist from the University of Wisconsin, program leader who made penguin navigation studies on the Ross Ice Shelf, in the interior of Victoria Land, and other places in Antarctica, 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Emm Rock. 62°16' S, 58°41' W. A conspicuous rock in water, rising to 30 m above sea level, surrounded by smaller rocks, 0.8 km off the E entrance to Potter Cove, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This rock was presumably known to early sealers, in the 1820s. Sketched by FrAE 1908-10. It was charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and they probably named it Emm Rock, for its resemblance in shape to the letter "M." UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. On an Argentine chart of 1948 it has been translated as Roca Emm, but is shown as a rock on land N of North Spit, at Marian Cove. On an Argentine chart of 1953 this rock and offlying rocks are grouped together and called Rocas Ewens (presumably a corrupt reading of "emm"). On one 1957 Argentine chart the rock and its offliers appear as Rocas "A," on another as Rocas Eme ("eme" signifies the letter "M"), and on yet another the main rock appears as Roca Ewens. On a 1959 Argentine chart the main rock appears as Roca Eme, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. This rock was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK. The Chileans, after a struggle with Islotes Ewens, finally accepted Rocas Eme, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

The *Emma*. A 70-ton British-built two-masted schooner, owned by Braun & Ewing of Punta Arenas, used by Shackleton in July 1916 to make his 3rd (unsuccessful) attempt to rescue his 22 men trapped on Elephant Island. British and Chilean residents in Punta Arenas, had subscribed £15,000 for this purpose. The captain was Pilot 2nd class León Aguirre Romero. The *Yelcho* accompanied the ship as far south as 60°S.

Caleta Emma *see* **Rodman Cove**

Île Emma *see* **Emma Island**

Isla Emma *see* **Emma Island**

Punta Emma *see* **Punta Abovedada**

Emma Cove *see* **Rodman Cove**

Emma Island. 64°36' S, 62°18' W. An island, 2.5 km long, with bare, jagged peaks projecting through an ice cap, 6 km W of Nansen Island, in the SW half of the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, E of Cape Anna, about midway between that cape and Delaite Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Jan. 29, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Emma, for his mother, the former Emma-Thérèse Biscops (1834-1933). It appears as such, and as Îlot Emma, on the expedition maps. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language translation of those maps, it appears as Emma Island, as it does also on a British chart of 1901. That was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. It appears (fully translated) on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Isla Ema, but on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Emma, yet on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Ema. Isla Emma was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Emmanuel Glacier. 77°54' S, 162°05' E. In the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, it flows northwestward from Mount Lister, between Table Mountain and Cathedral Rocks, into Ferrar Glacier. Named by BAE 1910-13 for Emmanuel College, Cambridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Emmeline Island *see* **Emeline Island**

Emmona Anchorage *see* **Emona Anchorage**

Point Emmons *see* **Cape Wild**

Emmons, George Foster. b. Aug. 23, 1811, Clarendon, Vt., son of Horatio Emmons and Abigail Foster. He entered the U.S. Navy on April 1, 1828, as a midshipman, trained at the Brooklyn Navy School, and served on the *Brandywine*, in the Mediterranean, 1830-33, becoming a passed midshipman in July 1834. In 1834 he married Antonia Thornton, daughter of the U.S. Navy's chief purser. He sailed on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, was promoted to lieutenant on Feb. 25, 1841, and left 3 journals and 4 sketchbooks relating to this expedition and his adventures on the West Coast of North America after his vessel, the *Peacock*, was lost in July 1841. After the expedition he was on recruiting duty in Baltimore, in 1843, served on the *Boston*, as part of the Brazil squadron (1843-46), and fought on the *Ohio* during the Mexican War, as part of the Pacific Squadron. He compiled the book, *The Navy of the United States from 1775 to 1853*. On Jan. 28, 1856 he became a commander, and in 1861, in time for the Civil War, was placed in command of the *Hatteras*, as part of the Western Gulf Squadron. After various other ships, he was promoted to captain on Feb. 6, 1863, and was fleet captain under Admiral Dahlgren, off Charleston. He was skipper of the *Ossipee* when that vessel made its famous trip taking the U.S. commissioners up to Alaska in 1866-68 to plant the U.S. flag there. He became a commodore on Sept. 20, 1868, and was made a senior member of the Ordnance Board in Washington, DC, in 1869. In 1870 he was made head of the Hydrographic Office in Washington, DC, and on Nov. 25, 1872 was promoted to rear admiral, and became commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He retired on Aug. 23, 1873, and died on July 2, 1884, in Princeton, NJ.

Emona Anchorage. 62°37' S, 60°21' W. Also called Emona Harbor. An embayment, approximately square in shape, and over 100 m deep in the middle, NW by N of Spanish Point, and forming the head of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is entered between Hespérides Point and an unnamed cape lying 3.18 km NW by N of Hespérides Point and 3.04 km NE by E of Ereby Point. Charted by sealers in the 1820s, by the time the Spanish mapped it in 1991 it had reconfigured. Named by the Bulgarians on March 16, 1994, as Zaliv Emona (i.e., "Emona anchorage"), after the Bulgarian town of Emona. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Emona Harbor *see* **Emona Anchorage**

Emory Land Bay *see* **Land Bay**

Emory Land Glacier *see* **Land Glacier**

Île de l'Empereur *see* **Empereur Island**

Empereur Island. 66°48' S, 141°23' E. A rocky island, 1.5 km N of Cape Margerie, immediately N of Breton Island, in the entrance to Port-Martin, in the Géologie Archipelago. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular feature was charted by the French under Liotard in 1949-51, and named by them in 1950, as Île de l'Empereur, because they captured their first emperor penguin here. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955.

Baie des Empereurs *see under* **D**

Emperor Bay. 75°32' S, 26°52' W. A small bay indenting the Brunt Ice Shelf due W of Halley Station. So named by the British Royal Society Expedition in 1956, because of the emperor penguin colony on the fast ice in the embayment, nearby to the west of their base. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Emperor Island. 67°52' S, 68°43' W. A small island, close NE of the Courtier Islands, in the Dion Islands, in Marguerite Bay, SE of Adelaide Island. The islands in this group were discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. This island was surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, as Emperor Islet, because a low rock and shingle isthmus at the SE end of the island is a winter breeding site for emperor penguins. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Emperor Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such in the 1963 British gazetteer, and also on a 1964 British chart.

Emperor Islet *see* **Emperor Island**

Emperor penguins. *Aptenodytes forsteri*. The largest of the penguins living in Antarctica (*see* **Penguins**). Thought at one time to be rare, there are actually over a million, living in 25 colonies. They weigh 55 to 100 pounds, and can stand almost 4 feet tall. They congregate in close-packed hordes. Females lay a single egg each autumn. The male incubates the egg by carrying it on his broad feet beneath a warm fold of abdominal skin. They do not build nests like other penguins do. They are the deepest-diving birds in the world, able to reach 870 feet underwater and remain submerged for 18 minutes. They do not migrate north during the winter months. Found exclusively south of 60°S, except in 6 sightings only (once in NZ!)

by reporters who knew the difference between emperors and kings. This from a report of a member of the Dundee Whaling Expedition of 1892-93: "The emperor penguin is very difficult to kill. He will live after his skull has been most hopelessly smashed. The best way to put an end to them is to pith them. Six of us set out one day to capture one alive, and so strong was the bird that five with difficulty kept their hold, and after he was bound with strong cords and nautical knots, he flapped his flippers and released himself." In Oct. 1902 Wilson discovered and studied the first colony, during BNAE 1901-04. They were first seen incubating in winter by members of the French Polar Expedition, on June 10, 1951. The first emperor chick to have been bred and hatched outside the Antarctic was born Sept. 16, 1980, at Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute in San Diego. Sea World has several emperors in an Antarctic-like environment.

Emperor Point. 77°37' S, 47°50' W. An isolated point on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Supposedly named by the Russians.

The *Empire Venture*. This was the old whaling factory ship *Vikingen* (q.v.). She had been sold in 1938 to Germany, and became the *Wikingen*. In 1945 she was seized by the British Ministry of Defence, and, under the management of the Kerguélen Whaling and Sealing Company, went to Antarctic waters for the 1945-46 whaling season, as the *Empire Venture*. One of her whale catchers was the *Sukha*. In 1946 she was aquired by the Russians, and her named changed to the *Slava* (q.v.).

The *Empire Victory*. Built in 1937 in Hamburg as the German whaler *Unitas* (q.v.), she was taken by the Allies at Flensburg, at the end of World War II, converted into a British whaling factory ship, and re-named *Empire Victory*. 21,846 tons and 608 feet long, her first trip to Antarctic waters, in 1945-46, was unsuccessful. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50. In 1950 she was bought by the Union Whaling Company of Durban, and re-named the *Abraham Larsen* (for the founder of that company). For her subsequent career, *see* **The *Abraham Larsen***.

Bajo Enano. 62°32' S, 59°48' W. A shoal, part of Spit Point, the narrow gravel spit forming the S side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans ("dwarf shoal").

Enceladus Nunataks. 71°43' S, 69°27' W. A group of about 8 nunataks, rising to about 1055 m, and scattered over a wide area NW of the head of the drainage basin of Saturn Glacier, in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from trimetrogon aerial photographs taken by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS 1948-50. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, in association with Saturn Glacier, Enceladus being one of the planet Saturn's moons. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Enchanted Valley. 82°37' S, 53°10' W. A small, snow-filled, and beautifully scenic valley, running NE-SW between Walker Peak and Hannah Peak, at the SW end of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by the Americans from Ellsworth Station, who visited it in Dec. 1957, and who named it appropriately. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Enchantress*. A 126-ton British sealing brigantine from Plymouth, built in 1818 for J. Roberts, and engaged in the Mediterranean and Brazil trade. In July 1821 she was fitted out in Plymouth for a trip to the South Shetlands, and, going via the Falklands, arrived in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, under the command of Captain W. Bond. She sailed in company with the *Martha* (under the command of Capt. Ralph Bond) and the *Pomona* (under the command of Capt. Charles Robinson). They moored in New Plymouth and Clothier Harbor. After the expedition, Capt. George Kissock took command.

Enchantress Rocks. 62°43' S, 60°49' W. A group of rocks in water, 2.5 km SE of Elephant Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Enchantress*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[1]**The *Endeavour***. Hillary's polar ship, formerly the RRS *John Biscoe*, which transported the NZ party to McMurdo Sound in 1957 for their part in the BCTAE. Her first commander was Harry Kirkwood (1955-58). The ship's company on the 1956-57 trip to Antarctica were: Kirkwood (skipper), Lt. Cdr. W.J.L. Smith, RNZN, Lt. A.C. Coutts, RNZN, Lt. H. Pool, RNZNR, Lt. D. Scholfield, RNZNVR, J.C. Harman (chief petty officer), W.J. Douglas and L. Lowndes (petty officers), M.G.A. Brown, R.E. Carss, M.J. Diggins, N.P. Hape, B.H. Harding, J.B. Johnson, B.W. Nolan, D.P. Rogers, and Ramón Tito (able seamen), A.M. Bennett (chief engine room artificer), T.R. Waddell, M.W.H. Johns, T.R. Robertson, and P.B. Wichman (engine room artificers), O.M. Cox (shipwright artificer), L.C. Budden, B.R. Kersel, T.S. Brand, A. Cross, and B.O. Seymour-East (mechanics), C.W. Woodriffe (electrical artificer), J. Spence and J. Hadfield (telegraphists), B.R. McCormick (L.S.A.), A.J. McCune (chief steward), E.C. Tricker (steward), E.G. Scoble (chief cook), and N.G. Mundt (cook). The ship's company on the 1957-58 trip to Antarctica were: Kirkwood (skipper), Lt. Cdr. W.J. Doole, Lt. E. Burrows, Lt. D.B. Donnett, Lt. M.N. Waymouth, J.C. Harman (chief petty officer), W.J. Douglas (petty officer), N.P. Hape and S.J. Mace (leading seamen), M.G.A. Brown, T.J. Devlin, B.H. Harding, E.J.W. Lyne, C. Thomas, Ramón Tito, E.A. Wilson, and B.W. Nolan (able seamen), H.W. Warner (chief mechanic), T.R. Waddell (and M.R.H. Johns (engine room artificers), L.C. Budden (chief engineering mechanic), W.J. Ormsby and B.R. Kersel (leading engineering mechanics), T.S. Brand, R.W. Cunningham, B.O. Seymour-East, and D.W. Stewart (engineering mechanics), A.C. Black and R.D. Pinker (electrical artificers), E. Voisin (joiner), J. Spence (chief petty officer telegraphist), J. Hadfield (telegraphist), D. George (LSA), E.G. Scoble (chief cook), P. Gadsby (cook), E.G. Tricker (chief steward), C.P. Rands (steward). She took down NZARP 1958-59, her captain that year being John Ernle Washburn. She also took down NZARP 1959-60 and NZARP 1960-61 (Capt. Roy Herbert Longland Humby on both occasions). After that season she was withdrawn from service, and replaced by another ship with the same name (see below). She later saw service in Canada, and foundered in 1986.

[2]**The *Endeavour***. Also known as the *Endeavour II*. A 310-foot NZ supply tanker, A184, which began carrying NZARP down to Antarctica in the 1962-63 season, replacing the older *Endeavour*. She was actually the U.S. tanker *Namakagon*, on loan to NZ. 1962-63 (Captain James Lennox-King on both occasions); 1963-64 and 1964-65 (Captain P.R.H. Silk; in command from May 1963 to Oct. 1965); 1965-66 and 1966-67 (Captain Lionel Ernest Hodge on both occasions); 1967-68 and 1968-69 (Captain Douglas Gerard "Doug" Bamfield on both occasions); 1969-70 (Captain M.C. Verran); and 1970-71 (Captain P.R.H. Silk).

[3]**The *Endeavour*** *see* **The *Caledonian Star***

Mount Endeavour. 76°33' S, 162°00' E. A summit at an elevation of 1810 m above sea level, 1.5 km N of the base of Ketchum Ridge, and 5 km NW of Mount Creak, in the S part of the Endeavour Massif, in Victoria Land. In Oct. 1957 the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957 gave the name Mount Endeavour to the S block of the Kirkwood Range, naming it for their ship, the *Endeavour* (formerly the *John Biscoe*). However, on subsequent U.S. and NZ maps the name became applied to the 1810-meter summit which is the subject of this entry, and, in 1999, after mapping that year, US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Endeavour for the 1810-meter mountain, and the name Endeavour Massif for the S block of the Kirkwood Range. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 12, 1999.

Endeavour Massif. 76°33' S, 162°02' E. A huge, flat-topped massif extending S from Pa Tio Tio Gap to Fry Glacier, it forms the S block of the Kirkwood Range, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land (Robertson Massif forms the N block). Shoulder Mountain, Mount Belgrave, and Mount Creak all rise from the S part of the massif. Steep coastal cliffs and projecting ridges mark the E margin, but there is a gentle slope W from the massif's broad, plateau-like snow summit. For a history of the naming of this feature, *see* **Mount Endeavour** (above).

Endeavour Piedmont Glacier. 77°23' S, 166°40' E. A piedmont glacier, 10 km long and

3 km wide, between Micou Point and the SW part of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 12, 1999, for the *Endeavour* (that is, the 2nd *Endeavour*, what was called the new *Endeavour*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

The *Endeavour II* *see* [2]**The *Endeavour***

Endelsleiste. 72°50' S, 166°07' E. A ledge in the Lawrence Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Enden *see* **Enden Point**

Enden Point. 73°37' S, 4°14' W. Also called Mount Kleynshmidt. A partly snow-capped rock point at the SW side of Belgen Valley, between that valley and Utråkket Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Enden (i.e., "the end"). US-ACAN accepted the name Enden Point in 1966.

Gora Énderbitovaja. 67°22' S, 49°15' E. One of the Fyfe Hills, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Enderby*. Refrigeration ship which replaced the old *Bransfield* as freezing ship for the *Balaena* fleet, during its last 2 years in the Antarctic, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Enderby Abyssal Plain *see* **Enderby Plain**

Enderby Brothers. It all started with Samuel Enderby (1720-1797), who founded the whaling firm of Enderby & Sons, in Paul's Wharf, London. During the American Revolutionary War they were partially responsible for establishing the Southern Whale Industry, out of London. One of Samuel's sons was Samuel Enderby (1756-1829), who had three sons who are the ones we're talking about in this book when we refer to the Enderby Brothers, the largest British whaling company of the day. Charles (1797-1876), Henry (1800-1876), and George Enderby (1802-1891). One of their nephews was Gordon of Khartoum (*see* **Mount Gordon**). The firm went broke eventually.

Enderby Land. Centers on 67°30' S, and extends longitudinally from Shinnar Glacier (44°38' E) to William Scoresby Bay (59°34' E), centering on 53°E. A large stretch of barren ice-capped plateau in the interior of East Antarctica, E of Queen Maud Land, between that land and the Amery Ice Shelf. It has high peaks toward the coast, including the Napier Mountains. Discovered by John Biscoe on Feb. 28, 1831, while he was sailing for Enderby Brothers. Britain claimed it on Jan. 13, 1930, and in 1933 they handed it over to Australia. ANCA accepted the name.

Enderby Plain. 60°00' S, 40°00' E. Also called Enderby Abyssal Plain. An undersea plain extending between 55°S and 63°S and between 29°E and 55°E. Discovered by the *Discovery II* in the 1930s, and explored by the *Ob'* in 1957-58. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1988.

Endeveggen. 63°58' S, 90°39' W. A mainly ice- and snow-covered rock face, 2 km long, between Vestveggen and Zavodovskijbreen, at the SW end of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the end wall").

Endresen Islands. 67°17' S, 60°00' E. A group of small islands, the highest rising to 60 m above sea level, just N of the Hobbs Islands, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

[1]**The *Endurance***. A 3-masted barquentine of 144 feet long, built by Lars Christensen (q.v.), and launched in 1912. She was called *Polaris* then, and was owned by Adrien de Gerlache (q.v.). Her 350-hp steam engine gave her a top speed of 10.5 knots. De Gerlache sold her to Shackleton, who re-named her *Endurance*. She was the vessel on the disastrous BITE 1914-17, and was crushed in the ice on Nov. 21, 1915. She lives on in memory as one of the most famous ships of all time.

[2]**The *Endurance***. Built by Lauritzen Lines as the *Anita Dan*, a Danish vessel in 1956, she was bought by the RN as a 3600-ton ice-patrol, research and hydrographic ship, her name was changed, and she was replaced the *Protector* as guard ship in Antarctic waters, being there every summer season from 1968-69, doing hydrographic surveying. That first season, 1968-69, her skipper was Capt. Peter W. Buchanan. They investigated Deception Island after the volcano blew, and conducted hydrographic surveys of the Biscoe Islands, the Argentine Islands, and Potter Cove. She was back in 1969-70, again, under Buchanan, doing much the same as before. Her captain for the 1970-71 and 1971-72 seasons was Ian Rodney Bowden. During his first season, the ship was used to carry the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island. In 1972-73, under Capt. Christopher John Isacke, RN, she worked with the *John Biscoe* in Marguerite Bay. The 1973-74 season (again under Isacke) was her 6th in Antarctic waters. Noel Bearne was her captain in 1974-75, and 1975-76, and Derek Alan Wallis for the 1976-77 and 1977-78 seasons. James Trevor Lord (*see* **Lord Bank**) was skipper for 1978-79, and that season he took Governor Parker of the Falklands to the South Orkneys and the Antarctic Peninsula. Laird was captain again in 1979-80, and that season helped the *Bransfield* after she ran aground off Adelaide Island. Her captain in 1980-81 was Nicolas John Barker. The vessel was due to be scrapped in 1981, but she was reprieved. Barker stayed on as her captain for the 1981-82 season, and landed troops on South Georgia for the recapture of the island from the Argentines, and rescued several scientists and a couple of girl film makers. During the operation he actually fired a guided missile at the *Santa Fé*, off Grytviken. Captain in 1982-83, 1983-84 (on May 18, 1984, she staggered into Portsmouth with a 12-foot hole in her hull after having run aground), and 1984-85 was Colin Laird MacGregor, and Patrick McLaren took over for 1985-86. She was not in Antarctic waters in 1986-87, but returned in 1987-88 and 1988-89, with Thomas Lacey Murray Sunter as her skipper both seasons. In the latter season she visited the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, and carried a joint UK-NZ Antarctic Treaty inspection team, that took in 11 stations. On Feb. 7, 1989, she was damaged in an ice collision, and had to be assisted by the *Stena Seaspread*. Her skipper in 1989-90 was Norman Richard Hodgson, and in 1990-91 D.L. Deakin, during which season she was in at the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula region. She was decommissioned on Oct. 17, 1991, and replaced by the *Polarsirkel*, which was re-named *Endurance*.

[3]**The *Endurance*** *see* **The *Polarsirkel***

Cabo Endurance. 61°13' S, 55°03' W. A cape on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Glaciar Endurance *see* **Endurance Glacier**

Glacier Endurance *see* **Français Glacier**

Endurance Canyon. 69°30' S, 48°00' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named after Shackleton's famous ship, the *Endurance*.

Endurance Cliffs. 82°47' S, 155°05' E. A line of steep-sided, east-facing rock cliffs, between Mount Summerson and Mount Albright, forming the S end of the Geologists Range. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them as Endurance Nunatak, for Shackleton's old ship. The feature was later re-defined, and the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1966, as Endurance Cliffs. ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

[1]**Endurance Glacier** *see* **Veststraumen Glacier**

[2]**Endurance Glacier**. 61°10' S, 55°11' W. A broad glacier, N of Mount Elder, flowing SE to the S coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, it is the main discharge glacier on the island. Surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and named by them as Flog Glacier, for the difficulty in getting across it. Re-named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for the *Endurance*, the modern vessel that took the expedition to Elephant Island in 1970, and established several anchorages off this glacier. The expedition's hut was built to the SW of the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. The feature appears on a 1977 Argentine chart as Glaciar Endurance, and that is what they still call it. This glacier was originally plotted in 61°10' S, 55°08' W, but, in late 2008, was replotted by the British.

Endurance Nunatak *see* **Endurance Cliffs**

Endurance Reef. 68°18' S, 67°32' W. A reef, 13 km W of Red Rock Ridge, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the *Endurance*, the modern vessel which, in Feb. 1972, hit a rock here in a depth of 2 meters. The area was surveyed by boats from the same ship in 1973, and

similar depths were found up to 1.5 km SSW of the rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Endurance Ridge. 62°30' S, 40°00' W. An undersea ridge in the Weddell Sea, named by international agreement in June 1987, for Shackleton's ship, the *Endurance*.

Cerro Enéas. 63°45' S, 58°27' W. A hill, about 8 km NNW of Pitt Point, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans, for Capt. Enéas Aguirre Sérsic, of the Chilean Army, part of the Army delegation on ChilAE 1947-48. The Argentines call it Cerro Pincen.

Pozza Eneide. 74°42' S, 164°06' E. A shallow pond (one meter deep), 56 m above sea level, and which measures 25 by 15 m, 7.6 km ENE of Mount Abbott, and 0.3 km W of Baia Terra Nova Station (later named Mario Zucchelli Station), at the point where the Italians established their meteorological station ENEIDE in Feb. 1997, at an elevation of 91.94 m. Surveyed and named by Vittorio Libera, during ItAE IV (1988-89). The Italians accepted the name officially on July 17, 1997.

Punta Engaño. 62°25' S, 59°26' W. A point on the N coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines ("deception point").

Engberg Bluff. 73°13' S, 166°48' E. A bold, ice-covered bluff, between the mouths of Argonaut Glacier and Meander Glacier, where these two tributary glaciers enter the S part of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Larry W. Engberg, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1961.

Engebretson Peak. 78°08' S, 162°27' E. A peak rising on the W end of Johns Hopkins Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Mark J. Engebretson, upper atmosphere physicist at Augsburg College, an authority on the correlation of Arctic, Antarctic, and spacecraft data. Originally plotted in 78°12' S, 162°27' E, it has since been replotted.

Cape Engel *see* **Cape Freeman**

Engel Peaks. 69°32' S, 63°08' W. Three peaks, the highest being 1460 m, they extend in a NW-SE direction for 6 km, 24 km W of Cape Rymill, in the Eternity Range, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins grouped this feature with (what would become known as) DeBusk Scarp, Briesemeister Peak, and Finley Heights, and called them all, collectively, Finley Islands (*see* **Finley Heights**). The feature was photographed aerially again in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, who also surveyed along here while on a sledging journey. The feature is seen on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In Nov. 1947, during RARE 1947-48, this feature was surveyed again by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. and was named by Finn Ronne in 1948 for Bud Engel of the Albert Richard Division of the Osterman Company, in Milwaukee, who contributed winter clothes for Ronne's expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Engelberg. 71°40' S, 161°57' E. A peak due W of the valley the Germans named Diskordanztal, in the Morozumi Range. Named by the Germans, probably for Stephan Engel, who was on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

Engelhardt Ice Ridge. 83°20' S, 146°00' W. Between Whillans Ice Stream and Kamb Ice Stream, near the junction of the Gould Coast and the Siple Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Hermann Engelhardt, of the division of geology and planetary sciences, at the California Institute of Technology, USAP geophysicist who drilled boreholes in both those ice streams in 4 field seasons between 1991 and 1996.

Mount Engelstad. 85°29' S, 167°24' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Engelstat. A rounded, snow covered summit, rising 3252 m from the edge of the S part of the Polar Plateau, at the head of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, about midway between Helland-Hansen Shoulder and Mount Wilhelm Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Nov. 1911 by Amundsen, and named by him as Mount O. Engelstad, for Norwegian naval captain Ole Engelstad, who was to have commanded the *Fram* and been 2nd-in-command of the expedition, but who was killed by lightning while conducting kite tests in July 1909 (at the period when Amundsen was still planning to go to the North Pole). The name was later given more substance, as Mount Ole Engelstad, but later still, shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Engelstad in 1950. Modern cartographers, when trying to plot this mountain and Mount Wilhelm Christophersen in accordance with the two actual mountains in front of them (so to speak), and yet trying to remain true to Amundsen's namings, were faced with a bit of a problem, in that, using Amundsen's book *Sydpolen* (the only viable source of information regarding the original namings), the two mountains were confused, in that Amundsen's map therein and his text were at direct variance, i.e., in the narrative this feature is Mount Engelstad, yet on the map it is Mount Wilhelm Christopherson. So, the modern cartographers, figuring that there was less chance of error in the narrative, picked that as the reliable source.

Engemann, Fritz. Seaman on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Engenheiro Wiltgen Refugio. 61°04' S, 55°21' W. Brazilian refuge hut established at Hammer Hill, on Elephant Island in Jan. 1985. It was open most summer seasons, until it was dismantled in 1997-98.

Engenhovet. 74°34' S, 11°00' W. A partly ice-covered ridge in the northernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for journalist Hans Engen (1912-1966), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II. In 1958 he was ambassador to the UN.

Mount England. 77°03' S, 162°27' E. A conical-topped mountain rising to 1205 m (the New Zealanders say about 1432 m), immediately S of New Glacier, it overlooks Granite Harbor, in the NE part of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Rupert England. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

England, Rupert George Alexander. b. 1877, Harthill, Yorks, and baptized Jan. 25, 1878, at Gate Helmsley, Yorks, son of the Rev. George Alexander England and his wife Ellen Ward. After Hull Grammar School, he became a Merchant Navy officer (and lieutenant commander, RNR), working for the Wilson Line. He was 1st officer on the *Morning*, 1902-04, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04, and on July 26, 1907, at Poplar (in London), he signed on as captain of the *Nimrod*, for BAE 1907-08. He was discharged in Lyttelton, on March 23, 1908. In April 1908, he married Jessy, a girl from Christchurch, NZ, and returned to England. He left the sea in 1909, but served in World War I. He was later president of the Antarctic Club (1933-34). He died on Nov. 1, 1942, at Bourne Place, Hildenborough, Kent.

England Glacier. 73°30' S, 68°23' E. A small glacier between Gibbs Bluff and McCue Bluff, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973, and named by ANCA for Richard "Dick" England, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains summer survey parties of 1973 and 1974.

England Peak. 82°37' S, 52°49' W. A sharp peak, rising to 2150 m (the British say about 1900 m), 0.8 km S of Aughenbaugh Peak, E of Neuburg Peak, and W of the Jaeger Table, in the W part of the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by them from all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, at the suggestion of Art Ford, for Anthony W. England, USGS geophysicist who worked in and around the Dufek Massif in 1976-77 and 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

England Ridge. 77°02' S, 162°29' E. The NE continuation of the glaciated and steep NE crest of Mount England, forming a snow-free crest with steep NW-facing snow-free walls down to the frozen sea, at the terminus of New Glacier, in Victoria Land. Explored by Fiorenzo Ugolini, Keith Wise, and Heinz Janetschek, in Jan. 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the mountain.

Estrecho English *see* **English Strait**

Mount English *see* **Mount Mooney**

English, Desmond Patrick "Paddy." b. Aug. 11, 1929, Limerick, Ireland. Flight Lt.

FIDS pilot who wintered-over at Base B in 1960.

English, Robert Allen Joseph "Bob." b. June 5, 1899, Arizona, son of outrageous and powerful Tombstone lawyer Allen Robert English by his 2nd of 3 wives, Hannah A. Walsh. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922, and in 1928 married Lucille, a beautiful 21-year-old brunette artist's model, and they lived in San Diego. By 1933 they were living in Washington, DC, and he was still a lieutenant (jg) when he was detached and appointed commander of the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35. While he was away, in the fall of 1934, Lucille was in New York and met a lawyer, Harold Wayne Starr, about her age. The Englishes had an apartment there too, or at least Lucille did, and it was from a window of this apartment that Lucille twice tried to jump. Mr. Starr had to hold her back on one occasion. On her husband's return to DC, Lucille rushed to the Willard to welcome him home. People wept at their joyous reunion. "I went to work and concentrated on my job," she replied to the obvious question. "Lonely? Oh, yes, I was lonely." A month later, while Mr. Starr was visiting Lucille in her fifth-floor apartment at the Embassy Towers on Fuller Street, Mrs. English went into the kitchen to mix yet more drinks, and, sitting on the window ledge yelling, "Help! Police!," she took the plunge. Even though the lawn cushioned her fall, she was rendered a paraplegic, and from her hospital bed exonerated Starr and was divorced from her husband, who won the DSM, went onto the *Nevada* for two years as assistant engineer, and, now a lieutenant commander, was executive secretary of USAS 1939-41. In 1941 Lucille left town. When Bob got back he married again, to Doris Smith, a Maryland girl, and in June 1942 they moved to an apartment in Lee Gardens, on Wayne Street, Arlington, Va. During World War II he was mostly in the Atlantic and Europe, being highly decorated. In 1946, while Captain English was stationed in England, Doris filled the apartment up with gas from the oven, grasped her three-year-old daughter Roberta in a death grip, and never came out of the kitchen alive. Bob retired as a rear admiral, became an investment broker in San Gabriel, Calif., and in 1957 became president of the American Polar Society. He died on Aug. 1, 1969, in Los Angeles.

English Coast. 73°30' S, 73°00' W. That portion of the coast at the neck of Palmer Land, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, between the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula and Buttress Nunataks. Discovered, explored, and roughly mapped in 1940 by Ronne and Eklund during USAS 1939-41, and named Robert English Coast, for Bob English. Members of the expedition from East Base also reconnoitered it from the air. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, plotted between 73°W and 78°W. On another USHO chart of that year it is plotted between 68°W and 78°W. On a USAAF chart of that year it is shown running between Carroll Inlet and Thurston Island. In one of the more bizarre Antarctic namings, it appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Costa Inglesa Robert, plotted between 69°W and 84°W, and on one of their 1948 charts as Costa Inglesa, plotted between 74°W and 82°30' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Robert English Coast in 1947, with the plotting between 67°W and Smyley Island. In this gazetteer, the W part of the George Bryan Coast was included in the Robert English Coast, as it was on a 1948 USHO chart (the Bryan Coast, as it is called now, is, these days, defined as extending between 80°06' W to 89°35' W), and as it was on a 1952 Argentine chart (they used the name Costa George Bryan), and on a 1954 Argentine chart (this time they used the name Costa Jorge Bryan). Another 1954 Argentine chart shows the Robert English Coast as Costa Roberto English. The coast was photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and it appears on Ronne's map of 1949. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Costa Robert English. It first appears as English Coast in 1954, plotted between 70°W and 80°W. In the 1956 U.S. gazetteer the Robert English Coast runs between 67°W and Rydberg Peninsula. On a 1962 USHO chart it runs between the Seward Mountains and Caroll Inlet. The whole coast was photographed aerially by USN in 1965-6, and in 1966, US-ACAN accepted the shortened name English Coast (that was the year they shortened most of the names given in honor of USAS personnel), and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears as such on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Costa Robert English.

English Rock. 76°49' S, 118°00' W. A rock outcrop near the foot of the W slopes of Mount Frakes, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Claude L. "Buddy" English, Jr., USN, VX-6 helicopter crewman in Antarctica in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1964-65, and 1969-70.

The *English Rose VI*. A 57-foot British ketch, owned by John Ridgway (b. 1938) and family (Marie Christine and Rebecca). They visited Deception Island and South Georgia in 1994-95, and wrote *Then We Sailed Away*. Mr. Ridgway, in 1966, while a captain in the Paras, rowed with Chay Blyth across the Atlantic in *English Rose III*.

English Strait. 62°27' S, 59°38' W. A strait running NW-SE, separating Greenwich Island from Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. It was roughly indicated on a chart published in 1821, following William Smith's voyage. It was further charted by sealers, and was named about 1821. It appears as English Straits on Fildes' chart of 1821, and as English Strait on Powell's chart published in 1822. On Sherratt's chart of 1821 it appears as Yankee Straits. It was named Cecilia's Straits by John Davis in 1822, for the *Cecilia*. An 1823 French map shows the name Détroit de Freeman (i.e., "Freeman strait"), which refers to either this strait or MacFarlane Strait. On an 1824 French translation of Powell's 1822 chart, it appears as Détroit Anglais. On Weddell's 1825 chart it appears as Spencer's Straits (*see* **Santa Cruz Point**, for an explanation of that name). On an 1842 map reflecting FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Détroit English; on a British chart of 1844 it appears as English Strait; and on an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Estrecho de los Ingleses. The Argentines were calling it Estrecho English from at least 1908. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and appears on a 1937 British chart as English Strait. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Estrecho Inglés, but in 1947 there is a reference to it as Canal Inglés. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Estrecho de Inglés. English Strait was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Estrecho Bouchard, named after Hipólito Bouchard (q.v.); however, on one of their 1954 charts it appears as Paso Inglés. It was not until 1957 that Argentina finally settled on a name, Estrecho Espora, which appears on one of their charts of that year, named after Col. Tomás Espora (d. 1835), Argentine national hero. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted that name. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Estrecho English, but today, apparently, they call it Estrecho Inglés. This strait was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Englund, Carl. Skipper of the *Ørnen*, 1893-94, and of the *Vesterlide*, 1908-09.

Lago Enigma *see* **Enigma Lake**

Enigma Automatic Weather Station. 74°43' S, 164°02' E. An Italian AWS, installed in Jan. 2006, at an elevation of 210 m, in the vicinity of Engima Lake, in the Northern Foothills of Victoria Land. It was operated on a need-to-run basis, i.e., it was installed every year in November, and dismantled in the following February. Also called Enigma Lake AWS.

Enigma Lake. 74°43' S, 164°00' E. A lake beside Strandline Glacier, in the Northern Foothills, at Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. The Italians named it Lago Enigma. In 2008, NZ-APC accepted the name Enigma Lake

Enigma Lake Automatic Weather Station *see* **Enigma Automatic Weather Station**

Enigma Peak. 69°34' S, 72°44' W. Rising to about 1000 m, it surmounts the NW end of Fournier Ridge, N of Wagner Ice Piedmont, in the Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island. Probably seen from a distance by von Bellingshausen in 1821, in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. It was discovered properly and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and described by them as the prominent NW peak of Rothschild Island. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and because of low cloud cover, they thought it was on Dorsey Island. On Ronne's

1949 map is it shown as a peak on Charcot Island. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS, working from the RARE photos, located it correctly on Rothschild Island, but plotted it in 69°22' S, 72°42' W. So named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, because of the difficulty in finding it from photos during the mapping process. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It was replotted over the years, in 69°24' S, 72°42' W, but U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 1975, revealed the true coordinates.

Enigma Rocks. 72°28' S, 164°47' E. A group of rocks NW of Symes Nunatak, near the middle of Evans Névé, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Caleta Enojada *see* **Mitchell Cove**

The *Enrico C.* Italian vessel, belonging to the Costa Line, of Genoa. In 1977-78 she visited the Antarctic Peninsula, but made no landings, due to bad weather.

Cerro Enrique. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill about 120 m E of Playa Alcázar, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for former ambassador (to Sweden) Enrique Gajardo Villarroel (1899-1994), who represented Chile at the preliminary meeting of the Antarctic Treaty nations in 1958, and who was a strong supporter of the 1965-66 Chilean census of Antarctic marine mammals.

Isla Enrique *see* **Harry Island**

Seno Enrique. 64°30' S, 62°42' W. A bay indenting the SW coast of Brabant Island, about 5 km NW of Strath Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Enrique Cordovez Madariaga, Chilean observer on the *Primero de Mayo* during ArgAE 1943. *See* **Bahía Cordovez** and **Lobodon Island**.

Enrique Hill. 62°36' S, 61°08' W. An ice-free hill rising to 156 m in Dospey Heights, on Ray Promontory, 840 m SE of Battenberg Hill, and 550 m NNW of Penca Hill, it surmounts Barclay Bay to the E and NE, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Jorge Enrique, a Catalan, who, with Francesc Sàbat, made the first ascent of Mount Friesland (Livingston Island's highest point), on Dec. 30, 1991.

Ensenada Martel Refugio. 62°06' S, 52°28' W. An Argentine refuge hut, opened on Dec. 30, 1947, at Martel Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Its official name was Refugio Naval Ensenada Martel, but it was usually seen as Martel Refugio (or just Martel). It was also known as Admiralty Bay Refugio.

Cap des Entailles *see under* **D**

Enterprise Hills. 79°55' S, 82°00' W. A prominent group of largely ice-free hills and peaks in the form of an arc extending for 50 km, they form the N and NE boundary of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in keeping with the heritage theme.

Enterprise Island. 64°32' S, 62°00' W. An island, 2.5 km long, at the NE end of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This island and the larger Nansen Island to the S were charted together, as one feature, on Jan. 24, 1898, as Île Nansen, by BelgAE 1897-99, named for the great Artic explorer. By the early 1900s whalers had spotted that there were, in fact, two islands here, and were calling them North Nansen Island and South Nansen Island. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 were the first to chart them as two separate islands. ChilAE 1949-50 named the northern island as Isla Lientur, after the *Lientur*, and it appears as such on a 1962 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, North Nansen Island became Enterprise Island, named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the enterprise of the whalers in the area who made the anchorage in Foyn Bay, between the two islands. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1965. South Nansen Island retained the name Nansen Island (q.v.). The northern of the 2 islands (i.e., what we now call Enterprise Island) appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Isla Nansen Norte, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 (their name for what we call Nansen Island today, is Isla Nansen Sur).

Islote Entrada *see* **Tetrad Islands**

Punta Entrada *see* **Entrance Point**

Entrance Island. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. Just N of the entrance to Horseshoe Harbor, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named, apparently) by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and also by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for its position at the entrance to the harbor at Mawson Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Entrance Point. 63°00' S, 60°33' W. The S entrance point of Neptunes Bellows, and the southeasterly point on Deception Island, where one passes through Neptune's Bellows to get inside the island to Port Foster. It was known to sealers in the early 1820s. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Punta Caupolicán, for Caupolicán, leader of the Mapuche people, the hero of the Arauco war of the 16th century. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Surveyed by Lt. Cdr. David Penfold, RN, in 1948-49, and named descriptively by him as Entrance Point. It appears as such on his 1949 chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears translated as Punta Entrada, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. This feature was last re-plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Entrance Shoal. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. A small shoal, 55 m wide, extending over an area of 180 m in a N-S direction, with a least depth of 7.9 m and a maximum depth of 20 m, just W of Entrance Island, at the NW entrance to Horseshoe Harbor, about 1 km from the triangulation point on West Arm (at Mawson Station), in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted by Tom Gale while on ANARE's *Thala Dan* cruise led by Don Styles here in Feb. 1961. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, in association with the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Entre Ríos*. Destroyer, launched on Sept. 21, 1937, Barrow-on-Furness, England, at the Vickers-Armstrong yard, built there for the Argentine Navy, at a cost of £400,000. Named for the province of Entre Ríos. Harald Cappus was her skipper in 1943. In Oct. 1947 Capitán de navío Domingo R. Arambarri became her skipper, and she took part in the Argentine naval maneuvers of Feb. 1948 in the South Shetlands under the overall command of (by now Contra-Almirante) Cappus (q.v. for details). Capt. Arambarri left the ship in Sept. 1948.

Archipiélago Entre Ríos *see* **Archipiélago De los Ríos** (under **D)**

Cordillera Entre Ríos. 82°25' S, 36°20' W. A range. Named by the Argentines. This is either another name for the Forrestal Range (of the Argentina Range), or a portion thereof.

Nunataks Entre Ríos *see* **Whichaway Nunataks**

Entrikin, Joseph Waldo "Joe." b. Oct. 26, 1922, Des Moines, Iowa, but raised partly in Kennet Square, and Westchester, Pa., son of dentist Joseph Baily Entrikin and his much younger third wife, sometime librarian Letha Manning. His father died in 1931, and his mother married again, to teacher Ralph Johnson. He joined the U.S. Navy in Nov. 1942, became a pilot, and received his commission in 1944, serving until 1947 in the Aleutians. On March 15, 1946, in Seattle, he married Phyllis Field. From 1947 to 1949 he was stationed in Hawaii, then based in Japan for the Korean War, flying missions over Korea, until the war ended in 1953. In 1955 he was a lieutenant commander at Anacostia when he went on OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), flying to NZ, and then piloting the first plane ever to land at McMurdo from another continent. He was pilot of the P2V Neptune that almost came to grief on Jan. 6, 1956, the same day Richard Williams died on the ice at McMurdo. This was the 4th long-range exploratory flight over Antarctica by OpDF I, Entrikin had flown to 72°15' S, 96°30' E., and the flight was being controlled from the *Wyandot*. At 10.11 p.m SOS signals started pouring into the *Wyandot*. The plane's starboard motor was failing at 13,000 feet, and the plane was 1000 miles from base. In desperate circumstances, Entrikin brought the plane in on the one surviving engine, with 150 gallons of fuel left. After the expedition, he was in Italy for 2

years, then at Patuxent River, was with VX-6 for a short while, then with VR-7 out of California. He retired in July 1964, to Lynden, Wash., where he went into real estate and was manager of the development council for Whatcom County for a long time. He and his wife went to Ecuador as a team for the Peace Corps, 1982-85. Since then he has really been retired.

Entrikin Glacier. 80°49' S, 160°00' E. A broad, sweeping glacier flowing eastward from the Churchill Mountains into Matterson Inlet, where it is about 9 km wide. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Joe Entrikin. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Entusiastbreen *see* **Entuziasty Glacier**

(Shel'fovyj) Lednik Entuziastov *see* **Entuziasty Glacier**

Entuziasty Glacier. 70°30' S, 14°30' E. A broad outlet glacier formed, in its upper reaches (near Vorposten Peak), from ice draining from the Hoel Mountains and the NE end of the Wohlthat Mountains, and then flowing in a generally northward direction, being fed along the way by the Musketov Glacier, and emerging into the Lazarev Ice Shelf, in Queen Maud Land. The lower part of the glacier, particularly its relationship with the Musketov, was first delineated by SovAE 1961, who named it Lednik Entuziastov (i.e., "enthusiasts' glacier"). The ice shelf it creates they called Shel'fovyj Lednik Entuziastov. For the glacier itself, US-ACAN accepted the name Entuziasty Glacier. The Norwegians call it Entusiastbreen (which means the same thing). Only the Russians have ever named the ice shelf part of it. Everyone else regards the ice shelf as part of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, and therefore not worth an individual name.

Roca Enviada *see* **Envoy Rock**

Envoy Rock. 67°51' S, 68°42' W. A submerged rock marking the N limit of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. Following the theme of courtly names applied to other islands in the area (Emperor, etc), this rock was named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for its envoy-type position. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines translated it as Roca Enviada.

Enyo Glacier. 77°29' S, 162°00' E. A glacier flowing on the W side of Mount Peleus, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. In keeping with the naming of several features in the Olympus Range after characters in Greek mythology, this glacier was named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Enyo, goddess of war. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. It appears in the NZ gazetteer of 2009. *See also* **Eos Glacier**.

Cape Eolovyj. 66°15' S, 100°47' E. The SW cape of the long, straight section of coast which forms the SE shore of Rybij Khvost Gulf, 5.5 km NE of Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills, it is formed by cliffs up to 25 m in height, where there is a shelf before rising steeply to 89 m. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Éolovyj. ANCA translated the name on March 7, 1991.

Mys Éolovyj *see* **Cape Eolovyj**

Mount Eos. 71°42' S, 168°38' E. A mountain with a bare summit, rising to about 2600 m, at the head of Shipley Glacier, about 7 km N of Mount Adam, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Visited in 1981-82 by NZGS geologist Bradley Field, who so named this feature because it provided excellent views of dawns and sunsets, Eos being the Greek goddess of the dawn. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit. The interesting thing is, this feature does not seem to appear in the NZ gazetteer.

Eos Glacier. 77°28' S, 162°10' E. A glacier running on the S side of McClelland Ridge, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. For the same reasons and at precisely the same time as Enyo Glacier (see almost immediately above), this glacier was named by NZ-APC, and the name was accepted by US-ACAN (again, at the same time). It appears in the 2009 NZ gazetteer. Eos was goddess of the the dawn.

Baie des Épaves *see under* **D**

Monte Ephraim *see* **Ephraim Bluff**

Mount Ephraim *see* **Ephraim Bluff**

Ephraim Bluff. 62°33' S, 59°43' W. Named, in reference to the Biblical feature, as Mount Ephraim, by sealers as early as 1820, they used it as a lead mark for Yankee Harbor to the NW. It appears as such on Fildes' chart of 1821; on Fildes' 1827 map as Berg Ephraim; and on a British chart of 1916 as Mount Ephraim. In 1935, the Discovery Investigations surveyed the area, and assumed the name Mount Ephraim referred to a hill inland of the bluff, and so it appears on their chart, as well as on a 1948 British chart. This hill rises to 425 m, and, in summer, a large part of it is ice-free, its dark color contrasting starkly with the glaciers which surround it. It is this hill which appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Monte Ephraim, but on a 1954 Argentine chart as Monte Efraim. UK-APC accepted this situation on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1957 Argentine chart it has been translated all the way as Monte Efraín. FIDASE air photography of 1956-57 showed the original feature to be a high rock bluff which forms the SW point of Greenwich Island, overlooking the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, 2.6 km W of Sartorius Point, in the South Shetlands. The name Mount Ephraim was discontinued (for the inland hill) and the name Ephraim Bluff applied to the original feature, now defined as a bluff. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1965. However, despite this new definition, the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Monte Efraín (for the hill), and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Monte Ephraim (for the hill). The bluff was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Ephyra Lake. 68°35' S, 78°14' E. A small, boomerang-shaped lake to the W of Medusa Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. It has a maximum recorded depth of 9 m, although there may be slightly deeper spots. In Dec. 1992, and in 1994, the two lakes were joined by a narrow connection, about 1 m wide and about 0.5 m deep, but since then it has been observed that this connection is not always maintained, and that often, the two lakes are separate. Despite the occasional connection, the 2 lakes have different salinity profiles and mixing characteristics, and thus deserve separate names. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995. Ephyrae are the juvenile form of Medusa jellyfish (which is one of the reasons Medusa Lake was so named).

EPICA *see* **European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica**

Epidote Peak. 84°46' S, 176°56' W. A prominent rock peak just N of the mouth of Held Glacier, overlooking the W side of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65 for the epidote (a type of mineral) found here in abundance, and which gives the peak a spotted appearance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Epler Glacier. 86°15' S, 161°00' W. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, it flows W from the Nilsen Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains to enter Amundsen Glacier just S of Olsen Crags. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Charles F. Epler, VX-6 storekeeper during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Mount Epperly. 78°26' S, 85°53' W. Rising to over 4600 m, 3 km S of Mount Tyree, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. Robert M. Epperly, USNR, pilot here on reconnaissance and traverse flights in 1957-58.

Epperly Ridge. 78°25' S, 85°45' W. A rock ridge extending NE for 6 km from Mount Epperly, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, in association with the mountain.

Isla Épsilon *see* **Epsilon Island**

Epsilon Island. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. A small island S of Lambda Island, between the extreme S tip of that island and Alpha Island, in Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed and charted by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1927, further charted by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943-44, and, after the latter expedition, Argentina named it provisionally as Isla Épsilon, after the Greek letter, and in association with other islands in this group named after Greek letters. The name appears on a 1946 Argentine chart. The translated name Epsilon Island appears on a British chart of 1947, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British

gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and it appears on a British chart of 1960. The Argentines, unhappy about the name they had invented, came up with Isla Hubac, named for Ángel Hubac (*see* **Caleta Couyoumdjian**), and as such it appears on a 1953 chart. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Hubac, but on another of their 1957 charts, as well as on a 1958 chart, it appears as Isla Alberti, in honor of Manuel Alberti (1763-1811), a Buenos Aires priest who fell in the events subsequent to May 1810. That was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Épsilon.

Erasmie, Gustav *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1912

Erb, Erwin. He wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1976, at Davis Station in 1984, at Macquarie Island in 1985 and 1988, at Mawson in 1991, and at Heard Island in 1992.

Erb Range. 84°38' S, 177°36' W. A rugged mountain range rising to 2240 m, between Kosco Glacier and Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains, and extending N from Anderson Heights to Mount Speed, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed from the ground by Bert Crary during the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of 1957-58. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008, for Karl A. Erb, who played a major role in guiding USAP, as the NSF's senior science advisor in the mid-1990s, and then as the director of the Office of Polar Programs from 1998 onwards. During his term as senior science advisor, he was fundamental in justifying to Congress the funds necessary for re-building Pole Station.

Islote Ercilla *see* **Heroína Island**

[1]**The *Erebus***. A small signal boat, or bomb (small warship used for carrying mortars) of 378 tons displacement. She was 106 feet long, with a 29-foot beam, and was launched in 1826. She was the larger of the two ships that went into Antarctic waters during RossAE 1839-43. Made entirely of wood, but reinforced for the ice, she was commanded by Ross himself. There were 3 lieutenants, a purser, 3 executive officers, a surgeon, and an assistant surgeon in charge of zoological and geological observations. Charles T. Tucker was master, and Henry Yule was 2nd master. For other crew, *see* **Ross Antarctic Expedition**.

[2]**The *Erebus***. Ship used to take down KARP 1991-92 (Korea) and 1992-93, 1993-94. Alain Veyser was skipper on all three occasions.

Mount Erebus. 77°32' S, 167°09' E. An active volcano, rising to 4069 m (13,200 feet), it is the most southerly volcano on Ross Island, at the SW corner of the island, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Indeed, it is Antarctica's major volcano, at one time thought to be the only active one on the continent (*see* **Volcanoes**). It is one of only 3 convecting magma lake volcanoes in the world (the other 2 are in Africa), meaning it has a permanent lake of molten lava, which, in this case, is 30 m wide, and was discovered in 1972. Erebus's crater is 900 feet deep and 2640 feet across. The mountain was first seen on Jan. 25, 1841 by RossAE 1839-43, and thought to be an island (Ross called it High Island, but the next day he defined it more accurately, and named it for his ship). It was in a state of eruption at the time. Ross estimated its height at 12,367 feet. Scott was the next to see it, in 1902, and he estimated its height at 13,120 feet, and then at 12,922 feet. At 10 A.M., on March 10, 1908, during BAE 1907-09, Edgeworth David and Jameson Adams reached the top, at the head of a party which included Douglas Mawson and the Baronet Brocklehurst. Their climb, which took 5 days, made the height 13,370 feet. Ray Priestley led the 2nd ascent of Erebus in 1911, during BAE 1910-13. During that expedition, sledges were hauled to a height of 2743 m. Estimates of the height varied greatly, but the generally accepted one for a long time was 12,448 feet (3793 m), until 1957, when a height of 13,200 feet was adopted as the standard. Erebus erupted for 6 hours on Sept. 4, 1974, and again in 1979. The International Mount Erebus Seismic Study (IMESS) was begun in Dec. 1980 (*see* **Earthquakes**). The volcano began erupting on Sept. 17, 1984. On June 7, 1985 Roger Mear climbed it (i.e., in the winter). On Jan. 19-20, 1991, Charles J. Blackmer made the first known solo ascent of Erebus (it is not a difficult climb). In Nov. 1989 the Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 3700 m. It ceased operating on Oct. 17, 1990. In 2004, after a long period of quiescence, the volcano began acting up, and it really hotted up in 2005.

Gulf of Erebus and Terror *see* **Erebus and Terror Gulf**

Erebus and Terror Gulf. 63°55' S, 56°40' W. Off the SE part of the extreme NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, between Dundee Island to the NE, James Ross Island to the SW, and the coast of Trinity Peninsula to the W, it is characterized by the great concentrations of floating ice that usually cover the water in summer. The interior waters of the gulf are completely consolidated in ice, freeing up only in very favorable glaciological conditions. Roughly charted by Ross in Dec. 1842-Jan. 1843, and named by him as Gulf of Erebus and Terror, for his two ships of RossAE 1839-43. However, it also appears on his expedition charts as Erebus Gulf, and as Erebus and Terror Gulf. It was further charted by Larsen in 1893-94, and mapped by SwedAE 1901-04. Fids from Base D surveyed it again between 1945 and 1954. US-ACAN accepted the name Erebus and Terror Gulf in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer both accepted the name Golfo Erebus y Terror.

Erebus Basin. 77°15' S, 166°00' E. Submarine feature off the NW coast of Ross Island, in McMurdo Sound. Named in association with all the features in the area that contain the name Erebus.

Erebus Bay. 77°44' S, 166°31' E. About 21 km wide, between Cape Evans and Hut Point Peninsula, on the SW coast of Ross Island, in McMurdo Sound, it is surmounted by Mount Erebus. Discovered and explored by BNAE 1901-04, and named by BAE 1910-13 in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Erebus Glacier. 77°41' S, 167°00' E. Flows from the lower S slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island, to Erebus Bay, on the W coast of the island, where it forms the partially floating Erebus Glacier Tongue. Named by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Erebus Glacier Tongue. 77°42' S, 166°40' E. The partially floating (possibly all of it floats) seaward extension of Erebus Glacier, it juts out 8 km into Erebus Bay, on the W side of Ross Island. Charted in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Erebus Gulf *see* **Erebus and Terror Gulf**

Golfo Erebus y Terror *see* **Erebus and Terror Gulf**

Ereby Point. 62°38' S, 60°28' W. A point, 7.2 km ENE of Hannah Point, on the N side of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named as such by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in order to preserve the name Ereby, which had otherwise become extinct with Erebys Bay (*see* **South Bay**). US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. This feature was last re-plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Erebys Bay *see* **South Bay**

Eremitten *see* **Eremitten Nunatak**

Eremitten Nunatak. 72°11' S, 27°13' E. A nunatak, 5 km S of Balchen Mountain, it is the easternmost nunatak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Eremitten (i.e., "the hermit"). US-ACAN accepted the name Eremitten Nunatak in 1966.

Eremiya Hill. 63°33' S, 58°38' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 863 m, in the W part of Marescot Ridge, 3.48 km WNW of Crown Peak, 4.83 km NNE of Corner Peak, 6 km SE of Thanaron Point, and 5.89 km SW of Bardarevo Knoll, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the SW, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Eremiya, in western Bulgaria.

Erewhon Basin. 79°48' S, 158°34' E. An extensive ice-free area forming a basin in the Brown Hills, it separates the snouts of Foggydog Glacier and Bartrum Glacier from the N edge of Darwin Glacier. Explored by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for Samuel Butler's novel *Erewhon* (which is, of course, an anagram of "nowhere"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. ANCA also accepted the name.

Erewhon Nunatak. 74°31' S, 76°41' W. A

small nunatak, 6 m high and 15 m long, at an elevation of 1050 m above sea level, NW of Henkle Peak, in southern Palmer Land. Discovered in Jan. 1985 by a joint USGS-BAS geological party lost in the fog in the vicinity. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988. The name comes from Samuel Butler's 1872 satirical romance *Erewhon*, which is an anagram of "nowhere."

Eric Automatic Weather station. 81°30' S, 163°56' E. An American AWS, at an elevation of 45 m, on the Ross Ice Shelf, deployed by University of Wyoming researcher Tom Parrish, on Jan. 29, 2005, and named for his son.

Erickson, Sverre "William." Also known as Dick. b. 1891, Christiansand, Norway, as Sverre J. Isaksen, son of shoemaker Sophus Isaksen and his wife Anne. He went to sea in 1911, left the sea for a while, went into construction, became a rigger foreman with the Old Dominion Stevedore Company, in Norfolk, Va., and was taken on as 3rd mate on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. He left for NZ on the same ship on Feb. 22, 1929, but was back for the second part of the expedition. About this time he changed his name to Sverre Erickson. The trip got him American naturalization, on Feb. 18, 1936, in Brooklyn, during which he signed his name Sverre Erickson Isaksen. He continued to sail, on various ships up to World War II, but, at one stage, the Great Depression hit him hard. If it wasn't for a Nov. 24, 1932 free turkey dinner at the Seaman's House, in New York's West Side, he would have starved (and so would Kessler, King, Cody, Gawronski, and Creagh). But the pressures of the Depression were not over for Sverre. At one o'clock on the morning of April 2, 1933, Miss Anna Doskas, a 30-year-old lady staying at the YWCA in Brooklyn, woke up to find a man at the foot of her bed. She screamed. The man grabbed her handbag from a bureau, and fled. A detective, who heard the screams, caught the man, finding the handbag in his possession. The burglar had in his pocket only a bit of small change, but he was wearing a watch that had inscribed upon it "S. Isaksen, second officer 1928-1930, Byrd Antarctic Expedition." In 1936 Erickson went to England to pick up the racing yacht *Yankee* at Gosport, to be the navigator on her trip back to the States.

Erickson Bluffs. 75°02' S, 136°30' W. A series of conspicuous rock bluffs that extend from Gilbert Bluff to Mount Sinha, and form the SW edge of McDonald Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. A portion of these bluffs was photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and the entire feature was later mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Albert W. Erickson, biologist and leader of a team that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack-ice of the Bellingshausen Sea and the Amundsen Sea, while traveling aboard the *Southwind* in 1971-72.

Erickson Glacier. 84°25' S, 179°50' W. A glacier, 20 km long, flowing N from the Queen Maud Mountains, between Mount Young and O'Leary Peak, and joining Ramsey Glacier at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. J.L. Erickson, USN, commander of the *Staten Island* in 1964-65.

The *Erika Dan*. Ship that brought BelgAE 1960-62 to Antarctica, under the leadership of Guido Derom. Captain of the vessel was Leo Christiaensen.

Erin Automatic Weather Station. 84°54' S, 128°48' W. An American AWS, at an elevation of 1006 m, on the Polar Plateau, installed on Nov. 29, 1994. Named after one of the daughters of Dave Bresnahan.

Erina Nunatak. 81°21' S, 153°02' E. Rising to 1791 m in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for a NZ dog who worked here (*see* **Lonewolf Nunataks**).

Eris Glacier. 70°36' S, 68°42' W. Flows eastward from the Douglas Range into George VI Sound, between Mount Edred and Lamina Peak to the N and Belemnite Peak to the S. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for the largest known dwarf planet in the solar system, which was discovered by a team from the Palomar Observatory, Calif., on Jan. 5, 2005. In order to get a grasp of the importance of this celestial body, it is bigger than Pluto. So, in a sense, a very real sense, really, if one still accepts Pluto as a bona fide planet, then one must accept Eris as a new one added to the list of planets in our solar system (and there are others).

Roca Erizo *see* **Urchin Rock**

Erlang Shan. 69°26' S, 76°01' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Erlanger Spur. 83°16' S, 51°06' W. A rock spur, at a height of about 1500 m, projecting from the SW extremity of the Lexington Tableland, S of Abele Spur, on the N side of May Valley, and extending W toward Blount Nunatak, in the Forrestal Range, at the N end of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. At the suggestion of Art Ford, it was named by US-ACAN for George L. Erlanger, electronics specialist with Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc., who worked with the USARP-CRREL survey in the Pensacola Mountains in 1973-74. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Erma Knoll. 62°39' S, 60°08' W. A peak rising to 412 m in the upper Huron Glacier, 1.6 km ESE of Kuzman Knoll, 1.3 km NE of Zograf Peak, and 390 m NE of Lozen Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-04, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Erma River, in western Bulgaria.

Bukhta Ërmak. 67°57' S, 44°26' E. A bay, W of Shinnan Glacier and Shinnan Rocks, on the E part of the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Russians as Bukhta Ërmak, for the *Yermak* (sic and *see* **Yermak Point**). The Norwegians call it Ermakbukta. *See also* **Yermak Point**.

Mys Ërmak *see* **Yermak Point**

Ermakbukta *see* **Bukhta Ërmak**

Skala Ermolaeva. 72°52' S, 74°57' E. Rocks on the NW side of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Erna. 66°41' S, 139°51' E. A small bulge that rises up out of the glacier tongue that flows down from the continental plateau in the SE part of Cape Géodésie, E of the Astrolabe Glacier. Named by the French in 1950-51 for a very close relative of Georges Schwartz, who was raised by this lady. Schwartz was one of the first to reach this nunatak. The name has been discontinued.

Mount Ernest Gruening *see* **Mount Jackson**

The *Ernest Shackleton*. An 80-meter ice-strengthened vessel specially designed for polar work, built in 1995, by Kverner Klevin Leirvik, of Norway, for the Rieber Shipping Company of Bergen, in Norway, in 1995, and named the *Polar Queen*. She was used by various national Antarctic programs, and then in Aug. 1999 the British Antarctic Survey bought her and renamed her *Ernest Shackleton*. She was in at Halley Station in 1999-2000.

The *Ernesto Tornquist*. Built by C. Connell, of Glasgow, in 1897 as the *Craftsman*. In 1919 she became the *Hampstead Heath*, and in 1923, was converted into the 6457-ton, 450-foot, 52 foot wide whaler *Kommandøren I*, with 583 hp, capable of 10 knots, and working in Kamchatka and the Galapagos Islands. In 1927 she was bought by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, renamed for Snr. Ernesto Tornquist, principal shareholder of the compañía, registered in Buenos Aires, and used by the company as a transport ship. She was doing pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters between 1927-28 and 1930-31, with Frithjof Jacobsen as her manager. Between austral summers she whaled off the coast of Patagonia. She was laid up in 1931-32, and between 1932 and 1950 worked as a transport out of Grytviken, in South Georgia. She was back in actual Antarctic waters for the 1940-41 season. For her movements during part of this last season, *see* **The *Queen of Bermuda***. On Oct. 15, 1950 she ran ashore in a storm at Cape Constance, in a bay later called Tornquist Bay, in South Georgia. Augustín Ferro was her skipper that season. All 260 men were rescued.

Ernst Bay *see* **Vahsel Bay**

The *Ernst Krenkel*. Russian ship in Antarctic waters in 1996-97 (Capt. Oleksandr Igorovich Syvorov) and 1997-98 (Capt. Sergey Zhukov), both times taking the Ukrainian Antarctic expedition.

Ernstsenskjera. 71°45' S, 12°50' E. A group of nunataks, in the E portion of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Astor O.K. Ernstsen, who wintered-over as a meteorological

assistant at Norway Station in 1959, during NorAE 1956-60.

Eroica Peninsula. 71°12' S, 72°05' W. An ice-covered peninsula just N of Beethoven Peninsula and Mendelssohn Inlet, between that inlet and the Wilkins Ice Shelf, in the W part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1948 and 1950, and mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS working from these efforts, primarly the RARE air photos. He plotted it in 71°11' S, 72°30' W. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Beethoven's famous symphony of 1804. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. Re-surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973, and given new coordinates.

Eros Glacier. 71°16' S, 68°22' W. A glacier, 11 km long, and 3 km wide at its mouth, flowing SE from Planet Heights into George VI Sound, on the E coast of Alexander Island, immediately N of Fossil Bluff. It was probably first seen by Ellsworth, who flew directly over it on Nov. 23, 1935, and obtained photos of the features directly to the N and S of it. The mouth was observed and positioned in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and by FIDS in 1948 and 1949. Working from late-1947 air photos taken during RARE 1947-48, Searle of the FIDS mapped it in 1959-60. In association with nearby Pluto Glacier and Uranus Glacier, this glacier was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the minor planet Eros. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961.

Erosion. Wearing down of the Earth's surface features by the elements. Erosion is important in the geologic history of Antarctica. Whole mountain ranges have been eroded (*see* **Beacon Sandstone formation**, for example). Glacial erosion dominates the landscape. Running water erosion has produced little effect (*see also* **Rocks**).

Errant Glacier. 82°21' S, 160°58' E. A small glacier, 24 km long and 3 km wide, on the E side of the Holyoake Range, it flows S into Nimrod Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61 to describe their zigzag route on the glacier as they looked for a route N from Nimrod Glacier in Dec. 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Erratic Valley. 70°47' S, 68°25' W. A short valley, running S into Ablation Valley, on the E side of Alexander Island. In 1978-79 a field party from the geography department of the University of Aberdeen (in Scotland) was here, mapping the area, supported by BAS. They found a large number of erratic igneous blocks here, hence the name given by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Erratics. Ice-worn rocks carried by a glacier to a new position.

Erratics Valley. 60°43' S, 45°39' W. A valley, recently emerged as a result of deglaciation, N of Whalers Bluff, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004 because the valley contains a number of erratic geological features otherwise relatively rare on Signy Island.

Cabo Errera *see* **Cape Errera**

Canal Errera *see* **Errera Channel**

Cap Errera *see* **Cape Errera**

Cape Errera. 64°55' S, 63°37' W. The SW point of Wiencke Island, and the SW entrance point of Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Noted for a pyramidal hill rising on it to a height of 722 m. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 9, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Errera, for Léo Errera (*see* **Errera Channel**). It appears as Cape Errera on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's maps, and also on a British chart of 1909. On one of Charcot's 1906 maps, it appears as Cap Herrera, and on Matha and Rey's 1911 chart it appears as Pointe Errera. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, appears on their chart of 1929, as Cape Errera, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Errera, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57.

Chenal Errera *see* **Errera Channel**

Pointe Errera *see* **Cape Errera**

Errera Channel. 64°42' S, 62°36' W. A deep, wide marine channel separating Rongé Island from the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The only difficulty when navigating it is the huge mass of floating ice. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Chenal d'Errera, for Léo-Abram Errera (1858-1905), professor at the University of Brussels, and a member of the *Belgica* Commission. It appears as Strait of Errera on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition maps, and as Errera Channel on Arctowski's. UK-APC accepted the name Errera Channel on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such on British charts of 1959 and 1960. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Canal Errera, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-charted by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and on the *Shackleton* in 1956-57.

Nunataki Ershova. 81°39' S, 21°55' W. A group of nunataks inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Erskin, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Glaciar Erskine *see* **Erskine Glacier**

Erskine, Angus Bruce. b. May 11, 1928, in Buckingham Palace, the son of Col. Sir Arthur E. Erskine, crown equerry to kings George V and VI, by his wife Rosemary Baird. In Aug. 1941, he took his entrance exam for Dartmouth, and entered the college as a naval cadet in 1942. At the tail end of World War II he graduated from the naval college and entered the fight. He was a sub lieutenant on the *Bigbury Bay* in the 1949-50 season, when that ship picked up Fuchs and his stranded Fids from the South Shetlands, and, as a lieutenant, he was on Jim Simpson's Greenland expedition of 1952-54. As the result of a pub bet he joined FIDS and in 1956-57 spent 9 weeks as harbormaster at Base B. That was the season the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the royal yacht *Britannia*. Then he moved over to Base W, as leader there for the 1957 winter. On Aug. 5, 1961, by now a lieutenant commander, he married Alison Gillian Duthie, in Chelsea. He commanded three ships, the *Wizard*, the *Active*, and the *Diana*, and retired on Oct. 16, 1972, as a commander, dying on April 15, 2006, in Edinburgh.

Erskine Glacier. 66°29' S, 65°40' W. About 26 km long, it flows NW into Darbel Bay to the N of Hopkins Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Partly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-47, and named by them as West Gould Glacier (*see* **Gould Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted West Gould Glacier and East Gould Glacier in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. At that time it was believed that the 2 glaciers filled a transverse depression across Graham Land. They appear as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, following a complete survey of the area conducted by Fids from Base W in 1957, led by Angus Bruce Erskine (this was the first FIDS party to travel down the glacier), it was shown that there was no topographical alignment between this glacier and East Gould Glacier, and so, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined this situation. The E glacier became Gould Glacier and the W one was re-named for Erskine. US-ACAN accepted this in 1960. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. It is reported that the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Glaciar West Gould, but this hardly seems credible.

Erskine Iceport. 69°56' S, 19°12' E. A more or less permanent bay, about 10 km long and 5.5 km wide, extending SE for about 4 km into the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, E of Cape Sedov (which marks the NW extremity of the Lazarev Ice Shelf). Discovered on March 26, 1956 by the *Glacier*, which made a running survey of this coast that month, and named by them as General Erskine Bay, for retired Marine Lt. Gen. Graves Blanchard Erskine (1897-1973), who led the 3rd Marine Division at Iwo Jima, and was assistant secretary of defense for special operations. The name was later shortened to Erskine Bay, then redefined as an iceport. The Norwegians call it Erskinebukta.

Erskinebukta *see* **Erskine Iceport**

Erta. 71°40' S, 27°08' E. A small nunatak in the N part of Bulkisen, between Austhamaren Peak and Bulken Hill, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the pea" in Norwegian.

Ertenberg, Homer Joice. b. May 17, 1915,

Hornet, near Minneapolis, but raised partly in Rockford, Ill., son of Swedish immigrant parents, farmer (later a blacksmith) Andrew John Ertenberg and his wife Anna C. Johnsson (they married in Massachusetts in 1906). He joined the U.S. Navy, and served on the *Oklahoma* and the *Wyoming*. He was a seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41 (promoted to chief bosun's mate for the 2nd half). In 1945 he married Helen Chapman. In 1952 he moved to Laconia, NH, where he flew his own plane out of Laconia Flying Club. In the mid 1970s he moved to Punta Gorda, Fla., but died back in Laconia, on Oct. 23, 2009. He is in the 1920 census as Homer George Ertenberg (which has to be an error).

Erul Heights. 63°42' S, 58°21' W. Heights, rising to 1092 m (in Gigen Peak), and extending 8 km from Benz Pass in an ESE direction toward Smokinya Cove, they are bounded by Russell East Glacier to the S and the Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the N, and surmount Prince Gustav Channel to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians for the settlement of Erul, in western Bulgaria.

Erven Nunataks. 75°45' S, 128°10' W. A small mountain group, 12 km NE of Putzke Peak, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Raymond D. Erven, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1964.

Escalade Peak. 78°38' S, 159°23' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2035 m, 13 km E of the S end of the Boomerang Range, and 39 km WNW of Mount Harmsworth, at the S end of the Skelton Névé, in Victoria Land. So named by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1957 because its vertical pitches and platforms provide a ladder-like route to the summit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Cabo Escalonado. 64°24' S, 61°33' W. A point on the SE side of Murray Island (what the British call Bluff Island and the Chileans call Isla Gándara), at the SW side of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Escandé. 64°04' S, 58°24' W. A point on the SE side of Gin Cove, in the W part of James Ross Island. Named by the Argentines.

Roca Escarceo *see* **[1]Channel Rock**

Punta Escarpada *see* **Escarpada Point**

Escarpada Point. 61°18' S, 54°14' W. The rocky, rugged SW point of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ArgAE 1953-54 as Punta Escarpada (i.e., "craggy point"). It appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC accepted the name Craggy Point, and as such it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Escarpada Point in 1972, and it appears as such in the 1977 American gazetteer. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Rocas Escarpadas *see* **Rugged Rocks**

Islote Escarpado *see* **Craggy Island**

Punta Escobar. 60°41' S, 45°09' W. A point projecting into Spence Harbor, along the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines for Fortunato Escobar.

Escobar, Fortunato. b. Oct. 30, 1885, Argentina. Argentine suboficial, a radiotelegrapher, who wintered over at Órcadas Station in 1928, and died there on Oct. 27, 1928.

Bahía Escondida *see* **Hidden Bay**

Ensenada Escondida *see* **Ensenada Duarte**

Playa Escondida. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A small beach immediately N of Punta Pasillo, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because it is hidden ("escondida" means "hidden").

Isla Escritor Orrego Vicuña *see* **Runaway Island**

Islote Escudero *see* **Mamelon Point**

Escudero Station *see* **Profesor Julio Escudero Station**

Gora Ësenina. 72°03' S, 14°26' E. A mountain at the S side of Skavlhø Mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in the E part of the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians for Sergey Aleksandrovich Yesenin (1895-1925). The Norwegians call it Esenintoppen.

Esenintoppen *see* **Gora Esenin**

La Esfinge *see* **Inca Point**, **Punta Esfinge**

Isla Esfinge *see* **Sphinx Island**

Piedra de la Esfinge *see* **Inca Point**, **Punta Esfinge**

Punta Esfinge. 62°18' S, 59°10' W. A minor point to the NE of Inca Point, at Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. For the origin of this name, and the confusion with Inca Point, *see* **Inca Point**. Name means "sphinx point." Named by the Argentines.

Roca Esfinge *see* **[1]Sphinx Rock**

Eskers *see* **Strand Moraines**

Eskimo Point. 74°17' S, 162°33' E. A flat-topped, steep-sided promontory which projects from the E side of the Eisenhower Range, and forms the N wall of O'Kane Canyon, along the high scarp face along the W edge of the Polar Plateau, between Timber Peak and Mount Mackintosh, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, which built an igloo on its upper surface, while waiting for a whiteout to lift. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Eskimo Ysbult *see* **Novyy Island**

Eskimos in Antarctica. Of course, there aren't any. They live in the other place. Yet there has been an Eskimo presence in Antarctica, most notably, perhaps in the form of John Kalerak and Franklyn Johnson, cook and wiper respectively on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41. In 1927, Byrd announced that he would take 6 Eskimos (4 men and 2 women) with him on ByrdAE 1928-30, one of whom, Nukapingwa, had been of help to Byrd in the Arctic. However, although Byrd's expedition materialized, the Eskimos didn't. Byrd sent out radio messages all over the world, calling for his old friend, Nukapingwa, in his igloo not too far from the North Pole, but the Eskimo never got the message.

Eskola Cirque. 80°43' S, 23°49' W. 3 km wide, between Arkell Cirque and Bowen Cirque, in the south-central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially in 1967, by USN, surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, following the geologists motif in the area, for Pentti Eskola (1883-1964), Finnish authority on the Precambrian rocks of Finland, and on silicate melt systems. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Caleta Esmeralda *see* **Emerald Cove**

Cordón Esmeralda. 74°26' S, 62°42' W. A mountain chain (actually the SE portion of the Hutton Mountains) extending from the area around Bowman Peninsula to Gardner Inlet, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for the *Esmeralda*, the ship commanded by Capitán Arturo Prat during the famous naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879. The Argentines call it Cordón Trenque Lauquen, after the Argentine city.

Monte España. 64°48' S, 62°54' W. A high mountain, covered in snow but with visible outcrops of black rock, and with cliffed sides, in the center of Lemaire Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. This feature has been appearing as such on Chilean maps since 1952.

Caleta Española *see* **Española Cove**

Española Cove. 62°40' S, 60°23' W. A small cove immediately N of Rey Juan Carlos I Station, between Polish Bluff and Johnsons Dock, on the E side of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Named Caleta Española by the Spanish about 1991, the name was translated as Española Cove by UK-APC on Dec. 16, 2003. This cove was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Española Glacier. 62°40' S, 60°23' W. Flows NNW toward Rey Juan Carlos I Station (hence the name), SW of Queen Sofia Mount, Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish in 1991, as Lóbulo de la Base Española. UK-APC accepted the name Española Glacier, on Dec. 16, 2003. This glacier was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Espenchied Nunatak *see* **Espenschied Nunatak**

Espenschied Nunatak. 73°35' S, 77°52' W. Rising to about 500 m S of Carroll Inlet, it is the most westerly of the Snow Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground during the Antarctic Peninsula

Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, as Espenchied Nunatak (sic) for Peter C. Espenschied, USARP aurora scientist at the Byrd Auroral Substation in 1960-61. It appears as such on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted that name on Dec. 20, 1974. In 1981, US-ACAN having realized their mistake, corrected the spelling, and UK-APC followed suit the following year.

Esperanto Island. 62°26' S, 60°10' W. The largest and most northwesterly of the Zed Islands, it measures 950 m by 900 m, and rises to a height of 290 m (although the Chileans hint that it might be as high as 320 m), lying 70 m to the NW of Phanagoria Island, and 2.7 km NW of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. On a 1962 Chilean map it appears as Isla Zeta, a name sometimes translated into English as Zed Island. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the international language.

The *Esperanza*. Whaling factory ship, formerly the *BAS II*, she was owned by the Mexico Company, hunting off the coast of Mexico, and in 1929-30 was in Antarctic waters.

Bahía Esperanza *see* **Hope Bay**

Base Esperanza *see* **Esperanza Station**

Fondeadero Esperanza *see* **Hope Bay**

Glaciar Esperanza *see* **Depot Glacier**

Isla Esperanza *see* **Hope Island**

Lago Esperanza *see* **Lake Hope**

Esperanza Bay *see* **Hope Bay**

Esperanza Station. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. Known officially as Base de Ejército Esperanza (Esperanza Army Base), but more commonly known as Base Esperanza. Argentine year-round scientific station, built on rock, 25 m above sea level, on Hope Bay (Esperanza is Spanish for "hope"), 30 m from the coast, on Trinity Peninsula, next to Britain's Base D, and 1.5 km from Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety (Uruguay's summer station). **Dec. 31, 1951**: Work began on building the station, at that time a Navy base known as Destacamento Naval Esperanza. **Jan. 14, 1952**: The station opened, with 6 huts for 25 persons. **Feb. 1952**: The fracas with the FIDS. **March 31, 1952**: The station was inaugurated, as Destacamento Naval Esperanza. **1952 winter**: Luis Manuel Casanova (leader). **Dec. 17, 1952**: It became an Army base. **1953 winter**: Juan Carlos Kelly (leader), Cavalry Captain Jorge Edgard Léal (deputy leader). **1953-54 summer**: A 2nd station was built here, and led by Infantry Lt. Col. Fortunato Castro. **1954 winter**: Ismael Rodrigo (leader of station #1) and Infantry Lt. Col. Fortunato Castro (leader of station #2). **1955 winter**: Humberto Valiani (leader of station #1) and Infantry Captain Jorge Rodolfo González Moreno (leader of station #2). **1956 winter**: Horacio F. Giorgi (leader of station #1) and Engineer Major Nicolás Jorge Méndez (leader of station #2). Station #2 was closed after that year. **1957 winter**: Nicolás Jorge Méndez (leader). One of the meteorological observers was Eduardo Ramón Leyton, who had twice wintered-over at Órcadas Station. **1958 winter**: Cavalry Major Alberto Pedro Giovannini (leader). **Oct. 15, 1958**: The station was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt. **1959 winter**: Engineer Captain Ignacio Carro (leader). **1960 winter**: Artillery Captain Edgardo Arturo Fehrmann (leader). **1961 winter**: Artillery 1st Lt. Raúl Alfredo Ahumada (leader). **1962 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper (leader). **1963 winter**: Engineer Captain Jorge Aníbal García (leader). **1964 winter**: Infantry Major Raúl Héctor Toledo (leader). **1965 winter**: Engineer Major Ernesto Juan Peyregne (leader). **1966 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Guillermo José Gómez (leader). **1967 winter**: Infantry Captain José Eduardo Antonio Valladares (leader). **1968 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Guillermo José Gómez (leader). **1969 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Julio César Veronelli (leader). **1970 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. José Bilbao Richter (leader). **1971 winter**: Engineer Lt. Carlos Felipe Lazarte (leader). **1972 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Adrián Patricio Nirich (leader). **1973 winter**: Infantry Lt. José María Roberto Eduardo de Feliú (leader). **1974 winter**: Engineer 1st Lt. Enrique Eduardo Rutsch (leader). **1975 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Edgardo Humberto Marpegán (leader). **1976 winter**: Cavalry Captain Julio César Veronelli (leader). **1977 winter**: Infantry Captain Carlos Alberto Fernández (leader). **Feb. 1978**: The first Antarctic wedding took place: Primer sargento Carlos Alberto Sugliano married Julia Beatriz Buonamio. An Argentine military chaplain performed the ceremony. **1978 winter**: Engineer Lt. Col. Ignacio Carro (leader). **1979 winter**: Communications Captain Juan Carlos Videla (leader). **1980 winter**: Infantry Major Marcos Alberto Calmón (leader). **1981 winter**: Cavalry Lt. Col. Héctor Fructuoso Funés (leader). **1982 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. José Bilbao Richter (leader). **1983 winter**: Communications Major Héctor Luis Repetto (leader). **1984 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Juan Carlos Orticelli (leader). **1985 winter**: Infantry Major Juan Norberto Rubio (leader). **1986 winter**: Infantry Captain Enrique Enéas Neirotti (leader). **1987 winter**: Engineer Captain José Antonio Murga (leader). **1988 winter**: Infantry Captain Jorge Ipólito Villamayor (leader). **1989 winter**: Infantry Major Néstor Omar Facio (leader). **1990 winter**: Infantry Major Hugo Carlos Casela (leader). **1991 winter**: Engineer Major Alberto Martínez (leader). **1992 winter**: Communications Major Juan Carlos Fernández (leader). **1993 winter**: Infantry Major Enrique Enéas Neirotti (leader). **1994 winter**: Infantry Major Víctor Alejandro Forster (leader). **1995 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Eduardo Ezequiel Alonso (leader). **1996 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Luis Alberto Dupuy (leader). **1997 winter**: Artillery Major Víctor Hugo Figueroa (leader). **1998 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Hugo Carlos Casela (leader). **1999 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Fernando R. García Pinasco (leader). **2000 winter**: Engineer Major Carlos Alberto Drews (leader). **2001 winter**: Artillery Lt. Col. Juan Carlos Pérez Arrieu (leader). **2002 winter**: Engineer Major Fernando José Isla (leader). **2003 winter**: Engineer Major Carlos Félix Flesia (leader). **2004 winter**: Infantry Major Néstor Adrián Argüello (leader). **2005 winter**: Engineer Lt. Col. Marcos Jorge Ramírez (leader). **2006 winter**: Artillery Major Alejandro Héctor Berto (leader). **2007 winter**: Engineer Major Sergio José Fabián Pietrafesa (leader). **2008 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Miguel Monteleone (leader). **2009 winter**: Cavalry Lt. Col. Gustavo María Gómez (leader). For decades now it has been an extensive military base, occupied (since the 1978 winter) by entire families. Nordenskjöld's hut is here (*see* **Historic sites**).

Islote Espina *see* **Spine Island**

Espíndola, Ignacio. Argentinian surveyor and naval lieutenant (teniente de navío), commander of the *Uruguay* from Dec. 30, 1914 to Nov. 24, 1915.

Arrecife Espinoza *see* **Armstrong Reef**

The *Espíritu Santo*. Name almost always seen erroneously as the *Espirito Santo*. A 650-ton Argentine sailing ship built in 1800, which normally plied between London, Lisbon, and Pernambuco. Owned by one Rodrigo, she was chartered, apparently, by Joseph Herring (former mate on the *Williams*), and went to the South Shetlands for the 1819-20 season, with Don Pedro Nelson as skipper and with an English crew. Capt. Sheffield of the *Hersilia* described her as "a black brig from Buenos Aires." On Dec. 25, 1819 she reached the South Shetlands, Herring raised the British flag, claimed the South Shetlands for George III, and spent 33 days looking for seal pelts. Herring wrote about this trip in the July 1820 edition of the *Imperial Magazine*.

Pasaje Espíritu Santo *see* **Loper Channel**

Esplin, David. b. 1830, Dundee, twin son of weaver Adam Esplin and his wife Betsy Souter. He became a seaman, trawling in the North Sea, and married Agnes Nicoll in Panbride, on Dec. 8, 1865. He was an able seaman on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Esplin Islands. 67°45' S, 69°00' W. A group of 2 small islands and off-lying rocks, rising to an elevation of 6 m above sea level, NE of Box Reef, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Sub Lt. (later Cdr.) Christopher John Esplin-Jones (b. 1940), RN, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this group in 1962-63, on the *John Biscoe*. He later fought in the Falkland Islands War. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964, and it appears on a British chart of 1964.

Estrecho Espora *see* **English Strait**

Caleta Esquitines *see* **Caleta Barros**

Bahía Esquivel *see* **Bahía Ricke**

Esquivel Refugio *see* **Teniente Esquivel Refugio**

Esser Bluff. 77°38' S, 166°54' E. A rock bluff rising to about 600 m, on the SE margin of

Turks Head Ridge, 1.6 km ENE of Grazyna Bluff, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle for Richard Esser, a member of the New Mexico Tech field parties on Mount Erebus, 1993-94 and 1994-95, and later a technician in the geochronology lab at NM Tech, where he has dated many Antarctic rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Esser Hill. 77°56' S, 164°05' E. A peak, rising to 1235 m, between the divergent flow of Priddy Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1.5 km SW of Chambers Hill, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Alan C. Esser, of Holmes & Narver, project manager of Antarctic Support Arctivities, 1976-80, and who was responsible for contractor operations at McMurdo, Pole Station, and Siple Station, as well as field activities in support of USAP.

The *Essex*. Stonington, Conn., sealing schooner, owned by W.W. Rodman, in the South Shetlands in 1820-21, and again in 1821-22, both seasons under the command of Capt. Chester, and in the latter season in company with the *Emeline* and the *Catharina*. In the second season she took 1000 seal skins and 1000 barrels of oil. Not to be confused with the (non-Antarctic) whaler *Essex* (Capt. Pollard), out of Nantucket that, in Nov. 1820, in 44°S, had been attacked and sunk by a whale.

Punta Essex *see* **Essex Point**

Essex Point. 62°35' S, 61°11' W. A point, 1.5 km NE of Start Point, at the end of Byers Peninsula, and thus forming the extreme NW end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Essex*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. On Chilean maps, it is sometimes confused with Start Point (q.v. for more detail), and erroneously called Punta Start. However, on correct Chilean maps it is called Punta Essex, which is what the Argentines call it. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Essinger. 77°52' S, 162°38' E. A peak rising to 1905 m, surmunting the most eastern massif of the Cathedral Rocks, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Lt. Cdr. Jesse W. Essinger, USN, chaplain who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1968.

Passage Est. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A channel between Buffon Island and Lamarck Island, E of Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Much used by ships coming in to relieve Dumont d'Urville Station. Named by the French in 1978 ("est" means "east").

Estación Aeronaval Petrel *see* **Petrel Station**

Estación Ellsworth *see* **Ellsworth Station**

Estación Científica Almirante Brown *see* **Almirante Brown Station**

Estación Científica Corbeta Uruguay *see* **Corbeta Uruguay Station**

Estación Científica Teniente Jubany *see* **Jubany Station**

Glaciar Estadio *see* **The Stadium**

Isla Estay *see* **Fitzroy Island**

Islote Estay *see* **Estay Rock**

Estay Rock. 63°19' S, 57°59' W. A rock in water, in Covadonga Harbor, 3 km WSW of Toro Point, it is the southwesternmost feature of the Duroch Islands, off Cape Legoupil, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Islote Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz, for Fidel Segundo Estay Cortés (sic; b. 1887), senator in the Chilean parliament. It appears as such on their chart of 1948. This name was too long, and even the Chileans knew it, so in 1951 it appears on charts variously as Islote F. Estay and Islote Fidel Estay. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1959 as Islote Estay, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Estay Rock on a U.S. chart of 1963, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1964. It appears as such in the UK gazetteer of 1986.

Cabo Este *see* **Cape East**

Glaciar Este *see* **Shoesmith Glacier**

Punta Este. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. Immediately SE of Punta Boreal (not to be confused with Boreal Point, which is on Joinville Island), on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1991-92, because it points toward the east (name means "east point"). The Argentines call it the same thing. However, the SCAR gazetteer says that the Argentines plot it in 62°28' S, 60°17' W, which is quite different from the Chilean plotting. Yet, it must be the same feature, because in the purported Argentine coordinates there is no feature that fits. If the Argentines do, indeed, list those coordinates, then they are wrong.

Mount Ester. 82°18' S, 155°04' E. Rising to over 2200 m, it surmounts the W part of McKay Cliffs, about 24 NW of Mount Macpherson, in the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald W. Ester, USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Estes. 78°16' S, 166°18' E. A flattish mountain, 4 km S of Mount Aurora, in the S part of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Rising to 600 m, it is similar to the flat Cape Beck massif that forms the S end of the island. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Steve A. Estes, of the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, who investigated the seismicity of nearby Mount Erebus in 1980-81 and 1981-82. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Bahía Esteverena. 63°54' S, 57°27' W. A bay, immediately NE of Comb Ridge, at the N end of The Naze, on James Ross Island. Named by the Argentines, for Capitán de corbeta Horacio Alberto Esteverena (b. Sept. 23, 1914, Buenos Aires), skipper of the *Granville* in 1947-48.

Punta Esteverena. 62°46' S, 61°32' W. A point, immediately SW of Byewater Point, on Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines for Don Horacio Esteverena (*see* **Bahía Esteverena**, above).

The *Esther*. Boston sealing ship owned by the same people who owned the *Emerald*. On May 14, 1820, she arrived in Boston from the China Seas, under Capt. Low. She was, with her tender (the *Hermaphrodite*), in the South Shetlands in the 1820-21 season, as part of the Boston Expedition. Low was still skipper. She took 7000 seal skins.

Puerto Esther *see* **Esther Harbor**

Esther Bay *see* **Venus Bay**

Esther Harbor. 61°56' S, 57°57' W. A small harbor at the W side of Venus Bay, immediately W of Pyrites Island, and S of Gam Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was the landing place of William Smith when he took formal possession of King George Island for King George III, on Oct. 16, 1819. Roughly charted by the early American sealers (who used it as an anchorage), and named by them for the *Esther*. In 1821, it was the site of the first wintering-over in Antarctica (*see* **The *Lord Melville***, and also **Wintering-over**). It appears as Esther Harbour on Sherratt's chart of 1821; as Esther's Harbour on Fildes' chart of 1821; as Ester's Harbour on Powell's chart published in 1822; as Esther Harbour on a British chart of 1839; as Havre Esther in Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1847; as Puerto Esther on a Spanish chart of 1861; as Bahía Esther on Irízar's Argentine chart of 1904 (this was translated as Esther Bay); on Charcot's map of 1912 as Havre Ester; as Esther Harbour on David Ferguson's chart of 1921; and on Wilkins' 1929 map as Ester Harbour. On Discovery Investigations charts of 1937 and 1938 it appears wrongly on the W side of Brimstone Peak. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart as Esther Harbor; on a 1946 Argentine chart as Puerto Ester; and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Bahía Ester. In 1948, FIDS incorrectly described it as lying SW of Ridley Island. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name Esther Harbour on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year (without the "u" in "harbor," of course). Today, both the Argentines and the Chileans call it Puerto Esther. This feature was originally plotted in 61°55' S, 57°59' W, but in late 2008 the UK re-plotted it.

Esther Islands *see* **Pyrites Island**

Esther Nunatak. 61°57' S, 57°47' W. A nunatak, rising to about 200 m, E of Venus Bay, and 3 km SW of Brimstone Peak, in the NE part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, and named by them in association with nearby Esther Harbor. It appears on a 1942 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-

ACAN followed suit that year. This nunatak was originally plotted in 61°57' S, 57°50' W, but, in late 2008, the UK re-plotted it.

The *Esther O'Cain* *see* **The *O'Cain***

Estivariz Refugio *see* **Capitán Estivariz Refugio**

Estonia. Probably the first Estonian to winter-over at the South Pole was Henry Oona, in 1964. His brother Hain followed him there, for the winter of 1968. In 2003, a team of Estonians went to Wood Bay, in Victoria Land, assisted by the New Zealanders and the Italians, to mark out a site for a summer station.

The *Estonia* *see* **The *Estoniya***

Podnjatie Éstonija. 69°00' S, 0°00'. An upland on the coast of Queen Maud Land, Named by the Russians for their ship, the *Estoniya*.

The *Estoniya*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1962-64 and SovAE 1963-65 (both times under the command of Capt. Adam Mikhaylovich Oganov; Charles Swithinbank traveled on the vessel in 1963-64), SovAE 1964-66 (Capt. Vladimir Yanovich Bether), SovAE 1976-78, 1977-79, and 1978-80 (all three times under Capt. Igor Iosifovich Kir'yanov), SovAE 1979-81 and SovAE 1980-82 (both times under Capt. Artur Aleksandrovich Markov), and SovAE 1981-83 (Capt. Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Ponomarev).

Nunatak Estrada. 66°00' S, 61°06' W. Immediately W of Standring Inlet, on the N coast of Jason Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Isla Estrecha *see* **Furse Peninsula**

Paso Estrecho. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A marine passage joining Punta Nacella (on the W coast of Cape Shirreff) to the S part of Half Moon Beach (on the E coast of Cape Shirreff), on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because it is descriptive of the narrow form of the channel, "estrecho" meaning "narrow." It is also a play on words, in a sense, as the words "paso" and "estrecho" both mean "channel" or "strait."

Islote Estrella del Norte *see* **Northstar Island**

Islotes Estrella del Norte. 68°11' S, 67°06' W. The Chilean name for Northstar Island and its offlying islets and rocks, about 1 km NW of the extreme W point of Neny Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. *See* **Northstar Island** for a history. The reason for the name Estrella del Norte is that it is the Spanish translation of *North Star*, the USAS ship that visited Marguerite Bay in 1940. The name Islote Estrella del Norte for the main island appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and the group name Islotes Estrella del Norte appears on a 1969 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Isla Eta *see* **Eta Island**

Eta Island. 64°19' S, 62°55' W. An island, 2.5 km long, with a regular relief and moderate height (100 m), immediately N of Omega Island, it is the largest feature in the NE part of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. The most conspicuous feature on its extreme NW point is a small skull-shaped hummock formed by a rock outcrop on the snow. During FrAE 1903-05, Charcot thought Eta Island and Omega Island were one large island, and named it Île Melchior. It was roughly surveyed and charted by the Discovery Investigations personnel in 1927. In 1941 USAS 1939-41 surveyed it more accurately, and named it North Star Island, after their ship. It was mapped in more detail by the Argentine Antarctic expeditions of 1942 and 1943. This island and Omega Island were thus determined to be two separate islands. The name Isla Eta first seems to appear on an Argentine chart of 1946, named for the Greek letter. It also appears on a 1947 chart as East Melchior Island, but that name went nowhere. The Argentines no longer call it Isla Eta, but the Chileans do (it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer). It appeared on a 1948 Argentine chart as Isla Piedrabuena, named for Luis Piedrabuena (*see* **Forrestal Range**), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Sept. 8, 1953, UK-APC accepted the translated name of Eta Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1960.

Etar Snowfield. 62°34' S, 60°46' W. Roughly crescent-shaped, extending 5 km inland and 15 km in a SSW-NNE direction, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, it flows from the W slopes of Oryahovo Heights and the N slopes of Rotch Dome, to enter Barclay Bay between Mercury Bluff and Rowe Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the settlement of Etar, in the central Balkans.

Mount Etchells. 80°17' S, 28°20' W. Rising to about 900 m, it is one of the La Grange Nunataks, to the W of Mount Beney, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for William Alan Etchells (known as Alan, or "Dad") (b. May 17, 1928), BAS general assistant, mechanic, and tractorman who wintered-over at Halley in 1963 and 1964, and again in 1967 and 1968. He was in the Shackleton Range in 1968-69. In 1970 he wintered-over as diesel electric mechanic on South Georgia. He worked for BAS until 1988, as projects officer (engineering). It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cadena Eternidad *see* **Eternity Range**

Cordillera Eternidad *see* **Eternity Range**

Cordón Eternidad *see* **Eternity Range**

Cadena Eternity *see* **Eternity Range**

[1]**Eternity Mountains** *see* **Welch Mountains**

[2]**Eternity Mountains** *see* **Eternity Range**

Eternity Range. 69°46' S, 64°34' W. A range of mountains, trending N-S for about 42 km, and rising to about 2860 m, it is in the middle of what used to be called Hearst Land, approximately in the middle of the Antarctic Peninsula, and bisects the Antarctic Peninsula into Graham Land and Palmer Land. The range is divided up into 3 main mountain blocks, which, running from N to S, are Mount Faith, Mount Hope, and Mount Charity. These 3 names, and the name Eternity Range, were given by Ellsworth as he photographed the land below during his flyovers of Nov. 21 and Nov. 23, 1935. As for the Eternity Range, he seems to have given this name to all the mountains lying between Mobiloil Inlet (on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula) and (to the W) the S part of Alexander Island. The rough chart made up from Ellsworth's photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936-37, and a 1948 British chart, seem to indicate this to be so. Ellsworth was, at that moment of his life, very impressed with the concept of eternity. The range (as we know it today) was surveyed and roughly mapped in Nov. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, or, at least, part of it, the N part, was, and it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. When Rymill returned to the UK, after the expedition, he wrote a lot of articles and gave many lectures. One series of lectures, turned into articles, appeared in the *Geological Journal* of Nov. 1937. In Vol. 91, No. 5, of that journal, appears the article titled "The British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37." This article includes several beautiful black and white photos, one of which shows a tent, a sledge, and an ice-covered mountain in the background. The caption reads "Camp in the Pass Mountains, December 1936." The name Pass Mountains seems to be referring to the Eternity Range, or, at least, a portion thereof. Rymill, who was working closely (in a cartographic sense) with Ellsworth and his cartographer Joerg, was very careful in these lectures not to tread on their toes. He was aware that Ellsworth had probably named this range, but Rymill did not yet have the official name. So he provisionally called it the Pass Mountains (this explains why he did not give a better name to such a magnificent range). Anyway, the name Pass Mountains was never seen or heard of again. Rymill did, however, name the central and highest mountain in the range, as Mount Wakefield (he did not know that Ellsworth had already named it Mount Hope). Incidentally, on Rymill's very detailed color maps of Graham Land, the range is not shown, by any name. It was the precise location (or, one should say, the extent) of Ellsworth's discovery, that hindered acceptance of the the name he gave it. This situation was complicated by the fact that USAS 1939-41, who partly photographed it from the air and partly surveyed it from the ground, wrongly applied the name Eternity Range, or Eternity Mountains, to the central plateau area E of the whole length of the George VI Sound, i.e., the present Welch Mountains, about 100 km to the S. It appears

as such on Bob English's 1941 map of that expedition. In 1945 Dick Black refers to (what is now accepted as the Eternity Range) as the Wakefield Mountains. On an Argentine chart of 1946 appears the feature Cordón Eternidad (meaning "eternity range"), and again, as such, on a 1950 Argentine map, with the coordinates between 71°S and 73°S. The range was photographed aerially again on Dec. 22-23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. The range appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cadena Eternidad (which means the same thing), and on a 1956 chart as Cordillera Eternidad (which also means the same thing), and the name Cadena Eternidad was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it that too. It appears in the U.S. gazetteer of 1956 as Eternity Mountains, and it appears as such on the 1957 *National Geographic* map. It appears on a USAF chart of 1961 as the Eternity Mountains, plotted in 71°00' S, 63°30' W, and on another of their charts, in 1962, plotted in 72°00' S, 65°00' W. However, after much studying and restudying of maps, air photos (notably Ellsworth's and those of RARE), ground surveys (notably those conducted of the N part of the range by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1960) and reports by all parties concerned, UK-APC accepted the name Eternity Range on Aug. 31, 1962, as applied to the area we know today (which, anyway, probably forms the backbone of the mountain system named by Ellsworth), and US-ACAN followed suit later in 1962. At those same naming sessions, Rymill's Mount Wakefield was officially renamed Mount Hope, which had been Ellsworth's original naming, and the name Wakefield was re-applied to Wakefield Highland.

Ethelbald Bluff. 70°50' S, 69°03' W. A west-facing bluff composed of igneous rock, which forms the W end of the complex ridges trending W from Belemnite Point, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on April 29, 1997, for Ethelbald (834-860), son of Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, and effectively king of all England from 858-860. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1997.

Ethelbert Ridge. 70°19' S, 68°55' W. A ridge composed of igneous rocks within the Fossil Bluff groups of sedimentary rocks located ESE of Mount Alfred, on Alexander Island. Originally, it was informally named Saddleback Ridge, by BAS geologist Alastair Linn (b. 1945; wintered-over at Base E in 1970), because of its pronounced saddleback when viewed from the south. UK-APC renamed it Ethelbert Ridge on April 29, 1997, for Ethelbert (836-866), son of Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, and effectively king of all England from 860 to 866. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1997.

Mount Ethelred. 70°07' S, 69°34' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2470 m (the British say 2250 m), 5 km SE of Mount Ethelwulf, and 13 km inland from George VI Sound, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Ellsworth, who aerially photographed the E side of the Douglas Range on Nov. 23, 1935. It was probably seen from the air on March 13, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and its E face was certainly roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct. and Nov., 1936, during the same expedition. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and named by them for Ethelred I, king of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, and effectively king of all England between 865 and 871. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1957. The W face of the mountain was mapped in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS, working from 1947 air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°04' S, 69°29' W, and it has since been re-plotted.

Mount Ethelwulf. 70°02' S, 69°34' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain rising to 2590 m, between Mount Egbert and Mount Ethelred, at the head of Tumble Glacier, in the Douglas Range, in the N part of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, as he photographed the E side of the Douglas Range from the air. It was probably seen again from the air on March 13, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and they certainly roughly surveyed its E side in October and November that year. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. FIDS surveyed it in more detail in 1948, and named it for Ethelwulf, king of the West Saxons and Kentishman, 839-858. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS mapped the W face from 1947 air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer as Mount Ethelwolf.

Etheridge, William Arthur "Bill." b. 1930, Falkland Islands. He joined FIDS in 1951, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1952. After his tour, the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and took him back to Southampton, where he arrived on June 11, 1953. He was due to winter-over at Lockroy again, in 1955; in fact, he came in on the *Norsel* in Feb.-March 1955, to do just that, as the senior ionospheric ist (the only one with real training and experience), but, after a few months there changed his mind and went back to the Falklands (basically he refused to work under a base leader as young as Alan Carroll). He was colonial postmaster in 1985, and died in Port Stanley.

Bahía Etienne *see* **Étienne Fjord**

Baie Étienne *see* **Étienne Fjord**

Fiordo Etienne *see* **Étienne Fjord**

Étienne Fjord. 65°09' S, 63°13' W. A bay, 8 km long, between Bolsón Cove and Thomson Cove, it forms the SW arm of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Étienne, for Eugène Étienne (1844-1921), vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, in France, 1902-04, minister of war, 1905-06, and a supporter of Charcot's expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Etienne Bay (sans accent). It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Etienne (encore sans accent; an accent here, in Spanish, would only confuse the pronunciation), and that was the name accepted by first the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and then the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed by Fids on the *Shackleton*. UK-APC accepted the name Étienne Fjord on Sept. 23, 1960, it appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. Interestingly, once the Chileans had accepted the name Bahía Etienne, the Argentines changed their name to Fiordo Etienne.

Islote Etna *see* **Etna Island**

Mount Etna *see* **Mount Melbourne**

Etna Island. 63°05' S, 55°09' W. An island, N of Fitzroy Point, 10 km N of the E end of Joinville Island, just N of Fliess Bay, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Ross on Dec. 28, 1842, and named by him as Aetna Island because its high summit (53 m above sea level) reminded him of the Sicilian volcano. It appears as such on his chart of 1847, and on a British chart of 1893. It appears as Etna Island on a British chart of 1921, but incorrectly shown E of Fitzroy Point, a mistake that had come from one of Nordenskjöld's maps of 1905. It appears as Aetna Island on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1930. US-ACAN accepted the name Etna Island in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Islote Etna, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Etropole Peak. 62°36' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 620 m in Melnik Ridge, 640 m E of Melnik Peak, 680 m W of Sliven Peak, and 1.8 km NW of Atansasoff Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Etropole, in central Bulgaria.

Mount Eubanks. 70°02' S, 67°15' W. An isolated mountain rising to about 600 m above the ice-surface (in this case, 1210 m above sea level), and providing a prominent landmark near the head of Riley Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. Paul D. Eubanks, USN, commander of LC-130 aircraft on long-range flights between McMurdo and the Lassiter Coast, during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). He also carried out open field and resupply missions to various stations and camps elsewhere in Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Eubanks Point. 73°27' S, 93°38' W. A point

with steep, ice-covered slopes marked by a rock exposure on the NE face, 3 km WSW of the summit of Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Staff Sgt. Leroy E. Eubanks, U.S. Marine navigator with VX-6 here in 1961-62, who participated in pioneering flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in Nov. 1961.

The *Eugenie Fautrel*. A 2306-ton, 79.54-meter, 3-masted French steel barque, built for Ehrenberg of Paris, and launched on Sept. 18, 1899, at Saint-Nazaire. On Sept. 14, 1902, apparently in 61°S, 68°W (i.e., in the Drake Passage), under the command of Capt. Eugène Allée (b. May 5, 1877, Saint-Briac), she spotted an iceberg 300 feet high and 7 miles long. During World War I, on a voyage from Melbourne to Bordeaux, she was shelled and sunk by a U-Boat about 300 km SW of Ushant.

Eugenie Spur. 64°10' S, 57°18' W. A prominent cliff-faced spur, about 600 m above sea level, and separating the upper reaches of Coley Glacier to the N from Coley South Glacier to the S, about 12 km W of Cape Gage, in the E part of Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006. The name Eugenie was originally applied locally by BAS personnel to a prominent tuff cone and crater visible toward the SW end of the spur.

Eureka Glacier. 69°43' S, 67°56' W. A broad, gently sloping glacier, about 28 km long, and about 27 km wide at its mouth, it flows westward from the W side of Palmer Land into George VI Sound, N of Niznik Island. It is bounded on the N by the nunataks S of Mount Edgell; on the S by the Traverse Mountains and Terminus Nunatak; and, at its head, Prospect Glacier provides a route to the Wordie Ice Shelf. A sledging party of BGLE 1934-37 found their way to George VI Sound via this glacier in 1936, and they roughly surveyed it, and named it appropriately. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. It was re-surveyed in its W part by Fids from Base E in 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In those days it was plotted in 69°44' S, 68°15' W (it appears that way, for example, in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The coordinates shown at the top of this entry are those given in the 1993 British gazetteer. The ones shown in the 1989 U.S. gazetteer are 69°44' S, 68°45' W.

Eureka Spurs. 72°42' S, 166°00' E. Several rock spurs exposed along the E side of the head of Mariner Glacier, 13 km SW of Mount McCarthy, in Victoria Land. So named by VUWAE 1971-72 during their trip to the Evans Névé, on the occasion of fossil discoveries made in the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Europa* *see* **The *Bark Europa***

Europa Cliffs. 70°52' S, 68°45' W. A group of interconnected hills and rock ridges, rising to about 1000 m on the W side of Jupiter Glacier, in the NE part of Alexander Island. RARE photographed the cliffs aerially in late 1947, FIDS surveyed them between 1948 and 1959, and FIDS cartographers mapped them from these efforts. BAS further surveyed them between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

EUROSHACK. European Expedition to the Shackleton Range, Dec. 1994 to Jan. 1995. A joint (Germany, Italy, Russia, UK) expedition to the Shackleton Range. Led by Franz Tessensohn and Mike Thomson.

Eurus Ridge. 77°26' S, 161°59' E. A ridge on the W side of Clio Glacier, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Eurus, the god of the East Wind in Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. It appears in the 2004 NZ gazetteer.

Cabo Eusebio *see* **Exotic Point**

Cabo Eusebione. 72°07' S, 60°39' W. A small cape, NE of Flagon Point, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cape Eustnes *see* **Cape Gotley**

The *Eva* *see* **Balloons**

Cabo Eva *see* **Cape Eva**

Cape Eva. 68°42' S, 90°37' W. Also called Evas Cape. Forms the NW extremity of Peter I Island. Rocks and low shoals extend out from this cape for about 700 m. Discovered and charted in 1927, by Eyvind Tofte in the *Odd I*, and named by him as Evaodden. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Eva in 1952. Evaodden Camp was here.

Eva, R. Seaman on the *City of New York* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Eva Perón Bay *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Isla Evandro. 65°24' S, 65°38' W. An island, about 0.9 km long, 5 km N of the extreme NW point of Pickwick Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Chileans for Group Captain Evandro Valenzuela Guevara, of the Chilean Air Force, leader of the wintering-over parties at Presidente Frei Station in 1971 and 1976.

Cape Evans. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. A rocky promontory, the termination of a comparatively low, rocky peninsula which projects about 2.5 km into McMurdo Sound, and which forms the N entrance to Erebus Bay, 10 km S of Cape Royds, on the W coast of Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as The Skuary. Coming back in 1911, during BAE 1910-13, Scott built his headquarters here, but, before doing so, he renamed it on Jan. 2 that year, for Teddy Evans. Shackleton's Ross Sea Party also wintered here during BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Ensenada Evans *see* [1]**Evans Glacier**

Estrecho Evans *see* [1]**Evans Glacier**

Mount Evans. 77°15' S, 162°29' E. A mountain with a double summit rising to 1420 m (the New Zealanders say "a mountain with twin summits, about 1188 and 1127 m high"), at the S side of Debenham Glacier, between that glacier and Wilson Piedmont Glacier, and about 10 km WSW of Lizards Foot, it dominates the central part of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Teddy Evans. Evans later took his title from this mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Seno Evans *see* [1]**Evans Glacier**

Evans, David Gilbert "Dave." b. March 9, 1935, Sheffield, son of Thomas G. Evans and his wife Iris Connelly. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base O in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he and Eddie Dagless hitched across South America. An inveterate traveler, he was in Czechoslovakia and met Nadezda "Nadia" Svobodova. She was smuggled out and they married in Sheffield in 1969, and raised a family in Bratton, near Trowbridge, Wilts. He died in Trowbridge, in March 2001. Vince O'Neil and Eddie Dagless were at his funeral.

Evans, Edgar "Taff." b. March 7, 1876, Middleton, Rhossilli, Wales, but raised in Pilton, another hamlet of Rhossili, then in Swansea, and then back to Pilton, son of sailor Charles Evans and his wife Sarah Beynon. He left school in 1913, joined the RN in 1891, and, while serving with Scott, as a petty officer on the *Majestic*, volunteered for BNAE 1901-04, during which he, Scott, and Lashly sledged 680 miles across Victoria Land. When he got home to Britain, he became a gunnery instructor, and then, utterly bored with life, volunteered again to go with Scott on the *Terra Nova*, for BAE 1910-13. In the early stages of the expedition, before they had left England, Evans was hitting the booze pretty hard, and Scott left him behind. But, Evans overcame it, and Scott decided to take him. Despite Evans having been with Scott on the earlier expedition, Scott's assessment of him (in Scott's diary of 1911) seems to indicate the leader had never even noticed the petty officer before, "Evans himself is a queer study — his boyish enthusiasm carries all along, till one sees clearly the childish limitations of its foundation, and appreciates that it is not a rock to be built upon — he is altogether a good fellow, and wholly well-meaning, but terrible slow to learn and hence fails altogether to grasp the value of any work but his own — very desirous to help everyone, he is mentally incapable of doing it." Then, with eerie prescience, Scott writes, "There are problems ahead here." Scott admits that the ship is Evans' natural milieu, "but on the land he seems incapable of expanding beyond the limits of an astonishingly narrow experience." He made it to the Pole with Scott on Jan. 17, 1912, but was the first to die on the way back, on Feb. 17, 1912, on the Beardmore Glacier. He was buried the following day, at the foot of the Beardmore. Scott called him "a giant worker with a truly remarkable head-piece." Mrs. Evans died in Swansea in 1952. There is a book

about him, *Edgar Evans of Gower*, written by Gary Gregor, and published in Swansea in 2008.

Evans, Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell "Teddy." b. Oct. 28, 1880, London, son of barrister Frank Evans and his wife Eliza Frances Garth. He was expelled from the famous Merchant Taylors School for truancy, and joined the RN in 1896, becoming an officer in 1902. In 1902-03 he was sub lieutenant on the *Morning*, which relieved BNAE 1901-04 and took Shackleton home. On April 13, 1904, in Christchurch, he married Hilda Russell. In 1910, by now a lieutenant, he went on the *Terra Nova* with BAE 1910-13, as navigator and 2nd-in-command of the expedition. In his diary, Scott described him as "shy and slow" and "very painstaking," and concluded that "he has not intelligence of a high order." Leader of the support party on the way to the Pole, he came down with scurvy on the way back, and barely made it back alive to Cape Evans (named for him). He was invalided home in 1912, but in Jan. 1913 returned on the *Terra Nova* to take charge of the rest of the expedition (Scott had died). His wife died, and the king of Norway introduced him to Elsa Andvord, and Evans married her on Jan. 22, 1916, in London. In 1917 he commanded the *Broke*. The *Broke* and the *Swift* took on, and beat, 6 German destroyers, and from that time on Evans was known as Evans of the *Broke*. He wrote several books, including *South with Scott* (1921). He commanded several ships, was involved in the usual (for him) heroics, and in Feb. 1928 was promoted to rear admiral. In 1929 he was placed in command of the Royal Australian Squadron. In Oct. 1932 he made vice admiral, and commander in chief of Africa Station. In 1934 he was at Bouvet island (which is not in Antarctica, but which is on the way south), in command of the *Milford*, but was unable to land. In 1936 he made full admiral. He was regional commissioner for civil defence in London during World War II, and in 1945 was created Lord Mountevans. He died on Aug. 20, 1957, in Norway.

Evans, Frederick Pryce "Fred." b. 1874, Newton, Montgomeryshire, Wales, as Frederic Pryce Evans (no "k"), son of flannel manufacturer Frederick Pryce Evans and his wife Susan Maria Baddeley. At 18, he went to sea as an apprentice on the *Penrhyn Castle*, moved to NZ, and by 1897 was 4th officer on the *Waikare*. He got his 2nd mate's certificate, joined the Union Steamship Company, of NZ, and and by 1902 was 2nd officer on the *Warrimoo*. He was skipper of the *Koonya*, 1907-08, and from 1908 to 1909 of the *Nimrod*, when he replaced Capt. England after the latter had had arguments with Shackleton. In 1910 he was skipper of the *Aorangi*, and by 1912, of the *Tahiti*, still working for the Company, making the Wellington to San Francisco run. He was called up for World War I, as a lieutenant RNR, but retained control of the *Tahiti*, which was used as a transport during the war. After 23 years with the Company, he moved to London, married Mary I. Thomson there in 1916, became a barrister in 1920, and returned to Australia to practice law. He retired at 76, and died on July 9, 1959, in Sydney. He wrote an autobiography.

Evans, Griffith Conrad, Jr. b. May 17, 1918, Lynn, Mass., but raised at the Rice Institute, near Houston, Tex., where his father was a professor. His mother was Isabel Mary John. In 1933, his father having accepted an offer at Berkeley, as head of the math department, the family moved to California. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a commander when, from Dec. 1959 to Dec. 14, 1960 he was captain of the *Burton Island*, and then became captain of the *Edisto*. On July 13, 1974, in San Francisco, he married Margaret E. Lind. He died on Sept. 8, 1978, in Seattle.

Evans, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Evans, Hugh Blackwall. b. Nov. 19, 1874, Aylburton, Glos., and raised partly in Gloucester, son of the Rev. Edward Evans. In 1891 he moved to Saskatchewan to study agriculture, returned to England in 1897, then went to Australia, that year joining a cousin on a sealing expedition to the Kerguélen Islands. On his return to England, he became assistant zoologist on BAE 1898-1900, and wintered-over with Borchgrevink. His plans to join BNAE 1901-04 were frustrated due to a confusion over timing, and likewise his attempt to join the relief expedition on the *Morning* was thwarted. He returned to Canada, to farming in the Vermilion River Valley, where he died on Feb. 8, 1975, aged 100.

Evans, Malcolm. Nicknamed "Splendid." After graduating from the University of London in 1953, he joined FIDS in 1955, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1956. He went to Australia.

Evans, Ronald "Ron." b. Sept. 5, 1921. RAF chief technician, based in Wiltshire, he was senior radio operator on the 2nd part (i.e., 1956-58) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957. After the expedition, he left Las Palmas on the *City of Port Elizabeth*, and arrived back in Plymouth on Feb. 20, 1958. He died in Jan. 1994, in Thanet, Kent.

Evans, Stanley "Stan." b. Nov. 11, 1929, Stockport. Radio astronomer from Joddrell Bank, he was physicist on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, returning to London on the *Magga Dan* on March 13, 1957. Beginning in 1961, he developed the apparatus and technique for radio echo-sounding of ice caps and glaciers from the air, and participated in 1969-70 radio echo-sounding flights from McMurdo, organized by SPRI, NSF, and TUD (Technical University of Denmark). In 1971-72 he led the 3rd part of the SPRI/NSF/BAS program started by Gordon Robin (q.v. for details).

Evans, Thomas *see* **The *Huron***

Evans Bay. 68°39' S, 71°37' E. A bay indenting the Amery Ice shelf. The SCAR gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, which is an odd name for the Russians to give.

Evans Butte. 85°55' S, 145°16' W. A prominent, snow-topped butte, rising to 2570 m at the head of Albanus Glacier, it marks the SE limit of the Tapley Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Eldon L. Evans, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer at Byrd Station in 1962.

Evans Cove. 74°53' S, 163°48' E. A cove, about 4 km wide, indenting the coast of Victoria Land at Terra Nova Bay, between the Northern Foothills and Inexpressible Island, being entered between that island and Cape Russell. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by them as Evans Coves, for Capt. Fred Evans. Campbell's Northern Party wintered-over here in 1911-13. The name was later singularized, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN abd NZ-APC.

Evans Coves *see* **Evans Cove**

[1]**Evans Glacier**. 65°05' S, 61°40' W. A gently sloping glacier, 24 km long and 6 km wide, flowing eastward from the plateau escarpment to join Hektoria Glacier between Shiver Point and Whiteside Hill, N of Foyn Point, at the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him as Evans Inlet, for Edward Steptoe Evans (1879-1945), a Detroit manufacturer, and manager of the 1925-26 Detroit Arctic Expedition. It appears as Evans Inlet on a British chart of 1940. Fids from Base D surveyed it in Nov. 1947, but did not redefine it, which indicates, surely, one of two things; either it was, indeed, an inlet at that point of time, which seems highly unlikely, or the thoroughness of the FIDS survey must be questioned. The name Evans Inlet was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it in Sept. 1955, and found that this low-lying area is not an inlet, but is formed by the lower reaches of Hektoria Glacier. It was re-named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Evans Glacier, and US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1960. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. It appears as Estrecho Evans on a 1947 Chilean chart, but as Ensenada Evans on a 1949 Argentine chart, and that last name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected the proposed Seno Evans). Note: The British give the longitudinal coordinates as 61°53' W.

[2]**Evans Glacier**. 83°47' S, 169°55' E. A small tributary glacier just S of the Owen Hills, flowing E from the Queen Alexandra Range into the lower part of the Beardmore Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Edgar Evans. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Evans Heights. 75°06' S, 161°33' E. Small rock heights on the W side of the mouth of Woodberry Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos

taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John P. Evans, field assistant at McMurdo, 1964-65.

Evans Ice Stream. 76°00' S, 78°00' W. A large ice stream flowing SE from Ellsworth Land, between Cape Zumberge (on the Orville Coast) and Fowler Ice Rise, into the W part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. It was recorded on U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 5, 1974, and was surveyed on radio echo-sounding flights by BAS from Siple Station between Jan. 21 and 23, 1975. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Stan Evans. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Evans Inlet *see* [1]**Evans Glacier**

Evans Island. 67°36' S, 62°48' E. The most southerly of the Flat Islands, in the E part of Holme Bay, about 4 km W of Mawson Station, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and by ANARE. Visited by various ANARE parties between 1954 and 1959. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Desmond John "Pancho" Evans (b. July 22, 1931), a corporal in the Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1958, and at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Evans Knoll. 74°51' S, 100°25' W. A mainly snow-covered knoll at the N side of the terminus of Pine Island Glacier, 14 km SW of Webber Nunatak, it marks the SW end of the Hudson Mountains, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald J. Evans, VLF scientist at Byrd Station in 1960-61.

Evans Névé. 72°45' S, 164°30' E. A large névé (the New Zealanders call it "a great snowfield"), occupying an area of about 3000 sq miles, which feeds Tucker Glacier, Mariner Glacier, Aviator Glacier, Rennick Glacier, and Lillie Glacier, in Oates Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Edgar Evans. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Originally plotted in 72°30' S, 164°45' E, it has since been replotted.

Evans Peak. 78°17' S, 85°58' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 3950 m, 5 km ENE of Mount Ostenso, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for John Evans, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Evans Peninsula. 72°01' S, 96°47' W. An ice-covered peninsula about 50 km long, projecting from the NE side of Thurston Island, between Koether Inlet and Cadwalader Inlet. Discovered on flights from the *Burton Island* and the *Glacier* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Griffith C. Evans, Jr. Originally plotted in 71°58' S, 96°42' W, it has since been replotted.

Evans Piedmont Glacier. 76°44' S, 162°40' E. A broad ice sheet occupying the low-lying coastal platform between Tripp Island and Cape Archer, between Oates Piedmont Glacier and Wilson Piedmont Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE when they circumnavigated it in Oct. 1957, for Edgar Evans. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Evans Point. 72°28' S, 99°23' W. An ice-covered point fronting on Peacock Sound, 24 km WNW of Von der Wall Point, at the S side of Thurston Island. First mapped from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 72°26' S, 99°39' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Richard Evans, oceanographer on the *Burton Island* here during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. It has since been replotted.

Evans Ridge. 72°07' S, 166°54' E. A broad ridge trending in a N-S direction for 20 km between Midway Glacier and McKellar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Arthur Evans, secretary of the NZ Antarctic Place Names Committee.

Evaodden *see* **Cape Eva**

[1]**Evaodden Camp**. 68°42' S, 90°37' W. On Cape Eva, Peter I Island. In 1986-87 Einar Enderud and Kåre Pedersen joined a team from the Norsk Polarinstitutt which was exploring Peter I Island. The two men operated out of this camp between Jan. 23 and Feb. 2, 1987.

[2]**Evaodden Camp**. 68°42' S, 90°37' W. The second camp of this name, at the same site as the first one. This second one was established by a team of Americans, Mexicans, Swiss, and Belgians, who used it between Feb. 1 and Feb. 16, 1994.

Evas Cape *see* **Cape Eva**

Eveno, Victor. b. June 21, 1811, Brest. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Cabo Evensen *see* **Cape Evensen**

Cap Evensen *see* **Cape Evensen**

[1]**Cape Evensen** *see* **Cape Vik**

[2]**Cape Evensen**. 66°09' S, 65°44' W. A cape forming the N entrance point of Auvert Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Cap Evensen, for Karl Julius Evensen (q.v.), who, as skipper of the *Hertha* in 1893-94, visited the area between the Graham Coast and the Biscoe Islands. It appears as such, and as Pointe Evensen, on Charcot's map of 1906, but in Bongrain's 1914 photograph description, it is shown incorrectly referring to the rock buttresses in Auvert Bay. It appears on a British chart of 1908 as Cape Evensen, but on some of the Discovery Investigations charts (the 1931, for example) as Cape Evansen (sic). It was remapped in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and incorrectly shown as Cape Waldeck Rousseau on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. It appears, misspelled as Cape Evenson, on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart of 1946 as Cabo Evensen, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Cabo Waldeck Rousseau, but it was the name Cabo Evensen that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected Cabo Ivensen, a spelling which had appeared on a Chilean chart). David James's 1949 chart shows it as Cape Evanson, but Cape Evensen was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1961 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Pointe Evensen *see* **Cape Evensen**

Evensen, Karl Julius. b. Dec. 3, 1851, Drøbak, Norway (as one steams down Oslofjord from Oslo, Dråbak is on the left), son of master mason Ole Evensen and his wife Lovise Olsdatter. He went to sea, and in 1878 married Severine Marie Jensen, and they moved to Østre Moland, where they raised a family. In 1886 they moved to Tjølling, in 1888 to Sandefjord, and in 1890 to Sandehered, reproducing busily as they went. Karl Julius rose through the ranks of the whaling industry, and was commander of the *Hertha*, in the South Shetlands in 1893-94, which was sailing in company with the *Castor*. He returned to Sandehered, and continued to breed. In 1899 he moved to Sandar, and that year was skipper of the *Stella Polaris* when the Duke of Abruzzi took her to the Arctic. He died in 1937. *See also* **The *Jason***.

[1]**Evensen, Kristian**. b. 1895, Tønsberg, Norway, son of Even Evensen and his wife Klara Jørgine. He went to sea as a whaler, married Konstance M. Kristiansen, and they lived at Lund Skallestad. He went down with the whale catcher *Graham* in 1924, in the South Shetlands (*see* **Whalers Bay Cemetery**).

[2]**Evensen, Kristian**. Skipper of the *Thorshammer*, in Antarctic waters in 1945-46.

Evensen Bay *see* **Auvert Bay**

Evensen Nunatak. 64°59' S, 60°22' W. Rising to about 160 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 2.5 km NW of Dallmann Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, off the Nordenskjöld coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and named by them for K.J. Evensen. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Everett, Tony. He wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1978, at Mawson Station in 1980, at Davis Station in 1983, at Mawson in 1985 and 1988, and at Macquarie Island in 1992.

Everett Nunatak. 85°28' S, 176°40' W. A massive rock nunatak just NE of the Roberts Massif, at the SW side of Zaneveld Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for James R. Everett, graduate student of that institution and a member of the expedition who first explored this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Everett Range. 71°20' S, 165°40' E. A rugged, mainly ice-covered range, nearly 100 km long, it forms the E side of Lillie Glacier, between Greenwell Glacier and Ebbe Glacier, in Oates Land, in the NW part of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Cdr. William H. Everett, USN, VX-6 commander in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Everett Spur. 71°05' S, 164°30' E. A prominent rock spur marking the NW end of the Everett Range, and the junction of Ebbe Glacier with Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Kaye Ronald Everett (b. Jan. 8, 1934, Corning, NY. d. Oct. 21, 1994, Newark, O.), geologist at McMurdo, 1967-68, and at Livingston Island, 1968-69. He was one of the founders of the Byrd Polar Research Center.

Everson, Inigo. b. Sept. 22, 1942, Surrey, son of Thomas H.C. Everson and his wife Ethel M. Crofts. BAS marine biologist and krill authority from 1964, who wintered-over on Signy Island in 1965 and 1966. In 1968, at Watford, he married Brenda Heasman, and they raised a family in Cambridge. He was back at Signy Island and at South Georgia, for the summer of 1973-74. He was in Antarctic waters aboard the *John Biscoe*, for the following tours: Jan.-April 1978; Dec. 1980-April 1981; Dec. 1982-April 1982; July 1983-Sept. 1983; Jan. 1985-March 1985; and Jan. 1986-March 1986. Although he did not go south with BAS again, he was involved with them for several more years, and was co-leader of the Polish-British Antarctic Expedition of 1988-89. His wife died in 1993, and in 1996, Dr. Everson, still in Cambridge, married Diana Spencer.

Everson Ridge. 60°43' S, 45°39' W. Rising to 195 m above sea level, and running W from Jebsen Point to Tioga Hill, on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did geological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Inigo Everson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Baie de l'Eveyne *see under* **D**

Cape Evgenov *see* **Cape Yevgenov**

Mys Evgenova *see* **Cape Yevgenov**

Evison Glacier. 71°41' S, 163°51' E. A small glacier flowing from the S end of the Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, for Frank Foster Evison (1922-2005), NZ's first professor of geophysics. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969. Originally plotted in 71°42' S, 164°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Evlogi Peak. 62°59' S, 62°33' W. Rising to 2090 m, 1 km NNE of the summit of Mount Foster, and 1.2 km SW of Antim Peak, with intervening saddles of elevation 1950 and 1800 m resp., overlooking Rupite Glacier to the SE. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for Evlogi Georgiev (1819-1897), industrialist and financier, a philanthropist whose endowment funded the construction of Sofia University's main building.

Gora Evstifeeva. 73°59' S, 66°45' W. A nunatak, NW of Lang Nunatak, inland from the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Russians.

Evteev Glacier. 78°57' S, 161°12' E. Flows from the SE slopes of the Worcester Range, to the Ross Ice Shelf, W of Cape Timberlake. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Sveneld A. "Sven" Evteev, glaciologist and USSR exchange scientist at McMurdo in 1960. He took part in Bert Crary's 8-man traverse from McMurdo to the Pole in 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Ewart. 78°08' S, 166°08' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 213 m at the NW side of Lake Cole, and 2.5 km W of Mount Melania, on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Anthony E. "Tony" Ewart, of NZGS, of Lower Hutt, NZ, who, with Jim Cole (*see* **Lake Cole**), investigated the geology of Brown Peninsula, Black Island, and Cape Bird, in 1964-65. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1999.

Islotes Ewens *see* **Emm Rock**

Roca Ewens *see* **Emm Rock**

Ewer, Jack Renew. His name was not John. b. Dec. 4, 1918, Oatlands Park, near Chertsey, Surrey, but grew up in Tywardreath, near Fowey, Cornwall, son of William Edward F. Ewer and his wife Maria Louisa Keightley. He had an older brother, Tom, who would become a famous international professor of animal husbandry and an OBE. Jack intended to become a lawyer, and won a scholarship to Oxford, but then World War II broke out. He fought in France, Africa and the Far East, and after the war, worked as a clerk at Australia House, in London, where he met Lilian Dorothy Lothian, an Australian librarian. Jack wanted to go to India, but history was against him. Instead, on the recommendation of Dick Butson, a climbing companion, he joined FIDS, and went to Antarctica as a meteorological observer. He spent Jan., Feb., and March of 1947 at Base C, arrived for a brief while at Port Lockroy on March 26, 1947, and spent the winter of 1947 and the summer of 1947-48 at Base B. In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Lafonia* back to London, where he arrived on April 21, 1948. He determined to move to Chile as soon as he could, he and Lilian married in Cuckfield, Sussex, in 1949, and in August of that year he left London for Buenos Aires, and then on to Chile. Lilian joined him 4 months later. They worked first, for 3 years, at Mackay School, in Viña del Mar, Jack as assistant headmaster and math teacher, and Lilian as English teacher and librarian. Then they moved to Santiago, where he taught part-time at the University of Chile and part-time at the Catholic University, finally, in 1958, becoming a full time professor at the latter. He was also a well-known mountain climber, and in the late 1950s and 1960s accompanied Eric Shipton on various Patagonian expeditions. He became interested in English for Special Purposes (ESP), for which he became quite famous, and then was fired from the university in 1981, after 23 years, due to the unusual political climate of the time. In early 1982, he set out to climb the volcano Osorno, and was never seen again.

Ewer Pass. 60°43' S, 44°32' W. About 200 m above sea level, trending NNW-SSE, between Browns Bay and Aitken Cove, on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Jack Ewer (q.v.), a member of the FIDS party who crossed Laurie Island via this pass. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ewin, William. Bosun of the *Resolution* during Cook's voyage of 1772-75.

Isla Ewing *see* **Ewing Island**

Ewing Island. 69°52' S, 61°12' W. An ice-covered, dome-shaped island (really an ice rise), 13 km across, at an elevation of about 300 m, 24 km NE of Cape Collier, and (according to the Chilean gazetteer) 30 km SE of the extreme S end of Hearst Island, at the Larsen Ice Front, off the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. There is reason to believe it was first seen from the ground in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, because an irregular-shaped island is shown on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart in 70°10' S, 61°55' W, and the USHO chart of that year (as with that of 1943) relied heavily on information that had come in from USAS. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 7, 1947, by RARE, and named by Ronne for Dr. Maurice Ewing (*see* **The *Vema***, for details of Doc Ewing), of Columbia University, who helped plan the RARE seismological program. RARE personnel, with Fids from Base E, also surveyed it from the ground during a joint sledging trip. It appears on Ronne's 1949 map, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Isla Ewing, and that is what the Argentines call it today. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Bahía Exasperación *see* **Exasperation Inlet**

Ensenada Exasperación *see* **Exasperation Inlet**

Seno Exasperación *see* **Exasperation Inlet**

Exasperation Inlet. 65°22' S, 61°53' W. A large, ice-filled inlet, 26 km wide at its entrance, indenting the Oscar II Coast for 28 km in an E-W direction, between Foyn Point and Cape Disappointment, on the E coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, but it looks as if Nordenskjöld did not name this feature in any way. It appears on Bjarne Aagaard's 1930 map as Sandefiordsbukten (i.e., "Sandefjord bay"), and is shown as the E entrance to Wilkins' supposed Crane Channel (q.v.). Charted by Fids from Base D in 1947 and again in 1949, and, in association with names such as Hope and Disap-

pointment, renamed by them for the exasperation experienced here by sledging parties due to the disturbed nature of the ice. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1952 British chart, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Ensenada Desesperación (i.e., "desperation inlet"), on one of their 1954 charts as Bahía Exasperación, and on one from 1957 as Ensenada Exasperación, which was the name accepted by not only the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejecting the proposed Seno Exasperación). It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961.

The *Excess*. A yacht in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1998-99, under the command of Capt. Terry Travers.

Exchange scientists. This means scientists working at stations belonging to distinctly foreign powers, and does not apply to, say, Poles or East Germans working at, say, Russian stations. **1957 winter**: Gordon Cartwright at Mirnyy. **1958 winter**: Mort Rubin at Mirnyy. **1960 winter**: Gilbert Dewart at Mirnyy; Sveneld "Sven" Evteev at McMurdo. **1961 winter**: Stewart Gillmore at Mirnyy. **1962 winter**: Madison Pryor at Mirnyy. **1965-66 summer**: Victor Hessler at Vostok. **1966-67 summer**: Victor Hessler at Vostok. **1967 winter**: Pyotr Astakhov at Pole Station; Wakefield Dort at Showa. **1969-70 summer**: Herman Friis at Showa. **1970 winter**: John Croom at Bellingshausen. **1972 winter**: Y.N. Kamenev, Soviet scientist, wintered-over at McMurdo (*see* **Kamenev Nunatak**). **1973-74 summer**: Patricia Nicely and Lt. Ann Coyer at Vostok (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). **1974 winter**: Rob Flint at Vostok. By this time exchange scientists were so frequent, it is pointless to list them any further.

Executive Committee Range. 76°50' S, 126°00' W. Also called the Committee Range. A range trending N-S for about 80 km along the 126th meridian, in Marie Byrd Land. It has 5 major extinct volcanoes: Mount Sidley, Mount Waesche, Mount Hampton, Mount Cumming, and Whitney Peak. Byrd discovered Mount Sidley in 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35, as an individual mountain, but the range itself was discovered aerially on Dec. 15, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and named for the executive committee of the expedition. Excepting Mount Sidley, the peaks in this range are named for individual members of that committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The entire range was mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960.

Executive Committee Range Traverse. Feb. and March 1959. This was the first USARP expedition after IGY. Jock Pirrit (leader; q.v.), Bill Chapman (*see* **Mount Chapman**), George Doumani (q.v.), and Gerard Bennett (*see* **Bennett Saddle**).

Montaña Exequiel *see* **Mount Brading**

Exhibition Buttress. 67°34' S, 68°08' W. A rock buttress at the SE end of Reptile Ridge, and overloooking Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 4, 2004.

Exile Nunatak. 70°33' S, 70°52' W. An isolated nunatak (hence the name) rising to 350 m, in the NW part of Handel Ice Piedmont, in the west-central part of Alexander Island. From a distance, ChilAE 1946-47 saw a feature in this general area that they named Cabo 12 de Febrero (i.e., "Feb. 12 cape"). It appears as such on their 1947 chart. As this cape has never since been identified, the nunatak may well have been what they saw. Mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, working from 1947 air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°19' S, 71°16' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1979 corrected the coordinates, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Exiles Nunataks. 69°57' S, 158°03' E. A cluster of small nunataks, 13 km SSW of DeRemer Nunataks, near the head of Matusevich Glacier, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for the isolated position of these nunataks. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did ANCA, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Caleta Exley *see* **Gaul Cove**

Mount Exley. 81°10' S, 156°14' E. Rising to about 1900 m, in the Wallabies Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Robert Ross Exley, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1962, as a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Exley, James Arthur "Jim." b. Aug. 31, 1932, Dewsbury, Yorks, son of Arthur Exley and his wife Agnes Wilson. After the University of Nottingham he joined FIDS in 1954, as a geologist, and wintered-over at Base Y from its opening, and through the winters of 1955 and 1956. He was with Frank Ryan when Ryan fell down the slope and broke his leg. He arrived back in England on the *John Biscoe* on June 4, 1957. He lives in Cambridgeshire.

Cabo Éxodo. 66°42' S, 67°37' W. A point somewhere in the area of the NW part of Adelaide Island, either on the island itself, or (given the coordinates, which, may, of course, be wrong) a part of Koechlin Island, in the entrance to Buchanan Passage. The British and American gazetteers say it is the Argentine name for Landauer Point (or, at least, that there is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as such), but two things militate against this being true. One is that the coordinates for Cabo Éxodo (as given in the SCAR gazetteer) are so very different from those for Landauer Point, and the other is that the Argentines already have a name for Landauer Point — and that is Punta Landauer. The name Cabo Éxodo means "Cape Exodus."

Exodus Glacier. 79°50' S, 156°22' E. A steep, smooth glacier, 1.5 km NE of Mount Ellis, it flows northward from the N edge of the Midnight Plateau to the SW corner of Island Arena, in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them in association with nearby Exodus Valley. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN and ANCA followed suit.

Exodus Valley. 79°50' S, 156°18' E. A steep, moraine-filled valley dropping northward from the edge of the Midnight Plateau (near Mount Ellis), between Colosseum Ridge and Exodus Glacier, to Island Arena, in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and so named by them because it provides virtually the only easy descent route from the Midnight Plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN and ANCA followed suit.

Exotic Point. 62°13' S, 59°02' W. A point on the SW side of Fildes Peninsula, it forms the S entrance point to Geographers Cove, as well as the extreme SW point of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Russian geologists at Bellingshausen Station worked here in 1968, and named it Mys Ekzoticheskiy, which means Exotic Point, and so named presumably because the rocks here differ from those adjoining the point. This name was seen translated as Cape Ekzoticheskiy. This name was too exotic for UK-APC, who accepted the name Exotic Point on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted that name. It also appears as such on a Chinese map of 1990. The Argentines call it Cabo Sarratea, after Col. Manuel de Sarratea (1774-1849), Argentine soldier, governor of Buenos Aires in 1820. The Chileans call it Cabo Eusebio, for Eusebio Flores Silva (b. Nov. 30, 1920. d. 1992), professor of geography at the University of Chile, who collected geological samples during ChilAE 1946-47. He founded the chair of geology at the university. This feature was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Rocas Expedición *see* **Expedition Rock**

Expedition Ice Bound. **Jan. 11, 2001**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Hobart, bound for Antarctica. Chris Roberts was skipper. Other crew included: John Scully, Trevor White, Robert Tulk, Peter Lynch, Dick Meisenhelter, Leigh Pfitzner (q.v.), Bill Reynolds, and Colin Loughead. **Jan. 22, 2001**: The *Spirit of Sydney* crossed into Antarctic waters, and at the end of the day was in 61°24' S, 144°47' E. **Jan. 23, 2001**: In 63°34' S, 143°43' E. **Jan. 24, 2001**: In 65°35' S, 141°34' E. **Jan. 25, 2001**: In 65°37' S, 140°51' E. **Jan. 26, 2001**: In 65°36' S, 139°14' E. **Jan. 27, 2001**: In 66°06' S, 139°15' E. **Jan. 28, 2001**: In 66°43' S, 142°20' E. **Jan. 29, 2001**: In 66°05' S, 140°14' E. The *Spirit of Sydney* became trapped in the pack-ice, 50 miles from Dumont d'Urville Station. In addition, she became disabled from steering and engine problems. **Jan. 30, 2001**: In 65°53' S, 138°49' E. **Jan. 31, 2001**: In 65°18' S, 138°57' E. Cruising at 2.5 knots. **Feb. 1, 2001**: In 64°04' S, 139°15' E. Cruising at 5 knots. **Feb. 2, 2001**: In 62°12' S,

140°14' E. Cruising at 2 knots. **Feb. 3, 2001**: In 61°45' S, 139°40' E. **Feb. 4, 2001**: In 61°13' S, 140°04' E. Cruising at 0.5 knots. **Feb. 5, 2001**: They crossed out of Antarctic waters, heading north at 5 knots. **Feb. 8-11, 2001**: The *Spirit of Sydney* ran into a major storm as she headed as fast as she could toward Hobart. **Feb. 19, 2001**: The *Spirit of Sydney* arrived back in Hobart.

Expedition Rock. 60°42' S, 44°44' W. Also seen as Expedition Rocks. A submerged rock in water, 2.5 km ENE of Cape Robertson, in the entrance to Jessie Bay, on the N side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Petter Sørlle, who conducted a running survey of these waters between 1912 and 1915, named this rock as "Aagot Gr.," which is short for Aagot Grunning (which means "Agatha Shoal"). It appears as such on his 1930 chart. It was re-surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and renamed by them as Expedition Rock. It appears as such on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Rocas Expedición, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Expedition Rocks *see* **Expedition Rock**

Expeditions. The first expeditions to Antarctica were confined to ships, i.e., no one got out and walked around, until 1820, when the seal rush started in the South Shetlands. It was not until the 1890s that men walked regularly on the continent itself (i.e., as opposed to the islands, or the occasional iceberg). The 19th century also saw the beginning of government sponsorship of Antarctic expeditions, a necessity and an inevitability, really, as complex and costly as expeditions are and were. Since World War II most expeditions have been governmental, although the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition, for example, was privately sponsored in 1985, and there have been many like that in recent years. The last private expedition of major dimensions was RARE, led by Finn Ronne in 1947-48. *See also* **Tourism**. Below is a list of expeditions to Antarctica, i.e., those south of 60°S. The list is not complete, by any means, but it is fairly comprehensive, especially as regards the major expeditions. **650 A.D.**: The *Te-Ivi-O-Atea*. **1502**: Vespucci. **1599**: Dirck Gerritsz. **Unknown years**: Cowley; Sharpe; Edward Davis. **1603**: The *Blyde Bootschap*. **1687-88**: Lionel Wafer. **1712**: Frazier. **1719-20**: Shelvocke. **1772-75**: Cook in the *Resolution* and *Adventure*. **1818-19**: The *Williams*. **1819**: The *Williams;* the *San Telmo* and the *Primeroso-Mariana*. **1819-20**: The *Espíritu Santo;* the *Hersilia;* the *San Juan Nepomuceno;* unknown vessel in the South Shetlands, owned by Stephen White of Salem, Mass.; von Bellingshausen's expedition; the *Williams*. **1819-21**: Weddell's 1st voyage. **1820-21**: Liverpool sealing expeditions: The *Caraquette*; the *Cora*; the *George*; the *Hannah*; the *Indian*; the *King George*; the *Lady Troubridge*; the *Salisbury*. London sealing expeditions: The *Anne;* the *Dove*; the *Henry Wellesley*; the *Hercules*; the *Hetty*; the *Horatio;* the *John*; the *George IV*; the *Lady Francis;* the *Livonia*; the *Lord Melville*; the *Mercury;* the *Minerva;* the *Minstrel;* the *Nelson; the Pomona; the Sprightly; the Swan; the Woodburn*. Newcastle sealing expedition: The *Williams*. Plymouth sealing expedition: The *Queen Charlotte*. Calcutta sealing expedition: The *Frances Charlotte*. Boston sealing expeditions: The *Esther* and the *Emerald*; the *O'Cain* and the *Stranger*. Nantucket sealing expeditions: The *Diana*; the *Harmony* and the *William and Nancy*; the *Samuel*. New Bedford sealing expedition: The *Gleaner*; the *Ospray*. New Haven sealing expedition: The *Huron* and the *Huntress*. New York sealing expeditions: The *Jane Maria*, the *Aurora*, the *Henry*, and the *Sarah*; the *Charity* and the *Wasp*; the *Venus*. Salem sealing expedition: The *Nancy*, the *Governor Brooks*, and the *General Knox*. Stonington sealing expeditions: The *Catharina*, the *Clothier*, and the *Emeline*; the *Essex*; the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition (the *Frederick*, the *Hersilia*, the *Free Gift*, the *Hero*, and the *Express*). Valparaíso sealing expedition: The *Dragon*. Sydney sealing expedition: The *Lynx*. **1821-22**: Leith exploring expedition: The *Jane* and the *Beaufoy of London* (Weddell's 2nd voyage). Liverpool sealing expedition: The *Ann*; the *Indian*; the *King George*; the *Robert*. London sealing expeditions: The *Brussa*; the *Caraquette*; the *Dart*; the *Dove* and the *Eliza*; the *George IV*; the *Hetty* and the *Sprightly*; the *John*; the *Livonia*; the *Nelson* and the *Pomona*; the *Romeo*; the *Tartar*. Newcastle sealing expedition: The *Liberty* and the *Mellona*. Plymouth sealing expedition: The *Enchantress*, the *Grace*, and the *Martha*; the *Henry*. Boston sealing expedition: The *O'Cain*. Nantucket sealing expedition: The *George Porter* and the *Harmony*. New Bedford sealing expedition: The *Cornelia*. New Haven sealing expedition: The *Huron*. New York sealing expedition: The *Charity*; the *Jane Maria* and the *Wasp*. Sag Harbor sealing expedition: The *General Scott*. Salem sealing expedition: The *Nancy* and the *Governor Brooks*. Stonington sealing expedition: The Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition (the *Frederick*, the *Alabama Packet*, the *Essex*, the *Express*, the *Free Gift*, the *Hero*, and the *James Monroe*). Sydney sealing expedition: The *Lynx*. Hobart sealing expedition: The *Caroline*. Calcutta sealing expedition: The *Princess Charlotte*. **1822-23**: The *Adeona*; the *Cicero*; the *Dart;* the *Dove*; the *Henry;* the *Jane* and the *Beaufoy of London* (Weddell's third voyage); the *Jenny;* the *George IV*; the *Martha*; the *Nereiad*; the *Pomona*; the *Prince of Denmark*; the *Wasp*. **1823-24**: The *Adeona*; the *Alliance*; the *Maro*; the *Susanna Ann*. **1824-25**: The *Beaufoy of London*; the *Sprightly*; the *Susanna Ann*. **1820s**: James Johnson. **1826-27**: The *Prince of Saxe-Coburg*; the *Susanna Ann*. **1828-31**: The *Chanticleer*. **1829-31**: The *Pacific;* the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition (the *Seraph*, the *Annawan*, and the *Penguin*). **1830-32**: Biscoe's expedition. **1831**: The *Venus*. **1831-32**: The *Exquisite*. **1831-33**: The *Charles Adams* and the *Courier*; the *Talma*. **1833-34**: The *Hopefull* and the *Rose*; the *Magnet*. **1834-35**: The *Sailor's Return*; the *Talma* and the *Pacific*; the *William Baker*. **1836-37**: The *Athenian*; the *Sailor's Return* and the *Geneva*. **1837-40**: Dumont d'Urville's French Antarctic Expedition. **1838-39**: Balleny's expedition. **1838-42**: Wilkes's United States Exploring Expedition. **1839-40**: The *Benjamin de Wolf*. **1839-43**: The Ross Antarctic Expedition. **1841**: The *James Stewart*. **1841-42**: The *Ohio*. **1843-44**: The *Herald* and the *Richard Henry*. **1844-45**: The *Herald*. **1845**: The *Pagoda*. **1859**: The *Fleetwood*. **1845-46**: The *Catherine* and the *America*. **1848-49**: The *Junior*. **1849**: The *Brisk*. **1851-52**: The *Sarah E. Spear*. **1852-53**: The *Sarah E. Spear;* the *Silas Richards*; the *Fanny*; the *Congress*. **1852-53**: The *Aeronaut* and the *Lion*; the *Levant*; the *Sarah E. Spear*; the *United States*. **1853-54**: The *Aeronaut*, the *Lion*, and the *Wilmington;* the *Flying Cloud;* the *Parana*; the *Sarah E. Spear;* the *United States*. **1854-55**: The *Tekoa,* the *Parana*. **1855-56**: The *Tekoa*. **1856-57**: The *Susan*. **1856-60**: The *Tenedos*. **1859-60**: The *Louise*. **1871-72**: The *Flying Fish*; the *Francis Allyn*; the *Franklin*; the *Golden West*; the *Peru*; the *Nile*; the *Thomas Hunt*; **1872-73**: The *Flying Fish*; the *Lizzie P. Simmons*; 6 unnamed U.S. sealers in the South Shetlands. **1872-76**: The *Challenger*. **1873-74**: The *Flying Fish;* the *Francis Allyn;* the *Franklin;* the *Golden West;* the *Lizzie P. Simmons*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1873-75**: Dallmann's expedition. **1874-75**: The *Charles Shearer;* the *Francis Allyn;* the *Franklin*; the *Golden West;* the *Lizzie P. Simmons*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1875-76**: The *Francis Allyn*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1876-77**: The *Florence*; the *Mary Chilton*. **1877-78**: The *Charles Colgate*; the *Charles Shearer;* the *Francis Allyn*. **1878-79**: The *Francis Allyn*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1879-80**: The *Express*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1880-81**: The *Adelia Chase*; the *Wanderer*. **1881-82**: The *Adelia Chase*. **1882-83**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*; the *Thomas Hunt*. **1883-84**: The *Thomas Hunt*. **1887-88**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*. **1888-89**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*. **1889-90**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*. **1890-91**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*. **1891-92**: The *Sarah W. Hunt*. **1892-93**: Dundee Whaling Expedition; the *Jason*. **1893-94**: The *Antarctic* (Bull); the *Jason*, *Castor*, and *Hertha*. **1897-99**: de Gerlache's Belgian Antarctic Expedition. **1898-99**: German Deep Sea Expedition (the *Valdivia*). **1898-1900**: Borchgrevink's British Antarctic Expedition. **1901-02**: The *Beatrice L. Corkum*. **1901-03**: von Drygalski's German Antarctic Expedition. **1901-04**: Nordenskjöld's Swedish Antarctic Expedition; Scott's British National Antarctic Expedition. **1902**: The *Eugenie Fautrel*; the *Archie*, the *Pichincha*, and the *Rippling Wave*. **1902-03**: The *Uruguay*. **1902-03**: The *Morning*. **1902-04**: Bruce's Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. **1903-04**: The *Frithiof*; the *Morning* and *Terra Nova*. **1903-05**: Charcot's French Antarctic Expedition. **1904-05**: The *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1905-06**: The *Admiralen*; the *Austral*;

the *Baden Powell*; the *Edith R. Balcom*. **1906-07**: The *Admiralen*; the *Baden Powell*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Nor*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1907-08**: The *Admiralen*; the *Beatrice L. Corkum*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Margaret*; the *Nor*; the *Sobraon*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1907-09**: Shackleton's British Antarctic Expedition. **1908-09**: The *Admiralen*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Nor*; the *Ørn*; the *Sobraon*; the *Telefon*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1908-10**: Charcot's French Antarctic Expedition. **1909-10**: The *Bombay*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Nor*; the *Ørn*; the *Sobraon*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1910-11**: The *Bombay*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Hvalen*; the *Ørn*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Sobraon*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1910-12**: Amundsen's Norwegian Antarctic Expedition; Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition. **1910-13**: Scott's British Antarctic Expedition. **1911-12**: The *Bombay*; the *Falkland*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Hvalen*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn*; the *Powell*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Sobraon*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Thulla*; the *Tioga*; the *Undine* (relief of Órcadas Station); Filchner's German Antarctic Expedition. **1911-14**: Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition. **1912-13**: The *Bombay*; the *Deutschland* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Falkland*; the *Hanka*; the *Hektoria*; the *Hvalen*; the *Neko*; the *Normanna;* the *Ørn*; the *Paal*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Pisagua*; the *Ronald*; the *Sobraon*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Thule*; the *Tioga*. **1913-14**: The *Bombay*; the *Gobernador Bories*; the *Guvernøren*; the *Hektoria*; the *Horatio*; the *Hvalen*; the *Neko*; the *Normanna*; the *Ørn II*; the *Polynesia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thule*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1914-15**: The *Benguela*; the *Bombay*; the *Falkland*; the *Guvernøren*; the *Hektoria*; the *Horatio*; the *Hvalen*; the *Neko*; the *Normanna*; the *Ørn II*; the *Polynesia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1914-17**: Shackleton's British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition. **1915-16**: The *Benguela*; the *Bombay*; the *Carnegie*; the *Hektoria*; the *Horatio*; the *Hvalen*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1916**: The *Southern Sky*; the *Instituto de Pesca I*; the *Emma*; the *Yelcho* (all attempts to rescue Shackleton's men from Elephant Island). **1916-17**: The *Bombay*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Undine* (relief of Órcadas Station); J. Innes Wilson's geological expeditions. **1917-18**: The *Bombay*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1918-19**: The *Bombay*; the *Neko*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Ørn II*; the *Thor I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1919-20**: The *Bombay*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1920-21**: The *Bombay*; the *Guvernøren*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Ronald*; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Teie*; the *Thor I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1920-22**: British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. **1921-22**: The *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Pythia*; the *Ronald*; Shackleton's *Quest* expedition; the *Solstreif*; the *Svend Foyn I;* the *Thor I*; the *Uruguay* (relief of Órcadas Station). **1922-23**: The *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Maudie*; the *Neko*; the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Rosita* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Sevilla*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Svend Foyn I*. **1923-24**: The *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Maudie*; the *Neko;* the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Rosita* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Southern Queen*. **1924-25**: The *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Karl* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Maudie*; the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Svend Foyn I*. **1925-26**: The *Discovery*; the *Don Ernesto* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Lancing;* the *Maudie*; the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Svend Foyn I*. **1926-27**: The *Discovery*; the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Lancing*; the *Maudie*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; the *William Scoresby.* **1927-28**: The *Anglo-Norse*; the *Antarctic*; the *C.A. Larsen*; the *Ernesto Tornquist*; the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Lancing*; the *Maudie*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Norvegia;* the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pythia*; the *Ronald*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Queen*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; Holtedahl and Olstad in various vessels. **1927-30**: The *William Scoresby.* **1928-29**: The *Anglo-Norse*; the *Antarctic*; the *C.A. Larsen*; the *Ernesto Tornquist*; the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Frango*; the *Hektoria*; the *Lancing*; the *Maudie*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Norvegia*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Ørn II*; the *Orwell*; the *Pelagos*; the *Primero de Mayo* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pythia*; the *Radioléine*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solstreif*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Strombus*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Torodd*. **1928-30**: Byrd Antarctic Expedition; Wilkins-Hearst Expedition. **1929-30**: The *Antarctic*; the *C.A. Larsen*; the *Ernesto Tornquist*; the *Esperanza*; the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Frango*; the *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos;* the *Lancing*; the *Maudie*; the *Melville*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Norvegia*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Orwell*; the *Pelagos*; the *Polar Chief*; the *Pontos*; the *Primero de Mayo* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Radioléine*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Salvestria*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Solstreif*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Strombus*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Thor I*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Torodd*; the *Vikingen*. **1929-31**: BANZARE; the *Discovery II*. **1930-31**: The *Antarctic*; the *C.A. Larsen*; the *Ernesto Tornquist*; the *Falk*; the *Falkland*; the *Fleurus*; the *Frango*; the *Fraternitas*; the *Hektoria*; the *Hilda Knudsen*; the *Kosmos*; the *Lancing*; the *Maudie*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Norvegia*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Orwell*; the *Pelagos*; the *Pontos*; the *Polar Chief*; the *Primero de Mayo* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Ready*; the *Roald Amundsen*; the *Ronald*; the *Salvestria*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sevilla*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Solstreif*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Strombus*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn I*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Thor I*; the *Thorgaut*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavn*; the *Torodd*; the *Vikingen*. **1930-32**: The *William Scoresby*. **1931-32**: the *Dias* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Hektoria*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Salvestria*; the *Saragossa*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Thorshavn*. **1931-33**: The *Discovery II*. **1932-33**: The *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavn*; the *Vestfold*; the *Vikingen*. **1933-34**: The *Dias* (relief of Órcadas Station); Ellsworth's 1st expedition; the *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Pontos*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavn*; the *Vestfold*. **1933-35**: The *Discovery II*; Byrd Antarctic Expedition; Ellsworth's 2nd expedition. **1934-35**: The *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pelagos*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Sydis*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavn*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Vestfold*; the *Vikingen*. **1934-37**: British Graham Land Expediton. **1935-36**: Ellsworth's 3rd expedition; the *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pelagos*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Strombus*; the *Sydis*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Terje Viken*; the *Thorshammer*; the

Thorshavn (the Lars Christensen expedition); the *Tonan Maru*; the *Vestfold*; the *Vikingen*; the *William Scoresby*. **1936-37**: The *Ajax*; the *C.A. Larsen*; the *Fraternitas*; the *Hektoria*; the *Jan Wellem*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *Lancing*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pelagos*; the *Polar Chief*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Strombus*; the *Suderøy*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Terje Viken*; the *Thorshammer;* the *Thorshavn* (Lars Christensen Expedition); the *Tonan Maru*; the *Vestfold*; the *Vikingen*; the *William Scoresby*. **1937-38**: The *C.A. Larsen*; the *Florida*; the *Hektoria*; the *Jan Wellem*; the *Kosmos II*; the *Lancing*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pelagos*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Skytteren*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Südmeer*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Terje Viken*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavn*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Ulysses*; the *Unitas*; the *Uniwaleco*; the *Vestfold*; the *Vikingen*; the *Walter Rau*; the *William Scoresby.* **1937-39**: The *Discovery II*. **1938-39**: The *C.A. Larsen*; Ellsworth's 4th expedition; the *Hektoria*; the *Jan Wellem*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *Kyokuyo Maru*; the *Lancing*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Polar Chief*; Ritscher's German Antarctic Expedition; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Südmeer*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Terje Viken*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Toshi Maru 6*; the *Ulysses*; the *Unitas*; the *Vestfold*; the *Walter Rau*. **1939-40**: The *Hektoria*; the *Kosmos*; the *Kosmos II*; the *Kyokuyo Maru*; the *New Sevilla*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Pelagos*; the *Salvestria*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Solglimt*; the *Sourabaya*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Southern Princess*; the *Suderøy*; the *Südmeer*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Tafelberg*; the *Terje Viken*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Ulysses*; the *Vestfold*. **1939-41**: United States Antarctic Service Expedition. **1940-41**: The *Ernesto Tornquist*; the *Hektoria*; the *Komet*; the *Kosmos II*; the *Kyokuyo Maru*; the *Lancing*; the *Nielsen-Alonso*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Ole Wegger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Pinguin*; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Solglimt*; the *Southern Empress*; the *Svend Foyn*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Ulysses*. **1941**: The *Queen of Bermuda*. **1941-42**: The *Dias* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Thorshammer.* **1942-43**: ArgAE; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Carnarvon Castle*. **1943**: ArgAE. **1943-44**: Operation Tabarin, 1st phase; the *Pampa* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Thorshammer*. **1944-45**: The *Chaco* (relief of Órcadas Station); Operation Tabarin, 2nd phase; the *Petrel*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*. **1945-46**: The *Antarctic*; the *Chaco* (relief of Órcadas Station); the *Empire Venture*; the *Empire Victory*; FIDS; the *Norhval*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*. **1946-47**: The *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; the *Empire Victory*; FIDS; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru 1*; the *Norhval*; Operation High-jump; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1947-48**: The *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; the *Bråtegg*; ChilAE; the *Empire Victory*; FIDS; the *Hashedate Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru 1*; the *Norhval*; Operation Windmill; the *Pelagos*; RARE; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Snipe* and the *Nigeria*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1948**: The *John Biscoe*; the *Wyatt Earp*. **1948-49**: The *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; the *Empire Victory*; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Glasgow*; the *Hashedate Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru 1*; the *Norhval*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Sparrow*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1949-50**: The *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; the *Bigbury Bay* and the *Gold Ranger*; ChilAE; the *Empire Victory*; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Hashedate Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru 1*; the *Norhval*; the *Olympic Challenger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1949-52**: NBSAE. **1950-51**: The *Abraham Larsen*; the *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; the *Discovery II*; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Hashedate Maru*; the *Hércules* and the *Trinidad*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru 1*; the *Norhval*; the *Olympic Challenger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1951-52**: The *Abraham Larsen*; the *Antarctic*; ArgAE; the *Ariston*; the *Balaena*; the *Burghead Bay* and the *Veryan Bay*; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; the *Olympic Challenger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1952-53**: The *Abraham Larsen*; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; the *Olympic Challenger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1953**: The *Snipe* and the *Bigbury Bay*. **1953-54**: The *Abraham Larsen*; ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; FIDS; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nereide* and the *St. Austell Bay*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz*. **1954-55**: The *Abraham Larsen*; ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; the *Burghead Bay* and the *Veryan Bay*; ChilAE; FIDS; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; the *Olympic Challenger*; the *Pelagos*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition (the *Atka*); the *Willem Barendsz*. **1955-56**: The *Abraham Larsen*; ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; the *Olympic Challenger*; OpDF I; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*. **1955-57**: SovAE; FIDASE. **1955-58**: BCTAE. **1955-59**: British Royal Society Expedition. **1956-60**: NorAE. **1956-57**: The *Abraham Larsen*; ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; the *Britannia*; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; OpDF II; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Umitaka Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*. **1956-58**: JARE; SovAE. **1957-58**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; BelgAE; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; IGY; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; NZGSAE; OpDF III; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit; the *Willem Barendsz II*. **1957-59**: JARE; SovAE. **1958**: Project Argus; first tourist cruise (*Les Éclaireurs*). **1958-59**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; BelgAE; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; NZGSAE; OpDF IV; the *Pelagos*; PolAE; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Suderøy*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; VUWAE; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yapeyú* and the *Navarino* (tourist ships). **1958-60**: JARE; SovAE. **1959-60**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Balaena*; Bellingshausen Sea Expedition; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar

Expedition; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition; NZ Geological and Topographical Survey Expedition; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; NZGSAE; OpDF 60; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; VUWAE; the *Willem Barendsz II*. **1959-61**: BelgAE; SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1960-61**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Argo*; ChilAE; FIDS; French Polar Expedition; the *Kinjo Maru*; the *Kosmos III*; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; OpDF 61; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1960-62**: JARE; SANAE; SovAE. **1961-62**: ANARE; ArgAE; ChilAE; Chilean and U.S. Hydrographic Survey (the *Vema* and the *Yelcho*); FIDS/BAS; French Polar Expedition; JARE (cut short); the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Nisshin Maru*; the *Norhval*; NZARP; OpDF 62; the *Pelagos*; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Southern Venturer*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshammer*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Umitaka Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1961-63**: SANAE; SovAE. **1962-63**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Nisshin Maru*; NZARP; OpDF 63; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Southern Harvester*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1962-64**: SANAE; SovAE. **1963-64**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; Belgian-Netherlands Expedition; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Nisshin Maru*; NZARP; OpDF 64; the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1963-65**: SANAE; SovAE. **1964-65**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; Belgian and Netherlands Expedition; British Joint Services Expedition; the *Capitán Cánepa*; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Nisshin Maru*; NZARP; OpDF 65; Operation Gooseflesh (Ivan Mackenzie Lamb); the *Protector*; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Thorshøvdi*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Umitaka Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*; the *Zapiola*. **1964-66**: SANAE; SovAE. **1965-66**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; the Belgian and Netherlands Expedition; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; NZARP; OpDF 66; the *Protector*.; the *Sir James Clark Ross*; the *Slava*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Tonan Maru*; the *Willem Barendsz II*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1965-67**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1966-67**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Lapataia* (tourism); NZARP; OpDF 67; the *Protector*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Thorshavet*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Umitaka Maru*; U.S. Mountaineering Expedition (*see* **Mount Vinson**); the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1966-68**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1967-68**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; French Polar Expedition; the *Kosmos IV*; the *Kyokuro Maru 3*; the *Lapataia* (tourism); NZARP; OpDF 68; the *Protector*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1967-69**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1968**: the *Magga Dan* (tourism); the *Navarino* (tourism). **1968-69**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; Max Conrad; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Hakuho Maru*; ItAE; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Libertad* (tourism); NorAE; NZARP; OpDF 69; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1968-70**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1969**: the *Aquiles* (tourism); the *Piloto Pardo*. **1969-70**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Hudson*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; NZARP; OpDF 70; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1969-71**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1970**: Max Conrad; the *Lindblad Explorer*. **1970-71**: the *Alpha Helix*; ANARE; ArgAE; the *Awahnee*; BAS; British Joint Services Expedition; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; NorAE; NZARP; OpDF 71; the *San Giuseppe Due*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1970-72**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1971**: the *Lindblad Explorer*. **1971-72**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Libertad* (tourism); NZARP; OpDF 72; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Shackleton*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1971-73**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1972**: the *Lindblad Explorer*. **1972-73**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; the *Calypso*; ChilAE; the *Chiyo Maru*; the *Chiyoda Maru*; the *Damien*; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Glomar Challenger*; the *Ice Bird*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Libertad* (tourism); the *Lindblad Explorer*; NZARP; OpDF 73; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1972-74**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1973-74**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; the *Cabo San Roque* and the *Cabo San Vicente*; ChilAE; the *Chiyo Maru*; the *Daishin Maru 2*; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Glomar Challenger*; ItAE; the *Kyokusei Maru 3*; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Lindblad Explorer*; the *Melville*; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; NorAE; OpDF 74; the *Regina Prima*; the *San Giuseppe Due*; the *Shackleton*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1973-75**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1974-75**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Aso Maru*; BAS; the *Cabo San Roque*; ChilAE; the *Chiyo Maru*; the *Daishin Maru 2*; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Lindblad Explorer*; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 75; Polish Fisheries Voyage; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Tonan Maru 2*; the *Yuriy Dolgorukiy*. **1974-76**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1975-76**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; ItAE; the *Kyokuyo Maru 3*; the *Lindblad Explorer*; NZARP; OpDF 76; Polish Fisheries Voyage; the *Regina Prima*; the Shackleton; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Shackleton*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Taiyo Maru 82*; the *Tonan Maru 2*. **1975-77**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE. **1976-77**: ANARE; the *Aquiles*; ArgAE; BAS; the *Banshu Maru 2*; British Joint Services Expedition; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Lindblad Explorer*; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; NorAE; OpDF 77; Polish Fisheries Voyage; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; Taiwan Fisheries Voyage; the *Tonan Maru 2*. **1976-78**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1977-78**: ANARE; ArgAE; the *Banshu Maru 2*; BAS; the *Bernhard Kellerman*; ChilAE; the *Damien II*; the *Endurance*; the *Enrico C*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Hai Kung*; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; NZARP; the *Ohtsu Maru*; OpDF 78; the *Sagitta*; SPRI Echo-Sounding Program; the *Shackleton*; the *Solo*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *Umitaka Maru*; the *Walther Herwig* and the *Julius Foch*; the *World Discoverer*. **1977-79**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1978-79**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Lindblad Explorer*; the *Nam Buk*; NZARP; NZ tourist flight; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; NorAE; OpDF 79; the *Professor Bogucki*; the *Professor Siedlecki*; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; SPRI Echo-Sounding Program; the *World Discoverer*. **1978-80**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1979-80**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Kaiyo Maru* and the *Shinano Maru*; the *Lindblad Explorer*; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 80; the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; tourist flights and cruises; the *Werner Kube*; the *World Discoverer*. **1979-81**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1980-81**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; International Biomedical Expedition; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 81; the *Shackleton*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; tourist flights and cruises; the Trans-Globe Expedition; the *Umitaka Maru*; Whaling Commission voyage. **1980-82**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1981**: Weddell Polynya Expedition (WEPOLEX). **1981-82**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; ChilAE; the *Daeho 707*; the *Endurance*;

French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; International Whaling Commission voyage; Japanese Mountain Climbing Expedition; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 82; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; tourist cruises and flights. **1981-83**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1982-83**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; the *Daeho 707*; the *Dick Smith Explorer*; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; International Whaling Commission; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 83; the Seven Summits Expedition; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; SpanAE; tourist cruises and flights. **1982-84**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1983-84**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; British Joint Services Expedition; ChilAE; the *Daeho 707*; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; International Whaling Commission; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 84; the Seven Summits Expedition; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; the *S.P. Lee*; SpanAE; the *Umitaka Maru*; UrugAE. **1983-85**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1984-85**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition: GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; International Whaling Commission; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 85; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; UrugAE. **1984-86**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1985-86**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; International Whaling Commission; ItAE (*Polar Queen*); ItAE on the *Basile*, led by Mario Morosoni; JOIDES; KorAE; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 86; the *Southern Quest* (Austrian; Bruno Klausbrucker); the *Shonan Maru*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; UrugAE. **1985-87**: SANAE; In the Footsteps of Scott; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1986-87**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; IndAE; ItAE; NZARP; 90 Degrees South (*see* **Kristensen, Monika**); OpDF 87; the *Shonan Maru*; the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*; SpanAE. **1986-88**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1987-88**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; JOIDES; KorAE; NZARP; OpDF 88; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; SwedAE; UrugAE. **1987-89**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1988-89**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; the *Endurance*; Finland; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NZARP; OpDF 89; PeruAE; Polish-British Oceanography Voyage; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; SwedAE; UrugAE. **1988-90**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1989-90**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; Czech; EcuadorAE; FinlandAE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; IndAE; International Transantarctic Expedition; ItAE; KorAE; NZARP; OpDF 90; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1989-91**: SANAE; JARE; SovAE; PolAE. **1990-91**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NetherlandsAE; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 3*; OpDF 91; PakistanAE; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1990-92**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; SovAE. **1991-92**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; EcuadorAE; the *Explora*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; OpDF 92; the *Polar Circle*; the *Shonan Maru*; SovAE/RusAE; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1991-93**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE. **1992-93**: the *Abel-J*; Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NorAE; OpDF 93; PakistanAE; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1992-94**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1993-94**: Adventure Network; ANARE; the *Antarctica*; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Daniel Solander*; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; the *Explora*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NZARP; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NorAE; OpDF 94; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1993-95**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1994-95**: the *Abel-J*; Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; the *Explora*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; the *Kaiyo Maru*; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NZARP; OpDF 95; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; the *Spirit of Sydney*; SpanAE; UrugAE. **1994-96**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1995-96**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; British Joint Services Expedition; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; the *Gelendzhik*; GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 96; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; the *Spirit of Sydney*; UkraineAE; the *Umitaka Maru*; UrugAE. **1995-97**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1996**: South Magnetic Pole Expedition (*see* The *Spirit of Sydney*). **1996-97**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; the *Bransfield*; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; the *Endurance*; the *Explora*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; the *James Clark Ross*; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NorAE; NZARP; OpDF 97; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; the *Spirit of Sydney*; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **1996-98**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1997-98**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 98; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; the *Spirit of Sydney*; SwedAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **1997-99**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1998-99**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; Greenpeace; the *Hakurei Maru*; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; OpDF 99; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; the *Spirit of Sydney*; IceTrek Expedition; UkraineAE; UrugAE; the *Yushin Maru 4*. **1998-00**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **1999-00**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 00; PeruAE; Rolf Bae's Expedition; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **1999-01**: JARE; PolAE; SNAE; RusAE. **2000-01**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinAE; the *Endurance*; Expedition Ice Bound; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; MalaysiaAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 01; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2000-02**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2001-02**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 02; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2001-03**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2002-03**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; the *Endurance*; EstoniaAE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; Omega Foundation Expedition; OpDF 03; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; the *Umitaka Maru*; UrugAE. **2002-04**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2003-04**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; Breaking the Ice; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 04; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2003-05**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2004-05**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; the *Nisshin Maru 4*; NordicARE; NZARP; Omega Expedition; OpDF 05; PeruAE; the *Shonan Maru*; SpanAE; UkraineAE; the *Umitaka Maru*; UrugAE. **2004-06**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2005-06**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*;

French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAe; NordicARE; NZARP; Omega Climbing Expedition; OpDF 06; PeruAE; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2005-07**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2006-07**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; Danish Oceanographic Voyage; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NordicARE; NZARP; Omega Mountain Climbing Expedition; OpDF 07; PeruAE; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2006-08**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2007-08**: Adventure Network; ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BelgAE; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; CzechAE; EcuadorAE; the *Endurance*; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; NordicARE; NZARP; Omega Climbing Expedition; OpDF 08; PeruAE; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2007-09**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2008-09**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; EcuadorAE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; KorAE; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 09; PeruAE; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2008-10**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE. **2009-10**: ANARE; ArgAE; BAS; BrazAE; BulgAE; ChilAE; ChinARE; The *Clelia II*; EcuadorAE; French Polar Expedition; GermAE; IndAE; ItAE; NordicARE; NZARP; OpDF 10; PeruAE; SpanAE; UkraineAE; UrugAE. **2009-11**: SANAE; JARE; PolAE; RusAE.

The *Explora*. A 1400-ton West German ship built in Elmsfleth, in 1973. In 1978, skippered by Heinz Wichels, she took down an expedition to the Weddell Sea, led by Karl Hinz (*see* **West Germany**). In 1979-80 she was at Victoria Land, on an expedition led by Karl-Heinz Koch. Heinz Wichels was still skipper. In 1987 she was bought by the Italians, as an Antarctic ship, and in 1987-88 took down an Italian geophysical expedition led by Daniel Nieto Yabar (*see* **Italy**). Skipper that season was Silvio Valles. This performance was repeated every season from then until the 1996-97 season (except 1992-93, when there was no such expedition; and 1995-96, when there was, but on the *Gelendzhik*, rather than the *Explora*), every season led by Sr. Nieto. For the first two seasons, 1987-88 and 1988-89, Silvio Valles was the skipper of the ship. In 1989-90 Giorgio Tomat was skipper, but Captain Valles was back in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94. All these years were to the Ross Sea, but for 1994-95 (Capt. Marino Vranicich), 1995-96 (unknown skipper), and 1996-97 (Capt. Vranicich again), they went to the Weddell Sea. She took tourists down to the Ross Sea in 2005-06.

Explora Escarpment. 70°33' S, 15°00' W. An undersea feature. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for the *Explora* (q.v. and *also see* **Explora Knoll**, below). The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Explora Knoll. 72°00' S, 24°00' W. A submarine feature, with a least depth of 3605 m, in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for the *Explora*, which, between 1977 and 1980, carried out geophysical research in this part of the Weddell Sea and also discovered this feature. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Explorabucht. 70°47°S, 167°23' E. A bay indenting the SW side of Cape Dayman, on the S side of the entrance to Yule Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, for the *Explora*.

The *Explorer* *see* **The *Lindblad Explorer***

The *Explorer II*. Built in the Ukraine in 1989, as a Soviet spy ship. Rebuilt in 1996 in Genoa, by Mariotti, she was renamed the *Minerva II*, sailing for Swan Hellenic for a few years. She was then bought by Atholl of Monaco, for cruising, and operated by V Ships. Registered in the Bahamas, she also sailed (in the northern hemisphere) as the *Alexander von Humboldt*. She could take 198 passengers (at least, in Antarctica; many more in the northern hemisphere). She had a crew of 195, under Capt. John Moulds. She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04. She was bought by Abercrombie & Kent, and, on Nov. 23, 2007, renamed *Minerva*.

Explorers. For a somewhat complete list of leaders *see* **Expeditions**. Each explorer, leader or not, has his own entry in this Encyclopedia. For a guide as to who might be the most famous in history, one might use the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The bigger the entry, the more famous the explorer. Thus, in order of importance (and excluding such accidental but famous Antarctic visitors as Hooker and Murray on the *Challenger*), *Britannica* has: Captain Cook, Byrd, Dumont d'Urville, Scott, Shackleton, von Drygalski, Wilkes, Ellsworth, Wilkins, Ross, Hillary, von Bellingshausen, Amundsen, Nordenskjöld, Charcot, Filchner, Weddell, David, de Gerlache, Bransfield, Bentley, Smith, Borchgrevink, Frederick Cook, Fuchs, Mawson, and Bruce. This system shows the unreliability of bringing the general to bear on the specific. For example, Scott is much more famous than Dumont d'Urville, and so is Amundsen, and Finn Ronne should have an entry in *Britannica*. And, of course, fashions change. Shackleton is now, by far, the most famous of them all.

Explorers Cove. 77°34' S, 163°35' E. At the NW head of New Harbor, on the W side of McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for the explorers who have worked near here.

Explorers Range. 70°50' S, 162°45' E. A large mountain range extending from Mount Bruce in the N to Carryer Glacier and McLin Glacier in the S, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC for the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, whose members carried out a complete topographical and geological survey of the area. Individual features in or near this range bear the names of party members. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Explosives. Sometimes used to clear a path in the ice, or to fill in a crevasse in order to render it passable, or to blow a ship free from the ice.

Exposure Hill. 73°32' S, 162°43' E. A low hill at the SW end of Gair Mesa, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Named Exposure Hills by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because of the light-colored sandstone notably exposed on the W side. NZ-APC accepted the name, but US-ACAN accepted the singularized version, Exposure Hill, in 1964.

Exposure Hills *see* **Exposure Hill**

Exposure Rock *see* **Chata Rock**

[1]**The *Express***. Two-masted, 138-ton schooner, 76 feet, 9 inches long, built at Hudson, NY, in 1816, and registered on July 25, 1820. Nat Palmer was part owner during 1820-22 when the *Express* went to the South Shetlands on the two Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22. With a crew of 17, Ephraim Williams was first commander, and Thomas Dunbar was his successor. At the end of the first expedition, she left the South Shetlands on Feb. 26, 1821, and arrived back in Stonington on April 29, 1821, after a 64-day trip from Yankee Harbor. Then she went down on the 2nd expedition, leaving the South Shetlands on Jan. 30, 1822, and arriving back in Stonington, Conn., on April 15, 1822, with 1000 seal skins and 600 barrels of oil.

[2]**The *Express***. American sealing schooner out of Stonington, Conn., commanded by Capt. Thomas Lynch, in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and around Trinity Peninsula, in 1879-80, looking for the lost *Charles Shearer*. In Jan. 1880, the *Express* found herself for a while in the company of the *Thomas Hunt*, and both ships continued the search for the *Shearer*. They landed on one of the South Shetland islands, taking 36 fur seals. Lynch took the *Express* as far south as 66°S, in the quest. In 1885-86 the *Express* was at South Georgia (54°S), under Andrew J. Eldred.

Express Cove. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A small cove with a very indented shoreline and numerous offshore islands and rocks, N of Foca Point, on the NW coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and surveyed in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Express* (Capt. Lynch). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Express Island. 62°27' S, 59°59' W. A narrow, craggy island, 1 km long, close off the NW shore of Greenwich Island, between that island and Livingston Island, due N of Greaves Peak, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. BAS did work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for the 1820s sealing schooner *Express*. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. This island was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Roca Expuesta *see* **Chata Rock**

The *Exquisite*. London sealing schooner in the Falkland Islands in 1831-32, under the command of Capt. Adam Kellock. On March 3, 1832, she met up with the *Tula* and the *Lively* at New Plymouth, in the South Shetlands. On March 17, 1832, she left for England, with 2125 seal skins.

Arrecife Extensión *see* **Extension Reef**

Extension Reef. 65°58' S, 66°08' W. A reef encompassing a large number of small islands (including Clements Island) and rocks, and extending 16 km SW from the S end of Rabot Island, in Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First charted and named descriptively in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, as well as on a British chart of 1948, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Arrecife Extensión (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. One can usually see a large number of icebergs run aground on this reef.

Extremadura Cove. 62°55' S, 60°40' W. A cove, about 700 m by 400 m, N of the head of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It was formerly a deep freshwater lake, formed during the volcanic eruptions of 1967. The lake was separated from Telefon Bay by a narrow bar about 50 m long, 2 m wide, and about 2 m above sea level, and this bar was found to be breached when visited by Spanish scientists in Dec. 2006, who named it (name means "back of beyond"). The cove forms part of ASPA #140, Subsite F, Telefon Bay. UK-APC accepted the name on Oct. 8, 2009.

Exum Glacier. 73°30' S, 94°14' W. A small glacier flowing N between Hughes Point and Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for Glenn Exum (1911-2000), legendary Wyoming mountain guide and climber, who trained the party (and their successors in 1961-62) in mountain climbing. His story is told in the book *Never a Bad Word, or a Twisted Rope*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Eyeglass Cirque. 77°48' S, 161°57' E. A cirque, 3 km E of South America Glacier, on the S cliffs of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in keeping with the surveying motif used to name certain other features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Eyelash Crevasse. 79°47' S, 153°00' E. A crevasse, 2.5 km long, 20 km W of Turnstile Ridge, at the NW extremity of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN on April 16, 2002, for the overall appearance and fissure pattern of the feature.

Eyer Peak. 78°09' S, 86°00' W. Rising to 3368 m in Probuda Ridge, 4.48 km ENE of Mount Anderson, 4.25 km E by S of Mount Bentley, and 4.42 km SSW of Mount Press, it is actually separated from the NNE part of Probuda Ridge by a saddle running at 2500 m above sea level. It surmounts Embree Glacier to the NW and N, and Ellen Glacier to the SE, in the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. It was first climbed on Dec. 26, 2006, by an Australian-Chilean team led by Damien Gildea. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Swiss-Bulgarian pedagogue, Louis-Emil Eyer (1865-1916), founder of the sports movement in Bulgaria.

Eyres Bay. 66°29' S, 110°28' E. Between the W side of Browning Peninsula and the front of Vanderford Glacier, at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Ensign David L. Eyres, USN, at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 23, 1962.

Eyrie Bay. 63°35' S, 57°38' W. A bay, 4 km wide at its mouth, it extends 5 km inland, just NW of Jade Point, Trinity Peninsula. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1959 as Bahía Edith, but, after a survey by Fids from Base D, UK-APC named it Eyrie Bay, on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with nearby Eagle Island to the SE. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1965. The name Bahía Edith does not appear in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, but it does in the one of 1993.

Mont Eyskens *see* **Mount Eyskens**

Mount Eyskens. 71°32' S, 35°36' E. A large massif composed of rock and ice, rising to 2300 m, next northward of Mount Derom, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, and named by Guido Derom as Mont Eyskens, for Albert Eyskens, pilot of one of the two reconnaissance aircraft used on that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Eyskens in 1966.

Eyskenshuken *see* **Oyayubi-one**

Eyssen, Robert. b. April 2, 1892, Frankfurt, son of a German-Guatemalan coffee plantation owner. In the German Navy since 1911, he survived the explosion of the light cruiser *Karlsruhe* in 1914. Captain of the *Komet*, in Antarctic waters, in 1940-41, during which he was promoted to rear admiral. Later in 1941 he was awarded the Knight's Cross. He served out the War in Russia, Oslo, and Vienna, and died on March 31, 1960, in Baden-Baden.

Ensenada Ezcurra *see* **Ezcurra Inlet**

Estero Ezcurra *see* **Ezcurra Inlet**

Estrecho Ezcurra *see* **Ezcurra Inlet**

Fiord Ezcurra *see* **Ezcurra Inlet**

Ezcurra Inlet. 62°10' S, 58°32' W. The W arm of Admiralty Bay on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The shores of the inlet are cliffed, except at Point Thomas, and the water in the inlet is clean and deep. Charcot charted it in Dec. 1909, while he was charting Admiralty Bay, during FrAE 1908-10, and named it Fiord Ezcurra, for Pedro de Ezcurra (1859-1911), Argentine minister of agriculture in 1908, who was of help to the expedition. It is seen on the expedition's maps as both Fiord Ezcurra and Fjord Ezcurra, and appears on a 1921 map as Ezcurra Fiord. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears as Ezcurra Inlet on their 1929 chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1956-57 FIDASE not only photographed it aerially, but surveyed it from the ground too. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Estero Ezcurra (which means the same thing), and as Ensenada Ezcurra on a 1947 Argentine chart, that last name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans having rejected the proposed name Estrecho Ezcurra). This inlet was last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Nunatak Ezeiza. 82°25' S, 45°00' W. An isolated nunatak, NE of Support Force Glacier, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines.

F. Ameghino Refugio *see* **Ameghino Refugio**

Islote F. Estay *see* **Estay Rock**

Mount F. Gjertsen *see* **Mount Gjertsen**

Mount F.L. Smith. 83°38' S, 169°29' E. Rising to 2635 m (the New Zealanders say 2550 m), 1.5 km NE of Mount Fox, and 25 km SW of Mount Hope, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Finlay Smith (1829-1911), Glasgow tobacco manufacturer, who, with his brother James, founded F & J Smith, Ltd, in 1858, and who, as one of the leading 13 British tobacco manufacturers, became part of British Imperial Tobacco, in an effort to thwart an American domination of the British tobacco market. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Fabre, Napoléon. Captain's and officer's cook on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He left the expedition at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 9, 1838.

Fabre, Victor. b. Aug. 17, 1804, Ollioules, France. Cook on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Fabry, Noël-Eustache-Étienne. b. Dec. 26, 1810, Six-Jours, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Nov. 23, 1839.

Fachon, Fritz *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1914

Bahía Factoría *see* **Factory Bay**

Caleta Factoría *see* **Factory Cove**

Fondeadero Factoría *see* **Factory Cove**

Factory Bay *see* **Borge Bay**

Factory Bluffs. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. Rising to 120 m above sea level, to the S of Signy Island Station and Factory Cove, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Biological work was done here by BAS teams up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the small shore-based whaling station that operated between 1920 and 1930 below the bluffs on the shore of Factory Cove. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Factory Cove. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A small cove entered between Knife Point and Berntsen Point, it forms the SE arm of Borge Bay, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The British Signy Island Station stands on its E side. Roughly surveyed and charted by Hans Borge

in 1913-14, it appears on Petter Sørlle's 1930 chart as Borge Havna, or Borge Harbour. Renamed in 1927, by personnel on the Discovery Investigations, as Factory Cove, for the ruins of the whaling factory built in 1920-21 by the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, which stand on its SE shore (the Falkland Islands government had leased this site to the company in 1920, but it was abandoned in 1926). It appears as such on the 1929 DI chart. It was further surveyed by the DI in 1933, and appears on their chart as Inner Harbour, and, in 1935, Jimmy Marr referred to it by the anachronistic name of Borge Harbour. Factory Cove was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Fondeadero Factoría, but on a 1958 Argentine chart as Bahía Factoría, and that latter name is the one listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Caleta Factoría.

Factory ships. *See* **Whaling**. The first modern floating factory ship was the *Admiralen*, operating in the South Shetlands in Jan. 1906.

Fadden Peak. 85°29' S, 142°43' W. Rising to 920 m, 3 km E of Cressey Peak, between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment, between the Bender Mountains and the Harold Byrd Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Dean E. Fadden (b. 1934), USN, utilitiesman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958, and who was (by this time a lieutenant) officer-in-charge of Pole Station in the winter of 1970 (where he was known as Big Boll Weevil).

The *Faddey Bellingshausen*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1967-69 (skipper unknown). She also took part in SovAE 1982-84, and during that expedition, in 1982-83, along with the *Admiral Vladimirskiy*, she retraced von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21, and thus the two ships circumnavigated Antarctica. Nikolay Ivanovich Elin was skipper that year.

Fadum, Morten. b. March 16, 1883, Tønsberg, Norway, son of telegraph inspector Hans Pedersen Fadum and his wife Hella Andrea. In 1917, he was a whaler in South Georgia, working under Søren Berntsen at the Husvik station. He married Olga. He was manager of the *Teie*, 1920-21, in Antarctic waters, and was later manager for the Newfoundland Whaling Company, at Hawke Harbor, in Newfoundland, but was fired in 1937 when Salvesen took over the company.

Mount Faget. 71°44' S, 168°26' E. Rising to 3360 m, 6 km NW of Mount Adam, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Maxime Allan "Max" Faget (b. Aug. 26, 1921, British Honduras. d. Oct. 9, 2004, Houston), NASA engineer who designed the original spacecraft for Project Mercury, and who visited McMurdo Sound in 1966-67.

Fahnestock Glacier. 77°53' S, 149°41' W. Flows for about 50 km into the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Mark A. Fahnestock (b. 1962), on the faculty of the University of New Hampshire, who was a field and theoretical field researcher in Greenland and also in the West Antarctic Ice Stream area from the 1980s on.

Fairchild Peak. 83°52' S, 165°41' E. A conspicuous rock peak rising to 2180 m, 2.6 km SSE of Portal Rock, at the S side of the mouth of Tillite Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William W. Fairchild, USARP cosmic ray scientist at McMurdo in 1961.

Cabo Fairweather *see* **Cape Fairweather**

Cape Fairweather. 65°00' S, 61°01' W. A cape, 707 m above sea level, and ice-covered except for rocky exposures along its SE and E sides, midway between Drygalski Glacier and Evans Glacier, it forms the S tip of the Nordenskjöld Coast, and separates that coast from the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted in Nov. 1947 by Fids from Base D, who named it for Capt. Alexander Fairweather. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on British charts of 1952 and 1957, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Cabo Fairweather, but on one of their 1954 charts as Cabo Sinclair. In 1955 FIDS surveyed it again. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart with the totally translated name of Cabo Buen Tiempo (which suggests that someone had missed the point; after all, it's the person who should be honored, not merely the words that go to make up his name; *see* **Mount Fairweather**, below). This name hung around afor a few years, but both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer list the feature as Cabo Fairweather.

Mount Fairweather. 85°04' S, 166°32' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 1865 m, at the head of Somero Glacier, 6 km NE of Mount Schevill, in the Duncan Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, who experienced a spell of unusually fine weather here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Fairweather, Alexander. b. 1847, Dundee, son of cabinet maker James Fairweather and his wife Janet Fleming. He went to sea at 10, became an apprentice seaman at 13, an able seaman at 16, and "the mortal enemy of the whale" from the time he sailed on his first Arctic whaler, the *Tay*, in 1863. In 1866, after sailing to many parts of the world, he was again in the Arctic, as a harpooner on the whaler *Camperdown*. On Nov. 24, 1868, in Dundee, he married Helen Fleming Mitchell. He became 1st mate on the *Camperdown* in 1870, and in the early 1870s commanded the *Diana* for the relief of Baron Nordenskjöld (father of the great Antarctic explorer) in the Arctic. In 1874, back in Dundee, and now well-known, he took command of the *Active*, and made five very successful trips to the Arctic. He then commanded *Our Queen* (which went down with 16 whales aboard), and then the *Aurora*, the number one whaler of its day. Then came command of the *Thetis* and the *Terra Nova* (the same ship Scott would later use). In 1890 he retired to Wellgate Park, in Forgan, Fife, but emerged from retirement to be the commander of the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-93. Still skipper of the *Balaena*, he was in the Arctic in 1894 and 1895, and died of delirium tremens on board on May 31, 1896, in Greenland. His son was Jim Fairweather (see below). His younger brother James (1853-1933) was also a ship's captain, and sailed on the *Discovery* in 1916 to rescue Shackleton's men trapped on Elephant Island. He only got as far as the River Plate, in Argentina, before news came that the boys had been picked up by the *Yelcho*.

Fairweather, James "Jim." b. Oct. 3, 1872, Dundee, son of Capt. Alexander Fairweather (q.v.) and his wife Helen Fleming Mitchell. He went with his father on the *Balaena* to Antarctica on DWE 1892-93.

Mount Faith. 69°37' S, 64°29' W. A massive mountain, rising to 2650 m, 15 km N of Mount Hope, it is the northernmost of the 3 main peaks of the Eternity Range, between Graham Land and Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and 23, 1935, and so named by him "because we had to have faith, and we hoped for charity in the midst of cold hospitality." American cartographer W.L.G. Joerg mapped it in 1936, from Ellsworth's photos. Surveyed by BGLE in Nov. 1936. Photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. There is a 1943 reference to it as Monte Fé (Spanish translation).

Nunatak Fakel. 72°58' S, 73°30' E. Due W of the Davey Nunataks, in the Grove Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Caleta Falcón *see* **Gin Cove**

Falcon Island *see* **Table Island**

Falconar, John Richard. Name also seen as Falconer. b. ca. 1755. He went to sea very young, and after a series of ships, became an able seaman on the *Somerset*, from which he transferred on Feb. 5, 1772, again as able seaman, to the *Adventure*, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On April 1, 1773, he became master's mate, and kept a log of the trip. In 1779 he became a lieutenant, and was wounded in 1781 on the *Nonsuch*, in an engagement against the French. On Aug. 16, 1781, at Portchester, Hants, he married Anne McLeod.

Mount Falconer. 77°35' S, 163°06' E. Rising to 810 m, it surmounts Lake Fryxell, on the N wall of Taylor Valley, between Mount McLennan and Commonwealth Glacier, in the region of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13 for Sir Robert Alexander Falconer (1867-1943), president of Toronto University. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Falcon's Island *see* **Table Island**

Monte Falda *see* **Celsus Peak**

[1]**The *Falk***. A 4390-ton Norwegian whaler, formerly the Nor Company's whaling factory ship *Roald Amundsen*. The Ørnen Company bought her in 1921 to replace the old *Bombay* (which had become the *Professor Gruvel*). She was in Antarctic waters every season between 1921-22 and 1930-31. In 1921-22, her first season, she inherited (for that season) the whale catcher *Odd II* when that catcher's factory, the *Guvernøren*, foundered in Nov. 1921, on her way south to Antarctic waters. Her manager from the 1926-27 season until the 1930-31 season, was Lars Andersen. She was based out of Whaler's Bay, in Deception Island, for all those three seasons. She helped the *Discovery* with coal during BANZARE 1929-31. She was broken up in Germany in 1936.

[2]**The *Falk***. A 307-ton, 125 foot 6 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1937 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, for Thor Dahl's Ørnen Company, and completed in September of that year. She was catching in Antarctic waters in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. In Nov. 1940 she was chartered by the British Navy as an anti-submarine vessel, and after the war, in 1946, was returned to Dahl. In 1955 she was sold to the Compañía Industrial, of Chile, and renamed the *Indus*.

Falkenhof Glacier. 85°02' S, 172°05' E. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing W from the area of Tricorn Mountain into Snakeskin Glacier NW of Mount Clarke. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Jack Jerome Falkenhof (b. 1931), U.S. Weather Bureau electronics technician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963.

[1]**The *Falkland***. Built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in 1890, as the *Gaekwar*, for Brocklebank's Indian route. In 1906 she transferred to the Shire Line (owned by Thomas Law of Glasgow), as the *Carnarvonshire*, and, although she was bought by the Royal Mail in 1907, she continued to operate for the Shire Line until 1911, when she was bought by Hans Fredriksen's Rethval Company, of Sandefjord, Norway, and converted into the 4353-ton whaling factory ship *Falkland*. She operated in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1911-12 (that season she had 2 catchers, the *Funding* and the *Palmer*) and 1912-13 (her catchers that season were the *Palmer* and the *Powell*), under Capt. Nils Christoffersen, and manager Hans Fredriksen (*see also* **The *Thule***). In the 1912-13 season she was badly damaged on entering what is now Falkland Harbor, on Powell Island. She was one of the first whaling factories to be fitted with radio. She was traded to the Ørnen Company in 1913 in exchange for that company's *Ørn*. The *Ørn* (now belonging to Rethval) now became the second incarnation of the *Falkland*, while the first incarnation of the *Falkland* (now owned by the Ørnen Company) became the *Ørn II*.

[2]**The *Falkland***. Norwegian floating factory whaler, formerly the *Ørn*, and bought in 1913 by the Rethval Company, replacing that company's previous factory with the same name. The new one was wrecked on Nov. 12, 1913, off the coast of Uruguay, on her way to Antarctic waters for her second season, thus leaving Rethval without a whaler. Consequently the company had to charter the *Polynesia* for that season.

[3]**The *Falkland***. The third Rethval Whaling Company factory ship to bear this name, formerly the British ship *Batavia*, owned by the Anchor Line, of Glasgow, in Antarctic waters in 1914-15, being the only factory whaler operating in the South Orkneys that season. After that she went into the cargo trade.

Puerto Falkland *see* **Falkland Harbor**

Falkland Dependency *see* **British Antarctic Territory**

Falkland Harbor. 60°44' S, 45°03' W. Along the SW side of Powell Island, between that island and Christoffersen Island, in the South Orkneys. According to Jimmy Marr in 1935, it may have been discovered by Matt Brisbane in 1823. Used by the *Falkland* in 1911-12 and 1912-13, as an anchorage. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, as Falklandhavna (i.e., "Falkland harbor"), named for the first of the 3 Rethval whaling ships named *Falkland*. It appears as Falklands Harbour on a 1916 British chart, and on a 1930 Argentine chart as Puerto Falkland. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, as Falkland Harbour, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Falkland Harbor (i.e., without the "u"), and that was the spelling that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and which appears in the 1956 American gazetteer. Naturally, the Argentines could not let the British get away with this naming, and it appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Puerto Malvinas, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (Malvinas being the Argentine name for the Falkland Islands, all of which led to a war, etc, etc).

Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition. 1955-57. Better known as FIDASE. Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., the shipping and aviation section of the Hunting Group, under contract to the British Colonial Office, conducted a program of vertical air photography (i.e., where the axis of the camera is directed vertically downwards) of the South Shetlands and northern Graham Land. The *Oluf Sven*, a Danish freighter commanded by Capt. J.C. Ryge, was chartered by the expedition to take the men to Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, for the 1955-56 summer season, then bring them back, then take them down again for the second, 1956-57 summer. The ship would also act as a mobile base for ground surveys conducted by FIDASE parties. Two Canso flying boats flew down independently from Canada, and were based at Deception Island. Two S.51 Westland Sikorsky helicopters, brought down on the *Oluf Sven*, were also used to assist ground control parties. Actually, one of the helos was used for flying and the other for spare parts. The second season these were replaced by a Bell 47D helicopter. Peter Mott (q.v.) led the entire expedition, and John Saffery (q.v.) was 2nd-in-command, and chief of flying operations. FIDASE photographed about 34,000 square miles of territory as far south as 68°S, taking a total of 10,753 vertical photos. Peter Mott's book, *Wings Over Ice* (published in 1986), tells the story. **Oct. 21, 1955**: The *Oluf Sven* left London. **Dec. 4, 1955**: The *Oluf Sven* dropped anchor in Whalers Bay, Deception Island. **Feb. 5, 1956**: The first fully operational flight. **Feb. 6, 1956**: Mott and Bancroft were dropped by helicopter on Mount Pond. That day, the two planes photographed Trinity Island, and part of the Palmer Land coast. **Feb. 11, 1956**: Another flight. **March 6, 1956**: Another flight. **March 13, 1956**: The two planes were damaged by high winds. **March 27, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* returned to Deception Island. **April 7, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* left with the men. **May 22, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* arrived back in London. The first half of the expedition was completed, but the results were disappointing. **Oct. 15, 1956**: The two Cansos arrived at Stanley, in the Falklands, from Canada. **Oct. 20, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* left Harwich. **Nov. 21, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* arrived at Port Stanley. **Nov. 22, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* left Port Stanley. **Nov. 26, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* arrived at Deception Island. **Jan. 9, 1957**: One of the Cansos crossed the Antarctic Circle, and reached the southern limit of photography — 68°S. **Jan. 11, 1957**: Both aircraft made that flight. By mid-January 1957 the bulk of the photography had been done. **March 1, 1957**: All photographic work ceased. **March 4, 1957**: The Cansos returned to Stanley (they would then go on to Montevideo, and finally to Canada). Following is the team for 1955-56. Peter Mott (leader), and John Saffery (deputy leader and flying manager). The first Canso crew consisted of: Christopher Gavin Robinson (*see under* **G**) (captain), D.K. Banks (co-pilot), Egerton G.H. "Edge" Green (navigator and photographer; born 1930, Epping), Peter E. Davis (camera operator; b. Sept. 12, 1921), and Ron Keen (flight engineer). The second Canso crew consisted of: Jim Greenshields (captain; *see* **Greenshields Peak**), Leslie Terry (co-pilot; born Nov. 17, 1917, London; he had been flying since 1938; he died Nov. 1988, in Worthing), ex-wartime navigator Harry F. Lewis (navigator and photographer, technically responsible for the air photography and the processing of the films), William "Bill" Freeman (camera operator; b. Aug. 5, 1905; he had been a photographer with Aerofilms since the early 1930s), Mike Mugford (flight engineer; came from Kenting Aviation, in Toronto). Michael T. "Mick" Kane (b. Nov. 12, 1929, Cardiff) was ground engineer for both crews. The helicopter crew (from Autair Ltd) were: Bim Jacques (q.v.) (senior pilot), Stanley Arthur "Stan" Holdaway (pilot, ex-wartime; b. July 30, 1924, Windsor, Berks. d. Oct. 1990, Ilkeston, Derbys), T. "Jack" Frost and Tom Howie (engineers). The radio staff (from Inter-

national Aeradio Ltd) were: M.R. "George" Milburn (radio engineer and air traffic manager), John Corlett (radio engineer; b. Aug. 16, 1920, Cockermouth, Cumberland. d. May 1999, Glos), and Fred Shaw. Ground photographers were: Arthur H. Arkinstall (b. May 22, 1920) and Peter M. Remmers (b. June 10, 1933). The cine-photographer (from Seven Seas Films Ltd) was Brian R. Everett (the director of that company; b. March 4, 1927, Epsom). The geophysical team were Dr. Keith Burrows (b. May 30, 1930; from Manchester University) and Geoffrey Elms (assistant geophysicist; b. May 17, 1924; also an electronics engineer). The surveyors were: Tony Bancroft (senior surveyor; *see* **Bancroft Bay**), Ronny Mitchell, Colin Brown (q.v.—from FIDS), and Fred Sherrell (also geologist; *see* **Sherrell Point**). The met man on secondment from the Falklands Islands Met Office was Samuel Dinsmore "Sam" Glassey (b. March 1, 1928. d. March 1991, Kingston-upon-Thames). The doctor on secondment from FIDS was William Ewart McCready (who had been in private practice in Belfast). The cook on secondment from FIDS was Donald B. "Don" Exley; and the steward on secondment from the FIDS was David Lee. Following is the team for 1956-57. Peter Mott (leader), and John Saffery (deputy leader and flying manager). The first Canso crew consisted of: Christopher Gavin Robinson (captain), R.W. Brumwell (co-pilot), Edge Green (navigator and photographer), Peter E. Davis (camera operator), and Ron Keen (flight engineer). The second Canso crew consisted of: Robert N. "Bob" Pettus (captain), Colin Grant (co-pilot), John D.L. Symington (navigator and senior air photographer), Bill Freeman (camera operator), P. Nielsen (engineer). Mick Kane was ground engineer for both crews. Helicopter crew: Bim Jacques (senior pilot), Jan Patcha (pilot and engineer; *see* **Patcha Point**), B.G. Davey (engineer). Radio staff (from International Aeradio Ltd.): George Milburn, R. Murray McWhirter, and James "Jim" Moffat. Ground photographers were Arthur Arkinstall and R.A. "Timber" Wood. Cine-photographer was Brian Everett. Surveyors were: Tony Bancroft, and from the FIDS—Colin Brown (q.v.); John Cheal (q.v.), Jim Rennie (q.v.), and John Noble (q.v.). Marine engineer was J.F. Marsh. Meteorologist on secondment from the Falkland Islands Met Office was Brian Powell. The FIDS seconded three other men: Dr. H. Geoffrey Harding (medical officer), Don Exley (cook), and Geoff Stride (q.v.) (steward). Li-lo, the dog, was the permanent resident.

Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Better known as FIDS. A series of British government surveys conducted in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula area between 1945 and 1962. In reality, it was the ongoing British scientific effort in the area of Antarctica claimed by the UK. In 1943 the British War Cabinet created Operation Tabarin (q.v.), a military-scientific investigation of the Antarctic area in question. This operation was the responsibility of the Admiralty, working for the Colonial Office. **July 1945**: Just after the end of World War II in Europe, even though supplies continued to come out of Navy stores for a while, responsibility for the bases (or stations) created by Operation Tabarin was transferred from the Admiralty to the Colonial Office itself, and FIDS was created. At that time the area of British Antarctica was part of what was called the Falkland Islands Dependencies. Andrew Taylor was still leading the second phase of Operation Tabarin, and was wintering-over in Antarctica, as leader of Base D, at Hope Bay. Strictly speaking, therefore, he became the first FIDS leader. **Oct. 1945**: The new batch of FIDS, i.e., the ones who would winter-over in 1946, were flown from London to Lisbon, where they joined the *Empire Might*, bound for Montevideo. Newspaper ads for likely lads normally began something like this: "Service in the Antarctic," and ended with the address to which to reply: "Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Room 2, 3rd Floor, Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1." The new FIDS leader, E.W. Bingham, flew from London to South America, where he swore his wife to silence (the war was still very recent). The *Fitzroy* and the *William Scoresby* collected the new Fids from Montevideo. **Jan. 4, 1946**: The *Fitzroy* and the *William Scoresby* reached Port Stanley, in the Falklands. **Feb. 18, 1946**: Bingham arrived at Port Lockroy on the *Trepassey*, to inspect the base. Stewart Slessor was on board too, en route to Base E. The *Trepassey* then sailed to the Argentine Islands, so Bingham could examine his old BGLE hut, with a view to establishing Base F there the next year. The hut was flying the Argentine flag, installed there in Feb. 1942. Bingham removed it, of course. **Feb. 23, 1946**: Bingham arrived with his men at Stonington Island in the *Trepassey*. He relieved Taylor as leader of the British Antarctic effort, and is generally regarded as the first FIDS leader actually assigned in that role. **Feb. 24, 1946**: Bingham moved to USAS's old East Base (q.v.), and that same day began construction of Base E, 250 yards to the south of East Base. **March 13, 1946**: Base E was finished, and Bingham led the 1946 wintering party there, while John Featherstone led Base B, Mac Choyce led Base C (at Cape Geddes), Mike Hardy led Port Lockroy Station, and Vic Russell led Base D (at Hope Bay). **Feb. 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* returned with a replacement FIDS crew, and Ken Butler, who had wintered-over with Bingham, now took over as leader for the 1947 wintering party at Base E, and as overall leader continued the FIDS mission—to explore, chart, plot, map, report, name features, and generally open up the area. Over the 1947-48 season FIDS cooperated with RARE led by Finn Ronne. On Sept. 15, 1947 Tommy Thomson (pilot), Bernard Stonehouse (meteorologist), and Reg Freeman (surveyor) set out in a FIDS-owned Auster Autocrat to look for a suitable site for a depot on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. A larger, RARE aircraft, carrying the depot's supplies, set out 15 minutes later, in order to meet them there. The Auster arrived safely in this uncharted territory, marked out a landing strip for the Americans' plane, and set up smoke bombs, which the Americans missed (they were flying south at 8000 feet). The Auster took off again, headed back for Base E, but ran into such bad weather that they had to make a forced landing on the sea ice. One of the skis broke, and they overturned, the plane being wrecked, and the party lost contact with base. Reg Freeman was slightly injured. The first 3 days they were confined to their tent due to a blizzard, and cut their food intake to 600 calories a day. A rescue party was sent out to look for them, but by that time the 3 men were already out looking for the rescue party, using their petrol tank as a sledge. On Sept. 18, 1947 they sighted Cape Berteaux, and on Sept. 23 they were in an American airplane. They lost an average of 20 pounds apiece in body weight. FIDS and RARE undertook a joint expedition, the Weddell Coast Sledge Party (q.v.). On Feb. 22, 1948 Vivian Fuchs arrived (late, due to pack ice and snow squalls) on the *John Biscoe* (newly-acquired by the FIDS), to replace Major Butler as FIDS leader, and in Oct. 1948 responsibility for the FIDS was transferred from the Colonial Office to the governor of the Falkland Islands, with headquarters at Stanley. Fuchs went on to lead the FIDS again from 1949 to 1953. For the drastic 1949 winter, *see* **Base E**. In 1955-57 the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition (q.v.), better known as FIDASE, was carried out, and on Jan. 1, 1962 FIDS was renamed BAS (British Antarctic Survey—q.v.). FIDS is the organization; Fids is plural of Fid (i.e., a member of FIDS is called a Fid). A Fidlet was a newcomer to the group. Some of the lads came up with some interesting variations of the real meaning of the letters "FIDS" (fucking idiots down south, for example). Just a small note on the position of cook: each station had one until 1947, usually an RN rating, but after 1947 they did away with the role of cook, or rather all the men shared the task, one week at a time. After 1959 the position of cook was gradually re-introduced, and many years later (long after FIDS had become BAS) the term became "chef manager." What comes next is what might be called a FIDS checklist. It is an alphabetical list of all Fids (including BAS personnel; BAS personnel still refer to themselves as Fids) who have wintered-over in Antarctica, from the time of Operation Tabarin, during World War II (before they were known as Fids) to the present day. Last name, first name or names, nickname, year or years, and base call letter. For the purposes of this entry, SG signifies both South Georgia Station and Bird Island Station. I have made no distinction between the two, as both those bases fall outside the parameters of this book. However, the names are here for inclusivity. You go to the base in question for more details about

individual Fids, for example about their function on the base, and various other bits and pieces. When going to a base, A = Port Lockroy Station (find under P); F = Faraday Station (the former Argentine Islands Station) (find under F); H = Signy Island Station (find under S); K = Fossil Bluff Station (it is really KG, but appears in this list as K, for brevity) (find under F); R = Rothera Station (find under R); and Z = Halley Bay Station (later called Halley) (find under H). For the rest of the stations, one goes to the word "Base" (under B) in this book, then to the relevant letter. For example, for Base B you go to "Base B." For immediate clarification when using this index, B = Deception Island; C = Cape Geddes; D = Hope Bay; E = Stonington Island; G = Admiralty Bay; J = Graham Coast Station (or, later, Prospect Point); N = Arthur Harbour (or Anvers Island); O = Danco Coast Station (or Danco Island Station, or Paradise Harbour Station); T = Adelaide; W = Detaille Island; WH = Wordie House; and Y = Horseshoe Island. There are, of course, a few other bases, but they were not occupied during the winter. Abbey, William 87R; Abbott, Michael Anthony 87H, 88H; Abrahams, Simon Stuart "Si" 97R; Acheson, Kevin John "Kev" 72Z; Adams, Barry John "Charlie" 78Z; Adams, David 08R; Adie, Raymond John "Ray" 47D, 48E, 49E; Adlard, Jonathan Francis "Jo" 88Z, 89Z; Adlard, Stacey 09SG; Agger, Harry Edward 59F, 60F; Ainge, Jonathan David "Jon" 79SG; Ainscough, Stephen "Steve" 00R; Airey, Leonard Raymond "Len" 81F, 82F, 85Z; Airey, Richard Francis "Ric" 75SG, 76T, 79R; Airth, Ian William M. 03R, 04R; Aitkenhead, Neil 60D, 61D; Allan, Douglas George "Doug" 76H, 79H, 80H, 83Z, 87H; Allan, Thomas John "Tom" 66E; Allan, Thomas Noel Kingsley 58D; Allder, Simon John D. 93F, 94F; Allen, Adrian 60D, 61D; Allen, Keith 59D, 60D; Allen, Sidney "Sid" 75SG, 76SG; Allen, Terence Rodney "Terry" 69T; Allman, Andrew William "Andy" 75Z, 76Z, 78Z; Almond, Adrian Arthur J. 73E, 74T; Almond, Simon 94F, 95F; Amos, Stephen Christopher "Chris" 72H, 73H; Amphlett, Alfred "Alf" 63H, 65Z; Anckorn, John Fergus "Fergy" 73E, 74E; Anderson, John Harvie M. 81R; Anderson, John Hugh "Hughie" 47H; Anderson, Philip Stuart "Phil" 86Z, 91Z; Anderson, William Ellery MacMahon "Major Bill" 55D; Andrew, James Darby "Jim" 46D; Andrews, Christopher John H. 73T; Annatt, Margaret Mary "Maggie" 99R, 00R; Anthony, David I. "Dave" 06Z; Anthony, Richard William V. 75H, 76H; Apps, Adrian Linley 70F, 71T; Arajs, Roland Leons 77SG, 78SG; Ardus, Dennis Alexander 60Z, 61Z; Armstrong, Brian Michael F. 65Z, 66Z; Armstrong, Edward Barry 64T; Armstrong, Norman F. 87R, 88R; Armstrong, William 83Z; Arnold, Rodney John 90H; Arnould, John Peter Y. 91SG, 92SG; Artis, Stephen "Steve" 80R; Artis, Steve 05SG, 06SG; Artz, Gordon Martin 59Z; Ashburner, Jonathan 09SG; Ashford, Julian Robin 87H, 88H; Ashley, John 59D; Ashley, Robert 79F; Ashton, Lewis "Chippy" 44PL, 45D; Ashworth, Harold Dawson "Harry" 63B, 64T; Aslin, Paul Michael 86Z, 87Z; Aspey, Nik 99SG, 00SG; Aston, Felicity Ann D. 01R, 02R; Atkins, Malcom Windsor "Bill" 70F; Atkinson, Donald "Don" 55Y, 56Y; Atkinson, Richard "Rick" 76T, 77R; Atkinson, Robert 81R; Attew, Vernon Jon C. "Slack" 83Z, 84Z; August, Victor Adrian 77R, 78R, 81R; Auld, Victoria Jane "Vicky" 97Z, 98Z, 04SG; Ault, Steven "Steve" "Salty" 85Z, 86Z; Austen, Kingsley "Bunny" 60PL, 61PL; Austin, Michael Patrick "Mike" 97R; Avery, Keith Francis 72SG, 73T; Axtell, Francis George "Joe" 56H; Ayers, John Roland 67B, 68K; Ayling, Michael Edward 64T; Back, Eric Hatfeild 44PL, 45D; Back, E.K.P. 64T, 65T, 70T, 71T, 74H, 75Z, 77F, 78F; Bacon, Nigel Charles 65H, 66H; Badger, Robin David "Bodge" 91Z, 92Z; Bailey, Andrew David "Andy" 63H, 64H; Bailey, Carolyn 02R; Bailey, David R. "Dave" 94R, 95R; Bailey, Geoffrey Charles "Geoff" 90Z; Bailey, Jeremy Thomas 65Z; Bainton, Raymond Allan 78H; Baker, Anthony "Tony" "Pink Peril" 64Z, 65Z, 67Z; Baker, John Gerard 99R; Baker, John Harwood 66H, 67H; Baker, Martin John 77SG, 78SG, 80F; Bales, Christopher Michael 83R; Ball, David Arthur "Dave" 75H, 76T; Ball, John Anthony 68H; Balmer, Matthew James "Matt" 07R, 08R; Bamber, James Henry 91R; Bancroft, Stephen 88H, 89H; Banks, Roger James 53G, 54F; Banner, Robert Lionel 81F; Barber, John Arthur 54D; Barber, Kevin Peter 90F, 91F; Barber, Martin Richard 88Z, 89F, 91H, 92H; Baring-Gould, Michael Arthur "Slim" 67Z; Barker, Andrew "Andy" 03R, 05R, 07SG; Barker, Jonathan Peter 73SG; Barker, Roger Colin "Jon" 72SG, 73T, 75SG; Barlow, John 66B, 67T; Barlow, Kate E. 98SG; Barnes, Brian John G. 65Z, 66F; Barnes, Craig 99R; Barnes, David Keith A. 91H, 92H; Baron, David Simmons "Dave" 60D, 61B; Barrett, David Alfred 52PL, 53F; Barrett, Geoffrey C. "Geoff" 63B, 64B; Barrett, Richard Giles 74E; Barry, George Patrick John Bounal 48PL; Bartlett, Ian David 75F, 76F; Barton, Anthony Thomas 92F, 93F; Barton, Colin Munroe "Dick" 59G, 60G; Barton, Graeme Peter "Golden Bells" 03Z, 04Z; Barton, Peter 72F, 73F; Barton, Timothy Roy 89SG, 90SG; Bateman, Adrian Paul "Aids" 87Z, 88Z, 90Z; Bateman, Ian 74F, 75F, 77R; Bates, Colin Philip 85R; Bates, Peter Charles 60B; Bauguitte, Stephane 04Z; Bayliss, Graham Michael 84Z, 85Z; Bayliss, Peter Robert 89H, 90H; Bayly, Maurice Brian 56O; Bayman, Peter Christian F. "Pete" 78Z, 81SG; Bean, Stephen Paul "Steve" 70Z, 71Z; Beard, John David G. 67T; Beaumont, Jennifer Claire "Jenny" 99R, 00R; Beck, Brian 58H; Beck, Brian 04SG; Beck, John Roger 66H; Bedford, Jonathan 98Z; Beebe, George Douglas "Doug" 65Z, 66Z; Bell, Charles Michael 69K, 70T; Bell, Dennis Ronald "Tink" 58G, 59G; Bell, John Andrew 83R; Bell, John Edward 77H; Bell, Keith Roland 58F, 59F; Bell, Martin H. "Dozer" 94R, 95Z, 97Z; Bell, Robert David "Bob" 78SG, 79SG; Bellchambers, William Henry "Bill" 64Z, 65Z; Bennett, Nigel 86R, 87R; Bent, Frank 62Z, 63F; Bentley, Paul Ian 69E, 70E; Berman, Jade 06R; Berrow, Simon D. 96SG, 97SG; Berry, Alfred Thomas "Tom" 44PL, 45D; Berry, Raymond Arthur "Ray" 52B, 53H, 55F; Berry, Robert James 73SG, 74SG; Best, Andrew 79SG, 80SG; Best, Paul 05R; Bethell, Michael R. "Mike" 61Z, 62Z; Beynon, Arthur David Geoffrey "Dave" 63E; Bibby, John Selwyn 58D, 59D; Bienkowski, Christopher Hubert "Chris" 73Z, 74Z; Biggadike, David-John 66F, 67F; Biggs, Ian James 48G, 50SG, 51SG; Biggs, John K. 45PL; Biggs, Patrick Eric "Pat" 47H, 48B; Bingham, Edward William "Ted" 46E; Binney, David Alan 71F, 72F; Bird, Frederick George "Fred" 53PL, 54PL; Bird, Peter George 65B, 66T; Bird, Richard John 69T, 70T; Bird, Timothy John 92R; Bishop, James Francis "Jim" 73K, 74K; Bishop, Lyndsey D. 02Z; Bissell, Peter Howard 73H, 74H; Bithell, Mark Robert 86R, 87R; Black, Stanley Edward "Stan" 57H, 58Y; Blackie, James Robertson "Jim" 60Z; Blackwell, Bruce 71Z, 72Z; Blackwell, Michael James "Mick" 59Z; Blaiklock, Kenneth Victor "Ken" 48E, 49E, 52D, 53D; Blair, David Adamson 63B; Blake, Samuel Charles Bernard "Sam" 57D, 58D, 62K, 63E; Blakeley, Peter Rodney 62Z, 63F, 66Z; Blakley, Henry Joseph 69T, 70E; Blanshard, Geoffrey 66F; Blenkharn, Nigel 95F, 98R, 99R; Blissett, John Michael 90R; Blossom, David Charles "Charlie" 66Z, 67Z; Blowman, Scott 08R; Blundell, George 61Z, 62Z; Blunn, John W. 90R, 91R, 97Z, 01SG; Blyth, John "Johnny" 44PL, 45D, 48PL; Bond, Andrew Malcolm 88H, 89H; Bond, Jonathan James "John" 94Z; Bond, Peter Robert "Bob" 61B, 62B; Bone, Douglas Gordon "Doug" 67H, 68H; Bonner, Samuel "Sam" 45B; Boon, Daranee 01SG; Booth, Paul David 04R; Booth, Timothy 08R; Borland, Daniel "Danny" 50SG; Borthwick, Richard Drummond 00Z, 01Z; Bostelmann, Robert Walter "Bob" 73E; Boston, George Duncan 58O; Boteler, David Henry 74Z, 75Z; Bothma, Johannes 59Z; Bottomley, Alec 63B, 64T, 66E, 67T; Bottomley, John Stuart 74H; Boulding, Richard Andrew "Dick" 67E; Boulter, Kenneth Gordon S. "Ken" 62B; Boulton, Justin 10R; Boulton, Stephen 07R; Bowden, David Anthony "Dave" 01R, 02R; Bowen, David 67T, 68T; Bowen, Lowri 06R; Bowen, Nathan 10R; Bowler, Bryan Anthony 61E, 62E; Bowler, Robert Edward "Bob" 79F, 80R, 82Z, 83Z; Bowra, Gordon Trevor "Doc" 63Z, 64Z; Boyle, James 74SG, 75SG, 77F, 78H; Boyt, Trevor David 72Z, 73Z; Bracken, Nicholas Joseph "Nick" 90Z; Bradford, William John "J.B." 77Z, 78Z; Brading, Christopher Graham "Chris" 59D, 60D; Bramham, Philip 94H, 95H; Bramwell, Martyn John 68K, 69T; Bramwell, Thomas Rudy 82Z; Brand, Royston Thomas "Roy" 61B, 62B, 66B; Brangham, Paul Geoffrey "Chippy" 71Z, 72Z; Bravington, David Noel 67H, 68F, 75T; Brazier, David Paul 89H, 90H; Bregazzi, Paul Kneen 68H;

Brennan, Anthony "Anto" 04R, 06Z; Brett, Julian 65B; Brettle, Michael John "Mike" 78F, 79F; Bridgen, David M. 62B; Bridger, John Frederick Douglas "Doug" 56H, 57H; Bridgman, Stephen Adrian 82H; Brind, Neville "Neddy" 63Z, 64F; Brindle, John 78R; Brittain, Michael Francis "Mike" 60Z, 61Z; Broadbear, Norman Reginald 50F, 51F; Broadway, James William 84Z; Broady, Paul Adrian 72H, 73H; Brock, Bryan 08Z; Brockington, Simon L. "Si" 93H, 94H, 97R, 98R; Brook, David "Dave" 66Z, 67Z; Brook, Jonathan 75H, 76H; Brookes, Andrew James "Andy" 81Z, 82Z; Brookfield, Geoffrey Herbert "Geoff" 53D, 54D; Broom, Stuart Morrison 76SG, 77SG; Broome, George Eric 56G; Brotherhood, John Rowland "Bro" 66H, 67Z; Brothers, Michael Sean 82H; Brough, Neil 07Z; Brouwer, Patricia Elisabeth 93H; Brown, Christopher Tibbits "Chris" 62Z; Brown, Colin Chalmers 48E, 49E; Brown, Craig D. 10Z; Brown, David Andrew H. "Dave" 93Z; Brown, David Kenneth "Ken" 56G, 57D; Brown, Douglas William 67H, 68H; Brown, Hugh C. 00R; Brown, John Alexander 51H; Brown, Kirsty Margot 03R; Brown, Matthew P. "Matt" 05R, 09R; Brown, Sean 94Z, 95Z; Brown, Steve P. 01SG, 02SG; Bryan, Rorke Bardon 62T, 63T; Bryant, Robert Eric 75Z, 76Z; Buckler, Ian Leslie "Buckle" 63Z, 64Z; Buckingham, Jonathan Peter 85F, 86F; Buckley, Feargal 08R; Buckman, Herbert James "Jim" 54F, 55F; Bull, George John 55H, 56N; Bullough, Luke Watson 91H, 92H; Bunch, Peter James 56PL, 57G; Burchell, Alan C. 01Z; Burchett, Michael Stuart 78SG, 79SG; Burd, Oliver Richard "Dick" 47F, 48D; Burgess, Graham Neil 88Z, 89R, 92R; Burgess, Robert William "Bob" 66B; Burgess, Thomas "Tommy" 50PL, 51G; Burgin, Michael "Mike" 66H, 67Z; Burke, John Charles 72H, 73Z; Burke, Michael David 82F, 83F; Burkey, Shaun 92Z, 93Z; Burkinshaw, Paul "Burp" 91Z; Burkitt, David Michael "Dave" 73E, 74SG, 76SG; Burleigh, Jonathan Peter 02R; Burn, Alistair James 80H; Burns, Frederick "Fred" 52G; Burns, Frederick Michael "Mike" 69E, 70E; Burns, Paul Robert S. 68F; Burns, Steven "Steve" 86R, 87R, 89Z; Burren, Paul John "Chop" 85H, 86H; Burrows, Chris 00R; Bursnall, John E. 03SG; Burt, Richard John 03SG, 08Z; Burton, Alan George "Albie" 50G, 51G; Burton, Paul 70Z, 71T; Burton, Robert Wellesley "Bob" 64H, 65H; Burton, Timothy Charles 04R; Bury, Ian Thomas 71Z, 72Z, 74T; Buse, Franz John "Frank" 47B, 48F; Bushell, Anthony Norman "Tony" 65F, 66F, 69E, 70E; Butler, Barry Ross 80F, 81F; Butler, Helen G. 95H; Butler, Kenelm Somerset Priaulx Pierce "Ken" 46E, 47E; Butler, Michael "Mike" 90R, 91R; Butler, Peter Francis "Pete" 70E, 73E; Butson, Arthur Richard Cecil "Dick" 47E; Butterfield, Michael Robert 72F, 73F; Butters, Matthew R. "Matt" 05Z; Butterworth, Laurence Alfred "Larry" 90Z; Byrne, Frederick Donald "Paddy" 54F, 55F; Byrne, Kevin John 79F; Byrne, M.J. 62B; Cain, Alisdair Neil 84R; Caines, Simon John 90Z; Calder, William "Bill" 50B, 51B; Caldron, Joanne "Jo" 05R; Caldwell, John Richard 76H, 77H; Cameron, Duncan John 02Z; Cameron, Henry Alan David 58PL, 59PL; Cameron, Kenneth Stewart 78H, 79SG, 82H, 83H; Campbell, Gwen Anne 94H; Campbell, Hamish 04R; Campbell, Iain Taylor 72Z; Cannon, Raymond Julian C. "Ray" 83H; Canty, John 55N; Care, Bernard William "Bernie" 74E; Carpenter, Timothy Richard "Tim" 94Z; Carrington, Neil Bruce 89Z, 90Z; Carrivick, David John "Dave" 82Z; Carroll, Alan Michael 55PL, 56PL; Carroll, Damian Joseph 86R, 87R, 90R; Carson, Daniel P. "Dan" 00Z, 01Z; Carter, John Francis "JC" 67Z, 68Z, 69Z, 73SG, 74T; Carter, Jeremy Hugh 74F, 75F; Carter, Vincent Paul 75Z, 76Z; Casson, Richard Murray 87R, 88R, 95R, 96R, 01Z; Catherall, Laurance "Laurie" 55F, 56D; Catlow, Peter 58J; Cattermole, Trevor James 95R; Catty, Robert Hugh Craig "Rob" 61D; Caulkett, Andrew Paul 92H; Cavanagh, Peter Joseph "Pete" 84Z; Cawson, Peter Cecil "Lemmy" 62H; Chalmers, David 56Y, 57J; Chalmers, James Alastair "Judith" 68Z, 69Z; Chalmers, Matthew Omer "Matt" 92H, 93H; Chamberlain, John Terence "Terry" 70SG; Chambers, Graham Robert 74Z, 75Z; Chambers, Michael John Graham 62H, 63H; Chambers, Robin Mackenzie 69F, 70T; Chambers, Stephen Barrie "Steve" 76Z, 77Z; Champness, Andrew John "Andy" 63Z, 64Z; Chantrey, Michael Francis 76T, 77R; Chaplin, James Harvey "J.H." 49G, 50PL; Chapman, Alice L.G. 97R, 98R; Chapman, Andrew S. "Andy" 01R, 02R; Chapman, Howard Edward 61E; Chappel, Benjamin John "Ben" 86Z, 87Z; Chappel, Bernard Morgan "Bernie" 65B, 66T; Chappell, Richard Keith "Graunch" 69Z, 70Z; Charles, Kate 96Z, 97Z; Chase, Andrew 07SG, 08SG; Chatfield, Paul James 89H, 90H; Cheal, Joseph John 50H, 51H; Cheek, John Edward "Chico" 59D, 60D, 61D, 64E; Chellingsworth, Stephen Philip "Steve" 70SG; Cheshire, Alan Armstrong 77F, 78R; Chinn, Eric James "Ricky" 62B, 63F, 67Z, 70SG; Choyce, Michael Antony "Mac" 46C, 47D; Christie, Alexander Fraser "Jock" 52B; Christie, Peter "Pete" 78H, 79H, 80H; Christie, Timothy Julian Churchill 70E, 71E; Christie, William Keith 85Z, 86Z; Churchill, Matthew 07R; Clapp, Edward Christopher John "Ted" 58F, 59D, 60WH; Clark, Adam 08R, 09R; Clark, Barry William 88Z, 89Z; Clark, David Leslie "Dave" 70Z, 71F; Clark, David Nicholas "Dave" 92Z; Clark, Richard Peter Kelvin "Dick" 55B; Clark, Stephen John "Steve" 83Z, 84H; Clark, Toby David G. 85Z, 86Z; Clarke, Andrew Charles 71SG, 72SG; Clarke, Derek Albert 53F, 55D, 56D, 60H, 61H; Clarke, Ian William Noel 53B, 54D; Clarke, Michael J. "Mike" 10R; Clarke, Phillip Ian "Phil" 88Z, 89Z, 91Z; Clarke, Sarah 05SG, 06SG; Clarkson, Peter David "Rocky" 68Z, 69Z; Clayton, Charles Allen "Flowerpot" 69Z, 70Z; Cleary, Peter James 83R, 84R; Clemens, John P. 03SG; Clement, Colin Cowan "Clem" 56G, 57PL; Clements, Raymond David "Clem" 57B, 58B; Clennell, Jonathan James Ossory "Jon" 62E, 63E; Clilverd, Mark Andrew 85F, 86F; Clive, Steve P. 05Z; Clunas, Robert Gordon 73SG; Coates, Howard 91Z, 92Z; Cobbett, Neil J. 96Z; Cobley, Norman Dale 86H, 87H, 93SG, 94SG; Cockburn, Andrew Neil "Andy" 98R; Coggan, Roger Andrew 90H; Coggins, Simon J. 04Z, 05Z; Coggles, Alfred Batson "Alf" 66B; Cohen, Jeffrey A. "Jeff" 04Z, 05Z; Coley, John Alan 52D, 53D; Colgan, Nigel Brendan P. 04Z; Coll, John 82F; Collett, Geoffrey David "Geoff" 84H, 85H; Colley, Stuart R. 03Z, 04Z; Colliar, Douglas 02Z; Collinge, Ian Bruce 72H, 73H; Collings, Owen John 61D, 67E, 68T KA John; Collins, Clement Peter 85R, 86R, 88R, 89R; Collister, Robert James "Rob" 71E; Collop, Cyril Geoffrey "Geoff" 52PL, 53PL; Colman, Jeremy Glyn 89H, 90H; Colwell, Steven R. "Val" 91Z; Common, James Harrison "Jim" 64T, 65T; Conder, Derek John 77SG, 78Z; Conder, James Edward "Jim" 90Z, 91Z; Conn, Nicholas Martin M. 99R, 00R; Connochie, Osmond Stanislaus 56F, 57W; Connolly, Dermot Gerrard 74Z; Conroy, James William Henry "Jim" 68H; Convey, Peter "Pete" 90H; Cook, Andrew 07R; Cook, Robert John 70H, 71T; Cook, Simon David 85H, 86H; Cooper, Alan Frank 73H; Cooper, Jonathan Mark 91SG, 92SG; Cooper, Patrick John "Pat" "Bugle" 79Z, 80Z; Cooper, Raymund Edward "Ray" 55B, 56W; Cope, Andrew Keith "Andy" 99Z, 00Z, 02SG; Corbett, Richard 07Z; Corbett, Thomas William "Tom" 01R; Corbin, Kevin Kingsley "Kev" 79H, 80H; Cordall, Peter Ainsworth "Pete" 54H, 55H; Corlett, Martin 09R; Corner, Joseph W. "Joe" 08Z, 10SG; Corner, Robert William McLean 64F; Cornock, Brian A. 70Z, 71Z; Corser, Jennifer "Jenny" 04SG; Coslett, Paul Hugh 67Z, 68Z; Cotterell, Martin J. 89F; Cotterill, Philip John "Phil" 66Z, 67F; Cottle, Alexander W. "Alex" 04SG; Cotton, John Philip Douglas "Phil" 64Z, 65Z; Cotton, Peter David 83F, 84F; Coupar, Andrew Macpherson 84H; Cousens, Paul W. 98Z, 99Z, 01SG; Cousins, Michael John "Mike" 62B, 63T, 65E; Coventry, Jason 08R; Cowie, Elaine Marie 02Z, 03Z; Cox, Michael John G. "Mike" 62D; Cox, Nicholas Ievers "Nick" 76H, 77H, 80R; Coxon, Ian P. 05Z; Crampton, Roy William 50G; Crane, Sean Brian 87F, 88F; Cranney, Mark Sidney 88F, 89F; Craske, Paul 09R; Crawford, Bruce Richard 91R; Croall, John 91F; Crockford, Michael Andrew "Mike" 58PL, 59PL, 61PL; Croft, William Noble "Bill" 46D; Crooks, Philip 95F; Crossland, P. 73SG; Crouch, Alan 60WH 61T; Cruse, David John "Dave" 88Z, 89Z; Crutchley, Dennis Rowland 46B; Cryer, Paul K. 01R; Cullimore, John William 76H, 77H; Culshaw, Nicholas Gerard 71E; Cumberbirch, Robert Ian 83F, 84F; Cumming, Alexander "Alec" 59F; Cumming, Geoffrey Charles "Geoff" 55F, 56Y; Cummings, Edmund Thomas 46C, 47B; Cummins, Stephen Paul 92R, 93R; Cunningham, David William 96R; Cunningham John Crabbe

60PL, 61E, 62E, 64T; Curphey, Ian 69T; Curtis, Robert Frank "Rob" 96Z; Curtis, Robin 57J; Cuthbert, Colin 73Z, 74Z; Cuthbertson, Richard Duncan "Dick" 66Z; Cuthbertson, Steven Robert 93F, 94F, 95F; Cutland, David John 85F; Cutland, Gerald Thomas "Gerry" 56F, 57F; Dagless, James Edward "Eddie" 57B, 58B; Daley, Malcolm Price 74Z, 75Z; Dalgliesh, David Geoffrey 48E, 49E; Dalton, Ronald Charles 74Z; Daly, Michael Edward "Mick" 84Z, 85Z; Danby, Matthew "Matt" 02R; Dangerfield, Henry James "Harry" 57D, 58D; Dann, John Patrick 87Z, 88Z; D'Arcy, Stuart Martin 96R; Dark, William Kenneth 86R, 87R, 90R; Darling, Owen Henry S. 69H, 70H; Darnell, Kenneth 64T, 65F; Darroch, David William 67T; Dartnall, Herbert John Graham 74H, 75H; Date, Andrew Philip G. 95F; Davey, Graham John 57G, 58G; Davey, Martin Clive 87H, 93H, 94H; Davidson, Robert William "Bob" 68F, 69T; Davies, Antony Graham "Tony" 60Y; Davies, Christopher Chapman 63F, 64F; Davies, Gwion "Taff" 44PL, 45D; Davies, Ian James 81F, 82F; Davies, John A. 97Z; Davies, John Charles 70F, 71F; Davies, Michael Charles B. 77Z, 79R; Davies, Peter Leslie "Pete" 83Z, 84Z; Davies, Robin Albert 75T, 76T; Davies, Steven P. 83Z; Davies, Steven Richard 90Z, 91R; Davies, Thomas Gwynn 70E, 71E; Davies, Thomas Whitney "Tom" 65T; Davies-Hughes, David J. 87SG; Davis, Dennis Robert Herbert "Rob" 56PL; Davis, Graham Bruce 54H, 55G; Davis, Patrick Eugene "Pat" 48G; Davison, Paul Stuart G. 94R, 95R; Dawson, John Duncan 73Z; Dawson, Walter Michael "Walt" 64H, 65H, 67E; Day, Crispin Mark Jeremy 87R, 88R, 99R; Day, Robert Greville "Rob" 83R, 84R, 86H; Daynes, Roger 72Z, 73Z; Deakin, Hannah 08Z; Dean, Alison 05SG, 06SG, 08R; Dean, Colin Hall "Booboo" 60Z, 61Z; Dean, Jennifer Martin "Jenny" 01R; Dean, Nigel Brian 92R, 93R, 94Z; Dean, Rodney Edmond "Rod" 62Z, 63F; Defries, J. 97R; Delaney, Simon N. 86SG, 87SG; Denley, Andrew 80F; Devine, James Gordon 71Z, 72Z; Devitt, Derek William 70Z, 71SG; Dewar, Graham James Alexander 61T, 62T; Diamond, Ronald Robin 66F, 67F; Dicken, Laurence William "Lol" 64Z, 65Z; Dickinson, Terry Richard 80F; Dickson, Judith 01SG, 02SG; Digby, John Russell 94Z, 95Z; Dikstra, Barry James 74T; Dixon, Jonathan Mark 92F; Dixon, Michael Jonathan "Mick" "Mix" 84Z, 85Z; Dixon, Robert James 84F, 85F; Docchar, Ernest Herbert "Ernie" 61Z; Docchar, Robert Henry 67Z; Dodd, Edwyn Howard "Ed" 04Z; Dodge, Derek W. 80SG; Dollman, Harold "Harry" 55H; Donaldson, John Thornton "Jack" 68E, 69E, 72Z; Donnachie, Thomas "Tommy" 45D; Donnelly, Alan Kenneth "Gene" 56Y, 57H; Donnelly, Philip Edward 86R, 87R; Doughty, Mark 98Z, 99Z; Dove, Stephen Barrie "Steve" 87R, 88Z; Dow, Steven Thomas "Steve" 92R, 93R, 94Z; Dowling, Susan Philippa 03SG; Downey, Daniel John G. 76H, 77SG; Downham, Noel Yorston 60G, 61D, 63D, 64E; Dowson, Martin John 85F, 86F; Doyle, Kenneth Christopher "Ken" 66E, 68E; Drage, Clifford James 80SG, 81SG; Drummond, Paul David B. 79H, 80H; Drury, Paul B. 93Z; Dry, Malcolm 77H, 78SG; D'Souza, Melanie 07SG; Dubber, Antony 07Z, 10Z; Duck, Callan David 85SG, 86SG; Dudeney, John Richard 67F, 68F; Duff, John Logie 65Z, 66F; Duke, David Bernard E. 50H; Duncan, Rachel 98R; Duncan, Roderick "Rod" 80R; Dunham, Clive John 83H, 84H; Dunkerley, Steven "Steve" 98R; Dunn, Robert G. 07SG, 09Z; Dunn, Simon Steven 79R; Durrant, Michael John "Smet" 67Z, 68Z; Duston, Richard Ernest "Ernie" 96R, 00Z; Eadie, Stephen James M. "Steve" 82Z, 83Z, 85F, 86F; Eager, John 09Z; Earle, David Nicholas "Gretchen" 97Z, 98Z; Easty, David Leonello 61Z; Eddleston, Norman James 71Z, 72Z; Edmunds, Daniel "Danny" 09R; Edmunds, Darren Robert 96Z, 97Z; Edwards, Christopher William "Chris" 73E, 74E; Edwards, David "Big Dave" 61Z; Edwards, Dewi Vaughan 85F, 86F; Edwards, Dorian Wyn 89H, 90H, 98R; Edwards, Ewan 08SG, 09SG, 10SG; Edwards, John Arthur 69H; Edwards, Kenneth Anthony "Tony" 61D, 62D; Edwards, Matthew 09R; Edwards, Peter 77Z; Edwards, Reginald Stanley "Reg" 52G; Edwards, Trefor 81Z; Edwins, Robin David J. 79SG, 80SG; Edworthy, Matthew George 94H, 95H; Egerton, David "Dave" 63Z, 64F; Elliot, Joseph "Joe" 60G; Elliot, David Hawksley "Dave" 62D; Elliott, James 07R, 08R; Elliott, Michael Hugh 68T, 69K; Elliott, Frank Kenneth 47D, 48D; Ellis, Bernard Godfrey "Ben" 52B; Ellis, David Thomas "Dave" 01R; Ellis, Paul 73Z; Ellis-Evans, John Cynan 76H, 77H; Elvin, Timothy John "Tim" 94R, 95Z; Emerson, David 57F; Emery, Stephen 76Z, 77Z; England, Robert 67E; English, Desmond Patrick "Paddy" 60B; Erskine, Angus Bruce 57W; Escott, Anthony J. "Tony" 79R, 80R, 83Z; Etchells, William Alan "Dad" 63Z, 64Z, 67Z, 68Z, 70SG; Etheridge, William Arthur "Bill" 52PL; Evans, Derek Stanley 64F; Evans, David Gilbert "Dave" 57O, 58O; Evans, David V. 07Z; Evans, Dean 07Z, 08Z; Evans, Jonathan Davis "Wookie" 91Z, 92Z, 95Z, 96R; Evans, Malcolm "Splendid" 56Y; Evans, Michael Paul 83F, 84F; Evans, Stephen Nicholas 90F; Everett, John Brian 95H; Everson, Inigo 65H, 66Hl; Ewer, Jack Renew 47B; Exley, James Arthur "Jim" 55Y, 56Y; Farkas, Karl Ferenc 93R, 98R, 01Z; Farman Joseph Charles "Joe" 57F, 58F; Farmer, Dennis G. 48G, 49F; Farmer, Paul 94R, 95R; Farnell, Neil J. 00Z, 01Z; Farquhar, Gordon Abraham 55Y, 57PL; Farquhar, Ian Alastair 90Z; Farrant, Arthur Henry 52B, 53B; Farrington, James Edward Butler Futtit "Fram" 44PL, 45B; Faulkner, Michael James "Mike" 54PL; Faux, Annette C. 02Z, 03Z; Featherstone, John Peverell 46B; Feenan, Anthony 68F, 69E, 70H; Fell, George Roger 99R, 00R; Fellows, James Walter "Jim" 56B, 57Y; Fenton, Christopher Martin 88H; Fenton, James Heneage C. 74H; Ferguson, Andrew Stuart "Fergy" 72SG, 73SG; Ferguson, David Barclay 85F, 86F; Fergusson, Graeme 79F; Ferrar, James Edward "Jim" 60G, 61B; Fewster, Richard A. "DickF" 64Z, 65Z; Field, Hugh Arthur 65B; Fielder, Patrick George "Pat" 00Z; Fielding, Harold Michael "Mike" 68E, 69E; Figg, David William 87R, 88Z; Filer, John Roger 60H; Filer, Simon Gregory 91F, 92F; Filmer, Keith Robert 87F, 89Z, 90Z; Finch, Barry Roy 82R, 83R; Finch, Giles 09Z; Finigan, Stephen Paul 68H, 69H, 71E, 72E; Finlayson, Douglas McKnight "Doug" 62Z, 63Z; Firmin, Geoffrey Hunter 71SG, 72SG; Fisher, Peter James 73F, 74F; Fitch, Neil Anthony 80H, 81H; Fitton, Gordon Francis "Frank" 60B, 61T; Fitzgerald, Daniel 08R; Fitzgerald, Peter Hugh 72F, 73F, 76SG; Flavell-Smith, Ian 68E, 69E; Fleet, Michael "Mike" 62D, 63E; Fleming, John 81H, 83Z; Fletcher, David Donald William "Dave" 72Z, 73H; Fletcher, Jamie 06R; Flett, William Roberts "Finkle" 44B, 45D; Flick, John Jeffery 71Z, 72Z; Flood, Timothy Stuart "Tim" 78SG; Flower, Richard 02R, 03R; Fogg, Timothy Dolben 75SG, 76SG, 79R; Foote, Brian Leonard Hodson 57N, 58W; Ford, Lisa Isabella 95H; Foreman, Peter 83R, 84R; Forrest, Charles Robert "Doc" 60Z; Forster, Isaac A. 04SG, 05SG; Forster, Peter Derek 58E, 60Y; Forster, Robert Thomas 80SG, 81H; Forsyth, David 79F; Forsyth, Nicholas Sheridan P. 89H, 90H; Forsyth, Thomas Hardie 77Z; Foster, Richard Arthur "Dick" 56O, 57O; Fothergill, Ian Ledgard 60D, 61D, 62D; Fothergill, Neil James "Fothers" 67Z; Fowbert, John Andrew 91H; Fowler, Karen 09Z; Fox, Derren 08SG, 09SG; Fox, James W. "Jim" 98Z, 99Z; Fox, Leonard John "Len" 56PL, 57PL; Francis, David John 74F, 75F; Francis, Gavin John 03Z; Francis, Samuel John 46D, 47D; Franks, James Leonard "Jim" 58G, 59Y, 62D; Fraser, Alistair Edward 84H; Fraser, Arthur Gilmour 60WH, 61E; Fraser, Kieran P.P 99R, 00R; Fraser, Simon John R. 82R; Freedman, Malcolm David 74F, 75F; Freeland, William Alexander 78Z; Freeman, Paul Stevens 02R, 03R; Freeman, Reginald Leonard "Reg" 46E, 47E; French, David Edward "Dave" "Def" 68Z, 69Z; French, Trevor G. 88R, 89R; Freshwater, Raymond Anthony "Ray" 88Z, 89Z; Friese-Green, David Nigel 74H; Fry, Anthony John 68Z; Fryckowska, Agnieszka 05R, 06R, 08Z, 09Z; Fuchs, Vivian Ernest "Bunny" 48E, 49E; Fuller, Peter 73H; Gaffikin, Alexandra J.C. "Alex" 99Z, 00Z; Gainey, Keith John 67Z, 68Z; Gale, Peter Ronald 57PL; Gallacher, Joseph H. "Joe" 50G; Gallacher, William I. "Billy" 90F; Gallagher, Alexander William "Alec" 60F, 61F; Gallagher, John Barry 81H, 82H; Galletly, Michael C. 64F; Gallsworthy, John Martin "Golly" 67Z, 68Z, 70SG; Ganiford, David W. "Dave" 96R, 97R; Gannon, Anthony Edward "Tony" 70Z, 71Z, 73E, 74E; Gardiner, Barry Alan 77Z, 78F; Gardiner, Brian Gerard 68F, 69F; Gardiner, Michael Brian 78H; Gardner, James Lachlan 64T, 65E; Gargate, Brian 69E; Garrod, Simon Mark 95R,

96R, 02R; Gaul, Kenneth Mitchell "Ken" 55Y; Gauntlett, John Travers 70Z, 71F; Gawthorpe, Andrew Stacey 91Z; Gay, G. Alan 73Z; Gaynor, Susanna 09Z; Geddes, William "Bill" 63T, 64T, 65B; Gee, Timothy "Tim" 10Z; Geissler, Paul Alexander 99R, 00R; Gemmell, Ian Michael M. 94R; George, Alison L. 98R; George, David Blanchard "Dave" 64Z; George, David John 53B, 54G; Gerrard, Isabelle 03R, 05R; Gibbs, Frederick John "Fred" 62T, 63T; Gibbs, Peter John "Pete" 80Z, 81Z; Gibbs, Peter McCausland 57Y, 58E; Gibson, Bryan 67T, 68T; Gibson, Kenneth Vernon "Ken" 58B, 59G; Gilbert, Brian David 68F, 69F; Gilbert, Kevin John "Smuggler" 78Z, 79H; Gilbert, Neil Stephen 86H, 87H; Gilbertson, Alasdair John 89F, 90F; Gilchrist, William "Will" 62E, 63B; Gilchrist, William P.G. "Will" 01R, 02SG; Giles, Brian Douglas 58F, 59F; Gill, Allan 58G, 59D; Gill, Ronald Victor 62E, 63T, 70Z, 71F; Gill, Simon Neil 87R, 88R; Gill, Stephen Paul "Steve" 84Z, 85Z; Gillie, T. Graham 04Z; Gillies, Catriona Michaelle "Cat" 00Z; Gilmour, Adrian Harry 70H; Gilpin, Brian Edward 55B; Gittins, Derek William 92H; Glover, Roy 91H, 92H, 95R; Glynn, David William "Dave" 00Z, 01Z; Goddard, Don George "Don" 72H, 73H; Godsell, Andrew 03SG; Godsmark, Timothy "Tim" 80Z, 81R; Golborne, Barry Lister 53G, 54G, 56PL; Goldring, Denis Charles 57W, 58W; Golton, David Jules "Dave" 48F; Goodale, Brian Markwell 75F, 76F; Goodall, Robert "Bob" 75SG, 76SG; Goodall-Copestake, Paul 81SG, 83SG; Gooden, Kenneth Reginald "Ken" 50PL, 51G; Goodfellow, Iain Thomas 90F, 91F; Goodhand, Robin 00R; Goodman, Barry John A. 64H, 65H; Goodwin, Graham 87Z, 88Z, 92F, 93F; Goodwin, Philip Charles 64Z, 65Z; Goosey, Stephen Douglas 87R, 88R; Gorin, Mark 07R; Gostick, Christopher John "Chris" "Ceeje" 66Z, 67Z, 69Z; Goswell, Simon Paul 83Z; Gough, Alexander James "Alex" 06Z, 07Z; Graham, Alexander N. "Alec" 54F; Graham, John Galbraith 58W; Grant, Alan 56H; Grant, Philip John O. 76SG, 80SG; Grantham, Brian Edwin 71H, 72SG; Graves, Leslie Alfred "Les" 68H, 69H; Gray, Simon Page 90Z, 91Z; Gray, Tamsin 07Z; Green, Andrew John 79Z, 80Z, 83Z; Green, Barry Thomas 84H, 85H; Green, Christopher J. 03SG, 04SG; Green, George Montague 65T, 66T; Green, John Robert 50B, 51F; Green, Mark 10Z; Green, Martin William 82R; Green, Michael Campbell "Mike" 48D; Gregory, Colin Robert 81R; Gregory, Francis Robin 80Z, 81SG; Gregory, Nicholas "Nick" 09Z; Grey, Peter G. 99R, 00R; Grieve, Moray Bruce 96Z; Griffiths, Anthony Paul 81R; Griffiths, Christopher John 85R, 86R; Griffiths John Christopher 62Z, 63Z; Griffiths, Lewis Alexander 84F, 85F; Grikurov, Garrik E. 64E; Grimley, Peter Hugh 60D; Grimshaw, Edward William "Ted" 61PL, 62F; Groom, David Charles "Dave" "Ham" 68Z, 69Z; Gunn, Timothy Courbould 73SG; Gunning, Malcolm Paul 92Z; Gurling, Paul William 70K, 71E, 72E; Gutteridge, Edward Charles "Ted" 48B; Guyatt, Malcolm John "Bloke" 69Z, 70Z; Guyver, Percy 56B, 57Y; Habgood, David Frank C. "Dave" 72Z, 73Z; Hadden, Ian William M. 86R, 87F; Hadden, Rachel 08SG; Hadley, Montague Donald M. 76T; Hadley, Nigel Timothy 80R, 81R; Haigh, Duncan 94F, 95F; Hales, Christopher William "Chris" 98R; Hall, Andrew 78R; Hall, Alexander Bullock "Sandy" 56H; Hall, Brian Dale 83Z, 84Z; Hall, Christopher 01R, 04SG, 05SG; Hall, Frank Aitchison 53B; Hall, Harvey Joseph "Joe" 70F; Hall, John 74SG, 75SG; Hall, Peter Joseph "Pete" 80Z, 81Z; Hall, Richard J. 06R, 07R, 10R; Hall, Robert Oliver 71F, 72F; Halliday, Kenneth William "Ken" 67Z, 68Z; Halliwell, Roland James "Roxy" 82Z, 83Z; Hamilton, William Derek 77SG, 78SG, 80SG; Hampton, Ian Francis Glynne 59D, 60D; Handley, Robert Christopher "Bob" 81H; Hankins, Anthony 71F; Hanks, William Robert 75H, 76SG; Hanson, Thomas Anthony "Tony" 58J, 59D; Harbour, Richard Arthur Everett "Dick" 60D, 61D; Harding, Philip 04R; Hardy, George Francis Michael "Mike" 46PL; Hardy, Peter 69H, 70H; Hargreaves, Geoffrey Henry "Geoff" 76F; Harker, Clive Gerard 86F; Harkness, Robert Samuel Matthew "Bob" 60F, 61F; Harlow, Leon Vernon "Len" 56N; Harmar, Philip Robin D. 73SG, 74SG; Harris, Leslie "Les" 56O; Harris, Michael Ronald 74T, 75T; Harris, Richard William "Dick" 69F, 70F; Harrison, Paul 84H; Harrison, Robert Bernard 59H, 60H; Harrisson, Paul Michael 81H, 82H; Hart, Albert Reginald 71SG; Hart, David George "Dave" 87Z; Hart, Graeme Antony 94Z, 95Z; Hart, Nigel Roger 79H; Hart, Philip Martin 76Z, 77Z; Harvey, Frederick Ernest 75Z; Harvey, Graham 87F; Hastings, Robin McLean 73H, 74H; Hattersley-Smith, Geoffrey Francis 49G; Hawes, Ian 79H, 80H, 84H; Hawkins, Andrew Charles 78F, 79F, 81R; Hawkins, Susan Louise "Suzi" 03SG, 04SG; Hawthorn, George Ryans 78H, 79H, 80H; Hay, Paul Redmond 66T; Haynes, David 09SG; Haynes, Patrick Joseph Anthony "Tony" 60F, 61F, 65Z, 66Z; Hayward, Robert John C. "Bob" 72SG, 73SG; Hazell, Mickey 02Z; Headland, Robert Keith "Bob" 78SG, 79SG; Heath, Philip W. "Phil" 96Z, 97Z; Heaton, Dale 85Z, 86Z; Hedderley, Norman Alexander 55G, 56F, 59Z, 60Z; Heffernan, Ian 03R; Heilbronn, Timothy David "Tim" 80SG, 81SG; Hemmen, George Ethelbert 53G, 54B; Hemmings, Alan Dudley 81H, 82H; Henderson, Adrian Scott 84R; Henderson, Ian Edward 74T, 75T; Herbert, Colin Francis 65H; Herbert, Martin James 82F, 83F; Herbert, Walter William "Wally" 56D, 57D; Herniman, Simon 05R, 06Z; Heron, Simon Roy L. 92Z, 93Z; Hesbrook, Richard Stephen "Richy" 67F, 68F, 70T; Hesketh, Ross Vernon 55F; Hewat, Alexander William R. "Alex" 50B; Hewitson, Richard Charles 74Z; Heywood, Henry George "Harry" 50F; Heywood, Ronald Barry 62H, 63H; Heyworth, Stephen John 85R, 86R; Hickinbottom, Barry 82H, 83H; Higgins, Simon P. 95F, 98R; Hignell, Martin 89R, 90R; Hill, Alan 10R; Hill, Andrew Peter "Andy" 82Z, 83Z; Hill, Brian Thomas 70K, 71E; Hill, Chris 98SG, 99SG; Hill, David John "Dave" "Fanny" 67Z, 69T, 70SG; Hill, Ernest William Bruce 52D; Hill, John "Jack" 56B, 62Z; Hill, Kenneth Vernon "Ken" 56D; Hill, Stewart 02R; Hill, Timothy William "Tim" 93H, 94H; Hillier, Edward Richard 67H; Hillson, Richard Henry "Dick" 57G, 58Y; Hilton, David Stuart 91H; Hinchliffe, Michael Hugh "Mike" 70F, 71F, 73H; Hinde, Stephen Victor "Steve" 99R, 00R, 02Z, 04R; Hindle, Francis Peter "Frank" 95F, 96R; Hindson, William John "Bill" 55N; Hirstwood, Michael 90F, 91F; Hizzett, Peter "Pete" "The Admiral" 83H, 84H; Hobbs, Graham John 57O, 58O; Hobbs, Peter Anthony F. "Pete" 62H, 63H; Hobbs, Simon Alistair 73K, 74T; Hobson, Richard Patrick 92R; Hodges, Adam William 91H; Hodges, Ben 61B, 62E, 63E; Hodkinson, Peter John 58B, 59B; Hodson, Christopher McMurray 68Z; Hodson, Geoffrey Leonard 65B; Hogg, David Graham 76Z, 77Z; Hogg, Ian George G. 72SG, 73SG; Hogg, Joseph Neil 82R; Holborn, Patrick Edwin 94R; Holden, Adrian Paul 95Z; Holden, Godfrey Andrew "Dog" 74E, 75T, 77R; Holder, Charles "Chas" 73Z; Holdich, Stephen William "Steve" 80Z, 81Z d. May 1, 2007; Hollas, David "Dave" 63Z, 64Z; Holmes, Bryan 57J; Holmes, Keith David 65E, 66E; Holmes, Matthew "Matt" 10SG; Holmes, Michael John 68E, 71E; Holroyd, Peter Charles 77F, 78F; Holt, John Peter 62Z, 63Z; Homer, Alan "Al" 08R, 09R; Homer, Elizabeth "Liz" 07R; Hood, Michael Ballantine "Mike" 79Z, 80Z; Hoodless, Bernard M. 90F; Hoogesteger, Jan Noel 72H, 73H; Hooker, Timothy Nevil "Tim" 72H, 73H; Hooper, Matthew "Matt" 08R, 10Z; Hooper, Peter Ralph 55N, 56N; Hope, David Arthur S. 74F, 75F; Hope, Philip James 64F, 65F; Hopkins, Dermot Michael 83Z; Hopkins, James J. 76SG; Hopkins, Stuart David 92R, 93R; Hordon, Kenneth 07R; Horley, Dennis 66E, 67E; Hormbrey, Philip James 87R; Horne, Philip A. "Phil" 01R, 02R; Horne, Rebecca "Becky" 10R; Horne, Ralph Ross 63E, 64T; Horsley, Harry Dalgleish 84F; Horton, Christopher North "Chris" 59F, 60Z; Horton, Colin Philip 76R, 77R; Hosey, Adrian 06SG; Hoskins, Arthur Keith 58E, 58Y, 59Y; Houlcroft, Michael Edward "Bunny" 77Z, 78Z; Hounsell, David John "Dave" 61PL, 62T; Howarth, John Allan 69H; Howell, Laurence John "Flo" 79R, 80R; Howes, Michael Alan 78Z; Howes, Michael Kenneth "Mike" 85Z, 86Z; Howie, Charles Alexander 64B, 65H; Howkins, Gordon Arthur 44B; Hoy, David Joseph "Dave" "Gonk" 69Z, 70Z; Huckle, John Sydney Rodney 47B, 48E, 49E; Hudd, Elizabeth Claire "Liz" 01Z; Hudson, Brian David 72E; Hudson, John Michael 72E; Hudson, Timothy 08SG; Hughes, David Graham 72SG; Hughes, David Lewis 65F, 66F; Hughes, David Martyn "Dave" 84Z, 85Z; Hughes, Evan Rowland "Taffy" 57F; Hughes,

Geraint 81F; Hughes, Gareth R. 02SG; Hughes, Kevin A. 99R; Hughson, Kenneth Wilson "Kenny" 72F, 73F; Huin, Nicolas "Nic" 93SG, 94SG; Hull, Brian John 92R, 93R; Hume, Douglas B. 80F, 81SG; Humphries, Paul Michael 81SG, 83Z, 84F; Humpidge, Richard James 95SG, 96SG; Hunt, Adam 02R; Hunt, Brian David 52D; Hunt, James Malcolm 58F, 59Y; Hunt, Kenneth John C. 73F; Hunt, Timothy James 89F, 90F; Hunter, Brian 06Z, 07Z; Hunter, Ewan Scott 89Z, 90Z, 92Z; Hunter, Ian David 79SG, 80SG; Hunter, John Arthur "Axe" 93Z, 94Z; Hunter, Nicholas Ian C. 75SG; Hunter, Stephen 79SG, 80SG; Hurley, Alexander John "Alec" 75Z, 76R; Hurley, James William 89H, 90H; Hurst, Graham Leslie 82F; Hutchinson, Stephen 78H; Hyams, Justin Mark 76F, 77R; Hyde-Clark, John Rochford 71H, 72H; Ibbotson, George Rex 56F, 57F; Imray, Herbert Alexander "Sandy" 56F, 57Y; Ingle, David John "Dave" 89Z, 90Z; Inman, Richard 09SG, 10SG; Iorwerth, Miriam 05Z; Iremonger, Scott 08Z; Irons, Ronald K. "Ron" 84R, 85R; Irvine, Leslie Banks 78H; Izatt, William Thomas "Bill" 65Z, 66Z; Jackman, Clive William 74T, 75T; Jackson, Anthony Leonard "Tony" 72Z, 73Z; Jackson, Ian Thomas 59B, 60B; Jacobs, Christian K.D. "Chris" 96Z, 97Z, 03R; James, Brian 80Z, 81Z; James, David Pelham 45D; James, Jon 10R; James, Ronald Victor "Ron" 69Z, 72T; Jamieson, Andrew William 72SG, 73K; Jamieson, James Hogg "Jim" "JimJam" 67Z, 68Z, 71SG; Jamieson, John William "Tintin" 91Z; Jamieson, Scott 07R; Jaques, Michael Robert "Mike" 80R; Jardine, Daniel "Dan" 49G; Jarman, Geoffrey Michael "Mike" 61Z, 62Z; Jarvis, Bruce Allen 70Z; Jarvis, Nicholas John "Nick" 79Z, 80Z; Jarvis, Robin Richard 04R; Jefferies, Christopher John S. 63Z, 67F; Jeffery, G. 99R; Jeffery, Mark 98R, 99R; Jeffes, Christopher David "Chris" 80F, 81F; Jefford, Brian 48D, 49G; Jehan, Dudley Robert "Cuddles" 60F, 61Z, 63Z, 64Z; Jenkins, David Brian 72Z, 73Z; Jenkins, Peter John "Pete" "Mekon" 79Z, 80Z, 82Z; Jennings, John James 98Z; Jennings, Peter Gerald 71H, 72H; Jessop, Mark J. 00SG, 01SG; Jewell, John Alexander 78R, 79R; Jobes, David Robert 87R; Jobson, Matthew Richard "Matt" 99R, 00R, 02SG, 03R, 06SG; Johnson, Christopher James H. "Chris" 79Z; Johnson, Clive Edwin 76SG, 78R; Johnson, Colin 57B, 58W, 60Z, 61Z; Johnson, Ernest George 76Z, 77SG; Johnson, Frederick Lawrence "Fred" 52H, 53F; Johnson, Gerrard Thomas S. "Gerry" 83Z; Johnson, Les 08Z; Johnson, Richard "Rick" 05SG, 06SG; Johnson, Richard Charles 75F, 76F; Johnson, Robert 09Z; Johnston, Alan "Mad Al" 66Z, 67Z; Johnstone, Colin 56B, 57D; Johnstone, Nicholas Alan 89H; Jones, Bryn L. 05Z; Jones, Brian 71SG, 72E; Jones, Brian G. 74Z; Jones, Clive Leonard 68Z, 69Z; Jones, Daniel A. "Dan" 05Z; Jones, David Ieuan "Dewi" 73Z, 74Z; Jones, David Protheroe McNaughton 58F; Jones, Eric Burton 58O, 59B, 61Z; Jones, Graham Martin 66B, 67F; Jones, Harold David "Dave" 47E, 48E, 49E; Jones, Hwfa John "Hoof" 70Z, 71Z; Jones, Ian Richard "CS" 82Z, 83Z; Jones, Mari Angharad Jones 09SG; Jones, Michael K. "Mike" 94R, 95R; Jones, Michael Robert Rhys 88SG, 89SG; Jones, Neville Vincent "Nev" 60G, 61H; Jones, Paul Anthony 72Z; Jones, Phillip Mark "Phil" 97R, 98R; Jones, Simon Dominic 94Z; Jones, Stephen Henry 77SG, 78SG; Jones, Steven 91F, 92F; Jones, Stuart Maurice 79R, 80R; Jones, Trefor Pritchard 64F, 65F; Joyce, John Raymund Foggan "JJ" 46E; Jozefiak, Michael "Mike" 72T, 73T; Juckes, Lewis Menne "Lew" 64Z, 65Z; Kearsley, Lyndon B. 76SG, 77SG; Keeley, Anthony 71SG, 72F; Keir, James G. "Jim" 00Z, 01Z; Keith, Campbell 91Z; Keith, William Anderson 68E, 69E, 71E; Kellett, Brian William "Mollusc" 72H, 73H; Kelley, William Thomas "Bill" 52F, 53F; Kemp, Brian 52D, 53D, 55Y; Kemp, Damian 94Z; Kempster, Elizabeth "Liz" 06Z; Kendall, John Arthur 49H, 50G; Kennett, Peter 63E; Kenney, Richard Ralph "Dick" 54D, 55D; Kenny, Luke 09SG; Kenyon, Kenneth "Kenny" 58J, 59H; Kerr, Gifford D. Read 90H; Kerr, William John 79F, 80F; Kershaw, Dennis 56N, 57O; Kershaw, Michael David "Mike" 59B, 60G; Ketley, John 56O, 57N; Keville, John Anthony 73SG, 74SG; Keys, Jennifer "Jenn" 05SG; Keyte, Richard C. "Dick" 66Z; Kightley, Simon Philip J. 76H; Killick, John Stephen 74T, 75SG; Killingbeck, John Basil 61B, 62T; Kilroy, John Heneage 72SG; Kimber, Charles Peter 62F, 63F; King, Alan John 85Z; King, Peter Wylie "Pete" 52D, 53D; Kinnear, Peter Keith 70F, 71F; Kirby, Nicholas 94R, 95R; Kirby, Paul 74E; Kirsch, Peter J. 88F, 89F; Kirwan, John William Patrick 61F, 62F; Kirwan, Seamus Eamonn 96Z; Kistruck, George William Field 69K, 70K; Klepacki, Julian Zbigniew 04R, 05R; Knapp, John Charles 81Z; Knight, J.S.W. 95R, 96R; Knott, Christopher Edward 74E, 75T; Knox, Andrew I.W. 81F; Knox, James William "Jimmy" 48B, 49B; Koerner, Roy Martindale "Fritz" 58D, 59D; Koplick, Jamie 05Z; Koprowski, Justin Mark 82F, 83F; Kraehenbuehl, Barry John "Barrel" 63Z, 64Z; Kressman, Richard Ian "Dick" 68F, 69F, 71SG; Krikler, Stephen Jeremy "Steve" 83Z; Kulkarni, Vivek Anand "Dr. Pud" 91Z; Kynaston, Colin Moffat 71F, 72T; Kyte, Graham Frederick Charles 61B, 62B; Lacey, Andrew John 90R, 91R; Lachlan-Cope, Thomas Anthony "Tom" 78Z, 79Z, 80H; Lacoux, Philippe André 88R; Ladkin, Russell S. "Russ" 90Z, 91Z; Laidlaw, Mark 06R; Laidlaw, William Ritchie "Bill" 67Z, 68Z; Lamb, Ivan Mackenzie 44PL, 45D; Lamb, Martin James 91Z; Lambert, Kenneth Lawrence "Ken" 62Z, 63T; Langford, Mervyn John 71H, 72SG; Langridge, Melissa "Mel" 09R; Lankester, John Dennis 50SG; Larmour, George 56D, 57Y; Larratt, Keith Derick 80F; Lawrence, Timothy John "Tim" 87Z, 88R; Laws, Richard Maitland "Dick" 48H, 49H, 51SG; Lawson, Gerald John 74SG, 75SG; Lawson, Jennifer 07SG, 08SG; Lawther, Eric George 72SG, 73E; Lawther, Richard Hugh 85R, 86R; Lawton, Michael William "Mike" "Mr. Nido" 92Z, 93Z; Lax, Kenneth Charles "Ken" 74Z, 75Z, 77Z; Laylther, Norman Frank 44B, 45PL; Le Breton, Stephen Philip "Steve" 01R; Le Feuvre, Charles Frank "Charlie" 59H, 60Y, 63D; Leach, Michael James "Jon" 92Z, 93Z, 01R; Leader, Martin John 88F, 89R; Leader-Williams, Nigel 74SG, 75SG; Leathers, Geoffrey Harold 77SG, 78SG, 81F; LeBourd, Fabrice 07SG, 08SG; Leckie, Richard Harry 62T, 63T; Ledingham, Roderic Bentley "Rod" 67T, 68K; Lee, Brian Philip 77H, 78R; Lee, Richard "Rick" 71Z; Lee, Robert Granville "Bob" 61Z, 62Z; Leek, Paul Hylton 59PL, 60PL; Leeson, Martin John 78Z, 79Z; Lehen, Christopher Alan "Chris" 61B; Lehman, Claire 10R; Leigh, John David S. 64B; Leigh-Breese, Christopher J. 66F; Leighton, Stephen Paul "Steve" 97R, 98Z; Leith, Iain McWilliam 70Z; Lemann, George 09SG; Lemon, Edward Clark Garratt "Ed" 83H, 84H; Lenartowicz, Joseph Nicholas 87R; Lenihan, Fionnbar Colm 94F; Lennard-Jones, Peter John 80SG, 81R; Lennon, Peter Wilfred "Pete" 75K; Lens, Peter C.D. "Pete" 91Z, 92Z, 95H; Lenton, Ralph Anthony 48H, 49G, 51B, 52PL, 54F; Leonard, Alistair T. 89F; Leonard, Jonathan Mark 88Z, 89Z; Leppard, Norman Arthur George 54D, 55D; Levack, Iain David 77Z; Levitt, Simon Andrew 89Z; Lewis, Arthur George 59PL, 60Z; Lewis, Arthur Frederick "Joe" 51F, 52G, 54D, 55D; Lewis, John Ewart T. 78F; Lewis, Mark Peter David 78SG, 79SG, 81R, 83F; Lewis, Robert Edward J. "Bob" 62F, 63F; Lewis, Roland James 82H, 83H; Lewis, Ronald Francis "Ron" 62B, 63B; Lewis-Smith, Ronald Ian "Ron" 66H; Liddall, Roger Edwin 68H; Liddle, Eamonn John 96Z, 97Z; Liddle, Gordon Malcolm 90SG, 91SG; Liddle, Malcolm "Mal" "Slasher" 82Z, 83SG; Lidstone-Scott, Robert 84SG, 85SG; Light, Jeremy James "Jerry" 70H, 71H; Limbert, David William Sharper "Dwm" 59Z; Lincoln, Warren David 62B; Lindsay, Denis Christopher 66H; Lindsay, Melvyn Richard 91R; Lines, Frank Edward 71SG, 72T; Linn, Alistair 70E; Lipscomb, Anthony Pitt 75T; Lishman, Gavin Stuart 81H; Lister, Andrew 80H; Litchfield, Douglas Bernard "Doug" 55N; Lloyd, Ronald Martin "Doc Ron" 66Z; Lloyd, Stephen Geoffrey "Steve" 83Z, 84Z, 90Z; Loan, Ronald Stuart B. "Ron" 71Z, 72Z; Locke, Russell Andrew "Russ" 03Z, 04Z; Lockley, Gordon Joseph "Jock" 45PL; Lockwood, Brian J. 81SG; Lodge, Anthony John 85Z, 86Z; Logan, Richard 06R, 07R; Loines, John 08R; Lole, Andrew James "Andy" 05R; Lomax, Peter Anthony 88F, 89F; Lord, Ronald Alexander "Ron" 60B, 61B; Lornie, Erik Stavseth 94Z, 95Z; Losh, Andrew "Andy" 68H, 69H; Love, Iain Scott 89R, 90R; Love, Peter 04SG; Lovegrove, Geoffrey William "Geoff" 65Z, 66Z; Lovegrove, Ian William 82R, 83R; Lovejoy, Andrew Allan 64F; Lowthrop, Nigel 77SG; Lud, Daniella 98R; Ludington, Murray 90R; Lund, Jonathan Michael "Jon" 97Z; Lunn, Nicholas John 89SG, 90SG; Lurcock, Patrick

Murray "Pat" 86Z, 87Z; Lush, Christopher Peter 90R, 91R; Lush, George Ronald 59Z; Luxmoore, Richard Aylmer 77H, 78H; Lyman, Richard Frank "Oz" 96R, 97R; Lynch, Brendan 62B, 63B; MacAlister, Hector Ewan 88H, 89H; MacAllister, Neil Robert Douilly 70E, 71E, 73E; McArthur, Alistair Hugh 67E, 68E; MacArthur, Allan Ian 51SG, 52F; McArthur, Malcolm "Malc" 71E, 72E; McCafferty, Dominic James 94SG, 95SG; McCaffrey, Shamus 92R, 93R; McCallum, Hugh Campbell Gordon 60WH, 61T; McCalman, Donald "Don" 58D, 59D; McCann, Terence Seamus 76SG, 77SG; McClure, John Alexander 74Z, 75Z; MacConnachie, Alan 88R, 89R; McConnachie, Andrew Charles "Andy" 01Z, 02Z, 05R, 07Z; McConnell, Denis James 72E; McCrohan, Denis Joseph 80H, 81H; McDaid, Christopher John "Chris" 86Z; McDermott, Crofton 87F, 88F; McDermott, Jeffery "Mac" 64B, 65B; McDonald, Ian David 99R, 00R; MacDonald, Joseph Elliot 60Z; McDowell, David William "Mac" 57H, 58Y; McDowell, William "Bill" 55B, 57W; Mace, Charles James "Jim" 59Z; McGarry, Clare Louise 93H, 94H; McGlone, Robert 93R, 94R; McGoldrick, Patrick G. "Pat" 90Z, 91Z, 03Z; McGough, Edward "Ed" 03R, 05R, 10Z; McGowan, Ernest Raymond "Ray" 57O, 58Y; MacInnes, Iain 73Z, 74Z; McIlwraith, John Stewart 80F; Mack, Anthony James R. "Tony" 62F, 63F; Mackay, Donald Campbell "Don" 73Z, 75H, 77R; McKee, Richard J. 83R; McKeith, Alasdair David "Bugs" 68T; McKerrow, David Kennedy "Dave" "Mac" 66Z, 67Z; MacKey, Michael 10SG; McKie, William James "Bill" "Wullie" 79H; Macko, Peter Stanley "Pete" 85H, 86H, 90H, 91H; McLaren, Nicol Ogilvie S. 66T, 67B; McLaughlan, Anthony 09R; MacLennan, Duncan Stuart "Mac" 68Z, 69Z; MacLeod, Alistair David 74T; McLeod, George Kennedy "Wee Georgie" 57N,58J,62D,63E,67E; McLeod, Kenneth Alexander "Kenny" 46PL, 47E; Macleod, Mairi 08SG; McLoughlin, David James 67B; McManmon, Martin 71H; McManus, Alan James 71SG, 72F, 74SG, 75T, 77R, 80R, 82R; McManus, Steven James "Steve" 90R, 91R; McMillan, Stuart 02Z; McMorrin, Ian 62E, 63E; McNab, Donald "Don" 56F; MacNab, Ian 08R, 09R; McNaughton, Neil Crane 72E; MacNee, Robert Ian H. 65F; McNeile, Stephen St. Clair 48D; McPherson, Alan 85H, 86R; MacPherson, Neil James 70F, 71F; MacQuarrie, Alastair Stuart 68Z; Macrae, Malcolm Donald "Malky" 69Z, 70K, 73E; McRoberts, Randall J. 98R; McRuvie, Gordon Murray 81Z; McWilliam, Geoffrey "Geoff" 66Z, 67Z; Madders, Edward Cresswell "Chris" 67E, 68E; Madell, James Stuart "Jim" 56D, 57W; Maggs, Anthony Fergus "Tony" 86Z; Maiden, Colin Stewart 75H, 76H; Maile, Gary 87R; Main, Charlotte 07SG, 08SG; Main, John Alexander 74Z, 75Z; Makkison, Ian 89R; Malden, James Fletcher "Jim" 58O, 59Y; Males, Hamilton 04SG, 05SG; Malik, Sharali "Ali" 81H, 82H; Maling, Derek Hylton 48H, 49H; Maling, Michael 07R; Mallinson, Gordon David 58H, 59Y, 63Z, 64Z; Mallon, Brian Cornelius 91H, 92H, 94Z, 95F; Malone, Donald 06SG, 07SG; Maloney, Leonard "Len" 56B, 57Y, 59D; Maltby, Mark 03Z, 04Z, 06R; Maltman, Bruce 06R, 10R; Mander, Philip William "Phil" "Wink" 51G,52H, 55D, 56H, 60H; Mann, Neville Sanders 63Z; Mann, Paul 05R; Manning, Russell "Russ" 92H, 93H, 95H; Mansell, Philip Vincent 77SG, 78SG; Mansfield, Arthur Walter 51SG, 52H; Mansfield, John 63D; Mapston, Benjamin "Ben" 09Z; Marchant, Richard James 96R; Marquis, Peter Timothy 87R, 88R; Marr, James William Slesser "Jimmy" 44PL; Marriott, Ian T. 98R, 99Z; Marsden, John Stuart 61Z, 62Z; Marsden, Neil 65E, 66E; Marsh, Anthony Frank "Tony" 63E, 64E; Marsh, David Leslie 75H; Marsh, George Walter 52D, 53D; Marshall, Norman Bertram "Freddy" 45D; Marshall, Steve 95Z, 96R; Marshall, Tom Christopher 02R, 06R, 09SG; Marshall, William Aldwin 93H; Martin, Arthur Harry 53PL; Martin, Ian P.S. 01R; Martin, John Frank S. 58J; Martin, Paul Dennis 99R, 00R, 02R; Martin, Stephen John 81SG; Mason, Derek Henry 92Z; Mason, Douglas Percy "Dougie" 46E, 47E; Mason, Terry 62H; Massarella, Alistair John "Al" 94Z, 95Z; Massey, Alison Joanne "Ali" 07R, 08R, 10SG; Massey, Eric Bernard 47B; Massey, Paul Mackintosh Orgill 55D; Massey, Paul R. 90Z; Masson, James Edward 94H, 95H; Masters, Gary 05R; Matheson, John "Jock" 44B, 45D; Mathys, Nicholas "Nick" 67Z, 68Z; Matthews, David William "Dave" 65E, 66E; Matthews, Drummond Hoyle "Drum" 56H; Matthews, John Philip 77Z; Matthews, Roger Philip 60B, 61E; Mawdsley, Graham Henry 75Z, 76Z; Maxfield, David J. "DJMAX" 97Z, 98Z; Maxwell, James Garrey H. 72SG, 73SG; Mead, James Edward 93F, 94F; Meades, Nicholas "Nick" 71E, 72E; Meeds, Francis Gilbert "Frank" 67T, 68T; Meehan, Bernard 06R; Meehan, William John "Bill" 52G; Merrick, Neil 83Z, 86F, 87F; Merson, James McGregor "Mex" 71SG, 72T, 75SG, 76SG; Mesher, Colette 10R; Metcalfe, Robert John "Bob" 61E, 62E; Mickleburgh, Edwin James 69H, 70T; Middleton, Gary 02R; Midwinter, Mark John 87Z; Milius, Nigel Edward 93H, 94H, 96R, 97R; Millar, Alexander "Alex" 60Z; Miller, Andrew J. 03R, 04R; Miller, Christopher John R. "Mushroom" 64Z, 65Z; Miller, Ronald "Ron" 56W, 57J, 60D; Miller, Thomas Henry "Tom" 65T, 66T; Millet, Cyril 04R, 07R; Mills, William James "Bill" 64B; Milne, Alan Henry 70T; Milner, Carl Jonathan 87R, 88R, 89H; Milner, Peter Jan "Pete" 00R, 01R, 07Z; Mischler, Claudia 10SG; Mitchell, David 86F, 87F; Mitchell, Peter Charlton 66F, 67F; Mitchell, Richard P. 03SG, 04SG; Mitchell, William Spence "Bill" 59H, 60D; Modi, Chetan Kumar 87Z, 88Z; Moinet, Andrew Neil 74Z, 75SG; Mole, Leonard Usher "Len" 64B, 65T, 67H; Molyneaux, David "Dave" 01R, 02R; Monk, Geoffrey "Geoff" 57G, 58G; Moore, Brian E. 76SG, 77R; Moore, Cathy M. 01Z, 02Z; Moore, David Peter 56W; Moore, George 60Z, 61Z; Moore, John David 79F, 80F; Moreman, Bruce Rodney 74F, 75F; Moretti, Colin John 65F, 66F; Morgan, Andrew Bruce "Andy" 93Z; Morgan, Ambrose Charles 81F, 82F; Morgan, George Grenville 76Z, 77Z; Morgan, Ivor Protheroe 62E, 63T; Morgan, Peter David 66F, 67F; Morgan, Tudor John Oxford 95R, 96R; Morison, Graeme Woodburn 76SG; Morley, Simon A. 01SG, 02SG; Morrell, Colin 79Z, 80Z, 82F; Morris, Nicholas 82H, 83H; Morrison, James 07Z; Morrison, Stuart James 92Z, 93Z; Morton, Ashley Clarke "Ash" 82R, 83R, 86R, 89R; Morton, Barry John S. 95Z, 96Z; Mosley, Miles Vernon 71E, 72E, 78Z; Mottershead, Ronald Clifford "Ron" 54D; Mottram, Victoria "Vicki" 06Z; Mountford, Peter Stanley 68Z, 69F; Mountjoy, Glyn 90Z, 91Z; Mudie, John Robert 81H, 82H; Muir, Alexander Laird "Sandy" 64E; Mulvey, Therese 01SG, 02SG; Mumford, Douglas Colin Geoffrey "Doug" 54B; Murphy, Thomas Leyden "Tom" 56W; Murray, Cyril Aubrey "Bill" 59D, 60F; Murray, Kelvin 07R; Murton, Barry 64F, 65F; Myers, Philip Geoffrey Hubert "Phil" 66B, 67B; Nalder, Roderick Harry W. "Rick" 54G; Nantes, Mario Juan 57F, 59F; Napier, Ronald Gordon "Ron" 55H; Nash, David Freston "Dave" 62T, 63T; Nash, Jane 03R; Naylor, Peter Donald 80F, 81F; Neden, Graham Paul 93Z, 94Z; Nelson, Philip Humphrey Hardwick "Phil" 60D, 61D; Nemeth, Joseph "Joe" "Spuggie" 95Z, 96Z; Nettleship, Timothy 79F; Newberry, Timothy Stewart G. 80F, 81F; Newham, Brian William 88Z; Newing, Jack C. 51SG; Newman, John 69T, 70E, 73E; Newman, Silas Alexander Frederick 46B; Newstead, Richard John 82R, 83R; Ng, Lil L. 00Z; Nicholl, Timothy Michael "Jumbo" 48F, 49F; Nicholls, Craig 04Z, 05Z; Nicholls, William Albert G. "Bill" 56D, 57F; Nicholson, Craig M. 03Z; Nicholson, Derwent Newman "Derry" "Nick" 46C, 47D; Nicholson, Mairi J. 01R; Nicol, Colin Douglas 76SG, 77SG, 80R, 84Z; Nieuwenhuijs, Gijsbert Karel "Hash" 78SG, 79SG, 82Z; Nightingale, Ian 08R; Niven, Graham 09Z; Nixon, John Brian 61PL, 62T; Nixon, Lee Duncan 89R, 90R; Noble, Hugh MacAskill 57G; Noble, John Redman B. 64H, 66E, 67E; Noble, John Rushton 55G, 56D; Noble Peter Howard "Neon" 67Z, 68Z; Noble, Peter John "Pete" 61Z; Noble, Stuart William "Snowball" 65Z, 66Z; Nockels, John Edmund I. 70Z, 71Z; Noden, David Andrew "Dave" 95Z; Noel, John Fraser 65T, 66E; Nolan, Conor Paul "Deso" 88H; Norman, John Nelson 59Z; Norman, Shaun Michael 67B, 68E, 69E; Norris, Stephen Bertram "Steve" 74SG, 75Z; Norrish, Benjamin Richard "Ben" 02Z, 03Z; North, Anthony William "Tony" 80SG; North, David Charles "Dave" 84Z, 85Z; Northover, Michael James 64H, 65H; Nott, Graeme John 03R, 04R; Nurse, Walter 77SG, 78SG; Nutt, John William 79F; Nyhan, Celine 09R; Oakley, Chris 06Z, 07Z; Obermuller, Birgit 07R, 08R; O'Brien, Philip Terence 78F; O'Brien, Vanessa B.A. 04Z, 05Z; Ockleton,

Kevin Paul 82F; O'Connell, Mark John 84SG, 85SG, 86SG; O'Connor, Rory Daniel 95F; O'Conor, Rory Arthur A. 89Z; O'Donnell, Kevin P. 04Z, 05Z; O'Donnell, Maurice Joseph Paul 84R, 85R; O'Donovan, Roger Jerome 71K; Ogley, Reuben Neville 55F; O'Gorman, Fergus Anthony 59H; O'Gorman, Hugh Magee 63Z, 64F; O'Hare, John Lawrence 48D, 52H; Oldham, Derek John 90F; Oldroyd, Jonathan "Jon" 96Z, 97Z; Oley, Christopher R. "Chris" 91Z; Oliver, Frank 57W, 58W; Oliver, James Beveridge 76SG, 77Z; Olsen, James "Jim" 02R; O'Neill, Vincent Michael "Vince" 57O, 58B; Orchard, David John 72F, 73SG, 75SG, 77SG; Orford, Michael James Herbert "Mike" 56W; O'Rourke, Kevin I. 98Z, 99Z; Orr, Neil Wallace Morison 59D, 60D; Osborne, Alan Campbell 88R, 89R; Osborne, Benedict Charles 83SG; O'Shanohun, Stephen Anthony "Steve" 66H, 67H; O'Sullivan, Andrew John "Paddy" 90Z; O'Sullivan, Finbar 04R; O'Sullivan, John Patrick 95Z; O'Sullivan, Paula 09SG; O'Sullivan, Thomas Patrick "Tom" 46D; Overbury, Adrian Charles 81H; Owen, Andrew M.L. 94H; Owen, Howard P. "Howie" 01SG, 03SG; Owen, Jeremy Peter 88Z; Owen, Roger Edward 64T, 65T; Owen, Thomas Gwilym 53H; Paddle, Jonathan James 99Z; Pagella, Julian Francis 64T; Paisley, John 57B, 58Y; Paley, Matthew Thomas "Matt" 98Z, 99Z; Palfrey, Clive Joseph 72H, 73Z; Palmer, Cyril Hugh "Pidge" 55B, 56O; Palmer, Richard Gerald "Dick" 63T, 64T, 69Z; Pande, Anjali 07SG; Park, William Gemmell 76T; Parker, David Percival 78SG; Parker, Jack 10Z; Parker, James Keith "Jim" 78Z; Parker, Kai 06R; Parker, Richard Hugh 82Z, 83H; Parnell, Donald Stirling "Don" 64B, 65E, 68T; Parsley, Richard G. "Rich" 95Z, 96Z; Parsons, Derek 53H, 54B; Parsons, Ian R. 99R, 00R, 03SG; Pashley, Rodney Clifford "Rod" 69T, 70T; Paterson, Robert Alexander H. "Bob" 71Z; Patrick, David Geoffrey 79SG; Patuck, David Fram 76Z; Pawley, Michael Raymond "Mick" 69E, 70E, 72E, 74SG; Pawson, Kenneth "Ken" 48PL, 49G; Payne, Michael Robert "Mike" 72SG, 73SG; Peacock, Michael Louis 78H, 80SG; Pearce, Clifford John "Cliff" 60B, 61K; Pearce, Gerald "Gerry" 67H; Pearce, John Beaton 54H, 55G; Pearce, Thomas "Tom" 74Z; Pearson, Clive William 58F, 59F; Pearson, Martin Robert 71K, 72K; Peck, Patrick William Leslie George "Pat" 49B, 50SG; Pedley, Richard J. 93Z; Peel, David Anthony 70Z; Pennock, William Leslie 63B; Perren, Raymond Victor M. 67B; Perry, Robin Morris 58W, 59Y; Peters, Barry John 61Z, 62Z; Petrie, David Lyall "DaveMacP" 63Z, 64Z; Petts, Norman Stanley Wilson 52F; Phalan, Benjamin T. "Ben" 02SG, 03SG; Philip, Ian David 87Z; Phillips, Andre P. 95Z; Phillips, Richard Stephen 82R, 83R; Phillips, Trevor Roderick 76T; Philp, Lewis Noble "Lew" 68F, 69F; Phipps, Paul 55B; Picken, Gordon Blain 75H, 76H; Pickering, Simon Paul C. 84SG; Pickles, Matthew J.R. "Matt" 98Z, 99Z; Pickstock, Stuart David 84Z, 85Z; Pickup, Jon 86H, 87H; Piggott, Alan 59F, 60F, 61F; Pilkington, Paul Spencer 64H, 65H; Pimm-Smith, Brian T64; Pinder, Martin James "Snoopy" 69H, 70Z; Pinder, Ronald "Ron" 59H, 60H, 61H; Pinnock, Michael "Mike" "Tiger" 77Z, 78Z, 81Z; Piper, Rayner 01R, 02R; Pitts, Peter Terence 68Z; Plant, Myles 84H, 85H; Platt, Eric R. 48G; Platt, Frederick Charles E. "Chas" 68Z, 69Z; Platt, Howard Martin 73SG, 74SG, 75SG; Porte, Andrew 03R, 04R; Porter, Brian "Shreddy" 62F, 65Z; Porter, John Frederick "Joe" 67Z; Porter, Michael 05R; Portwine, Kenneth James "Ken" 68F; Postlethwaite, Derek 67E, 68E; Potts, Francis Boyd 61F, 62F; Powell, Kenneth Ernest Charles "Casey" 53D, 54D; Powell, Michael D. "Mike" 87R, 91R, 92R, 01R; Power, Patrick "Paddy" 08Z, 10Z; Prasad, Simon 99Z, 00Z; Pratt, Robert Wilson Forsyth "Bob" 06Z, 08SG; Pratt, Robert McNaughton 75SG; Precious, Alan 54D, 55D, 57G, 61Z; Preece, Ivor 60F, 61F; Preston, Frank 60WH, 61T; Price, David Michael "Dave" 58PL, 59PL; Price, Richard Andrew "Rick" 79H, 80H, 84H, 85H, 87H; Priddle, Julian Hartley 75H, 76H; Prince, Peter Alexander 72SG, 73SG; Prior-Jones, Michael 06R; Probert, David "Dave" "Proby" 87R; Procter, Nigel Arthur Alexander 57Y, 58E; Prosperi-Porta, Felice 08SG; Prothero-Thomas, Elizabeth 94H; Purbrick, Michael George 65H, 66B; Puttock, Kevin A. 87H, 88H; Pye, Terry "Scobie" 72SG, 74SG, 75SG, 77SG; Quinn, Andrew Joseph 76Z, 77Z; Quinn, Joseph Anthony "Tony" 60F, 61E; Quinsey, Nicholas Dominick "Nick" 84Z, 85Z; Rabarts, Ian Westerman 70H, 71H; Ralph, Jeremy "Jez" 97R, 98R; Ramage, Gordon Henry P. 72Z, 73T; Ramage, Michael 10Z; Randall, Terence Mark "Terry" 47E, 48E, 49E; Ranford, Dougal Jay 04R; Rawal, Krishna Mark 92H; Raymond, John East "Johnny" 54F; Read, Colin Marshall "Big Black" 66Z, 67Z; Readman, Peter Joseph 90Z; Redfearn, Peter "Pete" 64H; Redpath, Mark Montgomery 79H, 80H; Reece, Alan William 45B, 46D; Reece, Thomas Anthony "Tony" 62F; Reid, John Douglas "Jack" 48G, 49F; Reid, Keith 92SG, 93SG; Reid, Robert "Rab" 65Z; Reid, William D.K. "Will" 05SG, 06SG; Reive, Bert 46B, 47F; Renner, Robert Geoffrey Boshier "Geoff" 64E; Rennie, Alexander James "Jim" 55N; Reston, Colin 09Z; Reston, Ian Michael 77H, 78H; Reuby, Michael John F. "Mike" 57D, 58D; Reynolds, David W. "Dave" 00R; Rhodes, Michael Derek 58D, 59D; Rhys Jones, Roderick David "Roddy" 65Z; Rice, Lee 57D, 58D; Rice, Michael Hugh C. "Mike" 64T; Richard, Kenneth John "Ken" 79H, 80H; Richards, Peter Anthony "Pete" 58H; Richards, Walter George "Bill" 48PL, 49B; Richardson, Matthew "Matt" 06R, 07Z; Richardson, Michael George "Mike" 71H, 72H; Richardson, Tony Haydn H. 58D, 59D; Rider, Anthony Herbert "Tony" 64T, 65E; Rieley, Thomas C. 01Z; Rigg, David Henry A. "Dave" 97R; Rigg, Eric 84H, 85H; Riley, Norris Wallace "Rambling Jack" 68Z, 69Z; Riley, Peter Lonsdale 76SG, 77H; Rinning, David James D.Y. "Dave" 68T, 69H; Risdon, Anthony James 95R, 96R; Riseborough, John 04R; Rix, Julius James 06Z, 07Z; Robb, Charles Kenneth "Charlie" 92Z; Roberts, Daffyd R. 00SG, 01SG; Roberts, John Gareth 85R; Roberts, Kevin James 73T; Roberts, Angus Murray 68Z; Roberts, Brinley Richard "Brin" 57Y, 58E; Roberts, John Michael 47D; Roberts, Kevin James 74T; Roberts, Trefor Wyn 94R; Roberts, William H. "Bill" 47H; Robertson, John Stewart 88F, 89F; Robin, Gordon de Quettville 47H; Robinson, David Alexander "Dave" 62Z; Robinson, Helier James 52PL, 53PL; Robinson, Nicola Mary 06Z, 08R; Robinson, Richard C. 97Z, 98R; Robinson, Sarah 04SG, 05SG; Robson, Mark William 83H; Robson, Roger Clennett 62D, 63D; Rodger, Alan Stuart 73F, 74F; Rodger, Thomas A. "Tom" 62H; Rodwell, Stephen Phillip "Steve" 88SG, 89SG; Roe, Geoffrey James 58F, 59F; Rogers, Harry Brightwell 64Z, 65Z; Rogers, William George 77H, 78Z; Rolfe, Thomas Matthew 89F, 90F; Rooksby, Michael Glynn 84F, 85F; Rooney, Michael Charles A. 04Z, 05Z; Rootes, David Michael "Dave" 77H, 78H, 80H; Roscoe, John Michael "Mick" 79Z, 80Z, 86Z; Rose, Ian Henry 71K, 72K; Rose, Michael Charles "Mike" 89Z, 90Z; Rose, Neil Leslie 85H, 86H; Ross, John "Ian" 65Z, 66E; Ross, Jonathan Knox 90Z; Ross, Katherine A. 03SG, 04SG; Rossack, Andrew Leif "Andy" 97R, 98R; Rossetti, Helen 06R; Roster, Neil Phillip "Paxo" 91Z, 92Z; Rothera, John Michael 57Y, 58W; Rouse, Julian Richard 81Z, 82Z; Routh, Charlotte 06SG; Routledge, David C. "Dave" 91R, 92R, 96Z, 98Z, 01R,03R, 09R; Row, Mark Geoffrey "Sluggy" 86Z, 87R; Rowe, Peter Charles "Pete" 87Z, 88F; Rowe, Peter John 68H, 69E; Rowe, Peter Richard 58B, 59B; Rowlands, Andrew Buchan 93F; Royle, Michael James "Mike" 56G, 57F; Rudkin, Ian 10R; Ruffell Christopher Huxley "Chris" 62Z; Rumbelow, Arthur Reginald 57J; Rumble, David Norman 69F, 72SG; Rumble, Stephen 93R, 94R; Rumsey, Graham Cyril 54G, 55G, 57F; Rushby, John Joseph V. "Jay" 71Z, 72H; Russell, Alan "Plod" 90Z; Russell, Simon Gordon "Russ" 64Z, 65Z; Russell, Victor Ian "Vic" 45D, 46D; Rust, Jennifer "Jenny" 97R; Rutherford, Ian 76Z, 77Z; Ryan, Francis Bernard "Frank" 56Y; Ryan, Mark Stafford 99Z, 01Z, 02Z; Ryding, Frank Noel 74SG; Sadler, Ian 65F; Sadler, Willis Michael "Mike" 46E; Salino, Peter Anthony 81F, 82F; Salmon, Eric Michael Paul 50H, 51B, 54F, 56W; Salmon, Rhian A. 04Z; Salmon, Tony Walter 76T, 77R; Salter, David Frederick 66H, 67T, 69F; Salter, Simon Roger 88Z, 89Z; Salter, Willoughy de Carle 46E; Samuel, Milne Murray "Sam" 63Z, 64Z, 66Z, 67Z; Sanders, Damien John 80SG, 81H; Sanders, Mark Wesley 83H, 84H; Sanders, Robert James 74SG, 75SG; Sands, Richard "Rich" 10Z; Sargeant, Michael John 87H, 88H; Saunders, Allen Frederic 78F, 79F; Saunders, Mark 06R; Savins, Dennis Roy 59Z; Sayers, Philip John "Phil" 79SG; Scadding, Adrian George

48B; Scarffe, John Martyn 57W; Schärer, Anthony John "Tony" 62F, 63F, 64E; Schmidt, Petra S. 05Z; Schofield, Richard 95H; Scoffom, Richard Charlton 70T, 71T; Scopes, Shaun 09R; Scotcher, Jack 79Z, 80Z, 83Z; Scotland, Cecil Dagwell 56Y, 57H; Scott, Alexander Gibson "Alex" 73F, 74F; Scott, John Nicholas 91H; Scott, Roger John 73E, 74E; Scott, Russell Keith 91R; Seager, John Raymond 74SG, 75SG; Sealey, David John "Dave" 69Z; Searle, Derek John Hatherill 55Y, 56Y; Seddon, Jon 02Z, 03R; Seear, Graham Dennis 67B; Seviour, Lance 08Z; Sharman, Alan 58H; Sharp, Michael Colin 78R; Sharp, Paul Renshaw 01Z, 02Z; Sharples, Philip John "Phil" 80H, 81H; Shaw, John Barrie "Bod" 58F, 59F; Shaw, Michael John "Mick" 66Z; Shaw, Neil 81F; Shaw, Philip "Phil" 80H; Sheldon, Ernest Brian 68T, 69E, 75T, 76R; Shelley, Clifford Charles 76F, 77F; Shelley, James Hugh 91Z; Shepherd, Brian 76SG, 77SG; Sheppard, Nicholas Angus J. 73SG, 74SG; Sheret, Michael Alan 59Z; Sherman, Robin Lewis 57H; Shewry, Arthur Lucien 55N, 56G; Shipstone, David Michael "Shippo" 64Z, 65Z; Shirtcliffe, Lionel James "Jim" 4B, 55H, 61F, 62K, 63T, 67Z; Shorey, Karen 98Z, 99Z; Shortman, Robert Stephen "Rob" 03Z; Shortt, Michael 09R; Siderfin, Charles D. 93R; Sievwright, William Munro "Aggie" 64Z, 65Z; Silvester, Andrew John "Andy" 88R, 89R, 04R; Simmons, David Alan 57F, 58F; Simpson, Alistair 07R; Simpson, Anthony Russell 85R, 86R; Simpson, Hugh Walter 56D, 57D; Simpson, Ian Harron "Sandy" 54F; Simpson, Neil Charles 78SG, 79SG, 80SG; Singleton, David Gordon "Dave" 72E, 73E; Sisson, Ian 10Z; Skidmore, Michael John "Mike" "Skid" 67Z, 68Z; Skilling, Charles John "Charlie" 49H; Skilling, Derek 56F, 57H; Skilling, John 61Z; Skilling, Paul Anthony 71H, 72H; Skinner, Alexander Cumming 69E, 70E; Skinner, Darren 10R; Skinner, Edward John 64B; Skipworth, John Edward "Skip" 66Z; Sladen, William Joseph Lambart "Bill" 48D, 50H; Slater, Frederick Clive 63F, 64F; Slessor, Robert Stewart "Robbie" 46E; Smale, Daniel "Dan" 04R, 05R; Small, Drummond Baird "Drummy" 71E, 72E; Small, Peter Wilfred 73SG; Small, Stuart Hopton "Sam" 46D, 47D; Smart, Ian James 87R, 91Z, 92H, 95H; Smith, Alan "Big Al" 67Z; Smith, Alan Alexander 93R, 94R; Smith, Alan Arthur 54H; Smith, Allan 93R; Smith, Andrew James "Andy" 71Z, 72Z; Smith, Andrew Mark "Andy" 01SG, 02SG; Smith, Brian Pimm 64T; Smith, Brian Philip 64Z; Smith, Charles "Charlie" 44B, 45B; Smith, Charles Graham 68K; Smith, Cyril Martin 58F, 59F; Smith, Duncan 96Z, 97Z; Smith, Edward William 62T; Smith, Frederick Peter "Pete" 60F, 61F; Smith, Geoffrey "Geoff" "Abdul" 67Z, 68Z, 69Z, 72SG, 73SG; Smith, Harold 53F, 54H; Smith, Humphrey Graham 70H; Smith, Ian David "Fin" 69Z, 70Z; Smith, James Muir "Jim" 57PL, 58PL; Smith, James Terence "Jimmy" 47D; Smith, John Appleton 59Z; Smith, John Edward 54B, 55PL; Smith, John Michael "Mike" 60D, 61D, 63D; Smith, John Philip 56B, 57W, 61K; Smith, Malcolm "Mal" 86Z, 87Z; Smith, Mark W. 97R, 98R; Smith, Michael John 77SG, 78SG; Smith, Michael John 77F, 78F; Smith, Michael Louis "Mike" 82Z; Smith, Phillip Walter James 87H, 88H; Smith, Robert Nicol 67H; Smith, Ronald Ian Lewis 66H; Smith, Ronald Peter 70E, 71T; Smith, Rob 05R; Smith, Steven Michael "Steve" "Dr. Feelgood" 80Z; Smith, William "Bill" 64T; Smithers, Matthew Guy 90H, 91H; Snape, Robin 06SG, 07SG; Snell, Bernard David 69T; Snell, Catherine "Cat" 04R, 05R; Snelling, James Alfred J. 81H; Soar, Graham John "Grot" 69Z, 70Z; Somers, Geoffrey Usher "Geoff" 79R, 80R; Somerton, Ian William "Pedro" 77Z, 78Z; Souster, Terri 09R, 10R; Soutar, Clive Charles 78F; Souter, Christopher David "Chris" 58G, 59D; Spaans, Charles Leonard "Charlie" 62Z; Sparke, Brian Richard 60F, 61E; Sparkes, Baden Hubert 86F, 87F; Spaull, Vaughan William 68H, 69H; Speakman, Jonathan Harry 88R, 89R; Spearey, Andrew George "Andy" 79Z, 84R, 85R; Speiss, Thomas "Tom" 07Z; Spencer, David Allan "Spanner" 67H, 68H; Spiers, Bradley J. 85H, 86H; Spivey, Robert Edward "Bob" 48E, 49E; Spreyer, Thomas Bruce "Tom" 06R; Squires, James Alexis Crewes 88Z, 89Z; Stacey, Frank 64F, 65F; Stainer, Michael "Mike" 10R; Stammers, James Walter "Jim" 58H, 59H; Standring, Anthony John 53D, 54D; Staniland, Iain J. 97SG, 98SG; Stannard, Robert 97R; Stansbury, Michael John "Mike" 59G; Stanswood, Brian Leslie 81SG, 83F; Stanwell-Smith, Damon Peter 93H, 94H; Stanwyck, Keith "Stan the Man" 87Z, 91Z; Stapleton, John "Old Strap" 90Z, 91Z; Stark, Peter Radford 80SG, 81SG, 84R, 85F; Starling, Peter Donald 50F, 51F; Statham, David "Dave" 57H, 58Y; Stead, Kirsty 06Z, 07Z; Steen, James Walter 64E, 65E; Stephens, Christopher 73SG, 74SG; Stephens, David Robin Kimber 57G, 58G; Stephenson, Clive 70SG; Stephenson, David 08Z; Stevens, Alan 77R, 78R, 80F; Stevenson, Kenneth James "Ken" 73Z, 74Z; Stevenson, Neil Mackean 03R; Stewardson, Keith Stanley 71Z, 72Z; Stewart, Donald "Donny" 84R, 85R, 89Z; Stewart, Glenn 05R; Stewart, Mark 00Z, 02Z, 03Z; Stewart, Timothy John 75K, 76SG; Stewart, William 88R; Stilwell, Roger 07R; Stirling, Peter Graham 88H, 89H; Stirton, Raymond "Ray" 81H; Stock, Gordon Derek "Widger" 46PL, 47F, 49B, 50SG; Stocks, Richard Frederick "Dick" 64H; Stokes, Jeffrey Richard "Dick" 65Z, 66Z; Stokes, Jeffrey Colin Albert "Jeff" 59G, 60WH; Stoneham, Howard George "Toby" 71Z, 72Z; Stonehouse, Bernard 47E, 48E, 49E; Stoneley, Robert "Bob" 52D; Stott, Andrew James 87R; Stott, Graham Fraser 77F; Strachan, Ian 10R; Strachan, Peter John "The Count" 97Z, 98Z; Strafford, Hugh "Dick" 65Z; Stratton, David George 52D, 53D; Straughan, George 62F, 63F; Stride, Geoffrey Alfred "Geoff" 58Y; Stroud, Edward Dacre 52B; Stuart, Mark Robert 90Z; Stubbs, Guy Miles 64E; Sturgeon, Leslie John S. "Les" 77R, 80R; Stutt, George W. 63B; Summers, Brian 70SG, 73F; Summers, Owen W. 70SG; Summers, Timothy Mitchell "Tim" 93Z, 94Z; Summerson, Rupert Matthew V. 81R, 84R, 85R; Sumner, Maurice Reginald 60F, 61Z, 63Z; Sumner, Thomas Robert "Tom" 60B, 61B; Sutherland, Joseph Hunter "Joe" 62B, 64H; Suttle, Ian Victor F. 93Z; Sutton, Nicholas "Nick" 64F; Swain, Arthur Marston 54PL; Swain, Peter 79SG, 80SG; Swales, Richard John 91Z, 92Z; Sweeny, John Paul A. 92R, 93R; Sweetingham, Clive F. 75Z, 76Z; Sweetman, John Andrew L. "Andy" 82F, 83F, 87Z; Swift, Brian "Speedy" 66Z, 67F; Swift, Charles 07SG, 08SG; Swinton, Frank W. 04Z; Sycamore, David James "Dave" 83Z, 84Z; Sykes, Christopher Charles Robert "Chris" Sideways 67Z, 68Z; Sykes, Ian Andrew 68E, 69E; Tait, Andrew M. "Andy" 89Z, 90Z; Tait, John Eland 63B, 64T, 65E; Tait, Murdo Finlayson "Murray" 49F, 50F, 52D, 53D, 55D; Tait, Stephen Robert 81R; Tallents, Matthew Alan "Matt" 91Z, 95H; Tallis, Terrence Henry "Terry" 62B, 63F, 65F, 66E; Tallowin, Jeremy Robin Biscoe 71SG, 72SG; Talmage, Graham Henry 60Z, 61Z; Tamm-Buckle, Sune 07Z; Tanner, Alun Charles 76H, 77H; Tanton, Jane Lynda 01SG, 02SG; Tanton, Raymond James "Ray" 53H, 54F; Taplin, Michael Harry "Mike" 60Z, 61Z; Tapp, Ronald Leslie "Ronnie" 54G, 56F, 57F; Tappin, Neil Christopher 73SG, 74H; Tarnas, Peter "Pete" 83Z; Tattersfield, Michael "Mike" 05R; Taylor, Alistair James "Asty" 91R, 92R, 01R; Taylor, Andrew "Andy" 44PL, 45D; Taylor, Bernard "Bernie" 53B, 55PL; Taylor, Brian James 61K, 62K; Taylor, Gavin Andrew 91F, 92F, 94R; Taylor, Harry 68H, 71H; Taylor, Helen Frances 05SG, 06SG; Taylor, Ian Gillies 73T, 74T; Taylor, John Michael 93F, 94F; Taylor, Michael "MikeT" 70Z, 71Z; Taylor, Michael 87R; Taylor, Richard Dennis "Dick" 55Y; Taylor, Robert Ian 96SG, 97SG; Taylor, Robert Julian Faussitt 54D, 55D; Taylor, Simon Ruston 76F; Taylor, William "Bill" 68H, 69T; Tearle, Paul Vincent 84H; Teasdale, Andrew 95R; Tegerdine, David 61B; Temple, John Stanley 75Z; Thoday, Jeremy Arthur 65F, 66F; Thomas, Alan Donald 93Z; Thomas, Allan Michael "Tommo" 03Z, 04Z, 05SG; Thomas, Christopher Griffith "Chris" "Heinz 57" 91Z, 92Z; Thomas, D. 94F; Thomas, David Vivian "Dave" 84Z, 85Z; Thomas, Gerald 77SG, 78SG; Thomas, Robert Harold "Bob" 60F, 61F, 66Z, 67Z; Thomas, Trevor William 71Z, 72Z; Thomas, William G. "Bill" 48F; Thompson, Brian Richard 82Z; Thompson, Christopher "Chris" 99R, 00R; Thompson, Geoffrey Bryan "Geoff" 61F; Thompson, John Whiteside 56N, 57N; Thompson, Patrick Brendan "Pat" 56D, 57D; Thompson, Paul Andrew 94R, 95R; Thompson, Russell Duncan 59G, 61H; Thomson, Alistair Andrew 72E; Thomson, George Alexander "Jock" 64Z; Thomson, Lesley F. 93H, 99R; Thomson, Michael Robert Alexander "Mike" 64T, 65E; Thomson, William Harvie "Tommy" 47E;

Thorne, John 56W, 57W; Thorne, Tristan "Tris" 07R; Thorne-Middleton, Anthony Cyril "Tony" 61Z, 62F; Thornhill, Adam James 03R, 04R; Thornley, Ernest Alfred "Ernie" 66H, 76Z; Thornthwaite, Eric 03R; Thornton, Edwin "Ed" 61Z, 62Z, 64E, 65E; Thorpe, Paul Edward 74H, 75H; Thurston Michael Harbour "Mike" 60Z, 61Z; Thyer, Norman Harold 51H, 52F; Tibbets, Ben 10R; Tickell, William Lancelot Noyes "Lance" 55H, 56H; Tickle, Alan Noel "Ant" 78R, 79R, 81R, 82R; Tidey, Raymond John 64F, 65F; Tiffin, Roger Malcolm 69Z, 70F; Tilbrook, Peter John 62H, 63H; Timmis, Roger James 75SG, 76SG; Tinbergen, Jaap "Jack" 57PL, 58PL; Tindal, Ronald "Ron" 59D, 60D, 63E; Tindley, Roger Charles 73K, 74K; Tirapani, Alan David 75Z; Todd, David Thomas 64T, 65E; Todd-White, Roger Anthony 51G, 52B, 56F; Tomlinson, David John 72H; Tonkin, John Eliot 46E, 47E; Toole, Bernard Bromley 77R; Tooze, John Humphrey R. 81Z; Topliffe, Frederick William "Fred" 62H, 63H; Torode, Paul Martyn 03Z, 04R; Torres, Alex P. 83Z; Totten, Thomas Charles 79SG, 80F; Tourney, Frederick Graham 74K, 75K; Townley-Malyon, Raymond "Ray" 70H; Townsend, David J. "Dave" 88Z, 89Z; Townsend, Ian James 91F, 92F; Townsend, Walter Henry 60Z, 61F, 63H; Townshend, Simon Neville T. 93F, 94F; Toynbee, Patrick Arnold "Pat" 48E, 49E; Tracey, Michael "Mike" 86Z, 87H; Tracy, William Owen "Bill" 60D, 61E; Tritton, Alan George 53H; Trotman, Mark David 84F, 85F; Trower, Stuart James 91F, 92F; True, Anthony "Tony" 69Z; Try, David Mark "Dave" 81Z, 82Z; Tucker, Andrew Christopher "Andy" 85H, 86H; Tucker, Stephen Robert "Steve" 86H; Tufft, Roger William 56G, 57D, 58D; Tulk, Rob I. 97R, 98R; Turnbull, Jeffrey 53G; Turner, Andrew John "Andy" 73Z, 74H, 76R, 79R, 83F; Turner, Christopher John "Chris" 75Z, 76Z; Turner, Ian Charles 95R, 00R; Turner, Michael William "Mike" 64Z; Turner, Nicholas Andrew 92H, 93H; Turner, Patrick Alfred 77R, 83Z; Turner, Richard J. 00Z, 01Z; Turner, William "Bill" 54D; Turton, James Thomas Eric "Jim" 76F, 77F; Tween, Michael Harry "Mike" 60B, 61E; Twelves, Eric Laird 69H, 70H; Tyson, Ian Stanley 67F, 68F; Tyson, Leonard Charles "Len" 55H; Tzabar, Yoav Haim 87H; Unwin, Michael John Maximilian "Max" 52D; Urquhart, Stuart Andrew F. 72F; Uzzaman, David George "Dave" "Flan" 81Z, 82Z; Vallance, Mark 70Z, 71Z; Vallance, Stephen "Steve" 72T; Van de Velde, Riet 06R, 09R; Vane, Peter Frank 73H, 74H; Vann, Roger "Fred" 74SG, 76SG; Vaughan, David Norman 64E, 65E; Vaughan, Martin 06SG, 07SG; Venters, Gregor Lachlan 88F; Vere, Robert Paul 67B; Vernum, Anthony John "Tony" 51H, 52G; Vickerstaff, William Ian "Chips" 62F, 63F; Vincent, Stephen Lawrence "Steve" 82H, 84H; Vine-Lott, George Trevor 55Y, 56Y; Vintner, Thomas "Tom" 06SG, 09SG; Von Tersch, Matthew 09R; Wade, Cedric 62F, 63F; Wade, Robert W. 72F; Wager, Andrew Chester "Andy" 68Z, 69K, 72K; Wainwright, Phillip "Phil" 68E, 71E; Wait, Peter Collinson 75SG, 76F; Waite-Shores, Peter 07R; Walcott, Richard Irving "Dick" 56D, 57D; Wake, James 08R, 09R; Wale, Gareth M. 04Z, 05Z, 07SG; Wales, Mark Ronald 06Z, 07Z; Walesby, Nigel Jonathan 75SG; Walford, Michael Edward Richard "Mike" 63Z; Walker, Anthony R. "Tony" 91H, 94SG, 95SG; Walker, Anthony John M. "Tony" 64H, 65H; Walker, Brian Hugh A. 66F; Walker, Christopher Robin "Twiggy" 69F, 70T, 73E; Walker, Keith A. 00R, 01R; Walker, Michael Alan "Mike" 75F, 76F; Walker, Richard S. "Dick" 70T, 71K, 73Z; Walker, Rodney James "Rod" 62K, 63D; Walker, William Archibald "Archie" "Jock" 50PL, 51F; Wallace, Stuart I. 97R; Waller, Richard Llewellyn 72SG, 73Z; Wallin, William Richard "Dick" 46D, 47D; Wallis, David Ernest "Dave" 90Z; Wallis, David J. "Dave" 82R, 83R; Wallis, Paul Harold 79SG; Wallman, Michael "Mike" 02R; Walmsley, Mark Edwin 89Z, 90Z; Walsh, John Charles 68K; Walsh, John Stanley 57D, 58D; Walsingham, Thomas Richard 93H; Walter, Christopher David "Twiggy" 65B, 66B; Walton, Austen Nevil 50B, 51B; Walton, David Alfred 79Z, 80H; Walton, David Winston Harris 70SG; Walton, Eric William Kevin 46E, 47E; Walton, Jonathan Launcelot William 74K, 75K; Warburton, Nicholas "Nick" 10R; Ward, Alan John 79Z, 80Z; Ward, Paul 85H, 86H; Ward, Peter 75H, 76H; Ward, Stanley Molyneux "Staff" 56H; Ward, William Steven Peter "Steve" 53PL; Warden, Michael Anthony "Mike" 70Z, 71Z; Warner, Andrew 06Z; Warnock, Martin John 98R; Warr, Michael Edward "Mike" 64B, 65T; Warren, John Robert 74SG, 75SG; Warren, Nicholas Lyell "Nick" 02SG, 03SG; Watson, Evan 59G, 60PL; Watson, Kirk Forbes 05R, 06R, 09R; Watson, William "Billy" 46C, 47F; Watton, Raymond Hemming "Ray" 54PL; Watts, Jamie 05SG, 06SG; Wearden, Allan Jeffrey "Al" 69F, 70F, 72T; Webb, Andrew 07R; Webb, Richard 71H; Webber, Keith Loyd 72F; Webster, Andrew 09R; Webster, Robert "Rob" 07R, 08R; Wedgewood, Rupert Julian 87H, 88H; Wedlake, John 10R; Weeks, Alan Burford "P & O" 65Z; Weeks, Brian 54PL; Weight, Robert "Rob" 91Z, 93Z; Weller, David Lawrence M. 72H, 73H; Wellington, Stephen Roger 73F, 74E; Wells, Christopher John "Chris" "Charlie Whisky" 69Z, 70Z; Wells, Robert John "Bob" 69Z, 70Z; Welsh, Steven 87F, 88F; Wensley-Walker, Adrian James 57G; West, Christopher Charles "Chris" 77SG, 78SG; Western, Stephen Andrew 76SG, 77R; Westlake, Brian Paul 60B, 61H; Westmacott, Graham David 78Z, 79Z; Weston, Thomas "Tom" 10R; Westwood, James Vivian B. "Jim" 63Z, 64Z; Wharton, Paul 67Z; Wheeler, Barry Mervyn 80F; Whetnall, Steven John 93F, 94F; Whetton, Andrew 92R, 93R; Whiffen, James F. 89F; Whitaker, Terence Michael "Terry" 72H, 73H; Whitbread, Michael Thomas "Mike" 65F, 66B; White, David 83F, 84F; White, David James E. 89R, 90R; White, Frank 45PL, 46PL; White, George Frederick C. 58H, 59H, 61D; White, Kenneth "Ken" 73F, 74F; White, Kevan W. 02Z; White, Martin Guy 66H, 67H; White, Patrick Osmund "Paddy" 57B, 58W, 60H; White, Stephen Leslie "Steve" 96R, 97R, 00Z; Whitehall, William 59Z; Whitehead, Gary James 86Z, 87Z; Whiteman, Paul Ian 62Z, 63Z, 66Z; Whitfield, Graham James 75F, 76F; Whitfield, Roy 73SG, 74F, 76Z, 82F, 83F; Whitford, Michael David 88R, 89R; Whiting, Christopher Roy 92R; Whitren, David J. 99Z; Whittaker, Barrie 69T; Whittall, Peter Leslie 80SG; Whittamore, Leslie Peter "Les" 90Z, 91Z, 99SG; Whittington, Paul John 93Z, 94Z; Whittock, Robert John "Bob" 55PL; Whitworth, Graham 71SG, 72K; Whyte, Fraser Alexander 60B, 61F; Wickens, Neil 80F, 81F; Wickens, Philip J. "Phil" 98R, 99R; Widgery, Ashley Bryan N. "Ash" 54F, 55N; Wiggans, Thomas Henry "Harry" 68Z, 69Z; Wigglesworth, James Brian 60F, 61E; Wigley, Russel Drayton 91Z; Wild David Peter "Dai" 64Z, 65Z; Wildridge, Joseph Denis Jopson 58D, 59D; Wilkins, Roger William H. 72T, 73T; Wilkins, Dennis Charles "Doc" 69Z; Wilkinson, Frederick William A. 66T, 67T; Wilkinson, Gregory Mark "Greg" 86H, 87H, 90H, 91H; Wilkinson, Robert Michael "Mike" 62D, 63D; Willey, Ian Macdonald 68T, 69T; Willey, Lawrence Edward 67E, 68E; Williams, Andrew Richard "Andy" 66Z, 67Z; Williams, David 71T; Williams, David Edward A. "Dave" 84Z; Williams, David Hugh 77F, 78F; Williams, Frances Joan B. 05Z, 06Z; Williams, John 79Z; Williams, John Graham 87F, 88F; Williams, Richard Anthony "Dick" 67E; Williams, Stephen David "Wombat" 81Z, 82Z, 87Z; Williams, Terry David 87SG, 88SG; Williamson, Barry Charles 59G, 60PL; Willis, Donald Robert "Slim" 55D; Wilson, Andrew 04R, 05R, 10R; Wilson, Anthony Bernard "Tony" 66Z, 67Z; Wilson, Barry James 93R; Wilson, David Mark 90R, 91R; Wilson, Gary S. 99Z, 00Z, 02R; Wilson, John Kershaw "Doc" 65Z; Wilson James Murray "Jim" 59G, 60G, 62E, 64B; Wilson, Kevin Charles 81SG, 82R; Wilson, Lythell Anthony "Tony" 52H; Wiltshire, Robin James 96Z; Wincott, Anthony L. "Tony" "Winkle" 73Z; Winham, John "Manky" 60D, 61D; Winstone, John Howard "Taffy" 55F; Winterton, Martin James 62Z, 63Z; Witcombe, John "Taff" 57B, 58B; Withers, John Cameron 03R, 04R, 06Z; Witty, Peter Richard 76H, 77Z, 79Z; Wood, Allan 84F, 85F; Wood, Graham 86Z; Wood, Paul 84R, 85R; Wood, Robert William 93H, 94H, 97R; Woodall, Paul Leonard 58D, 59B; Wooden, Frederick Edward "Fred" 56O, 57J; Woodhouse, James Isaac 70E, 71E; Woodroffe, Adrian M. 98Z, 99Z; Woods, Allan Richard 69F, 70F; Woods, Stephen John 91F, 92F; Woodward, Susan 10SG; Woolley, William Stanley Lawrence "Stan" 62T, 63T; Wootton, Alan 82H, 83H; Wormald, Andrew Peter 89H, 90H; Wormald, Steven "Steve" 69T, 70E, 73E; Wornham,

Colin Malcolm "Grauncher" 66Z, 67Z; Worsfold, Richard John "Dick" 63Z, 64Z; Worswick, Ronald Francis "Lofty" 50H, 51H, 53G, 55D, 56D; Wright, Alan Frederic 61T, 62T; Wright, Colin Joseph 92F, 93F; Wright, David Jonathan "Dave" 86H, 87H; Wright, Edward John 77Z; Wright, Eliot Paul 69H; Wright, Gordon Albert 74Z; Wright, Graham Keith "Genghis" 69Z, 70Z, 72E, 74E; Wright, Hedley Gordon 56W; Wright, Jeremy Charles "Jerry" "Jem" 64Z, 65Z; Wright, Keith Harold "Tizer" 81Z, 82Z; Wright, Richard Gordon "Dick" 60G, 61D; Wroe, Stephan Charles "Steve" 74T; Wyatt, Henry Turner 57W, 58E; Wyeth, Robert Beals "Bob" 71E, 72E; Wylie, John Peter 56N, 57N; Wynn-Williams, David Donaldson 75H, 76H; Xavier, José C.C. 00SG, 09SG; Yallup, Kevin John 79F, 80F; Yamin-Ali, Steven Selwyn "Steve" 94Z, 95Z; Yates, John 72E, 73E; Yates, Jonathan 09R; Yearby, Keith Howard 83Z, 84Z; Yeo, Richard Fraser "Naff" 92Z, 93Z; Yeomans, Lucy Rebecca 96Z, 97R; Youens, John Edward B. 85Z; Young, Graham 08R; Young, James Walton "Jim" 58W, 59H; Young, Nigel St. John 78R, 79R, 82R; Young, Victor Charles 84R, 85R; Zerfahs, John Peter J. 70F, 71F.

Falklandhavna *see* **Falkland Harbor**

Falklands Harbour *see* **Falkland Harbor**

Falkner Glacier. 73°45' S, 166°03' E. An east-flowing valley glacier, 6 km long, 3 km S of Oakley Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. It descends steeply to Lady Newnes Bay, where it forms a floating glacier tongue. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008, for Kelly K. Falkner, professor of chemical oceanography at Oregon State University, who served from 2006 as the first program director for the Antarctic Integrated System Science Program, in the Division of Antarctic Sciences, at the NSF's Office of Antarctic programs.

Fállico, Luis *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1927

Mount Falla. 84°22' S, 164°55' E. A prominent conical mountain rising to 3285 m, 5.5 km NE of Mount Stonehouse, between Prebble Glacier and Berwick Glacier, 16 km WSW of Mount Kirkpatrick, in the S sector of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered on Jan. 9, 1958, by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for Bob Falla. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Falla, Robert Alexander "Bob." NZ's most famous ornithologist. b. July 21, 1901, Palmerston, NZ, son of railway clerk George Falla and his wife Elizabeth Kirk. He married Molly Burton on May 18, 1928, at Te Aroha, and was assistant zoologist on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31 (his report on birds, published in 1937, is a classic). He was ornithologist at the Auckland War Memorial Museum, becoming assistant director in 1936. He was director of Canterbury Museum (NZ), 1937-47, and, somewhat simultaneously, was a coastwatcher in the Auckland Islands during World War II. He was director of the Dominion Museum, in Wellington, 1947-66, a member of the Ross Sea Committee for BCTAE 1955-57 (he did not go south this time), was knighted in 1973, and died on Feb. 23, 1979, at Eastbourne, NZ.

Falla Bluff. 67°34' S, 61°29' E. Also called Svarthovden. A prominent rocky coastal bluff at the head of Utstikkar Bay. Discovered on Feb. 14, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Bob Falla. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Costa Fallières *see* **Fallières Coast**

Terre Fallières *see* **Fallières Coast**

Fallières Coast. 68°30' S, 67°00' W. That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between the head of Bourgeois Fjord and Cape Jeremy, on the W coast of Graham Land, behind Marguerite Bay. First explored and roughly charted on Jan. 15, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and the stretch of coast between the S entrance of Bourgeois Fjord and the limit of French discoveries to that time (in about 69°S) was named by Charcot as Terre Fallières (i.e., "Fallières land"), for Clément-Armand Fallières (known as Armand Fallières) (1841-1931), president of France and supporter of Charcot's expedition. It appears on Shackleton's chart of 1919 as Fallières Coast, and also, as such, on a 1930 British chart. By 1924, certainly, the Argentines were referring to it as Tierra de Fallières. In 1936-37 the entire coast was re-surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, and this survey changed the concept of the coast, re-setting it between Cape Berteaux and the head of Bourgeois Fjord. In 1947, based on the BGLE survey, US-ACAN accepted the name Fallières Coast, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Costa de Fallières, and there is a 1948 reference to it as Tierra Fallières. Fids from Base E re-surveyed it in 1948-49, and once these surveys were analyzed, its limits were set at what we know them to be today. It first appears with these modern limits on a British chart of 1951, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer, the 1956 US-BGN gazetteer, and a 1961 British chart (misspelled on this last one as Faillières Coast). It appears as Costa Fallières on a 1949 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Originally plotted in 68°30' S, 66°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Fallières Land *see* **Fallières Coast**

Fallone Nunataks. 85°21' S, 142°54' W. A chain of nunataks, 16 km long, 16 km NE of the Harold Byrd Mountains, between the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Paul R. Fallone, Jr., USN, aide to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962.

Bahía Falsa *see* **False Bay**

Isla Falsa *see* **False Island**

Islote False *see* **False Island**

Pico Falsa Aguja *see* **Great Needle Peak**

Punta Falsa Isla *see* **False Island Point**

Falsa Punta Rancho. 63°01' S, 60°34' W. A point on the SE side of Deception Island, just E of South Point (the southernmost point on Deception Island), immediately W of Entrance Point, and immediately E of Låvebrua Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. Name means "False Rancho Point." The SCAR gazetteer also has a feature called Mount Galíndez in these same coordinates, and the gazetteer claims this as a Russian naming (it is an odd name for the Russians to be giving). However, it is likely that, even if this Mount Galíndez is a valid entry, that they are one and the same.

Punta Falsa Redonda *see* **False Round Point**

Caleta Falsa Salvesen. 64°24' S, 61°10' W. A cove just E of Salvesen Cove, and immediately N of Bleriot Glacier, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines. It means "False Salvesen Cove."

Bahía False *see* **False Bay**

Baie False *see* **False Bay**

False Bai *see* **False Bay**

False Bay. 62°43' S, 60°22' W. A bay, about 5.3 km wide, and of great depth, between Barnard Point and Miers Bluff, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Conditions here are not favorable, due to the glaciers which discharge icebergs into the bay. On the SE coast is a beach made up of large pebbles, almost like cobblestones, which boats can land at only in the central part, near a salient point, where the coast changes direction. Probably first entered and charted by Palmer in Nov. 1820, and probably so named by him, for the possibility in thick weather of confusion between this bay and nearby South Bay (where Johnsons Dock was frequented by the early sealers). It appears on Fildes' chart of 1821, and that year Davis included it as part of what were occasionally called Elephant Bays (q.v.). A French translation of Powell's map shows it as Baie False. Weddell renamed it as Palmer's Bay, for the discoverer of this feature, and it is seen thus on his 1825 map, and also on Fildes' map of 1829. Palmer's chart of 1831 shows it as "Palmer's or False Bay." It appears as False Bay on a British chart of 1839, but an 1861 Spanish chart has it as Bahía de Palmer. Friederichsen's map of 1895 (reflecting the *Jason* expedition of two years before) shows it as False Bai. There is a 1908 Argentine reference to it as Bahía Falsa, and it appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Bahía False, but Bahía Falsa was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Charcot's references of 1912 (reflecting his FrAE 1908-10) shows it as both False Baie and "Baie de Palmer ou False Baie." It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Palmer Bay (False Bay)." US-ACAN accepted the name False Bay in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground in 1958-59, by FIDS.

False Cape Renard. 65°02' S, 63°50' W. A rocky cape, 2.5 km WSW of Cape Renard, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, when a landing was made nearby, and Henryk Arctowski named this point and Cape Renard collectively as The Needles. Since the two features are easily confused, a collective name was considered unsuitable, and during FrAE 1908-10, Charcot gave them the separate names, Cap Renard (*see* **Cape Renard**) and Faux Cap Renard, naming them thus so not to disturb too much Arctowksi's original intention. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the translated name False Cape Renard, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. Since just before 2000 a channel has separated False Cape Renard from a new island, Renard Island. *See also* **The Three Pigs**.

False Cerro Negro *see* **False Negro Hill**

False Island. 64°31' S, 62°53' W. The largest of 3 islands at the E side of Hackapike Bay, on the W side of the Schollaert Channel, off Parker Peninsula (on the NE coast of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. FrAE 1903-05 roughly charted (but did not name) 2 islands here. Re-charted in 1927, by personnel on the *Discovery*, who nicely named this one as False Island (there was only one here, actually, not two). It appears as such on their 1929 chart. It was further charted in Jan. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on one 1947 Argentine chart as Isla False, and on another from that year as Isla Falsa. It appears as False Islet on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on British charts of 1948 and 1950, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. After it was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC redefined it on July 7, 1959 to what it was originally, i.e., False Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN followed suit with the new situation in 1963. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Isla Falsa. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islote Falso, but in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islote False.

False Island Point. 63°55' S, 57°20' W. A narrow, rocky headland, 1.5 km long and about 0.8 km wide, connected to the S side of Vega Island by a low, narrow, almost invisible isthmus of thick sand, it forms the SW entrance point of Pastorizo Bay, in Erebus and Terror Gulf, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted as an island in Feb. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04 (apparently they did not name it). Re-defined (as a part of Vega Island) by Fids from Base D in 1945, and they named it. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Punta Isla Falsa, but the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer (and also by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer) was Punta Falsa Isla.

False Islet *see* **False Island**

False Negro Hill. 62°39' S, 61°04' W. Also called False Cerro Negro. On the S side of Byers Peninsula, just to the W of Negro Hill, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Today, one will not find a reference to this anywhere — anywhere.

False Round Point. 61°54' S, 58°02' W. About 13.5 km W of North Foreland, and 3 km S of Ridley Island, it forms the W entrance point of Venus Bay, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. First roughly charted by the early sealers before 1822. In 1937 the personnel on the *Discovery II* recharted the N coast of this island, and named it for its similarity to Round Point, 20 km to the W. It appears on a British chart of 1938, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1939 Argentine chart as Punta Falsa Redonda (which means the same thing), but on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta False Round. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57, and FIDS surveyed it from the ground in 1957-58. The name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Falsa Punta Redonda. The Chileans tend to call it Punta Falsa Redonda. Originally plotted in 61°54' S, 58°02' W, it was replotted by the British in 2009.

Islote Falso *see* **False Island**

Île Famine *see* **Bob Island**

Îlot Famine *see* **Bob Island**

Fandens Brae *see* **Devils Glacier**

Fanfare Island. 65°13' S, 64°11' W. The most northeasterly of the Argentine Islands, 2.5 km S of Herald Reef, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base F in 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in association with Herald Reef. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

The Fang. 77°29' S, 167°13' E. Sometimes called Upper Fang (there is a Lower Fang, too, but both those names are unofficial). A distinctive toothlike peak, rising to 3159 m, which forms the highest point on Fang Ridge, on Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Named descriptively by Frank Debenham, during BAE 1910-13, while he was making a plane table survey of the area in 1912. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on June 19, 2000.

Fang Buttress. 64°41' S, 63°21' W. A rock crag, immediately W of Molar Peak, near the S end of the Osterrieth Range, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It has a small, but prominent, fang-like rock in front of it (hence the name given by UK-APC on July 7, 1959), and is a landmark for parties crossing William Glacier. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955-57. It appears on a British chart of 1959, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Fang Glacier. 77°29' S, 167°06' E. On the W side of Fang Ridge, halfway up Mount Erebus, it fills the valley (or trough) separating the old and new craters on that mountain, on Ross Island. It is much crevassed where it escapes from its symmetric valley onto the open mountainside, and its length before this escape is about 3 km, and its average width less than 0.8 km. Charted by Frank Debenham in 1912, while making his plane table survey of the mountain, during BAE 1910-13, and named by him in association with Fang Ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fang Peak. 67°48' S, 62°35' E. A very prominent conical peak, 1.5 km (the Australians say 3 km) S of Mount Parsons, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Later named by ANCA for its resemblance to a tooth. It was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by Chris Armstrong, surveyor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Fang Ridge. 77°29' S, 167°12' E. A conspicuous ridge connecting the Lower and Upper Fang, halfway up the NE slope of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is a much denuded portion of the original caldera rim of that volcano, left by a catastrophic eruption. Named for its curved shape by Frank Debenham, while making his plane table survey in 1912, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fannin, Peter. On Dec. 9, 1771 he became master of the *Adventure* during Cook's 1772-75 voyage. He retired after the expedition, and married Elizabeth Boothe in the Isle of Man, where he opened a school of navigation. In 1789 he produced *The Correct Plan of the Isle of Man*.

Cabo Fanning *see* **Cape Fanning**

Cape Fanning. 72°24' S, 60°39' W. Forms the N side of the entrance to Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1940, on a flight from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. Due to a USAS error in navigation, it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart plotted in 73°00' S, 59°10' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Edmund Fanning. They plotted it in 72°50' S, 58°55' W, and described it as lying between Gruening Glacier and Violante Inlet. It appears as such on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In Nov. 1947 a combined FIDS — RARE sledging team re-surveyed it, and it appears on Ronne's expedition map in the position we know today. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Fanning, and that is the name the Argentines tend to use today. It also appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1969, and appears as Cape Fanning on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Fanning, Edmund. American sailor and explorer, "The Pathfinder of the Pacific," a seminal figure in early Antarctic history, even though he never got there (the closest he got

was South Georgia, in 1800-01). b. July 16, 1769, Stonington, Conn., son of Gilbert Fanning and Huldah Palmer. At sea at 13, and a ship's captain at 24, he made a fortune in the China trade, by catching seals, exchanging them in China, and selling the new products in the USA. He discovered the Fanning Islands in the Pacific, which were named for him. Long interested in the mysteries of the southern oceans, in 1812 he was about to set out on a government-sponsored expedition to look for Antarctica (one suspects he would have found it) in the *Volunteer* and the *Hope*, but was prevented by the war with the British. In 1815-17 he sailed around the world in the *Volunteer*, and in 1818 organized his own sealing outfit. He was agent for many commercial expeditions, some to Antarctic waters, the most famous being the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22 (see below for both expeditions), as well as the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition (q.v.) of 1829-31. His memoirs were published in 1833 (*see* the Bibliography). He died in NYC on April 23, 1841. He had married Sarah Sheffield on June 14, 1790, at Stonington, and was the father of William A. Fanning.

Fanning, William Axson. b. Jan. 4, 1794, Stonington, Conn., son of Edmund Fanning (see above). Owner-manager of the *Hersilia*, on which he went to the South Shetlands in 1819-20, as supercargo. In 1820-21 he was aboard the *Express* during the first Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition, of which he was the managing agent. He was captain of the *Alabama Packet*, and second-in-command of the second Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition, 1821-22. Immediately upon his return from this last expedition, he married Nat Palmer's sister Juliet, on May 31, 1822, in Stonington, and died on Feb. 26, 1826.

Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition 1820-21. Five ships commanded by Ben Pendleton (with William A. Fanning a partner in the scheme) left Stonington, Conn., for the South Shetlands seal rush of 1820-21, under the aegis of Edmund Fanning. **May 14, 1820**: Pendleton left first, in the flagship *Frederick*, a week before the *Hersilia* returned from her pioneering 1819-20 expedition. Thomas Dunbar, skipper of the *Free Gift*, left next, and at this stage the *Hero* (under Nat Palmer) and the *Express* (under Ephraim Williams) were added to the fleet. **July 21, 1820**: The *Free Gift*, and the *Hersilia* (still under the command of James P. Sheffield) left. **Aug. 12, 1820**: The *Hero* and the *Express* sailed from Stonington. One of the crew on the *Hero* was Peter Harvey, a black man. William Fanning was aboard the *Express* as managing agent of the expedition, which had 70 men on it in toto. The expedition would spend almost 4 months in the South Shetlands, gathering seals. **Oct. 17, 1820**: The *Hero* and *Express* arrived at the Falklands. William Fanning was now aboard the *Hero*. They then sailed for Staten Island (off the east coast of Tierra del Fuego), and laid up there for 3 days. **Oct. 31, 1820**: The *Hero* and the *Express* pulled into Staten Island, at the tip of South America. **Nov. 1, 1820**: The *Frederick*, the *Free Gift*, and the *Hersilia*, arrived at Hersilia Cove, in the South Shetlands. **Nov. 4, 1820**: The *Hero* and the *Express* left Staten Island for the South Shetlands. **Nov. 10, 1820:** The *Hero* and the *Express* sighted "Mount Pesca [on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands], 30 miles away." They stayed in that position for 2 days. **Nov. 12, 1820**: The *Hero* and the *Express* left for Rugged Island, and the *Hero*, arriving first, was met at Hersilia Cove by a whaleboat from the *Hersilia*, with Capt. Sheffield aboard. The *Hero* anchored next to the *Hersilia*, and was joined a few hours later by the *Express*. The *Frederick* and the *Free Gift* were also there. **Nov. 15, 1820**: Palmer, in the *Hero* began a cruise along the southern shores of Livingston Island, to go sealing and to look for a better harbor. They found one — Yankee Harbor. They also went to Deception Island, and Palmer was the first man to explore inside this island. **Nov. 16, 1820**: Palmer sighted Trinity Island. **Nov. 17, 1820**: Palmer discovered Orléans Strait, and must have sighted the Antarctic Peninsula (maybe the *Hero*, with maybe Palmer and Pendleton aboard, but maybe another vessel altogether, may have explored the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula to as far south as 68°S, but there is no proof of this). **Nov. 24, 1820**: The fleet relocated at Yankee Harbor. It took a total of 50,895 sealskins between Nov. 27, 1820 and Jan. 12, 1821, which works out at precisely 1131 seals a day. If 50 men out of the 70 did the killing, that is one seal butchered every 30 working minutes by each man for 45 days. **Feb. 4, 1821**: The *Free Gift* left for home, in company with the *Frederick*. **Feb. 22, 1821**: The other ships left. All except the *Hersilia* arrived back in Stonington between April 29 and May 8, 1821. For the fate of the *Hersilia*, see that entry in this book. The sequel to this very successful expedition was the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1821-22 (*see* below).

Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition 1821-22. Sequel to the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition 1820-21 (*see* above). This time the fleet had 85 men, and a few changes in vessels and leading players. They knew going in that there were not many seals left in the South Shetlands, and, as it turned out, the expedition was just profitable. Ben Pendleton again commanded the expedition, and William Fanning was his second-in-command. **July 25, 1821**: The *Frederick* (once again the flagship under Pendleton), the *Alabama Packet* (under Fanning), the *Express* (under Tom Dunbar), the *James Monroe* (under Nat Palmer), the *Free Gift* (under Ben Cutler), and the *Hero* (under Harris Pendleton) left Stonington. They based at Deception Island during the austral summer of 1821-22, and did much exploration for new seal beaches. Also in the area that season was British sealer George Powell, in the *Dove*, who was looking for the Seal Islands. Powell and Palmer ran across each other at Elephant Island. **Nov. 30, 1821**: Palmer and Powell teamed up for an exporation eastward. **Dec. 6, 1821**: Palmer and Powell discovered the South Orkneys. **Jan. 30, 1822**: The fleet left Deception Island, three of them (the *Express*, the *Free Gift*, and the *James Monroe*) going straight home and arriving in April 1822. A man had been lost off the *Alabama Packet*, in the South Shetlands. The three other vessels sailed for the Pacific coast of Chile and Peru, looking for hair sealskins (not as good as fur sealskins, but still profitable). They loaded the *Frederick* with 27,000 hair skins, and she sailed for home, arriving back in Stonington on Nov. 1, 1822. The *Hero* was sold in Coquimbo, on Oct. 11, 1822, and the crew returned on the *Alabama Packet*, down the Peruvian coast looking for more fur skins, and finally got back to Stonington on June 17, 1823.

Fannings Harbor *see* **Yankee Harbor**

Fanning's Islands. Collective name for Rugged Island, Snow Island, and Livingston Island. These three islands were discovered by the crew of the *Hersilia* on Jan. 22, 1820, and named for William A. Fanning. The name Fanning's Islands became obsolete soon afterward when it was found that the the 3 islands were part of the South Shetlands.

The *Fanny*. New Bedford whaler, commanded by Daniel Nye, in South Shetlands waters in 1852-53, along with the *Congress* and the *Silas Richards*. *See* **The *Silas Richards*** for the story. After the expedition, the *Fanny* headed to Guam, and then on to Russian waters.

Punta Fantasma *see* **Phantom Point**

Cabo Faraday *see* **Cape Faraday**

Cape Faraday. 60°38' S, 45°04' W. Forms the N tip of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and charted by Powell and Palmer on Dec. 11, 1821, and named by Powell, presumably after Michael Faraday, the scientist. It appears on Powell's 1822 chart. It was further charted by Weddell in Jan. 1823, and named by him as Brisbane's Bluff, after Capt. Matt Brisbane. It appears as such on Weddell's 1825 chart of that expedition. However, it appears as Cape Faraday on an 1839 British chart, and on the 1933 Discovery Investigations chart (the DI re-charted it that year). It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines were calling it Cabo Faraday as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Faraday Station. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. British scientific station, 11 m above sea level at Marina Point, on Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. It was a geophysical observatory, and atmospheric research was done here. Originally this station was on Winter Island, built there in 1947 by FIDS as Argentine Islands Station, or Base F, on the site of the old BGLE hut (which had been destroyed in 1946 by weather, possibly by a tidal wave). **Jan. 7, 1947**: The site was occupied. **Jan. 9, 1947**: Construction began on Wordie House, the main hut, named after

James M. Wordie. **Jan. 31, 1947**: Wordie House was finished. **Feb. 25, 1947**: The *John Biscoe* arrived. **Feb. 26, 1947**: The *John Biscoe* left. **1947 winter**: Oliver Burd (meteorologist and base leader), Gordon Stock (radioman), Bert Reive and Willie Watson (handymen). **1948 winter**: Jumbo Nicholl (leader), Dave Golton (meteorologist), Bill Thomas (radioman), Frankie Buse (handyman). **Feb. 22, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* arrived with Ken Pawson and Dan Jardine, who were there for the rest of the summer season. **March 28, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* came back. **March 30, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* left. **1949 winter**: Jumbo Nicholl (base leader), Jack Reid (meteorologist), Dennis Farmer (radioman), Jock Tait (handyman). **1950 winter**: Harry Heywood (base leader), Norman Broadbear (meteorologist), Peter Starling (radioman), Jock Tait (handyman). **1951 winter**: Johnny Green (base leader), Norman Broadbear and Joe Lewis (meteorologists), Peter Starling (radioman), Jock Walker (general assistant). **1952 winter:** Norman Petts (diesel electric mechanic and base leader), Allan MacArthur and Norman Thyer (meteorologists), Bill Kelley (radioman). **1953 winter**: David Barrett (meteorologist and leader), Fred Johnson and Harold Smith (meteorologists), Bill Kelley (radioman), Derek Clarke (diesel electric mechanic). In 1953 the site for the new Faraday Station was prepared on Galíndez Island, new buildings being erected (the main one being Coronation House, named after the coronation of Queen Elizabeth that year), and occupied on May 30, 1954, when the old Winter Island base was closed (it was, however, occupied in the winter of 1960, when personnel from Base T failed to reach their base on Adelaide Island and were forced to winter-over at the old Base F — *see* **Wordie House** for the Fids who wintered-over there that year). **1954 winter**: the first base leader on Galíndez Island was Ralph Lenton (also builder, radioman, and general assistant). Other personnel: Roger Banks, Fred Byrne, Sandy Graham, Eric Salmon, Sandy Simpson, and Ash Widgery (meteorologists), Jim Buckman (radioman), Ray Tanton (diesel electric mechanic), Johnny Raymond (general assistant and carpenter). **1955 winter**: Ross Hesketh (meteorologist and leader), Ray Berry, Fred Byrne, Laurie Catherall, Ash Widgery, and Taffy Winstone (meteorologists), Jim Buckman (radioman), Neville Ogley (diesel electric mechanic), and Geoff Cumming (general assistant and builder). **1956 winter**: Norman Hedderley (meteorologist and leader), George Ibbotson, Don McNab, Ronnie Tapp, and Roger Todd-White (meteorologists), Sandy Imray (medical officer), Ozzy Connochie (radioman), Derek Skilling (diesel electric mechanic), and Gerry Cutland (general assistant and cook). **1957 winter**: David Emerson (medical officer and leader), Taffy Hughes, George Ibbotson, Mario Nantes, and Ronnie Tapp (meteorologists), Joe Farman and David Simmons (geophysicists), Mike Royle (radioman), Graham Rumsey (diesel electric mechanic), Bill Nicholls (general assistant and meteorologist), and Gerry Cutland (general assistant and cook). During IGY meteorology, geomagnetism, oceanography, and seismology were studied. **1958 winter**: Joe Farman (geophysicist and leader), Brian Giles, Malcolm Hunt, Geoff Roe, Bod Shaw, and Cyril Smith (meteorologists), David Simmons (geophysicist), Dave Jones (medical officer), Ted Clapp (radioman), Keith Bell (diesel electric mechanic), and Clive Pearson (general assistant and cook). **1959 winter**: Keith Bell (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Brian Giles, Mario Nantes, Geoff Roe, Bod Shaw, and Cyril Smith (meteorologists), Harry Agger and Chris Horton (geophysicists), Alec Cumming (medical officer), Alan Piggott (radioman), and Clive Pearson (cook). **1960 winter**: Bill Murray (surveyor and leader), Alec Gallagher, Dudley Jehan, Pete Smith, Maurice Sumner, and Bob Thomas (meteorologists), Brian Wigglesworth (met forecaster), Harry Agger and Ivor Preece (geophysicists), Brian Sparke (medical officer), Alan Piggott and Tony Quinn (radiomen), Bob Harkness (diesel electric mechanic), and Tony Haynes (cook). **1961 winter**: Bob Harkness (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Alec Gallagher, Boyd Potts, Pete Smith, and Bob Thomas (meteorologists), Ivor Preece and John Kirwan (geophysicists), Alan Piggott and Fraser Whyte (radiomen), Walter Townsend and Jim Shirtcliffe (builders), Geoff Thompson (general assistant and electronics man), and Tony Haynes (cook). **1962 winter**: Ted Grimshaw (ionosphere physicist and leader), Charles Kimber, Tony Mack, Boyd Potts, and Tony Schärer (meteorologists), Bob Lewis and John Kirwan (geophysicists), Chips Vickerstaff (ionosphere physicist), Cedric Wade (radioman), George Straughan (radar tech), Brian Porter (diesel electric mechanic), Tony Reece (carpenter), and Tony Thorne-Middleton (cook). **1963 winter**: Ricky Chinn (leader), Frank Bent, Peter Blakeley, Charles Kimber, Tony Mack, and Tony Schärer (meteorologists), Christopher Davies and Bob Lewis (geophysicists), Chips Vickerstaff and Clive Slater (ionosphere physicists), Cedric Wade (radioman), Terry Tallis (diesel electric mechanic), George Straughan (radar tech), and Rod Dean (cook). **1964 winter**: Robert Corner (physiologist, medical officer, and leader), Dave Egerton, Derek Evans, Philip Hope, Andrew Lovejoy, and Raymond Tidey (meteorologists), Christopher Davies, Trefor Jones, and Frank Stacey (geophysicists), Barry Murton and Clive Slater (ionosphere physicists), Hugh O'Gorman (radioman), Neddy Brind (radar tech), Nick Sutton (diesel electric mechanic), and Michael Galletly (cook). **1965 winter**: Raymond Tidey (meteorologist and leader), Tony Bushell, Philip Hope, David Hughes, and Jeremy Thoday (meteorologists), Trefor Jones, Ian Sadler, and Frank Stacey (geophysicists), Colin Moretti and Barry Murton (ionosphere physicists), Mike Whitbread (radioman), Robert MacNee (radar tech), Terry Tallis (diesel electric mechanic), and Kenneth Darnell (cook). **1966 winter**: David Hughes (meteorologist and leader), Brian Barnes, Tony Bushnell, John Duff, and Jeremy Thoday (meteorologists), Peter Mitchell and Peter Morgan (geophysicists), Christopher Leigh-Breese and Colin Moretti (ionosphere physicists), Ronald Diamond (radioman), Brian Walker (radar tech), Geoffrey Blanshard (diesel electric mechanic), and David-John Biggadike (cook). **1967 winter**: Brian Swift (radar tech and base commander), Phil Cotterill, Richy Hesbrook, and Ian Tyson (meteorologists), Peter Mitchell and Peter Morgan (geophysicists), John Dudeney and Christopher Jefferies (ionosphere physicists), Ronald Diamond (radioman), Graham Jones (diesel electric mechanic), and David-John Biggadike (cook). **1968 winter**: John Dudeney (ionosphere physicist and base commander), Richy Hesbrook, Lew Philp, and Ian Tyson (meteorologists), Brian Gardiner and Brian Gilbert (geophysicists), Dick Kressman (ionosphere physicist), Anthony Feenan and Bob Davidson (radiomen), Paul Burns (radar tech), David Bravington (diesel electric mechanic), and Ken Portwine (cook). **1969 winter**: David Salter (base commander), Robin Chambers, Peter Mountford, and Lew Philp (meteorologists), Brian Gilbert, Allan Woods, and Brian Gardiner (geophysicists), Dick Harris and Dick Kressman (ionosphere physicists), Twiggy Walker (radioman), David Rumble (diesel electric mechanic), and Al Wearden (cook). **1970 winter**: Allan Woods (geophysicist and base commander), Adrian Apps, Peter Kinnear, Neil MacPherson, and Roger Tiffin (meteorologists), John Davies (geophysicist), Dick Harris and John Zerfahs (ionosphere physicist), Mike Hinchliffe (radioman), Joe Hall (radar tech), Bill Atkins (diesel electric mechanic), and Al Wearden (cook). **1971 winter**: Neil MacPherson (meteorologist and base commander), John Gauntlett, Peter Kinnear, and Colin Kynaston (meteorologists), John Davies and Robert Hall (geophysicists), David Binney and John Zerfahs (ionosphere physicists), Mike Hinchliffe (radioman), Anthony Hankins (radar tech), Ronald Gill (diesel electric mechanic), and Dave Clark (cook). **1972 winter**: Anthony Keeley (meteorologist and base commander), Peter Barton, Michael Butterfield, Kenny Hughson, and David Orchard (meteorologists), Robert Hall and Keith Webber (geophysicists), Peter Fitzgerald (ionosphere physicist), Robert Wade (radioman), Stuart Urquhart (diesel electric mechanic), and Alan McManus (cook). **1973 winter**: Kenny Hughson (meteorologist and base commander), Peter Barton, Michael Butterfield, Peter Fisher, and Alex Scott (meteorologists), Ken White (geophysicist), Peter Fitzgerald and Alan Rodger (ionosphere physicists), Brian Summers (radioman), Stephen Wellington (diesel electric mechanic), and Kenneth Hunt (cook). **1974 winter**: Alex Scott (base commander and meteorologist), Jeremy Carter, Peter Fisher, and Malcolm Freedman (meteorologists), David Francis and Ken White (physicists), Bruce Moreman and Alan Rodger (ionosphere physi-

cists), Ian Bateman (radioman), David Hope (diesel mechanic), and Roy Whitfield (cook). **1975 winter**: Jeremy Carter (base commander and meteorologist), Ian Bartlett, Malcolm Freedman, and Richard Johnson (meteorologists), David Francis, Graham Whitfield, and Brian Goodale (physicists), Bruce Moreman (ionosphere physicist), Ian Bateman (radioman), David Hope (diesel mechanic), and Mike Walker (cook). **1976 winter**: Brian Goodale (base commander and physicist), Simon Taylor, Geoff Hargreaves, Ian Bartlett, and Richard Johnson (meteorologists), Clifford Shelley and Graham Whitfield (physicists), Jim Turton (ionosphere physicist), Peter Wait (radioman), Justin Hyams (diesel electric mechanic), and Mike Walker (cook). **1977 winter**: Kenn Back (base commander and meteorologist), Clifford Shelley, Michael Smith, and Graham Stott (physicists), Jim Turton and David Williams (ionosphere physicists), Alan Cheshire (radioman), James Boyle (diesel mechanic), and Peter Holroyd (cook). Known as Argentine Islands Station until Aug. 15, 1977, when it officially changed its name to Faraday. **1978 winter**: Michael John Smith (meteorologist, physicist, and base commander), Mike Brettle, John Lewis, and Barry Gardiner (meteorologists and physicists), Allen Saunders (meteorologist), Clive Soutar and David Williams (ionosphere physicists), Andrew Hawkins (radio operator), Philip O'Brien (diesel mechanic), and Peter Holroyd (cook). **1978-79 summer**: Michael John Smith (base commander). **1979 winter**: John Nutt (builder and base commander), David Forsyth, Kevin Yallup, William Kerr, and Mike Brettle (meteorologists and physicists), Allen Saunders (meteorologist), John Moore and Kevin Byrne (ionosphere physicist), Andrew Hawkins (radio operator), Robert Ashley and Graeme Fergusson (builder), Timothy Nettleship (electrician), and Bob Bowler (diesel mechanic). **1980 winter**: Martin Baker (base commander), William Kerr, Peter Naylor, Neil Wickens, and Kevin Yallup (meteorologists and physicists), Timothy Newberry (meteorologist), Barry Butler and John Moore (ionosphere physicists), Andrew Denley (radio operator), Terry Dickinson (engineer), Alan Stevens, Barry Wheeler, and Keith Larratt (carpenter), Thomas Totten (electrician), Douglas Hume (diesel mechanic), Chris Jeffes (general assistant), and John McIlwraith (cook). **1980-81 summer**: John Nutt (base commander). **1981 winter**: Chris Jeffes (general assistant and base commander), Peter Naylor, Peter Salino, Neil Wickens, and Andrew Knox (meteorologists and physicists), Timothy Newberry (meteorologist), Len Airey and Barry Butler (ionosphere physicists), Ambrose Morgan (radio operator), Neil Shaw (engineer), Ian Davies (builder), Robert Banner (electrician), Geoffrey Leathers (diesel mechanic), and Geraint Hughes (cook). **1981-82 summer**: Martin Baker (base commander). **1982 winter**: Len Airey (ionosphere physicist and base commander), Justin Koprowski, Kevin Ockleton, Peter Salino, and Andy Sweetman (meteorologists and physicists), Martin Herbert (meteorologist), Colin Morrell (ionosphere physicist), Graham Hurst (medical officer), Ambrose Morgan (radio operator), Ian Davies (builder), Michael Burke (electrician), John Coll (diesel mechanic), and Roy Whitfield (cook). **1982-83 summer**: Martin John Baker (base commander). **1983 winter**: Mark Lewis (base commander), Peter Cotton, Justin Koprowski, Andy Sweetman, and David White (meteorologists and physicists), Martin Herbert (meteorologist), Michael Evans (ionosphere physicist), Brian Stanswood (radio operator), Andy Turner (builder), Michael Burke (electrician), Robert Cumberbirch (diesel mechanic), and Roy Whitfield (cook). **1983-84 summer**: Mark Lewis (base commander). **1984 winter**: Peter Cotton (meteorologist, physicist, and base commander), Robert Dixon and David White (meteorologists and physicists), Lewis Griffiths (meteorologist), Michael Evans (ionosphere physicist), Harry Horsley (paramedic), Mark Trotman (radio operator), Paul Humphries (builder), Allan Wood (electrician), Robert Cumberbirch (diesel mechanic), and Michael Rooksby (cook). **1984-85 summer**: Peter Cotton (base commander). **1985 winter**: Peter Stark (base commander), Robert Dixon and David Ferguson (meteorologists and physicists), Lewis Griffiths (meteorologist), Martin Dowson and Jonathan Buckingham (ionosphere physicist), Mark Clilverd (VLF technician), David Cutland (paramedic), Mark Trotman (radio operator), Dewi Edwards (builder), Allan Wood (electrician), Steve Eadie (diesel mechanic), and Michael Rooksby (cook). **1985-96 summer**: Peter Stark (base commander). **1986 winter**: Martin Dowson (iono and geo tech, and base commander), Baden Sparkes and David Ferguson (meteorologists and physicists), Jonathan Buckingham (iono and geomag technician), Mark Clilverd (VLF technician), Clive Harker (medical officer), Dewi Edwards (builder), David Mitchell (electrician), Steve Eadie (diesel mechanic), and Neil Merrick (cook). **1986-87 summer**: Peter Stark (base commander). **1987 winter**: David Mitchell (electrician and base commander), Baden Sparkes and Steven Welsh (meteorologists and physicists), Sean Crane and John Williams (iono and geomag technician), Graham Harvey (medical officer), Ian Hadden (radio operator), Crofton McDermott (builder), Keith Filmer (diesel mechanic), and Neil Merrick (cook). **1987-88 summer**: Peter Stark (base commander). **1988 winter**: Sean Crane (ionosphere physicist and base commander), Steven Welsh and Peter Kirsch (meteorologists and physicists), John Robertson (VLF physicist), John Williams (iono and geomag technician), Gregor Venters (medical officer), Peter Lomax (radio operator), Crofton McDermott (builder), Mark Cranney (electrician), Pete Rowe (diesel mechanic), and Martin Leader (cook). **1988-89 summer**: Peter Stark (base commander). **1989 winter**: Mark Cranney (electrician and base commander), Martin Cotterell and Peter Kirsch (meteorologists and physicists), John Robertson (VLF physicist), Thomas Rolfe and Timothy Hunt (iono and geomag technician), Alistair Leonard (medical officer), Peter Lomax (radio operator), James Whiffen (builder), Alasdair Gilbertson (diesel mechanic), and Martin Barber (cook). **1989-90 summer**: Peter Radford Stark (base commander). **1990 winter**: Alasdair Gilbertson (diesel mechanic and base commander), Iain Goodfellow (meteorologist and physicist), Derek Oldham (meteorologist ozone technician), Timothy Hunt and Thomas Rolfe (iono and geomag technicians), Stephen Evans (medical officer), Billy Gallacher (radio operator), Kevin Barber (builder), Michael Hirstwood (electrician), and Bernard Hoodless (cook). **1990-91 summer**: Peter Stark (base commander). **1991 winter**: Iain Goodfellow (meteorologist, physicist, and base commander), Simon Filer (meteorologist and physicist), John Croall (medical officer), Gavin Taylor (radio operator), Stuart Trower and Stephen Woods (electrical engineers and physicists), Kevin Barber (builder), Michael Hirstwood (electrician), Steven Jones (diesel mechanic), and Ian Townsend (cook). **1991-92 summer**: David Mitchell (base commander). **1992 winter**: Steven Jones (diesel mechanic and base commander), Simon Filer and Colin Wright (meteorologists and physicists), Stuart Trower and Stephen Woods (electrical engineers and physicists), Jonathan Dixon (medical officer), Gavin Taylor (radio operator), Graham Goodwin (builder), Anthony Barton (electrician), and Ian Townsend (cook). **1992-93 summer**: David Mitchell (base commander). **1993 winter**: Graham Goodwin (builder and base commander), Steven Cuthbertson and Colin Wright (meteorologists and physicists), James Mead and Simon Allder (electrical engineers and physicists), Andrew Rowlands (medical officer), Simon Townsend (communications manager), Anthony Barton (electrician), John Taylor (diesel mechanic), and Steven Whetnall (cook). **1993-94 summer**: Michael Ernest Dinn (base commander). **1994 winter**: Duncan Haigh (meteorologist, physicist, and base commander), Steven Cuthbertson (meteorologist and physicist), Simon Allder and James Mead (electrical engineers and physicists), Fionnbar Lenihan (medical officer), Simon Townsend (communications manager), Simon Almond (builder), Dave Thomas (electrician), John Taylor (diesel mechanic), and Steven Whetnall (cook). **1994-95 summer**: Michael Ernest Dinn (base commander). **1995 winter**: Brian Mallon (base commander), Duncan Haigh and Frank Hindle (meteorologists and physicists), Andrew Date (electrical engineer and physicist), Rory O'Connor (medical officer), Steven Cuthbertson (communications manager), Simon Almond (builder), Simon Higgins (electrician), Nigel Blenkharn (diesel mechanic), and Philip Crooks (cook). On May 19, 1995 Wordie House was designated Historic Site #62. Faraday was occupied continuously by

FIDS and BAS for 49 years and 31 days (a record) until it closed on Feb. 6, 1996, on which date the site was transferred to the Ukrainians, and re-named Vernadsky Station. Personnel from Vernadsky now maintain Wordie House. The BAS have periodically used two refuge huts, one, an Argentine refugio on Petermann Island, and the other Rasmussen Refuge (q.v.).

Il Faraglione. 74°43' S, 164°07' E. A granitic rock, 7 m in diameter, and rising to 8 m above sea level, about 50 m offshore, on a sea bed 15 m deep, 2.7 km E of Enigma Lake, and 2.5 km S of Mario Zucchelli Station, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered by Carlo Baroni in 1987, it was named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for a similar feature off the isle of Capri (in Italy). The name means "the stack" in Italian.

Mount Faraway. 79°12' S, 28°49' W. A prominent, snow-covered mountain, rising to 1175 m (the British say 1180 m), marking the S extremity of the Theron Mountains (it is the highest peak in those mountains), in Coats Land. Discovered and surveyed by BCTAE in Dec. 1956, and so named by them because, while sledging toward it, they never seemed to get any closer to it for days. UK-APC accepted he name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Norwegians call it Farawayfjellet (which means the same thing), and every other country with a vested interest has translated it in a similar fashion, according to their language.

Faraway Nunataks. 61°57' S, 57°40' W. Two small nunataks at the N end of Moby Dick Icefall, Destruction Bay, on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, to signify their distance by helicopter from Arctowski Station.

Farawayfjellet *see* **Mount Faraway**

Farbo Glacier. 75°50' S, 141°45' W. A tributary glacier flowing northeastward into Land Glacier, 13 km W of Mount McCoy, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Richard Riley Farbo (b. 1933), USN, equipment operator who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1959 and 1965, and at Pole Station in 1969.

Pointe Farewell *see* **Farewell Rock**

Roche(r) Farewell *see* **Farewell Rock**

Roches Farewell *see* **Farewell Rock**

Farewell Island *see* **Farewell Rock**

Farewell Mountain. 72°45' S, 160°30' E. A large, isolated mountain mass on the W margin of Rennick Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, partly because they ran out of time and could not visit it, and partly in keeping with Welcome Mountain, about 60 km to the N.

Farewell Rock. 63°52' S, 61°01' W. A rock in water, 0.8 km long (the Chileans say 2.5 km), rising to an elevation of 160 m above sea level, and completely covered in snow except for its high, black rock coastline, off the SW end of Spert Island, and 10 km (the Chileans say 8 km) NW of Skottsberg Point (the extreme SW point of Trinity Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824, and, together with the line of dangerous rocks extending out toward the NW and N for about 3 km, was named Farewell Rocks (the reason for the naming is lost to history). As such, it appears on Powell's chart of 1828, and on an 1839 British chart. FrAE 1837-38 charted the main rock as Roche Farewell, in 1838, but on their 1842 map it appears erroneously as a point, Pointe Farewell. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Roca Farewell, and as Farewell Rock on British charts of 1864 and 1921. However, the rock and its outliers together appear as Roches Farewell on the 1902 chart prepared by BelgAE 1897-99, and the main rock appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Rocher Farewell. US-ACAN accepted the name Farewell Rock for the main rock, in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1961 British chart, but appears as Farewell Island on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The Chileans and Argentines both call the main rock Isla Despedida (i.e., "farewell island").

Farewell Rocks *see* **Farewell Rock**

Isla Farías *see* **Challenger Island**

Punta Farias *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Mount Farley. 86°35' S, 152°30' W. A conspicuous rock peak, rising to 2670 m (the New Zealanders say 2133 m), the largest of a group of peaks 5 km E of McNally Peak, at the W side of Scott Glacier, between the head of that glacier and the head of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd in 1935 for James Aloysius "Jim" Farley (1888-1976), U.S. Postmaster General under Roosevelt, 1933-40, and (later) undisputed Democratic party boss in New York. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Farley Massif. 70°13' S, 65°48' E. A massif, 1.5 km (the Australians say 3 km) N of Mount Jacklyn, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by ANCA for John A. "Fosdick" Farley, surveyor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

The *Farley Mowat*. A 648-ton, 52.4-meter ship, built by Mjellem & Karlsen, in Bergen, in 1957, as the Norwegian Fisheries research and enforcement vessel *Johan Hjort*. She went through various owners until she was acquired in Aug. 1996, in Edinburgh, by the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, and renamed the *Sea Shepherd III*. In 1999 she was renamed the *Ocean Warrior*, and in 2002, the *Farley Mowat*, after Canadian writer and conservationist Farley Mowat (b. 1921). The flagship of their fleet, she was used by the Society to monitor infractions of the international fishing agreements. Any thoughts that conservation is for the timid must be dispelled by the fact that the Society claims that this vessel has sunk 10 ships.

Farman, Joseph Charles "Joe." b. 1930, Norwich. He graduated from Cambridge in mathematics and natural sciences, worked briefly in the aerospace industry, and, in 1956, joined FIDS as a geophysicist, wintering-over as geophysicist and senior physicist at Base F in 1957 and 1958, the second year also as base leader. In 1960 he was in London and Edinburgh, with Chris Horton and Harry Agger, writing up his Antarctic reports. He became head of the geophysics section at BAS, and, in 1984, he and colleagues discovered an ozone hole above the Antarctic. He was still with BAS in 1994, with the European Ozone Research Coordinating Unit, and now lives in Cambridge.

Farman Highland. 74°08' S, 61°30' W. A relatively smooth, ice-covered upland, rising to about 750 m, and forming the E part of the Hutton Mountains, between Wright Inlet and Keller Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Joe Farman. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Farman Nunatak. 64°25' S, 61°07' W. Rising to 655 m, W of Mount Morton, in the Blériot Glacier, on the SE side of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henry Farman (1874-1958), Anglo-French aviator and aircraft designer who carried the first airplane passenger, in 1908. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Farmer, Dennis G. b. India. After service in the Merchant Navy during World War II, he was living in Enfield, in North London, when he joined FIDS in 1947, as a radio operator. He sailed from Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Montevideo, and wintered-over at Base G in 1948, and at Base F in 1949. In 1965 he was living in Cheshunt, Hunts.

Farmer Glacier. 81°47' S, 159°48' E. Flows NW into Starshot Glacier, between Mount McKerrow to the N and Thompson Mountain to the S, at the S end of the Surveyors Range. Named by both US-ACAN and NZ-APC, for Douglas William Farmer, New Zealand technician working on the geomagntic project at Hallett Station during the winter of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003, and NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003.

Farmer Island. 76°38' S, 147°04' W. An ice-covered island, 22 km long, 10 km N of Radford Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First roughly mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Floyd L. Farmer, USN, senior ship fitter on the *Glacier* here in 1961-62.

Farnell Valley. 77°53' S, 160°39' E. An ice-free valley, 1.5 km long, a tributary to Beacon Valley, descending to it from the SE side, and leading toward Ferrar Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for

James B.H. Farnell, who assisted in supplying field parties at McMurdo in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Roca Faro *see* **Column Rock**

Farquhar, Gordon Abraham. b. July 19, 1932, Canada, son of Scottish laborer Abraham Farquhar and his wife Lily. Back in Scotland from 1934, and raised in Musselborough, near Edinburgh. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1955, and at Port Lockroy Station in 1957. In 1960 he had a London address, and on Jan. 6, 1969, left Southampton on the *Canberrra*, bound for Australia under the assisted passage scheme. In 1970, he is reported to have been a lecturer at the Kalgoorlie School on Mines, in Western Australia.

Farquharson Nunatak. 64°30' S, 59°42' W. Rising to about 22 m above sea level, 2.5 km NW of Mount Lombard, on Sobral Peninsula, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Geoffrey W. Farquharson, BAS geologist who worked in this area in 1979-80 and 1980-81 (he did not winter-over). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Farr Bay. 66°35' S, 94°23' E. A bay, 11 km wide, just E of Helen Glacier, on the coast of Queen Mary Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named Depot Bay by Mawson. He later named it for Australian Dr. Clinton Coleridge Farr (1866-1943), the first professor of physicals at Canterbury College, in NZ, and a member of the expedition's advisory committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Farrant, Arthur Henry. b. Sept. 22, 1913, Wandsworth, London, son of Samuel Francis Farrant and his wife Ada Elizabeth Webb. Arthur followed his father as an employee of the General Post Office, but in 1951 began a startling rise from obscurity when he joined FIDS, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base B (Deception Island) in 1952 and 1953. On Nov. 17, 1953, the day the relief party came in on the *John Biscoe*, he went to the north side of the building, and, on the ice, shot himself in the head with a .45 pistol. Base leader Ian Clarke had just gone on board the *Biscoe* to give his season's report to Capt. Bill Johnston (skipper of the *Biscoe*), but everyone on base heard the shot, and thought it was a door slamming. Newly-arrived radioman Doug Mumford found Farrant, lying dead in a pool of blood. An investigation conducted by Ian Clarke and Capt. Bill found nothing to indicate why Farrant had done it. They looked specifically for a "dear John" letter from a fiancée, but never found one. It was assumed that that was it, and that Farrant had destroyed the letter before he shot himself. And that may be. There was certainly nothing in his behavior during the winter that gave any sign of his impending doom, and Ian Clarke would have picked up on it if there had been. There was one thing, though. Farrant had not anticipated spending a second winter in Antarctica after the 1952 one. At that point, two things happened. FIDS in Stanley ordered him to proceed to Base G, to be the diesel electric mechanic and base leader there for the 1953 winter, but the lads at Admiralty Bay didn't want him. In addition to that, the engines at Base B demanded an engineer with more skill than the scheduled Barry Golborne had, and Farrant returned to Base B, again on orders from Stanley. Golborne went to Base G. Antarctic winters can do strange things to people, and their reactions to them can be very varied. The 1953 winter was very stressful for everyone at Deception, the difficult conditions, the very hard work on the engines, and the Argentine crisis. Who knows? Farrant was 40, unmarried, worked for the Post Office, lived with his mother, and was trying to save enough money to make her comfortable. It may be that he had nothing to go back to. He was the only British person buried in the old Norwegian whaling cemetery at Whalers Bay. It took over 2 weeks to bury him. The permafrost was so impenetrable that a 6-foot grave was out of the question, so they had to dig a 4-foot deep trench and put rocks over him.

Lake Farrell. 68°32' S, 78°19' E. A small lake about 0.8 km SE of the E end of Ekho Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It is an important landmark on the route from Davis Station to Platcha. Named by ANCA for Leo M. Farrell, who wintered-over as weather observer at Davis Station in 1970.

Mount Farrell. 78°21' S, 85°03' W. Rising to over 2600 m, just NW of Dater Glacier, and about 21.5 km E of Mount Shear, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. (jg) Lawrence J. Farrell (b. 1934), USN, of Pensacola, Fla. (*see* **Deaths**, 1959).

Farrington, James Edward Butler Futtit "Fram." b. April 6, 1908, Dunmurry, co. Antrim, Ireland, son of a clergyman. As a boy he was known as Butler, but after a holiday to Framlingham-on-Sea, he became known as Fram. As a toddler he went to see the *Titanic* under construction, at Belfast. From 1921 he was in Yorkshire, and tried to enlist in the Army but was turned down due to color blindness. But he became a merchant marine radioman in 1929, and served with the P & O Line, eventually, in 1935-36, working as radio operator on the *William Scoresby* during the Discovery Investigations. He was on the *Scoresby* again in 1936-37, and 1937-38. He also produced the *Pelagic News*, the ship's journal. He married Eileen, and in 1939 became an Air Ministry inspector, based in Manchester. He was involved in hush-hush work to do with radar at Metro-Vickers, when he was selected for Operation Tabarin, being the radioman at Port Lockroy Station in the winter of 1944. Expecting to go to Hope Bay (the new Base D) for the 2nd winter (1945), he instead went to Deception Island (Base B). In 1946 he became a scientific officer with the Telecommunications Research Establishment, at Malvern, and in 1948 moved to Harwell, to the new electronics division at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, from which he retired in 1975. In 1989 he moved back to Northern Ireland, and died there, at Lisburn, on Oct. 4, 2002.

Farrington Island. 67°15' S, 59°42' E. A small island, 6 km (the Australians say 9 km) NNE of Couling Island, and 2.5 km W of the Klakkane Islands, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land. Discovered and named by the personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, for Fram Farrington. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Farrington Ridge. 73°35' S, 94°20' W. An isolated linear ridge, 2.5 km long, and with continuous rock exposures along the crest, 3 km WNW of the Forbidden Rocks, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for Lt. Robert L. "Bob" Farrington, USN, co-pilot of the LC-47 Dakota which made the first landing in the Jones Mountains, on Dec. 9, 1960. He was also officer-in-charge of VX-6 at Byrd Station in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Farwell Island. 72°51' S, 91°05' W. An ice-covered island, 61 km long and 16 km wide, between McNamara Island and Dendtler Island, in the E section of the Abbot Ice Shelf. It was positioned by parties from the *Glacier* and the *Staten Island* in Feb. 1961, mapped by USGS from this information and from 1966 USN air photos, and plotted by them in 72°49' S, 91°10' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Arthur Frederick "Fred" Farwell, Jr. (b. July 11, 1915, Chicago. d. Feb. 18, 2006, Jacksonville, Fla.), chief of staff to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). It has since been replotted. Capt. Farwell's wife, Marlyn, has the distinction of being the first U.S. Navy wife to visit Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

Fasettfjellet. 72°33' S, 2°59' W. A mountain rising to 2425 m, in Regulakjeda, N of Flogstallen, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them (name means "the facet mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name, without modification, in 1966.

Fashion Lane. A particularly treacherous area full of crevasses, between 183.5 and 190.9 miles out of Little America V, on the trail to Byrd Station, the trail blazed by Merle Dawson's Army-Navy team in Nov. 1956. Named in early Dec. 1956 by the team, after the flags used to mark the safe edges of the lane. It took them 2 weeks to get through a 30-foot-wide, 7½-mile-long area (apparently they would not go around it).

Fast ice. Sea ice that is attached to land.

Fastook Glacier. 79°02' S, 156°45' E. A southern tributary to Mulock Glacier, about 30 km long and 8 km wide, it flows N from the N side of the Longhurst Plateau in the Cook Mountains, between Butcher Ridge and Finger Ridges, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for James L. "Jim" Fastook (b. Nov. 23, 1949), of the department of computer sciences and Institute for Quaternary Studies at the University of Maine at Orono. He was a USAP investigator of ice streams, ice shelves, and ice sheets over a 20-year period beginning about 1978.

Faulkender Ridge. 75°02' S, 115°00' W. An ice-covered ridge, 20 km long, W of Horrall Glacier, in the NW part of the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for DeWayne J. Faulkender (b. 1934), USGS topographic engineer here in 1966-67 with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party.

Faulkner, Michael James "Mike." b. Sept. 5, 1930, Portsmouth, son of Royal Navy telegraphist Kenneth John Faulkner and his wife Edith May Simmonds. As a very young child he moved to Chatham, and then to Shanghai, where his father was radio operator in the British consulate from 1936 to 1942. The family was brought to Mozambique on a Japanese liner, and from there to Liverpool, and on to Newport Pagnell, Mike's father working as a radio interceptor at nearby Bletchley Park. In late 1947 Mike went to work for the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, and was with them until he retired in 1991. In those years he did other things, however. He was in the Navy from 1948 to 1950, based at Portsmouth, and in 1953 applied to FIDS. After training in ionospherics at Inverness, and at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, at Slough, he left London on a chartered vessel, bound for the Falklands, and took the *John Biscoe* from there, as the ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1954. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Argentina Star* bound for London, arriving on Feb. 15, 1955, in company with Ron Mottershead, John Standring, and Barry Golborne. In 1962 he married Christine Mary Ackrill, and settled in Farnborough.

Faulkner Escarpment. 86°12' S, 156°00' W. An ice-covered escarpment with a crest line at about 3048 m above sea level, trending for about 50 km in a general N-S direction, and forming the E edge of the Nilsen Plateau and Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for his cousin Charles James Faulkner, Jr. (b. 1877), chief counsel of Armour & Co., patrons of the expedition. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Faulkner Nunatak. 69°36' S, 71°42' W. A distinctive nunatak, rising to about 200 m above sea level, just W of Beagle Peak, in the Lassus Mountains, at the head of Lazarev Bay, in the NW part of Alexander Island. It appeared in aerial photos taken by USN in 1966. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station in 1975-76. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Harold T. Faulkner, USN, Leading Chief of the VXE-6 Photo Division, during OpDF 1969 (i.e., 1968-69). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

The Fault. 77°40' S, 166°44' E. A fault in the cliff face of Turks Head, Erebus Bay, Ross Island. Named by Frank Debenham when making his plane table survey in 1912, during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Fault Bluff. 79°18' S, 157°38' E. A notable rock bluff, rising to 2320 m (the Australians say 2345 m), about 14 km NE of Mount Longhurst, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Discovered in 1957-58 by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE, and named by them for a geological fault here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Fault Pass. 63°25' S, 57°00' W. An ice passage along a fault (hence the name given by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999), between Mount Flora and The Pyramid, leading from Buenos Aires Glacier to Kenney Glacier, at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula.

Fauna. Animal life (not including human), of which there is not much in Antarctica, not on the ice anyway — but there is plenty in the sea. All Antarctic life is, perforce, cold-adapted. In the prehistoric period, however, there was abundant land life, as temperatures were tropical in those days. In the Beacon Sandstone formation, for example, there are many fossils, including large reptiles such as Lystrosaurus, and amphibians in Triassic Age rocks. Nowadays, though, native land fauna is wholly invertebrate (there are about 150 species of invertebrates in Antarctica), and they are all very small. The macrofauna consists entirely of arthropods. There are also 2 species of beetles, which may well be alien imports. George Meyer discovered the first Antarctic insects — springtails (q.v.), in 1959. The microfauna of Antarctica consists of heliozoans, rotifers, tardigrades, nematodes, ciliate protozoans, foraminifera, radialaria, etc. The Antarctic is a haven for birds (q.v.). The mammals are all marine, and include dolphins, seals, whales, and the occasional porpoise (see all these entries). Also in the sea are plankton, krill, fish, squid, cuttlefish, sessile hydrozoans, coral, sponges, bryozoans, pycnogonids, isopods, worms, echinoids, crustaceans, and mollusks (qq.v.). Imported animals have included dogs, goats (Ross took one named Billy on the *Erebus*), cats, sheep, chickens, and pigs. Scott's last expedition took a blue cat that had been mailed to the expedition in NZ, as well as a guinea pig, and a squirrel that had come from Cecil Rhodes's estate.

Islotes Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Pasaje Faure *see* **Faure Passage**

Faure, Alfred. b. 1925. French meteorologist. Leader of the French Polar Expedition of 1959-61, and hence leader of the 1960 wintering party at Dumont d'Urville Station. In 1961-62 and 1962-63 he led the annual French expedition to the sub-Antarctic islands, and wintered-over as base leader at Îles Crozet in 1964. He also led the part of the French Polar Expedition to the sub-Antarctic islands in 1966-67. He died in 1968.

Fauré Inlet. 72°37' S, 70°48' W. An ice-filled inlet off the George VI Sound, on the S side of Monteverdi Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Discovered and first charted by Ronne and Eklund during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by BAS cartographers from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for French composer Gabriel Fauré (1845-1924). It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1984. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Faure Islands. 68°06' S, 68°52' W. A group of rocky islands and reefs, 5 km in extent, 32 km SW of Cape Alexandra (the SE end of Adelaide Island), in the N part of Marguerite Bay, S of Base T. They include Dismal Island, Lurker Rock, and Pipkin Rock. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as the Îles Maurice Faure, for Émile-Louis-Maurice Faure (1850-1919; known as Maurice Faure), French scholar and statesman. The name appears as Maurice Faure Islands on British charts of 1914 and 1948. USAS 1939-41 incorrectly surveyed it as one island, and called it Maurice Faure Island, and that is how it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart. The group appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Islas Mauricio Faure, but incorrectly plotted in 67°57' S, 69°15' W. However, two Argentine charts, one from 1949 and one from 1956, show the group (or it may be the Kirkwood Islands; it is unclear) as Islotes Harriague, named for Capt. Silvano Harriague (q.v.). A 1949 Argentine chart shows them as Islotes Maurice Faure, but incorrectly plotted in 68°00' S, 69°05' W. In 1949 Fids from Base E surveyed the group. US-ACAN accepted the name Faure Islands in 1950, although a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart shows them as Maurice Faure (Faure) Islands. A French chart of 1954 shows them as Îlots Maurice Faure. The group appears as Islotes Faure on an Argentine chart, and on another of their charts, from 1957, it appears the same way, but is incorrectly plotted in 68°00' S, 69°07' W. A 1953 Argentine chart, however, shows the group as Islotes Mauricio Faure. In 1959 the Argentine government accepted the name Islotes Marinero Ciotti, named for a sailor who died aboard the Argentine hydrographic ship *Madryn* in 1942-43 (this ship was not in Antarctic waters), and that is how the group appears on a 1961 Argentine chart. However, a 1960 Argentine chart quite clearly shows the Kirkwood Islands with this name, and, indeed, that was the name chosen by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer to be their name for the Kirkwood Islands. The Faure Islands appear as just Marinero Ciotti on a 1963 chart,

but, in the end, the name chosen by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Islotes Faure, and with the correct coordinates. On March 31, 1955, UK-APC accepted the name Faure Islets, not accepting the American definition until July 7, 1959, and, so, the group appears on a British chart of 1961, as Faure Islands. The name Islotes Maurice Faure was the one chosen for the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Faure Islets *see* **Faure Islands**

Faure Passage. 68°14' S, 68°55' W. A marine channel running NW-SE between the Faure Islands and the Kirkwood Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named Pasaje Faure by the Argentines, in association with the islands. The name was later translated by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, after an RN Hydrographic Survey in 1973 from the *Endurance*. US-ACAN followed suit with the name Faure Passage, in 1975. It appears as such on a 1983 British chart.

Faure Peak. 85°42' S, 128°35' W. Rising to 3940 m, 5.5 km E of Mount Minshew, along the N side of the Wisconsin Plateau, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gunter Faure (b. May 11, 1934), leader of the Ohio State University geological party here in 1964-65.

Fäustlingsporn. 71°29' S, 163°02' E. A spur, S of Mount Bradshaw, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Faux Cap Renard *see* **False Cape Renard**

Favé Island. Somewhere in the W part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. It cannot yet be mapped among the many small, ice-capped islands in the aerial photos of the area.

Favela Rocks. 76°12' S, 145°21' W. A group of rocks at the NW end of the Phillips Mountains, 6 km NW of Mount June, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Rafael Favela, Jr., USN, equipment operator who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

Picos Faverio. 64°16' S, 62°26' W. A group of peaks to the SW of Mount Parry, in the central part of the W coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Maj. Enrique Faverio Moroni, head of the Army's Antarctic section, who was in Antarctica on the *Maipo*, during ChilAE 1953-54. The Argentine call this feature Picos Goff.

Favreau, Louis. b. Aug. 7, 1823, Toulon. Cabin boy on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Favreau Pillar. 71°57' S, 171°07' E. A pillar rock in water, close E of Foyn Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert D. Favreau, U.S. Marines, VX-6 navigator on the flight which photographed this feature on Jan. 18, 1958.

Fazekas Hills. 83°08' S, 163°10' E. Rugged, ice-free hills, trending in a N-S direction for about 14 km, just E of Mount Oona, on the E side of Lowery Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Stephen P. Fazekas, Sr. (b. Oct. 18, 1930. d. May 21, 1994, Hollywood, Fla.), U.S. meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1958.

Mount Fazio. 73°23' S, 162°48' E. An ice-free mountain, rising to 2670 m, and marking the SW end of Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William Z. Fazio, USN, helicopter crew member in Antarctica for OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67), and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Monte Fé *see* **Mount Faith**

Fearn Hill. 67°47' S, 62°47' E. A small, detached conical hill about 2 km NW of Mount Ward, in the North Masson Range, and separated from the main massif by a small col containing a glacial lake (Lake Lorna). The peak is clearly visible standing out from the main massif to parties using the corridor between the Masson Range and the David Range. Discovered and climbed for the first time in Jan. 1956, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA, for Lorna Fearn, John Béchervaises's wife (*see also* **Lake Lorna**).

Mount Fearon. 75°05' S, 161°42' E. Rising to 1140 m, at the E side of Woodberry Glacier, 10 km NW of Mount Priestley, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Colin Edwin Fearon, NZ biologist at McMurdo, 1962-63.

Mount Feather. 77°57' S, 160°21' E. An immense mountain with a broad, flattish, dome-shaped summit rising to 3010 m (formerly measured at 2985 m), on the N side of Skelton Névé, between Lashly Glacier and the head of Ferrar Glacier, just N of Mount Lister, at the S extremity of the Quartermain Mountains, in southern Victoria Land. It is cliffed by the main stream of Skelton Glacier on the south. A long ridge runs toward Tabular Mountain, and from this another ridge runs NE toward Beacon Heights. Named by BNAE 1901-04, for Taff Feather. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Feather, Thomas Alfred Forster "Taff." b. Nov. 27, 1869, Sea Palling, Yarmouth, Norfolk, son of grocer Alfred Feather and his wife Mary Ann Elizabeth Sadler Forster. He joined the Navy in the 1880s, and was petty officer 1st class and bosun on the *Boscawen*, when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. In 1906, at Yarmouth, he married Maude St. Quinton Apps. In late 1910 he left NZ on the *Terra Nova*, in charge of sledges, for BAE 1910-13, but left the ship on the ship's return to NZ in early 1911, as unfit. He served on various ships during World War I, including the *Dreadnought*, and retired as a lieutenant in Aug. 1922. He died on July 1, 1943, in Norwich.

Featherstone, John Peverell. b. Aug. 21, 1924, Ipswich, Suffolk, son of Henry Peverell Featherstone and his wife Phyllis G. Brown. He was a sub lieutenant, RNVR, when he joined FIDS in 1945, and wintered-over as meteorologist and base leader at Base B in 1946. He and Dennis Crutchley were due to stay on for the winter of 1947, but they quit, in disgust (*see* **Base B**), heading back to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo. He and Crutchley left Montevideo on the *Condesa*, arriving back in London on April 5, 1947. He married Denyse Alergant in 1947, in London, which is where they lived. He died in Waveney, Suffolk, in 1974.

Mount Fedallah. 65°43' S, 62°52' W. Rising to about 1250 m above sea level, E of Pip Cliffs, on the N side of Flask Glacier, SW of Jeroboam Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Paso Federico Puga Borne *see* **Croker Passage**

Lednik Fedorova *see* **Fedorovbreen**

Fedorovbreen. 73°20' S, 2°45' W. A glaciated area stretching from Amundsenisen to the Penck Trough, in the E part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the *Akademik Fedorov*. The Russians, who seem to call it Lednik Fedorova (i.e., Fedorov Glacier, which means the same thing), plot it in 73°10' S, 2°30' W.

Feeley Peak. 85°26' S, 126°26' W. Rising to 1730 m, 5 km NW of Sheets Peak, between Davisville Glacier and Quonset Glacier, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Keith E. Feeley (b. Sept. 25, 1925, Chicago), construction mechanic who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1959.

Feeney Col. 85°37' S, 155°45' W. A col on the NE side of Feeney Peak, and which, despite its rather high elevation of 970 m above sea level and the fact that both sides are steep, provides a good route through the Medina Peaks, situated as it is near the central portion of those peaks, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Used by NZGSAE 1969-70, who named it in association with the peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Feeney Peak. 85°37' S, 155°50' W. Rising to 1210 m, near the center of Medina Peaks, 11 km N of Patterson Peak, on the E side of Goodale Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert Earl Feeney (b. Aug. 30, 1913, Oak Park, Ill. d. Sept. 21, 2006, Davis, Calif.), University of California at Davis biologist at McMurdo for several summer seasons between 1964-65 and 1968-69. He wrote *Professor on the Ice*.

Feeney Ridge. 69°40' S, 159°06' E. A ridge,

10 km long (the Australians say 13 km), and mainly ice-free along its crest, it parallels the SE side of Fergusson Glacier, about 13 km SE of Parkinson Peak, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Edward J. Feeney, USN, aircraft commander on LC-130F Hercules planes during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name.

Fegley Glacier. 83°24' S, 167°25' E. A tributary glacier, flowing into Lennox-King Glacier, in the Holland Range, 8 km NE of Mount Allen Young. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Charles E. Fegley III (b. 1935), USN, officer-in-charge of the nuclear power unit at McMurdo during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Cordón Fehrman. 68°10' S, 66°42' W. A mountainous chain on the N coast of Neny Fjord, about 11 km NE of Roman Figure Four Promontory, on the E coast of Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Óscar Fehrman Schefer, of the Chilean Army, who was at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in 1957-58. The Argentines call it Acantilado Montura.

Feicui Bandao. 69°25' S, 76°04' E. A peninsula in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Caleta Feijóo *see* **Adie Inlet**

Caleta Feilberg. 61°17' S, 54°12' W. A cove, immediately E of Escarpada Point, on Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines for Valentín Feilberg, admiral in the Argentine Navy.

Feistmantel Valley. 76°43' S, 159°35' E. South of Shimmering Icefield, and W of Mount Watters, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. There are fossils here. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for paleontologist Professor Ottokar Feistmantel (1848-1891), who made pioneering studies of fauna in Gondwana (in India). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Felder Peak. 79°33' S, 157°00' E. Rising to 1970 m between the terminus of McCleary Glacier and the W side of Starbuck Cirque, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2002, for geology student Robert P. "Bob" Felder (b. 1956), of the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University, who, with Gunter Faure, made geological investigations in the nearby Brown Hills, in 1978-79. Mr. Felder has spent years since then in the mining industry.

Gora Feldkotter *see* **Mount Feldkotter**

Mount Feldkotter. 84°06' S, 56°06' W. Rising to 1510 m, 6 km S of Gambacorta Peak, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1956 and 1966, and from USN air photos taken in 1963-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Henry Herman John Feldkotter (b. Jan. 20, 1918, Ill. d. April 23, 1987, Inverness, Fla.), who joined the U.S. Navy on July 2, 1942, and was an aviation electrician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1972 Russian map as Gora Feldkotter (which means the same thing).

Cabo Félicie *see* **Félicie Point**

Cap Félicie *see* **Félicie Point**

Cape Félicie *see* **Félicie Point**

Punta Felicie *see* **Félicie Point**

Félicie Point. 64°42' S, 63°09' W. Forms the extreme S end of Lion Island, immediately off the SE end of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted on Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Félicie. It appears on Dr. Frederick Cook's English language map of the same expedition as Cape Félicie. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Félicie, and on a 1969 chart of theirs as Cabo Félicio (evidently a misprint), and the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Félicie. US-ACAN accepted the name Félicie Point in 1953, and it appears in the U.S. gazetteer of 1956. In 1955 Fids from the *Norsel* and from Base N re-surveyed it. UK-APC also accepted the name Félicie Point, on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a 1960 British chart. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Félicie, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Sometimes the Chileans apply the accent mark, other times not.

Cabo Félicio *see* **Félicie Point**

Cabo Feliz Encuentro *see* **Cape Well-met**

Mount Fell. 73°26' S, 62°16' W. Rising to about 1370 m, near the head of New Bedford Inlet, 13 km W of Mount Hemmingsen, in the N part of the Werner Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by a joint FIDS-RARE team in Dec. 1947. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1965, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jack Warner Fell (b. 1933), USARP biologist on the *Eastwind* (on a cruise along the Antarctic Peninsula) and at Palmer Station, 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Punta Fellow. 64°23' S, 61°30' W. The extreme SE point of what the Chileans call Isla Gándara (and what the Americans call Murray Island, what the British call Bluff Island, and what the Argentines call Isla Murray; and not to be confused with Gándara Island), off the extreme S of Hughes Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name appears for the first time on a Chilean chart of 1962.

Fellows, James Walter "Jim." b. 1929, Tamworth, Staffs, but raised partly in Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, son of Albert E. Fellows and his wife Lucy L. Riley. After seeing an ad in the *Times* for FIDS, he joined, in 1955. After a brief training period at the Met Office, and 2 weeks at Elmdon Airport, in Birmingham, studying maps and charts, he left England in October of that year, and wintered-over as a meteorological assistant at Base B in 1956, and at Base Y in 1957. In 1962, in Birmingham, he married Pauline A. Gill. He was back in 2000, as a tourist on a Russian icebreaker, along with two 1969 winterers at Signy Island Station, Eliot Wright and John Edwards. He retired to Shenstone, Staffs.

Felsinsel *see* [1]**Mount Hansen**

Felsite. A fine-grained volcanic rock, found in Antarctica.

Felsite Island. 72°26' S, 169°49' E. A rock island, 1.5 km long, and rising to 300 m above sea level, it lies at the head of Edisto Inlet, within the northward stream of, and partly surrounded by the terminal face of, Edisto Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, as descriptive of several prominent dikes of cream-colored igneous rocks (felsite) which cut its otherwise dark sedimentary rock formation, a formation arranged in a prominent syncline. A few snow petrels nest here, and small gravel beaches are developed on its NE corner. A survey station on its summit is marked by a rock cairn. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Felson, Henry A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cape Felt. 73°52' S, 116°23' W. An ice-covered cape marking the N end of Wright Island, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 73°50' S, 116°10' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Admiral Harry Donald Felt (b. June 21, 1902, Topeka, Kansas. d. Feb. 25, 1992, Honolulu), USN, vice chief of naval operations in the late 1950s. From 1958 to 1964 he was the very influential and pro-American-involvement-in-Vietnam commander in chief of CINCPAC. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967. The feature has since been replotted.

Felton Head. 67°17' S, 46°59' E. An extensive flat-topped, dark brown rock outcrop in the form of a headland, with an almost sheer seaward side, it rises a little above the level of the continental ice inland, 5.5 km E of Harrop Island, on the W side of Casey Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from 1956 ANARE air photos, and first visited by an ANARE party led by Syd Kirkby in Nov. 1960. Named by ANCA for Sgt. Kevin Vincent "Kev" Felton (b. Feb. 16, 1929. d. June 8, 1984), RAAF (since April 28, 1947), warrant officer engine fitter at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**The *Femern***. Name means "the fifth," in Norwegian. A 257-ton, 116 foot 4 inch Norwegian whale catcher built in 1932 by Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, for Thor Dahl's Odd Company. She was in Antarctic waters, working for the *Thorshavn*, in 1933-34. In 1940 she became part of the Dutch Navy, and in 1941 of the British Navy, working as a minesweeper in the West Indies. In 1945 she was returned to Dahl's, who sold her in 1946 to Kris Gjølberg, of Oslo, still as a catcher. In 1947, in the North

Atlantic, she caught a blue whale of 93 tons. In April 1949 she was renamed *Finnhval*, in 1956 *Arne Kalve*, and in 1957 *Steinevik*, and in 1962 her career as a catcher came to an end. In 1981 she was sold, and broken up in 2004.

[2]**The *Femern***. Norwegian whale catcher working for the *Thorshavet* in 1961-62 (her gunner that season was Kristian Slettsjø). She took 1 blue, 96 fins, and 59 sperm.

Fender Buttress. 64°34' S, 61°04' W. A rock buttress (or bluff), rising to over 1600 m (the British say about 1500 m), which projects from the S side of the Herbert Plateau into the head of Drygalski Glacier, in the north-central part of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on July 1, 1964, for Guillaume Fender of Buenos Aires, inventor of an early type of track-laying vehicle. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Fendley Glacier. 71°20' S, 168°45' E. A glacier, 27 km long, flowing NE from the Admiralty Mountains to enter the sea between Mount Cherry-Garrard and Atkinson Cliffs, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Technical Sgt. Iman A. Fendley, USAF (*see* **Deaths**, 1958).

Fendorf Glacier. 79°30' S, 84°49°W. A broad glacier flowing N from the E slopes of the Gifford Peaks, and merging with Dobbratz Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. James E. Fendorf (b. Nov. 11, 1928, Jefferson City, Mo. d. Feb. 2, 1999, Leavenworth, Kans.), USN, one of the first pilots to fly into Korea, in 1950, and later VX-6 pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), flying Hercules C-130 aircraft.

Fengbao Wan. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A cove indenting Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Fenghuang Jiao. 62°14' S, 69°03' W. A cape on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Fenghuang Ling. 69°24' S, 76°15' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Pico Fénix *see* **Phoenix Peak**

Fenrir Valley. 77°37' S, 161°56' E. A small, mainly ice-free valley, between the upper reaches of Heimdall Glacier and Rhone Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named jointly by NZ-APC and US-ACAN in 1976, for the mythological Norse wolf.

Fenriskjeften *see* **Fenriskjeften Mountain**

Fenriskjeften Mountain. 71°53' S, 8°18' E. A large, bare, rock mountain, which, from the air, looks like a hairpin. It forms the S portion of the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos taken during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Fenriskjeften (i.e., "Fenrir's paw"), for its shape (*see* **Fenrir Valley**). US-ACAN accepted the name Fenriskjeften Mountain in 1967.

Fenristunga. 71°52' S, 8°17' E. A sloping field of ice within the rock walls of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Fenristunga (i.e., "Fenrir's tongue"), in association with the mountain (*see also* **Fenrir Valley**). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Mount Fenton. 74°20' S, 161°55' E. Rising to 2480 m from the N part of Skinner Ridge, 3 km NE of Mount Mackintosh, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Michael D. Fenton, geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Fenton Glacier. 73°03' S, 61°48' W. Flows S into Mosby Glacier, just E of Mount Adkins, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1968 and 1969, from ground surveys conducted during the period 1961-65, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. It appears (apparently still unnamed) on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (jg) Ernest R. Fenton (b. June 1946), USN, officer-in-charge of Palmer Station in 1971. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Fenwick Glacier. 77°17' S, 161°42' E. A glacier, 1 km long, between Mount Majerus and Tukeri Peak, on the headwall of Ringer Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for John Fenwick, a Ministry of Works hydrology technician who led field parties on visits to this area in 1972-73 and 1973-74. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Fenwick Ice Piedmont. 71°45' S, 170°45' E. An ice piedmont, up to 10 km long and 4 km wide, formed from the numerous glaciers which flow gently seaward from an elevation of about 400 m along the E side of Adare Peninsula, to terminate at ice cliffs along the costline S of the Downshire Cliffs and N of Cape McCormick, near the NE extremity of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 15, 2005, for Rob Fenwick, chairman of the Antarctic Heritage Trust from 2000. US-ACAN accepted the name on July 17, 2007.

Cape Feoktistov. 67°39' S, 45°58' E. On Alasheyev Bight, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 5.5 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957. Named by the Russians as Mys Nikolaja Feoktistova, for Nikolay Ya. Feoktistov, Soviet meteorologist on the 1957 expedition. It was translated in English as Feoktistov Point. It was later decided that it was more of a cape than a point.

Feoktistov Point *see* **Cape Feoktistov**

Mount Feola. 77°30' S, 162°37' E. Rising to 1800 m at the head of Denton Glacier, just under 2 km WSW of Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Samuel D. Feola, VXE-6 helo pilot in the McMurdo Dry Valleys in 1976 and 1977. From 1990 on, he was director of logistics with Antarctic Support Associates, responsible for contractor planning, management, and operations of logistic and operational support for NSF's Antarctic program.

Feraud, Joseph. b. Sept. 27, 1822, Colignac, France. Cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On Sept. 29, 1838 he became an apprentice seaman.

Península Ferguslie *see* **Ferguslie Peninsula**

Ferguslie Peninsula. 60°43' S, 44°34' W. A peninsula, 2.5 km long, and terminating in Cape Geddes, between Browns Bay and Macdougal Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in Nov. 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for the Paisley residence of James Coats, chief patron of the expedition. It appears on a British chart of 1930, and was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Península Ferguslie, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name Ferguslie Peninsula in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Mount Ferguson. 84°56' S, 168°35' W. An irregular, mound-shaped mass, rising to 1190 m (the New Zealanders say about 1100 m), it surmounts the S part of the Mayer Crags, on the W side of Liv Glacier and about 6 km N of that glacier's terminus, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Homer Lenoir Ferguson (1873-1953), who graduated at the head of his class of 1892 from the Naval Academy, who was later president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., of Virginia, and who repaired Byrd's ships. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ferguson, David. b. 1857, Glasgow. He was a mining engineer and prospector in Persia in 1891, in Newfoundland in 1894, and in Africa in 1903-05. He studied geology and mineralogy at Glasgow University, 1905-07 [sic], and did mining surveys in Scotland, but never graduated from a university. Between 1911 and 1915 he was in South Georgia (54°S) doing geological surveys for the firm of Christian Salvesen and Co., out of Leith, Scotland, and, more specifically, in 1913-14 he was in the *Hanka* doing geological reconnaissance around the

Antarctic Peninsula and in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. He returned to Glasgow, and died on March 8, 1936.

Ferguson, Robert. Skipper of the *Susanna Ann*, in the South Shetlands, 1824-25, and 1826-27.

Ferguson Channel *see* **Argentino Channel**

[1]**Ferguson Glacier**. 62°05' S, 58°24' W. A small corrie glacier and related snowfields in the S part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for David Ferguson.

[2]**Ferguson Glacier**. 77°28' S, 162°51' E. A glacier flowing immediately to the E of Gallagher Ridge, in the area of Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The name was proposed as early as July 16, 1964, by NZ-APC, but not accepted officially by them until Oct. 7, 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. The name commemorates the passage of the Massey Ferguson tractors over the lower Wright Glacier en route to the Wright Valley, in 1967.

Ferguson Nunataks. 73°33' S, 63°48' W. A group of nunataks rising to about 1400 m, between the heads of Meinardus Glacier and Swann Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted from 1961 onwards, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles L. Ferguson, USN, electrician who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Ferguson Peak. 67°50' S, 62°49' E. About 1 km W of the main massif of the Central Masson Range, just N of Phillips Ridge, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA for Oscar Ferguson, senior technician (electronics) who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1962. He had already wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1960.

Ferguson Ridge. 64°23' S, 59°48' W. A ridge running NNW-SSE and rising to 855 m, SW of the Nodwell Peaks, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. BAS did geological work here in 1978-79. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Henry George "Harry" Ferguson (1884-1960), Irish pioneeer of tractor design from 1911 onwards, and who, in 1953 merged with Massey-Harris to become Massey-Harris-Ferguson (the name being shortened in 1958 to Massey Ferguson). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Fergusson Glacier. 69°38' S, 159°10' E. A tributary glacier flowing ENE between Serba Peak and Feeney Ridge, into Noll Glacier, in the Wilson Hills, on the coast of Oates Land, about 46 km E of Tomilin Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Sir Bernard Fergusson (1911-1980), the last British-born governor general of NZ, 1962-67 (he came from a long line of governors of NZ), who made a flight over the party during his visit to Antarctica. Fergusson, created Baron Ballantrae, in 1972, had been with Orde Wingate in Burma during World War II. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did US-ACAN in 1964. ANCA also accepted the name.

Bahía Ferin *see* **Ferin Head**
Cabo Ferin *see* **Ferin Head**
Cape Ferin *see* **Ferin Head**
Île Férin *see* **Ferin Head**
Morro Ferin *see* **Ferin Head**

Ferin Head. 65°58' S, 65°20' W. A headland, 6 km N of the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered from a distance (in Pendleton Strait) by FrAE 1908-10, and charted by them as an island, which Charcot named Île Férin, for Alfred Férin, French vice-consul at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, who assisted Charcot's expedition. This name became Ferin Island (sans accent) in English, appearing as such on British charts of 1916 and 1934. It appears on the 1929 American Geographical Society's map as Férin Island, and on Wilkins' 1929 map he shows it as Ferrin Island. It was redefined as a headland in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears as Ferin Head on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears erroneously as Bahía Ferin (i.e., "Ferin bay"). On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Cabo Ferin Head, but on one of their 1953 charts as Cabo Ferin, and that latter name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected the name Morro Ferin). US-ACAN accepted the name Ferin Head in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. It appears as Cape Ferin on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Cabo Ferin Head *see* **Ferin Head**
Ferin Island *see* **Ferin Head**

The *Fernande*. French yacht, skippered by Pascal Grinberg, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95 and 1995-96. She was back at the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98 and 1998-99, both times with Mr. Grinberg, and was again in Antarctic waters in 2000-01 and 2002-03. She could take 3 crew (including the skipper) and 8 passengers.

[1]**Punta Fernández**. 63°15' S, 62°14' W. A point on the NW coast of Low Island, just NE of Jameson Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. The name is occasionally seen in English, as Fernandez Point (without the accent).

[2]**Punta Fernández**. 63°44' S, 61°43' W. A point on the coast of Hoseason Island, immediately W of the mountain the Argentines call Monte Norte, and which the Chileans call Monte Munizaga. Named by the Argentines.

Caleta Fernández Grellet *see* **Caleta Higueras**
Fernandez Point *see* [1]**Punta Fernández**
Isla Fernando *see* **Prevot Island**

Fernette Peak. 85°35' S, 176°58' W. Rising to 2700 m above the south-central part of the Roberts Massif, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN for Gregory L. "Greg" Fernette (b. July 29, 1949), USARP geological field assistant in Antarctica in 1968-69.

Glaciar Ferrada *see* **Johnston Glacier**

Mount Ferranto. 76°32' S, 145°25' W. Forms the extreme SW projection of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledging party in Nov.-Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Felix Ferranto.

Ferranto, Felix Louis "Phil." b. Dec. 5, 1911, Brooklyn, son of coal merchant John J. Ferranto and his first wife Lucy. An insurance clerk and amateur radio operator, he enlisted in the Marines on Aug. 16, 1933, went through boot camp at Parris Island, then went into the 1st Signal Company at Quantico, as a private. In 1934 he was transferred to San Diego, and in 1935 to Guam, was promoted to pfc and stationed at Great Lakes, then in 1936 and 1937 was in Peking, where he was promoted to corporal, and then back at Quantico in the late 30s. He re-enlisted on Aug. 16, 1938, was posted to special duty at the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, DC, and in Oct. 1939 was seconded to be radio and tractor operator at West Base during USAS 1939-41. Promotion to sergeant came with this move, and in 1940 to staff sergeant. Originally he had been one of the 4 men designated to look after the Snowcruiser (q.v.). He served in World War II and Korea, and was captured on Nov. 28, 1950, serving time as a pow in Korea. He was released on Nov. 6, 1953, and retired on Sept. 30, 1958 as a lieutenant colonel. He died on Oct. 20, 2002, in San Diego. His wife, Bernice Edith, died soon afterwards.

Ferrar, Hartley Travers "Harry." b. June 28, 1879, Dalkey, near Dublin, son of bank official John Edgar Ferrar and his wife Mary Hartley Holmes. He grew up in Durban, South Africa, and at 14 returned to Britain, to go to Oundle, then Cambridge. He was geologist and (after Shackleton was invalided home) seawater chemist, on BNAE 1901-04. From 1905 to 1913 he worked with the Survey Department of the Egyptian government, then moved to NZ, as a master at Christchurch College, and served in Palestine with the NZ Expeditionary Force in World War I. From 1919 until his sudden death at Wellington on April 19, 1932 he was with the NZ Geological Survey, much of the time as assistant director.

Ferrar, James Edward "Jim." b. 1937, Basford, Notts, son of Arthur Marchant Ferrar and his wife Dorothy Irene Sweet. In 1959, immediately upon graduation (in geography) from

the University of Sheffield he joined FIDS as a meteorologist, and went to Antarctica on the *Shackleton*, wintering-over at Base G in 1960 and 1961. He played piano, and, in the bar of the "*Shack*," would read chapters of *Lord of the Rings*, which had just come out. In 1963, in Basford, he married Janet E. Burton, and they raised a family in Southwell, Notts.

Ferrar Glacier. 77°45' S, 163°30' E. Also called New Harbor Glacier. At least 56 km long, and between 5 and 10 km wide, it flows NE from the plateau just W of the Royal Society Range, to a point opposite the E side of Knobhead, where it is joined in a Siamese twin-fashion to Taylor Glacier. From this point the Ferrar turns right (east) and flows E along the S side of the Kukri Hills, between those hills and the N end of the Royal Society Range, to enter New Harbor, in McMurdo Sound, in southern Victoria Land. The Taylor Glacier, on the other hand, turns left at Cavendish Rocks, and flows E along the N side of the Kukri Hills. Armitage discovered it in 1903, during BNAE 1901-04, and he climbed it. Scott climbed it the following year. Because the Ferrar and the Taylor are joined for a while, this expedition was of the belief that the lower part of the Ferrar (i.e., the part below Knobhead where it turns right) and the Taylor were one and the same. They called the upper part (i.e., above Knobhead) South Arm, and the term East Fork was applied to what is today the lower part of the Ferrar Glacier. During BAE 1910-13, Grif Taylor found that the glaciers are actually two glaciers (apposed, as they say), rather than one, and so re-defined the two glaciers pretty much as we know them today. Scott renamed the two glaciers at that stage. Hartley T. Ferrar was the man honored. However, on scientific maps of the expedition, the Ferrar is split up into the Upper Ferrar Glacier and the Lower Ferrar Glacier, but, based on further studies, it has been proved that the Ferrar is, in fact, one long glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name and the condition in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gora Ferrara *see* **Mount Ferrara**

Mount Ferrara. 82°15' S, 41°25' W. Rising to 875 m (the British say 880 m), 4 km NE of Vaca Nunatak, in the Panzarini Hills of the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956 (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I**, for that date). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Chief Petty Officer Frederick John Ferrara (b. Dec. 19, 1918, Long Island. d. Aug. 16, 2000, Massapequa, NY), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1939, and was chief aviation machinist's mate and crew chief of the Neptune which made the flight (he retired in Nov. 1959). On a 1957 map it is plotted in 81°00' S, 30°00' W. The U.S. gazetteer of 1960 has it in 82°00' S, 38°00' W. It also shows those coordinates on a 1962 map. The correct coordinates are shown on a USGS sheet of 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and the correct coordinates are shown in the 1974 British gazetteer. A Russian chart of 1961 shows it as Gora Ferrara (which means "Mount Ferrara"). It was surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. About this time, the Argentines began calling it Nunatak San Rafael, and plotted it in 82°15' S, 41°17' W, the same coordinates given in a 1970 (British) *Polar Record* item, in which the feature is named as San Rafael Nunatak. The 1989 U.S. gazetteer also says that a variant name for Mount Ferrara is San Rafael Nunatak. However, by 1978 the Argentines were calling the feature Nunatak Pergamino, for the town in Argentina, and had re-applied the name San Rafael to Cerro San Rafael, a hill just to the NE.

Ferrari, Armando *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1943

Islas Ferraz. 65°07' S, 64°07' W. A group of islets immediately N of Hovgaard Island, between Booth Island and Petermann Island, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. The existence of this group must be regarded with caution. The SCAR gazetteer lists it as a separate and distinct feature, but only gives name and coordinates, and that the Argentines named it. In other words, there is no descriptor. It is a fairly recent name too, and that, in itself, is a worry, in that any group of islets along the N coast of Hovgaard Island should have been discovered and named long ago.

Ferraz Station *see* **Comandante Ferraz Station**

Punta Ferré. 65°36' S, 65°40' W. A point on one of the islands in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Ferreira. 64°36' S, 62°03' W. A cape on one of the islands in Wilhelmina Bay, probably Nansen Island. Named by the Argentines.

Ferrell Automatic Weather Station. 78°00' S, 170°48' E. An American AWS, named for helo pilot Woo Ferrell (*see* **Ferrell Buttress**), installed in Nov. 1978 on the Ross Ice Shelf, just S of Ross Island, at an elevation of 46 m. It never operated (no electronics package). A new one was installed on Dec. 10, 1980. It was visited in Nov. 2004 (when the tower was raised), and again on Feb. 4, 2005, Jan. 7, 2006, and Oct. 28, 2006.

Ferrell Buttress. 79°57' S, 159°02' E. A distinctive rock buttress, at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, near the E end of Cranfield Icefalls, and near the terminus of the Darwin Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) William F. "Woo" Ferrell, USN, a VXE-6 Iroquois helicopter pilot at the Darwin Glacier Field Camp in 1978-79. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Ferrell Nunatak. 83°54' S, 54°53' W. A nunatak rising to about 1615 above sea level, and protruding from the ice surface on the W side of the Iroquois Plateau, 8 km NE of Elmers Nunatak, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1963-64, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in, 1968, for James T. Ferrell, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Bajos Ferrer *see* **Ferrer Rocks**

Bancos Ferrer *see* **Ferrer Rocks**

Monte Ferrer *see* **Mount Aciar**

Punta Ferrer *see* **Ferrer Point**

Ferrer Point. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. An ice-free point, rising to a height of 46 m above sea level, in the S part of (i.e., at the head of) Discovery Bay, 1.7 km SW of Iquique Cove, between Ensenada Rodríguez and Montecinos Cove, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Punta López, for Lt. Sergio López Angulo (*see* **López Point**), and it appears as such on their chart of 1947. Re-charted by ChilAE 1950-51, during their hydrographic survey of the area, and re-named by them as Punta Ferrer, for Primero teniente de navío (later Capitán de corbeta) Fernando Ferrer Fougá, hydrographic officer on the *Angamos* during that expedition, as well as on the earlier (1946-47) one. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Punta Teniente Ferrer, but the shorter name was the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1964. The name Ferrer Point appears on British charts of 1965 and 1968, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and by US-ACAN in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the British, in 2008.

Ferrer Rocks. 64°42' S, 62°48' W. A group of rocks between Islote Adriana and Useful Island, W of Ketley Point (on Rongé Island), in the Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Bancos Ferrer, for Fernando Ferrer Fougá (*see* **Ferrer Point**). It appears as such on their 1951 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Bajos Ferrer, UK-APC accepted the name Ferrer Rocks, and that latter is how it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Ferrero Bay. 73°28' S, 102°30' W. A body of water about 24 km wide, immediately W of the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, and occupying the outer (west) part of the embayment between King Peninsula and Canisteo Peninsula, in the E extremity of the Amundsen Sea. Mapped from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. Henry Hampton Ferrero (b. April 20, 1923, Napa, Calif. d. Sept. 9, 1990, San Diego), who joined the USNR in March 1942, and was communications officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68. He retired in April 1973.

Ferri Ridge. 75°01' S, 113°41' W. A gentle ridge forming the W wall of Simmons Glacier, and terminating in Mount Isherwood, at the N side of the Kohler Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966.

Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Guy Ferri (1922-1991), U.S. Department of State, chairman of the interagency committee on Antarctica, 1969-70.

Península Ferrier *see* **Ferrier Peninsula**

Ferrier Peninsula. 60°44' S, 44°26' W. A narrow peninsula, 2.5 km long, it forms the E extremity of Laurie Island, and terminates in Cape Dundas, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Weddell in 1823. Surveyed in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for James G. Ferrier, of Messrs Whitson & Methuen (*see* **Cape Whitson** and **Methuen Cove**), his long-time secretary, and honorary secretary in Scotland of the expedition (he organized the welcome home party in 1904). It appears on the expedition charts, and on a 1930 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Península Ferrier, but incorrectly refers to the peninsula terminating in Cape Whitson. However, on a 1945 Argentine chart it is shown again, named as such, but with the position corrected. It is shown on a 1953 Argentine chart as Península Foster (named, one would imagine, for Henry Foster), but today the generally accepted Argentine name for this feature is Península Ferrier.

Ferrigno Glacier. 78°08' S, 161°59' E. A broad glacier on the N side of Rampart Ridge, flowing WNW from Mount Lynch and Bishop Peak to the vicinity of The Spire, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Jane G. Ferrigno (b. Feb. 26, 1941), USGS geologist, specialist in the use of satellite imagery to study and map Antarctica, and other ice and snow areas throughout thre world. She was the author of *Satellite Image Map of Antarctica* (1996), and co-editor (with Richard S. Williams, Jr.) of *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World*.

Ferrigno Ice Stream. 73°43' S, 83°49' W. More than 24 km long, it flows into Eltanin Bay, SW of Wirth Peninsula, at the coast of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Jane Ferrigno (*see* **Ferrigno Glacier**).

Ferrin Island *see* **Ferin Head**

Lake Ferris. 69°24' S, 76°06' E. About 2.2 km N of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987, for John Ferris, biologist at Davis Station during the summer seasons of 1985-86 and 1986-87, who advised the 1986-87 ANARE Larsemann Hills party. The Chinese call it Ziyang Hu.

Ferromanganese. Nodules of this are indicated below the Antarctic Convergence (*see* **Mineral exploitation**).

Gora Fersmana *see* **Ormeryggen**

Nunataki Fesenkova. 70°57' S, 66°58' E. A group of nunataks on the NE side of Mount Beck, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Festefjell. 72°09' S, 25°41' E. A mountain at the S side of Winsnesfjellet, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mounatins. Named by the Norwegians ("fortress mountain").

Gora Festival'naja. 72°21' S, 19°16' E. A nunatak in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Festive Plateau. 79°24' S, 157°30' E. An ice-covered plateau, between 16 and 19 km long, and between 5 and 6 km wide, and rising to about 2440 m, just N of Mount Longhurst, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by 2 members of the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE who spent Christmas Day of 1957 on the plateau. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Festninga *see* **Festninga Mountain**

Festninga Mountain. 72°07' S, 3°43' E. A broad, mostly snow- and ice-capped mountain, rising to 2535 m, at the W of Mount Hochlin, at the W end of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Festninga (i.e., "the fortress"). US-ACAN accepted the name Festninga Mountain in 1966. Modern-day geographers think that the two features that today we call Festninga Mountain and Øvrevollen Bluff combined, were what went to make up what Ritcher named Ruhnkeberg, during GermAE 1938-39 (*see* **Mount Ruhnke**).

Festningsporten *see* **Festningsporten Pass**

Festningsporten Pass. 72°05' S, 3°43' E. An ice-covered gap, between Vestvollen Bluff and Austvollen Bluff, in the middle of the N face of Festninga Mountain, leading to the mountain's flat summit, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Festningsporten (i.e., "the fortress gate"). US-ACAN accepted the name Festningsporten Pass in 1966.

Mount Feury. 71°50' S, 98°19' W. Between Sikorsky Glacier and Frankenfield Glacier, on the NE side of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHj 1946-47, thought to be a headland, and named Feury Head, for Jim Feury. US-ACAN accepted that name, with the coordinates 71°44' S, 98°26' W. Later, it was determined to be a mountain, and renamed by US-ACAN. Its coordinates were corrected.

Feury, James A. "Jim." b. Dec. 7, 1899, NYC, but raised in Paterson, NJ. Irish-American mechanic, he was with Byrd in the Arctic, and was with him again, as mechanic and snowmobile driver on ByrdAE 1928-30. He came back to NYC as a fireman on the *City of New York* in 1930. In 1932, in Paterson, he was hit by a dairy truck, and severely injured. He died on Dec. 30, 1977, in NJ.

Feury Head *see* **Mount Feury**

Feyerharm Knoll. 77°00' S, 125°46' W. An ice-covered knoll on the lower NE slope of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed by USGS during the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for William R. Feyerharm (b. Nov. 5, 1934), meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1960.

FIBEX. The First International BIOMASS Experiment. Held Jan.-Feb. 1981. The largest multi-ship experiment in biological oceanography ever undertaken in the southern ocean to that date, this was Phase I of BIOMASS (q.v.), and consisted of 18 ships from 11 countries (Japan — 4 ships; USSR — 3; West Germany — 3; and one each from Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, Poland, South Africa, USA, and the UK). Its main purpose was an acoustic survey of krill in Antarctic waters. The Second International BIOMASS Experiment was completed in 1984-85.

Ficheto Point. 62°28' S, 60°07' W. An ice-free point on the NE coast of Varna Peninsula, it forms the SE side of the entrance to Dragon Cove, 2.3 km SE of Williams Point, 800 m ESE of Sigritsa Point, 1.3 km E of Sayer Nunatak, and 2.9 km NW of Pomorie Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Nikola Fichev (1800-1881), Bulgarian architect known as Kolyu Ficheto.

The Fid. 68°39' S, 65°58' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1640 m, at the E side of the mouth of Cole Glacier, W of the Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in in Dec. 1958, and again in 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for its shape. A fid is a conical wooden pin used in splicing, but of course, it is also a nod to the FIDS. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

FIDASE *see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition**

Fidase Peak. 63°23' S, 57°33' W. A distinctive peak, rising to 915 m (the British say 880 m), 15 km E of Mount Jacquinot, at the W end of Mott Snowfield, on Trinity Peninsula. In association with Mott Snowfield, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey (FIDASE), who photographed it in 1956-57 (Peter Mott led the expedition). Fids from Base D surveyed it from the ground in 1960-61. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Chileans call it Cerro Muga, and the Argentines call it Cerro Los Bucles.

Islote Fidel Estay *see* **Estay Rock**

Punta Fidelidad. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A small point immediately E of the beach the Chileans call Playa Roquerío, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1991-92, because it was here they met a male penguin who fiercely defended the territory that included only himself and a dead female. Fidelidad means "faithfulness."

Bukhta Fidelja Kastro. 66°12' S, 51°20' E. A bay, on the SW side of Cape Biscoe, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians for Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz (b. 1926), former Cuban dictator.

Mount Fidjeland. 71°42' S, 25°36' E. Rising to 1630 m, close NE of Mehaugen Hill, on the W side of the mouth of Byrdbreen, in the N part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Fidjelandfjellet, for Tom Fidjeland. US-ACAN accepted the name Fidjeland Mountain in 1966.

Fidjeland, Tormod Finn Tom. Known as Tom. b. May 19, 1910, Iveland, Norway, but raised in Kristiansand, 20 miles down the road, on the Skaggerak, son of schoolteacher Stefan Ommundsen Fidjeland and his wife Targjerd Taraldsdatter. He was the flight mechanic of LCE 1936-37, and in 1939 was in Greenland, as a mechanic and radio operator. During World War II he was in the Royal Norwegian Air Corps, and after the war joined Scandinavian Airlines, with whom, well into the 1960s, he was on one flight after another from Stockholm to New York, as flight engineer. On Sept. 16, 1950, he married Linnea Tjellmander, and died on Nov. 28, 1999, in Hässelby, Sweden.

Fidjelandfjellet *see* **Mount Fidjeland**

FIDS *see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey**

Fiebelman Nunatak. 74°57' S, 72°37' S. One of the Grossman Nunataks, it rises to about 1450 m above sea level, about 5 km ENE of Cheeks Nunatak, and ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, where the S part of Palmer Land meets Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Harold E. Fiebelman, USGS cartographer who worked in the field at Byrd Station and at Pole Station, 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Mount Fiedler. 85°33' S, 140°41' W. Rising to 1140 m, in the Bender Mountains, between the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Leonard G. Fiedler, electrician at Byrd Station in 1960 and 1964.

Fief Mountains *see* **Sierra DuFief**

Glaciar Field *see* **Field Glacier**

Mount Field. 80°53' S, 158°00' E. Rising to 3010 m (the Australians say 3030 m), 5 km SSE of Mount Egerton, just to the S of Byrd Glacier, about 37 km S of Mount Hamilton, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott. US-ACAN and ANCA both accepted the name.

Field Glacier. 67°08' S, 66°24' W. Flows W into Lallemand Fjord, 5 km S of Salmon Cove, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Bradhurst Osgood Field, Jr. (1904-1994), glaciologist with the American Geographical Society. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Field.

Field ice *see* **Pack-ice**

Field Islands *see* **Hydrographer Islands**

Field Névé. 71°38' S, 167°00' E. A large névé between the Homerun Range and the Findlay Range, between the upper reaches of Ebbe Glacier (which flows NW) and the Tucker Glacier (which flows SE), in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Bradley Field, geologist with NZGSAE 1981-82. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Field Rock. 67°36' S, 62°54' E. A rock outcrop, 0.8 km S of Teyssier Island, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1954-62. Named by ANCA for Ephraim David "Jack" Field (b. July 4, 1929), cook at nearby Mawson Station (it lies 2 km W of this rock) in 1957, at Wilkes Station in 1962, and again at Mawson in 1975. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1953 and 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Fielding Col. 68°52' S, 66°59' W. A pass, SE of Baudin Peaks, and running E-W at an elevation of about 550 m above sea level between those peaks and Hag Pike, on Rasmussen Peninsula, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is the best route to get to Morgan Upland from the coast, between Neny Fjord and the Wordie Ice Shelf. Surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1967 and 1969. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Harold Michael "Mike" Fielding (b. 1944), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base E in 1968 and 1969, and who carried out the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Fields Peak. 75°59' S, 135°56' W. A small but distinctive peak, 4 km SE of Brandenberger Bluff, on the lower N slopes of Mount Berlin, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Master Sgt. Samuel J. Fields, U.S. Army, member of Merle Dawson's Army-Navy Trail Party which opened the way to Byrd Station in 1956-57.

Fields Strait *see* **Fildes Strait**

Fiennes, Ranulph "Ran." The British baronetcy has thrown up some extraordinary characters, some of them in this book. Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes is one of them, the son of Lt. Col. Sir Ranulph Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 2nd Bart., so his last name (if, indeed, one chooses to think of it as a name, rather than, say, an essay — and Ran Fiennes did — then it should begin with T, and not F). His father was killed at Monte Cassino before Ran was born, so he inherited the title on birth, on March 7, 1944, in England. Raised in South Africa, he attended Eton, and, in 1963, went into his father's regiment, the Royal Scots Greys for 8 years, serving with the SAS. In 1970 he married Ginny Pepper (b. July 9, 1947. d. 2004). He was leader of the Antarctic leg of the Trans-Globe Expedition 1980-82, which crossed the continent through the South Pole (and the world through both Poles, thus effecting an unusual trans-world crossing). His wife wintered-over in both the Arctic and Antarctic (in 1980, at Ryvingen, the expedition's base in Queen Maud Land), as communications officer, and became the first woman to receive the Polar Medal. With Mike Stroud, the baronet tried to walk to the North Pole in 1988, 1989, and 1990. In 1993, in aid of multiple sclerosis, he and Stroud set out to walk across Antarctica, unaided (they did have a radio), from the Filchner Ice shelf, via the Pole, to the Ross Ice Shelf, a distance of 1487 miles. They got to the Ross Ice Shelf, but there faced a simple choice, radio for help or die. They chose the radio (an option that Scott, for example, never had, but if he had, would, perhaps, not have taken). He has written many books.

Fierle Bay *see* **McCarthy Inlet, Roberts Inlet**

Fierle Peak. 83°25' S, 50°58' W. A sharp peak rising to about 1960 m, 5 km ESE of Dyrdal Peak, at the S extremity of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gerard R. "Jerry" Fierle (b. 1920, Detroit), ex-World War II Navy chief, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist with Arctic experience, who was in the first wintering-over party at Ellsworth Station in 1957 as the USARP meteorologist-in-charge. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in he 1974 British gazetteer.

Punta Fierro *see* **Fierro Point**

Fierro Point. 62°30' S, 59°44' W. A point, SW of Vidal Rock, between Labbé Point and Correa Point, at Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1947-48, it appears on their 1948 chart as Punta Fierro, for torpedoman Fierro of the Chilean Navy, a member of the expedition. The Chileans also called it Punta Iquique, after the *Iquique*. UK-APC accepted the name Fierro Point on May 11, 2005. Last plotted by the British in 2008.

Fifoot, Abraham "Jimmy." b. 1867, in Bristol, son of chemical works laborer Thomas Fifoot and his wife Caroline Martin. For some reason, Jimmy was placed on the Industrial School Ship *Formidable*, based at Portishead, near Bristol. This ship was used to train neglected and criminal boys in the art of seamanship. After his stint there, Jimmy became a seaman, and in 1887, in Bristol, married Emily Elizabeth Drury, and while he was away at sea, Emily lived in Keynsham, Somerset, with her parents. Jimmy gave up the sea, settled in Keynsham, as a laborer, and he and Emily had

two children, one in 1898 and one in 1900, the latter killing Emily in childbirth. Jimmy took the kids to Shirehampton, to stay with his in-laws, re-joined the Merchant Navy, and went to Bluff, NZ (on the extreme southern shore of South Island). He worked his way up quickly to bosun, and from 1907 to 1910 was in that capacity on Thomas Law's Glasgow vessel, the *Morayshire*, doing the Cape Town to Sydney run. Then he was one of the three able seamen aboard the Joseph Hatch penguin oil-getting schooner *Jessie Niccol*, that went down off Macquarie Island on Dec. 20, 1910. Three men drowned. Then he went over to another Hatch vessel, the *Clyde*, as cook, which also went sealing at Macquarie Island. In early Oct. 1911, the *Clyde* left Wellington, and, after being blown off course, finally reached Macquarie on Nov. 13, 1911, where she was wrecked in another storm. Jimmy and the others got ashore, and then the *Aurora* came by, on her first trip to Antarctica for AAE 1911-14. On Dec. 23, 1911, Fifoot was taken on as chief cook, at £9 per month. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 12, 1912, and ultimately returned to Bristol, where he died in 1944. Neither of his two children married.

Figanières, Jean-Baptiste. b. 1800, Toulon. Steward on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left the expedition at Sambouangang, on Aug. 1, 1839.

Figaro Nunatak. 70°07' S, 70°44' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 200 m near the E end of the Mozart Ice Piedmont, in the N part of Alexander Island, 1.5 km S of Puccini Spur. Mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS from 1947 air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°56' S, 70°57' W. In association with other features in the area named for classical composers, and especially, in this case, for Mozart, this nunatak was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Mozart opera, *The Marriage of Figaro*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Islote Figueroa. 64°04' S, 61°02' W. A little island off the extreme S part of Cape Sterneck, Hughes Bay, in the Antarctic Peninsula. It is formed by 2 elevations looking from a distance like a camel's humps. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them. It appears on their 1947 chart, and is still used today. The Argentines call it Islote Mansilla (*see* **Caleta Mansilla**).

Nunatak Figueroa. 66°03' S, 60°48' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

[1]**Punta Figueroa** *see* **Canto Point**

[2]**Punta Figueroa**. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. A point on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula, SE of Covadonga Harbor, and close to General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. Named by ChilAE 1949-50, for Sub Lt. Jorge Rafael Figueroa Yávar, artillery officer in the Chilean Navy, who was on the *Iquique* during that expedition. His younger brother, Juan Agustín, became a radical Chilean politician.

Figure IV Mountain *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Gora Figurnaja *see* **Mount Twigg**

Figurnoe Lake *see* **Algae Lake**

Fikkan Peak. 71°31' S, 159°50' E. A peak about 6 km S of Big Brother Bluff, about midway between that bluff and Mount Burnham, along the W wall of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Philip R. Fikkan (b. Feb. 13, 1939), USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Gora Filatova *see* **Mjellbreståtene**

Barrera de Hielos Filchner *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Cape Filchner. 66°27' S, 91°53' E. An ice-covered cape facing the Davis Sea, about 27 km WNW of Adams Island, and dividing Wilhelm II Land from Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Wilhelm Filchner. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Plataforma de Hielo Filchner *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Filchner, Wilhelm. b. Sept. 13, 1877, in Munich. At the age of 15 he entered the Prussian military academy, at 21 made a seven-week trip through Russia, and at 23 rode alone through the Pamirs. In 1903-05 he led an expedition to Tibet, and on his return began planning GermAE 1911-12. Independent of William S. Bruce he had conceived the idea of a trans-antarctic traverse to test the legend of the Ross-Weddell Graben, but neither his nor the Scotsman's traverses ever came off. After the expedition, he refused to take part in another Antarctic one (one that never came off), and basically returned to Asia, to explore and carry out scientific inquiry. After World War I he was much in Tibet and Nepal, and, indeed, in 1939 conducted a survey of the latter country. In the mid-30s, while establishing a chain of magnetic stations between Lanchow and Khotan, in Turkestan, he was captured by Chinese Muslims, and held prisoner for seven months (on the grounds that his passport was not in order). Finally released, he and his companion, Herr Haack crossed the Himalayas by mule, and when they arrived in Srinagar, they were in rags, and fairly worn out. Filchner's first words to the British authorities were, "Is there a war anywhere?" He spent the World War II years interned by the British in India, but a dedicated anti-Nazi. He wrote some books (*see* the Bibliography). He died of pneumonia on May 7, 1957, in a Zurich clinic, but not before he had sent his personal Antarctic diary to Vivian Fuchs.

Filchner Berge *see* **Filchner Mountains**

Filchner Eisschelf *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Filchner Group *see* **Filchner Mountains**

Filchner Ice Front. 77°30' S, 40°00' W. The seaward face of the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, but the term as used then included also the Ronne Ice Front. However, following U.S. Landsat imagery from 1973 (and later, 1978, images), UK-APC redefined it with its present limits, on Feb. 7, 1978. US-ACAN does not recognize ice fronts as a separate feature.

Filchner Ice Shelf. 79°00' S, 40°00' W. The ice shelf, about 160 km wide, bounded to the E and S by Coats Land, between that land and the Ronne Ice Shelf, or (to put it another way) between Berkner Island and the Luitpold Coast, it fills the head of (i.e., the S side of) the Weddell Sea, and extends inland for perhaps up to 400 km to the escarpment of the Pensacola Mountains. It is fed by several glaciers, including Slessor Glacier, Recovery Glacier, and Support Force Glacier, all located E of Berkner Island. The E part of the ice shelf was discovered in Jan.-Feb. 1912, by GermAE 1911-12, and named by Filchner as the Weddell Barrier, in association with the Weddell Sea. All ice shelves were called "barriers," or "ice barriers," back then. Not long afterwards he renamed it the Wilhelm Barrier (in honor of the Kaiser). The Kaiser, however, renamed it yet again, in honor of Filchner, calling it the Filchner Barrier, or Filchner Ice Barrier. Over the years the name of this ice shelf has otherwise been seen variously in the English language as Wilhelm Ice Barrier, Wilhelm Shelf Ice, Wilhelm Ice Shelf, Filchner Shelf Ice, and Filchner Ice Shelf (its current name). The original name Filchner Ice Shelf applied to an area much larger than the Filchner Ice Shelf of today, extending, as it did then, from the Bowman Peninsula of Palmer Land to the Luitpold Coast of Coats Land. Finn Ronne staked his claim to the W half (i.e., the shelf to the W of Berkner Island), and called it Edith Ronne Land, for his wife. This "land" included the interior, behind the present-day Ronne Ice Shelf. In 1968 international agreement created the situation we know today (i.e., two ice shelves). The one to the W of Berkner Island was renamed the Ronne Ice Shelf, while the one to the E of Berkner Island retained the name Filchner Ice Shelf. Today, when one speaks collectively of this feature, one calls it the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf, or the Ronne-Filchner Ice Shelf. The Germans call it Ronne-Filchner Schelfeis. The two ice shelves combined add up to an area of 430,000 sq km, making it the second largest ice shelf in Antarctica, after the Ross Ice Shelf. It appears on two 1957 Argentine charts as, respectively, Barrera de Hielos Filchner and Barrera de Hielos del Weddell. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Barrera de Hielos de Filchner. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Barrera de Hielos Weddell.

Filchner Mountains. 72°03' S, 7°40' E. Also called the Filchner Group. A group of mountains, about 11 km SW of the Drygalski Mountains, at the W end of the Orvin Moun-

tains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Filchner Berge, for Wilhelm Filchner. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the name Filchner Mountains in 1966. The Norwegians call them Filchnerfjella (which means the same thing).

Filchner-Ronne Schelfeis *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Filchner Shelf Ice *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Filchner Station. 77°06' S, 50°24' W. Also called Wilhelm Filchner Station. West German summer-only scientific station on the Filchner Ice Shelf, established in 1982, and named after Wilhelm Filchner. It was open most summer seasons. On Oct. 13, 1998 a massive chunk of the Ronne-Filchner Ice Shelf calved off, taking the unmanned station with it as it floated out into the Weddell Sea. In Feb. 1999 a rescue operation was put into motion, and all the equipment was taken off in 10 days. It was replaced by the Georg von Neumayer Station on the Eckström Ice Shelf.

Filchner Trough. 77°00' S, 36°00' W. An undersea feature extnding N from the Filchner Ice Shelf. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Filchnerberge *see* **Filchner Mountains**

Filchnerfjella *see* **Filchner Mountains**

Filchnerschelfeis *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Bahía Fildes *see* **Maxwell Bay**

Estrecho Fildes *see* **Fildes Strait**

Península Fildes *see* **Fildes Peninsula**

Punta Fildes *see* **Fildes Point**

Fildes, Robert. Name pronounced like Fields. b. July 13, 1793, Liverpool, son of schoolmaster John Fildes and his wife Alice Wood. He went to sea, married Ellen Hogg (by whom he had several children) in Liverpool, on Dec. 6, 1812, and was a ship's captain by 1814. On Sept. 27, 1820, he was appointed skipper of the sealing brig *Cora*, and on Oct. 6, 1820, left England bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 sealing season. On Dec. 14, 1820, he arrived in the South Shetlands, and on Dec. 16, 1820, he pulled into Blythe Bay (Desolation Island), where he found the *Dove* and the *Eliza* already moored. On Jan. 6, 1821 the *Cora* was wrecked in Blythe Bay, on the N coast of Livingston Island, and Fildes sailed around the South Shetlands for the remainder of the season, as a passenger on the ships of other sealing captains, making charts as he went, thus preparing the first sailing directions for the South Shetlands. He and part of his crew were taken back to Liverpool in the early part of 1821, on the *Indian*. Fildes was back in the South Shetlands in 1821-22, as captain of the *Robert*. However, that ship went down too. On Sept. 1, 1823, he became skipper of the Liverpool brig *Francis Ernest*, making 5 voyages to the Mediterranean. On his third such voyage, he went farther afield, to Odessa, and arrived back in Liverpool on Aug. 18, 1825. His 4th such voyage left Liverpool on Dec. 2, 1825, bound for Odessa, and he was back in Liverpool on June 9, 1826. He left on what would be his last voyage, to Odessa, on July 26, 1827, and on Dec. 28, 1827, on the way back from Odessa to Liverpool, he died. Many of his descendants are still alive.

Fildes Peninsula. 62°11' S, 58°57' W. A peninsula, 7.5 km long, forming the SW extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by 19th-century sealers. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, it appears on their chart of 1935, and was probably named by them, in association with Fildes Strait. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Don Hawkes mapped it geologically in 1961, and it appears on a British chart of 1962. In 1967 it was designated SPA #12 (later redesignated SSSI #5). Bellingshausen Station and Presidente Frei Station were here, at Ardley Cove. Great Wall Station and Artigas Station were also in this area. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. The Argentines call it Península Fildes.

Fildes Point. 63°00' S, 60°34' W. Forms the N side of Neptunes Bellow, and the SE entrance point of Whalers Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Robert Fildes in 1820-21, and named by him for himself. It appears on his 1821 chart. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1931 and 1935, and appears on a USAAF chart of 1942, on a 1944 Argentine chart (as Punta Fildes), and on a British chart of 1945. It was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948-49. US-ACAN accepted the name Fildes Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. ArgAE 1952-53 surveyed it, and renamed it Punta Balcarce, for Gen. Juan Ramón Balcarce (1774-1836), Argentine patriot who fought in the war of independence. It appears as such on their 1953 chart. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Fildes.

Fildes Refugio or Fildes Station. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. This started out as a Chilean refugio called Refugio Fildes, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Then it was upgraded to a station, and called Estación Marítima de Bahía Fildes (known as Bahía Fildes, or just Fildes). Then the name was changed to Escudero (*see* **Profesor Julio Escudero Station**).

Fildes Rocks *see* **Craggy Island**

Fildes Strait. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A strait, barely 0.5 km wide at its narrowest, it extends in a WNW-ENE direction, and separates Fildes Peninsula (on King George Island) from Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. On Robert Fildes' 1821 chart it appears as Fildes's Strait or Sound, and on Powell's chart, published in 1822, it appears as Field's Strait (the name Fildes is pronounced "Fields"). Named, obviously, for Robert Fildes (and probably by him, too). There have been slight variations of this name for years. On the 1829 chart drawn up by the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1928-31, it appears as Fildes Strait, and that was the name that appears on a British chart of 1921. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and described them as "only a boat passage, and a very dangerous one at that." They charted it as The Narrows. It appears as such on their 1935 chart. It appears as Fildes Strait on a British chart of 1937, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Estrecho Fildes on Argentine charts of 1946 and 1958 (albeit misspelled on the latter, as Estrecho Filder), and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Filer, John Roger. Known as Roger. b. July 25, 1937, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, son of William J. Filer and his wife Alice Broom. After doing rugby and track at school, he went to Swansea University College, studying zoology, geography, and geology. After graduating in 1959, he joined FIDS in 1960, as a biologist and meteorological observer, basically in order to study the sheathbill for his master's degree, and was set to winter over in 1961 when, on Feb. 13, 1961 he left Signy Island Station to visit Gourlay Peninsula, and was never seen alive again. He was found lying at the foot of a ravine near Pantomime Point. He had fallen 50 feet while trying to reach a sheathbill's nest (*see* **Deaths**, 1961). Nev Jones completed his work, and brought it to publication. His sister, Ann, married Derek Clarke (q.v.).

Filer Haven. 60°44' S, 45°35' W. A small cove between Pantomime Point and Pageant Point, on the E side of Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Roger Filer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Nunataki Filippova *see* **Haines Mountains**

Filla *see* **Filla Island**

Filla Island. 68°50' S, 77°50' E. A rocky island over 5 km (the Australians say about 4 km) long, and rising to a height of 88 m above sea level, in the N part of the Rauer Islands, it is the largest of that group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946, applied the name Filla (i.e., "the tatters") to this island and several smaller ones nearby, thinking the whole group to be one ragged island. In 1952 U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, working from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, redefined the area, and gave the name Filla Island to the largest one. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 20, 1957.

Film *see* **Movies, Photography**

Filson Nunatak. 67°52' S, 63°03' E. A small nunatak about 7 km ESE of Dallice Peak and about 11 km ESE of Trost Peak, in the Central Masson Range, in the E part of the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photo-

graphed aerially by ANARE in 1958, but not plotted on a map. Named by ANCA for Rex B. Filson, carpenter at Mawson Station in the winter of 1962 (he was a member of Snow Williams' ANARE party who visited the feature in Dec. 1962, while collecting geological specimens and lichens in the Framnes Mountains), 1963-64, and in the Prince Charles Mountains in 1975. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Filsponen *see* **Filsponen Nunatak**

Filsponen Nunatak. 72°12' S, 14°25' E. A small nunatak, NE of Steinfila Nunatak, between that nunatak and Skruvestikka Nunatak, in the S part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Filsponen (i.e., "the filings"). US-ACAN accepted the name Filsponen Nunatak in 1966.

Filungen *see* **Kozo Rock**

Fimbul Canyon. 69°27' S, 1°20' E. An undersea feature, out to sea beyond the Fimbul Ice Shelf. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with the ice shelf. The name was accepted in June 1997, by international agreement.

Fimbul Ice Shelf. 70°30' S, 0°00'. About 200 km long and 100 km wide, it borders the coast of Queen Maud Land from 3°W to 3°E, and is fed by Jutulstraumen Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Fimbulisen (i.e., "the giant ice") by the Norwegians. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Fimbul Ice Shelf in 1966. Sanae III, the South African scientific station, was here.

Fimbulheimen. 72°00' S, 8°00' E. The mountain area between Jutulstraumen Glacier in the W to Borchgrevinkisen in the E. Named by the Norwegians ("fimbul" means "large" and "heim" means "home"). This is one of the two great divisions of Queen Maud Land (the other being Maudheimvidda).

Fimbulisen *see* **Fimbul Ice Shelf**

Fin Nunatak. 69°03' S, 64°03' W. Rising to 805 m, in the middle of Casey Glacier, near the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, and roughly mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Fin whales. Order: Cetacea; sub-order: Mysticeti; family: balaenopteridae. *Balaenoptera physalus* is also called the common rorqual, the finner, the finback, and the razorback. It grows to 85 feet long, and 80 tons, and is the largest whale after the blue whale, but slimmer. It can swim fast — 23 mph for short distances, and can cruise at 14 mph for weeks on end. It can dive to 500 meters, deep for a baleen whale.

Islotes Final *see* **Final Island**

Final Island. 65°05' S, 64°29' W. The most westerly of the Myriad Islands, 5.5 km NW of Snag Rocks, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1956-57 air photos taken by FIDASE, and from photos taken by the *Protector*'s helicopter in March 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its position, and also because it is the most westerly of all the islands bordering French Passage. It appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call this feature Islotes Final (i.e., in the plural).

Final Rock. 84°09' S, 56°10' W. An isolated rock on land, rising to 1075 m, 5 km S of Mount Feldkotter. In 1963-64, USN photographed it aerially and USGS surveyed it; it was then mapped by USGS from these efforts. So named by US-ACAN in 1968 because it is the southernmost exposed rock in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Finback Massif. 65°41' S, 62°25' W. Rising to over 1000 m, between (on the one hand) Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier and (on the other) Flask Glacier, 10 km WNW of Tashtego Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the type of whale. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Finback whale *see* **Fin whale**

Mount Finch. 72°34' S, 167°23' E. Rising to 2100 m, on the W side of the mouth of Trainer Glacier, where that glacier enters Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Jerry L. Finch, USN, VX-6 project officer for infrared ice sounding equipment, and an aircraft commander during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Punta Findlay *see* **Findlay Point**

Findlay Point. 60°35' S, 45°23' W. A point, 3 km NW of Palmer Bay, on the NE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Palmer and Powell, and roughly charted by Powell. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Alexander George Findlay (1812-1875), British geographer and hydrographer who compiled charts of the South Orkneys from sailors' reports. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Findlay.

Findlay Range. 71°39' S, 167°22' E. A range lying parallel to, and W of, the Lyttelton Range, extending between Grigg Peak and Sorenson Peak, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Robert Findlay (*see* **Findlay Ridge**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Findlay Ridge. 78°08' S, 164°00' E. A ridge separating Miers Valley and The Altiplano from Hidden Valley, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, for Robert Hamish "Rob" Findlay, NZ geologist with NZGSAE 1977-78, and leader of an NZARP party in 1981-82. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Punta Finger *see* [1]**Finger Point**

Finger Mountain. 77°45' S, 160°38' E. An elongated mountain rising to 1920 m (the New Zealanders say 2133 m), on the N side of Turnabout Valley, it is 8 km S of Beehive Mountain, on the S flank of Taylor Glacier, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. So named by BNAE 1901-04 because a long tongue of dolerite between the sandstone strata has the appearance of a finger. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Finger Point**. 62°06' S, 58°20' W. A small, finger-like, rocky promontory on the N coast of Lussic Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1980.

[2]**Finger Point**. 65°15' S, 64°17' W. Forms the SW end of Skua Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears on a British chart of 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1964. It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Punta Finger, and on a 1962 Argentine chart translated all the way as Punta Dedo. However, the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was (rather surprisingly on all scores) Punta Finger.

[3]**Finger Point**. 77°00' S, 162°26' E. A narrow rocky point projecting into Granite Harbor, between Cuff Cape and Cape Geology, or, to put it another way, between the Mackay Glacier Tongue and Discovery Bluff, it forms the E extremity of The Flatiron, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Finger Ridges. 79°11' S, 156°58' E. About a dozen mainly ice-free ridges and spurs which extend for between 20 and 24 km in an E-W direction, in the NW part of the Cook Mountains, between Butcher Ridge and the Ross Ice Shelf, in the extreme S of Victoria Land. The individual ridges are relatively short (between 1.5 and 3 km long), and project northward from the higher ice-covered main ridge. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Fingeren *see* **Fingeren Peak**

Fingeren Peak. 72°38' S, 3°47' W. Immediately NW of Høgskavlpiggen Peak, between that peak and Veten Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers

from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Fingeren (i.e., "the finger"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fingeren Peak in 1966.

Fingernagelsporn. 71°33' S, 163°10' E. A spur, just E of Indexsporn, between that spur and Kleiner Sledgergletscher, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans ("fingernail spur").

Fingertoppen *see* **Tensasi-mine**

Finland. Before 1988 there were Finnish researchers in Antarctica, and even Finnish dog drivers, and so on, but always with expeditions of other countries. Finland was ratified on May 5, 1984 as the 31st signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. A Finnish engineering party, led by Maati Haapanen, traveled to Antarctica on the *Akademik Federov*, as part of SovAE 1987-89. In 1988-89, helped by the Swedes, the Finns built Aboa Station and became a full-fledged Antarctican presence, so to speak. Olli-Pekka Nordlund led the expedition that season, on the *Stena Arctica*. Pentti Mälkki led the 1989-90 expedition, on the *Aranda*, and again occupied Aboa Station for the summer. A group wintered over at Aboa in 1990. From the 1991-92 season onwards, the Finns (and the Swedes and Norwegians) grouped together to form the Nordic Antarctic Research Program, and the three of them would go to Antarctica every summer season.

Finlandia Foothills. 69°56' S, 70°06' W. A rock massif, 16 km long and 5 km wide, rising to about 1130 m, at the W side of Sibelius Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from air photos taken during RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°56' S, 76°09' W. Surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Sibelius' 1899 symphonic poem *Finlandia*. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. It has since been replotted.

Mount Finley. 85°01' S, 173°58' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3470 m, on the ridge which extends S from Mount Wade, 8 km SSW of Mount Oliver, on the W side of the lower reaches of the Shackleton Glacier, at the E end of the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered on the Nov. 1929 flights to the Queen Maud Mountains, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for John Huston Finley (1863-1940), *New York Times* editor, and president of the American Geographical Society at the time of ByrdAE 1928-30 (in fact from 1925 until his death). US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sierra Finley *see* **Finley Heights**

Finley Glacier. 73°35' S, 165°38' E. A tributary glacier flowing N from the NW slopes of Mount Monteagle into the upper part of Icebreaker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Russell H. Finley, aviation bosun's mate with VX-6 during OpDF 66, OpDF 67, and OpDF 68.

Finley Heights. 69°13' S, 63°13' W. Rugged, snow-covered coastal heights, 11 km long, and rising to 1070 m (the Chileans say 945 m), between the mouths of Bingham Glacier and Lurabee Glacier, at the N end of the Wilkins Coast, across Stefanssson Strait from Hearst Island, S of Cape Hinks, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The E extremity of this feature was discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, who named it the Finley Islands, for John Finley (*see* **Mount Finley**). Wilkins thought that it was a group of 6 or more islands scattered in a great transverse channel across the Antarctic Peninsula. What he called the Finley Islands actually comprised what would become Briesemeister Peak, DeBusk Scarp, Engel Peaks, and, of course, Finley Heights. It appears as such on Wilkins' 1929 map, Wordie's 1929 map, and on a British chart of 1933. U.S. cartographer, W.L.G. Joerg, working from Wilkins' photos, and comparing them to Ellsworth's taken in 1935, as well as early reports from BGLE 1934-37, came to the conclusion that this feature was, in fact, joined to the mainland. Therefore, on his 1937 map, it is called Finley Peninsula. Following surveys conducted on flights and sledge trips in Nov.-Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, this feature was renamed Cape Cross Massif, in association with Cape Hinks. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In late 1947 it was again photographed aerially, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team comprising RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. It was redefined as Finley Ridge, and as such was accepted by US-ACAN in 1948, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1960, when its true nature was determined. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC renamed it Finley Heights, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Sierra Finley, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Finley Islands *see* **Finley Heights**

Finley Peninsula *see* **Finley Heights**

Finley Ridge *see* **Finley Heights**

The *Finn Polaris*. Finnish icebreaker, chartered by the 3rd Indian Antarctic Expedition, 1983-85. Lasse Kauki Ilmari Kulju was skipper that season, and chief officer was Jartti Malmi. She also took down IndAE 83-84 and 1984-85. Skipper was again Capt. Kulju. She took down the Italian Antarctic expeditions of 1986-87 (Capt. Kulju) and 1987-88 (Capt. Antila Markku Tapani).

Finn Spur. 79°17' S, 156°37' E. A rock spur, 5.5 km NE of Mount Ayres, on the N side of the Longhurst Plateau, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Carol Finn, USGS geophysicist who was project chief on a cooperative USGS-German aeromagnetic survey over the area of Butcher Ridge, Cook Mountains, and Darwin Névé, in 1997-98. Additional aeromagnetic surveys from 1991, including seasons over the West Antarctic ice sheet from 1994 as a principal investigator and USGS chief. In July 2010, Miss Finn became president of the American Geophysical Union.

Finnemore Peak. 77°24' S, 160°51' E. A summit rising to 2050 m at the S end of the ridge that separates Albert Valley from the head of Wreath Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Michelle Rogan Finnemore, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1990, as USGS team leader for geology and seismology observations. She wintered-over again, this time at McMurdo in 1992, conducting satellite observations and ionospheric studies for the University of Texas, in Austin. She was later manager of Gateway Antarctica, the Centre for Antarctic Studies and Research, at the University of Canterbury, in Christchurch, NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Finner whale *see* **Fin whale**

Finneskoes. Or finnesko (singular and plural). Boots made completely of fur, including the soles. They are packed with the moisture-absorbing Norwegian hay called sennegrass. They are very warm, but do not have much traction.

Finney, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Finsterwalder Glacier. 67°18' S, 66°12' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 3 km wide, flowing SW from the central plateau of Graham Land toward the head of Lallemand Fjord, its mouth lying between the mouths of Haefeli Glacier and Klebelsberg Glacier, the 3 glaciers merging with Sharp Glacier where that glacier enters the fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in its upper reaches from the plateau by Fids from Base E in 1946-47, and named by them for the German father and son glaciologists, Sebastian (1862-1951) and Richard Finsterwalder (1899-1963). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Americans plot it in 67°19' S, 66°20' W.

The *Fiona*. American yacht, skippered by Eric B. Forsyth, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99.

Île Fiorèse. 66°39' S, 139°59' E. One of the group of islands the French call les Sept-Îles, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French as Le Taureau, for the astrological sign of Taurus. They changed the name in 1999, to honor Bruno Fiorèse, helo pilot who died in a crash on Feb. 8, 1999 (*see* **Deaths**, 1999).

Firaugnutane *see* **Yotsume Rocks**

Fire. A major hazard anywhere, and certainly in Antarctica, where the dryness and the wind spread a fire quickly. Water cannot be used to douse a fire because it tends to freeze, and snow-blowers are no good. All buildings (now) are made of fireprooof materials, but, even so, they do catch alight. There are Canadian CN-

110 fire trucks at McMurdo, and the McMurdo Fire Department has 44 firemen drawn from different parts of the USA. Scott Base, near to McMurdo, trains its staff before sending them to Antarctica. This is a list (not a complete list, by any means) of fires in Antarctica. *See also* **Deaths in Antarctica** and **Disasters**. **July 24, 1899**: A member of Borchgrevink's expedition (BAE 1898-1900) set fire to his mattress, during the winter-over, nearly burning down the hut. This would have killed them all, one way or another. **Jan. 27, 1915**: The whaler *Guvernøren* burned and sank. **March 16, 1932**: The whaler *Saragossa* caught fire, and sank. **March 16, 1934**: The gasoline tank in the administration building at Little America caught fire, but was extinguished. **Sept. 8, 1946**: The FIDS' Deception Island base (Base B) destroyed by fire. **Nov. 8, 1948**: The tragic FIDS fire at Hope Bay. **July 1951**: Almirante Brown Station partially destroyed by fire. **1951**: Capitán Fliess Refugio burned down. **Jan. 23-24, 1952**: The great Port-Martin fire. **June 30, 1952**: A fire at San Martín Station destroyed the main living quarters, 2 supply warehouses, and the radio station. **Nov. 29, 1956**: A fire on the Globemaster *State of Oregon*. There have been many fires on ships and planes in Antarctica, but this one threatened 3500 gallons of gasoline (see this date, under **Disasters**). **April 28, 1957**: Fire at McMurdo, in a garage, destroyed the garage and a tractor, as well as other pieces of equipment. Cause unknown. $106,000 worth of damage. **Aug. 10, 1958**: The living quarters at Luis Risapatrón Station burned down. **Oct. 15, 1958**: Esperanza Station destroyed by fire. **Feb. 2, 1959**: San Martín Station burned down. **April 3, 1959**: The powerhouse at Mawson Station burned. **July 4, 1959**: Taylor Glacier field station burned down. **Aug. 3, 1960**: Fire at Mirnyy Station. 8 men died. **Feb. 1, 1961**: Two buildings at McMurdo burned, including the electronics building. $225,000 damage. **March 6, 1964**: Original science building at Hallett Station destroyed along with the aurora tower. The station was then closed. **March 19, 1968**: Fire at Plateau Station destroyed a garage containing 3 generators, a Traxcavator, and other equipment. **Aug. 11, 1968**: The snow-melting building at Pole Station destroyed by fire. **Dec. 18, 1968**: Flash-fire at Palmer Station due to a faulty heater spilling oil. A Jamesway hut and certain equipment were destroyed. **Dec. 28, 1971**: Base N destroyed by fire. **Jan. 1974**: Trepassey House, on Stonington Island, was burned down, deliberately, by BAS, as it had become a liability. **Aug. 22, 1978**: The Chapel of the Snows burned down. Its replacement would also burn down. **1982**: Fire at McMurdo. $2 million worth of damage to the transportation building (which was destroyed) and vehicles. **1982**: A fire at Vostok Station destroyed the generator facility, and killed Aleksei Karpenko The 20 remaining men were forced to winter-over for 8 months, and survived by using diesel fuel candles and an ice-drill generator for power. The severe cold caused much damage to the station. The men carried on with their work, and were rescued in 1983. **April 12, 1984**: Almirante Brown partially destroyed by fire. **Oct. 28, 1985**: An explosion at Davis Station, inside a water tank, killed sprayer Stephen Bunning the following day. **April 26, 2001**: Firefighter Dave Tamo got injured at McMurdo, and had to be evacuated by the New Zealanders. **Sept. 2001**: A fire at Rothera Station. The Bonner Lab was completely destroyed. **Oct. 5, 2008**: A two-story building at Progress Station caught fire, killing one man and seriously injuring two others. The radio equipment was completely destroyed. **May 2009**: An A-frame hut at Scott Base burned down.

The Fire Boss. McMurdo's red fire truck in the 1960s, it carried 4000 pounds of Ansul (a dry chemical; liquids would freeze). Each track rested on 4 huge tires.

Fireman Glacier. 77°47' S, 160°16' E. Flows NW into Cassidy Glacier, in the W part of the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Edward Leonard "Ed" Fireman (1922-1990), who, from 1956, was a physicist with the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, in Cambridge, Mass., and an authority on the analysis and dating of extraterrestrial materials and space debris. From 1979 he conducted investigations on the dating and composition of Antarctic meteorites and Antarctic ice samples, including deep core ice obtained at Byrd Station. He was one of the first scientists to examine rocks brought back from the Moon in 1969.

The *Firern*. A Norwegian whale catcher, owned by Lars Christensen, which took part in LCE 1936-37, working for the *Thorshammer*. Captain Alf Jørgensen.

Firlej Cove. 62°11' S, 58°36' W. Between Zalewski Glacier and Rosciszewski Icefall, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Commodore Roman Firlej, sea-transport party leader of PolAE 1976-77 and PolAE 1977-78.

Firling Islands. 69°22' S, 76°01' E. A group of (presumably 4) small islands off the NW portion of the Larsemann Hills. They were photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Firlingane (i.e., "the quadruplets"). ANCA accepted the translated name Firling Islands. *See also* **Osmar Island**.

Firlingane *see* **Firling Islands**, **Firlingane Nunataks**

Firlingane Nunataks. 71°52' S, 27°07' E. Four nunataks between Bulken Hill and Hesteskoen Nunatak, N of Mount Balchen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, using air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Firlingane (i.e., "the quadruplets"). Apparently, the Norwegians plotted them in 71°53' S, 27°24' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Firlingane Nunataks in 1966.

Firn snow. Also called névé. Old, partially compacted granular snow, transformed into dense snow with air spaces containing minute ice crystals. It is the intermediate stage between snow and glacial ice, and is found under the snow that accumulates at the head of a glacier.

Firnication. The rounding of large snowflakes through age and compression.

First Crater. 77°50' S, 166°39' E. On Arrival Heights, just over 1.5 km N of McMurdo Station, on Ross Island. Named by Frank Debenham in 1912, on his local survey of Hut Point Peninsula, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

First Facet. 77°09' S, 162°30' E. A steep, ice-free escarpment-type bluff, just eastward of Second Facet, forming a part of the N wall of Debenham Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

First View Point. 77°01' S, 163°03' E. A small point just to the W of Cape Roberts, between that cape and Avalanche Bay, on the S coast of Granite Harbor, in southern Victoria Land. Named by the Granite Harbour Geological Party, led by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Firth, Charles Leslie. b. May 21, 1900, Buenos Aires, son of civil engineer Charles Firth and his wife Ethel May Crosby. After St. Paul's School, in London, he joined the RN, and 10 days before the end of World War I became a midshipman on the *Tiger*. On March 22, 1919, he joined the Royal Australian Navy, and was on the *Sydney*. In 1922 he returned to England, was promoted to lieutenant on April 15 of that year, and served on the Royal Yacht. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on April 15, 1930, to commander on June 30, 1935, and to captain on June 30, 1941. On May 6, 1941, in Yorkshire, he married Mrs. Margaret "Peggy" Wilson (née Holden), and they moved to Burdenshot Cottage, Worplesdon, Surrey, moving to Bermuda not long after the war, and having two children. He had won two DSOs during World War II, during which he commanded three destroyers, the *Imogen*, the *Jackal*, and the *Troubridge*. He was skipper of the *Glasgow*, in Antarctic waters, 1948-49. He retired on July 7, 1950, and died on July 8, 1971, in Richmond, Surrey.

Firth of Tay *see* **Tay**

Fisch, Max. b. Dec. 30, 1875, Thorn, West Prussia. Able seaman on the *Gauss* during GerAE 1901-03.

Fischer Nunatak. 67°44' S, 63°03' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Fisher Nunatak. Rising to 750 m, about 3.5 km S of Mount Henderson, in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Sørnuten (i.e., "the south peak"). This nunatak was the site of a remote weather station established by ANARE in 1955. Renamed

by ANARE for skier and mountain climber Henri-Jean-Louis Fischer (b. Oct. 17, 1936), cook at Mawson Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the new name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Fischer Ridge. 71°58' S, 169°00' E. An ice-covered ridge trending NW-SE between Kirk Glacier and Ironside Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William H. Fischer, atmospheric chemist at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Fish. 120 species of fish live in Antarctic waters. 90 percent of these live at the bottom of the sea, and 70 percent of these are Antarctic perches. 90 percent of the fish at the bottom are to be found nowhere else in the world. 65 percent of all Antarctic fish belong to the Nototheniodei. Also at the bottom are eel pouts, sea snails, rat-tailed fishes, and the giant Antarctic cod (also known as the Antarctic toothfish). *See also* **Dragon fishes**, **Ice fish, Pl**under **fishes**, **Rays**, and **Toothfish**. Non-bony types are hagfish and skate. Many deep sea species are known here, but only 3 stay — a barracuda and 2 lantern fishes. There are no sharks in Antarctica, which is strange. Antarctic fish are well adapted to the cold, those living at temperatures below the freezing level of their blood creating a glycoprotein that acts as an antifreeze (Dr. Arthur DeVries discovered this fact in the 1960s).

Islas Fish *see* **Fish Islands**

Islotes Fish *see* **Fish Islands**

Fish, John. Baptized on Nov. 4, 1750, in Epping, son of Jonathan Fish and his wife Elizabeth. On Feb. 23, 1772 he joined the *Adventure* as an able seaman for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. After the expedition he served under Tobias Furneaux on the *Syren*. He was serving on the *Sultan* in the East Indies, when he died in 1785.

Fish Islands. 66°02' S, 65°25' W. A group of small islands in the N part of the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, off Prospect Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Sept. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. All the features within this group have fish names, such as Flounder Island, Mackerel Island, Perch Island, Plaice Island, Salmon Island, Trout Island, and The Minnows. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1947, singularized, as Isla Pescado. The name Fish Islets appears on a British chart of 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. The islands were re-charted by Fids on the *Shackleton*, in 1957. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as Fish Islands (which was Rymill's original name for them), and they appear as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1963. They appear on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islotes Fish, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentines tend to refer to the group as Islotes Peces (i.e., "fishes islets"), and the Chileans tend to call them Islas Fish.

Fish Islets *see* **Fish Islands**

Isla Fisher *see* **Midas Island**

Mount Fisher. 85°06' S, 171°03' W. A domed, snow-capped summit, rising to 4080 m at the SE end of the high massif extending to Mount Wade, 3 km NW of Mount Ray, in the Prince Olav Mountains, near the NW flank of the Liv Glacier, between that glacier and the Shackleton Glacier. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Nov. 1929 flights to the Queen Maud Mountains, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as the Fisher Mountains, for the Fisher brothers of Detroit, sponsors of the expedition. At that time, the feature was thought to be in the plural, and that it formed the W flank of the Liv. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Fisher Body Corporation was the world's largest manufacturer of automobile bodies. There were 7 brothers, all great philanthropists, and the last of them died in 1972. US-ACAN redefined this feature in the singular, in 1966.

Fisher Bastion. 78°21' S, 162°31' E. A high, rectangular massif, rising to 2650 m, between the upper reaches of Potter Glacier and Foster Glacier, 7 km SE of Mount Huggins, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Cdr. Dwight Fisher (*see* **Fisher Peak**).

Fisher Bay. 67°31' S, 145°45' E. An embayment, about 22 km wide, between the E side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the mainland of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson as Disappointment Bay. He later renamed it for Andrew Fisher (1862-1928), Scottish-born prime minister of Australia, 1908-09, 1910-14, 1914-15. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Fisher Glacier. 73°15' S, 66°00' E. A prominent W tributary of the Lambert Glacier, about 160 km long, it comes off Mac. Robertson Land, flows E past the N sides of Mount Menzies and Mount Rubin, to join the main stream of the Lambert just E of Mount Stinear. Discovered aerially in Oct. 1957, by Keith Mather, leader at Mawson Station in 1957. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Norman Henry Fisher (1909-2007), first chief geologist with the (Australian) Bureau of Mineral Resources, when that agency was founded in 1946. He became director in 1969, and retired in 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

[1]**Fisher Island**. 69°24' S, 76°15' E. A crescent-shaped island W of Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Sigdøy (i.e., "crescent island"). Renamed by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Morrie Fisher (*see* **Fisher Massif**), who carried out the first astrofix in the Larsemann Hills, near the W end of this island, Aug. 12-14, 1957. The Chinese call it Xiongmao Dao.

[2]**Fisher Island**. 77°08' S, 154°00' W. An ice-covered island, 11 km long, just N of Edward VII Peninsula, where it marks the W side of the entrance to Sulzberger Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Wayne Fisher, of the U.S. Department of State.

Fisher Massif. 72°19' S, 67°40' E. A large rock exposure, about 26 km long and 8 km wide, at the W side of the Lambert Glacier, about 70 km S of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by Bruce Stinear's ANARE party in Oct. 1957. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Morris Maxwell "Morrie" Fisher (b. Feb. 26, 1934), surveyor at Mawson Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. Originally plotted in 71°27' S, 67°40' E, it has since been replotted. *See also* [1]**Fisher Island**.

Fisher Mountains *see* **Mount Fisher**

[1]**Fisher Nunatak**. 77°43' S, 87°27' W. A nunatak with rock exposure, 22 km W of Mount Crawford of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, led by Charles Bentley. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Diana D. Fisher, director, Glaciological Headquarters, US-IGY Program, 1956-59.

[2]**Fisher Nunatak** *see* **Fischer Nunatak**

Fisher Peak. 75°52' S, 68°23' W. Rising to about 1100 m, 8 km SE of Mount Leek, in the Hauberg Mountains, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Climbed in Dec. 1977, by members of a USGS field party. Named by US-ACAN in 1985, for Dwight Douglas Fisher (b. June 22, 1945), USN, command pilot on the first landing by an LC-130 Hercules aircraft on the English Coast, in Dec. 1984. From May 1984 to May 1985 Capt. Fisher was commanding officer of VXE-6, and was commanding officer of NSFA, 1987-89. He was naval officer on detail to the NSF, 1989-92; and deputy manager, Polar Operations Section, at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, from 1992. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Fisher Point. 81°09' S, 160°43' E. A rock coastal point on the E margin of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains, it marks the S side of the mouth of the ice-filled Grazzini Bay, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 28, 2003, for photographer Franklin L. Fisher (1885-1953), chief of the illustrations division at *National Geographic* Magazine, from 1915, when the division was founded, until 1949. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Fisher Spur. 71°09' S, 159°50' E. A rugged rock spur projecting northward from the W flank of the Daniels Range, immediately N of Mount Nero, about 27 km SSW of Lee Nunatak, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dean F. Fisher, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo in 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Fishhook Ridge. 64°27' S, 59°36' W. Rising to about 100 m on the E side of Sobral Peninsula, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, in the N part of the Antarctic Peninsula. The shape of the feature in plan view resembles that of a fishhook, hence the name given by UK-APC on May 13, 1991. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fishing. Fishing in Antarctica is not commercially viable (neither is krill fishing, although much investigation into krill-fishing has gone on over the years), and, because of its lack of potential (*see also* **Economy**) has never been fully developed. However, toward the end of its life as an empire, the USSR was overfishing, and some stocks were drying up. As for fishing as a sport (!), it probably wouldn't be too much fun in the cold.

Fishtail Point. 78°57' S, 162°36' E. The most southerly point on Shults Peninsula, at the E side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named descriptively by the NZ party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Fishtrap Cove. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. A small cove, about 160 m NW of Boulder Point, on the SW side of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, close off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by members of East Base during USAS 1939-41, it appears on Glenn Dyer's map of 1941. Surveyed again in 1946-47 by FIDS, who named it for the fishtraps which they set here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Caleta Trampera, which means the same thing.

Fisk, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cabo Fiske *see* **Cape Fiske**

Cape Fiske. 74°17' S, 60°39' W. Forms the E tip of Smith Peninsula, projecting from the Lassiter Coast into the Weddell Sea, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and again on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947-48. It was surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Finn Ronne originally, in 1947-48, applied the name Cape Fiske to the SE extremity of Smith Peninsula, naming it for Larry Fiske. It appears that way on Ronne's map of 1948, and also on the American Geographical Society's map of that year. The name Cape Ketchum was given to the N extremity of Smith Peninsula, named for Jack Ketchum, and it appears that way on the 1948 AGS map. However, in 1948, Ronne changed Cape Ketchum to Cape Light, to honor Richard Upjohn Light (*see* **Mount Light**). It appears that way on Ronne's 1948 map, and on his 1949 map. That was the situation, regarding the 2 capes, that was accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. The 2 capes also appear as such (but as Cabo Fiske and Cabo Light, resp.) on a 1952 Argentine chart. Following USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, the name Cape Light was deleted (the name Light was given to Mount Light) and the name Cape Fiske was transferred from the SE point of the pensinsuila to the E point; it appears that way on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted this situation on Dec. 20, 1974. Originally plotted in 74°21' S, 60°27' W, it has since been replotted.

Fiske, Clarence Oliver "Larry." b. Dec. 29, 1922. A former U.S. Navy aviator in Japan, he was attending the University of Buffalo when he was taken on to RARE 1947-48 as climatologist and general handyman. He was married at the time. He retired as a captain, and died on Feb. 17, 1992, in Keene, NH.

Fission Wall. 85°52' S, 155°12' W. A high granite cliff, rising to about 1400 m, on the N face of Mount Griffith, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It was climbed on Nov. 16, 1987, by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Ed Stump, and so named by Stump for the granite samples collected on the wall at regularly-spaced intervals of 100 m, for dating using the fission-track method. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The Fist *see* **Wegger Peak**

Fitch Glacier. 72°01' S, 168°07' E. A tributary glacier flowing S along the E side of the McGregor Range, to enter Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. E.E. Fitch, USN, medical officer at Hallett Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Bahía Fitchie *see* **Fitchie Bay**

Fitchie, John. b. 1848, Dundee, son of carter James Fitchie and his wife Janet. He left his wife Margaret in Dundee and went off as 3nd mate on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04. In Jan. 1903, at the Falkland Islands, on the way to Antarctica, Allan Bryce Thomson left the expedition and Fitchie took his place as 1st mate.

Fitchie Bay. 60°45' S, 44°29' W. Between Cape Dundas and Cape Whitson, on the SE side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted on Sept. 25, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for John Fitchie. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Bahía Fitchie, and that name was accepted by the 1970 British gazetteer.

Fitton, Gordon Francis "Frank." b. 1932. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a general assistant, and wintered-over at Base B in 1960. He was also a member of the first party to winter-over at Base T, in 1961.

Fitton Rock. 67°46' S, 68°34' W. A flat-topped rock in water, rising to 8 m above sea level, SE of Cape Alexandra, off the S end of Adelaide Island. First charted by FrAE 1908-10. Used as a survey station by Fids from Base T in 1961. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Frank Fitton. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Fitz Roy *see* **Fitzroy**

Fitzgerald, Peter Hugh. b. Aug. 23, 1947. BAS ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at BASE F in 1972 and 1973, and at South Georgia in the summer of 1974-75, and the winter of 1976.

FitzGerald Bluffs. 74°03' S, 77°20' W. Prominent bluffs facing N, 14 km long, and rising to about 800 m, 50 km S of Snow Nunataks, and S of Carroll Inlet, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped by them in about 74°S, and between 72°W and 79°W. Named by Finn Ronne as FitzGerald Escarpment, for Col. Gerald FitzGerald (1897-1981), chief topographic engineer with USGS, in Washington, DC, 1947-57. It appears as such on Ronne's maps of 1949 and 1950. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66, and renamed by US-ACAN as Fitzgerald Bluffs in 1968. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the new name on Dec. 20, 1974, but as Fitzgerald Bluffs. UK-APC has subsequently corrected the spelling.

FitzGerald Escarpment *see* **FitzGerald Bluffs**

Fitzgerald Glacier. 77°33' S, 166°15' E. A large and prominent valley glacier flowing from the ice cascades on the S and W slopes of Mount Murchison, in Victoria Land. At its mouth it coalesces with Icebreaker Glacier about 1.5 km before its debouchement into Lady Newnes Bay. Explored by NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald (*see* **Fitzgerald Hill**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Fitzgerald Hill. 77°16' S, 166°25' E. A glaciated hill, composed of basalt and red basalt agglomerate, rising to about 230 m, between the southernmost Adélie penguin rookery and the edge of the ice-cap on the ice-free lower W slopes of of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. To the S it slopes to Shell Glacier, and to the N to Fitzgerald Stream. Named by NZ-APC for surveyor E.B. Fitzgerald, of Dunedin, of the NZ Lands & Survey Department, deputy leader of NZGSAE 1958-59, who explored and mapped it. He had also been part of NZGSAE 1957-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Fitzgerald Nunataks. 66°15' S, 52°49' E. A group of 3 (the Australians say 4) isolated nunataks, 3 km (the Australians say 7 km) NE of Mount Codrington, at the NW end of the Napier Mountains, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Veslenutane (i.e., "the little peaks"). Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, first visited during an ANARE airborne reconnaissance of Enderby Land in Nov. 1959, and renamed

by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Brigadier Lawrence John Fitzgerald (1903-1988), director of military survey in the Australian Army, 1942-60. US-ACAN accepted the Australian name.

Fitzgerald Stream. 77°16' S, 166°21' E. A fairly large, bubbling stream draining the warm, sheltered valley between Fitzgerald Hill and Inclusion Hill, on the lower, ice-free, W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island, it flows across McDonald Beach to McMurdo Sound. It is the largest stream at Cape Bird, containing pleasant drinking water (unlike Harrison Stream), and might flow for several months each year (like the stream at the Marble Point airfield). Explored and mapped by NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald (*see* **Fitzgerald Hill**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Fitzmaurice Point. 66°16' S, 63°43' W. On the NW side (i.e., at the head) of Cabinet Inlet, between Attlee Glacier and Bevin Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Sir Gerald Gray Fitzmaurice (1901-1982), 2nd legal adviser at the Foreign Office, 1945-53; legal adviser, 1953-60; and chairman of UK-APC, 1952-60. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fitzpatrick Rock. 66°16' S, 110°30' E. A small, low, ice-capped rock in water, 0.8 km NW of Kilby Island, at the mouth of Newcomb Bay, in the N part of the Windmill Islands, about 1.5 km SW of Wilkes Station, off the Budd Coast. The area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again in 1956 by ANARE and by SovAE. This particular island was first charted in Feb. 1957 by a party from the *Glacier*. Named by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb (*see* **Newcomb Bay**) for Bosun's Mate 2nd Class John A. Fitzpatrick, USN, member of the survey party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

The *Fitzroy*. A 391.9-ton steel-hulled British merchant ship, 200 feet long, formerly the *Lafonia*, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company. She was chartered by the British government to help take members of Operation Tabarin down to Antarctica in the 1943-44 season. Keith Pitt was captain that season. Jimmy Marr, leader of Tabarin, was on board until Feb. 7, 1944, when he transferred to the *William Scoresby*. Also on board the *Fitzroy* was Capt. David William Roberts, of the Falkland Islands Company (*see* **Mount Roberts** for an explanation of why Roberts went along). Most of the crew were Falkland Islanders. The *Fitzroy* was back in 1944-45 (i.e., for the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin), with Capt. Pitt in command again. She was back in 1945-46, during the first FIDS season, again under Capt. Pitt. In 1946-47, Capt. Freddie White was skipper. James Peck was ship's cook, and his son Pat Peck (q.v.) was also a crewman. She arrived at Port Lockroy on Jan. 27, 1947, and at Base E on March 31, 1947, with the governor of the Falklands aboard. They left on April 5, 1947. Again under Capt. White she was back in 1947-48, reaching Deception Island on April 10, 1948, on a tour of FIDS bases. She left there on April 13, bound for Hope Bay, but was deterred by ice and had to go to Base G, where she arrived on April 14, 1948. She left there on April 15, again for Deception Island, but couldn't get in. She headed back to Port Stanley. That was her last season in Antarctic waters, but Freddie White was her skipper, working for the Falkland Islands Company, until at least 1953. In Jan. and Feb. 1953 she transported several Fids to London from Port Stanley. After 30 years of service she was replaced by the *Darwin*.

Cabo Fitzroy *see* **Fitzroy Point**

Cape Fitzroy *see* **Fitzroy Point**

Islote Fitzroy *see* **Fitzroy Island**

Fitzroy Island. 68°11' S, 66°58' W. An island, 0.8 km E of the S tip of Stonington Island, on the N side of Neny Bay, at the foot of Northeast Glacier (by which it is partially overridden), in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Presumably discovered by BGLE 1934-37, who roughly charted it, as did USAS 1939-41, in 1941. ChilAE 1946-47 incorrectly charted it as 3 islands, viz. Isla Bunster, Isla Estay, and Isla Teniente FACH Parodi ("FACH" meaning "Fuerza Aérea de Chile," or Chilean Air Force). They appear as such on the 1947 chart of that expedition. Surveyed in 1947 by Fids from Base E, who named it Fitzroy Islet, for the *Fitzroy*. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. When, all of a sudden, the term "islet" went desperately out of fashion, UK-APC redefined it as Fitzroy Island, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. On a British chart of 1967 it is shown as Fitzroy Point, and on a 1969 Chilean chart it appears as Punta Fitzroy. The British gazetteer of 1976 lists it as "Fitzroy Island (Fitzroy Point)." Do they suspect the island to be a point? There is nothing to tell us. *See also* **Punta Bunster**, **Estay Rock**, and **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**.

Fitzroy Islet *see* **Fitzroy Island**

[1]**Fitzroy Point**. 63°11' S, 55°09' W. A low point (according to the U.S. gazetteer; the Chileans call it a high, prominent, snow-covered promontory; the British do not comment), forming the E entrance point of Fliess Bay, and the NE extremity of Joinville Island. Discovered and roughly mapped on Dec. 30, 1842, by Ross, who named it Cape Fitzroy, for Capt. (later Vice Adm.) Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865), RN, hydrographer and meteorologist who commanded the *Beagle* on her voyage around the world, 1831-36 (but not in Antarctic waters). It appears as such on Ross's map of 1847, and on British charts of 1893 and 1940. On Wilkins' map of 1929 it appears as Cape Fitsroy (sic), and on a British chart as Cape Fitz Roy. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Fitzroy, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Meanwhile, it was surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953, and, after studying the results of these surveys, UK-APC renamed it Fitzroy Point on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The name Cabo Fitzroy was accepted by both the 1970 Argnentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Fitzroy Point** *see* **Fitzroy Island**

Mount Fitzsimmons. 77°54' S, 154°55' W. Rising to 1066 m, between Mount Jackling and Mount Shideler, in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains (it is the highest point in the Rockefellers), on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, on a fly-over by Byrd during ByrdAE 1928-30. After USAS 1939-41, it was named by Byrd as Mount Margaret Wade, for Al Wade's mother, the former Margaret Carse Pope, adopted daughter of Cleveland iron man E.C. Pope. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but in 1956 changed the name to Mount Fitzsimmons, for Roy Fitzsimmons. NZ-APC followed suit.

Fitzsimmons, LeRoy G. "Roy." Also known as "Fitz." b. June 1, 1915, Newark, NJ, son of butcher John F. Fitzsimmons and his wife Alice. A geophysicist, he was in the Arctic in 1937, on the Carnegie Institute's expedition led by Clifford MacGregor on the *Adolphus W. Greeley*, and was at West Base during USAS 1939-41 (he was one of two Newark boys on that expedition—*see also* **Jakobczyk, Walter John**). During that expedition, he was in charge of the Rockefeller Mountains Seismic Station during Nov. and Dec. 1940. He was with the USAAF from 1942, during World War II, did 6 months in India, and was killed on May 5, 1945, in Cuba.

Fitzsimmons Nunataks. 72°08' S, 161°42' E. A group of small nunataks, about 45 km ENE of Welcome Mountain of the Outback Nunataks, and 13 km SE of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John M. Fitzsimmons, biologist at McMurdo in 1966.

Five Lakes Valley. 63°25' S, 57°01' W. A long valley between Mount Flora and the Scar Hills, running parallel with Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for the 5 small freshwater lakes here (including Hope Lake and Lake Boeckella).

Fivemile Rock. 63°29' S, 57°03' W. A small nunatak, rising to 375 m, just NW of Mineral Hill, on Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and mapped by Fids from Base D in 1946. It was named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions of the 1950s, probably 1955-56, as Dos Juancitos (i.e., "two little Johns"). It was surveyed again by Fids from Base D in 1956, and renamed by them as Fivemile Rock because it was 5 miles from their station (Base D), at Hope Bay, on the route to Duse Bay. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The second Martín Güemes refugio was established here.

Massif Fizikov. 73°56' S, 65°22' E. The name given by the Russians to the massif upon which Mount Newton stands, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. No one else has named this massif.

Fizkin Island. 65°31' S, 65°31' W. An island, 4 km SE of Pickwick Island, it is the most southeasterly of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears (unnamed) on a 1957 Argentine government chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears as Fizking Island (sic) in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Fjellimellom *see* **Fjellimellom Valley**

Fjellimellom Valley. 72°05' S, 2°29' E. An ice-filled valley between Jutulsessen Mountain, Terningskarvet Mountain, and Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Fjellimellom (i.e., "between the mountains"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fjellimellom Valley in 1966.

Fjomet *see* **Fjomet Nunatak**

Fjomet Nunatak. 73°25' S, 2°55' W. A small, isolated nunatak, about 13 km ESE of Mount Hallgren, along the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Fjomet (i.e., "the speck of dust"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fjomet Nunatak in 1966.

Flabellum Bastion. 62°08' S, 58°10' W. An upstanding rock feature on the NE side of Linton Knoll, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is notable for the fact that it exposes several geological formations, including some fossiliferous ones which contain a rare occurrence of the coral Flabellum, hence the name given by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998. These are the new coordinates as provided by the UK in late 2008.

Fladerer Bay. 73°15' S, 80°20' W. A bay, 10 km wide, indenting the coast of Ellsworth Land for about 24 km between Wirth Peninsula and Rydberg Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. George W. Fladerer (b. April 26, 1919, Newark, NJ. d. June 1995, Toms River, NJ), who joined the merchant service just before World War II, worked his way up through the mate ranks to become a skipper, and who was commander of the *Eltanin*. In 1965 he was skipper of the the oceanographic ship *Sands* (not in Antarctica).

Ostrov Flag *see* **Flag Island**

Punta Flag *see* **Flag Point**

Flag Island. 68°50' S, 77°46' S. An irregular-shaped island, rising to an elevation of about 40 m above sea level, between the S ends of Hop Island and Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Flag. ANCA accepted the translated name on March 7, 1991.

Flag Point. 64°49' S, 63°31' W. A point, 0.5 km ESE of Damoy Point, it forms the N side of the entrance to Port Lockroy, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted (but not named) by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel in 1944, and named by them for the metal Union Jack erected at Port Lockroy Station when it was built here that year. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1955, as Punta Flag, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Ostrov Flagman *see* **Flagman Island**

Flagman Island. 66°04' S, 101°02' E. An island, immediately W of Draves Point (the westernmost point on Booth Island), in the Highjump Archipelago, N of the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Flagman. ANCA accepted the translated name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Punta Flagon *see* **Flagon Point**

Flagon Point. 72°14' S, 60°41' W. A point surmounted by 2 peaks, rising to 295 m and 395 m respectively, marking the S end of the entrance to Schott Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Charted in Nov. 1947 by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and so named by the Fids because the 2 peaks, when seen from the N or S, look like a flagon tilted on its side. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines call it Punta Flagon. Not to be confused with Punta Almonacid.

Flagpole Point. 68°11' S, 67°01' W. About 320 m NW of Fishtrap Cove, it forms the S part of the W extremity of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, close off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1940-41, by USAS 1939-41, whose East Base was on Stonington. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1946-47, and named by them for the flagpole erected by USAS on a rocky knoll about 14 m high, close NE of this point. It appears on Glenn Dyer's map of 1941. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Flagship Mountain. 76°43' S, 161°30' E. A large, conical rock peak, rising to 1720 m, the highest and most prominent of a large nunatak-shaped rock mass (the mountain surmounts the SE corner of that mass) E of Northwind Glacier, between that glacier and Atka Glacier, 13 km ENE of Mount Razorback, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957, for the *Glacier*, flagship of the convoy into McMurdo Sound in 1956-57. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. They were going to call it Glacier Mountain, but that seemed too awkward.

[1]**Flagstaff** *see* **Flagstaff Hill**

[2]**Flagstaff**. 77°33' S, 166°22' E. A hill, rising to 137 m, on Tent Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. Named by Frank Debenham in 1911, during his local survey. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Mount Flagstaff *see* **Flagstaff Hill**

Flagstaff Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°24' W. A very small glacier, immediately N of Flagstaff Hill, it flows E on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named about 1958 by British personnel doing glaciological studies here, in association with the hill. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Flagstaff Hill. 62°03' S, 58°24' W. Rising to 265 m, 0.8 km N of Plaza Point, on Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948, and named by them in 1952, for the 2 iron flagstaffs on the summit. Tony Bancroft (of FIDASE, 1956-57) referred to it in 1959 as Flagstaff. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's Polish map of 1980, as Mount Flagstaff.

Flagstaff Point. 77°33' S, 166°10' E. The seaward cliff at the S end of the Cape Royds headland, and at the NW entrance to Backdoor Bay, on the W side of Ross Island. Charted and named by BAE 1907-09, who erected a flagstaff here near their winter headquarters at Cape Royds. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Flagstone Bench. 70°50' S, 68°12' E. A large rock bench littered with slabs of sandstone which look like flagstones (hence the name given by ANCA on July 22, 1959). It borders the SE sides of Radok Lake and Beaver Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited by ANARE survey parties in 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Flaherty, Ernest Melvin. b. May 14, 1905, Sturgeon Bay, Wisc. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was bosun's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He continued to sail throughout the war, and retired to Revere, Mass. He later lived in Lewisville, Tex., and died on Nov. 8, 1985, in Sarasota, Fla.

Flame Point. 62°05' S, 57°58' W. A promontory formed of flame-like rock spires, W of Turret Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The descriptive name was suggested by Andrzej Paulo, a member of the

geological party here during PolAE 1979-80, and accepted officially by the Poles in 1981.

Flanagan Glacier. 79°29' S, 82°42' W. In the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, flowing E from the Thompson Escarpment, between the Gross Hills and the Nimbus Hills, to the confluent ice at the lower end of Union Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Walter B. Flanagan, VX-6 assistant maintenance officer at McMurdo during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Flanders Bay *see* **Flandres Bay**

Flanders Moraine. 68°38' S, 78°26' E. A loose, rock-covered area of stagnant ice, about 3 km long and 1 km wide, in the Vestfold Hills. The entire surface is unstable during the summer melt. Hummocks, lakes, and under-ice streams abound. The complete cover of loose rocks makes the area strikingly different from the bedrock areas of the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984, for its remarkable similarity to the pock-marked battlefields of World War I, notably Flanders Field.

Bahía Flandes *see* **Flandres Bay**

Bahía Flandres *see* **Flandres Bay**

Baie de(s) Flandres *see* **Flandres Bay**

Flandres Bay. 65°02' S, 63°20' W. A large bay between Cape Renard and Cape Willems, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Explored and roughly charted on Feb. 10-11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Baie de Flandres (also seen on his charts as Baie des Flandres) for the area of Flanders (Flandres, in French, Flandes in Spanish). It appears in the 1900 English language translations of these maps and charts as Flandres Bay, but on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 map from the same expedition as Flemish Bay. Other versions of the maps give it as Flanders Bay. In Feb. 1904 it was charted again by FrAE 1903-05. The Argentines began calling it Bahía Flandes from the start, that name first appearing in print in 1908, and it was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Just after FrAE 1908-10 charted it yet again, the name Dallmann Bay was proposed for this feature, and is cited as such by American historian Edwin Swift Balch (who, contrary to received legend, was as prone to error as any other historian; the name Dallmann Bay had already been given to another bay — by Eduard Dallmann himself, in 1874). A 1946 Argentine map shows it as Bahía Flandres, and that name (i.e., not Bahía Flandes) was accepted by the 1974 Chilean [sic] gazetteer. Flandres Bay was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Flank Island. 65°07' S, 64°21' W. The most southerly of the Myriad Islands, W of the Vedel Islands, and 3 km ENE of Snag Rocks, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by FIDS in 1960 from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from the helicopter off the *Protector* in March 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its position. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Flånuten *see* **Mount Flånuten**

Mount Flånuten. 71°47' S, 11°17' E. Rising to 2725 m, between Livdebotnen Cirque and Vindegghallet Glacier, in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Flånuten (i.e., "the flat summit"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Flånuten in 1970.

Flåodden *see* **Flåodden Cape**

Flåodden Cape. 66°01' S, 55°40' E. A prominent cape about 2 km SE of Cape Borley, on the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Flåodden (i.e., "the ledge point, or headland"). ANCA accepted the name Flåodden Cape on July 31, 1972.

Flårjuven *see* **Flårjuven Bluff**

Flårjuven Bluff. 72°02' S, 3°24' W. A flat topped, largely ice-free bluff, 1.5 km N of Storkletten Peak, in the SW part of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Flårjuven. US-ACAN accepted the name Flårjuven Bluff in 1966.

Flårjuvnutane *see* **Flårjuvnutane Peaks**

Flårjuvnutane Peaks. 72°01' S, 3°32' W. A group of small rock peaks, about 1.5 km W of Flårjuven Bluff, in the SW part of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Flårjuvnutane (i.e., "Flårjuven peaks"), in association with Flårjuven Bluff. US-ACAN accepted the name Flårjuvnutane Peaks in 1966.

Flask Glacier. 65°46' S, 62°25' W. A gently sloping glacier, about 40 km long, flowing E from the Bruce Plateau to enter Scar Inlet between Daggoo Peak and Spouter Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The lower reaches of this glacier were surveyed and photographed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947. The entire glacier was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1955-56, and surveyed and mapped from the ground by FIDS in 1957. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It was re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65.

Flaskevika. 68°08' S, 79°00' E. A bay, NW of Murphy Rocks, in the area of the Vestfold Hills. Named by the Norwegians.

Isla Flat *see* **The Watchkeeper**

[1]**Flat Island** *see* **The Watchkeeper**

[2]**Flat Island**. 71°24' S, 169°18' E. A small but high, flat-topped island, 5 km long (the New Zealanders say 2.5 km), and rising to an elevation of 480 m above sea level (the New Zealanders say 333 m), at the terminus of Shipley Glacier, off the Pennell Coast, at the N of Pressure Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Its NE tip, Cape Barrow, marks the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. Charted and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted this descriptive name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Flat Islands. 67°36' S, 62°49' E. A small chain of islands, including Fletcher Island, Evans Island, Kerry Island, Jongens Island, Stinear Island, and Béchervaise Island, which extends for 4 km in a NE-SW direction, 4 km SW of Welch Island, in the E part of Holme Bay, about 3 km NW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Norwegian cartographers, working from these photos in 1946, named the group at the S end of the chain as Flatøyholmane (i.e., "the Flat Island islets"), and the islands at the N end as Flatøynalane (i.e., "the Flat Island needles"). On Feb. 15, 1958, ANCA extended the name to the entire chain, as the Flat Islands. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1961.

Flat Isle *see* **The Watchkeeper**

Flat Iron Valley *see* **Flatiron Valley**

[1]**Flat Rock** *see* **The Watchkeeper**

[2]**Flat Rock**. 71°32' S, 68°14' E. A plain in the Prince Charles Mountains. The SCAR composite gazetteer says it was named by the Russians, but it seems an odd name for the Russians (or anyone else) to give.

Flat Spur. 77°36' S, 161°30' E. A rock spur descending NE from Brunhilde Peak, between the N and S branches of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

[1]**Flat Top** *see* **Pardo Ridge**

[2]**Flat Top**. A peak on Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This is not an official name.

[3]**Flat Top**. 80°27' S, 28°16' W. A distinctive table mountain (hence the name given by BCTAE, who discovered it during early reconnaissance flights) rising to 1335 m, with steep, rocky cliffs, 6 km NE of Lister Heights, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Visited, surveyed, and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

[4]**Flat Top**. 84°42' S, 171°50' E. A prominent, ice-covered mountain or ridge, with a broad, flat summit area (hence the name given by the Southern Polar Party during BAE 1910-13), rising to 4053 m, just E of the head of Osicki Glacier, between Mount Patrick and Mount Deakin, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. It is the highest point in the Commonwealth Range. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Península Flat Top *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Flat Top Island *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Flat Top Peninsula. 62°13' S, 59°02' W. A small, flat-topped peninsula (hence the name given by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1935), on the W coast of Fildes Peninsula, 1.5 km N of the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by early 19th-century sealers, it appears on William Henry Goddard's 1821 chart as Tableland. It appears on a 1930 British chart as Table Land. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, they renamed it Flat Top Peninsula. That name, and Flat-Top Peninsula (i.e., with the hyphen), both appear on the expedition's 1935 charts. With the hyphen it appears on a British chart of 1942, and without on a British chart of 1948. Fids from Base G incorrectly charted it as an island, named it Flat Top Island, and that is how Geoff Hattersley-Smith mapped it in 1951. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Península Flat Top. It appears on 2 Chilean charts of 1951 as Monte Plano (i.e., "flat mountain") and Morro Plano (i.e., "flat hill"), resp. On an Argentine chart of 1953, it appears as Península Morro Chato (which means the same thing), and that name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The name Flat Top Peninsula was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1959. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Península Morro Plano, and that name, and Morro Plano, were both accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Flat Top Peninsula in 1965. On Grikurov and Polyakv's 1968 SovAE map, it appears as Mys Zherlovyj (i.e., "cape crater"), and this appeared on a 1971 English language map as Cape Zherlovyy. On the 1974 Brazilian map of the Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Peninsula Flat Top.

Flatcap Point. 64°07' S, 58°07' W. On the E side of the N arm of Röhss Bay, on James Ross Island. There are two relatively flat-topped rock cliffs in this location. This one is the more northerly. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Ibáñez, for radio operator Héctor Óscar Ibáñez, who was killed on the Avro Lincoln B019 over Tierra del Fuego after returning from an Antarctic flight, on March 22, 1950.

The Flatiron. 77°01' S, 162°23' E. A rocky, triangular-shaped granite headland, about 1.5 km long, and about 335 m high, from which the glacier ice has receded, overlooking the SW part of Granite Harbor, about 2.5 km S of the Mackay Glacier Tongue, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered and charted by Grif Taylor's Granite Harbour Geological Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for the famous NYC skyscraper of that name. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Flatiron Lake. 70°54' S, 68°27' W. At the S end of Flatiron Valley, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan 18, 2002, in association with the valley.

Flatiron Valley. 70°54' S, 68°29' W. Name also seen spelled as Flat Iron Valley. A valley, running N-S, it includes a lake, in the S part of Ganymede Heights, marginal to Jupiter Glacier, on Alexander Island. Field work was done here in 1978-79 by personnel from the department of geography at the University of Aberdeen, supported by BAS. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, for the triangular slope facets between prominent gullies on the W side of the valley. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Flatnes *see* **Flatnes Ice Tongue**

Flatnes Ice Tongue. 69°16' S, 76°44' E. It forms the W limit of Hovde Cove, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, is fed by local drainage from the Ingrid Christensen Coast, and extends for 5 km into Prydz Bay. Named Flatnes (i.e., "flat point") in 1946, by the Norwegian cartographers who mapped it working from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37. John Roscoe, the U.S. cartographer working from OpHJ photos taken in 1946-47, re-defined this feature in 1952. US-ACAN accepted Mr. Roscoe's definition in 1956.

Flatøyholmane *see* **Flat Islands**

Flatøynalane *see* **Flat Islands**

Flattunga. 68°51' S, 40°00' E. A small ice tongue, 7 km wide, protruding into the sea between Tottsuki Point and Tensoku Point, NE of the Flatvaer Islands, at the W end of the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it ("the flat tongue"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1968.

Flatvaer *see* **Flatvaer Islands**

Flatvaer Islands. 69°01' S, 39°33' E. A group of small islands, of which Ongul Island is the largest, at the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Others in the group include Utholmen Island (the most northwesterly), Meholmen, Nesøya, Polholmen, the Te Islands, and East Ongul Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Flatvaer (i.e., "flat islands"). US-ACAN accepted the name Flatvaer Islands in 1968. On March 12, 1977, the Japanese coined the term Ongulsyoto (i.e., "Ongul Islands") for the islands between 68°55' S and 69°05' S, and between 39°25°E and 39°40' E, which pretty much takes in the Flatvaers.

Punta Flauta. 64°37' S, 62°05' W. A point forming the NW end of Brooklyn Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Fleas. There is one species of flea in Antarctica—*Siphonateptera*.

Flechtenbach. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. A little stream flowing on Fildes Peninsula. Named by the Germans.

Fleck, James "Paddy." 1st mate on the *William Scoresby* during Operation Tabarin, 1943-45. He was officially part of the operation, even though he did not winter-over (of course; as he was on the ship).

Fleece Glacier. 65°54' S, 63°10' W. A tributary glacier that flows SE into Leppard Glacier on its N side, about 2.5 km E of Moider Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Fleet, Michael "Mike." b. April 4, 1940, Cambridge. After Southampton University, in 1961, he joined FIDS, and sailed south in Oct. 1961, on the *John Biscoe*, as geologist who wintered-over at Base D in 1962. For the summer of 1962-63 and the winter of 1963, he was at Base E, now a member of BAS (FIDS had become BAS while he was on the ice). He was part of the Larsen Ice Shelf Party of 1963-64. In May 1964 he returned to the UK on the *John Biscoe*, and went to work at the BAS geology unit at Birmingham University, from where he got his PhD. On March 31, 1967 he left FIDS. He lives in Reading, Berks, and never married.

Fleet Glacier. 64°19' S, 57°49' W. A southward-flowing glacier on James Ross Island, W of, and confluent with, part of Swift Glacier, in association with which it was named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006.

Fleet Point. 67°37' S, 65°24' W. A rocky point, 6 km NW of Tent Nunatak, on the S side of Whirlwind Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, it has a rocky spine ranging from 260 m to 870 m in height. It appears on air photos taken by USAS 1939-41, by RARE 1947-48, and by USN in 1968. Surveyed and mapped by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf Party of 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Mike Fleet (q.v.), one of the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

The *Fleetwood*. A medium Boston clipper, built in 1852 by George Raynes of Portsmouth, NH, expressly for the China trade. Frank Dale was her only skipper. She arrived in Boston from the yard on Nov. 13, 1852, and set out on her maiden voyage, bound for San Francisco, and from there on to Shanghai. On her return to Boston, she traversed the world the other way, and, on March 12, 1854, in the Atlantic, she came across a schooner standing south, painted black with a full poop, and showing a white flag with the letter "L" in the center of it. This schooner had her starboard bulwarks and rail carried away, as if she had been in collision with some other vessel. There was no one aboard. Eight days later the *Fleetwood* fell in with the Boston schooner *Hope*, which was sinking. The lads from the *Fleetwood*, at great peril to themselves, rescued the crew. These two incidents are mentioned more than anything as a foreshadowing of things to come for the *Fleetwood*. For the next few years, she was trading

between Boston and Calcutta, and on Feb. 15, 1859, left Boston, bound for the Society Islands, with 16 men and one passenger aboard, as well as Capt. Dale's wife and child (perhaps an Antarctic first on both scores). Reaching Cape Horn in 64 days, she was rounding the Horn when a terrific nor'westerly, which lasted for three weeks, blew her south to 60°S, 71°10' W, and on the night of May 2, 1859 (during the Antarctic winter), she struck an iceberg. It stove in the vessel's bows, and carried away her stern, jib-boom, bowsprit and other parts. She was leaking bad, and the captain ordered the men to the pumps, while others threw overboard all excess baggage in order to lighten the ship and find out where the leaks were coming from. They kept this up for 20 hours, the sea rolling as high as mountains, and the gale unabated, until exhaustion and the cold took their toll. The captain did not know whether to launch the boats or perish with the ship, but finally decided on the former course. He took one half of the crew, while Mr. Babson, the first mate (who was from Newburyport, Mass.), took the other boat. The captain's wife and child, and the only passenger on board, a Bostonian gentleman, were all ordered into the captain's boat. While they were launching the mate's boat, it got damaged, and only five crewmen were induced to get in — Mr. Babson, William Flynn (of Boston), Warren Brown (of Ipswich, Mass.), Harry Smith, and William Johnson. It was now early morning on May 4, 1859, and dark. The arrangement was for the mate's boat to wait for the captain's boat, and then they would voyage together to their fate, whatever that was to be. But the mate's boat was carried away in the storm, and by 3 A.M. they could see nothing of the ship. At 3.30 A.M., however, they saw fire flash lights coming from the area of the *Fleetwood*, but Babson's boat was in no condition to get to them. By daylight, when they were able to make their way back to the *Fleetwood*, the ship was a wreck and the water was covering her decks, but there was no one to be seen. Those lost included: the skipper (and his wife and child), the Bostonian passenger, Mr. Morey (2nd mate), Jack Robertson (of Boston), William Harden (cook; from Boston), Charles Smith (of Beverly, Mass.), David Nelson (sailmaker; of Boston), Michael Foley (of Fall River), and William Sewall (of Virginia). Meanwhile, in the small boat, Mr. Babson had a compass, and was determined to find land. With very little to eat or drink, and with the cold intense, the five men battled their way north (and out of Antarctic waters) through incredible seas. On the night of May 9 they saw a ship, but to their inexpressible frustration, were unable to signal her. An hour later, in the early hours of May 10, another ship bore down on them, which proved to be the British barque *Imogene* (Capt. Williams), bound from Valparaíso to Liverpool. The five men were so exhausted and frostbitten that they had to be lifted out of their small, battered boat. They were well-cared for aboard the *Imogene*, and were dropped off at Pernambuco, in Brazil, on June 3, where the American consul sent them to the hospital. Harry Smith's feet were frozen off, and the others were suffering so bad from frostbite that they could not walk for three weeks. A little while later, President Buchanan presented a splendid gold chronometer to Capt. Williams, out of gratitude. *See also* **The *Jenny***.

Flein Island. 69°45' S, 39°05' E. A small island, 0.7 km due N of Berr Point, in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who plotted it as two islands. They called the larger one Fleinøya (i.e., "the bare island"). Later, based on JARE ground surveys conducted between 1957 and 1962, Japanese cartographers re-defined this feature, and continued the use of the Norwegian name (at least the "Flein" part). US-ACAN accepted the name Flein Island in 1966.

Fleinøya *see* **Flein Island**

Fleinøyholmen. 69°45' S, 39°05' E. A small island S of Flein Island, in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Norwegians in association with Flein Island.

Fleinskallen *see* **Bozu Peak**

Fleiss Bay *see* **Fliess Bay**

Glaciar Fleming *see* **Daspit Glacier**, **Fleming Glacier**

Mount Fleming. 77°33' S, 160°08' E. A high mountain, rising to over 2200 m, on the SW side of Airdevronsix Icefalls and Wright Upper Glacier, at the head of the Wright Valley, about 5 km NE of Horseshoe Mountain, in the Quartermain Range, in southern Victoria Land. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE established a survey station on its summit, and named the mountain for Charles Alexander Fleming (1916-1987), senior paleontologist of the NZGS, and chairman of the Royal Society's Antarctic Research Committee. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. The Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 1950 m, in Nov. 2006.

Punta Fleming *see* **Fleming Point**

Ventisquero Fleming *see* **Daspit Glacier**

Fleming, Bernard Lucas. b. Nelson, NZ. A machinist by trade, in late 1933, at Wellington, he signed on to the *Jacob Ruppert* as assistant to the scientific staff on ByrdAE 1933-35. He worked for 3 months on the tractors, and then spent the rest of the time on Poulter's scientific staff with John Dyer. Stuart Paine, in his published diary, says Fleming was a member of the previous expedition, but that is doubtful. On Feb. 20, 1935, he arrived back in Dunedin, on the *Bear of Oakland*.

Fleming, James. Seaman and deckhand on the *Eagle*, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45.

Fleming, William Launcelot Scott. b. Aug. 7, 1906, Edinburgh. Dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who went twice to the Arctic, and also on BGLE 1934-37 as chaplain, geologist, and glaciologist. A Navy chaplain in World War II. Later Bishop of Portsmouth (from 1949), Bishop of Norwich (1959-71), and Dean of Windsor (from 1971). He was director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1947-49. He retired in 1976, and was knighted that year, dying on July 30, 1990, in Dorset.

Fleming Glacier. 69°25' S, 66°40' W. A broad glacier, about 40 km long, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, flowing WNW and terminating in Forster Ice Piedmont to the E of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably seen by Ellsworth, during his fly-over on Nov. 23, 1935. Surveyed from the ground in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition, and on a 1940 British chart. On Sept. 29, 1940, it was photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1947-48. Finn Ronne, during RARE 1947-48, switched the name Fleming Glacier to this one. Until then the name had been used for what would become Daspit Glacier. It had been named for W.L.S. Fleming of BGLE 1934-37. The new situation was accepted by US-ACAN in 1949, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature was further surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1957 and 1962. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Glaciar Fleming, and the Argentines also use that name.

Fleming Glacier Bay *see* **Trail Inlet**

Fleming Head. 75°10' S, 162°38' E. A prominent rock headland which marks the S side of the terminus of Larsen Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Sea, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for electrical engineer John P. Fleming (b. June 5, 1928, Fort Worth, Tex. d. Nov. 4, 2008, Hershey, Pa.), senior chief construction electrician, USN, who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962 and 1966.

Fleming Peaks. 77°15' S, 144°30' W. A small group of peaks, 10 km ESE of Bailey Ridge, on the N side of Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Bernard Fleming.

Fleming Point. 64°20' S, 62°35' W. A point, 7 km NE of Humann Point, on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, being mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from the FIDASE photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955), Scottish discoverer of penicillin in 1928. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Punta Fleming.

Fleming Summit. 84°20' S, 166°18' E. A peak rising to over 4200 m, 2.5 km W of Mount Kirkpatrick, in the Queen Alexandra

Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Thomas H. Fleming, geologist at Ohio State University, who conducted field research in this area in 1985-86 and 1990-91.

Flemish Bay *see* **Flandres Bay**

Flenserne (Rocks) *see* **Flensing Islands**

Rocas Flensing *see* **Flensing Islands**

Flensing Icefall. 70°55' S, 163°44' E. A large icefall at the E side of the Bowers Mountains, S of Platypus Ridge, at the junction of Graveson Glacier and Rastorguev Glacier with Lillie Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 because the icefall's longitudinal system of parallel crevassing looks like the carcass of a whale being flensed (*see* **Flensing Islands**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Originally plotted in 70°52' S, 163°45' E, it has since been replotted.

Flensing Islands. 60°42' S, 45°41' W. A group of 4 small islands 1.5 km W of Foca Point, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Petter Sørlle named them Flenserne in 1912-13, and they appear on his and Hans Borge's chart of that year, as well as on Capt. Moe's chart of 1913. Flensing is the process of stripping skin and blubber from whales, and it may be that these islands were used as a place for flensing by Norwegian whalers. They appear as Flenserne Rocks on a British chart of 1916. The personnel on the *Discovery II* re-surveyed them in 1933, and they appear on their 1933 chart as Flenserne Rocks. However, on their 1934 chart, the feature appears as Flensing Islets, but on a British chart of 1938 they appear as Flensing Islands. They appear as Rocas Flensing on a 1945 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The name Flensing Islets was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Flensing Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Flensing Islets *see* **Flensing Islands**

Flesa *see* **Flesa Rock**

Flesa Rock. 72°29' S, 2°25' W. An isolated rock on land (the Norwegians describe it as a small nunatak), between Viddalen Valley, Penck Trough, and Jutulstraumen Glacier, 11 km E of the NE end of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Flesa (i.e., "the low-lying islet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Flesa Rock in 1966.

Cape Fletcher. 67°41' S, 65°35' E. A minor projection of the ice-covered coast of Mac. Robertson Land, S of Martin Reef, and between Strahan Glacier and Scullin Monolith. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931, during BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Harold Fletcher. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Lake Fletcher. 68°27' S, 78°15' E. A curious hypersaline, stratified (i.e., the upper water is always fresher than the lower water), meromictic lake in the Vestfold Hills. It has a connection with the sea. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Lloyd Fletcher (q.v.), who, while he was the doc at Davis Station in 1978, assisted with the water-sampling program, despite difficult weather conditions.

Fletcher, David Donald William "Dave." b. June 28, 1948. BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1972, and at Signy Island Station in 1973. From 1974 he was base commander at Rothera Station for 5 summer seasons.

Fletcher, Frank Douglas. b. 1888, Sydney, son of David John G. Fletcher and his wife Lillias Moore Thomson. He went to sea, became an able seaman on merchant ships, and by 1910 was a 2nd mate with the Adelaide Steamship Company. On April 18, 1912, in Sydney, he signed on to the *Aurora* as chief officer, at £14 per month, for the first two runs to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He was replaced by John H. Blair on Sept. 17, 1913. After he returned from his part in the expedition, he married Lilian M. Manchin, in Manly, in Sydney, in 1913, and returned to his employers, becoming a skipper, and remaining with them until 1932. After retiring he went to Melbourne as wharf superintendent, and died in 1936, in Waverley, Sydney.

Fletcher, Harold Oswald. b. Feb. 26, 1903, Sydney. Assistant paleontologist at the Australian Museum, in Sydney, when he went on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31, as assistant biologist and zoologist. In 1939 he was 2nd in command of an expedition that crossed Australia's Simpson Desert on camels. In 1943 he became curator of the Australian Museum, and retired in 1967. He died on Aug. 3, 1996, aged 93.

Fletcher, Lloyd. Medical officer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1978, at Mawson Station in 1980, at Macquarie Island in 1982, at Casey Station in 1986, and at Mawson again in 1990. In 2008 he was back at Davis, as medical officer, 30 years after he had last been there. *See also* **Floyd Bluff**.

Fletcher, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-41**

Fletcher Bay. 68°31' S, 78°17' E. Part of Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. It holds fast-ice in some years even when the ice has gone from other areas of the fjord. It is a pupping site of Weddell seals. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Lloyd Fletcher (q.v.), who, while medical officer at Davis Station in 1978, "did a magnificent job in tagging seals" in Langnes Fjord. "Without him the work would not have been done."

Fletcher Bluff. 67°36' S, 68°42' W. A rock-faced, snow-backed bluff, rising to about 800 m, 5 km WNW of the summit of Mount Liotard, on the E margin of the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, on Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Geological work was done here by BAS in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Dave Fletcher. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fletcher Ice Rise. 78°20' S, 81°00' W. A large ice rise, 160 km long, 60 km wide, and (obviously) ice-covered, at the SW side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, between Rutford Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet. Discovered, photographed, and roughly sketched in the course of an LC-130 flight on Dec. 14-15, 1961, by Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, as he flew from McMurdo to Eights Station and back. Subsequently mapped in detail by USGS from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974, it appears as Fletcher Ice Rise on the 1976 USGS satellite image map of the Ellsworth Mountains, and is seen as such in the 1977 American gazetteer, named by US-ACAN for Joseph Otis Fletcher (b. May 16, 1920, near Ryegate, Mont., but raised mostly in Oklahoma, son of Clarence Bert Fletcher and his wife Margaret Mary Mathers. d. July 6, 2008, Sequim, Wash), NSF director of polar programs, 1971-74. A meteorologist and World War II fighter pilot, Mr. Fletcher led an air expedition which landed at the North Pole in 1952, possibly the first group ever at the North Pole. He retired from the Air Force in 1963. The feature was traversed in Jan. 1975, on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight from Siple Station, but, before the results of this flight could be analyzed, UK-APC named the feature Fletcher Promontory, on Feb. 7, 1978. When the echo-sounding results came in, they defined the feature as peninsula, and on June 11, 1980, renamed it Fletcher Peninsula. Since then, however, the British have reverted to Fletcher Promontory.

Fletcher Island. 66°53' S, 143°05' E. A rocky island, 0.4 km across, it is the largest of the Fletcher Islands, in the E part of Commonwealth Bay, 10 km WSW of Cape Gray, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Frank Fletcher. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and ANCA followed suit.

[1]**Fletcher Islands**. 66°53' S, 143°05' E. A small group of islands, 10 km WSW of Cape Gray, in the E part of Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14. Mawson named the largest of these islands Fletcher Island (see above). Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and delineated from these photos by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955. In 1956, US-ACAN extended the name to the group.

[2]**Fletcher Islands**. 72°40' S, 94°10' W. Just to the E of Thurston Island, in the Bellingshausen Sea. A term no longer used.

Fletcher Nunataks. 74°54' S, 72°47' W. Two nunataks, rising to about 1450 m above sea level, 3.3 km SW of Barker Nunatak, ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, in the Grossman Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1968, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974. Named by US-ACAN for James B. Fletcher, USGS cartographic technician at Pole Station in 1972-73, and who, with Kenneth Barker, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station

during the winter of 1977. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

[1]**Fletcher Peninsula**. 72°45' S, 88°50' W. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, extending into the Bellingshausen Sea, between the Abbot Ice Shelf and the Venable Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Frederick Charles "Fred" Fletcher (1874-1958) of Boston, a contributor to USAS 1939-41.

[2]**Fletcher Peninsula** *see* **Fletcher Ice Rise**

Fletcher Promontory *see* **Fletcher Ice Rise**

Mount Flett. 68°09' S, 49°12' E. Between Mount Marriner and Mount Underwood, in the central Nye Mountains, about 19 km ESE of Amphitheatre Lake. Plotted from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Alynn Stuart Flett, radio officer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Flett, William Roberts "Finkle." b. 1900, Stromness, Orkneys, Scotland, son of fishing boat captain James A. Flett and his wife Margaret Robertson. He got his BSc in geology at Glasgow University, and became a geologist. In the 1930s he studied the geology of, among other places, Donegal, and was lecturer in petrology at Glasgow University when drafted for Operation Tabarin, during World War II. On Feb. 6, 1944, he became leader at Base B, on Deception Island, and then again (after a return to the Falklands) for the winter of 1944, all as part of Tabarin. His titles were actually: magistrate, coroner, deputy receiver of wrecks, deputy controller of customs, and postmaster in the South Shetlands. In 1944 he recorded a rookery of gentoo penguins on the W side of Port Foster. On May 5, 1944 he was out geologizing with Jock Matheson and they both fell heavily, taking some time to recover from their injuries. This put a stop to serious geology for the winter. In Dec. 1944 he transferred as geologist to Port Lockroy Station, made a geological map of Goudier Island and adjacent islands, and then, in Jan. 1945 he moved on to Hope Bay Station (Base D), for the winter of 1945, as 2nd-in-command. Again, all of this as part of Tabarin (or FIDS, as it had become in July 1945). He left Hope Bay in Jan. 1946. After the war he was a Carnegie Teaching fellow at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. In 1952 he was elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1957 was elected president of the Geological Society of Glasgow. After being in ill health for some time, he died on Aug. 22, 1979.

Flett Buttress. 64°07' S, 57°49' W. A rock crag rising to 905 m, NW of Mount Haddington, on James Ross Island. It provides the highest exposure of volcanic rock on the island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Finkle Flett. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Flett Crags. 80°39' S, 23°35' W. Rock crags rising to about 1500 m on the N slope of the Read Mountains, 8 km N of Mount Wegener, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Sir John Smith Flett (1869-1947), who worked on Scottish geology and volcanoes. He was director of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology (later called the British Geological Survey), 1920-35. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Fletta *see* **Fletta Bay**

Fletta Bay. 69°45' S, 37°12' E. Indents the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, immediately W of Botnneset Peninsula, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Fletta (i.e., "the pigtail"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fletta Bay in 1964.

Flettehögda. 69°52' S, 37°00' E. An ice-height SW of Fletta Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Named by the Norwegians in association with Fletta Bay.

Fletteholmane. 69°50' S, 37°00' E. A group of islands on the flat ice in the S part of Fletta Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Named by the Norwegians in association with the bay.

The *Fleur Australe*. French yacht, skippered by Philippe Poupon, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95, 1995-96, 1997-98, and 1999-2000.

The *Fleurus*. A 406-ton former steam escort trawler belonging to the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, of Norway, she was chartered by the government of the Falkland Islands in 1924, contracted to make 5 voyages per season between Port Stanley and South Georgia, and one to the South Shetlands, to aid postal communication (i.e., run mail) and stimulate trade (i.e., run cargo) between those three places. She was also a tourist ship, and actually advertised tourist berths on board. She made her first Antarctic trip that season, 1924-25, to the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys, under the command of Capt. H. Nygaard. She was back in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1925-26, again under the command of Capt. Nygaard. She was in at Deception Island in March 1927, under the command of Capt. Lauritz Karlsen. The skipper in 1927 (in South Georgia) was Capt. Adamsen, and in 1927-28 Capt. Karlsen took her back to Deception Island. On Feb. 2, 1928 she left Port Stanley, with Governor Hodson aboard. On Feb. 12, she arrived at Deception Island, and on Feb. 17 in the South Orkneys. She also visited the Palmer Archipelago. On Feb. 22, 1928 she was back in South Georgia, and in Port Stanley on March 2. She was off the W coast of Graham Land, notably in Wilhelmina Bay, in 1928-29, and that season also assisted the Wilkins-Hearst expedition. Capt. Karlsen was still her skipper in 1929, but the vessel was not in Antarctic waters in 1929-30. 1930-31 was her last season in Antarctic waters (under the command of Capt. Fredrik Aas), being in at Deception Island in April 1931. She was taken out of service in 1933, and in 1934 replaced by the *Lafonia*. The *Fleurus* then became the *Thorodd*, and, as such, served during World War II as a British minesweeper, with a Norwegian crew. In 1952 she was converted into a purse seiner (a fishing vessel using a large net), and sank off Norway in 1955.

Fleurus Island. 64°34' S, 62°12' W. An island, 0.8 km S of Delaite Island, and off the W coast of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown (unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1950. It was surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Fleurus Rock, after the *Fleurus*. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Fleurus Island, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965.

Fleurus Rock *see* **Fleurus Island**

Flies. *Belgica antarctica* is a wingless chironomid fly living in the N parts of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is really a midge, and is the only true insect found in Antarctica, the largest truly terrestrial creature found in Antarctica. It is only 2 to 6 mm long, and lives for 2 years. Allan Ashworth (*see* **Ashworth Glacier**) discovered the only known fly fossils, in the Dominion Range.

Caleta Fliess *see* **Fliess Bay**

Punta Fliess. 62°35' S, 59°51' W. A point in the South Shetlands, apparently on Livingston Island. Named by the Argentines.

Fliess, Felipe. b. 1878, Argentina. Naval ensign, part of the group detached by the Argentine Navy in 1903, on the *Uruguay*, to lead the search for Nordenskjöld's party. He was promoted to lieutenant after this expedition, and was later an admiral. He died in 1952.

Fliess Bay. 63°12' S, 55°10' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Fleiss Bay. Immediately W of Fitzroy Point, along the N coast of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines in 1957 as Caleta Almirante Fliess for Felipe Fliess. However, on another Argentine chart from that year it appears as Bahía Almirante Fliess. The name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazettteer was Caleta Almirante Fliess, but today, the Argentines call it Caleta Fliess. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name Fliess Bay on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans call this feature Bahía Wiegand, for Capitán de corbeta Jorge Wiegand Lira, skipper of the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1955-56.

Fliess Refugio *see* **Capitán Fliess Refugio**

The Flight Deck *see* **Flight Deck Névé**

Flight Deck Névé. 76°47' S, 161°30' E. An elevated and unusually flat glacier névé in the form of a large plateau, about 8 km by 5 km, between Flagship Mountain and Mount Razorback, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. It is the primary source of ice to the east-flowing Benson Glacier at Scuppers Icefalls. Christopher Burgess propoed the name Waterhouse Névé, but US-ACAN rejected that name.

Trevor Chinn proposed The Flight Deck, but US-ACAN insisted on the word "névé" being added to it, so NZ-APC accepted the name The Flight Deck Névé in 1994, while US-ACAN accepted the name without the definite article, in 1995.

Pico Flinders *see* **Flinders Peak**

Flinders Peak. 69°20' S, 66°40' W. A conspicuous triangular mountain peak, rising to 960 m, on the W end of Bristly Peaks, it overlooks Forster Ice Piedmont, near the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, during BGLE 1934-37, and again in Dec. 1947, during RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for British navigator Matthew Flinders (1774-1814). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Argentines call it Pico Flinders.

Glaciar Flint *see* **Flint Glacier**

Mount Flint. 75°45' S, 129°06' W. A prominent, rounded, and mainly snow-covered mountain, rising to 2695 m, 16 km NW of Mount Petras, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. Discovered on Dec. 15, 1940, on Flight G from West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named by that expedition as Mount Gray, for Pappy Gray. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1966, for electrical engineer Robert B. "Rob" Flint, Jr. (b. 1940, Wilmington, Del.), former Yale student (graduated 1962), USARP geomagnetist at Byrd Station in 1964, scientific leader at Plateau Station in 1966, and exchange scientist at Vostok Station in 1974. In 1970 and 1976 he was at Siple Station, working on the long wire research antenna, and, employed by various universities, he helped instal automatic weather stations in Adélie Land, in 1979, 1985, 1989, and 2001, in concert with the French. Pappy Gray's name was re-allocated to Mount Jane Wade, to become Mount Gray.

Flint Glacier. 67°20' S, 65°25' W. Flows S into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest Glacier and Cape Northrop, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Charted in 1947 by Fids from Base E, who named it for glaciologist Richard Foster Flint (1902-1976), professor of geology at Yale, 1940-70. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Flint, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it Glaciar Yáñez, for Parmenio Yáñez Andrade (*see under* **Y**). The British plot it in 67°15' S, 65°29' W.

Flint Hill. 77°31' S, 163°02' E. Rising to 995 m E of Sagittate Hill, it is the central summit on Flint Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Flint Peninsula *see* **Churchill Peninsula**

Flint Ridge. 77°31' S, 163°02' E. A ridge trending N-S, and rising to 995 m at its highest point (in Flint Hill), immediately N of the Commonwealth Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Lawrence A. Flint, manager of the USARP Berg Field Center, at McMurdo, in 1972. There is a USGS tablet fixed in a rock slab at the top of this ridge, marked "Flint ET 1971-72," by the USGS Electronic Traverse of that season.

Flisa. 72°16' S, 27°55' E. A small nunatak SE of Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the splinter").

Flisbrekka. 75°04' S, 12°31' W. An ice-slope, 6 km long, between Flisegga and the peak the Norwegians call Cottontoppen, in the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the splinter slope"), in association with Flisegga.

Flisegga. 75°02' S, 12°28' W. A mountain ridge in the S part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians after the mountain of the same name in Telemark, in Norway (it actually means "the splinter edge").

Flog Glacier *see* **[2]Endurance Glacier**

Flogeken *see* **Flogeken Glacier**

Flogeken Glacier. 72°04' S, 4°25' E. A deeply entrenched glacier flowing NW between Mount Grytøyr and Langfloget Cliff, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Flogeken (i.e., "the rock wall spoke"). US-ACAN accepted the name Flogeken Glacier in 1966.

Flogstallen. 72°36' S, 2°59' W. A flat, ice-capped mountain with steep rock sides, just NE of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Regula Range, in the NE portion of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Flogstallen (i.e., "the rock wall stable"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Flood, B.B. b. May 22, 1915, Appomattox, Va. A well-connected young mess man on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He was actually Bolling Byrd Flood, Admiral Byrd's first cousin, i.e., son of lawyer and politician Henry Delaware Byrd (who wrote the resolution declaring war on Germany in 1917) and his wife Annie Portner. He married Marie, and was a correspondence coordinator in the U.S. Senate Post Office, in 1966 leaving Washington, DC, for St. Pete, Fla, which is where he died on Dec. 21, 2000. He was buried in the Flood family mausoleum, at Appomattox Court House.

Flood Range. 76°03' S, 134°30' W. A range of snow-covered mountains, extending in an E-W direction for about 100 km, and forming a right angle with the S end of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. It contains Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton. Discovered from a great distance in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and Byrd named the main mountain in the group as Mount Hal Flood, for his uncle, Henry Delaware Flood (1865-1941) (*see* **Flood, B.B.**, above). Later, US-ACAN applied the name Hal Flood to the range, and it became known as the Hal Flood Range, and the mountain which Byrd had named became Mount Berlin (q.v.). The name of the range was shortened by US-ACAN in 1966.

Vulcano di Fango Flop. 61°05' S, 56°45' W. A submarine mud volcano, with an area of about 75 sq km, rising to a height of about 115 m from the ocean floor, about 2363 m below the sea, W of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered during Project BSR, on the *Explora*, in 2003-04. The name was suggested by the female leader of the expedition (*see* **Monte Cjavals**), after Mt. Flop, in the Alps. The Italians accepted the name on Dec. 6, 2007.

Flora. There is not much vegetation on land (so to speak) in Antarctica, but there is in the sea (like fauna; and like fauna, it is all cold-adapted). Long ago it was much warmer in Antarctica (and may become that way again some day), and there was much more flora in those days, jungle even. However, with the onset of glaciation, about 50 million years ago, most plant life was forced north. Growth now occurs in the remaining plant life in short summer bursts. Native flora goes as far south as 87°S, but contributes little to soil formation. Spore reproduction characterizes the plants here. There are about 850 species of plants in Antarctica. 350 are lichens (q.v.), 100 or so are bryophytes (q.v.) (i.e., mosses, liverworts — qq.v.), and there are numerous species of molds, yeasts, and other fungi (qq.v.), as well as freshwater algae and bacteria (qq.v.). There are only two species of vascular plants in Antarctica — both on Lagotellerie Island, and also in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys — *Deschampsia antarctica* and *Colobanthus quitensis* (*see* **Benguela Gully**). This completes the list of indigenous Antarctic continental flora. Humans have introuced a number of species to the continent. In the seas, however, there is plankton (which is really neither flora nor fauna, yet is both), particularly productive near the coasts, and there is an abundance of diatoms, a form of algae. Leonard Kristensen discovered the first flora ever south of the Antarctic Circle — a lichen — on Possession Island, in 1895, during Henryk Bull's expedition in the *Antarctic*. Borchgrevink collected it.

Mont Flora *see* **Mount Flora**

Monte Flora *see* **Mount Flora**

Mount Flora. 63°25' S, 57°01' W. Rising to 527 m, on the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, 0.8 km SE of the head of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. It contains a well-defined cirque which faces NE. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson of that expedition, as Flora-Berg, or Floras Berg, for the flora fossils of the Jurassic period found in certain strata of this mountain. Note: Nordenskjöld had a sister named Flora. He had another sister, named Ruth, for whom he named a feature (*see* **Ruth Ridge**). Gourdon, in 1908 (during FrAE 1908-10), refers to it as Mont Flora. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Flora on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears as such on a 1950 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and was re-surveyed by FIDS that year. The Argentines had been calling it Monte Flora since at least 1907, and it appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Flora-Berg *see* **Mount Flora**

Flora Glacier. 63°25' S, 57°00' W. A small glacier filling a deep cirque in Mount Flora, at Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. It terminates northeastwards with huge moraines. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, in association with the mountain.

The *Florence*. A New London sealer, owned by C.A. Williams. She left New London on Aug. 5, 1872, in company with the *Franklin* and the *Nile*, all three bound for the South Shetlands and the 1872-73 sealing season, and also to look for Mr. King and his party, who had been stranded in the South Shetlands the previous winter (off the *Franklin*). The crew of the *Florence* that season were: George Athearn (skipper), John F. Smith, Albert G. Glass, Thomas Rogers, Antone Perry, Daniel Dillon, George W. Mallam, John Francis, Christian Montaro, Julio de Lomba, Carl Lehmann, George Lescher, Theodore Purdy, Anton Enos, and José Baptista. That trip reportedly made $300,000 in fur seal skins, and the skipper got $69,000 as his share. She was in the South Shetlands in the 1876-77 season, under the command of Capt. Sanford Stoddard Miner, during the era of the revival of sealing in Antarctica. *See* **The *Lizzie P. Simmons*** for details. The *Florence* was lost in the Arctic in 1879.

Floras Berg *see* **Mount Flora**

Île Florence *see* **Florence Island**

Roca Florence *see* **Florence Rock**

Florence, Edwin. b. Dec. 6, 1872, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, son of boat builder James Florence and his wife Barbara Seller. A sailor, he spent a lot of time in northern seas. On March 1, 1899, in Aberdeen, he married Jessie Stewart Thomson, an illegitimate girl born in the poor house of Aboyne, who had been adopted by her stepfather George Davidson. Leaving Jessie to take in laundry in Peterhead, he sailed from Dundee as chief cook on the *Scotia* for ScotNAE 1902-04. Midway through the expedition, at Buenos Aires, in Jan. 1904, when chief steward Tom Mackenzie was discharged sick, Florence stepped into that role. In 1910 he and his large family moved to Sioux Lookout, Ontario, where he went to work on the construction of the Canadian National Railway. In 1918 he opened a bakery shop, and his wife and family came over in 1920. He retired in 1935, and died in Sioux Lookout on Feb. 10, 1945.

Florence Island. 66°38' S, 140°05' E. A small, rocky island, 0.7 km S of Derby Island, near the N extremity of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, S of the Dumoulin Islands. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île Florence. It was not named for the Italian city, but rather for a particular girl. Alas, we may never know who. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Florence Nunatak. 62°13' S, 58°36' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to 280 m (the British say 340 m), 2.8 km ENE of the head of Potter Cove, in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ArgAE 1948-49, it appears on their 1949 chart as Nunatak Yamana, named after the *Yamana*. That was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Florence*. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The Chileans call it Nunatak Cedomir, for Cedomir Marangunic Damianovic (b. 1937), geologist from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who was in Antarctica conducting glaciological studies in 1971-72. *See also* **Glaciar Marangunic**. Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Florence Rock. 60°46' S, 44°35' W. A rock in water, about 160 m long, and rising to about 25 m above sea level, it has a smaller rock off its NE end, on the E side of the entrance to Scotia Bay, 1.3 km SW of Cape Anderson, off the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by them. Re-charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1945 as Roca Florence, but on one of their 1954 charts as Islote Florencia, and on a 1958 chart as Roca Florencia. The last name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, it seems the Argentines call it Roca Florence.

Islote Florencia *see* **Florence Rock**

Roca Florencia *see* **Florence Rock**

Florentino Ameghino Refugio *see* **Ameghino Refugio**

Barrera de Hielos Flores *see* **Bach Ice Shelf**

Flores, Ismael Tomás A. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1949

The *Florida*. An oil tanker owned by the Texas Oil Company, chartered at $1000 a day to take off whale oil from, and supply fresh water to, the *Ulysses*, during the latter's voyage in Antarctic waters in 1937-38. The *Florida* left Durban on Jan. 9, 1938, and later that month, and also in Feb. 1938, was in contact with the *Ulysses*, in and around Antarctic waters. There was an accident (*see* **The *Ulysses***), and on Feb. 5, 1938, the *Florida* set sail back to the USA.

Flory Cirque. 77°39' S, 160°52' E. Between West Groin and East Groin, on the N side of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert B. Flory, USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71.

Mar de (la) Flota *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Flotsam Moraines. 76°51' S, 161°40' E. The moraines trailing NE from Mount Morrison, trapped in the ice eddies between Midship Glacier and ice from local mountainside glaciers, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party, in association with Jetsam Moraine, and also because all supraglacial moraines are "floating" on the glacier ice, and therefore drift in a manner similar to marine flotsam and jetsam. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Flotte, Paul-Louis-François-René *see under* **De Flotte**

Flounder Island. 66°01' S, 65°24' W. The largest of the Fish Islands (hence the name given by UK-APC on July 7, 1959), at the N side of Holtedahl Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the fish. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mount Flower. 70°12' S, 67°53' W. A mountain with 2 summits, the highest being 1465 m, on the N side of Mount Chapman, 11 km inland from Carse Point and the N end of George VI Sound, next to Mount Dixey, on the Antarctic Peninsula. It lies partially within the margin of area first photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and its N extremity was mapped from these photos in 1936-37, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed from the air in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly surveyed by them from the ground later in that year. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949, and named by them for Lt. Cdr. Geoffrey Chambers Flower, RNR (b. Jan. 8, 1896, London. d. 1975, London), who helped work out the BGLE surveys. He was instructor in survey at the Royal Geographical Society, 1933-40. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Flowers Hills. 78°24' S, 84°10' W. A group of hills, 30 km in extent, and with peaks of 1240 m and 1390 m, S of the terminus of Dater Glacier, in the E part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS

from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Edwin Calvin "Ed" Flowers (b. Jan. 13, 1927, Hershey, Pa. d. Oct. 2, 2010, Sun City, Ariz.), meteorologist from Maryland, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957. He was also scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1960.

The *Floyd Bennett*. NX4542. Byrd's famous Ford Tri-motor airplane which flew to the South Pole and back on Nov. 28-29, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. The standard 220 hp engine in the nose had been replaced with a 550 hp Wright Cyclone engine, and the plane could carry a 6-ton load at 125 mph. The plane was named by Byrd for Floyd Bennett, his friend and companion on their 1926 North Pole flight. Bennett had died in 1927. Balchen flew the plane on that November day in Antarctica, and his passengers were Byrd, McKinley, and June. The plane was recovered during ByrdAE 1933-35, and brought back to the USA.

Floyd Bennett Bay. On the W coast of the Bay of Whales, 10 km NW of Little America I. Named by Byrd for his old friend Floyd Bennett (*see* **The *Floyd Bennett***). Along with the original configuration of the Bay of Whales, it is gone now.

Floyd Bluff. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. A small bluff, adjacent to Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA. The feature was a bluff, and they decided to use a "bluff," by naming it for Lloyd Fletcher (i.e., F., Lloyd").

Fløymannen *see* **Fløymannen Nunatak**

Fløymannen Nunatak. 73°09' S, 2°14' W. Just N of the W end of the Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Mauheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Fløymannen (i.e., "the flankman"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fløymannen Nunatak in 1966.

Fluguerto, Carlos A. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1936

Fluke Ridge. 65°45' S, 62°28' W. A narrow rock ridge rising to about 300 m on the N side of Flask Glacier, near its terminus, on the Oscar II Coast, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, after the character in the novel *Moby Dick*. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fluted Peak. 85°37' S, 176°40' W. A fluted snow peak at the SE end of Roberts Massif. It is the only snow peak on the massif, and is visible as a distinctive landmark for many miles to the south. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Fluted Rock. 67°34' S, 46°21' E. A column-like rock on land, on the NE side of Spooner Bay, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. An ANARE party led by Don Styles on the *Thala Dan* passed close by here in Feb. 1961, and they named it for its fluted appearance when seen from the sea. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Flutter Island. 68°33' S, 77°58' E. An irregular-shaped island in Prydz Bay, between Trigwell Island and Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, about 5 km N of Davis Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped as 2 islands by the Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. This is an understandable error, as the island is almost divided in two. ANARE re-defined it in 1957-58, and ANCA named it on Aug. 11, 1958, for Maxwell John "Max" Flutter (b. July 17, 1917), Bureau of Meteorology weather observer and officer-in-charge at Davis in the winter of 1958. He was also in and out of Mawson Station that season. He retired from the Bureau in 1981. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Flutter Rookery. 67°50' S, 69°52' E. An emperor penguin rookery in a group of icebergs on fast-ice adhering to the E side of Bjerkø Peninsula, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Aug. 3, 1958, by Flight Lt. Bill Wilson (*see* **Wilson Bluff**), while on a flight from Mawson Station to Davis Station. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Max Flutter.

The *Flying Cloud*. Stonington, Conn., sealer which left home port on July 28, 1853 as tender to the *United States*, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1853-54 season, under the command of Capt. Hidden. Somewhere along the line Capt. Craig took over command. The vessel was lost, along with the *Sarah E. Spear*, in a gale off the Falklands, on Oct. 9, 1853, before they got to Antarctica. All crew were saved.

[1]**The *Flying Fish***. American pilot boat of 96-ton displacement, a length of 70 feet 3 inches, and a beam of 19 feet 9 inches, with 8 foot depth in hold, 2 guns, and a crew of 15. She was the sister ship to the *Sea Gull*, both vessels taking part in USEE 1838-42. Lt. Walker was commander on the first Antarctic cruise, and, by late 1839, had been succeeded by Lt. Pinckney. On all non-Antarctic cruises the vessel was commanded by Lt. Samuel R. Knox. In early 1840, due to unseaworthiness, the *Flying Fish* was taken back to NZ by Pinckney. She continued to be part of the expedition, and was sold in Singapore in late Feb. 1842.

[2]**The *Flying Fish***. A New London sealing schooner that plied the South Seas in the 1870s. Under Capt. Alfred Turner she was at South Georgia (54°S) in 1870-71, then on Aug. 9, 1872, Simeon Church came out of retirement to take her out of New London for a trip to the South Shetlands, for the 1872-73 sealing season. J.R. Rogers was 1st mate, George L. Baker was 2nd mate, and George Raisbeck was 3rd mate. The rest of the crew were: James Erickson, C. Pervais, W.S. Stockwell, Michel Connor, A.C. Mathewson, Neal Tompkins, Frank R. Bennett, Henry H. Church, John Morris, John C. Outley, Joshua W. Burgess, James Henry Burke, Charles H. Lawton, and two sailors from Cape Verde — Manuel Montaro and Antone DeBar. For the next season, Simeon Church's brother James, took the *Flying Fish* out of New London on July 21, 1873, again bound for the South Shetlands and the 1873-74 season. Nathan M. Church was 1st mate, George L. Baker was 2nd mate again, and H.J. Crouch was 3rd mate. The crew were: Thomas McGringle, Philip H. Saxton, Richard Martin, N.H. Bennett, Joseph Francis, and several Portuguese sailors — Manuel Fonseca, Elias Barbosa, Laurens Lopez, Petu Lopez, Felipe Gomes, Bernardino Fonellis, Fregardo Gomes, João Fernando, João L. Terceira, Lutus de Andra, and Manuel Gonsales. The ship was at Heard Island (53°S) under Capt. Joseph B. Neale, in 1874-76, again in 1876-77 under James M. Holmes, and finally in 1877-79 under William Dunbar. On Oct. 8, 1878, under Capt. Dunbar, she foundered off Cape Horn. Although she was in at South Georgia, she was not in Antarctic waters during these last few seasons.

Cape Flying Fish. 72°03' S, 102°20' W. An ice-covered cape, the most westerly point of Thurston Island. Discovered aerially by Byrd in Feb. 1940 on a flight from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, and named by him as Cape Dart, for Justin Dart (*see* **Cape Dart**). Renamed by US-ACAN in 1952, for the *Flying Fish*, Wilkes' vessel during USEE 1838-42. Originally plotted in 72°06' S, 102°29' W, it has since been replotted.

Flying Fish Cove. 72°05°S, 102°20' W. The SCAR gazetteer lists this as separate feature, with these coordinates as given by the Russians. It actually gives the feature as Cove Flying Fish, which is unacceptable, in English, anyway. If there is really a cove here, then it indents Cape Flying Fish, the westernmost point on Thurston Island. However, it may all be a mistake, and perhaps should say Cape Flying Fish.

Flynn Glacier. 81°31' S, 159°21' E. About 16 km (the Australians say 19 km) long, it flows eastward from the vicinity of Mount Albert Markham and Mount Nares in the Churchill Mountains, and enters Starshot Glacier just S of the Kelly Plateau. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. William F. Flynn, USN, Seabee commander who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1957. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Rocas Flyspot *see* **Flyspot Rocks**

Flyspot Rocks. 68°35' S, 68°06' W. A group of rocks in water, rising to 37 m above sea level, and ice-covered on their S sides, but mainly ice-free on their N sides, NW of Cape Berteaux, and 22 km W of the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1909, Charcot, from a position slightly northwestward, charted a "doubtful" island in essentially this position, during FrAE 1908-10. On Feb. 1, 1937, a flight was made over here during BGLE 1934-

37, and these islands were roughly sketched, the feature appearing on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Named about 1940 as Flyspot Rocks, because of their indistinct appearance as shown on the BGLE sketch. Visited and surveyed in Jan. 1949 by Fids from Base E. ArgAE 1952-53 named them Isolotes Zapiola, for Comandante Zapiola (*see* **Comandante Zapiola Refugio**), and they appear on the 1953 expedition chart. UK-APC accepted the name Flyspot Rocks on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On two 1957 Argentine charts they appear as, respectively, Islotes Primer Teniente Patrignani and Islotes Teniente Patrignani, named for 1st Lt. Domingo Aldo Patrignani, of a FATA mobile detachment, who was killed on active service (not in Antarctica). The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the longer of the two names, but, today, the Argentines call the feature Islotes Patrignani. The feature appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Rocas Flyspot, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (they considered, but rejected, Islas Iquique).

The *F'Murr*. French yacht, skippered by Jean-Jacques Argoud, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1983-84.

Fnugget. 72°10' S, 20°15' E. A small nunatak between the nunatak the Norwegians call Knøttet and the 3 crags they call Tonyknausane, NE of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the speck of dust").

Foale Nunatak. 70°16' S, 65°20' E. A nunatak, about 6 km ENE of Moore Pyramid, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Ronald Alan "Ron" Foale (b. April 5, 1937, Bridgetown, Western Australia), radio operator at Davis Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

[1]**The *Foca***. A 199-ton whale catcher, 113 feet long, built in 1921 in Skelvik, Norway, for the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, in Buenos Aires. The name means "seal." She was in the South Orkneys in Dec. 1926. She was sold in 1929 to the Atlas Whaling Company, of Larvik, Norway, sold again in 1931, and in 1932 re-named *Forlandet*.

[2]**The *Foca***. A 281-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1930, in Oslo, and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. She was 119 feet 4 inches long, and 24 feet 3 inches wide, with 101 nhp. She was in Antarctic waters in 1940-41.

Farallones Foca *see* [1]**Seal Islands**
Islas Foca *see* [1]**Seal Islands**
Nunataks Foca *see* **Seal Nunataks**
Pointe Foca *see* **Penguin Point**
Punta Foca *see* [1]**Seal Point**
Roca Foca *see* [1]**Seal Point**

Foca Cove. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. Just SE of Foca Point, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. A FIDS refuge hut was built near the head of the cove in 1959-60, and they called it Foca Hut. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, in association with the point. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Foca Hut *see* **Foca Cove**

Foca Point. 60 42 S, 45 40 W. A rocky point forming the N entrance point of Foca Cove, and the S side of the entrance to Express Cove, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Foca* (i.e., the first whale catcher with that name). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Potok Foczy *see* **Seal Creek**

Fog Bay. 77°40' S, 168°10' E. A small Ross Ice Shelf indentation into the S side of Ross Island, just to the E of Windless Bight, and WNW of Terror Point. Named by Wilson and his Winter Journey Party of July 1911, for the thick white fog here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Fog bows. Phenomena often seen near coasts and on ice shelves, wherein small, supercooled cloud droplets cause diffraction of light in the fog, and produce a wide, white band that may be tinged with red or orange along its outer edge. *See also* **Phenomena**.

Fogg Highland. 72°45' S, 60°50' W. An ice-covered upland, about 30 km long and 16 km wide, terminating on the NE in Cape Herdman, and bounded on the N by Violante Inlet, on the S by Clowes Glacier, and on the W by Heezen Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. It was photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, again in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and by USN between 1965 and 1967. In 1947-48 it was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging expedition comprising RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, for Gordon Elliott "Tony" Fogg (1919-2005), professor of marine biology at University College of North Wales, at Bangor, 1971-85, who conducted research in the Antarctic Peninsula area, in conjunction with BAS, in 1966, 1974, and 1979. He was chairman of the BAS scientific advisory committee, 1970-86.

Foggy Pass. 71°59' S, 164°50' E. A pass running NE-SW between (on the N) the Leitch Massif and (on the S) the West Quartzite Range and the East Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains. Named by NZ geologist Malcolm Laird for the weather conditions encountered here. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Foggydog Glacier. 79°47' S, 158°45' E. A large, prominent tongue of blue ice, which plunges between Blank Peaks and Mount Rich, into the central part of the Brown Hills. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and so named by them because, in plan, the feature is shaped like the head and neck of a dog, with a transverse zig-zag moraine suggesting the collar, and a proglacial lake suggesting the ears. There is fog coming here regularly off the Ross Ice Shelf. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Fogle Automatic Weather Station. 77°48' S, 166°39' E. An American AWS, at an elevation of 202 m, installed on Jan. 24, 1984 at Arrival Heights, Ross Island. Formerly called Arrival Heights AWS, it was renamed for Benson T. "Ben" Fogle (*see* **Fogle Peak**), former program manager at NSF. It was removed on Jan. 10, 1985.

Fogle Peak. 77°57' S, 162°34' E. A distinctive, pointed peak, rising to 2475 m, at the head of Kamb Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Benson T. "Ben" Fogle, program manager for upper atmospheric research at the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, 1976-85.

Föhn Bastion. 69°31' S, 68°36' W. A landmark mountain, rising to 915 m, about 13 km SE of Cape Jeremy, on the Rymill Coast, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1948 and 1950, and again by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the föhn, the warm wind coming off the Alps in Europe. Several features in this area are named for the world's famous winds. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Föhnhalbinsel. 74°51' S, 163°58' E. A peninsula, SE of Mount Abbott, in the Northern Foothills of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Fokker Rocks. 78°04' S, 155°10' W. Rock outcrops just S of Mount Schlossbach, in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for the Fokker airplane damaged and left on the S side of nearby Washington Ridge during ByrdAE 1928-30. The plane was visited on Dec. 31, 1966, by Charles Morrison of USGS.

Fokknuten *see* **Fokknuten Nunatak**

Fokknuten Nunatak. 71°56' S, 23°15' E. A small nunatak, 6 km E of Perlebandet Nunataks, in the NW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Fokknuten (i.e., "the spray peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fokknuten Nunatak in 1966.

Folch Bonafont, Ramón. A teniente de navío in the Uruguayan Navy, he was chief engineer on the *Instituto de Pesca No. 1*, when that vessel tried unsuccessfully to rescue Shackleton's men stranded on Elephant Island, in 1916.

Fold Island. 67°17' S, 59°23' E. Also called Folda Island. An offshore island, 10 km long and 5 km wide, which, with smaller islands close southward, separates Stefansson Bay to the W from William Scoresby Bay to the E, off the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, in Feb. 1936, and mapped as part of the mainland. LCE 1936-37 photographed it aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937, and the Norwegian cartographers who worked from these photos in 1946 determined

it to be an island, naming it Foldøya (i.e., "fold island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Fold Island in 1953. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 20, 1957.

Fold Lake. 69°21' S, 76°19' E. A small oval lake on Manning Island, in the Larsemann Hills. So named by the 1986-87 ANARE field party because of marked folding in the sides of the valley in which the lake is situated. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987.

Folda Island *see* **Fold Island**

Folded Cliff. 64°56' S, 62°50' W. A steep NE cliff of Mount Inverleith, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It has exposures of folded metasediments. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Foldøya *see* **Fold Island**

Foley, M. On Oct. 10, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last run to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £5 bonus.

Foley Glacier. 71°58' S, 101°10' W. About 6 km long, it flows N from the W end of Thurston Island, just E of Cape Peterson. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Kevin M. Foley, USGS computer specialist, a team member of the Glaciological and Coastal-Change Maps of Antarctica Project.

Foley Nunatak *see* **Brusen Nunatak**

Foley Promontory. 68°57' S, 69°24' E. An ice-covered promontory, about 8 km N of Landon Promontory, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Noel Edward [i.e., not Edwards, as is often seen] "Ted" Foley (b. Dec. 25, 1927), weather observer at Macquarie Island in 1959. He was weather observer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1962, and was a member of Dave Carstens' ANARE party which first visited this feature in November that year. He was back in the same capacity at Mawson in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. *See also* **Brusen Nunatak**.

Cape Folger. 66°08' S, 110°44' E. An ice-covered cape forming the E side of the entrance to Vincennes Bay, about 19 km NNE of Casey Station. This could be the Budd's High Land (q.v.) discovered and named by Wilkes in 1840, during USEE 1838-42, or rather it might be the W end of it. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and first delineated from those photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Edward C. Folger, Jr. It was re-photographed aerially in 1956 by ANARE and SovAE. ANCA accepted the name.

Roca Folger *see* **Folger Rock**

Folger, Edward Clinton, Jr. b. May 9, 1907, Avon Town, Mass., son of shoe factory workers Edward Clinton Folger and his wife Rena Crowell. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a commander when he became skipper of the *Edisto* and commander of the icebreaker astronomical control stations in the Windmill Islands during OpW 1947-48. He died on Nov. 14, 1987, in Riverside, Calif.

Folger, Tristan. b. Nantucket, Mass. Captain of the *William and Nancy* from May 2, 1820 to April 21, 1821.

Folger Rock. 62°16' S, 59°14' W. A rock in water, 4 km N of Harmony Point, off the NW side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Tristan Folger. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. The Chileans call it Roca Folger, but they seem to ascribe the name to Edward C. Folger (which would be wrong, of course). Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Folk Ridge. 73°09' S, 161°49' E. Just SE of Moore Ridge, and parallel to it, in the Caudal Hills of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for John E. Folk, biolab technician at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Folkertssee. 80°16' S, 28°47' W. A lake, ENE of Mount Skidmore, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Foltz Nunatak. 74°08' S, 76°20' W. Rising to about 800 m, 1.5 km N of Schwartz Peak, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. It is part of a group of nunataks discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for Gary F. Foltz, USGS cartographic technician, who wintered-over as a member of the USGS satellite surveying teams at Pole Station in 1978 and 1984. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Fomalhaut Nunatak. 70°58' S, 66°40' W. An isolated, flat-topped nunatak rising to about 900 m, near the head of Ryder Glacier, 10.7 km E of Mount Alpheratz, E of the Pegasus Mountains of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Fonda. 76°59' S, 145°15' W. Rising to 695 m, in the NW part of the Swanson Mountains, 10 km S of Greegor Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped during USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for Howard Breese Fonda (1896-1964), who had contributed medical supplies to ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. He was later president of Burroughs Welcome. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Isla Fondeadero. 64°19' S, 62°56' W. A tiny island opposite the central W coast of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands. The name has been in use by the Chileans since 1947 (when it appears on one of their charts). The Argentines call it Islote Amarra (but, *see also* [1]**Anchorage Island**).

Caleta Fontaine *see* **Cierva Cove**

Fontaine Bluff. 79°35' S, 159°42' E. A bluff, 6.5 km W of Cape Murray, and 6 km N of Cheney Bluff, on the S side of Carlyon Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Richard K. Fontaine, USN, a graduate of the Naval Academy in June 1951; assistant navigator on the *Mount Olympus* for a year; operations officer on the R.*A. Owens*; commander of the *Parrot*; and executive officer and navigator on the *Cromwell*. In Feb. 1963 he took command of the *Hissem*, for OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64), plying between Christchurch, NZ, and McMurdo Sound that season, in support of aircraft flights. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Fontaine Heights. 65°48' S, 64°28' W. A line of heights rising to about 1800 m, and extending from Mount Dewey to Cape García, on the SW side of Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This feature includes Index Peak and Mount Dewey. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1956-57 FIDASE air photos and from ground surveys conducted over the same period by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Henri-Marie La Fontaine (1854-1943), Belgian documentalist who created the Universal Decimal Classification. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1913. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Fontaine Nakin, Leopoldo. Hydrographer, leader of ChilAE 1948-49. From 1958 to 1962, by now a vice admiral, he was commander-in-chief of the Chilean Navy.

Fondeadero Fontana *see* **Port Foster**

Punta Fontana *see* **Collins Point**

Fontes, Elena María Martínez. Argentine biologist and hydrographer, head of the marine invertebrate section at the Rivadavía Museum of Natural Sciences, in Buenos Aires. In 1968-69 she became one of the first women to work in Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

Food. Captain Cook was the first navigator into Antarctic regions, during his voyage of 1772-75. He had already discovered a cure for the dreaded scurvy — fresh meat and vegetables. On this trip he took 27 tons of biscuits and over 14,000 pieces of salt pork, 9 tons of sauerkraut, and 3 tons of salted cabbage. Over the next century and a half, though, with civilization becoming more and more streamlined, processed food, looking like fresh meat and vegetables, became the mainstay of all European ships, and scurvy ran rampant among crews as late as the 1920s. Ross, during his expedition of 1839-43, took concentrated soup, preserved meat, and masses of vegetables (including 5 tons of carrots and 4 tons of pickles). There are many stories of explorers in the pioneer, early 20th-century, days of land traversing, half-crazed through lack of food, scurvy-ridden, and desperate to get their men back to base, killing and eating dogs, ponies, seals, penguins. Although there have been no reports of cannibalism in Antarctica, not even whispers, it is not improbable, given the isolation and

need for food, that a bit of that has gone on from time to time. Dogs have reverted easily to cannibalism in Antarctica on many occasions. The big foods of those early pioneers were pemmican (q.v.), hoosh (q.v.), and above all porridge (oatmeal). Scott used Oxo on BAE 1910-13, and so did Shackleton on his later expeditions. Below is Scott's daily ration for his men on BNAE 1901-04: 12.7 oz of biscuit (*see* **Sledging biscuit**); 1.6 oz of oatmeal; 8.8 oz of pemmican; 2.7 oz of bacon and pea flour; 2.0 oz of plasmon (q.v.); 2.1 oz of cheese; 1.0 oz of chocolate; 0.7 oz of cocoa; and 3.5 oz of sugar. Each three-man crew received a further weekly allowance of 12.3 oz of tea; 8.8 oz of onion powder; 4.4 oz of pepper; and 7.0 oz of salt. ScotNAE 1902-04 had for breakfast hot porridge (they were Scotsmen), bacon, biscuits, and cocoa. Lunch was biscuits, butter, cheese, and chocolate. Dinner was biscuits, meat, and tea. BAE 1907-09 took pemmican, made by Beauvais in Copenhagen. These lists illustrate how underfed these men were in Antarctica, the most inhospitable place on earth. Those who manhauled unbelievably heavy sledges hundreds of miles across ice, surviving on food inadequate even for the sedentary, are remembered constantly in this book. The discovery of vitamins ended most of the food scourges, and today, the food that is taken down to Antarctica is plentiful and good.

Foolsmate Glacier. 74°01' S, 161°55' E. A small, heavily crevassed tributary glacier flowing NE through Halfway Gap on the S side, into Priestley Glacier, 17.5 km W of Shafer Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

The Football. 72°30' S, 169°42' E. A prominent, bare rock scar, shaped like a football (a NZ football, that is), on the N side of Football Mountain, on the ridge separating Edisto Inlet from Tucker Glacier. The scar is surrounded by an unbroken snow slope, and it seems to form because the snow on this lee slope is removed over a small area by a wind-eddy. The feature is said to be always visible, though occasionally lightly covered by snow for short periods, and is consequently a landmark for pilots and other personnel at Hallett Station. At the base of The Football there is a prominent rock knob and a small lake, with a train of medial moraine running from it down the center of Edisto Glacier. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Football Mountain. 72°31' S, 169°42' E. Rising to 822 m, on the ridge that separates Edisto Inlet from Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. The Football (see entry, above), in association with which it was named by NZGSAE 1957-58, is on its N side. That NZ expedition occupied a survey station here, marking it with a large rock cairn. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Football Saddle. 72°31' S, 169°46' E. A broad pass, at an elevation of 700 m above sea level, 3 km ESE of Football Mountain, on the ridge that separates Edisto Inlet from Tucker Glacier, 5.5 km WNW of Mount Vernon Harcourt. It is an all-snow route that can be crossed by sledge, but there are 2 other saddles close E and W which are no higher but which are more easily crossed on foot, though more difficult by sledge because they are steeper and have stretches of bare rock. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with The Football (see above). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Rocas Foote *see* **Foote Islands**

Foote, Brian Leonard Hodson. b. 1926, Liverpool. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radio mechanic and surveyor, and wintered-over at Base N in 1957, and at Base W, as surveyor and base leader, in 1958. He left for Australia in 1960, and died there in 2002. In 2006 a book called *Have Sleeping Bag Will Travel: The Life of an Adventurer* came out, self-published in Rosny, Tasmania, by his widow Joan Margaret Marr.

Foote Islands. 66°12' S, 66°12' W. A small group of snow-capped islands and several rocks, 20 km SE of Cape Leblond (which is on Lavoisier Island), in Crystal Sound, between the S part of the Biscoe Islands and the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and also from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Brian Foote (q.v.), who made surveys of Crystal Sound. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Rocas Foote.

Footscrew Nunatak. 77°54' S, 160°57' E. Rising to 1865 m, to the SW of Windy Gully, about 2 km SE of Altar Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992. A footscrew is a leveling screw of a tripod. Many features in this area are named after surveying terms. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Footsteps of Scott Expedition *see* **In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition**

Fopay Peak. 83°03' S, 161°47' E. A peak, 8 km NW of Mount Macbain, on the S side of Cornwall Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles F. Fopay, Weather Central (q.v.) meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Pasaje Foqueros *see* **Sealers Passage**

Foraminifera. Microfauna of Antarctica (*see also* **Fauna**).

Glaciar Forbes *see* [2]**Forbes Glacier**

Punta Forbes *see* **Forbes Point**

Forbes, James "Sails." b. Jan. 27, 1870, Dundee, son of journeyman tailor Robert Forbes and his wife Mary Edwards. He apprenticed as a sailmaker, and went on DWE 1892-93, as the sailmaker on the *Polar Star*. On July 27, 1911, at Cardiff, he was taken on, at Capt. John King Davis's urging, on the *Aurora*, for AAE 1911-14, at £7 a month, and after the expedition was specially recommended by Capt. Davis. He spent 5 years ashore, and was then sailmaker on the *Discovery*, during the first of the Discovery Investigations, 1925-27. He is described as 5'4", dark hair, blue eyes, fresh complexion. In 2010, ANCA named James Forbes Glacier for him.

Forbes, John Graham. b. July 16, 1908, London, son of Dr. James Graham Forbes (known as Graham; principal assistant medical officer to the London County Council) and his wife Muriel Watson (they later moved to Tunbridge Wells). J.G. (as the son was invariably known) went to the Royal Naval Colege, at Dartmouth, passing out in 1925. On Aug. 2, 1934, he was promoted to lieutenant, and on March 13, 1935, went to the *Dorsetshire*. On May 4, 1937, he went to the *Curlew*, on April 1, 1938 was promoted to lieutenant commander, and later that year, in Guernsey, he married Channel Islander Angèle Echlin, and they went to live in Northumberland. On June 30, 1943, he was promoted to commander, and, after the war was in Antarctic waters, as captain of the *Snipe*, 1947-48. In 1954 he went to the plans division of the Admiralty, and on his 50th birthday retired to his home in Sussex, still a commander. He died in Bodmin, Cornwall, in Nov. 1997.

[1]**Forbes Glacier**. 67°39' S, 62°22' E. A glacier entering the W part of Holme Bay, to the N of the Casey Range, in the Framnes Mountains, about 22 km W of Mawson Station, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Brygga (i.e., "the wharf"). Re-named by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for Alastair "Jock" Forbes, ANARE dog handler who perished on a field trip on Heard Island on May 26, 1952. US-ACAN accepted the nme on Oct. 20, 2009.

[2]**Forbes Glacier**. 67°48' S, 66°44' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 6 km wide in its central part, and 3 km wide at its mouth, it flows W into the NE corner of Square Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of the glacier were first roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. The survey was completed by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948, and they named it for James David Forbes (1809-1868), Scottish physicist and glaciology pioneer. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1957 British chart. The Argentines call it Glaciar Forbes. The British plot this feature in 67°44' S, 65°33' W.

Forbes Hill *see* **Forbes Point**

Forbes Point. 64°53' S, 62°33' W. Forms the E side of the entrance to Lester Cove, at Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. A corner (or spur) of the plateau escarpment S of today's point was roughly charted by David Ferguson in 1913-14,

and named by him as Forbes Hill, probably for J.D. Forbes [*see* [2]**Forbes Glacier**]. It appears as such on Ferguson's chart of 1918, and on his map of 1921. However, subsequent investigations (including air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57) found no definable feature that corresponded with this. But, from where Ferguson said it was, a ridge runs down to a prominent point useful for reference purposes, and so, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC applied the name to this point. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1965. From 1978, it has been appearing on Argentine charts as Cabo Vidal, named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions for the so-called Panadería de Vidal, one of the two early (1811) Argentine congresses assembled to forge Argentine independence from Spain.

Forbes Ridge. 80°09' S, 157°30' E. A ridge, about 12 km long, in the Britannia Range, it extends northward from Mount McClintock, along the E side of Hinton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert B. Forbes of the University of Alaska, geologist in the McMurdo Sound area in 1955-56 and 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Forbidden Plateau. 64°47' S, 62°05' W. A long, narrow plateau, rising to about 2000 m, and extending SW from Charlotte Bay to Flandres Bay, SE of Andvord Bay and Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and it was surveyed in its N part by Fids from Base O. FIDS cartographers mapped it from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, because of the extraordinary difficulty experienced in getting to it (the FIDS were the first to do so, in 1957, when they found a difficult route up Bayly Glacier). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Forbidden Rocks. 73°36' S, 94°12' W. A line of rocks, 1.5 km long, on the W edge of Christoffersen Heights, between Haskell Glacier and Walk Glacier, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and so named by them because crevasse fields made their approach to the rocks impossible from the NW. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Forbidden Valley. 85°59' S, 154°00' W. A valley, partly covered by glacier and moraine, to the S of Citadel Peak, it runs ENE from Mount Crockett to Scott Glacier, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Visited in Dec. 1987 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Ed Stump. The mouth of the valley is blocked by a moraine which denies easy access, hence the name given by Stump. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Ford. 70°57' S, 162°52' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2580 m, 3 km N of Miller Peak, and 6 km WSW of Mount Ashworth, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Explored by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and named by them for Malcolm Roding James Ford (b. May 10, 1939, Christchurch. d. July 4, 1996, Sussex, England), who was surveyor and deputy leader of this northern party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. For more on Mr. Ford *See also* **Ford Peak**, and **Ford Rock**.

Ford, Arthur Barnes "Art." b. Sept. 4, 1932, Seattle, but raised in Enumclaw, Wash., son of a mining engineer. After getting all three degrees at the University of Washington, and his high school sweetheart Carole, whom he married in 1955, he became an assistant geology professor at San Diego State College in 1958. He and Pete Bermel led the Thiel Mountains Expedition to Antarctica in 1960-61, and Ford was leader of the 1961-62 expedition to the Thiels and also the 1962-63 expedition to the Pensacola Mountains. In Dec. 1961, his party found the third-ever meteorite in Antarctica. In 1964 he joined USGS's Alaskan branch, in Menlo Park, Calif., working a lot in Alaska and also finding time to continue his Antarctic petrological work in the Pensacola Mountains (1965-66, during the Pensacola Mountains Project). In 1970-71, he was on the Lassiter Coast. In 1972-73 he was the geologist on the first Deep Sea Drilling Project, on the *Glomar Challenger*, and in 1973-74 was back in the Pensacolas. In 1976-77 he was an exchange scientist with the Russians at Druzhnaya Station, for studies of the Shackleton Range, and was back in the Pensacolas in 1978-79. In 1986-87 he was a member of the joint USGS-BAS team that surveyed the Black Coast, on the Antarctic Peninsula. He retired from USGS in 1995, and became a ship's lecturer on Arctic and Antarctic cruises. In 2007 he was elected president of the Antarctican Society.

Ford, Charles Reginald. Known as Reginald. b. Feb. 4, 1880, Shepherds Bush, London, son of butler Charles Matthew Ford (known as Matthew) and his wife Ellen Catherine McDonald. He joined the RN at 14, and was a ship's steward and clerk on the *Vernon* when he transferred (with Frank Wild) to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1910-04, as acting ship's chief steward, and in charge of stores. He broke his leg while skiing, the first man in the Antarctic to do that. On his return to the UK he was in charge of the expedition's finances, and was Scott's secretary during the leader's lecture tour. He moved to Canada, then Australia, and finally in 1906 to Christchurch, NZ, lecturing as he went. On Sept. 2, 1908, in Christchurch, he married Edith Christine Smith Badger, and that year wrote a book about the *Discovery* expedition—*Antarctica: Leaves from a Diary Kept on Board an Exploring Vessel*. After a turn as land agent and farmer, he became an architect in 1913, moved to Wanganui, and went into partnership in 1919. In 1923 he moved to Auckland, where he and William Gummer formed Gummer & Ford, which became one of the famous firms in NZ. One of their buildings was Auckland Railway Station. In 1926 he wrote a first of its kind, *Earthquakes and Building Construction*, as well as a book on English ceramics, a subject he was an authority on. His wife died in 1937, and he re-married, on July 10, 1939, in Auckland, to Daphne Jessie Dannefaerd. He retired in 1961 to Auckland, where he died on May 19, 1972, the last survivor.

Ford Ice Piedmont. 82°10' S, 50°00' W. A large ice piedmont, northwestward of the Dufek Massif and the Forrestal Range, between the lower ends of the Foundation Ice Stream and Support Force Glacier, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN for Art Ford. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Ford Island. 66°24' S, 110°31' E. Also called Bathurst Island. A rocky island, about 2 km long, between O'Connor Island and Cloyd Island, and about 3 km E of Holl Island, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Homer D. Ford, photographic officer with the Eastern Task Group of OpHJ, and assistant photographic officer on OpW, both times working in this area. In Jan. 1956 Phil Law led an ANARE party here.

Ford Massif. 85°05' S, 91°00' W. A broad, essentially flat, snow-topped massif, 24 km long, 8 km wide, and rising to 2810 m, it terminates in steep rock cliffs in all but the S side, and is the major feature in the N part of the Thiel Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Arthur B. Ford.

Ford Nunataks. 85°35' S, 131°30' W. A cluster of nunataks and low peaks rising above a network of ice-drowned ridges 4 km in extent, 11 km NW of Maurtaugh Peak, in the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Franklin E. Ford, USN, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961 and at Pole Station in 1965.

Ford Peak. 75°43' S, 160°27' E. A rock peak, rising to 1830 m between Wise Nunataks and Mount Bowen, 10.5 km W of Mount Billing, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for M.R.J. Ford, assistant surveyor with that party. He had wintered-over at Scott Base in 1962 (*see also* **Mount Ford**, and **Ford Rock**).

Ford Ranges. 77°00' S, 145°00' W. Also called Ford Range. The mountain groups and ranges E of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay, or between the Flood Range and Edward VII Peninsula, in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. They comprise the Fosdick Mountains, the Clark Mountains, the Haines Mountains, the Chester Mountains, the Swanson Moun-

tains, and the Mackay Mountains, as well as Mount Woodward, Mount Cooper, Mount Rea, Mount Corey, and Saunders Mountain. They are made up mostly of cretaceous granite-granodiorite platons, and are an older, thick sequence of quartzites, slates, and phyllites. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as the Edsel Ford Ranges, for automaker Henry Ford's son Edsel Ford (1893-1943), a supporter of the expedition. The name was later shortened, and, as such, was accepted by US-ACAN in 1966.

Ford Rock. 77°46' S, 166°53' E. A prominent rock halfway up Hut Point Peninsula, 1.5 km NE of Cone Hill, and N of Castle Rock, on James Ross Island. Scott named it Cone Hill II (what Scott called Cone Hill I, later became just Cone Hill). A USN Hydrographic Office Survey unit established a survey beacon on this rock in 1955-56, and named it Station Route, a name inspired by the words "Route to Cape Evans" written in this area on the BAE 1910-13 map of Hut Point Peninsula. Later it was renamed by A.J. Heine, of the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project 1962-63, for M.R.J. Ford, NZ surveyor who established a survey beacon network for the project (*see also* **Mount Ford**, and **Ford Peak**), including a beacon on this rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Ford Spur. 84°51' S, 173°50' E. A prominent rocky spur, a most distinctive landmark, rising to about 2700 m above sea level, marking the SW end of the Haynes Table, and projecting from that table into, and standing about 600 m above, Keltie Glacier, and also serving to mark the confluence of that glacier with Brandau Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Reginald Ford. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Forde. 76°53' S, 162°05' E. A dome-shaped mountain, rising to over 1200 m (the New Zealanders say about 1100 m), at the head of Hunt Glacier, and at the E side of Cleveland Glacier, between 2.5 and 3 km NW of Mount Marston, just to the N of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Robert Forde. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Forde, Robert. b. Aug. 29, 1875, Moviddy, Co. Cork, son of George Forde and his wife Charity Payne. He joined the Royal Navy at 16, and reached petty officer. He had served with Teddy Evans on the *Talbot* when he went to Antarctica as part of BAE 1910-13, on which he was a member of the Western Geological Party. He suffered frostbite on his hands. He left Antarctica with the *Terra Nova* in Feb. 1912, and, upon his return to Britain, was promoted to chief petty officer, and, during World War I, served on the *Vivid* and other ships. In 1919 he retired to Cobh, co. Cork, where he died on March 13, 1959.

Mount Fordell. 80°19' S, 82°09' W. Rising to 1670 m, it marks the S end of the Marble Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. William D. "Bill" Fordell, USN pilot (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Mount Forecast. 70°40' S, 64°18' E. A large mountain comprising several peaks, just NE of Mount Brown-Cooper, in the Bennett Escarpment, 21 km SW of Mount Pollard, and about 37 km SW of the Crohn Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Syd Kirkby photographed it from the ground in 1956, and ANARE photographed it aerially in 1965. Named by ANCA for Mark James Forecast (b. Dec. 12, 1940), the most appropriately-named weather observer ever to winter-over at Wilkes Station, which he did in 1965. He was at Mawson Station in 1967, and at Macquarie Island in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Forecastle Summit. 76°46' S, 161°08' E. Rising to 2040 m, it is the highest mountain summit in the N part of Staten Island Heights, with a rounded top that gives a commanding view of Fry Glacier and Benson Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by an NZARP field party here in 1989-90, in keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after nautical terms. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Forefinger Point. 67°37' S, 48°04' E. A prominent rock point, between McKinnon Island to the W and Rayner Glacier just to the E, at the head of Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for the fact that, from the air, it looks like a pointing left hand.

Forel Glacier. 67°28' S, 66°28' W. A glacier, 2.5 km wide and 6 km long, flowing SSW into Blind Bay, at Bourgeois Fjord, between the Loubet Coast and the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Its lower reaches were surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1949, and they named the glacier for François-Alphonse Forel (1841-1912), Swiss glacier physicist of the 19th century. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. Following air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base Y that same season, it was determined by FIDS cartographers that this glacier is continuous with Sharp Glacier (q.v. at this point in the story).

Cabo Foreland *see* **[2]North Foreland**

Cape Foreland *see* **[2]North Foreland**

Isla Foreland *see* **Foreland Island**

Foreland Island. 61°56' S, 57°36' W. An island, rising to an elevation of 45 m above sea level, 1.5 km ESE of Taylor Point, and N of Destruction Bay, off the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known by sealers as early as 1821, and was named (probably by them) in association with North Foreland, 5.5 km to the NW. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, it appears on their charts of 1937 and 1938. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Isla Foreland, and on a 1947 Chilean chart translated all the way as Isla Promontorio. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Foreland Islet, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Promontorio, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Foreland Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Cabo Foreland Norte *see* **[2]North Foreland**

Foreman, Kinnard *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Foreman Glacier. 69°18' S, 71°22' W. Flows SSE from the Havre Mountains into Palestrina Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for David Alexander Foreman (b. 1947), BAS aircraft mechanic at Base T, 1973-76 (he did not winter-over). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Foreman Peak. 85°45' S, 138°24' W. Rising to 2050 m, 3 km W of Dzema Peak, on the N side of the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Donald L. Foreman, VX-6 mechanic who wintered-over at Little America in 1958, and at McMurdo in 1960.

Forests. In ancient days there were forests of trees in Antarctica which we now call *Glossopteris* (q.v.). *See also* **Flora**.

Forge Islands. 65°14' S, 64°17' W. A group of small islands (including Smooth Island), NE of the Barchans, NW of Faraday Station, and 0.8 km NW of Grotto Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as the Horseshoe Islands because their distribution resembles the shape of a horseshoe. The feature appears as such on a 1947 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. The largest of the islands appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Herradura (i.e., "horseshoe island"), but on one of their 1958 charts group appears as Islas Herradura, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed their name from Horseshoe Islands to Forge Islands, in order to avoid confusion with the other feature of a similar name — Horseshoe Island, not too far away. The new name keeps the same theme. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears as Horseshoe Island (sic) on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The Chileans call this group Islas Hipólito, after fireman 1st class Hipólito Aris C., on the *Yelcho* in 1916. *See also* **Punta Amoroso** (under **A**).

Forgotten Hills. 72°59' S, 164°00' E. A small group of hills, 10 km SE of Intention Nunataks, at the W side of the head of Astro-

naut Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966–67, because all of the parties who had come here up until then, had not had the time to examine these hills. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Fork Point. 74°45' S, 164°06' E. Running in a N-S direction, it forms the S tip of a peninsula about 5 km NE of Adélie Cove, in the Northern Foothills, overlooking Terra Nova Bay. It branches, hence the name given by the Italians on July 17, 1997.

Forkastingsvatnet. 70°45°S, 11°34' E. A lake W of Sundsvassheia, in the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the fault lake").

Forlidas Pond. 82°27' S, 51°21' W. A round, frozen pond, 100 m in diameter, lying in a morainal valley E of the NW end of Forlidas Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, it is the only pond in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains, and therefore of much interest to biologists. The pond was discovered and briefly investigated in Dec. 1957, by a party from Ellsworth Station, during IGY. Following USGS geological work here by Art Ford in 1978–79, he suggested the name, in association with Forlidas Ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Forlidas Ridge. 82°29' S, 51°16' W. A rock ridge rising to about 930 m, and forming the W side of Davis Valley, it runs NW from the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965–66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles W. Forlidas, radioman who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Forman Glacier. 84°39' S, 177°10' W. A tributary glacier, 6 km long, it flows E to enter Shackleton Glacier between Mount Franke and Mount Cole, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John H. Forman (b. Dec. 31, 1928. d. Oct. 20, 2007, East Greenwich, RI), USN, who wintered-over as construction mechanic at McMurdo in 1959 and 1964.

Punta Formas. 64°37' S, 62°31' W. A point projecting toward the NW from the head of Orne Harbor, dividing the harbor into 2 parts, on the NW coast of Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Iván Formas C., of the Chilean Air Force, who was on the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1970–71. The Argentines call it Punta Urturbey.

Montes Fornet *see* **Merrick Mountains**

Ostrov Forpost *see* **Forpost Island**

Forpost Island. 68°53' S, 77°36' E. A small island in the extreme SW part of the Rauer Islands, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Forpost. ANCA accepted the name Forpost Island.

Forposten *see* **Vorposten Peak**

Forrest, Charles Robert "Doc." He graduated BM in 1942, and in 1953 actually became a doctor after graduating from Glasgow that year. He lived in Southern Rhodesia, and joined FIDS in 1959, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1960. He was a medical attaché with the Canadian Foreign Service, a captain in the RAMC, and later moved to Hong Kong, where he worked for the government. He retired there.

Forrest Pass. 75°54' S, 132°34' W. A broad, ice-filled pass, between Mount Bursey (in the Flood Range) and the S elevation of the Ames Range (in Marie Byrd Land). Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert B. Forrest, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962–63.

Forrestal Avenue. One of the main streets at McMurdo. Named in May 1956.

Forrestal Range. 83°15' S, 50°00' W. A major range, 105 km long, and largely snow-covered, E of the Dufek Massif and the Neptune Range, or, to put it another way, between the Neptune Range and the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mount Lechner (2030 m) is the highest point in the range. Discovered and photographed aerially on the Jan. 13, 1956 round-trip flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I**). What we now know as the E part of the Forrestal Range was named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the *Forrestal*, first supercarrier of the U.S. Navy (not in Antarctica), and it was that E part that appeared on the 1957 U.S. National Geographic Survey map of 1957, and on the 1962 American Geographic Survey map. On a 1961 map prepared by Finn Ronne, a part of the range appears as the Diamante Mountain Range (he actually spelled it Diamonte, which is wrong). The full extent of the Forrestal Range was discovered in the early 1960s, and, on Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC accepted the name for the range as we now know it. USN photographed the entire Pensacola Mountains in 1964, and from these photos, and also from 1965–66 USGS ground surveys (conducted during the Pensacola Mountains Project), USGS mapped this feature (and, of course, the others as well) in 1967 and 1968. The Argentines have been experimenting with names for this feature, or rather, portions of it, for decades. This experimentation seems to be confused and confusing. Finn Ronne's 1961 chart, referring to a portion of the Forrestal Range as the Diamante Mountain Range, comes from the fact that, even by that stage, the Argentines were calling part of the range Cordillera Diamante, presumably after Diamante, the town in Argentina. The SCAR gazetteer tells us that the term Cordillera Diamante appears on a 1964 Argentine chart, and also in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as "presumably" referring to the central portion of the Forrestal Range as we know it today. In other words, they don't know for sure that this is what the term Cordillera Diamante is referring to. The SCAR gazetteer also tells us that the the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Montes Comandante Luis Piedrabuena "presumably" for the central portion. Either the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted two names for the same portion, or someone made an error. It is unlikely that the Argentines would still, by 1970, be using a compound name such as Montes Comandante Luis Piedrabuena. Montes Piedrabuena is much more likely, and, indeed, it is more likely that that term refers to the S portion of the range (the SCAR gazetteer does tell us that on a 1964 Argentine chart, "presumably" the S portion of the range is referred to by that very name). However, the SCAR gazetteer does tell us that by 1978 the Argentines were referring to the S portion as the Cordillera Forrestal. Whatever the truth of the matter, Comandante Luis Piedrabuena (1833–1883) was a naval hero and pioneer of Antarctic sovereignty in Antarctica.

Forrester Island. 74°09' S, 132°13' W. An ice-capped island, 5.5 km long, 22 km NNE of Shepard Island, in the Getz Ice Shelf, or rather just N of it, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and charted from the *Glacier* on Feb. 5, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Cdr. John J. Forrester, USN, executive officer on the *Glacier* that season.

Forsdick, William *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Pik Forshteven'. 71°48' S, 8°15' E. A peak, NW of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Førstefallet. 72°01' S, 2°28' E. The first icefall (that's what it means in Norwegian) on the way out of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. cf **Andrefallet**.

Førstefjell. 71°50' S, 5°43' W. An isolated nunatak, about 8 km N of Førstefjellsrabben, on the NW slope of Giaever Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Førstefjell (i.e., "the first mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1966.

Førstefjellsrabben. 71°55' S, 5°49' W. A small, isolated nunatak, about 8 km S of Førstefjell, on the NW slope of Giaever Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Førstefjellsrabben (i.e., "the first mountain hill"), in association with Førstefjell. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Førstefjellsryggen *see* **Giaever Ridge**

Forster, George. b. Nov. 26, 1754, in

Nasenhuben, Prussia, as Johann George Adam Forster. He was on the *Resolution* during Cook's voyage of 1772–75, along with his father, John Forster (see below). He published his father's account of the trip 6 weeks before Cook published the official narrative of the voyage, in 1777 (*cf.* **John Marra**). He died of pneumonia, in poverty in Paris, on Jan. 10, 1794, after an eventful international career in science, academia, sailing, and politics.

Forster, John R. b. Oct. 22, 1729, in Dirschau, Prussia, as Johann Reinhold Forster. A preacher, sailor, writer, translator, and scientist, he settled in London in 1766. He was naturalist on the *Resolution* during Cook's voyage of 1772–75, and his son, George (see above) was also on the trip. Just after he got back to London, his house was robbed, and a few weeks after that he was robbed by highwaymen. The Admiralty forbade him to publish his account of the expedition before Cook published the official version, so his son published it, in 1777 (*cf.* **John Marra**). He died on Dec. 9, 1798, in Halle, Germany.

Forster, Peter Derek "Pete." b. Dec. 5, 1935, Brentford, Mdsx, son of Ronald C. Forster and his wife Beatrice A. Hills. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base E in 1958, and at Base Y in 1960, the second year also as base leader. In 1964, in Hendon, Mdsx, he married Annette C. Mitchell, and died in Nov. 1996, in Hammersmith, London.

Förster Cliffs. 64°01' S, 57°35' W. Cliffs ENE of Stark Point, running E–W for between 3 and 4 km, and rising to 550 m in the N part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Reinhard Förster (1935–1987), West German geologist, from the University of Munich, a member of the BAS field party to this area in 1985–86. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Forster Ice Piedmont. 69°22' S, 66°57' W. An ice piedmont lying landward (i.e., SE) of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, it is formed by the confluence of Airy Glacier, Seller Glacier, Fleming Glacier, and Prospect Glacier, and is about 40 km long from N to S, and 20 km wide. First surveyed from the ground by BGLE 1934–37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Surveyed again by Peter Forster (for whom it was named) and Peter Gibbs of FIDS, from Base E, in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Förster Valley. 63°59' S, 57°32' W. An ice-free valley on James Ross Island, trending E–W for about 2 km, 2.5 km S of Terrapin Hill, and at the N base of Förster Cliffs, in association with which it was named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006.

Forsyth Peak. 77°18' S, 161°10' E. Rising to 1500 m, 0.8 km (the New Zealanders say 3 km) E of Loewenstein Peak, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for geologist Jane Forsyth, a member of the geological mapping parties in this area during 5 seasons from 1988, including the western Asgard Range, the Willett Range, the Clare Range, and Victoria Valley, and the areas of the Mackay Glacier and the Wilson Piedmont Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Forsythe Bluff. 71°16' S, 159°50' E. A rock bluff rising to more than 2500 m above sea level at its highest, about 13 km S of Fisher Spur, and 17.5 km N of Big Brother Bluff, along the W edge of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Warren L. Forsythe, USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1967–68. ANCA accepted the name.

Roca Fort *see* **Fort Point**

Fort Point. 62°33' S, 59°35' W. A salient rocky point, rising to 85 m (the Chileans say 106 m) above sea level, which forms the SE extremity of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by early 19th-century sealers, and named Deception Rocks (it appears as such in Capt. Davis's log of March 30, 1821). During the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920–22, Lester referred to it as Greenwich Point. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations personnel in 1934–35, and the highest rock at the seaward end of this point was named by them descriptively as Castle Rock, which they charted as an offshore rock. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the actual point appears incorrectly as Point Hardy. On a 1947 Chilean chart the rock part of the feature appears as Roca Castillo (i.e., "castle rock"), and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (for the rock part, that is). On a 1948 Argentine chart, the rock part of this feature is shown as Roca Castle, while the actual point is called Punta Hardy. On a 1953 Argentine chart of 1953, the rock part is called Roca Peñón (i.e., "crag rock"), and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On March 31, 1955, UK-APC renamed the rock part as Fort Rock, in order to avoid confusion with the other Castle Rock, close westward of Snow Island (just 100 km away). It appears that way in the 1958 British gazetteer. On a USHO chart of 1956, the point appears as Hardy Point. Air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956, showed that the feature is not an isolated sea feature, but that it is connected to Greenwich Island. UK-APC accepted this new situation, and the new name Fort Point, on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears that way on a 1962 British chart. For the actual point, both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Hardy. Last plotted by the UK in late 2008. *See also* **Sartorius Point**.

Fort Rock *see* **Fort Point**

[1]**Fort William** *see* **Canto Point**

[2]**Fort William**. 62°22' S, 59°43' W. A steep-sided, flat-topped headland in the form of a cape, rising to 100 m above sea level, which forms the extreme NW end of Coppermine Peninsula, itself forming the extreme W end of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Early sealers used this feature as a landmark as they entered what is now called English Strait from the north. In 1820–22 Robert Fildes described it as being where it is now, i.e., as the E side of the entrance to English Strait. In his 1829 report he described the feature in detail, but this time put it on the other side of the strait, i.e., on Greenwich Island. What aided and abetted the error was that a Discovery Investigations survey in 1934–35 also put the feature on Greenwich Island, but more than that, they renamed it Cape Morris, for Alfred Morris (*see* **Morris Rock**). It appears as such on a British chart of 1942. UK-APC adopted this situation on Sept. 20, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. The name Fort William was applied to what is now Canto Point (i.e., what the British call Spark Point, on the W side of English Strait). This situation appears on a 1949 Argentine chart, with Cape Morris being called Cabo Morris, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, UK-APC, knowing things weren't quite right, really worked at this problem, and studied Fildes' sailing directions in minutest detail, comparing these with 1956 aerial photos taken by FIDASE, and, on Aug. 31, 1962, concluded that Fort William should be on Robert Island, as originally identified. So, Fort William is now on Robert Island again, where it belongs. US-ACAN went along with the change. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The British were the last to plot Fort William, in late 2008.

Punta Fort William *see* **Canto Point**

Fortenberry Glacier. 70°48' S, 166°57' E. On the N side of Tapsell Foreland, in Victoria Land, it flows N into Yule Bay, 5 km E of Ackroyd Point. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Ralph Morgan Fortenberry (b. 1932), USN, medical officer at McMurdo in 1960. Dr. Fortenberry later practiced in Oak Vale, Miss.

Forti, Reynaldo A. b. 1903, Buenos Aires. He went to sea at 17, and worked his way up through the mate ranks. He was skipper of the *Rata*, 1933–34, in Antarctic waters. After World War II he was working for the Flota Mercante de Estado (out of Buenos Aires), plying the Atlantic as captain of the *Río Paraná* (his son, same name, born 1927, was a stoker on the same ship).

Fortín Rock. 62°29' S, 60°44' W. A conspicuous rock (or sea stack) lying off Black Point, 3 km SE of Cape Shirreff, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1935 and 1937, and called by them (in error) Scarborough Castle. Named descriptively as Roca Fortín by ArgAE 1952–53. Fortín is Spanish for a small fort. That name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed

aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC accepted the name Crab Stack, named for Benjamin Crab, an Englishman who first started the manufacture of spermaceti candles in the USA, at Rhode Island, in 1750. US-ACAN accepted the name Fortín Rock in 1965.

[1]**The Fortress** *see* **Mount Pendragon**

[2]**The Fortress**. 77°18' S, 160°55' E. A platform of Beacon Sandstone dissected to form a series of 4 promontories bordered by cliffs rising to over 300 m, on the shoulder to the NE of Webb Glacier, they form part of the divide between that glacier and Victoria Upper Glacier, on the N side of Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named for its appearance by VUWAE 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976.

Fortress Hill. 63°56' S, 57°31' W. Rising to 120 m (the British say about 200 m), 3 km N of Terrapin Hill, near the entrance to Croft Bay, in the N part of James Ross Island. Surveyed in Feb. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, but apparently not named by them. Re-surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in April 1946, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Fortress Rocks. 77°51' S, 166°41' E. A cluster of low rock summits, between The Gap and Middle Crater, 0.8 km N of the summit of Observation Hill, and a like distance E of McMurdo Station, on Ross Island. Named descriptively in 1911 by Scott, during BAE 1910-13. They now form McMurdo Station's quarry. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Fortuna*. A 164-ton whale catcher built in 1904, at Framnaes Mek., in Norway, and owned by the Compañia Argentina de Pesca. Her skipper and gunner in 1912-13 was Lars Andersen. She was wrecked in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, on May 14, 1916.

Punta Fortuna. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. A point projecting into Admiralty Bay, and separating Half Moon Cove from Arctowski Cove, on the coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Forwood, William Garland, Jr. b. Dec. 5, 1911, Westerville, Custer Co., Nebraska, but raised partly in Soukup, Wyo., son of farmer turned headstone salesman William G. Forwood and his wife, schoolteacher Clara E. Copsey. In the 1920s, the family moved to Spokane, and the son, after a short but unrewarding career working in a gas station, joined the USAAF. In 1945-46, as a lieutenant colonel, he was temporary commander of Baer Field, and, on Oct. 12, 1955, was promoted to colonel. He was commander of the 61st Troop Carrier Group which handled the enormous airlift/airdrop operation for OpDF, during IGY. After retirement, he moved to Greenville, SC, and worked as a state right-of-way agent, and died there on April 8, 1996.

Potok Fosa *see* **Fosa Creek**

Fosa Creek. 62°12' S, 58°27' W. A creek carrying meltwater from Tower Glacier and Baranowski Glacier to Staszek Cove, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island in the South Shetlands. Its highest point is 200 m above sea level, and its lowest point is sea level itself. This feature was formed since the 1980s, due to glacial thawing. Named by the Poles as Potok Fosa. The name was translated into English.

Fosdick Mountains. 76°32' S, 144°45' W. An E-W trending mountain range with marked serrate outlines, standing along the S side of Balchen Mountain, at the head of Block Bay, and at the neck of Guest Peninsula, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. They are made up of metamorphic rocks containing mineral assemblages of the medium- to high-amphibolite facies. Individual features within these mountains include: Mount Iphigene, Mount Ferranto, Mount Avers, Mount Lockhart, Mount Colombo, Mount Richardson, Mount Perkins, Marujupu Peak, and Ochs Glacier. Discovered by Byrd in 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as the Raymond Fosdick Mountains, for Raymond Blaine Fosdick (1883-1972), president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Originally plotted in 76°00' S, 145°00' W, they have since been replotted.

Acantilado Fósil *see* **Fossil Bluff**

Promontorio Fósil *see* **Fossil Bluff**

Bahía Fósiles *see* **Fossil Bight**

Cabo Fossati *see* **Cape Lookout**

Nunatak Fossi. 66°18' S, 61°06' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Bahía Fossil *see* **Fossil Bight**

Fossil Bight. 64°18' S, 56°52' W. A shallow recession in the N coast of Seymour Island, 1.5 km NNE of Cape Lamas, and E of Picnic Passage. USARP researchers called it Fossil Bay, for the fossils found here in 1982, and Argentines called it Bahía Fósiles. The term bight is more apt than bay, and was thus accepted by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, and subsequently also by US-ACAN.

Fossil Bluff. 71°20' S, 68°17' W. A prominent rock bluff on the E coast of Alexander Island, it marks the N side of the mouth of Uranus Glacier, where that glacier enters George VI Sound. Probably first seen by Ellsworth, who flew directly over it, and photographed segments of the coast in this vicinity, on Nov. 23, 1935. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Fossil Camp, because the first fossils from Alexander Island were found in the rock here (they were from the Jurassic period). It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and renamed by them as Fossil Bluff. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Fósil Bluff. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart translated as Acantilado Fósil, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Today, the Argentines call it Promontorio Fossil Bluff. The FIDS' Fossil Bluff Station was here.

Promontorio Fossil Bluff *see* **Fossil Bluff**

Fossil Bluff Glacier *see* **Khufu Corrie**

Fossil Bluff Station. 71°20' S, 68°17' W. Sometimes known as Base K, but more often as Base KG, or better still, Fossil Bluff. A British scientific base at Fossil Bluff, near Uranus Glacier, on Alexander Island. Intermittently operative from Feb. 20, 1961 to today, as an advance station for field parties from Base E, Adelaide Station (Base T), and (later) Rothera Station, doing surveying, geology, glaciology, and field geophysics. The main hut, Bluebell Cottage, was occupied during the winters of 1961, 1962 and all the winters from 1968 to 1975. **1961 winter**: Cliff Pearce and John Smith (meteorologists), and Brian Taylor (geologist). **1962 winter**: Jim Shirtcliffe (officer-in-charge and general assistant), Rod Walker (meteorologist), Brian Taylor (geologist), and Sam Blake (radioman). **1968 winter**: Rod Ledingham (meteorologist and officer-in-charge), Martyn Bramwell (meteorologist), Charles Smith (geologist), John Ayers (pilot), John Walsh (air fitter). **1969 winter**: Andy Wager (glaciologist and officer-in-charge), George Kistruck (glaciologist), Charles Bell and Michael Elliott (geologists). **1970 winter**: George Kistruck (glaciologist and officer-in-charge), Paul Gurling (surveyor), Brian Hill (general assistant), Malcolm Macrae (general assistant and tractorman). **1971 winter**: Dick Walker (officer-in-charge, general assistant and tractorman), Martin Pearson and Ian Rose (glaciologists), Roger O'Donovan (general assistant). **1972 winter**: Martin Pearson (glaciologist and officer-in-charge), Ian Rose and Andy Wager (glaciologists), Graham Whitworth (general assistant). **1973 winter**: Andrew Jamieson (glaciologist and officer-in-charge), James Bishop (glaciologist), Simon Hobbs and Roger Tindley (general assistants). **1974 winter**: James Francis Bishop, Frederick Tourney, and Jonathan Walton (glaciologists), and Roger Tindley (general assistant). **1975 winter**: Jonathan Walton (glaciologist and leader), Pete Lennon and Frederick Tourney (glaciologists), and Timothy Stewart (tractorman). It was closed for the 1976 winter when Rothera became fully operational. It has been occupied intermittently for summer seasons since then. It is supplied by air from Adelaide and Rothera, and by land from Base E. In Jan. 2005, an automatic weather station was installed here, at an elevation of 63 m.

Fossil Camp *see* **Fossil Bluff**

Fossil Hill. 62°12' S, 58°59' W. A low hill, oriented E-W, about 1.5 km W of the Ardley Island isthmus, on Byers Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name, in use since the 1980s, was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 17, 2001. Plotted last in late 2008 by UK.

Fossil Wood Point. 70°50' S, 68°02' E. A point of land between Bainmedart Cove and Radok Lake, in the E part of the Aramis Range

of the Prince Charles Mountains. The area was visited several times in Jan.–Feb. 1969 by Alex Medvecky, geologist with the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of that year. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for the deposits of fossil wood found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Fossilryggen. 73°23' S, 13°03' W. A mountain crest in the ice ridge E of Plogbreen, in the Kraul Mountains of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for fossils (it means "fossil ridge").

Fossils. Jonathan Winship may have been the first to discover fossils in Antarctica, during his 1820–21 season in the South Shetlands. In 1830 James Eights was the first scientist to find Antartcic fossils. In 1892 Carl Anton Larsen found fossils, as SwedAE 1901–04 did, and several other expeditions did over the ensuing years, but it was not until 1967 that the fossil explosion in Antarctica really began. That year, Peter Barrett (q.v.) found a lizard jawbone at Graphite Peak (q.v. for further details of the find). This was a labyrinthodont, about 220 million years old. As other labyrinthodonts had been found in other parts of the world, this suddenly made Gondwanaland (q.v.) a more acceptable theory. In 1982, on Seymour Island, the first fossil remains of an Antarctic land mammal were found by a team of U.S. scientists. The bones were those of a small marsupial, about the size of a rat. Unless it is a hoax, this supports the theory of marsupial migration from the Americas to Australia, via Antarctica, which can only imply that the continental shift theory is correct. In 1986 Argentine scientists discovered dinosaur fossils on James Ross Island, that were 70 million years old, and the same year, U.S. teams near the Beardmore Glacier discovered more than 350 vertebrate bones from 190–225 million years ago, including 4 new amphibians and reptiles. In 1987, on Seymour Island, were discovered fossils of crocodiles, a 6 foot 6 inch flightless bird (probably a primordial penguin), and a 32-foot-long whale (discovered by Ewan Fordyce, the NZ paleontologist, on Jan. 3, 1987, and the largest fossil ever recovered in Antarctica). Fossils teem in the Beacon Sandstone formation, for example, including freshwater fish fossils in Devonian Age rocks. Seymour Island and James Ross Island are rich in fossils, and geologically young fossils have been found in the Transantarctic Mountains. In 1987 the beak of an enormous bird was discovered on Seymour Island. Larry G. Marshall called it the "Terror Bird." An alligator fossil has also been found on Seymour Island, as have 50 lobster fossils. The largest carnivorous dinosaur found to date in Antarctica is Cryolophosaurus, the only specimens being in the Fryxell Geology Museum, at Augustana College, in Rock Island, Ill.

Cabo Foster *see* **Cape Foster**

Cape Foster. 64°27' S, 57°59' W. A cape, 3 km SE of Carlsson Bay, it forms the S point of James Ross Island. Discovered and roughly charted on Jan. 7, 1843, by RossAE 1839–43, and named by Ross for Henry Foster. It appears on Ross's chart of 1844. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Cabo Foster, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1903, during SwedAE 1901–04. All of the interested countries show it as Foster (but with their own word for "cape"). It appears on a British chart of 1937. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed again by Fids from Base D in 1955.

Monte Foster *see* **[2]Mount Foster**

[1]Mount Foster *see* **Mount Pisgah**

[2]Mount Foster. 63°00' S, 62°33' W. A double mountain peak, the higher — southern — height rising to 2105 m in the Imeon Range, almost 7 km SW of Mount Pisgah, and forming the highest point of Smith Island, in the center of that island, in the South Shetlands. The feature was known to sealers in the 1820–21 period, but see **Mount Pisgah** and **Smith Island** for more details of this early period. Foster visited it in 1829, and named it Mount Beaufurt (a name also seen as Mount Beaufort), for Capt. Francis Beaufort (*see* **Beaufort Island**). The name Mount Foster soon became more popular, however, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1839. On a 1935 Discovery Investigations chart it appears misspelled as Mount Forster. Mount Foster was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1956 (they considered, but rejected, both Mount Beaufurt and Mount Pisgah). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines had been calling it Monte Foster from at least 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Long thought to be triple-peaked, its duplicity was determined on Jan. 17–30, 1996, when Greg Landreth's NZ team made the first ascent (they had shipped in on the yacht *Northanger*). The third peak (which turned out to be not part of this feature at all) became Antim Peak.

Península Foster *see* **Ferrier Peninsula**

Port Foster. 62°57' S, 60°39' W. The central part of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, it is a basin-like harbor, or more specifically a drowned breached crater within the volcano commonly referred to as Deception Island. 8 km long and 5 km wide, its bays include Whalers Bay, Pendulum Cove, Primero de Mayo Bay, and Telefon Bay. Discovered by Palmer on Nov. 15, 1820, and charted by Fildes in 1921, as Harbour of Deception. In 1821 Fanning and Pendleton referred to it as Deception Harbour. That same year (1821), Capt. Clark called it Port William, presumably meant to say Port Williams, named after Capt. William Smith's ship the *Williams*. In Capt. Davis's log of Dec. 30, 1821, it appears as Bay of Deception. Pendleton's log of Jan. 30, 1822, has it as Deception Bays (sic). Another early name (probably wrongly applied) was Yankee Harbor, for the number of American sealers here (not to be confused with Yankee Harbor, the real Yankee Harbor, as it were). Also, around 1821–22, it was sometimes called Dunbar's Harbor, or Port Dunbar. It was renamed officially and universally as Port Foster, for Henry Foster, and appears that way on an 1839 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1947. It was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948–49, and appears as Port Foster on their 1949 chart. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines have been calling it Puerto Foster since at least 1908, and that was the name accepted not only by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, over the years, there have been some other names given to this feature. Charcot, on his 1910 map, shows it as Bassin Intérieur, and the names Yankee Harbour, Deception Harbor, and Port Williams persisted as alternatives well into the 1940s. On a 1963 Argentine chart appears Fondeadero Fontana, referring to either this feature or Whalers Bay. The shores of Port Foster were designated SSSI #27. Of interest because of the volcanics, it became a study area on Dec. 31, 1967.

Puerto Foster *see* **Port Foster**

Foster, Carroll B., Jr. Known as "Chink." b. Jan. 11, 1908, Norfolk, Va., son of Virginia state pilot Carroll B. Foster and his first wife Annie. Former amateur middleweight boxer at the University of Pennsylvania, he was taken on as an emergency fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* at Norfolk (where he was then living) during ByrdAE 1928–30. He was only meant to go as far as Panama, but stayed on. He remained in NZ between the halves of the expedition. After the expedition, he went back to stay with his parents in Norfolk for a while, then began a two-year career exhibiting and lecturing on the expedition. It wasn't plain sailing for Foster during this period. In mid-May 1932, he enrolled in the Missouri School of Journalism summer session, and on May 28, 1932, he was driving through Missouri with a 20-year-old University of Missouri student, Ted Yohe, when their car crashed near Columbia. Ted was killed, and Foster was pretty badly beaten up. In 1933 he became an announcer, was a reporter for the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, and was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy between 1941 and 1945. After the war he worked for years as the assistant to the president of a Seattle radio and TV station, and finally, in 1956, joined the U.S. Information Service, as an officer on the ship *Dacca*. He died on Oct. 29, 1989.

Foster, Henry. b. Aug. 1796, Woodplumpton, Lancs, son of the incumbent, Henry Foster and his wife Alice Croft. His father wanted him to be a priest, but instead, at 16, he joined the Navy, and sailed with Morton on the *York*. He was promoted to sub lieutenant in 1815, sailed

under various captains, including Ross in the Arctic, Basil Hall in South America, and Smith on the *Williams* in 1819-20, and was therefore one of the first to sight the South Shetlands, of which he made a drawing. In 1824 he was promoted to lieutenant, and was the astronomer with Parry on the Northwest Passage expedition of 1824-25, and also on Parry's 1827 expedition to the North Pole, and was promoted to commander on his return. He was a fellow of the Royal Society. He was back south in 1828-31, as leader of the *Chanticleer* Expedition (q.v. for details). During the evening of Feb. 5, 1831 he was dozing in his canoe while it was floating on the Chagres River in Panama, and he fell out, and drowned. His body was found 4 days later, and buried on the banks. There was a rumor that he met his death at violent hands, but that was untrue.

Foster, Richard Arthur "Dick." b. 1929, Worcester, son of John S. Foster and his wife Ivy Tugela Stamp. FIDS general assistant who left Southampton in 1955, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over as base leader at Base O in 1956 and 1957.

Foster Bluff. 66°25' S, 110°37' E. A conspicuous rock bluff surmounting the shore in the SW part of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Danny L. Foster, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Foster Crater. 78°24' S, 162°58' E. An unglaciated volcanic crater in scoria cone, at the S end of Highway Ridge, at Foster Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Foster Glacier. 78°24' S, 162°50' E. A glacier, 6 km S of Mount Kempe, in the Royal Society Range, it flows SE into Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Maj. James Foster, U.S. Marine Corps, assistant air operations officer for Task Force 43 in Antarctica during OpDF 60 (i.e., 1959-60). NZ-APC accepted the name. Originally plotted in 78°25' S, 162°55' E, it has since been replotted.

Foster Island. 66°04' S, 100°16' E. A rocky island, 0.5 km long, about 12 km WNW of Currituck Island, at the NW end of the Highjump Archipelago, N of the Bunger Hills. First delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Hubert C. Foster, motion picture photographer on OpHJ 1946-47. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971. The Russians call it Severnyj Holm.

Foster Nunatak. 71°06' S, 71°40' E. A horseshoe-shaped rock outcrop in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Mannings were photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1957. They were visited by SovAE 1965, and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for Allan Lawrence Foster (b. Nov. 21, 1944), electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1970 (in Jan. of that year, he was a member of the Amery Ice Shelf traverse party), and 2 years since then in Antarctica during summer seasons. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Foster Peninsula. 71°18' S, 61°10' W. A high, ice-covered peninsula, between Palmer Inlet and Lamplugh Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Theodore D. Foster, USARP oceanographer on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition of 1969. He was also party leader on the Weddell Sea Investigations of 1972-73 and 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Foster Plateau. 64°43' S, 61°25' W. A plateau, about 80 sq miles in area, between Drygalski Glacier and Hektoria Glacier, SE of Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys by Fids from Portal Point, who traversed it in Oct.—Nov. 1957. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Dick Foster of the FIDS. It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The British plot it in 64°45' S, 61°30' W.

Fothergill, Ian Ledgard. b. July 15, 1937, Wakefield, Yorks, son of Bennett Fothergill and his wife Gertrude Ledgard. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorological assistant, and spent 3 consecutive winters at Base D —1960, 1961, and 1962, the last two also as base leader. In 1965, in Birmingham, he married Gillian M. "Jill" Biddle, and they raised a family in Aberdovey, Wales, where he worked for Outward Bound. Then on to Sheffield, and in 1984 to Little Brington. In the 1990s he was director of Outward Bound, in Rugby. He was giving a talk about Antarctica to the History Society on Feb. 17, 2009, when, all of sudden, he dropped dead.

Fothergill Point. 64°35' S, 60°12' W. A low, rocky coastal point, 8 km NE of Cape Worsley, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in Feb. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and (this is almost certainly the feature) named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Ruth (i.e., Cape Ruth; named for his sister; *See also* **Ruth Ridge**). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Re-named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Ian Fothergill. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1964.

Fougner, Anton Simonsen. b. 1870, Ringebu, Norway, son of Simen Hansen Fougner and his wife Anna Tokler. Educated at the University of Christiania, he was an office clerk when he went as scientific assistant and general factotum on BAE 1898-1900. He wintered-over with Borchgrevink, making the sledges and doing other carpentry work. He died in 1932.

Punta Foul *see* **Foul Point**

Foul Point. 60°32' S, 45°29' W. The N point of a small island forming the W entrance to Ommanney Bay, on the north-central side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer, the name first appears on Powell's chart published in 1822, named presumably for its off-lying rocks. It also appears on a British chart of 1839. It was charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1930, as Punta Peligrosa (i.e., "dangerous point"), on one of their charts of 1947 as Punta Foul, and again on a 1952 chart as Punta Peligrosa, which was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Foul Point, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Foundation Ice Stream. 83°15' S, 60°00' W. A major ice stream, flowing northward for about 240 km along the W side of the Patuxent Range and Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, to enter the Ronne Ice Shelf westward of the Dufek Massif. It was seen from the air by Grupo Aereonaval UT 78, on the first Argentine flight to the Pole, in Jan. 1962, and named by them as Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso, for their ship, the *Bahía Buen Suceso*. It appears as such on an Argentine map of 1964. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from ground surveys conducted by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the National Science Foundation (q.v.). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Founders Escarpment. 79°15' S, 86°15' W. A prominent escarpment, W of Founders Peaks, in the Heritage Range, it extends from Minnesota Glacier to Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64 for the nearby peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Originally plotted in 79°12' S, 86°21' W, it has since been replotted.

Founders Peaks. 79°10' S, 86°15' W. A cluster of sharp peaks and ridges just E of the Founders Escarpment, and between Minnesota Glacier and Gowan Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in continuation of the heritage theme.

Fountain, Gordon Hillman. b. July 16, 1913, Los Angeles, but raised in Brooklyn, son of New York lithographic clerk Gideon Fountain and his wife Mabelle Cubberley. Through Norman Vaughan he became a messman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35, but was

rejected and never sailed. However, he worked his way down to NZ on the *Port of Hobart*, to take part. He married Marjorie, and died on Feb. 9, 1997, in Oakland, Calif.

Fountain Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, at an elevation of 17 m, installed in Oct. 2005, on the Drygalski Ice Tongue. Named after Matt Lazzara's grandfather.

Fountain Glacier. 77°41' S, 161°38' E. Between Nylen Glacier and Catspaw Glacier, it flows S into Pearse Valley, in the Asgard Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Andrew G. Fountain, of the department of geology at Portland State University, in Portland, Oreg., USAP investigator in glacier mass balance studies at the McMurdo Dry Valleys, from 1993 on. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Four Brothers Rocks. 62°05' S, 57°55' W. Four rock stacks off Three Sisters Point (the W side of the entrance to Sherratt Bay), on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981.

Four Ladies Bank. 67°30' S, 77°30' E. A submarine feature, N of Prydz Bay, just off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Discovered by LCE 1936-37, and named by international agreement in 1964, for the 4 ladies on that expedition (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

Four Mile Cliff. 77°11' S, 162°25' E. A rock cliff, 4 miles long (hence the name), and rising to 600 m above sea level, it flanks the S side of, and rises 150 m above, Debenham Glacier, N of Mount Bevilacqua, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008. The name was accepted by NZ-APC on April 7, 2008.

Four Ramps. 84°42' S, 177°35' E. A group of 4 small rock spurs (or ridges), roughly parallel, which project through the snow surface, and which form the NE part of Sullivan Ridge (the New Zealanders say they are located just N of the N tip of Sullivan Ridges), on the W side of, and at right angles to, Ramsey Glacier. Discovered aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Fourcade. 64°36' S, 62°30' W. A mountain rising to 215 m, at the N end of the Arctowski Peninsula, 3 km SW of Cape Anna, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henry Georges Fourcade (1865-1948), French-born South African surveyor, botanist, and photogrammetry pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Fourcade Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°40' W. A glacier flowing SW into the head of Potter Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Néstor H. Fourcade, of the Instituto Antártico Argentino, who made detailed geological investigations of Potter Cove and Fildes Peninsula, in 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It was last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Île Fourier *see* **Fourier Island**

Fourier Island. 66°48' S, 141°30' E. A small rocky island about 90 m off the ice coast of East Antarctica, and 1.2 km ENE of Cape Mousse, between Port-Martin and Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Fourier, for Jean-Baptiste Fourier (1768-1830), French geometrician. US-ACAN accepted the name Fourier Island in 1962.

The *Fournier*. A 554-ton, 59-meter Argentine minesweeper, built by Sánchez & Co., in Buenos Aires, and launched on Aug. 5, 1939. She could do 16 knots, but cruised at 12, and had a crew of 70. On Oct. 13, 1940, she was commissioned by the Argentine Navy, as the second ever ship of that name in the Argentine Navy, both ships named for César Fournier, corsair and hero of the war against Spain. Under the command of Lt. Ernesto del Mármol, she was destined for the Minesweeper fleet, and her first posting was at Port Belgrano Naval Yard. She took part in ArgAE 1942-43, and was back in Antarctica in May 1947, under the command of Capt. Emilio L. Díaz, doing ice investigation work in the Drake Passage and the northern Antarctic Peninsula. In late 1948 she was back in those same regions, doing the same thing, but under the command of Capt. Domingo G. Luis. In 1949, under Capt. Carlos Negri, she did patrol and salvage work off Ushuaia, and on Oct. 4, 1949, under Capt. Armando H. Llambi, she went down in mysterious circumstances off Dawson Island (54°10' S), in the Straits of Magellan, with all crew lost.

Bahía Fournier *see* **Fournier Bay**

Baie Fournier *see* **Fournier Bay**

Isla Fournier *see* **Fournier Island**

Islote Fournier *see* **Fournier Island**

Fournier Bay. 64°31' S, 63°06' W. A bay, 5 km wide, indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island for 13 km immediately W of Briggs Peninsula, between Thompson Peninsula and Guépratte Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The coasts are formed of ice-cliffs, with an immense discharge from glaciers which makes the bay difficult to navigate due to the cover of floating ice. Probably discovered by Dallmann, in 1873-74. Charted on Jan. 4, 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie E. Fournier, for Vice Admiral François-Ernest Fournier (1842-1934; known as Ernest Fournier) of the French Navy. On Charcot's 1906 map it appears that way, and also as Baie Fournier, but on his 1908 chart it appears as Baie de l'Amiral Fournier. On a 1909 British chart it appears as Fournier Bay, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Bahía Fournier, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Fournier Island. 64°33' S, 62°49' W. A small island in the S part of the Schollaert Channel, 0.8 km off the E extremity of Anvers Island, NE of Ryswyck Point, on Parker Peninsula, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted (but not named) by FrAE 1903-05. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and again, from the *Snipe*, in Jan. 1948. Named by ArgAE 1948-49, as Isla Fournier, for the *Fournier* (the Chileans optimistically say it was named in assocation with Fournier Bay), but it appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Fournier. The name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Isla Fournier. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Ryswyck Island, and it appears as such on a 1959 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Fournier Island in 1965. Interestingly, the name Ryswyck Islands appears on a 1963 American chart, signifying this island and nearby rocks.

Fournier Ridge. 69°34' S, 72°42' W. A ridge, 14 km long in an E-W direction, rising to about 1000 m (in Enigma Peak) in the W part of the Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1975 and 1977. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Fournier, of the U.S. Coast Guard, exec of the *Burton Island* during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71), and skipper of the same ship during OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76) and OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Islotes Fowler *see* **Fowler Islands**

Fowler, Robert Blaisdell "Bob." b. June 15, 1914, at 243 Powderhouse Blvd., Somerville, Mass., the very last child of newspaper foreman Frank L. Fowler and his wife Edith (who painted china). No sooner had Bob graduated from Somerville High than he read about ByrdAE 1933-35. The *Bear of Oakland* was in dock at East Boston, and Bob rode over there on his motorcyle and sidecar, secured a job with the deck crew, tried to get signed to Antarctica, but failed, and then, when the ship pulled into Newport News, he hitched down there, and stowed away in the peak hold. He was discovered 2 days later, and the skipper, Bob English, after securing radio permission from the boy's parents, signed him on as a messboy, the youngest member of the expedition. He did both halves of the expedition. They made a big deal of him when he got back to Somerville. Subsequently, he went to work for the *Boston Globe*, as a pressman, like his father, and was there 42 years before retiring in 1979. He died in Billericay, Mass., on Jan. 24, 1990.

Fowler Ice Rise. 77°30' S, 78°00' W. A very large ice rise between Evans Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. It seems to be completely ice-covered, except for the Haag Nunataks, which protrude above the ice surface in the NW portion. Discovered during an LC-130 flight from McMurdo

to Eights Station on Dec. 14-15, 1961. Traversed on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS from Siple Station in Jan. 1975, and mapped as a peninsula rather than an ice rise. Re-mapped by USGS from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74, and named by US-ACAN as Fowler Ice Rise, for Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972-74, and later deputy director of polar programs at the National Science Foundation. The British still seem to call it Fowler Peninsula.

Fowler Islands. 66°25' S, 66°26' W. A group of small islands between the Bernal Islands and the Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound, between the S part of the Biscoe Islands and the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers using air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for physicist Sir Ralph Howard Fowler (1889-1944), professor of applied mathematics at Cambridge, 1932-44. With J.D. Bernal (*see* **Bernal Islands**) he wrote a classic paper on the structure of ice which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Fowler Knoll. 84°47' S, 99°14' W. A notable, snow-covered knoll, rising to 2465 m, with an abrupt south-facing cliff, in the W central part of the Havola Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for CWO George "Featherfoot" Fowler, U.S. Army, navigator on the Byrd — South Pole Traverse (q.v.), which passed near here on Dec. 25, 1960. He also led the 840-mile trek from Byrd to Eights (Task Group 43.5), between Dec. 20, 1962 and Jan. 31, 1963.

Fowler Peninsula *see* **Fowler Ice Rise**

Fowlie Glacier. 71°40' S, 168°04' E. A tributary glacier, 21 km long, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Forming a common head with Dennistoun Glacier (with which it has sometimes been confused), it flows NW between Mount Ajax and Mount Faget, entering the main flow of the Dennistoun at the SE base of the Lyttelton Range. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, for Walter Fowlie of the NZ Antarctic Division, field assistant with a 1981-82 NZARP geological party to this area, led by R.H. Findlay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

[1]**Mount Fox**. 69°59' S, 64°03' E. Rising to 1980 m, in the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Snow slopes extend to the summit on the N and W with exposed brown rock on the E side dropping sheer into an ice valley. Discovered by an ANARE part led by John Béchervaise on Nov. 30, 1955. Named by ANCA for Leon Jennings-Fox (q.v.).

[2]**Mount Fox**. 83°38' S, 169°15' E. Rising to 2820 m (the New Zealanders say 2682 m), 1.5 km SW of Mount F.L. Smith, just to the W of Beardmore Glacier, about 27 km SW of Mount Hope, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton, for a friend and sponsor, Agnes Susan Fox (1857-1913). It overlooks the place where Edgar Evans died in 1912, on his return down the Beardmore from the Pole, as a member of Scott's fateful party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fox, John Lawrence. b. Jan. 8, 1811, Salem, Mass., son of Ebenezer Fox and his wife Susanna Patterson. He was awarded his doctorate in medicine from Harvard in 1835, and lived in Narragansett, Mass. On Sept. 6, 1837 he was commissioned into the U.S. Navy as an assistant surgeon, and as such was on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, joining the *Porpoise* at San Francisco in Oct. 1841. He married, on June 15, 1847, Elizabeth Amory Morris, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris, and later that year was promoted to full surgeon. In 1850 he left the sea, and was appointed to head the Chelsea and Brooklyn hospitals. He was fleet surgeon with the North Atlantic Blockade Squadron during the Civil War, and died on Dec. 17, 1864, in Roxbury, Mass.

Fox, Leonard John "Len." He joined FIDS in 1955, as an ionosphere physicist, went to Antarctica on the *Shackleton*, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1956 and 1957.

Fox Glacier. 66°15' S, 114°25' E. Flows from the area northeastward of Law Dome, to the coast, 20 km N of Williamson Glacier, and forms a small glacier tongue at its terminus, about 105 km SE of Cape Poinsett, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Dr. John L. Fox. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Fox Ice Stream. 73°28' S, 85°29' W. About 10 km long, it flows into Eltanin Bay SW of Wirth Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Adrian Fox, of BAS, part of the BAS-USGS project.

Fox Ridge. 70°47' S, 67°53' E. A rock ridge on the McLeod Massif, about 8 km W of Beaver Lake, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos. The ridge was the site of a tellurometer station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Fox, technical officer (survey), the leader of one of the survey parties in the Prince Charles Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Foxton, John Greenlaw. b. at sea in Jan. 1811, baptized at Port Royal, Jamaica, but grew up in Greenwich, son of Capt. John Foxton, RN (who was killed at St. Helena in 1817) and his wife Wilhelmina Townsend. On April 4, 1822, in Lewisham, his mother married again, to Robert Jones, and they moved to Australia. John Greenlaw Foxton was navigator on the *Hopefull* in 1833-34. He settled in Port Phillip (Melbourne) in 1841, and became a customs house agent, a commission agent, and an insuranace broker, and finally, an accountant, also starting the original *Argus* newspaper. He married Isabel Elizabeth Potts in Melbourne, in 1848. He moved to Queensland, and then retired to London, with Isabel and their daughter Kate, living first in Paddington, then at Earls Court. It is reputed that in 1892 he wrote an account of the 1833 voyage, but as he calls the ship *Hopewell*, this must be regarded in one of two ways. He died in Earls Court in 1903. Isabel died in 1909. His son was the politician Col. Justin Fox Greenlaw "Chinese" Foxton (1849-1916).

Cape Foyn *see* **Cape Alexander**

Costa Foyn *see* **Foyn Coast**

Isla Foyn *see* **Foyn Point**

Puerto Foyn *see* **Foyn Harbor**

Punta Foyn *see* **Foyn Point**

Foyn Coast. 66°40' S, 64°20' W. Now known to be an island, about 30 km long, and running from NE to SW, on the E side of Graham Land, between Cape Alexander and Cape Northrop. Discovered by Larsen in 1893, and named by him as Svend Foyn Land, for Svend Foyn (b. July 9, 1809, Tønsberg. d. Nov. 29, 1894, Nøtterøy), Norwegian inventor of the harpoon gun. This name was later shortened to Foyn Land, but even before that name-shortening, it had been re-defined as a coast, the Svend Foyn Coast, a name, in turn, later shortend to Foyn Coast, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951. It is one of the delightful oddities reflecting the flexibility and unpredictability of bureaucracy, that, even though this feature was finally determined to be an island, and not a coast or a land, as Larsen and others had thought, it has remained the Foyn Coast. The Chileans and the Argentines both refer to it as Costa Foyn.

Foyn Harbor. 64°33' S, 62°01' W. An anchorage between Nansen Island and Enterprise Iasland, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Lester and Bagshawe of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, and named by whalers here as Svend Foyn Harbor, for the *Svend Foyn*, moored here that summer. However, on David Ferguson's chart of 1921, it appears as Graham Harbour. On a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, it appears as Svend Foyn Harbor. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Entrada Svend Foyn, but on one of their 1958 charts as Puerto Svend Foyn. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the name Foyn Harbour, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name (without the "u" in "harbour," of course) in 1965. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Puerto Svend Foyn. Today, the Argentines call it Puerto Foyn.

[1]**Foyn Island** *see* **Foyn Point**

[2]**Foyn Island**. 71°56' S, 171°04' E. The second largest island in the Possession Islands, 6 km NW of Possession Island itself. Named by Henryk Bull in 1895, as James Ross Island, for

Sir James Clark Ross. He later changed the name (to avoid confusion with the more prominent island of that name), to Svend Foyn Island, honoring Svend Foyn (*see* **Foyn Coast**), primary backer of Bull's expedition. The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name Foyn Island in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Foyn Land *see* **Foyn Coast**

Foyn Point. 65°15' S, 61°38' W. Surmounted by a peak rising to 525 m, it marks the N side of the entrance to Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Wilkins, from photos he took aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, named it Foyn Island, in association with what was then still called Foyn Land. He later plotted it in 66°30°S, 62°30' W. In 1929, Wordie mapped a feature in 67°05' S, 62°00' W, and called it New Island. However, it seems as if that was the same as Wilkins' "Foyn Island." Wilkins' feature appears as Isla Foyn on a 1946 Argentine chart. It appears on British charts of 1940 and 1948 as Foyn Island. Fids from Base D charted this coast in Dec. 1947, and a comparison of these charts with Wilkins' photos, shows that, although this point is about 165 km NNE of the coordinates indicated by Wilkins, it is almost certainly one and the same feature. So, the name Foyn Point was given by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, to the SE point of what they then still thought was an island. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1952, and it appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1961. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Punta Foyn, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. A survey by Fids from Base D in 1955, showed that this feature is the SE point of a promontory, and not of an island.

Frachat. Motor engineer on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Frachat Glacier. 69°08' S, 70°58' W. Flows SW from the Rouen Mountains into Russian Gap, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Frachat. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

FrAE *see* **French Antarctic Expeditions**

Puerto Fragata Covadonga *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

The *Fragola*. Italian yacht, skippered by Galileo Ferraresi, which visited the South Shetlands in 1999-2000.

Mount Frakes. 76°48' S, 117°42' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3675 m, it is the highest point in the Crary Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lawrence Austin Frakes (b. 1930), USARP geologist in Antarctica in the mid-to-late 1960s. Lichens are found here.

The *Fram*. Norwegian ship designed by Norwegian engineer Colin Archer, following the directions of Arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen, and which was built specifically for Nansen and the Arctic, being launched on Oct. 26, 1892. The name Fram means "forward" in Norwegian. The ship was 402 tons gross, 307 tons net, had a 102-foot-long keel, was 113 feet long at the waterline and 128 feet long on deck. She was 36 feet wide, 17 feet deep, and had a draft of between 12½ and 15 feet. She had a reinforced bow and stern, and 220 hp engines, which gave a speed of between 6 and 7 knots. Nansen gave the vessel to Amundsen in 1910, and she took Amundsen and NorAE 1910-12 to the Bay of Whales, reaching 78°41' S, the farthest south ever reached by a ship. The *Fram* was commanded by Capt. Thorvald Nilsen, and after the expedition she sailed home, and in 1936 was installed in an Oslo museum. Oscar Wisting (q.v.) died aboard the ship while it was in the museum.

Îles Fram *see* **Fram Islands**

Fram Bank. 67°18' S, 70°00' E. A submarine feature projecting from the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land, N of Mackenzie Bay. It was located on Dec. 27-28, 1929, by BANZARE, and extended by further observations in Feb. 1931, during the same expedition. Explored on Feb. 4, 1931, by the Norwegians, and named by Lars Christensen for the *Fram*. US-ACAN accepted the name in July 1964, and ANCA followed suit.

Fram Inlet *see* **Nantucket Inlet**

Fram Islands. 66°38' S, 139°50' E. A small group of rocky islands and rocks, extending toward the N, in the W portion of the Géologie Archipelago, in the middle of Baie Pierre Lejay, 3 km NNW of Cape Géodésie, and NW of the Astrolabe Glacier. The area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. This particular island was charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Îles Fram, for the *Fram*. US-ACAN accepted the name Fram Islands in 1955.

Fram Mesa. 86°08' S, 156°28' W. A high, ice-capped mesa, 16 km long, and between 1.5 and 5 km wide, forming the NE portion of the Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It may have ben seen by Amundsen, and it was certainly observed and partially mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the *Fram*.

Fram Peak. 68°04' S, 58°27' E. The most northerly peak in the Hansen Mountains, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Framfjellet (i.e., "the forward peak"). Its position was fixed by Graham Knuckey's ANARE sledge party in Jan. 1959. ANCA translated the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Frame Ridge. 78°05' S, 165°26' E. A small straight ridge in the central part of Brown Peninsula, just N of the small central lake on the peninsula, and extending northward down to Tuff Bluff, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Alec O. Frame, paleontology technician here with VUWAE 1964-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Framheim Station. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. Amundsen's base on the Bay of Whales during NorAE 1910-12. A hut with fourteen 16-man military tents around it constituted the camp, whose name meant "the home of the *Fram*," the *Fram* being the expedition's ship. Prestrud came up with the name Framheim on Feb. 4, 1911. In 1928, when Byrd got to the Bay of Whales, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and set up Little America only 3 miles away, Framheim had been wiped out by 16 years of snow.

Framfjellet *see* **Fram Peak**

Cape Framnaes *see* **Cape Framnes**

Framnaesodden *see* **Framnes Head**

Framnäs *see* **Cape Framnes**

Cabo Framnes *see* **Cape Framnes**

Cape Framnes. 65°57' S, 60°33' W. The most northeasterly point of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Larsen on Dec. 1, 1893, charted by him in 66°00' S. 60°00' W, and named by him as Kap Framnaes, or Kap Framnes. The names both mean "forward point" in Norwegian; it was the most advanced piece of land which he saw there. In addition, the *Jason* (Larsen's ship) had been built at the legendary Framnaes Mek. Verksted, in Sandefjord. It appears as such on the expedition's maps of 1894, and on Friederichsen's 1895 map. It appears on a British chart of 1901 as Cape Framnaes. The Argentines began calling it Cabo Framnaes as far back as 1908. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Framnes in 1949, with coordinates in 66°06' S, 60°48' W, and UK-APC accepted those coordinates on Sept. 4, 1957, but with the name Cape Framnaes. Fids from Base D surveyed Jason Island in 1953, and it was found by them that the coordinates of this feature are actually remarkably close to those given by Larsen, and were amended accordingly. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted those new coordinates (with the name amended to Cape Framnes), and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears that way in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Cabo Framnes, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Punta Framnes *see* **Cape Framnes**

Framnes Head. 68°47' S, 90°42' W. A small rock point in Sandefjord Cove, on the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W side of Peter I Island. Charted by Nils Larsen in the *Norvegia*, who made the first landing on the island at this point, in Feb. 1929. He named it Framnaesodden (i.e., "the Framnaes cape"), for the famous shipyard Framnaes Mek. Verksted, in Sandefjord. US-ACAN accepted the name Framnes Head in 1952. Although the name is short for Framnaes Mekaniske Verksted, it was always known by the shortened name. Founded by Chris Christensen in 1898, it built such ships as *Ørnen*, *Suderøy*, *Laboremus*, *Endurance* (Shackleton's ship), *Thor I*, and many of the whale catchers.

Framnes Mountains. 67°50' S, 62°35' E. A group of mountains in Mac. Robertson Land, behind Mawson Station, they comprise the Casey Range, the Masson Range, and the David Range, as well as adjacent peaks and mountains. Discovered by BANZARE in Feb. 1931. This coast was also sighted by Norwegian whalers that same season (1930-31). Photographed aerially in Jan. 1937, by LCE 1936-37, and named by Lars Christensen as Framnesfjella, for Framnesfjellet, a hill near his home in Norway. Mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. US-ACAN accepted the name Framnes Mountains in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Feb. 15, 1958.

Framnesfjella *see* **Framnes Mountains**

Framrabben *see* **Framrabben Nunatak**

Framrabben Nunatak. 72°29' S, 3°52' W. About 5 km WNW of Borg Mountain, on the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Framrabben (i.e., "the forward nunatak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Framrabben Nunatak in 1966.

Framranten *see* **Framranten Point**

Framranten Point. 73°49' S, 5°13' W. A rocky point in the form of a hill, extending northwestward from Kuvungen Hill, in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Framranten (i.e., "the forward-projecting hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Franranten Point in 1966.

Framryggen *see* **Framryggen Ridge**

Framryggen Ridge. 72°30' S, 3°54' W. A small rock ridge, on the N side of Borggarden Valley, about 5 km W of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Framryggen (i.e., "the forward ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Framryggen Ridge in 1966.

Framskotet *see* **Framskotet Spur**

Framskotet Spur. 72°30' S, 3°41' W. A rock spur forming the NW extremity of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Framskotet (i.e., "the forward bulkhead"). US-ACAN accepted the name Framskotet Spur in 1966.

Fran Inlet *see* **Nantucket Inlet**

Franca Glacier. 68°23' S, 65°34' W. Flows NE into the head of Solberg Inlet, S of Houser Peak, at the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Re-photographed aerially by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Fernando E. Franca, medical officer and station manager at Palmer Station in 1974. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

The *Français*. Charcot's famous ship of FrAE 1903-05. The Argentine government bought the ship, re-named her the *Austral*, and used her as a relief vessel for Órcadas Station. In 1907 she was navigating the Río de la Plata, when, surprised by a pampero wind, she was driven onto Ortiz Bank, and wrecked. She was unable to be re-floated.

Anse (du) Français *see* **Français Cove**

Caleta Français *see* **Français Cove**

Canal Français *see* **French Passage**

Cap Français *see* **Français Rocks**

Ensenada Français *see* **Français Cove**

Langue Glaciaire du Français *see* **Français Glacier Tongue**

Mont (du) Français *see* **Mount Français**

Monte Français *see* **Mount Français**

Mount Français. 64°38' S, 63°27' W. A majestic, snow-covered mountain, rising to 2760 m (the British say 2825 m, and the Chileans say 2822 m), it is the highest point on Anvers Island, in the Osterrieth Range, SE of the center of the island, at the S end of the Trojan Range, about 12 km NNE of Börgen Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, who surveyed the SE coast of the island in Feb. 1898. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Mont du Français, or Sommet du Français, for his ship, the *Français*. It appears both ways on his 1906 map. On a British map of 1908 it appears as Mount Francais (without the accent mark). It is reported that on Charcot's 1911 map it appears as Frenchman Hill, but this hardly seems credible. On a British chart of 1916 it appears as Mont Français. On David Ferguson's chart of 1921 it appears as Mount Francis, but that is a simple spelling error. It appears on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1929 as Mount Français, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1959 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Francés, but on a Chilean chart of 1949 as Monte Français, that latter name being the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Monte Française (sic). It was surveyed and first climbed on Dec. 7, 1955, by John Thompson and John Bull of FIDS, or was it Shewry, Rennie, and Hindson? They said Mount Francis, but it has to be Francais!! And who DID climb it first? The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Monte Teniente Ibáñez, named for 1st Lt. Francisco Ibáñez, killed while climbing in the Himalayas.

Pasaje Français *see* **French Passage**

Paso Français *see* **French Passage**

Punta Français *see* **Français Rocks**

Sommet du Français *see* **Mount Français**

Français Anchorage *see* **Français Cove**

Français Bight *see* **Français Cove**

Français Cove. 65°04' S, 64°02' W. Also called Français Bight. A small cove at the W side of Port Charcot, it indents the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Anse Français, or Anse du Français, for his ship, the *Français*, which moored here during the 1904 winter. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1908. It appears on a 1916 British chart as Anse du Française (sic), on a 1930 British chart as Français Anchorage, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Caleta Français, and on another Argentine chart, from 1953, as Ensenada Français. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Français Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Ensenada Français, while the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Caleta Français. However, it seems that today the Argentines also call it Caleta Français.

Français Glacier. 66°30' S, 138°10' E. About 20 km long, and 6 km wide, at the very SW of Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of Adélie Land, it flows NNE from the continental ice to the coast close W of Ravin Bay. In 1840, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville named a feature in this spot as Baie des Ravins (i.e., "bay of ravines"), but saw no glacier. Members of the Main Base Party in Dec. 1912, during AAE 1911-14, saw no glacier here either, and they would have, had it been here, as they camped on the upland slopes close of where this glacier is. It was here during OpHJ 1946-47 (it was first delineated from air photos taken during that expedition), so had to have been formed between 1913 and 1946, surely. In 1952-53, a French party led by Mario Marret sledged W on the sea ice to the ice cliffs close E of the glacier, and they named it Glacier Endurance, for Shackleton's famous ship. In order to avoid confusion with the other Endurance Glacier, it was renamed for Charcot's ship, the *Français*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955.

Français Glacier Tongue. 66°31' S, 138°15' E. A broad glacier tongue, about 5 km long, it is the seaward extension of Français Glacier, in association with which it was named in 1951 by the French, who charted it that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Français Point *see* **Français Rocks**

Français Rocks. 63°02' S, 56°00' W. A group of fringing rocks off the NE coast of d'Urville Island. During a rough charting of d'Urville Island by FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville applied the name Pointe des Français (i.e., "point of the French") to the NE point of the island, the island at that time being believed to be continuous with Joinville Island. It appears as such on his 1838 chart, and on Charcot's map of 1912, following FrAE 1908-10. On

an 1861 Spanish chart, this was translated as Punta de los Franceses, and on a British chart of 1893 as Français Point. On Friederichsen's 1895 map it appears as Cap Français. It appeared in those early years of the 20th century variously misspelled as Française and François. It appears on Irízar's 1907 Argentine map as Cabo Français, and on a 1908 Argentine map translated all the way as Cabo Francés. Surveys conducted by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947 resulted in the coastline in this area being shifted on the maps about 15 km to the SSW. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Francés, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The coastline was further surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. A study of these efforts did not reveal a definable point in this area, so, on Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC applied the name to these fringing rocks. US-ACAN accepted this name (i.e., Français Rocks). It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. It appears by error as Cabo King on a 1958 Argentine chart (*see* **King Point**); however, the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Français. An obvious note, perhaps, but one worth putting in: As the name honors the French, and not Charcot's ship the *Français*, the name Francés is perfectly acceptable.

France. Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier was an early explorer who sailed as far south as 54°26' S, 3°24' E, and discovered Bouvet Island on New Year's Day 1739 in an attempt to prove or disprove the existence of the "Great Southern Continent." Capt. Yves Kergeúlen-Trémarec followed him in 1771-72, and discovered Kerguélen Island (50°S), which he named New France. France's earliest actual Antarctic explorers were Dumont d'Urville (FrAE 1837-40) and Charcot (FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10), and on April 1, 1938 France claimed Adélie Land, between 136°E and 142°E, her only Antarctic claim south of 60°S, and which was administered as part of Les Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises, and controlled by the governor of Madagascar until the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, of which France was one of the 12 original signatories. The USA and the USSR (as it was then) never recognized France's claim to Adélie Land, and the two super powers called this territory the Adélie Coast. In 1948-49 France attempted an expedition to Antarctica but they couldn't get to land due to the ice. At that time French polar exploration fell under the direction of the Expéditions Polaires Françaises, but, on Feb. 27, 1947, it became an organ of the National Center for Scientific Research. The first successful French Polar Expeditions took place in 1949-53. In 1950 the first base, Port-Martin, was established, but that was consumed by fire in 1952, and replaced by Dumont d'Urville Station in 1956, set up by Robert Guillard's 1955-56 expedition. Dumont d'Urville Station and Charcot Station were France's only two IGY stations. Bertrand Imbert led the 1956-57 program, and Gaston Rouillon led the program through IGY itself, 1957-59. Robert Faure was leader of the 1959-61 expedition. Concordia (or Dome C) is a French-Italian station. For a list of the modern expeditions, *see* **French Polar Expeditions**.

Cape Frances. 67°30' S, 164°45' E. On the E side of Sturge Island, in the Balleny islands. In 1841, Ross, from a distance, thought that Sturge Island was 3 individual islands, and named the central one Frances Island. Scott, in 1904, rectified this situation, and re-defined everything, naming this cape in order to preserve the name Frances in the area. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1947, and the name appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Pasaje Francés *see* **French Passage**

Paso Francés *see* **French Passage**

Punta Francés *see* **Français Rocks**

The *Frances Charlotte*. Cape Town sealer, employed on the Cape to Calcutta run. She left Bengal in 1820 for the 1820-21 sealing season in the South Shetlands, under the command of Capt. Samuel Massingham. She reached Buenos Aires on March 25, 1821, and returned to Calcutta in 1822.

Frances Island *see* **Cape Frances**

Francey Hill. 70°43' S, 67°02' E. A low, snow-covered rock feature, about 6 km S of Mount McKenzie, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1960 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Roger J. Francey, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Isla Francis *see* **Francis Island**

[1]**Mount Francis** *see* **Mount Français**

[2]**Mount Francis**. 72°13' S, 168°45' E. A massive, prominent, ridge-like mountain rising to 2160 m, it overlooks Tucker Glacier from the N, between Tyler Glacier and Staircase Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Henry Sayles Francis, Jr., National Science Foundation director of international cooperation and information. He wintered-over at Little America in 1958, and was in Antarctica in certain subsequent seasons. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Francis, Samuel John. Known as John Francis. b. Nov. 15, 1915, Falmouth, Cornwall. He trained with the Ordnance Survey, joined the Royal Engineers, and served in World War II, as a lieutenant. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base D in 1946 and 1947. He left Antarctica in 1948, returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Lafonia* back to London, arriving there on April 21, 1948. From 1948 he was surveyor to the Worcestershire County Architect. He died on Sept. 11, 1983, in Worcester.

The *Francis Allyn*. New London sealing schooner, with an auxiliary steam engine. **July 5, 1872**: She was towed from New London to New York, to be converted at the Delamater Iron Works into a steamer, and fitted for a sealing voyage to the South Shetlands. **July 28, 1873**: She left New London, Conn., bound for the South Shetlands and the 1873-74 sealing season, under the command of Robert H. Glass. The crew were: Denis Mahoney (1st mate), Moses I. Fuller (2nd mate), Frank Louis, Luke P. Gray, Joseph Enos, John Kokny, Pat Hanley, Jean Delasky, Edward Smith, Joseph Martin, Julio De Lomba, Manuel Antone, John Sands, Gido Antone, James Lowe, Peter Williams, Peter Christiansen, Henry I. Cannington, W.D. Studson, and Henry M. Lester. **June 16, 1875**: She arrived back in New London, with 1150 sealskins. **Fall 1875**: She set out again for the Antarctic, again with Glass as skipper, for the 1875-76 and 1876-77 sealing seasons. The rest of the crew were: Gilbert B. Soudeker (1st mate), David Gavitt (2nd mate), George H. Williams, Albert E. Cook, George F. Goddard, Peter Williams, Thomas S. Peckham, Charles A. McCrackin, Fred N. Brown, George H. Lawton, Frank Bennett, Edward E. Smith, Frank Williams, J.K. Hardey, Fred C. Brown, Thomas Clifford, John Edwards, William Buchanan, John Bohen, and James McGill. **Aug. 28, 1877**: She left New London again, this time with Desolation Island as her destination, and again with Glass as captain. She also visited the South Shetlands again, for the 1877-78 sealing season. Crew: J.R. Rogers (1st mate), John Glass (2nd mate), John R. Fuller, Luke P. Gray, Henry Chappel, Christian Kaukes, Frederick Burr, Jeremiah Spelman, Thomas C. Crocker, Charles L. Gittore, Otis J. Lamb, Charles F. Howland, Herbert A. Gorton, Joaquin Antone, and Manuel da Souto. **1879**: She returned to New London, after a Southern Ocean trip that does not seem to have included Antarctic waters. **1887-89**: The *Francis Allyn* was at the Crozet Islands, the Kerguélen Islands, and South Georgia (none of which are in Antarctica), under Capt. Joseph J. Fuller. **1893-94**: Fuller brought her to the Kerguélens and Bouvetøya (neither of which is in Antarctica).

Francis Island. 67°37' S, 64°45' W. An irregular-shaped island (but roughly triangular), 11 km long and 8 km wide, off Whirlwind Inlet, 20 km ENE of Cape Choyce, and 24 km off the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, it rises to 707 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf. It is completely snow-covered except for patches of bare rock on its steep coasts, and the rock peaks which rise to its summit. Probably seen from the air by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. Discovered officially and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and described by them as 2 separate islands. It appears that way on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and photograph. Charted as one island by Fids from Base E in 1946-47. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947. It was named by both FIDS and RARE 1947-48. Finn Ronne, leader of RARE, named it Robinson Island, supposedly for W.S. Robinson (*see* **Robinson Group**), and it appears as such on his 1949 map. FIDS named it Francis Island,

for John Francis (*see* **Francis, Samuel John**), who surveyed the island. UK-APC accepted that name (i.e., Francis Island), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a 1952 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British occasionally misspelled it as Frances Island. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Isla Robinson, but on one of their 1957 charts as Isla Francis, the latter name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Francis Peaks. 67°39' S, 50°25' E. A group of peaks and ridges, 1.5 km SE of Mount Gordon, and about 11 km NE of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Robert J. "Bob" Francis, physicist at Mawson Station in 1961 and again in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Francisco de Gurruchaga*. Argentine tug, built in Charleston, SC, and launched as the *Luiseno* on March 17, 1945. her name was subsequently changed to *Francisco de Guruchaga*. She took part in ArgAE 1976-77 (Capt. Carlos A. Coli); ArgAE 1977-78 (Captain Ricardo Horacio Aumann); ArgAE 1978-79 (Captain Pedro Luis Galazi); ArgAE 1979-80 (Captain Miguel A. Piccinini); ArgAE 1988-89 (Capt. Juan C. Mezzavoce), ArgAE 1989-90 (Capt. Rafael G. Molini); ArgAE 1990-91 (Capt. Marcelo G. Genne); ArgAE 1992-93 (Capt. Juan G. Gómez Meunier); ArgAE 1998-99 (Capt. Gustavo Castillo); and ArgAE 1999-2000 (Capt. Gustavo I. Barreto Neuendorf). She has been back in Antarctic waters every year since.

Francisco de Gurruchaga Refugio. 62°14' S, 59°10' W. Argentine Navy refuge hut opened on Dec. 6, 1953, as Refugio Armonía (i.e., "Harmony refuge"), on a rock surface, on the W side of Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. On Dec. 15, 1954, its name was changed to Refugio Naval Francisco de Gurruchaga, to commemorate Francisco Bruno de Gurruchaga y Fernández Pedroso (1766-1846), who fought at Trafalgar, and was the first deputy from the province of Salta, in the newly-formed country of Argentina. However, it was usually known as Base Gurruchaga, or just Gurruchaga. It was used temporarily in 1954-55 and again in 1957-58, and then closed. In 1997-98 it was used as a temporary base, but then closed again.

Franck Nunataks. 71°32' S, 72°22' W. A scattered group of small rock outcrops, 5 km in extent, and rising to a height of about 250 m at the base of Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, working from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°26' S, 72°20' W. He also tended to spell it Frank Nunataks. Named by UK-APC as Franck Nunataks, on March 2, 1961, for the Belgian-French composer César-Auguste-Jean-Guillaume-Hubert Franck (1822-1890). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The feature has since been replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and these new coordinates were accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, and appear in the 1977 British gazetteer.

The *Frango*. Built as the turbine steamer *Golaa* in 1917 by the Chester Shipbuilding Co., in Pennsylvania, for the Norwegians. 401 feet 10 inches long. In 1927, Haldor Virik's Frango Company bought her, and converted her into a 6400 ton floating whaling factory, and renamed her the *Frango*. She was in Antarctic waters, whaling pelagically, in 1928-29 and 1929-30. In 1930 she was bought by Bryde & Dahl's American Whaling Company (managed by Lars Christensen), and her engines were replaced by a triple expansion steam engine. That year she was the first American whaler in Antarctica for years (she began flying an American flag that year so she could import oil to the USA without paying duty). She was back whaling in Antarctica in 1930-31, but that was her last season there. In 1940 she was re-named the *Clifford*, and in 1941 was seized by the Japanese, and re-named the *Hakko Maru*. On Jan. 4, 1944 she was sunk by USS *Bluefish*, 200 miles north of Great Natuna Island.

Mount Frank Houlder *see* **Mount Houlder**

Frank Newnes Glacier. 71°28' S, 169°19' E. A short glacier descending steeply from the high plateau of northern Victoria Land, to discharge into the head of Pressure Bay, in the area of Robertson Bay. First charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Frank Hilliard Newnes (1876-1955; succeeded his father in 1910, as 2nd Baronet Newnes; with Sir Frank, the baronetcy became extinct), only (surviving) son of the expedition's sponsor, Sir George Newnes. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Frank Nunataks *see* **Franck Nunataks**

Mount Franke. 84°37' S, 177°04' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 1600 m, with much rock exposed on its N side, between Mount Wasko and Mount Cole, along the W side of Shackleton Glacier, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Lt. Cdr. Willard J. Franke, USN, with VX-6 at Little America in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Frankenfield Glacier. 71°52' S, 98°13' W. A small glacier in the NE part of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island, it flows ENE into the Bellingshausen Sea between Mount Feury and Mulroy Island. First roughly delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. (jg) Chester Frankenfield, meteorologist on the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, who established an automatic weather station on Thurston Island, in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 71°46' S, 98°18' W, it has since been replotted.

Frankengletscher. 71°07' S, 165°57' E. A glacier, just NE of Peterson Bluff, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Frankiewicz, Edward J. "Eddie." b. March 16, 1919, Rutland, Vt., son of painter Stephen Frankiewicz and his wife Julia. His parents had just married when they come to the USA in 1913 from Poland. Eddie was working in a chemical factory in Waterbury, Conn., when he enrolled in the Civilian Pilot Training Program in 1940. He was with Pan Am in Africa, and in 1942 joined the U.S. Navy, working for VR-1, the first naval air transport squadron, flying across the North Atlantic. He married, in 1946, was in Korea and Okinawa, and in 1955 he volunteered for VX-6, to go to Antarctica. He was aircraft maintenance when he flew down to NZ for OpDF I (1955-56). He was in one of the planes that turned back to NZ, so did not make it to Antarctica. However he was aircraft maintentance officer, and a lieutenant commander, on OpFD II (1956-57), during which he flew the four men to establish Beardmore Glacier Camp (q.v. for more details), and also piloted the supporting plane on Oct. 31, 1956 that flew to Beardmore Glacier Camp to await Gus Shinn's plane after the first historic landing at the Pole. He also supported the tractor train laying the trail from Little America to Byrd Station. He was back for OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58). Then he flew jets out of Kingsville, Texas, and was later transferred to Washington, DC in the mid to late 1960s. He died on May 9, 2003, in San Diego, where he was buried at El Camino Burial Park. That such a major Antarctic figure never had a feature named after him (at least not by 2009) is beyond the reasoning ability of this author.

The *Franklin*. New London sealing schooner. **1871-72**: She left new London on Aug. 25, 1871, and was in the South Shetlands, as a tender to the *Peru*. Crew of the *Franklin*: James M. Holmes (captain), James H. Glass (1st mate; a Tristan da Cunhan, living in New London), Mortimer H. Cassidy (2nd mate; b. 1848, Stonington), H. Schickeslantz (a German living in NJ; there is, of course, no such name in real life, which means the name has been transcribed wrong), Henry Hunt (b. 1850, NY), Johan Tornick (a German living in NY), William Hess (a German living in Camden, NJ), James McKay (a Scotsman living in Providence, RI), Pedro Montaro da Silva (a Cape Verde Islander, from Bravo, now living in New London), James A. King (q.v.), Rufus Lomba (a Cape Verde Islander, living in New London), José Baptista (a Cape Verde Islander, aged 16, living in New London; he would be on the *Florence*, the next season, also in Antarctic waters), Manuel Fonsack (b. 1839; a Cape Verde Islander, living in New London; his real name is almost certainly Fonseca), Charles Johnson (b. 1848, Boston), George Chasey (b. 1850, Sandy Hook, Conn.), and Jeremiah Gray (b. 1850, Wilton, Conn.). *See* **King, James A.**, for the

remarkable story of Mr. King's party who were forced to winter-over. **1872-73**: The *Franklin* left New London on Aug. 3, 1872, under Capt. James W. Buddington, in company with the *Florence* and the *Nile*, the fleet out to find King and his party back in the South Shetlands, where they would also seal for the 1872-73 winter. The crew that season were: James B. Neale (captain), Henry C. Tooker, James Rounds, Bradford H. Neale, A.G. Manwaring, James P. Bransfield, Herman Depken, George W. Patrick, Francis Gilbertson, Thomas Bartlett, Samuel Connover, Louis Fritz, William Crosby, Frank K. Bishop, William Bull, George Martin, John W. Slack, John J. King, Charles G. Acrer, Adolphius Culver, Charles A. Miller, Theodore Apperman. **1873-74**: The *Franklin* left New London on July 22, 1873, for another voyage to the South Shetlands, for the 1873-74 season, under the command of Charles W. Chester. Her crew were: John Glass (1st mate; a Tristan da Cunhan, living in New London), Thomas M. Near (b. 1845, Callais), James A. King (q.v.) (3rd mate), E.O. Newton (b. 1854, Cincinnati), Manuel Joaquan (a Cape Verde Islander, living in New London), William A. Adkins (b. 1838, Sag Harbor, NY), John Miller (a German, originally named Müller, from Hanover, living in NY), C.W.E. Kistan (a German, from Berlin, living in NY), William W. Boyington (b. 1854, New London), Manus Cherry (b. 1853, living in Norwich, Conn.), S.B. Hazand (b. 1846, New London), Joseph Smith (b. 1828, NY), José Mantano (a Cape Verde Islander, living in New London), James C. Towne (b. 1851, New London), Juan Francisco de Tomás (a Cape Verde Islander, living in New London), Andrew Jacobs (b. 1854, NY), and Henry Schostenfels (a German, living in NY). **1874-75**: She left New London on July 16, 1874, bound for the South Atlantic, and the South Shetlands. Crew: James W. Buddington (master), Joseph B. Neale (1st mate), John Glass (2nd mate), James Finn (3rd mate), Henry Feisler, John H. Holmes, George H. Pomeroy, Charles McIntyre, Thomas Foster, Charles A. Smith, William H. Pearce, William Pastnoye, John Williams, William Koestlin, and William Cupples.

Cape Franklin *see* **Franklin Point**

Mount Franklin. 78°05' S, 154°57' W. Between Breckinridge Peak and Washington Ridge, at the S end of the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by members of West Base, during USAS 1939-41. They established a seismic station camp on the peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea *see* **Amundsen Sea**

Franklin Island. 76°05' S, 168°19' E. A small, rocky, volcanic pile, 11 km long (the New Zealanders say 20 km) in a N-S direction, about 10 km wide, 243 m high, and covered by a thin ice-cap, in the Ross Sea, about 130 km E of Cape Hickey, Victoria Land, and about 100 km N of Cape Bird (on Ross Island). Discovered and landed on by Ross on Jan. 27, 1841, and named by him for Sir John Franklin (*see* **Franklin Point**), the Arctic explorer, who, as governor of Van Diemens Land, had royally entertained the party at Hobart, on its way to Antarctica in 1840. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Franklin Island Automatic Weather Station *see* **Whitlock Automatic Weather Station**

Franklin Point. 63°56' S, 61°29' W. A conspicuous point forming the SW end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him as Cape Franklin, possibly after Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), the Arctic explorer. It appears on the expedition's chart of 1829, and also on a British chart of 1839. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The feature was re-defined by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Franklin Point. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. For more on Sir John Franklin, *see* **Franklin Island**.

Franklin Shoal. 75°50' S, 169°00' E. A submarine feature off the coast of Oates Land. Later found not to exist.

Franklin Shoals. 75°50' S, 169°00' E. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea, around Franklin Island, in association with which it was named by international agreement in June 1988.

Franko Escarpment. 83°02' S, 49°00' W. An escarpment, mostly snow-covered, rising to about 1250 m, running N-S for 6 km, and forming the NE edge of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Stephen J. Franko, grants and contracts officer with NSF, from 1967, with responsibility for all USARP contracts. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Franks, James Leonard "Jim." b. Feb. 9, 1933, Hampton Wick, Mdsx, but raised in Kingston, Surrey, son of local council employee (public baths) William Henry Franks and his wife Doris Irene Hawkins. From 1949 to 1954 he did an engineering apprenticeship with Vickers Armstrong Aircraft, in Weybridge, Surrey, and then, at 21, for his national service, joined the Navy as an able seaman, becoming a submariner, 1955-57. He then joined the Merchant Navy, made one run to the Baltic on a BP tanker, and on his return found a letter from FIDS. He had applied a year before but had heard nothing. So, now, after a 6-week met course at Stanmore, he left Southampton on Oct. 1, 1957, on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo. That was the season Asian flu broke out on board ship, and Franks had to steer the ship into Montevideo Harbor on Nov. 1, 1957, a feat that immediately became somewhat legendary in FIDS circles. He wintered-over as senior meteorologist at Base G in 1958. In 1959 he had to be flown in to Base Y by Otter, and wintered-over there that year as senior met man and dogman. In 1960 he had to be flown out by Otter to the *John Biscoe*, and from there, after a tour around the bases, he accompanied the *Biscoe* to Montevideo and back, to pick up a wing for the *Kista Dan*'s Beaver aircraft that had lost that part of its anatomy. It was late in the season, May 1960, when they left Antarctic waters, and Franks returned to the UK in June 1960. On the recommendation of Wee Georgie McLeod (q.v.), he moved to Glenmore Lodge, in Aviemore, where he worked the 1960-61 winter. He got married to a nurse, and in late 1961 he sailed south again, and wintered-over in 1962 as a general assistant, observer, and dogman at Base D. He handled 68 dogs that season, and in 1963 sailed from Hope Bay on the *Kista Dan*, with several dogs, to Halley Bay, dropped the dogs off there, and sailed home on the *Kista Dan*. Back in Aviemore, he tried a few odd jobs, was unemployed, then became an interior decorator for 6 years. Then he went to Quebec, as the senior lab met observer at the McGill Sub-Arctic Station, and, in actual fact, managed the lab for 2 years in the absence of the director. He worked in civil engineering in the private sector in Toronto from 1972 to 1976, and then had a car crash (hit by a 57 Chevy). After several months convalescence, he and his wife moved back to Aviemore, and he became a stock controller for the Aviemore Centre. He stayed in that job until 1983, but in 1981 opened up a gift and craft store in Aviemore, with his wife and daughter, which they ran until 1991. Then he went back to school, graduating with honors in 1995 from Bournemouth University, with a degree in environmental protection.

Franz, Karl. b. Dec. 11, 1877, Pekatel, Mecklenburg. Able seaman on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Monte Franzetti *see* **Monte Argento**

Punta Fraser *see* **Fraser Point**

Fraser, Arthur Gilmour. b. Aug. 1, 1937. After Aberdeen University, he joined FIDS on July 13, 1959, and sailed south on the *Kista Dan* in Dec. 1959, as geologist bound for Base T. However, he wound up wintering-over at Wordie House instead, in 1960, and at Base E in 1961. He returned to the UK in May 1962, and his FIDS contract was extended until Sept. 30, 1964, while he did research and writing at the BAS geology unit at Birmingham University. That year, 1964, he got his PhD from Birmingham, for his thesis on the petrology of Stonington Island and Trepassey Island.

Fraser, Francis Charles. Scottish zoologist, expert on whales and dolphins. b. June 16, 1903, younger son of James and Barbara Ann Fraser, of Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty. He was zoologist on the *Discovery*'s cruise of 1925-27, studying plankton and krill, and based in South Georgia (54° S), although in 1927 he got into Antarctic waters. In 1928-29 he was based at

South Georgia again as part of the *William Scoresby*'s second cruise, before being transferred to the *Discovery II* in 1929 for that ship's first cruise south in 1929-31. He played an important part in the development of the zoology department at the Natural History Museum in London, and died on Oct. 21, 1978, in Bromley, Kent.

Fraser Island. 64°43' S, 64°08' W. In Wylie Bay, NE of Halfway Island, on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on Sept. 25, 1998, for William R. "Bill" Fraser, of Montana State University, who studied seabird ecology on the Antarctic Peninsula for over 20 years. UK-APC had already accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

Fraser Nunatak. 81°47' S, 155°55' E. Rising to 2070 m, 22 km SW of the Wilhoite Nunataks, and W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Graham Fraser, of the physics department at the University of Canterbury, NZ, who led geomagnetic pulsation research for 11 seasons from 1989. US-ACAN accepted the name. The gazetteers says Dr. Fraser has some 45 years of Antarctic experience.

Fraser Point. 60°41' S, 44°31' W. It forms the E entrance point of Marr Bay, and lies between that bay and Mackintosh Cove, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Mapped in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and again by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13. Re-mapped in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for Francis C. Fraser. It appears on their 1934 chart. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, as Frazier Point. US-ACAN accepted the name Fraser Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chat as Punta Fraser, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Note: The name Fraser is Scottish, and, although not an uncommon name in the USA, is almost invariably pronounced Frazier, as in "Frazier fir."

The *Fraternitas*. Formerly the first *Sir James Clark Ross*, bought in 1930 by the Fraternitas Company, and in Antarctic waters in 1930-31 and again in 1936-37.

Mount Frazier. 77°53' S, 154°58' W. The most northerly of the Rockefeller Mountains, it is almost submerged in an ice-cap, 1.5 km N of Mount Jackling, on Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and later named Mount Irene Frazier, for Irene Johnson, the Canadian wife of Dr. Russell G. Frazier. That name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The name was later shortened, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1966, and, subsequently by NZ-APC.

Frazier, Capt. Edmund Fanning (q.v.) claimed that a navigator of this name had sighted the South Shetlands in 1712 and named them South Iceland or New South Iceland.

Frazier, Lawrence. A whaling captain, he was appointed commander of the *Sprightly* on Aug. 8, 1820, and a week later took her out of London for her first South Shetlands tour, 1820-21.

Frazier, Paul Wilson. b. April 1, 1920, Fulton, Mo., son of John W. Frazier and his wife Frances Vandiver. After attending the University of Missouri, he joined the U.S. Navy in 1940, and on Sept. 27, 1944, maried Marcella A. Summers. He was navigator and projects officer on OpW 1947-48. He was head of ship operations during OpDF I (1955-56), and during OpDF II (1956-57) was leader of the traverse which left Little America V to set up Byrd Station, 600 miles away. He retired from the Navy in 1965, and managed a brokerage firm in Columbia, Mo. He and his wife lived in Arkansas between 1986 and 2003, before returning to Columbia, where he died, on July 17, 2009, at the Boone Hospital Center. He wrote the book *Antarctic Assault*, in 1957.

Frazier, Russell George "Doc." b. July 5, 1893, Fraziers Bottom, Teays Valley, West Virginia, son of dry goods merchant John Robert Frazier and his wife Lelia Adelaide George, and a descendant of John Paul Jones. On June 28, 1919, in Louisville, Ky., where he was a medical student, he married Canadian Irene Johnson. He was chief medical officer of USAS 1939-41, during which he did a study on acclimatization and the effects of cold on the human body. In 1951 he retired after 32 years as physician to the Utah Copper Mines. A noted Klansman, he died of cancer at Salt Lake City, on Jan. 14, 1968. He wrote *Bingham Canyon Through the Eyes of a Company Doctor*. There are some pretty awful stories about Doc Frazier's Klan activities in Utah, which may or may not be true.

[1]Frazier, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]Frazier, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Frazier Glacier. 77°05' S, 161°25' E. Between the Clare Range and Detour Nunatak, it flows northeastward to join the Mackay Glacier E of Pegtop Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. (jg) W.F. Frazier, officer-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Frazier Islands. 66°14' S, 110°10' E. A group of 4 rocky islands, including Nelly Island (the largest; it has several rookeries of giant petrels), Dewart Island, and Charlton Island, in the E part of Vincennes Bay, 13 km WNW of Clark Peninsula. First photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. First visited on Jan. 21, 1956, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Cdr. Paul W. Frazier. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958.

Frazier Point *see* **Fraser Point**

Frazier Ridge. 79°09' S, 86°25' W. A sharp ridge on the W side of Webster Glacier, extending N from the Founders Escarpment to Minnesota Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for Sgt. Herbert J. Frazier, radioman with the 62nd Transportation Detachment who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Frazil ice. Canadian term for ice-spikes formed in water moving fast enough to prevent the formation of a sheet of ice. Tiny crystals, they become pancake ice in the calm sea.

Freaker, Ronald Clifford. b. June 25, 1903, Clapham, son of clerk Herbert Edwin Freaker and his wife Agnes Mary Unett. He went to sea at 16, and as RNR, got his wings in 1932, and was 1st officer on the *William Scoresby*, 1934-37, and skipper, 1937-38. He was a highly decorated hunter of U-boats during World War II (as a lieutenant commander, he was skipper of the corvette *Nasturtium*, 1941-42, and the frigates *Exe*, 1942, *Jed*, 1942-44, and *Eck*, 1944-45). In 1945 he joined the Suez Canal Pilotage Service, retiring as senior pilot in 1956. He then became a Board of Trade examiner of masters and mates, at Southampton, and died in Dec. 1991, in the New Forest.

Frechberg. 72°53' S, 167°07' E. A peak, SW of Mount Burrill, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Frecker Ridge. 70°49' S, 166°13' E. A ridge, about 8 km long (the New Zealanders say 4 km), that rises abruptly along the W side of Kirkby Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Ludvig Glacier, just W of Mount Elliot, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land, and which terminates in the N at Mount Gale. Named by ANARE for Corp. (acting Sgt.) Ron Frecker, RAAF, an electrical fitter, a member of the Antarctic Flight, on the ANARE flights from the *Thala Dan* here in 1962. He was based at Wilkes Station. ANCA accepted the name. US-ACAN also accepted the name, in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fred Cirque. 72°34' S, 0°25' E. A large, ice-filled cirque in the W side of Roots Heights, in the southernmost part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Fredbotnen, for Fred Roots. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Fred Cirque in 1966.

Fredbotnen *see* **Fred Cirque**

The *Frederick*. American sealing brig of 147 tons, built at Guilford, Conn., in 1815, and registered by William A. Fanning on Sept. 30, 1818 (Fanning had bought the vessel in New Haven). In 1819-20 she made a successful sealing voyage along the W coast of South America, with Ben Pendleton as captain, and a crew of 21. She was re-registered on May 2, 1820, and was flagship on the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22, both times with Pendleton as skipper. Amos Barnes was on the 1820-21 trip. During the 1821-22 season, Jonathan Pendleton was 1st mate, Nathaniel Durfy was 2nd mate, and a man named Cullom was 3rd mate.

Rocas Frederick *see* **Frederick Rocks**

Frederick, David Henderson. b. May 8, 1873, Montrose, Forfarshire, but grew up in

Benholm, Kincardineshire, son of salmon fisherman William Frederick and his wife Helen Henderson, and brother of John Frederick (*see* below). In the late 1880s the family moved to Dundee. He himself became a fisherman, and was a mate on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93. He married Margaret Hall, raised a family in Dundee, and was an able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Frederick, John. b. 1876, Montrose, Forfarshire, son of William Frederick and his wife Helen Henderson, and younger brother of David H. Frederick (*see* above). He lived in Dundee, and was a fireman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Frederick H. Rawson Mountains *see* **Rawson Mountains**

Frederick Rocks. 62°33' S, 60°56' W. A group of rocks in water, in Barclay Bay, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Frederick*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Rocas Campastri, for Cabo principal Omar Campastri, who died in the crash of a Neptune aircraft (*see* **Deaths**, Sept. 15, 1976). It began appearing as such about 1978. Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Isla Fredriksen *see* **Fredriksen Island**

Fredriksen, Hans. From Stabekk, Christiania, Norway. Manager of the Rethval Company, and also manager (but not skipper) of the *Falkland* 1911-12 and 1912-13. That last season, 1912-13, he also managed the *Thule*, and again in 1913-14. Apparently he was also in Antarctic waters in 1914-15.

Fredriksen Island. 60°44' S, 45°00' W. An island, 4 km long and 0.8 km wide, it lies 0.8 km SE of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly surveyed by Palmer and Powell in Dec. 1821. Used as a whaling anchorage in the early 20th century. Re-charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him as Fredriksens Ø. It appears as such on his 1912 chart. On his and Hans Borge's chart of 1913, it appears as Frederiksens Øya, and on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Fredriksen Øya. On a British chart of 1916 it appears as Fredriksen's Island. On a 1930 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Frederiksen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Frederiksen Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears a susch in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1943 USAAF chart it appears erroneously as Coffer Island, and, as a consequence, as Isla Coffer on an Argentine chart of 1958. In 1967 it became part of SPA #15.

Fredriksens Ø *see* **Fredriksen Island**

The *Free Gift*. A two-masted, 52-ton schooner, 56 feet, 7 inches long, built at Pawtucket, RI, in 1807. She was registered on May 15, 1820, and was one of the vessels on the Fanning — Pendleton Sealing Expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22, under the command of Capt. Ben Cutler, and with a crew of 11.

Freeborn Johnston Glacier *see* **Johnston Glacier**

Mount Freed. 71°29' S, 164°20' E. Rising to 2120 m, it surmounts the divide between Champness Glacier and McCann Glacier, in the S part of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Maitland Guy Freed (b. July 9, 1932, Washington, DC. d. Jan. 4, 1995, Virginia Beach, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1956, and was legal officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68. He retired from the Navy in June 1985.

Freeden Bank. 76°20' S, 28°50' W. An undersea bank, off the Luitpold Coast. In Jan. 1997, Heinrich Hinze proposed the name, after Wilhelm von Freeden (1822-1894), founder of Norddeutsche Seewarte (the forerunner of the German Hydrographic Office). The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Cabo Freeman *see* **[2]Cape Freeman**

[1]Cape Freeman. 67°20' S, 164°35' E. Forms the N end of Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named for Capt. Thomas Freeman. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

[2]Cape Freeman. 67°59' S, 65°22' W. A cape, marking the E end of the peninsula separating the S end of Seligman Inlet from the N end of Trail Inlet, on the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, it was roughly mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg from these photos in 1936, and appears on his 1937 map. Re-photographed aerially in 1940, and surveyed from the ground, during USAS 1939-41. It appears on a USAAF chart of 1942, and in a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. Re-surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D and Base E in 1947, Reg Freeman leading the guide party which met the Base D sledge party in 68°S, 65°W, in Dec. 1947. That year it was named three times, by the Americans, the British, and the Chileans. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Punta 21 de Mayo, for the date of the famous battle of Iquique in 1879. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Finn Ronne, leader of RARE 1947-48, named it Cape Engel, for Bud Engel (*see* **Engel Peaks**). It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. The Fids named it Cape Freeman, for Reg. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Freeman on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Cabo Freeman, and that name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, on an Argentine chart of 1959, it appears as Cabo Balcarce, for Gen. Balcarce (*see* **Fildes Point**). It was further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E, in 1963-64.

Mount Freeman. 72°43' S, 168°21' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2880 m, it surmounts the base of Walker Ridge, 3 km NW of Mount Lepanto, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Elliott R. Freeman, USNR, helicopter commander in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Point Freeman *see* **Freeman Point**

Freeman, J.D. Sail maker on the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42. He later joined the *Porpoise* at Columbia River, toward the end of the expedition. He seems to have been from New Jersey, and seems to be somewhat interchangeable with Isaac D. Freeman. Both were sailmakers in the U.S. Navy. Isaac was on the *Erie* in the period 1827-30, along with T.T. Craven and Edwin de Haven (both of whom would later be on USEE). On July 9, 1838, Isaac was promoted to assistant sailmaker. However, there can be no question that the man who took part in USEE was named John D. Freeman. Both Isaac and John seem to have been on the *Missouri* in 1843, when it sank, and the crew were brought back to Boston on the *Rajah*. In 1845 John was detached from a receiving ship in Boston Harbor, and transferred to the *Marion*, and from 1845 to 1848 Isaac was on the *Marion*. A John Freeman, sailmaker, went down with the British steamship *Circassian* off Long Island, on Dec. 11, 1876, but that may well be another John Freeman.

Freeman, Maurice John. Known as John Freeman. b. Jan. 1, 1929. Electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1962, and at Wilkes Station in 1964.

Freeman, Reginald Leonard "Reg." b. July 31, 1913, South Stoneham, Hants, son of George Freeman and his wife Florence Tyler. He was in the Royal Engineers before and during World War II — North Africa and Italy — and emerged as a lieutenant. He had also done survey work in Jamaica. At the time he joined FIDS in 1945, as a surveyor, he was living in Southampton. He wintered-over at Base E in 1946 and 1947. He came back to England in 1948 on the *Lafonia*, and later surveyed on the Kariba Dam project in Africa. He married Elisabeth, lived in the Cotswolds, worked for a while at Worcester City Council, and died at home, near Oxford, in Dec. 1988, of carcinoma of the prostate.

Freeman, Thomas. Commander of the *Sabrina* during the Balleny Expedition, 1838-39. He was lost with his ship in Antarctic waters, on March 24, 1839.

Freeman Glacier. 66°10' S, 132°24' E. A channel glacier flowing to the W side of Perry Bay, immediately E of Freeman Point, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by

US-ACAN in 1955, for J.D. Freeman. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Freeman Peak. 66°25' S, 162°30' E. A mountainous peak on Young Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1939, by the Balleny Expedition, and named by Balleny for Thomas Freeman. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Freeman Point. 66°09' S, 132°06' E. An ice-covered point, close W of Freeman Glacier, on the Wilkes Coast. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for J.D. Freeman. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Point of Freeseland *see* **Barnard Point**

Freesland Point *see* **Barnard Point**

Freeth Bay. 67°44' S, 45°39' E. A bay, 8 km wide, on the coast of Enderby Land, 19 km W of Spooner Bay, in Alasheyev Bight. Plotted from 1956 ANARE air photos. Visited by Don Styles's ANARE party from the *Thala Dan* in Feb. 1961, and named for Gordon Freeth (1914-2001), Australian minister for the interior, 1958-63, and later an ambassador. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bahía Frei *see* **Recess Cove**

Frei Station *see* **Presidente Frei Station**

Freimanis Glacier. 72°05' S, 168°15' E. A tributary glacier, flowing WNW for 40 km, for the last stretch along the S side of Novasio Ridge, and it is between that ridge and Mount Greene that it enters Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Harry Freimanis (b. May 1939), aurora scientist and scientific leader at Hallett Station in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Fremouw Peak. 84°17' S, 164°20' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2550 m, it forms the S side of the mouth of Prebble Glacier, in the SW sector of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edward Joseph Fremouw (b. 1934), aurora scientist at Pole Station in 1959.

Caleta French *see* **Caleta Corthorn**

French, Daniel. b. 1879, Connecticut. He was a crewman on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, in 1820-22.

French, Theodore *see* **USEE 1838-42**

French Antarctic Expedition 1837-40. Abbreviated in this book to FrAE 1837-40. The first French Antarctic expedition, led by Jules-Sébastien-César Dumont d'Urville (*see under* **Dumont**). **Sept. 7, 1837**: The expedition left Toulon with two corvettes, the *Astrolabe* and the *Zélée*. On the *Astrolabe* were 17 officers and 85 men: Dumont d'Urville (captain); Lt. Louis de Roquemaurel (1st officer, and 2nd-in-command of the ship); François-Edmond-Eugène Barlatier de Mas (2nd officer); Joseph-Antoine Duroch, Jacques-Marie-Eugène Marescot du Thilleul, and Jean-Marie-Émile Gourdin (ensigns); Louis-Jacques Ducorps (purser); Jacques-Bernard Hombron (naturalist and surgeon); Pierre-Marie-Alexandre Dumoutier (assistant naturalist and phrenologist); Louis-Emmanuel Le Maistre Duparc, Charles-François-Eugène Gervaize, and Pierre-Antoine Lafond (élèves); Louis Le Breton (draftsman and surgeon's aide); César Desgraz (Dumont d'Urville's secretary); Félix-Balthasar Simon, Pierre-Sébastien Long, Pierre Pinaud, and Victor-Pierre-Joseph Douilliet (pilots); Paul Plagne, Jean-Baptiste Roux (gunner); Honoré-Isidore Daniel, and Michel-Antoine Boutin (carpenters); Charles-Henri Kosmann (helmsman); Jacques Rougier (sailmaker); Antoine-Henri Aude and Jean-Paulin Samat (caulkers); Pierre Garnier, Pierre Surin, François-Joseph Marin, and Jean Tauziet (able seamen); François-Marie Renaud, Jean-Nicolas Carlot, Mathieu Gregory, Gervais-Rose-Guillaume Roche, Yves Le Déan, Pierre-Auguste Rectin, Balise-Germain Masily, Pierre Avril, Léonard-François Niel, Laurent Rabère, François-Daniel Grouhand, Jean-Marie Coste, Toussaint-Michel Lainé, and Félix-Joseph-Olivier Calvé (ordinary seamen — many of these lads would be promoted to able seaman during the voyage); Jonny Jourdain, Victor Tabella, Joseph-Louis Le Doux, Louis-Marie Brasquern, Auguste-Constant Malusieux, Julien-François Bajean, Joseph Le Jaune, Pierre-Célestin Costiou, Louis Clo, Eugène Le Prince, Pierre-Léon Bernard, André Geolier, Joachim Bouchet, Joseph-Philippe Tesson, Victor Eveno, François-Gustave Rousseau, Pierre Lartigaux, Raimond de Nogaret, Antoine-Clément-Édouard Duffourc, Pierre-Paul-Adeline Saint-Martin, Jean-Marie-Louis Le Blanc, François-Marie Camus, and Jean-Léopold Massé (junior seamen); Joseph Chedeville, Théodore-Charles le Lieur de Laubepin, Elzéard-Alfred Lonclas (apprentice seamen); Jean-Baptiste-Paul Dourille, Lazare-Joseph Gavot, Jean-Baptiste-Dominique Simon, Haldéric-Victor Vilmain, Louis Favreau, and André-Alexandre Savatier (cabin boys); Frédéric Moser (armorer and smith); Charles Baur (magasinier); Lazare-Benoît Imbert (food supply officer); Ferdinand Marret (baker); Joseph Michel (cook); Baptiste Dubord and Joseph Camagne (stewards); Napoléon Fabre (captain's & officers' cook); André Perry (élèves' steward). On the *Zélée* were 14 officers and 68 men: Charles-Hector Jacquinot (captain), Joseph-Fidèle-Eugène du Bouzet and Charles-Jules-Adolphe Thanaron (lieutenants), Louis-François-Marie Tardy de Montravel, Antoine-Auguste-Thérèse "Tony" Pavin de la Farge, and Auguste-Élie-Aimé Coupvent-Dubois (ensigns), Félix-Casimir-Marie Huon de Kermadec (purser), Élie-Jean-François Le Guillou (draftsman, artist, and surgeon's aide); Ernest-Auguste Goupil (artist); Jean-Edmond Gaillard, Germain-Hector Perigot, and Joseph-Emmanuel Prosper Boyer (élèves), Honoré Jacquinot (naturalist and surgeon 3rd class); Jean-Gaspard Gras, Honoré-Antoine-Étienne Argelier, Jean-Joseph Fugairon, Jean-Hippolyte Richieu, and Louis Bernard (pilots), Pierre-Joseph Augias (coxswain); Joseph-Marie-Antoine Coutelenq and Joseph-Antoine Vidal (carpenters); Thomas-Pascal Salusse and Pascal-Jean-Baptiste Abram (caulkers); Julien Pupier (armorer); Rémond-Pierre Robert (gunner); Charles-Louis Bernard (sailmaker); Simon-Jean Touchard, Joseph Bidet, Pierre Daguien, Louis Lagord, André Perron, Jean-Baptiste Pied, Jean-Baptiste-Édouard Goguet, Lazare Michel, Léon-Pierre Roy, Jean Sureau, Defundini-Maurice Rubaudo, and Jean-Louis Provost (able seamen); François-Marie Le Mestre, Yves-Sylvain Le Bris, Louis-Léon Le Moigne, Guillaume Bouchet, Jean Monié, Honoré-Marius Gueillet, Théophile-François-Flavien Millet, Gilles-Lazare Bajat, Léonard Brunet, Constantin Tavera, François Got, Jean-François Le Cerf, Aristide-Robert Le Preux, Jean-Louis Cornu, Casimir-Jean-Marie Rouxel, Antoine-Barthélemy Affre, Alexandre Deniel, Étienne-Victor Albert, Charles Rochefort, Évariste-Guinolet Peltier, Jean-Jules Minderman, Noël-Eustache-Étienne Fabry, Jacques-Eugène de Lorme, Jean Beaupertuis, Paulin-Justin Mauvoisin, and Édouard-Alexandre Roquet (ordinary seamen); Frédéric Sthal (junior seaman); Victor Martini, Jean-Louis Gérard, Joseph Feraud, Placide-Adolphe Poiron, Marius Coulomb, Pierre Moreau (cabin boys); Joseph-Fortune Reboul (magasinier); Zoïle Worms (medical attendant); Lazare Lion (food supply officer); Joseph Leveng (baker); Victor Fabre (cook), Joseph Meunier, Louis Pflaum, and Jean-Baptiste Figanières (stewards); Jean Gall (élèves' steward). Dumont d'Urville had fiscal incentive to offset his horrendous gout. The emperor Louis-Philippe had offered him a reward for every degree south he passed beyond 67°S, and anything he wanted if he got to the Pole. Once they reached 75°S — if they reached it — each man would receive 100 francs, and another 20 francs for every degree south of that. **Sept. 8, 1837**: They passed Minorca. **Sept. 13, 1837**: They passed Mallorca. **Sept. 16, 1837**: They were passing along the southern coast of Spain. **Sept. 19, 1837**: They sighted Gibraltar. **Sept. 20, 1837**: Through the Straits of Gibraltar. **Sept. 22, 1837**: In the Atlantic. **Sept. 29, 1837**: They sighted the Canaries. **Oct. 1, 1837**: They pulled into Teneriffe. **Oct. 9, 1837**: They left Teneriffe. **Oct. 12, 1837**: Martini, the cabin boy, became an apprentice sailor. **Oct. 28, 1837**: They crossed the Equator. **Nov. 13, 1837**: Le Maistre Duparc left the expedition at Rio, sick. **Dec. 12, 1837**: They entered the Straits of Magellan. Here they spent a month in the Straits of Magellan, studying hydrography and natural history. **Jan. 5, 1838**: The expedition rescued two stranded seal hunters, John Niederhauser, who went on the *Astrolabe*, and George Berdine, who went on the *Zélée*. **Jan. 8, 1838**: They left the Straits of Magellan the way they had come in. **Jan. 14, 1838**: They saw their first icebergs, in 58°S. **Jan. 15, 1838**: They passed into Antarctic waters. **Jan. 17, 1838**: They passed some miles to the E of Clarence Island, which they were unable to see due to fog. For 2 days the two ships lost sight of each

other because of the fog. **Jan. 20, 1838**: They were in 62°03' S, 49°55' W. **Jan. 22, 1838**: The ships got stopped by thick pack-ice. They skirted it for 240 miles or so until they got to north of the South Orkneys. On one occasion they tried to break through the ice, and almost got trapped. **Jan. 24, 1838**: The two ships were in 63°23' S, getting closer and closer to the money. **Jan. 25, 1838**: They were in 64°42' S. **Jan. 28, 1838**: They spotted the South Orkneys. Unable to get through the pack ice, they laid over in the South Orkneys, doing survey work. **Feb. 2, 1838**: They left the South Orkneys, headed south. **Feb. 4, 1838**: In 62°S, the 2 ships got caught in the pack ice for 5 days. **Feb. 9, 1838**: The 2 ships broke free and sailed westward. **Feb. 20, 1838**: They were back at the South Orkneys, again doing survey work. **Feb. 23, 1838**: They left the South Orkneys. **Feb. 25, 1837**: They spotted the South Shetlands. **Feb. 26, 1838**: They were at Bridgeman Island, doing survey work. **Feb. 27, 1838**: They discovered Louis-Philippe Land and Joinville Island, at the north of the Antarctic Peninsula. They charted and mapped the north of Graham Land. **March 2, 1838**: At Astrolabe Island. **March 4, 1838**: At the Dumoulin Rocks. **March 6, 1838**: They arrived at Deception Island. **March 7, 1838**: They left Deception Island and rapidly headed north, because there were 30 cases of scurvy aboard the *Zélée*. The *Astrolabe* had 15 severe cases, including Vincendon-Dumoulin and Barlatier de Mas. **April 1, 1838**: Le Preux died of scurvy aboard the *Zélée*. **April 7, 1838**: They made Chile, with 40 men on the *Zélée* with scurvy, another 40 in bed, and 7 or 8 on their last legs. **April 8, 1838**: They docked at Talcahuano, where they were all rushed to a Chilean hospital. **April 11, 1838**: Jules Jouanard embarked on the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman. **April 18, 1838**: Niederhauser left the *Astrolabe*, and Berdine left the *Zélée*. Rochelor came aboard the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman. **April 20, 1838**: Seaman Rouxel died. **April 22, 1838**: Joseph Michel, the cook, ran. **May 1, 1838**: Frédéric Moser ran, and Worms, the medic on the *Zélée*, left. Baronnet replaced him as medic that day. **May 3, 1838**: Seaman Le Mestre ran. **May 9, 1838**: Baptiste Dubord, the steward, and captain's cook Napoléon Fabre, left. **May 12, 1838**: Seaman Le Prince and Perry, the steward, ran. **May 13, 1838**: Seaman Brasquern ran. **May 15, 1838**: Marret, the baker, ran. **May 17, 1838**: Seaman Peltier ran. **May 21, 1838**: Pierre Loupy joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman. **May 22, 1838**: Jean-François-Désiré Gain, new élèves's steward, came aboard the *Astrolabe*, to replace Perry. **May 23, 1838**: Gall, the steward, ran. The expedition left Talcahuano. **May 25, 1838**: They docked in Valparaíso. **May 26, 1838**: Charles Bidal replaced the recently deserted Gall as élèves' steward on the *Zélée*. **May 28, 1838**: Seamen Le Cerf, Minderman, and Rochefort left the *Zélée*, sick. Jean-René Heliès and Auguste-Joseph-François Billoud, ordinary seamen, joined. Jean-Baptiste Beaudoin joined as junior seaman. **May 29, 1838**: Seaman Rectin left the *Astrolabe* and the expedition, and was replaced by Blaise Innard. Apprentice seaman Ferdinand-Léopold Schmidt also joined the *Astrolabe*. Cabin boy Gérard became an apprentice seaman. More important, Antoine-Armand Dupuis came aboard the *Astrolabe* as new cook. Perigot left the *Zélée*, sick, and Jean-Baptiste Pousseau joined the *Zélée* as an able seaman. **May 30, 1838**: They headed out into the Pacific. **June 1, 1838**: They spotted Juan Fernandez Island. **July 1, 1838**: Seaman Innard became an able seaman. **Sept. 1, 1838**: An Englishman whom Dumont d'Urville lists with the impossible name of Frederick Cuwths, joined the *Astrolabe* at Nouka-Hiva. **Sept. 9, 1838**: They docked at Tahiti. **Sept. 15, 1838**: At Tahiti, Paul de Flotte joined the *Zélée* as an élève. **Sept. 27, 1838**: Joseph Poso, a Chilean, joined the *Astrolabe* at Opolu. **Sept. 29, 1838**: Cabin boy Feraud became an apprentice seaman. **Oct. 9, 1838**: Charles Simonet and Mafi-Kelefi joined the *Astrolabe* at Vavao. They then sailed for Samoa, the Solomons, Guam, the Philippines, Amboina, the Banda Islands, New Guinea, Batavia. **Jan. 1, 1839**: Seaman Avril became a sailmaker and ordinary seaman Albert became an AB. **Jan. 10, 1839**: Seamen Touchard and Le Bris ran at Guam. **Feb. 12, 1839**: The mysterious Engishman Cuwths left the *Astrolabe* at Amboina, thus never making Antarctic waters. Gain, the steward, also left. **March 6, 1839**: Gaillard promoted to ensign. **March 20, 1839**: De Montravel promoted to lieutenant commander. **May 8, 1839**: Cabin boy Roiron became an apprentice seaman. **July 15, 1839**: Seaman Pied died on board the *Zélée*. **July 23, 1839**: Cabin boy Coulomb became an apprentice seaman. **July 24, 1839**: Kakou, a Malayan slave, came aboard the *Zélée* at Holo. **Aug. 1, 1839**: Figanières, the steward on the *Zélée*, left at Sambouangang. **Aug. 5, 1839**: Sailmaker Avril died on board the *Astrolabe*. **Aug. 10, 1839**: Boyer promoted to ensign. **Aug. 20, 1839**: Duroch promoted to lieutenant commander, Tardy de Montravel to lieutenant, and Gervaize, Boyer, Lafond, and de Flotte to ensigns. **Sept. 7, 1839**: Mafi-Kelefi died on board the *Astrolabe*. **Sept. 25, 1839**: Lafond put ashore sick at Semarang. **Sept. 28, 1839**: Kakou, the Malayan slave, left the *Zélée* at Samarang. **Oct. 12, 1839**: Martini, the apprentice seaman and former cabin boy, became a junior seaman. **Nov. 3, 1839**: Pflaum, the steward, died aboard the *Zélée*. **Nov. 5, 1839**: Roux, the gunner, died on board the *Astrolabe*. **Nov. 6, 1839**: Seaman Bajat died aboard the *Zélée*. **Nov. 7, 1839**: Seaman Heliès died aboard the *Zélée*. **Nov. 10, 1839**: Salusse died aboard the *Zélée*. **Nov. 17, 1839**: Seaman Goguet died on the *Zélée*. **Nov. 23, 1839**: Marescot-Duthilleul died on board the *Astrolabe,* and seamen Fabry and de Lorme died aboard the *Zélée*. **Nov. 27, 1839**: Tony Pavin de la Farge died on board the *Zélée*. **Dec. 8, 1839**: Gourdin died on board the *Astrolabe*. **Dec. 11, 1839:** They spotted Tasmania. **Dec. 13, 1839**: They anchored in Hobart Town. Clément-Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin came aboard as hydrographer. Coupvent-Desbois transferred to the *Astrolabe*. Constant Gondoin came aboard the *Zélée* as a junior seaman. **Dec. 15, 1839**: William Cobans, new élèves' steward, joined the *Astrolabe*, and Canadian William Macpherson joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman, as did François Noché. **Dec. 21, 1839**: Moreau, the cabin boy, died. **Dec. 23, 1839**: Simon, the pilot, died in Hobart. **Dec. 24, 1839**: John Roberts joined the *Zélée* as a 6-piaster sailor. **Dec. 25, 1839**: François-Ferdinand Andro joined the *Zélée* as a steward. **Dec. 26, 1839**: Joseph Priceley (another unlikely name) joined the *Zélée* as a 6-piaster sailor and John Jones joined the same ship as a junior seaman. **Dec. 27, 1839**: Pierre-Charles David, a junior seaman, joined the *Astrolabe*. **Dec. 28, 1839**: William Baker, a 6-piaster sailor, joined the *Astrolabe*, and John Lloyd joined the *Zélée* as a junior seaman. Boyer transferred to the *Astrolabe*. **Dec. 30, 1839**: Anthelme Dumoulard joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman, and Pierre Voisin, John Watson, and Williams Willon (yet another unlikely name; Dumont d'Urville did not speak English, so his rendering of certain English names can be inaccurate, even if amusing) joined as a junior seaman. **Dec. 31, 1839**: Adolphe-Alphonse Poidecoeur, a junior seaman, joined the *Astrolabe*. **Jan. 1, 1840**: Seaman Coste became a helmsman and able seaman Albert became a gunner. **Jan. 4, 1840**: Goupil died as they left Tasmania for Antarctica, in search of the South Magnetic Pole. **Jan. 8, 1840**: Coutelenq died on the *Zélée*. **Jan. 16, 1840**: They passed into Antarctic waters. **Jan. 17, 1840**: They were now in 62°05' S, 139°55' E. **Jan. 18, 1840**: Able seaman Pousseau died aboard the *Zélée*, in 63°48' S, 138°48' E. **Jan. 19, 1840**: They sighted the continent itself in 65°40' S, 139°03' E (around the same time, and in roughly the same area of East Antarctica as Wilkes did on USEE 1838-42). **Jan. 21, 1840**: Du Bouzet led a party onto an islet off the shore of Adélie Land, and claimed this coast for France. **Jan. 26, 1840**: They left the area of Adélie Land. **Jan. 29, 1840**: They met the *Porpoise* from Wilkes' fleet but, due to a misunderstanding of signals on both sides, made no communication, even though the commanders (Ringgold and Dumont d'Urville) both wanted to. **Jan. 31, 1840**: They discovered the Clarie Coast. **Feb. 4, 1840**: They headed north out of Antarctic waters, thus forfeiting the reward. **Feb. 15, 1840**: They spotted Tasmania. **Feb. 18, 1840**: They arrived back at Hobart. Pierre Texsier and Pierre Sivade joined the *Zélée* as junior seamen, as did 3 apprentice seamen — Charles Barrois, Charles Desmaretz, and Charles La Coste. **Feb. 19, 1840**: Argelier and Deniel left the *Zélée*, sick. Seaman Willon also left. **Feb. 20, 1840**: Jean-Pierre Le Gard and Jean-Louis Noyon joined the *Zélée* as junior seamen. **Feb. 21, 1840**: Alexandre Piquenot, a junior seaman, joined the *Astrolabe*, and John Jones left the *Zélée*. **Feb. 24, 1840**: Bidal, the steward, ran. Joseph Digs

joined the *Zélée* as a junior seaman. They left Hobart. **Feb. 25, 1840**: 3 stowaways were found on the *Zélée*—John Jones (not the recently departed junior seaman), George Bassell, and Thomas Webb. **March 25, 1840**: They spotted NZ. **March 31, 1840**: They docked at Otago. **April 3, 1840**: Seaman Le Gard ran, and two of the stowaways, Jones and Webb, were put ashore. **April 4, 1840**: Seaman Innard left the expedition. **April 13, 1840**: Noché ran at Otago, and seaman Voisin transferred to the *Pauline*. **April 29, 1840**: Boyer put ashore sick at NZ. **May 3, 1840**: Cobans, the steward, left the expedition, and John Roberts and Andro, the steward, ran. **May 4, 1840**: They left NZ. Marin, the able seaman, transferred to the *Zélée* as a pilot, and gunner Étienne-Victor Albert transferred to the *Astrolabe*. **May 26, 1840**: They were off the SE coast of New Guinea. **May 30, 1840**: They were at the Torres Strait. **June 19, 1840**: They arrived at Timor. **June 24, 1840**: John Watson left the *Zélée* at Coupang. **July 21, 1840**: Gaillard, Malusieux, and Douilliet put ashore sick at Bourbon (later called Réunion). **Aug. 14, 1840**: They spotted Africa. **Aug. 24, 1840**: They rounded the Cape of Good Hope into the Atlantic. **Sept. 7, 1840**: They docked at Saint Helena. **Sept. 10, 1840**: They left Saint Helena. **Sept. 19, 1840**: They crossed the Equator. **Oct. 20, 1840**: They spotted the Azores. **Oct. 31, 1840**: They passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. **Nov. 1, 1840**: Seaman Tabella became a sailmaker. **Nov. 7, 1840**: They arrived back in Toulon. 22 men had died, and 27 deserted.

French Antarctic Expedition, 1903-05. Abbreviated in this book to FrAE 1903-05. What started as Charcot's personal expedition to Greenland in the ship *Français*, changed rapidly when news came that Swedish explorer Nordensjköld was missing in the Antarctic. *Le Matin* got behind it, and raised 450,000 francs by private subscription, and the French government rallied too. It became the French Antarctic Expedition, its main aim to rescue the Swedes, and to explore Antarctica. **Aug. 15, 1903**: At 3 P.M., 21 men left Le Havre on the *Français*, amid the booming of cannon, the strains of "La Marseillaise," and the cheers of 20,000 people. 6 unpaid officers and 14 men (paid). Charcot (leader); Lt. André Matha (hydrographer and 2nd-in-command); Ernest Cholet (ship's captain); Paul Pléneau (engineer and photographer); Sub Lt. Joseph J. Rey (meteorologist); Ernest Goudier (chief engineer); F. Libois (2nd engineer, mechanic, stoker, and carpenter); Jacques-François Jabet (boatswain); A. Besnard (assistant boatswain); Robert Paumelle (steward); F. Rolland, Jacques Guéguen, E. Maignan, F. Hervéou, and Raymond Rallier du Baty (seamen); Pierre Dayné (Italian alpine guide); Louis Poste and François Guéguen (stokers); J. Bonnier and C. Perez (naturalists); and Toby the pig. Two minutes out of port, Maignan was struck by the hawser of the steam tug towing the *Français*, and was killed. The ship returned to port. **Aug. 27, 1903**: The ship left again, with Adrien de Gerlache aboard as adviser. Arrving at Brest, they took on 100 tons of coal donated by the Ministry of Marine. **Aug. 31, 1903**: They left Brest. **Sept. 16, 1903**: At Funchal they met the *Frithiof*, then en route to rescue Nordenskjöld. **Sept. 26, 1903**: They arrived at Cape Verde. **Oct. 19, 1903**: They arrived at Pernambuco, where de Gerlache left and returned to Belgium. The two naturalists, Perez and Bonnier, after a disagreement about their work, left here, and would return to France. **Nov. 16, 1903**: They arrived at Buenos Aires, where they received news that Nordenskjöld had been rescued. **Dec. 8, 1903**: Jean Turquet (zoologist and botanist) and Ernest Gourdon (geologist and glaciologist), the two replacement naturalists, arrived from France. **Dec. 23, 1903**: They left Buenos Aires. M. Rozo (Argentine cook) had joined the expedition, as had 5 Greenland dogs left by Nordenskjöld. **Jan. 15, 1904**: They reached Ushuaia, in Patagonia. **Jan. 26, 1904**: They reached Orange Harbor, in Patagonia. **Jan. 27, 1904**: They left Orange Harbor for the south. **Feb. 1, 1904**: They arrived at Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, then on to Low Island. **Feb. 5, 1904**: The engine started to give trouble, and they sheltered in Biscoe Bay, off Cape Errera. **Feb. 7, 1904**: They arrived at Flandres Bay. **Feb. 18, 1904**: They left Flandres Bay. **Feb. 19, 1904**: They discovered Port Lockroy. **Feb. 26, 1904**: They arrived at Pitt Island. They got as far south as 65°05' S, 64°W, and wintered-over at Port Charcot, Booth Island (then known as Wandel Island). **May 30, 1904**: Charcot took a party for a picnic to neighboring Hovgaard Island. **Late Dec. 1904**: They broke out of the ice. **Dec. 31, 1904**: With the world worried for the expedition's safety, the *Uruguay* arrived at Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, searching for Charcot. **Jan. 11, 1905**: The Frenchmen sighted Alexander Island. **Jan. 14, 1905**: The *Français* struck a rock, which necessitated constant pumping from then on. **Jan. 29, 1905**: They just made it back to Port Lockroy where, for 10 days, repairs were carried out. **Feb. 15, 1905**: The ship was struggling past Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. **March 5, 1905**: They called at Patagonia, with 75 cases of collected materials from Antarctica, as well as scientific notes. It was only at this point that the world learned that Charcot was safe. **May 5, 1905**: After selling the ship in Buenos Aires to the Argentines, Charcot and his crew left for France on the *Algérie*. It had been a successful expedition.

French Antarctic Expedition, 1908-10. Abbreviated in this book to FrAE 1908-10. This was Charcot's 2nd expedition to Antarctica. **May 18, 1908**: The *Pourquoi Pas?*, Charcot's new ship, was launched. There were 250 applications from sailors to join the crew. **Aug. 15, 1908**: The *Pourquoi Pas?* left Le Havre with 30 men and two women (Charcot's new wife, Meg, and Madame Waldeck-Rousseau, a supporter) on board, and 30,000 persons shouting "bon voyage" from the quay. Many of those on board had been with Charcot to the Antarctic in 1903-05. Charcot (leader, geographer, and bacteriologist), Ernest Gourdon (geologist and glaciologist), Louis Gain (zoologist and botanist), Jacques Liouville (assistant medical officer and zoologist), Albert Senouque (terrestrial magnetism and photography). The crew were: Ernest Cholet (captain); Maurice Bongrain (1st officer, hydrographer, astronomer, pendulum expert, and seismologist, as well as 2nd-in-command of the expedition); Jules Rouch (2nd officer, and meteorologist and oceanographer); René-Émile Godfroy (ship's ensign and tidal observer and hydrographer); F. Rosselin (chief engineer); Louis Poste (2nd engineer); F. Libois (3nd engineer and carpenter); Frachat (motor engineer); Jacques-François Jabet (boatswain); A. Besnard (assistant boatswain); Monsimet, Gonéry L'Hostis, and François Guéguen (stokers); Modaine (cook); Robert Paumelle (steward); and the following sailors: Aveline, Benoît Boland (he would be promoted from élève to lieutenant), Denais, Celestin Dufrèche, Jacques Guéguen, Hervé, Louis Lerebourg, Jacques Nozal (he would be promoted to lieutenant), and Thomas. **Aug. 27, 1908**: Because of high winds, the *Pourquoi Pas?* put into Cherbourg. **Aug. 31, 1908**: Despite continued high winds, the *Pourquoi Pas?* sailed out of Cherboug. **Sept. 5, 1908**: The *Pourquoi Pas?*, beset by gales in the Channel, left Guernsey, where she had been forced to put in. She was now bound for Madeira, and then across the Atlantic to Buenos Aires, where Madame Waldeck-Rousseau was dropped off. **Dec. 10, 1908**: They reached Punta Arenas, Chile. Henrik Van Acken, a Belgian living in Punta Arenas, was taken on as 2nd steward. **Dec. 16, 1908**: They left Punta Arenas, where Meg had been dropped off. Charcot had arranged that, if no news had been heard from him by April 1909, then André Matha should organize a relief expedition. **Dec. 22, 1908**: They were at Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, where they encountered their first iceberg, and later that day they met the Norwegian whaler *Ravn*, which accompanied them to Deception Island, where that evening Charcot and his men were socializing with Norwegian whalers. **Dec. 24, 1908**: Charcot saved the life of a Norwegian whaler's wife by amputating four of her gangrenous fingers. **Dec. 25, 1908**: Charcot left Deception Island, after charting the island in detail, and headed for Port Lockroy. **Dec. 29, 1908**: Charcot reached his old wintering-base at Booth Island. "I feel as though I've never been away." **Jan. 1, 1909**: The *Pourquoi Pas?* anchored in Port Circumcision, Petermann Island. **Jan. 4, 1909**: Charcot, Gourdon, and Godfroy left the ship in a launch to scout the coast near Cape Tuxen. It was meant to be only a short trip of a few hours, but it was 3 days before they got back to the ship—barely alive. **Jan. 8, 1909**: The ship hit a rock. **Jan. 15, 1909**: Charcot discovered the Fallières Coast. After crossing the Antarctic Circle, they cruised along Adelaide Island,

charting it in detail, and proving it to be much longer than was previously thought. They discovered Marguerite Bay (which Charcot named for Meg), and Charcot continued his charting of the Antarctic Peninsula. He froze the ship in at Port Circumcision, and wintered-over, building 4 huts on Petermann Island. **Dec. 27, 1909**: They were back at Deception Island. **Jan. 7, 1910**: They left for the south again. **Jan. 10, 1910**: They discovered Charcot Land (later proved to be an island), then headed W along the pack-ice toward Peter I Island. It was during this period that they reached 70°30' S, their farthest south. **Jan. 22, 1910**: They headed north. **Feb. 11, 1910**: They arrived at Punta Arenas. **May 31, 1910**: They arrived at Guernsey, in the English Channel. **June 4, 1910**: They arrived back in Paris.

French Pass *see* **French Passage**

French Passage. 65°10' S, 64°20' W. A marine passage running in a NW-SE direction through the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Petermann Island, the Stray Islands, the Vedel Islands, and the Myriad Islands, are on the N of it, while the Argentine Islands, the Anagram Islands, the Roca Islands, and the Cruls Islands, are on the S of it. As far as anyone knows, it was first navigated in Jan. 1909 by the *Pourquoi Pas?*, during FrAE 1908-10, and because of that so named by BGLE 1934-37, who roughly charted it in Feb. 1936. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Pasaje Francés, on a 1946 USAAF chart as French Pass, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Paso Francés, and there is a 1948 Argentine reference to it as Paso Français, and another in 1949 as Pasaje Français. US-ACAN accepted the name French Passage in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1960 British chart. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Canal Français. In March 1958, it was photographed from a helicopter off the *Protector*, and re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1958-59. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Pasaje Français, while the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Paso Francés.

French Naval Expedition 1837-40 *see* **French Antarctic Expedition 1837-40**

French Polar Expeditions. These are the post-war French expeditions (FrPE). **FrPE 1948-49**: Known by the French as TA1 (Terre Adélie 1). The idea was born in Oslo in 1946 when Yves Valette, Robert Pommier, and André-Paul Martin responded to a negative news article which had claimed that France was not interested in Antarctica. Enlisting the aid of Paul-Émile Victor, the hero of Greenland, they initiated the Expéditions Polaires Françaises (E.P.F.), which in 1947 became an organ of the National Centre for Scientific Research. They went to the USA to acquire the 1943 minesweeper *Lancewood*, which they re-named the *Atiette* (a little later renaming her the *Commandant Charcot*), bringing her back to Le Havre for re-fitting. On Sept. 14, 1948, the *Commandant Charcot*, skippered by Max Douguet, left St. Malo, headed for Brest, and left that port on Nov. 26, 1948. Guillon was 2nd-in-command of the ship. The expedition was led by André Franck Liotard. Pommier, Valette, and Martin also went, as did Maurice Harders (radio operator), Bertrand Imbert (ship's ensign and hydrographer), Raymond Jallu (meteorologist), Mario Marret (radioman), André Paget (in charge of construction), Jean Sapin-Jaloustre (surgeon), Pierre Vincent (geologist and 2nd radioman), Jacques Dequecker (colonial administrator), and Pierre Dubart (journalist). On Dec. 1, 1948 the *Commandant Charcot* arrived at Casablanca, leaving there on Dec. 3, 1948, bound for Durban, where they arrived on Dec. 28, 1948. On Dec. 31, 1948, they left Durban, bound for Hobart, where they arrived on Jan. 25, 1949. They left Hobart on Feb. 5, 1949, heading south, and on Feb. 12, 1949 they arrived at the edge of the pack-ice. But it was a bad year for ice, and the longer they failed to penetrate it the smaller their window of opportunity became in which to make the Adélie Coast before winter set in. On March 1, 1949, in 66°10' S, their farthest south, and only 35 miles from the coast (which they could make out), they had to turn back, heading for the Balleny Islands, which they visited. On March 12, 1949 they were at Macquarie Island, and on March 20, 1949 they were back at Hobart. On June 11, 1949 they arrived back in Brest. **FrPE 1949-51**. Led by Pierre Sicaud. On Sept. 20, 1949, the *Commandant Charcot* (again under Max Douguet), left Brest, with 250 tons of equipment, including prefabricated huts and caterpillar tractors. The crew and expedition had basically the same members as for the aborted 1948-49 mission, except that François Tabuteau replaced Imbert as seismologist, Henri Boujon replaced Jallu as meteorologist, and René Gros replaced Vincent as second radioman. Georges Schwartz was also on this expedition, as was Luc-Marie Bayle. Andre Liotard was to be winter leader at Port-Martin. This time they took a flying boat, to help reconnoiter a place for the ship to land. After going via Madeira and Tenerife, they arrived at Dakar on Sept. 30, 1949, leaving there on Oct. 6, 1949, bound for Cape Town, which they reached on Oct. 22, 1949, in time to bury J.A. Martin, the film operator, who had died at sea, of a heart attack, aged 38. Then on to Durban. On Dec. 1, 1949, they arrived at Melbourne, where they did work on the *Commandant Charcot*, and took aboard the dogs they had left behind there on their previous retreat. On Dec. 8, 1949 they arrived at Hobart, leaving there on Dec. 21, 1949, heading south. On Dec. 28, 1949 they met the pack ice, and on Jan. 4, 1950 seaplane reconnaissance began. On Jan. 17, 1950, after 13 days of seaplane reconnaissance, the ship found a passage through the ice, and they landed on that day, even though Jan. 20, 1950, the date the site for Port-Martin Station was chosen, is the official date of their landing, this being done because that was the date, 110 years before, that Dumont d'Urville discovered Adélie Land. On Feb. 3, 1950, the ship was unloaded, and on Feb. 8, 1950 the *Commandant Charcot* left, leaving behind 11 men — Liotard, Boujon, Harders, Gros, Marret, Paget, Pommier, Sapin-Jaloustre, Schwartz, Tabuteau, and Valette. On June 10, 1950, the *Commandant Charcot* made it back to Brest. In Antarctica, Yves Valette's team studied emperor penguins. **FrPE 1950-52**. Led by Michel Barré. By now the E.P.F. had decided to maintain a permanent establishment in Antarctica, rotating personnel every year. The *Commandant Charcot* left Brest on Oct. 3, 1950, taking down a new expedition to relieve the 1949-50 expedition still down there under Liotard. The ship went by way of Algiers, Port Said, Djibouti, Fremantle (where it docked between Nov. 29 and Dec. 3, 1950), and Hobart (Dec. 12-28, 1950). On Jan. 9, 1951 they arrived at Port-Martin, when Liotard was relieved. The *Commandant Charcot* left with the previous winterers on Feb. 5, 1951, leaving behind Barré, Imbert (seismologist), Jean Cendron (doctor and biologist), Paul Perroud (cartographer), Claude Tisserand and Paul Rateau (radio operators), Jacques Dubois and René Dova (mechanics), Roger Kirchner, Robert Le Quinio, Fritz Loewe, Pierre-Noël Mayaud, Jean Bouquin, André Prud'homme, and Raoul Desprez. Tabuteau and Schwartz stayed over from the previous winter. The *Commandant Charcot* made it to Hobart by Feb. 20, 1951, then to Melbourne (where she docked from March 3 to March 10, 1951), then by way of the South Seas, through the Panama Canal, and arrived back in Brest on June 1, 1951. During the 1951 winter Dr. Cendron operated on Tisserand's bowels. He had never done such an operation. Rateau was the anesthetist, Imbert took blood pressure, and the rest, including Barré himself, assisted. Tisserand lived another 30 years. Barré was the first human to see emperor penguins incubating. **FrPE 1951-53**. The *Commandant Charcot* was too old now, and the *Tottan* replaced her as the expedition ship. On Oct. 10, 1951 the *Tottan* left France with a new expedition on board to replace Barré's 1950-52 expedition still in Antarctica. On Dec. 17, 1951, they left Hobart, heading south, and on Dec. 23, 1951 they hove into view of Port-Martin, but it was not until Jan. 14, 1952 that the ship was able to penetrate the pack-ice and land. On Jan. 22-23, 1952, René Garcia was due to take over from Barré as leader at Port-Martin, but Port-Martin went up in flames. The ship, meanwhile, had cruised around to Pointe Géologie, where Marret set up a winter camp to study emperor penuins. It was no longer possible to conduct the expedition as planned, so it was decided to quit, leaving behind only 7 men at Pointe Géologie, under Marret — Rivolier, Prévost, Vincent, Duhamel, Lépineux, and Dovers. On Jan. 31, 1952, the *Tottan* arrived at Hobart, and on Feb.

3, 1952 at Melbourne. The French called a halt to the permanent settlement idea in Antarctica, and so the *Tottan* came down empty to pick up Marret's crew, arriving at Pointe Géologie on Jan. 2, 1953 to pick up the 7 men. The ship left the base unoccupied on Jan. 14, 1953. On Jan. 19 she passed Macquarie Island, and Auckland Island on the 22nd, arriving in Hobart on Jan. 25, 1953. This was the last French Antarctic expedition until IGY, three years later. **FrPE 1955-57**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor and Bertrand Imbert. This was the first French Antarctic expedition since 1953, and was designed to prepare the bases for the French participation in IGY of the following year. On Dec. 19, 1955, the *Norsel* left Melbourne, on Dec. 26, 1955 she left Hobart, and on Jan. 1, 1956, she landed at Adelie Land. Imbert returned on the *Norsel* (and then by air; he arrived back in Paris on Feb. 10, 1956) leaving Robert Guillard as chef de mission and 13 other men in the field — Maurice Grisoni (surveyor and 2nd-in-command), Jean Laroque and Pierre Dill (meteorologists), Jean-Marie de Souza-Macquin (ionosphere physicist), Jean Prévost (biologist), Gérard Bazile (doctor), Roger Thurieau and Maurice Sebbah (radiomen), Jacques Quinquet (engineer/mechanic), Georges Couly (in charge of power station), Mathurin Evanno and Lucien Faivre (technicians), and Guy Duffau (cook). The group established Dumont d'Urville Station at Pointe Géologie, on Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago, and also Charcot Station inland. They also built a railroad to haul the supplies from the coast to the main base. This expedition was relieved in Jan. 1957 by the French Polar Expedition 1956-58, the first real French IGY expedition to Antarctica, led by Imbert again. Guillard arrived back in Paris on Feb. 27, 1957, via the USA. **FrPE 1956-58**. Led by seismologist Bertrand Imbert. The *Norsel* left Le Havre on Oct. 6, 1956, with 25 scientists and technicians on board, as well as 350 tons of equipment and a helicopter. The group included: Sidney Emery (hydrographer and 2nd-in-command), Jacques Gilbert, Robert Magniez, and Michel Plantier (meteorologists), Maurice Grisoni (surveyor), Gilbert Weill, José Daguillon, Kenneth Bullough, and Félix Lazarus (aurora specialists), André Lebeau (magnetician), Gilbert Goy (doctor), René Merle and Pierre Manuel (radiomen; Merle was chief radio officer), Fernand Jardel (mechanic), René Dova (in charge of power station), Marcel Renard and René Renard (technicians), Jacques Masson (photographer), and Jean Lapostolle (cook). In Jan. 1957, at Dumont d'Urville Station, this expedition relieved the French Polar Expedition 1955-57 (which had been led on the ground by Robert Guillard). This was the French contribution to IGY, and its missions were to find and occupy the South Magnetic Pole, to measure the variations of the terrestrial magnetic field, and to study meteorological phenomena. Imbert and Grisoni made 2 explorations to a depth of 300 miles. 3 scientists — Jacques Dubois, Roland Schlich, and Claude Lorius — wintered-over at Charcot Station (which was established during this expedition), about 300 km inland from the coast. **FrPE 1957-59**. Led by Gaston Rouillon, on the *Norsel*. Other personnel included André Cornet (surveyor and 2nd-in-command) and André Prud'homme (one of the 4 meteorologists). The expedition arrived at Dumont d'Urville Station on Jan. 7, 1958, on the *Norsel*, to relieve the French Polar Expedition 1956-58 (which had been led on the ground by Bertrand Imbert). The 3 men who wintered at Charcot Station were René Garcia, Henri Larzillière, and Guy Ricou. Gaston Rouillon was, in turn, relieved in Jan. 1959 by the French Polar Expedition 1958-60, led by René Merle. **FrPE 1958-60**. Led by René Merle, on the *Norsel*. They arrived at Dumont d'Urville Station in Jan. 1959 and relieved the French Polar Expedition 1957-59, which had been led on the ground by Gaston Rouillon. In Dec. 1959 they were relieved by the incoming French Polar Expedition 1959-61, led by Alfred Faure. **FrPE 1959-61**. The 10th French Expedition. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Norsel*. Alfred Faure would be leading the men on the ground, at Dumont d'Urville Station, for the winter. 22 men, 13 scientists. In Nov. 1959 they left France on the *Norsel*, and in Dec. 1959 arrived at Dumont d'Urville Station, to relieve the French Polar expedition 1958-60, which had been led on the ground by René Merle. In Dec. 1960 they were relieved by the incoming French Polar Expedition 1960-62, led by Fernand Digeon. **FrPE 1960-62**. Led by Fernand E. Digeon, on the *Norsel*. They arrived at Dumont d'Urville Station in Dec. 1960, to relieve the French Polar Expedition 1959-61, which had been led on the ground by Alfred Faure. Digeon led the 1961 winter party at Dumont d'Urville. **FrPE 1961-63**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Magga Dan*. Alfred Faure led the part of the expedition that went to the sub-Antarctic islands. René Merle led the winter party at DuDu (the French nickname for Dumont d'Urville Station). **FrPE 1962-64**. Led by Robert Guillard on the *Magga Dan*. Alfred Faure led a summer expedition to the Îles Crozet (not in Antarctica). **FrPE 1963-65**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1964-66**. Led by Claude Lorius. **FrPE 1964-65**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. Reconstruction of Dumont d'Urville Station was begun. **FrPE 1965-66**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1966-67**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. Alfred Faure led the expedition part to the sub-Antarctic islands. **FrPE 1967-68**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1968-69**. Led by Paul-Émile Victor on the *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1969-70**. Led by Robert Guillard on the *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1970-71**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1971-72**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1972-73**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1973-74**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1974-75**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1975-76**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1976-77**. The *Thala Dan* struck a rock off DuDu, and managed to get off after 3 weeks, and headed for Melbourne for repairs. **FrPE 1977-78**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1978-79**. The *Thala Dan*. **FrPE 1979-80**. The *Thala Dan*. Robert Guillard was back, conducting a summer glaciological investigation. **FrPE 1980-81**. The *Thala Dan*. Guillard was back again, same purpose. **FrPE 1981-82**. The *Thala Dan*. Guillard was back, same purpose. **FrPE 1982-83**. The ship was the *Lady Franklin*. Construction began on a hard runway at DuDu. **FrPE 1983-84**. The ship was the *Lady Franklin*. **FrPE 1984-85**. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. **FrPE 1985-86**. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. **FrPE 1986-87**. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. **FrPE 1987-88**. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. **FrPE 1988-89**. The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1989-90**: The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1990-91**: The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1991-92**: The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1992-93**: The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. Investigations of Dome C were made. The landing strip at Dumont d'Urville Station was completed. **FrPE 1993-94**: The ship was the *L'Astrolabe*. Concorde Station was opened at Dome C. **FrPE 1994-95**: The *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1995-96**: The *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1996-97**: The *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1997-98**: The *L'Astrolabe*. **FrPE 1998-99**: The *L'Astrolabe*. On Feb. 8, 1999 there was a helo crash while Dumont d'Urville Station was being relieved. 3 men died. **FrPE 1999-2000**: The *L'Astrolabe*. There continue to be French expeditions.

Frenchman Hill *see* **Mount Français**

Cape Freshfield. 68°22' S, 151°05' E. An ice-covered cape, between Deakin Bay and the Cook Ice Shelf, on the coast of George V Land. At one time in the early 20th century this was thought to be the Cape Hudson (q.v.) discovered by Wilkes in 1840, during USEE 1838-42. Mapped in 1912 by the Far Eastern Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for geographer Douglas William Freshfield (1845-1934), president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1914-17. He was also a mountain climber, in the Caucasus and the Himalayas. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. When Mawson mapped it, it was the northernmost point of a prominent peninsula. By 1958, when Phil Law's 1958 ANARE party visited it, the point of Cape Freshfield was found to have broken away.

Freshfield Nunatak. 80°28' S, 24°53' W. An isolated nuatak, rising to about 1450 m (the British say about 1250 m), to the SE of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Douglas Freshfield (*see* **Cape Freshfield**). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Isla Fresia *see* **Mügge Island**

Freud Passage *see* **Pampa Passage**

Frey, Johann. Engineer's assistant on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Mount Freya. 77°36' S, 160°51' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2225 m, E of Mount Thor, and S of The Labyrinth, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Norse goddess. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Freyberg Mountains. 72°15' S, 163°45' E. A system of mountain ranges in Oates Land, on the upper right bank of Rennick Glacier, and bounded by that glacier, by the Bowers Mountains to the N (and separated from them by the Canham Glacier), by Black Glacier, and by Evans Névé. The easternmost range in the Freybergs is the Salamander Range. Other notable features within the Freyberg Mountains include the Alamein Range, Monte Cassino, Mount Baldwin, the Black Stump, and Gallipoli Heights. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Lord Bernard Cyril Freyberg (1889-1963), the most famous of all the NZ generals. He was governor general of NZ, 1946-52, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Freyberg, in 1951. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Originally plotted in 72°10' S, 163°45' E, the feature has since been replotted.

The *Freydis*. German yacht, skippered by Erich Wilts, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1981-82. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1990-92, skippered by Herr Wilts and Heidi Wilts. The vessel was partially crushed by ice, and was forced to winter-over at the Argentine summer station at Deception Island in 1991, until rescued by the Argentine navy. Heidi Wilts wrote *Stranded in the White Hell* (translated title). The Wiltses were back on the *Freydis* in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1995-96, and 1997-98, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Cabo Freytag. 67°39' S, 67°02' W. A cape in Bourgeois Fjord (which divides the Loubet Coast from the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land). Named by the Argentines.

Peak of Frezeland *see* **Mount Friesland**

Friar Island. 64°55' S, 63°55' W. Immediately NE of Manciple Island, in the central part of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952, but not named. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Canterbury Tales* character. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Frickeberg. 73°29' S, 165°57' E. A peak in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Glaciar Fricker *see* **Fricker Glacier**

Fricker Glacier. 67°03' S, 65°00' W. A glacier, 16 km long, close N of Monnier Point, it flows NE into the SW side of Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In 1947 it was surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Ronne named it Wilson Glacier, for Gen. R.C. Wilson (*see* **Mount Wilson**). It appears as such on Ronne's 1949 map. However, the Fids named it Fricker Glacier, for Karl Victor Fricker (1830-1907), German Antarctic historian. His ground-breaking book *Antarktis* came out in 1898. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Fricker, and, today, both the Argentines and the Chileans call it that. The British map it in 67°05' S, 65°08' W.

Mount Fridovich. 85°27' S, 148°12' W. A small mountain, rising to 440 m, at the N side of the terminus of Leverett Glacier, it marks the W limit of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Bernard Fridovich, USN, meteorologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1957. In July 1957, he got hurt in a helo crash, was in sick bay until October, and flew out on the first available plane back to the US.

The *Fridtjof* *see* **The *Frithiof***

Estrecho Fridtjof *see* **Fridtjof Sound**

Île Fridtjof *see* **Fridtjof Island**

Îlot Fridtjof *see* **Fridtjof Island**

Isla Fridtjof *see* **Fritdtjof Island**

Islote Fridtjof *see* **Fridtjof Island**

Paso Fridtjof *see* **Fridtjof Sound**

Fridtjof Island. 64°53' S, 63°22' W. An island, rising to an elevation of about 100 m above sea level, 2.5 km NE of Vazquez Island, off the SE side of Wiencke Island, in the Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 10-11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Îlot Fridtjof, presumably for Fridtjof Nansen, the great Arctic explorer. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 map of the expedition. Even on other maps of this expedition, there are spelling variations of this name, but all are instantly recognizable. The name Fridtjof Island first appears on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version map of that expedition, and it shows up as such again on a British chart of 1901, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1974. Although it appears variously spelled on some Argentine charts before 1949, that was the year it first appears as Isla Fridtjof, the name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, it does appear on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Fridtjof. Between 1959 and 1967 it was re-charted from the *John Biscoe*.

Mount Fridtjof Nansen. 85°21' S, 167°33' W. Also seen as Mount Nansen (there is another Mount Nansen, though). A massive mountain, rising to 4070 m, which dominates the area between the heads of Strom Glacier and Axel Heiberg Glacier, and which forms the E flank of Liv Glacier, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Amundsen in 1911, first named by him as Olavshøi, and later renamed for the famed Arctic explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fridtjof Sound. 63°34' S, 56°43' W. A sound, clear and deep, 3 km wide, and 10 km long in a N-S direction, it separates Andersson Island and Jonassen Island to the E from Tabarin Peninsula to the W, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Navigation is difficult due to the presence of a great quantity of ice which covers its waters. Discovered and charted on Jan. 15, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Frithiofs Sund, for the *Frithiof* (q.v.). Spelling variations abound, even in Sweden, but all references to this feature over the years are instantly recognizable. The spelling Fridtjof Sound appears on a British chart of 1921, and was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Paso Fridtjof, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1949, it appears as Estrecho Fridtjof, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Friedburg-Insel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Glaciar Friederichsen *see* **Friederichsen Glacier**

Friederichsen Glacier. 66°38' S, 64°09' W. A glacier, 11 km long, it flows E into Cabinet Inlet, close N of Mount Hulth, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed from the ground, and charted, by Fids from Base E in 1947, and that year also photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by those Fids for German cartographer Ludwig Friederichsen (1841-1915) (*see* **Mapping of Antarctica** and **The *Jason***). Finn Ronne called it Bailey Glacier, after Clay Bailey, and it appears as such on his 1949 map. UK-APC accepted the name Friederichsen Glacier on Jan. 22, 1951, and it appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming, in 1952. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Friederichsen. The British plot it in 66°38' S, 64°18' W.

Friedmann Nunataks. 70°55' S, 65°28' W. A small group of nunataks, rising to about 1765 m, 10 km SE of the Braddock Nunataks, on the W margin of the Dyer Plateau, near the head of Ryder Glacier, at George VI Sound, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1970 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Herbert Friedmann ornithologist from the Smithsonian Institution, author of the article, "Birds of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition 1939-41," in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 89; 1945. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Friedmann Peak. 79°51' S, 156°45' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1920 m, in the central part of Kennett Ridge, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Roseli Ocampo Friedmann (b. Nov. 23, 1937, Manila), professor of biology at Florida A & M (*see* **Friedmann Valley**).

Friedmann Valley. 77°54' S, 160°30' E. A valley, W of Rector Ridge, at the head of Beacon Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for astrobiologist E. Imre Friedmann (b. Dec. 20, 1921, Budapest. d. July 11, 2007), of the Polar Desert Research Center, Florida State University, a usarp in Antarctica virtually every summer between 1976-87. His wife, Roseli Ocampo-Friedmann (*see* **Friedmann Peak**) was with him in the last 4 summers there.

The *Friedrich Engels*. Name also seen as the *Fridrikh Engel's*. Tanker used by the Russians in 1966 to supply Mirnyy and Molodezhnaya Stations. Capt. I.A. Man (q.v.). Also during the 1965-67 Soviet expedition, V.F. Ivanov skippered the ship.

Friends, Frederick *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Friends of the Earth. An environmental group which, in 1984, began their involved concern with the future of Antarctica.

Friendship Peak. 69°24' S, 76°24' E. One of the highest peaks seen to the E of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Queen Maud Land. Its N slope is gentle, but the S profile drops off steeply. It overlooks what was then Law Base and Progress Station (i.e., the Australian and Russian bases respectively), thus seeming to unite them in friendship. Named by ANCA.

Mount Fries. 80°57' S, 156°36' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1983 m above sea level, just S of the mouth of Zeller Glacier, it is one of the westernmost summits along the S wall of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert H. Fries, aurora scientist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Friesland. 62°40' S, 60°11' W. Rising to 1790 m (the British say 1650 m), 5 km ENE of the head of False Bay, it is the highest peak on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers in 1820-21, and was variously known as Peak of Frezeland (it appears as such in Burdick's log of Feb. 15, 1821), Fris Land Peak (Palmer, 1820-21), Friezland Peak, and Peak of Friezland (both by Fildes, 1821), Mount Freesland (Capt. Davis's log of Oct. 18, 1821), Friezlands Pik (Fildes, 1827), and Friesland Peak (Powell's chart of 1831). On Dumont d'Urville's chart of 1842 it appears as Pic Friesland. The name of Bernard, or Barnard (after Capt. Charles Barnard) began to be applied to this feature in the mid-1800s. It appears as Pic Bernard in an 1851 reference by Vincendon-Dumoulin (on Weddell's chart, published in Aug. 1825, the name Barnard Peak had been applied to nearby Needle Peak). Continuing the error, Petermann's map of 1867 shows it as Barnards Peak, a British chart of 1901 shows it as Barnard Peak, de Gerlache's 1902 chart shows it as Pic Barnard, and on a 1933 Discovery Investigations chart it appears as Mount Barnard. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Friesland Peak (Mount Barnard)," on Argentine charts of 1946 and 1954 as Monte Barnard (but referring only to the westernmost summit), and on a French chart of 1951 as Mont Barnard. On a 1954 Argentine chart, two of the individual summits on this mountain are referred to as Pico Aguja and Pico Falsa Aguja. Mount Barnard was the name accepted by both US-ACAN and UK-APC, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC restored the name Mount Friesland to this entire mountain, re-applying the name Barnard to Barnard Point (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1960. The 1961 British gazetteer has "Mount Friesland (Barnard)." It appears on a 1963 Argentine chart as Monte Bernard, and on a Chilean chart of 1966 as Monte Benard (sic), but both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Barnard (for the entire feature). Last plotted in late 2008, by the British.

Friesland Island *see* **Livingston Island**

Friesland Peak *see* **Mount Friesland**

Friesland Point *see* **Renier Point**

Friesland Ridge. 62°40' S, 60°11' W. A ridge, 5 km wide, it is the W ridge of the Tangra Mountains, and runs 15.5 km in a NE direction from Botev Point to Shipka Saddle, 3.52 km ESE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, and 9.52 km ESE of Sinemorets Hill, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It has 6 main peaks on it, Mount Friesland (1684 m) being the northwesternmost, as well as the highest peak on Livingston Island. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, and in more detail by the Spanish in 1991, it was surveyed in detail by the Bulgarians in 1995-96. It was already being called Friesland Ridge when the Bulgarians named it as such officially (Hrebet Frisland) on March 15, 2002, in association with Mount Friesland.

Frietus, Isaac *see* **UEE 1838-42**

Frietus, Vincent *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Frigate Range. 82°48' S, 162°20' E. A high range, rising to over 3048 m, and extending E for 20 km from Mount Markham, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for the NZ frigates in Antarctic waters. Peaks in this range were named after some of these individual vessels—*Pukaki*, *Rotoiti*, and *Hawea*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Frigga Peak. 66°25' S, 64°00' W. Rising to 1570 m, on the S side of Anderson Glacier, between that glacier and Sleipnir Glacier, about 10 km WNW of Balder Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E, who also charted it. In association with nearby Mount Odin, it was named by FIDS in 1947 for Frigga, the cloud-spinning goddess in Norse mythology. Clouds formed on this peak earlier than on any other in the area. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and it appears on a British chart of 1952, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Chileans call it Montaña Orión, after Adolf Andresen's whaling factory ship *Orión* (not in Antarctic waters) of ca. 1914. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart simply translated as Pico Frigga, but by 1978 the Argentines were calling it Montaña Newbury, for Dr. Eduardo Federico Newbery (sic) (1872-1908), an Argentine dentist of American descent, an aerostat (i.e., balloon) pilot, and founder of Argentina's first aero club. He and Eduardo Romero disappeared in their aerostat *Pampero*, the first Argentines to die in an air accident (if, indeed, they did die). His brother, George Newbery, was an even more famous aviator.

Friis-Baastad, Kåre. First name also seen, of course, as Kaare. b. Oct. 13, 1913, Oslo, Norway, son of Dr. Wilhelm Adam Johan Friis Baastad and his wife Ina Wulff-Engh. The hyphen seems to have been added later. On June 17, 1942, he married the writer Ellinor Margrethe "Babbis" Blauenfeldt, and they had four children. After World War II, he started the first seaplane route in northern Norway, and was a captain in the Norwegian Air Unit during NBSAE 1949-52. He was still alive in 1957. Babbis died of pneumonia in 1970, aged 49.

Friis-Baastad Peak. 72°53' S, 3°18' W. One of the ice-free peaks at the S side of Frostlendet Valley, 1.5 km SE of Mana Mountain, on the W side of Penck Trough, in the S part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Friis-Baastadnuten, for Capt. Kåre Friis-Baastad. US-ACAN accepted the name Friis-Baastad Peak in 1966.

Friis-Baastadnuten *see* **Friis-Baastad Peak**

Friis Hills. 77°45' S, 161°25' E. A cluster of ice-free hills, 10 km in extent, and rising to 1750 m, at the N side of the bend in Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for geographer and archivist Herman Ralph Friis (b. Dec. 11, 1905, Chicago. d. Sept. 23, 1989), director of the Center for Polar Archives, in the National Archives. He was a member of US-ACAN, 1957-73, and was U.S. exchange scientist at Showa Station in 1969-70.

Friis Hills Automatic Weather Station. 77°45' S, 161°31' E. Installed in Nov. 2003, by the Taylor Glacier Project, at 1581 m, in the Friis Hills.

Fringe Rocks. 66°04' S, 65°55' W. A group

of rocks forming the W limit of the Saffery Islands, off Cape Evensen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 this feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for their position on the fringe of the ships' passage between the Saffery Islands and the Trump Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Frio Peak. 78°08' S, 162°52' E. Rising to 2606 m (the New Zealanders say 2005 m), 2.5 km E of Salient Peak, on the S side of the upper part of Salient Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Ken Brodie (*see* **Brodie Ponds**), a member of R.H. Findlay's NZARP field party to this area in 1979-80, for the piercingly cold wind here ("frío" being Spanish for "cold"). NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 1, 1993, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Mount Frishman. 71°20' S, 166°56' E. A small, pointed mountain, rising to 1880 m, in the E part of Robinson Heights, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Steven A. Frishman (b. Sept. 1944), USARP biologist at Hallett Station in 1966-67.

Hrebet Frisland *see* **Friesland Ridge**

The *Frithiof*. Also seen as the *Fridtjof*. A 250-ton three-master, 40 meters long, with a 50 hp engine capable of 8 knots, built in 1884, at Stokke, on Oslo Fjord, Norway. Over the years she changed hands many times, and was used on the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition to the Arctic (*see* **Jacobson, John**), as well as several other Arctic expeditions from 1898 onwards. In May 1903 Capt. Gyldén, acting for the Swedish government, chartered her for an Antarctic trip, in an effort to find and rescue the lost SwedAE 1901-04. Sub Lt. Axel Blom was 1st officer, and under him were two sub lieutenants, S.R. Bergendahl and Johan Menander. Also aboard were Dr. Jacob Torgersrud and the scientist Baron Axel Klinckowström (with his dog Resi), 2 engineers, and a steward, a cook, and 2 firemen — there were 23 men aboard all told. The *Frithiof* left Stockholm on Aug. 17, 1903, and going via Bremerhaven and Plymouth, arrived at Funchal, where she met Charcot's expedition on the *Français*. The two ships left Funchal together that same evening, bound for Buenos Aires, where the *Frithiof* arrived on Nov. 2, 1903. The *Français* arrived on Nov. 16. There the *Frithiof* picked up an Argentine observer named Pérez, and a crewman named Bianchi, Jr. She reached Snow Hill Island in late 1903, only to discover that the *Uruguay* had already rescued the expedition. The *Frithiof* went down off Iceland on Oct. 5, 1907, killing all but one of the 17-man crew.

Cabo Fritsche *see* **Mount Fritsche**

Cape Fritsche *see* **Mount Fritsche**

Mount Fritsche. 66°00' S, 62°42' W. A snow-capped coastal mountain with many steep rock faces, rising to about 990 m, on the N side of Richthofen Pass, and on the W side of Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered in Oct. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, during the time of the discovery of Richthofen Pass. Wilkins photographed it aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, and named it Cape Fritsche, for Carl B. Fritsche, of Detroit, Mich. He saw it as the N entrance of the pass in about 65°50' S, 62°15' W. It appears as such on his 1929 map, as well as on a 1934 British chart. However, on Aagaard's 1930 map it appears as Jasonfjellet (i.e., "Jason mountain"), named in association with the peninsula. So, Aagaard, at least, knew it for what it was, i.e., a mountain rather than a cape. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Cabo Fritsche. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1955. In the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, it appears erroneously as Cape McCarroll. On March 3, 1958, UK-APC re-defined it as Mount Fritsche, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1961. As such the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. It appears on a 1963 U.S. chart as "Cape (Mount) Fritsche."

Fritsen Valley. 77°28' S, 161°25' E. An upland valley to the N of the summit area of Mount Hercules, and W of Harris Ledge, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for microbiologist Christian H. Fritsen, of the Division of Earth and Ecosystem Sciences, at the Desert Research Institute, in Reno, Nev., USAP investigator of pack ice and lake ice from about 1992. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Fritter Glacier. 77°08' S, 162°35' E. Between Mount Curtiss and Mount Jensen, flowing E to the Wilson Piedmont Glacier, in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on May 18, 2000, for Capt. Charles Taylor "Charlie" Fritter (b. Aug. 14, 1909, Morristown, Ohio. d. Aug. 30, 1970, Los Angeles), USN, skipper of the *Curtiss* in 1956-57. NZ-APC had already accepted the name, on Nov. 4, 1999.

Nunatak Fritz. 66°14' S, 61°49' W. Immediately NE of Nunatak Brebbia, it is one of a large group of nunataks on Jason Peninsula, all named by the Argentines.

Fritz, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Plateau Fritz Loewe. 66°59' S, 141°34' E. Part of the continental glacial plateau, S of Port-Martin, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for Fritz Loewe.

Fritze, Max. On Nov. 19, 1913, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as 2nd engineer, at £10 per month, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on Feb. 27, 1914.

Fritzson, Frank William. b. Sept. 11, 1883, New Britain, Conn., son of Swedish parents. He was a U.S. Navy electrician, had worked his way up to chief petty officer, had been with Byrd in the Arctic (as an able seaman on the *Chantier*), and was a member of the Fleet Reserve Association, when he became an oiler on the *City of New York*, for ByrdAE 1928-30. He never married, and died on March 16, 1966, in Newington, Conn.

Frizzell, George J., Jr. b. April 9, 1910, Boston, son of teamster George J. Frizzell and his wife Helen. After a spell as a machinist, he went to sea, and replaced Virl Davenport as machinist on the *Bear of Oakland*, during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on Nov. 28, 1983, in Weymouth, Mass.

Froa *see* **Couling Island**

Mount Frödin. 64°50' S, 62°50' W. Rising to about 600 m, 0.8 km ESE of Waterboat Point, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Lester and Bagshawe climbed it in 1921, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, had lunch on top, roughly mapped it, and called it Mount Lunch-Ho! ChilAE 1950-51 renamed it Monte Bertil Frödin, after Bertil Frödin, and the name was later shortened to Monte Frödin. The name was also seen as Mount Bertil Frödin. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O in 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Frödin on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears that way in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted that name. For more details *see* **Vidaurrazaga Glacier**.

Frogman Cove. Unofficial name for a little bay near Vincennes Bay.

Cabo Froilán González *see* **Tindal Bluff**

Frölich Peak. 65°32' S, 63°48' W. Rising to 1035 m, above Holst Point, at the head of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted (but apparently not named) by FrAE 1908-10, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Theodor Christian Brun Fröhlich (1870-1957), Norwegian biochemist who, in 1907, with Axel Holst, first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for future work on vitamins. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Frolosh Point. 64°19' S, 63°09' W. Forms the N side of the entrance to Galata Cove, on the NE coast of Anvers Island, 4.5 km SSE of Cape Bayle, and 7 km W of Lambda Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Frolosh, in western Bulgaria.

Frolov Ridge. 70°45' S, 162°09' E. A prominent ridge, running in a N-S direction for about 17.5 km, just W of Arruiz Glacier, between that glacier and Álvarez Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed by SovAE 1958, and named by the USSR in 1960-61, as Hrebet Frolova, for Soviet polar meteorologist Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich Frolov (1902-1960), from 1950 director of the Arctic Research Institute, in Leningrad (later designated the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Frolov Ridge in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hrebet Frolova *see* **Frolov Ridge**

Front Door Bay. 77°33' S, 166°08' E. A small cove on the W side of Flagstaff Point, near Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named by BAE 1907-09 (*see also* **Back Door Bay**). It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Frontier Mountain. 72°59' S, 160°20' E. A large, mainly ice-free massif, rising to 2805 m, about 32 km SSE of Roberts Butte, in the Outback Nunataks, and about 17.5 km WNW of the Sequence Hills. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for its location near the edge of the featureless interior ice plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Frontier Nunataks. 78°21' S, 88°06' W. A small isolated group of nunataks, about 32 km W of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Visited by geologist Thomas Bastien (*see* **Bastien Range**), and so named by US-ACAN in 1966 because they are the extreme W outlier of the Ellsworth Mountains. Originally plotted in 78°19' S, 88°04' W, they have since been replotted.

The *Frontier Spirit*. A 6700-ton, 360-foot cruise ship, built in 1990 at Kobe, by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, she was in Antarctic waters in 1990-91 (Capt. Heinz Aye), in at Adélie Land and the Ross Sea. In 1991-92 she was in the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula area, under the command of Capt. Aye and Capt. Leif Skog. She was at the same places in 1992-93, again under Capt. Aye. Then she became the *Bremen* (q.v.).

Mount Frontz. 85°46' S, 131°46' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2010 m, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range, between Mount Vito and Griffith Peak, on the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Leroy Frontz, Jr. (b. June 7, 1934, Cooksburg, Pa.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1955, and was aircraft commander in Antarctica during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). He retired from the Navy in Jan. 1977.

Mount Frosch. 72°46' S, 167°55' E. A mainly snow-covered mountain, rising to 2750 m, 5 km NE of Mount Riddolls, at the head of Borchgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Robert A. Frosch, assistant secretary of the Navy for research and development, 1971-72, and administrator at NASA in 1978.

Mount Frost. 81°12' S, 158°19' E. Rising to 2350 m, in the Churchill Mountains, 6 km S of Mount Zinkovich, at the S side of the head of Silk Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Col. Foy B. Frost, USAF, commanding officer of the 9th Troop Carrier Squadron, which provided Globemaster airlift support between NZ and Antarctica, and from McMurdo to Byrd Station, Eights Station, and Pole Station during OpDF 62 (i.e., 1961-62).

Frost, John. Bosun on the *Porpoise* during USEE 1838-42.

Frost Cliff. 75°13' S, 135°43' W. A steep, partly ice-covered cliff, 3 km E of Mount Steinfeld, on the S side of the divide between the upper reaches of Hull Glacier and Kirkpatrick Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Cdr. William L. Frost (b. March 2, 1928, Stoneham, Mass.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1951, and was officer-in-charge of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo in 1970. He retired from the Navy in Sept. 1973.

Frost Glacier. 67°05' S, 129°00' E. A channel glacier that flows to the head of Porpoise Bay, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land, in East Antarctica. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for John Frost.

Frost Rocks. 65°15' S, 64°20' W. A cluster of rocks, rising to a height of about 5 m above sea level, on the SW side of the southern Argentine Islands, and about 0.8 km SW of the Whiting Rocks, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Richard Frost (b. 1946), survey assistant of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, in Feb. 1969, which surveyed these rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. The feature appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of that year.

Frost Spur. 82°33' S, 51°59' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1200 m, on the NW side of the Dufek Massif, between Lewis Spur and Alley Spur, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles Frost, NSF logistics specialist with the Office of Antarctic Programs. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Frostbite. The freezing of living tissue in any part of the body. It does not always act as expected (*see* **Hare, Clarence**). The first sign is white patches on the face. If this is noted in one's companion (one should never be out in Antarctica on one's own) it should be dealt with immediately as a medical emergency. Frostbite was a major plague to the pioneers, and many of them suffered or died because of it. By the 1940s FIDS were using Rosnol quite effectively. During USAS 1939-41, one of the members of East Base developed frostbite — it was Finn Ronne's. A similar case to Ronne's was Brian Gilpin's, in the mid-1950s, at Deception Island. There were only 3 cases of frostbite during 1967-68 at McMurdo, an example of the greater care taken in recent times.

Frostbite Spine. 78°06' S, 163°00' E. A prominent ridge, 8 km long, between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. The name was proposed by R.H. Findlay, whose NZARP geological party worked in the area of this ridge in 1978-79. There were two reasons for the name: The ridge has vertebrae-like knobs suggesting a spine, and a member of the party suffered frostbite injury here and had to be replaced. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Frostlendet *see* **Frostlendet Valley**

Frostlendet Valley. 72°46' S, 3°18' W. An ice-filled valley running from NW to SE for about 24 km, along the S side of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Frostlendet (i.e., "the frost ground"). US-ACAN accepted the name Frostlendet Valley in 1966.

Frostman Glacier. 75°08' S, 137°57' W. A broad, low-gradient glacier, discharging into the S side of Hull Bay, just W of Konter Cliffs, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Thomas O. "Tom" Frostman (b. May 1943), meteorologist with the Earth Science Laboratory, at the U.S. Army Natick Labs, who wintered-over at Plateau Station in 1968.

Frozen Lake. 69°25' S, 76°07' E. A large lake, about 1 km N of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Very steep ice cliffs border the lake's N and W shores. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Bing Hu.

Frozen Sea Expedition. 1982-84. Led by David Lewis, in the *Dick Smith Explorer*, with the intention of spending a winter in Antarctica doing scientific research. Sydney's Channel 7 TV was a principal supporter, as were Dick Smith, and the *National Geographic*. The sponsor was Lewis's own Oceanic Research Foundation. Out of the 100 people who volunteered to contribute $3000 toward the cost of the expedition, Lewis took the following: Mimi George, 31, American anthropologist, photographer, and 2nd-in-command; Gill Cracknell, 24, British geographer, and 3rd-in-command — she became the biological projects coordinator; Jannik Schou, 29, a Danish gamekeeper; Jamie Miller, 25, Australian zoologist; Norman Linton-Smith, 57, an engineer/radio operator, who signed on at the last moment. Lewis himself was then almost 64, had a stainless-steel hip joint, and a surgically re-attached retina. **Nov. 14, 1982**: They left Sydney. **Late Jan. 1983**: They entered the polar ice-pack, after 5750 miles of sailing. Their first port of call was Davis Station, but before that they had problems in the ice, and had to be pulled out first by the *Polar Star*, and then by the *Kapitan Markov*. **Feb. 1983**: They finally iced-in deliberately in what they called Winterover Bay (but *see* **Winter Bay**), in a cove of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands. **March 4, 1983**: The sea froze. **March-April 1983**: Lewis and George

went off on a sledging expedition for 8 days. Miller and Linton-Smith found life in Antarctica too difficult and, according to the others, spent most of their time in the base. **May-June, 1983**: Ice expeditions. **Early July 1983**: Lewis and George went to Davis Station by sledge for fuel, and spent 2 days there. **July-Aug. 1983**: The 4 active members of the expedition established depots along the Ingrid Christensen Coast. **Sept.-Oct. 1983**: They did scientific research there. **Nov. 1983**: They began lichen study and plateau reconnaissance trips. **Mid-Dec. 1983**: Miller was dispatched to Davis Station for insubordination, and thence back to Sydney. **Jan. 1984**: Lichen studies and plateau reconnaissance trips ended. **Jan. 26, 1984**: The ship sailed out of Filla Island. **March 11, 1984**: The ship arrived back in Sydney, after a stop at Davis Station.

Fruitcake Bluff. 71°33' S, 160°29' E. A steep rock outcrop in the form of a bluff 100 m high, extending in a NE-SW direction for 1.5 km in the SE portion of the Thompson Spur, in the Daniels Range. Recorded by U.S. geologists Carlos Plummer and Scott Babcock, who made a geological reconnaissance of the Daniels Range in Dec. 1981. Descriptively named by US-ACAN, for the prevalent intrusive rock on the bluff which has the appearance in color and (seeming) texture of a fruitcake. NZ-APC has accepted the name.

Frustration Dome. 68°00' S, 64°33' E. A very large, heavily crevassed ice-dome, 58 km SE of Mount Henderson, and about 72 km SE of Onley Hill, in Mac. Robertson Land. The dome was the site of a tellurometer station established during an ANARE survey traverse from Mawson Station to Mount Kjerka, in 1967, led by John Manning, surveyor at Mawson that year. So named by ANCA, for the frustration experienced here by that party, due to vehicle breakdown, forcing them to postpone completion of the survey until the following spring. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

[1]**Frustration Ridge**. 71°40' S, 168°15' E. A ridge trending NW for 14 km from Mount Adam, in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by the NZ Geodetic Survey party of 1982, whose work received numerous frustrating delays caused by minor mechanical problems. NZ-APC accepted the name.

[2]**Frustration Ridge**. 82°12' S, 158°38' E. Forms the N extremity of the Cobham Range, in the Churchill Mountains. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65 who experienced great difficulty in climbing it, even though, from below, it had looked easy. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Frustrum *see* **Mount Frustum**

Mount Frustum. 73°23' S, 162°55' E. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Frustrum. A large pyramid-shaped table mountain, rising to 3100 m, between Mount Fazio and Scarab Peak, in the S extremity of Tobin Mesa, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962-63 for its frustum-like shape (a frustum is a truncated pyramid, i.e., a pyramid with its top lopped off). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Fry, Walter Frederick. b. July 26, 1914, Strathfield, NSW, son of Walter Arnold Le Roy Fry and his wife Amy G. White. He was scientific assistant on the *Discovery II*, 1933-39. He served with the Australian Army during World War II, retiring as a captain in 1949. He married Nancy Clare Checkley in Sydney, in 1943, and died in 1978, in Sydney.

Fry Glacier. 76°38' S, 162°18' E. A long, deep outlet glacier, about 3 km wide, and with vertical, smooth rock walls, which flows from the slopes at the NE corner of the Convoy Range, along the S end of the Kirkwood Range, to merge with the Albrecht Penck Glacier about 40 km S of the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue, just to the N of Mackay Glacier, at Tripp Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, for Albert Magnus Fry (1857-1938), of the famous Bristol chocolate family, a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Fry Peak. 71°03' S, 63°40' W. A sharp-pointed peak rising to about 2400 m, it is the most southerly peak in the Welch Mountains of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Frederick M. Fry, USN, flight surgeon and VX-6 pararescue officer during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Fry Saddle. 76°33' S, 161°05' E. A narrow ice saddle at the head of Fry Glacier, about 6 km (the New Zealanders say 8 km) WSW of Mount Douglas, in Victoria Land. At periods of more intense glaciation, ice doubtless flowed E into the Fry Glacier through this gap, but at present an ice slope descends several hundred feet westward from the saddle. Discovered in Dec. 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, and named by them in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Fry Strait *see* **Fyr Channel**

Lake Fryxell. 77°37' S, 163°11' E. A small lake, 5 km long and 1.5 km wide, between Canada Glacier and Commonwealth Glacier, at the lower end of Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped (but not named) during BAE 1910-13. Visited by geologist Troy L. Péwé in 1957-58, and named by him for Dr. Fritiof M. Fryxell, glacial geologist of Augustana College, Illinois. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Americans built a refuge hut (a Jamesway hut) here in 1998-99, in 77°36' S, 163°07' E. It was called the Lake Fryxell Hut.

Mount Fuchík. 71°52' S, 14°26' E. Rising to 2305 m, it is the central and highest peak of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, in the N part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped anew by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1963 as Gora Fuchika (at least that was the best transliteration from their Cyrillic alphabet), for Julius Fučík (1903-1943), Czech journalist and author. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Fučík in 1970. The Norwegians called it Fučík-toppen. Striking a blow for freedom against the tyranny of the Czech alphabet, US-ACAN decided on a new spelling, Mount Fuchík, and the Norwegians went with Fuchiktoppen.

Gora Fuchika *see* **Mount Fuchik**

Fuchiktoppen *see* **Mount Fuchik**

Pie de Hielo Fuchs *see* **Fuchs Ice Dome**

Fuchs, Arved *see* **The *James Caird II***

Fuchs, Vivian Ernest "Bunny." b. Feb. 11, 1908, Kent. British geologist, one of the greatest explorers of all time, son of Ernst (later Ernest) Fuchs, a German farmer who had come to Britain as a child. The explorer's mother was Violet Ann Watson. He studied natural sciences at Cambridge under Sir James Wordie, and was with his tutor in Greenland in 1929. He became famous in the 1930s as an expedition leader in Africa, and in 1933 married Joyce Connell. He served as an officer in World War II, and was overall FIDS leader (1948-50), and FIDS leader at Base E, in the summer of 1947-48, led the wintering party there in 1948, and, due to severe conditions in which no relief was possible by ship, was forced to winter over again in 1949, during which time he conceived the idea of a transantarctic traverse. He returned to Southampton on April 16, 1950, on the *Andes*, from Santos, Brazil, and was immediately appointed head of the FIDS scientific bureau. In the mid-50s he got his BCTAE (British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition) together, and in 1958 became the first man to cross Antarctica by land, for which feat he was knighted. From 1958 to 1973 he was director of FIDS (called BAS after 1962). He visited Antarctica several times during this period, always during the summer (e.g. he was on the *Kista Dan* in 1959-60, when that vessel got stuck in the ice and had to be rescued by the *Glacier*; he visited Base B in Jan. 1964, on the *Shackleton*; he was back on the ice in 1966-67; he visisted Base E in 1972-73). He was president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1982-84. In 1990 his wife died, and in 1991, aged 82, he married Mrs. Eleanor Honnywill. He died on Nov. 11, 1999, in Cambridge, following a long illness.

Fuchs Dome. 80°35' S, 27°50' W. A large, ice-covered snowfield in the shape of a dome, rising to over 1525 m, between Stratton Glacier and Gordon Glacier, in the west-central portion of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in 1957 by BCTAE personnel from Shackleton Base, and named by them for

Vivian Fuchs. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Fuchs Ice Piedmont. 67°10' S, 68°40' W. An ice piedmont, about 110 km long, it extends in a NE-SW direction along the entire W coast of Adelaide Island. First roughly mapped in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, it appears on Charcot's 1912 map of the expedition. Further surveyed in part by Fids from Base E, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by those Fids for Vivian Fuchs. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1959 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on a British chart of 1961. Re-photographed aerially by BAS, in 1963. The Argentines call it Pie de Hielo Fuchs (which means the same thing).

Mount Fučík *see* **Mount Fuchik**

Pasaje Fuelles de Neptuno *see* **Neptunes Bellows**

Paso Fuelles de Neptuno *see* **Neptunes Bellows**

Islote de la Fuente *see* **Fuente Rock**

Fuente Island *see* **Fuente Rock**

Fuente Rock. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. A low rock, rising to about 9 m above sea level, and surmounted by a navigational beacon, 0.7 km NE of Ferrer Point, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, and named it Isla Don Jorge. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and some other Chilean charts in the few years thereafter. ChilAE 1950-51 renamed it Islote De la Fuente, after Capitán de corbeta Alberto de la Fuente, 2nd-in-command on the *Iquique* during the earlier expedition. It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected the name Islote Capitán de la Fuente). Further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1964, it appears on their 1965 chart as Fuente Rock, and also as such on a 1968 British chart. That name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. The British were the latest to plot this rock, in late 2008.

Punta Fuenzalida *see* **Borge Point**

Dorsal Fuerte *see* **Ravelin Ridge**

Glaciar Fuerza Aérea *see* **Fuerza Aérea Glacier**

Fuerza Aérea Glacier. 62°29' S, 59°39' W. Flows W into Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ArgAE 1946-47 named the N half of this glacier as Glaciar Arquitecto Ripamonti Barros, for Julio Ripamonti Barros (*see* **Julio Ripamonti Base**, and **Picnic Passage**). They named the S half Glaciar Fuerza Aérea, for the Argentine Air Force. From 1949 onwards, the name Glaciar Fuerza Aérea appeared on Argentine charts for the entire glacier. UK-APC accepted the translated name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Latest plotting done by UK in late 2008.

Fuerza Aérea Argentina No. 1 Refugio. 69°31' S, 62°29' W. Argentine refuge hut (actually an estación de apoyo — a support hut), opened April 20, 1965, in the area of the Larsen Ice Shelf. It has since been covered with ice.

Islotes Fuga *see* **Runaway Island**

Fugairon, Jean-Joseph. b. Jan. 7, 1810, Antibes. Pilot on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Fuglefjellet. 72°17' S, 0°46' E. A mountain, 11 km E of Mount Roer, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them ("the bird mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Fuglehommen. 71°58' S, 4°50' E. A small, ice-filled valley on the N side of Petrellfjellet, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bird valley").

Fuhu Ling. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

The *Fuji*. The first modern icebreaker produced by Japan. 7760 tons displacement, 27 foot draft, 330 feet long, 73 foot beam, she had diesel electric engines which gave 12,000 hp maximum, 15 knots cruising speed, and a maximum speed of 17 knots. She could break ice up to 19 feet thick. Commissioned in June 1965, as the replacement for the *Soya* as the relief ship for Showa Station. She carried JARE down in these years: 1965-66 (Capt. Toshiharu Honda; she also visited Roi Baudoin Station and Molodezhnaya Station); 1966-67 (Capt. Mitsutoshi Matsuura); 1967-68 (Capt. Honda); 1968-69 (Capt. Shigeo Matsushima); 1969-70 (Capt. Hideo Isobe); 1970-71 (Capt. Masato Omori); 1971-72 (Capt. Fuyuki Maeda); 1972-73 (Capt. Maeda); 1973-74 (Capt. Mamoru Morita); 1974-75 (Capt. Morita); 1975-76 (Capt. Tsunezo Kuramoto); 1976-77 (Capt. Kuramoto); 1977-78 (Capt. Genki Tanabe); 1978-79 (Capt. Tanabe); 1979-80 (Capt. Shigeru Nei); 1980-81 (Capt. Nei); 1981-82 (Capt. Syuichi Takeuchi); 1982-83 (Capt. Takeuchi). That was the last season for the *Fuji*. She was replaced by the *Shirase*.

Fuji Kaitei-koku. 69°00' S, 39°40' E. A drowned glacial trough, deeper than 600 m, beneath Ongul Sound, it extends northward from Langhovde Glacier, between the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay and the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from soundings taken by JARE between 1959 and 1974, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 (name means "submarine valley"), for the *Fuji*.

Fujirenna *see* **Fuji Kaitei-koku**

Fukuro Cove. 69°12' S, 39°39' E. Also spelled Hukuro Cove. A cove, 1.5 km SW of Mount Choto, it indents the N part of the Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Hukuro-ura, or Fukuro-ura (i.e., "pouch cove"). US-ACAN accepted the nme Fukuro Cove in 1975.

Fukuro-ura *see* **Fukuro Cove**

Mont Fukushima *see* **Mount Fukushima**

Mount Fukushima. 71°21' S, 35°40' E. Rising to 2470 m, it is the highest massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains, just N of Yamato Glacier, 1600 m above the surrounding ice surface, and with many ragged peaks. Discovered in 1960 by BelgAE led by Guido Derom, and named by him as Mont Fukushima, for Shin Fukushima (*see* **Deaths**, 1960), geophysicist on JARE 1960-61. JARE also surveyed it in 1960. The Japanese accepted the name Fukushima-dake on Feb. 1, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Fukushima in 1966.

Fukushima, Yoshiji. b. 1893, Chiba, Japan. A seaman on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died in 1943.

Fukushima-dake *see* **Mount Fukushima**

Fukushima Peak. 78°34' S, 85°34' W. A high, pointed peak rising to 4634 m on the S edge of the Vinson Plateau, on the Vinson Massif, 3 km S of Mount Vinson itself. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Eichii Fukushima, a member of the U.S. Mountaineering Expedition of 1966-67, the first party up Mount Vinson.

Fukusima *see* **Fukushima**

Fulcrum. 78°02' S, 161°07' E. A small peak, at Creagh Icefalls, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by US-ACAN in 1995, because its position suggests a fulcrum upon which the Lever Nunataks (extending in a linear arrangement from the feature called Fulcrum), may metaphorically act. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Fulgham Ridge. 84°54' S, 177°25' E. A narrow, ice-free ridge, 6 km long, it forms the SE side of Bowin Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Aviation Bosun's Mate Donald Ray Fulgham (b. March 22, 1940. d. April 17, 2000; buried in Arlington National Cemetery), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1958, and was with Antarctic Support Activity, at McMurdo, during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). He retired from the Navy in Nov. 1988.

Fullastern Rock. 67°37' S, 69°26' W. An isolated, submerged rock in the central-western side of Johnston Passage, 11 km WNW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. A danger to shipping, it compelled the *John Biscoe* to go full astern to avoid it during an RN Hydrographic Survey here in 1963, hence the name that appears on their 1964 chart. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Fuller. 77°52' S, 162°21' E. A peak, rising to 1925 m, in Cathedral Rocks, between the lower portions of Zoller Glacier and

Darkowski Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. In association with the Chaplains Tableland, it was named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Lt. Cdr. William C. Fuller, USN, who wintered-over as chaplain at McMurdo in 1964.

Fuller, Joseph John, Jr. b. Oct. 13, 1839, Tristan da Cunha, son of Joseph John Fuller and his Tristanian wife Mary Ann Glass (*see* **Glass, Robert Hill**). The family moved to Danvers, Mass., and he was in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War, after which he was a New London sealing captain several times in Antarctic waters (according to Balch), although he is best remembered at Desolation Island (the Kerguélens). He married Jane M. Adams. By 1904 he was lighthouse keeper at Stonington. In 1893 he was on the *Francis Allyn*, at Bouvet Island (not in Antarctica). He was still alive in 1920. There was a book published in 1980, *Master of Desolation: The Reminiscences of Capt. John J. Fuller, a Tristanian Whaling Captain*, edited by Briton Cooper Busch. Also *The Romance of Joseph J. Fuller and Mary Glass on the Island of Tristan da Cunha*, by Frank C. Damon (1943).

Fuller Dome. 86°38' S, 156°18' W. A dome-shaped, ice-covered mountain rising to 2850 m, at the NW end of the Rawson Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for C.E. Fuller, VX-6 storekeeper during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Fuller Island. 66°12' S, 101°00' E. An island, 6 km long and 2.5 km wide, 3 km S of Thomas Island, in the Highjump Archipelago, on the S side of Cacapon Inlet, off the NE part of the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Harold Francis Fuller (b. March 25, 1920. d. July 12, 2006, Tarpon Springs, Fla.), from Dunedin, Fla., chief machinist's mate who worked on David Bunger's plane in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971. The Russians call this feature Ostrov Kashalot.

Fuller Rock. 68°10' S, 68°54' W. A rock awash, one of the principal dangers to ships on the N side of Faure Passage, S of the Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay, about 6.3 km SSW of Dismal Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1973, and named by them for Lt. Andrew Clement Fuller, RN (b. 1949), who directed the survey. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It It appears on a British chart of 1983. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ensenada Fulmar *see* **Fulmar Bay**

Fulmar Bay. 60°37' S, 46°01' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, between Moreton Point and Return Point, at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1949, and again in 1950-51. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the Antarctic petrels (actually fulmars—*see* **Fulmars**) here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Ensenada Fulmar.

Fulmar Crags. 60°38' S, 45°11' W. Crags rising to about 245 m, and surmounting East Cape (the NE extremity of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Fids from Signy Island Station surveyed them in 1956-58, and UK-APC named them on July 7, 1959, for the Antarctic petrels (actually fulmars—*see* **Fulmars**) which breed here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Fulmar Island. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. A small island, just S of Zykov Island, and about 2.5 km S of Haswell Island, in the Haswell Islands. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and they plotted Fulmar Island and Zykov Island as one island, and called it Fulmar Island, for the rookery of southern giant fulmars here. The Soviets re-defined this area in 1956, and retained the name Fulmar for the S one. ANCA accepted that situation on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Fulmars. The fulmar is a type of petrel. There are several varieties seen in Antarctica: the silver-gray fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialoides*); the southern giant fulmar (*Macronectes giganteus*); the northern giant fulmar (*Macronectes halli*); the Antarctic petrel (*Thassaloica antarctica*); the snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*); and the pintado petrel, cape pigeon, or petrel damero (*Daption capensis*), all of which, except the northern giant fulmar (which breeds in lower latitudes), breed on the Antarctic continent. Scavengers, fulmars feed mostly on plankton, fish, penguins, and other birds.

Mount Fulton. 76°53' S, 144°54' W. Rising to 900 m, between Mount Passel and Mount Gilmour, in the Denfeld Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd during that expedition for R. Arthur Fulton (1887-1962), Canadian-born founder and chairman of the R.A. Fulton Insurance Brokerage of New York, who helped get insurance for the *Jacob Ruppert*, one of the ships used during ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Fumarolas (Bay) *see* **Primero de Bayo Bay**

Fumarole Bay *see* **Primero de Mayo Bay**

Fumaroles *see* **Ice fumaroles**

The *Fumi Maru No. 18*. A 650-ton, 62-meter Japanese krill-fishing trawler, built by Hayashikane, at Shimonoseki, in 1956, for Taiyo Gyogyo, and seen occasionally in Antarctic waters in the 1980s.

The *Funding*. Norwegian whale catcher working for the *Falkland* in 1911-12. She was replaced for the 1912-13 season by the *Powell*.

Cabo Funes *see* **Stranger Point**

Fungi *see* **Bacteria, Flora, Molds, Yeast**

Funk Glacier. 65°34' S, 63°46' W. Flows W into Beascochea Bay to the S of Frölich Peak, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Polish biochemist Casimir Funk (1884-1967), pioneer in vitamins. It appears on a British chart of 1960. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Nunatak Fur. 66°14' S, 61°03' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Fur Seal Cove. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. Between Lenton Point and Gourlay Peninsula, on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. So named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, because a large number of fur seals frequent the coast and adjacent shore. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fur seals. *Arctocephalus gazella*. The fur seals under discussion here are the Southern fur seals, also known as eared seals. They are Otariids, and therefore not true seals, which are Phocids. They are the only Otariids to breed in the Antarctic. They grow to 4-6 feet long on average. By the 1870s they had been virtually wiped out (*see* **Sealing**), then a few were seen again, and then they were—as far as the world was concerned—exterminated completely, an extinct species. In the 1920s, however, some were seen again, obviously having hidden from human predators. They are now growing in numbers, but regeneration is slow. There are about 30,000, which is still dangerously few.

Furdesanden *see* **Furdesanden Moraine**

Furdesanden Moraine. 71°48' S, 9°37' E. A long area of moraine extending in a N-S direction for 28 km along the W side of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Furdesanden (i.e., "the furrow of sand"). US-ACAN accepted the name Furdesanden Moraine in 1970.

Furlong, Patrick "Nick." Chief steward on the *Eagle*, in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Furlong Creek. 77°39' S, 163°07' E. A glacial meltwater tributary stream, 2.6 km long, flowing N from Howard Glacier into Delta Stream, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Spaulding Pond lies along this watercourse. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), for hydrologist Edward Furlong, a member of the field team that established stream-gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell, in 1990-91. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Furman, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Furman Bluffs. 74°06' S, 113°53' W. A line of steep ice bluffs which form the SE side of Philbin Inlet, on Martin Peninsula, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by

US-ACAN in 1967, for Master Chief Quartermaster James L. Furman, USN, staff assistant with Task Force 43 in 1964-67.

Furmanczyk Point. 62°06' S, 58°28' W. A small rocky promontory S of Crépin Point, and E of Commandor Peak, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Kazimierz Furmanczyk, who photogrammetrically surveyed Admiralty Bay during PolAE 1978-79.

Furneaux, Tobias. Baptized on Aug. 21, 1735, at Swilly, Devon, son of William Furneaux and his wife Susanna Wilcox. He joined the Royal Navy at 20, and served in the Caribbean, and also off the North African coast, during the last half of the Seven Years War. He went around the world as a 2nd lieutenant on the *Dolphin* with Samuel Wallis in 1766-68, an expedition that had been sent out by the Admiralty to find Terra Australis Incognita. Instead they discovered Tahiti. The first man to circumnavigate the world in both directions, Furneaux was a lieutenant, and commander of the *Adventure*, on Cook's 1772-75 voyage, during which he charted much of the Tasmanian coastline. Promoted to captain in 1775, he commanded the *Syren* during the American Revolutionary War, fought at Charleston and New Orleans, and died on Sept. 19, 1781, in his home town.

Glaciar Furness *see* **Furness Glacier**

Furness Glacier. 61°07' S, 54°52' W. A small glacier, flowing between Cape Belsham and Point Wild, to the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named by BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. The Argentines and Chileans both call it Glaciar Furness.

Furnheim, N. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1916

Furong Hu. 69°23' S, 76°15' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Islote Furque. 62°59' S, 55°51' W. The largest island in the group of islets the Argentines call Islotes Furque, and also in the group to which Islotes Furque belong, i.e., the Wideopen Islands, N of Joinville Island. Charted by AAE 1953-54, and named by them for Segundo Furque, able seaman on the *Uruguay*, 1903. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957.

Islotes Furque. 62°59' S, 55°51' W. The NE sub-group of the Wideopen Islands, N of Joinville Island. Charted by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them for Segundo Furque (*see* **Islote Furque**). The group appears on an Argentine chart of 1957.

Furse, John Richard "Chris." b. June 10, 1935, Chippenham, Wilts, into a family of artists (he would become one too, and an ornithologist), only child of John Paul W. Furse (known as Paul) and his wife Cicely Rathbone. He joined the RN in 1953, and became an engineer officer. He was deputy leader (as well as boatman and ornithologist) of the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, was promoted to commander in 1973, and in 1976-77 was deputy leader on Malcolm Burley's British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1979 his book *Elephant Island; an Antarctic Expedition*, was published. He then became the head of the diesel engine section of the Admiralty, at Bath, and led the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island, in 1984-85, when he was in his mid-40s. In the 1980s and 1990s he led five British Schools Exploring Society expeditions to the Arctic, often with his artist wife Vikky. Much later they were both lecturers on polar ships, to both northern and southern regions.

Furse Peninsula. 61°29' S, 55°28' W. The E part of Gibbs Island, E of The Spit, in the South Shetlands. The names Narrow Isle and Narrow Island were used by Powell for the entire island (it appears in those ways on his chart published that year). As such it appears on Dumont d'Urville's 1842 chart (as Île Narrow). As for the peninsula, it was called Narrow Island on British charts of 1839 and 1916, and appears as Narrow Insel on Friederichsen's 1895 map. The Argentines were calling it Isla Narrow from at least 1908. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1937, when a landing was made, and it was found that the reason earlier explorers had thought it was an island is that it is connected to Gibbs Island by The Spit, which "dries at low water" (1937 DI chart). There is a 1939 DI reference to it as Narrow Island Peninsula. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Islote Narrow, and there is a 1950 translated reference to it as Isla Estrecha. The Argentines translated it as Islote Angosto on one of their 1953 charts, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On a 1966 Chilean chart of 1966 it appears as Islote Harrow (a mere misspelling), and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islote Narrow. In subsequent years the term Narrow Peninsula was used for this peninsula, and in Jan. 1977, further surveys by the British Joint Services Expedition showed that The Spit is a storm beach rising about 2 m above sea level at high tide, although awash in heavy seas, and the peninsula was renamed by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, as Furse Peninsula, for Chris Furse. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. Last plotted by the UK, in 2008.

Furubotnnabben. 74°32' S, 11°26' W. A partly snow-covered hill in the most northwesterly part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Peder Lorentz Furobotn (1890-1975), Communist Resistance leader during World War II.

Playa Fuschloger *see* **Fuschloger Beach**

Fuschloger Beach. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A shingle raised beach adjacent to an unnamed cove immediately S of Bothy Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. About 1984, the Chileans named it Playa Fuschloger. UK-APC acknowledged the name Fuschloger Beach, on June 6, 2007.

Fusco Nunatak. 80°02' S, 80°09' W. The most westerly of the Wilson Nunataks, just W of Hercules Inlet, at the SE end of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for aviation electrician Thomas A. Fusco, USN, air crewman on the first flight from McMurdo to Plateau Station, on Dec. 13, 1965.

Mount Futago. 69°12' S, 39°44' E. Also spelled Mount Hutago. A small mountain with 2 peaks, the N one being 240 m, and the S one being 245 m, in the N part of the Langhovde Hills of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Hutago Yama, or Futago-yama (i.e., "twin mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Futago in 1975.

Futago-yama *see* **Mount Futago**

Mount Fyfe. 82°32' S, 155°10' E. A prominent peak rising to 2260 m, 5 km N of Quest Cliffs, on the edge of the plateau, in the Geologists Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Horace Edwin Fyfe (1900-1977), of Otago, chief geologist of NZGS. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Fyfe Hills. 67°22' S, 49°12' E. A group of low coastal hills extending SSE from the coast, S of Dingle Dome, and immediately E of the Hydrographer Islands, at the head (i.e., near the NE corner) of Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered by Bruce Stinear's ANARE party of Oct. 1957. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Wallace Vernon Fyfe (1894-1982; known as Vernon), surveyor general of Western Australia. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

The *Fyr*. Chilean steam whaler built in Norway for the Corral Company (*see* **Sociedad Ballenera Corral**), and which was in Antarctic waters in 1911-12 and 1912-13, operating mainly in the South Orkneys with her sister whaler, the *Corral*, both out of their factory ship, the *Tioga*.

Fyr Channel. 60°44' S, 45°41' W. A marine channel, about 310 m wide, running in a NW-SE direction between Moe Island and the SW end of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named in 1912 by Petter Sørlle, as Fyr Strait, for the *Fyr*, it appears as such (actually as "Fyr Str.") on his chart of that year. On Capt. Moe's charts of 1913, it appears variously as Fyr Pasage (sic), Fyr Pasagen, and Fyr Passage. On Sørlle and Hans Borge's 1913 chart it appears as "Fyr Strait." Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their chart of that year as Fyr Channel, which was a correct definition, because it is smaller than a strait. However, on their 1934 chart it appears as Fyr Strait. Sooner or later it was bound to appear as Fry, and it did, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, as Fry Strait. UK-APC accepted the name Fyr Channel on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears as such on a 1967 British chart.

Fyr Passage *see* **Fyr Channel**

Fyr Strait *see* **Fyr Channel**

Gabbibotnen. 74°35' S, 10°04' W. A corrie

between Storsveenfjellet and Rasmussenegga, in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians after Gabrielle "Gabbi" Kielland Holst (b. Nov. 2, 1899, Stavanger, Norway. d. Feb. 28, 1952), wife (since 1927) of Axel Christian Zetlitz Sømme (son of consul Andreas Sømme), and part of the Norwegian Resistance in the Stavanger area during World War II. In 1950 Gabbi married Leif Dreyer, and died on Feb. 28, 1952.

Gabbro Crest. 83°23' S, 50°22' W. Rising to 1750 m, it is the crest of the mountain spur between Sheriff Cliffs and Vigen Cliffs, on the SE edge of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, at the N end of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Art Ford suggested the name, the Forrestals being composed mainly of gabbro rock. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1979, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979. *See* **Gabbro Hills** (below) for a description of gabbro.

Gabbro Hills. 84°42' S, 173°00' W. A group of rugged ridges and coastal hills rising to 1500 m, and bordering the Ross Ice Shelf between Barrett Glacier and Gough Glacier, and extending inland to Ropebrake Pass, N of Mount Llano. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the gabbro (a dark, plutonic rock) here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Gabbro Islands *see* **Kirkwood Islands**

Mount Gaberlein. 75°04' S, 162°04' E. Rising to 1210 m, 5.5 km NNW of Mount Bellingshausen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William E. Gaberlein (b. March 22, 1934. d. May 21, 2007, New Castle, Del.), USN, chief construction electrician who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962 and 1964.

Ensenada Gabinete *see* **Cabinet Inlet**

Gabites Glacier. 77°21' S, 160°32' E. On the headwall of Caffin Valley, 0.5 km W of Walker Glacier, in the Willett Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for consultant landscape ecologist Helen Isobel Gabites (known as Isobel), a member of the VUWAE geological party to Mount Bastion and the Allan Hills, in 1982-83. In 1985 Miss Gabites got her Masters degree with a thesis based on her research here: *Triassic Palaeoecology of the Lashly Formation, Transantarctic Mountains, Antarctica*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Gablenz Range. 72°00' S, 4°30' E. A range, 21 km long, between the Luz Range and the N part of the Preuschoff Range, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land, it includes Skigarden Ridge, Mount Grytøyr, and associated features. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Gablenz Rücken, for aviator Carl August, Baron von Gablenz (1893-1942), a founder and director of the Lufthansa Corporation, the first pilot to fly over the Pamir Mountains and the Hindu Kush, in Asia. US-ACAN accepted the name Gablenz Range in 1966.

Gablenz Rücken *see* **Gablenz Range**

Península Gabriel. 68°20' S, 67°05' W. Separates Neny Fjord to the N from Rymill Bay to the S, on the E coast of Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de fragata Gabriel Rojas Parker (*see* **Vázquez Island**). The Argentines call it Península Las Heras, for Juan Gregorio de las Heras (1780-1866), the great general and one of the heroes of Argentine independence.

Gabriel de Castilla Station. 62°59' S, 60°41' W. Spanish summer-only scientific station opened as a refugio in 1989-90, 15 m above sea level, and 80 m inland from the SW coast of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, and named Refugio Gabriel de Castilla, in honor of Gabriel de Castilla (*see under* **D**). Leader of the base in 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Julián Higueras. Leaders in 1996-97 were Fernando del Barro and Manuel Paz Neira. In 1997-98 the leaders were Victoriano Mateo Casteneyra and Carlos Marina Alegre. It was upgraded in 1998-99 to full base status. Volcanics is the main study. Unlike Juan Carlos I Station (which is run by civilians), this base is operated by the Spanish military. The living area can accommodate 14 persons, and there is a medical module, scientific module, engine room, and mechanical workshop, as well a a store and emergency module. In 2000-01 it was all modernized. Decepción Station was only 1.5 km away.

Gabriel González Videla Station *see* **Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station**

Gabriel Peak. 65°36' S, 62°39' W. Rising to 1220 m, at the confluence of Starbuck Glacier and Jeroboam Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, after the *Moby Dick* character, Dick Gabriel. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Vrah Gabrovo *see* **Gabrovo Knoll**

Gabrovo Knoll. 62°44' S, 60°18' W. A peak, rising to 500 m, on Friesland Ridge, 2.3 km WSW of Shumen Peak, and 1 km NE of the summit of Veleka Ridge, it surmounts Charity Glacier to the N and Tarnovo Ice Piedmont to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Vrah Gabrovo by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, after the Bulgarian town of Gabrovo. Most of the world has accepted the translated name Gabrovo Knoll.

Gadarene Lake. 71°24' S, 67°35' W. A meltwater lake, 1.5 km long, below Swine Hill, on the George VI Ice Shelf, in George VI Sound. Its E shore bounds the exposed rocks of the W coast of Palmer Land. In summer a considerable volume of water enters the lake from the ravine immediately N of Swine Hill. Discovered and surveyed by FIDS in 1948. When their dogs saw the water they tried to plunge down the steep ice slopes into it (Biblical reference to the Gadarene swine). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Gadarene Ridge. 76°44' S, 159°33' E. Extends southward from Ship Cone in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, who named it for its swine-backed profile (*see also* **Lake Gadarene**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gaddsvaet. 72°02' S, 7°07' E. A bare mountain slope, S of Klevegadden, in the Filchner Mountains, at the W end of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Gadsden Peaks. 71°38' S, 167°24' E. A line of peaks, rising to 2500 m, they trend NE on a ridge for 8 km, and stand 8 km WSW of Lange Peak in the Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Michael "Mike" Gadsden, radio science researcher with the National Bureau of Standards, who was at McMurdo Station in 1965-66 and 1967-68. He was there on a grant from the NSF, to study "the distribution of sodium at high latitudes, the spectral distribution of polar cap aurora, and auroral luminosity pulsations."

Gadzhiev Bay. 68°26' S, 153°18' E. Just W of Cape Hudson, on the coast of George V Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and by SovAE 1958, and named by the latter as Bukhta Gadzhieva, after Prof. Il'yas Mamedovich Gadzhiev (1935-2006), doctor of biological sciences at the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry, in Novosibirsk. ANCA translated the name.

Bukhta Gadzhieva *see* **Gadzhiev Bay**

Gagarin Mountains. 71°57' S, 9°23' E. A group of mountains, 16 km long, trending in a linear N-S direction, between the Kurze Mountains in the W and the Conrad Mountains in the E, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from ground surveys and 1958-59 air photos, all taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by the Norwegians as Kurzefjella (not be confused with the Kurze Mountains, q.v.). Remapped from new surveys and air photos taken by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR as Hrebet Jurij Gagarina, for the first man in space, Yuriy Alexeyevich Gagarin (1934-1968). Because the Kurze Mountains already existed as a feature, US-ACAN accepted the Russian naming in 1968, but as Gagarin Mountains.

Gora Gagarina. 70°47' S, 66°20' E. Hills, close to Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians, for cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin (*see* **Gagarin Mountains**).

Cabo Gage *see* **Cape Gage**

Cape Gage. 64°10' S, 57°05' W. A rocky, snow-topped promontory, rising to 300 m, forming the E extremity of James Ross Island, and the W side of the N entrance to Admiralty Sound. Discovered on Jan. 6, 1843 by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for Vice Admiral Sir William Hall Gage (1777-1864), 2nd sea lord,

and son of General Thomas Gage of American Revolutionary War fame. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Cabo Gage. It was further charted in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04. Fids from Base D surveyed it in 1945-47 and again in 1952-54. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Gage in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as Cabo Gage in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Gage, Harry Vernon William Brasier. b. Sept. 4, 1909, Brighton, Sussex, son of Harry Brasier Gage. A steward in the Merchant Marine since 1925, when he shipped out of Southampton on the *Aquitania* as a waiter, he was assistant steward on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he took the *Bendigo* from Melbourne, and arrived back in London on June 25, 1930. He was still a sailing steward during and just after World War II. He died in Dec. 1985, at his home in Southampton.

Gage Ridge. 66°54' S, 51°16' E. A broken and partly snow-covered ridge, 11 km long, 4 km W of Mount Selwood, and 14 km NNW of Pythagoras Peak, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Harry Gage. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Gagge *see* **Gagge Point**

Gagge Point. 66°20' S, 66°54' W. The S extremity of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Adolph Pharo Gagge (known as Pharo) (b. Jan. 11, 1908, Columbus, O. d. Feb. 13, 1993, Branford, Conn.), U.S. biophysicist specializing in the cold. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Gagge.

Gaillard, Jean-Edmond. b. 1815, Marennes, France. An élève on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. Promoted to ensign on March 6, 1839, he left sick at Bourbon (now known as Réunion) on July 21, 1840, and died there in 1842.

Gain, Louis. b. 1883. Zoologist and botanist (specifically an algologist) on the *Pourquoi Pas?* with Charcot, during FrAE 1908-10. He left a 400-page unpublished diary. His sister married Jules Rouch, with whom Gain had a running feud. In May and June 1914 Gain and his brother Gustave were in Turkestan. Later he became director of the French National Meteorological Office. He died in 1963.

Gain Glacier. 71°01' S, 61°25' W. A large glacier on the E coast of Palmer Land, it flows NE from Cat Ridge, and enters the Larsen Ice Shelf at the Weddell Sea between (on the one side) Imshaug Peninsula and (on the other) Morency Island and Kvinge Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Louis Gain. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, but with different coordinates — 71°07' S, 61°38' W, neither being incorrect.

Gair Glacier. 73°03' S, 166°32' E. A tributary glacier, anywhere between 16 and 32 km long, flowing from close SE of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land, and entering Mariner Glacier just N of Bunker Bluff. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 for Henry Stephen Gair, geologist and leader of the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Gair Mesa. 73°28' S, 162°52' E. The most southerly mesa in the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Named Gair Tableland by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 for their leader, Henry Stephen Gair (*see* **Gair Glacier**). In 1967, US-ACAN accepted the name Gair Mesa.

Gair Tableland *see* **Gair Mesa**

Gaisser Valley. 77°19' S, 161°07' E. A mostly ice-free valley descending S for 2.5 km from Vashka Crag, bounded to the E by Peterson Terrace, and terminating as a hanging valley 0.8 km NW of Lake Vashka, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for University of Delaware physics professor Thomas Korff "Tom" Gaisser (b. March 12, 1940, Evansville, Ind.), of the Bartol Research Institute, principal USAP investigator for the study of cosmic ray showers at Pole Station, 1991-2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Cerro Gajardo. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill on Punta Boreal (the extreme N point of Cape Shirreff), on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for lawyer and diplomat Enrique Gajardo Villaroel (1899-1994), who represented Chile at the preparatory meeting of the Antarctic Treaty, in 1958, and who was a great supporter of the Antarctic marine mammal investigations conducted by ChilAE 1965-66.

Gora Gajdara *see* **Cumulus Mountain**

Gora Gakkelja. 73°11' S, 63°14' E. An isolated nunatak in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for Yakov Yakovlevich Gakkel (1901-1965), oceanographer and a director of the Soviet Arctic and Antarctic Institute.

Monte Galain *see* **Monte Galaz**

Galan Ridge. 73°10' S, 62°00' W. A prominent ridge, at an elevation of about 1000 m above sea level, that forms the NE rampart of the Dana Mountains, on the SW side of Mosby Glacier, with Mount Cummings at the SE end, on the Lassiter Coast, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, 1961-67, and from air photos taken by USN, 1965-67. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for USARP engineer Michael P. "Mike" Galan (b. June 1946, Oakland, Calif.), at McMurdo Station in 1967, an undergraduate student working for the NSF through the University of Wisconsin, and a member of South Pole — Queen Maud Land Traverse III (1967-68). It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Caleta Galápagos. 62°27' S, 59°44' W. A cove at the extreme NE of Punta Fort William, between that point and Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians on July 6, 1990, for the famous Galápagos Islands (off the coast of Ecuador).

Galata Cove. 64°19' S, 63°10' W. A cove, 1.7 km wide, indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island for 2 km, S of Frolosh Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after Galata Point, on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Galatos Peak. 71°58' S, 163°43' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2045 m, that marks the NW extremity of the Salamander Range, in the Freyberg Mountains, in Oates Land, Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the Cretan village of Galatos, forever associated with NZ general Lord Freyberg in World War II. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Monte Galaz. 65°31' S, 63°46' W. Rising to 1036 m above the point which marks the central part of the head of Beascochea Bay, between Lever Glacier and Cadman Glacier, S of Cape Pérez, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Group Captain Ernesto L. Galaz Guzmán, of the Chilean Air Force, who relieved ChilAE 1956 at Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station. The Argentines call it Monte Galain, for Francisco Galain, 2nd stoker on the *Uruguay*, 1903.

Nunatak Galcano. 66°02' S, 60°33' W. One of several nunataks on the N coastline of Jason Peninsula, in Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Gale. 70°46' S, 166°12' E. A prominent, mostly ice-covered peak, at the S end of Frecker Ridge, at the S side of the confluence of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier, in the Anare Mountains, S of Yule Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Cdr. d'Arcy Thomas "Tom" Gale, RAN (b. July 27, 1911, Orange, NSW), hydrographic surveyor with ANARE here in 1962, and later officer-in-charge of the Antarctic Mapping Branch, Australian Division of National Mapping. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. *See also* **Gale Escarpment**.

Gale, Peter Ronald. b. 1932, Portsmouth. He trained as an engineer, worked for a while for the British India Sea Navigation Company, and in 1954 moved to the Falklands, and worked as a farm laborer, mostly with horses. It was there that a girl he had met in a dance hall suggested FIDS, and he applied in 1956, and was accepted, as general assistant and 2nd diesel electric mechanic. He arrived at Port Lockroy Station on the *Shackleton* on March 1, 1957, to winter-over that year. In 1958 he returned to the UK. He now lives in Inglewood, Taranak, NZ.

Gale Escarpment. 72°55' S, 75°23' E. A NW-facing escarpment of rock and ice, eastward of Wilson Ridge, and 24 km E of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Tom Gale (*see* **Mount Gale**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Gale Ridge. 83°41' S, 56°27' W. A ridge, 20 km long, it extends in a NW-SE direction from

Mount Dover, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, and rises to 1245 m in Mount Cowart. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Phillip E. Gale, Australian meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1962. The coordinates accepted were 83°41' S, 56°15' W, but by 1969 it had been replotted. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Galen Peak. 64°22' S, 62°26' W. Rising to 1520 m, 5 km W of Buls Bay, at the S side of Hippocrates Glacier, in the Solvay Mountains, in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and re-mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, after Galen (138-201), the Roman doctor. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Gales *see* **Winds**

Les Galets *see under* **L**

Galiche Rock. 62°24' S, 59°21' W. A large rock, extending 300 m in a NW-SE direction and 180 m in a NE—SW direction, off the E coast of Robert Island, 150 m NE of Somovit Point, 780 m S of Kitchen Point, and 900 m N of Batuliya Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and again by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Galiche, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Galicia Peak. 78°30' S, 85°42' W. Rising to 4500 m in the Vinson Massif, 840 m N of Branscomb Peak, 2.62 km NNW of the summit of Mount Vinson itself, 5.02 km S of Mount Shinn, and 5.5 km ESE of Knutzen Peak, it surmounts Jacobsen Valley to the E, and Branscomb Glacier to the N and W, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Spanish region of Galicia, in connection with Miguel Ángel Vidal, who climbed it on Dec. 28, 2004.

Galileo Cliffs. 70°46' S, 68°45' W. A line of cliffs, rising to about 1300 m above sea level, and running in an E-W direction for 8 km, between Grotto Glacier and Jupiter Glacier, 11 km W of Ablation Point, in the E part of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, in association with Jupiter Glacier, after the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), who discovered the first four satellites of the planet Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Île(s) Galíndez *see* **Galíndez Island**

Isla Galíndez *see* **Galíndez Island**

Mount Galindez. 63°01' S, 60°34' W. On the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Russians (at least, that's what is claimed by the SCAR gazetteer, which gives no descriptor and no accent mark on Galindez). *see* **Falsa Punta Rancho** (under **F**).

Galíndez, Ismael F. b. July 28, 1871, Córdoba, Argentina. Naval commander, leader of the expedition to Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, in 1904-05. This was the expedition which took over Omond House from ScotNAE 1902-04, when that expedition left that season, and Galíndez set about the reconstruction and expansion of the station into Órcadas Station. Also that season he led a search party on the *Uruguay* to find the lost Charcot, when FrAE 1903-05 was feared lost. He was later a vice admiral, director of the Naval Academy, and died on April 15, 1948, in Buenos Aires.

Galíndez Island. 65°15' S, 64°15' W. An island, 0.8 km long, immediately E of Winter Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This island, and adjacent islands, were discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named collectively by Charcot as Îles Galindez, for Ismael F. Galíndez. During FrAE 1908-10, the main island was individualized as Île Galindez. Re-charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37. The main island appears on a 1943 Argentine chart as Isla Galíndez, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 British chart as Galindez Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Faraday Station is here. The island was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Note: The accent mark on "Galindez" was always there when Spanish-speaking persons were writing it, but until only recently, all other nationalities printed the name without one.

Punta Galindo *see* **Davey Point**

Galkin, Nikolay Aleksandrovich. Surgeon on the *Mirnyy* during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. He kept a journal.

Galkin Island. 67°31' S, 47°41' E. A small island about 3.7 km N of the Shaw Islands, in Casey Bay, Enderby Land. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1956, and also by SovAE 1957. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Galkina, for Nikolay Galkin. ANCA translated the name as Galkin Island.

Galkin Nunatak. 73°27' S, 65°55' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 1500 m above sea level, W of Meinardus Glacier, and 56 km NW of Mount Coman, it surmounts the interior ice plateau, at the Lassiter Coast, near the base of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys taken between 1961 and 1967, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William L. Galkin (b. 1939), meteorologist with the National Weather Service, who summered at Byrd Station in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. It is rumored that the Russians translate this name as Nunatak Galkina, presumably supposing that it was named after Nikolay Galkin. However, this hardly seems likely.

Nunatak Galkina *see* **Galkin Nunatak**

Ostrov Galkina *see* **Galkin Island**

Gall, Jean. b. Sept. 8, 1814, Tarascon. Élèves' steward on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran from the scurvy ship at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 23, 1838.

Mount Galla. 75°56' S, 125°52' W. A snow-capped mountain rising to 2520 m above the Usas Escarpment, 50 km E of Mount Petras, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Edward J. Galla.

Galla, Edward John. b. Oct. 7, 1930, Bridgeport, Conn., son of John J. Galla and his wife Gazel. He graduated as a doctor from St. Louis University Medical School in 1956, and spent 2 years in the U.S. Navy, as a lieutenant, during which time he was medical officer and officer-in-charge at Byrd Station for the winter of 1959, taking over from Lt. Peter Ruseski. In 1960 he began 5 years at the Albany Medical Center, in NY, studying neurosurgery, and on Oct. 28, 1961 he married Cynthia Leahy. From 1965 to 1984 he practiced neurosurgery in Pittsfield, Mass., then from 1984 to 1994 practiced emergency medicine, and in 1994 retired to Block Island, RI. In 2007 he moved to Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., where he died on Feb. 20, 2008.

Gallacher, Joseph H. "Joe." b. 1921, Middlesbrough, Yorks, son of John Gallacher and his wife Mary Woods. He became a shepherd in Arisaig, in Scotland, and in 1948 left England for the Falklands, becoming a shepherd there. In 1949 he joined FIDS, as a handyman, wintering-over at Base G in 1950. In 1951 he returned to Port Stanley, and from there went to Montevideo, where he caught the *Andes* bound for London, in company with Alex Hewat. He arrived in Tilbury Docks on Feb. 26, 1951, and went back to Arisaig.

The *Gallad II*. French yacht, in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1995-96, under the command of Capt. Yves Bouyx.

Gallagher, Alexander William "Alec." b. 1935, London, son of Henry Gallagher and his wife Gwendoline Mary Tickner. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960 and 1961. In 1964, in London, he married Diana B. Roberts. He lives in Wells-next-the-Sea, in northern Norfolk.

Gallagher Knob. 72°43' S, 64°09' E. A small peak on the W end of Mount Cresswell, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958, it was used as a navigation marker for ANARE parties in the area. Named by ANCA for Peter B. Gallagher, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in the winter of 1971.

Gallagher Ridge. 77°28' S, 162°49' E. Trends NE from Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range, and descends to the lower Wright Valley to the

E of Dekker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles "Chuck" Gallagher (b. 1946), command master chief, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, at McMurdo in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, and 1994-95. Then he retired from the U.S. Navy, joined Antarctic Support Services, Inc., and was housing co-ordinator at McMurdo in 1995-96 and 1996-97. He also wintered-over there in 1997, but became sick, and died, on May 1, 1997.

Gallaher, Fergus *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gallaher Peak. 85°27' S, 138°18' W. Rising to 1005 m, in the Berry Peaks, between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James T. Gallaher, electrician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958.

Gallant, Joseph A. b. 1910. Of Chicago. USN. Messman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Gallardón, José *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1943

Cabo Gallegos *see* **Cabo América**

Gallen Nunatak. 75°48' S, 128°36' W. On the S side of Balchunas Pass, 2.5 km NW of Putzke Peak, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. (jg) Kevin P. Gallen (b. 1946), with the U.S. Navy Civil Engineer Corps, officer-in-charge of Pole Station in 1971. He got his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1975, and was later in the public utilities business.

Gallipoli Heights. 72°26' S, 163°48' E. A group of peaks and ridges, their center being about 12 km SSE of Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1963-64 in association with the Freyberg Mountains (Lord Freyberg, the famous NZ World War II general, the "Salamander"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Punta Gallows *see* **Gallows Point**

Gallows Point. 64°20' S, 62°59' W. An elongated point made of black stone, it is the northern of 2 low, parallel points which mark the NE extremity of Gamma Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Sketched by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and probably named by them. It appears on their 1929 chart. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta Gallows, and that was the name that appeared in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine station Melchior was established S of this point in 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Gallows Point on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the same name in 1956.

Gallsworthyryggen. 80°40' S, 19°25' W. A small mountain in the Pioneers Escarpment, the easternmost part of the Shackleton Range, in the most southwesterly part of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for John M. "Golly" Gallsworthy (b. 1940, Cuckfield, Sussex), BAS carpenter who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1967 and 1968, and at South Georgia in 1970. Name means Gallsworthy Ridge. *See also* **Nobleknausane**, **Carterknattane**, and **Riley-ryggen**.

Gallup Glacier. 85°09' S, 177°50' W. A broad glacier, 20 km long, it flows E between Mount Rosenwald and Mount Black, into Shackleton Glacier, just N of Matador Mountain. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Frederick S. "Fred" Gallup, Jr. (b. Aug. 8, 1921, New Haven, Conn. d. Aug. 29, 1984, Miami), USN, VX-6 commander during OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65).

Galtefjellet. 68°16' S, 58°35' E. The SE of 2 rock outliers on the S side of Purka Mountain, in the Hansen Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it ("boar mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Galten *see* **Galten Islands**

Galten Islands. 66°23' S, 56°25' E. Two small islands separated by a narrow channel about 18 m wide, in the E part of Magnet Bay, 16 km W of Cape Davis. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named the feature Galten (i.e., "the boar"). Bruce Stinear led an ANARE party here in Sept. 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name Galten Islands in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

The *Galvarino*. Built at the Aukra Bruk shipyards, in Norway, for the Danish company Maersk, she was launched in Aug. 1974. With an ice-strengthened hull, she was designed especially for the support of petroleum platforms in deep sea. She was acquired by Chile in 1987, arrived in Valparaíso in Jan. 1988, and became the 2200-ton, 58.3-meter rescue and salvage tug *Galvarino* (not the first tug to bear that name). Capable of 12 knots, she was used on ChilAE 1990-91 (Captain Pedro Urrutia Bunster); ChilAE 1991-92 (Captain Gonzalo López Pérez); ChilAE 1992-93 (Captain López); ChilAE 1993-94 (Captain Juan Sir R.; that season she also helped take down the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition); ChilAE 1994-95 (Captain Marcelo Asenjo Boegel); 1995-96 (Captain Asenjo); ChilAE 1996-97 (Captain Asenjo); ChilAE 1997-98 (Captain Ruggero Cozzi Paredes); and ChilAE 1998-99 (Captain Cozzi), and every season since.

Laguna Galvarino *see* **Kroner Lake**

Rocas Galvarino *see* **Quintana Island**

Ensenada Galvez *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

Galyshev Nunatak. 71°36' S, 12°28' E. At the SW foot of Store Svarthorn Peak, in the Mittlere Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and originally plotted from air photos taken by that expedition. NorAE 1956-60 surveyed it, and in 1958-59 they flew over it, photographing as they went. The Norwegians mapped it anew from these photos. SovAE 1960-61 re-mapped it, and it was named by the Russians in 1966, as Skala Galysheva, for Arctic pilot Viktor L. Galyshev, who died in a purge in 1938, in Yakutia. US-ACAN accepted the name Galyshev Nunatak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Galyshevhamaren (which means approximately the same thing).

Skala Galysheva *see* **Galyshev Nunatak**

Galyshevhamaren *see* **Galyshev Nunatak**

Punta Gam *see* **Gam Point**

Gam Point. 61°55' S, 57°57' W. A rocky point, on the N side of Esther Harbor, Venus Bay, 3 km SE of False Round Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1913-14 David Ferguson roughly charted it (but did not name it) as a small rocky island separated from the ice cliffs of King George Island by a channel 400 feet wide. And he was right — then. However, in later years the area re-configured (*see* **Pyrites Island**), and the channel disappeared, transforming this feature from an island into a point. FIDASE found this to be the case when they photographed aerially in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Gam Point. A gam is an informal visit between gangs of whalers or sealers. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines call it Punta Gam. Originally plotted in 61°55' S, 58°00' W, it was replotted by the British in late 2008.

Gamage Point. 64°46' S, 64°04' W. A rock point marking the N side of the entrance to Hero Inlet, Arthur Harbor, on the SW side of Anvers Island. Palmer Station is on this point. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for the Harvey F. Gamage Shipyard in South Bristol, Maine, which built the *Hero*, Palmer Station's supply ship. UK-APC accepted the name, on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1976.

Bukhta Gamajunova. 66°35' S, 110°00' E. A bay on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land, S of the Windmill Islands. Named by the Russians, for scientist N.I. Gamayunov, of the Kalinin Polytechnic.

Gora Gamalei. 72°10' S, 26°02' E. A mountain in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians, for Platon Gamaleya (*see* **Gamaleya Rock**). The Norwegians call it Gamalejafjellet.

Skala Gamalei *see* **Gamaleya Rock**

Gamalejafjellet *see* **Gora Gamalei**

Gamalejahamaren *see* **Gamaleya Rock**

Gamaleya Rock. 71°44' S, 10°43' E. A rock, 3 km SE of Smirnov Point, marking the extremity of a line of rocks that extend E from the Shcherbakov Range, in the W and N part of Somoveken, in the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted roughly from these photos. In 1958-59 the Norwegians made new air photos, as well as ground surveys, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and new maps were drawn up. Re-mapped in 1960-61 by the Russians, and named by them in 1966, as Skala Gamalei, for navigation scientist and writer Platon Yakovlevich Gamaleya (1766-1817), naval officer, and professor at the naval academy in St. Petersburg, at the turn of the 19th century. In 1970, US-ACAN accepted the name Gamaleya Rock. The Norwegians call it Gamalejahamaren.

Gambacorta Peak. 84°02' S, 56°03' W. Rising to 1840 m, 6 km E of Mount Kaschak, at the S end of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. Francis Michael Gambacorta (b. July 8, 1913, Sicily. d. Dec. 1, 2000, Williamsburg, Va.), captain of the *Wyandot*, 1956-57. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1935, was a distinguished submarine commander in the Pacific during World War II, and after his retirement was a professor of languages and student administration, at Long Island University. His specialty was Dante's *Inferno*. Originally plotted in 84°02' S, 55°44' W, it was replotted by 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Gamble Cone. 77°28' S, 169°14' E. Rising to about 400 m, 1 km SSE of Post Office Hill, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Phil Kyle suggested the name, US-ACAN accepted it on June 19, 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001. Irish professor and vulcanologist John Alan Gamble was a reader in geology at VUW (Victoria University of Wellington) from 1980; from 2002 he was chair of geology at University College Cork. He took part in three USAP field projects led by Kyle—1981-82, 1982-83, and 1984-85, and in 1989-90 was part of NZARP's West Antarctic Volcano Exploration project (WAVE).

Gamble Glacier. 81°06' S, 156°45' E. Flows NW from Chapman Snowfield, between Green Nunatak (at the SW) and Keating Massif (at the NE), in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for John Gamble (*see* **Gamble Cone**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Gambole, John J. b. April 27, 1892, Mass. Baker on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. By early Feb. 1940 he had cracked up, was threatening to off himself, and had to be watched closely. In the late 1940s and early 1950s his wife Leona had a poultry farm in Hampton, NH. He died in May 1976, in Exeter, NH. Leona died in 1996.

Gambone Peak. 71°45' S, 164°14' E. Rising to 1620 m, 11 km SW of Coronet Peak, at the junction of Leap Year Glacier and Black Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) (later Capt.) Joseph C. Gambone (b. 1934), operations administrative assistant on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Podlëdnye Gory Gamburceva *see* **Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains**

Gamburtsev Mountains *see* **Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains**

Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains. 80°30' S, 76°00' E. Also called Gamburtsev Mountains. A major group of subglacial mountains, buried beneath between one and three km of ice, under Dome Argus, and extending in a N-S direction beyond that area, toward the general areas of the South Pole and American Highland. Discovered by the Russians in 1958, and mapped by them using seismic reflections through the East Antarctic Ice Sheet. Named by the USSR as Gory Podlëdnye Gamburceva, for geophysicist Grigoriy Aleksandrovich Gamburtsev (1903-1955). US-ACAN accepted the name Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains, in 1975. The presence of these mountains was confirmed by a team of international scientists in 1977-78. In 2005 the Chinese determined that the ice overlaying these mountains was, in places, 1000 feet thick, and therefore it might be possible to do core-sampling. In 2007-08, it was determined that the mountains are about the same size and shape as the Alps, in Europe. Several peaks rise above 2000 m in height. Originally plotted in 81°00' S, 76°00' E, they have since been re-plotted.

Games, Jorge A. b. Argentina. In 1911, as an ensign, he was a guest officer on the U.S. cruiser *Maryland*. As a teniente de navío, he was skipper of the *Uruguay*, in Antarctic waters in 1918-19. In 1928, by now a capitán de navío, he became skipper of the cruiser *Buenos Aires*, and was later a naval attaché in London.

Gamle Hjem *see* **Admiralty Bay**

Isla Gamma *see* **Gamma Island**

Gamma Hill. 63°34' S, 56°47' W. A distinctive, ice-covered hill, rising to about 300 m, on Tabarin Peninsula, on the W shore of Fridtjof Sound, at the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Fids from Base D surveyed this area between 1959 and 1961, and much geophysical work was done here between 1959 and 1961. Gamma signifies not only the letter "g" in the Greek alphabet, but also a former unit of magnetic intensity. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Gamma Island. 64°20' S, 63°00' W. An island, 2.7 km long, and completely covered with a thick mantle of ice, with regular features, a smooth summit rising to 140 m in the center of the island, and with shores formed of high ice-cliffs, it marks the SW extremity of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. FrAE 1903-05 discovered it, and roughly charted it, and Charcot named it Île Gouts (a name that has not survived), for Capitaine de frégate Gouts, of the French Navy. The personnel on the *Discovery* roughly surveyed the area in 1927, and were probably the ones who re-named it, for the Greek letter. It appears on their 1929 chart. The island was surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Gamma, but on a 1948 Argentine chart as Isla Observatorio (i.e., "observatory island"), and the latter is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Melchior Station was built here. The island's principal geographic feature is Gallows Point. It appears on a 1952 British chart as Gamma Island, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a 1949 Chilean chart as Isla de Gamma, but the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer is Isla Gamma.

Montaña Gana. 66°09' S, 63°45' W. A mountain rising to about 1640 m, about 8 km N of the mouth of Attlee Glacier, to the N of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Brigadier General Jorge Gana Eastman, of the Chilean Air Force, who took part in ChilAE 1952. The Argentines call it Monte Candelaria.

Cerro Gancedo *see* **Levassor Nunatak**

Île Gand *see* **Gand Island**

Isla Gand *see* **Gand Island**

Gand Island. 64°24' S, 62°51' W. A flat, ice-covered island, 5 km long and 2.5 km wide, at the N end of Schollaert Channel, between Anvers Island and Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its peak is surrounded by a moderate elevation. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly charted by them on Jan. 30, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Île Gand, for the town of Gand (Ghent) in Belgium, where subscription drives were held to help finance his expedition. It appears on the BAE 1898-1900 chart as Gand Island. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Gand, and that is the name used in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Gand Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

Gandalf Ridge. 78°21' S, 164°07' E. A very hard volcanic rock ridge, part of the McMurdo Volcanics, at the NW end of Hurricane Ridge, to the N of Mount Morning, on the Scott Coast of southern Victoria Land. Phil Kyle examined the ridge in Dec. 1977, and proposed the name, after the wizard in Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 4, 1999.

Isla Gándara *see* **Murray Island**

Islote Gándara *see* **Gándara Island**

Gándara Island. 63°19' S, 57°56' W. A tiny island, 250 m long, 100 m wide, and trending E-W, immediately SW of, and very close to, Kopaitic Island, in the Duroch Islands, in Covadonga Harbor, just S of Cape Legoupil, in Trinity Peninsula, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered during FrAE 1837-40. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by Capt. Ernesto González Navarrete as Isla Comandante Escuadrilla González Rojas, after pilot and leader of the expedition, René González Rojas, of the Chilean Air Force. Even the Chileans knew this name was too long, and in 1951 it was shortened to Isla González Rojas. Chile themselves renamed it Islote Gándara, for Comodoro Jorge Gándara Bofill, captain of the *Covadonga* during ChilAE 1947-48 and 1948-49. As a commodore, Don Jorge was leader of ChilAE 1954-55, and by 1960 was a rear admiral, and commander-in-chief of the First Naval Zone. *See also* **Punta Mary**. The new name Islote Gándara appears on a 1959 Chilean government chart, and is the name listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Gándara Island in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. Not to be confused with Murray Island (what the British call Bluff Island).

Gandfluga. 72°21' S, 19°23' E. A nunatak in the N part of Gandrimen, on the W side of

Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, "gand" meaning "spells performed by the Sami people of Lapland."

Gandrimen. 72°26' S, 19°19' E. A glaciated ridge, 26 km long, with 3 small nunataks on it (Gandfluga, Bergekongen, and Bergtussen), W of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (*see* **Gandfluga**). *See also* **Nunataki Bratsva**.

Gane, Edward John. b. Jan. 25, 1930, Bristol, son of Wilfred Gane and his wife Maisie V. Harris. He joined the RAF, and was a sergeant when he became senior radio mechanic during the 3rd part (i.e., 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition. He went south on the *Tottan*, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1958. At the end of the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, arriving back in London on Feb. 27, 1959. Now deceased.

Gäng, Edgar. b. 1913, Germany. On July 8, 1937, at Bremerhaven, he went to sea for the first time, as an engineer's assistant on the *Bremen* for her trip to New York. After doing that for a year, back and forth, week after week, and rising to 3rd engineer, he became 4th engineer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39. Back in Germany he signed on to the *Europa*, again plying the Atlantic. Then came the war and this author has been unable to track him after that.

Gangbrekka *see* **Gangbrekka Pass**

Gangbrekka Pass. 72°15' S, 0°20' W. A mountain pass in the form of an ice slope, between Jutulrøra Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge, in the Gburek Peaks, in the W part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. NBSAE 1949-52 surveyed it from the ground, and also photographed it aerially. It was also photographed aerially in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and from all these efforts it was mapped by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Gangbrekka ("the hallway slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gangbrekka Pass in 1966.

Ganin, Honoré. b. Dec. 18, 1816, Agde, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Gannon Nunataks. 70°43' S, 69°28' W. A notable twin-peaked nunatak, rising to about 750 m, with several smaller rock outcrops, between the Lully Foothills and the N part of the LeMay Range, on the NE coast of Alexander Island. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature from aerial photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Anthony E. "Tony" Gannon (b. 1945, Smethwick, Staffs), who wintered-over as a BAS meteorological observer at Halley Bay Station in 1971 and 1972, was then at South Georgia, then wintered-over at Base E in 1973 and 1974. In 1973, he took part in a plane-table survey of the N part of Alexander Island. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gannutz Glacier. 70°24' S, 162°11' E. A smooth glacier flowing N from the Bowers Mountains into the E part of Rennick Bay, between Weeder Rock and Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Theodore P. Gannutz, biologist at Hallett Station in 1966-67, and scientific leader at Palmer Station in 1968.

GANOVEX. A series of 10 (to date) West German Antarctic Northern Victoria Land Expeditions. The first one, **GANOVEX I**, or GANOVEX 79, was the first German expedition to set foot in Antarctica since Ritscher's GermAE 1938-39. The expedition, led by scientist Franz Tessensohn, left NZ on the *Schepelsturm*, bound for Cape Adare, in late 1979, and studies of the Robertson Bay area began on Dec. 12, 1979. Sedimentology was the main study, with petrography, geochemistry, tectonics and volcanic geology as well. Two Hughes 500-D helicopters and a 558 Sikorsky helicopter were used. The last field camp was evacuated on Feb. 20, 1980, and the ship returned to NZ. **GANOVEX II**. 12 scientists, led by Franz Tessensohn. Detlef Damaske was also part of the expedition. When the expedition ship *Gotland II*, sank in Yule Bay on Dec. 18, 1981, the expedition was called off. **GANOVEX III**. 15 scientists, led by Franz Tessensohn, its aim was to continue the work begun by GANOVEX I and the aborted GANOVEX II. It lasted from early Dec. 1982 to early March 1983. The *Polar Queen*, which took the expedition down from Wellington, NZ, returned with the expedition to Wellington, with 12 tons of rock samples. Other members of the expedition were: geologists Georg Kleinschmidt, Heinz Jordan, Greg Mortimer, Norbert W. Roland, Michael Schmidt-Thomé; logistics manager Jürgen Kothe; Canadian helo pilot Steve McGovarin; Dr. George M. Gibson, Anthony Crawford, Stephan Engel, Dr. Robert H. Findlay, David H. Green, Wolfgang Schubert, Peter Müller. **GANOVEX IV**. Summer of 1984-85. 30 scientists, led by Detlef Damaske. Two Dornier aircraft supported them, and one of them was shot down over Western Sahara while flying back to West Germany. **GANOVEX V**. 1988-89. 33 scientists, led by Detlef Damaske, on the *Polar Queen*. They took two Dornier 228s and 4 helos. **GANOVEX VI**. 1990-91. 19 scientists, led by Franz Tessensohn on the *Polar Queen*. Detlef Damaske was deputy leader. T.F. Redfield, of the USGS, was USARP representative. **GANOVEX VII**. 1992-93. A multinational expedition of 33 scientists, on the *Polar Queen*. Detlef Damaske led the aeromagnetic program. Geologists: Christine Smith, Bruce P. Luyendyk. **GANOVEX VIII**. 1999-2000. A joint German-Italian expedition of 24 scientists, led by Detlef Damaske on the *Polar Duke*. Their mission was to conduct aeromagnetic surveys, geology, and gps mapping. They used 4 helicopters. The scientists included: Heinz Dieter Möller, Fausto Ferraccioli, Emanuele Bozzo, Massimo Chiappini, Franco Talarico, Egidio Armadillo, Giorgio Caneva, Wilfried Korth, Gernot Reitmayr, Marco Cattaneo, Francesco Mancini, Christian Rolf, Norbert W. Roland, Friedhelm Henjes-Kunst, Andreas Läufer, Federico Rossetti, Frank Lisker, Georg Kleinschmidt, Martin Olesch, Volkmar Damm, Dieter Eisenburger. **GANOVEX IX**. 2005-06. 8 scientists, led by Dr. Norbert W. Roland, on the *L'Astrolabe*. The geologists were Dr. Roland, Andreas Läufer, Frank Lisker, Benjamin Bomfleur, Jörg Schneider, Robert Schöner, and Lothat Viereck-Götte. The geophysicists were Detlef Damaske, Dieter Möller, and Felix Goldmann. Jürgen Kothe was station manager, and Jan Storp was station tech. The 5-man NZ helicopter crew were: Steve Barry, Ash Clarke, Shane Bond, Angus Taylor, and Robert Gits. The Twin Otter plane crew were: Monica Dauenhauer, Bob Baldwin, and Rob McLeod. Public affairs personnel were: Michael Trapp and Henrik Wagner. **GANOVEX X**. 2009-10. 21 scientists, led by Andreas Läufer and Detlef Damaske, on the *Italica*.

GANOVEX-Kette. 70°55' S, 166°15' E. A range of mountains in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Gansevoort, Henry *see* **USE 1838-42**

Mount Ganymede. 70°51' S, 68°27' W. Rising to 600 m, on Ganymede Heights, between Jupiter Glacier and Ablation Valley, on the E side of Alexander Island, it is the highest mountain in the area. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in association with Ganymede Heights, for the largest of the planet Jupiter's satellites.

Ganymede Heights. 70°52' S, 68°26' W. Heights consisting of rounded ridges with extensive rock outcrops rising to 600 m or more (i.e., Mount Ganymede), between Jupiter Glacier and Ablation Valley, on the E side of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Flatiron Valley is here, in the S part of the heights. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from NASA and USGS satellite images. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Ganymede, the largest of the planet Jupiter's satellites. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Gaoshan Hu *see* **Gaoshan Lake**

Gaoshan Lake. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A permanent lake between Clement Hill and Yanou Lake, S of Great Wall Station, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese as Gaoshan Hu, the name was translated by UK-APC on June 6, 2007. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

[1]**The Gap** *see* **The Gateway**, **Neptunes Window**

[2]**The Gap**. 77°51' S, 166°43' E. The gap, which is actually a col between Crater Hill and Observation Hill, and which effectively separates Cape Armitage, Crater Hill, Observation Hill, McMurdo Station, Pram Point, Scott Base, and Hut Point from the rest of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. It runs 3 km from Hut Point to Scott Base, and one can cross the peninsula at a relatively low level here. Discovered in 1902 by

BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott, whose sledging parties did, indeed, use this passage to make such trips across the S end of Hut Point Peninsula. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It was later used as the main route between Scott Base and Williams Field.

Gap Nunatak. 67°54' S, 62°30' E. A small nunatak, rising to 1030 m, just about in the center of Hordern Gap, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, between Mount Coates and Mount Hordern, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Metoppen (i.e., "the middle peak"). ANARE, who have been the latest to plot this feature, renamed it Gap Nunatak, for its location in Hordern Gap. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

GAP Project. GAP stood for Glaciology of the Antarctic Peninsula. An idea dreamed up by BAS, and executed as a British effort, under the auspices of SCAR, in the 1980s to derive a 1000-year climatic record for the peninsula, from evidence of impurities in ice-cores. Argentina, Chile, and Norway were also involved in the project.

Mount Gara *see* **Mount Cara**

Gara-dake. 72°33' S, 31°18' E. A peak, 2247.3 m above sea level, in the N part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "looking like a mountain").

Mount Garan. 67°32' S, 98°56' E. Marked by a cluster of small peaks, it stands 15 km SW of Mount Strathcona, near the head of Denman Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for E.M. Garan, of Miami, aerial photographer on crew #2, under David Bunger, during OpHJ 1946-47.

Cabo Garay *see* **Bottrill Head**

Cabo García *see* **Cape García**

Cap García *see* **Loqui Point**

Cape García. 65°44' S, 64°40' W. A cliffed hill at the N side of the entrance to Barilari Bay, entirely covered in ice, rising up abruptly from the sea to a height of about 500 m above sea level, it is also the SW entrance to Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, roughly charted by them, and named by Charcot as Cap Loqui. He named the S side of the entrance to Barilari Bay as Cap Garcia, for Rear-Adm. García of the Argentine Navy who, as president of the Centro Naval, had been able to assist FrAE 1903-05. This situation is reflected in a 1908 British map, where the northern cape is called Cape Loqui. However, Charcot's maps made during his later FrAE 1908-10, show Cap Garcia as the N feature, and that situation went into force cartographically almost immediately. On those 1908-10 maps Charcot did not use the name Cap Loqui at all, but since then the S feature has been named Loqui Point (q.v.). BGLE 1934-37 charted it in 1935-36, and it appears as Cape Garcia on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Cabo Loqui, but the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 shows it as Cabo García. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo García, and that is how it appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Cape Garcia, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteers of 1955 and 1959. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57. Note: It is only since the early 1970s that the accent mark has been used by anyone other than the South Americans.

Ensenada García. 63°47' S, 61°41' W. An inlet on the S side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Mont Garcia *see* **Mount Zdarsky**

Pico García *see* **Pilot Peak**

García, Onofre. Chilean ship's pilot 2nd class, who was on the *Yelcho* when she accompanied the *Emma* south to try to rescue Shackleton's men from Elephant Island.

Garcia, René. French scientific leader who was due to relieve Barré when the *Tottan* landed at Adélie Land on Feb. 2, 1952. However, the fire at Port-Martin prevented this (*see* **French Polar Expeditions**). Later, in 1958, Garcia relieved Jacques Dubois as leader of Charcot Station, for the last winter at that station.

Isla García Fernández. 64°45' S, 62°17' W. An island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Garcia Point. 85°14' S, 170°16' W. A conspicuous point forming the S side of the terminus of DeGanahl Glacier, where that glacier enters Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Leopoldo Garcia, USARP meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Garcie Peaks. 69°32' S, 66°48' W. A group of 3 small peaks, the highest rising to 960 m, 8 km SE of Mount Leo, on the S side of Fleming Glacier, SE of the Forster Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, in the W central part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by Fids from Base E, and plotted by them in 69°31' S, 66°45' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Pierre Garcie, 15th-century pioneer French navigator. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It has since been replotted.

Garczynski Nunatak. 85°24' S, 124°48' W. Cone-shaped, the highest in a cluster of nunataks close W of Mount Brecher, on the N flank of Quonset Glacier, in the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Carl J. Garczynski (b. 1936), meteorologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961.

Islotes Garde *see* **Garde Islands**

Garde Islands. 65°51' S, 66°22' W. A small group, 8 km WNW of Lively Point, off the SW side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and first accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Vilhelm Garde (1859-1926), Danish oceanographer who began sea-ice reporting in the Arctic in 1899. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1971. The Argentines call this feature Islotes Garde.

Garden Spur. 84°33' S, 174°45' W. On the W side of Longhorn Spurs, on the E side of Massam Glacier, 5 km S of Cape Surprise. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 because of the mosses, algae and lichens here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Gardening. The only place in Antarctica where this activity is usually possible is the Antarctic Peninsula, sometimes referred to as "The Banana Belt" because of its warmer temperatures during the summer (sometimes as high as 59°F). Then it was only likely as a hobby after bases had been built. For example, as early as 1911 kelp was successfully planted at Granite House (q.v.). Ivan Mackenzie Lamb made a garden for the wild plants brought to Base B (Deception Island) on the *William Scoresby* during Operation Tabarin, in 1944. Base E, on Stonington Island, in 1946, built a greenhouse to grow flowers and vegetables hydroponically. There was also, later, quite a flourishing greenhouse at Arctowski Station. At Davis Station the Australians began a hydroponic indoor garden in 1969.

Mount Gardiner. 86°19' S, 150°57' W. A ridge-like, granitic mountain rising to 2480 m, 5 km E of Mount Ruth, just S of the point in the Queen Maud Mountains where Bartlett Glacier runs into Scott Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Joseph T. Gardiner, of Wellington, NZ, agent for ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gardiner, Brian Gerard. b. Feb. 18, 1945. Joined BAS on July 3, 1967, and wintered at Base F in 1968 and 1969, and summered at Halley Bay Station in 1979-80. The Ozone hole was his specialty, and he is recognized as one of the 3 British scientists who discovered the Ozone Hole (with Joe Farman and Jonathan Shanklin).

Gardiner, Captain *see* **The *Alliance***

Gardiner Glacier. 86°01' S, 131°48' W. At the S side of the Quartz Hills, flowing E from the Watson Escarpment into Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard D. Gardiner, construction electrician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1962.

Gardiner Ridge. 75°39' S, 132°26' W. Extends from Mount Kauffman to Mount Kosciusko, in the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for James Edward Gardiner (b. Oct. 28, 1929, Hatch, N.M.), USN, construction driver and member of Merle

Dawson's Army-Navy Trail Party which established Byrd Station in 1957.

Cime Gardino. 79°56' S, 81°50' W. A ridge comprising 3 rocky peaks (the name means "Gardino summits"), the first being situated 3.3 km ESE of Parrish Peak, and forming a wall on the NE side of the glacier between Parrish Peak and Lippert Peak. Named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, for Paolo Gardino, the first to climb it, in 1997.

Bahía Gardner *see* **Gardner Inlet**

Ensenada Gardner *see* **Gardner Inlet**

[1]**Mount Gardner**. 70°24' S, 65°54' E. A prominent peak, rising to about 1991 m, 49 km ESE of Mount Béchervaise, in the central part of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Two slight peaks rise at the E end of the crest, and the W half of the N face is snow-covered. Visited by the ANARE Southern Party led by Bill Bewsher in Dec. 1956, and named by ANCA for Lin Gardner.

[2]**Mount Gardner**. 78°23' S, 86°02' W. Rising to 4685 m, 2.5 km W of Mount Tyree, in the W central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Charles Bentley during the Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1957-58. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lt. Harvey Eugene "Dutch" Gardner (b. Sept. 1, 1928), USN, of Bountiful, Utah, and Redwood City, Calif., pilot in Antarctica in 1957-58 and 1958-59, during the latter expedition being killed at Marble Point on Jan. 4, 1959 (*see* **Deaths**, 1959).

Gardner, John A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gardner, Lionel George "Lin." b. Oct. 18, 1924. Diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Heard Island (not in the Antarctic) in 1954, and as senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1956, at Davis Station in 1958, and again at Davis (as leader) in 1971.

Gardner Bay *see* **Gardner Inlet**

Gardner Glacier *see* **Ketchum Glacier**

Gardner Inlet. 74°58' S, 62°52' W. A large, ice-filled inlet, at the SW side of Bowman Peninsula, between Cape Adams and Cape Schlossbach, it forms the extreme N part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, at the foot of Mount Austin, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered from the air on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Its N part was surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947 by a combined team from RARE and Base E Fids. It was named by Finn Ronne as American Geographical Society Bay, and it appears as such on the society's map of 1948. Ronne named a glacier nearby as Irvine Gardner Glacier, for Irvine Clifton Gardner (1889-1972), physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, and pioneer in optics as applied to aerial photography. Gardner had helped get RARE 1947-48 off the ground. However, almost immediately, Ronne made changes to this situation. In 1948 the glacier was renamed Ketchum Glacier (q.v.), while the bay was renamed Gardner Bay, and it appears as such on maps of 1949 and 1950. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Bahía Gardner. In 1953, US-ACAN accepted the name Gardner Inlet, but only for the N part of the present feature. UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 75°01' S, 62°56' W. It also appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Ensenada Gardner. The feature was mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967, and, as a consequence, the name Gardner Inlet was extended to the size and shape of the present feature, it appearing as such for the first time on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The Chileans, who toyed with the name Seno Gardner, have fallen in line with the Argentines, with Ensenada Gardner, and that is how it appears in their 1974 gazetteer.

Gardner Island. 68°35' S, 77°52' E. An island, 1.2 km (the Australians say 2 km) long and 1 km wide, 3 km W of Heidemann Bay, off Breidnes Peninsula, 4 km W of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Breidneskollen (i.e., "the broad point knoll"). Re-named by ANCA for Lin Gardner. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1970.

Gardner Nunatak. 74°26' S, 72°46' W. Rising to about 1670 m, 9 km WSW of Tollefson Nunatak, in the Yee Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, from USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Robert N. Gardner, USGS cartographer who participated in surveys at Cape Crozier, Pole Station, McMurdo, and Palmer Station, in 1973-74. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988.

Gardner Ridge. 86°57' S, 148°24' W. An ice-free ridge, 6 km SE of the Davis Hills, at the S side of Klein Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Eric T. Gardner, of VX-6, photographer here during OpDF 1966 and OpDF 1967.

Lago Gardo. 74°58' S, 162°30' E. A lake, 90 m by 50 m, with a depth of 1.5 m, and with seasonal ice-covering, 174 m above sea level, 2.8 km NE of Mount Gerlache, on the NE side of Larsen Glacier, behind Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89, and named by him for Prof. Edgardo "Gardo" Baldi (1899-1951), first director of the Italian Institute of Hydrobiology.

Gårekneet *see* **Gårekneet Ridge**

Gårekneet Ridge. 72°04' S, 14°48' E. A rock ridge in the shape of a small mountain, 5 km S of Gårenevkalven Nunatak, in the E part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gårekneet (i.e., "the wave knee"), in association with Gårenevet. US-ACAN accepted the name Gårekneet Ridge in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Struve.

Gårenevet. 71°59' S, 14°43' E. A small mountain, E of Gårenevslottet, in the central part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the wave mountain"). The Russians call it Gora Grigor'eva.

Gårenevkalven *see* **Gårenevkalven Nunatak**

Gårenevkalven Nunatak. 72°00' S, 14°47' E. Rising to 2250 m, S of Gårenevet, and 5 km N of Gårekneet Ridge, in the E part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gårenevkalven (i.e., "the wave mountain calf"), in association with Gårenevet. US-ACAN accepted the name Gårenevkalven Nunatak in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Mesjaceva.

Gårenevslottet. 71°59' S, 14°40' E. A mountain in the central part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the wave mountain castle").

Garfield Glacier. 74°57' S, 136°35' W. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing between Peden Cliffs and Cox Point, to the E side of Hull Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Donald E. Garfield, deep-core driller at Byrd Station in 1967-68.

Gargan, Philip M. "Phil." b. 1903, NYC, of Irish parents, police patrolman John Gargan and his wife Mary Anne Grealish (known as Anna). He joined the merchant marine when he was 16, and worked his way up through messboy to become an experienced oiler. He was in Northern Ireland in 1933, and was just about to sail on the *Caledonia* back to NY, when he caught a faster ship to make it in time to be an oiler on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He did not winter-over.

Canal Garganta *see* **The Gullet**

Primera Garganta *see* **Channel Glacier**

Segunda Garganta *see* **Thunder Glacier**

Gargoyle Bastion. 67°28' S, 60°08' W. An upstanding arcuate rocky headland with subvertical cliff faces to seaward, and flanked to the N and S by rock cliffs (including Morton Cliffs), it rises above the adjacent cliffs to a height of

about 60 m above sea level, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, for the mythical gargoyle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Gargoyle Ridge. 82°24' S, 159°30' E. A high rock ridge forming the S end of the Cobham Range, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped from ground surveys conducted by NZGSAE 1960-61 and 1961-62, and from USN air photos. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, because of the curiously wind-carved, gargoyle-shaped buttresses on top of the ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Gargoyle Turrets. 77°10' S, 161°38' E. A group of 3 prominent sandstone buttresses, rising to about 1300 m at the top of steep cliffs above Miller Glacier, 1.5 km SW of (and opposite) Queer Mountain, in the NW portion of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC on Nov. 8, 2006, because the massive upper sandstone unit has weathered into steep and cavernously sculptured tors which, when seen from below, look like gargoyles. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 15, 2008.

Caleta Garibaldi *see* **Spiller Cove**

Garland Hershey Ridge *see* **Hershey Ridge**

Garmen Point. 62°59' S, 62°36' W. A point formed by an offshoot of Mount Foster, on the NE coast of Smith Island, 13 km NNE of Cape James, and 18.3 km SW of Cape Smith, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Garmen, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Garner, C.J. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1934-35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Punta Garnerin *see* **Garnerin Point**

Garnerin Point. 64°41' S, 62°10' W. The SW entrance point of Plata Passage, it projects into Wilhelmina Bay, SE of Pelseneer Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and that same season was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for André-Jacques Garnerin (1769-1823), French aeronaut who, on Oct. 22, 1797, became the first man to make a successful descent by parachute from a free balloon. It appears on a British chart of 1961, and on an American chart of 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Garnerin, and the Chileans tend to call it Punta Z.

Cape Garnet *see* **Garnet Point**, **Cape Granat**

Garnet Hill. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. A rocky hill, rising to 225 m above the E side of McLeod Glacier, and forming the S end of a line of rock and ice cliffs which separate McLeod Glacier from Orwell Glacier, in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and named by them for the abundance of garnets found here in pink quartz veins. It was used by them in 1949 as the site of a meteorological screen. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Garnet Knob. 69°24' S, 76°21' E. A dark rock outcrop, rising to about 150 m, projecting from the ice plateau at the S edge of the Larsemann Hills, about 1.8 km SSW of Law Base. So named by the 1986-87 ANARE field party here, because of the abundance of garnets. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Qingcheng Shan.

Garnet Point. 66°56' S, 143°46' E. Also called Cape Garnet. A rocky coastal point consisting of garnet gneiss, and lying at the W side of the entrance to Watt Bay, about 20 km SE of Cape Gray, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named descriptively by Frank Stillwell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Garnet Rocks. 68°21' S, 67°04' W. A group of 3 rocks in water, 3 km E of the Refuge Islands, on the N side of Rymill Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and named by them for the garnet in the rocks. The Argentines call them Rocas Granate (which means the same thing). UK-APC accepted the name Garnet Rocks on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. There is an ephemeral 1955 reference to this feature as Skua Gull Islands, probably a FIDS reference, possibly originating with Jumbo Nicholls. But it means next to nothing. It is only mentioned for the sake of inclusion.

Garnuszewski Peak. 62°05' S, 58°31' W. A nunatak, rising to about 300 m above sea level, W of Wegger Peak, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the *Antoni Garnuszewski*.

Cabo Garra de León. 63°45' S, 60°48' W. A cape just N of, and forming the foot of, Lyon Peak, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines ("the lion's claw"). Hopefully a deliberate play on words was intended.

[1]**Garrard Glacier**. 84°07' S, 169°35' E. A valley glacier flowing eastward from the névé between Mount Lockwood and Mount Kirkpatrick, through a narrow gap in the foothills, descending in icefalls into the main stream of the Beardmore Glacier, S of Bell Bluff, in the Queen Alexandra Range. The name Garrard Glacier (for Apsley Cherry-Garrard) had been applied inadvertently by Scott, during BAE 1910-13, to a glacier to the SW, which Shackleton had already called Bingley Glacier (q.v.) in 1908. Scott's naming took hold, and it became Garrard Glacier. The Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 surveyed this area, and in so doing, decided that the glacier that Scott had called Garrard Glacier should henceforth be called Bingley Glacier, as Shackleton had intended. That left the name Garrard Glacier vacant, and so NZGSAE applied it to this (heretofore unnamed) glacier, and plotted it in 84°07' S, 169°40' E. It has since been replotted.

[2]**Garrard Glacier** *see* **Bingley Glacier**

Cerro Garrido *see* **Cairn Hill**

Garrier, Pierre. b. Jan. 22, 1800, Saujon, France. Able seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Garrigan, Matthew *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Garrison, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cabo Gorrochátegui *see* **Cape Wiman**

Cabo Garry *see* **Cape Garry**

Cape Garry. 63°22' S, 62°15' W. The most southwesterly of the points on Low Island, in the South Shetlands. It is also the most southerly portion of the island. Roughly charted, and named, by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. This name was given for the Cape Garry in the Canadian Arctic, named in 1825 by Parry for Nicholas Garry (1782-1856), deputy governor of the Hudson Bay Company, 1822-35, who, unfortunately, passed the last 21 years of his life as a lunatic. Surveyed again by the Discovery Investigations team in 1930-31. Photographed aerially in 1956 by FIDASE, and mapped from these photos by FIDS in 1960. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and it appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Wallace, but that is because they confused it with Cape Wallace, the NW tip of Low Island. The Russians picked up the error and ran with it (still run with it, apparently), and the Chileans not only also followed suit, but also made Cabo Wallace the official name for this feature in their 1974 gazetteer. The Argentines have realized their error, and now call it Cabo Garry, but it seems the Chileans have yet to discover the truth. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

GARS *see* **German Antarctic Receiving Station**

Garvan Point. 63°29' S, 57°20' W. A rocky point forming the E side of the entrance to Retizhe Cove, 7.18 km N by E of View Point, 5.82 km ENE of Boil Point, 8.6 km SE of Camel Nunataks, and 8.23 km WSW of Mount Cardinall, on the coast of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Garvan, in northern and northeastern Bulgaria.

Lake Garwood. 78°02' S, 164°17' E. A small lake between Garwood Glacier and Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910-13, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Garwood Glacier. 78°01' S, 163°57' E. It occupies the head of (i.e., the NW part of) Garwood Valley, near Wright Valley, between Salmon Hill and the dry valley near Terminus Mountain, on the E side of southern Victoria Land. Mapped during BNAE 1901-04, and named in 1911 by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910-13, for Edmund Johnston Garwood (1864-1949), professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of London. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Garwood Point. 74°14' S, 110°36' W. Marks the N extremity of Gurnon Peninsula (a NE arm of Bear Peninsula), on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for James W. Garwood, USN, metalsmith, crew chief at Williams Field and at Christchurch, NZ, and maintenance shop supervisor in 8 different OpDF deployments.

Garwood Valley. 78°02' S, 164°10' E. A mostly dry valley which opens on the coast of southern Victoria Land just S of Cape Chocolate, in the area of Wright Valley. It is occupied, near its head, by Garwood Glacier. Named in association with the glacier by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910–13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

The *Gary* *see* **The *Thomas J. Gary***

Gary Peaks. 70°54' S, 162°35' E. Two peaks, they form a portion of the N wall of Sheehan Glacier, 6 km WSW of Mount Hager, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gary F. Martin, USN, machinery repairman at Pole Station in 1965.

Punta Garzón *see* **Garzón Point**

Garzón Point. 64°55' S, 62°53' W. Between Oscar Cove and Skontorp Cove (it is, in fact the S entrance point of Skontorp Cove), in the S part of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920–22, and Lester's expedition map of 1922 shows it as South Point. In 1956–57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. It was explored by the Argentines, and named by them in 1956, as Punta Garzón, for Gen. Eugenio Garzón (1796–1851), a hero of the Argentine war of independence. It appears as such on one of their 1957 charts, but on another of their charts from the same year it appears as Punta Mariana. However, the name chosen for their 1970 gazetteer was Punta Garzón. UK-APC accepted the name Garzón Point, on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Gash. FIDS slang for garbage and trash. Hence a gashman.

Gash Cove. 60°42' S, 45°35' W. A small cove S of Berntsen Point, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004 because this was where FIDS and BAS gash was dumped on a daily basis until 1991, when BAS began a waste management procedure to comply with the protocol on environmental protection.

Mount Gass. 80°27' S, 29°30' W. A conspicuous rock mountain, rising to about 1160 m, in the Haskard Highlands, on the E side of Blaiklock Glacier, 10 km SE of Mount Provender, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, and named by them for Sir Neville Archibald Gass (1893–1965), chairman of BP, 1957–60, a financial supporter of the expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Punta Gassano. 64°36' S, 62°08' W. A point in the central part of the SW coast of Nansen Island, in the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Juan Gassano, cook who took part in the construction of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station during ChilAE 1947–48.

Île Gaston *see* **Gaston Islands**

Îlot Gaston *see* **Gaston Islands**

Isla Gastón *see* **Gaston Islands**

Islote Gastón *see* **Gaston Islands**, **Tetrad Islands**

Mount Gaston. 70°25' S, 65°47' E. A mountain, 0.8 km SE of Mount Tarr, and about 1 km W of Mount Gardner, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Joe J. Gaston, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mont Gaston de Gerlache *see* **Mount Gaston de Gerlache**

Mount Gaston de Gerlache. 71°44' S, 35°49' E. The most southerly massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains, it rises to 2400 m. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by BelgAE 1960–61, under Guido Derom, who named it Mont Gaston de Gerlache, for Gaston de Gerlache. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Gaston de Gerlache in 1966.

Gaston Islands. 64°28' S, 61°50' W. Two islands and off-lying rocks, 1.5 km NW of the tip of Reclus Peninsula, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First charted on Jan. 28, 1898, when a landing was made on one of the islands by BelgAE 1897–99. This island was named by de Gerlache as Îlot Gaston, for his brother Gaston de Gerlache (1867–1915), later a major in the Belgian Carabiniers, who died of wounds received in World War I. Arctowski, on his map of the same expedition, refers to the individual island as Gaston Islet (i.e., a translation of de Gerlache's naming). Dr. Frederick Cook (during the same expedition) thought the group might be the "supposed Larsen Islands," i.e., those island discovered by Carl Anton Larsen on the Nordenskjöld Coast (*see* **Seal Nunataks**). BAE 1898–1900 mapped the individual island as Gaston Island, but also the entire group as the Gaston Islands, although FrAE 1903–05 charted the one island as Île Gaston. Gaston Islet appears on a British chart of 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Isla Gastón, and that was the name chosen for the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, after FIDASE aerial photography in 1956–57, and ground surveys by Fids from Portal Point, 1956–58, UK-APC, on Sept. 23, 1960, extended the name to the entire group, as the Gaston Islands, doing away with the naming of the individual island. The feature appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the change. The individual island appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Gastón, and that was the name chosen by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Gaston Islet *see* **Gaston Islands**

Mount Gate. 66°51' S, 53°18' E. An outcrop about 6 km E of Mount Cordwell, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Keith Gate, technical officer (radio), who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1975, and who was a member of the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of early 1976.

Cape Gates. 73°35' S, 122°38' W. An ice-covered cape forming the NW extremity of Carney Island, in the Getz Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr. (1906–1983), under-secretary of the U.S. Navy, 1953–57; secretary of the Navy, 1957–59; deputy secretary of defense, 1959–59; and finally secretary of defense, 1959–61. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 29, 1967.

Gates of Hell. A pass in Devil's Glacier, at the top of the Axel Heiberg Glacier. Discovered and named descriptively by Amundsen on Nov. 29, 1911.

The Gateway. 83°31' S, 170°58' E. Also called The Gap. A low, snow-filled pass between Cape Allen and Mount Hope, at the NE extremity of the Queen Alexandra Range, allowing passage from the Ross Ice Shelf to the mouth of the Beardmore Glacier westward of Mount Hope. Discovered by Shackleton in Dec. 1908, during his trek to the Pole on BAE 1907–09, and so named by him because it was used to enter the Beardmore. Scott named it The Gap on his map of BAE 1910–13. US-ACAN accepted the name The Gateway in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gateway Hills. 71°40' S, 163°28' E. A prominent pair of hills, rising to 2000 m, immediately W of Husky Pass, at the head of Sledgers Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. So named by NZ-APC in 1982, following Malcolm Laird's suggestion, because the hills bound the S entrance to Sledgers Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gateway Nunatak. 77°01' S, 160°15' E. A prominent nunatak near the head of Mackay Glacier, at the end of a long line of icefalls extending across the glacier from the S, 15 km (the New Zealanders say 17.5 km) W of Mount Gran, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Nov. 1957, and so named by them because it marks the most obvious gateway through the upper icefalls for parties traveling W up Mackay Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Gateway Pass. 71°40' S, 68°47' W. About 8 km long, between Astarte Horn and Offset Ridge, and leading from the W arm of Venus Glacier (at George VI Sound) into the interior of the E part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, between 1961

and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from those surveys, and from satellite images provided by NASA, in cooperation with USGS. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, because it provides a route to the interior of Alexander Island from the head of Venus Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Gateway Ridge. 64°43' S, 63°33' W. A serrated rock ridge, rising to 715 m, and running N-S, SE of Mount Rennie, on Anvers Island, it separates Hooper Glacier from William Glacier where the two glaciers enter Börgen Bay from the S; the snow col at the N end of the ridge provides the only sledging route between these two glaciers. Surveyed from the E by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944 and 1945, and descriptively named by them. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart with the equally descriptive name of Orejas Negras (i.e., "black ears"). Re-surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. UK-APC accepted the name Gateway Ridge on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a 1958 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gatlin Glacier. 85°10' S, 173°30' W. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, it flows NW between the Cumulus Hills and Red Raider Rampart into the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harold Oad Gatlin (b. April 17, 1933, Wheeler, Texas; his father was Oad McCalley Gatlin), meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964.

Gatlin Peak. 70°47' S, 63°18' W. A prominent but somewhat detached snow-covered peak, rising to about 1950 m, 7.5 km NE of Steel Peak, it is the most northeasterly peak in the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Donald H. Gatlin (b. July 24, 1941, Hays, Kans.), who joined the USNR in Aug. 1962, and who was a navigator in Antarctica, on LC-130 photographic flights during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). He retired from the Navy in June 1985. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Isla Gato *see* **Cat Island**

Islote Gato *see* **Cat Island**

Gatson Ridge. 79°43' S, 158°51' E. A jagged ridge, 5 km long, that runs E from the S part of the Bowling Green Plateau, in the Brown Hills, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Karl W. Gatson, of USGS, topographic engineer on the 1975-76 joint USGS-BAS project to establish control points for Landsat mosaics of Palmer Land; also to establish geodetically tied independent survey nets in the Ellsworth Mountains and Antarctic Peninsula into a worldwide reference system using Doppler satellite control. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Bahía Gauche *see* **Lanusse Bay**

Cerro Gaucho. 63°48' S, 58°27' W. A hill, immediately S of Cerro Madre and immediately E of Cerro Pardo, NNE of Mount Reece, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Gaudin Point. 65°05' S, 63°22' W. The E entrance point to Lauzanne Cove, in Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, but not named by them. ArgAE 1953-54 named it Punta Corcho, a descriptive name because of its shape, resembling a cork. It appears on their 1954 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC, in keeping with features named in this area for photography pioneers, named this one for Marc-Antoine Gaudin (1804-1880), who took the first instantaneous photographs of moving objects, in 1841. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Argentines today call it Punta Liniers, for Santiago de Liniers (1753-1810; real name Jacques de Liniers; he was of the noble military family from Poitou, in France), Spanish viceroy of Río de la Plata, who recaptured Buenos Aires from the British in 1806. He was executed.

Gaudio, D. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1930

Cape Gaudis. 67°41' S, 45°46' E. An ice cape on Alasheyev Bight, about 2.5 km W of Molodezhnaya Station, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. It was re-photographed by SovAE 1957, who named it Mys Gaudisa, for Soviet hydrograhpher A.I. Gaudis, who died with V.S. Suvorov in a plane crash at Cape Shegalskiy, in the Arctic, on Aug. 10, 1959.

Mys Gaudisa *see* **Cape Gaudis**

Massif Gaudry *see* **Mount Gaudry**

Monte Gaudry *see* **Mount Gaudry**

Mount Gaudry. 67°32' S, 68°37' W. Rising to 2316 m, close SW of Mount Barré, W of Ryder Bay, 8 km WNW of Mount Liotard, and 16 km SSW of Mount Mangin, in the S part of Adelaide Island. The summit is generally covered with clouds, and projects toward the SW a series of mountainous spurs separated by glaciers. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, mapped by them as part of Graham Land, and named by Charcot as Sommet A. Gaudry, for Jean-Albert Gaudry (known as Albert) (1827-1908), French geologist and paleontologist, and president of the Académie des Sciences in 1903. He was also a member of the Comité de Patronage of Charcot's 2nd expedition to Antarctica — FrAE 1908-10 — and signed the instructions for that expedition. That 2nd expedition remapped the feature (correctly), and renamed it Massif Gaudry. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Mount Gaudry, and that is the name that was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. All other countries with a vested interest in this feature's cartography have used the name Mount Gaudry in one linguistic form or another (and sometimes with the most astonishing spelling errors). It appears as Monte Gaudry in both the 1970 Argentine and the 1974 Chilean gazetteers. The mountain was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and during that season was also surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E. The mountain was climbed for the first time on Jan. 9, 1963, in 10 hours in an ice blizzard, by Johnny Green (q.v.) and 2 Marines off the *Protector* — Capt. Terry Wills (aged 33; of Hove, Sussex) and Terence McAuliffe (of Burgess Hill, Sussex). They made it back to base camp 44 hours after setting out.

Sommet Gaudry *see* **Mount Bridgman, Glen Peak**

Gaul, Kenneth Mitchell "Ken." b. Sept. 4, 1925, in Lincoln. Mitchell was his mother's name. He became an Army cadet during World War II, and was graduated, becoming a 2nd lieutenant on Oct. 14, 1944. He joined FIDS in 1954, and was the first leader of Base Y, in the winter of 1955. In 1958, in Hampstead, London, he married Trixy L. Ware, and died in Dec. 1994, at Ludlow, Salop.

Gaul Cove. 67°49' S, 67°11' W. Indents the NE side of Horseshoe Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Ken Gaul. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. Interestingly the Argentines chose to call it Caleta Exley, after Jim Exley.

Rocas Gaunt *see* **Gaunt Rocks**

Gaunt Rock *see* **Gaunt Rocks**

Gaunt Rocks. 65°17' S, 64°20' W. A small, compact group of numerous rocks in water, desolate and gaunt looking (hence the name), rising to around 3 m above sea level, 3 km W of Barros Rocks, 3 km SW of Black Island, and SW of the Argentine Islands (to which they are joined by an extensive region of dirty water, where numerous rocks are awash), in the Wilhelm Archipelago, on the NW side of the Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37, but more accurately charted by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from an RN Hydrographic survey conducted in 1957-58. Named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. They appear on a British chart of 1960. The Chilean translated name, Rocas Gaunt, first appears on a chart of 1962, and was the name chosen for their 1974 gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Gaunt Rocks in 1971. A British chart of 1984 shows the feature wrongly as Gaunt Rock.

Gauntlet Ridge. 73°25' S, 167°35' E. Flat-topped and mainly ice-covered, it is actually a peninsula which separates the mouths of Nascent Glacier and Ridgeway Glacier where they discharge into Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC in 1966, because in plan it looks like a gauntlet. US-ACAN accepted the name that year.

The *Gauss*. Von Drygalski's expedition ship for GermAE 1901-03. She was built especially for the Antarctic, and was named for Prof. Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathematician who, in 1838-39, predicted the position of the South Magnetic Pole. 164 feet long and 37 feet wide, the vessel had a 650-ton capacity, and a 1442-ton displacement. She was icebound (no damage) off the Wilhelm II Coast between Feb.

1902 and Feb. 1903, and after the expedition was sold to Canada. For more on Herr Gauss, *see* **Gauss Glacier**.

[1]**Mount Gauss** *see* **Gaussberg**

[2]**Mount Gauss**. 76°19' S, 162°02' E. A massif with a cap of black rock, about 5 km NE of Mount Chetwynd, on the S side of Mawson Glacier, it is the most northerly peak in the Kirkwood Range, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Professor Karl Gauss (*see* **The *Gauss*** and **Gauss Glacier**). Both US-ACAN and NZ-APC accepted the name.

Gauss Glacier. 77°58' S, 163°45' E. A steep glacier on the N side of Datum Peak, descending W from the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, for German astronomer and mathematician Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855; known as Karl). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. *See also* **The *Gauss***.

Gaussberg. 66°48' S, 89°12' E. An extinct volcanic cone, rising to 369 m, fronting on the Davis Sea, immediately W of Posadowsky Glacier, on the W side of Posadowsky Bay, Wilhelm II Coast. Discovered in Feb. 1902 by GermAE 1901-03, and named by von Drygalski for Karl Gauss (*see* **Mount Gauss**, **Gauss Glacier**, and **The *Gauss***). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Gaussberg Abyssal Plain. 65°00' S, 80°00' E. A submarine feature beneath the Davis Sea, off the Leopold and Astrid Coast.

Gaussiran Glacier. 80°00' S, 159°10' E. It flows N from the saddle with Merrick Glacier to a junction with Darwin Glacier between Cranfield Icefalls and Nebraska Peaks, in the E part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Lt. Charles Douglas "Charlie" Gaussiran (b. March 1944), USN, a VXE-6 pilot at the Darwin Glacier Field Camp in 1978-79. He retired from the Navy after 20 years, and became a tennis pro, a referee, and a tester, in Florida. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Pointe Gauthier *see* **Gauthier Point**

[1]**Punta Gauthier**. 63°14' S, 62°12' W. A point on Low Island (the most southerly of the main islands in the South Shetlands). Named by the Argentines, for François-Mathurin Gautier (sic) (*see* **Gauthier Point**).

[2]**Punta Gauthier** *see* **Gauthier Point**

Gauthier Point. 64°50' S, 63°36' W. It forms the extreme NW extremity of Doumer Island, as well as the NE entrance point to Security Bay, off the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, charted by them, and named by Charcot as Pointe Gauthier (incorrect spelling), for François-Mathurin Gautier (sic) (1832-1918), of the famous French family of shipwrights. Not only did M. Gautier fight in the Crimean War, he built over 400 ships, including (at his Saint-Malô shipyards) the *Français* and (Charcot's later vessel) the *Pourquoi Pas?* FrAE 1908-10 maps have it as Pointe Gautier (correct spelling). Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station re-surveyed the point in 1944. UK-APC accepted the name Gauthier Point (incorrect spelling), on Nov. 21, 1949, and as such the feature appears on a British chart of 1950, in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1958 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the misspelled name in 1951. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Gautier (correct spelling), but on a 1960 Argentine chart as Punta Gauthier (incorrect spelling). The name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Punta Gautier (correct spelling). The Chileans chose Punta Gauthier (incorrect spelling) for their 1974 gazetteer. The astute reader may notice that an attempt has been made here to drive home a spelling point.

Pointe Gautier *see* **Gauthier Point**

Punta Gautier *see* **Gauthier Point**

Mount Gavaghan. 70°26' S, 65°27' E. In the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, between Mount Kirkby and Mount Creighton. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Eamonn Joseph "Joe" Gavaghan, radio operator from St Albans, Vic., who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1963 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Monte Gavilán. 64°10' S, 59°24' W. About 12 km NNE of Mount Brading, and about 14 km N of the extreme N of Larsen Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Suboficial mecánico de aviación Daniel Gavilán Garrido, a member of the Chilean Air Force contingent on the *Angamos*, during ChilAE 1946-47. The Argentines call it Monte Biedma.

Gavin Ice Piedmont. 63°44' S, 59°00' W. About 24 km long and between 5 and 10 km wide, on Trinity Peninsula, it extends from Charcot Bay to Russell West Glacier, or, to put it another way, from Cape Kjellman to the E side of Bone Bay. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Christopher Gavin Robinson. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Gavin Robinson, Christopher Brathwaite. b. 1911, with no hyphen, son of Ralph Spencer Gavin Robinson and his wife Winifred Mary Dodgson. RAF pilot officer. On Nov. 4, 1939, at Sanderstead, Surrey, he married Norah Gilbert Dutton, and they lived in Croydon. He was promoted to wing commander during World War II, and won the Air Force Cross. After the war he worked as a pilot for Morton Air Services, and was a pilot for FIDASE in 1956-57. His second wife was Vyvyen Gowler.

Cerro Gaviota. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A little hill, about 25 m high, about 110 m N of Punta El Hallazgo, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, because here is to be found a colony of common gulls.

Punta Gaviota. 64°19' S, 62°53' W. A point hard by Punta Soldaditos, in exactly the same coordinates as Islote Ballena and Islote Colin, in Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Islote Gaviotín *see* **Gaviotín Rock**

Islotes Gaviotín *see* **Gaviotín Rock**

Gaviotín Rock. 63°08' S, 56°01' W. Rising to about 300 m above sea level, near the NE entrance of the Larsen Channel, about 0.4 km N of the coastal ice cliffs on the N coast of Joinville Island, and 3 km N of Saxum Nunatak. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1946-47, and named by them as Islote Gaviotín, "gaviotín" being the Argentine name for what is more commonly called "charrán" in the Spanish-speaking world, i.e., the tern *Sterna hirundo*. It appears as such on a 1956 Argentine government chart. Fids from Base D surveyed it between 1958 and 1961, and UK-APC decided to name it (inaccurately), on Feb. 12, 1964, as Gull Island. It is the word "gaviota" that means "seagull." There is no group of persons anywhere in the world better educated than UK-APC, so, obviously, the misnomer was deliberate (the original had been an Argentine naming, after all). US-ACAN accepted the name Gaviotín Rock in 1965. Oddly, it appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Islotes Gaviotín.

Gavlen *see* **Gavlen Ridge**

Gavlen Ridge. 72°39' S, 0°27' E. Forms the S extremity of Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gavlen (i.e., "the gable"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gavlen Ridge in 1966.

Gavlpiggen *see* **Gavlpiggen Peak**

Gavlpiggen Peak. 73°58' S, 5°47' W. A low, isolated nunatak, 3 km SW of Klakknabben Peak, in the SW part of the Urfjell Cliffs, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gavlpiggen (i.e., "the gable peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gavlpiggen Peak in 1966.

Gavot, Lazare-Joseph. b. March 31, 1822, Toulon. Cabin boy on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Aug. 1, 1838 he became an apprentice seaman.

Gora Gavrilova. 80°23' S, 29°40' W. A somewhat isolated nunatak, due E of Mount Provender, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Gavronski, William *see* **Gawronski, William G.**

Mount Gawn. 71°55' S, 165°11' E. A prominent snow peak, rising to 2190 m, SE of Mount Mannering, in the central part of the King Range, in the NW part of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for

Ted Gawn (q.v.), who maintained radio schedules with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Gawn, John Edward "Ted." b. 1919, Lyall Bay, Wellington, NZ. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1941, and served on a hospital ship during World War II. From 1947 to 1952 he was a radio tech with the NZ Broadcasting Service, but went back to sea, as radio operator on various ships in the Pacific, and was on the *Hinemoa*, plying between the NZ islands, when he was selected to be 2nd radio officer at Scott Base for the winter of 1957, and was with the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. He was also radio operator at Scott Base in 1963-64.

Gawn Ice Piedmont. 79°58' S, 160°12' E. An ice piedmont and snow slope occupying the coastal platform between Darwin Glacier and Byrd Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1957-58 for Ted Gawn. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Gawne Nunatak. 76°03' S, 135°24' W. On the E side of Wells Saddle, between Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Steven P. Gawne, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station in the summer of 1971-72.

Gawronski, William George "Billy." b. Sept. 12, 1910, Bayside, Queens, NYC, son of Rudolph Gawronski, a recent immigrant Polish-American merchant seaman cum upholsterer and his wife Frances. At the age of 17, keen to join ByrdAE 1928-30, Bill swam the Hudson River at night and stowed away on the *City of New York*, but they caught him and threw him off. Then he made his way to Norfolk, Va., and stowed away on the *Eleanor Bolling*. It wasn't until they had cleared the Panama Canal that he was found, high on the after-mast, and only came down when Capt. Brown took a rifle and threatened to speed up his descent. A fair-skinned, blue-eyed wise-cracking, flapper-chasing 18-year-old, they liked him, he changed his name to Bill Gavon (for this trip, anyway) , and was made mess boy and coal passer. He left the Little America base for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and, rather than hang around in NZ for 6 months waiting for the next phase of the expedition, he departed Wellington on the *Tahiti* with several others, bound for San Francisco, which he reached on April 12, 1929. He, especially, of all the boys who were fêted everywhere they went, became momentarily famous, and then he went back to Antarctica for the next half of the trip. The adventure inspired him to make the sea his career. He was, of course, a success (with a small blip, *see* **King, Harry**), working his way up through the ranks, from able seaman to captain, skippering several merchant marine ships during World War II. He was living in Cape Elizabeth, Maine when he died on May 18, 1981 in Portland.

Gay, Byron Sturges. b. Aug. 28, 1886, Ill., but raised partly in Missouri, Winfield, Kans., and Los Angeles, eldest child of ice-plant manager Cassius Marcellus Gay and his wife Julia Iona Fessenden. He was a classmate of Richard Byrd at the Naval Academy, and became a famous songwriter ("Oh!," "Avalon"). In 1931 came a sticky divorce from Mildred, among accusations of "wild parties' and "other women." In 1933 he went to Antarctica as part of ByrdAE 1933-35, resigned in Feb. 1934, left Auckland on the *Mariposa* on April 7, 1934, and arrived back in Los Angeles on April 22, 1934. He later married Ethel, and died at White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, on Dec. 22, 1945.

Gaylord, Lyman A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gaylord Nunatak. 74°56' S, 72°08' W. Rising to about 1500 m (the British say about 1400 m), 2.2 km ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, and 2.5 km NNE of Schmutzler Nunatak, in the SE end of the Grossman Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land, at the base of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Chauncey L. Gaylord (1921-1995), USGS cartographer and photogrammetrist, 1942-76, chief of the Compilation Unit in the Branch of Special Maps, who, for years, worked on Antarctic sketch maps and topographic sheets. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Gaylord Ridge. 80°02' S, 159°16' E. A solitary ridge, running N-S for 3 km, 5 km NW of Eilers Peak, in the W part of the Nebraska Peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for David R. Gaylord, of the University of Nebraska, a member of the USARP glaciological team during the Ross Ice Shelf Project, 1973-74. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Gaynor, William Parker. b. Oct, 1893, Boston, son of printer William Gaynor and his wife Gertrude C. Parker. The father died, leaving Gertrude with 5 children. She and the eldest, also named Gertrude, had to go to work as waitresses in a cafe, while young William went out as an office clerk. He joined the U.S. Navy, and later went into the Naval Reserve. He was a fireman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He did not winter-over in Antarctica.

Gazal-1. 67°55' S, 44°31' E. North Korea's only scientific station, a summer base only, built during the 2nd North Korean Antarctic expedition, 1990-91. It comprises 4 huts, adjacent to the Russians' Molodezhnaya Station.

Gazdzicki Islet. 62°09' S, 58°07' W. A small island in Polonez Cove, between Low Head and Mazurek Point, in the Bransfield Strait, off King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Prof. Andrzej Gazdzicki, geologist with Polish and Argentine Antarctic expeditions since 1978-79.

Gazdzicki Sound. 62°00' S, 57°38' W. Between Trowbridge Island and King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Andrzej Gazdzicki (*see* **Gazdzicki Islet**).

Gaze, Irvine Owen. b. July 5, 1889, Sydney, son of merchant Frederick Owen Gaze and his wife Constance Scott. Educated at Scotch College, in Perth, he became a boot manufacturer in Armadale, Melbourne. A cousin of Spencer-Smith (q.v. for the connection), who had arrived to take part in BITE 1914-17, as one of the Ross Sea Party, Gaze went to see him, volunteered for the expedition, and was enlisted by Aeneas Mackintosh as a member of the Ross Sea party. He was one of the four at Cape Evans during the 1915 winter, and again one of the seven for the 1916 winter. He went to England and joined the Royal Flying Corps, qualified as an instructor, and was shot down and captured by the Germans a week before the Armistice. In 1919, in Chichester, England, he married Freda Sadler, and, on his return to Australia, he became an executive with the Clifton Shoe Company, in Clifton Hill, Vic. Freda died on June 11, 1939, in Armadale, and their son, Pilot Officer Irvine Scott Owen Gaze, 19, was shot down in 1941, during World War II. During the war, Gaze Sr. became an instructor in charge of a training school for the RAAF, with the rank of squadron leader, and later became a sheep farmer in Western Australia. He died in 1978. His other son, Tony, was a World War II air ace and later a racing driver.

Gazert, Hans. b. May 15, 1870, in Harburg, but raised in Coburg, son of a doctor. Surgeon on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-04. He died on Nov. 27, 1961, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Gburek, Leo. b. 1910. Geophysicist with the Earth Magnetic Institute at Leipzig, who, after Arctic experience, went as geophysicist on GermAE 1938-39. On Jan. 17, 1941, during World War II, he took off from Bremen in a Heinkel, as weather man. All was fine until they were over Fair Isle, between the Shetlands and the Orkneys, when two RAF Hurricanes appeared on their tail and shot them down. Although some of the crew survived, Gburek was killed instantly.

Gburek Peaks. 72°11' S, 0°15' W. A group of rocky elevations forming the W end of the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land, they include Mount Jutulrøra and Mount Straumsvola and those in between. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Gburekspitzen, for Leo Gburek. The original Gburek Peaks were more extensive than the ones plotted today, the current term applying only to the more westerly of the original, larger group, the new feature being more clearly definable from NBSAE 1949-52 air photos, and from explorations and photos conducted by Norwegian expeditions. The Russians call this feature Gburek Spitzen, and the Norwegians call it Gburekfjella. US-ACAN accepted the name Gburek Peaks in 1966.

Gburek Spitzen *see* **Gburek Peaks**

Gburekfjella *see* **Gburek Peaks**

Gburekspitzen *see* **Gburek Peaks**

GC41. 71°36' S, 111°16' E. An Australian automatic weather station, also known as Radok, that was installed on Oct. 29, 1984, at an elevation of 2761 m. It was closed on Dec. 30, 2005.

GC46. 74°08' S, 109°50' E. An Australian automatic weather station, also known as P. Schwerdtfeger (not be confused with the American AWS, Schwerdtfeger), installed on Nov. 17, 1984, at an elevation of 3096 m, on the Casey—Vostok traverse route. It was closed on April 30, 2001. Named for Prof. Peter Schwerdtfeger, who joined the department of meteorology at Melbourne University in 1961.

Gdansk Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°36' W. An outlet of the Warszawa Icefield, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after their town of Gdansk (Danzig).

Gdynia Point. 62°10' S, 58°33' W. The E point of Dufayel Island, in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for their great Baltic port of Gdynia. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit. The British plotted this feature in late 2008.

Gealy Spur. 84°38' S, 165°13' E. A high rock spur which descends NE from Mount Marshall to terminate in Willey Point, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the Southern Journey Party in Dec. 1908, during BAE 1907-09. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for William James Gealy (b. Sept. 7, 1925, Tokyo, Japan. d. Oct. 20, 1994, Chicago), stratigrapher with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition in this area in 1969-70, who worked on this spur and found tetrapod fossils.

Mont des Géants *see under* **D**

Geburtstagrücken. 70°48' S, 167°00' E. A ridge on the W side of McMahon Glacier, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans. It means "birthday ridge."

The *Gedania*. Polish yacht, skippered by Dariusz Bogucki, in the area of the South Shetlands and Antarctic Peninsula during the 1975-76 summer, as she made an Arctic to Antarctic cruise. She was in company with the Belgian yacht *Trismus*.

Cabo Geddes *see* **Cape Geddes**

Cape Geddes. 60°42' S, 44°35' W. Forms the N end of Ferguslie Peninsula and the E entrance point of Browns Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Probably sighted by Weddell in 1823. Charted in Nov. 1903 by ScotNAE, and named by Bruce for Prof. Patrick Geddes (1854-1932), Scottish biologist and sociologist (later knighted). It was re-surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Punta Geddes, and on a 1947 Argentine chart as Cabo Geddes, but Punta Geddes was the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. FIDS had their Base C here just after World War II.

Punta Geddes *see* **Cape Geddes**

Geddes Crag. 81°32' S, 155°47' E. Immediately S of All-Blacks Nunataks, 10 km NW of Rutland Nunatak. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Dave Geddes, involved in operational work for DSIR Antarctic Division and for NZARP, 1986-95. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Arrecife Gedges *see* **Gedges Rocks**

Gedges Reef *see* **Gedges Rocks**

Gedges Rock *see* **Gedges Rocks**

Gedges Rocks. 65°20' S, 64°32' W. A group of 4 rocks, shaped like little peaks, rising to a mean of 5 m above sea level (the highest is 19 m), 5.5 km NNW of Grim Rock, SW of the Argentine Islands, and about 18 km WSW of Cape Tuxen, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, who named them Gedges Reef, after The Gedges, a dangerous reef off the mouth of the River Helford, in Cornwall. The feature appears as such on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. In 1969 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* determined the feature to be rocks rather than a reef, and on Dec. 23, 1971, UK-APC changed the name to Gedges Rocks. US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. The feature appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Arrecife Gedges (i.e., "Gedges reef"), and that is the name seen in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Geelan Ice Piedmont. 69°29' S, 72°41' W. It forms the N end of Rothschild Island, off the N end of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1975 and 1977, and named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Patrick John Michael Geelan (b. Aug. 18, 1926, Rochford, Essex), secretary of the PCGN (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names), 1955-59; a member of UK-APC from 1955, and chairman from 1992.

Gega Point. 63°20' S, 58°42' W. On the W coast of Astrolabe Island, 1.15 km NW of Sherrell Point, and 3.35 km SE of Raduil Point, it forms the SE side of the entrance to Mokren Bight, in the Bransfield Strait. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after Gega, the settlement in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Geier. 71°34' S, 62°25' W. The dominant, largely snow-covered peak in the N part of the Schirmacher Massif, rising to about 1675 m, W of Odom Inlet, near the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Frederick Joseph "Fred" Geier (b. 1939), topographic engineer with the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast, in 1969-70. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Península Geiger. 64°18' S, 62°54' W. The peninsula that projects from the extreme NE of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Augusto Geiger Stahr, commodore of the Antarctic Task Group aboard the *Piloto Pardo*, during ChilAE 1964-65. The Argentines call it Península Carmen.

Geikie Glacier *see* **Geikie Inlet**

Geikie Inlet. 75°30' S, 163°00' E. An inlet, 11 km wide at is entrance, it lies between the cliffs of Drygalski Ice Tongue on the N, and Lamplugh Island and the seaward extension of Clarke Glacier on the S, on the S coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the Scottish geologist, Sir Archibald Geikie (1835-1924), director general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, who helped prepare the expedition. One occasionally sees the name Geikie Glacier for this feature, but it is, indeed, an inlet.

Geikie Land *see* **Geikie Ridge**

Geikie Nunatak. 80°24' S, 25°52' W. Rising to about 1100 m, 5 km W of Mount Absalom, in the SW portion of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. In association with several features in this area named for glaciologists, this one was named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for James Geikie (1839-1915), professor of geology at Edinburgh from 1882, one of the first to recognize that many glaciations occurred during the Pleistocene period. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Geikie Point *see* **Geikie Ridge**

Geikie Ridge. 71°44' S, 169°36' E. A massive mountain ridge, 30 km long and 10 km wide, rising to 457 m above sea level, and terminating as a divide between Dugdale Glacier and Murray Glacier, in the Robertson Bay area, in the Admiralty Mountains of northern Victoria Land. During BAE 1898-1900, Borchgrevink charted it, and named the high land between these glaciers as Geikie Land, for Sir Archibald Geikie (*see* **Geikie Inlet**). However, the term "land," as applied to this feature has since been, rightly, determined to be inappropriate for such a small feature, and it was re-defined, first as Geikie Point, and then later still as Geikie Ridge. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted this situation.

Geipelstein. 73°46' S, 161°35' E. A rock, due E of the spur the Germans call Liebigsporn, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Geissel. 80°25' S, 81°47' W. Rising to 1430 m, 5 km S of Mount Simmons, in the Independence Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert H. "Bob" Geissel (b. 1940), geomagnetist and seismologist at Plateau Station in the winter of 1966.

Ostrov Gek *see* **Gek Island**

Gek Island. 66°04' S, 101°11' E. In the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Gek, after Chuk i Gek, the leading character in a story of the same name by children's short story writer Arkadi Petrovich Gaidar (1904-1941), real name Arkadi Golikov. ANCA translated the name as Gek Island.

Gela Point. 62°44' S, 60°13' W. The point on the SE coast of Rozhen Peninsula, on Livingston Island, 5.1 km ENE of Botev Point, and 4.1 km WSW of Samuel Point, in the South Shetlands. As a result of a recent retreat of the adjacent Prespa Glacier to the NE, the point was formed as an offshoot of Yambol Peak, which stands 700 m to the WNW. Surveyed by the Bulgarians

during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Gela, in the central part of the Rhodope Mountains, in Bulgaria.

The *Gelendzhik*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1974-76 and SovAE 1976-78 (the captain both times was Mikhail Stepanovich Rugayev). She was back again in 1994-95, taking down to the Weddell Sea the Italian geophysics voyage led by Daniel Nieto Yabar.

Gelnhausental. 80°45' S, 27°00' W. A valley in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Baie des Gémeaux *see under* **D**

Gemel Peaks. 62°12' S, 59°00' W. Two peaks, rising to about 100 m, 2 km NE of Horatio Stump, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1935 the personnel on the *Discovery II* named and charted them as both Twin Peaks and Twin Peak. The pluralized version appears on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Following FIDASE aerial photography of the area in 1956-57, the feature was re-named Gemel Peaks, by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, in order to avoid Twin Peaks, the same name as another feature found in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1960. Gemel means "twin." The British re-plotted this feature in late 2008.

Nunatak Gémenis *see* **Gemini Nunatak**

The *Gemini*. Polish fish processing vessel in Antarctic waters in 1976-77, her skipper that season being Zbigniew Dzwonkowski. This was part of the expedition led by Zbigniew Karnicki, and she was in company with the *Professor Siedlecki*, the *Tazar*, the *Manta*, and the *Rekin*. The *Gemini* was back in 1977-78, along with the *Sagitta*, the *Sirius*, the *Manta*, and the *Professor Bogucki*, on the expedition led by Zbigniew Ziembo.

Nunatak Gemini *see* **Gemini Nunatak**

Gemini Nunatak. 66°08' S, 62°30' W. It consists of 2 almost ice-free peaks, one 465 m and the other 490 m (hence the name given by FIDS, after the constellation Gemini, which contains the twin stars Castor and Pollux), connected by a narrow rock ridge about 2 km long, 6 km S of Borchgrevink Nunatak, on the SW side of Philippi Rise, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In 1947-48, this feature was surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D, and photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Nunatak Gemini, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65.

Gemini Nunataks. 84°42' S, 176°38' W. Two nunataks of similar size and appearance, in a prominent position near the W wall of Shackleton Glacier, just SE of Mount Cole. Named for the constellation by Al Wade in 1962-63 during the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Monte Genecand *see* **Mount Genecand**

Mount Genecand. 66°06' S, 64°39' W. Rising to about 1200 m, on the W side of the Bruce Plateau, at the head of Barilari Bay, between Lawrie Glacier and Weir Glacier, on the NW coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1955-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Félix-Valentin Genecand (1879-1957), Swiss jeweler and mountain climber who invented the tricouni nail for climbing boots just before World War I. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1959. The Argentines call it Monte Genecand.

Cabo General Alvorado *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Puerto General Arenales *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

The *General Artigas*. Uruguyan ship that resupplies Artigas Station. She also took down the 2nd Venezuelan Antarctic Expedition in 2008-09.

General Artigas Station *see* **Artigas Station**

Isla General Baquedano *see* **Jason Peninsula**

Meseta General Barrios *see* **Laclavère Plateau**

General Belgrano Bank *see* **Belgrano Bank**

General Belgrano Station. 78°03' S, 30°00' W. Known officially as Base de Ejército General Manuel Belgrano (General Belgrano Army Base), but more commonly known as Base Belgrano. Argentine scientific station built by ArgAE 1954-55, on the Filchner Ice Shelf, and opened on Jan. 18, 1955. Named for the patriot Manuel Joaquín del Corazón de Jesús Belgrano (1770-1820), it was a year-round station. The *General San Martín* brought in the first personnel. **1955 winter**: Gen. Hernán Pujato (leader). **1956 winter**: Gen. Hernán Pujato (leader). **1957 winter**: Cavalry Maj. Jorge Edgard Léal (leader). **1958 winter**: Engineer Lt. Col. Jorge Antonio de Marzi (leader). **1959 winter**: Infantry Capt. Pedro Pascual Pancracio Arcondo (leader). **1960 winter**: Infantry Capt. Pedro Pascual Pancracio Arcondo (leader). **1961 winter**: Infantry Capt. José María Toribio Vaca (leader). **1962 winter**: Engineer Capt. Ernesto Juan Peyregne (leader). **1963 winter**: Artillery 1st Lt. José Tramontana (leader). **1964 winter**: Artillery 1st Lt. José Tramontana (leader). **1965 winter**: Infantry Capt. Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper (leader). **1966 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Óscar Roberto Sosa (leader). **1967 winter**: Engineer Maj. Ignacio Carro (leader). **1968 winter**: Artillery Capt. Óscar Horacio Cao (leader). **1969 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Hugo Augusto Vidarte (leader). **1970 winter**: Communications 1st lt. Héctor Luis Repetto (leader). **1971 winter**: Infantry Lt. Juan Carlos Manzella (leader). **1972 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Carlos Gustavo Fontana (leader). **1973 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Edberto González de la Vega (leader). **1974 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Juan Enrique Salaverry (leader). **1975 winter**: Engineer Lt. Col. Ignacio Carro (leader). **1976 winter**: Infantry Maj. Hugo Augusto Vidarte (leader). **1977 winter**: Communications Maj. Alberto Hipólito Acevedo (leader). **1978 winter**: Engineer Maj. Héctor Raúl Papa (leader). **1979 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. José Conrado Antonioni (leader). **1980 winter**: Medical Capt. Luis Antonio Zbucki (leader). It was closed after the 1980 winter, and replaced by General Belgrano Station II. In 1985 it drifted out into the Weddell Sea.

General Belgrano Station II. 77°54' S, 34°36' W. This Argentine station began as a seasonal station called Label, built in Jan. 1970, on bedrock on Bertrab Nunatak, in Vahsel Bay, on the Luitpold Coast of Coats Land. **Feb. 5, 1979**: Label was converted into a permanent station by ArgAE 1978-79 with the plan of eventually replacing the original General Belgrano Station. **1979 winter**: 1st Lt. Ramón Alberto Varela (leader), 1st Lt. Antonio Donato Silvestris (medical officer). **1980 winter**: Capt. Luis Antonio Zbucki (medical officer and leader). This station and the original Belgrano operated together for this winter. It has operated continually since 1980, as the southernmost of all the Argentine bases. **1981 winter**: Infantry Maj. Jorge Antonio Fernández (leader). Belgrano II and III operated together for this winter, and for the winters of 1982 and 1983. **1982 winter**: Engineer Capt. Leopoldo Diamante Díaz (leader). **1983 winter**: Cavalry Maj. Victor Rubén Córdoba (leader). **1984 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Marcelo Hugo Filippa (leader). **1985 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Jorge Hipólito Villamayor (leader). **1986 winter**: Artillery 1st Lt. Facundo S. Sonzini Astudillo (leader). **1987 winter**: Cavalry Maj. Raúl Ayala Torales (leader). **1988 winter**: Infantry Maj. Luis Alberto Dupuy (leader). **1989 winter**: 1st Lt. Daniel Guillermo Lorente (radioman and leader). **1990 winter**: Infantry Capt. Hugo Alonso (leader). **1991 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Lautaro José Jiménez Corbalán (leader). **1992 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Carlos Alberto Pérez (leader). **1993 winter**: Infantry Capt. Mauricio Diego Añaños (leader). **1994 winter**: Infantry Capt. Luis Eduardo López (leader). **1995 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Jorge Fabián Berredo (leader). **1996 winter**: Artillery Capt. Luis Alberto Balochi (leader). **1997 winter**: Engineer Capt. Fernando José Isla (leader). **1998 winter**: Lt. Col. Carlos Exequiel Moreno (medical officer and leader). **1999 winter**: Artillery Maj. Víctor Hugo Figueroa (leader). **2000 winter**: Infantry Capt. Óscar Alfredo Acosta (leader). **2001 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Néstor Encina (leader). **2002 winter**: Infantry Capt. Rolando Labrousse (leader). **2003 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Marcos Miguel Copertino (leader). **2004 winter**: Infantry Capt. Fernando Gabriel Estevez (leader). **2005 winter**: Infantry Maj. Ernesto Dario Vivares (leader). **2006 winter**: Infantry Maj. Orlando Rubén Interlandi (leader), 1st Lt. Julián Eduardo Pérez Conci (doctor). **2007 winter**: Infantry Capt. Gustavo Ernesto Quiroga (leader). **2008 winter**: Capt. Mariano Fernando Godoy (medical officer and leader). **2009 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Jorge Adrián Schunck (leader).

General Belgrano Station III. 77°54' S, 45°47' W. On the N end of Berkner Island, in the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf. **Jan. 30, 1980**: Opened by ArgAE 1979-80, not as a replacement, but as a temporary additional base. **1980 winter**: Infantry Maj. Carlos Alberto Retamozo (leader). **1981 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Carlos Hugo Casela (leader). **1982 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Eduardo Ezequiel Alonso (leader). **1983 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Ernesto Hugo Kishimoto (leader). **Jan. 16, 1984**: The station was closed, because the ice upon which it was built was breaking up.

General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. Year-round Chilean scientific station, more properly known as Base Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme, sometimes known as Bernardo O'Higgins Station, and, more popularly, as just O'Higgins. **Feb. 18, 1948**: The station (the 2nd Chilean one in Antarctica) was set up by ChilAE 1947-48, on Schmidt Peninsula, near Cape Legoupil, on Trinity Peninsula, right at the top of the Antarctic Peninsula. González Videla, the president of Chile, inaugurated the station that day, during the Presidential Antarctic Expedition. **1948 winter**: 6 men. Capt. Hugo Schmidt Prado was the first commander of the base. Originally there were 4 builings, to accommodate 10 persons. Others who wintered-over that year were Carlos Toro Mazote Granada (Air Force lieutenant), Lt. Jorge Araos Santibáñez, José Miguel Landeros, Luis Sura Mesias (radioman), and Luis A. Sabaño (cook). **1949 winter**: 6 Army men, Capt. Arístides Migueles Jáuregui (base leader), Lt. Jorge Moroni Bocca, Lt. Carlos Olguín Muñoz, Vice primero aspirante Georges de Giorgio (from RARE 1947-48; he was there that winter, doing his national service as a technical adviser), Sgt. Armando Bustamante Herrera, Sgt. Luis Escobar Fuentes, and Corp. Ramón Alfonso Galaz, and Pedro Carpio Chaverte. **1950 winter**: 6 men. Major Roberto Labra Muñoz (leader; *see* **Morro Labra** and **Muñoz Point**), Lt. Fernando Pino Valdéz (2nd-in-command), "Brigadier" Enrique Araya Osses (assistant), Vice sergeant 1st class Luis Vilches San Martín (radio operator), Cabo 2nd class Arturo Gómez Oviedo (sick berth attendant), and Soldier Óscar Núñez Herrera (cook). **1951 winter**: 7 men. Sergio Möller Escala (leader). **1952 winter**: Aquiles López Barrenechea (leader). **1953 winter**: Mario Stock Gilabert (leader). **1954 winter**: Capt. Luis Arellano Stark (leader). **1955 winter**: Luis Valdés Leiva (leader). **1956 winter**: Guillermo Chacón Perucich (leader). **1957 winter**: Luis A. Ovando Palet (leader). **1958 winter**: Jorge Sanhueza Romero (leader). **1959 winter**: Tarcisio Rosas Thomas (leader). **1960 winter**: Eric Bachler Becaomas (leader). **1961 winter**: Sergio López Rubio (leader). **1962 winter**: Sergio Alvárez Ramírez (leader). **1963 winter**: Iván Dobud Urqueta (leader). **1964 winter**: Victorino Gallegos (leader). **1965 winter**: Arnoldo Ojeda Acevedo (leader). **1965-66 summer**: Reconstruction of the station began, under the command of Lt. Óscar López Bustamante. There was no wintering party in 1966. **1967 winter**: Patricio Ibertti Armijo (leader). **1968 winter**: Luis H. Opazo Rodríguez (leader). **1969 winter**: Héctor Carvacho Stein (leader). **1970 winter**: Armando Cordero Rusque (leader). **1971 winter**: Raúl Godoy Casas Cordero (leader). **1972 winter**: Nelsón Carvallo Andrade (leader). **1973 winter**: Jorge Chovén G. (leader). **1974 winter**: Bernardo Riffo Torres (leader). **1975 winter**: Juan Madrid A. (leader). **1976 winter**: Juan Uribe (leader). **1977 winter**: Kenny Aravena Sepúlveda (leader). **1978 winter**: Sergio París Davinson (leader). **1979 winter**: René Rojas G. (leader). **1980 winter**: Juan Morales Serón (leader). **1981 winter**: Juan Morales Serón (leader). **1982 winter**: Eduardo Cruz Adaro (leader). **1983 winter**: Francisco Acevedo Acosta (leader). **1984 winter**: José Llanos Rojas (leader). **1985 winter**: Hyram Díaz Milovic (leader). **1986 winter**: Sergio Velásquez (leader). **1987 winter**: Rodrigo Martínez González (leader). **1988 winter**: Hugo Fuenzalida Leyton (leader). **1989 winter**: Hugo Serrano Steel (leader). **1990 winter**: Ricardo Osses Araneda (leader). **1991 winter**: Sergio Contreras Anguita (leader). **Oct. 9, 1991**: A German-Chilean satellite station was stationed here too, and has been since. **1992 winter**: Nelson Cáceres Retamal (leader). **1993 winter**: Justo Reyes Arancibia (leader). **1994 winter**: Iván Sepúlveda Vilches (leader). **1995 winter**: Juan González Gutiérrez (leader). **1996 winter**: Luis Arías Ringele (leader). **1997 winter**: Silvio Salgado Garro (leader). **1998 winter**: Bernardo Orrego Suárez (leader). **1999 winter**: Pedro Vázquez Celedón (leader). **2000 winter**: Sergio Flores Delgado (leader). The station remains open (as of 2010). Today there are 6 buildings which can accommodate 70 persons in the summer and an average of 23 in the winter. A skiway, 2500 meters long, lies about 4 km from the station, and is serviced by a Twin Otter DHC-6. There is also a heliport at the back part of the base.

General Erskine Bay *see* **Erskine Iceport**

Nevado General H. Carmona Vial *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

General Jorge Boonen Rivera Station *see* **General Ramón Cañas Montalva Station**

Base General José Artigas *see* **Artigas Station**

The *General Knox*. U.S. sealing ship of 266 tons, 96 feet long, built in 1810 at Thomaston, Mass. (now a part of Maine), and owned by William Fettyplace, Joseph White, Stephen White, John Dodge, Gideon Barstow, John W. Treadwell, and Capt. William B. Orne. Registered in Salem, Mass., on Aug. 15, 1818, she left, under the command of Capt. Orne, for the Falklands, in 1818, as part of the Salem Expedition (q.v.), and was joined there by the *Nancy*, whose captain told Orne of the discovery of the South Shetland Islands. The Salem Expedition was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Islotes General Levene *see* **Moss Islands**

General Pedernera Refugio. 63°45' S, 58°12' W. Argentine refuge hut, opened by the Army on Aug. 12, 1966, just E of Azimuth Hill, near the N end of Long Island, S of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. More commonly called Pedernera Refugio, or just Pedernera.

General Ramon Cañas Montalva Station. 63°32' S, 57°23' W. Chilean Army sub-scientific station (really a refugio) in Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land, 17 km from O'Higgins Station. It was formerly the British Base V, and was transferred to Chile on July 29, 1996. *See also* **Islote Cañas**. On Sept. 11, 1997 its name was changed to General Jorge Boonen Rivera Station.

The *General San Martín*. Argentine research ship/icebreaker of 4854 tons, built in 1953, especially for Antarctic relief work, and launched on June 24, 1954. First sent to Antarctic waters in 1954-55, to set up General Belgrano Station. Her captains were: Luis Tristán de Villalobos (1954-55); Luis M. Iriate (1955-56); Jorge A. Bofill (1956-57); Luis R.A. Capurro (1957-58); Jorge E.H. Pernice (1958-59); António Revuelto (1959-60; took tourists down); Luis González Castrillón (1960-61); Fulgencio M. Ruíz (1961-62); Atilio A. Barbadori (1962-63); Jorge Edgardo Zimmerman (1963-64); Gonzalo Demetrio Bustamente (1964-65); José Ángel Alvárez (1965-66); Benjamín H. Aguirre (1966-67); Alfredo Bernardo Astiz (1967-68); Aldo de Rosso (1968-69); Alberto González Riesco (1969-70); Dalton Alurralde (1970-71); Alberto Julio Compte (1971-72); Hugo Andrade (1972-73); Ricardo Oreste Renella (1973-74); Carlos A. Bonino (1974-75); Ernesto Manuel López Fabre (1975-76); Alberto L. Padilla (1976-77); Jorge Fausto Newton (1977-78); Adolfo Arduino (1978-79); Alejandro José Giusti (1979-80); in 1981 and 1982 she was not in Antarctic waters; Manuel G. Videla (1983-84); Miguel A. Piccinini (1984-85).

General San Martín Station *see* **San Martín Station**

The *General Scott*. Sealing brig from Sag Harbor, NY, in the South Shetlands, 1821-22, under the command of Capt. Sayre. She took in 500 fur seal skins and 270 barrels of oil, and arrived back in Sag Harbor in May 1822.

Estrecho General Zenteno *see* **Wilkins Sound**

Generators. Scott used an acetylene-gas generator during BNAE 1901-04, as did Shackleton for BAE 1907-09. For FrAE 1908-10 Charcot used a gasoline-driven electric generator. All of these provided light.

The *Geneva*. A schooner, under the command of Capt. Alex Paddack, which went sealing in the South Shetlands in company with the *Sailor's Return* in 1836-37. The two ships left Newport, RI, together.

Genghis Hills. 80°44' S, 28°02' W. Rising to 1305 m, to the S of Fuchs Dome, and 6 km W of Stephenson Bastion, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Graham Keith "Genghis" Wright (b.

1944, Croydon), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley in 1969 and 1970, and who took part in the survey in 1969–70. Mr. Wright was back in Antarctica for 2 more winters at Base E, in 1972 and 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cima Genova. 79°52' S, 82°43' W. A massive peak, with its W and N walls made of sheer ice, 3 km NE of Schoeck Peak. Four main ridges make up its summit, which is not much higher than the east col (1840 m above sea level). Named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, for the town of Genova (Genoa in English), home of the Alpine Club, a member of which was Paolo Gardino, the first man to climb this peak ("cima" means "peak"), in 1997.

Islote Gentile. 63°20' S, 62°14' W. A small island, just NW of Cape Wallace (the SE extremity of Low Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Gentile Point. 81°07' S, 160°48' E. A rounded, ice-covered, point 11 km N of Cape Parr, it projects into the sea from the Darley Hills, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Peter A. Gentile, captain of the *Alatna* during OpDF 1961 (i.e., 1960–61), and of the *Chattahoochee* during OpDF 1963 (i.e., 1962–63). In that latter season, the ship made 4 fuel-carrying trips from Christchurch, NZ to McMurdo.

Gentle Glacier. 76°46' S, 161°15' E. A small, diminished glacier, really a glacial lobe, to the E and immediately below Forecastle Summit, and which, though a part of the Northwind Glacier-Fry Glacier system, flows back S into the deglaciated Barnacle Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ geologist Christopher J. Burgess, it also describes the excellent helicopter support provided to his 1976-77 field party by the U.S. Navy, "Gentle" being their code name. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Gentle Valley. 76°47' S, 161°12' E. In the immediate area of Gentle Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC, in association with the glacier.

Gentner Peak. 69°23' S, 76°18' E. A hill, about 115 m high, about 2.6 km W of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Neil Gentner, senior diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1986, and who took part in the establishing of Law Base (as it was called then) after traveling across Sørsdal Glacier. The Chinese call it Ziyun Shan.

Gentoo Cove. 63°24' S, 57°00' W. A small cove at the entrance to Five Lakes Valley, Hope Bay, on the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for a gentoo penguin colony.

Gentoo penguin. *Pygoscelis papua*. Also called johnny penguin, juanito, pingüín de pico rojo, and often confused with the rockhopper and the jackass penguin. The gentoo inhabits the N shores of the Antarctic Peninsula, the Balleny Islands, the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and Peter I Island. He builds large nests on low, flat areas, and is the only penguin with conspicuous white markings on the top of his head. He grows to about 30 inches tall, weighs about 13 pounds, and can dive to 350 feet or more. Discovered by John R. Forster.

Gentoo Rocks. 64°53' S, 62°57' W. A group of small islets and skerries at the E entrance to Argentino Channel, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land. The Poles found a gentoo penguin rookery here in 1984–85, and they officially accepted the name on Sept. 1, 1999.

GEO3 *see* **Phillpot Automatic Weather Station**

Geode Nunataks. 69°50' S, 70°05' W. A group of small nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 1500 m above sea level, near the head of (and on the W side of) Sibelius Glacier, N of the Finlandia Foothills, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS from 1968. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, because the nunataks are composed of lava flows with abundant geodes (cavities within the rock containing quartz and calcite crystals). It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Originally plotted in 69°50' S, 70°08' W, it has since been replotted.

Cap Géodésie *see* **Cape Géodésie**

Cape Géodésie. 66°40' S, 139°51' E. A low, ice-covered point, marked by prominent rock outcrops at its NE end, 5 km NW of the mouth of Astrolabe Glacier. This area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47. This particular point was charted by the French in 1951–52, and named by them as Cap Géodésie, for the extensive geodetic program carried out here. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Géodésie in 1955.

Geodetic Glacier. 77°45' S, 163°48' E. Flows E from Bettle Point along the N side of Thomas Heights into Bowers Piedmont Glacier, on the Scott Coast of northern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1993, for the discipline of geodesy. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Massif Geodezistov. 71°11' S, 67°25' E. A massif, NE of Mount Lanyon, and due W of Mount Meredith, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Geoffrey Bay. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. A cove just E of Budnick Hill, on the N side of Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Photographed aerially again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1956, 1962, and 1963. Named by ANCA for Geoffrey Denys Probyn "Geoff" Smith, senior technical officer (buildings) with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, who helped plan and supervise the construction of Casey Station (which lies just to the E). He had also been carpenter at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Geoffrey Hills. 67°37' S, 48°36' E. A group of hills on the S side of Thyer Glacier, at the W end of the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Geoff Smith (*see* **Geoffrey Bay**, above). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Geoffrey Markham. 72°23' S, 170°07' E. A sharply conical basalt cinder cone, rising to 1700 m, on the summit of Hallett Peninsula, above Hallett Station, and at the crest of a long ridge which rises steadily from Cape Hallett. An astro station was built on it by the survey team of NZGSAE 1957–58, who named it for Geoffrey Will "Geoff" Markham (1907–1997), from 1956 secretary of the NZ interdepartmental committee for IGY, and a prime mover in obtaining support for the expedition, especially the assistance of the U.S. Navy, and in organizing the NZ scientific effort at Hallett Station. He retired as superintendent of DSIR's Antarctic Division in 1965 (he had been named to that post in 1959). Naming bodies these days do not like compound names, but Mr. Markham's first name is included in order to avoid any confusion with Sir Clements Markham or Sir Albert Markham.

Gora Geofizikov. 74°02' S, 5°35' W. A nunatak SE of Gavlpiggen Peak, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Geografov *see* **Geographers Cove**

Poluostrov Geografov *see* **Geografov Peninsula**

Geografov Peninsula. 66°05' S, 100°40' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Geografov. The name was translated by ANCA.

Geographenbach. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. A stream flowing into Geographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Geographeninsel. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. A tiny island in Geographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Geographensee. 62°13°S, 59°01' W. A small lake in Geographers Cove, off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Geographers Cove. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. Between Flat Top Peninsula and Exotic Point, on the SW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Following surveys conducted by the Soviets from Bellingshausen Station, it was named by them in 1968 as Bukhta Geografov (i.e., "geographers' bay"), for the geographers of all nations who have worked in this area. It appears as such on a Russian map of 1973. UK-APC accepted the name Georgraphers Cove, on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted the name. The British were the last to plot this cove, in late 2008.

Geographers Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W. Flows into Petrified Forest Creek, near Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after the geographers on PolAE 1977-78.

Geographic South Pole *see* **South Pole**

Geography [general] *see* **Antarctica**

Geoid Glacier. 77°48' S, 163°47' E. Flows S from Thomas Heights to the W of Ellipsoid Hill, into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1993, for the geoid, the equipotential

surface which coincides with mean sea level. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Geolier, André. b. Nov. 24, 1799, Palais, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40.

The *Geolog Dmitriy Nalivkin*. A 71.7-meter Russian research ship, built in 1985, in Turku, Finland. Skippered by Al'bert Moiseyevich Antonov, she took part in SovAE 1986–88, SovAE 1988–90, and SovAE 1989–91. She was re-equipped in 1992.

Glacier Géologie *see* **Astrolabe Glacier**

Pointe Géologie *see* **Géologie Archipelago**

Géologie Archipelago. 66°39' S, 139°55' E. A small archipelago of rocky islands and rocks, close N of Cape Géodésie and the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, off the coast of Adélie Land. It extends from Hélène Island on the W to the Dumoulin Islands on the E. It includes the following features: the Dumoulin Islands, Hélène Island, Marégraphe Island (Île du Marégraphe in the original French), Rostand Island (Île Jean Rostand), Carrel Island (Île Alexis Carrel), Lamarck Island (Île Lamarck), Gouverneur Island, Pétrel Island (Île des Pétrels), Bernard Island (Île Claude Bernard), Lion Island (Île du Lion), Buffon Island (Île Buffon), Curie Island, the Fram Islands, Cuvier Island (Île Cuvier), and Ifo Island. In Jan. 1840, FrAE 1837–40 landed on Débarquement Rock (now in the Dumoulin Islands). Because of the rock samples collected, they named a nearby coastal point as Pointe Géologie (modern day geographers believe that this coastal point corresponds with portions of the cluster of islands close N of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue). This gave its name to the archipelago in 1952 (named by the French as Archipel de Pointe-Géologie). The archipelago was first delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. The French established a camp here in 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name Géologie Archipelago in 1955.

Geologists Cove. 62°11' S, 58°17' W. A small bay between Chabrier Rock and Cape Syrezol, in front of Penderecki Glacier, at the junction of Admiralty Bay and the Bransfield Strait, at King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the geologists at Arctowski Station during PolAE 1978–79.

Geologists Island. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. An island, 400 m long, S of Ardley Island, in the entrance of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Russians from Bellingshausen Station from 1968, and named by them that year as Ostrov Geologov, a name also seen on their maps as Geologov Island. UK-APC accepted the translated name Geologists Island on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. The British were the last to plot this island, in late 2008.

Geologists Range. 82°30' S, 155°30' E. A range, about 56 km long, consisting of partly separated nunataks, on the N side of the head of the Nimrod Glacier, between that glacier and the head of Lucy Glacier, and overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf opposite the Miller Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, and named by them for all geologists in Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Massif Geologov. 70°55' S, 67°45' E. A massif, SW of Battye Glacier, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Geologov *see* **Geologists Island, Geologov Island**

Geologov Island. 66°11' S, 100°51' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Geologov (i.e., "geologists island"), for the geologists of Antarctica. ANCA translated the name.

Geology. Geologically Antarctica is probably 3 billion years old. When it was (theoretically) part of the supercontinent of Pangaea, it was Precambrian. There are 4 geological provinces in Antarctica: Andean Province, which is the Antarctic Peninsula and the coast of Marie Byrd Land; Ellsworth Province, which is the Ronne Ice Shelf and through the Ellsworth Mountains and Marie Byrd Land to the Ross Ice Shelf; Ross Province, which is a thin corridor running from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea, with its major constituent being the Transantarctic Mountains; and the East Antarctic Shield, which is all of East Antarctica.

Cape Geology. 77°00' S, 162°32' E. A low, gravel-covered point marking the W limit of Botany Bay, on the S shore of Granite Harbor, in southern Victoria Land. Charted and named by the Western Geological Party during BAE 1910–13, who arrived here on Nov. 30, 1911, and established their base. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Geomagnetic South Pole *see* **South Geomagnetic Pole**

Poluostrov Geomorfologov *see* **Geomorfologov Peninsula**

Geomorfologov Peninsula. 66°07' S, 101°15' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Geomorfologov (i.e., "geomorphologists peninsula"), for all geomorphologists. ANCA translated the name.

Geophysicists Cove. 62°09' S, 58°20' W. A small bay in front of Viéville Glacier, immediately N of Manczarski Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the geophysicists at Arctowski Station during PolAE 1977–78.

Georg Forster Station. 70°46' S, 11°51' E. East Germany's first scientific station in Antarctica, built in the summer of 1975–76, in the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, extremely close to the Soviets' Novolazarevskaya Station, and opened on April 21, 1976, without being named, as such. It was called simply DDR Station, or East Germany's base. It was finally named, on Oct. 25, 1987, after Georg Forster (q.v.). Earth and atmospheric studies were conducted here, and ozone soundings were taken every year until 1992. **1976 winter**: Hartwig Gernandt (leader). **1977 winter**: Harald Lücke (leader). **1978 winter**: Gerhard Strauch (leader). **1979 winter**: Klaus Peukert (leader). **1980 winter**: Ulrich Wand (leader). **1981 winter**: Volkmar Damm (leader). **1982 winter**: Wieland Bürger (leader). **1983 winter**: Klaus Peukert (leader). **1984 winter**: Peter Junghans (leader). **1985 winter**: Peter Plessing (leader). **1986 winter**: Peter Kowski (leader). **1987 winter**: Eckard Grass (leader). **1987–88 summer**: Reiner Frey (leader). **1988 winter**: G. Peters (leader). **1988–89 summer**: Rudolf Meier (leader). **1989 winter**: G. Taraschewski (leader). **1989–90 summer**: G. Taraschewksi (leader). In 1990, after East Germany became part of a unified Germany again, the station was taken over by the Alfred Wegener Institute. **1990 winter**: G. Schlosser (leader). **1990–91 summer**: G. Schlosser (leader). **1991 winter**: Gerold Noack (leader). **1991–92 summer**: Günther Stoof (leader). **1992 winter**: Günter Stoof (leader; Herr Stoof was the last winterer, literally; he was the only winterer that season. He closed the station on April 14, 1993). With the Germans working out of Novolazarevskaya, dismantling of the station began in 1993, it was open during the summer of 1994–95 (for that purpose), and dismantling was finished in 1996. All that remains there today is a commemorative plaque.

Georg von Neumayer Station. 70°35' S, 8°21' W. Year-round West German scientific station, built at Atka Iceport, in the northernmost part of the Ekström Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of New Schwabenland, in Queen Maud Land, in the summer of 1980–81. **March 1981**: The station was completed, and named for one of the promoters of the First International Polar Year, 100 years before, in 1882–83. This station was a replacement for the aborted Filchner Station, and was supplied by the *Polarstern*. **1981 winter**: Ekkehard Müller-Heiden (leader). **1982 winter**: Holger Dietz (leader). **1983 winter**: Rolf Hochgrebe (leader). **1984 winter**: Werner Herold (leader). **1985 winter**: Hans Wortmann (leader). **1986 winter**: Friedrich Schuster (leader). **1987 winter**: Rüdiger Schmidt (leader). **1988 winter**: B. Ruhnke (leader). **1989 winter**: Eberhard Kohlberg (leader). **1990 winter**: Monika Puskeppeleit (leader). This was an entirely female group. **1991 winter**: Friedrich Schuster (leader). **March 1992**: The station was now buried by ice, and so a new one was built, about 10 km from the old one, in 70°39' S, 8°15' W, and renamed simply Neumayer Station. The old one was dismantled. **1992 winter**: Norbert Müller (leader). **1992–93 summer**: Rüdiger Schmidt (leader). **1993 winter**: Wolfgang Etspüler (leader). **1994 winter**: Friedrich Schuster (leader). **1995 winter**: Johannes Lowenstein (leader). **1996 winter**: Helga Schubert (leader). **1996–97 summer**: Norbert Müller (leader). **1997 winter**: Friedrich Schuster (leader). **1998 winter**: Jochen Ams (leader). **1999 winter**: Eberhard Kohlberg (leader). **2000 winter**: Ursula Stüwe (leader). The station has remained open every winter since.

Lednik Georga VI *see* **George VI Ice Shelf**

[1]**The *George***. A snow of 247 tons, built in France, she was taken as a prize during the Napoleonic Wars, and wound up in Liverpool, in the hands of Capt. John Richards, and two merchants, John Guthrie and Thomas Mather (Richards & Co.). She was rebuilt, and made two voyages to Buenos Aires, under Richards, before going to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 sealing season, again under the command of Richards. Before going to Antarctic waters, she operated out of the Falkland Islands for a while, hoping to kill several wild cattle for provisions. But they were too difficult to catch, so the crew killed 142 wild geese and a bear. On Nov. 25, 1820 she left the Falklands, heading south, arriving in the South Shetlands on Dec. 1, 1820. She was still there in Jan. 1821, and the crew found the skeleton of a whale on a mountain. On Feb. 23, 1821, she was blown off the coast, losing her boats, anchors, and sails, and the following day, Feb. 24, 1821, after securing 9000 seal skins (taking them at the rate of 1000 a week), the *George* left Antarctic waters, in company with the *Hetty* (Capt. Bond). This was her only trip that far south. A fairly good narrative of the voyage was given by one of the officers in a letter he wrote on Jan. 3, 1821 (the letter went to London via a British cutter leaving on Jan. 4).

[2]**The *George***. Sealing schooner out of Stonington, Conn., and owned by W.W. Rodman. She was in the South Shetlands for the 1821-2 season, and left Antarctic waters on Jan. 20, 1822, being the first of that season's New South Shetland sealers to arrive back in Stonington (she made the trip back from the South Shetlands in 80 days), on April 12, 1822, with 400 seal skins and 150 barrels of elephant seal oil.

Mount George. 67°44' S, 50°00' E. Rising to 1555 m, close W of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by Biscoe in 1832 for one of the Enderby Brothers, his employers. At least, a mountain in this general area was so named. Modern geographers cannot identify with accuracy Biscoe's Mount George, so they selected this particular mountain to bear the name of Mr. Enderby. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957, and named by ANCA in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

George, David John. Known as John. b. Aug. 22, 1928, Llanwrtyd Wells, Wales, one of the smallest towns in Britain, and the only place where kites (birds) still flew in Britain. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1953, and was leader at Base G in the winter of 1954. He married Margery N. Holloway, in Llanelly, in 1957, and died in 2000, in Basingstoke.

George Bay. A term no longer used. It was a bay on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, named by Bransfield for George III, when the *Williams* anchored here on Jan. 18, 1820.

Costa George Bryan *see* **Bryan Coast**

George Bryan Coast *see* **Bryan Coast**

The *George IV*. A 56-ton, 71-foot British sloop, built in 1808, in Greenwich, and owned by John Milner, a mast maker at Ratcliff (he also owned the *John*). She was in the South Shetlands in 1820-21, under the command of Capt. Thomas Duell. Next season, on Aug. 18, 1821, she left London, under the command of Capt. John Alexander (who had been appointed skipper 10 days earlier), bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. She was based out of Clothier Harbor for the season, and left the South Shetlands on March 7, 1822, traveling in company with the *Tartar* (Capt. Pottinger). On March 20, 1822, the *George IV* was struck by lightning, but made it to South Georgia, and then back to Britain, arriving at Falmouth on May 30, 1822, at Gravesend on June 4, 1822, and at London on June 5, with 860 sealskins and 30 casks of oil — not a good season for the *George IV*. On July 4, 1822, she left London, again under Alexander, left Gravesend on July 6, and left Deal on July 8, 1822, and was back in the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season. On Aug. 11, 1823, she arrived back in Gravesend with 25 casks of oil and 1304 sealskins.

George IV Sea *see* **Weddell Sea**

George V Coast *see* **George V Land**

George V Land. 68°30' S, 148°00' E. To the E of Adélie Land, it runs from Commonwealth Bay to Oates Land, between the Cook Ice Shelf and the Mertz Glacier Tongue, or more specifically, between Point Alden (142°02' E) and Cape Hudson (153°45' E). Discovered by AAE 1911-14, who explored it as far as 153°E, and named it King George V Coast, for George V, Rex, Imp., Fid. Def. Mawson claimed it for the UK in 1930-31, and the name became George V Coast. Now recognized (athough not everywhere) to be a land, rather than a coast.

George VI Ice Front. 69°00' S, 69°55' W. The seaward front of the George VI Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. The Americans do not recognize the term "ice front."

George VI Ice Shelf. 71°45' S, 68°00' W. An extensive ice shelf that occupies George VI Sound between Alexander Island and the Antarctic Peninsula (i.e., it almost entirely covers the sound), and extends from Ronne Entrance and Spaatz Island (at the SW end of the sound) to Niznik Island, about 50 km S of the N entrance of the same sound, between Cape Brown and Cape Jeremy. There is a 1955 German reference to it as König-Georg-VI Schelfeis (named in association with the sound), and it appears on a 1961 Russians chart as Lednik Georga VI, which, if translated, would be "George VI Glacier." A 1966 Russian chart has it more accurately as Shel'fovyj Lednik Georga VI. UK-APC accepted the name George VI Ice Shelf on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975. It appears as such in the 1976 British gazetteer. There is a 1980 British reference to it as George VI Sound Ice Shelf.

George VI Sound. 71°00' S, 68°00' W. A major fault depression, 500-km-long and 30 km wide on average, and shaped like a scimitar, separating Alexander Island from the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It extends from Marguerite Bay to Ronne Entrance, or, more specifically, from an imaginary line joining Cape Brown and Cape Jeremy in the N, to Ronne Entrance in the S. It is filled with the ice of the George VI Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially in its central part by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and first mapped from these photos in 1936-37 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. It was seen from the air at its N end by BGLE 1934-37, and recognized by them to be a major feature. They traced it 75 km southwards on flights of March 13, 1936, Aug. 15, 1936, and Sept. 4, 1936. In Oct.-Nov. 1936 they surveyed it from the ground as far S as 72°S, and named it King George the Sixth Sound, for the new king, George VI (1895-1952; the present queen's father). It appears that way on the expedition maps, but it also appears on their maps as King George VI Sound, and King George VI Channel. It was the realization of the extent of this floating ice shelf which led BGLE to determine that Alexander I Land was not a land at all, but an island (Alexander Island). The sound was surveyed along its length, down to Ronne Entrance, from Nov. 1940 to Jan. 1941, during USAS 1939-41. It appears as George VI Sound on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Estrecho Rey Jorge VI, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Seno Rey Jorge VI. Between Oct. and Dec. 1949, Fids from Base E re-surveyed it along its length as far as the Eklund Islands. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Canal Seaver, named for Lt. Col. Benjamín Seaver. It appears on a 1954 Russian chart as Proliv Shokal'skogo (*see* **Schokalsky Bay**). However, the Russians had, for some time, been calling it George VI Sound (or their translation of that). There are also South American references to it as Canal George VI. King George VI Sound was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. UK-APC went over to the American naming on July 7, 1959, and it appears as George VI Sound on a British chart of 1961. All other countries used a suitably translated name of one or the other of those names. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Canal Presidente Sarmiento, named for Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (1811-1888), president of Argentina, 1868-74, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, today, the Argentines generally call it Canal Sarmiento, or Canal Jorge VI. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Canal Jorge VI, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1966, the Russians named the part of the sound N of the George VI Ice Front as Zaliv Simonova, for Ivan Simonov.

George VI Sound Ice Shelf *see* **George VI Ice Shelf**

George Getz Shelf Ice *see* **Getz Ice Shelf**

George Glacier. 70°41' S, 164°15' E. A valley glacier in the W part of the Anare Mountains, it rises E of Mount Burge and flows NW past Mount Kelly into Lillie Glacier Tongue, on the coast. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys,

and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert Y. George (b. 1936), zoologist at McMurdo in 1967-68.

Mount George Murray. 75°54' S, 161°50' E. A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, between the heads of Davis Glacier and Harbord Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for George R.M. Murray (*see* **Cape Murray**) of the British Museum, who helped define the scientific aims of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and NZ-APC followed suit.

George Nunatak. 85°35' S, 145°26' W. Rising to 1050 m, midway between the E part of the Harold Byrd Mountains and Leverett Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Paul George, a member of the U.S. Army helicopter unit which supported the USGS Topo West and Topo East surveys here in 1962-63.

The *George Porter*. Nantucket sealer, in the South Shetlands in the 1821-22 season, under the command of Capt. Prince B. Moores. She was in company with the *Harmony*, commanded by Isaac Hodges.

George Rayner Peak *see* **Rayner Peak**
Cabo Georges *see* **Georges Point**
Cap Georges *see* **Georges Point**
Cape Georges *see* **Georges Point**
Georges Bay *see* **King George Bay**
Georges Island *see* **Penguin Island**
Georges Islands *see* **Patricia Islands**

Georges Point. 64°40' S, 62°40' W. The N tip of Rongé Island, W of Arctowski Peninsula, and about 13 km SW of Cape Anna, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 3, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Georges, probably for Georges Lecointe. It appears as Cape Georges on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of the same expedition, and that was the name seen on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and was also the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted that name. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Georges, and that was the name accepted not only by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, but also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Following a survey conducted by Fids on the *Norsel*, in April 1955, and air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC redefined it on July 7, 1959, as Georges Point, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN went along with this.

Caleta Georgi. 60°46' S, 45°08' W. Name also spelled Caleta Giorgi. A cove in the Robertson Islands, off the SE point of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines.

Georgian Cliff. 71°15' S, 68°15' W. A prominent cliff along George VI Sound, just N of the terminus of Eros Glacier, and N of Fossil Bluff, on the E side of Alexander Island. It forms a bluff, about 550 m high at its N end, but becomes a sharp ridge toward the south. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from late 1947 aerial photographs taken by RARE 1947-48, and also from FIDS surveys conducted between 1948-50. Resurveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 21, 1974, in association with George VI Sound, and also in association with Uranus Glacier, the planet Uranus being known as The Georgian until about 1850. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Gora Georgija Grechko. 79°23' S, 159°31' E. A nunatak, just SW of Mount Willis, in the S part of the Conway Range. Named by the Russians.

Gora Georgija Pobedonosca *see* **Mount Paris**

Gérard, Jean-Louis. b. May 29, 1821, Paris. Cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On May 29, 1838 he became an apprentice seaman.

Gerard Bluffs. 83°37' S, 157°18' E. Prominent ice-free bluffs, marked by brilliant vertical bands of marble, which form the S extremity of the Miller Range. Discovered and mapped on Dec. 26, 1957, by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957-58, and named by them for Vernon Bruce "Vern" Gerard (b. 1924, Christchurch, NZ), IGY geophysicist who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, and who supervised the equipment used for ionospherics and radio. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Gerardi, Juan. Stoker on the *Uruguay*, 1903.

Gerasimou Glacier. 84°42' S, 177°03' W. A steep-walled tributary glacier, 8 km long, it enters the W side of Shackleton Glacier opposite the Gemini Nunataks, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65 for Helen T. Gerasimou (b. 1925), NSF polar personnel specialist with the Office of Antarctic Programs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Gora Gerasimova. 83°28' S, 51°28' W. A nunatak, NW of Grob Ridge, at the S end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gerber Peak. 65°07' S, 63°17' W. Rising to about 500 m, 3 km SSW of Rahir Point, close S of Thomson Cove, Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Friedrich Gerber (1797-1872), Swiss veterinarian who first suggested the use of photography for book illustrations, in 1839. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nunataks Gercena. 70°27' S, 63°50' E. A group of nunataks, SW of Vrana Peak, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Isla Gerd *see* **Gerd Island**
Islote Gerd *see* **Gerd Island**
Islotes Gerd *see* **Gerd Island**

Gerd Island. 60°40' S, 45°44' W. Rising to an elevation of 16 m above sea level, 1.5 km WSW of Stene Point, near the E side of the entrance of Norway Bight, off the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him as Gerdholmane, a name that was soon singularized to Gerdholmen. Gerd was Sørlle's daughter, later married to Mr. Stranger. It appears as such on a British chart of 1916, and on a 1930 Argentine chart as Islote Gerdholm. Resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears as Gerd Island on their chart of 1934. It appears as Islote Gerd on a 1945 Argentine chart. The island was visited by Fids from Signy Island Station in Sept. 1948, and renamed Gerd Islet. It appears on a 1951 Argentine map as Isla Gerd. Gerd Islet was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. Surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958, and, as a result of this survey, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, redefined the island back to its original name of Gerd Island. US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The name that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Islotes Gerd (i.e., in the plural), which reflects the very, very first name ever given to the feature. *See also* **Reid Island** and **Mariholm**.

Gerd Islet *see* **Gerd Island**

Mount Gerdel. 85°59' S, 149°19' W. Rising to 2520 m, 3 km SE of Mount Andrews, at the S side of Albanus Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Capt.) David Holland "Dave" Gerdel (b. May 21, 1938, Deland, Fla. d. April 9, 2010, Punta Gorda, Fla.), who, while still at Duke University, did 3 summers with the Army in the Arctic, and then joined the U.S. Navy's officer candidate program in 1960, being commissioned into the Civil Engineer Corps. He wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1965, and retired from the Navy in 1988.

Gerdholm *see* **Gerd Island**
Islote Gerdholm *see* **Gerd Island**
Gerdholmane *see* **Gerd Island**

Gerhardsennuten. 74°33' S, 11°06' W. A mountain in the northernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Einar Henry Gerhardsen (1897-1987), Resistance leader in Norway during World War II, mayor of Oslo in 1940 and 1945, and prime minister of Norway, 1945-51, 1955-63, and 1963-65.

Gerlache *See also* **de Gerlache**

Cape Gerlache. 66°30' S, 99°02' E. Also called Cape de Gerlache. Forms the NE tip of Davis Peninsula, 6 km SE of David Island, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Adrien de Gerlache, the great explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and ANCA followed suit.

Détroit de Gerlache *see* **Gerlache Strait**
Isla Gerlache *see* **Gerlache Island**

Mount Gerlache. 74°59' S, 162°26' E. Also

called Mount de Gerlache. A prominent mountain, rising to 980 m, on the NE side of Larsen Glacier, between Widowmaker Pass and Backstairs Passage Glacier, behind Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Adrien de Gerlache, the great explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gerlache Channel *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Gerlache Inlet. 74°41' S, 164°06' E. An inlet, 6 km wide, in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay, indenting the Northern Foothills just S of Mount Browning, between that point and Campbell Glacier, along the coast of Victoria Land. Named by Scott during BNAE 1901-04, for Adrien de Gerlache, the great explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Italian scientific station, Mario Zucchelli Station (formerly Baia Terra Nova Station), is here.

Gerlache Island. 64°35' S, 64°16' W. The largest of the Rosenthal Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, 11 km NNE of Cape Monaco, off the W coast of Anvers Island. First roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and Charcot, thinking it was a point on the W coast of Anvers Island, named it as Pointe de Gerlache, after Adrien de Gerlache. The Chileans called it Punta De Gerlache, and the British and Americans called it De Gerlache Point (it appears as such on Wilkins' map of 1929), which became Gerlache Point (it appears as such on a British chart of 1909). It appears as Punta Gerlache on a Chilean chart of 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Gerlache Point on Sept. 20, 1955, but, subsequently, during the 1956-58 FIDS survey (from Base N), and after FIDASE air photos in 1956-57, no point was found here that could have been visible from Charcot's ship. However, it was judged that this island was most likely what Charcot saw, the name Gerlache Island was given to it by UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, and the old Gerlache Point was scrubbed. US-ACAN accepted the new name and definition in 1960. The Argentines call it Isla Gerlache. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Rosenthal, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Isla Rosenthal).

Gerlache Kanal *see* **Gerlache Strait**

Gerlache Point *see* **Gerlache Island**

Gerlache Strait. 64°30' S, 62°20' W. A deep, wide strait separating Brabant Island from the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, or, more broadly speaking, separating the SW portion of the Palmer Archipelago from Trinity Island and the Danco Coast. Its N limit is an imaginary line running between Hoseason Island and Cape Wollaston (on Trinity Island), and its S limit is a line between Cape Ererra (on Wiencke Island) and Cape Renard. Discovered (at least its S entrance was) by Dallmann, in 1873-74, and included in some late 19th-century maps as Bismarck Strasse (*see* **Bismarck Strait**). First roughly charted along its length between Jan. 23 and Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Détroit de Belgica (i.e., "Belgica strait"), "in honor of our country and our ship." However, it appears on Arctowski's 1900 maps of the expedition as both Détroit de la Belgica and Canal de la Belgica. Consequently, it appears on a 1900 British map as Belgica Strait. However, on the return of the expedition to Belgium, the scientific commission of the expedition, at the insistence of the expedition members, renamed it Détroit de Gerlache, and, as early as 1902, Edwin Swift Balch was referring to it as Gerlache Strait, and the Argentines were calling it Estrecho de Gerlache (as well as Estrecho de Belgica). It was further charted by FrAE 1903-05, and appears on the 1905 chart of that expedition as Gerlache Channel. SwedAE 1901-04 called it Gerlache Kanal, Gerlache Kanalen, and Belgica Kanal, but a 1917 map reflecting that expedition shows Gerlache Kanal as a combination of both this feature and Orléans Strait. It was further charted by FrAE 1908-10. In all British correspondence between 1908 and at least 1912, and in whalers' usage from that period, it is always Belgica Strait, never Gerlache Strait. However, by 1908, the Argentines were occasionally refering to it as Canal Gerlache. It appears as De Gerlache Strait on British charts of 1910, 1938, and 1947, but as Gerlache Strait on British charts of 1930 and 1948, and that latter was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. The name Belgica Straits was used by at least David Ferguson on his 1921 chart and by Lester on his 1922 chart (from the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition). Lester also calls it the Straights [sic] of Belgica, the Straits of Gerlache, and Gerlache Straits. The Discovery Investigations charted it again in 1927. It appears as De Gerlache Channel on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Estrecho Gerlache in a 1947 Argentine reference. It appears as Gerlache Strait in the 1955 British gazetteer (defined as separating the Palmer Archipelago from the Danco Coast), but, following an extensive 1959-60 RN Hydrographic Office survey conducted from the *Shackleton*, it appears in the 1960 British gazetteer as separating the SW part of the Palmer Archipelago from Trinity Island and the Danco Coast. It appears (with the latter definition) on 2 British charts of 1961. Another RN Hydrographic Office survey was carried out here from the *Protector*, in 1963-64. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, both accepted the name Estrecho de Gerlache (which means Gerlache Strait).

Gerlovo Beach. 62°29' S, 60°49' W. A beach, snow-free in summer, stretching for 2 km both S and NE of Mercury Bluff, on the Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula, on Livingston Island, and facing San Telmo Island to the N by W, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov, 23, 2009, for the region of Gerlovo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

GermAE *see* **German Antarctic Expedition**

German Antarctic Expedition 1901-03. This was von Drygalski's expedition in the *Gauss*, and, because it was sponsored by the German government, was also known as the German National Antarctic Expedition. **April 1899**: Rear Admiral Graf von Baudissin of the Admiralty, and Graf von Posadowsky, the Imperial home secretary, secured a grant that would cover the total expense of the trip. Prior to leaving port, during a test, a crewman fell to his death. The crew were all young and inexperienced, Germans and Scandinavians picked up in Hamburg and other north German ports. **Aug. 11, 1901**: The *Gauss* left Kiel. The leader was geologist Erich Dagobert von Drygalski. The additional scientists were: Emil Philippi (glaciologist and geologist), Prof. Ernst Vanhöffen (naturalist), Friedrich Bidlingmaier (doctor, magnetician, and meteorologist), and Hans Gazert (surgeon and geologist). The crew were: Hans Ruser (captain), Wilhelm Lerche (1st officer), Richard Vahsel (2nd officer), Ludwig Ott (3rd officer), Josef Müller (chief bosun), Albert Stehr (chief engineer), Paul Heinacker and Reinhold Mareck (engineer's assistants), August Besenbrock (steward), August Reimers (1st carpenter), Willy Heinrich (2nd carpenter), Leonhard Müller, Gustav Bähr and Karl Franz (stokers), and the following able seamen: Paul Björvik, Max Fisch, Daniel Johannsen, Karl Klück (who would become replacement cook), Georg Noack, Josef Urbansky, Wilhelm Schwarz, and Georg Wienke. Also aboard was zoologist Dr. Emil Werth (b. March 11, 1869, Münster. d. July 8, 1958, Münster), who was destined for the Kerguélen Islands. When the *Gauss* arrived at the Kerguélens en route to Antarctica, Werth would join up with another two scientists from the expedition — Munich meteorologist Dr. Karl Luyken (b. Feb. 13, 1874, Pawelwiss bei Breslau; he was actually a physicist) and meteorologist Josef Enzensperger (b. Feb. 8, 1873, Rosenheim), who were heading out separately, via Sydney, with their equipment. The Kerguélen station would be involved primarily in meteorology and magnetics. **Aug. 18, 1901**: The *Gauss* passed Dover. **Aug. 31, 1901**: They passed Madeira. **Sept. 11, 1901**: The *Gauss* pulled into Cape Verde. **Sept. 16, 1901**: The *Gauss* left Cape Verde, heading for Ascension. **Sept. 18, 1901**: They crossed the Equator in 18°W, heading south, conducting valuable oceanographic work all the way. **Nov. 23, 1901**: The *Gauss* arrived at Cape Town. Here, they lost several men, and 7 new ones were taken on to replace them — 2nd bosun Hans Dahler; stoker Emil Berglöf; 2 German able seamen, Albert Possin and Reinhold Michael; and 3 Swedish able seamen, Wilhelm Lysell, Karl Lennart Reuterskiöld, and Curt Stjernblad. They also lost their cook, and seaman Schwarz moved into that role. **Dec. 7, 1901**: The *Gauss* left Cape Town. **Dec. 31, 1901**: They arrived at the Kerguélen Islands. **Jan. 2, 1902**: They moored at the Kerguélens, where they found Enzensperger and Luyken building their observatory. Von Drygalski dropped off two able seamen (known in German as "matrossen") to help them during their stay there — Urbansky (b. Sept. 6, 1877, Namslau) and Wienke (thus these two did not make it to Antarctica). **Jan. 31, 1902**: The *Gauss* left the Kerguélens. **Feb. 6, 1902**: They saw their first iceberg. **Feb. 12, 1902**: After visiting Heard

Island, they crossed into Antarctic waters, in 92°E. **Feb. 13, 1902**: They reached the pack-ice, in 61°58' S, 95°08' E. **Feb. 21, 1902**: They sighted the Antarctic continent, and named the land they saw as Kaiser Wilhelm II Land (which later became Wilhlem II Land). That same day the *Gauss* became trapped in the ice. **March 2, 1902**: They knew they would be forced to winter-over. **March 18, 1902**: The first sledging expedition went out, with 2 sledges, 18 dogs, and 3 men — Philippi, Vahsel, and one of the sailors. They discovered Gaussberg, 80 km away. The standard number of dogs per sledge was between 7 and 9, harnessed by pairs, the leader out in front. The men lived and slept in tents and sleeping bags, which gave protection from the cold as severe as -22°F. Cooking was done with petroleum or naphtha. **March 26, 1902**: The sledging party returned to the ship. **March 29, 1902**: von Drygalski, Philippi, and Ruser went up in a balloon to view Gaussberg, the first Germans to fly in Antarctica. At about 1500 feet they remained for 2 hours, photographing the scenery. **April 4, 1902**: Philippi, Lerche, and some sailors went out on an expedition with 4 sledges, for geological research at Gaussberg. An ice hut was built at the foot of the mountain, and meteorological instruments were set up. **April 16, 1902**: The sledgers returned. **April 22, 1902**: Finally von Drygalski himself went on a sledging expedition, to Gaussberg, with Vanhöffen, Gazert, Ott, and some sailors, with 4 sledges. **April 27, 1902**: von Drygalski's sledging party arrived at Gaussberg. **May 15, 1902**: von Drygalski's party got back to the *Gauss*, barely having survived the return trip. **Sept. 16, 1902**: von Drygalski, Vanhöffen, Gazert, Ott, and some sailors, set out on the western route to Gaussberg, with 4 sledges. **Oct. 14, 1902**: von Drygalski's sledging party returned to the *Gauss*. **Oct. 26, 1902**: Philippi, Lerche, and some sailors took 2 sledges on the SW route to Gaussberg. They discovered West Ice. **Nov. 5, 1902**: The sledging party returned to the *Gauss*. **Nov. 18, 1902**: Bidlingmaier, Ruser, Ott, and some sailors, took 2 sledges out, to ascertain, among other things, the N edge of West Ice. **Nov. 24, 1902**: The sledging party returned to the *Gauss*. **Dec. 1, 1902**: von Drygalski, Philippi, Gazert, Ruser, and sailors took 2 sledges to West Ice. **Dec. 4, 1902**: The sledging party returned to the *Gauss*. **Jan. 30, 1903**: The pack-ice began to break up. **Feb. 2, 1903**: The *Gauss* began to drift with the pack. **Feb. 8, 1903**: The ship started to free up, and they headed north to explore the coast. **Feb. 9, 1903**: They were again beset by pack-ice. **Feb. 16, 1903**: The *Gauss* was in 65°45' S, 87°57' E. **Feb. 19, 1903**: In 65°32' S, 87°40' E, the *Gauss* lost her course, as she ran along the edge of West Ice. **Feb. 21, 1903**: They met up with an iceberg that they had previously marked. **March 14, 1903**: Despite the fact that the *Gauss* was running out of coal, and there was danger of being caught in Antarctica for another winter, von Drygalski made the decision to sail south for further exploration. First, with the water freeing up, they headed north. **March 15, 1903**: They turned west. **March 16, 1903**: The *Gauss* was in 63°52' S, 83°19' E, and heading west. **March 17, 1903**: They turned to the south, with an open sea before them, warm temperatures, and albatrosses flying overhead. **March 18, 1903**: They were stopped by an ice barrier. **March 19, 1903**: A storm came from the west, and the open water started to close in on them. **March 20, 1903**: They pressed on, first west, and then south. **April 8, 1903**: At midday, while in 64°58' S, 79°33' E, von Drygalski gave the order to get out while the going was good. The pack was closing in, as was winter, and their coal supply was now dangerously low. **April 9, 1903**: They got clear of the ice. **April 13, 1903**: The *Gauss* left Antarctic waters, heading for the Kerguélens. **April 19, 1903**: They passed the Kerguélens. **April 26, 1903**: They passed St. Paul's Rock. **April 27, 1903**: They passed New Amsterdam Island. **May 31, 1903**: They reached Port Natal. **June 9, 1903**: They reached Cape Town. Von Drygalski wanted another season in Antarctica, but German authorities ordered him home. **Nov. 24, 1903**: The *Gauss* arrived back in Kiel.

German Antarctic Expedition 1911-12. Led by Oberleutnant Wilhelm Filchner. Filchner planned to prove or disprove the existence of the Ross-Weddell Graben, by making a transantarctic crossing, and raised the money for the expedition by public lottery. Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria was the patron of the expedition. **March 5, 1910**: Filchner announced the expedition. **May 4, 1911**: At 4.30 A.M. the *Deutschland* unceremoniously left Bremerhaven for Buenos Aires. Those on board were: Heinrich Seelheim (geographer and leader at this point in the expedition; Filchner was in Berlin, wrapping up unfinished business, and would later follow by the steamer *Cap Ortegal*), Erich Barkow (meteorologist), Wilhelm Brennecke (oceanographer), Erich Przybyllok (magnetician and astronomer), Fritz Heim (geologist), Dr. Felix König (alpinist), Ludwig Kohl and Wilhelm von Goeldel (ship's doctors), and Georg Noack (in charge of the preservation of zoological specimens). The crew consisted of: Richard Vahsel (captain), Wilhelm Lorenzen (1st officer), Johannes Müller (2nd officer and navigator), Walter Slossarczyk (3rd officer), Alfred Kling (4th officer), Adolf Schwabe (chief bosun), Louis Schalitz (2nd bosun), Conrad Heyneck (engineer), Wilhelm Simon (2nd engineer), Gustav Dreyer (carpenter), Johan Ludwig Johnsen (sail maker), August Besenbrock (steward), Karl Klück (cook), Kurt Hoffmann (stoker), and Adolf Künze, Mortenn Olaisen, Karl Anton Olsen, Paul Björvik and Fritz Engemann (able seamen). The ship covered 10,000 miles on this first leg, doing an enormous amount of heavy hydrographic work. Already there was tension on board the ship, with Seelheim and Vahsel establishing warring camps. Vahsel quit, and Filchner, then steaming separately toward Buenos Aires, got the news by radio telegraph. He sent a telegraph to the *Deutschland*, instructing Kling to take over command of the ship. By the time Filchner arrived in B.A., the quarrel had been patched up, and Vahsel remained as skipper. **Oct. 4, 1911**: The *Deutschland* left Buenos Aires, with the huskies on board. **Oct. 18, 1911**: They reached South Georgia (54°S). Kling arrived separately with the Manchurian ponies. **Nov. 26, 1911**: Slossarczyk committed suicide at South Georgia. **Dec. 11, 1911**: The *Deutschland* left South Georgia, heading south with 33 men aboard. Dr. Kohl had stayed behind in South Georgia, having just suffered from appendicitis, and they had picked up a sailor, Fritz Böttcher. There were also 2 oxen aboard, and 2 pigs, and several sheep, as well as the 75 dogs (some of whom were giving birth), and the 8 ponies (in stalls). **Dec. 14, 1911**: They were in Antarctic waters, after having explored the South Sandwich Islands. They were now heading toward the Weddell Sea. "None of us knew if we would ever come back alive," said Filchner. **Dec. 15, 1911**: They encountered their first icebergs, spotting over 200 in the next 3 days. **Dec. 17, 1912**: The *Deutschland* got caught in the ice, and began a slow southward drift. **Jan. 27, 1912**: Samples of clay were brought up from 11,250 feet, proving that land was near. **Jan. 28, 1912**: They emerged from the pack into the open Weddell Sea. **Jan. 29, 1912**: At 3 P.M., they sighted land at the Luitpold Coast (which Filchner named as Prinzregent Luitpold Land), in 76°48' S, 30°25' W. It was their farthest south. **Jan. 30, 1912**: They charted this coast between 29°W and 37°W, and sailed along what is now the Filchner Ice Shelf. Filchner planned to set up a stationhaus (a winter camp), and then strike out across country to the Ross Sea. **Feb. 9, 1912**: They began unloading on the (Filchner) ice shelf and started construction of the camp. **Feb. 18, 1912**: The hut (55 feet by 30 feet) was almost completed when the ice started to break up at 4 A.M. The camp was now on a berg floating north, with 75 dogs, 7 horses, and 7 men (all rescued). In addition, huge bergs threatened the ship. **Feb. 20, 1912**: They dismantled the hut and got all materials and provisions to the ship, all except one dog who wanted to stay on the berg. For several days the ship drifted, and Filchner built 2 depots on the ice again. He planned to winter in South Georgia, then come back to Antarctica the following summer. "The devil himself has sealed our fate." **March 6, 1912**: They were frozen in, slowly drifting north in the Weddell Sea. **April 1912**: Filchner and Vahsel were no longer on speaking terms. Alcohol was a major problem aboard. "This drunkenness is a cancer," wrote Filchner. Vahsel was a terminal alcoholic, and, in addition, a terminal syphilitic. What added to this mess was that the tension on the way down had now worsened, especially with Filchner aboard. Filchner was unfortunately stiff and basically unable to communicate with the crew, and thus unable to defuse the situation. Two armed camps now formed — the crew and their allies, and Filchner and his allies. Vahsel led the almost pathologically anti-Filchner crew, the nucleus of which was himself, Dreyer, Bjørvig, Klück, and Lorenzen. Filchner's friends were Heim, Przybyllok, and Kling, but Heim was little more than a

pleasant drunk, and Przybyllok and König were more than capable of very juvenile behavior. **May 10, 1912**: Kling became navigator of the *Deutschland*. **June 30, 1912**: Filchner, Kling, and König all went looking for the mythical New South Greenland, on two sledges, each drawn by 8 dogs, and provisions for 3 weeks. **July 7, 1912**: Filchner's sledging party made it back to the ship, after having sledged 31 miles out and then back, without having found Morrell's mysterious land. They almost proved its non-existence. **Aug. 8, 1912**: Captain Vahsel died of pericardial effusion. Far from making things easier, his death only made matters worse. Filchner, who had been retreating further and further into himself, yielded command of the ship to Lorenzen, and now feared for his life. Filchner made it worse by bullheadedly objecting to Lorenzen signing himself "captain" in the log. Dr. von Goeldel even tried to shoot König. **Oct. 17, 1912**: Filchner wrote, "I sleep nights on a bench in my room, so that von Goeldel can't shoot me through the wall. I'm locked in and have a rifle and cartridges ready." Paranoia was running rampant aboard the *Deutschland*. And it wasn't imagined. The *Deutschland* was a time bomb, waiting, waiting. **Nov. 26, 1912**: The ship freed in 63°37' S, 36°34' W. **Dec. 19, 1912**: They arrived at Grytviken, in South Georgia. Immediately there was a dust-up between Filchner's group and the hostiles. It was finally stopped when a British policeman came aboard. When Carl Anton Larsen, the harbormaster, came aboard, Lorenzen shouted that he wanted Filchner off the ship. "I am the commander," he yelled. The crew, who had believed the rumor (started by Lorenzen) that they wouldn't be paid, supported Lorenzen. Kling became captain of the *Deutschland*. Filchner and the officers went back to Germany on separate ships, very definitely unenriched by their experience. The Siberian huskies were shot on South Georgia, and the horses were allowed to starve to death. **1912-13:** The *Deutschland*, under Kling, relieved Órcadas Station.

German Antarctic Expedition, 1938-39. Also called the German New Schwabenland Expedition, or, simply, the *Schwabenland* Expedition. Herman Goering chose Nazi captain Alfred Ritscher to lead this expedition to Antarctica in the *Schwabenland*. It was ostensibly for whaling investigations, but was really a propaganda exercise. **May 1938**: The idea was given the go-ahead, presumably by der Führer. **July 7, 1938**: The *Schwabenland* put in at Bremen, with "machinery" on board. **July 1938**: Ritscher was on vacation in the Harz when he received a letter offering him leadership of the expedition. **Sept. 1938**: Preparations began. **Dec. 17, 1938**: The *Schwabenland* left Hamburg in a temperature of 1°F. They took 2 hydroplanes — the *Passat* and the *Boreas*— both aircraft loaned to Ritscher by Lufthansa, as were their pilots, as was the expedition ship itself, the *Schwabenland*. Also on board (aside from Ritscher) were: Joseph Bludau (expedition doctor); Rudolf Mayr (pilot of the *Passat*), and his crew: Franz Preuschoff (mechanic), Herbert Ruhnke (radio operator), and Max Bundermann (aerial photographer); Richardheinrich Schirmacher (pilot of the *Boreas*), and his crew: Karl Lösener (mechanic), Erich Gruber (radio operator), and Siegfried Sauter (aerial photographer); Herbert Regula (meteorologist); Heinz Lange (meteorological observer); Walter Krüger and Wilhelm Gockel (technical assistants); Erich Barkley (marine biologist); Leo Gburek (geophysicist); Ernst Herrmann (geographer); Karl-Heinz Paulsen (oceanographer); Dietrich Witte (motor mechanic). The crew were: Alfred Kottas (captain); Otto Kraul (ice pilot); Herbert Amelang (1st officer); Karl-Heinz Röbke (2nd officer and Nazi informant); Hans-Werner Viereck (3rd officer); Vincenz Grisar (4th officer); Erich Harmsen (radio chief); Kurt Bojahr and Ludwig Muellmerstadt (radio operators); Karl Uhlig (chief engineer); Robert Schulz (2nd engineer); Henry Maas (3rd engineer); Edgar Gäng (4th engineer); Hans Nielsen (5th engineer); Johann Frey, Georg Jelschen, and Heinz Siewert (engineer's assistants); Herbert Bruns and Karl-Heinz Bode (electricians); Herbert Bolle (aviation supervisor); Wilhelm Hartmann ("catapult" chief); Alfred Rücker (stores and supply); Franz Weiland, Axel Mylius, and Wilhelm Lender (flight mechanic specialists); Willy Stein (bosun); Richard Wehrend (1st carpenter); Alfons Schäfer (2nd carpenter); and the following sailors: Heinz Hoek, Jurgen Ulpts, Albert Weber, Adolf Künze, Karl Hedden, Eugen Klenk, Fritz Jedamczyk, and Emil Brandt; Alfred Peters (apprentice seaman); and Alex Burtscheid (deck boy). **Jan. 14, 1939**: The Norwegians, objecting to the Nazis' land-grabbing expedition, claimed all Antarctic land between 20°W and 45°E. **Jan. 20, 1939**: The ship dropped anchor near the edge of the Queen Maud Land pack-ice, in 69°14' S, 4°30' W. That day the first photographic reconnaissance flight was made. **Jan. 23, 1939**: They had finished their long-range photographic flights — 7 in all (for details of their photography *see* **Aerial photography**). The aircraft would be launched from the ship by catapult, and when they landed again after a flight they came down in the sea next to the ship, and a huge crane on board lifted the little aircraft back onto the *Schwabenland*. The pilots dropped 5-foot-long aluminum darts, their tails engraved with the swastika, all over what they called Neu Schwabenland. From that height these darts penetrated even solid ice, and were used as markers to stake their claim to the vast area surveyed, i.e., Neu Schwabenland (*see* **New Schwabenland**), between 11°W and 19°E, a substantial part of the very same Queen Maud Land claimed by the Norwegians (it is interesting that, for once, the Nazis were out-claimed). Three landings were made on the continent during the 3 weeks that the ship lay off the coast. **Jan. 29, 1939**: Rudolf Mayr took his crew in the *Passat* to a small bay at 69°55' S, 1°09' W, planted the swastika, and spent 5 hours taking photos. **Jan. 30, 1939**: The *Boreas* touched down briefly in 70°18' S, 4°22' E, and some men made a landing. **Jan. 31, 1939**: Erich Barkley was flown in the *Boreas* to capture some emperor penguins, caught 5, and returned. **Feb. 2, 1939**: An attempt to land a party had to be called off on account of bad weather. **Feb. 5, 1939**: One man almost drowned in an unsuccessful attempt to land a large party by boat. **March 1, 1939**: The *Schwabenland* arrived at Cape Town. **April 10, 1939**: Back at Hamburg. The expedition brought back 6 reels of color film, each being 390 meters long and containing 1,000 frames measuring 18 by 18 cm. A second expedition, 1939-40, and a third, 1940-41, were planned, but World War II got in the way. Ritscher wrote *Deutscher Antarktische Expedition*, in 1943.

German Antarctic Expeditions. This section refers to the Antarctic expeditions sent down by a reunified Germany after 1990. For German expeditions before that time, *see* Germany, East Germany, and West Germany. This is a list of such German Antarctic expeditons (GermAE). GermAE 1990-91: The ships were the *Polarstern* and the *Polar Queen*. GermAE 1991-92: The ships were the *Polar Stern* and the *Polar Queen*. GermAE 1992-93: The ships were the *Polarstern* and the *Polar Queen*. GermAE 1993-94: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1994-95: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1995-96: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1996-97: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1997-98: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1998-99: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 1999-2000: The ships were the *Polastern* and the *Polar Duke*, and the *Agulhas* helped out. GermAE 2000-01: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 2001-02: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 2002-03: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 2003-04: The ship was the *Polarstern*. GermAE 2004-05: The ship was the *Polarstern*. The Germans continue to send expeditions to Antarctica on an annual basis.

German Antarctic Receiving Station. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. Known as GARS. Opened on Oct. 9, 1991, at Jubany Station, by the Germans and the Chileans, as part of the ERS program. It has a radio telescope.

German Atlantic Expedition. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany had been forbidden to send vessels into foreign ports. German naval captain and hydrographer Fritz Spiess saw a way it could be done, under the guise of oceanographic research, but he needed the prestige of a famous oceanographer. He put the idea of the Deutsche Atlantische Expedition to Capt. Alfred Merz, head of the Oceanographic Institute in Berlin, and Merz agreed to lead the expedition. The small ship *Meteor* was obtained, and the crew were trained in oceanography. The mission was to collect and investigate deep sea samples in the southern Atlantic Ocean. **Jan. 11, 1925**: Merz's second assistant, hydrographer Dr. Günther Böhnecke, went aboard ship. **Jan. 19, 1925**: Merz went aboard ship, as did his first assistant, hydrographer Dr. Arnold Schumacher, and also senior scientist Ernst Hentschel, the biologist. **April 14, 1925**: Georg Wüst, Merz's former student, and a relative by marriage, although not originally due to go on the expedition, did so, as a hydrog-

rapher. **April 16, 1925**: After a trial run to the Azores and back, the *Meteor*, outfitted with the latest technology (including two echo-sounding machines; the *Meteor* was the first oceanographic vessel ever to use echo-sounders), left Wilhelmshaven bound for Buenos Aires on its oceanographic expedition. 136 men were on the expedition — 9 scientists, 5 officers, 9 officers of marine, 20 marine personnel, and 90 sailors (matrosen). Scientific leader was Merz, and skipper of the ship was Spiess. Dr. Otto Pratje was geologist for the first half of the expedition, until Oct. 1926 (he would be replaced by mineralogist Dr. Carl Wilhelm Correns). Dr. Hermann Wattenberg, also aboard, was one of the few marine chemists in the world at that time. Merz's third assistant was Dr. Fritz P. Loewe. Erich Kuhlbrodt and Josef Reger were meteorologists and aerologists (they would fly the balloons daily and the kites twice a week). There were the officers Kapitänleutnant Siburg, Oberleutnant W. Löwisch, Bender, Ekman, Oberleutnant Freiherr O. von Recum (in charge of echo-sounding), Marineoberstabsarzt (sugeon colonel) Karl Krafft (biologist and plankton catcher), Engineer Kapitänleutnant Johannes Nixdorff, Landrock, and Oberleutnant zur see H. Ahlmann (radio direction finder), Hessen (radioman), Rudel (steuermann), and the following matrosen: Heizer, Funker, Köche, Schneider, Schuhmacher, Schreiber, Zimmerleute, Handwerker, and Funkgäste. Other names: Hinz, Runge, F. Laubenthal, W. Höfer, Steinbrecher, Dittmar, K. Ixmeier, M. Burgmeier, A. Werth, A. Kuhnt, A. Werner, Stirn, Wilke, Maurer, Th. Stocks, Jehnig, Buchholz, A. Gampert. **May 25, 1925**: The *Meteor* arrived in Buenos Aires. **June 4, 1925**: The *Meteor* left Buenos Aires. **June 9, 1925**: Merz was sick, so Spiess took over acting command. **June 13, 1925**: The ship was back in Buenos Aires, and Merz was admitted to a German hospital there. **Aug. 16, 1925**: Merz died in a German hospital in Buenos Aires, and Spiess took over, although in reality, Wüst did so. **Sept. 8, 1925**: Dr. Hans H.F. Meyer, oceanographer, came aboard. Altogether, over the course of the expedition, they made 13 trips back and forth between South America and Africa, but it was only on the 5th trip that they went south of 60°S, in early 1926, and that was twice, their southing record being 64°S. They left Ushuaia, and went south to visit Deception Island, then back up to South Georgia, then along the 54th parallel to Bouvet Island, then dipped south again into Antarctic waters, then up to Cape Town. **Oct. 1926**: Pratje left the expedition, to be replaced by Dr. Correns (who did not go into Antarctic waters). **Jan. 15, 1927**: Meyer left the expedition, and oceanographer Albert Defant (*see* **Defant Glacier**) and chemist Kurt Quasebarth came aboard as guest voyagers. **May 1927**: The *Meteor* returned to Germany, after more than 67,500 miles. **June 3, 1927**: Wüst, Hentschel, and Schumacher left the ship. **June 15, 1927**: Böhnecke left the ship.

German Deep Sea Expedition *see* **German Navy Oceanographic Expedition**

German National Antarctic Expedition *see* **German Antarctic Expedition 1901-03**

German Navy Oceanographic Expedition. 1898-99. Also called the Deutsche Tiefsee-Expedition (German Deep Sea Expedition). Led by zoologist Prof. Carl Chun, on the *Valdivia*. **Sept. 24, 1897**: The German government accepted the proposal Chun had made to the Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte, of a purely zoologial expedition. However, it was expanded to include chemistry and physics, and to be an investigation of the physical and biological conditions of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Hamburg-Amerika steamship *Valdivia* was secured as the expedition vessel. There were 8 officers and engineers, including Adalbert Krech (captain), Hans Ruser (1st officer), and Walter Sachse (navigator). Crew of 35. With Chun were 11 scientific personnel, the 8 official ones each receiving 8 marks a day from the government, and their lives were insured for 30,000 each: botanist Wilhelm Schimper; zoologists Karl Apstein, Ernst Vanhöffen, and Fritz Braem; oceanographer Gerhard Schott; chemist Paul F. Schmidt; navigator Walter Sachse (also a scientist); and physician and bacteriologist Martin Bachmann. The unofficial members were: zoologists August Brauer and Otto L. zur Strassen; and scientific draftsman and photographer Herr. Fr. Winter. The German Parliament voted 300,000 marks towards the equipment. **Aug. 1, 1898**: So, it was a well-endowed expedition that left Hamburg, amid huge fanfare. It proceeded around the N of Scotland to the Canary Islands, then down the W coast of Africa to Cape Town. From there they examined the Agulhas Bank, and then, past Prince Edward Island, to the edge of the Antarctic pack-ice. **Dec. 16, 1898**: They reached their farthest south, 64°15' S. Their return journey was due north through the Indian Ocean to Sumatra, then home through the Suez Canal. **Jan. 1899**: Bachmann died. **April 29, 1899**: They arrived back in Hamburg.

German New Schwabenland Expedition *see* **German Antarctic Expedition, 1938-39**

German Peninsula. 67°39' S, 66°45' W. A mountainous peninsula projecting for 11.4 km in a westerly direction from the Fallières Coast between Bourgeois Fjord to the N and W and Dogs Leg Fjord to the S, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Bulgarian gazeteer then goes on to say that it extends 15.9 km between Thompson Head to the N and Bottrill Head to the SW. One is not sure how to interpret this in the light of the previous description. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of German, in western Bulgaria.

German Whaling and Sealing Expedition *see* **Dallmann, Eduard**

The *Germania*. Chilean whale catcher, built in Norway for the Sociedad Ballenera de Corral (*see* **The *Tioga***), which was catching for the *Tioga* in Antarctic waters in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Germany. The first German expedition into Antarctica was Dallmann's in 1873-75. The *Valdivia* was there briefly in 1898-99 during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition. and in 1901-03 von Drygalski led a government-sponsored expedition (GermAE 1901-03). Also government-backed were GerAE 1911-12, led by Filchner; and GerAE 1938-39, led by Ritscher. In 1936-37 Germany sent a whaling fleet to Antarctica for the first time (*see* **The *Jan Wellem***). During the War a Nazi raider, the *Pinguin*, captured three Norwegian factory ships in Antarctic waters. After World War II Germany was split into West Germany (q.v.) and East Germany (q.v.), but in 1990 the country was re-united as Germany (*see* **German Antarctic Expeditions**). Since 1991 there has been a German Antarctic Receiving Station (GARS), operating out of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. There has also been, since 1994, the Eduard Dallmann Laboratory, at Jubany Station. For (what this author considers) an amusing sidebar, *see* **Hitler, Adolf**.

Gerof, Demetri Semenovich. His last name is also seen as Gerov, Giref, Girev, Gorov, and his first name in any number of ways. b. June 1, 1889, Alexandrovsk, Sakhalin Island, in eastern Siberia, the illegitimate son of a convict. Raised in Nikolayevsk, where he trained as an electrical engineer, he was also a dog driver and hunter. Picked by Cecil Meares to help with the dogs in Nikolayevsk, and to bring them to Antarctica for BAE 1910-13, he became a significant member of the expedition. After the expedition, he went to England, and then NZ, but on his return to Siberia, he became involved in gold mining and dredging, and in 1930 was arrested by the Soviet secret police and imprisoned in Vladivostok. Released after 18 months, he died of a heart attack on his way home in 1932.

Gerontius Glacier. 69°32' S, 70°30' W. Flows N from the Elgar Uplands into Tufts Pass, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS in 1968. With the uplands in mind, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for "The Dream of Gerontius," a 1900 oratorio by the composer Elgar. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gerov Pass. 62°44' S, 60°17' W. A pass running at an elevation of 400 m on Friesland Ridge, 1.6 km SSE of Pleven Saddle, and bounded by Shumen Peak to the ENE, and Gabrovo Knoll to the WSW, it provides overland access between Charity Glacier (to the NW) and Tarnovo Ice Piedmont (to the S), in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Bulgarian linguist and nationalist Nayden Gerov (1823-1900), compiler of the *Dictionary of the Bulgarian Language*.

Pik Gerova *see* **Anders Peak**

Gerrish Peaks. 74°40' S, 111°42' W. A line of eroded rock peaks, 6 km SE of Hunt Bluff, on the W side of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Samuel D. Gerrish, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1966. Origi-

nally plotted in 74°41' S, 111°33' W, it has since been replotted.

Gerritsz, Dirck. Name also seen as Gherritz, but his name was, correctly Dirck Gerritzsoon Pomp. He was also known as Dirck China. b. 1544, Enkhuizen, Holland. Raised partly in Lisbon, so that he could be trained for the Portuguese sea trade, he was a merchant in Goa by the time he was in his early 20s. In 1585 he visited Japan (for the second time), being the first Dutchman to do so (twice that is). He was back in Holland by 1590, and in 1598 took part in a 5-ship expedition to the Pacific by way of the Straits of Magellan. The ship he was commanding, the *Blyde Bootschap*, was blown off course, and, according to a later written account (by Jacob le Maire), the ship reached 64°S, and saw mountainous, ice-covered land that resembled Norway (possibly the South Shetlands, if the account is true). The *Blyde Bootschap* made it as far as Valparaíso before she was captured by the Spanish. Gerritsz was freed in 1604, and in 1606 set out from Enkhuizen on a voyage to the East Indies, and never returned. *See also* **South Shetlands**. However, Laurens Claess, supposedly bosun on the *Blyde Bootschap*, claims the ship went to 64°S in March 1603, under Gerritsz.

Gerry Glacier. 77°24' S, 152°05' W. On Edward VII Peninsula, it flows N between Reeves Peninsula and Howard Heights to the head of Sulzberger Bay. Features in this area were photographed aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by Byrd for Senator Peter Goelet Gerry (1879-1957) of Rhode Island, a long-time friend of the Byrd family, a contributor to ByrdAE 1933-35, and a great grandson of Elbridge Gerry, the former vice president of the USA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Gertrude *see* **Gertrude Rock**

Gertrude Rock. 71°17' S, 170°13' E. Also called Gertrude. The northern of 2 rocks in water, The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. At the suggestion of Murray Levick, this feature was named by Victor Campbell of the Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, for one of the sisters in a popular song at the time (*see* **The Sisters**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit. This feature collapsed into the sea and disappeared between 2003 and 2006.

Gervaize, Charles-François-Eugène. b. July 8, 1814, Dinan, France. Élève on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He was promoted to ensign on Aug. 20, 1839.

Gervaize Rocks. 63°21' S, 58°06' W. A group of rocks in water, about 5 km NNE of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Charles Gervaize. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Geschiebebach. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans. The word "geschiebe" means "debris."

Gessner Peak. 71°46' S, 6°55' E. Rising to 3020 m, it is the highest peak on Storkvarvet Mountain (it is on the S part of the mountain), 5 km N of Habermehl Peak, in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher for Wilhelm Gessner (d. 1945), manager of Hansa Luftbild, an aerial photographic corporation which began life in 1926 as a subsidiary of Lufthansa, the new German airline.

Gessner Spitze *see* **Gessner Peak**

Gessnerspitze *see* **Gessner Peak**

Gessnertind *see* **Gessner Peak**

Mount Gester. 75°01' S, 134°48' W. A flat-topped, ice-topped mountain, rising to 950 m on the divide between Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier, and just S of Mount Kohnen and Bowyer Butte, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. (jg) Ronald L. Gester, seismologist and geomagnetist at Byrd Station in 1971.

Gestlingen *see* **Gosling Islands**

Getman Ice Piedmont. 68°06' S, 64°57' W. Between Reichle Mesa and Three Slice Nunatak, at the NE end of Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Explored from the ground and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Cdr. Robert T. Getman, U.S. Coast Guard, executive officer on the *Southwind* during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Mount Getz. 76°33' S, 145°13' W. Rising to 1120 m, 8 km ESE of Mount Ferranto, in the S part of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Named by Byrd for George Fulmer Getz, Jr. (1908-1992), son of George F. Getz (*see* **Getz Ice Shelf**), and a supporter of USAS 1939-41, the expedition which mapped this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Getz Ice Shelf. 75°00' S, 125°00' W. Also called Getz Shelf Ice. Over 500 km long, and between 30 and 100 km wide, bordering the Bakutis Coast and the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land between McDonald Heights and Martin Peninsula. It has wholly or partially embedded within it several sizeable islands — Carney, Siple, Dean, Grant, and Wright. The ice shelf westward of Siple Island was discovered in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them as George Getz Shelf Ice, for George Fulmer Getz (1865-1938), Chicago industrialist, who furnished a seaplane for the expedition. The portion E of Siple Island was first delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. The name later became George Getz Ice Shelf, and then was shortened, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1953. The entire feature was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1962 and 1965.

Getz Shelf Ice *see* **Getz Ice Shelf**

Mount Gevers. 85°50' S, 158°29' W. A rock peak, rising to 1480 m, at the N side of Cappellari Glacier, at the point where that glacier enters Amundsen Glacier, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Traugott Wilhelm "T.W." Gevers (1900-1991), South African geologist from the University of Witwatersrand, at McMurdo in 1964-65.

Geyer, Alfred B., Jr. b. Dec. 27, 1902, South Bend, Ind., son of German immigrant clerk Alfred B. Geyer and his wife Flora Ellen Cullar (known as Ella). After graduating from Indiana University in 1922, and after that the University of Oregon, he became a doctor. In 1927 he married Margaret, and they lived in Portland, Oreg. In the 1930s he was with the Bureau of Quarantine, in the Philippines, and then at the U.S. Marine Hospital, in San Francisco. He was ship's doctor on the *North Star* during the first half of USAS 1939-41. He died in Palos Verdes, Calif., on March 6, 1958.

Geysen Glacier. 73°31' S, 64°36' E. A large, prominent glacier, about 22 km wide at its confluence with Fisher Glacier (which flows just to the N), into which it feeds from the SW after flowing NE between Mount Bayliss and Mount Ruker, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Hendrik "Henk" Geysen (b. Dec. 24, 1921, Holland; of Upwey, Vic.), officer-in-charge of Mawson Station in 1960, who, on Oct. 6, 1960, almost came to grief when his tractor plunged into a crevasse in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mr. Geysen had been a Resistance fighter in World War II, then went to Bangkok to work for KLM, then on to Australia. In 1968, he sailed a ketch from Singapore to Darwin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. There seems to be confusion everywhere about his first name and his nickname. The first is Hendrik, and the second is Henk (which is the standard shortened form of Hendrik).

GF08. 68°30' S, 102°11' E. An Australian automatic weather station in Queen Mary Land, installed on Oct. 28, 1986, at an elevation of 2123 m, and closed on Sept. 29, 2008, to be replaced with GF08-A (see below).

GF08-A. 68°30' S, 102°11' E. An Australian automatic weather station in Queen Mary Land, installed on Jan. 28, 2000, to replace the old GF08 (see above), in the same location. It was still going in 2009.

Ghent Ridge. 77°34' S, 163°07' E. It parallels the S flank of Commonwealth Glacier, 0.8 km N of Mount Falconer, in the lower Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1965-66 as Smith Ridge, for Ian Smith (*see* **Ian Peak**). However, that name was already over-used in Antarctica, and the name was changed to Ghent Ridge, for Edward D. Ghent, leader of the field

party of VUWAE 1965-66 which explored the Taylor Valley area that season. He was later with the department of geology, at the University of Calgary, in Alberta. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1997.

Gherritz, Dirck *see* **Gerritsz, Dirck**

Ghiaurov Peak. 62°38' S, 59°58' W. A rocky peak rising to 250 m on Delchev Ridge, 960 m SSE of Rila Point, and 2.1 km NNW of Delchev Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for their famous singer Nikolai Ghiaurov (1929-2004).

Giacomo Bove Hut. 62°10' S, 58°30' W. Built on Jan. 20, 1976 by Renato Cepparo's (non-governmental) Italian expedition, in Italia Valley, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and occupied until Feb. 12, 1976.

Glacier Giaever *see* **Giaever Glacier**

Giaever, John Schjelderup. b. Dec. 31, 1901, Tromsø, Norway, son of John Schjelderup Giaever, director of Skandia Kovververk, and his wife Thyra Høegh. Arctic explorer, and trapper in Greenland, 1929-34, he also served in Canada, with the Royal Norwegian Air Force, 1941-44. In March 1940, in Oslo, he married Oddbjørg Jacobsen, and they had a son, and on Dec. 29, 1948, he married Anna Margrethe Gløersen, and they had a daughter. He was head of the Norsk Polarinstitutt from 1948 to 1960, and leader of NBSAE 1949-52. He died on Nov. 9, 1970, in Oslo. He was famous as an author too, perhaps his best known book being *Maudheim* (*see* the Bibliography).

Giaever Glacier. 72°37' S, 31°08' E. Flows NW between Mount Kerckhove de Denterghem and Mount Lahaye, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Glacier Giaever, for John Giaever (q.v.), counselor for de Gerlache's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Giaever Glacier.

Giaever Ridge. 72°00' S, 5°00' W. An ice ridge, large, broad, and snow-covered, with a few small nunataks in its W and S ends, it runs about 110 km long in a N-S direction, on the W side of Schytt Glacier, NW of Borg Massif, in the E part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Giaeverryggen (i.e., "Giaever ridge"), for John Giaever. US-ACAN accepted the name Giaever Ridge in 1962. The Norwegians also call it Førstefjellsryggen (i.e., "first mountain ridge"). *See also* **Johnsbrotet**.

Giaeverryggen *see* **Giaever Ridge**

Giannini Peak. 71°00' S, 62°50' W. A peak, 22 km ESE of Mount Nordhill, in the E part of Palmer Land, on the N side of Dana Glacier, where that glacier swings NE toward Lehrke Inlet. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Albert P. Giannini, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1973. UK-APC, who plotted it in 71°01' S, 62°47' W, accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Giant fulmars *see* **Fulmars**

Giants Cirque. 67°17' S, 67°17' W. A large cirque on the W side of the Tyndall Mountains, S of Ward Glacier, which opens to the SW to Vallot Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, following geological work done in this area by BAS personnel from Rothera Station. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Point Giard *see* **Giard Point**

Pointe Giard *see* **Giard Point**

Punta Giard *see* **Giard Point**

Giard Point. 64°26' S, 63°49' W. Forms the SW entrance point of Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot, during FrAE 1908-10, for Alfred Giard (1846-1908), French entomologist, member of the Institut de France, and a government appointee to the commission charged with publishing the scientific results of Charcot's expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Giard, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Giard, and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Giard. In 1956 the point was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base N. UK-APC accepted the name Giard Point on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Giard.

Gibb Island *see* **Gibbs Island**

Gibbney Island. 67°33' S, 62°20' E. A small island, 4 km N of Forbes Glacier, on the W side of Holme Bay, off Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and named Bryggeholmen (i.e., "the wharf islet") by the Norwegians who mapped it in 1946 from these photos. Renamed by ANCA for Australian biologist Leslie F. "Les" Gibbney (b. 1923, Kalgoorlie), who wintered-over at Heard Island (53°S) in 1950 and 1952, the second year as officer-in-charge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. *The Potted Autobiography of Les Gibbney* was published by Pen & Pencil Publications, York.

Bahía Gibbon *see* **Gibbon Bay**

Gibbon, Geoffrey McKay. b. 1896, Scarborough, Yorks, but raised in Laggan, Inverness, son of tax man John Gibbon and his wife Fannie Elizabeth, who finally settled in Elgin. After Gordon's College, Aberdeen and Edinburgh University, he became a doctor, and served in World War I. He was later an RNVR surgeon, married Margaret, and they had a daughter, Joyce, in 1926. He was ship's surgeon in Antarctic waters on the *Discovery II* in 1931-33, medical officer in Cyprus, 1933-38, and then to Uganda. In the 1950s he was living in Nova Scotia. He died in 1983.

Gibbon, S.E. On Nov. 19, 1912, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as a steward, at £10 per month, for the 2nd voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart on March 18, 1913.

Gibbon Bay. 60°39' S, 45°11' W. A bay containing water of Lewthwaite Strait, 1.5 km wide, which indents the E end of Coronation Island for 1.5 km, in the South Orkneys, between Rayner Point and The Turret. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. It was more accurately delineated on a 1912 chart made by Petter Sørlle. Re-surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in Jan. 1933, and named by them for Dr. Geoffrey Gibbon. It appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1947, as Bahía Gibbon, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Gibbon Nunatak. 85°31' S, 127°36' W. An isolated nunatak, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range, 13 km N of Lentz Buttress, on the W side of Davisville Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas L. Gibbon (b. March 17, 1928, Claysburg, Pa.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1945, and who wintered-over as a construction driver at Byrd Station in 1959. He retired from the Navy in Sept. 1975.

Gibbons, Barney *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gibbous Rocks. 61°04' S, 54°59' W. A group of gibbous (hump-shaped) rocks, 6 km NW of Cape Belsham, off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. These rocks were surveyed and charted by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and named descriptively by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1977, as Rocas Gibosas. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Isla Gibbs *see* **Gibbs Island**

Mount Gibbs. 73°49' S, 162°56' E. Rising to 3140 m, on the S side of Recoil Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Maurice E. Gibbs, USN, meteorological officer at McMurdo in 1967.

Gibbs, George Washington, Jr. b. Nov. 7, 1916, Jacksonville, Fla., son of railroad fireman George Washington Gibbs and his wife Florence Call. In Macon, Ga., in 1935, he joined the U.S. Navy, and was mess attendant 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41, but not a member of the shore parties. In his journal he wrote: "When the *Bear* came up to the ice close enough for me to get ashore, I was the first man aboard the ship to set foot in Little America, and help tie her lines deep into the snow. I met Admiral Byrd; he shook my hand and welcomed me to Little America, and for being the first Negro to set foot in Little America." This is not a claim — it is a fact, confirmed by Herwil Bryant's *Antarctic Journal*. Gibbs was not only the first black man to set foot at Little America, he is also the first recorded black man to set foot on the actual continent of Antarctica. During

the expedition, he was promoted to officers' cook 3rd class. He was a gunner in the Pacific in World War II, fighting at Midway. On Sept. 26, 1953, he married Joyce Powell, in Portsmouth, Va., retired from the Navy in 1959 as a chief petty officer, and went to the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, graduating four years later in education. In 1963 he settled in Rochester, Minn., where he worked for IBM, in the personnel department, until 1982. After retiring, he managed his own employment agency until 1999. An effective civil rights leader, he founded the Rochester branch of the NAACP, and in 1974 he was refused admission to the Rochester Elks Club. He died of cancer on his 84th birthday, in 2000, in Rochester.

Gibbs, Peter McCausland. b. Sept. 30, 1934, Salisbury, Rhodesia, son of the Very Rev. Michael McCausland Gibbs, rector of Bulawayo and archdeacon of Matabeleland, and his wife Edith Marjorie Ward. Educated at Cape Town (where he lived between 1942 and 1954), and then Oxford, he was in Lapland in 1956 with an Oxford expedition. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a surveyor, and wintered over at Base Y in 1957, and was base leader at Base E for the winter of 1958. On July 21, 1961 he married Judith Ann Orgill, in Chester Cathedral (where his father was now dean). He later worked as a surveyor in Africa, Scotland, Iraq, Libya, and Oman, and retired to Cyprus.

Gibbs Bluff. 73°29' S, 68°23' E. A rock bluff on the Mawson Escarpment, between Arriens Glacier and England Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for William James "Bill" Gibbs (1918-2005), who joined the Australian Bureau of Meteorology in 1939, and was its director, in Melbourne, from 1962 to 1978. He was also first vice pesident of the World Meteorological Organization, 1967-75. He retired in 1978 and became the Bureau's archivist.

Gibbs Glacier. 68°28' S, 66°00' W. A glacier, 24 km long, flowing SE into the N part of Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula, and, together with Neny Glacier, which flows NW, it occupies a transverse depression between Mercator Ice Piedmont and Neny Fjord (on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula), a transverse depression that was originally called Neny Valley, then Neny Trough, and (to confuse things even more) Neny Glacier. What is now Gibbs Glacier was photographed from the air by USAS 1939-41, and mapped by them. RARE 1947-48 did the same thing. After a FIDS survey in 1958, the situation was clarified. *See* **Neny Glacier** for a more complete story of the naming of these features at that period of time. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC allocated two separate names for the two separate glaciers. Gibbs Glacier was named for Peter Gibbs (q.v.), who, with Peter Forster (both from Base E), was the first to conduct a ground survey of this glacier. US-ACAN accepted the new situation in 1963. The name Neny Trough was abolished.

Gibbs Island. 61°28' S, 55°38' W. One of the easterly group of the South Shetlands, about 23 km SSW of Elephant Island, and separated from that island by the Loper Channel, in the South Shetlands, it is completely ice-covered, and has a rugged relief, with steep, inaccessible cliffs, the average height of the island being 275 m. There is a pronounced depression in the center of the island. On von Bellingshausen's 1831 chart, reflecting his expedition of 10 years before (he had charted it on Jan. 21, 1821), it appears as Ostrov Rozhnova, named for Admiral Rozhnov, of the Russian Navy. On Powell's chart published in 1822, it appears as Narrow Isle, or Narrow Island (*see* **Furse Peninsula**). In 1823, Weddell seems to have named it Gibbs Islands (it does appear, at times to be 2 islands), and it appears as such on his chart published in Aug. 1825. It appears as Gibbs Island on Powell's 1828 chart, on a British chart of 1901, and one one of 1937. On the 1838 chart drawn up by FrAE 1837-40 it appears as Île Gibb, and on an 1839 British chart as Gibb Island. In Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Île Narrow, and on Friederichsen's 1895 map as Gibb Insel. On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Isla Gibb. It was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, when its 2 parts were conclusively shown to be joined by The Spit. The island appears on a 1939 Argentine chart as Isla Gibbs, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Gibbs Island in 1947 (after rejecting the name Rainoff's Island), and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The island was originally plotted in 61°28' S, 55°34' W, but it was re-plotted by the British in late 2008. *See also* **Ostrov Rozhnova** (under **R**).

Gibbs Islands *see* **Gibbs Island**

Gibbs Point. 67°48' S, 67°10' W. Forms the NW entrance to Gaul Cove, on the NE side of Horseshoe Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name, proposed by Glenn Stein, was accepted by US-ACAN on Sept. 2, 2009, for George Gibbs.

Gibney Reef. 66°15' S, 110°30' E. An exposed reef, 0.8 km W of Clark Peninsula, and 2 km NW of Wilkes Station, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1957 by personnel on the *Glacier*, and, on the suggestion of Lt. Robert C. Newcomb of that cruise (*see* **Newcomb Bay**), named by US-ACAN in 1958, for seaman Joseph Gibney, also a member of that survey party.

Rocas Gibosas *see* **Gibbous Rocks**

Islote Giboso *see* **Humps Island**

Gibraltar Peak. 72°05' S, 164°59' E. A peak, 1.5 km SE of Lavallee Peak, in the West Quartzite Range. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for its similarity to the Rock of Gibraltar (in Europe). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Gibraltar Rock *see* [2]**Castle Rock**

Bahía Gibson *see* **Gibson Bay**

Mount Gibson. 71°20' S, 66°20' E. A small mountain about 4.5 km W of Mount Cameron, and 5.5 km S of Schmitter Peak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Peter R. Gibson, plumber at Wilkes Station in 1965, and at Mawson Station in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Gibson, James H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gibson, Kenneth Vernon "Ken." b. April 4, 1932, Gorleston-on-Sea, near Yarmouth, Norfolk, only child of marine engineer Vernon Pearse Gibson and his wife Mabel Margaret Drayson Crispe. In 1940 he was evacuated to Ludlow. His father died in 1943, and Mrs. Gibson came to Ludlow to work at Ken's school. In Oct. 1948 Ken joined the Royal Navy, serving in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the Far East, before going back on Civvy Street in 1957. He applied for the Northern Rhodesia Police, was accepted, but had also seen an ad in the *Daily Telegraph*, for FIDS, and went to London for the interview by Ray Priestley and Bill Sloman. On Oct. 1, 1957, after 3 months meteorological training at Stanmore, he left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo, and sharing a cabin with Jim Franks. That was the year of the Spanish flu epidemic on board the *Shackleton*, and, being ex-Navy, Gibson was the one who steered the ship most of the way across the Atlantic. He wintered-over at Base B in 1958. After that, he was due to winter-over at Base Y, but that fell through. He was then detailed for Base W, but that did not materialize either, so he wound up spending the 1959 winter at Base G. He returned to the UK on the *Kista Dan* in 1960, went back to Ludlow, and married Jean Layton on Oct. 31, 1960. Now too old for the police, he went to Sierra Leone as a diamond prospector, then on to Ghana, where Jean joined him in April 1961. He worked his way up through assaying officer, field engineer, and geologist, until, by 1969, he was chief prospector for Ghana. He stayed on there until 1974, and then went to work for a Vancouver-based company in the Central African Republic. Then on to Guyana, and South Africa, and finally back to the UK in 1979, where he went to college and became personnel training manager with Blue Circle Cement. In 1987 he retired, and he and Jean lived in Spain for 8 years before retiring to Gloucestershire.

Gibson, Samuel. b. Leicester, son of Samuel Gibson. A Marine private on Cook's 1st voyage, 1768-71, during which he tried to run at Tahiti, but was punished. On July 9, 1772, at Plymouth, he joined the *Resolution* as a Marine corporal, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was with Cook a third time, 1776-80, this time as a sergeant, and, as a linguist and now a friend of Cook's, he was with the great navigator when Cook was killed by the Hawaiians. He took ill in the East Indies, and on the return of the expedition he married Janet Coupland in the Orkneys (in Scotland), on Sept. 4, 1780. He died there 18 days later, on Sept. 22, 1780.

Gibson Bay. 63°19' S, 55°53' W. A small bay

on the S side of Joinville Island, just W of Mount Alexander (which forms the peninsula separating Gibson Bay from Haddon Bay), at the junction of Active Sound and the Firth of Tay. Discovered, roughly charted, and named on Jan. 8, 1893, by Thomas Robertson of the *Active*. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953–54. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, it appears on a British chart of 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1963. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Bahía Gibson. The first Chilean Antarctic expedition, in 1947, named it Bahía Oliver, for Carlos Oliver Schneider (1899–1949), Uruguayan-born professor of geology at the University of Concepción. It appears as such on a Chilean map of 1962, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Gibson Spur. 77°20' S, 160°40' E. A high, rocky spur which forms the divide between the first two cirques just W of the mouth of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. From Lake Vashka, it appears to form a head wall of Barwick Valley. Named by VUWAE 1959–60 for Graham W. Gibson, one of the geologists in the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Giddings. 67°25' S, 50°47' E. About 12 km ESE of Debenham Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for John Edward "Ted" Giddings (b. March 25, 1932), cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961 and at Davis Station in 1963. He was at Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) in the winter of 1965, and in 1966 spent a third Antarctic winter, as a mechanic and driver at Wilkes Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Giddings Peak. 70°12' S, 64°44' E. A small peak just W of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for Albert Leonard "Alby" Giddings, who wintered-over as cook at Wilkes Station in 1959. An Englishman, he had been second chef at the Menzies Hotel, in Melbourne, and had trained as a motor mechanic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Ostrova Gidrografov *see* **Hydrographer Islands**

Gidrografov Islands *see* **Hydrographer Islands**

Gierloff Nunataks. 85°31' S, 129°00' W. A group of nunataks, 13 km NW of Lentz Buttress, at the N side of the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Seabee George Bernhard "Bernie" Gierloff, Jr. (b. Oct. 7, 1934, Mount Kisco, NY. d. May 29, 2008, Cottonwood Heights, Utah), builder at Byrd Station in 1961. His action in a bulldozer fire earned him this feature. He was back in Antarctica for two more summers between 1971 and 1974, with MCB71 (Mobile Construction Battalion). After serving all over the world for 25 years, he retired from the Navy and the Seabees in 1977.

Giewont. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. Rising to 89.5 m, it is the highest hill in the area around Dobrowolski Station, standing about 1 km N of the station, in the Bunger Hills of Queen Mary Land. Named by the Poles in 1985, after a massif of the same name in the Tatra Mountains of southern Poland, whence sleeping knights will awake when Poland is in danger (they still sleep, despite the great dangers Poland has faced over the centuries).

Caleta Giffard *see* **Giffard Cove**

Giffard Cove. 64°37' S, 61°42' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Gifford Cove. A cove, 1.5 km wide, in the SW end of Charlotte Bay, S of Boxing Island, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point, between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henri Giffard (1825–1882), French engineer who constructed and flew the first truly navigable dirigible airship, in 1852. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Giffard.

Gifford Cove *see* **Giffard Cove**

Gifford Peaks. 79°36' S, 84°48' W. A line of sharp peaks and ridges along the escarpment at the W side of the Heritage Range, between the Watlack Hills and Soholt Peaks. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963–64, for CWO Leonard A. Gifford, pilot of the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Giganteus Island. 67°35' S, 62°30' E. An island in the NW corner of the Rookery Islands, in the W part of Holme Bay, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1947. Named by ANARE in Dec. 1958 for a giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) rookery seen here at the time. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gigen Peak. 63°41' S, 58°25' W. Rising to 1092 m on the S side of Benz Pass, 14.39 km SE of Mount Ignatiev, 7.97 km NNE of Mount Daimler, and 6.67 km WNW of Panhard Nunatak, it surmounts Russell East Glacier to the W and S, and Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Gigen, in northern Bulgaria.

Giggenbach Ridge. 77°28' S, 168°20' E. A N-S chain of summits, 8 km long, rising to about 2400 m to the W and NW of Mount Terror, but descending to 1320 m at the N end, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 2000, and by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000. Werner F. Giggenbach (b. Nov. 9, 1937, Augsburg, Germany. d. Nov. 7, 1997, while conducting volcanic research in Rabaul, PNG) was a NZ scientist with (from 1968) the chemistry division of NZ's DSIR, one of the leading volcanic gas geochemists of the period, who worked with NZARP at Mount Erebus for 4 field seasons in the 1970s. He rappelled into the inner crater of Erebus in 1978, but had to be pulled out when an eruption showered him and colleagues on the crater rim with volcanic bombs.

Estrecho Gilbert *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Mount Gilbert. 69°16' S, 66°17' W. Rising to 1420 m, on the divide between Airy Glacier and Seller Glacier, 8 km NW of Mount Castro, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934–37. Re-photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947–48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Dr. William Gilbert (1540–1603), magnetism pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Gilbert, Frederick W. Of Victoria, British Columbia. Skipper of the *Beatrice L. Corkum*, out of Nova Scotia, in Antarctic waters for the 1907–08 season.

Gilbert, Joseph. Baptized on June 1, 1732, in Kirton, Lincs, son of John Gilbert and his wife Elizabeth. On Nov. 15, 1758, at Freiston, Lincs, he married Frances Plant. He was a ship's master in Newfoundland in the early 1760s, and on Jan. 7, 1772 was master of the *Asia* when he transferred to the *Resolution* for Cook's 1772–75 voyage. On Aug. 4, 1774 he was hit in the chest by an arrow fired by an angry native, but not hurt. The Gilbert Islands were named after him. His post-expedition career was as master attendant, first at Sheerness in 1776, then from 1776 to 1791 at Portsmouth, and finally, from 1791 to 1802, at Deptford. He retired to Fareham, Hants, where he died in 1821. His son George sailed with Cook on the 3rd voyage, 1776–80.

Gilbert, Neil Stephen. BAS algal physiologist who summered-over at Signy Island Station in 1985–86, and wintered-over there in 1991, 1992, and 1993. In July of that winter he was appointed permanent base commander of the station, even though he may not actually be there. The administrative role was his, and it was during his tenure that the base became not ony summer-only, but also mixed-gender.

Gilbert Bluff. 74°58' S, 136°37' W. A rock bluff with abrupt cliff faces on its N and E sides, on the S side of Garfield Glacier, and near the N margin of Erickson Bluffs, in the McDonald Heights area of coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for James R. Gilbert, biologist with a party making population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen Sea and the Amundsen Sea, using the *Southwind* and 2 helos, in 1971–72.

Gilbert Glacier. 70°00' S, 71°00' W. About 30 km long, it flows S from the Nichols Snowfield and empties into the Mozart Ice Piedmont at Wilkins Sound, on the NW part of Alexander Island. Plotted in 69°50' S, 71°07' W, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, working off aerial photos

taken by RARE 1947–48. Surveyed by BAS in 1968. In association with Sullivan Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Sir William Schwenk Gilbert (1836–1911), the librettist part of the Gilbert & Sullivan team. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. It has since been replotted.

Gilbert Grosvenor Range *see* **Grosvenor Mountains**

Gilbert Strait. 63°38' S, 60°16' W. A strait running NW-SE, and separating Tower Island from Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition 1828–31, and named by him as Davis Gilbert Strait, or Davis Gilberts Strait (sic, sic), for Davies Gilbert (1767–1839), president of the Royal Society, 1827–30, and of the *Chanticleer* expedition committee. It appears on British charts of 1901 and 1916 as Davis Gilbert Inlet (sic). It was re-charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901–04. On Charcot's 1912 and 1914 maps (both reflecting FrAE 1908–10), it is called Détroit de Davis Gilbert and Détroit Davis Gilbert respectively. A bay on the E coast of Trinity Peninsula shows up on a 1917 map as Davis Gilbert Bay. On a 1937 French chart the strait is seen as Détroit Davies Gilbert, and on a 1942 USAAF chart as Davies Gilbert Strait, a name that also appears on a British chart of 1945, and which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Estrecho Davies Gilbert, but on another one of theirs from the same year as Estrecho Gilberto Davies. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. UK-APC shortened the name to Gilbert Strait on on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears with the new, shortened, name on a British chart of 1962. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Estrecho Davies Gilbert, but, today, the Argentines, at least, tend to call it Estrecho Gilbert.

Estrecho Gilberto Davies *see* **Gilbert Strait**

Gilbey, William Batty. b. Sept. 13, 1922, in Burnley, Lancs, son of William C. Gilbey and his wife Muriel Batty. He joined the RAF, and, as a corporal, was part of the RAF Antarctic Unit during the first season of NBSAE 1949–52. After his part in the expedition, he made his way to Cape Town, and from there caught the *Warwick Castle*, arriving in Southampton in March 1950. He died in Southampton in Aug. 1991.

Gilchrist, Edward. b. Feb. 15, 1811, Medford, Mass., son of James Gilchrist and his wife Susan Wyman. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy on Jan. 26, 1832, and at that rank was on the *Peacock*, with the Brazil Squadron, in 1833–34. In 1836 he went to the Navy Yard in Boston, and the following year to the Naval Hospital in the same city. He served on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838–42. He was detached at Sydney in March 1840, and was promoted to surgeon on Sept. 27, 1840. From 1842 to 1843 he was at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, NH, and then transferred to the Pacific Squadron, first with the *Levant*, in 1844–45, and then, during the Mexican War, with the *Portsmouth*. He was posted to a receiving ship in Boston Harbor in 1850–51, and then served with the Mediterranean Squadron in 1852. From 1855 to 1858 he was resident physician at Chelsea Hospital, in Massachusetts, and in 1861 served on the *Wabash*. He was fleet surgeon with the Mississippi Flotilla, 1861–62, then fleet surgeon with the East Gulf Blockading Squadron from 1863 to 1865. After the war he went back to Chelsea, from 1866 to 1869, and died in Boston, on Nov. 6, 1869.

Gilchrist, Willie. b. Scotland. After many years as a ship's radio man in the Merchant Navy, including stints in China, he joined FIDS in 1961, and was BAS radio operator at Base E for the winter of 1962, and at Deception Island (Base B) for the winter of 1963. He was a supporter of Kilmarnock football team.

Gilchrist Glacier. 66°07' S, 114°06' E. A short channel glacier which flows to the Budd Coast, just over 14 km NW of Fox Glacier. Delineated in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, working from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Edward Gilchrist. Originally plotted in 66°05' S, 114°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Gildea Glacier. 78°38' S, 85°39' W. Flows westward from the Craddock Massif, between Mount Slaughter and Mount Atkinson, into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The upper portion of the glacier also receives ice from Hammer Col and the S portion of the Vinson Massif. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Damien Gildea, Australian leader of several Omega Foundation expeditions to the Sentinel Range and to Livingston Island, between 2000 and 2007. In 1998 he wrote *The Antarctic Mountaineering Chronology*, and since then has become a well-known writer. In 2001 he was a guide for an Adventure Network expedition to the South Pole. He was the youngest Australian to ski to the Pole, and the first Australian to guide a client to the Pole. He made an ascent of Mount Craddock via this glacier, in 2005, and directed the preparation of a 1:50,000 scale map of the Vinson Massif area for the Omega Foundation, in 2006 (it was published in 2007).

Gilderdale, George Dunn. Shipmaster of Mystic, Conn., and commander of many sealing and whaling vessels. b. Feb. 22, 1824, Swinefleet, Yorks, England, youngest son of George Gilderdale and Mary Ellen Dunn. He was captain of the tender *Wilmington* on Thomas Eldridge's *Aeronaut* expedition to the South Shetlands in 1853–54, and upon his return he married Elvira Murdock, on July 2, 1854, at Mystic. During the Civil War he served in the U.S. Navy. He was in the South Shetlands again, as commander of the *Peru*, 1871–72. His diary of April, May and June 1872 is extant. He died in Mystic, July 9, 1901.

Mount Giles. 75°09' S, 137°37' W. Also called Mount Carrol Kettering. Rising to 820 m, and mainly snow-covered, 8 km SSE of Lynch Point, it is the highest elevation on the divide between the seaward ends of Frostman Glacier and Hull Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by USAS from West Base in 1940, and named by Byrd for Walter Giles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Giles, Brian Douglas. b. 1932, Birmingham, son of Arthur J. Giles and his wife Emily Boyes. A met man, while working toward his PhD, he joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1958 and 1959. He married as soon as he returned to the UK, and then went to Australia, but later reports have him returned to Birmingham.

Giles, Edward George "Ted." b. Dec. 11, 1934. Radio officer at Mawson Station in 1972 and 1974.

Giles, Walter Robert "Walt." b. Jan. 3, 1912, Sheffield, Ga., son of farmer Augustus C. Giles and his wife Genevieve. He joined the U.S. Marines on June 3, 1932, in Atlanta, and worked his way up through the ranks, becoming a flyer as well. He was a technical sergeant when he became co-pilot and radio operator on flights out of West Base during USAS 1939–41. He fought as a lieutenant at Guadalcanal, during World War II. He died in Conyers, Ga., on April 11, 1996.

Giles Glacier. 78°40' S, 84°46' W. A hanging glacier flowing eastward along the S side of Moyher Ridge to Thomas Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for J. David Giles, polar ice coring officer with the University of Nebraska, who supported USAP drilling operations at Taylor Dome, the South Pole, Windless Bight, Siple Dome, and Kamb Ice Stream, between 1993 and 1998.

Gill, Allan. b. May 6, 1930, 3 Harbour Crescent, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorks, son of journeyman joiner John "Jack" Gill and his wife Ethel Tetley. He began as a solicitor's clerk, then did his national service, as a senior clerk in the Medical Corps in Kenya, being demobbed as a sergeant after 2 years. He then worked as a clerk for a furniture dealer in Bradford, joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorological observer, and, after 6 months met training at Stanmore, left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo. He wintered-over at Base G in 1958, and at Base D in 1959. In the winter of 1959 he and Selwyn Bibby spent 130 days in the field on James Ross Island (see Bibby for details). On his return to the UK in 1960, he went back to his job in Bradford, and then in 1961–62 he, Fritz Koerner, and Brian Beck got involved in the Devon Island project, in the Arctic, and he spent most of the 1960s there, including the famous 1968–69 Trans-Arctic Expedition led by Wally Herbert, but he also found time to summer-over as an aurora researcher at Byrd Station (3 men only), in Antarctica, in 1962–63, and to winter-over in 1963 at Byrd Aurora Substation. He went back to the Arctic for the last time in 1989, and in May 2002 he suffered a massive stroke, and was confined to hospital in

Kingussie, Scotland, unable to speak, and paralyzed down one side. He died in Raigmore Hospital, Inverness, on Jan. 13, 2010.

Gill, Ronald Victor "Ron." They called him "Fat Ronnie" (a play on Finn Ronne, a typically British one, incomprehensible to anyone else). Army sergeant, driver and mechanic. He joined FIDS in 1961, and was BAS general assistant and tractorman who wintered-over at Base E in 1962, and at Base T in 1963. He was back for the winter of 1970, at Halley Bay Station, and in 1971 wintered-over as diesel electric mechanic at Faraday Station (Base F).

Gill, Simon Neil. b. June 9, 1963. BAS carpenter who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1987 and 1988. Between 1989 and 1999 he summered-over in Antarctica every season except two, and in 1994 became support manager at Rothera. In the late 1990s he was base commander at Halley Bay Station for 18 months.

Gill Automatic Weather Station. 79°55' S, 179°00' W. An American AWS at an elevation of 54 m, on the Ross Ice Shelf. It was installed on Jan. 24, 1985, named for an LC-130 pilot whose last name was Gill. It was closed in 1990. It was visited on Feb. 2, 2005, and had moved 3.8 miles.

Gill Bluff. 76°14' S, 112°33' W. A rock bluff on the NW side of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Allan Gill.

Gillan, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gillespie, Colin Ainsley. b. 1906, Bolton, Lancs, son of John Arthur H. Gillespie. Able seaman who, at Dunedin, stowed away on board the *Eleanor Bolling* as she pulled out of port on April 1, 1930, headed for Tahiti. He was found two days later, and they put him to work as 2nd cook. He arrived, with the ship, in NYC in 1930. But he never saw Antarctica. He went to work for the Pacific Whaling Company, out of California, and was still sailing the seas into World War II, and into the 1950s, becoming a Canadian citizen.

Gillespie Glacier. 85°11' S, 175°12' W. A small tributary glacier just SW of Mount Kenyon, it flows from the W slopes of the Cumulus Hills into Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lester F. Gillespie, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1962.

Mont Gillet *see* **Mount Gillet**

Mount Gillet. 72°34' S, 31°23' E. Rising to 2460 m, close N of Mount Van der Essen, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont Gillet, for French industrialist Charles Gillet, a director of the Crédit Lyonnais, head of the textile company Gillet-Thaon, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Gillet in 1966.

Gillett Ice Shelf. 69°37' S, 159°45' E. A narrow ice shelf occupying an indentation of the coast off the Wilson Hills, between Anderson Peninsula and the (as yet seemingly unnamed) peninsula that contains Holladay Nunataks, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Capt. Clarence R. Gillett (b. June 17, 1929), U.S. Coast Guard (from 1952), who served on the *Burton Island* between Dec. 1966 and June 1968, and as ship's operations officer on the staff of Naval Support Force, Antarctica from June 1968 until May 1970. He retired on Aug. 1, 1981. ANCA accepted the name. Originally plotted in 69°35' S, 159°42' E, then again in 69°33' S, 159°39' E, it was replotted in late 2008 by the Australians.

Gillett Nunataks. 75°48' S, 114°43' W. Two nunataks, mainly snow-covered, at the E end of Spitz Ridge and the Toney Mountain massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Richard D. Gillett, radioman at Pole Station in 1974.

Gilliamsen Peak. 71°51' S, 70°20' W. Rising to 650 m, it is the most southeasterly of the Staccato Peaks, in the south-central part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Donald A. Gilliamsen (b. 1930), USN, a VXE-6 pilot during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Gillick Rock. 75°36' S, 129°12' W. An isolated rock nunatak at the NW end of the McCuddin Mountains, 13 km N of the summit of Mount Flint, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Thomas Lee Gillick, USNR, helicopter pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

Gillies, Frederick Jacob M. b. 1874, Roath, Cardiff, Wales, son of sailor Jacob L'Barron Gillies and his wife Sarah Mason Moreton. His father was always away at sea, and his mother kept a tobacconist's shop in Roath. In London, on Aug. 2, 1911, during AAE 1911-14, Gillies replaced H. McKenzie as chief engineer on the *Aurora*, at £18 per month, a salary that would increase to £20 per month. On March 19, 1913, at Lyttelton, NZ, he left the *Aurora*, but was rehired on Aug. 29. He finally left the expedition on March 19, 1914. He was on the same ship in 1917 when they went down to relieve BITE 1914-17. He died on June 2, 1941.

Gillies, James McDonald. b. May 13, 1890, Sunny Bank, Barnhill, Perth, Scotland, son of reasonably well-to-do English teacher Walter Gillies and his wife Margaret. At the age of 9 he was enrolled at Perth Academy, and later trained as an engineer, moving to India, returning to the UK on the outbreak of World War I. After the war, he went to work on the American merchant ship *Neponset* for several years, as a refrigeration engineer, working his way up to become chief engineeer. He was chief engineer of the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. At the end of the expedition, he was being described as ex chief engineer, and that role had been taken over by Bert Paul. He lived in Virginia and New Jersey, and died in Oct. 1965.

Gillies, John. b. Feb. 14, 1943, Fairfield, Vic., son of brass fitter and turner Norman Thomas Gillies and his wife Florence May Tosch. He trained as a radio technician in the Postmaster General's Department (PMG), and wintered-over as radio technician at Mawson Station in 1967, and again at Casey Station in 1969, where he was senior radio tech. He returned to Melbourne in 1970, and began work at the PMG laboratories, and stayed there (through its various name changes) until 2001. In 1972, in Camberwell, Vic., he married Maria Helena Petronella deKort. In 2003 he became editor of *Aurora* magazine.

Gillies Islands. 66°32' S, 96°25' E. Also called Gillies Nunataks. Three small grounded rocky islands protruding above the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 5 km (the Australians say about 7 km) N of Cape Moyes. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Frederick Gillies. Astronomical control was established on the central island in Jan. 1948, during OpW 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and ANCA followed suit.

Gillies Nunataks *see* **Gillies Islands**

Gillies Rock. 83°07' S, 54°45' W. An isolated rock on land, rising to about 1185 m, 10 km N of Mount Dasinger, in the N part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Betty Huyler Gillies (1909-1998), aviatrix and San Diego ham radio operator who, throughout the 1960s, patched Antarcticans through to the USA. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. *See* **Madey Ridge**, for a similar story.

Lake Gillieson. 69°25' S, 76°08' E. On the E side of Stornes Peninsula, about 1.2 km NE of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA for David Gillieson, limnologist at the University of New South Wales, who was a member of the 1987 Law Base summer field party.

Gillin, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Gillmor. 70°28' S, 159°46' E. A mainly ice-free, ridge-type mountain, rising to 2185 m, at the S side of the head of Svendsen Glacier, and about 9 km N of the main mass of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Charles Stewart Gillmor (known as Stewart Gillmor; b. Nov. 6, 1938, Kansas City), ionosphere physicist with the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, and exchange scientist at Mirnyy Station in 1961. ANCA accepted the name.

Montaña Gillmore. 66°08' S, 63°36' W. A mountain, rising to 1472 m, about 3 km NW of

the mouth of Morrison Glacier, at the head of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for General Francisco Javier Gillmore Stock (b. Jan. 9, 1909, Iquique) titular bishop of Auzio, and vicar general for the Chilean Armed Forces, who was in Antarctica with ChilAE 1962-63. The Argentines call it Montaña Olivero.

Gillock, Robert Hugh. b. Nov. 10, 1919, Arkansas City, Kans. He joined the U.S. Navy on June 28, 1939, and was lieutenant navigator on OpHJ 1946-47. He was also involved in the search for the Liberty Bell 7, Gus Grissom's 1961 Mercury space capsule. He retired from the Navy, in Norfolk, Va., as a captain, in Feb. 1967, and subsequently taught engineering at the Virginia Beach campus of Tidewater College. He retired in 1982, and died on April 24, 1995, in Virginia Beach.

Gillock Glacier. 72°00' S, 24°08' E. A glacier, 8 km long (the Norwegians say 15 km long), it flows N from Mount Walnum to the W of Smalegga Ridge, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Gillockbreen, for Lt. Robert Gillock. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gillock Glacier in 1966.

Gillock Island. 70°26' S, 71°52' E. An ice-covered island, about 29 km long, and between 3 and 9 km wide, with numerous outcrops exposed along its flanks, extending NNW-SSE on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Mapped by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Lt. Robert Gillock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Gillockbreen *see* **Gillock Glacier**

Mount Gilmour. 76°56' S, 144°40' W. A mountain, 6 km SE of Mount Passel, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 by USAS from West Base. Named by Byrd for Harold Gilmour. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Gilmour, Harold Philip "Gil." b. March 19, 1903, Lynn, Mass., son of gardener and odd job man Philip David Gilmour and his wife Margaretta Marie "Etta" Best. He joined the U.S. Navy as a yeoman, and served on the USS *Vermont*, at Mare Island, Calif. He was the recorder and historian on USAS 1939-41, based at Little America III (West Base) as administrative assistant to the expedition commander. He married Isabelle. He settled in Viña del Mar, Chile, and married again, to Maria Teresa Corea Santa Cruz, and had several children. He died there on April 16, 1969, and is buried in Valparaíso.

Gilpin, Brian Edward. b. Nov. 18, 1932, Newton Abbot, Devon, son of Culcheth Edward Gilpin and his wife Queenie Marie Monica Browne. After doing his national service in the RAF, he went to work at the Met Office, and, while there met ex-Fid Norman Broadbear, who suggested he join FIDS, which he did in 1953, after an intervew with Frank Elliott in London. He left England on the *Alcantara*, bound for Montevideo, and from there caught the *Fitzroy* down to Port Stanley. He worked in the Met Office there for a year, and then, at his own suggestion, went to Deception Island on the *John Biscoe*, and wintered-over there that year as meteorologist at Base B in 1955. It was hard to find takers for a FIDS tour at Deception in those days, partly because word had got around that it was a depressing place, and also because Arthur Farrant had recently committed suicide there. Mr. Gilpin studied Spanish with the Argentines from the local base, and on one occasion, out skiiing to the penguin colony to collect eggs, fell and ripped his trousers, sustaining frostbite in areas that are not normally subject to such an attack. After a radio consultation with Hope Bay doctor Paul Massie, he was given penicillin, proved to be allergic, and had to spend a month at the hospital at the Argentine base. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, via South Georgia, and from the Falklands to Montevideo, where he caught the *Alcantara* bound for Southampton, arriving on March 14, 1956. That year he married Jean Mitchell. While at Deception, he had made friends with Peter Mott, head of FIDASE, through whom he got a job with a consulting firm working with Iraq Petroleum. He spent years living and working in the Middle East and Kurdistan, with Wink Mander, Derek Clarke, and Ken Powell, working on snow surveys, and with pipelines, was in Zambia for 3 years with the UN, was on a South African fisheries ex-whaling ship for 3 years, and also lived in the Canary Islands. He finally made it back to the UK, in 1992, and settled down in Torquay. While he had been working in Qatar, a climbing accident in Pakistan left him with a steel right leg, a small price to pay for all the adventure.

Mount Gilruth. 71°44' S, 168°48' E. A mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to 3160 m, 7 km ENE of Mount Adam, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert R. Gilruth (b. Oct. 18, 1913, Nashwauk, Minn. d. Aug. 17, 2000, Charlottesville, Va.), director of NASA's manned space center, who visited McMurdo in 1966-67.

Mount Gimber. 72°01' S, 102°00' W. An ice-covered mountain, 0.8 km SE of Landfall Peak, in the extreme W part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Cdr. Harry Gimber.

Gimber, Harry Meeker Stuart, Jr. b. Nov. 25, 1909, Windber, Pa., son of civil engineer (and ex naval officer) Harry Meeker Stuart Gimber and his wife Mary. After Annapolis, he entered the Navy on June 4, 1931, and became a commander, USN, serving in World War II. Captain of the *Brownson* from Nov. 2, 1946 to July 26, 1947, i.e., during OpHJ 1946-47. He served in Korea, and retired as a captain. On April 18, 1977, in San Diego, he married Amy Lodge Woods. He died on Dec. 8, 1999, in San Diego.

The Gin Bottle. An informal name given to an ice hill, 30 feet above the surrounding ice, near Chippantodd Creeks, 9.7 km E along the coast from Halley Bay. A gin bottle was left here by members of the British Royal Society Expedition, in Oct. 1956.

Gin Cove. 64°03' S, 58°25' W. Indents the NW coast of James Ross Island, to the NE of Tumbledown Cliffs. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, in association with other alcoholic spirits that have given their name to features in this area, and cheer to Fids. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Bahía Villar Fabre, for geologist Jorge Félix Villar Fabre, and it appears as such on a 1978 map. However, today, they seem to call it Caleta Falcón.

Ginger Islands. 67°45' S, 68°42' W. A group of islands W of Cape Alexandra, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed in early 1963 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Kenneth Ginger (b. Aug. 9, 1928, Brentford, Mdsx. d. Nov. 1995, Taunton, Somerset), principal civil hydrographic officer with the Hydrographic Department, responsible for Admiralty charts of Antarctica for several years beginning in 1958. The largest of the islands appears a reddish color (ginger) when it is free of snow. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Ginger Lake. 62°13' S, 58°27' W. A lake with ginger-colored water (hence the translation of the name Jeziorko Imbirowe, given by the Poles; "imbirowe" means ginger), between Brama and Demay Point, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is a new lake, created as the result of the thawing of a glacier during the past 20 years.

Caleta Giorgi *see* **Caleta Georgi**

Giotbreen. 72°19' S, 26°45' E. A glacier, 8 km long, between Kampesteinen and Kjelbotn Peak, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Jacques Giot, dog-master with BelgAE 1957-58. He wintered-over at Roi Baudoin Station in 1958.

Giovanni Peak. 70°02' S, 71°26' W. An isolated peak, rising to about 500 m (originally thought to be about 750 m), above the Mozart Ice Piedmont, 1.5 km S of the S portion of Debussy Heights, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°50' S, 71°24' W. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Mozart opera, *Don Giovanni*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Cordón Giovannini *see* **Cordón Lobell**

Giovinco Ice Piedmont. 84°01' S, 176°10' E. About 16 km wide, between Canyon Glacier and

Perez Glacier, gradually descending N to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Frank A. Giovinco (b. Nov. 2, 1915. d. March 21, 1972), who joined the U.S. Coast Guard in 1940, and was in Antarctica for OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65), as captain of the *Towle*.

Mount Giovinetto. 78°16' S, 86°10' W. Rising to 4090 m, it is the summit of a buttress-type mountain, 3 km N of Mount Ostenso, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by the leader of that party, Charles Bentley, for Mario Giovinetto. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Giovinetto, Mario B. b. 1933, Argentina. He was part of ArgAE 1955-56, and on March 6, 1956, was lowered from a helo off the *Bahía Aguirre* at Shag Rocks, near South Georgia, to make the first landing there, to collect geological specimens. He was glaciological assistant and observer who arrived in Antarctica in the summer of 1956-57, wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957, stayed on at the Ross Ice Shelf in the summer of 1957-58, wintered-over again at Pole Station in 1958, and left Antarctica in the 1958-59 summer.

Gipps, Derek Raymond. b. July 11, 1929, East London, and raised in Leyton, son of shoemaker Frederick Augustus Gipps and his wife Violet Lawrence. After World War II he joined the Civil Service, going first to the Foreign Office, and in 1954 began work with the Crown Agents, the logistical supplier to FIDS (Ricky Cook then being head of Crown Agents). He went to Antarctica in 1960-61 (the first of many summers there) on the *John Biscoe*, to study the bases first-hand. From 1963 to Jan. 1, 1974 he worked for BAS, and then became personnel manager for the National Environment Research Council (NERC), who supplied the money to BAS. He retired to Swindon, Wilts.

Gipps Ice Rise. 68°46' S, 60°56' W. A roughly elliptical ice rise, 16 km long, bounded by an ice cliff on all sides, and rising to about 270 m above the edge of the Larsen Ice Shelf, E of Revelle Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, about 56 km NE of Hearst Island, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It may have been seen from the air by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, when he plotted "indications of low, snow-covered islands or snow ridges" in this vicinity, and which appear thus on his 1929 map. Officially discovered by William R. MacDonald of USGS, on Dec. 18, 1966, on a VX-6 photographic mapping mission over the area in a Super Constellation, and first mapped by USGS from these photos. On Feb. 15, 1970, BAS traversed it on a radio echo-sounding flight. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Derek Gipps. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It is now an island.

Cabo Giralt *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Bahía Girard *see* **Girard Bay**

Baie Girard *see* **Girard Bay**

Girard Bay. 65°08' S, 64°00' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, indenting the Graham Coast for 3 km between Cape Cloos and Mount Scott, off the N entrance to the Penola Strait, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Girard, for geographer Jules-Marie-Simon Girard (1839-1921) of the Paris Geographical Society, and later a member of the Comité de Patronage for FrAE 1908-10, during which expedition, in 1909, this feature was recharted. It appears as Girard Bay on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1934 (the DI had re-surveyed it in 1933), and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a Briish chart of 1960. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Bahía Girard, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It also appears as Bahía Girard on a 1971 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Islote Girardi. 62°35' S, 59°54' W. A small island, immediately to the S of Half Moon Island, in the entrance to Moon Bay, off the SE extremity of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Islote Girdler *see* **Girdler Island**

Girdler Island. 66°00' S, 65°39' W. A small, narrow island at the extreme S side of Mutton Cove, 0.1 km SW of Cliff Island, E of Beer Island, and 13 km W of Prospect Point, off Holtedahl Bay on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Girdler Islet, because it girdles the entrance to Mutton Cove. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947, and US-ACAN accepted the name. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart, translated as Islote Girdler, and that was the name accepted not only by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, on July 7, 1959, following FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, UK-APC redefined it as Girdler Island, and US-ACAN followed suit with that in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960.

Girdler Islet *see* **Girdler Island**

Girev, Demetri *see* **Gerof, Demetri**

Giró Nunatak. 82°13' S, 42°02' W. Rising to 380 m, 6 km NW of Vaca Nunatak, on the SW side of the Panzarini Hills, in the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground during the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. (later Maj.) Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper, Argentine officer-in-charge of Esperanza Station in 1962 (when he was a 1st Lt.), General Belgrano Station in 1965, and a member of the traverse party to the South Pole in 1965-66 (*see* **Operación 90**). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in th 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Nunatak Paraná, after the Argentine city of Paraná. Why they do not call it Nunatak Giró is a mystery.

Giroux, Ferdinand William "Frank." b. 1895, Williamstown, Mass., son of French Canadian immigrant parents, railroad worker William H. Giroux and his wife Melina (known as Minnie). He went to sea in 1927, and became an oiler and fireman. As an oiler he was on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35, but did not winter-over.

Mount Gist. 67°21' S, 98°54' E. Rising to 1529 m above sea level, and marked by a cluster of small peaks protruding above the ice, about 14 km WNW of Mount Strathcona, near the head of Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. Francis John "Jack" Gist (b. May 17, 1921, Tulare Co., Calif., but raised in nearby Bakersfield. d. March 5, 1989, Mclean, Va.), USN, of Waterville, Ia., co-pilot and navigator with David Bunger's crew, during OpHJ 1946-47. ANCA accepted the name.

Giulia Automatic Weather Station. 75°32' S, 145°52' E. An Italian AWS in Victoria Land, opened at Midpoint Station in Dec. 1998, at an elevation of 2508.95 m.

Giza Peak. 71°20' S, 68°16' W. Rising to 492.6 m (the Americans say about 600 m) above sea level, on the W side (the Americans say the E side) of the Fossil Bluff massif, on Alexander Island. For years this feature was known to BAS workers here as Sphinx, for its shape, but when the time came for UK-APC to name it, on Feb. 15, 1988, there were too many names in Antarctic like that, so they picked Giza Peak, which was a rather unsatisfactory compromise (i.e., something better could have been found with a little more thought). US-ACAN accepted the name. However, people here still call it Sphinx. For a parallel, *see* **Khufu Peak**.

The *Gizhiga*. Soviet Fisheries vessel which took part in SovAE 1979-81 (Capt. Yuriy Dmitriyevich Utusikov). She was back in Antarctic waters in 1985-86, off the coast of Adélie Land, in company with the *Mys Juno*, the *Mys Ostrovsky*, and the *Lazarev More*.

Mount Gjeita. 68°12' S, 58°14' E. The highest peak in the Hansen Mountains, about 5 km E of Brusen Nunatak, in Kemp Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1947 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Gjeitafjell. They plotted it in 68°12' S, 58°22' E. This feature was included in a triangulation carried out by Graham Knuckey, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1958, and named by ANCA (and for themselves only) on Oct. 11, 1960, as Mount Banfield, for Flight Lt. Geoffrey A. "Geoff" Banfield, who was at Mawson Station that summer season of 1958-59, and who wintered-over there in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Gjeita in 1965.

Gjeitafjell *see* **Mount Gjeita**

Gjel Glacier. 71°53' S, 24°55' E. A glacier,

28 km long, it flows N between Mefjell Mountain and the steep cliffs of the Brattnippane Peaks of the Luncke Range, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Plotted in 71°58' S, 24°47' E by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47, and mapped by them as a 43-km long glacier which they named Gjelbreen (i.e., "the mountain-pass glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gjel Glacier in 1966, and re-plotted and re-mapped it.

Gjelbreen *see* **Gjel Glacier**

Gjeldnes, Rune. b. 1971. During the austral summer of 2005–06 this Norwegian adventurer skied, unsupported by any outside help, across the continent of Antarctica, in 93 days, from Troll Station to Mario Zucchelli Station, via the South Pole. This was the longest Antarctic traverse. He was picked up at the Italian station by the *Spirit of Enderby*.

Mount Gjelsvik. 72°30' S, 2°00' E. Rising to 12,008 feet, in Queen Maud Land. Named for Tore Gjelsvik (*see* **Gjelsvik Mountains**) by the Norwegians. This seems to be a term no longer in use.

Gjelsvik Mountains. 72°09' S, 2°36' E. A group of mountains, about 40 km long, between the Sverdrup Mountains and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first roughly plotted from these photos. Mapped in more detail by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Gjelsvikfjella, for Tore Gjelsvik (1916–2006), managing director of the Norsk Polarinstitutt, in Oslo (cf. John Giaever), 1960–83, and president of SCAR, 1974–78. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gjelsvik Mountains in 1962.

Gjelsvik Peak. 85°19' S, 168°00' W. A small, but impresssive, peak, rising to 3660 m (the New Zealanders say 3600 m), below and 4 km to the NW of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Seen from the SW it appears to be an isolated mountain at the edge of the Polar Plateau, but from the N and NW it appears as a peak at the head of a buttress projecting into the Liv Glacier. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, and named by them for Tore Gjelsvik (*see* **Gjelsvik Mountains**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Gjelsvik Spur. 79°18' S, 156°19' E. A rock spur, 3 km NW of Mount Ayres, on Butcher Ridge, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Per Gjelsvik, of the University of Wisconsin at Madison aeromagnetic project, under John Behrendt, 1963–64. Working from USN aircraft, Gjelsvik obtained aeromagnetic profiles over the Transantarctic Horst bordering the Ross Sea and the Ross Ice Shelf.

Gjelsvikfjella *see* **Gjelsvik Mountains**

Gjerdøe, Carl Olaf. b. May 29, 1888, Norway. One of the 4 Hektor Whaling Company employees (he was the skipper) who died immediately as the whale catcher *Bransfield* capsized in South Bay, Doumer Island (or was it at Deception Island? Sources vary), in the South Shetlands, on March 11, 1924. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery, at Deception Island.

Mount Gjertsen. 86°40' S, 148°27' W. Rising to 2420 m, 3 km NE of Mount Grier, in the La Gorce Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. In 1911, while speeding toward the South Pole, Amundsen named a mountain in this area as Mount Hj.F. Gjertsen, for Hjalmar Gjertsen. Modern geographers could not be sure which mountain Amundsen meant, so they named this one, discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933–35 (an expedition which Gjertsen also took part in). US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1947.

Gjertsen, F. b. 1854, Norway. 1st mate on the *Antarctic* Expedition 1893–95. Borchgrevink described him as "a stout, broad, handsome, kind-looking man, thirty-eight years of age."

Gjertsen, Fredrik Arthur "Fred." b. Sept. 29, 1879, Knarberg, Nøtterøy, Norway, son of sailor Gjert Sande Gjertsen and his first wife Wilhelmine Mathilde Nissen. He went to sea in 1900, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and by 1919 was living in Punta Arenas, married (in 1913) to a Valparaíso girl named Mary Gladys Malcolm, raising a family of daughters, and skippering the *Alejandrina* for Duncan Fox & Co. In 1926–27 and 1927–28 he was captain of the *Nielsen-Alonso* in the Ross Sea. He was skipper of the *Hektoria*, in Antarctic waters in 1932–33, and of the *Terje Viken* in 1936–37. On this last one, his daughter, Mimi was one of the three stewardesses (*see* **Women in Antarctica**, and also her own entry, below). On May 21, 1941, he took the *Hektoria* out of Liverpool, bound for New York. His old bosun from the *Terje Viken* was now his 2nd officer. He was not the skipper in 1942, when the *Hektoria* was sunk in the Atlantic. He died in Liverpool, in 1956. His wife died in Nøtterøy, in 1960.

Gjertsen, Hjalmar Fredrik. b. July 6, 1885, Porsgrund, Norway, son of ship's pilot Thron Andreas Gjertsen and his wife Olivia Gurine. He went to sea in 1900, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Norwegian Navy. He was 2nd officer on the *Fram* during NorAE 1910–12, and was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He was loaned to the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of 1923–24 as ice pilot. He received special permission from the Norwegian Navy to be commodore of Byrd's Antarctic Fleet during ByrdAE 1933–35, and went south on the *Jacob Ruppert*. On Feb. 5, 1934 he left Little America on the *Ruppert*, bound for NZ, and on March 26, 1934 arrived in San Francisco with Walter Queen. He then went home, to his wife Maren, in Horten, Norway, then back to NZ in the fall of 1934 for the 2nd half of the Byrd expedition. He died in 1958.

Gjertsen, Mary May "Mimi." b. 1917, Punta Arenas, Chile, daughter of Norwegian whaling skipper Fred Gjertsen (q.v.) and his wife Chilean wife Mary Gladys Malcolm. As a child, she and her older sister Bellamina Gladys (known as Gladys), and younger sister Borghild, would often travel on their father's ships (but not, of course, to Antartcic waters). However, things had changed by the 1930s, and she was one of the three stewardesses on her father's whaler *Terje Viken*, in 1937–38, thus making her one of the first women in Antarctica (q.v.).

Gjertsen Promontory. 86°38' S, 148°32' W. A low but sharply rising promontory at the extremity of the spur trending N from Mount Gjertsen, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969–70 in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Gjeruldsenhøgda. 71°59' S, 10°49' E. The easternmost mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("Gjeruldsen heights") for Odd Gjeruldsen (b. 1919), who wintered-over at Norway Station as a scientific assistant in 1957 and 1958, during NorAE 1956–60. The Russians call it Gora Titova. *See also* **Odde Nunatak**.

Gjeslingene *see* **Gosling Islands**

Glacial Bay *see* **Lednikov Bay**

Glacial flour. Fine, powdery, icy material found under a glacier. It washes out as glacier milk.

Glacial milk *see* **Glacier milk**

Glacial polish. This is where the substrate or the sides of valleys have been polished by small rocks carried by a glacier as it flows through the valley.

Glacial striations. Scratches on the bedrock made by large rocks carried by glaciers.

Glacial troughs *see* **Hanging valleys**

Glacial valleys *see* **Hanging valleys**

Caleta del Glaciar Rocoso *see under* **D**

Morro Glaciar *see* **Glacier Bluff**

Punta Glaciar *see* **Glacier Bluff**

Caleta Glaciar Rocoso. 62°43' S, 60°24' W. A cove, overlooked by Miers Bluff, at the S end of Hurd Peninsula, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Spanish ("rocky glacier cove").

The *Glacier*. Nicknamed "Big Red," she was the first icebreaker to be designed and built specifically for the U.S. Navy. She was the largest cutter in Antarctica, and the most powerful diesel-electric (14 engines) ship ever built in the USA, until the *Polar Star* in 1976, being able to break through ice 15 feet thick. She was 100 times more powerful than, say, Byrd's 1928 ship *City of New York*. Also an Antarctic research vessel, the *Glacier* was 8449 tons, had 23,000 hp, could travel at 17.6 knots, and was 309.6 feet long. Built by the Ingalls Shipping Corporation, she was the fourth ship to carry the name (named after Glacier Bay, Alaska). **Aug. 27, 1954**: Launched as AGB-4, at Pascagoula, Miss. **May 27, 1955**: The vessel was commissioned. Pat Maher was skipper. **Oct. 19, 1955**: Left

Davisville, RI, for Norfolk, Va., on her maiden voyage, as the lead ship on OpDF I (1955-56). **April 6, 1956**: Arrived at Montevideo, then went around the world. **Oct. 5, 1956**: Left Valparaíso, to take part in OpDF II. Captain was Bernard J. Lauff. **Oct. 29, 1956**: Arrived at McMurdo Sound, the earliest ever penetration of the pack-ice during the start of a summer season, breaking the Dec. 7, 1912 record set by the *Kainan Maru*. **1957-58**: In Antarctica for OpDF III. First skipper that season was Capt. Lauff, replaced by Joseph A. Houston. **1958-59**: In Antarctica for OpDF IV. Joseph A. Houston was skipper. **1959-60**: In Antarctica for OpDF 60. Captain was Philip W. Porter. **Oct. 13, 1960**: Left Boston on her 6th Antarctic cruise, for OpDF 61 (1960-61). Capt. Porter was still skipper. **Nov. 21, 1960**: Arrived at Lyttelton, NZ, to unload cargo. **March 1961**: Left Antarctica. **April 27, 1961**: Arrived back in Boston. **Oct. 8, 1961**: Left Boston for OpDF 62 (1961-62), bound for Lyttelton. Captain E.G. Grant. **Nov. 13, 1961**: Entered the Ross Sea. **March 6, 1962**: Arrived at Lyttelton. **May 5, 1962**: Arrived back at Boston. **Sept. 17, 1962**: Left Boston for OpDF 63 (1962-63). Captain Grant. **Nov. 6, 1962**: Reached the edge of the pack-ice. **Nov. 13, 1962**: Reached the edge of the fast bay ice at McMurdo Sound. **1963-64**: OpDF 64. Captain V.J. Vaughan (*see* **Vaughan Promontory**). **1964-65**: OpDF 65. Captain Vaughan. **1965-66**: OpDF 66. Cdr. Franklin Peter Faughman (skipper). **June 30, 1966**: The *Glacier* was transferred to the Coast Guard. **July 1, 1966**: She was struck from the Navy List. **1966-67**: OpDF 67. Captain Opie L. Dawson. **1967-68**: OpDF 68. Capt. Dawson. **1968-69**. OpDF 69. Captain Eugene E. McCrory. **1969-70**: OpDF 70. Capt. McRory. **1972**: She and her helicopters were painted red so they could be seen better in the Arctic (Ted Roberge was skipper then). **1972-73**: OpDF 73. Captain William Edwin West. **1973-74**: OpDF 74. Captain West. **1974-75**: OpDF 75. Captain Clarence R. Gillett. **1975-76**: OpDF 76. Capt. Gillett. **1977-78**: OpDF 78. Captain John J. Dirschel. **1978-79**: OpDF 79. Captain Bruce S. Little. **1979-80**: OpDF 80. Captain Little. **1980-81**: OpDF 81. Captain James W. Coste. **1981-82**: OpDF 82. Capt. Coste. **1982-83**: OpDF 83. Captain Richard Taylor. **1984-85**: OpDF 85. Captain William P. Hewel. **1985-86**: OpDF 86. Capt. Hewel. **1986-87**: OpDf 87. Captain Robert E. Hammond. **Feb. 1987**: After many adventures, she sailed out of Antarctic waters for the 29th and last time. **June 7, 1987**: Decommissioned. **2000**: The *Glacier* Society saved her from being scrapped.

Presqu'île du Glacier *see under* **D**

Glacier Bank *see* **Glacier Rise**

[1]**Glacier Bay**. Just E of Paradise Bay, on the Danco Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. This is a term no longer used.

[2]**Glacier Bay** *see* **Glacier Bight**

[3]**Glacier Bay** *see* **Halley Bay**

Glacier Bight. 71°50' S, 99°25' W. Also called Glacier Roads and Glacier Bay. An open embayment, about 33 km wide, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island between Hughes Peninsula and Noville Peninsula. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 71°48' S, 99°45' W. Named by US-ACAN for the *Glacier* (q.v.), the first ship to make its way to this coastal area, in Feb. 1960. It has since been replotted.

Glacier Bluff. 62°31' S, 59°47' W. An ice cliff, rising to 30 m (the Chileans say 52 m), which forms the NW side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, in Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, it appears on British charts of 1942 and 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, US-ACAN followed suit that year, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Morro Glaciar (which means pretty much the same thing), and that is how it appears in their 1970 gazetteer. On a 1953 Chilean chart it is wrongly mapped as Punta Triangle, but by the 1962 chart they had corrected this to Punta Glaciar, and that is how it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Glacier Dome *see* **McLeod Hill**

Glacier milk. Also called glacial milk. This is wet, white liquid formed from glacial flour (q.v.).

Glacier Mountain *see* **Flagship Mountain**

Glacier Ridge. 77°35' S, 167°16' E. A broad ridge, 1.3 km wide, running N-S for about 7 km, on the S slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Completely ice-covered, it descends from about 2220 m to 600 m, terminating 3.2 km NW of Tyree Head. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for the *Glacier*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Glacier Rise. 67°32' S, 166°57' E. An undersea feature off the coast of northern Victoria Land. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1995.

Glacier Roads *see* **Glacier Bight**

Glacier Strait. 73°25' S, 169°24' E. A strait, trending N-S, off the coast of Victoria Land, in the W part of the Ross Sea. To the E of it is Coulman Island, and to the W are Cape Jones, Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue, and Mariner Glacier Tongue. The *Glacier* was the first vessel to navigate it, in Feb. 1965. Named for this icebreaker, by M.R.J. Ford, NZ surveyor who was aboard the *Glacier* at that time (*see* **Mount Ford**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Glacier tongues. Portions of a glacier which are afloat in the sea, but still attached to the glacier itself. *See* the following in this book: Astrolabe, Aviator, Borchgrevink, Campbell, Commandant Charcot, Dibble, Erebus, Français, Harbord, Harbour, Helen, Lillie, Mackay, Mariner, Matusevich, Mertz, Ninnis, Pourquoi Pas, Simpson, Sjögren, Stancomb-Wills, Sørsdal, Thwaites, Tinker, Totten, Utstikkar, Whittle, Williamson, and Zélée.

Glaciers. Streams of ice running down a valley. The original glaciers were streams of ice formed on the tops of high mountains about 50 million years ago, and they ran down valleys to the sea, where they formed ice shelves. The more glaciers that fed a common area, the larger the ice shelf thus fed. Some glaciers receded during warmer eras in Antarctica's history, and thus dry valleys were formed. Glaciers either move from high ground to low ground, or they float. If they float, they spread. Ice sheets, ice shelves, ice piedmonts, and mountain glaciers are all forms of glacier. The early American sealers would often call glaciers "icebergs." The biggest and fastest moving glacier is Byrd Glacier, flowing at 7½ feet per day into the Ross Ice Shelf. The longest in the world is the Lambert Glacier, its upper section being known as Mellor Glacier. Transverse glaciers flow east and west from low divides on the spine of the Antarctic Peninsula. Wilkins mistook these for straits of sea ice while he was flying overhead in 1928-30, because from the air they do look like channels. It was only later ground checks that disproved his theory that the Antarctic Peninsula is not part of the continent. There are simply too many glaciers to list here, but the principal ones (for one reason or another), aside from the ones mentioned above, are: the Axel Heiberg, the Beardmore, the Darwin, the Nimrod, and the Reedy.

Glaciologist Bay. 71°14' S, 5°30' W. An ice-filled bay, about 40 km long, in the SW part of the Jelbart Ice Shelf, along the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Glasiologbukta (i.e., "glaciologist bay"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Rocher des Glaciologues *see under* **D**

Glaciology. The study of ice. It used to mean the study of glaciers only. Much is unexplained about the origins and demise of glaciers and ice sheets. 20,000 years ago North America (at least that part of it north of St. Louis), then under the Laurentide Ice Sheet, probably looked much like Antarctica does today.

Glade Bay. 73°56' S, 115°20' W. An open, triangular-shaped Amundsen Sea indentation into the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. It is 50 km wide at its broad N entrance, and is defined by the angle formed by the N part of Wright Island, the front of the Getz Ice Shelf, and the NW side of Murray Foreland, at Martin Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, it was at first plotted in 73°58' S, 115°15' W, but has since been re-plotted. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Gerald Leon Glade (b. May 1931), USN, helo pilot on the *Atka* during OpDF II (1956-57), and later (1975-76), deputy commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Cap(e) Glandaz *see* **Glandaz Point**

Pointe Glandaz *see* **Glandaz Point**

Punta Glandaz *see* **Glandaz Point**

Glandaz Point. 65°05' S, 63°59' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Deloncle Bay, on the Lemaire Channel, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by

Charcot as Cap Glandaz, or Pointe Glandaz, for Albert Ernest Glandaz (1870–1944), an Olympic sailor, and an officer of the French Oceanographic Society. He was later a member of the International Olympic Committee, 1913–44. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Glandaz. UK-APC accepted the name Glandaz Point on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1955. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Glandaz, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it that too.

Glasgal Island. 66°12' S, 110°23' E. A small island which marks the SW extremity of the Donovan Islands, in Vincennes Bay, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Photographed aerially again in 1956, by ANARE, and also by SovAE 1956. Observed from the ground in 1957 by a team from Wilkes Station led by Carl Eklund, who named it for Ralph Glasgal, aurora scientist who wintered-over at Wilkes that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

The *Glasgow*. A 9100-ton Royal Navy light cruiser, built by Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering, in Glasgow, and launched on June 20, 1936. During World War II she served in, among other places, the Arctic. In 1948–49 she was in the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, and at the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Capt. Charles Leslie Firth, and in company with the *Sparrow*. She was decommissioned in 1956, and sold for scrap in 1958.

Mount Glasgow. 71°08' S, 162°55' E. Rising to 2490 m, 6 km NW of Mount Webb, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land. Named by NZGSAE 1967–68 for J. Glasgow, field assistant with the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Glashaugen *see* **Glashaugen Hill**

Glashaugen Hill. 72°12' S, 27°24' E. A small, rocky hill (a nunatak, really), 3 km N of Bleiskoltane Rocks, near the head of Byrdbreen, and S of Balchen Mountain, in the easternmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Glashaugen (i.e., "the glass hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Glashaugen Hill in 1966.

Glasiologbukta *see* **Glaciologist Bay**

Glass, Robert Hill. b. July 21, 1825, Somerset, Tristan da Cunha. In 1816 Britain stationed a garrison on the Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha, to be ready in case the French should try to pry Napoleon loose from St. Helena. They left in 1817, but one of the corporals, a Scotsman from Kelso, William Glass, stayed on with his Cape Coloured wife, Mary Magdalene, to become the first real settlers of the island. One of their many children was Robert H. Glass, who was baptized on the island on Oct. 12, 1835, at the age of 10. Tristan da Cunha had become very well known to sealing captains from New London, Conn., and Robert went to live there. He and several brothers became sealers (James, John, and Albert; Albert, for example, was 2nd mate on the *Charles Colgate*, sealing in the South Shetlands in 1877–78). Robert was 3rd mate on the *Hannah Brewer* in 1852, 2nd mate on the *Dove*, in 1864, 1st mate on the *Franklin*, under Capt. Edwin Church, and on the *E.R. Sawyer*, in 1862, and in 1864 skippered his first ship, the *Roswell King*, going after elephant seals. In 1869 he took over the *Francis Allyn* (this vessel had an auxiliary steam engine), and in 1871 took her to the South Atlantic for the first time, and in 1873–74 to the South Shetlands for the first of several trips (1874–75, 1875–76, 1876–77, 1877–78, and 1878–79). He lived in New London with his English wife Annie, until he died in 1884.

Glass Point. 61°56' S, 58°09' W. A point, 7 km SW of False Round Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Robert Glass. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Originally plotted in 61°56' S, 58°12' W, this feature was re-plotted by the British in late 2008.

Gl'atsiologov Island. 66°12' S, 147°00' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Gljaciologov, in honor of all Antarctic glaciologists.

Glavinitsa Peak. 67°39' S, 66°43' W. A peak, with precipitous and partly ice-free NW and S slopes, it rises to about 1500 m in the central part of the Rudozem Heights, 12.84 km NE of Bottrill Head, and 6.71 km SSE of Thompson Head, and surmounts Bader Glacier to the N and Bucher Glacier to the SW, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Glavinitsa, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Ostrov Glavnyj *see* **Glavnyj Island**

Glavnyj Island. 66°18' S, 100°44' E. An island within Lake Figurnoe, in the Bunger Hills. The island, which has 2 small spits on the SW side of it, has steep slopes up from the shore on all sides, and cliffs on the SE shore. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Glavnyj. ANCA translated the name on March 7, 1991.

Gora Glaz. 71°46' S, 66°41' E. A nunatak, pretty much due N of Mount Willing, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Glaze. Called glazed frost in Britain. Ice-coating that forms when supercooled raindrops, drizzle, or fogdrops land on surfaces which have temperatures near or below freezing level.

Glazed frost *see* **Glaze**

Glazunov Glacier. 72°25' S, 71°37' W. Flows N into Stravinsky Inlet from Monteverdi Peninsula, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Glazunova, for the composer Alexander Glazunov (1865–1936). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 2006.

Lednik Glazunova *see* **Glazunov Glacier**

Mount Gleadell. 66°57' S, 50°27' E. A nearly conical, ice-free peak (the Australians describe it as a mountain ridge), rising to 560 m, it is the highest summit on the headland just N of Observation Island, at the E side of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land, about 22 km SSW of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Discovered in Oct. 1956 by Peter Crohn's ANARE party, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Jeffrey Desmond "Jeff" Gleadell (b. May 4, 1911, South Georgia), cook at Mawson Station during that station's first winter, in 1954. It is claimed that he was with Wilkins in Antarctica in the late 1920s, and he may have been. He may also be related to ex-Fid Pat Davis (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

The *Gleaner*. American whaling brig of 166 tons, built in 1818 at Troy, Mass. (now part of Maine). Registered in New Bedford, Mass., on May 12, 1818, and in 1819–20 was whaling off Patagonia. She left New Bedford at the end of Oct. 1820, for the 1820–21 seal rush in the South Shetlands, under the command of Capt. David Leslie, who owned the vessel with John A. Parker. They arrived too late and were unsuccessful, leaving Antarctica on March 24, 1821. Thomas A. Boyd succeeded Leslie as captain on July 5, 1821.

Alturas Gleaner *see* **Gleaner Heights**

Gleaner Heights. 62°34' S, 60°14' W. A series of elevations, rising to about 530 m, extending SW from Leslie Hill, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Gleaner*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Alturas Gleaner (which means the same thing). The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Gleaton. 72°11' S, 168°27' E. Rising to 2130 m, it overlooks Tucker Glacier from the N, at the SW end of the ridge just N of Helman Glacier and 5 km W of Taylor Peak, in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for CWO Clarence E. Gleaton, U.S. Army, helicopter pilot here in 1961–62, supporting USGS's Topo North-South party. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Ledjanaja Bukhta Gleba Vereshchagina. 81°12' S, 160°45' E. A bay, at the SW edge of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians, for limnologist Gleb Yurievich Vereshchagin (1889–1944).

Glee Glacier. 78°16' S, 163°00' E. A small glacier enclosed by the two arms of Dismal Ridge, it flows eastward to Roaring Valley. Named by VUWAE 1960–61, that expedition always being happy to see it through the mists of Dismal Ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Mount Gleeson. 71°15' S, 66°09' E. A mountain, 10 km (the Australians say about 5 km) W of Mount Woinarksi, in the Prince Charles

Mountains, it has a rock ridge extending SE from it for 3.5 km, and a large area of snow drift has accumulated on the NE side of this ridge. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Thomas Kevin Gleeson (known as Kevin, or "Torch"), weather observer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1965 (the latter season as weather observer-in-charge). In 1967 he wintered-over at Macquarie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Monte Glen *see* **Glen Peak**

Glen Glacier. 80°44' S, 25°16' W. At least 11 km long, it flows S to join Recovery Glacier to the W of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, and named by them for Alexander Richard "Sandy" Glen (1912-2004; knighted in 1967), Scottish member of the Committee of Management of the BCTAE. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967. Sandy Glen was educated at Fettes (as was James Bond), was an intelligence officer during World War II, an Arctic explorer, a good friend of Ian Fleming's, and, some say, the model for Fleming's famous character, or one of the models anyway (Fleming himself being the main one, of course). From 1969 to 1977 he was chairman of the British Tourist Authority.

Glen Peak. 66°46' S, 67°24' W. Rising to about 1000 m, on the N end of Liard Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, who, apparently, used the name Sommet Gaudry collectively for this feature and Mount Bridgman. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and FIDASE 1956-57, and also from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Wallington Glen (b. 1927), University of Birmingham (in Britain) physicist specializing in the creep of single and polycrystalline ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. The Argentines call it Monte Glen.

Glenzer, Hubert, Jr. Nicknamed "Glen." b. April 15, 1924, Green Grove, Wisc., son of farmer Hubert Glenzer and his wife Hilda. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1943, and, as an aviator ensign, was a fighter pilot of distinction in the Pacific during World War II. On June 3, 1944, he married Jean Lois Cattanach, in Owen, Wisc. He was a lieutenant (jg) when he became part of OpW 1947-48, as a helo pilot. From 1968 to 1970 he was commanding officer of the Naval Station at Adak, Alaska, and retired, as a captain, to Alaska in 1973, working in many civic jobs, including Anchorage's director of public works, and (from 1988) director of the port. He died on March 10, 2008, at his home in Anchorage.

Glenzer Glacier. 65°58' S, 103°15' E. A glacier, 8 km W of Conger Glacier, it flows northward from the Knox Coast into the E part of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped in 1955 by Gard Blodgett from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Glen Glenzer. *See also* **Lednik Angarskij** and **Lednik Kiselëva**.

Gless Peak. 72°12' S, 165°51' E. Rising to 2630 m, 3 km WSW of Cirque Peak, in the Millen Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Elmer Elden Gless (b. Feb. 3, 1928, Rogers, Nebr.), biologist at Hallett Station in 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68.

Gletscherbach. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream flowing into Porebski Cove, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, between Fildes Peninsula and Pottinger Point, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Gletscherbucht *see* **Porebski Cove**

Glevum Ridge. 80°02' S, 155°50' E. A north-trending ridge rising from 1180 m on Hatherton Glacier, toward which it runs between Lindum Valley and Lemanis Valley, and achieving an elevation of over 1800 m, in the Britannia Range. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Glevum, the Roman name for present-day Gloucester.

Glezen Glacier. 76°32' S, 162°18' E. A glacier flowing E from the Endeavour Massif, along the N side of Ketchum Ridge to the Tripp Ice Tongue, in the Kirkwood Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Lt. Cdr. Glenn Frank Glezen (b. March 11, 1917, Pasadena, Calif. d. Aug. 13, 1995, Naples, Fla.), who entered the U.S. Navy in April 1934, and who was administrative officer of Task Force 43 during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56) and OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59). He retired from the Navy in March 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Glidden, Charles. b. 1893, Cooktown, Hobart, son of laborer Charles Glidden. He was one of the seamen taken on at Hobart in Oct. 1914, on the *Aurora*, during BITE 1914-17. The youngest seaman aboard, he was a keen hunter. He stole Ninnis's camera during the expedition.

Glider Lake. 68°28' S, 78°17' E. A triangular-shaped saline lake, about 500 m by 150 m, in the area of the S shore of Taynaya Bay, in the Vestfold Hills. The surface of the lake is a little below sea level, and the maximum recorded depth is 9 m. It is probable that the lake is permanently stratified, and therefore meromictic. So named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, because its shape is something like that of a hang-glider.

Glimpse Glacier. 78°16' S, 162°46' E. An alpine glacier, it has 2 parts to it, separated by an icefall, both segments flowing northeastward from the névé in the area between Mount Kempe and Mount Huggins, to join Pipecleaner Glacier 3 km S of the confluence of that glacier with Radian Glacier. So named by VUWAE 1960-61 because they went up this glacier in Jan. 1961, in order to get their only glimpse of the Polar Plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Glinka Islands. 69°30' S, 72°10' W. A small group of rocky islands in Lazarev Bay, immediately E of Rothschild Island. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41 and by OpHJ 1946-47. Mapped in 1960, as 2 islands with offlying rocks, by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°23' S. 72°17' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Russian composer, Michael Ivanovich Glinka (1803-1857). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The feature has since been re-plotted by UK-APC, from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975. It was re-mapped by BAS between 1975 and 1977, as one island with offlying rocks. With the new definition and coordinates it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Gliozzi Peak. 80°01' S, 81°31' W. Rising to 1475 m, 5 km S of Plummer Glacier, in the Douglas Peaks of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James Gliozzi, glaciologist on the first USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964-65. In 2002 the southernmost summit of this peak was named Cima CAI (q.v.).

Glitrefonna *see* **Glitrefonna Glacier**

Glitrefonna Glacier. 71°57' S, 25°33' E. At the N side of Mount Bergersen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Glitrefonna (i.e., "the glitter glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Glitrefonna Glacier in 1966.

Glitrenosa. 72°02' S, 25°46' E. A mountain in the northwesternmost part of the Mount Bergersen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians in association with nearby Glitrefonna Glacier.

Ostrov Gljaciologov *see* **Gl'atsiologov Island**

Snezhnik Gljaciologov. 70°44' S, 67°12' E. A névé on the SE side of Mount Mackenzie, in the Amery Peaks, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Global warming. "Next great deluge forecast by science. Melting polar ice caps to raise the level of seas and flood the continents." *New York Times* headline. Sound familiar? That was from May 15, 1932. It continues: "Very slowly the great ice sheets in the Arctic and Antarctic regions are melting and pouring their torrents into the oceans. The earth must inevitably change its aspect and its climate." "The earth is steadily growing warmer," it declares; "As all the ice at the two poles melts, a stupendous volume of water will be released. Prof. [Sir Edgeworth] David conservatively estimates that the sea level will rise 50 feet." William J. Humphreys, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, said that the rise would be 151 feet, which was amazingly specific. Mind you, these scientists were not talking about tomorrow. They were looking 30,000 or more years into their crystal balls. Anyone can do that — and they did. Anyway, for a while it took the people's minds off the Great Depression, in the same way the old Roman rulers used to divert the people with "pan e circo." Then there's this from the *Los Angeles Times* of May 30, 1947:

"Polar Climate Changes Viewed as Menacing. Geophysicist sees catastrophic possibilities with rising temperatures melting glaciers." By 1955 there was a general consensus among meteorologists that the world was hotting up. No question of that. Among other signs — glaciers were melting more rapidly. So great was the scare that part of the *Atka*'s mission, during the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1954-55, was to check on low-lying coastal areas of the USA, to see if there was any danger of the Americas being overrun by oceanic force unleashed by the melting polar caps. Even the great Byrd explorer Larry Gould was getting in on the act, threatening (the possibility) of dire consequences to the world. In March 1955, Lloyd Berkner left no room for error, when, talking about the ice caps melting, he said, "It is a pretty important question to us with the world warming up as it is now. We know that as the world warms up, the seas will rise." At that time, they didn't know if Antarctica was made up entirely of ice, or what. That was going to be part of IGY's mission, to decide whether the world was doomed or not. In Sept. 1955, Dr. John G. Hutton, of General Electric's engineering lab in Schenectady, warned that the Earth was heating up, and was going to continue to do so, because of what he called the "greenhouse effect." Carbon dioxide allows sunlight to enter the atmosphere and heat the Earth, but it inhibits the escape of heat radiation back into space. Now [1955], with mankind (or humankind as it is called today, 2010) polluting the atmosphere like never before, this would only add to the "greenhouse effect." In June 1956, Dr. Joseph Kaplan warned that in the next 50 years an additional 1700 billion tons of new carbon dioxide would go up into the atmosphere. Whether it would all stay there, he couldn't say. In fact, no one could actually say much at all — all they could do was put forward dire warnings based on theories. A syndicated headline, written at McMurdo, yelled, "Melting Antarctic Ice Masses Could Change Face of Globe." It gets worse: "The endless ice of the Antarctic," it reads, "hangs like a sword of doom over the heads of the people of all the world." UPI headline of Feb. 15, 1959, "The World is Slowly Warming Up." "It may be partly man's doing," they said, although they said it also might be to do with more input from the sun. In other words, they didn't know. It was just the typical dire threat. Anyway, it kept the people's minds off the Cold War. On the very last day of 1959, in Chicago, the incoming president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, assistant dean of the Ohio State University Medical School, announced in an interview that the way to save the world was to plant millions of trees, all over the world. This would dissipate the screen of gas hanging over the Earth, and which was preventing the Earth's heat from going up into space, a heat that "could" become so intense that it would turn the polar ice into water. Robert Buckhorn's March 1964 UPI article, which was syndicated in many newspapers across the USA, sported the headline, "Seas Rising Steadily, Survey Shows." On both American coasts, the article says (using a report from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey), the sea is "literally inching up the shorelines, with no hint the trend will come to a stop." Admiral Karo is quoted as claiming as much as between 2 and 9 inches since 1940. "Part of the blame is fixed on melting glaciers in Greenland and Antarctica." They also said that land rising and falling was also a contributor, whatever that means. In Dec. 1969, J.O. Fletcher, a physical scientist with the Rand Corporation, warned in a Santa Monica meeting that Man (i.e., humankind) had only a few decades in which to solve the "global warming" problem that we humans have caused by pollution. Although the sentiments were not new, the term "global warming" was, and it caught on. He also said that global warming could cause further melting of the polar ice caps and affect the Earth's climate. On the subject of scientists hedging their bets, the "science report" in the London *Times* of Jan. 28, 1975, opens with this rubbish: "The great sheet of ice that covers the West Antarctic, and becomes the Ross Ice Shelf where it floats on the sea, is of worldwide importance. If this ice were to melt, sea levels would rise dramatically, and many coastal areas would be flooded. If, on the other hand, the ice were to spread over a wider area, reflecting back more of the sun's heat, it could cause a global cooling, even a new ice age." This is not science, it is ineffable twaddle. Note: The writer of that piece did not believe in it, but was merely reporting tongue-in-cheek almost. On June 22, 1976, the World Meteorological Organization warned that the next century would "probably" see significant rises in global temperature, due to the build-up of atmospheric carbon dioxide, which, they claimed, had already risen by 10 per cent in the past 50 years. This rise was (and would be) because of the increase in usage of coal and oil fuels. But, as usual, it was all "coulds" and "buts" and "probablys," all terms designed to inflame, to gain attention, and (some cynics say) to get grant money (threat = danger = need for solution = scientists = funding). However, they did describe an impending "very significant warming of global climate." This warning was in direct contrast to that which co-existed with it, i.e., a return to the Little Ice Age of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The layman was, obviously, as confused as the "experts." The argument hotted up in Dec. 1976. On Dec. 1 of that year, the findings of an Anglo-American commission on warming (or cooling; take your pick) were revealed — we were going into a cooling period for the next 20,000 years. Then, later that day, B.J. Mason, director general of the British Met Office, declared that we were hotting up. On Dec. 2, 1976, Pearce Wright wrote an article for the London *Times*, in which he also used the term "global warming." In his summation of the raging hot and cold feud between the two scientific camps, Mr. Wright concluded that there are trends in the earth's climatological history, with the distinct implication that these trends are a a pure whim of Mother Nature, and that historical records are only of value in showing what we "might" expect — i.e., in reality, we don't know what to expect. The 300 years or so of the Little Ice Age, then a warming period between 1850 and 1940, and then a cooling off again until 1970. Then — confusion. No rhyme or reason, or if there is, we haven't figured it out yet. The article finished with the warning that the world temperature "might" increase by 1°C over the next 50 years. In Jan. 1978 Dr. J.H. Mercer, of the Institute of Polar Studies at Ohio State University, was warning of the effects of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and that infrared heat would be trapped as in a greenhouse, and that that effect would melt the ice in Antarctica. However, Prof. Hubert Lamb, of the Climatic Research Unit at East Anglia University, viewed this concern with skepticism. He said world temperatures had been falling since 1950. In 1978, two American doctors, Leona Libby and Louis Pandolfi, after examining old trees, predicted that there would be a severe "cold snap" for the first 50 years or so of the 21st century, "if we can believe our projections. This has to be tested." On Feb. 14, 1979, a Walter Sullivan article in the *New York Times* warned that some people in their infancy now [1979] might live to see a time when the ice at the North Pole had all melted. Again the villain was carbon dioxide. By 1980 the term "global warming" was in general use, but that year, a British government study concluded that the weather would remain the same. But the discussion of what we are doing to our atmosphere was getting louder and louder. In 1981 climatologists confirmed that the average world temperature had risen 0.4°F since the mid 1960s. They also predicted the partial melting of the West Antarctic ice sheet by the early part of the 21st century, as well as a rise in sea levels. And so it has always been, argument between scientists, to the present day. What seems likely is that heating and cooling trends used to be subject exclusively to the fluctuations in the sun's output, and to some extent still are, but that man has helped this process by pollution. As Prof. Patrick Michaels, Virginia's state climatologist, said, in an article in the *Washington Post* of June 15, 1986, "Curious: why do people who express so much skepticism at the daily weather forecast readily panic at one for 50 years from now?" And he hits the nail on the head. How many times have we been listening to the local radio station's weather forecast of freezing rain and sleet that's meant to be happening right now, and we're looking out at phenomenal sunshine? Some people (probably cynics again) estimate that, at best, the "inexact science" of weather forecasting gets it right about 50 per cent of the time, so, if it's so shockingly inaccurate, why do we attach so much importance to predictions of global warming? Especially with the knowledge that so much grant money is involved. How many lies will a scientist knowingly tell in order to keep not only his grant money coming in, but simply to keep his $80,000-a-year job? How much peer pressure can a scientist endure before he, too, cracks and

becomes a traitor to the truth? Prof. Michaels cites the National Research Council's 1983 report on "Changing Climate," in which it states that "the Northern latitudes, from 24 through 90 degrees, have actually cooled off since 1930." In late 1988 Al Gore made the following statement, "That we face an ecological crisis without any precedent in historic times is no longer a matter of any dispute worthy of recognition." Which sort of ends the conversation, doesn't it? Trouble is, it didn't end the conversation. Could it be that Al Gore and people like him want to save the world? A noble motive, indeed. But, and here's an awful thought, perhaps they just want to be seen saving the world. Let's suppose the world just happens to save itself, like it always has done. Who will take the credit? Some say that what was happening by the end of 2010 was that there had been no warming of the earth to speak of (it does, certainly, feel the same). As for the main Antarctic icon of the global warmingists, i.e., ice shelves breaking away well, Antarctic ice shelves have always broken away. This is nothing new. And now that scientists have been alerted to that fact, they now declare that it is not the size of the ice shelf breaking away, but which type it is that is the threat. This is unconvincing at the very best. Global warming took a severe battering during the ice age-like winter of 2009-10, such a batering indeed that the term "global warming" disappeared, to be replaced with the more ambiguous "climate change."

The *Globe I*. A 206-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Oslo in 1925, for Globus, and working for the *Lancing* in Antarctic waters in 1925-26. In April 1941, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy for use as a minesweeper, and in June 1942 was renamed *Daylight*. After the war she was returned to Norway, and her name reverted to *Globe I*. In 1947 she was sold to the Sølvøy Company, in Haugesund, being converted into the seiner *Hansrobe*. She was lengthened in 1955, her weight going up to 242 tons. She was sold again, and then again, and in 1966 her name was changed to *Nordfalk*. In 1967 she was rebuilt again, her new weight being 271 tons. In 1974 she was sold again, and her name changed to *Karl Haakon*. After several more sales, she was renamed *Spjelkvåg*. On Feb. 15, 1977, she was lost off the coast SE of Hesnesbraegen, on a trip from Kristiansund to Stavanger, carrying scrap iron.

The *Globe II*. A 206-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Oslo in 1925, for Globus, and working for the *Lancing* in Antarctic waters in 1925-26. In April 1941, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, for use as a minesweeper, and in June 1942 was renamed *Flash*. After the war she was returned to Norway, and her name reverted to *Globe II*. She was sold to Einar Gaard, of Larvik, and then in 1948 to Harald Falnes, being converted into a 217-ton seiner and freighter. She ran aground and sank on Sept. 28, 1953, in a heavy fog near Trøndenhølmen.

The *Globe III*. A 165-ton, 103 foot 7 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1925, at Nyland Mek., in Oslo, for Globus, and working for the *Lancing* in Antarctic waters in 1925-26. In April 1941, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy as a minesweeper, and her name was changed to *Heykur*.

The *Globe V*. A 249-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Moss, in 1930, she was in the waters of East Antarctica in 1932-33. She rescued some of Riiser-Larsen's party of that season who had tried sledging on the sea ice. In April 1941, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy for use as a minesweeper, and in June 1942 was renamed *Karmøy*. In Aug. 1944, with a British crew, she was renamed the *Fiery Cross*. After the war she was returned to Norway, reverted to her name *Globe V*, but was sold and converted into the seiner *Kavholm*. She was sold again in 1959. In 1980, she was condemned, and sunk in Nedstrandsfjord.

The *Globe VIII*. 297-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Moss in 1936, in Antarctic waters in 1940-41, skippered by Kjellstrøm. She narrowly avoided being taken by the German raider *Pinguin*. She was scrapped in 1966.

Globemaster *see* **Airplanes**

The *Glomar Challenger*. Deep sea drilling project ship, built in the late 1960s by Global Marine, Inc., she was the sister ship of the *Glomar Explorer*. 400 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 10,500 tons, she had a 142-foot derrick amidships, and could house 70 persons. She could drill to 20,000 feet and bring back core samples from 2500 feet below the sea floor. She drilled 16 sediment cores in the floor of the Ross Sea in her first season, 1972-73 (Capt. Loyd E. Dill). In 1974, while working for the Scripps Institute, she drilled bore holes in the Bellinsghausen Sea, as part of the International Deep Sea Drilling Project. Dill was skipper again that season, with Joseph Clarke. She repeated this task for many seasons after that in Antarctic waters.

Glomar Challenger Basin. 77°45' S, 180°00'. A NE-trending submarine basin in the central Ross continental shelf. Named by international agreement in 1988, for the *Glomar Challenger*.

Cliffs of Gloom. 62°11' S, 58°15' W. Cliffs rising to about 200 m above sea level, and extending between Syrezol Rocks and Martins Head, at the S end of Kraków Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by UK-APC on April 23, 1998. The cliffs are south-facing, and are therefore constantly in shadow. The British plotted this feature in late 2008.

Glopeflya *see* **Glopeflya Plain**

Glopeflya Plain. 72°07' S, 10°25' E. A narrow, ice-covered plain, S of the Conrad Mountains, and between the E part of the Orvin Mountains and the interior ice plateau which rises close southward, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Glopeflya (i.e., "the ravine plateau"). US-ACAN accepted the name Glopeflya Plain in 1966.

Glopeken. 71°53' S, 10°07' E. A glacier, 40 km long, on the E side of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in the central part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Glopeneset. 72°11' S, 10°00' E. A promontory, mainly ice-covered, at the S side of Glopeflya Plain and the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them (name means "the ravine promontory"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Glopenesranen *see* **Glopenesranen Nunatak**

Glopenesranen Nunatak. 72°08' S, 10°01' E. The Norwegians describe it as small mountain ridge, it surmounts the N end of Glopeneset, at the S side of Glopeflya Plain, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Glopenesranen (i.e., "the ravine promontory"). US-ACAN accepted the name Glopenesranen Nunatak in 1966. The Russians call it Skala Vitkovskogo.

Caleta Gloria. 64°49' S, 62°52' W. A cove at Waterboat Point (a point the Chileans call Península Munita), Paradise Bay, at the N of the Antarctic Peninsula, on the E coast of the Aguirre Passage. Named by the Chileans for the daughter of Captain Diego Munita Whittaker (*see* **Racovitza Islands**), leader of ChilAE 1950-51.

Punta Gloria. 64°48' S, 63°32' W. The point between Punta Victoria and Damoy Point, on the W coast of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name first appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, and has been in use ever since.

Glories *see* **Phenomena**

Glossopteris. A genus of fossil plants dating to the late Paleozoic Era (which ended 225 million years ago). Discovered in 1824 and considered to be a fern, it was later declared to be a gymnosperm, and later still an angiosperm, or flowering plant. Wilson discovered some in Antarctica in 1912, during BAE 1910-13. *Gangamopteris* is a variety also found in Antarctica.

Mount Glossopteris. 84°44' S, 113°43' W. Rising to 2865 m, and mainly ice-covered, it has exposed horizontal bedding on the N face, at the NE end of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range. Named for *Glossopteris* (*see* above) by Bill Long (*see* **Long Hills**) who, with Charlie Bentley, Fred Darling, and Bill's brother Jack Long, climbed to the top in Dec. 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Glossopteris Gully. 70°51' S, 68°06' E. A steep-sided, narrow gully, about 900 m long, on the E side of Bainmedart Cove, Radok Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. A three-man ANARE party from the Prince Charles Mountains Survey camped near the mouth of the gully

for a month in Jan.-Feb. 1969. So named by ANCA for the *Glossopteris* found in the upper part of the gully. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Nunatak Glotova. 77°25' S, 145°32' W. On the W side of Mount West, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Named by the Russians.

Glovebruna. 73°44' S, 4°25' W. An ice slope between Utråkket Valley and Urfjelldokka Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the cleft edge").

Glover, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Glover Cirque. 77°30' S, 161°05' E. A cirque occupied by a glacier, in the S part of the Mount Boreas massif, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. It is bounded on the NE side by a ridge connecting Mount Boreas with Mount Thrace. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Robert P. Glover, USGS cartographer who was in Antarctica for 5 field seasons up to 2003-04. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Glover Hills. 76°41' S, 161°40' E. The prominent hills separating Atka Glacier and Baxter Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1976-77, led by Christopher J. Burgess, for Dennis James Matthews Glover (1912-1980), NZ writer, publisher, and poet (he wrote the famous "Quardle oodle ardle wardle doodle"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Glover Rocks. 67°46' S, 68°55' W. A group of rocks in water, NNW of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for John Francis Glover (b. 1940), 3rd engineer of the *John Biscoe*, 1962-63, whose ship (and Mr. Glover too) assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey unit that charted these rocks that summer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a 1964 British chart.

Gloves. For the tourist they must be warm, woolen, and waterproof, with thin gloves under the mittens. Mittens are better than fingered gloves (*see also* **Clothing**).

Mount Glowa. 75°27' S, 73°17' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 960 m, 13 km W of Mount Hirman, it is the most southwesterly of the Behrendt Mountains of Ellsworth Land, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne for Col. Latimer William "Bill" Glowa (1908-2007), USAF, who, at the time was on the staff of Gen. Curt LeMay, and who helped get support for the expedition. He retired in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Gløymdehorten *see* **Gløymdehorten Nunatak**

Gløymdehorten Nunatak. 72°07' S, 12°11' E. On the W side of Horteriset Dome, just W of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gløymdehorten (i.e., "the forgotten nunatak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gløymdehorten Nunatak in 1966.

Glozhene Cove. 62°53' S, 62°19' W. A cove, 700 m wide, indenting the NW coast of Smith Island for 400 m, W of Cape Smith, in the South Shetlands. Mapped in 2008 by the Bulgarians, who named it on Aug. 12, 2008, after the town and monastery in northern Bulgaria.

[1]**Ozero Glubokoe** *see* **Profound Lake**

[2]**Ozero Glubokoe** *see* **Lake Glubokoye**

[3]**Ozero Glubokoe** *see* **Lake Henderson**

[4]**Ozero Glubokoe**. 70°46' S. 11°49' E. A lake in the E part of Russeskaget, in the Schirmacher Hills of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (it means "deep lake"). The Norwegians call it Glubokoevatnet.

Glubokoevatnet *see* [3]**Ozero Glubokoe**

Lake Glubokoye. 67°40' S, 45°52' E. A small lake, just E of Lake Lagernoye and Molodezhnaya Station, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961-62, and named by them as Ozero Glubokoe (i.e., "deep lake"). Name also seen in the Russian-to-English transliteration as Ozero Glubokoye. ANCA translated the name to Lake Glubokoye, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Ozero Glubokoye *see* **Ozero Glubokoe, Lake Glubokoye**

Gluck Peak. 71°44' S, 72°41' W. A rock peak rising to 335 m (the British say about 500 m), on the NW side of Boccherini Inlet, between the head of that inlet and the head of Weber Inlet, 11 km SSW of Mount Borodin, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and first mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, who plotted it in 71°39' S, 72°35' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Austrian composer Christoph Willibald Ritter von Gluck (1714-1787). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, and it appeared on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and with the new coordinates the peak appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Glückaufkette. 71°04' S, 165°30' E. The N crest of Vigil Spur, at the SW extremity of Mount Bolt, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Glufseufsa. 73°50' S, 4°23' W. An icefall, on the S side of Urfjelldokka Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the breeze bluff").

Lednik Gluhoj *see* **Glukhoy Glacier**

Glukhoy Glacier. 70°48' S, 67°46' E. Flows eastward for about 10 km between the Manning Massif and the McLeod Massif, terminating in the rock bluff of the latter massif about 2.5 km W of Radok Lake, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It appears on a Russian map of 1983, as Lednik Gluhoy, and this was translated by US-ACAN on Oct. 20, 2009.

Gluvreklett Glacier. 72°14' S, 2°35' E. Flows NW between Von Essen Mountain and Terningskarvet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39,. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gluvrekblettbreen, in association with Gluvrekeltten Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Gluvreklett Glacier in 1966.

Gluvreklettbreen *see* **Gluvreklett Glacier**

Gluvrekletten *see* **Gluvrekletten Peak**

Gluvrekletten Peak. 72°12' S, 2°32' E. A rock peak rising to 2200 m, between Terningskarvet Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gluvrekletten. US-ACAN accepted the name Gluvrekletten Peak in 1966. "Kletten" is another Norwegian name for "the nunatak." The word "glyvere" (sic) means "ravine" (the letter "y" being pronounced like a German "ü," and so very similar to a "u").

Gora Glyba. 72°29' S, 68°44' E. A nunatak in the Lawson Hills, N of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Glyba. 70°57' S, 65°55' E. Just NW of Nunatak Chirikova, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gory Glybovye. 73°02' S, 66°09' E. A group of nunataks, W of Edwards Pillar, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gneiskolten *see* **Gneiskopf Peak**

Gneiskopf *see* **Gneiskopf Peak**

Gneiskopf Peak. 71°56' S, 12°07' E. Rising to 2930 m, 8 km SW of Mount Neustruyev, at the S end of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Gneiskopf (i.e., "gneiss peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gneiskopf Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Gneisskolten.

Gneiss Hills. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. Two prominent, flat-topped hills, rising to 270 m and 260 m respectively (the British say 255 and 240 m) on a N-S line, at the W side of McLeod Glacier, in the SW part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1949, and named by them in 1947 for the band of pink gneiss outcrops near the summits. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The feature was photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. On Sept. 29, 2004, UK-APC gave the two hills individual names, North Gneiss and South Gneiss, but also retained the collective name.

Gneiss Lake. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. A small lake on the W side of the Gneiss Hills, at the W side of McLeod Glacier, in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Permanently ice-covered, it is visible only in summer when the ice melts at the perimeter. BAS conducted freshwater biological studies here from 1970. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, in association with the Gneiss Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gneiss Peak. 69°25' S, 76°05' E. A conical peak, rising steeply from its W coastal shoreline, about 1.7 km NW of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Song Shan.

Gneiss Point. 77°24' S, 163°44' E. A rocky point, 3 km N of Marble Point, on McMurdo Sound, 10 km N of Cape Bernacchi, along the coast of Victoria Land, just in front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for the gneissic granite here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gneistoppen *see* **Gneysovaya Peak**

The *Gnevnyy*. Russian fishery vessel which, while on a trip to the Ross Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea, put into Signy Island Station in 1964-65, carrying, among other passengers, Svetlana, the Russian movie star. Her husband, Alexei Nikolayevich Solyanik, was leader of the expedition, and Vladimir Karol was skipper of the ship. The vessel was back in Antarctic waters in 1966-67, in company with the *Obdorsk*, and visited Signy Island. *See* **Svetlana Passage**.

Gora Gneysovaja *see* **Gneysovaya Peak**

Gneysovaya Peak. 71°33' S, 12°10' E. Rising to 2050 m, between Krakken Mountain and Sandseten Mountain, in the Westliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named Gora Gneysovaja (i.e., "gneiss mountain") by the USSR in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name Gneysovaya Peak in 1970.

Mys Gnezdovoj *see* **Gnezdovoy Point**

Gnezdovoy Point. 67°39' S, 46°06' E. On Alasheyev Bight, 12 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians as Mys Gnezdovoj. The name was translated into English by ANCA.

Mount Gniewek. 79°20' S, 158°57' E. A conspicuous, ice-covered, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2060 m, at the N end of Carlyon Glacier, 11 km SW of Mount Keltie. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for John J. Gniewek, geomagnetician at Little America in 1958. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Gniezno Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°07' W. Between Mount Hopeful and the nunatak the Poles call Newcomer, it is a tributary glacier to the Polonia Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains, in the S part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, for their oldest capital, Gniezno.

Gnome Island. 67°33' S, 66°50' W. A rocky island between the E end of Blaiklock Island and Thomson Head, near the head of Bourgeois Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1949, and named by them as Gnome Islet, because the shape of the feature reminded them of a small gnome coming out of the water. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Gnome Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Islote Gnomo.

Gnome Islet *see* **Gnome Island**

Islote Gnomo *see* **Gnome Island**

Islote Gnomon *see* **Gnomon Island**

Gnomon Island. 61°06' S, 54°52' W. A small rocky island, rising to an elevation of about 85 m above sea level, just N of Point Wild, off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by BITE 1914-17, and so named by them because, when seen from Point Wild, it looks like the elevated arm of a sundial. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. Both the Chileans and Argentines call it Islote Gnomon.

GO41 *see* **Radok Lake Automatic Weather Station**

Mount Goat *see* **Goat Mountain**

Goat Mountain. 77°55' S, 163°50' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1640 m (the New Zealanders say about 1767 m), W of Hobbs Glacier, between Hobbs Peak and Mount Kowalczyk, or, to put it another way, at the N end of the N-S section of the divide between Hobbs Glacier and Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Climbed and charted by VUWAE 1960-61, and so named by them because, from a distance, the silhouette of a balanced mass of gneiss protruding about 9 m above the general profile of the S slope of the mountain, reminds one of a goat. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. It is said that the Russians call it Mount Goat, and that may be.

Gobamme Rock. 68°22' S, 41°56' E. Also called Gobanme Rock. A bare rock exposure between Kozo Rock and Byobu Rock, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, about 44 km E of Cape Omega. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-59, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Gobanme-iwa (i.e., "checkerboard rock"). In 1968, US-ACAN accepted the name Gobamme Rock (presumably because it is more euphonious to western ears than Gobanme). The Norwegians call it Ruteknausen (which means "square rock").

Gobanme-iwa *see* **Gobamme Rock**

Gobanme Rock *see* **Gobamme Rock**

Gobart, Charles. Petty officer, RN, and assistant steward on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-30.

Islas Gobernador *see* **Governor Islands**

The *Gobernador Bories*. Originally a British freighter named the *Wordsworth*, she was bought by the Chileans, and converted in 1905-06 into a 2332-ton whaling factory ship, managed by Adolf Amandus Andresen's company, the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, and based out of Deception Island in 1906-07, under the management of Capt. A. Nilsen (Andresen's cousin). Theodore Stolhani was actual skipper of the ship. She had two whale catchers — the *Almirante Valenzuela* and the *Almirante Uribe*, as well as the transport vessel *Cornelia Jacoba*. She was the first whaler to use Whalers Bay, on Deception Island, as a base for processing whales. She was back in 1907-08, again under Nilsen and Stolhani, and was moored at Deception Island, certainly between Jan. 23 and Feb. 11, 1908. She was back in 1908-09 and 1909-10, both seasons again under Nilsen and Stolhani. Erling Malver was the young medical officer aboard on these last two trips. The *Bories* (as she was generally called) remained based out of Deception Island even after Andresen left the Sociedad in 1912, and was condemned at the end of the 1913-14 season, but remained afloat. To replace her, the Sociedad bought the Harrison Line ship *Senator* in 1914, renamed her *Gobernador Bories*, and was in the process of having her converted in Europe into a whaling factory ship when World War I broke out. So, the company lost the use of their new ship, and, in desperate financial trouble, was forced to charter Haldor Virik's whaler *Normanna*, for the 1914-15 whaling season in Antarctica. When the Sociedad wound up, in 1916, the new *Gobernador Bories* was sold to an American company, and most of her catchers went to a European buyer.

Mount Gobey. 72°58' S, 165°15' E. Rising to 3125 m, it is the highest mountain in the Retreat Hills, at the S margin of Evans Névé. Climbed on Dec. 26, 1966, by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, who named it for the party's field assistant, David W. Gobey. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Goblin Col. 62°40' S, 61°11' W. At the W extremity of the N side of Lucifer Crags, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with Devils Point, which lies about 600 m to the SSW. The UK plotted this feature in late 2008.

Göckel, Wilhelm. Meteorological assistant on GermAE 1938-39.

Gockel Ridge. 72°42' S, 0°12' E. Extends from Alan Peak to Nupskåpa Peak, at the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Göckel-Kamm, for Wilhelm Göckel. This may or may not be the ridge Ritscher saw, but it is close, and preserves his naming. The name was later translated into English, but seems to have lost its umlaut along the way. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Göckel-Kamm *see* **Gockel Ridge**

Cerro Goddard *see* **Bynon Hill**

Goddard, Herbert Victor. b. 1898, Tasmania. On Nov. 19, 1913, he signed on to the

Aurora, as 2nd steward, at £6 10 s per month, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a bonus of £5. It was his only sea trip. He later became a coach builder in Hobart, and married Kathleen Miriam Rose. He died in 1960. His diary of the *Aurora* expedition came to light years later.

Goddard, Samuel H. b. Connecticut. First mate on the *Huron*, 1820-21. He was probably one of the first to make a landing on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Landings**).

Goddard Hill *see* **Bynon Hill**

Godech Nunatak. 62°38' S, 60°03' W. A rocky peak, rising to 410 m, 640 m W of Cherepish Ridge, 2 km E of Kukeri Nunataks, and 4.2 km SE of Atanasoff Nunatak, in the lower part of Huron Glacier, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Godech, in western Bulgaria.

Godel Bay *see* **Godel Iceport**

Godel Iceport. 70°09' S, 21°45' E. A more-or-less permanent bay, about 8 km wide, indenting for 4 km the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing the W part of the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered on March 26, 1956, by the *Glacier*, during their running survey along the coast, and named by them as Godel Bay, for William H. Godel, deputy director of the the Navy's Office of Special Operations, who assisted in forming expedition plans and policy. It was later re-defined, and US-ACAN accepted the name Godel Iceport. The Norwegians call it Godelbukta.

Godelbukta *see* **Godel Iceport**

Godfrey Upland. 68°44' S, 66°23' W. A small remnant plateau, with an undulating surface, it rises to about 1750 m, but has a mean elevation of 1500 m above sea level, and is bounded by Clarke Glacier (to the S), Meridian Glacier (to the W), Lammers Glacier (to the N), and Cole Glacier (to the E), on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In Jan. 1941, Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund traveled along Lammers and Meridian, and thus knew of the upland. It was partially photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1958 and 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Thomas Godfrey (1704-1749), American inventor of the quadrant in 1730. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Point(e) Godfroy *see* **Godfroy Point**

Punta Godfroy *see* **Godfroy Point**

Godfroy, René-Émile. b. Jan. 10, 1885, Paris. After Naval College, he served on a number of ships until he became, while still an ensign, a member of the crew of the *Pourquoi Pas?*, during FRAE 1908-10. He was also a scientist, an atmospheric chemist, and worked on coastal hydrography and tidal observations. In 1936 he became a rear admiral, and, during World War II, in 1940, he surrendered his Force X squadron to the British at Alexandria, and the next month became a vice admiral. He wrote a book about Force X. He died on Jan. 16, 1981, in Fréjus, France.

Godfroy Point. 65°10' S, 64°10' W. Marks the N extremity of Petermann Island, in the Wilhlem Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Godfroy, for René-Émile Godfroy (q.v.), who made a sketch survey of the area. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears as Point Godfroy on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Godfroy, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Godfroy Point on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Godwin Cliffs. 62°08' S, 58°10' W. A prominent group of cliffs facing NNE, and extending WNW-ESE for about 1 km, S of Flabellum Bastion, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, for British botanist Harry Godwin (1901-1985; knighted in 1970), from 1945 a fellow of the Royal Society, professor of botany at Cambridge, 1960-68, and reader in Quaternary research, 1948-66. He wrote *The History of the British Flora*. The British plotted this feature in late 2008.

Godwit Glacier. 77°36' S, 162°12' E. Flowing down the E side of Mount Holm-Hansen, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Goeldi Refugio *see* **Emilio Goeldi Refugio**

Goepfert Bluff. 74°38' S, 110°19' W. At the E end of Grimes Ridge, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Eric R. Goepfert, USN, officer-in-charge of the NSFA detachment at McMurdo in the winter of 1976.

Goetel Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°19' W. A large glacier between Ullman Spur and Precious Peaks, it flows S from the Arctowski Icefield into Martel Inlet, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Walery Goetel (1889-1972), Polish geologist and conservationist. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The British plotted this feature in late 2008.

Goetschy Island. 64°52' S, 63°31' W. A low, rocky island near the middle of Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îlot Goetschy, for Gustave Goetschy (1847-1902), journalist, art critic, manager of *Paris-Noël*, and friend of the Charcot family. On one of the English language translations of Charcot's map, it appears as Goetschy Islet. It was further charted on Jan. 25, 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, who, unaware that Charcot had already named it, named it Priest Island, because W.L.S. Fleming, a member of the expedition (and a priest) made the first recorded landing on the island. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. It was surveyed by Fids from Port Lockroy Station in 1948. UK-APC accepted the name Priest Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Goetschy Island in 1965. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Priest, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Grillete ("grillete" meaning "shackle"; the name is descriptive of its shape), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Goetschy Islet *see* **Goetschy Island**

Goettel Escarpment. 70°14' S, 66°55' W. A prominent escarpment, rising to about 1500 m, buttressing the Dyer Plateau, 8 km N of the Orion Massif, near the head of Chapman Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Frederick A. Goettel, U.S. Coast Guard, commander of the *Westwind* while the new Palmer Station was being built during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Picos Goff *see* **Picos Faverio**

Goff Glacier. 72°14' S, 97°26' W. A broad glacier flowing from Parker Peak into the head of Koether Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Lt. (jg) (later Lt. Cdr.) Robert G. Goff, USN, co-pilot of planes off the *Pine Island* during OpHJ 1946-47. He was in the plane that found the survivors of the crashed Martin Mariner during that expedition.

Gora Gogolja *see* **Winsnesfjellet**

Goguet, Jean-Baptiste-Édouard. b. Feb. 12, 1809, Le Havre. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Nov. 17, 1839.

Golborne, Barry Lister. b. Dec. 29, 1929, Birkenhead, Cheshire, son of Norman Lister Golborne and his wife Kathleen Florence Modridge. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a diesel electric mechanic. He was going to winter-over at Base B in 1953, but the engines there were horribly difficult, water-cooled (of all things, in Antarctica!), and had to be ignited with ether. It was very complex, and stressful to work on, and Golborne didn't have the necessary skills. It was decided, from Port Stanley, that Golborne would go to Base G for the winter of 1953, and that Arthur Farrant would winter-over again at Base B, as engineer (there was another reason for this, for which see Farrant's entry). Golborne stayed on at Base G for the winter of 1954, and, when his tour was up, he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Argentina Star* bound for London, in company with John Standring, Mike Faulkner, and Ron Mottershead. They arrived in London on Feb. 15, 1955. He was back in Antarctica again, at Port Lockroy Station, coming in on the *Shackleton*, for the winter of 1956. That year he kept falling

in the water, and even set his beard on fire. He died in Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, in 1967, aged 37.

Gora Gol'covaja *see* **Corry Massif**

Gold. Has been found in Antarctica.

The *Gold Ranger*. A 3313-ton, 355-foot 4-inch British Royal Fleet auxiliary tanker, capable of 13.5 knots, launched on March 12, 1941, for service in World War II. In 1949, while under the command of Captain W.R. Parker, she was loaned by the Admiralty to FIDS, at Deception Island, 1949-50, in company with the *Bigbury Bay*, to help extricate Fuchs and his men, who were trapped on Stonington Island. She later served in the Korean War, and in Indonesia. She was sold in March 1973.

Golden Cap. 84°20' S, 164°26' E. A peak, rising to 2870 m, the highest point on the ridge running NW from Mount Falla, about midway between that mountain and Fremouw Peak, in the Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range in 1966-67, because the peak consists mainly of a buff-weathering massive sandstone. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

The *Golden Fleece*. British 10-passenger yacht, registered in the Falklands, skippered by Dutch woman Eef Willems, which carried tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic peninsula in 1996-97. The vessel was back, under Jérôme Poncet, in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000. In 2000-01 and 2001-02, M. Poncet was accompanied by his son, Dion Michael.

Golden Pass. 69°23' S, 70°47' W. A snow pass, at an elevation of about 1250 m, on the N side of Care Heights, in the Rouen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, from the color of the granite outcrops on either side of the pass, as reported by BAS parties who have been surveying here from 1968. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The *Golden Princess*. A 109,000-ton tourist vessel, built in 1991, run by Princess Cruises (of California), and launched by actress Jane Seymour. The monstrous ocean liner, sister ship to the *Grand Princess*, was not ice-strengthened, nevertheless she first entered Antarctic waters in Jan. 2007, the largest ship ever to do so. This caused concern and controversy because, with a crew of 1100 or so, and 2425 passengers, if anything went wrong, it was too many people to rescue.

The *Golden West*. This New London sealing schooner was at the Kerguélens (not in Antarctica) under Capt. Simeon Church in 1865-68, and again under Church in the same place in 1868-71. Ben Rogers was her skipper in 1871-72, in the South Shetlands, and again in 1872-73. The vessel was again in the South Shetlands in 1873-74, leaving New London on July 23, 1873, under the command of Captain John L. Williams. The crew for this trip was: Erastus Church, Jr. (1st mate), James Randall (2nd mate), Gilbert W. Barnes, John Gomes (swarthy), Antone Pedro, James P. Sharp, John Coyle, José Ferrin, Antone Gomes (black), John De Pena, Manuel José, John Gomes, Jr., Manuel Ferreira, Claudius De Pena, Joaquim Baptista, Anicitro Galemte (black), Michael Delgardo, Charles Schawre (mulatto), and Thomas Snape. Williams took her down to the South Shetlands again in 1874-75, with Charles N. Rogers (1st mate), John E. Bryant (2nd mate), Joseph Ridington, Antone Pedro, John Gomes, Fidel Bernardo (black), Lebon Gomes (black), Kiding De Long (black; he ran), John De Gras (black), Anicitro Galemte (black), Philip Gomes (black), Henry A. Story, Ernest Wallace, E.E. O'Brien, Timothy O'Connell, Julius Kuhlemann, Henry Berliner, and Joseph Dellman. On June 30, 1875, the *Golden West* sailed from New London, under Capt. Williams, bound for the South Shetlands for the 1875-76 season. In 1876-77 the *Golden West* was back at the Kerguélens, again under Williams, and also at the Falklands, South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands, but not in Antarctica, as such. In 1877-78 James Holmes was her skipper in the South Atlantic (including a visit to South Georgia; Mortimer Cassidy was 2nd mate on that trip; he had been in Antarctic waters on the *Franklin*, in 1871-72), and in 1878-79, at Bouvet Island (not in Antarctica), she was under the command of Capt. Walter Chesebro. She arrived back in New London in 1880.

Goldenberg Ridge. 66°28' S, 110°35' E. A linear rocky eminence running in a NW-SE direction for 1.3 km along the E side of Browning Peninsula, at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Burton D. Goldenberg, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1962. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 6, 2008.

Goldich Crest. 77°29' S, 161°40' E. A peak, rising to 1700 m, between Mount Jason and Bull Pass, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Gonzalez Spur extends ESE from this peak. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for petrologist Samuel Stephen "Sam" Goldich (b. Jan. 17, 1909, Grand Forks, ND. d. Dec. 20, 2000, Washington, DC), with USGS from 1959, and professor of geology at Penn State and later Northern Illinois University. He took part in the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Cape Goldie. 82°38' S, 165°54' E. A snow-covered cape at the S side of the mouth of Robb Glacier, about 22 km SE of Cape Lyttelton, and 80 km to the W of the foot of the Beardmore Glacier, it projects into the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf from the W end of the Holland Range. Discovered by Scott in 1902, on his way to the Pole, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for George Taubman Goldie (1846-1925; knighted in 1897), one of the 4 members of the committee which made the final draft of the instructions for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. George Goldie, who would become president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1905, was, with Lord Lugard, one of the 2 greatest figures in Nigerian colonial history.

Goldman Glacier. 77°42' S, 162°51' E. A small glacier, 3 km E of Marr Glacier, flowing N from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Charles R. Goldman, USARP biologist who made studies in this area in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Goldring. 66°57' S, 66°01' W. A peak rising to about 1280 m on the NE side of Murphy Glacier, to the E of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Denis Goldring. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Goldring, Denis Charles. b. June 30, 1932, Brentford, Mdsx, son of Alfred Charles Goldring and his wife Ethel Elizabeth P. Case. He got his PhD from Bristol University in 1956, and was recruited from there by Ray Priestley as FIDS geologist. Ray Adie conducted the first interview, and Johnny Green the second. "Can you cook? Do you like dogs?" No, to both questions, so it was a surprise when he got the job. He sailed from Southampton on the brand new *John Biscoe* (the paint was still wet in the closets), to Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley by Christmas. There wasn't much of a stopover at Stanley because the Duke of Edinburgh was arriving soon, on a tour of the Antarctic bases, so they shipped down almost immediately to Base N, where geologist Peter Hooper was working, and so Goldring spent Jan. 1957 there, with Hooper, and met the Duke when he arrived early that month. Ray Adie had scheduled Goldring to be there for the 1957 winter, but Hooper had done all the geological work there was to be done, so, instead, Goldring went to Base W for the winters of 1957 and 1958. *See* **Madell, James**, for the 7 months at View Point. *See* **Base W**, for the way the lads were evacuated in March and April 1959. On the way back to the UK, the *Shackleton* stopped briefly at Tristan da Cunha, so that, together with Graham Hobbs, he could collect some paleomagnetic specimens requested by the London office. He returned to the UK in May 1959, and continued to work for FIDS, at their Geology Unit within the department of geography and geophysics at Birmingham University. He carried out additional petrological work, and completed the scientific report (Report #36) on the geology of the Loubet Coast. He left FIDS on Sept. 30, 1960, to take up an appointment as petrologist in the research & development department of United Steel Companies, at Rotherham, Yorks. Subsequently he became manager of the mineral resources department, research and development, British Steel Corp., at Teesside, and, after retiring in 1992, as a consultant.

Goldring Glacier *see* **Murphy Glacier**

Puerto Goldriz *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Cape Goldschmidt. 80°41' S, 161°12' E. A low, ice-covered cape immediately S of Couzens Bay, it forms the E tip of Nicholson Peninsula, at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by

the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for Donald Riddel "Don" Goldschmidt, a member of NZGSAE 1959-60 and NZGSAE 1960-61, both of which mapped this area. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Goldschmidt Cirque. 80°44' S, 22°48' W. At the W side of Trueman Terraces, in the E portion of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Victor Moritz Goldschmidt (1888-1947), Norwegian geochemist and pioneer in the field of crystal chemistry. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Goldsmith, Rainer "Rhino." b. Dec. 25, 1927, Leipzig. After Cambridge and Barts, he qualified as a doctor, and served as a captain in the RAMC for his national service, 1953-55. He was working as a medical officer for the P & O Line in 1955 when he applied to join BCTAE 1955-58. He left London on the *Theron*, on Nov. 14, 1955, bound for Montevideo and South Georgia, as medical officer of the advance party during the early (1956-57) part of Fuchs' crossing of the continent during BCTAE, and as such was one of the eight men who wintered-over in unbelievable conditions at Shackleton Base (q.v.). He was also the dentist, as well as being vet for the huskies. It was based on his diary that the book *Eight Men in a Crate* was written. He returned home in March 1957. He was with OpDF in 1959-60, and was a member of the International Biomedical Expedition of 1980. He was professor of physiology at Chelsea College, University of London, and later at Loughborough.

Goldsmith Glacier. 78°56' S, 27°42' W. Flows WNW through the Theron Mountains, 10 km S of Tailend Nunatak. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE 1956-57, and named by them for Rainer Goldsmith. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Goldstream Peak. 86°41' S, 148°30' W. Rising to about 2800 m at the junction of ridges from Mount Gjertsen, Mount Grier, and Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University field party, 1980-81, and named by Ed Stump, leader of the party. The name derives from a contact between shallow intrusions on the W face of the peak, which has produced gold, yellow, and brown coloration among a meandering line. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Goldsworthy Ridge. 67°41' S, 63°03' E. Runs N from Mount Henderson, in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA for Robert W. "Bob" Goldsworthy, survey field assistant with the *Nella Dan* ANARE party of 1962. A high point on this ridge was used as a tellurometer station by surveyor Dave Carstens during that expedition. Bob Goldsworthy later (i.e., in 1982) wintered-over at Casey Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Goldthwait. 77°59' S, 86°03' W. A prominent mountain rising to 3815 m, 4 km S of Mount Dalrymple, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by the leader of the party, Charles Bentley, for Richard Parker Goldthwait (1911-1992), consultant on the Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National IGY Committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Mr. Goldthwait was later director of the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University.

Golesh Bluff. 63°49' S, 58°53' W. An ice-covered bluff rising to about 1400 m on the N side of the Detroit Plateau, 13.27 km ESE of Poynter Hill, 6.37 km SSE of the Aureole Hills, 11.7 km SW of Skoparnik Bluff, and 9.58 km W of Darzalas Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Its precipitous W slopes surmount a tributary glacier that flows northwestward into Pettus Glacier. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Golesh, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Golf. Not surprisingly, this pastime has been indulged in with almost as much frequency in Antarctica as in North Carolina — well, perhaps not quite, but the object here is to drive home the point that a global obsession is, after all, a global obsession.

Podlëdnye Gory Golicyna. 69°00' S, 95°00' E. A basin, NW of Pionerskaya Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Russians.

Playa Golondrina. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A beach N of Punta Las Torres, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91, because between the rocks on this beach the terns nest. The word "golondrina" means "swallow," but "golondrina de mar," also known as "charrán," is a tern.

Gora Golovnina *see* **Mount Ronne**

Golton, David Jules "Dave." b. March 28, 1927, Barnet, Herts, son of Henry Jules Golton and his wife Etheldreda Moran. He joined FIDS as a meteorological assistant in 1947, and wintered-over at Base F in 1948. He looked after the dogs at the base, and also when they got back to England. In Jan. 1949, at Base F, he fell while bringing in a bag of coal from outside, and hit his head, knocking himself unconscious. In 1953, in Sutton, Surrey, he married Joan M. Seal. He died on Dec. 31, 2001, in Sutton, survived by his wife.

Bukhta Golubaja *see* **Golubaya Bay**

Golubaya Bay. 69°58' S, 9°50' E. In the SE extremity of Kamenev Bight, along the ice shelf fronting Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by NorAE 1958-59, and mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by the USSR in 1961, named by them as Bukhta Golubaja (i.e., "azure bay"), and plotted in 69°56' S, 9°45' E. It was later replotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Golubaya Bay in 1970.

Golubiew Glacier. 62°03' S, 58°14' W. Between Rose Peak and Dobrowolski Peak, it flows into the Polonia Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, for writer Antoni Golubiew (1907-1979).

Laguna Golyamata *see* **Grand Lagoon**

Ostrov Golyj *see* **Birkenhauer Island**

Gora Golysheva. 71°37' S, 12°13' E. A peak. Named by the Russians. It would seem that is one of the Gråhorna Peaks, 8 km W of Store Svarthorn Peak, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. If so, it is the only named peak in this cluster.

Islote Gómez. 62°54' S, 58°58' W. A little island N of Bulnes Island, NW of Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, for Chilean Army general Teófilo Gómez Vera.

Monte Gómez *see* **Buddington Peak**

Gomez Nunatak. 73°57' S, 68°38' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 1550 m, 60 km SW of Mount Vang, and surmounting the interior ice plateau near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula, SE of the English Coast. Surveyed from the ground by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for José M. Gomez, USN, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961 (the first Hispanic-American to do so), and at Eights Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Gommen *see* **Gommen Valley**

Gommen Valley. 73°53' S, 5°17' W. An ice-filled depression between Tunga Spur and Kuven Hill, in Uhligberga, in the NE part of the Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegians cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gommen (i.e., "the gum"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gommen Valley in 1966.

Gora Goncharova. 72°15' S, 25°07' E. A nunatak, SE of Mefjell Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gondoin, Constant. b. Jan. 15, 1820, Caen. He joined the *Zélée* as a junior seaman, at Hobart, on Dec. 13, 1839, during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Gondola *see* **Mount Suess**

Gondola Mountain *see* **Mount Suess**

Gondola Nunakol *see* **Gondola Ridge**

Gondola Ridge. 77°01' S, 161°45' E. A high, rocky ridge, at an elevation of about 550 m, just S of Mackay Glacier, and extending for about 6 km (the New Zealanders say 3 km) north-northeastward from Mount Suess, in southern Victoria Land. Charted in Dec. 1911, by the Western Ge-

ological Party of BAE 1910-13, and so named by Grif Taylor (at the suggestion of Frank Debenham) because Mount Suess (which they had intended to call Gondola Mountain, or Mount Gondola) looks like a gondola in shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. It seems to be the same feature as Gondola Nunakol, a name in use before World War II.

The *Gondwana*. Built for Norwegian owners by D.W. Kremer in 1975, as the tug *Gorm Viking*. In 1987, she was sold to a Finnish company, and became the *Viking*. Subsequently, she was acquired by Greenpeace, and became the 61.17-meter *Gondwana*, based out of Amsterdam, and was the organization's third ship, which, as replacement for the *Greenpeace*, began operations in 1988-89 (skipper was Capt. Arne Jacob Sørensen). The ship and skipper Sørensen were back in Antarctic waters in 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93. She was replaced by the old *Greenpeace* for 1994-95.

Lago Gondwana. 74°37' S, 164°13' E. A lake, measuring 135 m by 100m, at an altitude of 86 m above sea level, and with seasonal ice covering, 4.9 km E of Mount Browning, and 9.5 km NNE of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera, during ItAE 1988-89. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, after the nearby German station Gondwana.

Gondwana Province *see* **East Antarctica**

Gondwana Station. 74°38' S, 164°13' E. West German summer station opened in Jan. 1983, during GANOVEX III, at Terra Nova Bay, on the Pennell Coast, near Mount Melbourne. It was open again in 1984-85, and then most seasons until 2004-05.

Gondwanaland. Cartographer Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) may have been the first to notice that the continents of the world, if they could be moved around as jigsaw pieces, would fit together to make a whole. Francis Bacon (1561-1626) noticed the same thing, as did Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). In 1858 French geographer Antonio Snider-Pellegrini wrote a book called *La création et ses mystères dévoilés* (*Creation and its Mysteries Unveiled*), in which he proposed that all the continents were joined together about 300 million years ago, but that the Great Flood of the Bible had caused them to drift apart. He based his theory on his earlier discovery of identical fossil plants in the USA and Europe. In 1889 and again in 1909 Italian geologist Roberto Mantovani (1854-1933) proposed continental drift, i.e., continents breaking away from a massive parent. In the 1890s Eduard Suess, an Austrian geologist, coined the term Gondwanaland, naming it for the Gondwana region of India, whose coast seems to fit into the Antarctic coastline. However, the scientific world of the time explained this away by land bridges, i.e., animals and plants migrated across land bridges that are no longer there. In 1908 Frank Bursley-Taylor (1860-1938) also proposed continental drift. All of these geologists came up with different causes to explain the drift. In 1912 Alfred Wegener, in his 1915 book, *The Origin of Continents and Oceans*, proposed an original continent (which he later called Pangaea), and that about 190 million years ago Pangaea split up into two — Laurasia and Gondwanaland, and that Gondwanaland itself split up about 120 million years ago into what are now Africa, Arabia, Madagascar, India, South America, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea), and Antarctica. The theory became known as "continental drift," and although it was rejected by the scientific world until 1967, when Peter Barrett dug up his labyrinthodont, it did lead to the science of tectonics. Countries hold Gondwana symposiums.

Gongzhu Hu. 69°24' S, 76°06' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Gonville and Caius Range. 77°07' S, 162°15' E. A series of snow-covered peaks, rising to elevations of between 900 m and 1200 m, forming the S wall of the Mackay Glacier basin for a distance of about 16 km, and bounded on the other side by Debenham Glacier, in Victoria Land. The 2 significan peaks in this range are Mount Mahoney and Mount Parker. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named for the Cambridge college (pronounced "Gunville an' Keys"), at which several members of the expedition had studied. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Bahía González *see* **Bahía Cordovez**

Caleta González. 63°55' S, 58°15' W. A cove, bounded on the W by Lagrelius Point, on the NW side of James Ross Island. Named by the Argentines.

Isla González *see* **González Island**

Islote González *see* **González Island**

Mount González. 77°11' S, 144°33' W. A prominent mountain, 1.5 km E of Asman Ridge, in the Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Óscar González-Ferrán, University of Chile geologist on the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967-68. *See also* **Gonzalez Harbour** (sic).

Tenedero González *see* **González Anchorage**

González, Carlos Roberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948

Gonzalez, Domingo *see* **USEE 1838-42**

González, Eulogio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1941

Montaña González Albarracín *see* **Mount Brading**

González Anchorage. 63°19' S, 57°56' W. On the W side of Kopaitic Island, in Covadonga Harbor, in the Duroch Islands, about 1.5 km W of the extreme N of Cape Legoupil, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, which named it Tenedero Comdte. González Navarrete, for Capt. Ernesto González Navarrete (see below), commander of the expedition. However, the name being too long, it was shortened in 1951 to Tenedero González Navarrete, and in 1959 to Tenedero González. US-ACAN accepted the English translation in 1964. "Tenedero" is one of the names the Spanish use for "anchorage."

Gonzalez Harbour. 62°56' S, 60°42' W. A small cove at the W side of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, it consists of several linked explosion craters flooded by the sea. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Óscar González-Ferrán (*see* **Mount González**), author of several papers on the evolution of the volcano on Deception Island. Of course, the name González should have an accent mark.

González Island. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. A small island, about 340 m long by about 170 m wide, on the S side of the entrance to Iquique Cove, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. On the W side it is linked to a smaller island by a spit covered at high tide. Charted by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Bascopé, for Juan Bascopé Guzmán (*see* **Point Bascopé**). The following expedition, ChilAE 1947-48, changed the name to Isla Comdte. González (short for Isla Comandante González), named for Capt. Ernesto González Navarrete (see the entry below). However, by 1951, it appears on a Chilean chart in the shortened form Isla González. The island was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963-64, and it appears as Gonzalez Island (i.e., without the accent) on their 1965 chart, as well as on a 1968 British chart. There is also a 1966 Chilean reference to it as Islote Gozález. US-ACAN accepted the name González Island in 1966. Without the accent, that name was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974, after rejecting the possibility of Isla Comandante Gozález, accepted the name Isla González. Finally, on Nov. 13, 1986, UK-APC accepted the accent. The British were the last to plot this feature, in late 2008.

González Navarrete, Ernesto. Chilean capitán de fragata (frigate captain, so to speak), skipper of the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1946-47, led by Guesalaga Toro. Don Ernesto was leader of ChilAE 1947-48.

Bahía González Pacheco *see* **Azure Cove**

Gonzalez Point. 62°06' S, 57°56' W. The NW tip of Penguin Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Óscar González-Ferrán (*see* **Mount González**, and **Gonzalez Harbour**). He and Yoshio Katsui made the first geological map of the Penguin Island volcano. The same remark about accent marks needs to be made here as was made under the entry Gonzalez Harbour.

Gonzalez Spur. 77°30' S, 161°45' E. A prominent rock spur, 4 km long, extending ESE from the 1700-meter-high Goldich Crest, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys in Victoria Land. The spur descends to 500 m at the E extremity, where it overhangs Wright Valley and forms the W side of the S entrance to the higher Bull Pass. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Angel Gonzalez, manager of the U.S. Antarctic Resource Center at USGS, from 1996. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004. Note: No accent needed, as Mr. Gonzalez was from the USA.

González Videla, Gabriel. b. Nov. 22, 1898, La Serena, Chile. President of Chile from 1946 to 1952. He visited Antarctica during the Presidential Antarctic Expedition of 1948. He died on Aug. 22, 1980, in Santiago. His wife was Rosa Markmann Reijer (b. July 30, 1907, Taltal, Chile. d. June 12, 2009, Santiago, aged 101), known as "Mitty," and the first First Lady to go to Antarctica (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

González Videla Station *see* **Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station**

Good, John Thomas "Tom." b. 1868, Hull, Yorks, son of millstone builder (later a bricklayer's laborer) James Good and his charlady wife Kate Stubbs. He went to sea, and married Annie Brown in Hull in 1894. He was bosun's mate on the *Morning* during the relief of BNAE 1901-04. They say he was killed in an accident in the Mediterranean, circa 1905.

Good Glacier. 84°12' S, 177°50' E. A wide glacier, about 40 km long, flowing NE from the foot of Mount Bronk (on the E slopes of the Hughes Range), between Mount Brennan and Mount Waterman, into the Ross Ice Shelf to the E of Mount Reinhardt, at the above coordinates. Discovered by Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd for Vice Adm. Roscoe Fletcher Good (1897-1973), USN, who assisted OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Goodale. 85°45' S, 157°43' W. A high, granite peak which has double summits of 2420 m and 2570 m respectively (the New Zealanders say the height of the mountain is 2133 m), 10 km SE of Mount Thorne, between the Amundsen Glacier and the Robert Scott Glacier, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould's party in Dec. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by Byrd for Eddie Goodale, the man who first saw it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Goodale, Edward Evans "Eddie." b. April 7, 1903, Boston, son of physician Joseph M. Goodale. A meteorologist, he was one of the 6-man Southern Geological Party led by Larry Gould, which surveyed the Queen Maud Mountains during ByrdAE 1928-30. He discovered a lichen in 85°21' S, on Mount Fridtjof Nansen — the most southerly yet discovered. He also discovered Mount Goodale. He later spent much time in the Arctic. In 1955-56 he was IGY representative to U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, at Little America V. He took part in the icebreaker reconnaissance of the Budd Coast that year, looking for a site for Wilkes Station. In 1956-57, during OpDF II, he oversaw the installation of equipment for, and the erection of buildings at, Byrd Station, but declined the military leadership of Little America. From 1959 to 1968 he was USARP representative at Christchurch, NZ, and was with the National Science Foundation from 1962. He died on Jan. 18, 1989, in Bangor, Maine.

Goodale Glacier. 85°35' S, 156°24' W. Flows N from Mount Goodale and Mount Armstrong, along the W side of Medina Peaks, in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and first mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named in association with Mount Goodale. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Goodall Ridge. 71°02' S, 66°50' E. A partly snow-covered rock ridge, about 11 km WSW of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for A. Wallace "Wally" Goodall, diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1964. He was also at Macquarie Island for the winters of 1962 and 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Goodchild, Thomas William "T.W." b. 1890, Shoreditch, London, son of upholsterer Thomas Goodchild and his wife Mary Ann Adams. He joined the Merchant Navy, and in 1924, while living in Clapham, he went to the USA (he was listed as an officer), and was then 3rd officer on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, during that ship's cruise to Antarctica for the Discovery Investigations. He was later 2nd officer (but not in Antarctica). In 1928 he went to Sydney, coming back to England in 1929. He died in Hampstead, London, on Oct. 12, 1940. What little money he had went to a married woman named Alice Maud Empson.

Goodden, Giles Richard Penn. b. March 13, 1914, Yeovil, Somerset, son of John Bernhard Harbin Goodden and his wife Joyce Marianne Crane, of Compton Hawy, near Sherborne, Dorset. He was made a midshipman on May 5, 1934, and was promoted to sub lieutenant on Jan. 16, 1935. On May 25, 1935, he was transferred to the *Vesper*, and on Sept. 3, 1935, to the *Fortune*. He was promoted to lieutenant on July 16, 1937, and, on Nov. 13, 1937, at St Michael's, Over Compton, Dorset, he married Yvette Marie Tranberg (of Bordeaux). Among the guests at the wedding were Lord and Lady Blackford, Sir Reginald and Lady Pinney, Sir Henry and Lady Peto, Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Langman, Col. Walker Heneage, the Livingstone-Learmonths, and the Wingfield-Digbys. On Dec. 28, 1937, he was transferred from the *Fortune* to the *Victory*. Throughout most of 1944 he commanded the escort destroyer *Oakley*, and was promoted to lieutenant commander on July 16, 1945. Still a lieutenant commander, he was skipper of the *Bigbury Bay*, in Antarctic waters in 1949-50. He was at his father's funeral at St Michael's, in July 1951. General Sir John Harding was at the service. Lt. Cdr. Goodden retired on March 16, 1956, and died on July 23, 1988, in Sherborne, Dorset.

Goodell Glacier. 72°55' S, 88°30' W. About 8 km long, it flows E and N from Fletcher Peninsula into Williams Ice Stream, at the Bellingshausen Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Janice G. Goodell, of USGS at Woods Hole, Mass., support member of the Glacier Studies Project team from the early 1990s on.

Gooden, Kenneth Reginald "Ken." b. Sept. 20, 1927, Portsmouth, son of Royal Marine color sergeant Reginald Gooden and his wife Grace. In the late 1930s his father retired to London. Ken left school in 1945, and worked briefly as a light keeper with the Ordnance Survey, in the South of England and in the Midlands, before joining the Royal Engineers in 1946, doing field work and surveying. He was living in Mill Hill, in London, in 1949, when he joined FIDS, as a surveyor and general assistant. He wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1950, and was base leader at Base G in the winter of 1951. In 1952 he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he boarded the *Andes*, with Alan Burton, bound for Southampton, arriving there on Feb. 26, 1952. He did a year of survey study at University College, London, then worked for 3 years with Hunting Aerosurveys, on various engineering jobs in Iran and Jordan. In 1958, while on a walking holiday near Keswick, he met a Rotherham girl named Jean Matthews, married her in 1958, in Rotherham, and from the 1950s lived in Netherton, near Huddersfield. He worked in various parts of the UK, surveying for pylons, and then got a job with the Huddersfield Borough Engineers Highway Department. He decided to re-invent himself, studied teaching at Leeds, and then taught geography for 13 years before retiring. He died on Sept. 30, 2008.

Cape Goodenough. 66°16' S, 126°10' E. An ice-covered cape, marking the W side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay, on the Banzare Coast, and forming the most northerly projection of Norths Highland, in Wilkes Land. Discovered aerially by BANZARE on Jan. 15, 1931, and named by Mawson for Adm. Sir William Edmund Goodenough (1867-1945), president of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, 1930-33, and patron of BGLE 1934-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Glaciar Goodenough *see* **Goodenough Glacier**

Goodenough Glacier. 72°00' S, 66°40' W. To the S of the Batterbee Mountains, it flows WSW from the W shore of Palmer Land into George VI Sound, N of Buttress Nunataks. Discovered and surveyed in Oct. 1936, by Stephenson, Fleming, and Bertram, of BGLE 1934-37, while they were exploring the sound. Named by Rymill as Margaret Goodenough Glacier, for Margaret Goodenough, wife of Sir William Goodenough (*see* **Cape Goodenough**). It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition, and also on a 1940 British chart. It appears on a 1948 USAF chart as Goodenough Glacier, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. ArgAE 1956-57 surveyed it, and renamed it Glaciar Quinteros, probably after a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1957 chart. However, today, the Argentines call it Glaciar Goodenough (they re-applied the name Glaciar Quinteros to a feature in the Pensacola Mountains). It was photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of

Palmer Land. Henrietta Margaret Stanley (1874-1956), daughter of the 4th Baron Sheffield, married Goodenough in 1901.

Goodge Col. 78°28' S, 85°38' W. A broad, relatively level, ice-covered col, about 2.5 km wide, at an elevation of about 3600 m, between the Vinson Massif and the S side of Mount Shinn, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. It is easily identified from positions E and W of the range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for John W. Goodge, assistant professor in the department of geological sciences at the University of Minnesota at Duluth. He was a USAP investigator of the evolution of the East Antarctic Shield from the mid-1980s on.

Goodhue, Nathaniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Goodman. 75°12' S, 72°20' W. Rising to about 1000 m, it marks the NE extremity of the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Alan L. "Al" Goodman, USARP aurora scientist at Eights Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. Originally plotted in 75°14' S, 72°14' W, it has since been replotted.

Goodman Hills. 69°27' S, 158°43' E. A group of coastal hills, about 16 km in extent, directly S of Cape Kinsey, between Paternoster Glacier and Tomilin Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. Kelsey B. Goodman, USN, plans officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969-72; assistant for polar regions in the office of the secretary of defense, 1972-74; and member of US-ACAN, 1973-76.

Goodspeed Glacier. 77°29' S, 162°27' E. A small hanging glacier on the S wall of Wright Valley, between Hart Glacier and Denton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Bob Nichols for Bob Goodspeed, geologist from Pennington, NJ. They were both here as geologists at nearby Marble Point, in 1959-60, Goodspeed as Nichols' assistant. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Goodspeed Nunataks. 73°00' S, 61°10' E. A group of 3 rows of nunataks, between 16 and 24 km long in a roughly E-W direction, at the W end of the Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains, 50 km WNW of Mount McCauley. Discovered by Keith Mather's ANARE seismic party in Jan. 1958 (it was Malcolm Mellor's Weasel that arrived here first), and named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Morley James "Jim" Goodspeed (b. July 15, 1927), seismic geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1957, who was in charge of ice-thickness measurements during this traverse. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Glaciar Goodwin *see* **Goodwin Glacier**

Mount Goodwin. 81°16' S, 85°33' W. A rock peak which is the second most prominent summit in the Pirritt Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named by US-ACAN for Robert J. "Bob" Goodwin, assistant glaciologist with the party.

Goodwin, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Goodwin, William Reuther "Bill." b. Dec. 30, 1934, Louisville, Ky., son of attorney William Joseph Goodwin and his wife Louise Reuther. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1953, went through boot camp in Rhode Island, then to Oklahoma for basic aviation training, and on to Jacksonville, Fla., for electrician's school. He was on the *Point Cruise* in the Pacific in the spring of 1955 when he saw the notice for "volunteers wanted for the South Pole," and went to Davisville, RI, attached to the Seabees, for training. At Davisville he basically worked as a yeoman for Lt. Dick Bowers. He then shipped south on the *Wyandot* (q.v. for intinerary) to McMurdo Sound, where, although an aviation electrician 3rd class he worked as a mechanic in Chief Slaton's team, helping build the base. He had not intended to winter-over, but with Richard Williams's death, he was asked to, and did, therefore, winter-over at McMurdo in 1956, was promoted to AE 2/c, and on Nov. 25-26 was one of the 10 men who formed the 2nd party to be flown to the Pole to build South Pole Station (q.v.). He was one of the first party out, on Dec. 24, 1956, and flew back to McMurdo. He shipped back to San Diego, and was immediately discharged from the Navy, bought a Triumph TR-3, and he and Robbie Roberts headed east. Midway across the country, he dropped Roberts off and headed north to Louisville. He spent 4 years at the University of Louisville, where he got his bachelor's degree in chemistry, then after a year in Louisville, went to the University of Kansas, in Manhattan. He married in 1968, in Kansas, to Joyce Duesing, went to St. Louis for a year working for a chemical company, then was hired by Bristol Labs in Syracuse, NY, in 1970. In 1986 he retired and became a registered nurse at the university in Syracuse, retiring from there in 2001.

Goodwin Glacier. 65°06' S, 62°57' W. Flows W into Flandres Bay, southward of Pelletan Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hannibal Goodwin (1822-1900), U.S. pastor and photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Goodwin.

Goodwin Nunataks. 84°38' S, 161°31' E. A small group of isolated nunataks, about 16 km W of the Marshall Mountains, at the S side of Walcott Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Michael L. "Mike" Goodwin, USARP geomagnetist and seismologist at Pole Station in 1960.

Goodwin Peak. 85°54' S, 129°11' W. Rising to 2770 m, 5 km NE of Mount Bolton, at the W side of Haworth Mesa, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. Edmund E. Goodwin, public affairs officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support force, Antarctica during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Goolsnuten. 72°18' S, 23°15' E. A nunatak at the S side of Mount Widerøe, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "Gools peak"; what "Gools" means is uncertain; there is a Norwegian surname Gools).

Mount Goorhigian. 75°03' S, 133°46' W. Rising to 1115 m, it is the highest mountain in the Demas Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Martin Goorhigian, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1961.

Goorkha Craters. 79°46' S, 159°33' E. A line of snow-free coastal mountains and hills, about 1220 m above sea level, 3 km E of Cooper Nunatak, between Carlyon Glacier and Darwin Glacier, in the Britannia Range, about 22 km SE of Mount Reeves, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them in association with the Kukri Hills (a kukri is a Gurkha knife). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

Monts Goossens *see* **Mount Goossens**

Mount Goossens. 71°19' S, 35°44' E. A massif, rising to 2200 m, and mostly ice-free, next S of Mount Pierre, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, led by Guido Derom, who named it Monts Goossens (i.e., "the Goossens mountains"), for Léon Goossens, photographer of the Belgian party which made reconnoitering aircraft flights in the area. On that flight, M. Goossens took aerial shots of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the singularized name of Mount Goossens in 1966.

Goossensbreen. 71°50' S, 24°30' E. A glacier, about 7 km long, on the N side of Brattnipane Peaks, in the north central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("Goossens glacier"), presumably for Léon Goossens (*see* **Mount Goossens**).

Gootee Nunatak. 80°39' S, 159°57' E. A small but distinctive nunatak, rising to about 250 m, which is the only rock outcrop at the W end of Couzens Bay, on the Shackleton Coast. It was geologically mapped by a USAP field party led by Ed Stump in 2000-01, and named by Stump after Brian Francis Gootee (b. March 29, 1972, Houston, Tex.), an Arizonan geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 21, 2003, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 27, 2003.

Gopher Glacier. 73°28' S, 94°00' W. Flows N from Christoffersen Heights, between Bonnabeau Dome and Anderson Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them. Gopher is the nickname of the university and of the state of Minnesota. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Gora Gorbataja *see* **Mount Bunt**

Mys Gorbatyj. 68°48' S, 78°01' E. A cape in the Vestfold Hills. Named by the Russians.

Gorden, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Nunataki Gordienko. 81°35' S, 28°37' W. A group of nunataks, to the immediate S of the Whichaway Nunataks, on the S side of Recovery Glacier, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Cabo Gordon *see* **Cape Gordon**

Cap Gordon *see* **Cape Gordon**

Cape Gordon. 63°51' S, 57°03' W. A jagged headland rising to 329 m, forming the E end of Vega Island, in Erebus and Terror Gulf, S of the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed by Ross on Jan. 6, 1843, during RossAE 1839-43, and named by him for Capt. (later Vice Adm.) William Gordon (1784-1858), RN, lord commissioner of the Admiralty, 1841-46, and brother of Lord Aberdeen (British prime minister during the Crimean War). It appears on Ross's chart of 1844. It appears as Cap Gordon in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas, and on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Cabo Gordon. It was surveyed more thoroughly in Feb. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and appears on Nordenskjöld's maps as Kap Gordon, or Kapp Gordon. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, appears as Cape Gordon on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Gordon, as did the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Kap Gordon *see* **Cape Gordon**

Mount Gordon. 67°36' S, 50°17' E. About 11 km NE of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. A mountain near here was named by Biscoe in 1831, for Maj. Gen. Henry William Gordon (1786-1865), brother-in-law of the Enderby Brothers (he had married Elizabeth Enderby in 1817), owners of Biscoe's vessels. The Gordons were the parents of Gen. Charles George "Chinese" Gordon, of Khartoum fame. ANCA, unable to identify with certainty Biscoe's Mount Gordon, applied the name to this feature on Nov. 24, 1961, and they plotted it from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Île Gordon Bennett *see* **Mount Edgell**

Mont Gordon Bennett *see* **Mount Edgell**

Gordon Glacier. 80°17' S, 26°09' W. A glacier, at least 40 km long, flowing N from Crossover Pass, through the Shackleton Range, between Fuchs Dome and the Herbert Mountains, into Slessor Glacier. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, and named by them for George Patrick Pirie-Gordon (b. 1918; known as Patrick), 15th Laird of Buthlaw, Abderdeenshire, treasurer for the expediton. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967.

Gordon Nunataks. 72°53' S, 63°48' W. A group of nunataks, rising to about 1500 m, on the S side of Mosby Glacier (near its head), in the south-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS, from air photos taken by USN between 1966 and 1969. Further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, in 1974 and 1975. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for geologist and oceanographer Arnold Lewis Gordon (b. Feb. 4, 1940), for a long time from 1976 associated with the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Columbia University, and who led the American contingent to the Weddell Sea Polynya in 1981 (*see* **Weddell Sea Polynya Expedition**). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Gordon Peak**. 68°09' S, 62°25' E. Rising to 1484 m above sea level, it is the highest and most central peak of the 5 that constitute the Brown Range, at the S end of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. It was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by Max Corry (q.v.), ANARE surveyor at Mawson Station in 1965. Named by ANCA for P. John Gordon, radio tech at Mawson that winter.

[2]**Gordon Peak**. 72°26' S, 0°32' E. A rock peak, marking the NW end of Robin Heights (the Norwegians say it is a mountain ridge projecting NW from Robin Heights), in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gordonnuten, for Gordon de Q. Robin (*see* Robin). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gordon Peak in 1966.

Gordon Valley. 84°23' S, 164°00' E. A small valley, the W half of which is occupied by a lobe of ice from the Walcott Névé, W of Mount Falla, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Mark A. Gordon, USARP aurora scientist at Hallett Station in 1959.

Gordonnuten *see* **Gordon Peak**

Mount Gorecki. 83°20' S, 57°35' W. Rising to 1110 m, at the SE extremity of the Schmidt Hills, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered aerially on Jan. 13, 1956, on the non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea and back (*see* that date under Operation Deep Freeze I). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for aviation electronics technician Francis Gorecki, radioman on the P2V-2N making that flight. They plotted it in 83°35' S, 53°00' W, which were the coordinates on a 1959 American Geographical Society map. The feature was re-photographed aerially in 1964, by USN, and surveyed from the ground in 1965-66, by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project. The coordinates were corrected by 1969, and those new coordinates appear in the 1974 British gazetteer (UK-APC had accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971). It appears on a 1964 Russian chart as Gora Goreck (which is an error), and on a 1966 Russian chart as Gora Goretskogo, a name that would have made more sense if the honoree had been a Russian.

Gorev Island. 66°32' S, 92°59' E. A tiny island, about 10 km SWW of Haswell Island, between that island and Tokarev Island, and between Buromskiy Island and Poryadin Island, in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and mapped by AAE 1911-14, who, apparently, did not name it. Re-mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Ostrov Goreva, for Demetri Gerov (sic and q.v.). ANCA accepted the translated name Gorev Island on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Ostrov Goreva *see* **Gorev Island**

Pik Goreva *see* **Anders Peak**

Gorges. There are very few gorges yet discovered in Antarctica. *See* Grimmia Gorge, Hidden Gorge, Pagodroma Gorge, Polygon Gorge, and Talg Gorge.

Gorgon Peak. Unofficial name for a peak at the top of Mawson Glacier, to the immediate S of Griffin Nunatak, in Victoria Land.

Gorgons Head. 79°33' S, 157°30' E. A sandstone peak, with dolerite intrusions, and with a sharp summit ridge, SE of Mount Hughes, in the Cook Mountains. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, for the Gorgons of Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Gorham. 74°03' S, 62°04' W. Rising to about 1600 m, just SW of Mount Tricorn, in the Hutton Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles E. Gorham, builder who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The *Gorizont*. Ship that took the Ukrainian expedition to Antarctica in 1999-2000 (skipper was Leonid Ponomarenko) and 2001-02.

Gorki Ridge. 71°37' S, 11°37' E. A mountain ridge, 13 km long, running in a NE direction from Altartavla to Grautrenna, and forming the E wall of Schüssel Cirque, in the NE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1963, as Hrebet Gor'kogo, for the writer Maxim Gorki (1868-1936). US-ACAN accepted the Anglicized name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Gor'kijryggen.

Gor'kijryggen *see* **Gorki Ridge**

Hrebet Gor'kogo *see* **Gorki Ridge**

Mount Gorman. 70°29' S, 64°28' E. A mountain peak in the N part of Bennett Escarpment, just W of Mount Canham, just S of Mount Pollard, 3 km S of the W end of Corry Massif, and 11 km WSW of Mount Crohn, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from terrestrial photos taken by Syd Kirkby in 1956,

and from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Christopher A.J. "Chris" Gorman, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Gorman Crags. 71°01' S, 65°27' E. A ridge, trending E-W, and marked by 4 craggy peaks, 8 km E of Husky Dome, and about 33 km NE of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, and named by ANCA for Chris Gorman (*see* **Mount Gorman**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Gornik Knoll. 63°38' S, 57°51' W. A rocky hill rising to 466 m on the SE side of the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 3.97 km WSW of McCalman Peak, 2.71 km ENE of Kribul Hill, and 7.25 km SSE of Marten Crag, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Gornik, in northern Bulgaria.

Lednik Gornogo Instituta *see* **Somoveken**

Skaly Gornykh Inzhnerov *see* **Gornyye Inzhenery Rocks**

Gornyj Lager. There have been 3 Russian manned weather stations with this name ("lager" meaning "camp"). Gornyj Lager I was 1820 m above sea level, in 71°40' S, 9°32' E, and lasted from June 1959 to Jan. 1960. Gornyj Lager II was 1640 m above sea level, in 71°47' S, 5°49' E, and lasted from Nov. 1960 to Jan. 1961. Gornyj Lager III was at 1510 m above sea level, in 72°33' S, 1°16' E, and lasted from Jan. 1961 to Nov. 1961.

Gornyye Inzhenery Rocks. 71°32' S, 12°44' E. A group of rocks just S of Deildegasten Ridge, in the Östliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Skaly Gornykh Inzhnerov (i.e., "mining engineers rocks"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Gorodkov Hill. 67°46' S, 45°48' E. Rising to about 356 m, it is the most notable feature within the group of rock outcrops the Russians call Gory Konovalova, at the head of Freeth Bay, in Enderby Land, just E of Campbell Glacier. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, again by SovAE 1962, the latter naming it Gora Gorodkova, for Arctic geobotanist Boris Nikolayevich Gorodkov (1890-1953). ANCA translated the name.

Gora Gorodkova *see* **Gorodkov Hill**

Pico Gorriti *see* **Janssen Peak**

Rocas Gorriti *see* **Covey Rocks**

Cabo Gorrochátegui *see* **Cape Wiman**

Gorrochátegui, José. b. Concepción, Uruguay. Surgeon 2nd class, he was the ship's doctor on the *Uruguay* in 1903, during the Argentine rescue attempt of SwedAE 1901-04. He and his family later had a chalet (named Uruguay) at Punta del Este.

Mount Gorton. 70°01' S, 159°15' E. A very prominent mountain, shaped like the base of a flat-iron, rising to 1995 m, 10 km WSW of Mount Pérez, in the S part of the Wilson Hills, inland behind the coastal ranges, about 150 km SE of Magga Peak, in Oates Land. It is the highest mountain visible from the sea in this area, and appears as a glistening, snow-covered peak. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, it appears on those photos as one of several mountains (which it is). Discovered properly in 1961 by Phil Law of ANARE, positioned by his party from shipboard observations on the *Magga Dan*, and named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for John Gorton (1911-2002), Australian minister for the navy (later prime minister). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Gorublyane Knoll. 63°46' S, 59°09' W. Rising to 775 m at the base of Belitsa Peninsula, 3.9 km N of Poynter Hill and 9.6 km S by E of Notter Point, it overlooks the Gavin Ice Piedmont to the N and E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Gorublyane, in western Bulgaria, now part of the city of Sofia.

Caleta Gorziglia *see* **Petrel Cove**

Gosiki-hyoga. 71°32' S, 35°38' E. A small glacier between the nunatak the Japanese call Maku-iwa and the peak they call Tyo-ga-take, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "five-colored glacier").

Gosling Islands. 60°39' S, 49°55' W. A scattered group of islands and rocks close S and W of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Petter Sørlle was the first to chart them, in 1912-13, and he named them Geslingerne. The feature appears that way on his 1912 chart. On his and Hans Borge's 1913 chart it appears as Gestlingen, and on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Gjeslingene. All these names mean "the goslings." UK-APC accepted the name Goslings Islets on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Gosling Islands. UK-APC accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call them Islotes Ánsar (i.e., "goose island"), and not, as one might expect, Islotes Ansarino.

Goslings Islets *see* **Gosling Islands**

Gossard Channel. 66°05' S, 101°13' E. A narrow marine channel extending in an E-W direction, between the Mariner Islands and Booth Peninsula, in the central portion of the High-jump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Guy Carleton Gossard, Jr. (b. May 30, 1916, Pasadena, Calif.; son of a dentist. d. Dec. 29, 1989, Silverton, Oreg.), USN, served in World War II and Korea, and who was chief photographer's mate on the *Currituck* during OpHJ 1946-47.

Île(s) Gossler *see* **Gossler Islands**

Islas Gossler *see* **Gossler Islands**

Islotes Gossler *see* **Gossler Islands**

Gossler Islands. 64°42' S, 64°22' W. A group of islands, 5 km in extent, and trending in a N-S direction, 2.5 km W of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74, as one island, which he named Gossler Insel, or Gosslerinsel. By 1901 it was appearing pluralized on German maps as Gosslerinseln. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, the main island appears on Charcot's 1906 map as Île Gossler, and (from the same expedition) the group appears on Gourdon's 1908 map as Îles Gossler. On a British chart of 1908, the group appears as Gossler Islands, on a 1947 Argentine chart as Islas Gossler, and on a 1947 Chilean chart misspelled as Islas Grossler. On a 1948 British chart the group appears as Gossler Islets, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On an Argentine chart of 1953, the group appears as Islotes Gossler, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Gossler Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Gossler Islets *see* **Gossler Islands**

Gosslerinsel *see* **Gossler Islands**

Gösta Peaks. 72°06' S, 2°44' W. The NE peaks of Liljequist Heights, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Named Göstapiggane by the Norwegians, for Gösta H. Liljequist. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gösta Peaks in 1966.

Göstapiggane *see* **Gösta Peaks**

Gostun Point. 62°43' S, 61°17' W. An ice-free point on the N coast of Snow Island, 2.5 km WNW of Karposh Point, 2.5 km ESE of Cape Timblón, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, after the Bulgar ruler Khan Gostun, who ruled before Khan Kubrat (the creator of Great Bulgaria in the 7th century).

Got, François. b. June 9, 1816, Pauillac, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Gøthesen, Fritz B. b. 1903, Norway. He went to sea in 1919, and worked his way up through the mate ranks. In 1933 he became 2nd mate on the *Vigdis*. He was in Antarctic waters as skipper of the *Pelagos*, 1940-41.

Gothic Mountains. 86°00' S, 150°00' W. A group of mountains, 30 km long, W of the Watson Escarpment, and bounded by the Scott Glacier, Albanus Glacier, and Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First visited (but not named) in Dec. 1934, by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named descriptively by Ed Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party here in 1980-

81. The mountains are composed of granites which have weathered to produce a series of spires and peaks reminscent of a Gothic cathedral. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gothic Peak. 72°01' S, 164°48' E. Rising to 2085 m (the New Zealanders say 2300 m), 6 km NW of Lavallee Peak, at the NW end of the West Quartzite Range, on the Polar Plateau. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, for its likeness, in profile, to a Gothic cathedral. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

The *Gotland II*. West German expedition ship of 1980-81 (skipper Ewald Brune) and 1981-82. 305 feet long, and ice-strengthened. In the afternoon of Dec. 18, 1981, in Yule Bay, off the coast of northern Victoria Land, she got pinched in the ice. Within 24 hours she was crushed, and sank. All scientific equipment and supplies were lost, although passengers and crew were rescued by 5 helicopters on board, evacuated to Sturgeon Island, and from there to McMurdo. The geology program had to be canceled (*see* GANOVEX).

Gotlandbucht. 67°22' S, 179°57' E. A bay indenting the NW coast of Scott Island. Named by the Germans.

Cape Gotley. 66°42' S, 57°19' E. Also called Cape Eustnes. Forms the E extremity of Austnes Peninsula, at the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay, Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Austnestangen (i.e., "the east cape tongue"), in association with the peninsula. Remapped by ANARE, and renamed by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958 for Aubrey V. "Aub" Gotley, officer-in-charge of the ANARE party on Heard Island (53°S) in 1948. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Cabo Goubat. 69°22' S, 62°50' W. A cape, W of Cape Reichelderfer and E of DeBusk Scarp, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines, for Lt. Raúl Ernesto Goubat (1886-1955), early Argentine Air Force hero.

Punta Goubat. 69°17' S, 63°06' W. A point, SE of Finley Heights, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines, for Lt. Raúl E. Goubat (*see* **Cabo Goubat**, above).

Île Goudier *see* **Goudier Island**

Îlot Goudier *see* **Goudier Island**

Isla Goudier *see* **Goudier Island**

Islote(s) Goudier *see* **Goudier Island**

Goudier, Ernest. He was with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was chief engineer on the *Français*, during FrAE 1903-05.

Goudier Island. 64°50' S, 63°30' W. A small island, with the appearance of bare, polished rock, about 0.8 km m N of Jougla Point, in the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îlot Goudier, for Ernest Goudier. It appears on a 1911 French chart as Île Goudier. It appears as Goudier Islet on a British chart of 1916. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and renamed by them as Goudier Island, and appears as such on their 1929 chart. It appears as Isla Goudier on a 1947 Chilean chart. It appears as Goudier Islet again on British charts of 1948 and 1950, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Goudier. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Goudier Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 erroneously accepted the name in the plural, i.e., Islotes Goudier, while the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Islote Goudier. The Argentines have since corrected their error.

Goudier Islet *see* **Goudier Island**

Mount Goudry *see* **Mount Gaudry**

Mount Gough. 81°38' S, 159°22' E. The prominent mountain that forms the E portion of the Swinthinbank Range, in the Churchill Mountains, and which rises to over 1000 m above the W side of Starshot Glacier, where that glacier is joined by Donnally Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for R.P. Gough, surveyor general of NZ. ANCA accepted the name.

Gough Glacier. 84°42' S, 171°35' E. About 40 km long, it trends northward from the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains and the base of the Lillie Range, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf between the Gabbro Hills and the Bravo Hills. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Alan L. Gough, surveyor of that party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Camp Gould. 78°57' S, 85°45' W. An American camp (a 16' x 16' Jamesway hut) built in the eastern part of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains, in Nov. 1962. It lasted until Feb. 1967.

[1]**Mount Gould** *see* **Gould Peak**

[2]**Mount Gould**. 85°48' S, 148°40' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2385 m, and surmounting the central part of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929, and named for him by Byrd. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Gould, Charles F. "Chips." b. April 1, 1896, Clay, W. Va. A carpenter, he went to sea in 1924, was a Marine, and was with Byrd in the Arctic in 1926. He was living in Fort Meyers, Fla., when he went on ByrdAE 1928-30. He died in July 1977, in Marshall Co., W. Va.

Gould, Laurence McKinley "Larry." b. Aug. 22, 1896, Allegan, Mich., son of Herbert Adalbert Gould and his wife Anna Eliza Updike. After high school he taught at a village school in Boca Raton, Fla, for 2 years and in 1918 went to the University of Michigan. In World War I he served as an ambulance driver in Europe, with the Italian and American armies. He graduated in 1921, and then in 1926, after 5 years as an instructor, he became professor of economic geology at his alma mater. He was already famous for having studied and mapped the La Sal Mountains of Utah and for having been assistant director on two Arctic expeditions, when he was chosen for ByrdAE 1928-30. He was one of the 3 men trapped in the Rockefeller Mountains (*see* **Airlifts**), and led the Southern Geological Party just after the 1929 winter-over (he was 2nd-in-command during the winter-over). On Aug. 2, 1930, just after his return to Ann Arbor, he married Margaret Rice. In 1932 he established the geology department at Carlton College, in Massachusetts, and later became the college's 4th president. During World War II he was chief of the Arctic section of the USAF's Arctic, Desert, and Tropic Information Center. He was one of the sponsors of RARE 1947-48, and was director of IGY 1957-58. From 1962 to 1970 he was president of SCAR, and was also the chairman of the Committee on Polar Research, as well as being professor of geology at the University of Arizona. He periodically went back to Antarctica. For example, he was present at the ceremony at the South Pole on Nov. 26, 1962, when Admiral Reedy took over from Admiral Tyree as commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. He died on June 21, 1995, in Tucson. *See also* the Bibliography.

Gould Bay. 78°00' S, 45°00' W. A southern Weddell Sea indentation into the Filchner Ice Shelf, at the junction of that ice shelf with the NE corner of Berkner Island. The movement and calving of the ice shelf controls the shape of the bay at any given time. Discovered aerially on Dec. 12, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne as Larry Gould Bay, for Laurence Gould (q.v.), one of the sponsors of RARE. It appears as such on the 1948 American Geographical Society map, and on Ronne's 1948 map. On Ronne's 1949 map it appears as Gould Bay, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1949, and appears in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. It appears on a British chart of 1971, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears in an Argentine atlas of 1953 as Bahía Gould, but on an Argentine chart of 1954 as Bahía Austral, the latter name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The extent of the bay was delineated from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973 and 1978.

Gould Coast. 84°30' S, 150°00' W. That portion of the coast of Antarctica between the W side of Scott Glacier and the S end of the Siple Coast (83°30' S, 153°W), it is the most southeasterly of the Ross Ice Shelf coasts. Named in 1961 by NZ-APC, for Laurence Gould (q.v.), who, in 1929, mapped 175 miles of this coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Glaciar Gould Este *see* **Gould Glacier**

Gould Glacier. 66°47' S, 64°39' W. About 20 km long, it flows SE into Mill Inlet, to the W of Aagaard Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-47. They charted it as a glacier which, with what became Erskine Glacier (q.v. for more details), filled a depression across Graham Land. It was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne as Martin

Glacier, for Orville Martin (*see* **Mount Martin**). It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. However, on Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC renamed it East Gould Glacier, for Lt. Rupert Thomas Gould (1890-1948), RN, British polar historian and cartographer with the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. He wrote a biography of Captain Cook, in 1935. It was then thought to be the E part of a huge glacier, the W part being called West Gould Glacier (*see also* **Erskine Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted this name (after rejecting the proposed Shelby Glacier—*see* **Mount Shelby**), and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and the 1956 American gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine gazetteer as Glaciar East Gould. In 1957, the glacial system here was re-surveyed by Fids from Base W, and they found that the col between this glacier and Erskine Glacier is wide and indefinite, and that there is no close topographical alignment between East Gould Glacier and Erskine Glacier. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Gould Glacier, and that is how it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Glaciar Valdivia, for Suboficial Juan Valdivia T., radio officer with that expedition. It appears as such on a 1963 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Gould Hill *see* **Gould Nunataks**

Gould Island. 77°08' S, 148°05' W. One of the ice-covered islands in the Marshall Archipelago, it is 3 km long, and lies just N of Spencer Island, and 3 km NE of Steventon Island, within the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Stuart S. Gould, USNR, dental officer at McMurdo in 1967.

Gould Knoll. 72°14' S, 100°35' W. A rock knoll, mostly ice-covered, which rises on the E margin of Hale Glacier, at the point where that glacier enters the Abbot Ice Shelf, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for William G. Gould, who, from the 1960s to the mid 1990s, was a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) specialist in the archiving of advanced very high resolution radiometer (AVHRR) satellite images of the world, including those used for AVHRR image maps of the Antarctic continent.

Gould Nunatak *see* **Gould Nunataks**

Gould Nunataks. 66°30' S, 51°42' E. A small group of nunataks, about 28 km (the Australians say about 33 km) SE of Mount Biscoe, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson as one nunatak, Gould Nunatak, for Rupert Gould (*see* **Gould Glacier**), who worked on the Admiralty South Polar Chart. Re-defined more plurally by Australian cartographers, working from ANARE air photos taken in 1964, and named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, as Gould Nunataks. In 1973, US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming. It is said that the Russians use the term Gould Hill, which seems unlikely.

Gould Peak. 78°07' S, 155°15' W. Also called Mount Gould. A peak, 1.5 km N of Tennant Peak, in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Charles Gould Peak, for Chips Gould. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but in 1966 they accepted the shortened name. NZ-APC followed suit.

Gould Spur. 79°21' S, 85°40' W. A spur, 5 km long, extending from Navigator Peak to the S side of Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Patricia Gould, USARP geologist in the Ellsworths in 1979-80.

Anse Goulden *see* **Goulden Cove**

Caleta Goulden *see* **Goulden Cove**

Goulden Cove. 62°11' S, 58°37' W. The southern of 2 coves at the head (i.e., the SW end) of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Glaciers discharge into this cove, and continually shed loose pieces of ice. This feature was known to sealers as early as 1822. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Goulden (honoree unknown). It appears as such on his 1912 chart. It appears on a British chart of 1929 as Goulden Cove, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Caleta Goulden (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The British re-plotted this cove in late 2008.

Cap(e) Goupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Goupil, Ernest-Auguste. b. April 14, 1814, Châteaudun, France. After studying art and making several voyages on ships, he became the painter on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He died of dysentery just as the ship was leaving Tasmania, on Jan. 4, 1840. Louis Le Breton, the surgeon, replaced him as artist.

Isla Gourdin *see* **Gourdin Island**

Islote Gourdin *see* **Gourdin Island**

Islotes Gourdin *see* **Gourdin Island**

Roca(s) Gourdin *see* **Gourdin Island**

Roche(r) Gourdin *see* **Gourdin Island**

Gourdin, Jean-Marie-Émile. Known as Émile. b. Jan. 13, 1810, Port-Louis, Brittany. After studying at naval school in Brest, he set sail on his first ship in 1830. On April 17, 1837 he left the *Ramier* in Toulon, after a year aboard, and became an ensign on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board, on Dec. 8, 1839.

Gourdin Island. 63°12' S, 58°18' W. The largest island in a group of islands and rocks 1.5 km N of Prime Head (the most northerly tip of the Antarctic Peninsula). Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Roche Gourdin, for Jean Gourdin. It appears as such on the 1838 and 1841 maps of the expedition, as well as in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Roca Gourdin, and as Gourdin Rock on British charts of 1901 and 1948. On a 1912 map prepared by FrAE 1908-10, it appears as Rocher Gourdin. It was re-identified and charted by Fids from Base D in 1945-47, and named by them as Gourdin Islet, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1953 Argentine chart, the entire group is called Islotes Gourdin, but on one of their 1958 charts as Rocas Gourdin. The name that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Islotes Gourdin. However, the main island appears as Isla Gourdin on a 1954 Argentine chart, and on one of their 1957 charts as Islote Gourdin. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed the main island as Gourdin Island, and it appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islote Gourdin. What was bound to happen did happen, in the 1974 British gazetteer. The names Gourdin and Gourdon became confused (it appears as Gourdon Island).

Gourdin Islet *see* **Gourdin Island**

Gourdin Rock *see* **Gourdin Island**

Glaciar Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Glacier**

Massif Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peak**

Monte Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peak**

Mount Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peak**

Península Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peninsula**

Pointe Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peninsula**

Punta Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peninsula**

Sommet Gourdon *see* **Gourdon Peak**

Gourdon, Ernest. b. 1873. French geologist and glaciologist who joined the *Français* at Buenos Aires in Dec. 1903, for FrAE 1903-05. He was with Charcot again on the *Pourquoi Pas?*, for his FrAE 1908-10. He wrote, among other books, *Un hivernage dans l'Antarctique*.

Gourdon Glacier. 64°15' S, 57°22' W. A glacier, 6 km long, and with a conspicuous rock wall at its head, on the E side of James Ross Island, it flows SE into Markham Bay between Saint Rita Point and Rabot Point. First surveyed in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Gourdon Gletscher, for Ernest Gourdon. It appears as Gourdon Glacier on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Glaciar Gourdon on a 1949 Argentine chart. In 1952-53, it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D. Gourdon Glacier was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1956, and by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, while the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted Glaciar Gourdon.

Gourdon Gletscher *see* **Gourdon Glacier**

Gourdon Peak. 65°05' S, 64°00' W. A peak, rising to about 800 m (the Chileans say the mountainous N-S trending summit rises to 980 m), 0.8 km N of Wandel Peak, one of several high peaks on the the ridge that trends N-S on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Its exterior flanks fall sharply to the sea, enclosing a glacier. First charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Gourdon,

for Ernest Gourdon. On later French charts it appears as Massif Gourdon. On a British chart of 1930 it appears as Mount Gourdon, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Monte Gourdon, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team between 1956 and 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Gourdon Peak. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1960 as Gourdon Mount, but in 1963 US-ACAN accepted the name Gourdon Peak.

Gourdon Peninsula. 64°26' S, 63°13' W. A snow-covered peninsula, 10 km long, it forms the SE side of Lapeyrère Bay, on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. In Jan. 1905, while conducting a rough survey of the NE coast of Anvers Island, during FrAE 1903-05, Charcot named a narrow, salient point with some rocks emerging in front of it (on the NE coast of what is now called Gourdon Peninsula) between Lapeyrère Bay and Fournier Bay as Pointe Gourdon, for Vice Admiral Palma-Firmin-Christian Gourdon (1843-1913), of the French Navy. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Gourdon. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Punta Gourdon, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Following a survey by Fids from Base N in 1955, the name Goudon was re-applied to the whole peninsula, rather than just to the point at its NE end, and that situation was accepted UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Península Gordon (sic), but by the time of a 1966 Chilean chart, they had reverted to the Punta Gourdon situation.

Península Gourlay *see* **Gourlay Peninsula**

Punta Gourlay *see* **Gourlay Point**

Gourlay, Ronald George. Known as George. b. June 11, 1900, Kingskerswell, Devon, son of John Footman Gourlay and his wife Elizabeth Mary Bond. He was 3rd engineer on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, and on the *Discovery II*, 1929-37, and 2nd engineer on the *Discovery II*, 1937-39. After this tour, he married Nancy Snow in Ryedale Yorks, in 1939, and that is where he died, in Sept. 1986.

Gourlay Hut *see* **Rock Haven**

Gourlay Peninsula. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. An ice-free peninsula, about 180 m wide at its base, but widening to about 760 m, it forms the SE extremity of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The E (i.e., the seaward) end of the peninsula divides into 3 arms, Pantomime Point, Pageant Point, and Gourlay Point (which forms the end of the peninsula). Surveyed in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and again by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1951 (the station was right here). Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, in association with Gourlay Point. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Península Gourlay.

Gourlay Point. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. The southernmost of the 3 finger-like points that form the SE end of Gourlay Peninsula, in the SE end of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for George Gourlay. It appears as such on their 1934 chart. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Punta Gourlay, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Gourlay Snowfield. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A southeast-facing snowfield, NW of Tilbrook Hill, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1951, and photographed by the Royal Navy in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with Gourlay Peninsula.

Goutou Shan. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Île Gouts *see* **Gamma Island**

Île du Gouverneur *see* **Gouverneur Island**

Gouverneur Island. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. A low island, half rocky, half glacial, about 1.8 km WSW of Pétrel Island, and almost 4 km E of Cape Géodesie, in Baie Pierre Lejay, at the extreme SW of the Géologie Archipelago. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular island was charted by the French under Liotard in 1949-51, and named by them as Île du Gouverneur. Liotard was the first man to camp on the island. As leader of the French Polar Expedition, he was also honorary governor of Adélie Land. US-ACAN accepted the name Gouverneur Island in 1956.

The *Gouvernøren* *see* **The *Guvernøren***

Gouvernøren Harbor. 64°32' S, 62°00' W. Also called Puerto Svend Foyn and Guvernørhavna. A small harbor indenting the E side of Enterprise Island, just SW of Pythia Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Originally named Sobraon Cove (after the *Sobraon*), it was renamed Guvernørhavna (sic; the name means "governor harbor") by Norwegian whalers using the harbor about 1915, because the *Guvernøren* [sic and q.v.] was wrecked here in Jan. 1915. It was roughly charted as Gouvernøren Harbour, by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, and the major spelling error seems to have begun here. However, Lester and Bagshawe (of that expedition) also refer to it (correctly) as Guvernøren Harbour and (incorrectly) as Gouvernoren Harbour, as well as Pythia Harbour, named after the *Pythia*, which anchored here in 1921-22. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Puerto Svend Foyn, but this was an error, mistaken for Foyn Harbor. Error or not, it seems to be what the Argentines call it today, and, worse, it appears to be the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name Gouvernøren Harbour was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965 (but, of course, without the "u" in Harbour). It is unlikely that the spelling will be rectified. *See also* **Pendulum Cove**, for more on inlets used by the *Sobraon*.

Government. Antarctica is neutral. There is no government. No passports. No border control. Since 1959 the Antarctic Treaty has laid down certain rules, and these rules are worked out by the Treaty nations. Generally, but not always, by any means, people abide by these rules. At the individual bases, however, a certain local government has been desirable. Naturally, at naval bases there are specified leaders, both military and scientific, and the system works — always has. At Little America V, however, during the IGY period, a federal and municipal government was set up at the station, based on the U.S. system. The first session of the Little America senate convened in early April 1957. Nine elected senators met to discuss recreation, education, and other aspects of station life in Antarctica, and to pass on their comments to the station command. There was a president, a supreme court (3 justices), and an appointed cabinet of 95 members). The court was made up entirely of command heads. Captain Mills Dickey himself was president. There was also a Public Works system — "P.W." — which saw to things such as chores, work details, etc. — and no strikes. In the Soviet station of Mirnyy, G.I. Greku was elected mayor in 1956. Any Communist party leader was always the man to fear at the Russian camps. He may also have been the leader at the station. The leader of the French Antarctic Expedition was the honorary governor of Adélie Land. The British (i.e., the Falkland Islands) sent their first resident stipendiary magistrate to Deception Island in 1910-11. He was there every summer during the whaling seasons until 1931 (*see also* **Moyes, William**).

Islas Governor *see* **Governor Islands**

The *Governor Brooks*. American sealing schooner of 39 tons, built in Freeport, Me., in 1816, and registered in Salem, Mass., on July 13, 1818. Captain was Nicholas Witham. On Jan. 19, 1821, the vessel arrived at Yankee Harbor, in the South Shetlands, as part of the Salem Expedition. She returned for the 1821-22 season, finally leaving Antarctica on March 6, 1822.

Governor Islands. 60°30' S, 45°56' W. A group of islands and rocks, 0.8 km N of Penguin Point (the NW extremity of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. The name Guvernor Islands appears on a chart based on a running survey of the South Orkneys conducted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13. On Sørlle and Hans Borge's chart of 1913 the feature appears as Guvernørens Islands (this must be named for the *Guvernøren*, i.e., the first whaling ship of that name in the Antarctic). On Sørlle's chart of 1930 it appears as Allardyce Øyane (i.e., "Allardyce islands"). Most of these names commemorate Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861-1930), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1904-14, who, rather oddly, never got a feature named after him aside from this one.

They appear on a 1933 Argentine chart as Islas Governor, but on a 1947 Argentine chart they have been translated fully as Islas Gobernador. The islands were re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appear on their 1934 chart as the Governor Islands, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. The feature appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Islas Governor.

Governor Mountain. 69°43' S, 158°43' E. A mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 1550 m at the W side of the head of Tomilin Glacier, and on the N side of Fergusson Glacier, in the Wilson Hills, about 19 km SSW of Parkinson Peak, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS Topo West party of 1962-63. The mountain was occupied as a survey station by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and named by them for Sir Bernard Fergusson (*see* **Fergusson Glacier**), and for its dominating aspect. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. ANCA also accepted the name.

Mount Gow. 71°20' S, 162°40' E. Rising to 1770 m, on the E side of Rennick Glacier, it marks the W end of the rugged heights between the mouths of Carryer Glacier and Sledgers Glacier, where those two tributaries enter Rennick Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for New Zealander Anthony J. "Tony" Gow, glaciologist for 9 American Antarctic summers from 1957-58 (when he went down with CRREL) until Jan. 1968, at Byrd Station, when he penetrated the ice to the rock a mile and a half down, at Byrd Station. He was at Byrd in 1959-60, 1961-62, and 1963-64. He had spent time at McMurdo, and Pole Station (1960-61), and his specialty was core drilling on the Ross Ice Shelf. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Gowan Glacier. 79°07' S, 85°39' W. About 24 km long, it flows N from the vicinity of Cunningham Peak in the Founders Escarpment, to enter Minnesota Glacier just E of Welcome Nunatak, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Jimmy L. Gowan, USN (b. April 29, 1939, SC), USN, medical officer and officer-in-charge at the new Plateau Station for the first wintering-over there in 1966. Dr. Gowan later practiced in Columbia, SC.

Goward Peak. 69°36' S, 72°19' W. A sharp-pointed peak rising to about 500 m above sea level, just E of Fournier Ridge, in the Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS in 1975-77. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Richard F. Goward, U.S. Coast Guard, executive officer of the *Glacier* during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. Originally plotted in 69°36' S, 72°26' W, it has since been replotted.

Gowlett Peaks. 69°53' S, 64°55' E. A small group of isolated peaks, rising to about 1950 m, and consisting of tall, sharp twin peaks and 2 close outliers, 13 km NE of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Brown rock is exposed from the general level of the ice plateau to the summits of the outcrops. Discovered in Nov. 1955, by John Béchervaise's ANARE party, and named by ANCA for Alan Stanley Gowlett (b. Jan. 21, 1921), diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Goy, Gilbert. French surgeon who arrived at Adélie Land in Jan. 1957 with Jacques Dubois, and was one of the 4 men to winter-over at Charcot Station that year. He performed an appendectomy in the course of his activities.

The *Goyena*. Argentine ship which took part in ArgAE 1967-68 (Captain de corbeta Horacio F. Giorgi); ArgAE 1968-69 (Captain E. Dahms; Capt. Georgi took her out of Ushuaia, but died of a heart attack on Jan. 23, 1969; the ship returned to port, and Capt. Dahms took over); ArgAE 1971-72 (Captain Eduardo Gastón Lestrave); and ArgAE 1972-73 (Captain Pedro Granelli). She was scrapped in 1982.

Cabo Goyena. 63°22' S, 55°21' W. A cape due E of Tay Head, on Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines for the *Goyena*.

Monte Goyena *see* **Mount Kirkwood**

Goyena, Diego García *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1937

Mount Gozur. 78°07' S, 85°30' W. Rising to 2980 m, just NW of the head of Young Glacier, 14 km E of Mount Bentley, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. (later Col.) Alexander Gozur (b. March 17, 1929), USAF, who helped in the building of Pole Station in 1956-57.

Holmen Graa *see* **Grey Island**

Graben Horn. 71°48' S, 12°02' E. A prominent horn- or cone-shaped peak, rising to 2815 m, S of Zwiesel Mountain, at the E side of Humboldt Graben, in the central part of the Pieck Range, in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Grabenhorn, in association with Humboldt Graben. A graben is a rift valley. US-ACAN split up the word as Graben Horn, in 1970. The Norwegians call it Søkkhornet (i.e., "the hollow horn").

Grabenhorn *see* **Graben Horn**

The *Grace*. A 198-ton brig, built in New York in 1812, and captured by the British during the war with the USA, winding up in Plymouth, as a sealer, owned by Bullock & Co., of Stoke Damerel. On June 15, 1821, Henry Rowe, one of her owners, was appointed skipper, and the following day she sailed from Plymouth, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. Going via the Falklands, she arrived in the South Shetlands in company with the *Enchantress*, and they both moored at New Plymouth and Clothier Harbor for the season. In 1822-23 she was whaling off the coast of Chile and Peru, and in May 1823, went down off Cape Horn. She was replaced by another ship of the same name (a vessel built in Padstow in 1819, whose name was changed in 1823 to the *Grace*), again commanded by Capt. Rowe, but that ship did not go to Antarctica. *See* **Rowe, Henry**, for a detailed thesis on the name of the skipper.

Cape Grace *see* **Grace Rocks**

Grace Lake. 68°25' S, 78°27' E. Near the ice plateau in the N part of Long Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for Daniel R. "Dan" Grace, biologist at Davis Station in 1973, the first wintering-over biologist to study the lakes of the Vestfold Hills.

Mount Grace McKinley *see* **McKinley Peak**

Grace Rock. 62°22' S, 58°59' W. A rock in water, 1.3 km off the S coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Grace*. It appears on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Grace Rocks. 66°25' S, 100°33' E. Prominent rock outcrops on the S side of the mouth of Apfel Glacier, at its junction with Scott Glacier (on the E side of that glacier), in Queen Mary Land, about 9 km S of the Bunger Hills. Mapped as a cape from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN as Cape Grace, for Lt. Philip J. Grace, USN, pilot on OpW 1947-48. He assisted in operations which resulted in the establishment of astronomical control stations from the Wilhelm II Coast to the Budd Coast. In 1971 US-ACAN re-defined the feature. ANCA accepted the new name.

Isla Graciela *see* **Lautaro Island**

Graduation Ridge. 71°28' S, 161°44' E. A high rock ridge, N of El Pulgar, it forms the N extremity of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. So named by NZGSAE 1967-68, who visited it, because J.A.S. Dow (*see* **Dow Peak**) received his exam results here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Grady, Samuel. b. 1885, Govan, Glasgow, son of ship's riveter Samuel Grady and his Aberdeen wife Mary Ann. He became a sailor, and was taken on at Hobart in Oct. 1914, as a fireman on the *Aurora*, for the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17. While the ship was moored at Cape Evans, he fell down the ladder of the engine room, and broke a rib. He is reputed to have fought in World War I with the NZ Expeditionary Force.

Gradzinski Cove. 62°09' S, 58°55' W. A cove, S of West Foreland, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for geologist Ryszard Gradzinski, sedimentological and paleontological party leader of PolAE 1980-81.

Grae Cliff. 81°20' S, 152°55' E. A cliff at an elevation of about 1600 m in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for a dog

from the three dog-teams operating from Scott Base in 1959-60. *See* **Lonewolf Nunataks** for more on this.

Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher *see* **Lerchenfeld Glacier**

[1]**The *Graham***. A 105-foot Norwegian whale catcher, with a 20-foot beam, owned by the Sydhavet Company, and working for the Norwegian factory ship *Svend Foyn*. The commander (1920-21) was Sverre Skedsmo. At the end of Feb. 1921 the catcher visited Lester and Bagshawe at Paradise Bay, promising to pick them up the following season (*see* **British Imperial Antarctic Expedition**). She did, on Dec. 18, 1921, with Captains O. Andersen, V. Hansen, and Capt. Skedsmo aboard, along with A.G. Bennett, the British government whaling magistrate from the Falklands. But the two refused the lift, their mission not yet completed. They accepted an offer on Jan. 13, 1922, however. In the early morning of Nov. 7, 1924, skippered by Capt. Kristian Walbom, the *Graham* went down, with all 10 hands, off Joinville Island (*see* **Deaths**, 1924, and Whalers Bay Cemetery).

[2]**The *Graham***. French yacht, skippered by Philippe Cardis, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1982-83. She met the *Damien II* at the Antarctic Peninsula, and together they sailed to 68°21' S, down the W coast of the peninsula.

Costa de Graham *see* **Graham Coast**

Mount Graham. 85°25' S, 146°45' W. Rising to 460 m, in the N part of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Robert E. "Bob" Graham, USN, a pilot, VX-6 commander at Little America V for the winter of 1956.

Graham, Alexander N. "Alec." b. 1926. He was in the Royal Navy, a yeoman at arms (one of only three in the Navy — equivalent to a chief petty officer). In 1952 he joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, and sailed from London in 1953, bound for the Falkland Islands, and from there wintered-over as senior met man at Base F in 1954. He later lived in the Isle of Lewis, Scotland.

Graham, Ian. 2nd mate on the *William Scoresby* during Operation Tabarin, 1943-45. He was officially part of the operation.

Graham, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Graham, John Galbraith. After graduating from Glasgow in 1956, he joined FIDS in 1957, as a medical officer. He left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. That was the year a flu epeidemic broke out on the *Shackleton*. He stayed on the *Shackleton* until that vessel reached Anvers Island, when he transferred to the *John Biscoe*. He wintered over at Base W in 1958. Immediately upon his return to the UK, he did a spell at Hammersmith Hospital, in London, and later lived in Cardiff.

Graham Coast. 65°45' S, 64°09' W. That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Renard and Cape Bellue, on the W coast of Graham Land, opposite the Biscoe Islands. This was what Biscoe discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 17-18, 1832, naming it Graham's Land, for Sir James Graham (*see* **Graham Land**, and *also see* **Anvers Island**, which Biscoe had also called Graham's Land, thinking it to be part of the mainland), and, on Feb. 21, 1832, annexing it for King William IV of the United Kingdom. On the 1842 map prepared by FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Terre de Biscoe, named for John Biscoe. On Ross's 1847 map (reflecting RossAE 1839-43) it appears as Graham Land, as it does on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1916 British chart. Note: This coast is not synonymous with Graham Land (q.v.). Much inland detail of this coast between Deloncle Bay and Beascochea Bay was roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and appears on the expedition's maps of 1910. It first appears as the Graham Coast on an American Geographical Society map of 1928, and appears that way again on a 1943 USHO chart of 1943. In Aug.-Sept. 1935, the coast was surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, and appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Costa de Graham, a name the Chileans use to this day. However, the coast, as now defined, first appears on a British chart of 1948, and that was what was accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Graham Coast Station *see* **Base J**

Graham Harbour *see* **Foyn Harbor**

Graham Land. Centers on 66°00' S, 63°30' W. The N part of the Antarctic Peninsula, N of a line stretching across the peninsula from Cape Jeremy (at the junction of the Fallières Coast and the Rymill Coast) on the W coast to Cape Agassiz (at the junction of the Bowman Coast and the Wilkins Coast) on the E coast, i.e., running south between 63°15' S and 69°15' S. South of this imaginary line is Palmer Land. That has been the situation since 1964, when the USA, UK, Australia, and NZ, all agreed to bring some sort of order to the confused naming of the Antarctic Peninsula (see that entry for further details). Discovered by Bransfield in Jan. 1820. Later that year, Palmer discovered the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, and that was named Palmer's Land. Biscoe annexed what is now Anvers Island and the Graham Coast, for Britain, in 1831-32, and named them both collectively as Graham's Land, for Sir James Robert George Graham (1792-1861), first lord of the Admiralty at the time of Biscoe's explorations on the W side of Graham Land in 1832. Later in the 19th century the term Graham Land began to be used for the entire peninsula (i.e., the whole of the Antarctic Peninsula), at least by the British. BGLE 1934-37 explored and charted much of it. On Sept. 8, 1953, UK-APC defined Graham Land as the area of the peninsula that extends southward from Prime Head to a line joining Bowman Peninsula and the mainland coast in about 73°25' S, 72°00' W (on the English Coast), S of the Eklund Islands. The Americans were not so sure of this, the name Graham being British, and the name Palmer being American (Palmer Land was also being used without any real control, especially by the Americans; *see* **Palmer Land**). In 1964, this was cleared up for everyone, except the Chileans and the Argentines, who, both having their own names for the entire peninsula, were not a party to this convention.

Graham Passage. 64°24' S, 61°31' W. A marine channel separating Murray Island from the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by Capt. Sverre Skedsmo, and named by him for his whale catcher, the *Graham*, which was first to pass through it (twice), on March 20, 1922, in pursuit of a whale. It appears as Graham's Passage on charts drawn up by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Pasaje de Graham. However, on an Argentine chart of 1953, it appears as Pasaje Correa, named after Capitán de navío Edelmiro Correa (1852-1906), of the Argentine Navy, who fought in the war against Paraguay. On a 1954 Argentine chart it appears as Pasaje Graham, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer chose Pasaje Correa. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Graham Passage on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. On a Chilean chart of 1962, it appears as Paso Yelcho, named for the famous ship that rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916. It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Graham Peak. 66°46' S, 50°58' E. About 12 km E of Mount Riiser-Larsen, in the NW part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Neal H. "Monty" Graham, cook at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Graham Spur. 70°03' S, 62°25' W. A mostly ice-covered spur, but with prominent bare rock exposures at the tip and near its center, it rises to about 505 m on the NW side of Hughes Ice Piedmont, 10 km S of James Nunatak, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for William L. Graham, USARP biologist and scientific leader at Palmer Station in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. Originally plotted in 70°06' S, 62°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Graham's Land *see* **Graham Coast**, **Graham Land**

Gråhorna *see* **Gråhorna Peaks**

Gråhorna Peaks. 71°36' S, 12°16' E. A cluster of peaks, 8 km W of Store Svarthorn Peak, in the central part of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, plotted by them from these photos, and named

by Ritscher as Graue Hörner (i.e., "gray peaks"). Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, and translated by them into Norwegian as Gråhorna. US-ACAN accepted the name Gråhorna Peaks in 1970.

Grainger Valley. 70°45' S, 67°52' E. A valley, about 21 km long, and up to 2 km wide, it separates the Manning Massif from the McLeod Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for geologist David J. Grainger, a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party which crossed it in Feb. 1969. He took part in a similar survey the following year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Gråkammen *see* **Gråkammen Ridge**

Gråkammen Ridge. 71°41' S, 12°20' E. A large mountainous ridge between Gråhorna Peaks and Aurdalen Valley, in the southernmost part of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Tambovskaya Peak and Mount Solov'yev are on it. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gråkammen (i.e., "the gray ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gråkammen Ridge in 1970.

Isla Gral. Aurelio Celedón *see* **Isla Celedón**

Isla Gral. Ramón Cañas *see* **Islote Cañas**

Gramada Glacier. 63°02' S, 62°35' W. Flows SE for 3 km from the SE slopes of the Imeon Range, E of Riggs Peak and S of Neofit Peak, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, and terminates in the Bransfield Strait. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, after the town of Gramada, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Gramkroken. 74°37' S, 10°41' W. A curved ridge, in the NE part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively ("the Gram hook") by the Norwegians, for Harald Gram (1887-1961), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II. His son, Gregers Gram (b. 1917) was a commando, killed in action in Oslo, in 1944.

Gramophones. Phonographs, Victrolas, record-players, record-machines. The term "gramophone" is a trademark. Von Drygalski recorded penguins' voices on an Edison phonograph. Charcot had one on the *Français*, but they played it only every Sunday, to avoid over-familiarity with the records. Shackleton took one on BAE 1907-09, and Amundsen had one at Framheim. Scott had one on BAE 1910-13. The Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17 had a 1912 HMV Gramophone, given to them by the company, which probably saved their sanity. The one at Port Lockroy was unpacked on March 7, 1944, adding a new dimension to Operation Tabarin life.

Grampus *see* **Killer whale**

Mount Gran. 76°59' S, 160°58' E. A large, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2235 m (the New Zealanders say 1920 m), immediately W of Gran Glacier, overlooking the N portion of the Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1910-13, and named by them as Mount Tryggve Gran, for Trygve Gran [sic and q.v.]. The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gran, Trygve. Most (non-Norwegian) references call him Tryggve Gran, i.e., with two "g"s in his first name. Either way he was known as Trigger to his (British) associates. b. Jan. 20, 1889, in Kongsberg, Norway. His wealthy shipbuilder father died when he was 5 years old, and his mother raised the children, Georg and Trygve. A naval sub lieutenant who in 1910, at the age of 20, was planning to lead his own expedition to Antarctica when Arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen introduced him to Scott. So, instead, after a bit of Scott-ish persuasion, he volunteered to go on BAE 1910-13 as ski expert. Scott's early impression of Gran is revealing: "He never does his share of work, great strong chap as he is. He only comes to the fore when he thinks he is being looked at, and especially when a photograph is being taken. It's extremely annoying." A little later, on the ice, Scott reflected, "Gran proves to be no use at all. He feels the cold more than anyone, and is desperately lazy and slow. I don't think he could ever be made into a sledge traveller." By March 1911 Gran was pretending to have cramps, in order to avoid going on another sledge journey. Everyone knew this. Scott despised him by this time, and described him as "a big hulking oaf, absolutely without spirit." He goes on to say, "it was a terrible mistake to bring him, but now he is here he must work, and I shall see he does, but for all practical purposes he is useless to the expedition, and all that remains is to rid oneself as far as possible of the nuisance of his presence. For himself and for the contemptuous opinion which he has earned from every member of the expedition, he appears to feel no shame whatever." By May 1911 Scott was beginning to change his mind about Gran, beginning to see his intelligence. Gran was the principal builder of Granite House (q.v.), and was one of the relief party to sight Scott's tent in Nov. 1912. He became an aviator in Norway, was the first man to fly over the North Sea, on July 30, 1914, wrote several books, and in World War I flew with the Royal Flying Corps, as Canadian Capt. Teddy Grant. He won the MC for flying night bombers over the Western Front toward the end of the war. In 1928 he led the search for Amundsen in the Arctic, and in 1930 created a stir when he publicly voiced doubt as to the veracity of Byrd's flight to the South Pole. When it immediately transpired that he might be lynched, he recanted (at least publicly). He was the first to be so (mis)quoted, but, the world being what it is, his supposed atheism has caught on among an ever-growing lunatic fringe, the same group who say we never landed on the Moon. He retired as a major in the Norwegian Air Force, and died in Grimstad, Norway, on Jan. 8, 1980, the last survivor of Scott's last expedition.

Gran Glacier. 76°56' S, 161°14' E. A glacier, rising from a snow divide with Benson Glacier to the NE, it flows S into Mackay Glacier, between Mount Gran and Mount Woolnough. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Nov. 1957, for Trygve Gran, and also in association with the nearby mountain, which also bears his name. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Cabo Gran Roca. 64°36' S, 62°32' W. A cape, immediately NW of Punta Formas, in Orne Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Granaderos Refugio. 68°42' S, 67°40' W. Argentine summer refuge hut built by personnel from General San Martín Station, on Aug. 17, 1957, on the W side of Hayrick Island, in the Terra Firma Islands, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named for the Regiment of Cavalry Grenadiers who built it.

Cape Granat. 67°39' S, 45°51' E. On Alasheyev Bight, in Enderby Land, about 0.7 km NE of Molodezhnaya Station, 11 km NE of Campbell Glacier, in the W part of the Thala Hills. Named Mys Granat (i.e., "garnet cape") by SovAE 1961-62, and this was translated as Granat Point by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It was later redefined as a cape.

Mys Granat *see* **Cape Granat**

Granat Point *see* **Cape Granat**

Rocas Granate *see* **Garnet Rocks**

Ostrov Granatovaja Sopka *see* **Granatovaya Sopka Island**

Granatovaya Sopka Island. 66°14' S, 100°45' E. An island, 450 m long, 150 m at its widest, and reaching an elevation of 22 m above sea level, in Rybii Khvost Gulf, 1.8 km NW of Cape Eolvyj, in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Granatovaja Sopka. ANCA translated the name.

Grand Chasm *see* **Grand Chasms**

Grand Chasms. 78°35' S, 39°30' W. Two or more deep crevasses, between 0.4 km and 5 km wide, it is the most notable crevassed area on the Filchner Ice Shelf, extending W for an unknown distance (about 100 km, perhaps) from 37°W, close W of the Touchdown Hills. Discovered by BCTAE 1955-58, who photographed them aerially and partly surveyed them from the ground. In 1957 Ed Thiel and a party from Ellsworth Station studied them, surveyed them from the ground, and named them descriptively as Grand Chasm, or Grand Chasms. US-ACAN accepted the plural name in 1962, and UK-APC followed suit on Aug. 31, 1962. They appear on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. There is a report that on a 1966 Soviet chart this feature appears as Razlomy Grand-Kazms, but this must be taken cautiously. U.S. Landsat images from March 1986 showed massive calving of the Filchner Ice Shelf in the vicinity of this feature, and the chasms disappeared, becoming part of the shelf's new front.

Grand Lagoon. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. A lagoon covering 1 hectare, at an elevation of 2.4 m above sea level, on Bulgarian Beach, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is formed by Rezovski Creek, and is separated from the sea by a moraine about 3 m high. It is surmounted by a nameless hill which rises to 36 m between Hespérides Hill and Sinemorets Hill. Surveyed from the ground by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them as Laguna Golyamata. The Bulgarian government accepted the name on Oct. 29, 1996. The British and Americans have translated it as Grand Lagoon.

Sommet du Grand Pérez *see* **Pérez Peak**

Glaciar Grande *see* **Breguet Glacier**

Isla Grande *see* **Guyou Islands**

Islote Grande *see* **Chanticleer Island**

Valle Grande *see* **Grande Valley**

La Grande Dorsale *see under* **L**

Grande Île. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An island to the SE of the Buffon Islands, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French owing to its relative size. The French discontinued the name in 2009.

La Grande Souille *see under* **L**

Grande Valley. 62°12' S, 58°59' W. A broad, mainly flat, valley, trending W-E, across the middle of Fildes Peninsula, S of Gemel Peaks and Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. About 1996, the Chileans named it Valle Grande (i.e., "big valley"). UK-APC "acknowledged" the name Grande Valley, on June 6, 2007. The British plotted this valley in late 2008.

Grandes Acantilados *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Canal Grandidier *see* **Grandidier Channel**

Chenal Grandidier *see* **Grandidier Channel**

Grandidier Channel. 65°35' S, 64°45' W. A navigable channel (but, still, with much floating ice) which separates the N part of the Biscoe Islands from the Graham Coast, it extends NE-SW from the S end of Penola Strait to the N junction of Maskelyne Passage with Harrison Passage, in the vicinity of Larrouy Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Chenal Grandidier, for explorer and naturalist Alfred Grandidier (1836-1921), president of the Paris Geographical Society, 1901-05. Charcot's idea of the Grandidier Channel was much bigger than that applied to it today. Originally it was the entire body of water between the Biscoe Islands and the Graham Coast and Loubet Coast, i.e., between about 65°15' S to about 66°35' S. With those limits, the name Grandidier Channel appears on a British chart of 1908, and was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Following air reconnaissance, the channel was further charted by BGLE 1934-37, and traversed by the expedition ship *Penola* in Feb. 1936. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Détroit Grandidier (best translated as "Grandidier strait"). A 1940 map shows this feature and Crystal Sound collectively named Pendleton Strait, but this was an error, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943 it appears as "Pendleton Strait (Grandidier Channel)," just to be sure. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Canal Grandidier, a name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Estrecho Pendleton. The feature was further charted by RN Hydrographic Survey units between 1956 and 1959, on the *John Biscoe*, and, as a result of these surveys, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined the feature to the limits we know today. US-ACAN accepted that change in 1963.

Grandy, Onslow. Chief cook on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Grange, Jules-Joseph-François. b. May 11, 1819, Grenoble, France. Assistant naturalist and surgeon on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He wrote the book, *Recherches sur les glaciers, les glaciers flottantes* (1846). He later studied cretinism and goitres in Switzerland, Savoy, and France, and died in 1892.

Mount Granholm. 71°34' S, 167°18' E. Rising to 2440 m, 14 km SE of Mount Pittard, in the NW part of the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Nels H. Granholm, USARP biologist at Hallett Station in 1967-68.

Granholm Rock. 66°17' S, 110°28' E. A rock with an overhanging ice hat, NW of Beall Island, near Casey Station. Named by ANCA for Peter Granholm, skipper for many years of the *Nella Dan* and the *Thala Dan*.

Islote Gränicher *see* **Gränicher Island**

Gränicher Island. 66°53' S, 67°43' W. A small island, the most northerly of the Bennett Islands, in Hanusse Bay, off Adelaide Island. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Guacolda, for a Chilean submarine (not in Antarctic waters). It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57. It was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1956-57, and named by them as Islote Suboficial Nievas, after a member of that expedition. It appears as such on their 1957 chart. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Gränicher Island, for Walter Hans Heini Gränicher (b. 1924), Swiss physicist specializing in ice molecules. It appears, misspelled, as Gränicker Island, in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Today, the Argentines call it Islote Gränicher.

Granitbach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A little stream flowing into Granitbucht, at Bothy Cove, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Granitbucht. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A bay on the coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Granite. Found in Antarctica.

Granite Glacier. 64°52' S, 62°46' W. A narrow tidewater glacier descending from Mount Guterch, to Leith Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for the granite peaks surrounding the glacier.

Granite Harbor. 76°53' S, 162°44' E. A bay, about 11 km wide, and backed by high mountains, it indents the E coast of southern Victoria Land for about 13 km, and marks the seaward end of a deep valley between Cape Archer and Cape Roberts, at the foot of Mackay Glacier. It is a part of McMurdo Sound. Discovered by Scott from the *Discovery* in Jan. 1902, while he was searching for safe winter-quarters for the ship, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for the great granite boulders found on its shores. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Granite House. 76°53' S, 162°44' E. On Cape Geology, on the S shore of Granite Harbor. Built in Nov. 1911 by Grif Taylor, Frank Debenham, Robert Forde, and Trygve Gran (he was the main builder), as their kitchen, so they could live more comfortably in their tent, as they mapped the coast of Victoria Land, during BAE 1910-13. 9 feet by 6 feet, it was 5 feet 2 inches high, and was a natural granite shelter. Boulders were added to it, a sledge was placed on top, and seal skins on top of that. The men planted kale sprouts, which flourished. By Jan. 12, 1912 they knew that the *Terra Nova* couldn't get through the ice to pick them up, so they started walking back to the Ross Island base. The ship picked them up on Feb. 14, 1912. In Nov. 1959 Granite House was found by 5 U.S. scientists working the area — Bob Nichols, Bill Meserve, Bob Goodspeed, Bob Rutford, and Roger Hart. They then discovered that someone in Sir Edmund Hillary's party had been there a couple of years before from Scott Base. So, it is unclear who really found Granite House. Today it is Historic Site #67. The walls have partially collapsed, and the shelter contains corroded remanants of tin cans, a seal skin, and some cord. The sledge that formed the roof is now lying 50 meters seaward of the shelter, and consists of a few scattered pieces of wood, straps, and buckles.

Granite Knob *see* **John Nunatak**

Granite Knolls. 77°53' S, 163°29' E. Conspicuous rock outcrops on the NW flank of the upper part of Blue Glacier, 8 km W of Hobbs Peak, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Granite Pillars. 83°36' S, 170°45' E. Conspicuous ice-free rock pillars on the W side of the lower Beardmore Glacier, 3 km E of Mount Ida, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by Shackleton in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him as Cathedral Rocks. The name was later changed in order to avoid confusion with a feature of that name in the Royal Society Range. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Granite Spur. 73°30' S, 94°24' W. A rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, 0.8 km W of Avalanche Ridge. Mapped by the

University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and so named by them because the basement granite is well exposed here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Gora Granitnaja *see* **Granitnaya Mountain**

Granitnaya Mountain. 72°08' S, 11°38' E. Rising to 2880 m, just E of Skeidshovden Mountain, in the SW part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but, apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers, working from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Granitnaja (i.e., "granite mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Granitnaya Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Granittfjellet (which means the same thing).

Roca Granito. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A small granitic rock in water, hardly even separated from the coast, where Playa Ballena Norte meets Playa Ballena Sur, in the interior of Bahía Mansa, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named decriptively by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1990-91.

Granittfjellet *see* **Granitnaya Mountain**

Cabo Grano. 64°34' S, 62°09' W. A cape on the NW side of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Granøe, Christen Ragwald. b. 1883, Norway. On Feb. 8, 1914, in Tjorne, in Vestfold, he married Julie Halvorsen. He was a gunner on the whale catcher *Odd III*, working for the *Pythia* in Antarctic waters in 1924-25, and in 1928-29 he was manager of the *Thorshammer*.

Lago Gransasso. 74°55' S, 163°41' E. A lake, 86 m above sea level, it measures 135 m by 100 m, has a depth of 2.5 m, and has seasonal ice-covering. It is located 2.77 km SSW of the notorious "snow cave" (where Campbell's Northern Party were trapped during BAE 1910-13), on Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Named by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89, for the great rock near the E shore of the lake. Gran Sasso means "great rock," the more famous feature of this name forming the highest point in the Appennini, in Italy, the place from which Otto Skorzeny plucked Mussolini out of captivity in Sept. 1943. The Italians accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

Grant, Alan. b. 1933, Birkenhead, Cheshire. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1956.

Grant, Dave J. He wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1976 and 1982, at Casey Station in 1984, and at Mawson again in 1989. He also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1980.

Grant, J. Collin *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1933

Grant, James. A carpenter by trade, he was petty officer on the *Discovery II*, 1929-33.

Grant, John. b. 1859, Dundee. Cook on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Grant Island. 74°28' S, 131°35' W. An ice-covered island, 30 km long and 16 km wide, 8 km E of the smaller Shepard Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Like Shepard, it is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf on all but the N side. Discovered and charted on Feb. 4, 1962, by the personnel on the *Glacier*. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. E.G. Grant, commander of the *Glacier* at the time.

Grant Valley. 79°58' S, 156°25' E. Between Communication Heights and Mount Ash, in the Darwin Mountains. A lobe of ice from Hatherton Glacier occupies the mouth of the valley. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Bettie Kathryn "B.K." Grant, information systems supervisor who made 11 visits to Antarctica between 1990 and 2001, the last 10 to Pole Station, where she overwintered in 1993.

The *Granville*. Ship that took part in ArgAE 1947. Her skipper was Emilio L. Díaz. In Nov.-Dec. 1947, she was at the Antarctic Peninsula, on a voyage from Ushuaia, to study ice conditions there and in the Drake Passage, under the command of Capt. Horacio A. Esteverena. She also took part in ArgAE 1947-48 (Capt. Esteverena).

Cabo Granville *see* **Cape Smith**

Graovo Rocks. 62°20' S, 59°30' W. A group of rocks, extending for 1.75 km in a N-S direction and 750 m in an E-W direction, off the N coast of Robert Island, E of Lientur Rocks and SW of Liberty Rocks, their central point being 1.51 km NNE of Newell Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the region of Graovo, in western Bulgaria.

Graphite. Also called plumbago, or black lead. A mineral consisting of native carbon. Has been found in Antarctica.

Graphite Peak. 85°03' S, 172°45' E. Rising to 3260 m above sea level, at the NE end of a ridge running NE for 5 km from Mount Clarke, between that mountain and Mount Usher, just S of the head of Falkenhof Glacier and E of Snakeskin Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for the graphite here. Here, on Dec. 28, 1967, the first fossilized land animal was found in Antarctica, by Dr. Peter Barrett. It was the fossilized jawbone of a primitive lizard, labyrinthodont. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Isla Graptolita *see* **Graptolite Island**

Graptolite Island. 60°43' S, 44°27' W. An island, 0.8 km long, in the NE part of Fitchie Bay, off the SE part of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Weddell's chart published in Aug. 1825 showed 2 islands here, but, in 1903, ScotNAE 1902-04 found only one, and Bruce named it Graptolite Isle, or Graptolite Island (it appears both ways on the expedition's charts), for the graptolite fossils here. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears as Graptolite Island on their 1934 chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Isla Graptolite, but on a 1957 chart as Isla Graptolita, and that latter name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. There is also an ephemeral 1955 reference to it as Islote Graptolito.

Graptolite Isle *see* **Graptolite Island**

Gras, Jean-Gaspard. b. July 16, 1797, La Valette, France. Pilot on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Graser Nunatak. 74°55' S, 70°12' W. A nunatak, rising to about 1500 m, isolated except for Hinely Nunatak 1.5 km to the SE, 26 km SE of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for William F. Graser, USGS cartographer, who, with John A. Hinely, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station for the winter of 1976. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Grass. There are two grasses native to Antarctica, both found at the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. *Deschampsia parvula* and *Deschampsia elegantula*. BGLE 1934-37 tried sowing grass seeds in the Argentine Islands, but with no success. During Operation Tabarin, Ivan Mackenzie Lamb imported some plants, but they all died. In the summer of 1954-55 two grasses—*Poa annua* and *Poa pratensis*—were inadvertently introduced to Deception Island, as well as 6 trees of *Nothofagus pumilio* and *Nothofagus antarctica* to Cierva Cove, in soil imported from Ushuaia, in Chile. The trees didn't survive, but 6 years later *pratensis* was still growing, but only in the imported soil.

Grass Bluff. 85°35' S, 177°14' W. A wedge-shaped rock bluff, 6 km NW of Fluted Peak, in the S part of the Roberts Massif. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert D. Grass, meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964.

Grass Point *see* **Deschampsia Point**

Grasshoppers. Portable, battery-operated (6-week battery) automatic weather stations, used by the Americans in Antarctica. They looked like a rocket, were 6 feet long, and 2 feet in diameter. One was dropped at the South Pole before the Seabees arrived in 1956. It got to its feet, pushed out an antenna, and began transmitting weather reports. In general, the grasshoppers failed.

Gråsteinen *see* **Gråsteinen Nunatak**

Gråsteinen Nunatak. 71°57' S, 2°00' W. An isolated nunatak, 11 km SW of Litvillingane Rocks, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Gråsteinen (i.e., "the gray stone"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gråsteinen Nunatak in 1966.

Grasty, George Milton. Known as "Binx" (after a cartoon character). b. Oct. 24, 1904, Houston, Tex., son of steel salesman Jonathan

Milton Grasty and his wife Irene Eunice Brundrett. In the 1930s he worked in the goldfields in Juneau, studied biology, and served as a steward on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He joined the U.S. Navy as a hospital corpsman, and saw action in the Solomons. On Dec. 24, 1942, in San Diego, he married Anna Marguerite "Peg" Porter, and they raised a family in Arkansas (where he tried chicken farming) and Wichita, he tried teaching, and then, in 1959, settled in Coronado, Calif., which is where he died, on March 8, 2001.

Graticule Lake. 68°35' S, 78°30' E. A small, round lake, about 200 m in diameter, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA. The graticule of the 1:50,000 map forms a junction just SE of the lake. A graticule is a network of lines of latitude and longitude upon which a map is drawn.

Gratton Nunatak. 86°06' S, 127°46' W. A bare, linear mountain on the S side of the mouth of McCarthy Glacier, where that glacier enters Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Seabee John William Gratton (b. July 12, 1936, Neptune, NJ), USN, construction mechanic (heavy equipment) with Arctic experience, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1962. He was the first out of Byrd at the end of the winter.

Graue Hörner *see* **Gråhorna Peaks**

Graunch Gully. 72°30' S, 169°45' E. Leads from Edisto Glacier, near The Football, to Football Saddle, in Victoria Land. Several days were spent by NZGSAE 1957-58 in relaying sledges and stores up the gully to the pass by manhauling. The word "graunch," while not exclusively a Kiwi word, is heard mostly in NZ, and means to use excessive force to get something done.

Pik Graura. 71°55' S, 9°18' E. A peak at the S side of Mel Moraine, at the N end of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Grautfatet *see* **Schüssel Cirque**

Grautrenna. 71°32' S, 11°35' E. The northernmost valley in Gorki Ridge, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The name means "oat meal" in Norwegian. The Germans have plotted this feature in 71°33' S, 11°37' E, and call it Am Überlauf.

Grautskåla *see* **Grautskåla Cirque**

Grautskåla Cirque. 71°37' S, 11°22' E. Immediately N of The Altar, in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, it was first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, and named descriptively by the Norwegians as Grautskåla (i.e., "the mash bowl"). US-ACAN accepted the name Grautskåla Cirque in 1970.

Vulcano di Fango Grauzaria. 61°02' S, 56°57' W. A group of submarine mud volcanoes, 459 sq km in area, 2594 m under the sea, and rising to about 185 m from the ocean floor, W of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered from the *Explora* in 2003-04, during Project BSR. Named by the Italians on May 15, 2008, for Mt. Grauzaria, in the Alps (the leader of Project BSR, a woman, coming from that region in Italy).

Gravel Inlet. 68°37' S, 78°05' E. On the S side of Ellis Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. It has a gravel beach, which is unusual in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA.

Rocher (de) Gravenoire *see* **Gravenoire Rock**

Gravenoire Rock. 66°21' S, 136°43' E. A small rock outcrop, about 1.5 km SE of Rock X, it protrudes above the coastal ice on the E side of Victor Bay. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular rock was charted by the French in 1952-53, and named by them as Rocher de Gravenoire, because of its resemblance to Gravenoire, the hill overlooking the city of Clermont-Ferrand, in France. US-ACAN accepted the name Gravenoire Rock in 1955. The French have shortened their name to Rocher Gravenoire.

Graves, Ludwig *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Graves Nunataks. 86°43' S, 141°30' W. A small group of nunataks near the edge of the Polar Plateau, 22 km ESE of Beard Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Gerald V. Graves, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Graveson Glacier. 71°00' S, 163°45' E. A broad tributary glacier flowing N from that portion of the Bowers Mountains between the Posey Range and the S part of the Explorers Range, and picking up the flow of several lesser tributaries along the way, and, via Flensing Icefalls, it enters Lillie Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for James Francis "Frank" Graveson, driller in Antarctica, 1962-63, and mining engineer for the winter of 1963 at Scott Base, and who was a field assistant with this NGSAE party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Massif Gravier *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Mount Gravier *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Pico(s) Gravier *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Pics Gravier *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Sommet Gravier *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Gravier Massif *see* **Gravier Peaks**

Gravier Peaks. 67°12' S, 67°20' W. Three prominent, ice-covered peaks, the highest being 2315 m (the others are about 1900 m and 2100 m), extending in an ENE-WSW direction, in the Tyndall Mountains, 3 km NE of Lewis Peaks, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly positioned in Jan. 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Gravier, for Charles-Joseph Gravier (1865-1937), French zoologist with the Natural History Museum in Paris, and a member of the commission appointed to publish the scientific results of the expedition. Roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, at which time the individual peaks making up this group were first identified. They appear on the expedition maps from FrAE 1908-10, under the names Sommets Gravier, Pics Gravier, and Massif Gravier, and include what would later be called Mount Lagally. The name Mount Gravier appears on British charts of 1916 and 1948, and the name Mont Gravier appears on French charts of 1937 and 1948. On Feb. 13, 1937, the feature was photographed aerially during BGLE 1934-37. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Gravier Massif, and on a 1946 USAAF chart as Gravier Peaks. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1948. UK-APC accepted the name Gravier Peaks on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on a British chart of 1957. In Oct. 1958, it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E. On a 1958 chart it appears as Pico Gravier, but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Picos Gravier, a name that today, the Argentines also use.

Gravill, Henry "Harry." b. Nov. 19, 1873, Dundee, son of Yorkshire-born parents, master mariner John Gravill and his wife Annie Duncan. He became an apprentice mariner as a teenager, specializing in engineering, and was 2nd engineer on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04. For a while after Allan Ramsay's death in the South Orkneys in 1903 he was chief engineer, but once they got back to Buenos Aires, the expedition hired a real chief, Carlos Haymes.

Rocher du Gravimètre *see* under **D**

Gravsteinen. 74°33' S, 14°29' W. A nunatak in the northernmost part of Mannefallknausane, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the gravestone" in Norwegian.

Cape Gray. 66°51' S, 143°22' E. At the N end of a small, rocky island, joined to the ice-cap of the mainland of George V Land by an ice ramp, it forms the E side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Percy Gray. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. Note: The Americans say it is the actual island, therefore not really a cape at all.

Islote Gray *see* **Gray Nunatak**

[1]**Mount Gray** *see* **Mount Flint**

[2]**Mount Gray**. 75°01' S, 136°42' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Grey. A rounded, ice-worn mountain on the SW part of McDonald Heights, on the E side of Hull Glacier, 3 km N of Oehlenschlager Bluff, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 on a flight from West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named Mount Jane Wade, for Al Wade's wife. This was obviously an unacceptable name, and, in 1966, US-ACAN changed the name to Mount Gray, for Orville Gray.

Nunatak Gray *see* **Gray Nunatak**

Roca Gray *see* **Gray Nunatak**

Gray, David. Baptized Oct. 26, 1828, in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, son of whaling captain John Gray and his wife Barbara Geary, and grandson of an Arctic whaler. However, it was David who was to become the great ice-king of

Peterhead. In 1851 he married Isabella Gamack Law, in Peterhead, they had 4 children, but Isabella died in childbirth in 1858. Capt. Gray remarried, in 1863, to Amelia Walker, and they had 14 children. So, the "Prince of Whalers," as he was called, produced a total of 18 children, which is noteworthy. Rather surprisingly, given that he was short on time, he published a pamphlet in 1874, "A Report on New Whaling Grounds in the Southern Seas." In 1891, recognizing that Arctic whaling was coming to an end, he came close to forming an expedition that year to the Weddell Sea, in Antarctica, but the effort was abandoned due to lack of funds. He made one last Arctic trip in 1893, and retired, as did the whaling business in Peterhead. He died on May 16, 1896, at his home at The Links, in Peterhead.

Gray, James. On Cook's voyage of 1772-75. He later became bosun on the *Essex*.

Gray, Orville. Known as "Pappy G." Aviation machinist's mate 1st class at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He piloted several flights over Marie Byrd Land, and during the expedition was promoted to chief petty officer. Charles Passel describes him as "a funny little fellow," and a "hillbilly."

Gray, Percy. b. Dec. 1888, Bowral, NSW, son of William P. Gray and his wife Matilda. Educated in England, he served on the *Worcester* as a cadet for 18 months before being apprenticed in sail on the brand new *Archibald Russell*, of Glasgow, for the NZ Shipping Company. In 1909 he transferred to the P & O Line, becoming a 3rd officer. He was also RNR. At Cardiff, on July 27, 1911, he signed on to the *Aurora* as 2nd officer and navigator, at £8 per month, for AAE 1911-14. On Nov. 25, 1911, his pay increased to £10. He went to Antarctica on the first two voyages south during the expedition, and was paid off at Hobart on March 10, 1913. However, he was recommissioned on Oct. 27, 1913, again as 2nd officer, for the 3rd and last voyage. He finally left the expedition on March 19, 1914. By 1915 he was a lieutenant on HMS *Exeter*. He was 2nd officer on the *Mauretania*, just after World War I, and in the 1920s gave up the sea to become a farmer in Africa. On the outbreak of World War II he was called back into the Navy, as a commander. He died in Oct. 1944, in Natal, following an operation.

Gray Glacier. 82°23' S, 159°35' E. A small glacier, 10 km long, S of Tarakanov Ridge, and just N of Gargoyle Ridge, in the Cobham Range, it flows SE to merge with Prince Philip Glacier where the two join the Nimrod Glacier. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Princess Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, for M. Gray, postmaster and asssistant radio officer at Scott Base that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Gray Hill. 82°56' S, 48°29' W. Mainly ice-covered and rising to 1020 m, 4 km S of Crouse Spur, on the SE side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from USGS ground surveys in 1965-66, conducted during their Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Master Sgt. Kit Gray, Jr. (b. Aug. 27, 1918, Beaumont, Tex. d. Jan. 1, 1998, Beaumont), USAF, flight engineer on the United States Air Force Electronics Test Unit, 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Gray Nunatak. 65°06' S, 60°04' W. A nunatak, 2.5 km W of Arctowski Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, it rises to about 100 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, SE of the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. On Dec. 11, 1893, Larsen discovered the Seal Nunataks, and this one was named Jason-Insel (i.e., "Jason island"), after his ship. In those days the nunataks were thought to be islands. On the 1902 map prepared by BelgAE 1897-99, it appears as Île Jason. Surveyed and charted on Oct. 8, 1902, on a sledge journey, during SwedAE 1901-04, shown to be a nunatak, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nunatak Gray, for Capt. David Gray. It appears as such on his 1904 chart. On English language versions of this chart, it is shown as Grays Nunatak. On some versions of the chart, it is collectively grouped with Arctowski Nunatak, and shown as just Gray. On a British chart of 1921 it appears as Gray Nunatak. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Gray. In Aug. 1947, it was resurveyed by Fids from Base D. UK-APC accepted the name Gray Nunatak on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1964 accepted the name Nunatak Gray.

Gray Peak. 84°20' S, 173°56' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to 2570 m, at the W side of Canyon Glacier, 6 km NE of Mount Hermanson, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas I. "Tom" Gray, Jr., Weather Central (q.v.) meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Gray Rock. 74°41' S, 163°17' E. An isolated rock on land, 6 km ENE of Rhodes Head, at the SE side of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Alvin M. Gray, radioscience researcher at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Gray Spur. 85°10' S, 90°29' W. A rock spur between Aaron Glacier and Counts Icefall, on the E side of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. A small peak rises from the end of the spur. Mapped by the USGS Thiel Mountains party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for James L. Gray, of Cresskill, NY (*see* **Deaths**, 1961).

Grayson Nunatak. 76°47' S, 143°48' W. A nunatak, 5 km W of Mount Crummey, it is the most northwesterly of the Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first mapped aerially by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Donald E. Grayson, engineer at Byrd Station in 1970.

Isla Graziella *see* **Lautaro Island**

Grazyna Bluff. 77°38' S, 166°49' E. A rock bluff rising to about 600 m, in the S part of Turks Head Ridge, 2.5 km NNE of the actual Turks Head, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle, for Grazyna Zreda-Gostynska, who worked on gas emissions from Mount Erebus in 1989-90, as a member of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology team. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Grazzini Bay. 81°08' S, 160°38' E. An ice-filled coastal embayment, 3 km wide, opening to the Ross Ice Shelf between Gentile Point and Fisher Point, on the E side of the Darley Hills, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for Athos D. Grazzini, cartographer and toponymic specialist on the staff of *National Geographic* Magazine from about 1950 to 1970. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Greaney, David B. *see* **Creaney Nunataks** (sic)

Grease ice. Like frazil ice (q.v.), but in a later stage of development of sea ice. It is frazil, which agglutinates into a surface like an oil slick.

Greason, Sidney. b. Sept. 25, 1882, Newport, RI, son of a New York-born father. He grew up with his widowed mother, Margaret, and became successively a driver in Newport and a steward at the Atlanta Athletic Club, was involved in the produce business in Florida, and after World War I he became a ding-dong on a street car in Jacksonville, Fla, where he lived with his second wife, a Florida-born Greek girl named Marie. He served as commissary steward on ByrdAE 1928-30 (and Marie served in a clerical capacity at expedition headquarters), and it was Greason who assembled the 140 tons of provisions and supplies. He was cook at Little America while the station was being built, but lost out on the wintering-over job because he was a drunk. He left for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and, rather than remain in NZ for 6 months, departed Wellington with several others on the *Tahiti*, bound for San Francisco, which they reached on April 12, 1929. He died in Newport News, Va., in 1951, and his wife died in 1971, same place.

Great Antarctic Horst *see* **Transantarctic Mountains**

Great Barrier *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Great Britain. Britain has as good a claim on Antarctica, or rather their sector of it (*see* **Territorial claims** and **British Antarctic Territory**) as anyone, having pioneered exploration and navigation with the likes of Cook, Smith, Bransfield, Weddell, Ross, Scott, Shackleton, Bruce, Rymill, and Fuchs. One of the original 12 signatories of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Great Britain has, or has had, the following scientific stations in Antarctica: Base A (Port Lockroy Station), Base B (Deception Island Station), Base C (Cape Geddes Station), Base D (Hope Bay Station), Base E (Stonington Island Station, or Marguerite Bay Station), Base F (Argentine Islands Station; later Faraday Station), Base G ((Admiralty Bay Station), Base H (Signy Island Station),

Base J (Prospect Point Station), Base K or KG (Fossil Bluff Station), Base M (South Georgia), Base N (Anvers Island Station, or Arthur Harbour Station), Base O (Danco Island Station), Base R (Rothera Station), Base T (Adelaide Station), Base V (View Point Station), Base W (Loubet Coast Station, or Detaille Island Station), Base Y (Horseshoe Island Station), Base Z (Halley Bay Station, and its successors, all to be found under the name Halley), Wordie House, and Bird Island (at South Georgia).

Great Hånakken *see* **Stor Hånakken Mountain**

Great Icy Barrier *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Great Mackellar Islet *see* **Greater Mackellar Island**

Great Needle Peak. 62°40' S, 60°03' W. A major, heavily glaciated peak rising to 1690 m, 3.4 km E by S of Levski Peak, 2.1 km S of Tutrakan Peak, 2.2 km SW of Helmet Peak, and 3.3 km NW from M'Kean Point, it forms the summit of the central part of Levski Ridge, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. After Mount Friesland (1700 m, 7 km to the W), it is the second highest summit in the Tangra Mountains, and surmounts Devnya Valley and Huron Glacier to the N, Macy Glacier to the SW, Srebarna Glacier to the S, and Magura Glacier to the E. Named by the Bulgarians as Vrah Golyam Iglen, and translated into English. For a more detailed history of this peak, *see* **Helmet Peak**.

Great Piedmont Glacier *see* **Wilson Piedmont Glacier**

Great skua *see* **Skuas**

Great Southern Barrier *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Great Wall Station. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. The first Chinese scientific station in Antarctica. Located 10 m above sea level, 10 m from the coast, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, 1.7 km from Bellingshausen Station and Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. The crew arrived on Dec. 30, 1984, during the first Chinese Antarctic Expedition, and completed the station by Feb. 20, 1985. A post office was opened there that season. A monolith has been erected to commemorate the "Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February, 1985." **1985-86 summer**: Gao Qinguan (leader). **1986 winter**: Li Zhenpei (leader). **1986-87 summer**: Guo Kung (leader). **1987 winter**: Qian Songlin (leader). **1987-88 summer**: the station was relieved by air. Jia Genzheng (leader). **1988 winter**: Qian Songlin (leader). **1988-89 summer**: Liu Shuyan (leader). The station was relieved by air. **1989 winter**: Li Guo (leader). **1990 winter**: Zhang Jierao (leader). **1991 winter**: Yang Zhihua (leader). **1991-92 summer**: Fan Runqing (leader). **1992 winter**: Gong Tianzheng (leader). **1992-93 summer**: Liu Shuyan (leader). **1993 winter**: Chen Yongfu (leader). **1994 winter**: Wang Yongqui (leader). **1995 winter**: Xue Zuohong (leader). **1996 winter**: Gong Tianzheng (leader). **1996-97 summer**: Chen Liqi (leader). **1997 winter**: Gong Tianzheng (leader). **1998 winter**: Tong Miaochang (leader). **1999 winter**: Sun Yunlong (leader). The station has remained open every winter since (leaders unknown).

Greater Antarctica *see* **East Antarctica**

Greater Mackellar Island. 66°58' S, 142°39' E. Also called Great Mackellar Islet. It is the largest of the Mackellar Islands, 3 km N of Cape Denison, in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, and named by him in association with the group. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Greater sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

Greaves, Alexander Benjamin. On May 3, 1821, he was appointed captain of the London sealer *Brusso*, and took that vessel down to the South Shetlands, for the 1821-22 sealing season.

Greaves Peak. 62°27' S, 59°59' W. A sharp, dark, double-pointed peak, rising to 235 m, near the NW end of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Presumably known to early 19th-century sealers in the area. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and named by them descriptively as Black Peak. It appears as such on their 1935 chart, as well as on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Pico Black, and on a 1953 Argentine chart translated all the way as Pico Negro, which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Monte Negro, and that is how it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958-59. In order to avoid duplication with another feature of the name Black Peak, UK-APC renamed it Greaves Peak on Aug. 31, 1962, for Capt. Alexander Greaves, and US-ACAN accepted this change in 1963. The British were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Gora Greben'. 73°24' S, 62°15' E. A nunatak inland from the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Greben' *see* **Greben' Island**

Greben Hill. 63°36' S, 58°46' W. Rising to 935 m in Srednogorie Heights, 2.81 km NNW of Ledenika Peak, 5.12 km SW of Corner Peak, and 3.42 km SE of Hanson Hill, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Greben Mountain, in western Bulgaria ("greben" means "comb").

Greben' Island. 66°31' S, 93°01' E. A small, ridge-like island close N of the E end of the N coast of Haswell Island, in the Haswell Islands, off Queen Mary Land. Photographed and plotted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Greben', for its shape (greben' means "comb"). US-ACAN accepted the name Greben' Island in 1961. The Australians (and almost everyone else) don't worry about such orthographical (and political) niceties as a terminal apostrophe.

Greece. Although Greece has never sent an expedition to Antarctica (the very concept strikes one as odd), it was ratified on June 8, 1987, as the 34th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. Many Greeks, or persons of Greek extraction, have gone to Antarctica. Pete Demas springs to mind.

Greegor Peak. 76°53' S, 145°14' W. Rising to 550 m, 5 km WSW of the summit of Mount Passel, in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped aerially during USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David H. Greegor, biologist on the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967-68.

Cabo Green *see* **Cape Green**

Cape Green. 63°40' S, 56°50' W. A low ice cliff forming the SE extremity of Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Graham Land. Charted by FIDS in 1946, and named by them for Mike Green. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Argentines call it Cabo Green.

Isla Green *see* **Green Island**

Pico Green *see* **Clifford Peak**

Green, Charles John. They called him "Charlie" or "Chef." b. Nov. 24, 1888, Richmond, Surrey, son of baker Ernest Frederick Green and his wife Sarah Annie Stocker. A baker himself, he ran away to sea in 1911 on the *Sardinian*, and was on the *Andes* as a baker when the *Endurance* pulled into Buenos Aires. The inebriate *Endurance* cook Macauley had been fired, and Green was taken on in his place for BITE 1914-17, at £8 10 a month. When he got back to England he found that his parents, believing him dead, had cashed in his life insurance policy, and his girl friend, also believing the rumors, had married someone else. What made it worse was that when he had been in Buenos Aires, about to sail south, he had mailed all his cash savings to his parents, but a U-Boat torpedoed the ship carrying his package. He joined the RN as a cook, was wounded on a destroyer in 1918, and in November of that year married Ethel May Johnston, of Hull. He then returned to sea as a merchant marine cook, and interrupted this career to be cook on the *Quest*, 1921-22, Shackleton's last expedition. He retired in 1931, to Hull, to work in a bakery and to look after his wife, who died, childless, in 1936. He lectured for years about Antarctica, using 120 slides given him by Shackleton, and became known as the "Antarctic Chef." In the 1950s he was a park keeper, and died of peritonitis on Sept. 26, 1974, in Beverley, Yorks.

Green, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Green, Ezra *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Green, George Montague. b. Aug. 17, 1939, Aldershot, Hants, son of George Ernest Green and his wife Winifred Mae Harris. After Farnborough Grammar, and Basingstoke Tech, he apprenticed with Thornycroft, then joined the REME, and was seconded to the Kings African Rifles, in Nairobi, seeing action in Kuwait. He was then posted to Jinja, in Uganda, to help train the Ugandan Army in preparation for their independence. He met Carol in Jinja, and married her in 1964. He joined BAS in 1964, as a tractor driver, and wintered-over at Base T in 1965, as

base mechanical engineer, and again in 1966, the 2nd year as base leader. After his tour was up, he met up with his wife in Stanley, and they spent the next 8 months touring South America by Landrover. He then took a job with Owens-Illinois, in the Bahamas, and when that installation closed, he became vice president of engineering at Treasure Cay resort. After 11 years in the Bahamas, he went to work for Syncrolift, in Miami. He became a U.S. citizen in 1998, and retired in 2004. He died at home in Miami, on Nov. 14, 2008.

Green, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Green, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Green, John Robert "Johnny." b. May 28, 1922, Birmingham, son of Charles T. Green and his wife Florence Bennett. He was a Boy Scout, and in 1949 joined FIDS, wintering-over as leader at Base B in 1950, and at Base F in 1951. After his tour was up, he returned to Port Stanley, then to Montevideo, where he and Lofty Worswick caught the *Andes* bound for Southampton, arriving there on June 1, 1952. Very soon afterwards he married Doreen Margaret Clarke, in Shrewsbury, and they lived in Sutton Coldfield. Throughout the 1950s he was Asst. SecFIDS (Assistant Secretary of the FIDS) in London, and a major power within the organization. He was back in Antarctica for the 1956-57 winter, and in Jan. 1963 he and two Marines were the first to climb Mount Gaudry. He was operations officer in charge of the relief of FIDS bases in the 1963-64 season, and arrived back in Southampton on the new *John Biscoe* on May 25, 1964. He later lived in Alton, Hants, and died on May 29, 1988, in Lisbon.

Green, Madison *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Green, Michael Campbell "Mike." b. 1926, Huddersfield, Yorks, son of Thomas Farrimond Green and his wife Jessie D. Leonard. In 1932 his father became headmaster of Leominster Grammar School, and in 1944 of Bootham School in York. Mike became a geologist, and as such was appointed to FIDS in Oct. 1947. On Dec. 19, 1947, he left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base D (Hope Bay) in 1948, and was one of the two victims of the fire there in Nov. 1948 (*see* **Deaths**, 1948).

Green, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[1]**Green Crag**. 62°01' S, 58°08' W. A huge crag in the N part of the Mount Hopeful massif, above Poznan Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, as Zielona Turnia, because it is composed mostly of green-colored rocks. It appears on Tokarksi's map of 1981. The name has been translated.

[2]**Green Crag**. 63°00' S, 60°33' W. A crag overgrown with green lichens, in the SW part of Cathedral Crags, at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[1]**Green Creek**. 62°12' S, 58°27' W. A creek carrying meltwater from Tower Glacier to Paradise Cove, at the junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for the green conglomerates exposed at the sides of the creek.

[2]**Green Creek**. 77°37' S, 163°04' E. A glacial meltwater stream, 1 km long, flowing NE from the extremity of Canada Glacier into the SW end of Lake Fryxell, close E of Bowles Creek, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), for William J. Green, of Miami University, Oxford, O., who conducted research on the geochemistry of the Onyx River, 1980-81, and Lake Fryzell, Lake Hoare, and their feeder streams, 1982-83. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Green Gable. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A hill, rising to about 205 m, W of Paal Harbor, and 0.3 km NW of Rusty Bluff, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, from the green slopes (due to vegetation) below the cliffs of this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Green Glacier**. 64°58' S, 61°50' W. A glacier, about 24 km long and 6 km wide, flowing from the plateau of Graham Land NE then E into the W side of Hektoria Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Johnny Green. It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

[2]**Green Glacier**. 79°43' S, 156°10' E. A small glacier on the W side of Haskell Ridge, it flows N from the Darwin Mountains into Darwin Glacier. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1957, and so named by them because of the color of the surface. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Green Ice Rises. 66°21' S, 97°37' E. A local swelling on the ice surface, where the Shackleton Ice Shelf runs over an underlying obstruction, 8 km E of Henderson Island. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Duane L. Green, radio operator and recorder on OpW 1947-48.

Green Island. 65°19' S, 64°10' W. A small island, the most northerly of the Berthelot Islands, just outside Collins Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and first mapped by FrAE 1903-05. Roughly charted on Feb. 10, 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them. On the N slopes of the island is a green growth of moss, nearly 4 acres in extent. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. However, on a 1948 British chart it appears as Green Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Green Island (which was Rymill's original naming), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart translated all the way as Islote Verde, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines used to call it Isla Green, but today they also call it Isla Verde. Due to the rich growth of vegetation, it was declared an SPA in 1967 (*see* **Specially Protected Areas**).

Green Islet *see* **Green Island**

Green Lake. 77°33' S, 166°09' E. A little lake, 0.4 km N of Cape Royds, about midway between Pony Lake and Coast Lake, near the W coast of Ross Island. Named for its color by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Green Mesa. 77°26' S, 161°03' E. An ice-free mesa, about 1.5 km in extent, 1.4 km WSW of Canfield Mesa, in the W part of the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for William J. Green, of the School of Interdisciplinary Studies, at Miami University, Oxford, O., who, from the 1968-69 season made studies of lakes and streams in the Taylor Valley and the Wright Valley, including a geochemical analysis of the Onyx River and Lake Vanda, with Donald E. Canfield, in 1980-81, 1986-87, and 1987-88. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Green Nunatak. 81°07' S, 156°34' E. Rising to about 1800 m, at the N extremity of the Wallabies Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Edwin Neville Green, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1964, a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Green Peak *see* **Clifford Peak**

[1]**Green Point**. 62°10' S, 58°51' W. A lava promontory at Collins Harbor, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is covered with green moss and lichen, hence the name given by the Poles in 1980.

[2]**Green Point**. 67°19' S, 59°30' E. Also called Rundneset. A rocky point forming the SE extremity of Fold Island, at the W side of the entrance to William Scoresby Bay, off the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered and named by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, in Feb. 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Green Reef. 64°44' S, 63°17' W. A group of low rocks at the W side of Neumayer Channel, close E of Green Spur, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the *Snipe* in Jan. 1948, and named by UK-APC, in association with the nearby spur. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1956 British chart.

Green Rocks. 66°14' S, 110°38' E. A small cluster or rocks in water, 0.4 km E of Honkala Island, and 0.4 km offshore, in the E part of the Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Carl Eklund, who surveyed them in 1957, named them for construction driver 2nd class Sydney E. Green, USN, at Wilkes Station that winter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Green Spur. 64°43' S, 63°19' W. A green-colored spur, extending ESE from Copper Peak, on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer

Archipelago. Probably discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their chart of that year, as well as on their chart of 1929, but may well reflect an earlier naming, probably given by whalers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Green Spur, but on one of their 1953 charts translated as Espolón Verde, and on a 1957 chart as Pico Espolón Verde. It was surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Pico Green Spur.

Pico Green Spur *see* **Green Spur**

Green Valley. 85°04' S, 90°30' W. A steep-sided, ice-filled valley, indenting the E side of the Ford Massif just N of Janulis Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Art Ford, leaders of the Thiel Mountains party here in 1960-61, for David H. Green (b. 1939, New Rochelle, NY, but grew up in Denver, Colo. d. Dec. 26, 2007, Salinas, Calif., after an accident), USGS camp assistant with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

The *Green Wave*. A container/cargo ship, in the mid-1980s she was the main supply and research vessel used by OpDF, mostly to McMurdo Station. Operated by Gulf Lines, under charter to the U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command, she was in Antarctica every season from 1984-85 to 2004-05. Her skipper the first season was Capt. R. Beevers, and then from 1985-86 onwards it was Capt. Peter Stalkus, certainly until 1999-2000. On Feb. 3, 2000, she arrived at the edge of the ice near McMurdo, with 9 million pounds of dry cargo for the base. She was escorted through the pack-ice by the *Polar Star*, offloaded, and left McMurdo on Feb. 10, 2000.

Greenall Glacier. 73°13' S, 68°13' E. A small glacier in the Mawson Escarpment, between Pryor Bluff and McIntyre Bluffs, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Andrew P. "Andy" Greenall, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party of 1972. He was also with the Enderby Land survey party of 1976.

Greenall Nunataks. 68°10' S, 49°46' E. Two nunataks about 18 km NNE of Krasin Nunatak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Andy Greenall (*see* **Greenall Glacier**).

Mount Greene. 72°07' S, 168°14' E. Rising to 2220 m, on the S side of the mouth of Freimanis Glacier, at the point where that glacier joins Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for 1st Lt. John H. Greene, U.S. Army, commander of a helicopter detachment here in 1961-62, supporting USGS's Topo North-South survey. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Greene Point. 73°49' S, 166°09' E. An ice-covered point, 11 km NE of Andrus Point, in Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Stanley Wilson Greene (1928-1989), Cork-born biologist at McMurdo Station in 1964-65, who specialized in polar mosses.

Greene Ridge. 83°12' S, 157°10' E. A partially ice-covered ridge, 8 km long, extending northward from Martin Dome to the S edge of Argosy Glacier, in the Miller Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Greene, Jr., USARP ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Greenfield. 80°46' S, 27°36' W. An ice-free mountain rising to 1490 m, S of Fuchs Dome, and surmounting the W extremity of Stephenson Bastion, in the Shackleton Range. Mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, and named by them for George Charles Greenfield (1917-2000), literary agent for the expedition. For 34 years Mr. Greenfield was one of London's leading agents, and also represented such illuminati as Enid Blyton, John Le Carré, Ran Fiennes, Sidney Sheldon, David Niven, and Stirling Moss. He himself wrote a couple of books—*A Smattering of Monsters* and *Scribblers for Bread*. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971.

Greenfield, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Greenfield Ponds *see* **Mahaka Ponds**

Greenhouse effect *see* **Global warming**

Cape Greenland *see* **Cape Grönland**

Mount Greenlee. 84°51' S, 177°00' W. A steep-sided, jagged mountain of metamorphic rock, rising to 2030 m, it overlooks the W side of Shackleton Glacier just E of Mount Butters. Named by Alton Wade in 1962-63 for David W. Greenlee. Both men were on the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier expedition of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Greenpeace. International environmental group founded in 1972 by (among others) Paul Watson, which, in 1984, began to be concerned about Antarctica and what was happening there in the way of pollution and danger to the native flora and fauna due to tourists. On Dec. 16, 1985 the organization's new ship, the *Greenpeace*, sailed from Sydney to Antarctica with the intention of setting up its own base, but in Jan. 1986 failed to get ashore. In 1987 it finally succeeded, at Cape Evans, Ross Island, and during 1987 the base (World Park Base) was occupied by 3 men and a woman, led by Kevin Conaglen. By 1988-89 Greenpeace had a new ship, the *Gondwana*, which took the expedition to Antarctica that season and also in 1989-90 (under the leadership of Marc Defourneaux), 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93. By 1990 Greenpeace had collected over a million signatures in favor of preserving Antarctica as a world park (*see also* the Bibliography, under May). *See also* the **Sea Shepherd Organization**. In 1992-93 the organization chartered Skip Novak's yacht *Pelagic* for an additional trip to Antarctic waters. There was no 1993-94 expedition, but in 1994-95 the *Greenpeace* was used again. There was no 1995-96 expedition, but in 1996-97 and 1998-99 the *Arctic Sunrise* was used.

The *Greenpeace*. Greenpeace's 191-foot flagship, formerly the Smit tug *Elbe*, donated by anonymous persons in the USA, replaced the *Rainbow Warrior*, which was sunk by malicious persons unknown, in NZ, in July 1985. The *Greenpeace* was in Antarctic waters in 1985-86, skippered by Peter Bouquet, on an expedition led by Peter Wilkinson, tried to get through the pack ice to the Ross sea, but failed. In Dec. 1986, in Sydney, this new ship was sabotaged as well. However, she survived and that season (1986-87) Wilkinson led a new expedition, with James Cottier as skipper of the ship. They established a station at Cape Evans. In 1987-88 the ship was back, again on an expedition led by Wilkinson (this time co-led by Margriet de Poorter), relieving the base and bringing the 1988 wintering party. Cottier was again skipper. The vessel was replaced in 1988-89 by the *Gondwana*. The *Greenpeace* was used on one more Antarctic trip, in 1994-95, under Capt. Arne Jacob Sorensen, and was then replaced with the *Arctic Sunrise*.

Greenpeace Rock. Local name for a rock rising to 6 m, on the shore of Bulgarian Beach, 800 m NE of Hespérides Point, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands.

Greenshields Peak. 65°40' S, 64°22' W. Rising to about 760 m, between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay, 1.5 km W of Magnier Peaks, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in 1959 by FIDS cartographers working from aerial surveys conducted by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for James Newbigging Hutton "Jim" Greenshields (b. 1923), FIDASE pilot, 1955-56. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. *See also* **Cobalescou Island**.

Greenstone Point. 73°30' S, 94°19' W. A high rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, immediately E of Austin Valley. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and so named by them for the color of the rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Greenstreet, Lionel. For some reason they called him "Horace." b. March 20, 1889, Lyonsdown, East Barnet, Herts, son of master mariner Herbert Edward Greenstreet and his wife Bertha Kingsford. He joined the RN in 1904, and sailed on many sailing ships around the world, earning his master's certificate in 1911. With only 30 minutes notice to spare he made it on board the *Endurance*, on which he had been selected as 1st officer for BITE 1914-17. After the expedition, in Feb. 1917, he was commissioned as 2nd Lt. with the Royal Engineers, and on Sept. 26, 1917, at Sutton, Surrey, he married Millie Baddeley Muir. He captained tugs, and then managed a marine insurance branch for the shipping

company of Furness Withy. He served as an officer in tugs in the Atlantic and North Sea during World War II. After the war he retired to Brixham, Devon, and on Oct. 18, 1955 married again, at Chelsea, to Audrey Day. He died on Jan. 13, 1979, at Goring, Sussex, the last survivor.

Greenville Hole. 76°43' S, 160°58' E. A circular, ice-free depression, 1 m in diameter, and 200 m deep, in the center of Greenville Valley, it marks the lowest elevation in the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. It retains its glacially eroded form without any infilling. Named by US-ACAN in association with the valley. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Greenville Valley. 76°44' S, 160°52' E. A large, mainly ice-free valley running WSW-ENE, S of Elkhorn Ridge, its central point being 16 km due W of Flagship Mountain, in the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. A lobe of Northwind Glacier flows a short distance W into the mouth of the valley. Near the head of the valley, the S wall is breached by the entrance to Merrell Valley. Discovered and explored by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Dec. 1957, and named by them for the *Greenville Victory*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

The *Greenville Victory*. U.S. freighter, nicknamed the *Greenville Vic*. She was built in 1944 by the California Shipbuilding Corp., named after the South Carolina county of Greenville. She served as a merchant ship in World War II, and was acquired by the Navy in 1950. She arrived at Christchurch, NZ, on Dec. 12, 1955, under the command of Capt. Leopold "Leo" Duchowski (b. Nov. 15, 1898, Poland. d. Aug. 3, 1975, Seattle), and left there on Dec. 17, bound for McMurdo Sound, having taken part in OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56). Duchowski was skipper again in 1956-57, during OpDF II. Duchowski, a merchant marine skipper, had been captain of the *Greenville Vic* for some years. Captain during OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58) was Knud T. Mortensen. She was used again in OpDF 61 (i.e., 1960-61), commanded by Alfred P. Nielsen. She went out of service in 1976, and was scrapped in 1983.

Greenwell Glacier. 71°20' S, 165°00' E. A major tributary glacier, about 72 km long, flowing NW between the Mirabito Range and the Everett Range, to enter Lillie Glacier below Mount Works, in the NW part of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Cdr. Martin D. Greenwell (b. Oct. 6, 1917. d. Sept. 16, 2003), USN, commander of VX-6, 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Isla Greenwich *see* **Greenwich Island**

Greenwich Island. 62°30' S, 59°47' W. One of the principal islands in the South Shetlands, it is about 24 km long, and between 0.8 and 10 km wide, and is separated from Livingston Island to the SW by McFarlane Strait, and from Robert Island to the NE by English Strait. The island is basically composed of two mountainous massifs joined by a central isthmus about 2 km wide, separating Discovery Bay from Yankee Harbor. The island is completely covered by a thick mantle of ice, from which, in summertime, various peaks and capes lose the ice. On Bransfield's 1820 chart, the island seems to be indicated, but it is joined all together with Nelson Island, Robert Island, and the W part of King George Island. This great agglomeration of features was called Lloyd's Land, and appears as such on Henry Foster's chart of 1820 (Foster, like Bransfield, was on the *Williams* that season, i.e., 1819-20). As an individually recognized feature (the British mapmaker, Goddard, was the first to chart is as a separate island), it may originally have been called Lloyd's Island, appearing on Miers' 1821 map as Île Lloyd or Île de Lloyd (however, *see* **Rugged Island**), but in any case it was given the present name of Greenwich Island before 1821, appearing as such on Fildes' chart of 1821, and also on Powell's chart published in 1822, named presumably after either Greenwich, in England, or Greenwich, in Connecticut. On Jan. 25, 1821, von Bellingshausen charted it as Ostrov Berezino (translated as Beresino Island), named after the Beresina River, near Minsk, where Napoleon's forces were defeated by the Russians in Nov. 1812. It appears as such on the Russian map of 1831. Weddell named it Sartorius Island, for Capt. (later admiral of the fleet) Sir George Rose Sartorius (1790-1885). Weddell had served under Sartorius (*see* **Sartorius Point**) on the *Avon*, 1813-14 (not in Antarctica). On the 1842 map produced by FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Île Greenwich, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Isla Greenwich. It appears as Greenwich Island on a British chart of 1887, and on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1937 (the DI had re-charted it in 1935). On a 1942 USAAF chart it appears (erroneously) as Greenwich Islands. In 1945 Frank Debenham referred to it as Beresina Island. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Isla Greenwich, and Chile claimed and occupied the island in 1948. There is a 1947 Chilean reference to it as Isla Pedro Aguirre Cerda (*see* **Aguirre Passage**). It appears on a Chilean chart of 1948 as Isla de Greenwich, yet on another of their charts of that year as Isla Presidente González Videla, after Presidente Gabriel González Videla, of Chile. On yet another 1948 Chilean chart it appears as Isla Soberanía, and there is a 1950 Chilean reference to it as Isla González Videla. However, all these alternative names, at this stage of the island's history anyway, when Greenwich was so well established as a name, were just spitting in the wind. US-ACAN accepted the name Greenwich Island in 1952 (after rejecting Beresino Island), and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Greenwich. The British re-plotted this island in late 2008.

Greenwich Islands *see* **Greenwich Island**

Greenwich Point *see* **Fort Point**

Greenwood Valley. 77°21' S, 162°54' E. A low-gradient, ice-filled valley at the W side of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, between Staeffler Ridge and Mount Doorly, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chief Construction Mechanic Russell A. Greenwood, USN, in charge of heavy equipment maintenance at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Greer Peak. 76°47' S, 144°25' W. A prominent peak, the most northerly of the Wiener Peaks, in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd for Dr. William E.R. Greer (b. 1918, Portsmouth, NH), his personal physician in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Greet, Pene. b. 1959, Home Hill, Queensland. Australian upper atmosphere physicist. In 1983 she was scheduled to be the first non-medical scientist to winter over at an ANARE Antarctic station (Mawson, 1983). However, on the way south, aboard the *Nanok S*, she had an affair with one of the ship's officers, and when she arrived at Mawson she found instructions for her to return immediately to Australia. Such was government morality in Australia in those days. In 1986-87 she applied to go down that summer, was accepted, then rejected after she had made definite plans. She sued, and was awarded $9000. She was rejected again in 1988-89, but finally, after the Australian government's morals had been forced to relax, she got to winter-over at Mawson in 1990 (that winter teaming up with diesel engineer Paul Myers), and at Davis Station in 1997.

Isla Gregores *see* [1]**Jagged Island**

Cabo Gregory *see* [1]**Gregory Point**

Cap(e) Gregory *see* [1]**Gregory Point**

Glaciar Gregory *see* **Gregory Glacier**

Mount Gregory. 82°52' S, 159°44' E. At the S end of Hochstein Ridge, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, it is the only large elevation (at 2940 m) from the Cotton Plateau. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, for M.R. Gregory, a geologist on the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Punta Gregory *see* [1]**Gregory Point**

Gregory, Matthieu. b. Sept. 8, 1804, Luze, Corsica. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Gregory Bluffs. 70°44' S, 165°49' E. High granite bluffs forming the E side of Nielsen Fjord, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Christopher Gregory, ANARE geologist on the *Thala Dan* cruise of 1961-62. On Feb. 12, 1962, he, John Stanwix (*see* **Stanwix Ridge**), and Phil Law (q.v.) landed a helicopter at the foot of these bluffs, in order to study them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and ANCA followed suit.

Gregory Glacier. 64°08' S, 60°48' W. Flows into Cierva Cove N of Breguet Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land.

Shown on an Argentine chart of 1957. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Col. Hollingsworth Franklin "Frank" Gregory (1906-1978), USAF, helicopter pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Today, the Argentines call it Glaciar Gregory.

Gregory Island. 76°49' S, 162°58' E. A little island, about 400 m in diameter, just off the E coast of Victoria Land, 4 km NE of Mount Archer, just to the N of Granite Harbor. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Gregory Point, as they thought it to be a coastal point. John Walter Gregory (b. Jan. 27, 1864, Bow, London. Drowned on June 2, 1932, when his canoe overturned in a Peruvian river) had been appointed director of the civilian scientific staff, but quit rather than work with Scott (*see* **British National Antarctic Expedition**). Its true nature was determined by BAE 1910-13, and it was renamed Gregory Island. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Gregory Point**. 62°55' S, 62°32' W. A high, cliffed point on the W side of Smith Island, 11 km SW of Cape Smith, in the South Shetlands. Foster roughly charted it during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named it Cape Gregory. It appears that way on the expedition's 1829 chart, as well as on an 1839 British chart, and it was the name accepted by both US-ACAN and UK-APC. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1902 map (from BelgAE 1897-99) as Cap Gregory, and on Irízar's 1903 Argentine map as Cabo Gregory, but on an Argentine chart of 1908 it appears as Cabo Gregorio, and on one of their 1946 charts as Cabo Gregori. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1951-52, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC re-defined it as Gregory Point on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 both accepted the name Cabo Gregory. However, today, the Chileans call it Punta Gregory. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

[2]**Gregory Point** *see* **Gregory Island**

Gregory Ridge. 86°03' S, 157°46' W. A narrow rock ridge descending westward from the N part of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains, and terminating at the E side of Amundsen Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Nelson Bruce Gregory (b. 1934), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1953, served on the training ship *Empire State* as a cadet, and was a pilot on photographic flights in Antarctica during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Gregory Rock. 77°40' S, 147°46' W. A rock that outcrops above the ice slopes on the W part of Hershey Ridge, 11 km WSW of Linwood Peak, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Elmer D. Gregory, aviation maintenance line crew supervisor at William Field during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Greig, Andrew. b. 1880, Tayport, Fife, son of seaman John Greig and his wife Elizabeth. He himself went to sea, out of Dundee (where the family came from originally), and was an able seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. He left the ship in Buenos Aires, in Jan. 1904, and, that month, with James Mackenzie, made his way back to Southampton on the *Clyde*.

Gora Grekova *see* **Bakkesvodene Crags**

Gremlin Island. 68°16' S, 67°12' W. A small rocky island close NW of the tip of Red Rock Ridge, it forms the S entrance point of Neny Fjord, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. In 1948-49 Fids from Base E, while surveying it, used it as a depot, and a box of rations left there by a sledging party disappeared mysteriously, hence the name they gave this feature, Gremlin Islet. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, the term "islet" fell out of general use in the English language, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Gremlin Island. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call it Islote Duende, which means the same thing.

Gremlin Islet *see* **Gremlin Island**

Mount Grendal. 77°34' S, 162°00' E. Rising to about 2000 m between the heads of Valhalla Glacier and Conrow Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS in 1962 from USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1959. In association with Mount Beowulf, it was named by NZ-APC in 1983, for Grendal, the monster in the poem *Beowulf*. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Grenlie, Lloyd Kellogg. b. Nov. 10, 1902, Alban, Wisc., son of Norwegian-American Adolph Severin Grenlie and his Danish wife Marie. On Sept. 12, 1922 he enlisted in the Marines, as a private, making corporal in 1924. He was a radio engineer with the Naval Research Laboratory when he became assistant radio operator on Byrd's North Pole expedition, and then to Antarctica with ByrdAE 1928-30. During that expedition he was stationed on the *Eleanor Bolling*. He married a daughter of Adm. Detlef de Otte, and later lived in Nelsonville and Milwaukee. He died on June 7, 1970, in Wisconsin.

Gressitt, Judson Linsley. Known as J. Linsley Gressitt. b. June 16, 1914, Japan, son of Baltimorean Baptist missionary James Fullerton Gressitt and his wife Edna Eunice Linsley, who had been in Japan since 1907. Two months after our subject was born, the Gressitts arrived back in the USA. One of the great entomologists, a fearless investigator, he and his Japanese-born wife Margaret lived in China from 1939 to 1943, being briefly interned by the Japanese in Pokong Camp, in Canton, then returned to the USA as exchange prisoners. They returned to China after the war. He spent 6 summers in Antarctica between 1959-60 and 1965-66. From 1953 he was senior entomologist at Bishop Museum in Honolulu, and from 1971 director of the Wau Ecology Institute in New Guinea. He had just published *Biogeography and Ecology of New Guinea* when he and his wife were in a Chinese airplane when it crashed into a mountain in Kweilin on April 26, 1982.

Gressitt Glacier. 71°30' S, 161°15' E. A broad glacier, about 72 km long, draining the area between the Daniels Range and Emlen Peaks, in the Usarp Mountains, and flowing NE to enter the Rennick Glacier just N of the Morozumi Range, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for J. Linsley Gressitt. NZ-APC accepted the name. Originally plotted in 71°30' S, 161°25' E, it has since been replotted.

Grew Peak. 75°18' S, 110°37' W. Rising to over 1400 m on the NE spur of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land, between Benedict Peak and the higher summit peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Edward Sturgis Grew (b. May 29, 1944, Boston), University of Wisconsin exchange geologist at Molodezhnaya Station in 1973, and in 1987-88 with the Japanese.

Mount Grey *see* **Mount Gray**

Isla Grey *see* **Grey Island**

Grey, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Grey, James H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Grey Island. 60°45' S, 45°02' W. A tiny island, barely 0.4 km long by 0.2 km wide, 0.9 km S of Michelsen Island, and 1.5 km W of the S part of Fredriksen Island, off the S end of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Petter Sørlle, who was the first to chart it, named it Holmen Graa (i.e., "the gray island") in 1912-13, and it appears on his and Hans Borge's chart of that year. In 1933, personnel on the *Discovery II* translated it into (British) English, and it appears as Grey Island on their 1934 chart. However, it appears on a British chart of 1942 as Grey Islet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1954, as Isla Grey. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Grey Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. In 1967, it was made part of SPA #15.

Grey Islet *see* **Grey Island**

The *Grib*. 140-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord in 1907, delivered on Sept. 29, 1907 to Chris Christensen's Ørnen Company, and used by them in the South Shetlands in the 1907-08 season, working for the *Admiralen*. Gunner that season was Samuel Samuelsen. She was in at Deception Island in 1909-10, working for the *Bombay*. In 1911 she and the *Hauken* were sold to the Norwegian Canadian Whaling Company, and the *Grib* was lost in Canadian waters in 1915.

Grib Company. Norwegian whaling company

out of Sandefjord, owned by Einar Nøer, which bought the *Nor* in 1913 from Chris Christensen, and ran her in the South Shetlands and off Graham Land in 1913-14.

The *Gribb*. A 280-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1930 in Oslo, as the *Hektor 9*, for the Ørnen Company. In 1934 she was sold to Thor Dahl's Company (i.e., Lars Christensen), and worked in Antarctic waters for the *Thorshavn* in 1934-35, 1935-36, and during LCE 1936-37. Skipper was Krogh Andersen. In 1941 she was chartered by the South Africans as a minesweeper, and returned to her owners after the war. In 1953 she was sold to the Thaule Brothers, in Haugesund, Norway.

Gribb Bank. 61°30' S, 88°00' E. Submarine feature, out to sea beyond the West Ice Shelf, about 55 km N of Wilhelm II Land. Discovered in Jan. 1937, by gunner Krogh Andersen, of the whale catcher *Gribb*, during LCE 1936-37, and named by him for his vessel. ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1976.

Gribben, William. b. 1905, Australia. He went to sea in 1924 as a messman, and, on Dec. 9, 1929, at Dunedin, signed on in his usual capacity on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, leaving Dunedin on Jan. 5, 1930, bound for the ice. He was with the ship as it pulled into NYC at the end of the expedition.

Mount Griboedova *see* **Tvihøgda**

Mount Grieg. 71°36' S, 73°11' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to about 800 m (the British say about 600 m), with a rock-exposed W side, it overlooks the SE part (i.e., the head) of Brahms Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps drawn up by RARE 1947-48, and apparently this is one of them. Searle of the FIDS mapped it from those photos in 1959-60, and plotted it in 71°27' S, 73°22' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Norwegian composer Edvard Hagerup Grieg (1843-1907). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. Re-mapped by USGS in 1968, and again in the 1970s from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. With the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Mount Grier. 86°41' S, 148°57' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3035 m on the E side of Scott Glacier, where it forms the most westerly summit in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Dr. Garett Layton Grier (1867-1944; known as G. Layton Grier), president of the L.D. Caulk Co., of Milford, Del., who contributed dental supplies to ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Grierson, John. b. Jan. 2, 1909, Liverpool, son of wealthy Scottish cotton merchant John Grierson and his wife Edith Jessie Cairns. When John was 11, his father died, and Edith took the family to live in Weybridge, Surrey. He began flying at nearby Brooklands while still at school at Charterhouse (from which he was expelled), and graduated from RAF Cranwell in 1929, as a pilot officer. On Oct. 3, 1930, he left Kent in his own Gipsy Moth, arriving in Karachi 9 days later with malaria. He was 21. He then joined his squadron, as an aerial photographic specialist fighting a group of Northwest Frontier tribesmen called the Red Shirts. In May 1931, bored with the inactivity [sic], he went AWOL, and flew back to England solo, in his own plane in May 1931, setting a new light airplane record from Lahore to England in 4 days 10 hours and 50 minutes. He was arrested, and kicked out of the RAF. That year he flew from Brooklands to Samarkand, and in 1933 successfully petitioned the king to be re-instated in the RAF. On April 14, 1934, in London, he married Frances "Brownie" Hellyer, and, that year, on his 3rd attempt, he flew from the UK to North America, the first solo flight over the Greenland ice-cap. He was an operations officer with the Air Ministry, and in Jan. 1939 became a Hawker Siddeley test pilot for the new jets. After World War II he was director of civil aviation in the British zone of occupied Germany, and in 1946-47 was in charge of all air operations on the whaler *Balaena*, when that vessel went to Antarctica. He became an executive with an aircraft corporation, and from 1964 lived in Guernsey. He flew over the South Pole in 1966. He retired as a wing commander. He wrote several books, including a biography of Sir Hubert Wilkins. He was part way through a lecture on Lindbergh at the Smithsonian, in Washington, DC, when he died of a stroke on May 20, 1977. His autobiography, *Fun to Survive*, was never published.

Grierson Island. 66°01' S, 111°05' E. One of the Balaena Islands, about 2 km WSW of Thompson Island, off the Budd Coast. The Balaenas were photographed aerially on Feb. 2, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and 10 days later, during an ice reconnaissance flight from the whaler *Balaena*, they were probably among the features sketched and thought to be mountains. The Balaenas were first delineated from the Highjump photos. This island was named by ANCA for John Grierson.

Islote Grieta *see* **Cleft Point**

Ozero Grif. 66°25' S, 100°31' E. A lake, immediately W of Grace Rocks, at the S side of the mouth of Apfel Glacier, at its junction with Scott Glacier, in Queen Mary Land, about 9 km S of the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians.

Griffen, John P. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Griffin. 71°11' S, 166°16' E. Rising to 1760 m, 21 km ESE of Mount Bolt, it marks the S limit of the Anare Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for CWO Joe R. Griffin, U.S. Army, helicopter pilot here in 1962-63, in support of USGS's Topo East-West project, which included a survey of this mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Griffin Cove. 62°28' S, 60°09' W. A small, oval-shaped bay, bounded to the NE by Gargoyle Bastion, to the SE by Basilisk Crag, and to the SW by Organpipe Point, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. In keeping with the naming of several features in this area after mythical beasts and monsters, this one was named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, after the huge bird called the griffin. US-ACAN accepted the name on Sept. 25, 1998. The British plotted this cove in late 2008.

Griffin Nunatak. 75°55' S, 158°20' E. A flat-topped nunatak, about 3 km long, between Ambalada Peak and Terminal Peak, in the Prince Albert Mountains, at the top of Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. William R. Griffin, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer and officer-in-charge at Pole Station, in 1966. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Griffith. 85°53' S, 155°30' W. A massive mountain rising to 3095 m (the New Zealanders say 1676 m), 6 km NNE of Mount Vaughan, close N of the Hays Mountains, between Amundsen Glacier and Robert Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and roughly mapped by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Re-mapped in Dec. 1934, by Quin Blackburn's party, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Raymond Griffith (1890-1957) of 20th Century-Fox Pictures, producer and former actor, who helped assemble movie records of that latter expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Griffith, Clyde William "Grif." b. May 24, 1913, Irondale, O., son of laborer in a pipe shop (later a brick plant foreman) William T. Griffith and his wife Cinderella "Cyndia." In 1933 he joined the U.S. Navy, and was in Balboa, in the Canal Zone, serving as a machinist's mate 2nd class on the *Coco Solo*, when he signed on to USAS 1939-41. He was machine and tractor operator at West Base during the expedition. Initially he was one of the 4 men looking after the Snowcruiser (q.v.). He died on Oct. 1, 1986, in Cohasset, Minn.

Griffith, Griffith *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Griffith Glacier. 86°11' S, 149°24' W. A tributary glacier flowing westward from the California Plateau and the Watson Escarpment, to enter Scott Glacier between Mount McKercher and Mount Meeks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Philip G. Griffith, aircraft commander on photographic flights during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Griffith Island. 66°20' S, 110°29' E. A small island at the S entrance to Robertson Channel, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Chief Fire Patrolman Russell B. Griffith, USN, at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Griffith Nunataks. 76°28' S, 143°45' W. A group of rock exposures on the S side of Balchen Glacier, between the O'Connor Nunataks and Mount Perkins, in the Ford Ranges of Marie

Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by members of West Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named for Clyde W. Griffith. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Griffith Peak. 85°47' S, 131°31' W. A rock peak rising to 1800 m, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range, at the N side of the mouth of Hueneme Glacier at that glacier's junction with Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Raymond E. Griffith, who wintered-over as cook at Byrd Station in 1961 and 1963.

Griffith Ridge. 71°22' S, 164°23' E. A rock ridge, 8 km long, in the Bowers Mountains, just within the mouth of Champness Glacier, where that glacier joins the larger Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Harry G. Griffith, USN, public works officer at McMurdo in 1967.

Mount Griffiths. 66°29' S, 54°03' E. An elongated mountain with 2 prominent peaks rising to 1650 m and 1680 m respectively, 8 km NW of the Wilkinson Peaks, and about 19 km ENE of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and named Mefjell (i.e., "middle mountain") by the Norwegian cartographers who plotted it from these photos in 1946. It was visited by an ANARE sledge party in 1961. ANCA, in order to avoid duplication of a name used elsewhere in Antarctica, renamed it for geologist George Samuel "G.S." Griffiths (b. 1847, Demerara, South America; in Victoria since 1851), the Royal Society of Victoria's representative on the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Griffiths, Eric Neville. b. Sept. 9, 1912, London, son of Percy Griffiths and his wife Nancy Thompson. When Eric was an infant, in 1914, the family migrated to Wellington, NZ. After Wellington College, he learned to fly with the Wairarapa Aero Club, and for a while was on a barnstorming tour with Squadron leader M.C. McGregor and Scotty Fraser, doing the occasional parachute jump. He then ferried machines by air from Shanghai to Chinese war lords, and then returned to NZ, where he acquired a commercial pilot's license. He was a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35, signing on in Wellington. He tried unsuccessfully to raise funds for his entry in the London to Melbourne Air Race, then went to England, where he worked for Imperial Airways. Then came the Spanish Civil War, and he was contracted to deliver three aircraft from London to Madrid. After the third one, he decided to join the Loyalist cause, as a pilot, shooting down five fighters and two bombers. In Sept. 1936, he and a companion were escorting bombers some distance over enemy lines in Toledo, when he was surprised by eight Italian Fiat fighters. His companion was killed, and Griffiths was shot through the shoulder by an explosive bullet. While convalescing in a Madrid hospital, he was placed in command of a training school for pilots. In 1937, he returned to NZ, and married Frances Marie "Fay" Robinson, of Wellington, then went to the USA, where he was employed for a time by the Douglas Aircraft Company. He was back in NZ in 1938, flying commercially, and then, in 1939, joined the RNZAF, serving in the Wellington General Reconnaissance Squadron, flying Baffins. In 1940, he was a staff pilot and test pilot at Ohakea, then sailed for Fiji, to be with the RNZAF General Reconnaissance unit, flying Vincents. But he got transferred to the 70th Pursuit Squadron, USAAF, and, on Jan. 1, 1941, he was promoted to flight lieutenant. Always a little unpredictable, Griffiths was flying a Bell P-39 Airacobra on Feb. 23, 1942, when he saw a Vincent flying along. He made a mock attack, failed to pull out of the dive, and dropped into a Fijian house a quarter of a mile north of Nadi Airport.

Griffiths Bay. 64°23' S, 58°52' W. A large bay, about 10 km long and 7 km wide, N of Longing Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula. It developed during the 1995 breakup of the Prince Gustav Ice Shelf and subsequent deglaciation. Named by UK-APC on April 4, 2008, for Donald Harrison Griffiths (1919-2007), professor of geophysics at Birmingham University (one of the first such professors in the UK), and pioneer of marine geosciences in Antarctica and Africa.

Griffiths Glacier. 77°10' S, 162°20' E. A prominent cirque-type glacier, next NE of Crisp Glacier, flowing ESE to Debenham Glacier to the E of Second Facet, in the Gonville and Caius Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Harold Griffiths (d. 1974), associated with Antarctic exploration for 50 years. He was instrumental in the NZ Antarctic Society's efforts to establish an official NZ presence in Antarctica, in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name on May 18, 2000.

Grigg Peak. 71°26' S, 167°09' E. Rising to 2130 m, 11 km W of the N tip of the Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos traken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gordon C. Grigg, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Griggs, Wilfrid James. b. 1902, Hampstead, London, but grew up partly in Ilford, Essex, son of upholsterer James Griggs and his wife Fanny Eliza S. Midgley. He was chief engineer on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. On June 25, 1934, still an engineer, he pulled into Pymouth on the *Mashobra*, from Port Said, and in 1935, in Malmesbury, Wilts, he married Kathleen Walden, and they lived in London for a while. In 1938 they and their son John left for Perth, Western Australia. He died on March 13, 1977, in Perth, and his wife died there in 2002, a few weeks short of her 99th birthday.

[1]**Gora Grigor'eva** *see* **Gårenevet**

[2]**Gora Grigor'eva**. 72°35' S, 68°15' E. A nunatak, NW of Styles Glacier, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Utës Grigor'eva. 80°37' S, 29°30' W. A bluff on the NW side of Guyatt Ridge, at the S end of the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

The *Grigoriy Mikheev*. Russian tourist ship in Antarctic waters (the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula) in 1999-2000 and 2000-01, both times under the command of Capt. Jonas Ramanouskas. In that latter season she took down the Ukrainians for their expedition that season. She was back in 2005-06. She could take 46 passengers.

Grigorov Glacier. 64°09' S, 62°07' W. A glacier, 1.8 km long and 1.3 km wide, it flows SE to enter Hill Bay W of Kostur Point, on the S coast of Albena Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Stamen Grigorov (1878-1945), scientist who discovered the bacteria *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, used in the production of yogurt.

Grikurov Point *see* **Suffield Point**

Grikurov Ridge. 71°17' S, 69°00' W. A ridge, extending westward for about 10 km, at an elevation of about 1350 m, from the S end of the LeMay Range, on Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Surveyed again by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Garrik E. Grikurov (b. 1934), Soviet exchange geologist who wintered over with BAS at Stonington Island (Base E) in 1964. He had spent 7 years in the Arctic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. Mr. Grikurov was back in Antarctica in 1967-68, and again in 1976-77, as a member of SovAE (*see* **Welcome Pass**).

Przyla dek Grikurova *see* **Suffield Point**

Islote Grillete *see* **Goetschy Island**

Roca Grim *see* **Grim Rock**

Grim Rock. 65°23' S, 64°29' W. A small rock awash, about 5.5 km SSE of Gedges Reef, and about 17 km WNW of Cape Pérez, on the NW side of the Grandidier Channel, NW of Beascochea Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who named it for its appearance. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, as well as on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Roca Grim, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1958.

Grimes Glacier. 79°12' S, 84°22' W. A steep glacier descending from the E side of the Anderson Massif, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Master Chief Equipmentman Paul D.

Grimes, USN, who supervised the construction crews while Williams Field was being moved in Feb. 1965.

Grimes Ridge. 74°37' S, 110°25' W. A high, mostly ice-covered ridge at the N side of Holt Glacier, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Capt. E.W. Grimes, in Antarctica with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Grimley, Peter Hugh. b. Oct. 18, 1933, Blackpool, son of Hugh Grimley and his wife Ruth Greenwood. A very accomplished boy scout, he was climbing Mount Snowdon when he discovered sea shells close to the summit. This phenomenon determined him to be a geologist and mountain climber. While at the Royal School of Mines, at Imperial College, London, he went on his first expedition to Labrador. He climbed with Eric Shipton in the Karakoram, and did his doctoral thesis (1958) based on work done in Uganda (where he had climbed the Mountains of the Moon). Alan Reece and Jon Stephenson suggested him for FIDS, which he joined in Aug. 1958. He left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* in Oct. 1958, in order to winter-over in 1959 as geologist at Base E. However, they couldn't get in because of the ice, and Grimley made observations from the ship, along the Danco Coast and in the Falklands, then went back to England in May 1959, summering in Labrador. In late Dec. 1959 he went south again, on the *Kista Dan*, this time to winter-over in 1960 at Base Y. The ship was again prevented by heavy ice from reaching Horseshoe Island, but this time he and 3 other FIDS were flown in by Otter. In Aug. 1960 the party of 4 closed Base Y, and sledged down to Stonington Island (Base E) to continue surveying and conducting geological reconnaissance for the rest of that winter, and for the summer of 1960-61, re-building the station there. He returned to England in April 1961, and upon his return he married Patricia Still. He spent until Aug. 1961 writing his report at the FIDS geology unit at the University of Birmingham, and then he and his wife moved to the Andes for 5 years, and then on to Newfoundland, and finally to just north of Toronto.

Grimley Glacier. 69°09' S, 64°40' W. A tributary glacier, 24 km long and 5 km wide, 5 km N of Sunfix Glacier, it flows ENE into Casey Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, in northern Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Descended and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Peter Grimley. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Grimmia Gorge. 68°36' S, 78°30' E. A narrow gorge, about 20 m wide, and between 20 and 30 m deep, it is the more easterly of 2 gorges trending S-N in the Vestfold Hills, and it runs into a gravel bank at the E end of Krok Lake. There is a small waterfall on the E side at the S end. Named by ANCA for well-developed beds of moss (*Grimmia*) at the exit to this gorge.

Monte Grimminger *see* **Mount Grimminger**

Mount Grimminger. 73°16' S, 62°15' W. A cone-shaped, mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to 1685 m in the Dana Mountains, on the N side of Meinardus Glacier, close E of that glacier's junction with Haines Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph in 1943. In Nov. 1947, it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Dec. 1947 was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by those Fids for George Grimminger. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. In those days it was plotted in 73°18' S, 62°18' W. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and with the new coordinates it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. On a 1966 Chilean map it appears as Monte Grimminger.

Grimminger, George. b. Jan. 5, 1907, St. Louis, son of bookkeeper George Grimminger and his wife Adele. As a youngster, he was known as Georgie, which was one of the ways to distinguish him from his father. He was a meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau when he went south on the *Bear of Oakland*, for ByrdAE 1933-35. He was in the USAF. He died on Dec. 1, 1973.

Grimshaw, Edward William "Ted." b. 1938, Ince, Lancs, son of William Grimshaw and his wife Annie Gaskell. He joined FIDS in 1960 as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1961 and at Base F in 1962, the second winter as base leader. In 1967, he married Maureen S. Lawn, in Fylde, Lancs, and that was where they lived.

Mount Grimsley. 70°36' S, 66°32' E. A small mountain, about 1.5 km (the Australians say about 3 km) SW of Mount Abbs, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Stephen William "Steve" Grimsley, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes Station in 1961 and 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Grimsley Peaks. 66°34' S, 53°40' E. A group of 5 linear peaks, just S of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who, apparently, did not name them. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA for Steve Grimsley (*see* **Mount Grimsley**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Grinda *see* **Grinda Ridge**

Grinda Ridge. 71°56' S, 4°26' E. A rock ridge (the Norwegians describe it as a small mountain), 2.5 km long, immediately N of Mount Grytøyr, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Grinda (i.e., "the gate"). US-ACAN accepted the name Grinda Ridge in 1967.

Grindall, Richard. b. April 9, 1750, in London, son of Rivers Grindall and his wife Martha, and great grandson of Admiral Sir Richard Grindall. After Merchant Taylor's School, he went to sea. On Jan. 7, 1772 he performed two memorable acts. The first was to marry a 13-year-old girl with the unlikely name of Katherine Gwen Mary Ann Nathaniel Festing, and the second, an hour later, was to join the *Resolution* as an able seaman for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He rose meteorically through the naval ranks: in 1776 lieutenant, in 1781 commander, and in 1783 captain. From 1793 to 1795 he commanded the *Thalia*, and several ships later commanded the *Prince* at Trafalgar. One of his sons, Festing Horatio, was a midshipman on the *Victory* in the same battle. Rear admiral in 1805 and vice admiral in 1810, Richard Grindall was knighted in 1815, and died on May 23, 1820, in Wickham, Hants.

Rocas Grinder *see* **Grinder Rock**

Grinder Island. 77°34' S, 149°20' W. One of the ice-covered islands in the Marshall Archipelago, this one is 11 km long, 1.5 km wide, and lies 22 km SW of Steventon Island, within the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Harry W. Grinder, aviation structural mechanic, USN, at McMurdo in 1967.

Grinder Rock. 63°58' S, 61°26' W. Rising to 130 m above sea level, it is the most southerly of a group of rocks extending from the SE end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Shown on Argentine and Chilean charts of 1957, but not named. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for its tooth-like appearance. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Rocas Grinder (in other words, they pluralize it).

Grindley Plateau. 84°09' S, 166°05' E. A high, ice-capped plateau, about 200 sq miles in extent, and varying in elevation between 2700 and 3900 m above sea level, just to the W of the Beardmore Glacier, in the central part of the Queen Alexandra Range. It is bordered by the peaks of Mount Mackellar, Mount Bell, and Mount Kirkpatrick. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for George William Grindley, senior geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Grinnell Island. 66°11' S, 110°24' E. An island,

0.8 km long, S of Chappel Island, in the Donovan Islands, off the Budd Coast. The area was first mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and the Donovan Islands specifically were first photographed aerially in 1956 by both ANARE and SovAE. Named by Carl Eklund for Lt. Sheldon Wayne Grinnell (b. April 26, 1928, Bottineau, ND), USNR, medical officer at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Dr. Grinnell later practiced psychiatry at the University of California, at Napa. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Islote Gris. 63°22' S, 57°05' W. A small island in the SW part of Eagle Cove, near Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines ("gray island").

Le Rocher Gris *see under* **L**

Grisar, Vincenz. 4th officer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39. Later a captain.

Grisez, David Norman "Dave." b. Oct. 1935, Indiana. He joined the Navy and became a machinery repairman, petty officer 3rd class, and was returning from the Mediterranean on a carrier in spring 1955 when he saw the notice asking for volunteers to go to Antarctica. He was attached to the Seabees, transferred to Davisville, RI, for training, and arrived at McMurdo Sound in late 1955, helping build the station there during the winter of 1956. He shipped back to the USA in early 1957, and after a tour in NYC married, was discharged in 1958, and returned to Indiana, where he was a salesman until 1976, then became a development engineer for an automotive manufacturer, and finally into a tool and die shop, from which he retired.

Griswold, Edward Allen "Ted." b. June 5, 1911, Topeka, Kans., but raised in Los Angeles from the time he was a baby, son of De Wilfred Griswold, the deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County, and his wife Nettie Alosia Nash, who, once her children were a little older, worked as a saleslady in a department store. After a brief while at Cal Tech, Ted became a tester for an electric company, and then joined the *Bear of Oakland*, as a steward, for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. On March 5, 1935, when the expedition was over, he left Dunedin on the *Mariposa*, and arrived in Honolulu on March 18. He married Esther, a Danish girl. In 1941 he was in St. Petersburg, Fla., touring with his illustrated travelogue lecture "Experiences with Admiral Byrd at Little America," in which he described himself as an assistant scientist on the voyage. He died on June 19, 2005, at his home in Prescott, Ariz.

Grizzly Peak. 85°58' S, 151°22' W. Rising to 2200 m, on the SW flank of Mount Zanuck, in the Gothic Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Visited in Dec. 1934, by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and was included in what they named Darryl Zanuck Mountain. The granite of this peak is highly jointed and fairly bristles with small spires, and thus is reminiscent of the coat of a grizzly bear. Named by US-ACAN.

Grjotfjellet. 72°03' S, 2°32' E. A mountain in the area of Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Grjotlia.

Grjotlia. 72°01' S, 2°34' E. The W slope of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians. The word "grjot" is the old Norse name for a special kind of stone. *See also* **Nonshøgda**.

Grjotøra. 72°02' S, 2°32' E. A feature of indeterminate type (the gazetteers don't help here), in the area of Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with nearby Grjotlia.

Grob Ridge. 83°29' S, 51°22' W. A narrow ridge running NW-SE for 5 km, at an elevation of about 1450 m, 5 km S of Dyrdal Peak, at the S end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard W. Grob, who wintered-over as cook at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Gromov Nunataks. 67°45' S, 50°40' E. A group of nunataks about 12 km ESE of Mount Henry, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by SovAE 1961-62 as Nunataki Gromova, for pilot Mikhail Mikhailovich Gromov (1899-1985), pioneer in the flights from Russia to America via the North Pole, in the 1930s. ANCA accepted the translated name Gromov Nunataks on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Nunataki Gromova *see* **Gromov Nunataks**

The *Grönland*. Dallmann's whaling barque of 1873-75. The first auxiliary steamship to visit Antarctica, she visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, Bismarck Strait, and the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1868 she had carried the German North Pole expedition.

Cabo Grönland *see* **Cape Grönland**

Cape Grönland. 64°15' S, 63°21' W. A cape forming the N extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74, and named by him as Grönland-Kap, for his ship, the *Grönland*. It appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Greenland Cape, and on Friederichsen's 1895 map as Cap Grönland. It appears as Cape Greenland on Bartholomew's 1898 map, and on a 1908 British chart. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, it appears on their maps as Cap Grönland. On a British chart of 1945 it appears as Cape Grönland, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Greenland, but on one of their 1953 charts as Cabo Grönland, and that latter name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It is reported that there is a 1955 reference to it as Cabo Tierras Verdes (i.e., "cape green lands"), but this seems incredible. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Kap Grönland *see* **Cape Grönland**

Grootes Peak. 78°03' S, 161°36' E. Rising to 2635 m in the S extremity of the Colwell Massif, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Pieter Meiert Grootes of the Quaternary Isotope Laboratory, at the University of Washington, 1977-94, very active in USAP ice-coring, including an investigation of Taylor Dome. From 1994 he was director of the carbon-14 lab at Christian Albrechts University, in Kiel.

Gropa-higasi-dai. 72°01' S, 27°33' E. A tabular height in the E part of Gropeheia, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1987, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1987-88, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 (name means "Grope east height").

Gropeheia. 72°00' S, 27°28' E. The N part of Balchenfjella, N of Oberstbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by trhe Norwegians ("depression heights"), in association with the many depressions in the area.

Gropehøgda *see* **Gropa-higasi-dai**

Le Gros Rocher *see under* **L**

Gross, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Gross Hills. 79°18' S, 83°22' W. A line of rugged hills and peaks E of Schmidt Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for Barton Gross, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Grosse Brei-Schüssel *see* **Schüssel Cirque**

Grosse Eisbeine *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Grossenbacher Nunatak. 74°52' S, 74°01' W. Rising to about 1150 m, at the SW end of the Lyon Nunataks, 3 km SW of Holtet Nunatak, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Ernest P. Grossenbacher, upper atmosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Grosses Schwartz-Horn *see* **Store Svarthorn Peak**

Grossman Nunataks. 74°55' S, 72°40' W. A group of about a dozen nunataks rising to elevations of between 1300 and 1500 m, and extending in a NW-SE direction for about 28 km between the Lyon Nunataks and the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. The group includes features from the Smith Nunataks and Whitmill Nunatak in the NW to Gaylord Nunatak and Neff Nunatak in the SE. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and air photos taken by USN between 1961 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Charles Grossman, formerly chief of the Shaded Relief and Special Graphics unit, of the USGS's Branch of Special Maps, a specialist in Antarctic maps. UK-APC accepted the name on Oct. 5, 1994.

Grosvenor Mountains. 85°40' S, 175°00' E. Also called the Grosvenor Range. A group of widely scattered mountains, ridges, and nunataks,

pierced by several glaciers, and rising to about 3200 m above sea level, above the Polar Plateau E of the head of Mill Glacier, between the Beardmore Glacier and the Amundsen Glacier, close NW of the north-west facing escarpment of the Queen Maud Mountains that also marks the head of the Shackleton Glacier some 30 km to the NE. They extend from Mount Pratt in the N, to the Mount Raymond area in the S, and from Otway Massif in the NW, to Larkman Nunatak in the SE. Mount Block and Mount Bumstead are in these mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his polar flight of Nov. 1929, and named by him as the Gilbert Grosvenor Mountains, for Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor (1875-1966), president of the National Geographic Society, which helped finance Byrd's expedition. Mr. Grosvenor was the first full-time editor of *National Geographic Magazine* (1899-1954), and has been called the Father of Photojournalism. The name was later shortened, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. NZ-APC also accepted the name. Note: Several peaks near Mount Raymond were apparently seen by Shackleton in 1908, as he made his way toward the Pole during BAE 1907-09, although they were then considered to be a continuation of the Dominion Range.

Isla Grotto *see* **Grotto Island**

Grotto Glacier. 70°45' S, 68°35' W. About 40 km long, and 11 km wide at its mouth (and 5 km wide where it emerges from the coastal mountains), on the E coast of Alexander Island, it flows E into George VI Sound N of Ablation Point, between that point and Belemnite Point. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and first roughly mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed aerially and roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Surveyed again (in more detail) in 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it for the crystal-lined crevasse, or grotto, where they rescued one of their sledge dogs. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Grotto Island. 65°14' S, 64°15' W. A narrow island, 0.8 km long, 170 m N of Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, N of Faraday Station, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for an ice cave on the island. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on a 1947 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer both accepted the name Isla Grotto.

Grouhand, François-Daniel. b. Aug. 24, 1817, Montoir, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Ground ice *see* **Anchor ice**

Groussac Refugio. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. Argentine Navy summer refuge hut opened on Feb. 8, 1955, on a rock surface 35 m above sea level, in Port Circumcision, on the SE side of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Originally named Refugio Naval Ipólito Bouchard, the name was changed to Refugio Naval Groussac, or just Groussac. It lasted until 1958.

Groux Rock. 76°13' S, 144°47' W. An isolated rock outcrop in the N part of the Phillips Mountains, 8 km ENE of Mount June, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN for Roger G. Groux, USN, shipfitter who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

Grove Mountains. 72°45' S, 75°00' E. Also called Grove Nunataks, and South Eastern Nunataks. A large, scattered group of mountains and nunataks, extending over an area of about 85 km by 57 km (the Americans say about 60 by 30), about 160 km E of the Mawson Escarpment, just behind the Amery Ice Shelf, in Princess Elizabeth Land. First photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and then again by ANARE in 1956, 1957, and 1960. Australian cartographers plotted the feature from the ANARE photos. On Nov. 9, 1958, Graham Knuckey obtained an astrofix here, during an ANARE traverse. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Flight Lt. (acting squadron leader) Ivan Laurance Grove (b. Oct. 11, 1930), RAAF pilot with ANARE, who landed here in Nov. 1958, and who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Grove Nunataks *see* **Grove Mountains**

Groves Island. 75°30' S, 143°05' W. A grounded, ice-covered island, 8 km long, at the N end of the Nickerson Ice Shelf, close off the Ruppert Coast, between Siemiatkowski Glacier and Land Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Benjamin F. Groves, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1964.

Growler. A piece of floating ice smaller than a bergy bit, just showing above water.

Growler Rock. 62°08' S, 58°09' W. Also called Roca Gruñón. A rock in water, 1.5 km NW of Lions Rump, in the W part of King Georges Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937 (*see* **Growler**, above). It appears on a British chart of 1938, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Roca Growler, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1959. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Bukhta Groznaja *see* **Groznaya Bay**

Groznaya Bay. 67°39' S, 46°00' E. About 3.7 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially in 1957 by both ANARE and SovAE 1957, and named by the latter as Bukhta Groznaja (i.e., "menacing bay"). ANCA translated the name.

Glaciar Grubb *see* **Grubb Glacier**

Grubb Glacier. 64°56' S, 62°38' W. Flows NE into Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, to the W of Bagshawe Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Thomas Grubb (1800-1878), Irish optician who designed and introduced the aplanatic camera lens in 1857. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Grubb.

Gruber, Erich. b. 1912, Germany. He went to sea at 15, working as a deck boy on the Hamburg-Amerika Line ship *Resolute*, plying the Atlantic between Hamburg and New York, but he deserted. He learned the radio business, and, falsifying his age (but not his name), he went back to work as a radio operator for Hamburg-Amerika, again plying the Atlantic. In 1932 he left the line to work as a radioman on Deutsch-Amerikanishe Petroleum Company oil tankers in the Caribbean. On Oct. 2, 1938 Rudolf Mayr arrived in New York from the Azores, flying the German plane *Nordstern*. On board were 3 other men, one of whom was Gruber, radio officer. He was flight radio operator on the plane *Boreas*, during GermAE 1938-39. Then came the war.

Gruber-Berge. During GermAE 1938-39, Ritscher discovered and named these mountains in the N part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. They have not been identified since, and they are not the Gruber Mountains (q.v.).

Gruber Mountains. 71°22' S, 13°25' E. A small group of mountains, consisting of a main massif and several rocky outliers, they form the NE portion of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, who named the feature Gruberfjella, for Otto Heinrich Franz Anton von Gruber (1884-1942; Ritter von Gruber from 1915), the Austrian cartographer who compiled the maps of Neu Schwabenland from the aerial photos taken during Ritscher's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Gruber Mountains in 1966. *See also* **Gruberberge** (below).

Gruberberge. 72°00' S, 4°50' E. Named by the Germans. This is probably a synonym for the Thälmann Mountains, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land.

Gruberfjella *see* **Gruber Mountains**

Gruendler Glacier. 72°38' S, 167°28' E. A tributary glacier draining the N slopes of the Malta Plateau, near Mount Hussey, and flowing N into Trainer Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James D. Gruendler, member of the USARP glaciological party to Roosevelt Island in 1967-68.

Glaciar Gruening *see* **Gruening Glacier**

Mount Gruening *see* **Mount Jackson**

Ventisquero Gruening *see* **Gruening Glacier**

Gruening Glacier. 71°52' S, 61°55' W. A broad glacier flowing SE between steep rock walls into the NW part of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, on a flight down this glacier from East Base, and plotted by them, during USAS 1939-41. However, due to an error in navigation, they plotted it in 72°35' S, 60°00' W, in the approximate latitude of Maury Glacier. The feature was also sighted from the ground by the same expedition, and they plotted it (much more accurately) in 72°00' S, 61°25' W. Consequently, there was no reason to guess that the two were one and the same feature. The aerial one (so to speak) was named Aviza Black Glacier, for Dick Black's second wife, Aviza Johnson (1907-1997), and appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph, and also on Finn Ronne's 1945 map. The one that had been surveyed from the ground appears (unnamed) on the same 1942 USAAF chart, but, of course, as a separate feature. Aviza Black Glacier was renamed Gruening Glacier on a 1943 USAAF chart, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. Newspaper editor Ernest H. Gruening (1887-1974) was director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1934-39 (he was later governor of and senator from Alaska, the "father of Alaska statehood"). On a 1946 Argentine chart, the name Glaciar Gruening appears, plotted in 72°35' S, 60°00' W. With those same coordinates, it appears as Ventisquero Gruening on a Chilean chart of 1947 (the word "ventisquero" is almost an alternative to "glaciar"). In Nov. 1947, a joint FIDS-RARE sledging party sighted the glacier seen by the 1940 USAS ground party, and located its mouth, although the full extent of the glacier was not determined at that time. The USAS error was discovered, and the name Gruening Glacier was applied to the more northerly of the two glaciers, i.e., the unnamed one discovered by the USAS ground party. It appears as such on Finn Ronne's 1948 map, and UK-APC accepted that situation on Jan. 28, 1953. US-ACAN also accepted the situation. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to this glacier as Glaciar Pérez Rosales, named after the Chilean politician Vicente Pérez Rosales (1807-1886). It was mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Ventisquero Gruening, with the coordinates 71°52' S, 61°55' W.

Gruev Cove. 62°30' S, 59°34' W. A cove, 300 m wide, indenting the E coast of Greenwich Island for 650 m S of Santa Cruz Point and N of Parchevich Ridge, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Dame Gruev (1871-1906; real name Damyan Yovanov Gruev), a leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement in Macedonia and Thrace.

Roca Grumete Sánchez *see* **Burton Rocks**

Estrecho Grumman. 63°32' S, 55°55' W. A strait between Dundee Island and Paulet Island, in the Joinville Island group. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Grunden *see* **Grunden Rock**

Grunden, Toralf. b. 1874, Larvik, Norway. He had much Arctic fishing experience when he became a seaman on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04. He was one of the party forced to winter over at Hope Bay in 1903.

Grunden Rock. 63°24' S, 56°58' W. A rock in water, rising to between 12 and 15 m, surrounded by a group of smaller rocks, just E of Hut Cove, along the SE side of the entrance to Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, on the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by SwedAE 1901-04. In 1945 the FIDS named the entire group of rocks as Grunden Rocks, for Toralf Grunden. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1951. In 1951 the Argentines established a lighthouse on the big rock. In 1952, following a 1951-52 survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, UK-APC restricted the name to the island with the lighthouse on it (i.e., Grunden Rock), thus making reference to the lighthouse easier. As far as the British and Americans were concerned, the group itself became nameless. Grunden Rock was accepted by US-ACAN in 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1956 British chart. However, on a 1953 Argentine chart, the group appears as Rocas Grunden, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Grunden Rocks *see* **Grunden Rock**

Grunehogna *see* **Grunehogna Peaks**

Grunehogna Base. 77°02' S, 2°48' W. An 18-man South African geological field station completed at Grunehogna Peaks (see below), near Borga Station, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land on May 8, 1971. Five men wintered-over there in 1971. H. Barnard was leader for the 1976 winter. The station closed after this winter, and the area was not occupied again by South Africans until 1980-81, when it was opened for the summer. Sarie Marie Base was established there as a summer research station in 1982-83.

Grunehogna Peaks. 72°03' S, 2°47' W. A group of peaks, 3 km N of Liljequist Heights, and also N of Kullen Knoll, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Grunehogna (i.e., "the groundhog"). US-ACAN accepted the name Grunehogna Peaks in 1966.

Roca Gruñón *see* **Growler Rock**

Rocas Grupo. 67°33' S, 67°44' W. A group of rocks immediately W of the Covey Rocks, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. Name means "group rocks" in Spanish.

Grushallet. 73°20' S, 14°02' W. A slope, gentle at first, then getting steeper to the eastward, about 1.3 km NE of the mountain the Norwegians call Dagvola, in the N part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. So named by the Norwegians ("the gravel slope") because the area consists of very disintegrated material, making it appear as a gravel slope.

Grusknatten. 71°33' S, 15°28' E. A small nunatak, SSW of Vorposten Peak, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the gravel peak").

Costa de las Grutas *see under* **D**

Gruvleflesa *see* **Gruvleflesa Knolls**

Gruvleflesa Knolls. 71°44' S, 8°50' E. Two low rock knolls rising above the glacial moraine just W of Gruvletindane Crags, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gruvleflesa (gruvle means "toothed"; a flesa is a low lying islet). US-ACAN accepted the name Gruvleflesa Knolls in 1967.

Gruvlehommane. 72°01' S, 8°45' E. Small valleys on the W side of Hålisrimen Peak, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "small toothed valleys").

Gruvletindane *see* **Gruvletindane Crags**

Gruvletindane Crags. 71°44' S, 8°59' E. Rock crags rising to 2255 m, bounded on their W side by a large and prominent glacial moraine, they form the N end of the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gruvletindane (i.e., "toothed peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gruvletindane Crags in 1967. The Russians call it Pik Shishmarëva.

Grynet. 71°35' S, 25°19' E. A small nunatak between the heights the Norwegians call Storhausen and the mountain they call Krekla, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the grain" in Norwegian.

Grytøyr *see* **Mount Grytøyr**

Mount Grytøyr. 72°00' S, 4°31' E. A broad, ice-topped mountain, rising to 2695 m, between Flogeken Glacier and Stuttflog Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Grytøyr, for Bjørn Grytøyr (b. 1932), meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Norway Station in 1957 and 1958, during

the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Grytøyr in 1966. The name Bundermannketten (named for Max Bundermann) was used by GermAE 1938–39, to signify what were later individualized as Mount Grytøyr and Skigarden. The name means "Bundermann ridge."

Grytøyrfjellet *see* **Mount Grytøyr**

Grzybowski Bay. 62°03' S, 58°43' W. Between Stigant Point and Musialski Point, on Joannes Paulus II Coast, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Jozef Grzybowski, engineer, chief of the helicopter team with PolAE 1980–81.

Isla Guacolda *see* **Gränicher Island**

Guanjing Shan. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Île au Guano *see* **Guano Island**

Guano Island. 66°46' S, 141°36' E. An island formed from several rocky massifs, about 330 m long, E of Cape Découverte, and about 330 m S of Chameau Island, at the SE end of the Curzon Islands. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île au Guano, for the penguin droppings here. US-ACAN accepted the English translation in 1962.

Guanyin Shan *see* **Castle Bluff**

The Guaraní. Built for the U.S. Army as LT-817, at Marietta Manufacturing, during World War II, sister vessel to the tug that later became the *Charrúa*, she was sold (along with the *Charrúa*) to Argentina in 1946, becoming the *Guaraní*. She took part in ArgAE 1958–59. Skipper was Capitán de corbeta Geraldo Zaratieguí. On Oct. 15, 1958, she foundered off Isla de los Estados, in South America, during an attempted medical evacuation, 38 dying, including Capt. Zaratieguí.

Guaraní Refugio. 64°30' S, 59°40' W. Argentine refuge hut built by Army personnel (led by Capt. Ignacio Carro) from Esperanza Station, on June 25, 1959, on a rock surface at Cape Sobral, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, at the very N end of the Larsen Ice Shelf.

Guarcello Peak. 79°55' S, 83°10' W. Rising to 2050 m, 5.5 km SSE of Mount Dolence, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dominic Guarcello, meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Guard Glacier. 71°01' S, 62°10' W. A broad tributary glacier flowing SE along the S margin of the Parmelee Massif, into Murrish Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E between 1971 and 1973. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Charles L. Guard, USARP biologist here studying birds in 1972–73, 1973–74, and 1974–75, with David E. Murrish (*see* **Murrish Glacier**). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Bahía Guardia Nacional *see* **Maxwell Bay**

Roca Guardián *see* **Guardian Rock**

Isla Guardián Gutiérrez *see* **Cierva Point**

Guardian Islands *see* **Øygarden Group**

Guardian Nunatak. 83°49' S, 173°13' E. A rock exposure rising to 210 m (the New Zealanders say it is a nunatak rising to about 335 m), part of the ice-covered spur (the New Zealanders describe this spur as a submerged ridge) that descends ENE from Mount Scott to form the W edge of Hood Glacier, near the junction of that glacier with the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZ Alpine Club Expedition of 1959–60, for its guardian-type stance at the entrance to Hood Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Guardian Rock. 67°33' S, 67°16' W. A low, ice-free rock in water, in Bigourdan Fjord, 2.5 km N of Parvenu Point, on Pourquoi Pas Island, close off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948–49, and so named by them because it guards the NW entrance to The Narrows. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on British charts of 1957 and 1982.

Guardrail Ridge. 77°32' S, 168°50' E. A ridge, 3 km long, and rising to 2200 m (in Sherve Peak), 3 km WSW of The Tooth, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 27, 2000, the name alluding to the position of the ridge along the S margin of Lofty Promenade. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Ensenada Guayaquil *see* **Guayaquil Bay**

Guayaquil Bay. 62°27' S, 59°46' W. A bay which, with depths of less than 100 m, and, sheltered as it is against the winds from the SW, offers a good anchorage, between Agüedo Point and Orión Peak, on the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians in 1990, as Ensenada Guayaquil, after their chief port in Ecuador. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Sept. 19, 2005. The British plotted this bay in late 2008.

Gora Gubareva. 79°24' S, 159°56' E. A nunatak, SW of the Olson Peaks, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

[1]**Gubben**. 71°49' S, 11°17' E. A mountain rock, W of the N part of Vindegga Ridge, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the husband"). Where there is a husband, there should be a wife, but there isn't — not yet, anyway.

[2]**Gubben**. 71°53' S, 2°50' E. A small nunatak, N of Kjerringa, in the N part of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the husband" in Norwegian. Where there is a husband, there is a wife (*see* **Kjerringa**).

Podnjatie Gubina. 67°00' S, 12°00' E. The upland on the coast of Queen Maud Land overlooking the sea the Norwegians call Kong Håkon VII Hav. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Gubkina *see* **Oddenskjera**

Mount Gudmundson. 79°13' S, 157°51' E. A mainly ice-free mountain rising to about 2040 m, 10 km NE of Fault Bluff, in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Julian Peter "Goody" Gudmundson (b. Aug. 1, 1916, Limestone, Minn. d. Aug. 12, 2004, Falls Church, Va.), son of Icelandic parents, who started out as a carpenter, served with the Seabees on Guadalcanal during World War II, returned to civilian life after the war, and then joined the U.S. Navy in 1951, in time for the Korean War. In 1956 he volunteered for OpDF, and was the explosives expert at Little America V in 1957. He also blasted the foundation for McMurdo's power plant in 1961, and in 1962 supervised construction of the plant while attached to the Seabees. He was back in Antarctica in 1967–68 and 1968–69, and again, as master chief of Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1974–75 and 1975–76. He retired in 1976, as the highest-ranking non-commissioned officer in the Navy. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Îlots de Guébriant *see* **Guébriant Islands**

Islote(s) Guébriant *see* **Guébriant Islands**

Guébriant Islands. 67°48' S, 68°25' W. Two small islands, ice-free in summer, the more southerly one being high and cliffed, in the N part of Marguerite Bay, 8 km SE of Cape Alexandra (the SE cape of Adelaide Island), and 6 km S of Jenny Island. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Îlots de Guébriant, for Father Jean-Baptiste Budes de Guébriant (1860–1935), the French missionary in China. They appear as such on Charcot's 1912 map. The feature appears as Guébriant Islets on British charts of 1914 and 1948, and as de Guébriant Islets on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and the name appears erroneously as de Guébriand Islets, in a report by Fuchs in 1951. The name Guébriant Islets was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. The feature appears as Islotes Roca on a 1957 Argentine chart (however, today, the Argentines call this feature Islotes Guébriant). On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as Guébriant Islands, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that change in 1963. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islotes Guébriant, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, despite the fact that on a 1971 Chilean chart the larger of the two islands is shown as Islote Guébriant. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit from the *John Biscoe*, in 1963.

Guébriant Islets *see* **Guébriant Islands**

Monte Guéguen *see* **Mount Guéguen**

Mount Guéguen. 65°04' S, 64°00' W. Also called Guéguen Peak. A sharp, rocky peak rising to 366 m, 0.4 km NW of Louise Peak, in the N part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot for François Guéguen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Argentines call it Monte Guéguen.

Point Guéguen *see* **Guéguen Point**

Guéguen, François-Marie. b. 1876, Henvic,

France, brother of Jacques Guéguen. He was with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was stoker on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05, and on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10, both times with Charcot.

Guéguen, Jacques. b. 1875, Pont-de-la-Corde, France, brother of François-Marie Guéguen. He was in the north with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was a sailor on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05, and again on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. He was a resistance fighter during World War II, ferrying Frenchmen across the Channel to England in his own boat, also called the *Pourquoi Pas?* He died in 1957.

Guéguen Peak *see* **Mount Guéguen**

Guéguen Point. 65°09' S, 64°07' W. Forms the S end of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Guéguen, or Pointe J. Guéguen, for Jacques Guéguen (it appears both ways on the expedition's maps). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and between 1956 and 1958 it was surveyed from the ground by a team of Fids and RN personnel. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Gueillet, Honoré-Marius. b. March 17, 1818, Toulon. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Ensenada Güemes *see* **Rockpepper Bay**

Güemes Refugio *see* **Martín Güemes Refugio**

Guenter Bluff. 70°40' S, 159°44' E. A prominent rock bluff on the W side of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Clarence Alfred Guenter, of the University of Calgary, physiopsychology worker at Pole Station in 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Île Guépratte *see* **Guépratte Island**

Isla Guépratte *see* **Guépratte Island**

Guépratte Island. 64°30' S, 63°00' W. A completely snow-covered island, 2.5 km long, off the NE part of Anvers Island, between that island and Brabant Island, at the E side of the entrance to Fournier Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its coasts are made up of ice cliffs about 50 m high, and its E coast is foul. A group of islands and rocks extend out from the central part of this E coast for about 1.5 km. Discovered by Dallmann, in 1873-74, it appears on Friederichsen's 1895 map. Re-charted in Jan. 1905, during FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Guépratte, for Capt. (later Adm.) Émile-Paul-Aimable Guépratte (1856-1939) of the French Navy. In 1927 the personnel on the *Discovery* renamed it Discovery Island, in association with Discovery Sound (on its S side). It appears as such on their 1929 chart, on a 1948 British chart, on a Chilean chart of 1947 (badly translated as Isla Descubrimiento), on a 1949 Argentine chart (well translated as Isla Discovery), and on a 1951 French chart (as Île Discovery). However, it appears on a 1952 British chart as Guépratte Island, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a 1959 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. It appears on Chilean charts of 1962 and 1966 as Isla Guépratte (although perhaps misspelled in the latter), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Discovery.

Île Guernesey *see* **Mount Guernsey**

Monte Guernsey *see* **Mount Guernsey**

Mount Guernsey. 69°20' S, 68°14' W. An isolated and mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to about 1250 m, 10 km N of the summit of Mount Edgell, between that mountain and what was the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. On Jan. 16, 1909, during FrAE 1908-10, Charcot, seeing it from near the center of the entrance to Marguerite Bay, thought it was an island, and named it Île Guernesey, for the Channel island off the French coast. Five days later, from a point SE of Jenny Island, he saw a peak rising in what would later be called the Douglas Range. He though this was the "island" he had seen on the 16th, and (mis) plotted it accordingly. It appears on his expedition charts, and also on Wilkins' 1929 map. The feature was photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in Aug.-Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and found to be a mountain on the mainland. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition, but not named. In 1940, USAS 1939-41, photographed it from the air, and named it White Cross Mountain, for its appearance as seen from above. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Further surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. Although Charcot's "island" and this mountain are in different positions, the Fids determined that they are one and the same feature, and named it Mount Guernsey. UK-APC accepted that name (with the English spelling, of course, rather than the French spelling "Guernesey") on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 USHO chart, in the 1956 British gazetteer, and on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Monte Guernsey, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine call it the same thing.

Punta Guerra *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Guerra Boneo, Alejandro Martín. b. 1898, Buenos Aires, son of Nicolás Guerra Stewart and his wife María Teresa Boneo. Internationally famous chess player who also worked for the department of meteorology within the Ministry of Agriculture. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1925. He died in an accident at La Quiaca, in Jujuy, on Dec. 29, 1926.

Punta Guerrabut. 60°42' S, 45°09' W. A point projecting into Spence Harbor, immediately S of Punta Escobar, Greenwich Island, on the W side of the Lewthwaite Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Cerro Guerrero *see* **Cerro Argentino**

Guerrero Glacier. 78°32' S, 84°15' W. About 11 km long, it flows from the SE slopes of Mount Havener to the S side of Taylor Spur, in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for John F. Guerrero, meteorologist from California, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957.

Bahía Guesalaga *see* **Curtiss Bay**

Islote Guesalaga *see* **Guesalaga Island**

Paso Guesalaga. 61°57' S, 57°25' W. A marine passage between the E coast of King George Island and the Simpson Rocks, in the extreme NE part of the South Shetlands. Named by the Chilean Hydrographic Institute in 1947, as Paso Comandante Guesalaga, for Federico Guesalaga Toro. However, in order to avoid compound names, in 1951 Chile shortened the name.

Península Guesalaga *see* **Guesalaga Peninsula**

Guesalaga Island. 64°16' S, 61°59' W. The northern of two islands (Isla Viola being the other) off the E side of Lecointe Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Islote Guesalaga, for the expedition commander, Federico Guesalaga T. (see below). However, they also grouped the two small islands together as Islotes Sigrid. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Bell Island, after Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), British anatomist, surgeon, and specialist on the nervous system. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Guesalaga Island in 1965. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islote Guesalaga, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (as was Islotes Sigrid).

Guesalaga Peninsula. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. A small, low-lying, shingle-covered peninsula, 1.3 km SSW of Point Bascopé, on the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Península Comodoro Guesalaga, for Capt. Federico Guesalaga Toro (see below), leader of the expedition. In 1951 the Chileans shortened the name to Península Guesalaga, a name the Argentines also use. UK-APC accepted the English translation on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008. Capitán Arturo Prat Station is here.

Guesalaga Refugio. 67°45' S, 68°54' W. More properly Comodoro Federico Guesalaga Toro Refugio. Chilean summer refuge hut built on Avian Island, off the S coast of Adelaide Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, on Feb. 28, 1963.

Guesalaga Toro, Federico. Capitán de navío (captain in the Chilean Navy), commander of the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition, ChilAE 1946-47. He retired still as a capitán de navío, and, in one of those freaks of official neglect, it was only at the beginning of 1974 that he was made a rear admiral.

Guest Island *see* **Guest Peninsula**

Guest Peninsula. 76°18' S, 148°00' W. A snow-covered peninsula, about 72 km long, and projecting into the Ross Sea between the Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay, at the foot of the Ford Ranges, in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. Mitchell Peak, on the S side of the peninsula, was sighted in 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30. In 1940, USAS 1939-41 defined it and mapped it as an island, and named it Amy Guest Island, for the amazing Amy Phipps Guest (1876-1959), contributor to ByrdAE 1933-35. Mrs. Guest was the daughter of Pittsburgh steel magnate Henry Phipps, and was married to Frederick E. Guest, first cousin and close friend of Winston Churchill. This name became shortened to Guest Island. In 1966 it was re-defined as a peninsula by USGS, from air photos taken by USN between 1962 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name Guest Peninsula in 1966.

Guettard Mountains *see* **Guettard Range**

Guettard Range. 74°21' S, 63°27' W. Also called the Guettard Mountains. A mountain range, 16 km wide, rising to about 1700 m, and running NW-SE for about 60 km, NW of Bowman Peninsula, between Johnston Glacier and Irvine Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Features within this range include Mount Lampert, Mount Laudon, and Mount Mull. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jean-Étienne Guettard (1715-1786), French geologist and naturalist. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The SE portion of this range is referred to (from 1978) by the Argentines as Cordón Martín Fierro, named after a member of one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions.

Gui Shan. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Nunatak Guichou. 66°06' S, 61°23' W. One of the many nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Punta Guido. 64°03' S, 60°56' W. A point about 5 km ENE of Cape Sterneck, on the peninsula that separates Curtiss Bay from Cierva Cove, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Guido Sanhuezo Briccio, taxidermist with the Instituto Antártico Chileno who participated in ChilAE 1970-71. The Argentines call it Punta Saavedra (*see* **Saavedra Rock**).

Guido, Manuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Guido Island. 64°55' S, 63°50' W. An island, 1.5 km NE of Prioress Island, in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. It appears (unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1950. ArgAE 1953-54 re-surveyed it, and named it Isla Ruy, presumably for a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their chart of 1954. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1957. On an Argentine chart of 1957 it appears as Isla Guido Spano, named for Argentine poet Carlos Guido Spano (1829-1918), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, the Argentines today call it Isla Guido. Following the practice of naming various features in this area after characters from Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, UK-APC accepted the name Pardoner Island on July 7, 1959, and it appears that way on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Guido Island in 1965. Note: Guido is the Spanish for the male name "Guy." The British almost invariably pronounce this as "gweedo," partly because that is how the Italians pronounce it, and also because it used to be a name quite common in England. The Spanish pronounce it quite differently.

Isla Guido Spano *see* **Guido Island**

Guifei Chi. 69°24' S, 76°17' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Caleta Guijarro *see* **Scree Cove**

Guijianchou Ya. 62°12' S, 58°55' W. A cliff on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Guile Island. 65°44' S, 65°11' W. An island, 1.5 km SW of Duchaylard Island, in the Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team between 1956 and 1958. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because, while there appears to be a number of landing places on this island, numerous underwater rocks make approach dangerous. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Guillard, Robert. French builder of Dumont d'Urville Station, and leader of the 1956 wintering party there. He also led the wintering parties there in 1963, 1972, and 1977, and also led the summer expedition of 1969-70 on the *Thala Dan*. He was back in 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82, leading summer glaciological expeditions, as part of the International Antarctic Glaciological Program.

Bahía Guillermina *see* **Wilhelmina Bay**

Glaciar Guillermo *see* **William Glacier**

Monte Guillermo *see* **Mount Banck**

Ventisquero Guillermo *see* **William Glacier**

Guillermo Mann Refugio *see* **Punta Spring Refugio** (under **P**)

Guillochón Refugio *see* **Cadete Guillochón Refugio**

Guillou, Charles Fleury Bien-aimé. b. July 26, 1813, Philadelphia, one of 19 children of Victor Gabriel Guillou and his wife, the daughter of dispossessed nobleman Dieudonné de las Casas. Victor was a colonial Breton from Saint-Domingue, one of the French landowners who lost everything when Haiti suffered its breach birth, and was forced to become a dancing master in Philadelphia. At the age of 13, while at a military academy in Pennsylvania, young Charles was introduced by his father to the famous Lafayette. He studied medicine under naval surgeon Thomas Harris, in Philadelphia, and, in 1836, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. On Feb. 9, 1837, he was commissioned into the U.S. Navy as an assistant surgeon. In that capacity he went on Charles Wilkes's USEE 1838-42. He joined the *Peacock* in Sydney, and was detached from the *Flying Fish* at Honolulu, in Nov. 1841. While he was on the expedition, his father, who had bought a sugar estate in Cuba, died there in 1841. Wilkes brought charges against Charles, who was subsequently court-martialed for insubordination, scandalous conduct, and neglect of duty, found guilty, and ordered to be dismissed from the Navy. However, the inordinate number of complaints about Wilkes led to a mere one year suspension of duty, with no pay. In June 1842 Guillou passed his surgeon's exam, but there was no vacancy until 1847, so he helped William P.C. Barton organize the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In 1845, the first treaty between the USA and China was signed. The *Columbus* was there, and Guillou was the surgeon aboard. He had been picked for this mission partly because of his linguistic and diplomatic skills. In 1846 he joined the *Constitution*, and on June 21, 1847 he was officially promoted to surgeon. In 1849 the *Constitution* was in Italian waters, and Guillou persuaded Pope Pius IX and King Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies to come aboard. The Pope was seasick, and Guillou gave him something to ease the discomfort. In 1852 he was assigned to the *North Carolina*, the receiving ship in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that year married Dinah Postlethwaite. In 1854 he resigned to run a marine hosiptal in Honolulu, and at the same time to be court physician to King Kamehameha IV and also Italian consul there. In 1866 he moved to Petersburg, Va., and then to New York, where he became a manufacturing pharmacist. He died of pneumonia on Jan. 1, 1899, in New York.

Monte Guina. 65°45' S, 64°21' W. A mountain, about 1.5 km inland from the E coast of Bigo Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Sub Lt. Alex Guina Queirolo, of the Chilean Army, who was on the *Rancagua* during ChilAE 1953-54, when they relieved O'Higgins Base. The Argentines call it Monte Hirart.

Islote Guión. 61°17' S, 55°14' W. One of the two islets offlying Rowett Island (the other is Islote Mira), off Cape Lookout (the SW end of Elephant Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Gulang Yu. 62°13' S, 58°56' W. An island off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Gulbrandsen, Captain. Skipper of the *Orwell* in 1918.

Isla Gulch *see* **Gulch Island**

Gulch Island. 63°59' S, 61°29' W. An island, NW of Small Island, in the Christiania Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine chart of 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for its deep indentations. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Isla Gulch, and the Chileans call it Isla Aragay, for Lt. Ramón Aragay Boada, who took part in

ChilAE 1946–47. It appears as such on a Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Gulfplatået *see* **Edward VIII Plateau**

Canal Gull *see* **Gull Channel**

Gull Channel. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. A marine channel, about 160 m wide, between Dynamite Island and Stonington Island, at Back Bay, in Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by members of East Base, during USAS 1939–41, and named by them for the gulls here. It appears on Glenn Dyer's map of 1941, and on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Canal Gull, a name the Argentines use today as well.

Gull Rock *see* **Gaviotín Rock**

The Gullet. 67°10' S, 67°39' W. A narrow marine channel between the E extremity of Adelaide Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land, it separates Hansen Island (to the N) from Day Island (to the S). The area was first explored in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, and, although uncertain of the existence of the channel, they sketched its probable position on the expedition's charts of 1910 and 1912. After studying the 1910 chart, Edwin Swift Balch named it Charcot Strait. Whether he should have been so presumptuous or not (after all, the feature was still only hypothetical at that point) is a matter of debate, but it was, after all, Balch. The channel was first actually seen aerially in 1936, during BGLE 1934–37, and therefore its existence was proved and Balch was vindicated. It was visited and roughly surveyed that same year, by the same expedition, and appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. However, it was found to be narrower than indicated by Charcot. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Loubet Strait, in association with the coast off which it runs. Re-surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it The Gullet because the feature forms a constriction through which the tide flows between Hanusse Bay to the N and Laubeuf Fjord to the S, therefore connecting the heads of both. Fuchs refers to it as such in 1951, and it was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Angosutura Gullet, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines call it Canal Garganta ("garganta" meaning "gullet").

Angostura Gullet *see* **The Gullet**

Gullfisken *see* **Kingyo Rock**

Gulliksen, Hans Albert. b. April 7, 1871, Sandar, Norway, son of Gullik Hansen and his wife Bergitta Olava Hansdatter. He was ship's carpenter and sail maker in the South Shetlands, on the *Svend Foyn I*, who died of heart disease on Jan. 4, 1928. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. After the 1969 volcano on the island had wiped out the cemetery, his relatives arranged for a cross to be placed for him to the west of the cemetery.

Nunatak Gulliver *see* **Gulliver Nunatak**

Gulliver Nunatak. 66°12' S, 62°40' W. Rising to 575 m, it has a flat, ice-free summit, and stands at the N side of Adie Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D, and so named by the latter for Jonathan Swift's fictional character, because, when seen from the SE the feature resembles a giant man lying on his back with his head toward the south. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951 (but, misspelled as Guliver Nunatak), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears (correctly spelled) on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Nunatak Gulliver, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1974–75.

Gulls. The only gull found in Antarctica is the Kelp gull, *Larus dominicanus*, also known as the Dominican gull, or the Southern (great) black-backed gull. It lays 2 to 3 eggs, and breeds year round on the Antarctic Peninsula, and in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys.

Gully Bay. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. A small bay near Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by BAE 1910–13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Punta Gumercindo *see* **Rossini Point**

Gora Gunbinoj. 74°11' S, 6°13' W. A nunatak, E of the mountain the Norwegians call Sørflya, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Mount Gunn. 76°52' S, 160°42' E. A massive mountain, rising to 2465 m, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land, about 11 km (the New Zealanders say about 14 km) NW of Mount Gran, and overlooking the extreme head of Benson Glacier, and Merrill Valley and Greenville Valley. On the W it is separated by the broad Cambridge Glacier from Mount Brooke and the Coombs Hills. Photographed by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Oct.–Nov. 1957, and named by them for Bernie Gunn (q.v.), a member of the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Gunn, Bernard Maurice "Bernie." b. Aug. 31, 1926, on a sheep farm, near Wanaka, NZ. During World War II he joined the RNZAF as a trainee pilot. After the war, he attended a forestry class, and then went to the University of Otago, reading biology, zoology, and geology, graduating in 1953. That was where he met his future wife, Tania. While going for his master's degree, he worked as an alpine guide in the Cook Mountains of NZ, and Harry Ayres suggested he apply for Antarctica. He was an accomplished climber, skier, photographer, surveyor, cartographer, motor mechanic, builder, botanist, photogrammetrist, medic, cook, and radio operator, when he was selected to be geologist to winter-over at Scott Base in 1957, and to be with the NZ party during BCTAE 1957–58. He was in the first group to climb Mount Harmsworth. He was back in Antarctica in 1959, mapping the area between the Barne Glacier and the Beardmore Glacier, but had a serious accent and had to be medivac'd back to NZ. However, he was back in 1960, studying for his PhD in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and taking a trip to the Pole. He was also the first to climb Mount Lister. He was back in 1988, as a representative for the *Herald*, and again in Jan. 2000, with other members of BCTAE. He died in Dunedin Hospital on March 16, 2008.

Gunn Peaks. 73°25' S, 66°36' W. A group of isolated peaks, rising to about 1600 m, 15 km E of Mount Vang, SE of the English Coast, in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1964, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert C. Gunn, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1965–66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Cabo Gunnar *see* **Cape Anna**

Cap Gunnar *see* **Cape Kater**

Cape Gunnar *see* **Cape Kater**

Kap Gunnar *see* **Cape Kater**

Kap Gunnar Andersson *see* **Cape Kater**

Gunnar Isachsen Mountain *see* **Isachsen Mountain**

Gunnar Isachsenfjellet *see* **Isachsen Mountain**

Gunnarkampen. 72°14' S, 26°35' E. The NE part of Isachsen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Gunnar Isachsen. The Russians call it Gora Pirogova.

Canal Gunnel *see* **Gunnel Channel**

Paso Gunnel *see* **Gunnel Channel**

Gunnel Channel. 67°06' S, 67°33' W. A marine channel, 11 km long, and 0.8 km wide, in the S part of Hanusse Bay, it runs N-S separating Hansen Island from Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially on Feb. 25, 1936, by BGLE 1934–37, and roughly charted by them. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948, and so named by them because the channel looks so narrow that a boat would scrape its gunwhales (pronounced "gunnels") on either side as it passed through. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the 1958 British gazetteer, and also on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Paso Gunnel, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines chose the name Canal Gunnel (i.e., "Gunnel channel").

Mount Gunner. 83°32' S, 169°38' E. Rising to 1430 m, and partly snow-covered, in the S part of Morris Heights, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John D. Gunner, Ohio State University geologist here in 1967–68, with a party from that university.

He was in other parts of Antarctica in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Gunnerus Bank. 68°00' S, 33°00' E. A submarine feature beyond the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, off the Prince Harald Coast. Named by international agreement in July 1964. The Norwegians call it Gunnerusbanken.

Gunnerus Ridge. 66°30' S, 33°45' E. A linear feature that projects northward from the East Antarctica margin, between 68°S and 65°S, it is believed to be a finger-like extension of the continental crust after India and Ceylon broke away from Antarctica. Just N of the nose of this ridge lie the Kainan Maru Seamounts. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1988.

Gunnerusbanken *see* **Gunnerus Bank**

Gunnestad, Alf. b. 1904, Norway. A lieutenant in the Norwegian Air Force, he was pilot on Lars Christensen's *Thorshavn* expedition of 1933-34. After returning from the expedition, he and Nils Romnaes formed a private air charter company, but several crashes later, they were forced to close the company in 1935. He was still alive in 1955.

Gunnestad Glacier. 72°03' S, 23°50' E. A glacier, 21 km long (the Norwegians say 40 km), flowing N between Mount Widerøe (to the W) and Mount Walnum (to the E), in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Gunnestadbreen, for Alf Gunnestad. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gunnestad Glacier in 1962. The Norwegians plotted it in 72°07' S, 23°36' E, but it was later replotted in 71°58' S, 23°55' E. The Russians plot it in 72°10' S, 23°50' E. It has since been replotted yet again.

Gunnestadbreen *see* **Gunnestad Glacier**

Mount Gunter. 69°00' S, 66°34' W. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 1970 m, with precipitous black rock cliffs on its W side, at the S side of Hariot Glacier, 5 km E of Briggs Peak, E of the N end of the now-disappeared Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37, photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed again from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), English mathematician who helped revolutionize navigation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Günther, Eustace Rolfe. Known as Rolfe Günther. b. 1902, Heacham, Norfolk, son of Dr. R.W.T. Günther, the curator of the Museum of the History of Science, at Oxford, and the grandson and nephew of famous zoologists (Albert Carl Ludwig Gotthilf Günther and William Carmichael McIntosh respectively). After Winchester, and Caius, Cambridge (where he sculled), he himself became a naturalist specializing in zoology. During the Discovery Investigations he was junior zoologist on the *Discovery*'s 1925-27 cruise, then for a couple of years worked at the Natural History Museum on the results of krill investigations conducted during that expedition. He was then on the first part of the *Discovery II*'s cruise of 1929-31 (i.e., 1929-30), then scientific leader on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-32. During the same period, his contributions to the exploration of the Humboldt Current, off the South American coast, were definitive. In 1929 he married Mavis Hilda Dorothea Carr (later a doctor). He was also a talented artist. In 1937 he joined the Territorial Army as a sapper, and in 1938 was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Late at night, on May 31, 1940, during World War II, he was coming back to his barracks when he was accidentally shot and killed by a sentry. He was buried in his home village, on June 4, 1940.

Guozdén, Helvio Nicolás A. b. Jan. 2, 1914, Buenos Aires, son of Manuel Guozdén and his wife Enriqueta Prada. He studied at the Escuela Naval Militar from 1928 to 1933, and married María Alcira Elsegood. He was chief of artillery on the cruiser *La Argentina*, and captain of the *King* from Feb. 7, 1948 to Jan. 15, 1949, a period that took in ArgAE 1948. Leader of ArgAE 1956-57. He retired from the Navy as a rear admiral, and went into politics, becoming governor of La Pampa (1967-71). During the troubles of the early 1970s, he became also "interventor" of Córdoba, between 1971 and 1973.

Gupwell Pond. 77°33' S, 160°54' E. A pond, 0.5 km S of Connell Pond (in the central part of Hoffman Ledge), in the feature called Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for J.H. "Jim" Gupwell, drilling supervisor with the NZ drilling team during the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Gurev Gap. 62°35' S, 60°13' W. A flat, ice-covered saddle, 450 m above sea level, extending 2.8 km in a S-N direction between Hemus Peak and Gleaner Heights, its midway point lies 5.13 km NE by N of Rezen Knoll, and 3.2 km N by W of Mount Bowles, and it separates the glacial catchments of Kaliakra Glacier and that portion of the island's ice-cap NW of Hemus Peak that flows NW into Hero Bay, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It forms part of the overland route between St. Kliment Ohridski Station and Varna Peninsula, going via Balkan Snowfield, Rezen Saddle, and Perunika Glacier. Mapped by the British in 1968, and roughly mapped by the Argentines in 1980, it was given an extensive and accurate topographic survey by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and they named it Sedlovina Gureva, for Vasil Gurev, meteorologist at St. Kliment Ohridski for many seasons since 1993. The Bulgarian government accepted the name on Aug. 19, 1997. The British and the Americans translated it as Gurev Gap.

Sedlovina Gureva *see* **Gurev Gap**

Nunataki Gurevicha. 80°39' S, 19°48' W. Nunataks in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Gurgulyat Peak. 63°50' S, 58°37' W. Rising to 1050 m in Kondofrey Heights, 2.08 km SW of Skakavitsa Peak, 4 km W by N of Mount Reece, and 10.6 km S of Mount Schuyler, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010 for the settlement of Gurgulyat, in western Bulgaria.

Gurkha Peak. 77°40' S, 163°16' E. Just E of Howard Glacier, in the Kukri Hills. Named by NZ-APC, in association with the Kukri Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Gurling Glacier. 70°34' S, 62°20' W. Flows NE between Krebs Ridge and Leininger Peak, into the SW corner of Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Paul William Gurling ((b. June 16, 1946), BAS geologist who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff Station in 1970, and as a surveyor at Base E in 1971 and 1972. In the 1972-73 season, he was one of the Fids who surveyed this feature (they plotted it in 70°34' S, 62°27' W). In 1973-74 he was at Signy Island Station, and in 1974-75 on the Ross Ice Shelf. US-ACAN had accepted the name later in 1976. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Gurney, Norman Arthur L. b. March 2, 1912, Luton, Beds, only son of Edwin John Gurney and his wife Edith Nellie Bird, both later of St Albans, Herts. He had been at Cambridge for a year, studying to become a priest, when he became a sailor on BGLE 1934-37. On April 2, 1941, in London, while a sub lieutenant serving in the RNVR during World War II, he married Jean Sinclair Plenderleith. He was ordained as a minister in 1947, was priested in 1948, and lived in Shropshire. He was rector of Grendon, in Warwickshire, 1969-68, and died on Sept. 14, 1980.

Gurney Point. 71°02' S, 67°29' W. A small, rocky mass, 610 m above sea level, which overlooks the E coast of George VI Sound, and which marks the W extremity of the rock ridge separating Bertram Glacier from Ryder Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Norman Gurney. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and, also that year, it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Gurnon Peninsula. 74°22' S, 110°35' W. A completely ice-covered peninsula, 16 km long, between Park Glacier and Bunner Glacier, in the NE part of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Paul Joseph Gurnon, USN, aircraft commander on Hercules planes in 1965-67. Originally plotted in 74°23' S, 110°30' W, it has since been replotted.

The *Gurruchaga* *see* **The *Francisco Gurruchaga***

Base Gurruchaga *see* **Francisco de Gurruchaga Refugio**

Punta Gurruchaga. 62°04' S, 58°23' W. A point at Caleta Aldea (what the Argentines call Caleta Tarragona), and in the immediate vicinity of Ajax Icefall, at the head of Visca Anchorage, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines for the *Francisco Gurruchaga*.

The *Gus W. Darnell*. T-AOT-1121. 39,624-ton (full load) Military Sea Transportation oil tanker, built by the American Shipbuilding Company, of Tampa, Fla., and launched on Aug. 10, 1985, as the *Ocean Freedom*. 615 feet long, she could travel at 16 knots. She was the second ship of that name (the first being sunk by the Japanese in 1944). She was operated by Ocean Ships, Inc., of Houston, and was part of the U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command's Sealift Program, which supplied McMurdo Station as part of OpDF 87 (1986-87; her skipper that season was Capt. David Morway) and OpDF 88 (1987-88; Capt. Joseph Dixon). She was back at McMurdo on Jan. 22, 2002, and left 4 days later. On Feb. 6, 2002 she arrived at Lyttelton, NZ, and left the following day. On the way back from that trip, on Sept. 10, while empty in the Gulf of Mexico, and on a clear day, she collided with the *Vega*, which was carrying more than 10 million gallons of gasoline. On Sept. 10, 2005 she was retired from Sealift Command service, and returned to her owners.

Seno Gusano *see* **Seno Malfanti**

Gusberti, Ángel Guillermo Nicolás Luis *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1940 and 1942

Gora Guseva. 73°10' S, 63°40' E. A nunatak, close to Gora Sharonova, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gushi Yan. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. A rock in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Gusla Peak. 63°46' S, 58°31' W. A rocky peak rising to 995 m in the S part of Trakiya Heights, 5.36 km SE of Antonov Peak, 3.06 km SSW of Mount Daimler, 3.45 km WNW of Survakari Nunatak, 4.79 km NE of Bezbog Peak (in Kondofrey Heights), and 7.9 km E by S of Skoparnik Bluff, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the W and S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Gusla, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Mount Gustav Bull *see* **Gustav Bull Mountains**

Gustav Bull Mountains. 67°50' S, 66°12' E. Also called Mount Gustav Bull, and Mount Bull. A small group of bare, rugged mountain peaks and nunataks, 6 km inland, and 16 km (the Australians say 20 km) SW of Scullin Monolith, just S of the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. They comprise Mount Hinks, Mount Kennedy, Mount Marsden, and Mount Rivett. Land was seen aerially in this area on Dec. 31, 1929, during BANZARE 1929-31, and again on Jan. 5, 1931, during the same expedition. The area was visited by the expedition on Feb. 13, 1931, when a landing was made at Scullin Monolith. In Jan. and Feb. 1931, at the same time the Mawson expedition was here, several Norwegian whalers were exploring here, and they sketched and photographed this coast. They called these mountains Gustav Bullfjella, for Gustav B. Bull, who was, at that time, whaling manager on the *Thorshammer*. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gustav Bull Mountains in 1947.

Gustav Bullfjella *see* **Gustav Bull Mountains**

Roca Gustavo. 64°50' S. A rock which emerges at low tide, SW of Muñoz Point (in the extreme SW of Lemaire Island), off the W coast of Graham Land. The name appeared on some 1951 Chilean charts, and has been used by them ever since.

Gusty Gully. 77°54' S, 161°28' E. A small valley, running N-S, the upper portion of which is occupied by a glacier, between Mount Kuipers and Knobhead, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by Alan Sherwood, leader of the NZGSAE party here in 1987-88, because of the strong winds here, similar to those in Windy Gully, 5 km to the west. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Gutenberg Glacier. 81°58' S, 158°32' E. A glacier, about 12.5 km long, in the N part of the Holyoake Range, in the Churchill Mountains, it flows NW between Mount Hubble and Mount Richter, to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for German-born seismologist Beno Gutenberg (1889-1960), director of the California Institute of Technology's seismology laboratory in the 1930s. He collaborated with Charles F. Richter in developing the Richter Scale, in 1935, used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Montanås Gutenko *see* **Gutenko Mountains**

Montes Gutenko *see* **Gutenko Mountains**

Gutenko, Sigmund "Sig." b. July 28, 1905, Baltimore, Md., son of Polish Galician immigrant carpenter Vincente Gutenko and his wife Bertha (*see* **Gutenko Mountains**). He joined the merchant marine as a teenager, and was already plying the Atlantic as an ordinary seaman in the early 1920s. On Nov. 29, 1929, he married Rose Szazapaniak, and they lived in Baltimore. He was steward and cook at West Base during USAS 1939-41, and thus got to know Finn Ronne. Then World War II happened, and he was a chief commissary steward in the U.S. Navy, cooking on submarines and destroyers. His ship was torpedoed in Leyte Gulf, in the Philippines, and he received a complicated fracture of the pelvis. In 1945 Finn Ronne found him in hospital at Annapolis. "I look like a mess now, but I'll be all set to be with you on the expedition." And he was, as cook and steward on RARE 1947-48. On Dec. 4, 1953, in Washington, DC, he married Louise Mildred Zeleny. In 1955 he was working in a Baltimore bakery, and prepared the pemmican for OpDF I (1955-56, even though he did not actually go on that expedition. He died on May 27, 1991. Note: Sig's birthdate is from his death certificate, and all other records seem to bear that out. However, his father was convinced the date was April 20, 1906.

Gutenko Mountains. 72°00' S, 64°45' W. A large, scattered group of hills, nunataks, and small mountains, rising to about 1700 m, at the SW end of the Dyer Plateau, in central Palmer Land. They include (from N to S) the Elliott Hills, the Rathbone Hills, the Guthridge Nunataks, and the Blanchard Nunataks. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947 and Dec. 23, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, mapped in about 72°15' S, 64°15' W, and named by Ronne as the Vincent Gutenko Mountains, for the father of Sig Gutenko. It appears as such on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map, but as Gutenko Mountains on Finn Ronne's map of that year. On an Argentine chart of 1952 the feature appears s Montes Gutenko. The name was later shortened, and, as Gutenko Mountains, was accepted by US-ACAN in 1966. Mapped in detail by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from 1971-72 ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E. On Feb. 2, 1978, UK-APC accepted the feature as it is now defined, and it appears as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. Today, the Argentines call it Montañas Gutenko. Vincente Gutenko was born on May 4, 1866, in Nadworne, Galicia. He became a carpenter, married Aniela Bertha Bugankow (known as Bertha; born Nov. 7, 1875, in Barkow), and they had five children in Nadworne and Raho. On Jan. 24, 1904, Vince left Bremen bound for Antwerp, where he picked up the *Vaderland*, heading for New York, which he reached on Feb. 11, 1904. From there he established himself in Baltimore. On Sept. 15, 1904, Bertha left Bremen on the *Breslau*, with the children, arriving in New York on Sept. 28, and then on to join Vince in Baltimore, where Sig and his younger sister were born. Their effort to become naturalized in Baltimore on Feb. 21, 1914, was denied, but they finally became American citizens on July 26, 1917.

Gutenko Nunataks. 76°53' S, 143°40' W. Small, elongated nunataks, 1.5 km W of Mount Morgan, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by members of USAS from West Base, in 1940, and named by Byrd for Sig Gutenko. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mount Guterch. 64°52' S, 62°44' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 1100 m, on a high ridge that separates Paradise Harbor from Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Prof. Aleksander Guterch, who led the Polish Geodynamic Expeditions to Antarctica between 1977 and 1991.

Guthridge Nunataks. 71°48' S, 64°33' W. A scattered group of sharp-peaked nunataks and small mountains, about 35 km long, 10 km wide, and rising to about 1700 m, about midway between the Rathbone Hills and the Blanchard Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. They include Randall Ridge,

Mount Jukkola, Walcott Peak, and Lokey Peak. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN for Guy G. Guthridge (b. Oct. 1941), NSF manager of the polar information program, and editor of the *Antarctic Journal of the U.S.* (*see* the Bibliography, under *Antarctic Journal*). He was with US-ACAN from 1989, and was its chairman from 1994. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Islote Gutierres *see* **Cierva Point**

Bajo Gutiérrez *see* **Gutiérrez Reef**

Islote Gutiérrez *see* **Cierva Point**

Morro Gutiérrez. 62°56' S, 60°34' W. A hill, E of Punta Andressen, Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named in 1958 by ChilAE 1957-58.

Punta Gutiérrez. 64°52' S, 62°56' W. A completely snow-covered point, in the form of a hanging cliff, to the N of the E coast of Bryde Island, at the entrance to Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Lt. Pedro Gutiérrez Forno, engineer on the *Lautaro* during that expedition. The Argentines call it Punta Maipú.

Gutiérrez Reef. 63°18' S, 57°55' W. A reef with 2 fathoms of water over it, 310 m NNE of the N end of Kopaitic Island, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula. Named Bajo Gutiérrez, by ChilAE 1947-48, for a bosun on that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Gutiérrez Reef in 1964.

Gutteridge, Edward Charles "Ted." b. Dec. 9, 1920, Kingston, Surrey, son of shoemaker Percival Gutteridge. He was with the Kingston Electricity Department, and then served the latter part of the war in Trinidad (with, among others, Ken Pawson). In Nov. 1947, E.W. Bingham appointed him to FIDS, as general assistant and meteorologist, and he left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base B in 1948, and was scheduled to winter-over in 1949 at the new Base K, but when that station failed to open, he was recruited by the Public Works Department of the Falkland Islands government, in March 1949, to install new power station equipment in Stanley. In April 1949 he left the Falklands for 6 months further electrical engineering training in the UK, and by early 1950 was back on the job. In 1951 he took over as superintendent of the power plant, and aside from 6 months in Uganda in 1953-54, he would be a Public Works man until he retired. He was back in Antarctica in the 1956-57 summer season, on the *Protector*, arriving at Port Lockroy on Nov. 11, 1956, but only for a visit. On Oct. 15, 1960, in Stanley, he married Dorothy Margaret Sedgwick. In 1973 he retired, and returned to the UK, and died on Dec. 11, 2000, in Surrey.

Guttorm Jakobsenbukta. 70°52' S, 9°58' W. The most westerly bay of the Ekström Ice Shelf, on the N side of the dome the Norwegians call Auståsen, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians for Guttorm Jakobsen (q.v.).

Guvernor Islands *see* **Governor Islands**

[1]**The *Guvernøren.*** Name also seen as the *Guvernøren I*, and the spelling is also seen (erroneously) as *Gouvernøren*. Formerly the *Thøger*, she was a Norwegian whaling vessel of 5459 tons, owned by the Odd Company and managed by Leif Bryde, in the South Shetlands and at Graham Land in 1913-14, and 1914-15. She replaced the *Sobraon*, and was the largest pre-World War I factory ship in the South Shetlands. She burned and sank in Gouvernøren Harbor, on Jan. 27, 1915, with 16,615 barrels of whale oil aboard. All 85 men were saved. John Cope, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, salvaged several of her lifeboats. *See also* **Gouvernøren Harbor**.

[2]**The *Guvernøren.*** She was built as the White Star liner *Runic*, in 1889, was subsequently bought by the South Pacific Whaling Company (R. Osmundsen), of Sandefjord, Norway, renamed the *Imo*, and used as a factory whaling ship off the African coast. In Dec. 1917 she was involved (with an ammunition ship) in an explosion at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in which 1900 men died. In 1920 she was bought by Haldor Virik's Odd Company, re-named *Guvernøren* (the second Norwegian whaling factory ship of that name — see above), converted into a 5043-ton whaling factory ship by Framnaes Mek., and worked in the South Shetlands and off Graham Land in the 1920-21 season. In fact, she was the first old White Star liner to be converted into a whaling factory (the next being the *New Sevilla*, in 1930). She was at the Falklands on Nov. 29, 1921, on her way south again, under the command of Capt. Berggreen, when she was driven ashore in thick fog, and foundered. The 96 men aboard were saved by the factory vessel's three catchers, *Odd I*, *Odd II*, and *Odd III*, which were then were all re-distributed to other whalers.

Guvernørenhavna *see* **Gouvernøren Harbor**

Guvernørens Islands *see* **Governor Islands**

Guy, Adam. British gentleman who chartered the *San Juan Nepomuceno* out of Buenos Aires in 1819, with Charles Tidblom (q.v.), in order to look for seals in the South Shetlands. He was one of the first sealers in these islands.

Guy, Don. City editor of the *Rutland Herald*, in Vermont until 1943, when he joined Associated Press as a photographer, and became head of AP Newspictures, in Boston. He went to the Arctic, and, later, as a UP reporter with the Boston Bureau, took off from Christchurch, NZ, in an R5D piloted by Ed Ward, headed for Antarctica, to cover OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). This was a very dangerous moment (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze II**, under that date), and Guy filmed it, rushing off the photos to the States, were they received little space (Hungary and Suez were the big items at that time). He was on the Oct. 26, 1956, flight to the Pole (*see* **South Pole**), during which he blacked out. As for his participation in the famous first landing at the Pole (Gus Shinn flying the Dakota in on Oct. 31, 1956), this is (in part) what his AP report has to say (*San Mateo Times*, Nov. 2, 1956), with the headline Over the South Pole, Oct. 31, 1956: "I saw the flag of the United States raised over the South Pole today for the first time in history." "Circling overhead in a Globemaster, I saw," etc. The problem is, Don Guy was not in the Globemaster with the other reporters. He had become dispirited by the poor response to his earlier photos, and was now covering the famous Pole landing from the comfort of the air operations shack at McMurdo, listening to the strike report as it filtered in from the Globemaster to McMurdo, thus giving Guy a jump on his competitors.

Guy Peaks. 72°09' S, 98°53' W. A cluster of peaks 5 km NE of Mount Borgeson, overlooking Peale Inlet, on Thurston Island. Mapped from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 by OpHJ 1946-47, and originally plotted in 72°04' S, 99°04' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Arthur W. Guy, electrical engineer at Byrd Station in 1964-65. It has since been replotted.

Guyatt Ridge. 80°38' S, 29°27' W. A ridge, rising to about 1070 m, SW of Wedge Ridge, in the S part of the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed in 1957, by BCTAE 1955-58. Photographed aerially in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Malcolm John "Bloke" Guyatt (b. 1944), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley in 1969 and 1970, and who worked in the Shackleton Range in 1969-70. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Gora Sergienko**.

Guyer Rock. 68°33' S, 69°01' W. A low-lying rock, about 28 km W of Flyspot Rocks, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Lt. Simon Thomas Glade Guyer (b. 1964), RN, officer of the watch at the time the *Endurance* grounded on the rock in 1985-86. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Guyon. 78°25' S, 158°17' E. A bluff-type mountain with a small summit area, it rises to 2541 m at the W side of Deception Glacier, and forms the highest elevation in the Warren Range. Named in 1957-58 by the Northern Party of BCTAE, as Mount Warren, for Guyon Warren, a member of that field party. There was another Mount Warren (in the Sentinel Range), albeit named later than this one, but, more to the point, there was the Warren Range itself, so NZ-APCN accepted the name Guyon Mountain on Nov. 4, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit on May 22, 2000.

Bahía Guyou *see* **Guyou Bay**

Baie Guyou *see* **Guyou Bay**

Île Guyou *see* **Ménier Island**

Îles Guyou *see* **Guyou Islands**

Islas Guyou *see* **Guyou Islands**

Guyou Bay. 64°06' S, 62°35' W. An indentation, 6 km wide, into Pasteur Peninsula, between Claude Point and Metchnikoff Point, in the NW part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie

Guyou, for Capt. Émile Guyou (1843-1915), of the French Navy, the mathematician who prepared a report on the magnetic results of the expedition, and who had done the same for de Gerlache in 1897-99. It appears as Guyou Bay on a British chart of 1908, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Bahía Guyou, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Guyou Island *see* **Guyou Islands, Ménier Island**

Guyou Islands. 65°03' S, 63°24' W. A small group of 2 islands with offlying rocks, 3 km NE of Sonia Point, slightly to the SE of Ménier Island, N of Lauzanne Cove, in Flandres Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted on Feb. 11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-00, and named by de Gerlache as Îles Guyou, for Émile Guyou (*see* **Guyou Bay**). It appears as such on Lecointe's map of 1899. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language translation of the expedition's maps, it appears as Guyou Islands. On a 1901 British chart the larger of the islands appears as Guyou Island, as it does (although misspelled as Isla Guyon) on Irízar's 1903 Argentine map, and on a 1908 Argentine chart (correctly spelled). ArgAE 1952-53 individually named the two main islands as Isla Grande and Isla Chica (this last was later renamed Islote Chico, thus rendering the comparison between the two more obvious). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Guyou Islands on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. For the rather complicated history of the misnaming of Guyou Islands (or Guyou Island) as related to Ménier Island, *see* **Ménier Island**.

Guyou Isles *see* **Ménier Island**

Guyver, Percy. b. Feb. 8, 1929, Edmonton, London, son of Percy Guyver and his wife Vera Beatrice M. Jewell. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a diesel electric mechanic, and left Southampton in October of that year on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over as leader at Base B in the winter of 1956, and at Base Y in the winter of 1957. His ambition was to buy a motor fishing vessel, and sail around the world, but he died in Sept. 1993, in Salisbury.

Punta Guzmán. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A low, rocky point at the extreme NW of Caleta Gloria, at Paradise Harbor, off the E coast of Lemaire Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Sub Lt. Sergio Guzmán Stewart, an officer on the *Angamos* that season.

Gvas Bay. 63°38' S, 59°04' W. The collective name given (ca. 1912) to what are now Bone Bay and Charcot Bay. Named for Thor Dahl's steam whale catcher *Gvas* (skipper A. Kristiansen), built in England in 1911, and which was later sold to Waalman & Bugge, and renamed the *Windegg* (and later still, the *Gun 4*). It appears as such on Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20. A term no longer used.

Gvas Point *see* **Cape Kater**

Nunatak Gvozd'. 70°55' S, 65°39' E. On the W edge of the Dyer Plateau, in the W part of Palmer Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Gvozdeva. 77°32' S, 146°05' W. On the E side of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Named by the Russians.

Gwamm. 67°37' S, 62°52' E. The old airstrip of blue ice above Mawson Station. Named in association with the RAAF Antarctic Flight, but no one seems to know why. Theories range from the comfortably plausible to the downright insane.

Gwynn Bay. 67°05' S, 57°57' E. Close W of Hoseason Glacier, along the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Breidvika (i.e., "the broad bay"). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. Arthur Montague Gwynn, officer in charge at Macquarie Island Station (not in Antarctica) in 1949. He was also at Heard Island (53°S) in 1953. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Australians plot this feature in the same degree of latitute as do the Americans, but they give 58°02' E as the longitude.

Gygra *see* **Gygra Peak**

Gygra Peak. 71°58' S, 3°16' E. Rising to 1980 m, just W of Risen Peak, it is the most northeasterly peak in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Gygra (i.e., "the giantess"). US-ACAN accepted the name Gygra Peak in 1967.

Gyldén, Fredrik Hans Olof. Known as Olof. b. Jan. 11, 1867, Jena, Prussia, as Hans Adolf Fredrik Gyldén (he changed his name later), son of Finnish-born Swedish astronomer Johan August Hugo Gyldén and his wife Therese Amalie Henriette von Knebel. In 1871 Gyldén père became director of the Stockholm Observatory and in 1884 of the Göttingen Observatory. Olof's sister, Thyra Sigrid Maria Gyldén was born at the Stockholm Observatory, in 1874, and would later marry Baron Axel Klinckowström (q.v.). Olof joined the Swedish Navy as a young officer, and on July 8, 1894, in Paris, married Yvonne-Elisabeth-Jeanne-Emélie-Marie Hédal. Olof was a lieutenant and professor of astronomy and navigation at the Naval War College in Sweden, and had just been to Spitsbergen, in the Arctic, as skipper of the *Antarctic*, when he was selected to be captain of the *Frithiof*, 1903-04, and leader of the effort to relieve Nordesnkjöld during SwedAE 1901-04. During World War I he was head of the Navy War College in Sweden. He was killed in 1943, during World War II.

Gyoten-dake. 71°17' S, 35°42' E. A precipitous peak, rising to 2056.2 m, it is the second highest peak in the N extremity of Mount DeBreuck, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. The name means "peak looking straight up at sky."

H.E. Hansenbreen *see* **Hansenbreen**

Cape H. Hansen *see* **Cape Hansen**

H. Hansen Pynten *see* **Cape Hansen, Meier Point**

The *H.J. Bull*. A 573-ton, 151-foot Norwegian whale catcher and spotter, built in 1935, at Frederiksstad, for Anders Jahre's Kosmos Company, of Sandefjord. At the time, with benefit of the relatively new Fredriksstad Steam Motor, she was the world's fastest catcher, capable of 16 knots, and became the prototype of the new whale catcher. She was in Antarctic waters, in the Amundsen Sea, doing whaling reconnaissance in 1935-36. She was catcher for the *Ulysses* in 1937-38 (Martinsen was her skipper). In 1940 the Norwegian Navy requisitioned her, and renamed her *Namsos*. After the war, she was catching off Norway, and in 1959 was sold to the Union Whaling Company, of South Africa, and renamed the *A.E. Larsen*. She was taken out of service in 1962, and broken up in 1964.

H.J. Sjögren Fjord *see* **Sjögren Glacier**

Mount H. Kristensen *see* **Mount Kristensen**

H.U. Sverdrupfjella *see* **Sverdrup Mountains**

Haabets Vig *see* **Hope Bay**

Monte Haag *see* **Haag Nunataks**

Mount Haag *see* **Haag Nunataks**

Haag Nunataks. 77°00' S, 78°18' W. Three low elevations running in a rough N-S line, about 110 km WSW of Mount Hassage, and about 135 km E of Mount Ullmer, W of the Ronne Ice Shelf, and SW of the Evans Ice Stream, in Ellsworth Land. The northern one, probably best defined as a nunatak, is the least of the 3, and is probably snow-covered most of the time. The central, dominant, elevation of the three, is definitely a nunatak, with exposed rock on it, and rising to about 1150 m. The southern elevation, which is also probably a nunatak, also has exposed rock. They were seen aerially on Dec. 21, 1947, from a distance of about 160 km, by RARE 1947-48, but Finn Ronne felt that only the central one, in 77°40' S, 79°00' W, was worth naming, and he called it Mount Joseph Haag, after Joseph Haag, Jr. (1895-1958), head of the Todd Shipyards in New York, which worked on Ronne's ship (as it had also done on Byrd's ships during ByrdAE 1928-30). Ronne estimated its height at 3050 m. Ronne himself had shortened the name to Mount Haag by 1949, when US-ACAN accepted the name (*see also* **Mount Coman**). During OpDF 62 the feature was sighted again, aerially, on Dec. 14-15, 1961, from an LC-130 commanded by Lt. Ronald F. Carlson (*see* **Carlson Inlet**) as he flew from McMurdo to Camp Sky-Hi. During OpDF 67, on a VX-6 flight of Dec. 1, 1966, the feature was determined to be what we know it today. Consequently, US-ACAN re-defined the feature as Haag Nunataks, and on Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC accepted this new naming. The old Mount Haag appears on a 1966

Argentine map of 1966, as Monte Haag, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean (sic) gazetteer (they plot it in 77°40' S, 79°00' W). The nunataks were further surveyed on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight from Siple Station, in Jan. 1975, when a landing was made near one of them. The name Haag Nunataks appears in the 1980 British gazetteer (plotted in 77°00' S, 78°24' W). It may also be seen (erroneously) as Haag Nunatak.

Haakon Island *see* **Dufayel Island**

Haakon VII Sea. 68°00' S, 25°00' E. Off the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians as Kong Håkon VII Hav, after King Haakon VII of Norway (1872-1957), who reigned from 1905 until his death.

Haas Glacier. 85°45' S, 164°55' W. A steep tributary glacier flowing northward from Rawson Plateau into the S side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Charles G. Haas, meteorological technician with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who was at Pole Station in the winter of 1960.

Haase, Otto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1918

Haban Spur. 73°18' S, 163°00' E. A bald rock spur, 8 km N of Scarab Peak, and extending NE from the E central part of Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Studied by an Ohio State University geological field party in 1982-83, and named by US-ACAN for Marta A. Haban, one of the party. She had also been there in 1981-82.

Gora Habarova *see* **Bamseungen**

Habermehl Peak. 71°49' S, 6°55' E. A large mountain, rising to 2945 m, 5 km S of Gessner Peak, and also S of Storkvarvet Mountain, in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of New Schwabenland, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Habermehlgipfel, for Dr. Richard Habermehl (1890-1980), the director of the German Weather Service. It was remapped from air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by the Norwegians as Habermehltoppen (which means the same thing). US-ACAN accepted the name Habermehl Peak in 1966.

Habermehlgipfel *see* **Habermehl Peak**

Habermehltoppen *see* **Habermehl Peak**

Hachinosu Peak. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. Also spelled Hatinosu Peak. A small hill rising to 43.4 m, it is the highest peak on East Ongul Island, 330 m E of Nishino-ura Cove, between Kitano-ura Cove and Naka-no-ura, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during JARE in 1957, and named by them in May 1963, as Hatinosu-yama (or Hachinosu-yama) (i.e., "beehive peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hachinosu Peak in 1968. The Norwegians call it Kuben (i.e., "the cube."

Hachinosu-yama *see* **Hachinosu Peak**

Bahía Hackapike *see* **Hackapike Bay**

Caleta Hackapike *see* **Hackapike Bay**

Hackapike Bay. 64°31' S, 62°55' W. An anchorage at the N end of Parker Peninsula, 6.5 km NW of Ryswyck Point, it is entered NW of False Point, along the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is limited by Andrews Point, False Island, Pear Island, and Head Island. Charted in Jan. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for the hackapike, the club used by Norwegians to kill seals. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1948, and on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1960 British chart. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Bahía Hackapike, and on a 1962 Chilean chart as Caleta Hackapike (the Chileans considering that "cove" is a better term than "bay"), this last one being the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Hackerman Ridge. 72°39' S, 167°46' E. A large mountainous ridge trending N-S, between Gruendler Glacier and Rudolph Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for chemist Norman Hackerman (b. March 1, 1912, Baltimore. d. June 16, 2007), president of the University of Texas at Austin (1967-70), of Rice University (1970-85), and chairman of the National Science Board of the USA from 1974 to 1978. He visited Antarctica in 1975 and 1977.

Hackworth, Cedric James "Jim." b. Nov. 10, 1892, Wellington, NZ, son of J.B. Hackworth. He went to sea in 1908, as a 15-year-old boy sailor on the *Helen Denny*, plying Antipodean waters, and had worked his way up to able seaman when he signed on to the *Aurora* on May 6, 1912, in Sydney, at £5 per month, for the 2nd run to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 18, 1913, and immediately signed on to the *Warrimoo*, on the Wellington to Sydney run. Later that year (on Aug. 13) he got his 2nd mate's ticket, but was 4th mate on the *Tofua* for a few years. Sometime during all that activity, on Dec. 7, 1914, he found time to enlist at Sydney in the 2nd Signal Troop, with the 2nd Light Horse, of the Australian Expeditionary Force, was at Gallipoli and Gaza, and made corporal. He was 2nd mate on the *Moeraki* from 1919 to 1921, and then joined the *Manuka*, still as 2nd mate. He finally made ship's captain, and died in 1979.

Isla (de) Haddington *see* [1]**James Ross Island**

Monte Haddington *see* **Mount Haddington**

Mount Haddington. 64°13' S, 57°38' W. Also called Mount Ross. Rising to 1630 m in the shape of a cone, it surmounts the central part of James Ross Island, and, indeed, is the highest point on the island. Discovered and roughly charted by Ross on Dec. 31, 1842, and named by him for Thomas Hamilton, 9th Earl of Haddington (1780-1858), first lord of the Admiralty, 1841-46. Further charted in 1902-03 by SwedAE 1901-04. It appears, wrongly spelled as Mount Hadington, on a 1943 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Haddington in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it in 1952-53. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Monte Haddington in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Haddington Land *see* [1]**James Ross Island**

Bahía Haddon *see* **Haddon Bay**

Haddon Bay. 63°18' S, 55°44' W. Immediately E of Mount Alexander, along the S coast of Joinville Island. Discovered and roughly charted on Jan. 11, 1893 by Thomas Robertson of the *Active*, during DWE 1892-93. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Prof. Alfred Cort Haddon (1855-1940), biologist and anthropologist, who helped Bruce with his scientific preparation before that explorer first went to the Antarctic with DWE 1892-93. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Bahía Haddon.

Häderich Berg *see* **Mount Hädrich**

Hades Terrace. 73°41' S, 163°30' E. A steep bluff, mostly ice-covered, along the E side of Campbell Glacier, just W of the Vulcan Hills, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1965-66 for the Greek mythological location. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Hadington *see* **Mount Haddington**

Hadley Peak. 85°01' S, 90°40' W. Rising to 2660 m, it surmounts the escarpment at the N edge of Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party 1960-61, for research geologist Jarvis Bardwell Hadley (b. July 13, 1909, South Kingstown, RI. d. in the mountains near Frederick, Md., on Nov. 14, 1974) of USGS, and administrator of their geology programs in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hadley Point. 73°55' S, 113°58' W. The NE point of Murray Foreland, on Martin Peninsula, 8 km SE of Cape Herlacher, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for Richard C. Hadley, USN, who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1959, and then for certain other winters, including his last, 1977, during which he was in charge of supply functions.

Hadley Upland. 68°29' S, 66°24' W. A triangular shaped remnant plateau with an undulating surface, running in a NE-SW direction and rising to between 1500 and 1900 m (the British say 2310 m), SE of Rymill Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is bounded to the NW by Remus Glacier and Martin Glacier; to the N by Snowshoe Glacier; to the NE by Gibbs Glacier; and to the S by Lammers Glacier and Windy Valley. It includes Mount Cortés and Mount Medina. It was known by USAS 1939-41, Ronne and Eklund having sledged along Lammers Glacier and Gibbs Glacier in Jan. 1941, thus skirting the upland on its E side. Fids from Base E surveyed its

NW side in 1948-50, and its S and NE sides in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC, on Aug. 31, 1962, for John Hadley (1682-1744), English mathematician who, independent of, and just before the American Thomas Godfrey, invented the reflecting nautical quadrant in 1730-31. US-ACAN acceped the name later in 1962.

Mount Hädrich. 71°57' S, 6°12' E. Rising to 2885 m, in the E part of Håhellerskarvet, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named in 1939 by Ritscher as Hädrich-Berg, for Willy Hädrich, the procurator of Lufthansa. This may not be the actual peak which the German fliers saw and which Ritscher named, but it is in the vicinity. The name is also seen as Häderich Berg. Not to be confused with Snønutane Peaks.

Hädrichberg *see* **Snønutane Peaks**

Haefeli Glacier. 67°18' S, 66°23' W. A glacier, 3 km wide and 10 km long, at the NW side of Finsterwalder Glacier, it flows SSW toward the head of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. With Finsterwalder Glacier and Klebelsberg Glacier, its mouth merges with Sharp Glacier, where that glacier enters Lallemand Fjord. Surveyed in its upper part in 1946-47 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for the Swiss glaciologist Robert Haefeli (1898-1978). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE.

Haelbreen. 68°49' S, 90°30' W. A glacier, 3.5 km long, at the N side of Austryggen, on the coast the Norwegians call Von Bellingshausenkysten, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the heel glacier").

Hae-no-iwa. 71°26' S, 35°42' E. Two adjacent rock exposures, one of them being 2085.6 m above sea level, 5 km SE of Mount Fukushima, just N of Yamato Glacier, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1969, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "south wind rocks").

Haffner Glacier. 71°28' S, 169°24' E. A small, steep valley glacier, flowing into Berg Bay, in the area of Robertson Bay, along the coast of northern Victoria Land. First charted in 1899, by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Colonel Johann Fredrik Wilhelm Haffner (b. 1835, Fredriksvaern. d. 1901. Oslo), director of the Government Survey of Norway, and president of the Norwegian Geographical Society. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Haffner Pass. 69°47' S, 71°22' W. Running NE-SW at about 500 m above sea level, between Gilbert Glacier and Mozart Ice Piedmont, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1975 and 1977, and named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, in association with Mozart, for the composer's 1782 Haffner Symphony. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

The *Hafnen*. Norwegian whale catcher which struck an iceberg and sank in the South Shetlands on Dec. 10, 1911. There was one death, Hans Olsen. As with much of the information that comes solely from the Whaler's Graveyard, on Deception Island, the very existence of this whale catcher, and certainly of Mr. Olsen, is doubtful.

Hag Pike. 68°57' S, 66°59' W. A conspicuous rock column, rising to 710 m (the British say 1000 m), on the SE side of Rasmussen Peninsula, and which, together with the mountain to the N, forms the W side of Hariot Glacier, on the N side of the Wordie Ice Shelf, near the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1937 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948-50 and again in Dec. 1958, and named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 (a hag is a tree stump; a pike is an English lakeland term for a hilltop). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Hageman Peak. 71°43' S, 70°48' W. Rising to about 940 m, it is the most northwesterly of the Staccato Peaks, on Alexander Island. Photographed by Ellsworth as he flew over in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Roger H. Hageman (b. April 25, 1933, Ohio. d. May 1987, Anchorage, Alaska), USN, LC-130 aircraft commander during OpDF 1969 (i.e., 1968-69). UK-APC accepted the name on July 11, 1980.

Mount Hager. 70°53' S, 162°48' E. Rising to 2420 m, 10 km W of Mount Cantello, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Clarence Lloyd Hager, Jr. (b. 1931), geophysicist at the University of California, at Los Angeles, who summered-over at Pole Station, 1967-68.

Hagerty Peak. 75°17' S, 68°11' W. Rising to about 1500 m, at the SE extremity of the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ensign Cornelius John "Neil" Hagerty, Jr. (b. July 4, 1925, Nashua, NH. d. Dec. 5, 2009, San Jose, Calif.; known as "Red" or "Hacksaw Hagerty"), who joined the U.S. Navy at 18, during World War II, and who was photo officer who wintered-over with Detachment Alfa, at McMurdo Station in 1960 (he was promoted to the officer ranks during this expedition). It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, but, they say Hagerty was a chief hospital corpsman, which, of course, is wrong. Red Hagerty retired as a lieutenant commander.

Hagey Ridge. 74°57' S, 134°56' W. A high snow-covered ridge between Björnert Cliffs and Johnson Glacier, it forms the E end of McDonald Heights, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially, in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Donald Warren Hagey (b. Jan. 1932, Cove, Oreg.), USN, officer-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1969.

Hagfellekammen. 72°05' S, 25°12' E. The easternmost ridge in Mefjell Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the fence ridge" in Norwegian.

Hagfish. Class: Agnatha. Non-bony, primitive, eel-like, scaleless fish found in Antarctic waters (*see also* **Fish**).

Haggerty, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Haggerty Hill. 77°57' S, 164°12' E. Mostly ice-free, and rising to 1100 m, 0.8 km SE of Salmon Hill, and immediately N of the snout of Salmon Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Patrick R. "Pat" Haggerty, of Holmes & Narver, who managed construction and logistics activities at McMurdo, Pole Station, Siple Station, and at various field camps during the 1970s and 1980s. He introduced female construction workers to USAP, in 1978-79, and implemented computer-based construction scheduling in the 1990s. He later moved over to Antarctic Support Associates, and was their manager for the South Pole Station Modernization Project.

Haggits Pillar. 67°24' S, 179°55' W. An isolated stack, or column of rock, largely glaciated, rising to about 63 m, about 170 m W of Scott Island, and 504 km NNE of Cape Adare (the NE extremity of Victoria Land). Discovered in Dec. 1902 by William Colbeck in the *Morning*, and named during his relief expedition of BNAE 1901-04. The name was first seen on George Mulock's official charts of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Håhellerbotnen *see* **Håhellerbotnen Cirque**

Håhellerbotnen Cirque. 71°54' S, 6°05' E. A large cirque on the E side of Håhelleregga Ridge, between that ridge and Håhellerskarvet, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and, in association with Håhelleren Cove, named by them as Håhellerbotnen (i.e., "the shark cave cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Håhellerbotnen Cirque in 1967.

Håhelleregga *see* **Håhelleregga Ridge**

Håhelleregga Ridge. 71°52' S, 5°58' E. An irregular ridge, just N of Håhellerskarvet, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and, in association with Håhelleren Cove, named by them as Håhelleregga (i.e., "the shark cave ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Håhelleregga Ridge in 1967.

Håhelleren *see* **Håhelleren Cove**

Håhelleren Cove. 71°55' S, 6°04' E. Indents the N side of Håhellerskarvet, between that feature and Håhelleregga Ridge, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from

1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Håhelleren (i.e., "the shark cave"). US-ACAN accepted the name Håhelleren Cove in 1967.

Håhellerskarvet. 71°57' S, 6°08' E. A large, broad, partially ice-covered mountain rising to 2910 m, between Austreskorve Glacier and Lunde Glacier, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the shark cave mountain"). In 1967 US-ACAN accepted the name without modification.

Mount Hahn. 69°17' S, 70°09' W. Rising to about 1100 m, between Walter Glacier and Hampton Glacier, at the head of Schokalsky Bay, in the N part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Gerald Lawrence Hahn (b. Jan. 1936), USN, LC-130 aircraft pilot, in Antarctica for OpDF 1975 (i.e., 1974-75) and OpDF 1976 (i.e., 1975-76). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Hahn, Percival Ethelbert. The NZ newspaper, the *Evening Post*, of July 19, 1936, reports the death of "a well-known and highly respected townsman" of Tauranga, named Capt. Percival E. Harne, RNR, who "died yesterday afternoon after an ilnness of some months." It says he was born at Braistead Manor, Kent, the second son of Mr. Heatie Henry Harne, educated at Clifton College, later trained for the sea, serving with the P & O Company and with the Egyptian government naval service. "Captain Harne was associated with Captain Scott on his first Antarctic expedition, on which occasion he was navigating oficer on the relief ship *Morning*." It goes on to say that he transferred to the Royal Navy on the outbreak of World War I, served on various destroyers on special duty in the North Sea and in the East. While in command of the monitor *Sawfly*, on the River Tigris, he was wounded by Turkish shrapnel during an attack at an Arab village in April 1917. "For his fine part in this engagement, he was mentioned in dispatches." On recovering, he was appointed naval transport officer at Basra, and later at Aden. After the war, he returned to cable repair work, serving as chief officer with All-America Cables, based out of Callao, and until 1934 he commanded their mainentance ships in South American waters. He became famous in 1931 for pulling in a 90-ton whale, which had drowned when it had become entangled in the cable. He retired in 1934, and he and his wife settled in Tauranga, where they took a keen interest in local movements. He was survived by his wife. This is very detailed, and is sure to whet the appetite, especially as one has never heard of him in connection with Scott. The Braisted Manor is, in fact, Brasted Manor (pronounced as Braistead), near Westerham, Kent. And his name was Percival Ethelbert Hahn, born 1879. He would change his name, to make it less German. On Feb. 14, 1945, in Wellington, his widow, Nora, married again, to Edward Russell Dymock. He bore more than a passing resemblance to Herbert Hoover. His death made the London *Times*.

Hahn Island. 78°15' S, 164°58' E. A small island, 1.5 km long, 12 km N of Mount Discovery, on the E side of Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Cdr. James Hahn, USN, public information officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, for several years prior to 1963.

The *Hai Kung*. A 711.58-ton steel-hull, single-crew deep-sea trawling vessel, capable of 13.5 knots, belonging to the Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute, operated by the National University of Taiwan, and based out of Keelung, she made her maiden voyage in 1976-77, to the Weddell Sea. Her skipper was Chen Chang Chiang. For 18 days in Jan. and Feb. 1977 she investigated krill fishing off the coasts of Queen Maud Land and Enderby Land, and took 130 tons. She was back in 1977-78, being in the same area in Jan. and Feb. 1978. In 1981 she was off the coast of Australia.

Haigh Nunatak. 71°15' S, 71°13' E. A low, conical peak, rising to about 30 m above the surrounding ice at the E end of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 22 km NE of Pickering Nunatak, on the E side of the mouth of Lambert Glacier. There is an area of low-lying moraine on the W side of the peak. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957. Named by ANCA for John E. Haigh, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1965, who accompanied the Soviet party which first visited this nunatak in Jan. 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Haigh Point. 64°55' S, 63°06' W. West of Mount Banck, it forms the N entrance point of Thomas Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Miss Dorothy Haigh (1905-1988), who was with the Foreign Office from 1943, was appointed a draftswoman (senior grade) in 1949, and promoted to senior draftswoman in 1955, with the cartographic section until 1970, with the responsibility of preparing UK-APC maps. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Haihun Jiao. 69°26' S, 76°03' E. A cape in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Hailstorm Island. 66°13' S, 110°37' E. A rocky island, 0.4 km long, lying between Cameron Island and the E end of Burnett Island, in the central part of the Swain Islands. Photographed during OpHJ 1946-47, and first mapped (roughly) from these photos. ANARE and SovAE both photographed it aerially in 1956. Carl Eklund led a group that surveyed the Swain Islands, while they were at Wilkes Station in 1957, and Eklund named it for Pueblo Indian Kenneth José "Ken" Hailstorm (b. Aug. 20, 1936, McCarty's Reservation, near Valencia, N.M. d. April 25, 2005, Albuquerque, N.M.), USN, radioman who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. ANARE again photographed it aerially in 1962.

Hainaut Island *see* **D'Hainaut Island**

Glaciar Haines *see* **Haines Glacier**

Haines, William Cassius "Bill." Known as "Cyclone." b. Feb. 1, 1887, Reinersville, Ohio, but raised partly in Sharon, O., son of farmer Jasper Haines and his wife Mary. A graduate of George Washington University, in Washington, DC, he became an assistant meteorologist with the St. Louis Weather Bureau in 1912 (he would hold that position until 1948). He served in World War I in the Signal Corps, was with Byrd on the North Pole expedition of 1926, and then was 3rd-in-command (and the barber) of ByrdAE 1928-30, wintering-over at Little America in 1929. He detested shoveling snow, and thus was always being detailed to shovel snow. On his return he became chief of the airways weather station at Washington Hoover Airport, and, on Nov. 9, 1932, in Washington, DC, he married a North Dakota girl, Irene Gentry, who had lived in the nation's capital since 1918, working as an accountancy specialist with the Internal Revenue Bureau. He was 3rd-in-command of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on April 7, 1956, at Jefferson Barracks Hospital, in Missouri.

Haines Glacier. 73°21' S, 62°33' W. A glacier, 6 km wide, flowing in a SE direction, and joining Meinardus Glacier immediately E of Mount Barkow, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photo of 1943. In Dec. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, who, also, with a FIDS team from Base E, partially surveyed it from the ground that season, 1947-48. Named by FIDS for Bill Haines. They plotted it in 73°14' S, 62°56' W. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1965-67, and based largely on these photos, it appears replotted on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a Chilean map of 1966, as Glaciar Haines.

Haines Mountains. 77°34' S, 146°20' W. A range of ice-capped mountains trending NW-SE for about 40 km, and forming the SW wall of Hammond Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 by ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Bill Haines. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The Russians call them Nunataki Filippova.

Haining, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Haiyan Wan. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A cove on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, in the area of the Great Wall Station. Named by the Chinese.

Haizhu Bandao. 69°25' S, 76°11' E. A peninsula in the Larsemann Hills, at Prydz Bay, on the

Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Chinese.

Håkollen *see* **Håkollen Island**

Håkollen Island. 67°00' S, 57°15' E. An island, 1.5 km long (the Australians say about 3 km), and rising to 100 m above sea level, in the SW part of the Øygarden Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Håkollen (i.e., "the shark knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Håkollen Island in 1965. The Australians call it Shark Island, and have plotted it in 67°00' S, 57°19' E.

Håkon Col. 71°54' S, 8°52' E. A short mountain ridge at the S side of Saether Crags, between those crags and Nupsskarvet Mountain, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Håkonbandet, for Håkon Saether, medical officer with the expedition during its 1956-57 stage. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Håkon Col in 1967. *See also* **Saether Crags**.

Håkonbandet *see* **Håkon Col**

The *Hakuho Maru*. A 3200-ton Japanese vessel, completed in March 1967, operated by the Tokyo University Ocean Research Institute, and skippered by Takayasu Shirasawa in 1968-69, when chief scientist Yoshio Horibe and his staff were investigating the chemistry of seawater in and around the Balleny Islands and Scott Island. She was back, off Wilkes Land and Enderby land, in 1983-84, skippered by Ichiro Tadama, in an expedition led by Masaaki Murano of the Tokyo University of Fisheries, and Takahisha Nemoto of the Ocean Research Institute of the University of Tokyo. She was in company with the *Kaiyo Maru* and the *Umitaka Maru*. She operated until the end of 1988, when she was retired, after 99 scientific cruises, 9 trial cruises, and after traveling over a million kilometers. She was replaced by a new ship of the same name, built in 1988, and which was in Antarctic waters in 1994-95, under the command of Youichi Jinno.

The *Hakurei Maru*. Ice-strengthened oil exploration ship, and geological and geophysical research ship, commissioned by the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, and launched on Oct. 16, 1973. Belonging to the Japanese Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, she was 86.95 m long, 13.4 m wide, weighed 1821.6 tons, and could cruise at 15 knots. **Nov. 1980-March 1981**: She was in the Bellingshausen Sea, skippered by Capt. Hideaki Okomura (he would be the captain for several seasons) conducting marine geophysical investigations, in an expedition led by chief scientist Yasufumi Ishiwada, of the Japanese National Oil Corporation. **Nov. 1981-March 1982**: She was doing the same thing, this time in the Weddell Sea, in an expedition led by Takashi Yamazaki of the Japanese National Oil Corporation. **Nov. 1982-March 1983**: She was in the Ross Sea and the Dumont d'Urville Sea, under the leadership of the same corporation's chief scientist, Shunji Sato. **Nov. 1983-March 1984**: She was off the coast of Wilkes Land, in an expedition led by the same corporation's chief scientist, Masakazu Kato. **Nov. 1984-March 1985**: She was off Enderby Land, in an expedition led by Shunji Sato. **Nov. 1985-March 1986**: Everything as before, except off the coast of Queen Maud Land. This time Sumiyuki Yoshii led the expedition. **Nov. 1986-March 1987**: As before, except off the Amundsen Sea. This time the chief scientist was Yasuo Tamura. **Nov. 1987-March 1988**: She was off the South Orkneys, with chief scientist Hiroshi Morishima. Everything else the same as before. **Nov. 1988-March 1989**: As before, but off the Antarctic Peninsula, with chief scientist Mr. Morishima again leading the expedition. This was Captain Okomura's last voyage. **Nov. 1989-March 1990**: Same as before, but off Princess Elizabeth Land, with Seizo Nakao leading the expedition. Capt. Kiyoshi Ishii was the new skipper of the ship. **Nov. 1990-March 1991**: Same as before, except off Wilkes Land, and chief scientist Seizo Nakao led the expedition. Capt. Ishii was still skipper. **Nov. 1991-March 1992**: Same as before, but in the Ross Sea, with chief scientist Yoshihisa Okuda leading the expedition. Capt. Ishii was still skipper. **Dec. 1992-March 1993**: A new ship's skipper this year, Capt. Morio Endo, and chief scientist Makoto Yuasa led the expedition back to the Ross Sea. **Nov. 1993-March 1994**: Same as before, but off Wilkes Land, with chief scientist Mr. Yuasa leading the expedition again. This time Capt. Naomi Ebihara was the skipper of the ship. **Nov. 1994-March 1995**: Again off Wilkes Land, this time chief scientist Takemi Ishihara leading the expedition. Capt. Ebihara was still the skipper. **Dec. 1995-March 1996**: Same chief scientist and same skipper, but this time in the Ross Sea. **Dec. 1996-March 1997**: This time off the Antarctic Peninsula, with chief scientist Manabu Tanahashi leading the expedition, and Capt. Toshiaki Takahashi as new skipper. **Nov. 1997-March 1998**: This time off the South Orkneys, with the same expedition leader (Capt. Tanahashi) and the same skipper (Capt. Takahashi). **Nov. 1998-March 1999**: This time in the Davis Sea, with Fumitoshi Murakami as expedition leader and chief scientist, and Capt. Takahashi still skipper. **Nov. 1999-March 2000**: This was the 20th and last of the Japanese geophysics voyages sent down by the Metal Mining Agency of Japan, on the *Hakurei Maru*. Masato Joshima was chief scientist in charge of the expedition, and Capt. Takahashi was still skipper. This time they explored off Enderby Land.

Hakurei Seamount. 62°52' S, 140°49' E. An undersea feature off Wilkes Land. Named for the *Hakurei Maru* (q.v.), which conducted a detailed survey of the area. The name was accepted internationally in July 1999.

Mount Hal Flood *see* **Mount Berlin**

Hal Flood Bay *see* **Okuma Bay**

Hal Flood Range *see* **Flood Range**

Hala. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A small green alp ("hala" in Polish), in the area of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

The *Halcón*. Argentine privateer corvette commanded by Hipólito Bouchard, which, in 1815, found herself blown off course and in 65°S. *see* **Brown, Guillermo**.

Islas Halcón *see* **Curtis Island**

Islotes Halcón *see* **Curtis Island**

Haldorsentoppen. 74°35' S, 11°12' W. A mountain, W of Torsviktoppen, it is the most northwesterly peak in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for obstetrician and gynecologist Inger Alida Haldorsen (1899-1989), a key person in the refugee organization in Bergen, helping people to escape to Britain during World War II.

Mount Hale. 78°04' S, 86°19' W. Rising to 3595 m, 2.5 km NW of Mount Davis, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Charles Bentley and his 1957-58 Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, and named by him for Daniel Payne Hale (b. June 17, 1926. d. Nov. 4, 2005, Knoxville, Tenn.), aurora physicist at Byrd Station and a member of the traverse. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Hale Glacier. 72°13' S, 100°33' W. About 10 km long, just E of Mount Simpson, it flows SW into the Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound, on Thurston Island. Delineated from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. (jg) (later Lt. Cdr.) Bill Joe Hale, USN, helicopter pilot on the *Burton Island* here in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°12' S, 100°48' W, but has since been replotted.

Hale Valley. 79°52' S, 156°40' E. Immediately S of Kennett Ridge, it is the northernmost of 3 largely ice-filled valleys that trend E from the Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for lichenologist and linguist Mason Ellsworth Hale, Jr. (b. Sept. 23, 1928, Winsted, Conn. d. April 23, 1990, Arlington, Va.), who worked about 6 austral summers in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, beginning in about 1980. He was later curator of botany at the Smithsonian.

Hales Peak. 64°08' S, 62°09' W. Rises to about 1000 m above sea level from the NE shoulder of Mount Cabeza, between Bouquet Bay and Hill Bay, in the NE part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for British physiologist Rev. Stephen Hales (1677-1761), the first person to estimate blood pressure. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Haley Glacier. 71°33' S, 61°50' W. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing SE along the N side of the Rowley Massif into Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and, from these efforts, it was mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Philip H. Haley (b. 1952), of the University of California, at Davis, USARP

biologist at Palmer Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Half Black Peak. 71°47' S, 163°40' E. Rising to over 2000 m, 3 km NE of Mount Edixon, in the SE part of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Malcolm Laird proposed the name for two reasons — its color (half black rock and half snow) and because of its proximity to All Black Peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did US-ACAN.

Half Century Nunatak. 85°22' S, 178°50' W. A prominent nunatak, snow-covered on the top and W side, and displaying a high, east-facing rock escarpment, 6 km N of Dismal Buttress, at the W side of the upper Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62. Near here they celebrated the 50th anniversary of Amundsen reaching the South Pole. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Half Dome Nunatak. 82°27' S, 159°14' E. A small nunatak, just above the lower Nimrod Icefalls, 3 km S of the Cobham Range, at the mouth of Lucy Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 because it is dome-shaped on one side and is cut into sheer rocky cliffs on the other. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Half Moon. *See also under* **Halfmoon**

Isla Half Moon *see* **Half Moon Island**

Half-moon Bay *see* **Moon Bay**

Half Moon Beach. 62°29' S, 60°47' W. A small beach, immediately SW of Punta Yuseff, 1.5 km SE of Scarborough Castle, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, between that cape and Black Point, on the NW coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for its shape by the early sealers, possibly Robert Fildes in 1820-21. He was certainly the first to record it on a chart, as Half-moon Beach (for its shape). It was described as being approachable overland from Shirreff Cove, and a useful refuge for boats caught between Desolation Island and Cape Shirreff in an easterly gale. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Half Moon Beach. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1960. The Chileans translated it as Playa Media Luna. The British were the last to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Half Moon Crater. 77°48' S, 166°45' E. A crater, 0.8 km SW of Castle Rock, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Descriptively named by Frank Debenham during BAE 1910-13, as he was making a plane table survey of the peninsula in 1912. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Half Moon Island. 62°35' S, 59°55' W. A crescent-shaped, dark-colored island, not quite 2 km long, and rising to 101 m above sea level, in the entrance to Moon Bay, on the E side of Livingston Island, on the SW side of McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. There is a hill on this island named Cerro Vago, and some salient points (i.e., little capes, little but standing out enough to offer clear reference points) — Punta Zurueta, Punta Berón, and Punta Morena — as well as Saddleback Ridge in the N part of the island. On the NW coast is an inlet called Caleta Matamala. The island was known to sealers as early as 1821, and roughly charted by them. It was these sealers who probably so named it, because of its shape (thus also providing a good harbor). The first landing was probably made by Nat Palmer, on Nov. 18, 1820. Capt. John Davis' log dated March 14, 1821 refers to it as Moon Island, and on Weddell's 1825 map it appears as Johnson's Island, named for Capt. Robert Johnson. It also appears as such on Powell's 1831 chart. Fildes, in 1829 (reflecting his voyages there almost a decade earlier), refers to it as Half-moon Island, a spelling that occurs again on the 1930 Discovery Investigations chart (reflecting their survey done there in 1929). A Spanish chart of 1861 shows it as Isla Johnson, but this is only a translated map of Powell's 1831 chart. In 1931, surveyor David Ferguson, who was here in 1913-14, refers to it as Keith Island. It appears as Half Moon Island on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1935 (which reflected the *Discovery II* survey of 1933-34), and the DI re-surveyed it that year (i.e., 1935). It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Half Moon. US-ACAN accepted the name Half Moon Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears translated as Isla Media Luna on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Teniente Cámara Station was here. The British re-plotted this island in late 2008. Islote Girardi is the little islet immediately to the S of Half Moon Island.

Half Point *see* **Square Rock Point**

Half-Ration Névé. 73°01' S, 163°30' E. A large névé at the head of Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. The Mesa Range forms much of its W side. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because, while here, they were reduced to half rations due to a delay of several days in re-supply because of a blizzard. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Halfmoon Bluff. 85°13' S, 175°38' W. A rock bluff overlooking the E side of Shackleton Glacier, rising immediately N of the mouth of Brunner Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, because its sheer cliffs and crescent-shaped top give it the appearance of a half moon. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Halfmoon Cove. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. A small crescent-shaped cove between Shag Point and Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by American ornithologists Wayne Z. Trivelpiece and Nicholas J. Volkman, guests of the Poles at Arctowski Station in 1977-78. The Poles accepted the name in 1980.

Punta Halfthree *see* **Halfthree Point**

Halfthree Point. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. Forms the SE end of Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Halfthree. The British were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Halfway Island. 64°45' S, 64°12' W. In the mouth of Wylie Bay, 4 km NW of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57, and by Fids from Base N over the same period. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it lies halfway between Arthur Harbor and Cape Monaco, a route frequently traveled by boat by Fids from Arthur Harbor. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Halfway Nunatak. 78°23' S, 161°06' E. An isolated nunatak, rising to 1268 m, on the W side of The Landing, and almost in the center of the upper portion of Skelton Glacier. Its N side features Norton Crag, its S side features Baumann Crag, and its E side features Schulz Crag. Surveyed and descriptively named in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hålisen *see* **Hålisen Glacier**

Hålisen Glacier. 72°02' S, 8°51' E. A cirque glacier between Hålisrimen Peak and Hålisstonga Peak, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hålisen (i.e., "the slippery ice"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hålisen Glacier in 1966.

Hålishalsen *see* **Hålishalsen Saddle**

Hålishalsen Saddle. 72°07' S, 9°04' E. An ice saddle between the Kurze Mountains and the interior ice plateau to the S, in the Orvin Mountasins of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hålishalsen (i.e., "the slippery ice neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hålishalsen Saddle in 1966.

Hålisrimen *see* **Hålisrimen Peak**

Hålisrimen Peak. 72°01' S, 8°52' E. Rising to 2665 m, 3 km NW of Hålisstonga Peak, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hålisrimen (i.e., "the slippery ice frost"), in association with Hålisen Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Hålisrimen Peak in 1966.

Hålisstonga *see* **Hålisstonga Peak**

Hålisstonga Peak. 72°02' S, 8°57' E. Rising to 2780 m, it marks the S end of the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from

1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hålisstonga. US-ACAN accepted the name Hålisstonga Peak in 1966.

[1]**Mount Hall**. 77°34' S, 162°36' E. A somewhat isolated peak in the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 7, 1998.

[2]**Mount Hall**. 84°55' S, 170°22' W. A rock peak rising to 2430 m (the New Zealanders say 2000 m), 2.5 km SW of Mount Daniel, it is the highest point of an elevated, snow-covered table of irregular ground plan which forms the S end of the Lillie Range, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by Bert Crary during his Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of 1957-58, and named by him for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Ray Eldon Hall (b. Feb. 21, 1923, Freelandville, Ind.), USN, VX-6 pilot during OpDF III (i.e., the same season as Crary's traverse). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hall, Alexander Bullock "Sandy." b. Nov. 11, 1934, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, son of a hill sheep farmer. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1956. After his tour, he left Antarctica on the *Shackleton*, stayed for a while in the Falklands, then to Montevideo, where he caught the *Highland Chieftain* back to London, with Dave Jones, meteorologist Sam Glassey, and ex-Fid Pat Biggs and his family, arriving there on Sept. 5, 1957. On his return to Scotland, he followed in his father's occupation, and still lives on his father's farm.

Hall, Frank Aitchison. b. Aug. 11, 1932, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, but raised partly in Port William, son of bank manager Tommy Hall and his wife Jenny Goodfellow. After George Watson's College, in Edinburgh, he became a professional meteorologist, and worked at the observatory at Eskdalemuir, 50 miles from his birth place. He did his national service in the RAF, as a met man based in Britain, and then applied to FIDS, went to London for the interview, was accepted, and the RAF let him go a few weeks before his time was up. He sailed from London on the *John Biscoe* at the end of 1952, as a met man, wintering-over at Base B in 1953. In 1954 he returned to Port Stanley, and for a year stayed there, instructing Fids who were coming south as meteorological assistants. He finally made his way to Montevideo, where he caught the *Alcantara*, arriving back in Southampton on July 6, 1955. He went back to Langholm, on Sept. 1, 1956 marrying Margaret Haldane Dalgliesh, and they moved to Coventry, where Frank worked in a lab for General Electric, and Margaret worked as a clerk. Then he went to work on the Blue Streak rocket project, moving to Cumberland, then to Stevenage, Herts, then back to Cumberland, where the Blue Streak project came to an end. He was offered a job in data processing by a friend in Farnborough, Hants, but got bored with that, and went to work for Hunting Engineering, working for years at Aldermaston. In 1981 he went back to Eskdalemuir, working as a government met man again, and died in his chair of a heart attack on May 26, 1993, at Langholm.

Hall, John. b. 1950. Joined BAS on Sept. 10, 1973, as a diving officer and general assistant, who wintered-over on South Georgia in 1974 and 1975, the second year serving as base commander. On Sept. 23, 1976 he re-joined BAS, spending the summer of 1976-77 back at South Georgia. On July 4, 1977 he re-joined again, as a permanent base commander, wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1978. On Dec. 7, 1979 he resigned. In the 1980s he was at Rothera Station as field operations manager at the air facility.

Hall Bluff. 77°33' S, 161°23' E. A prominent rock bluff, at a height of 750 m, that forms the E end of Dais, and marks the valley entrances to North Fork and South Fork, in the Wright Valley of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Brenda Hall, research assistant with the department of geological sciences at the University of Maine, from 1990. She was a field party geologist in 6 USAP-supported field seasons from the 1990-91 season to the 1995-96 season, including work in the Wright Valley, near this bluff. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hall Cliff. 71°59' S, 68°37' W. A sandstone cliff, 1.5 km long, and rising to about 450 m, along the S side of Saturn Glacier, and 1.5 km W of Citadel Bastion, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Mapped in 1959-60, by FIDS cartographers working from air photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. It was surveyed again by BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station between 1961 and 1973. In association with the name Saturn, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Asaph Hall (1829-1907), the U.S. astronomer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Hall Glacier. 73°54' S, 76°23' W. Flows N between the Lidke Ice Stream and Nikitin Glacier, into Stange Sound, on the English Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Dann V. Hall, USGS surveyor in support of the Ross Ice Shelf Project (RISP), 1976-77; a team member of the joint USGS-BAS Doppler Landsat Control Project, 1977-78. *See also* **Nikitin Glacier**.

Hall Nunatak. 78°59' S, 87°24' W. A small nunatak, about 3 km southeastward of Thomas Nunatak, along the ice escarpment at the head of Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for George S. Hall, helicopter crew chief with the U.S. Army 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Hall Nunataks. 70°48' S, 66°45' E. A group of 4 nunataks, anywhere between 11 and 13 km ESE of Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1960. Named by ANCA for Ross Hall, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station for the winter of 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Hall Peak. 79°29' S, 83°45' W. Rising to 2170 m, it surmounts the dividing ridge at the upper reaches of Rennell Glacier, Schmidt Glacier, and Larson Valley, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Walter David Michael "Mike" Hall, geologist with the party, who got his masters degree from VUW, in NZ, on the strength of this expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Hall Peninsula. 62°46' S, 61°15' W. A small peninsula, 3 km SSW of President Head, on the E coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Snow Island was roughly charted by Weddell between 1820-23, and named by him as Basil Hall's Island, for Capt. Basil Hall, RN (1788-1844), the remarkable Scottish author and traveler. It appears as such on Weddell's 1825 map, but the name only lasted a few years. The peninsula itself was not mapped, but Weddell did map an anchorage in this approximate location. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Once the peninsula was determined to be an individual feature, it was named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in an attempt to preserve Weddell's naming, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The British were the last to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Hall Ridge. 70°42' S, 63°12' W. A low, snow-covered ridge, rising to about 1600 m above sea level, 8 km S of the Eland Mountains, in the central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Phillip L. Hall, U.S. Army, assistant civil engineering officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Hall Rock. 76°51' S, 159°20' E. A large rock, 3 km NW of Carapace Nunatak, at the edge of the Polar Plateau, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for geologist Bradford Allyn Hall, of the University of Maine, at Orono, who, with Harold W. Borns, did research on the so-called Mawson Tillite here in 1968-69.

Hallam Peak. 77°39' S, 163°23' E. A distinctive rock peak, rising to 900 m between the heads of Von Guerard Glacier and Aiken Glacier, in the Kukri Hills, it provides an unobstructed view of the Lake Fryxell locality of the Taylor Valley. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Cheryl A. Hallam, USGS geographer who specialized in geographic information systems, and who worked in Antarctica in 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1999-2000. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Punta El Hallazgo *see under* **E**

Halle Flat. 76°40' S, 159°50' E. A relatively flat area just SSW of Coxcomb Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for paleobotanist

Thore Gustaf Halle (1884-1964), head of he Swedish Museum of Natural History, whose work *The Mesozoic Flora of Graham Land* (1913), forms part of the scientific reports of SwedAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966.

Rocas Haller *see* **Haller Rocks**

Haller Rocks. 64°04' S, 62°06' W. A small group of rocks in the E part of Bouquet Bay, 3 km NW of the SW end of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777), Swiss physiologist. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines call them Rocas Haller.

Hallet Valley. 77°32' S, 160°17' E. Between Medley Ridge and Vortex Col, in the W part of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Bernard Hallet of the Quaternary Research Center, at the University of Washington at Seattle, who was a USARP investigator of land surface stability in the McMurdo Dry Valleys between 1995 and 2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Cape Hallett. 72°19' S, 170°16' E. A bold rock headland on the NW coast of the Ross Sea (i.e., on the Borchgrevink Coast), at the foot of Mount Sabine, about 16 km southward of Cape Christie, it forms the N tip of Hallett Peninsula, in Victoria Land, midway between Cape Adare and Coulman Island. Hallett Station was here. Discovered in 1841 by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for Thomas R. Hallett. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Hallett, Roland Sears. b. 1809, Barnstable, Mass. He was a ship's captain, and in 1836-37, took the whaling brig *Athenian* down to the South Shetlands. In 1841 he was skipper of the *Lebanon*, in 1846 of the *Sophronia*, and in 1847-48 of the fast-sailing packet schooner *General Clinch*. On June 19, 1845, in Hyannis, he married Cordelia, who died on Jan. 2, 1857, aged 39. Captain Hallett married again, to Abigail, and a third time, to Catherine. He retired from the sea, became a furniture dealer, and died on Nov. 6, 1894, in Barnstable.

Hallett, Thomas Rawe. Naval officer who sailed with Ross on the *Cove*, was promoted to purser on Aug. 30, 1838, and on April 9, 1839 was appointed purser to the *Erebus* for RossAE 1839-43. He subsequently served on the *Meteor*, and died on the *Éclair* on Sept. 6, 1845, off the coast of Sierra Leone, as that vessel returned as a pest ship from the West Coast of Africa.

Hallet Glacier *see* **Edisto Glacier**

Hallet Inlet *see* **Edisto Inlet**

Hallett Peninsula. 72°30' S, 170°10' E. An elongated basalt dome, similar to Adare Peninsula, triangular in shape, and 30 km long, it has 1500-meter cliffs on its seaboard (i.e., eastern) side and 300-meter cliffs on its W side, extends from Cape Hallett to Cape Wheatstone, and is joined to the mainland by a narrow ridge between Tucker Glacier and Edisto Inlet, being separated from the Admiralty Mountains by Edisto Inlet and Football Saddle. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58 because Hallett Station was built at the N end of the peninsula, on Seabee Hook. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Hallett Ridge. 71°15' S, 176°50' E. An undersea feature, it actually extends between 70°00' S and 72°50' S, and between between 176°40' E and 177°00' E. Named by Steven C. Cande, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, in association with Cape Hallett and Hallett Peninsula which lie just to the S. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Hallett Station. 72°18' S, 170°13' E. A US/NZ IGY station, built in 1957 on bare, rocky, volcanic, and relatively ice-free ground, and 16 feet above sea level, at the foot of Mount Sabine, on Seabee Hook, at the tip of Cape Hallett, on Edisto Inlet, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. It was the smallest of the IGY bases on the continent. **Sept. 1955**: At the 2nd Antarctic Conference, in Brussels, Georges Laclavère asked the U.S. and NZ to consider a jointly-run station at Cape Adare (the closest landfall for NZ). **Feb. 6, 1956**: The *Edisto* was sailing in this area, scouting out a site on which to build Adare Station, as it was still called in the planning stages. A party of Seabees aboard tried to land with some press boys in an LCVP, but found no suitable landing place. **Feb. 8, 1956**: The Seabees tried again, but no luck. The *Edisto* then traveled 60 miles to the south, to Cape Hallett, which was better. **Feb. 11, 1956**: A party landed safely on Seabee Hook. **Feb. 12, 1956**: The site was selected. **Aug. 1956**: At the 3rd Antarctic Conference, in Paris, the U.S. and NZ agreed to Laclavère's proposal. **Oct. 1956**: John Hanessian went to NZ for planning of the base. **Mid-Dec. 1956**: The icebreaker *Northwind* broke the ice and the *Arneb* acted as supply ship. **Dec. 31, 1956**: A ferocious storm threatened the operation. And, the ice was pinching the *Arneb*. It took a week to unload the *Arneb*. **Jan. 2, 1957**: Landings began. *See also* **The *Arneb*** for more details of the landing. They found anywhere between 200,000 and 500,000 Adélie penguins there, in a rookery (there had only been a few there the year before). Carl Eklund cleared 8218 penguins off to another part of the colony (great care was always taken with the penguins), in what was called "Operation Penguin Lift." The Seabees built the 11-building base, and a D-4 tractor graded the supply dump. **Jan. 9, 1957**: Construction was well underway (windows were already in) on the old penguin site, and the site was commissioned, as Cape Adare Station. They would build penguin-proof fences (gone by 1960). Lt. Raymond Loomis was in charge of construction. **Jan. 10, 1957**: The *Arneb* and *Northwind* left. **Feb. 12, 1957**: Construction of main buildings was finished — living quarters, medical room, galley, mess hall (doubled as a movie theatre), meteorology, communications, power generator, vehicle maintenance, science, and several smaller units as well — latrine, spare generator, radio homer, refrigerator, a seismometer hut, 2 non-ferrous huts for geomagnetic measurements, a rawin dome, and an aurora tower. The 32 Seabees then left on the *Atka*, and the wintering crew was brought in from McMurdo Base, 350 miles away, to inhabit the 10 buildings. **1957 winter**: 14 men. The U.S. Navy personnel were: Lt. Juan Tur (q.v.) (officer-in-charge and medical officer), Richard A. Novasio (radioman; *see* **Novasio Ridge**), Raymond W. Hennessey (aerographer: *see* **Mount Hennessey**), Robert Roy (cook; *see* **Mount Roy**), Bobby G. Northcutt, Ernie Lee Bingaman, Ray H. Camp, James R. Canavan, E. Roger Evans, Jr., and Harry C. King (this last of USNR). The scientists were: Dr. James Shear (q.v.) (scientific leader), Bill Ingham (aurora and airglow specialist; *see* **Ingham Glacier**), John Humphries (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Humphries Glacier**), and Michael Langevad (radio technician; *see* **Langevad Glacier**) (these last 3 were the NZ complement). Meteorology was the specialty science, and a runway was built here. **May 1957**: The name of the station was changed from Cape Adare Station to Hallett Station (the name Ross Station had been proposed by the US). **Oct. 1957**: Loomis had surveyed a site on the ice of Moubray Bay, laid out an airstrip, but it was unsafe, and never used. In October they tried again, 6 miles from the base. This one worked. **Nov. 1, 1957**: The first of five R4Ds landed safely, bringing mail and supplies. **1958 winter**: On Jan. 16, 1958, Bob Bornmann had taken over from Juan Tur as officer-in-charge, and New Zealander Ken Salmon had taken over from Shear as scientific leader. The 2 other New Zealanders were Geoff King (*see* **Cape King**) and seismologist Ken Bargh (*see* **Bargh Glacier**). **1959 winter**: Albert Bridgman (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Bridgman Glacier**); Charlie Roberts (q.v.) (scientific leader); Mark Gordon (aurora scientist; *see* **Gordon Valley**). The 3 New Zealanders were Brian Reid (*see* **Reid Bluff**), L.R. Jones (scientist on the geomagnetic project; *see* **Jones Buttress**), and Alexander Black (technician on the geomagnetic project; *see* **Black Icefalls**). Biology was added after IGY, and the station was enlarged and improved. **1960 winter**: Lt. William J. Towles (officer-in-charge and medical officer; *see* **Towles Glacier**); Robert Baden "Bob" Thomson (NZ) (scientific leader); Charles Trainer (meterologist and senior U.S. representative; *see* **Trainer Glacier**). Technicians on the geomagnetic project Douglas Farmer (*see* **Farmer Glacier**) and Ray Brown (*see* **Brown Buttress**) were the other 2 New Zealanders. **1961 winter**: Lt. Anthony Kelly (medical officer; *see* **Kelly Glacier**); Robert Titus (USA) (meteorologist and scientific leader; *see* **Mount Titus**); meteorologists Joseph Dessent (*see* **Dessent Ridge**) and Larry Engberg (*see* **Engberg Bluff**); Thomas Ballard (aurora scientist; *see* **Ballard Spur**). The New Zealanders were Peter Martin (senior NZ scientist; *see* **Martin Hill**), Peter Lowe (*see* **Lowe Peak**), and N.E. Stent. **1962 winter**: Paul Tyler (medical officer; *see* **Tyler Glacier**); Jack Boyer (radioman; *see* **Boyer Glacier**); Claude B. Taylor (NZ) (scientific leader; *see* **Taylor Peak**); mete-

orologists Chester H. Bowers (also senior U.S. representative; *see* **Bowers Glacier**), Frank O'Donnell (*see* **O'Donnell Peak**) and William Bunker (*see* **Bunker Bluff**); Noel Hayman (aurora scientist; *see* **Hayman Nunataks**). The other 2 New Zealanders were Malcolm Woodgyer (*see* **Woodgyer Peak**) and R.R. Exley (*see* **Mount Exley**). **1963 winter**: Leonard Wylde (NZ) (officer-in-charge; *see* **Wylde Glacier**); Lt. E.E. Fitch (medical officer; *see* **Fitch Glacier**); Henry Freimanis (USA) (scientific leader); Elwood Barnes (cosmic ray scientist; *see* **Barnes Peak**); meteorologists Gene Levi (*see* **Levi Peak**), Rayburn Price (*see* **Mount Price**), Francis Willey (*see* **Willey Point**), Larry Shute (*see* **Mount Shute**), and Kent Wyckoff (*see* **Wyckoff Glacier**). The other New Zealanders were Douglas Suter (*see* **Suter Glacier**) and Brian Main (*see* **Cape Main**). **March 6, 1964**: The station was closed after a fire. **1964 winter**: USN personnel were: Hugh King (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **King Glacier**); Charles Bell (utilitiesman; *see* **Bell Bluff**); Roy Lann (cook; *see* **Lann Glacier**); Norman Ridgeway (NZ) (scientific leader; *see* **Ridgeway Glacier**). The other 2 New Zealanders were Desmond Rowles (*see* **Rowles Glacier**) and E.N. Green (*see* **Green Nunatak**). Hallett was a year-round station from 1957 to 1964, and a summer station from 1964. The winter population varied between 7 and 12 scientists and between 7 and 9 support personnel. The summer populations (after 1964) varied between 2 and 9 scientists, and between 12 and 21 support personnel. **1964-65 summer**: Theodore G. Nagel (leader); geologists Dwight Crowder (*see* **Mount Crowder**) and Donald Coates (*see* **Coates Rocks**); meteorologists Robert Judd (*see* **Mount Judd**), Gene Levi (*see* **Levi Peak**), Ray Bridwell (*see* **Bridwell Peak**) and John Shelton (*see* **Mount Shelton**); Dietland Müller-Schwarze (biologist). **1965-66 summer**: biologists Eric Collins (*see* **Collins Peak**), Elmer Gless (*see* **Gless Peak**) and David Thompson (*see* **Thompson Spur**). **1966**: it was designated SPA #7. **1966-67 summer**: Gerald Mello (officer-in-charge; *see* **Mello Nunatak**); biologists Steven Frishman (*see* **Mount Frishman**), Elmer Gless (*see* **Gless Peak**), Theodore Gannutz (*see* **Gannutz Glacier**), Otto Lange (*see* **Lange Peak**) and David Thompson (*see* **Thompson Spur**). **1967-68 summer**: biologists Nels Granholm (*see* **Mount Granholm**), Elmer Gless (*see* **Gless Peak**), John Baker (*see* **Baker Glacier**) and Richard Tenaza (*see* **Tenaza Peak**). **1968-69 summer**: Rudy Castillo (aerographer; *see* **Castillo Point**); biologists John Baker (*see* **Baker Glacier**), Gary Walsh (*see* **Walsh Glacier**), and DeVere Burt (*see* **Burt Rocks**). **Feb. 19, 1973**: The station was closed. **1982-83**: the station was inspected to see if it could be used again. **1986**: New Zealanders worked here to reclaim the disused station, but now only the main building remains as an emergency hut.

Halley Bay. 75°29' S, 26°42' W. An ephemeral Weddell Sea indentation into the ice front, between the Luitpold Coast and the Caird Coast. The "excellent landing place" that Shackleton named Glacier Bay in 1915, just before the *Endurance* went down, may be identical to the feature named in 1956 as Halley Bay, or it may have been a slightly smaller feature within the Halley Bay complex. The old Halley Bay Station was here. The Americans installed an automatic weather station here on March 21, 1990, at an elevation of 52 m, and on Nov. 7, 1990, it was removed to another site. Anyway, Halley Bay is gone now.

Halley Bay Station. 75°31' S, 26°36' W. In Halley Bay, on the Brunt Ice Shelf, on the Caird Coast of Coats Land. Dr. David Dalgliesh and 10 men built the British Royal Society IGY Expedition's base here on the Weddell Sea in Jan. 1956. The traditional hut with a pitched roof was finished on Jan. 6, and opened on Jan. 15 of that year. At that time it was also known as Base Z. It studied meteorology, glaciology, seismology, radio astronomy, ionospheric physics, aurora and airglow, and geomagnetism. Named for Edmond Halley, the astronomer. Wintering-over leaders were: Dalgliesh (1956), Robin Smart (1957), and Joe MacDowall (1958). For the rest of the personnel during IGY, *see* **British Royal Society Expedition**. Note: One must visit Andy Smith's web page on Halley. **Jan. 13, 1959**: At midnight, FIDS took the base over. **1959 winter**: George Lush (leader), Gordon Artz, Johannes Bothma, Norman Hedderley, Dwm Limbert, and John Smith (meteorologists), Mick Blackwell and Michael Sheret (geophysicists), Nelson Norman (medical officer), Dennis Savins (radioman), William Whitehall (DEM), and Jim Mace (cook). **1960 winter**: Norman Hedderley (meteorologist and leader), Alex Millar, Mike Taplin, and Walter Townsend (meteorologists), Jim Blackie, Colin Dean, and Chris Horton (geophysicsts), Dennis Ardus (glaciologist), Charles Forrest (medical officer), Mike Thurston (zoologist), George Lewis and Elliot MacDonald (ionosphere physicists), Colin Johnson (radioman), Mike Brittain (radar tech), Graham Talmage (DEM), and George Moore (cook). One of the dogs was Stumpy. **Jan. 29, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived. **Feb. 1961**: A new main hut and dog kennels were built near to the original building, which, by that time, was almost completely covered by snow (the Brunt Ice Shelf receives an average of 1.2 m of snow a year). **1961 winter**: Colin Johnson (radioman and leader), Dudley Jehan, Alan Precious, Maurice Sumner, Mike Taplin, and Ed Thornton (meteorologists), George Blundell, Stuart Marsden, Mike Jarman, and Colin Dean (geophysicists), Dennis Ardus (glaciologist), Mike Bethell and Barry Peters (ionosphere physicists), Mike Thurston (zoologist), David Easty (medical officer), Eric Jones (radioman), Mike Brittain and Pete Noble (radar techs), Graham Talmage (DEM), John Skilling, Big Dave Edwards, and Ernie Docchar (builders), Bob Lee (general assistant and tractorman), and Tony Thorne-Middleton and George Moore (cooks). The dogs were: Bodach, Booboo, Debbie I, Eigg, Fay, Gnat, Kate, Kelly I, Larsen, Macnab, Muck II, Oscar, Pam II, Rhum, Shep, Stumpy, Tina, Vere, Wendy III, and Zork. **Feb. 4, 1962**: The *Kista Dan* arrived. **1962 winter**: Mike Jarman (leader), Frank Bent, Peter Blakeley, John Grifiths, Ed Thornton, and Paul Whiteman (meteorologists), George Blundell, Doug Finlayson, and Stuart Marsden (geophysicists), Mike Bethell and Barry Peters (ionosphere physicists), Chris Brown (medical officer), Jack Hill (radioman), Dave Robinson (radar tech), Ken Lambert (DEM), Chris Ruffell and Charlie Spaans (carpenters), Martin Winterton and Bob Lee (general assistants), and Rod Dean and John Holt (cooks). The dogs were: Barney I, Bodach, Booboo, Bostik, Debbie I, Eigg, Fay, Gnat, Kelly I, Larsen, Macnab, Muck II, Oscar, Pam II, Rhum, Royal, Shep, Slod, Stumpy, Tina, Vere, Wendy III, and Zork. **1963 winter**: Maurice Sumner (leader), Dave Egerton, John Griffiths, Ian Buckler, Dave Hollas, and Paul Whiteman (meteorologists), Doug Finlayson, Mike Walford, and Jim Westwood (geophysicists), Dick Worsfold (geologist), Chris Jefferies and Dave Petrie (ionosphere physicists), Neville Mann and Milne Samuel (surveyors), Gordon Bowra (doctor), Gordon Mallinson and Hugh O'Gorman (radio operators), Barry Kraehenbuehl (diesel electric mechanic), Neddy Brind (radar technician), Dad Etchells (tractor mechanic), Martin Winterton (general assistant and dog sledger), Dudley Jehan (general assistant), and Andy Champness and John Holt (cooks). The dogs were: Barney I, Bodach, Booboo, Bostik, Debbie I, Eigg, Fay, Gnat, Kate, Kelly I, Larsen, Macnab, Muck II, Nanuk, Nuga, Oscar, Pam II, Pop, Raq, Rastus II, Rhum, Rolf, Royal, Skye, Slod, Stroma, Tina, Vere, Wendy III, Wilfred, and Zork. **Aug. 1963**: Neville Mann disappeared. **1964 winter**: Dudley Jehan (leader), Dave Hollas, Ian Buckler, Chris Miller, Mike Turner, and Phil Goodwin (meteorologists), David George, Munro Sievwright, Brian Smith, Jim Westwood, and David Shipstone (geophysicists), Dick Worsfold and Lew Juckes (geologists), Bill Bellchambers, Laurence Dicken, Dave Petrie, and Jerry Wright (ionosphere physicists), Phil Cotton, Dai Wild, and Milne Samuel (surveyors), Gordon Bowra (doctor), Gordon Mallinson and Simon Russell (radio operators), Dick Fewster (radar technician), Barry Kraehenbuehl (diesel electric mechanic), Dad Etchells (tractor mechanic), Tony Baker (carpenter), Jock Thomson (general assistant and tractorman), and Andy Champness and Harry Rogers (cooks). The dogs were: Barajo, Barney I, Barra, Bitter, Bodach, Booboo, Eigg, Emma, Fay, Gnat, Jukal, Mild, Muck II, Nanuk, Nuga, Oscar, Pam II, Pop, Raq, Rastus II, Rhum, Rolf, Royal, Satan III, Skye, Slod, Snowy II, Staffa, Stroma, Suaq, Tina, Vere, Wendy III, Whisky II, and Wilfred. **1965 winter**: Phil Cotton (surveyor and leader), John Duff, Phil Goodwin, Chris Miller, Dick Stokes, and Brian Barnes (meteorologists), Munro Sievwright, David Shipstone, Brian Armstrong, Jeremy Bailey, and Bill Izatt (geophysicists), Lew Juckes and Ian Ross (geologists), Bill Bellchambers, Laurence Dicken, Stu Noble, and Jerry Wright (ionosphere physicists), Rod Rhys Jones, Geoff Lovegrove and Dai Wild (surveyors), John

Wilson (physiologist and doctor), Simon Russell and Alan Weeks (radio operators), Brian Porter and Rab Reid (diesel electric mechanics), radar technicians Dick Fewster and Dick Strafford (d. June 25, 2010, Plovdiv, Bulgaria), Alf Amphlett (electrician), Tony Baker (carpenter), Doug Beebe (general assistant and tractorman), and Tony Haynes and Harry Rogers (cooks). The dogs were: Barajo, Barra, Bitter, Bodach, Booboo, Eigg, Emma, Fay, Mild, Muck II, Nanuk, Nuga, Oscar, Pop, Raq, Rastus II, Rhum, Rolf, Royal, Satan III, Skye, Slod, Snowy II, Staffa, Stroma, Suaq, Tina, Whisky II, and Wilfred. **1966 winter**: Paul Whiteman (leader), Phil Cotterill, Colin Read, Colin Wornham, Andy Williams, and Dick Stokes (meteorologists), Mick Shaw (physicist), Bill Izatt, Brian Armstrong, and Geoff McWilliams (geophysicists), Bob Thomas (glaciologist), Dave Brook (geologist), Tony Wilson and Stu Noble (ionosphere physicists), Geoff Lovegrove, Milne Samuel, and Alan Johnston (surveyors), Ron Lloyd (doctor), Dick Keyte and Chris Gostick (radio operators), Brian Swift (radar technician), Dick Cuthbertson (diesel mechanic), John Skipworth (electrician), Peter Blakeley and Doug Beebe (tractor mechanics), Tony Haynes (general assistant), and Dave McKerrow and Charlie Blossom (cooks). The dogs were: Barajo, Barra, Bitter, Bodach, Booboo, Borga, Changi, Dove, Eigg, Esk, Fay, Fedu, Frosty, Ham, Japhet, Luqa, Medina, Mild, Muck II, Nuga, Oscar, Pop, Raq, Rastus II, Rhum, Rolf, Royal, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Skye, Snowy II, Staffa, Stroma, Suaq, Teifi, Tengah, Tina, Wensen, Whisky II, and Wilfred. The new buildings were eventually buried by snow too, and closed in early 1968, by which time it was known as Station Z. However, earlier, in Jan. and Feb. 1967, Halley II was built (see the entry immediately below), as a replacement for the original Halley Bay Station, and for the winter of 1967 the two stations operated side by side (*see* **Halley II** for a list of combined 1967 wintering-over personnel). The old Halley Bay Station is now known as Halley I. There was an attendant depot and staging post called the Bob-Pi Hut (q.v.). Halley I eventually calved off into the sea.

Halley II. 75°31' S, 26°39' W. The replacement for Halley Bay Station, on the Brunt Ice Shelf. When they knew that the original could no longer function, they built a new one, Halley II, in Jan.-Feb. 1967, 4 km from the old site and 5 km from the ice front. It was also known as Station Z. It also had a pitched roof, but reinforced with steel supports. In 1967 and 1968 the two stations operated at the same time, the new one being known as The Village, or Grillage Village. **1967 winter**: This was the largest-ever wintering-over party at Halley — 38 men. This is a combined list of those personnel who were at the new and old stations simultaneously (a situation that occurred only for this winter). Ricky Chinn (base commander), Mike Durrant, Andy Williams, and Colin Read (meteorologists), Colin Wornham (meteorologist and general assistant), Mike Skidmore and Dave Brook (geologists), Geoff McWilliam, Jim Jamieson, and Bill Laidlaw (geophysicists), Paul Coslett and Bob Thomas (glaciologists), Tony Wilson (ionosphere physicist), Al Johnston and Milne Samuel (surveyors), Mike Burgin (physiologist and general assistant), John Brotherhood (medical officer), Ken Halliday and Chris Gostick (radio operator), Keith Gainey (radar technician), Bob Docchar and Big Al Smith (builders), Jim Shirtcliffe (builder and general assistant), John Gallsworthy, Dave Hill, and Tony Baker (carpenters), Paul Wharton and Geoff Smith (electricians), John Carter and Slim Baring-Gould (diesel electric mechanics), Dad Etchells and Chris Sykes (tractor mechanics), Peter Noble and Joe Porter (general assistants and mountain climbers), Nick Mathys (general assistant), and Neil Fothergill, Dave McKerrow, and Charlie Blossom (cooks). The dogs were: Barra, Booboo, Borga, Chalky, Changi, Chroma, Colic, Dove, Dusty III, Esk, Fedu, Flossie, Françoise, Frosty, Ham, Jill II, Jock III, Kolya, Lady III, Lassie II, Lin, Lister, Lobo II, Lotus II, Luqa, Michelle, Mild, Mitral, Mitya, Moo, Nuga, Oscar, Pop, Rastus II, Rolf, Rover IIII, Royal, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Skye, Snowy II, Staffa, Steno, Stroma, Suaq, Teifi, Tengah, Tricia, Trixie, Wensen, Whisky II, and Wilfred. Ken Halliday was the first Falkland Islander to winter-over at Halley Bay. **Dec. 2, 1967**: Dr. John Brotherhood flown out of Halley by Hercules aircraft from McMurdo (*see* **International cooperation**). **1968 winter**: Chris Sykes (base commander), Mike Durrant, Peter Mountford, Chas Platt, and Dave French (meteorologists), Peter Clarkson and Mike Skidmore (geologists), Jim Jamieson, Bill Laidlaw, and Jim Chalmers (geophysicists), Paul Coslett and Andrew Wager (glaciologists), David Groom and Peter Pitts (ionosphere physicists), Murray Roberts (medical officer and physiologist), John Fry (physiologist), Ken Halliday and Chris Hodson (radio operators), Keith Gainey (radar technician), John Gallsworthy (carpenter), Geoff Smith (electrician), John Carter (diesel electric mechanic), Dad Etchells and Stuart MacQuarrie (tractor mechanics), Nick Mathys, Norris Riley, Harry Wiggans, and Peter Noble (general assistants), and Duncan MacLennan and Clive Jones (cooks). The dogs were: Abdul, April, Arwin, Barra, Boby, Bompur, Booboo, Bophur, Borga, Chalky, Changi, Colic, Dad, Dove, Dusty III, Eleanor, Elsa, Esk, Evie, Fedu, Flossie, Françoise, Frodo, Frosty, Gandalf, Gollum, Ham, Inga, Jock III, Josie, Lady III, Lassie II, Lin, Lister, Lobo II, Luqa, Merry I, Michelle, Mitral, Mitya, Nuga, Pat, Pippin, Pop, Rastus II, Ratti, Rolf, Rosie III, Rover IIII, Royal, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Skipper, Skye, Snowy II, Staffa, Stroma, Suaq, Teifi, Tengah, Trixie, Umiak II, Wensen, Whisky II, Wilfred, and Zita. **1969 winter**: Peter Clarkson (geologist and base commander), Dave French, Graham Soar, Roger Tiffin, and Chas Platt (meteorologists), Ian Smith, Bob Wells, and Jim Chalmers (geophysicists), Keith Chappell and David Groom (ionosphere physicists), Allen Clayton and Tony True (surveyors), Dennis Wilkins (medical officer and physiologist), Chris Gostick and Chris Wells (radio operators), Dave Sealey (radar technician), Ron James (builder), Geoff Smith (electrician), John Carter and Dave Hoy (diesel electric mechanics), Malky Macrae and Dick Palmer (tractor mechanics), Malcolm Guyatt, Harry Wiggans, Graham Wright, and Norris Riley (general assistants), and Duncan MacLennan and Clive Jones (cooks). JC Carter and Abdul Smith became the first men to winter-over for 3 consecutive years at Halley Bay. The dogs were: Abdul, April, Audrey, Boby, Booboo, Bophur, Bunny, Changi, Chey II, Colic, Craven, Dad, Dove, Dusty III, Eleanor, Elsa, Esk, Evie, Fedu, Françoise, Frodo, Frosty, Gandalf, Gollum, Ham, Inga, Jock III, Josie, Lady III, Lassie II, Lister, Lobo II, Luqa, Mavis, Merry I, Michelle, Mitral, Mitya, Nancy, Nuga, Pat, Pippin, Rastus II, Ratti, Rover IIII, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Skipper, Suaq, Tengah, Trixie, Tuesday, Umiak II, Wensen, and Zita. **1970 winter**: Allen Clayton (surveyor and base commander), Tony Gannon, Hwfa Jones, Graham Soar, and John Gauntlett (meteorologists), Ian Smith, Bob Wells, and Brian Cornock (geophysicists), David Peel (glaciologist), Keith Chappell and John Nockels (ionosphere physicists), Iain Leith (medical officer and physiologist), Derek Devitt and Chris Wells (radio operators), Bruce Jarvis (radar technician), Paul Burton (builder), Mike Taylor (electrician), Steve Bean (diesel electric mechanic), Ron Gill and Dave Hoy (tractor mechanics), Mark Vallance, Graham Wright, and Mike Warden (general assistants), and Dave Clark and Martin Pinder (cooks). The dogs were: Abdul, April, Ari, Arkid, Audrey, Boby, Booboo, Bophur, Bunny, Changi, Chey II, Colic, Craven, Dad, Dove, Duek, Dusty III, Eleanor, Elsa, Esk, Evie, Fedu, Fin, Françoise, Freckles, Frodo, Frosty, Gandalf, Gollum, Ham, Inga, Jock III, Kalaleq, Kunute, Lassie II, Lobo II, Luqa, Merry I, Michelle, Mitral, Mitya, Naf, Pat, Pippin, Quebec, Rastus II, Ratti, Rover IIII, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Suaq, Tengah, Trixie, Umiak II, Wensen, Woolfe, and Zita. **1971 winter**: Mark Vallance (base commander), Gordon Devine, Tony Gannon, Hwfa Jones, and Ron Loan (meteorologists), Brian Cornock, Paul Jones, Andy Smith, and Norman Eddlestone (geophysicists), John Nockels and Trevor Thomas (ionosphere physicists), Bob Paterson (medical officer and physiologist), John Flick and Rick Lee (radio operators), Jay Rushby (radar technician), Brian Blackwell and Toby Stoneham (diesel electric mechanics), Paul Brangham (builder), Mike Taylor (electrician), Steve Bean (tractor mechanic), Muff Warden (general assistant), and Ian Bury and Keith Stewardson (cooks). The dogs were: Abdul, April, Arkid, Audrey, Beda, Beorn, Boby, Booboo, Bophur, Brae, Changi, Chey II, Colic, Craven, Dad, Dusty III, Elsa, Esk, Evie, Fedu, Fin, Freckles, Frodo, Frosty, Gandalf, Ham, Helix, Inga, Isolde, Jock III, Kalaleq, Kirstie, Kunute, Lassie II, Lobo II, Luqa, Michelle, Mitral, Mitya, Muff, Pat, Pippin, Ratti, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Strider, Suaq, Tengah, Umiak II, Wensen, and

Woolfe. **1972 winter**: Andy Smith (geophysicist and base commander), Trevor Boyt, Roger Daynes, Gordon Devine, and Ron Loan (meteorologists), Norman Eddlestone, Dave Habgood, and Paul Jones (geophysicists), Brian Jenkins and Trevor Thomas (ionosphere physicists), Iain Campbell (medical officer and physiologist), Kev Acheson (physiologist), John Flick (radio operator), Paul Brangham (builder), Tony Jackson (electrician), Brian Blackwell (diesel electric mechanic), Gordon Ramage and Toby Stoneham (tractor mechanics), Jack Donaldson and Dave Fletcher (general assistants), and Ian Bury and Keith Stewardson (cooks). The dogs were: Abdul, April, Arkid, Audrey, Beorn, Brae, Chey II, Colic, Craven, Elsa, Fin, Freckles, Frodo, Frosty, Ham, Helix, Isolde, Jock III, Kirstie, Kunute, Lassie II, Michelle, Mitral, Mitya, Muff, Pat, Pippin, Ratti, Seletar, Sharjah, Shem, Strider, Tengah, and Woolfe. **1973 winter**: Roger Daynes (meteorologist and base commander), Trevor Boyt, Colin Cuthbert, and Paul Ellis (meteorologists), Ken Stevenson (physicist), Chris Bienkowski and Dave Habgood (geophysicists), Brian Jenkins and Dewi Jones (ionosphere physicists), John Dawson (medical officer and physiologist), John Burke (radio operator), Alan Gay, Chas Holder, Andy Turner, Tony Wincott, Richard Waller, and Don Mackay (builders), Tony Jackson (electrician), Iain MacInnes and Dick Walker (diesel electric mechanics), and Clive Palfrey (cook). For the winter of 1973 Halley II and Halley III operated at the same time (the list of personnel above is a combined list), and at the end of the season Halley II was closed and replaced by Halley III. Halley II eventually calved off into the sea. There were only two dogs — Brae and Muff.

Halley III. 75°31' S, 26°43' W. In early 1973 this third incarnation of Halley Bay Station was opened, 500 m from the old site, and consisted of a series of pre-fabricated huts housed inside corrugated steel conduits (or tubes). Halley II and Halley III both operated at the same time in the winter of 1973 (*see* **Halley II** for a combined list of personnel). On Aug. 15, 1977 the name officially changed from Halley Bay Station to Station Z-Halley, and commonly known as Halley. **1974 winter**: Brian Jones (base commander), Graham Chambers, Colin Cuthbert, John Main, and Andy Moinet (meteorologists), Chris Bienkowski and Ken Stevenson (physicists), David Boteler and Dewi Jones (ionosphere physicist), Tom Pearce (medical officer), Ken Lax (radio operator), Dermot Connolly and Ron Dalton (builders), Richard Hewitson (electrician), Iain MacInnes (diesel electric mechanic), Gordon Wright (tractor mechanic), and Malcolm Daley (cook). The dogs Brae and Muff were still there. In July 1974 the temperature reached -55°F, an all-time recorded low for Halley. **1975 winter**: Kenn Back (base commander), Vince Carter, Graham Chambers, John Main, and Graham Mawdsley (meteorologists), Robert Bryant and John McClure (physicists), Andy Allmann (VLF physicist), David Boteler, Alan Trapani, and Clive Sweetingham (ionosphere physicists), Eric Harvey (medical officer), Ken Lax (radio operator), Jack Temple (builder), Steve Norris (electrician), Alec Hurley (diesel mechanic), Chris Turner (tractor mechanic), and Malcolm Daley (cook). The dogs Brae and Muff were still there. **1976 winter**: Ernie Thornley (base commander), Vince Carter, Phil Hart, Graham Mawdsley, and George Morgan (meteorologists), Robert Bryant and Andy Quinn (physicists), Andy Allman (VLF physicist), Steve Chambers, Clive Sweetingham, and Dave Hogg (ionosphere physicists), David Patuck (medical officer), Ernie Johnson (radio operator), Ian Rutherford (builer), Steve Emery (electrician), Chris Turner (tractor mechanic), and Roy Whitfield (cook). The dogs Brae and Muff were still there. **1977 winter**: Ken Lax (base commander), Phil Hart and George Morgan (meteorologists), John Bradford, Barry Gardiner, Andy Quinn, and Ian Somerton (physicists), Harry Matthews (VLF physicist), Steve Chambers, Dave Hogg, and Mike Pinnock (ionosphere physicists), Ian Levack (medical officer), Tom Forsyth (radio operator), Ian Rutherford (builder), Steve Emery (electrician), Pete Witty (diesel mechanic), Mike Davies and Michael Houlcroft (tractor mechanics), John Wright and Pete Edwards (general assistants), and Jim Oliver (cook). The dogs Brae and Muff were still there. On Jan. 4, 1978, three new dogs — Ralph, Tom, and Nadine, would arrive at Halley on the *Bransfield*, from Base E. This would bring the dog compliment at Halley up to 5 for the 1978 winter. **1978 winter**: Miles Mosley (base commander), John Bradford, Ian Somerton, Graham Westmacott, and Tom Lachlan-Cope (meteorologists and physicists), Martin Leeson (meteorologist), Andy Allman (VLF physicist), Charlie Adams, Michael Howes, and Mike Pinnock (ionosphere physicists), William Freeland (medical officer), Pete Bayman (radio operator), Jim Parker (builder), William Rogers (electrician), Kevin Gilbert (diesel mechanic), Michael Houlcroft (tractor mechanic), and Derek Conder (cook). Nadine, one of the new dogs, died. **1979 winter**: Pete Witty (base commander), Nick Jarvis, Tom Lachlan-Cope, Alan Ward, Graham Westmacott, and Pete Jenkins (meteorologists and physicists), Martin Leeson (meteorologist), Pat Cooper, Colin Morrell, and Mick Roscoe (ionosphere physicists), Chris Johnson (medical officer), Andrew Green (radio operator), Jack Scotcher (builder), Mike Hood (electrician), John Williams (diesel mechanic), Andy Spearey (tractor mechanic), and David Walton (cook). Muff died, leaving Brae, Ralph, and Tom as the three Halley dogs. **1979-80 summer**: Miles Mosley, the base commander for the summer and upcoming winter, was killed on Feb. 2, 1980, in an accident, and replaced by Jack Scotcher. **1980 winter**: Jack Scotcher (builder and base commander), Peter Hall, Brian James, Nick Jarvis, Pete Jenkins, and Alan Ward (meteorologists and physicists), Pete Gibbs (meteorologist), Pat Cooper, Colin Morrell, and Mick Roscoe (ionosphere physicists), Steve Smith (medical officer), Andrew Green (radio operator), Mike Hood (electrician), Tim Godsmark (diesel mechanic), Steve Holdich (tractor mechanic), and Robin Gregory (cook). This was the last year Halley had dogs. Brae, Ralph, and Tom were the last. **1981 winter**: Pete Gibbs (meteorologist and base commander), Pete Hall, Brian James, Julian Rouse, and Dave Try (meteorologists and physicists), John Knapp (VLF, radar), Mike Pinnock and Keith Wright (ionosphere physicists), Gordon McRuvie (medical officer), Stephen Williams (radio operator), Trefor Edwards (builder), Dave Uzzaman (electrician), Andy Brookes and John Tooze (diesel mechanics), Steve Holdich (tractor mechanic). Note: There was no actual cook, as such. **1982 winter**: Gijs "Hash" Nieuwenhuijs (base commander), Ian Jones, Julian Rouse, Brian Thompson, and Dave Try (meteorologists and physicists), Andy Hill (meteorologist), Pete Jenkins (physicist), Roland Halliwell and Keith Wright (ionosphere physicists), Richard Parker (medical officer), Stephen Williams (radio operator), Mal Liddle (builder), Dave Uzzaman (electrician), Bob Bowler and Steve Eadie (diesel mechanics), Andy Brookes (tractor mechanic), Rudy Bramwell and Dave Carrivick (general assistants), and Mike Smith (cook). **1983 winter**: Bob Bowler (base commander), Ian Jones (meteorologist and physicist), Andy Hill and Alex Torres (meteorologists), Vernon Attew (geophysicist), Keith Yearby (VLF scientist), Roland Halliwell and Steve Lloyd (AIS engineers), Steve Krikler (doctor), Steve Clark (radio operator), Pete Tarnas (builder), Steve Eadie and Dermot Hopkins (diesel mechanics), Pete Davies (tractor mechanic), and Neil Merrick (cook). The station operated at the same time as its successor, Halley IV, in the winter of 1983, and closed in Feb. 1984. Halley III was cleaned up in Feb. 1991, but finally broke off from the Brunt Ice Shelf and disappeared (this part of the Brunt Ice Shelf moves westward at approx. 700 m a year).

Halley IV. 75°36' S, 26°40' W. Finished in late 1982 on the Brunt Ice Shelf, 7 km from the old site and 15 km from the ice front, this fourth incarnation of the original Halley Bay Station was finished on Jan. 2, 1983. It consisted of two-story huts housed inside conduits (or tubes) constructed from interlocking plywood-faced panels. It operated at the same time as Halley III in the winter of 1983. It closed on Feb. 19, 1992, and was replaced by Halley V. The site was cleaned up during the 1992-93 season, but is now buried under the snow and ice. **1983 winter**: Doug Allan (base commander), Andrew Green (radio operator), Patrick Turner and Simon Goswell (engineers), Jack Scotcher, William Armstrong, Steven Davies, John Fleming, and Paul Humphries (builders), Tony Escott (electrician), Dave Sycamore (diesel mechanic), Gerry Johnson (general assistant), and Dale Hall (cook). **1984 winter**: Colin Nicol (base commander), Dave Williams, Mick Daly, Nick Quinsey, and Vernon Attew (meteorologists and physicists), Steve Gill (meteorologist), Dave North, Keith Yearby, Steve Lloyd, and Stuart Pickstock (ionosphere physicists), James Broad-

way (medical officer), Dave Hughes (radio operator), Pete Cavanagh (engineer), Graham Bayliss (builder), Dave Thomas (electrician), Mick Dixon and Dave Sycamore (diesel mechanics), Pete Davies (tractor mechanic), and Dale Hall (cook). **1985 winter**: Len Airey (base commander), Nick Quinsey and Mick Daly (meteorologists and physicists), Steve Gill (meteorologist), Toby Clark, Stuart Pickstock, and Dave North (ionosphere physicists), John Youens (medical officer), Dave Hughes (radio operator), Alan King (engineer), Anthony Lodge (AIS engineer), Graham Bayliss and Dale Heaton (builders), Dave Thomas (electrician), Mick Dixon and Keith Christie (diesel mechanics), Mike Howes (tractor mechanic), and Steve Ault (cook). **1986 winter**: Mick Roscoe (base commander), Ben Chappel, Pat Lurcock, and Gary Whitehead (meteorologists and physicists), Phil Anderson and Mark Row (meteorologists), Toby Clark (VLF physicist), Tony Maggs (medical officer), Mike Tracey (radio operator), Paul Aslin, Anthony Lodge, and Chris McDaid (AIS engineers), Dale Heaton (builder), Mal Smith (electrician), Graham Wood (AIS and diesel mechanic), Keith Christie (diesel mechanic), Mike Howes (tractor mechanic), and Steve Ault (cook). **1987 winter**: Paul Aslin (ionosphere physicist and base commander), Adrian Bateman, Ben Chappel, Pat Lurcock, Andy Sweetman, and Gary Whitehead (meteorologists and physicists), Chetan Modi (VLF physicist), Mark Midwinter (medical officer), John Dann (tractor mechanic), Graham Goodwin (builder), Mal Smith (electrician), Dave Hart (plumber), Pete Rowe (AIS and diesel mechanic), Tim Lawrence (diesel mechanic), Keith Stanwyck and Stephen Williams (handymen and builders), and Ian Philip (cook). **1988 winter**: Brian Newham (base commander), Adrian Bateman, Ray Freshwater, and James Squires (meteorologists and physicists), Chetan Modi (VLF physicist), Jo Adlard (AIS physicist), Jeremy Owen (medical officer), Barry Clark (communications manager), Simon Salter and Dave Cruse (AIS engineers), Mark Leonard ("PACE" engineer), Graham Goodwin (builder), Phil Clarke (electrician), Steve Dove (plumber), Dave Townsend (diesel mechanic), Graham Burgess and John Dann (tractor mechanics), David Figg (handyman and builder), and Martin Barber (cook). **1989 winter**: Donny Stewart (base commander), Ray Freshwater, James Squires, and Andy Tait (meteorologists and physicists), Dave Ingle (VLF physicist), Jo Adlard (AIS physicist), Rory O'Conor (medical officer), Barry Clark (communications manager), Mike Rose and Simon Salter (AIS engineers), Mark Leonard ("PACE" engineer), Ewan Hunter and Mark Walmsley (builders), Phil Clarke (electrician), Simon Levitt (plumber), Keith Filner (AIS and diesel mechanic), Dave Townsend (diesel mechanic), Steve Burns (tractor mechanic), Dave Cruse (base assistant), and Neil Carrington (cook). **1990 winter**: Adrian "Aids" Bateman (base commander), Andy Tait and Russ Ladkin (meteorologists and physicists), Jim Conder (physicist and "PACE" engineer), Dave Ingle (VLF physicist), Ian Farquhar (AIS physicist), Jonathan Ross (medical officer), Steve Lloyd (communications manager), Mike Rose and Mark Stuart (AIS engineers), Simon Caines, Ewan Hunter, and Mark Walmsley (builders), Les Whittamore (electrician), Keith Filmer (AIS and diesel mechanic), Nick Bracken (diesel mechanic), Alan Russell (tractor mechanic), Peter Readman (base assistant), and Neil Carrington (cook). **1991 winter**: Les Whittamore (electrician and base commander), Steve Colwell, Jon Evans, and Russ Ladkin (meteorologists and physicists), Phil Anderson (ionosphere physicist), Vivek Kulkarni (medical officer), Pete Lens (communications manager), Chris Thomas (AIS engineer), Ian Smart and Matt Tallents (builder), Paul Burkinshaw (plumber), James Shelley (AIS and diesel mechanic), Robin Badger (tractor mechanic), Keith Stanwyck (handyman and builder), and Neil Roster (cook).

Halley V. 75°35' S, 26°39' W. The fifth incarnation of the original Halley Bay Station, this one is, like all the others, on the Brunt Ice Shelf, in Coats Land. It studies atmospheric sciences, and does surveying, glaciology and geology, year-round. It is supplied twice a year by ship which arrives at the edge of the ice shelf and the supplies are then hauled by sledges attached to Sno-cats to the base, which is 12 km inland (but still on the ice shelf). It was planned from 1985, was begun in Jan. 1989, occupied by the builders in the winter of 1990 and 1991, and commissioned in Feb. 1992 to replace Halley IV, becoming fully operational on Feb. 19 of that year. The three main buildings sit 4 meters above the snow on independent jackable steel platforms, so, in effect, they rise up every year in order to defeat the snow accumulation. The Laws Building, which is the main accommodation building, was named for Dick Laws (q.v.), director of BAS, 1973-87. The Piggott Building, named for Roy Piggott (q.v.), head of the Atmospheric Sciences Division of BAS, 1973-79, contains the space science labs. The Simpson Building, named for Dr George C. Simpson, contains the meteorological labs. The Drewry Building, named for Dr D.J. Drewry, Director of BAS, 1987-94, provides summer accommodation and, following the example of a garage built there the year before, is on skis so it can be moved. By 2005 the time had come for Halley VI. By 2016 Halley V will have calved off into the sea. **1990 winter**: Paddy O'Sullivan (team leader), Patrick McGoldrick and Dave Wallis (carpenters), John Stapleton and Paul Massey (electricians), Glyn Mountjoy and Geoff Bailey (plumbers), Larry Butterworth (diesel mechanic), Steven Davies (field assistant), and Simon Gray (cook). **1991 winter**: Phil Clarke (base commander), Jim Conder (physicist and "PACE" engineer), Andrew Gawthorpe (communications manager), John Jamieson (electronics engineer), Richard Swales (builder), Patrick McGoldrick (carpenter), Campbell Keith (electrician), Howard Coates, Glyn Mountjoy, and Chris Oley (plumbers), Russel Wigley (steel erector), Martin Lamb (tractor and diesel mechanic), Rob Weight (field assistant), and Simon Gray (cook). **1991-92 summer**: BAS created the role of permanent base commander, which was not the same thing as the wintering-over base commander. The PBC stayed during the summers only, then returned to Britain. The PBCs have been: Brian Newham (1991-93), Les Whittamore (1993-98), Simon Gill (1999), Steve Marshall (2000-03), Steve Brown (2003-04), Pat McGoldrick (2004-07), Vicky Auld (2007-08), Caroline Lewis (2008-10). **1992 winter**: Ewan Hunter (steel erector and base commander), Jonathan Evans, Stuart Morrison, and Charlie Robb (meteorologists and physicists), Richard Yeo (VLF physicist), Shaun Burkey (AIS physicist), Mike Leach and Chris Thomas (AIS engineers), Simon Heron ("PACE" enginer and physicist), Paul Gunning (medical officer), Pete Lens (communications officer), Richard Swales (builder), Dave Clark (electrician), Howard Coates (plumber), Mike Lawton (diesel mechanic), Robin Badger (tractor mechanic), Derek Mason (field assistant), and Neil Roster (cook). **1993 winter**: Rob Weight (field assistant and base commander), Stuart Morrison, Paul Whittington, and Graham Neden (meteorologists and physicists), Richard Yeo (VLF physicist), Simon Heron ("PACE" engineer and physicist), Shaun Burkey (AIS physicist), Mike Leach and Ian Suttle (AIS engineers), Donald Thomas (medical officer), Tim Summers (communications manager), Dave Brown (steel erector), Paul Drury (electrician), Richard Pedley (plumber), Andy Morgan (tractor and diesel mechanic), Mike Lawton (diesel mechanic), and John Hunter (cook). **1994 winter**: Brian Mallon (base commander), Graeme Hart, Graham Neden, and Paul Whittington (meteorologists and physicists), John Digby (VLF physicist), Steve Yamin-Ali (AIS physicist), Erik Lornie and Al Massarella (electrical engineers and physicists), Simon Jones (medical officer), Tim Summers (communications manager), John Bond (steel erector), Sean Brown (electrician), Steve Dow (plumber), Nigel Dean (tractor and diesel mechanic), Damian Kemp (diesel mechanic), Tim Carpenter (field assistant), and John Hunter (cook). **1995 winter**: Steve Yamin-Ali (AIS physicist and base commander), Jon Evans, Barry Morton, and Graeme Hart (meteorologists and physicists), John Digby (VLF physicist), Erik Lornie, Andre Phillips, and Al Massarella (electrical engineers and physicists), Adrian Holden (medical officer), John O'Sullivan (communications manager), Rich Parsley (steel erector), Sean Brown (electrician), Steve Marshall (plumber), Joe Nemeth (diesel mechanic), Martin Bell (tractor mechanic), Tim Elvin (field assistant), and Dave Noden (cook). **1996 winter**: Barry Morton (meteorologist, physicist, and base commander), Phil Heath and Lucy Yeomans (meteorologists and physicists), Kate Charles and Moray Grieve (research physicists), Duncan Smith and Jon Oldroyd (electronics engineers), Robin Wiltshire (medical officer), Seamus Kirwan (communications manager), Neil Cobbett (electrical engineer and physicist), Rich Parsley (steel erector), Rob Curtis (electrician), Darren Edmunds (plumber),

Joe Nemeth (diesel mechanic), Dave Routledge (field assistant), and Eamonn Liddle (cook). **1997 winter**: Martin Bell (tractor mechanic and base commander), Vicky Auld, Phil Heath, and Richard Robinson (meteorologists and physicists), Kate Charles (research physicist), David Maxfield, Duncan Smith, and Jon Oldroyd (electronics engineers), Jon Lund (medical officer), David Earle (communications manager), John Strachan (steel erector), John Davies (electrician), Darren Edmunds (plumber), Chris Jacobs (tractor and diesel mechanic), John Blunn (field assistant), and Eamonn Liddle (cook). **1998 winter**: Vicky Auld (meteorologist and base commander), Karen Shorey (meteorologist), Matt Paley (physicist), Jonathan Bedford (doctor), David Earle (radio operator), Jim Fox, David Maxfield, Kenneth O'Rourke, and Adrian Woodroffe (electronics engineers), John Strachan (steel erector), Steve Leighton (electrician), Paul Cousens (plumber), John Jennings (diesel mechanic), Matt Pickles (tractor mechanic), Dave Routledge (general assistant), and Mark Doughty (chef). **1999 winter**: Jim Fox (electronics engineer and base commander), Karen Shorey and Alex Gaffikin (meteorologists), Matt Paley (research physicist), Simon Prasad (VLF scientist), Jon Paddle (medical officer), Mark Ryan (communications manager), Kevin O'Rourke and Adrian Woodroffe (electronics engineers), Gary Wilson (steel erector), Andy Cope (electrician), Paul Cousens (plumber), Dave Whitren (diesel mechanic), Matt Pickles (tractor mechanic), Ian Marriott (general assistant), and Mark Doughty (chef). **2000 winter**: Simon Prasad (VLF scientist and base commander), Dan Carson, Gary Wilson, and Alex Gaffikin (meteorologists), Jim Keir (data manager), Dave Glynn (SHARE electronics engineer), Neil Farnell (UASD engineer), Lil Ng (doctor), Mark Stewart (communications manager), Cat Gillies (builder and structural engineer), Andy Cope (electrician), Richard Borthwick (plumber), Ernie Dustin (diesel mechanic), Pat Fielder (tractor mechanic), Steve White (field general assistant), and Richard Turner (chef). This was the first time there were 3 women winterers at Halley Bay (Gaffikin, Ng, and Gillies). **2001 winter**: Dave Glynn (electronics engineer and base commander), Richard Turner (chef and deputy base commander), Cathy Moore (meteorologist and physicist), Dan Carson and Liz Hudd (meteorologists), Alan Burchell and Neil Farnell (engineers), Jim Keir (data manager), Thomas Rieley (doctor), Mark Ryan (communications manager), Richard Casson (carpenter and steel erector), Paul Sharp (electrician), Richard Borthwick (plumber), Andy McConnachie (generator mechanic), Gary Middleton (vehicle mechanic), and Karl Farkas (general assistant). **2002 winter**: Steve Hinde (field general assistant and base commander), Elaine Cowie, Cathy Moore, and Annette Faux (meteorologists and physicists), Jon Seddon and Douglas Colliar (electronics engineer), Mark Stewart (data manager), Lyndsey Bishop (medical officer), Mark Ryan (communications manager), Mickey Hazell (carpenter), Paul Sharp (electrician), Andy McConnachie (diesel mechanic), Ben Norrish (vehicle mechanic), Kevan White (mechanical service technician), Duncan Cameron (field general assistant), and Stuart McMillan (chef). **2003 winter**: Patrick McGoldrick (steel erector and base commander), Graeme Barton (diesel mechanic), Stuart Colley, Elaine Cowie, and Annette Faux (meteorologists and physicists), Gavin Francis (doctor), Russ Locke and Mark Maltby (electronics engineers), Mark Stewart (communications and data manager), Allan Thomas (electrician), Ben Norrish (vehicle mechanic), Rob Shortman (mechanical service technician), Paul Torode (field general assistant), and Craig Nicholson (cook). This was the smallest wintering party at Halley since 1959. **2004 winter**: Russ Locke (electronics engineer and base commander), Stuart Colley and Craig Nicholls (meteorologists and physicists), Vanessa O'Brien (physicist), Rhian Salmon (atmospheric chemist), Stephane Bauguitte (tropospheric chemist), Jeff Cohen and Mark Maltby (electronics engineers), Frank Swinton (doctor), Mike Rooney (communications manager), Simon Coggins (data manager), Graham Gillie (builder), Allan Thomas (electrician), Nigel Colgan (plumber), Graeme Barton (diesel mechanic), Gareth Wale (vehicle mechanic), Ed Dodd (general assistant), and Kevin O'Donnell (chef). In Feb. 2005 Halley Bay became connected to the Internet. **2005 winter**: Simon Coggins (data manager and base commander), Craig Nicholls and Frances Williams (meteorologists and physicists), Vanessa O'Brien (physicist), Jeff Cohen, Miriam Iorwerth, and Bryn Jones (electronics engineers), Petra Schmidt (doctor), Mike Rooney (communications manager), Dan Jones (builder and carpenter), Steve Clive (electrician), Jamie Koplick (plumber), Matt Butters (generator mechanic), Gareth Wale (vehicle mechanic), Ian Coxan (field assistant), and Kevin O'Donnell (chef). **2006 winter**: John Withers (base commander), Kirsty Stead and Frances Williams (meteorologists and physicists), Andrew Warner (meteorologist and electronics engineer), Chris Oakley and Julius Rix (electronics engineers), Alex Gough (data manager), Dave Anthony (communications manager), Vicki Mottram (doctor), Liz Kempster (builder and carpenter), Mark Wales (electrician), Brian Hunter (plumber), Bob Pratt (generator mechanic), Anthony Brennan (vehicle mechanic), Simon Herniman (field assistant), and Nicola Robinson (chef). **2007 winter**: Pete Milner (base commander), Tom Speiss (ACES-FOCAS scientist and meteorologist), Kirsty Stead, David Evans, and Tamsin Gray (meteorologists), Neil Brough (atmospheric chemist), Chris Oakley (SHARE electronics engineer), Julius Rix (AIS engineer), Alex Gough (data manager), Richard Corbett (doctor), James Morrison (carpenter and builder), Mark Wales (electrician), Andy McConnachie (generator mechanic), Matt Richardson (vehicle mechanic), Brian Hunter (mechanical service technician), Sune Tamm-Buckle (field assistant), and Antony Dubber (chef). **2008 winter**: Agnieszka Fryckowska (base commander), Richard Burt (2nd-in-command and general assistant), David Stephenson (meteorologist and electronics technician), Hannah Deakin (doctor), Dean Evans (communications manager), Les Johnson (mechanical services technician), Bryan Brock (generator mechanic), Scott Iremonger (mechanic), Lance Seviour (plant operator), Joe Corner (electrician), and Paddy Power (chef). This was the smallest wintering party at Halley since 1956. Construction began on Halley VI. **2009 winter**: Agnieszka Fryckowska (base commander), Giles Finch (meteorologist and engineer), Susanna Gaynor (doctor), Karen Fowler (communications manager), Robert Johnson (electrician), Benjamin Mapston (generator mechanic), Nicholas Gregory (plant operator and mechanic), Robert Dunn (mechanical services technician), Colin Reston (relief driver and mechanic), Graham Niven (field assistant), and John Eager (chef). **2010 winter**: Paddy Power (base commander), Rich Sands (meteorologist and electronic engineer), Michael Ramage (doctor), Ian Sisson (communications manager), Tim Gee (plant operator and mechanic), Matt Hooper (fixed plant mechanic), Jack Parker (vehicle mechanic), Craig Brown (electrician), Mark Green (plumber), Ed McGough (general field assistant), and Antony Dubber (chef).

Halley VI. In March 2005 BAS held an international design competition for the new Halley VI station, and in Aug. 2005 engineers FaberMaunsell and architect Hugh Broughton won out of 86 entrants. The new base was to have skis, which bulldozers would move when appropriate. In early 2007 the plan was to start building on the Brunt Ice Shelf, to be ready for occupation in Dec. 2008. The main problem was to design a base that would not get buried or calve off into the sea. The 2009 wintering-over party were still at Halley V.

Mount Hallgren. 73°23' S, 3°22' W. A largely ice- and snow-capped mountain, with a steep, rocky N face, 43 km SW of Neumayer Cliffs, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Hallgrenskarvet, for Stig Hallgren. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Hallgren in 1962.

Hallgren, Stig Eugen. b. Oct. 10, 1925, Stockholm. After leaving school, he worked in a film lab for 6 years, and in 1947 was appointed photographer to the ArtFilm Company, in Sweden, traveling and working all over the world. He was the photographer on NBSAE 1949-52. After the expedition was over he went back to Sweden.

Hallgrenskarvet *see* **Mount Hallgren**

Haloes *see* **Phenomena**

Halozetes Valley. 63°49' S, 57°49' W. A valley with a large stream running E from a pass between Berry Hill and the N extremity of Cape Lachman, at Herbert Sound, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, after

the mite *Halozetes belgicae*, which occurs here in profusion.

Halpern Point. 63°18' S, 57°52' W. A point, ENE of Cape Legoupil, on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, directly S of the E part of the Duroch Islands. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Martin Halpern (b. Dec. 24, 1937, Quebec), geologist here in 1961-62, as leader of the field party from the University of Wisconsin at Madison which mapped this area. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Halsknappane *see* **Halsknappane Hills**

Halsknappane Hills. 72°04' S, 6°01' E. A group of low rock nunataks (more like hills) just W of Skorvehalsen Saddle, and S of Håhellerskarvet, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Halsknappane (i.e., "the neck buttons"). US-ACAN accepted the name Halsknappane Peaks in 1966.

Halverson Peak. 71°47' S, 164°44' E. Rising to 1710 m, it marks the E side of the terminus of Rawle Glacier, in the King Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Jack E. Halverson, USN, chief electronics technician at McMurdo in 1967.

Halvfarryggen *see* **Halvfarryggen Ridge**

Halvfarryggen Ridge. 71°10' S, 6°40' W. A broad ice- and snow-covered ridge separating the Ekström Ice Shelf from the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE 1949-52, who named it Isrygg (i.e., "ice ridge"). It was renamed by NorAE 1956-60 as Halvfarryggen (i.e., "the half way ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Halvfarryggen Ridge in 1970.

Halvorsen, H. b. Bergen, Norway. Seaman taken on the *Fram* at Buenos Aires in Sept. 1911, during the 2nd half of Amundsen's NorAE 1910-12.

Halvorsen, Hans. Norwegian whaling captain, working for Lars Christensen. In 1927-28 and 1928-29 he was skipper of the *Sevilla*. In 1930-31 he discovered the Princess Astrid Coast while in command of the *New Sevilla*.

Halzen Mesa. 77°24' S, 161°26' E. An oblong, island-like mesa, 8 km long, and rising to a height of 1345 m (the New Zealanders say 1435 m), it is the largest and easternmost of 3 mesas in the Insel Range of Victoria Land. The upper surface is relatively level, but the periphery is marked by abrupt cliffs that rise to between 500 and 600 m above the floor of Barwick Valley and McKelvey Valley. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Francis Louis Halzen (b. March 23, 1944), of the physics department, at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, who, in 1987, came up with the idea of AMANDA, the Antarctic muon and neutrino detector array, at Pole Station, for which he was the USAP principal investigator in a project to build the "IceCube" neutrino telescope at Pole in 6 field seasons beginning in 2004-05. In short, AMANDA is looking for neutrino emissions in outer space. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Ham radio *see* **Radio**

Hamarglovene *see* **Hamarglovene Crevasses**

Hamarglovene Crevasses. 71°56' S, 5°05' E. A crevasse field (the Norwegians call it an ice fall with crevasses) in lower Vestreskorve Glacier, just E of Hamarøya Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hamarglovene (i.e., "the hammer clefts"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hamarglovene Crevasses in 1967.

Hamarøya *see* **Hamarøya Mountain**

Hamarøya Mountain. 71°56' S, 4°57' E. A small, isolated, ice-free mountain in the middle of the mouth (i.e., on the W side of the N part) of Vestreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and so named by them as Hamarøya (i.e., "the hammer island") because this crag seems like an island in the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamarøya Mountain in 1967.

Hamaröygalten *see* **Sheehan Islands**

Hamarskaftet *see* **Hamarskaftet Nunataks**

Hamarskaftet Nunataks. 71°50' S, 4°58' E. A row of small nunataks about 8 km long, 3 km NW of Svarthamaren Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hamarskaftet (i.e., "the hammer handle"), in association with Svarthamaren. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamarskaftet Nunataks in 1967.

Hamarskorvene *see* **Hamarskorvene Bluff**

Hamarskorvene Bluff. 72°01' S, 5°14' E. A rock and ice bluff (the Norwegians describe it as a mound of rocks), just SE of Kvithamaren Cliff, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hamarskorvene, in association with Kvithamaren. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamarskorvene Bluff in 1966.

Hamartind *see* **Hamartind Peak**

Hamartind Peak. 72°33' S, 0°39' E. At the E extremity of Hamrane Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Hamartind (i.e., "the crag peak"), in association with Hamrane Heights. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamartind Peak in 1966.

Hamasaki, Miosaku. b. 1882, Oita, Japan. A stoker on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died on Aug. 3, 1953.

Hambleton, Harold Adam. b. 1902, Dunedin, NZ, son of Scottish immigrant moulder Adam Hambleton and his wife Beatrice Adelaide. He went to sea at 22, signing on to the *West Nilus* at Dunedin on June 28, 1924, as a wiper, for the run to the Americas. In Oct. 1924, he transferred to the *West Prospect*, as a fireman, and eventially became an able seaman. By 1931 he was sailing off the west coast of the Americas. He was a mess boy on the *Bear of Oakland* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35, going back to the USA on the *Jacob Ruppert* at the end of the expedition. In 1941 he left Liverpool for Wellington, NZ.

Hamblin Glacier. 66°24' S, 65°07' W. Flows N to join Hugi Glacier at the SE side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Theodore Hamblin (1890-1952), British designer of snow goggles in the 1930s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hambourg Bay *see* **Hamburg Bay**

Hambrey Cliffs. 63°52' S, 58°06' W. Cliffs overlooking Whisky Bay, and extending NW for 3 km from the SW corner of Davies Dome to Baloo Col. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Prof. Michael John Hambrey (b. 1948, Rowley, Staffs), glacial sedimentologist at the Institute of Geography and Earth Sciences, at the University of Wales at Aberystwyth, and director of the Centre for Glaciology, also at the University of Wales. He undertook field work jointly with BAS on James Ross Island in 2001-02 and 2005-06. He was also a member of the UK National Committee on Antarctic Research, and UK geoscience delegate to SCAR.

Bahía Hamburg *see* **Hamburg Bay**

Hamburg Bay. 64°30' S, 63°57' W. Also spelled Hambourg Bay. Indents the NW coast of Anvers Island, immediately S of Bonnier Point, 10 km SW of Giard Point, and 24 km NE of Cape Monaco, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74, who named it for the home port of his expedition. Dallmann did not completely define it, and it was surveyed more accurately by FrAE 1903-05. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Germans call it Hamburghafen, the Chileans call it Bahía Hamburg, and the Argentines call it Bahía Hamburgo.

Hamburghafen *see* **Hamburg Bay**

Bahía Hamburgo *see* **Hamburg Bay**

Hamer Hill. 64°32' S, 59°35' W. Rising to 505 m on the E edge of the central mountain massif of Sobral Peninsula, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61, and investigated geologically by BAS in 1978–79. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Richard Daniel Hamer (b. 1955, Ashton, Lancs), BAS geologist at Rothera Station in the summer seasons 1978–79 and 1980–81. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cabo Hamilton *see* **Hamilton Point**

Cape Hamilton *see* **Hamilton Point**

Kap Hamilton *see* **Hamilton Point**

[1]**Mount Hamilton**. 80°40' S, 158°17' E. A twin-topped mountain rising to 1990 m (the Australians say about 2260 m above sea level), at the E edge of the Kent Plateau, 11 km S of Mount Tuatara, on the S side of Barne Inlet, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered during BNAE 1910–04, and named by Scott for Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton (1829–1912), Arctic explorer, author of *Naval Administration*, and a member of the Ship Committee for Scott's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did ANCA.

[2]**Mount Hamilton**. 85°44' S, 151°53' W. Rising to 1410 m (the New Zealanders say about 1524 m), it marks the W end of the Tapley Mountains, at the E side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928–30, and visited by Quin Blackburn in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933–35. Byrd named it for Guy Clarence "G.C." Hamilton (1879–1950), general manager of the McClatchy newspapers, of Sacramento, Calif., who was a contributor to ByrdAE 1933–35. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Punta Hamilton *see* **Hamilton Point**

Hamilton, Harold. b. 1884, Napier, NZ, son of Augustus Hamilton, director of the Dominion Museum, in Wellington. He graduated in science from Otago University, and was collector for the Dominion Museum, when he was selected to be geologist and entomologist on Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) during AAE 1911–14. Thus he did not get to Antarctica proper, not that time, anyway. In Feb. 1914, when the *Aurora* was heading south to pick up the men from Antarctica, it passed Macquarie, and picked up Hamilton for the rest of the trip. He became the first director of the School of Maori Arts and Crafts, in Rotorua, and died there, in Dec. 1937, after a long and painful illness.

Hamilton, James Erik "Ham." b. May 26, 1891, Liverpool, son of the Rev. James Hamilton, of the Church of Scotland, and his wife Barbara. Educated at the University of Liverpool, and while a student there enlisted in the Territorial Army in 1914, for World War I. He was the British government's colonial naturalist and Falkland Islands government magistrate in the South Shetlands and Graham Land for nearly 40 years, from the 1920–21 season on. He was seconded for several of those years to the Discovery Investigations, and visited Antarctica on the *Discovery*, 1925–27, as a zoologist. He was zoologist on the Norwegian whaler *Anglo-Norse*, in Antarctic waters in 1927–28. He died on July 15, 1957, in Stanley.

Hamilton, William. b. 1907, NZ. Taken on in Dunedin on March 11, 1930 as a fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928–30. Thus he never got to see Antarctica, but he did get to see New York at the end of the trip, and experience the Great Depression there.

Hamilton Bluff. 69°44' S, 73°56' E. A prominent rock bluff on the S side of Sandefjord Bay, 3 km W of Palmer Point, and anywhere between 16 and 19 km W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of the American Highland. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (but not named by them). Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Robert "Bob" Hamilton, helicopter pilot with ANARE in 1967–68, on the *Nella Dan*. Visited by Ian McLeod, geologist with the 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hamilton Cliff. 85°01' S, 90°18' W. An imposing rock cliff rising to over 600 m, it forms the NE extremity of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Art Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party here in 1960–61, for Warren B. Hamilton, USGS representative in charge of geologic studies in the McMurdo Sound dry valleys area in 1958–59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

[1]**Hamilton Glacier**. 77°33' S, 157°25' W. A glacier flowing NW for about 8 km from the Edward VII Peninsula, S of Cape Colbeck. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Gordon S. Hamilton, of the University of Maine, theoretical and field researcher of ice motion in the West Antarctic ice stream area, from the 1980s onwards.

[2]**Hamilton Glacier**. 82°40' S, 160°15' E. A glacier, about 20 km long, flowing from the N side of Mount Markham (i.e., from the NW slopes of the Markham Plateau) in the Queen Elizabeth Range, into the Nimrod Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960–61 for agricultural scientist William Maxwell Hamilton (1909–1992), with the NZ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) from 1936, and secretary from 1953 (the term secretary later became director general). He retired in 1971 and, 6 weeks after the DSIR ceased to exist, so did Mr. Hamilton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Hamilton Ice Piedmont. 74°30' S, 110°18' W. About 13 km wide, to the E of Wyatt Hill, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Robert Hamilton, meteorologist at the University of California, at Davis, USARP scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1975.

Hamilton Point. 64°22' S, 57°18' W. A flat-topped point marking the S side of the entrance to Markham Bay, and also the SE point of James Ross Island. Discovered on Jan. 6, 1843, by RossAE 1839–43, and named by Ross as Cape Hamilton, for Capt. (later Adm.) William Alexander Baillie Hamilton (1803–1881), RN, private secretary to his 2nd cousin the Earl of Haddington (then 1st Lord of the Admiralty), and later 2nd secretary to the Admiralty. It appears as such on Ross's chart of 1844. It was surveyed in 1902–03, by SwedAE 1901–04, who called it Kap Hamilton. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it in Aug. 1953, and that was the year it first appears as Hamilton Point (point being a better term than cape). US-ACAN accepted the name Hamilton Point in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 4, 1957. The Argentines had been calling it Cabo Hamilton from 1908, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appeared on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Hamilton, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Hamm Peak. 69°43' S, 74°08' E. A small rock peak, partly ice-covered, rising to about 151 m, close S of Strover Peak, and 11 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, just back from the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for George F. Hamm, officer in charge of Mawson Station in 1968. He established a survey station here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hammaren, N. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1918

Hammer Col. 78°34' S, 85°23' W. A broad, relatively level, ice-covered col, 2.5 km wide, at an elevation of about 3800 m above sea level, between the Craddock Massif and the S part of the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The col visually separates the 2 massifs whether viewed from the E or W. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for William R. Hammer, of the department of geology at Augustana College, in Rockford, Ill., USAP investigator of vertebrate fossils, mainly in the central Transantarctic Mountains, from 1977 onwards.

Hammer Hill. 61°05' S, 55°21' W. Rising to about 500 m just S of Cape Yelcho, in the NW part of Elephant Island, it is the most northerly hill on the island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed in Dec. 1970, by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970–71, and named by them as The Pap. They must have known that this name ("pap" means "tit") would be unacceptable to the British naming committee, and it was. UK-APC accepted the name Hammer Hill on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart, translated as Colina Martillo, and that is the name the Argentines use today. The Brazilian refugio Engenheiro Wiltgen (q.v.) was here. This hill was last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Hammer Point. 62°21' S, 59°36' W. A point, 0.8 km SW of Catharina Point, on the NW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta Clothier, named in association with Clothier Harbor, and

that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. BAS did field work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, as Hammer Point, for its shape, and US-ACAN followed suit with that naming. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. This feature was plotted by the British in late 2008.

Cape Hammersly. 66°28' S, 115°03' E. An ice-covered cape midway between Williamson Glacier and Totten Glacier, on the Budd Coast. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for George W. Hammersly.

Hammersly, George W. b. 1820, Virginia. Midshipman on USEE 1838-42. He joined the *Peacock* at Callao, and transferred to the *Vincennes* at Fiji. After his return to the USA, he was promoted to passed midshipman in June 1843, and, in Sept. 1843, joined the frigate *Savannah*, which left New York on Oct. 18, 1843, bound for Rio, and then on around the Horn to the Pacific. By 1845 he was acting lieutenant on the store ship *Relief*, and on Aug. 24, 1846, he left Norfolk, Va., as acting lieutenant on the *Levant*, as part of the Pacific Squadron involved in the Mexican War, and was still aboard her in 1847. In 1850 he was harbormaster in Sacramento.

Hammond, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hammond Glacier. 77°25' S, 146°00' W. Also called Hammond Inlet. On the NE side of the Haines Mountains, it flows NW for about 60 km to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as John Hays Hammond Glacier, for John Hays Hammond (1855-1936), U.S. mining engineer and philanthropist. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1947.

Hammond Inlet *see* **Hammond Glacier**

Hamna *see* **Hamna Bay**

Hamna Bay. 69°16' S, 39°41' E. A sheltered indentation into the W side of the southernmost part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by from these photos in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Hamna (i.e., "the harbor"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hamna Harbor in 1968.

Hamna-hyobaku *see* **Hamna Icefall**

Hamna Icefall. 69°17' S, 39°43' E. Descends to the S end of Hamna Bay, immediately E of Hamnenabben Head, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos made by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them in May 1963, as Hamna-hyobaku (i.e., "Hamna icefall"), in association with Hamna Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamna Icefall in 1975. The Norwegians call it Hamnebreen (which means Hamna Glacier; they define it as a small glacier).

Hamnebreen *see* **Hamna Icefall**

Hamnenabben *see* **Hamnenabben Head**

Hamnenabben Head. 69°17' S, 39°41' E. A bare rock headland forming the S shore of Hamna Bay, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, to the S and W of the Langhovde Hills, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hamnenabben (i.e., "the harbor crag"), in association with Hamna Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Hamnenabben Head in 1968.

Hamner Nunatak. 78°33' S, 157°56' E. Rising to 1620 m, W of the Warren Range, about 8.5 km WNW of Wise Peak. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Karl C. Hamner, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1960-61. ANCA accepted the name.

Hampelspitze. 74°34' S, 163°43' E. A peak on the W side of Snowy Point, W of Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Hampson. 66°48' S, 51°11' E. About 1.5 km (the Australians say 3 km) N of Mount Rhodes, in the N part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.W. Hampson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Hampson, Richard William. b. 1898, Bolton, Lancs. He went to sea in 1924, and was a fireman on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he took the *Bendigo* out of Melbourne, bound for London, where he arrived on June 25, 1930, and went to the Sailors' Home, on Wall Street, London. He also served as a fireman on the *William Scoresby*, 1937-38, and was in that position on Merchant ships during World War II. He was still sailing in 1950, as a donkeyman on P & O ships. He died in Greenwich, in 1958.

Glaciar Hampton *see* **Hampton Glacier**

Mount Hampton. 76°29' S, 125°48' W. An impressive mountain, rising to 3325 m, with a circular, ice-filled crater occupying much of its summit area, it is the most northerly of the extinct volcanoes which comprise the Executive Committee Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 15, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them for Ruth Hampton (b. Jan. 7, 1883, Chicago, as Laura Ruth Adkinson. d. Aug. 7, 1963, in Pasadena, Calif.), assistant director of the division of Islands and Territories, at the Department of the Interior, and a member of the USAS Executive Committee. The remarkable Mrs. Hampton graduated from Stanford, and went to Hawaii as a teacher, marrying William James Hampton in 1911. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Mapped in detail by USGS, from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960.

Hampton, Ian Francis Glynne. b. 1936, Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk, as Ince Hampton, son of Raymond F.R. Hampton and his wife Elsie L. Jackson He joined FIDS in 1958, as a physiologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1959 and 1960. In the latter year he survived a 70-foot fall down a crevasse. In 1962 he got his PhD at London University, and went to work full-time for BAS as a cold research physiologist, also working on the staff of the Medical Research Council. In 1966, in Harlow, Essex, he married Marjory L. Allen. From 1967 to 1972 he was at the University of Hawaii, as an associate professor in the department of physiology, working on the thermoregulation of aquatic animals, and then spent many years at the department of physiology, within the University of Leeds Medical School, in Yorkshire. He also lives in France.

Hampton, Wilfred Edward. b. Sept. 22, 1907, Eton. A cricketer and champion shot putter at Cambridge, where he graduated in aeronautical engineering in 1929. He went into the RAF as an engineer and flight lieutenant while still at university, and was with Gino Watkins and John Rymill in the Arctic in 1933 (the British Arctic Air Route Expedition). He was in Antarctica as chief pilot and 2nd-in-command of BGLE 1934-37, and flew the Fox Moth seaplane. He was in the RAF Reserve when he joined the Department of Civil Aviation for World War II, working on how best to use airfields, and also on hush-hush work. He joined the Napier Aero Engine Company after the war, and on July 19, 1945, at Wimbledon, he married Joan Alexina Fooks. He died on Jan. 19, 1994, in Lymington, Hants.

Hampton Bluffs. 64°25' S, 59°18' W. A group of 3 rock bluffs on the E side of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from this survey. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Ian Hampton (q.v.), who took part in the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Hampton Glacier. 69°20' S, 70°05' W. In the NE part of Alexander Island, 40 km long, and 8 km wide, it flows NNE along the W wall of the Douglas Range, between that range and the Elgar Uplands, to Schokalsky Bay. BGLE flew up this glacier on Feb. 1, 1937, and photographed it. Wilfred Hampton was the pilot. In 1947-48 RARE photographed it again from the air, and, in Dec. 1948, Fids from Base E surveyed the mouth of the glacier. They plotted it in 69°29' S, 70°11' W. UK-APC named it on March 31, 1955, US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. It was mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1959 FIDS aerial photos. The Argentines call it Glaciar Hampton. It has since been re-plotted.

Hampton Ridge. 83°52' S, 167°02' E. About 16 km long, it runs N from Pagoda Peak, between Montgomerie Glacier and Mackellar Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Maj. William C. Hampton, commanding officer of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier expedition of 1964-65.

Hamrane *see* **Hamrane Heights**

Hamrane Heights. 72°32' S, 0°36' E. Partly ice- and snow-capped heights between Skars-

dalen Valley and Hei Glacier, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Hamrane (i.e., "the crags"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hamrane Heights in 1966.

Hamrehovden *see* **Trethewry Point**

Hamreneset *see* **Bertha Island**

Hanamori, Shinkichi. Name also seen as Hanamori Shinkichi. b. 1877, Karafuto, Japan. One of the two Ainus on Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1910-12. He took part in the Dash Patrol (q.v.). *See* **Yamabe, Yasunosuke**, for more details.

Hanbury, James G. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Hancox. 72°38' S, 166°59' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 3245 m above the N margin of the Malta Plateau, about 10 km SE of Mount Burton, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier geology party (i.e., the Northern Party) of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Graham T. Hancox, senior geologist with VUWAE 1965-66. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Lake Hand. 68°33' S, 78°19' E. A medium-sized, saline lake, with no outlet, between slight hills in the middle of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. One important source of water comes via a waterfall originating in Waterfall Lake. Named by ANCA, presumably for Raymond M. "Ray" Hand, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1977.

Hand Glacier. 72°58' S, 168°05' E. A deeply entrenched valley glacier flowing E from the E slopes of the Malta Plateau along the S side of Clapp Ridge into Borchgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for invertebrate zoologist Cadet Hammond Hand, Jr. (b. April 23, 1920, Patchogue, NY. d. Nov. 29, 2006, Bodega Bay, Calif.), professor at Berkeley and director of the Bodega Marine Lab, who was at McMurdo in 1967-68.

Handcock, Henry. b. May 20, 1855, High Barcus Close, in Crookbank, in the village of Burnopfield, Durham, and baptized on Nov. 28 of that year in neighboring Tanfield (where there was a church), son of well-to-do timber merchant William Handcock and his wife Jane Handcock (sic). The father died in 1868 (he was 64) and his widow continued managing the 107 acres and the timber business. Henry became a butcher in nearby Sheephill, married Elizabeth Watson, had a family, and when the butchery business failed, he became an insurance agent, and finally went to sea as a steward. In 1907 he was chief steward on the *Waihora*, of London, when he transferred to the *Nimrod* at Lyttelton, NZ, for the first cruise to Antarctica of BAE 1907-09. Upon his return to NZ, he rejoined the *Waihora*. He was still a Merchant Navy steward at 60, and died at his home, 54 Northside Street, South Shields, in 1917.

Handel Ice Piedmont. 70°35' S, 70°50' W. A large ice piedmont, N and W of the Colbert Mountains, between Haydn Inlet and Schubert Inlet, on the west-central coast of Alexander Island, on the E side of the Wilkins Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. but not separately mapped. It was first mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°20' S, 71°00' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the great German-English composer Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759; known in England as George Frederic Handel). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with these new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

The Handle. 78°00' S, 161°59' E. An elongated massif, 2.5 km SW of Table Mountain, in the NW part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Alan Sherwood, leader of the NZGSAE field party here in 1987-88. Its size and position in relation to an associated ridge suggest a handle to a sickle. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Handler Ridge. 72°30' S, 167°00' E. A prominent ridge, about 16 km long, it serves as a divide between Croll Glacier and the upper portion of Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Philip Handler (1917-1981), chairman of the (US) National Science Board, and president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Handley Hill. 78°01' S, 164°13' E. A small rounded point, rising to 1067 m, in a complex of hills on the S side of the Keble Hills. Named by NZ soil microbiologist Laurie Greenfield (*see* **Mahaka Ponds**), for his supervisor in the field, W.R.C. Handley. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1994, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Handschuhsporn. 71°27' S, 162°50' E. A spur running NW from Mount Moody into Sledgers Glacier, in the NW part of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("glove spur").

Mount Handsley. 77°56' S, 161°33' E. A subsidiary rock peak on the Knobhead massif in Victoria Land, 2.5 km SSE of Knobhead itself, it overlooks the upper part of Ferrar Glacier from the NNW. Named by NZ-APC in 1969, for Jesse Handsley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Handsley, Jesse. b. March 29, 1876, Skegness, Lincs, but grew up, from the time he was three, in nearby Wainfleet, son of laborer John Handsley and his wife Rebecca Raithby. His mother died when he was seven, and at 14 he became a baker's apprentice in Skegness, then joined the RN, and was an able seaman on BNAE 1901-04, joining the expedition at NZ, from the *Ringaroona*. He sledged up the Ferrar Glacier and Taylor Glacier with Scott in 1903. He was promoted to petty officer, but got sick and and died on the battleship *Swiftsure* at Gibraltar, on June 3, 1916, during World War I.

Handsley Valley. 77°55' S, 161°36' E. A small, ice-free valley between Knob Head and Mount Handsley, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1993, in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1993.

Handy Cove *see* **Eagle Cove**

Haneborg-Hansenveggen. 74°23' S, 9°41' W. An ice and rock wall in the S part of Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Halfdan Haneborg Hansen (1890-1974), Norwegian Army major and Resistance leader during World War II.

Hanessian Foreland. 74°42' S, 135°15' W. A relatively low, snow-coverered peninsula, over 30 km long and 16 km wide, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, it extends seaward between Siniff Bay and the W end of the Getz Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for John Hanessian, Jr. (1925-1974), of George Washington University, in Washington, DC, head of the U.S. IGY Antarctic program (1957-58). He first flew into Antarctica as a passenger in an R4D, arriving at McMurdo on Oct. 19, 1956 (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze II**).

Hanging Gardens. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A terraced moss hillside with extensive moss banks and moss carpet through which a waterfall flows, E of Green Gable, and facing NE into Paal Harbor, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Hanging Lake. 67°42' S, 63°01' E. A small, shallow, round lake in the Framnes Mountains, about 100 m at its widest, 300 m long, and 2.5 m deep in the center, permanently frozen throughout the year except for some melt on the edge in the summer. It is easily missed when on Lake Henderson, and this is largely because it is at a slightly higher elevation, hence the name given by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2005.

Hanging valleys. Also called glacial valleys, or glacial troughs. Stream valleys that have been glaciated, or cut off at the base by a large glacier moving past, thus leaving a valley suspended, as it were, at the level of glaciation.

Hanging waterfalls. Waterfalls flowing over hanging valleys.

The *Hanka*. Whale catcher built in 1911 in Oslo for Salvesen of Leith, Scotland (the whaling company). She was in the South Shetlands, catching for the factory whaler *Neko*, in 1911-12, 1912-13 (skipper, M.G. Hansen), and 1913-14 (Capt. Hansen again), and throughout World

War I. In the 1912-13 and 1913-14 seasons, David Ferguson conducted geological reconnaissance from this vessel in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1918-19, assigned to the *Neko*, the *Hanka* was commanded by her gunner, Harald Sjøvold, who, on March 19, 1919, came to grief while shooting a whale. The *Hanka* was sold and re-sold several times in the 1920s and 1930s, and scrapped in 1937.

Islote Hanka *see* **Hanka Island**

Hanka Island. 64°51' S, 62°48' W. A small, generally snow-covered island made of diorite rock, 100 m long, and rising to an elevation of 5 m above sea level, near the head of Leith Cove, in Paradise Harbor, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by whalers after 1905. Named by David Ferguson in 1913-14, who visited the area in the *Hanka* in 1913-14. It appears on his 1921 chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965. It was further surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, and appears on their 1951 chart as Isla Hanka. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Hanka, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O in 1957-58.

Mount Hankey. 69°03' S, 70°41' W. On the landward side of Roberts Ice Piedmont, at the E edge of the Rouen Mountains, and 10 km SE of Mount Paris, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 17, 2001, for Henry Hankey (1914-1999), under secretary of state for the South American Department during the negotiations for the Antarctic Treaty in the 1950s.

Hankinson, Kenneth William. b. April 19, 1952, Ely, Cambridgeshire. RAF flight lieutenant, an archeologist in the Arctic in 1980. In 1983 he organized and led the British Joint Services expedition to Brabant Island. In 1988 and 1991 he was back in the Arctic.

The *Hannah*. A 319-ton Liverpool sealer, originally a Danish prize, which left home port on Sept. 20, 1820, under the command of her owner, Capt. James Johnson, bound for Buenos Aires, and then on to the South Shetlands, to take part in the 1820-21 sealing season. She was wrecked there on Dec. 25, 1820, at what is now called Hannah Point, on the south coast of Livingston Island. Her remains were found in the South Shetlands on Jan. 31, 1830, by the *Penguin* and the *Annawan*, during the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition.

Punta Hannah *see* **Hannah Point**

[1]**Hannah Island** *see* **Ridley Island**

[2]**Hannah Island**. 76°39' S, 148°48' W. An ice-covered island in the Marshall Archipelago, between Hutchinson Island and Guest Peninsula, within the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for J.P. Hannah, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Hannah Peak. 82°36' S, 53°10' W. A sharp peak rising to about 1100 m, at the SW end of the Dufek Massif, 3 km NNE of Walker Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James L. "Jim" Hannah, construction electrician at Ellsworth Station in 1957, and at McMurdo in 1961. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hannah Point. 62°39' S, 60°37' W. Forms the E side of the entrance to Walker Bay, and divides that bay from South Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Capt. Fildes in 1820-21, and named descriptively by him as Black Point. It appears as such on his 1821 chart. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. Re-named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Hannah Point, for the *Hannah*, this being the point where that vessel was wrecked on Christmas Day, 1820. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1959, as Punta Sub. Ribes, named presumably by ArgAE 1958-59, presumably for a suboficial named Ribes. That name was shortened to Punta Ribes, but neither name stuck. Today, the Argentines call it Punta Hannah. However, there is an (ephemeral) 1974 Argentine reference to it as Punta Sur (i.e., "south point"), named in association with South Bay.

Hannah Ridge. 83°36' S, 55°10' W. A narrow, arc-shaped rock ridge, 8 km long, extending northwestward from the Washington Escarpment just N of Brown Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward L. Hannah, aviation structural mechanic who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hannam, Walter Henry. b. May 5, 1885, Burwood, NSW, son of Walter Henry Hannam and his wife Anna Sarah "Annie" Walters. Radioman and mechanic on AAE 1911-14. He served as a corporal in the Australian Army (Signals) during World War I. In 1927, in Woollahra, Sydney, he married Elizabeth Bielby. He died in Gosford, NSW, in 1965.

Hannam Islands. 66°55' S, 142°58' E. Three small islands in the E part of Commonwealth Bay, midway between Cape Denison and Cape Gray, off the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Walter Hannam. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Hannan, Michael. b. 1886, Liverpool. He went to sea in his late teens, as a trimmer plying the seas between England and the Antipodes. He settled in NZ, and went to work for the Union Steam Ship Company, as a fireman on ships ranging all over the world. He was donkeyman (4th engineer) on the *Aurora*, in 1917, during the relief of BITE 1914-17.

Hannan Glacier *see* **Molle Glacier**

Hannan Ice Shelf. 67°36' S, 47°35' E. About 30 km wide, in the SW of Casey Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land, it is fed by Molle Glacier and Kichenside Glacier, and borders McKinnon Island on every side except the N side. Mapped by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Visisted in Oct. 1957 by an ANARE party led by Bruce Stinear. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for Francis Thomas "Frank" Hannan (b. May 14, 1911, Bayswater, Vic. d. June 7, 1988), meteorologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. He was also weather officer-in-charge and deputy base leader. In fact, for 4 months he was base leader. He had also been station leader at Heard Island (not in the Antarctic) for the winter of 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Hannon Hill. 77°50' S, 163°38' E. A bare rock hill rising to 1100 m, on the W side of the terminus of Amos Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Timothy J. Hannon, USGS cartographer, leader of the two-man USGS team working jointly out of Vanda Station with a NZ team in the 1988-89 field season, to establish new geodetic controls and observe old stations in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and to re-position the South Pole with more accuracy.

Hannoverpass. 70°55' S, 166°30' E. A pass on the SW side of Mount Eliot, between Kirkby Glacier and O'Hara Glacier, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Hans-Martin Nunatak. 71°37' S, 8°56' E. An isolated nunatak, about 5 km S of Henriksen Nunataks, between those nunataks and the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hans-Martinsteinen, for Hans-Martin Henriksen, meteorological assistant on IGY, 1956-58. US-ACAN accepted the name Hans-Martin Nunatak in 1967.

Hans-Martinsteinen *see* **Hans-Martin Nunatak**

Hans Rock. 68°29' S, 77°54' E. An isolated, submerged rock about 5 km due N of Magnetic Island, off the Vestfold Hills. The least depth is probably not more than 3 m. On Jan. 29, 1955, this rock was struck by the *Kista Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Hans Christian Petersen, skipper of the vessel.

Hansabucht. 70°42' S, 166°38' E. A bay between Cape Hooker and Cape Dayman, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans. It is surprising that any bay in this area has not been named by the Americans, at least, and although it may be a tiny bay that no one has bothered to give an individual name to, one suspects that, with the coordinates given, which

put it very, very close to Yule Bay, it is, indeed, the German name for Yule Bay.

The *Hanseatic*. Tourist vessel registered in the Bahamas, she could carry 188 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 1993-94 and 1994-95 (both times under the command of Capt. Hartwig von Harling), 1995-96 and 1996-97 (unknown skipper, both voyages), 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000 (Capt. Hans Aye for all three voyages), 2000-01 (captains Thilo Natke and Matthias Bosse), and 2005-06.

Cabo Hansen *see* **Cape Hansen**

Cape Hansen. 60°40' S, 45°35' W. Separates Marshall Bay from Iceberg Bay, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, during his running survey of the islands that season, but not named by him until the late 1920s, for Hans P. Hansen, skipper of the *Lancing* in 1925-26. The original Norwegian name would have been H. Hansenpynten (*see* **Meier Point**), and it has also been seen as Cape H. Hansen. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Cape Hansen, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Cabo Hansen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Isla Hansen *see* **Hansen Island**

[1]**Mount Hansen**. 71°28' S, 12°09' E. Rising to 1895 m, 1.5 km N of Kåre Bench, and just NW of Daykovaya Peak, at the N end of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hansenhovden, for Kåre J. Hansen, who wintered-over as a meteorologist at Norway Station in 1959, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Hansen in 1970. The Germans call it Felsinsel.

[2]**Mount Hansen** *see* **Mount Henson**

Hansen, Bjønnes *see* **Bjønnes-Hansen, Harald**

Hansen, Carl. b. Nov. 25, 1882, Norway. Skipper of the *Solstreif*, in the South Shetlands during the 1927-28 season, who died of uremia on Nov. 16, 1927, and was buried at the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Hansen, Carl A. b. Norway. He harpooned the first whale in southern seas, at South Georgia, in Nov. 1904. He was skipper of the *Southern Queen,* 1927-28, when she was wrecked east of the South Orkneys on Feb. 24, 1928.

Hansen, Gunnar N. b. 1921. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. His address was Lakeville, Minn. He served during World War II.

Hansen, Hans. b. 1877, Norway. 2nd mate on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Hansen, Hans P. Skipper of the *Lancing*, in at the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Palmer Archipelago, in 1925-26, and again at the South Orkneys in 1926-27.

Hansen, J. On Nov. 9, 1913, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the last voyage to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £4 bonus.

Hansen, Ludvig Anton. b. April 16, 1871, Tromsø, Norway, son of master tinsmith Lars Hansen and his wife Gurine Guneriusdatter. He became a tinsmith, and went to sea. He was an ice pilot with Arctic experience when he went on the *Fram* during NorAE 1910-12, under Amundsen. He was not one of the shore party. He was one of the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He married Laura Marie Zachariassen, and died on May 25, 1955.

Hansen, Marinius. b. Oct. 4, 1879, Tønsberg, Norway. He became a whaler, worked his way up through the mate ranks, moved to Kristiania (Oslo), and in 1919 was skipper of the *Balto* (not in Antarctic waters). By 1924 he was skipper of the *St. Roch* (again not in Antarctic waters), and by 1928 of the *Nord*. It was while he was skipper of the *Nord* that he went to Antarctica as skipper of the whale factory ship *Hektoria* in 1928-29, which took down Wilkins and his expeditioners. Then he was back on the *Nord*.

Hansen, Nils. b. July 2, 1901, Sandefjord, Norway. Sailor working on the whaler *Thor I* in the South Shetlands in the 1918-19 season. On Dec. 22, 1918, he opened a pressure cooker on board and was blown off the ship onto the ice, dead. He was buried on Christmas Eve, in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Hansen, Søren. b. Jan. 5, 1872, Norway. Mate on the *Nor*, in the South Shetlands, who drowned in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, on March 1, 1914, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Hansen, Thorleif Bjarne. b. July 29, 1904, Norway. He was aboard the Hektor Whaling Company's whale catcher *Bransfield* when it capsized in Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands (or was it South Bay, Doumer Island? Sources vary), on March 11, 1924. He died of injuries sustained (or did he die of nephritis? Sources vary), on March 16, 1924, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery.

Hansen, Thorvald. Skipper of the *Thorshammer*, in Antarctic waters in 1948-49.

Hansen, Walter R. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. His address was 505 East Denny, Seattle.

[1]**Hansen Glacier**. 78°21' S, 84°33' W. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, flowing from Mount Tuck into Dater Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Herbert L. Hansen, meteorologist from Nebraska who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957, and who was U.S. representative at Wilkes Station in 1959 after that station had been taken over by the Australians. Note: The Sept. 1961 edition of *Naval Aviation News* says this feature was named for Lt. (jg) John B. Hansen. That was an error.

[2]**Hansen Glacier** *see* **Hansenbreen**

Hansen Inlet. 75°15' S, 63°40' W. An ice-filled inlet, between Cape Schlossbach and Cape Cox, on the Orville Coast, near the E base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bernard Lyle Hansen (b. 1916, Mazon, Ill; he was known as Lyle), who, with Herbert T. Ueda, was CRREL deep-core drilling chief at Byrd Station in 1966-67 and 1967-68 (*see also* **Ueda Glacier**). It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears on a British chart of 1982.

Hansen Island. 67°06' S, 67°37' W. An island, 10 km long and 5 km wide, immediately N of The Gullet at the head of Hanusse Bay, between Tickle Channel and Gunnel Channel, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially on Feb. 25, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who surveyed it from the ground in July 1936, and provisonally named it as both North Island, in association with Middle Island (*see* **Day Island**) and South Island (*see* **Wyatt Island**). ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Tegualda, presumably for the town of that name in Chile. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and renamed by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Leganger H. Hansen of Tønsberg (b. 1883, Notterø, Norway. d. 1948), assistant manager at Salvesen's whaling station at Leith Harbor, on South Georgia from 1911, and who, in 1916, succeeded Henrik Henriksen as manager, a post he held until 1937. He helped BGLE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1956, and on a Brtish chart of 1957. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1960 as Isla Hansen, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Hansen Mountains. 68°16' S, 58°47' E. A large group of nunataks, rising to about 2140 m above sea level and about 300 m above the surrounding plateau, 88 km S of Stefansson Bay, in Kemp Land, behind the Mawson Coast, they extend 40 km in a NW-SE direction. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Hansenfjella, for Hans E. Hansen (*see* **Hansenbreen**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Hansen Mountains in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 20, 1957.

Hansen Nunatak. 74°48' S, 162°20' E. A prominent, beehive-shaped nunatak, rising to 965 m (the New Zealanders say about 800 m) above the middle of Reeves Glacier near that glacier's terminus, about 5 km NE of Mount Larsen, and 5 km NW of Teall Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named during BAE 1907-09. It is hard to say for whom Shackleton named this feature.

There weren't many Hansens connected with Antarctica at this early stage (the Norwegians had not yet really arrived), and it may be for Nikolai Hanson (people were not so meticulous about spelling one another's names in those days, or even their own). US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Hansen Rocks. 67°30' S, 62°54' E. A group of 5 small islands just N of Holme Bay, about 1.5 km (the Australians say about 3 km) NE of Sawert Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Capt. Bent Thygesen "B.T." Hansen, captain of the *Nella Dan* in 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Hansen Spur. 86°13' S, 159°33' W. A spur, 13 km long, it descends from the NW side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains, and terminates at the edge of Amundsen Glacier just E of Olsen Crags. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Amundsen named a mountain somewhere near here as Mount L. Hansen, a name that became Mount Ludvig Hansen, for, of course, Ludvig Hansen. The name was later shortened, and this spur was selected arbitrarily (although based on considerable research) to be the mountain Amundsen meant, thus preserving the spirit of Hansen in this area. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1967.

Hansenbreen. 72°06' S, 22°45' E. Also called Hansen Glacier. A large glacier, 24 km (the Norwegians say about 50 km) long, flowing N along the W side of Mount Nils Larsen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and then, by them in more detail in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as H.E. Hansenbreen (i.e., "the H.E. Hansen glacier"), for Hans E. Hansen, famous Norwegian Antarctic cartographer. There are countless features in this book that were plotted in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Capt. Hansen was the cartographer, or, at least, supervised the cartography. US-ACAN accepted the name Hansenbreen in 1965, and today that is what the Norwegians call it too.

Hansenfjella *see* **Hansen Mountains**

Hansenhovden *see* [1]**Mount Hansen**

[1]**Mount Hanson**. 85°28' S, 147°26' W. Rising to 800 m, 1.5 km SE of Supporting Party Mountain, in the Harold Byrd Mountains. Discovered by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Malcolm Hanson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1957.

[2]**Mount Hanson** *see* **Hanson Peak**

Hanson, Ken. He wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1971, 1973, and 1975, and then at Macquarie Island in 1977, at Davis Station in 1978, and again at Macquarie Island in 1980.

Hanson, Malcolm Parker "Malc." b. Oct. 19, 1894, Berlin, Germany, son of Danish parents, Albert P. Hanson and his wife Lida. The family came to Milwaukee in 1911. During World War I he was a radio officer in the U.S. Navy, and from 1920 to 1924 was in charge of the construction and operation of the radio system at the University of Wisconsin. He was with Byrd in the Arctic, supervised the radio equipment for Byrd's flight across the Atlantic in 1927, and was then assigned by the Navy Department to be chief radio engineer on ByrdAE 1928-30, going south on the *Eleanor Bolling*. During the expedition, he was in charge of radio design, installation, and operation. On Nov. 22, 1928, while he was cruising NZ waters, his son was born in Washington, D.C. He was one of the shore party during the 1929 winter-over at Little America, and was also responsible for the first ever two-way radio conversation between Antarctica and New York, when Byrd spoke to Times Square from his plane. Hanson was a pioneer of polar radio communication, working at the Naval Research Laboratory in Bellevue. He died in a plane crash in the Aleutian Mountains of Alaska on Aug. 10, 1942.

Hanson, Nikolai. b. 1870, Kristiansund, Norway. Naturalist (zoologist and taxidermist) on the wintering-over party of BAE 1898-1900. He contracted scurvy (some say it might have been beriberi) in late July 1899, and died on Oct. 14, that year, "of unknown causes." He was buried at Cape Adare on Oct. 20, 1899, the first recorded human being to be buried on the actual continent of Antarctica.

Hanson, Thomas Anthony "Tony." b. 1936, Stockport, Cheshire, son of Thomas H. Hanson and his wife Eleanor Evans. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base J in 1958 and at Base D in 1959. In 1961, in Cheshire, he married Valerie Amos. He later lived in Exeter.

Hanson Hill. 63°35' S, 58°49' W. A snow-covered mountain, rising to 900 m, 6 km SE of Cape Roquemaurel, on Trinity Peninsula, it has 2 lower summits, one to the N of it and one to the S. Roughly charted in March 1838 by FrAE 1837-40, but left unnamed. Named Thanaron Hill by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949. This name came about because Fids from Base E, during a Sept. 1946 survey and a fruitless search for Dumont d'Urville's coastal feature that he had named Cap Thanaron, recommended the preservation of the French navigator's naming. US-ACAN accepted the name Thanaron Hill in 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, in 1959-60. As a result of these efforts, the British did find the original Cap Thanaron, and, on Feb. 12, 1964, renamed it Thanaron Point, at the same time renaming the hill Hanson Hill, for Tony Hanson of the FIDS. US-ACAN accepted these new names, and they appear in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hanson Peak. 71°21' S, 170°18' E. Also called Mount Hanson. A small peak, rising to 1255 m, 6 km S of Cape Adare, in the N part of Adare Peninsula. Named by NZ-APC for Nikolai Hanson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Mr. Hanson's grave surmounts Cape Adare.

Hanson Ridge. 77°17' S, 163°19' E. A small, but prominent, ice-free ridge, 5 km NW of Spike Cape, near the center of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, in Victoria Land. BAE 1910-13 called it Black Ridge (it appears as such on their maps), but, as there was another Black Ridge (in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land), and named by the same expedition, it was renamed by US-ACAN in 1964, for Kirby Julian Hanson (b. May 3, 1929, Bloomer, Wisc. d. Nov. 21, 2006, Ocala, Fla.), meteorologist-in-charge at Pole Station in 1958. NZ-APC accepted this new situation.

Hanson Spur. 84°22' S, 164°44' E. A flat-topped ridge, 3 km long, trending NW from Mount Falla, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Richard E. Hanson, geologist at Ohio State University, who conducted field research in this area in 1990-91.

Hanssen, Mount. 85°59' S, 164°28' W. An ice-covered mountain, rising to 3280 m, and distinguished by a sharp peak, at the most southerly point of the Rawson Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Nov. 1911 by Amundsen, as he was speeding toward the Pole, and named by him as Mount H. Hanssen, for Helmer Hanssen. The name was also seen as Mount Helmer Hanssen, but the shortened name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1967, and also by NZ-APC.

Hanssen, Helmer Julius. b. Sept. 24, 1870, Risøyhavn, near Andøya, in the Vesterålen Islands of Norway, son of a seaman. He joined the fishing fleet at the age of 12, and by 18 had his master's ticket. He met Amundsen at Sandefjord in 1897, and, served as 2nd mate on the *Gjoa* when Amundsen found the Northwest Passage in 1903-05. He learned to drive dogs while in the Arctic, and was deputy leader, under Amundsen, of NorAE 1910-12, and one of the first men to reach the South Pole, on Dec. 14, 1911. He was one of the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He was with Amundsen again in the Arctic, as master of the *Maud*, this time through the Northwest Passage. He also made several other Arctic trips. He wrote 3 books, including his autobiography, *The Voyages of a Modern Viking*. He died on Aug. 2, 1956, at Tromsø.

Hanssonhorna. 74°25' S, 9°53' W. Crags in the S part of Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for law graduate Arthur Hansson (b. 1910), his shipbroker brother Michael Hansson (b. 1906), and their lawyer cousin Wladimir Hansson (b. 1906), all members of the famous Milorg Resistance group during World War II.

Bahía Hanusse *see* **Hanusse Bay**

Fiord Hanusse *see* **Hanusse Bay**

Hanusse Bay. 66°57' S, 67°30' W. A broad V-shaped bay, about 24 km wide in its N part, indenting the Loubet Coast for about 30 km in a general N-S direction, between the N portions of Adelaide Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula,

or, to put it another way, between Cape Mascart (on Anvers Island) and Shmidt Point (on Arrowsmith Peninsula), on the W coast of Graham Land. It is broken by Liard Island at its N entrance, and is bounded to the S by a line joining Landauer Point (on the E coast of Adelaide Island), the N point of Hansen Island, and Bagnold Point. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, when the W part of the feature was named by Charcot as Fiord Hanusse, for Ferdinand-Isidore Hanusse (b. 1848, Paris; curiously as Isidore-Ferdinand Hanusse), director of the Archives du Service Hydrographique in the French Ministry of Marine, and a member of the expedition's scientific committee. It appears as Hanusse Fiord on British charts of 1914, 1930, and 1940. It was sketched from the air in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Fjord Hanusse. It appears as Hanusse Fjord on a USAAF chart of 1942, and also on a 1948 British chart. It was photographed aerially in 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in 1948 by Fids from Base E. FIDS applied the name Hanusse Bay to the whole feature, and, as such, it appears on a British chart of 1952. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1953, with UK-APC following suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Hanusse, and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Fiordo Hanusse, but it was the name Bahía Hanusse that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The bay was further photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959.

Hanusse Fjord *see* **Hanusse Bay**

[1]**Hånuten** *see* **Shark Peak**

[2]**Hånuten**. 71°54' S, 11°34' E. One of the Skeidsnutane Peaks, in the Betekhtin Range, in the SE portion of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the shark peak"). The Russians call it Gora Molchanova.

Nunatak Hanza. 66°01' S, 61°24' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines [in this case, for Alberto Hanza (*see* **Hanza Inlet**)].

Hanza Inlet. 65°59' S, 61°27' W. An ice-filled inlet, W of Chapman Point, on the N side of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast. Named by the Argentines in 1978, for Sub Lt. Alberto Hanza, on the *Uruguay*, 1906-07. On July 7, 2008, US-ACAN accepted the name Skvarca Inlet, in 66°00' S, 61°30' W, but, upon realizing that the feature had already been named by the Argentines, they changed it to Hanza Inlet, and also amended the coordinates.

Happy Feet. A 2006 full-length movie cartoon which took the world by storm. Really a story about a tap-dancing penguin, rather than Antarctica, nevertheless. Considering that the director was George Miller, and that some of the many stars who lent their voices included Robin Williams, Hugh Jackman, and Nicole Kidman, one knew going in that this was a big movie. What one wasn't prepared for was that it is one of the worst movies ever made.

[1]**Happy Valley** *see* **Belemnite Valley**

[2]**Happy Valley**. 75°20' S, 72°30' W. An ice-filled valley, over 16 km long, and 5 km wide, running NE-SW within the horseshoe-shaped confines of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Named by the University of Wisconsin Traverse Party of 1965-66, while they were surveying the area. They plotted it in 75°22' S, 72°40' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, but with new coordinates.

Harald Bay. 69°12' S, 157°45' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Harold Bay. A bay, 6.5 km wide, it indents the coast between Archer Point and Williamson Head, in Oates Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Sketched and photographed on Feb. 20, 1959, by Phil Law, during an ANARE visit off the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA for Harald Møller Pedersen, captain of the *Magga Dan* during that 1958-59 ANARE season. They plotted it in 69°09' S, 157°43' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Harbord, Arthur Edward. b. Sept. 13, 1883, Hull, Yorks, son of trawler fisherman Richard Arthur Harbord and his wife Rose Helen Chamberlain. When he was 5 the family moved just south of the Humber, to New Clee, in Lincolnshire, close to Grimsby. He entered the Merchant Navy at 12, becoming a master in 1906. He was 2nd officer and navigator on the *Nimrod* during BAE 1907-09. In 1910 he married Gladys Penn, in Hull, and transferred to the RN, serving in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty through both world wars. He (almost) took part, as 2nd-in-command, in the British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition of 1914-16 (to be led by Stackhouse, but which never materialized). Then he retired (as a commander) and became marine surveyor to the Port of Liverpool, finally retiring to Worcestershire. He died on Oct. 11, 1961, in Bromsgrove.

Harbord Glacier. 77°55' S, 162°24' E. About 5 km wide, it descends along the S side of Mount George Murray, between that mountain and Mount Smith, into the Ross Sea S of Whitmer Peninsula, where it forms Harbord Glacier Tongue, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1949, in association with the glacier tongue. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Harbord Glacier Tongue. 75°55' S, 162°50' E. The seaward extension of Harbord Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. At the time BAE 1907-09 charted it, it extended about 8 km out into the Ross Sea. Shackleton named it for A.E. Harbord. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue *see* **Harbord Glacier Tongue**

Harbord Ice Tongue *see* **Harbord Glacier Tongue**

Harbour, Richard Arthur Everett "Dick." b. 1936, Lewisham, London, son of Arthur H. Harbour and his wife Dora C. Everett. He graduated in civil engineering at Birmingham University, and joined FIDS in 1959, as a surveyor. He left England on the *John Biscoe* in Oct. 1959, and spent three months in the Falklands assisting surveyors with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, who were mapping the islands. He wintered-over at Base D in 1960 and 1961. He was back in Antarctica in 1966, helping to finalize the mapping of the Trinity Peninsula. He retired to Baldock, Herts.

Harbour, Stephen Richard "Steve." b. Sept. 21, 1946. Senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1970 and 1971, plant inspector at the same station in 1973, and a member of the Prince Charles Mountains survey parties of 1971, 1972, and 1973.

Harbour Bluff. 73°09' S, 68°06' E. A rock outcrop, between Helmore Glacier and Manning Glacier, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1970, and mapped by Australian cartographers from these photos. A geodetic survey station was established on this bluff during ANARE's Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Steve Harbour.

[1]**Harbour Glacier**. 64°49' S, 63°26' W. A crevassed through glacier, 5 km long and 2.5 km wide, on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The American gazetteer says that "it extends in a NE direction from Port Lockroy to the cove [1.5 km] E of Noble Peak," while the British gazetteer says that it flows "NE into Neumayer Channel, near Lockley Point, and SW into Port Lockroy." A 1946 publication by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names says that it "flows NE and SW between the inlet to the E of Lockley Point and Peltier Channel," and J. Pepper, in *Meteorology of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1944-1950*, says it "lies in a high valley (730 ft.) leading over into the northern extension of the Neumayer Channel." It was probably discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, but if so, it wasn't named by them. In 1944 FIDS charted it and named it for the harbor of Port Lockroy. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a 1950 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1951. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Ventisquero Channel, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Ventisquero Canal. The word "ventisquero" is one of the words the Argentines use for a glacier, and "canal" means "channel." These last two names also seem to have been applied, at one time, to Channel Glacier (q.v.).

[2]**Harbour Glacier**. 77°02' S, 162°54' E. Flows N from the Wilson Piedmont Glacier into Granite Harbor E of Couloir Cliffs, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, in association with Harbour Glacier Tongue.

Harbour Glacier Tongue. 77°01' S, 162°55' E. A small ice tongue, 1.5 km long, the seaward extension of Harbour Glacier into Granite Har-

bor, E of Couloir Cliffs, in Victoria Land. Charted by a geological party led by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, and, in association with the glacier, named by them as Harbour Ice Tongue, which is how it was shown in the 1958 NZ gazetteer and subsequent publications. US-ACAN accepted the name Harbour Glacier Tongue in 2006, and NZ-APC followed on May 15, 2006.

Harbour Heights *see* **Arrival Heights**

Harbour Ice Tongue *see* **Harbour Glacier Tongue**

[1]**Mount Harcourt** *see* **Mount Vernon Harcourt**

[2]**Mount Harcourt**. 83°49' S, 172°25' E. Rising to 1535 m, overlooking the E side of the Beardmore Glacier at its junction with the Ross Ice Shelf, 8 km E of Mount Kyffin, at the N end of the Commonwealth Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named in Dec. 1908, by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951.

Harden, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hardiman Peak. 85°01' S, 169°23' W. Rising to 1210 m, it forms the E extremity of the ridge along the N side of Zotikov Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Terrance L. "Terry" Hardiman, geomagnetist and seismologist at Pole Station in 1965.

Mount Harding. 72°53' S, 75°02' E. The largest of the Grove Mountains, in the S central part of the group, and about 6 km W of Gale Escarpment, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by ANARE from their aerial photographs taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Norman E. Harding, senior topographic draftsman with what was then called the Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, who contributed enormously to Antarctic map-making. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Harding, James "Jim." 2nd steward on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Península Hardley *see* **Ardley Island**

Caleta Hardy *see* **Hardy Cove**

Islote Hardy *see* **Harry Island**

Mount Hardy. 66°49' S, 50°43' E. Just E of Mount Oldfield, in the NW part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Kenneth "Ken" Hardy, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Point Hardy *see* **Sartorius Point**

Punta Hardy *see* **Fort Point**

Rocas Hardy *see* **Hardy Rocks**

Hardy, Alister Clavering. b. Feb. 10, 1896, Nottingham, son of architect Richard Hardy and his wife Elizabeth Clavering. Educated at Oundle, just as World War I broke out he had gained a place at Exeter College, Oxford, but, instead, immediately joined the Army, and served in the Northern Cyclist Battalion, patrolling the coast of Lincolnshire, looking for spies, and was later, in the same war, an army camouflage officer. He returned to Oxford after the war, switched from botany and forestry to zoology, and in 1921, after graduation, went to Naples to study marine plankton. He then became an assistant naturalist at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries laboratory in Lowestoft. He was the marine biologist on the scientific staff during the *Discovery*'s first cruise of 1925-27 for the Discovery Investigations. In Dec. 1927 he married Sylvia Lucy Garstang, and in 1928 became the first professor of zoology at the University of Hull. In 1942 he became Regius professor of natural history at the University of Aberdeen, and from 1946 to 1961 was Linacre professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Oxford. He was knighted in 1957, and retired in 1959, becoming an emeritus professor. Long into parapsychology, he founded the Religious Experience Research Centre, in Manchester College. He died on May 22, 1985, in Oxford, and his wife died the same year.

Hardy, George Francis Michael "Mike." b. July 16, 1921, London, son of George Francis Hardy and his wife Eva Kathleen Sly. He was a lieutenant in the RNVR when he joined FIDS in 1945, as a meteorologist, and left Liverpool for Montevideo later that year, wintering-over as base leader at Port Lockroy Station in 1946. He brought with him a sheepdog named Crown (*see* **Dogs**, for Crown's fate). He, Frank White, and Gordon Stock left Port Lockroy on the *Fitzroy* on Jan. 27, 1947, bound for Port Stanley. Hardy made his way to Montevideo, where he caught the *Condesa*, bound for London, arriving there on April 5, 1947. He was on his way to South Africa, to cancel an engagement with a girl made while he was drunk. He died in July 1998, in Portsmouth.

Hardy Cove. 62°31' S, 59°36' W. A cove, N of Fort Point, on the E side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by early 19th-century sealers. In 1821, Capt. Robert Fildes described it thus: "to the eastward of Point Hardy and near English Straits is a snug little Shallop harbour, in a bight in the Ice Berg as you pass you will distinguish it." Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and re-surveyed by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 to preserve the original naming, Point Hardy, given in 1821 by Fildes to what is now Sartorius Point, for Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy (1769-1839), of "Kiss me Hardy" fame. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Hardy. This cove was last replotted by the British, in late 2008.

Hardy Rocks. 66°16' S, 67°17' W. Insular rocks rising to a height of about 15 m above sea level, 3 km W of DuBois Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for James Daniel Hardy (1904-1985), U.S. physiologist specializing in the reaction of cold on the human body. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Hardy.

Hare, Clarence Howard. b. Dec. 2, 1880, Invercargill, NZ, son of a banker in Christchurch. He worked as a clerk in NZ and Fiji, and was then taken on at Lyttelton on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901-04, as replacement steward for the dismissed Albert Dowsett. After taking part in sledging programs, and sleeping in the snow for 36 hours, he returned to NZ on the *Morning*. On June 8, 1904 he was re-engaged for the trip back to London. He later became a piano tuner in Sydney and Melbourne, and retired in 1957 to Queensland, where he died on May 31, 1967.

Hare Peak. 84°59' S, 174°17' E. A rocky, ice-free peak, rising to 2970 m, at the N end of the ridge forming the E wall of Leigh Hunt Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Clarence Hare. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Hargrave Hill. 64°01' S, 60°11' W. Rising to about 950 m, on the S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, 3 km NE of the mouth of Henson Glacier, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from air photos taken by FIDASE 1956-57 and from ground surveys conducted in the same season by Fids from Base D. They plotted it in 64°01' S, 60°07' W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Lawrence Hargrave (1850-1915), Australian inventor of the box-kite, and pioneer of rotary aero engines. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It has since been replotted.

Hargreaves, Richard Bryan. b. Sept. 7, 1915, Washington, DC, son of Beverly Hills (Calif.) banker Richard Lewis Hargreaves and his wife Grace Dexter Bryan (daughter of the Boy Orator of the Platte). In 1929 his parents were divorced, and his father married Helen Ferguson, the movie star. He joined the Navy and became an aerial photographer who served in World War II, and then went on OpHJ 1946-47. He served in Korea. He died on July 1, 1995, in Ventura, Calif., and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Hargreaves Glacier. 69°46' S, 74°20' E. A glacier, 3 km W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, it flows into the central part of the head of Sandefjord Ice Bay. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and first delineated in 1952, from these photos, by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, who named it for R.B. Hargreaves. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Australians have mapped it in 69°46' S, 74°31' E.

Hargreaves Peak. 71°37' S, 170°33' E. Rising to 2083 m, it is the highest peak on Adare Peninsula, and stands sharply above Downshire Cliffs to the E, while its W ice slopes descend gently toward Nameless Glacier, which flows into Protection Cove, in Oates Land, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Aug. 7, 2008, for Paul Hargreaves, member of the board of Antarctica New Zealand, 2001-08, and chairman, 2003-08. He had been in the Ross Sea in 1956-57, as a sea cadet on the *Hawea*. He visited McMurdo

Sound in Jan. 1994. The name was accepted by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008.

Hargreavesbreen. 72°11' S, 23°13' E. A short steep glacier flowing NW for 13 km between Mount Nils Larsen and Mount Widerøe, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, working from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them for R.B. Hargreaves. They plotted it in 72°14' S, 22°56' E. It has since been replotted. Normally, US-ACAN might have accepted a translated name such as Hargreaves Glacier, but as this name had already been taken (and for R.B. Hargreaves, to boot), it was decided to accept the name Hargreavesbreen, without modification, in 1966.

Hariholm *see* **Mariholm**

Hariot Glacier. 69°00' S, 66°20' W. Flows NW along the S side of Morgan Upland, and then turns W and flows into the N portion of the Wordie Ice Shelf, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37. On Nov. 27, 1947, the upper reaches of this glacier were photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. In Dec. 1958 a FIDS group from Base E traveled along it, and re-surveyed it. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Thomas Hariot (1560-1621), English mathematician and navigation pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Mount Harker. 77°18' S, 162°05' E. Rising to 914 m, at the E side of Willis Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land (the New Zealanders say the Gonville and Caius Range, but the Saint Johns Range is more likely), it forms the N wall of Debenham Glacier near its head, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Alfred Harker (1859-1939), British petrologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Mount Harkness. 86°04' S, 150°36' W. Rising to 1900 m (the New Zealanders say 1676 m), 2.5 km S of Organ Pipe Peaks, and close to Mount Zanuck, it forms part of the E wall of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd in 1935 as Mount Bruce Harkness. The name was later shortened, and, as such, accepted by both US-ACAN and NZ-APC. Robert Bruce Harkness, Jr. (1908-1933), known as "Bob," was a friend of the Russell family of Boston. William A. Russell, brother of Richard S. Russell, Jr. (q.v.) was best man at Harkness's wedding to Allison Hardy in 1931, in New York, and Harkness had been an usher at William Russell's wedding to Jane Wyatt in 1929. As the Byrd expedition was heading south, Harkness was out racing in his car one day, and hit a tree.

Harkness, Robert Samuel Matthew "Bob." b. NZ. FIDS diesel electric mechanic at Base F for the winters of 1960 and 1961. In the second year he was also base leader. He went back to NZ.

Harley Island. 69°23' S, 76°16' E. In the Larsemann Hills, between Easther Island and Broknes. Named by ANCA for Simon Harley, geologist here in 1987-88. The Chinese call it Yingwu Dao.

Harlin Glacier. 70°53' S, 160°50' E. A broad, sweeping glacier flowing NE from the Polar Plateau in the vicinity of Mount Nero, between Sample Nunataks and the N end of the Daniels Range, and then eastward into the lower part of Rennick Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Lovejoy Glacier merges with the N side of the Harlin E of Sample Nunataks but eventually loses its individual characteristics. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Ben W. Harlin, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist of Louisville, Ky., meteorologist-in-charge at Little America in 1957, and scientific leader at Pole Station in 1961. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Harlow, Leon Vernon "Len." b. 1928, Liverpool, son of William P. Harlow and Edith Phyllis Eaves. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a general assistant and mountain climber, and left Southampton later that year, bound for Montevideo, and then wintered-over at Base N in 1956. In 1958 he married Margaret Rees, in Merioneth, and they lived at Coedmor, near Bangor, in North Wales.

Harmanli Cove. 63°35' S, 59°47' W. A cove, 1.1 km wide, indenting the E coast of Tower Island for 1.1 km, and entered N of Cape Dumoutier, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Harmanli, in southeastern Bulgaria.

[1]**Harmon, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Harmon, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Harmon Bay. 74°15' S, 110°52' W. An embayment, about 11 km wide, at the N end of Bear Peninsula, and defined by the NE shore of Moore Dome, the terminus of Park Glacier, and the NW end of Gurnon Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert H. Harmon, of the U.S. Coast Guard, exec on the *Burton Island* during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

The *Harmony*. Schooner built in Barnstable, Mass., in 1818. 111 tons, 71 feet long, she was owned by Josiah and William Sampson, of Barnstable, and temporarily registered in Nantucket on Aug. 17, 1820. She was in the South Shetlands in 1820-21, under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Ray, and in company with the *William and Nancy*, which was under the command of Tristan Folger. She was based at Harmony Cove, on Nelson Island, and took 4500 seal skins, arriving back in Nantucket on June 6, 1821, in company with the *Huntress*. She left Nantucket in Aug. 1821, under Capt. Isaac Hodges, and in company with the *George Porter* (under the command of Capt. Prince B. Moores), for the 1821-22 season in the South Shetlands. She took 850 skins and 200 barrels of oil, left Antarctica on Feb. 4, 1822, and arrived back in Nantucket on June 6, 1822, with the *Huntress*.

Caleta Harmony *see* **Harmony Cove**

Punta Harmony *see* **Harmony Point**

Harmony Bay *see* **Harmony Cove**

Harmony Cove. 62°19' S, 59°11' W. A cove, S of Harmony Point, between that point and The Toe, on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by U.S. sealers in 1820, and named by them for the *Harmony*. It appears on Sherratt's map of 1821, and on Powell's chart published in 1822. In Pendleton's log dated Dec. 18, 1821, a feature appears in this location as Collom's Harbour, which may well signify this feature. It appears as Harmony Cove on a British chart of 1901. The Discovery Investigations re-charted it in 1934-35, as Harmony Bay, and made astronomical observations here. It appears as Harmony Cove on a 1937 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, translated as Caleta Armonía, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Caleta Harmony. The name Caleta Armonía was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1953 the Argentines established Refugio Armonía here (it was later named Refugio Francisco de Gurruchaga), and in 1985 the Brazilians established Refugio Astronomo Cruls. The British were the latest to re-plot this cove, in late 2008.

Harmony Point. 62°18' S, 59°14' W. A point forming the W entrance point of Harmony Cove, and also the W extremity of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by early 19th-century sealers, and named Cape Huntress, after the *Huntress*. It appears as such on Burdick's chart of 1820-21. Re-surveyed in 1934-35 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and re-named by them as Harmony Point, in association with the cove. It appears as such on their 1935 charts, as well as on British charts of 1942 and 1948. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Punta Harmony. US-ACAN accepted the name Harmony Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart translated all the way as Punta Armonía, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a 1958 reference to it as Cerro Punta Armonía. Harmony Point was designated SSSI #14. The British were the last to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Harmony Strait(s) *see* **Nelson Strait**

Harmsen, Erich. b. 1911, Germany. Radio operator, he went to sea in 1933, on the Arnold Bernstein ship *Gerolstein*, out of Hamburg, but was discharged in Atwerp in 1934. He was on the Lufthansa ship *Friesenland* (with Herbert Amelang) before he joined GermAE 1938-39, as the ship's radio chief on the *Schwabenland*.

Mount Harmsworth. 78°41' S, 160°56' E. A prominent, ice-covered peak, rising to 2765 m, at the NW side of the head of Delta Glacier, NW of Moore Bay, it is the northernmost peak in the Worcester Range, on the W side of the

Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for British newspaper magnate Sir Alfred Harmsworth (1865-1922), later Lord Northcliffe, a contributor to the expedition. It was first climbed in 1957 by Guyon Warren, Arnold Heine (*see* **Mount Heine**), and Bernie Gunn, of BCTAE, and was the first ascent of a major peak in Victoria Land. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Harnasie Hill. 62°11' S, 58°16' W. A steep-sided hill rising to about 250 m, between Penderecki Glacier and Szymanowski Icefall, or, to put it another way, between Vauréal Peak and Martins Head, above Cape Syrezol, on the Bransfield Strait, in the S portion of Kraków Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. PolAE 1979-80 named it Wierch Harnasie (i.e., "Harnasie hill") in 1980, after the two-act ballet-pantomime called *Harnasie*, written by Karol Szymanowski, which was inspired by the people of the Tatra Mountains, in southern Poland. UK-APC accepted the translated name Harnasie Hill on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit. The British plotted this hill, in late 2008.

Harnish Creek. 77°37' S, 163°13' E. A meltwater stream, 5 km long, flowing N from the unnamed glacier E of Crescent Glacier into the E part of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight, for Richard A. Harnish, a fellow USGS hydrologist, a member of the field teams of 1988-89 and 1990-91 with Ms. McKnight. During the latter season he assisted in establishing stream-gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

Caleta Haro. 62°32' S, 59°47' W. An inlet within Yankee Harbor, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. The name first appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, and has been in use ever since.

Harold Bay *see* **Harald Bay**

Harold Byrd Mountains. 85°26' S, 146°30' W. Also called the Byrd Mountains. A group of exposed mountains and nunataks extending in an E-W direction between the head of the Ross Ice Shelf and the lower part of Leverett Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's geological party, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Texan oil man, geologist, and philanthropist David Harold Byrd (1900-1986; known as Harold), a cousin and contributor of furs to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Harold June *see* **Mount June**

Islote Harp *see* **Harp Island**

Harp Glacier. 77°32' S, 163°14' E. A tributary glacier flowing S from the glacial col W of Harp Hill into the Commonwealth Glacier, at Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with the hill. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Harp Hill. 77°31' S, 163°19' E. A detached hill rising to 750 m, triangular in plan, the NW and SE sides being defined by ridge-like rock exposures, at the N side of the MacDonald Hills, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1997, for its distinctive appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Harp Island. 66°00' S, 65°39' W. A small island, rising to an elevation of 30 m above sea level, between (on the one hand) Beer Island and (on the other) Upper Island and Cliff Island, in Mutton Cove, in the Biscoe Islands, 13 km W of Prospect Point, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by them for its shape. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. However, it appears on a 1950 British chart as Harp Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined it as Harp Island (its original name), and US-ACAN accepted that change in 1963. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Harp, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Harper. 84°03' S, 57°03' W. Rising to 1405 m, 3 km W of Mount Kaschak, in the southwestern part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1956 and 1966, and from USN air photos taken in 1963-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ronald B. Harper, USN, chief electronics technician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Harper, John Reynolds. b. Sept. 18, 1956. He spent 75 months in Antarctic waters on BAS ships, between 1980 and 1998. He began as a rating in 1980, and in 1982 became senior rating. In 1985 he became 3rd officer, and in Sept. 1995 made 1st officer.

Harper Glacier. 73°52' S, 163°05' E. A small tributary glacier which descends NE between Mount Gibbs and Mount Adamson, in the Deep Freeze Range, and enters Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Wayne M. Harper, satellite geodesist at McMurdo, 1964-65.

Harper Ridge. 79°09' S, 156°57' E. A nearly ice-free ridge, 3 km long, and rising to over 1800 m, it extends N from the central part of the Finger Ridges toward Yamagata Ridge, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Doyal A. Harper, of the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory, at Williams Bay, Wisc., director of the Center for Astrophysical Research in Antarctica. He was at Pole Station for several season from 1991.

Harpoon Point. 62°05' S, 58°25' W. A small cape on the SW coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after an old whaling harpoon found here.

The *Harpun*. Norwegian whale catcher built in 1911 for the Laboremus Company (the name "harpun" means "harpoon" in Norwegian). On Feb. 20, 1915, on her way to Schollaert Channel, she foundered on Harpun Rocks, and was wrecked.

Roca(s) Harpun *see* **Harpun Rocks**

Harpun Rock *see* **Harpun Rocks**

Harpun Rocks. 64°19' S, 62°59' W. Submerged rocks, about 165 m SE of Bills Point, on Delta Island, in Melchior Harbor, Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands. Named by Norwegian whalers for the *Harpun*. The feature was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart, as well as on a British chart of 1947. ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943 re-charted the feature. The main rock appears as Harpun Rock on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and on a 1947 British chart, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Roca Harpun. On a 1953 Argentine chart the group appears as Rocas Harpun. UK-APC accepted the name Harpun Rocks on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. On a 1957 Argentine chart the main rock appears as Roca Árpun (sic), but on one of their 1964 charts as Roca Arpún. On Aug. 14, 1964, Argentina officially accepted the name Rocas Arpón, and that is the one that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Rocas Harpun. Note: The word "harpun" is Norwegian, and means, of course, "harpoon." There is only one Spanish word for this object, and that is "arpón." The name of the whale catcher is "Harpun," and that should be invariable, no matter which country is using it. Thus, the Argentines, by naming the feature "Rocas Arpón," are honoring any whaling harpoon, rather than the whale catcher, and thus they miss the point.

Islotes Harriague *see* **Faure Islands**, **Kirkwood Islands**

Harriague, Silvano. Captain of the *Primero de Mayo* in 1943.

Harrigan Hill. 66°19' S, 110°29' E. A rocky hill in the NW part of Mitchell Peninsula, just E of Pidgeon Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Edward C. Harrigan, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

[1]**Mount Harrington**. 72°45' S, 168°57' E. Rising to 2610 m (the New Zealanders say 2682 m), on the W side of Whitehall Glacier, and 8 km SW of Mount Northampton, it is one of the highest peaks at the E end of the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1960, for H.J. Harrington. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

[2]**Mount Harrington**. 85°34' S, 164°00' W. Rising to 2550 m, 6 km E of Mount Ruth Gade, in the Quarles Range of the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1993, for John R. Harrington, meteorological electronics technician with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1962.

Harrington, Hilary James "Larry." b. 1924, Auckland, NZ. While at Oxford, studying geology, he led an expedition to the Arctic. He married Shirley Ann Rose, older sister of Sir Edmund Hillary's first wife. He took part in a 4-man expedition to the Himalayas in 1954, to climb Saipal (23,000 feet). In 1957-58 he led an 8-man NZGSAE team to Antarctica, in the area of Hallett Station, and in 1958-59 a similar 12-man geological survey and mapping expedition into northern Victoria Land. In 1967-68 he was leader of the Cape Hallett Expedition, and in 1968-69 (with Russell J. Korsch) was a USARP investigator in the McMurdo Sound region. In 1969 he became an Australian citizen, and lived in Armidale, NSW.

Harrington Hill *see* **Herrington Hill**

Mount Harris *see* **Mount Jord**

Roca Harris *see* **Harris Rock**

Harris, Alvin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Harris, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Harris, Leslie "Les." He joined FIDS in 1955, and wintered-over as general assistant and carpenter at Base O, during its first winter of operation, in 1956.

Harris, Nathaniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Harris Hill. 77°48' S, 163°17' E. A bare rock hill rising to 900 m, it is a SW outlier of the Stratton Hills, and stands at the head of Overflow Glacier, overlooking Ferrar Glacier just northward, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for William M. Harris, USGS cartographer from 1971. He was the field team leader of the USGS Royal Society Range survey of 1983-84. At the South Pole, the team repositioned the marker for the Geographic South Pole, and completed the site survey plan for the new Pole Station, as well as site surveys for the Clean Air Facility. At the end of the season, working from the *Polar Sea*, they obtained a new position for Siple Island. *See also* **Mount Jord**.

Harris Ledge. 77°28' S, 161°26' E. A flat, ice-free ledge to the N of Mount Hercules, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Henry Harris, of the Illinois State Geological Survey, who, with Keros Cartwright (*see* **Cartwight Valley**), made hydrogeological studies in Victoria Valley, Wright Valley, and Taylor Valley, during the Dry Valley Drilling Project of 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Oct. 7, 1998.

[1]**Harris Peak**. 64°36' S, 61°47' W. Rising to 1005 m, it surmounts the base of Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O, operating out of the Portal Point refuge hut in the summer of 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Les Harris (q.v.) of the FIDS, who took part in the survey. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Harris Peak**. 77°34' S, 162°42' E. A peak on the S side of Mount Weyant, between Loftus Glacier and Newall Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Andy Harris, who worked an an NZARP field leader, including 2 trips to Marie Byrd Land. He was one of a party of 8 who died on Mount Everest on May 10, 1996. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Harris Peninsula. 71°31' S, 74°06' W. A broad, snow-covered peninsula, surmounted by Mount Lee, between Verdi Inlet and Brahms Inlet, on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Michael J. Harris, USN, commanding officer of VXE-6 from May 1982 to May 1983. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Harris Point. 81°35' S, 161°32' E. A rocky coastal point along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, 10 km S of Young Head, at the S side of Beaumont Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Herman David Harris (b. Sept. 1, 1918, Hopewell, Va.), USN, a VX-6 chief hospital corpsman, who built a sick bay station at Pole Station in 1961. He had joined the Navy in July 1942.

Harris Rock. 62°57' S, 56°21' W. The largest and most southerly of a group of 3 offshore rocks N of Montrol Rock, and ENE of Cape Juncal (on d'Urville Island). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by ArgAE 1956-57, as Roca Harris, for Capitán de navío Santiago Harris (d. March 19, 1868), a naval captain of that country. It appears on their 1957 expedition chart, on another Argentine chart of 1960, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the translated name Harris Rock on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Harris Valley. 76°38' S, 159°52' E. Just E of Coxcomb Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZ Allan Hills Antarctic Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Prof. Thomas Maxwell "Tom" Harris (b. Jan. 8, 1903, Leicester. d. May 1, 1983), British paleobotanist. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Cape Harrison *see* **Cape Harrisson**

Mount Harrison. 70°23' S, 159°46' E. A large mountain, rising to 1955 m, which dominates the ridge that separates Robilliard Glacier and Svendsen Glacier, about 7 km N of Mount Gillmore, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Louis J. Harrison, Spec5, U.S. Army helicopter mechanic in Antarctica in 1961-62 (in support of the USGS's Topo North-South Project) and 1962-63 (Topo East-West), the latter season including a photographic survey of this mountain, from which the coordinates were plotted. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964.

Pasaje Harrison *see* **Harrison Passage**

Paso Harrison *see* **Harrison Passage**

Harrison, Brian Robert. b. March 21, 1950. Geologist at Casey Station in 1975.

Harrison, David Platt. b. Feb. 10, 1934, Preston, Lancs, son of James Harrison and his wife Mary Platt. Radio astronomer on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Kenya Castle*, and arrived back in London on Feb. 27, 1959.

Harrison, George Washington. b. May 21, 1815, St. Thomas, West Indies, son of the the remarkable U.S. consul to St. Thomas, Robert Monroe Harrison (who was from Virginia, and the older brother of President William Henry Harrison) and his Swedish wife Margaret. He lived subsequently in Antigua, in Portsmouth, NH, and Virginia. He joined the U.S. Navy, became a midshipman on Jan. 20, 1832, a passed midshipman on June 23, 1838, and, in that rank, joined the *Flying Fish* for USEE 1838-42, transferring to the *Peacock* at Fiji. He was involved in a notorious duel with Wilkes Henry (q.v.). On Nov. 2, 1842, he was promoted to lieutenant, and on April 17, 1861, resigned his commission and went south, becoming a naval commander in the Confederate Navy. He married Alexina Virginia Zantzinger, and was later a company paymaster in Hoboken, NJ.

Harrison, Henry Turner, Jr. They called him "'enery," or "Huffy." b. Dec. 12, 1903, Washington, D.C., but raised partly in College Park, Md., and Worcester, Mass., son of Henry Turner Harrison (a teacher at Maryland Agricultural College, and later an employment manager for a pressed steel company) and his wife Georgia. Self-taught meteorologist assigned by the U.S. Weather Bureau from his Cleveland branch to ByrdAE 1928-30, he traveled down on the *City of New York* as a seaman (as several of the scientists did), and was a member of Byrd's shore party at Little America during the 1929 winter-over. In 1934 he joined United Airlines as their chief met man, and stayed with them until he retired in 1964. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Army during World War II, and was a weather forecaster at the Yalta Conference of 1945. He married Grace Smith, and died on April 21, 1991, in Asheville, NC.

Harrison, Robert Bernard. Known as Bernard. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1959 and 1960, the second year also as base leader.

Harrison Bluff. 77°17' S, 166°23' E. A pale-colored trachyte headland forming the seaward termination of Trachyte Hill, and marking the S end of McDonald Beach, on the W side of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Many skuas nest here. A survey station marked by a rock cairn was placed on the top of the NW corner of the bluff by E.B. Fitzgerald of the Cape Bird Party of NZGSAE 1958-59. Large areas in this vicinity are covered by white patches of cyclic sea salt formed by the evaporation of wind-blown seawater. Named by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for John Harrison, mountain climbing assistant with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name

in 1964. John Harrison, one of New Zealand's great mountain climbers, was born in 1932, and was killed by an avalanche on June 23, 1966, while taking part in a rescue operation.

Harrison Glacier. 66°14' S, 131°15' E. A channel glacier flowing into the Clarie Coast of Wilkes Land, anywhere between 20 and 37 km E of Cape Carr. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and first delineated from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for George W. Harrison.

Harrison Ice Ridge. 79°30' S, 146°00' W. Between Echelmeyer Ice Stream and MacAyeal Ice Stream, on the Shirase Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Prof. William D. Harrison (b. 1936), of the Geophysics Institute, at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks; he investigated ice dynamics in the margin of nearby Whillans Ice Stream in 1992-93 and 1993-94, and at Siple Dome in 2001-02.

Harrison Nunatak. 72°32' S, 96°02' W. A snow-covered nunatak, with rock exposure to the SE, 6 km S of Savage Glacier, in the extreme SE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the *Burton Island* and *Glacier* in Feb. 1960, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Henry T. Harrison, Jr. Originally plotted in 72°29' S, 96°05' W, it has since been replotted.

Harrison Passage. 65°53' S, 65°11' W. A very deep passage, navigable by all classes of vessel, between Larrouy Island and Tadpole Island to the W, and the Llanquihue Islands and the W coast of Graham Land to the E. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from charting done by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in conjunction with FIDS, 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Harrison (1693-1776), English horologist who solved the problem of determining longitude at sea. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Pasaje Harrison, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Paso Harrison. The interesting thing is that the Chileans say the feature was named for L. Harrison Matthews, British zoologist on the Discovery Investigations. Leonard Harrison Matthews (1901-1986) was, indeed, part of the DI, in the mid-1920s, on South Georgia. "Leo," or "Matt" as he was known (and sometimes as "El-Aitch-Em" or "Hyaena") was the last of the great traveling naturalists, according to the entertaining 30-page biography of him written by Sir Richard Harrison. In Matthews' 1931 book on South Georgia appears an early reference to ice fish (q.v.). Both Matthews Point and Harrison Point, on South Georgia, are named for him.

Harrison Peak. 72°24' S, 166°39' E. Rising to 2830 m, along the N side of Wood Glacier, about 8 km N of Mount McDonald, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William R. Harrison, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.

Harrison Stream. 77°17' S, 166°24' E. A small bubbling stream on the S side of Harrison Bluff and Trachyte Hill, flowing W between that hill and Cinder Hill to the N end of Romanes Beach, on the ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Mapped by the Cape Bird Party of NZGSAE 1958-59, who camped at the mouth of the stream, and found the water unpleasant to drink, as it was contaminated by cyclic salt, dissolved from surrounding slopes by meltwater from snow patches. Named by NZ-APC on May 24, 1961, for John Harrison (*see* **Harrison Bluff**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Harriss Ridge. 70°08' S, 65°08' E. A ridge, running in an E-W direction, with 2 small outliers off its W end, 3.5 km NE of Mount Dovers, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Brian Harriss, helicopter pilot with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. *See also* **Nunatak Predgornyj** and **Hrebet Podvova**.

Cape Harrisson. 66°43' S, 99°03' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Cape Harrison. An ice-covered cape just northward of Possession Rocks, at the point where Northcliffe Glacier and Denman Glacier meet, i.e., at the junction of the Denman with Robinson Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Charles T. Harrisson. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did ANCA.

Harrisson, Charles Turnbull. b. Feb. 9, 1866, Kingston, Tasmania. In 1900, in Hobart, he married Annie Caroline Butler. Biologist and artist at the Western Base of AAE 1911-14. Several of his paintings appear in Mawson's book, *Home of the Blizzard*. He was appointed to the Commonwealth Fisheries steamer *Endeavour*, and died when the vessel foundered on Dec. 3, 1914, after leaving Macquarie Island for Tasmania in a heavy fog. Annie died in July 1952, in Hobart, aged 84.

Harrisson Ice Rises. 66°27' S, 96°39' E. About 20 km WSW of Henderson Island, these 2 local swellings of the ice surface are caused by the Shackleton Ice Shelf riding over the underlying rocky ridge leading N from Cape Moyes, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Charles T. Harrisson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and ANCA followed suit on March 7, 1991.

Harrop Island. 67°16' S, 46°52' E. A small island off Tange Promontory, 6 km NW of Felton Head, close off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for James Ronald "Jim" Harrop (b. June 24, 1933), weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1960. He was leader of Davis Station in 1962, as well as being weather observer again. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Harrow Peaks. 74°04' S, 164°45' E. A group of rugged peaks in the E part of the Random Hills, bounded on the N by Clausnitzer Glacier, and on the E by Tinker Glacier, overlooking the NW extremity of Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Geoffrey N. Harrow, biologist at McMurdo Station, 1965-66.

Île Harry *see* **Harry Island**

Isla Harry *see* **Harry Island**

Mount Harry. 74°14' S, 76°32' W. Rising to about 1000 m, 22 km SE of FitzGerald Bluffs, and SSE of Carroll Inlet, it is the westernmost in a chain of small summits lying SE of those bluffs, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. It lies within a group of nunataks photographed aerially by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Mapped by USGS from 1965-66 USN air photos and from 1961-65 ground surveys. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jack L. Harry, USGS topographic engineer, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1967-68. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Punta Harry *see* **Spallanzani Point**

Harry Automatic Weather Station. 83°00' S, 121°24°W. An American AWS, installed on Nov. 29, 1994, at an elevation of 945 m, and named for the Twin Otter pilot who flew it in. On Jan. 12, 2006, it was visited and raised.

Harry Dodson Island *see* **Dodson Peninsula**

Harry Island. 64°08' S, 61°59' W. Also called Enrique Island. An ice-capped island dominated by a truncated pyramidal peak rising to 128 m, and lying at the S side of the SE entrance to the channel between Brabant Island and Liège Island, N of Spallanzani Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered, landed upon, and roughly charted on Jan. 25, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Harry, for a supporter of his expedition, Gérard Harry, manager of the newspapers "Le Petit Bleu" and "L'Indépendence Belge." At least, this is probably the island de Gerlache named, rather than, say, Lecointe Island or Davis Island. Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 map of that expedition names it in English, as Harry Island. It was further charted by FrAE 1903-05. BGLE 1934-37 charted it as Harry Island (it is seen, as such, on their 1938 expedition map). A 1947 Chilean chart has Spallanzani Point wrongly given as Isla Harry, but later, when the Chileans realized their mistake, they used the name Isla Harry for Harry Island in their 1974 gazetteer (they rejected Isla Wiegand). It appears on a British chart of 1949 as Harry Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as Isla Enrique on a 1953 Argentine chart (this is a simple translation, although an ill-informed one, as Harry was the man's surname, and therefore not subject to translation). On another 1953 Argentine chart it appears erroneously as Islote Hardy. However, on an Argentine chart of 1954, they show the island as Isla Harry, but position it wrongly SW of Spallanzani Point. Oddly, the Argentines never caught their linguistic error (or, if they did, they were frozen into a perpetuation of it by the

fear that they might be seen to be emulating the Chileans), and the name Isla Enrique went into their 1970 gazetteer. On Sept. 23, 1960, following 1956-57 FIDASE air photos, UK-APC redefined it as Harry Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Harry Islet *see* **Davis Island, Harry Island**

Harston, Henry Cuthbert Eagles. b. 1852, Ireland, son of Capt. Henry Cooke Harston, RN and his wife Alicia Eagles. He joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman, and had just finished a tour on the *Icarus* in the China Sea when Sub Lt. Henry Sloggett had to return to England in 1873 during the *Challenger* Expedition 1872-76. Harston replaced him, as sub lieutenant. He completed the expedition, but was moody, and sadly, drank the contents of a bottle of chloral hydrate, dying in his cabin on June 6, 1876. He left a letter, apologizing for the trouble he had caused.

Mount Hart. 72°05' S, 169°05' E. Rising to over 3000 m, 3 km NW of Mount Chider, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Vernon David Hart, who wintered-over as officer-in-charge of VX-6 at McMurdo Station in 1968.

Roca Hart *see* **Hart Rock**

Hart, Asa *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hart, Percy J. b. 1907, NZ. Taken on as a fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* at Dunedin on March 11, 1930, during ByrdAE 1928-30, for the last trip south to Antarctica.

Hart, Thomas John. Known as John. b. Sept. 17, 1907, Erpingham, Norfolk, son of John Henry Arthur Hart and his wife Mary Ann Gwatkin. A member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee, he was zoologist on the first *Discovery II* cruise of 1929-31, scientific leader of the *William Scoresby* cruise of 1936-37, and then transferred to the *Discovery II,* as a zoologist, for that vessel's last (1937-39) cruise before World War II. Dr. Hart died on May 4, 1970, in Surrey.

Hart Glacier. 77°30' S, 162°23' E. A hanging glacier on the S wall of Wright Valley, between Meserve Glacier and Goodspeed Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols (q.v.) for Roger Hart, of Lynn, Mass., geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in 1959-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hart Hills. 83°43' S, 89°05' W. A line of low, isolated, mainly snow-covered hills, extending E-W for 6 km, 13 km W of Pagano Nunatak, and 121 km N of Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Discovered on Dec. 13, 1959, by Ed Thiel and Cam Craddock, during the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian west, and named by them for Pembroke J. Hart (b. Jan. 1929. d. Feb. 6, 2008, Arlington, Va.), seismologist on the U.S. National Committee for IGY (1957-58). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hart Rock. 60°41' S, 44°22' W. Rising to an elevation of 9 m above sea level, 2.5 km NW of Herdman Rocks, and 5 km NNE of Cape Dundas (the most easterly point on Laurie Island), in the South Orkneys. It may have been discovered by Weddell, in 1822-24, but it was first charted in 1838 by FrAE 1837-40, and named in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II* for T. John Hart (see above). It appears on the DI chart of 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Roca Hart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Harter Nunatak. 81°14' S, 84°54' W. A small, relatively isolated nunatak, 6 km NE of Mount Tidd, at the NE side of the Pirrit Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Gene L. Harter, meteorologist at Little America in 1957.

Mount Hartigan. 76°52' S, 126°00' W. A broad, mostly snow-covered mountain with several individually named peaks on it which can rise to as high as 2800 m, immediately N of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 15, 1940 by USAS from West Base, and named for Rear Admiral Charles Conway Hartigan (b. Sept. 13, 1882, NY. d. Feb. 25, 1944, Santa Clara, Calif.), Navy Department member of the Antarctic Service Executive Committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Hartigan, William B. "Bill. b. May 25, 1921, Philmont, NY, son of railroad agent William Hartigan and his wife Virginia Boyd. The father died when Bill was a child, and, after Cornell, Bill enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on June 14, 1939, serving as a sergeant cameraman in the Pacific during World War II, until Aug. 28, 1943. He became an NBC-TV newsreel cameraman, and, as such, came in on the *Edisto* to McMurdo Sound for OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56). This was the first time TV had been to Antarctica, and Hartigan was the only one there that year with a TV camera. He had 40,000 feet of film, 90 percent of it in color, and would send his film back on various ships as they returned to the US. That season he also went out with an advance unit of the BCTAE, and snapped a cartilage. He had to rest up in the tent, and he turned the camera on himself, which was especially dramatic when his companions did not show up when expected, and Bill's palpable fear was seen by all. Alone in Antarctica. Hartigan was afraid, but he was so obviously a brave man that when the film was shown on American TVs on Feb. 26, 1956, he was a big hit. Only the inane babbling of voice-over commentator Chet Huntley detracted from an otherwise astonishing film. He was back for OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), and was on the Oct. 26, 1956 flight to the Pole (*see* **South Pole**). He died on July 1, 2000, in Schenectady, NY.

Mount Hartkopf. 75°59' S, 140°45' W. Rising to 1110 m, along the E side of the upper reaches of Land Glacier, 17.5 km SE of Mount McCoy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kenneth Walter Hartkopf (b. Feb. 21, 1921, Minn. d. Jan. 29, 1997, Sacramento), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1963. *See also* Gora **Kastanaeva**.

Hartmann, Wilhelm. Catapult leader on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-30.

Cabo Hartree *see* **Cape Hartree**

Cape Hartree. 60°48' S, 44°44' W. Forms the SW tip of Mossman Peninsula, and the W entrance point of Buchan Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer on Dec. 12-13, 1821, and named by Powell for a friend, Thomas Hartree of Rotherhithe, a ship's captain. It appears on his 1822 chart. ScotNAE charted it on June 28, 1903, and Bruce named it Cape McVitie, after Robert McVitie, Jr. (1854-1910), of Messrs McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers of Edinburgh. The SE entrance point of Wilton Bay they erroneously charted as Cape Hartree, and this situation is to be found on their 1905 maps, wherein Cape Hartree is listed variously as Cape McVitie and Cape M'Vitie. Relying on Bruce's map, the Argentines have it on one of their 1930 charts as Cabo Vitie. The Discovery Investigations team surveyed the area again, in 1933, and the situation was cleared up on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the situation in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Cabo Hartree, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. On various other charts, from different countries, there may appear various slight spelling mistakes, but it is obvious that they are referring to either Cape Hartree or Cape Vitie (or McVitie).

Hartshorne Island. 64°47' S, 64°23' W. Between Dakers Island and Howard Island, in the eastern Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Following work done here from 1965 onwards by personnel from Palmer Station, it was named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Sidney G. Hartshorne, captain of the *Hero* on that vessel's first voyage to Palmer Station in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Hartstene, Henry Julius. b. 1812, Beaufort, SC, son of Jacob Hartstein (sic) and his wife Mary. He graduated from Norwich in 1828, and entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman on April 1, 1828. On June 14, 1836, in Chatham, Ga., he married Martha Roberts, and they lived in Beaufort, SC. He was a lieutenant on USEE 1838-42, joining the *Porpoise* at Callao in 1838, and serving on her until June 21, 1839, when he transferred to the *Relief*. He was promoted to lieutenant on Feb. 23, 1840, served in the Mexican War, 1846-48, and in 1851 was attached to the coastal survey. He later commanded the mail steamer *Illinois*, and in 1855 was promoted to commander, that year rescuing Dr. Elisha Kane's party from the Arctic. The *Resolute* was a British bark abandoned in the Arctic, and salvaged by Capt. Buddington, the New London whaler. Congress bought the vessel from Buddington and made a gift of it to the British. Hartstene it

was who took it across the Atlantic, where he was made much of by Queen Victoria. He was later involved in taking soundings for the Atlantic telegraph cable. In 1860 he was skipper of the steamer *Pawnee*, out of Philadelphia, but in 1861 he went south, being placed in command of guard boats at Fort Sumter right at the very beginning of the Civil War. In the summer of 1862 he went insane, but recovered, to command the Savannah Station. He was sent to France to garner support for the Confederate cause, and died in Paris on March 31, 1868.

Harvard Tarn. 77°34' S, 163°08' E. A tarn, 0.3 km SW of Yale Tarn, in the central part of Tarn Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, it is one of several tarns in the valley named after American universities. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Harvest*. Nantucket whaler, new in 1825, when she set sail from her home port on Oct. 7, 1825, commanded by Capt. Richard Macy, bound for the South Seas. That first season (1825-26) Macy reported spotting an island in 59°S, 91°W, which would put it due north of Peter I Island, in the southern Pacific Ocean. A phantom island, probably (see under Macy). The *Harvest* returned home on May 8, 1828, with 2158 barrels of sperm.

Mount Harvey. 66°55' S, 50°48' E. A snow-free peak, it is the highest in a group of mountains E of Amundsen Bay, in the Tula Mountains, about 10 km ENE of Mount Gleadell, and about 14 km SSE of Mount Oldfield, in Enderby Land. Discovered in 1955 by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for William H. "Bill" Harvey (b. Aug. 8, 1919), carpenter who was in the first wintering-over group at Mawson Station, in 1954. In 1958 he wintered-over at Macquarie Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Harvey, Brian Gavin. b. Jan. 25, 1952. Senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1977.

Harvey, Peter. b. 1779, Philadelphia. One of the first blacks in Antarctica (actually one of the first men of any color), as a crew member on the *Hero* during the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1820-21.

Harvey, Samuel. Perhaps of Liverpool, but unlikely. Antarctic historian A.G.E. Jones speculates that he may have been the son of renowned Liverpool soap boiler Samuel Harvey (who occupied premises on Matthew Street, the very same short street where the Beatles would be discovered many years later). Although the soap boiler did have a son Samuel, he was not born until 1814 [this author is the great great great great grand nephew of the soap boiler]. Capt. Samuel Harvey is, unfortunately, no relation whatever to the Harveys of Liverpool. He was 3rd officer on the *Emerald*, in 1820, under Capt. William Elliott, when that vessel discovered Emerald Island (which didn't really exist), close to Antarctic waters, and, by the time the *Emerald* pulled into Hobart in 1821, he was 1st officer. In 1830 he took command of the *Venus* (q.v.), was the first captain into the Ross Sea, and commanded the same vessel for years.

Harvey, W. Seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Harvey, William. b. 1742, London. He sailed with Cook on his 1st voyage, 1768-71, and on Dec. 17, 1771, now a midshipman, he joined the *Resolution* for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. Incidentally, there was another William Harvey, an able seaman, who joined the *Resolution* on Dec. 10, 1771, but he ran on Jan. 19, 1772. Our William Harvey kept a diary of the voyage. He then sailed with Cook again, on the 3rd voyage, 1776-80, as a master's mate on the *Discovery*. After Cook's death he went with Clerke to the *Resolution*, and was promoted to 3rd lieutenant. Again, he kept a diary. In 1790 he was promoted to commander, and on July 27, 1790, at Portsmouth, he married Martha Plumer, and they moved to her home town of Much Hadham, Herts, where he died on July 12, 1807.

Harvey Cirque. 79°54' S, 155°52' E. A cirque containing a small glacier, between Scheuermann Spur and Corell Cirque, in the S part of the Darwin Mountains. The cirque occurs along the extensive Prebble Icefalls, which feature contributes some ice to the head of the cirque. There is limited flow from the cirque to Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for geologist Ralph P. Harvey, of Case Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, engaged in the USAP Antarctic Search for Meteorites in the Transantarctic Mountains for many austral summers between 1992 and 2001, ultimately as ANSMET principal investigator.

Harvey Heights. 64°14' S, 62°24' W. A series of elevations, rising to an elevation of 2450 m above sea level, close N of Mount Parry, and W of the head of Malpighi Glacier, in central Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. They were included under the general name of Mount Parry, at least they were on Bagshawe's chart of 1921-22, made during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. However, FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, revealed these heights as a separate feature, and they were named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Harvey (1578-1657), the English physician who first demonstrated the circulation of the blood. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The heights were first climbed on March 7, 1984, by the British Joint Services Expedition of that season.

Harvey Islands. 67°43' S, 45°33' E. Two islands in the W part of Freeth Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Ross Lawrence Harvey, radio officer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959, and at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Harvey Johnston *see* **Johnston Peak**

Harvey Johnston Peak *see* **Johnston Peak**

Harvey Nunataks. 66°58' S, 52°00' E. A group of 4 nunataks, 6 km W of Mount Ryder, and 24 km E of Pythagoras Peak, in the E part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for David J. "Dave" Harvey, electronics engineer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Harvey Peak. 79°13' S, 157°01' E. An ice-free peak rising to 2120 m, about 3.5 km S of the central part of the Finger Ridges, in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Paul Harvey, a member of the U.S. Army aviation support unit here for USGS's Topo North and Topo South surveys in 1961-62, which conducted the tellurometer surveys. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Harvey Ridge. 70°59' S, 65°18' E. A ridge, elongated in a N-S direction, about 3.5 km E of Husky Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Sidney T. "Sid" Harvey, senior technician (electronics) at Wilkes Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Harvey Shoals. 68°11' S, 67°08' W. Three shoal patches, no shallower than 3 fathoms, between Millerand Island and Northstar Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1966, and named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Petty Officer Brian Edward Harvey (b. 1937), surveying recorder who did all the sounding for this survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a 1982 British chart.

Harvey Summit. 78°19' S, 162°18' E. A peak rising to 2644 m at the head of McDermott Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for John W. Harvey, of the National Solar Observatory, who, with Thomas L. Duvall and Martin Pomerantz, conducted research in helioseismology at Pole Station from 1980.

Harwell Glacier. 84°57' S, 171°29' W. A steep-walled tributary glacier, 5 km long, flowing from the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, just E of Mount Smithson, to enter the upper part of Gough Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Thomas William Harwell, USN, construction electrician in Antarctica in 1964.

Mount Harwood. 70°44' S, 165°49' E. A mostly ice-covered peak, rising to 1040 m, it surmounts Gregory Bluffs (which rise just to the N), on the E side of Nielsen Fjord, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Thomas R. "Tom" Harwood, 2nd-in-charge of the ANARE expedition of 1962 aboard the *Thala Dan*. He had also led the 1959 wintering-over party at Macquarie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Haselton Glacier. 77°21' S, 160°45' E. A glacier flowing ENE from Haselton Icefalls (which is, in effect, the heavily crevassed upper part of the glacier), between Gibson Spur and the Apocalypse Peaks, terminating as a hanging glacier at Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-

ACAN in 2005, in association with the icefalls. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Haselton Icefall. 77°21' S, 160°46' E. Flows from the Willett Range, between Gibson Spur and Apocalypse Peaks, toward Webb Lake in Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Parker E. Calkin, U.S. geologist, for fellow USARP geologist George M. Haselton, Calkin's assistant in the field here in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

The *Hashedate Maru*. A 11,320-ton Japanese oiler, the *T-1*, built in 1944, which was converted after the war into the 10,896-ton whaling factory ship *Hashedate Maru*, and, given permission on Oct. 6, 1946 by General MacArthur, was in Antarctic waters in 1947-48. Aboard was David McCracken, the general's representative, and in 1948 he wrote a book, *Four Months on a Jap Whaler*. The vessel was back in Antarctic waters in 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51.

Hasick, David James "Jim." He wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1965 and again in 1968, the second year as base leader. He wintered-over as station leader at Mawson Station in 1986, 1992, and 1995.

Haskard Highlands. 80°30' S, 29°15' W. A range of peaks and ridges, rising (in Mount Weston) to 1210 m (the New Zealanders say 1345 m), between Blaiklock Glacier and Stratton Glacier, and including (from N to S) Mount Provender, Pratts Peak, Mount Gass, Honnywill Peak, Mount Rogers, and Pointer Nunatak, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Mapped by USGS from all these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas Haskard (b. 1916; knighted in 1965), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1964-70. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Haskell. 66°45' S, 64°16' W. A buttress-type mountain rising to 1480 m (the British say 1785 m), at the SW side of Cabinet Inlet, between Mount Denucé and Mount Holmes, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground that same year by Fids from Base D. The FIDS named it for Daniel C. Haskell (see the Bibliography). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Haskell Glacier. 73°34' S, 94°13' W. A small glacier flowing from Christoffersen Heights, and draining W between Prism Ridge and Forbidden Rocks, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains party in 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Hugh Brasher Haskell, USN, co-pilot on a flight of Nov. 25, 1961, from Byrd Station, to establish Camp Sky-Hi (later Eights Station).

Haskell Ridge. 79°44' S, 156°10' E. A high, rocky ridge, 15 km long, with many large cirques, 3 km W of Colosseum Ridge, just E of Green Glacier, in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for Tom R. Haskell, a member of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Haskell Strait. 77°55' S, 166°45' E. A tidal flow, SW and NE, between Cape Armitage on Ross Island to the N, and Cape Spencer-Smith on White Island to the S, lying under the permanent McMurdo Ice Shelf. Williams Field and Pegasus Airfield are located above the ice. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 5, 2009, for Timothy G. Haskell, NZARP oceanographer who first visited Antarctica in 1978.

Haskill Nunatak. 83°24' S, 51°45' W. An elongate nunatak, rising to about 1710 m, 4 km W of Dyrdal Peak, in the southern Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert E. Haskill, MCB, Special Detachment Bravo, Seabee radioman at Ellsworth Station, 1957. A committed Texan, Mr. Haskill brought to the ice a ten-gallon hat and western boots. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Haskins, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Haskovo Cove. 62°27' S, 59°54' W. A cove, 1.5 km wide, indenting the N coast of Greenwich Island for 900 m, next E of Crutch Peaks, and NW of Sevtopolis Peak, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the city of Haskovo, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Haslam Heights. 67°25' S, 67°30' W. A line of peaks trending NNE-SSW, and rising to about 1000 m, E of Laubeuf Fjord, they are bounded to the E by the Nye Glacier and Vallot Glacier, and to the W by Whistling Bay, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. They include Tanglefoot Peak and Mount Veynberg. Probably discovered (although certainly not named) by FrAE 1908-10. Roughly surveyed and mapped by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. They appear on a British chart of 1961. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Rear Admiral David William Haslam (1923-2009; knighted in 1984), RN, Hydrographer of the Navy, 1975-85. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Haslop. 80°36' S, 30°16' W. Rising to 760 m (the British say about 975 m), 3 km S of Mount Lowe, it is the westernmost peak in the Otter Highlands, at the W extremity of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Gordon Haslop. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Haslop, Gordon Murray. b. Oct. 15, 1922, Gull Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada, son of the Rev. J. Haslop. In 1927 he moved to Te Aroha, NZ, where he trained as a school teacher. In the NZ Army briefly, he transferred to the RNZAF in 1942, and was seconded to the RAF, as a flight lieutenant, flying all sorts of aircraft during the war. After the war he was in Palestine, back in NZ, Berlin (for the airlift), and Malaya. In 1951 he returned to the UK, and was still in the RAF when he went on BCTAE 1955-58, as 2nd pilot. He and John Lewis made the first transantarctic flight in a single-engined Otter aircraft, Jan. 6-7, 1958. After the expedition he returned to Wellington, and there caught the *Rangitoto*, bound for Southampton, where he arrived on May 12, 1958. Later stationed in Singapore, he died as the result of a car crash on Aug. 27, 1961.

Pico Haslum *see* **Haslum Crag**

Haslum, Hans Joachim. b. 1856, Vestre Aker, Norway, but grew up in Skoger, son of Erik Haslum and his wife Berte Marie Hansdatter. He was living unmarried with his mother, when he went as 2nd mate on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04. This was his 28th Polar voyage, but his first in Antarctica.

Haslum Crag. 64°22' S, 56°59' W. A prominent rock crag, rising to about 170 m, close to the NE end of Snow Hill Island, 3 km NE of Station Nunatak, in the James Ross Island group. Discovered and surveyed by SwedAE 1901-04, who established a winter station nearby in Oct. 1902, and named this feature descriptively as Basaltspitze, or Die Basaltspitze (i.e., "basalt peak"). In 1950 there is a British reference to it as Basalt Peak. Fids from Base D surveyed it in Sept. 1952, and UK-APC renamed it on Sept. 4, 1957, for H.J. Haslum. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Pico Haslum.

Monte Hassage *see* **Mount Hassage**

Mount Hassage. 75°51' S, 72°29' W. A prominent, isolated mountain, rising to 1120 m, 20 km SW of Mount Horne, W of the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast, where eastern Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Discovered by RARE 1947-48, it was the SW extremity and turnabout point of the RARE plane flight of Nov. 21, 1947. Named by Ronne for Chuck Hassage. It appears on Ronne's 1948 map plotted in 77°28' S, 71°30' W, and those coordinates also appear on the American Geographical Society's map of 1962. On an Argentine chart of 1952, it appears as Monte Hassage, and that is what the Argentines call it to this day. It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as well. It was surveyed by USGS during the 1961-62 Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped anew by USGS from these efforts. It appears with the new coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974.

Hassage, Charles "Chuck." b. Sept. 17, 1919, Hubbard, Ohio, son of Slovak immigrants George Hassage, a railroad carpenter, and his wife Bertha. After naval service, he happened to

be in Beaumont, Texas, as a naval reservist attached to an LST laid up there. He was in a small motorboat buzzing about the harbor when he asked the crew of a ship what they were up to. They told him, and, curious, he came aboard. Two days later, still aboard, he ran into Finn Ronne, and told Ronne he wanted to go with them to Antarctica. At that time Ronne was desperately in need of a chief engineer, and Chuck wanted to get away from women for a while. That's how he became chief engineer on the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, during RARE 1947-48. He was in charge of Main Base during Finn Ronne's absence. He died on Jan. 21, 2003, in California, and is buried in San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery.

Mount Hassel. 86°28' S, 164°28' W. Rising to 2390 m (the New Zealanders say 3261 m) above sea level, it is one of a group of low-lying peaks barely protruding through the ice cap covering the Polar Plateau, and is the most northeasterly summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, about 40 m SW of the Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1951, for Sverre Hassel. NZ-APC accepted the name. This may or may not be the Mount S. Hassel (also called Mount Sverre Hassel) hastily positioned by Amundsen on his trek to the Pole in Nov. 1911, but it was in this vicinity. It was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964.

Hassel, Sverre Helge. b. July 30, 1876, Kristiania, Norway. Navigator, sailmaker, and saddler, he served with Otto Sverdrup in that navigator's attempt to circumnavigate Greenland in the *Fram* between 1898 and 1902, and was one of the first men to reach the South Pole, on Dec. 14, 1911, with Amundsen, during NorAE 1910-12. Not bad for a customs house officer who had been prepared to go only as far as San Francisco with the dogs on the latter expedition. He was one of the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot* from La Plata. He was in charge of Grimstad Customs House when he died on June 6, 1928, at Amundsen's feet.

Hasselknippenova. 74°22' S, 9°42' W. A crag in the ice wall on the N side of the cirque the Norwegians call Borgebotnen, in the S part of Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for newspaper editor Oskar Hasselknippe (1911-2001), Resistance leader with Milorg in Ringerike, Norway, during the war against the Nazis.

Mount Hastings. 85°34' S, 154°10' W. A low mountain, 3 km SE of Mount Rigby, in the Karo Hills, at the W side of Scott Glacier. Discovered by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James V. Hastings, geomagnetist at McMurdo Station, 1964-65.

Haswell Island. 66°31' S, 93°00' E. A rocky, diamond-shaped islet, about 1.5 km wide, and rising to an elevation of about 100 m above sea level, it is the largest and seaward of the Haswell Islands, 4 km off the coast of Queen Mary Land, about 2.5 km N of Mabus Point, and just E of MacDonald Bay. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson as Haswell Islet, for Prof. William Aitcheson Haswell (1854-1925), zoologist at Sydney University, and a member of the AAE Advisory Committee. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 28, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The feature was redefined by US-ACAN in 1963, as Haswell Island, and ANCA accepted that change. The Russians call it Ostrov Ploskij.

Haswell Islands. 66°32' S, 93°00' E. A group of rocky islets and rocks, 4 km out to sea off Mabus Point on the coast of Queen Mary Land, just E of MacDonald Bay, not far from Mirnyy Station. Haswell Island is the largest, followed in order of size by Tokarev Island, Zykov Island, Fulmar Island, Poryadin Island, Buromskiy Island, Gorev Island, Greben Island, Khmara Island, and Vkhodnoy Island. Also included in the group, but outside the central area, are the Stroiteley Islands and the Tyulen'i Islands. Discovered and charted by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. Mawson called them the Rookery Islands because of the large emperor penguin colony on Haswell Island. Renamed by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1955, as Haswell Islets, in association with the largest island. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1956. In 1963, US-ACAN redefined the feature as the Haswell Islands, and ANCA followed suit with this.

Haswell Islet *see* **Haswell Island**

Haswell Islets *see* **Haswell Islands**

Hatch, Lyranus *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hatch Islands. 66°53' S, 109°16' E. A small group of rocky islands, 5 km E of Ivanoff Head, at the head of Vincennes Bay, they mark the division between the Knox Coast and the Budd Coast, in Wilkes Land. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, the islands were closely examined by ANARE personnel on helicopters, led by Phil Law from the *Magga Dan*, in 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Ernest B. Hatch, tractor driver on OpW 1947-48.

Hatch Outcrop. 72°34' S, 93°20' W. An outcropping of rocks northward of Peeler Bluff, in the W part of McNamara Island, in the N part of the Abbot Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Ross R. Hatch (b. Sept. 1934, NYC), USN, a 1956 graduate of the Naval Academy, who, while serving as operations officer aboard the *Glacier* during the 1960-61 season, helped position the outcrop, on Feb. 7, 1961. Lt. Hatch (later a captain), had also served on the *Glacier* as operations officer in 1959-60. Incidentally, Capt. Hatch is a great great grandson of Sir James Clark Ross.

Hatch Plain. 80°44' S, 25°36' W. A small, debris-covered area, rising to about 1350 m above sea level, on the E margin of the Du Toit Nunataks, in the Read Mountains, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. They plotted it in 80°44' S, 25°43' W. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Frederick Henry Hatch (1864-1932), British petrologist, mining engineer, and consulting geologist. The mineral hatchite was named for him as well. US-ACAN accepted the name. The feature has since been replotted.

Hatcher Bluffs. 86°20' S, 125°36' W. A line of bluffs facing NW, 8 km S of Metavolcanic Mountain, at the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Julius Omar Hatcher (b. Sept. 14, 1929, Charleston, W. Va.), construction mechanic at Little America V in 1957-58, and who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1962 (where he was promoted to chief petty officer).

Hatcher Island. 77°53' S, 165°04' E. On the E side of Juergens Island, and 3 km E of West Dailey Island, in the Dailey Islands. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, after John H. Hatcher III, of Antarctic Support Associates, who initiated a comprehensive waste management program for USAP, and managed the program until 1999. "We take out the trash," he said.

Hathaway, Capt. New Bedford skipper of the *Congress*, in South Shetlands waters in 1852-53.

Hatherton, Trevor. b. Sept. 30, 1924, Normanton, near Leeds, Yorks, son of coal mine manager Baden Hector Hatherton and his wife Evelyn Burrough. A cricket player and mountain climber of note, he moved to NZ in 1950 as a geophysicist, worked for many years for the government, and in May 1953 he married Stella Williams in Wellington. In 1955-56 he accompanied the American OpDF I to Antarctica, to scout out the future Scott Base, and was the first scientific leader of Scott Base, from Dec. 1956 to Feb. 1958. He was later scientific officer in charge of Antarctic Activities, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He retired in 1989, and died on May 2, 1992, in Wellington. *See also* the Bibliography.

Hatherton Glacier. 79°55' S, 157°35' E. A large glacier, with an average width of 11 km and a notably smooth surface for most of its 68 km length, flowing in a generally E direction from the Polar Plateau, along the S side of the Darwin Mountains (which separate this glacier from Darwin Glacier for practically all of the Hatherton's flow), finally to enter Darwin Glacier (with which Hatherton Glacier shares a common névé) at Junction Spur. Discovered and mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1957, and named by them for Trevor Hatherton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hatinosu Peak *see* **Hachinosu Peak**

Hatinosu-yama *see* **Hachinosu Peak**

Hatinozu Yama *see* **Hachinosu Peak**

Hatley, Simon. 2nd captain on Shelvocke's voyage of 1719.

Hatten *see* **Hatten Peak**

Hatten Peak. 72°34' S, 4°10' W. An isolated rock peak, 10 km NW of Veten Mountain, rising above the ice at the NW side of the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and

named by them as Hatten (i.e., "the hat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hatten Peak in 1966.

Cape Hattersley-Smith. 71°51' S, 61°04' W. A cape marked by a triangular rock peak, at the SE end of Condor Peninsula, 8 km SW of Cape Knowles, and on the N side of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947 a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground. In 1966 USN re-photographed it aerially. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Geoff Hattersley-Smith. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1985.

Hattersley-Smith, Geoffrey Francis "Geoff." b. April 22, 1923, London, son of Major Wilfrid Percy A. Hattersley-Smith and his wife Ethel Mary Willcocks. An Oxford-educated glaciologist, he joined FIDS in 1948, and wintered-over as base leader at Base G in 1949. After the tour, he left Santos, Brazil, on the *Andes*, and arrived back in Southampton on April 16, 1950. He was with the Defence Research Board of Canada, 1951-73, and spent portions of 20 summers in the Arctic. On May 12, 1955 he married Greek-born geneticist Maria Kefallinou. He was with BAS (successor to FIDS) from 1973, and was secretary of UK-APC from 1975 to 1991. In 1991 his book *The History of Antarctic Place Names* was published in Cambridge. In 1990 he retired to Sissinghurst, Kent.

Hatusima. 68°59' S, 39°35' E. A small island, immediately NE of the lake the Norwegians call Selvatnet, in the Flatvaer Islands, in the NE sector of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped (but, apparently, not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, working from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. This was the first landing place for a Japanese route-finding party in Jan. 1957, during JARE I. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962 (name means "first island").

Montes Hauberg *see* **Hauberg Mountains**

Hauberg Mountains. 75°52' S, 69°15' W. A group of mountains, about 56 km in extent, and rising to about 1450 m on what used to be called the Joerg Plateau, 20 km N of Cape Zumberge, and 50 km S of the Sweeney Mountains, immediately behind the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land. They include, from W to E: Bean Peaks, Janke Nunatak, Mount Dewe, and Mount Leek. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne for John Henry Hauberg (1869-1955), lawyer, photographer, historian, and one of the leading citizens of Rock Island, Ill., a contributor to RARE. They appear on Ronne's 1948 map, plotted in 76°48' S, 68°00' W. US-ACAN accepted the name, and, with those coordinates, the feature appears in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, and also on the 1962 American Geographical Society's map. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, the feature appears, with the new coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. They appear on a 1952 Argentine chart as Montes Hauberg, and that is the name used by the Argentines today. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Haugebreen. 74°28' S, 9°51' W. A large glacier, about 14 km long, between Milorgfjella and XU-fjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lawyer Jens Christian Hauge (1915-2006), Resistance fighter against the Nazis during World War II. In 1945, at the age of 30, he was appointed Norway's youngest ever minister of defense.

Haugen. 72°08' S, 17°11' E. A small nunatak, NE of Sarkofagen Mountain, in Borchgrevinkisen, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the hill" in Norwegian.

Hauglandkleppen. 74°38' S, 10°13' W. The southernmost nunatak in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the Haugland lump") for civil servant Finn Haugland (b. 1907), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II. The Russians call it Gora Mansurova.

Hauglandtoppen. 70°56' S, 11°23' E. The most westerly nunatak in Lingetoppane, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Lt. Knut Haugland (1917-2009). During World War II, he was captured by the Gestapo, escaped to Sweden, and from there to England, where he joined the Norwegian Independent Company. He was the radio operator during the heavy water sabotage at Vermork, and later trained marine telegraphists in the Oslo area for Milorg, escaping twice more from the Gestapo. In 1947 he took part in the famous *Kon-Tiki* expedition (he had met Thor Heyerdahl in England in 1944).

Haugtussa. 71°42' S, 25°27' E. A small mountain E of Kamp Glacier, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the wood nymph").

The *Hauk*. A 137 foot 5 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1941 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, for Thor Dahl's Ørnen Company. She was seized by the Germans that year, and renamed *Cimber*, being used by them as a minesweeper. After the war, Dahl got her back, and renamed her *Hauk* again. In 1948-49 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Thorshammer* and the *Thorshavet*. In 1952, she was laid up as a spare catcher, and in 1956 was sold to the Compañía Ballenera del Norte, in Callao, and renamed the *Don Tomás*. She was catching until 1966, when she was laid up, and in 1971 was sold for scrap.

Haukehullet. The old (ca. 1910), and unofficial name, for a whaling anchorage on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for the catcher *Hauken*.

Haukelandnuten. 74°18' S, 9°34' W. A mountain with a snow-capped top, in Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for army officer Mons Olai Haukeland (1898-1983), Resistance leader during World War II.

The *Hauken*. Norwegian whale catcher, 121 tons, she was one of the first two modern catchers (cf. **The *Ørnen***), and was built for Chris Christensen at Framnaes Mek. (Christensen's shipyard) in 1904. She worked for the *Admiralen* in the South Shetlands between 1905 and 1909, first leaving Sandefjord with the *Admiralen* fleet on Oct. 21, 1905, for the 1905-06 season. Her skipper was Lauritz Ellefsen. Then, with the *Ørnen*, she was laid up at Port Stanley for the winter, to await the next season, 1906-07, when she again accompanied the *Admiralen* to the South Shetlands. *See* **The *Admiralen*** for details of the expedition. The *Hauken* was back for the 1907-08 and 1908-09 seasons, commanded by famous gunner Thorvald Andersen. Nokard Davidsen's brother was gunner that season. In 1911 she and the *Grib* were sold to the Norwegian Canadian Whaling Company.

Hauken Rock. 62°00' S, 57°32' W. A rock, awash, about 1.3 km E of Ørnen Rocks, and 3 km NE of Cape Melville (the E end of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. In association with Ørnen Rocks, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Hauken*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The British were the latest to re-plot this rock, in late 2008.

Haulaway Point. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. A small, rocky point midway along the NE side of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, close off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by USAS 1939-41, it appears on Glenn Dyer's expedition map of 1941. FIDS re-surveyed it in 1946-47, and so named it because it is one of the best places in the area for hauling supplies ashore. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Desembarco.

Haumea Glacier. 71°00' S, 68°39' W. Flows NE from the LeMay Range, meeting Jupiter Glacier in the N, as they flow into George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for Haumea, the dwarf planet situated beyond Pluto, discovered in 2004 by a team from the Palomar Observatory, Calif., and in 2005 by a team from the Sierra Nevada Observatory, in Spain.

Haun, Robert Charles. b. Dec. 31, 1903, Boston. He married Sophie Kizelewicz, and was a well-known Rhode Island artist when, in 1955, he volunteered to go as civilian artist on OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56). Admiral Dufek, who already had famous World War II combat artist Standish Backus, turned him down initially, but he wound up going anyway. It was his desire to chronicle the adventures of the Seabees which led Dufek finally to invite him on Nov. 8, 1955, and on Nov. 20, he flew out of the States to Christchurch, NZ, arriving there on Nov. 26. On Dec. 16, 1955, he sailed for Antarctica on the *Arneb*. He did 75 paintings and sketches, and returned to Norfolk, Va., on May 6, 1956. He

continued in Rhode Island, as a painter, and died on Feb. 1, 1975, at Providence. Sophie died in 1990.

Haunn Bluff. 66°23' S, 110°33' E. A steep rock bluff surmounting the E part of the S shore of Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Marvin George Haunn (b. 1937), meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1962.

Haupt Nunatak *see* **Haupt Nunataks**

Haupt Nunataks. 66°35' S, 110°41' E. Three small rock outcrops protruding above the ice cap, 8 km S of Alexander Nunatak, at the E side of the lower reaches of Vanderford Glacier, about 40 km SE down the Budd Coast from Wilkes Station and Casey Station, in Wilkes Land. In fact, when you leave Casey Station heading in that direction, you get to what is loosely called Haupt Turn-Off, which leads you there. Plotted by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, but as one nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1955 as Haupt Nunatak (i.e., in the singular), for Ensign Richard William Haupt (b. March 4, 1927, Providence, RI. d. Jan. 18, 2006, Cape Elizabeth, Maine), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1944, and was assistant hydrographic officer on OpW 1947-48. He retired as a captain in Feb. 1973. ANCA accepted the name, but in the plural, as Haupt Nunataks.

Hauron Peak. 64°56' S, 62°59' W. Rising to 1350 m, 5 km SE of Mount Banck, between Petzval Glacier and Miethe Glacier, S of Ferguson Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (apparently unnamed) on a 1952 Argentine government chart. In 1956-57, FIDASE photographed it aerially and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Louis-Arthur Ducos du Hauron (1837-1920), French color photography pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Hausen *see* **Hausen Nunatak**

Hausen Nunatak. 66°37' S, 56°23' E. A peak, rising to about 500 m above sea level, on the N side of Seaton Glacier, in Kemp Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Hausen (i.e., "the pate"). ANCA accepted the name Hausen Nunatak.

Hausten, Hansen. b. 1901, Norway. Just after World War I, he joined NorskAmerika Line as a fireman, and plied across the Atlantic on their ships from Bergen. He was a seaman on the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Havelgletscher. 74°13' S, 162°40' E. A glacier, on the W side of Mount Meister, and NE of Eskimo Point, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Haven Hill. 82°53' S, 162°36' E. A hill, 3 km W of Mount Tedrow, on the S side of Kent Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Stoner B. Haven, biologist at McMurdo Station in 1960.

Haven Mountain. 80°02' S, 155°12' E. A prominent mountain rising to 2470 m (the Australians say 2560 m), with a level, razor-back snow ridge at its highest (eastern) part, 3 km NE of Three Nunataks, in the NW part of the Britannia Range. The aforementioned ridge is semicircular in plan, with a sheer, bare rock face about 500 m high on the inside and a steep snow slope on the outer (southern) face of the semicircle. The area enclosed by the semi-circular ridge consists of rock debris and is largely snow-free. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, who sheltered here for 5 days in the largely snow-free area below the N side of the summit ridge. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mount Havener. 78°27' S, 84°37' W. Rising to 2800 m, directly at the head of Guerrero Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Melvin Charles Havener (b. March 7, 1936, Council Bluffs, Iowa), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1954, and was a mechanic who wintered at South Pole Station in 1957. He was also at McMurdo for OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59). He also served in Vietnam, and retired in Feb. 1974.

Haver Peak. 75°09' S, 114°35' W. A small peak, 6 km S of Morrison Bluff, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Cdr.) David John Haver, USN, assistant officer in charge of the supply department at McMurdo during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). Originally plotted in 75°09' S, 114°18' W, it has since been replotted.

Haverly Peak. 65°06' S, 63°33' W. Rising to 960 m. 1.5 km E of Azure Cove, and SW of Sonia Point, on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was one of the most southerly points triangulated by aerial photography conducted by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for William Reginald Haverly (b. 1936), of the cartographic section, at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, from 1970 (head of the section from 1986), responsible for preparing UK-APC maps. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The *Havfruen*. Norwegian auxiliary factory whaler and depot ship, a 3-masted iron sailing barque, built in 1885, and formerly Hogarth's British ship *Ochtertyre*. Chris Christensen's Kosmos Company bought her, and she sailed south for the 1911-12 whaling season in Antarctica, under the command of Capt. Søren Andersen, and attendant on the new, experimental whaler-catcher *Thulla*. The two vessels spent some time in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, but couldn't get through the pack-ice, so the *Thulla* took the *Havfruen* in tow, and they spent most of the season in the South Sandwich Islands. However, the *Havfruen* was damaged, and was sunk by ice on Dec. 3, 1911, near Southern Thule, in 58°21' S, 31°07' W. All hands were saved, taken by the *Thulla* to South Georgia, and then back to Norway.

Havhestbotnen. 68°50' S, 90°41' W. A corrie in Havheststupet (the W precipice of the mountain the Norwegians call Tofteaksla), on the NW side of Lars Christensen Peak, on the coast they call Lazarevkysten, E of Cape Ingrid, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians, for the havhest, i.e., the northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). The word "botnen" means "the cirque" or "the corrie."

Havheststupet. 68°49' S, 90°43' W. The W precipice of the mountain the Norwegians call Tofteaksla, on the NW side of Lars Christensen Peak, on the coast they call Lazarevkysten, E of Cape Ingrid, on Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians in association with Havhestbotnen. *See also* **Havhestbotnen**.

Punta Havilland *see* **Havilland Point**

Havilland Point. 63°55' S, 60°14' W. A point, 3 km E of Cape Page, it forms the W entrance point of Lanchester Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Geoffrey de Havilland (1882-1965), the great British pioneer aircraft designer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Havilland.

Havola Escarpment. 84°45' S, 98°40' W. An isolated, arc-shaped, snow-covered, south-facing escarpment, 50 km long, 50 km NW of the Thiel Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the Horlick Mountains Traverse of 1958-59. Named by US-ACAN for Major Antero Arnold Havola (b. April 16, 1911, Finland. d. Dec. 9, 1998, Williamsburg, Va.), of the Army Transportation Corps, trail expert, who had fought in the Russo-Finnish War, and after World War II joined the U.S. Army. He led the Byrd-South Pole Traverse of 1960-61 (q.v.). On Christmas Day of 1960, his party passed a few miles northward of this escarpment.

Montes Havre *see* **Havre Mountains**

Mount Havre *see* **Havre Mountains**

Havre Mountains. 69°16' S, 71°45' W. Rising to as high as 1920 m above sea level, they form the NW extremity of Alexander Island, and extend 30 km in an E-W direction, between Cape Vostok and Russian Gap, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. They are bounded by the Bongrain Ice Piedmont to the N, by Russian Gap and Palestrina Glacier to the E, and Lazarev Bay to the W. They include St. George Peak, Mount Newman, and Simon Peak. Discovered by von Bellingshausen on Jan. 28, 1821, and not seen again until BelgAE 1897-99 saw them in Feb. 1898. FrAE 1908-10 roughly charted them in Jan. 1909, and Charcot named them Massif Le Havre, for Le Havre (in France), the home port of his expedition. They appear on a British chart

of 1914, as the Le Havre Range. Wilkins' map of 1929 shows them as Mount Havre. The BGLE 1934-37 map shows them as the Havre Mountains, as does a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and a 1948 British chart. They were photographed aerially on Nov. 4, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, again on Feb. 9, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and then in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. In 1959-60, from the RARE photos, Searle of the FIDS mapped these mountains in great detail. He plotted them in 69°08' S, 71°40' W, and UK-APC accepted the name Havre Mountains (and those coordinates) on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. By the time of the 1977 British gazetteer, the coordinates had been corrected. The feature appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Monte Havre, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1971 Chilean chart as Montes Le Havre, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The mountains were surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, in 1976-77.

Havsbotn. 69°50' S, 38°45' E. A bay comprising the narrow S portion (i.e., the "bottom" portion) of Lützow-Holm Bay, marking that bay's head. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it (name means "sea bottom"). Havsbotn was the old Norse name for the northernmost part of the sea N of Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1947.

Havstein *see* **Havstein Island**

Havstein Island. 67°07' S, 58°45' E. A rocky island, about 5.5 km long and about 3.5 km wide, 2.5 km (the Australians say 4 km) N of Law Promontory, and 1.5 km E of Broka Island, in Kemp Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Havstein (i.e., "sea stone"), probably due to its rocky nature and its seaward position. First visited by an ANARE party led by Bob Dovers in 1954. US-ACAN accepted the name Havstein Island in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

The *Hawea*. Formerly the *Loch Eck*, she was a NZ frigate which, with the *Pukaki*, escorted the *Endeavour* to 67°30' S, 179°58' E (about 50 km inside the Ross Sea pack-ice) in the 1956-57 summer, when the *Endeavour* was en route to Ross Island. The two frigates then went investigating the ocean N of Scott Island, and failed to land there. Capt. W.J. Brown.

Mount Hawea. 82°50' S, 161°52' E. A conical spire, rising to 3080 m, 6 km (the New Zealanders say 10 km) E of Mount Markham, in the Frigate Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for the *Hawea*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Hawes Col. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. A col between the 2 main flat-topped peaks of the Gneiss Hills, viz. North Gneiss and South Gneiss, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for Ian Hawes, BAS limnologist who wintered-over at Signy in 1979, 1980, and again in 1984.

Hawk Island *see* **Dufayel Island**

Hawker Island. 68°38' S, 77°51' E. An irregular-shaped island, about 1.5 km long, between Mule Island and Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, in the E part of Prydz Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but, apparently not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957-58. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for radio supervisor Alan Charles Hawker (b. April 17, 1930), who was one of the first group ever to winter-over at Davis Station, in 1957. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1954. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**Mount Hawkes** *see* **Hawkes Heights**

[2]**Mount Hawkes**. 83°55' S, 56°05' W. Rising to 1975 m, at the E side of Jones Valley, it is the highest peak in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, along the S end of the Washington Escarpment. Discovered and photographed from the plane that made the non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea and back on Jan. 13, 1956 (see that date under Operation Deep Freeze I). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Trigger Hawkes. On the *National Geographic* map of 1957, it is plotted in 83°28' S, 46°00' W, and is shown rising to 3660 m. In the 1960 U.S. gazetteer and on the American Geographical Society's map of 1962 it is plotted in 84°28' S, 54°00' W, and on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it is plotted in 83°28' S, 54°00' W. In 1963-64, USGS surveyed the feature from the ground, and USN photographed it aerially. USGS was able then to correct the coordinates. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hawkes, William Michael "Trigger." b. Sept. 29, 1910, Jersey City, NJ, son of railroad clerk John Hawkes and his wife Sara Sheehan. One of the truly seminal figures of Antarctic history, Trigger Hawkes was an officer in the USNR, and learned to fly at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola. On Oct. 14, 1937, he married Helen Marie Barry. As a commander, he was a pilot on OpHJ 1946-47. He was back on the continent during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), as Dufek's senior air adviser, and again for OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). He often flew with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. On Dec. 22, 1955, although not qualified to fly an Otter, he pulled rank and did so, while the official pilot, Eric Weiland, sat in the co-pilot's seat. The Otter had been recently assembled, and on that day he flew Dick Bowers and others to Hut Point to relieve the first tractor train. The Otter crashed on the ice just south of Cape Bird. Several men were injured, two of them seriously. Hawkes had incorrectly set the trim tabs. Lt. Cdr. Jack Torbert, although short of fuel, flew his Neptune in to bring the injured back to Hut Point, and the *Edisto* turned back to take them aboard. Helen died in 1961 (she was buried in Arlington Natinal Cemetery), and Trigger went to live in San Diego, where he died on April 2, 1994.

Hawkes Glacier. 62°56' S, 60°31' W. A large tidewater glacier extending along the E side of Deception Island, between Macaroni Point to the N and Baily Head to the S, reaching an elevation of 528 m (in Mount Chile) and 548 m (in Mount Pond). Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Donald Durston "Don" Hawkes (b. July 18, 1934, Cardiff, Wales), who studied geology at Exeter and at the University of London, joined FIDS in 1956 as a research assistant to Ray Adie, and in 1956-57 worked in Birmingham on material gathered at King George Island. He went to Antarctica in 1957 on the *Shackleton* (the season that vessel got pierced), was at Base B (Deception Island) in 1957-58, and made a map of the island in his report, *The Geology of the South Shetlands*, which was published in 1961 (this got him his PHD, from Birmingham). From 1963 to 1972 he was head of the geology department at the Univeristy of Sierra Leone, and, subsequently, head of the geology department at the University of Aston, in Birmingham for many years. He was back in Antarctica in 1976-77, spending a month at Galíndez Island, and visiting Anvers Island, Adelaide Island, the Loubet Coast, and the Fallières Coast.

Hawkes Heights. 73°32' S, 169°42' E. An ice-filled crater rising to 2000 m, it dominates the S part of Coulman Island, and marks the island's summit, in the Ross Sea. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for Trigger Hawkes. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Hawkins, Geoffrey Alan Brooke. b. July 13, 1895, son of Capt. Herbert Reginald Montgomery Hawkins. He entered Osborne College in May 1908, and in Jan. 1913 was appointed midshipman on the cruiser *Natal*, on which ship he was serving at the start of World War I. In Jan. 1916 he was promoted to sub lieutenant, and transferred to the destroyer *Sandfly*. In May 1917 he went to the minesweeper *Holderness*, on which he was promoted to lieutenant. He was given command of the minesweeper *Tedworth* in June 1918, when he was only 22 years old, and in 1919 was awarded the DSC. Between 1924 and 1927 he was aide to the governor general of South Africa, and in 1925 was attached to the staff of the Prince Of Wales during the royal visit to South Africa. On Feb. 16, 1926, in Cape Town, while a lieutenant commander, he married Lady Margaret Ida Montagu Douglas Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch and 9th Duke of Queensberry. He went back to sea in 1927, and in Dec. 1930, while serving on the royal yacht *Victoria And Albert*, was promoted to commander. After several staff appointments, he was promoted to captain in Dec. 1937. In Oct. 1939 he took over command of the *Queen of Bermuda*, and went to Antarctica as her skipper in Jan.-March 1941. On April 24, 1941, at Freetown, Sierra Leone, he handed over command to Allan Peachey. He saw action in World War II, and in

May 1945 was appointed commodore of the RN Barracks, in Portsmouth. In Jan. 1947 he was promoted to rear admiral, and in March 1947 he became vice controller in the Admiralty, a post he held until Oct. 1949. He was in charge of the dockyard at Malta, in 1952 was knighted, retired in Dec. 1952, and died on Oct. 5, 1980, in Kettering, Northants.

Hawkins, Samuel V. b. Maryland. He was living in NY when he was appointed to the U.S. Navy as a sailmaker, on May 1, 1831, joining the *Falmouth*, on which he served for several years. However, by 1837 he was on the *Relief*. He was sailmaker on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. His widow, Jane, was pensioned on July 27, 1849, at the rate of $10 a month.

Hawkins Cirque. 77°30' S, 160°34' E. About 0.8 km wide, it is, in part, occupied by a glacier, and is located near the center of the S cliffs of the Prentice Plateau, and opens S to the Wright Upper Glacier, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Jack D. Hawkins, lead PHI helo pilot with USAP in 8 consecutive field seasons beginning with the 1996-97 season. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Hawkins Glacier. 66°34' S, 107°31' E. A channel glacier flowing to the coast, 6 km W of Snyder Rocks, and about 19 km WNW of Underwood Glacier, on the Knox Coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Samuel V. Hawkins. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Hawkins Peak. 75°24' S, 110°29' W. A small summit peak on a mostly ice-covered and rounded mass, 11 km SE of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Maj. Billy R. Hawkins, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica, 1966-67.

Hawlley, Edward Bernard. b. Jan. 11, 1910, Cavite, in the Philippines, son of Kentucky-born Edward D. Hawlley and his Filipina wife Wilhelmina Correa (she was actually born in Japan). In 1912, the family returned to the USA, to San Francisco, but between 1915 and 1918 they lived in Shanghai until the divorce. Wilhelmina brought the child back to San Francisco, but then set off again for the Orient. The father, who worked for Rogers Brown & Co., went off to Hankow, to work for Arnhold Brothers. The son did not return to the USA permanently until 1927, and in 1931 he went to sea as a fireman on the *Golden West*, out of Seattle. He then switched to the *Golden Cross*, and was on the Vancouver to San Francisco to Auckland run, leaving the ship at Auckland in early Nov. 1933, making his way to Wellington, where he joined the *Jacob Ruppert*, as an assistant engineer for the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. After the expedition, he made his way back from NZ to San Francisco, signing on there to the *President Cleveland*, and then as chief electrician on a variety of ships. He married Olive, and they lived in Brooklyn, and later Laurelton, NY. He continued on as a ship's electrician, into World War II, and was serving on the *East Indian* when he was torpedoed and killed off Cape Town on Nov. 3, 1942.

Haworth Mesa. 85°54' S, 128°18' W. An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls, its summit area is 8 km long, 5 km wide, and rises to 3610 m, between Sisco Mesa and Mount McNaughton, where it forms part of the divide between Norfolk Glacier and Olentangy Glacier, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for physicist Leland J. Haworth (1904-1979), director of the NSF.

Mount Hawthorne. 72°14' S, 98°29' W. Also called Mount Mark. A prominent mountain in the Walker Mountains, directly S of the base of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 27, 1940 by Byrd on a flight from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, and named by him for Roger Hawthorne. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. Originally plotted in 72°10' S, 98°39' W, it has since been replotted.

Hawthorne, Roger. b. Jan. 24, 1905, Wolfeboro, NH. His mother, Esther, later ran a boarding house in Plymouth, Mass. After Bowdoin, he became a news reporter, first with a Boston daily paper, and wrote several news pieces on Antarctica while UP reporter in Washington, DC, which led Admiral Byrd to request him to be field representative for USAS 1939-41. At that time he was living in Middleboro, Mass., with his wife Sylvia. He went south on the *Bear* in 1940, was due to winter-over at East Base in 1940, but went back to the USA on the *Bear*, being replaced by Harry Darlington. He was back for the second half of the expedition. He moved to Cape Cod in 1960, and was a feature writer for the local paper there until 1966. He died on May 12, 1973, at Bourne, Mass.

Hawthorne Bluff. 77°29°S, 160°21' E. A rock bluff at the S end of the McAllister Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Ann Parks Hawthorne, photographer from Washington, DC, who photo-documented the USAP during several field seasons from 1984 onwards. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Mount Hay. 71°06' S, 65°39' E. About 17.5 km SE of Husky Dome, and about 33 km ENE of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA for Malcolm Cave Hay (b. Oct. 16, 1934), base leader and medical officer of Davis Station in the winter of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Hay Hills. 72°56' S, 68°25' E. Elevated rock outcrops at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, between Rofe Glacier and Petkovic Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1958, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA.

Punta Haydée. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A point immediately S of the beach the Chileans call Playa Daniel, from which it is separated by Playa Marko, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1987-88, for biologist Haydée María Castillo Gutiérrez, professor of agroclimatology at the University of Chile, a scientific researcher here that year.

Hayden Peak. 74°41' S, 111°41' W. The southernmost of the rock summits in the Gerrish Peaks, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Dennis J. Hayden, USN, VXE-6 radioman 3 times at McMurdo up to the 1975-76 season.

Haydn Inlet. 70°13' S, 70°30' W. An ice-filled inlet, 20 km wide at its mouth, and narrowing toward the head, it indents the W coast of Alexander Island for 45 km between Mozart Ice Piedmont and Handel Ice Piedmont, and forms the E arm of Wilkins Sound, E of Dorsey Island. Discovered aerially by USAS 1939-41, and roughly mapped by them. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from 1947 air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°13' S, 70°45' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the composer Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1808). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Monte Hayes *see* **Mount Hayes**

Mount Hayes. 66°50' S, 64°10' W. A plateau-type mountain, rising to 1140 m, at the base of Cole Peninsula, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Fids from Base D surveyed and charted it in 1947 and named it for the Rev. James Gordon Hayes (*see* the Bibliography) (1877-1936). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Hayes. It was further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64.

Hayes, Earl. Oiler and fireman on the *Eagle*, in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Hayes, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hayes, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hayes Bank. 77°00' S, 171°00' W. A submarine feature off McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 30, 2004, for Dennis Hayes, marine geophysicist, professor at Columbia University, deputy director of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory there, who worked in, and published extensively on, the Antarctic, as results of his trips on the *Eltanin* from the 1960s to the 1980s.

[1]**Hayes Glacier** *see* **Hays Glacier**

[2]**Hayes Glacier**. 76°16' S, 27°54' W. Enters the SE part of the Weddell Sea, 27 km WSW of Dawson-Lambton Glacier. Discovered and pho-

tographed aerially on Nov. 5, 1967, during a Hercules flight over the Caird Coast, and plotted by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Winston R. Hayes, USNR pilot on that flight.

Hayes Head. 74°01' S, 165°17' E. A prominent headland, rising to 850 m, and overlooking the N extremity of Wood Bay, 5 km N of Kay Island, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Miles O. Hayes (b. Oct. 1934), geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965-66.

[1]**Hayes Peak**. 67°28' S, 60°46' E. A conical peak rising to 340 m (the Australians say 240 m) above sea level through the ice slopes 3 km S of Cape Bruce and Oom Bay, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1931 by BANZARE and named by Mawson for James Gordon Hayes (*see* the Bibliography, and **Mount Hayes**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955. The Norwegians call it Veslekuten.

[2]**Hayes Peak**. 85°20' S, 89°18' W. An isolated, low rock peak, rising to 2060 m above sea level, above the ice surface just S of the Bermel Escarpment in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party here in 1960-61, for Philip T. Hayes, USGS geologist in the McMurdo Sound dry valley area in 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Hayman Nunataks. 85°40' S, 179°30' E. A small group of isolated nunataks at the E end of the Grosvenor Mountains, 10 km N of Larkman Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Noel R. Hayman, aurora scientist at Hallett Station in 1962.

Haymes, Carlos. b. 1877, Uruguay. He joined the merchant marine as a teenager, and was plying the Atlantic on the *Danube*, at age 17, as an engineer. He replaced Harry Gravill as chief engineer on the *Scotia* for the 2nd part of ScotNAE 1902-04. He lived in Buenos Aires and never married. He was still alive in 1933.

Mount Hayne. 70°16' S, 65°02' E. A mountain, about 3.5 km NW of Moore Pyramid, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for J. Roger Hayne, photographic officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, who was a member of the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Haynes, Patrick Joseph Anthony "Tony." Some called him "Paddy." b. 1938, London. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a cook, and wintered-over 4 times in Antarctica. His first two tours were at Base F, in 1960 and 1961, and his second two at Halley Bay Station in 1965 and 1966, in the latter year being more of a general assistant. In between Antarctic tours he taught English in Chile for a while with Bob Thomas. He moved to Killara, NSW. He did not wish to be interviewed for this book.

Haynes Glacier. 75°25' S, 109°30' W. A broad glacier flowing to the Walgreen Coast along the E side of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Maj. John W. Haynes, U.S. Marine pilot during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68), who made a photographic flight over this glacier on Jan. 1, 1967.

Haynes Table. 84°49' S, 174°35' E. A high snow-covered mesa-like upland, about 13 km (the New Zealanders say 10km) across and rising to 3390 m (the New Zealanders say 2700 m or more), S of Mount Odishaw, in the Hughes Range, between the heads of Keltie Glacier and Brandau Glacier (the New Zealanders say it lies between 2 of the principal tributaries of the Keltie Glacier). Discovered and photographed aerially by VX-6 on the flight of Jan. 12-13, 1956, mapped by USGS from these photos, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Benarthur Haynes (b. May 23, 1909, Santa Fe, NM. d. April 29, 1954, Los Angeles), meteorologist, chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau's observation section, who was on OpHJ 1946-47. Mr. Haynes was actually born Benarthur R. Castle, the elder of 2 sons of Mr. Castle and his wife Eveleyn (Evelyn had been born in Colorado, under rather doubtful circumstances. Her mother, Jennie, had then married a much older Illinois brakeman named Charles Haynes, and they settled in Santa Fe). Charles and Jennie Haynes adopted their grandsons, and moved to Pasadena, where the older boy became Benarthur Castle Haynes, or B.C. Haynes.

Hayrick Island. 68°42' S, 67°32' W. A small, but prominent rock mass, rising to 160 m above sea level, between Lodge Rock and Twig Rock, in the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936, during BGLE 1934-37. Fids from Base E surveyed it in Sept. 1948, and named it Hayrick Islet due to its appearance when viewed from the east. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In 1957, the Argentines built Granaderos Refugio on the W side of the island. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Hayrick Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Hayrick Islet *see* **Hayrick Island**

Hays Glacier. 67°41' S, 46°17' E. Flows northward into the head of Spooner Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for James R. Hays, USAF geologist, the American observer on the *Thala Dan*, on the voyage led by Don Styles, which left Melbourne on Jan. 5, 1961, visited the Australian stations (as well as Mirnyy Station), and made a landing near here. US-ACAN accepted the name Hays Glacier in 1965.

Hays Mountains. 86°00' S, 155°00' W. A large group of mountains and peaks in the Queen Maud Mountains, surmounting the divide between the lower portions of Amundsen Glacier and Scott Glacier, they extend from the vicinity of Mount Thorne in the NW, to Mount Dietz in the SE. Discovered aerially by Byrd on his South Pole flight of Nov. 28-29, 1929, mapped (in part) by Larry Gould's geological party of 1929 (during that expedition) and by Quin Blackburn's geological party of 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd as the Will Hays Mountains, for William Harrison Hays, Sr. (1879-1954), known as Will Hays, Hollywood censor (the Hays Code) and former postmaster general under Harding. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and in 1966 abbreviated it to Hays Mountains. NZ-ACAN accepted the name.

The Haystack *see* **Haystack Mountain**

Haystack Mountain. 77°03' S, 162°41' E. Rising to about 1000 m, with a rounded summit suggestive of a mound or haystack, it stands 2.5 km E of Mount England, in the NE part of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named descriptively by them as The Haystack. US-ACAN accepted the name Haystack Mountain in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Hayter. 82°02' S, 157°26' E. Rising to 2690 m above sea level, 1.5 km SE of Laird Plateau (the Australians say it is the main peak on the Laird Plateau), on the W side of Olson Névé. Discovered by NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for Adrian Goodenough Hayter (b. Dec. 22, 1914, Timaru, NZ. d. June 14, 1990), leader at Scott Base in 1965. Col. Hayter (jungle warfare, Malaya) was one of the great sailors of the post-war period, and wrote several books. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Mount Hayton. 72°03' S, 165°12' E. Rising to 2240 m (the New Zealanders say 2225 m), on the highest point of Camp Ridge, in the S part of the East Quartzite Range. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, for John S. Hayton (b. 1929), an accountant and geologist, field assistant with the party. It was first climbed on Dec. 18, 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Hayward. 78°07' S, 167°21' E. A hill, 3.5 km SW of Mount Heine, on White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Climbed in Dec. 1958, by a party from NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by them for Vic Hayward. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Hayward, John "Chippie." Carpenter and bosun on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Hayward, Victor George "Vic." b. Oct. 23, 1887, in Harlesden, Willesden, London, son of railway clerk Francis Checkley "Frank" Hayward and Mary Jane Fairchild (whom the railway clerk finally decided to marry in 1908, after having had a prodigious number of children by her). After boarding school in Essex, Vic went to work in the City, as an accounts clerk. In order to relieve the boredom, he went to northern Canada for a while, working with dogs on cattle ranches.

But boredom called, and he was back in London. Then adventure called again, and he applied to Shackleton for his forthcoming Antarctic expedition. He sailed from Dover on the *Ionic* on Sept. 18, 1914, as storekeeper and dog handler on the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17. On his way back from the depot-laying expedition across the Ross Ice Shelf, he and leader Aeneas Mackintosh left the Discovery Hut on May 8, 1916, in an impatient effort to get back to Cape Evans over the soft sea-ice. Expecting to reach base in a couple of hours, the couple did not take a tent or sleeping bags, and a blizzard blew up. They were never seen again. Ironically, Vic's younger brother, Stan, a private in the Quebec Regiment, was killed at Ypres 36 days later.

Haywood Island *see* **Heywood Island**

Roca Hazard *see* **Hazard Rock**

Hazard Rock. 64°59' S, 63°44' W. A small, isolated rock, less than 1 m above sea level, awash on the E side of Butler Passage, 4 km NE of Cape Renard, off the Danco Coasts, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Frank Hunt following his RN Hydrographic Survey unit work here on the *John Biscoe* in April 1952. It is a hazard to shipping in the low visibility frequent in this vicinity. It is too small to produce an easily identifiable radar echo, and can often be confused with a piece of floating ice. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart, translated as Roca Azar, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Roca Hazard, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Hazlett. 72°06' S, 167°35' E. Rising to 2080 m, at the S side of the mouth of Montecchi Glacier, where that glacier enters Tucker Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Paul C. Hazlett, VX-6 member at McMurdo in 1968.

Hazuki-hyoga. 69°08' S, 39°47' E. A small glacier, N of Hovde Bay, and flowing to the NE coast of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Surveyed by JARE in Aug. 1981. Named by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 for the month in which it was discovered ("hazuki" means "August"). The Norwegians call it Hazukibreen. "Hyoga" and "breen" both mean the glacier."

Hazukibreen *see* **Hazuki-hyoga**

Islote Head *see* **Head Island**

Head, John C. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Head Island. 64°31' S, 62°55' W. A small, almost circular, island, about 150 m in diameter, lying 0.9 km S of Andrews Point, and the same distance to the SW from the extreme SW of False Island (Head Island is sometimes confused with False Island, or nearby Pear Island), and very close to the point that marks the extreme SE of Hackapike Bay, at Parker Peninsula, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in Jan. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively for its position in the bay. It appears as such on the expedition's maps. It appears on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947, and on a Chilean chart of that year, as Isla Cabeza (a straight translation). It was renamed Head Islet by FIDS, and that name appears on a 1950 British chart. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1955 Chilean chart as Islote Head, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. However, FIDASE air photos of 1956 showed it to be half connected to Anvers Island through the encroachment of glacier ice from the south. Despite this, UK-APC accepted the name Head Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. 1969 USN air photos showed it to be completely connected to Anvers Island, and the feature does not appear in the 1974 (British) Directorate of Overseas surveys sheet of the area. It looks as if its career as an island is over.

Head Islet *see* **Head Island**

Head Mountains. 77°12' S, 160°05' E. A group of mountains to the S of Gateway Nunatak, and at the head of Mackay Glacier, near the interior ice plateau of Victoria Land. From W to E the group includes Mount DeWitt, Mount Littlepage, Mount Dearborn (2300 m), and Coalbed Mountain. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for James W. Head III, of the department of geological sciences at Brown University, in Providence, RI, planetary scientist whose investigations in the McMurdo Dry Valleys between 2002 and 2006 have led to advances in the concept of Antarctica as an analog of Martian features. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Head Peak. 72°10' S, 166°11' E. Rising to about 2100 m, 5.5 km E of Le Couteur Peak, on a projecting ridge of the Millen Range. So named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, partly because of its likeness to a head, and partly for its position in the névé area (i.e., at the head) of Pearl Harbor Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Headley, Lord. b. May 22, 1901, as Rowland Patrick John George Allanson Winn (last name Allanson Winn, no hyphen), son of Rowland George Allanson Winn, the famous 5th Baron Headley (in the Irish peerage), muslimist and haj, by his first wife, Teresa St Josephine Johnson. On Jan. 22, 1935 the son succeeded his father, as the 6th Lord Headley, and on Aug. 18, 1936, at Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, he married Edith Jane "Billy" Dods. He was a flight officer, RAFVR, 1939-43, a lieutenant, RNR, 1943-45, and served as first mate on the *John Biscoe* after the war, and became well-known to FIDS going south on that famous vessel. He died on Dec. 17, 1969, at Irvine, Ayrshire.

Headwall Pond. 77°33' S, 160°46' E. A very small, ice-covered pond, lying along a rock headwall close NE of Crag Pond, in the feature known as Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the USAP field party that sampled the pond in 2003-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2004.

Heald, William Lofthouse. b. Dec. 25, 1875, York Castle, son of warder John Heald, and his wife Mary Lofthouse. On Jan. 20, 1892 he entered the RN, was promoted to ordinary seaman on Dec. 25, 1893, and on Nov. 13, 1895 to able seaman. On July 1, 1896 he qualified as a senior gunner (T), and on Jan. 26, 1899 was promoted to leading seaman. He was serving in Gibraltar as an explosives expert on the *Jupiter* when he committed a youthful indiscretion and was busted to able seaman on Jan. 23, 1901. On June 18, 1901 it was decided to send him as far away as possible, and he was transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04, in the hope that he might never come back. He was instructed in ballooning at Aldershot, and then went south with Scott. On the expedition he saved Hartley Ferrar's life in 1902 when the latter was dying of scurvy out on the trail. Mr. Heald not only survived his exile, but, being a hero, as he was, the Admiralty so forgave him that they promoted him to petty officer on Sept. 10, 1904. On Oct. 30, 1904, back in England, he finally left the *Discovery*, and *w*as now free to commit further indiscretions, which he did in Sept. 1906. He wasn't demoted, but he lost his good conduct badges, and was encouraged to purchase his discharge on May 22, 1908. He joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and was back with Scott as a petty officer on the *Terra Nova,* during BAE 1910-13. In 1913, in London, he married Agnes Gittins. He fought at sea in World War I, and after the war became a Borstal officer. He died on Dec. 19, 1929, at the Borstal in Feltham, Mdsx.

Heald Island. 78°15' S, 163°49' E. An island, 5 km long, and rising to a height of 555 m above sea level, it projects through the ice of Koettlitz Glacier, which lies just to the S, the island lying between Koettlitz Glacier and Walcott Glacier, just E of Walcott Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for William L. Heald. It was climbed on Feb. 26, 1911, by Grif Taylor of BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Heale Peak. 81°35' S, 160°04' E. A rock peak rising to 1340 m, at the E side of Starshot Glacier, 3 km N of Adams Peak, and 13 km SW of Mount Ubique, in the Surveyors Range. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61, for Theophilus Heale (1816-1885), a NZ surveyor, an early exponent of the use of triangulation in survey work, in 1868, and the first to use the steele band for the measurement of baselines. He was later Inspector of Survey for NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Cape Healey *see* **Cape Healy**

Cabo Healy *see* **Cape Healy**

Cape Healy. 71°22' S, 60°58' W. A prominent, square-shaped rock cape, forming the NE entrance point of Lamplugh Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, who photographed it aerially in Dec. 1940, and surveyed

it from the ground, naming it Cape Healey (sic) for Joe Healy. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a USHO chart of 1946, still as Cape Healey, it is plotted in 71°20' S, 61°05' W. In Nov. 1947, it was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Healey. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Healey on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, by the time of a 1954 British chart, someone had found out how to spell Joe Healy's name, and the correct spelling was adopted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On a 1958 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Healy, and that was the spelling accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially again in 1966, by USN, and surveyed again from the ground, in 1972-73, by BAS personnel from Base E.

Healy, Joseph Donald "Joe." Also known as "Don." b. April 29, 1912, Scituate, Mass., son of Irish immigrant parents, caretaker John J. Healy and his wife Hannah Hourihan (both of whom had come over to the States in 1892). In the 1920s the family moved to Dorchester, Mass., where they stayed. He trained for the sea on the Nantucket Training Ship, and joined the Merchant Marine, being 4th mate on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during the first part of ByrdAE 1933-35. During the setting up of the new Little America he was one of the dog drivers, but did not winter-over. For the 2nd part of the expedition, he was 3rd officer, 1934-35, and finally 2nd officer. He was with the Department of the Interior when he became dog driver and sea operations man at East Base during USAS 1939-41. On July 21, 1941, in Boston, he enlisted as a private in the Army Air Force, was posted to Greenland on search and rescue work, was promoted to sergeant, and on July 5, 1942, he, Dutch Dolleman, and Bernt Balchen rescued the 13 stranded men of the B-17 *My Gal Sal*. He lived in Virginia for a while after the war, married Anna C. Finn, and moved back to Plymouth County, Mass, to Pembroke, in 1950, to become a poultry farmer. He died suddenly, of a heart attack, on July 1, 1971, at his home in Pembroke, and is buried there, in Centre Cemetery.

Healy Trough. 77°33' S, 160°52' E. A primary elongate trough extending diagonally SW-NE across the E part of the feature known as Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Terry R. Healy, of the department of earth sciences, at the University of Waikato, NZ, who, with John Shaw, published observations on the formation of Labyrinth, following a visit in 1975-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Heap, John Arnfield. b. Feb. 5, 1932, Manchester, son of David Heap and his wife Ann James. In 1953, while at Edinburgh University, he led a team to the Arctic. He graduated in 1955 and joined FIDS, as a research student at the Scott Polar Research Institute. He came in several times to FIDS bases on the relief ship *John Biscoe*, and into the Weddell Sea on the *Theron* during BCTAE 1955-58, during which he was a sea-ice observer. In fact, until 1962 he conducted sea-ice studies in Antarctic waters. On Sept. 10, 1960, he married Margaret Grace Gillespie "Peg" Spicer, daughter of the 3rd Baronet Spicer, and then spent 2 years as a research associate at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was a member of the University of Michigan Ross Ice Shelf Studies party of 1962-63. From 1975 to 1992 he was head of the polar regions section of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, from 1989-92 was administrator of the British Antarctic Territory, and, from 1992 to 1998, was director of SPRI, in Cambridge. He died on March 8, 2006, at home, at Harston, Cambridge.

Heap, Michael James. b. Feb. 8, 1947. Cook at Casey Station in 1972. In the 1990s he managed a hotel in Darwin.

Heap Glacier. 79°03' S, 159°20' E. A glacier, about 16.5 km long, flowing northeastward into Mulock Glacier, just to the E of Henry Mesa. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for John Heap. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Heap Island. 65°50' S, 65°43' W. An island, off the SE coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands, between Jurva Point and Bates Island, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for John Heap. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Heaphy Spur. 77°14' S, 161°15' E. A prominent, curved rock spur, 6 km long, descending from the S side of the Clare Range, and dividing the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for William Heaphy, a New Zealander who worked many years with USARP.

Heaps Rock. 76°00' S, 132°46' W. A rock exposure above Bursey Icefalls, 3 km WNW of Hutt Peak, on the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Kenneth L. Heaps, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1970.

Heard Island. 53°05' S, 73°33' E. Not in the Antarctic, but definitely a sub-Antarctic island. George Manley Dixon took his *LST 3501* down and set up the first Australian sub-Antarctic scientific station. It opened on Dec. 26, 1947. There were 14 winterers there in the winter of 1948. *See* **ANARE**.

Hearfield Glacier. 72°26' S, 167°42' E. A tributary glacier (at least on its N flank), between 24 and 30 km long, and about 3 km wide, flowing ESE along the S side of the Cartographers Range into Trafalgar Glacier, just E of Aldridge Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, for Brian Hearfield, a NZ alpinist, assistant surveyor and mountain climber with NZGSAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Hearn, Dennis "Dinny." Fireman and oiler on the *Eagle*, in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Hearn, James "Jimmy." Fireman and oiler on the *Eagle*, for the 2nd half of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45.

Cape Hearst *see* **Cape Wilkins**

Isla Hearst *see* **Hearst Island**

Hearst Escarpment *see* **Hearst Island**

Hearst Island. 69°25' S, 62°10' W. A grounded, ice-covered, dome-shaped island, 60 km long in a N-S direction, 11 km wide, and rising to 365 m, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, 6 km E of Cape Rymill, on the E coast of Palmer Land, it is separated from the Wilkins Coast by Stefansson Sound. Discovered aerially on Dec. 20, 1928 by Wilkins, who thought it to be part of the mainland, naming it Hearst Land, for his patron, newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951). He plotted it in about 71°S on his map of 1929, and had it extending indefinitely from E to W. The name Hearst Land appears on many charts and maps over the course of the next several years, each one differing (sometimes quite widely) from the others in its definition, extent, and coordinates. As an example, W.L.G. Joerg's 1937 chart has it plotted in about 71°S, between 60°W and 77°W, and including the S part of Alexander Island and the mainland S of Charcot Island. Between Sept. and Dec. 1940, USAS 1939-41 found Wilkins' feature from flyovers and ground surveys, but, as what they found was an island, they did not connect it to the feature Wilkins had seen. They duly called it Wilkins Island. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. At the same time, the name Hearst Escarpment was given to a feature SW of Cape Collier. Wilkins' Hearst Land appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Tierra de Hearst, and Wilkins Island appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Wilkins. American cartographers, comparing the Wilkins and USAS efforts, realized that Hearst Land and Wilkins Island were one and the same, and in 1947 US-ACAN accepted the name Hearst Island. It appears as such on a USHO chart of that year. It was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and appears as Hearst Island on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. UK-APC accepted the name Hearst Island on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1948 Chilean map, Hearst Land appears as Tierra José Miguel Carrera, named for José Miguel Carrera (1786-1821) a major figure in the fight for Chile's independence. However, the island appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Isla Hearst. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Hearst, although, if what the British gazetteer says is true, the Argentines spelled it Isla Hearts (if they

did, they don't any longer). On a USHO chart of 1960, it appears as "Hearst (Wilkins) Island."

Hearst Land *see* **Hearst Island**

The Heart *see* **Holiday Peak**

Heart Lake. 77°34' S, 166°14' E. One of several small lakes on Cape Barne, Ross Island, this one is 330 m NW of Terrace Lake. Named for its shape by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Mount Heathcliffe *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Heathcock Peak. 86°07' S, 130°40' W. Rising to 2310 m, in the E part of the Caloplaca Hills, overlooking the W edge of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Joe D. Heathcock, builder at Byrd Station in 1962.

Heathorn, Arthur Eric. Known as Eric. b. June 22, 1938, Worthing, Sussex, son of Arthur H. Heathorn and his wife Doris E. Peters. Chief cook and catering officer on the *Shackleton* and on the *Bransfield*, 1958-85, except the years 1965 and 1970.

Heave-ho Slope. 72°32' S, 170°10' E. It falls 450 m from Quarterdeck Ridge to a saddle at the SW end of Hallett Peninsula, and the NE slopes of Mount Vernon Harcourt. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, who had to manhaul sledges in relays over the deep, soft, new snow found here that year. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. The slope must be traversed by parties moving overland from Hallett Station to Tucker Glacier after the bay ice in Edisto Inlet has broken out.

Hebrizelm Hill. 62°31' S, 59°52' W. A rocky hill rising to 70 m, 1.1 km WNW of Triangle Point, and 2 km SSW of Tile Ridge, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the old Thracian king Hebrizelm, 389-384 BC.

Heckmann Island. 67°20' S, 61°03' E. The largest island in the E part of the Thorfinn Islands, 11 km N of Byrd Head, in Mac. Robertson Land. Probably seen by BANZARE 1929-31. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. First visited by ANARE geologist Ian McLeod, on Jan. 8, 1965. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers, and named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for B. Heckmann, chief officer on the *Nella Dan* in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Hector. 64°36' S, 63°25' W. A snow-covered mountain, rising to 2225 m, between Mount Français and Mount Priam, in the S part of the Trojan Range, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric hero. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears by error as Monte Français on a Chilean chart of 1962 (*see* **Mount Français**).

Hector Whaling Company. Formed in London in 1928, as a subsidiary of Hektoria, London, which, in turn, was the London branch of N.R. Bugge, of Tønsberg, Norway. Sir Karl Knudsen, of Hambros Bank, was a principal director, as were Rupert Trouton and Erling Naess. In 1961 the company was bought by Cayzer, Irvine & Co., by 1968 the whale catchers had been disposed of, and the company wound up in 1995.

Hedanek, Emanuel George. Known as "Papa George." b. Feb. 9, 1929, Czechoslovakia. Australian plant inspector, he wintered-over at Casey Station in 1979, at Mawson Station in 1981, and again at Casey in 1983 and 1986.

Hedblom, Earland E. "Bloss." b. April 22, 1914, Colorado Springs, son of Swedish-American parents, high school principal Edward E. Hedblom and his wife Lillian. He was a commander (later captain) surgeon with VX-6, medical officer with Task Force 43 in 1955-56 and 1957-58. He died in Maine, on Nov. 27, 1982.

Hedblom Glacier. 76°34' S, 162°24' E. Between Mount Creak and Tito Peak, it flows E from the Endeavour Massif to the Tripp Ice Tongue, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Bloss Hedblom. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Mount Hedden. 72°05' S, 1°25' E. The most northerly nunatak in the Rømlingane Peaks, it rises to 1515 m, 1.5 km N of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Hedden-Berg, for Karl Hedden. This feature may or may not be exactly the Hedden-Berg that Ritscher had in mind, but it is in the general area. US-ACAN accepted this in 1970. The Norwegians call it Heddenberget.

Hedden, Karl. Sailor on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Hedden Berg *see* **Mount Hedden**

Heddenberg *see* **Mount Hedden**

Heddenberget *see* **Mount Hedden**

Hedderley, Norman Alexander. b. 1925. He joined FIDS as a meteorologist in 1954, and later that year left Dover on a ship chartered from Sweden, and bound for the Falkland Islands. He wintered-over at Base G in 1955, then at Base F in 1956, being also base leader that second season (Ross Hesketh had left unexpectedly, so Hedderley stepped in). He wintered-over twice more, at Halley Bay Station, in 1959 and 1960, being also base leader again in his second year there. He died at the beginning of 1966, in Newcastle, aged 40.

Hedgehog Island. 72°12' S, 170°00' E. A small, bare, granite island, or stack, in Moubray Bay, 1.5 km S of Helm Point. First visited in 1957 by a small party from Hallett Station, during NZGSAE 1957-58, and named by them as One Day Islet. NZ-APC accepted the name Hedgehog Island (for its shape), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Hedgpeth Heights. 71°07' S, 167°30' E. Mainly snow-covered heights, 22 km long, and with peaks rising to about 1300 m, 3 km SW of Quam Heights, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Joel W. Hedgpeth, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68, and at Palmer Station, 1968-69.

Hedin Nunatak. 75°19' S, 111°18' W. A conspicuous nunatak with an ice-capped flat top and steep, bare rock walls, 14 km WNW of the summit of Mount Murphy, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First roughly mapped from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Alan E. Hedin, aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1962 (actually, he wintered over at Byrd Aurora Substation).

Punta Hedionda *see* **Stinker Point**

Hedley Glacier. 77°49' S, 162°07' E. A small glacier flowing S from Mount Coates, in the Kukri Hills, into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, for Charles Hedley (1862-1926), of the Australian Museum, an authority on mollusks. His studies and reports on that topic contributed not only to Scott's expedition, but also to BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Heed Rock. 64°59' S, 63°47' W. A very small rock, awash at high water, 1.5 km S of Brown Island, on the NW side of Butler Passage, in the Wauwermans Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on a 1950 Argentine government map of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as a warning to navigators, as the rock is practically hidden from view. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Mount Heekin. 85°03' S, 177°16' W. A large, sprawling, irregular mass, almost entirely ice-free, with a bowl-shaped depression near the center, overlooking the N side of Baldwin Glacier, where that glacier enters Shackleton Glacier (it is on the W side of Shackleton Glacier), midway between Mincey Glacier on the N and Baldwin Glacier on the S. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Robert P. Heekin. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Heekin, Robert Patrick. b. March 17, 1920, Conception Junction, Mo., son of farmer Wilbur Heekin and his wife Mary. He joined the U.S. Navy, was a lieutenant (jg), married Margaret Mary Repper in 1946 in Florida, and almost immediately went to Antarctica, as navigator on V6, the 2nd flight on Byrd's South Pole flight of Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. He died on Aug. 1, 1983, in Jacksonville, Fla.

Mount Heer. 73°18' S, 62°58' W. A mountain rising to about 1700 m on the SW side of Haines Glacier, 5 km N of Mount Barkow, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Raymond Robert "Ray" Heer, Jr. (b. June 2, 1920, Louisville, Ky. d. Aug. 1983, Annapolis, Md.),

program director (atomospheric physics) in the Office of Antarctic Programs, at the National Science Foundation. He visited McMurdo in 1965-66 and 1966-67. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Heezen Glacier. 72°47' S, 61°22' W. A glacier flowing NE from the E portion of the Wegener Range, to enter Violante Inlet E of Mount Reynolds, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and plotted by them in 72°40' S, 61°10' W. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E, and plotted by them in 72°45' S, 61°18' W. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Bruce Charles Heezen (1924-1977), American marine geologist and oceanographer, professor of geology at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, at Columbia University, in NY, 1964-77. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer. Dr. Heezen died aboard the U.S. nuclear sub *NR-1* on June 28, 1977, while on a research cruise off the coast of Iceland. The feature has since been replotted.

Hefferman, William P. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Heftye Island. 71°59' S, 171°06' E. The most southerly of the Possession Islands, E of the S end of Adare Peninsula. Named in Jan. 1895 by the *Antarctic* expedition led by Bull, as Heftye's Island (a name still used by NZ) for Heftye and Son, bankers of Christiania (now Oslo), shareholders in the expedition ship. US-ACAN accepted the unapostrophized name in 1962.

Heftye's Island *see* **Heftye Island**

Mount Heg. 72°57' S, 166°45' E. A massive, ice-covered mountain, forming the S end of a promontory on the W side of the Malta Plateau, in Victoria Land. On the W it is bounded by Seafarer Glacier, on the S by Mariner Glacier, and on the E by Potts Glacier. It first appears on a 1960 NZ map, compiled from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for James E. Heg, chief of the polar planning and co-ordination staff, in the NSF's Office of Polar Programs.

Hei Glacier. 72°29' S, 0°35' E. Flows NW between Hamrane Heights and Robin Heights, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Heibreen (i.e., "the upland glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hei Glacier in 1966.

Heiberg Glacier *see* **Axel Heiberg Glacier**

Heibreen *see* **Hei Glacier**

Heidelberginsel. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A tiny island off Stansbury Peninsula, on the NE coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Heidemann Bay. 68°35' S, 77°58' E. A bay, 0.5 km wide at its entrance, indenting the seaward end of Breidnes Peninsula for about 1.7 km, in the Vestfold Hills, just S of Davis Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for Frank Heidemann, 2nd mate on the *Kista Dan* in 1957 when, on Jan. 11 of that year, this bay was first visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Heidemann Glacier. 82°33' S, 162°50' E. About 8 km long, it flows E from the area close NW of Mount Damm, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, into Lowery Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard P. Heidemann, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island in 1962-63.

Heidemann Valley. 68°34' S, 78°01' E. A linear valley, about 3 km long and 800 m wide, running NE from Heidemann Bay to the SE corner of Lake Dingle, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, in association with the bay.

Heikampen *see* **Heikampen Peak**

Heikampen Peak. 72°28' S, 0°41' E. At the SE end of Robin Heights, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Heikampen (i.e., "the upland mountain top"). US-ACAN accepted the name Heikampen Peak in 1966.

Heil Peak *see* **Neill Peak**

Heil Valley. 77°11' S, 160°04' E. An ice-free valley, 2.5 km long, that indents the N part of the V-shaped Mount Littlepage, in the Head Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Joseph J. Heil III, supervisor of the communications center at McMurdo for 11 summer seasons from 1993. Altogether, from 1987 to 2007, he was in Antarctica, with USAP, for 18 summers and 2 winters. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Heilman Glacier. 82°37' S, 160°46' E. In the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing NW from Mount Sandved into the Nimrod Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William L. Heilman, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961-62.

Heim, Fritz. A friend of Filchner's, he was picked as geologist for GermAE 1911-12. Filchner wrote of him, "always drunk, but friendly."

Heim Glacier. 67°28' S, 65°55' W. A glacier, 13 km long, in the SE part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, it flows SW to merge with the ice in Jones Channel, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. With Antevs Glacier to the N, it forms a transverse depression extending to the SW part of Lallemand Fjord. Discovered aerially in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Surveyed in its lower reaches in Nov. 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Albert Heim (1849-1937), Swiss geologist and glaciologist. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. Between 1955 and 1957 the area was further surveyed by Fids from Base W and Base Y (*see* **Antevs Glacier** for the history of this period).

Heimdall Glacier. 77°35' S, 161°50' E. A small glacier just E of Siegfried Peak and Siegmund Peak, on the S side of Wright Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the Norse mythological character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Heimefront Range. 74°35' S, 11°00' W. A large range of mountains running in a NE-SW direction for 104 km, 80 km WSW of the Kirwan Escarpment, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. It is composed of three groups — northern, central, and southern, and another N part, not really a real division, as such, named XU-fjella. The northern one is called Milorgfjella, the central one is Sivorgfjella, and the S one is Tottanfjella. Ritscher, during GermAE 1938-39, discovered a range that he called Kottasberge (i.e., the "Kottas Mountains"). This is now generally believed to be Milorgfjella. The whole range was discovered aerially and defined by NBSAE during aerial reconnaissance flights from Maudheim in Jan. 1952, and named Heimefrontfjella (i.e., "homefront range") by the Norwegians. The Heimefront was the Norwegian Resistance during World War II. US-ACAN accepted the name Heimefront Range in 1966.

Heimefrontfjella *see* **Heimefront Range**

Heimesdom. 73°02' S, 167°15' E. A dome on the S side of Mount Phillips, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Heinacker, Paul. b. Sept. 6, 1882, East Prussia. Engineer's assistant on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Mount Heine. 78°05' S, 167°27' E. A hill, rising to 760 m, in the N part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for Arnold John Heine (b. Nelson, NZ), toolmaker, photographer, skier, mountain climber, glaciologist, and alpine guide, technical officer with NZGSAE 1956-57, and, to many, the quintessential NZ Antarctic explorer. He was also on NZGSAE 1957-58, and was stores officer on NZGSAE 1958-59 (he climbed this hill that year). He wintered-over at Scott Base in 1959, and in 1959-60 was the NZ member of USARP on the North Victoria Land Traverse Party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Cabo Heinen *see* **Molley Corner**

Heinous Peak. 85°59' S, 154°55' W. A prominent peak, rising to about 3300 m, 1.5 km NNE of Mount Crockett, and 10 km SE of Mount Vaughan, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It was climbed on Nov. 28, 1987, by 4 members of Ed Stump's USARP-Arizona State University geological

party, and so named by Stump because the descent was a 20-hour ordeal in technical ice-climbing on very steep terrain. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Heinrich, Willy. b. Jan. 27, 1878, Altona, Germany. 2nd carpenter on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Heintz Peak. 70°56' S, 63°42' W. The summit at the N end of the W ridge of the Welch Mountains, it rises to about 2200 m, about 3 km N of Mount Acton, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. Harvey L. Heintz, USN, LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander during OpDF 69 and OpDF 70. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Heinz Kohnen Station. Also called Kohnen Station. 75°00' S, 0°04' E. On Amundsenisen, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land, 2892 m above sea level, 757 km from Georg Neumeyer Station, and 381 km from Sanae IV Station. A German summer field station of the European drilling project, EPICA, ready for use on Jan. 18, 2001, and named for Heinz Kohnen (*see* **Mount Kohnen**). It was opened officially on March 11, 2001. It could accommodate 28 persons. It was still in use in 2009.

Heirtzler Fracture Zone. 63°30' S, 162°30' E. An undersea feature in the Pacific Ocean, out beyond the Ross Sea. Named by Drs Cande, Haxby, and Raymond, of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, for James Ransom Heirtzler (b. Sept. 16, 1925, Baton Rouge, La.), research scientist at Lamont, 1960-64; senior research scientist there, 1964-67 (during which time he led the *Eltanin* project); chairman of the geology and geophysics department at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, 1969-86; and head of the geophysics branch at NASA's Goddard Space Flight center, from 1986; a pioneer in the theory of seafloor spreading. The name was accepted by international agreement in May 1993.

Heirtzler Highland. 72°34' S, 61°25' W. Rising to about 500 m, at the head of Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast of southern Palmer Land, it is bounded to the S by Maury Glacier and to the N by an unnamed glacier. Named by UK-APC on May 31, 1991, for James Heirtzler (*see* **Heirtzler Fracture Zone**).

Heirtzler Ice Piedmont. 72°34' S, 61°25' W. A relatively low, triangular-shaped ice-covered area, about 11 km in extent, at the W side of Violante Inlet, and N of Maury Glacier, on the Black Coast of southern Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for James Heirtzler (*see* **Heirtzler Fracture Zone**). UK-APC accepted the name on Oct. 5, 1974.

Mount Heiser. 82°40' S, 162°56' E. Just N of Dorrer Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Paul W. Heiser, Jr. (b. Sept. 28, 1932. d. July 29, 2010, Reno, Nev.), USARP aurora scientist at Scott Base in 1959.

Heiser Ridge. 83°50' S, 57°09' W. A narrow rock ridge, 8 km long, running WSW-ESE at an elevation of about 1290 m, midway between West Prongs and Hudson Ridge, in the SW part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963-64 it was surveyed from the ground by USGS, and that same season photographed aerially by USN, being mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for James R. Heiser, USGS topographic engineer here with the Neptune Range field party in 1963-64. Back then, it was plotted in 83°51' S, 56°50' W, but the coordinates were corrected by 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Heiskanen Knoll. 67°36' S, 8°30' W. An undersea feature in the vicinity of Scott Island. Name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze, in Jan. 1997, and was accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Named for Finnish geodesist Veikko Heiskanen.

Mount Heito. 69°16' S, 39°49' E. A flat-topped mountain rising to 496.6 m, on the SE end of the Langhovde Hills, in Queen Maud Land. It is the highest mountain in the area of the Soya Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Heito-zan (i.e., "flat-top mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Heito in 1975.

Heito Glacier. 69°16' S, 39°48' E. A small glacier flowing westward along the S side of Mount Heito, in the S part of the Langhovde Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Heito-hyoga (i.e., "flat-top glacier"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Heito Glacier in 1975.

Heito-hyoga *see* **Heito Glacier**

Heito-zan *see* **Mount Heito**

Heke Peak. 77°58' S, 162°53' E. Rising to 2175 m on the ridge that forms the S wall of Mitchell Glacier, near the head of that glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1993, for Randall Heke, foreman of the construction unit which built Scott Base in 1957 (Ron Mitchell, architectural draftsman, was his 2nd-in-command). Mr. Heke, from Christchurch, a Maori born in 1927, remained in a supervisory role for the management of the buildings for many years afterwards, until his retirement. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1993. However, the name does not seem to appear in the NZ gazetteer.

Heksegryta *see* **Heksegryta Peaks**

Heksegryta Peaks. 73°31' S, 3°48' W. A group of peaks between Belgen Valley and Tverregg Glacier, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Basically they comprise Svartbandufsa Bluffs in the N, Kvervelnatten Peak about 3 km to the SW of that, and Mjøllføykje Bluff about 3 km due E of Kvervelnatten. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Heksegryta (i.e., "the witch's cauldron"). US-ACAN accepted the name Heksegryta Peaks in 1966.

The *Hektor*. Actually there were seven 250-ton whale catchers, *Hektor I* through *Hektor VII*, all 113 feet long, all built in 1929 for the Hektor Whaling Company, and catching for the *Hektoria* in Antarctic waters every season between 1929-30 and 1939-40. They were built at 3 different Norwegian yards — Kaldnaes Mek., Jarlsø Vaerft, and Fredriksstad Mek. *I*, *II*, and *V* were all sold to the Union Whaling Co., of Durban, and renamed, respectively, *UNI X*, *UNI XI*, and *UNI XIV* (all short for Uniwaleco).

Hektor Icefall. 62°00' S, 57°46' W. Extends in an arc about 8 km long, on the NW side of (i.e., at the head of) Sherratt Bay, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Fids from Base G surveyed it from 1948, and FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Hektor Whaling Company. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The British were the last to plot this feature, in late 2008.

The Hektor Whaling Company. Founded in 1910 by Finn Bugge, in Tønsberg, Norway, as Aktieselskabet Hektor, this company ran the whaler *Ronald* at Deception Island, in 1910-11, with Hans Krogh-Hansen as manager. On Oct. 1, 1911 the company took a 21-year lease on Deception Island from the British government (who had claimed it as their own and were then leasing it out), at £250 per annum. They set up a shore-based whaling station at Whalers Bay, with Krogh-Hansen managing it the first season, 1911-12. C. Stugard Christensen led the expedition of 1912-13, on the *Ronald* and the *Hektoria*, to expand construction of the station, and Jørgen Øhre was station manager from 1913 to 1916. In the 1913-14 season, using British funds (£241 12s 5d), the company built a magistrate's house for the Falklands magistrate. By 1913-14 the station could accommodate 89 persons. They had living barracks, a hospital, a galley (cook house), mess room, provision store, coal store, rope store, water storage tanks, fuel oil tanks, whale oil tanks, piggery, toilet, slip, flensing plan, pump house, a fresh water well, boiler house, guano factory and store, engineering workshop, mooring blocks, and cargo and loading quays. Every season they brought pigs and other livestock down. Even though the station was not manned during the winter months, it became a veritable village. The Company continued to run the

Ronald until 1914, the *Hektoria* from 1912 to 1916, and the *Benguela* from 1914 to 1916. The station did not operate between 1916 and 1920, because all of Hektor's ships had been lost at sea during the war. Jørgen Øhre returned as station manager, from 1920 to 1928, and Sverre Nielsen was station manager, 1929-30. The company ran the second *Ronald* from 1920 to 1931, and the second *Hektoria* from 1928 to 1931. A.C.F. Krogsbaek was the Danish doctor at the station between 1921 and 1925, based on the *Ronald*. In 1929 the station was converted to use fuel oil, and in 1931, with pelagic whaling (whaling out at sea) making such stations somewhat redundant, the factory was closed. Not to be confused with the Hector Whaling Company (q.v.), with a "c."

[1]**The *Hektoria***. A 5003-ton Norwegian whaling factory ship, formerly the British ship *Inchmaree*. When the Hektor Company bought her, she was the largest whaling factory in her fleet, indeed, the largest factory ship in the South Shetlands at that time (i.e., her first two seasons there, 1912-13 and 1913-14). That second season she took Arthur Bennett to the South Shetlands, as the first actual onsite Falkland Islands magistrate there. She was back in Antarctica in 1914-15 (under Capt. Frithjof Randulff Kjørboe), and 1915-16. On May 14, 1916 she arrived in Falmouth, en route back to Norway, and was torpedoed by the Germans in the North Atlantic, in 1917.

[2]**The *Hektoria***. Built by Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, as the *Medic* in 1898 for Cunard, she served as a British troop ship during the South African War, and also operated during World War I. In 1928 the Navigation Company sold her to the British and Norwegian Whaling Company, of London, but they couldn't pay for her, so the Hektor Company bought her, in June 1928, and in 1928-29 she acted as a transport ship for the Hektor Company's Deception Island station. During that season she took Wilkins from Buenos Aires to Deception Island in 1928, for the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition of 1928-30. Her catcher was the *Weddell*. In 1929 she was converted by Grayson, Rolls & Clover Docks, of Birkenhead into a 13,797-ton whaling factory ship. Captain Marinius Hansen was skipper. She continued to whale pelagically off the coasts of West Antarctica, every season between 1929-30 and 1939-40, being based out of Deception Island with her 7 catchers. In 1932-33, her skipper was Fred Gjertsen, and he was her skipper again in 1941-42. On Feb. 12, 1942, she left Glasgow, under the command of Salvesen's skipper Georg Jørgensen. On Sept. 12, 1942, in the North Atlantic, she was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans.

Hektoria Fiords *see* **Hektoria Glacier, Vaughan Inlet**

Hektoria Glacier. 65°03' S, 61°31' W. Flows SE from the area around Mount Johnson into the Larsen Ice Shelf just W of Shiver Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and he named it Hektoria Fiords, for the *Hektoria*. He plotted it in 64°45' S, to the SW of Drygalski Glacier. It appears as Hektoria Fjords on a map of 1929, as Hectoria Fiords on a British chart of 1933, as Hektoria Fiords on a British chart of 1945, as Hektoria Fiord on a USAAF chart of 1946, as Fiordo Hectoria on a Chilean chart of 1947, and as Fiords Hektoria on an Argentine chart of 1949. These fjords could not be identified during a FIDS survey of 1947, but during a Sept. 1955 survey Fids from Base D found that Wilkins's "long, ice-filled fjords almost severing Graham Land" were, in fact, this glacier, and two short, unnamed ones to the W, and so they renamed it Hektoria Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1963, although it does appear on a 1963 American chart as Hectoria Glacier. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

Hel. 66°17' S, 100°44' E. A small peninsula on the N coast of Figurnoe Lake, 800 m W of Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills of Queen Mary Land. Named by the Poles in 1985, for the peninsula in Poland on the coast of the Baltic Sea.

Held Glacier. 84°47' S, 177°00' W. A tributary glacier, 5 km long, it flows E from Anderson Heights to enter Shackleton Glacier just S of Epidote Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. George B. Held, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station in 1964.

Mount Helen. 64°32' S, 63°38' W. Rising to 1370 m, and snow-covered, except for a steep rock scarp on its E side, 3 km SW of Mount Achilles, in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric heroine. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Helen Glacier. 66°40' S, 93°55' E. A glacier marked by a series of heavy, broken, crevassed icefalls, it flows into the sea as Helen Glacier Tongue on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Lady Helen Tooth, wife of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth (1844-1915; until 1904 Robert Lucas Tooth, without the hyphen), of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. Lady Helen, who died in 1942, was born Helen Tooth, and was a distant relative of her husband's. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Helen Glacier Tongue. 66°33' S, 94°00' E. The seaward extension of Helen Glacier, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mount Helen Washington *see* **Washington Ridge**

Helen Washington Bay *see* **Kainan Bay**

Helena Island *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Helena Rock *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Île Hélène *see* **Hélène Island**

Hélène Island. 66°37' S, 139°44' E. A small, rocky island, 330 m NW of Ifo Island, and to the NW of Astrolabe Glacier, it is the most westerly in the W part of Baie Pierre Lejay, and, indeed, marks the W end of the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French between 1949 and 1951, and named by them as Île Hélène, for one of their dogs. US-ACAN accepted the name Hélène Island in 1955.

Helfert Nunatak. 77°53' S, 87°25' W. A prominent rock nunatak, 24 km W of Mount Sharp of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Charles Bentley and his Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by Bentley for Norbert Fred Helfert (b. Oct. 19, 1935, Sheboygan, Wisc. d. Oct. 24, 1974, Rockville, Md.), meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Helfferich Glacier. 70°35' S, 160°12' E. About 13 km long, it flows from the E slopes of the Pomerantz Tableland, southward of Armstrong Platform, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Merritt Randolph Helfferich (b. Aug. 1935), USARP ionosphere physics worker at Pole Station in 1967-68.

Mount Helicon *see* **Helmet Peak**

Helicopter Hills *see* **Stansbury Peninsula**

Helicopter Mountains. 77°11' S, 161°23' E. A series of rugged mountains W of Mount Mahony, they form the NW end of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Mount James, the highest peak in the group, rises to 1700 m, and the others, going from W to E, are Touchstone Crag, Mick Peak, and Hott Peak. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for the helos that assisted USAP parties in the McMurdo Dry Valleys and the McMurdo Sound area. Individual peaks have been named for personnel in the helicopter group. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Isla Helicóptero *see* **Belding Island**

Helicopters. Often called "helos" in Antarctica, they were the successors to the autogyros (q.v.), and it wasn't until after World War II that the helo came into its own in Antarctica. Seven Sikorskys were used during OpHJ 1946-47, the first time that helos flew on the continent. Lt. Cdr. Walter Sessums was the first man ever to fly a helo in Antarctica. OpW (Operation Windmill) 1947-48 was named thus for the helos used during that expedition. Whaling fleets began using helos in the early 1950s. IGY (1957-59) saw helos all over the continent. The French used mostly their own 2-seater Djinns, the Japanese used S-58s, the USSR used huge M14s, and the Americans used HO4S-3 Sikorskys. The most popular chopper since then seems to be the French Puma, but in the 1960s the Americans at McMurdo were using UH-1B turbo-powered Iroquois helos which could go as high as 16,000 feet above sea level. On Feb. 4, 1963, three of these, led by Frank Radspinner, flew from Mount Weaver to the South Pole, the first heli-

copters to arrive at the South Pole (q.v. and that date, for details). These UH-1Bs were an improvement over the original turbine helos first used in Antarctica in 1961-62, when the U.S. Army flew single-engine UH-1Bs. The longest nonstop Antarctic helo flight took place on Nov. 27, 1968, when two LH-34s belonging to VX-6 flew 395 miles from McMurdo to Hallett Station to help in emperor penguin collections. In the late 1960s the UH-1D replaced the UH-1B. They were superior, even though the flight speed was the same — about 120 mph. In 1971-72 the U.S. Navy replaced these with UH-1Ns, a single-rotor, skid-configured machine made by the Bell Helicopter Company. These could be loaded into an LC-130 Hercules aircraft. By the 1980s most nations were using the helicopter as a field-work tool. Ice-reconnaissance (spotting leads in the pack-ice for ships to go through), helping unload ships, etc. Squirrel helicopters are normally based at Davis Station during the summer months. There are 53 heliports in Antarctica, including the one at Palmer Station.

The *Helier 2*. A 130 foot 9 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1936, by Nylands, of Oslo, for St Helier Shipowners (a subsidiary of Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, of Tønsberg, in Norway), based in Jersey (Hans Borge was manager). She was catching in Antarctic waters for the *Svend Foyn* in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. In May 1940, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy and used as a minesweeper, her name unchanged. In 1944, while still a minesweeper, she was transferred to the Star Whaling Company, of Guernsey (still a Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri company vessel, and managed by Mr. Borge). After the war she was refitted, and sent to Husvik Harbor, in South Georgia, where she caught for that shore station from 1945-46 until 1949-50, whereupon she was legally transferred to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, and renamed the *Busen 2*. She caught for Husvik Station until 1956-57, and was then laid up at South Georgia. Norway ended its whaling operations out of Husvik after the 1958-59 season, and the *Busen 2* was brought back to Tønsberg, where she was laid up. In 1960 she was sold and became the motor fishing vessel *Pioner*. She was sold again in 1973, becoming the *Arctic*, and again in 1978, becoming the *Arctic II*. In 1985 she was sold again and became the *Kapp Linné*, but was comdemned in 1988, and scrapped in 1990.

Mount Helios. 77°27' S, 162°19' E. A peak, rising to 1650 m, 1.3 km NE of Mount Theseus, in the E part of the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area for figures in mythology, this one was named by US-ACAN in 1997, for the Greek sun god. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Helios Ridge. 77°26' S, 162°29' E. A broad rock ridge, 7 km long, in the vicinity of Lake Brownworth, it extends in an ENE direction from Mount Helios, and rises between the E snout of Clark Glacier and Wright Valley, causing meltwater streams to flow E around it in order to reach Onyx River, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with Mount Helios.

Heliozans. Spherical, mostly freshwater organisms, a form of protozoans. They are some of the microfauna of Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**).

Helis Nunatak. 62°32' S, 60°05' W. A crown-shaped rocky peak, rising to 340 m in Vidin Heights, 3.1 km W of Edinburgh Hill, 1.8 km S of Sharp Peak, and 1.8 ESE of Madara Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the ancient Thracian capital Helis, whose remains are located at Sveshtari, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Helix Pass. 71°18' S, 163°18' E. A small pass, running in a N-S direction between the Curphey Peaks to the E, and Mount Wodzicki to the W, 6 km ENE of Mount Jamroga, in the central Bowers Mountains. The pass permits passage from the area at the head of Carryer Glacier to areas in the S part of the Bowers Mountains. So named by NZGSAE 1967-68 because ascent of the pass required an all-night trip with much zigzagging and climbing. The helix is a snail, which tends to move in such a manner. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Hell Below Zero. 1954 movie. Part of the filming was done from the *Kista Dan* in the 1952-53 season. The star, Alan Ladd, was actually on the ship.

Hell Gates. 62°40' S, 61°11' W. A narrow boat passage between the chain of islets and rocks off Devils Point (the SW end of Livingston Island), running between Livingston Island and Snow Island, across from the S limit of Morton Strait, in the South Shetlands. So named by sealers about 1821 because of the loss of shipping and life that had already taken place there. They seem to have used it as a short cut between New Plymouth and South Beaches. The name appears on Fildes's 1821 chart as Hell-Gates, and on Powell's 1822 chart as Hell Gates. It also appears as Hell Gates on the 1829 chart made up during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. It appears as such on a British chart of 1921, and as "Hell Gates (Morton Strait)" on a 1946 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1957 British chart. It appears translated as Puertas del Infierno on a 1947 Chilean chart. However, US-ACAN, in 1956, described the feature as "a chain of small islands and rocks across the E entrance of Morton Strait" (i.e., not across the S entrance). After FIDASE air photography in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by FIDS in 1958, the name Hell Gates was re-applied by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, to the boat passage on the S side of the strait. Today, the Chileans call it Paso Puertas del Infierno (i.e., "Hell's gate passage"), and the Argentines (still going with the 1950s definition) call it Islotes Puertas del Infierno (i.e., "Hell's gate islets"). US-ACAN finally accepted the new British definition in 1981. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Helland-Hansen *see* **Helland-Hansen Shoulder**

Helland-Hansen Mountains. 86°07' S, 169°00' W. Ice features, thought by their discoverer Amundsen in 1911 to be mountains. On Nov. 27, 1911, during his push to the Pole, he saw "two long, narrow mountain ridges to the west of us, running north and south, and completely covered with snow. These Helland-Hansen's Mountains were the only ones we saw on our right hand during the march over the plateau; they were between 9000 and 10,000 feet high [what he means is, above sea level], and would probably serve as excellent landmarks on the return journey. There was no connection to be traced between these mountains and those lying to the east of them. They gave us the impression of being entirely isolated summits, as we could not make out any lofty ridge running east and west." Named for Prof. Bjørn Helland-Hansen (b. Oct. 16, 1877, Kristiania. d. Sept. 7, 1957, Bergen) of the University of Oslo, Norwegian pioneer of modern oceanography, and formerly assistant director of fisheries (under Johan Hjort) at Bergen. Modern geographers have not been able to find these mountains, and so they do not appear in any modern gazetteer.

Helland-Hansen Shoulder. 85°26' S, 168°10' W. A portion of the steep slopes of the mainly ice- and snow-covered W boundary of the Mohn Basin, resembling snow-covered ridges when viewed from the E, and extending for an indefinite distance from N to S from the W portion of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, it overlooks the N side of the head of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, on the Polar Plateau. Discovered in Dec. 1911 by Amundsen, during his trek to the Pole, and named by him at that time as Mount Helland-Hansen for Bjørn Helland-Hansen (*see* **Helland-Hansen Mountains**). Amundsen described Mount Helland-Hansen this way: "a very curious peak to look at. It seemed to stick its nose up through the plateau, and no more; its shape was long, and it reminded me of nothing so much as the ridge of a roof. Although this peak was thus only just visble, it stood 11,000 feet above the sea." The feature was later re-defined as Helland-Hansen Shoulder.

Helland-Hansenbotnen. 74°37' S, 10°46' W. An ice corrie (or cirque) between Berggravrista and Gramkroken, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Bjørn Krag Helland-Hansen (b. 1903), Norwegian Resistance fighter during World War II. This is the son of Bjørn Helland-Hansen (*see* **Helland-Hansen Mountains**

Helle Slope. 71°25' S, 5°15' E. A large ice piedmont, E of Jutulstraumen Glacier, between the Princess Astrid Coast and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60,

and named by them as Hellehallet, for Norsk Polarinstitutt topographer Sigurd Gunnarson Helle (b. 1920), leader of NorAE 1957-58 to Queen Maud Land. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Helle Slope in 1966.

Hellehallet *see* **Helle Slope**

Hellender, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Islote Heller *see* **Heller Rock**

Heller Rock. 62°30' S, 59°43' W. A large rock in the S part of Discovery Bay, less than 70 m from Correa Point, and about 1 km SE of Labbé Point, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947 as Islote Carpintero Heller, for Cabo 2nd class José Heller C., carpenter on the *Iquique* during that expedition. In 1951 the name was shortened in order to avoid compound names, and, as Islote Heller it appears on a Chilean chart of that year. UK-APC accepted the name Heller Rock in 2003. The British plotted this feature, in late 2008.

Hellerman Rocks. 64°48' S, 64°01' W. A group of 7 small islets and rocks connected by a shoal, 0.7 km E of Hermit Island, and SE of Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Between 1956 and 1958 they were surveyed by Fids from Base N in conjunction with an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. Work was done here from 1965, by personnel from Palmer Station. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. (jg) Lance W. Hellerman, officer-in-charge of Palmer Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Helliwell Hills. 71°50' S, 161°25' E. A group of rocky hills and low mountains, about 29 km long, and 14 km wide, S of Gressitt Glacier, and midway between the Emlen Peaks and the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Robert A. Helliwell of Stanford University, program director for the USARP study of very low frequency radio noise phenomena. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hells Gate. 74°51' S, 163°48' E. A small area of the confluent ice in the form of a narrows, near the E edge of the Nansen Ice Sheet, it discharges into the N portion of Evans Cove, between Inexpressible Island and the Northern Foothills, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered and first explored by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. They camped near here in 1912, and named it with reason. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hell's Gate. 86°30' S, 167°20' W. At the entrance to Devils Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The glacier, at this point, had formed a remarkable long ridge about 6 m high, with a fissure about 1.8 m wide as a gateway. Named by Amundsen in Nov. 1911, as he sped his way toward the Pole. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Hells Gate Moraine. 74°52' S, 163°48' E. The glacial moraine at Hells Gate, at the head of Evans Cove, on the coast of Victoria Land. It extends southward to Hells Gate from nearby Vegetation Island and Cape Confusion. Mapped by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them in association with Hells Gate. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Hellyer, William Henry. b. 1877, Carlton, Victoria, son of Charles Robert Hellyer and his wife Honora Noonan (he was the 2nd son to have that name; the elder one had died in 1875). He joined the Merchant Navy, and was in it on and off for decades, and when he was off he worked as a laborer and billiard marker in Brunswick West, Vic. He married Mary Ann, and in 1927 was plying the Atlantic on the *Berengaria*, as an assistant cook, when he transferred to the *William Scoresby*, as assistant steward, for the 1927-30 cruise to Antarctica. After the expedition, he went back to Brunswick, to resume his billards career, although he continued to be a ship's steward from time to time. He died in Brunswick West in 1942.

Helm, Ennis Creed "Tex." b. Feb. 6, 1903, Newark, Tex. While working as a photographer for the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, he was sent out to shoot the newly discovered Carlsbad Caverns, in NM. These photos made him famous. While working for the *Daily Oklahoman*, he became photographer on USAS 1939-41 (he had to get out of town), sailing south on the *North Star* from Philadelphia, on Nov. 15, 1939. He was going to stay on the ice for the 1940 winter, but returned with the *North Star*, disembarking at Valparaíso in March 1940. From there back home. His arrival back in the States was not quite what he would have wanted, but it was not unexpected. In April 1941, he was convicted of obtaining property under false pretenses, and thrown into Oklahoma State Penitentiary on July 3. On Feb. 3, 1942, he walked out, a free man, free but flat broke. On Aug. 4, 1962, in Nevada, he married Dorothy N. Franklin (his first wife had been Grace). He later shot many of the early space flight tests, and died on Aug. 24, 1982, in Carlsbad.

Helm Glacier. 83°07' S, 162°30' E. About 30 km long, it flows N into Lowery Glacier, just W of the Fazekas Hills, on the E side of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Arthur Stanley Helm (b. Feb. 25, 1914, Riverton, NZ), former secretary of the Ross Sea Committee, and secretary of NZ-APC (Antarctic Place-Names Committee) from 1957-64. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Helm Peak. 69°29' S, 67°50' W. Rising to 930 m, the highest elevation in the Relay Hills, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1970-73. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with other features in the area that bear wind-names. The helm gale is an eastern gale in the lee of the northern Pennines, in England. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Helm Point. 72°11' S, 170°00' E. A point — not a cape (it is inside a bay, not on the outer coast, therefore it is a point, even though it has sometimes been defined as a cape) — that marks the SE tip of Honeycomb Ridge, on the W side of Moubray Bay. It is formed from brown granodiorite, and there is much life here — lichens, mosses, petrels. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for Arthur S. Helm (*see* **Helm Glacier**), who had been of great help to the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Helman Glacier. 72°12' S, 168°28' E. A small tributary glacier flowing southward between Mount Gleaton and Taylor Peak, into Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Terry N. Helman, USN, radioman who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Mount Helmer Hanssen *see* **Mount Hanssen**

Helmert Bank. 75°00' S, 25°20' W. An undersea feature, at least 400 m in depth, in the Weddell Sea. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, in Bremerhaven, and accepted by US-ACAN in June 1977. Friedrich Robert Helmert (1843-1917) was a geodesist, director of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, in Potsdam, and of the Central Bureau for International Earth Measurement (Erdmessung).

Pic Helmet *see* **Helmet Peak**

Helmet Peak. 62°39' S, 60°01' W. Rising to 1040 m (the British say 1255 m), 7 km ENE of Needle Peak, between Renier Point and Barnard Point, southward of the mouth of Huron Glacier, in the SE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Discovery Investigations personnel, here sometime between 1926 and 1932, saw it from a distance, did not realize that the higher Great Needle Peak (as it would eventually be named) loomed immediately behind this feature to the SW, and, thinking it to be one mountain (rather than two) named it Helmet Peak. It appears on a 1951 French chart as Pic Helmet. Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey unit here in 1951-52 (they made the same mistake), it appears on their 1952 chart as Mount Helicon, presumably named after the Boeotian mountain sacred to the Muses in Greek mythology. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959, the mistake still wasn't cleared up. The name Helmet Peak was accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. ArgAE 1956-57, also seeing it from a distance, again did not see that there were two mountains here, and named it Morro Falsa Aguja (i.e., "false Needle hill"), to distinguish it from Needle Peak, which they called Pico Aguja. It appears as such on their 1957 chart, but on a 1958 Argentine chart as Pico Aguja Falsa, and on a 1963 Argentine chart as Pico Falsa Aguja. This last name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears (presumably as a misprint) as Pico Falsa Águila (i.e., "false eagle peak") on a 1966 Chilean chart. It wasn't until the Bulgarians conducted their Tangra sur-

vey in 2004-5 that it was revealed that there were, in fact, two mountains here, not one. The smaller one remained named Helmet Peak, and the higher one was named Great Needle Peak. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008. The Argentines now use the name Pico Falsa Aguja to refer to Great Needle Peak.

Helmet Rock. 71°20' S, 169°10' E. A rock in front of Cape Barrow (the N point of Flat Island), Victoria Land. Named descriptively in Sept. 1912, by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Helmore Glacier. 73°04' S, 68°19' E. A small glacier flowing W, between Sulzberger Bluff and Harbour Bluff, 3 km S of Dolinnyy Glacier (which it parallels), in the N part of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. The glacier flows separately into the Lambert Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973, and named by ANCA for Reginald C. "Reg" Helmore, technical officer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009. The Russians call it Lednik Krutoj.

Mount Helms. 82°04' S, 87°58' W. A rounded, partly snow-covered peak, between Mount Semprebon and Mount Oldenburg, in the central part of the Martin Hills. It was probably positioned by Cam Craddock's USARP party of Jan. 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Ward J. Helms, radioscience researcher who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1962.

Helms Bluff. 78°29' S, 164°25' E. A prominent, N-facing bluff, 10 km in length, and overlooking Moore Bay, 19 km E of Mount Morning, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Cdr. Louis L. Helms, USN, officer-in-charge of VX-6 at McMurdo in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Helo Cliffs. 77°30' S, 167°09' E. Prominent cliffs, at an elevation of about 3525 m, on the N rim of the summit caldera of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. A U.S. Coast Guard HH-52A helicopter (CG 1404) lost power and crashed near here while en route from McMurdo to Cape Bird, on Jan. 9, 1971. The four crew and passengers were not injured, but the helo had to be abandoned because of its location. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 31, 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Helsetskarvet. 74°19' S, 9°38' W. A partly snow-covered mountain area between Hasselknippenova and Johnsonufsa, in Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Maj. Olaf Helset (1892-1960), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II, the first national leader of Milorg.

Hemmen, George Ethelbert. b. March 1, 1926, Brentford, Mdsx, son of Welsh parents George Henry Hemmen and Mildred Jackson. His father, indeed, was producing *The Mikado* on stage in Hanwell when the future figure of note in Antarctic history was born. He joined FIDS in 1952, and wintered-over as a meteorological observer at Base G in 1953, and again at Base B in 1954, when he was base leader. He took part in the British Royal Society IGY Expedition, as stores officer. For that expedition he was there for the summer season of 1955-56, arriving on the *Tottan* in Jan. 1956 and being one of the party to set up the base at Halley Bay. He went home on the *Tottan*, i.e., he did not winter-over in 1956 at Halley Bay. He was back at Halley Bay in Jan. 1957 (returning to London on the *Magga Dan* on March 13, 1957), and again in Jan. 1959, but, again, did not winter-over. From 1974 to 1980 he was executive secretary of SCAR, and then took an administrative post with the Royal Society, from which he retired in 1985. He lives in Lancashire.

Hemmen Ice Rise. 77°57' S, 49°46' W. An ice rise, 17.5 km long, off the NW corner of Berkner Island, on the Ronne Ice Shelf. It appears for the first time on a chart prepared at Ellsworth Station in 1957 by Finn Ronne. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for George Hemmen.

The *Hemmerdinger*. Chilean ship, on ChilAE 1976-77 (Captain Carlos Opazo Perey).

Hemmestad Nunataks. 71°40' S, 8°26' E. A group of 20 or so nunataks (the largest being Arne Nunatak), extending over 11 km, they form the NE portion of the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountain, in Fimbulheimen, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as them Hemmestadskjera, after Arne Hemmestad (b. 1920), mechanic on that expedition, during 1955-57. US-ACAN accepted the name Hemmestad Nunataks in 1967. *See also* **Arne Nunatak**.

Hemmestadskjera *see* **Hemmestad Nunataks**

Mount Hemmingsen. 73°25' S, 61°50' W. The most northeasterly of the Werner Mountains, on the S side of Meinardus Glacier, 8 km SW of Court Nunatak, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edvard Alfred Hemmingsen (b. 1932), USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67, and at Palmer Station, 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Hemphill. 70°59' S, 165°06' E. A snow-covered mountain rising to more than 1800 m, E of McLean Glacier, between the head of that glacier and Ebbe Glacier, and overlooking the latter, in the S part of the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. (jg) Harold S. Hemphill, USN, VX-6 photographic officer in Antarctica, 1962-63 and 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hemphill Island. 66°23' S, 110°34' E. A small, mainly ice-covered island, between Robinson Ridge and Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for George R. Hemphill, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Vrah Hemus *see* **Hemus Peak**

Hemus Peak. 62°36°S, 60°13' W. An ice-covered, breast-shaped peak, 850 m long in an E-W direction, and 550 m wide, rising to 636 m off the NW extremity of Bowles Ridge, 920 m N by W of Bowles West Peak, 1720 m NW of Mount Bowles (the summit of Bowles Ridge), 3.55 km NE of Rezen Knoll, 6.27 km E by N of Aleko Rock, and 3.5 km S by E of Gleaner Heights, it overlooks Perunika Glacier to the WSW, with a small tributary glacier draining the area between Hemus Peak and Bowles West Peak, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped roughly by BAS in 1968, and more accurately from a 1995-96 Bulgarian survey. Named by the Bulgarians on June 24, 1996, as Vrah Hemus, for Hemus, the ancient name for the Balkans of South Eastern Europe. In English this is Hemus Peak. The Bulgarians built a refuge hut here.

Hender, Walter William. b. Nov. 27, 1879, Whittington Barracks, Stafford, son of Army provisioner George William Hender and his Plymouth-born wife Sarah Ann "Annie" Moore. When Walter, who got his first name from his grandfather Hender, was two, the family moved to Litchfield, and then, a little later, to Hull, where Walter's father was from. At 14, he joined the Merchant Navy, and was an able seaman on the *Morning* during the 1902-03 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He worked his way up through the ranks, and by the late 1920s, despite the anchors tattooed on the back of both hands, was a skipper, working for the New Zealand Shipping Company. He won the OBE in 1944, for his services during World War II.

Hendersin, Wendell Keith. b. 1921, Cataract, Wisc., but raised partly in nearby Bangor, but mostly in Sparta, son of farmer Walter Scott Hendersin (known as Scott), and his wife Marie Arvilla Ripley. In 1939 he was at Fort Snelling. In 1942 he made the local Sparta news when he telephoned his parents from Pearl Harbor. He was an aviation radioman 1st class, a petty officer, U.S. Navy, married to Lillian, and living in Portsmouth, Va., when he went to Antarctica as part of OpHJ 1946-47, during which he was on the PBM-5 Martin Mariner sea plane which flew off the *Pine Island* on Dec. 30, 1946, for a photographic reconnaissance. During a whiteout the plane crashed and Hendersin died (*see* **Deaths**, 1946). His mother died in 1951, and his father in 1973.

Hendersin Knob. 72°08' S, 101°26' W. Also spelled (erroneously) Henderson Knob. An ice-covered knob, between the heads of Craft Glacier and Rochray Glacier, in the SW part of Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Wendell K. Hendersin.

The *Henderson*. A 3460-ton destroyer escort, 390 feet 6 inches long, built by the Todd Shipyards, in Seattle, in 1944–45, and launched on May 28, 1945, named for Major Lofton R. Henderson, a U.S. Marine aviator, a hero who died at Midway, during World War II. Capable of 36.8 knots, and with a crew of 336, she was commisioned into the U.S. Navy on Aug. 4, 1945, and, after a tour in Hawaii, left California on Dec. 2, 1946, as part of the Western Task Group during OpHJ 1946–47. The captain was Cdr. Claude Fenn Bailey. On March 13, 1947 she arrived in Sydney, and on April 6, 1947 back in San Diego. She served in Korea and Vietnam, and was was struck from the Navy List on Sept. 30, 1980, and the following day transferred to Pakistan, as the *Tughril*. In 1998 she was renamed the *Nazim*, and was scrapped in 2001.

Cape Henderson. 66°11' S, 100°44' E. An ice-free rock cape overlain by morainic drift, about 7 km W of Fuller Island, it marks the NW end of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for the *Henderson*. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Lake Henderson. 67°42' S, 63°02' E. The largest epiglacial lake in the Framnes Mountains, it has an area of about 85.4 hectares, and a measured depth of 115 m. It has a permanent, year-round ice cover, and about 40 boulders floating on the surface of the ice. For many years ANARE personnel at Mawson Station referred to it as Lake Henderson, due to its location at the base of Mount Henderson, and on May 1, 2005, ANCA accepted the name. The Russians call it Ozero Glubokoe.

[1]**Mount Henderson**. 67°42' S, 63°04' E. A massive mountain rising through the ice sheet to 970 m above sea level, 8 km SE of Holme Bay, and 8 km (the Australians say about 11 km) NE of the N end of the Masson Range, 14 km from Mawson Station, in Mac. Robertson Land. First sighted from the crow's nest of the *Discovery*, on Jan. 3, 1930, during BANZARE 1929-31, and again seen from the airplane, 2 days later. Its position was plotted, and the mountain named, on or about Feb. 14, 1931 by Mawson, for Walter Henderson (1887–1986), first director of the Australian Department of External Affairs, and a member of the Australian Antarctic Committee of 1929. In fact, he resigned from External Affairs just as Mawson was leaving for Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. First climbed in Feb. 1955 by Phil Law, John Béchervaise, Peter Shaw, and Lt. A.W. Hall. In 1977–78 a summer field station was established here by ANARE.

[2]**Mount Henderson**. 78°11' S, 167°20' E. A hill, 3 km WSW of Isolation Point, in the south-central part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958–59, for G.B. Henderson, surveyor of that expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

[3]**Mount Henderson**. 80°12' S, 156°13' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2660 m (the Australians say 2470 m above sea level), 8 km W of Mount Olympus, in the S part of the Britannia Range, on the N side of Barne Inlet. Discovered by BNAE 1901–04, and named by Scott for Rear Admiral Reginald Friend Hannam Henderson (1846–1932), with whom he dined the night the *Discovery* arrived back in Portsmouth on Sept. 10, 1904. Henderson had succeeded Pelham Aldrich as dockyard superintendent at Portsmouth, and held that position from 1902 to 1905. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and ANCA followed suit.

Henderson, Harvey Lavern. Known as Lavern as a child. b. April 1893, Newberg, Oregon, son of Harvey Henderson and his wife Minnie. Minnie married again to carpenter William Warren, and the family moved to Seattle, where Harvey got various jobs, beginning with an apprenticeship in the meat market, and including window dresser in a dry goods store. In 1936 he went to sea, and on Nov. 26, 1937, signed on to the *North Sea* in Seattle, as a waiter, for the run up to British Columbia and back. He was a galleyman on the *North Star* during USAS 1939–41. He married Nellie. He died on Dec. 8, 1959, in Portland.

Henderson, James *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Henderson Bluff. 83°05' S, 50°35' W. A rock bluff rising to 1660 m, on the W side of the Lexington Table, about 14 km N of Mount Lechner, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from ground surveys conducted by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965–66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John R. Henderson, USARP geophysicist on the ground survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Henderson Glacier. 79°47' S, 82°25' W. A glacier, about 11 km long, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range, it flows NE from Schoeck Peak and Hoinkes Peak, to enter Union Glacier just E of Mount Rossman. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, photographed from the air by USN in 1965–6, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Felix E. Henderson, USARP meteorologist at Eights Station in 1965.

Henderson Hill. 77°34' S, 163°11' E. An ice-free summit, rising to about 700 m, 1.3 km NE of Mount Falconer, on the N side of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name appears in a 1968 report and geologic sketch map of the area prepard by VUWAE 1965–66, and was named for Robert A. Henderson, a member of that party, and who was later with the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Harvard. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1997.

Henderson Island. 66°22' S, 97°10' E. An ice-covered island, 15 km long and rising to an elevation of 252 m above sea level, 15 km SE of Masson Island, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Aug. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for historian Prof. George Cockburn Henderson (1870–1944) of Adelaide, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Henderson Knob *see* **Hendersin Knob**

Henderson Pyramid. 78°06' S, 161°27' E. A pointed, mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2450 m, 6 km SSW of Ugolini Peak, on the W side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Thomas E. Henderson, USGS cartographer, field team member on the Ellsworth Mountains Geodetic Control Project, 1979–80; USGS leader of the northern Victoria Land geodetic team of 1981–82; and a member of the USGS satellite surveying team that wintered-over at Pole Station in 1982.

Hendricks, Herman Otto. b. April 15, 1895, Renville, Minn. He moved to Portland, Oreg., and went to sea in 1922, as a machinist on merchant ships. He was a machinist on the *North Star* during USAS 1939–41. He continued to sail for years, working his way up the engineer ranks until he was chief on the *Arizona*, in 1951, plying between Vancouver and Seattle, and later on the *Colorado*, plying between Portland and Manila. He died in Portland on April 27, 1968.

Hendrickson Peak. 85°56' S, 132°49' W. A rock peak rising to over 2000 m, at the W side of Reedy Glacier, 3 km W of May Peak, in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for George Hendrickson, glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Hendy Hills. 77°42' S, 162°08' E. A group of mostly ice-free hills, 1.5 km long and rising to an elevation of about 1435 m, due W of Mount J.J. Thompson, and due S of Kottmeier Mesa, along the W margin of Rhone Glacier, where that glacier descends abruptly to Lake Bonney, in the Taylor Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in Nov. 1997, for Chris H. Hendy, NZ geochemist involved in Antartic field work from 1969, including research at Lake Bonney. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Henfield, Joseph Hardy. b. March 18, 1786, Salem, Mass., son of merchant Joseph Henfield and his wife Anne Mansfield (née Ward; formerly married to Jonathan Mansfield). He went to sea as a teenage seaman on whalers out of Salem — the *Catherine* (to Europe), the *Madockawando* (West Indies), and the *Lucia*. It was on the *Lucia* in 1806 that he became 2nd mate, and about 1808 he moved to New London, Conn., where, by the age of 24, he was master of the brig *Eliza Greene*. On Dec. 24, 1809, in New London, he married Lydia Goddard, and raised a family there. After the war of 1812 he became master of the brig *Sarah*, and in 1817 of the *Sampson*. He moved to Stonington, Conn., and was commander of the brig *Catharina* in the South Shetlands in the 1820–21 season.

Henfield Rock. 62°19' S, 59°35' W. A rock offshore, 3 km NW of Newell Point, NE of

Catharina Point, and E of Heywood Island, off Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. The rock was known to early 19th-century sealers, and sometimes included under the name Powels Islands (sic) or Heywood's Isles. Following the analysis of air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was named Henfield Rock by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Joseph Henfield. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. For more, *see* **Heywood Island**.

Hengduan Shangu. 62°13' S, 58°58'W. A valley on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Hengist Nunatak. 69°00' S, 70°14' W. An isolated, flat-topped nunatak, rising to over 610 m above the SE side of the Roberts Ice Piedmont, 16 km N of Mount Calais, in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially on Aug. 15, 1936 and Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the 5th-century Saxon chief. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. *See also* **Horsa Nunataks**.

Islotes Henkes *see* **Henkes Islands**

Henkes Islands. 67°48' S, 68°57' W. A group of small snow-covered islands and rocks, 3 km in extent and surrounded by reefs, 1.5 km SW of Avian Island, ringing the SW end of Adelaide Island, SW of Crosse Passage, and extending SE from Cape Adriasola, and terminating in Islote Bories. They include Preston Island, Biggs Island, Crouch Island, Dean Rocks, and Worth Reef. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FRAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îlots Henkes, for Augustus Henkes (b. 1874), the Rotterdam-born manager of the the Compañía Ballenera Magallanes, at Punta Arenas, who assisted the expedition. Charcot did not define limits to this feature, but, as it appears on his 1912 maps (and on a British map of 1914, where it appears as Henkes Islets, and on Wilkins' 1929 map, as Henkes Islands), it included a far wider area (than we know them today) of rocks and islands between Cape Adriasola and Cape Alexandra. ChilAE 1946-47 named them Grupo Blanco Encalada, after Admiral Manuel Blanco Encalada (1790-1876), Chile's first president (1826). It appears as such on their 1947 chart. This name was adopted and adapted by certain other countries, but was occasionally erroneously applied to the whole of Adelaide Island. *See also* **Hoseason Island**. On an Argentine chart of 1947 the name Islotes Henkes refers to a limited group SW of Avian Island, and on one of their 1949 charts the feature extends NW toward Cape Adriasola. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islotes Henkes, but on one of their 1959 charts as Islotes Henke. In the early 1950s both US-ACAN and UK-APC accepted the name Henkes Islets, plotted in 67°44' S, 69°10' W, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On Feb. 12, 1964, after definitive mapping by Fids from Base T in 1961, and by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1963, UK-APC restricted the term to what we know today. US-ACAN accepted that later in 1964, and that year it appears on a British chart. The name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Islotes Henkes.

Henkes Islets *see* **Henkes Islands**

Henkle Peak. 74°39' S, 75°50' W. Rising to about 1100 m, about 24 km N of Mount Rex, and S of Stange Sound, on the English Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. It lies among a group of nunataks that were discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. On Dec. 23, 1947 it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Charles R. Henkle, of USGS, a topographic engineer with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1967-68. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Henksen. 66°46' S, 51°04' E. An elongated mountain with several peaks, between Peacock Ridge and Mount Parviainen, and about 24 km NW of Pythagoras Peak, in the N part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957, and named by ANCA for H. Henksen, crew member on the *Discovery* during BANZARE, 1929-31. Trouble is, there was no one on BANZARE named Henksen. There was, however, Aage Henriksen (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name, without any checking whatsoever, in 1965.

Henksen, Aage *see* **Henriksen, Aage**

Point Hennequin. 62°07' S, 58°24' W. Forms the E side of the entrance to Martel Inlet and Mackellar Inlet, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot (in one of those rare cases, for a dead person) as Pointe Hennequin, for Army geologist General Néoclès-Charles-Auguste-Émile Hennequin (1838-1902; known as Émile), director of the Institut Cartographique Militaire, in Brussels, and a member of the committee of the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium. It appears as Hennequin Point on a 1921 British map, and on the 1929 Discovery Investigations chart as Point Hennequin. It was recharted by the DI in 1935. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta Hennequin, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name Point Hennequin was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008. The SW tip of this point was named Basalt Point by the Poles in 1977, and appears as such on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's 1980 map.

Pointe Hennequin *see* **Point Hennequin**

Punta Hennequin *see* **Point Hennequin**

Mount Hennessey. 72°14' S, 164°45' E. A mountain, 3 km N of Mount Tukotok, in the Salamander Range of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Raymond W. Hennessey, aerographer at Hallett Station in 1957.

Islas Hennessy *see* **Hennessy Islands**

Hennessy Islands. 65°53' S, 65°43' W. A group of small islands, 3 km in extent, 6 km SE of Jurva Point (the SE end of Renaud Island), in the Biscoe Islands, NE of Dodman Island, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The main islands in the group were first shown accurately on a 1957 Argentine chart. They were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Jack Hennessy (1885-1954), deputy marine superintendent of the Met Office, 1940-54, who collected and published reports on sea ice observations in Antarctic waters for the entire first half of the 20th century. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Islas Cabrales, named after the Chilean tug boat *Cabrales*, or so we are told (*see* **Pasaje Cabrales**). Today, the Argentines call them Islas Hennessy.

The *Henrietta*. New London sealing schooner which left home on Aug. 27, 1832, bound for the South Shetlands for the 1832-33 season. Crew: Isaac Hodges (captain), Sylvester Hodges (1st mate), Alfred Looch (2nd mate), James Gogsen, Sherwood Fitch, Ambrose Higgins, John Dikeman, Samuel Prentis, Henry Wheeler, Christopher Prach, Anthony Fritch, John Andire, Joseph Williams, Elon Sutherland, John A. Drew, William Fuller, Francis Hunter, Gilbert Pendleton.

The *Henrik Ibsen*. A 4671-ton Norwegian vessel in the South Shetlands in the 1929-30 season, fueling ship for the whaler *Hektoria*. She transported the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition from Deception Island to Montevideo in March 1930. Captain Johan Svendsen.

Henriksen, Aage. b. Nov. 5, 1895, Drammen Bu, Norway, but raised in Askøy, son of coast artillery sergeant Harald Teodor Henriksen and his wife Sigrid. He joined the Merchant Navy, and in Nov. 1911, at Bergen, signed on the *Governor Arnold* for a tour of the West Coast of North America, thus beginning a career at sea. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE, i.e., 1930-31. He had disappeared by 1934. In the 1960s, when the Australians came to name a mountain in the Tula Mountains, they were into the BANZARE motif, and erroneously named it Mount Henksen. Henksen has been perpetuated.

Henriksen, Bill. He wintered-over at Pole Station, as an inspector, in 2000, and was back as station manager in 2003 and 2005, the first person to manage that station twice. He was NSF manager at McMurdo for the winters of 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Henriksen Nunataks. 71°30' S, 9°00' E. A group of scattered nunataks, about 16 km N of

the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted initially from the air photos taken by GermAE 1938–39, then re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Henriksenskjera, after Hans-Martin Henriksen (b. 1935), who wintered-over at Norway Station in 1957 and 1958, as meteorological assistant, during NorAE 1956–60. US-ACAN accepted the name Henriksen Nunataks in 1967. *See also* **Hans-Martin Nunatak**. Note: The SCAR gazetteer gives another feature in exactly these coordinates, Skaly Junye, a feature named by the Russians. The Norwegian name "skjera" means "skerries" or "group of rocks," but can be used for a group of nunataks, especially scattered ones. This matches perfectly with the Russian word "skaly." So, one has to suspect strongly that these are the Henriksen Nunataks.

Henriksenskjera *see* **Henriksen Nunataks**

[1]**The *Henry***. Three-masted American sealing schooner of 150 tons, built in Saybrook, Conn., in 1817. 83 feet long, she was registered on June 24, 1817, and, owned by New York sealing magnate James Byers, she went down to the South Shetlands in 1820–21, with a crew of 26 officers and men under the command of Capt. Ben Brunow, as part of the New York Sealing Expedition. George Noble was one of the officers on board. The following season she was part of the 2nd phase of the expedition, and in 1822, back in New York, was taken over by Capt. Robert Johnson (who had led the New York Sealing Expedition). After being overhauled by Messrs Blossom, Smith, and Damon, she returned to the South Shetlands for the 1822–23 season, leaving with the *Wasp*. 2nd mate on this trip was George Noble. At the beginning of Sept. 1822, on the way down to Antarctica, Capt. Johnson took her out on a 6-week trip from the Falklands to try to find the Aurora Islands. She returned to the Falklands on Oct. 23, 1822, and this was the first time she had seen the *Wasp* since leaving New York at the end of June. On Nov. 2, 1822, while the *Wasp* went on her own search for the Aurora Islands, the *Henry* left westward, looking for new lands.

[2]**The *Henry***. A 43-ton British sloop, built in Plymouth in 1818, and owned by (and named for) Capt. Henry Rowe. She left her home port in 1821, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821–22 sealing season, commanded by Capt. Kellick. Not to be confused with her American namesake, also in South Shetland waters the same season.

[1]**Mount Henry**. 67°43' S, 50°17' E. Rising to 1500 m, about 1.5 km E of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. In 1831 John Biscoe named a feature in this area for Henry Enderby, his employer, but later geographers could not find this feature, and therefore named this mountain thus, in order to preserve Biscoe's naming. This one was plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Henry**. 83°52' S, 172°04' E. A sharp peak, rising to 1676 m in the Commonwealth Range, 6 km SE of Mount Kyffin, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier, between Mount Cyril and Mount Harcourt. Discovered in Dec. 1908, during BAE 1907–09, and named by Shackleton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Henry, Wilkes. Nephew of Charles Wilkes (leader of USEE 1838–42). As a teenager, Wilkes Henry joined his uncle's famous expedition at Callao, as a midshipman on the *Vincennes*. He and George Harrison (q.v.) got into a quarrel in Rio, and both demanded a duel. However, Rio proved impossible as the venue, and so they settled it when they got to Valparaíso. Henry's second was James Blair. They took two shots at each other, but no one was hurt. However, Capt. Wilkes had no alternative but to dismiss the principals and their seconds. Wilkes agonized over the decision to fire his own nephew, but a petition signed by the other officers to keep the two miscreants relieved Wilkes of the responsibility, and they all stayed on. Wilkes Henry transferred to the *Peacock*, and was killed at Malolo on July 24, 1840.

Henry Automatic Weather Station. 89°00' S, 1°00' W. An American AWS, installed in Jan. 1993 on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2755 m, and named for a Twin Otter pilot who flew it in.

Henry Bay. 66°52' S, 120°45' E. A small bay, about 7 km wide, indenting the E end of the Sabrina Coast for 6 km. The Henry Islands are in the W part of this bay. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Wilkes Henry. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959. First visited in Feb. 1960 by an ANARE party led by Phil Law off the *Magga Dan*.

Henry Bluff. 62°41' S, 60°25' W. Rising to about 120 m, on the W side of Hurd Peninsula, 2.5 km SW of Johnsons Dock, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. On Ian Dalziel's 1972 map it appears as Solemark Point, but, as Dr. Dalziel will tell you, with sardonic humor, the many features he named did not appeal at all to UK-APC. Named by that august body on May 13, 1991, for Ben Brunow's sealing schooner *Henry*. US-ACAN accepted that name. The UK plotted this feature, in late 2008. An amusing anecdote, but a danger warning, concerning this feature: The US-ACAN descriptor accidentally omitted the vital part of a sentence, and it reads thus, "Named after the schooner *York*, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21." What it should have said was "Named after the schooner *Henry* [Capt. Benjamin Brunow (Brunow Bay, q.v.], one of James Byers' fleet of sealing ships from New York, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21." As a result of this booboo, all the web pages which take direct from the U.S. gazetteer have copied the same error, and this will presumably lead the unwary Antarctic researcher in a futile search for the schooner *York*.

Henry Ice Rise. 80°35' S, 62°00' W. A triangular-shaped ice rise, about 110 km long, and rising to an elevation of about 250 m above sea level, between Korff Ice Rise and the S part of Berkner Island, on the Ronne Ice Shelf. First visited by a geophysical traverse party from Ellsworth Station, in 1957–58, and roughly indicated by them as a peninsula, although they did not exclude the possibility of its being an island. So, they somewhat cautiously named it Malville Peninsula, for Kim Malville (*see* **Mount Malville**). It appears as such on 1958 and 1959 maps. The nature and extent of the present feature were later determined by USARP flights over the area (it is shown on an American Geographical Society map of 1970) and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973–74. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1977, as Henry Ice Rise, for Capt. Clifford D. Henry, USN, part of Military Sealift Command. He was no fewer than 14 times in Antarctica, as support to USARP. He skippered the *Wyandot* in 1965–66, 1967–68, 1968–69, 1969–70, 1970–71, and 1971–72. He died on his ship, the *Private John R. Towle*, on Feb. 16, 1975, while returning from Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. ArgAE 1977–78 named it Isla Quejada, after Vice Admiral Hermes Quijada of the Argentine Navy, assassinated in 1973.

Henry Inlet. 71°54' S, 100°20' W. A narrow, ice-filled inlet, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island for 20 km (the original estimate was 30 km), immediately E of Hughes Peninsula. First plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Robert Henry, photographer's mate on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, 1959–60, who, in Feb. 1960, recorded features along the Eights Coast from helicopters.

Henry Islands. 66°53' S, 120°38' E. A group of 4 small islands in the W part of Henry Bay. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, in association with Henry Bay. Visited in Feb. 1960, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law off the *Magga Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Mount Henry Lucy. 85°11' S, 170°26' E. Also called Mount Lucy. A prominent peak, rising to 3020 m (the New Zealanders say "probably about 3300 m," but, as their directions for this peak are not to be trusted, neither is this estimate), 4 km SSE of Mount White, between Keltie Glacier and Mill Glacier, at the S end of the Supporters Range, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by BAE 1907–09, and named by them for William Henry Lucy (1842–1924; known as Henry Lucy; knighted in 1909), the great political journalist, who had been a great help to the expedition. Sir Henry came up the hard way, and left a small fortune. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Henry Mesa. 79°05' S, 159°04' E. A distinctive, wedge-shaped mesa, about 3.5 km across, about 6.5 km S of Mulock Glacier, on the W side of Heap Glacier. The ice-covered summit

rises to 1430 m above sea level, and is flat except for a cirque which indents the N side. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. B.R. Henry, of the U.S. Coast Guard, commander of the *Eastwind* from June 1, 1962 to Aug. 10, 1965, dates which took in OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64, and OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65). During the last season he was also commander of the U.S. ship group of OpDF 65.

Henry Moraine. 71°57' S, 9°38' E. A small moraine on the NW side of Mount Bjerke, in the S part of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Henrysanden, for Henry Bjerke, mechanic with NorAE 1957-59. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Henry Moraine in 1970.

Henry Nunataks. 75°08' S, 72°36' W. A group of nunataks, 10 km W of the Merrick Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Named for Kenneth Carroll "Big John" Henry (b. Jan. 15, 1938, Baltimore), engineman who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1963. He was flown back to McMurdo, and from there left in Oct.-Nov. 1963, bound for Christchurch, marrying a New Zealand girl along the way. He was supposed to winter-over at Plateau Station in 1967, but, after 30 days acclimatization at Pole Station en route (the acclimatization taking place mostly at Pole Station's bar), John Henry wasn't in the mood to spend another winter at an outlying station, and he revolted, being sent back in disgrace to McMurdo, where he did spend that winter. After retiring from the Navy, he became fire chief in Florida, and wrote a couple of books.

The *Henry Wellesley*. A 301-ton London sealer ("a very handsome vessel"), built in 1807 at the yard of Messrs Bacon, Harvey, & Co. She was in at the South Shetlands in 1820-21, commanded by Capt. Brigdon. After this she joined the London to Calcutta to Sydney trading route. Her subsequent skippers included Thomas Wilson, Capt. Church, and Capt. Johnson, but she never went back to Antarctic waters. On May 25, 1841, she ran aground off Calais, during a fog, while commanded by Capt. Castle.

Henryk Arctowski Station *see* **Arctowski Station**

Henryk Cove. 64°51' S, 62°24' W. In the inner part of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Henryk Arctowski.

Henryk Glacier. 64°42' S, 62°30' W. A tidewater glacier with a noteworthy cirque at its head, on Arctowski Peninsula, flowing SE (the British say SW) between Wild Spur and Hübl Peak, into Errera Channel, at Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Henryk Arctowski. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2004.

Henryk Peak. 64°40' S, 62°27' W. A prominent peak on the main ridge of Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Henryk Arctowski.

Henrysanden *see* **Henry Moraine**

Mount Henson. 84°50' S, 168°21' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Hansen. An ice-free summit (the New Zealanders describe it as a short ridge), rising to 905 m (the New Zealanders say 762 m), at the NE extremity of Mayer Crags, it forms the NW portal to Liv Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf, at the edge of the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially in Nov. 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named for Matthew Alexander Henson (1866-1955), a member of Peary's party to the North Pole in 1909. In 1912 he wrote the book, *A Negro Explorer at the North Pole*, in which he claimed (as he did, and had done, elsewhere) that he was actually the first man at the North Pole. In 1947 he and Bradley Robinson wrote another "autobiography," *Dark Companion*. Henson's Eskimo descendants still live in Greenland. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Henson Glacier. 64°06' S, 60°11' W. Flows NW from the Detroit Plateau into Wright Ice Piedmont, 3 km SW of Hargrave Hill, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base E that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Samuel Henson (1805-1888), British aeronautical pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Hentschel, Ernst. b. Germany. Biologist and senior scientist on the *Meteor*, during the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925-27.

Hepinstall, Patricia A. "Pat." b. Dec. 26, 1931, Kansas City, but grew up in Houston, daughter of New Yorker silverware salesman Lynn David Hepinstall and his wife Mary Ann Dickey. A brunette model in San Francisco, she joined Pan-Am as a stewardess, and was picked for obvious reasons, with Ruth Kelly (q.v. for details) to be one of the two stewardesses to fly to McMurdo in 1957. She never married, and died on Sept. 2, 1998, in Houston.

The *Heraclitus*. American yacht, skippered by Klaus Elberle, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1988-89.

The *Herald*. Stonington sealer in the South Shetlands in 1843-45, under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Morgan. She sailed in company with the *Richard Henry*.

Herald Reef. 65°11' S, 64°11' W. A reef, 1.5 km SW of Petermann Island, on the N side of French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed in March 1958 from the *Protector*'s helicopter, and so named by them because it heralds the approach to French Passage from the east. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It was re-surveyed by ChilAE 1960-61, and named by that expedition as Arrecife Baeza (i.e., "Baeza reef"), for Jorge Baeza Concha, 2nd-in-command of the *Piloto Pardo* on that expedition. It appears as such on their 1961 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Herbert, Walter William "Wally." b. Oct. 24, 1934, York, son of Army man Walter W.J. Herbert and his wife Helen Manton. In 1952 he signed on for the Royal Engineers for 3 years, became a surveyor, and in 1955 joined FIDS. In 1956 and 1957 he wintered-over as surveyor at Base D, and arrived back in London from Montreal, on the *Carinthia*, on Aug. 22, 1958. In 1960 he was in Greenland getting dogs for NZGSAE 1961-62, and was leader of the Southern Party of that Antarctic expedition, which went down the Axel Heiberg Glacier, confirming the difficulty of the route pioneered by Amundsen in 1911-12, and mapping extensively in the Queen Maud Mountains. He wrote *The Noose of Laurels*, in which he set out to prove that one of his heroes, Peary, had, indeed, reached the North Pole. He concluded, reluctantly, that Peary had failed. Ironically, his results were attacked by the National Geographic Society, who had sponsored the project. He wrote several other books. In 1966-67 he was in the Arctic with Roger Tufft and Allan Gill, and in 1968, with Ken Hedges, Fritz Koerner, and Allan Gill (the Trans-Arctic Expedition) he crossed the Arctic by its longest route. This was the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean. On April 6, 1969 they reached the North Pole by dog sledge. On his return to London, he married Marie R. McGaughey, and, from 1971 to 1973, the two of them lived in Greenland, and in 1978 Mr. Herbert tried unsuccessfully to sledge around Greenland. He was knighted in 2000. He died in Inverness, Scotland, on June 12, 2007. The *Daily Telegraph* described him as "the foremost polar explorer of his generation."

Herbert Mountains. 80°21' S, 25°30' W. A conspicuous group of rock summits, S of Slessor Glacier and Mount Sheffield, and bounded to the E by Bernardi Heights, to the S by the Shotton Snowfield, and to the W by Gordon Glacier, in the Shackleton Range. They include, from N to S, Charpentier Pyramid, Maclaren Monolith, Venetz Peak, and Mount Absalom. Partially surveyed, and first mapped, in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for lawyer and mountain climber Sir Edwin Savory Herbert (1899-1973), chairman of the finance committee and member of the committee of management of the expedition. He was president of the Alpine Club, 1953-55, and in 1964 was raised to the peerage as Baron Tangley. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The group was photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971.

Herbert Plateau. 64°32' S, 61°15' W. A portion of the central plateau of Graham Land, rising to about 1950 m, and running NE-SW between The Catwalk and The Waist, S of Hughes Bay and E of Charlotte Bay, between Blériot Glacier and Drygalski Glacier, on the Danco Coast. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base E in 1957. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Wally Herbert (q.v.), who, with Lee Rice and others, made the first survey sledge journey from Hope Bay to Reclus Peninsula via the Detroit Plateau, this plateau, and the Foster Plateau. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. USN photographed it aerially in 1968-69.

Herbert Range. 85°22' S, 165°30' W. A range of mountains forming the W wall of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, and lying between that glacier and Strom Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains, and extending from the edge of the Polar Plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf. The range includes Mount Fridtjof Nansen, Mount Balchen, and Mount Betty. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by NZ-APC for Wally Herbert (q.v.), leader of that party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Herbert Sound. 63°55' S, 57°40' W. A sound, with its NE entrance lying between Cape Lachman and Keltie Head, and its SE entrance lying between The Naze and False Island Point, it separates Vega Island from James Ross Island, and connects Prince Gustav Channel with Erebus and Terror Gulf, to the SE of Trinity Peninsula. In general, it remains blocked by ice, even in the summer. On Jan. 6, 1843, Ross discovered a broad embayment to the SE of the sound, which he charted as a bay, and named Sidney Herbert Bay, for Sidney Herbert (1810-1861), 1st Baron Herbert of Lea, first secretary of the Admiralty, 1841-45. It appears as such on Ross's chart of 1844, and on his map of 1847. In Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1947, it appears as Baie Sidney Herbert, and on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Bahía Sidney Herbert. The actual sound, as we know it today, was (re-)discovered and charted in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and they decided that the two stretches of water (i.e., the sound and the bay) should be re-defined as one feature, which Nordenskjöold named Sidney Herbert Sound. All the interested nations translated this in their own way, some with spelling mistakes (but, those are instantly recognizable). On Gourdon's map of 1908, for example, it appears as Chenal Sidney-Herbert, and on Charcot's 1912 map as Détroit Sidney Herbert. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Sydney Herbert Sound, and on one of their 1947 charts as Herbert Sound. It appears as Sidney Herbert Sound on British charts of 1921 and 1954, the feature was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, and the name Sidney Herbert Sound was accepted by US-ACAN and by UK-APC. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 American gazetteer. Since then, however, it has been re-defined again. The embayment discovered by Ross is now considered to form the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf, and the name Herbert Sound has been restricted to the area W of the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point. UK-APC accepted the name Herbert Sound on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The Argentines were calling it Seno Sidney Herbert as early as 1908, but on a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Estrecho Sidney Herbert. However, ArgAE 1952-53 renamed it Estrecho Azopardo, named for Coronel de marina Juan Bautista Azopardo (1772-1848), who fought for Argentina in the war against Brazil in 1824, and it appears that way on their 1953 chart. It was also the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Paso Herbert Sidney, but on a 1951 Chilean chart (corrected) as Paso Sidney Herbert. On a 1961 Chilean chart it appears as Canal Sidney Herbert, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The feature was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61.

Herbertson Glacier. 77°42' S, 163°48' E. A small, steep, alpine glacier draining the area around the cliff that forms the S margin of New Harbor, about 8 km WSW of Butter Point, and flowing into the S side of the Ferrar Glacier just near its mouth, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Scottish geographer Andrew John "A.J." Herbertson (1865-1915), of Oxford University. He and his wife also sold best-selling geography books. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Herbie Alley. Basically a nickname for the space between Black Island and White Island, on Ross Island. You can see Minna Saddle from there. If you can't, better be ready for a herbie (*see* **Herbies**).

Herbie Alley Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, installed in Jan. 1999, at Herbie Alley, at an elevation of 30 m. It was removed in Jan. 2005.

Herbies. A weather condition created when fierce winds blow snow or ice crystals through the atmosphere, obscuring vision to less than 100 feet.

Herbst Glacier. 75°40' S, 132°07' W. The eastern glacier of the two which flow from the N slopes of Mount Kosciusko into Brown Valley, in the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Emmett Lee Herbst (b. July 30, 1925, Farmington, Mo. d. Feb. 7, 1998, Las Vegas, Nev.), of Holmes & Narver, Inc., who was part of the drilling program at Byrd Station in 1968-69. Between 1971 and 1976 he was several times in Antarctica, mostly at McMurdo.

The *Hercules*. London sealer in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, under the command of Capt. Drummond.

[1]**The *Hércules***. Argentine privateer commanded by Miguel Brown, which, in 1815, found herself blown off course to 65°S (*see* **Brown, Guillermo**).

[2]**The *Hércules***. Argentine ship, under the command of Ángel Fernández Gamio, in a patrol expedition in Dec. 1950, during the 1950-51 season, to the Melchior Islands, led by Gaston C. Clemente, and in company with the *Trinidad*. Their mission was to study sea ice conditions in the Drake Passage, and to conduct oceanography. In 1952 she was in the waters of the South Sandwich Islands, under the command of Capt. Carlos A. Viñuales.

Mount Hercules. 77°29' S, 161°27' E. A large, flat-topped, elevated feature, rising to 2200 m, between Mount Aeolus and Mount Jason, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greco-Roman mythological hero. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Hercules, Santo *see* **USEE 1838-1842**

Hercules Dome. 86°00' S, 105°00' W. A large ice dome between the Thiel Mountains and the Horlick Mountains. First mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Further delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD aerial echo-sounding program of 1967-79. Named for the famous Hercules aircraft (the Lockheed LC-130), which was used on all echo-sounding flights from 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hercules Inlet. 80°04' S, 79°00' W. A long, narrow, ice-filled inlet, forming part of the SW margin of the Ronne Ice Shelf. It is bounded on the W by the SE flank of the Heritage Range, and on the N by Skytrain Ice Rise. Photographed aerially by USN in 1961, 1962, and 1964, and mapped by USGS in 1966, from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for the American LC-130 Hercules aircraft. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on the 1976 USGS satellite image map. Originally plotted in 80°05' S, 78°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Hercules Névé. 73°04' S, 165°15' E. At the N margin of the Mountaineer Range, in Victoria Land, it is bounded by Astronaut Glacier, Deception Plateau, the Retreat Hills, and such tributaries to the Mariner Glacier as Meander Glacier and Gair Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for the American C-130 Hercules aircraft. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. There were two reasons for the naming. One was the New Zealand lads' appreciation for the American support in flying their parties in and out of the field, and the other was as an indication to future field parties of a possible Herc landing place.

Herculessletta. 73°33' S, 13°40' W. The plain where the first Camp Norway was established, S of the glacier the Norwegians call Plogbreen, in the Kraul Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the Hercules aircraft (LC-130), the American aircraft in use during NorAE 1968-69.

Cabo Herdman *see* **Cape Herdman**

Cape Herdman. 72°36' S, 60°39' W. A low,

broad, ice-covered cape, 20 km ENE of Mount Reynolds, it forms the S side of the entrance to Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947, it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Dec. 1947 was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by those Fids for Henry Herdman. However, on Ronne's 1948 map, it appears in error as Cape Reynolds (*see* **Mount Reynolds**). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Herdman, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Rocas Herdman *see* **Herdman Rocks**

Herdman, Henry Franceys Porter. b. March 11, 1901. Northern Irish hydrologist and oceanographer who, while at Belfast University, joined the hydrological staff of the Discovery Committee in 1924, as a chemist. He went south on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, and on *Discovery II* on the 1929-31 and 1933-35 cruises; he was scientific leader on the 1937-39 cruise (at least, from Jan. 1938 until May 1939). During World War II he was involved in anti-submarine work, and after the war took part in the re-fitting of the *Discovery II* and the *William Scoresby*. He was scientific leader on the last Antarctic expedition of the *Discovery II*, 1950-51. For many years thereafter he was one of Britain's leading oceanographers, and died on Sept. 3, 1967, in Petersfield, Hants.

Herdman Rocks. 60°41' S, 44°20' W. Two rocks, 15 m high, 2.5 km SE of Hart Rock, and 5 km NE of Cape Dundas (the E end of Laurie Island), in the South Orkneys. Possibly seen by Weddell on Jan. 22, 1823. First charted in 1838 by FrAE 1837-40. Re-charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them for Henry Herdman. The feature appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Rocas Herdman, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Hergest, Richard. b. 1753, Whitechapel, London, son of linen draper Jeremiah Hergest and his wife Margaret. He went to sea as an ordinary seaman on the *Augusta* in 1770, and after working his way up through midshipman (sic) to able seaman, he transferred from the *Marlborough* to the *Adventure* on Dec. 16, 1771, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On Jan. 2, 1773 he became a midshipman again. He kept a diary. He sailed again with Cook, as an able seaman and midshipman on the *Resolution*, for the 3rd voyage, 1776-80. In revenge for the death of Cook, he attempted to shoot the priest, Koa, but his pistol misfired. In Dec. 1780 he became a lieutenant, and in 1790 was given command of the *Daedalus*, sailing around the Horn into the Pacific. Ironically, he was killed on the Hawaiian island of Oahu on May 12, 1791. However, there is no record of his having been eaten.

Heritage Expeditions. Tourist outfit out of Christchurch, NZ, founded in 1985 by Wildlife Service biologist Rodney Russ, and still family-owned. It operates two vessels, the *Akademik Shokalskiy* and the *Spirit of Enderby*.

Heritage Range. 79°45' S, 83°00' W. Also called the Wexler Mountains. A major mountain range, about 160 km long and 50 km wide, southward of Minnesota Glacier, it forms the S half of the Ellsworth Mountains. The range is complex, consisting of scattered ridges and peaks of moderate height, escarpments, hills, and nunataks, the various units of relief being set off by numerous intervening glaciers. The N portion of the range was probably sighted by Ellsworth, as he flew over this general area on Nov. 23, 1935. In Dec. 1959, Ed Thiel, Cam Craddock, and Robbie Robinson conducted an aerial reconnaissance of the area, landing on a glacier in the N part of the range. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, in a continuation of the theme of feature-names in this area — American heritage. The University of Minnesota expeditions made geological and cartographic surveys of the range in 1962-63 and 1963-64. The entire range was mapped by USGS from all these surveys, and also from USN air photos taken over the same time period.

The *Herkules*. Norwegian whale catcher belonging to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, she (and another whale catcher, the *Husvik*), worked in the South Shetlands, in 1920-21, for the whaling factory ship *Teie*. In Jan. 1921, they were all in the South Orkneys.

Cape Herlacher. 73°51' S, 113°56' W. A bold, ice-covered cape forming the N end of Martin Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Carl John Herlacher (1895-1975), the principal Antarctic cartographer with the USN Hydrographic Office from 1937 onwards.

Mount Hermanson. 84°23' S, 173°32' E. An ice-covered mountain rising to 3140 m at the head of Cunningham Glacier, 6 km SW of Gray Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for J.M. Hermanson.

Hermanson, Joseph Marcus "J.M." b. May 1, 1913. He joined the U.S. Navy on July 15, 1937, served in World War II and Korea, and was a captain when he became air operations officer at McMurdo, 1957-58. In 1959 he was chief of staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer. He died on Feb. 7, 2004.

The *Hermaphrodite*. Tender to the *Esther* during the Boston Expedition of 1820-21, in the South Shetlands.

Isla Hermelo *see* **Delta Island**

Hermelo, Ricardo. Leader of ArgAE 1947-48 until March 1948. He was skipper of the *Irigoyen*, as part of ArgAE 1973-74.

Hermelo, Ricardo J. *see* [1]**Delta Island**

Hermes Glacier. 68°59' S, 65°15' W. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing W into Weyerhaeuser Glacier, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and surveyed by Fids from Base E in Jan. 1960. After several fruitless attempts to find a route out of the mountains E of Earnshaw Glacier, the Fids found that this glacier provided an ideal NE "road" back to known country, and named it for Hermes, the Greek god of the roads. This began the British practice of naming features in the area for Greek mythological figures. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Hermes Point. 73°35' S, 166°13' E. The seaward end of a ridge from the Mountaineer Range, at the confluence of Icebreaker Glacier and Fitzgerald Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Agustive Aloysius Hermes, Jr., USN, aviation structural mechanic at Williams Field, 1967 and 1968.

Hermit Island. 64°48' S, 64°02' W. An island, 1.3 km long, 2.5 km SE of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the FIDS surveyor (either Denis Kershaw or Pete Wylie) who spent time alone on this island in Jan. 1957, making observations. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Hermitage Peak. 81°26' S, 160°29' E. Rising to 750 m, 6 km N of Mount Ubique, near the mouth of Starshot Glacier, in the Surveyors Range. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61 for the Hermitage, the military school of surveying, in England. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Punta Hermosilla. 61°27' S, 58°42' W. A bare rock point, between Punta del Canto and Punta Troncoso, in the extreme NW of Discovery Bay, on the NE coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947, for senior enlisted man Francisco Hermosilla H., Navy photographer.

Caleta Hernán *see* [2]**Caleta Valenzuela**

Glaciar Hernández *see* **Johnston Glacier**

Hernandez, Antonio *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hernandez Valley. 77°23' S, 161°05' E. An ice-free valley opening N to Barwick Valley, opposite Lake Vashka, it is the easternmost of 4 aligned hanging valleys in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Gonzalo J. Hernandez, of the department of earth and space sciences at the University of Washington, at Seattle, a USAP high latitude atmospheric researcher at Pole Station and McMurdo, for 15 seasons between 1991 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

[1]**The *Hero***. A 44-ton sealing sloop built at Groton, Conn., in 1800. 47 feet 3 inches long, she was registered on July 5, 1820, and was, at that time, part-owned by her skipper, Nat Palmer, who left from Stonington, Conn., as part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1820-21. There was a crew of 5 that year —

Palmer, Phineas Wilcox (1st mate), Richard Fanning Loper (2nd mate), Stanton L. Burdick and Peter Harvey (able seamen). She left the South Shetlands on Feb. 25, 1821, and arrived back in Stonington on May 8, 1821. She was back in the South Shetlands the following season, as part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1821-22, this time under the command of Harris Pendleton. Phineas Wilcox was again 1st mate. The ship was sold at Coquimbo, Chile, on Oct. 11, 1822.

[2]**The *Hero***. Small (125 feet long), wooden-hulled, American motor research vessel belonging to the National Science Foundation (NSF). She served Palmer Station between 1968 and 1984, before being retired due to dry rot in the timbers. 300 tons, she was named for Nat Palmer's old sloop, and was framed with large oak timbers. Ketch-rigged, she had 2 decks and a superstructure. The mast was made of Oregon fir. She had 2 engines, and carried a crew of 12, as well as 8 scientists, and first pulled into her assigned home port of Palmer Station on Dec. 25, 1968, under the command of Capt. Sidney G. Hartshorne. This floating lab operated in Antarctic waters between November and April every year, and wintered-over in South America. Skippers were: Robert Carrow (1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72), Frank Liberty (1972-73), and, the best-remembered of all, Pieter J. Lenie, who became skipper in 1973, and captained her every year from then on, until 1984. On April 15, 1984 the *Hero* left Arthur Harbor for the last time, and was retired in October of that year, in favor of the *Polar Duke*.

Bahía Hero *see* **Hero Bay**

Hero Bay. 62°31' S, 60°28' W. A bay, 27 km wide, indenting the N side of Livingston Island for 10 km between Cape Shirreff and Williams Point, in the South Shetlands. In the 1920s this bay was named Blythe Bay, but that name had already been given in 1822 to another, smaller bay on the SE side of Desolation Island. Notwithstanding, it appears as Blythe Bay on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1934, and on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Blythe. Blythe Bay was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In 1958, US-ACAN cleared up the confusion by re-applying the name Blythe Bay to its original position, and naming this one as Hero Bay, for the *Hero*, Palmer's vessel of the 1820s. UK-APC accepted this on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Bahía Blythe. However, today the Argentines call it Bahía Hero. The UK re-plotted this bay in late 2008.

Hero Fracture Zone. 61°30' S, 66°00' W. An undersea feature in the Drake Passage. Named by international agreement in June 1987.

Hero Inlet. 64°46' S, 64°04' W. A narrow inlet at the S side of Palmer Station, SE of Gamage Point, between that point and Bonaparte Point, along the SW side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N between 1956 and 1958. Personnel from Palmer Station worked on the N side of this inlet from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for the *Hero*, the research vessel of the 1960s and 1970s, which used to use this inlet as a turning basin when docking at Palmer season after season. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

The Heroic Era. A term of convenience, nothing more, implying the first two decades of the 20th century as applied to Antarctic exploration. Author James Gordon Hayes reckons 1895 to be the first year of the Heroic Age of exploration, land traverses, and epic endurance, when great scientific and geographic inroads were made on the southern continent. These were the voyages of Scott and Amundsen, Shackleton and Mawson, Nordenskjöld, Borchgrevink, de Gerlache and von Drygalski, Filchner, Shirase, Bruce, and Bull, national heroes most of them, who boldly went where no man had gone before. Rather than the ship versus the elements, it was now man against the unknown and the inhospitable. It was the Edwardian era, when the gentleman was role model, and nobility and purity of spirit were applied to exploration and captured the attention of the civilized world. Author Charles Neider puts Shackleton's death, on Jan. 5, 1922, as the end of the Heroic Era, but that date is too dependant on one man. Aside from that, it's wrong. The Heroic Age was all over by 1916.

The *Heroína*. Argentine ship in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, with the *Sarandí* (q.v. for more details). Captain Raimundo Palau.

Caleta Heroína *see* **Caleta Barra**

Islote Heroína *see* **Heroina Island**

Heroína Island. 63°24' S, 54°36' W. A small island, marking the NE end of the Danger Islands, ESE of Joinville Island. Named by ArgAE 1948-49 as Islote Heroína, after the *Heroína*. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1977. ChilAE 1976-77 named it Islote Ercilla, for Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga (1533-1594), Spanish author of the 1569 poem *La Araucana*, in which Antarctica is mentioned. *See also* **Vega Island**. On June 11, 1980, UK-APC accepted the name Heroína Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Mount Herr. 85°45' S, 149°32' W. Rising to 1730 m, 8 km NE of Mount Gould, in the Tapley Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Arthur L. "Art" Herr, Jr. (d. 2011), VX-6 aircraft commander at McMurdo Station, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Caleta Herradura *see* **Lystad Bay**

Isla Herradura *see* **Horseshoe Island**

Herrin Peak. 79°16' S, 85°45' W. A large, snow-covered peak, rising to 1755 m, 10 km S of Landmark Peak, on the E side of Gowan Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for John M. Herrin, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who helped the party that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Herring, Joseph. For years he had been working on Falmouth packets when, in Liverpool, he became mate on the *Williams* in 1819, when the South Shetlands were discovered. His account of the expedition was published in the July 1820 edition of the *Imperial Magazine*. After the expedition, he went to Buenos Aires and fitted out an expedition of his own, to take advantage of the 1819 discovery. This may well have been the *Espíritu Santo* (q.v.).

Herring Island. 66°24' S, 110°38' E. A rocky island, 3 km long, 1.5 km E of Cloyd Island, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Lt. Charles C. Herring, USN, photographic officer on OpW 1947-48.

Herring Nunataks. 83°12' S, 51°22' W. Two prominent nunataks, rising to about 1620 m, 5 km NW of Mount Lechner, in the W part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Earl F. Herring, who wintered-over as VX-6 aviation storekeeper at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Herring Point. 62°37' S, 61°12' W. On the N coast of Rugged Island, 1.3 km NW of Vund Point, 1.6 km ESE of Ivan Vladislav Point, and 4.9 km ESE of Cape Sheffield, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), it forms the E side of the entrance to Hersilia Cove, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Joseph Herring.

Colina Herrington *see* **Herrington Hill**

Herrington Hill. 66°15' S, 66°42' W. A hill, rising to about 200 m, about 8 km southward of Benedict Point, on the E side of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Lovic Pierce Herrington (1906-1991), U.S. physiologist specializing in the cold. It appears, misspelled as Harrington Hill, in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the correct name in 1965. The Argentines call it Colina Herrington (which means the same thing).

Herrmann, Ernst. b. Sept. 24, 1895. Geographer. He was in Spitzbergen between June and August 1938, and then went on GermAE 1938-39. He died in 1970.

Herrmann, John Lovejoy. b. Dec. 12, 1892, Galveston, Tex., son of German immigrant music teacher Fred Herrmann and his wife Pauline Elala Lovejoy, a Georgia girl. At 16, he went into electrical engineering, then moved to California, married Frances Keene, and became a Paramount News cameraman, which is what he was on ByrdAE 1933-35, wintering-over at Little America in 1934. He arrived back in Los Angeles from Auckland on the *Mariposa*, on

March 9, 1935. He died in Nov. 1983, in Kilgore, Tex.

Herrmann Gebirge *see* **Herrmann Mountains**

Herrmann Mountains. 72°33' S, 0°30' E. A group of rocky elevations between Reece Valley and Kvitsvodene Valley, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. They include Hamrane Heights and Roots Heights. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Herrmann Gebirge, for Ernst Herrmann. Surveyed from the ground by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the name Herrmann Mountains in 1966. Today the Germans call them Herrmanngebirge.

Herrmann Nunatak. 76°15' S, 143°47' W. A nunatak, 6 km NE of the E end of the Phillips Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Herrmann.

Herrmannberge *see* **Herrmann Mountains**

Herron, Lewis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cape Herschel *see* **Cape Sterneck**

Mont Herschel *see* **Mount Pénaud**

Monte Herschel *see* **Mount Pénaud**

[1]**Mount Herschel** *see* **Mount Pénaud**

[2]**Mount Herschel**. 72°12' S, 169°31' E. A conspicuous peak, rising to 3335 m above Cape Roget, 2.7 km NE of Mount Peacock, it overlooks the terminus of Ironside Glacier from the S, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for astronomer Sir John Frederick William Herschel (1792-1971), son of Sir William Herschel. First climbed in 1967 by Dr. Michael Gill of Sir Edmund Hillary's party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Herschel Heights. 71°53' S, 69°38' W. A complex of nunataks, rising to about 1020 m, SW of Enceladus Nunataks, near the head (i.e., to the W) of Saturn Glacier, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Mimas Peak, on the E, is the highest. The E part of this feature was photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and was roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for German-born English astronomer Sir Frederick William Herschel (1738-1822; known as William Herschel), the man who discovered not only the the moons Mimas and Enceladus, but also the planet Uranus. He also coined the term asteroid, and was the father of Sir John Herschel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Hershey Ridge. 77°40' S, 147°10' W. A low, ice-covered ridge, trending in a NW-SE direction for about 50 km between McKinley Peak and the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Garland Hershey Ridge, for Howard Garland Hershey (1905-2000; known as Garland Hershey), the noted American geologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, later shortening it.

The *Hersilia*. American sealing brig of 131 tons, 68 feet long, with a square stern, 22 feet 8 inches wide, with a depth of 10 feet 1 inch, she was built by Christopher Leeds of Stonington and Mystic, Conn., for William A. Fanning. **July 20, 1819**: The ship was registered. **About July 22, 1819**: She left Stonington on her maiden voyage, Capt. James P. Sheffield in command of a crew of 19. Elof Benson (1st mate); Nat Palmer (2nd mate); William A. Fanning (supercargo). **Early Oct. 1819**: After going by way of Cape Verde, they arrived at the Falklands, where Nat Palmer and a small group of sailors went looking for supplies, while Capt. Sheffield took the *Hersilia* searching (unsuccessfully) for the mythical Aurora Islands. Palmer and his gang met the *Espíritu Santo* as she came into harbor. Then the *Hersilia* returned to the Falklands, and they all made their way to the South Shetlands. **Jan. 23, 1820**: She arrived at Hersilia Bay, Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands, the first Yankee sealer in these parts. Here she met a "black brig from Buenos Aires." This was probably the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, but it might have been the *Espíritu Santo*, which was also in these waters at that time. In 15 days the *Hersilia* collected 8868 sealskins. **Feb. 27, 1820**: The *Hersilia* arrived at Buenos Aires. 5 days behind the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, she was the second ship to bring in seal skins from the new sealing grounds of the South Shetlands. **May 21, 1820**: They got back to Stonington, and sold their skins for $22,146.49. The commercial success of this venture revived the declining sealing industry, opening up a rush to the South Shetlands in the 1820-21 season. **July 28, 1820**: The ship was re-registered, due to partial change of ownership. **1820-21**: The *Hersilia* formed part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition. Still commanded by Capt. Sheffield, the 1st mate was Daniel W. Clark, and there were 15 other crew. **Aug. 7, 1820**: They left Stonington. **Oct. 31, 1820**: They arrived at the South Shetlands, the first ship in for the season. **Feb. 18, 1821**: Still at Port Williams, in the South Shetlands. That 2nd season in the South Shetlands the *Hersilia* pulled in over 18,000 good-quality skins, and then, still part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition, she sailed into the Pacific. **May 13, 1821**: She was seized by the Spanish off the coast of Chile, and turned into a warship, and not long afterwards was burned in the fire of Arauco. A new ship of the same name was built in 1822 in Stonington, and registered on Dec. 9, 1822, at New London, Capt. James P. Sheffield commanding, and Daniel W. Clark again as 1st mate.

Caleta Hersilia *see* **Hersilia Cove**

Hersilia Cove. 62°37' S, 61°13' W. Indents the N side of Rugged Island near its E end, off New Plymouth (on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Discovered on Jan. 22, 1820, and named in Feb. 1820 by James P. Sheffield, captain of the *Hersilia*, which used this cove that season and also in the 1820-21 season. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it is incorrectly shown as being on the S part of Rugged Island, and the Argentines perpetuated this error on one of their 1954 charts, when they named it Caleta Hersilia. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958-59. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Argentines rectified their mistake, and it appears (in the right place) on one of their 1958 charts, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The UK were the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

The *Herta* *see* **The *Hertha***

The *Hertha*. Name also seen as the *Herta*. A 253-ton, 3-masted Norwegian sealing bark built for Chris Christensen in 1884 by Rødsverven (later Framnaes Mek.) of Sandefjord. In 1886 she was sold to A.J. Freberg, and in 1889 Oceana A/S (managed by Christensen) bought her. Under the command of Capt. Karl Julius Evensen she went to Antarctica in 1893-94 with the *Castor* and the *Jason*. Mostly in the South Shetlands that season, she did explore the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula as far south as Alexander Island. In 1914, just before World War I, she was sold to the Russians.

Nunatak Hertha *see* **Hertha Nunatak**

Hertha Nunatak. 65°09' S, 59°59' W. A nunatak rising to 225 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 1.5 km NW of Castor Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, off the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted (as an island) on Dec. 11, 1893, by Carl Anton Larsen, and named by him as Hertha-Insel, for the *Hertha*. It appears as Île Hertha on the 1900 map prepared by BelgAE 1897-99, and as Hertha Island on a 1901 British chart. It was not until Oct. 8, 1902, during a sledge journey, when it surveyed by SwedAE 1901-04, that it was defined correctly. It appears on their charts variously as Hertha-Nunatak, Herthas Nunatak, and Nunatak Hertha. It appears on a British chart of 1921 as Hertha Nunatak, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Hertha, but the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Nunatak Hertha.

Herthainsel *see* **Hertha Nunatak**

Hervé. Seaman on the *Pourquoi Pas?*, during FrAE 1908-10.

Anse Hervé *see* **Hervé Cove**

Caleta Hervé *see* **Hervé Cove**

Glaciar Hervé *see* **Barcus Glacier**

Hervé Cove. 62°11' S, 58°32' W. A small cove, 3 km SW of Point Thomas, along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, E of Monsimet Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Hervé, for Hervé, one of his sailors. It appears as such on his 1912 map. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart as Hervé Cove. It appears as Herve Cove (i.e., without the accent) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a British chart of 1948. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Caleta Hervé, and that name was accepted by

both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Hervé Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The UK re-plotted this feature, in late 2008.

Cabo Hervéou *see* **Hervéou Point**
Point Herveou *see* **Hervéou Point**
Pointe Hervéou *see* **Hervéou Point**
Punta Hervéou *see* **Hervéou Point**

Hervéou, F. Seaman on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05.

Hervéou Point. 65°04' S, 64°04' W. Forms the W extremity of the rocky peninsula between Port Charcot and Salpêtrière Bay, it also forms the S shore of Roland Bay, on the W side of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. It also forms the NW entrance point of Salpêtrière Bay. First charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Hervéou, for F. Hervéou. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Herveou (i.e., with no accent), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Hervéou. US-ACAN accepted the name Hervéou Point in 1952, and it appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. UK-APC accepted that name on July 7, 1959. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Cabo Hervéou, but both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Hervéou.

Herzog Ernst Bucht *see* **Vahsel Bay**

Hesketh, Ross Vernon. b. April 5, 1929, Codnor, Derbyshire, son of grocery shop owners Albert William Hesketh and his wife Elsie Hubbard. He joined FIDS as a physicist in 1954, and was leader at Base F for the winter of 1955. He was due to stay on to be base leader there in 1956 as well, but left unexpectedly. He had different things planned for the winter of 1956 (summer in Durham)—marriage to Margaret E. Turner. Between 1956 and 1959 he was a research fellow at Glasgow University and then joined the Central Electricity Generating Board, working first at their nuclear establishment in Caithness, but then moving to their research labs at Berkeley, Glos. He was head of research at Radiation Damage, 1964-66, and of Solid State Physics, 1966-83. In 1981 he blew the whistle on CEGB, telling the world in a letter to the *Times* that Britain was supplying plutonium to the USA for warheads. In 1983 CEGB had the pressure put on them, and Hesketh was fired on June 8 of that year. In 1985 he moved to Nigeria to teach physics at a university there, and in 1989 moved to Oman. He retired in 1991, and came back to Britain. A Quaker, he built viols, married Elva, and died on April 3, 2004, in Stroud, Glos.

The *Hespérides*. Built at the Cartagena Shipyards in Spain, in 1989, and based out of that port, she was launched on March 12, 1990, and was ready for service by April 1991. 2790 tons, 82.5 meters long, she could do 15 knots, had 9 officers and 46 other crew, and could carry 30 scientists. She replaced the smaller, somewhat outdated *Las Palmas*, as the Spanish Navy's principal Antarctic supply vessel, and, from the 1991-92 season on (Capt. José Carlos Manzano), resupplied the Spanish scientific stations of Juan Carlos I and Gabriel de Castilla (after that refugio had been upgraded to a scientific station), as well as the Bulgarian station of St. Kliment Ohridski. Her skippers on various Antarctic tours were: Víctor Quiroga (1992-93 and 1993-94), José Luis Martínez García de las Heras (1994-95), Francisco Lara Arias (1995-96 and 1996-97), Luis Nuche Rivera (1997-98), and Carlos Cordón Scharfhausen (1998-99 and 1999-2000). From 2000-01 onwards, the *Hespérides* was joined by the modernized *Las Palmas*. The *Hespérides* was overhauled in 2003-04, and thus did not make it to Antarctica that season.

Halm Hesperides *see* **Hespérides Hill**
Punta Hespérides *see* **Hespérides Point**

Hespérides Hill. 62°39' S, 60°22' W. It is actually a 250-meter wide ridge, extending 420 m in a SSE-NNW direction, and narrowing toward the NNW, snow-free in the summer, surmounting the coast of South Bay, N of Johnsons Dock to the SW, and Bulgarian Beach to the NW, and being bounded to the SW by Sea Lion Glacier. It has two heights, 94 m and 63 m, the latter surmounting Hespérides Point. The summit is located 665 m SW of Sinemorets Hill and 510 m NW by N of Atlantic Club Ridge, and Hespérides Hill is linked to the N slopes of Atlantic Club Ridge by a saddle 52 m above sea level. Mapped in detail by the Spanish in 1991, and again by the Bulgarians in 1995-96. It had been called Hespérides Hill for some time before the Bulgarians named it officially on Oct. 29, 1996, as Halm Hesperides (no accent mark), in association with Hespérides Point. US-ACAN accepted the name Hespérides Hill in 1997.

Hespérides Point. 62°39' S, 60°22' W. Projects into South Bay, 1.4 km N of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish as Punta Hespérides, after their expedition ship the *Hespérides*. UK-APC accepted the name Hespérides Point on Dec. 7, 1994, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Hespérides Trough. 60°21' S, 50°50' W. An undersea feature in the area of the South Orkneys. Discovered from the Spanish ship *Hespérides*, during a swath bathymetric survey, and named for the vessel by oceanographers Miquel Canals (sic) and Eulalia Gracia Mont. The name was accepted by international agreement in Nov. 1995.

Hesperus Nunatak. 71°31' S, 69°21' W. A sharp-pointed nunatak rising to about 1035 m, 3 km SW of Titania Peak, on the SE side of Satellite Snowfield, about 28 km W of Venus Glacier, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys, from NASA-USGS satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. Hesperus is an alternative name for the planet Venus, at least in that planet's appearance as the evening star. The ancient Greeks, until they became persuaded otherwise, thought that Hesperus and Phosphorus (the planet as seen as the morning star) were two separate planets. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Glaciar Hess *see* **Hess Glacier**

Hess, Otto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1922, 1924

Hess Glacier. 67°13' S, 65°05' W. A minor glacier, flowing ENE for 8 km between steep rock walls, and then flowing SE, terminating in Hess Inlet, at the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, 16 km SW of Monnier Point. Charted in Dec. 1947 by Fids from Base D, who named it for Hans Hess (1864-1940), German glaciologist, author of the seminal *The Earth's Ice* [translated title]. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Hess. The area was re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and photographed aerially by USN in 1968. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Glaciar Hess, and that is what the Chileans and Argentines call it today. UK-APC, after studying the 1968 USN air photos, decided that this glacier was so minor that it no longer warranted a name, and they transferred the name Hess to Hess Inlet. They seem to be the only ones who did this.

Hess Inlet. 67°12' S, 65°08' W. An inlet that meets the ice shelf between Battle Point and Marmelon Point, 16 km SW of Monnier Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It is dominated on its S side by Mount Thorarinsson, and Hess Glacier flows into it. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947. For how it came to be recognized as a separate feature, *see* **Hess Glacier**. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1982.

Hess Mesa. 77°38' S, 160°47' E. A small mesa that surmounts the divide between Koenig Valley and Mudrey Cirque, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Laurent Oswald "L.O." Hess (b. Nov. 22, 1912. d. Feb. 1974), of Philadelphia, who went to sea in 1934, and was skipper of the *Maumee* in the Ross Sea ship group during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

Hess Mountains. 72°00' S, 62°30' W. A group of mountains rising to about 1500 m, at the head of Hilton Inlet, to the W of Dietz Bluff, on the Black Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. They are bounded to the N by Gruening Glacier, to the W by Runcorn Glacier, and to the S by Beaumont Glacier. First photographed aerially, in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed by BAS in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Harry Hammond Hess (1906-1969), professor of geology at Princeton, from 1948 until his death. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name in 1980.

Hessengletscher. 70°42' S, 164°35' E. A glacier, due W of Mount Kostka, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Hessler Peak. 79°37' S, 84°02' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1670 m, at the S end of Dunbar

Ridge, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Victor P. Hessler, ionosphere physicist and USARP exchange scientist at Vostok Station, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Hessling, Nils *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1906

Hesteskoen *see* **Hesteskoen Nunatak**

Hesteskoen Nunatak. 71°52' S, 27°15' E. A horseshoe-shaped nunatak, rising to 2350 m, 6 km N of Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named descriptively by them as Hesteskoen (i.e., "the horseshoe"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hesteskoen Nunatak in 1965.

The *Hetairos*. German yacht, in the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands, in the 1995-96 summer, under the command of billionaire Otto Happel (b. Feb. 9, 1948).

Heth Ridge. 69°58' S, 159°45' E. A ridge, 5 km long, 6 km S of Hornblende Bluffs, near the head of Suvorov Glacier, in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Samuel R. Heth, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1968-69.

Hetha Peak. 77°32' S, 162°32' E. Rising to 1700 m, about 2 km NE of Mount Saga, on the ridge bounding the W side of Newall Glacier, in the Asgard Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Hetha, the earth goddess in old Norse mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Hette Glacier. 71°43' S, 26°35' E. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing N between the Hettene Nunataks and Austhamaren Peak, on the E side of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Hettebreen (i.e., "the cap glacier"), in association with the Hettene Nunataks. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Hette Glacier in 1966.

Hettebreen *see* **Hette Glacier**

Hettene *see* **Hettene Nunataks**

Hettene Nunataks. 71°45' S, 26°25' E. A group of nunataks at the W side of Hette Glacier, between that glacier and Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Hettene (i.e., "the caps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hettene Nunataks in 1966.

Hettevatnet *see* **Maruwan-oike**

The *Hetty*. A 104-ton London sealing brigantine, built in the USA in 1810, she was taken as a prize by the British in 1813, during the war between the two countries. In 1819, she was purchased by William, Thomas, Isaac, and James Thomas of Narrow Street, Ratcliff, London, and John William Gray of Shadwell, and was repaired. Ralph Bond was appointed skipper on July 19, 1820, and on Aug. 1, 1820 the vessel left Gravesend, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. She left the South Shetlands on Feb. 24, 1821, in company with the *George* (Capt. Richards). She arrived back in Plymouth on May 20, 1821, and in London, on May 28, 1821, with 15,000 seal skins in the first season. She was back in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, same skipper.

Rocas Hetty *see* **Hetty Rock**

Hetty Rock. 62°41' S, 60°44' W. The largest of several rocks off John Beach, it marks the E end of the foul ground which extends eastward from that beach, at Walker Bay, on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and named by them descriptively as Low Rock. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-58, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. In association with Bond Point, it was re-named Hetty Rock by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Hetty*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. In the British gazetteer of 1974, the group appears as Hetty Rocks, and the Argentines call them Rocas Hetty. This rock was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Hetty Rocks *see* **Hetty Rock**

Heuser Nunatak. 72°02' S, 160°38' E. A small nunatak, 5 km S of Mount Phelen, it marks the S extremity of the Emlen Peaks, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles M. Heuser, biolab technician at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Heverley Nunataks. 75°33' S, 128°34' W. A group of small, relatively isolated nunataks protruding through the ice about 22 km NE of Mount Flint, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Harry W. Heverley (b. June 1941), USN, builder who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1971. He had been at McMurdo in 1962 and 1966.

Hewat, Alexander William R. "Alex." b. June 28, 1925, Hastings, Sussex. He went to work for the Met Office, joined FIDS in 1949, as a meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Base B in 1950. In 1951 he returned to Port Stanley, and then to Montevideo, and from there, along with Joe Gallacher, caught the *Andes* back to Southampton, arriving there on Feb. 26, 1951. He married Patricia Young, moved to Nuneaton, had a son, Alex, in 1955, then emigrated to Kenya, still as a meteorologist, had another son, William, and returned to England in 1955.

The *Heweliusz*. Ship used to relieve SpanAE 1988-89, and PolAE 1989-90. Skipper that last season was Roman Firlej.

Hewitt, Walter J. Fireman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-32.

Hewitt Bay. 64°49' S, 63°47' W. A rectangular bay, 1.5 km long, between Biscoe Point and Access Point, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Roger P. Hewitt, of the Antarctic Ecosystem Research Group, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, in La Jolla, Calif., leader of surveys of the ecosystem in waters of the South Shetlands and the northern Antarctic Peninsula, between 1989 and 2005. He was also convener of the CCAMLR working group, 2000-05. UK-APC accepted the name on May 20, 2008.

Hewitt Glacier. 83°17' S, 167°50' E. A steep, impassable glacier that flows from Bowden Névé (on the the E slopes of the Holland Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains), for 24 km between Lewis Ridge and Mount Tripp, into Richards Inlet on the N side of Mount Asquith. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Leonard Rodney Hewitt, leader at Scott Base from Nov. 1958 to Nov. 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Mount Hewson. 73°58' S, 162°38' E. A bluff-type peak, rising to 3720 m, 11 km WSW of Mount Adamson, and N of Mount Levick, between Priestley Glacier and Campbell Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Ronald William Hewson (b. Lower Hutt, NZ), leader and surveyor of the party. He had also been a surveyor for the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and had wintered-over at Scott Base in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Hewson Glacier. 84°12' S, 169°45' E. Anywhere between 24 and 30 km long, in the Queen Alexandra Range, it flows NE into the Beardmore Glacier, immediately N of (i.e., below) The Cloudmaker. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for Ronald Hewson (*see* **Mount Hewson**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Heyer, Henry R. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Heyneck, Conrad. Ship's engineer on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Bahía Heynen. 64°09' S, 58°16' W. The little bay that separates Molley Corner (which is the point the Argentines call Cabo Heinen, but which should read Cabo Heynen) from Cabo Obelisk, within the larger Röhss Bay, on the SW side of James Ross Island. Named by the Argentines for radio operator Sgt. Adrián Enrique Heynen, whose Avro Lincoln B019 crashed in Chile on March 22, 1950, after completing an Antarctic flight. *See also* **Molley Corner**.

Cabo Heynen *see* **Molley Corner**

Isla(s) Heywood *see* **Heywood Island**

Islotes Heywood *see* **Heywood Island, Mellona Rocks**

Heywood, Henry George "Harry." b. 1924, Tamworth, Staffs, son of Harry H. Heywood and his wife Eleanor May Shipley. He went to South Africa in 1947. FIDS leader of Base F in the winter of 1950. In 1951, after his stint in Antarctica, he worked in the Falklands, as a laborer, for the summer, and then made his way to Montevideo, where he caught the *Highland Monarch*, arriving back in London in Aug. 1951. From the late 1950s he lived in Margate.

Heywood, Ronald Barry. Known as Barry Heywood. b. Sept. 28, 1937, Castle Gresley, Derbyshire, son of coalminer Ronald Heywood. He grew up in Derbyshire, and graduated from Birmingham University. While he was doing post-grad research there in insect neurophysiology, as a limnologist (freshwater lakes), he went on a climbing expedition to the islands of Scotland, and after rescuing an injured boy, he and his climbing friend were driving back, and, near Lockerbie, the friend fell asleep at the wheel, and crashed into a truck. The friend was killed and Heywood was badly smashed up, left for dead, as it were, by the side of the road, and had to spend a long time in hospital. Once out, he met Ray Priestley and Bill Sloman, who invited him to join FIDS in 1961, which he did, leaving the UK on the *Shackleton* bound for Antarctica, where he wintered-over as BAS (FIDS became BAS that year) zoologist at Signy Island Station in 1962 and 1963. In 1964 he went home on the *John Biscoe*, and in Feb. 1965, in Cardiff, married Josephine Panayopoulos. He was back at Signy for the summer of 1970-71, and was at Alexander Island in 1973-74. He worked on BAS's offshore biological program from the *Discovery* in 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1979-80, and from the *John Biscoe* in 1978-79, and 1980-81, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86. From 1986 to 1994 he was deputy director of BAS (under director Dave Drewry), and director, 1994-97. He lives in Oundle, near Peterborough.

Heywood Island. 62°19' S, 59°41' W. A rocky, crescent-shaped island, 1.5 km long, the largest of several islands located WNW of Catharina Point (the N tip of Robert Island), 2.5 km from that point, 4 km NNE of the W tip of the same island, and 6 km ENE of Table Island, in the South Shetlands. This was one of a group of islands that was roughly charted by Powell in 1821-22 and named by him as Heywood's Islands or Heywood's Isles, for Capt. Peter Heywood (1773-1831), RN, and which included Cornwall Island and the islands forming Clothier Harbor. Capt. Heywood, by the way, had been a midshipman on the *Bounty*, under Bligh. The *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31 charted the group as Heywood's Isles. Weddell's chart of 1825 includes Heywood's Isles in an even larger group he called Powels Islands (sic, and named after George Powell), which also included other islands and rocks (including what later became known as Henfield Rock) off the N coast of Robert Island as far E as the Mellona Rocks. The group named by Powell (rather than the one named for him) appears on an 1844 British chart as Heywood Islands, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Islas Heywood. In 1934-35 the personnel on the *Discovery II* charted this group (as the Heywood Islands), but named this specific island, the largest of the group (i.e., the subject of this entry) as Hummock Island. That was the situation as it appeared on the 1937 DI expedition map, and was accepted by both US-ACAN and UK-APC, and the name Heywood Islands (and the name Hummock Island) appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1957 British chart. Hummock Island shows up on a 1942 USAAF map as Haywood Island (sic) and on a 1943 USAAF map as Heywood Island. As for the Argentines and the Chileans: The name Islotes Heywood appears on a 1957 Argentine chart, for the group, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Chileans accepted Isla Hummock for the individual island. The Argentines, however, have had a bit of problem over the years coming to grips with a name for the individual island. It appears on a 1946 chart as Isla Hummock, on a 1953 chart as Isla Colina (i.e., the name was translated direct from the English), on two various 1957 charts as Isla Heywood and Isla de la Colina (they rejected Isla Hummok — sic). Isla de la Colina was the one accepted by their 1970 gazetteer. FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57 showed that, in fact, there is not a real group of islands here, but rather a series of single ones, and so the name Heywood Islands was eliminated and, in order to avoid duplication (there was already another Hummock Island off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula), and also in order to preserve Powell's original naming, the name Heywood Island was given by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 to this one (i.e., the one that had previously been Hummock Island). That situation appears on a 1962 British chart, and was accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. This island was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Heywood Islands *see* **Heywood Island**

Heywood Isles *see* **Heywood Island**

Heywood Lake. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. The most northerly of the lakes in Three Lakes Valley, in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 20, 1974, for Barry Heywood. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Heywood's Isles *see* **Heywood Island**

Hi Priestley Glacier Automatic Weather Station. 73°36' S, 160°42' E. An Italian AWS, at an elevation of 1980 m, S of Exposure Hill, at the S end of Gair Mesa, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land.

Hibbert Rock. 67°47' S, 69°02' W. A drying rock SE of League Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for William Hibbert, 2nd engineer on the *John Biscoe* from 1957 to 1963. He was aboard when the ship helped the RN Hydrographic Survey unit here in 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Cape Hickey. 76°05' S, 162°38' E. On the coast of Victoria Land, close E of Charcot Cove and Marin Glacier, it forms the outer, N portal of the re-entrant through which Mawson Glacier flows to the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. John Hickey, USN, VX-6 pilot in Antarctica in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Mount Hicks. 71°08' S, 64°39' E. A ridge-like mountain with 2 peaks and a snow-covered E face, about 20 km SW of Husky Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. ANARE photographed it in 1960, and Australian cartographers plotted it in 71°09' S, 64°46' E. Named by ANCA for Kenneth Edward "Ken" Hicks (b. Nov. 26, 1921), medical officer and 2nd-in-command at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. It has since been re-plotted.

Hicks, Robinson *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hicks, William H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hicks Ridge. 71°09' S, 162°40' E. A rugged ridge between Mount Soza and Morley Glacier, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Thomas Hicks, USN, who wintered-over as cook at McMurdo in 1967.

Hidalgo, Santiago *see* **Órcadas Station, 1942**

Hidari-zima. 69°05' S, 39°31' E. A small island just off Showa Station, East Ongul Island, on the E fringe of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast of East Antarctica. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. The Japanese named it on June 22, 1972, the name meaning "left island" (it lies on the left hand side of the sea route as icebreakers come into the station).

Hidden, Captain. Commander of the Stonington tender *Flying Cloud*, which, en route to the South Shetlands and the 1853-54 season with the fleet led by the *United States*, was, along with the *Sarah E. Spear*, lost in a gale off the Falklands on Oct. 9, 1853, before they got to Antarctica. But, before this happened, Hidden had been replaced as skipper by Capt. Craig. The expedition was abandoned before the South Shetlands, so Capt. Hidden never got to Antarctica.

Hidden Bay. 65°02' S, 63°46' W. A bay, 5 km long, between Cape Renard and Aguda Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and that same season surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because, from the N, it is hidden by the Screen Islands. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1960. As for Chile, it first appears on a Chilean naval chart in 1962, as Bahía Escondida (which means the same thing). The Argentines call it Bahía Paraná.

Hidden Col. 85°32' S, 156°00' W. In the N part of the Medina Peaks, 5.5 km SW of Marks Point, it provided a good, quick sledging route between the lower reaches of Amundsen Glacier and Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Explored by NZGSAE 1969-70, and so named by them because it is hidden behind ridges and spurs of the peaks to the NE and SW of it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Hidden Gorge. 68°37' S, 78°27' E. A short gorge, 10 m wide and 30 m deep, running in a S-N direction from the NW end of Hidden Valley to Krok Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. At the

top end of the gorge is an icefall, via which the gorge drains that part of Hidden Valley. So named by ANCA because the gorge is "hidden" behind an island in Krok Lake.

[1]**Hidden Lake**. 64°02' S, 58°18' W. A lake, 2.5 km long, between Lagrelius Point and Cape Obelisk, S of Holluschickie Bay, in the W part of James Ross Island. It drains by a small stream into the deep bay 6 km S of Lagrelius Point. Discovered and surveyed in 1945 by Fids from Base D, who so named it because it is obscured by the surrounding highlands. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. There are occasional South American references to it as Lago Escondido (which means the same thing). The Argentines built San Juan Refugio here in 1959.

[2]**Hidden Lake**. 67°41' S, 63°03' E. A small, circular, permanently frozen lake, with an area of about 4 hectares, hidden in a narrow basin on the N tip of the Henderson Massif. Named descriptively. ANCA accepted the name.

Hidden Lake Bay *see* **Holluschickie Bay**

[1]**Hidden Valley**. 68°37' S, 78°27' E. An elongated valley, 1.3 km long and 200 m wide, trending SE-NW, draining an area on the N side of Syrsdal Glacier, and flowing into Hidden Gorge via a bend to the N and thence to Krok Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. The floor has superb polygonal patterned ground. Named by ANCA.

[2]**Hidden Valley**. 78°10' S, 163°52' E. The ice-free valley next S of Miers Valley, between Miers Glacier and Ward Glacier. An alpine glacier once flowed through here and coalesced with Koettlitz Glacier. The mouth of the valley is totally blocked by the moraine of Koettlitz Glacier, the only one of the numerous valleys tributary to the Koettliz isolated in this fashion. Traversed in Dec. 1960 and Jan. 1961, by VUWAE 1960-61, who so named it because the main valley is hidden not only from the coast, but also from most of the surrounding ridges. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Hideaway Lake. 63°58' S, 57°34' W. A lake, measuring about 1 km by 0.5 km, and rising to about 200 m above sea level in a narrow, steep-sided hanging valley, about 1.5 km SE of Terrapin Hill, on James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, because the lake is obscured until access to the valley has been gained.

Hiegel Passage. 66°23' S, 110°27' E. A marine passage between Ardery Island on the N, and Holl Island and Ford Island on the S, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Cdr. James A. Hiegel (b. Aug. 26, 1919, Davenport, Ia. d. June 4, 1998, Winter Springs, Fla.), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1941, and who was leader of Mobile Construction Battalion Number One (Seabees), who supervised the building of Wilkes Station in Feb. 1957. He retired from the Navy in July 1970. ANCA accepted the name.

Morro Hielo *see* **Morro Blachet**

Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier. 68°27' S, 41°38' E. A wide glacier flowing to the sea at the E side of Naga-iwa Rock, about 29 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Higasi-naga-iwa-hyoga, or Higashi-naga-iwa-hyoga (i.e., "eastern long rock glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier in 1968. The Norwegians call it Langknattbreen (i.e., "the long crag glacier), a translation of the Japanese.

Higashi-naga-iwa-hyoga *see* **Nigashi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Lake Higashi Yukidori. 69°14' S, 39°47' E. A little lake found at the uppermost stream of Yukidori Valley, in the south-central part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from JARE air photos and ground surveys conducted between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1973, as Higasi-yukidori-ike (i.e., "east Yukidori lake"). It was later translated into English.

Higasi-hamna-ike. 69°17' S, 39°42' E. A small lake at the S extremity of the Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them (name means "east Hamna pond") on Nov. 22, 1973, in association with Hamna Icefall.

Higasi-hanare-iwa. 71°27' S, 36°56' E. Two small rock exposures 12 km SE of Mount Fukushima, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese (name means "east remote rocks") on March 22, 1979.

Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier *see* **Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Higasi-naga-iwa-hyoga *see* **Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Higasi-ongul-to *see* **East Ongul Island**

Higasi-Teøya. 69°03' S, 39°35' E. The eastern of the Te Islands (hence the name; "higasi" meaning "east" in Japanese), just S of Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands. Named by the Japanese on March 12, 1977. For a history of this island (and the group) *see* **Te Islands**.

Higasi-Yamato Nunatak. 71°30' S, 36°53' E. Two small nunataks about 40 km E of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE on Dec. 18, 1975, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "east Yamato nunataks"—the name Yamato being used by the Japanese for the Queen Fabiolas).

Higasi-yukidori-ike *see* **Lake Higashi Yukidori**

Higgins Canyon. 84°47' S, 114°41' W. A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon, immediately E of Schulthess Buttress, on the N side of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Merwyn D. Higgins, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961-62.

Higgins Nunatak. 79°39' S, 82°27' W. The largest of the Samuel Nunataks, near the S end of that group, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John C. Higgins, USN, utilitiesman at McMurdo in 1966.

Mount High. 73°34' S, 62°05' W. Rising to about 1600 m, on the S side of Douglas Glacier, in the central portion of the Werner Mountains (it is the highest peak in the Werners), on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harvey W. High. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Pico High *see* **Mount Camber**

High, Harvey W. b. Dec. 19, 1938. Cook who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. Later he was cook on the *Hero*, as it supplied Palmer Station. On June 26, 1982, he fell off the gangplank as he was boarding the *Hero* in Punta Arenas, Chile, and drowned.

High Cliff. 77°37' S, 166°27' E. A high cliff in North Bay, Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

High Island *see* **Ross Island**

High Lake. 67°01' S, 142°41' E. A small lake to the SW of Low Lake, and due W of East Lake. At 40 m above sea level, it is the highest lake in the Cape Denison area, lying about 725 m ESE of Mawson's Main Hut (used during AAE 1911-14). It appears on Mawson's maps of that expedition. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

High Nunatak. 80°03' S, 82°35' W. An isolated nunatak, 6 km E of the Liberty Hills, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Elmer High, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the University of Minnesota geological party here in 1963-64.

[1]**High Peak** *see* **Pardo Ridge**

[2]**High Peak** *see* **Mount Camber**

[3]**High Peak**. 77°33' S, 166°33' E. A peak, 60 m high, near the site of Shackleton's camp near Cape Royds, on Ross Island, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

High Point *see* **Edinburgh Hill**

High Rock. 66°24' S, 98°38' E. A conspicuous nunatak, 2.3 km NW of The Doublets, on David Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named descriptively by AAE 1911-14. The only ones who seem to use this name today are the Australians.

High Stile. 60°35' S, 45°30' W. A pass at the head of Sunshine Glacier, running at an elevation of about 455 m above sea level, between Iceberg Bay and Ommanney Bay, at the junction of the SW ridge of Mount Nivea and the E end of Brisbane Heights, in the central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them for its appearance and

height. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958.

High Window. 62°59' S, 60°33' W. A "window" offering a panoramic view, it is located in a rocky ridge between, on the one hand, Cathedral Crags and Neptunes Window, and, on the other, South East Point, on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Highest points in Antarctica. The average height of Antarctica is 7000-8000 feet above sea level. It is the highest continent in the world (Asia is next, at an average of 3000 feet). Without the ice, though, it would average only 1500 feet above sea level. The massive ice sheets of East Antarctica reach heights of 11,500 feet above sea level, and the highest point on the whole ice cap is 13,450 feet, also in East Antarctica. It is difficult to say exactly how high some of the mountains are. Measurement is an ongoing process. For example, the Omega High Antarctic Project of 2004 measured the peaks of the Vinson Massif, which contain some of the highest mountains in Antarctica. Having said that, the points in Antarctica over 13,000 feet are: Vinson Massif, 4897 m (16,071 ft); Mount Tyree, 4852 m (15,919 ft); Mount Shinn, 4661 m (15,292 ft); Mount Craddock, 4650 m (15,256 ft); Mount Epperly, 4602 m (15,098 ft); Mount Gardner, 4587 m (15,049 ft); Mount Kirkpatrick, 4528 m (14,856 ft); Mount Elizabeth, 4480 m (14,698 ft); Bugueño Pinnacle (reported at over 4400 m); Mount Markham, 4350 m (14,275 ft); Mount Bell, 4303 m (14,117 ft); Mount Mackellar, 4295 m (14,098 ft); Mount Sidley, 4285 m (14,058 ft); Mount Anderson, 4254 m (13,957 ft); Mount Bentley, 4247 m (13,934 ft); Mount Kaplan, 4230 m (13,878 ft); Fleming Summit, 4200 m (13,780 ft); Mount Ostenso, 4179 m (13,711 ft); Mount Minto, 4166 m (13,668 ft); Mount Miller, 4160 m (13,648); Mount Long Gables, 4151 m (13,619); Mount Dickerson, 4120 m (13,517 ft); Dome Argus, 4091 m (13,422 ft); Mount Wade, 4084 m (13,399 ft); Mount Fisher, 4080 m (13,386 ft); Centennial Peak, 4070 m (13,353 ft); Mount Fridtjof Nansen, 4069 m (13,350 ft); Mount Wexler, 4024 m (13,202 ft); Mount Lister, 4023 m (13,199 ft); Decennial Peak, 4020 m (13,189 ft); Mount Adam, 4010 m (13,156 ft); Mount Korsch, 4000 m (13,123 ft); Flat Top, 4000 (13,123 ft), Mount Odishaw, 3965 m (13,009 ft). The highest peak in the Antarctic Peninsula, and the only one over 10,000 feet, is Mount Andrew Jackson, at 3184 m (10,446 ft).

Highet, William Bremner. b. 1911, Dunedin, NZ, son of David Highet and Elsie Bremner. A medical doctor (Otago, 1932), he was a house surgeon at Dunedin Hospital when he set sail as ship's doctor and able seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, when she left Dunedin on Jan. 2, 1935, bound for Little America, during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1934-35. After the expedition, he spent 3 months visiting hospitals in the USA, then moved to the UK, where he was resident orthopedic officer at Norwich Hospital. He married Joan Richards, and in Sept. 1942, joined the R.A.M.C., as a lieutentant. He left Liverpool on the *Ceramic* bound for Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, where he was to open a new nerve injury unit. The ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic late on the night of Dec. 6, 1942. There was one survivor, and it was not Doc Highet.

Highjump Archipelago. 66°05' S, 101°00' E. A group of rocky islands and rocks, about 80 km (the Australians say 95 km) long, and between 8 and 28 km wide, NE of the Bunger Hills, it extends from the Taylor Islands (close NW of Cape Hordern), to a prominent group of ice rises which terminate just W of Cape Elliott, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. The archipelago includes Thomas Island, Fuller Island, Foster Island, Dieglman Island, Currituck Island, Chernyy Island, and the Mariner Islands. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Operation Highjump. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 20, 1957.

Highton Glacier. 61°14' S, 54°04' W. A glacier flowing NE to the sea on the E coast of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1976-77, as Stamina Glacier, because of the stamina needed to cross it. Renamed by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Cdr. John Ernest Highton (b. 1935), RN, deputy leader of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. This glacier was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Highway Lake. 68°28' S, 78°13' E. A long, narrow feshwater lake (actually slightly salty) in the Vestfold Hills, it measures 1.25 km long by 250 m at its widest point. When frozen, the lake serves as a quick, direct travel "highway" between Langnes Fjord and Taynaya Bay. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Highway Ridge. 78°23' S, 162°58' E. A ridge extending eastward from Shark Fin Glacier to Foster Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Work was done here by a NZGSAE field party in 1977-78. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, alluding to the excellent access that the ridge provides from the lower part of Foster Glacier to Shark Fin Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Caleta Higueras. 61°55' S, 58°18' W. A cove, E of Punta Redonda, in the extreme NW of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Lt. Héctor Higueras Ormazábal, naval aviator and helo pilot on the *Piloto Pardo*, who took part in the rescue of British, Argentine, and Chilean personnel on the bases on Deception Island, when the volcano blew in Dec. 1967. The Argentines call it Caleta Fernández Grellet, for Teniente de fragata Humberto Fernández Grellet, of the Argentine navy, base leader at Teniente Cámara Station in 1953.

Hikae Rock. 68°00' S, 43°58' E. A small coastal rock exposure of 1.5 km in length, and looking like a small mountain, along the ice of the Prince Olav Coast, 1.5 km E of Rakuda Glacier, and between Kamelbreen and Carstensfjella, in Queen Maud Land. As seen from the sea, it lies behind Cape Ryugu. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Hikae-iwa (i.e., "attendant rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hikae Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Bieknatten (which means the same thing).

Hikae-iwa *see* **Hikae Rock**

Hiku-iwa. 71°47' S, 35°49' E. A small rock exposure, rising to 2114 m above sea level, 5.5 km S of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("low rock").

The *Hilda Knudsen*. A 9178-ton Norwegian whaler, 470 feet 4 inches long, and capable of 11 knots, built in 1928, in Nakskov, Denmark, for ship owner Knut Knutsen, of Haugesund. She was in Antarctica in 1930-31, under the command of Captain Arne Daehli, and during World War II served as a cargo ship. In 1946 Knut Knutsen died, and the *Hilda Knudsen* was transferred to his son-in-law, Christian Haaland, in July 1947. The ship was laid up at Byvågen from June 1953 to Jan. 27, 1955, when she was sold to British Iron & Steel, and broken up for scrap.

Punta Hildegard. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A point between Punta Lermanda and Punta Mary, on the E coast of Kopaitic Island, in Covadonga Harbor, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears for the first time on a 1948 Chilean chart, and has been in use ever since.

Hildringa. 73°40' S, 14°34' W. A small mountain in the Kraul Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the mirage" in Norwegian.

Bahía Hill *see* **Hill Bay**

Cabo Hill *see* **Mount Hill**

Cape Hill *see* **Mount Hill**

Monte Hill *see* **Mount Hill**

Mount Hill. 70°56' S, 61°40' W. Rising to 945 m on Imshaug Peninsula, 13 km SW of Cape Sharbonneau, at the E side of the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by personnel from East Base in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. They photographed it aerially and roughly mapped it from the ground, but, due to poor visibility, they thought it was a cape marking the S limit of Lehrke Inlet. For the same reasons, they thought that Cape Sharbonneau was an island. They named the "cape" as Cape Hill, for Archie Hill. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942. It was re-defined in 1947, by a joint sledge party of members of RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and appears, consequently, on Ronne's 1949 map as Mount Hill. This revelation was not in time for a 1949 Argentine chart, which shows it as Cabo Hill, but on a 1952 Argentine chart it appears as Monte Hill. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Hill in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Monte Colina (i.e., "mount hill"). Photographed aerially by USN in 1966,

and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1973. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Hill.

Hill, Archie Clayton. Known as "Tiny." b. Dec. 12, 1902, Rock Creek, Ala., son of farmer Franklin G. Hill and his wife Sader L. Williams. He was partly raised by his grandparents, Charley and Sarah Williams, in nearby Cherokee. He did 6 grades-worth of school, and joined the U.S. Navy in 1924. He was ship's cook 1st class at East Base during USAS 1939-41. On Dec. 12, 1940, Lewis Sims cooked a meal for Tiny's birthday, and Art Carroll made a fine devils food cake. His fiancée, Marine Lavine, of San Diego, was waiting for him in Los Angeles, but it must have fallen through, as Archie married Dora Edna in 1942, in Duval Co., Fla. They were divorced there in 1945. He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in Oct. 1977.

Hill, Arthur Jamison. b. Oct. 7, 1916, Beaver Dam, Richmond Co., NC, but raised in Wolf Pit, in the same county, son of L.V. Hill and his wife Delia Rebecca. The father died at the end of World War I, forcing Rebecca to raise 6 children, including a daughter just born, and to go to work in the local cotton mill. Arthur, or Alex as he was known, joined the U.S. Navy in Norfolk, Va., on March 8, 1936, and while working as a pharmacist's mate 3rd class at the naval hospital in Washington, DC, luck placed under secretary of the Navy Louis Compton under his care. The secretary had broken a hip, and became friendly with young Hill, asking him if he would take his (i.e., Compton's) young wife out dancing, which the young pharmacist was only too pleased to do. The grateful secretary asked Hill if there was anything he could do for him in return, and Hill suggested a berth on Byrd's new expedition to Antarctica. The next day he was assigned to the *Bear*, and went south on that vessel for both halves of USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half, he was promoted to PhM2c. He died in Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 1, 2009.

Hill, Edward *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hill, Ernest William Bruce. Known as Bruce. b. June 11, 1921, Ampthill, Beds, son of Ernest J. Hill and his wife Doris M. Nash. He worked at de Havilland, as an aircraft designer. He joined FIDS in 1948, summered-over in Antarctica in 1948-49, and was scheduled to winter-over at the new Base K in 1949, as a diesel electric mechanic, but when that station failed to open, he went back to England. In 1951 he tried again, leaving Southampton in 1951, bound for Montevideo, and then wintered-over at Base D in 1952. He lived in a manor house in Devon, and died in March 2005, in Truro, Cornwall.

Hill, John "Jack." b. April 5, 1933, Atherton, Lancs, son of coal miner John P. Hill and his wife Martha Penkethman. His father died young, of TB, and his mother married again, to cotton worker Joseph Caldwell. At age 15, Jack apprenticed with a motor engineering and coach building company. As an apprentice he was exempt from national service, yet volunteered anyway, and wound up serving 3 years in the RAF, where he trained as a radio operator. He answered an ad for FIDS in 1955, and left Southampton on the *Shackleton* on Dec. 29, 1955. A cabin, marked "Hill," was already occupied by another FID — Ken Hill. "I think you're in my cabin, Chum." "No, you're in mine." Thus began a lifelong friendship. Via Montevideo and Port Stanley, the *Shackleton* took him down to Deception Island (Base B), where he wintered-over as radio operator in 1956. In early Jan. 1957 he met the Duke of Edinburgh, who was touring FIDS bases. After several weeks at Signy Island Station, he returned to the UK in May 1957 on the new *John Biscoe*, determined to settle down, get a job, and marry Marion Nuttall, which he did in in 1958. In 1961 he became a FIDS radio operator again, and left the UK on the *Kista Dan*, bound for Halley Bay Station, where he wintered-over in 1962, and where he carried out trials growing tomatoes using hydroponic methods. On his return to the UK in 1963 he became a secondary school teacher of rural studies and rural craft, and an authority on Windsor chairs and other antique furniture. He left teaching to become a senior lecturer, demonstrating at country shows and writing articles for woodworking publications. He also wrote the following books (among others): *The Complete Practical Book of Country Crafts* (1981), *Woodworking Tools and How to Use Them* (1982), and *Jack Hill's Country Chair Making* (1997), all published by David & Charles. In 1989 he left Manchester and Marion, and moved to Midhurst, Sussex, where, for the next 10 years he shared his way of life with Fran, his publisher's publicity manager. In 1998, after Fran's death, he "retired" to Barnham, near Chichester, and the following year was in South Georgia and the Antarctic Peninsula for 2 months, as a lecturer and guide on a tourist ship. In Nov. 2000 he came down with Parkinson's Disease, and he died on Aug. 24, 2009.

Hill, Joseph Francis "Joe." b. Aug. 24, 1913, Canyon, Texas, son of Joseph Abner Hill, chairman of the history department at West Texas State Normal College (later West Texas A & M, and even later West Texas State University), in Canyon, and his wife Ola Ethel Davis. In 1918 Prof. Hill became president of the college. After a couple of years at his father's college, Joe Jr. (as he was known) signed on to the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35, as 2nd cook, but at Newport News, on the way down, transferred to the *Jacob Ruppert* as Byrd's messboy. He was mechanic and dog driver in the shore party in Antarctica for the winter-over of 1934 at Little America. He married Wilma Jo Jones on Aug. 18, 1935. In 1937 he and his mother wrote *In Little America with Byrd*, and Joe Jr. got his degree in mechanical engineering at the University of Texas in 1939. He lived in Columbus, O. He died on Oct. 14, 1999, in Sun City, Calif.

Hill, Kenneth Vernon "Ken." b. Nov. 22, 1934, London, son of real estate agent's clerk Harold Hill and his wife Marjorie Care. He left school at 15, became a filing clerk, and did his national service in the Navy, 1953-55, where he trained a a radio operator. In 1955 he answered an ad in a London paper for FIDS radio operators, and on Dec. 29 of that year left Southampton on the *Shackleton* (Jack Hill was aboard too) heading for Montevideo and Port Stanley, from where he took the *John Biscoe* down to Base D, wintering-over there in 1956 with a 16 mm camera (complete with film). On his return home in 1957 (he traveled on the new *John Biscoe* from Port Stanley back to the UK), he lectured widely with his film, for three consecutive summers appearing at the Commonwealth Institute. He worked at the Post Office for a while, and then in 1959 got into telephone reporting on Fleet Street, and then became a journalist, an occupation he followed until he retired to Kings Lynn, Norfolk. In 1962 he married Jean Ryall (the well-known artist Jean Hill). His film is now on DVD.

Hill, Leonard Charles. b. Sept. 5, 1908, Glasgow, 3rd son of Richard Hill and his wife Marion. At the age of 16 he joined the Merchant Navy, was 4th officer on the *William Scoresby* in Jan.-Feb. 1931, and then joined the *Discovery II* in 1931 as 3rd officer and navigator. He was on every voyage of that ship from 1931 to 1939, was her 1st officer, 1933-35, and captain, 1935-39. In Jan. 1936 he rescued Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon. Highly decorated in World War II, commanding warships in the North Atlantic and the Arctic, he rose quickly through the ranks, and when asked how, he replied, "Because I was sober." In 1940 he married Joyce Mary Snelus. In late 1944 he became a river pilot on the Clyde, and, from 1946, worked for the Mersey Docks, becoming harbormaster in 1970. He retired in 1972. In 1967 he was president of the Antarctic Club, to which he belonged for years. He died on Sept. 2, 2003.

Hill Bay. 64°11' S, 62°08' W. A bay, 3 km wide, it indents the E coast of Brabant Island for 8 km between Spallanzani Point and Mitchell Point. Roughly surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951-52, and further surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Leonard C. Hill. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Hill Glacier. 73°03' S, 75°40' W. A broad glacier flowing from the west-central part of Spaatz Island, into Stange Sound, at the S side of Ronne Entrance, on the English Coast. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lennie J. Hill, USGS topographic engineer here, and a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1967-68. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Hill Island. 69°23' S, 76°04' E. The more easterly of a pair of islands about 0.6 km W of the NW tip of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. The center of this island lies about 0.4 km to the NE of the center of Richardson Island.

[1]**Hill Nunatak**. 73°04' S, 64°47' E. A small, dark rock outcrop at the NW end of Mount Seddon, in the S part of the Prince Charles

Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for Vivian J. "Viv" Hill, radio officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960.

[2]**Hill Nunatak**. 84°00' S, 54°45' W. A prominent nunatak rising to about 1450 m above the ice, on the S side of the Iroquois Plateau, at the SE end of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, 13 km ENE of Gambacorta Peak. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956 (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze I**), and named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Chief Petty Officer Jack O. Hill, USN, aerial photographer on this flight. It appears on a 1957 *National Geographic* map, plotted in 84°35' S, 52°00' W, and that is how it is shown in the 1960 American gazetteer. In 1963-64, USN re-photographed it aerially, and it was surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. USGS re-plotted it from these efforts. UK-APC accepted the name (and the new coordinates) on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hill Peaks. 76°54' S, 146°42' W. A small group of peaks, 3 km SW of Mount Dane, in the W part of Radford Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Probably first seen from the air on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joe Hill.

Hillary, Edmund Percival. b. July 20, 1919, Auckland, NZ, son of Percival Augustus Hillary and his wife Gertrude Clark. After college he became a beekeeper on his father's farm, and served in World War II as an RNZAF navigator in the Pacific. His stock as a mountain climber was rising when, in 1953, he and Tensing reached the peak of their careers, when they became the first to reach the top of Mount Everest, thus making him (on July 16, 1953) Sir Edmund Hillary, the most famous mountain climber who ever lived. Tensing being — well, not British — received the George Medal. Hillary wrote *High Adventure*, a book about mountain climbing. In 1955 he was picked to lead the NZ party of Fuchs' British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition, in other words, while Fuchs crossed the continent in 1956-58, Hillary would lay depots from the Ross Sea end to the Pole. On Feb. 17, 1957, he was a guest passenger on Admiral Wright's flight over the South Pole. Hillary set up Scott Base, on Ross Island, was its first commander, and explored the Ross Sea Basin. Then he went via Skelton Glacier to lay Depot 700 en route to the Pole. This was meant to be his farthest south, and it was intended that he would wait here for Fuchs, and guide the polarfarer and his party back to the Ross Sea, but, with a month to wait for Fuchs, he decided to go for the Pole, reaching there in tractors on Jan. 4, 1958, the first leader to reach 90°S by land since Scott. When Fuchs arrived at the Pole and found Hillary waiting there, he must have been stunned, but he was too much of a gentleman to show it. There can be no doubt that Hillary stole his leader's thunder, and his taste was called into question. The book *The Crossing of Antarctica* came out in 1958, with the authors listed as Hillary and Fuchs. Hillary also wrote *No Latitude for Error*, in 1961. In 1967-68 he was back in Antarctica, leading the ascent of Mount Herschel. In 1990 he wrote the foreword to the first edition of *Antarctica: an Encyclopedia*. He died in Auckland, on Jan. 10, 2008.

Hillary Canyon. Between 74°40' S and 73°30' S, and between 77°15' W and 173°00' W. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named by international consent for Sir Edmund Hillary. Originally plotted in 72°25' S, 173°00' W, it has since been replotted.

Hillary Coast. 79°20' S, 161°00' E. That portion of the coast along the W margin of the Ross Ice Shelf between Minna Bluff to the N and Cape Selborne to the S, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Sir Edmund Hillary. US-ACAN approved the name in 1964.

Hillier Moss. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A wet, level, low-lying area, which has many small pools and extensive carpets of moss (the term as applied here really means "peat bog"), about 320 m north of Lenton Point, between Gourlay Peninsula and McLeod Glacier, in the SE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Edward Richard Hillier (b. 1940), BAS medical officer and first base commander of Signy island Station in 1967 (officers in charge of a FIDS station had been called "base leaders" up until then). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Hills. Although a hill is a hill, and there are plenty of them in this book (too numerous to itemize here individually), what is intended with this entry-heading is "a group of hills," such as the Vestfold Hills, which is too small to be a range or a group of mountains (*see* **Ranges** and **Mountains**). Main groups include: Ahlstad, Allan, Anderson, Aureole, Austkampane, Benson, Blåklettane, Bravo, Brown, Buchanan, Bunger, Caloplaca, Camp, Campbell, Canine, Caudal, Centkiewicz, Chisholm, Clark, Colbert, Collier, Condon, Coombs, Crown, Cumulus, Daley, Darley, Davis, Dekefjellrantane, Denton, Diversion, Eblen, Elliott, Enterprise, Fazekas, Flowers, Forgotten, Friis, Fyfe, Gabbro, Gateway, Genghis, Geoffrey, Glover, Gneiss, Goodman, Gross, Halsknappane, Hart, Hay, Helicopter, Helliwell, Hendy, Himmelberg, Holmes, Horseshoe, Howard, Illusion, Independence, Instekleppane, Jaeger, Jantar, Jersak, Karo, Kavrayskiy, Keble, Kelmelis, Kjølrabbane, Krzeminski, Kukri, Kyle, Lågkollane, Laine, Langhovde, Larsemann, Lawrence, Liberty, Lichen, Linnormen, Long, Lully, McAllister, MacAlpine, MacDonald, McKaskle, Mandolin, Marble, Mars, Martin, Mayer, Meteorite, Meyer, Mistichelli, Monteath, Morris, Morrison, Nash, Nathan, Nimbus, Obruchev, Owen, Panzarini, Patriot, Peterson, Pirrit, Porter, Quartz, Random, Rathbone, Reinbolt, Relay, Rescuers, Retreat, Ricker, Runaway, Rundvågs, Russet, Scar, Schirmacher, Schmidt, Schneider, Schulte, Sequence, Simpson, Skallen, Skallevikhalsen, Snow, Stanton, Statler, Stewart, Stillwell, Stratton, Sukiennice, Taylor, Thala, Thomas, Tottan, Touchdown, True, Turner, Vantage, Vestfold, Viking, Vulcan, Waller, Watlack, Wiggans, Williams, Wilson, Wisdom, and Xanadu.

Hillson, Richard Henry "Dick." b. Dec. 18, 1926, Stirling, Scotland. His parents were divorced when Dick was a lad, and his mother, the former Isabel Raines, married again, to Staffordshire farmer Jack York. He joined the Navy in Jan. 1945, became an able seaman, and served on three ships, one of them the *Mauritius*, in the Mediterranean, where he ran into a young sailor named Peter Bunch (q.v.). Demobbed in Jan. 1948, he did a year as a farm student in Shropshire, then went to Trinidad, in 1949, as a sugar cane planter, and in 1952 went from there to Nigeria for 3 years. In 1955 he headed back to England, but not in the regular manner. He and a few others crewed a boat through the Straits of Gibraltar and the Bay of Biscay back to England, for a client. One of the crew was Adrian Wensley-Walker (q.v.). He joined FIDS in 1956 (Bill Sloman interviewed him in London), did 3 months met training at Aberdeen Airport (which is where he met Robin Perry), and sailed south as a meteorologist later that year, wintering-over at Base G in 1957, and at Base W in 1958. In between tours, he had his appendix removed at Stanley. When Black, Statham, and Stride disappeared from Base Y, Dick joined John Rothera, Frank Oliver, and Jim Young, to form a party of four to look for the missing lads. They never found them. Because Base Y was now 3 men short for the winter of 1958, Dick was seconded from Base W to fill out the complement at Horseshoe Island, and that is where he spent most of the winter. In the summer of 1958-59 he returned to Base W. Getting out of Antarctica was a little difficult (*see* **Base W**, 1959, for details). Due to all the activity, it wasn't until June 1959 that the *Shackleton* arrived back in the UK, with Hillson aboard. He spent a month on his stepfather's farm, went to Scotland to visit relatives, then took himself down to Liverpool, and got on a ship bound for Canada. On board he met a recently-qualified physiotherapist named Pat, who had seen an ad for Canada. They both stayed in the New World, and were married for 29 years. Dick got his BSc from the University of Alberta, worked as a range survey supervisor for a year, taught at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, went to Britain on a sabbatical, got his MSc from the University of London, and then bought a tree nursery in the north of Canada, running it for 30 years until he retired (persuaded back to Edmonton by the lady he has lived with for many years).

Hilt Cirque. 77°17' S, 160°51' E. A cirque, 0.8 km wide, and E of Salyer Ledge, it is the most westerly cirque of The Fortress, in the Cruzen Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Lt. (jg) John Wesley Hilt (b. Feb. 26, 1936, Janesville, Wisc.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Nov. 1956, and was pilot of the VX-6 Otter that obtained low-elevation oblique air photos of the Saint Johns Range, the Willett Range, and the Cruzen Range, on Nov. 20, 1959. NZ-APC ac-

cepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005. Lt. Hilt retired from the Navy in Aug. 1961.

Bahía Hilton *see* **Hilton Inlet**

Ensenada Hilton *see* **Hilton Inlet**

Hilton, Donald Cross "Don." b. Aug. 24, 1909, Minneapolis, but grew up in Rochester, NY, son of salesman George F. Hilton and his wife Ida Carolyn. A civil engineer, he worked in Rochester for a while, then, jobs being scarce, he signed on to the ketch *Temptress* as a mate, and plied Florida and Bahamian waters in 1931 and 1932. In 1932 he was skipper of a little schooner on the Great Lakes, then went back on the *Temptress* for a while. He skippered a few vessels in Florida waters, did some enginering, even going into partnership in a company. He had been living in Florida for 5 years when he became assistant surveyor and dog driver at East Base during USAS 1939-41. During World War II he lived at Lakeville, NY, and in 1943 was in Iran and India for a while. In 1953, as a civilian research engineer with the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, he accompanied several Seabees to the Arctic to build a landing strip near the North Pole. On Oct. 23, 1960 he went to Antarctica again, as project manager for Antarctic construction for the Yards and Docks, to help plan the nuclear reactor at McMurdo Sound. He later moved to Floyd County, Georgia, and died in DeKalb County on March 11, 1990.

Hilton Bay *see* **Hilton Inlet**

Hilton Inlet. 71°57' S, 61°20' W. Ice-filled and 20 km wide, it recedes about 33 km W from its entrance between Cape Darlington and Cape Knowles, along the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named for Don Hilton (q.v.), a member of the East Base sledge party that roughly surveyed and charted this coast as far S as this inlet. They placed it in 71°50' S, 61°00' W, and it appears with those coordinates on a 1942 USAAF chart, and on Finn Ronne's map of 1945. It was also photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by the same expedition, but, due to a navigation error, was plotted about 40 degrees S of the feature identified by the sledge party, and thus the two features were thought to be entirely different. In Dec. 1947, Fids from Base E re-surveyed the inlet, confirmed the 1940 sledge party's finding, reconciled the 1940 aerial error, and corrected all the the coordinates. UK-APC accepted the name and new situation on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Hilton, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Bahía Hilton. The Chileans had to use another name now (they had used Bahía Hilton on one of their 1947 charts), so they picked Ensenada Hilton (which means the same thing). In 1966 USN photographed it aerially, and in 1973 BAS personnel from Base E surveyed it again from the ground.

Himalaya Ledge *see* **Unwin Ledge**

Himalia Peak. 70°51' S, 68°26' W. A prominent peak, rising to about 650 m above sea level, midway along Himalia Ridge, in Ablation Valley, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in association with the ridge.

Himalia Ridge. 70°50' S, 68°27' W. A ridge running E-W on the N side of Ganymede Heights, in the NE part of Jupiter Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48. BAS did geological work here in 1983-84. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Himalia, one of the moons of the planet Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Himelright, James Henry. b. July 5, 1917, Winchester, Va., son of farming superintendent Clarence Henry Himelright and his wife Leola (known as Lee). James was named for his grandfather, and just after he was born, the father took a job as a farming superintendent in Moorefield, W. Va., but in the 1920s they all returned to Winchester, where Clarence became credit manager with a storage company. Adding a year to his age, James went to sea as a messboy on the *President McKinley* in 1933, and, in 1934, he and Dick Byrd's cousin B.B. Flood (q.v.) were both serving in that capacity on that ship when they transferred (again, as mess boys) to the *Jacob Ruppert*, for the 2nd part of ByrdAE 1933-35. His brother, Richard, a 2nd lieutenant in the Army, died during World War II. James died in Oct. 1982, in Germantown, NY.

Himi-yama. 69°40' S, 39°29' E. A round-topped hill, rising to 142.5 m, in the SE part of the Skallen Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1969, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973 ("view-of-the-glacier hill").

Himmelberg Hills. 83°24' S, 51°46' W. A linear group of hills with prominent rock outcrops, 18 km long, at the SW end of the Saratoga Table, in the Pensacola Mountains. Haskill Nunatak, at 1710 m, is near the center of this group; Ray Nunatak and Beiszer Nunatak are near the S end. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Glen R. Himmelberg, of the department of geology at the University of Missouri, at Columbia. His lab research and scientific reporting with Art Ford, from 1973 to 1991, on the petrology of Antarctica, and specifically on the Dufek intrusion of the northern Pensacola Mountains was critical for the understanding of the evolution of this major igneous complex.

The *Hinayana*. French yacht, skippered by Remy Poirier, which could take another crew member and 3 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03.

Hinchey, Ray. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1971, at Mawson Station in 1977, and at Davis Station in 1979 and 1982.

Hinckley Rock. 83°04' S, 55°14' W. A rock rising to about 1135 m, 6 km NW of Gillies Rock, in the northern Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963-64 it was surveyed from the ground by USGS, and photographed aerially by USN, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Neil Hinckley, survival specialist with the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit, here in 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hind Turret. 77°38' S, 161°37' E. At the south (hind) side of Obelisk Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named in 1976, by US-ACAN and NZ-APC.

Hindberg, Kaj Viggo. b. 1911, Denmark. He went to sea in 1932, working his was up through the mate ranks with the Lauritzen Line, on the *Karla Dan*, the *Gerda Dan*, the *Marna Dan*, the *Greta Dan*, and finally as skipper of the *Thala Dan* in 1957-58, and of the *Kista Dan* in 1959-61, the latter two times in Antarctic waters. In 1964 he was skipper of the *Helga Dan*, in the Arctic. He was described as having "the weathered face of an old sea wolf," and with "a merry twinkle in his narrowed eyes." His uniform was a faultless fit.

Hinde Nunataks. 73°31' S, 69°09' W. Two distinct nunataks, the eastern one rising to 1495 m and the W one to 1480 m, 10.5 km SE of the Witte Nunataks, between the Sweeney Mountains and the Hauberg Mountains, in southern Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 8, 2009, for Stephen Victor "Steve" Hinde (b. 1959, Cheshire), BAS terrestrial field assistant who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1999 and 2000, at Halley Bay Station in 2002 (field general assistant and base commander), and at Rothera again in 2004 (as base commander).

Hindle, Alex. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1985, at Mawson Station in 1988 and 1990, and again at Casey in 1992.

Mount Hindson *see* **Mount Ancla**

Hindson, William John "Bill." b. 1935, Portsmouth, son of Capt. William Theobald Hindson, RN, and his wife Drusilla Chamberlain. As a baby he returned to Malta, where his father was serving. He was living in Wickham, near Fareham, Hants, and doing his national service as a Royal Navy midshipman on a frigate based in Port Stanley, when he was seconded to FIDS in 1954, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base N in 1955, as the youngest member there. He, Jim Rennie, and Arthur Shewry were the first group to climb Mount Français. He left the base early, around Christmas 1955, to go back to the Navy, and later, after his service was over, he went mountain climbing in Africa. With Rusty Bailey and Barry Cliff he climbed Kilimanjaro, and then ran all the way down. He joined Barclay's Bank in London. On June 6, 1959 he married Helen Felicity Lambert in Portsmouth, and they left London in 1959, for Tripoli.

Hindson Glacier. There is no such feature, never has been, despite the occasional reference to it (on Anvers Island). Any such references are errors, and imply either William Glacier or Mount Ancla.

Hinely Nunatak. 74°56' S, 70°15' W. A small

nunatak, rising to about 1450 m, isolated except for Graser Nunatak 1.5 km to the NE, about 26 km ESE of Sky-Hi Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land, where that land joins the S part of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for John A. Hinely, Jr. (b. 1945), USGS civil engineer who, with William F. Graser, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station for the winter of 1976. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988, but, apparently as Hinley Nunatak.

Hinkley Glacier. 78°27' S, 85°20' W. Flows NE from Schoening Peak, on the Vinson Massif, and continues between Mount Segers and Zinsmeister Ridge, to enter Dater Glacier on the E slopes of the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Todd K. Hinkley, technical director of the USGS's National Ice Core Laboratory at Denver.

Cabo Hinks *see* **Cape Hinks**

Canal Hinks *see* **Hinks Channel**

Cape Hinks. 69°10' S, 63°10' W. A bold headland, with dark rock cliffs rising to 223 m, and surmounted by a high, ice-covered dome, it marks the N extremity of Finley Heights, and also the NW entrance point of Stefansson Sound, 28 km S of Cape Keeler, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and regarded by him as part of what he called Finley Islands (as is evidenced by his map of 1929). Re-photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, and mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg from not only these photos but also from Wilkins'. On Joerg's 1937 map, it was plotted in 69°25' S, 62°30' W, and shown as the NE extremity of what he described as Finley Peninsula. In 1940 it was further photographed aerially, and surveyed from the ground, by USAS 1939-41, and appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. Named Cape Cross (presumably by USAS) for Allan Cross (*see* **Mount Cross**), it appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, and shown in 69°12' S, 63°07' W. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Cabo Cross. The whole E side of Finley Heights was named Cape Hinks by US-ACAN in 1947, for Arthur Robert Hinks (1873–1945), surveyor, cartographer, mathematician, astronomer, author, and secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45. He undertook, in his published studies, to reconcile the explorations of Wilkins, Ellsworth, BGLE 1934-37, and USAS in this general area. However, in Nov. 1947, the area was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging party of personnel from RARE 1947–48 and Fids from Base E, and, as a result of this survey, UK-APC, on Jan. 28, 1953, restricted the name Cape Hinks to what we know today. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted this, and it appears in the 1956 American gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Hinks, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Hinks. 67°53' S, 66°03' E. A rock peak, rising to 593 m above sea level, about 330 m S of Mount Marsden, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by BANZARE, under Mawson, for Arthur R. Hinks (*see* **Cape Hinks**). The expedition saw land in this area on Dec. 29, 1929, and, on Feb. 13, 1931, made a landing at nearby Scullin Monolith. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The current coordinates of this feature were fixed by Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962 (*see* **Carstens Shoal**). For a more detailed history of the naming of this mountain, *see* [2]**Mount Kennedy**.

Hinks Channel. 67°16' S, 67°37' W. An arc-shaped channel, 17.5 km long and 3 km wide, in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, it extends from The Gullet, and separates Day Island on the W, from Arrowsmith Peninsula and Wyatt Island on the E, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in July 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Arthur R. Hinks (*see* **Cape Hinks**). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957.

Hinley Nunatak *see* **Hinely Nunatak**

Hinman, Herbert. b. Dec. 26, 1800, Woodbury, Conn., son of Scoville Hinman and his wife Deborah Minor. Landsman on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands in 1820-21 and again in 1821-22. He died on Feb. 8, 1829, in New Haven, Conn.

Cape Hinode. 68°07' S, 42°38' E. An ice-free rock cape, 8.2 sq km in area, projecting northward from the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, 5 km W of Akebono Glacier, and about 60 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Hinode-misaki (i.e., "sunrise cape"). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Hinode in 1964. The Norwegians call it Solsprettodden (which means the same thing).

Hinode Peak. 68°10' S, 42°35' E. A small coastal peak, rising to 157.7 m, 5 km SW of the central part of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Hinode-yama (i.e., "sunrise mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hinode Peak in 1964. Originally plotted in 69°10' S, 42°35' E, it was replotted in 1975.

Hinode-misaki *see* **Cape Hinode**

Hinode-yama *see* **Hinode Peak**

Hinton Glacier. 80°03' S, 157°10' E. A tributary glacier, flowing northward between Forbes Ridge and Dusky Ridge into Hatherton Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Chief Construction Mechanic Clarence Cornelius Hinton, Jr. (b. 1943, Bessemer, Ala.), USN, who wintered-over at McMurdo Station in 1963, heading a team charged with the maintenance of mechanical equipment at the outlying U.S. stations. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Hinzberg. 74°36' S, 164°08' E. A peak due S of Mount Browning, on the W side of Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Glaciar Hipócrates *see* **Hippocrates Glacier**

Islas Hipólito *see* **Forge Islands**

Punta Hipólito *see* **Hippolyte Point**

Hippo Island. 66°25' S, 98°10' E. Also called Hippo Nunatak. A small, steep, rocky island, about 0.9 km long, rising above the Shackleton Ice Shelf to a height of 75 m, about 2.75 km N of Delay Point, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for its shape (like a hippopotamus). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and ANCA followed suit.

Hippo Nunatak *see* **Hippo Island**

Hippocrates Glacier. 64°22' S, 62°22' W. At least 5 km long and 3 km wide, it flows SE into Buls Bay, on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on a 1953 Argentine chart, but not named. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the ancient Greek doctor Hippocrates (460-377 BC). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Hipócrates.

Cap(e) Hippolyte *see* **Hippolyte Point**

Punta Hippolyte *see* **Hippolyte Point**

Hippolyte Point. 64°41' S, 63°07' W. Marks the NE end of Lion Island, immediately SE of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted on Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, when a landing was made near the point. Named by de Gerlache as Cap Hippolyte, for Count Hippolyte d'Ursel (sic) (*see* **D'Ursel Point**). It appears as Cape Hippolyte on Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of that expedition. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Roughly re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC redefined it as a point, naming it Hippolyte Point, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Hippolyte, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines, always reluctant to follow a Chilean lead, chose to translate the name as Punta Hipólito, thus honoring not the count but rather merely a forename.

Mount Hiram *see* **Mount Hirman**

Monte Hirart *see* **Monte Guina**

Mount Hirman. 75°28' S, 72°46' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Hiram. A prominent mountain, rising to 1070 m, and marking the S end of the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for

Joseph W. Hirman, USARP scientific leader at Eights Station, 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The British seem to plot this feature in 75°58' S, 72°46' W.

Mount Hiroe. 69°21' S, 39°47' E. A rocky mountain, rising to 316.1 m, 0.8 km NW of the highest peak of Breidvågnipa Peak, and 2.1 km NE of Hiroe Point, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Hiroe-yama (i.e., "broad bay mountain"), in association with Breidvåg Bight. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Hiroe in 1975.

Hiroe-ike. 69°21' S, 39°48' E. A small lake at the NE edge of Breidvåg Bight. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973 (name means "broad bay pond"), in association with Breidvåg ("broad bay"), which had been named by the Norwegians.

Hiroe-misaki *see* **Hiroe Point**

Hiroe Point. 69°22' S, 39°44' E. A rock point, about 2.1 km SW of Mount Hiroe, it marks the SW extremity of Breidvåg Bight, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and first mapped in 1946, from those photos, by Norwegian cartographer H.E. Hansen, who, apparently, did not name it. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers (on a 1:25,000 scale) from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Hiroe-misaki (i.e., "broad bay point"), in association with Breidvåg Bight (i.e., "broad bay"), which had been named by the Norwegians. US-ACAN accepted the name Hiroe Point in 1975.

Hiroe-yama *see* **Mount Hiroe**

Hirschinsel *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Hisarya Cove. 63°04' S, 62°35' W. A cove, 950 m wide, indenting the SE coast of Smith Island for 500 m, 7.3 km NE of Cape James, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Hisarya, in southern Bulgaria.

Hisey, Howard Alan "Al." b. May 17, 1933, Stafford, Kans., son of oil company employee Harold B. Hisey and his wife Vera, who traveled constantly throughout the 1930s and 40s in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and finally, Colorado, where Howard Hisey finished school and joined the U.S. Navy on his 17th birthday. His first posting as a Seabee was in Alaska, on a waterfront construction crew, then to the Philippines. He was working in the hobby shop at the Naval Air Station in Norfolk, Va., woodworking for the commander, when he answered the notice for "volunteers wanted for the South Pole." He went to Davisville, RI, for training, but did not go for further training as many of the other volunteers did, as he had already been in Alaska. He shipped out of Norfolk, Va., on the *Wyandot*, for Christchurch, NZ, and then on to McMurdo Sound, where, as builder 2nd class on Chief Bevilacqua's team, he helped build McMurdo, and he wintered-over there in 1956. There were 4 Howards at McMurdo, so he changed his name to Al, and that name has stuck. On Nov. 25-26, 1956 he was one of the 2nd party of Seabees to be flown by Gus Shinn to the Pole in the *Que Sera Sera*, those Seabees who built South Pole Station that season (*see* **South Pole Station**). He was among the first party to leave, on Dec. 24, 1956, and he actually flew to Little America V for Christmas Day (he never knew why), and then on the next day to McMurdo. On his way back, in Christchurch, he married Jane Sutton, a girl he had met on his way down, and who now accompanied him back to the USA. In 1958 he married again, to Billy Fay Pearce. He worked his way through the Naval ranks, and from country to country — Egypt, 3 tours of Vietnam — before retiring as a lieutenant in 1978. The next years were spent living in Maryland, Virginia, Las Vegas (for 12 years), Indiana, but working for an engineering company based in Boston, which had him traveling through the Middle East and Indonesia, among other places, and finally he hit the road with Billie Fay in their rv.

The *Hissem*. U.S. Edsel class destroyer escort, built by Brown Shipbuilding, of Houston, and launched on Dec. 26, 1943, as DE-400, and named for Ensign Joseph Hissem. She saw action in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Pacific, during World War II, and was decommissioned in 1946. In 1955 she was brought out of mothballs, had modern radar equipment installed, and was re-commissioned as radar picket ship DER-400. In Feb. 1963 Lt. Cdr. Richard K. Fontaine took command, and between then and May 1963 the *Hissem* was off Cuba, doing surveillance work, and looking for the lost American submarine *Thresher*. On Aug. 12, 1963 she sailed for NZ, and from Sept. 19, 1963 to Feb. 28, 1964, acted as picket ship stationed between NZ and Antarctica, and going into Antarctic waters, as part of OpDF 1964. She was then in Vietnam for a couple of years, was decommissioned on May 15, 1970, and was sunk as a target off the coast of California on Feb. 24, 1982.

Historic sites. This entry does not list just any sites which anyone might conceivably label "historic." Certain specific sites were created in Antarctica, the idea coming from the first Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) at Canberra in 1961, and put into effect at the 5th ATCM in Paris in 1968. 43 of these special sites were nominated, and others followed later. Scott's Discovery Hut is the most revered of all. The original 43 were: **1**. 90°S. Flagmast at the Pole, erected in Dec. 1965 by 1965 Operación 90, the first Argentine overland expedition to the South Pole. **2**. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. Rock cairn and plaques at Showa Station, Ongul Island, in memory of Shin Fukushima (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). Erected Jan. 11, 1961. Some of Shin's ashes are in the cairn. **3**. 65°51' S, 53°41' E. Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land. Erected by Mawson in Jan. 1930 to commemorate the BANZARE landing here. **4**. 83°06' S, 54°58' E. The station building itself, built by the Russians at the Pole of Inaccesibility, a bust of Lenin, and a plaque marking Soviet conquest of this spot in 1958. **5**. 67°25' S, 60°47' E. Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land. Erected in Feb. 1931 by Mawson to commemorate his BANZARE landing here. **6**. 68°22' S, 78°32' E. Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills. Erected by Wilkins in 1939. The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit. 7. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. Stone with inscribed plaque, erected at Mirnyy Observatory, Mabus Point, Queen Mary Land, in memory of Ivan F. Khmara (*see* **Deaths**, 1956). **8**. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. Metal monument-sledge at Mirnyy Observatory, in memory of Anatoliy Shcheglov, who died in Antarctica (*see* **Deaths**, 1962). **9**. 66°32' S, 93°00' E. Cemetery on Boromskiy Island, near Mirnyy Observatory, in Queen Mary Land, in which are buried those Communist Bloc members who died in the Mirnyy fire (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). **10**. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. Buildings at Dobrowolski Station, with plaque erected in 1959 on a concrete pillar commemorating the opening of Oazis Station in 1956. **11**. 78°28' S, 106°49' E. Heavy tractor at Vostok Station, with plaque, in memory of the opening of the station in 1957. **12**. Cross and plaque at Cape Denison. Erected by Mawson in 1913 to commemorate Ninnis and Mertz (qq.v.). In 2003 this site was de-listed, and combined into historic Site #77 (see below). **13**. Hut at Cape Denison, built in Jan. 1912 by AAE 1911-14, as their main base. In 2003 this site, like Historic Site #12, was de-listed, and combined into Historic Site #77 (see below). **14**. 74°54' S, 163°43' E. Remains of Campbell's ice-cave, at Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, built in March 1912 by Campbell's Northern Party of BAE 1910-13. A wooden sign, a plaque, and some seal bones are the remains left today in this rock shelter. **15**. 77°38' S, 166°07' E. Shackleton's Cape Royds hut, built in Feb. 1908, as part of BAE 1907-09. Restored by NZ in Jan. 1961. This Historic Site was subsequently incorporated into ASPA #158 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). **16**. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. Scott's Cape Evans hut, built in Jan. 1911 during BAE 1910-13. Restored by NZ in Jan. 1961. This Historic Site was subsequently incorporated into ASPA #155 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). **17**. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. Cross on Windvane Hill, Cape Evans, erected by the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's BITE 1914-17. In memory of the three who died (*see* **Deaths**, 1916). This Historic Site was subsequently incorporated into ASPA #155 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). **18**. 77°51' S, 166°37' E. Scott's Hut Point hut, built in Feb. 1902 as part of BNAE 1901-04. Partially restored in Jan. 1964 by the NZ Antarctic Society, with aid from the USA. This Historic Site was subsequently incorporated into ASPA #158 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**).

19. 77°50' S, 166°37' E. Cross at Hut Point erected Feb. 1904 by Scott during BNAE 1901-04, to commemorate George Vince. **20**. 77°51' S, 166°41' E. The Polar Party Cross (q.v.) on Observation Hill, erected in Jan. 1913, by BAE 1910-13. **21**. 77°31' S, 169°22' E. Stone hut built by Wilson at Cape Crozier in July 1911, during "the worst journey in the world," as part of BAE 1910-13. **22**. 71°18' S, 170°12' E. Borchgrevink's two Cape Adare huts built in Feb. 1899, during BAE 1898-1900, and Campbell's Northern Party hut built in Feb. 1911, as part of BAE 1910-13. Only Borchgrevink's southern one is any good now. Campbell's is a wreck, with only the porch standing. This site has been incorporated within ASPA 159 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). **23**. 71°17' S, 170°13' E. Nikolai Hanson's grave at Cape Adare. A large boulder marks the head of the grave, with the grave itself outlined with white quartz stones. A cross and plaque are attached to the boulder. **24**. 85°11' S, 163°47' W. Amundsen's cairn on Mount Betty, erected on Jan. 6, 1912 by NorAE 1910-12 during the Norwegian's trek back from the Pole. **25**. Hut and plaque on Peter I Island, built by Nils Larsen in Feb. 1929, at Framnaesodden. Inscribed "Norvegiaekspedisjonen 2/2/1929." This site was delisted in 2003. **26**. 68°07' S, 67°06' W. Abandoned installations of San Martín Station, on Barry Island, in the Debenham Islands, with cross, flagmast, and monolith built in 1951. **27**. 65°10' S, 64°09' W. Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, erected by Charcot in 1909, as part of FrAE 1908-10. Restored by FIDS in 1958. Charcot's original plaque is in the Natural History Museum, in Paris. **28**. 65°03' S, 64°02' W. Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of Charcot's *Français* crew, who wintered here in 1904, during FrAE 1903-05. **29**. 64°18' S, 62°58' W. Lighthouse named "Primero de Mayo" on Lambda Island in 1942, the first Argentine lighthouse in Antarctica. **30**. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. Shelter at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, erected in 1950 near Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station, to honor the first head of state to visit Antarctica (i.e., González Videla). **31**. Memorial plaque marking the position of a cemetery (Whalers Graveyard) on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, where about 40 Norwegian whalers were buried in the first half of the 20th century. Swept away by a volcanic eruption in Feb. 1969. This historic site was delisted in 2003, and probably with good reason; the very existence of all but a very few of those interred here is, to put it mildly, suspect. *See also* Historic Site #58 (below). **32**. 62°28' S, 59°40' W. Concrete monolith erected in 1947 near Capitán Arturo Prat Station, on Greenwich Island. It is a point of reference for Chilean hydrographic surveys. **33**. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. Shelter and cross with plaque near Capitán Arturo Prat Station, on Greenwich Island. Named in memory of Capitán de corbeta González Pacheco (*see* **Deaths**, 1960, and **Azufre Point**). **34**. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. Bust of Capitán Arturo Prat erected in 1947 at the Chilean scientific station which bears his name. **35**. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. Wooden cross and statue of the Virgen del Carmen, erected in 1947 near Capitán Arturo Prat Station, on Greenwich Island. There is also nearby a metal plaque of the Lions International Club. **36**. 62°14' S, 58°39' W. Replica of a metal plaque at Potter Cove, King George Island, the original having been erected by Dallmann on March 1, 1874, to commemorate his expedition of that year. **37**. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. Statue of Bernardo O'Higgins, erected in 1948 in front of the Chilean scientific station which bears his name. **38**. 64°22' S, 56°59' W. Nordenskjöld's wooden Snow Hill hut, built in Feb. 1902 for SwedAE 1901-04. **39**. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. Stone hut at Hope Bay, built in Jan. 1903 by J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. **40**. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. Bust of General San Martín, grotto with a statue of the Virgen del Luján, and a flagmast at Esperanza Station, erected by the Argentines in 1955. Together with a cemetery with a stele honoring members of Argentine expeditions who died here. **41**. 63°34' S, 55°45' W. Larsen's Paulet Island stone hut built in Feb. 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04; also the grave of a member of that expedition; and a rock cairn built by the survivors of the wrecked *Antarctic* at the highest point of the island to draw attention from rescue parties. **42**. 60°44' S, 44°41' W. Stone hut built by Bruce on Laurie Island, in 1903, during ScotNAE; the Argentine meteorological hut and magnetic observatory built in 1905 in the same place, and known later as Moneta House; and a graveyard with twelve graves, the earliest of which dates from 1903. **43**. 77°58' S, 38°48' W. Cross erected at Piedrabuena Bay, by the Argentines in 1955, 1300 meters NE of General Belgrano Station, on the Filchner Ice Shelf. In 1979 this Historic Site was moved to General Belgrano II Station. Those were the original 43 sites. The subsequent sites have been: **44**. 70°43' S, 11°40' E. Plaque erected at Dakshin Gangotri Station, to commemorate the members of the first Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed on the Princess Astrid Coast, on Jan. 9, 1982. **45**. 64°02' S, 62°34' W. Plaque mounted at a height of 70 meters, on the crest of the moraine separating Metchnikoff Point from the glacier, on Brabant Island. It reads: "This monument was built by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-85 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-99. Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium), leader; Roald Amundsen (Norway), Henryk Arctowksi (Poland), Frederick Cook (USA), and Émile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898." **46**. 66°49' S, 141°23' E. All buildings and installations at Port-Martin Base, built in 1950 by the Third FrAE, and partly destroyed by fire Jan. 23-24, 1952. **47**. 66°41' S, 140°01' E. Base Marret, the wooden building where the survivors of the Port-Martin fire wintered-over in 1952. **48**. 66°41' S, 140°01' E. Iron cross erected on the NE headland of Pétrel Island, to commemorate André Prud'homme (*see* **Deaths**, 1959). **49**. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. The concrete pillar erected by the first Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrowolski Station. **50**. 62°12' S, 59°01' W. A brass plaque on a cliff facing Maxwell Bay, bearing the Polish Eagle, dated 1975 and 1976, and reading (in Polish, English, and Russian): "In memory of the landing of members of the first Polish Antarctic marine research expedition on the vessels *Professor Siedlecki* and *Tazar* in Feb. 1976." **51**. 62°10' S, 58°28' W. The grave of Wladzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an iron cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski Station (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). **52**. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. Monument on Fildes Peninsula, which reads (in Chinese): "Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985." **53**. 61°06' S, 54°50' W. Bust of Capt. Pardo, monolith and plaque, on Elephant Island celebrating the rescue of Shackleton's *Endurance* party in 1916 by the the Uruguayan ship *Yelcho*. ChilAE 1987-88 placed these here, and the wording says, "Here, on Aug. 30, 1916, the Chilean Navy cutter *Yelcho*, commanded by Pilot Luis Pardo Villalón, rescued the 22 men from the Shackleton Expedition who survived the wreck of the *Endurance*, living for four and one half months in this island." ChilAE 1987-88 also put replicas of this monolith and plaque at Capitán Arturo Prat Station and at Frei Station. **54**. 77°51' S, 166°40' E. Richard E. Byrd Memorial (q.v.). **55**. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. The East Base buildings and artifacts on Stonington Island, used by USAS 1939-41 and RARE 1947-48. **56**. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. The Waterboat Point hut of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, 1920-22. Located near President Gabriel González Videla Station, only the base of the boat, the foundations of the doorposts, and an outline of the hut and the extension, exist today. **57**. 62°32' S, 59°45' W. Commemorative plaque at Yankee Bay, in the South Shetlands, to honor Capt. Andrew Macfarlane (q.v.). **58**. Cairn with plaque, at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It was destroyed in the volcano of 1969, and in 2003 was de-listed. *See also* Historic Site #31 (above). **59**. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A cairn on Half Moon Beach, Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, and a plaque on Cerro Gaviota, opposite San Telmo Island, commemorating the officers, soldiers, and seamen, on the *San Telmo* (q.v.). **60**. 64°16' S, 50°39' W. Wooden plaque at Penguins Bay, on the south coast of Seymour Island, which reads: "10.IX. 1903 *Uruguay* (Argentine Navy) in its journey to give assistance to the Swedish Antarctic Expedition." In Jan. 1990 a rock cairn was erected by the Argentines, close by, to commemorate the event further. **61**. 64°49' S, 63°29' W. Port Lockroy Scientific Station. **62**. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. Wordie House, on Winter Island, the original building of Base F (Faraday Station). **63**. 67°48' S, 67°18' W. Base Y, on Horseshoe Island, along with Blaiklock Refuge. **64**. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. Base E, on Stonington Island. **65**. 71°56' S, 171°05' E. A message post on Svend Foyn Island, which is a pole with a box attached, placed there on Jan. 16, 1895 during Bull and Kristensen's *Antarctic*

expedition. It was examined and found intact by BAE 1898-1900, and much later, in 1956, sighted by the *Edisto*, and again in 1965 by the *Glacier*. **66**. 77°11' S, 154°32' W. Prestrud's Cairn, a small rock cairn at the foot of the main bluff on the N side of Scott Nunataks, in the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, built by Kristian Prestrud (q.v.) on Dec. 3, 1911 during NorAE 1910-12. **67**. 77°00' S, 162°32' E. "Granite House," a rock shelter on Cape Geology, in Granite Harbor, built as a field kitchen by Grif Taylor on the second of his geological excursions during BAE 1910-13. *See* **Granite House**. **68**. 74°52' S, 163°50' E. Depot at Hells Gate Moraine, on Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay. It was an emergency depot consisting of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment placed there on Jan. 25, 1913, by BAE 1910-13. The sledge and supplies were removed in 1994 because they were deteriorating. **69**. 77°27' S, 169°16' E. Message post at Cape Crozier, Ross Island. Erected Jan. 22, 1902 by BNAE 1910-04, to provide information for the relief ships. It held a metal message cylinder which has since been removed. **70**. 73°19' S, 169°47' E. Message post at Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed by Scott to a red pole 8 meters above sea level on Jan. 15, 1902. He painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous. **71**. 62°59' S, 60°33' W. This site comprises all pre-1970 remains of the shore of Whalers Bay, on Deception Island (i.e., pior to the volcano), including those from the early whaling period (1906-12), when Capt. Adolfus Andresen was there; the ruins of the Hektor whaling station established on Deception Island in 1912, and which ran until 1931, as well as artifacts associated with it; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to 10 men lost at sea; and FIDS remains there from 1944 to 1969. **72**. 68°22' S, 78°24' E. A rock cairn on Tryne Islands, in the Vestfold Hills, erected by the landing party of Mikkelsen's Norwegian expedition of 1934-35, and the wooden mast on top of it. **73**. 77°25' S, 166°27' E. Stainless steel memorial cross erected in Jan. 1987 on a rocky promontory in Lewis Bay, Ross Island, 3 km SE of Mount Erebus (*see* **Deaths**, 1979), to honor the dead in that plane crash. This Historic Site subsequently became SPA #26 (*see* **Specially Protected Areas**). **74**. Between 61°10' S and 61°17' S, and between 55°24' W and 55°13' W, is scattered the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship on the beach of the bay between the S side of Mensa Bay and Cape Lookout, on the SW side of Elephant Island, including the foreshore and intertidal areas. **75**. 77°51' S, 166°45' E. "A" Hut, erected in 1956 as NZ's first building in Antarctica, on Pram Point, Ross Island. It is the only building existing from BCTAE 1955-58. **76**. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. Ruins of Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station, on Deception Island. **77**. 62°00' S, 142°40' E. Cape Denison, including Boat Harbor, and all historic artifacts within its waters. In 2003 Historic Sites #12 and #13 were de-listed, and incorporated into this one. The site has subsequently been incorporated into ASMA #30 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Managed Areas**). Part of it also became incorporated within ASPA #162 (*see* **Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**). **78**. 71°45' S, 11°12' E. Memorial plaque at India Point, in the Humboldt Mountains, to honor the four who died (*see* **Deaths**, 1990). **79**. 71°12' S, 164°31' E. Lili Marleen Hut, built for GANOVEX I, on Mount Dockery, in the Everett Range. **80**. 90°S. Amundsen's tent, at the Pole, even though it is buried under the snow and ice.

Hitar Petar Nunatak. 63°58' S, 58°42' W. A rocky hill rising to 462 m on the coast of Prince Gustav Channel, 7.35 km NE of Mount Roberts, 4.69 km SE of Baley Nunatak, and 4.35 km S of Tuff Nunatak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010 for the Bulgarian folklore character Hitar Petar (i.e., "sly Peter").

Montaña Hitchcock *see* **Hitchcock Heights**

Mount Hitchcock *see* **Hitchcock Heights**

Hitchcock Heights. 68°46' S, 64°51' W. A mountain mass, rising to 1800 m, and mostly ice-covered, between Maitland Glacier and Apollo Glacier, at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed aerially, by Wilkins, on Dec. 20, 1928. Photographed aerially again by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1947. The highest part of the feature was named by US-ACAN in 1952, as Mount Hitchcock, for Charles Baker Hitchcock (1906-1969), director of the American Geographical Society from 1953, who, using the aforementioned aerial photos, had assisted W.L.G. Joerg in making the first reconnaissance map of this area, in 1936-37. Mount Hitchcock was accepted by UK-APC, and appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. Following further ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base E in 1958, UK-APC renamed the whole feature as Hitchcock Heights, on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted this change later in 1962. The Argentines call it Montaña Hitchcock.

Hitler, Adolf. b. April 20, 1889. Prominent Austrian dictator of the 1930s and 40s, who lived latterly in New Berchtesgaden, Antarctica (an address that has remained elusive to this researcher). At least, according to some. This myth probably began with a report by the Buenos Aires newspaper, *Crítica*, of July 17, 1945, that Hitler and Eva Braun had been landed on the coast of Queen Maud Land by U-530, and made their way to a new and secret (and icy) Berchtesgaden in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, a lair prepared initially by GermAE 1938-39, and improved for the Führer during the war. The following day *Le Monde* and the *New York Times* picked up the story and ran with it, but clearly tongue in cheek. However, this story was a distinct improvement on the *Chicago Times* article of July 16, 1945, which proposed that Mr. Hitler and Miss Braun (now Mrs. Hitler) had escaped to Argentina. Then it appeared that it might have been U-977 that took the famous couple south, one of a fleet of U-boats, or perhaps a continuous string of them beginning during the war. Another present-day address for the (by now very old) Führer is the South Pole. As the Allies were closing in on Berlin, he took off for the Pole, and went into a hole there (a hole in the Pole). This theory is in some way connected with people who believe in a hollow earth. It wasn't just Hitler and Eva, apparently. It was also 2000 German and Italian scientists, and a million regular folk. All now living under the South Pole. Perhaps what we take for penguins are really Nazis. However, this is unlikely, because penguins have a sense of humor and are cute. Another theory is that the British put Operation Tabarin together to fight the Nazi Gestapo (pronounced Nazzy Jestapo, with the emphasis on "jest") in Antarctica. They sent in SAS boys to do the job. The fact that the British bases were a long, long way from Queen Maud Land doesn't seem to deter the adherents to this theory. Then, in 1946-47 came Operation Highjump, a mission of staggering size, organized by Admiral Byrd to take on the Nazi menace in Antarctica. In the 1950s the U.S. finally dropped 3 atomic bombs on Hitler's lair. But, did these destroy the Führer? Probably not. On April 30, 1947, in an Argentine bookstore near you, appeared *Hitler is Still Alive*, written by Buenos Aires journalist Ladislao Szabo (who knew all about these things). Trevor Ravenscroft's brilliant book *The Spear of Destiny* was inadvertently responsible for a sequel, *Adolf Hitler and the Secrets of the Holy Lance*, written by Col. Howard Buechner and Capt. Wilhelm Bernhart, in which it is claimed that the spear of Longinus was actually taken to Antarctica, and a fake installed in Vienna. These two lads did a sequel to the sequel, *Hitler Ashes*, about the same sort of thing.

Hitosasiyubi-one. 71°53' S, 24°34°E. A projecting mountain ridge, the second most easterly of the 5 ridges stretching northward in the Brattnipane Peaks, in the Luncke Range, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys conducted between 1984 and 1991, and from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1986, and named by them (name means "forefinger ridge") on Oct. 18, 1988, in association with Brattnipane Peaks, which they saw resembling a left hand. The Norwegians call it Nipeodden (i.e., "the cape ridge").

Hiyoko Island. 69°00' S, 39°33' E. An island, 1 km SW of Nesøya, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, it is the most easterly of 3 small islands lying 0.8 km NW of the strait separating Ongul Island from East Ongul Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. JARE, between 1957 and 1962, mapped the island more accurately, and named it, on June 22, 1972, as Hiyoko-zima (i.e., "baby chicken island"), a name also seen as Hiyoko-jima. US-ACAN accepted the name Hiyoko island in 1975.

Hiyoko-jima *see* **Hiyoko Island**

Hiyoko-zima *see* **Hiyoko Island**

Mount Hjalmar Johansen *see* **Johansen Peak**

Hjart Island. 69°38' S, 39°16' E. An island, 3 km W of the Skallen Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hjartøy (i.e., "heart island"), for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Hjart Island in 1968.

Hjartøy *see* **Hjart Island**

Hjelmen *see* **Kabuto Rock, New Rock**

Hjelmkalven *see* **Hjelmkalven Point**

Hjelmkalven Point. 71°40' S, 26°22' E. A rocky point on the N side of Vesthjelmen Peak, at the E side of the mouth of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. It was photographed aerially again by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped anew from these photos in 1957, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hjelmkalven (i.e., "the helmet calf"), in association with nearby Vesthjelmen Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Hjelmkalven Point in 1966.

Hjelmknausen. 71°38' S, 26°22' E. A nunatak about 3 km NW of Vesthjelmen (in association with which it was named by the Norwegians), in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the helmet peak."

Hjelseth, Otto. b. June 3, 1905, Ålesund, Norway. He went to sea in his 20s, as a donkeyman on Norwegian merchant ships, working his way up the engineer ranks. He was 2nd engineer on the *Wyatt Earp* for Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938-39. He was a 3rd engineer on commercial shipping in 1951.

Hjonøyane *see* **Oyako Islands**

Hjonsteinane *see* **Meoto Rocks**

Hjörnehorna *see* **Eckhörner Peaks**

Hjort, Johan. b. Feb. 18, 1869, Kristiania (later called Oslo), Norway, son of ophthalmology professor Johan S.A. Hjort and his wife Elisabeth "Betty" Falsen. His younger brother Alf would become a name in underwater tunnel construction in New York City. In 1900 Johan founded the Norwegian government fisheries, at Bergen, and worked until 1916 as its first director (Bjørn Helland-Hansen was, for a while, in the early days, his assistant director). In 1921 he became professor of marine biology at Oslo University. In 1924 he invented a machine that could better extract whale oil from blubber, and he is also known as the father of shrimp fishing. In 1924 he led an expedition to Davis Strait (in the Arctic), in the research ship *Michael Sars*, and in 1929-30 he was in Antarctic waters aboard the Norwegian whale cooker *Vikingen*. From 1926 to 1939 he was chairman of the International Whaling Committee. He married Wanda Maria von der Marwitz, and died on Oct. 8, 1948, in Oslo. The Norwegian research ship, the *Johan Hjort*, launched in 1990, was named for him.

Hjort Fracture Zone. Centers on 62°00' S, 163°00' E. A submarine feature, out to sea toward the Balleny Islands. Named by international agreement in 1971, for Johan Hjort.

Hjort Massif. 72°08' S, 61°24' W. A salient mountain rising to about 1000 m at the NE end of the Wilson Mountains, on the S side of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1968-69, surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1974-75, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Johan Hjort. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, as well as in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Hjorth Hill. 77°31' S, 163°37' E. A rounded, ice-free hill rising to 760 m (the New Zealanders say 883 m), just N of New Harbor and 3 km S of Hogback Hill, between Mount Coleman and Cape Bernacchi, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for B.A. Hjorth & Co., the makers of the primus lamps used by the expedition. Also seen as Hjort's Hill. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

HL-bandet. 74°52' S, 11°02' W. An ice-ridge located southeastward from the S part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (HL is an abbreviation of Heimefrontleiinga (i.e., the central Resistance board during World War II).

Mys Hljustina. 68°24' S, 148°39' E. A cape to the W of Cape Blake, on the coast of George V Land. Named by the Russians.

Hlubeck Glacier. 72°30' S, 97°09' W. A glacier, 14 km W of Long Glacier, it flows S along the E side of Shelton Head into the Abbot Ice Shelf, in the SE part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Aviation Radioman Vernon R. Hlubeck, PBM Mariner air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained air photos of Thurston Island and adjacent areas.

Bukhta Hmary *see* **Khmara Bay**

Ostrov Hmary *see* **Khmara Island**

Gora Hmyznikova *see* **Mount Khmyznikov**

Cape Hoadley. 66°28' S, 99°56' E. A prominent rock outcrop at the E end of the Obruchev Hills, it forms the W portal of the valley occupied by Scott Glacier, and also forms the coastline between the Scott Glacier and the Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson in Nov. 1912, for Charles Hoadley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Hoadley, Charles Archibald Brookes. b. March 1, 1887, Burwood, Vic., son of British immigrant jam manufacturer Abel Hoadley and his wife Susannah Ann Barrett. Geologist with the Western Base Party during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition after the first year, and in 1914 was appointed senior lecturer in engineering at the School of Mines and Industry, in Ballarat, Vic. In 1916 he became principal of Footscray Technical School, in Melbourne, a post he held until he died. He volunteered for the *Aurora* during BITE 1914-17, but never went. He was a major figure in the Victoria Boy Scouts movement, and on May 21, 1932, at Kew, married a nurse, Rita Cadle McComb. He died in Footscray, of a coronary thrombosis, on Feb. 27, 1947.

Lake Hoare. 77°38' S, 162°51' E. About 3 km long, between Lake Chad and Canada Glacier, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1963-64 for Raymond A. "Ray" Hoare, physicist here with that party. He would return for VUWAE 1965-65. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976. The Americans built a refuge hut here, 100 feet from the lake, in 1989-90.

Hoarfrost. The deposit of ice crystals on objects exposed to the free air.

Hobbie Ridge. 73°09' S, 165°41' E. A bold ridge projecting from the middle of the head of Meander Glacier, 8 km S of Mount Supernal, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for John Eyres Hobbie (b. June 5, 1935, Buffalo, NY), biologist at McMurdo Station, 1962-63. He was at North Carolina State University, 1965-76, and then went to the Marine Biology Lab at Woods Hole, in Massachusetts.

Cape Hobbs *see* **Hobbs Islands**

Glaciar Hobbs *see* [1]**Hobbs Glacier**

Mount Hobbs. 83°45' S, 58°50' W. Rising to 1135 m, it is the highest summit in the Wilson Hills, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963-64 it was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed aerially by USN, and was mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ensign James W. Hobbs, USN, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Hobbs, Graham John. b. Aug. 31, 1934, Newport, Wales. After University College, Aberystwyth, he joined FIDS in 1956, as a geologist, and wintered-over at Base O in 1957 and 1958. In between winters, he worked out of Base D in the summer of 1957-58, on a party that the *John Biscoe* took to Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, to do survey and geological work. In Jan. 1959 he was back at Livingston Island, and also at King George Island. On his way home in 1959, he and Denis Goldring stopped off at Tristan da Cunha and collected paleomagnetic specimens. On his return to the UK, he went to work at the FIDS geology unit at the department of geography and geophysics at Birmingham University, and left FIDS on May 31, 1960. His work on Livingston Island earned him an MSc from Birmingham in 1962. He died in Jan. 1999, in Newport.

Hobbs Bank. 74°20' S, 137' 30' W. A submarine feature off the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land, hence the name.

Hobbs Coast. 74°50' S, 132°00' W. That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land extending from Cape Burks to a point on the coast opposite eastern Dean Island, in 74°42' S, 127°05' W.

Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named for Prof. William Herbert Hobbs (b. July 2, 1864, Worcester, Mass. d. Jan. 1, 1953, Ann Arbor, Mich.), glaciologist, geographer, and Arctic explorer, head of the geology department at the University of Michigan, and who was with USGS, 1886-1906. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

[1]**Hobbs Glacier**. 64°18' S, 57°26' W. Inside a steep, rock-walled cirque at the NW side of Hamilton Point, it flows SE into the S part of Markham Bay, on the E coast of James Ross Island. Discovered and surveyed in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Hobbs Gletscher, for Prof. William H. Hobbs (*see* **Hobbs Coast**). It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Hobbs Glacier. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Glaciar Hobbs. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1953. UK-APC accepted the name Hobbs Glacier on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Chileans call it Glaciar Brant, for Pedro Brant, fishing skipper with the University of Chile's marine biology station, who studied marine life in Antarctica during ChilAE 1946-47.

[2]**Hobbs Glacier**. 77°54' S, 164°24' E. A glacier, between 2.5 and 3 km wide, flowing eastward for about 11 km (the New Zealanders say 24 km) in a low gradient, into McMurdo Sound 3 km (the New Zealanders say 11 km) S of Blue Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered and explored during BNAE 1901-04. BAE 1910-13 explored the glacier more thoroughly, and Scott named it during the latter expedition for Prof. William H. Hobbs (*see* **Hobbs Coast**). US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hobbs Gletscher *see* [1]**Hobbs Glacier**

Hobbs Islands. 67°19' S, 59°58' E. Also called Kringholmane. A group of islands, between 16 and 19 km NE of William Scoresby Bay. The largest of the group was discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE, and named Cape Hobbs by Mawson for Prof. William H. Hobbs (*see* **Hobbs Coast**). In other words, Mawson thought it was a cape. Explorations by the *William Scoresby* in 1936 and by LCE 1936-37 showed the "cape" to be a part of the island group. It was subsequently re-defined, and the name Hobbs Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1965, and by ANCA.

Hobbs Peak. 77°53' S, 163°56' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1510 m (the New Zealanders say 1767 m), it is the highest point on the E-W section of Hobbs Ridge (the dividing ridge between Hobbs Glacier and Blue Glacier), in Victoria Land. From the coast, it is easily identifiable as a promontory at the head of Hobbs Glacier. Climbed and charted by VUWAE 1960-61, who named it thus in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Hobbs Point. 64°37' S, 62°03' W. The NE end of Brooklyn Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, between 1956 and 1958 surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O and Portal Point. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Graham Hobbs. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Punta Manchada (i.e., "speckled point"), and it has been appearing as such since about 1978.

Hobbs Pool. 71°19' S, 67°34' W. A tidal lake on the coast of George VI Sound, S of Horse Bluff, and marginal to the George VI Ice Shelf. BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff did oceanographic and limnological studies here from 1974. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Simon Alistair Hobbs (b. 1949), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff Station in 1973, and at Base T in 1974. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Hobbs Ridge. 77°52' S, 164°00' E. A prominent arc-shaped ridge which circumscribes Hobbs Glacier to the N and NW, and forms the divide with lower Blue Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, in association with the glacier, and with Hobbs Peak (the major peak on the ridge). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Hobbs Stream. 77°55' S, 164°30' E. A seasonal meltwater stream, about 1.5 km long, flowing from the snout of Hobbs Glacier to enter Salmon Bay, at the N end of Davis Bay, N of Cape Chocolate, on the W side of McMurdo Sound, on the coast of Victoria Land. It was referred to, but not named, in BAE 1910-13 scientific publications. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Hobby Rocks. 68°35' S, 77°54' E. Three small islands about 0.8 km E of Gardner Island, off the Vestfold Hills, they mark the W side of Davis Anchorage. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Derrick William David Hobby (b. 1927, Yorkshire; in Australia since 1948), diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1960. A month before he left for Davis, Mr. Hobby, who since 1954 had lived in the Northern Territory, married a former Birmingham girl. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Hobnail Peak. 78°32' S, 161°53' E. A triangular rock bluff immediately S of Mount Tricouni, on the E side of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Explored in Feb. 1957 by the NZ reconnaissance party of BCTAE, who named it in association with Clinker Bluff and Mount Tricouni (qq.v.). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Morena Hobot. 73°09' S, 63°23' E. A moraine, NE of Mount McCauley, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Hobsen, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hochbach. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A little stream flowing on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Hochlin. 72°05' S, 4°03' E. A large, ice-topped mountain with several peaks and Stålstuten Ridge, it rises to 2760 m, E of Festninga Mountain, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hochlinfjellet, for Lars A. Hochlin (b. 1929), who wintered-over as field radio operator and dog driver at Norway Station in 1957 and 1958, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Hochlinfjellet *see* **Mount Hochlin**

Hochstein Ridge. 82°45' S, 159°47' E. About 20 km long, it extends N from Cotton Plateau between Prince Edward Glacier and Prince of Wales Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Manfred P. Hochstein of the department of geology at the University of Auckland, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

Hochstetter Peak. 63°37' S, 58°18' W. A partly ice-free peak rising to over 1000 m in the SE foothills of the Louis Philippe Plateau, 6.83 km WSW of Kukuryak Bluff, 10.82 km NW of Levassor Nunatak, and 2.69 km N by E of Smin Peak, it surmounts Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the German-Austrian geologist Ferdinand von Hochstetter (1829-1884), who worked in Bulgaria, other European countries, and NZ.

Hockey Cirque. 83°17' S, 156°30' E. A glacial cirque, 0.8 km wide, along the E wall of Ascent Glacier, in the Miller Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967-68 for the game of ice hockey that they played here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Hodge Escarpment. 83°03' S, 50°11' W. Rising to about 1500 m, to the NE of Henderson Bluff, on the NW side of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN for Steven M. Hodge, USGS geophysicist who worked in the Dufek Massif and the Forrestals, in 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Hodgeman, Alfred James "Alfie." b. Aug. 8, 1885, Portland Estate, near Adelaide, South Australia, son of Alfred Hodgeman and Helen Davidson Pennington. He trained as an architect, then entered the Government Works Department, in Adelaide. He was cartographer and assistant meteorologist with AAE 1911-14. In World

War I he served in the 6th Battalion, Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment, and also in the Flying Corps. He married Vera LeBland, and lived in Chiswick, London, for decades, dying in Dartford in Jan. 1964.

Hodgeman Islands. 67°01' S, 144°14' E. A group of several small, ice-capped islands, close to the coast of George V Land, 6 km WSW of Cape de la Motte, in the E part of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Alfie Hodgeman. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and ANCA followed suit.

Hodges, Ben. b. July 15, 1936, Sheffield, son of coal hewer Charles Benjamin Hodges and his wife Gertrude Clethroe. After school, he went to Sheffield Technical School for a year, then began work with the GPO, as a linesman. He did his national service in the Middle East, with the Signals, then, back in Civvy Street, as a scaffolder, steel erector, and steeplejack. He and Pete Secker saw an ad for two FIDS steel erectors, applied, and left Southampton in late 1960 on the *Shackleton*, going to Montevideo, on to Port Stanley, and down to Antarctica. They were on a six-month contract, and Secker left at the end of it. Hodges stayed, as general assistant, and wintered-over 3 times in Antarctica, in 1961 at Base B, and in 1962 and 1963 at Base E. He was a dog driver for 2 of those years, and on his first winter slipped a disc, a problem that would bedevil him for some time afterwards. He was with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party of 1963-64, and then returned to Stanley, staying there for almost 2 years building bungalows, and backpacking through South America. In 1967 he was invalided back to England, and married his physiotherapist, Kathy Joel, in 1969. He was rejected for a job as a rat catcher, and, instead, went to work in the North Sea, as an explosives man on a geophysical survey. He then went to the Cameroons on the same deal. After a few odd jobs, he went into partnership in an architectural antiques business for 10 years, then went to work for BAS, spending 3 summers at Halley Bay as a steel erector. He then spent three summers at South Georgia, cleaning up Grytviken for the Falkland Islands government, and putting a new roof on the old whalers' chapel there. He finally retired in Sheffield. He was the last person to be awarded the Fuchs Medal by Sir Vivien himself.

Hodges, Isaac. b. Jan. 2, 1770, Barnstable, Mass., son of Hercules Hodges and his wife Lydia Crocker. He went to sea, working his way up to skipper. On Oct. 28, 1795, in Nantucket, he married Lydia Crocker. He took over command of the *Harmony* from Nat Ray on Aug. 1, 1821, for that vessel's 2nd Antarctic season, 1821-22. He died in 1866, in Nantucket. Father of Isaac Hodges (see below).

Hodges, Isaac. b. March 9, 1798, Barnstable, Mass., son of Capt. Isaac Hodges (see the entry above) and his wife Lydia Crocker. He lived in Osterville, Mass. He took the *Henrietta* out of New London, for the South Shetlands sealing season of 1832-33. He died in 1879.

Hodges, Stuart. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1984, at Macquarie Island in 1986, at Mawson Station in 1991, at Casey Station in 1993, at Davis again in 1995, and at Mawson again in 1997.

Hodges, Thomas. He had been skipper of the *Aberdeen*, returning to Liverpool in July 1820 from Calcutta and Buenos Aires, when, on Sept. 8, 1820, he was appointed captain of the Liverpool sealer *Salisbury*, and was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. After this season, back in London, he succeeded Capt. McGregor as skipper of the *Minstrel*, and actually bought a quarter share of his new ship.

Hodges, William. b. Oct. 28, 1744, London, the only child of blacksmith Charles Hodges and his Welsh wife Ann Richards. He studied under artist Richard Wilson, and on June 30, 1772, at Plymouth, joined the *Resolution* as painter on Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On May 11, 1776, in London, he married Martha Bowden Nesbitt, and they settled in Pimlico, but she died within a year. He spent 3 years in India, and then returned to London, where he married, on Oct. 16, 1784, Lydia Wright. Again he was soon a widower, and then, finally, on Dec. 1, 1785, he married Anne Mary Carr. He had made money in India, but despite being a member of the Royal Academy, and recognized as a painter, he never made it as such, and gave it up to go into banking in Devon. The Bank of Dartmouth, which opened its doors on Aug. 24, 1795, did not last long, and, with finances pressing on him, Hodges took an overdose of laudanum at Brixham, Devon, on March 6, 1797, leaving his family in dire poverty.

Hodges Point. 67°21' S, 65°03' W. A rocky point terminating in an impressive black cliff, 10 km ENE of Cape Northrop, between that cape and Mamelon Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Twin summits on the point rise to 960 m and 940 m. Photographed aerially in 1940 during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by FIDS in 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Ben Hodges (q.v.), a member of the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf Party who surveyed it in 1963-64. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Hodgins, H. b. 1898. Of Hammonton, NH. Quartermaster on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He may not have made the trip.

Cape Hodgson. 78°07' S, 166°05' E. The most northerly cape on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for Thomas V. Hodgson. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Hodgson, Thomas Vere. b. Feb. 19, 1864, Erdington, Warwickshire, son of solicitor Charles Bray Hodgson and his wife Jane Vere Lucy. He started in banking, but was working in the Marine Biological Association's labs in Plymouth when he went on BNAE 1901-04, as the notoriously bald biologist, and, during the expedition, took part in sledging expeditions. Shackleton called him "Muggins." On his return he became curator of Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery, and became an authority on porcelain. He married Ann Himing in 1914, in Plymouth, and died on May 3, 1926, in Plympton.

Hodgson Lake. 72°01' S, 68°28' W. A perennially ice-covered freshwater lake, about 15 km long and about 2 km wide, between 2.3 and 3.9 m above sea level, with a depth of about 90 m, and sitting under about 4 m of lake ice, S of Saturn Glacier and SE of Citadel Bastion, in the S part of Alexander Island. Geomorphological and paleolimnological evidence suggests that it was a subglacial lake during the late Pleistocene until glaciers withdrew during the Holocene deglaciation. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 20, 2007, for Dominic Adam Hodgson (b. 1968, Oxford), paleolimnologist, who confirmed the presence of the lake during ground reconnaissance on Dec. 18, 2000.

Hodgson Nunatak. 74°17' S, 100°04' W. A nunatak, 8 km S of Teeters Nunatak and 30 km NW of Mount Moses, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ronald A. Hodgson, USN, builder at Byrd Station in 1966.

Hodkinson, Peter John. b. Feb. 10, 1937, Staines, Mdsx., only child of Lt. Col. Harry Hodkinson and his wife Christina E.M. Stuart. He grew up partly in Cyprus and Germany (indeed, his family was in Germany while he was in Antarctica). He joined the RAF, as an officer, trained as a pilot in Canada, but failed. He left St Johns, New Brunswick, on the *Empress of France*, arrived back in Liverpool on March 4, 1956, and went back home to Atherton, Lancs. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1958 and 1959, the second year also as base leader.

Hodson, Arnold Wienholt. b. Feb. 12, 1881, Bovey Tracey, Devon, son of physician Henry Algernon Hodson (known as Algernon) and his wife Sarah Wormald Wienholt. Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1926-30, who, between Feb. 17 and Feb. 22, 1928, made an official visit to the South Shetlands, the Palmer Archipelago, and the South Orkneys, on the *Fleurus*. Possibly the first ever Distinguished Visitor (q.v.) to Antarctica, certainly the first of the Falkland Islands governors to go south of 60°S. After a failure to marry Helen Mary Orchard in 1926, he married, on Nov. 15, 1928, in Aberdeen, Elizabeth Charlotte Sarah Hay. Most of his working life was spent in Africa, and he was knighted in 1932. On April 10, 1944 he flew into New York (as it were), and died there 6 weeks later, on May 26, 1944.

Mount Hoegh. 64°50' S, 62°47' W. Rising to 890 m, 2.5 km SSE of Duthiers Point, and E of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for German mathematical optician Emil von Hoegh (1865-1915), designer of the first dou-

ble anastigmatic camera lens, in 1893. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. First climbed in 2001-02, by the British Army Antarctic Expedition.

Hoehn Peak. 77°38' S, 162°18' E. Rising to about 2000 m at the head of Matterhorn Glacier, it marks the S end of Morelli Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Robert C. Hoehn, of the civil engineering department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, who studied the Lake Bonney ecosystem during the 1974-75 field season. NZ-APC acepted the name.

Glaciar Hoek *see* **Hoek Glacier**

Hoek, Heinz. b. 1913, Germany. He went to sea at 16, sailing on North German Lloyd ships as an ordinary sailor, mostly plying the west coast of North America. He was on the *Schwabenland* for GermAE 1938-39.

Hoek Glacier. 66°00' S, 65°04' W. Flows NW from the Simler Snowfield to Harrison Passage, southward of the Llanquihue Islands, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Henry William Hoek (1878-1951), German-Swiss ski pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hoel Mountains. 72°00' S, 14°00' E. A group of mountains in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. They include the Payer Mountains and the Weyprecht Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hoelfjella, for Adolf Hoel (1879-1964), Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name Hoel Mountains in 1966.

Hoelfjella *see* **Hoel Mountains**

Islote Hoffman *see* **Rugged Rocks**

Nunataks Hoffman. 66°13' S, 61°56' W. SE of Medea Dome, at the base of the Jason Peninsula, it is one of the numerous nunataks or groups of nunataks in this area named by the Argentines.

Mount Hoffman. 81°19' S, 85°15' W. A distinctive rock peak, 2.5 km SSW of Mount Tidd, in the S flank of the Pirrit Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Daniel Hoffman, mechanic with the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party of 1958-59, which positioned this peak on Dec. 7, 1958.

Hoffman, Emilio. Helmsman 1st class in the Argentine Navy, he was on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Hoffman, Jack Edward. b. May 31, 1923. Drilling expert at Scott Base, 1956-57 and 1957-58. He was at McMurdo, 1960-61, and at Scott Base again in 1962-63. He was the supervisor of the NZ drilling team in the Dry Valley Drilling Project, in the summers of 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76.

Hoffman Glacier. 83°22' S, 167°40' E. A narrow glacier, 16 km long, it flows E from Mount Miller, in the Holland Range, into Lennox-King Glacier, S of Rhodes Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Robert D. Hoffman, USN, commander of the *Mills* from Nov. 1962 until Nov. 11, 1964, which is an odd naming in that Cdr. Hoffman did not serve on the ship in Antarctic waters (*see* **The *Mills***).

Hoffman Ledge. 77°33' S, 160°54' E. An arcuate, flat-topped ridge, 2.8 km long and 0.8 km wide, W of Dais Col, in the feature called Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. The relatively level ridge rises to about 1000 m, and is bounded to the W and N by Healy Trough; cliffs and slopes bordering the ledge rise from 50 to over 100 m above the trough. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Jack Hoffman (q.v.), of the geophysics division, DSIR, superintendent of the NZ drilling team on the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76.

Hoffman Peak. 77°32' S, 162°52' E. On the SE side of Newall Glacier and Repeater Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hoffman Point. 79°20' S, 160°30' E. An ice-covered coastal point at the S side of the mouth of Bertoglio Glacier, where that glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. George Lee Hoffman (b. Jan. 25, 1924, Rawlins, Wyo.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1941, and who was commander of Mobile Construction Battalion Number Eight, at McMurdo, during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). He retired from the Navy in July 1969.

Hoffmann, Gregory "Greg." b. June 9, 1941. Senior carpenter at Mawson Station in 1976, and building supervisor at Davis Station in 1978.

Hoffmann, Kurt. Stoker on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Höflegletscher. 80°20' S, 27°10' W. A glacier, NW of the Clarkson Cliffs, and SW of the Wiggans Hills, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Höflenunatak. 73°03' S, 160°36' E. A nunatak, SE of Meteorite Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Hofman Hill. 77°55' S, 164°13' E. An ice-free peak, rising to 1065 m, at the N side of the terminus of Blackwelder Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for biologist Robert J. Hofman, of the Marine Mammal Commission, in Washington, DC, from 1975. He conducted seal studies in 12 visits to Antarctica in the 1960s and 1970s. From 1983 to 1986, he was the U.S. representative to CCAMLR.

Mount Hofmann. 82°40' S, 160°36' E. A snow-covered mountain rising to 2000 m, between the mouths of Hamilton Glacier and Heilman Glacier, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Walther F. Hofmann (1920-1993), USARP glaciologist on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1962-63.

Hofmann Spur. 78°17' S, 162°04' E. A spur on the E side of Dale Glacier, SW of Mount Huggins, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for David J. Hofman, of the University of Wyoming and also of NOAA, who conducted upper atmospheric research through high-altitude ballooning in Antarctica for 15 years, contributing greatly to the understanding of the ozone hole.

Hofmann Trough. 77°00' S, 32°30' W. A submarine bank in the Weddell Sea. In Jan. 1997, Heinrich Hinze proposed the name, after Walther F. Hofmann (*see* **Mount Hofmann**), and the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Mount Hogan *see* **Mount Loweth**

The Hogback *see* **Hogback Hill**

Hogback Hill. 77°29' S, 163°36' E. A rounded mountain, rising to 735 m (the New Zealanders say 701 m), immediately N of Hjorth Hill, and about 5.5 km W of Cape Bernacchi, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Högberg, Herbert. b. Jan. 31, 1882, Sweden. Whaler who, while working in the South Shetlands with the Norwegians in the summer of 1917-18, on the *Solstreif*, died under unknown circumstances on Dec. 31, 1917, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Högbom Outcrops. 80°15' S, 24°52' W. Rocks rising to about 1000 m at the E side of the terminus of Schimper Glacier, on the NE side of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Arvid Gustav Högbom (1857-1940), Swedish geologist who made contributions to the glacial geology of northern Sweden. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mont Hoge *see* **Mount Hoge**

Mount Hoge. 72°35' S, 31°25' E. Rising to 2480 m, between Mount Van der Essen and Mount Brouwer, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Hoge, for Belgian meteorologist Edmond Hoge, member of the scientific committee of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Hoge in 1966.

Høgekletten. 72°27' S, 20°46' E. A hill (or nunatak) in the the W part of the Blåklettane Hills, about 28 km SW of Bamse Mountain, at the SW end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the high hill").

Högesyn. 72°05' S, 24°58' E. A height in Mefjell Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("high viewpoint").

Høgfonna *see* **Høgfonna Mountain**

Høgfonna Mountain. 72°45' S, 3°33' W. A high, flat, snow-topped mountain with sheer

rock sides, between Raudberg Valley to the N and Frostlendet Valley to the S, 5 km SE of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NCSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgfonna (i.e., "the high snowfield"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høgfonna Mountain in 1966.

Høgfonnaksla *see* **Høgfonnaksla Ridge**

Høgfonnaksla Ridge. 72°44' S, 3°34' W. A high rock ridge forming the N end of Høgfonna Mountain, on the S side of Raudberg Valley, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgfonnaksla (i.e., "the high snowfield shoulder"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Høfonnaksla Ridge in 1966.

Høgfonnhornet *see* **Høgfonnhornet Peak**

Høgfonnhornet Peak. 72°46' S, 3°37' W. Surmounts the SW extremity of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgfonnhornet (i.e., "the high snowfield horn"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Høgfonnhornet Peak in 1966.

Hogg Islands. 67°31' S, 61°37' E. A group of small islands, about 0.9 km S of Kamelen Island, and about 5 km NW of Oldham Island, in the N part of the Stanton Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Visited in 1969 by an ANARE dog sledge party to the area of Taylor Rookery. The central island in the group affords the best camp site in the area. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Dr. John Hogg, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Hoggestabben *see* **Hoggestabben Butte**

Hoggestabben Butte. 72°00' S, 3°58' E. A prominent butte, rising to 2410 m, 5 km N of Mount Hochlin, it is the highest northern outlier of that mountain, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hoggestabben (i.e., "the chopping block"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hoggestabben Butte in 1966.

Høghamaren *see* **Høghamaren Crag**

Høghamaren Crag. 72°34' S, 0°36' E. The southernmost rock crag in Hamrane Heights, 1.5 km SW of Hamartind Peak, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høghamaren (i.e., "the high hammer"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høghamaren Crag in 1966.

Høghornet. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. One of the 5 nunataks that the Norwegians collectively call Horna, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the high horn").

Høgisen. 73°30' S, 14°45' W. A large ice hill, rising to between 900 and 1000 m, in the central part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the high ice").

Hogmanay Pass. 69°15' S, 64°07' W. A pass, running NW-SE at an elevation of about 1230 m (the British say about 1150 m), immediately SW of Scripps Heights, it leads from the head of Casey Glacier to the middle of Lurabee Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, in the NE part of Palmer Land. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, and its S portion was roughly mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936. Re-photographed in 1940 by USAS 1939–41, and on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947–48. In 1947 it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E, and it was used by a FIDS sledging party from Base E in 1960, providing a good sledging route. They approached it from Stonington Island on the last day of the year, i.e., Hogmanay, hence the name given by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Høgryggen. 72°12' S, 23°46' E. A mostly snow-covered mountain crest, in the southernmost part of Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the high ridge").

Høgsaetet *see* **Høgsaetet Mountain**

Høgsaetet Mountain. 72°35' S, 3°23' W. A partly ice- and snow-covered mountain, just NE of Raudberget, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgsaetet (i.e., "the high seat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høgsaetet Mountain in 1966.

Høgsenga *see* **Høgsenga Crags**

Høgsenga Crags. 71°53' S, 5°23' E. High rock crags forming the NW extremity of Breplogen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from aerial photos taken in 1958–59, during the same long expedition, and named by them as Høgsenga (i.e., "the high bed"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høgsenga Crags in 1967.

Høgskavlen *see* **Høgskavlen Mountain**

Høgskavlen Mountain. 72°40' S, 3°43' W. A prominent, flattish mountain, the middle part of which is covered in snow, just NE of Domen Butte, in the W part of Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgskavlen (i.e., "the high snowdrift"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høgskavlen Mountain in 1966.

Høgskavlnasen *see* **Høgskavlnasen Point**

Høgskavlnasen Point. 72°42' S, 3°45' W. Forms the S extremity of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the W part of Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgskavlnasen (i.e., "the high snowdrift point"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Høgskavlnasen Point in 1966.

Høgskavlnebbet *see* **Høgskavlnebbet Spur**

Høgskavlnebbet Spur. 72°38' S, 3°39' W. Extends N from Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgskavlnebbet (i.e., "the high snowdrift spur"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Høgskavlnebbet Spur in 1966.

Høgskavlpiggen *see* **Høgskavlpiggen Peak**

Høgskavlpiggen Peak. 72°39' S, 3°45' W. Rising from the NW part of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgskavlpiggen (i.e., "the high snowdrift peak"), in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Høgskavlpiggen Peak in 1966.

Høgskeidet *see* **Austre Høgskeidet**, **Vestre Høgskeidet**

Høgskolten. 72°24' S, 27°53' E. The highest peak in the Bleikskoltane Rocks, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the high knolls"), in association with the rocks.

Høgskotet *see* **Høgskotet Spur**

Høgskotet Spur. 72°31' S, 3°30' W. A high rock spur in the middle of the N side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Høgskotet (i.e., "the high bulkhead"). US-ACAN accepted the name Høgskotet Spur in 1966.

Hohes Land. 66°35' S, 92°00' E. A small stretch of the coast and its hinterland, immediately to the E of Wilhelm II Land, in East Antarctica. Named by the Germans.

Høigårdbrekka. 74°42' S, 10°47' W. The ice slope at the E side of Pionerflaket, running from the mountain the Norwegians call Lidkvarvet, in the NE part of Milorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lecturer Einar Musaeus Høigård (b. 1906), a Resistance leader during World War II. He died in Gestapo captivity.

Hoinkes Peak. 79°52' S, 82°58' W. A sharp

rock peak, rising to 1840 m, at the head of Henderson Glacier, where it forms part of the W wall of that glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Herfried C. Hoinkes (1916-1975), Austrian micrometeorologist at Little America in 1957.

Holane *see* **Holane Nunataks**

Holane Nunataks. 71°58' S, 0°29' E. Two isolated nunataks, between Hellehallet and Nilsevidda, 30 km W of the N extremity of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from air photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Holane. US-ACAN accepted the name Holane Nunataks in 1966.

Holbery-Morgan, Geoffrey Francis *see under* **Morgan**

Holcomb Glacier. 75°35' S, 142°48' W. Flows N to the coast of Marie Byrd Land, 14 km SE of Groves Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Leroy G. Holcomb, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1971.

Holden, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Holden Nunataks. 72°51' S, 65°00' W. A group of about 4 nunataks rising to 1500 m, near the head of Mosby Glacier, to the S of Journal Peaks, in the south-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed by BAS in 1974-75, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Godfrey Andrew "Dog" Holden, BAS general assistant who took part in the survey. He had just wintered-over (1974) at Base E, and was about to winter over again, Base T in 1975. He was later base commander at Rothera Station, for the winter of 1977. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming.

Mount Holder *see* **Houlder Bluff**

Holder Peak. 69°45' S, 74°31' E. A low peak, just N of Young Peak, and 3.5 km E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on a rock outcrop near the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. In 1946, Norwegian cartographers, using these photos, mapped it along with Mount Young, as Tvillingfjell (i.e., "twin mountain"). This peak, the higher and northern of the two, was later individualized by ANCA for James A. "Jim" Holder, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1963, and who was a member of Bill Young's ANARE party from Davis Station that year that surveyed this area, and fixed this feature by triangulation from an astrofixed baseline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Punta Holdfast *see* **Holdfast Point**

Holdfast Point. 66°48' S, 66°36' W. It forms the NE entrance to Lallemand Fjord, 20 km SW of Cape Rey, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE 1956-57 and from FIDS ground surveys conducted that same season by personnel from Base W. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the fact that the pack-ice S of this point seems to hold fast while the pack to the N breaks out sooner. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Holdfast.

Holdgate, Martin Wyatt. b. Jan. 14, 1931, Horsham, Sussex, but raised in Blackpool, son of teacher Francis Wyatt Holdgate (one of whose chemistry pupils at Brighton had been Vivien Fuchs), and his wife Lois Marjorie Bebbington. After Cambridge (first degree in zoology and botany; doctoral degree in insect physiology), he developed an interest in the ecology of Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands. He was on the 1955-56 scientific survey of Gough Island, recording invertebrate animals, and helping to make the first accurate map of the island, and wrote a book about the adventure—*Mountains in the Sea*. In 1958 he led the Royal Society Expedition to southern Chile. From 1961 to 1966 he was chief BAS biologist, and developed the BAS biological program based on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. This was the first coordinated investigation of all the principal components of the Antarctic terrestrial ecosystem. He summered-over on Signy Island in 1961-62 and 1963-64, surveying soil and vegetation, and toward the end of that season, he carried out, in the *Protector*, the most comprehensive survey to date of the South Sandwich Islands. In 1963 he had married Elizabeth Mary, born Dickason, and widow of Dr. H.H. Weil. Between 1964 and 1968 he was secretary and chairman of the SCAR working group on biology, organizing its 2nd symposium in 1968, and editing the 2-volume proceedings entitled *Antarctic Ecology*. While serving from 1974 to 1988 as chief scientist with the UK Department of the Environment, he remained involved with Antarctic affairs, participating in the international meetings at Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station in 1982 and at South Beardmore Camp in 1985. In 1988 he left the Civil Service to become director general of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (now known as the World Conservation Union), a post he held until 1994, when he was knighted. He was a lecturer on cruise ships in Antarctica in 2004, 2005, and 2008. Among his several other books are: *From Care to Action: Making a Sustainable World*, and his memoirs, *Penguins and Mandarins*.

Mount Holdsworth. 72°08' S, 166°35' E. A granite peak rising to 2360 m, and surmounting the SE end of the small massif at the head of Pearl Harbor Glacier, that massif forming the W wall of Midway Glacier, in the E part of the Monteath Hills, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Gerald Holdsworth, leader of the northern party of this expedition (*see also* **Holdsworth Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Holdsworth Glacier. 86°30' S, 154°00' W. A tributary glacier, about 13 km long, it flows NE from Fuller Dome into the SE side of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for New Zealander Gerald Holdsworth (b. 1939), geologist doing a 2-year post-graduate study on polar glaciers at Ohio State University, who summered at McMurdo Station, 1965-66. In 1962-63 he had been deputy leader of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition, and in 1963-64 had climbed Mount Erebus. *See also* **Mount Holdsworth**.

Roca Hole *see* **Hole Rock**

Hole Rock. 61°53' S, 57°41' W. A rock awash, it is the largest and most southerly of 3 small rocks close NW of North Foreland (the NE cape of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1937 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and so named by them for the conspicuous hole which runs through it. It appears (misspelled) on their 1937 chart as Nole Rock. It appears on a British chart of 1942, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Roca Hole, but on one of their 1953 charts as Roca Perforada ("i.e., "perforated rock"). On 2 Argentine charts from 1957 it appears as Roca Ventana, and Roca de la Ventana respectively, the latter being the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Roca Ventana. Originally plotted in 61°53' S, 57°44' W, it was re-plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Holgersen, Holger. b. May 30, 1914, Stavanger, Norway. One of the world's leading ornithologists, he was scientific leader of NorAE 1947-48, on the *Brâtegg*. From 1948 to 1958 he was head of the zoological department at Stavanger Museum, and from 1958 to 1978 director of the museum. He ringed over 100,000 birds. He died on April 23, 1996.

Holiday Peak. 78°06' S, 163°36' E. Also known as The Heart. Rising to over 800 m (the New Zealanders say about 1500 m), between the lower ends of Miers Glacier and Adams Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by VUWAE 1960-61, because of its prominent position overlooking the expedition's camp at Christmas of 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Holl, Richard C. b. June 17, 1910, Reading, Pa., but grew up partly in Berks Co., Pa., son of railroad company store keeper Charles F. Holl and his wife Ida. On leaving school he became a surveyor with the gas company, and was a lieutenant with the USNR, and a photogrammetrist with the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, when he took part in OpW 1947-48. He retired as a lieutenant commander, and died on Feb. 9, 2004, in Venice, Fla.

Holl Island. 66°25' S, 110°25' E. A rocky, triangular-shaped island, 2.6 km long, and rising to 95 m above sea level, marking the SW end of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for

Richard Holl (q.v.), a member of the party who visited this island during OpW.

Holladay Nunataks. 69°31' S, 159°19' E. A cluster of nunataks, 5 km in extent, occupying the central part of the peninsula between the terminus of Tomilin Glacier and the Gillett Ice Shelf, about 13 km NE of Parkinson Peak, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Billy W. Holladay, chief aviation electronics technician, USN, maintenance control chief at McMurdo during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Holland, Thomas E. "Tom." lst engineer on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41.

Holland Range. 83°10' S, 166°00' E. A rugged range of mountains, about 100 km long, just W of the Ross Ice Shelf, it extends along the Shackleton Coast between Robb Glacier in the N and (to the S) Richards Inlet and Lennox-King Glacier, and westward as far as Bowden Névé. Peaks in this range include Mount Miller, Mount Reid, Mount Allen, Mount Young, Mount Tripp, Mount Lloyd, and the Longstaff Peaks. Named by the Ross Sea Committee during BCTAE 1957-58, for Sir Sidney George Holland (1893-1961), prime minister of NZ, 1949-57, and a supporter of his country's participation in that expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Península Hollick-Kenyon *see* **Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula**

Hollick-Kenyon, Herbert "Bertie." b. April 17, 1897, London, as Herbert Kenyon, son of Herbert Kenyon. In 1909 he and his family emigrated to Ewings Landing, British Columbia, and Bertie joined the Canadian Army in 1914 as a trooper. Wounded twice in France, he was sent home, and joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, as a 2nd lieutenant. On Feb. 16, 1922, he married Mary "Meme" Manning in Melksham, Wilts, and they raised a family (two children), first in Hampstead, in London, then in Melksham. In the 1920s he was a rescue pilot for missing Arctic explorers, and in 1928 became a staff pilot for Trans-Canada Airlines. On May 9, 1935, with 6100 hours in the air in 35 types of plane, he was selected to replace Bernt Balchen as Ellsworth's chief pilot in his Antarctic expedition of 1935-36. With Ellsworth in the co-pilot's seat, he became the first man to make a transantarctic crossing, from Dundee Island to the Bay of Whales, in the *Polar Star*, from Nov. 23 to Dec. 15, 1935. In 1942 he left Trans-Canada and became the first chief pilot for Canadian Pacific Airlines. He retired in 1962, and died on July 30, 1975, in Vancouver.

Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula. 68°35' S, 63°50' W. A peninsula, really an ice-covered spur projecting over 60 km in a NE arc into the Larsen Ice Shelf (on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula) from its base between Mobiloil Inlet (on the Bowman Coast) and Casey Inlet and Revelle Inlet (on the Wilkins Coast) in the main mountain mass of the Antarctic Peninsula. Cape Agassiz is at its tip. Partially photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. If it does appear on Wilkins' map of 1929, it is not there as a defined feature. Likewise, it was not mapped from the above mentioned photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Partially re-photographed aerially and partially surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, when the E extremity forming Cape Agassiz was described as a snow-covered island. It appears that way on a 1942 USAAF chart and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Seen aerially by a RARE-FIDS team in Aug.-Sept. 1947, when the peninsula was identified as the feature partially photographed by Wilkins and Ellsworth, with USAS's "island" joined to the rest of the peninsula. It was surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947, by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, and FIDS named it Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, for Herbert Hollick-Kenyon (q.v.), Ellsworth's pilot on the 1935 flight. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer, as well as in the 1956 American gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Península Hollick-Kenyon, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC (and only UK-APC) shortened the name to Kenyon Peninsula, partly because that was his real name (i.e., Kenyon, not Hollick-Kenyon), and also to avoid a compound name. The British plot it in 68°27' S, 63°33' W.

Hollick-Kenyon Plateau. 78°00' S, 105°00' W. Also called Kenyon Plateau. A large, relatively featureless plateau, rising to between 1200 and 1800 m above sea level, between the N portion of the Ellsworth Mountains to the E, and Mount Takahe and the Crary Mountains to the W. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth (and Hollick-Kenyon), Nov.-Dec. 1935, and named by Ellsworth for his pilot on that flight, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Hollin Island. 66°19' S, 110°24' E. About 1.5 km long, it lies N of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for John Trevor Hollin, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name. *See also* **Ostrov Serp** (under **S**).

Mount Hollingshead. 70°41' S, 66°10' E. A large peak, T-shaped in plan, about 5 km E of Mount Dowie, in the central part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in Jan. 1957 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA for John Alfred Hollingshead (b. Nov. 8, 1928), radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Hollingsworth. 67°15' S, 50°21' E. A mountain, 1.5 km S of Priestley Peak, close S of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Roderic J. "Rod" Hollingsworth, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Hollingsworth Glacier. 75°33' S, 159°57' E. A broad glacier of low gradient, flowing NE from the vicinity E of the Ricker Hills, to enter David Glacier just E of Trio Nunataks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jerry L. Hollingsworth, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name.

Hollingworth Cliffs. 80°26' S, 25°33' W. A line of cliffs on the S side of Mount Absalom, in the Herbert Mountains of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Sydney Ewart Hollingworth (1899-1966), professor of geology at University College, London, 1946-66, who specialized in the Pleistocene period in northwest England. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hollister Peak. 78°33' S, 85°35' W. A sharp peak, rising to 4279 m, in the central part of the Vinson Plateau, on the Vinson Massif, about 2 km S of Mount Vinson itself. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Charles Davis Hollister (1936-1999), geologist, oceanographer, and member of the first group to climb Vinson (*see* **Mount Vinson**).

Hollow Valley *see* **Belemnite Valley**

Mount Holloway. 84°45' S, 163°36' E. Rising to 2650 m, between Swinford Glacier and Table Bay, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harry Lee Holloway, Jr. (b. May 22, 1926, York Co., Va.), Roanoke College parasitologist at McMurdo, 1964-65, and later, long associated with the University of North Dakota.

Bahía Holluschickie *see* **Holluschickie Bay**

Holluschickie Bay. 63°59' S, 58°16' W. On the W coast of James Ross Island, entered between Matkah Point and Kotick Point. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945. Named by FIDS in Aug. 1952 for the young seals (the holluschickie) in Kipling's *Jungle Book*. There were many young seals here in that year. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1959 it appears as Caleta San Servando, and there is a 1957 British reference to it as Hidden Lake Bay (*see* **Hidden Lake**). Today, the Argentines call it Bahía Holluschickie.

Holm, F. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1909

Mount Holm-Hansen. 77°36' S, 162°11' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 1920 m, between lower David Valley and Bartley Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Osmund Holm-Hansen, plant physiologist who, working in the 1959-60 season, was one of the first U.S. scien-

tists to visit and conduct research in both Taylor Valley and Wright Valley. He was with the Scripps Institution of Oceanography from 1962, and, from 1976, conducted extensive field research, including studies of microbial populations in McMurdo Sound, the Ross Sea, and other ocean areas S of the Antarctic Convergence. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Holman, Paul Myhr. b. April 3, 1916, Conway, Wash., but raised partly in East Stanwood, son of Myhr Holman (a brakeman at a logging camp) and his wife Clara. His first sea outing was as a waiter on the *North Star* during USAS 1939–41. He remained with the Merchant Marine, becoming a cook on ships plying between Washington state and British Columbia. He died on Jan. 14, 1989, in Ephrata, Wash.

Holman Dome. 66°27' S, 98°54' E. A dome-shaped nunatak, about 3.5 km SW of Watson Bluff, on the E side of David Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for William Arthur Holman (1871–1934), premier of NSW in 1911. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit.

The *Holmberg* *see* **The *Dóctor Eduardo Holmberg***

Holmberg, Vilhelm Jönsson. b. 1879, Sweden. He was one of the stokers on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901–04.

Mount Holmboe. 77°20' S, 86°35' W. Rising to 1730 m, 1.5 km N of Mount Liavaag, and 11 km NW of Mount Weems, near the extreme N end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Dr. Jørgen Holmboe.

Holmboe, Harald. b. Jan. 19, 1904, on an island near Hammerfest, in northern Norway, son of the Rev. Leonhard Christian Borchgrevink Holmboe, and his wife Thea Louise Schetelig, and younger brother of Jørgen Holmboe (see below). He went to sea in 1923, as an engineer on Norwegian merchant ships. On May 20, 1933, at Ålerund, he signed up as chief engineer of the *Wyatt Earp* for Lincoln Ellsworth's 1933–34 expedition to Antarctica, and he was back with Ellsworth, again as chief engineer on the *Wyatt Earp*, on the 1934–35 and 1935–36 expeditions. He was still plying the seas on Norwegian vessels as a chief engineer in the mid 1950s. He died on April 27, 1991, in Kristiansand, Norway.

Holmboe, Jørgen. b. Nov. 8, 1902, on an island not far from Hammerfest, in the far north of Norway, son of minister Leonhard Christian Borchgrevink Holmboe and his wife Thea Louise Schetelig. He was the older brother of Harald Holmboe (see above). The Rev. Holmboe was Jørgen's first teacher. In 1911 he left the island for the first time, and went to school in Tromsø. After graduation from Oslo University, he went to work for the Norwegian Weather Service, in Tromsø. In 1932 he became a professor at the Geophysics Institute, in Bergen, and was meteorologist on the Ellsworth Expedition, 1933–34. On his return to Norway after the expedition, he was injured in a skiing accident, and in 1935 married his nurse, Kirsten Bendixen. He was an associate professor of meteorology at MIT, 1936–40, and from 1943 was with the department of meteorology, at the University of California, in Los Angeles. He retired in 1970, and died on Oct. 29, 1979, in Los Angeles.

Holme Bay. 67°35' S, 62°42' E. A bay, between 33 and 38 km wide, it indents the coast of Mac. Robertson Land for 8 km, N of the Framnes Mountains. Photographed in Jan. and Feb. 1937 by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Holmevika, for the many "holmen" (islands) in the bay. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

Holmen Graa *see* **Gray Island**

Isla Holmes *see* **Holmes Island**

Mount Holmes. 66°47' S, 64°16' W. A buttress-type mountain, rising to 1440 m (the British say 1580 m), 5 km NW of Mount Hayes, on the SW side of Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and charted that year by Fids from Base D, who named it for Maurice Gerald Holmes (1885–1964; knighted in 1938), permanent secretary of the Board of Education, 1937–45, bibliographer of Captain Cook. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. Resurveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963–64.

Holmes, Bryan. b. 1932, Church Stretton, Salop. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base J in 1957. He was attached to the RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1957–58. In the mid-1960s he was in Nigeria.

Holmes, H. b. 1887, Hull. Fireman on the *Nimrod* during the first half of BAE 1907–09. He was still plying the Antipodean seas as a fireman in 1917.

Holmes, James M. b. Feb. 21, 1836, Ledyard, Conn., son of Noyes Holmes and his second wife Mary Ann Wheeler. He was one of the crew on the *Peru* in 1870–71, in the South Atlantic, under Capt. Robert H. Glass. In 1871–72 he was captain of the *Franklin*, in the South Shetlands, and the following season, 1872–73 was on the *Francis Allyn*, as 1st mate, again under Glass, in the South Atlantic. In 1874–75 he was 1st mate on the *Flying Fish*, in the South Atlantic, and in 1876–77 was skipper of the same vessel, in the same waters. He was again in the South Atlantic, in 1877–78, as master of the *Golden West*. That season he visited South Georgia.

Holmes, Jeremiah. A Stonington, Conn., mariner who was a principal owner of the fleet sent out in 1820–21 to the South Shetlands under the command of Capt. Alexander Clark. Holmes commanded the *Emeline* on this trip.

Holmes, Leslie. An ex-Fleet Air Arm radio operator, who served on the *Kelly* during World War II, he was flight radio operator on the *Balaena*, during that vessel's first whaling expedition, 1946–47.

Holmes, Michael John "Mike." BAS medical officer who wintered-over at Base E in 1968 and 1971. He had to handle two famous cases by radio, the "cases" being at other stations that he couldn't visit in person, bases that had no doctor of their own. In 1968 it was the tragic case of Ken Portwine, and in 1971 the case of Roger O'Donovan.

Holmes, Silas. b. Oct. 20, 1815, Bristol, RI, son of Dr. Jabez Holmes and his wife Ruth Gorham. He graduated from Yale, as a doctor, and on Oct. 2, 1837, married Maria Parker Greene. He was assistant surgeon on USEE 1838–42, one of the few officers on the expedition who managed to stay in Wilkes' good graces. He joined the *Porpoise* in Sydney, and transferred to the *Peacock*. Yale has his diary of this expedition. While serving as a surgeon with the U.S. Navy, he drowned in Mobile Bay on May 21, 1849, when his boat capsized.

Holmes & Narver, Inc. Support contractor out of Orange, Calif., who began civilian contract work for USARP in early 1968. On April 1, 1980 ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc., took over the contract (*see* entry under ITT for what a support contractor did/does). *See also* **Antarctic Support Associates**.

Holmes Block. 78°13' S, 161°35' E. A block-like bluff rising to 1855 m, at the W side of Ruecroft Glacier, 3 km W of Cooke Bluff, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for John W. Holmes, cartographer with the USGS branch of special maps, 1951–77, a specialist in Antarctic mapping.

Holmes Bluff. 74°59' S, 133°43' W. Marks the N end of the Demas Range, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Algae, lichens, and petrels are found here. Discovered aerially by USAS 1939–41. First mapped in any detail by USGS, from ground surveys, and USN air photos takem between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas J. Holmes, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1961.

Holmes Glacier. 66°46' S, 126°54' E. A broad glacier flowing into the W side of Porpoise Bay, about 17 km S of Cape Spieden, on the Banzare Coast. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN in 1953, for Silas Holmes. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Holmes Hills. 72°08' S, 63°25' W. A group of ridges and nunataks, rising to about 1700 m, between Runcorn Glacier and Beaumont Glacier, they are bounded to the SW by the Brennecke Nunataks, in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Arthur Holmes (1890–1965), professor of geology at Edinburgh University, 1943–56. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Holmes Island. 65°41' S, 65°15' W. An island,

2.5 km long, S of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands, near the SW entrance of the Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Bryan Holmes. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Isla Holmes.

Holmes Ridge. 79°10' S, 156°42' E. A rock ridge, 3 km long, the largest feature in the W part of the Finger Ridges, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Robert E. Holmes, of the Space Science and Engineering Center, at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, who was involved with the siting and operation of automatic weather stations throughout Antarctica, 1991-97.

[1]**Holmes Rock**. 62°23' S, 59°50' W. A rock, rising to about 45 m above sea level, 1.5 km NW of Emeline Island, off the W side of the Aitcho Islands, in the English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Jeremiah Holmes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a British chart of 1968.

[2]**Holmes Rock**. 66°02' S, 111°05' E. A small rocky island, about 2.3 km SW of Thompson Island, in the Balaena Islands, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. The Balaena Islands were delineated from air photos taken on Feb. 2, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and they were probably sketched from the British whaler *Balaena*, 10 days later, and shown (erroneously) to be peaks. This rock, originally plotted in 66°04' S, 109°55' E, was named by ANCA for Leslie Holmes.

Holmes Summit. 80°40' S, 24°39' W. Rising to 1875 m, it is the highest peak in the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, climbed and surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Arthur Holmes (*see* **Holmes Hills**). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Holmevika *see* **Holme Bay**

Holness, Ernest "Ernie." Also known as "Holie," he is often erroneously listed as Albert Ernest Holness. b. Dec. 7, 1892, Hull, illegitimate son of an unknown father by Elizabeth Emma Holness. He was raised at 8 Alma Avenue, by his Kentish grandparents, master mariner James Holness and his wife Elizabeth Easter. His grandfather was lost at sea in 1898 on the *Boyne*. Ernie worked on the Hull trawlers until he went to Antarctica as able seaman and fireman on the *Endurance*, during BITE 1914-17, but his real job was as 2nd stoker to Stephenson. At 4 P.M., on Oct. 27, 1914 he found Blackborow stowed away in his locker. At 11 P.M., on April 9, 1916, while in his sleeping bag on an ice floe, the ice opened up and he fell into the water. Shackleton rescued him. "Are you all right?" "Yes, Boss. Only trouble is, I lost my bloody baccy in the drink." On June 15, 1916, as one of the stranded Elephant Island group, he caught the first fish. Although Orde-Lees considered him "the most loyal to the expedition," Shackleton recommended every one of the party for the prestigious Polar Medal except 4 — Holness, Stephenson, Vincent, and McNish. On June 12, 1917, at Hull, he married Lillian Rose Bettles, and carried on trawling. On Sept. 20, 1924 he was washed overboard and lost at sea off the Faeroes while on the *Lord Lonsdale*.

Bukhta Holodnaja. 67°54' S, 68°18' E. A bay on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Holodnoe. 70°46' S, 11°52' E. A lake, N of the easternmost part of Russeskaget, in the easternmost part of the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (it means "cold lake"). The Norwegians translated this as Cholodnoevatnet.

Holoviak Glacier. 71°22' S, 72°05' W. Flows W into the head of Mendelssohn Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Judy C. Holoviak, technical editor, 1964-77, of the *Antarctic Research* Series, published by the American Geophysical Union. From 1978, she was director of publications for the Union. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Holst Peak. 71°14' S, 69°25' W. A rocky pyramidal peak rising to 1000 m (the British say 1185 m), midway between the S end of the Walton Mountains and the LeMay Range, on the NE side of the Satellite Snowfield, in the central part of Alexander Island. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48, and plotted it in 71°20' S, 70°06' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Gustav Theodore Holst (1874-1934), the British composer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, this feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Holst Point. 65°32' S, 63°50' W. At the head of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It divides the bay into 2 arms. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Axel Holst (1860-1931), Norwegian biochemist and vitamin pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Holsteingletscher. 71°06' S, 166°25' E. A glacier due W of Drabek Peak, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Holstnuten. 74°19' S, 9°38' W. A summit, SW of Lütkenuppen, and next to Leabotnen, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kai Christian Middelthon Holst (b. 1913), Resistance operative in Lillehammer during World War II. He survived the war, bur died a month after the surrender, in an apartment in Stockholm. They say it was suicide, but that is doubtful, given the number of German Intelligence agents in Stockholm who were only too keen to kill him.

Mount Holt. 69°25' S, 71°37' W. Rising to about 750 m, near the terminus of Palestrina Glacier, at Lazarev Bay, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, working from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°25' S, 71°43' W. It has since been replotted from BAS surveys conducted between 1975 and 1977. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Fred C. Holt, USN, commanding officer of VXE-6 during OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76). The season before, he had been commander of an LC-130 Hercules aircraft in Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Holt, Samuel B. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Holt, Viggo. b. Jan. 23, 1906, Gammelby, Denmark, son of Waldemar Holt and Anna Marie Dorotea Knudsen. Waldemar died when they were living in Copenhagen, and in Sept. 1910 the widow and son left Hamburg on the *Cap Vilano* bound for Buenos Aires. They later moved to Montevideo, which is where Viggo was living when the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition pulled into town in 1928. Because he was a radio operator who spoke not only Spanish and English, but also the Scandinavian languages, he was taken on as radioman for the expedition. He came back to Montevideo in March 1929, and then in late 1929 re-joined the expedition for the 2nd half. In 1960, in Montevideo, his adventures were reported in the newspaper *El Día*.

Holt Glacier. 74°40' S, 110°36' W. A broad glacier on Bear Peninsula that flows E to the sea between Grimes Ridge and Jones Bluffs, in Marie Byrd Land. First delineated by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Joseph V. Holt, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica, in 1965-66. Originally plotted in 74°41' S, 110°18' W, it has since been replotted.

Holt Inlet. 64°22' S, 63°17' W. A western arm of Lapeyrère Bay, it is 3 km long and 1.5 km wide, with the entrance S of The Hump, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Rennie S. Holt, director of the Antarctic Ecosystem Research Group, at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center, at la Jolla, Calif., leader of the U.S. Antarctic Marine Living Resources (AMLR) program to waters adjoining the South Shetlands and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula, 1989-2006. UK-APC accepted the name on May 20, 2008.

Holt Nunatak. 64°17' S, 59°21' W. A prominent nunatak, rising to about 830 m, at the NE corner of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Holt Manufacturing Company, of Stockton, Calif., which, in 1906, began making commercial chain-track tractors, and the Holt Caterpillar Tractor Company, of New York,

founded in 1908. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Holt Peak. 79°45' S, 81°04' W. A bare rock peak rising to 850 m, surmounting the NE end of the Meyer Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William C. Holt, USARP aurora scientist at Ellsworth Station in 1961.

Holt Point. 66°17' S, 110°30' E. Marks the W extremity of Bailey Peninsula, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for James R. Holt, USN, photographer's mate at Wilkes Station, 1958.

Holtanna *see* **Holtanna Peak**

Holtanna Peak. 71°55' S, 8°22' E. Rising to 2650 m, 1.5 km N of Mundlauga Crags, in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Filbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Its E portion is occupied by a small cirque glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Holtanna (i.e., "the hollow tooth"). US-ACAN accepted the name Holtanna Peak in 1967.

Holteberg. 69°24' S, 157°51' E. The highest point at the E margin of a chain of hills, 8 km NE of Thompson Peak, in Oates Land. Named by the Germans on Oct. 20, 1998, for Schloss Holte, in North Rhine Wetsphalia.

Bahía Holtedahl *see* **Holtedahl Bay**

Holtedahl, Olaf. b. June 24, 1885, Kristiania, Norway, but grew up in Aker, son of Arne Holtdahl and his wife Mathilde. He was the geologist who, with Ola Olstad, went down to Antarctica on the *Norvegia* in 1927-28. While the ship was being repaired in South Georgia, the two scientists went island-hopping in the South Shetlands, and the Palmer Archipelago, using local Norwegian whalers as lifts. Holtedahl made the first systematic study of the volcano on Deception Island. He married Petter Sørlle's daughter, Reid (*see* **Reid Island**), was professor of geology at the University of Oslo, 1920-58, and died in 1975.

Holtedahl Bay. 66°06' S, 65°19' W. A bay, averaging 10 km wide, indenting the Graham Coast for 16 km in a NW-SE direction between Prospect Point and Black Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. Its coasts are formed by ice cliffs. Discovered and mapped in March 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for Olaf Holtedahl. It appears on his 1938 map of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Bahía Holtedahl, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Holtedahl Hill. 62°59' S, 60°32' W. A prominent hill, rising to an elevation of between 50 and 150 m above sea level, S of Mount Pond, at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Olaf Holtedahl.

Holtedahl Mountains *see* **Kurze Mountains**

Holtedahl Peaks. 71°47' S, 8°58' E. A group of peaks and ridges lying northward of Steinskaret Gap, and forming the N portion of the Kurze Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. The Norwegians, in 1966, inadvertently called the whole range Holtedahlfjella (i.e., "the Holtedahl mountains"), for Olaf Holtedahl, not realizing that they had already been named the Kurze Mountains. Consequently, the term has become more restricted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Holtedahlfjella *see* **Holtedahl Peaks**, **Kurze Mountains**

Holtet Nunatak. 74°50' S, 73°56' W. Rising to about 1300 m (the British say about 1200 m), 3 km NE of Grossenbacher Nunatak, in the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Jan A. Holtet, upper atmosphere physicist with the Norwegian Institute of Cosmic Physics, who was at Siple Station in 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Holth, Baard. b. 1889, Sandefjord, Norway, son of Mrs. Jensine Holth. He became a whaler, in the Arctic, and was commander of the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's expeditions of 1933-34 and 1934-35.

Holth Peaks. 77°25' S, 86°43' W. A group of peaks, rising to an elevation of about 1820 m above sea level, in the form of a short NE-SW ridge, 3 km NW of Mount Lymburner, near the N end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially on Nov. 23, 1935 by Ellsworth. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. Baard Holth.

Holyoake Range. 82°13' S, 160°00' E. A range of mountains inland from, and parallel to, the Nash Range, in the S part of the Churchill Mountains, it extends from the Starshot Glacier in the N and runs SSE for about 40 km to Cambrian Bluff (on the Nimrod Glacier) in the S (or, to put it another way, between Prince Philip Glacier and Errant Glacier), and is bounded on the E by Algie Glacier and Silver Ridge. The highest point in the range is Hunt Mountain. Named by NZ-APC for Keith Holyoake, prime minister of NZ, 1960-72, and who, as minister of agriculture in the 1950s, supported NZ participation in BCTAE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Holystone Slope. 76°46' S, 161°20' E. A shallow "blue ice" glacial slope distributary overflow from Flight Deck Névé, about 2.5 km wide, that descends NW over subdued steps, between Dotson Ridge and Dory Nunatak, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. In 1991 the name Quarterdeck Ice was proposed, but in 1993, in keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after nautical terms, it was named by NZ-APC in 1991. Holystone is a soft sandstone used for scrubbing decks on a ship. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 21, 2008.

Holzbach. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. A little stream flowing on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Holzrichter Glacier. 84°50' S, 172°30' W. A broad tributary glacier, flowing from the NE slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, between Mount Wade and Mount Oliver, and entering Gough Glacier just N of Mount Dodge. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. Max A. Holzrichter, USN, deputy commander and chief of staff, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964 and 1965.

Mount Homard. 80°40' S, 29°50' W. Rising to 1200 m, near the head of Blaiklock Glacier, 3 km S of Trey Peaks, it is the highest peak in the Otter Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Roy Homard. NZ-APC accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Aug. 31, 1962, with US-ACAN following suit later that year.

Homard, Desmond Edgar Lemuel "Roy." b. Jan. 18, 1921. Mechanical engineer and sergeant major in the REME. He had been on the British North Greenland Expedition in 1953 before crossing Antarctica with Fuchs on BCTAE 1955-58 (he was also a member of the advance party of that expedition). After the expedition, he returned to Wellington, and there caught the *Rangitoto*, bound for Southampton, where he arrived on May 12, 1958. He was commissioned, retiring as a major.

Rocas Hombron *see* **Hombron Rocks**

Roche Hombron *see* **Hombron Rocks**

Hombron, Jacques-Bernard. b. April 14, 1800, Paris. Naturalist and surgeon 2nd class on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Oct. 11, 1838 he was promoted to surgeon 1st class. He was stationed in Senegal, got sick, took a trading ship back to France in 1852, but died en route.

Hombron Rocks. 63°28' S, 58°42' W. Two rocks awash, separated by about 1.5 km, N of Thanaron Point, about 14.5 km NE of Cape Roquemaurel, and 5 km off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, charted by them as one rock, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Roche Hombron, for Jacques Hombron. It appears as such on the 1838 expedition chart, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. On an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Roca Hombron. FrAE 1910-12 surveyed it, and on their 1912 map it appears, misspelled, as Rocher Honabron. This led to Honabron Rock on a British chart of 1921, and Honabron Skjera on a 1928 Norwegian whaling chart. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1946. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Honabron. On a British chart of 1949, the group appears as Hombron Rocks, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It was the name that appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, on a 1951 Chilean chart, the group appears as

Rocas Honabron, and on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Honabron Rocks. They were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1958 Argentine chart they appear as Rocas Hombron, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Home Beach. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. A small beach, about 180 m long, on North Bay, just N of Cape Evans, Ross Island. So named in 1911 by BAE 1910-13, because it was in front of the headquarters camp. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Home Lake. 77°33' S, 166°07' E. A small lake at Cape Royds, on Ross Island. So named by BAE 1907-09, because it was in front of their winter quarters. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. Apparently not to be confused with Pony Lake.

Home Run Bluff. 71°45' S, 166°35' E. A prominent bluff in the N part of the Tucker Glacier, which served as a survey station for the Southern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, who so named this feature because it was the turning point of their traverse to the airlift point. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 27, 1963.

Homerun Bluff *see* **Home Run Bluff**

Homerun Range. 71°40' S, 166°35' E. A range, trending NW for 42 km, and between 5 and 11 km wide, E of the Everett Range, at the heads of Ebbe Glacier and Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. In 1962-63 the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition used a bluff near here as their turnabout point, and called it Home Run Bluff (q.v.). The name of the range comes from that, being named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year.

Homeward Point. 64°51' S, 63°37' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Security Bay, on Doumer Island, off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed by personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944, during Operation Tabarin. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57, in cooperation with FIDS, and so named by them because it served as a prominent landmark almost daily for the crew of the unit's motor launch as they made their way home to Port Lockroy after a day's work in Bismarck Strait. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Homing Head. 67°48' S, 67°16' W. A conspicuous black headland, formed from sheer cliffs 60 m high, and forming the NE entrance point of Sally Cove, on Horseshoe Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 because it served as an objective for FIDS sledging parties returning to Base Y from Bourgeois Fjord. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Homresund *see* **Macfie Sound**

Hon, Lloyd Neal "Hammer." b. Nov. 12, 1930, Kansas, but raised partly in Nebraska, son of Lloyd H. Hon. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a builder at Little America in the winter of 1956. In 1956-57 he was lead builder on Vic Young's tractor train that went out to open up Byrd Station. He moved to Milton, Fla., where he married Norma Jean Williams Moore on June 4, 1988, and he died there on Sept. 24, 1997.

Honabron Rock *see* **Hombron Rocks**

Honeycomb Glacier. 72°07' S, 169°52' E. A glacier draining the N and E sides of the mountainous mass surmounted by Mount Whewell, then flows S between that feature and Honeycomb Ridge, into Moubray Bay. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with the ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Honeycomb Ridge. 72°05' S, 169°58' E. Extends N from the mouth of Ironside Glacier, on the W side of Moubray Bay. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58 because it consists mainly of a granitic rock, which, in many places is honeycombed on exposed surfaces by holes and cavities. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Isla Hongo *see* **Mushroom Island**

Honkala, Rudolf Aarne "Rudy." b. Jan. 23, 1924, Salisbury, NH, son of Walter Honkala and his wife Anna Tolvanen. In 1941 he joined the Army Air Corps, as a radioman, and was one of the first beneficiaries of the GI Bill of Rights (BA in art, University of New Hampshire, 1946; later, MA in geography, University of Montana). He then worked for the Mount Washington Cog Railway, the Kearsarge Telephone Company, and for 4 years was on the staff of the Mount Washington Observatory, which is where he met Barbara Hastings, whom he married in Feb. 1950, and they formed a husband and wife team for the U.S. Weather Bureau in Alaska for 2 years. In 1953 they opened a sporting goods store in NH, but then he returned to the Mount Washington Observatory as chief weather observer there, 1955-56. He volunteered to go south as chief meteorologist and deputy scientific leader at Wilkes Station in 1957, and, on his return, he and his family moved to Missoula, Mont., with the Bureau. He wintered-over again at Wilkes Station in 1960, as chief weather observer, and at Palmer Station in 1967, as scientist-in-charge. He did a glaciological project at Palmer in the summer of 1968-69, and in 1970 moved to DC, as legislative assistant to Montana congressman Dick Shoup. He was then senior physical scientist with the Office of Coal, at the Department of Energy, and retired in 1983 to a fisherman's cottage in the Chesapeake. In 1989 they moved to Bethel, Maine, where he died on May 16, 2008.

Honkala Island. 66°14' S, 110°37' E. A rocky little island, just over 1 km long, at the SE side of Burnett Island, in the Swain Islands, about 8 km NE of Wilkes Station. The area was first mapped from aerial photographs taken by OpHj 1946-47, and was photographed aerially again by ANARE in 1956. This particular island was surveyed by Carl Eklund in 1957, during the Wilkes Station survey of the Swain Islands, and named by him for Rudy Honkala. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Honnør Glacier. 69°23' S, 39°50' E. Flows to the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, to the N of Byvågåsane Peaks, between those peaks and Breidvågnipa Peak, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. When LCE 1936-37 photographed the area aerially, they found that a glacier tongue extended seaward from this glacier, mapped the tongue, and named it Honnørbryggja (i.e., "the honor wharf"). In 1957, JARE found that the tongue had broken off, and on May 1, 1963, the Japanese amended the name slightly to Honnør-hyoga for the glacier itself, which remained. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1964. The Norwegians call it Honnørbreen.

Honnør-hyoga *see* **Honnør Glacier**

Honnør-kaitei-koku. 69°20' S, 39°30' E. A drowned glacial trough, with a depth of 807 m, extending northwestward then westward from Honnør Glacier, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE soundings conducted between 1968 and 1977, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 (name means "submarine valley").

Honnør-oku-ike. 69°27' S, 39°56' E. A small lake at the NE edge of Honnør-oku-iwa. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos from 1975-78, and named by them ("Honnør interior pond"), on Nov. 24, 1981, in association with nearby Honnør Glacier.

Honnør-oku-iwa. 69°27' S, 39°56' E. A rock exposure, 2.84 sq km, above a west-facing slope of continental ice, to the S of Honnør Glacier, and to the E of Byvågåsane Peaks, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos from 1975-78, and named by them ("Honnør interior rock"), on Nov. 24, 1981, in association with the glacier.

Honnørbreen *see* **Honnør Glacier**

Honnørbryggja *see* **Honnør Glacier**

Honnørrenna *see* **Honnør-kaitei-koku**

Honnywill Peak. 80°31' S, 29°08' W. A rock peak, rising to 1220 m, immediately SE of Williams Ridge, on the W side of Stratton Glacier, in the Haskard Highlands, in the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Eleanor Seymour Honnywill (1916-2003), assistant secretary to the expedition. She had married Richard B. "Dick" Honnywill in 1933, and would, in 1991, marry Sir Vivian Fuchs. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Islote Honores *see* **Honores Rock**

Honores Rock. 62°30' S, 59°43' W. A rock, rising to 2 m above sea level, 0.8 km SW of Ferrer Point, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Islote Cocinero Honores, for Cabo 1st class Arsenio Honores, the cook on the *Iquique* during that expedition. It appears as such

on their 1947 chart. The name was later shortend to Islote Honores, appearing as such on a 1951 Chilean chart. However, the longer name (seems to have) had a resurgence on a 1961 Chilean chart, but it was the shorter name that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1964 it was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. It was then translated to Honores Rock, appearing as such on a British chart of 1968. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and which appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the English language translation in 1972.

Port Hood *see* **Blythe Bay**

Hood, Alexander. b. April 23, 1758, Netherbury, Dorset, son of RN purser Samuel Hood and his wife Ann Bere, and 1st cousin once removed to two famous admirals of that name. On March 5, 1772 he transferred from the *Katharine* as an able seaman to the *Resolution*, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He was the first man on board to sight the Marquesas in 1774. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1777, to commander in 1781, and saw much action on several ships. On July 11, 1792, at Butleigh, Somerset, he married Elizabeth Periam. On April 21, 1798, while commanding the *Mars*, he died off Brest, in action against the French ship *Hercule*.

Hood Glacier. 83°55' S, 173°10' E. About 40 km (the New Zealanders say more like 50 km) long, it flows northward (the New Zealanders say it flows in a generally N-S direction) from Siege Dome, in the Commonwealth Range, and enters the Ross Ice Shelf between the Commonwealth Range and the Separation Range. Discovered by Shackleton on his way to the Pole in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and it was named for Adm. Sir Horace Hood, RN, under whom Lt. Jameson Adams had served on the *Berwick*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Isla Hoodwink *see* **Hoodwink Island**

Hoodwink Island. 67°01' S, 66°52' W. An island, 1.5 km E of Arrowmsith Peninsula, on the W side of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W that same season. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the island escaped the notice of BGLE 1934-37, as they flew over in Feb. 1936; it hoodwinked FIDS geologists and surveyors, who misinterpreted the island's geological composition and incorrectly identified the survey station beside it during a local triangulation. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Isla Hoodwink.

Mount Hook. 83°20' S, 50°00' W. A mountainous, snow-covered projection, rising to about 1605 m from the E side of the Saratoga Table, 8 km SE of Sorna Bluff, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Lt. Richard M. Hook, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer at Pole Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Hook Island. 65°38' S, 65°10' W. An island, about 1.5 km NE of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands, near the SW entrance of Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its shape when seen aerially. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Punta Hooke *see* **Hooke Point**

Hooke, Lionel George Alfred. b. Dec. 31, 1895, St Kilda, Melbourne, son of British tea merchant Frank William Hooke and his Australian wife Ethel Margaret Kelly. In 1913 he joined the Marconi Company as a radio operator, and in 1914 this company merged with Telefunken to become Amalgamated Wireless (AWA). He was the radio operator who, on Dec. 24, 1914, sailed from Hobart on the *Aurora* as part of the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17, and was on the ship when it floated away from the shore party and got trapped in the ice for almost a year. On his return to Australia he found that his brother Frank had been killed at Gallipoli, so he sailed for England, on Dec. 15, 1916 becoming an officer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. In 1919 he became Melbourne manager of AWA, and a famous radio broadcasting pioneer. In 1929 he invented an automatic distress signaler for ships without a radio operator. On Feb. 15, 1930, in Melbourne, he married actress Eilleen Clarice Sparks, in 1944 he became managing director of AWA, was knighted in 1957, and became chairman of AWA in 1962. He died on Feb. 17, 1974, at St. Leonards, Sydney.

Hooke Point. 67°11' S, 66°42' W. Near the head of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. It was mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for English physicist Robert Hooke (1635-1703), pioneer in the study of ice crystals. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Hooke.

Cabo Hooker *see* **[1]Cape Hooker**

[1]Cape Hooker. 63°20' S, 61°57' W. Forms the SE end of Low Island, in the South Shetlands. It was roughly charted by sealers in the early 1820s, and again in 1829 by Foster during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. However, Foster showed it as the NE point on the island. As for the origin of the name Hooker, no one knows, except that it appears that Foster named it thus. FIDASE charted it aerially in 1956, and this new survey showed it to be very different to the old charts. The name Cape Hooker was applied to the SE end of the island, and the feature was plotted in 63°18' S, 61°59' W. US-ACAN was the first to accept the name, in 1952, UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans call it Cabo Hooker, but the Argentines named it Punta Asconapé, after Domingo Asconapé. It was later re-plotted in 63°18' S, 61°56' W, and in late 2008, the UK re-plotted it yet again.

[2]Cape Hooker. 70°38' S, 166°45' E. On the NE portion of the peninsula which includes Davis Ice Piedmont, on the N coast of Victoria Land. With Cape Dayman to the ESE it forms an outer entrance point (i.e., the W point) of Yule Bay, 27 km eastward of Cape North. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Joseph Dalton Hooker. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Hooker. 78°06' S, 162°42' E. A rounded summit, rising to over 3800 m (the New Zealanders say about 3785 m), immediately S of Mount Lister, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, SW of McMurdo Sound, along the W side of the Ross Sea. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Joseph Dalton Hooker. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton. b. June 30, 1817, Halesworth, Suffolk, son of botanist Sir William Jackson Hooker and his wife Maria Sarah Turner. He joined the Naval Medical Service, and was assistant surgeon and botanist on the *Erebus*, during RossAE 1839-43, and wrote about it (*see* the Bibliography). He fell into the sea at Franklin Island, on Jan. 27, 1841, and was almost crushed by the ship. In the late 1840s and early 1850s he was in India and Tibet, and in 1855 became assistant director of Kew Gardens in London, which he had helped his father found, and succeeded his father as director in 1865. From 1873 to 1878 he was president of the Royal Society, and in the latter year was knighted. He had married Frances Harriet Henslow in 1851, and she died in 1874. He married again, in 1876, to Hyacinth (née Symonds) the widow of Sir William Jardine. He died on Dec. 10, 1911, in Sunningdale, Berks.

Hooker Basin. 70°10' S, 166°20' E. A submarine feature out to sea off Cape Hooker, in northern Victoria Land. Named by international agreement, in association with the cape.

Hooker Glacier. 78°04' S, 163°06' E. On the E side of the Royal Society Range, it flows NE into the head of Blue Glacier from the slopes of Mount Hooker and the main ridge immediately S of the mountain. Surveyed in Sept. 1957 by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE, and named by them in association with Mount Hooker. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Hooley, Trevor Vernon H. "Tim." b. Oct. 18, 1904, Oldham, Lancs. A ship's radio operator, in 1927, in Penzance, Cornwall, he married Gladys Winifred Hall (b. 1899, Penzance), and that year they sailed for the Falkland Islands, where their daughter, Winifred Dawn (known as Dawn), was born in 1930. Tim was radio operator on the *Fitzroy* during the Operation Tabarin period, 1943-45, and on Feb. 15, 1944

his wife and daughter, who were also aboard, went ashore at Port Lockroy Station (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). In the 1950s the Hooleys moved to New Zealand, and lived in Auckland.

Hooper, Frederick John. b. March 28, 1890, Fareham, Hants, but raised in Alverstoke, son of asylum attendant (later a Prudential insurance salesman) William H. Hooper and his Limerick wife Annie. He joined the RN, and became a petty officer. He had already sailed around the world 3 times when he joined BAE 1910-13 as a steward, but transferred to the shore party. He was one of the search party who found Scott's tent in Nov. 1912. He died on June 20, 1955, in Southport.

Hooper, George Samuel. b. 1874. He went to sea working for the Union Steamship Company, and in June 1903 was appointed chief officer of the lighthouse steamer *Hinemoa*. On July 22, 1906, with the rank of captain, he was given command of the government training steam *Amokura*, and was still with that vessel in Dec. 1919, when he succeeded Capt. H.S. Blackburne as nautical adviser to the NZ government. He was also principal examiner of masters and mates. He was administrator of the Ross Dependency, and as such took part in Larsen's whaling expedition of 1923-24, in the *Sir James Clark Ross*. He died on March 2, 1931, at his home in Seatoun, NZ. He had been ill for 5 months.

Hooper, Peter Ralph. b. Jan. 29, 1931, Edinburgh. He was only born in Edinburgh because his parents were on a visit there. His father, Percival Ralph Hooper was a Canadian farmer, near Edmonton, Alberta, and his mother was Mary Ferguson, an accomplished doctor from Edinburgh, from the family that makes Edinburgh rock (the edible kind). Peter was raised in Canada until he was 8, then educated in Edinburgh during World War II. After graduating in geology from St Andrews, he spent a year researching in Scotland, then joined FIDS as a geologist in 1954. Interviewed by Johnny Green, then by Fuchs (who had a chunk of malachite on his desk, and asked Peter if he would go to Anvers Island to investigate it; this despite Hooper's total lack of experience at that time in mineralogy), he left Southampton on the old *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo, and Port Stanley, and summered-over as base leader at Base D in 1954-55, and then (from March 1955) wintered-over at Base N in 1955 and 1956, again as geologist and base leader. In 1959 he got his PhD from Birmingham University. From 1971 to 1996 he was professor of geology at Washington State University, became a U.S. citizen, and returned to the UK, retiring to Oxfordshire, with his wife Caroline.

Hooper Crags. 78°25' S, 16°43' E. A small, rocky spur, 5 km long, at the S side of Foster Glacier, 16 km SSE of Mount Huggins, and 13 km NNE of Mount Cocks, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Benjamin F. Hooper, VX-6 helicopter pilot who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hooper Glacier. 64°44' S, 63°37' W. A glacier, 5 km long, flowing NE and E from the col N of Mount William into the W side of Börgen Bay, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Peter Hooper. It appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Hoopers Shoulder. 77°32' S, 166°53' E. An independent cone, 1859 m up the W slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. When seen from McMurdo Sound, it appears as a huge, perfect pyramid of black rock, standing out as a splendid mark against the background of the ice, and almost on a line from Cape Royds to the crater of Mount Erebus. The cone itself is about 100 m high, and is exactly in the line of the fierce SE winds which sweep around the shoulder of Erebus at this level, and therefore it is surrounded by a deep moat, or ditch, over 30 m high, caused by the sweeping action of these winds. Named by Frank Debenham during the second ascent of Mount Erebus, for Frederick J. Hooper, who was on this ascent party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hoosh. Pemmican and plasmon biscuit. *See* **Food**.

Hop Island. 68°50' S, 77°43' E. A rocky island, one of the largest of the Rauer Islands, it is about 5 km long, and lies 1.5 km WSW of Filla Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Hopøy (i.e., "hop island"). These cartographers thought that (what would later be named) Varyag Island was part of Hop Island, and plotted it accordingly, or rather they thought that what became Varyag was the S part of one bigger island, and that the channel separating them was a cove. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It was not until the late 1950s that the Australians determined that there were, in fact, 2 islands, and the new situation was accepted by ANCA on Aug. 20, 1957. The Australians established a refugio here, called Hop (*see* **Rauer Islands Hop Refuge**).

Hopalong Nunatak. 81°33' S, 28°45' W. Rising to about 1450 m, it is the highest and most westerly of the Whichaway Nunataks, in Coats Land. Surveyed in Dec. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Jon Stephenson, the Australian geologist on the expedition ("hopalong" signifies a kangaroo). UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

The *Hope*. Whaler which, after a tour in South Shetlands waters, discovered the *Jenny* floating in the Drake Passage in Sept. 1840. *See* **The *Jenny***.

Bahía Hope *see* **Hope Bay**

Cabo Hope *see* **Brown Bluff**

Isla Hope *see* **Hope Island**

Lake Hope. 63°25' S, 57°01' W. A small lake, 0.8 km N of Mount Flora, close E of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by Argentines working here as Lago Esperanza, in association with the bay (which they call Bahía Esperanza). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

[1]**Mount Hope** *see* **Mount Bransfield**

[2]**Mount Hope**. 69°46' S, 64°34' W. A massive mountain rising to 2860 m, forming the central and highest peak of the Eternity Range, in northern Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and Nov. 23, 1935, and named by him as Mount Hope (*see* **Mount Charity**). It was mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936-37. In Oct. 1936 Rymill surveyed it, during BGLE 1934-37, and named it Mount Wakefield, for Lord Wakefield (*see* **Wakefield Highland**). It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1940 British chart. It was photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and in Dec. 1947, during RARE 1947-48. US-ACAN and UK-APC both accepted the name, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Using all the photos mentioned earlier, and also based on the results of ground surveys conducted by FIDS in 1960, it was found that the two features (i.e., Ellsworth's Mount Hope and Rymill's Mount Wakefield) were one and the same, and the original name of Mount Hope was accepted by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, and by US-ACAN later that year. The naming of this feature bears a striking parallel to that of Mount Bransfield.

[3]**Mount Hope**. 83°31' S, 171°16' E. An isolated nunatak, low but conspicuous, rising to 835 m and marked by a well-defined terrace strewn with erratics, it projects through the ice about 5 km eastward of the W portal of the Beardmore Glacier, and marks the W side of the terminus of that glacier at its confluence with the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered on Dec. 3, 1908, by Shackleton's Pole party, during BAE 1907-09. They climbed it, in the hope that they could, from its summit, see a route to the Polar Plateau, and they were not disappointed. They saw the great Beardmore Glacier stretching to the S as far as the eye could see. This was the southernmost depot laid by the Ross Sea Party in 1916, during BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Hope, Christopher Sladen "Chris." b. Aug. 10, 1947. Electronics engineer at Casey Station in 1971.

Hope, Royal *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hope Bay. 63°23' S, 57°00' W. A bay, 3 km wide, indenting Trinity Peninsula for 5 km between Sheppard Point and Stone Point, and opening on Antarctic Sound, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its coasts are formed from ice cliffs ranging between 15 and 50 m in height. Discovered and charted on Jan. 15, 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. From March 12 to Sept. 29, 1903, Andersson, Duse, and Grunden were forced to winter here in a hut, and they named the bay Haabets Vig (i.e., "hope bay"), to "keep the hope alive." The name is seen on Nordenskjöld's maps of the expedition. All the interested nations translated this, and it appears as Hope Bay on British charts of 1921 and 1950, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argen-

tines had been calling it Bahía Hope, or Bahía Esperanza, since at least 1908. The name Bahía Esperanza was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and the name Bahía Hope was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Charcot's 1911 and 1912 maps show it as both Baie Hope and Esperance Bay. The FIDS established their Base D here, "Hope Bay Station," in 1945, and surveyed the bay that year. In 1952 the Argentines established Esperanza Station here, and it was the scene of armed conflict between them and the British. That year (1952), the bay was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Office Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, and it was resurveyed by FIS between 1954 and 1956. The anchorage off the station was shown as an individual feature on a 1963 Argentine chart, and named Fondeadero Esperanza. It is the home of the world's largest colony of Adélie penguins.

Hope Bay Howler. The first edition of this FIDS Base D newspaper appeared on June 22, 1945, edited by Eric Back. It contained news items and articles, and letters from the bases at Deception Island and Port Lockroy. Fuchs, in his book *Of Ice and Men*, quotes a typical "advertisement": "Bright young men for the Antarctic. Must have knowledge of botany, zoology, ornithology, surveying, taxidermy, geology, oxometry, etc. German and French essential. Must be able to type, operate wireless set, light fires, clean drains, build houses and drive dogs. Some knowledge of huntin', shootin' and fishin' expected. Salary despicable, prospects nil. Please write and state any additional qualifications."

Hope Bay Station *see* **Base D**

Hope Island. 63°03' S, 56°50' W. Rising to an elevation of about 35 m above sea level, it is the largest of a group of small islands about 10 km W of Turnbull Point (which is on d'Urville Island), off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. On or around Jan. 31, 1820, Bransfield charted this feature as an island about 5 km in diameter, plotted it in 63°05' S, 57°07' W, and named it Hope Island. It appears as such on his chart of 1820, and on various subsequent charts, including Powell's chart published in 1822, on which it also appears as Hope Isle. On Feb. 27, 1838, FrAE 1837–40 charted it as a new discovery, plotted it in 63°01' S, 56°40' W, and Dumont d'Urville named it as Île Daussy, for astonomer and hydrographer Pierre Daussy (1792–1861), president of the Geographical Society of Paris. It appears as such on a British chart of 1839, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. Also in 1839, USEE 1838–42 spotted what they thought was this feature, but which was probably the two peaks of Mount Percy. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Isla Daussy. There is an 1871 British reference to it as Daussy Island, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1901. On Friederichsen's 1895 map it appears as Hope Island, plotted in 63°00' S, 56°55' W. On maps prepared by SwedAE 1901–04 appears a feature called Hope Islands, but they are in roughly the same position as the Zélée Rocks, which lie just to the NW. On Charcot's map of 1912 appears Îles Daussy, in about the same position as given by Dumont d'Urville in 1838. A British chart of 1921 shows "Hope Island (Daussy Island)," as does a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Its position was fixed by Fids on the *Trepassey*, in 1946–47. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Isla Esperanza, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Isla Hope. Correctly positioned, Hope Island appears on a 1949 British chart, and that was how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Esperanza, while the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Isla Hope. *See also* **Zélée Rocks**.

Hope Islands *see* **Hope Island, Zélée Rocks**

Hope Isle *see* **Hope Island**

Hope Point. 67°23' S, 59°36' E. A bluff forming the W end of Bertha Island, on the E side of the entrance to William Scoresvy Bay, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Charted and named by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, who landed here in Feb. 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Mount Hopeful. 62°02' S, 58°08' W. A peak rising to about 700 m, 2.5 km N of the head of King George Bay, and 2.5 km SE of Rea Peak, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Hopefull* [sic and q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The UK were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008. *See also* **Copper Ridge**, **Green Crag**, **Middle Walls**, **Ruined Castle**, **Splinter**, and **Twins**.

The *Hopefull*. After John Biscoe's successful trip to Antarctica (*see* **Biscoe Expedition**) with the *Tula* and *Lively*, Enderby (the London whaling magnate) was excited about sending out a new expedition immediately. The British government was excited too, in geographical exploration (the excitement was not about exploration, as such, rather the prospect of new territory for the British Empire). Biscoe was scheduled to command this new expedition, with two ships — his flagship, the schooner *Hopefull*, and her tender, the yawl *Rose*. However, Biscoe got sick, and Capt. Henry Rea, RN, the Admiralty observer and surveying officer, now took command of the expedition. Capt. William Lysle commanded the *Hopefull*, and Capt. John Tobias Mallors commanded the *Rose*. On May 13, 1833, the *Hopefull* and the *Rose* left London, the navigator of the *Hopefull* being John Foxton. On Oct. 23, 1833, they arrived at the Falklands, to find that the convicts had massacred their masters, including Matthew Brisbane (q.v.). The two vessels went to the South Shetlands for the 1833–34 summer, and, on Jan. 1, 1834, with the crews of both ships mutinying, the *Rose* got crushed between 2 icebergs in 60°17' S, 53°26' W, and sank. The crew and provisions were rescued by the *Hopefull*. Back in the Falklands, Capt. Lysle resigned, in favor of John Foxton. In later years Foxton referred to the ship (erroneously) as the *Hopewell*.

The *Hopewell* *see* **The *Hopefull***

Glaciar Hopkins *see* **Hopkins Glacier**

Hopkins Glacier. 66°36' S, 65°42' W. Flows SSW into Darbel Bay S of Erskine Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins (1861–1947), founder of the School of Biochemistry, at Cambridge, and a vitamin pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Hopkins. The British plot it in 66°36' S, 65°35' W.

Hopkins Nunataks. 76°46' S, 160°24' E. A group of 3 nunataks, rising to 2180 m, and extending W–E for 2.5 km, at the head of, and rising about 50 m above the level of, Cambridge Glacier, between the Coombs Hills and the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Steve Hopkins, who worked several seasons at McMurdo, first as a cargo handler loading and unloading C-141 and C-130 aircraft. In 2001–02 he was injured in a helicopter crash at Lake Fryxell, while working as lead helo-tech. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Hopøy *see* **Hop Island**

[1]**The *Horatio***. A 146-ton London sealing snow, built at Mevagissey in 1811, which, after being specially sheathed and coppered for cold climates, left Gravesend on Sept. 9, 1820, under the command of Capt. Joseph Weeks (who had been appointed skipper 8 days before), bound for the South Shetlands, to take part in the 1820–21 sealing season. She was back at Milford Haven, England, on Dec. 17, 1821, and at Falmouth on Jan. 7, 1822, and pulled in to London on Jan. 17, 1822, with 4150 seal skins, 45 casks of oil, and a quantity of whale bones.

[2]**The *Horatio***. British ship owned by Salvesen, and converted by them in Norway into a factory whaler, same size as the *Neko*. She had 28 pressure boilers. She was on her way to the South Shetlands for the 1911–12 season, with the *Neko*, but had only got as far as the English Channel when her cargo of coal caught fire, and she had to miss the season. This was followed by an unsuccessful whaling season off the African coast. She was based out of South Georgia in 1913–14, and got as far south as Graham Land that season. She was back for the 1914–15 and 1915–16 seasons, but, on March 11, 1916, in Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, she caught fire and was destroyed. Her skipper that final season was Otto Hilmar Poulsen.

Horatio Glacier. 62°17' S, 58°59' W. A large glacier at Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, in honor of Horatio Nelson, the greatest British admiral of all time.

Horatio Stump. 62°13' S, 59°00' W. A flat-topped hill rising to 165 m, immediately E of

Flat Top Peninsula, at the SW end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Horatio*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Don Hawkes charted it in 1961, and on his map it appears as Mushroom Hill, named for its flat top. It appears as Horatio Stump on a British chart of 1962. On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Pico Horatio Stump. The British were the latest to re-plot this feature, in late 2008.

Horatiobach. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. A small stream flowing S into Horatiobucht, on the coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans in association with the nearby hill, Horatio Stump.

Horatiobucht. 62°12' S, 59°01' W. A small bay on the coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Islands, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans in association with the nearby hill, Horatio Stump.

Cape Hordern. 66°15' S, 100°31' E. Also called Hordern Peninsula, and Mount Hordern. An ice-free cape, overlain by morainic drift, at the NW end of the Bunger Hills. It marks the boundary between Queen Mary Land and the Knox Coast, in Wilkes Land. Probably sighted from Watson Bluff (on David Island, to the SW) by A.L. Kennedy and other members of the Western Base Party, during AAE 1911-14, who, during a survey carried out on foot, charted the W wall of what appeared to be 2 small islands lying N of Cape Hoadley, in about 100°35' E. Named by Mawson as Hordern Island, for Sir Samuel Hordern (1876-1956) of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and delineated from these photos in 1955, by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett. These OpHJ photos were compared with the Kennedy map, and some re-defining took place. The "island" became Cape Hordern, a name accepted by US-ACAN later in 1955. Re-photographed aerially by ANARE in Jan. 1956. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

[1]**Mount Hordern** *see* **Cape Hordern**

[2]**Mount Hordern**. 67°56' S, 62°29' E. Rising to 1510 m, about 6.5 km S of Mount Coates, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Sir Samuel Hordern (*see* **Cape Hordern**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. First visited by John Béchervaise's ANARE party in 1956, and first climbed by Alf Bolza, in 1958.

Hordern Gap. 67°53' S, 62°30' E. A gap, 5 km wide, between Mount Coates and Mount Hordern, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. It was used by ANARE parties of 1957 and 1958, as a route through the range. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, in association with the nearby mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Hordern Island *see* **Cape Hordern**

Hordern Peninsula *see* **Cape Hordern**

Horenstein, Abel Moises *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1949, 1953

Horgebest *see* **Horgebest Peak**

Horgebest Peak. 72°34' S, 0°27' E. Just E of Fred Cirque, in the N part of Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Horgebest (i.e., "mountain beast"). US-ACAN accepted the name Horgebest Peak in 1966.

Horgen, Arne W. Norwegian flight radio operator who took part in the first *Balaena* whaling expedition, 1946-48.

Horizon. At the South Pole the horizon is 7 miles away.

Horizon Bluff. 77°54' S, 160°26' E. A steep bluff, at the head of Beacon Valley, it rises to 2275 m to the W of Friedmann Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with naming certain features in this area after surveying terms, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992 for the horizon, the line of sight described by level line of theodolite or level. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Horlick Ice Stream. 85°17' S, 132°00' W. A large ice stream on the otherwise featureless ice surface to the N of the main mass of the Horlick Mountains, it flows WSW, paralleling these mountains, into the lower part of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with the mountains.

Horlick Mountains. 85°23' S, 121°00' W. A mountain group, eastward of Reedy Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains. They include the Wisconsin Range, the Long Hills, and the Ohio Range. Parts of this group were discovered by Kennett Rawson, on Nov. 22, 1934, from about 83°05' S, 105°19' W, while at the end of his SE flight, and other parts were discovered from the ground by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, both discoveries made during ByrdAE 1933-35, from positions looking up the Leverett Glacier and the Albanus Glacier. Named by Byrd for William Horlick, of Horlicks Malted Milk Company, a supporter of this expedition. Portions of the Wisconsin Range are shown on air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The entire group was surveyed by American parties in the 1950s and 1960s, photographed aerially by USN between 1959 and 1964, and mapped by USGS from all these efforts.

Horlick Mountains Traverse. 1958-59. Strictly speaking the Marie Byrd Land-Horlick Mountains Traverse. In Oct. 1958, a reconnaissance plane flew over the Horlick Mountains. No one had ever been that close to these mountains before. On board were, among others, Merle Dawson, Charlie Bentley, Bill Long, and Emil Schulthess, the Swiss photographer. On Nov. 1, 1958, a tractor train (3 Sno-cats, each pulling a sledge) left Byrd Station bound for a geological study of the Horlick Mountains. There were 6 men in the train: Charlie Bentley (leader), Bill Long, Jack Long, Bill Chapman, Fred Darling, and Leonard LeSchack. The lead cat, which carried a crevasse detector, was named the *Sally Jeanne*, and was driven by Bill Long, assisted by Fred Darling. Re-supplied along the way by R4D aircraft, the train made slow going because of the crevasses and the bad weather. A dentist was even dropped in at one point, for obvious reasons. The Long brothers, Darling, and Bentley climbed Mount Glossopteris. On Jan. 22, 1959, they arrived back at Byrd Station.

The Horn. 63°39' S, 57°34' W. Rising to 220 m, it has a sheer cliff of reddish rock on its W side, and surmounts the NW cape of Eagle Island, in Prince Gustav Channel, between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Discovered, surveyed and named descriptively by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British map of 1974. The Argentines call it Cerro Mayor (i.e., "big hill"); it appears as such on a chart of 1978, and in their gazetteer of 1990.

Isla Horn *see* **Largo Island**

Islote Horn *see* **Largo Island**

Horn, Jonas. b. 1798. Of Stonington, Conn. From 1823 to 1829 he was 1st mate of the *Alabama Packet*, and, in 1830 got his first command, the Stonington schooner *Whale*. In 1834-35, he was captain of the sealing schooner *Pacific*, 1834-35, in the South Shetlands.

Horn Bluff. 68°21' S, 149°45' E. A prominent rocky headland, rising to 325 m, on the N side of the coastal island at the W side of Deakin Bay, off the coast of George V Land, it is marked by the columnar structure of the dolerite forming the upper part of it. Discovered and mapped as part of the mainland by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for William Austin Horn (1841-1922) mining magnate and politician of Adelaide, who donated £1000 to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. In 1962 aerial shots taken by ANARE showed it to be on an island.

Horn Peak *see* **Kemp Peak**

The *Horn 2000*. American yacht, skippered by Roman Kveternik, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000.

Horna. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. Five peaks in the most NE part of Mount Bergersen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the horns"). The five horns are Høghornet, Nebbhornet, Butthornet, Skolten, and Nyvla.

Hornblende Bluffs. 69°54' S, 159°45' E. Prominent bluffs, rising to 1050 m on the N end of a feature 3 km SE of Mount Ellery, and near the head of Suvorov Glacier, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the hornblende found here. NZ-APC accepted the

name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. ANCA also accepted the name.

Monte Horne *see* **Mount Horne**

Mount Horne. 75°46' S, 71°42' W. Rising to 1165 m, it is the highest and most prominent mountain in the Quilty Nunataks, 20 km ENE of Mount Hassage, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where the E part of Ellsworth Land meets the S part of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, plotted by them in 76°47' S, 70°00' W, and named by Ronne as Mount Bernard Horne, for Bernard Horne of Horne Department Store (a fixture in Pittsburgh for almost 150 years), who furnished wind-proofs and other clothing for the expedition. It appears as such on an American Geographical Society map of 1948. On Ronne's 1948 map it appears as Mount Horne, but with the erroneous coordinates, a situation that occurred again on a 1962 AGS map. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Horne. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Monte Horne, and that is presumably what the Argentines call it today. That name was also accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-mapped by USGS from their own ground survey conducted during the 1961-62 Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and appears on the USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Horne, Ralph Ross. b. Nov. 5, 1940. BAS geologist who wintered-over at Base E in 1963 and at Base T in 1964. He later became deputy director of the Irish Geological Survey.

Horne Glacier. 71°17' S, 164°56' E. A valley glacier, 10 km long, it flows SW from the Everett Range, between Mount Works and Mount Calvin, and enters the lower part of Greenwell Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Robert P. Horne (b. Wisc.), USNR, C-130 Hercules aircraft pilot during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

Horne Nunataks. 71°42' S, 66°46' W. A group of 6 nunataks in relative isolation, rising to about 715 m, on the N side of Goodenough Glacier, about 11 km inland from the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and from Fossil Bluff Station between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Ralph Ross Horne. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Horner Nunatak. 74°16' S, 72°45' W. A nunatak, rising to about 1250 m, 1.5 km E of Staack Nunatak, S of the Ronne Entrance, on the English Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Stanley Horner, USARP radioscience researcher at Byrd Station, in 1962-63. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Hornet *see* **Hornet Peak, Kemp Peak**

Hornet Peak. 72°12' S, 2°59' W. A sharp peak, 5 km W of Snøhetta Dome, near the S end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Hornet (i.e., "the horn"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hornet Peak in 1966, a name that is not entirely satisfactory, as it conjures up, in the English-speaking mind, the dangerous insect.

Horney Bluff. 80°09' S, 159°40' E. A conspicuous ice-free rock bluff, between 24 and 28 km long, extending eastward along the N side of Byrd Glacier, from Merrick Glacier toward Cape Kerr. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. Harry R. Horney, Byrd's chief of staff during OpHJ 1946-47. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Hornfelsgipfel. 71°36' S, 161°54' E. A peak on the S side of Mount Van Veen, in the Morozumi Range. Named by the Germans.

Horniston, Charles E. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hornpipe Heights. 69°52' S, 70°35' W. A group of partly exposed ridges rising to about 1200 m between Sullivan Glacier, Mikado Glacier, and Clarsach Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Whistle Pass is adjacent to the NE part of these heights. Surveyed by BAS from 1968. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with the pass. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Hornpollen *see* **Naka-no-ura**

Horns. Sharp, isolated peaks, created by 2 or more glaciers eating away rock on all sides of a mountain peak.

Mount Hornsby. 64°14' S, 59°15' W. A prominent, snow-capped mountain, rising to about 1360 m, on the S side of the middle reaches of Sjögren Glacier, NNE of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Richard Hornsby & Sons, of Grantham, designers and builders of the first caterpillar tractors for the War Office, 1904-10. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Horntind *see* **Branson Nunatak**

Horntvedt, Harald. b. 1878, Sandefjord, Norway, son of master butcher Christian Horntvedt and his wife Anne Marie Abrahamsdatter. An old Arctic whaling man (he went to sea at 15), he was in South Georgia and Antarctic waters in 1909-10, as captain of the *Nor*. He was back in 1912, as skipper of the *Thor I*, out of Grytviken, South Georgia. In 1914 he commanded the whaler *Alonso*, but in Angolan waters. He was back in Antarctica, as captain of the *Norvegia*, 1927-28, and from 1935 to 1937 was skipper of the *Thorshøv* (not in Antarctic waters).

Horowitz Ridge. 77°37' S, 162°05' E. A rock ridge between David Valley and King Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by biologist Roy E. Cameron in 1966-68 for biologist Norman Harold Horowitz (b. March 19, 1915, Pittsburgh. d. June 1, 2005, Pasadena), professor at the California Institute of Technology, who suggested the analogy between the dry valleys of Antarctica and the planet Mars, and that studies along those lines might be useful. Cameron was there to carry out these studies between 1966 and 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Horrall Glacier. 75°00' S, 114°28' W. A tributary glacier in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land, it flows ENE from Faulkender Ridge to join Kohler Glacier at Klimov Bluff. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Thomas R. Horrall, USARP glaciologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67.

Horrocks Block. 71°35' S, 68°22' W. A large rectangular outcrop of mainly sandstone, rising to about 750 m, on the N side of Venus Glacier, between that glacier and Mercury Glacier, 3 km SW of Keystone Cliffs, on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from surveys conducted by BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station between 1961 and 1973, and from satellite imagery supplied by NASA and USGS. In association with Venus Glacier, this feature was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Jeremiah Horrocks (1618-1641), the English astronomer who predicted and first observed a transit of Venus, in 1639. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Nunataks Horsa *see* **Horsa Nunataks**

Horsa Nunataks. 68°56' S, 70°18' W. An isolated group of about 5 partly snow-covered nunataks, with one isolated even further, to the S, rising to over 610 m above Roberts Ice Piedmont, 22 km N of Mount Calais, in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially on Aug. 15, 1936, and again on Feb. 1, 1937, during BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the 5th-century Saxon chief. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. The feature appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Nunataks Horsa, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazettteer of 1974. *See also* **Hengist Nunatak**.

Horse Bluff. 71°18' S, 67°34' W. A coastal bluff at the W side of the Tindley Peaks, between Ryder Glacier and McArthur Glacier, on the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, overlooking George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and from Fossil Bluff Station from 1970. Named by those personnel as Horse Point from a distinctive rock feature resembling a horse's head on the slopes above the point. It appears as such on a 1977 BAS map. UK-APC accepted the name Horse Bluff on Dec. 8, 1977,and it appears as such in

the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted that name.

Horse Point *see* **Horse Bluff**

Horses. Filchner took horses with him on GermAE 1911-12. Shackleton and Scott were the principal exponents of the pony as a means of getting to the Pole (*see* **Ponies**).

Mount Horseshoe *see* **Horseshoe Mountain**

[1]**Horseshoe Bay** *see* **Lystad Bay**

[2]**Horseshoe Bay**. 77°32' S, 166°12' E. A cove just N of Cape Royds, on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered and named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Horseshoe Crater. 78°14' S, 161°53' E. A crescent-shaped volcanic crater at the confluence of Radian Glacier and Pipecleaner Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. An NZGSAE field party worked here in 1977-78. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, from its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Horseshoe Harbor. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. In Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, it is the only natural harbor in Greater Antarctica, and is formed by the horseshoe-shaped rock projections of West Arm and East Arm. Mawson Station is at the head of this harbor. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law, who selected this as the site for Mawson Station in 1953-54. Named by Law for its shape. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The SCAR gazetteer has a Russian-named feature called East Bay at these co-ordinates, and it may well be the same feature.

Horseshoe Hills. 71°05' S, 71°24' E. A horseshoe-shaped rock outcrop, in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, in the E side of the S part of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Mannings were photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again in 1957 by ANARE. They were visited by SovAE 1965, and by the ANARE Prince Charles Survey Party of 1969. Named descriptively by ANCA.

Horseshoe Island. 67°51' S, 67°12' W. About 11 km long, and 5 km wide, it occupies most of the entrance to Square Bay, lying between that bay and Bourgeois Fjord, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named descriptively in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, who mapped this area from ground surveys and air photos. Peaks on this island rise to elevations of between 600 and 900 m, and are arranged in a crescent-shape. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a 1940 British chart and a 1942 USAAF chart. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949-50. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit. Base Y was here, and Fids from that base re-surveyed it between 1955 and 1957, when the shape of the island was found to be less like a horseshoe than had originally been believed. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Herradura (which means the same thing), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Horseshoe. It was the name Isla Herradura that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Horseshoe Island Cove *see* **Lystad Bay**

Horseshoe Islands *see* **Forge Islands**

Horseshoe Mountain. 77°34' S, 159°57' E. Rising to 2514 m, just W of Mount Fleming, on the N side of the head of Taylor Glacier, near the edge of the Polar Plateau, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and NZ-APC followed suit. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Horseshoe Nunatak. 81°52' S, 158°25' E. A horseshoe-shaped nunatak in the Churchill Mountains, 8 km W of Mount Hoskins, on the N side of the upper portion of Starshot Glacier. Discovered and charted by NZGSAE 1964-65, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Horseshoe Valley. 80°05' S, 82°00' W. A large, ice-filled valley in the southern Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, it is outlined by the semicircular arrangement of the Independence Hills, the Marble Hills, the Liberty Hills, and the Enterprise Hills, hence the descriptive name given by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63. Actually, they picked the name up from USN flyers in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Horst. A fault block belt, the classic example of which is the Great Antarctic Horst, more commonly known as the Transantarctic Mountains.

Hortebrekka *see* **Hortebrekka Slope**

Hortebrekka Slope. 72°07' S, 12°34' E. A crevassed ice slope, marking the E edge of Horteriset Dome, just W of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the westernmost part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hortebrekka, in association with Horteriset. US-ACAN accepted the name Hortebrekka Slope in 1966.

Horteflaket *see* **Horteflaket Névé**

Horteflaket Névé. 71°56' S, 12°45' E. A névé at the head of Musketov Glacier, between the Petermann Ranges and the Weyprecht Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Horteflaket. US-ACAN accepted the name Horteflaket Névé in 1970.

Horten *see* **Horten Peak**

Horten Peak. 72°04' S, 3°11' E. A small rock, rising to 2470 m, S of the summit of Risemedet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Horten. US-ACAN accepted the name Horten Peak in 1966.

Horteriset *see* **Horteriset Dome**

Horteriset Dome. 72°05' S, 12°22' E. A broad, ice-covered hill 21 km W of the S part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Horteriset. US-ACAN accepted the name Horteriset Dome in 1966.

Horton, Christopher North "Chris." b. Feb. 25, 1935, Kingston, Surrey, but grew up partly in Worthing, son of Stanley D. Horton and his wife Alice North. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1959, and at Halley Bay Station in 1960. He arrived back in England in May, and with Joe Farman and Harry Agger moved to Victoria, London, where, until November of that year they collated their Antarctic findings, and then all three moved to Edinburgh to continue doing that. In 1963, in Aylesbury, Bucks, he married Eva Teresa I. Stachiewicz, who died in 1977, in Bromley. His second wife was Frances Verel. He later lived at Pedlinge, in Hythe, Kent, and died on June 5, 1983, at William Harvey Hospital, Ashford, Kent.

Horton, William Ault. b. Jan. 14, 1885, Derby (and not 1883, as his Royal Navy record says), son of Edmond Thomas Horton and his schoolmistress wife Harriett Ann Ault. His father died when he was young. His mother married again, in 1895, to iron moulder John Midgley, but she carried on teaching. At 14 William Ault became an engineer's apprentice, and joined the Navy. He married Georgina Lucy Wootton, in Shardlow, Derbyshire, in 1907, and they lived in Belper. He was an engine room artificer 3rd class, when he became 2nd engineer on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13. He was commissioned, and was chief engineer on the *Discovery* cruise of 1925-27, and the first four *Discovery II* cruises of 1929-31, 1931-33, 1933-35, and 1935-37. He died as a lieutenant commander in Nov. 1939, in Durban.

Horton Glacier. 67°33' S, 68°30' W. At the E side of Mount Barré and Mount Gaudry, flowing SE from Adelaide Island into Ryder Bay, on the W side of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Colin Philip Horton (b. 1951, Cheshire), BAS builder who wintered-over at nearby Rothera Station in 1976 and 1977.

Horton Ledge. 85°41' S, 69°05' W. A flat rock ledge capping the SW extremity of Pecora Escarpment, at the SW end of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground sur-

veys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward C. "Ed" Horton, Jr. (b. Maine), electronics technician at Plateau Station for the winter of 1966 (he had spent the summer of 1965-66 at Pole Station). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Islote Horvath *see* **Horvath Island**

Horvath Island. 66°19' S, 67°08' W. A small island close N of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Steven Michael Horvath (1911-2007), U.S. physiologist specializing in the cold. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Horvath.

Isla Hoseason *see* **Hoseason Island**

Hoseason, James. 1st mate on the *Sprightly*, 1824-25. He did a survey of Hughes Bay, Graham Land. Apparently, he had been to the South Shetlands on a previous sealing voyage, on the *Williams*, in 1819.

Hoseason Glacier. 67°06' S, 58°07' E. About 20 km long (the Australians say it is at least 26 km long), it flows northward into the sea between West Stack and East Stack, 19 km W of Broka Island, and 24 km E of Edward VIII Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Slotviktangen (i.e., "the stack bay tongue"). Visited in 1954 by Bob Dovers' ANARE sledging party, and renamed by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for Richard Hoseason of ANARE, who drowned under the ice on Heard Island (53°S) on May 26, 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Hoseason Harbor *see* **Mikkelsen Harbor**

Hoseason Island. 63°44' S, 61°41' W. An island, 10 km long and 5 km wide, N of Liège Island, 30 km W of Trinity Island, and separated from that island to the E by Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in late 1824, by James Hoseason, in the *Sprightly*, it was named for him, and appears as such on Powell's 1828 chart. This island was included in what was called Prince William's Land (*see* **Palmer Archipelago** for more details). On the map prepared by FrAE 1837-38, it appears as Île Hoseason, and on a British chart of 1839 as Hoseason Island, as it does on a 1937 British chart. It appears as Isla Hoseason on an 1861 Spanish chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Friederichsen's 1895 map it appears as Hoseason Insel. On a 1901 British chart, it was shown to be part of Liège Island, nevertheless is referred to as "Hoseason Island (Liège Island)," but FrAE 1903-05 disproved this. In fact they doubted the existence of Hoseason Island, but its existence was, indeed, proved by FrAE 1908-10. Needless to say, such a name has been misspelled over the years, but generally speaking, one can pick it out successfully. Between Dec. 1930 and Jan. 1931, the Discovery Investigations surveyed this island, and re-charted it. On a 1942 USAAF chart it appears as Hoseason Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Hoseason Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. That name appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. There are 1948 references to it as Isla Almirante Blanco Encalada, and Isla Blanco Encalada (*see* **Henkes Islands**), but that name did not catch on. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956.

Hoseason Islands *see* **Hoseason Island**

Hoseason's Aim *see* **Desolation Island**

Hoseason's Harbor. A name at one time applied to the SW entrance to Orléans Strait.

Hoseason's Land *see* **Desolation Island**

Hoshka Glacier *see* **Hoshko Glacier**

Hoshko Glacier. 71°49' S, 163°24' E. Also spelled Hoshka Glacier. A cirque-type glacier in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, flowing SW from between Bowers Peak and Mount Edixon into the lower part of the Canham Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. John J. Hoshko, Jr., USNR, public affairs officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68.

Mount Hoskins. 81°50' S, 159°03' E. Rising to 2030 m, on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 6 km (the Australians say 15 km) SSE of Mount Lindley, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Sir Anthony Hoskins (1828-1901), a former First Naval lord (of the Admiralty) (1891-93), and a member of the expedition's ship committee. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Hoskins, Arthur Keith. Known as Keith. b. July 26, 1935, Romford, Essex, son of Albert R. Hoskins and his wife Miriam L. Cann. After Southampton University he joined FIDS on Oct. 1, 1957, and on that very day sailed south as FIDS geologist on the *Shackleton*, bound for Powell Island, in the South Orkneys, which he reached on Nov. 29, 1957. He left there on Dec. 18, 1957, helped D.J. Blundell collect paleomagnetic specimens at various other sites, and then headed for Base E, where he wintered-over in 1958. In March 1959 he transferred to Base Y. He stayed at Base Y for the next winter, 1959, and returned to Britain in early 1960, going to work at the FIDS geology unit in the department of geography and geophysics at Birmingham University, from which institution he received his PhD in 1962, for his thesis on the petrology of the basement complex rocks at Neny Fjord. He had left FIDS in Sept. 1960. He became a teacher, married Veronica D. Hill in 1966, in Somerset, and was killed in a motorcycle acident near Bath on July 26, 2004.

Hoskins Peak. 67°46' S, 67°36' W. A peak, rising to about 900 m, 5 km W of Contact Peak, in southern Pourquoi Pas Island, Graham Land. It was apparently not sighted during a survey conducted by Fids from Base E in 1948-50. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E and Base Y between 1956 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. It was incorrectly identified with Contact Peak, and was accepted by UK-APC as such on Sept. 23, 1960. The situation was corrected by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, when the feature was named for Keith Hoskins. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Hospital Cove *see* **Yankee Harbor**

Hospital Point. 62°31' S, 59°46' W. A point formed by an ice cliff, with a small amount of rock exposed at its base, at the N side of Yankee Harbor, immediately E of Glacier Bluff, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1935, and descriptively named by them as Rocky Point. It appears as such on their 1935 chart, on a British chart of 1948, was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears translated as Punta Rocosa. It was charted by ChilAE 1952-53, and named by them as Punta Alfaro, for Lt. Mario Alfaro Cabrera (*see* **Paso Alfaro**). The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 would accept that name. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. In order to avoid duplication, UK-APC rejected this name on Aug. 31, 1962, and renamed it in association with Hospital Cove (*see* **Yankee Harbor**). It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965. The British re-plotted this feature in late 2008.

Host Island. 64°56' S, 63°55' W. Immediately SE of Manciple Island, in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Bismarck Strait, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. It appears on a 1950 Argentine chart. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Hostinsky, John Louis. b. Aug. 8, 1911, Smithfield, O., but raised partly in nearby Adena, son of coal miner Andy Hostinsky and his wife Mary Gresch, both from what would later become Czechoslovakia. He joined the U.S. Navy, served on the *Mississippi*, 1929-30, and from 1931 was on the *Arizona*. He was fleet boxing champion, also a wrestler, and played football, and, mostly because of the football, he was kept on the *Arizona* until 1938. He was bosun's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41, and was promoted to warrant bosun during the expedition. During World War II, he was on the *ATR-45* from 1942 to 1944, married Mary Bernat in 1943, and in 1945 was in Africa on the *ATF-71* (the *Hopi*). He had a vicious sense of humor, and was remembered as one tough, mean son of a bitch, but a great sailor and a very effective disciplinarian. He was back in Antarctica on the *Burton Island* during OpHJ 1946-47. From 1947 he was on the *Whitewood*, as 1st lieutenant and exec. He helped build the DEW Line in the Arctic, was on the *Conecuh* in 1953, and finally retired from the Navy as a lieutenant commander. In 1956 he became a tug master for the Maritime Administration, switching to fire and damage control superintendent,

until he resigned in 1957. For years thereafter he was building superintendent for Space Radiation Effects (what would become the Virginia Associated Research Campus) in Newport News, retiring in 1976, and dying in that town on Aug. 4, 1996.

Hotels *see* **Tourism**

Hothem Cliffs. 77°35' S, 162°43' E. A line of abrupt rock cliffs at the N side of the head of Canada Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Larry D. Hothem, American geodesist who wintered-over with the Australians at Mawson Station in 1969. He was with USGS from 1991. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Hotine. 81°43' S, 160°00' E. A peak, 3 km N of Mount McKerrow, and 4 km S of Mount Mathew, in the Surveyors Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for Martin Hotine (*see* **Hotine Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted it in 1966.

Hotine Glacier. 65°08' S, 63°52' W. A glacier, 16 km long, divided at its mouth by Mount Cloos, and flowing W into both Deloncle Bay and Girard Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, roughly mapped in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Brigadier Martin Hotine (1898-1968), Royal Engineers, director of Overseas Surveys, 1946-63. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hott Peak. 77°13' S, 161°30' E. A steep, ridge-like mountain with a sharp peak rising to 1550 m, between Mount James and Mount Mahony, in the E part of the Helicopter Mountains, in the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Ronald Dale Hott, helicopter mechanic who assisted USAP activities in the area of McMurdo Sound, and at the McMurdo Dry Valleys, for 10 summer seasons 1998-99 to 2007-08. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Hough, Henry M. From NY. Crew member on the *Bear of Oakland*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He was scheduled to go, but whether or not he actually did go is difficult to say. He does not seem to be on any of the expedition lists.

Hough Glacier. 78°32' S, 84°20' W. In the SE part of the Sentinel Range, just S of Mount Tuck. It flows ESE for 16 km between Guerrero Glacier and Remington Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for William Sigourney "Willi" Hough (b. Sept. 19, 1924, Greenfield, Mass.), National Bureau of Standards ionosphere physicist from Boulder, Colo., who after naval service in World War II, and study at Western Michigan University, wintered-over at South Pole Station in 1957. He subsequently did 2 summers in Antarctica, and worked for the Bureau of Ordnance. In 1970 he became a science teacher in a high school in Springfield, Mass., and retired in 1985, to Kalamazoo.

Houk, Vernon Neal "Vern." b. Dec. 16, 1929, Dos Palos, Calif., son of Tennessee-born farmer Guy Houk and his English wife Alice Joyce Woodiwiss (originally from Kent). He graduated from Berkeley in 1950, and got his medical degree from George Washington University in 1954. His specialty was pulmonary disease, and he joined the U.S. Navy, as a lieutenant. He took over from John Tuck as officer-in-charge of Pole Station on Nov. 19, 1957, and was also the medical officer there. After the Navy he became a top, and controversial, government environmental health specialist, an expert on the effects of toxic substances on the human body. In 1968 he went to work for the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. He retired as assistant surgeon general, and died of tracheal cancer on Sept. 11, 1994, in Atlanta.

Houk Spur. 85°01' S, 64°45' W. A bare rock spur extending from the SW side of Mackin Table, 1.5 km N of Mount Dumais, in the southern Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Vern Houk. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Monte Houlder *see* **Houlder Bluff**

Mount Houlder *see* **Houlder Bluff**

Houlder Bluff. 61°06' S, 54°51' W. Rising to 300 m (the Chileans say it is dark from 335 m upwards), S of (and overlooking) Point Wild, on the E edge of Furness Glacier, on the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Between April and August 1916, during BITE 1914-17, Shackleton saw it from the north, and roughly mapped it as a distinct mountain. One cannot see behind it from that angle, so it, does, indeed, look like a mountain. He named it Mount Frank Houlder, for Frank Houlder (1867-1936), the owner of Houlder Steamship Line, which assisted the expedition. By 1932, the name had been shortened to Mount Houlder, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Monte Holder (sic), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentines spell it Monte Houlder. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Monte Houlder, and that was the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In Dec. 1970, the British Joint Services expedition of 1970-71 found that on the south of this feature was higher ground, thus not making it a mountain, and it was re-defined by UK-APC, on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer and in the 1977 American gazetteer.

Île (de la) Houle *see* **Houle Island**

Houle Island. 66°42' S, 141°12' E. A low, rocky island, 1.5 km W of Ressac Island, and about 5.5 km NNE of the Zélée Glacier Tongue, between the Port-Martin Peninsula and Cape Jules, in the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île de la Houle, because the surf (houle means "swell" in French) breaks over this low-lying island. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955. The French later shortened their name to Île Houle.

Houliston Glacier. 72°00' S, 164°34' E. A tributary glacier flowing NW between Neall Massif and the West Quartzite Range, into Black Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for Russell Houliston, electrician at Scott Base that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Hounsell, David John "Dave." b. 1938, Swindon, Wilts, son of Sidney Hounsell and his wife Phyllis M. Davis. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1961, and at Base T in 1962.

Hourglass Buttress. 86°40' S, 146°28' W. A rock buttress rising to 2790 m, 5.5 km W of Beard Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Geologically mapped by Ed Stump's 1980-81 USARP-Arizona State University geological party. Stump named it for the long snow chute up the face of the buttress. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hourglass dolphins. Order: Cetacea (whales); suborder: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Delphinidae. *Lagenorhyncus cruciger*, also called whitesided dolphin, is seen as far south as the South Shetlands. It can grow to 5 feet and 220 pounds, has a rounded snout and a short beak.

Hourglass Lake. 77°21' S, 161°04' E. A small meltwater lake between Webb Lake and Lake Vashka, in Barwick Valley, Victoria Land. Named descriptively in 1964 by U.S. geologist Parker Calkin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Hourihan, John Joseph. b. Nov. 3, 1902, Miami, son of Irish immigrants, plasterer contractor Jeremiah "Jere" Hourihan and his wife Jennie. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1924, married Elva Mary, and after service in World War II, was captain of the *Merrick* during OpHJ 1946-47. He retired on July 1, 1956, as a rear admiral, and died in Miami on Feb. 7, 1984.

Hourihan Glacier. 80°08' S, 158°45' E. A glacier flowing SE from the S slopes of Ward Tower, in the Britannia Range, to enter Merrick Glacier. In association with Byrd Glacier and Merrick Glacier, this glacier was named by US-ACAN on Nov. 21, 2000 for J.J. Hourihan. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Lake House. 77°42' S, 161°24' E. In the extreme W end of Pearse Valley, N of the Friis Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1963-64 for Donald A. "Don" House, chemist and member of this party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976.

House Creek. 77°39' S, 162°45' E. A meltwater stream, 1500 m long, heading at about 350 m elevation on the NE side of Suess Glacier, and flowing S along the base of the glacier, to the NW corner of Lake Chad, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Harold R. House, USGS hydrologist, a member of Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) field teams during 4 summer seasons

from 1993, who assisted in establishing streamgaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Bonney and Lake Hoare.

House Nunatak. 74°56' S, 72°57' W. One of the Grossman Nunataks, it rises to about 1300 m, 6 km SE of Whitmill Nunatak, and ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, in the S part of Palmer Land, where that land meets Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for John R. House, Jr., USGS cartographer who worked in the field at Pole Station and Byrd Station, in 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Houser Peak. 68°22' S, 65°33' W. Rising to 1080 m between Tofani Glacier and Franca Glacier, at the head of Solberg Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and again by USN between 1966 and 1969, it was also surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Elaine Houser, administrative officer with Holmes & Narver. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Houston Glacier. 70°34' S, 62°03' W. A small glacier flowing N from Eielson Peninsula into Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert B. Houston, USN, radioman 1st class at Palmer Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Houtz Bank. 77°00' S, 166°00' W. A submarine feature in McMurdo Sound. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 30, 2004, for Robert E. Houtz, a marine geophysicist who carried out some of the early marine geophysical research in the Ross Sea and Southern oceans from the 1960s to the 1980s while on the research staff of the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Columbia University, in NYC.

Cap Houzeau de Lehaie *see* **Lehaie Point**

[1]**Hovde Bay**. 69°10' S, 39°45' E. A bay along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just N of the Langhovde Hills, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hovdebukta (i.e., "the knoll bay"), in association with the nearby hills. US-ACAN accepted the name Hovde Bay in 1964.

[2]**Hovde Bay** *see* **Hovde Cove**

Hovde Cove. 69°15' S, 76°50' E. A small coastal re-entrant, about 4 km across and 4 km long, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, lying immediately E of Flatnes Ice Tongue. Mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Hovdevika (i.e., "the knoll cove"). Photographed by an ANARE aircraft on Aug. 26, 1957. ANCA named it on April 29, 1958, as Amanda Bay, after Peter Clemence's daughter, born while Clemence was on the ice in 1957 (*see* **Clemence Massif**). In 1966, US-ACAN accepted the name Hovde Cove, although it is often seen as Hovde Bay.

Hovde Glacier. 69°15' S, 76°55' E. A small glacier just W of Brattstrand Bluffs, just E of Hovde Cove, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. A short tongue from this glacier extends seaward to nearby Hovde Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. In 1952, using photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, the U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe re-mapped it, and named it named it Hovde Ice Tongue, in association with the island. However, it has since been re-defined as a glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Hovde Ice Tongue *see* **Hovde Glacier**

Hovde Island. 69°15' S, 76°52' E. A small, rounded, rocky island at the E entrance to Hovde Cove, in Prydz Bay, at the extremity of the small glacier tongue formed by Hovde Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hovden (i.e., "the knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hovde Island in 1965. ANCA accepted that name on May 18, 1971.

Hovdebreen. 69°18' S, 39°45' E. A glacier, S of the Langhovde Hills, and flowing N into Hovde Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("Hovde glacier"), in association with the bay.

Hovdebrekka *see* **Hovdebrekka Slope**

Hovdebrekka Slope. 72°03' S, 11°48' E. A crevassed ice slope several miles long, it trends northeastward from Skeidshovden Mountain, in the S part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hovdebrekka (i.e., "the knoll slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hovdebrekka Slope in 1966. The Russians call it Ledolom Suslova.

Hovdebukta *see* **Hovde Bay**

Hovdeholmen. 69°13' S, 39°27' E. The SCAR gazetteer lists this as a separate and distinct entry, and says it was named by the Russians. And it may be that the Russians have created this collective name for Indrehovdeholmen and Ytrehovdeholmen.

Indre Hovdeholmen *see under* **I**

Ytre Hovdeholmen *see under* **Y**

Hovdeknattane *see* **Hovdeknattane Rocks**

Hovdeknattane Rocks. 72°07' S, 11°39' E. Rocky crags projecting from the SW part of Hovdebrekka Slope, just NE of Skeidshovden Mountain, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hovdeknattane (i.e., "the knoll rocks"), in association with Skeidshovden Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Hovdeknattane Rocks in 1966.

Hovden *see* **Hovde Island**

Hovdeneset *see* **Langhovde-kita Point**

Hovdenuten. 71°59' S, 11°27' E. The most southerly peak in the Betekhtin Range (the S arm of the Humboldt Mountains), in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the knoll peak"). The Russians call it Gora Korolëva.

Hovdeöyane *see* **Stanton Group**

Hovdeskar *see* **Hovdeskar Gap**

Hovdeskar Gap. 71°47' S, 11°39' E. Just E of Mount Skarshovden, at the head of Skarsbrotet Glacier, in the SE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Hovdeskar (i.e., "knoll gap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Hovdeskar Gap in 1970.

Hovdevika *see* **Hovde Cove**

Hovercraft. The hovercraft was invented by Christopher Cockerell in the late 1950s. The first air-cushioned vehicle (ACV) in Antarctica was a Polish Pindair machine, tested at Scott Base by NZARP in 1977. Later that season, a British Pindair was tested at Scott Base. BAS used Tiger 4 Hovercraft on the Larsen Ice Shelf in 1987-88. The Americans experimented with them in 1988-89.

Île Hovgaard *see* **Hovgaard Island**

Isla Hovgaard *see* **Hovgaard Island**

Hovgaard Island. 65°08' S, 64°08' W. An island, 5 km long, 2.5 km SW of Booth Island, between that island and Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Dallmann in Jan. 1874, and named by him as Krogmann-Insel (i.e., "Krogmann island") (*see* **Krogmann Point**). On Feb. 12, 1898, during BelgAE 1897-99 de Gerlache charted it as a new discovery, and named it Île Hovgaard, for Capt. Andreas Peter Hovgaard (1853-1910), of the Royal Danish Navy, a member of the *Vega* expedition in the Arctic, and who assisted in the preparation of BelgAE. This latter name stuck. It appears as Hovgaard Island on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version map of that expedition, and also on a British chart of 1914. It was also the name used by Charcot (as Île Hovgaard) during his FrAE 1903-05 (when he re-charted it in Feb. 1904) and FrAE 1908-10. This was the scene of Charcot's picnic (*see* **Picnics**). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further charted by a FIDS-RN team in 1958. The name Krogmann was allocated to Krogmann Point (q.v.), in the W extremity of the island, although for years both names appeared on various charts and maps to alert the reader to the fact that it was one and the same feature, and that it had been Dallmann's

discovery, not de Gerlache's. The Argentines had been calling it Isla Hovgaard since from at least 1908, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

How, Walter Ernest "Ernie." b. Dec. 25, 1884, Bermondsey, London. Also known as Wally, or Hownow. At sea from the age of 12, often in far northern waters, he was living in Edmonton when he married Ellen Vearey in 1914, and become a father when he set sail on the *Endurance* as an able seaman for BITE 1914-17, led by Shackleton. When the *Endurance* pulled into Buenos Aires on its way south, it was How and Bakewell who smuggled Perce Blackborow on board (*see* **Stowaways**, and **Blackborow, Perce**). After the expedition he served out the rest of the War as an able seaman in the Merchant Navy, losing an eye when his ship hit a German mine. He returned to his wife in Edmonton, had another daughter, and, like Bill Bakewell, was about to go with Shackleton on the *Quest*, in 1921, but in his case his father died and he stayed in England instead, doing various jobs, and becoming noted for his ships in bottles. He later lived in Enfield, London, where he died of cancer on Aug. 5, 1972.

[1]**Bahía Howard**. 66°08' S, 66°36' W. A bay, about 4 km wide, indenting the E coast of Lavoisier Island for 2.5 km, opening about 5 km S of Cape Leblond, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. (later Vice Admiral) John Howard Balaresque, adjutant to the Commander in Chief of the Chilean Navy. He was on ChilAE 1962-63.

[2]**Bahía Howard** *see* **Cape Howard**, **Lamplugh Inlet**

Cabo Howard *see* **Cape Howard**

Cape Howard. 71°25' S, 61°08' W. A high, flat-topped, snow-covered cape at the end of the peninsula separating Lamplugh Inlet from Odom Inlet, it actually forms the SW entrance point of Lamplugh Inlet and the N entrance point of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground by them. They named it Cape Rusty, for a sledge dog lost here. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographhic Office chart, as well as on Finn Rone's 1948 map. At the same time (1940), and in the same area, the name Howard Bay was applied to the recession in the coast between Cape Bryant and Cape Knowles, named after August Howard (1910-1989; real name August Horowitz), founder of the American Polar Society in 1934, and editor of the *Polar Times*. That name appears on a 1942 USAAF chart. The name Howard Island was later applied to a feature in 72°40' S, 59°00' W. In late 1947 a combined sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E explored this area, and found Cape Rusty. It was also found that the 1940 USAS flights had had errors in navigation, and that often a feature was plotted twice, in two different places, once from the ground and again from the air. Howard Island was one of these. It was found to be the same as Cape Darlington. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Rusty. Renamed Cape Howard by US-ACAN in 1952. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Cabo Howard on an Argentine chart of 1958, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejecting the proposed Bahía Howard, which is just as well, as it is a cape, not a bay). *See also* **Lamplugh Inlet**.

Mount Howard. 75°40' S, 161°16' E. A rounded mountain, appearing dark in color, rising to 1460 m, 13 km SE of Mount Joyce, northward of Davis Glacier, and NNE of Mount Bowen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, who named it for Thomas Evelyn Ellis, 8th Lord Howard de Walden (1880-1946), who helped Scott experiment with sledges before the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Howard, Alf. b. April 30, 1906, Camberwell, Vic., son of public servant Alfred Samuel Howard. Very short Australian chemist. After Melbourne University, he was doing post grad work on organic chemistry, when he was approached by Sir David Orme Masson to go as hydrologist for both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. Within 48 hours he was on the train for Perth, where he caught the *Orvieto* bound for London, arriving there on Dec. 6, 1928, for a three-month crash course in hydrology, after which he boarded the *Armadale Castle*, bound for Cape Town, where he boarded the *Discovery*. An ice-skater of some proficiency, he actually took his skates to Antarctica, although he never used them. After the expedition, he went to work for the CSIRO, and was involved in soil salinity programs, and, aside from that, also developed a meat-freezing process. He was with CSIRO for 40 years, and during World War II worked on dehydrated foods for the British forces. He was back in Antarctica 4 times in the 1990s, including as a tourist on the *Frontier Spirit* in 1990-01, and then on the very expensive *Kapitan Khlebnikov*, in both 1992-93 and 1997-97, the last season being among the first group of tourists to circumnavigate Antarctica. On Dec. 17, 1996 he set foot at Mawson Station. He was living in a Brisbane nursing home when he celebrated his 103rd birthday, but he was fading fast, and communication with him was very difficult. He died on July 4, 2010.

Howard, Arthur David "Art." b. Aug. 9, 1906, NYC, son of journalist Louis Howard and his wife Lena. He worked his way through New York University and Columbia by playing banjo with orchestras. A geomorphologist, stratigraphist, and mineralogist, he taught at NYU from 1932 to 1941, and during World War II was with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. In 1944 he joined the OSS, working in intelligence in China, and in 1946 joined USGS. As a glaciologist he went to Antarctica with OpHJ 1946-47. On Nov. 29, 1947, he married Julia Salter, and the following year he joined the faculty at Stanford. He moved to Morehead City, NC, in 1977, and died on Nov. 22, 1986, in New Bern, NC.

Howard, Emanuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Howard, Patrick Matthew. b. Feb. 14, 1910, Hastings, Ontario, son of Patrick M. Howard and his wife Catherine Victoria Tracey. Engine mechanic who, in Canada, joined Ellsworth's 1935-36 expedition. He died in 1972.

Howard, William Edward. b. Dec. 24, 1907, Prahran, Vic., son of William Edward Howard. On May 11, 1926 he entered the RAN for a 12-year term, as a seaman, being promoted to able seaman on Feb. 28, 1928. He was on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. He was discharged from the *Orara* on Oct. 16, 1939 when his term was up, and he immediately re-enlisted in the RAN, this time as a sub lieutenant. On June 12, 1940 he was promoted to temporary lieutenant, and at the end of World War II, found himself port director at Wewak, New Guinea, and represented the RAN at the surrender by Rear Admiral Sato of the Japanese forces on Kairiru Island and Muschu Island, which is somewhat ironic in that Howard's father, in 1925, had piloted Japanese warships up Port Phillip, on a goodwill tour, and Sato at that time had been admiral in charge of that fleet, and had presented Howard's father with a silver cigarette case. Lt. Howard joined RANVR, as a lieutenant, on April 30, 1946, and on June 30, 1948 was promoted to lieutenant commander. He was discharged off the *Lonsdale* on July 20, 1953. He married Mary A., and they lived in Mildura, Vic.

[1]**Howard Bay**. 67°28' S, 61°04' E. A bay, 3 km wide, between Byrd Head and Ufs Island, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Alf Howard. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. The Norwegians call it Ufsøyvågen.

[2]**Howard Bay** *see* **Cape Howard**, **Lamplugh Inlet**

Howard Glacier. 77°40' S, 163°05' E. A small alpine glacier just W of Crescent Glacier, it flows S from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Troy L. Péwé, the U.S. glaciologist who studied it in Dec. 1957, for Arthur D. Howard. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Howard Heights. 77°27' S, 151°40' W. A snow-covered coastal promontory rising to 515 m, between Stewart Glacier and Gerry Glacier, on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. Features in this area were explored by ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for the famous Roy Wilson Howard (1883-1964), of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, patrons of ByrdAE 1933-35. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Howard Hills. 67°06' S, 51°09' E. An area of low hills and meltwater lakes, S of Beaver Glacier, in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named

by ANCA for William Edward Howard. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**Howard Island**. 64°47' S, 64°23' W. Directly S of Hartshorne Island, in the E part of the Joubin Islands, off the SW part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Work was done here by USARP personnel from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Judson R. Howard, mate on the *Hero* during her first voyage to Palmer Station in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

[2]**Howard Island** *see* **Cape Darlington, Cape Howard**

Howard Nunataks. 77°30' S, 87°00' W. A group of about 15 nuntaks off the extremity of the mountainous ridge at the NW corner of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Patrick Howard.

Howard Peaks. 74°15' S, 163°42' E. A line of peaks, trending E-W, at the S side of the Tourmaline Plateau, extending transversely across the Deep Freeze Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Hugh C. Howard, cook at McMurdo, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67.

Howard Ridge. 74°50' S, 71°35' W. The W ridge of Mount Lanzerotti, in the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. It has been used for field reference and visibility observations. Named by UK-APC on June 26, 2001, for Julian Howard (b. 1956), chief pilot who flew the first Dash 7 to Sky Blu Runway.

Howard-Williams Point. 81°26' S, 161°25' E. A prominent point extending into the Ross Ice Shelf, just N of Beaumont Bay, and NE of the Surveyors Range. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Clive Howard-Williams, an ecologist who led several research events in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and also in the areas of the Darwin Glacier and Bratina Island, from 1984. From 1996 to 2000 he was a member of the Antarctica New Zealand Board. He was later a high official within SCAR. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Howarth Glacier. 64°23' S, 57°23' W. A small glacier flowing SSE to Admiralty Sound, along the W side of The Watchtower, in the SE part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Michael Kingsley Howarth (b. 1932), deputy keeper of palaeontology at the British Museum of Natural History, 1980-92, and author of FIDS scientific report #21, on Alexander Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Howchin Glacier. 78°12' S, 163°22' E. Between Ward Glacier and Walcott Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by Taylor for Prof. Walter Howchin (1845-1937), English-born geologist of Adelaide, in Australia from 1881. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Howchin Lake. 78°13' S, 163°31' E. A meltwater lake, permanently ice-covered, fed by Howchin North Stream and Howchin South Stream, as well as by inflow from the Koettlitz Glacier, on the SE side of Howchin Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Howchin North Stream. 78°12' S, 163°25' E. A melt stream coming off Howchin Glacier, and feeding the N end of Howchin Lake, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, in association with the glacier and the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Howchin South Stream. 78°13' S, 163°25' E. A melt stream coming off Howchin Glacier, and feeding the S end of Howchin Lake, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, in association with the glacier and the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Mount Howe. 87°22' S, 149°30' W. An elongated mountain, rising to 2930 m, comprising low connecting ridges and gable-shaped nunataks, at the E of Scott Glacier, and near the head of that glacier, directly opposite Mount McIntyre, it is (with its small southern outlier) the most southerly mountain in the world. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd as Mount Louis McHenry Howe, for Louis McHenry Howe (1871-1936), secretary to President Roosevelt. The name was later abbreviated, and accepted officially by US-ACAN in 1956. An American automatic weather station was installed here in 1992 (*see* **Mount Howe Automatic Weather Station**—under **M**).

Howe Glacier. 86°14' S, 149°12' W. A short tributary glacier flowing W into Scott Glacier immediately N of Mount Russell, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert C. Howe, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Mount Howell. 72°14' S, 99°03' W. A mountain, 5 km SSW of Mount Borgeson, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John D. Howell (see the entry below). Cdr. Howell was on the planes that photographed the areas adjacent to Thurston Island.

Howell, John David. They called him "Dixie Howell," or "Iron John." b. Dec. 2, 1918, in Philadelphia, but raised in West Orange, NJ, son of Sylvester van Syckel Howell and his wife Nelda Bachman. Even before he graduated from high school, he was working as a boiler stoker on a tugboat. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1940, and won the Navy Cross in 1942 for heroism while serving aboard the *Boise* in the Pacific theatre. He married Gretchen Beyer. He was a lieutenant commander when he took part in OpHJ 1946-47, as plane commander and pilot of planes flying off the *Pine Island*. On Jan. 11, 1947, he landed a PBM Mariner seaplane on open water, in the E part of Glacier Bight, in order to rescue the 6 survivors of the Dec. 30, 1946 Mariner crash on Noville Peninsula. He retired as a captain, then became a Merchant Marine skipper. He retired again, his wife died, and he married again in 2002, and lived in Johnson City, Tenn., where he died on Nov. 25, 2009.

Howell Peak. 70°58' S, 160°00' E. A small rock peak, rising to 1750 m, at the NW end of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Kenneth R. Howell, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station, 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Howison, James R. b. 1819, Fredericksburg, Va., son of merchant Samuel Howison and his wife Helen Rose Moore. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was captain's clerk on USEE 1838-42, joining the *Vincennes* at Callao, and transferring to the *Relief* in 1839. He was the longtime secretary of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, after which he held a judicial position in that city's government. He married Sally Murray on Aug. 12, 1854, in Annapolis, and died on Dec. 30, 1874, in Annapolis.

Ensenada Howkins *see* **Howkins Inlet**

Howkins, Gordon Arthur. b. Oct. 3, 1919, Mexborough, Yorks, son of London Northeastern Railroad worker Arthur Joseph Howkins and his wife Ethel Maud Slaughter. After Mexborough Grammar School he won a scholarship to King's College, London University, but after a year there was evacuated with the other students to Bristol when World War II broke out. A year at Bristol, and he graduated early in science (mathematics and physics). He volunteered for the Fleet Air Arm, did training, but was rejected for bad eyesight due to overhanging eyelids caused by a cricket accident when a youth. He joined the RN instead, and was posted to the Falklands. On the way, aboard the *Rodney*, he was involved in the capture of the *Bismarck*. Finally, via Trinidad, he arrived in the Falklands, which is where he met Olga King, a Falkland Islander. He worked as a meteorologist here for a year, and then back to England, where they were planning Operation Tabarin. Commissioned as a sub lieutenant, RNVR, he volunteered, so he could get back to Olga, and arrived back in the Falklands on the *Highland Monarch*, spent a day, and then was off to Deception Island (Base B), as chief meteorologist (and acting medical officer), during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45. On April 3, 1945, in Port Stanley, he married Olga, and from 1945 to 1955 set up and ran the FIDS met station in the Falklands, during which time he spent 2 or 3 summers at the Antarctic bases. In 1955 he, Olga, and their 3 children returned to England. They lived at Ascot for 30 years, while Mr. Howkins worked at the met office at Heathrow from 1955 to 1979, when he retired. In the 1990s they moved to Lincolnshire.

Howkins Inlet. 73°40' S, 60°54' W. An ice-filled inlet receding SW 10 km between Cape Brooks and Lamb Point, along the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS in 1940. Re-photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and, that season (1947-48), it was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by those Fids for Gordon Howkins. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears, misspelled as Hawkins Inlet, on a 1957 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, it appears, spelled correctly, on the 1969 USGS sketch of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966 as Ensenada Howkins, and that is presumably what the Chilean still call it. The Argentines do.

Howland, Charles F. Tabor. b. Oct. 19, 1808, Water Street, New Bedford, Mass., son of Jonathan Howland and his wife Desire Taber. He went to sea at 17, on the brig *Indian Chief*, and worked his way up through the mate ranks on a variety of vessels plying the South American seas. On June 27, 1830, in New Bedford, he married Charlotte A. Himes. He was sealing skipper of the *William Baker*, out of Warren, RI, taking her down to the South Shetlands, sometime in 1834-36, and was replaced during that time by Adby Wilcox. In the 1840s he was skipper of the *Lion*, in the Atlantic, and in the early 1850s skipper of the *Courier*. He retired from the sea in 1858, and became purchasing agent for William Crosby, of Talcahuano (Chile), and for the Chile Whaling Company, in Valparaíso. In 1864, he and Charlotte setteled in New Bedford, which is where he died on Aug. 6, 1895.

Howland, Lloyd. b. Feb. 16, 1791, New Bedford, Mass., son of Humphrey Howland and his wife Elizabeth Delano. He was a resident of Valparaíso when he became skipper of the *Ospray*, and took that barque to the South Shetlands in 1820-21, during a return trip from China to the USA. He was still skippering the *Ospray* in 1829, on a trip to the South Pacific. He married Elizabeth "Betsy" Frankfort, and they lived in New Bedford, which is where he died in 1873.

Hoxmark, Thorleif Edgar. b. 1885, Kristiania (Oslo), son of Christian Olsen Hoxmark and his wife Emilie. He was observer at Órcadas Station during the 1915 winter, and was there again for the 1918 winter.

Hoyt Head. 74°59' S, 134°36' W. A high rock headland forming the NE end of Bowyer Butte, at the W side of Venzke Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by members of West Base, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Ronnie A. Hoyt, USNR, construction electrician, officer-in-charge of Byrd Station in 1971.

Hrabar Nunatak. 62°27' S, 59°58' W. A rocky peak, rising to 160 m, 1.4 km E of Greaves Peak, 1.3 km W of Crutch Peaks, and 1.2 km S of Pavlikeni Point, on the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the 9th-century Bulgarian scholar, Chernorizets Hrabar.

Ostrov Hrabryj. 67°17' S, 46°38' E. A little island between the Boobyalla Islands and Wattle Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Hrustal'noe. 67°45' S, 45°45' E. A lake in the group of rock outcrops the Russians call Gory Konovalova, at the head of Freeth Bay, in Enderby Land, just E of Campbell Glacier. Named by the Russians.

The *Hrvatska Cigra*. A 65-foot Croatian steel ketch (name means "Croatian tern"), under the command of Mladen Sutej, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97. Mr. Sutej (b. 1945, Zagreb) wrote the book *The Arctic to the Antarctic*.

Huaguo Shan. 69°24' S, 76°05' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Hauidong Xueji. 69°30' S, 76°40' E. A ridge in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Hualde, José Manuel *see* **Órcadas Station, 1938**

Huangjin Wan. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A cove indenting Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Huanglong Xia. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A strait in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Huangshi Shan. 62°13' S, 58°59' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Huaqing Shan. 69°24' S, 76°17' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Huashan Bandao. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A tiny peninsula projecting from Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Huashi Shan. 62°12' S, 58°59' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Huaxi Bandao *see* **Brattnevet**

Huaxia Wan *see* **Quilty Bay**

The Hub *see* **Hub Nunatak**

Hub Nunatak. 68°37' S, 66°05' W. A beehive-shaped nunatak rising to 915 m in the lower part of Lammers Glacier, W of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, conspicuously located near the center of the Traffic Circle, and hence the name The Hub given by members of East Base, who discovered it from the ground and photographed it aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. It appears s such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but on Finn Ronne's map of 1945 it appears as Hub Nunatak, as it does also on a 1955 USHO chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on Aug. 31, 1962. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958.

Caleta Hubac *see* **Caleta Couyoumdjian**

[1]**Mount Hubbard**. 72°11' S, 99°36' W. A peak in the Walker Mountains, 10 km E of Mount Noxon, on Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Harold A. Hubbard, USGS geologist on the *Burton Island* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. First plotted in 72°08' S, 99°45' W, it has since been replotted.

[2]**Mount Hubbard**. 78°22' S, 163°43' E. A peak SE of The Bulwark, on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Paula Hubbard Hinger, USN pilot, married to Eric R. Hinger (1960-2005), Naval test pilot. She was, in succession, exec of Squadron VRC 40, at NAS Norfolk, and commanding officer of NAS Corpus Christi.

Hubbard, Edwin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Hubble. 80°52°S, 158°19' E. Rising to 2490 m, between Mount Field and Mount Dick, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Edwin Powell Hubble (1869-1953), the famous astronomer for whom the Hubble Telescope was named.

Mount Hubel. 77°13' S, 161°54' E. A prominent, ice-free mountain rising to 1450 m, in the N part of Kuivinen Ridge, in the Saint Johns Range, standing above Miller Glacier, at the W side of Ringer Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Ed Hubel. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Hubel, Edward Hugo "Ed." b. Sept. 23, 1926, NYC, son of milkman Hugo Hubel and his wife Fannie Gross. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1944, and served in the Pacific. A Seabee, he was in Okinawa in late 1945, then in the Aleutians, Greenland, and Korea. He was in Japan when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole," went to Davisville, RI, for training, and built cold-weather buildings in Detroit for extra training. He shipped out of Norfolk, Va., on the *Wyandot*, in Nov. 1955, through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, and then on to McMurdo Sound. He helped build the base there and wintered-over there in 1956, then he was among the 2nd group of Seabees to fly to the South Pole, on Nov. 25-26, 1956, to build South Pole Station (q.v.). When Reggie Wagner accidentally hit him in the mouth, Chief Hubel went down in history as the first man ever to have a tooth pulled at the South Pole. He was in the 3rd and last party to fly out, on Jan. 4, 1957, to McMurdo, and then shipped back to the USA. In 1958, in Naples, Italy, he married Anna Diodato, and in 1960 was commissioned as an ensign, becoming part of the Civil Engineer Corps. His various and many postings included Iceland (1964-65), and Vietnam in time for the Tet Offensive, and he retired from the Navy in 1974 as a lieutenant commander. From 1975 to 1995 he was an inspector for the Navy (residence construction) in Florida, where he finally settled down.

Glaciar Hubert. 71°40' S, 67°00' W. Flows into George VI Sound, just SE of Steeple Peaks, on the W edge of Palmer Land. Named by the Chileans for Hubert Miller (b. April 3, 1936,

Munich), glaciologist at the University of Chile, who took part in ChilAE 1963-64.

Hubert, William. b. April 23, 1864, Poplar, London, as William Henry Herbert, eldest child of bricklayer's laborer Thomas Henry Herbert and his wife Ellen Hurst. By the age of 17, he was a boy fisherman on the *Adventure*, a North Sea trawler out of Grimsby. For some reason he changed his name to William Hubert, went into the regular merchant navy as a trimmer, fireman, and donkeyman (4th engineer), plying Antipodean waters on merchants ships out of London between 1891 and 1896, and became a leading stoker on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901-04. He went back on the *Morning* in 1903. Skelton was afraid that Hubert was not taking enough exercise, and would hurt himself. And, he did. He strained his back. "I must look for an outside job for him. He is a most ignorant man, can neither read nor write, and is a general misfit, a Cockney from the East End." His mother's family couldn't read either.

Hübl Peak. 64°43' S, 62°29' W. Rising to 1015 m, W of Stolze Peak, on Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base O that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Artur, Freiherr von Hübl (1853-1932), Austrian surveyor who designed the first stereocomparator, in 1894. It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Hubley. 78°05' S, 86°46' W. A prominent, snow-covered outlying mountain to the W of Mount Hale, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Richard C. Hubley, glaciologist on the U.S. National IGY Committee.

Hubley Glacier *see* **Joyce Glacier**

Hubley Island *see* **Berkner Island**

Mount Huckaby. 85°54' S, 127°03' W. An ice-free, wedge-shaped mountain, rising to 2620 m, it surmounts the E wall of Olentangy Glacier, just E of Haworth Mesa, in the western Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. Donnie W. Huckaby (b. March 12, 1919, Henderson Co., Texas. d. Oct. 4, 2005, Corpus Christi, Texas), USN, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and VX-6 maintenance officer at McMurdo in 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Mount Huckle. 69°38' S, 69°48' W. A mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to about 2600 m, near the N end of the Douglas Range, 11 km SSE of Mount Spivey, on the W side of Toynbee Glacier, and 15 km inland from George VI Sound, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Possibly first seen on Jan. 21, 1909, during FrAE 1908-10, but not recognized by them as part of (what would become known as) the Douglas Range, let alone Alexander Island. Photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and by them again on Feb. 1, 1937. In late 1947, RARE 1947-48 photographed it again, aerially, and in 1948 Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground on its E side, naming it for John Huckle (q.v.), who, in 1949, took part in the survey of the W side of George VI Sound. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955, and on a British chart of 1957.

Huckle, John Sydney Rodney. b. June 22, 1924, Abbots Langley, Herts, son of Frank Huckle (director of a paper company) and his wife Evelena Phillips. From the age of 6, he lived in nearby Kings Langley. He joined the Royal Navy at 17, and served in destroyers and submarines during World War II. On July 7, 1945 Sub Lt. J.S.R. Huckle was awarded the DSC [The *Times*]. After the war he was due to leave for the Gold Coast in Oct. 1946, to be an administration officer, when he saw an ad for FIDS, and, instead, left for the Falklands. On board, Miles Clifford, governor of the Falklands, asked him to be his ADC, and he did. His job was to travel on the *Trepassey* (which left Port Stanley on Jan. 1, 1947) to supervise the relief of Base B (Deception Island), and to establish a base (Base F) in the Argentine Islands, on or near the site of the old BGLE hut. He was promoted to temporary lieutenant and became FIDS leader (or magistrate, as the leaders were sometimes called then) at Base B for the summer of 1946-47, or at least the 2nd part of the summer. For the first half, Doc Andrew had run the base, and Huckle had been at Port Lockroy with Kenny McLeod, seeing to the closing of that base. John Featherstone and Dennis Crutchley had left Base B rather unexpectedly, leaving that station short on manpower, so Huckle wintered-over there in 1947, and was general assistant at Base E (Stonington Island) for the winter of 1948 and the summer of 1948-49. After so long in Antarctica, he should have been relieved that year, but he got trapped with Fuchs' party, and was forced to winter-over again at Base E in 1949. On Jan. 24, 1950 he and Fuchs climbed Mount Neny. He was finally taken off in Feb. 1950, after over 3 years in Antarctica. He continued on as Clifford's ADC, and in 1951 married Lancashire girl Anne Hargreaves, who was a schoolteacher in the Falklands. He was appointed Queen's Harbour Master and Director of Civil Aviation in the Falkland Islands, and was ice-pilot and navigator on the *Oluf Sven* during the 1956-57 Antarctic season. One day he was flying H.K. Salvesen around the islands, and Salvesen offered him a job, as a helicopter pilot, spotting for whales in the Antarctic. It was a 3-year contract, flying off the *Southern Venturer* and the *Southern Harvester*. In 1960 he joined an aviation company, as a pilot supporting oil exploration in different parts of the world. In 1966, in Pontypool, he married teacher Eileen Uttley, and they lived in Africa (Libya, Tunisia) until 1973, when they returned to England, and became involved in the Lancashire Trust for Nature Conservation. He lived in Slaidburn, Lancs, then moved to Monmouth.

Hudak Peak. 79°58' S, 81°40' W. Rising to 1440 m, immediately S of Plummer Glacier, in the Douglas Peaks, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Curtis M. Hudak, USARP geologist on the 1979-80 Ellsworth Mountains Expedition.

Rocas Huddle *see* **Huddle Rocks**

Huddle Rocks. 65°25' S, 64°59' W. A group of rocks, between 2.5 and 3 km NW of the Symington Islands, to the E of the Pitt Islands, between those islands and the Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the way the rocks are grouped. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The feature appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Rocas Huddle, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Hudie Dao. 62°09' S, 58°59' W. An island off the coast of Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Hudman Glacier. 78°54' S, 84°12' W. Between Marze Peak and Miller Peak, at the S end of the Sentinel Range, it flows into Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. Rayburn A. "Ray" Hudman, U.S. Marine parachutist captain (*see* **Deaths**, 1956), of Saunderstown, RI, who died on the operating table after the P2V he was in, the 2nd plane in from Christchurch on OpDF II, crash landed at McMurdo on Oct. 18, 1956. It took an hour to get him from the crash site to the operating table in the library at the base. *See* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze II**.

The *Hudson*. Canadian vessel, belonging to the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, conducting oceanographic research in southern latitudes in 1969-70, skippered by David Butler. Cedric R. Mann was chief scientist. The vessel spent a month in the Drake Passage, and visited the South Shetlands.

[1]**Cape Hudson**. 68°20' S, 153°45' E. At the N end of Mawson Peninsula, in George V Land. Capt. William L. Hudson, of the *Peacock*, sighted land in this area on Jan. 19, 1840, during USEE 1838-42, and his commander, Wilkes, first applied the name to a cape in the area. Bruce Lambert and Phil Law studied these USEE charts, in conjunction with air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and by ANARE in 1959, and came to the conclusion that this is the cape that Wilkes named after Lt. Hudson, even though looming (q.v.) caused him to chart it over 100 miles N of where it really is. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. The Russians call it Mys Voronina.

[2]**Cape Hudson** *see* **Cape Freshfield**

Hudson, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hudson, Huberht [sic] Taylor. Known as Buddha. b. Sept. 17, 1886, Holloway, London,

but raised in Battersea, son of school teacher turned clergyman Herbert K. Hudson and his wife Caroline Emma Cooper. He became a merchant seaman in 1901, and was navigating officer on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. He was in charge of the lifeboat *Stancomb-Wills* after the ship was crushed, for the journey to Elephant Island. He continued as a merchant sailor after the expedition, worked on Q Boats during World War I, and became a captain in the RNR, and as a commodore (2nd class) of the Atlantic Ocean convoy was killed in action on June 15, 1942, when his ship, the *Eaglet*, was sunk by a torpedo, en route from Gib to the UK.

Hudson, William Henry. b. 1821, Brooklyn, NY, son of William Leverreth Hudson (see the entry below) and his wife Eliza. He joined the U.S. Navy, was promoted to midshipman on July 13, 1838, and, as such, was a member of USEE 1838-42. On May 20, 1844, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and resigned from the Navy on April 22, 1852. He married Pamela Pike, and died in Brooklyn on Jan. 3, 1902.

Hudson, William Leverreth. b. May 11, 1794, NY. He entered the U.S. Navy on Jan. 1, 1816, was promoted to midshipman on Oct. 15 of that year, and, after serving at various stations, on April 28, 1826 was promoted to lieutenant. He accepted the post of 2nd-in-command of USEE 1838-42, on June 16, 1838, and was also captain of the *Peacock* during the same voyage. His son was William H. Hudson (see above). He left a journal. On Nov. 2, 1842, he was promoted to commander. He was commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for years, was promoted to captain on Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1857 took command of the *Niagara*, on her first Atlantic cable laying expedition, and again in 1858, when this second mission was successful. On his return to the USA, he was made commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and retired from the service in Aug. 1862, being appointed to the board of lighthouse inspectors, a position he held until his death in Brooklyn, on Oct. 15, 1862.

Hudson Glacier. 66°35' S, 125°23' E. A channel glacier, about 5 km wide and about 8 km long, flowing N from the continental ice, at the W flank of Norths Highland, to the E side of Maury Bay, on the Banzare Coast. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Hudson. That was the description in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, with coordinates given as 66°35' S, 125°35' E (these were later amended). A term no longer used.

Hudson Island. 66°39' S, 108°26' E. The largest of the Davis Islands, in the W part of Vincennes Bay, off the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1955, by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Capt. Ray Hudson, former RAAF, leader of the helicopter team with ANARE, which was in the area in 1959-60. On Feb. 13, 1960 he and Peter Ivanoff flew two Hiller choppers westward of Wilkes Station, and Ivanoff crashed (he was unhurt). On Feb. 19, 1960, Hudson was the leader of the helo team that first visited this feature off the *Magga Dan*, during an ANARE expedition led by Phil Law. An astrofix was obtained and geological and biological observations were made. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Hudson Mountains. 74°25' S, 99°30' W. Also called the Noville Mountains. A large group of scattered mountains and nunataks, about 110 km in extent, just E of Cranton Bay and Pine Island Bay, at the E extremity of the Amundsen Sea, to the S of the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, and to the N of Pine Island Glacier, in the W part of Ellsworth Land. Discovered on a flight from the *Bear* in Feb. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Further delinated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1952, for Capt. William L. Hudson. The full extent of the group was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966.

Hudson Nunatak. 70°54' S, 65°17' E. About 4.5 km W of Mount Bewsher, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for John W. Hudson, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hudson Ridge. 83°47' S, 56°39' W. A narrow rock ridge, running SE for 8 km from Meads Peak at an elevation of about 1250 m, 6 km N of Heiser Ridge, in the SW part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed by USN that same season, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Peter M. Hudson, USN, aviation machinist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cerro Huemul. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill, S of the beach the Chileans call Playa Angosta and the hills they call Cerro El Abismo and Cerro Pudú, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1984-85, for the animal on the Chilean coat of arms (*see* **Huemul Island**).

Isla Huemul *see* **Huemul Island**

Islote Huemul *see* **Huemul Island**

Huemul Island. 63°40' S, 60°50' W. Off Cape Wollaston (the N end of Trinity Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Islote Huemul, for the particular type of deer that appears on the Chilean national shield. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected the proposed Isla Huemul). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Megaptera Island, after *Megaptera nodosa* (the humpacked whale), and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Huemul Island in 1965, and it appears as such on a 1967 American chart. ArgAE 1959-60 named it descriptively as Islote Clavo (i.e., "nail island"), in association with Punta Martillo, their name for Cape Wollaston (i.e., the hammer and nail motif). It appears on their chart of 1960, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Hueneme Glacier. 85°49' S, 131°15' W. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing westward from the Wisconsin Range into Reedy Glacier, between Griffith Peak and Mickler Spur. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Port Hueneme, home of the Construction Battalion Center, which handles West Coast cargo for the ongoing OpDF.

Isla Huevo *see* **Egg Island**

Huey Creek. 77°36' S, 163°06' E. A glacial meltwater stream, about 2 km long, flowing S from an icefield W of Mount Falconer to the north-central shore of Lake Fryxell, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), for the twin-engine UH-1N "Huey" helicopters which supported this expedition (and other expeditions). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Huey Gully. 77°35' S, 163°01' E. A high, deeply incised gully between Mount Keohane and Mount Falconer, in the N wall of the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Containing some glacial ice from the Commonwealth Glacier, the gully provides meltwater to Huey Creek, which descends S to Lake Fryxell, in the Taylor Valley. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with the creek. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Huffman. 75°16' S, 72°18' W. A prominent mountain, rising to about 1300 m, 6 km NE of Mount Abrams, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Jerry W. Huffman, USARP scientific leader at Eights Station for the winter of 1963. Mr. Huffman lost a finger that season, when he stuck it in the back of the radio set before switching off. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. Originally mapped in 75°19' S, 72°16' W, it has since been replotted.

Hufford, Lawrence *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Caleta Hugershoff *see* **Hugershoff Cove**

Hugershoff Cove. 64°39' S, 62°23' W. A cove, 3 km NW of Beaupré Cove, SW of Emma Island, in the NW part of Wilhelmina Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Carl Reinhard Hugershoff (1882-1941), German geodesist and aerial photography pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Hugershoff.

Mount Huggins. 78°17' S, 162°29' E. A large,

splendid, conical mountain, rising to 3735 m (the New Zealanders say 3688 m), it surmounts the heads of Allison Glacier, Dale Glacier, and Potter Glacier, SSW of Mount Rücker, in the Royal Society Range, SW of McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land, along the W side of the Ross Sea. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, who named it for astronomer William Huggins (1824-1910; knighted in 1897), president of the Royal Society, 1900-05. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Huggins, Francis G. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Huggits Pillar *see* **Haggits Pillar**

Huggler Peak. 79°07' S, 84°41' W. A sharp, snow-covered peak rising to 1580 m in the N part of the Anderson Massif, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Q. Huggler, USNR, storekeeper at McMurdo during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). This man is so untraceable that one is led to believe he is fictitious (cf John Q. Public).

Hugh Mitchell Peak *see* **Mitchell Peak**

Bahía Hughes *see* **Hughes Bay**

Mount Hughes. 79°31' S, 157°23' E. Rising to 2520 m, midway between Mount Longhurst and Tentacle Ridge, in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for James Ford Hughes (1858-1914), honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who helped prepare the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hughes, Arthur *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hughes, Edward. British sealer, commander of the *Sprightly*, 1824-25. He did some charting.

Hughes, Evan Rowland "Taffy." He was working with the Met Office in 1956, when he joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1957. On the trip south, he was trying to choose between his childhood sweetheart and a woman he had met on a cruise to Port Stanley. One would guess he didn't choose the sweetheart. That tidbit is fair game, not gossip. It made the newspapers in 1956.

Hughes, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hughes, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hughes Basin. 80°19' S, 156°18' E. A large, basin-like névé in the Britannia Range, bounded (except to the S) by the Ravens Mountains, Mount Henderson, Mount Olympus, and Mount Quackenbush. The feature is 24 km long, and the ice surface descends N-S from about 2000 m near Mount Olympus to about 1000 m near Darnell Nunatak, where it discharges into Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Terence J. Hughes, of the Department of Geological Sciences and Institute of Quaternary Sudies, at the University of Maine, at Orono, who made an intensive study of the Byrd Glacier in 1978-79, entailing photogrammetric determination of the ice surface and its velocity, radio ech-sounding from LC-130 Hercules aircraft, and ground surveys from fixed stations close to the glacier, and moving stations on the glacier itself. *See also* **Hughes Ice Piedmont**.

Hughes Bay. 64°13' S, 61°20' W. A very deep bay with many coves and inlets, it is between 30 and 40 km wide, lying between Cape Sterneck and Cape Murray, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This was the site of the first landing on the actual Antarctic continent, by John Davis, on Feb. 7, 1821. In Dec. 1824, James Hoseason made the first rough chart of this bay, and it was named Hughes' Bay, for Edward Hughes. It appears as such on Powell's chart of 1828. On Dumont d'Urville's 1838 chart it appears as Baie Hugues, and on an 1839 British chart as Hughes Bay. It appears as Hughes Gulf on a British chart of 1844, and on an 1861 Spanish chart it is shown as Bahía Hugues. It was further charted between Jan. 23 and Jan. 25, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and on Lecointe's 1899 map of that expedition, and also on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language map of the same expedition, it appears as Hughes Inlet. On Arctowski's 1901 maps of that expedition it appears as variously as Hughes Bay, Hughes Gulf, Golfe de Hughes, Hughes Inlet, and Baie de Hughes, but describes the area of sea between Trinity Island and Brabant Island, or (he was obviously not clear about any of this) to the area of sea bounded by Trinity Island, Liège Island, and the SW coast of the Davis Coast, or to the area of sea between Trinity Island and the Christiania Islands. On Cook's 1903 map of the same expedition, the name Hughes Gulf was misapplied to the bay on the SW side of Trinity Island. In the first decade of the 20th century there was a major tendency to confuse Hughes Bay with Brialmont Cove, and, as late as 1939, Bagshawe calls it "Hughes Bay or Brialmont Bay." On an Argentine map of 1908, the name Bahía Hughes refers to the part of Gerlache Strait E of Liège Island, and, on the same chart, it is also called Golfo de Hughes. On Charcot's map of 1912, the name Baie de Hughes (or Baie de Hugues, as it also appears) refers to the area of sea between the Danco Coast and the E part of Brabant Island. In Bartholomew's atlas of 1921, Hughes Gulf is described as the N entrance of Gerlache Strait. The name Hughes Bay was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, as well as on British charts of 1959 and 1961. Air photography by FIDASE in 1956-57 led to major changes in topography and outline of this bay. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Bahía Hughes, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Hughes Bluff. 75°24' S, 162°12' E. A conspicuous rock and ice bluff, rising to 310 m above sea level, along the S side of David Glacier, 10 km W of Cape Reynolds, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Garrett A. Hughes, researcher in cosmic radiation at McMurdo, in 1966.

Hughes Glacier. 77°44' S, 162°27' E. A small alpine glacier flowing from the Kukri Hills on the S, toward Lake Bonney, to the SE of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Mapped by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Thomas McKenny Hughes (1832-1917; he eschewed his first name), Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge from 1873 until his death, and (as it turned out) older brother of the Bishop of Llandaff. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hughes Gulf *see* **Hughes Bay**

Hughes Ice Piedmont. 70°09' S, 62°13' W. Between Cordini Glacier and Smith Inlet, W and NW of Cape Collier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from 1966 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Terence J. Hughes, of the department of geological sciences, at the University of Maine, at Orono, USARP glaciologist at Deception Island and McMurdo Sound, in 1970-71, and at Deception Island, in 1973-74. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. *See also* **Hughes Basin**.

Hughes Inlet *see* **Hughes Bay**

Hughes Island. 70°44' S, 167°39' E. A small, ice-covered island, the most easterly of the Lyall Islands, just outside the E part of the entrance to Yule Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Ronald M. Hughes, USN, medical officer at McMurdo, 1966.

Hughes Passage. 66°27' S, 97°14' E. The area of the Shackleton Ice Shelf which separates the mainland from Henderson Island, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named by AAE 1911-14, for William Morris "Billy" Hughes (1862-1952), prime minister of Australia, 1915-23. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Hughes Peninsula. 71°54' S, 100°17' W. An ice-covered peninsula, about 28 km long, W of Henry Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. First mapped from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, by OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 71°52' S, 100°35' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Jerry Hughes, photographer's mate on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of 1959-60, who took air photos of Thurston Island from helicopters. It has since been replotted.

Hughes Point. 73°30' S, 94°16' W. A steep, rock point on the W side of the terminus of Exum Glacier, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for Wayne B. Hughes, assistant USARP representative at McMurdo that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Hughes Range. 84°30' S, 175°30' E. A high, massive range, between 6 and 13 km wide, surmounted by 6 prominent summits, of which Mount Kaplan is the highest, it lies E of Canyon Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It extends in a N-S direction for about 72 km (the New Zealanders say about 40 km) from the confluence of Brandau Glacier and Keltie Glacier in the S, to Giovinco Ice Piedmont in the N.

Discovered by Byrd on the base-laying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948), U.S. secretary of state and chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Byrd's adviser and counselor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Glaciar Hugi *see* **Hugi Glacier**

Hugi Glacier. 66°11' S, 65°07' W. Flows northwestward into the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Swiss teacher Franz Joseph Hugi (1796-1855), the father of winter mountain climbing. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Glaciar Hugi.

Hugo Island. 64°57' S, 65°45' W. An isolated, ice-covered island, 1.5 km long, with several rocky islets (one of which is Santa Claus Island) and pinnacles off its E side, in the W approach to Bismarck Strait, about 60 km SW of Cape Monaco (on Anvers Island), N of the Biscoe Islands. It is the most outlying island on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered by the *Hertha*, in 1893-94. The reason one says this is because on the expedition's charts appears an unnamed island, of roughly this size, in roughly the right coordinates. Officially discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Victor Hugo (i.e., "Victor Hugo island"), for the great French novelist Victor-Marie Hugo (1802-1885), grandfather of Charcot's first wife, Jeanne. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1910, and as Victor Hugo Island on a British chart of 1908. It was re-charted on Jan. 13, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. On an Argentine map of 1945 it appears as Isla Belgica, named after de Gerlache's ship. However, on a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Victor Hugo, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name Victor Hugo Island was accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC shortened the name to Hugo Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961, and in the 1977 British gazetteer. On a 1963 Argentine chart, this island, as well as rocks offlying the E end of the island, were grouped together as Islas Hugo. The island was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1966-67. The Americans had an automatic weather station on Santa Claus Island (*see* **Santa Claus Island Automatic Weather Station**).

Huhla Col. 63°35' S, 58°29' W. An ice-covered col, at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, it links Snegotin Ridge to the N with the W part of the Louis Philippe Plateau to the S, and overlooks Prelez Gap and Malorad Glacier to the WNW. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Huhla, in southern Bulgaria.

Isla Huidobro *see* **Alpha Island**

Huie Cliffs. 83°19' S, 51°03' W. Steep rock cliffs rising to about 1700 m above May Valley, and forming the NE edge of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Carl Huie, USARP technician during OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77), and USGS geologist in the Pensacola Mountains in 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Isla Huinca *see* **Wyatt Island**

Cape Huinga. 82°31' S, 165°10' E. A bold cape overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf at the N side of the mouth of Robb Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1959-60, who gathered here in Nov. 1959, before moving inland. Huinga means "gathering" in Maori. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and it appears in the 1963 NZ gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Punta Huitfeldt *see* **Huitfeldt Point**

Huitfeldt Point. 65°59' S, 64°44' W. A point, SE of Vorweg Point, on the SW side of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956 it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J, and photographed aerially by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Fritz Huitfeldt (1851-1938), Norwegian ski pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Punta Huitfeldt.

Huka Kapo Glacier. 77°24' S, 160°43' E. A glacier flowing E from the plateau at Willett Range, southward of Edbrooke Hill, and terminating nearly midway along the S side of the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. "Huka kapo" is a Maori expression meaning "driving hail." US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Hukuro Cove *see* **Fukuro Cove**

Hukuro-ura *see* **Fukuro Cove**

Hulbe Glacier. 73°47' S, 125°55' W. About 16 km long, it flows from the N side of Siple Island, in the Getz Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Christina L. Hulbe, of Portland State University, theoretical and field researcher of ice motion, in Antarctica from the early 1990s.

Hulcombe Ridge. 70°24' S, 66°15' E. A rock ridge, extending for between 2.5 km and 3 km in a N-S direction, 5 km W of Wignall Peak, and about 7 km W of Mount McCarthy, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Geoffrey Charles "Geoff" Hulcombe (b. Oct. 10, 1930), senior diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1962 and at Wilkes Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Poperechnaja, implying it is a mountain.

Huldreskorvene *see* **Huldreskorvene Peaks**

Huldreskorvene Peaks. 72°00' S, 6°05' E. A group of summit peaks and crags just N of Skorvehalsen Saddle, S of the mountain the Norwegians call Håhellerskarvet, and W of Tussenobba Peak, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-57, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Huldreskorvene. US-ACAN accepted the name Huldreskorvene Peaks in 1966.

Huldreslottet *see* **Huldreslottet Mountain**

Huldreslottet Mountain. 72°58' S, 3°48' W. A prominent ice-free mountain, the most southerly summit in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Huldreslottet (i.e., "the fairy castle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Huldreslottet Mountain in 1966.

Hull Bay. 74°55' S, 137°40' W. An ice-filled bay, about 40 km wide, fed by Hull Glacier, which descends into the bay between Lynch Point and Cape Burks, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, who named it Cordell Hull Bay, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but shortened it in 1966.

Hull Glacier. 75°05' S, 137°15' W. About 56 km long, it flows NW between Mount Giles and Mount Gray, into Hull Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Cordell Hull Glacier, for Cordell Hull (1871-1955), the U.S. secretary of state. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but shortened it in 1966.

Hull Point. 62°10' S, 58°12' W. A low promontory, rising to about 15 m above sea level, on the NE side of Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It comprises a whaleback ridge aligned in a NW-SE direction, and is backed on the NE side by a sandy beach. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for Edward Hull (1829-1917), a stratigrapher from Ulster, and a structural and economic geologist. He worked with the British Geological Survey on the coalfields of England and Wales, and briefly in Scotland, where he compiled outstanding drift maps of Glasgow. He later became director of the Geological Survey of Ireland. The British plotted it in late 2008. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Costa (de) Hulot *see* **Hulot Peninsula**

Île Hulot *see* **Hulot Peninsula**

Península Hulot *see* **Hulot Peninsula**

Presqu'île Hulot *see* **Hulot Peninsula**

Hulot Peninsula. 64°29' S, 62°44' W. A rugged peninsula, 3 km long, forming (all at the same time) the SW entrance of Duperré Bay, the NE entrance of Schollaert Channel, and the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is connected to Brabant Island by an isthmus about 260 m wide. Mount Beddie is its highest point (434 m). The extreme W part

of the peninsula is a high massif. Probably discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted in 1904-05, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Presqu'île Hulot, for Baron Hulot, a character in *La cousine Bette*, by Balzac (Charcot had books on the expedition). It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1911. On the 1911 map (drawn up by Rey and Matha) it also appears as Île Hulot. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Hulot Peninsula, and UK-APC accepted that name on Sept, 23, 1960, with US-ACAN following suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Península Hulot, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1953 Argentine chart, the names Costa Hulot and Costa de Hulot both appear, both apparently relating to the W coast of this peninsula. On a 1963 Chilean chart the whole peninsula appears (by error) as Cabo Lehaie.

Hülserbergnunatak. 73°41' S, 162°27' E. Due S of the Vantage Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mont Hulshagen *see* **Mount Hulshagen**

Mount Hulshagen. 72°31' S, 31°16' E. Rising to 2100 m, 1.5 km NW of Mount Bastin, on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Hulshagen, for Charles Hulshagen, vehicle mechanic with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Hulshagen in 1962.

Monte Hulth *see* **Mount Hulth**

Mount Hulth. 66°41' S, 64°11' W. Rising to 1475 m, with precipitous black cliffs on its SE side, on the W side of Cabinet Inlet, and S of the mouth of Friederichsen Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D, who named it for Johan Markus Hulth (1865-1928), Swedish polar bibliographer. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Monte Hulth, and that is the name the Argentines use today.

Hum, Edwin Charles. b. 1913, West Ham, Essex, son of Henry Charles Hum and his wife Esther Williams. Ordinary seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-32, and able seaman, 1935-36. He married Dorothy May, and they lived in Chelsmford, Essex. He joined the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve during World War II, as an air gunner, and became a sergeant with the 150th Squadron. He was killed on June 26, 1944, over Hungary.

Hum Island. 67°21' S, 59°38' E. Also called Sundholmen. A small island about 2 km N of Bertha Island, between the W extremity of that island and the W extremity of Islay, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, off Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936, by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for Edwin Hum. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Huma Nunatak. 63°43' S, 58°22' W. A rocky hill rising to 484 m in Erul Heights, 3.46 km WSW of Panhard Nunatak, 4.01 km N of Rayko Nunatak, 3.08 km ENE of Siniger Nunatak, 4.18 km SE of Gigen Peak, and 2.49 km S of Coburg Peak, it surmounts Russell East Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Huma, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Point(e) Humann *see* **Humann Point**

Punta Humann *see* **Humann Point**

Humann Point. 64°24' S, 62°41' W. Forms the N side of the entrance to Duperré Bay, on the SW side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted in 1904-05 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Humann, for Vice Admiral Edgar Humann (1834-1914) of the French Navy. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of that expedition, as well as on those of FrAE 1908-10. It appears as Point Humann on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Punta Humann, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Humann Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart.

Mount Humble. 67°40' S, 49°29' E. Rising to 1450 m, it is the highest mountain in the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for John E. Humble, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Humble Island. 64°46' S, 64°06' W. A small rocky island 0.6 km ESE of Norsel Point, in Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the area of Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 as Humble Islet because the feature seems to be squeezed insignificantly in between Litchfield Island and the coast of Anvers Island. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1958. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Humble Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Humble Islet *see* **Humble Island**

Humble Point. 61°11' S, 54°08' W. A low point, 8 km SW of Cape Lloyd, on the W coast of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ArgAE 1956-57 as Punta Baja (i.e., "low point"), it appears as such on their chart of 1957, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Surveyed in Dec. 1970, by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. As this is rather a dull name, and reminiscent of several others of similar names, UK-APC changed the name on Nov. 3, 1971, to Humble Point, and US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1972. Just to set the record straight, the most stolid and determinedly unimaginative naming of Antarctic features has been committed (just as a sin is committed) by the Norwegians in Queen Maud Land, yet hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these incredibly dull names, as hysterically funny as they might be to the Norwegians, have been allowed to stand.

The *Humboldt*. A 13,031-ton, 75.2-meter red-and-white Peruvian ship, built in 1979, owned by IMARPE (Instituto del Mar del Perú), and based out of Callao, she has a reinforced steel hull for ice work. She took the first Peruvian Antarctic Expedition to the required latitude, in Jan.-March 1988, and conducted ecosystem studies in Bransfield Strait. Her skipper that season was Ricardo García Escudero. She was back in 1988-89, under the command of Capt. Juan Carlos Cicala Collazos. She ran aground off Marion Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, on Feb. 27, 1989, and her crew were rescued by the *Stena Seaspread*, from the Falkland Islands. The *Humboldt* was refloated, and was back in Antarctic waters carrying Peruvian expeditions: 1990-91 (Capt. Héctor Soldi Soldi; he had also taken part in the first two Peruvian expeditions; he was later a rear admiral); 1997-98 (Captain Luis Zuazo Mantilla); 1998-99 (skipper unknown); and in 1999-2000 (skipper unknown). She was back in 2006-07.

Humboldt Gebirge *see* **Humboldt Mountains**

Humboldt Graben. 71°45' S, 11°55' E. A long glacier-filled valley, about 30 km long, and trending N-S between the Humboldt Mountains and Zwiesel Mountain (in the Petermann Ranges), in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher, in association with the mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Today the Germans call it Humboldtgraben. The Norwegians call it Humboldtsøkket.

Humboldt Mountains. 71°45' S, 11°30' E. A group of mountains immediately W of the Petermann Ranges, they form the most westerly part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Alexander von Humbolt Gebirge, for Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), the founder of ecology. This was translated into English as the Alexander Humboldt Mountains. The German name was later shortened to Humbolt Gebirge, and US-ACAN accepted the translated name Humboldt Mountains in 1966. The Russians call this feature Hrebet Rozy Ljuksemburg, for Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919), Marxist revolutionary with Karl Liebknecht. *See also* **Liebknecht Range**.

Humboldtfjella *see* **Humboldt Mountains**

Humboldtgraben *see* **Humboldt Graben**

Humboldtsökket *see* **Humboldt Graben**

Humidity. The absolute humidity in Antarc-

tica is always very low, whereas the relative humidity can be quite high.

Mount Hummel. 74°28' S, 131°19' W. A snow-capped summit rising above the east-central portion of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the *Glacier*, on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) William T. Hummel, USNR, helicopter pilot on the *Glacier* at the time.

Mount Hummer. 83°17' S, 50°06' W. A snow-covered, bluff-type mountain, rising to 1710 m, on the SW side of the head of Chambers Glacier, at the NE end of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Michael G. Hummer, of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, a researcher in biomedicine, and who wintered-over as medical officer at Pole Station in 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Hummer Point. 74°22' S, 110°15' W. The E point of ice-covered Gurnon Peninsula, on the E ridge of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Michael G. Hummer (*see* **Mount Hummer**).

[1]**Isla Hummock** *see* **Heywood Island**

[2]**Isla Hummock** *see* **Hummock Island**

[1]**Hummock Island** *see* **Heywood Island**

[2]**Hummock Island**. 65°53' S, 65°29' W. An island, 1.5 km long, 6 km W of Larrouy Island, and 8.7 km NW of Ferin Head, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears fully translated on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Motote, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Hummock.

Hummocks. In the Antarctic sense of the word, it means small hills or ridges of ice formed by pressure.

[1]**The Hump**. 64°21' S, 63°15' W. A conspicuous dome-shaped hill rising to about 150 m above sea level, near the NW entrance point of Lapeyrère Bay, in northern Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart, but the descriptive name may well have been given earlier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as La Joroba (i.e., "the hump"), but on one of their 1963 charts as Monte Joroba, that latter name being the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Hump, but on one of their 1953 charts as Pico Joroba, and that latter name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

[2]**The Hump** *see* **Hump Passage**

Pico Hump *see* **The Hump**

Hump Island. 67°36' S, 62°53' E. Just E of the East Arm of Horseshoe Harbor, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Rephotographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Later named by ANARE for its humped appearance from ground level. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Hump Passage. 85°27' S, 170°12' W. A wide gap, just SE of Barnum Peak, it is the gap through which the névé coming off the Polar Plateau feeds the Liv Glacier. Byrd called it The Hump (even though it is in no way descriptive, per se) when he flew over it on his way to the Pole in 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Renamed slightly by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who occupied a camp at Barnum Peak. NZ-APC accepted the new name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Humpback whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Mysticeti (baleen whales); family: Megapteridae. *Megaptera novaeangliae* and *Megaptera nodosa*, at 50 feet and 35 tons, are slow swimmers, and so were heavily hunted. Each one is a black whale, with long, narrow pectoral fins, and it hunches its back when diving, hence the name. They are all born in the tropics (as is usual with whales). They sing, "The Song of the Humpback," which has been recorded. An endangered species, in the 20th century it was reported that 68,294 were killed.

Humpen. 72°05' S, 27°31' E. A small mountain in Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the hump").

Mount Humphrey Lloyd. 72°19' S, 169°27' E. Also called Mount Lloyd. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 2975 m, and forming a substantial part of the divide between the heads of Towles Glacier and Manhaul Glacier, between Mount Vernon Harcourt and Mount Peacock, in the Admiralty Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd (1800-1881), of Trinity College, Dublin, who had a great interest in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Humphreys Hill *see* **Humphreys Ice Rise**

Humphreys Ice Rise. 67°14' S, 66°50' W. An ice rise in the Müller Ice Shelf, between the mouths of Brückner Glacier and Antevs Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, in the SW part of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Humphreys Hill, for William Jackson Humphreys (1862-1949), U.S. meteorologist, specialist in the effects of ice in the atmosphere. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1960. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. However, it was redefined as an ice rise by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, and US-ACAN accepted that new definition in 1994.

Humphreys Ridge. 73°07' S, 61°00' E. A long, snow-covered rock ridge in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957, and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958. Named by ANCA for Alan E. Humphreys, senior engineer with the Antarctic Division in Melbourne, officer in charge of the Prince Charles Mountains survey party of 1972. He had also wintered over at Wilkes Station in 1966. The Russians, who plot it in 73°08' S, 61°07' E, call it Gora Dvugorbaja.

Humphries Glacier. 72°51' S, 168°50' E. A steep tributary glacier, just E of Ingham Glacier, it flows in a general SW direction to join Borchgrevink Glacier northwestward of Mount Prior, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for John Gerard Humphries, World War II seaman from NZ, who retired in 1946 as a petty officer, and who was an ionosphere physicist at Hallett Station in 1957.

Humphries Heights. 65°03' S, 63°52' W. A series of elevations rising to about 1100 m, and extending SW from False Cape Renard to Deloncle Bay, at the Lemaire Channel, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Col. George James Humphries (1900-81), deputy director of Overseas Surveys, 1946-63; and director, 1963-65. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Humphries Range. 72°50' S, 168°50' E. A range of mountains in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, in the area of Humphries Glacier, in association with which it was named by NZ.

Islote Humps *see* **Humps Island**

Humps Island. 63°59' S, 57°25' W. An island, 0.8 km (the Chileans say 1.5 km) long, with 2 summits near the W end, about 6.5 km SSE of the tip of The Naze, in the NE part of James Ross Island, in Erebus and Terror Gulf, S of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Feb. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and named by them as Humps Islet, because of its twin summits. It appears as such on a British chart of 1949. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Isla Humps, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Humps. UK-APC accepted the name Humps Islet on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on an Argentine chart, translated all the way as Islote Giboso, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July

7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Humps Island, and it appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islote Humps.

Humps Islet *see* **Humps Island**

Hunagata-iwa. 67°55' S, 44°31' E. A small hill, shaped like an overturned boat, at the northernmost end of the Shinnan Rocks, at the W side of Shinnan Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1962, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1974, and named descritively by them on March 12, 1977 ("boat-shaped rock").

Hunakubo-dani. 71°58' S, 27°23' E. A conspicuous depression, deeper than 100 m, on the E side of Rundtuva, in the NW part of Gropeheia (the N part of Balchen Mountain), in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1987, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1987-88, and descriptively named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 ("boat-shaped valley"). The Norwegians call it Hunakubogropa.

Hunakubogropa *see* **Hunakubo-dani**

Hunan Shan *see* **The Wall**

Hunazoko-ike. 69°27' S, 39°34' E. A small lake below sea level on Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on June 22, 1972 ("lake shaped like hull of ship"), partly for its shape, and partly because the hull of a ship is also below sea level.

Glaciar Huneeus. 70°49' S, 61°52' W. A glacier, S of Eielson Peninsula, flowing toward the Weddell Sea, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Antonio Ricardo Huneeus Gana (1870-1951), minister for foreign affairs. Don Antonio, in 1906, sent to the Chilean congress a bill to finance (to the tune of 150,000 pesos) a Chilean expedition to Antarctica, and he presided over the expedition commission. Unfortunately, the great earthquake (8.2 on the Richter scale) of Aug. 16, 1906 ruined not only the city of Valparaíso, but the expedition plans as well, and it was not until after World War II that such an expedition came into effect. Antonio Huneeus Gana Base was also named after him.

Huneeus Gana *see* **Antonio Huneeus Gana Refugio**

Hungary. Alberto Tolnay, a Hungarian, wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1925. Hungary was ratified on Jan. 27, 1984 as the 29th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. It has established no presence on the continent.

Île Hungry *see* **Window Island**

Huns Nunatak. 71°16' S, 68°42' W. Rising to about 950 m above sea level, in the middle of the Milky Way Glacier, between the LeMay Range and Planet Heights, in the central part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 5, 1994, to honor not just the famous "Huns" dog team, but all FIDS and BAS dog teams. The Huns ran between 1961 and 1994, their last season being 1993-94, in this area, one of the last teams to work in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Monte Hunt *see* **Hunt Peak**

[1]**Mount Hunt** *see* **Hunt Mountain**

[2]**Mount Hunt**. 67°07' S, 144°18' E. A dome-shaped mountain rising to 518 m, and surmounting the promontory which terminates in Cape de la Motte, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for H.A. Hunt (*see* **Hunt Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961.

Hunt, Boston R. b. March 31, 1908, Manhattan, NY, son of Canadian immigrant Edward L. Hunt (an insurance executive, who later got the call to be a clergyman) and his wife Fanny R. Bassett (who was from Wisconsin). After a spell as a commission clerk with a brokerage in NYC, he signed on to the *Southern Cross* in New York, on Aug. 21, 1931, as a cadet merchant seaman, thus beginning a career as a state room steward. For several years he plied the waters of the eastern Americas, and then moved to Seattle. He was a waiter on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. He died on Sept. 5, 1975, in Seattle.

Hunt, Brian David. b. July 8, 1930, Dartford, Kent, son of dairy owner Harold William Hunt and Kathleen Mary Johnson. He worked in the Met Office after school and then in 1949-50 did his national service (it was 18 months then) in the RAF. In 1950 he left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for the Falkland Islands, where he worked for a year at the Met Office in Port Stanley. In late 1951 he took the *John Biscoe* down to Hope Bay, as FIDS meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Base D in 1952. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and took him back to Southampton, where he arrived on June 11, 1953. In 1954, back in England, he married Joyce Loft, and in 1955 rejoined the RAF for a 2½-year-term (which wound up being 6 years), as an air met observer with 2020 Squadron, based in Northern Ireland, and making Atlantic and North Sea weather reconnaissance flights. He was demobbed in 1961, as a flight sergeant. He re-joined the Met Office, in training and forecasting, and became (in his spare time) a forecaster for gliders, and in the 1970s was three times in the Arctic on trawlers, forecasting. In 1983-84 he re-joined the RAF again, as a squadron leader with the Mobile Met Unit, going on four separate tours to the Falkland Islands just after hostilities had ceased there. He retired from the Met Office in 1989, to Bracknell, Berks. In 2002 he and his wife re-visited Hope Bay as part of the Larsen-Nordenskjöld centenary trip.

Hunt, Charles. b. 1878, Jersey, Channel Islands, son of Richard Hunt, an Irish gentleman's servant, and his wife Mary Sewell, who was from Woolwich. Charles was born in Jersey only because his father had been working there at the time (he had been in Bombay a few years before that). When Charles was an infant, the family moved to Woolwich. After a spell working as a laborer, he joined the merchant navy, and on Dec. 1, 1908 (he had signed on the day before) left NZ on the *Nimrod* as the new 3rd engineer, for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909.

Hunt, Frank William. Known as "F.W. Hunt." b. 1922, Chipping Norton, Oxon, son of Charles W. Hunt and his wife Edith E.I. May. He became a naval cadet at Dartmouth (Royal Naval College), training on the *Britannia*, and passed out in 1940. On Feb. 2, 1946, by now a lieutenant, at St. Sylvester's, Chivelstone, Devon, he married Mary B.E. Osborne, and they lived in South Tawton, Okehampton, Devon. As a lieutenant commander, he led the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in Graham Land in 1951-52. On Dec. 31, 1955, he was promoted to commander, and in 1956 he went on loan for 3 years to the Royal NZ Navy. In May 1960 he transferred to the Admiralty, as superintendent of the Oceanographical Branch, and on June 25, 1962, was made skipper of the *Cook*, in the South Seas, taking up his command on Sept. 11. It was from this ship that the famous record depth of ocean was established in late 1962, in the Mindanao Trench. In Jan. 1964, at Singapore, he was court-martialed, and found guilty of hazarding and stranding his ship. In 1965 he took over from Harry Kirkwood as the chief of the British Residency Marine Department in the New Hebrides, retired from the RN as a commander on Feb. 4, 1967, and from the New Hebrides post in 1969.

Hunt, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Hunt, James Malcolm. Known as Malcolm, or, by his mates, as "Lord Hornsby." b. March 17 (the date is right, it is from a Fid's diary; unfortunately, no year of birth). He worked at the Met Office, and joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1958 and at Base Y in 1959. Lives in Scotland, near Lochgilphead (actually at Knapdale).

Hunt Bluff. 74°36' S, 111°52' W. A steep rock and ice bluff, about 5 km long, 3 km S of Jeffrey Head, on the W side of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Robert B. Hunt, USNR, who wintered-over as medical officer at Byrd Station in 1966. Originally plotted in 74°37' S, 111°46' W, it has since been replotted.

Hunt Glacier. 76°52' S, 162°25' E. A small, deeply entrenched glacier on the E coast of Victoria Land, it flows eastward from the highlands W of Granite Harbor, to enter the harbor immediately N of Dreikanter Head. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for British-born Henry Ambrose Hunt (1866-1946), Australian meteorologist who helped write up the scientific reports of BAE 1907-09. Hunt was the first Commonwealth meteorologist of the Bureau of Meteorology, 1907-31. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hunt Island *see* **Pampa Island**

Hunt Mountain. 82°05' S, 159°16' E. Rising

to 3240 m (the Australians say 3660 m), in the N part of the Holyoake Range, it is the highest point in that range, between Nimrod Glacier and Starshot Glacier. Discovered and mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them as Mount Hunt, for Capt. Peter John Hunt (b. Dunedin), Royal Engineers, leader of the southern party of the expedition that year, which surveyed the coastal area of Barne Inlet and Shackleton Inlet. He had just come off a winter-over at Scott Base (1960), and before that was a member of the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, but US-ACAN accepted the name Hunt Mountain in 1966, and ANCA followed suit.

Hunt Nunataks. 70°11' S, 64°53' E. A linear group of 5 nunataks, about 3.5 km long in a N-S direction, just E of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for H. Peter Hunt, senior helicopter pilot here in 1969, with the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Hunt Peak. 67°18' S, 68°02' W. Rising to 610 m (the British say about 550 m), it marks the N side of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay, on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. In Sept. 1948, Fids from Base E re-surveyed it and named the point on which it then stood as Hunt Point, for Sgt. Kenneth Dawson Hunt (b. 1922), RAF mechanic for the FIDS Norseman airplane that flew from the Argentine islands to Stonington Island in Jan.-Feb. 1950, to pluck off the Fids who had been stranded there. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base Y in 1957-58, found no appreciable point in the area, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC transferred the name Hunt to the peak. US-ACAN accepted this in 1963. The Argentines call it Monte Hunt.

Hunt Point *see* **Hunt Peak**

Hunt Spur. 85°59' S, 146°50' W. A rugged spur descending from Mount Warden, along the NW face of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Glenn C. Hunt, USN, aviation electronics technician with VX-6, who was in Antarctica for 5 summers with OpDF, including two winters, 1962 and 1966.

Cape Hunter. 66°57' S, 142°21' E. A rocky promontory marking the W side of Commonwealth Bay, 13 km W of Cape Denison, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered in 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and explored in 1913 by Mawson, who named it for John G. Hunter. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

[1]**Mount Hunter**. 64°05' S, 62°24' W. Rising to 1410 m, 6 km WSW of Duclaux Point, on Pasteur Peninsula, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears (unnamed) on a 1953 Argentine chart. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Hunter (1728-1793), the famous Scottish surgeon. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Climbed on Jan. 14, 1984, by the British Joint Service Expedition of 1983-84.

[2]**Mount Hunter**. 75°10' S, 68°40' W. Rising to 1566 m, 4.25 km SE of Potter Peak, in the Sweeney Mountains. It has a ridge running SW from it for 7.5 km. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 9, 2009, for Morag A. Hunter (b. 1970), BAS sedimentologist from 1997, whose work established the stratigraphy of this area.

Hunter, Gilbert Stuart. b. 1893, Lewisham, near London, son of Yarmouth-born house decorator Ernest Vivian Hunter and his Yorkshire-born wife Frances Matilda Wright. He joined the Merchant Navy, became an engineer, and was 2nd engineer on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-32, and 1934-35. In between tours, in 1932, in London, he married Annie A. Fleming, alias Staig. He died in Alton, Hants, at the beginning of 1952.

Hunter, John George. b. Sept. 19, 1888, Ultimo, Sydney, son of Scottish immigrant loomturner William Fyfe Hunter (from Tillicoultry) and his wife Ellen Jane Sloane. He was assistant demonstrator in the biological department at the University of Sydney when he became chief biologist on AAE 1911-14. On Feb. 10, 1916, in Sydney, he married a nurse, Clarice Mary Walker. He served on the Western Front as a captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps during World War I, and after the war practiced as a doctor for years in Sydney. He served as a major during World War II. In 1962 he became first secretary general of the Australian Medical Association, and is regarded as its principal architect (the AMA was formed that year); he drafted its code of ethics. He died on Dec. 27, 1964, in Lilli Pilli, Sydney.

Hunter Glacier. 71°44' S, 163°00' E. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing westward from the central part of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains, to enter Rennick Glacier at Mount Lugering. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. William Gregory "Bill" Hunter (b. Jan. 31, 1921, Salt Lake City. d June 28, 2003, San Diego), in the U.S. Navy since 1941, and executive and operations officer at McMurdo, for the winter of 1964. He retired as a commander in 1972.

Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd. *see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition**

The *Huntress*. Two-masted American sealing schooner of 80 tons, 68 feet long, built in Barnstable, Mass., in 1817. **Aug. 4, 1820**: The *Huntress* left Nantucket, bound for the South Shetlands, with Capt. Christopher Burdick commanding, William Coleman as 1st mate, Smith as 2nd mate, and with a crew of about 15, including Samuel Johnson. Burdick was one of four owners of the vessel. **Sept. 5, 1820**: The *Huntress* stopped at Cape Verde, to load salt on board. **Oct. 31, 1820**: The *Huntress* arrived at the Falkland Islands. **Nov. 22, 1820**: At the Falklands, she teamed up with the *Huron* and the *Cecilia* (the *Huron*'s shallop) and the three vessels sailed together that day to the South Shetlands sealing grounds, for the 1820-21 season. **Nov. 29, 1820**: The three vessels were in 61°26' S. **Nov. 30, 1820**: The *Huntress*, the *Huron*, and the *Cecilia*, still all together, were in 62°S, and spotted land. **Dec. 8, 1820**: The three vessels pulled into Yankee Harbor, to find the *Frederick*, the *Free Gift*, the *Hersilia*, and the *Express* already there. The *Hero* (under Nat Palmer) was off sealing along the shores of Livingston Island. At some stage Samuel Johnson deserted the *Huntress*, probably to work with a British sealing gang. **March 10, 1820**: The *Huntress* finally left Antarctica, in company with the *Nancy*, bound for the Falklands. The *Nancy* would lay over in the Falklands, waiting for the next South Shetlands season, but the *Huntress* made her way back to Nantucket, with 3000 seal skins, and in company with the *Harmony*. **June 6, 1821**: The *Huntress* and the *Harmony* arrived back in Nantucket. The best account of this trip is in Edouard Stackpole's book, *The Voyage of the* Huron *and the* Huntress (1955).

Cape Huntress *see* **Harmony Point**

Glaciar Huntress *see* **Huntress Glacier**

Huntress Glacier. 62°41' S, 60°16' W. Flows SW into the head of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Huntress*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Glaciar Huntress. The UK re-plotted this feature in late 2008.

Bahía Huon *see* **Huon Bay**

Cap Huon *see* **Huon Bay**

Huon Bay. 63°23' S, 58°00' W. A shallow bay, about 13 km wide (the Chileans say about 8 km), between Cape Ducorps and Cape Legoupil, along the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. On Feb. 27, 1838, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville named a cape in this area as Cap Huon, for Félix Huon de Kermadec (*see* the entry below), and he charted it as such. It appears on his chart of 1838 and his map of 1841. Along the way the name "Huon" was misinterpreted as "Union," and the feature appears as Cape Union on a 1921 British chart, and as Cabo Unión on a 1947 Chilean chart. However, what FrAE 1837-40 charted and named Cap Huon may well have been what is known today as Coupvent Point, which explains why, in Sept. 1946, Fids from Base D failed to find the cape, and, instead, gave the name Huon to this bay. Huon Bay appears on a British chart of 1949, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Russian chart of 1961, as Bukhta Ion. The Chileans call it Bahía Huon; it appears as such on a chart of 1962, and in their 1974 gazetteer. The Argentines call it the same thing.

Huon de Kermadec, Félix-Casimir-Marie. b. Feb. 13, 1813, Brest, France. Purser and steward on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Huoyan Shan. 72°28' S, 75°32' E. A isolated hill, E of the Bode Nunataks, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Chinese.

Glaciar Hurd *see* **Hurd Dome**

Península Hurd *see* **Hurd Peninsula**

Hurd Dome. 62°41' S, 60°22' W. An ice dome (or cap) rising to about 375 m, and covering the central part of Hurd Peninsula, in the S part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish as Glaciar Hurd. UK-APC accepted the name Hurd Ice Cap on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2004, but calling it Hurd Dome. The UK plotted this feature in late 2008.

Hurd Ice Cap *see* **Hurd Dome**

Hurd Peninsula. 62°41' S, 60°22' W. Between South Bay and False Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On a Chilean chart of 1961, it appears as Punta Elefante (*see* **Miers Bluff**). Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Capt. Thomas Hurd (1747-1823), RN, second hydrographer to the Admiralty, 1808-23, who instituted a regular system of nautical surveys, and under whose authority Bransfield's 1820 survey of the Bransfield Strait area was published in Nov. 1822. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines have been calling it Península Hurd from at least 1978. The UK re-plotted this feature in late 2008.

Cape Hurley. 67°36' S, 145°18' E. An ice-covered coastal point marking (on the the E) the mouth of the depression occupied by Mertz Glacier. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Frank Hurley. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Hurley. 66°17' S, 51°21' E. A high, snow-covered massif (the Australians call it a peak) with steep, bare slopes, 11 km S of Cape Ann, and 5 km (the Australians say 9 km) S of Mount Biscoe, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Frank Hurley. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did ANCA.

Hurley, James Francis "Frank." b. Oct. 15, 1885, Glebe, Sydney, son of British immigrant printer and trade union official Edward Harrison Hurley and his wife Margaret Agnes Bouffier. At 13 he ran away from home for two years, working in a steel mill, then got into photography. He went into the postcard business in Sydney in 1905, and by 1910 was a famous photographer in Sydney, mostly for his sensationally daring shots (involving danger, that is). He was the photographer on AAE 1911-14, and produced *Home of the Blizzard*, a motion picture. Then he was the movie man on Shackleton's BITE 1914-17, being stranded in 1915 when the *Endurance* got crushed in the ice. On one occasion he dived into the water to save his negatives. His movie, *In the Grip of Polar Ice*, became justly famous worldwide. In Aug. 1917 he went to Europe as a an honorary captain ("Cap" they called him), and made sensational pictures often at great risk to himself. In Cairo he met opera singer Antoinette Rosalind Leighton, and 10 days later married her on April 11, 1918. In 1925 he wrote the book *Argonauts of the South*. In 1929 his movie *Southward Ho with Mawson* was produced, and he was on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. His documentary *Siege of the South* came out in 1931. He was the official Australian photographer in the Middle East during World War II, but by now his style was out of date. In 1948 he wrote the book *Shackleton's Argonauts*. He died on Jan. 17, 1962, at Collaroy, Sydney. In 1973 Tony Buckley made a documentary about his life, called *Snow, Sand and Savages*.

Hurley Glacier. 67°34' S, 68°32' W. A glacier flowing E between Mount Gaudry and Mount Liotard into Ryder Bay, on Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Further surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Alexander John "Alec" Hurley (b. 1951), BAS mechanic who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1975, and at Rothera Station in 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

The *Huron*. Square-rigged American sealing ship of 250 tons, 89 feet 8 inches long, and built at Guilford, Conn, in 1819. Owned by 19 persons, she was registered at New Haven. **March 20, 1820**: The *Huron* left New Haven, with a 31-man crew commanded by John Davis, who had been appointed skipper that day. Other crew included: Samuel H. Godddard (1st mate), Charles Philips (2nd mate), Charles Laing (bosun), William Johnson (carpenter), Samuel Wadsworth (cooper), Jason Bunce (blacksmith), Daniel French and Hiram Norton (seamen), William White (cook; *see* **Blacks in Antarctica**), Cyrus Treadwell (steward; *see* **Blacks in Antarctica**), Cato Tobias, Jr. (an 18-year-old black man), and another "colored man." The surgeon was Solomon Russell. There were also two 14-year-old boys — John W. Davis (probably the captain's son) and George Mack. Herbert Himan was a landsman. **Nov. 11, 1820**: Bound for the South Shetlands, she met the *Huntress*, at the Falkland Islands, and Davis constructed the *Cecilia* as a tender (or shallop), from a kit he had brought with him on the *Huron*. A sailor, Jabez B. Fletcher (5'1" tall) deserted, and was replaced by Thomas Evans, who probably came over from the *General Knox*. **Nov. 22, 1820**: The 3 vessels sailed together for the South Shetlands sealing grounds, for the 1820-21 season. **Nov. 29, 1820**: The three vessels were in 61°26' S. **Nov. 30, 1820**: The three vessels were in 62°S, and sighted land. **Dec. 5, 1820**: The *Cecilia* went to look for a suitable harbor. **Dec. 7, 1820**: The *Cecilia* returned, with news of Yankee Harbor. **Dec. 8, 1820**: The three vessels pulled in to Yankee Harbor. The ships of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition were already there. **Feb. 7, 1821**: Men from the *Cecilia* made a landing on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Landings**). **March 24, 1821**: The *Huron* helped the stricken *Aurora* (Capt. Macy). **March 30, 1821**: The *Huron* and the *Cecilia* left Antarctica. **April 9, 1821**: The *Huron* and the *Cecilia* arrived at the Falklands. **Nov. 1821**: The *Huron* and the *Cecilia* were back in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 sealing season. **Feb. 17, 1822**: They finally left Antarctica for the Falklands. **June 17, 1822**: The *Huron* and the *Cecilia* arrived home. The *Huron* had taken in almost 11,000 salted fur seal skins and 24,000 gallons of sea elephant oil, all of which was auctioned off in New Haven on July 10, 1822. The best account of this expedition (the first season, anyway) is in Edouard Stackpole's book, *The Voyage of the* Huron *and the* Huntress.

Glaciar Hurón *see* **Huron Glacier**

Huron Glacier. 62°38' S, 60°07' W. Flows E into Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Huron*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Glaciar Hurón. Originally plotted in 62°38' S, 60°02' W, it was re-plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Hurricane Heights. 76°44' S, 160°40' E. A striking, irregular, mainly ice-free expanse of fluted snow patches and wind-ridged heights rising to about 2000 m at the S side of the head of Towle Valley, in the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party here, to describe the windy aspect of this upland area. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Hurricane Ridge. 78°24' S, 164°12' E. The eastern of 2 broad, mainly ice-free ridges (the other, very similar in appearance, is Riviera Ridge, which lies 6 km to the E) that descend N from Mount Morning, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Gandalf Ridge and Lake Discovery are at the N end of this ridge. Named by geologist Anne C. Wright, of the department of geoscience at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, a member of the field party from that institute who camped on this ridge in the 1985-86 season. Their tent was blown to shreds by 100 mph winds, necessitating the evacuation of the party by helicopter. The ridge is renowned for consistently strong winds.

Hurst, Robert. Son of George Hurst. Falkland Islands government customs officer on the *Admiralen*, 1906-07. Immediately after this expedition, he left the Falklands on the *Oronsa*, bound for Liverpool.

Hurst Bay. 63°57' S, 57°30' W. A small bay on the E side of The Naze, on James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. Following hydrographic work in the area from the *Endurance* in 1981-82, it was named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Cdr. William Edgar Hurst (b. 1933), navigating officer on the ship. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hurst Peak. 79°34' S, 84°35' W. A prominent rock peak rising to 1790 m at the S end of the Webers Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for aviation machinist James E.

Hurst, crew member of the LC-47 which made the first 1963-64 flight to the Ellsworth Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Hush. 77°14' S, 161°46' E. A steep, ice-free mountain rising to 1400 m, it is joined by a col to the central E part of Kuivinen Ridge, and extends ENE for 1.5 km to Ringer Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Michael "Mike" Hush and his (then) wife Christine Hayslip, who, between 1988 and 2007 served USAP at McMurdo, with, successively, VXE-6, Antarctic Services Associates, and Raytheon. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Hushen Glacier. 71°26' S, 72°48' W. A glacier flowing NE from Mount Liszt and joining Reuning Glacier to discharge into the S part of Mendelssohn Inlet, on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, SW of Dvorak Ice Rise, on Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for W. Timothy Hushen, director of the Polar Research Board, at the National Academy of Sciences, 1981-88. The Russians call it Lednik Taneeva.

Huskies *see* **Dogs**

[1]**Husky Dome** *see* **Husky Massif**

[2]**Husky Dome**. 84°54' S, 176°17' E. A snow dome rising to 3580 m, marking the highest point of Husky Heights, between the heads of Brandau Glacier and Ramsey Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62 for their husky dog teams, which they drove to the summit of these heights. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Husky Heights. 84°53' S, 176°00' E. Relatively flat, ice-covered heights, 6 km SE of the Haynes Table, overlooking the head of Brandau Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, in association with nearby Husky Dome.

Husky Massif. 71°00' S, 65°09' E. A rock outcrop rising to 2100 m (the Australians say about 2190 m) above sea level, about 4.5 km long, with an area of moraine extending along its E side, about 11.5 km SW of Mount Bewsher, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. First seen from Mount Bewsher in Jan. 1957 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE field party of Nov. 1956 to Feb. 1957 (see under Bewsher, for details), and named Husky Dome to commemorate the husky dogs used by the party, more specifically Mac (the leader), Oscar, Horace, Streaky, Brownie (out on the trail, he fell down a crevasse at least once, survived, and on the way back couldn't keep up, kept falling over, so Syd Kirkby shot him. This was not easy for Syd), and Dee (died on the trail, Feb. 4, 1957, after eating oil-stained cotton waste). The lads wanted each of the dogs to have a feature named after them, but ANCA wouldn't go for it, naming it Husky Dome on July 22, 1957. In 1970 ANCA slightly re-defined the feature because, after studying ANARE air photos, Australian cartographers found the feature to be larger than it had appeared from Mount Bewsher, and that it only has a domed appearance when viewed from there. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1971.

Husky Pass. 71°40' S, 163°34' E. Between the Lanterman Range and the Molar Massif, at the head of Sledgers Glacier and of an unnamed tributary leading to Leap Year Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1963-64, for the husky dog teams, who made great efforts here in hauling out of the Rennick Glacier watershed into that of the Lillie Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Hussey. 72°46' S, 167°31' E. Rising to 2790 m from the spur at the head of Gruendler Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Keith Morgan Hussey (b. Dec. 2, 1908, Rock Island, Ill. d. May 19, 1997, Ames, Ia.), geologist from Iowa State, who was at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Hussey, Leonard Duncan Albert. b. May 6, 1891, Leytonstone, London, son of printing machine ruler James Hussey and his wife Eliza Aitken. He had just come from the Sudan, as an anthropologist on an expedition there, when he was selected to be assistant surgeon and meteorologist on Shackleton's BITE 1914-17. He played his banjo for his 21 mates on Elephant Island in 1916 while they waited for Shackleton. He served in the artillery during World War I, fighting in France, was with Shackleton in Russia, and was back with Shackleton on the *Quest*, 1921-22. It was Hussey who informed Lady Shackleton of her huband's death on South Georgia in 1922. In 1925, in London, he married Grace Muriel Hellstrom. He was later a doctor in Hertfordshire, a medical officer in World War II, and retired to Worthing in 1960. He died on Feb. 25, 1964, in Chorley Wood, Herts.

Husted, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Husvik*. Norwegian whale catcher belonging to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, and working for the *Teie* in the South Orkneys and South Shetlands, in 1920-21. *See also* **The *Herkules***. She also worked for the *Orwell* in Antarctic waters in 1922-23.

Caleta Hut *see* **Hut Cove**

Hut Cove. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. A small cove in the E part of Hope Bay, between Seal Point and Grunden Rock, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. Re-surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1945, and named by them not only for their own base hut on the S shore of this cove, but also for the Swedes' hut in the same place in 1903. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on 2 separate Argentine charts as, respectively, Caleta Hut and Caleta Choza, the last being the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Caleta Hut. Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Station was here.

Hut Point. 77°51' S, 166°38' E. A small promontory, about 1.5 km NW of Cape Armitage, at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Discovered by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for his hut (the Discovery Hut), which he established here. It was used as an advance base for BAE 1907-09, BAE 1910-13, and for the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hut Point Peninsula. 77°46' S, 166°51' E. A long, narrow peninsula, 24 km long, and between 3 and 5 km wide, it projects SSW from the slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island, and forms the SE shore of Erebus Bay. It consists of a ridge of an average height of 143 m, surmounted by a number of cones and volcanic stumps. Of these, the largest is Crater Hill. Stretching toward Mount Discovery, the peninsula curiously parallels the peninsulae of Minna Bluff and Brown Island. BNAE 1901-04 built its hut here, at Hut Point, at the S end of the peninsula, and the peninsula itself took on various names over the next decade, i.e., Winterquarters Peninsula and Cape Armitage Promontory. It was not until BAE 1910-13 that the peninsula became known by its present name. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. McMurdo Station and Scott Base are both here.

Hut Point Road. Antarctica's most famous road, at least it was for a long time. It leads out of McMurdo Station for Scott Base and Williams Field. Built by the Americans. *See* **Roads**.

Mount Hutago *see* **Mount Futago**

Hutago-yama *see* **Mount Futago**

Hutamata-dani. 72°00' S, 27°32' E. A conspicuous glacial valley, deeper than 200 m, in the E part of Gropeheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by JARE in 1981-82 and 1987, and surveyed by them from the ground in 1987-88, and named by the Japanese on Oct. 23, 1989 ("forked valley"). The Norwegians call it Hutamatasøkket (which means roughly the same thing).

Hutamatasøkket *see* **Hutamata-dani**

Hutatu-iwa. 69°13' S, 35°26' E. Two small rock exposures 6 km S of Karamete Point, on the E side of the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, on the N part of the Prince Harald Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1970-71, and named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972 (name means "two rocks").

Hutcheson, Guy Carlton. b. March 14, 1911, Springtown, just outside Fort Worth, Tex. After graduating from Texas A & M in 1933, he went on ByrdAE 1933-35, as a radio engineer, and was part of the shore party. On his return to the States, he worked for CBS in NYC for 10 years. In 1938 he married Ruth Beal, and in 1945 he and his family moved to Arlington, Tex., where he began a consulting engineering business. He died on June 7, 2004, in Dallas, aged 93. Hutcheson Junior High School, in Arlington, is named after him. Admiral Byrd described him as "the most serene, the most undisturbed, and certainly one of the most decent minds I have ever met."

Hutcheson Nunataks. 76°17' S, 143°27' W.

A small group of nunataks along the N side of Balchen Glacier, about midway between the Phillips Mountains and Abele Nunatak, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Guy Hutcheson.

Hutchins Nunataks. 75°39' S, 68°10' W. A group of nunataks, rising to about 1200 m, 20 km NNE of Mount Leek, in the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast, where eastern Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Visited by a USGS field party led by Peter Rowley (*see* **Rowley Massif**) in Dec. 1977. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John Roy Hutchins, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 Hercules aircraft in support of that field party. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Hutchinson Island. 76°47' S, 148°53' W. An ice-covered island, about 24 km long, 16 km E of Vollmer Island, in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) (later Lt. Cdr.) Peter Arne Hutchinson, USN, operations officer on the *Glacier*, along this coast in 1961–62.

Hutchison Hill. 66°56' S, 65°42' W. A hill rising to about 2150 m, 2.5 km NE of Lampitt Nunatak, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, it is one of the few features on the Avery Plateau that is readily visible from Darbel Bay (to the NNW). In 1956–57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Robert Grieve Hutchison, 1st Bart. (1871–1960), Scottish nutritionist, radiologist, and pediatrician, who gave his name to Hutchison's Disease. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Hutchison Nunatak. 71°02' S, 63°46°E. About 1.6 km E of Mount Thomas, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960, and named by ANCA for Christopher R. "Chris" Hutchison, surveyor with the 1970 Prince Charles Mountains Survey (he did not winter-over).

Hutou Dao *see* **Easther Island**

Hutou Shan. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Hutt Peak. 76°01' S, 132°39' W. A small, but sharply-rising snow-covered peak which rises above the general level of the central part of the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Charles R. Hutt, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic survey, seismologist and geomagnetist at Pole Station in 1970.

Hutto Peak. 79°17' S, 85°53' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1620 m, just below the Founders Escarpment, on the ridge separating the upper portions of Gowan Glacier and Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Chief Yeoman Grey Hollis Hutto (b. Aug. 30, 1932. d. June 6, 1997, Oklahoma City), who joined the U.S. Navy on July 6, 1950, and, after Korea, was in Antarctica during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964–65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965–66). He later served in Vietnam.

Hutton Cliffs. 77°44' S, 166°51' E. On the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, between the Erebus Glacier Tongue and Castle Rock, on the W coast of Ross Island, about 3 km N of Ford Rock. Discovered during BNAE 1901–04, and named by Scott for British-born NZ naturalist Captain Frederick Wollaston Hutton (1836–1905), curator of the Canterbury Museum, in NZ, 1893–1905. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Hutton Mountains. 74°12' S, 62°20' W. A group of mountains, rising to about 1700 m, on the Lassiter Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land, it is bounded on the SW by Johnston Glacier; on the NW by Squires Glacier; on the N by Swann Glacier; and on the E by Keller Inlet and Smith Peninsula. The main features within the group, from W to E, are: Mount McElroy, Mount Rath, Mount Nash, Mount Gorham, Mount Light, and Mount Tricorn. Discovered and photographed aerially during RARE 1947–48. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James Hutton (1726–1797), Scottish geologist. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. Apparently, from about 1978, the Argentines have been calling the SE part of this feature Cordón Trenque Lauquen, after the district in Argentina. The Chileans call that part Cordón Esmeralda (q.v.).

Hutton Rocks. 77°51' S, 166°37' E. A group of rocks lying off the W coast of Hut Point, in the shadow of Hutton Cliffs, Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC, in association with the cliffs.

Huxian Jiao. 69°24' S, 76°04' E. A cape, or reef, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Huxley. 77°51' S, 162°52' E. Rising to 1555 m, between Descent Glacier and the lower Condit Glacier, marginal to Ferrar Glacier, in the N part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for writer and schoolteacher Leonard Huxley (1860–1933), son of zoologist Thomas Huxley, father of Julian Huxley, Aldous Huxley, and Andrew Huxley, and editor of *Scott's Last Expedition*, 2 vols., 1913.

The *Huyang 4*. Chinese vessel that assisted the *Ji Di* in the relief of the Chinese stations during ChinARE 1990–91.

Huzityaku-hyogen. 72°33' S, 31°09' E. A bare ice field in the NW part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1979–80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "emergency landing ice field"), for a crashed Belgian airplane in the area.

The *Hvalen*. Norwegian floating factory whaling ship, owned by the Hvalen Company, in the South Shetlands in 1910–11 (under the command of Capt. Hans Borge), with two whale catchers — the *Selvik* and the *Nordebble* — chartered from Andorsen & Neumann's Nordebble Company. She was back in 1911–12 and 1912–13, and in 1913–14 worked with the *Nor* in Graham Land. In the spring of 1914 she was bought by Niels Bugge, and was back in the South Shetlands and Graham Land in 1914–15 and 1915–16. She was torpedoed by the Germans during World War I.

Hvalen Company. Norwegian whaling company out of Sandefjord, owned by Andorsen & Neumann from 1910 to 1912, then by Chris Christensen from 1912 to 1914, and finally by Niels R. Bugge, from 1914. Its whaling factory ship, the *Hvalen*, operated in Antarctic waters from 1910–11 to 1915–16, and it chartered the Brazilian catcher *Dantas Barreto* between 1913–16. In 1921–22 the company chartered the *Pythia* for that season's whaling in Antarctica, and then in 1922 bought the *Maudie*, and ran her from 1922–23 until 1930–31.

Hvitfeldtsen, Jakob Kristian. b. April 25, 1893, Lenvik, Norway, son of fisherman Hvitfeldt Pedersen. He went to sea in 1912, and was an able seaman on the *Wyatt Earp* during Lincoln Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938–39.

Hvitøya *see* [1]**White Island**

Isla Hyatt *see* **Laktionov Island**

Mount Hyatt. 74°53' S, 64°47' W. Rising to about 1600 m, it is the southernmost of the Latady Mountains, 8 km W of Schmitt Mesa, on the Orville Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by USGS in 1961–62, photographed by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN for Gerson "Gus" Hyatt (b. March 6, 1927, Philadelphia), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1944, and who was a builder at McMurdo during the winter-over of 1967. He helped build Plateau Station while he was there. He retired from the Navy in July 1971. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Hyatt Cove. 66°05' S, 63°32' W. At the W side of Sonia Point, on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped by BelgAE 1897–99. Mapped in greater detail by Chilean, Argentine, and British expeditions. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Raymond Henry Hyatt (1925–2000), of the Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth office, 1949–84 (head, 1970–85), with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hyde, William *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Hyde Glacier. 79°48' S, 83°42' W. A short glacier flowing E through the Edson Hills into Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped

by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William H. Hyde, ionosphere physicist at Little America in 1958.

Hydle, Halvdan. b. March 1, 1901, Ulvik, Norway, son of stenographer Magnus Hydle and his wife Ida. Oslo journalist who covered NBSAE 1949-52. "A tall, thin fellow," according to John Giaever. He died in 1968.

Hydra Cove. 62°28' S, 60°18' W. A small, semicircular bay, backed by Morton Cliff (which rises to 35 m, and which forms the W escarpment of Williams Point), N of Gargoyle Bastion, and E of Aspis Island, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, for the Greek mythological monster slain by Hercules. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. Plotted by the British in late 2008.

Rocas Hydrodist *see* **Hydrodist Rocks**

Hydrodist Rocks. 63°44' S, 60°55' W. Four rocks, one of which rises up to 3 m above sea level and dries at low tide, while 2 are submerged, 6 km W of Milburn Bay, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Their position was fixed in Jan. 1964 by a helicopter-borne hydrodist off the *Protector*, as personnel with an RN Hydrographic Survey unit charted it. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call the feature Rocas Hydrodist.

Hydrographenbach. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A little stream that flows E into Hydrographers Cove, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Hydrographer Islands. 67°23' S, 48°50' E. Also called the Field Islands. A prominent group of small islands in the S part of Khmara Bay, just S of Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. They include McIntyre Island. Photographed aerially in March 1957 by personnel on the *Lena*, during SovAE 1956-57, and named by them as Ostrova Hidrografov, or Ostrova Gidrografov (i.e., "hydrographer islands"). ANARE re-photographed them aerially in Dec. 1957. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1965. According to the SCAR gazetteer, ANCA accepted the name Gidrografov Islands on July 31, 1972, but this makes no sense and seems unbelievable.

Hydrographers Cove. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. Between Fildes Peninsula and the SW side of Ardley Island, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by SovAE from Bellingshausen Station, and named by them in 1968 as Bukhta Gidrografov. It appears as such on their 1968 map, but on one of their 1971 maps it appears as Gidrografov Inlet. UK-APC translated the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the British naming. Great Wall Station is here. It appears as Baía Hidrografica on the 1974 Brazilian map of the Fildes Peninsula. It was plotted by the British in late 2008.

Île des Hydrographes *see under* **D**

Hydrozoans *see* **Sessile hydrozoans**

Rocas Hydrurga *see* **Hydrurga Rocks**

Hydrurga Cove. 60°44' S, 45°40' W. On the SW side of Signy Island, opening on Fyr Channel, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) which frequent this cove. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Hydrurga Rocks. 64°08' S, 61°37' W. A group of rocks E of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the leopard seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call them Rocas Hydrurga.

Hyotan-jima *see* **Hyotan-zima**

Hyotan-zima. 69°13' S, 39°25' E. A small island, the largest of a small group adjacent to Ytrehovdeholmen Island, 6 km W of the Langhovde Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It has 2 peaks on it, rising to 25 m and 21 m resp. Named by the Japanese on July 10, 2008, for its resemblance in shape to a hyotan (a Japanese cucumber).

Nunatak Hyperion *see* **Hyperion Nunataks**

Hyperion Nunataks. 72°02' S, 68°55' W. A group of about 10 nunataks, rising to a height of about 600 m above sea level, S of Saturn Glacier, 13 km W of Corner Cliffs, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936-37 by W.L.G. Joerg. Re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1949 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Hyperion, one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. In those days the feature was plotted in 72°04' S, 68°54' W, but it was remapped by FIDS cartographers from their own air photos taken in 1959. It appears with the amended coordinates in the 1974 British gazetteer. It is said that the Argentines call this feature Nunatak Hyperion, but is hard to believe they have singularized 10 nunataks, especially as, rather surprisingly (given the Argentine tendency to name nunataks—*see* **Jason Peninsula**, for example) they have not (yet) given individual names to any of these nunataks.

Hyslop Islands. 68°53' S, 77°46' E. A group of 2 large islands and 4 small rocky ones, about 2 km S of Ranvik Island, in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, for John W. Hyslop, a surveyor with the Australian Land Information Group, who did map control survey work in the Rauer Islands in 1989-90, using GPS equipment. The Norwegians call them Tangholmane (i.e., "the tongue islands").

The *Hyundai 1200*. South Korean ship that took down the first South Korean Antarctic Expedition in 1987-88. Skipper was Hyun-Koo Cho.

IAATO *see* **International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators**

IAGP *see* **Ten-Year International Antarctic Glaciological Project**

Ian Peak. 71°31' S, 163°59' E. A peak, 5 km NW of Mount Stirling, in the Bowers Mountains, it overlooks the heads of Leap Year Glacier and Champness Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for Ian Smith, Victoria University of Wellington geologist in Antarctica as part of VUWAE 10 (1965-66), and VUWAE 1966-67. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Iapetus Nunatak. 71°36' S, 70°15' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to 915 m, on the SW side of Satellite Snowfield, about midway between the Walton Mountains and Staccato Peaks, in the S part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite images taken by NASA and USGS. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the satellite of the planet Saturn, in association with Saturn Glacier, which is close by to the E of this nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Punta Ibáñez *see* **Flatcap Point**

Islote Ibar *see* **Ibar Rocks**

Ibar Rocks. 62°27' S, 59°43' W. Three rocks, two awash and one submerged, 0.3 km E of Bonert Rock, and 1 km SE of Canto Point, opposite the NW entrance to Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. On the 1947 chart prepared by ChilAE 1946-47, the larger, western one of the two visible rocks is seen as Islote Ibar, named by them for Mario Ibar Pinochet, the 2nd lieutenant of Marine Infantry in charge of the garrison of that infantry on the *Iquique* during that expedition. It was Ibar, a graduate from the Chilean Naval Academy in Dec. 1942, who signed the official act of inauguration of Capitán Arturo Prat Station on Greenwich Island on Feb. 6, 1947. This larger rock rises to a height of one meter above sea level, between Bonert Rock and Dovizio Rock. On a 1961 Chilean chart it appears as Islote Teniente Ibar, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer favored Islote Ibar, and that is what the Chileans still call it. However, in 1964, an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, surveyed this group, and charted it (on their 1965 chart) as Ibar Rocks, to take in not only the 2 visible rocks, but also a submerged outlying rock nearby to the NE. This new name and situation appears on a 1968 British chart, and was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and by US-ACAN in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Istmo Ibarguren. 60°45' S, 44°42' W. An isthmus on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, named by the Argentines, for Carlos Ibarguren (1879-1956), a sub-secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, to whom Bruce went in 1904 with his plan to hand over Omond House to the Argentines (*see* **Órcadas Station**). Don Carlos was later a famous writer and historian.

Cabo Ibarra *see* **Stranger Point**

Ibarra Peak. 77°58' S, 163°02' E. The summit at the extremity of the ridge that extends E from the Royal Society Range between Mitchell Glacier and Lister Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Phillip D. "Phil" Ibarra (b. Aug. 1953), USGS cartographic technician, who was a member of the field parties of 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91. He

participated in establishing geodetic control at Ross Island, the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and at the South Pole, working out of the USGS Ross Island camp.

Ibbotson, George Rex. b. June 5, 1935, Plymouth, son of Harry Ibbotson and his wife Beatrice Emily Rennie. At 17 he joined the Met Office, as a professional meteorologist, did his national service in the RAF (as a met man), and joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, wintering-over at Base F in 1956 and 1957. On March 31, 1965, he married Julia Ann Hendy, in Plymouth, and they lived for a while in Chiswick, in London, eventually moving back to Plymouth. He retired in 1994, to Nether Poppleton, in York.

Nunatak Iberá. 82°11' S, 39°30' W. Next to Nunatak Ushuaia, in the Panzarini Hills, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines.

Icarus Point *see* **Cañón Point**

Ice. Frozen water. There are about 7 million cubic miles of ice in Antarctica, which is more than 90 percent of all the world's ice. 97.6 percent of Antarctica is ice and snow, the average thickness of which is 6,500 feet. *See also* **Glaciers**, **Icebergs**, **Ice shelves**, **Depth of ice**, and related entries.

Ice barrier. The old name for an ice shelf.

Ice Bay *see* **Amundsen Bay**, **Lanchester Bay**

Ice Berg Bay *see* **Iceberg Bay**

Ice Berg Tongue. 77°40' S, 166°51' E. Between Turks Head and Erebus Glacier Tongue, on Ross Island. Named by NZ. *See also* **Icecube Tongue**.

[1]**The *Ice Bird***. David Lewis's 9.2-meter (32-foot) steel sloop in which, in 1972–73, he sailed alone to Antarctica. Built in 1962 by Dick Taylor, of Sydney, she had a plastic dome which enabled Lewis to look out while sheltered below. On Nov. 29, 1972, in 60°S, he had his first capsize, and on Dec. 13, 1972, in 61°S, he had his 2nd capsize. The mast and the self-steering mechanism were smashed. On Jan. 29, 1973, Lewis made it to Palmer Station, and the boat was repaired by Lewis and the Americans there. Lewis left Antarctica, and in Nov. 1973, on the *John Biscoe*, returned for his boat, did a tour in her, and then set sail for Cape Town.

[2]**The *Ice Bird*** *see* **The *Icebird***

Ice blink. A luminous stripe of whiteness in the sky caused by the reflection of a large amount of ice ahead. It may be compared to the glare seen over a large city when approaching it at night.

Ice budget. Net surface ice accumulation, plus inflow of land ice, plus increments by bottom freezing, minus calved ice, minus bottom melting, minus surface melting.

Ice caps. An ice cap is smaller than an ice sheet, and is a dome-shaped glacier covering a highland area less than 50,000 square km in size. Ice caps were formed millions of years ago, and are drifting 27.3 feet per annum, in the direction of 43°W.

Ice core *see* **Core samples**

Ice crystals. Minute crystals of ice that fill the air at the South Pole and environs. In the summertime they cause phenomena (q.v.), some of which are seen in Antarctica.

Ice Edge Valley *see* **North Pass**

Ice feet. Fringes of ice found on the coast. They are usually formed by sea spray, and do not answer to tidal movement. There are notable ones at Cape Evans and Land's End.

Ice fish. Coastal fish (*see also* **Fauna**, **Fish**). It has big eyes, large pectoral and tail fins, and a long protruding jaw full of teeth. In short it looks like a fish. It is a fish. But it has no red blood corpuscles, and has a built-in antifreeze that keeps it from freezing. When Ditlef Rustad discovered this fish at Bouvet Island (in the South Atlantic) in 1928 he (and no one else) could believe that such a creature could exist. It was proved, and further studies done on it, by Johan Ruud, from 1930 to 1954. L. Harrison Matthews (*see* **Harrison Passage**) wrote about it in 1931. However, it wasn't discovered by Rustad at all. Some American sealers on the *Charity* found one in the South Shetlands on Nov. 21, 1821, while out fishing. It was described as "a very curious fish about 20 inches long, the head much resembling that of an alligator, about 3 inches long [i.e., the head was 3 inches long], perfectly white, the body resembling the cod in shape and color; on opening the body there was no appearance of blood."

Ice-free areas. Between one and 5 percent of Antarctica is ice-free, and not all of these areas have yet been discovered. The largest ice-free area is the Ross Desert (q.v.). *See also* **Lakes** (some lakes have unfrozen water), **Oases**, **Dry valleys**.

Ice fumaroles. A fumarole is a secondary vent in the side of a volcano, from which issue gasses and water vapor. Ice fumaroles are the result of condensation and freezing of the water vapor around and above fumaroles located in Antarctic volcanoes.

Ice Gate Glacier. 64°54' S, 62°45' W. A narrow hanging glacier, between rock spurs, on the W slope of Dallmeyer Peak, in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, it feeds Porphyry Glacier and Astudillo Glacier. Named by the Poles in 1992, the name was accepted by Poland officially on Sept. 1, 1999. The spurs at the junction of this glacier and Astudillo Glacier look like gates. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003, and USA followed suit in 2004.

Ice Horse. 64°44' S, 62°57' W. A rocky, ice-covered crest rising to about 770 m, on Lemaire Island, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Ice islands *see* **Icebergs**

The *Ice Lady*. A 294-ton, 43.3-meter icebreaker, a former Norwegian Coast Guard icebreaker, built at the Helsingfors Shipyard, in Finland, in 1959, to tow other vessels around the northern coasts of Norway. In Sept. 2001 she was acquired by the Maritime Museum of Ushuaia, and refitted for Antarctic cruises. Not a luxury ship, by any means, she could take 12 passengers, and had an Antarctic museum on board. She was in Antarctic waters in 2001-02, and was back again for the 2002-03 season, leaving Ushuaia on Jan. 6, 2003, and arriving at Deception Island on Jan. 14, 2003. This was a trip to visit all the old whaling sites in Antarctica, including those on South Georgia, and then return to Chile. She was back in 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07. Captain was Marcelo M. Marienhoff until Oct. 2007, when Eric Knight took over.

Ice needles. Also called ice prisms. Very small, hexagonal, unbranched ice crystals, in the form of columns, shafts, or plates. They are formed only at very low temperatures. When reflecting sunlight they are called diamond dust (q.v.).

Ice pack *see* **Pack-ice**

Ice piedmont. A broad area of lowland ice fed by two or more valley glaciers. The main ones in Antarctica are: Bertrand, Bongrain, Cruchley, Cugnot, Davis, Dee, Eady, Fenwick, Ford, Forster, Fuchs, Gavin, Gawn, Geelan, Getman, Giovinco, Hamilton, Handel, Heirtzler, Hughes, Kooperatsiya, Marr, Maumee, Mercator, Mozart, Roberts, Sopot, Stefan, Stuhlinger, Tarnovo, Vacchi, Wagner, Warren, Widmark, Wormald, Wright.

Ice prisms *see* **Ice needles**

Ice rind. A shiny skin of new ice formed from grease ice, or by direct freezing.

Ice rise. A dome-shaped feature created by a rock feature beneath it. Usually found on an ice shelf. The main ones in Antarctica are: Bawden, Burgess, Coker, Davis, Dvorák, Fletcher, Fowler, Gipps, Green Ice Rises, Harrisson Ice Rises, Hemmen, Henry, Humphreys, Ives, Kealey, Korff, Landy, Linchpin, Lyddan, Martin, Miller, Napier, Petrie Ice Rises, Reynolds, Schaus Ice Rises, Skytrain, Tharp, Vere, and Wade.

Ice rumples. There are four areas in Antarctica that bear the definition "ice rumples"—Budd, Doake, Kershaw, and McDonald. For more than a mere description of an "ice rumples," *see* **McDonald Ice Rumples**.

Ice sheets. Large masses of perennial ice on land. Must be more than 50,000 square km in area, otherwise they are ice caps. The three in Antarctica are the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, the East Antarctic Ice Sheet, and the Nansen Ice Sheet.

Ice shelves. Large, semi-permanent, glacier-fed areas of ice attached firmly to the continent, but with no bedrock underneath. Formerly called ice barriers, because they blocked the way to the South Pole. The biggest is the Ross Ice Shelf. Others are Abbot, Amery, Bach, Brahms, Britten, Brunt, Cook, Cosgrove, Crosson, Dotson, Edward VIII, Eckström, Filchner, Fimbul, George VI, Getz, Gillett, Hannan, Jelbart, Jones, Larsen, Lazarev, McMurdo, Mendelssohn, Moscow University, Müller, Nickerson, Porter, Prince Gustav, Publications, Quar, Rameau, Riiser-Larsen, Ronne, Shackleton, Slava, Stange, Sulzberger, Swinburne, Venable, Verdi, Voyeykov, West, Wilkins, Wordie, Wyers, Zubchatyy.

Ice Sphinx Hole. 71°15' S, 16°18' W. In the Weddell Sea. Discovered by the crew of the *Polarstern*. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997,

the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Named for the Jules Verne novel *Ice Sphinx*, the characters in which visited this area.

Ice Stream A *see* **Mercer Ice Stream**
Ice Stream B *see* **Whillans Ice Stream**
Ice Stream B1 *see* **Van der Veen Ice Stream**
Ice Stream C *see* **Kamb Ice Stream**
Ice Stream D *see* **Bindschadler Ice Stream**
Ice Stream E *see* **Macayeal Ice Stream**
Ice Stream F *see* **Echelmeyer Ice Stream**

Ice streams. Large glacier-type flows of ice. They differ from glaciers in that glaciers are bounded and their flow is ordered by rock, while the ice streams are so influenced by ice sheets. The main ones in Antarctica are: Alison, Bailey, Berg, Bindschadler, Blackwall, Dawson-Lambton, Drewry, Echelmeyer, Evans, Ferrigno, Foundation, Fox, Horlick, Institute, Kamb, Lidke, MacAyeal, Mercer, Möller, Nimrod, Patuxent, Rutford, Shimizu, Stancomb-Wills, Vander Veen, Weldon, Whillans, Wiesnet, Williams.

Ice tongues. Tongues of ice projecting into the sea from an ice shelf. They differ from glacier tongues in that they are not the seaward extensions of glaciers. The main ones in Antarctica are: Blodgett, Cheetham, Chelyuskintsy, Dalton, Demas, Dibble, Drygalski, Edisto, Flatnes, Kiletangen, May, Nordenskjöld, Thwaites, Tripp.

Ice Tower Ridge. 77°32' S, 167°06' E. At 3540 m above sea level, it descends the SW slope of the summit crater of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Not to be confused with Tower Ridge. So named by US-ACAN on June 19, 2000, because it is defined by a series of fumarolic ice towers. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Punta Iceberg *see* **Iceberg Point**

Iceberg Alley. There are 2 places in Antarctica with this name, or rather nickname. Both are spectacular showcases for scores of bergs traveling north. One is just outside Vincennes Bay, and the other is in the Lemaire Channel, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Iceberg Bank. 76°25' S, 168°15' E. A submarine feature off Cape Day, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Iceberg Bay. 60°39' S, 45°32' W. An indentation, 5 km wide, in the S coast of Coronation Island, between Cape Hansen and Olivine Point, in the South Orkneys. Named Ice Berg Bay by Matthew Brisbane in 1823. Under the direction of Weddell, he roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island in Jan. 1823. The bay appears as Ice Berg Bay on Weddell's map of 1825, but on Powell's 1831 chart (as well as on an 1839 British chart) it is shown as Iceberg Bay. Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913 erroneously shows it as a hitherto unnamed bay to the E of Olivine Point. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations team in 1933, it appears correctly on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Bahía Témpano (i.e., "iceberg bay"), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was further charted by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. It is the site of a BAS refuge hut built in 1962.

Iceberg Hill *see* **Mount Pond**

Iceberg Point. 64°38' S, 63°06' W. A prominent and steep point, it is the NE entrance point of Lion Sound, about 13 km WSW of Ryswyck Point, on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1927 the Discovery Investigations, aboard the *Discovery*, surveyed this area, and this point appears as such on their 1929 chart. However, it may have been named by whalers before 1927. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. Fids from the *Norsel* further charted it in 1955, and it was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Punta Témpano (which means the same thing), and that was the name that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine (sic) gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Punta Iceberg, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean (sic) gazetteer.

Icebergs. Large chunks of ice split off, or calved, from the ice shelves. 138 cubic miles of iceberg are calved from Antarctica every year (although *see* **B-9**). After breaking off, this ice then floats, normally as far north as 40°S, although one was spotted as far north as 26°30' S, in the Atlantic, in 1894. As icebergs age, they disintegrate and turn pale blue. Bottle-green icebergs are rare, but one notable one was seen in Moon Bay on March 10, 1976. Seven-eighths of an iceberg is below water, and, partly because of this, bergs are a danger to shipping. Even a small one, with its rock-like, jagged edges, can rip open a ship's hull. The largest ones are the tabular bergs (q.v.), one of which was larger than Belgium. What the early sailors called icebergs were often glaciers, and what we call icebergs they often called ice islands (*see also* **Rotten bergs**). Since 1976 bergs have been tracked by the National Ice Center (NIC), and if one is not spotted within 30 days it is removed from the tracking list.

The *Icebird*. Designed and built by the Germans in 1983 for owner Guenther Schulz, she was an ice-strengthened cargo ship which could take 100 passengers, as well as the German crew. In her first Antarctic season under charter by the Australian Antarctic Division, 1983-84, her captain was Ewald Heinrich Brune (b. Jan. 19, 1951), a German living in Australia. In late 1985, during the 1985-86 ANARE (with the vessel under Brune again) she tried to assist the trapped *Nella Dan* off Enderby Land, but almost got caught herself in the 13-foot-thick pack-ice. On Jan. 6, 1986 she reached the South Magnetic Pole. Brune was also skipper for the 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 ANARE expeditions, and in 1986-87 also took down the West German Antarctic Expedition of that season. She was back with ANARE in 1990-91 (unknown skipper), 1991-92 (Capt. Hans Watts), 1992-93 (captains Andreas Mahler and Hans Watts), 1993-94 (captains Mahler and Watts again). In 1994 her name was changed to the *Polar Bird*, and in 1994-95 she took down the Indian Antarctic Expedition (her skipper on that voyage was Arild Breivik). However, in the 1995-96 season, *Aurora Australis* was out of commission for 32 days, and the *Polar Bird* was brought back, again under the command of Capt. Breivik. She took down the Indian Antarctic Expeditions of 1996-97 (skipper unknown), 1997-98 (Capt. Sigvald Brandal), and 1998-99 (Capt. Helge Eik). She has been employed by ANARE, whenever the *Aurora Australis* was out of service (1998, for example). She also took to Antarctica the 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Indian expeditions.

Icebreaker Glacier. 73°37' S, 166°10' E. A large valley glacier, 16 km NE of Mount Monteagle, it flows SE from the area between that mountain and Mount Murchison, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land, and feeds Lady Newnes Bay. In its upper reaches there are extensive icefalls and cascades, and a few miles above them there lies an easy pass to Aviator Glacier, and it is possible that this pass is a passage through which some ice from Aviator Glacier flows to Icebreaker Glacier. Close to its mouth, Icebreaker Glacier is joined by Benefactor Glacier, and below Hermes Point its flow coalesces with that of Fitzgerald Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, in honor of the American icebreaker ships of Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Icebreakers. Relatively clumsy vessels which lead modern Antarctic convoys. As over 95 percent of the matériel used by USARP and its successors was and is delivered to Antarctica by ship, the main purpose of the icebreakers is to free the way through the pack-ice for the supply ships to get to the bases. An icebreaker has no keel, but a barrel-shaped hull that prevents the vessel from being crushed if the ice moves in. As the ice presses in from both sides, the hull pops up and out of the water. The vessel does not have a sharp bow, and does not cut the ice, but rather charges it, crushing it with its weight. It chops out berths in the ice for other ships. Some icebreakers used to have an extra propeller in front, to suck the water out of the ice shelf in order to make it easier to crack the ice, but these propellers were subject to damage, so now the standard icebreaker still has the step on the front (formerly to hold the propeller), just like it does in the rear, which enables the ship to give the ice an extra bang, from both ends. The *Glacier* was, for a long time, the world's largest icebreaker, and the USA has been using icebreakers in Antarctica since OpHJ 1946-47. The main one belonging to Argentina was the *General San Martín*, which first went to Antarctica in 1954, and Japan has had three famous ones — the *Soya* (during IGY), the *Fuji* (launched in 1965), and the *Shirase* (from 1983). The USSR (now Russia) has its own, as do other countries.

Icecube Tongue. 77°40' S, 166°51' E. Between Turks Head and Erebus Glacier Tongue, on Ross Island. Named by NZ. *See also* **Ice Berg Tongue**.

[1]**Icefall Nunatak**. 72°28' S, 166°08' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km N of Mount Watt, in the Barker Range of Victoria Land. Visited in 1981-82 by NZGS geologist Bradley Field, who suggested the name because of the impressive icefalls that drop off on either side of this nunatak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

[2]**Icefall Nunatak**. 78°18' S, 158°38' E. A prominent, ice-free nunatak, rising to 1769 m, close S of the main flow of Skelton Icefalls, in Victoria Land. Plotted from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in association with the icefalls.

Icefalls. The ice equivalent of a waterfall, except that it doesn't drop as fast as water does. A glacier flows down (for example) a mountain. If the bed of a glacier slopes down smoothly, with no breaks, there will be no icefalls, but if a glacier bed has a break in it — a drop, as it were — then the ice suddenly speeds up into a vertical flow, a vertical drop, and falls, rather than flows. This is an icefall. To some extent, the same thing happens when the bed of a glacier suddenly narrows considerably. The main ones in Antarctica are (some are "icefalls," others are "an icefall"): Airdevronsix, Ajax, Amundsen, Anderson, Arrol, Barnes, Black, Blue, Brier, Brunt, Bursey, Cavendish, Charybdis, Cherry, Circle, Cooper, Counts, Cranfield, Creagh, Dera, Dickson, Doctors, Drake, Emerald, Flensing, Gdansk, Hamna, Haselton, Hektor, Joice, Ladies, Lloyd, Matjko, Minnehaha, Moby Dick, Moulton, Pakaru, Peterson, Polar Committee, Ponganis, Prebble, Quaternary, Ragotzkie, Rhodes, Rosciszewski, Ruen, Rydelek, Scott, Scuppers, Shackleton, Skelton, Sledgers, Soza, Spillway, Stwosz, Szafer, Szymonoswki, Thompo, Tobogganers, Tur, Warren, Webb, Weir, Wild, Worsley, and Wyspianski. *See also* **Axel Heiberg Icefalls**.

Icenhower, Joseph Bryan. Cdr., USN. b. March 13, 1913, Parkersburg, West Virginia, son of locomotive engineer Brigham Clark Icenhower and his wife Edna. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1936, and in 1944, during World War II, was awarded the Navy Cross for gallantry as commander of the *Jallo*. He was captain of the submarine *Sennet* during OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as a rear-admiral, and wrote books: *Perry and the Open Door to Japan*; *Submarines*; *The Panay Incident*; *American Sea Heroes*; *The First Book of the Antarctic*; *The Scarlet Raider*; *Submarine Rendezvous*; *Tecumseh and the Indian Confederation*; *Mr. Midshipman Murdock and the Barbary Pirates*; *Mr. Murdock Takes Command*; *The First Book of Submarines*; etc. He married Edna May Shaffer. He died on April 7, 1994, in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Icenhower Ridge. 80°13' S, 158°25' E. A broad, mostly ice-covered ridge, rising to over 1600 m, between Yancey Glacier and Sennet Glacier, in the Britannia Range of the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Joseph B. Icenhower. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Iceports. A term coined by the Americans in 1956, to denote an indentation in ice shelves, more or less permanent but subject to change in configuration. It offers anchorage to a ship and access to the shelf itself by one or more natural ice ramps. Atka Iceport is the most well-known. Others are Erskine, Godel, and Norsel.

Icequab. Deep sea fish, *Lycodychthis dearborni*, of the family Zoarcidae, growing to about 9 inches long, and found only in the Ross Sea; for example, they are found on the sea bed in the deeper waters of Mcmurdo Sound.

Icequakes. Also known as a barrier quake. The ice equivalent of an earthquake, in other words they occur in the ice sheet, or on an ice shelf, rather than in the bedrock. Frank Wild may have coined the term, in 1915. Most icequakes are relatively minor, but on Jan. 29, 1929 an icequake destroyed Pier One, the landing jetty for the *City of New York* and the *Eleanor Bolling* in the Bay of Whales during ByrdAE 1928-30.

IceTrek Expedition. 1998-99. Peter Hillary, Eric Phillips, and Jon Muir set out to walk from McMurdo Sound to the South Pole, dragging sledges, and then to return, in an effort to replicate (and better) Scott's 1911-12 trek. After 84 days they got to the Pole. Due to bad conditions and a case of food poisoning, they were flown back to McMurdo. Scott never had that option.

Ichime Glacier. 68°23' S, 42°08' E. Also called Itime Glacier. It feeds the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land just W of Kasumi Rock, and about 90 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos conducted by JARE 1957-62, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Itime-hyoga. US-ACAN accepted the spelling Ichime Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Torghattbreen (i.e., "market-hat glacier"; a translation from the Japanese).

Ickes Inlet *see* **Nantucket Inlet**

Ickes Mountains. 75°29' S, 139°45' W. A series of coastal mountains that extend W for 24 km from Strauss Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 18, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and plotted in 75°30' S, 139°35' W. Named for Harold LeClair Ickes (1874-1952), U.S. secretary of the interior from 1933 to 1946. Although Ickes (in his lifetime) objected to the use of his name in connection with these mountains, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1966. In 1939, USAS had been established in the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, then part of the Department of the Interior. The feature has since been re-plotted.

ICSU *see* **International Council of Scientific Unions**

Mount Ida. 83°35' S, 170°29' E. A conspicuous bare rock mountain rising to 1565 m, 3 km W of Granite Pillars, just SE of the head of King Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range, to the ENE of Mount Fox, 21 km SW of Mount Hope, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Ida Jane Rule of Christchurch, NZ, who later married Edward Saunders (*see* [2]**Mount Saunders**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Idun Peak. 77°38' S, 161°26' E. A small peak between Mount Thundergut and Veli Peak, in the Asgard Range of southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN and NZ-APC in 1976, for the Norse goddess.

The *Idus de Marzo*. A 120-ton, 32-meter 3-masted Spanish schooner which took down a private-turned-Spanish government expedition to Antarctica in 1982-83, arranged by La Asociación Españoles en la Antártida. Its intention was to re-establish a Spanish presence in Antarctica. She left Spain on Dec. 15, 1982. Her crew were: Javier Babé García (captain), Santiago M. Cañedo (chief officer), Sotero Gutiérrez (chief engineer), Xurxo Gómez (bosun), Josu Otazúa (cook), and Fernando Cayuela, José María Garcés, and Diego Garcés (able seamen). Also aboard were Alberto Vizcaíno and J. Antonio Martín (biologists), and Alfonso Jordana (journalist). From Spain they went to the Canary Islands, and from there to Punta Arenas, in Chile, where they arrived on Feb. 20, 1983. There they picked up more expeditioners: Guillermo Cryns (of the Asociación, and expedition leader), Joaquín Mariño and Guillermo Díaz (biologists), Vicente Manglano (doctor), Fernando Rodríguez (ornithologist), Félix Sorli (mountain climber and handyman), Jaime Ribes (army observer; *see also* **Juan Carlos I Station**), Juan Carlos Tuñón (naval observer), José Castedo, Antonio Guerra, and Ángel Villarías (audiovisual producers). On Feb. 28, 2003, they left Puerto Williams, bound for Antarctica. On March 4, 2003 they arrived in the South Shetlands, where they visited Deception Island, Capitán Arturo Prat Station, and several other stations. They met the *Endurance* at the closed Base G. On March 17, 2003, they left Antarctica, bound for Chile.

Cerro Iensen *see* **Mount Shelby**

Ievers, John Augustine *see* **The *Burghead Bay***

Île Ifo *see* **Ifo Island**

Ifo Island. 66°38' S, 139°44' E. A low, rocky island, 0.3 km SE of Hélène Island, in the W part of Baie Pierre Lejay, NW of Astrolabe Glacier, at the W end of the Géologie Archipelago. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular island was charted by Liotard in 1950, and named by him as Île Ifo, for a sledge dog used on FrAE 1949-51. The name comes from the French expression "il faut," which means "one must." US-ACAN accepted the name Ifo Island in 1956.

Nunatak Igla. 71°01' S, 11°27' E. An isolated nunatak, on the Princess Astrid coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Igle *see* **Eagle Island**

Punta Iglesia *see* **Church Point**

Cerro Iglesias *see* **Stonethrow Ridge**

Iglika Passage. 62°27' S, 68°08' W. The passage, 1.53 km wide, between Lesidren Island (in the Zed Islands) and Williams Point (on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlements of Iglika in northern, northeastern, and southeastern Bulgaria.

Igloo. Admiral Byrd's terrier. *See* **Dogs**.

Igloo Hill. 64°33' S, 61°47' W. Rising to 280 m (the British say about 750 m), and completely ice-covered, in the central part of Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (unnamed) on an Argentine map of 1954. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-59. Named descriptively (it is shaped like an igloo) by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965.

Igloo Snowdrift. 74°59' S, 163°47' E. At Evans Cove, on the coast of Victoria Land, where Campbell's Northern Party dug out an igloo and made their camp, during BAE 1910-13.

Igloo Spur. 77°33' S, 169°16' E. A small, isolated spur, rising to 161 m above sea level, at the culmination of the general ridge extending SE from Bomb Peak, 2.25 km SSW of The Knoll, which surmounts Cape Crozier (the easternmost extremity of Ross Island). Mapped by NZGSAE 1958-59. During the "worst journey in the world," during BAE 1910-13, Wilson had named this feature Oriana Ridge, after his wife, and he and his party had built a stone igloo here that he named Oriana Hut. NZGSAE re-defined and re-named the feature, and also built an astronomical station here. NZ-APC accepted the new name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Ignatiev. 63°37' S, 58°39' W. Rising to 1220 m in Srednogorie Heights, 3.3 km SSE of Corner Peak, 8.96 km ESE of Hanson Hill, 12.1 km N of Sirius Knoll, and 7.17 km SW of Crown Peak, it surmounts Trajan Gate to the E, Malorad Glacier to the N, and Russell West Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Graf Ignatievo, in southern Bulgaria, which had in turn been named for the Russian diplomat, Count Nikolay Ignatiev (1832-1908).

Ignatiev, Ivan. Appointed by Vice Admiral Moller, the governor of Kronstadt, to be a lieutenant on the *Vostok*, during von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition.

Bukhta Igrivaja *see* **Igrivaja Bay**

Igrivaja Bay. 66°07' S, 101°13' E. In the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Bukhta Igrivaja. The Australians translated the name to Igrivaja Bay.

IGY *see* **International Geophysical Year**

IGY Valley. 75°00' S, 66°00' E. In the southern part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians, after the International Geophysical Year.

Islote Ihl. 68°13' S, 67°03' W. A little islet, no more than 60 m in diameter, about 50 m W of the extreme SW end of Neny Island, in Marguerite Bay, opposite the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Army geodesist Major (later colonel) Pablo Carlos Fernando "Paul" Ihl Clericus (b. Feb. 6, 1907, Los Angeles, Chile. d. June 22, 1966, Santiago de Chile), head of the commission of the Instituto Geográfico Militar, on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47.

Ihtiman Hook. 62°37' S, 59°55' W. The gravel barrier spit extending 700 m westward from the N coast of Burgas Peninsula, Livingston Island, 2.8 km ENE of Rila Point, 5.9 km W of Renier Point, and 1.5 km S of Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and mapped by them in 2009. They named it on Nov. 23, 2009, after the settlement of Ihtiman, in western Bulgaria.

Ikeda, Masakichi. b. 1867, Tokyo. Naturalist on the 2nd half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1910-12. He died in 1919.

Il Polo Glacier. 69°50' S, 74°54' E. A small glacier flowing northward between Polar Times Glacier and Polarforschung Glacier, into the Publications Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1952, by American cartographer John H. Roscoe, who named it for the Italian polar journal, *Il Polo*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Ilarion Ridge. 62°31' S, 59°36' W. A partly ice-free ridge, rising to 240 m on Breznik Heights, extending along the S shore of Hardy Cove, 2 km SW of Parchevich Ridge, 2.5 km NE of Vratsa Peak, 1.3 km N of St. Kiprian Peak, and 2.6 km NNW of Fort Point, it overlooks Musala Glacier to the S, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Ilarion Makariopolski (1812-1875), metropolitan of the Bulgarian Church, and a leading figure in that church's push for religious independence in 1870.

Iliad Glacier. 64°27' S, 63°27' W. Flows NE from the central highlands of Anvers Island, between the Achaean Range and the Trojan Range, to feed Lapeyrère Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Homer's epic poem. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Glaciar Ilíada.

Glaciar Ilíada *see* **Iliad Glacier**

Iliev Glacier. 69°28' S, 71°35' W. A glacier, 5 km long and 1.5 wide, flowing from the NW slopes of Mount Wilbye, in the Lassus Mountains, into Lazarev Bay N of Vittoria Buttress, on Alexander Island. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for composer Dilko Iliev (1898-1984).

Il'in, Nikolay. Navigating officer on the *Mirnyy*, during von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition.

Il'in Island. 67°33' S, 47°42' E. The largest of the Shaw Islands, in Casey Bay, Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE 1957, and named by the USSR as Ostrov Il'ina, for Nikolay Il'in. ANCA translated the name as Il'in Island.

Ostrov Il'ina *see* **Il'in Island**

Ilinden Peak. 62°39' S, 59°42' W. An ice-covered peak, rising to 620 m, on Breznik Heights, 1.2 km NE of Razgrad Peak, 1.3 km E by N of Terter Peak, 0.7 km W of Momchil Peak, and 3.4 km NW of Sartorius Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Its precipitous and partly ice-free S slope surmounts Zheravna Glacier. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Ilinden, in SW Bulgaria, in connection with the 1903 Bulgarian uprising of Ilinden-Preobrazhenie, for the liberation of Macedonia and Odrin (Adrianople), in Thrace.

Gora Il'jushina. 80°31' S, 19°11' W. A hill in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians. This may be the hill named Vindberget by the Norwegians.

The *Illiria*. Lindblad Travel's ship of 1987-88, on charter from a Greek company (Capt. Mindrinos was skipper), in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Built in Italy in 1962, and rebuilt in 1982 and again in 1985, she was certified by the American Bureau of Shipping in 1986. Registered in Greece, with Piraeus as her home port, her official number was 5588. She was 333 feet long, 48 feet wide, with a maximum draft of 17 feet, had a displacement tonnage of 3755, a deadweight tonnage of 950, two 2900 hp engines, and a cruising speed of 15.5 knots. She had 3 decks — Lido, Promenade, and Main, had 83 officers and crew, and could accommodate 140 guests. She was equipped with Denny-Brown stabilizers and other modern equipment. Lindblad replaced her in 1988-89 with the *Antonina Nezhdanova*. The *Illiria* was then chartered by Travel Dynamics, and was back in Antarctic waters in 1988-89 (Capt. A. Parisis), 1989-90 (Capt. I. Pittas), 1990-91 (skipper unknown), 1991-92 (Capt. Dastalakis Themistocles), and 1992-93 (skipper unknown).

Illusion Hills. 73°29' S, 162°20' E. Small, escarpment-like hills between the Lichen Hills and the Vantage Hills, at the head of Rennick Glacier, and to the W of that glacier, near the saddle that connects it to Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for their illusory distance (much farther away than the expedition had thought). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mont Imbert *see* **Mount Imbert**

Mount Imbert. 72°34' S, 31°28' E. Rising to 2495 m, close NE of Mount Launoit, in the E part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered in 1958 by BelgAE 1957-59, and named by the leader of that expedition — Gaston de Gerlache — as Mont Imbert, for Bertrand Imbert. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Imbert in 1966.

Imbert, Bertrand-Sainclair-Marie. b. Oct. 23, 1924, son of Jean Imbert and his wife Marie-Hélène Gérard. French hydrographic engineer and seismologist. After the Collège Saint-Martin de France and Collège Sainte-Geneviève, he entered the Naval School of the Free French Navy, in 1943, and was in Indo-China in 1945-47. In 1951 he was in Antarctica, in Adélie Land, as 2nd-in-command at Port-Martin for the winter of 1951. He and Paul-Émile Victor led the French Polar Expedition of 1955-56 (they did not winter-over), and in 1957 Imbert was leader of the wintering party at Dumont d'Urville Station. He

was the first French representative to SCAR, in 1958, and in 1959 he became a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He had 5 children by his first marriage, and in 1974, Mira Pavelic became his 2nd wife.

Imbert, Lazare-Benoît. b. Jan. 6, 1798, La Seyne, France. Food supply officer on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Jeziorko Imbirowe *see* **Ginger Lake**

Imeon Range. 62°58' S, 62°30' W. Extending 30 km in a SW-NE direction, and 6.8 km wide, it occupies the interior of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, between Cape James and Cape Smith. Mount Foster is its highest peak. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Mount Imeon (the present-day Pamir and Hindu Kush), whose highlands and valleys around the Oxus River are reputed to be the ancient Bulgar homeland.

Imerslundryggen. 74°42' S, 11°05' W. A partly snow-covered ridge between Schjelderupveggen and Johansenbotnen, in the central part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (i.e., "Imerslund ridge"), for Dr. Helge Imerslund (b. 1897), Resistance leader in Hamar, Norway, during World War II.

IMESS *see* **International Mount Erebus Seismic Study**

Imhof Knoll. 68°40' S, 2°10' W. A submarine feature in the Southern Ocean. The name was proposed in Jan. 1997, by Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Edward Imhoff (1895-1986) was a Swiss cartographer at the ETH, in Zurich.

Mount Imhotep. 64°21' S, 62°24' W. Rising to about 1250 m, in the Solvay Mountains, 1.25 km NW of Buls Bay, near the head of Hippocrates Glacier, in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. BelgAE 1897-99 were the first to map it. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS, in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Egyptian physician Imhotep (fl. 2890 BC). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Imingfjellet. 72°17' S, 26°07' E. A mountain at the E side of Mjell Glacier, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. "Iming" means "a fall of very small snowflakes" in Norwegian, and "fjellet" means "the mountain." The Russians call it Gora Rusakova.

Imray, Herbert Alexander "Sandy." b. 1932, Aberdeen, son of schoolteacher (later headmaster) Herbert Imray. After Robert Gordon College (1947-48), and after graduating from Aberdeen University in 1954, he joined FIDS as a medical officer in 1955, and wintered-over at Base F in 1956, and at Base Y in 1957. On his return to Scotland he continued to practice medicine, then went to Fiji as medical officer with the South Pacific Health Service. On his return to Scotland, he practiced psychiatry at Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness.

Imshaug Peninsula. 70°53' S, 61°35' W. A broad, snow-covered peninsula forming the S side of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula terminates in Cape Sharbonneau. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and also from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Henry Andrew Imshaug (b. July 29, 1925, Chicago. d. Nov. 18, 2010), biologist in Antarctica in the 1960s and 1970s, on a long-range biosystematic study of lichens. His lichen collection at Michigan State University (where, from 1956 to 1958, he was professor of botany and assistant curator of the herbarium, and from 1958 curator of the cryptogamic collection) is famous within bryological circles. He retired in 1990. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

In der Schüssel *see* **Schüssel Cirque**

The *In Sung Ho*. A 3735-ton, 90-meter South Korean trawler, built in 1970, which was in the waters of the South Orkneys in 2003. Won Jung-Bo was 1st mate, and later skipper. The vessel is famous for discovering Won Rock, when she grounded on it. She was in those waters several times since then. A later vessel with a similar name was involved in a tragedy in 2010 (*see* **Deaths**, 2010).

In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition. 1985-86. This was one of several expeditions which proved that heroes like Scott and Amundsen still exist, in this case most notably in the form of Robert Swan, the leader of this expedition. However, Bob Thomson (q.v.), described it as "bloody stupid" and outdated. With no qualifications aside from having seen *Scott of the Antarctic* (well, perhaps an extraordinary character and determination helped a bit) it took Swan 4 years to get this expedition together, at a cost of $4 million, with 1000 sponsors. What Swan wanted to do was duplicate Scott's last expedition (BAE 1910-13) as closely as possible and to eschew the benefits of the modern world as best he could, in order to get a taste of what it was like for Scott to have gone to the Pole, and also to see whether he, Swan, could do it too. Scott's son, Peter Scott, was patron of the expedition. Swan and his team trained for a year, and then left England in their ship, the *Southern Quest*. The ship, with 29 people aboard, followed the *Terra Nova*'s 1910 course exactly, to Cape Evans, Ross Island. 5 men disembarked — Swan, Roger Mear, Gareth Wood, Mike Stroud (the doctor), and John Tolson, and they set up Jack Hayward Base. **June 28, 1985**: Wood, Mear, and Stroud went to Cape Crozier, duplicating "the worst journey in the world" undertaken all those years before by Wilson, Bowers, and Cherry-Garrard. **July 26, 1985**: They returned to Jack Hayward Base. Originally Swan and Mear were the two scheduled to ski to the Pole, but they quarreled all the time, so a third man was picked at the last moment, to keep the peace. This was Wood. Stroud and Tolson remained at base. **Oct. 26, 1985:** The Polar party set out, each man manhauling a 42-pound sledge containing 311 pounds of equipment and supplies. They carried their rubbish, so as not to despoil Antarctica. No radios. No dogs. No air support. Just the way it was done in 1911— the only difference being in the number of men and the knowledge that the Pole was there, as it were (Scott did not have this vital luxury. He was going into the unknown. There should be a psychological equation which proves how much more difficult this makes such a venture; cf the 4-minute mile, Mount Everest, the English Channel, etc, etc). They averaged 12 to 15 miles a day. **Jan. 11, 1986**: They arrived safely at Pole Station at 11.53 P.M. There they got the news that the *Southern Quest* was sinking in McMurdo Sound. Crushed by the ice, she went down just a few minutes after Swan's party got to the Pole. The 3 Polarfarers were looked after at Pole Station, and then flown back to McMurdo Station in an LC-130 Hercules. **Jan. 15, 1986**: 26 of the expedition members returned to Christchurch, NZ, on a U.S. flight, while 3 stayed on at Ross Island to winter-over and to clean up Jack Hayward Base. USAP billed them only for the flight from Antarctica to Christchurch, which was jolly decent. In answer to the charge that they only did half the trip (i.e., they did not trek back), they answered that Scott had support parties to within 170 miles of the Pole. Swan's boys had no support. *See also* the Bibliography, under Mear. Greenpeace removed the final remains of the expedition in 1987.

Isla Inaccesible *see* **Inaccessible Islands**

Islas Inaccesibles *see* **Inaccessible Islands**

Inaccessible Cliffs. 82°33' S, 160°48' E. A line of steep cliffs interrupted by several glaciers, they form the 1500-meter-high N escarpment of the Queen Elizabeth Range, and border the S side of the heavily crevassed Nimrod Glacier opposite the lower ice falls. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for their inaccessibility. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Inaccessible Coast. 77°20' S, 168°15' E. Between Cape Tennyson and Cape Crozier, on Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[1]**Inaccessible Island** *see* **Inaccessible Islands**

[2]**Inaccessible Island**. 77°39' S, 166°21' E. A small, rocky, and nearly always snow-free island, 1.2 km long in an E-W direction, 0.6 km wide, and rising to 159 m above sea level (in West Peak), 2.5 km SW of Cape Evans, Ross Island, it is the northernmost, the second largest, and the most imposing of the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. The world's most southerly emperor penguin colony is here. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and so named by Scott for the difficulty in reaching it. US-ACAN, NZ-APC, and everyone else accepted the name.

Inaccessible Islands. 60°35' S, 46°38' W. A group of 3 small, precipitous islands, together with offlying rocks, the most westerly group in the South Orkneys, 30 km W of Coronation Island, they vary in height between 120 m and 250 m above sea level. Discovered by Powell on Dec. 6, 1821, from the *Dove*. He charted them as "three spiral rocks, quite inaccessible," and named them the Inaccessible Isles. However, they may well

be the same as the Seal Islands, discovered by Powell the previous season. They first appear as Inaccessible Islands on an 1839 British chart, and they appear on an 1874 chart as The Inaccessibles. By 1908 Argentina was calling them Isla Inaccesible (i.e., they had singularized the feature), and Petter Sørlle, on his chart of 1912, refers to it as Inaccessible Island. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Islas Inaccesibles, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Discovery Investigations made the first landing, in Jan. 1933, and recharted the group as the Inaccessible Islands, the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Inaccessible Isles *see* **Inaccessible Islands**

The Inaccessibles *see* **Inaccessible Islands**

Morro Inach. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill on Punta Óscar, N of Playa Del Canal, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH) during ChilAE 1990-91, in memory of the support given by INACH to the investigations of marine mammals from 1965 onwards.

Inan Peak. 78°20' S, 162°38' E. Immediately S of Auster Pass, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Turkish geophysicist Umran Savas Inan (b. 1951), of Stanford University, who, from 1980, at Siple Station and Palmer Station, conducted critical research in the upper atmosphere of Antarctica.

El Inca *see* **Inca Point**

Piedra del Inca *see* **Inca Point**

Punta Inca *see* **Inca Point**

Inca Point. 62°18' S, 59°12' W. On the NW side of Harmony Cove, on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Francisco de Gurruchaga Refugio was established just N of this point by the Argentines in 1953. At that time, the Argentines recognized two isolated and distinctive rock stacks in the water in this vicinity, and they named both descriptively. One was named La Esfinge (i.e., "the sphinx"), and the other El Inca (i.e., "the Inca"), for its remarkable resemblance to the head of an Inca statue. These stacks gave their names to the points off which they lie, so the point near El Inca became Punta Inca, and the point near La Esfinge became Punta Esfinge. However, on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart, the names have been reversed (in error), and that error was perpetuated in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, despite the 1958 geological map prepared by Juan Olsacher, which shows them the way they were meant to be (Olsacher also calls the stacks, respectively, Piedra de la Esfinge and Piedra del Inca). UK-APC accepted the (wrong) name Inca Point on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Incisor Ridge. 71°40' S, 163°41' E. A ridge, 14 km long, forming the SW segment of the Molar Massif, E of Husky Pass, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by Malcolm Laird, in association with the massif. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Inclusion Hill. 77°15' S, 166°25' E. A prominent, steeply conical trachyte plug which in parts contains numerous inclusions of basalt. It rises to between 329 and 335 m above the bare, glaciated mountainside between McDonald Beach and the Mount Bird Ice Cap, about 6 km S of Cape Bird, on Ross Island. Explored by geologists of the Cape Bird party of NZGSAE 1958-59, and named descriptively by them. They built a rock cairn here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Independence Hills. 80°25' S, 81°33' W. A line of rugged hills and peaks, 16 km long, with mainly bare rock E slopes, 5 km SE of the Marble Hills, in the Heritage Range, they form the S segment of the W wall of Horseshoe Valley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in continuation of the "heritage" theme prevalent in this area.

Punta Independencia *see* **O'Neill Point**

Independencia Argentina Refugio. 63°27' S, 57°10' W. Argentine refuge hut, opened by the Army on Oct. 21, 1967, just S of Mount Cardinall, Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula. It was named after the Argentine day of independence, May 25.

Mount Inderbitzen. 78°49' S, 84°47' W. Rising to over 2600 m, 2.5 km S of Mount Milton, and 20 km SSE of Mount Craddock, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Anton Louis Inderbitzen (b. Dec. 9, 1935, Sacramento), associate chief scientist, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1983-86, and head of the Antarctic staff at the NSF from 1986 to 1991. He was responsible for the coordination and planning of all scientific activities within USAP, and for the formulation and enforcement of all U.S. environmental regulations in Antarctica. From 1991 he was deputy director for research at USGS.

Index Peak. 65°49' S, 64°26' W. A peak in the Fontaine Heights, it rises to over 1220 m (the British say about 1250 m), 12 km SE of Cape García, and S of Bigo Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J, and was mapped in 1959 by FIDS cartographers, from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its likeness to an index finger, and also in association with the heights — Henri La Fontaine having been an indexer (*see* **Fontaine Heights**). It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Index Point. 73°21' S, 167°55' E. A low, ice-covered point that forms the E extremity of the Mountaineer Range, and lies at the terminus of Mariner Glacier, 2.5 km W of Emerging Island, on the coast of Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC for its likeness to an index finger. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Indexsporn. 71°33' S, 163°07' E. A spur in the area of MacKinnon Glacier, near Fingernagelsporm (i.e., "fingernail spur"), in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans ("index finger spur").

India. An Indian observer sailed on the *Magga Dan* to Wilkes Station during ANARE 1960-61. India began Operation Gangotri in Jan. 1982, which was the setting up of Dakshin Gangotri (Station) on the Princess Astrid Ice Shelf. On Aug. 19, 1983 India was ratified as the 28th signatory of the Antarctic treaty, and on Sept. 12, 1983 achieved Consultative status within the Treaty system. That year India sent 28 scientists to its permanent weather station. In 1984 India became a member of SCAR. After Gangotri was buried in ice, India built her second station, Maitri, in March 1989, in the Schirmacher Oasis of central Queen Maud Land. India's ongoing Antarctic program is called IAP (Indian Antarctic Program), and is conducted by NCAOR (National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, based in Goa). However, in this book the expeditions are referred to as IndAE, in oder to make it clearer. A third station, in the Larsemann Hills, was being planned for 2006, but never materialized. Then the idea was resuscitated in 2009-10, and construction began that season. The station was tentatively called Bharti, and would become functional in 2012. *See also* **Indian Antarctic Expeditions**.

India Bay. 69°59' S, 11°57' E. On the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. This was the berthing point for the Indian Antarctic expedition. Named by the Indians.

India Bay Camp. 69°56' S, 11°54' E. Indian field station on Nivlisen, Princess Astrid Coast, Queen Maud Land.

The *Indian*. A 247-ton sealing brig, built in Massachusetts in 1808, and owned by Messrs Kensworthy, Son & Burrell, of Liverpool, conducting business in the South Seas and Africa trade. One of the mates was Ferdinand Spiller. She arrived back in Liverpool on June 23, 1820, and Spiller became skipper, taking her down to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 sealing season. After the expedition, Spiller took her to Pernambuco, and from there back to Plymouth, arriving on May 27, 1821, and then on to Gravesend on July 7, 1821. The vessel brought home some of the crew of the wrecked *Cora*, including Capt. Fildes, as well as 8 of the crew of the damaged *George*. She also brought back 20,000 fur seal skins. At the end of the year, she headed for South American waters, and was captured off the coast of Peru in 1822, by Bernardo O'Higgins' freebooters. The vessel was allowed to deteriorate, and in Feb. 1823, was lying in Valparaíso Harbor, in a most deplorable state. She was brought back to life, and Spiller was still in command in 1826.

Rocas Indian *see* **Indian Rocks**

Indian-Antarctic Basin *see* **South Indian Basin**

Indian Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions (IndAE). **IndAE 1981-83**. The First Indian Antarctic Expedition, abbreviated as IndAE 1. Code name: Operation Gangotri. It left Goa on the hired Norwegian ship *Polarsirkel*

on Dec. 6, 1981, under the command of Dr. Syed Zahoor Qasim (b. Dec. 31, 1926, Allahabad). 2nd-in-command was C.P. Vohra, from the Indian Geological Survey, who had climbed Everest in 1965. Also on the expedition were Dr. H.N. Siddiquie, of the National Institute of Oceanography, Dr. Arun Parulekar (1936-2002), and 17 others. They landed in Antarctica on Jan. 9, 1982. Between Jan. 9 and 18, 1982, the 21-man team put ashore in 70°45' S, 11°38' E, on the Princess Astrid Coast, and their landing place is now a historic site (q.v.). They set up a base camp in 69°59' S, 11°56' E, and a refuge hut very close by, and began operations in Jan. 1982. Two Chetak helicopters were flown by Indian Navy pilots. Studies conducted were oceanography, glaciology, seismology, and magnetism. Data were transmitted back to India via satellite, and, after 10 days on the ice, they left behind an automatic weather station at Schirmacher Oasis. They arrived back in India on Feb. 22, 1982. **IndAE 1982-84**. Led by Shri Vijay Kumar Raina, of the Indian Geological Survey, they went down on the *Polarsirkel*. Dr. C.R. Sridharan, of the Indian Met Office, was 2nd-in-command. There were another 10 scientists from various disciplines, a cinematographer, 7 Indian Navy personnel, including a doctor, 3 Air Force and 3 Army personnel. The aim was to select a site for a permanent Indian station, to prepare a landing strip for planes, to establish a radio link with India, and to continue scientific studies. The expedition left Goa on Dec. 1, 1982, and arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 20, 1982. They arrived back in India on March 21, 1983. **IndAE 1983-85**. On Dec. 3, 1983, the *Finn Polaris* left Goa, led by Harsh Gumar Gupta (b. 1942), and with 2 women as members (geologist Sudipta Sengupta and microbiologist Aditi Pant). There were 81 persons on the expedition, including the wintering-over personnel. Including the two ladies, there were 12 scientists. There were also 29 Indian Army personnel, led by Maj. Pavan Nair, of the Indian Corps of Engineers, and 12 Air Force personnel, mostly involved with the flying of the Russian MI-8 Chetak helicopters. There were 3 doctors, and cinematographer J.M. Vartak. On Dec. 6, 1983, they crossed the Equator, heading south, and on Dec. 26, 1983 they arrived in Antarctica. On Dec. 28, 1983 the construction crew moved to the site and made a camp using BAS tents. On Dec. 29, 1983, one of the helos crashed into the sea. All were rescued, but the chopper was finished. On Jan. 1, 1984, they set up Gangotri Station (known in India as Dakshin Gangotri, but not named until 1987-88) in 70°05, 12°00' E. From March 1, 1984, 12 personnel wintered-over, under Col. Sharma, and on March 29, 1984, the *Finn Polaris* arrived back in India. In 1997 Colonel Sharma would write *Citadel of Ice: The First Indian Wintering in Antarctica*. **IndAE 1984-86**. Led by Bimal B. Battacharyya, 83 men went south on the *Finn Polaris*, including a scientist from Mauritius, leaving Goa on Dec. 4, 1984, and arriving in Antarctica on Dec. 28, 1984. The main party, and the winterers from the 3rd Expedition, arrived back in India on March 25, 1985. A new party of 13 men wintered-over in Antarctica. **IndAE 1985-87**. The *Thuleland* left Goa on Nov. 30, 1985, with 88 expeditioners — 21 scientists, including 2 women — and 67 logistics personnel from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. They arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 24, 1985. The expedition was led by Manochar K. Kaul. After 69 days in Antarctica, the expedition returned, with the previous year's winterers, and leaving behind a new set of winterers. **IndAE 1986-88**. The *Thuleland* left Goa on Nov. 26, 1986, and arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 21, 1986, the expedition being led by Dr. Arun Parulekar. 18 men formed the summer contingent, and 6 men wintered-over. **IndAE 1987-89**. Dr. R. Sengupta led the expedition, on the *Thuleland*, which left Goa on Nov. 25, 1987. The post office was set up at Dakshin Gangotri, on Jan. 26, 1988. **IndAE 1988-90**. Dr. A. Sengupta led the expedition. On Nov. 29, 1988, the *Thuleland* left Goa. **IndAE 1989-91**. It left Goa on the *Thuleland*, Nov. 30, 1989, with 81 members on board. 25 would winter-over. Shri R. Ravindra led the expedition. They arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 27, 1989, and returned to India on March 27, 1990, bringing back the winterers of the previous expedition, and leaving behind a new batch. **IndAE 1990-92**. Dr. A.K. Hanjura led the expedition. The *Thuleland* left Goa on Nov. 27, 1990, and arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 20, 1990. They returned to India on March 25, 1991, having brought back the winterers from the previous year, and left behind a new group of winterers. **IndAE 1991-93**. Dr. S. Mukherjee led the expedition. On Nov. 27, 1991, the *Thuleland* left Goa, arriving in Antarctica on Dec. 23, 1991. They arrived back in India on March 24, 1992, bringing back the winterers from the previous year, and having left behind a new group of winterers. **IndAE 1992-94**. Dr. Vinod Dhargalkar led the expedition. The *Thuleland* left Goa on Dec. 5, 1992, and arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 28, 1992. **IndAE 1993-95**. Shri Sudhakar Rao led the expedition, which left Goa on Dec. 8, 1993, on the *Stepan Krasheninnikov*. **IndAE 1994-96**. Dr. S.D. Sharma led the expedition. The expedition left Goa on the *Polar Bird*, on Dec. 17, 1994, and arrived back in India in March 1995. **IndAE 1995-97**. Left Goa on Dec. 6, 1995, with 47 persons, including 30 scientific personnel, aboard the *Brinknes*. Shri Arun Chaturvedi led the expedition. Shri Ajay Dhar was 2nd-in-command. They landed in Antarctica on Jan. 1, 1996. Research included atmospherics, earth sciences, biology, human psychology, environmental engineering, and communications. The main party returned to India on March 21, 1996, on the *Polar Bird*, leaving behind 26 personnel to winter-over. Construction of a balloon-launching shelter was completed, as were new garbage and toilet incinerators. **IndAE 1996-98**. Left Goa on Dec. 12, 1996, on the *Polar Bird*, with 61 members, and arrived on Jan. 4, 1997. Dr. A.L. Koppar led the expedition. Lt. Cdr. S. Chandra Sekaran (meteorologist), Lt. Cdr. A. Sridharan (hydrographic officer). 26 members wintered-over at Maitri Station. New experiments were conducted on lake sediments for understanding the paleoclimatic condition; a seismic station was established; a wind power turbine was designed at Maitri to study the feasibility of wind energy; aerosol particles were studied, as was electrical conductivity of the atmosphere; bryophytes were catalogued and identified as a part of studies on biodiversity; and a systematic survey of the ice shelf and surrounding waters was conducted for collecting hydrographic data. Much work was done on improving Maitri Station. They arrived back in India on April 5, 1997. **IndAE 1997-99**. 51 personnel left Goa on Dec. 8, 1997, on the *Polar Bird*, including 3 German scientists from the University of Dresden. Shri K.R. Sivan led the expedition. They landed in Antarctica on Jan. 3, 1998, and the main party returned to India on March 31, 1998, leaving behind 25 personnel to winter-over. **IndAE 1998-2000**. They left Goa on Dec. 14, 1998, on the *Polar Bird*, under the command of Shri Ajay Dhar. Other personnel included Lt. Cdr. John Jacob Puthur, Lt. Cdr. S. Mani, K. Kumar, and K.U. Kumar. There was an Iranian scientist on board too. On March 30, 1999 the main team returned to India, leaving behind 26 personnel to winter-over. **IndAE 1999-2001**. Left Cape Town, South Africa, on Dec. 9, 1999, on the *Magdalena Oldendorff*. The 47 members included 30 scientists under the command of Shri Arun Chaturvedi, and 17 Army logistics personnel headed by Major Ravi Sangwan. There were two ladies — a medical doctor from India and a geologist from Peru. 25 persons wintered-over. The expedition returned to Cape Town on the *Polar Bird*. **IndAE 2000-02**. This was IndAE 20. Shri Marvin J. D'Souza led the expedition. Other personnel included Lt. Cdr. P. Mahato and Avijit Nag. The *Magdalena Oldendorff* left Cape Town on Dec. 30, 2000, with the expedition aboard. They arrived in Antarctica on Jan. 9, 2001. The expedition returned to Cape Town on the *Emerald Sea*, on March 18, 2001, having left behind a new batch of winterers. **IndAE 2001-03**. The expedition left Goa on Jan. 8, 2002, and picked up the *Magdalena Oldendorff* at Cape Town on Jan. 14, 2002. The 49 members, led by Shri R.P. Lal, included a Russian doctor. Other personnel included Lt. Cdr. N. Thapliyal, Lt. Cdr. Indu Prakash, Jai Prakash, and Devendra Kumar (hydrographic officers). **IndAE 2002-04**. Geophysicist Dr. Arun N. Hanchinal led the expedition, which left Goa on Jan. 10, 2003, and Cape Town on Jan. 14. Other personnel were: Lt. Cdr. Anirban Banerjee and R. Bhaskaran. The 48 members, including 33 scientists, arrived in Antarctica on Jan. 25, 2003. On March 27, 2003 the main party, along with the winterers from the 21st Expedition, left Antarctica, leaving behind 23 personnel to winter-over. They arrived back in Cape Town in April 2003. **IndAE 2003-05**. Shri S. Jayaram led the expedition. They left Cape Town on Dec. 18, 2003, on the *Emerald Sea*. Lt. Cdr. P.K. Srivastava and Lt. Cdr. M.P. Kakkad led the hydrographic team. S. Ramakrishna Kopali

(survey recorder). They returned to India on April 4, 2004. **IndAE 2004-06**. Shri Rajesh Asthana led the expedition. Lt. Cdr. Srikanth Mukku and R. Maddhu led the hydrographic survey team. **IndAE 2005-07**. Shri L. Prem Kishore led the expedition. The ship was the *Paardeberg*, which left Cape Town on Dec. 22, 2005. Lt. Cdr. J. Gurumani led the hydrographic survey team, assisted by Yashpal Kalra and Vinoj Kumar. On March 14, 2006, the *Paardeberg* arrived back in Cape Town. **IndAE 2006-08**. The ship was the *Emerald Sea*, which left Goa on Jan. 10, 2007. Jaya Paul (of the Geological Survey of India) led the expedition, whose main concern was the planning of the site for the 3rd Indian station. **IndAE 2007-09**. The *Emerald Sea* left Cape Town on Dec. 5, 2007, and arrived in Antarctica on Jan. 3, 2008. Dr. Arun Chaturvedi led the expedition. On April 11, 2008 they arrived back in Cape Town. **IndAE 2008-2010**. Led by Dr. Pradeep Malhotra. **IndAE 2009-11**. This was IndAE 29. Led by Dr. Shri P. Elango (he had wintered-over in 1997). Work began on the 3rd Indian station, Bharti. Climate change was the main thrust this season. The team that flew by air, left Goa on Nov. 2, 2009, bound for Cape Town, where they left on Nov. 6, bound for Maitri, arriving there on Nov. 7, 2009. The team going by ship left Goa on Dec. 1, 2009, bound for Cape Town, leaving there on Dec. 6, and arriving in the Larsemann Hills on Dec. 20, 2009. They left the Larsemann Hills on Feb. 14, 2010, bound for Maitri Station, arriving there on Feb. 22. On March 20, 2010, they left Maitri, arriving in Cape Town on March 29, and two days later they were back in India. There were 31 summer members and 23 winter members. The ships used that season were the *Ivan Papanin* and the *Vladimir Ignatjuk*.

Indian Rocks. 62°29' S, 60°16' W. A group of rocks in Hero Bay, E of Wood Island, off the N coast of Livingston Island, between that island and Desolation Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Fildes in 1820-21. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Indian*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Isla Indicador *see* **Indicator Island**

Isla Indicator *see* **Indicator Island**

Indicator Island. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A tiny member of the Argentine Islands, about 185 m long, just over 200 m W of the NW end of Galíndez Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, opposite the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted and named in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, who had put a windsock on the island to indicate wind direction for their airplane. It appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans call it Isla Indicator, and, even though the Argentines often call it Isla Indicador, it appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Indicator, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Indonesia. There have been four Indonesian Antarctic expeditions. **Indonesian Antarctic Expedition 1**. 2000-01. Agus Supangat and Muhammad Luqman left Jakarta in Dec. 2001, on the first ever Indonesian Antarctic Expedition. Actually, they were the expedition. They traveled to Davis Station on the *Aurora Australis*, arriving on Feb. 13, 2002, spent a week at Davis, working on UVB radiation science on photoplankton, and returned to Hobart on the *Aurora Australis*. **Indonesian Antarctic Expedition 2**. 2002-03. Again, only two scientists, working at Davis Station and Mawson Station, in Jan. and Feb. 2003. They returned to Hobart on the *Aurora Australis*, on March 20, 2003. **Indonesia Antarctic Expedition 3**. 2003-04. This time the expedition consisted of one man, marine biologist Utami R. Kadarwati, who spent his time on the *Aurora Australis*, most of the time in the area of Heard Island (not in the Antarctic), from Dec. 2003 until Feb. 19, 2004, when the ship returned to Hobart. However, he did visit Davis Station and Mawson Station. **Indonesian Antarctic Expedition 4**. 2004-05. Two men this time, scientists Lusia Manu and Pita Dwi, left Fremantle on Dec. 23, 2004, on the *Aurora Australis*, and arrived at Davis Station on Feb. 5, 2005, spent two days there and arrived back in Hobart on Feb. 17, 2005.

Indre Brenabben *see* **Oku-hyoga Rock**

Indre Hovdeholmen *see* **Indrehovdeholmen**

Indrebergbreen *see* **Oku-iwa Glacier**

Indreberget *see* **Oku-iwa Rock**

Indrefjord *see* **Bell Bay**

Indrehovdeholmen. 69°11' S, 39°33' E. An island, 2.5 km W of Langhovde-kita Point, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from these photos, and named by them as Indre Hovdeholmen (i.e., "the inner knoll island"), for its position among the islands of the Langhovde Hills. US-ACAN originally called it Indrehovdeholmen Island, but later dropped the word "island."

Indrehovdeholmen Island *see* **Indrehovdeholmen**

Inept Cove *see* **Inepta Cove**

Caleta Inepta *see* **Inepta Cove**

Inepta Cove. 62°42' S, 60°18' W. On the E side of False Bay, Livingston Bay, in the South Shetlands. The name appears on a 1954 Argentine naval chart as Caleta Inepta (i.e., "inept cove"), so named because the cove is inadequate as an anchorage. US-ACAN accepted the name Inepta Cove, but on May 13, 1991, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Inept Cove.

Ensenada Inés María. 64°24' S, 61°29' W. A deep cove, surrounded by inaccessible ice cliffs, off Punta Fellow, the extreme SE of Murray Island, off the extreme S of Hughes Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. At the back of the cove is a glacier which discharges icebergs into the water. Named by Chile, certainly, and probably by one of the crew of one of the Chilean expeditions, one imagines for a lady named Inés María.

Ineson Glacier. 64°04' S, 58°22' W. Flows NW into Gin Cove, James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. BAS personnel conducted geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Jonathan Ralph Ineson (b. 1955, Warwickshire), BAS geologist in the area (he did not winter-over). US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Inexpressible Island**. 74°54' S, 163°39' E. Also called Oscar Island. An island, 11 km long (the New Zealanders say 4 km long, 0.8 km wide, and 400 m high), it forms the W shore of Evans Cove, in Terra Nova Bay, at the outer edge of the Nansen Ice Sheet, along the coast of Victoria Land. First called the Southern Foothills, as opposed to the Northern Foothills just to the north. Campbell's Northern Party wintered-over here in 1912, in a snow cave, and changed its name to what it is today. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name. The Americans installed an automatic weather station here in 1984 (*see* **Manuela**).

[2]**Inexpressible Island** *see* **Oscar Point**

Inexpressible Island Automatic Weather Station. 74°54' S, 163°36' E. An American AWS at an elevation of approximately 260 feet, installed on Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land.

Infantería Argentina Refugio. 63°33' S, 57°51' W. Argentine refuge hut opened by the Army on Oct. 18, 1967, at Stepup Col, between Broad Valley and Cugnot Ice Piedmont, at the E end of the Louis Philippe Plateau, on Trinity Peninsula.

Inferno Peak. 72°07' S, 165°59' E. Rising to about 2100 m, 5 km N of Le Couteur Peak, in the N end of the Millen Range, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, because it contains granite/greywacke contact, with baking of the sedimentary rock imparting a reddish color to the peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Inferno Ridge. 79°26' S, 84°13' W. A narrow ridge, 13 km long, between Schneider Glacier and Rennell Glacier, in the Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, because the area is deeply dissected and composed of black rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Isla Ingeniero Pereira *see* **Snodgrass Island**

Meseta de Ingenieros *see* **Louis Philippe Plateau**

Ingeniørhamrane. 71°33' S, 12°45' E. A group of nunataks in the southernmost part of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("engineer peaks").

Ingham Glacier. 72°50' S, 168°38' E. A tributary glacier, 5 km W of Humphries Glacier, it flows southward into Borchgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Clayton Ernest "Bill" Ingham (b. July 16, 1926, Petone, NZ), geophysicist on Hallett Station's first win-

tering-over party, in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Estrecho Inglés *see* **English Strait**

Ingram, William Wilson. Known as Wilson Ingram. b. Dec. 6, 1888, Craigellachie, Banffshire, but raised in Dufftown, and Mortlach, also in Banff, son of printer James Ingram and his wife Margaret. After Aberdeen University, he served in World War I, becoming a captain, and then moved to Sydney. He was a lecturer at Sydney University from 1920, and from 1929 was director of the Kolling Institute of Medical Research, attached to the Royal North Shore Hospital, and published works on diabetes. He was chief medical officer and bacteriologist on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He was a lieutenant colonel in World War II. He married Dorothy Edith King. From 1974 to 1979 he was a consultant physician, and died in Sydney, on Nov. 25, 1982.

Cabo Ingrid *see* **Cape Ingrid**

Cape Ingrid. 68°46' S, 90°42' W. A high dark rock promontory which separates Norvegia Bay from Sandefjord Cove, on the NW shore of Peter I Island. Discovered by Eyvind Tofte in 1927, and named by him as Kapp Ingrid Christensen, for Lars Christensen's wife. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Ingrid in 1952. The Argentines call it Cabo Ingrid, and, today, the Norwegians call it Kapp Ingrid.

Kapp Ingrid *see* **Cape Ingrid**

Kapp Ingrid Christensen *see* **Cape Ingrid**

Ingrid Christensen Coast. 69°30' S, 77°00' E. Also called Ingrid Christensen Land. That portion of the coast of East Antarctica between Jennings Promontory (72°33' E) and the W end of the West Ice Shelf (81°24' E), just to the E of the Amery Ice Shelf, it is, in effect, the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Discovered on Feb. 20, 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*, and named by him for the wife of his boss, Lars Christensen. On that same day a landing party, including Caroline Mikkelsen, went ashore at the Vestfold Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The SW portion of the coast was discovered and photographed aerially in March 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. ANCA has followed suit with the naming.

Ingrid Christensen Kyst *see* **Ingrid Christensen Coast**

Ingrid Christensen Land *see* **Ingrid Christensen Coast**

Ingvaldnuten. 72°16' S, 26°40' E. The easternmost peak of Isachsen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Gunnar Ingvald Isachsen (q.v.).

Inland Forts. 77°38' S, 161°00' E. A line of peaks extending between Northwest Mountain and Saint Pauls Mountain, on the N side of the upper Taylor Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°39' S, 161°03' E, this feature has since been replotted.

Inman Nunatak. 74°49' S, 98°54' W. A nunatak, 10 km E of Mount Manthe, in the SE part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Martin Mack Inman, Jr. (b. May 1, 1922, Battle Creek, Mich. d. Aug. 20, 2010, Knoxville, Tenn.), aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Innard, Blaise. b. Oct. 29, 1817, Cannes. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On July 1, 1838 he became an able seaman, and left the expedition at Otago, NZ, on April 4, 1840.

Inner Crater. 77°32' S, 167°10' E. Embraces the crater within the floor of Main Crater, at the summit of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island (and so hence its name). It contains an active anorthoclase-phonolite lava lake. Named by US-ACAN on June 19, 2000. The name was accepted by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001.

Inner Harbor. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. A small harbor, about 350 m wide, 27 m deep, and with a mud bottom, offering protection against the winds, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, it is formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Lambda Island (to the N), Delta Island (to the E), and Epsilon Island and Alpha Island (both to the S). Surveyed and roughly charted by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and probably named by them. Re-surveyed by the Argentines in 1942, 1943, and 1948. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a British chart of 1947. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956 (different spellings of "harbour," of course). It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Puerto Interior (a translation) on a 1948 Argentine chart, and also in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Inner Harbour *see* **Factory Cove**

Inner Sanctum. 60°40' S, 45°38' W. A small cove with a group of small islands at its mouth, S of North Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed from the air by the Royal Navy in 1968. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Innerskjera *see* **Rookery Islands**

Mount Innes-Taylor. 86°51' S, 154°27' W. A tabular mountain, rising to between 2590 and 2730 m, 1.5 km N of Mount Saltonstall, on the S side of Poulter Glacier, where it joins the W side of Scott Glacier, near the S edge of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Alan Innes-Taylor. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Innes-Taylor, Alan. b. Feb. 12, 1900, Little Berkhampstead, Herts, England, as Charles Alan Kenneth Innes-Taylor, son of printer Ranolf D. Innes-Taylor, a New Zealander, and his London wife Catherine. His great uncle was a prime minister of NZ. He was raised in Hertford, then came to the USA with his family in 1906, and then on to Ontario two years later. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Flying Corps in 1917, during World War I. In 1919 he moved to the Yukon and became a Mountie the following year. After 5 years he began working the Yukon river boats, as a purser. He was dog driver on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, and was one of the shore party, chief of trail operations, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He lectured on Antarctica before World War II, and in that conflict was a captain in the U.S. Army Air Corps, teaching Arctic survival in Greenland. In 1941 he won the Carnegie Hero medal for saving a drowning woman off the North Carolina coast. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel during the Korean War. He wrote survival manuals, and was a pioneer in the Yukon Historical Archives. He died in Whitehorse, Yukon, on Jan. 14, 1983.

Innes-Taylor Inlet *see* **Nantucket Inlet**

Innes Wilson, James. b. Nov. 20, 1882, Lochee, near Dundee. He arrived in the Falkland Islands on April 17, 1903, aboard the *Oracana*, and on the same day was enrolled by the government as an itinerant schoolmaster (there were a lot of these in the Falklands). After five years working in various parts of the Falklands, he returned to Stanley in 1908, and was appointed acting government schoolmaster. Two months later he was made government customs officer and inspector of nuisances, and on Nov. 20, 1909 became the first stipendiary magistrate of South Georgia, arriving there on Nov 30 of that year, aboard the *Coronda* (his term was up on Oct. 19, 1914). Two weeks later, when the first post office opened on South Georgia, he was the postmaster. On Nov. 9, 1911, in Scotland, he married Jean Robertson, and, on his return, in 1912 he built a house at King Edward Point, that house remaining the center for British administration in South Georgia for decades. In 1915, upon another return from Scotland, he was appointed stipendiary magistrate of West Falkland, and also served as Falkland Islands Dependencies administrator on Deception Island for the summers of 1915-16 and 1916-17. As a geologist, in 1916-17, he accompanied a whaling fleet to the South Shetlands, the Palmer Archipelago, and Trinity Island, to collect geological specimens for the Falkland Islands government. He retired from government service on July 30, 1918, became manager of Fox Bay East sheep farm, and on Oct. 1, 1918 was appointed a JP. He stayed at the farm until Nov. 1924, and then the family returned to Scotland. From 1926 to 1930 he was in Canada, alone, working for the Hudson Bay Company. He died on Aug. 14, 1940, in Aberdeenshire, and his wife died in 1949, in the same county. Steve Palmer wrote an article in the 2007 issue of the *Falkland Islands Journal*, called "James Innes Wilson."

Innhovde *see* **Innhovde Point**

Innhovde Point. 69°52' S, 37°10' E. A lone, bare, rock point, along the inner, ice-filled shore of Fletta Bay, on the SW side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Innhovde

(i.e., "inner knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Innhovde Point in 1968.

Innsfjorden *see* **William Scoresby Bay**

Innviksletta *see* **Edward VIII Ice Shelf**

Inoceramus Point. 64°25' S, 58°02' W. The SE point at the entrance to Carlsson Bay, on James Ross Island, not far from Longing Gap (in Graham Land). It is backed by a ridge extending along the SE of Carlsson Bay, of which the lower section contains Cretaceous sedimentary rocks notable for the giant fossil mussels of the genus Inoceramus. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Gora Inostranceva. 70°15' S, 65°20' E. A hill in the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Inostrantsev (1843-1919), Russian geologist.

Inott, Robert. b. July 3, 1764, Nantucket, Mass., son of Joseph Inott and Elizabeth Gardner. He went to sea, and on Aug. 12, 1784, in Nantucket, married Judith Folger. He was captain of the *Samuel*, in Antarctic waters for the sealing seasons of 1820-22. He died in Nantucket on Nov. 12, 1825.

Inott Point. 62°32' S, 60°00' W. A point, 1.5 km NNE of Edinburgh Hill, on the E coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913, and later (1935) charted by the Discovery Investigations. On an Argentine chart of 1948, it was called Cerro Edimburgo (being confused with Edinburgh Hill). It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Piedra Neves, probably named after a member of ArgAE 1952-53 (*see also* **Stanley Island**). About this time, the Argentines were also referring to it as Punta de Toba (i.e., "tufa point," "tufa" being a volcanic rock). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It was up to UK-APC to bring some sort of order to the naming of this feature, and they did, on Aug. 31, 1962 naming it Inott Point, for Robert Inott. However, it appears on a 1964 Argentine chart as Punta Segunda (i.e., in relation to Edinburgh Hill). US-ACAN accepted the name Inott Point in 1993. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Inoue *see* **Takagawa, Sajiro**

Insanity. Used to be a danger. The cold and isolation had its effects on the pioneers. Only a few cases of insanity were reported, although one wonders if all the cases were talked about. Probably not. Certainly not. The sealers Hess and Pierce went insane during their enforced wintering-over in 1872 (*see* **King, James A.**). Two young sailors went insane on Bull's *Antarctic* expedition of 1894-95. Tollefsen and Knudsen went mad during BelgAE 1897-99, when the *Belgica* had to winter-over in 1898. Nansen, the cat, went insane too, and died on June 22, 1898 (*see* **Cats**). Stoker Whitfield went slightly insane after the winter-over with Scott in 1903, during BNAE 1901-04, and George Abbott followed suit in 1912, during BAE 1910-13. Sydney Jeffryes went mad during AAE 1911-14. There was the case of Malcolm Douglass, during USAS 1939-41. In 1954, Fred Bird, FIDS base leader at Port Lockroy, suffered major mental overload and confined himself to bed for a month. One of the U.S. Navy cooks wintering-over at McMurdo in 1956, during OpDF I, went insane, and had to be locked up in a padded room. At the end of OpDF II (1956-57) 8 of the 319 men who had just wintered-over had to be sent home suffering from mental disturbance. Now, that may not necessarily be insanity, but the implication is there. Then there was the case of Henry Brandt, at Wilkes Station, in 1959. A German, he had a nervous breakdown beginning in Feb. 1959, ran amok with a knife on April 7, 1959, and was locked up. On Dec. 3, 1959 a Neptune landed at Wilkes and took him to Melbourne, and from there he returned to Germany, where he recovered. The danger is nowhere near as great today, but it lurks.

Insects *see* **Fauna**

Inseki-hyogen. 72°00' S, 35°30' E. A vast, bare ice field around the Queen Fabiola Mountains. JARE have discovered many meteorites here since 1969, and thus named this feature, on Nov. 22, 1975 ("meteorite ice field).

Mount Insel. 77°23' S, 161°32' E. Rising to 1200 m, it is the highest point in the NE part of the Insel Range, in Victoria Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, in association with the Range. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

[1]**Insel Range** *see* **Nordwestliche Insel Mountains**

[2]**Insel Range**. 77°24' S, 161°20' E. Also called Island Range. A series of ice-free, flat-topped peaks resembling islands (in German, Insel means "island"), which rise above the surrounding terrain, and separate McKelvey Valley from Balham Valley, in the area of Victoria Valley, in Victoria Land. Mount Insel is the most salient feature in the NE part of this range. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1958-59. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Insomnia. Known in Antarctica as "the Big Eye." It affects many people wintering-over, as well as those in the summer season who cannot get used to the perpetual light. It can become a bad problem.

Inspections. According to Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty, signatory countries have the right to inspect the Antarctic premises (i.e., the bases, ships and other areas that should be inspected, such as sites of special scientific interest, historic sites, specially protected areas) of another nation, or even of their own nation, or nobody's nation. Advance notice must be given (presumably so that no *real* secrets are discovered). However, there is not really much enthusiasm for these inspections, not only for budgetary reasons, but also the inconvenience that might be placed on a team already inconvenienced by the extreme cold and the rigors of work. Some good does come out of the process, however. In 1971 it was found that dogs were running free at Mirnyy and Casey stations, and this was stopped. The early inspections made by the inspecting countries were all casual in comparison to those made by the USA, who conducted most of these inspections. The Soviet bases (when the Soviet Union still existed) were main targets for the U.S. inspectors, naturally. This is a fairly comprehensive chronological list of the inspections. Season; country (or countries) making the inspection; and the stations (or other areas) inspected: **Nov.-Dec. 1963**: NZ. McMurdo, Pole, Byrd. **Dec. 1963**: Australia-UK. 3 American bases, and Scott. **1963-64**: USA. This was the first inspection by the USA, and Scott Base was the first target, on Jan. 9, and Dumont d'Urville was next (from the air only), on Jan. 10. Vostok was next, on Jan. 11, followed by Mirnyy on Jan. 15. They also inspected Base B, Base F, Videla, and Cerda. **1965-66**: Argentina. U.S. bases. **1966-67**: USA. Órcadas, Wilkes, Mawson, Showa, Sanae, Signy, Molodezhnaya. **1970-71**: USA. Casey, Mawson, Dumont d'Urville, Mirnyy. **1974-75**: USA. Frei, Brown, Base F, Bellingshausen. **1976-77**: USA. Marambio, Frei, Scott, Bellingshausen, Druzhnaya IV. **1976-77**: Argentina. U.S. bases. **1979-80**: USA. Esperanza, Brown, O'Higgins, Arctowski, Rothera, Bellingshausen. **1982-83**: USA. Marambio, Belgrano, Casey, Davis, Dumont d'Urville, Neumayer, Showa, Sanae, Halley, Mirnyy, Novolazarevskaya, Molodezhnaya, Leningraskaya. **1984-85**: USA. Jubany, Marsh, Frei, Great Wall, Arctowski, Faraday, Bellingshausen. **1985-86**: Australia. Dumont d'Urville, various Russians stations. **1986-87**: USA. Mirnyy. **1986-87**: Chile. Brown, Decepción, Ferraz, Great Wall, Arctowski, Faraday, Bellingshausen, Artigas. **1987-88**: USSR. Various stations. **1988-89**: USA. Dumont d'Urville, Gondwana, Baia Terra Nova, Scott, Cape Bird, Leningradskaya. **1988-89**: USSR. Everyone's stations. **1988-89**: NZ. Faraday, Rothera, Signy. **1988-89**: UK-NZ. San Martín, Órcadas, Ferraz, Carvajal, Marsh, Great Wall, Arctowski, King Sejong, Artigas, Palmer, Bellingshausen. **1988-89**: France-Germany. Everyone's stations. **1989-90**: Norway. Neumayer, Sanae, Halley. **1989-90**: Brazil. Stations belonging to China, Argentina, Korea, and Uruguay. **1989-90**: Chile. Decepción, Jubany, Ferraz, Great Wall, Arctowski, Juan Carlos I, Artigas, Bellingshausen. **1989-90**: China. Several countries' stations. **1990-91**: Australia. Zhongshan, Vicente, various huts in the South Shetlands belonging to the USA, Netherlands, and Poland. **1992-93**: Italy-Korea-UK. San Martín, Esperanza, Decepción, Ferraz, Arturo Prat, King Sejong, Juan Carlos I, Arctowski, Gabriel de Castilla, Faraday, Rothera, Base E, Base B, Fossil Bluff, Palmer, and several ships. **1993-94**: Sweden. Aboa, Neumayer, Georg Forster, Maitri, Novolazarevskaya, Sanae III and IV, Sarie Marais, Halley. **1994-95**: USA. Órcadas, Davis, Zhongshan, Neumayer, Dumont d'Urville, Showa, Mirnyy, Signy. **1994-95**: Argentina. King Sejong, Rothera, Signy. **1996-97**: Norway. Novolazarevskaya, Neumayer, Sanae IV, Maitri. **1998-99**: Belgium-France. The Australian stations, and the vessel *Aurora Australis*. **1998-99**: UK-Germany. Esperanza, Jubany, St. Kliment Ohridski, Frei, Es-

cudero, O'Higgins, Great Wall, Arctowski, Bellingshausen, Gabriel de Castilla, Juan Carlos I, Rothera, Palmer, Artigas, Elichiribehety. **2000-01**: Norway. Maitri, Novolazarevskaya, Sanae IV, Troll, and the site of the former Georg Forster. **2000-01**: USA. Jubany, Ferraz, St. Kliment Ohridski, Frei, Escudero, Great Wall, King Sejong, Arctowski, Bellingshausen, Juan Carlos I, Vernadsky, Artigas. **2003-04**: Finland. Troll, Sanae IV, Wasa, Neumayer, Aboa. **2004-05**: Australia. McMurdo, Scott, various historic sites and specially protected areas. **2004-05**: Peru-UK-Australia: 6 Argentine stations, Ferraz, St. Kliment Ohridski, 5 Chilean stations, the Czech station on James Ross Island, Vicente, Great Wall, King Sejong, Bellingshausen, the two Spanish stations, Vernadsky, Elichiribehety, Rothera, Eco-Nelson. **2005-06**: NZ-UK-USA: the dry valleys and various areas around McMurdo. **2006-07**: USA. Rothera, O'Higgins, Esperanza, Bellingshausen, Great Wall, Palmer (their own station), a tourist field camp on Petermann Island, and three tourist vessels. **2006-07**: Sweden-France-NZ. South Pole, Concordia. There were also whaling inspectors (*see* **Whaling**).

Inspiration Rocks. 73°26' S, 94°05' W. A group of rock outcrops at the N edge of Cache Heights, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains party here in 1960-61, and so named by them because, from here, you can see practically all of the Jones Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

[1]**Instefjorden**. 70°04' S, 38°40' E. The innermost fjord branch of Havsbotn, at the head of Lützow-Holm Bay, between the Prince Harald Coast and the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the innermost fjord" in Norwegian.

[2]**Instefjorden** *see* **Shirase Glacier**

Instekleppane *see* **Instekleppane Hills**

Instekleppane Hills. 70°02' S, 38°53' E. A group of low rock hills that protrude above the ice slopes on the E side of Shirase Glacier, close S of the SE extremity of Lützow-Holm Bay, between the Prince Harald Coast and the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Instekleppane (i.e., "the innermost lumps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Instekleppane Hills in 1966.

Insteodden *see* **Insteodden Point**

Insteodden Point. 69°58' S, 38°46' E. A rock point along the E side of Havsbotn, at the extreme SE corner of Lützow-Holm Bay, indeed, the innermost point in Havsbotn (hence its name in Norwegian — Insteodden — meaning "the innermost point"), between the Prince Olav Coast and the Prince Harald Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Insteodden. US-ACAN accepted the name Insteodden Point in 1968.

Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks. 70°56' S, 11°30' E. A group of scattered rock outcrops, extending in an E-W direction for 30 km, 11 km S of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61. Named by the USSR in 1963, as Skaly Instituta Geologii Arktiki, for their Institute of Arctic Geology. US-ACAN accepted the name Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks in 1970.

Skaly Instituta Geologii Arktiki *see* **Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks**

Institute Ice Stream. 82°00' S, 75°00' W. Drains N from Ellsworth Land into the Ronne Ice Shelf, SE of Hercules Inlet. It was traversed by the Ellsworth-Byrd seismic party of 1958-59, and also by the USARP University of Wisconsin seismic party of 1963-64. It was delineated from radio echo-sounding data conducted by a joint team from the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), and the Technical University of Denmark (TUD), between 1967 and 1979, and named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for SPRI. *See also* **Foundation Ice Stream**.

Monte Instituto Antártico Argentino. 83°04' S, 46°30' W. A mountain in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines, for their Antarctic Institute.

The *Instituto de Pesca No. I*. A 152.79-ton, 45.62-meter North Sea iron trawler, built in 1905 by A. Holly & Co., of Abderdeen, Scotland, as the *Princess Royal*. In 1909 she was sold to a Uruguayan fishing company, and, in 1912, sold again, being renamed the *Diez*. In 1914 she was acquired by the Instituto de Pesca (Fishing Institute), who renamed her *Instituto de Pesca No. I*, based out of Montevideo. She was loaned to Shackleton by the Uruguayan government in June 1916, so that he could make his 2nd (unsuccessful, as it turned out) attempt to rescue his men trapped on Elephant Island during BITE 1914-17. Captain Ruperto Elichiribehety in command. Also aboard were the following alféreces de navío (ensigns): Arnold Pedro Camps Molina (see under Camps), Ramón Folch Bonafont (chief engineer), Juan José Sanmartín, and Hector Castells Carafí (see under Castells), as well as Lt. George Ryan, seconded from the British Navy as navigator and UK representative. 26 crew in all. In 1953 the vessel was bought for 500 pesos by Sr. Hércules Héctor Gualla Araoz, and eventually scrapped. *See also* **Ryan, George**.

Instøy *see* **Nickols Island**

Intention Nunataks. 72°56' S, 163°46' E. A group of peaked nunataks between Solo Nunatak and the Forgotten Hills, at the SW edge of Evans Névé, and on the N side of Half Ration Névé, at the head of Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. It was intended to put a survey station here, but it never happened, because of weather and other reasons. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Île Intercurrence *see* **Intercurrence Island**

Isla Intercurrence *see* **Intercurrence Island**

Intercurrence Island. 63°55' S, 61°24' W. An island, 7 km long, it is the largest of the Christiania Islands, 13 km ENE of Liège Island, at the NE end of the Palmer Archipelago. The origin of this name is unknown, but it was named sometime in the 19th century, and probably for its position between Trinity Island and Liège Island. Roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824, it is on Powell's chart of 1828, and a British chart of 1839. De Gerlache, during BelgAE 1897-99, charted it as one of the Christiania Islands. However, on certain maps of SwedAE 1901-04, it appears as Isla Cristiania, or at least the S part of the island does, and this is because Nordenskjöld and all successive explorers in this region, thought that it was two islands, Intercurrence being the N one, and the S one being named by the Swedes as Cristiania Island, in association with the group. Charcot charted it during FrAE 1903-05, referring to it as Île Intercurrence, and informing the reader that the existence of the island had been in doubt until he proved it. Capt. Johannessen's map of 1920 gives Kristiania Island as an alternative to Intercurrence Island. Bagshawe's rough chart of 1921-22 (during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition) refers to the SW part of Intercurrence Island as Christiania Island (he also thought it was a separate island). The Discovery Investigations survey of 1930-31 cleared up the confusion. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It is in the 1955 British gazetteer. It has appeared over the years translated into several languages, and often misspelled. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepts Isla Intercurrence. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Intersección (a rough translation), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956.

Morena Interesnaja. 66°28' S, 100°32' E. A somewhat isolated moraine, almost due S of Apfel Glacier, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians.

Puerto Interior *see* **Inner Harbor**

International Antarctic Glaciology Program. Known as IAGP. A co-operative venture by Australia, France, USSR, the UK, and the USA, conceived in 1968 and launched in 1969. They studied a large part of the East Antarctic ice sheet, between 60°E and 160°E, and between the coast and 80°S. Field work began in 1971 and continued for decades.

International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators. Known as IAATO. Founded in 1991.

International Biomedical Expedition to the Antarctic. 1980-81. Known as IBEA. Des Lugg (*see* **Lugg Island**) led a 5-nation, 12-man team on a 10-week journey of 800 km on the Polar Plateau, from Dumont d'Urville Station, to study human biology and medicine. It was the first expedition wholly devoted to the study of human responses to the Antarctic environment. The book *Man in the Antarctic: The Scientific Work of the International Biomedical Expedition*

to the Antarctic (IBEA) is the book to read on this subject.

International cooperation. Being the most hostile environment on Earth, Antarctica has inspired persons of all nations to help one another out, rather than drain their energies fighting, when much of the time it is all they can do to stay alive. Some of the sealers used to scrap a bit in the South Shetlands, but it was comparatively rare and nothing serious. When an expedition from one nation met one from another nation, relations were almost always friendly. Even when Dumont d'Urville met Ringgold off the coast of East Antarctica, during FrAE 1837-40 and USEE 1838-42, the lack of pleasantries was due to a misinterpretation of signals on both sides, rather than a deliberate snub, and to the fact that both sides behaved like absolute idiots. Scott and von Drygalski worked together scientifically in 1901-03; the Argentines rescued the Swede Nordenskjöld in 1903, helped Bruce in 1904, and went looking for Charcot's lost French expedition in 1905; Chile rescued part of Shackleton's British expedition of 1914-17; in 1929-31 BANZARE met the Norwegians and worked out an exploration agreement so that they would not be in each other's way; in 1947-48 RARE teamed up with FIDS. And so on. There are many cases of expeditions helping out others, icebreakers from one country freeing another country's ship from the pack-ice (often at risk to their own safety). But at no time was international cooperation better exemplified than during the International Geophysical Year (IGY), and its successor institution (so to speak), the Antarctic Treaty. During IGY, observers were invited from different countries to work at the bases of others (*see* **Exchange scientists**), and the scientific and military harmony evident in Antarctica over that long IGY "year" produced enormous results, not only for science, but also for the idea that a cold peace may have some influence on the cold war going on back home. Indeed, the Antarctic Treaty was inspired by this. Territorial claims made by certain countries have been put on hold (not disallowed), and everyone realizes that cooperation is best if Antarctica is to be preserved. The case of Leonid Kuperov (q.v.) is interesting as a single case of international cooperation. In Nov. 1967 Dr. John Brotherhood, BAS medical officer at Halley Bay Station, seriously injured his spine after a fall. By Dec. 2, two American Hercs (i.e., Hercules aircraft) were on their way from McMurdo to take him to NZ. In 1971, at Fossil Bluff Station, when BAS base leader Dick Walker broke his thigh, the Argentines came to his help with a plane and Dr. Busso. 3 days later they flew to Base T, then on to Buenos Aires. Another is the case of 26-year-old South African Louis Roode. At 2.45 P.M., on Nov. 3, 1987, a Herc, piloted by Lt. Cdr. Bradley Lanzer, USN, took off from McMurdo Station, and after 6 hours and 45 minutes landed at Sanae Station on the other side of the continent to pick up Roode, who had a kidney problem. Lanzer then flew Roode back to McMurdo via the South Pole, arriving at Williams Field (McMurdo's airport) at 7.34 A.M., on Nov. 4, 1987. Lanzer had traveled a total distance of 4291 miles, in 17 hours flight time, the longest non-stop flight (including landing and almost immediate takeoff at Sanae) ever started and completed in Antarctica. Roode was then flown to NZ. Another case was in Oct.-Nov. 1985, when the U.S. ship *Polar Duke* went to Chile and brought back 17 tons of snow-removal equipment and 41,000 gallons of fuel for the Chileans at Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station, who could not begin their summer program because of a snowed-in runway and failure of equipment. In March 2006 a Uruguayan fisherman in Antarctic waters was hit on the head, and began suffering convulsions. New Zealand arranged for a Polish vessel (chartered by the Australian company Aurora Expeditions) to meet the fishing vessel, and one of the helicopters flew the man to a NZ camp at Cape Hallett. An Italian-owned Twin Otter flew in from Baia Terra Nova Station and flew the man to the American McMurdo Station, and from there he was evacuated to NZ. Antarctica abounds with such stories.

International Council of Scientific Unions. Founded in 1931, its mission being evident in its name. It met in Amsterdam in Oct. 1952, and established a committee to organize IGY (1957-58). In 1998 it changed its name to International Council for Science, although the old acronym ICSU was kept on.

International Geographical Congress. There were several such congresses over the years, all held by the International Geographical Union. The first was in Antwerp, in 1871. In 1922 the organization was permanently established in Brussels. Senior officer at the time of IGY (1957-59) was Hans Ahlmann, and in the 1980s Peter Scott held this honor.

International Geophysical Year. Better known as IGY. It was a long "year," and ran from July 1, 1957 to Dec. 31, 1958. The first, and to date, biggest international scientific onslaught on Antarctica, in which 67 countries participated in ambitious scientific programs on the continent. 12 major countries built a network of scientific stations — USA, UK, USSR, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, NZ, Norway, South Africa — studying oceanography, meteorology, glaciology, the sun, geomagnetism, seismology, the ionosphere, cosmic rays, aurora, airglow, rocketry, gravity measurements, and some biology, zoology, and geology. The stations were built before the event began, and scientists for the first time were able to concentrate on their studies without having to worry too much about staying alive. Their navies backed them up. IGY had its origins in the First International Polar Year, of 1882-83 (*see* **International Polar Years**), even though the context of that event so long before was almost wholly Arctic, as was the Second Polar year, in 1932-33. The International Polar Commission held their meetings every 50 years, and in 1949 Lloyd Berkner proposed a Third International Polar Year. On April 5, 1950, James Van Allen, the American physicist, held a small dinner party at his home in Silver Spring, Md., and proposed more frequent programs — every 25 years — to take advantage of technological development, the interest in the Poles, and, in addition, the maximum sunspot activity that was expected to take place in 1957-58. Actually, Berkner said to Oxford geophysicist Sydney Chapman, who was also present, "Well, Sydney, don't you think it's about time for another Polar Year?" "Good idea, Lloyd," replied Chapman (one of the few men privileged to be able to call Mr. Berkner by his first name). At first it was called the Third Polar Year, but in 1952 Chapman proposed a new name — International Geophysical year (IGY, for short). The idea grew, and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) adopted a formalized version. ICSU appointed a committee that became known as CSAGI (Comité Spéciale de l'Année Internationale), which co-ordinated planning for IGY. Chapman was president, Mr. Berkner vice-president, and Marcel Nicolet secretary. The French called the event L'année géophysique internationale (AGI). Plans widened to study the whole Earth, simultaneous studies all over the world were scheduled to take place, and satellites were to be launched by the USA and USSR for the exploration of space. World data centers were established to collect all the information and make it freely available to all scientists. Brussels became IGY headquarters in 1952, and in March 1953 the U.S. National Committee of IGY was established, with a staff of 48, chaired by aurora scientist Joseph Kaplan, professor of physics at UCLA. Alan Shapley, the vice-chairman, was a National Bureau of Standards man, and radio expert Hugh Odishaw became executive director. On May 1, 1953 the committee agreed to one U.S. station in Antarctica, and 3 satellite stations. By June 1953, 22 nations were taking part. The next big ICSU meeting came in Rome in 1954, featuring outer space and Antarctica as the main topics. By then 36 nations were involved. In the fall of 1954 the U.S. Committee appointed a U.S. Antarctic sub-committee, with Larry Gould as chairman, and Henry Wexler (director of met services at the U.S. Weather Bureau) as vice-chairman. Hugh Odishaw was also on this sub-committee, as was John Hanessian, who headed the IGY Regional Programs [Antarctic] Office. Byrd was in on it too, and Balchen, and Siple (representing the Army), and Richard B. Black, and Lincoln Washburn of the Army's Corps of Engineers, who headed SIPRE (Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment). Grant Hillier of the State Department was there too, as well as others. Finn Ronne was a consultant. By 1955 Admiral George Dufek was also a member, and that year the Russians proposed setting up a station "near" the South Pole, a statement that did not go unnoticed by the Americans. In April 1955 Wexler became chief scientist for U.S. IGY in Antarctica, with Albert Crary as deputy. In July 1955 the first Antarctic Conference was held, in Paris, to plan the expeditions, and shortly thereafter, the Advance Parties went south. The USA's part in IGY really began in 1954-55, when the *Atka* cruised around

Antarctica's coastline looking for suitable base sites. On Dec. 17, 1955 the U.S. Navy arrived at McMurdo Sound in the form of Task Force 43, under the command of Admiral Dufek. Operation Deep Freeze had begun. Bert Crary was the senior U.S. scientist who co-ordinated all scientific activities for his country, while Admiral Byrd was the planner-in-chief, and titular overall head of the U.S. effort. Coastal bases were established first in the summer of 1955-56, and the U.S. started the first regular aircraft flights in from other countries. The next summer great tractor traverses were run over the continent (by other countries as well), setting up inland bases, and massive airdrop (and phenomenal work by the Seabees) created the South Pole Station. IGY was inaugurated by ICSU (to which the USA belongs, with its National Academy of Sciences) at one minute past midnight on July 1, 1957 (it had originally been going to run from Aug. 1957 to Aug. 1958), and was presided over by Professor Chapman. 66 nations were involved. Perhaps the highlight of the "season" was Fuchs leading the British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition 1957-58, the first party ever to cross the continent by land, even though BCTAE was not officially part of the IGY effort. Originally 69 scientists had gone down at the beginning of IGY, a number which grew dramatically over the course of the "year," and when IGY closed officially at midnight on Dec. 31, 1958, more than 10 tons of scientific data were brought out of Antarctica. One development of IGY was the Antarctic Treaty. However, it wasn't quite the end of IGY. The Russians having decided to stay on (thus alarming the Americans, who, all the time anyway, had suspected that the Russians were going to stay on) propelled the Americans to stay on too (the Americans had always intended to stay on; it was one of those Cold War games), the year 1959 was called (by some) International Geophysical Cooperation.

International Mount Erebus Seismic Study. IMESS. An international cooperation between the USA, Japan, and NZ. Begun in 1980-81, and ended in 1986. It was set up by Phil Kyle, in conjunction with Jurgen Kienle, Katsutada Kaminuma (*see* **Kaminuma Bluff**), Ray Dibble, and the Antarctic Division of NZ's DSIR.

International Polar Commission. In 1879, 11 participating countries met in Hamburg, and agreed to hold an International Polar Year in 1882-83. It was decided to hold one every 50 years, the second one being scheduled for 1932-33. IGY replaced the commission. *See* **International Polar Years**, below.

International Polar Years. Conceived by Lt. Karl Weyprecht, an Austrian naval man and Arctic explorer (who died in 1881 before it became a reality), and formally proposed by Georg von Neumayer, the International Polar Commission organized the first IPY that lasted from Aug. 1, 1882 to Aug. 31, 1883. 12 countries took part — UK, USA, France, Germany, Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Russia, Norway, Finland, Canada, and Denmark — with von Neumayer presiding. It was devoted almost wholly to Arctic research. Although 4 geomagnetic and meteorological stations were planned for the southern regions, only the German station at Royal Bay, in South Georgia (54°S) materialized. In 1927 Admiral Dominik of the Deutsche Seewarte proposed holding a 50th Jubilee of the first IPY, and they did, between Aug. 1932 and Aug. 1933. Antarctica was left out totally from this second IPY (the Depression was raging and going that far south was too expensive), in which 44 nations took part. In the Arctic, balloons went up to a height of 33,000 feet. The major result of these International Polar Years was the International Geophysical Year (IGY). The third IPY (or 4th, depending on if you count IGY as an IPY) began on March 1, 2007, and was continuing into 2009 (as this was written), sponsored by the International Council for Science. However, the age of IPYs was long gone, and the event failed to ignite the world, a world that had other, more pressing things to think about.

International Square. Where the foreign flags fly at McMurdo Station. It was constructed early in the 1972-73 season. It was later rebuilt.

International Symposium on Antarctic Geology. Later called ISAES (International Symposium on Antarctic Earth Sciences). Held under the auspices of SCAR. The first took place in Cape Town, in 1963. Successive ones were: Oslo, 1970; Madison, Wisc., 1977; Adelaide, 1982; Cambridge, England, 1987; Tokyo, 1991; Siena, Italy, 1995; Wellington, 1999; Potsdam, Germany, 2003; Santa Barbara, Calif., 2007.

International Symposium on Antarctic Glaciology. A series of meetings, sponsored by SCAR, and inevitably acronymed as ISAG. The first was held at Obergurgl, in Austria, Sept. 18-22, 1962. The second was held at Dartmouth College (NH), Sept. 3-7, 1968. The third symposium (ISAG3) took place at the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, in Sept. 1981, the first such meeting in 13 years. The fourth was held at Bremerhaven, in Sept. 1987. The fifth was at Cambridge, in Sept. 1993. The sixth was in Lanzhou, China, in Sept. 1998. The seventh (ISAG7) took place in Aug. 2003, in Milan.

International Transantarctic Expedition. 1988-90. This was American Will Steger's 6-man expedition, with 36 huskies, the first to cross Antarctica by ski, foot, and dog sledge only. Also on the expedition were: Geoff Summers (q.v.), from Britain; Jean-Louis Étienne; Qin Dahe (Chinese glaciologist; *see* **Dahe Glacier**), Keizo Funatsu (Japanese dog man, so to speak); and Victor Boyarsky (Russian scientist). They covered 3741 miles in 222 days, from the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula to Mirnyy Station, the longest ever trans-antarctic land traverse of any kind, completing the trek in March 1990. The vessel they used to get there was the *U.A.P.*

International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions. A series of scientific expeditions more commonly known by the initials IWSOE. The first one was Jan. 20-March 15, 1968. Its mission — to investigate the vast mass of the Weddell Sea, generally below ice, which had had extremely limited study up until that time. The *Glacier*, under Capt. O.L. Dawson, and the *General San Martín*, under Capt. Alfredo Bernardo Astiz, were the U.S. and Argentine icebreakers involved. They placed 4 Norwegian instrumented buoys on the continental slope of the Weddell Sea to measure, for 12 months, the temperatures and currents of the bottom water. Also, 70 oceanographic stations were placed on the ice all over the Weddell Sea in order to study the biological and physical characteristics of the sea. IWSOE 1969 was Part II of the experiment, a follow-up to the preceding year's effort. It went to pick up the results, and retrieve the 4 buoys submerged in the Weddell Sea, and surveyed and studied more of the Weddell Sea. The third phase of IWSOE began in 1977, and was designed to do what could not be done on the second. Overall the IWSOE gave a better understanding of Antarctic bottom water.

International Whaling Commission expeditions. This was a series of voyages undertaken by the IWC every summer in Antarctic waters, beginning in the season 1978-79, as part of the International Decade of Cetacean Research Program. Their primary objective was assessing Minke whales. This program was also known as SOWER (Southern Ocean Whale and Ecosystem Research). **1978-79**: Cruise leader was South African Peter B. Best, on the former whale catchers *Toshi Maru 16* and *Toshi Maru 18*, both provided by the Japanese. Mr. Best traveled on the *16* as senior scientist aboard, along with Australian Durant Hembree and Japanese Kazuo Yamamura, while on the *18* were Americans J.K. O'Leary and L. Tsunoda (senior scientist aboard), and Japanese Hidehiro Kato. They operated in what was called Area IV (70°E to 130°E). **1979-80**: Cruise leader was British scientist Joseph W. Horwood, on the *Kyo Maru 27* and the *Toshi Maru II*, both whale-scouting vessels provided by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. On the *Kyo* were Mr. Horwood (senior scientist), Mr. Tsunoda, and Mr. Kato. On the *Toshi* were Mr. Hembree (senior scientist), Japanese Fujio Kasamatsu, and South African M. Meyer. They worked in Area III (0°to 70°E). **1980-81**: Cruise leader was Mr. Best, on the *Toshi Maru II*, the *Kyo Maru 27*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*, three whale-scouting vessels provided by the Japanese and the Russians. Traveling on the *Kyo* were Mr. Best (senior scientist), American Gerald G. Joyce, and Mr. Kasamatsu. On the *Toshi* were Mr. Tsunoda (senior scientist), New Zealand marine biologist Paul Ensor, and Japanese Nobuyuki Miyazaki. On the Russian catcher were Mr. Hembree (senior scientist), American Richard A. Rowlett, Russian A. Rovnin, and Mr. Kato. They worked in Area V (130°E to 170°W), and visited waters near the Balleny Islands, and also in waters south of NZ. **1981-82**: Cruise leader was Mr. Hembree, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*, three whale-scouting vessels provided by the Japanese and the Russians. Traveling on the *Shonan Maru* were Mr. Hembree (senior scientist), American C. Potter, and Mr. Kasamatsu.

On the *Shonan Maru 2* were Mr. Joyce (senior scientist), Mr. Meyer, Japanese S. Nagata, and British scientist T. Waters. On the Russian catcher were Mr. Rowlett (senior scientist), Brazilians M. Baylon and P. Lourega, and Russians A. Karpenko and A. Sazhinov. They worked in Area II (60°W to 0°). **1982-83**: Cruise leader was Mr. Hembree, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*. Messrs Hembree, Joyce, and Rowlett were the senior scientists on the three respective ships. They operated in Area I (60°W to 120°W). **1983-84**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, the *Kyo Maru 27*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*. The senior scientists respectively were Mr. Ensor, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Kasamatsu, and Mr. Rowlett. They worked in Area VI (120°W to 170°W). **1984-85**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, the *Kyo Maru 27*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Hembree, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Kasamatsu, and Mr. Rowlett. They returned to part of Area IV (70°E to 130°E). **1985-86**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, the *Kyo Maru 27*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*. The senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Kasamatsu, Argentine Jorge F. Mermoz, and Mr. Rowlett. They returned to part of Area V (130°E to 170°W). **1986-87**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru*, the *Shonan Maru 2*, the *Kyo Maru 27*, and the *Vdumchivyy 34*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Rowlett, Mr. Kasamatsu, and Mr. Hembree. They returned to part of Area II (0°to 60°W). **1987-88**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Kasamatsu. They returned to part of Area III (0°to 70°E). **1988-89**: Cruise leader was Mr. Kasamatsu, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Kasamatsu and Mr. Ensor. They returned to part of Area III (0°to 70°E). **1989-90**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Ensor. They returned to part of Area I (60°W to 120°W). **1990-91**: Cruise leader was Mr. Joyce, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Ensor. They returned to part of Area VI (170°W to 120°W). **1991-92**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Mr. Rowlett. They returned to part of Area V (130°E to 170°W). **1992-93**: Cruise leader was Mr. Rowlett, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Japanese Shigetoshi Nisiwaki and Mr. Rowlett. They returned to parts of Area III (0°to 40°E). **1993-94**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Japanese Hiroyuki Shimada. They returned to Area I (120°W to 60°W). **1994-95**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Mr. Shimada. They returned to parts of Areas III and IV (40°E to 80°E). **1995-96**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and New Zealander Martin Cawthorn. They returned to part of Area VI (170°W to 140°W). This year they also began an assessment of blue whales. The two assessments would continue in the ensuing seasons. **1996-97**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and South African Ken Findlay. They returned to part of Area II (0°to 30°W). **1997-98**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Luis Pastené. They returned to part of Area II (25°W to 60°W). **1998-99**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Japanese Keiko Sekiguchi. They returned to part of Area IV (80°E to 130°E). **1999-2000**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Mr. Findlay. They returned to parts of Areas I and II (80°W to 55°W). **2000-01**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Senior scientists were, respectively, Mr. Ensor and Japanese Koji Matsuoka. They returned to parts of Areas V, VI, and I (175°W to 110°W). **2001-02**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. Mr. Ensor was senior scientist on the *Shonan Maru*, and Mr. Matsuoka on the *Shonan Maru 2*. They returned to parts of Areas V and VI (130°E to 150°E and 170°W to 155°W). **2002-03**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. They returned to part of Area V (150°E to 170°W). **2003-04**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. They returned to parts of Areas V and VI (170°E to 170°W), and also to the Ross Sea. **2004-05**: Scientific leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. **2005-06**: Scientific leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. 0°to 70°E. **2006-07**: Scientific leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. **2007-08**: Scientific leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*. **2008-09**: Cruise leader was Mr. Ensor, on the *Shonan Maru* and the *Shonan Maru 2*.

Isla Intersección *see* **Intercurrence Island**

Intrusion Point. 64°52' S, 62°56' W. The NE tip of Bryde Island, on the W side of Paradise Harbor, it has well-exposed intrusive contact of a granitoid with basaltic lavas. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Intrusive Spur. 73°30' S, 94°25' W. A rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, 1.5 km W of Avalanche Ridge. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party here in 1960-61, and so named by them because the intrusive complex of the basement rocks of the Jones Mountains is well exposed on this spur. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Intuition Peak. 62°39' S, 60°02' W. A sharp peak, rising to 780 m, on Levski Ridge, 1.4 km NNW of Helmet Peak, and 5.4 km SE of Atanasoff Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the rather mysterious factor of scientific intuition, which has played such a vital role in science.

Inui-yama. 71°58' S, 27°13' E. A small peak, rising to 1308.2 m above sea level, at the NW extremity of Gropeheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE 1981-82 and 1987, and surveyed from the ground by JARE 1987-88. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 23, 1989 (the name means "northwest mountain"). Apparently "inui" means "dog," and it seems that the dog, in Japanese, represents the number 10 or 11 on the face of a clock, hence NW. The Norwegians call it Inuitoppen.

Inuitoppen *see* **Inui-yama**

Bahía Inútil *see* **Curtiss Bay**

Islotes Inútil. 64°53' S, 62°55' W. Four little rocky islands, surrounded by rocks, between Punta Gutiérrez and Punta Soffia, off the E coast of Bryde Island, in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land. The name appears for the first time on a 1951 Chilean chart, having been surveyed and named by personnel on the *Angamos* or the *Lautaro* during ChilAE 1950-51, and has been in use ever since. The name means "useless islands," but in this case the adjective "useless" does not refer to the islands (if it did, it would read "Islotes Inútiles"). There is some hidden meaning behind this, and it probably has something to do with someone or something on the *Lautaro* or the *Angamos*.

Punta Invencible. 64°54' S, 63°02' W. A point forming the W side of Mascías Cove (i.e., what the British call Sturm Cove), which indents the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, immediately E of Mount Banck. Named by the Argentines. Name means "invincible."

Inverkeith Hill *see* **Mount Inverleith**

Inverleith *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Bahía Inverleith *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Mount Inverleith. 64°55' S, 62°45' W. Rising to 1495 m, near the edge of the plateau escarpment 3 km ENE of the head of Skontorp Cove, SE of Leith Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly mapped by David Ferguson in 1913-14, and named by him as Inverleith Hill, in association with the cove. It appears as such on his 1921 chart. It appears, erroneously, as Inverkeith Hill, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Inverleith on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Puerto Inverleith *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Inverleith Harbor. 64°32' S, 63°00' W. A

small bay on the S side of Discovery Sound, between Andrews Point and Briggs Peninsula, along the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was used by whalers from about 1912 on, and named by them as Inverleith, or as Leith Harbour, for the town of Leith, near Edinburgh, the home port of Salevesen's, the great whaling operators. David Ferguson has it as Leith Harbour on his 1918 map. It appears on a British chart of 1929 as "Leith (Inverleith) Harbour," on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Leith Harbor (Inverleith Harbor)," and on a 1946 USHO chart as "Leith (Inverleith) Harbor." It appears on 2 separate Chilean charts of 1947, once as Bahía Leith, and once as Puerto Leith. In 1953, US-ACAN accepted the name Inverleith Harbor (they rejected Leith Harbor, because of the feature of that name in South Georgia), and it appears as such in the 1956 American gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Puerto Goldriz. It appears on a 1954 British chart as "Inverleith (Leith) Harbour," and on Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC also accepted the name Inverleith Harbour. It appears as such on British charts of 1956 and 1958. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Puerto General Arenales, named for General Antonio Alvárez de Arenales (1770-1831), a Spanish soldier who served with Argentine patriots in Peru, and who was governor of the province of Salta, where he organized guerrilla groups in the war of independence. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Bahía Inverleith, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Puerto Inverleith). It appears erroneously on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, as Inverlieth Harbor.

Inverleith Hill *see* **Mount Inverleith**

Inverlieth Harbor *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Invertebrates. Animals without a backbone. More than 90 percent of all living animals do not have a vertebral column. They range in size from minute protozoans to giant squids. There are many in Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**).

Isla Invierno *see* **Winter Island**

Inviksletta *see* **Seaton Glacier**

Io Peak. 70°47' S, 68°29' W. Rising to about 1000 m above sea level, W of Erratic Valley, at Ablation Valley, on Alexander Island. In association with Jupiter Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, for one of the great moons of the planet Jupiter.

Bukhta Ion *see* **Huon Bay**

Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula. 62°32' S, 60°46' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 8.5 km wide, and 12.8 km long in a S-N direction, on the N side of Livingston Island, bounded by Hero Bay to the E and Barclay Bay to the W, in the South Shetlands. Its N extremity is formed by the ice-free Cape Shirreff. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for Pope John Paul II (1920-2005).

Mons Ioannis Pauli II. 80°20' S, 81°32' W. An ice-covered mountain ("mons" = "mountain" in Latin, fitting for a pope), with some lavic outcrops, rising 250 m above Horseshoe Glacier, about 1 km WNW of the main summit of the Patriot Hills, in Ellsworth Land. Named by the Italians on May 14, 2003, to commemorate the 25 years of Pope John Paul II's pontificate.

Baie de l'Ionosphère *see* **Ionosphere Bay**

Ionosphere Bay. 66°46' S, 141°35' E. A small bay bordering the E side of Cape Découverte, at Port-Martin, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Baie de l'Ionosphère, for the ionospherics in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Isla Iota *see* **Peace Island**

Mount Iphigene. 76°31' S, 145°50' W. Just W of Ochs Glacier, at the neck of Guest Peninsula, between Marujupu Peak and the Birchall Peaks, in the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Mrs. Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, daughter of Adolph Ochs and wife of Arthur Sulzberger (*see* **Sulzberger Bay**). It was originally plotted in 76°30' S, 145°54' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Ipólito Bouchard Refugio *see* **Groussac Refugio**

Colline Ippolito. 74°19' S, 160°05' E. Ice-free coastal foothills, about 1.12 sq km in area, and at a maximum altitude of about 150 m above sea level, on the E slopes of Mount Melbourne. Named by the Italians for Prof. Felice Ippolito (1915-1997), geologist, and vice president of the Italian National Scientific Commission on Antarctica. The Italian National Antarctic Museum was dedicated to him.

Iqbal Observatory. 71°28' S, 25°18' E. An automated weather station built by the Pakistanis in 1992-93, during their 2nd Antarctic expedition. It is 125 km N of Jinnah Station, in the Sør Rondane Mountains.

The *Iquique*. A 2216-ton Royal Canadian Navy frigate, built in 1943 by Morton, of Quebec, as the *Joliette*, and launched on Nov. 12, 1943, she was 301 feet long, had 5500 hp, and could travel at 17.7 knots maximum. On May 21, 1946 she was acquired by Chile, and arrived in that country on June 25, 1946. At the end of 1946 she was chosen to be one of the two ships for ChilAE 1946-47, the first Antarctic expedition from Chile, the other ship being the *Angamos*. The *Iquique* that season was commanded by Capt. Ernesto González Navarrete; 2nd-in-command was Capitán de corbeta Ernesto de la Fuente Fuentes; and the engineer was Capitán de corbeta Raúl del Canto M. She landed the first party at Capitán Arturo Prat Station (at that stage called Soberanía Station), and on Feb. 20, 1947, made a visit to Base E on Stonington Island, leaving this British station the following day. The skipper of the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1949-50 was Jorge Balaresque Buchanan (2nd-in-command was Jorge Domínguez K.), and on ChilAE 1952-53 was Capitán de fragata Victor Wilson Amenábar. She was sold in 1968.

Caletón Iquique *see* **Iquique Cove**

Ensenada Iquique *see* **Iquique Cove**

Islas Iquique *see* **Flyspot Rocks**, **Kirkwood Islands**

Punta Iquique *see* **Fierro Point**

Surgidero Iquique. 62°58' S, 60°40' W. A broad, very deep bay (the Spanish word "surgidero" implies an anchorage), with a smooth bottom, about 2.5 km wide at its mouth and about 1.5 km wide at its head, on the W coast of Port Foster, S of Punta Wensley (i.e., what the Argentines call Punta Murature), on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The W and S coasts of this bay are made up of an extensive beach formed of thick volcanic sand. Named by the Chileans for the *Iquique*. The Argentines call it Caleta Primero de Mayo. In the 1980s an error occurred in a certain gazetteer, an error that confused this feature with Iquique Cove (off Greenwich Island). Descriptors and coordinates became horribly mixed up, the mistakes were perpetuated in every other gazetteer and most other references, and no one ever spotted the mistake. Even decades later, certain authorities, vaguely realizing something was wrong, tried to fit a square peg into a round hole and made matters worse. Hopefully, this entry resolves the matter.

Iquique Cove. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. A small cove in the E side of Discovery Bay, right next to Capitán Arturo Prat Station, between Guesalaga Peninsula and González Island, off Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Caletón Iquique, for the *Iquique*, which, at this cove, landed the first party that would occupy the station then known as Soberanía. A caletón is a big cove. This name appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, today, the Chileans call it Ensenada Iquique. In 1964 the cove was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, and they called it Iquique Cove on their 1965 map. It appears as such on a 1968 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 21, 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Irakli Peak. 63°44' S, 58°34' W. Rising to 1336 m in the NW part of Trakiya Heights, 1.43 km NE of Antonov Peak, 3.24 km SW of Mount Canicula, 3.87 km WNW of Mount Daimler, and 3.56 km NNW of Bozveli Peak, it surmounts Russell West Glacier to the N and Russell East Glacier to the E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the nature site of Irakli, on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

Iran. The country of Iran has other things on its mind aside from exploration in Antarctica. However, an Iranian scientist did accompany the Indian Antarctic Expedition of 1998-99.

Iratais Point. 62°28' S, 60°20' W. Forms both the S extremity and the vertex of the V-shaped Desolation Island, in the entrance to Hero Bay, Livingston Island, it is separated from the Miladinovi Islets to the S by Neck or Nothing Passage, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on

Dec. 15, 2006, for Iratais, the 9th-century hereditary kavhan (a sort of viceroy), governor of the Black Sea Region of southern Bulgaria, under Khan Krum the Terrible.

Pointe Irène. 66°40' S, 139°51' E. A low, rocky point, at the N extremity of Cape Géodésie, W of the Astrolabe Glacier, in Adélie Land. Named by the French in 1951. Irène was a dancer with the Ballet Russe of Monte Carlo. Georges Schwartz, a member of the 1951 expedition, and one of the first to visit this point, was, it seems, also a member of the Ballet Russe.

Irene Automatic Weather Station. 71°39' S, 148°39' E. A very isolated Italian AWS, installed in Nov. 2001, at an elevation of 2094.1 m, at Sitry Station, between Terra Nova Bay and Dumont d'Urville Station.

Mount Irene Frazier *see* **Mount Frazier**

The *Irigoyen*. Official name is the *Comandante General Irigoyen*. Argentine naval ship, built in Charleston, SC, as the *Cahuilla*, and launched on Nov. 2, 1944. In Jan. and Feb. 1966 she accompanied the *Lapataia* as that vessel made the first U.S. tourist ship cruise to Antarctica (*see* **Lindblad**, and **Tourism**). She took part in ArgAE 1973-74 (Captain Ricardo Hermelo); ArgAE 1990-91 (Captain Enrique A. Pérez); ArgAE 1991-92 (Captain Ricardo L. Alessandrini).

Punta Irigoyen *see* **Muñoz Point**

Irish South Aris Expedition *see* **South Aris Expedition**

Cape Irízar. 75°33' S, 162°57' E. A bold rocky headland of red granite, rising to about 180 m, and forming the N extremity of Lamplugh Island, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Scott on Jan. 18, 1902, during the early stages of BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for Julián Irízar. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Île Irízar *see* **Irízar Island**, **Jonassen Island**

Isla Irízar *see* **Irízar Island**, **Jonassen Island**

Monte Irízar *see* **Mount Irízar**

Mount Irízar. 62°59' S, 60°42' W. A mountain on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Russians (so says the SCAR gazetteer). The Argentines call it Monte Irízar.

Irízar, Julián. b. Jan. 7, 1869, Buenos Aires, of Basque origin. On March 11, 1884 he entered the Naval Academy. In 1898 he formed part of the commission that would oversee construction of the frigate *Presidente Sarmiento*, in Britain, and was an officer on that vessel's first round-the-world trip in 1899. An explosives expert, he was Argentine naval attaché in London and Berlin, from 1901, acquiring munitions and artillery, and then returned to Buenos Aires. He was captain of the *Uruguay* in 1903-04, during the relief of SwedAE 1901-04, and, as a result of this act was promoted to captain. From then until World War I he led the Argentine Naval Commission in Europe, and was promoted to rear admiral, and to vice admiral in 1926. On April 6, 1931 he became chief of the Naval Center, and in 1932 was designated National Maritime Prefect, and retired on Feb. 8, 1932. He died on March 17, 1935. His story is told in *Entre Packs & Icebergs* (i.e., "Between Packs and Icebergs"), by Miguel Hangel González, and published in 1998.

Irízar Crater. 62°59' S, 60°42' W. A large, old explosion crater between Monte Irízar and Decepción Station, at Port Foster, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[1]**Irízar Island** *see* **Jonassen Island**

[2]**Irízar Island**. 65°13' S, 64°12' W. A little island, about 0.8 km long, 0.8 km NE of Uruguay Island, in the extreme NE part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, just a little way off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Irízar, for Julián Irízar (Charcot was seemingly unaware that the name Île Irízar had already been given out, by Nordenskjöld, to another island—*see* **Jonassen Island**). It was roughly re-charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on an Argentine map of 1946 as Isla Irízar, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Irízar Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially in 1956-57, by FIDASE, and re-charted by a FIDS/RN survey of 1958.

Irízar Lagoon. 62°59' S, 60°42' W. A lagoon connected with Port Foster, between Mount Irízar and Decepción Station, inside Irízar Crater, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Irn Bru Buttress *see* **Repeater Buttress**

Irnik Point. 62°44' S, 61°23' W. An ice-free point on the NW coast of Snow Island, 3.5 km SW of Cape Timblón, 2 km SW of Mezdra Point, and 7.4 km NE of Byewater Point, in the South Shetlands. The shape of the feature has been advanced by a recent glacier retreat ENE of the point. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the legendary Khan Irnik, listed in the 8th-century *Nominalia of the Bulgarian Khans*.

Iron. Shackleton found iron in Antarctica, as did Mawson. It has since been found several times.

The *Ironbark*. Australian yacht, skippered by Trevor Robertson, which was in at Port Lockroy in 1998-99. She wintered here in 1999.

Ironside, Colin. b. Sept. 8, 1856, Peterhead, son of blacksmith Andrew Ironside and his wife Christian Alexander. He was named for his uncle, tailor Colin Alexander. He married Mary Ann, and had a family in Dundee. He was carpenter and harpooner on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93, and later became a shipyard carpenter in Dundee.

Ironside Glacier. 72°08' S, 169°40' E. A spectacular glacier, about 50 km long, it originates at the S side of Mount Minto, in the Admiralty Mountains, flows SE between Mount Whewell and Mount Herschel, or (to put it another way) between the range trending WNW from Mount Herschel and the parallel range trending in the same direction from Mount Sabine, and finally discharges into Moubray Bay in Victoria Land, at its mouth being joined by Honeycomb Glacier flowing in from the north. Named by NZGSAE 1958 for the impression of power given by the great icefall in its lower part NE of Mount Herschel. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Iroquois Plateau. 83°48' S, 54°00' W. A large, mainly ice-covered plateau, rising to about 1500 m, E of the S part of the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground in 1963-64, by USGS, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the Iroquois helicopter (Bell UH-1), much used in Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Irrgang, Horst E. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1924

Irvin & Johnson, Ltd. Whaling company of Cape Town. Known as I & J, after its founders. Richard Irvin was born in the north of England in 1853, and was in the trawling business from the time he was a lad. He started a company, Richard Irvin & Sons, and by 1902 it had become a dynastic business, with several branches. Richard's son, George Driver Irvin went out to Cape Town in 1902 to investigate the possibilities there, and the following year established the African Fishing & Trading Co. Meanwhile, in 1867 in Sweden, Carl Ossian Johnson was born, and at the age of 12 ran away to become a ship's cabin boy, jumping ship in Cape Town. He went into the fishing business, and in 1909 merged with Irvin's company, in 1910 Irvin & Johnson being founded (it was still going in 2008). Carl Johnson died in 1949.

Mount Irvine. 77°38' S, 162°16' E. Rising to 2067 m, Immediately W of Hoehn Peak, between that peak and Vogler Peak, at the heads of Matterhorn Glacier and Bartley Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Sir Robert Irvine (1929-1996), formerly vice chancellor of the University of Otago, chairman of the Ross Dependency Research Committee, and also of the Antarctic New Zealand board. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Irvine Gardner Glacier *see* **Ketchum Glacier**

Irvine Glacier. 74°42' S, 63°15' W. A glacier draining SE for 60 km from between the Guettard Range to the NE and (to the SW) the Rare Range and the Latady Mountains, to enter the N part of Gardner Inlet, on the Orville Coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially at its mouth on Dec. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne as the John K. Wright Glacier, after John Wright (*see* **Wright Inlet**), and plotted in 74°39' S, 63°16' W, as the NE of two glaciers flowing into Gardner Inlet N of Mount Austin, the SW one being Wetmore Glacier. Surveyed from the ground by a com-

bined team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, in Dec. 1947. This situation appears on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map. However, in 1948, Ronne changed the name of this glacier from Wright to Irvine, for George J. Irvine, of the Engineer Depot at Fort Belvoir, Va., who had outlined the RARE photographic program. US-ACAN accepted this change in 1951. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955, was photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the new name on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears as Glaciar Irvine on a Chilean map of 1966.

Isla Irving *see* **Irving Island**

Mount Irving. 61°16' S, 54°09' W. A prominent mountain, rising to about 1950 m, it dominates the S part of Clarence Island (it is the highest point on the island, and, indeed, in the entire group known unofficially as the Elephant Island group), in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers in the 19th century. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It was surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and climbed by them on Dec. 6, 1970. They named it Mount Agnew, after the famous mountain climber Capt. (later Maj.) Crispin Hamlyn Agnew (b. May 13, 1944; from 1975, the 11th Baronet Agnew), who led the ascent. UK-APC named it Mount Bowles, on Dec. 20, 1974, in association with nearby Cape Bowles. However, the next day, Dec. 21, 1974, they renamed it Mount Irving, for Rear Admiral Sir Edmund George Irving (1910-1990), hydrographer of the Royal Navy, 1960-66, and a member of NERC, 1967-72. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Irving in 1975. It appears as Mount Irving on a British chart of 1976. On Jan. 9, 1977, it was climbed again, by a new British Joint Services Expedition. The Argentines tend to call it Monte Bowles. Last re-plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Irving, John James Cawdell "Jack." b. Jan. 22, 1898, Cowley, Oxford, son of schoolteacher John Irving and his wife Clara Cawdell. In the Navy from 1912, he fought in World War I, and was commissioned in 1917. He was married in 1921 in Cork, to Beryl Newington, and was first officer on the *Discovery II* during that vessel's first trip, 1929-30, under Capt. Peter Carey (who had married Irving's wife's sister). He was transferred as captain of the *William Scoresby*, 1930-31. Later a well-known writer and naval historian, he also served in the RN during World War II. In 1950 he was defeated in his Parliamentary race as Labour candidate for Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire. He died on July 23, 1967, in Bangor, Wales.

Irving Glacier. 76°13' S, 160°16' E. Flows NW between the Coombs Hills and Wyandot Ridge, to enter Odell Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named (unofficially) in 1974, as Curreen Glacier, for S.J. Curreen, a NZ geologist, leader of a field party to the Darwin Mountains in 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, as Irving Glacier, in association with Wyandot Ridge, for Capt. Ronald Karl Irving (b. Aug. 9, 1912, NY. d. Aug. 13, 1997, Virginia Beach), USN, commanding officer of a motor torpedo boat squadron during World War II, skipper of the *Stormes*, 1947-49, who served in Korea, and who was captain of the *Wyandot* during OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59). He later served in Vietnam. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. NZ-APC accepted the name in 2004.

Irving Island. 66°25' S, 67°04' W. A small island, the most northeasterly of the Barcroft Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Laurence Irving (1895-1979), U.S. polar physiologist, founder and first director of the Institute of Arctic Biology, at Fairbanks, Alaska. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Irving.

Irwin Glacier. 71°07' S, 163°25' E. A steep tributary glacier in the Bowers Mountains which flows NE from Edlin Névé, and which, at its terminus, merges with Montigny Glacier coming from the N, at which point both flow into the larger Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Carlisle S. Irwin, glaciologist who took part in the study of Meserve Glacier in 1966-67.

Cape Irwyn. 84°41' S, 170°05' W. Also called Cape Smith. A rock cape that forms the N extremity of the Lillie Range, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, as Cape Smith, for Irwyn Smith, relief radio operator at Scott Base, 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted that name on April 19, 1966, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. However, the name Smith being too popular in Antarctica, in 2009 both NZ-APC and US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Irwyn.

Mount Isaac. 77°18' S, 161°19' E. Rising to 1250 m at the head of Alexander Valley, dividing the S part of the valley, 1.4 km (the New Zealanders say 2 km) SE of Mount Novak, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Mike Isaac, geologist who led a scientific party during visits here in 1985 and 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Mount Isabelle *see* **Mount Izabelle**

Isachsen, Gunnerius Ingvald "Gunnar." b. Oct. 5, 1868, Drøbak, Norway, son of sailor Nils Isachsen and his wife Cecilie Marie Sivertsen. He went into the cavalry, becoming a first lieutenant on Oct. 18, 1891. From 1898 to 1902 he was topographer with Sverdrup, on the *Fram*, in the Arctic. On Oct. 28, 1899 he became a rittmester within the cavalry, and on Dec. 15, 1903, in Haugesund, married Signe Amalie Eide. From 1903 to 1905 he was attached to the French Army in Algeria and Paris, and from 1906 to 1907 was on an expedition to Svalbard. In 1908-10 he led his own state-sponsored expedition to Spitsbergen. His wife died in Kristiania on July 7, 1911, he bought a farm in Asker, and was posted to Russia and Japan. On July 15, 1916, at Uvdal, he married Marie Sofie Fredrikke Steenstrup, and they lived in Asker, where they had 5 children. He was promoted to captain in 1917, and that year made a trip to New York, on the *Kristianiafjord*. In 1919 he was a technical delegate at the Paris peace conference, and, in 1923, he became director of the Norwegian Maritime Museum, in Oslo. He was promoted to major in 1924, and made other trips to New York, in the 1920s, as a diplomat. He was in Greenland in 1923-24, and in 1926-27 was an observer on a whaler in the Ross Sea, in Antarctica. He was co-leader, with Riiser-Larsen, of the *Norvegia* expedition of 1930-31. He died on Dec. 19, 1939, in Oslo. Marie died in 1958.

Isachsen Mountain. 72°11' S, 26°15' E. Also called Gunnar Isachsen Mountain. A large mountain, rising to 3425 m, 6 km SE of Mount Bergerson, on the W side of the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Isachsenfjella, for Gunnar Isachsen. They plotted it in 72°16' S, 26°30' E. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Isachsen Mountain in 1962. The SCAR gazetteer listed a separate and unique feature named by the Russians as Gunnar Isachesenfjellet, with the coordinates 72°10' S, 26°22' E. Despite its very Norwegian name (it means "Gunnar Isachsen mountain"), and its extraordinary proximity to Isachsen Mountain, the gazetteer gives no hint at a relationship between the two features. *See also* **Gunnarkampen**, **Ingvaldnuten**, and **Majoren**.

Isachsenfjella *see* **Isachsen Mountain**

Isacke Passage. 66°54' S, 67°15' W. A marine channel in the E side of Hanusse Bay, forming the much-used N approach to Marguerite Bay through The Gullet, between Liard Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1908-10. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Christopher John Isacke (b. 1930), RN, commander of the *Endurance*, 1972-74. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1975.

Gora Isaeva. 70°46' S, 66°10' E. A hill, close to Mount Afflick, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Morena Isaeva. 72°06' S, 26°21' E. A moraine in the easternmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Isaevmorenen.

Isaevmorenen *see* **Morena Isaeva**

Isaiah Bowman Glacier *see* **Bowman Glacier**

Isakson Nunatak. 74°50' S, 73°42' W. Rising to about 1300 m, 2.5 km SE of Christoph Nunatak, in the Lyon Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land, at the S end of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and from Landsat imagery of 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Steven W. Isakson, upper atmospheric physicist from Stanford, who wintered-over at

Siple Station in 1975. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Feb. 15, 1988.

The *Isatis*. French yacht, skippered by Jean and Claudine Lescure, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1978-79.

The *Isatis II*. French yacht, skippered by Jean and Claudine Lescure, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1980-81 and 1981-82 (South Shetlands only that season).

Mount Isbell. 82°22' S, 156°24' E. Rising to 2360 m, at the NE perimeter of the Geologists Range, 5 km W of Vogt Peak, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John Isbell, of the department of geosciences, at the University of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, investigator of Permian and Lower Triassic strata of the Darwin Mountains and the Churchill Mountains during several field seasons between 1992 and 2001, including work in this area. NZ-APC followed suit with the naming on Feb. 27, 2003.

Isbolkane. 73°39' S, 3°53' W. The ice slope on the S side of Belgen Valley, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. The name means "the ice partitions" in Norwegian.

Isbotnen. 68°49' S, 90°40' W. A corrie at the N side of Tofteaksla, in the NW part of Peter I Island. The name means "the ice corrie" in Norwegian.

Isbrecht Glacier. 72°14' S, 100°46' W. A small glacier flowing W from Thurston Island, between Cox Glacier and Hale Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for JoAnn Isbrecht, of USGS in Flagstaff, Arizona, satellite image processing specialist, part of the USGS team that compiled the 1:5,000,000 scale Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer maps of Antarctica, and the 1:250,000 scale Landsat TM image maps of the Siple Coast area in the 1990s.

Isbrynet *see* **Isbrynet Hill**

Isbrynet Hill. 73°09' S, 4°28' W. A partly ice-capped rock hill (really a nunatak), SW of Penck Ledge, rising above the ice slopes at the W side of the head of Penck Trough, between that trough and the Ritscher Upland, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from additional air photos taken in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isbrynet (i.e., "the ice edge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isbrynet Hill in 1966. The Germans call it Röbkeberg.

Isbul Point. 62°35' S, 61°12' W. A narrow, rocky point projecting 500 m from the coast of Ray Promontory into Svishtov Cove, in the NE extremity of Byers Peninsula, 600 m E of Start Point, 1.2 km WSW of Perelik Point, and 1.5 km SW of Essex Point, it forms the E side of the entrance to Belene Cove, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, after Kavhan Isbul, a prominent general and diplomat, regent of Bulgaria during the minorities of Khan Malamir and Khan Presian, in the 9th century.

Isca Valley. 80°01' S, 155°32' E. A narrow, ice-free valley lying next W of Ituna Valley, and 3 km ENE of Haven Mountain, in the Britannia Range. In keeping with the practice of naming features in this area connected to the historical Britannia, this valley was named by the 1978-79 geological party from the University of Waikato (in NZ), led by M.J. Selby, for one of the names given by the Romans to the River Exe. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Isdalen *see* **Isdalen Valley**

Isdalen Valley. 71°44' S, 12°30' E. An ice-filled valley between Aurdalsegga Ridge and Isdalsegga Ridge, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-30, it was later plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Isdalen (i.e., "the ice valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isdalen Valley in 1970.

Isdalesegga *see* **Isdalsegga Ridge**

Isdalsegga Ridge. 71°45' S, 12°33' E. A rock ridge surmounted by Pinegin Peak, it forms the E wall of Isdalen Valley, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and later plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Isdalsegga (i.e., "ice valley ridge"), in association with Isdalen Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name Isdalsegga Ridge in 1970.

[1]**Iselin Bank** *see* **Iselin Seamount**

[2]**Iselin Bank**. 73°00' S, 179°30' W. A submarine feature, N of Pennell Bank, in the Ross Sea. Discovered by personnel on the *Bear of Oakland* during ByrdAE 1933-35. The name was proposed by Dr. Steven Cande, for oceanographer Columbus O'Donnell Iselin II (1904-1971), of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. US-ACAN accepted the name that year.

Iselin Seamount. 70°45' S, 178°15' W. Also called Iselin Bank (although not be confused with the other feature with this name, for which, see above). A submarine feature in the Ross Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the American research ship *Iselin II*, belonging to the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, of Massachusetts. However, by 2004 it was apparent that this feature does not exist.

Iselin Trough. Its center is in 71°15' S, 170°15' W, but it extends between 71°00' S and 71°30' S, and between 169°00' W and 171°30' W. A submarine feature in the Ross Sea. In 1996 Steven Cande proposed the name, in association with Iselin Bank, and the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Isengard Bluff. 67°49' S, 65°18' W. An isolated bluff at the SW extremity of Tonkin Island, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Mark Russell, a member of the Mapping and Geographical Information Centre (MAGIC) staff at BAS. Named by US-ACAN on Dec. 16, 2003, after Isengard, the home of Saruman, the wizard, in Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*.

Île Iseult *see* **Yseult Island**

Isfjorden *see* **Amundsen Bay**

Isfossen. 73°07' S, 1°25' W. An icefall on the NE side of the Neumayer Cliffs, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. The name means "the ice cascades" in Norwegian.

Isfossnipa *see* **Isfossnipa Peak**

Isfossnipa Peak. 73°09' S, 1°30' W. A peak, 3 km SE of Austvorren Ridge, and surmounting the E part of the Neumayer Cliffs, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from new air photos taken in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isfossnipa (i.e., "icefall peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isfossnipa Peak in 1966.

Mount Isherwood. 74°59' S, 113°43' W. A flattish, mainly ice-covered mountain with steep rock slopes, 6 km WSW of Mount Strange, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. First photographed aerially in Jan. 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for William F. Isherwood, USARP geophysicist who took part in the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse of 1965-66, and the Marie Byrd Land Survey of 1966-67.

Ishmael Peak. 69°53' S, 62°25' W. A conspicuous, detached rock peak, rising to about 600 m above sea level at the head of Scar Inlet, 6 km S of Spouter Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, it marks the N side of the head of Leppard Glacier. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947 and again in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Isidati-hyobaku. 72°36' S, 31°10' E. An icefall just S of the peak the Japanese call Isidati-yama, in the S part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981, in association with Isidati-yama.

Isidati-yama. 72°36' S, 31°14' E. A peak, rising to 2171 m above sea level, in the S part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 ("stood stone mountain").

Isla Isidoro Errázuriz *see* **Watkins Island**

Ising Glacier. 72°24' S, 0°57' E. Flows NW between Isingen Mountain and Kvitkjølen Ridge, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photo-

graphed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isingbreen (i.e., "the icing glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Isingbreen *see* **Ising Glacier**

Isingen *see* **Isingen Mountain**

Isingen Mountain. 72°23' S, 1°04' E. A large, mostly ice-capped mountain mass, through which protrude several rock peaks, between Ising Glacier and Rogstad Glacier, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isingen (i.e., "the icing"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isingen Mountain in 1966.

Isingsalen *see* **Isingsalen Saddle**

Isingsalen Saddle. 72°20' S, 1°02' E. An ice-saddle between Isingen Mountain and Salknappen Peak, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isingsalen (i.e., "the icing saddle"), in association with Isingen Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Isingsalen Saddle in 1966.

Isingufsa *see* **Isingufsa Bluff**

Isingufsa Bluff. 72°21' S, 1°13' E. A rock bluff (the Norwegians describe it as a mountain slope) forming the NE corner of Isingen Mountain, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Isingufsa (i.e., "the icing bluff"), in association with Isingen Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Isingufsa Bluff in 1966.

Iskar Glacier *see* **Iskur Glacier**

Lednik Iskarski *see* **Iskar Glacier**

Isklakken *see* **Isklakken Hill**

Isklakken Hill. 71°56' S, 27°26' E. A small rocky nunatak, 3 km E of Balchen Mountain (the Norwegians say it is on the NW side of the mountain), at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Isklakken (i.e., "the ice lump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isklakken Hill in 1966.

Iskollen *see* **Iskollen Hill**

Iskollen Hill. 72°51' S, 4°09' W. Also called Repke Mountain. A hill, ice- and snow-covered, with a few rock outcrops at the summit, SW of Raudberg Valley, in the SW part of Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Iskollen (i.e., "the ice hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Iskollen Hill in 1966.

Gora Iskristaja. 72°08' S, 68°42' E. A nunatak on the Clemence Massif, on the E side of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Iskristoe. 70°45' S, 11°33' E. A lake between Krokevassfjellet and Sundvassheia, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (name means "sparkling lake"). The Norwegians call it Iskristoevatnet.

Iskristoevatnet *see* **Ozero Iskristoe**

[1]**Iskulen**. 68°49' S, 90°31' W. An ice dome dividing the glaciers Tålbreen and Haelbreen, in the N part of the coast the Norwegians call Von Bellingshausenkysten, on the E side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians (it means "the ice bump").

[2]**Iskulen**. 71°57' S, 2°56' E. A bump or swelling in the ice, in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007.

Iskur Glacier. 62°38' S, 59°59' W. Flows N into Bruix Cove, at Moon Bay, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians in 2002, as Lednik Iskur, for the Iskur River, in Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the translated name Iskur Glacier on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Iskverna. 70°34' S, 11°31' E. A depression in the ice shelf, it has crevasses in it, and lies about 10 km N of the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the ice mill").

Isla Dundee Refugio. 63°29' S, 56°14' W. Argentine refuge hut of 1951, built on Dundee Island, at the N of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Punta Isla Falsa *see* **False Island Point**

Canal Isla Negra *see* **Black Island Channel**

Bahía Isla Neny *see* **Neny Bay**

Island Arena. 79°49' S, 156°35' E. A broad valley occupied by a lateral lobe of the Darwin Glacier, it indents the N side of the Darwin Mountains, and is bounded to the N by Colosseum Ridge and to the S by Kennett Ridge. Richardson Hill, an island-like nunatak, rises above the ice of the valley. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Island groups. Below is a list of the most notable island groups in Antarctic waters, working from north to south, with those with western co-ordinates first, and those with eastern co-ordinates second. Only the first name of the group is given; the word "islands" is understood to come after the name in each case. Sometimes a group will be within another (larger) group, but this list is for reference only. The more important ones are in bold. **Western co-ordinates**: Governor, Inaccessible, **South Orkneys**, Larsen, Gosling, Weddell, Monk, Bruce, Flensing, Oliphant, Robertson, Murray, Seal, **South Shetlands**, Atherton, Rzepecki, Tupinier, Aitcho, Zed, Meade, Dunbar, Wideopen, Kevin, Wisconsin, Cohen, **Duroch**, Pordim, **Danger**, Tetrad, Christiania, Moss, Lajarte, Sigma, Paul, Rho, Psi, Tau, Theta, West Melchior, East Melchior, **Melchior**, Afuera, Pi, Omicron, Gaston, Racovitza, Rosenthal, Orne, Gossler, Casey, Joubin, Outcast, **Wauwermans**, Jigsaw, Bayard, Puzzle, Screen, Mumm, Dannebrog, Guyou, Myriad, Moureaux, Vedel, Stray, Cruls, Roca, Anagram, Forge, **Argentine**, Betbeder, Shelter, **Yalour**, Berthelot, **Pitt**, Symington, Lippmann, Trivial, Karelin, Triad, Martin, Palosuo, Sanctuary, Riddle, Vize, Thomsen, Büdel, Garde, Straggle, Hennessy, Llanquihue, **Biscoe**, Fish, Trump, Saffery, Taylor, Temnyje, Foote, Adolph, Bernal, Darbel, Owston, Fowler, Barcroft, Kidd, Nakaya, Bragg, McConnel, Pauling, Sillard, Rigsby, Bennett, Cornish, Brockhamp, Amiot, Léonie, Ward, Mikkelsen, Chatos, Esplin, Ginger, Rocca, Guébriant, Henkes, Consort, Courtier, Dion, Embassy, Line, Faure, **Debenham**, Reference, Refuge, Kirkwood, Terra Firma, Puffball, Johansen, Bugge, Mica, Glinka, Rhyolite, Trice, Waite, Eklund, Lindsey, Early, Schaefer, Sterrett, Edwards, Jaynes, McKinzie, Suchland, Brownson, Bakker, White. **Eastern co-ordinates**: Aagard, Balaena, Mariner, Vol'nyje, Nye, Taylor, Donovan, Frazier, Swain, Smith, Cronk, **Windmill**, Galten, Allison, Gillies, Haswell, Sheelagh, Tyulen'i, Stroiteley, Jagar, Dumoulin, Fram, Buffon, Davis, Double, Curzon, Triple, Sentinel, Rescapé, Blair, Patricia, Edwards, Hatch, Fletcher, Henry, Terra Nova, **Balleny**, Hannam, Burkett, Sirius, Mackellar, Laseron, Close, Hodgeman, Moyes, Kring, Tillett, Warnock, Klakkane, Boobyalla, Law, Endresen, Hobbs, Thorfinn, Sheehan, Douglas, Hydrographer, Waratah, Auster, Macey, Einstødding, Hogg, Wollesen, Wigg, Paterson, Parallactic, Canopus, Azimuth, Kellas, Klung, Shaw, Van Hulssen, Rouse, Jocelyn, Flat, Rookery, McMahon, Myall, Boree, Harvey, Wyatt Earp, Tryne, Zashchitnyye, Oyako, Donskiye, Lookout, Rauer, Terra Nova, Hyslop, Flatvaer, Svenner, Te, Sigaren, Ungane, Aviation, Systerflesene, Nøkkelholmane, Bølingen, Trilling, Søstrene, Stein, Sansom, Mitsudumoe, Sputnik, Lyall, Possession, Dellbridge, Razorback, Dailey.

Island Lake. 77°38' S, 166°26' E. A small lake close SE of Skua Lake, about 450 m E of Cape Evans, Ross Island, it has 2 small (unnamed) islands within it. Named by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Island Range *see* **Insel Range**

Islands. The biggest individual Antarctic islands listed in order of area size (sq km) are: Alexander (49,070), Berkner (43,873), Thurston (15,700), Carney (8500), Roosevelt (7910), Siple (6390), Adelaide (4463), Spaatz (4100), Bear (3500), James Ross (2598), Ross (2460), Anvers (2432), Joinville (1607), Charcot (1500), King George (1384), Mill (1258), Sherman (1159),

Smyley (1000), Brabant (977), Livingston (973), Grant (768), Latady (700), Drygalski (694), Renaud (618), Masson (585), Elephant (558), Rothschild (500), Hearst (500), d'Urville (455), Coronation (450), Sturge (437). There are, of course, thousands and thousands of smaller ones.

Islands Point. 71°28' S, 169°31' E. A high rock cliffed point, rising to 411 m above sea level, separating Berg Bay from Relay Bay, along the W shore of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Charted by the Campbell's Northern Party of BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because several small islands (including Sphinx Rock) lie just to its north. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Islas Malvinas Refugio. 63°25' S, 56°58' W. Argentine refuge hut, built in early 1958, on a rock surface at Nobby Nunatak, on Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula, near the site of the old Antonio Moro Refugio. By later in the year it had lost its roof, and by 1960 was derelict. It was re-opened on Aug. 26, 1971, and the new one was rebuilt in 1988.

The *Islas Órcadas* *see* **The *Eltanin***

Islay. 67°21' S, 59°42' E. Also called Islay Island. An island, 3 km long, about 2.5 km N of Bertha Island, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, who named it for the Scottish isle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Islay Island *see* **Islay**

Islote Ricardo Refugio. 64°53' S, 62°56' W. Argentine refuge hut built on a rock surface on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, on Nov. 12, 1953. It lasted until 1954.

Isocline Hill. 83°31' S, 157°36' E. A hill rising to between 100 and 200 m above the W side of Marsh Glacier, in the S part of Augen Bluffs, being connected to those bluffs by a col between 10 and 20 m lower than the height of the hill, in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967-68 because an isoclinal fold is well exposed on the side of this hill. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Isolation Point. 78°11' S, 167°30' E. A small volcanic peak projecting through the ice sheet covering the SE extremity of White Island, and situated at the easternmost point of the island, in the Ross Archipelago. Aptly named for its remote position by NZGSAE 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Isopods. Crustaceans which lie on the sea bed near the shore. Crablike, and foraging, some are parasitic (*see also* **Fauna**).

Israel. The country of Israel has always been too busy fighting overwhelming odds at home to worry about Antarctica. However, in Dec. 1981, Didi Menusy, satirical columnist, arrived in Antarctica and claimed it for his country. Watched by an interested (but impartial) Graham Land seal, he planted the Star of David flag, and suggested that Mr. Begin might do better trying to annex the Antarctic continent than the Golan Heights. In the summer of 2003-04, the most remarkable initiative took place, an expedition called Breaking the Ice (q.v.).

Isrenna. 68°51' S, 90°29' W. A channel, about 3 km long, between Austryggen and Midtryggen, in the E part of the steep slope the Norwegians call Storfallet, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the ice channel").

Isrosene *see* **Isrosene Mountains**

Isrosene Mountains. 71°53' S, 26°35' E. Two nunataks, 10 km WNW of Balchen Mountain, protruding through the W part of Byrdbreen, between that glacier and the ice field the Norwegians call Bulkisen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Isrosene (i.e., "the ice roses"). US-ACAN accepted the name Isrosene Mountains in 1966.

Isrugg *see* **Halvfarryggen Ridge**

Isryggen. 73°28' S, 14°09' W. An ice-covered ridge in the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the ice ridge"). It is actually the SW end of the feature the Norwegians call Kraulberga (*see* **Kraul Mountains**).

Proliv Issledovatelej *see* **Issledovateley Strait**

Issledovateley Strait. 67°40' S, 45°45' E. Joins Alasheyev Bight and Vozrozhdeniya Bay, between the Myall Islands and Cape Gaudis, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957. Named by the Russians as Proliv Issledovatelej, presumably for the Arctic glacier of that name. The name was translated by ANCA.

Isstøa. 73°06' S, 1°42' W. An ice plain between Vestvorren Ridge and Austvorren Ridge, in the N part of the Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the ice plain").

Isthmuses. An isthmus is a narrow strip of land bordered on two sides by water, connecting two larger land masses. The Spanish word for ithmus is "istmo." The main ones in Antarctica are: Istmo Almizclero, Dreary Isthmus, Istmo El Divisor, and Istmo Ibarguren.

Istind *see* **Istind Peak**

Istind Peak. 72°06' S, 2°23' W. Also called Sukkertoppen. Partly ice-covered, 1.5 km S of Tindeklypa, it is the easternmost peak in Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, W of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially, by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Istind (i.e., "ice peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Istind Peak in 1966.

Istindhalsen *see* **Istindhalsen Saddle**

Istindhalsen Saddle. 72°05' S, 2°34' W. An ice saddle W of Istind Peak, between that peak and the Grunehogna Peaks, on the SE part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Istindhalsen (i.e., "the ice peak neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Istindhalsen Saddle in 1966.

Istjørna. 70°44' S, 11°20' E. The westernmost lake in the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians as Ozero Taloe (i.e., "the ice pond). The Norwegians translated this name as Istjørna.

Isvatnet. 70°41' S, 12°06' E. A lake on the NE side of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the ice lake").

Isveggen. 74°23' S, 7°54' W. An ice wall, 13 km NE of Sembberget, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the ice wall").

Isvika *see* **Allison Bay**

Italia Valley. 62°11' S, 58°31' W. A small valley (however, it is still the largest valley in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Islands, in the South Shetlands), ENE of Hervé Cove, in the S part of Ezcurra Inlet. There are 1961 FIDS references to it as Tern Valley, and also as Valley of Bibby (after Selwyn Bibby, who was on King George Island in the late 1950s), both of which are no longer used. It was the site of the 1975-76 Italian Antarctic expedition led by Renato Cepparo (*see* **Italy**), and was named by them as Conca Italia (i.e., "Italy valley"). Here they built their hut, Giacomo Bove Hut (or Campo Bove), of prefabricated buildings, in Jan. and Feb. 1976 the purpose of the party being science and mountaineering. The ship they used was the *Rig Mate* (q.v.). The hut was destroyed after 3 months. The valley is first referred to as Italia Valley in 1979, and that was the name accepted by the Poles in 1980, and also by UK-APC on April 3, 1984. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK in late 2008. The name means "Italy valley." *See* **Giacomo Bove Hut** for more details.

Italian Antarctic Expedition, 1881. It was an idea that never materialized, at least it was not able to be brought to fruition. Lt. Giacomo Bove (q.v.) and Cristoforo Negri, director of the Italian Geographical Society, conceived the plan, which was to sail at the end of May 1881, take deep-sea soundings in the Atlantic, then proceed to Montevideo, where they would hire a coal tender to ship fuel down to Tierra del Fuego, while the single expedition ship itself would head to the South Shetlands, then sail as far south as she could go, and winter over the first year in the Ross Sea, and the 2nd year in Enderby Land. They would conduct investigations in meteorology, geography, astronomy, and geomagnetics. Bove was designated leader. Based out of Genoa from early 1880, the expedition tried to get together the required 600,000 lire from government and public subscription, but no one cared. Instead, Bove solicited an expedition from the Argentine government to explore the coastlines of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and left Italy on Sept. 3, 1882, on the *Europa*, bound for South America, followed on Oct. 3, 1881 by a group of scientists. Once assembled out there, they picked

up their ship, and flying the Italian flag, Bove still had hopes of making it to Graham Land. However, in July 1882 the new expedition foundered at Cape Horn when the ship was wrecked. Bove died in 1887, after an expedition to the Congo.

Italian Antarctic Expeditions. Known as ItAE. The expeditions have been: **ItAE 1985-86.** Led by Ezio Sterpone. They came down on the *Polar Queen*, to Terra Nova Bay, identified the site for Italy's first scientific station, Baia Terra Nova Station, and conducted the first Italian geological research on the continent. Known as ItAE I. **ItAE 1986-87**. Led by Celio Vallone on the *Finn Polaris*. This expedition built Baia Terra Nova Station, continued geological work in Terra Nova Bay, and began studies in earth sciences, and meteorology. Antarctic weather stations were installed (*see* **Automatic weather stations** for a list of these). The results achieved permitted Italy to become a Consultative member of the Antarctic Treaty system. **ItAE 1987-88**. Led by Mario Zucchelli, on the *Finn Polaris* and the *Polar Queen*. The station was enlarged during this expedition, and much more extensive study was done, especially in the field of marine biology. The first oceanographic campaign in the Ross Sea was carried out, and also undertaken was the first of seven geophysical marine prospecting campaigns from the *Explora* (*see under* **Italy**, and also **The *Explora***). **ItAE 1988-89**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Barken*, the *Explora*, and the *Cariboo*. Baia Terra Nova Station was enlarged again, and earth sciences were studied extensively. Summer field camps were established at the Marinella Ice Sheet and the Nansen Ice Sheet. The *Barken* arrived at Terra Nova Bay on Dec. 12, 1988. **ItAE 1989-90**. Led by Roberto Cervellati on the *Barken* and the *Cariboo*. **ItAE 1990-91**. Led by Mario Zucchelli. This was the first time the *Italica* was used as the expedition's main ship. She arrived at Scott Base on Jan. 28, 1991, and returned to Lyttelton, NZ, on March 4, 1991. **ItAE 1991-92**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. The ship arrived at Scott Base on Jan. 10, 1992. **ItAE 1992-93**. Led by Antonio Cucinotta. They were flown in, no ship this year. **ItAE 1993-94**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. He was replaced in Dec. 1993 by Roberto Cervellati. **ItAE 1994-95**. This was the largest Italian Antarctic expedition to date, led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. He was replaced in Dec. 1994 by Umberto Ponzo. **ItAE 1995-96**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. **ItAE 1996-97**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. **ItAE 1997-98**. Led by Mario Zucchelli on the *Italica*. **ItAE 1998-99**. Led by Pierpaolo Mulargia on the *Italica*. He was replaced in Dec. 1998 by Augusto Lori. **ItAE 1999-2000**. Led by Pier Paolo Mulargia on the *Italica*. He was replaced in Dec. 1999 by Antonio Cucinotta, who was, in turn, replaced in Jan. 2000 by Umberto Ponzi. Concordia was opened as a summer station. **ItAE 2000-01**. The ship was the *Italica*. **ItAE 2001-02**. The ship was the *Italica*. **ItAE 2002-03**. The ship was the *Italica*. Baia Terra Nova Station became Mario Zucchelli Station. **ItAE 2003-04**. The ship was the *Italica*. **ItAE 2004-05**. The 20th Italian Antarctic expedition. The *Italica* arrived at Lyttelton, NZ, on Dec. 27, 2004, leaving there on Dec. 31, 2004, bound for Mario Zucchelli Station, which she reached on Jan. 10, 2004. She left there the following day, and on Jan. 12, 2005, began an oceanographic cruise, arriving back at Mario Zucchelli on Feb. 18, 2005, leaving there on Feb. 27, 2005, and arriving back in Lyttelton on Feb. 27. The following day she left for Italy. Giuseppe De Rossi was expedition leader. **ItAE 2005-06**. Led by Alberto Della Rovere on the *Italica*, which left Ravenna on Nov. 23, 2005, bound for Lyttelton, NZ, and from there on to Mario Zucchelli Station. The summer expedition ended on Feb. 20, 2006. **ItAE 2006-07**. This was the 22nd Italian Antarctic expedition. The members went down on the *Italica*. There were going to be three prongs to this expedition, the first being at Mario Zucchelli Station, the second at Dome C (Concordia), and the third an oceanographic voyage on the *Italica*. The third was canceled, and the ship was used just as transportation. **ItAE 2007-08**. The ship was the *Italica*. **ItAE 2008-09**. This year's expedition had to be canceled due to lack of funding. **ItAE 2009-10**. The *Italica* left Ravenna on Nov. 10, 2009, and arrived at Mario Zucchelli Station on Dec. 25, 2009.

The *Italica*. Italy's 6000-ton, 130-meter main expedition ship to Antarctica from 1990-91, under charter from Diamar. Built in 1981, in Vybirg, Russia, she was capable of 13.5 knots, and with the capacity to take 93 persons, she plied between Italy, Lyttelton, NZ, and Mario Zucchelli Station in Antarctica, often carrying helos on board. She also had a seasonal weather station on board, Italica AWS, installed in Sept. 1997, used while the ship was in the Ross Sea. She was in Antarctica most seasons (*see* **Italian Antarctic Expeditions**). Nicola Fevola was her skipper from 1990 to 1998, and from the 1998-99 season onwards Giuseppe Mancino was her skipper.

Picco Italica. 74°20' S, 165°17' E. A volcanic rock, about 3 km offshore, 5.5 km E of Edmondson Point, it rises from the sea bottom (300 m in depth) to its summit which is 5.7 m below the level of the sea. So named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, because their expedition ship *Italica* hit the pinnacle during a 1996 hydrographic survey.

Italy. The Italian Antarctic Expedition, 1881 (q.v.) came to nought. The next one would be a long time coming. Pierre Dayné, the alpinista, despite his French name, was possibly the first Italian in Antarctica, as part of FrAE 1903-05. Lt. Franco Faggione was attached to the NZ party at Scott Base during IGY, 1957-58, and studied seismology there. In the 1967-68 season Carlo Mauri was a guest of the New Zealanders at Scott Base, explored the dry valleys in the area, and also climbed Mount Terror and Mount Erebus. Italy's National Research Council sent down an expedition of two members of the Genoa Institute of Oceanography to Antarctica in 1968-69, led by geologist Aldo G. Segré, and supported by NZ. Meteorologist Prof. Carlo Stocchino was the other member of the expedition. The 1968-69 season also saw the Club Alpino Italiano (CAI) Antarctic Expedition, wherein 4 members of that club were invited by the New Zealanders to work at Scott Base — Carlo Mauri (leader), mountain climbers Alessie Ollier and Ignazio Piussi, and geologist Dr. Marcello Manzoni. Mauri and Ollier worked with VUWAE and NZGSAE in the Boomerang Range, while Piussi and Manzoni worked at Vanda Station. They climbed Mount Erebus and 10 other peaks in the Wright Valley area. The next expedition was rather unusual, and was led by Giovanni Ajmone-Cat in the *San Giuseppe Due* (q.v.), which reached Antarctica in 1969, and again, on a new mission, arriving in Antarctica in 1974. This last was actually the second Italian Antarctic Expedition of the National Research Council. Mr. Segré led a 5-scientist team to Taylor Valley in 1973-74, again supported by NZ. In 1975-76 Renato Cepparo led an Italian science and mountain climbing expedition to the South Shetlands (*see* **Conca Italia** and **Giacomo Bove Hut**). Italy was ratified as the 24th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty on March 18, 1981, and on June 10, 1985 a law was passed putting into play the PNRA (National Program for Antarctic Research), under the patronage of the Ministry for Universities and Scientific Research and Technology, which provided for Italian research in Antarctica for the period 1985-91, this last date renewable come 1991. The program was executed by ENEA (Department of New Technologies, Energy and Environment) in agreement with the CNR (National Research Council). The scientific personnel came from the universities and other research institutes, as did much of the equipment. The disciplines to be studied were: earth sciences, atmospheric physics, cosmology, biology, medicine, environmental sciences, and technology. During the course of the first program the Italians increasingly stressed the study of global phenomena inside the atmosphere, the biosphere, and the geosphere. The first proper government expedition was in 1985-86 (*see* **Italian Antarctic Expeditions**). On Oct. 5, 1987 Italy became the 20th nation to achieve Consultative status within the Antarctic Treaty system. Each season from the 1987-88 season until the 1996-97 season (with the exception of 1992-93), Daniel Nieto Yabar led a geophysical expedition to Antarctica in the *Explora* (the *Gelendzhik* replaced the *Explora* for the 1995-96 season) to conduct seismic surveys in the Ross Sea (the last 3 seasons being in the Weddell Sea, not the Ross Sea). In Sept. 1988 Italy became a member of SCAR. Baia Terra Nova Station was the first proper government-sanctioned Italian scientific base in Antarctica, and was later re-named Mario Zucchelli Station. In Dec. 1997 the second base was officially opened — Dome C, or Concordia as it is sometimes known — actually a joint Italian-French venture. Since 1990-91 the main expedition ship has been the *Italica*.

The *Itasca*. A 53.55-meter American motor yacht, built in the Netherlands by J.K. Smit as the ocean-going salvage tug *Thames*. In 1979 she

was bought and converted into a yacht, and sold again in 1993. Registered in the Caymans (the name Itasca means "true beginning" in Latin), with New Zealander Allan Jouning as skipper, and with 7 passengers, she was in Antarctic waters in 1994-95, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. She was back in 1997-98 (again under Capt. Jouning), 2002-03, and 2008-09.

Itase Automatic Weather Station. 72°49' S, 159°18' E. An Italian AWS in Victoria Land, installed in Nov. 1996, at an elevation of 2230 m. It was a seasonal AWS, in that it was installed in the November of a season, and dismantled the following February. It was operating in 1996-97, 1998-99, 2000-01, and then every season from 2006-07.

Isla Itatí. 65°52' S, 65°46' W. One of the Hennessy Islands, NNE of Dodman Island, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for one of their towns.

Itibo-yama. 68°27' S, 41°27' E. A peak, rising to 52.9 m above sea level, in the N part of Cape Akarui, off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Surveyed by JARE 1975 and JARE 1980, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "one view mountain").

Itime Glacier *see* **Ichime Glacier**

Itime-hyoga *see* **Ichime Glacier**

Itiziku-ike. 69°11' S, 39°43' E. A dried-up lake in the NE part of the Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (name means "fig lake").

ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc. Took over from Holmes & Narver, Inc., as the National Science Foundation's Antarctic support contractor, on April 1, 1980. It supplied services, managed seasonal construction activities, and provided maintenance and operational support at the U.S. stations on the continent. It provided technical and administrative support to USAP on a year-round basis. In short, its employees managed Pole Station, Palmer Station, and Siple Station, and also provided certain services at McMurdo (the U.S. Navy did the rest there until 1997). ITT's headquarters were at Paramus, NJ. They were replaced as contractor by Antarctic Support Associates (q.v.) in 1990.

Ituna Valley. 80°00' S, 155°45' E. A narrow, ice-free valley between Isca Valley and Lemanis Valley, it opens northward to Hatherton Glacier, 13 km WNW of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. Named by the 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) geological party led by M.J. Selby, Ituna being the name used by the ancient Romans for the River Eden, in Britain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Punta Ituzaingó. 66°00' S, 65°49' W. A point on the SW coast of Dodman Island, off Holtedahl Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for their city of Ituzaingó.

The *Itzumi*. Chilean ship, on ChilAE 1980-81 (Captain Juan Pellegrini). She worked in the Drake Passage and Bransfield Strait, on biological investigations of marine and Antarctic systems and stocks programs.

Vulcano di Fango Iulia. 75°57' S, 165°21' E. An elliptical-shaped submarine mud volcano, 2500 m by 1500 m, and trending NW-SE, with a base at 680 m, in the W part of the Ross Sea, about 47 km SSE from the Drygalski Ice Tongue, and 86 km WNW from Franklin Island. Discovered during the geophysical expedition aboard the *Explora*, 2005-06. Named by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007 ("fango" means "mud," and "Iulia" means "Julia," which is an asteroid). *See also* **Vulcano di Fango Tergeste** (*under* **T**).

Ivan Alexander Point. 62°21' S, 59°03' W. The S extremity of Nelson Island, 4 km E of S of Ross Point, and 12.3 km WSW of Duthoit Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Czar Ivan Alexander of Bulgaria, 1331-71.

Ivan Asen Cove. 63°01' S, 62°31' W. A cove, 1.2 km wide, which indents the SE coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians in association with Ivan Asen Point. *See also* **Ivan Asen Point**.

Ivan Asen Point. 63°01' S, 62°31' W. A narrow, rocky point projecting 300 m from the SE coast of Smith Island, 12 km NE of Cape James, 20.6 km SW of Cape Smith, 3.7 km SSE of the island's summit, Mount Foster (2105 m), and 3.2 km SE of Sleveykov Peak, it forms the S side of the entrance to Ivan Asen Cove, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Czar Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria, 1218-41.

The *Ivan Papanin*. A 10,125-ton, 166.31-meter Russian general cargo ship, built in 1990, in Kherson, and based out of Murmansk. Named for the Russian Arctic explorer. She left Antwerp on Nov. 6, 2007, and arrived at Crown Bay on Dec. 14, 2007, bringing the kit for Princess Elisabeth Station (the new Belgian base). In 2009-10 she brought down the Indian Antarctic Expedition.

Ivan Vladislav Point. 62°37' S, 61°14' W. Formed by an offshoot of Cherven Peak, this is the point on the N coast of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, 1.6 km WNW of Herring Point, 380 m E of Simitli Point, and 3.3 km ESE of Sheffield Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The British mapped it in 1968, and the Spanish mapped it in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, after Czar Ivan Vladislav, 1015-18.

Lednik Ivana Mana. 73°17' S, 74°47' W. A glacier on the English Coast, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Russians for Ivan Man.

Ivanoff Head. 66°53' S, 109°07' E. A small rock outcrop, almost a headland, in fact probably an island, about 0.8 km long, attached to the continental ice of the Knox Coast by a saddle, 6.5 km W of the Hatch Islands, at the head of Vincennes Bay. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos by American cartographers. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, as Brooks Island. In Feb. 1960, ANARE made helo landings here from the *Magga Dan*, and it was used as a rescue base by ANARE when a Hiller 12C helicopter, piloted by Peter Ivanoff, of Trans-Australia Airlines, crashed here on Feb. 13, 1960, in the worst operational crash in ANARE's history. Ivanoff and his passenger, surveyor David Cook, survived. An astrofix was obtained here on Feb. 19, 1960. In 1960 the Australians inadvertently named it Ivanoff Head, a name which, despite its becoming a target for wags, became an unofficial alternative to Brooks Island, and eventually won out, now being the official name. US-ACAN accepted the name Ivanoff Head in 1972. That same day, the name Brooks was reapplied to another feature (*see* **Brooks Point**).

Ivanov Beach. 62°36' S, 60°56' W. Extends 5 km in a SW-NE direction, on the SE coast of Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Nedelya Point to the SW, Rotch Dome to the SE, and Rowe Point to the NE. One of its features is Bilyar Point, 1.7 km NE of Nedelya Point, and there is another (minor) point on it, 1.1 km SW of Rowe Point. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Lyubomir Ivanov (b. 1952), of the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria, topographic surveyor with BulgAE 1994-95, BulgAE 1995-96, and BulgAE 1996-97 (which he led). He drew up Antarctic maps, and was the founder of the Bulgarian Antarctic Place Names Commission.

Nunataki Ivanova. 70°10' S, 65°27' E. A group of nunataks close to Mount Seedsman, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Obryv Ivanova. 83°23' S, 50°30' W. A bluff on the SE side of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ivaylo Cove. 62°46' S, 61°15' W. A cove, 500 m wide, indenting the E coast of Snow Island for 900 m, in the South Shetlands, it is bounded by the 2 arms of the small Hall Peninsula (the southern arm of this peninsula being extended by a chain of rocks). The British mapped it in 1968, and the Bulgarians named it on Dec. 15, 2006, after Czar Ivaylo, 1277-79.

Mount Iveagh. 85°04' S, 169°38' E. A broad peak, rising to 3422 m, overlooking the E side of Mill Glacier, between that glacier and Keltie Glacier, 8 km NW of Mount White, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Supporters Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Dublin brewer Edward Cecil Guinness, 1st Earl of Iveagh (1847-1927), a sponsor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Iversen, Anders. b. Feb. 1884, Norway. His younger brother Ole Iversen, was a ship's captain. Anders married Henny Nansen, and they lived in Andebu, Norway. He was mate on the *Stavangerfjord*, then transferred to the *Sir James Clark Ross*, as gunner-captain of one of that factory's whale catchers, the *Star II*. He was with them on the expedition of 1923-24, and remained with the *Ross* for years. Gunnar Iversen

was skipper of the whale catcher *Kos II*, in 1937-38.

Iversen Peak. 84°37' S, 111°26' W. A peak, 5 km ENE of Urbanak Peak, at the NE end of the Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Frede Iversen, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960.

Ives Bank. 67°40' S, 68°12' W. A marine bank, with a least depth of 11 m, in the S approaches to Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, 1.5 km S of the Mikkelesen Islands. Charted in March 1981, during a survey from the *Endurance* that was conducted by Lt. Cdr. David Mure Ives (b. 1946), RN. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1986. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ives Ice Rise. 71°53' S, 73°35' W. About 1.5 km long, near the head of Weber Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for American composer Charles E. Ives (1874-1954). UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 13, 1988.

Ives Tongue. 67°21' S, 59°29' E. A narrow tongue of land projecting from an island between Fold Island and the mainland of Kemp Land, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered and named in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cumbres Ivory *see* **Ivory Pinnacles**

Ivory Hills *see* **Ivory Pinnacles**

Ivory Pinnacles. 63°50' S, 59°09' W. Two ice-covered peaks rising to 1120 m (the Chileans say 1051 m), jutting out from the S part of a spur which extends N from the W side of the Detroit Plateau, in the direction of Poynter Hill, on the W side of Pettus Glacier, E of Charcot Bay, 14 km SE of Cape Kjellman, on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named descriptively in July 1948, by FIDS from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Cumbres Ivory (which means the same thing), and as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name has also been seen occasionally (but erroneously) as Ivory Hills.

Ivory Tower. 85°28' S, 142°24' W. A small peak rising to about 800 m, 2.5 km E of Fadden Peak, between the Harold Byrd Mountains and the Bender Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Visited by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party in 1977-78, and so named because it is composed of nearly all-white marble.

Iwa-zima. 68°59' S, 39°38' E. A conspicuously projecting island, off the NE end of East Ongul Island, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who did not name it. It was finally named by the Japanese, on Oct. 1, 1962 (name means "rock island").

IWSOE *see* **International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition**

Mount Izabelle. 72°10' S, 66°30' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Isabelle. A bare rock mountain, trending E-W, 20 km SW of the Shaw Massif, and about 63 km SSW of the Fisher Massif, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered on Nov. 28, 1956 from an ANARE Beaver aircraft, while engaged in aerial photography. Named by ANCA for Bernard A.H. "Bernie" Izabelle (b. July 25, 1928), weather observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. He had been in the Arctic in 1949-50, and at Heard Island (53°S) in 1961. Later he worked in New Guinea. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Nunatak Izmajlova. 71°58' S, 35°40' W. One of two nunataks close together (the other being Nunatak Bocharova), in a very isolated position. The only other feature even remotely nearby is the glacier the Russians call Lednik Levashova. Named by the Russians. As these three features would be right in the middle of the Weddell Sea, given these co-ordinates, their very existence must be suspected. Even if the two nunataks are somehow undersea nunataks, the existence of a glacier in such a location would be rather surprising.

Morro Izquierdo *see* **Morro Jaña**

Ozero Izumrudnoe *see* **Izumrudnoje Lake**

Izumrudnoje Lake. 66°16' S, 101°00' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956. Named by the Russians as Ozero Izumrudnoe. Name translated by ANCA.

Gora Izvestija. 70°32' S, 67°11' E. A hill on the White Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians.

Bukhta Izvilistaja *see* **Izvilistaja Bay**

Izvilistaja Bay. 66°16' S, 100°38' E. A bay, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians as Bukhta Izvilistaja. The name was translated by ANCA.

The *J121*. Chinese ship used on ChinARE I (the first Chinese Antarctic expedition; 1984-85). Skipper was Yu Deqing.

J.C. Automatic Weather Station. 85°42' S, 135°30' W. An American AWS, at an elevation of 549 m, installed in Nov. 1994, in the area of Kansas Glacier. Named for J.C. Armstrong (*see* **Deaths**, Nov. 23, 1994). On Jan. 20, 1997, a Twin Otter flew out to inspect it, but couldn't land due to fog. The AWS stopped operating in 1997, and was removed in Jan. 2000.

J. Carlson Bay *see* **Carlsson Bay**

Pointe J. Guéguen *see* **Guéguen Point**

Mount J.J. Thomson. 77°41' S, 162°15' E. A prominent hump-shaped peak along the N wall of of Taylor Valley, overlooking Lake Bonney, 4.5 km SE of Kottmeier Mesa, between Rhone Glacier and Matterhorn Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor in 1911, during BAE 1910-13, for Sir Joseph John "J.J." Thomson (1956-1940), British physicist and Nobel Prize winner who discovered the electron and the isotope, and also invented the mass spectrometer. Although the naming committees do not like initials in a feature's name, these have been retained in order to distinguish this feature from Mount Allan Thomson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

The *J.K. Hansen*. South African whale catcher, belonging to the United Whaling Company, of Durban. In 1953-54 she was catching for the factory whaling ship *Abraham Larsen* in Antarctic waters. Theodor Augensen was skipper. That season she took 51 blue whales, 235 fin whales, and 22 sperms, for a total of 308 whales, and 20,110 barrels of oil.

Mount J. Stubberud *see* **Mount Stubberud**

Monte Jabet *see* **Jabet Peak**

Pic Jabet *see* **Jabet Peak**

Jabet, Jacques-François. Known as "Le Bosco." He was with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was boatswain on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05. On Feb. 7, 1905, during that expedition, he and Pierre Dayné were the first to climb Savoia Peak, on Wiencke Island. He was back again with Charcot, on the *Pourquoi Pas?*, for FrAE 1908-10.

Jabet Peak. 64°49' S, 63°28' W. Rising to 545 m (the Chileans say 650 m), it marks the SW end of the Comer Range, 1.5 km NE of Port Lockroy, on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first sighted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-9. First roughly charted in 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pic Jabet, for Jacques Jabet (q.v.), who climbed in this area. It appears as Jabet Peak on a British chart of 1916, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, it was often called The Ridge, and appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "The Ridge (Jabet Peak)." It was surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy in 1944, and by Fids from the same station in 1948. It appears as Monte Angamos on a Chilean chart of 1948, named for the *Angamos*. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Ridge, and on two 1953 Argentine charts variously as Monte Teniente and Monte Lomo. They called it Monte Teniente in connection, presumably, with the Monte Teniente (i.e., Stokes Hill) on Doumer Island. The name Monte Lomo is a rough translation of Ridge Mountain, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Today, the Chileans call it Monte Jabet, and the Argentines still call it Monte Lomo.

Jablonski Bay. 61°57' S, 58°21' W. Immediately E of Pottinger Point, it is part of Corsair Bight, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Boleslaw "Bolek" Jablonski, ornithologist, and a member of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions of 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81, to King George Island. *See also* **Bolek Cove**.

Lake Jabs. 68°33' S, 78°15' E. A small lake next E of Club Lake, in the central part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. The

area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1954, 1957, and 1958, and by SovAE 1956. Named by ANCA for Brian Victor "Vic" Jabs, weather observer (radio) at nearby Davis Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Jaburg, Conrad John "Con." b. Sept. 29, 1931, Brooklyn, NY, but, from the age of 6 months, raised in West Palm Beach, Fla., son of Johan Coenraad Jaburg (later the owner of a fish market in West Palm Beach) and his wife Phyllis Annie Irene Ross (the great granddaughter of Sir James Clark Ross). He joined the Enlisted Naval Reserve in Dec. 1948, graduated from Palm Beach High School in June 1949, and in Sept. 1949 was in the regular Navy. After the Naval School of Mine Warfare, he was transferred to Pensacola as an aviation cadet, getting his wings and his commission as an ensign on Nov. 16, 1951. He was a flight instructor at Pensacola when he volunteered for OpDF. He completed his helicopter training in Aug. 1956, and joined VX-6, going up to Toronto to take delivery of the U.S. Navy's first de Havilland Otter airplane. On Nov. 9, 1956, he left Davisville, RI, on the *Wyandot*, to become the helo pilot at Ellsworth Station for the winter of 1957. It was Jaburg who closed Shackleton Station, and saw Fuchs off on his trip across Antarctica. On Jan. 17, 1958 he left Antarctica, by ship, bound for Buenos Aires, and from there to Sao Paolo, whence the Navy flew him back to Rhode Island, and from there back to Pensacola, as a flight instructor and maintenance test pilot at the helicopter training unit. On Dec. 26, 1958, he married Terri Thompson. He was a Sea Wolf pilot in Vietnam. He retired on July 1, 1974, as a captain, to Pensacola.

Jaburg Glacier. 82°42' S, 53°25' W. A broad glacier flowing W and NW between the Cordiner Peaks and the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted during the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and plotted in 82°45' S, 53°00' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Con Jaburg. It has since been re-plotted. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Jack. A great husky on ByrdAE 1933-35, immortalized in his master Stuart Paine's book *The Long Whip* (1936). Known as Jack the Giant Killer, he could break trail for miles on end. Finn Ronne, who also drove him, called him "half man." Tough, independent, and strong, he was a Labrador-Newfoundland mix, and was found in Labrador and bought from the locals there. While leading teams in Antarctica he learned to pull a straight course with nothing to guide him. He also developed a feel for where the crevasses were, would circumvent them, and then return to his straight path. Byrd called him "the only hero of the expedition." He died at the age of 10, and was buried on a farm owned by Stuart Paine.

Lake Jack. 69°25' S, 76°06' E. A cigar-shaped lake just to the N of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. A field campsite was set up here by members of the 1986-87 ANARE field party to allow biological work on a pair of lakes named Jack and Jill, after the nursery rhyme characters. There is an associated hill called Tumbledown Hill. All named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call this feature Jingbo Hu.

Jack, Andrew Keith. Known as Keith. b. Sept. 9, 1885, Brighton, Vic. He started off as an insurance salesman, but by 1911 was teaching science at Dookie Agricultural College. He graduated from Melbourne in 1912, got his masters degree in 1914, and was physicist on the Ross Sea party during BITE 1914-17. He was also a physicist on the *Aurora* during the same expedition. He volunteered for the Australian Army in World War I, but was seconded to the government cordite factory, later being an explosives and safety expert. He retired in 1950, and died on Sept. 26, 1966, in Melbourne.

Jack Hayward Base. Established in 1985 on Ross Island, 200 yards from Scott's old base at Cape Evans, as the base for the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition, and named for a benefactor. Essentially it was a 16 by 24 foot hut with a generator. Mike Stroud and John Tolson looked after it while Swan, Mear, and Wood were en route to the Pole.

Jack Paulus Skiway. Pole Station's landing field, named in the winter of 1981 for Lt. Cdr. John F. Paulus (q.v.).

Jacka Mountains *see* **Lazarev Mountains**

Jackass penguin. The true jackass penguin is *Aptenodytes demersa*, or *Spheniscus demersus*, and is found only off the coast of South Africa. Another species, the rockhopper penguin, is also called the jumping jackass, but this one is not found south of 60°S either. The gentoo penguin is often confused with, and often called, the jackass, and it is this one that writers mean when they say they saw a jackass penguin in Antarctica.

Mount Jackling. 77°54' S, 154°58' W. Just W of Mount Fitzsimmons, and 1.5 km S of Mount Frazier, in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, during an exploratory flight over this area by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named in 1940 by USAS, which explored the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mount Jacklyn. 70°15' S, 65°53' E. A conical peak with a spur running W from the main snow slope on the NW face, it rises to about 300 m above the surrounding plateau to 1557 m above sea level, surmounts a horseshoe-shaped ridge 1.5 km S of Farley Massif, and is the easternmost peak of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited by Bill Bewsher's Southern Party of ANARE 1956-57, plotted in 70°16' S, 65°50' E, and named by ANCA for Robert Mainwaring "Bob" Jacklyn (b. Jan. 13, 1922), who wintered-over as cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1956. He had also been on Macquarie Island in 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. It has since been re-plotted.

Mount Jackman. 72°24' S, 163°15' E. Rising to 1920 m, 13.5 km S of Mount Baldwin, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Warren Albert Jackman (b. Sept. 20, 1923, Los Angeles. d. April 24, 1985), USN photographer here with the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60, which surveyed this area. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Jack's Donga. 66°14' S, 110°39' E. An Australian refuge hut established in 1972, at Vincennes Bay, on the Budd Coast, 9 km NE of Casey Station.

Monte Jackson *see* **Mount Jackson**

Mount Jackson. 71°22' S, 63°29' W. A massive mountain, near the SE end of the Dyer Plateau, in central Palmer Land, it is the highest point on the Antarctic Peninsula, and dominates the upland in the S part of Palmer Land. It rises to a majestic summit peak of 10,446 feet (3050 m) on the S and E, while the N flank is occupied by a vast cirque. In 1928 Wilkins turned back N at this point, on his expeditionary flight of that year. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, both aerially and from the ground, and named by them as Mount Ernest Gruening, for Ernest H. Gruening (*see* **Gruening Glacier**). They plotted it in 71°21' S, 63°10' W, and estimated its height as 4190 m (13,750 feet). It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. The name was also seen as Mount Gruening, and Mount E. Gruening (this latter on Finn Ronne's 1945 map of USAS), but by 1943 it was generally being called Mount Andrew Jackson, for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), the 7th president of the USA (1829-37), who signed the bill authorizing USEE 1838-42. It appears as Mount Andrew Jackson on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but plotted in 71°31' S, 63°34' W. It appears on another chart, from the same organization, but plotted in 71°22' S, 63°10' W. However, it also appears on a 1943 USHO chart as Andrew Jackson Massifs. As Mount Andrew Jackson it appears on a 1946 USHO chart, plotted in 71°34' S, 63°10' W, and as Monte A. Jackson it appears on a 1946 Argentine map. In Nov. 1947 a FIDS party from Base E saw it from a distance, and estimated its height at more than 3050 m, but lower than originally estimated by USAS. It appears on Finn Ronne's 1948 map of RARE 1947-48, plotted in 71°22' S, 63°00' W. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Andrew Jackson, in a 1956 South American reference as Monte Jackson, and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Andrés Jackson. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Andrew Jackson on Jan. 20, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC renamed it Mount Jackson, and plotted it in 71°22' S, 63°22' W. US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, and it appears as such in the 1975 British gazetteer. It was surveyed by BAS personnel from Base T in 1964 (led by John Cunningham), who first climbed it on Nov. 23, 1964, and was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. The coordinates were corrected to 71°22' S, 63°29' W, and as such it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and in the 1986 British gazetteer. Today, the Argentines call it Monte

Jackson, but the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Andrew Jackson. The variant plottings of this feature are due to its size; the one chosen here is the British one.

Jackson, Alfred Perry. b. May 19, 1871, St. Johns Wood, London, son of well-to-do Irish glass merchant William Henry Jackson and his wife Charlotte Perry. His father died when he was a lad, and he became a merchant seaman with the Atlantic Transport Company, and was 3rd and then 2nd mate on the *Mohawk*, during the Third China War and the South African War. He transferred from the *America* to the *Terra Nova* as 1st mate, for the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He died in Camberwell in 1931.

Jackson, Archibald *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jackson, David. b. 1865, Dundee. Bosun on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Jackson, Ian Thomas. b. 1937, Woolwich. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1959 and 1960, the second year also as base leader.

Jackson Glacier. 74°47' S, 135°45' W. About 16 km long, it flows N from McDonald Heights into Siniff Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for University of California physicist Bernard Vernon "Bernie" Jackson (b. 1942), scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1971.

Jackson Hill. 68°35' S, 78°11' E. A prominent hill on the SE side of Scale Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for Peter G. Jackson, weather observer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1967, and as weather observer-in-charge at Davis Station in the winter of 1969.

Jackson Peak. 82°50' S, 53°35' W. Rising to 1255 m, 3 km S of Sumrall Peak, it is the southernmost of the Cordiner Peaks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Allen M. Jackson, VX-6 aviation electronics technician at Ellsworth Station in the winter of 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Jackson Pond. 77°32' S, 160°45' E. A frozen freshwater pond halfway between the terminus of Wright Upper Glacier and Anvil Pond, in The Labyrinth, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for geologist Jeffrey K. Jackson of Northern Illinois University who was a member of the core legging and processing team during the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project of 1974-75.

Jackson Tooth. 80°25' S, 23°16' W. A nunatak rising to 1215 m, it is the westernmost feature in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Maj. Frederick George Jackson (1860-1938), British Arctic explorer who, in 1895, designed the features of the pyramid tent, later to become standard equipment on British polar expeditions. He was leader of the famous Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic Expedition of 1894-97. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fondeadero Jacob. 65°13' S, 64°33' W. An anchorage S of the Cruls Islands, in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Gerald Jacob Neumann (known as Lt. Jacob, of course), who, from the *Piloto Pardo*, conducted an exploration of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands, during ChilAE 1962-63.

The *Jacob Ruppert*. An 8257-ton, twin-hulled U.S. steel-plated freighter, formerly the lumber ship *Pacific Fir*, she was acquired on loan, at no charge, from the U.S. government, by Byrd, who re-named her for New York's famous brewer Jake Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees baseball team, and used her for ByrdAE 1928-30 (Mr. Ruppert was chief sponsor of this expedition). W.F. Verleger was captain in 1933-34, and S.D. Rose in 1934-35, even though Commodore Hjalmar Gjertsen was in overall command of the ship during the expedition.

Jacob Ruppert Coast *see* **Ruppert Coast**

Jacobel Glacier. 77°44' S, 148°17' W. About 50 km long, it flows to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, S of Hershey Ridge. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Robert W. "Bob" Jacobel (b. 1946), since 1989 professor of physics at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. (chair since 2004), Antarctic researcher from 1986 onwards, working on a combination of ground-based radar and ice-core studies in West Antarctica.

Jacobs Island. 64°48' S, 64°01' W. A narrow island, 0.45 km long, between Hellerman Rocks and Laggard Island, SE of Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the vicinity of Palmer Station. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Cdr. Paul F. Jacobs, USN, officer in charge of Palmer Station in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Jacobs Nunatak. 84°17' S, 159°38' E. Rising to 2407 m above sea level, on the W side of the MacAlpine Hills, just W of the head of Sylwester Glacier. Plotted by USGS from air photos taken by USN, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey geophysicist Willis Sumner Jacobs (b. Oct. 1930), who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1959, as USARP seismologist and geomagnetist. ANCA accepted the name.

Jacobs Peak. 80°04' S, 157°46' E. Rising to 2040 m, surmounting the N end of the ridge W of Ragotzkie Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for John Douglas Jacobs, U.S. ionosphere physicist from Dartmouth College (University of Alaska), observing at Vostok Station in 1964. ANCA accepted the name.

Jacobs Peninsula. 81°52' S, 162°39' E. A massive peninsula, 9 km long and 5 km wide, extending E from the Nash Range into the Ross Ice Shelf. Rising to 800 m, and ice-covered except for fringing spurs, as at Cape May (the NE extremity of the massif). Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Stanley S. "Stan" Jacobs, oceanographer with the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, at Columbia University, who made physical and chemical observations in the southern ocean, including the Ross Sea, between 1963 and 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Jacobsen, Frithjof. b. May 20, 1874, Norway, son of tutor Oluf Jacobsen (owner of a navigation school in Sandefjord) and his wife Andrine. In 1904, he settled in Grytviken, in South Georgia, to become the assistant manager for the new whaling station there owned by Carl Anton Larsen's new Compañía de Pesca. He married Klara Oltte, and their daughter, Solveig, was born there in 1913 (she would die in 1996; *see* **Jacobsen Valley**). In 1914 he became manager. In 1921, he succeeded N. Jöndahl Hammer as the Buenos Aires manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, a position he would hold until he died. Wiktor Esbensen, Carl Anton Larsen's son-in-law, replaced him at Grytviken. Don Frithjof was manager of the *Ernesto Tornquist*, 1927-31. In 1944 he became vice president of the company, and died on Dec. 27, 1953.

Jacobsen, Glen "Jake." b. Jan. 2, 1916, Loup Fork, Nebraska, son of Danish immigrant farmer Peter Jacobsen and his Nebraskan wife Edna. He graduated from the University of Washington, and joined the U.S. Navy, later moving to Seattle. He was 13 years in submarines, commanding 3 separate subs during World War II, and bringing back U-530, which had been interned in Argentina. After the war he was submarine adviser to the Turkish forces in the Black Sea, and commander of the *Atka* during the U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1954-55. His Danish wife and their 2 children lived in Buenos Aires at that time (he had met his wife there). He died in Aug. 1969.

Jacobsen Glacier. 82°58' S, 167°05' E. Flows ENE from Mount Reid, in the Holland Range, into the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harold Jacobsen, master of the *Chattahoochee*, in Antarctica for OpDF 1964 (i.e., 1963-64) and OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65).

Jacobsen Head. 74°02' S, 113°35' W. An ice-covered headland forming the NE point of Slichter Foreland, on the E side of Philbin Inlet, on Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from aerial photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted by them in 74°01' S, 113°20' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Glen Jacobsen. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Jacobsen Valley. 78°30' S, 85°39' W. A shallow valley, 3.5 km long and 1.2 km wide, descending northward from Mount Vinson, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. It is bounded to the W by Branscomb Peak and Galicia Peak, and to the E by a minor ridge running between the E side of Mount Vinson (to the S) and Goodge Col (to the N). Draining the valley is a glacier tributary to Branscomb Glacier, part of the classical route to the summit of Mount Vinson. Mapped by the Americans in

1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Solveig Gunbjørg Jacobsen, who was born in Grytviken, South Georgia, on Oct. 8, 1913, daughter of Frithjof Jacobsen (q.v.). She died in 1996.

Jacobson, John "Jake." b. Sept. 28, 1868, Tromsø, Norway, son of Hans Jacobsen and his wife Britha Marie Johannesdatter. He was baptized in Tromsø on Nov. 7, 1868, as Johannes Joakim Hansen, which followed the old system of naming in Norway. Before he was two, his elder brother Jacob had died, and so had his father. A few years later Johannes Hansen became Johannes Jacobsen (with an "e"), in accordance with the new Norwegian naming system. His mother married again when John was 9, and, John, after growing up in his mother's home town of Alta, became a laborer. At the age of 19, he left Christiania (later called Oslo) on the *Geiser*, bound for New York, where he arrived on April 13, 1888. He went to Minneapolis, where he worked as a shoemaker, becoming an American citizen there in March 1893. In 1895 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. In 1901 he went back to Tromsø, to be part of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition, and, on returning to the USA in 1902, with a (later to be somewhat famous) cross, anchor, and heart on his right forearm, he joined the U.S. Naval Reserve, as a sailmaker. He retired from the Navy in 1925, as a chief bosun's mate, and went on ByrdAE 1928-30, as a sailmaker, the oldest man on the expedition. On Feb. 22, 1929, halfway through the expedition, he and some other lads left Antarctica for NZ on the *City of New York*, and from there, rather than hang around in NZ for 6 months waiting for the 2nd half of the expedition, took the *Tahiti* to San Francisco, arriving there on April 12, 1929. From there they arrived in New York on April 19, where they were much fêted. Jacobson was described in the press as "rugged and tanned after half a century at sea," and a "veteran sailmaker." He then made his way back to Dunedin for the rest of the expedition. After the expedition they came back to the US. By 1939 Jake was in the U.S. Naval Home in Philadelphia, aged 71, and was still there in Aug. 1943. He probably died there.

Jacoby Glacier. 75°48' S, 132°06' W. A steep glacier flowing from the E slopes of the Ames Range, between Mount Boennighausen and Mount Andrus, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for William J. Jacoby, driller at Byrd Station in 1968-69.

Mount Jacqueminot *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Jacques *See also* **Jaques**

Jacques, Greville Lawson "Bim." b. April 4, 1924, Sutton, Surrey, son of Hubert Jacques, editor of the *Surrey County Herald*, and his wife Elsie Violet Howick (after Hubert Jacques died in 1937, aged 49, she married G. Ross-Mumby, in 1939). He flew Wellington bombers during World War II, and, after the war, transferred to helicopters, joining Autair to become Lord Beaverbrook's personal pilot. In 1945 he was a flying officer, RAFVR, and in 1947 a flight lieutenant. On Aug. 23, 1947, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe Square, London, he married Anne Grace Lowe, and they lived in Cirencester, Glos. He was senior helicopter pilot with FIDASE 1955-57. He later lived in Sugnall, Staffs, and died there in Feb. 2005.

Jacques Peaks. 64°31' S, 61°50' W. Rising to 385 m, at the NW end of Reclus Peninsula, they are the most conspicuous feature on the peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The feature was shown on an Argentine chart of 1954, but unnamed. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground the same season by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Bim Jacques (q.v.), who landed on one of these peaks to build a survey station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mont Jacquinot *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Monte Jacquinot *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Mount Jacquinot. 63°22' S, 57°53' W. A completely snow-covered pyramidal peak, rising to 475 m (the Chileans say 652 m), but with exposed rock on its N side, 5 km S of Cape Legoupil, 1.5 km E of Huon Bay, and almost 1 km E of Covadonga Harbor, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Probably sighted by Bransfield on Jan. 30, 1820, but named in 1837-40 by Dumont d'Urville as Mont Jacquinot, for Charles-Hector Jacquinot. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Mount Jacquinot, and on an 1844 British chart as (erroneously) Mount Jacqueminot. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Monte Jacquinot, and on Friederichsen's map of 1895 as Jacquinot Berg. A 1901 British chart has it as Mount Jacquinot, and that is how US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, also how it was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and how it is listed in the British gazetteer of 1955. On a 1908 Chilean map it appears as Cerro Jacquinot, and the Norwegians charted it as Jacquinotfjellet, in 1928. In the 1940s and 1950s the Chileans flirted with a couple of names, both revolving around the nickname of Rosa Marckmann Reijer, wife of President González Videla, to wit: Nevado Mitty (on a sketch of 1948), and Cerro Mitty (1951 chart). They also thought of Nevado General H. Carmona Vial (for General Horacio Carmona Vial), on a sketch of 1948, but that name was never used. However, the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 has it as Monte Jacquinot, as does the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Rocas Jacquinot *see* **Jacquinot Rocks**

Jacquinot, A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jacquinot, Charles-Hector. b. March 4, 1796, Nevers, France, brother of Honoré Jacquinot. He entered the Imperial Navy at 16, and on May 15, 1820 was promoted to ensign. On May 22, 1825 he became a lieutenant, and on Jan. 22, 1836, a "capitaine de corvette." He was commander of the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40, and 2nd-in-command of the expedition under his best friend, Dumont d'Urville himself. He was promoted to "capitaine de vaisseau" on Dec. 21, 1840, and after Dumont d'Urville's death in 1842, he was given the responsibility of finishing the written account of the voyage. On Feb. 3, 1852 he was promoted to rear admiral, and was in command at Piraeus, Greece, during the Crimean War (1854-55). On Dec. 1, 1855 he was promoted to vice admiral. Soon after retiring from the Naval General Staff, he died in Nov. 1879, at Toulon.

Jacquinot, Honoré. b. Aug. 1, 1814, at Moulins-en-Gilbert, France, brother of Charles-Hector Jacquinot. Naturalist and assistant surgeon (surgeon 3rd class) on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He and Hombron published the zoological results of the expedition. In 1848 he became a doctor, and practiced in Nevers. He died in 1887.

Jacquinot Berg *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Jacquinot Rocks. 63°26' S, 58°24' W. A group of rocks about midway between Hombron Rocks and Cape Ducorps, NE of Marescot Point, and 1.5 km (the Chileans say 5 km) off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1946, and named by them for Honoré Jacquinot. The feature appears on a 1949 British chart. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The rocks appear on a 1951 Chilean chart as Rocas Jacquinot, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call them Rocas Jacquinot as well.

Jacquinotfjellet *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Punta Jade *see* **Jade Point**

Jade Crater Lake *see* **Crater Lake**

Jade Point. 63°36' S, 57°35' W. A gently sloping rocky point forming the S limit of Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula. The lower slopes of the point are permanently sheathed in greenish-tinged ice (hence the name). It appears on an Argentine map of 1958 as Cabo Circular. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, as Jade Point. US-ACAN accepted that name later that year. It appears on a 1974 British map. In the Argentine gazetteer of 1993 it appears as Punta Jade.

Jaeger Hills. 75°30' S, 65°40' W. A group of hills and nunataks, rising to about 1000 m, and running NE-SW for about 40 km between Matthews Glacier and McCaw Ridge, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys taken during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and also from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Following a visit by a USGS field party in Dec. 1977, led by Peter Rowley (*see* **Rowley Massif**), this feature was named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James Walter Jaeger, USN, command pilot of a VXE-6 LC-130 that transported USGS field expeditions in 1976-77 and 1977-78. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Jaeger Table. 82°36' S, 52°30' W. The ice-covered summit plateau of the Dufek Massif, rising to about 2030 m at Worcester Summit, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground

by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Survey of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by Art Ford for Cdr. James Jaeger (*see* **Jaeger Hills**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1978, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Jaegyu Knoll. 63°28' S, 56°27' W. An undersea knoll (or submarine volcano), trending NW-SE, 9 km NW of Rosamel Island, in Antarctic Sound. It rises to a height of about 700 from the sea floor, its summit being about 280 m below the level of the surface of the sea. Its symmetrical shape is in the form of an elliptical cone. Discovered and first mapped in Dec. 2001, by swath bathymetry during a USAP cruise led by Eugene Domack on the *Nathaniel B. Palmer.* Named Jeon Jaegyu Knoll by Prof. Domack in June 2006, the shortened name Jaegyu Knoll was accepted by US-ACAN (undersea features department) on July 17, 2007. Jeon Jaegyu was a young Korean scientist at King Sejong Station in the 2003 field season. He took part in a rescue attempt for an overturned boat in Maxwell Bay, was thrown into the heavy seas, and died of hypothermia while making his way along the shore toward Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station.

Jagar Islands. 66°35' S, 57°20' E. A group of small islands lying immediately off Cape Boothby, on the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Jagarane (i.e., "the hunters"). First visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law on the *Nella Dan* in 1965. ANCA translated the name to Jagar Islands on July 29, 1965, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Jagarane *see* **Jagar Islands**

Isla Jagged *see* **[1]Jagged Island and [2]Jagged Island**

Roca Jagged *see* **Jagged Rocks**

Rocas Jagged *see* **Jagged Rocks**

[1]Jagged Island. 61°54' S, 58°26' W. A high, conspicuous rocky island rising to an elevation of 66 m above sea level, with a jagged summit, 4 km NNW of Round Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Presumably known to sealers in the 19th century, it was surveyed and charted by the *Discovery II* in 1935, and first named by them (it seems). They plotted it in 61°53' S, 58°13' W. It appears on a 1938 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys by FIDS between 1957 and 1959, its position was corrected to 61°54' S, 58°29' W, and with the new coordinates is shown on a 1962 British chart and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Jagged, but on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Dentada (which means the same thing), the latter name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears by error on a 1963 Argentine chart as Isla Owen. However, by 1978 one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions had named it Isla Gregores, for Alférez de fragata (he became an alférez in 1905; he was later a capitán de fragata) José C. Gregores (b. Nov. 23, 1882, Buenos Aires). The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Jagged. It was re-plotted again by the British in late 2008. *See also* **Kellick Island**.

[2]Jagged Island. 65°58' S, 65°41' W. An island, 3 km long, off the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, 1.5 km E of Dodman Island, and 13 km W of Ferin Head, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. FrAE 1908-10 may have seen it in 1909. Roughly mapped in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, who so named it because it is jagged. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Isla Mellada (i.e., "notched island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jagged Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Rosales, presumably named after Coronel de marina Leonardo Rosales (1792-1836), Argentine naval officer. However, it appears on 1957 and 1958 Argentine charts as Isla Vélez Sarsfield, named after Dr. Dalmacio Vélez Sarsfield (1800-1875), Argentine lawyer and statesman who wrote the Argentine Civil Code of 1869, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Jagged.

Jagged Rocks. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. A group of rocks, partly awash, extending from the entrance to Hut Cove to near the center of that cove, in the E part of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly charted in 1903 by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson, during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a 1950 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Rocas Denticuladas (which means roughly the same thing). The names Rocas Jagged and Rocas Dentadas were tried by the Argentines, but did not catch on. The name Rocas Denticuladas was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chileans call these rocks Rocas Olivares, for Marinero (maquinista) Luis Olivares, of the Chilean Navy, who took part in ChilAE 1948-49, and who, at Soberanía Station (later called Capitán Arturo Prat Station), had to spend 8 days on land. The largest of these rocks appeared in a 1957 Argentine chart as both Roca Jagged and Roca Denticulada. The latter name was the one accepted by the Argentines.

Jago Nunataks. 72°06' S, 164°40' E. A cluster of closely- spaced nunataks rising to an elevation of about 2300 m above sea level, with their central point about 5 km E of the S end of the Neall Massif, and in the upper reaches of Houliston Glacier, where the Concord Mountains meet the Freyberg Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, for James B. "Jim" Jago, geologist with the NZARP geological parties to this area in 1974-75 and 1980-81. US-ACAN accepted the name. Dr. Jago was later with the department of applied geology, at the South Australian Institute of Technology, at Adelaide.

Jahnsen, Johannes. b. Norway. He went to sea, and was cook on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Jahntinden. 74°45' S, 11°35' W. A mountain in Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Gunnar Jahn (1883-1971), Resistance leader during World War II, imprisoned in 1944, and after the war became a politician. The word "tind" means "peak."

Jahre, Anders. b. May 25, 1891, Ramnes, Norway. A lawyer and whaling magnate out of Sandefjord, he owned the Kosmos Company. He died in 1982.

Jakobczyk, Walter John "Wes." Better known as Wes Jacobs, but also known as "Les," or "Jake." b. 1910, Newark, NJ, 5th of 7 children of house painter Jozef Jan Jakobczyk (Joe Jacobs) and his wife Honorata Rozalia Braja (a chef and restaurant owner, known as Honora), both of whom came over to the States from Cergowa, in Dukla, Poland. The family never officially changed their name to Jacobs, but to all intents and purposes that was how they were known in Newark. Honora brought over two nephews from Poland, and she and Joe adopted them. Edward was one, and his brother, also named Walter, was another. That meant there were now two Walters, so the older one changed his name (although not legally) to Wesley. After Morton Street Elementary School, Wes graduated from Central High, and then went to live with his older sister, Mrs John Ptak, in Great Kills, Staten Island. He joined the U.S. Navy in New York, in 1929, and was sent to the College of Engineering at the University of Southern California. He played football with the Navy in San Diego, served as a master mechanic on the battleship *California*, and was coxswain, trainer, and master of the crew that won the Iron Man trophy for the ship. He was on the *California* when the entire fleet came into New York Harbor in 1938. He learned to fly, and had 680 solo hours logged when he became chief motor machinist's mate and one of the pilots on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. Just before leaving Boston for Antarctica, he flew to Newark to spend the last weekend with his family in Newark, then flew back to Boston to join the *Bear*. He was one of two Newark lads on that expedition, Roy Fitzsimmons being the other. During his part of the expedition, he was the diesel technician on the Snowcruiser. He was promoted to bosun's mate 1st class during the 2nd half of the expedition. After the expedition, and just before Pearl Harbor, he was posted to the Arctic, where he was in a plane crash that fractured his skull and broke his hands. He was the engineer chief petty officer who converted the Vanderbilt yacht into a subchaser, and was chief engineer on the *Plymouth*, off the North Carolina coast on Aug. 5, 1943, when he was torpedoed. He never married.

Rocher Jakobsen. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A small rocky promontory overlooked by a steep cliff, on the W coast of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. The name was long in use

before it was officially accepted by the French. Guttorm Jakobsen (q.v.) was skipper of the *Norsel*.

Jakobsen, Guttorm. b. 1911, Belsnes, Tromsø, Norway. He went to sea as a deckboy on the *Heimen*, in 1927. He first went to Greenland on the *Heimland I*, in 1929, as a seaman, and in 1931 was back there on the *Heimen*. He became a mate before World War II, and after the war returned to Belsnes, to work for the family business, Jakobsen Brothers. He was skipper of the *Norsel*, 1949-52, 1955-56, and 1956-57. Then he and his brothers Helge, Gunnar, and Torgils, started the North Fisk Company together. It is said that he spent a total of 50 seasons in polar waters.

Jakobsenknatten. 74°33' S, 9°58' W. A mountain crag in the N part of XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for journalist Sigurd Jakobsen (b. 1910), Resistance leader during World War II, arrested in 1941, sentenced to death, but not executed.

Massif Jakova Gakkelja. 71°50' S, 6°45' E. A massif. Named by the Russians. The coordinates would put it on the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. It is difficult to imagine a massif in this area remaining unnamed by anyone else, especially the Norwegians, and it is possible that this Russian name is a synonym for Jøkulkyrkja itself.

Nunataki Jakova Koblenca. 82°40' S, 42°40' W. The Russians claim this as group of nunataks, and the coordinates would put it just SE of the Schneider Hills (which form the S half of the Argentina Range), in the Pensacola Mountains. However, it may well be the Russian name for the Schneiders themselves.

Gora Jakovleva. 72°04' S, 16°20' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak to the E of Bautasteinane, in the NE part of Steingarden, in the SE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Jakubova *see* **Dickey Glacier**

Nunatak Jakunina. 83°11' S, 49°01' W. A somewhat isolated nunatak, due W of Kovacs Glacier, on the SE side of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Île Jallour *see* **Yalour Islands**
Îles Jallour *see* **Yalour Islands**
Jallour Isles *see* **Yalour Islands**
Jallour Islets *see* **Yalour Islands**
Jallous Islets *see* **Yalour Islands**
Jalour *see* **Yalour**

Ozero Jama. 73°19' S, 68°18' E. A lake immediately S of Morgan Glacier, in the central part of the McIntyre Bluffs, on the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Caleta Jambeli. 62°27' S, 59°44' W. An inlet between Orión Point and Canto Point, at Discovery Bay, on the NE coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians on July 6, 1990, after the town of Jambeli, in Ecuador.

Cabo James *see* **Cape James**

Cap James *see* **Cape James**

Cape James. 63°05' S, 62°42' W. A very notable cape of dark color, forming the SW point of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, and rising to some 100 m above sea level, at the foot of which is a rock about 50 m high that resembles a step. Roughly charted by Weddell in 1820, when a landing was made nearby. Further charted as Cape James by Foster, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and it also appears on British charts of 1839 and 1938. Whether or not it was named by Foster, it certainly seems to have been named for Weddell. On de Gerlache's 1902 map of his BelgAE 1897-99 it appears as Cap James. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape James in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentines were calling it Cabo James as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Originally plotted in 63°06' S, 62°45' W, it was replotted by the UK in late 2008.

Isla James. 63°00' S, 62°30' W. A tiny island off the SE side of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines, presumably in assocation with Cape James, which is on the SW side of Smith Island.

Mount James. 77°12' S, 161°29' E. Rising to 1700 m, between Mick Peak and Hott Peak, it is the highest mountain in the Helicopter Mountains, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Barry Wendell James (b. 1953), helo pilot who supported USAP at McMurdo Sound and the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 10 austral field seasons, 1998-99 to 2007-08. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

James, David Pelham. b. Dec. 25, 1919, son of Wing Commander Sir Archibald William Henry James, RAF, and his wife Bridget Mary Idol Guthrie. Educated at Eton. Captured during World War II while serving on small boats, he escaped on the second attempt. He was a temporary lieutenant, RNVR, when he became surveyor at Base D for the winter of 1945, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin. In the July of that year, Operation Tabarin personnel became FIDS, and so James became one of the first Fids. He wrote *That Frozen Land* (*see* the Bibliography). He was also ADC to the governor of the Falkland Islands. On May 20, 1950, in London, he married the Hon. Jaquetta Mary Theresa Digby, daughter of the 11th Baron Digby. He won the MBE. From 1959 to 1964 he was Conservative MP for Brighton Kemp Town, and lost the 1964 election (by a mere 7 votes) probably due to his (over) publicized determined belief in, and continued quest for, the Loch Ness monster. From 1970 to 1979 he was MP for Dorset North. In 1979 he became David Guthrie-James. He died on Dec. 15, 1986, at his ancestral home of Torosay Castle, at Little Torosay, Criagnure, on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and his ashes were scattered there. He was biographized by John Robson, in the book *One Man in His Time: The Biography of David James, Laird of Torosay Castle, Traveler, Wartime Escaper, and Member of Parliament* (1998, Spelmount, Staplehurst, England).

James, Reginald William "Jimmy." b. Jan. 9, 1891, Paddington, London, son of umbrella maker William George J. James and his wife Isabel Sarah Ward. While still a post-graduate student at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge, he joined BITE 1914-17 as a physicist on the *Endurance*, and was on the famous Weddell Sea Party of that expedition. He served with the Royal Engineers during World War I, and then lectured in physics at Manchester University, specializing in X-ray crystallography. In 1937 he became professor of physics at the University of Cape Town. He died on July 7, 1964, in Rondebosch, Cape Town.

The *James Caird*. Shackleton's 22-foot-long open boat which made the trip from Elephant Island to South Georgia in 1916. The largest of the 3 longboats used by Shackleton on BITE 1914-17, it was named by him for his chief backer, Sir James Caird. In 1922 the boat was presented by John Rowett to Dulwich College. There is a book, *Shackleton's Boat: The Story of the James Caird*, by Harding McGregor Dunnett.

The *James Caird II*. A replica of the boat used by Shackleton on his epic trip from Elephant Island to South Georgia. Built by Skips & Baedebyggeri, in Denmark, she was launched on Oct. 1, 1999. Her mission was to recreate Shackleton's trip. She was shipped out to Buenos Aires in a crate, then on to Ushuaia, to await the arrival of expedition leader Arved Fuchs (b. April 26, 1953, Germany). They called the expedition Shackleton 2000. With Fuchs were Henryk Wolksi (b. 1951, Poland), Sigridur Ragna Sverridottir (b. 1971, Iceland), and Martin Friederichs (b. 1961, Germany), all permanent crew members of Fuchs' yacht *Dagmar Aaen*, which was constantly in attendance throughout the expedition, as were film crews, radio, inflatable rafts, good food, etc. The expedition began on Jan. 19, 2000, and by Jan. 29 they were at Point Wild, on Elephant Island. On Jan. 30, they set out for South Georgia, arriving there on Feb. 12, 2000. Then they crossed the island to Stromness. Fuchs wrote *In Shackleton's Wake*. For a related (and earlier) attempt, *see* **South Aris Expedition**.

James Caird Society. A charity established in 1994, in Cranbrook, Kent, with Shackleton's son as first president (he died in 1994, soon after the society was founded). He was succeeded by the explorer's granddaughter.

The *James Clark Ross*. Ice-strengthened British Royal research ship, built by Swan & Hunter, at Wallsend, for oceanographic and logistical supply work in polar climates, and launched by the Queen on Dec. 1, 1990. She (i.e., the vessel) was designed to be acoustically quiet, so as not to interfere with the acoustic systems on board. She supplied BAS stations in Antarctica, and was in Antarctic waters in 1991-92 (captains were Chris Elliott and Nicholas Anthony "Nick" Beer); 1992-93 (same skippers);

1993-94 (same skippers); 1994-95 (captains Chris Elliott and Michael Jeremy Stuart Burgan); 1995-96 (captains Elliott and Beer); 1996-97 (captains Elliott and Beer); 1997-98 (captains Elliott and Burgan); 1998-99 (captains Elliott and Burgan); and 1999-2000 (captains Elliott and Burgan). This latter season she was in Antarctic waters between Oct. 16 and Dec. 14, 1999. The leading crew members, aside from the skippers, were: Robert Patterson (chief officer), Dave Gooberman (2nd officer), Paul Hislop (3rd officer), Dave Cutting (chief engineer), Bill Kerwell (2nd engineer), George Stewart (bosun). Peter Foden was senior scientific officer on board, and Steve Mack was higher scientific officer. This stint was performed in two legs. The first leg was between Oct. 16 and Nov. 7, when she was in the Drake Passage, sometimes going south of 60°S. For the second leg, she set out from Port Stanley on Nov. 10, 1999. Mr. Mack was aboard still, and Geoff Hargreaves had joined the ship the day before, as scientific officer. They arrived at Port Lockroy Station on Nov. 14, 1999, dropped off two personnel there to operate the summer Antarctic museum, and then headed off to Rothera Station a few hours later. She arrived at the pack-ice, 25 miles out from Rothera, on Nov. 15, 1999, but, after several unsuccessful attempts to get in to the base, gave up on Dec. 8, 1999, and headed to Palmer Station, from where the 14 replacement personnel (and Hargreaves and Mack) would be transferred over to Rothera by Twin Otter. Hargreaves and Mack left Rothera on Dec. 13, 1999, in a Dash-7 aircraft, headed back to Stanley. Chris Elliott was captain until at least 2002. She was in Antarctica in 2002-03. The leading crew members that season were: Jerry Burgan (captain), Dave Gooberman (chief officer), Dave King (2nd officer), Paul Clarke (3rd officer), Duncan Anderson (chief engineer), Colin Smith (2nd engineer), Jim Stevenson (3rd engineer), Tom Elliot (4th engineer), Doug Trewet (deck engineer), Steve Mee (radio officer), and Colin Lang (bosun). That season, from Dec. 19, 2002 to Jan. 1, 2003, she was in the Drake Passage, many times going south of 60°S. She was back in 2003-04. At the end of this tour, Dave Gooberman left BAS after 6 years, and took a job as ship's inspector in Douglas, Isle of Man.

The *James Cook*. A 5401-ton, 89.5-meter Royal research ship, capable of 16 knots, she was owned by NERC, and built in 2006 by the Norwegian company Flekkefjord Slipp & Maskinbabrikk, of Norway, to replace the old *Charles Darwin*. The hull was built in Gdansk, Poland. She was launched by Princess Anne in Feb. 2007. The vessel's first skipper was Robin Plumley (q.v.).

James Duncan Mountains *see* **Duncan Mountains**

Mount James E. West *see* **Mount West**

James Forbes Glacier. 69°12' S, 158°01' E. A glacier flowing to the sea immediately S of Williamson Head, and 10 km WNW of Drake Head, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for James Forbes.

James Island *see* **Smith Island**

James Lassiter Ice Barrier *see* **Ronne Ice Shelf**

The *James Monroe*. American sealing sloop of 80 tons and a crew of 7, commanded by Nat Palmer, as part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1821-22 to the South Shetlands. John Dodge was 1st mate. With the *Dove*, under the command of George Powell, she discovered the South Orkneys in Dec. 1821. She left the South Shetlands on Jan. 30, 1822, and arrived back at Newport on April 15, 1822, with a cargo of oil.

James Nunatak. 69°59' S, 62°27' W. A conical nunatak, rising to 410 m, 8.75 km S of Lewis Point, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and probably seen from the ground by a sledging party that explored this coast during the same expedition. In Nov. 1947 it was surveyed and charted by a combined sledging party of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48, and named by the FIDS for David P. James. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Mount James Robertson *see* **Mount Robertson**

Île James Ross *see* **James Ross Island**

[1]**James Ross Island**. 64°15' S, 57°45' W. A large irregular-shaped island, 60 km long in a N-S direction, with a maximum elevation of 1630 m above sea level, it lies off Trinity Peninsula and the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, from both of which it is separated by the Prince Gustav Channel. It is rich in fossils. It was roughly charted on its E side in 1842-43, by RossAE 1839-43. On an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on Friederichsen's 1895 German map (as James Ross Insel), the name Ross Island was applied to an island about 45 km E of Seymour Island. But, in fact, this island was later proved to be non-existent. The land discovered by Ross was later (and erroneously) called Terre Louis Philippe (it appears that way on a chart of 1903). On charts from DWE 1892-93 and ScotNAE 1902-04 the island was shown as part of Palmer Land. Its insularity was proved in Oct. 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04, who charted it, and it was named by Nordenskjöld as James Ross Insel, for, of course, Sir James Clark Ross. The name appeared in English language translations of Nordenskjöld's maps as James Ross Island. On Sobral's chart of 1904, it appears as Isla de Haddington, named thus in association with Mount Haddington. It also appears as Haddington Land on one of Nordenskjöld's expedition charts. On Sobral's 1907 chart it appears as Isla Haddington, with the notation "proved to be an island." The Argentines were calling it Isla Ross as early as 1908, and, despite the fact that it appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Isla James Ross, that (i.e., Isla Ross) was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The first to call it Ross Island was Charcot, in his maps of FrAE 1903-05 (he actually called it Île Ross), and it appears as Ross Island on British charts of 1921 and 1940. However, this name has been greatly discouraged (although not successfully, it would appear) in favor of the other (and more famous) island of that name in McMurdo Sound. On Charcot's maps of 1912 (from FrAE 1908-10) he calls it Île James Ross. The island was partly re-surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1945 and 1947, and they completed the survey between 1953-55. On a 1948 Argentine chart it appears as Isla María, as "a symbol of love and faith." US-ACAN accepted the name James Ross Island in 1947. It appears as such on British charts of 1948 and 1949, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, it appearing in the 1955 British gazetteer. There are several other main islands in the group to which James Clark Ross Island belongs, and this group really demands a name. However, everyone has been reluctant to face this issue squarely, everyone, that is, but the Chileans, who call it Islas Ross (q.v.).

[2]**James Ross Island** *see* **Bull Island**, **Foyn Island**

The *James Stewart*. New Brunswick whaling ship under the command of Capt. Dougherty, she was in Antarctic waters in 1841, and spotted Dougherty Island (q.v.).

James W. Ellsworth Land *see* **Ellsworth Land**

Punta Jameson *see* **Jameson Point**

Jameson, James Charles. b. Aug. 3, 1907, Portsmouth. He joined the Merchant Navy in Jan. 1924, and by 1928 and 1929 was an able seaman plying the Atlantic on the *Aquitania* and the *Berengaria*, between Southampton and New York. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-33, and on the *William Scoresby* 1934-35. He died in late 1973, in Exeter.

Jameson Island *see* **Jameson Point, Low Island**

Jameson Point. 63°18' S, 62°16' W. A point, 5 km N of Cape Garry, on the W coast of Low Island, in the South Shetlands. First roughly charted (but not named) by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and more accurately delineated from these photos by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in order to preserve the name of Jameson in this area (Jameson Island was Weddell's name for Low Island). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Jameson. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Jamesons Island *see* **Low Island**

Jamesway Camp. An American field camp, built in 1978-80, on the S side of the Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Named for the type of hut used.

Jamesway Huts. A Korean War invention. 16 by 16 foot frame-type tents built from a kit, and which can be added on to. They are erected by covering semi-circular, prefabricated wooden arches with insulated canvas panels called "blankets." A Jamesway hut resembles a Quonset hut or a Nissen hut. They were popular in Antarctica because they could be assembled rapidly and carried by Hercules LC-130 aircraft.

Jamieson Ridge. 80°27' S, 25°53' W. A narrow ridge, 1.5 km long, and rising to about 1200 m (the British say about 1150 m), at the SW end of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968–71. Namd by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Thomas Francis Jamieson (1829–1913), Scottish geologist whose work on the ice-worn rocks of Scotland led to a knowledge of the true origin of glacial striae, in 1862. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Jamroga. 71°20' S, 163°06' E. Rising to 2265 m, 13 km E of Mount Gow in the rugged heights between Carryer Glacier and Sledgers Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. John Joseph Jamroga (b. Dec. 29, 1927, Stamford, Conn.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1946, and was photographer here in 1967–68. He retired from the Navy in Oct. 1981.

The *Jan Wellem*. This was the former Hamburg Amerika Line steamer *Württemburg*, built in 1921. For a year she did the Hamburg to New York run, and was then transferred to the South American run. In 1935 she was sold to the Düsseldorf soap manufacturer Henkel, and converted that year into the 11,776-ton, 147-meter German floating factory whaling ship *Jan Wellem*, capable of 10.5 knots, run by the Erste Deutsche Walfanggesellschaft, and in Antarctic waters in 1936–37, under the command of Capt. Otto Kraul. Led by Dr. Wolfgang Frank, her crew of 240 took 920 whales that season, making 62,000 barrels of oil. She was back in 1937–38 (again under Capt. Kraul), and 1938–39, and then the war came. She was converted into a tanker, and on April 28, 1940, while taking part in the German invasion of Norway, the Nazis scuttled her at Narvik, in order to prevent her falling into Allied hands. However, she was refloated that August, repaired, and by 1943 was back in operation. In 1946 she was wrecked, and was broken up in the north of England in 1947.

Cerro Jaña. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill rising to an elevation of 73 m above sea level, about 180 m SW of Cerro Puleche, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Ricardo Jaña Obregón, civil engineer with the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who did geodetic and cartographic work in the Cape Shirreff area in 1991.

Morro Jaña. 64°21' S, 56°57' W. A hill on the E side of Spath Peninsula, Snow Hill Island, off the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. This feature was named by the Chileans, for Efraín Jaña Jirón, of the Chilean Army, on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1954–55, and who wintered over at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in 1955. The Chileans call it Morro Izquierdo (i.e., "left hill"), as opposed to its neighbor Morro Derecho (q.v.), just to the right.

The *Jane*. Scottish sealing brig of 154 tons owned by shipbuilder James Strachan of Leith and James Mitchell, a London insurance broker, and registered at Greenock. American-built, she had been seized by the British during the War of 1812, and was commanded by James Weddell for 3 successive Antarctic voyages, 1819–21, 1821–22, and 1822–24, with a 22-man crew. After the first voyage Weddell bought a share in the *Jane*. The second voyage, the *Jane* left London on Sept. 9, 1822, left Gravesend on Sept. 13, then went to Madeira, and on to Patagonia and the South Shetlands. On Feb. 20, 1823 the *Jane* reached a southing record of 74°15' S, 34°16' W, in the Weddell Sea. The *Jane*'s tender was the *Beaufoy of London*, commanded first by Michael McLeod and later by Matthew Brisbane. The *Jane* arrived back in Gravesend on July 18, 1824, nearly 3 weeks after the *Beaufoy*, with 66 casks of oil and 3076 sealskins. Weddell continued to command the *Jane* in the Atlantic until she was scuppered in 1829. Her loss was Weddell's loss.

Jane Bank. 61°45' S, 38°45' W. A submarine feature in the N part of the Weddell Sea, along the S margin of the South Orkneys. Discovered in 1996–97 on the *Hespérides*, during the SpanAE of that season. Named for Weddell's ship, the *Jane*.

Jane Basin. 62°15' S, 40°30' W. A back-arc (or marginal) basin in the N part of the Weddell Sea, along the S margin of the South Orkneys. Discovered in 1996–97 on the *Hespérides*, during the SpanAE of that season. Named for Weddell's ship, the *Jane*.

Jane Col. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. A col running at an elevation of about 150 m above sea level, W of Jane Peak, at the head of Limestone Valley, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, in association with Jane Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

The *Jane Maria*. American sealing brig of 170 tons, 74 feet long, built in New York in 1796. James Sheffield was her 1st mate in 1817–18, and her captain in 1818–19. On July 1, 1819 she was registered, and that day left for the Falkland Islands under the command of Capt. Robert Johnson. She formed part of the New York Sealing Expedition of 1820–21, and left Antarctica on March 9, 1821, to return to New York. She was back in the South Shetlands on Oct. 27, 1821, for the 1821–22 season, under the command of Capt. Abraham Blauvelt, still part of the New York Sealing Expedition.

Jane Peak. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. A conspicuous nunatak rising to 210 m (the British say 205 m), 0.8 km W of the N part of Borge Bay, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and again (more thoroughly) by FIDS in 1947, it was named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Jane*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Mount Jane Wade *see* **Mount Gray**

Mount Jane Wyatt *see* **Mount Wyatt**

The *Janequeo*. A 2380-ton, 58.3-meter Chilean tug, built in Norway in 1974, she was acquired by Chile in 1987, and, based out of Valparaíso, was used on ChilAE 1993–94 (Captain Jorge Chubretovic). She was taken out of service in 1998.

Rocher Janet *see* **Janet Rock**

Janet Rock. 66°33' S, 139°10' E. A small rock outcrop at the foot of the coastal ice cliffs, W of Pointe Ebba, between Cape Pépin and the Géologie Archipelago, 12 km WNW of Liotard Glacier, in East Antarctica. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, but this particular rock was charted by the French in 1951–52, and they named it in 1953 as Rocher Janet, for 19th-century spiritualist and philosopher Paul Janet. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955. There is also an apocryphal etymology, that the feature was named for Bob Dovers' wife, Dovers being with the French party that year. However, Dovers' wife's name was Wilma, so this is unlikely.

Mount Janetschek. 74°54' S, 162°16' E. Rising to 1455 m, between Mount Larsen and Widowmaker Pass, at the S side of the mouth of Reeves Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Heinz Georg Maria Janetschek (b. Aug. 3, 1913, Bludenz, Vorarlberg, Austria. d. March 30, 1997 — Easter Sunday, in Innsbruck), biologist at McMurdo, 1961–62.

Janke Nunatak. 75°53' S, 70°27' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 1280 m, 6 km NE of Carlson Peak (which is in the NW part of the Hauberg Mountains), on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John William Janke, USARP radioman who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Janosy Hill. 78°09' S, 163°44' E. On the NE shore of Keyhole Lake, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for geologist Robert John Janosy (b. 1969), with the Byrd Polar Research Center, a member of the geological field party to the Royal Society Range, 1991–92.

Janovskijnuddane *see* **Yanovskiy Rocks**

Nunataki Janovskogo. 69°15' S, 34°25' E. An isolated group of nunataks NE of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, in the W part of the Prince Harald Coast. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Janovskogo *see* **Yanovskiy Rocks**

Jansen Peak *see* **Janssen Peak**

Jansenryggen. 74°41' S, 10°53' W. An ice ridge, 9 km long, in Pionerflaket, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "Jansen ridge") for Jan B. Jansen (b. 1889), professor at the University of Oslo, editor of *The Bulletin*, the leading newspaper of the Norwegian Resistance.

Pic Janssen *see* **Janssen Peak**

Sommet Janssen *see* **Janssen Peak**

Janssen Peak. 64°53' S, 63°31' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 1085 m, and forming the SW end of the Sierra DuFief, in the SW part of

Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered, roughly charted, and photographed in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Janssen, for physician and astronomer Pierre-Jules-César Janssen (known as Jules Janssen). That name, and Pic Janssen, both appear on expedition maps from FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10 respectively. It is reputed to appear on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pico Margalot, which surely has to be named for Pedro Francisco Margalot (b. Dec. 6, 1924, Corrientes), a member of Argentina's first flight to the Pole in 1961-62. However, this naming was considerably before his Antarctic involvement, which leaves a puzzle to be solved. US-ACAN accepted the name Janssen Peak in 1952, and it appears as such in the American gazetteer of 1956. It was surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel*, in April 1955, and UK-APC accepted the American naming on Sept. 8, 1957. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. It appears on Argentine charts of 1957 and 1958, as Pico Gorriti, named after Juan Ignacio Gorriti (*see* **Covey Rocks**). It appears misspelled as Jansen Peak on a British chart of 1974.

The *Jantar*. Polish vessel, in Antarctic waters in 1984-85, skipper Jan Boruta (*see* **Boruta Point**). She took down the Polish geophysics expedition to the South Shetlands and the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1987-88, led by Aleksander Guterch. The skipper of the ship that season was Zbigniew Kulaga.

Jantar Hills. 64°52' S, 62°48' W. A group of hills composed mainly of Lower Cretaceous lavas, between Porphyry Glacier and Pluton Glacier, S of Leith Cove, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for the *Jantar*.

The *Jantine V*. Dutch yacht, skippered by Dick and Elly Koopmans, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1989-90.

January Col. 83°24' S, 162°00' E. A high col on the N side of Claydon Peak, on the Prince Andrew Plateau, in the SE part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Approached from New Years Pass by Hillary's Southern Survey Party, during BCTAE 1956-58, who, by this col were able to gain a view of the mountains to the N and E, and so named by them because they climbed it in Jan. 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Janulis Spur. 85°07' S, 90°27' W. A rock spur extending eastward from the Ford Massif, between Green Valley and Aaron Glacier, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by surveying party members Peter Bermel and Art Ford in 1961, for the VX-6 pilot Lt. (later Cdr.) George Janulis, who flew the party into the Thiel Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Mount Janus. 71°04' S, 163°06' E. A bifurcated peak rising to 2420 m at the N side of the head of Montigny Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by Roger Cooper (*see* **Cooper Nunatak**), leader of an NZARP geological party to the area in 1981-82, for Janus, the old Roman god of doors and portals, who looked both ways. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Janus Island. 64°47' S, 64°06' W. A rocky island, about 315 m long, about 0.8 km S of Litchfield Island, and about 2.5 km SW of Palmer Station, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The southernmost of the islands on the W side of the entrance to Arthur Harbor, it has 3 tiny satellites of its own, to the immediate north. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Janus Islet, for the Roman god, because it guards Arthur Harbor. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it, as Janus Island, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963.

Janus Islet *see* **Janus Island**

Japan. In 1910-12 the Japanese South Polar Expedition (q.v.) took place under the leadership of Nobu Shirase. In 1933 the Nippon Polar Research Institute was formed, at Sit-Shi, in Japan, and on Dec. 25, 1933, Mr. Shirase became its first president. In 1934-35 the first Japanese whaling factory, the *Tonan Maru*, sailed to Antarctica, with her catchers, and Japan has engaged in Antarctic whaling ever since, mostly off the coast of East Antarctica. However, World War II did put a dent in Japan's whaling interest, as it did with every other country, but in 1946-47 and 1947-48 they were allowed (by Viceroy MacArthur) to send whaling fleets to Antarctica. The second of these two seasons had 27 ships divided into 2 fleets. The UK observer on this expedition was A.V. Hemming, RN (ret.), and also present were 2 U.S. observers and a Norwegian. The expedition returned to Japan in April 1948, with 1321 whales. In 1955 an Antarctic Committee in the Science Council of Japan was formed, and an Antarctic program in the Ministry of Education was also begun. In 1956-57 the First Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (Jare I) went to Antarctica for IGY, and set up Showa Station, the main Japanese base in Antarctica (see the entry below, **Japanese Antarctic Expeditions**). There has been a JARE almost every year since. In 1959 Japan was one of the original 12 signatories of the Antarctic Treaty, and later set up another couple of stations — Mizuho Station and Asuka Camp. The National Institute of Polar Research heads the JAREs, and maintains the scientific stations. In Dec. 1968 a team of 12 from Showa Station arrived at the South Pole after an 11-week traverse. The round trip was the longest ever to the Pole and back — 3200 miles. In 1995 the third actual scientific station, Dome Fuji, was built.

Japanese Antarctic Expeditions. Known as JARE. These are the modern day JAREs (but *see* **Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1912-13**). **JARE 1. 1956-58**. The expedition left Japan on Nov. 8, 1956, on the *Soya*, under the leadership of Dr. Takeshi Nagata. The skipper of the ship was Mitsuji Matsumoto. The auxiliary ship was the *Umitaka Maru*. There were 53 scientists and logistics support personnel, 240 tons of supplies, 18 Sakhalin sledge dogs, as well as a Cessna 180 light airplane and two Bell 47-6 helicopters to be used for reconnaissance. Masayoshi Murayama was part of this expedition. Between Jan. 1 and Jan. 6 the *Umitaka Maru* sailed south to Enderby Land to do studies in currents, under Professor T. Kumigori. On Jan. 7, 1957 the *Soya* arrived at the pack-ice. On Feb. 14, 1957 Showa Station was inaugurated, and the following day the *Soya* left, getting stuck in the pack-ice on Feb. 16, 1957. She was helped out on Feb. 28 by the Russian ship *Ob'*. Along with the *Umitaka Maru* (with Kumigori on board), the *Soya* returned via Cape Town to Tokyo, with 42 scientists and 77 crew, leaving behind in Antarctica the 11-man wintering party led by Eizaburo Nishibori, which carried out a reconnaissance of the Lützow-Holm Bay area. In Feb. 1957 they stored 260 drums of fuel, 5 tons of food, dynamite, and 6 sledges on a neighboring (and stationary) iceberg, as part of their reserves. In March the iceberg blew away in a blizzard. Geologist Tatsuo Tatsumi discovered uranium (q.v.). **JARE 2. 1957-59**. Left Japan on the *Soya* on Oct. 21, 1957, again under Dr Takeshi Nagata, Masayoshi Murayama was deputy leader, and the ship was again skippered by Capt. Mitsuji Matsumoto. On Dec. 20, 1957 the *Soya* arrived at the pack-ice, and became stuck here, unable to approach Showa Station. On Feb. 11, 1958 the 11 men from Showa were airlifted to the *Soya*, and on Feb. 14 Nagata abandoned JARE II due to the ice. They left behind, among other things, the 15 sledge dogs of JARE I. This caused a scandal in Japan and (much later) was the basis for a movie. **JARE 3. 1958-60**. Led by Takeshi Nagata. Masayoshi Murayama was deputy leader. The ship was the *Soya*, commanded by Mitsuji Matsumoto. When the *Soya* arrived at Showa Station they found two of the dogs, Taro and Jiro (q.v.) still alive. The 14-man wintering party, led by Mr. Murayama, re-opened Showa Station and enlarged it. SovAE visited them. **JARE 4. 1959-61**. Led by Tatsuro Tatsumi. They came down on the *Soya*. 15 men wintered-over at Showa Station under Tetsuya Torii. **JARE 5. 1960-62**. Led by Masayoshi Murayama. They came down on the *Soya*. 16 men wintered-over under Mr. Murayama. **JARE 6. 1961-63**. It was really only JARE 1961-62, as Torao Yoshikawa led the relief party down on the *Soya*, and closed Showa Station in Feb. 1962. There was no wintering-over party in 1962, and this was the last JARE for a few years. **JARE 7. 1965-67**. This was the first JARE since 1963. They came down on the *Fuji*. Masayoshi Murayama led the expedition. They re-established Showa Station, on Jan. 15, 1966. **JARE 8. 1966-68**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Tetsuya Torii led the expedition. Showa station was relieved. **JARE 9. 1967-69**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Masayoshi Murayama led the expedition. **JARE 10. 1968-70**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Kou Kusunoki led the expedition. **JARE 11. 1969-71**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Tatsuro Matsuda led the expedition. Mizuho Station was built in July 1970. **JARE 12. 1970-72**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Takashi Oguchi led the expedition.

JARE 13. 1971-73. They came down on the *Fuji*. Zenbei Seno led the expedition. **JARE 14. 1972-74**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Kou Kusunoki led the expedition. **JARE 15. 1973-75**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Masayoshi Murayama led the expedition. **JARE 16. 1974-76**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Yoshio Yoshida led the expedition. **JARE 17. 1975-77**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Takeo Yoshino led the expedition. **JARE 18. 1976-78**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Kou Kusunoki led the expedition. **JARE 19. 1977-79**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Takeo Hirasawa led the expedition. **JARE 20. 1978-80**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Yoshio Yoshida led the summer operation, and Michio Yamazaki led the winter operation. **JARE 21. 1979-81**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Koshi Kizaki (*see* **Mount Kizaki**) led the summer operation, and Sadao Kawaguchi led the winter operation. **JARE 22. 1980-82.** They came down on the *Fuji*. Yoshio Yoshida led the expedition. **JARE 23. 1981-83**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Takao Hoshiai led the expedition. **JARE 24. 1982-84**. They came down on the *Fuji*. Shinji Mae led the expedition. **JARE 25. 1983-85**. They came down on the *Shirase*. Takeo Hirasawa led the expedition. **JARE 26. 1984-86.** They came down on the *Shirase*. Sadao Kawaguchi led the summer operation, and Hiroshi Fukunishi led the winter operation. Asuka Camp was built in Dec. 1984. **JARE 27. 1985-87**. They came down on the *Shirase*. Yoshio Yoshida led the summer operation, and Yasuhiko Naito led the winter operation. **JARE 28. 1986-88**. They came down on the *Shirase*. Takao Hoshiai led the expedition. Mizuho Station was closed in 1987. **JARE 29. 1987-89**. They came down on the *Shirase*. Okitsugu Watanabe led the expedition. **JARE 30. 1988-90**. They came down on the *Shirase*. **JARE 31. 1989-91**. They came down on the *Shirase*. **JARE 32. 1990-92**. Susumu Kukubun led the expedition on the *Shirase*. Activities at Asuka Station were suspended on Dec. 22, 1991. An advance camp was established to prepare for the construction of the new station, Dome Fuji. Two Belgian scientists accompanied the expedition for the 1990-91 summer. **JARE 33. 1991-93**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 34. 1992-94**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 35. 1993-95**. Okitsugu Watanabe led the expedition on the *Shirase*. **JARE 36. 1994-96**. Yutaka Ageta led the expedition on the *Shirase*. Dome Fuji was finally occupied. **JARE 37. 1995-97**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 38. 1996-98**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 39. 1997-99**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 40. 1998-2000**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 41. 1999-2001**. Masaru Ayukawa led the expedition on the *Shirase*. **JARE 42. 2000-02**. The ships were the *Shirase* and the *Tangaroa*. **JARE 43. 2001-03**. The ships were the *Shirase* and the *Tangaroa*. **JARE 44. 2002-04**. They arrived in Antarctica in Dec. 2002 and left in Jan. 2004. Ships were the *Shirase* and the *Tangaroa*. 42 people wintered-over and 20 stayed for the summer. The bases were Showa Station and Dome Fuji Base (it was the last wintering-over operation at Dome F). There was a doctor with each team. **JARE 45. 2003-05**. The ship was the *Shirase*. 42 people wintered-over. Again, one doctor per team. **JARE 46. 2004-06**. Dec. 2004 to Jan. 2006. The ship was the *Shirase*. 37 people wintered-over. Again, one doctor per team. In the austral summer of 2005-06 a man had to be evacuated from Dome Fuji Station suffering from AV Block. He was flown back to Tokyo with a multi-national effort. **JARE 47. 2005-07**. The ship was the *Shirase*. 40 people at Showa Station. **JARE 48. 2006-08**. The ship was the *Shirase*. **JARE 49. 2007-09**. The ship was the *Shirase*, on her last trip. **JARE 50. 2008-10**. The ship was the chartered Australian ship, *Aurora Australis*. **JARE 51. 2009-11**. The ship was the new *Shirase*. *See also* **The *Hakurei Maru***.

Japanese South Polar Expedition. 1910-12. Japan's first venture into Antarctica, led by Nobu Shirase. Because Japan had never really explored outside their medieval world, Shirase had trouble getting backing for the expedition, but statesman Count Okuma came to his aid. **Nov. 29, 1910**: With hardly anyone caring, or noticing, the expedition skulked out of Tokyo, in the woefully inadequate *Kainan Maru*. The team had been picked for three qualities—"health, temperance, and simplicity." The expeditioners were: Shirase (leader), Terutaro Takeda (leading scientist), Keiichi Tada (secretary), Yoshitada Yoshino (in charge of clothing), Seizo Miisho (surgeon), Kitaro Miura (expedition cook), Genzo Nishikawa (expedition steward), and Ainu nationalists and dog handlers Shinkichi Hanamori and Yasunosuke Yamabe. The crew were: Naokichi Nomura (captain), Zensaku Tanno (1st mate), Tomoji Tsuchiya (2nd mate), Heitaro Sakai (3rd mate); helmsmen Gisaku Kamada, Ichimatsu Sato, and Kitaro (or Onitaro) Watanabe; Kotaro Shimizu (chief engineer), Susumu Muramatsu (2nd engineer); Yoshitake Shima (purser), Isaburo Yasuda (carpenter), seamen Yoshiji Fukushima, Kenajiro Shibata, Sajiro Takagawa (also known as Inoue), and Chikasaburo Watanabe; stokers Mioosaku Hamasaki, Rokugoro Takatori, and Sumimatsu Takatori; and Hirose Tokei (oiler; also known as Sasazaki). **Feb. 7, 1911**: The *Kainan Maru* arrived at Wellington, NZ, with 12 dogs aboard. **Feb. 11, 1911**: They left Wellington. **Feb. 26, 1911**: They saw their first icebergs. **Early March, 1911**: They reached the Ross Sea. **March 6, 1911**: They arrived at Victoria Land. The weather being totally against them, they were unable to land, however. **March 14, 1911**: They left Antarctica for Australia. **May 1, 1911**: They landed in Sydney, where they received a monumentally bad press, partly because they were Japanese (the "yellow peril" was at its height, as it always was in Australia in those days), partly because they were thought to be spies, and partly because they were going for the Pole, as was more "local" hero Scott. Although Shirase publicly re-stated that his intention was merely an exploration of Edward VII Land, they didn't believe him. Nomura and several other crew members returned to Japan to try to raise more funds, while Shirase and his expeditioners remained in parlous conditions in Sydney, unable to find food or lodgings. One helpful citizen allowed them access to his garden in Parsley Bay Reserve on which they built a pre-fabricated hut to eke out the rest of their stay. However, as soon as Professor Edgeworth David found out what was happening, he changed all that. **Nov. 19, 1911**: Phase 2 of the expedition left Sydney Harbour. Nomura had brought in some new team members. 1st mate Tanno had gone, and was replaced by 2nd mate Tsuchiya. 2nd mate was now the former 3rd mate, Sakai, and there was no 3rd mate for the 2nd half of the expedition. Tada, the secretary had become assistant naturalist to the new naturalist aboard, Masakichi Ikeda; 2nd engineer Muramatsu had taken Tada's place as secretary; and oiler Tokei had taken Muramatsu's place as 2nd engineer. Seaman Watanabe had become cook in place of Miura, and stoker Takatori had gone. Yukihiko Miyake was on board as a mate in training and translator, and cinematographer Yasunao Taizumi was also new to the expedition. The expedition now had 29 fresh Sakhalin sledge dogs. On board during a ceremony, Shirase presented Edgeworth David with his Samurai sword. **Jan. 3, 1912**: They sighted the Admiralty Range. **Jan. 16, 1912**: They were back at the Ross Ice Shelf, by which time Scott was at the Pole, and Amundsen had already been there; although Shirase could not have known any of this, he had already learned that if he did, indeed, succeed in getting to the Pole, he would come in third, at least. They visited the Bay of Whales, and discovered Kainan Bay and Okuma Bay. By chance, in 78°29' S, they met the *Fram*, which was waiting for Amundsen's return from 90°S. **Jan. 20, 1912**: As a gesture (for that is all it could be now) Shirase led the Dash Patrol (q.v.) south toward the Pole. **Jan. 28, 1912**: The Dash Patrol got as far south as 80°05' S. They had covered 260 km. While the Dash Patrol was heading south, the *Kainan Maru* went cruising the Edward VII Peninsula (as it became known later), and dropped a shore party at Biscoe Bay, that party sledging to the edge of the Alexandra Mountains, a range no one had ever seen before from close up. Getting back to the ship, they all returned to the Bay of Whales. **Feb. 2, 1912**: It wasn't until then that they could enter the Bay of Whales, where, with great difficulty, they managed to get the Dash Patrol back on board. **Feb. 3, 1912**: They left, and headed north. **March 23, 1912**: They arrived at Wellington. **April 2, 1912**: They left Wellington. **June 20, 1912**: They reached Yokohama, to a tremendous reception.

Japanese-Swedish Antarctic Expedition. Oct. 2007-March 2008. Known as JASE. A collaborative effort for the International Polar Year. 9 Swedish expeditioners in 4 tracked vehicles left Wasa (the Swedish station) bound for Kohnen Station, then on to Dome Fuji, and finally the Japanese station of Showa. Per Holmlund, Tomas Karlberg, Margareta Hansson, Susanne Ingvander, Stefan Gunnarsson, Sigvard Eriksson, Pär Ljusberg, Torbjörn Karkin, and Ivar Andersson. At the same time 8 Japanese expeditioners

in 4 tracked vehicles left Showa, bound for Wasa, following the same route, but in reverse. Shuji Fujita, Hiroyuki Enomoto, Naoko Shiga (a woman), Fumio Nakazawa, Kotaro Fukui, Hiroyuki Kaneko, Kazuyuki Taniguchi, and Shin Sugiyama. They met 1400 km later (for both parties) on the Polar Plateau, on Dec. 27, 2007, and exchanged two of the personnel (Mr. Enomoto and Mr. Sugiyama exchanged with Mr. Karlin and Mr. Andersson) and some scientific equipment, as well as sharing data. This is also known as the Japanese Swedish Antarctic Traverse (or JASAT). They did mapping, core-sampling, air analysis, and mapped the interior of the ice sheet.

Jaques. *See also* **Jacques**

Lake Jaques. 69°24' S, 76°18' E. About 3.5 km SW of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills, with ice cliffs from the plateau forming its S shore. Named by ANCA.

Jaques Nunatak. 67°53' S, 66°12' W. A small nunatak, 5 km SSW of Mount Kennedy, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1959. The position of this nunatak was fixed by John Manning, surveyor at Mawson Station, during an ANARE tellurometer traverse from Mawson to Church Mountain. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for George Anthony "Tony" Jaques, weather observer at Mawson in 1967, who was on that traverse. He also wintered-over at Casey Station in 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Jaramillo, Miguel Ángel. Met man from the Observatorio Magnético de Pilar, in Córdoba Province, Argentina, who was 2nd-in-command of Órcadas Station in 1927.

Punta Jaraquemada. 69°18' S, 68°30' W. A point between Mount Guernsey and Cape Jeremy, in Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between the Wordie Ice Shelf and the N entrance to George VI Sound. Named by the Chileans. The Argentines call it Cabo María Josefa. These are the co-ordinates given by SCAR, but they are to be treated cautiously.

Cerro El Jardin *see under* **E**

Jardine, Daniel "Dan." b. March 17, 1927, Airdrie, Scotland, son of James Jardine and his wife Nelly McLenachan. He joined FIDS as a geologist, in 1948, and wintered-over at Base G in 1949. He traveled much on King George Island. On his return to Port Stanley, he married Mary, a Falkland Islander, and he resigned from FIDS in June of that year. He returned to Scotland, worked as a teacher, and sold his bagpipes to get the fare to come to Canada — alone. In Toronto he met his second wife, Mary "Mae" Dickson, originally from Motherwell, and they returned to Scotland to get married in 1959. Then back out to Ontario, Dan joined Imperial Oil, and with them traveled the world, from Houston to the Khyber Pass (where he played his new bagpipes) to Calgary, where he was chief geologist for BP. He died in Calgary on Dec. 27, 1994.

Jardine Peak. 62°10' S, 58°30' W. Rising to 284 m (the British say about 225 m), 1.5 km SSW of Point Thomas, on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. FIDS did geological work here in 1949, and the feature was photographed aerially in 1956 by FIDASE. FIDS surveyed it from the ground in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Dan Jardine. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

JARE *see* **Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition**

Jare IV Nunataks. 71°38' S, 36°00' E. The name Jare is also seen completely capitalized (i.e., JARE IV). A group of 4 aligned nunataks, 5 km NNE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by BelgAE 1959-61, led by Guido Derom, who named them for Jare IV (*see* **Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition** 1959-61). In Nov.-Dec. 1960 a field party of this Japanese expedition reached this area and conducted geodetic and other scientific work. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Jarebrekka. 72°23' S, 23°51' E. A partly ice-covered slope, 27 km long, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The name means "the edge slope" in Norwegian.

Jarek, José Eduardo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1957, 1958, 1963, 1965

Jaren *see* **Jaren Crags**

Jaren Crags. 71°45' S, 6°44' E. A row of rock peaks, partly ice-capped, in the form of a bluff, just W of Storkvarvet Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Jaren (i.e., "the edge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jaren Crags in 1967.

Jarina Nunatak. 76°23' S, 160°10' E. Rising to over 1600 m, 11 km WNW of the main summit of Trinity Nunatak, in the stream of Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Michael Peter "Pete" Jarina (b. Dec. 2, 1919, Stamford, Conn. d. April 1, 2008, Bagdad, Fla.), who, immediately after graduation in 1942, enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard, and in 1943 transferred to the U.S. Navy, so he could learn to fly. He was a VX-6 pilot in Antarctica in 1962. In 1965 he retired from the Navy, and spent 9 years in Southeast Asia, with Air America, piloting helicopters.

Jarl Nunataks. 71°55' S, 3°18' E. A small group of nunataks, 5 km N of Risen Peak (which marks the NE extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains), in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from ground surveys and 1958-59 air photos taken by NorAE 1956-60, and named by the Norwegians as Jarlsaetet (i.e., "Jarl seat"), for Jarl Tønnesen, Norwegian meteorologist on that expedition (*see also* **Tønnesen Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name Jarl Nunataks in 1967.

Jarlsaetet *see* **Jarl Nunataks**

Jarman, Geoffrey Michael "Mike." b. 1934, Birmingham. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1962, the second year as base leader. In 1970, in Bristol, he married Ilfra J. Pidgeon.

Jaron Cliffs. 76°23' S, 112°10' W. A line of steep, snow-covered cliffs on the S side of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Helmut P. Jaron (b. Sept. 15, 1912. d. Sept. 4, 1991, Louisa, Va.), aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1963. He had also summered at Byrd Aurora Substation, in 1962-63.

Jarrett, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

JASE 2007. An automatic weather station, at an elevation of 3661 m, installed on the Polar Plateau, and named for the Japanese-Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 2007-08, which installed it.

JASE 2008. An automatic weather station, at an elevation of 3400 m, installed in Dec. 2007. Named for the Japanese-Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 2007-08, which installed it.

Jasnorzewski Gardens. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. Meadows S of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for geodesist and astronomer Prof. Jerzy Jasnorzewski (1906-1989), who was in the Arctic in 1957-58, and, 20 years later, was a member of PolAE 1977-79.

The *Jason*. A 495-ton, 3-masted Norwegian sailing sealer built in 1881 for Chris Christensen of Sandefjord by Rodsverven (later re-named Framnaes Mekaniske Vaerksted, or Framnaes Mek., for short). In 1888 she landed Fridtjof Nansen and his crew on the coast of East Greenland, and in 1889 was sold to the Oceana Company (Christensen owned this company too), and was converted into a whaler. In 1890 Carl Anton Larsen, then 30 years old, became her skipper, and he took her down to Antarctic waters in 1892, on an expedition backed by the Germans, to look for right whales. 1st mate was Søren Andersen, and two of the seamen were Ole Jonassen and Anton Olsen. Ole Bjørnerud was the smith. Coincidentally, that same season the Dundee Whaling Expedition left Scotland, with the same purpose in mind. The *Jason* explored the South Orkneys, then headed down to Seymour Island, where they collected the first fossils found in Antarctica. They didn't catch whales, but they did snare a lot of seal oil. On her return to Norway, the *Jason* was re-fitted, and then left again, in Aug. 1893, again under the command of Larsen, but this time as the flag ship of a full-fledged expedition. Accompanying her were the *Hertha*, under Capt. Karl Julius Evensen, the *Castor*, under Capt. Morten Pedersen, and the supply ship *Ørnen*, under Capt. Carl Englund (this vessel is not to be confused with the later whale catcher, with the same name). About 100 men in all. The 3 lead ships explored extensively along both shores of the Antarctic Peninsula. They discovered the Oscar II Coast, the Foyn Coast, and the *Jason* penetrated as far south as 68°10' S along the east coast

of the Antarctic Peninsula. The three ships met up in South Georgia in April 1894, and it was on this trip that Larsen first had the vision of South Georgia as the future of the whaling industry. The ships arrived back in Norway in July 1894. In 1899 the *Jason* was sold to the Duke of Abruzzi for £5000, and he re-named her the *Stella Polaris*, and took her north in 1899. Ludwig Friederichsen (1841-1915) was the German cartographer who drew up the maps of the 1893 expedition.

Monte Jason *see* **Jason Peninsula**

[1]**Mount Jason** *see* **Jason Peninsula**

[2]**Mount Jason**. 77°29' S, 161°37' E. Rising to 1929 m, just W of Bull Pass, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the mythological Greek hero. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Península Jason *see* **Jason Peninsula**

Tierra Jason *see* **Jason Peninsula**

Jason Insel *see* **Dallmann Nunatak**

Jason Island *see* **Jason Peninsula**

Jason Land *see* **Jason Peninsula**

Jason Peninsula. 66°10' S, 61°00' W. A large mountainous peninsula of irregular shape, about 60 km long in an E-W direction, with a width that varies between 3 and 16 km, and which rises in a cliffed form about 1555 m above, and extends for about 63 km into, the Larsen Ice Shelf, from the narrow neck of land E of Medea Dome, NE of Adie Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its tip is Cape Framnes. Its coasts are indented by several marks. The peninsula has on it several snow-covered summits, and scores of nunataks (mostly named by the Argentines). Discovered from the seaward on Dec. 1, 1893, by Larsen, charted by him as part of the mainland, and named by him as Mount Jason, for his ship, the *Jason*. It appears as such on a British chart of 1901. The southernmost point of the peninsula (now known as Veier Head), Larsen thought to be an island, and named it Veier Island. Larsen was too far away to map the peninsula in detail, but in Oct. 1902 SwedAE 1901-04 were able to observe it from Borchgrevink Peak (on the landward side), and to say that the peaks seen by Larsen were, in fact, separated from the mainland by the Philippi Ice Rise. Consequently, it was renamed Jason Land, or Jasons Land. The Argentines called it Tierra Jason, or even Monte Jason, and all now admitted that it was separated from the mainland. It appears on a British chart of 1933 as Jason Island. Fids from Base D roughly surveyed the W side of the feature in Dec. 1947, but the E side could not be seen and therefore the exact nature of the feature could not be determined. On a 1948 Chilean map it appears as Isla General Baquedano, named for Gen. Manuel Baquedano (1826-1897), who commanded the Chilean Army in the war against Peru, 1879-82. In May-June 1953, Fids from Base D circumnavigated the feature, but the Philippi Ice Rise was not examined in detail. It was accepted from the previous FIDS survey that this area was marked by a channel filled with shelf ice, thus making the feature an island (as had been indicated on the 1933 British chart), thus it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer as Jason Island, but with the coordinates 66°10' S, 61°20' W. In Sept. 1955 Fids from Base D surveyed it again, and found a continuous neck of land extending E from the Philippi Ice Rise, thus ruling out the feature as an island. It first appears as Jason Peninsula on *National Geographic*'s 1957 map, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Península Jason, and that is the name they use today, and which was also accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Jason Volcano *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

Jasonfjellet *see* **Mount Fritsche**

Jasoninsel *see* **Dallmann Nunatak**

Jasper Point. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. The NE entrance point of Norma Cove, just to the W of Collins Harbor, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The point is bounded by cliffs of black and buff rocks, in which occur veins of red and green jasper. On a 1968 British chart it appears in error as Suffield Point, and, perpetuating that error, it appears on a 1994 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula as Pontal Suffield, which means the same thing. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for the jasper, the feature appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Jastarnia Bor*. A 14,149-ton Polish cargo ship, built in 1971, Poland's Antarctic supply ship, 1995-97, capable of 20.7 knots. On Aug. 31, 1997, she was scrapped, in Bombay.

Jatko Peak. 77°11' S, 160°58' E. A sharp-pointed peak rising to 2050 m, 3 km NW of Dykes Peak, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Joyce Ann Jatko (b. Aug. 1949), environmental officer for the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1994-2003, U.S. representative to the SCAR Committee for Environmental Protection, and vice chairman of that committee for two terms. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Jato Nunatak. 72°21' S, 165°52' E. The name Jato is also seen completely capitalized (i.e., JATO Nunatak). A small but distinctive nunatak about halfway between Sphinx Peak and Mount Burton, 13 km W of Crosscut Peak, at the N end of the Barker Range, at the SW side of the Millen Range, on the Polar Plateau, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for the 165-pound JATO (jet assisted take-off) solid-fuel rocket bottles used by American planes to assist them in take-offs with heavy loads or under tricky conditions requiring an extra boost (*see* **South Pole**, Oct. 31, 1956, for an interesting JATO story). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. *See also* **Disasters**, Dec. 4, 1971. The aircraft landing point was nearby.

Punta Jaume. 65°29' S, 63°45' W. A point to the NE of Holst Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Caleta Javiera *see* **Sally Cove**

Gora Javorskogo. 70°16' S, 65°40' E. A nunatak on the NE side of Mount Albion, in the S part of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lake Jaya. 70°46' S, 11°41' E. A lake in the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Jaynes Islands. 73°59' S, 104°15' W. A cluster of small islands, about 30 km W of the SW end of Canisteo Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James T. Jaynes, USN, equipment operator at Byrd Station in 1966.

Jean Charcot Land *see* [2]**Charcot Island**

Île Jean Rostand *see* **Rostand Island**

Colline Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Monte Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Mount Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Pic Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Sommet Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Jeanne Hill. 65°04' S, 64°01' W. Rising to 195 m, about 400 m NW of Mount Guégen, and overlooking the S side of Port Charcot, on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. Discovered and mapped on March 5, 1904, by FRAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Colline Jeanne, for his elder sister, Marie-Amélie-Jeanne-Claudine Charcot (b. 1865; known as Jeanne), who in Feb. 1896, in Paris, had married Alfred Edwards, the very rich and influential founder of *Le Matin* (in 1884). Jeanne was Edwards' 3rd of 6 wives, and the marriage was already over as Charcot was in Antarctica. On his return, the explorer found himself faced with a divorce of his own, and he and his sister lived together for a while. It also appears on the expedition maps as Pic Jeanne, and on a 1908 Charcot map as Sommet Jeanne (increasing steadily in importance as time went by). It appears on a 1930 British chart as Mount Jeanne, and on a 1937 French chart (erroneously) as Mont Sainte-Jeanne. It appears as Jeanne Hill on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Colina Juana ("Juana" being the translation of "Jeanne"), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Monte Jeanne, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. After her divorce from Edwards, Jeanne moved to Holland Park, in London, and in 1911 married Scotsman Arthur George Hendry, the headmaster of Chatham House School. They died together in Antibes, France, in June 1940.

Caleta Jebsen *see* **Port Jebsen**

Point Jebsen *see* **Jebsen Point**

Port Jebsen. 60°43' S, 45°41' W. A bay, immediately NE of Jebsen Point, on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly

charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912–13. Named in association with nearby Jebsen Point by Thoralf Moe, whose ship, the *Tioga*, was wrecked in this bay on Feb. 4, 1913. It appears on his 1913 chart (on another of his charts of that year it appears misspelled as Port Jebson), and also on a British chart of 1916. For some reason it appears on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Ticoca Havna (i.e., Ticoca Harbor; this name is a corruption of Tijuca; *see* **The *Tijuca***). It was recharted (as Port Jebsen) by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1945 as Caleta Jebsen, and that was the name accpted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Puerto Jebsen *see* **Port Jebsen**

Punta Jebsen *see* **Jebsen Point**

Rocas Jebsen *see* **Jebsen Rocks**

Jebsen, Bernhard. Manager of the whaler *Tioga*, in Antarctic waters in 1911–12 and 1912–13. Thoralf Moe was skipper.

Jebsen Point. 60°43' S, 45°41' W. On the S side of Port Jebsen, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørlle, and perhaps named by him, although it may be a slightly older name. It was certainly named for Bernhard Jebsen or Wilhelm Jebsen (owner of the Corral Company, and thus of the *Tioga*, which sank here in 1913). It was further charted by the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named both as Jebsen Point and as Stevens Point, the latter for Albert Stevens. On Jimmy Marr's chart of 1935 it appears as Point Jebsen. US-ACAN accepted the name Jebsen Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, but (misspelled) as Jebson Point in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Jebsen.

Jebsen Rocks. 60°43' S, 45°41' W. An extensive chain of islets and rocks, rising to an elevation of about 15 m above sea level, extending 0.8 km in an E-W direction, 0.8 km NW of Jebsen Point, off the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted (but not named) by Petter Sørlle in 1912–13. The feature appears on a 1913 chart drawn up by whaler Thoralf Moe, as Rauer Rocks (*see* **Rauer Islands** for the origin of this name). It was surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and appears on their 1934 chart as Jebsen Rocks, named in association with the point. That was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by US-ACAN on Sept. 8, 1953. One does not know why the name Rauer was replaced by Jebsen. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Rocas Jebsen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Jebson *see* **Jebsen**

Jedamczyk, Fritz. b. 1892, Germany. He went to sea at 15, and in the 1930s was a sailor on the *Schwabenland* under Kottas for the North German Lloyd Line when he was, along with his ship, loaned to Ritscher for GermAE 1938–39.

Jefferson, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Jefferson, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Jeffery Head. 74°33' S, 111°54' W. Name sometimes seen (erroneously) as Jeffrey Head. A conspicuous rock bluff (or headland) on the W side of Bear Peninsula, overlooking the Dotson Ice Shelf, 6 km S of Brush Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Stuart S. Jeffery, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1966. Originally plotted in 74°35' S, 111°45' W, but later re-plotted. Algae and lichens are to be found here.

Punta Jefford *see* **Jefford Point**

Jefford, Brian. b. March 21, 1922, Calcutta, India, son of Captain Jefford (who died near Madras at the end of World War II, while he was in code-breaking) and his wife Maud Evelyn "Eve" (who had been educated by the nuns in Darjeeling, and who taught music, and who went to Paris to train as a couturière). Brian's grandfather had once been with a Scottish regiment, and had come to Darjeeling years before. His uncle was a great white hunter. Brian went to school at St Paul's, in Darjeeling, joined the Indian Navy as an officer, and was seconded to the British Navy. In London he was snapped up by Ted Bingham for FIDS in 1947, as a surveyor. He left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley, and wintered-over at Base D in 1948 and at Base G in 1949. In 1950, on his return to England, he joined the Indian Survey Company, and flew out to India. He later went surveying in East Africa, Western Australia, Tasmania, and NZ. It was in Tasmania that he met his future wife, Josephine "Jo" Goymour, a New Zealander, and they moved to NZ, where they were married in the late 1950s, and where he went into finance. He died on May 20, 1994, in Wangarei. Jo lives in Ruakaka, North Island, NZ. One of their sons was on the NZ skydiving team (he is now a pilot for Royal Brunei Air).

Jefford Point. 62°24' S, 57°41' W. A rock cliff with ice on top, 13 km ENE of Cape Foster, on the S coast of James Ross Island, at the SW end of Admiralty Sound. First roughly surveyed (but, apparently, not named) in Oct. 1902, by SwedAE 1901–04. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D (actually by Brian Jefford) in Sept. 1948, the records were lost in the Hope Bay fire 2 months later. Re-surveyed by Fids from the same station in Sept. 1952, and named by them for Mr. Jefford. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Jeffrey, Alan. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1981, at Mawson Station in 1983, at Davis again in 1985, and at Mawson again in 1987 and 1997.

Jeffrey, Douglas George. b. Sept. 23, 1885, Folkestone, Kent, son of Scottish Baptist minister Robert Foster Jeffrey and his wife Emma Godwin. Raised partly in Belfast, he spent years as a merchant seaman, skippering several ships, and was a lieutenant commander in the RNR. He married Jessy Bruce, a Chicago girl, and they had a daughter. He was picked by Shackleton for BITE 1914–17, but instead served on a destroyer, then on Q boats, being highly decorated. He was with Shackleton on the *Quest*, 1921–22. Also on that expedition was Arthur Argles. In the 1920s Jeffrey worked for several oil companies in the USA and South America, and by 1928 had become a reporter and columnist, for, among others, the *New York Times*. On Sept. 9, 1928 he was arrested in Indianapolis for passing a bad check for $20. This just happened to forestall a case of bigamy on his part, and also the Antarctic air expedition he was planning for later in 1928 with Argles, which is why he had arrived in Indianapolis from Cincinnati in the first place 3 weeks before, on a fund-raising expedition, flying everywhere by plane and running up huge bills all over the place. He was obliged to leave the country, for Canada, and, lying about his age, commanded several ships for the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II, again with much distinction. He retired in 1947, and, after a shadowy period of political activity in Central America, threw himself into Conservative party politics in Scotland, being the man most responsible for rescuing Sir Alec Douglas-Home from obscurity after the future prime minister's 1945 defeat. For years in Lanark "the skipper," a mystery man appearing much younger than he actually was, was extremely active in politics. He died on March 23, 1972.

Jeffrey Head *see* **Jeffery Head**

Jeffries, Peter Harry. b. Jan. 19, 1931, Camberwell, London, son of Henry C. Jeffries and his wife Doris Mabel Hyne. He worked for the Met Office, often on ocean weather ships, and was meteorologist in the Advance Party of BCTAE 1955–58. On Jan. 28, 1957 he transferred to Halley Bay Station to be with the 2nd part (i.e., 1956–58) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and wintered-over there in 1957. He left there on Jan. 7, 1958, for Las Palmas, where he caught the *City of Port Elizabeth*, and arrived back in Plymouth on Feb. 20, 1958. He died in Nov. 2001, in Surrey.

Jeffries, William *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Jeffries Bluff. 73°18' S, 60°13' W. The ice-covered SW point of Kemp Peninsula, and the NE entrance point of Mossman Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Surveyed in Nov. 1947, by a joint sledging party of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947–48. Photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967. In association with Cape Deacon to the NE, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1982, for Margaret Deacon (née Jeffries), George Deacon's wife (*see* **Deacon, George**, for more information). It was plotted then in 73°48' S, 60°14' W, but by the time of the 1986 British gazetteer, the coordinates had been corrected. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Jeffries Glacier. 79°02' S, 28°12' W. Between Lenton Bluff and Marø Cliffs, flowing NW for at least 13 km through the Theron Mountains (the British say it flows SE from the Theron Mountains, a statement that is possible to reconcile with the American descriptor, but only just). Surveyed and first mapped by BCTAE

1956-57, and named by them for Peter H. Jeffries. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The British plot it in 79°02' S, 28°05' W.

Jeffries Peak. 64°42' S, 61°58' W. Rising to about 950 m, S of Sadler Point, between Leonardo Glacier and Blanchard Glacier, southward of Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57, FIDASE photographed it aerially, and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for 18th-century U.S. physician John Jeffries (1744-1819), who, with J.P. Blanchard, made the first balloon crossing of the English Channel, in 1785. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Jeffryes, Sydney Harry. b. 1884, Allora, near Toowoomba, Qld, son of postmaster Henry "Harry" Jeffryes and his wife Helena White. His father died in 1902, and the family moved into Toowoomba. He was a radioman with the Australasian Wireless Company, when, in 1911 he applied for the post of radio operator with AAE 1911-14, but was turned down (Arthur Sawyer got the job). However, by the 2nd half of the expedition, he was needed, and went, replacing W.H. Hannam in 1913. It was Jeffryes who radioed the *Aurora* with the good and bad news that Mawson had returned to base, but alone. Unfortunately, Jeffryes went insane on the ice. In July 1913 he felt that his colleagues were out to get him, and threatened to take them to court. Then, on July 27, 1913, with 5 months to go before the party could be relieved, Jeffryes (who was the only radio operator they had), resigned. Bickerton had to teach himself Morse. On his return to Australia, Jeffryes was admitted to Ararat Asylum, in Victoria, which is where he died in 1942.

Jeffryes Glacier. 67°04' S, 143°59' E. A glacier flowing into Watt Bay, in George V Land. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for Sydney Jeffryes.

Jehan, Dudley Robert "Cuddles." b. Nov. 23, 1938, Guernsey. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960, and then at Halley Bay Station in 1961. In 1963 he was back at Halley Bay as general assistant and tractorman, and in 1964 as base leader there. He was later chairman of the newspaper the *Guernsey Post*.

Jekselen *see* **Jekselen Peak**

Jekselen Peak. 72°00' S, 2°33' W. A nunatak, rising to 1405 m, the highest peak in a small ridge 11 km ESE of Mount Schumacher, in the SE part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jekelsen (i.e., "the molar"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jekelsen Peak in 1966.

Jelbart, John Ellis. b. Dec. 6, 1926, Ballarat. Australian physicist who, after university in Melbourne, joined ANARE in 1947 and spent Dec. 1947 to Feb. 1948 at Heard Island (53°S), working on cosmic ray physics. After a while working on a sheep station in Queensland, he went to Queen Maud Land in 1951 as assistant glaciologist and ANARE observer on the second stage of NBSAE 1949-52. He died when his Weasel fell into the sea on Feb. 24, 1951, at Maudheim.

Jelbart Basin. 70°35' S, 6°17' W. An undersea feature, with a depth of between 300 and 600 m, just N of the Jelbart Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Maud Land. It ranges between 70°20' S and 70°50' S, and between 5°20' W and 7°15' W. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997, named in association with the ice shelf.

Jelbart Glacier *see* **Utstikkar Glacier**

Jelbart Ice Shelf. 70°30' S, 4°30' W. About 60 km wide, to the W of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, fronting on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, northward of Giaever Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Jelbartisen, for John Jelbart. They plotted it in 70°45' S, 4°30' W. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Jelbart Ice Shelf in 1966, but with the coordinates 71°00' S, 5°00' W. It has since been replotted.

Jelbartisen *see* **Jelbart Ice Shelf**

Jellyfish. Class: Scyphozoa. Phylum: Cnidaria. Found in Antarctic waters. In 2007-08 specimens were found in the Ross Sea with 12-foot-long tentacles.

Jelschen, George. b. 1918, Germany. He went to sea as a machinist in 1937, and was engineer's assistant on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39. Immediately the expedition arrived back in Hamburg, he signed on as machinist on the Norddeutscher Lloyd ship *Bremen* for a voyage across the Atlantic. Four more similar trips, one after the other, and then the war started.

Jenagletscher. 74°41' S, 162°36' E. A glacier immediately NE of Backwater Glacier, at the S end of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans. The Germans do not make errors, nor are they given to mistakenly naming a feature that someone else has already named, but the New Zealanders may, just may, not be so careful. After all, Jenagletscher was probably named a year before Backwater Glacier. The coordinates for Backwater Glacier are perilously close to those of Jenagletscher.

Isla Jenie *see* **Pampa Island**

Mount Jenkins. 75°08' S, 69°10' W. Rising to 1705 m, 11 km NE of Mount Edward, it is the highest of the Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for W.H. Jenkins, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Jenkins, Elmo Harrison. b. Nov. 3, 1911, Millfield, O., but raised partly in Zanesville, son of Harrison "Harry" Jenkins and his wife Amy Hanson. Harry died, and Amy married again, to his brother, coal miner Arlington T. Jenkins. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a bosun's mate 1st class on the *Bear* during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He died on July 13, 1977, in Zanesville.

Jenkins Heights. 74°48' S, 114°20' W. A broad, ice-covered area rising to an elevation of over 500 m, and covering some 25 sq miles, S of McClinton Glacier and W of Mount Bray, on Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Jenkins, NOAA geophysicist, scientific leader at Pole Station in the winter of 1974.

Jenluise Bank. 64°00' S, 106°30' E. A submarine feature out to sea beyond Vincennes Bay. Named by international agreement, it appears in the 1988 U.S. gazetteer.

Glaciar Jenner *see* **Jenner Glacier**

Jenner Glacier. 64°27' S, 62°33' W. A glacier, 5 km long, it flows SW from the Solvay Mountains into the E arm of Duperré Bay, in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown (but not named) on an Argentine government chart of 1953. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Edward Jenner (1749-1823) of small pox fame. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines now call it Glaciar Jenner.

Jennica Automatic Weather Station. 74°42' S, 164°06' E. An Italian AWS, installed in 2000, at an elevation of 20 m, in the area of Pozza Eneide, at Gerlache Inlet, in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay. It stopped operating in Jan. 2004, and was removed in Dec. 2007.

Lake Jennings *see* **Jennings Lake**

Mount Jennings. 72°32' S, 166°15' E. Rising to about 2800 m, immediately S of Mount Roy, in the Barker Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Peter Jennings, field assistant and mechanic with the VUWAE Evans Névé field party of 1971-72. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Jennings, H. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1908

Jennings Bluff. 66°42' S, 55°29' E. A dark, flat-topped outcrop, rising to 1320 m above sea level and about 100 m above the general surrounding ice level, in the Nicholas Range, 16 km N of Mount Storegutt, in Kemp Land, Enderby Land. It has a steep face on its E side, backing to an ice-scarp in the W. Discovered in Jan. 1930, by BANZARE 1929-31. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Brattstabben (i.e., "the steep stump"). Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, plotted anew by Australian cartographers from these photos, and renamed by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Noel D. Jennings, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the Australian name in 1965.

Jennings-Fox, Leon Neville Eugene. Generally known on the ice as Leon Fox. b. Feb. 2, 1929. Meteorological observer who wintered-over on Heard Island in 1953, then as met observer and dog trainer at Mawson Station in 1955. He wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1958, and at Davis Station in 1960. He wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1962 and 1964, and at Macquarie Island again in 1966. *see* [1]**Mount Fox**.

Jennings Glacier. 71°57' S, 24°22' E. Between 16 and 24 km long, it flows N along the W side of the Luncke Range, between Mount Walnum and Brattnipane Peaks, in the north central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Jenningsbreen, for Lt. James C. Jennings, USN, co-pilot and navigator who flew over this area during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Jennings Glacier in 1966.

Jennings Lake. 70°10' S, 72°32' E. A narrow meltwater lake, 5 km (the Australians say about 10 km) long, at the foot of Jennings Promontory, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him in association with Jennings Promontory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, but as Lake Jennings.

Jennings Peak. 71°32' S, 168°07' E. Rising to 2320 m, in the SE part of the Dunedin Range, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cedell "Dell" Jennings, Jr. (b. June 8, 1947), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1964, and who was an aviation electrician's mate 2nd class at McMurdo in 1968, not one of the first black Americans in Antarctica, but significant. He retired from the Navy in 1994.

Jennings Promontory. 70°10' S, 72°33' E. A rock promontory on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf, between Branstetter Rocks and Kreitzer Glacier. Mapped in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, and named by him for Lt. James C. Jennings (*see* **Jennings Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Visited by an ANARE party in 1958, and its position fixed. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Jennings Reef. 67°46' S, 68°50' W. A reef, mostly submerged, between Avian Island and Rocca Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island, E of Base T. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Ronald Anthony James Jennings (b. 1931, London), RN, coxswain on the survey motorboat *Quest* used by the RN Hydrographic Survey unit which charted this feature in 1963, from the *John Biscoe*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Jenningsbreen *see* **Jennings Glacier**

The *Jenny*. On Sept. 22, 1860 (or was it Sept. 22, 1840?) the whaler *Hope* was in the Drake Passage, being blown by a tempest, when suddenly a monstrous tabular iceberg cracked up in front of them (Captain Brighton, the skipper, described it as an "ice barrier," the term "tabular berg" not having been coined yet). All at once the crew of the *Hope* saw a schooner emerging slowly from a chasm in the berg, her decks covered with ice and snow, her sails hanging in tatters and frozen shreds, her rigging broken and rotten. She was crushed and splintered, but still she sailed on. The worst part of it was that seven men (or was it five?) were standing upright on her deck, encased in steel-hard ice. The crew of the *Hope* went berserk, presuming it to be the *Flying Dutchman*. Captain Brighton got a small crew together, and they rowed over and went aboard. Passing the statues on deck, Brighton went below to the captain's cabin, and found the skipper sitting stiffly in a chair, pen in hand, poised to write in the log book which lay on the desk. Brighton spoke to the man, but there was no answer. This was because he'd been dead for 37 years (or was it 17 years? Not that it mattered. He was stiff as a board). Brighton found that the vessel was the British sealing schooner *Jenny*, from the Isle of Wight. He looked at the last entry the frozen skipper had made in his log book. It was dated May 4, 1823 (or was it Jan. 17?). It read: "No food for 71 days. I am the only one left alive." In a neighboring cabin was a woman, evidently the skipper's wife (at least, one hopes so), and there was also a dog. From what could be pieced together, the *Jenny*'s last port of call had been Callao. They had then headed down the west coast of South America, to Cape Horn, evidently on a hunt for seals in the South Shetlands, and there come to grief. The cold had preserved the ship. Capt. Brighton ordered the bodies buried at sea, and he later reported the incident to the Admiralty. Rosemary Dobson, Australian poet, brought this story to public attention in 1948, with her poem *Ship of Ice*. According to her, her source was an anonymous report called *The Drift of the Jenny, 1823-40*, an odd title, given that Miss Dobson gives 1860 as the date that the *Hope* found the stricken vessel. Anyway, this *Drift of the Jenny* was, apparently translated from an article written on pages 60-61 of the first volume of the German illustrated weekly, *Globus*. The origin of the story thus seems to be traced to the *Globus*. Obviously the story of the *Jenny* is an attractive one, many times told, but is is true? There was an 1816 schooner *Jenny*, 86 tons, but she belonged to Spittal & Co., of Kincardine (which is nowhere near the Isle of Wight), and was used in the Baltic trade. Her skipper in 1823 was Capt. McLean. Another schooner named *Jenny*, apparently a Frenchman (her skipper was Capt. Lami), had gone down off Tonnelier in 1819. Peter Jeans, in his book *Seafaring Lore and Legend*, repeats Rosemary Dobson's 1860 date for the finding of the *Jenny*, and he also gives the name Capt. Brighton, but Mr. Jeans got his material from Bill Beatty's 1960 book *A Treasury of Australian Folk Tales and Traditions* (Sydney: Ure Smith), and Mr. Beatty got his information from Rosemary Dobson. Bob Headland and the *Polar Record* both say the *Hope* discovered the *Jenny* in 1840, not 1860 (Mr. Headland seems to have got his date from the *Polar Record*), but where the *Polar Record* came up with 1840 is not known, unless they are assuming it was the schooner *Hope* that Mr. Headland lists in his book for that year, as supplying whalers at the Chatham Islands (not in Antarctica). And what about Captain Brighton? The *Hope* and the *Jenny* would probably (although not surely) both have been registered with Lloyd's, but there is no record of a suitable *Jenny*, and no record of any vessel named *Hope* skippered by a man named Brighton. In fact, there seems to be no record of a Captain Brighton (he does not show in the Lloyd's register of captains). The Admiralty records show nothing of the incident, neither do the newspapers. My guess is, the story was made up by the *Globus* in 1862, written by a writer inspired by the story of the *Fleetwood* (q.v.).

Île Jenny *see* **Jenny Island**

Isla Jenny *see* **Jenny Island**

Jenny Buttress. 61°59' S, 57°42' W. A rock buttress, 4 km N of Melville Peak, and rising to about 200 m above Destruction Bay, on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base G in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for the *Jenny*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Jenny Island. 67°44' S, 68°24' W. A rocky island, 3 km long, with a highest elevation of 500 m above sea level (the Chileans say 592 m), the island lies in the N part of Marguerite Bay, 5 km ENE of Cape Alexandra (the SE extremity of Adelaide Island), off the W coast of Graham Land. It is easy to identify because, ice-free in summer, it presents a hill of black rock with sharp peaks on its summit. Discovered and charted on Feb. 15, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Jenny, for Maurice Bongrain's wife, Jenny. It appears as Jenny Island on a British chart of 1914. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. The name Jenny Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950 and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Juanita (which sort of means the same thing, that is if one doesn't mind missing the point of the exercise, which was to name it for Jenny Bongrain, whose name was not "Juanita"), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Jenny.

Mount Jensen. 77°08' S, 162°28' E. A small peak, rising to over 1000 m (the New Zealanders say 914 m), just N of First Facet, in the Gonville and Caius Range (actually between the edge of that range and the Debenham Glacier), to the S of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Grif Taylor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. Harald Ingemann Jensen (1879-1966), born

in Denmark, was in Australia from the age of 6. He and Grif Taylor became friends at Sydney University, where Jensen was a young teacher and Taylor a pupil, and where, a year or two later, Jensen was assistant demonstrator in geology for Edgeworth David. Jensen was later a labor politician.

Jensen, Bernhard. b. 1853, Nøtterøy, Norway. A whaling skipper in the Arctic since 1877, he went as 2nd mate on the *Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95, and as captain of the *Southern Cross* during Borchgrevink's BAE 1898-1900. He was married to Josefine, and they lived in Tønsberg.

Jensen, Gullik Anton. b. Sept. 8, 1901, Breidablikk, Nøtterøy, Norway, son of ship's mate Gullik Anton Jensen and his wife Jenny Elise Beckmann. He went to sea in 1922, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and on June 22, 1929, in Nøtterøy, he married Rachel Elfrida Istre, and they lived at Teie, near Nøtterøy. He was skipper of the *Svend Foyn*, in Antarctic waters in 1932-33. In 1935-36 he was skipper of the *Strombus* (the last whaling season to Signy Island) and in 1937-38 of the *Terje Viken*. Rachel died in 1976, aged 72, and the skipper died on Jan. 20, 1982, in Tønsberg.

Jensen, Kristian. b. 1910, Norway. Signed on the *Wyatt Earp* on Aug. 1, 1935, at Larvik, as messboy, for Ellsworth's 1935-36 voyage to Antarctica. He had never been to sea before.

Jensen Glacier. 85°05' S, 170°48' E. A tributary glacier, about 16 km long, it flows N into Snakeskin Glacier, from between Lhasa Nunatak and the Supporters Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kenard H. Jensen (b. Dec. 1935), USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1963.

Jensen Island. 66°32' S, 57°16' E. A small rocky island off the coast of Kemp Land, about 4.5 km NW of Cape Boothby. Visited in Feb. 1975 by ANARE personnel off the *Nella Dan*, and an astrofix was obtained. Named by ANCA for John Brench Jensen, skipper of the *Nella Dan* for several seasons in the 1970s and 80s (*see* **The *Nella Dan***).

Jensen Nunataks. 73°04' S, 66°05' W. A cluster of isolated nunataks, rising to about 1600 m, in the interior of southern Palmer Land, about 42 km NE of Mount Vang, on the SE part of the English Coast. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Curtis M. Jensen, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1965-66. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Jensen Rampart. 78°52' S, 160°08' E. Steep rock cliffs rising to 1600 m, 10 km W of Mount Speyer, and overlooking the N side of Mulock Glacier, at the SW edge of the Worcester Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Kate Jensen, NOAA field team leader at Pole Station. She also worked for Antarctic Support Associates and Raytheon at Pole Station.

Jensen Ridge. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. A ridge curving inland in a southeasterly direction from Foca Point toward Jane Col, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Gullik Jensen. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Jensenhovden. 74°44' S, 11°37' W. A mountain ridge in the N part of Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for teacher Magnus Jensen (b. 1902) a Resistance leader during World War II.

Jenzigberg. 74°39' S, 162°33' E. A peak on the N side of Backwater Glacier, at the S end of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Jeon Jaegyu Knoll *see* **Jaegyu Knoll**

Cabo Jeremías *see* **Cape Jeremy**

Cabo Jeremy *see* **Cape Jeremy**

Cape Jeremy. 69°24' S, 68°51' W. A cape, W of Mount Edgell, that projects from the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula into Marguerite Bay, between the Wordie Ice Shelf and the N entrance to George VI Sound. It actually marks the E side of the N entrance to George VI Sound, as well as the S extremity of the Fallières Coast and the W end of an imaginary E-W line dividing Graham Land from Palmer Land. Discovered and surveyed in Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for Jeremy Gino Scott (b. 1934), son of James Maurice Scott (1906-1986), home agent for the expedition, and formerly a member of Gino Watkins' Arctic expedition. It appears on Rymill's chart of 1938, and also on a British chart of 1948, but sometime between 1941 and 1947 it broke off during the reconfiguration of George VI Sound, allowing water in where there wasn't any before. That was the position found by Fids from Base E who surveyed it again in Dec. 1948. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, translated as Cabo Jeremías. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Jeremy for the newly-configured cape on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Jeremy, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Jeroboam Glacier. 65°38' S, 62°40' W. A glacier flowing NE into Starbuck Glacier just E of Gabriel Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC for the ship that met the *Pequod* in *Moby Dick*. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Jersak Hills. 62°09' S, 58°09' W. A group of hills in the form of basalt plugs, 200 m high, SW of Arctowski Station, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Jozef Jersak, geomorphologist, first wintering-over base leader at Arctowski Station (winter of 1977).

Jespersen, Hans. b. Sept. 2, 1890, Stokke, Norway, son of sea captain Nils Karenius Jespersen and his wife Hanna Mathilde. He went to sea, working his way up through the mate ranks, and often accompanying his father on ships such as the *Bergensfjord*. In 1915-16 he was in the South Shetlands as one of the 1st mates on the *Roald Amundsen*. He married Dagny, and they lived in Sandeherred, near Sandefjord. In 1917 he was a gunner on the *Thor I*, and later that year became skipper of the *Bergensfjord*. In 1929 he was one of the whaling gunners who started the Skytteren Company, and was skipper of the *Skytteren*, in Antarctic waters in 1932-33. After World War II he and his wife became British subjects, and moved to Giffnock, near Glasgow. In 1948 he was seeking a patent on a new type of grenade harpoon, and in 1950 was managing a whaling station on the island of Harris.

Jesse Bay *see* **Jessie Bay**

Bahía Jessie *see* **Jessie Bay**

Jessie Bay. 60°44' S, 44°44' W. A bay, 6 km wide, between Cape Robertson and Cape Mabel, or, to put it another way, between Mackenzie Peninsula and Pine Peninsula, on the N side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Apparently seen by Powell and Palmer in 1821. It was roughly charted by Weddell on Jan. 13, 1823, when the name Saddle Island Bay was applied to the present feature shown extending NW to Saddle Island. It appears as such on his chart of 1825. Charted again on April 3, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for his wife, Jessie Mackenzie, who had worked as a nurse in Bruce's father's London surgery, and whom he married in 1901. There is an anachronistic 1907 Argentine reference to it as Bahía de Isla Saddle. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Bahía Uruguay, and on a 1947 Argetine chart as Bahía Jessie, but the name that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Bahía Uruguay (i.e., this is not, as one might think, synonymous with Uruguay Cove, which is at the head of this bay). It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Jessie Bay, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, but in the 1961 British gazetteer it appears, erroneously, as Jesse Bay.

Mount Jessie O'Keefe *see* **Mount Blackburn**

Jesson, Eric Edward. b. April 27, 1931, Kent, England, son of Frederick George Jesson and his wife Maud Emma Macey. He moved to Australia in 1957, and was seismic geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1958. He made the first gravity observations in the Larsemann Hills. He later lived in Brisbane.

Jesson Island. 69°23' S, 76°09' E. A small island, with a conical peak and a beach running E-W along its N shore, close to Solomon Island, and S of McLeod Island, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Eric Jesson. The Chinese call it Wa Dao.

Jester Rock. 67°52' S, 68°42' W. A small, isolated rock in Marguerite Bay, E of Emperor Island, midway between that island and Noble Rocks, in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were discovered and roughly charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. This rock was surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and named by UK-

APC on Sept. 20, 1955, for a court jester, in keeping with the courtly theme predominant among the features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956 (after rejecting the proposed name Page Rock). It appears on a 1964 British chart.

The *Jesús María*. A Spanish galleon of 600 tons and 30 cannon, which was one of the fleet taken into southern waters in 1603 by Gabriel de Castilla.

Jetsam Moraine. 76°50' S, 161°36' E. A thin, sinuous medial moraine that arcs smoothly for 10 km from a point near Mount Razorback to beyond the far (NE) side of Black Pudding Peak, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Its curved trajectory marks the contact between the ice of Benson Glacier and the ice of Midship Glacier. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party in association with Flotsam Moraines, and also because all supraglacial moraines are "floating" on the glacier ice, and drift similar to flotsam and jetsam. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Jett, Benjamin Franklin. b. April 5, 1900, Knoxville, Tenn., son of butcher John D. Jett (of Finnish extraction) and his wife Lennie. He joined the merchant marine, as a wiper, and by the mid-1920s had graduated to oiler and fireman. Benny was an oiler on the *City of New York*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1928-30, and when that ship returned to NZ after delivering Byrd and his men to Little America in early 1929, Benny left the expedition, making his way back to San Francisco, where, on June 12, 1929, he hopped on the *President Johnson* as a fireman, bound for New York. On Nov. 11, 1929, at Pier 33, in Brooklyn, he signed on as an oiler to the *Santa Maria*, which left on Nov. 21, 1929, for Talacahuano, Chile, and so continued his long career as an oiler on merchant ships, working through World War II, and on into the 1950s. He retired to San Francisco, and died on Nov. 15, 1975, in Bay Co., Fla.

Jetty Peninsula. 70°30' S, 68°54' E. An elongated, steep-sided, almost flat-topped arm of rock with some ice, separating the Beaver Lake area from the Amery Ice Shelf, and forming a peninsula that extends northward for 50 km from just E of Beaver Lake (in the Prince Charles Mountains) into the Amery Ice Shelf, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and mapped by Australian cartographers in 70°39' S, 68°47' E, from these photos. ANARE landings were made on Beaver Lake in 1957, 1958, and 1959. So named by ANCA because it looks like a jetty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. An ANARE survey station was occupied on the N part of the peninsula in Feb. 1969, by the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. It has since been replotted.

Mount Jewell. 66°57' S, 53°09' E. About 5.5 km S of Mount Cordwell, and about 40 km SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Fred Jewell, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Jewell, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jezek Glacier. 77°59' S, 162°13' E. On the SE side of Platform Spur, it flows NE into Emmanuel Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Kenneth C. Jezek, geophysicist with CRREL and NOAA, 1983-89. In 12 visits to the Arctic and Antarctic he conducted geophysical surveys using remote sensing techniques on measurement and properties of terrestrial ice and sea ice with work at Dome Charlie, the Ross Ice Shelf, and the Weddell Sea. From 1989 he was director of the Byrd Polar Research Center.

The *Ji Di*. A 152-meter Chinese supply ship to Antarctica, built in 1971. She carried down ChinARE III (1986-87), her skipper that season being Gu Xiang. She was back for ChinARE V (1988-89), ChinARE VI (1989-90), ChinARE VII (1990-91), ChinARE VIII (1991-92), and ChinARE IX (1992-93). Skipper for all these voyages was Wei Wenliang. The Chinese stations were relieved by air in 1993-94, and in 1994 the *Ji Di* was replaced by the *Xue Long*.

Jian Zui. 69°25' S, 76°03' E. A spur in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Jiaoli He. 62°13' S, 59°00' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Jiemei Feng. 69°26' S, 76°00' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Jigsaw Island *see* **Jigsaw Islands**

Jigsaw Islands. 64°55' S, 63°37' W. Two small islands NW of Cape Errera, off the SW coast of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. An RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* was on one of the islands in 1956-57, and they used it for a main triangulation station. They also charted it as one island, but did not name it. Later that summer season (1956-57), FIDASE surveyed and photographed it from the ground. They had great difficulty recovering the triangulation station, the surveyors piecing together the available information bit by bit to narrow down the exact location, hence the name Jigsaw Island (note: Singular) accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. However, Tony Bancroft, a member of FIDASE, referred to it in 1958 as Jigsaw Islet. By 1964 it was known that there were 2 islands, separated by a narrow channel, and the name was pluralized accordingly, by both UK-APC and US-ACAN. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Jigsaw Islet *see* **Jigsaw Islands**

Jigsaw Rock Gut. 78°12' S, 162°52' E. A prominent gully on Rücker Ridge, lying 0.45 km W of Margaret Hill, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC in 1980 because of the intense and intricate folds interlocking like a jigsaw puzzle in the marble wall which forms the E side of the gully. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Lake Jill. 69°26' S, 76°05' E. Just to the SW of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills, its S edge being buried underneath the edge of an ice dome. Biological work was carried out here by a 1986-87 ANARE field party. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. *See also* **Lake Jack**.

Jim Buttress. 67°32' S, 68°13' W. A small rock outcrop, rising to about 300 m about midway along Scotland Edge, between (on the one hand) the W end of Stork Ridge and (on the other) Badger Butress and the N edge of Reptile Rock, on Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by BAS personnel from Rothera Station for James T. Kirk, of the starship *Enterprise*, the character in the TV series Star Trek. UK-APC accepted the name on Oct. 4, 2004. No word at all from US-ACAN on this name.

Isla Jiménez *see* **Killingbeck Island**

Jimmy Automatic Weather Station. 77°48' S, 166°42' E. An American AWS at an elevation of 200 m, near Arrival Heights, just NNE of McMurdo Station, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. It operated from Dec. 5, 1981 to Dec. 31, 1982, and was re-activated on Feb. 1, 1987. Named for the son of Dr. Charles Stearns, the founder of the AWS project. It was removed in Dec. 1990.

Jim's Island *see* **Cobalescou Island**

Jinbgo Hu *see* **Lake Jack**

Jinbu Hu *see* **Progress Lake**

Jinggang Shan *see* **Blundell Peak**

Isla Jingle *see* **Jingle Island**

Jingle Island. 65°23' S, 65°18' W. An island, 2.5 km long, and 1.5 km NE of Weller Island, in the northeastern Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly charted (but not named) by ArgAE 1954-55. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Despite the fact that the Argentines call it Isla Jingle, the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Isla Cabo Paredes, for Cabo 2nd class Paredes, who was on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05.

Jinks Island. 65°22' S, 65°38' W. An island, 8 km N of Pickwick Island, in the northwestern Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly charted (but not named) by ArgAE 1954-55, it appears on a 1957 Argentine government map. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a 1964 Argentine chart as Isla Pedro Nelson, and on a 1969 Argentine chart as Islote Pedro Nelson, named for Pedro Nelson (q.v.). The former name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Jinnah Antarctic Research Station. 70°24' S, 25°45' E. Pakistan's only scientific station in Antarctica, opened on Jan. 25, 1991 (during the first Pakistani Antarctic Expedition) as a summer station, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land, and named for the greatest of all Pakistanis, the founder of the country, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The 3 buildings could

accommodate 8 persons. By the time Jinnah II was built, this one was being called Jinnah I.

Jinnah II. 70°49' S, 25°11' E. A hut, built in 1992-93, during the 2nd Pakistani Antarctic Expedition.

The *Jinyo Maru*. Japanese freezer ship for Minke whaling in Antarctic waters in 1971-72. *See also* **The *Chiyo Maru***.

Mount Jiracek. 73°46' S, 163°56' E. Rising to 2430 m, at the W side of the head of Tinker Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for George R. Jiracek, geophysicist at McMurdo, 1964-65.

Jirecek Point. 62°57' S, 62°33' W. On the NW coast of Smith Island, it forms the S side of the entrance to the cove the Argentines call Seno Cabut and the NE side of the entrance to Bourchier Cove, 1.1 km SSE of Markeli Point, and 2.35 km NNE of Villagra Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the Czech historian and Bulgarian educator Konstantin Jirecek (1854-1918).

Jiulong Bandao *see* **Priddy Promontory**

Jiuquan He. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Jiuzhai Gou. 71°42' S, 76°35' E. An isolated gully in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Chinese.

Jixue Gou. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A gully on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese. There are some sources which give the coordinates as 62°23' S, 58°58' W, but that would place the feature in an impossible situation.

Joannes Paulus II Coast. 62°02' S, 58°37' W. A long, dangerous, glaciated coast, between Fildes Peninsula and Pottinger Point, on the NW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the Pope, John Paul II.

Glaciar Jobet. 64°38' S, 63°11' W. A glacier flowing SE toward Lion Sound, about 17.5 km SW of Ryswyck Point, on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. It appears as Lion Glacier on the 1929 Discovery Investigations chart reflecting their 1927 survey, and appears with that name on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was named in association with Lion Sound and Lion Island. However, the feature was never taken up by either UK-APC or US-ACAN, under any name. The Chileans and Argentines certainly recognize this glacier. The Chileans named it Glaciar Jobet for Capitán de navío Ernesto Jobet Ojeda, commodore of ChilAE 1969-70, while the Argentines call it Glaciar León ("león" meaning "lion").

Jobson, Matthew Richard "Matt." b. 1972, Newcastle. A carpenter, he joined BAS, and wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1999 and 2000, at South Georgia in 2002, at Rothera in 2003, and at South Georgia in 2006.

Jocelyn Islands. 67°35' S, 62°53' E. A group of islands between the Flat Islands and the Rouse Islands, in the E part of Holme Bay, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. They include Petersen Island, Teyssier Island, and Verner Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Meholmane (i.e., "the middle islands"). During summer the islands have a number of Adélie penguin rookeries on them. Renamed by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Miss Jocelyn Terry (later Evans) (1929-2007), ABC radio broadcaster from Australia to Antarctica. "Calling Antarctica" it was called, and lasted from 1954 to 1963. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Cape Joerg *see* **Cape Agassiz**

Península Joerg *see* **Joerg Peninsula**

Joerg Peninsula. 68°11' S, 65°10' W. A rugged mountainous peninsula, 33 km long in a NE-SW direction, and between 5 and 16 km wide, it projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf from the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula, between Trail Inlet and Solberg Inlet, just N of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, and terminates in Three Slice Nunatak. It falls in the area first seen by Wilkins on his flight over on Dec. 20, 1928. Ellsworth photographed it aerially on Nov. 21, 1935, and from these photos it was roughly mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg (*see* **Joerg Plateau**) in 1936. In 1940 it was again photographed from the air, this time by USAS 1939-41, who also surveyed it from the ground and charted it during a sledging trip in Dec. 1940. They named what was considered to be the E part of the peninsula as Clarkson Point, after Harry Darlington's aunt, Cora G. Clarkson. Cora (1898-1981) was born Cora Shields, and was the daughter of Philadelphia real estate man Peter Shields, and his wife Cora. Cora's older sister was Ethel (Harry Darlington's mother). Cora married banker Robert Livingston Clarkson (1892-1969) on June 2, 1923. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the whole peninsula appears as Clarkson Point Peninsula. The E point shows up as Punta Clarkson on a 1946 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean (sic) gazetteer. *See* **Punta Clarkson**. Following a survey of the peninsula by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948 the whole peninsula was named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, as Joerg Peninsula, for the above mentioned Joerg (*see* **Joerg Plateau**). They plotted it in 68°30' S, 65°00' W). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The entire peninsula appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Península Joerg, and that was the name accepted (for the entire peninsula, that is) by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was again photographed aerially between 1966 and 1969, by USN. It has since been replotted. *See also* **Pylon Point**.

Joerg Plateau. 76°00' S, 67°00' W. A snow-covered upland scattered with mountain peaks, near the Orville Coast, in the area of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by Finn Ronne in 1947-48 during RARE for Wolfgang Louis Gottfried "W.L.G." Joerg (b. Feb. 6, 1885, Brooklyn. d. Jan. 7, 1952), U.S. cartographer, and chief of the U.S. Cartographic Records Branch of the National Archives from 1937 until his death. He was also an adviser to ByrdAE 1928-30, Byrd 1933-35, and USAS 1939-41, was chairman of the USBGN Special Committee on Antarctic Place Names, and was a member of the successor organization, US-ACAN, from 1947-52. The term is no longer used, at least not by anyone except, perhaps, the Russians.

Mount Joern. 72°35' S, 160°24' E. A ridgelike mountain, rising to 2510 m, 5 km NW of Mount Bower, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Albert T. Joern, scientist at Pole Station in 1968.

Johann Gregor Mendel Station. 63°49' S, 57°54' W. Also known as J.G. Mendel Station, or simply Mendel. The first and only Czech Republic Antarctic station (although *see* **Eco Nelson**). The originally planned site was on the E coast of King George Island, but international objection forced them to construct it on the N shore of Ulu Peninsula, at Brandy Bay, between Bibby Point and Cape Lachman, at the N end of James Ross Island, in the NE part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Planned in 2000 and 2001, construction began in the summer season of 2004-05, and was finished in 2005-06 (actually, late Feb. 2006). It was named for the geneticist. It was occupied in 2007-08.

Johannes Müller Crests *see* **Müller Crest**

Johannes-Müller-Kamm *see* **Müller Crest**

Fondeadero Johanessen *see* **Johanessen Harbor**

Johannesen, Julius. b. Dec. 28, 1866, Norway. Chief engineer on the *Antarctic* during the *Antarctic* Expedition 1893-95. On his 28th birthday, he lost the tip of his left forefinger and broke his right leg just above the instep during an accident on board. After the expedition, he went to work at Jensen and Dahl's shipbuilding yard at Fredrikstad, and then was back in Antarctica, as 2nd engineer on the *Southern Cross*, for BAE 1898-1900.

Johannessen, Hans T. Skipper of the whale catcher *Don Ernesto*, which relieved Órcadas Station in 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Johannessen, Johan. Skipper of the *Bombay*, 1917-18, and possibly other seasons too. This is the Capt. Johannessen who made up a chart in 1919-20.

Johannessen, Magnus. b. 1908, Norway. Although he had never been to sea before, he signed on at Larvik, Norway, on Aug. 1, 1935, on the *Wyatt Earp*, as steward, for Lincoln Ellsworth's expedition to Antarctica.

Johannessen, Olav. b. 1917, Norway. Captain of the *Norsel*, 1954-56.

Johannessen Harbor. 65°26' S, 65°25' W. A

sheltered anchorage to the E and NE of Snodgrass Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the northern Biscoe Islands. First entered by the *Norsel* on March 30, 1955, surveyed in April by Fids on board, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957 (as Johannessen Harbour), for Olav Johannessen (q.v.), skipper of the vessel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and it appears (without the "u" in "harbour," of course) in the 1964 American gazetteer.

Johannessen Nunataks. 72°52' S, 161°11' E. An isolated ridge-like outcropping of rocks, about 6 km long, in the S extremity of the Outback Nunataks, about 24 km S of Mount Weihaupt. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Karl R. Johannessen, meteorologist at McMurdo in 1967-68.

Islas Johansen *see* **Johansen Islands**

Islotes Johansen *see* **Johansen Islands**

Mount Johansen. 70°30' S, 67°13' E. A crest, rising to 1554 m, at the W end of a ridge 4 km long, in the south-central part of the White Massif, and rising 244 m above Charybdis Glacier, on the N face of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Sgt. Geoffrey Raymond "Geoff" Johansen (b. Feb. 8, 1926), RAAF sergeant, official photographer, and air frame fitter for the Beaver and Auster aircraft, at Mawson Station in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Johansen, Aage J.W. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1944

Johansen, Axel. Steward and cook on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Johansen, Bendik N. "Ben." b. June 26, 1889, Tromsøysund, Norway, son of Johan Bendiksen and his wife Marit Pedersen. Sailing master and ice pilot, he had been in the Arctic when he joined the *City of New York* for ByrdAE 1928-30. He started as 2nd mate, becoming 1st mate and ice pilot later in the expedition. He left for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, but came back to complete the 2nd half of the expedition. He also took part in ByrdAE 1933-35, being sailing master and ice pilot on the *Jacob Ruppert* for the first half of the expedition, and sailing master and 1st officer on the *Bear of Oakland* during the second half. In 1939-41 he was ice pilot on the *Bear* during USAS. He lived in Brooklyn and in Tromsø, with his wife Anna, and in 1944 was awarded American citizenship. He was still alive in 1948.

Johansen, Fredrik Hjalmar. Known as Hjalmar Johansen. b. May 15, 1867, Skien, Norway, son of jailer (and later town hall janitor) Jens Johannesen (sic) and his wife Maren Pedersdatter. A skier, a good dog-driver, and a lieutenant in the infantry, he was with Nansen in the Arctic for two expeditions, one in 1893, as a stoker on the *Fram*, and on the second, 1895-96, he and Nansen alone sledged toward the North Pole, failing to reach it, yet establishing a northing record. They were rescued by the Jackson expedition, and returned home as heroes. Johansen was promoted to captain, and on Aug. 7, 1898, he married Hilda Øvrum, and they set up house in Kristiania (later called Oslo). In 1899 his book came out, *With Nansen in the North*, and so did his son Trygve, on July 10. On Sept. 11, 1900, his daughter was born. But his steady drinking forced him to leave the Army, and in 1907 he was living, broke, in a flophouse in Tromsø, his marriage broken, and Nansen helped him out by getting him a place on an expedition to Spitsbergen. He was forced on Amundsen by Nansen for NorAE 1910-12, despite the alcoholism. He caused Amundsen disciplinary problems at Framheim, and on the expedition's return to Hobart in 1912, Johansen was sent home in disgrace to Norway, where he succumbed to drink again and became a wino in Oslo. A tragic figure all around, he shot himself to death in a public park in the center of town, in the early morning of Jan. 9, 1913. Nansen paid for his funeral. A biography came out in 1997, *Der tredje mann*, by Ragnar Kvam.

Johansen, Karl Moe. b. July 28, 1880, Norway. A baker, he went whaling in the South Shetlands during the 1914-15 season, and died of blood poisoning on Jan. 7, 1915. His Russian friend, Max Slavonski, fell overboard in the Belgica Strait, on the same day, and both were buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. It is tempting to read something into this coincidence, but one will never know.

Johansen, Ludvig Hjalmar Kallevig. Known as Hjalmar Johansen. b. Feb. 25, 1872, Moss, Norway, son of sailor Johan Johannesen and his wife Helene Gregersdatter. He was a sailor on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897-99, under de Gerlache, an expedition that included Amundsen. After the expedition he returned to Moss, went to work in a glass factory there, and on Aug. 18, 1900, married in Soon, in Akershus, Hilda Jeanette Gathu Martinsdatter (also known as Stensrud). He died on Feb. 19, 1914, in Moss. Hilda died in the same place, in 1948.

Johansen, Per-Tønder. b. 1897, Norway. He went to sea in 1916, and was skipper of the *Wyatt Earp* from July 1, 1938, during Ellsworth's last expedition to Antarctica, 1938-39.

Johansen Islands. 69°03' S, 72°54' W. A group of 5 small, low, partly snow-covered islands, 20 km WNW of Cape Vostok, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Discovered by personnel on the *Bear* in 1940, as that ship was coming in to establish East Base in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them for Bendik Johansen. The group appears on a USAAF chart of 1942, but plotted in 68°45' S, 72°00' W. On a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943 it appears in 69°05' S, 72°50' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but with the coordinates 69°03' S, 72°52' W, which is also how it appears on a 1952 British chart, and how it was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. It has since been slightly replotted. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Islas Johansen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islotes Johansen, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Johansen Peak. 86°43' S, 148°11' W. Also called Mount Hjalmar Johansen, and Mount Thurston. A prominent peak, rising to 3310 m, 5 km ESE of Mount Grier, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on Nov. 28-29, 1929, during his flight to the South Pole. Mapped by Quin Blackburn in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35. In 1911 Amundsen had named a peak in this general area as Mount H. Johansen, for Hjalmar Johansen. Amundsen was speeding toward the Pole at the time and did not have much time to plot geographic features with much accuracy. In order to preserve Johansen's name in this area, this particular peak was thus named by US-ACAN in 1967.

Johansenbotnen. 74°42' S, 11°13' W. A corrie, or cirque, in the NW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for student Einar Johansen (1915-1996), Resistance leader during World War I.

Johanssen, Daniel. b. July 30, 1873, Tromsø, Norway. Able seaman on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Johansson, Axel L. *see* **Johnson, Axel L.**

Johansson, Karl. b. 1879, Sweden. Stoker on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04.

The *John*. A 142-ton sealing snow, built in the USA, and taken as a prize during the War of 1812. She was owned by (and named for) John Milner, a London mast maker (he also owned the *Lady Francis*). On Aug. 25, 1820, she left Gravesend, in Kent, under the command of Capt. John Walker, and then left Deal on Aug. 27, 1820, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. On March 3, 1821, she left the South Shetlands, and arrived back in Plymouth on June 11, 1821, and to London on June 22, 1821, with 11,100 sealskins. On Aug. 18, 1821, she left London, bound for the South Shetlands again, and the 1821-22 season, again under Walker, and (apparently) Thomas Kincaid. She left the South Shetlands, and headed for Peru's whaling grounds. She was in at Valparaíso on April 28, 1822. She finally returned to London on April 5, 1824, under Walker, with 120 casks of oil and one cask of sealskins.

Pico John *see* **John Peaks**

Picos John *see* **John Peaks**

Playa John *see* **John Beach**

John, David Dilwyn. Known as Dilwyn John. b. Nov. 20, 1901, St Brides Major, Bridgend, Wales, son of Vale of Glamorgan farmer Thomas John. After the University of Wales (zoology) he became, in 1925, a member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee, studying krill. He was chief scientist on the *William Scoresby* from Dec. 1927 to April 1929; was one of the senior zoologists on the *Discovery II* cruise of 1929-31; was leader of the *Discovery II* cruise of 1931-33; and zoologist on the 1933-35 cruise. In 1935 he joined the Natural History Museum, being in charge of recent echinoderms for years, finding time to be an anti-aircraft

officer during World War II. From 1948 he was director of the National Museum of Wales, in Cardiff. He died in Wales on Oct. 2, 1995.

John Beach. 62°39' S, 60°46' W. At the W side of the entrance to Walker Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Fildes roughly charted it in 1820-21, and named it descriptively as Black Point. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. As there was another Black Point on Livingston Island, this one was renamed John Beach by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the sealing brig *John*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

[1]**The *John Biscoe*.** Often referred to, of course, as the *Biscoe*. The first of two FIDS ships to be named for the 19th-century Antarctic navigator John Biscoe (q.v.), this wooden ship of 899 tons, and 184 feet 6 inches long, was built by the American Car and Foundry Company, in Wilmington, Delaware, and launched on May 23, 1944, as a U.S. Navy netlayer called the *Satinwood*. However, upon completion, on Aug. 5, 1944, she was immediately transferred to the Royal Navy, and renamed the *Pretext*. In 1947 she was purchased by the British as the first actual FIDS-owned relief vessel (as opposed to leasing, which FIDS had been doing until then). She was employed as such from 1947 to 1956. She had a diesel electric motor, and was capable of 14 knots, and could take 48 FIDS, cramped tightly in triple bunks. **Dec. 15, 1947**: The *John Biscoe* was officially named (or rather, re-named) at Deptford, by Mrs. Creech Jones, wife of the secretary of state for the colonies. **1947-48 cruise**. **Dec. 19, 1947**: The *John Biscoe* left Tilbury on her first FIDS mission, bound at 9 knots for the Falkland Islands. Skipper was A.M. McFie. First mate was the Irish peer, Lord Headley (q.v.). The cook was named Jack. Also on board, aside from the Fids going south, was reporter Brian "Dudley" Bevis. **Dec. 20, 1947**: The *Biscoe* made it out of the Thames Estuary, and into the North Sea. **Dec. 27, 1947**: The *Biscoe* passed Madeira, after going via the Channel Islands, the Bay of Biscay, and Cape Finisterre. **Jan. 1, 1948**: New Years' for the *Biscoe* at the Cape Verde Islands. **Jan. 6, 1948**: The *Biscoe* crossed the Equator. **Jan. 17, 1948:** The *Biscoe* sighted Montevideo, where André Liotard joined them for a tour of FIDS bases later in the season. Also joining the ship was an old Norwegian whaling skipper and a younger engineering officer, who were going down to Deception Island to inspect the ruins of the old Norwegian whaling station there. **Jan. 25, 1948**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Stanley. **Jan. 31, 1948**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for a tour of all FIDS bases, but heavy seas threatened her cargo, and she had to take refuge for the night in Sparrow Cove. **Feb. 1, 1948**: The *Biscoe* left Sparrow Cove, heading south. Also aboard was Roy "Bill Bailey," an ionosphericist doing a summer tour of the FIDS bases, to see which one would be suitable for him to erect an ionospheric transmitter and apparatus at. **Feb. 4, 1948**: The *Biscoe* sighted her first small iceberg at 3.49 P.M., and at 4.50 P.M. her first big one, in 60°36' S, 59°36' W. **Feb. 5, 1948**: The *Biscoe* sighted Livingston Island at 6.35 A.M. Later that day she arrived at Deception Island. **Feb. 8, 1948**: At 10.30 A.M. the *Biscoe* left Deception Island for Signy Island. **Feb. 10, 1948**: After an iceberg-strewn journey, the *Biscoe* sighted the South Orkneys in the afternoon, and in the late evening reached Signy Island. **Feb. 12, 1948**: The *Biscoe* left Signy Island about 3.30 A.M. **Feb. 14, 1948**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Admiralty Bay (Base G), before breakfast. **Feb. 18, 1948**: The *Biscoe* back at Deception Island. **Feb. 21, 1948**: The *Biscoe* and Finn Ronne's ship, the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, spent the night together at Marguerite Bay, along with the two American icebreakers, *Edisto* and *Burton Island*. **Feb. 22, 1948**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Stonington Island (Base E), and later that day headed for the Argentine Islands (Base F). **Feb. 25, 1948**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Base F. **Feb. 26, 1948**: The *Biscoe* left Base F for Port Lockroy. **March 15, 1948**: The *Biscoe* back at Port Stanley, after her inspection of the FIDS bases. **April 1, 1948**: the *Biscoe* was due to set out again for the bases, to re-supply them, but had engine trouble. The *Fitzroy* did the job instead, and the *Biscoe* did the local ferrying work around the Falklands that the *Fitzroy* normally did. **Late April 1948**: The *Biscoe* left for London, for a refitting and overhaul. **July 1948**: the *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton, after 7 months away, and a tour of 20,000 miles. Just before arriving, she had docked at Cherbourg to make a gift of some huskies to Liotard's French Antarctic expedition then about to leave for the south. At Southampton the *Biscoe* was re-sheathed in greenheart (a wood to protect her against the ice), and living accommodations were improved. **1948-49 cruise**. **Oct. 13, 1948**: The *John Biscoe* left Southampton with 6 new Fids aboard, and supplies and mail for the bases. The new skipper was Harry Kirkwood (and he would remain skipper until 1950), and the new chief engineer was Herbert Ward (until 1955). All the ship's officers had been seconded from the RN at their own request, and the crew were Falkland Islanders. Also aboard was Joss Thomas, of the Colonial Office News Branch, seconded to FIDS as press officer for 6 months. **Nov. 22, 1948**: The *Biscoe* at Port Stanley. **Nov. 29, 1948**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, headed for the FIDS bases, and followed by the *Sparrow*. **Dec. 3, 1948**: The *Biscoe* and the *Sparrow* arrived in the South Orkneys, the earliest ever summer arrival in those islands. **Dec. 4, 1948**: Those Fids due to leave Signy Island Station did so, on the *Biscoe*, and the ships then pressed on for Admiralty Bay. **Dec. 7, 1948**: The two ships ran down what would (the following year) be named Prince Charles Strait, and took the first lines of soundings in this stretch of water. **Dec. 8, 1948**: In the morning the *Biscoe* and the *Sparrow* arrived at Base G (Admiralty Bay), late, due to fog, pack-ice, and heavy gales, but a strong north-easterly prevented any communication at all with the base for 2 whole days. **Dec. 10, 1948**: While the *Biscoe* was moored at Admiralty Bay, Capt. Kirkwood held an inquest into the death at Base G of Eric Platt. Death by misadventure was the verdict. **Dec. 11, 1948**: The two ships left for Deception Island. **Dec. 15, 1948**: The two ships arrived at Deception Island, late, due to drift ice, and once at the island, only the *Biscoe* could get in. The *Sparrow* had to wait outside the harbor. **Dec. 17, 1948**: The *Sparrow*'s fuel was running low, so she had to return to Port Stanley. **Jan. 15, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for the FIDS bases. Joss Thomas was again the reporter this season, and Bob Moss, the photographer, was also aboard. **Very early Feb. 1949**: The *Biscoe* made 6 attempts to get into Hope Bay (Base D), but couldn't do so because of the ice. **Feb. 2, 1949**: On the 2nd attempt, the *Biscoe* finally got through the pack ice at Admiralty Bay, to begin helping the *Sparrow* out of the pack-ice which had locked her in there. **Feb. 4, 1949**: The *Biscoe* finally got into Hope Bay, and took the 5 Fids off—Frank Elliott, Bill Sladen, Brian Jefford, Stephen McNeile, and John O'Hare. After the fire there in November, the 5 remaining Fids (Dick Burd and Mike Green had died) had been living in tents. **Feb. 13, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Base G heading for Port Lockroy. **Feb. 14, 1949:** The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. **Feb. 18, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Port Lockroy, heading for Base F, where Dan Jardine and Ken Pawson were then deposited. **March 7, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound first for South Georgia, with Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands, aboard, to do his annual tour of the FIDS bases. Also aboard was Robert Boumphrey, colonial office auditor in Port Stanley. **March 28, 1949**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Base F. **March 30, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Base F. **March 1949**: The *Biscoe*, with Governor Clifford, still aboard, attempted to get in to Stonington Island (Base E) to relieve the FIDS party there, but couldn't do so because of the pack-ice. Clifford made the decision to return to Port Stanley, and leave the men to their fate. There was no other option. **April 2, 1949**: Lassie, one of the dogs, hanged herself over the side of the *Biscoe* during a violent storm. **April 3, 1949**: The *Biscoe* pulled into Deception Island. **April 6, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Deception Island for Base G, arriving there at 9.30 P.M., and dropping off Ken Pawson and Dan Jardine for the winter. **April 11, 1949**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Port Stanley. **June 11, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound for the UK. **July 14, 1949**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton. It was quite a day, ornithologically speaking. One of the captured sheathbills bound for London Zoo was frightened by a dog, and jumped overboard. Momentarily forgetting that its wings had been clipped, it hit the water with a thud. There it was, floating in the Solent, squawking and drowning. Bill Sladen's attempts to rescue it came to naught, but an intrepid seaman, at great risk to himself, managed to get the bird out from between the quay wall and the ship's side. Just as everyone was breathing a sigh of relief, a huge turkey vulture, also on its way to London Zoo, took off and alighted on the back of a terrified photog-

rapher. **1949-50 cruise**. **Oct. 11, 1949**: After modifications (for example, a steel shoe on her bows), the *John Biscoe* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley. Capt. Kirkwood was skipper again. Aboard were 16 Fids, and 2 crated aircraft — a Norseman amphibian and an Auster. The crew of 40 were mostly Falkland Islanders. The ship was carrying 150 tons of cargo, including 26 tons of Welsh coal for the FIDS bases. Very much on everyone's mind was the trapped FIDS party at Base E. **Nov. 26, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound for the FIDS bases. Lt. Richard Brook was one of the officers. Douglas Liversidge, a Reuters correspondent, was also on board. **Dec. 3, 1949**: The *Biscoe* reached Deception Island. **Dec. 9, 1949**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Base G. **Dec. 13, 1949**: The *Biscoe* left Base G, with 6 suspected cases of measles aboard. **Dec. 16, 1949**: Two more members of the *Biscoe*'s crew came down with measles, making a total of 8. The crew was now reduced to 4 seamen and a greaser. In addition to this, the ship's radar equipment had broken down, and her diesel generators badly needed overhauling. **Dec. 25, 1949**: After visiting Deception Island and Admiralty Bay, the *Biscoe* Christmased at South Georgia. Two attempts to get into Signy Island had failed, and there had been no attempt (by the *Biscoe*) to rescue the men at Base E. **Jan. 1, 1950:** The *Biscoe* back in Port Stanley. **Jan. 17, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound first for Deception Island, with Miles Clifford, the governor of the Falklands, aboard. **Jan. 20, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Deception Island. **Jan. 25, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. **Jan. 30, 1950:** The *Biscoe* at the Argentine Islands (Base F). **Feb. 10, 1950:** The *Biscoe* in at Stonington Island, to take off the remaining men from Base E who had not previously been flown off. **Feb. 12, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Stonington Island. The governor transferred to the *Bigbury Bay*, and would arrive back at Port Stanley on Feb. 22. **Feb. 16, 1950**: The *Biscoe*, at Deception Island, was visited by a very friendly, but protesting, Argentine contingent. This was very typical of those days. The Argentines, Chileans, and British all claimed the same wedge of Antarctica, and every so often one party would visit another, bottles of booze in hand, and usually a movie, and have a slap-up dinner and night's entertainment, while, at the same time, and with some embarrassment, protest the presence there of the other party. Only on one or two occasions did any of these very civilized gentlemen ever take it more seriously. **March 5, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived back at Port Stanley, having called at all the FIDS bases. **March 20, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound for the FIDS bases. **March 24, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at, and soon thereafter left, Base G, for Deception Island. **March 27, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Deception Island for Port Lockroy. **March 28, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. **March 29, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Lockroy, heading for Base F, and then, same day, back to Lockroy. **March 30, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Lockroy. **April 11, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Deception Island, bound for Port Stanley. **June 15, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound for the UK. **July 19, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived in Southampton, after a tour of 9 months and 50,000 miles. Aboard were 8 full-grown huskies and 2 pups, born in the Falklands. They were to be quarantined, and then trained for a role at the upcoming Festival of Britain. **1950-51 cruise**. **Oct. 13, 1950**: The final trials of the *John Biscoe* after re-fitting (overhauled machinery, new radar equipment and steering equipment, re-sheathing with greenheart). **Oct. 16, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley. The new skipper was Bill Johnston (Captain Bill), the man most identified with both vessels of this name (see below for what has gone down in history as the "new *John Biscoe*"). He was the first skipper of this ship who was Merchant Navy (rather than Royal Navy), and would remain as skipper until 1955, when he would go to the new *John Biscoe*. Chief engineer, Herbert Ward, same thing. The ship was carrying Fids (including Major Ken Butler), anthracite, and canned goods for the FIDS bases, and 2 trained sheepdogs for Falkland Islands shepherds. **Nov. 16, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Stanley. **Nov. 19, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for the FIDS bases. **Dec. 14, 1950**: The *Biscoe* left South Georgia, bound for Port Stanley. **Dec. 17, 1950**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Stanley. **Jan. 13, 1951**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound first for South Georgia. **Jan. 17, 1951**: The *Biscoe* arrived at South Georgia. She would then go on to the other FIDS bases. **Easter Sunday 1951**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for her 4th trip to FIDS bases that season. Her first port of call was Deception Island. Then on to Port Lockroy, the Argentine Islands, back to Deception, then Admiralty Bay, and Signy Island, then back to South Georgia. **April 17, 1951**: The *Biscoe* left South Georgia, bound for Port Stanley. **April 22, 1951**: The *Biscoe* arrived back at Port Stanley, in one of the thickest fogs in living memory. **July 26, 1951**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton, after a 9-month tour and 40,000 miles. Aboard were 7 sheathbills, caught by Bill Sladen in the South Orkneys. There was also a brace of flightless Falkland Islands steamer ducks. There had been three when they set out from Port Stanley, but the third was last seen paddling like mad toward Rio. **1951-52 cruise**. **Oct. 22, 1951**: After a refit, the *John Biscoe* left Southampton in the afternoon, bound for Port Stanley. A crew of 30, and 18 passengers. **Dec. 7, 1951**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for her tour of FIDS bases. **Jan. 3, 1952**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Port Stanley, after her tour of the FIDS bases. **Jan. 26, 1952**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for the FIDS bases, but with the main purpose of re-establishing Hope Bay (Base D) after the 1948 fire. **Jan. 30, 1952**: The *Biscoe* arrived in the evening at Hope Bay, only to find an Argentine party ensconced there. **Feb. 1, 1952**: After a day's delay due to bad weather, offloading began from the *Biscoe*, not a good idea, as it turned out. The Argentines had, in truth, warned the Fids that they would resist, with arms, a British landing here, and they proceeded to do just that. They forced the unarmed Fids back on to the *Biscoe*, and formal protests then began. Then, after it had all blown over very quickly — there were big British guns heading toward Hope Bay — ("sorry, our man on the spot made an error") — the landing continued. **July 1952**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton. **1952-53 cruise**. **Oct. 20, 1952**: After an extensive refit, the *John Biscoe* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley. 17 Fids were aboard, as well as food and stores for the bases. **Jan. 14, 1953**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley for her second trip to the FIDS bases that season. At Darwin Harbor she damaged her rudder and steering gear, and had to return to the Falklands, and then go up to Montevideo for repairs. The *Biscoe* finally left Port Stanley, bound for Southampton. The new radio operator (just for that trip) was Bill Meehan, who had replaced Bill Bonner, the long-time radioman who had quit to go to work on South Georgia whale catchers. **June 11, 1953**: The *Biscoe* arrived in Southampton, whereupon she was granted new status as a Royal research ship (RRS). She took part in the Spithead review. **1953-54 cruise**. **Oct. 1, 1953**: The *John Biscoe* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley. Capt. Bill Johnston was still skipper. First officer was H.M. Pries, 2nd officer was Norman Brown, and 3rd officer was Raymond Le Pivert. **June 22, 1954**: The *Biscoe* arrived in Southampton. **1954-55 cruise**. **Oct. 4, 1954**: The *John Biscoe* left Southampton. **Nov. 27, 1954**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. **Dec. 3, 1954**: The *Biscoe* left Port Lockroy at 9 A.M. **March 7, 1955**: The *Biscoe*, with the governor of the Falklands aboard, arrived at Port Lockroy, in company with the *Norsel*. **March 24, 1955**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. The governor threw a party on board. **June 19, 1955**: The *Biscoe* arrived in Southampton. **1955-56 cruise**. **Oct. 12, 1955**: The *John Biscoe* sailed from Southampton, under the command of Capt. Harry Kirkwood. 29 ship's crew, and 18 Fids. John Heap was also aboard. This was to be the vessel's last trip from the UK to Port Stanley under the name *John Biscoe*. She would be replaced by the brand new *John Biscoe*. **Dec. 5, 1955**: The *Biscoe* left Port Stanley. **Dec. 9-10, 1955**: At South Georgia. **Dec. 12-14, 1955**: At Signy Island. **Dec. 16-17, 1955**: At Base D (Hope Bay). **Dec. 17-18, 1955**: At Base B (Deception Island). **Dec. 19, 1955**: At Copper Point and then Port Lockroy Station. **Dec. 20, 1955**: The *Biscoe* left Port Lockroy Station. **Dec. 20-21, 1955**: At Base N (Anvers Island). **Dec. 21-22, 1955**: At Base F (Argentine Islands). **Dec. 22, 1955**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Deception Island (Base B). **Dec. 26, 1955**: The *Biscoe* left Base B for Base G (Admiralty Bay). **Feb. 11, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Hope Bay (Base D). **Feb. 11-12, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Duse Bay. **Feb. 12-14, 1956**: The *Biscoe* back at Base D. **Feb. 14-15, 1956**: The *Biscoe* back at Base B. **Feb. 16-17, 1956**: The *Biscoe* at Base N. **Feb. 18, 1956**: The *Biscoe* at Base F. **Feb. 19, 1956**: The *Biscoe* in Darbel Bay and Crystal Sound. **Feb. 19-21, 1956**: The *Biscoe* in Matha Strait. **Feb. 21, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived at

Detaille Island (Base W). **March 9, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy, in company with the *Shackleton*. **March 1956**: The Royal NZ Navy made arrangements to buy the *John Biscoe*, for £20,000, for transporting Ed Hillary and his men to Antarctica for the 1956-57 season. **March 19, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy with mail, en route to Base W. **June 9, 1956**: The *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton, at the end of her last FIDS tour. She would very soon be replaced by the bigger, better new *John Biscoe*. **June 11, 1956:** The new *John Biscoe* was launched (see the entry below). **1956**: The name of the old *John Biscoe* was changed back to the *Pretext*. **Aug. 15, 1956**: In Southampton, the old *John Biscoe* (now, albeit briefly, the *Pretext* again), having been refitted by John I. Thorneycroft & Co., at Southampton, was commissioned as the *Endeavour* (q.v.), under which name she went back to Antarctica as a NZ ship, under the command of skipper Harry Kirkwood, who had been seconded to the RNZN for 2 years. Her story continues, therefore, but under the entry *Endeavour*.

[2]**The *John Biscoe*.** This is what has always been called (and will always be remembered as) the new *John Biscoe*. She was a replacement for the old *John Biscoe* (for what became of the old *John Biscoe*, see the entry above). British royal research ship (RRS) of 1584 tons, launched on June 11, 1956, at the shipyard of Fleming & Ferguson, in Paisley, by Lady Patricia Lennox-Boyd, wife of the colonial secretary. Bill Johnston (who had just spent a year skippering the *Shackleton*) was the new *Biscoe*'s skipper from 1956 to 1965, and Herbert Ward her chief engineer. **Oct. 21, 1957**: At 3 P.M., the *John Biscoe* left Southampton, for St. Helena, then on to Tristan da Cunha, and finally South Georgia, arriving first at King Edward Point, where she clipped the end of the jetty. Then on to Stromness to refuel, then to the Falkland Islands. Mike Smith was first officer on this cruise. **Nov. 27, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Port Stanley. **Dec. 12, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at South Georgia. Ray Butler was U.S. observer on this cruise. **Dec. 18, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* at Powell Island. **Dec. 22, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Signy Island. **Dec. 24, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* spotted Elephant Island in the distance, to port. **Dec. 25, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* spotted King George Island to starboard, and then dropped anchor in Admiralty Bay. **Dec. 30, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Hope Bay. **Dec. 31, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. She then left for Base F, dropping off the RN Hydrographic Survey unit at Winter Island. **Jan. 9, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* met the *Lientur* at Port Lockroy. A Chilean observer came aboard for the *John Biscoe*'s cruise. **Jan. 19, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* rendesvoused with the *Shackleton* at the Lemaire Channel. **Jan. 20, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Base J, at 10.30 P.M. **Jan. 21, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* left Base J. **Feb. 8, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Base W. **Feb. 8-14, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* toured around Detaille Island. **Feb. 14, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* set out on the trip back to Port Stanley, and, on the way, to relieve the other FIDS bases. However, 35 miles NW of Alexander Island, they were prevented from getting into Marguerite Bay by the pack-ice. **Feb. 14-15, 1958**: They couldn't see the coast. **Feb. 15-20, 1958**: They were stuck in the ice in Hanusse Bay. **Feb. 20, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* got to Anvers Island and Port Lockroy. **Feb. 20-24, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Hope Bay (Base D). **Feb. 25-28, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base B (Deception Island). **Feb. 28, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Greenwich Island. **March 1-3, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Admiralty Bay (Base G). **March 3, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Greenwich Island. **March 4, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Base B (Deception Island). **March 4-7, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was en route from Base B to Base Y (Horseshoe Island). **March 7, 1958**: They reached Base Y. **March 8, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Blaiklock Island. **March 9-12, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base E (Stonington Island). **March 13-14, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base W. **March 14-15, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base J (Prospect Point). **March 15-16, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at the Argentine Islands (Base F). **March 16, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was at Port Lockroy and Danco Island (Base O). **March 17-18, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base B (Deception Island). **March 20-22, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Base G (Admiralty Bay). **March 22, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was at Base D (Hope Bay). **March 23-24, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was in at Duse Bay. **March 25, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* was at Hope Bay (Base D), and left there the same day, bound for Port Stanley. **March 29, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived back at Port Stanley. **April 14, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Signy Island. **April 15, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* left Signy Island. **June 3, 1958**: The *John Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton. **April 20, 1959**: The *John Biscoe* in at Signy Island, and then back to Port Stanley, with Pete Richards aboard bound for the hospital. **1960**: Tom Woodfield was chief officer. John Cole joined the crew as 3rd mate. **March 19, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Base Y. Professor David Griffiths, the gravity expert, "Gravity Griff," was aboard for a tour of the Antarctic Peninsula. George Edwards, the official FIDS photographer, was also aboard. **March 22-29, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* stuck in ice south of the Argentine Islands. **March 30, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* reached Base F. **March 31, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Port Lockroy. **April 1, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* in the Bellingshausen Sea. **April 2, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Deception Island. **April 7, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* left Deception Island, went to Robert Island, and spent the night at Livingston island. **April 11, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Signy Island. **April 14, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at South Georgia, leaving there the same day, bound for Port Stanley. **April 23, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* left Port Stanley, bound for the UK. **June 6, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* arrived in England. **Nov. 1, 1960**: The *John Biscoe* sailed from Southampton to relieve FIDS bases. **Feb. 3, 1961**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Adelaide Island, to set up the new base there. **March 10, 1961**: The *John Biscoe* arrived at Stonington Island, in a full gale. **June 1961**: The *John Biscoe* arrived back in England. **Oct. 1961**: The *John Biscoe* left Southampton to relieve FIDS bases. **1962-63**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **Oct. 1963**: The *John Biscoe* left Southampton, bound for Montevideo, where she refueled, then on to Port Stanley and the BAS bases. **Jan. 9, 1964**: The *John Biscoe* became icebound in about 66°S. **Jan. 30, 1964**: The *John Biscoe*, still drifting with the pack, was off the NW coast of Adelaide Island. **Feb. 10, 1964**: The *John Biscoe* finally free of the ice. **1964-65**: Bill Johnston and Thomas Woodfield skippers for a season. **1965-66**: Thomas Woodfield was skipper, until 1969. **1966-67**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1967-68**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1968-69**: Thomas Woodfield and Maurice John Cole skipper. **1969**: John Cole skipper, until 1972, when he retired. **1969-70**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1970-71**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1971-72**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1972**: Edmond Malcolm Stuart Phelps took command, until 1975. **1972-73**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1973-74**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1974-75**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1975-76**: Christopher Robert Elliott and Stuart James Lawrence were skippers. **1976-77**: Chris Elliott and Malcolm Phelps, skippers until 1978. **1978-79**: Skipper was Malcolm Phelps. **1979-80**: Phelps and Elliott were skippers. **1980-81**: Phelps was skipper. That season the ship broke a propellor, and was towed to port by the *Endurance*. **1981-82**: Phelps and Elliott were to remain skippers until the *Biscoe*'s last year. **1982-83**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1983-84**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1984-85**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **Nov. 16, 1985**: Under the command of Chris Elliott, she was on her way from the Falklands to Rothera Station when she got caught in the pack-ice west of the Antarctic Peninsula, and on Nov. 18 the 64 persons aboard evacuated and were flown to the *Polar Duke*. On Nov. 20, she was freed, and the crew went back aboard the £20 million vessel. **1986-87**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1987-88**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1988-89**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1989-90**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1990-91**: The *John Biscoe* relieved BAS bases. **1991**: The *John Biscoe* was replaced by the *Sir James Clark Ross*. She was sold, became the *Fayza Express*, and was scrapped on March 2, 2004, at Aliaga, Turkey.

John Bowman Peak *see* **Bowman Peak**

John Carlson Bucht *see* **Carlsson Bay**

John Hayes Hammond Inlet *see* **Hammond Glacier**

John Hays Hammond Glacier *see* **Hammond Glacier**

The *John Laing*. A 72-foot (22-meter) steel-hulled ketch that took to Antarctica the British Army Antarctic Expedition of 2001-02.

John Nunatak. 81°12' S, 85°19' W. Also called Granite Knob. An isolated granite nunatak, 6

km N of the Pirrit Hills. It was examined by USARP geologists Ed Thiel and Cam Craddock on Dec. 13, 1959, in the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian west. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Orlan F. John (**see Deaths**, 1960).

John O'Groats. 67°01' S, 142°42' E. The E point of land on the rocky cape on which the base was built at Cape Denison, in East Antarctica, during AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson, for the most northerly tip of the Scottish mainland, and it appears as such on the expedition maps. ANCA accepted the name.

John Peak *see* **John Peaks**

John Peaks. 60°43' S, 45°04' W. Prominent, snow-covered peaks rising to 415 m, on the extreme SW of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Probably discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named them for D.D. John. The feature appears on their 1934 chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Picos John, but on a 1953 chart of theirs as Pico John (i.e., in the singular), which may somehow reflect the error made on a 1937 French chart which had the feature as John Peak. Regardless, the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Picos John.

John Quincy Adams Glacier *see* **Adams Glacier**

Cape John Rodgers. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. On the W side of the Bay of Whales. Named by ByrdAE 1928-30, presumably for John Rodgers, the U.S. naval hero (1772-1838). The feature is gone now, due to massive reconfiguration of the Bay of Whales, but it does appear in the NZ gazetteer of 1958.

Bahía John Rymill *see* **Rymill Bay**

John Shepard Island *see* **Shepard Island**

Cape John Wheeler *see* **Cape Wheeler**

Johnny penguin *see* **Gentoo penguin**

[1]**Mount Johns**. 72°31' S, 66°33' E. An isolated, almost flat-topped, steep-sided rock outcrop in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, on the W side of the Lambert Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Dec. 1956, during an ANARE photographic flight. Named by ANCA for David H. Johns, physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1954.

[2]**Mount Johns**. 79°37' S, 91°14' W. A solitary nunatak, rising to 90 m above the ice surface, about 80 km W of the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1958, by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Bob Johns.

Johns, David Hubert. b. Aug. 19, 1929. A reserve lieutenant in the Australian Corps of Engineers when he became cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1957. He had been on Macquarie Island in 1954. He retired from the Army as a lieutenant colonel, and lived in Hobart.

Johns, Harold Alfred. b. 1888, Portsmouth, son of self-employed rag sorter Alfred B. Jones and his wife Fanny. An able seaman, he arrived back in Southampton on the *Asturias,* on June 12, 1929, from Buenos Aires, and joined the *Discovery II*, for several Antarctic trips, 1929-35. He died in Portsmouth in Dec. 1946.

Johns, Robert H. "Bob." b. 1932. U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist. The first black to winter-over in Antarctica, when he did so at Byrd Station in 1957. In 1958 he went to Alaska, and died there of a pulmonary infection that year.

Johns Cirque. 77°20' S, 161°01' E. On the E side of McLean Buttress, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Bjorn Johns, project manager from 1996 to 2005 of University NAVSTAR Consortium, a consortium of 30 U.S. universities that provides support of surveying, mapping, and other applications of the GPS system to USAP. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Johns Glacier. 85°48' S, 136°30' W. An arc-shaped glacier, 13 km long. it flows eastward around the N side of Doumani Glacier to join Kansas Glacier, in the N part of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Ernest Houston Johns (b. Dec. 24, 1932. d. Aug. 10, 1998, Silver Springs, Fla.), USN, who began his Antarctic career as a yeoman 1st class on the *Wyandot* during OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58), and was then a chief yeoman on OpDF 61 (i.e., 1960-61).

Johns Hopkins Ridge. 78°08' S, 162°28' E. A prominent ridge running northward from Mount Rücker for 10 km, in the Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the famous American university, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Johns Knoll. 71°59' S, 7°59' E. A crevassed ice-knoll (apparently the ice surface reflection of the underlying rock) in the lower part of Vinje Glacier, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Johnsbåen (i.e., "John's sunken rock"), for John Snuggerud (*see* **Snuggerud Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name Johns Knoll in 1967.

John's Peak. On Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. A term no longer used.

John's Range *see* **Saint Johns Range**

Johnsbåen *see* **Johns Knoll**

Johnsbrotet. 71°22' S, 4°20' W. An ice slope in the N part of Giaever Ridge, out toward the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for John Giaever. The word "brot" signfies "broken."

Johnsen, Johann Ludvig. Sail maker on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Johnsen, Rolf L. *see* **Johnson Peaks**

Caleta Johnson *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Cape Johnson. 74°04' S, 165°09' E. An ice-covered cape, forming the N entrance point of Wood Bay, at the E side of the terminus of Tinker Glacier, about 27 km south-westward of Cape Sibbald (with which it has sometimes been confused), on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Capt. Edward John Johnson, RN (1794-1853), a member of the Magnetic Compass Committee of the Admiralty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Dársena Johnson *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Fondeadero Johnson *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Johnson, Axel L. b. 1885, Sweden. A whaler on the *Svend Foyn I*, in Antarctic waters in 1915-16, who died in a shipboard explosion on March 5, 1916.

Johnson, Captain. British commander who took the *Mellona* down to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 sealing season. His first name was probably Thomas. Something happened, and Capt. James Laing took over from him, and brought the ship back to London.

Johnson, Christopher Charles. b. Dec. 31, 1935, Falkland Islands. Served in the engine-room of the *John Biscoe*, in Antarctic waters, 1953-61, and 1972-87, first as a rating, then as 3rd engineer.

Johnson, Colin. b. Sept. 26, 1930. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radio operator, and wintered-over 4 times in Antarctica, first in 1957, at Base B, then at Base W in 1958. In 1960 and 1961 he was at Halley Bay Station, the second year also as base leader. On March 26, 1962 he arrived back in Southampton on the *Kista Dan*. With ex-Fid Graham Talmadge, he went to Australia, and they ran a garage for 5 years, and later in the 1960s Johnson was living in Fiji.

Johnson, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Johnson, Francis Robert "Frank." Some called him "Narra." b. Aug. 5, 1933. Radio officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1968, 1970, and 1974. He was at Macquarie Island in 1975.

Johnson, Franklyn. b. Feb. 27, 1916, St. Michael, Alaska, son of Inuit laborer (later a gas engineer on a tug boat) Alex Johnson (whose father, Axel, a Russian-speaking Finn, had come to Alaska in 1877, and married an Inuit) and his Inuit wife Malora (known as Malorie). Therefore, Franklyn was three-quarters Inuit. He went to Antarctica as a wiper on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41. He died in Nov. 1950, in Alaska. *See* **Eskimos in Antarctica**.

Johnson, Frederick Lawrence "Big Fred" (he was 6 foot 2). b. Nov. 27, 1929, Retford, Notts, son of train driver Fred Johnson and his wife Jessie Robinson. He did his national service in the RAF, training as a medical assistant. He went to work in the Met Office, and in 1951 saw a notice for volunteers for FIDS, went to London for the interview, and later that year shipped out of Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Rio (see Tony Wilson's entry for the itinerary of the ship). He was FIDS meteorologist at Signy Island Station in the winter of 1952, then summered at the Falklands, and wintered-over again at Base F in 1953. He left Base F in 1954 for Base

B, then on to Port Stanley, then to South Georgia, Montevideo, then back to Southampton. On his return to England he continued his education, getting his degree in mathematics and physics, and marrying Marjorie Oldham in 1956. He was 11 years in the research department at Metro Vickers, and then became the technical manager of a couple of ceramics companies, finally settling in Darwen, Lancs.

Johnson, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Johnson, Hans J. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Johnson, Ian Philip. b. NZ. Senior lab technician in Antarctica, 1965-66, and at Scott Base during the winters of 1966 and 1968.

Johnson, James. British captain, and owner, of the Liverpool sealer *Hannah* during the 1820-21 season in the South Shetlands. The ship was wrecked on Dec. 25, 1820. Subsequently, on Aug. 20, 1821, Johnson became skipper of the *Romeo*, and took her down to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 sealing season.

Johnson, John. Skipper of the New Bedford sealer *Cornelia*, visiting the South Shetlands in 1821-22, then pressing on to Valparaíso.

[1]**Johnson, Robert**. American sealing captain in the South Shetlands in 1820-21, on the *Jane Maria* (he also commanded the ship's accompanying tender, the *Sarah*, and indeed, the entire expedition), as part of the New York Sealing Expedition. In Jan. 1821 he made an exploratory cruise as far south as 66°S, 70' W. He returned to New York, and in 1821-22, skippered the *Wasp* from New York to the Falklands, and then on to the South Shetlands, for the 2nd part of the expedition. In 1822, upon his return to New York, he relinquished command of the *Wasp* to Ben Morrell, and took command of the *Henry*. The two ships left New York on June 30, 1822, and were back in Antarctica for the 1822-23 season. In 1826 he sailed out of New York again, on a voyage to the South Seas, and in 1827 he left NZ. He was never seen again.

[2]**Johnson, Robert** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Johnson, Robert E. U.S. Naval lieutenant (reputed to be a heavy drinker) who commanded the *Relief* in the early stages of USEE 1838-42. At Tierra del Fuego, still on the way south, he transferred to the command of the *Seagull*, and spent Dec. 10-17, 1838, looking for the thermometers Foster had left on Deception Island some years before (*see* ***Chanticleer*** **Expedition**), but did not find them. He was transferred again, before the disappearance of the *Sea Gull* in 1839, and was detached at Honolulu in Nov. 1841.

Johnson, Robert Rowland. b. July 7, 1920. Son of Valley A. Johnson, of San Diego. He joined the U.S. Navy, and served as a seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition he was promoted to Bosun's mate 2nd class. He now lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

Johnson, Samuel. Crew member on either the *Huntress* or the *Huron*, probably the *Huntress*, who deserted in the South Shetlands during the 1820-21 season, probably to join a British sealing gang working on one of the islands.

Johnson, T. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

[1]**Johnson, William**. The carpenter on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22. He was from Connecticut, probably New Haven.

[2]**Johnson, William** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Johnson, William Floyd. Known as Floyd. b. 1922, Ada, Okla., son of vapor spray salesman Henry D. Johnson and his wife Moselle. He was with the U.S. Weather Bureau for years. He wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957, was the U.S. representative at Ellsworth Station after IGY (1957-58), when that station was taken over by Argentina, and in 1961-62 was scientific leader at Camp Sky-Hi (which would become Eights Station). He married Alfreda "Pete," and they lived in SC. He died in SC on Feb. 16, 2007.

Johnson Bason *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Johnson Bluff. 84°49' S, 170°31' E. A conspicuous rock bluff overlooking the E side of Keltie Glacier, where that glacier meets the Beardmore Glacier, 8 km ENE of Ranfurly Point. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dwight L. Johnson, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1963.

Johnson Col. 78°22' S, 85°10' W. Situated at 1800 m, 3 km WSW of Mount Farrell, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Earl Frank Johnson (d. Dec. 14, 2010), USN, of Middlebury Heights, Ohio, utilitiesman who wintered-over at South Pole Station in 1957. Getting back to McMurdo was interesting (*see* **South Pole**, Oct. 26, 1957). He retired as chief petty officer, after 20 years in the USN as a Seabee.

Johnson Dock *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Johnson Glacier. 74°55' S, 134°45' W. Flows N between McDonald Heights and Bowyer Butte into the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Roland L. Johnson, USN, bosun's mate on the *Glacier*, 1961-62.

Johnson Harbour *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Johnson Hill. 77°15' S, 166°26' E. A glaciated hill rising to abour 230 m, and composed of basalt and red basalt agglomerate, between the southernmost Adélie penguin rookery and the edge of the ice-cap on the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. To the S it slopes to Shell Glacier, and to the N to Fitzgerald Stream. Named by the Cape Bird party of NZGSAE 1958-59, for Charles Johnson, USGS geologist (*see* **Johnson Nunataks**). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Johnson Island. 72°52' S, 93°54' W. An ice-covered island about 14 km long and 8 km wide, in the Abbot Ice Shelf, about 22 km SE of Dustin Island. At first it was thought (by personnel on the *Glacier* in Feb. 1961) to be an ice rise. Remapped by USGS from air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Theodore L. Johnson, electrical engineer at Byrd Station in 1964-65.

Johnson Mesa. 63°50' S, 57°55' W. A large mesa, N of Abernethy Flats, between Crane Col and Bibby Point, on the Ulu Peninsula of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Joanne S. Johnson (b. 1977), BAS geochemist. Her work led to a completely new proxy for recognizing past ice sheets using alteration mineral chemistry.

Johnson Neck. 79°27' S, 82°20' W. A relatively low, ice-drowned neck of land (or isthmus) which joins the Dott Ice Rise to the E side of Pioneer Heights, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Douglas J. Johnson, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965.

[1]**Johnson Nunatak**. 70°19' S, 72°53' S. An isolated nunatak about 6 km E of the S end of the Linton-Smith Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Frank R. "Narra" Johnson, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1968, 1970, and 1974. He took part in the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1971, and wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1975.

[2]**Johnson Nunatak** *see* **Lyon Nunataks**

Johnson Nunataks. 85°02' S, 92°30' W. Two isolated rock crags, or nunataks, 5 km W of Reed Ridge, along the NW side of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by geologists Peter Bermel and Art Ford, for American geologist Charles G. Johnson, on the *Glacier* in 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. *See also* **Johnson Hill**.

Johnson Peak. 83°43' S, 89°16' W. A low mountain, rising to 2010 m, which forms the W part of the Hart Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1982, for Robert J.R. Johnson, newspaper correspondent attached to the USARP Pagano Nunatak-Hart Hills Expedition of 1964-65.

Johnson Peaks. 71°21' S, 12°26' E. A cluster of detached peaks marking the N extremity of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers working from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Johnsonhorna (i.e., "Johnson peaks"), for Rolf L. Johnsen [sic], who wintered-over as cook and steward at Norway Station in 1959, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the name Johnson Peaks in 1970. The Germans call this feature Schneidengruppe. *See also* **Rolfstind**.

Johnson Spire. 79°59' S, 158°59' E. A mountain with a spire-like summit rising to 1570 m, between Cranfield Icefalls and Gaussiran Glacier, in the NE part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Bradish F. Johnson, chief of USGS's Optical Science Laboratory, with responsibility for calibrating aerial mapping cameras used in Antarctica. He conducted GPS

observations during the USGS-Ohio State University Transantarctic Mountains Deformation Project, 1999-2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Johnson Spur. 78°37' S, 84°00' W. A rocky spur, 10 km SSE of Taylor Spur, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Floyd Johnson (*see* **Johnson, William Floyd**).

Johnsonhøgna. 74°57' S, 12°30' W. A partly ice-capped mountain in the NW part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Colin Johnson (q.v.), one of the first to visit the Heimefront Range.

Johnsonhorna *see* **Johnson Peaks**

Glaciar Johnsons *see* **Johnsons Glacier**

Johnsons Bason *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Johnsons Dock. 62°40' S, 60°22' W. A cove forming a small natural dock in the NE side of South Bay, on Hurd Peninsula, along the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It widens and deepens toward the interior. Charted by Fildes, it appears on his 1821 chart variously as Johnsons Dock, Johnson's Dock, and Jonson's Dock. Presuming Fildes named it, he may have done so after Thomas Jonson (sic), RN, one of the signatories of the report, dated Feb. 23, 1821, on the wreck of Fildes' brig *Cora* in Blythe Bay, on Jan. 6. Alternately, it may be named for the captain of the *Mellona*, whose name was Johnson (perhaps Thomas Johnson). Powell's chart of 1822 also uses both spellings — Johnson's Dock and Johnsons Dock — and on his 1824 map he shows it as Johnson Dock. Davis's log of Dec. 11, 1821, shows it as Johnson Bason or Johnson's Bason (the word "bason" is presumably meant to be "basin"). Pendleton's log of Jan. 9, 1822 has it as Johnson Harbour (the Americans were still generally spelling the word harbor with a "u" then). In the 1820-23 period Weddell independently named it Jones's Basin, and it appears that way on his 1825 chart. Morrell, in 1832, refers to it as Johnson's Harbour, and states that it was named for Robert Johnson, commander of the *Jane Maria* (which may well be true). It appears as Johnson's Dock on a British chart of 1916, on a 1948 Argentine chart as Fondeadero Johnson (which means about the same thing), and on a 1954 Argentine chart as Caleta Johnson (which means "Johnson cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Johnsons Dock in 1953, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1954. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. UK-APC accepted the name Johnsons Dock on July 7, 1959, and it appears (by error) as Johnson's Rock in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Fondeadero Johnsons (i.e., with an "s" on the end), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Dársena Johnson, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a difference between the two Spanish words "fondeadero and "dársena." The first implies an anchorage in general, and the second implies a built-up dock.

Johnsons Glacier. 62°40' S, 60°22' W. A glacier flowing NW from Hurd Dome into Johnsons Dock, at South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by SpanAE 1994-95, as Glaciar Johnsons, in association with the dock. The Spanish monitored the dynamics of this glacier for several seasons after that. In 2003, US-ACAN accepted the translated name Johnsons Glacier, and UK-APC followed suit on July 8, 2003. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Johnson's Island *see* **Half Moon Island**

Johnsonufsa. 74°19' S, 9°29' W. A crag in the ice between Arntzenrustene and Lütkennupen, in the NE part of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for surgeon brothers Anton Gisle Johnson (1893-1967) and Gunnar Johnson (1895-1957), Resistance leaders during World War II with their third brother, farmer Carl Fredrik Holmboe Johnson (b. 1891), and their cousin Alexander Lange "Alex" Johnson (1910-1989), a minister (later a bishop), all of them in different parts of Norway.

Isla Johnston *see* **Lobel Island**

Islas Johnston *see* **Lobel Island**

[1]**Mount Johnston**. 64°44' S, 61°48' W. Rising to 2150 m (as recorded by Maj. James Harris, leader of the 2nd party ever to climb it; the height was later estimated at 2310 m), it has two snow-covered summits, and surmounts the Graham Land plateau between Wilhelmina Bay (to the WSW) and Hektoria Glacier, on the Danco Coast. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Capt. William Johnston. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. First climbed in Jan.-Feb. 1957, by Fids from Reclus Peninsula and then again in Dec. 2001, by the British Army Antarctic Expedition (led by Major Harris).

[2]**Mount Johnston**. 71°31' S, 67°24' E. Rising to 1770 m, it is the highest and southernmost peak of the Fisher Massif, just W of the Lambert Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in Oct. 1957 by Bruce Stinear and his ANARE party. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for RAAF flying officer (promoted to flight lieutenant in 1957, he would retire as a squadron leader) Douglas Malcolm "Doug" Johnston (b. June 9, 1928), 2nd pilot at Mawson Station for the winter of 1957. He made the first aircraft landing on sea-ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Pasaje Johnston *see* **Johnston Passage**

Johnston, Thomas Harvey. Known as "T.H.J." b. Dec. 9, 1881, Balmain, Sydney, son of Irish-born foreman mason Thomas Johnston and his Australian-born wife, Mary McLeod. On Jan. 1, 1907, at Petersham, he married Alice Maude Pearce. Professor of zoology and of botany at the University of Adelaide, he was Australia's leading prickly pear expert, and was chief biologist for both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He died of a coronary thrombosis in Adelaide on Aug. 30, 1951.

Johnston, William "Cap'n Bill." He was also known by some as "Kelly." b. March 3, 1908, Northern Ireland. He went to sea in 1924, as an apprentice merchant seaman with the Head Line, in 1933 qualified as a master mariner, and served as such in the Falkland Islands before World War II, in 1936 becoming 1st mate on the *Lafonia*, and later skipper of that vessel. He was in the RN during that conflict, skippering rescue tugs in the Mediterranean, and in 1946 went back to the Falklands, as captain of the new *Lafonia*, until 1950. He skippered the old, wooden FIDS relief ship *John Biscoe* from 1950 to 1955, the *Shackleton* from 1955 to 1956, and the new *John Biscoe* from 1956 to Oct. 1965, when he retired. He died on Feb. 27, 1968.

Johnston, William Reid. Ordinary seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1926-27, and able seaman on the same vessel, 1927-30.

Johnston Fjord. 69°24' S, 76°04' E. A fjord with steep, almost vertical walls, on the W side of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988. The Chinese call it Shennong Wan.

Johnston Glacier. 74°25' S, 62°20' W. A glacier flowing in a SSE direction along the N side of Mount Owen into the head of Nantucket Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and roughly mapped by Finn Ronne, who named it Mount Freeborn Johnston, for Henry Freeborn Johnston (1888-1975), Canadian-born magnetic observer at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, at the Carnegie Institution, in Washington, DC, 1910-46, who was helpful to the expedition. It appears as such on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map. But it appears on Ronne's map of that year as Johnston Glacier, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1949, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and appears on their 1969 sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. By 1978 it was being referred to by the Argentines as Glaciar Hernández (it had been named thus by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions), for José Hernández (*see* **Midas Island**). The Chileans call it Glaciar Ferrada, for Ariel Ferrada Radic, Chilean seismologist on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1954-55. Note: The British plot it in 74°21' S, 62°55' W.

Johnston Heights. 85°29' S, 172°47' E. Snow-covered heights rising to 3220 m, they form the SE corner of Otway Massif, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David P. Johnston, USARP geologist here in 1967-68.

Johnston Passage. 67°37' S, 69°24' W. A N-S channel separating the Amiot Islands from Cape Adriasola (in the the SW part of Adelaide Island). Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey

unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1963, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Capt. Bill Johnston. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The British plot it in 67°38' S, 69°21' W.

Johnston Peak. 66°16' S, 52°06' E. Also called Mount Harvey Johnston, and Harvey Johnston Peak. A sharp, dark peak, about 12 km N of Mount Marr, about 17.5 km NW of Douglas Peak, and about 22 km SW of Simmers Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for T. Harvey Johnston. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did ANCA.

Johnston Spur. 74°23' S, 63°02' W. A spur, rising to about 1000 m in the central part of the Guettard Range, and extending eastward to the NE flank of Johnston Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed from the air by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Thomas M. Johnston, USN, equipment operator who wintered over at Pole Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Johnstone. 85°03' S, 167°45' W. Rising to 1230 m, on the E side of Liv Glacier, about 4 km SW of Mount Blood, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for C. Raymond Johnstone, who wintered-over as USARP logistics officer at McMurdo in 1965.

Johnstone, Colin. b. 1923. FIDS meteorologist who left Southampton in 1955, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over at Base B in 1956 and at Hope Bay (Base D) in 1957.

Johnstone Glacier. 71°52' S, 163°53' E. A small glacier, 1.5 km E of Zenith Glacier, flowing from the S extremity of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, then working in northern Victoria Land, for Ian Johnstone, chief scientific officer at Scott Base in 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Johnstone Lake. 68°30' S, 78°24' E. A basically oval-shaped hypersaline lake, about 500 m long by 200 m wide, in the Vestfold Hills, and surrounded by a well developed marine terrace, about 4.5 km WNW of Platcha. Named by ANCA.

Johnstone Ridge. 80°08' S, 156°40' E. A minly ice-free ridge, it extends about 12 km northward from Mount Olympus, toward the S side of Hatherton Glacier, on the W side of Lieske Glacier, in the Britannia Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Graeme N. "Johnny" Johnstone, New Zealand scientist who wintered-over as a usarp at Byrd Station in 1962 and 1964 (actually, in 1962 he wintered-over at Byrd Aurora Substation). In 1959-60 he had been an engine fitter in the NZ Antarctic Flight, and wintered-over at Scott Base in 1960. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Johnston's Point *see* **Orford Cliff Refuge**

Joice Icefall. 72°23' S, 166°21' E. An icefall, 5 km wide, with a drop of 250 m, it flows from the Polar Plateau, through the Millen Range, into Lensen Glacier (a tributary of Pearl Harbor Glacier). Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Ian Joice, field assistant to the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Joides Basin. 75°00' S, 174°00' E. The name Joides is also seen completely capitalized (i.e., JOIDES Basin). A NE trending submarine basin of the central Ross continental shelf, i.e., beneath the Ross Sea. Named by international agreement in June 1988 for the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.

The *Joides Resolution*. A 143-meter blue and white research vessel, which began operating in 1978, as the *Sedco BP/471*, an oil exploration ship. In 1984, now owned by Overseas Drilling, she was converted into a scientific research vessel, and in Jan. 1985 began operating as a drill ship for the Ocean Drilling Project. Renamed after Captain Cook's *Resolution*, but known affectionately as the "J.R.," she was the ship used by J.O.I.D.E.S, a joint geographical and hydrographical expedition between the UK, Canada, France, West Germany, Japan, and the USA, in at Prydz Bay in 1987-88, the successor to the *Glomar Challenger*. Skippers were Gerard Kuster and Ed Oonk.

Joines, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Joint British-American Weddell Coast Sledge Party *see* **Weddell Coast Sledge Party**

Joint Services Expedition *see* **British Joint Services Expedition**

Isla Joinville *see* **Joinville Island**

Islas Joinville. 63°15' S, 56°00' W. A group of islands NE of Trinity Peninsula, comprising, for the main part, the three large islands (working from N to S) of d'Urville Island, Joinville Island, and Dundee Island. Also included in the group are the smaller Bransfield Island and Paulet Island. They are separated from the NW tip of the Antarctic Peninsula by Antarctic Sound. This is the famous Joinville Island group that no naming body has ever had the courage to name officially except the Chileans.

Terre (de) Joinville *see* **Joinville Island**

Joinville Island. 63°15' S, 55°45' W. A completely ice-covered island, about 62 km long in an E-W direction, and about 16 km wide, between d'Urville Island and Dundee Island, i.e., it is the central of the 3 large islands running N-S in the group the Chileans call Islas Joinville, separated from the NE tip of Trinity Peninsula by Antarctic Sound. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and, along with (what later became known as) d'Urville Island (which they thought was joined to Joinville Island) named by Dumont d'Urville as Terre Joinville, for François-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie, Prince de Joinville (1818-1900), 3rd son of the Duc d'Orléans. It appears as such on the expedition map of 1838, and on a British chart of 1839 (translated as Joinville Land). On one of the French expedition's maps of 1842 it appears as Terre de Joinville. It was further charted in 1842-43, by RossAE 1839-43, who thought that the three islands, Dundee, d'Urville, and Joinville, were all joined, and they appear as such on the expedition's 1844 map as Joinville Island. On an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Tierra Joinville, but this chart is derivative, and is only important in that it was an early recorded usage of that name in Spanish. There is an 1872 reference to it as Joinville's Land, and an 1885 reference to it as Prince de Joinville Land. DWE 1892-93 re-charted the area in Jan. 1893, and proved Joinville Island to be separate from Dundee Island. It was further charted in Dec. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and this time shown to be separated from d'Urville Island. This was the first time the islands were shown to be separated one from the other. The island we know today appears on Sobral's 1904 Argentine chart as Isla Joinville, and it appears as Joinville Island on British charts of 1916 and 1927. However, Wordie, in 1921, refers to it (oddly) as Joinville Peninsula. US-ACAN accepted the name Joinville Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Isla Luis Risopatrón, named for the Chilean geographer (*see* **Luis Risopatrón Station**), but the name that appears on a 1954 Chilean chart was Isla Joinville, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and in 1960-61 an RN Hydrographic survey was conducted in this area from the *Shackleton* and the *Protector*. In the 1974 British gazetteer it appears, erroneously, as Joinville Strait.

Joinville Land *see* **Joinville Island**

Joinville Peninsula *see* **Joinville Island**

Joinville Strait *see* **Joinville Island**

Jökelen *see* **Mount Elkins**

Jøkulberget. 74°33' S, 7°39' W. A mountain, mostly covered with ice and snow, 18 km ESE of the mountain the Norwegians call Sembberget, in the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the glacier hill").

Jøkulfallet. 71°51' S, 6°42' E. A steep ice slope on the N side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Jøkulfallet (i.e., "the glacier fall"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Jøkulgavlen *see* **Jøkulgavlen Ridge**

Jøkulgavlen Ridge. 72°42' S, 3°21' W. A prominent, flat-topped ridge forming the S part of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Regula Range, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheim-

vidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Jøkulgavlen (i.e., "the glacier gable"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jøkulgavlen Ridge in 1966.

Jøkulhest *see* **Jøkulhest Dome**

Jøkulhest Dome. 71°52' S, 6°42' E. An ice-capped summit of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Norwegians from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and nmed by them as Jøkulhest (i.e., "the glacier horse"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jøkulhest Dome in 1967.

Jøkulkyrkja *see* **Jøkulkyrkja Mountain**

Jøkulkyrkja Mountain. 71°53' S, 6°40' E. A large, broad, ice-topped mountain rising to 2965 m, with several radial rock spurs, E of Lunde Glacier, in the easternmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Jøkulkyrkja (i.e., "the glacier church"), in association with Katedralen Canyon and Kapellet Canyon. US-ACAN accepted the name Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in 1967. The Russians call it Massiv Jakova Gakkelya.

Jøkulmerra. 74°30' S, 7°33' W. A nunatak, 19 km E of Semmberget, in the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvida, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the glacier mare").

Jøkulskarvet *see* **Jøkulskarvet Ridge**

Jøkulskarvet Ridge. 72°40' S, 3°18' W. A large mountain ridge with a partly ice-capped summit, just NE of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Regula Range, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Jøkulskarvet (i.e., "the glacier mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jøkulskarvet Ridge in 1966.

Mont Joli *see* **Mount Joli**

Mount Joli. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small rocky mass with 3 summits, the highest being 38 m, on the NE side of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Mont Joli, for the summit in the European Alps (close to Mont Blanc). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Joli in 1962.

Roca Joliette *see* **Joliette Rock**

Joliette Rock. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. A notable black rock, rising to an elevation of 2 m above sea level, 50 m NW of González Island, at Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Projecting from it for a distance of about 100 m toward the NW is a rocky shoal whose pinnacles stick out of the sea. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, it appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Roca Joliette, the *Joliette* being the original name of the *Iquique*. The name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the translated name on March 31, 2004. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Jolliffe, Thomas Albert. b. March 9, 1887, Greenwich, Kent, son of the chief yeoman of the Royal Naval College Thomas Jolliffe and his wife Lydia Jane Andrews. After Royal Hospital School, in Greenwich, Tom joined the Navy, and was commissioned. He married Emily Lilian Mountifield in 1915, in Alverstoke, Hants, which is where they lived. He was promoted on June 4, 1917 from acting lieutenant to lieutenant. In the 1920s he was a lieutenant commander, in command of emergency destroyers at Rosyth, and on May 1, 1926 was placed in command of the *Cherwell*, a fishery protection gunboat. He was commander (retired) when he became skipper of the *William Scoresby*, 1931-32. He and his family moved to Barrow-in-Furness, and in 1942 his son Kenneth, a lieutenant in the Marines, was killed in the eastern Mediterranean, during World War II, aged 25. The commander died on Sept. 21, 1979, in Tynemouth.

Jon Islet *see* **Låvebrua Island**

Islote Jona *see* **Jona Island**

Jona Island. 66°55' S, 67°42' W. One of the smaller of the Bennett Islands, in Hanusse Bay, 5 km N of the E end of Weertman Island, off Adelaide Island. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Franco P. Jona (b. 1922, Pistoia, Italy), U.S. physicist who, in 1951, made an accurate determination of the elastic constant of a single crystal of ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Jona.

Isla Jonassen *see* **Jonassen Island**

Rocas Jonassen. 63°32' S, 56°41' W. A group of rocks lying off Jonassen Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines (*see* **Jonassen Island**).

Jonassen, Ole. b. 1874, Norway. Seaman on the *Jason*, during Carl Anton Larsen's expedition to Antarctica in 1892-93. He was back with Nordenskjöld, on SwedAE 1901-04, during which expedition he was one of the main party on Snow Hill Island.

Jonassen Island. 63°32' S, 56°41' W. An island, abut 3 km long and 3 km wide, in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, it is separated from Tabarin Peninsula by Fridtjof Sound, and from Andersson Island (0.8 km to the S) by Yalour Sound, at Trinity Peninsula, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, when the name Rosamel Island was given collectively to this island and Andersson Island (*see* **Rosamel Island**, but for a slightly longer history of these two islands, *see* **Andersson Island**). It appears as such on Dumont d'Urville's 1842 map. On Jan. 15, 1902, SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as a separate island, and Nordenskjöld named it (subsequently) Île Irízar, for Capt. Julián Irízar. It appears as Irízar Island on British charts of 1921 and 1948. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Irízar (which is what the Argentines had been calling it since 1908), and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Irízar, but the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Isla Irízar. However, it appears on a British chart of 1949 as Jonassen Island, named for Ole Jonassen, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The reason for the change is that in 1904, during FrAE 1903-05, Charcot, apparently unaware that the name Île Irízar had already been given to a feature, so named another island in the Argentine Islands. Charcot's island has been given much more publicity over the years than Nordenskjöld's, but, because of the confusion, and despite lack of seniority, Charcot's island got to keep the name Irízar, while the Swedes' was changed to Jonassen Island (which is more fitting, anyway). It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Isla Jonassen, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Canal Jones *see* **Jones Channel**

[1]**Cape Jones** *see* **Jones Ridge**

[2]**Cape Jones**. 73°17' S, 169°13' E. A dark-colored, vertical bluff, immediately SE of Mount Lubbock, it forms the S tip of Daniell Peninsula, NW of Coulman Island, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, and named by him for Capt. William Jones, RN. Borchgrevink called it Cape Constance during BAE 1898-1900, for the woman he would marry on Sept. 7, 1906, in Tendring Essex, Constance Prior Standen (1869-1960). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Jones in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Jones. 77°14' S, 142°11' W. Rising to 12,040 feet, it is the northernmost summit of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by members of West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Clarence Fielden Jones (1893-1991), professor of economic geography at Clark University (*see* **Clark Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Punta Jones *see* **Jones Point**

Jones, Charles. b. 1873, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Jones, David Protheroe McNaughton "Dave." b. Wales. Ex-RAF, he graduated from the University of Wales in 1952, became a doctor in Cardiff in 1956, and joined FIDS in 1957, wintering-over as medical officer at Base F, in 1958. He was also in Greenland. He had married Glenys R. Davies in Bridgend, 10 days before he sailed for Antarctica. In 1971 he left Bridgend for Innisfail, Alberta, Canada.

Jones, Denise. She wintered-over at Casey Station in 1985, at Mawson Station in 1987, at Macquarie Island in 1990, and at Davis Station in 1994.

Jones, Elmo G. b. Sept. 3, 1935, Hamilton Co., Tex., son of Virgil I. Jones and his wife Ina Bryan. He was a Disney cameraman at McMurdo in the winter of 1956, along with Lloyd Beebe. On June 17, 1972, in Los Angeles, he

married Cecilia Morales, and died in Los Angeles on Nov. 6, 2003.

Jones, Eric Burton. b. Oct. 7, 1938, Coventry. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base O in 1958, Base B in 1959, and Halley Bay Station in 1961. He died in July 1997, in Swansea.

Jones, Harold David "Dave." b. Jan. 4, 1919, Swinton, near Rotherham, Yorks. He joined the RAF, and became a flight sergeant. As flight engineer on a bomber, he was shot down during World War II, and spent 3 years as a pow. In 1946 he joined FIDS as an airplane mechanic, and was one of the few men ever to spend 3 successive winters in Antarctica, at Base E (Stonington Island)—1947, 1948, and 1949. He was part of the team that discovered Jones Channel in 1949. He died on Nov. 30, 2004, in Hampshire.

Jones, Herbert Lloyd. Mess boy on the *Discovery II*, 1934-35, and fireman on the same vessel, 1935-39. This may be Herbert Lloyd-Jones, i.e., last name Lloyd-Jones.

Jones, John. b. May 23, 1807, Milford, England. He joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman at Hobart, on Dec. 26, 1839, and left the expedition on Feb. 21, 1840, at Hobart. In that time he had been in Antarctica.

Jones, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jones, Leslie. b. Dunedin, NZ. When the *Eleanor Bolling* pulled out of Dunedin on Jan. 20, 1930, heading south for the 4th Antarctic relief trip during ByrdAE 1928-30, Jones was aboard as a crewman. Byrd refers to him as J. Jones.

Jones, Lois Marilyn. b. Sept. 6, 1934, Berea, Ohio. In the 1969-70 season, this geochemist from Ohio State was included in USARP and led an all-women geology research team to the dry valleys (*see* **Women in Antarctica**), notably the Wright Valley and Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. On Nov. 19, 1969 she became one of the first women ever to stand at the South Pole. Before she went she received a letter of commendation from President Nixon. She died on March 13, 2000.

Jones, Neville Vincent. b. Feb. 13, 1936, Bethesda, near Bangor, in North Wales, son of slate quarryman William Hugh Jones and his wife Morfudd Williams. After school in Bethesda, he went to University College of North Wales, at Bangor, with zoology as an ambition, but after graduation studied teaching, and in 1959 was snaffled by FIDS recruiter Bill Sloman. The role of biologist was taken, so after a crash course in meteorology, he took the *Kista Dan* out of Southampton, bound for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, and from there took the *John Biscoe* to Base G, where he wintered-over in 1960. In 1961 he spent 4 months on South Georgia, and then wintered-over again, at Signy Island Station, in 1961. Back at Bangor he was a demonstrator in zoology at the university, at the same time getting his PhD, with a thesis on freshwater insects (his specialty at this time was insects in the high-altitude freshwater lakes of Wales, in particular the caddis fly). In 1964 he married Brenda Evans, and from 1965 was an ecologist and a professor at the University of Hull, in Yorkshire, retiring in 1998, as dean of the School of Life Sciences. Recently he has made five trips to Antarctica, first on the *Marco Polo*, and more recently on one of the Saga Line's ships, lecturing for tourists.

Jones, Sydney Evan. Known as Evan Jones. b. Aug. 1887, Adelaide, but raised in Queensland. After Sydney University, he was medical officer with the Western Party on AAE 1911-14. He was medical superintendent of Broughton Hall, New South Wales' first psychiatric clinic for volunteer patients (he had started work there in 1921), specializing in psychiatric medicine and occupational therapy, from 1925 until he died of cancer on Feb. 17, 1948.

Jones, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jones, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Jones Bluffs. 74°46' S, 110°20' W. High, mainly snow-covered bluffs, S of Holt Glacier, on the E part of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Stanley W. Jones (b. Jan. 8, 1926, New Orleans. d. May 25, 2007, McLean, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1944, and who piloted aircraft for magnetometry studies during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). He retired from the Navy in Jan. 1972.

Jones Buttress. 81°37' S, 160°34' E. A wedge-shaped feature similar to Brown Buttress (which is located 3 km to the S), it projects from the E side of the Surveyors Range into Dickey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Llewellyn Ramsay Jones, who wintered-over at Hallett Station as a scientific officer on the geomagnetic project. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Jones Channel. 67°30' S, 67°00' W. A once ice-filled marine channel (*see* **Jones Ice Shelf**), 13 km long and between 1.5 and 3 km wide, between Blaiklock Island and the S part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, it connects Bourgeois Fjord with the head of Bigourdan Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Dave Jones of the FIDS in 1949, and named for him by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Canal Jones.

Jones Escarpment. 70°00' S, 64°21' E. A curving ice escarpment extending for about 16 km in a southerly direction from the Riddell Nunataks, and facing eastward, about 19 km NNW of Mount Starlight, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Recorded on terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey (q.v.), surveyor out of Mawson Station in 1955; mapped by Australian cartographers from these photos, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for W. Keith Jones, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Jones Glacier. 66°36' S, 91°30' E. A channel glacier, 10 km long and 8 km wide, it flows N from the continental ice into the Davis Sea, close E of Krause Point. First delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, working off air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Ensign Teddy E. Jones, USNR, photo interpreter with the Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, who served with OpW 1947-48 as recorder and assistant with parties establishing astronomical control stations along the Wilhelm II Coast, the Knox Coast, and the Budd Coast.

Jones Ice Shelf. 67°31' S, 67°01' W. The ice shelf that once occupied the Jones Channel, between Blaiklock Island and the S part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982, in association with the channel. US-ACAN accepted the name. However, even as it was being named, the ice shelf was in continuous retreat, and U.S. Landsat images of March 2005 showed that all the shelf ice had disappeared, which means that this feature is no longer.

Jones Mountains. 73°32' S, 94°00' W. An isolated group of mountains, extending for about 45 km in a generally E-W direction, on the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land, overlooking the Bellingshausen Sea, about 80 km S of Dustin Island. First seen on Feb. 27, 1940, on a flight from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. The expedition's charts show mountains in this approximate area. They appear in distant air photos taken on Dec. 30, 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. On Jan. 22, 1960, they were observed from an aircraft by geologists Ed Thiel and Cam Craddock, and named by them for chemist Thomas Oswell "Tom" Jones (b. May 13, 1908, Oshkosh, Wisc. d. March 7, 1993, Bethesda, Md.), an NSF executive for many years. He was senior official in charge of USARP, 1958-78, and was at McMurdo in 1957-58, where, among other things, he played the organ in the chapel. From 1965 to 1969 he was director of the division of environmental science, and from 1969 to 1978 deputy assistant director for national and international programs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. Camp Minnesota (*see under* **M**) was here.

Jones Nunatak. 69°47' S, 159°04' E. At the head of Noll Glacier, in the Wilson Hills, about 28 km S of Parkinson Peak, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Aviation Boatswain's Mate Frank E. Jones, USN, with VX-6 as a member of the aircraft ground handling crew at Williams Field during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Jones Peak. 85°05' S, 172°00' W. A mainly ice-free peak rising to 3670 m, 8 km WNW of Mount Fisher, at the head of De Ganahl Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John M. Jones, program officer of the committee on polar research, at the National Academy of Sciences.

Jones Peninsula. 71°55' S, 100°50' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 8 km W of Hughes Penin-

sula, in the NW part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Ensign Robert H. Jones, navigator and 2nd pilot of the Mariner aircraft in the eastern group of OpHJ 1946–47, which obtained aerial photos of this peninsula and coastal areas adjacent to Thurston Island.

Jones Point. 64°39' S, 62°18' W. A point projecting from the NE coast of Arctowski Peninsula into Wilhelmina Bay, 10 km SE of Cape Anna, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BelgAE 1897–99. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and in 1956–57 was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Bennett Melvill Jones (1887–1975; known as Melvill Jones, Melvill being his mother's name; he was knighted in 1942), Francis Mond professor of aeronautical engineering at Cambridge, 1919–52, and author of the 1925 book *Aerial Surveying by Rapid Methods*, a pioneer work on the subject. His main contribution to aeronautics, however, was his demonstration of the importance of streamlining in aircraft design. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Jones.

Jones Ridge. 66°36' S, 99°25' E. A cape in the form of a small rock ridge, the westernmmost of the Obruchev Hills, it is marked by a sharp peak at its seaward end, protruding above the lower reaches of the Denman Glacier, between that glacier and the Scott Glacier, right at the point where the Denman meets the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson as Cape Jones, for Dr. Sydney E. Jones. At that stage, Mawson believed that the feature marked the W end of the prominent rock cliffs at the E side of the Denman. Re-defined by US-ACAN in 1955. It seems that ANCA did not go along with this change, for on Nov. 28, 1955, they accepted the name Cape Jones.

Jones Rocks. 66°34' S, 97°50' E. Coastal rock outcrops, about 6 km SW of Avalanche Rocks, on the E shore of the Bay of Winds, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party during AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for Dr. Evan Jones. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 21, 1960.

Jones Terrace. 77°29' S, 162°05' E. A prominent ice-free terrace S of Mount Peleus, it rises 800 m from the floor of the central Wright Valley to a summit of over 1000 m above sea level, at the S end of the E segment of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Lois Jones. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Jones Valley. 83°55' S, 56°50' W. A snow-covered valley running SW from Bennett Spires, between West Prongs and Elliott Ridge, toward Academy Glacier, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963–64 this feature was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed aerially by USN, and USGS mapped it from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. (jg) James G.L. Jones, USN, a member of the wintering-over party at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Jones's Basin *see* **Johnsons Dock**

Jongens Island. 67°36' S, 62°47' E. A little island, rising to an elevation of 13 m above sea level, hard by Kerry Island, in the Flat Islands, about 3 km NW of Mawson Station, in Holme Bay. Named by ANCA on March 3, 2009, for Sjoerd "Sojo" Jongens (b. 1950, The Hague), Australian electronics and communications engineer who wintered over as a member of ANARE, at Mawson Station in 1980, and at Macquarie Island in 1986. He joined Greenpeace in 1987, and wintered-over as radio operator at their World Park Base (q.v.) in 1988. In 1989 he left Australia and moved back to the Netherlands, and died on Nov. 12, 2008, in a bicycle accident in Amsterdam, while on his way to work at Greenpeace. The island is visible from Béchervaise Island, and it is likely that Sojo would have seen it.

Jonkers Mesa. 64°11' S, 57°09' W. A lobed mesa, rising to anywhere between 350 m and 450 m above sea level, and capped by 3 contiguous snow domes that are diminishing in size, it it aligned NE-SW between Ekelöf Point and Cape Gage, in the E part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Hendrik Albert Jonkers (b. 1952), BAS paleontologist and student of Antarctic pectinid fossils.

Mount Jord. 77°31' S, 162°26' E. Immediately NE of Mount Ulla, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998 as Mount Harris, for William M. Harris (*see* **Harris Hill**), but on Jan. 30, 1998 NZ-APC objected to that name, and on Oct 7, 1998 they accepted Mount Jord, named (in keeping with other features in the area to do with old Norse mythology), for the earth goddess Jord. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1999.

Jorda, Henry Pastor "Hank." b. Aug. 26, 1919, Brooklyn, elder son of Spanish immigrant merchant Henry Jorda and his Swedish immigrant wife Eleanor. He later lived in San Francisco. He was a lieutenant commander, USN, when he became a pilot with VX-6 during OpDF 1955–56. He flew an R5D down from Christchurch, NZ, to McMurdo Sound in Dec. 1955, and made one of the first long range flights into Wilkes Land, on Jan. 5, 1956. On Jan. 8, 1956, he piloted the first Deep Freeze flight to the Pole, with Admiral Byrd aboard the Skymaster (they did not land). On Oct. 16–17, 1956 he flew Admiral Dufek from Christchurch, NZ, to McMurdo, the first flight in for OpDF II. He married Jeune Rose Fitz-William. He died on Feb. 28, 1981, in Hillsborough, Fla., and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Jorda Glacier. 81°18' S, 159°49' E. About 24 km (the Australians say about 28 km) long, it flows eastward from the E slopes of the Churchill Mountains, i.e., from the slopes between Mount Coley and Pyramid Mountain, and merges with the lower Nursery Glacier just before the latter enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Hank Jorda. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975, but with the coordinates 81°18' S, 159°14' E.

Jordan Nunatak. 72°09' S, 101°04' W. Between the heads of Rochray Glacier and Cox Glacier, in the SW part of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Joe Jordan, a spec6 with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, helicopter mechanic on the Ellsworth Land Survey of 1968–69. First plotted in 72°09' S, 101°16' W, it has since been replotted.

Jordanoff Bay. 63°50' S, 59°52' W. A bay, 5 km wide, indenting the Davis Coast for 4.9 km between Wennersgaard Point and Tarakchiev Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Bulgarian-American aviation pioneer Assen Jordanoff (1896–1967), who built the first Bulgarian airplane in 1915, and took part in the construction of B-17s and other U.S. planes.

Jordanrücken. 71°00' S, 162°22' E. A ridge, named by the Germans, for Dr. Heinz Jordan, geologist from Hanover, who was on GANOVEX III (1982–83). Given that the Germans are not prone to inexactitude, or carelessness, one must assume that this ridge and Adams Ridge, in the Bowers Mountains, are not one and the same, despite their coordinates being practically identical.

Jorff, Charles *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Isla Jorge *see* **Jorge Island**

Islote Jorge. 64°50' S, 64°32' W. About 1665 m ENE of Buff Island, near the W mouth of Bismarck Strait, S of Anvers Island, it is one of the two tiny islands comprising the Walsham Rocks (q.v. for more detail). The other is Islote Edgardo.

Jorge Cove. 64°13' S, 56°38' W. A small cove between La Plata Point and Cape Wiman, in front of Silent Valley, on Seymour Island. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Jorge Carlos Lusky, of the Instituto Antártico Argentino, who was on several Antarctic expeditions.

Canal Jorge VI *see* **George VI Sound**

Jorge Island. 62°23' S, 59°46' W. One of the Aitcho Islands, 0.8 km SE of Passage Rock, in English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1949–50 as Isla Jorge, for the son of Capt. José Duarte, commander of the *Lautaro*. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1961, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. UK-APC accepted the name Jorge Island on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears that way in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the British translation in 1972. Also known as Jorge Rock.

Jorge Rock *see* **Jorge Island**

Mount Jorgen Stubberud *see* **Mount Stubberud**

Jørgensen, Alf. Commander of the Norwegian whale catcher *Firern* in 1936–37.

Jørgensen, Ole K. b. 1865, Sandefjord, Norway. He became a whaler, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and married Dorothea.

He had had Arctic experience when he became skipper of the experimental whaling ship *Tulla* in Antarctica, in 1911–12. This vessel worked out of the first whaling station in the South Orkneys, and her whale catcher was the *Havfruen*. He died in 1912.

Jorgensen Nunataks. 83°43' S, 164°12' E. Two rock nunataks rising above the ice-covered ridge which descends eastward from Mount Picciotto, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Arthur E. Jorgensen, USARP meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1958.

La Joroba *see* **The Hump**

Monte Joroba *see* **The Hump**

Pico Joroba *see* **The Hump**

Punta Jorobada *see* **Léniz Point**

Islotes Jorquera *see* **Myriad Islands**

Jorquera Glacier. 62°29' S, 59°39' W. Flows W into Discovery Bay, S of Ash Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1964–65, and named by them as Glaciar Jorquera, for Capitán de fragata Pedro Jorquera Goicolea, who was in command of naval operations during ChilAE 1960–61. UK-APC accepted the name Jorquera Glacier on March 31, 2004, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008. For more on Don Pedro Jorquera, *see* **Myriad Islands**.

Jorum Glacier. 65°14' S, 62°03' W. Flows E into Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, just N of Caution Point. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947 and again in Oct. 1955. A jorum is a large drinking bowl used for punch, and UK-APC named it thus on Sept. 4, 1957, because the head of this glacier looks like one. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Isla José Hernández *see* **Midas Island**

Islote José Hernández *see* **Midas Island**

Tierra José Miguel Carrera *see* **Hearst Island**

Isla José Torobio Medina *see* **Brabant Island**

Joseph, Francis *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Joseph, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Joseph Ames Range *see* **Ames Range**

Joseph Cook Bay *see* **Cook Ice Shelf**

Mount Joseph Haag *see* **Haag Nunataks**

Mount Josephine. 77°33' S, 152°48' W. A low-lying peak, rising to 487 m, and marked by prominent rock outcrops, 10 km SE of Bowman Peak, in the Alexandra Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929 by Byrd on the Eastern Flight, during ByrdAE 1928–30, and named by him during ByrdAE 1933–35 for Josephine Clay Ford (1923–2005), daughter of Edsel Ford. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Josephine Petras *see* **Mount Petras**

Joss, Leslie Kenneth George. b. Aug. 26, 1892, Sydney, son of George T. Joss and his wife Edith E. Parkinson. He joined the Merchant Navy. On Sept. 17, 1911, he pulled into Sydney as an able seaman on the *Echunga*, from Port Lincoln, made his way down to Hobart, and there, on Nov. 17, 1911, joined the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911–14. He left the expedition at Sydney, on April 24, 1912, where he immediately signed on as an able seaman on the merchant ship *Poltalloch*, which left Newcastle on July 3, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived on Sept. 18, 1912. On Feb. 26, 1915, he arrived in Sydney from Greenock, in Scotland, as 2nd mate on the *Wallarah*. On May 20, 1915, he pulled into Sydney as 3rd mate on on the *Port Kembla*, out of Brisbane. By the end of 1915 he was 4th mate on the *Kadina*, on the Melbourne to Sydney run, and by April 1916 was 3rd mate on the same vessel. On Feb. 21, 1917, he got his master's certificate in Adelaide, and on March 21, 1917, joined the RANR, as a sub lieutenant. In the space of 9 months he served on the *Cerberus*, the *Parramatta*, and the *Encounter*, and then resigned on Jan. 16, 1918. On April 17, 1918, he signed on as mate on the *Wray Castle*, on that vessel's run from Melbourne to New York, arriving there on Sept. 12. Then he went to live in Glasgow, in Scotland, but soon went back to sea, and at the end of 1921 was 2nd mate on the *Yankalilla*, on the Sydney to Newcastle run. In 1931 he was living in Melbourne, still sailing. He died on Dec. 29, 1937, in South Australia.

Joss, Timaru William. b. 1904, Stewart Island, NZ, son of Joseph Walter Joss. He became a crewman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1934–35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933–35. In 1937 he married Katerina Pauro, and was still sailing as a merchant able seaman into World War II. He died in NZ, in 1955.

Joss, William "Bill." b. NZ, son of James Joss. Crew member, taken aboard as a last minute replacement on Stewart Island, NZ, in late Nov. 1894, on Bull's *Antarctic* Expedition 1893–95. Bull described him as "an old, experienced whaler, accustomed to harpooning and lancing, and, most important of all, very cheery."

Jotunheim Valley. 77°38' S, 161°13' E. A high, mainly ice-free valley to the E of Mount Wolak and Utgard Point, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Saint Pauls Mountain stands at the head of this valley. In keeping with other features named in the area from old Norse mythology, this was named by Graeme Claridge (q.v.) in 1978, for the home of the giants. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Jouanard, Jules. b. July 26, 1816, Painpol, France. He joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman at Talcahuano, Chile, on April 11, 1838, just after the scurvy ship had pulled into port, during FrAE 1837–40.

Joubert Rock. 68°12' S, 67°40' W. A submerged rock with a least depth of 6 fathoms, 8 km SW of Pod Rocks, and 14 km WSW of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1966 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, and named for that ship's 3rd officer, Arthur Bruce Douglas Joubert (b. 1940, Ipswich, Suffolk; known as Bruce), officer of the watch at the moment the rock was discovered. Mr. Joubert had apprenticed on the T & H Harrison Line, doing the American and South African runs, and joined the *Biscoe* in the mid-1960s. In 1967 he went to South Africa, and later went into agricultural engineering. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Île(s) Joubin *see* **Joubin Islands**

Îlots Joubin *see* **Joubin Islands**

Islas Joubin *see* **Joubin Islands**

Islotes Joubin *see* **Joubin Islands**

Joubin Archipelago *see* **Joubin Islands**

Joubin Islands. 64°47' S, 64°26' W. Also called the Joubin Archipelago. A group of small islands in the lee of the S part of Anvers Island, 5 km SW of Cape Monaco, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. They include Hartshorne Island, Dakers Island, Bielecki Island, McGuire Island, Trundy Island, Howard Island, Ouellette Island, Robbins Island, and Tukey Island. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Îlots Joubin, for French naturalist, Louis-Marie-Adolphe-Olivier-Édouard Joubin (1861–1935), who was responsible for the publication of the expedition's biological reports, and who also signed the instructions for the expedition. They also appear on various Charcot maps as Île Joubin and Îles Joubin, and on a British chart of 1908 as Joubin Islands. They appear on a British chart of 1948 as Joubin Islets, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and, based on maps produced from these photos, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, redefined them as Joubin Islands, and US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1963. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islas Joubin, but on one of their 1962 charts as Islotes Joubin, the latter name being the one accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted Islas Joubin.

Joubin Islets *see* **Joubin Islands**

Joughin Glacier. 73°46' S, 62°24' W. East of the Watson Peaks, it flows SE into Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast. Named by US-ACAN on July 7, 2008, for Ian Joughin, electrical engineer who pioneered the use of interferometric synthetic aperture radar to estimate surface motion and topography of glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland. He has used remote sensing, field work, and modeling, to study ice dynamics since the early 1990s. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 15, 2008.

Punta Jougla *see* **Jougla Point**

Jougla Peninsula *see* **Jougla Point**

Jougla Point. 64°50' S, 63°30' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Alice Creek, in Port Lockroy, on the W side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The small peninsula forming the S shore of Port Lockroy was discovered in 1904 by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Presqu'île Jougla (i.e., "Jougla peninsula"). Following a 1944 survey by personnel from Port Lockroy Station during Operation

Tabarin, they decided that the peninsula thus named was really too small to deserve the title "peninsula," and reapplied the name Jougla to the present feature, a situation accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1950, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1955, as Punta Jougla, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The firm of Lumière et Jougla provided the photographic plates for Charcot's expedition.

Presqu'île Jougla *see* **Jougla Point**

Joungane *see* **Joungane Peaks**

Joungane Peaks. 72°04' S, 0°17' W. A line of about 4 small peaks, just N of Storjoen Peak, in the Gburek Peaks, which form the W end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos taken during GermAE 1938-39. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Joungane (i.e., "the young ones," meaning young skuas). US-ACAN accepted the name Joungane Peaks in 1966.

Jourdain, Jonny. b. Jan. 28, 1811, L'Éguille, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Journal Peaks. 72°41' S, 64°55' W. Two groups of separated peaks and nunataks, rising to about 1650 m, and trending E-W for about 13 km, 28 km SE of the Seward Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station in 1974-75. Named by US-ACAN for the *Antarctic Journal of the USA* (*see* the Bibliography). UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Lake Joyce. 77°43' S, 161°37' E. A lake, 0.8 km long, and 42 m deep, it is covered by 6 m of very clear ice, and lies along the N side of Taylor Glacier, where that glacier turns to flow down toward Lake Bonney, in Pearse Valley, just S of Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Studied by VUWAE 1963-64, and named by leader Warwick Prebble for Ernest Joyce. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Joyce. 75°36' S, 160°49' E. A prominent dome-shaped mountain rising to 1830 m, 13 km NW of Mount Howard, and also NW of Mount Bowen, in the Prince Albert Mountains, on the divide between Mawson Glacier and David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for Ernest Joyce. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Joyce, Ernest Edward Mills. b. Dec. 22, 1875, in a Coastguard cottage in Feltham, near Bognor, Sussex, son of sailor Joseph Joyce (from Painswick, Glos; son of a coachman) and his wife Frances Halton Mills (from Millbrook, Cornwall). In 1879 the family moved to Plymouth, in 1880 to Bristol, and in 1881 to Birmingham, where Violet Jane, the last of 5 children, was born. Then the father left the sea and the family moved again, to Southwark, in London, where Joseph Joyce became the caretaker of a tenement block called Ponsonby's Buildings. First, Fred, the oldest son, left home, then in 1891, on the death of his father, Ernest joined the Royal Navy, and would serve with the RN Brigade in the South African War. In Simons Bay, South Africa, he was a seaman on the *Gibraltar* when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. On his return he was promoted to petty officer 1st class, bought his way out of the Navy in 1905, but re-enlisting in 1906. According to Joyce, he was in a bus, passing Shackleton's office in London, when the great expeditioner saw him, got someone to rush out and get him, and recruited him on the spot for his BAE 1907-09. Again, Joyce bought his way out of the Navy, and on the expedition he was in charge of provisions and dogs. He bought dogs in Copenhagen for AAE 1911-14, and helped ship them to Tasmania, but did not go to Antarctica on that expedition, going to work instead for the Sydney Harbour Trust. In Sydney he joined BITE 1914-17, and became 2nd-in-command of the Ross Sea depot-laying party on that expedition. He was one of the 3 depot-layers to survive, and took over from Aeneas Mackintosh as leader. After the expedition, he was in hospital for a while, then married Beatrice E. Curtlett, a NZ woman from Christchurch, 7 years younger than himself, and in 1918 tried unsuccessfully to join the Navy again. In Sept. 1919, after a car crash, he wound up in hospital again, returning to England shortly thereafter. In 1920 he was due to go on the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, Cope's adventure, but in the end he never went. He also applied to go on the British Everest expedition of 1921-22, but was rejected. By now calling himself Ernest Mills-Joyce (i.e., he had hyphenated his name), or just Mills Joyce, working as a doorman at the Strand Palace Hotel in Piccadilly, and fast approaching poverty, he wrote *The South Polar Trail* in 1929, a somewhat inaccurate and self-serving book. Inspired by being at Gino Watkins' funeral service, in 1932, in late 1933 he began planning his own £200,000 air expedition to Antarctica for Aug. 1934, with 3 planes, to explore commercial possibilities. "Byrd and Ellsworth aren't leading expeditions for fun," he said. It never happened. He died on May 2, 1940, at the Ecclestone Hotel, in London, where he was working as a doorman.

Joyce, John Raymund Foggan "J.J." b. 1907, Morpeth, Durham, son of Robert Foggan Joyce. It was claimed (for him, rather than by him), that he was a nephew of Ernest Joyce (*see* above), but this is not true. A captain in the Royal Engineers, he was geologist at Base E with FIDS from the time the base opened, on Feb. 23, 1946, through the winter of 1946, and into 1947, when he returned to the UK, via Doumer Island, Deception Island, and Admiralty Bay, where he collected specimens. He worked on these at the British Museum when he got back home, and finally got his degree in 1947. In 1949 he went to the Imperial College of London, where he got his PhD, in geophysics. Then he went to West Africa. He died of a heart attack on Dec. 19, 1963, in Aylesbury, Bucks.

Joyce Glacier. 78°01' S, 163°42' E. A small glacier between Miers Glacier and Garwood Glacier, in southern Victoria Land, immediately N of Péwé Peak, and draining from the névé NE of Catacomb Hill, on the E side of the upper part of Blue Glacier, and terminating 3 km up-valley (west) of the snout of Garwood Glacier, which would have been a tributary to it in times of more intense glaciation. Named by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE 1957-58, for Ernest Joyce, and plotted by them in 78°02' S, 163°50' E. After debating the name Hubley Glacier (*see* **Mount Hubley**), US-ACAN accepted the name Joyce Glacier in 1960. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Joyce Peak. 77°28' S, 168°12' E. Rising to over 1400 m above sea level, W of the main summits of Giggenbach Ridge, and 8.5 km SSE of Wyandot Point, in the N central part of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Karen Joyce, a long-term employee of Antarctic Support Associates (ASA), who, from 1990 onwards, was in Antarctica 10 times, including a winter-over, assisting with the computers in the Crary Science and Engineering Center. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 1991.

Juan Carlos I Station. 62°39' S, 60°23' W. Its full name is Rey Juan Carlos I Station. Its site was scouted by the 1986-87 Spanish expedition on the *Nuevo Alcocero*, led by Antonio Ballester Nolla, and the station itself was built by the first real Spanish expedition (the following year). **1987-88 summer**: The station opened in Jan. 1988, 12 m above sea level, 40 m from the coast, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is 1.7 km away from the Bulgarian station St. Kliment Ohridski (q.v.). It was the first Spanish scientific station in Antarctica, and was named after the king of Spain. There were 9 persons there that summer. The technical personnel were: Jaime Ribes Lorda (base leader), Elías Meana, Félix Moreno, and Roldán Sanz. The scientists were Sr. Ballester (leader), Josefina Castellví (biologist and oceanographer; born 1935, Barcelona), Juan Rovira, Juan Comas, and Mario Manriquez. Sr. Ballester suffered a stroke, and Miss Castellví took over the coordination of the scientific investigations. A post office was opened there that season. **1988-89 summer**: Sr. Ribes Lorda was base leader again, and Elías Meana and Leopoldo García Sancho were also there. Josefina Castellví was scientific leader. **1991 winter**: Josefina Castellví (leader). **1993-94**: Alberto Castejón (leader). **1994**: Josefina Castellví (leader). **1994-95**: Alberto Castejón (leader). **1995-96**: Alberto Castejón (leader). **1996-97**: Javier Cacho and Alberto Castejón (leaders). **1997-98**: Alberto Castejón (leader). **1999-2000**: Manuel Bañón (leader). It remains the main such base in Antarctica. Summer only, it is supplied by the Spanish vessels *Hespérides* and *Las Palmas*.

Colina Juana *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Isla Juanita *see* **Jenny Island**

Base Jubany *see* **Jubany Station**

Jubany Station. 62°14' S, 58°40' W. Argentine scientific station, on a rock surface 5 m above sea level, on the south coast of Potter Cove, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, 7 km from King Sejong Station (South Korea), and close to Presidente Eduard Frei Station (Chile). Originally it was a refugio (refuge hut), built by the Argentines on Jan. 27, 1948. Apparently it did not have a name. On July 30, 1949, a FIDS survey party from Base G found the refugio unoccupied, but they found a commemorative plaque on the beach nearby, left there by Dallmann in 1873-74. It was re-built on Nov. 21, 1953, by ArgAE 1953-54, called Refugio Naval Potter, set up for the purpose of supplying fresh water to Argentine ships in the area. The ships that helped in its building that year were the *Bahía Aguirre*, the *Bahía Buen Suceso*, the *Chiriguano*, the *Yamana*, the *Sanavirón*, and the *Punta Loyola*. **1953-54 summer**: 3 men. Luis Tártara, a guardiamarina, was the first base leader. The name of the refugio was changed to Estación Aeronaval Caleta Potter. **1954-55 summer**: González Abadie (leader). A new living quarters was added, and the name of the base became Estación Científica Teniente Jubany (a name proposed by the Grumman Goose pilots the previous year), but more popularly known as Base Teniente Jubany, or Base Jubany, for short, named for naval aviator José Jubany (killed in an air accident near Río Gallegos on Sept. 14, 1948). **1955-56 summer**: Field work conducted. **1956-57 summer**: Field work conducted. **1957-58 summer**: Two scientific groups from the Instituto Antártico Argentino conducted geological surveys, collected rocks, and studied beach levels. Otto Schneider (geophysicist) and Osvaldo C. Schauer (geologist) led each of the two groups. **1959-60 summer**: Field work conducted. **1960-61 summer**: Field work conducted. **1961-62 summer**: Field work conducted. **1981-82 summer**: The station was re-opened on Feb. 12, 1982, having been transferred to the Instituto Antártico Argentino, and officially re-designated a scientific station, Estación Científica Teniente Jubany. Its 11 buildings could take 100 people in the summer, and 20 in the winter. It had a resident doctor, and an infirmary with 2 berths and X-ray equipment;; and a lab that monitored greenhouse effect gasses. Available were 2 Unimog vehicles, 3 different types of caterpillar tractors, 2 skidoos, sexticycles, and 3 motorized rubber boats. **1982 winter**: Ricardo Diego Gibson (leader). **1983 winter**: Ángel González (leader). **1984 winter**: Ernesto del Prete (leader). **1985 winter**: Rodolfo del Valle (leader). **1986 winter**: Rufino Comes (leader). **1987 winter**: Ricardo Casaux (leader). **1988 winter**: Domingo Nemesio Ledesma Escalante (mechanical engineer and base leader). **1989 winter**: José Torcivia (leader). **1990 winter**: Mariano Memolli (leader). **1991 winter**: Román Chekaloff (leader). **1992 winter**: Román Chekaloff (leader). **1993 winter**: Artillery Major Víctor Alejandro Forster (leader). **Jan. 19, 1994**: the Dallmann Laboratory (q.v.), a research lab, was inaugurated. It was run in co-operation with the Alfred Wegener Institute in Germany. **1994 winter**: Guillermo Tarapow (leader). **1995 winter**: Guillermo M. Palet (leader). **1996 winter**: Adolfo Irusta (leader). **1997 winter**: Carlos Uberti (leader). **1998 winter**: Claudio César López (leader). **1999 winter**: Claudio César López (leader). **2000 winter**: cavalry Major Alfonso Parcel (leader). **2001**: a permanent seismological station was installed. It has continued as a winter and summer station.

Jubilee Peak. 61°08' S, 54°02' W. Rising to about 500 m, at the N end of Clarence Island, W of Cape Lloyd, in the South Shetlands. On Feb. 2, 1977, it was first climbed by the British Joint Services Expedition, who named it thus in honor of the Queen's Silver Jubilee of that year. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. US-ACAN, after a delay that was in direct proportion to the surprise one feels on considering that such a salient feature was not named well before it was, did not accept the name until 1993.

Juckes, Lewis Menne "Lew." b. Jan. 14, 1942, South Africa. He joined BAS in 1963, as a geologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1964 and 1965. He returned to England in Feb. 1966, and stayed there, working for a steel company before he retired.

Juckeskammen. 74°59' S, 12°22' W. A mountain crest in the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians after Lew Juckes.

Rocas Judas *see* **Judas Rock**

Judas Rock. 63°52' S, 61°07' W. A rock awash, marking the S extremity of a shoal area which extends northward from it for 5 km in an otherwise clear passage, 8 km W of the SW end of Trinity Island, on the E side of Gerlache Strait, W of Skottsberg Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950 (but apparently not named), and photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, it was named Judas Rock by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, because its isolated danger poses the threat of betrayal. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1988. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Judas (i.e., in the plural).

Mount Judd. 85°04' S, 170°26' E. A prominent bare rock mountain, rising to over 2400 m, and surmounting the ridge running N from Mount White, in the Supporters Range of the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert C. Judd, USARP meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964, and who summered-over at Hallett Station in 1964-65.

Judd, Brian Maxwell. b. Rotorua, NZ. Engineer who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1964 and 1965.

Judge and Clerk Islands. Outliers of Macquarie Island, and therefore not in Antarctica proper.

Judith Glacier. 80°29' S, 158°49' E. A glacier, 14.5 km long (the Australians say 17 km), flowing NE from Mount Hamilton into Byrd Glacier, which it joins just E of Mount Tuatara, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Joseph Henry Judith, Jr. (b. Nov. 17, 1920. d. March 18, 2004, Calif.), USN, commander of the *Edisto* during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Juergens Island. 77°53' S, 165°02' E. An island 2.5 km E of West Dailey Island, in the Dailey Islands, in McMurdo Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Eric D. Juergens, of Antarctic Support Associates, co-manager of a USAP project to clean up Antarctic waste sites, beginning in 1991. He was director of safety, environment, and health activities, 1992-99, with heightened emphasis on environmental protection.

Skaly Jugo-Vostochnye. 71°35' S, 67°37' E. A quite isolated group of rocks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pik Juhana Smuula. 71°06' S, 65°37' E. A peak on the W side of Mount Hay, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Jukkola. 71°51' S, 64°38' W. A sharp, pyramidal peak, or nunatak, rising to about 1700 m, in the S central margin of the Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for U.S. Navy builder Lt. Lloyd Alvin Jukkola (b. 1946), officer-in-charge of Palmer Station during the winter of 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Jule Peaks. 72°00' S, 5°33' W. A small group of isolated peaks, in the southernmost part of Giaever Ridge, about 55 km WNW of Borg Mountain, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Juletoppane ("the Christmas peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jule Peaks in 1966. "Jule" is pronounced "Yule."

Cap Jules *see* **Cape Jules**

Cape Jules. 66°44' S, 140°55' E. A large, rocky cape with a small cove along its N end, 5 km W of Zélée Glacier Tongue. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, and named Cap Jules, by Dumont d'Urville, for his son Jules (which was also the admiral's own name). Charted in 1912-13 by AAE 1911-14, and again by BANZARE in 1931. The French, under Barré, established an astronomical control here in 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Juletoppane *see* **Jule Peaks**

Île Juliette. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. There are two islets, very close together, in Baie Pierre Lejay, at the extreme SW of the Géologie Archipelago and of Gouverneur Island. Both were named by the French in 1977 — Îlot Roméo and the other, to the S, Îlot Juliette — in association with Shakespeare's play. Later, the French redefined them as îles rather than îlots.

Îlot Juliette *see* **Île Juliette**

Isla Julieta *see* **Kármán Island**

Base Julio Escudero *see* **Escudero Station**

Julio Ripamonti Base. 62°12' S, 58°53' S. Known informally as Ripamonti. Established in

1982 as Refugio Arquitecto Julio Ripamonti, by the Chilean Air Force, 50 meters above sea level, 100 meters from the coast, on Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, as a summer station, and transferred in 1988 to the Instituto Antártico Chileno, when it became an actual station. Named for Julio Ripamonti (*see* **Picnic Passage**). It had 4 buildings, and could accommodate 4 persons. It was later abandoned, and in 2006 dismantled and removed.

Julio Ripamonti Refugio *see* **Ripamonti Refugio**

The *Julius Foch*. West German Fisheries research vessel which, with the *Walther Herwig*, was in the Bellingshausen Sea in 1977-78, conducting a krill and fish investigation (*see* **West Germany**). Skipper was H. Polley.

Juma He. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A stream at the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chinese.

Les Jumeaux *see* **La Balance** (under **L**)

Mount Jumper. 78°14' S, 85°36' W. Rising to 2890 m, 11 km E of Mount Viets, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Maj. Jesse T. Jumper.

Jumper, Jesse T. b. Nov. 23, 1917, Warsaw, Alabama, son of Thomas Jumper and his wife Minnie. Raised in Meridian, Miss., where, in 1942, he enlisted in the Air Corps, as an aviation cadet, and fought in World War II. He entered the USAF in 1951, and was a major when he was one of the men who helped build South Pole Station in 1956-57. He retired in 1971 as a colonel, and died on Sept. 3, 1984. He was buried in Biloxi National Cemetery.

Gora Junaja. 67°49' S, 48°52' E. A mountain on the E side of the Condon Hills, due E of Mount Norvegia, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians. In exactly the same coordinates is Gora Jizhnaja, which ANCA calls Mount Yuzhnaya (q.v.). It is possible that Gora Junaja and Gora Juzhnaja are the same feature.

Cabo Juncal *see* **Cape Juncal**

Cape Juncal. 62°58' S, 56°27' W. A prominent cape forming the NW extremity of d'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1956 by the Argentines as Cabo Juncal, for their country's naval victory of 1827, and it appears as such on a government chart of that year. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Juncal on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1966 Russian chart as Mys Khunkal (which means the same thing).

Junction Corner. 66°30' S, 94°41' E. A point at the W side of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, where that body meets the mainland. Discovered and descriptively named by AAE 1911-14. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948.

Junction Knob. 77°36' S, 161°39' E. A small but distinctive peak, at the junction of the névé areas of Odin Glacier and Alberich Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Junction Spur. 79°53' S, 157°29' E. A rocky spur marking the E extremity of the Darwin Mountains, right where Darwin Glacier meets Hatherton Glacier. Mapped and descriptively named by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

June *see* **June Island**

Mount June. 76°16' S, 145°07' W. A mountain, 10 km W of Mount Paige, in the Phillips Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Dec. 1929 during a fly-over on ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Mount Harold June, for Harold June. In 1966, the name was shortened by US-ACAN.

June, Harold Irving. b. Feb. 12, 1895, near Stamford, Conn., son of farmer Irving June and his wife Emma L. Field. A gas-engine specialist, he worked as Harold Vanderbilt's machinist for some years, served in World War I, and then became a navy flier. He was pilot and radioman on ByrdAE 1928-30. Between March 7 and 10, 1929 he was one of the 3 men trapped in the Rockefeller Mountains (*see* **Airlifts**). He was also one of Byrd's companions on the historic flight to the South Pole on Nov. 29, 1929, in the *Floyd Bennett*. He came back to Antarctica on ByrdAE 1933-35, and was co-leader of the party that set up Bolling Advance Weather Station for Byrd to winter-over alone at in the winter of 1934. He married Christine Muller, and died on Nov. 22, 1962, in Hartford, Conn.

June Island. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. Close SW of Audrey Island, in the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by John Rymill as June (that's it, just June), for June Debenham (b. 1924), Frank Debenham's 3rd daughter (from 1945, Mrs. Philip John Quarles Back). It appears as such on Rymill's chart of 1938, and on a British chart of 1947. It appears as June Island on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1950 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1949, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953.

June Nunatak. 85°14' S, 169°29' W. The central of 3 nunataks in mid-stream of the upper Liv Glacier, 6 km SE of Mount Wells, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Harold June. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Jungk Hill. 78°12' S, 166°26' E. A mostly ice-free hill, 2.7 km NE of Mount Aurora, on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Robert A. "Bob" Jungk (b. 1940), of Antarctic Support Associates, who was engaged in the development and expansion of the Black Island communications system for several years beginning in 1989. He was ASA project engineer for the USAP Unattended Satellite Earth Station, which became operational in 1995.

The *Junior*. A 378-ton whaling ship owned by Messrs D.R. Greene & Co. (i.e., Daniel Greene), of New Bedford. Under the command of Silas Tinkham, she left New Bedford on Dec. 15, 1847, and, after an unsuccessful cruise in the Indian Ocean (only 100 barrels of sperm oil), she touched in at Hobart Town for new recruits, and to sell off her sperm (she sold 60 barrels). Tinkham learned that there were whales to be had in Antarctic waters, so, on Nov. 27, 1848, the *Junior* left Hobart, alone, heading south, reached 65°S, skirted the edge of the pack-ice, and crossed the Antarctic Circle, but saw no land, and no sperm whales. On Feb. 5, 1849 they gave up. One good thing — the weather was fine. On March 15, 1849 they touched in at Wangaroa Bay, NZ, and left there on the 20th, heading north for the Bering Straits, where they were more successful. Bradley Sillick Osbon wrote an account of the voyage.

Juno Peaks. 71°58' S, 69°47' W. Two steep-sided nunataks with a little rock to the W of them, this feature rises to 875 m, and forms part of an E-W ridge 10 km SW of Mimas Peak, and also SW of Herschel Heights, in the S part of Alexander Island. Surveyed from the ground by BAS between 1961 and 1973, and, in keeping with the naming of features in this area for planets and their satellites, named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Juno, one of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1975.

Skaly Junye *see* **Henriksen Nunataks**

The *Jupiter*. British yacht, skippered by Roberto Migliaccio, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95.

Ostrov Jupiter *see* **Jupiter Island**

Jupiter Amphitheatre. 71°34' S, 161°51' E. A beautiful, steep-sided, glacier-filled valley in the eastern Morozumi Range. One gets into it between Sickle Nunatak and Mount Van Veen. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, for the airplanes of that name. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Jupiter Glacier. 70°57' S, 68°30' W. A small glacier, 16 km long, and 8 km wide at its mouth, it flows SE between Ganymede Heights and Calypso Cliffs, into George VI Sound, S of Ablation Valley, in the E part of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, then again in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. BGLE also roughly surveyed it from the ground, and it appears on Stephenson's map of 1940. W.L.G. Joerg, American cartographer, mapped this glacier in 1936, from Ellsworth's photos. Surveyed in 1948 and 1949 by Fids from Base E, and, in association with the names of other features in this area named for planets, named by them for the planet Jupiter. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a Russian chart of 1961 as Lednik Yupiter (which means the same thing).

Jupiter Island. 66°08' S, 101°08' E. An island

in the Bunger Hills, discovered by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Jupiter, for the planet. ANCA gave it the name Jupiter Island.

Jurabach. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A little stream that flows SE out of the lake the Germans call Jurasee, on Fildes Penninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Jurasee. 62°13' S, 59°00' W. A little lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Jurassic Nunatak. 74°20' S, 73°04' W. A small nunatak, 2.5 km NE of Triassic Nunatak, in the Yee Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN, in association with Triassic Nunatak, for the Jurassic period in Earth's geological history (i.e., there is not meant to be any implication that this nunatak is composed of Jurassic rock).

Île Jurien *see* **Jurien Island**

Isla Jurien *see* **Jurien Island**

Islote Jurien *see* **Jurien Island**

Jurien Island. 63°32' S, 59°49' W. A small island, NE of Cape Leguillou (the N tip of Tower Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1837-40 on March 4, 1838, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Île Jurien. It appears as such on his chart of 1838, and in a French atlas of 1847. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861, as Isla Jurien. In 1921 the confusion with Dumoulin Rocks (just to the N) began; it appears (in error) on a British chart as Dumoulin Island, and does so again in 1948. That year, 1948, and again in 1949, it also appears on a British chart as Dumoulin Islet. So convinced were the British of Dumoulin Islet, that they put it into their gazetteer of 1955. The Americans were calling it Dumoulin Rock as early as 1943, and US-ACAN so named it in 1956, after having rejected Dumoulin Islands. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Dumoulin, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islote Dumoulin. The French were calling it Île Dumoulin (on a 1951 chart), or even Îles Dumoulin. It was because of this confusion that US-ACAN rejected the name Dumoulin Islands in 1956. The British correctly identified this feature following FIDASE air photos of 1956-57, and UK-APC named it on Sept. 23, 1960, as Jurien Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming later in 1960. The day of Dumoulin for this feature had come to an end. Today, the Argentines call it Isla Jurien, or Islote Jurien, and the Chileans favor Islote Jurien. Originally plotted in 63°29' S, 59°51' W, it has since been replotted. Kendall Rocks (q.v.) are also just to the N. Vice admiral Pierre-Roch Jurien de Lagravière (1772-1849) was, at the time of Dumont d'Urville's expedition, the commander-in-chief of the port of Toulon, and a supporter of the expedition.

Nunataki Juriga Birgera. 83°16' S, 57°34' W. Nunataks in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians for Yuri Birger, a Russian Antarctic expeditioner of 1961, and former Moscow cab driver.

Hrebet Jurija Gagarina *see* **Gagarin Mountains**

Jurpollen *see* **Kitano-ura Cove**

Punta Jurva *see* **Jurva Point**

Jurva Point. 65°50' S, 65°49' W. The extremity of a small peninsula forming the southeasternmost point on Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and first shown accurately on an Argentine government chart of 1957. In keeping with other features in the area named for sea-ice specialists, this one was named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Risto Jurva (1888-1953), oceanographer and director of the Finnish Institute of Marine Research from 1947 until his sudden death, a pioneer in sea-ice studies. It appears on a British chart of 1960. The Argentines call it Punta Jurva (which means the same thing). ChilAE 1950-51 called it Punta Reyes, for Capt. Carlos Reyes G., of the Chilean Army, on board the *Lautaro* during that expedition. It appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, and that is what the Chileans still call it. US-ACAN accepted the name Jurva Point in 1971.

Vpadina Jushchenko. 60°53' S, 70°15' E. A submarine feature, out to sea beyond the Wilkes Land coast. Named by the Russians.

Jussieu Canyon. 65°15' S, 143°00' E. A submarine feature, as deep as 3200 m, W of the Wega Channel, off the coast of Antarctica directly S of Tasmania. It is really a canyon system. The Laboratoire de Géologie Dynamique is located within Pierre et Marie Curie University, on Place Jussieu, Paris.

Mount Justman. 84°35' S, 172°56' W. Rising to 740 m, in the N section of the Gabbro Hills, midway between Olliver Peak and Mount Roth, on the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Leroy George Justman (1916-1992), USN, assistant ship operations officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1964.

Jutland Glacier. 71°55' S, 166°12' E. A large tributary glacier, 24 km long and 6 km wide (the New Zealanders say it is over 30 km long, and 5 km wide), it flows NW from a common divide with Midway Glacier (it flows opposed to the flow of that glacier), to join the flow of Greenwell Glacier NW of Boss Peak, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named, in accordance with other features in the area named after famous battles, by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition, which explored this area in 1962-63, in honor of the great World War I naval battle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Jutuldalen. 72°00' S, 2°49' E. A valley in the area of Jutulhogget (in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land), in association with which it was named ("the giant's valley") by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. With all these features beginning with "Jutul," it is worth bearing in mind that that word is also another name for a troll (these features being in the vicinity of Troll Station).

Jutulgryta *see* **Jultulgryta Crevasses**

Jutulgryta Crevasses. 71°16' S, 0°27' E. A crevasse field 19 km long, to the E side of the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier, on the Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jutulgryta (i.e., "the giant's cauldron"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulgryta Crevasses in 1966.

Jutulhogget *see* **Jutulhogget Peak**

Jutulhogget Peak. 72°02' S, 2°51' E. A high, steep-sided peak in the E ridge of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Jutulhogget (i.e., "the giant's peak"). The original Jutulhogget is in Norway, and is that country's largest canyon. US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulhogget Peak in 1966.

Jutulpløgsla *see* **Jutulpløgsla Crevasses**

Jutulpløgsla Crevasses. 72°28' S, 1°35' W. A crevasse field halfway up Jutulstraumen Glacier, in its middle and W part, about 14 km SE of Nashornet Mountain, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jutulpløgsla (i.e., "the giant's plowed field"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulpløgsla Crevasses in 1966.

Jutulrøra *see* **Jutulrøra Mountain**

Jutulrøra Mountain. 72°15' S, 0°27' W. A prominent mountain in the W part of the Sverdrup Mountains, 10 km S of Straumsvola Mountain, and overlooking Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from the aerial photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jutulrøra (i.e., "the giant's pipe"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulrøra Mountain in 1966.

Jutulsessen *see* **Jutulsessen Mountain**

Jutulsessen Mountain. 72°02' S, 2°41' E. A large mountain, rising to 2370 m, 11 km N of Terningskarvet Mountain, and 100 km W of Svarthamaren, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jutulsessen (i.e., "the giant's seat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulsessen Mountain in 1966. The Germans call it Mayrkette (see that entry for the history of Mayrkette). NorAE 1984-85 set up an automatic weather station here.

Jutulstraumen *see* **Jutulstraumen Glacier**

Jutulstraumen Glacier. 71°35' S, 0°30' W. A large glacier, 190 km long, it flows N between (on the W) Kirwan Escarpment, Borg Massif, and Ahlmann Ridge and (on the E) the Sverdrup Mountains, into the Fimbul Ice Shelf, between Maudheimvidda and Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Jutulstraumen (i.e., "the giant's stream"). US-ACAN accepted the name Jutulstraumen Glacier in 1966.

Gora Juzhnaja *see* **Mount Yuzhnaya**

Holmy Juzhnye. 66°11' S, 100°17' E. A hill in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians.

[1]**Skaly Juzhnye**. 70°30' S, 9°00' E. A nunatak on the Fimbul Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Skaly Juzhnye**. 80°44' S, 25°39' W. One of the Du Toit Nunataks, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Juzhnyj *see* **Juzhnyje Island**

Juzhnyje Island. 66°11' S, 100°18' E. The southernmost large island of the Taylor Islands, in the Bunger Hills. The highest point on the island is among the cliffs along the N coast. From there a saddle runs across to another, rounded, peak toward the center of the island, and there is a gully running northward on the W side of the island toward the saddle. The island was charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Juzhnyj. ANCA translated the name.

Mount K. Olsen *see* **Olsen Crags**

Mount K. Prestrud *see* **Mount Prestrud**

Mount K. Sundbeck *see* **Mount Sundbeck**

Kaa Bluff. 63°52' S, 58°06' W. A flat-topped bluff E of, and overlooking, Stoneley Point, forming the northernmost termination of the ridge that projects NW from Davies Dome, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, after Kaa, the character in Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*.

Ostrov Kabile *see* **Kabile Island**

Kabile Island. 62°26' S, 59°57' W. An island extending 700 m in a S-N direction, 0.7 km E of Pavlikeni Point, 1 km N of Crutch Peaks, and 2.2 km WSW of Ongley Island, off the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Chileans in 1966 and by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, as Ostrov Kabile, for the ancient Thracian town of Kabile, which was situated near the present Bulgarian town of Yambol. English-speaking persons translated this as Kabile Island.

Kabuto-dake. 71°49' S, 34°50' E. A small nunatak about 35 km W of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named descriptively by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1975 (the name means "helmet nunatak").

Kabuto-iwa *see* **Kabuto Rock**

Kabuto Rock. 68°03' S, 43°36' E. A large, blunt coastal rock exposure, almost a small mountain, rising to 83 m above sea level, projecting from the edge of the coastal ice halfway between Chijire Glacier and Rakuda Glacier, 18 km W of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from JARE 1962 aerial photographs, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Kabuto-iwa (i.e., "helmet rock"), because of its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Kabuto Rock in 1964. The Norwegians call it Hjelmen (a translation from the Japanese).

Kado-misaki *see* **Kado Point**

Kado Point. 69°39' S, 39°22' E. A rocky coastal point along the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, it marks the W extremity of the Skallen Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. It also marks the N entrance point of Skallevika. First mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37. Further mapped from ground surveys and aerial photographs taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and in much more detail (1:25,000) from surveys and aerial photos taken by JARE in 1969. Descriptively named Kado-misaki (i.e., "corner point") by the Japanese on June 22, 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name Kado Point in 1975.

Kagami-daira. 72°35' S, 31°10' E. A bare ice field in the central part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground in 1979-80. Named on Nov. 24, 1981, by the Japanese. The name means "mirror flat," because of its extremely flat surface.

Kagami-ura. 67°56' S, 44°30' E. An inlet indenting the W side of Shinnan Rocks, on the W side of Shinnan Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from aerial photos taken by JARE in 1962, and from a ground survey by JARE in 1974. Named on March 12, 1977 by the Japanese (the name means "mirror inlet").

Kagge, Erling. b. Jan. 15, 1963, Norway. A lawyer who, in 1990, with Børge Ousland, walked to the North Pole in 51 days, the first ever such unsupported expedition. In the 1992-93 season he performed his most amazing feat — he walked 814 miles to the South Pole accompanied (as it were) only by Jimi Hendrix. This was the first ever unsupported (except for the music of the aforementioned late lamented guitarist) solo expedition to the Pole. In 1994 he climbed Mount Everest. He has also sailed the Atlantic twice, rounded the Horn, read philosophy at Cambridge, become a publishing magnate, art collector, and lecturer, and written books.

Kaggen *see* **Kaggen Hill**

Kaggen Hill. 72°03' S, 26°25' E. A small, ice-covered nunatak-type hill standing in Byrdbreen, 11 km E of Mount Bergersen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, plotted by them in 72°06' S, 26°37' E, and named by them as Kaggen (i.e., "the keg"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kaggen Hill in 1966. The feature has since been replotted.

Kahiwi Maihao Ridge. 78°05' S, 164°00' E. An ice-free ridge running in an E-W direction at a height of between 1045 and 1075 m above sea level between Findlay Ridge in the S and Marshall Ridge in the N, or between Marshall Valley and Miers Valley, near the center of the Denton Hills, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in March 1994. The name means "finger ridge" in Maori. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Kahl, Carlos *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1929

Isla Kahn. 64°21' S, 61°35' W. A small island in the shape of a half moon, in a bay on the N coast of Bluff Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Once thought to be part of Challenger Island (it appears as such on Chilean charts of 1962 and 1963, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer), it is in fact a separate island, 550 m to the W of Challenger Island. Named by the 7th Chilean Antarctic Expedition in honor of naval captain Alberto Kahn Wiegand (see below).

Kahn Wiegand, Alberto. Leader of ChilAE 1952-53. On March 3, 1953, upon his return to Chile, he was appointed director of the Naval Academy, a post he held until Feb. 9, 1954. He was later a rear admiral.

Gora Kahovskogo. 72°01' S, 63°11' E. An isolated mountain in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kai-no-hama *see* **Kaino-hama Beach**

Kainan Bay. 78°10' S, 162°30' W. Also called Helen Washington Bay. An ice-port, about 1.5. km wide, indenting the front of the Ross Ice Shelf for 13 km, 59 km NE of the NW end of Roosevelt Island, and about 50 km NE of the old Bay of Whales. Discovered in Jan. 1902 by BNAE 1901-04. It was here that Shirase landed on Jan. 16, 1912, and he named it for his ship, the *Kainan Maru*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It has an ice shelf, on which Little America V was located in 1955-56. Originally plotted in 78°07' S, 162°30' W, it has since been re-plotted.

The *Kainan Maru*. The name means "opener of the south," or "Southern Pioneer," in Japanese. A small, 100-foot-long, 204-ton three-masted wooden Japanese fishing schooner, originally called the *Hoko Maru*, she was the vessel used to transport Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1911-12. A used 18 hp auxiliary engine was fitted so that the ship might negotiate the Antarctic waters with more ease, and she was also reinforced with steel. Naokichi Nomura was the skipper. After the expedition the ship was sold for 20,000 yen.

Kainan Maru Seamounts. 64°50' S, 34°35' E. An undersea feature, 2224 m deep, just N of the nose of Gunnerus Ridge, out to sea beyond the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by international agreement, after the *Kainan Maru*.

Kaino-hama Beach. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. A small beach lying 350 m S of Kitami Beach, along the cove the Japanese call Naka-no-ura (and which the Norwegians call Hornpollen), on the S side of East Ongul Island, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from ground surveys and aerial photos taken by JARE 1957-62, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963 as Kai-no-hama (i.e., "beach of shells"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kaino-hama Beach in 1968.

Kairuri Peak. 83°17' S, 164°15' E. A flat-topped, wedge-shaped peak, rising to about 1800 m, to the W of Bunker Cwm, 16 km W of Mount Miller, in the Holland Range. Discovered and named by NZGSAE 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961. "Kairuri" is a Maori word for a surveyor.

Cabo Kaiser *see* **Cape Kaiser**

Cap Kaiser *see* **Cape Kaiser**

Cape Kaiser. 64°14' S, 62°01' W. The NE point of Lecointe Island, just E of Brabant Island, and 13 km WSW of the extreme S of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, charted by them on Jan. 24, 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Kaiser, for engineer Georges Kaiser, professor of geography at the University of Louvain, a member of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society, and a supporter of the expedition. He wrote the important book *Au Canada*. The feature appears as Cape Kaiser on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition map, and as such on British charts of 1909 and 1948. In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Kaiser, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo Kaiser, and that is the name that appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, and also in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57.

Isla Kaiser *see* **Lecointe Island**

Kaiser Wilhelm Archipelago *see* **Wilhelm Archipelago**

Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln *see* **Wilhelm Archipelago**

Kaiser Wilhelm Land *see* **Wilhelm II Land**

Kaiser Wilhelm II Coast *see* **Wilhelm II Land**

The *Kaiyo Maru*. In 1979-80 this 93-meter, 2630-ton ship, along with the *Shinano Maru*, formed an expedition sent out by the Japanese Fisheries Agency. The *Kaiyo Maru* made biological investigations of marine Antarctic systems and stocks between Dec. 1979 and Jan. 1980. The *Shinano Maru* went krill hunting (*see* **The *Shinano Maru***). Keiji Nasu was chief scientist for the expedition, and Toshiharu Takahashi was skipper of the *Kaiyo Maru*. The *Kaiyo Maru* was back in southern waters in 1980-81, for the same purpose, with the same skipper (Takahashi), in an expedition led by Masaaki Murano, and which also included the new ship *Umitaka Maru* (q.v.). The *Kaiyo Maru* was back in 1983-84, skippered by Shinnosuke Sueki, on an expedition led by Masaaki Murano and Yuzou Komaki (*see* **The *Umitaka Maru*** for more details of this expedition). In 1984-85 the *Kaiyo Maru* was back alone, on another Japanese Fisheries Agency expedition in the Drake Passage, led by Mr. Komaki. Capt. Sueki was skipper again. In 1987-88 she was off the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, surveying krill, in a one-ship expedition led by Yasuhiko Shimazu of the Japanese Fisheries Agency. Capt. Sueki was still skipper. In 1990-91 she was back for another fisheries voyage, led by Mikio Nganobu, krill surveying in the Scotia Sea and off the Antarctic Peninsula. Teruo Morooka was skipper of the ship. From 1992 she was researching salmon in the northern Pacific Ocean. She was back in Antarctic waters, on two similar fisheries voyages, both led by Mikio Nganobu —1994-95 (skipper was Hitomi Gomyo) and 1999-2000 (skipper was Yoshihiro Kikuchi).

Kaka Nunatak. 77°17' S, 166°52' E. The most prominent of the Kai Nunataks, rising to about 1400 m near the center of the group, 3 km SE of the summit of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for one of the native birds of NZ. US-ACAN had accepted the name on June 19, 2000.

Kakapo Nunatak. 77°13' S, 166°48' E. Rising to about 1200 m above sea level, it is one of 2 similar nunataks that lie 500 m apart (Takahe Nunatak is the other, just to the NE) and appear to be part of an ice-covered crater rim, 5.5 km NNE of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for one of the native birds of NZ. US-ACAN had accepted the name, on June 19, 2000.

Kakari-iwa. 71°45' S, 35°56' E. A small rock exposure 5.5 km SE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "hanging rock").

Kaki Ponds. 77°42' S, 162°42' E. A few small ponds, 0.3 km N of the terminus of Marr Glacier, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, for their native stilt-like bird, the kaki. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Kakure-iwa *see* **Kakure Rocks**

Kakure Rocks. 67°57' S, 44°47' E. Two small, rocky, nunatak-like exposures along the E wall of Shinnan Glacier, at the E extremity of the Prince Olav Coast and the W extremity of Enderby Land. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in Jan. 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Kakure-iwa (i.e., "hidden rocks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kakure Rocks in 1968. The Norwegians call them Løyndesteinane (which means the same thing).

Ostrov Kalach *see* **Kalach Island**

Kalach Island. 66°13' S, 100°54' E. In the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Ostrov Kalach. The Australians call it Kalach Island.

Kalafut Nunatak. 77°46' S, 145°36' W. Marks the SE end of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and again, later, by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John Kalafut, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1966-67 and 1968-69.

Kalb, Bernard. b. Feb. 4, 1922, NYC. Brother of correspondent Marvin Kalb (b. 1930). Famous *New York Times* foreign correspondent, from 1947 to 1962, who went to Antarctica on the *Glacier*, to cover OpDF I. In 1962 he became CBS's bureau chief in SE Asia and India, covering the Vietnam War. He anchored CBS Morning News from 1970 to 1972, and was with Nixon in China in 1972. He and his brother wrote the book *Kissinger*, in 1974. In 1980 both brothers went over to NBC. As assistant secretary of state for public affairs and state department spokesman (1984-86), Bernard Kalb was with Reagan at the summit with Gorbachev in 1985.

Kaldager, Alf. b. 1875, Sandeherred, Norway, son of ship's pilot Michael Andreasen Kaldager and his wife Lovise Marie Hansdatter. He went to sea at 16, and was sailing master on the *Sir James Clark Ross* during Carl Anton Larsen's 1923-24 whaling expedition in Antarctica, occasionally skippering the catcher *Star I* in that season. He would sometimes travel with his wife Ingeborg. He died in 1952.

Kalerak, John. Known as Jimmy. b. Aug. 4, 1903, White Mountain, over the river from Chinik (later called Golovin), Alaska, as John Apangoluck, son of Inupiaq Indian Wikpahinalak "William" Apangoluck and his wife Snelingan "Annie" Pooyourghok. John and his brothers Andrew and William, and his sisters Josephine and Martha, all got their last name Kalerak from the fact that White Mountain was a Kawerack Indian village. As a teenager he became a cook on boats plying the waters of the great Northwest. He married in 1930, and settled down in Seattle. He was the affable 2nd cook on the *North Star* before and during USAS 1939-41, one of the few Eskimos (q.v.) ever to go to Antarctica. He later lived in Long Beach, Calif., and died in Los Angeles on Dec. 19, 1982.

[1]**Lednik Kalesnika** *see* **Manning Glacier**

[2]**Lednik Kalesnika**. 82°04' S, 41°25' W. A glacier N of the Panzarini Hills and the Argentina Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians, for S.V. Kalesnik (*see* **Manning Glacier**).

Lednik Kaliakra *see* **Kaliakra Glacier**

Kaliakra Glacier. 62°35' S, 60°09' W. It extends 7 km in an E-W direction, and 8 km in a N-S direction, draining NE into the N part of Moon Bay, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its head is bounded to the N by Miziya Peak, Samuel Peak, and Perperek Knoll; to the NW by Gleaner Heights and Leslie Hill; to the W by Gurev Gap, Hemus Peak, Elhovo Gap, Leslie Gap, and Radnevo Peak; to the S by Bowles Ridge; and to the SE by Melnik Ridge. Its crevassed lower portion also receives ice from the area between Leslie Hill and Samuel Peak. Roughly mapped by the British in 1968, and in more detail by the Argentines in 1980, it was named by the Bulgarians in 1995 (and officially on Aug. 19, 1997), as Lednik Kaliakra, after Nos Kaliakra, a cape on the Black Sea coast of their home country. UK-APC accepted the name Kaliakra Glacier on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Kalicki Point. 62°09' S, 58°34' W. The W tip of Dufayel Island, near the center of Ezcurra Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in

1980, for Capt. Tadeusz Kalicki, skipper of the *Antoni Garnuszewski* during PolAE 1977–78.

Lednik Kaliningradskij. 74°05' S, 68°00' E. A glacier near the S part of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians for their port Kaliningrad, from which many an Antarctic expediton sailed.

Kallen. 72°17' S, 26°15' E. A mountain between Isachsen Mountain and Imingfjellet, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the old man" in Norwegian. *See also* **Kjella** (the old woman).

Kallenberg, Paul. b. Feb. 15, 1905, Roslindale, Boston, but grew up partly in Dedham, Mass., son of German immigrants, machinist Henry L. Kallenberg and his wife Sophie. He trained as a baker, went to sea in 1931, and became an able seaman. He served as a messman, baker, and galleyman on the *Bear of Oakland* (and subsequently the *Jacob Ruppert*), during both halves of ByrdAE 1933–35, and married a NZ girl, Mary. He served on many Hamburg-American Line ships in the 1930s, as a trimmer or baker (a considerable difference in trades). He later lived in Santa Monica, Calif., and died in May 1987.

Vrah Kalofer *see* **Kalofer Peak**

Kalofer Peak. 62°41' S, 60°01' W. A sharp, rocky peak rising to 300 m in Levski Ridge, 900 m S of Radichkov Peak, 550 m NW of M'Kean Point, 2 km ESE of Serdica Peak, and 2.1 km NE of Christoff Cliff, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, as Vrah Kalofer, after the town of that name in central Bulgaria. The British and Americans use the translated name Kalofer Peak.

Kaloyan Nunatak. 62°37' S, 59°52' W. Rising to 400 m in Delchev Ridge, NE of Sozopol Gap, 1.7 km ENE of Elena Peak and 3.5 km WSW of Renier Point, it surmounts Pautalia Glacier to the S, and Sopot Ice Piedmont to the W, N, and NE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named on Feb. 17, 2004 by the Bulgarians for Czar Kaloyan, of Bulgaria, 1197–1207, and mapped in 2005 from the Bulgarians' Tangra 2004/05 topographic survey.

Skala Kal'veca *see* **Kal'vets Rock**

Kal'vecknatten *see* **Kal'vets Rock**

Kal'vets Rock. 71°47' S, 11°09' E. A rock outcrop, 3 km WSW of the summit of Mount Flånuten, on the W side of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938–39, and plotted from air photos taken by that expedition. It was re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during that same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960–61, and named by them as Skala Kal'veca, for O.A. Kal'vets, a Russian pilot. US-ACAN accepted the name Kal'vets Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Kal'vecknatten (which means the same thing).

Kalvholmen *see* **Kurumi Island**

Kamada, Gisaku. b. 1885, Ishikawa, Japan. One of the helmsmen on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910–12.

Lake Kamakshi. 70°46' S, 11°44' E. In the Schirmacher Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Lake Kamala. 70°46' S, 11°43' E. In the Schirmacher Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Kamb Glacier. 77°55' S, 162°39' E. A broad, elevated glacier, 6 km long, flowing NE from Fogle Peak into Condit Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for glaciologist Barclay James Kamb (b. 1958), of the division of geological and planetary sciences, at the California Institute of Technology, who, from the 1980s was a principal USARP investigator on the West Antarctic ice sheet, and one of the leading names in the investigation of the Marie Byrd Land ice streams. He drilled deep bore holes into the base of ice streams on the Siple Coast, with the intention of finding out why ice streams can move faster than the surrounding ice sheet.

Kamb Ice Stream. 82°15' S, 145°00' W. Flows W to the Siple Coast, between Siple Dome and Whillans Ice Stream. Originally named Ice Stream C (*see* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details). Renamed by US-ACAN in 2003, for Barclay Kamb (*see* **Kamb Glacier**). NZ-APC followed suit with the naming on May 15, 2003. The Americans built Upstream C Camp near here, in 82°26' S, 136°56' W.

Kamchiya Glacier. 62°37' S, 60°31' W. A glacier on Livingston Island, extending 5 km in an E-W direction and 2.5 km in a N-S direction, S of the glacial divide between the Drake Passage and the Bransfield Strait, it flows into South Bay between Ereby Point and Memorable Beach, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Kamchiya River, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Kame Island. 67°58' S, 44°12' E. A small island, 6 km E of Cape Ryugu, close to the shore of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them as Kame-zima, or Kame-shima (i.e., "turtle island") because of its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Kame Island in 1968. The Norwegians call it Skjelpadda, which means the same thing. The Russians tend to call it Ostrov Dubinin, after A.I. Dubinin (*see* **Dubinin Trough**).

Kame-no-se. 71°42' S, 35°48' E. A round-topped mountain, rising to 2416 m, which makes up the NW part of Mount Gaston de Gerlache (the most southerly massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains). Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named descriptively by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "back of turtle").

Kame-shima *see* **Kame Island**

Kame-zima *see* **Kame Island**

Kamelbreen *see* **Rakuda Glacier**

Kamelen *see* **Kamelen Island**, **Rakuda Rock**

Kamelen Island. 67°31' S, 61°37' E. Rising to an elevation of 45 m above sea level, 5 km W of the Einstoding Islands, and about 5 km NW of Oldham Island, in the N part of the Stanton Group. The Stanton Group as a whole was mapped and named by Mawson in Feb. 1931, during BANZARE 1929–31, then photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who called this particular island Kamelen (i.e., "the camel"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kamelen Island in 1973.

Gora Kameneckogo. 71°39' S, 11°28' E. A hill in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Kamenev Bight. 69°55' S, 9°30' E. A shallow embayment, about 40 km wide, 100 km NW of the Shirmacher Hills, in the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. Its W end is Cape Krasinksiy. Photographed aerially in 1958–59, during the long NorAE 1956–60, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers from these photos. Re-mapped in 1961 from ground surveys conducted by SovAE 1961. Named by the USSR as Zaliv Sergeja Kameneva, for Sergei Sergeyevich Kamenev (1881–1936), head of the Russian Army and later chairman of the Soviet Arctic Commission, who organized Arctic expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kamenev Bight in 1970.

Kamenev Nunatak. 71°41' S, 63°00' W. A ridge-like nunatak rising to about 1400 m, inland from, and W of the head of, Odom Inlet, 11 km W of Mount Whiting, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73. Mapped by USGS in 1974, and named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Kamenev, Soviet geologist, exchange scientist who wintered-over at McMurdo Station in 1972, and who was in Palmer Land in 1972–73, as a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Bukhta Kamenistaja *see* **Rocky Cove**

Vpadina Kamenistaja. 73°25' S, 61°53' E. A depression on the Massif Drakon, in the southern part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kamenistaya Inlet *see* **Rocky Cove**

Kamenistaya Platform. 70°35' S, 68°47' E. On Jetty Peninsula, near the Amery Ice Shelf. Soyuz Station is at its foot.

Mys Kamennyj *see* **Lapidary Point**

Ostrov Kamennyj. 69°19' S, 76°37' E. An island off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Russians.

Kame-shima *see* **Kame Island**

Kami-kama. 69°16' S, 39°46' E. A semicircular depression indenting the upper part of Simo-kama, in the S part of the Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (the name means "upper kettle"), in relation with Simo-kama (which means "lower kettle").

Kaminski Nunatak. 83°36' S, 54°12' W. A cone-shaped nunatak, rising to about 1690 m above sea level, 2.4 km SE of Rivas Peaks, at the S end of Torbert Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS themselves. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Francis Kaminski, aerographer who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Kaminuma Bluff. 77°36' S, 168°57' E. A bold, ice-covered bluff rising to over 200 m near the shore, midway between Cape Mackay and Cape Crozier, on the SE part of Ross Island. Phil Kyle suggested the name, for Katsutada Kaminuma, professor of earth sciences at the National Institute of Polar Research, in Japan. He was with the Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and was on the Antarctic Search for Meteorites, 1976-77. He was the leading Japanese member of, and a founding member of, IMESS (International Mount Erebus Seismic Study), and, as such, worked in the McMurdo Sound area in 1979-80, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1985-86, and 1986-87. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Kaminuma Crag. 77°38' S, 162°26' E. A craggy, island-like nunatak, about 1.2 km long, rising to 1750 m in the uppermost névé area of the Newall Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Katsutada Kaminuma (*see* **Kaminuma Bluff**).

Mount Kammuri. 69°13' S, 39°45' E. Rising to 340 m (the Japanese say 352.9 m), 2.5 km SSE of Mount Choto, in the central part of the Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962. Named Kammuri-yama (actually Kanmuri-yama), meaning "crown mountains," by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Kammuri in 1975.

Kammuri-yama *see* **Mount Kammuri**

Lake Kamome. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. A small lake between Lake Midori and Lake Tarachine, in the S part of East Ongul Island, in the Langhovde Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1957, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Kamome-ike (i.e., "the seagull pond). US-ACAN accepted the name Lake Kamome in 1968.

Kamome-ike *see* **Lake Kamome**

Mys Kamp *see* **Camp Point**

Kamp Glacier. 71°45' S, 25°24' E. A glacier, 13 km long, flowing NW between (to the W) the Austkampane Hills and (to the E) Nordhaugen Hill, Mehaugen Hill, and Sørhaugen Hill, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kampbreen (i.e., "crag glacier"), in association with Austkampane. US-ACAN accepted the name Kamp Glacier in 1966.

Kampbreen *see* **Kamp Glacier**

Kampekalven *see* **Kampekalven Mountain**

Kampekalven Mountain. 71°56' S, 7°46' E. Rising to 2200 m, NE of Klevekampen Mountain, it forms the NE end of the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. It was surveyed from the ground during NorAE 1956-60, and photographed aerially in 1958-59, during the same expedition, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, who, in association with neighboring Klevekampen Mountain, named this feature Kampekalven (i.e., "the crag calf"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kampekalven Mountain in 1967.

Kampen. 66°29' S, 53°07' E. A nunatak, rising to about 1500 m above sea level, about 15 km SW of Armstrong Peak, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them ("the hill-top").

Kampesteinen. 72°19' S, 26°40' E. A nunatak, SE of Isachsen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The Russians call it Gora Behtereva.

Gora Kamskaja *see* **Kamskaya Peak**

Kamskajatoppen *see* **Kamskaya Peak**

Kamskaya Peak. 71°57' S, 13°25' E. Rising to 2690 m, it is the highest peak of Dekefjellet Mountain, in the Weyprecht Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Surveyed from the ground by NorAE 1956-60, photographed aerially in 1958-59, during the same expedition, and mapped again by Norwegian cartographers from these efforts. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Kamskaja, probably for the Kama River, in their homeland. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kamskaya Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Kamskajatoppen, which means the same thing.

Kanak Peak. 79°16' S, 158°30' E. A conspicuous ice-free peak, rising to 2410 m above sea level, 11 km NW of Mount Gniewek, and N of the head of Carlyon Glacier, in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Robert Anthony Kanak (b. Nov. 21, 1925, Chicago. d. Nov. 1978, Norfolk, Va.), USN, skipper of the *Durant* during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63). On Dec. 23, 1965, now a commander, he took command of the *Vogelgesang*, and was skipper until Jan. 24, 1967.

Kaname Island. 69°21' S, 37°36' E. A small, isolated island, 33 km (the Japanese say 40 km) NW of Padda Island, in Lützow-Holm Bay. Discovered by Japanese helicopter fly-overs in 1969-70, and named by them on June 22, 1972 as Kaname-jima (i.e., "pivot island"). The island formed the pivot of a fan-shaped floating ice tongue extending from Fletta Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Kaname Island in 1975.

Kaname-jima *see* **Kaname Island**

Kaname-zima *see* **Kaname Island**

Mount Kane. 73°58' S, 62°59' W. Rising to about 1650 m, 10 km WSW of Squires Peak, in the Playfair Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Alan Frost Kane (b. March 1940), USN, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. Mr. Kane writes novels.

Kane, George S. *see* **Keene**

Kane Rocks. 85°18' S, 166°45' E. A ridge of rocks, trending E-W for 5 km, forming a rock median between the upper reaches of Koski Glacier and Vandement Glacier, in the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Henry Scott Kane, USARP cosmic radiation scientist with the Bartol Research Foundation, who wintered over at Pole Station in 1964. He was also a member of the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverses of 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Kanefsky, Sidney. b. Jan. 29, 1917, Philadelphia, son of Russian Jewish immigrant parents, broker Leon Kanefsky and his wife Ethel. Sid's father died in the 1920s, and Ethel was forced to take a job is a dry goods store. Sid joined the U.S. Navy, and was a very tall (6 foot 6) seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. He was promoted to coxswain during the 2nd half of the expedition. He lived for decades in Philadelphia, and died in San Mateo, Calif., on March 7, 1999.

Kani Rock. 68°02' S, 43°12' E. A rock exposure, rising to an elevation of 109 m above sea level, between Umeboshi Rock and Chijire Rocks, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys conducted by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and from 1962 JARE air photos, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Kani-iwa (i.e., "crab rock"; its shape resembles a crab). US-ACAN accepted the name Kani Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Krabba (which means the same thing).

Kani-iwa *see* **Kani Rock**

Kanitz Nunatak. 63°30' S, 57°47' W. A rocky peak rising to over 600 m in the S foothills of the Laclavère Plateau, 8.43 km S of Ami Boué Peak, 9.81 km ESE of Dabnik Peak, 6.15 km N of Cain Nunatak, and 9.84 km W by S of Theodolite Hill, overlooking Broad Valley to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Kanitz, in western Bulgaria.

Mount Kanmuri *see* **Mount Kammuri**

Kanmuri-yama *see* **Mount Kammuri**

Kannheiser Glacier. 72°10' S, 101°42' W. A glacier, 6 km long, 20 km ESE of Cape Flying Fish, on Thurston Island, it flows S into the Abbot Ice Shelf. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHj 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. Cdr. William R. Kannheiser (b. April 20, 1922. d. Sept. 25, 1999, Toms River, NJ), USN, helicop-

ter pilot on the *Glacier* here in 1960. Originally plotted in 72°10' S, 101°52' W, it has since been replotted.

The *Kanon I*. A 236-ton, 103-foot-9-inch whale catcher, built in 1911 at Porsgrund, Norway, for the Laboremus Company. In 1919 she was sold to Hans Wolden, in Buenos Aires, and renamed the *Viking*. Laboremus bought her back in 1922, and renamed her the *Kanon I*. In 1926 she was sold to the Compañía Ballenera del Ecuador, in Guayaquil (Hans Borge, manager), and renamed the *Cañón*. In Sept. 1927 the Anglo-Norse Company bought her, and renamed her the *AN4*, and in May 1929 she was bought again, by the Falkland Shipowners Company, of London. Later that year Christian Salvesen's bought her, and renamed her the *Sjoa*, and even later that year Gustav Bull's Sevilla Company bought her and renamed her the *Sonja*. In Jan. 1930 Waalman & Bugge bought her, and sold her later that year to the Polhavet Company, who renamed her *Sjoa*. In 1934 she was sold to Paulsen's, and ended her career as a whale catcher, being converted into a tug named the *Sannesund*. She ran aground in 1949 on her way from Kristiansand to Larvik, and was condemned. However, she was sold to Oluf Ellingsen in 1952, and became the cargo ship *Olaf*. In 1974 she was sold to Nils Nilsen, and in 1998 to an owner in Britain, where she still plies the waters.

Kansas Glacier. 85°42' S, 134°30' W. A steep glacier, 40 km long, it runs NE from Stanford Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier just N of Blubaugh Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the University of Kansas, in Lawrence, which has sent several researchers to Antarctica.

Kaochaduiyuan Tan. 62°15' S, 58°59' W. A beach on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Kapellet *see* **Kapellet Canyon**

Kapellet Canyon. 71°53' S, 6°47' E. An indentation into the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, it is really a corrie, with steep rock and ice walls, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kapellet (i.e., "the chapel"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kapellet Canyon in 1967.

The *Kapitan Bondarenko*. A 7684-ton, 133-meter Soviet cargo ship, sister vessel to the *Mikhail Somov*, built in 1966 by Leninskogo, of Komsomolsk. She took part in SovAE 1985-87 (Capt. Stepan Filippovich Kharchenko). In 1985 she was trapped in the ice off Marie Byrd Land for 133 days. In 1986 she broke a rudder off Russkaya Station. It took 6 solid days to effect a temporary repair, and then she made for NZ, for proper repairs. She was sold to the Chinese in 1989.

The *Kapitan Dranitsyn*. A 12,228-ton, 131-meter Russian icebreaker, built in Finland (completed in 1980), in Antarctic waters in 1994-95 (Capt. Viktor Terkhov) and again in 2000-01 (captains Ivan Karavka and Oleg Agafonov), both times visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula.

The *Kapitan Gotskiy*. A 139.1-meter Soviet diesel electric cargo ship of the icebreaker class, built in 1965. She was in Antarctic waters for SovAE 1976-78 (Captain Vladimir Yevgen'yevich Konchenko), SovAE 1983-85 (Capt. Grigoriy Solomonovich Matusevich), and SovAE 1985-87 (Capt. German Mikhaylovich Kuzin).

The *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. A 134-meter Russian icebreaker, out of Vladivostok, in Antarctic waters in 1992-93 (Capt. Piotr Golikov), visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1993-94, Viktor Vasilyev was skipper, and took her from the Antarctic Peninsula to the Ross Sea, landing passengers at Peter I Island and Sturge Island (the latter in the Balleny Islands). In 1994-95, back under the command of Capt. Golikov, she sailed from Australia and NZ to the Ross Sea, again landing passengers on Sturge. She ran aground at Commonwealth Bay, but was undamaged. In 1995-96 (under Vasilyev) and again in 1996-97 (under Golikov), she visited the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, in the latter season circumnavigating Antarctica, visting 16 stations, and landing passengers on Peter I Island. She visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula on her cruises of 1997-98 (Capt. Golikov), 1999-2000 (Capt. Vasilyev), and 2000-01 (Capt. Vasilyev), in the last season, on Jan. 11, 2001, reaching 78°37' S, in the Bay of Whales. She was able to get farther south than any other ship before, due to the massive re-configuration of the Bay of Whales when the iceberg B-15 calved off from the Ross Ice Shelf. With a carrying capacity of 116 passengers, and 60 crew, she later ran tourists to the Arctic as well. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2005-06 (helping out the Americans).

The *Kapitan Kondrat'yev*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1977-79 (Captain Lev Berosovich Vertinskiy), and SovAE 1986-88 (Captain Rukhlan Akhpamovich Zaynigabdinov).

The *Kapitan Ledochowski*. A 5957-ton, 122.1-meter Polish ice-strengthened cargo/training vessel, built in 1974 in Szczecin. She was in Antarctic waters in 1979-80, skippered by Tadeusz Draczkowski, but was not part of the PolAE of that year. In 1989, she was sold by the Polish Shipping Company, to the Chinese, registered in Panama, and her name was changed to the *Zheng He*. In 1999, she was sold again, to another Chinese firm, and renamed *Yu Ying*.

The *Kapitan Markov*. A Russian freighter that took part in SovAE 1978-80 (Captain Grigoriy Solomonovich Matusevich), SovAE 1980-82 (Capt. Matusevich), and SovAE 1982-84 (Capt. Mikhail Andreyevich Petrov).

The *Kapitan Myshevskiy*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1982-84 (Captain Gennadiy Semenovich Sergienko), SovAE 1984-86 (Captain Sergienko), and SovAE 1987-89 (Capt. Aleksey A. Anasenko).

Kapitan Peak. 62°05' S, 58°29' W. Rising to 210 m above sea level, above Crépin Point, E of Wegger Peak, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 (name means "captain").

Mount Kaplan. 84°33' S, 175°19' E. A massive mountain, rising to 4255 m, the highest and largest in the Hughes Range (it forms the S end of that range), 5 km SE of Mount Wexler, and to the SE of the head of Canyon Glacier. Discovered and photographed aerially by Byrd on Nov. 18, 1929. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Joseph Kaplan (1902-1991), chairman of the U.S. National Committee for IGY, 1957-58, and one of the creators of the (then) new science of aeronomy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Isla Kappa *see* **Kappa Island**

Kappa Island. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. About 0.85 km long, immediately S of Beta Island, and close E of the Theta Islands, on the W side of Melchior Harbor, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Explored and roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations personnel of the *Discovery* in 1927, and named by them for the Greek letter. It appears on their chart of 1929. Further surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948, it appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Kappa. UK-APC accepted the name Kappa Island, on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Kappa Island in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Donati. In 1957 the island and surrounding rocks appear on an Argentine chart as Islotes 1er Teniente López, named for 1st Lt. José Facundo López, Argentine Air Force pilot who made the first Argentine flight to Antarctica, in 1951 (*see* **The *Cruz del Sur***). Another chart of 1957 has the main island as Isla 1er Teniente López. A 1959 chart has the island and rocks as Islas 1er Teniente López. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Kappa, and in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 (just the main island) as Isla 1er Teniente López. The island was photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

Kappen Cliffs. 76°56' S, 162°22' E. Steep rock cliffs, 9 km long and rising to about 600 m, which form the S edge of the Kar Plateau, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Prof. Ludger Kappen, of Kiel University, who conducted extenstive lichen ecophysiology research in the Cape Geology area. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Kappenkuppe. 70°51' S, 167°05' E. A peak in the area of Yule Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Name means "cap peak" in German.

Kappvika. 65°52' S, 54°00' E. A small bay off Cape Batterbee, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians ("cape bay").

Kar Plateau. 76°56' S, 162°20' E. A small plateau, snow-covered except for an almost vertical rock scarp rising to about 600 m and marking its S side (this rock scarp is now called Kappen Cliffs). The plateau itself rises gently toward

the NW to the heights of Mount Marston, just to the N of Mackay Glacier Tongue, at the W side of Granite Harbor, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Charted and named by BAE 1910–13. Kar means "snow" in Turkish. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. Originally plotted in 76°54' S, 162°40' E, it has since been replotted.

Kar Terrace *see* **Alb Valley**

Karaali Rocks. 75°22' S, 137°55' W. A small group of rocks along the E side of the mainly snow-covered Coulter Heights, 8 km E of Matikonis Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Atok Karaali, Turkish ionosphere physicist at Plateau Station in 1968.

Karamete-misaki *see* **Karamete Point**

Karamete Point. 69°09' S, 35°26' E. A coastal rock exposure just eastward of Kita-karamete Rock, on the E side of the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, on the N part of the Prince Harald Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed by JARE 1961, and named Karamete-misaki (i.e., "back gate point") by the Japanese, on May 1, 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name Karamete Point in 1975.

Lednik Karandina. 79°10' S, 28°40' W. A glacier, due E of Mount Faraway, in the Theron Mountains of Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Karavelova Point. 62°30' S, 60°04' W. A point, 2 km S of Pomorie Point, 3.75 km NW of Inott Point, and 6.8 km SE of Williams Point, it forms the S side of the entrance to Lister Cove, on the NE coast of Varna Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004–05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Ekaterina Karavelova (1860–1947; née Velikova-Peneva), Russian-born translator, author, and woman activist, and wife of Petko Karavelov, prime minister of Bulgaria.

Gora Karbysheva. 80°30' S, 28°09' W. A hill, due S of Butterfly Knoll, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Kardam Buttress. 62°39' S, 60°05' W. A sloping buttress, with precipitous and partly ice-free W slopes, it projects 1 km northwards from St. Ivan Rilski Col into Huron Glacier, 1.3 km E of Komini Peak, 1 km W of Plana Peak, and 700 m S of Nestinari Nunataks, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004–05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Bulgarian ruler Khan Kardam, 777–802.

Kardzhali Point. 62°35' S, 61°11' W. A rocky point on the NW coast of Ray Promontory, 700 m S of Essex Point, and 1.88 km E of Start Point, in the NW extremity of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and again by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the city of Kardzhali, in southern Bulgaria. *See also* **[2]Perelik Point**.

Kåre Bench. 71°29' S, 12°10' E. A small, flat-topped mountain, rising to 1810 m, 1.5 km S of Mount Hansen, and just SW of Daykovaya Peak, at the N end of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and plotted from these photos. Re-plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kåreseten, for Kåre Hansen, meteorologist on the 1958–59 part of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kåre Bench in 1970. *See also* **Mount Hansen**.

Kårefallet. 73°18' S, 14°08' W. An ice-fall, N of Dagvola, in the Kraul Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kåre M. Bratlien, administrator with the Norsk Polarinstitutt, and a member of NorAE 1968–69. Name means "Kåre's falls."

Islotes Karelin *see* **Karelin Islands**

Karelin Bay. 66°30' S, 85°00' E. An indentation in the middle of the N part of the West Ice Shelf, immediately NW of Leskov Island. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Karelina, for Dmitri Borisovich Karelin (1913–1953), professor of oceanography, a meteorologist, and sea ice-forecasting pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971.

Karelin Islands. 65°35' S, 65°35' W. A group of islands, 5 km in extent, and 5 km SE of Tula Point, off the NE coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. First accurately shown (but not named) on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Dmitri Karelin (*see* **Karelin Bay**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Islotes Karelin. The feature appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islas Uribe, named for the *Almirante Uribe*, and it appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Bukhta Karelina *see* **Karelin Bay**

Lake Karentz. 77°16' S, 161°48' E. An ice-covered lake, 2 km long, W of Mount Swinford and Ringer Glacier, in the Ringer Valley, in the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. The lake receives melt from short glaciers on the headwall of the Ringer Valley, and from slopes in the Mount Swinford area. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Deneb Karentz (b. Feb. 14, 1952), USAP marine biologist with 17 field seasons in Antarctica between 1986 and 2005, including research at Palmer Station and McMurdo, and at lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, and on several cruises in the Bellingshausen Sea and the Ross Sea from 1992 onwards. Most of her work was on the effects of ozone depletion on marine plankton. She was the instructor of the advanced biology course at McMurdo. She was later professor of biology at the University of San Francisco. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Kåreseten *see* **Kåre Bench**

The *Karl*. Norwegian whale catcher. In 1916–17 she visited Órcadas Station (although the *Undine* was the actual relief vessel that season). Her skipper that season was O.J. Naess. She relieved Órcadas in 1924–25 (unknown skipper).

Cape Karl Andreas *see* **Cape Andreas**

Hrebet Karla Libknehta *see* **Liebknecht Range**

Nunatak Karlik. 70°52' S, 67°11' E. In the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Karlova. 81°38' S, 161°35' E. A glacier, almost due W of Mount Kolp, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Karlovo Peak. 62°37' S, 59°50' W. Rising to over 300 m on Delchev Ridge, 560 m ENE of Mesta Peak, and 1.4 km SW of Renier Point, it surmounts the E extremity of Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its NW slopes are partly ice-free, and its SE slopes are precipitous. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for their town of Karlovo.

Roca Karlsen *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Karlsen, Adolf Martinius. b. May 8, 1858, Vestre Moland, Norway, son of Carl Mathias Tønnesen and his wife Caroline Andrea Abrahamsdatter. When the method of surnames changed in Norway, he took the name Carlsen, but later changed it to Karlsen. He was a seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898–1900.

Karlsen, Anders. b. 1864, Sweden, as Anders Carlsson. Ship's engineer, long in Tønsberg, Norway (hence the spelling in his name), he married at 17 to a Tønsberg girl, Gustava, and they had, among other children, George K. Karlsen (q.v.). In 1892 the family moved to Sandefjord. Father and son went on SwedAE 1901–04 as, respectively, 1st and 2nd engineer of the *Antarctic*.

Karlsen, Arnt. b. 1896, Norway. He moved to South Africa in 1912, joined the Union Whaling Company, and for years was a legend in harpooning circles as the top gun of the Antarctic. He died in Durban on June 14, 1951. The company named a whale catcher after him.

Karlsen, George Konrad. b. 1883, Tønsberg, Norway, son of Anders Karlsen (q.v.) and his wife Gustava. He was a stoker who went as 2nd engineer of the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901–04. On July 26, 1908, in Rogaland, Norway, he married Olga Magdalena Kristiansdatter.

Karlsen, Lauritz. Norwegian skipper of the *Fleurus*, between 1926 and 1930, who was in at the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1926–27 and 1927–28.

Karlsen Cliffs. 64°20' S, 56°58' W. Forms the NW coast of Spath Peninsula, Snow Hill Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 1, 1995, for Anders Karlsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Karlsen Rock. 60°21' S, 46°00' W. A submerged rock, 16 km NNW of Penguin Point (the NW point of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. It is the most northerly piece of land in Antarctica. Petter Sørlle charted it in 1912–13, during his running survey of the South Orkneys, and named it (so says the British gazetteer) pos-

sibly for Axel Karlsen, a Norwegian whaling gunner. On Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913 it appears as Karlsens Rocks, and is located NW of Melsom Rocks. It appears on a British chart of 1916 as Karlsen Rocks, and is misspelled on a 1917 British chart as Kartsen Rock. On Sørlle's chart of 1930 it appears as Karlsenboen, but positioned SW of Melsom Rocks. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Roca Karsten, and on a 1930 British chart as Karsten Rock. It was further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Karlsen Rock, a name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, it does appear, pluralized, on a 1950 British chart, as Karlsen Rocks (which was an error). It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Roca Kartsen, on another of their charts (from 1957) as Rocas Kartsen, but by 1960 they had it straight, as Roca Karlsen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Karlsenboen *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Karlsens Rocks *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Karm *see* **Karm Island**

Karm Island. 66°59' S, 57°27' E. Between 2.5 and 3 km long, 1.5 km SE of Shaula Island, in the S part of the Øygarden Group. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from those photos, and named by them as Karm (the name means "coaming"—i.e., a fixture on a ship to prevent water from getting in). First visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledging party led by Bob Dovers. US-ACAN accepted the name Karm Island in 1961. ANCA also accepted the name.

Kármán Island. 64°24' S, 61°22' W. A little island, about 1.5 km long, about 5 km SSE of Valdivia Point (which forms the NW side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove), off the S coast of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Dr. Theodore von Kármán (1881-1963), Hungarian engineer who, during World War I, pioneered helicopters. He came to the USA, and helped pioneer JATO rockets during World War II. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and on a 1988 British chart. In 1978 ArgAE named it (for themselves only) as Isla Julieta, after one of the ships in Admiral Brown's fleet of 1814. The Chileans named it (for themselves only) as Isla Diatomeas, for the greenish-colored slime covering the ice below sea level here. This covering is made up of corpuscles of various forms, living beings of silicose shells, which are characterized as a lower form of algae. The Americans do not seem to have commented on the name of this island.

Karnare Knoll. 78°39' S, 85°08' W. A narrow, rocky col, extending 1.7 km in an E-W direction at an elevation of about 2100 m, and with a depression in its E part, it links the SE slopes of Mount Craddock with the NE ridge of Mount Strybing, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Karnare, in southern Bulgaria.

Karnobat Pass. 62°39' S, 60°02' W. Running at an elevation of 720 m above sea level, on Levski Ridge, it is bounded by Helmet Peak to the S and by Intuition Peak to the N, 5.4 km E of Lozen Saddle, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It provides overland access from Devnya Valley to the area of Iskar Glacier. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Karnobat, in eastern Bulgaria.

Karo Hills. 85°34' S, 154°10' W. Rounded, ice-free foothills extending for 20 km along the W side of the terminus of Scott Glacier, from Mount Salisbury NNW to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Rear Admiral Henry Arnold Karo (known as Arnold Karo) (1903-1986), director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1955-65.

Karoro Pond. 77°40' S, 162°14' E. At the E foot of Mount Darby, and at the NW foot of Mount J.J. Thomson, along the N wall of the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC, for one of their native birds. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1998.

Ozero Karovoe. 70°45' S, 11°49' E. A lake at the NE side of Russeskaget, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The name means "bottom lake" in Norwegian. The Norwegians call it Karovoevatnet.

Karovoevatnet *see* **Ozero Karovoe**

KARP *see* **South Korea**

Ostrov Karpejkina. 67°17' S, 46°25' E. An island just W of Kirkby Head, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Massif Karpenko. 81°35' S, 26°00' W. A massif, SE of Recovery Glacier, and S of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Punta Karpf *see* **Karpf Point**

Karpf Point. 66°54' S, 64°23' W. A notable, steep point of land in the shape of a small tower, rising to 1177 m above sea level above the plateau along the N side of Mill Inlet, 4.8 km S of Mount Vartdal, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by Fids from Base D, photographed from the air the same year by RARE 1947-48, and named by FIDS for Alois Theodor Karpf (b. 1844), librarian of the Kaiserliche and Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft, in Vienna, and joint author (with Josef Chavanne and Franz Ritter von Le Monnier) of the polar bibliography, *Die Literatur über die Polar-Regionen der Erde* (1878). Actually the name was originally given to a point to the NNW of the present feature, and that was the way UK-APC accepted it on Jan. 22, 1951. US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952. The Argentines took this up, as Punta Karpf, and that was the way it appeared in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, BAS personnel from Base E surveyed it in 1963-64, and UK-APC re-applied the name to this feature in 1977, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Karpinskiy* *see* **The *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy***

Mount Karpinskiy. 72°12' S, 18°25' E. An isolated mountain, about 14 km S of Zhelannaya Mountain, in the Russkiye Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Observed and mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by the USSR as Gora Karpinskogo, for Aleksandr Petrovich Karpinskiy (1847-1936), president of the Academy of Sciences of the Russias. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Karpinskiy in 1971. The professor also gave his name to the ship *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinsky* (q.v.).

Gora Karpinskogo *see* **Mount Karpinskiy**

Karposh Point. 62°43' S, 61°15' W. An ice-free point on the N coast of Snow Island, 2.3 km W of the extreme NE point of President Head, 2.5 km ESE of Gostun Point, and 4.8 km ESE of Cape Timblón, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Karposh, leader of a 1689 Bulgarian uprising.

Roca Karsten *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Karsten Rock *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Gory Kartografov. 68°18' S, 49°38' E. A group of nunataks immediately N of Trubyatchinskiy Nunatak, and immediately W of Krasnaya Nunatak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians, for their cartographers.

Ostrov Kartografov *see* **Kartografov Island**

Kartografov Island. 69°12' S, 157°43' E. A small coastal island in the W part of the mouth of Harald Bay, in Oates Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again by SovAE 1957-58, and then by ANARE in 1959. Named by the Soviets in 1958 as Ostrov Kartografov, for their cartographers. ANCA translated the name as Kartografov Island, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1970.

Roca Kartsen *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Rocas Kartsen *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Kartsen Rock *see* **Karlsen Rock**

Kasabova Glacier. 63°56' S, 59°54' W. A glacier, 6 km long and 3.5 km wide, it flows northwestward, and then turns S of Chanute Peak to flow westward into Orléans Strait, at the head of Lanchester Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Rayna Vasileva Kasabova (1897-1969). At 15 she was working in the First Field Mobile Hospital, during the First Balkan War, and, on Oct. 30, 1912, as a lark more than anything, pilot Stefan Kalinov ("the Black Prince") asked her if she wanted to be his propaganda leaflet dropper while he flew over the Turkish city of Adrianople in his plane, the *Voazen*. She jumped gaily in, the plane was riddled with Turkish bullets along the way, but she did the job.

Mount Kaschak. 84°02' S, 56°40' W. Rising to 1580 m, 6 km W of Gambacorta Peak, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John P. Kaschak, USN, who wintered-over as aviation machinist at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC

accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Kasco Glacier *see* **Waverly Glacier**

Ostrov Kashalot *see* **Fuller Island**

Kaspichan Point. 62°31' S, 59°52' W. A point, its shape enhanced by recent glacier retreat N of the point, next W of Hebrizelm Hill, 1.3 km WNW of Triangle Point, 2 km SSW of Tile Ridge, and 2 km SE of Yovkov Point, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Kaspichan, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Kasprowy Hill. 62°10' S, 58°30' W. Rising to 270 m above sea level, N of Italia Valley, above Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for a popular skiing mountain in the Tatra Mountains of Poland.

Gora Kastanaeva. 76°01' S, 140°40' W. Named by the Russians. This is all the SCAR gazetteer says of this feature. However, it lies in almost exactly the same coordinates as Milan Rock, along the E margin of Land Glacier, 2 km SE of Mount Hartkopf, in Marie Byrd Land. The name "gora" in Russian can mean hill or mountain, but, in Antarctica it is used mainly to signify a nunatak (the Russians also use the word "nunatak" to signify a nunatak). A rock, in Russian, is generally known as "skala," which leads one to consider the possibility that Gora Kastanaeva is the Russian name for Mount Hartkopf.

Kastor Nunatak *see* **Castor Nunatak**

Kasumi Glacier. 68°20' S, 42°21' E. A wide glacier flowing to the sea just E of Kasumi Rock, and about 78 km E of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese as Kasumi-hyoga (i.e., "the haze glacier). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kasumi Glacier. The Norwegians call it Disbreen (which means the same thing).

Kasumi-hyoga *see* **Kasumi Glacier**

Kasumi-iwa *see* **Kasumi Rock**

Kasumi Rock. 68°22' S, 42°14' E. Also called Mondai Rock. A flat and low (less than 50 m above sea level), but substantial (1.7 sq km in area) rock exposure, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, between Ichime Glacier and Kasumi Glacier, 90 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, as Kasumi-iwa (i.e., "hazy rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kasumi Rock in 1964. The Norwegians call it Disheia (which means the same thing).

Kasuri-iwa. 71°21' S, 35°33' E. A small rock exposure, just N of Mount Fukushima, in the N part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1970, and named by the Japanese ("splashed-pattern rock").

Isla Kat *see* **Cat Island**

Katabatic winds *see* **Winds**

Katabotnen *see* **Kata-no-kubo**

Sedlovina Katalunska *see* **Catalunyan Saddle**

Kata-no-kubo. 72°03' S, 27°40' E. A semicircular depression in the N part of Berrheia. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1987, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 (name means "shoulder depression"). The Norwegians call it Katabotnen.

Katedralen *see* **Katedralen Canyon**

Katedralen Canyon. 71°52' S, 6°33' E. An ice-filled canyon with steep rock cliffs, it is an indentation in the NW side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Katedralen (i.e., "the cathedral"). US-ACAN accepted the name Katedralen Canyon.

Cabo Kater *see* **Cape Kater**

Cap Kater *see* **Cape Kater**

Cape Kater. 63°46' S, 59°54' W. A cape, fringed by rocks, it forms the NW point of Whittle Peninsula, and marks the W side of the entrance to Charcot Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Foster during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and (it was almost certainly this cape that was) named by him, for Capt. Henry Kater (1877-1935), British mathematician and physicist, who made important experiments with pendulums and telescopes, and who was a planner of Foster's *Chanticleer* expedition. Foster roughly sketched this area in Jan. 1829. This cape was definitely marked as Cape Kater on a 1901 British chart, which supports the probability of the correctness of Foster's naming. In Dec. 1902, SwedAE 1901-04 mapped the area in much greater detail, and Nordenskjöld re-named this cape as Kap Gunnar, or Kap Gunnar Andersson, after Gunnar Andersson. FrAE 1908-10 refers to it as both Cap Gunnar and Cap Kater. On Capt. Johannessen's whaling chart of 1919-20, it appears as Gvas Point, for the whale catcher *Gvas* (*see* **Gvas Bay**). However, it appears as Cape Kater on a 1938 British map, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine map of 1946, as Cabo Kater, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazettter. The feature was further surveyed from a distance by Fids from Base D, in Nov. 1948; it was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57; and again surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, in 1959-60.

Rocas Kater *see* **Kater Rocks**

Kater Felsen *see* **Kater Rocks**

Kater Rocks. 63°46' S, 59°53' W. A small cluster of rocks, rising to about 22 m above sea level, 1.5 km NW of Cape Kater, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Dec. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kater Felsen, in association with the cape. UK-APC accepted the name Kater Rocks on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The feature appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Rocas Kater.

Mount Katherine Paine *see* **Mount Paine**

Mount Kathleen. 83°46' S, 172°48' E. Also seen (erroneously) as Mount Catherine. Rising to about 900 m, NE of Mount Robert Scott, it is the central and highest summit on Ebony Ridge, and the northernmost of the mountains in the Commonwealth Range, overlooking the E side of the Beardmore Glacier at that glacier's junction with the Ross Ice Shelf. Shackleton discovered it in 1908 and named it for his sister, Kathleen Shackleton (1884-1961). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Katie Automatic Weather Station. 77°42' S, 167°42' E. An American AWS at Windless Bight, at an elevation of 39 m. It was installed on Feb. 9, 1983, ceased operating on Jan. 5, 1986, and was removed. *See also* **Windless Bight Automatic Weather Station**.

Kats Pillar *see* **Petes Pillar**

Mount Katsufrakis. 82°58' S, 161°38' E. A projecting-type mountain on the E side of the Markham Plateau, in the Queen Eizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966 for John Katsufrakis.

Katsufrakis, John Peter. b. Sept. 2, 1925, Dawson, New Mexico (after World War II, Dawson became a ghost town). Greek-American radio scientist, one of Antarctica's most seasoned veterans. At the time that he won the National Science Foundation's Distinguished Public Service Award in 1981, he had spent 17 summers in Antarctica, and altogether made a total of 22 trips to the continent. He was a USARP radio scientist at McMurdo in 1963-64, and at Byrd Station 1964-65 and 1965-66. He helped put Siple Station together in the early 1970s. From the late 1950s until he retired in the 1980s he was associated with Stanford University, either as a student, research engineer, or professor, and he died of cancer on Nov. 27, 1994, in Los Gatos, Calif. A cat who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1971 (brought down to the ice by Harold MacPherson) was named Katsufrakis, after John. That season she got out into the antenna fields, and almost froze to death. One of her ears, and part of her tail had to be amputated.

Katsui Strait. 62°06' S, 57°57' W. A narrow boat passage from King George Bay to Sherratt Bay, between Penguin Island and King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for vulcanologist Dr. Yoshio Katsui (b. 1926), of the department of geology and mineralogy at the University of Hokkaido, co-author (with Óscar González-Ferrán —*see* **Mount González**) of the first (1970) geological map of the Penguin Island volcano.

Kattaugo *see* **Kattaugo Rocks**

Kattaugo Rocks. 69°46' S, 37°31' E. Two small and exposed rocks (or nunataks) in the icefall the Norwegians call Nesbrekka, 8 km E of Såta Nunatak, and E of Fletta Bay, at the base of Botnneset Peninsula, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Kattaugo (i.e., "the cat's eyes"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kattaugo Rocks in 1968.

Mount Kauffman. 75°37' S, 132°25' W. A prominent volcanic mountain rising to 2365 m, and which surmounts the NW end of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Algae and lichens are to be found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Steven King Kauffman (b. April 26, 1926, Los Angeles), USN, of the Civil Engineers Corps, assistant chief of staff for civil engineering, in Antarctica 1964-65 and 1965-66, to oversee all aspects of civil engineering for the USA on the continent, visiting all the stations several times (including Vostok), and who led the building at Plateau Station in 1965-66.

Kauffman Glacier. 71°15' S, 61°18' W. A broad, smooth glacier, 11 km long, flowing eastward into the head of Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Thomas A. Kauffman, USARP biologist and scientific leader at Palmer Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Kaunen *see* **Tankobu Peak**

Kavanagh, William "Ginger." b. 1884, Australia (his gravestone and NZEF record both say he was born in Australia; the book *Polar Castaways* says he was 30 when taken on in 1915, and that he was from Windsor, England. One cannot find a William Kavanagh in the British records that fits this description, so it may have been Windsor, NSW. Even that looks wrong, as one cannot find a William Kavanagh in Windsor, NSW). He was in Sydney, working as a casual laborer on the *Aurora* during that vessel's refit, when he was taken on as able seaman (at £6 a month) on the *Aurora*, 1914-16. He was described as a "good-natured able seaman, with scores of impossible yarns." He then served the rest of World War I as a private in the Canterbury Regiment, of the NZ Expeditionary Force, was seriously wounded on the Western Front. He died on Nov. 29, 1918, and is buried in Anderson's Bay Cemetery, in Dunedin.

Kavarna Cove. 62°41' S, 60°50' W. A cove, 3 km wide, indenting the S coast of Livingston Island for 1.2 km between Elephant Point and Bond Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Kavarna, in the NE part of Bulgaria.

Gory Kavrajskogo *see* **Kavrayskiy Hills**

Kavrayskiy Hills. 70°27' S, 161°05' E. A line of mostly ice-covered coastal hills SW of Rennick Bay, and along the W side of the lower end of Rennick Glacier. The Serrat Glacier runs through these hills. Charted by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Gory Kavrajskogo, for Vasiliy V. Kavrayskiy (1884-1954), geodesist and cartographer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kavrayskiy Hills in 1975, and NZ-APC followed suit. The individually named hills include (working from N to S): Blohmhügel, Pazifikblick, White-Landspitze, Takamurawand, Sternhügel, McGovarin-Hügel, Ulitzka-Landspitze, and Schuberthügel.

Kawanori-dai. 69°01' S, 39°26' E. A small terrace on Ongulkalven Island, 1.5 km W of Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on March 22, 1994. The word "dai" signfies "hill," and "kawanori " is the Japanese name for a species of green algae named Prasiola.

Cerro Kaweshkar. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill N of the marine passage the Chileans call Paso Estrecho, and near the W coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for the Kaweshkar, or Alacalufes, seafaring nomads in the extreme S part of Chile, who, until the 20th century, inhabited the islands between the Gulf of Penas and the Magellan Strait. In 1881, eleven Kaweshkar were taken to Paris and exhibited in the zoo there. Today, only 15 full-bloods remain.

Islote Kay *see* **Islote Silva**

Kay Island. 74°04' S, 165°19' E. A small island, 3 km E of Cape Johnson, in the N part of Wood Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by RossAE 1839-43, charted by them as a group of 3 islands in 74°00' S, 169°40' E, and named by Ross as the Kay Islets (name also seen later — and erroneously — as the Kay Islands), for Lt. Joseph Henry Kay (b. 1815, London. d. July 17, 1875, South Yarra, Vic.), geophysicist who set sail as 3rd lieutenant on the *Terror* during RossAE 1839-43, but remained in Hobart to man the magnetic observatory there before the expedition went to Antarctica. Only two of the islands were seen in 1924, and by the 1960s, apparently only one remained, Kay Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Kay Island in 1966. However, NZ-APC accepted the name Kay Islets for the two island seen in 1924, they plot them in 74°00' S, 167°45' E, and describe them as about 29 km off Cape Sibbald. They say the E islet is very steep, and the W one is low and very small.

Kay Islands *see* **Kay Island**

Kay Islets *see* **Kay Island**

Kay Nunatak. 68°41' S, 64°40' W. A dark, rocky nunatak, rising to about 500 m, at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, it forms the northernmost outlier of Hitchcock Heights, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Wilkins photographed it aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, and Ellsworth did the same on Nov. 23, 1935. It appears on the 1937 map made by American cartographer W.L.G. Joerg working from photos taken during those 2 flights. It was named Punta Patricio Lynch, by ChilAE 1946-47, for Patricio Lynch (1824-1886), Chilean naval officer and patriot, and it appears as such on their 1947 chart. On Dec. 22, 1947, it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. In 1953, US-ACAN re-defined it, and named it Kay Nunatak, for John D. Kay of the American Geographical Society, who was one of the first to make a map of this area (*see* **Briesemeister Peak**, for more details). It appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1958. UK-APC accepted the name Kay Nunatak on Aug. 31, 1962.

Kay Peak. 75°14' S, 110°57' W. A pyramidal peak rising to 760 m, near the end of the large spur descending NW from the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. William "Bill" Kay, USN, leader of the Seabee construction unit at Pole Station in 1971 and 1973.

Kaya-hyoga. 69°50' S, 37°11' E. Two ice streams joined N of Innhovde Point to form a glacier, which then flows N into Fletta Bay, on the SW side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Roughly mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. Re-surveyed by JARE between 1957 and 1984, and named by the Japanese on April 24, 1989 (name means "Kaya glacier"), for Seiji Kaya (1898-1988), president of the Science Council of Japan, and a great promoter of JARE during the 1950s. The Norwegians translated the name as Kayabreen (which means the same thing).

Kayabreen *see* **Kaya-hyoga**

Kayak Bay. 64°18' S, 62°13' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, on the inner (west) side of Pampa Passage, indenting the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Malpighi Glacier and Mackenzie Glacier flow into this bay. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, but not named at that time. Mapped on a continuing basis by Argentine Antarctic expeditions from 1947-48 onwards, and included in what the Argentines call Bahía Pampa (i.e., Pampa Passage, or what the British call Freud Passage). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, as Kayak Bay, for the sea canoes used by the British Joint Services Expedition, as they passed through the bay on the first ever circumnavigation of Brabant Island in Feb. 1985. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on a British chart of 1988.

Kaye Crest. 72°06' S, 4°24' E. A ridge between the Preuschoff Range and the Gablenz Range, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This may be what Ritscher called Kaye-Kamm (i.e., "Kaye crest") during GermAE 1938-39. That feature was in this area somewhere, but the Germans' mapping was not accurate, so modern geographers have allocated this feature to bear the name. US-ACAN ac-

cepted this situation in 1970. The SCAR gazetteer has Kayekamm being the same as Langfloget Cliff, and gives its coordinates as 72°06' S, 4°22' E. However, it also lists, as a separate entity, Kaye Crest, with the coordinates 72°06' S, 4°24' E. Despite the proximity of the features, they are not one and the same.

Kayekamm *see* **Kaye Crest**

Ostrov Kazak *see* **Kazak Island**

Kazak Island. 68°40' S, 77°50' E. About 1 km S of Mule Island, off the S part of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped (but, apparently, not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Kazak, for Kazakhstan. ANCA translated the name.

Kazanlak Peak. 62°38' S, 59°57' W. A rocky peak rising to 430 m in Delchev Ridge, on the side ridge descending from Delchev Peak toward Rila Point, 750 m NW of Peter Peak, and 700 m SE of Ghiaurov Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Kazanlak, the town in central Bulgaria.

Kazanowska, Maria. Commander, USN. She was on the Antarctic Treaty inspection team aboard the *Polar Star* in 1982-83. She was the first woman at a Japanese station, when the team landed to inspect Showa Station in Feb. 1983. She retired as a captain.

Gora Kazanskaja *see* **Kazanskaya Mountain**

Kazanskajatoppen *see* **Kazanskaya Mountain**

Kazanskaya Mountain. 71°58' S, 13°15' E. Rising to 2690 m, it forms the N end of Snøskalegga Ridge, in the Weyprecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Kazanskaja, for either Our Lady of Kazan (i.e., the Russians' Virgin Mary), the patron saint of the city of Kazan, or (more likely) one of the several Russian scientists with the name Kazanskaya. US-ACAN accepted the name Kazanskaya Mountain, in 1970. The Norwegians call it Kazanskajatoppen.

Nunataki Kazarina. 83°09' S, 50°37' W. A group of nunataks SW of Henderson Bluff, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kaze-sima. 69°12' S, 39°22' E. Two low and small islands in a group, 10 km W of the N part of the Langhovde Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially (in color) by JARE in 1991, and named by the Japanese (name means "wind island") on Jan. 29, 1996.

Kazichene Cove. 63°15' S, 62°14' W. A cove, 2.2 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Low Island for 2 km between Punta Fernández and Solnik Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Kazichene, a settlement in the W part of Bulgaria.

Mount Kazukaitis. 72°02' S, 100°55' W. In the Walker Mountains, at the base of Hughes Peninsula, in the W part of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 72°01' S, 101°09' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for chief photographer's mate Frank Kazukaitis (b. May 29, 1927, St. Louis), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1945, was in Korea in 1951, and in Antarctica in 1960 and for several years thereafter. He recorded features of the Walgreen Coast and the Eights Coast, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. He retired from the Navy in July 1968. The feature has since been replotted.

Kea Nunataks. 77°17' S, 166°51' E. A line of several nunataks, trending NW-SE for 2.5 km, almost 2 km SE of the summit of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000, for the native mountain bird of New Zealand. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2000.

Kealey Ice Rise. 77°15' S, 83°00' W. About 60 km long and 24 km wide, it forms a W lobe of the larger Fowler Ice Rise, just N of the junction of Talutis Inlet and Carlson Inlet, at the SW side of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from imagery provided by NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Lt. Gerald P. Kealey, USN, medical officer at Pole Station in 1971. UK-APC accepted the name on July 13, 2004.

Kean, Jackey. Oiler and fireman on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Kearns, William Henry "Bill," Jr. b. 1924, Massachusetts, son of marine engineer William Henry Kearns, Sr, and his wife Lillian Rose. His mother died when he was 12. He attended Amherst and Georgetown School of Foreign Service, and in the summer of 1946 took part in Operation Nanook, in the Arctic. As a Lt. (jg), USN, he was co-pilot and navigator of the Martin Mariner (*George I*) which crashed on Dec. 30, 1946, on Thurston Island, during OpHJ 1946-47. He was actually piloting the plane at the time of the crash, and broke his arm. On June 4, 1949, at Arlington, Va., he married Mary Louise Gallen, and later lived in Florida. His son David wrote the book, *Where Hell Freezes Over*.

Kearns Peninsula. 72°03' S, 99°13' W. A broad, ice-covered peninsula between Potaka Inlet and Peake Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Bill Kearns.

Keates, Edwin. Name also seen spelled as Keats. Of Bideford, Devon. In 1843 he married Susan Gibbs, in Bideford, and they had quite a large family there. He was captain of the Bristol barque *Louise*, in Antarctic waters in 1859. In 1862 he took command of a brand new Bristol clipper, the *Bristolian*, bound for Melbourne, and in 1863 bought the *Native Pearl*, taking her down several seasons to Heard Island and the Prince Edward Islands. He died at sea on Nov. 20, 1867, and his ship was sold in 1868, to Ford & Co., out of Swansea. Susan raised the children in Bideford, did a little needle work, dressmaking, but she was all right financially. She went to live in Kingsbridge, and died there in 1905.

Keating Massif. 81°00' S, 156°34' E. A rugged, mainly ice-covered massif, including Mount Fries, it is 20 km long in a NW direction, rises to about 2370 m, at the S edge of the head of Byrd Glacier, and forms the SW boundary of Zeller Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Colin Keating, secretary for justice in NZ, 1997-2000. He had had much to do with NZ's involvement in Antarctica while working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Kebbell, William Rhodes Clarke. b. Jan. 13, 1896, Plaistow, Essex, son of boot store manager James Kebbell and his (perhaps not actual) wife Sarah. He joined the Royal Navy as a cook, and on Oct. 29, 1922, he arrived in London from Cape Town, on the *Gascon*, and the following year married Violet Emma Maskey at Plaistow, which is where they lived. He was cook on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, and chief cook on the *William Scoresby*, 1931-32. He died in Elstree, Herts, in 1967.

Keble Hills. 78°00' S, 164°10' E. An imposing line of granite hills running W-E, N of Garwood Valley, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1994. The SCAR gazetteer says that it was named after "Keble (1877-1969), a New Zealand botanist, taught by Hooker Jun, who surveyed plants of NZ and the sub-Antarctic." That is a rather cryptic descriptor. There was a botanist, a grand old man named Rev. William Keble Martin, whose dates match those of this mysterious Keble, but he was British. However, he was known as Keble, rather than, say, Bill. He may have studied under Joseph Dalton Hooker (who was, in a sense, a "junior," his father also being a famous botanist). When he was 87 his best-seller *Concise British Flora in Colour* was published. US-ACAN accepted this rather odd name in 1994.

Keble Valley. 77°13' S, 166°27' E. A valley, running to the SE, inland of the NZ hut at Cape Bird, Ross Island. Predominantly ice-free, it comprises glacial moraine of basalt and scoria, and contains streams flowing toward the shore, as well as associated mosses and algal growth. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 14, 2001, for Keble College, Oxford.

Keck, Ancell Christopher. Known as "Boggie," and as a child as "Spark Plug," he later went by the name Christopher, but, as an adult, was always known as Jack or "Red." b. Oct. 1, 1914, Rogers, Ark., son of farmer George Washington Russell Keck and his wife Martha Ann "Mattie" Robinson. A star basketball and football player at Rogers High School, he joined the U.S. Navy,

and was selected to represent the San Diego Naval Station, as a leading seaman on the *Bear* during both halves of USAS 1939-41. During the second half of the expedition, he became a baker 2nd class. He served in the Army during World War II, then returned to Rogers, and ran a grocery store, also becoming sexton of the cemetery there. He died in Benton, Ark., on June 4, 1983.

Kedd, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Keddie, Henry "Harry." b. Oct. 14, 1863, Dundee, son of John Keddie and his wife Isabella Hutcheson. His mother married again, to musician and sail maker Lewis F. Miller. Harry also married an Isabella, a sack machinist. He was an able seaman, a harpooner on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-93, and also served on the expedition as doctor and barber's assistant. "A jolly, chubby little man," said Burn Murdoch, who, in his reminiscences (*see* the Bibliography) spelled his name Kiddy (due to the Dundee accent).

Keel Hill. 85°06' S, 174°13' W. A small, ice-free hill, on the N side of McGregor Glacier, about 2.5 km E of Crilly Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for Specialist 5th Class Elbert E. Keel, a member of the supporting U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Keel Island. 67°21' S, 59°20' E. A small island, about 3 km long and 1.5 km wide, about 1.8 km S of Fold Island, on the E side of Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjølen (i.e., "the keel"). Visited by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn in 1956. ANCA translated the name as Keel Island, on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Cabo Keeler *see* **Cape Keeler**

Cape Keeler. 68°51' S, 63°13' W. An ice-covered cape, rising gently northwestward to 518 m above sea level, it forms the SW entrance point of Revelle Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land, projecting into the Larsen Ice Shelf, just N of Hearst Island. Discovered on Dec. 20, 1928 by Wilkins as he flew over. Or rather, it is probably that feature seen by him, plotted by him in 69°35' S, 64°55' W, and described by him as marking the S tip of Graham Land and the NE entrance point of what he called Casey Channel. It was named by him for Fred E. Keeler of the Lockheed Aircraft Company (Wilkins used a Lockheed Vega monoplane). Wilkins' description appears on a British chart of 1933. American cartographer W.L.G. Joerg and his team, working from Wilkins' maps, tentatively placed the cape to the NNW of Cape Mayo. On a 1939 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, the cape is plotted in 69°38' S, 62°42' W, which presumably reflects Joerg's plotting. It was surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1942 USHO chart, plotted in 68°55' S, 63°13' W (which, presumably, reflects the USAS plotting), and on a similar 1943 chart, in 68°55' S, 63°30' W. On another USHO chart, of 1946, it appears in 68°48' S, 63°10' W, and US-ACAN, in 1947, accepted the name, and the coordinates of 68°47' S, 63°15' W. It appears as Cabo Keeler on a 1946 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The cape was re-surveyed in 1947-48 by a joint RARE/FIDS team, and the RARE's Cape Keeler Advance base was here (*see* **Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition**). It first appears with the modern-day coordinates on Finn Ronne's 1949 map of that expedition, and those were the coordinates accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and which appear in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted those new coordinates.

Keenan, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Keene, George Swain. b. May 4, 1798, Nantucket, Mass., son of Moses Keene and his wife Anna Swain. Captain of the Stonington sealer *Sarah E. Spear*, in the South Shetlands, 1851-52 and 1853-54. Then he took command of the *Tekoa*, and was in and out of the South Shetlands over the period 1854-56. He married Fanny, and they lived in Stonington. In the 1870s, after his wife died, he moved out to Napa, Calif., quite well-off, and was still alive in 1881.

The Keep *see* **Keep Rock**

Keep Rock. 62°48' S, 61°37' W. A small rock in water, 1.3 km WSW of Castle Rock, off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Following a 1951-52 RN Hydrographic Survey led by Lt. Cdr. Frank Hunt, RN, it was named by him as The Keep, in association with Castle Rock, and appears as such on his 1952 chart. UK-APC re-named it Keep Rock, on Sept. 22, 1954, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the newer name in 1956.

Kehle Glacier. 78°56' S, 160°18' E. Flows SW from the W slopes of the Worcester Range in the vicinity of Mount Seyer and Mount Dawson-Lambton, into Mulock Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Ralph Kehle, glaciologist at Little America, 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Keim Peak. 70°44' S, 159°52' E. A noteworthy pointed ice-free rock peak, rising to 2045 m, on the S spur of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Mike B. Keim, USN, VX-6 aerial photographer in Antarctica in 1962-63 and 1963-64. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964.

Mount Keinath. 74°32' S, 163°57' E. Rising to 1090 m, on the E side of the terminus of Boomerang Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gerald E. Keinath, biolab administrator at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Keipen. 72°19' S, 25°48' E. A mountain, W of the upper part of Mjell Glacier, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the oar-lock").

Mount Keith. 70°54' S, 163°19' E. Rising to 1530 m, and surmounting the E end of the ridge between Rastorguev Glacier and Crawford Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John D. Keith, USN, builder at Pole Station in 1965.

Keith Island *see* **Half Moon Island**

The *Kekilistrion*. French yacht, skippered by Olivier Pauffin de Saint-Morel, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91, and the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1996-97, and 1997-98.

Kelczewski, Anthony Walter "Tony." b. June 12, 1915, Schenectady, but raised part of the time in the nearby village of Niskayuna, NY, son of Polish immigrant laborer Franciszek "Frank" Kelczewski (he had once been a Polish cavalry officer) and his wife Ida Zarzycki, both from Warsaw. Tony quit school after the 7th grade, and joined the New York State National Guard. On Nov. 15, 1933, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, his first ship being the *Salt Lake City*, which he was on for over three years. He was persuaded by a lieutenant to change his name to Anthony Walter Wayne (after John Wayne, who had, of course, also changed his name), and became the light heavyweight wrestling champion of the Atlantic Fleet. After helping deliver three destroyers to the Arctic for the British, he was handpicked by Byrd to go to Antarctica as a seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, for USAS 1939-41. He married Agnes Carol Pusz in Boston, then immediately boarded the *Bear* for colder climes, while his new wife went to stay with her parents in Passaic, NJ. After the expedition (he quit after the first half of the expedition; too cold), he served in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, being highly decorated (he was in the North Atlantic on the *Texas* during the time the *Bismarck* was a predator in those waters). He was chief master at arms on the *Franklin*, and served on that ship with his younger brother Walter, until the edict came down from the top that brothers couldn't serve on the same ship (the five Sullivan brothers had recently all perished on one ship). He became chief petty officer on the *San Diego*, for a year and a half, and was then transferred to Pensacola, where he became chief warrant officer. After the war he became a deep sea diver in the Navy, and retired on Aug. 31, 1958. He and Agnes left their home in NJ, and moved to San Diego, then on to Fontana, Calif., where they lived for 40 years, with Tony working as the head usher for St. Joseph's Church. They finally moved back to Schenectady. Agnes died on March 17, 2005. Tony, at 95, is one of the last survivors and one of the only only persons alive today who was in Antarctica before World War II. Wayne Head was named for him in 2011.

Kell, David. bapt. Nov. 7, 1779, Tynemouth, Northumberland, son of George Kell and his wife Ann Dixon. He went to sea, rising through the mate ranks, and on July 16, 1797, in St

Botolph Aldgate, he married Ann Golding, and they remained in that London parish for some years before moving to Chapman Street, St George in the East, raising a family as they went. He was skipper of the London sealer *Nereiad*, in South Shetlands waters in 1822–23. The family moved to Deptford, Kent, where Ann died. Capt. Kell continued to live with his daughter Elizabeth, until he died in early 1847, in Greenwich.

Kellas Islands. 67°33' S, 62°46' E. Two small islands, 0.8 km S of the Parallactic Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1958 and 1959. Named by ANCA for William R.A. "Bill" Kellas, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1960. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cordillera Keller *see* **Keller Peninsula**
Cordón Keller *see* **Keller Peninsula**
Ensenada Keller *see* **Keller Inlet**
Macizo Keller *see* **Keller Peninsula**
Massif Keller *see* **Keller Peninsula**
Península Keller *see* **Keller Peninsula**
Seno Keller *see* **Keller Inlet**

Keller Inlet. 74°16' S, 61°10' W. An ice-filled bay, about 10 km wide, and indenting the Lassiter Coast for about 16 km in a NE-SW direction, between (on the one hand) Cape Little and (on the other) Cape Fiske and Cape Light, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939–41, and again on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48. In Dec. 1947 it was surveyed from the ground by a joint team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronnie for Louis Keller, of Beaumont, Tex., who contributed supplies to RARE. It appears on a 1948 American Geographic Society map, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Seno Keller, but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Keller, which was the name accepted by both the Argentines and the Chileans. It was photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. There is an ice tongue in the inlet, and the Argentines call it Glaciar Las Heras (q.v.).

Keller Massif *see* **Keller Peninsula**

Keller Peninsula. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A high perninsula, rising to a height of 265 m above sea level (the Chileans say 1900 feet), it separates Mackellar Inlet from Martel Inlet, at Admiralty Bay, on the S central side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Massif Keller. It was appearing in English as Keller Massif by 1921. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart as the Keller Range, a name that also appears on their charts resulting from their further surveys of 1935 and 1937. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and also by US-ACAN. It appears translated as Cordillera Keller on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In a couple of 1955 references it was also seen variously as Cordón Keller and Macizo Keller, meaning, respectively, Keller Range and Keller Massif. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the new definition Keller Peninsula, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1961 chart, and on a 1962 British chart. The FIDS Base G was here, as was (is) the Brazilian scientific station of Comandante Ferraz. It appears on a 1970 Argentine map as Península Keller, and that is what the Argentines call it today. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Keller Range *see* **Keller Peninsula**

Kelley, William Howard. b. 1907, Wadestown, NZ. In Dunedin on Dec. 9, 1929 he signed on as a coal passer on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928–30. He was with the ship as she arrived back at NYC in 1930 at the end of the expedition.

Kelley, William Thomas "Bill." Bill Kelley is a mystery. What we know for sure is his name, and that he joined FIDS in 1951, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base F in 1952 and 1953. Other Fids put his birth year as about 1923, and say he was born in Bradford. They say he was a little guy, about 5 foot 4, and that he was married, unusual for a Fid. They also say he was not in good health, even then. This should make it relatively easy to find him, but nothing computes, given that information. There is no William T. Kelley born in Yorkshire, marrying in Yorkshire, or dying in Yorkshire, who would fit the bill. All the four possible William T. Kelleys are southerners. However, the old Yorkshire phone books are, or may be, more revealing. A certain W.T. Kelley appears at 4 Thomas Place, Shipley, in 1957, and is there again in 1958. From 1959 through 1966 he is at 16 Springfield Grove, Bingley, and then, in 1968 (and only for that year) back in Shipley, at 9 Glenair Drive. He does not appear anywhere after that.

Kelley Massif. 70°39' S, 63°35' W. A rugged mountain massif, 16 km long, and rising to about 1700 m, immediately W of the Eland Mountains, and along the S side of Clifford Glacier, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and mapped by USGS in 1974, from those photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Hugh A. Kelley, USN, commander of Antarctic Support Activities during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967–68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968–69). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Kelley Nunatak. 85°39' S, 146°44' W. On the N side of Leverett Glacier, 19 km NE of Mount Gould. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Herbert O. Kelley, radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958.

Kelley Peak. 80°10' S, 82°50' W. Rising to 1710 m, it forms the S end of the Liberty Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for air crewman Charles C. Kelley, USN (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Kelley Spur. 82°37' S, 52°08' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1500 m on the S side of the Dufek Massif, about 3 km E of Spear Spur, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by them from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Samuel Kelley, VX-6 photographer in Antarctica many times between 1964 and 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Kellick, Captain *see* **Kellock, Adam**

Kellick Island. 61°55' S, 58°24' W. An island, 0.8 km long, 1.5 km NE of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It appears erroneously as Isla Dentada on a 1957 Argentine chart (Isla Dentada being the Argentine name for Jagged Island, which lies immediately to the N). Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Kellick Island, for Captain Adam Kellock (sic). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Gora Kellja. 71°58' S, 14°38' E. A nunatak just N of Ormehausen Peak, at the N end of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Kellock, Adam Dickenson. b. Aug. 22, 1798, Torpoint, Cornwall, son of James Kellock and Elizabeth Wilson. He was baptized in the local parish church of Antony, on Aug. 6, 1799. This is almost certainly the Capt. Kellick, skipper of the Plymouth sealer *Henry*, in at the South Shetlands for the 1821–22 season. This would make him a very young captain (23 years old), but this really poses no problem, as George Powell, for example, was about the same age, in the same period. The captain of the *Henry* is seen in Lloyd's Shipping Register as Killick. Regardless, he reported about 20 U.S. vessels in South Shetlands waters that season. Adam Kellock was definitely skipper of the *Exquisite*, in the South Shetlands for the 1831–32 sealing season. While there, he met up with John Biscoe's expedition. Adam Kellock was skipper of the East Indiaman *Dryade* in 1828. In the 1830s a Capt. Kellock (almost certainly Adam Kellock) commanded the East Indiaman *Cestrian*, and in 1836 purchased a tiger at auction, which he presented to Liverpool Zoo. In the 1830s he went into business in Liverpool with his brother Henry Gray Kellock (d. 1858), as Lloyd's brokers and provision merchants, but in 1842 they went bankrupt, and Adam became skipper of the P & O steamer *Bentinck*. On Dec. 4, 1847, in Calcutta, while still on the *Bentinck* (he would be skipper until the 1850s) Adam Dickenson Kellock, master mariner, married Georgiana Howard Wilkinson, a girl born in Bombay, and 27 years his junior. Their first two daughters, Jessie Miller Kellock

and Fanny Kellock, were born in Calcutta in 1848 and 1850 respectively, and then the family returned to England, setting up house first in Lewisham, just outside London, and then on the Millbrook Road, in Southampton, where Jessie died on Feb. 24, 1856, and their last two children were born, Adam Cardigan Kellock (in 1855; named for Lord Cardigan, of the Crimean War) and Minnie Gordon Kellock (in 1857). From 1854, during the Crimean War, Capt. Kellock was in command of the new troop steamer *Himalaya*, which, unfortunately, ran aground. He then moved over to the *Euxine*, and on Feb. 24, 1856, two of his daughters, Jessie and Edith, died young. In 1857, in Glasgow, he supervised the construction of P& O's new ship the *Nemesis*, and fulfilled a similar function the next year with the *Benares* and the *Salsette*. He died in Freemantle, Millbrook, Southampton on Jan. 3, 1862. He was described as a "nice, gentlemanly man," and was very tall. His widow married again, on Sept. 10, 1863, at St. Mary's, Brompton, in Kensington, to John Henry Dundas, Irish Army surgeon with the 89th, who took her back to India, and by whom she had a daughter, Kathleen. Young Adam went to work as a clerk for P & O.

Kellogg Glacier. 71°51' S, 62°41' W. About 14 km long, at the base of Condor Peninsula, it flows SE along the N side of Boyer Spur and merges with the N side of Gruening Glacier just inland from the NW head of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Karl S. Kellogg, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast party of 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Kellogg Valley. 77°29' S, 161°11' E. A high hanging valley rising to about 1400 m, for the most part free of ice, between Mount Boreas and Mount Aeolus, it opens N to McKelvey Valley, 500 m below, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for husband and wife glacial geologists Thomas B. Kellogg and Davida E. Kellogg, of the department of geological sciences and the Institute of Quaternary Studies, at the University of Maine, who, in several seasons between 1976 and 1990, collaborated in a study of the glacial history of the McMurdo Sound area, including field work on the McMurdo Ice Shelf, the Ross Ice Shelf proper, in the Ross Sea, and in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kellum, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Kelly. 70°47' S, 164°19' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1110 m, 5 km NW of Mount Burch, and about 17.5 km SE of Platypus Ridge, in the W part of the Anare Mountains. Named by ANCA for 2nd Lt. Ronald M. "Ron" Kelly, officer-in-charge of the Army amphibious motor vehicle detachment here in 1962 with the ANARE party led by Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Kelly, Guy L. b. Aug. 25, 1912, Lynn, Mass., son of Irish furniture man John E. Kelly and his wife Cora B. Bernard. The name is variously seen as Kelley, but his father is definitely Kelly on his 1910 marriage certificate. Guy was raised at his Bernard grandparents' home in Lynn. After a stint as a milkman, he joined the merchant marine as an oiler, and as such was on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He died in Jan. 1969, in Nahant, Mass.

Kelly, Ruth. b. Holyoke, Colo., daughter of Holyoke Market butcher Lee W. Kelly and his wife Gladys. A schoolteacher, she became an airline stewardess, and, as such, with Pat Hepinstall, was one of the first two women ever to visit an American Antarctic station (she was the blonde one), when the first ever commercial flight to Antarctica, a double-decker Pan-Am stratocruiser, carrying 37 Seabees, landed in 15 below at McMurdo from Christchurch in bright daylight at 8.14 P.M., on Oct. 15, 1957, after a 9 hour 50 minute flight. Capt. Ralph Walter Savory (b. Oct. 14, 1909. d. Jan. 18, 2010, aged 100), Pan-Am chief pilot, Northern Division, was the pilot. This was 500 miles closer to the South Pole than any women had ever been before. The girls didn't stay long, 3½ hours, but enough to take part in a dog-sledging race between the Americans and the New Zealanders. John Yeckley drove the American sledge team, and Neil Sandford drove the NZ one — Ruth was with the Americans and Pat was with the NZ team. The timekeeper's watch froze, and the race was declared a draw. They also went to tea with the lads, and judged a beard contest (Capt. Dickey won). They took off back for NZ at precisely midnight. Both stewardesses were headed for London, where, after a short stay, they joined the London to San Francisco flight.

Kelly, Thomas. Seaman and deckhand on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Kelly Automatic Weather Station. 89°00' S, 179°36' W. An American AWS, installed on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2950 m, on Jan. 27, 1993, and named for a son of Mike Savage, former AWS researcher. It was removed on Jan. 22, 1994.

Kelly Glacier. 72°19' S, 168°55' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing SW from Mount Peacock in the Admiralty Mountains, to enter Tucker Glacier close S of Mount Titus. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Anthony J. Kelly, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer at Hallett Station in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kelly Nunataks. 77°17' S, 141°44' W. A group of nunataks marking the E extremity of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John David Kelly, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Kelly Plateau. 81°24' S, 159°30' E. An ice-covered plateau, about 24 km long, and between 3.2 and 6.4 km wide, on the E side of the Churchill Mountains, between the lower parts of Jorda Glacier and Flynn Glacier. Its bluff-like E side is bounded by Starshot Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. George R. Kelly (b. Oct. 20, 1923, El Dorado, Ill.), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1942, and who was commander of VX-6 in 1964 (during his stint as CO, they nicknamed VX-6 "Kelly's Awful Airline"). He is famous for flying the lead Herc from Cape Town to McMurdo on Oct. 2, 1963, the historic flight that opened a new passageway to the Antarctic continent. He retired from the Navy in July 1975. ANCA accepted the name.

Kelmelis Hills. 77°59' S, 163°36' E. A group of hills rising to 1070 m, between Brodie Ponds and Joyce Glacier, midway up Blue Glacier on its E margin, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for John A. Kelmelis, USGS cartographer, manager of polar programs, with the USGS's Office of International Activities, 1984-87.

Kelp gull *see* **Gulls**

Glaciar Kelsey *see* **Kelsey Glacier**

Mount Kelsey. 80°27' S, 22°19' W. Rising to about 1370 m, between M'Clintock Bastion and Blanchard Hill, in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Henry Kelsey (1667-1724), known as "the Boy Kelsey," English fur trader and sailor, employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, the first European to have seen what are now Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the first white man known to have adopted North American Indian methods of life and travel (including the use of pemmican as food), in 1691. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kelsey, Lawrence Dewolf, Jr. b. July 9, 1926, Berkeley, Calif., son of Lawrence Dewolf Kelsey, a civil engineer with the railroad, and his wife Ethel M. Easson. In 1943, during World War II, he joined the merchant marine, and on Oct. 19, 1943, at Los Angeles, he shipped out on his first ship, the *Hugh McCulloch*, as a 17-year-old radio operator, going to Algiers. A year later he transferred to the *City of Virginia Victory*, and, after working in Afghanistan, was studying radio engineering in Washington when he heard that Finn Ronne was putting together an Antarctic expedition. So, he went south as radio operator on RARE 1947-48. He later lived in Baltimore.

Kelsey Cliff. 74°30' S, 62°18' W. A prominent cliff, running in a NW-SE direction and at an elevation of about 300 m above sea level, close SE of Mount Owen, at the head of Nantucket Inlet, and on the SW side of Johnston Glacier, at the E end of the Guettard Range, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen from the air on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed (in part) in Dec. 1947, by a joint FIDS/RARE sledging party. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer

Land. *See* **Kelsey Glacier** for a history of the naming.

Kelsey Glacier. 74°25' S, 62°35' W. A minor tributary of Johnston Glacier, on that glacier's SW side, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by Finn Ronne during RARE 1947-48, as D.M. Little Glacier, for Delbert Little (*see* **Cape Little**), and it appears as such on a 1948 American Geographic Society map. That year, Ronne changed the name to Kelsey Glacier, after the Kelsey family of Sacramento (*see* **Kelsey, Lawrence**). In 1949, US-ACAN, after rejecting the names Delbert Little Glacier and Little Glacier, accepted Kelsey Glacier, and UK-APC followed suit. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. It appears on a Chilean map of 1966, as Glaciar Kelsey. However, USN air photography of 1965-67 showed no significant tributary glacier on the SW side of Johnston Glacier, and so Kelsey Glacier was done away with in 1968, and the name Kelsey re-applied to Kelsey Cliff.

Cape Keltie. 66°03' S, 133°26' E. An ice-covered cape, it is the terminus of a stubby peninsula 17.5 km W of Cape Cesney, on the Wilkes Coast. Discovered from the *Aurora* during AAE 1911-14, and roughly charted from a distance of about 16 km, in 66°05' S, 133°E. Mawson described it as the most northerly part of the Wilkes Coast. It is the most northerly part W of Davis Bay, but aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and by ANARE, show that the coast E of the Dibble Iceberg Tongue extends farther north. Named by Mawson for Sir John Scott Keltie (1840-1927), Scottish geographer; librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, 1885-92; and secretary of the same august institution, 1892-1915. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Positively identified and re-plotted in 1955, by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, working from the OpHJ photos.

Mount Keltie. 79°15' S, 159°29' E. Rising to 2640 m, midway between Mount Kosco and Mount Chalmers, in the Conway Range, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named for Sir John Scott Keltie (*see* **Cape Keltie**). US-ACAN and ANCA both accepted the name.

Keltie Glacier. 84°53' S, 170°20' E. A large tributary glacier, 50 km long, it flows from Pain Névé, SW around the S extremity of the Commonwealth Range, to the S of the Hughes Range, and then NW to enter the E side of the Beardmore Glacier at Ranfurly Point, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Shackleton discovered it in 1908, while on his way to the Pole during BAE 1907-09, and named it for Sir John Scott Keltie (*see* **Cape Keltie**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Keltie Head. 63°48' S, 57°40' W. A rounded headland with vertical cliffs which rise to a small ice dome 395 m high (the British say 190 m and the Chileans say 430 m), it forms the extreme NW point of Vega Island, and the E entrance point of the N end of Herbert Sound, S of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and mapped in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Scott Keltie, for Sir John Scott Keltie (*see* **Cape Keltie**). It appears as Cape Scott Keltie on Nordenskjöld's English-language maps of the expedition, and as such it appears on a 1921 British chart. It shows up on Charcot's 1912 map of FrAE 1908-10, as Cap Scott Keltie. The Argentines were calling it Cabo Scott Keltie as early as 1908, and that name was the one accepted (with or without a hyphen between the names Scott and Keltie) by the Chilean (sic) gazetteer of 1974. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945. It was named Cabo Lynch by ArgAE 1952-53, for Col. Francisco Lynch (b. 1795. Assassinated in 1840), a patriot who took part in the Argentine war of independence, and it appears as such on their 1953 chart. Cape Scott Keltie was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC redefined it as Keltie Head, and it appears as such on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN followed the British lead in 1964.

Kelvin Crests. 69°10' S, 66°34' W. A line of steep-sided elevations with ice-covered cliffs, rising to about 1150 m, and running for 8 km in a NE-SW direction, on the N side of Airy Glacier, near that glacier's junction with the Forster Ice Piedmont (at the NE end of that ice piedmont), on the Fallières Coast, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. In Dec. 1958, Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground, but from the SE only (so says the British gazetteer; the American one says from the SW; the British are probably the ones to be trusted here). Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Belfast-born physicist William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin (known as Lord Kelvin) (1824-1907), the first British scientist to be elevated to the peerage. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The feature was completely mapped by USGS in 1974.

Cabo Kemp *see* **Cape Kemp**

Cap Kemp *see* **Cape Kemp**

Cape Kemp. 64°52' S, 63°39' W. A cape forming the SW tip of Doumer Island, and the E entrance point of the S end of the Neumayer Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Upon the cape rises a mountain 400 m high. First roughly charted (but not named) by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed more accurately in 1927 by the personnel on the *Discovery*, and named by them for Dr. Stanley Kemp. It appears as such on their 1929 chart. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Cap Kemp, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Camp Kemp (sic). It was surveyed again by personnel from Port Lockroy in 1944, during Operation Tabarin. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Kemp, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Cape Kemp was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958. It was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-58.

Mount Kemp *see* **Mount Kempe**

Península Kemp *see* **Kemp Peninsula**

Kemp, Brian. b. Nov. 6, 1930, Southwark, son of Frederick Kemp and his wife Lilian May Knowler. RAF met man who joined FIDS in 1951, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1952 and 1953, and at Base Y in 1955. He retired from the RAF in Dec. 1984, at St. Mawgam, Cornwall, moved to Lincolnshire, and died in Peterborough, in Nov. 1985, of cancer, the first of the 1955 Horseshoe Island group to die.

Kemp, Frederick William. Perhaps from Hull. Name also seen as Kempe. Fireman on the *Morning* during the 1902-03 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Kemp, George Richard. b. 1862, Flamborough, near Bridlington, Yorks, son of Norfolk parents, fisherman Richard Kemp and his wife Maria King. At 14, he became a fisherman, like his father, but then went to sea as a Merchant Navy able seaman. He married Elizabeth (well, he didn't really marry her, as such), and moved to Hull, where he had several children. He was on various ships, including the *Nimrod*, during the first half of BAE 1907-09. He signed on to that ship in Poplar (in London) on July 26, 1907, and was discharged in Lyttelton on Dec. 19, 1907, therefore did not go to Antarctica. He was still sailing in 1914. Elizabeth died in Hull in 1932, but what became of George is unknown.

Kemp, Peter. British sealing captain, working for Daniel Bennett of Rotherhithe. In 1813, he was appointed skipper of the *Recovery*, but did not sail on her. But he did skipper the *Diane* in 1814 and again in 1815-16, both times going to the South Seas. From 1816 to 1818 he was master of the *Indispensable*, and then, in 1818-19 skipper of the *King George*, at South Georgia. He was appointed skipper of the *Ann* in late 1819, and in early 1820 left England, bound ultimately for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 sealing season. The *Ann* foundered on Dec. 30, 1820. Still working for Bennett (*see also* **Powell, George**), he joined the *Magnet* as skipper on July 12, 1833, his orders being to go into Antarctic waters to find new sealing grounds. On July 14, 1833 the ship left London, with 19 men aboard, sailing to the Kerguélen Islands, leaving there on Nov. 26, 1833 for the ice. The following day they sighted and charted an island thought to be Heard Island (53°S), and in early December they reached the pack-ice. On Dec. 26, 1833 they discovered Kemp Land (otherwise known as the Kemp Coast). They found no new sealing grounds, and headed north back to the Kerguélens. Sailing toward South Africa, Kemp fell overboard on April 21, 1834, and was drowned. David Rankin, the mate, took the ship home (or, at least, to South Africa).

Kemp, Stanley Wells. British marine biologist, zoologist, and oceanographer. b. June 14, 1882, Kensington, London, son of piano teacher Stephen Benjamin Kemp and his wife Clara Wells Beasley. From 1903 to 1909 he was assistant naturalist in the Fisheries branch of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, and in 1910 was

appointed superintendent of the zoological section of the Indian Museum, in Calcutta. He married Agnes Green in 1913. After many years in India, he became director of research with the Discovery Committee, 1924-36, and led the first *Discovery* cruise, of 1925-26, the 1926-27 cruise of the *Discovery* and the *William Scoresby*, and the first cruise of *Discovery II*, in 1929-31. In 1936 he became director of the Plymouth Laboratory, and died on May 16, 1945, at Plymouth.

Kemp Coast *see* **Kemp Land**

Kemp Lake. 67°25' S, 59°23' E. A rectangular lake, about 0.5 km by 0.3 km in area, flanked on the W by the ice of Dovers Glacier, and about 0.3 km W of (and at the base of) Kemp Peak, flowing from the NW corner of that peak via a short stream to tidal water. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, in association with the peak.

Kemp Land. 67°30' S, 57°30' E. Also called Kemp Coast. Between the head of Edward VIII Bay (in 56°25' E) and William Scoresby Bay (in 59°34' E), in eastern Enderby Land, or, as Mawson himself defined it in 1930 (during BANZARE 1929-31), that stretch of the East Antarctica coastline that lies between Enderby Land and Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by Peter Kemp on Dec. 26, 1833, and named by him, for himself. In 1936 the coast was re-charted by personnel on the *William Scoresby*.

Kemp Peak. 67°26' S, 59°24' E. A prominent peak, rising to 340 m, close SE of Stefansson Bay, in the Stillwell Hills. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson as Stanley Kemp Peak, for Dr. Stanley Kemp. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Hornet (i.e., "the horn"). It looks as if the Norwegians were unaware that this was Mawson's Kemp Peak. For some time this peak was known in English-language circles as Horn Peak, but, in the 1950, ANARE explorers found it to be Stanley Kemp Peak, and the (shortened) name Kemp Peak was accepted by ANCA. US-ACAN followed the Australian lead in 1962.

Kemp Peninsula. 73°08' S, 60°15' W. An irregular, ice-covered peninsula, rising to 305 m above sea level, it is 42 km long in a N-S direction, between 8 and 20 km wide, and projects to the E between Mason Inlet and Mossman Inlet, at the N end of the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Cape Mackintosh forms its N point, and Jeffries Bluff its S point. Discovered and photographed aerially (with the exception of its N part) in Dec. 1940, by personnel from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Nov. 1947 it was surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Dr. Stanley Kemp. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 20, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Península Kemp, and that is what the Argentines call it today. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer also accepted that name.

Kemp Rock. 71°58' S, 171°06' E. A large insular rock between Foyn Island and Bull Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William R. Kemp, USN, VX-6 photographer who was on the flight of Jan. 15, 1958, which photographed the Possession Islands.

Nunatak Kempbell *see* **Campbell Nunatak**

Mount Kempe. 78°19' S, 162°43' E. Rising to 3005 m (the New Zealanders say about 2987 m), SE of Mount Huggins, between that mountain and Mount Dromedary, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, on the W side of the Ross Sea. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for mathematician and mountain climber Alfred Bray Kempe (1849-1922; knighted in 1912), treasurer of the Royal Society. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Kempe, Arthur. b. 1743, Veryan, Cornwall. 2nd lieutenant on the *Adventure* during Cook's second voyage, 1772-75. In fact, he was related to Tobias Furneaux, commander of the *Adventure*. On the way out, at Cape Town, he was promoted to 1st Lt. He married Sally Coryton. He later commanded the *Wolf*, retired as a full admiral, and died in 1823, in Budock, Cornwall.

Kempe, Frederick William *see* **Kemp**

Kempe Glacier. 78°18' S, 162°54' E. A short alpine glacier, bounded on the N by Dismal Ridge, and on the S by the ridge connecting Mount Kempe and Mount Dromedary, it is fed chiefly from névé fields on the N slopes of Mount Kempe, and flows NE toward Roaring Valley from the area of Mount Kempe. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Kendal Islands *see* **Kendall Rocks**

Rocas Kendall *see* **Kendall Rocks**

Kendall, Edward Nicolas. b. 1799, son of Captain Kendall, RN, and grandson of Admiral Kendall, RN. After studying at the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, he entered the Navy in 1814, as a midshipman. Specializing in surveying, he had Arctic experience when he went as a lieutenant on the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. He made the first survey of Deception Island in Jan.-March 1829. He died of kidney trouble in Southampton, on Feb. 12, 1845, while serving as marine superintendent of the P & O Line.

Kendall, John Arthur. Some called him "Ken." Born in Sept. (we know that from a Fid's diary; no birth year), probably in the early 1920s (that is an estimate from Fids who served with him). FIDS radio operator at Signy Island Station in 1949, and again in 1950, at Base G (Admiralty Bay), where he was also base leader.

Kendall Basin. 80°15' S, 25°39' W. An ice-free cirque in the N part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Percy Fry Kendall (1856-1936), British glacial geologist, sometime professor of geology at Leeds. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kendall Crater. 62°58' S, 60°35' W. An old explosion crater, immediately W of Ronald Hill, on the E coast of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Kendall Group *see* **Kendall Rocks**

Kendall Point. 62°55' S, 60°44' W. The westernmost point of Kendall Terrace, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Kendall Rocks. 63°30' S, 59°49' W. A group of off-shore rocks, some of them in the shape of a pillar, 5 km N of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, to the W of the Antarctic Peninsula. First mapped by Bransfield in 1820-21, but not named by him. The *Chanticler* Expedition of 1828-31 was in this area in 1829, saw the islands, and charted them together with what later became known as the Dumoulin Rocks. Foster called this combined feature the Kendall Group, or Kendall's Group, after Lt. Edward N. Kendall, of that expedition. However, charting the rocks from one position only, as they did, and from a distance at that, they made a mistake, and plotted them some way to the NW. On an 1838 British map the rocks appear as the Kendal Islands (sic), and on an 1839 British chart as Kendall Rocks. When Dumont d'Urville's FrAE 1837-40 came here on March 4-5, 1838, they found no such islands in Foster's position. However, they did find the rocks themselves, to the SE, and charted them correctly at 5 km off Tower Island, naming them Îles Dumoulin, or Îlots Dumoulin, after C-A. Vincendon-Dumoulin, of that expedition. Up to the time of World War I, some charts from various countries were still showing these rocks in Foster's misposition, but, more and more, it was becoming apparent that there was no group in Foster's position. The Catodon Rocks (q.v.) appear erroneously as Kendall Rocks on Capt. Johannessen's 1919-20 whaling chart. In 1917, on a British chart, the term Kendall Rocks was used to describe what would later become the Kendall Rocks and the Dumoulin Rocks, grouped together, and that situation was repeated on a 1938 British chart, and (as Rocas Kendall), on a Chilean chart of 1947. It was also the situation accepted by US-ACAN in 1952 and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, appearing that way in the British gazetteer of 1955. However, following FIDASE aerial photography in 1956, on Sept. 23, 1960 UK-APC restricted the use of the name Kendall Rocks to that group in the SW, while the group in the NW was given the name Dumoulin Rocks. They appear that way on a 1962 British chart, and US-ACAN accepted that situation. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer have accepted that

situation too, as Rocas Kendall and Rocas Dumoulin.

Kendall Terrace. 62°54' S, 60°41' W. An ice-free, volcanic ash terrace extending along the NW side of Deception Island, between Stonethrow Ridge and Bynon Hill, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by Fids from Base B in Jan. 1954. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Lt. Edward N. Kendall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Kendrick. 86°22' S, 156°40' W. A massive, ice-covered mountain, rising to 3610 m, surmounting the E side of the Nilsen Plateau, at the head of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Capt. Harold E. Kendrick (b. April 24, 1921, McMinnville, Oreg.), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1942, and who was AAT chief of staff, operations and plans, on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). He retired from the Navy in June 1974.

Kenfield Nunatak. 73°46' S, 99°03' W. An isolated nunatak, about 13 km SE of the head of the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, and about 28 km ENE of Pryor Cliff, at the extreme N end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard E. Kenfield, topographer at Byrd Station, 1963-64.

Kennar, Thomas. b. Oct. 11, 1876, Brixham, Devon, son of Thomas Kennar, a mate on the fishing boat *Expert*, out of Gulval, Cornwall, and his wife Susan Gravells. At the age of 11 he joined his father in the fishing fleet, and in 1891 entered the Royal Navy, working his way up to petty officer 2nd class in 1901. He had been on the *Magnificent*, when he joined BNAE 1901-04. A ballooning course at Aldershot was followed by his trip to Antarctica. On April 2, 1904, after the expedition, he was specially promoted to petty officer 1st class, and in Nov. 1909 to acting chief petty officer. He served on the cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*, from April 1915 to Aug. 1918, including taking part in the Battle of Jutland, during World War I, and in 1919 left the Royal Navy. In 1922 he went to work for the Union Castle Line, as an able seaman, and was with them, in that capacity, for the Russian run during World War II, on the *Llanstephan Castle*. On April 23, 1944, he joined the *Ninella*, and died on board, off Karachi, on Aug. 3, 1945, of heat and exhaustion.

Kennar Valley. 77°46' S, 160°25' E. A small valley, ice-free except for a lobe of ice marginal to Taylor Glacier at the mouth, to the immediate W of Turnabout Valley, and W of Finger Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. It seems that the name first appears on a 1961 NZ Lands and Survey department map compiled from NZ ground surveys conducted between 1957 and 1960, and also from USN air photos taken during that period. It was plotted in 77°46' S, 160°20' NZ-APC accepted the name, presumably given for Thomas Kennar. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992. It has since been replotted.

Cape Kennedy. 66°30' S, 98°32' E. On the E side of Melba Peninsula, 6 km SW of David Island, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party during AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for A.L. Kennedy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and ANCA followed suit.

[1]**Mount Kennedy** *see* **Kennedy Peak**

[2]**Mount Kennedy**. 67°52' S, 66°13' E. A small, bare peak, just under 2 km S of Mount Rivett, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. It was seen on airplane flights off the *Discovery*, during BANZARE 1929-31, on Dec. 31, 1929, and Jan. 5, 1930. BANZARE made a landing near here, at Scullin Monolith, on Feb. 13, 1931, and Mawson mamed it for A.L. Kennedy. Well, sort of. Mawson found 3 peaks in this general area, and named them Hinks, Rivett, and Marsden (see those features for more details). Rivett and Hinks did not wish their names to appear on maps, and so Mawson deleted their names. Air photos from OpHJ revealed, in fact, 4 peaks, and US-ACAN and ANCA both named all 4 after the 4 men, regardless of whether they wanted a name or not.

Kennedy, Alexander Lorimer. b. April 23, 1889, Woodside, South Australia. An engineering graduate of Adelaide University, he was cartographer, magnetician, and 2nd surveyor with the Western Base Party during AAE 1911-14. He did a remarkable job, and, on his return was appointed magnetic observer for South Australia, for the Carnegie Institution, in Washington. He served in World War I with the Australian Tunnelling Corps, and from 1921 to 1925 was chief assistant of Adelaide Observatory, and at Mount Stromlo Observatory from 1925 to 1927. In 1928 he went to Western Australia, as a mining engineer. He was back with Mawson for the 2nd half of BANZARE 1930-31, this time as replacement physicist for Morton Moyes. He was at the Australian Motor Vehicle Technical Training Centre during World War II. He died in Perth, in 1972.

Kennedy, Duncan. b. Jan. 28, 1888, Greenock, Scotland. He was ditched by his parents as an infant, and grew up with his grandmother, Elizabeth Kennedy, in a slum tenement in Milton, Glasgow, which was an even worse fate, especially given his grandmother's mental instability. His childhood is obscure, but when he was 12 he was convicted of a crime, and sent to do his two-year punishment aboard the *Empress*, an industrial school ship stationed in the Gareloch, on the Clyde. During World War I he served in the Pilotage Service, and after the war was a fisherman. He was a netman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-34. There is a rumor that he served in the Royal Navy, possibly as a petty officer, but Navy records seem to disprove this. Alfred Saunders, the photographer on the Discovery Investigations, said of Kennedy, "He had a persistent but unwitting habit of mispronouncing names. One of his jobs was to look after chemical and other scientific stores in the hold. To him, sulphuric acid became 'sulfricated acid,' hydrochloric acid became 'hydraulic acid,' and formalin became 'formamint.'" He once thought a sailor might have "discolated" his leg. During World War II he served as bosun on the *Alice*. He died in Torbay, Devon, in 1974.

Kennedy, Lawrence Henry "Sails." b. Oct. 26, 1894, Lynn, Mass., son of machinist John Henry Kennedy and his first wife Cynthia A. Babcock (a Canadian). After his mother died in 1902, John H. married again, and took the family to Northbridge, Mass., but eventually they returned to East Lynn. Sails left school at 14, became a machinist like his father, but joined the U.S. Navy in 1912, as a seaman. By 1920 he was serving on the USS *Montana*, at Bremerton Navy Yard, in Washington state. He was sail maker on the *Bear of Oakland*, during ByrdAE 1933-35, going back to the USA halfway during the expedition, and then returning for the 2nd half, this time on the *Jacob Ruppert*. He became a bosun's mate 1st class, and served on the *Edouard Jeramec*, as storekeeper, during World War II. He died on July 10, 1962, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Kennedy Cove. 64°45' S, 64°05' W. In Wylie Bay, N of Loudwater Cove, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for Henry Kennedy, deputy director of the Antarctic Peninsula System, for ITT Antarctic Services, 1985-90. He managed the conversion of the *Polar Duke* from an oil industry supply vessel into a polar research ship; managed the construction of that vessel's replacement, the *Laurence M. Gould;* and was responsible for the procurement of the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*. He also worked on specialized technical projects with Antarctic Support Associates from 1990 onwards. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

Kennedy Glacier. 77°39' S, 162°12' E. A steep glacier. 1.3 km long, flowing E from the Kottmeier Mesa into the upper Matterhorn Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Henry Kennedy (*see* **Kennedy Cove**). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kennedy Peak. 67°13' S, 99°11' E. A small peak protruding above the continental ice to a height of 1162 m above sea level, 3 km (the Australians say 7 km) S of Mount Barr Smith, on the W side of Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party during AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson as Mount Kennedy, for A.L. Kennedy. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and comparing these to the AAE charts. US-ACAN accepted the name Kennedy Peak in 1956, and ANCA followed suit.

Kennedy Ridge. 78°24' S, 162°08' E. An ice-covered, notably straight ridge, 7 km long, extending W from Mount Moxley between Potter Glacier and Wirdnam Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Nadene Kennedy, polar coordination specialist at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs. She was in Antarctica at least 10 times, working on the tourist program.

Kennel Peak. 75°01' S, 133°44' W. A small,

but notable, rock peak, rising to over 800 m, about 0.8 km N of Rockney Ridge, in the Demas Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for A. Alexander Kennel, ionosphere physicist and station scientific leader at Pole Station in 1969.

Kenneth Nunatak *see* **Kenneth Ridge**

Kenneth Ridge. 70°57' S, 71°30' E. The northernmost of 3 rock outcrops in the N part of the Manning Nunataks, the S one being Tester Nunatak and the central one being Mitchell Nunatak. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1957. Visited by SovAE 1965, and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Kenneth A. "Ken" Smith, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1969, who surveyed here that year with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. The Russians apparently call it Gora Kenneth (i.e., Kenneth Nunatak), which is, perhaps, really a better name.

Monte Kennett *see* **Mount Kennett**

Mount Kennett. 67°03' S, 65°10' W. A distinctive snow and rock mountain, rising to 1360 m, on the N side of Fricker Glacier, between that glacier and Quartermain Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Features on this coast were photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41 and RARE 1947-48, and by USN in 1968. This feature was mapped by FIDS in 1947-48, surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Peter Kennett. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1976. The Argentines call it Monte Kennett.

Kennett, Peter. b. Feb. 12, 1939, Croydon, Surrey, son of Gerald and Alice Kennett. He was recruited by Bill Sloman of the FIDS in 1960, and left England in late Sept. 1960, as a marine geophysicist on the *Shackleton*, working in Antarctic waters until April 1961, between the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Sandwich Islands. He was back in Antarctica for the 1961-62 summer season, again on the *Shackleton*, but this time spent a brief time on the *Protector* as well. He wintered-over as BAS general assistant at Base E in 1963, and was with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf Party of 1963-64 (*see* **Larsen Ice Shelf Party, 1963-64**). In 1964 he left for Britain on the *John Biscoe*. In Nov. 1964 he was flown to Texas, and from there to Punta Arenas, Chile, taking the *Shackleton* to Antarctic waters, where he performed a function similar to that of his early 1960s expeditions. He left BAS in Aug. 1965, and became a teacher of geology, science, and geography, retiring in 2000 to teach teachers in Sheffield.

Mount Kennett Rawson *see* **Rawson Plateau**

Kennett Ridge. 79°51' S, 156°45' E. A rocky ridge, about 10 km (the Australians say about 13 km) long, it descends eastward from the NE end of the Midnight Plateau, into the Darwin Mountains. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for James Peter Kennett (b. Sept. 3, 1940), geologist with the expedition, and a graduate student at VUW. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Mr. Kennett, a marine geologist, got his PhD at VUW in 1965, moved to the USA in 1966, and got his doctorate from VUW in 1976. He was at the University of Rhode Island, and went from there in 1987, to be professor in geological sciences at the University of California, at Santa Barbara, where, from 1987 to 1997, he was director of the Marine Science Institute.

Kenney, Richard Ralph "Dick." b. Feb. 18, 1929, Wells, Somerset, son of Horatio Charles Kenney and his wife Edith E. Smalley. He was an organist and chorister at Wells Cathedral, then joined FIDS in 1953, as assistant surveyor, and wintered-over at Base D in 1954 and 1955, making a detailed local survey of the area between Hope Bay and Duse Bay, including the Jan. 1956 survey of Kenney Glacier. In 1957, in Wells, he married Irene D. Colenutt. He died of cancer in Dec. 2000, in Taunton.

Mount Kenney. 84°44' S, 175°28' W. A sharp, conspicuous summit in the Cathedral Peaks, 5 km E of Shackleton Glacier, and about 16 km NW of Mount Wade, it rises to 2030 m (the New Zealanders say 2072 m), out of a mass of irregular mountains in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for 1st Lt. Leroy S. "Pete" Kenney, USMCR, VX-6 helo pilot who flew reconnaissance on the Byrd Station trail in 1956-57.

Kenney Glacier. 63°25' S, 57°02' W. A glacier, 1.5 km long, flowing NW from between The Pyramid and The Saddlestone, into Depot Glacier, near the head of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the N end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1945, again in 1948, and more accurately in Jan. 1956, and named by them during that latter survey for Dick Kenney. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Kenney Nunatak. 78°04' S, 161°30' E. A conspicuous nunatak in Waddington Glacier, 2.5 km SSW of Ugolini Peak, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Frank J. Kenney, USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS field team for the International GPS campaign at Byrd Station, McMurdo Station, and the Pine Island Bay area, in 1991-92. They established the first continuous-tracking GPS reference station in Antarctica.

Kennicutt Point. 74°30' S, 165°29' E. The S entrance point of Wood Bay, on the Borchgrevink Coast, about 16 km N of Cape Washington, on the Ross Sea coast of northern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Mahlon Kennicutt II, of the geochemical and environmental research group at Texas A & M, a USAP investigator of marine-habitat change in McMurdo Sound and Arthur Harbor, during several seasons between 1990 and 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Kent Cooper Glacier *see* **Cooper Glacier**

Kent Gap. 83°17' S, 50°30' W. An ice-filled pass running at an elevation of about 1700 m above sea level, and connecting the heads of May Valley and Chambers Glacier, and marking the divide between the Lexington Table and the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Moutnains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Kenneth R. Kent, USN, electronics technician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Mr. Kent brought to the ice bagpipes, which he played, thus bringing cheer to all around him. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Kent Glacier. 82°50' S, 163°10' E. Flows E from the E side of Markham Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, for about 24 km (the New Zealanders say about 16 km), then enters Lowery Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, for the English county. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Kent Plateau. 80°44' S, 157°50' E. An ice-covered plateau, about 22 km long and about 7 km wide, rising to over 1800 m above sea level, and extending N from the area between Mount Egerton and Kiwi Pass to that of Mount Hamilton, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Donald F. Kent, USN, chief supply officer to Admiral Dufek, at the beginning of OpDF. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Mount Kenyon. 85°10' S, 174°52' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2260 m, just to the E of Shackleton Glacier, and at the S side of the MacGregor Glacier, where those two glaciers meet, 1.5 km NW of Shenk Peak, in the N part of the Cumulus Hills. Named by Al Wade (q.v.), leader of the 1962-63 USARP Shackleton Glacier Party, for his alma mater, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Península Kenyon *see* **Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula**

Kenyon, Kenneth "Kenny." b. Sept. 22, 1930, in Brentford, Mdsx. An able seaman in the Royal Navy, he was one of the first in at Suez, in 1956, and was shot in the leg on the beach. He was seconded to FIDS in 1957 as a general assistant, and wintered-over at Base J in 1958, and at Signy Island Station in 1959. In the 1957-58 summer season he was part of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* (as a seaman assistant). He died in Southampton in Dec. 1991.

Kenyon Peaks. 84°33' S, 163°36' E. A small group of basalt peaks, 5 km NW of Storm Peak, in the Marshall Mountains, at the extreme S of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University party here in 1966-67, for

D. Kenyon King, field assistant with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Kenyon Peninsula *see* **Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula**

Mount Keohane. 77°36' S, 162°59' E. Immediately NW of Lake Fryxell, rising to 1250 m between Canada Glacier and Huey Gully, on the N side of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Patsy Keohane. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Keohane, Patrick "Patsy." b. Feb. 12, 1878, Lickowen, co. Cork, but grew up in Courtmacsherry, son of lifeboatman Tim Keohane (who would help rescue survivors from the *Lusitania* in 1915). He joined the RN, and was a petty officer on the *Talbot*, the same ship as Teddy Evans. Later, when he was serving on the *Repulse*, he was selected by Evans to go on BAE 1910-13. He fell into 8 crevasses in 25 minutes, still a record. He was one of the party who found Scott in 1912. He left a diary. He served in World War I, then became Coast Guard district officer for the Isle of Man. He died at his home in Plymouth, on Aug. 30, 1950.

Mount Kerckhove de Denterghem. 72°37' S, 31°08' E. Rising to 2400 m, just N of Mount Collard, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by Gaston de Gerlache, the leader of the expedition, as Mont De Kerckhove de Denterghem, for Count Charles de Kerckhove de Denterghem, a patron of the expedition that year. The name, when translated into English by US-ACAN in 1966, was slightly abbreviated.

Kerguélen Islands. Not in the Antarctic, but they are a sub-Antarctic group. They form part of Terres Australes et Antarctiques.

Kerguélen Plateau. 60°00' S, 83°00' E. A sub-surface feature beyond Gribb Bank. Named by international agreement.

Kerick Col. 64°05' S, 58°24' W. A col running N-S at an elevation of about 150 m between Gin Cove and Rum Cove on the W side of James Ross Island. Crisscross Crags rise at the E side of this col. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. BAS geological work was done here between 1981 and 1983. In keeping with naming several features in this area after characters in Kipling's *Jungle Book*, this one was named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Kerick Booterim. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kerlu Bay *see* **Darbel Bay**

Kermadec, Félix-Casimir-Marie Huon de *see under* **Huon de Kermadec**

Kermen Peninsula. 62°27' S, 59°30' W. A peninsula, 1.5 km long, that forms the S extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Micalvi Cove to the NW and Bransfield Strait to the SE, and the SW half is snow-free in summer. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Kermen, the town in southeastern Bulgaria.

Mount Kernot *see* **Øydeholmen**

Cape Kerr. 80°03' S, 160°26' E. A high, snow-covered cape (or bluff) with steep sides, marking the N entrance point of Barne Inlet (the terminus of Byrd Glacier), along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for Scotsman Lord Walter Talbot Kerr (1839-1927), admiral of the fleet, 4th son of the 7th Marquess of Lothian, and one of the sea lords who supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Kerr. 70°26' S, 65°38' E. About 0.8 km S of Mount Creighton, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for Anthony G. "Tony" Kerr, physicist at Mawson Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Punta Kerr *see* **Kerr Point**

Kerr, Alexander John. They called him "Krasky." b. Dec. 2, 1892, Upton Park, East Ham, London, and raised in Prittlewell, Essex, son of ship's master John Charles Kerr and his wife Emily Susan Crafford (she had previously been married to another seaman, Bristol-born Alexander Farquhar Knowles, who had died in 1885). He joined the Merchant Navy fresh out of school, and was working on oil tankers when he became 2nd engineer on the *Endurance*, during Shackleton's BITE 1914-17. His father died just before he set out. On his return to England, he married Lilian Mitchell, in Romford, and they settled in East Ham. In the last stages of World War I he worked on minesweepers in northern Russian waters, and after the war moved with his family to Ilford. He was back with Shackleton, as chief engineer on the *Quest*, 1921-22. He went back to working on tugs in and around the Port of London, and retired in 1934, to become a wholesaler in Ilford. He was a founding member of the British Antarctic Club. He died on Dec. 4, 1964, in a hospital in Stepney.

Kerr, George. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, on the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Kerr, Gilbert. b. May 15, 1870, Glencorse, Edinburgh, son of gardener and domestic laborer Duncan Kerr and his wife Janet Cunningham. He was working as a grocer in a shop in Edinburgh, and living with his brother, Duncan, when he became an ordinary seaman (and lab assistant) on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04, but he is more famous as the first bagpiper in Antarctica. He went to the Arctic with Bruce in 1907.

Kerr Cove *see* **Mackintosh Cove**

Kerr Inlet. 80°04' S, 160°15' E. An ice-filled inlet, 1.5 km wide, at the W side of Cape Kerr, in the N part of Barne Inlet, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with the cape. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Kerr Point. 64°42' S, 62°38' W. A point, 3 km SE of Georges Point, on the E side of Rongé Island, and on the W side of Errera Channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Adam John Kerr (b. 1933), 2nd officer of the *Shackleton*, here in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Kerr.

Kerry Island. 67°36' S, 62°47' E. A little island, hard by Jongens Island, in the Flat Islands, about 3 km NW of Mawson Station, in Holme Bay. Named by ANCA on April 29, 2009, for Knowles Kerry, the "father of ANARE's marine biology program." He led several voyages to Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kerseblept Nunatak. 62°29' S, 59°27' W. A rocky hill protruding above the ice of Yakoruda Glacier to an elevation of 90 m above sea level, 4 km S of Hrabar Nunatak, and 3.5 km W of Lloyd Hill, on Greenwich Island, on the coast of McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Thracian king Kerseblept, 359-341 BC.

Mount Kershaw. 67°32' S, 66°58' W. Rising to 1180 m above the Jones Ice Shelf and Kosiba Wall, in the NE end of Blaiklock Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Giles Kershaw. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kershaw, Dennis. b. May 18, 1931, Rochdale, Lancs. He joined FIDS in 1955, as an assistant surveyor, and wintered-over at Base N in 1956 and at Base O in 1957. He died in April 2000, in Blackburn, Lancs.

Kershaw, John Edward Giles. Known as Giles. b. Aug. 27, 1948, Kerala, India. Airline captain with Britannia Airlines, and senior BAS pilot, 1974-79. He was the pilot who assisted the Trans-Globe Expedition in the Antarctic in 1980-81, and who flew Lady Virginia Fiennes to the South Pole. He and two Canadian partners, Pat Morrow and Martyn Williams, set up Adventure Network International. He died in an Antarctic plane crash on the Jones Ice Shelf on March 5, 1990, and was buried at the foot of Mount Kershaw.

Kershaw, Michael David "Mike." b. 1934, Rochdale, Lancs. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base B in 1959, and at Base G in 1960, the second time also as base leader. In 1963 he married Pauline Harrison, in Littleborough, Lancs, which is where they lived.

Kershaw Ice Rumples. 78°45' S, 75°40' W. A large area of disturbed ice between Fletcher Ice Rise and Korff Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears on air photos taken by USN in the 1960s, and also on U.S. Landsat images from 1973-74. Mapped from the air by BAS on radio echo-sounding flights from Siple Station, in Marie Byrd Land, Jan. 21-24, 1975. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Giles Kershaw (q.v.), pilot of the Otter aircraft that made those flights. US-ACAN accepted the name. The British plot this feature in 78°39' S, 75°43' W.

Kershaw Peaks. 64°56' S, 63°08' W. A group of 5 main peaks, the highest rising to 820 m, W

of the mouth of Miethe Glacier, E of Cape Willems, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956–57 this feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Dennis Kershaw of the FIDS. It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kesseltal. 71°38' S, 160°20' E. A valley on the NW side of Mount McKenny, at the SE end of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Kessens Peak. 86°51' S, 146°41' W. Rising to 2660 m, 8 km SE of Mount Paine, in the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Gerard R. Kessens of VX-6, photographer here during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965–66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966–67).

Kessler, Charles Leroy. Known as "Kess." b. Jan. 29, 1903, Washington, D.C., son of U.S. Navy Yard foreman Leroy P. Kessler and his wife Katherine A. Gleason. He joined the U.S. Marines on Oct. 21, 1922, and was a corporal and orderly on duty at the press room of the Navy Department, when he went with Byrd to the North Pole, then went to China. He resigned from the marines in 1928, and became a seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928–30. The Depression hit him hard (*see* **King, Harry**), but he bounced back. From 1942 to 1946 he was a commander in the U.S. Navy (1942–46), retiring as a captain, and was director of the Selective Service System for Virginia. He later went into public relations. He revisited Antarctica in 1962 and 1965, and died in Jan. 1976, in Richmond, Va.

Kessler Peak. 83°37' S, 167°50' E. A conspicuous, cone-shaped peak, rising to 2180 m, in the Queen Alexandra Range, at the E side of Lennox-King Glacier, 6 km WSW of Mount Rotolante. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles L. Kessler.

Kester Peaks. 82°49' S, 48°23' W. Three aligned rock peaks standing together 8 km S of Mount Malville, on the E side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965–66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Larry T. Kester, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 1964 (i.e., 1963–64), when this feature was photographed. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cape Ketchum *see* **Cape Fiske**

Ketchum, Gerald Lyle "Jack." b. Dec. 5, 1908, Seattle, son of William Merton Ketchum (known as Merton) and his wife Edith Leone Bennett. When Jack was 6, his parents divorced, and he was raised in a foster home in Bellingham, Wash., until his parents remarried, when he was 15. He left school at 17, and entered the Naval Academy. No one will ever forget how he arrived at the Academy, rolling down the Severn River on a log, like they did in Washington state. At least, that's the legend. He graduated, and became an ensign in 1931. He married in 1933. In 1945 he was on the destroyer *Perkins* when that vessel was sunk in the Pacific. After the war he went back to the Academy, as an instructor. He was commander of the *Burton Island* during OpHJ 1946–47, and commander of Task Force 39 which conducted OpW 1947–48. His 2-ship exploration of McMurdo Sound in early 1948 was the last time Americans visited that indentation until late 1955, during OpDF I, on which Ketchum was deputy commander (under Admiral Dufek) of Task Force 43. He was in charge of overall administration and icebreaker operations. He retired as a rear admiral, in 1959, to his wife's home, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He died on Aug. 22, 1992, in Plano, Tex.

Ketchum Canyon. 64°00' S, 131°00' E. A submarine feature off the Wilkes Coast. Named by international agreement for Jack Ketchum.

Ketchum Glacier. 75°00' S, 63°45' W. A glacier flowing E for about 80 km, between the Latady Mountains and the Scaife Mountains, into Gardner Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, at the base of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947 by a combined sledging team composed of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Ronne as the Irvine Gardner Glacier, for Irvine C. Gardner, and it appears as such on the American Geographical Society's 1948 map of Antarctica. Later in 1948 Ronne changed the name to Ketchum Glacier, for Jack Ketchum (q.v.), skipper of the *Burton Island* which broke the ice to free Ronne's ship from Marguerite Bay, so that RARE could get home (*see* **Gardner Inlet** for a more detailed history of these name changes). US-ACAN, in 1949, after rejecting the name Gardner Glacier, accepted Ketchum Glacier, and it appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967. UK-APC did not accept the name until Dec. 20, 1974.

Ketchum Ridge. 76°33' S, 162°20' E. The largest ridge that extends E from the S part of the Endeavour Massif, in the Kirkwood Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Jack Ketchum. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Ketelersbreen. 72°03' S, 23°22' E. A glacier, 12 km long, between Viking Heights and Vengen Spur, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the Ketelers glacier"), for Belgian ionosphere physicist Roger Ketelers, who took part in the Belgian-Netherland Antarctic Expedition of 1964–65.

Punta Ketley *see* **Ketley Point**

Ketley, John. b. Jan. 6, 1935, London, son of professional soldier Arthur Henry Ketley and his wife Gladys Carter. Educated in India and (from the age of 12) in London, he entered the Directorate of Colonial Services in 1951, as a trainee cartographer. He trained as a topographic surveyor while doing his National Service (he was with Wally Herbert in Egypt). Demobbed in June 1955, he went back to the drawing board, saw an ad in the *Daily Telegraph* for FIDS, was interviewed in London by Johnny Green, and on December 27, 1955, left the UK on the *Shackleton*, wintering-over as assistant surveyor at Base O in 1956 and at Base N in 1957. In March 1958 he relieved Wally Herbert on the survey of Greenwich Island, and in April 1958 he returned to the UK on the *John Biscoe*. He went into oil exploration surveying, working in many countries, finally Denmark in 1966 where he went to work for a Danish land survey firm at Aarhus. He worked there until he was made redundant in Jan. 1992. He had married Elly Kjaegaard in 1976, and continued to live in Denmark, running marathons until 2001, and long distance cycling.

Ketley Point. 64°42' S, 62°46' W. Forms the W end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Ketley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Ketley.

The *Ketos*. Refrigeration ship, part of the fleet belonging to the British whaler *Balaena*, in Antarctic waters in 1948–49.

Keuken Island *see* **Keuken Rock**

Keuken Rock. 68°35' S, 77°50' E. A small island (actually a large insular rock), 1.5 km W of Gardner Island, and 2.3 km SW of Barratt Island, off the Vestfold Hills. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Later named by ANCA as Keuken Island, for Jannes Keuken, weather observer (radio) at Davis Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Keuken Rock in 1965.

Kevin Islands. 63°17' S, 57°44' W. A cluster of small islands and rocks, lying close to the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, midway between Halpern Point and Coupvent Point. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Kevin M. Scott, USARP geologist here in 1961–62, with the University of Wisconsin. He carried out independent studies in the Gerlache Strait that season.

The Keyhole. 78°07' S, 163°41' E. A narrow defile, or slot, carved by the ice, between Adams Glacier and Hidden Valley. So named by VUWAE 1960–61 (who used it on several occasions that summer) because it provides the only low-level entrance to Hidden Valley, and is the key to easy passage between Lake Miers and Ward Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Islote Keyhole *see* **Keyhole Island**

Lake Keyhole. 78°08' S, 163°41' E. A very small lake, about 92 m in diameter, to the S (i.e., on the Hidden Valley side) of The Keyhole, in association with which it was named by VUWAE 1960–61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Keyhole Island. 68°47' S, 67°20' W. A small, rocky island, 8 km SE of the Terra Firma Islands,

in the SW part of Mikkelsen Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in Nov. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as Keyhole Islet, for the ice-arch that had formed at the margin of the ice cap covering the island. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Keyhole Island, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call it Islote Keyhole.

Keyhole Islet *see* **Keyhole Island**

Keys Glacier. 74°48' S, 114°00' W. Flows NE from Jenkins Heights, between Ellis Ridge and Mount Bray, on Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Keith W. Keys, USN, air controller at Williams Field, at McMurdo, 1975-76.

Keys Hill. 77°17' S, 166°35' E. Rising to about 100 m above sea level, at the head of Shearwater Glacier, 3.3 km WSW of the summit of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Gordon Keys, leader of long-term NZARP atmospheric research, 1985-95. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Keys Point. 77°14' S, 166°22' E. A projecting point of land at McDonald Beach, 1.5 km NW of Inclusion Hill, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle for John R. "Harry" Keys, NZ geochemist who worked several seasons during the 1970s and 1980s under the auspices of NZARP and USAP on investigations into the origins of salts in the area of McMurdo Sound, the Mount Erebus volcano, and the quantity, shapes, and sizes of icebergs in the Antarctic marine environment. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Keyser. 66°56' S, 52°23' E. Also called Keyser Nunatak. About 5.5 km ENE of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957. Named by ANCA for Dave Keyser (*see* **Keyser Ridge**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

[1]**Keyser Nunatak** *see* **Mount Keyser**

[2]**Keyser Nunatak**. 77°36' S, 145°55' W. A large nunatak, rising to 605 m, at the N side of the terminus of Reynolds Glacier, in the Haines Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and again by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Teddy H. Keyser, USN, Hercules aircraft navigator in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Keyser Ridge. 73°57' S, 63°28' E. A snow-covered rock ridge, trending for 17.5 km in a NE-SW direction, 41 km SSE of Mount Bayliss, and about 68 km SE of the summit of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957 and 1960. Named by ANCA for David O. "Dave" Keyser, radio officer from Perth, who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961. He was also a member of the ANARE field party that failed to reach this feature in 1961 due to impassable crevasses. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. *See also* **Seavers, James**.

Keystone Cliffs. 71°35' S, 68°13' W. Rising to 610 m (the British say 250 m), they mark the E face of the sedimentary ridge between Mercury Glacier and Venus Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island, on the W side of George VI Sound. The coast in this vicinity was first seen and photographed by Ellsworth, as he flew over on Nov. 23, 1935, and was first plotted in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, working from Ellsworth's photos. The cliffs were roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed in more detail by Fids from Base E in 1948, and so named by them because the geologic structures revealed in these cliffs provided the key to the general tectonic structure of the area. The feature appears named on Fuchs' map of 1951, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in, 1956.

Khamsin Pass. 69°29' S, 67°45' W. A pass running N-S at an elevation of about 750 m above sea level, between the Relay Hills and the Kinnear Mountains, southward of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land. It was an important pass for BGLE 1934-37 (who roughly surveyed it in Oct. 1936), and for subsequent FIDS expeditioners (and others, such as Argentines), as it allowed easy access from the ice shelf into Palmer Land. It appears on a 1959 Argentine map as Paso 24 de Septiembre, named thus to commemorate the day when Gen. Belgrano beat the Spanish at the battle of Tucumán, in 1812. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1970-72. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after famous winds of the world, this one was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the khamsin, the warm southerly buster blowing into Egypt out of the Sahara. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name.

Khmara Bay. 67°20' S, 49°00' E. A small bay, directly S of the Zubchatyy Ice Shelf and Sakellari Peninsula, in the E part of Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and explored by personnel off the *Lena*, during SovAE 1957. They named it Bukhta Hmary, in 1957 for I.F. Khmara (*see* **Khmara Island**, and **Deaths**, 1956). ANCA accepted the name Khmara Island on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Khmara Island. 66°33' S, 93°00' E. A small, low island, 1.5 km SW of Haswell Island, in the Haswell Islands, and less than 1 km NW of Mirnyy Station, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians in 1957 as Ostrov Hmary, for I.F. Khmara (*see* **Deaths**, 1956). ANCA translated the name on Oct. 11, 1960, originally as Khmary Island, and then as Khmara Island, and US-ACAN accepted the name Khmara Island in 1971.

Khmary Island *see* **Khmara Island**

Mount Khmyznikov. 71°52' S, 11°39' E. Rising to 2800 m, in the N part of the Skeidsnutane Peaks, in the Betekhtin Range, in the SE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from air photos taken by that expedition. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Hmyznikova, for hydrographer P.K. Khmyznikov. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Khmyznikov in 1970. The Norwegians call it Chmyzikovnuten.

Khufu Corrie. 71°19' S, 68°19' W. A corrie, or cirque, measuring about 0.5 km by 0.5 km, formed between Drune Hill to the N and Khufu Peak to the S, at Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island. In FIDS scientific reports of the early 1960s, it was called Fossil Bluff Glacier (obviusly, in association with the bluff itself), but on April 23, 1998, UK-APC named it Khufu Corrie, in association with the peak. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1999. However, it is also informally called Moraine Corrie, or Moraine Corrie Valley.

Khufu Peak. 71°20' S, 68°19' W. Rising to about 745 m above sea level, near the center of the Fossil Bluff massif, in the E part of Alexander Island. It is an important stratigraphic and sedimentological locality. For years, since the early 1960s, FIDS and BAS personnel had called this feature Pyramid. But, there were too many features in Antarctic with a name like that, so on Feb. 18, 1988, UK-APC named it Khufu Peak, after the pharaoh Khufu, whose tomb is the great pyramid of Giza. US-ACAN accepted that name. For a parallel, *see* **Giza Peak**.

Mys Khunkal *see* **Cape Juncal**

Khyber Pass. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A steep-sided pass between Rusty Bluff and the NE side of McLeod Glacier, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It was (is) a well-used route by BAS personnel providing access to Gourlay Peninsula from Moraine Valley. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the Kyber Pass in India, although that name had been in use by BAS for many years. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Khyber Pools. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A small group of pools within the Khyber Pass, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. They were formed by deglaciation in the 1980s. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the pass.

Mount Kibal'chich. 71°56' S, 14°19' E. Rising to 2500 m, the higher of the Kvaevenutane Peaks, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from those photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers

from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61. Named finally by the USSR, in 1963, as Gora Kibal'chicha, for Nikolay Ivanovich Kibal'chich (1854-1881), Russian inventor and revolutionary. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Kibal'chich. The Norwegians call it Kibal'chichtoppen (which means the same thing).

Gora Kibal'chicha *see* **Mount Kibal'chich**

Kibal'chichtoppen *see* **Mount Kibal'chich**

Skaly Kibalina. 79°50' S, 155°45' E. A group of rocks due E of Scheuermann Spur, in the S part of the Darwin Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kibergbreen. 74°52' S, 11°48' W. A glacier, about 35 km long, between Sivorgfjella and the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, in association with the nearby valley they call Kibergdalen.

Kibergdalen. 74°56' S, 11°34' W. A valley, about 19 km long, between Sivorgfjella and the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kiberg (name means "Kiberg valley"), a small fishing village in Finnmark, that provided ant-Nazi information to the Russians during World War II.

Kichenside Glacier. 67°46' S, 47°36' E. Also called Shaw Glacier. A glacier, between 24 and 28 km long, and between 5 and 9 km wide, it flows NE into the S part of the Hannan Ice Shelf, on the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for James Charles "Jim" Kichenside (b. July 28, 1930), RAAF squadron leader (later a wing commander), officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1960, and who flew the Beaver aircraft. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Islotes Kidd *see* **Kidd Islands**

Kidd Islands. 66°27' S, 65°59' W. A small group of islands within Darbel Bay, just S of the Darbel Islands, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and that season also surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Dudley Arthur Kidd (1863-1921), physicist specializing in ice crystals in the 1880s. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Islotes Kidd.

Kiddie, Harry *see* **Keddie, Henry**

Cabo Kidson *see* **Cape Kidson**

Cape Kidson. 73°24' S, 60°45' W. An abrupt rock scarp rising to 305 m above sea level, it forms the N entrance point of New Bedford Inlet, and the W entrance point of Mossman Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. It appears named on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. On Nov. 21, 1947, the cape was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Dec. 1947 was surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Edward Kidson (b. March 12, 1882, Bilston, Staffs. d. June 12, 1939, Wellington), NZ meteorologist, director of meteorological services, 1927-39, and author of the meteorological reports of BAE 1907-09 and AAE 1911-14. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Kidson, and that is what the Argentines call it to this day. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the same name.

Kidson Channel. 66°29' S, 98°53' E. A channel, between 6 and 11 km wide, separating David Island from Davis Peninsula, in Queen Mary Land. Named by AAE 1911-14, for Edward Kidson (*see* **Cape Kidson**). ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Kidson Island. 67°12' S, 61°11' E. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Kidston Island. About 0.8 km long, 24 km NNE of Byrd Head, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Edward Kidson (*see* **Cape Kidson**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Kidston Island *see* **Kidson Island**

Kieffer Knoll. 82°29' S, 162°39' E. A rocky knoll marking the extreme NE corner of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Hugh Hartman Kieffer (b. Oct. 31, 1939, Norwich, Conn.), planetary physicist at Roosevelt Island in 1961-62. He later worked on the Russian Mars mission.

Kiel, Max R. b. Joseph, Oreg., son of timber laborer Oscar R. Kiel and his wife Roma Irene Davis, of Joseph, Oregon. Seabee construction driver 2nd class known as "Fat Max." While part of a tractor party, sledging fuel to be cached on the trail to Marie Byrd Land (for the party led by Jack Bursey), he died on March 5, 1956, when the 35-ton D-8 tractor he was driving plunged 100 feet into a crevasse 110 miles from Little America V. He died instantly. Alvah G. "Big Ed" Edwards went down on a rope, but couldn't get him out of the tractor and Max remains there. It was the 2nd death during OpDF (*see* **Deaths**). Max's father had died in 1952, and after Max died, Roma married Ralph Tippett, and died in 1975.

Kiel Field. Also called Max Kiel Airfield. The 6000-foot-long runway behind Little America V during IGY (1957-58). It was named for Max Kiel, within a week after his death.

Kiel Glacier. 78°08' S, 154°00' W. A large, active, heavily crevassed glacier, about 16 km wide and 26 km long, descending SW from the Rockefeller Plateau, just E of the Rockefeller Mountains, and flowing into Prestrud Inlet, in Edward VII Land. Partially delinated from air photos taken during ByrdAE 1928-30, and subsequently seen by several U.S. air missions over the area. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Max Kiel. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kieler Pass. 71°02' S, 166°15' E. Due N of the ridge the Germans call GANOVEX-Kette, which in turn is N of Mount Griffin, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Cape Kiellman *see* **Cape Kjellman**

Kienle Cirque. 78°04' S, 167°21' E. An ice-filled cirque, 3 km wide, the largest cirque on the W side of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for vulcanologist Juergen Kienle (b. Dec. 7, 1938. d. April 28, 1996), of the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, a USAP team leader for the investigation of volcanic activity at nearby Mount Erebus every summer season between 1980-81 and 1985-86. He wrote *Volcanoes of North America*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Kienle Nunataks. 77°28' S, 168°36' E. Three aligned nunataks to the N of Mount Terror, trending E-W for 1.5 km, and rising to about 1700 m, in the NE part of Ross Island. The central nunatak is 4 km NNE of the summit of Mount Terror. Named by Phil Kyle, for Juergen Kienle (*see* **Kienle Cirque**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Kiesbach. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. A little stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Kiev Peninsula. 65°15' S, 63°41' W. An oval-shaped, mostly ice covered peninsula, projecting 35 km in a NW direction from the W coast of Graham Land, it is bounded by Flandres Bay to the NE and by Beascochea Bay to the SW, and is separated from the Wilhelm Archipelago to the NW by Lemaire Channel and Penola Strait. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the capital city of the Ukraine. The Ukrainian Vernadskiy Station is situated on nearby Galíndez Island.

Mount Kiffin *see* **Mount Kyffin**

Vrah Kikish *see* **Kikish Crag**

Kikish Crag. 62°42' S, 60°15' W. A peak with a steep, snow-free W slope, this feature rises to 650 m on Friesland Ridge, 710 m WSW of Stambolov Crag, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Vrah Kikish, for Kikish, a summit in Vitosha National Park, in Bulgaria. It has been translated into English.

Kikko Terrace. 68°08' S, 42°40' E. A rocky terrace rising to 150 m above sea level, about 2.5 km SSE of Cape Hinode. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1962, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1972-73, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Kikko-ga-hara (i.e., "tortoise shells terrace"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kikko Terrace in 1975.

Kikko-ga-hara *see* **Kikko Terrace**

Kilby Island. 66°16' S, 110°31' E. A rocky is-

land, about 300 m long, close NE of McMullin Island, in the entrance to (i.e., on the S side of) Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. First plotted from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946–47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Arthur L. Kilby, USN, chief photographer's mate on OpHJ (he was with the central task group) and OpW. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Kilby Reef. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. A small, isolated reef, which uncovers at low water, and which has depths of less than 6 m extending 27 m southwards, it lies about 200 m SE of Kilby Island, and about 2.5 km from the summit of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First surveyed and charted in Feb. 1957, by Lt. R.C. Newcomb, USN, of the *Glacier*. Re-charted by Tom Gale in 1962, during an ANARE hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches led by Phil Law on the *Magga Dan*. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, in association with the island. ANCA accepted the name.

Kiles Way *see* **Bransfield Strait**

Kiletangen *see* **Kiletangen Ice Tongue**

Kiletangen Ice Tongue. 69°57' S, 26°25' E. A narrow projection of the ice shelf on the E side of Tangekilen Bay, along the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kiletangen (i.e., "the wedge tongue"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kiletangen Ice Tongue in 1970.

Kiley, Thomas Ross. b. Aug. 25, 1928, Queens, NY, son of government railroad clerk Ross Clifford Kiley and his wife Mary. The family moved to Pueblo, Colo., and on Feb. 16, 1946, at Fort Logan, T.R. enlisted as a private in the Army Air Corps. His first posting was Hawaii. He was the photographer's mate 1st class who flew on the R5D with Hal Kolp over the South Pole on Jan. 3, 1956, the 3rd ever such flight. He later lived in Venus, Fla., and died on June 7, 1975.

Kilfoyle Nunataks. 70°43' S, 65°51' E. Two nunataks, 2.75 km SW of Mount Dowie, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Brian P. Kilfoyle, physicist at Mawson Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Kilifarevo Island. 62°22' S, 59°47' W. An island, with an area of 640 m by 350 m, lying 850 m NW of Jorge Island, 460 m N of the Riksa Islands, and 350 m SE of Morris Rock, in the Aitcho Islands, on the W side of English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Kilifarevo, in northern Bulgaria.

Killer Nunatak. 71°54' S, 160°28' E. A lone granite nunatak, rising to 2080 m, near the center of Emlen Peaks, 8 km NW of Mount Phelen, and 13 km S of Mount Cox, in the Usarp Mountains. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64 because its distinctive outline resembles that of the dorsal fin of a killer whale. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Killer Ridge. 77°12' S, 162°06' E. A dark ridge, rising to over 1000 m (the New Zealanders say about 1200 m), at the N side of Miller Glacier, between that glacier and Crisp Glacier, and between Debenham Glacier and Mackay Glacier, in the W portion of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted in Jan. 1912, by the Granite Harbour Geological Party, during BAE 1910–13, and so named by Grif Taylor because it looks like a killer whale in outline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Killer whale. Order: Cetacea (whales); suborder: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Delphinidae (dolphins). *Orcinus orca*, known as Orca, or killer whale, is, actually, the largest of the dolphins by far, and is also called the blackfish and grampus. It can grow to 33 feet long, and weigh 11 tons, and is one of the most intelligent of all aquatic animals. Its black and white color and sheer size make it hard to miss. Killers hunt in packs and can use sophisticated methods to get their prey, which include penguins, other birds, seals, baleen and toothed whales, and other dolphins, in fact anything, even blue whales, but not humans, despite provocation, even though, as goes without saying, a killer whale could rip a human being to pieces if it was a fair contest. In fact, nothing is able to prey on the killer whale, except man. Killer whales cruise right to the edge of the Antarctic pack-ice, appearing even in McMurdo Sound. With their 44 conical teeth acting as a trap, they swallow their prey whole, as all dolphins do, but their name "killer whale" is misleading in that they are no more "killers" than any other whale. An adult needs to consume 150 pounds of seafood per day in order to stay alive. Females produce young every 8 years or so, and the calves are 7 feet long at birth, living in the pod (or family group) for several years. Males live to be about 60, and females to 80 or 90.

Killer Whale Rocks. Unofficial name for a group of rocks 1.6 km W of Palmer Station, between Janus Island and Litchfield Island.

Caleta Killermet *see* **Killermet Cove**

Killermet Cove. 64°52' S, 63°07' W. On the SW side of Bryde Island, it is the southern of 2 coves indenting the W side of the island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956–57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. So named by FIDS because, on May 11, 1957, 3 members of their circumnavigation of Bryde Island were chased into this cove in their dinghy by 6 killer whales. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. The Argentines translated it as Caleta Killermet.

Killingbeck, John Basil. b. 1936, Essex. Just after getting his bachelor's degree from Bristol in 1960, in geography, he joined FIDS in 1961, as a glaciologist, and wintered-over as base leader at Base B, and as general assistant at Base T in 1962. He drove huskies in the Arctic, in fact he was the last dog handler before they banned dogs. In 1979, in St Austell, Cornwall, he married Jennifer M. Wrigley (Jenny Coverack), who wrote (and performs in) a one-woman play about Scott's widow. They live in Devon. Mr. Killingbeck was a lecturer on tourist ships to Antarctica (e.g. the *Orlova*, 2004-05).

Killingbeck Island. 67°34' S, 68°05' W. A small island 1.5 km E of Rothera Point, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for John Killingbeck. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965 (at least that is what the American gazetteer says; it also says UK-APC named it in 1964). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of 1980. It was further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1976–77. By 1978, the Argentines were calling it Isla Cerrito, after the famous battle of 1812. The Chileans call it Isla Jiménez, after seaman Héctor Jiménez I., who displayed a high spirit of sacrifice in his diving to find two anchors in Antarctic waters during ChilAE 1951–52.

Kilroy Bluff. 81°15' S, 159°42' E. An ice-covered bluff rising to 1040 m, on the W side of Nursery Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Jorda Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. The E face of the bluff is indented by twin cirques that resemble eyes. Under certain light conditions, the appearance of the bluff is reminiscent of the ubiquitous Kilroy graffiti of World War II: the top half of a bald head peering over a wall, with a long nose, beady eyes and a little hand on each side of the head, and the message, "Kilroy was here." Named by US-ACAN in 2003. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

The *Kim*. French yacht, skippered by Daniel Gazanion (b. July 10, 1948, Aubenas), in Antarctic waters in 1980–82. She visited the Antarctic Peninsula, then wintered-over at Petermann Island in 1981, then visited the South Shetlands and South Georgia.

Kimbrey, John Martin. Royal Marine sergeant, mountain climber and Skidoo expert, who wintered-over on Brabant Island with Chris Furse's party during the British Joint Services Expedition, 1983–85. Appendicitis thwarted his plans at the last moment to go on a similar expedition to Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, in 1990. Other Smith Island expeditions also had to be canceled, and finally, in 1994, now a warrant officer, he got to go there. He was awarded the MBE in 1996.

Kincaid, Thomas. Bob Headland in his *Chronology*, has him as co-skipper (with John Walker) of the London sealer *John*, in South Shetlands waters in 1821–22. However, this Kincaid does not appear anywhere in the 1823 Lloyd's Shipping Register (the *John* does, with John Walker as captain). This may be the Capt. Kincaid who took the *Catherine* out of Greenock on Sept. 7, 1826, bound for Bombay. A few days out, he found three boy stowaways, and dropped them off on Ailsa Rock with a few biscuits to

survive on. He may be connected to the Kincaids of Greenock.

Mount Kinet. 73°14' S, 165°54' E. A large, rounded mountain, rising to 2180 m, on the S side of the upper Meander Glacier, 8 km SE of Hobbie Ridge, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for American biologist Urbain Joseph Kinet (b. Sept. 16, 1909, Belgium. d. Aug. 7, 1989, Sonoma, Calif.), who made ecological investigations in the Terra Nova Bay area in 1965-66.

The *King*. A 1030-ton Argentine Navy Patrol ship, 77 m long, built at the Arsenal Shipyard, at the naval base of Río Santiago, and launched on Nov. 3, 1943. Sister ship of the *Murature*, she was capable of 18 knots, and had a carrying capacity of 180 men. After a lot of modifications, she joined the Argentine Navy on July 28, 1946. Capitán de corbeta Alicio E. Ogara had taken command on July 17, and came aboard on Oct. 18, 1946. She took part in ArgAE 1947 (her commander was Ogara). On March 17, 1947, with the *Murature*, she visited Port Lockroy. She also visited Deception Island, and installed a lighthouse at Cape Ann. She returned to Ushuaia, then to Buenos Aires, and in April 1947 Capitán de corbeta José M. Cabello took over command (he came aboard on May 28, 1947). She was on ArgAE 1947-48 (under Capt. Cabello), and on ArgAE 1948 (Capitán de corbeta Helvio N.A. Guozdén took command on Feb. 7, 1948). She took part in the naval review at Buenos Aires, in 1948, and on Dec. 19, 1948 Capitán de corbeta Héctor Varela took over command (came aboard Jan. 15, 1949). She never went back to Antarctica after her 1948 trip, but the good old ship was still going, in excellent condition, in 2009, she and the *Murature* being the oldest ships in the fleet.

Cabo King *see* **King Point**

[1]**Cape King** *see* **King Point**

[2]**Cape King**. 73°35' S, 166°37' E. Forms the seaward end of the rocky W wall of Wylde Glacier, where that glacier enters Lady Newnes Bay, in the Ross Sea, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Geoffrey Alan Munro King, NZ ionosphere physicist at Hallett Station in 1958. He was a member of the search party after the Oct. 1958 Globemaster crash. He later lived in Colorado. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

[1]**Mount King**. 67°01' S, 52°49' E. A large, smooth-crested mountain in the E extremity of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Dec. 1958, by an ANARE dog sledge party led by Graham Knuckey, and plotted by them in 67°04' S, 52°52' E. Named for Peter Wylie King (q.v.), a member of the party. It has since been replotted by the Australians.

[2]**Mount King**. 69°53' S, 69°26' W. A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 1890 m, S of Sedgwick Glacier, between that glacier and Tumble Glacier, and connected by an ice-covered spur with the Douglas Range to the W, at George VI Sound, on the NE coast of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially and roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct.-Nov. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for William Bernard Robinson King (1889-1963), Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge, 1943-55. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

[3]**Mount King** *see* **King Ridge**

King, Edward Charles. b. April 14, 1954, Liverpool, son of George H. King and his wife Thelma L. Orrell. BAS geophysicist in Antarctica for 6 summers between 1987-88 and 1998-99, developing the use of portable seismology systems.

King, Elijah *see* **USEE 1838-42**

King, Harry Reginald. b. 1902, Brooklyn, son of Liverpool-born Federal steamer captain Andrew Gibson King and his Canadian wife Minnie. After graduating from Columbia, he became a Merchant Marine officer, and was 2nd mate on the *Eleanor Bolling*, 1928-29, i.e., during the first half of ByrdAE 1928-30. He was replaced in 1929 by Harry Adams. By Nov. 1932, he was down on his luck; he, Creagh, Erickson, Cody, Kessler, and Gawronski, all were; a Thanksgiving Turkey that year at the Seaman's House, in New York's West Side, helped stave off the starvation for a while.

King, James A. The story of James King is one thing; over the last ten decades the telling of the story of Mr. King has been one of error, perpetuated error, and a classic example of derivative research, i.e., research conducted solely within the bounds of secondary material, rather than using primary sources. The first major American Antarctic historian, Edwin Swift Balch — and there are many who still think he was the greatest — wrote an article for the Feb. 1904 edition of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, in the form of an addendum to his great work of 1901. The reason for his addendum was that he had uncovered new facts, but, unfortunately, he had been speaking to old sealing skippers Fuller, Alfred, and Lynch, and from their misrememberings, he set down the story of Mr. King, and got it horribly wrong. The unforgivable thing is that all subsequent Antarctic writers (this author included, in the first edition of this book), with the exception of Bob Headland in his 2009 revised edition (see Bibliography) accepted without question the words of the great Balch. The three old salts had the story essentially right, but their memory of the details was faulty. This is fundamentally how Balch told the King story (he actually got it from Tom Lynch): In 1876 the *Florence*, under the command of Capt. James Buddington, of Groton, and the *Francis Allen* (wrong spelling — should be the *Francis Allyn*), under the command of Robert Glass, left Stonington, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1876-77 sealing season. Mr. King (no first name, but Balch does say he was from Yonkers) was mate on the *Florence*. Anyway, King landed with a crew on Ragged Island, and they got stranded when weather conditions prevented either ship from taking them off. They were forced to winter-over at Potter Cove, under the shelter of their boat. The whole gang died, except King, who was rescued by Glass in the *Francis Allen* (sic) the following year. In 1880, Captain Lynch saw the remains of the shelter and the local whaling boat that King's party used (so Balch tells us). That's the story. However, there are problems. One is that the *Florence* didn't seal in the South Shetlands in 1876-77. Another, actually the main, problem, is that the story, this "Robinson Crusoe" tale, first appeared in the *New York Herald* in May 1873, a full three and a half years before Balch has the event happening. The *Herald* story ran throughout May and June of 1873, with King being interviewed constantly, and becoming a minor celebrity. Newspapers from all over the world picked it up, as far away as New Zealand. From these articles, and from other research, this is what happened (or rather, this is a lot closer to what happened). James A. Walsh, alias King (his words), was born in 1837, in Astoria, NY, and raised there. He went to sea, whaling and sealing, and was in the Arctic with Capt. Sidney O. Buddington (who, by 1871 was captain of the *Polaris*). On July 26, 1871 King shipped at New York as a boat steerer, being sent to New London to complete the crew of the schooner *Franklin*, which, at that point, was getting fitted out in that port for a voyage to the South Shetlands, as tender to the bark *Peru*, which was, at that moment, in the South Seas. The *Franklin* (under the command of Capt. James M. Holmes) sailed a few days later, but, 9 days out, sprang a leak, and was forced to head back to New London for repairs. Finally, on Aug. 26, 1871, the schooner sailed out of New London, arriving in the South Shetlands after a 100-day trip. There can be no question King was on this trip, for he is on the crew list, as James A. King, 34, born NY, residence NY. It even gives his height (5'9"). About 100 miles off the Falklands, the *Franklin* met up with the *Peru*, and both ships headed for Cape Horn, for wood and provisions, which they loaded in a hurry, and then made for the South Shetlands, which they reached in eight days. Putting into Potter Cove, they found the *Francis Allyn* (Capt. Robert Glass) and the *Golden West* (Capt. Ben Rogers). The *Peru* remained in port while the *Franklin* (now under the command of Capt. Gilderdale of the *Peru*) went off looking for elephant seals. The *Franklin* remained 25 days at South Beach, and the crew got 200 barrels of blubber. Then they sailed for Penguin Island, where they left two separate sealing gangs, one commanded by Captain Holmes and the other by James M. Buddington, 2nd mate of the *Peru*. At that point a strong northeast gale blew up, and drove the *Franklin* away from the island. They headed for Desolation Island, and it was 12 days before they got back to Penguin Island, where they found a board that had been put up with a notice on it saying "Gone to Potters Cove." Capt. Gilderdale left two men on Desolation Island — an Indian,

Charles Pierce, of Groton, Conn., and the 3rd mate, Edward Townsend (of Glen Cove, Long Island, NY), and then the *Franklin* went off into the Yankee Strait, found a humpbacked whale, and lost 22 days in getting him cut up and on board. They picked up the two men from Desolation Island, and on their return to South Beach, Townsend came on board and told them he had found a seal rookery on the other side of Livingston Island, at a place known as North Beach. The ship was lying in Rugged Island Cove, off Window Island, when the skipper ordered six men (from both the *Franklin* and the *Peru*) to go ashore at North Beach — King, Townsend, Charles Gardner (of North Stonington, Conn.), Pierce, William Hess (a German, living in Camden, NJ), and Pedro Montaro da Silva (a Cape Verde islander) to form a sealing gang and take the small whaling boat ashore. King, being the boat-steerer, steered the small craft, and they landed on Window Island. Cassidy and Buddington came along too, took off the 600 skins taken earlier by Cassidy, and returned to the *Peru*. 10 days later the *Peru* returned, and King and his 5 companions turned over 1767 skins. They stayed on Window Island, Captain Gilderdale left them a further 6 days provisions, and a new big club for each man. "Kill all you can," shouted Capt. Gilderdale from the ship, "and we will be back for you within a week, 10 days at the furthest." This was standard sealing practice. As the *Peru* sailed away, the six lads went to work, and within five days had killed an almost unbelievable 4000 seals and skinned them, stacking them up neatly on a rock. That's 800 seals a day, or 160 seals a day per man. They couldn't have worked more than 10 hours a day, it's simply not possible, so, say 10 hours, that's 16 seals per man clubbed to death and skinned each and every hour, that's about one every 4 minutes. This has to be a myth. When the seals had all gone, and still no ship, neither the *Peru* nor the *Franklin*, after about 22 days (a necessary estimate by King, as it was always daylight) the men decided to leave for Potter Cove, which was anyway a general rendezvous place for sealing ships. There they might find even more skins. They left a note on a board, "We have left for St. George's Island [i.e., King George Island]; call for us there." And they rowed to Potter Cove on or about May 13, 1872. When the *Franklin* and *Peru* came back, they found the skins and the board, and sailed to Potter Cove, but couldn't land because of the breakers and the encroaching ice (it was May, after all, by this time). They fired guns and rockets, but no men appeared in answer, and then the two ships were forced to leave for South America, stranding the six men, who thus became involuntary winterers-over in Antarctica. At first they lived wholly on penguins [wrongly called "pelicans" in some 1873 newspaper reports], and two casks of bread left there by Ben Rogers of the *Golden West* (Rogers had needed the space on board for his 4000 seal skins, which is why he had dumped the bread). They built a primitive hut from wooden planks, with a workable stove inside, and the six men now burned seal blubber to stay alive through the winter. They also used sealskin to make clothes. Soon the snow had covered the hut, and the men had to dig a way out of the door, in a zig zag fashion, so as to avoid the main blast of the wind. On Sept. 25, 1872, their provisions running desperately low, they decided to take the boat to Penguin Island, but got stuck in what they called Morality Bay, and had to leave the boat. They only got back to shore by jumping from floe to floe. They lost their boat — provisions, compass, and tinder box, and they all had frozen feet. They slept that night in the snow, under a heavy northeast gale, and in the morning set out to return to Potter Cove. The snow was up to their waists, and Gardner lay down and wouldn't get up. They were forced to leave him, and never saw him again. At Penguin Point, only about 8 miles from the hut, Montaro da Silva did the same thing, and became stiff instantly. That left King and three companions, Townsend, Hess, and the Indian. They reached the hut, but Hess and Pierce's feet were so gangrenous, and Townsend's feet were so swollen, it was just a matter of time before something awful happened. One of the party lost his nose to frostbite. King forayed out every day in search of penguin eggs, Townsend could do little except hobble about the hut, and the other two were in desperate pain, the smell from their feet becoming unbearable. One day, after a ten-mile walk looking for eggs, King became sick, and that night did not bode well at all. However, King had recovered by the following morning, yet he was so weak and emaciated, that he coud no longer chase penguins. One day, he and Townsend saw a leopard seal lying there, and, taking a board each, they fought the animal for an hour until it died. The meal revived them somewhat, as they had been living almost exclusively on penguin flesh, which contains little of nutritional value. By October spring was coming and the ice started to break, but Hess and the Indian had gradually become insane. The party found an old boat that had been left by the *Francis Allyn*, and, thinking that Capt. Gilderdale (of the *Peru*) might have left provisions at South Beach (on Livingston Island), three of the lads (Pierce and Hess had recovered a bit by now) decided to take the boat there, 60 miles away, through ice-strewn seas. It had no sails or oars, so they fashioned paddles from three pieces of board. Although King asked them not to go, told them it was a foolish idea (they felt they might as well die trying, rather than stay there and slow King down), said that ships were bound to arrive at Potters Cove in November, he helped them launch the boat, and it was the last he saw of them. He was now on his own, and he was getting weaker. His food had almost run out, and the supply of seal blubber was down to almost nothing. Then, 9 days or so after the three men had left, King's fire stopped altogether. Another month went by, and King, wearing his sealskins, a pair of sandals, and a long red beard, curled up in a corner of the hut and went to sleep. Five days later, on Nov. 22, 1872, he was awakened by a man named Smith (*see* **The *Nile***) yelling to his colleagues, "There is a skeleton in this hut." King was on his feet in an instant. It was the crew of the sealing bark *Nile.* The *Nile* had left New London four months before as part of a sealing fleet which also included the *Franklin* and the *Florence*. The three ships were also bent on trying to find King and his men. There is a curious name in the crew list of the *Franklin* that year — John J. King, 21, born in New York, residing in New York. When they found him, King was described as "somewhat benumbed." John Glass, 2nd mate of the *Nile*, came in to the hut, recognized King, and said, "Why, King, are you all that is left?" Then Capt. John Williams came in, and said, "Where in hell did you come from? Go aboard the ship with Mr. Church [Erastus Church, Jr., 1st mate]." They looked for the three missing men, but all they found was a portion of the boat and a sailor's coat, on the beach near Cape Shirreff, 30 miles from the hut. King went back to Pernambuco, on the *Nile*, where he found the U.S. consul, who gave him money and took his statement. Then King took the *Lizzie P. Simmons* (Capt. Jerry Potts) back to New York, where he arrived in late April 1873. He went to Washington, and his case against the *Franklin* and the *Peru* was laid before the government. Then the press started in. They described King as a "strong, muscular man of more than medium height, and with great breadth of chest. His hands are almost blue from frequent frosting, and his face indicates long and continued exposure. He dresses very neatly in citizen's clothes, and has very little of the swagger and importance of the sailor about him." King signed on to the *Franklin* again, and left New London on July 22, 1873, bound again for the South Shetlands, this time as 3rd mate. In 1876-77 he was a crewman on the *Mary Chilton*, out of New London, again in at the South Shetlands. He's described as 35, born in Astoria, NY, height 5 foot 10. That's all fairly straightforward, allowing for a few inaccuracies. One must remember that this was a story covered extensively by the press in May and June 1873, ie. as soon as King got back to civilization. Then the story was forgotten, until Balch blundered onto the scene.

King, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

King, Peter Wylie "Pete." b. Oct. 14, 1921, Lewisham, near London, son of David Wylie King and his wife Gertrude Parkinson. A radio officer in the Merchant Navy during World War II, he also served as radioman with the RAF for 2 years, and spent an equal time on a Norwegian cargo vessel. He moved to Adelaide (South Australia) in Oct. 1946, and wintered-over on Macquarie Island in 1948. In 1951 he was back in England, and joined FIDS, serving as radio operator at Base D for the winters of 1952 and 1953. For the next two years he was sparks on the *John Biscoe*, calling at South Georgia and the Antarctic bases. He went back to Australia, and wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957 and 1958, at Casey Station in 1977, and at Macquarie Island again in 1979. As of 2009, he lives in a nursing home in Tasmania, but commuted 5

hours to get to the Midwinter Dinner in Hobart in June 2008.

King, Samuel H. b. 1824, Montville, Connecticut. A New London sealer who served on the *William C. Nye* from 1841 under James M. Buddington and by 1846 was 3rd mate under Capt. Henry F. Church on the same ship. By 1851 he was 1st mate on the *Jefferson*, under James M. Williams, and by 1856 was captain of the bark *Tenedos*, leaving New London on Aug. 6, 1856 and spending four summer seasons in Antarctic waters between 1856–57 and 1859–60. From 1862 to 1864 he was on the *Pioneer* and the *Isabel* in Hudson's Bay. He married Martha, and they lived in Waterford, Conn.

King, William H. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

King Cliffs. 72°18' S, 96°07' W. Ice-covered cliffs with numerous rock exposures, forming the S side of the N (i.e., the larger) arm of Morgan Inlet, on Thurston Island. First investigated in 1960 by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, and plotted in 72°14' S, 96°10' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles E. King, geologist here with the Ellsworth Land Survey in 1968–69. It has since been replotted.

King-David Junction. Unofficial American name given to a dry valley in southern Victoria Land.

King Edward Ice Shelf *see* **Edward VIII Ice Shelf**

King Edward Plateau *see* **Polar Plateau, Edward VIII Plateau**

King Edward VII Land *see* **Edward VII Land, Edward VII Peninsula**

King Edward VII Peninsula *see* **Edward VII Peninsula**

King Edward VII Plateau *see* **Polar Plateau**

King Edward VIII Gulf *see* **Edward VIII Bay**

The *King George*. A 264-ton Liverpool sealing brig, built in 1803, and owned by Thomas Tobin, Charles Horsfall, John Taylor, John Livingston, William Potter, and T.C. Potter, all prominent Liverpool businessmen. She was in at South Georgia in 1817–18 under the command of Capt. Francis Todrig (by that time Thomas Duell, Todrig's new son-in-law, was one of the owners), and again in 1818–19, under Peter Kemp (who, in 1818, had become a quarter owner). She left her home port on Sept. 26, 1820, under the command of Capt. John Roberts, bound for Tristan da Cunha, then on to the Falkland Islands, and finally the South Shetlands and the 1820–21 sealing season. Working mainly out of Rugged Island, she was the first vessel to anchor in Potter Cove. She was driven out to sea by the weather, and was badly damaged in a gale on Jan. 2, 1821. Eight of the crew were left ashore, to be picked up later by the *Indian*. She took 1820 (i.e., one thousand eight hundred and twenty) fur seal skins, and 2 tons of elephant seal oil, and was back in Buenos Aires on April 17, 1821, and then on to Rio on June 17, 1821, from there to Cork, and then on to London, where she arrived on May 31, 1821. On Oct. 11, 1821, she left London, and Gravesend on Oct. 17, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821–22 sealing season, again under the command of John Roberts. Upon arriving at South Georgia, on Nov. 23, 1821, they assembled a tender from a kit they had brought with them, and named it the *Success*. Robert Black was placed in command of the *Success*, and the two vessels headed down to the South Shetlands, for the 1821–22 sealing season. The two vessels stayed together in 1823, went to Tristan da Cunha, took on more crewmen, and wound up in Cape Town, where Charles Bryant took command of the *King George* and the *Success* was dismantled. The *King George* went on to Hobart, arriving there on July 17, 1823. In 1824 she was whaling in the Pacific, and was condemned at Guayaquil.

Détroit de King George *see* **Nelson Strait**

King George Bay. 62°06' S, 58°04' W. A bay indenting the S coast of King George Island for 10 km, between Lions Rump on the one hand, and, on the other, Turret Point and Penguin Island, in the South Shetlands. Bransfield landed here on Jan. 22, 1820, and 2 days later named this feature as Georges Bay, or George's Bay, for the king of England, still George III (but only just; he died 5 days after Bransfield named it). When Bransfield learned of the royal succession, he immediately renamed it for the new king, George IV. It appears as Saint George's Bay on Powell's 1822 chart, and on British charts of 1838 and 1944 as Saint George Bay, thus elevating Prinny to a status he richly deserved. This canonization was perpetuated for decades. Charcot called it Baie Saint Georges, and the Spanish and Argentines called it Bahía San Jorge. On British charts of 1921 and 1948, and on a USAF chart of 1942, it appears as King George Bay, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations on Jan. 1, 1937. Part of the bay appears on a French map of 1937 as King George Bay Anchorage, but as the French did not have a presence anywhere near here in the 1930s, this name must be discounted. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Bahía de Rey Jorge, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Rey Jorge, which was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía King George, on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía 25 de Mayo, and on a 1958 chart as Bahía Veintecinco de Mayo, commemorating the date self-rule was proclaimed in Buenos Aires in 1810. Those last two names were both accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

King George Bay Anchorage *see* **King George Bay**

King George Island. 62°00' S, 58°17' W. An island with the look of a moderately high massif rising to a maximum elevation of 655 m, 69 km long, and 26 km wide at its broadest, and completely covered in a thick ice-cap from which emerge some peaks, lying NE of Nelson Island and SW of Elephant Island, it extends from 57°35' W to 59°02' W, and is the largest of the South Shetland Islands. Discovered and roughly charted on its N coast by William Smith on Oct. 16, 1819. He landed on it (it was the first landing in Antarctica), included it under the overall name New South Britain, and claimed it for Britain. Someone named it around this time, as King George Island, or King George's Island, and it may not have been Smith. It may have been Bransfield in 1820. Whoever it was probably named it for George III, who died in 1820. The name was then made to commemorate the new king, George IV (*see* **King George Bay**, for a discussion of this). It was the scene of much sealing in the early 1820s, and sealers made charts of the island, or, anyway, of its coasts. In Jan. 1821, von Bellingshausen arrived here. He did not land, but he named it Ostrov Waterloo, after the battle a few years before. This became Waterloo Island in English, although the name never caught on, except among the Soviets (today the Russians tend to call it Ostrov King George). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans call it Isla Rey Jorge, and the Argentines call it Isla 25 de Mayo (*see* **King George Bay**). There have been at least 7 scientific stations on the island. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

King George Islet *see* **Penola Island**

King George Strait(s) *see* **Nelson Strait**

The *King George IV* *see* **The *George IV***

King George V Land *see* **George V Land**

King George VI Channel *see* **George VI Sound**

King George VI Sound *see* **George VI Sound**

King Georges Strait *see* **Nelson Strait**

King Glacier. 83°29' S, 170°18' E. Close NW of Mount Ida, it flows N from the Queen Alexandra Range, between Beaver Glacier and the Beardmore Glacier, into the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Hugh A. King, officer-in-charge of Hallett Station in 1964.

King Haakon VII Plateau. This is the Polar Plateau (q.v.), whereon lies the South Pole. It was named thus on Dec. 14, 1911, by Amundsen, for his king, but the term Polar Plateau is now used instead.

King Haakon VII Sea *see* **Haakon VII Sea**

[1]**King Island**. 65°30' S, 64°03' W. A small island close to the S central shore of Beascochea Bay, W of Chiloé Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W that same season. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Charles Glen King (1896–1988), U.S. biochemist and Vitamin C pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**King Island** *see* **King Peninsula**

King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast *see* **Leopold and Astrid Coast**

King Nunataks. 69°35' S, 65°08' E. A group

of nunataks about 17 km NE of Summers Peak, in the larger group called the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for David F. "Dave" King, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1970 and 1971. Note: The coordinates for this group match 100 percent down to the tiniest detail those of the Whiteout Nunataks (q.v.), also named by ANCA.

King Oscar Land *see* **Oscar II Coast**

King Peak. 85°21' S, 88°12' W. A rock peak rising to 2200 m, on the E end of the Bermel Escarpment, 2.5 km WNW of Mount Powell, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford (*see* **Bermel Escarpment** for more details of these two gentlemen), for Clarence King (1842-1901), first director of USGS, 1879-81. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. Mr. King had the most bizarre double life; by day he was Clarence King, the famous geologist, and by night he was Jim Todd, a black Pullman porter, living with former Georgia-born Alabama slave Ada Copeland (who was 20 years younger than King), and producing 5 children. Ada never knew he was white until he had died. Martha Sandweiss wrote the book *Passing Strange*.

King penguin. *Aptenodytes patagonicus*. Its Spanish name is "pingüín real" (i.e., "royal penguin"). Discovered by Miller. 3 feet tall, it is similar to the emperor penguin (making the king the second largest species of penguin), but the king has brighter yellow coloring than its bigger cousin. It weighs 30 to 40 pounds, and lays a single egg. Kings are not seen in Antarctica proper (i.e., south of 60°S) anymore, although in 1833 some were seen in the South Shetlands, and in the late 1940s a Yorkshireman who happened to find himself at Base E, an expert on penguins, thought he saw a colony of kings. He was mistaken. They were emperors, which caused a perspective-setting merriment among his fellow Fids (all of whom knew the difference between an emperor and a king) that has never died down to this day. It is doubtful whether the species was ever a resident of true Antarctic climes (too cold), but some sources say that they used to live in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, but were exterminated by the sealers.

King Peninsula. 72°12' S, 100°15' W. An ice-covered peninsula, about 160 km long, and about 30 km wide, S of Thurston Island, it forms the S side of Peacock Sound, and projects from the continental ice sheet, trending W between the Abbot Ice Shelf and the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, and terminating in the Amundsen Sea. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and at first thought to be a long island, King Island, as it was named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King (1878-1956), USN, who approved the preliminary work for OpHJ. It was plotted in 73°12' S, 101°00' W. Suspicions about its peninsularity were there right from the start, and grew in the late 1950s and early 1960s, until they were finally proved after studying USN air photos taken in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the new name, King Peninsula, and it has since been replotted.

King Pin. 77°27' S, 163°10' E. A nunatak rising to 820 m above Wilson Piedmont Glacier, about midway between Mount Doorly and Hogback Hill. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the U.S. helicopter, *King Pin*, which flew the party to this area, and performed a similar service for other NZ parties. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

King Point. 63°09' S, 55°27' W. The NW entrance point of Ambush Bay, on the N coast of Joinville Island, 15 km WNW of Fitzroy Point. Discovered and roughly charted on Dec. 30, 1842, by Ross, who named it Cape King, for Capt. (later Rear Admiral) Philip Parker King, RN (1793-1856), naval surveyor. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1894, and also on a British chart of 1901. It is shown on a British chart of 1938, plotted in 63°04' S, 55°45' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo Rey, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (they really, really could have done better than that). Fids from Base D surveyed it in 1953, and found it to be a point rather than a cape. UK-APC accepted the name King Point on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1963. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as Cabo King, but they named it after Sgt. Maj. Santiago King, of the Argentine Navy.

King Range. 71°52' S, 165°03' E. A mountain range, about 22 km (the New Zealanders say 50 km) long and 8 km wide, in the NW part of Victoria Land. It is bounded on the W by Rawle Glacier and the Leitch Massif, on the NW by Black Glacier, and on the NE and E by the head of Lille Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Cdr. James P. King, USN, staff meteorological (aerological) officer on OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). NZ-APC accepted the name.

King Ridge. 84°38' S, 64°05' W. A narrow ridge, 5 km long, and rising to about 990 m, 3 km SW of Wrigley Bluffs, NE of Mount Woods, in the Anderson Hills, in the central part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Following USN air reconnaissance from Ellsworth Station in 1957-58, the name Mount King was applied by Finn Ronne to a feature in this area, after Col. Joseph Caldwell "J.C." King (1900-1977), U.S. Army, CIA Western Hemisphere Division chief in the 1950s and 1960s, who had helped get government support for Ronne on RARE 1947-48. It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1961. However, during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, there was found to be no such mountain, and 1964 USN air photos proved that. So, in 1968, US-ACAN re-applied the name King to this ridge. UK-APC accepted this new situation on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

King Sejong Station. 62°13' S, 58°45' W. South Korea's only Antarctic scientific station. Part of the Korean Antarctic Research Program (KARP), it was established on Feb. 17, 1988, on Barton Peninsula, 70 m from the coast, and 6 km from Jubany Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for a king of the Yi dynasty. It consists of 6 major buildings and 2 research observatories. **1988 winter**: Soon-Keun Chang (leader). **1989 winter**: Yea-Dong Kim (leader). **1990 winter**: Jae-Sam Yang (leader). **1991 winter**: Soon-Keun Chang (leader). **1992 winter**: Suan Kim (leader). **1993 winter**: Dong-Yup Kim (leader). **1994 winter**: Kee-Soo Nam (leader). **1995 winter**: Soon-Keun Chang (leader). **1996 winter**: Yea-Dong Kim (leader). **1997 winter**: Hong-Kook Choo (leader). **1998 winter**: Sang-Hoon Lee (leader). **1999 winter**: Ho-Sung Chung (leader). **2000 winter**: Bang-Yong Lee (leader). Station leaders after 2000 (unknown).

King Valley. 77°37' S, 162°03' E. A small ice-free valley above Conrow Glacier, and W of Horowitz Ridge, in the Asgard Range of southern Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party here in 1967-68, for Jet Propulsion Lab scientist Jonathan Alan King (b. Aug. 20, 1941, Brooklyn), a member of the party. Dr. King was later, for many years, professor of molecular biology at MIT. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

King Wilhelm II Land *see* **Wilhelm II Land**

Kingsland, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Kingyo-iwa *see* **Kingyo Rock**

Kingyo Rock. 68°37' S, 41°00' E. A large, linear coastal rock, about 5 km S of Cape Omega, and lying on the S side of Omega Glacier, where that glacier meets the sea, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE during the period 1957-59, and so named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Kingyo-iwa (i.e., "goldfish rock"), for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Kingyo Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Gullfisken (i.e., "the goldfish").

The *Kinjo Maru*. Named also spelled *Kinjyo Maru*. This was the old *Nisshin Maru I*, which, in 1954, was refitted as the 11,051-ton whaler *Kinjo Maru*. She was in Antarctic waters every season from 1954-55 until 1960-61, when she transferred to the North Pacific, where she whaled until 1964.

The *Kinjyo Maru* *see* **The *Kinjo Maru***

Montañas Kinnear *see* **Kinnear Mountains**

Kinnear Mountains. 69°32' S, 67°40' W. A small group of mountains, rising to a height of over 875 m (the British say about 950 m), between Khamsin Pass to the W and Forster Ice Piedmont and Prospect Glacier to the E, at the S margin of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for Scottish ornithologist Norman Boyd Kinnear (1882-1957; knighted 1950), with the British Museum of Natural History, who helped the expedition.

From 1947 to 1950 Kinnear was director of the Museum, and also a member of the FIDS scientific committee. Surveyed in more detail by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1949, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1958. It appears on a 1959 Argentine chart as Cordón Santa Micaela, but today the Argentines tend to call it Montañas Kinnear. It appears on a British chart of 1960, as the Kinnear Range.

Kinnear Range *see* **Kinnear Mountains**

Cabo Kinnes *see* **Cape Kinnes**

Cape Kinnes. 63°22' S, 56°33' W. An ice-cliffed cape forming the W extremity of Joinville Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen in Jan. 1893 by DWE 1892–93, who named it for Dundee merchant and ship owner Robert Kinnes (1854-1940), who equipped the expedition's four ships. *See* **Welchness** for more on Mr. Kinnes. It appears on the expedition's chart of 1893, and then on U.S. Hydrographic Office charts of 1894 and 1943 (albeit on the latter, Kinnes is misspelled as Kinness). It was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Trepassey*, in Jan. 1947, and appears on their 1949 chart of that expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was re-surveyed in 1953–54, by Fids from Base D. The Argentines were calling it Cabo Kinnes as early as 1908, and therefore should have known better than to show it on a 1949 chart as Cabo Kinness. They should have known even better than to allow it that way into their 1970 gazetteer. The Chileans, of course, spelled it correctly, as Cabo Kinnes, in their 1974 gazetteer.

Kinnes Cove *see* **Suspiros Bay**

Kinness *see* **Kinnes**

Kinntanna *see* **Kinntanna Peak**

Kinntanna Peak. 71°53' S, 8°21' E. A sharp peak, rising to 2725 m, about 1.5 km N of Holtanna Peak, in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kinntanna (i.e., "the molar"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kinntanna Peak in 1967.

Kinsella Peak. 83°41' S, 56°53' W. A peak rising to about 1050 m, along the S side of Gale Ridge, 8 km W of Mount Cowart, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed by USGS in 1965–66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William R. Kinsella, USN, aviation electronics technician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cape Kinsey. 69°19' S, 158°48' E. An ice-covered cape on the E side of Davies Bay, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Discovered in Feb. 1911 by Harry Pennell, on the *Terra Nova*, and named by him for Kent-born lawyer Joseph James Kinsey (1852–1936), a master at Dulwich (Shackleton's school) who moved to Christchurch, NZ, in 1880, and became a shipping magnate (Kinsey, Barns & Co.). His firm in Christchurch was the NZ headquarters for BNAE 1901–04, and he was official representative in Christchurch, of BAE 1907–09 and BAE 1910–13. He was knighted in 1919. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, and plotted from these photos in 69°20' S, 158°35' E. Visited in March 1961, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law off the *Nella Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959. It has since been replotted.

Mount Kinsey. 84°55' S, 169°18' E. Rising to 3110 m (the New Zealanders say 3352 m), at the E edge of the Beardmore Glacier, 8 km SW of Ranfurly Point, in the Supporters Range, to the S of Keltie Glacier, between that glacier and Mill Glacier near their confluence with the Beardmore, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Shackleton in 1909, during BAE 1907–09, for J.J. Kinsey, who conducted the affairs of the expedition in NZ (*see* **Cape Kinsey**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Kinsey Ridge. 75°23' S, 139°08' W. A flat-topped, partly ice-covered ridge in the middle of Strauss Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James H. Kinsey, aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1963. He had also summered at Byrd Aurora Substation in 1962–63. Originally plotted in 75°20' S, 139°08' W, it has since been replotted.

Kinter Nunatak *see* **Kintner Nunatak**

Kintner Nunatak. 74°55' S, 71°19' W. The southernmost of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, rising to about 1450 m, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, as Kinter Nunatak (sic), for Paul M. Kintner, Jr. (b. July 11, 1946), who, in 1980–81, carried out research at Siple Station on VLF wave emissions and interaction. On his return to the USA, he joined the faculty of the School of Electrical Engineering, at Cornell. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988. Given that Professor Kintner is not exactly obscure, UK-APC spotted the misspelling (14 years later), and renamed it in 2002. Apparently, US-ACAN has not yet done so.

Morena Kinzhal. 70°23' S, 66°45' E. A moraine on the SW side of Else Platform, at the N end of Jetty Peninsula, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Zaliv Kinzhal *see* **Kinzhal Bay**

Kinzhal Bay. 66°14' S, 101°01' E. A bay in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Zaliv Kinzhal. ANCA accepted the name Kinzhal Bay.

Kinzl Crests. 67°05' S, 66°18' W. Three peaks, rising to 2135 m (the British say about 1860 m), 5 km E of Salmon Cove and Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in 1959–60 by FIDS cartographers from aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W between 1957 and 1959. In 1960 the U.S. Hydrographic Office confused this feature with Gravier Peaks. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hans Kinzl (1898–1979), Austrian glaciologist. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kip Peak. 84°31' S, 164°28' E. A summit rising to over 3000 m, 3 km NE of Tempest Peak, on a NE-trending ridge in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Christopher A. "Kip" Miller, geologist at Ohio State University, who conducted field research in this area in 1990–91.

Kipling Mesa. 63°54' S, 58°12' W. A roughly triangular mesa up to 2.5 km long, and rising to elevations of between 450 and 550 m above sea level, S of Rink Point, and about 4 km NNW of Virgin Hill, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936), Nobel Prize-winning British poet and author of *The Jungle Book*. Several features in this area have been named for characters in that book.

Kirby, Allen W. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Kirby Cone. 85°54' S, 136°26' W. A distinctive sharp peak on the spur which extends N from the NW end of the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Charles H. Kirby, radioman at Byrd Station in 1961.

Kirchner Peak. 79°59' S, 159°22' E. A somewhat isolated peak, rising to 1170 m, 3 km NNE of Gaylord Ridge, in the Nebraska Peaks, in the E part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Joseph F. "Joe" Kirchner, a member of the USARP geophysical field party during the Ross Ice Shelf Project, in 1974–75 and 1976–77. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Kiri-dake *see* **Kiri Nunatak**

Kiri Nunatak. 68°42' S, 50°36' E. A nunatak in an isolated group of nunataks, about 40 km W of the Sandercock Nunataks (that is the distance given by the Japanese; the Australians say about 63 km), and 70 km SE of the Nye Mountains, in Enderby Land. Discovered by a JARE glaciological traverse party in Dec. 1970, and named by them as Kiri-dake (i.e., "fog nunatak"). The reason for the name is that that particular JARE was promoted by Prof. H. Ohura, of Hokkaido University, whose research interest was fog. The Japanese accepted the name on Nov. 22, 1973. On Aug. 27, 1975, ANCA translated the name.

Kiridasi-misaki. 67°56' S, 44°29' E. One of 2 promontories that project westward from the Shinnan Rocks, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos and from 1972 JARE ground surveys, and named descriptively by them on March 12, 1977 (name means "knife promontory.")

Gora Kirilova. 82°39' S, 162°57' E. A nunatak just SE of Nottarp Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Russians.

Kirk Glacier. 72°02' S, 169°09' E. A tributary glacier flowing SE along the S side of Fischer Ridge, into Ironside Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Edward Kirk, USN, commissaryman at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Kirkaldy Spur. 76°38' S, 159°48' E. Name also seen erroneously as Kirkcaldy Spur. On the NW side of Coxcomb Peak, in the NW part of the Shipton Range, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for John Francis "Jack" Kirkaldy (1908-1990), professor of geology at Queen Mary College, London. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Mount Kirkby. 70°26' S, 65°15' E. A very large and prominent, linear, flat-topped mountain, about 9 km long in an E-W direction, and 4 km wide at the W end, tapering toward the E, rising to 2438 m above sea level (460 m above the plateau), about 5 km E of the Crohn Massif, on the N face of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Syd Kirkby, who was with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kirkby, Sydney Lorrimar "Syd." b. June 13, 1933, Perth, Western Australia, son of meterologist (and later businessman) Sydney Frederick Kirkby and his wife Frances Winifred Lorrimar. Raised in Fremantle, he contracted polio at the age of 5, and his father built him up again. A surveyor since the early 1950s, he wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1956, and in Nov. 1956 was a member of Bill Bewsher's famous ANARE Southern Party, the first group to penetrate the Prince Charles Mountains with dogs. On May 19, 1957, he married Beatrice Joy Fratel. He was back at Mawson for the winter of 1960, and in the fall of that year, after collecting dogs, sledges and supplies from Mawson, he and two companions, Ric Ruker and Ken Bennett, were dropped from the expedition relief ship, near Proclamation Island, on the coast of Enderby Land, and traveled 400 km through Enderby Land from the Napier Mountains to Mawson Station. In 1961-62 he was on the *Thala Dan* cruise around the coast of Oates Land, and was back in Antarctica in 1962-63 and 1964-65, in the latter season leading the team that established an Electronic Distance Measuring traverse from Mawson to Enderby Land. He was awarded the MBE in 1965. From 1965 to 1980 he worked with the Division of National Mapping. In 1980 he was officer-in-charge at Mawson. He retired to Queensland. On May 17, 1997, he married Judith Lois Lang (they had been together since Sept. 1983). One of the great traverse specialists, Syd Kirkby surveyed more Australian territory, anywhere in the world (including Australia itself) than any other man in history.

Kirkby Glacier. 70°43' S, 166°09' E. A glacier, about 30 km long, flowing NW from the central Anare Mountains to the sea, just N of Arthurson Bluff, and about 5 km from Cape North, in northern Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Syd Kirkby (q.v.), ANARE surveyor on the *Thala Dan* during the cruise along this coast led by Phil Law in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Kirkby Head. 67°17' S, 46°29' E. A sheer coastal outcrop on Tange Promontory, with the continental ice reaching almost to the top of its S side, at the E side of the entrance to Alasheyev Bight, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. First visited in Nov. 1960 by Syd Kirkby, for whom it was named by ANCA on July 4, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Russians call this feature Skaly Shesterikova. *See also* **Skala Nezametnaja**.

Kirkby Shoal. 66°15' S, 110°31' E. A small shoal area with depths of less than 18 fathoms, and extending about 140 m westwards and SSW, a couple of hundred meters NW of Stonehocker Point, on Clark Peninsula, and 3.4 km from the summit of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Discovered during a 1962 ANARE hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches on the *Thala Dan*, led by Phil Law, and first charted by Tom Gale, who was on that expedition. Named by ANCA for Syd Kirkby. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Kirkcaldy Spur *see* **Kirkaldy Spur**

Mount Kirkpatrick. 84°20' S, 166°25' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 4528 m (the New Zealanders say 4518 m), it is the highest point in the Queen Alexandra Range, 8 km W of Mount Dickerson, overlooks the Beardmore Glacier, and stands midway on the W flank of that glacier, and S of The Cloudmaker. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Alexander Bryce Kirkpatrick (b. 1865), Glasgow stockbroker, one of the original sponsors of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Kirkpatrick Glacier. 75°09' S, 136°00' W. A tributary glacier, about 20 km long, it flows W along the S side of McDonald Heights, to enter the E side of Hull Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Cdr. Thomas W. Kirkpatrick, U.S. Coast Guard, ship operations officer with U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72) and OpDF 73 (i.e., 1972-73).

Islotes Kirkwood *see* **Kirkwood Islands**

Monte Kirkwood *see* **Mount Kirkwood**

Mount Kirkwood. 63°00' S, 60°39' W. A steep-sided massif, rising to 452 m, 5 km W of Entrance Point, in the extreme S part of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted (but, apparently, not named) by Foster in 1829. Surveyed in 1948-49 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit led by David Penfold on the *John Biscoe*, and named by him as Mount David, for his elder son David A.C.D. Penfold (b. 1939, Bromley, Kent). It appears as such on their 1949 chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1953. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1953 as Monte David, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, as perfectly good a name as Mount David is, it was changed in favor an even better name, Mount Kirkwood, named for Harry Kirkwood, skipper of the *Biscoe* during the survey. It appears as such on a British chart of 1953, and was the (new) name accepted by UK-APC and US-ACAN. It was named by ArgAE 1952-53 as Monte Goyena, presumably for 19th-century independence fighter Benito José Goyena (1789-1871), and appears as such on their 1953 chart. However, there is a 1978 reference to it as Monte Kirkwood, which indicates that that is what the Argentines are tending to call it today. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Note: A curiosity. The Chilean gazetteer says that ChilAE 1947-48 named it Monte David, for geologist David Reed, leader of the British base (they presumably mean Base B, on Deception Island). One, there were no geologists at Base B in the several seasons after the war. Two, there was no leader of Base B (or any other base) named Reed, or David, even remotely near this time frame. Three, there was Jack Reid, but he was at Admiralty Bay, and he was not a geologist. Four, why would the Chileans name a feature after a Fid?

Kirkwood, Henry W. "Harry." Some wags called him "Harry Plywood." b. Aug. 9, 1910, Liverpool. He joined the RNR, and on July 1, 1933, as an acting sub lieutenant, he was transferred to the *Vivid*. He was 3rd officer on the *Discovery*, 1933-35, and 2nd officer, 1935-38, several times in Antarctica. During the course of these expeditions, on July 10, 1934, he was promoted to sub lieutenant, and to lieutenant on Aug. 24, 1935. He was one of the party who found Lincoln Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon in Jan. 1936. He served in World War II, in command of the *Puffin* and other ships, won the DSC and bar, and was promoted to lieutenant commander. On Dec. 31, 1946 he was promoted to commander. He was skipper of the *John Biscoe*, 1948-50, won the OBE in 1950, and was captain of the *Endeavour* (the *John Biscoe* renamed), 1956-58. Indeed, he had recommended his ship for use in BCTAE 1955-58, and skippered her during the expedition, being loaned to the expedition for 2 years, at the rank of acting captain. On Aug. 12, 1958, he became boom defence officer for Portsmouth, Portland, and Southampton, and then went out to Singapore, as commander of the naval base there. He retired as a captain on Aug. 9, 1960, and in 1961 created the British Residency Marine department, in the New Hebrides. He retired in 1965 (Frank Hunt took over), and he died in Scarborough, Yorks, on Sept. 25, 1977.

Kirkwood Islands. 68°22' S, 69°00' W. A

scattered group of reefs and rocks with one larger island, on the SW side of Faure Passage, 24 km SSW of the Faure Islands, off the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1946-47 named a group of islands in this area as Islas Iquique, after the *Iquique*, and this was probably the group. Same thing with ArgAE 1948-49, who named them Islotes del Centro (because they are in the central part of Marguerite Bay). In 1948 RARE 1947-48 named them the Gabbro Islands, for the type of rock exposed here. Sighted in Feb. 1949 by Fids on the *John Biscoe*, who made a running survey of the islands in Feb. 1950, and named by them as the Kirkwood Islets, for Harry Kirkwood. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. An Argentine chart of 1956 has the name Islotes Harriague, referring to either this group or the Faure Islands. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined this group as the Kirkwood Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. ArgAE 1959-60 named them Islotes Marinero Ciotti, after a sailor on the *Madryn*, who died on active service in 1942-43 (not in Antarctica). They appear on that expedition's 1960 chart, and, as cumbersome as the name is, it was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islotes Kirkwood, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. An American chart of 1975 shows Kirkwood Island. This may be a mistake, or it may refer to the main island in the group. An American automatic weather station was installed here in May 2001, at an elevation of 30 meters.

Kirkwood Islets *see* **Kirkwood Islands**

Kirkwood Range. 76°30' S, 162°00' E. A massive coastal range of mountains extending N-S between, on the one hand Mawson Glacier and, on the other Fry Glacier and Mackay Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Features in this range include Shoulder Mountain, Mount Creak, Mount Endeavour, Mount Chetwynd, and Mount Gauss. A broad, low-level platform on the seaward side of the range is occupied by the Oates Piedmont Glacier. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58, for Harry Kirkwood. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Kirsty Island. 67°36' S, 68°16' W. A small island with outcrops of reddish rock, just W of Lagoon Island, and E of Léonie Island, in Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. The island was used by scientists at Rothera Station as a site for marine research and recreation. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for BAS marine biologist Kirsty Margot Brown who was killed by a leopard seal on July 22, 2003 (*see* **Deaths in Antarctica**).

Kirton Island. 67°30' S, 63°38' E. A small coastal island, the southern of two islands rising to about 30 m above sea level in the Robinson Group, 5 km W of Cape Daly, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who, apparently, did not name it. First visited in July 1959 by an ANARE party from Mawson Station. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Malcolm Kirton (b. Oct. 11, 1932), geophysicist at Mawson in 1959, and seismologist at Wilkes Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ensenada Kirwan *see* **Kirwan Inlet**

Kirwan, John William Patrick. b. Nov. 15, 1938, Stockport, Cheshire, as John O'Kirwan (he would drop the O') son of William O'Kirwan and Josephine van der Poel. After graduating in physics (with honors) from university in Manchester, he joined FIDS in June 1960, and trained to be a geophysicist at Eskdalemuir Observatory, in Dumfriesshire. He left Southampton in Nov. 1960, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley, and from there on to Deception Island for a short stop, and then to Base F, where he wintered-over as geophysicist in 1961 and 1962. He left Antarctica on the *Shackleton*, arriving back in England in May 1963 (by which time FIDS had become BAS). After writing up his results at Edinburgh University, he joined Schlumberger (the oilfield services corporation) in Jan. 1964, and in April 1966 he married Lieselotte Schwedt. He later moved to Winchester.

Kirwan Escarpment. 73°25' S, 3°30' W. A prominent NW-facing escarpment, trending NE-SW for about 150 km, and featuring cliffs of a moderate height as well as prominent rock spurs interspersed with glaciers and steep ice slopes, S of Penck Trough and the Ritscher Upland, and N of Amundsenisen, in Queen Maud Land. At least the N end of this escarpment, i.e., the Neumayer Cliffs, was included in the air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39, but even then was not revealed clearly. Mapped more accurately by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Archibald Laurence Patrick "Larry" Kirwan (1907-1999), director and secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. The Norwegians call it Kirwanveggen.

Kirwan Inlet. 72°21' S, 68°50' W. An ice-filled inlet, 20 km wide at its mouth, indenting the coast for 11 km, it opens on George VI Sound, and merges almost imperceptibly with the rising ice slopes at the SE corner of Alexander Island. Roughly mapped by FIDS in 1949, and named them for Laurence P. Kirwan (*see* **Kirwan Escarpment**). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Ensenada Kirwan.

Kirwanveggen *see* **Kirwan Escarpment**

Lednik Kiselëva. 65°54' S, 102°57' E. A glacier. Named by the Russians for Yegor Kiselyov. This glacier may well be the Russian name for another glacier (*see* **Lednik Angarskij** for details of this).

Kiselyov, Yegor. Leading seaman on the *Vostok* during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. He kept a journal, which was only discovered in the 1930s, in Suzdal', and published in 1941, in the travel journal *Vokrug Sveta* (*Round the World*) (No. 4, pp. 40-43).

Kista *see* **Kista Nunatak**

The *Kista Dan*. A Danish ship that had several incarnations, the two main ones being as ANARE's relief vessel to Antarctica between 1953 and 1957, and then as a FIDS relief vessel between 1957 and 1967. **1952:** The *Kista Dan* was built by Lauritzen's Shipyards, at Aalborg, Denmark, with a view to using her in the newly-developing lead-mining trade in eastern Greenland. She was 1239 tons, 213 feet long, 37 feet in width, and with 1560 hp diesel engines capable of 12 knots. She had a welded icebreaker hull, and a fully-enclosed crow's nest, complete with navigational instruments. She also had 2 holds, and a heavy lift derrick. She could take 24 passengers. Bill Pedersen was 2nd mate. **1952-53**: The *Kista Dan* was in the area of the Weddell Sea, while they were making the Alan Ladd movie *Hell Below Zero*. Hans Christian Petersen was captain, and his wife Edna was on board, acting as a stand-in for the movie. Danish crew, including Bill Pedersen (second mate). **March 5, 1953**: The *Kista Dan* arrived in Southampton from South Georgia. **Dec. 11, 1953**: The *Kista Dan* arrived in Melbourne from Europe, chartered from the Danes by ANARE as their first real expedition ship to the Antarctic proper. Petersen still skipper. Mikkelsen (1st mate), Bill Pedersen (2nd mate), John Hansen (coxswain). **Dec. 12, 1953**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne. **Dec. 31, 1953**: The *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 4, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne. **Jan. 9, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* reached Heard Island. **Jan. 23, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* left the Kerguélen Islands, bound for Antarctica. **Feb. 1, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* entered the pack-ice. **Feb. 11, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Horseshoe Harbor. **Feb. 23, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* left the new Mawson Station. **March 1, 1954**: The northbound *Kista Dan* passed the Vestfold Hills. **March 4, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* headed out of Antarctic waters. **March 31, 1954**: The *Kista Dan* back in Melbourne. From here she would go to the Arctic, and work there for the summer, then back down to Melbourne in time for the austral summer. This would be a pattern until the Australians replaced the *Kista Dan* in 1957. **Jan. 7, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Heard Island. **Jan. 22, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* reached Heard Island, and from there left for Antarctica. **Feb. 10, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Prydz Bay. **March 23, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* arrived back at Melbourne. **Dec. 5, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* arrived in Melbourne, under Capt. Petersen. She had been painted bright red for visibility in polar conditions (she had formerly been white), the first ship to do this. **Dec. 6, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island. **Dec. 11, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island, with 6 ewes, a ram, poultry, and 150 seedling trees. **Dec. 16, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* left Macquarie Island. **Dec. 22, 1955:** The *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 27, 1955**: The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Antarctica. **Jan. 5, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Davis Bay. **Jan. 9, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left

Davis Bay. **Jan. 19, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* in Vincennes Bay, and at the Balaena Islands. **Jan. 20, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left the Balaena Islands. **Jan. 21, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at the Windmill Islands. **Jan. 30, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Mirnyy Station. **Jan. 31, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at the Haswell Islands. **Feb. 10, 1956**: The Kista Dan got caught in the ice in the Davis Sea. **Feb. 13, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* blasted her way out of the ice. **Feb. 17, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Mawson Station. **March 4, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left Mawson Station, bound for Heard Island. **March 9, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Heard Island, and left later that day. **March 11, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at the Kerguélens. **March 14, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left the Kerguélens. **March 26, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* arrived back at Melbourne, with 24 Huskies on board. **Nov. 27, 1956:** The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Macquarie Island, with a new skipper, Kaj Hindberg. **Dec. 2, 1956:** The *Kista Dan* arrived at Macquarie Island. **Dec. 6, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* left Macquarie Island. **Dec. 11, 1956:** The *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Dec. 17, 1956:** The *Kista Dan* left Melbourne, bound for Antarctica. **Jan. 10, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* in the area of the Vestfold Hills. **Jan. 11, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* in the area of the future Davis Station. **Jan. 12, 1957**: Offloading began at Davis Station. **Jan. 20, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* left Davis Station. **Jan. 25, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* in Vincennes Bay. **Feb. 2, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Mawson Station at midnight. **Feb. 17, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* left Mawson, bound for Davis. **Feb. 20, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* arrived back at Davis Station. **Feb. 21, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* left Davis, headed for the Kerguélen Islands. **Feb. 27, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* at the Kerguélens. **March 12, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* arrived back in Melbourne. **Jan. 20, 1958**: The *Kista Dan* left Davis Station. **March 1960**: While transporting FIDS personnel from base to base, the *Kista Dan* got caught in the pack-ice at Marguerite Bay, and had to be rescued by the *Glacier*. The *Glacier*'s tow ropes were too big for the little ship, and so the American cutter smashed ice while the *Kista Dan* followed. **Dec. 3, 1960**: The *Kista Dan* left Southampton, bound for Montevideo. **Dec. 28, 1960**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Montevideo, where they took on board an Otter aircraft. **Dec. 30, 1960**: The *Kista Dan* left Montevideo, bound for Port Stanley. **Jan. 2, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Port Stanley. **Jan. 7, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* left Port Stanley. **Jan. 11, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived at Base B, where the Otter was offloaded. **Jan. 12, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* at Admiralty Bay (Base G). **Jan. 29, 1961:** The *Kista Dan* arrived at Halley Bay. **March 19, 1961**: The *Kista Dan* arrived in Southampton. **1961**: Capt. Hindberg left the *Kista Dan*, replaced by Leif A. Petersen. **Feb. 4, 1962**: The *Kista Dan* left Halley Bay, bound for Southampton. **March 26, 1962**: The *Kista Dan* arrived with several Fids, back at Southampton. **1962-63**: Capt. Petersen. **1963-64**: Capt. Petersen. **Dec. 2, 1963**: The *Kista Dan* left Southampton. **1964-65**: Capt. Petersen. **1965-66**: Capt. Anders Jacobsen. **1967**: The *Kista Dan* was sold by Lauritzen's to the Karlsen Shipping Co., in Halifax, N.S., and renamed the *Martin Karlsen*. **1967-68:** As the *Martin Karlsen,* she did an Argentinian tour to Antarctica with ArgAE 1967-68 (Captain O. Ivanissevich). She served in the Arctic for the Bedford Insitute of Oceanography, in 1979 was sold to the Bowring Steamship Co., and transferred to one of their subsidiaries, the Bearcreek Oil & Shipping Co., and renamed the *Benjamin Bowring*. In 1980-81, skippered by Oliver St. John Steiner, she was conducting seismic surveys in the Ross Sea, and then was chartered to the Trans-Globe Expedition until the end of 1982. She was trapped in the ice until rescued by the *Polar Star*. In 1983 she was sold to Halba Shipping, in London, and renamed the *Arctic Gael*. In 1984 she was sold to Freighters & Tankers, Ltd., renamed the *Olimpiakos*, and laid up. They took her to Cos, where she was fitted out as a yacht by Greek shipping tycoon John Goulandris. However, she was laid up until June 1997, when she was bought by Polar Ventures, with a view to using her in Antarctic waters pollution control. However, so long being laid up had made her unseaworthy, so Polar Ventures was forced to sell her in 1998 to a breaker's yard in Turkey, where she was scrapped.

Kista Nunatak. 69°47' S, 37°17' E. A nunatak, 0.8 km S of Såta Nunatak, on the SE side of Fletta Bay, on the SW coast of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Kista (i.e., "the chest"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kista Nunatak in 1968.

Kista Rock. 69°44' S, 74°24' E. A small island, about 1.5 km N of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, it is the southernmost of a chain of small islands trending N-S off the coast of East Antarctica. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and first plotted (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by the ANARE personnel who landed here by aircraft on Aug. 26, 1957 (they obtained an astrofix), for their ship, the *Kista Dan*. ANCA accepted the name on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Kista Strait. 67°35' S, 62°51' E. The body of water between the Flat Islands and the Jocelyn Islands, in Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and first plotted (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. First navigated by the *Kista Dan* in 1954, en route to what was to become Mawson Station. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kistler Valley. 82°30' S, 51°30' W. A mostly ice-filled valley in the east-central part of the Dufek Massif, between Sapp Rocks and Forlidas Ridge, and which heads in the amphitheatre between Nutt Bluff and Preslik Spur, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Ronald Wayne Kistler (b. May 18, 1931, Chicago), USGS research geologist from 1960, whose lab research and scientific reporting with Art Ford (q.v.) between 1979 and 2000 on the geochronology and petrology of the Dufek intrusion of the northern Pensacolas was critical for the understanding of the evolution of this major igneous complex.

Kita-hanare-iwa. 71°17' S, 35°54' E. A small rock exposure at the NE extremity of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "north solitary rock").

Kita-iwa-jima *see* **Kita-iwa-zima**

Kita-iwa-zima. 68°59' S, 39°37' E. A small island, with a highest point of 6.3 m above sea level, about 300 m N of Iwa-zima, off East Ongul Island. Named by the Japanese on July 10, 2008. The name is also seen as Kita-iwa-jima.

Kita-karamete-iwa *see* **Kita-karamete Rock**

Kita-karamete Rock. 69°04' S, 35°23' E. A very small rock exposure about 13 km NW of Minami-karamete Rock, in the E part of the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1970-71. The Japanese named it Kita-karamete-iwa (i.e., "north back gate rock") on June 22, 1972. They plotted it in 69°08' S, 35°09' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Kita-karamete Rock in 1975, and with new coordinates.

Kita-nagaone. 72°34' S, 31°16' E. The northern of 3 parallel ridges, in the N part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed by JARE 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "nothern long ridge").

Kita-no-seto *see* **Kirano-seto Strait**

Kita-no-seto *see* **Kitano-seto Strait**

Kitano-no-ura *see* **Kitano-ura Cove**

Kita-teøya. 69°03' S, 39°34' E. The northernmost of the Te Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and first mapped as part of the island group by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, using these aerial photos. Accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on March 12, 1977 (the name means "the northern of the Teøyane" — Teøyane being the Norwegian name for the group).

Kita-zima. 68°56' S, 39°37' E. The most northeasterly of the Flatvaer Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. More accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys conducted by JARE in 1957, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (name means "north island").

Kitami Beach. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. A beach, about 500 m long, along the innermost (southern) part of Kitano-ura Cove, on the N side of East Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1957, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Kitami-hama (i.e., "north-looking beach"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Kitami Beach in 1968. The Norwegians

call it Nordvendfjøra (which means the same thing).

Kitami-hama *see* **Kitami Beach**

Kitano-seto Strait. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. A narrow strait between Nesøya and East Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from these photos. Surveyed by JARE in 1957, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Kita-no-seto (i.e., "northern strait"), because of its N location within the island group. US-ACAN accepted the name Kitano-seto Strait in 1970.

Kitano-ura *see* **Kitano-ura Cove**

Kitano-ura Cove. 69°00' S, 39°36' E. An indentation in the N side of East Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from these photos. Surveyed by JARE in 1957, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Kitano-ura, or Kita-no-ura (i.e., "the northern cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kitano-ura Cove in 1968. The Norwegians call it Jurpollen (i.e., "udder poll"—a "poll" being a small, rounded Norwegian fjord).

Kitchen, Joseph. Appointed captain of the *Ann*, on July 27, 1821, he took that vessel to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season. Apparently he had been a mate on the *Cora*.

Kitchen Point. 62°23' S, 59°21' W. A low, rocky spit, it forms the E point of Robert Island, 8.8 km SW of Harmony Point (the W extremity of Nelson Island), in the South Shetlands. Being ice-free, it stands out due to its dark color. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Punta Labbé, for Custodio Labbé Lippi (*see* **Labbé Rock**). It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The trouble was/is, ChilAE 1946-47 had, apparently, named another feature as Punta Labbé (in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, not too far away), and so there were, for a while (and may still be) two points named by the Chileans as Punta Labbé. This point on Robert Island was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC found the double naming intolerable (and rightly so), and so, on Aug. 31, 1962, named the Robert Island one as Kitchen Point, for Joseph Kitchen. As such, it appears on a British chart of that year. In one of the bizarrely inappropriate of all Antarctic place-name translations, the Argentines have rendered it as Punta Cocina (i.e., "kitchen point"). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. In 2005, UK-APC accepted the name Labbé Point (q.v.) for the one on Greenwich Island. US-ACAN have not become involved in any way with this feature.

Kitching Ridge. 85°12' S, 177°06' W. A prominent rock ridge on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, between Bennett Platform and Matador Mountain, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for South African vertebrate paleontologist James William Kitching (b. Feb. 6, 1922. d. Dec. 24, 2003), who first found fossils here while he was an exchange scientist with the Ohio State University's Byrd Institute of Polar Studies 1970-71 geological party.

Kite Stream. 77°23' S, 162°07' E. A meltwater stream in the Victoria Valley, it flows W from Victoria Lower Glacier into Lake Vida, in the area of Wright Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Steven Kite, University of Maine geological field assistant with the Victoria Valley party of 1977-78. Mr. Kite was conducting research into the glacial geology of the Victoria Valley when, not as part of his research, he found a 43-pound meteorite iron in a moraine 0.5 km inland from Victoria Lower Glacier.

Kiten Point. 63°53' S, 58°26' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Chudomir Cove, 4.3 km SW of Pitt Point, 7.56 km SE of Mount Reece, and 7.15 km NW of Lagrelius Point, on James Ross Island, at Prince Gustav Channel, in the area of the Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the town of Kiten, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Lago Kitesch *see* **Lake Kitezh**

Kiteschbach. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A little stream that flows on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans, in association with nearby Lake Kitezh, which this stream feeds ("Kitesch" being the German form of the name).

Lake Kitezh. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A lake, 0.5 km long, NW of Ardley Cove, near the center of Fildes Peninsula, it is the largest of many lakes on that peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Used as a reservoir by nearby Bellingshausen Station and Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. The name Ozero Kitezh was used in a 1973 geographical report by two 1971 wintering-over members of Bellingshausen, Leonid Sergeyevich Govorukha and Igor Mikhaylovich Simonov (base leader), and was named after the legendary Russian city of Kitezh that disappeared into the water rather than be taken by the Mongols. The 2 Russians translated the name as Lake Kitezh in their English-language versions, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, and the one that appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name too. It appears as such on a British chart of 1990. It appears on a 1984 Brazilian map as Lago Kitesch.

Ozero Kitezh *see* **Lake Kitezh**

Kitney Island. 67°31' S, 63°04' E. A small island, about 1.5 km ENE of Smith Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who, although they did not name this island individually, plotted it as part of a small group named by them as Spjotøyskjera (*see* **Wiltshire Rocks**). Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Victor J. "Vic" Kitney, supervising radio technician who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1968 and 1983. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Proliv Kitovyj *see* **Kitovyy Strait**

Kitovyy Strait. 67°39' S, 45°59' E. A strait between the McMahon Islands and the Thala Hills, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, the latter naming it Proliv Kitovyj (i.e., "whale strait"). ANCA translated the name as Kitovyy Strait on July 31, 1972.

Kitson, Edward Wollaston "Ned." b. March 7, 1888, Paynsford, Newton Abbot, Devon, son of Captain (later major) Edward Kitson, of the Indian Army (who had been at Lucknow with Campbell), and his wife Henrietta Althea Karskale, and also younger brother of Admiral Sir Harry Kitson. He joined the Navy in 1903, was promoted to sub lieutenant in 1908, and to lieutenant in 1909. In World War I he was navigator on various ships, including the *Psyche*, the *Prince Rupert*, the *Cornwall*, and the *Suffolk*, and in 1917 was promoted to lieutenant commander. From 1922 to 1923 he was navigating officer on the *Calcutta*, and in 1923 was promoted to commander. In 1924 he married Evelyn Marjorie, known as Marjorie (his brother also married a Marjorie), and later that year went out to South Africa to be King's harbormaster at Simonstown. From 1928 to 1930 he was on the *Kent*, with the China Squadron, as fleet navigating officer, then on the staff of the Navigation School, and finally was assistant King's harbormaster at Devonport and Bereham, a job he relinquished in Sept. 1933. On his 46th birthday, 1934, he retired as captain, and lived at Lustleigh, Devon. World War II brought him back into action, and he was given command of the *Carnarvon Castle* on April 10, 1942. He was in Antarctica in 1942-43, but on this cruise he contracted an illness, and died on Feb. 18, 1944.

Kitticarrara Glacier. 77°43' S, 163°02' E. A short, steep glacier, 1.5 km S of Howard Glacier, and S of Nussbaum Riegel, in the Kukri Hills, flowing ESE into Ferrar Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by Frank Debenham of Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party, during BAE 1910-13, for a sheep station near Jugiong, NSW. Frank Debenham suggested the name. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. The station was named for Kitticarrara Creek, and the word "kitticarara" is an Aborigine name for the brown kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

Kivi Peak. 86°22' S, 129°39' W. Rising to 2390 m, it marks the S end of Cleveland Mesa, on the E side of the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Stephen Kivi (b. Oct. 11, 1940. d. Sept. 1968), a graduate of the University of Florida, utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1962. Mr. Kivi, of Lake Worth, was shot to death by 2 sheriff's men in Marion County, Fla., while a burglary suspect. Two years later his widow, Jo Ann (they had been married 3 years) sued the sheriff's department for $200,000 dollars, and lost.

Kiwi Pass. 80°48' S, 158°00' E. Also called Kiwi Saddle. A high pass in the range just NE

of Mount Egerton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, who used this pass to cross the range. A kiwi, is, of course, a New Zealander. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kiwi Saddle *see* **Kiwi Pass**

Kiwibukta. 68°52' S, 90°26' W. A small bay between the point the Norwegians call Michaylovodden and the most northeasterly part of the coast they call Vostokkysten, on the E side of Peter I Island. The sea in this bay is green, like the color of kiwi fruit. Named by the Norwegians ("kiwi bay").

Kizahashi Beach. 69°28' S, 39°35' E. A beach with many steps (representing the old shoreline), at the W head of Osen Cove, Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Kizahasi-hama, or Kizahashi-hama (i.e., "stair beach"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kizahashi Beach in 1975.

Kizahashi-hama *see* **Kizahashi Beach**

Kizahasi-hama *see* **Kizahashi Beach**

Mount Kizaki. 70°45' S, 65°46' E. A mountain 6 km SW of Mount Dowie, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Koshiro "Koshi" Kizaki, of the department of geology and mineralogy, at Hokkaido University, in Sapporo, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1966. He was later at the geological laboratory at Ryukyu University, in Naha. He led JARE 21 (1979-81). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Kizer Island. 77°16' S, 150°48' W. An ice-covered island about 24 km long, it is the most westerly of the large, grounded islands in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, 16 km SW of Cronenwett Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1962 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Theodore Louis Kizer (b. Jan. 17, 1936), USN, helicopter pilot on the *Glacier*, who sighted the island aerially on Jan. 26, 1962. Originally plotted in 77°14' S, 150°50' W, it has since been replotted.

Kjakebeinet. 73°48' S, 14°52' W. A mountain, E of Steinkjeften, in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Norwegians (the name means "the jaw bone").

Kjelbotn, Olav Kornelius. b. Oct. 5, 1898, Fosnes, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway, as Olav Kristoffersen, son of farm owner Kristoffer Kjeldbotnet and his wife Oline Johannesdatter (the Norwegians followed a different naming pattern in 1898). He was an Olympic skier (1928, St. Moritz), and in 1933, during a Norwegian whaling expedition, with Devold and Riiser-Larsen, he attempted a sledging exploration of the Princess Ragnhild Coast. He had had much Arctic experience with dogs and sledging. He died on May 17, 1966, in Namsos, Norway.

Kjelbotn Peak. 72°14' S, 26°34' E. Rising to 3210 m, SE of Isachsen Mountain, between that mountain and Devold Peak, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Kjelbotnnuten (i.e., "Kjelbotn peak"), for Olav Kjelbotn. US-ACAN accepted the name Kjelbotn Peak in 1966.

Kjelbotnnuten *see* **Kjelbotn Peak**

Kjella. 72°16' S, 26°11' E. A mountain at the E side of Mjell Glacier, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the old woman" in Norwegian. *See also* **Kallen** ("the old man").

Kjellberg, Sigvard. b. Sweden. Photographer with the Norwegian air unit of NBSAE 1949-52.

Kjellberg Peak. 72°56' S, 3°45' W. A small rock peak at the head of Frostlendet Valley, N of Huldreslottet Mountain, about 6 km W of Ryvingen Peak, in the S part of the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Kjellbergnuten, for Sigvard Kjellberg. US-ACAN accepted the name Kjellberg Peak in 1966.

Kjellbergnuten *see* **Kjellberg Peak**

Cabo Kjellman *see* **Cape Kjellman**

Cape Kjellman. 63°44' S, 59°24' W. Marks the E entrance point of Charcot Bay, on the W side of Trinity Peninsula, dividing that peninsula from the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Nov.-Dec. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld for Prof. Frans Reinhold Kjellman (1846-1907), Swedish botanist and Arctic explorer. It appears on a 1911 chart, as Cape Olsen, presumably named for Hjalmar Olsen (q.v.). It appears as Cape Kjellman on a British chart of 1921, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Cabo Kjellman, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948, and again between 1959 and 1961. It appears, misspelled, as Cape Kiellman, in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Kap Kjellman *see* **Cape Kjellman**

Kjerka *see* **Mount Kjerka**

Mount Kjerka. 68°03' S, 66°04' E. Rising to 863 m, at the S end of the Gustav Bull Mountains, 17.5 km (the Australians say about 22 km) S of Mount Marsden, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjerka (i.e., "the church"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Kjerka in 1947. ANCA named it Church Mountain on Aug. 20, 1957. The feature was a terminal station in a tellurometer traverse from Mawson Station by John Manning in 1967.

Kjerringa. 71°54' S, 2°50' E. A small nunatak S of Gubben, in the N part of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the wife"). Where there is a wife, there is a husband [*see* [2]**Gubben**]. Note: As the English do, the Norwegians often refer to their wife as "the old woman."

Mount Kjerringa. 66°29' S, 55°11' E. An isolated peak, rising to 1220 m, 13 km N of Aker Peaks, and 44 km (the Australians say about 50 km) westward of Magnet Bay, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjerringa (i.e., "the wife"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Kjerringa in 1961, and ANCA followed suit. It is also seen as Kjerringefjell (i.e., "the wife mountain").

Kjerringefjell *see* **Mount Kjerringa**

Kjølen *see* **Keel Island**

Kjølrabbane *see* **Kjølrabbane Hills**

Kjølrabbane Hills. 72°16' S, 3°22' W. A small group of craggy, mountainous hills, between Lyftingen Peak and Styrbordsknattane Peaks, S of Wilson Saddle, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Kjølrabbane (i.e., "the keel hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kjølrabbane Hills in 1966.

Kjørboe, Frithjof Randulff. b. April 27, 1872, Tønsberg, Norway. He married Laura Marie, and they lived in Vallø, in Sem. He supervised the building of the whaler *Teie*, in Denmark, and was captain of the *Hektoria* in 1914-15, and of the *Benguela* in 1915-16, both for the Hektor Company.

Kjuka *see* **Kjuka Headland**

Kjuka Headland. 69°36' S, 39°44' E. A bare rock headland, rising to 300 m, just N of Telen Glacier, and 14 km S of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjuka (i.e., "the small cake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kjuka Hills in 1968.

Kjukevåg *see* **Kjukevåg Bay**

Kjukevåg Bay. 69°36' S, 39°41' E. A small bay on the E coast of Lützow-Holm Bay, formed between the seaward projection of Telen Glacier and the coast just northward, between Kjuka Headland and Kjukevågsodden, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjukevåg (i.e., "Kjuka bay"), in association with nearby Kjuka Headland. US-ACAN accepted the name Kjukevåg Bay in 1968.

Kjukevågsodden. 69°16' S, 39°38' E. An ice-covered point on the S side of Kjukevåg Bay, in the inner part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "Kjukevåg point"), in association with the bay.

Kjuklingen *see* **Kjuklingen Nunatak**

Kjuklingen Nunatak. 68°13' S, 58°27' E. One of the Dyer Nunataks, 2.5 km E of Mount Gjeita, in the Hansen Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kjuklingen (i.e., "the chicken"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kjuklingen Nunatak in 1967.

Gora Kjuri. 71°20' S, 12°22' E. A nunatak at the W end of the Johnson Peaks, in the northernmost part of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Kjuringen *see* **Rayner Peak**

KK-dalen. 74°42' S, 10°29' W. An ice depression between Sivorgfjella and XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the KK valley"), for Koordinasjons Komitteen ("the coordination committee"), which played a vital role in the Resistance in Norway during World War II.

Kladara Beach. 62°32' S, 59°46' W. A beach, 2 km long, and snow-free in summer, forming the S side of Yankee Harbor, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded to the W by the base of Provadiya Hook, to the S by Oborishte Ridge, and to the E by the terminus of Solis Glacier. Roughly mapped by early sealers, in 1822, and again by the British in 1968, the Chileans in 1971, the Argentines in 1980, and the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient and medieval fortress of Kladara in southeastern Bulgaria.

Klakegga. 72°04' S, 36°08' E. A mountain ridge forming the easternmost part of Bergersenfjella, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "frozen ground ridge" in Norwegian. The Russians call it Hrebet Vishnevskogo.

Klakemulen. 72°06' S, 26°00' E. The southernmost peak in Mount Bergersen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the frozen ground snout"). The Russians call it Gora Botkina.

Klakkane *see* **Klakkane Islands**

Klakkane Islands. 67°15' S, 59°46' E. A group of small islands 2.5 km E of Farrington Island, and 9 km NNE of Couling Island, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially in Jan. 1937 by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Klakkane (i.e., "the lumps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klakkane Islands in 1963, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Klakknabben *see* **Klakknabben Peak**

Klakknabben Peak. 73°57' S, 5°42' W. A low, somewhat isolated nunatak, 3 km NE of Gavlpiggen Peak, in the SW part of the Urfjell Cliffs, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Klakknabben (i.e., "the lump peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klakknabben Peak in 1966.

Klarius Mikkelsenfjell *see* **Mikkelsen Peak**

Klebelsberg Glacier. 67°23' S, 66°19' W. A glacier, about 11 km long and 3 km wide, at the S side of Finsterwalder Glacier, it flows NW from the central plateau of Graham Land toward the head of Lallemand Fjord, at the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. With Finsterwalder Glacier and Haefeli Glacier, its mouth merges with Sharp Glacier, where that glacier enters the fjord. First partially surveyed from the E (i.e., from the plateau) in 1946-47, by FIDS, and named by them in 1948 for Raimund von Klebelsberg (1886-1967), Austrian glaciologist. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, it appears on a British chart of 1957.

Klein Glacier. 86°48' S, 150°00' W. A broad glacier near the edge of the Polar Plateau, it flows NW into Scott Glacier immediately S of the La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Verle Wesley Klein (b. April 1933), USN, VX-6 pilot during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Kleiner Sledgergletscher. 71°33' S, 163°12' E. A tributary glacier to Sledgers Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans (name means "little Sledgers Glacier").

Kleinschmidtgipfel. 73°40' S, 4°15' W. A peak, due S of Enden Point, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans for Dr. Georg Kleinschmidt, geologist from Darmstadt, who was on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

Kleinschmidtklippen. 71°29' S, 160°15' E. A rock, due W of Swanson Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the Germans for Dr. Georg Kleinschmidt (*see* **Kleinschmidtgipfel**).

Klekowski Crag. 62°08' S, 58°30' W. A steep rocky crag resembling a wall, rising to about 400 m, on the S side of Lange Glacier, between that glacier and Polar Committee Icefall, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears on a Polish map of 1979, as Klekowski Ridge, named for Romuald Zdislaw Klekowski (b. 1924), director of the Institute of Ecology, at the Polish Academy of Sciences, and a sponsor of Arctowski Station and the Polish Antarctic expeditions, and that was the name accepted officially by the Poles in 1980. However, it appears on a 1980 Polish map as Turnia Klekowskiego, and that was the name (translated as Klekowski Crag) that was accepted by UK-APC on April 3, 1984. It appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer.

The *Klem*. Whale catcher in Antarctic waters in 1934-35, along with the *Splint*. Both vessels, working for the factory *Pioner*, got crushed by the ice on April 1, 1935, 100 miles E of Joinville Island, and sank in 63°S, 53°28' W. *See* **The *Splint***. There was also a whale catcher called *Klem II*, for which see the entry [1]**The *Silva***.

Klementsen, Klement. b. Norway. Bosun on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Klenk, Eugen. Sailor on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Klenke, William Henry, Jr. b. Oct. 19, 1909, NYC, son of lawyer William Henry Klenke and his wife Gertrude Chatillon. After a stint in the Marine Corps, as a private, he became an airplane mechanic. When Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon went missing, during the Ellsworth Expedition, 1935-36, the *Wyatt Earp* had to radio for another plane to be sent from the States. This was a Gamma 2D aircraft, called the *Texaco 20*, and it was sent to Magallanes, Chile. A mechanic for this plane had to make his way down from the USA, and Klenke was that mechanic. After hitching from his home on East 72nd Street, Manhattan, he bummed a ride with hot-shot pilot Russ Thaw (son of the notorious Evelyn Nesbit) who crashed in Atlanta on Dec. 10, 1935, on the way down. Unhurt and undeterred, Klenke then picked up a lift with the country's ace pilot, Dick Merrill, who got him most of the way to Chile, and from there he caught another ride to Magallanes, where, on Dec. 22, 1935, he boarded the *Wyatt Earp* with the *Texaco 20*, which had already arrived there. He died in San Diego on Nov. 18, 1979.

Klenova, Marie Vasil'yevna. Last name also seen as Klyonova, or Klënova. b. 1898. Soviet professor and marine geologist, the first woman to do research in Antarctica. A member of the Council for Antarctic Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, she had worked for 30 years in the North Polar regions, and produced the first seabed map of the Barents Sea. She then went to Antarctica in the summer of 1956 with a Soviet oceanographic team to map uncharted areas of the coast. She worked on the *Ob'* and the *Lena*, making shipboard observations, and at Mirnyy Station too. There were 7 other women aboard the *Ob'*. She died in 1976.

Kleppen Island. 66°43' S, 57°10' E. A small island, rising to an elevation of about 85 m above sea level, SE of Martin Island, and about 6 km W of Austnes Skerries, in the N part of Edward VIII Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Plotted in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kleppen (i.e., "the lump"). They thought Martin Island (q.v.) was part of Kleppen, but that was disproved by ANARE field parties in the 1950s. Consequently, in 1958, ANCA allocated names for the two islands — Martin Island (which the Norwegians call Utvikgalten) and Kleppen Island (which the Norwegians call Kleppen).

Lednik Kleptuza *see* **Kleptuza Glacier**

Kleptuza Glacier. 64°36' S, 63°16' W. A glacier, 10 km long and 10 km wide, flowing nothward from the E slopes of Mount Hector in the Trojan Range and the N slopes of the Osterrieth Range, to enter Fournier Bay E of Madzharovo Point and W of Studena Point, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the

Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, as Lednik Kleptuza, for the karst spring of Kleptuza, in Velingrad, in southern Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

Klevegadden. 72°01' S, 7°40' E. A steep mountain crag on the SE side of Klevekåpa Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the closet track").

Klevekampen *see* **Klevekampen Mountain**

Klevekampen Mountain. 71°58' S, 7°41' E. A large, mainly ice-free mountain, 5 km E of Kubus Mountain, in the N part of the Filchner Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Klevekampen (i.e., "the closet crag"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klevekampen Mountain in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Slozhnaja.

Klevekåpa *see* **Klevekåpa Mountain**

Klevekåpa Mountain. 72°02' S, 7°37' E. A mostly ice-capped mountain, rising to 2910 m, with an abrupt SE rock face, close NW of the mouth of Snuggerud Glacier, in the Filchner Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Klevekåpa (i.e., "the closet cloak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klevekåpa Mountain in 1966.

Klevetind *see* **Klevetind Peak**

Klevetind Peak. 71°59' S, 7°37' E. Rising to 2910 m, immediately S of Klevekampen Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Klevetind (i.e., "the closet peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klevetind Peak in 1967.

Mount Kleynshmidt *see* **Enden Point**

Kliffbach. 62°12°S, 59°00' W. A little stream that flows on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Kliment Ohridski *see* **Mount Ohridsky**

Vrah Kliment Ohridski *see* **Mount Ohridsky**

Klimov Bluff. 74°52' S, 114°02' W. Partly ice-free bluff, facing E, 1.5 km SE of Mount Bray, at the SE end of Jenkins Heights, on the W side of Kohler Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lev V. Klimov, Soviet exchange scientist who wintered-over at McMurdo Station in 1966, and who was on the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966–67. Originally plotted in 74°51' S, 113°52' W, it has since been replotted.

Skaly Klimuka. 79°35' S, 159°10' E. A group of rocks S of Soyuz-17 Cliff, on the N side of Carlyon Glacier, in the Cook Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Klinck Nunatak. 72°04' S, 63°59' W. An isolated nunatak rising to about 1800 m, between the Blanchard Nunataks and the Holmes Hills, in the south-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Jay C. Klinck, USN, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1970. He was back wintering-over at Siple Station in 1973, as part of the USARP operational support. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Klinckowström, Axel Alexander Camille Rudolf Emanuel. A Swedish baron and scientist. b. Dec. 24, 1867, in the Swedish legation at Darmstadt, in Hessen. He married Olof Gyldén's sister, Thyra. He went on the relief expedition of 1903–04, on the *Frithiof*, to try to rescue Nordenskjöld's party during SwedAE 1901–04, and took time to study penguins. He died on May 12, 1936, at Stafsund, Ekerö, Sweden.

Kling, Alfred. b. June 25, 1882, Westhofen, Germany, but raised partly in the towns of Steele and Wetter, son of Ernst Kling and his wife Lina. He became an officer with the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and in 1908 was 2nd officer on the *Amerika*. He is most famous as being navigator on the *Deutschland* during GermAE 1911–12. During the expedition, he, König, and Filchner went looking for New South Greenland in June 1912. On Dec. 19, 1912, after the expedition, while they were at South Georgia, Kling officially became skipper of the *Deutschland*. During World War I he was a lieutenant on the *Seeadler*, and after the war got his captain's license, became a Chilean citizen, married Erna, and lived in Hamburg. His mother, Lina, and his two brothers, Fred and Gene, had come over to the States in 1902, and lived in Youngstown, Ohio, where the boys worked in steel. One of the brothers, Fred, was chief engineer of the Youngstown District of the Carnegie Steel Company. Alfred would often come and visit, even into the 1920s.

Klinger Ridge. 74°43' S, 114°00' W. An ice-covered ridge S of Martin Peninsula, extending NE from Jenkins Heights between McClinton Glacier and Dorchuck Glacier, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from ground surveys, USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Klinger, of the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, aurora photometrist and scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1973.

Klisura Peak. 62°42' S, 60°11' W. Rising to about 600 m in Friesland Ridge, 3.8 km SSW of Lyaskovets Peak, 2.7 km S by E of Mount Friesland, 1.8 km E of Simeon Peak, 1.75 km N by E of Preslav Crag, and 2.5 km W by N of the summit of Peshev Ridge, it overlooks Macy Glacier to the NE, E, and SE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Klisura.

Gora Kljuv. 72°37' S, 68°12' E. A nunatak, due W of Styles Glacier, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Klo Rock. 63°55' S, 60°46' W. A rock on which the sea breaks, off Borge Point, at the E side of the entrance to Mikkelsen Harbor, on Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named (probably) in 1914–15 by Hans Borge. It appears on his chart of 1915. "Klo" means "claw." ArgAE 1950–51 established a beacon on the rock, and called the rock Islote Sudoeste (i.e., "southeast islet"), a name that was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. On a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Islote Sudoeste Beacon. ChilAE 1952–53 named it Roca Le Cerf. The British gazetteer says it was named descriptively ("cerf" means "stag" in French). If this is true, it seems odd that they didn't name it "Roca Ciervo"; i.e., why use a French word? The Chilean gazetteer is silent on the subject. Anyway, it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. UK-APC accepted the name Klo Rock on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. On an American chart of 1963 it appears erroneously as Klo Rocks.

Klo Rocks *see* **Klo Rock**

Kloa *see* **Kloa Point**

Kloa Point. 66°38' S, 57°19' E. A prominent coastal point projecting into the sea from the E side of the Edward VIII Plateau, 5 km N of Cape Gotley, and about 9 km S of Cape Boothby, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kloa (i.e., "the claw"). ANCA accepted the name Kloa Point on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. Its position was fixed by Chris Armstrong, of ANARE, in 1959. Kloa Rookery (q.v.) is on its S side.

Kloa Rookery. 66°39' S, 57°16' E. An emperor penguin rookery on the sea ice on the S side of Kloa Point, in Kemp Land. Discovered from an ANARE Beaver aircraft by Peter Clemence in 1957. Named by ANCA.

Das Kloster *see* **Cathedral Crags**

Banka Klotik. 67°39' S, 45°45' E. A bank in Issledovateley Strait, between the Myall Islands and Cape Gaudis, close W of the Thala Hills, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Klotoppen *see* **Takano-tume-mine**

Valle Klotz *see* **Klotz Valley**

Klotz Valley. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A wide, flat valley, on both sides of an intermediate spur, it contains lagoons, and a river that drains Bellingshausen Dome, at the N end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. About 1996, the Chileans named it

Valle Klotz. UK-APC "acknowledged" the name Klotz Valley, on June 6, 2007. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Klovningen. 72°03' S, 2°28' E. The most southwesterly height of Grjotlia, the W slope of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (it means "the klovning," i.e., one of the two pieces into which a log is split).

Klovninggryta. 72°02' S, 2°29' E. A snowfield in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with nearby Klovningen. The word "gryta" means "pan."

Klovningsalen. 72°02' S, 2°29' E. A saddle in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with nearby Klovningen. The word "salen" means "the saddle."

Cape Klövstad. 71°39' S, 170°06' E. A bold, rugged rock point between Colbeck Bay and Protection Cove, at the S extremity of Robertson Bay, between Murray Glacier and Newnes Glacier, in northern Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Herluf Klövstad. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Kløvstad, Herluf. b. April 2, 1868, Kristiania (later Oslo), Norway, son of blacksmith and wheelwright Olaus Herlufsen Kløvstad and his wife Karen. He was the doctor on BAE 1898-1900, who wintered-over in Antarctica with Borchgrevink. He moved to Vardø soon after the expedition returned to Europe, and died of nerve fever not long afterwards, in 1900.

Kloyd Island *see* **Cloyd Island**

Klück, Karl. b. July 5, 1869, Selesen bei Stolp, Pomerania. Able seaman and replacement cook on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03. He was back as cook on the *Deutschland*, drafted by Capt. Richard Vahsel, for GermAE 1911-12.

Klumpane *see* **Klumpane Peaks**

Klumpane Peaks. 71°57' S, 3°24' W. A group of small rock nunataks, N of Flårjuven Bluff, on the E side of the mouth of Strengen Valley, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Klumpane (i.e., "the lumps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Klumpane Peaks in 1966.

Klumpen. 72°08' S, 25°08' E. A peak in the SE part of Mefjell Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the lump").

Klung Island. 67°33' S, 62°59' E. Largest of the Klung Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, it lies about 2 km ENE of Welch Island. The Klungs were photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers who named the group Klungholmane (i.e., "the bramble islands"). This largest of the group was named individually by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, as Klung Island, in association with the group. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Klung Islands. 67°33' S, 63°00' E. A group of small islands (Klung Island being the largest), 0.8 km E of Welch Island, in the NE sector of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 7 km NE of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named the group Klungholmane (i.e., "the bramble islands"). ANCA accepted the name Klung Islands on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Klungholmane *see* **Klung Islands**

Nunataki Klyki. 70°44' S, 10°40' E. A group of nunataks, NW of the ice slope the Norwegians call Larsenbrekka, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

km. Stands for kilometers.

Knaackberg. 70°47' S, 163°35' E. A peak, due E of Buckinghamspitze, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Knack Point. 85°15' S, 118°50' W. At the termination of a flat-topped spur which marks the N end of the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Joseph Val Knack (b. Oct. 24, 1932, Lawrence, Kans. d. June 28, 2010), National Weather Service meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Knallen *see* **Knallen Peak**

Knallen Peak. 72°16' S, 3°56' W. A small rock peak, 3 km W of Pyramiden Nunatak, at the E side of the head of Schytt Glacier, on the N side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Knallen (i.e., "the explosion"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knallen Peak in 1966.

Knappane *see* **Knappane Peaks**

Knappane Peaks. 72°38' S, 4°12' W. A line of separated rock peaks just W of Nålegga Ridge, on the W side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Knappane (i.e., "the buttons"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knappane Peaks in 1966.

Knappen *see* **Knappen Peak**

Knappen Peak. 69°27' S, 39°40' E. A bare rock peak, rising to 220 m, just E of Osen Cove, on the NE side of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Knappen (i.e., "the button"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knappen Peak in 1968.

Knapstad, Peder. b. Sept. 18, 1885, on the family farm at Kinn, Norway, son of Anders Knapstad and his wife Elen. Carpenter and whaler who died of a fracture of the skull on March 14, 1931, during the last season of Norwegian whaling in the South Shetlands. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. His cross was the only one found after the volcano blew on the island in 1969.

Knattane *see* **Knattane Peaks**

Knattane Peaks. 66°04' S, 52°56' E. A group of 3 peaks, about 7 km NE of Simmers Peaks, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Knattane (i.e., "the crags"). ANCA accepted the name Knattane Crags on July 31, 1972. The name is also seen as Knottane (a variation of Knattane).

Knattebrauta *see* **Knattebrauta Nunataks**

Knattebrauta Nunataks. 72°27' S, 0°18' E. A line of nunataks (the Norwegians call it an ice wall with bare crags) trending NE-SW, 6 km N of Robin Heights, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Knattebrauta (i.e., "the crag slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knattebrauta Nunataks in 1966.

Knattskjera *see* **Sansom Islands**

Knausen. 66°22' S, 53°13' E. A peak, rising to about 1230 m above sea level, about 9 km NW of Armstrong Peak, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it ("the crag"). ANCA accepted the name, without modification, on July 31, 1972.

Knerten *see* **Knerten Rocks**

Knerten Rock. 71°33' S, 2°52' W. A small, isolated rock, 11 km N of Vesleskarvet Cliff, in the NW part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Knerten (i.e., "the nipper"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knerten Rock in 1966.

Knetschberg. 73°44' S, 165°47' E. A peak on the S side of Mount Casey, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Knezevich Rock. 76°10' S, 112°00' W. A rock outcrop on the lower part of the N slope of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land, at the E side of the mouth of Clausen Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Nick Knezevich, Jr., USN, electronics technician at Pole Station in 1974.

The Knife Edge. Informal name given by the Fids of Port Lockroy Station to a very narrow, undulating ridge of ice connecting the lower end of Harbour Glacier to the snow and rocky slopes

above the rookery nearby. About 20 or 30 feet above the average level of the snow valley at its foot, and several times this distance above the sea on the other side [*see* Ken Pawson's book *Antarctica*].

Knife Point. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A point along the S side of Borge Bay, on the W side of Factory Cove, 1.5 km SE of Mooring Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The Discovery Investigations surveyed Borge Bay in 1927, and this feature appears on their 1929 chart of that expedition, but probably reflects a descriptive name given earlier by whalers in the area. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Knight, Stephen *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Knight Island. 64°55' S, 64°01' W. An island, 2.5 km long, 1.5 km W of Reeve Island, in the W part of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1960, apparently unnamed. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the character in *Canterbury Tales*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Knight Nunatak. 69°23' S, 158°52' E. A lone coastal nunatak, 6 km (the Australians say 9 km) SSE of Cape Kinsey and 5 km NE of Mount Conrad, in the Goodman Hills, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Melvin W. Knight, USN, yeoman 1st class, with the Operations Division of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, responsible for handling office routine in Washington, DC, Christchurch, NZ, and McMurdo, during OpDF 67, OpDF 68, OpDF 69, and OpDF 70. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Knight Rocks. 62°49' S, 61°35' W. A group of small rocks, 7 km WNW of Monroe Point (which is on the SW end of Snow Island), in the South Shetlands. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, after Lt. Cdr. Frank Hunt's RN Hydrographic Office survey of 1951–52, because of their proximity to Castle Rock and Keep Rock to the N. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call them Rocas Caballero (which means the same thing). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Knippovich Nunatak. 68°04' S, 49°22' E. A rock outcrop in the N part of the Nye Mountains, about 6 km N of Mount Underwood, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957 and 1958, and by SovAE 1962, and named by the latter as Gora Knippovicha, for Nikolay Mikhailovich Knippovich (1862-1939), Russian leader of several expeditions to the Barents Sea in the 1890s and early 20th century. ANCA translated the name.

Gora Knippovicha *see* **Knippovich Nunatak**

Knob Lake. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. The central lake in Three Lakes Valley, in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS personnel from Signy Island Station did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the glacier-scoured rock knob forming a small island near the S end of the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Knob Point. 77°48' S, 166°40' E. A rounded coastal point projecting from the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island, into Erebus Bay, 2.5 km to the W of Castle Rock, and just to the N of Danger Slopes. Named by Gerald Kooyman (*see* **Kooyman Peak**), here in 1963–65, but the descriptive name had been used by others before him. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Knobble Head. 63°10' S, 56°33' W. Also spelled Nobble Head. A conspicuous rock exposure forming the NE extremity of Bransfield Island, off d'Urville Island, in Antarctic Sound. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Knobhead. 77°55' S, 161°32' E. Also called Knobhead Mountain. A massive, ice-free mountain, rising to 2400 m (the New Zealanders say 2529 m), S of the W end of the Kukri Hills, it overlooks Ferrar Glacier and Taylor Glacier at their point of apposition, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901–04, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Knobhead Moraine. 77°51' S, 161°36' E. A conspicuous moraine of large boulders to the N of Knobhead, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. It continues northward between Cavendish Rocks and the W end of the Kukri Hills as a medial moraine in lower Taylor Glacier. Discovered by Armitage during BNAE 1901–04, and named by him in association with Knobhead. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Knobhead Mountain *see* **Knobhead**

Knoedler, David Joseph. b. June 1924, Mosinee, Wisc., son of paper mill accountant William Knoedler and his wife Beatrice. He graduated from Loyola University in 1950. Lt., USN, at the Naval Medical Research Laboratory, at New London, Conn., and at the Naval Gun Factory Dental Clinic in Washington, DC. He was the dentist at McMurdo Base, during OpDF I (i.e., 1955–56). He had a dental field unit (there was no dentist at Little America V that year), complete with drill, folding chair, overhead light, silver alloy, mercury, etc. He retired from the Navy as a lieutenant commander, and later lived in Wisconsin.

Knokane. 71°59' S, 2°49' E. A feature of indeterminate nature (the gazetteers don't help), in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. The name means "the knuckles."

Knoldebucht *see* **Cierva Cove**

The Knoll. 77°31' S, 169°21' E. A snow-free knoll, rising to 365 m, 0.8 km N of Cape Crozier (which it surmounts), at the E extremity of Ross Island. Discovered by BNAE 1901–04, and named aptly by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Knolls. Small, rounded hillocks, or mounds. *See* Algie, Allen, Andenes, Anderle, Anderson, Bardin, Blümcke, Bruns, Butterfly, Clark, Crary, Dalmatian, Davis, Dennis, Dobrich, Erma, Evans, Explora, Feyerharm, Fowler, Gabrovo, Gould, Granite (knolls), Gruvleflesa (knolls), Heiskanen, Imhof, Jaegyu, Johns, Kieffer, The Knoll, Kubrat, Kullen, Linton, Lundström, Malamir, Marble (knolls), Mefford, Mercator, Perperek, Polarstern, Radomir, Rezen, Ringgold, Roberts, Samokov, Sentinel, Shabla, Sigurd, Silistra, Sirius, Spanish, St. Sofroniy, Sørsdal, Stepaside, Svoge, Tukhchiev, Wynn (knolls), and Zemen.

The *Knorr*. A 2685-ton U.S. Navy ship launched in 1968, and named for Ernest R. Knorr, 19th-century American hydrographer and cartographer. Sister ship of the *Melville*, she was 279 feet long, was capable of 11 knots, and had 2756 sq feet of laboratory space. In 1970 she was delivered to her operators, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, to be used as an academic research vessel all over the world. In 1978–79 she was in waters south of NZ (but not in Antarctica), and was in Antarctic waters in 1983–84 (Capt. Emerson Hiller), facilitating studies in biology, chemistry, geology, geophysics, and physical oceanography. She could carry a crew of 22, a party of 32 scientists, and 2 technicians, for up to 60 days at sea. In 1985 she was in on the discovery of the wreck of the *Titanic*. She had a complete overhaul in 1991, and was back in Antarctic waters in 1992–93 (Capt. Carl Swanson), on an oceanographic voyage with the *Surveyor*. In 2006 she was re-fitted to take the latest core-sampling technology.

Knott Nunatak. 70°40' S, 69°27' W. A nunatak, rising to about 750 m, on the SE side of the Purcell Snowfield, W of Snick Pass, and 1.5 km NW of the N end of the LeMay Range, on Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959–60 from air photos taken during RARE 1947–48. Surveyed by BAS in 1973, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Christopher Edward Knott (b. 1944), BAS general assistant who wintered over at Base E in 1975, and at Base T in 1976. He plane tabled this area. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Knottane *see* **Knattane Peaks**

Knotten *see* **Knotten Nunatak**

Knotten Nunatak. 71°37' S, 2°19' W. A small nunatak, 8 km SW of Krylen Hill, in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Knotten (i.e., "the knob"). US-ACAN accepted the name Knotten Nunatak in 1966.

Knøttet. 72°08' S, 20°19' E. A small nunatak NE of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("a very little thing").

Cabo Knowles *see* **Cape Knowles**

Cape Knowles. 71°48' S, 60°53' W. A cliffed, rocky cape, rising to 305 m above sea level, it projects from the Black Coast, just above Hilton Inlet, and marks the N side of the entrance to that inlet, and also forms the SE point of Condor Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and surveyed by members of East Base in 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Named by them for Paul H. Knowles (q.v.), who led the sledging party that surveyed the coast as far south as Hilton Inlet. It is shown on a USAAF chart of 1942, plotted in 71°45' S, 60°50' W. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Cabo Knowles, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Knowles in 1947. It was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947–48 and Fids from Base E, and, on Dougie Mason's FIDS map of 1950, it is shown in 71°48' S, 60°50' W. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Knowles on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such (and with Mason's coordinates) in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1973, it appears with the correct coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Knowles, Charles *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Knowles, Paul Howard. b. June 24, 1909, San Anselmo, Calif. He graduated in geology in 1938, and was living in Seattle as a geologist at the University of Washington when he became a geologist at East Base during USAS 1939–41. In the 1950s he worked for the Atomic Energy Commission. He married Pauline, and they lived in Tacoma, Wash., and then Carson City, Nev. He died on Feb. 21, 1978, in Sacramento.

Knowles, William Edward "Bill." Also known as Billy. b. Feb. 16, 1875, Liverpool, son of block maker Thomas Knowles and his wife Kate, who was a dressmaker. When he was a child, the family moved to Lyttelton, NZ. He joined the Merchant service, and was an able seaman on the *Morning*, during the 1903 relief of Scott's expedition. He was back in Antarctica as an able seaman, signing on to the *Terra Nova* in Nov. 1910, at Lyttelton, during BAE 1910-13. He was later a waterside worker in Lyttelton, but when World War I broke out, he joined the NZ Squadron as a seaman on the *Philomel*. When the ship approached the Turkish town of Alexandretta, Billy was one of the landing party, and was one of three men killed during that skirmish, on Feb. 8, 1915, leaving a widow, Helen Jane.

Knowles Passage. 66°26' S, 110°28' E. A marine passage between Holl Island and Petersen Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946–47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Lloyd C. Knowles, USN, engineer officer on the *Burton Island* here during OpW. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 23, 1962.

Mount Knox. 77°32' S, 163°16' E. Rising to about 800 m at the W extremity of the MacDonald Hills, on the N side of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1998, for George A. Knox, formerly of the zoology department at the University of Canterbury, in NZ. Prof. Knox made many visits to Antarctica, and established the university's Antarctic Research Unit that was active from 1961 to 1981. He was the NZ delegate to SCAR, 1971–86, and president of SCAR, 1978–82. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. Originally plotted in 77°35' S, 163°01' E, it has since been replotted.

Knox, James William "Jimmy." b. July 21, 1922, Northwich, Cheshire. In 1942–43 he was in the RAF, serving in Trinidad (a year before Ted Gutteridge and Ken Pawson). He moved to the Falkland Islands, and from there, in 1947, he joined FIDS as a radio operator, went to London for the interview and for training, and left Tilbury on Dec. 19, 1947, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He was at Base B for the winters of 1948 and 1949, being the main radio co-ordinator for all the FIDS stations for those two winters. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he caught the *Alcantara* back to Southampton, arriving there on Jan. 30, 1950. He died in Aug. 1999, in Birkenhead.

Knox, Samuel Richardson. b. Aug. 28, 1811, Charlestown, Mass., son of Robert Knox and Ann Richardson. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1828, serving in the Mediterranean and Pacific, and was a passed midshipman on USEE 1838–42. He was commander of the *Flying Fish* on its first (non-Antarctic) cruises, and in 1840 was acting master of the *Vincennes*, in Antarctica. Between 1843 and 1845 he was in the Mediterranean again, on the *Plymouth*. In the Mexican War he assisted in the capture of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and during the Civil War was attached to a blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. He retired as a captain, and died on Nov. 22, 1883, at Everett, Mass. He never married.

Knox Basin *see* **South Indian Basin**

Knox Coast. 66°30' S, 105°00' E. That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Hordern (in 100°31' E) and the Hatch Islands (in 109°16' E), to the W of Vincennes Bay, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Discovered by Wilkes in Feb. 1840, and named by him as Knox's High Land, for Samuel R. Knox. The name has also been seen as Knox Land. US-ACAN accepted the name Knox Coast in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 11, 1955.

Knox Land *see* **Knox Coast**

Knox Peak. 84°49' S, 116°39' W. A small but distinctive rock peak, or nunatak, between Vann Peak and Lackey Ridge, at the W end of the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Arthur S. Knox, Antarctic cartographer with USGS.

Knox-Little Nunatak. 67°33' S, 55°11' E. An isolated nunatak, about 25 km SW of Mount Øydeholmen, in Kemp Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1959 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Mike Knox-Little (b. Sept. 23, 1943), radio operator who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1972; at Mawson Station in 1974, 1976, 1979, 1982, and 1987; and at Davis Station in 1990. He also wintered-over on Macquarie Island in 1985.

Knox's High Land *see* **Knox Coast**

Knuckey, Graham Alexander. b. July 2, 1934. Surveyor at Mawson Station in 1958. He died on Dec. 24, 1969.

Knuckey Island. 69°23' S, 76°04' E. The largest of a group of 3 islands about 1.1 km NW of the W end of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Graham Knuckey. The Chinese call it Sanyuan Dao.

Knuckey Peaks. 67°54' S, 53°32' E. A group of isolated peaks extending WSW-ENE, 50 km SE of the McLeod Nunataks, and 24 km W of the Doggers Nunataks, in Enderby Land, about 115 km W of the Leckie Range. Discovered and positioned in Dec. 1958, by an ANARE dog-sledge party and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for a member of that party, Graham Knuckey (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Knuckle Reef. 67°50' S, 67°22' W. A reef SW of Beacon Head, Horseshoe Island, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and so named by them because individual rocks on the reef, when exposed at low tide, resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Knudsen, Engebret. b. Feb. 16, 1876, Porsgrunn, Telemark, Norway, son of Thorvald Knudsen and his wife Maren Sofie Sorensen. He was one of the seamen who went insane on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897–99. He died in 1900.

Knut Rocks. 71°24' S, 13°02' E. Several small rock outcrops on a north-facing slope (the Norwegians describe them as steep mountain crags) 8 km E of Deildegasten Ridge, and NE of Ødegaardhøgda, in the SW portion of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Knutsufsene (i.e., "the Knut bluffs"), for Knut Ødegaard, radio operator during the 1958–59 segment of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Knut Rocks in 1970.

Mount Knut Sundbeck *see* **Mount Sundbeck**

Knutsufsene *see* **Knut Rocks**

Knutzen Peak. 78°30' S, 85°57' W. A sharp, rocky summit rising to 3373 m, at the N edge of Taylor Ledge, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Donald H. Knutzen, USGS topographic engineer in the Sentinels in 1979–80.

Ko-iwa *see* **Ko-iwa Rock**

Ko-iwa Rock. 68°42' S, 40°33' E. A small rock exposure, 5.5 km W of Oku-iwa Glacier, and about 10 km NE of Tama Glacier, on the W part of the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962 as Ko-iwa (i.e., "the little rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ko-iwa Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Veslenuten, which means the same thing.

Ko-iwa-zima. 69°00' S, 39°38' E. Name also seen as Koiwa-zima. A small, low island, just S of Iwo-zima, off East Ongul Island, at the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1994, the name meaning "small rock island."

Ko-minato. 69°11' S, 39°40' E. An inlet, indenting the N side of the Lanhgovde Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Surveyed by JARE in 1957, mapped by Japanese cartographers from that survey, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962 (name means "the small harbor"). The Norwegians call it Vesalvika, which means the same thing.

Koala Island. 67°34' S, 47°53' E. A small island close W of Pinn Island, and N of the E end of McKinnon Island, on the W side of Casey Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for their native animal. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kobourgkogel. 71°12' S, 164°29' E. A cone on the W side of Mount Dockery, in the Everett Range, on the Pennell Coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Glaciar Koch *see* **Koch Glacier**

Koch Glacier. 64°27' S, 62°30' W. A glacier, 5 km long, immediately E of Jenner Glacier, it flows SSW into Chiriguano Bay, on the S side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears (unnamed) on a 1953 Argentine chart. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Robert Koch (1843-1910), German bacteriologist, discoverer of the tubercule bacillus. He won the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1905. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Koch.

Koci Cliffs. 78°04' S, 161°36' E. On the S side of Grootes Peak, on the SE side of the Colwell Massif, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Bruce Raymond Koci (b. Jan. 10, 1943, St. Paul, Minn. d. Nov. 13, 2006, Madison, Wisc.), of the Polar Ice Coring Office, at the University of Alaska, an authority in ice drilling with broad experience for many years in Greenland and Antarctica. From 1977 to 1980 he was a member of the Ross Ice Shelf Project. He created the ICECUBE hot-water drill later used at the South Pole to construct the biggest neutrino detector ever built.

Islote Koechlin *see* **Koechlin Island**

Koechlin Island. 66°42' S, 67°38' W. Off the NE coast of Alexander Island, in the entrance to Buchanan Passage, about 7 km S of the Sillard Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and FIDASE 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted in 1958 by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for René Koechlin (1866-1951), Swiss glaciologist. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Koechlin.

Bahía Koegel *see* **Suspiros Bay**

Koehler Nunatak. 74°52' S, 98°08' W. An isolated nunatak, about 30 km ESE of Mount Manthe, at the SE margin of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Walter Koehler, helicopter pilot with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, in the area in 1968-69 for the Ellsworth Land Survey.

Koenig Valley. 77°36' S, 160°47' E. An ice-free valley, just E of Mount Thor, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Ervon R. Koenig, scientific leader at McMurdo Station in 1972, and station manager there in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Koerner, Roy Martindale "Fritz." b. July 3, 1932, Portsmouth, Hants, son of Bernard W. Koerner and his wife Minnie Martindale. After gaining his BA and MA from Sheffield, he joined FIDS in 1957, as senior meteorologist and glaciologist at Base D for the winters of 1958 and 1959. It was here he met Wally Herbert. He was the comedian on the base, kept things going sometimes. He was in the Arctic in 1961-62, becoming involved in snow stratigraphy studies. He was back in Antarctica as glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse, 1962-63. In 1963 he became a research associate in the geography department at Ohio State University, married Anna in 1964, and was in the Arctic again that year, and again in 1965 and 1966. For all this work he was awarded a PhD from the London School of Economics. In the 1966-67 summer he was at Plateau Station in Antarctica. In 1968-69 he went with Wally Herbert on the Trans-Arctic Expedition. He joined the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, in Ottawa, as a research scientist, at the same time being adjunct professor of geography at Carleton University. He lived in Canada, and died on May 26, 2008.

Koerner Bluff. 76°00' S, 133°04' W. A bare rock bluff along the NW margin of Mount Bursey, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Fritz Koerner.

Koerner Rock. 63°19' S, 57°05' W. A small but conspicuous rock outcrop, rising to about 600 m, S of Mount Bransfield, and 6 km SW of Cape Dubouzet, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Fritz Koerner. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Koerwitz Glacier. 85°42' S, 154°24' W. A low-gradient glacier flowing NE from Mount Griffith in the Hays Mountains, to the Karo Hills. ByrdAE 1928-30 was the first to see and roughly map it. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Peter H. Koerwitz, biolab manager at McMurdo in 1965.

Koether Inlet. 72°01' S, 97°15' W. An ice-filled inlet, indentating the N coast of Thurston Island for about 30 km between Evans Peninsula and Edwards Peninsula. Delineated from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Jan.-Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Ensign Bernard Gustave Koether, of NY, navigator on the *Glacier*. He was promoted to Lt. (jg) and had a marriage waiting for him on his return to the USA. Originally plotted in 71°56' S, 97°20' W, it has since been replotted.

Koettlitz, Reginald. b. Dec. 23, 1861, Ostend, Belgium, son of Maurice Koettlitz, a minister of the reformed Lutheran Church, and his wife Rosetta, who ran a ladies college and boarding school in Dover. Epitomizing the Franco-Prussian jokes of the day, the 1871 census for Hougham, Kent refers to the good pastor as a Prussian spy! Reginald studied at Guy's Hospital and had been 7 years in practice as a country doctor in Dover when he went on the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to the Arctic in 1894-97. A phytoplankton expert and bacteriologist, he spent much of 1899 on the Weld-Blundell expedition across Abyssinia and Somaliland, and 1900 in Brazil. In 1901 he married a French girl named Marie. He was picked to go on the *Discovery* as surgeon during BNAE 1901-04. After the expedition, he returned to Dover, and in 1911 emigrated to South Africa. On Jan. 10, 1916, at Cradock Hospital, Somerset, South Africa, he died of influenza, which also struck down his wife within a few days.

Koettlitz Glacier. 78°15' S, 164°15' E. A large glacier, about 60 km long, and converging to a width of about 8 km in its upper reaches, it drains the Koettlitz Névé, in the vicinity of Mount Cox, and flows between Brown Peninsula and the mainland of southern Victoria Land. The W half of this glacier is covered with silt and raised moraine material, is deeply cut by thaw streams, and is scarreted with bastions of pinnacle ice which, in the upper reaches, attain a height of 18 m. The E side of the glacier is smoother, but contains long undulations, icefalls, ridges, and gullies. There is no rock wall bordering the side of the glacier, the ice merging imperceptibly with the slopes of Brown Island, Mount Morning, and Mount Discovery to the SW. About 24 km southward of Cape Chocolate, the Koettlitz reaches sea level, having here a width of 20 km (the New Zealanders say 13 km). From this point it continues as a floating sheet of stagnant ice into the Ross Ice Shelf at McMurdo Sound. This ice barrier has a height of between 1.5 and 8 m, but the contours and limits undergo considerable change from year to year. The extension of this glacier on the W side of McMurdo Sound is a vast field of chaotic ice. Discovered during the summer of 1902-03, by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Regi-

nald Koettlitz. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 78°20' S, 164°30' E, it has since been replotted.

Koettlitz Névé. 78°27' S, 163°00' E. The névé in the vicinity of Mount Cox, which feeds the Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in association with the glacier.

Koffer *see* **Coffer Island**

Mount Koger. 77°50' S, 159°33' E. A mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 2563 m, forming the N end of the Lashly Mountains, near the polar plateau of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Ronald G. Koger, project director of Antarctic Support Associates (ASA), 1992–98, during which period Mr. Koger oversaw the transfer of Antarctic logistical support from the Navy to ASA.

Cape Kogot'. 67°40' S, 45°54' E. On Alasheyev Bight, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 3 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the latter expedition as Mys Kogot' (i.e., "cape claw"). ANCA translated it as Cape Kogot, on July 31, 1972, and it is also seen as Kogot Point.

Mys Kogot' *see* **Cape Kogot'**

Nunatak Kogot'. 73°31' S, 65°26' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Rubin, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kogot Point *see* **Cape Kogot'**

Kohl-Larsen, Ludwig. b. April 5, 1884, Landau-in-der-Pfalz, Germany, as Ludwig Kohl. A surgeon, he first went to South Georgia in 1911, as part of GermAE 1911-12, but developed appendicitis, and had to stay on South Georgia, thus not going to Antarctica. He married Carl Anton Larsen's daughter, Margit, became Ludvig Kohl-Larsen, and was surgeon on the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of 1923-24. In 1928-29 he was back at South Georgia, filming the wildlife, his wife accompanying him. He later became an anthropologist, studying the Lapps in Scandinavia, and tribes in Iran and East Africa. He was the first to go to Laetoli, in Tanganyika, and found the jaw of *Australopithecus afarensis* in 1934. In 1935 he discovered *Africanthropus njarasensis*, and in 1939 *Meganthropus africanus*. His book, *South Georgia: Gateway to Antarctica*, was translated into English in 2003 by William Barr. He died on Nov. 12, 1969, in Bodensee.

Mount Kohler. 77°17' S, 145°35' W. Rising to 480 m, on the S side of Boyd Glacier, 6 km E of Mount Woodward, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped in 1940 by USAS 1939–41, and named by Byrd for Herbert Vollrath "Herb" Kohler, Jr. (b. 1939), and Ruth DeYoung Kohler II, son and daughter of Herbert Vollrath Kohler, the head of the plumbing fixtures company, and a sponsor of ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Kohler, A. On May 14, 1912, at Sydney, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a crew member, at £5 per month, for the 2nd voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 19, 1913. There were at least three A. Kohlers (or Köhler) plying the Antipodean seas in this time period, all German. The best bet is a 20-year-old able seaman who pulled into Sydney as a crewman on the *Hohenfels*, on May 10, 1912, only 4 days before the *Aurora*'s Kohler signed on for Antarctica in that very town.

Kohler, Henry Conrad *see* **The *Vema***

Kohler Dome. 76°02' S, 134°17' W. A rounded, snow-covered elevation, rising to 2680 m, that rises slightly above the general level of the extreme E part of the Mount Moulton massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Robert E. Kohler, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, geomagnetist and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1970.

Kohler Glacier. 74°55' S, 113°45' W. A distributary of the Smith Glacier, it flows northward through the middle of the Kohler Range into the Dotson Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with the range.

Kohler Head. 75°48' S, 162°51' E. A small headland on the NE side of Whitmer Peninsula, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John L. Kohler, USN, construction electrician at McMurdo Station in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Kohler Range. 75°05' S, 114°15' W. A mountain range, about 60 km long, behind the Dotson Ice Shelf, between Smith Glacier and the base of Martin Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. The range consists of 2 ice-covered plateaus that are oriented E-W, and which are punctuated by several rock peaks and bluffs, including Mount Isherwood, Mount Strange, Mount Bray, Morrison Bluff, and Early Bluff. The 2 plateaus are separated by the Kohler Glacier which runs northward through the range. Discovered by Byrd on a flight from the *Bear* on Feb. 24, 1940, during USAS 1939–41, and named by him as the Walter Kohler Range, for Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (1875-1940), one of the heads of the Kohler plumbing fixtures company, governor of Wisconsin from 1929 to 1931, and a supporter of ByrdAE 1933-35. Mr. Kohler also furnished the seaplane from which this discovery was made. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and in 1966 they shortened the name to Kohler Range.

Kohmyr Ridge *see* **Komhyr Ridge**

Mount Kohnen. 75°00' S, 134°47' W. A peak on the SW corner of Bowyer Butte, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Heinz Kohnen (b. Feb. 5, 1938, Oberhausen. d. July 25, 1997, Nienberge, near Münster), Münster University geophysicist at Byrd Station in 1970-71. In 1979-80 he led the expedition on the *Polarsirkel* to establish Georg von Neumayer Station, the first German scientific station in Antarctica. From 1982 he was chief of logistics at the Alfred Wegener Institute. Kohnen Station (also called Heinz Kohnen Station) was named after him.

Kohnen Station *see* **Heinz Kohnen Station**

Koi Peak. 77°44' S, 162°42' E. A sharp peak, close S of Kaki Ponds, in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, presumably for the carp of that name. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Kokalyane Point. 62°38' S, 61°18' W. On the W coast of Rugged Island, 800 m N of Cape Benson, and 2.5 km S of Cape Sheffield, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993 and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Kokolyane, in western Bulgaria.

Koke-daira *see* **Koke Strand**

Koke Strand. 69°13' S, 39°40' E. A low flat beach just southward of Mount Choto, in Fukuro Cove, between the N and S parts of the Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. There is a notable moss deposit here, measuring 15 by 30 m. Biological work was done here by JARE. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963 as Koke-daira (i.e., "moss beach"). US-ACAN accepted the name Koke Strand in 1975.

Kokiche Col. 63°46' S, 58°54' W. An ice-covered col extending for 650 m at an elevation of about 800 m above sea level, linking the Aureole Hills to the NW with the Detroit Plateau to the SE, 3.5 km NE of Bendida Peak, 12.15 km E by N of Poynter Hill, 5 km S by E of Tinsel Dome, and 7.79 km SW of Zlatolist Hill, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Kokiche, in southern Bulgaria.

Nunatak Kokkinaki *see* **Partridge Nunatak**

Gora Koksharova. 73°33' S, 64°22' E. A nunatak, NW of Mount Ruker, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Kol'cova. 80°34' S, 28°30' W. A group of nunataks, SE of Lister Heights, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Kolich Point. 77°21' S, 163°33' E. A rock point midway between Spike Cape and Gneiss Point, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Thomas M. Kolich, geophysicist on the Ross Ice Shelf Project in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Banka Koljuchka. 67°39' S, 45°57' E. One of 2 banks occupying the same coordinates immediately W of Cape Feoktistov, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, and both named by the Russians. The other is Banka Oreshek.

Koll Rock. 67°24' S, 60°41' E. A large rock, 0.8 km SE of Oom Island, it is the second largest in a group of rocks in the W side of Oom Bay, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kollskjer (i.e., "knoll rock"). ANCA

renamed it on July 22, 1959 (but for themselves only) as Blake Island, for Roger Blake (*see* **Blake Nunataks**). US-ACAN accepted the name Koll Rock in 1965.

Kolleisen. 71°39' S, 20°11' E. An ice area, 27 km long and 18 km wide, in the westernmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("hill ice").

Kollen *see* **Kollen Island**, **McLeod Island**

Kollen Island. 67°07' S, 58°20' E. Rising to a height of about 75 m above sea level, off the E side of Hoseason Glacier Tongue, in Kemp Land. Named by ANCA (so says the SCAR gazetteer), although it is a Norwegian name meaning "the hill."

Kollskjer *see* **Koll Rock**

Kolobar Nunatak. 63°42' S, 58°14' W. A rocky hill rising to 587 m in the SW part of the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 3.59 km NE of Panhard Nunatak, 4.29 km SE of Chochoveni Nunatak, and 5.66 km SW of Levassor Nunatak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Kolobar, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Koloc Point. 74°10' S, 111°39' W. An ice-covered point marking the N extremity of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Bohumil Koloc, Jr., USN, helicopter pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). Originally plotted in 74°11' S, 111°24' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount Kolodkin. 71°45' S, 12°37' E. Rising to 2525 m, 2.5 km SE of Pinegin Peak, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Kolodkina, for Lt. Col. Ya. L. Kolodkin, designer of the *Vostok* and *Mirnyy*, von Bellingshausen's ships. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Kolodkin in 1970. The Norwegians call it Kolodkinhøgda (which means "Kolodkin heights").

Gora Kolodkina *see* **Mount Kolodkin**

Kolodkinhøgda *see* **Mount Kolodkin**

Gora Kolokol'nja. 72°39' S, 68°11' E. A nunatak, due W of Styles Glacier, on the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Kolonna. 70°13' S, 64°31' E. On the SE side of Mount Starlight, at the W end of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kolosh Glacier. 65°45' S, 64°18' W. A glacier, 6.7 km long and 3.6 km wide, on Magnier Peninsula, it drains the W slopes of Lisiya Ridge N of Mount Bigo, and flows northwestward into Bigo Bay next S of the terminus of Nesla Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Kolosh Peak, in Konyavska Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Cape Kolosov. 66°29' S, 50°16' E. A point along the W side of the ice-covered peninsula that forms the E side of the entrance to Amundsen Bay, 6 km N of the Sheelagh Islands, on the ice coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and again by SovAE 1958, and named by the USSR as Mys Kolosova, for V. Kolosov, polar aviation navigator who died in the Arctic. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Kolosov in 1961, and ANCA also accepted that name. The name is also seen misspelled as Mys Koposova.

Kolosov Point. 70°38' S, 163°42' E. In Ob Bay, just N of Platypus Ridge. Discovered and photographed by SovAE 1958, and named after a polar aviator who died in the Arctic.

Mys Kolosova *see* **Cape Kolosov**

Gora Kolosovskogo. 71°41' S, 11°36' E. A nunatak, immediately NE of the mountain the Norwegians call Kvervenuten, in the Humbolt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Mount Kolp. 81°39' S, 161°42' E. A mainly ice-free coastal mountain, rising to 1010 m, 11 km WNW of Cape Laird, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Hal Kolp.

Kolp, Hal Richard. b. July 30, 1916, Akron, O., son of rubber factory foreman (and later salvage man) Hal G. Kolp and his wife France D. "Frankie" Fischer. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps as a private on May 14, 1940, and on June 30, 1940, was posted as a cadet to the Marine Barracks, Naval Air Station, at Pensacola, to be a flier. He served in World War II and Korea, and was a lieutenant colonel and head of VX-6 during OpDF I (1955-56) (the only Marine to be CO of VX-6). On Jan. 3, 1956, he made an unscheduled flight over the South Pole (*see* that date, under **South Pole**), the 3rd ever flight over the Pole. He flew the 5th long-range exploratory flight of OpDF I, in an R5D, on Jan. 7, 1956, going direct to 71°S, 146°E (the South Magnetic Pole; the first time a plane had ever flown over this point), then to 69°S, 130°E. From there he headed north and skirted the coast of Wilkes Land until he had to return. The trip was 2350 miles. He saw the *Kista Dan* far below. On Jan. 13, 1956, he and 10 fliers, and AP correspondent Saul Pett, flew in a Skymaster over the Pole, with Benny Goodman's music playing on a tape. He died on May 24, 1980, in Tustin, Calif. His wife Rosemary died in 1999.

Pik Kolpak. 73°07' S, 66°11' E. A peak, SW of Mount Stinear, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Koltermann Peak. 77°29' S, 160°23' E. Rising to 2166 m, in the E part of the McAllister Hills, W of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for Maj. David Koltermann, of the 109th Airlift Wing, New York Air National Guard, co-pilot of the LC-130 Herc in a pre-season McMurdo to Pole flight, on Oct. 16, 1999. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Kolven *see* **Kolven Island**

Kolven Island. 67°33' S, 61°29' E. The eastern of 2 small islands (Stedet Island is the other, 0.75 km to the W), close NE of Falla Bluff, in Utstikkar Bay, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Probably first seen by BANZARE under Mawson in Feb. 1931. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and descriptively named by them as Kolven (i.e., "the club"). The Americans unofficially adopted the name Kolven Island, but it was renamed by ANARE on July 22, 1959, as Alfons Island, for Alfons "Alf" Bolza, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1958. However, in 1970, US-ACAN accepted the name Kolven Island.

Gora Komandnaja *see* **Komandnaya Nunatak**

Komandnaya Nunatak. 72°12' S, 14°31' E. The eastern and highest of the Rokhlin Nunataks, in the S part of the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Soviet cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during SovAE 1960-61, and named by them in 1966 as Gora Komandnaja (i.e., "command nunatak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Komandnaya Nunatak in 1970.

Komandor Peak. 62°06' S, 58°29' W. Rising to about 300 m above sea level, E of Admiralen Peak, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 (name means "commodore").

Gora Komarova. 70°49' S, 66°19' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Bunt, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Komatsu Nunatak. 71°55' S, 161°11' E. A very prominent nunatak, rising to 1840 m near its center, 6 km W of the summit of Mount Van der Hoeven, in the W part of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Stanley K. Komatsu (b. 1941), USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

The *Komet*. Hilfskreuzer (auxiliary cruiser) 45 of the German Navy, the smallest of all the hilfskreuzers. Built in 1937 by Deschimag of Bremen for North German Lloyd, as the *Ems*, she was converted at Howaldtswerke in Hamburg, being re-commissioned into the German Navy on June 2, 1940, as the *Komet*. 3,287 tons and 115 meters long, she carried 6 torpedoes, 30 mines, and one Arado AR196A-1 airplane, as well as a 11.5-ton motor minelaying boat named the *Meteorit*. She ran on two 6-cylinder two-stroke diesel engines at 14.5 knots (top speed). She made precisely two cruises as the *Komet*. On the first, between July 3, 1940 and Nov. 26, 1941, under the command of Capt. Robert Eyssen, she covered 87,00 miles in 516 days, crossing the

equator eight times, and sinking several enemy ships. Eyssen was promoted to rear admiral during the trip. At first she headed north into the Arctic, then through the Bering Straits, into the Pacific. The *Komet* cruised along the Antarctic coast between Cape Adare and the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in the austral summer of 1940-41, looking for the Anglo-Norwegian whaling fleets, but, not finding them, headed north again. On her second cruise, under Capt. Ulrich Brocksien, she was sunk off Cherbourg by British motor torpedo boat 236 on Oct. 14, 1942, after 6 days at sea.

Kometsubu-jima *see* **Kometsubu-zima**

Kometsubu-zima. 69°14' S, 39°35' E. A little island, 12 km WSW of Cape Koyubi, in the Langhovde Hills. It resembles a drop of rice, and because of that was so named by the Japanese on July 10, 2008.

Komhyr Ridge. 82°47' S, 160°10' E. A prominent ridge immediately E of Hoschstein Ridge, in the NW part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys and USN aerial photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, as Kohmyr Ridge (i.e., they spelled it wrong), for Walter Dmytro Komhyr (b. 1931, Canada; in the USA from 1961) USARP atmospheric physicist at Hallett Station and Pole Station in 1963-64, and again, at the Pole, 1975-76. The name was corrected in the 1990s.

Komini Peak. 62°39' S, 60°07' W. A peak with precipitous rocky W slopes, rising to 744 m, 1.25 km N of Levski Peak, 1.7 km NE of Lyaskovets Peak, 1.5 km E of Zograf Peak, and 1.4 km SE of Lozen Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Komini Peak, in Vitosha Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Kominko-Slade Automatic Weather Station. 79°28' S, 112°05' W. An American AWS, installed on the West Antarctic Ice Sheet in Jan. 2006, at an elevation of 1833 m, named for the Twin Otter pilots Chuck Slade and John Kominko, who flew it in and helped install it.

Koms Glacier. 72°03' S, 25°18' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing N between Mefjell Mountain and Komsa Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Komsbreen, in association with Komsa Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Koms Glacier in 1966.

Komsa *see* **Komsa Mountain**

Komsa Mountain. 72°05' S, 25°21' E. A mountain (the Norwegians describe it as a mountain ridge), rising to 2960 m between Koms Glacier and Salen Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Komsa (i.e., "the Lapp cradle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Komsa Mountain in 1966.

Komsbreen *see* **Koms Glacier**

The *Komsomolets-23*. Soviet whaler which landed at Young Island, in the Balleny Islands, in March 1958. Captain Aleksey Nikolayevich Solyanik. The vessel conducted a survey of the area, and really disproved the existence of Macey's Island and Swain's Island. She was back at Young Island, captain unknown, in 1959.

Sopka Komsomol'skaja *see* **Komsomol'skaya Hill**

Komsomol'skaya Hill. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. Rising to 35 m, just N of the main section of Mirnyy Station, immediately S of Mabus Point, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered and roughly sketched by AAE 1911-14. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially by Mirnyy personnel during SovAE 1956, and named by them as Sopka Komsomol'skaja (i.e., "young communist hill"). ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Komsomol'skaya Station. 74°06' S, 97°30' E. Soviet IGY station built in 1957 as an operational support station, 250 km inland from the coast of Queen Mary Land, at a height of 3500 m. Name means "young communist." **1957 winter**: Vasiliy Sergeyevich Pelevin (leader). **1958 winter**: Mikhail Alekseyevich Fokin (leader). **1959 winter**: Maksim Mikhaylovich Lyubarets (leader). The station was closed after the 1959 winter. **1961-62**: opened for the summer. **1982-83 summer**: it was opened, then closed after the summer. **1985-86**: it was re-opened, and was open again for the following two summers (1986-87, and 1987-88).

Pik Komsomol'skij *see* **Komsomol'skiy Peak**

Poluostrov Komsomol'skij. 70°20' S, 7°40' E. A peninsula, S by SW of Dublitskiy Bay, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Komsomol'skiy Peak. 75°45' S, 63°25' E. A partly snow-covered peak rising above the ice plateau about 208 km (the Australians say about 240 km) SSE of Mount Menzies, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially by SovAE on Dec. 7, 1958, on a flight from the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility to Mirnyy Station, and named by them as Pik Komsomol'skij (i.e., "Communist peak"). Photographed aerially by ANARE in Dec. 1960. ANCA accepted the name Komsomol'skiy Peak on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Kon-Tiki Nunatak. 82°33' S, 159°52' E. Rising to 1300 m, and raft-like (hence the name, given for Thor Heyerdahl's 1947 trans-Pacific raft), surmounting Cooper Icefalls, in the center of Nimrod Glacier. Discovered and named by NZGSAE 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Kondofrey Heights. 63°50' S, 58°34' W. Heights rising to 1119 m and extending for 9.2 km in an E-W direction and 7.5 km in a N-S direction, on Trinity Peninsula, E of the Detroit Plateau, S of Victory Glacier, and W of the Prince Gustav Channel. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Kondofrey, in western Bulgaria.

Skaly Kondratjuka. 80°24' S, 160°15' E. A group of rocks on the NE side of Mount Madison, on the Shackleton Coast, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Kong Håkon VII Hav *see* **Haakon VII Sea**

Kong Håkon VII Vidde *see* **Polar Plateau**

Kong Oscar II Land *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Kongming Shan. 72°00' S, 75°10' E. A hill in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Chinese.

Kongur Glacier. 62°54' S, 62°26' W. Flows for 2.7 km from the NW slopes of the Imeon Range, W of Mount Christi, into the Drake Passage, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4 of that year, after the peak and nature reserve of Kongur, on Belasitsa Mountain, in SW Bulgaria.

König, Felix. b. 1880, Gratz, Austria. He was on the *Deutschland* with Filchner during GermAE 1911-12, as an alpinist. It was Dr. König who acquired the huskies in Greenland for the expedition. He, Filchner, and Kling went out looking for New South Greenland in June 1912. After this disastrous expedition, and upon his return to Europe, he planned a 1913-14 Austrian expedition to the Filchner Ice Shelf, with about 30 men and 150 dogs, to start in July 1914 from Trieste on the *Österreich* (formerly the *Deutschland*, the ship used for GermAE 1911-12). There was to be no alcohol on board. However, Shackleton (and the war) beat him to it, and it was aborted. König never went to Antarctica again.

Kønig Haakon *see* **King Haakon**

König Oskar II Land *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Gory Konovalova. 67°45' S, 45°45' E. A group of rock outcrops at the head of Freeth Bay, in Enderby Land, just E of Campbell Glacier. The most notable feature within this group is Gorodkov Hill. Named by the Russians.

Pik Konovalovoj. 82°46' S, 53°23' W. A peak, SE of Jaburg Glacier, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Konow, Magnus. Norwegian whaling magnate who, with Johan Rasmussen, owned the Rosshavet Company (which, in turn, owned the *Sir James Clark Ross* and the *C.A. Larsen*).

Konsei-pira. 71°23' S, 35°29' E. A cliff, composed of migmatite, and rising to 300 m, at the W edge of Mount Fukushima, just N of Yamato Glacier, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "mixture cliff").

Nunataki Konstantina Simonova. 83°23' S, 55°30' W. A group of nunataks, NW of Mount Moffat, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Kontaktnaja *see* **Madsensåta**

Konter, Richard Wesley "Dick." b. Jan. 8, 1882, Brooklyn, son of Eibertus A. Konter and his wife Marie Kuck. His mother died when he was 15, and he joined the U.S. Navy in 1897, fought in the Spanish-American War, and finally became chief petty officer (radio). He was once

wrecked on the *Charleston*, and stranded on a desert island for 12 days. During World War I he was on the *Minneapolis*. He was with Byrd in the Arctic, retired from the Navy in 1927, and was then a seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. He played and composed songs, and would entertain the men. They called him "Ukulele Dick." He left for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, but was back for the 2nd half of the expedition. He married Johanna Pool. From 1930 to 1970 he led a band and group of traveling entertainers to children's homes, homes for the aged, and the chronically ill. He died in Brooklyn on Aug. 25, 1979.

Konter Cliffs. 75°06' S, 137°48' W. A line of cliffs, rising to 360 m, which surmounts the E side of the terminus of Frostman Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and from tricamera aerial photos taken by USN between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Dick Konter.

Gora Konus. 73°39' S, 68°38' E. A nunatak, almost due E of Dalton Corner, in the S extremity of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Sopka Konus. 68°36' S, 77°31' E. A hill, due W of Keuken Rock, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by the Russians.

Konush Hill. 63°29' S, 58°12' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 550 m in the N foothills of the Louis Philippe Plateau, 2.03 km N of Mount d'Urville, 5.64 km ENE of Ogled Peak, and 5.51 km W by S of Cerro Argentino (what the Chileans call Cerro Guerrero), it surmounts Sestrimo Glacier to the E and Lafond Bay to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Konush, in southern Bulgaria.

Mount Koob. 84°53' S, 169°02' W. Rising to 1600 m, it is the highest peak in Mayer Crags, 6 km NW of Mount Ferguson, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Derry D. Koob (b. 1933), USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Mount Koons. 72°43' S, 160°22' E. A small mountain, 1.6 km E of Miller Butte, in the Outback Nunataks, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert W. Koons, USARP logistics coordinator who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1968.

The *Koonya*. A 225-foot, 1093-ton steel-hulled tramp steamer, built as the *Yukon*, in 1898 at Grangemouth, in England, for the Yukon Steamship Co., of Swansea, and bought in 1899 by the Union Steam Ship Co., of NZ, who changed her name to the *Koonya*. Captained by F.P. Evans, she was chartered by BAE 1907-09 to tow the *Nimrod* to Antarctica, in order to save fuel for Shackleton's expedition ship. This service was paid for by the Union Steamship Company and the NZ government. She towed the *Nimrod* out of Lyttelton Harbor on Jan. 1, 1908, and 1500 miles later, on Jan. 15, 1908, after becoming the first steel vessel to cross the Antarctic Circle, she cast off the tow and returned home. The *Koonya* foundered on Sandy Cape, on the Tasmanian coast on June 3, 1919.

Kupol Kooperacija *see* **Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont**

Zaliv Kooperacija. 69°57' S, 160°59' E. The W portion of Rennick Bay. Named by the Russians. *See also* **Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont**.

The *Kooperatsiya*. Expedition ship used by SovAE 1956-58 (Captain Anatoliy Savel'yevich Yantselevich); 1957-59 (same captain); SovAE 1959-61 (Captain V.V. Beloshistyy); SovAE 1961-63 (Captain Beloshistyy again).

Zaliv Kooperatsiya *see* **Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont**

Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont. 70°15' S, 160°25' E. At the SW side of Yermak Point, on the W shore of Rennick Bay. The area was photographed aerially by SovAE 1958, and they named the W portion of Rennick Bay as Zaliv Kooperacija, for their ship, the *Kooperatsiya*. NZGSAE 1963-64 quite rightly saw no reason to divide the bay with different names, and so, keeping Rennick Bay for the entire embayment, suggested that this nearby ice piedmont be named Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont, to honor the Russian naming. NZ-APC accepted this, as did US-ACAN in 1964. Today, the Russians seem to agree, and call it Kupol Kooperacija.

Koopman Peak. 85°29' S, 125°35' W. Rising to over 2200 m, 3 km N of Moran Buttress, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Kenneth E. Koopman, Navy yeoman in Antarctica during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65), OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Gora Koordinirovannaja. 74°19' S, 66°38' E. A nunatak, due W of Wilson Bluff, at the S end of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Kooyman Peak. 82°43' S, 162°49' E. Rising to 1630 m, on the ridge just S of Dorrer Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gerald L. Kooyman, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1961-62, 1963-64, and 1964-65, studying physiological characteristics related to diving in the Weddell seal.

Isla Kopaitic *see* **Kopaitic Island**

Islote Kopaitic *see* **Murray Island**

Kopaitic Island. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. An island, with steep, almost completely snow-covered coasts, 0.5 km W of Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for 1st Lt. Boris Kopaitic O'Neill, leader of the first wintering-over party at Soberanía Station (later re-named Capitán Arturo Prat Station) in 1947. In 1958, as a capitán de navío, he was director of the Academy of Naval Warfare. It appears on a 1948 Chilean chart as Isla Teniente Kopaitic. In order to avoid the use of compound names, the feature appears as Isla Kopaitic on a Chilean chart of 1951, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears as Kopaitic Island on a U.S. chart of 1963, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1986.

Kopelmann, Wilhelm. German-Argentine who was at Órcadas Station for the winter of 1914, and who led the party there for the winter of 1920, when he had to removed Augusto Tapia's fingers (*see* **Amputations**). From 1922 to 1931 he was the head of Cipoletti Meterological Station, in Río Negro, Argentina. The Argentines called him Guillermo Kopelmann.

Mount Kopere. 82°17' S, 158°51' E. A prominent mountain peak, 2.5 km (the Australians say 4 km) NNW of Lyttelton Peak, in the central sector of the Cobham Range. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named descriptively by them. From pretty much any angle, the triangular cross-section of this mountain suggests an arrowhead ("kopere," in Maori, means "arrow"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966, with US-ACAN doing the same later that year.

The *Kopernik*. Polish ship that took part in PolAE 1979-80, skippered by Franciszek Wrobel.

Mys Koposova *see* **Kolosov Point**

Koppe Canyon. 71°39' S, 17°30' W. A submarine feature off the Princess Martha Coast, running between 71°30' S and 71°48' S, and between 16°00' W and 19°00' W. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Carl Koppe (1844-1910) was a German cartographer and geodesist who developed an empirical formula for the accuracy of topographic maps.

Köppengletscher. 80°18' S, 28°00' W. A glacier on the W side of the La Grange Nunataks, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

The *Koral*. Polish ship that took part in PolAE 1985-86 and PolAE 1986-87. Skipper both seasons was Jan Boruta.

Korea *see* **North Korea**, **South Korea**

Koren, Johan Paulsen. b. Oct. 4, 1879, Fredrikstad, Ostfold, Norway, son of Poul Frederik Koren and his wife Karoline Lovise Ramm. Sailor and assistant zoologist on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897-99. He died on March 4, 1919, in the Red Cross Hospital in Vladivostok.

Korff Ice Rise. 79°00' S, 69°30' W. An ice rise, about 30 km wide, extending in a NE-SW direction for about 130 km (the British say about 170 km), and and rising to an elevation of about 300 m, about 80 km ENE of Skytrain Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, E of Fletcher Promontory. Discovered and roughly mapped by the US-IGY Ellsworth Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by them as Korff Island, for Russian-born Prof. Serge Alexander Korff (1906-1989), vice chairman of the cosmic ray technical panel of the U.S. National Committee for IGY. In Jan. 1975, BAS flew over here from

Siple Station on a radio echo-sounding flight, and showed it to be an ice rise, rather than an island. UK-APC accepted the name on May 30, 1975, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1977 British gazetteer. From at least 1978, the Argentines have been calling it Isla Portillo, for Rear Admiral Gregorio Portillo, of the Argentine navy (*see* **Airplanes**, 1947).

Korff Island *see* **Korff Ice Rise**

Kormesiy Peak. 62°33' S, 59°37' W. A rocky peak rising to 260 m, 700 m SW of St. Kiprian Peak, 750 m SE of Drangov Peak, and 600 m E of Ziezi Peak, on the SE coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Khan Kormesiy of Bulgaria, 721-738.

Kornicker Glacier. 78°43' S, 84°35' W. Flows NE from the cirque bounded by Mount Liptak, Mount Southwick, and Mount Mullen, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. It merges with the terminus of the SE-flowing Thomas Glacier as both glaciers emerge from the range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Louis S. Kornicker, research zoologist with the Smithsonian, 1964-2006, who was on the board of associated editors for the *Antarctic Research* series, of the American Geophysical Union, 1978-90.

Gora Korolëva *see* **Hovdenuten**

Kupol Korolëva. 70°25' S, 4°20' E. A dome on the ice fringing Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Morena Korotkaja. 72°02' S, 68°45' E. A moraine on the N side of the Clemence Massif, on the E side of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Plato Korotkevicha. 73°30' S, 89°30' E. A plateau of the Antarctic ice cover, about 500 km S of Mirnyy Station, between IGY Valley and the traverse route from Mirnyy to Vostok Station. Named by the Russians on April 6, 1998, for geographer Yevgeny Sergeyevich Korotkevich, assistant director of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, and who led SovAE 1959-61.

Lednik Korotkij *see* **Korotkiy Glacier**

Korotkiy Glacier. 72°51' S, 68°09' E. A small glacier, 3 km N of Rofe Glacier, it flows westward into the Lambert Glacier, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. It appears as Lednik Korotkij on a 1977 Russian map. US-ACAN accepted the name Korotkiy Glacier on Oct. 20, 2009.

Ostrov Korsar *see* **Korsar Island**

Korsar Island. 66°14' S, 100°54°E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1958, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Korsar. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Mount Korsch. 82°52' S, 160°56' E. A pyramidal peak, rising to about 4000 m, on the NW margin of the Markham Plateau, 5 km W of Mount Markham, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for geologist Russell J. Korsch who, with Ed Stump and D.G. Edgerton, climbed and geologically mapped this peak on Dec. 3, 1985, as member of a USARP field party. Korsch was a member of an earlier USARP field party, in 1968-69, and was an NZARP in 1982-83 and 1984-85.

Korten Ridge. 63°56' S, 59°53' W. A ridge, 9 km wide, extending in a N-S direction for 18 km, and rising to 1673 m (in Mount Bris), bounded by Podvis Col, which links it with the Detroit Plateau to the SE, with Temple Glacier to the SW, with Lanchester Bay to the W, with Wennersgaard Point and Jordanoff Bay to the N, and with Sabine Glacier to the E, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Korten, in southeastern Bulgaria.

The *Kos*. A series of whale catchers built at Framnaes Mek, in Norway, for Anders Jahre's Kosmos Company. For example, *Kos 31* and *Kos 32* were built in 1947, and were each 511 tons. There were also: *Kos I*, *Kos II*, *Kos III*, *Kos VI*, *Kos 21*, *Kos 22*, *Kos 23*, *Kos 26*, *Kos 34*, *Kos 45*.

Kosar Point. 71°08' S, 73°07' W. A snow-covered point forming the W end of Eroica Peninsula, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William S. Kosar, USN, assigned to the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, as aviation projects officer, 1975-77. He was instrumental in modifying LC-130 aircraft to provide longer range in support of extensive radio echo-sounding missions. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Mount Koscielec. 64°13' S, 56°37' W. Rising to about 170 m above sea level on Seymour Island. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for a peak in the Tatra Mountains of Poland.

Mount Kosciusko. 75°43' S, 132°13' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2910 m, it comprises the central part of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. Henry Marzy "Hank" Kosciusko (b. Oct. 29, 1917, Millbury, Mass.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1970, and who was commander of the Antarctic Support Activities group, 1965-67. He retired from the Navy in June 1972.

Kosco, George Francis. b. April 1, 1908, Knox, Pa., son of Viennese immigrant boarding house keepers John Kosco and his wife Teresa. He graduated in 1930 from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he became a friend of "Bull" Halsey. In 1937 he became interested in aerology, and in 1940 got his master's degree in the subject. Chief aerologist and chief scientist on OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as a captain, and died in June 1985, in Harrisburg, Pa.

Kosco Glacier. 84°27' S, 178°00' W. About 30 km long, it flows in a generally northerly direction from the base of Anderson Heights, in the Bush Mountains, and enters the Ross Ice Shelf between Wilson Portal and Mount Speed. Discovered on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Capt. George F. Kosco. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kosco Peak. 79°47' S, 83°46' W. A prominent peak, rising to about 1650 m, between Drake Icefall and Hyde Glacier, in the N part of the Edson Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Kosco, USGS topographic engineer, 1952-83. From 1975 to 1983 he was chief of the Polar Programs Office, with responsibility for Antarctic mapping.

Koshava Island. 62°25' S, 60°08' W. The easternmost island in the Zed Islands, it measures 340 m by 220 m, 140 m NE of Lesidren Island, and 1.9 km N of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Koshava, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Kosiba Wall. 67°31' S, 66°55' W. A cliff face rising to 1180 m, at the NE end of Blaiklock Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel from Rothera Station did geological work in the area in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Alexander Kosiba (1901-1981), Polish climatologist and glaciologist, professor of meteorology and climatology at the University of Wroclaw, 1945-71; leader of the first Polish expedition to Greenland, in 1937, and of Polish glaciological expeditions to Svalbard between 1957 and 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Cape Kosistyy. 67°42' S, 45°44' E. On the E side of Freeth Bay, it separates Vozrozhdenya Bay from Sibiryachka Bay, SE of Alasheyev Bight, in Enderby Land, about 5.5 km W of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the Russians as Mys Kosistyj. This name was translated by ANCA as Kosistyy Point, and later (July 31, 1972) to Cape Kosistyy.

Kosistyy Point *see* **Cape Kosistyy**

Koski Glacier. 85°17' S, 167°15' E. A glacier, 11 km long, it flows E from the east-central part of the Dominion Range ice-cap, close N of Vandament Glacier (whose flow it parallels), terminating at Mill Glacier just SE of Browns Butte. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Raymond J. Koski, USARP engineer on several traverses originating at Pole Station, in 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65.

Mount Kosko. 79°09' S, 159°33' E. Rising to 1793 m, about 10 km N of Mount Keltie, in the Conway Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Arno Kosko, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1963. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Kosky Peak. 70°57' S, 63°28' W. A peak, rising to about 2200 m, 2.5 km S of Mount Nordhill, in the Welch Mountains, in central Palmer

Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Harry G. Kosky, U.S. Coast Guard, captain of the *Westwind* during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Koslov Nunataks *see* **Kozlov Nunataks**

Kosmann, Charles-Henri. b. Sept. 10, 1808, Burac, Westphalia, Germany. Coxswain on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40, he also studied azimuths.

Kosminskaya Fracture Zone. 61°32' S, 30°20' W. An undersea feature toward the N extremity of the Weddell Sea. Discovered by the *Akademik Boris Petrov*, in Feb. 1995. The name was proposed by Dr. Galina Agapova and Dr. Gleb Udintsev, of the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, for Prof. Irina Petrovna Kosminskaya (1918-1996), a Russian scientist specializing in marine geophysics and seismology. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Gory Kosmonavtov. 70°46' S, 66°22' E. A group of low peaks, about 11 km ESE of Mount Hollingshead, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The most notable one is Mount Bunt, at the SW end. Others in the range are Gora Gagarina, Gora Komarova, Gora Bastion, Gora Bogatyr', and Mount Trott. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Kosmonavtov. 72°00' S, 10°20' E. A glacier, NW of Glopeflya Plain, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

More Kosmonavtov. 67°00' S, 42°00' E. A sea off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Kosmos*. Norwegian whaling factory ship, 17,801 tons, owned by Anders Jahre's Kosmos Whaling Company, out of Sandefjord. She was built by Workman, Clark, Ltd., of Belfast, in 1929, at a cost of £275,000, the first factory ship specifically built as such with a stern slip (i.e., not a regular ship converted into a whaler), and the largest factory ship of her day, the first of the giant whalers. On Aug. 10, 1929, under the command of Captain Hans Andresen, and with 310 men on board, she led her fleet of 7 new whale catchers (built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, at a cost of £20,000 each) out of Sandefjord, and on Sept. 10, 1929 passed through the Panama Canal, heading for Antarctic waters, where she would conduct pelagic whaling in the Ross Sea and at the Balleny Islands. The *C.A. Larsen* was another ship in the fleet. The *Kosmos* carried airplanes, and Finn Lützow-Holm and Leif Lier were the pilots. On Christmas Day 1929 Lier and Dr. Ingvald Schreiner went out on a reconnaissance flight over the pack-ice in their light, 2-seater Gypsy Moth, which had a 100-hp Cyrrus engine, and which was fitted with pontoons. They were never seen again. That season's expedition cost £450,000, but she took in 1872 whales (including 1000 blues), and produced 119,400 barrels of oil. The ship was back again for the 1930-31 season, again under Capt. Andresen. The ship supplied coal to the BANZARE ship *Discovery* on Dec. 29, 1930. Also aboard was the whale fishing inspector, Captain Dingsør. That second season she caught 2431 whales (including 1552 blues), and produced 119,190 barrels of oil. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1932-33, under the same skipper, and again in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1938-39, and 1939-40. On Sept. 26, 1940, during World War II, she was captured and sunk by the German raider *Thor*.

The *Kosmos II*. A 16,966-ton Norwegian factory whaling ship, built in Belfast, by Harland & Wolff, in 1931, specifically with a stern slip and two side-by-side funnels, for Anders Jahre's ad hoc Kosmos II Company. Her first season in Antarctic waters was 1932-33, under the management of Lars Andersen. That season she took 1979 whales, and produced 222,244 barrels of oil, an all-time Norwegian Antarctic record. She was back again in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41. She was torpedoed on Oct. 28, 1942 in the Atlantic, having left New York 10 days before.

The *Kosmos III*. An 18,047-ton Norwegian whaling factory ship, owned by Anders Jahre. She was in Antarctic waters in 1947-48 and 1948-49, under Capt. Lea. Kjeld Tholefsen was 1st mate; Johan Fristedt was 2nd mate; Waldemar Bjørnes was 3rd mate; and Håkon J. Johansen was 4th mate. Hjalmar Larsen was bosun, and chief engineer was Rolf Olsen. John Gran was secretary, and the radio operator was Odd M. Omsland. The inspector on board was Finn Roy Istad. She was joined later in the season by the *Kosmos IV*. The *Kosmos III* had 10 attendant whale catchers — the *Kosmos 15*, *26*, *27*, *29*, *32*, *33*, *36*, *39*, *41*, and the *H.J. Bull*. She was back in Antarctic waters every season from 1949-50 until 1951-52, each time with the *Kosmos IV*. She missed the 1952-53 season, but from 1953-54 she and the *Kosmos IV* went to Antarctica together every season until 1960-61. In 1961, the *Kosmos III* was sold to the Japanese, and became the *Nisshin Maru 3*.

The *Kosmos IV*. A 13,474-ton whaling factory ship, ex-*Walther Rau* (q.v.). In Dec. 1946 she was in Norway, and was bought by Norwegian whaling magnate Anders Jahre, and her name was changed to the *Kosmos IV*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1946-47 and 1947-48, that latter season being one month late leaving from Liverpool, due to repairs, and that year's whaling season was extended for her. She went to Norway first to pick up her crew. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, in company with the *Kosmos III*. Each of the two factories had 10 whale catchers attendant on them; the *Kosmos IV* had *Kosmos* 24, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, and 42. She was back in 1949-50 and 1950-51, again in company with the *Kosmos III*. She was lengthened in 1951, and then she and the Kosmos III were back in Antarctic waters in 1951-52, and the *Kosmos IV* went alone in 1952-53. From 1953-54 until 1960-61 the two ships went to Antarctica together every season, and from 1961-62 the *Kosmos IV* went alone every season until her last, 1967-68. In 1971 she was sold to the Japanese, becoming the *Kyokusei Maru*.

Kostenets Saddle. 62°57' S, 62°27' W. A saddle, at an elevation of about 1520 m, bounded by Mount Pisgah to the N, and the E ridge of Drinov Peak to the S, it overlooks the head of Vetrino Glacier to the W, in the Imeon Range of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Kostenets in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Kostka. 70°42' S, 164°49' E. Rising to 1210 m, on the W side of Zykov Glacier, 5 km SE of Saddle Peak, and 20 km NE of Mount Burch, in the Anare Mountains. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed by SovAE 1958, and named by the Russians in 1961, as Gora Kostki, for Dr. Oldrich Kostka (b. Dec. 21, 1924, Prague), Czech meteorologist working at Mirnyy Station in the winter of 1960, and who was killed in the fire of Aug. 3 of that year (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gora Kostki *see* **Mount Kostka**

Kostur Point. 64°10' S, 62°04' W. A point projecting southward for 1.4 km into Hill Bay, 2.7 km NNE of Petroff Point, and 4.2 km SW of Spallanzani Point, on the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Kostur, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Ostrov Kot *see* **Kot Island**

Kot Island. 66°02' S, 101°06' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Kot. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Vpadina Kotël. 73°26' S, 62°20' E. A trench, inland from the American Highland. Named by the Russians.

Kotel Gap. 62°41' S, 60°15' W. A saddle, at an elevation of over 600 m, extending for 1.5 km between Serdica Peak and Silistra Knoll, in Levski Ridge, it separates the glacial catchments of Macy Glacier to the N and Boyana Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the town of Kotel, in Sliven Province, in central Bulgaria.

Sedlovina Kotelska *see* **Kotel Gap**

Kotheberg. 72°52' S, 166°27' E. A peak, one of the Lawrence Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, for Jürgen Kothe, from Hanover, who was logistics manager for GANOVEX III (1982-83).

The *Kotick*. French yacht, skippered by Oleg Bely and Sophie Labruhe, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1984-85 and 1985-86. Monsieur Bely was sole skipper in 1986-87, to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, and he and Miss Labruhe skippered the vessel to the same places in 1987-88. The *Kotick* was back in the same basic places, in 1988-89, this time skippered by Alain Caradec. She was back for 2 trips, same places, in 1989-90, this time skippered by Alain Caradec and Claudine Brouazin, and one trip to the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91. She was back,

skippered by Monsieur Caradec alone, in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02, in the 95-96 and 96-97 seasons carrying tourists. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2002-03, same skipper. She had a crew of 2, and could take two to three passengers.

Cabo Kotick *see* **Kotick Point**

Punta Kotick *see* **Kotick Point**

Kotick Point. 64°00' S, 58°19' W. The S entrance point to Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. Probably discovered in 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Kipling's character in *Jungle Book*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. There was a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Punta Kotick, but it appears on one of their 1978 maps as Cabo Kotick. Punta Kotick seems to to be the name they use today.

The *Kotick II*. French yacht, registered in Brazil, skippered by Oleg Bely, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, and 2000-01.

Kotis Point. 62°30' S, 60°12' W. A point, with a conspicuous rock near its tip, on the NW coast of Varna Peninsula, 6.4 km SW of Williams Point, and 12.8 km ENE of Siddons Point, at the NE extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the old Thracian king, Kotis I (384-359 BC).

Kotrag Nunatak. 62°30' S, 59°54' W. A conspicuous rocky peak, rising to about 290 m, projecting from Murgash Glacier, 600 m SW of Lloyd Hill, 940 m W of Altsek Nunatak, and 1.5 km E of Telerig Nunatak, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Khan Kotrag, founder of the kingdom of Volga Bulgaria in the 7th century.

Kottas, Alfred. b. 1884, Germany. He went to sea at 17, plying up and down the west coast of both Americas as an able seaman. He was captain of the *Schwabenland* from 1936, and during GerAE 1938-39.

Kottas Berge *see* **Milorgfjella**

Kottas Mountains *see* **Milorgfjella**

Kottasberge *see* **Milorgfjella**

Kotter Island *see* **Coffer Island**

Kotterer Peaks. 70°11' S, 64°26' E. A group of small peaks about 6 km NW of Mount Starlight, between that mountain and Wignall Nunataks, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It was recorded on terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1955, and also on air photos taken by ANARE in 1959 and 1965, and plotted by Australian cartographers from these efforts. Named by ANCA for Christiaan J.A. "Chris" Kotterer, weather observer-in-charge at Davis Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Kottmeier Mesa. 77°39' S, 162°08' E. A prominent mesa, rising to 2120 m, about 5 km NW of Mount J.J. Thompson, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Almost entirely ice-covered, the mesa is 2.5 km long, averages 0.8 km wide, and rises above the converging heads of David Valley, Bartley Glacier, Matterhorn Glacier, and the N flank of Rhone Glacier, all of these receiving ice that drains from the mesa. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Steven T. Kottmeier, USAP researcher, 1981-87, who investigated sea-ice microbial communities in the fast-ice of McMurdo Sound, as well as krill associated with ice-edge zones in the Bellingshausen Sea, the Scotia Sea, and the Weddell Sea. He was ITT manager of the laboratory facilities at McMurdo, 1988-90; manager, laboratory science, 1990-96; and ASA chief scientist from 1997. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Le Kouglof *see* under **L**

Kouperov, Leonid *see* **Kuperov, Leonid**

Kouperov Peak. 75°06' S, 133°48' W. Rising to 890 m, at the S end of the Demas Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Leonid Kuperov (sic and q.v.).

Kovacs Glacier. 83°11' S, 49°15' W. On the SE side of the Lexington Table, it flows ENE (the British say ESE) into Support Force Glacier, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Austin Kovacs, leader of the 1973-74 USARP-CRREL survey party (with George Erlanger and Gunars Abele) in this area. They also worked in the area of McMurdo Sound. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Lednik Kovarvyj. 66°48' S, 89°58' E. A glacier flowing NE into Cape Torson, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Russians.

Mount Kowalczyk. 77°56' S, 163°47' E. Rising to 1690 m, 1.5 km S of Goat Mountain, at the head of Hobbs Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chester Kowalczyk, chief of the U.S. Navy Oceanographic Office's photogrammetry branch. For many years, he had responsibility for the photogrammetric compilation of Antarctic charts. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Kowalski Cliff. 62°02' S, 58°27' W. A sheer cliff, rising to about 250 m above sea level, in the N part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, inthe South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Wieslaw Kowalski, a member of PolAE 1977-78.

Koynare Rocks. 62°30' S, 60°20' W. A group of rocks in Hero Bay, off the N coast of Livingston Island, 1.4 km S of the Miladinovi Islets, 5.3 km NW of Bezmer Point, and 7.5 km NE of Siddons Peak, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Koynare, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Cape Koyubi. 69°14' S, 39°38' E. A rocky point marking the W extremity of a U-shaped peninsula which extends seaward in finger-like fashion from the W side of the Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Koyubi-misaki (i.e., "little finger point") US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Koyubi in 1975. *See also* **Cape Nakayubi**.

Koyubi-misaki *see* **Cape Koyubi**

Koyubi-one. 71°54' S, 24°13' E. The westernmost of 5 ridges stretching northward in the Brattnipane Peaks (q.v. for more details), in the NW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1986, and JARE ground surveys conducted between 1984 and 1991, and named by them ("little finger ridge") on Oct. 18, 1988. The Norwegians call it Nipehorga.

Kozloduy Cove. 62°23' S, 59°22' W. A cove, 1.4 km wide, indenting the E coast of Robert Island for 1.25 km, between Kitchen Point and Perelik Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town in NW Bulgaria.

Kozlov Nunataks. 66°37' S, 51°07' E. A group of nunataks, 13 km N of Mount Parviainen, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by visiting Soviet geologists in 1961-62 as Gory Kozlova, for M.I. Kozlov, Soviet polar pilot. US-ACAN accepted the name Kozlov Nunataks, and ANCA followed suit on Oct. 22, 1968.

Gory Kozlova *see* **Kozlov Nunataks**

Kozma Cove. 62°27' S, 60°20' W. A cove, 1.8 km wide, indenting the N coast of Desolation Island for 1.2 km between the 2 arms of that V-shaped island, in the entrance to Hero Bay, on the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the 10th-century Bulgarian scholar, Presbyter Kozma.

Kozo-iwa *see* **Kozo Rock**

Kozo Rock. 68°23' S, 41°54' E. An exposed rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land, between Narabi Rocks and Gobamme Rock, about 43 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Kozo-iwa (i.e., "young elephant rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kozo Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Filungen.

Ostrov Krab *see* **[2]Peterson Island**

Krabba *see* **Kani Rock**

Holmy Krajnie. 66°36' S, 99°40' E. A hill, in the W part of the Obruchev Hills, between Denman Glacier and Scott Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Poluostrov Krajnij *see* **Krajnij Peninsula**

Krajnij Peninsula. 66°14' S, 100°34' E. A

roughly oval-shaped peninsula, measuring about 1.3 km by 0.8 km, and rising to a peak near its W edge, 2.5 km NW of Edgeworth David Station, and about 3 km NE of Cape Hordern, in the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Krajnij. The name was translated into English by ANCA.

Gora Krajnjaja. 70°38' S, 68°04' E. A nunatak in the SE part of the Loewe Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Krak Glacier. 62°06' S, 58°19' W. An glacier flowing NW from Kraków Dome, at the head of Lussich Cove, in Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the legendary Polish prince Krak, founder of the great city of Kraków, and killer of the dragon (*see* **Dragon Glacier**). UK-APC accepted the name on on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Krakken *see* **Krakken Hill**, **Krakken Mountain**

Krakken Hill. 71°57' S, 26°14' E. A rocky nunatak-type hill, standing in Byrdbreen, 8 km E of Bautåen Peak, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1957, in 71°59' S, 26°26' E, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Krakken (i.e., "the stool"). US-ACAN accepted the name Krakken Hill in 1966, and the feature has since been re-plotted.

Krakken Mountain. 71°32' S, 12°09' E. A mountain, 1.5 km N of Sandseten Mountain, in the N part of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by Ritscher's GerAE 1938-39, and initially mapped from these photos. It was re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Krakken (i.e., "the stool"). US-ACAN accepted the name Krakken Mountain in 1970.

Kraków Dome. 62°08' S, 58°16' W. The icefield covering Kraków Peninsula between Martel Inlet and King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. *See* **Kraków Peninsula**, for the history of the naming of this feature. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Kraków Icefield *see* **Kraków Dome**, **Kraków Peninsula**

Kraków Peninsula. 62°08' S, 58°15' W. The peninsula between Admiralty Bay and King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name Kupola Krakowa (translated as Kraków Dome, or Kraków Icefield, and named after the town in Poland), was given by PolAE in 1980 to the ice that covers the central part of this peninsula from Martel Inlet to King George Bay, but on April 3, 1984 UK-APC named the whole peninsula as Kraków Peninsula, and the term Kraków Icefield therefore became redundant (but not in Poland). US-ACAN followed suit with the new naming. However, on July 8, 2003 UK-APC decided that the two features were far from identical, and reverted to the original Polish definition (*see* **Kraków Dome**), retaining the name Kraków Peninsula for the peninsula, but calling the icefield Kraków Icefield. The Americans followed the British lead in 2004, except they called it Kraków Dome (q.v.). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Kupola Krakowa *see* **Kraków Ice Dome**, **Kraków Peninsula**

Krakowiak Crag. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. On Chopin Ridge, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, in association with Krakowiak Glacier.

Krakowiak Glacier. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A small hanging glacier on Chopin Ridge, coming out of Kraków Dome, and "flowing" into Bransfield Strait, between Lions Rump and Low Head, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 for a Polish folk dance.

Krakra Bluff. 62°38' S, 60°33' W. A rocky bluff, rising to 140 m, and surmounting Memorable Beach, 2 km E of Ustra Peak, and 5.2 km W of Ereby Point, on the NW coast of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for one of their heroes, the great 11th-century feudal lord, Krakra Voivoda of Pernik.

Krall Crags. 77°27' S, 166°48' E. Two rock summits, rising to over 1400 m, on the NW slope of Mount Erebus, 2 km WNW of Abbott Peak, on Ross Island. Phil Kyle suggested the name, and US-ACAN accepted it in 2000, with NZ-APC following suit on Feb. 20, 2001, and ANCA on June 19, 2000. Sarah Krall was cook and camp manager at the Lower Erebus Hut.

Rocas Kramer *see* **Kramer Rocks**

Kramer Island. 77°14' S, 147°10' W. An ice-covered island, 3 km long, in the Marshall Archipelago, between Nolan Island and Court Ridge, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Michael S. Kramer, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Kramer Rocks. 65°26' S, 64°02' W. Two rocks in the N part of Beascochea Bay, 5 km SE of Cape Pérez, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted that same season by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Johann Georg Heinrich Kramer (1684-1744), Austrian Army physician who, in 1737, discovered a cure for scurvy. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call them Rocas Kramer.

Kramolin Cove. 62°31' S, 59°53' W. A cove, 1.92 km wide, indenting the SW coast of Greenwich Island for 700 m between Yovkov Point and Kaspichan Point, in the South Shetlands. Its shape has been enhanced as a result of the retreat of the Murgash Glacier in the years around 2000. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Kramolin, in northern Bulgaria.

Kranevo Point. 63°34' S, 59°53' W. A rocky point on the NW coast of Tower Island, forming the S side of the entrance to Mindya Cove, 2.4 km SW of Cape Leguillou, 3.5 km N of Ustina Point, and 5.8 km NNW of Peña Point (the S extremity of the island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Kranevo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Krank Glacier. 83°08' S, 162°05' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing into Helm Glacier, just S of Mount Macbain, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joseph P. Krank, Weather Central (q.v.) meteorologist who wintered-over at Little America in 1957.

Kranz Peak. 86°31' S, 155°24' W. Rising to 2680 m, 10 km NW of Mount Przywitowski, between the heads of Holdsworth Glacier and Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. Arthur C. Kranz (b. Ohio), staff meteorological officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). Cdr. Kranz was lost at sea (not in Antarctica).

Krapets Glacier. 64°27' S, 61°21' W. A glacier, 3.5 km long and 1.4 km wide, on Península Péfaur, E of Agalina Glacier, and W of Zimzelen Glacier, it flows E into the N arm of Salvesen Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlements of Krapets, in northeastern and northwestern Bulgaria.

Kråsen *see* **Kråsen Crevasse Field**

Kråsen Crevasse Field. 71°48' S, 0°58' W. About 24 km long, in the lower part of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kråsen (i.e., "the crop"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kråsen Crevasse Field in 1966.

Krasheninnikov Peak. 71°41' S, 12°40' E. Rising to 2525 m, it is the southernmost height on Svarthausane Crags, which is the northernmost part of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, it was plotted from these photos. re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken durign the same long expedition. Re-surveyed by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Krasheninnikova, for explorer and geographer Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov (1711-1755), who opened up Kamchatka. US-ACAN accepted the name Krasheninnikov Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Krasheninnikovhøgda.

Gora Krasheninnikova *see* **Krasheninnikov Peak**

Krasheninnikovhøgda *see* **Krasheninnikov Peak**

The *Krasin*. Name also spelled *Krassin*. Russian icebreaker, built in Finland in 1976, and operated by the Far Eastern Shipping Company, out of Vladivostok. 442 feet long, she could break ice up to 6 feet thick. Due to a shortage of icebreakers, the Americans hired her in 2004-05 to help with the re-supply of McMurdo Station. She left Vladivostok on Dec. 21, 2004 and arrived at the edge of the Ross Sea ice on Jan. 21, 2005. She was back at McMurdo doing the same thing in 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Nunataki Krasin *see* **Krasin Nunataks**

Krasin Nunataks. 68°18' S, 50°05' E. A small group of nunataks, between 16 and 20 km SE of Alderdice Peak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by SovAE 1961-62, and named by them as Nunataki Krasin, for the icebreaker *Krasin*. ANCA accepted the name Krasin Nunataks on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Cape Krasinskiy. 69°50' S, 8°30' E. A projecting angle of the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land, it separates Dublitskiy Bay from Kamenev Bight. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-58 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Mys Krasinskogo, for G.D. Krasinskiy, organizer of polar air expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Krasinskiy in 1970.

Mys Krasinskogo *see* **Cape Krasinskiy**

Massif Krasivyj. 72°45' S, 68°12' E. A massif, due S of Barkell Platform, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, Named by the Russians.

Gora Krasnaja *see* **Krasnaya Mountain**

Krasnaya Nunatak. 68°18' S, 49°42' E. A nunatak, about 6.5 km S of Alderdice Peak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by SovAE 1961-62 as Gora Krasnaja (i.e., "red mountain"). ANCA accepted the name Krasnaya Nunatak on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Krasnov Rocks. 71°48' S, 10°20' E. A linear group of rocks, 3 km SSE of the summit of Mount Dallmann, and on the S side of the mountain, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Skala Krasnova, for geographer A.N. Krasnov. In 1970, US-ACAN accepted the translated name Krasnov Rocks, which, interestingly, is plural. The Russian word "skala" is singular ("skaly" signifies plural), and morever, the Norwegians, who call it (in the singular) Krasnovhamaren (i.e., "the Krasnov hammer"), describe the feature as a small mountain. It looks as if the Russians and the Norwegians named only the largest of these rocks, whereas the Americans named the whole group.

Skala Krasnova *see* **Krasnov Rocks**

Krasnovhamaren *see* **Krasnov Rocks**

Hrebet Krasovskogo *see* **Mittlere Petermann Range**

The *Krassin* *see* **The *Krasin***

Krat Rocks. 68°34' S, 77°54' E. An area of submerged rocks off the Vestfold Hills, at the W side of Davis Anchorage, 1.4 km due S of Bluff Island, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. They extend over an area of about 90 m by 55 m, with a depth of at least one meter. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for I. Krat, chief engineer on the *Thala Dan*, which, in 1961, carried an ANARE party to the area (Tom Gale did the actual survey on that trip). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Kraterhafen *see* **Yankee Harbor**

Kraul, Otto. b. 1893, Germany. In Dec. 1908, when he was only 15, his brother Walter, a sailor, got him a job as a deck boy on the *Frieda* out of Hamburg, a tour that took him to the west coast of America. For the next several years he and Walter plied the west coast of both Americas in the *Frieda*, under Capt. Max Mark. After years of whaling in South American waters, and at South Georgia, Otto was involved in Russian whaling from 1931 to 1935, and was the most experienced whaling captain in Germany when he led the first German Antarctic whaling fleet in 1936, on the *Jan Wellem* (he was skipper in 1936-37 and 1937-38). He was ice pilot on the *Schwabenland* during GerAE 1938-39. On his return to Germany he published an account of the expedition. He commanded the *Sachsen* during the abortive battle for Jan Mayen in 1941, in the Arctic, and died in 1948.

Kraul Mountains. 73°30' S, 14°10' W. A chain of mountains and nunataks trending northeastward for about 110 km from Veststraumen Glacier, in New Schwabenland, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Kraulberge, for Otto Kraul. US-ACAN accepted the name Kraul Mountains in 1966. The Norwegians call them Vestfjella (i.e., "the west mountains"). The N part of this group was named by the Norwegians (and only by them) as Kraulberga. This feature (i.e., Kraulberga) extends from Basen, in the NE, to Isryggen, in the SW.

Kraulberga *see* **Kraul Mountains**

Kraulberge *see* **Kraul Mountains**

Krausberg. 72°42' S, 166°50' E. A somewhat isolated mountain, SW of Mount Hancox, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Krause Point. 66°34' S, 91°04' E. A low, ice-covered point fronting on the Davis Sea, about 46 km WSW of Cape Filchner, about midway between that cape and Cape Torson, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Glenn R. Krause (b. 1909), photogrammetrist with the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, surveyor with OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Kraut Rocks. 76°04' S, 136°11' W. A group of rock outcrops on the snow-covered lower SW slopes of the Mount Berlin massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for William F. Kraut, USN, radioman 1st class on the Byrd Station Land Traverse of 1956-57 (the Army-Navy Trail Party).

Glaciar Krebs *see* **Krebs Glacier**

Mount Krebs. 84°50' S, 170°20' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 1630 m (the New Zealanders say about 1920 m), and surmounting the central part of the main ridge of the Lillie Range, about 5 km WNN of Mount Daniel, it is the highest and easternmost peak of a group of bare rock ridges in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party of 1957-58, under Albert P. Crary, and named by him for Cdr. Manson Krebs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Krebs, Manson "Buddy." b. Oct. 3, 1922, Grosse Ile, Mich., son of banker Melvin G. Krebs. VX-6 helicopter pilot and a commander, USN, who developed air support operations during OpDF between 1960 and 1962. He died on April 10, 1963.

Krebs Glacier. 64°38' S, 61°31' W. Flows W into the head of Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for French engineer Arthur Constantin Krebs (1850-1935), who flew the first dirigible, in 1884. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Krebs.

Krebs Ridge. 70°33' S, 62°25' W. A ridge trending E-W, and, rising to about 900 m, forming the N wall of Gurling Glacier, terminating at the SW head of Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from 1972-73 ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for William N. Krebs, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Krebsgletscher. 70°59' S, 163°03' E. A glacier on the SW side of Mount Ashworth, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Krebsnunatak. 80°38' S, 24°02' W. A nunatak on the NE side of Arkell Cirque, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Krech, Adalbert. b. 1852. German whaling captain. In 1874 he rescued at sea the crew of the American steamer *Mary E. Emsten*, and was highly decorated as a result. He was with the Rumanian-Turkish Service, then in 1882 joined the Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Line. He was skipper of the *Valdivia* during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99, and died on May 6, 1906.

Krefeldebene. 73°36' S, 162°48' E. A plain, SE of Exposure Hill, in the Mesa Range of Vic-

toria Land. Named by the Germans ("Krefeld plain").

Kreiling Mesa. 83°12' S, 158°00' E. A distinctive, partially ice-covered mesa, or flat-topped mountain (as the Australians describe it) on the SE side of the mouth of Argosy Glacier, and W of Marsh Glacier, in the Miller Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lee William Kreiling (b. Nov. 24, 1937, Appleton, Wisc.), USARP civilian traverse engineer/mechanic who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1961. He was a member of the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62 (q.v.), and was on Roosevelt Island in 1962-63. That latter season he also went back to Eights Station to rescue the Tucker Sno-cats that had been buried by snow since the last season he was there, while on the traverse (when it was known as Camp Sky-Hi). In 1972 he started his own heating and air conditioning business, which he still has. ANCA accepted the name.

Kreitzer, William Rutherford. b. Oct. 25, 1918, Savannah, Ga., son of William Clausen Kreitzer and his wife Elizabeth Rutherford. In 1936, after graduating from high school in Savannah, he joined the U.S. Navy as a seaman apprentice, served aboard the *Tennessee* for two years, then went to the Naval Academy's prep school in Norfolk, Va. He spent a year at the Academy, two years at Georgia Tech, then reenlisted in the Navy. He went through flight training and was commissioned as an ensign on May 15, 1942. On Oct. 23, 1943, he married Madeleine Moon. He saw a lot of action as a flyer in the Pacific, and in 1946 took part in the Atom Bomb test at Bikini. He was an aircraft commander during OpHJ 1946-47, operating off the *Currituck*, over East Antarctica, with Dave Bunger and William J. Rogers, Jr. He retired as a commander in 1968, and then went back to school in earnest, becoming a school psychologist in Maryland. Then he retired again, and he and his wife joined the Peace Corps, working for 2 years in Belize, 1986-88. He died on March 25, 2007.

Kreitzer Bay *see* **Vincennes Bay**

Kreitzer Glacier. 70°22' S, 72°36' E. A glacier descending from the Grove Mountains, and flowing NW between Jennings Promontory and the Reinbolt Hills, to enter the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, working from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Lt. William R. Kreitzer. He plotted it in 70°25' S, 72°30' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It has since been replotted. The Russians call it Lednik Mokryj. This glacier is not to be confused with Kreitzerisen.

Kreitzerisen. 72°13' S, 22°10' E. A glacier, 13 km long (the Norwegians say 35 km), flowing N between the Tertene Nunataks and Bamse Mountain, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them for Lt. William R. Kreitzer. US-ACAN accepted the name, without modification, in 1966. Not to be confused with Kreitzer Glacier.

Krekla. 71°42' S, 25°12' E. A mountain, just NW of Tvetaggen Peaks, on the W side of Kamp Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the crooked tree"; actually the word is more often seen as "krøkle, in Norwegian).

Kremena Ice Piedmont. 63°04' S, 62°38' W. An ice piedmont, 2.4 km long and 2.7 km wide, draining the SW slopes of the Imeon Range S of Organa Peak, and flowing southeastward into Bransfield Strait, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Kremena in northeastern Bulgaria, and also for the settlements of Upper and Lower Kremena, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Gora Krenkelja *see* **Mount McGregor**

Kresna Gully. 62°38' S, 60°18' W. The heavily crevassed longitudinal depression in Perunika Glacier, extending 2.7 km westward from Rezen Knoll, in the E part of Livingston Island. It terminates in the indentation forming the E corner of Emona Anchorage, 930 m SE by S of Aleko Rock, and 3 km NE of Hespérides Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, for Kresna, a town and gorge (the gorge being formed by the Struma River) in southwestern Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Padina Kresnenska *see* **Kresna Gully**

Kressman, Richard Ian "Dick." b. April 28, 1946. BAS ionospheric project engineer who wintered-over at Base F in 1968 and 1969, and in South Georgia in 1971. In 1981 he was at Halley Bay Station installing the Advanced Ionospheric Sounder, a radar which he had helped design and build.

Kreutz Snowfield. 77°17' S, 161°15' E. An intermontane snowfield, 5 km square, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. It is bounded to the S by Forsyth Peak, to the W by the Victoria Upper Névé, to the N by Mount Leland, and to the E by Mount Isaac. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Karl J. Kreutz, of the department of geological sciences, at the University of Maine, at Orono, who investigated the late Holocene climate variability from Siple Dome ice cores in 3 field seasons, 1994-97; and from Taylor Glacier and Clark Glacier ice cores, 2003-04 and 2004-05. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Kreuzkamm. 73°26' S, 166°56' E. A crest on the S side of Armbrustspitze, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Banka Krevetka. 67°39' S, 46°10' E. A bank, between Vechernyy Hill and the cape the Russians call Mys Vyvodnoj, at the E end of the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Kribul Hill. 63°38' S, 57°55' W. A rocky hill rising to 520 m on the SE side of the Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 2.71 km WSW of Gornik Knoll, 5.27 km N of Church Point, and 7.88 km S by W of Marten Crag, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Kribul, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Krichak Bay. 68°34' S, 151°27' E. An indentation into the W part of the Cook Ice Shelf, George V Land. Discovered by SovAE 1957-58, on the *Ob'*, and named by them as Bukhta Krichaka, after Oscar Grigoryevich Krichak (1910-1960), chief of the aerological and meteorological section during SovAE 1955-57 and SovAE 1959-61, at Mirnyy Station for the winter of 1960, and who died in the fire of Aug. 3 of that year (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). They plotted it in 68°28' S, 151°16' E. ANCA accepted the name Krichak Bay on June 19, 1964, and plotted it originally in 68°28' S, 151°12' E. It has since been replotted.

Krichak Glacier *see* **Lednik Krichaka**

Bukhta Krichaka *see* **Krichak Bay**

Lednik Krichaka *see* **Turk Glacier**

Krichim Peak. 62°32' S, 60°09' W. Rising to 500 m in the Vidin Heights, 1.1 km NE of Miziya Peak, and 1.7 WNW of Madara Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Krichim, in southern Bulgaria.

Krieger Peak. 71°46' S, 70°35' W. Between Duffy Peak and The Obeslik, in the Staccato Peaks, in the S part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles J. Krieger, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander with VX-6 during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69), and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70, when VX-6 was becoming VXE-6). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Krigsvold Nunataks. 75°38' S, 137°55' W. A small cluster of isolated nunataks directly at the head of Strauss Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Sgt. Alvin Ingvold Krigsvold (b. April 24, 1913, Eau Claire, Wisc. d. Oct. 22, 1994, at the Veterans Medical Center, Hampton, Va.; son of Norwegian immigrant cabinet maker Ingvold Krigsvold), who, after a spell as a laborer in a box factory in Eau Claire, joined the U.S. Army. He was a member of the Byrd Station Land Traverse of 1956-57.

Krill. The most important organism in the higher food chain in Antarctica, krill is a small, shrimp-like (between one and two inches long when mature) marine animal which is cannibalistic and can live to more than 2 years. It has antennae, a tail-fin, gills, thoracic legs, swimmerets, and a carapace. It congregates in vast, dense schools, and thus has great value as food for the large whales and seals who eat tons of it. A blue whale can eat 360 tons a year (one ton a day). Krill concentrate in the top few meters of water when ice is present, but disperse to depths of over 300 feet when the sea is ice-free. In 1981 the U.S. research ship *Melville* discovered a school of 10 million tons of krill near Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, the largest swarm of sea animals ever seen. 82 species of krill have been

described, the largest and best known being *Euphausia superba* (which has 11 pairs of legs). Krill can be marketed, and is, to some extent, but the going is tough. Krill are fished by the USSR (since 1961) and Japan, and may one day be part of the human diet, although they're not exciting to eat, unless heavily sauced, spiced, or seasoned.

Mount Kring. 74°59' S, 157°54' E. A sharply defined nunatak, rising to 2100 m above sea level on the N margin of the upper reaches of David Glacier, 21.5 km SW of Mount Wood, and about 85 km NNW of the Ricker Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by NZ cartographer D.B. McC. Rainey, for U.S. Marine Staff Sgt. Arthur Lyall Kring (b. Dec. 17, 1926. d. Nov. 6, 1972, Jackson, Miss.), who, after serving in Korea, was VX-6 navigator in Antarctica in 1962-63 and 1963-64, and helped NZ field parties out in this area. He later served in Vietnam. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971. For an interesting sidelight on Sgt. Kring's background, *see* [1]**Mount Wood**.

Kring Island *see* **Kring Islands**

Kring Islands. 67°10' S, 58°30' E. Two islands and a number of rocks at the E side of Bell Bay, in the W part of Lang Sound, between Broka Island and Law Promontory, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers as one island, which they named Kringla (i.e., "the ring"). ANARE photos of 1959 showed the feature to be more than one island. ANCA accepted the name Kring Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Kringholmane *see* **Hobbs Islands**

Kringla *see* **Kring Islands**

Krissek Peak. 80°13' S, 155°57' E. A sharp peak rising to about 2500 m on the ridge running SW from Mount Henderson, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for geologist Lawrence A. Krissec, of the Byrd Polar Research Center and also of the department of geology and mineralogy, both at Ohio State University, who worked many austral summers in the central Transantarctic Mountains beginning in 1985-86.

[1]**Mount Kristensen** *see* **Mount Christensen**

[2]**Mount Kristensen**. 86°20' S, 159°40' W. Rising to 3460 m, on the W side of the Nilsen Plateau, 3 km SE of Lindstrøm Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Halvardus Kristensen. Somewhere in this area was Mount H. Kristensen (q.v.), named by Amundsen as he was on his way to the Pole. This may or may not be the same mountain.

Kristensen, Halvardus. b. May 16, 1878, Heddal, Telemark, Norway, son of Kristen Hansen and his wife Aaste Anundsdatter. He was taken on the *Fram* during NorAE 1910-12, as a deck hand, but on the voyage down, became 3rd engineer as well. He was with the group who arrived back in London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He died in 1919.

Kristensen, Leonard. The name is more properly Christensen. b. Sept. 18, 1857, Nøtterøy, Norway, son of carpenter Lars Christensen. He went to sea, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and married Hanna Christiana in Nøtterøy. In 1884 they moved to Tønsberg, and had a large family. He was skipper of the *Antarctic* during Henryk Bull's 1894-95 expedition. He found the first vegetation south of the Antarctic Circle, and was leader of the boat that made the first substantiated landing on the continent, on Jan. 24, 1895, at Cape Adare.

Kristensen, Monika. b. June 30, 1950, Torsby, Sweden, but grew up in Kongsvinger, Norway. A glaciologist, she studied tabular icebergs aboard the *Endurance* in the 1981-82 season. In 1984 she started planning an unusual glaciological expedition, to set out in Sept. 1985. It would be the first Antarctic expedition led by a woman, and would follow Amundsen's footsteps to the South Pole, using the same methods he used. It would also be the first trek to the Pole without mechanized transport since the days of BCTAE 1955-58. Neil McIntyre (of the Mullard Space Science Lab, at the University of London), Nick Cox (a former BAS man), and Bjorn Wold (glaciology head of the Norwegian Water Research Board), would be her 3 companions. She called the expedition 90 Degrees South. The cost was projected at £254,000 (private funds, to be raised in Britain and Norway), and had the backing of the Royal Society and the European Space Agency. Finally, later than anticipated, in Oct. 1986 she and her crew left Oslo on an old whaler she had bought, the *Aurora*. As it turned out, her companions were McIntyre, Jesper Andersen, and Jacob Larsen, two Danes with considerable Arctic experience who would look after and drive the 22 sledge dogs. However, they were late starting out from the Bay of Whales (Dec. 17, 1986), reached their southernmost depot on Jan. 21, 1987, and 440 km from the Pole, in 85°59' S, on Jan. 30, 1987, they had to turn back in order to meet their ship by Feb. 28. They were on their own. The Americans had made it clear that they would not effect rescue if needed. In 1991-92 she led another expedition, aboard the *Aurora*, to find Amundsen's tent at the South Pole. They established Blåenga camp, near General Belgrano II Station, visited the Filchner Ice Shelf, and then set out for the Pole with Adventure Network International. This expedition extended over into 1992-93 and 1993-94. In Dec. 1993, Jostein Helgestad was killed in a fall into a crevasse, and Miss Kristensen was blamed for failing to observe safety rules. They failed to find the tent. She became Mrs Solås, and wrote *Mot 90 Grader Syd* in 1987.

Kristensen, Olav *see* **Kristiansen, Olav A.**

Kristensen Rocks. 71°55' S, 171°11' E. Twin rocks 1.5 km S of Possession Island, in the Possession Islands, in the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Leonard Kristensen.

Kristiania Island *see* **Christiania Island, Intercurrence Island**

Kristiansen, Olav A. b. Jan. 20, 1867, Norway. His aliases were Olav Kristensen and Arnov Arnouse. A whaler in the South Shetlands for the 1916-17 season, who died of cancer on Feb. 2, 1917, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Kristin Peak. 77°26' S, 168°19' E. Rising to over 1300 m, at the N end of Giggenbach Ridge, 7 km S of Cape Tennyson, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 25, 2000, for Kristin Larson, several times in Antarctica. She spent 2 winters at McMurdo, in 1988 as supervisor of the Eklund Biological Center, and in 1992 as supervisor of the Thiel Labs. From 1992 to 1995 she was supervisor of the Crary Science and Engineering Center. From 1996, she was editor of the Antarctican Society's newsletter, and was later on the staff of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs. She later became a lawyer. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Morena Krivaja. 73°26' S, 66°15' E. A moraine, on the N side of Mellor Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Krivina Bay. 63°49' S, 60°48' W. A bay, 5 km wide, indenting the E coast of Trinity Island for 3 km N of Romero Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Krivina, in western Bulgaria.

Krivodol Glacier. 62°59' S, 62°29' W. Flows SE for 3.8 km from the SE slopes of the Imeon Range, E and SE of Antim Peak, and S of Slationa Peak, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, and terminates in the Bransfield Strait. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Krivodol, in NW Bulgaria.

Proliv Krivoy *see* **Robertson Channel**

Ostrov Krjuchok *see* **Kryuchok Island**

Isla Krogh *see* **Krogh Island**

Krogh Island. 66°17' S, 67°00' W. An island, 8 km long, and close W of the S part of Lavoisier Island, between that island and Dubois Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for August Krogh (1874-1949), Danish physiologist specializing in the cold. He won the Nobel Prize for physiology in 1920. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Krogh. It appears, misspelled as Kroch Island, in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Krogh-Hansen, Hans. b. 1863, Norway. He was at Deception Island in 1911-12, as the first manager of the whaling station owned by the Hektor Company. He later became a director (with Finn Bugge) of the company, and also became a consul. He married Magdalena Margrethe Ambjørnsen, and they lived in Tønsberg. He died in 1946.

Krogh-Johanssenberga. 74°25' S, 10°02' W. Crags in the ice, in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Arne Krogh-Johanssen (b. 1888), Norwegian Resistance

leader in World War II, who died in a German concentration camp.

Krogmann-Insel *see* **Hovgaard Island**

Krogmann Island *see* **Hovgaard Island**

Krogmann Point. 65°08' S, 64°08' W. The W extremity of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in order to preserve the original name of the island (*see* **Hovgaard Island**). Hermann Krogmann (1826-1894) was a member of the Hamburg Geographical Society, and helped finance Dallmann's expedition of 1873-74. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Krogsbaek, A.C.F. Danish doctor at Deception Island from 1921 to 1925. His sick room was on the whaler *Ronald*.

Krok Fjord. 68°40' S, 78°00' E. Also called Krok Inlet. A narrow, sinuous fjord, 17.5 km (the Australians say 22 km) long, between Mule Peninsula and Sørsdal Glacier Tongue, at the S end of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it descriptively as Krokfjorden (i.e., "the crooked fjord"). US-ACAN accepted the name Krok Fjord in 1965. ANCA accepted the name Crooked Fjord.

Krok Inlet *see* **Krok Fjord**

Krok Island. 67°02' S, 57°46' E. An irregular-shaped island, nearly 2 km long, it is the largest of the group lying 1.5 km S of Abrupt Island, and 10 km W of Hoseason Glacier. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Krokøy (i.e., "the crooked island"). ANCA translated this as Crooked Island on Feb. 18, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name Krok Island in 1965.

Krok Lake. 68°37' S, 78°24' E. An irregular-shaped lake, 6 km long, in the SE part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and partially mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. They actually mapped it as 2 lakes, which they aptly called Krokvatnet (i.e., "the crooked lake") and Nyrevatnet (i.e., "kidney lake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Krok Lake for this one in 1965. The Australians, who call it Crooked Lake, established a field camp here. Presumably Nyrevatnet was a mistake.

Krokberget. 71°30' S, 15°30' E. A small mountain, SSW of Vorposten Peak, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the hook crag").

Krokevassfjellet. 70°44' S, 11°27' E. A mountain area in the W part of the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Norwegians in association with the nearby lake they call Krokevatnet (*see* **Ozero Zigzag**, under **Z**).

Krokevatnet *see* **Ozero Zigzag** (under **Z**)

Krokfjorden *see* **Krok Fjord**

Krokiew. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A hill, rising to 168 m, SE of Arctowski Station, between Geographers Creek and Petrified Forest Creek, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after the popular ski jump at Zakopane, Poland, which it resembles.

Krokøy *see* **Crooked Island**

Krokryggen. 72°07' S, 25°00' E. A curved mountain ridge, 12 km long, in Mefjell Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the hook ridge").

Krokvatnet *see* **Krok Lake**

Krokveggen. 72°04' S, 24°48' E. The steep W side of Mefjell Mountain, it forms a wall about 8 km long at the E side of Gjel Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the hook wall").

Lago Kroner *see* **Kroner Lake**

Kroner Lake. 62°59' S, 60°35' W. A circular lake, 315 m in diameter, immediately to the W of Whalers Bay, and N of Penfold Point, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Its name was Tokroningen (i.e., "the two-kroner piece") between 1905 and 1931, a name given by Norwegian whalers. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Laguna Galvarino, after the 16th-century Araucanian chief Galvarino, and it appears as such on their 1947 chart. It was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948-49, and appears on their 1949 chart as Lake Pennilea, after Loch Pennilea, in Scotland, to mark the services of a Scotsman on that survey. It was re-named on Nov. 15, 1951, by UK-APC, as Kroner Lake, preserving the original theme of Norwegian money. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1953, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Chilean chart as Laguna Pennilea, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears with the descriptive name Laguna Verde, on one of their 1954 charts as Lago Pennilea, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Laguna Verde. There is a 1958 Argentine reference to it as Lago Sulfuroso (indicating its chemical content), and a 1964 reference to it as Lago Kroner. It used to be landlocked, but after the volcanic activity of Feb. 1969, its SE side was breached and it formed a lagoon, open to the sea. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Kronprins Olav Fjell *see* **Prince Olav Mountains**

Kronprins Olav Kyst *see* **Prince Olav Coast**

Kronprinsesse Martha Kyst *see* **Princess Martha Coast**

Lednik Kronshtadskij *see* **Kronshtadskiy Glacier**

Kronshtadskiy Glacier. 71°43' S, 71°35' E. A tributary glacier flowing WNE to enter the lower E part of the Lambert Glacier about 8 km S of Pickering Nunatak. The name Lednik Kronshtadskij appears in the Soviet Antarctic Journal of 1987. US-ACAN accepted the translated name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Mount Kropotkin. 71°54' S, 6°35' E. A peak on the W side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, but, apparently, not named by them. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Gora Kropotkina, for the geographer prince-turned anarchist Pyotr Alekseevich Kropotkin (1842-1921). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Kropotkin in 1970.

Gora Kropotkina *see* **Mount Kropotkin**

Kros, Martin. b. Sept. 2, 1950. Surveyor who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1975. In the 1990s he was surveying in Western Australia.

Kros Moraine. 66°22' S, 110°39' E. A crescent-shaped moraine about 2 km E of Robinson Ridge, in the Windmill Islands. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Martin Kros.

Kupol Kroshka *see* **Kroshka Island**

Kroshka Island. 70°40' S, 2°05' E. The smaller of 2 ice-covered islands lying close together in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Kupol Kroshka (i.e., "crumb dome"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kroshka Island in 1970.

Nunataki Kroshki. 67°56' S, 63°25' E. A group of nunataks, S by SE of McNair Nunatak, in the central part of the Masson Range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Krout Glacier. 84°53' S, 172°12' W. A tributary glacier, 6 km long, flowing from the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, between Mount Sellery and Mount Smithson, to enter Gough Glacier just E of Mount Dodge. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Walter L. Krout, USN, equipment operator 1st class, in Antarctica for OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Kruber Rock. 71°45' S, 11°05' E. A lone rock in the E part of the glacier the Norwegians call Somoveken (and which the Russians call Lednik Gornogo Instituta), 5.5 km WNW of the summit of Mount Flånuten, on the W side of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-photographed aerially again by SovAE 1960-61, and named in 1966 by the USSR, as Skala Krubera, for Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kruber (1871-1941), head of the department of geography at Moscow University. US-ACAN accepted the name Kruber Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Krubersteinen.

Skala Krubera *see* **Kruber Rock**

Krubersteinen *see* **Kruber Rock**

Krüder, Ernst-Felix. b. Dec. 6, 1897, Hamburg. He joined the German navy in 1915, trained on the sailing ship *Freya*, and was an able seaman on the *König* at the Battle of Jutland. He became an officer, and was on the *Breslau* in 1917, and then on to the *Goeben*, on which he was promoted to sub lieutenant on Dec. 13, 1917. The

Goeben struck a mine and went down. In 1920 he joined the Reichsmarine, and after a year at Wilhelmshaven, he joined a minesweeper, as a lieutenant, a specialist in mining. From 1924 to 1926 he was attached to the Baltic naval staff, and married a Hamburg girl about this time. In 1927 he went back on a minesweeper, and then to the *Karlsruhe*, going around the world on the first post-World War I cruise by a German warship. In 1933 he transferred to the *Königsberg*, and in 1934 was placed in command of the minesweeper flotilla at Pillau. When World War II started, he was a commander, working at the office of naval construction. On Nov. 11, 1939, he became captain of the *Pinguin*, and was leader of the notorious raid on 3 Norwegian whalers in Antarctic waters in 1940–41. He went down with his ship when it was sunk by the *Cornwall* in 1942.

Punta Krug. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A point between Punta Sanhueza and Vidaurrazaga Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950–51, for Alfredo Krug Peñafiel, of the Chilean Air Force, responsible for radio communications.

Mount Krüger. 72°36' S, 0°57' E. A mostly snow-covered mountain, rising to 2665 m, 13 km SW of Kvithø Peak, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by GermAE 1938–39, plotted by them from these photos, and named by Ritscher as Krüger Berg, for Walter Krüger. Surveyed by NBSAE 1949–52. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Krüger in 1966. The Norwegians call it Kvitskarvet.

Krüger, Walter. Meteorological assistant on GerAE 1938–39.

Krüger Berg *see* **Mount Krüger**

Krügerberg *see* **Mount Krüger**

Krügerfjellet *see* **Mount Krüger**

Gora Kruglaja. 70°42' S, 67°06' E. A nunatak on the W side of Murray Dome, in the Amery Peaks, in the Prince Charles Mountains.

Ozero Krugloe. 70°31' S, 68°10' E. A lake, NE of Lake Terrasovoe, in the NE sector of the Loewe Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kupol Kruglyj *see* **Blåskimen Island**

Krum Rock *see* **Velchev Rock**

Kamak Krumov *see* **Krum Rock**

Krusha Peak. 78°42' S, 85°09' W. Rising to 2800 m, 2.88 km WSW of Mount Allen, 3.87 km S of Mount Strybing, 4.83 km NW of Mount Liptak, and 6.94 km E of Chaplin Peak, it surmounts Bolgrad Glacier to the SE and Brook Glacier to the NW, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2008, for the Bulgarian educator Zahari Krusha (1808–1891).

Gora Krutaja. 73°04' S, 60°36' E. The western of 3 nunataks on what the Russians call Massif Zagadochnyj, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Krutoj *see* **Helmore Glacier**

Mys Krutoj. 66°37' S, 90°57' E. A cape, SW of Krause Point, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Kruzenshterna *see* **Sandeggtind Peak**

Poluostrov Krylatyj *see* **Krylatyj Peninsula**

Ustup Krylatyj. 69°06' S, 63°28' E. A ridge, SE of the Anniversary Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Krylatyj Peninsula. 66°13' S, 100°44' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Krylatij. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Krylen *see* **Krylen Hill**

Krylen Hill. 71°33' S, 2°10' W. A hill, 8 km SW of Valken Hill, in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Krylen (i.e., "the hump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Krylen Hill in 1966.

Krylov Mountain *see* **Ristelen Spur**

Krylov Peninsula. 69°05' S, 156°20' E. An ice-covered peninsula, W of Lauritzen Bay, between the Usarp Mountains and the Cook Ice Shelf, in Oates Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, and again by SovAE 1957–58, the latter naming it Poluostrov Krylova, for mathematician and academic naval architect Alexiy Krylov (1863–1945). ANARE re-photographed it aerially in 1959. ANCA accepted the translated name Krylov Peninsula, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Gora Krylova *see* **Ristelen Spur**

Poluostrov Krylova *see* **Krylov Peninsula**

Krylvika *see* **Krylvika Bight**

Krylvika Bight. 71°20' S, 2°00' W. A southern lobe of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, indenting the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land for about 50 km between Båkeneset Headland and Trollkjelneset Headland, N of Ahlmann Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Krylvika (i.e., "the hump bay"), in association with nearby Krylen Hill. US-ACAN accepted the name Krylvika Bight in 1966.

Kryuchok Island. 68°48' S, 77°45' E. About 1.5 km off the NW end of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped as part of Filla Island by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Russians determined that this island was separate from Filla Ialand, and named it Ostrov Krjuchok (i.e., "hook island"). ANCA accepted the name Kryuchok Island.

Krzemien. 62°11' S, 58°27' W. A hill, NW of Sphinx Hill, near the margin of Sphinx Glacier, on the W shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles after Krzemien Hill, in the Bieszczady Mountains of Poland.

Krzeminski, Wojciech. b. 1926, Poland. He was a boy scout when World War II broke out. He took part in the Warsaw Uprising, but was wounded and thrown into a German prison camp. After the war he served with the Polish army in Italy and England, and returned to Poland in 1947. From 1947 to 1952 he studied geodesy and cartography at the Warsaw University of Technology, from 1951 working in magnetic surveys. He led PolAE 1958–59 and PolAE 1978–79. He died on April 9, 1981, after a short illness.

Krzeminski Hills. 66°16' S, 100°44' E. Near Dobrowolski Station, 76 m above sea level, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for Prof. Wojciech Krzeminski.

Krzesanica. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A sheer cliff, about 120 m high, at Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the Poles in 1980, because it reminded them of the precipitous Mount Krzesanica, in the Tatra Mountains of Poland.

Krzyminski Point. 62°30' S, 58°33' W. A moraine promontory W of Monsimet Cove, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Capt. Zenon Krzyminski, skipper of the *Dalmor* during PolAE 1976–77.

The *Ksar*. French yacht, skippered by Jean-Paul Bassaget, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1984–85.

Kubbestolen *see* **Kubbestolen Peak**

Kubbestolen Peak. 71°47' S, 8°54' E. A small bare rock peak, rising to 2070 m, at the NW end of Vinten-Johansen Ridge, in the Kurze Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kubbestolen (i.e., "the log chair"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kubbestolen Peak in 1967.

Kuben *see* **Hachinosu Peak**

Kuber Peak. 62°39' S, 59°58' W. Rising to 770 m in Delchev Ridge, 860 m S of Ruse Peak, 3.1 km E of Helmet Peak, and 1.8 km E of Plovdiv Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for Khan Kuber, whose Panonian Bulgarians settled in Macedonia in the 7th century.

Kuberry Rocks. 75°17' S, 138°31' W. A small area of exposed rock at the N end of Coulter Heights, 10 km NW of Matikonis Peak, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Richard W. Kuberry, geomagnetist and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1969–70.

Kubitza Glacier. 70°24' S, 63°11' W. A tributary glacier flowing S into Clifford Glacier, just E of Mount Samsel, on the Wilkins Coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS person-

nel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Johnny T. Kubitza (b. March 6, 1942, Havre, Montana. d. Aug. 30, 2009, North Dighton, Mass.), master chief petty officer, chief builder in the construction detachment at Palmer Station in 1969-70. He had earlier (1963) wintered-over at McMurdo. He served 21 years with the Seabees, including 3 tours in Vietnam. After retiring from the Seabees in 1980, he got a degree from Roger Williams University, and went to work for the Framingham (Mass.) School System, as director of buildings and grounds, retiring in 2008. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and the feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Kubrat Knoll. 62°32' S, 60°01' W. A rocky peak, rising to 140 m, 640 m WSW of the base of Inott Point, 2 km E of Arbanasi Nunatak, and 1.8 km N of Edinburgh Hill, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Khan Kubrat, 632-668, who, in 632, founded the kingdom of Greater Bulgaria on the territory bounded by the Caucasus, the Volga, and the Carpathians.

Kubus *see* **Kubus Mountain**

Kubus Mountain. 71°59' S, 7°21' E. A distinctive, blocky mountain, rising to 2985, and shaped like a cube, 5 km SE of Trollslottet Mountain, in the NW part of the Filchner Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, first plotted from these photos, and named by the Germans as Kubus (i.e., "the cube"). It was translated into English as The Cube. The Norwegians also call it Kubus. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Kubus Mountain in 1966.

Kubusdaelda. 71°59' S, 7°21' E. A steep, ice-filled ravine (the Norwegians define it as a corrie) between Kubus Mountain and Klevekampen Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the cube dell") in association with Kubus Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Kubusdalen. 71°58' S, 7°14' E. An ice-filled valley (the Norwegians define it as a corrie, but the name "dal" does signify a valley) between Trollslottet Mountain and Kubus Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the cube valley") in association with Kubus Mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Lednik Kuchina *see* **Williamson Glacier**

Pik Kuchina *see* **Kutschin Peak, Steinskaregga Ridge**

Kuechle Island. 77°52' S, 165°13' E. An island, 1.5 km NW of Uberuaga Island (the northernmost feature in the Dailey Islands), in McMurdo Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Valerian B. "Larry" Kuechle, USARP biologist from the University of Minnesota, studying population dynamics and behavior of Weddell Seals at Erebus Bay and McMurdo Sound, between 1968-69 and 1971-72. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Kuhn Nunatak. 84°06' S, 66°34' W. Rising to 730 m, it is the southernmost of the Rambo Nunataks, 5 km SW of Oliver Nunatak, on the W side of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Michael H. Kuhn, meteorologist who wintered-over at Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Kuiper Scarp. 71°26' S, 68°27' W. An E-W escarpment rising to 810 m along the S side of Uranus Glacier, on the E side of Alexander Island. Seen aerially, and photographed, by Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. In association with Uranus Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Gerard Peter Kuiper (1905-1973), U.S. astronomer who discovered the Uranian moon Miranda, in 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Kuipers. 77°54' S, 161°24' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 1940 m, between Knobhead and Mount Benninghoff, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Ronald L. Kuipers, formerly of the CIA, who, from 1968 to 1980 was associated with government committees that formulated U.S. Antarctic policy. He also initiated and collaborated in the authorship of the *Atlas of Polar Regions*, 1978.

Kuivinen Ridge. 77°14' S, 161°45' E. A transverse ridge, 8 km long, and rising to 1750 m (in Lanyon Peak), it extends SW-NE across the Saint Johns Range between an unnamed glacier and Ringer Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name was proposed by Robert Rutford, head of the Ross Ice Shelf Project, for Karl C. Kuivinen, of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, field operations manager for the Ross Ice Shelf Project. He was in Antarctica 15 times from 1974 onwards, and from 1979 to 1989 was director of PICO (Polar Ice Coring Office). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2005, and NZ-APC followed suit on Sept. 12, 2005.

Kujira-misaki *see* **Kujira Point**

Kujira Point. 69°36' S, 38°16' E. Also spelled Kuzira Point. A small point forming the NW extremity of Padda Island, in Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who did not name it. Accurately remapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Kuzira-misaki, or Kujira-misaki (i.e., "whale point"), because a mummified whale was found here. US-ACAN accepted the name Kujira Point in 1968. The Norwegians call it Kvalodden (which means the same thing).

Kukeri Nunataks. 62°38' S, 60°05' W. A pair of rocky peaks, rising to 320 m, 150 m away from each other, in the central part of the Huron Glacier, 700 m N of Nestinari Nunataks, 2.7 km SE of Atanasoff Nunatak, 2 km W of Godech Nunatak, and 3.7 km E of Kuzman Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Bulgarian folklore masked ritual of Kukeri, which was designed to frighten away evil spirits.

Kuklen Point. 62°34' S, 60°35' W. A point, 2.13 km SE of Avitohol Point, and 5.6 km W of Lukovit Point, on the coast of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Kuklen, in southern Bulgaria.

Kukri Hills. 77°44' S, 162°42' E. Also seen (erroneously) as the Kurki Hills. A prominent range, trending WSW-ENE for about 42 km, it is really a peninsula of gray granite surmounted by peaks rising from between 600 m and 1800 m above sea level, and it forms the divide between Taylor Valley on the N and Ferrar Glacier on the S, just behind New Harbor, on McMurdo Sound, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named for their resemblance to a Gurkha's knife. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Kukuryak Bluff. 63°36' S, 58°10' W. A partly ice-free bluff rising to over 700 m at the end of a ridge descending eastward from the Louis Philippe Plateau, 3.65 km S of Windy Gap, 13.54 WNW of Kribul Hill, 8.41 km NNW of Levassor Nunatak, and 6.83 km ENE of Hochstetter Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6 2010, for the settlement of Kukuryak, in southern Bulgaria.

Kukuzel Cove. 62°37' S, 61°03' W. A cove, 830 m wide, indenting the N coast of Byers Peninsula for 550 m between Lair Point and Villard Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for St. Yoan Kukuzel (1280-1370), the Bulgarian church music composer and singer.

Kulen *see* **Kulen Mountain**

Kulen Mountain. 72°39' S, 3°18' W. A projecting-type mountain, it forms the snow-covered NW side of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud

Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Kulen (i.e., "the swelling"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kulen Mountain in 1966.

Nunatak Kulibina. 80°35' S, 33°18' W. An incredibly lonely nunatak, behind the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Kulikowski Skerry. 66°55' S, 57°22' E. The easternmost of the Rigel Skerries, off the coast of Kemp Land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for William "Willie" Kulikowski, who wintered-over as carpenter at Mawson Station in 1975, and was a member of the dog-sledge party that camped on the Rigel Skerries in Sept.–Oct. 1975. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1973.

Nunataki Kulisnye. 73°05' S, 60°30' E. A group of nunataks, just to the W of Mitchell Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kullen *see* **Kullen Knoll**

Kullen Knoll. 72°04' S, 2°44' W. A knoll, 3 km N of Gösta Peaks, and S of Grunehogna Peaks, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Kullen (i.e., "the rounded mountain top"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kullen Knoll in 1966.

Kulten. 66°27' S, 52°56' E. A nunatak, rising to about 1390 m above sea level, about 18.5 km SSE of Mount Codrington, in Enderby Land. Mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers working from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936–37, and named by them (name means "the block"). ANCA accepted the name without modification.

Kumata Hill. 63°34' S, 57°49' W. A partly ice-free hill, rising to 614 m, E of Stepup Col, 6.9 km NNW of McCalman Peak, 3.08 km E of Marten Crag, 7.88 km SSW of Kanitz Nunatak, and 3.37 km WSW of Cain Nunatak, it surmounts Broad Valley to the N and Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the locality of Kumata, in Vitosha Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Kumihimo-iwa. 69°38' S, 37°00' E. A small rock exposure at the NW entrance to Fletta Bay, on the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1969 and 1984, and named by them ("braid rock") on March 26, 1985, in association with Fletta Bay ("fletta" meaning "the braid").

Kuml. 71°59' S, 16°39' E. A small nunatak between Vorposten Peak and Sarkofagen Mountain, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Norwegians (name means "grave mound").

Kumo-no-taira. 71°35' S, 35°45' E. An icefield between Mount Eyskens, Mount Derom, and the JARE IV Nunataks, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese (name means "plain of clouds").

Kumoch Cliff. 62°03' S, 58°27' W. A sheer cliff, rising to about 300 m above sea level, in the central part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, at Mackellar Inlet, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for meteorologist Lechoslaw A. Kumoch, with PolAE 1977–78 and PolAE 1978–79.

Vershina Kunina. 71°30' S, 67°45' E. A summit on the E side of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kunlun Qundao. 80°25' S, 77°07' E. Kunlun Station. Chinese summer station opened at Dome A in 2009. This was the third Chinese station in Antarctica.

Kuno Cirque. 80°41' S, 24°55' W. A cirque forming the head of a glacier flowing SW into Glen Glacier, between that glacier and Murchison Cirque, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Prof. Hisashi Kuno (1910–1969), Japanese petrologist who worked on basaltic magmas. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Kuno Point. 66°24' S, 67°10' W. The SW end of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959–60, from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1956–59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Japanese physiologist Yasau Kuno (1882–1977), whose specialty was human perspiration. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Künze, Adolf. Seaman on the *Deutschland* during GermAE 1910–11, and again on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938–39.

Kuperov, Leonid. Name also spelled Kouperov. On March 19, 1961, Soviet ionosphere physicist and exchange scientist Leonid Kuperov, at Byrd Station, developed an acute abdominal condition (nausea, vomiting, and intense pain), and reported to Lt. Donald R. Walk, the officer-in-charge and medical officer, who could not locate the cause. By March 22 the patient was in better shape, and on the morning of March 23 his temperature was down to 101.8°. By 10 o'clock that morning he had recovered completely, much to Dr. Walk's amazement. Kuperov claimed to have remembered a cure that an old Russian doctor had come up with, tying a neck scarf tightly around his waist. He refused to discuss his condition any further, and was taken off the sick list. However, on March 27 it flared up again, but he was not a very cooperative patient. The trouble went on for several days, and on March 31, 1961 the patient talked by radio to the doctor at Mirnyy Station. That day Lt. Jack W. Potter, medical officer on the staff of Admiral Tyree, commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, suggested (or at least, agreed to) an evacuation of Comrade Kuperov from Byrd Station, just in case something awful happened at this moment of world tension between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. No winter air pick-up or landing had ever been made in Antarctica before. Admiral Tyree ordered two planes to be made ready at Quonset Point, RI, manned, and then flown to Christchurch, NZ. The first, piloted by Loyd Newcomer, left at 6.51 P.M., on April 1, 1961, and the second, flown by Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, left at 7 P.M., same evening. By April 3 Kuperov was recovering, even though he had lost 14 pounds in weight. On March 31 the American ship *Staten Island* had left NZ, arriving on April 5 at her picket station in 60°S, 170°E, to give met reports, and provide communication and back-up for the operation. A temporary runway had to be built at McMurdo, as Williams Field was not in a position to take a C-130. The first plane arrived at Christchurch at 9.21 P.M., on April 3, 1961, and the 2nd arrived three hours later, just after midnight, on April 4. April 5 all was ready at McMurdo and Byrd, but weather conditions would not permit a flight. On April 8, 50 minutes after noon, the C-130BL aircraft piloted by Cdr. Newcomer left NZ bound for McMurdo. This was the first nocturnal flight and landing in Antarctic history. On April 9, at 5.22 P.M., after refueling, Newcomer took off for Byrd. The rest of the crew were: Capt. William H. Munson, USN, co-pilot, commanding officer of VX-6; Lt. Donald Angier, USN, and Capt. Richard M. Johnson, USMC, co-pilots; master Sgt. Henry S. Brown and Sgt. Fred W. Streitenberger, both USMC, navigators; Howard H. Murray, USN, crew chief; John E. Beiszer and Howard Hoffman, both USN, flight engineers; Robert L. Parry, USN, mechanic; Charles L. Burton and George N. Kovach, both USN, electricians; Adrion D. Behrens and Franklin J. Daughtery, both USN, metalsmiths; and Kenneth R. Starr and Joe D. McKinnis, both USN, radiomen. At 10.47 P.M., the plane landed at Byrd, stayed 45 minutes, and at 21.30 was airborne again, with Kuperov aboard. At 4 A.M., on April 10, 1961, it landed at McMurdo, still with Kuperov aboard, and, at 4.55 A.M., after refueling, taking mail aboard, and a few abortive attempts to get the Herc off the snow, Newcomer was finally underway back to NZ, where he arrived at 12.51 P.M., on April 10, 1961, mission accomplished. At Christchurch, Admiral Tyree met the patient, who was rushed, amid much publicity, to Princess Margaret Hospital. Tests revealed no ulcer, and further tests were very inconclusive. Kuperov was then released to the Russians. The morning of April 10 the *Staten Island* had stood down, and returned to NZ. Lt. Carlson, no longer needed, left NZ that day bound for the USA. Newcomer, after 2 days rest in NZ, did the same. Kuperov disappeared after his stay in NZ. There seems to be no record of any medical care he received there. Was he really

sick? Was he an asylum seeker? Was this a diversion while the big powers did something else? Were the Russians testing American rescue capabilities? Was Kuperov recalled to Moscow for some secret mission? Was he shot?

Kuperov Peak *see* **Kouperov Peak**

Gora Kupol. 72°38' S, 68°32' E. A nunatak, SE of Styles Glacier, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Russians (means "dome hill").

Lednik Kuprijanova. 66°36' S, 93°20' E. A glacier between Ob' Passage and Wright Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians, for Ivan Kupriyanov.

Hrebet Kuprina *see* **Birgerhøgda**

Kupriyanov, Ivan. Midshipman on the *Mirnyy*, during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21.

Kurakake-yama. 72°00' S, 35°13' E. A nunatak, rising to 2218 m above sea level, in the group of nunataks the Japanese call Minami-Yamato-nunatak-gun, about 40 km SW of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1973, and named by the Japanese (name means "saddle nunatak").

Kurasawa Pond. 77°31' S, 160°44' E. In the NW part of Labyrinth, at the W end of Wright Valley, S of Dean Cirque, and 0.8 km E of the terminus of the Wright Upper Glacier, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Hajime Kurasawa, of the Japan Geological Survey, a member of the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project in the 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons. NZ accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Mount Kurchatov. 71°39' S, 11°14' E. A peak rising to 2220 m from the base of Sponskaftet Spur, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961-62. Named by the USSR in 1963, as Gora Kurchatova, for nuclear physicist Igor Vasiliyevich Kurchatov (1903-1960), a protégé of Abram Ioffe (*see* **The *Akademik Ioffe***), and "Father of the Soviet Bomb." US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Kurchatov in 1970.

Gora Kurchatova *see* **Mount Kurchatov**

Pik Kurchatova. 73°26' S, 61°31' E. A peak just SW of Gora Stoletova, and NW of Pardoe Peak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Kurilo Point. 62°45' S, 61°15' W. A sharp ice-free point on the SE coast of Snow Island, projecting 200 m into the Bransfield Strait, 3.1 km SW of President Head, and 2.3 km N of Hall Peninsula, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Kurilo, in western Bulgaria.

Kurki Hills *see* **Kukri Hills**

Mount Kurlak. 84°05' S, 168°00' E. An ice-covered mountain, 5 km SE of Mount Bell, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) William B. "Bill" Kurlak (b. April 6, 1916, NYC. d. July 28, 2006, Calif.), USN, who joined the Navy in 1934, fought in World War II and Korea, and was aircraft commander in Antarctica during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). He is notable for having flown the wing plane during the historic non-stop flight from Cape Town to McMurdo on Oct. 2, 1963 (*see* **Aircraft**, 1963). He retired in 1970, to Gulf Breeze, Fla.

Kurmann Refugio *see* **Sub-teniente P. Kurmann Refugio**

Treshchiny Kurochkina. 81°10' S, 35°00' W. A fissure in the ground, W of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Kuroiwa-yama. 72°09' S, 27°41' E. A mountain, rising to 1793 m above sea level, in the SE part of Berrheia, on Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and 1987, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1983, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 (name means "black rock mountain"). The Norwegians call it Kuroiwaberget (which means the same thing).

Kuroiwaberget *see* **Kuroiwa-yama**

Kurtse Mountains *see* **Kurze Mountains**

Kurumi Island. 69°01' S, 39°28' E. A small islet, just SE of Ongulkalven Island, between that island and Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, in Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos from 1957-62, and named descriptively by them on May 1, 1953 as or Kurumi-zima, or Kurumi-shima (i.e., "walnut island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kurumi Island in 1968. The Norwegians call it Kalvholmen (i.e., "calf island").

Kurumi-shima *see* **Kurumi Island**

Kurumi-zima *see* **Kurumi Island**

Kurze Gebirge *see* **Kurze Mountains**

Kurze Mountains. 71°53' S, 8°55' E. A range of mainly bare rock peaks, ridges, and mountains, about 30 km long and 10 km wide, in the Orvin Mountains, between the Drygalski Mountains on the W, and the Gagarin Mountains and Conrad Mountains on the E, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, plotted by them, and named by Ritscher as Kurze Gebirge (or Kurzegebirge), for the director of the Naval Division of the German Admiralty. Presumably the man's name was Kurze. The name has also been seen misspelled as Kurtse Mountains. The range was re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from air photos taken during the same long expedition, and renamed by them as Holtedahlfjella. However, the original name is recommended to everyone except the Norwegians. US-ACAN accepted the name Kurze Mountains in 1970. The Norwegians do have a name Kurzefjella, but they apply that to what the Americans call the Gagarin Mountains.

Kurzefjella *see* **Gagarin Mountains**

Kurzegebirge *see* **Kurze Mountains**

Kurzmann Refugio *see* **Suboficial Principal Kurzmann Refugio**

Kurzynski Bay. 61°58' S, 58°14' W. A bay in front of Eldred Glacier, it is actually part of Corsair Bight, facing the Drake Passage, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Wojciech Kurzynski, helicopter pilot on PolAE 1978-79 and PolAE 1980-81.

Kusinoha-dai. 69°03' S, 39°36' E. A small terrace with indented margins, in the E extremity of Higasi-Teøya (the easternmost of the Te Islands), in the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named descriptively by them on March 22, 1994 (name means "comb heights").

Punta Kusunoki *see* **Kusunoki Point**

Kusunoki Point. 65°33' S, 65°59' W. On the NW coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Kou Kusunoki (b. 1921), sea ice specialist at the University of Hokkaido, and from 1966 with the National Institute of Polar Research, in Tokyo. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Kusunoki.

Kusuriyubi-one. 71°54' S, 24°18' E. The second west of the 5 ridges stretching northward in the Brattnipane Peaks, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. JARE photographed it aerially in 1981-82 and again in 1986, and surveyed it from the ground between 1984 and 1991. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 18, 1988 ("ring-finger ridge").

Kutchin, Aleksandr. Name also spelled Alexander Kutschin. b. Russia. Through the influence of his teacher, Bjørn Helland-Hansen, Kutchin became oceanographer on the *Fram*, during NorAE 1910-12, led by Amundsen. He left the *Fram* at Buenos Aires, in Sept. 1911, along with Nødtvedt, to return to Norway. In 1912 he was skipper of the *Herkules*, for Rusanov's expedition to the Arctic. The ship was lost at sea, with all hands, in early Sept. 1912. *See also* **Mount Rusanov**.

Kutschin Peak. 86°25' S, 159°42' W. A prominent peak, rising to 2360 m, on the W slopes of the Nilsen Plateau, 10 km S of Mount Kristensen, at the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Aleksandr Kutchin (sic and q.v.). The Russians call it Pik Kuchina, and plot it in 86°27' S, 159°00' W (coordinates not to be trusted).

Kutyba Point. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. The SW tip of Lions Rump, King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Jacek Kutyba, a member of PolAE 1990-91.

Kuven *see* **Kuven Hill**

Kuven Hill. 73°52' S, 5°15' W. A prominent hill between Gommen Valley and Kuvsletta Flat,

in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Kuven (i.e., "the hump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kuven Hill in 1966.

Kuvklaken. 70°06' S, 10°50' E. An ice rise on the ice shelf the Norwegians call Nivlisen, N of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the hump-shaped lump of ice").

Kuvsletta *see* **Kuvsletta Flat**

Kuvsletta Flat. 73°50' S, 5°14' W. A small, flattish ice plain between Kuven Hill and Kuvungen Hill, or (to put it another way) between Utrinden Point and Framranten Point, in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Kuvsletta (i.e., "the hump plain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kuvsletta Flat in 1966.

Kuvungen *see* **Kuvungen Hill**

Kuvungen Hill. 73°50' S, 5°09' W. Just SE of Framranten Point, in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Kuvungen (i.e., "the hunchback child"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kuvungen Hill in 1966.

Kuwagata-yama. 72°04' S, 35°14' E. A nunatak rising to 2282 m above sea level, in the group of nunataks the Japanese call Minami-Yamato-nunatak-gun, about 40 km SW of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1975. The word "kuwagata," apparently, signifies an ornament on an ancient Japanese helmet. The word "yama," of course, means mountain.

Kuzira-misaki *see* **Kujira Point**

Kuzira Point *see* **Kujira Point**

Kuzman Knoll *see* **Tukhchiev Knoll**

Mogila Kuzmanova *see* **Tukhchiev Knoll**

Nunataki Kuznëcova. 73°00' S, 75°18' E. A group of nunataks on the SW side of the Gale Escarpment, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians. Pronounced "Kuznyetzova."

Kuznetsov Canyon. 64°00' S, 135°00' E. A submarine feature off Adélie Land. Named by international agreement.

Gora Kvadrat. 71°18' S, 66°55' E. A nunatak close SW of Gora Treugolka, and SE of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Massif Kvadratnyj. 72°58' S, 68°17' E. This is a suspicious naming, in that the coordinates are very similar to those of the Mawson Escarpment. Indeed, if it is a massif, as the Russians say, then it lies on the Mawson Escarpment, and it is hard to imagine a massif not having been named by the Americans or the Australians. One's best guess is that it is the Russian name for the Mawson Escarpment.

Kvaevefjellet *see* **Kvaevefjellet Mountain**

Kvaevefjellet Mountain. 71°52' S, 14°27' E. An elongated mountain about 10 km long, which has been eroded by the ice into a series of spurs that enclose small cirques. It is surmounted by Mount Fucik, at the N end of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first plotted from those photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvaevefjellet (i.e., "the cirque mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvaevefjellet Mountain in 1970.

Kvaevenutane *see* **Kvaevenutane Peaks**

Kvaevenutane Peaks. 71°57' S, 14°18' E. Two small peaks, Mount Kibal'chich and Mount Brounov, 3 km SW of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, at the N end of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, these peaks were first plotted from those photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvaevenutane (i.e., "the cirque peaks"), in association with Kvaevefjellet. US-ACAN accepted the name Kvaevenutane Peaks in 1970.

Kvaeveskolten. 71°52' S, 14°34' E. A small mountain E of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, in the N part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the cirque knoll").

Kvaevhøgda. 72°08' S, 27°38' E. A height in the E part of Berrheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the cirque height").

Kvalfinnen *see* **Kvalfinnen Ridge**

Kvalfinnen Ridge. 72°08' S, 26°24' E. A mountain ridge rising to 2670 m, on the W side of Byrdbreen, and 0.8 km NE of Isachsen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named descriptively by them as Kvalfinnen (i.e., "the whale fin"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvalfinnen Ridge in 1966.

Kvalodden *see* **Kujira Point**

Kvalvika. 68°47' S, 90°36' W. A bay at the N side of the glacier the Norwegians call Simonovbreen, on the ice rise they call Mirnyjkuppelen, in the northernmost part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the whale bay").

Kvamsbrotet. 71°45' S, 11°44' E. A long and curved mountain ridge in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians. The word "brot" signifies "broken." For "kvam" *see* **Kvamsgavlen Cliff**.

Kvamsgavlen *see* **Kvamsgavlen Cliff**

Kvamsgavlen Cliff. 71°46' S, 11°50' E. A gable-like cliff facing E, at the SE corner of Storkvammen Cirque, it forms the easternmost part of the ridge the Norwegians call Kvamsbrotet, on the E side of the Humboldt Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvamsgavlen. US-ACAN accepted the name Kvamsgavlen Cliff in 1970. The word "kvam" in Norwegian signifies a hemmed-in valley, and "gavl" means "gable." "Gavlen" means "the gable."

Kvamskvervet. 71°43' S, 11°35' E. A glacier near Kvervenuten and Kvamsbrotet, in the Humboldt Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the valley whirl").

Kvars Bay *see* **Kvarsnes Bay**

Kvars Promontory *see* **Kvarsnes Foreland**

Kvarsnes *see* **Kvarsnes Foreland**

Kvarsnes Bay. 67°03' S, 56°49' E. A small bay just to the SW side of Kvarsnes Foreland, on the S part of Edward VIII Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Kvarsnesvika. ANCA translated this name as Kvars Bay, on Aug. 20, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name Kvarsnes Bay in 1965.

Kvarsnes Foreland. 67°02' S, 57°00' E. A prominent, rocky foreland projecting into the S shore of Edward VIII Bay, close W of the Øygarden Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Kvarsnes. US-ACAN accepted the name Kvarsnes Foreland in 1947. It was first visited by an ANARE sledging party, led by Bob Dovers, in 1954. ANCA translated the name as Kvars Promontory (for themselves only), on Aug. 20, 1957. The word "kvar" in Norwegian signfies "quiet"; "nes" is a headland, or ness.

Kvarsnesvika *see* **Kvarsnes Bay**

Kvassknatten *see* **Kvassknatten Nunatak**

Kvassknatten Nunatak. 72°27' S, 0°20' E. A small mountain crag, one of the Knattebrauta Nunataks, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by the Norwegians from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Kvassknatten (i.e., "the sharp crag"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvassknatten Nunatak in 1966.

Kvassodden. 70°00' S, 11°58' E. A point projecting from Nivlisen, on the Princess Astrid

Coast. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the sharp point").

Kvasstind *see* **Kvasstind Peak**

Kvasstind Peak. 72°31' S, 3°23' W. In the NE part of Borg Mountain, on the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Kvasstind (i.e., "sharp peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvasstind Peak in 1966.

Kvea *see* **Kvea Valley**

Kvea Valley. 71°55' S, 4°30' E. A rectangular and ice-filled valley, between Grinda Ridge and Skigarden Ridge, northward of Mount Grytøyr, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvea (i.e., "the sheepcote"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvea Valley in 1967.

Kvelven. 69°45' S, 37°29' E. A corrie between Vesthovde Headland and the main part of Botnneset Peninsula, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the vault").

Kvervelbreen. 72°17' S, 24°30' E. A glacier, 8 km long, between the Rogers Peaks and the mountains the Norwegians call Tvihøgda and Trerindane, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the whirl glacier"), for the characteristic surface of the glacier.

Kvervelnatten *see* **Kvervelnatten Peak**

Kvervelnatten Peak. 73°31' S, 3°53' W. A small mountain, 3 km SW of Svartbandufsa Bluff, in the Heksegryta Peaks, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvervelnatten (i.e., "the whirl peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvervelnatten Peak in 1966.

Kvervenuten. 71°42' S, 11°35' E. One of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the whirl peak").

Kvinge Peninsula. 71°10' S, 61°10' W. A snow-covered peninsula at the N side of Palmer Inlet, it terminates in Cape Bryant, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Thor Kvinge (b. 1929), Norwegian oceanographer from the University of Bergen, a member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions of 1968, 1969, and 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Kvitebotnen. 74°58' S, 11°59' W. A valley, 6 km long, W of Sumnerkammen, in the NE part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the white cirque").

Kvithamaren *see* **Kvithamaren Cirque**

Kvithamaren Cliff. 71°59' S, 5°02' E. A mountainous cliff just E of Slokstallen Mountain, and SW of Vestreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvithamaren (i.e., "the white hammer"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvithamaren Cliff in 1966.

Kvithø *see* **Kvithø Peak**

Kvithø Peak. 72°29' S, 1°13' E. An isolated, mostly ice-covered craggy peak, rising above the ice 11 km SE of Kvitkjølen Ridge, and S of Isingen Mountain, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvithø (i.e., "the white hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvithø Peak in 1966.

Kvitholten *see* **Kvitholten Hill**

Kvitholten Hill. 71°49' S, 5°51' E. A snow-clad hill at the E side of Austreskorve Glacier, and just S of Sagbladet Ridge, in the north-central part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvitholten (i.e., "the white grove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvitholten Hill in 1967.

Kvithovden *see* **Kvithovden Peak**

Kvithovden Peak. 72°22' S, 0°45' E. A craggy peak at the N end of Kvitkjølen Ridge, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvithovden (i.e., "the white peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvithovden Peak in 1966.

Kvitkjølen *see* **Kvitkjølen Ridge**

Kvitkjølen Ridge. 72°24' S, 0°49' E. A rock mountain ridge, mostly snow- and ice-covered, between the ice-filled Kvitsvodene Valley and Ising Glacier, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvitkjølen (i.e., "the white keel"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvitkjølen Ridge in 1966.

Kvitkleven *see* **Kvitkleven Cirque**

Kvitkleven Cirque. 72°00' S, 7°43' E. An ice-filled cirque at the S side of Klevekampen Mountain, between that mountain and Klevekåpa Mountain, in the N part of the Filchner Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos taken during GermAE 1938-39. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kvitkleven (i.e., "the white closet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvitkleven Cirque in 1967.

Kvitkuven *see* **Kvitkuven Ice Rise**

Kvitkuven Bank. 72°30' S, 16°30' W. A submarine feature, with a least depth of 150 m, just N of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with Kvitkuven Ice Rise. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Kvitkuven Ice Rise. 72°38' S, 16°18' W. An ice rise, or ice dome, 25 km long, on the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians as Kvitkuven (i.e., "the white hump"). The name in English is, at the time of writing (June 2010), unofficial.

Kvitkvaeven. 74°46' S, 11°40' W. An ice corrie in the SW side of Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the white cirque").

Kvitøya *see* **White Island**

Kvitskarvet *see* **Mount Krüger**

Kvitskarvhalsen *see* **Kvitskarvhalsen Saddle**

Kvitskarvhalsen Saddle. 72°30' S, 0°51' E. An ice-saddle (actually an ice-covered ridge) between Mount Krüger and Robin Heights, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvitskarvhalsen (i.e., "the white mountain neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvitskarvhalsen Saddle in 1966.

Kvitsvodene *see* **Kvitsvodene Valley**

Kvitsvodene Valley. 72°26' S, 0°45' E. An ice-filled valley, 8 km long, between Kvitkjølen Ridge and Robin Heights, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Kvitsvodene (i.e., "the white slopes"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kvitsvodene Valley in 1966.

Kwarecki Point. 62°07' S, 58°53' W. A cape to the SW of Bell Island, on Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the N coast of King George Island, in

the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Prof. Krzysztof Kwarecki (b. 1938. d. Sept. 10, 2002), chief of the Polish medical teams in Antarctica since 1977. He was twice at Arctowski Station.

Mount Kyffin. 83°48' S, 171°38' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Kiffin, and even Mount Kyftin. A distinctive, reddish-brown mountain, rising to 1670 m (the New Zealanders say 1778 m), with a sloping spur extending 6 km to the N, at the extreme N end of the Commonwealth Range, projecting into the E side of the Beardmore Glacier and rising precipitously above it about 33 km up the glacier from Mount Kathleen at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BAE 1907-09, and named by them for Evan Kyffin-Thomas (1866-1935), a South Australian friend of Shackleton's, and co-owner of the *Register*, the Adelaide newspaper. He had traveled out with Shackleton from England. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Kyftin *see* **Mount Kyffin**

Mount Kyle. 71°57' S, 168°35' E. Rising to 2900 m, midway along the ridge bordering the N side of Denning Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by US-ACAN from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ricky L. Kyle, USN, utilitiesman at McMurdo in 1967.

Kyle, James T. b. 1892. He moved to Auckland, NZ, and was a fireman on the *Discovery,* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he caught the *Bendigo* from Melbourne, arriving in London on June 25, 1930.

Kyle, Philip Raymond "Phil." b. 1947, Wellington, NZ. He graduated from VUW in 1971, in geology. He did 6 seasons with NZARP, 1969-76, including one with VUWAE in 1971-72, and another (1972-73) as site geologist and principal investigator with the Dry Valley Drilling Project. In 1974-75 he was geologist and project co-ordinator with a French-NZ-U.S. expedition to Mount Erebus. In 1976 his doctoral dissertation was entitled *Geology, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Late Cenozoic McMurdo Volcanic Group, McMurdo, Antarctica*. From 1976 to 1981 he was in research at the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University, and also taught at the university, going down to Antarctica in the 1978-79 season. From Ohio he went to the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, where he was professor of geochemistry, and he remained there. Altogether, as of 2002-03, he spent 32 summer field seasons in Antarctica, 31 of them being at Mount Erebus, and in 2000 was in charge of the volcano observatory there.

Kyle Cone. 77°31' S, 169°16' E. An exposed volcanic cone near Cape Crozier, 2 km WNW of the summit of The Knoll, in the eastern part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for Phil Kyle (*see* **Kyle Peak**), NZ geologist who examined it in 1969-70. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Kyle Hills. 77°30' S, 169°02' E. A prominent group of volcanic cones, hills, ridges, and peaks, occupying the E part of Ross Island, and running E-W for 13 km between Cape Crozier (where they rise from sea level) to Mount McIntosh (2700 m), near Mount Terror. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Phil Kyle. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Kyle Nunataks. 66°47' S, 51°20' E. A group of 3 nunataks, about 5 km E of Mount Hampson, in the N part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from aerial photographs taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.T. Kyle. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1965.

Kyle Peak. 72°34' S, 166°17' E. Rising to 2850 m, in the Barker Range, 3 km NE of Mount McCarthy, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1972, for Philip Kyle (q.v.), who worked here with VUWAE 1971-72. He was back with the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981-82.

The *Kyo Maru 27*. Japanese whale chasing vessel, in Antarctic waters in 1979-80, as part of the International Whaling Commission Expedition (q.v.). Her skipper that season was Shoji Nagata. She was back for the 1980-81 expedition, under skipper Kazuhiko Yamashita. That season (in 1981) she was in waters near the Balleny Islands. She also took part in the IWC expeditions of 1983-84 (Capt. Fumio Yokota; chief officer was Toshinori Tsurui), 1984-85 (Capt. Yukota; Tsurui was still chief officer), 1985-86 (Capt. Sanji Nakanishi), and 1986-87 (Capt. Masatoshi Kira).

The *Kyokusei Maru 3*. The former *Kosmos IV*. Sold to the Japanese in 1971, she became the whaler *Kyokusei Maru*, and was in Antarctic waters only in the 1973-74 season, Minke whaling.

The *Kyokuyo Maru*. A 17,548-ton Japanese whaler built in 1938, along the lines of the *Svend Foyn*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41. During World War II she became an oil tanker, and was sunk by the Allies. There was another Japanese whaler with the same name after the war, the 11,448-ton former freighter *Tsuruoka Maru*, but she worked only in the Arctic (until 1967).

The *Kyokuyo Maru 2*. This was the old Greek-German Arisotle Onassis whaling factory ship *Olympic Challenger* sold to the Japanese in 1956, and refitted as the 16,433-ton whaler *Kyokuyo Maru 2*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1961-62. Then she was laid up, but was back in 1963-64 and 1964-65, but was then laid up again. She came back for a final season in 1968-69. In 1970 she was in the North Pacific, and was then converted into an oil tanker.

The *Kyokuyo Maru 3*. Japanese whaler, the former British whaler *Balaena*, sold to the Japanese in 1960, and refitted as the 23,059-ton whaler *Kyokuyo Maru 3*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1960-61, and then back every season until her last, 1975-76. She was scrapped in 1978.

Kyrkjebakken *see* **Kyrkjebakken Slope**

Kyrkjebakken Slope. 71°54' S, 6°32' E. An ice-slope on the W side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kyrkjebakken (i.e., "the church hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kyrkjebakken Slope in 1967.

Kyrkjedalen *see* **Kyrkjedalen Valley**

Kyrkjedalen Valley. 71°50' S, 6°53' E. The ice-filled valley between Jøkulkyrkja Mountain and Habermehl Peak, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kyrkjedalen (i.e., "the church valley"), in association with Jøkulkyrkja. US-ACAN accepted the name Kyrkjedalen Valley in 1967.

Kyrkjedalshalsen *see* **Kyrkjedalshalsen Saddle**

Kyrkjedalshalsen Saddle. 71°47' S, 6°53' E. An ice-saddle between Gessner Peak and Habermehl Peak, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kyrkjedalshalsen (i.e., "the church valley neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kyrkjedalshalsen Saddle in 1967.

Kyrkjeskipet *see* **Kyrkjeskipet Peak**

Kyrkjeskipet Peak. 71°52' S, 6°48' E. Rising to 3085 m, just N of Kapellet Canyon, it dominates the NE part of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 aerial photographs taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Kyrkjeskipet (i.e., "the church nave"). US-ACAN accepted the name Kyrkjeskipet Peak in 1967.

Kyrkjetorget. 71°54' S, 6°57' E. A flatish, ice-filled amphitheatre on the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them (name means "the church marketplace"). US-ACAN accepted the name without mofication in 1967.

Kyte, Graham Frederick Charles. b. 1937, Hendon, son of Harold Charles Kyte and his wife Una Julia Jupp. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1961 and 1962.

This page intentionally left blank

2

ANTARCTICA

SECOND EDITION

This page intentionally left blank

ANTARCTICA

An Encyclopedia

SECOND EDITION

JOHN STEWART

Volume 2

(L–Z; Bibliography)



McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers
Jefferson, North Carolina, and London

Volume 2

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Stewart, John, 1952 Mar. 5–
Antarctica : an encyclopedia / John Stewart — 2nd ed.
p. cm.
"Volume 1 (preface; a note on alphabetization; A–K)."
Includes bibliographical references.

2 volume set—
ISBN 978-0-7864-3590-6
illustrated case binding : 50# alkaline paper

1. Antarctica — Dictionaries. I. Title.
G855.S74 2011 919.8'9 — dc22 2011014292

British Library cataloguing data are available

© 2011 John Stewart. All rights reserved

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying or recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Front cover image © 2011 Map Resources & Shutterstock

Manufactured in the United States of America

McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers
Box 611, Jefferson, North Carolina 28640
www.mcfarlandpub.com

Table of Contents

• Volume 1 •

Acknowledgments viii

Preface ix

A Note on Alphabetization x

The Encyclopedia
A–K 1

• Volume 2 •

The Encyclopedia
L–Z 889

Bibliography 1749

This page intentionally left blank

L.A.S. *see* **Little America**

Mount L. Hansen *see* **Hansen Spur**

The *L.P. Simmons* *see* **The *Lizzie P. Simmons***

L.V.T. *see* **Amphibious Vehicles**

Paso La Angostura *see* **The Narrows**

The *La Argentina*. Argentine ship which took part in ArgAE 1964-65 (Captain Fernando Milia).

Punta de la Atrevida. 63°01' S, 60°47' W. A point named by the Argentines for one of the two ships in the 1789-91 expedition led by Alessandro Malaspina (1754-1810) to Alaska in search of the Northwest Passage.

La Balance. 66°41' S, 139°59' E. A low islet formed from 2 rocky plates, in the SW portion of the Géologie Archipelago, and to the SE of Gouverneur Island, in Baie Pierre Lejay. Named by the French initially and improperly as Les Jumeaux (i.e., Gemini), it was renamed by them in 1977, for the zodiacal sign of Libra.

La Baleine. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A group of rocky islands, very close together, just off Dumont d'Urville Station. Seen from the station, the silhouette of this feature reminds one of a whale, hence the name given by the French in 1977. In addition, jets of water coming from off the waves also remind one of a whale.

La Base. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky plateau in the N part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Most of the winter installations of Dumont d'Urville Station are found here. Named by the French in 1977.

La Bifur. 67°03' S, 141°33' E. A depot set precariously on the glacial continental platform of the Géologie Archipelago, marked by three signals. When the French left from here, to go out on the trail, they were able to take different directions other than the heavily crevassed Zélée Glacier Tongue.

La Borne. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. An isolated rock to the SW of Carrel Island and to the S of Île des Hydrographes, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in the 1950s as La Bouée (i.e., "the bouy"), but in 1977 they changed the name to La Borne (i.e., "the pin").

La Bouée *see* **La Borne** (above)

Mancha La Calavera. 64°18' S, 62°56' W. A small area of land on Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands. Named by the Argentines.

La Cave. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The highest part of the center of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for a seismological recording station dug into the rock here.

Punta La Caverna. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point, immediately S of Playa Bahamonde, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for the large cave that exists here.

La Conchée. 66°47' S, 141°29' E. A rocky island, 0.4 km long, between Pascal Island and Monge Island, 1.1. km E of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1950 by FrAE, and named by them for one of the forts guarding the Golfe de Saint-Malo, in France.

La Count Mountain. 78°00' S, 161°42' E. A mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 1875 m, forming the N portion of Battleship Massif, between Rotunda Glacier, Blankenship Glacier, and Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Studied by USGS geologist Warren Hamilton in 1958-59. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Ronald R. La Count (b. Oct. 28, 1929. d. Nov. 5, 2008, Silver Spring, Md.), manager, Polar Operations section, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1984-90, who was in Antarctica in 1988-89.

La Croix du Sud. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky islet, S of Carrel Island, and W of Bon Docteur Nunatak, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for its contours, which resemble the shape of the Southern Cross constellation, and also because of its southern location.

Meseta la Cruz *see* **Cross Mesa**

La Dent. 66°39' S, 140°03' E. A rocky island in Baie Pierre Lejay, at the extreme NE of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1958. From Dumont d'Urville Station it looks like a tooth ("une dent").

La Dorsale. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. An extended, narrow rocky spur, its extremity forming the culminating point of the S part of the peninsula where Port-Martin Station was situated. Named for its shape by the French in 1950.

Mount La Gorce *see* **La Gorce Peak**

La Gorce Mountain *see* **La Gorce Peak**

La Gorce Mountains. 86°45' S, 146°00' W. A group of mountains, 30 km in extent, between Robison Glacier and Klein Glacier, at the E side of the upper reaches of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for John Oliver La Gorce (b. Sept. 22, 1879, Scranton, Pa., as de la Gorce. He later dropped the "de" and capitalized the "l" in "la." He died on Dec. 23, 1959, in Washington, DC), editor of *National Geographic*, and postmaster of Little America in 1933-35 (even though he never went to Antarctica). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

La Gorce Peak. 77°37' S, 153°22' W. A prominent summit, rising to 822 m, 13 km SW of Mount Josephine, it is at the S end of the Alexandra Mountains, in King Edward VII Land, in Marie Byrd Land, and marks the highest point in those mountains. Discovered in Feb. 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for John La Gorce (*see* **La Gorce Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

La Grande Dorsale. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The name given by the French in 1977 to the extended relief forming the culminating part of Carrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago.

La Grande Souille. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An important Adélie penguin rookery, in the center of Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by C. Volck, because of the nature of the ground. France accepted the name officially in 1976. The word "souille" poses a linguistic puzzle. The verb "souiller" means "to foul," which would certainly apply to this feature, but as a feminine (or any other kind of) noun, this word does not ordinarily exist in French, so must be a nonce word.

La Grange, Johannes Jacobus (Hannes). Also known as "J.J." In normal writing the "la" has a small "l." b. Oct. 13, 1927, Ladysmith. Arguably South Africa's most famous Antarctic explorer, Hannes la Grange had been a met man with the South African Weather Bureau since 1949 when, in 1951-52, as visiting meteorologist, he produced a map of Marion Island (not in Antarctica). He was invited by Fuchs to go on BCTAE, arrived in Antarctica on Jan. 28, 1956, and was a member of the Advance Party for the transantarctic crossing. He then joined Fuchs for the main trek across the continent, being the first South African to reach the South Pole. He was back in 1959-61 as leader/meteorologist of SANAE I, and leader of the 1960 wintering party at Norway Station. He died on April 21, 1999, in South Africa.

La Grange Nunataks. 80°18' S, 27°50' W. A scattered group of nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 1100 m, and extending W for 35 km from the mouth of Gordon Glacier, on the NW side of the Shackleton Range. The group includes (from W to E): Mount Skidmore, The Dragons Back, Mount Etchells, Mount Beney, Morris Hills, Wiggans Hills, True Hills, and Lewis Chain. First roughly surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE 1955-57, and the NE sector of this group was named on Aug. 31, 1962, by UK-APC, as Beney Nunataks, for Ivor Beney (q.v.). US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. The name Mount Lagrange (sic) was also given at this time to what later became Mount Skidmore. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967. Following these photos, and new ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71, the entire group was renamed by UK-APC as Lagrange Nunataks (sic), for J.J. la Grange. The spelling was later corrected, and appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the new name.

La Molaire. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky hill, rising to 24 m, on the W side of Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by FrAE in 1951, and named by them for its shape (like a molar).

Islotes La Opinión *see* **Psi Islands**

La Plata Channel *see* **Plata Passage**

La Plata Point. 64°14' S, 56°40' W. Immediately NE of Marambio Station, on Seymour Island. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for the scientists from the department of vertebrate paleontology, at the La Plata Museum, in Argentina, who camped here for several seasons.

Punta La Plaza *see* **Plaza Point**

La Plaza Point *see* **Plaza Point**

La Selle. 66°39' S, 139°58' E. A rocky island in the shape of a saddle, in Baie Pierre Lejay, in the NW part of Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1958, as Îlot de la Selle (i.e., "islet of the saddle"). The name was later shortened.

Pico La Torre *see* **The Tower**

La Tour *see* **The Tower**

Cerro La Tour *see* **The Tower**

La Vierge. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. A little island, E of Gouverneur Island, in Baie Pierre Lejay, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, as Îlot de la Vierge, for the zodiac sign, Virgo. The name was later shortened.

Caleta La Vuelta *see* **Caleta Carrasco**

Laager Point. 62°38' S, 61°09' W. A conspicuous headland extending out from President Beaches, on the shore of new Plymouth Harbor, between Point Smellie and Ocoa Point, on the W coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetlands. In 1971 this point was referred to as Punta Campamento (i.e., "camp point"), by Chilean paleobotanists P.J. Hernández P., and Valeria Azcárate M., and that is what the Chileans have called it since. For a while it was also seen as Campamento Point. Following geological work here by BAS, 1975-76, UK-APC named it, on Feb. 7, 1978, as Laager Point ("laager" meaning "camp"), and US-ACAN followed suit with the naming. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Islote Labbé *see* **Labbé Rock**

Islotes Labbe *see* **Stray Islands**

Punta Labbé *see* **Kitchen Point**, **Labbé Point**

Labbé Island *see* **Labbé Rock**

Labbé Point. 62°30' S, 59°44' W. On the S coast of Basso Island, in Discovery Bay, off Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Punta Labbé, for Custodio Labbé Lippi (*see* **Labbé Rock**), and it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, but, on a 1947 Chilean chart, it appears as Punta Cacique. However, ChilAE 1946-47 seems to have named another point as Punta Labbé (*see* **Kitchen Point**). UK-APC accepted the name Labbé Point, on May 11, 2005. US-ACAN has stayed right out of this argument. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Labbé Rock. 63°17' S, 57°56' W. About 1.2 km NW of Largo Island, between that island and Link Island, and E of Bulnes Island, in the Duroch Islands, NW of Cape Legoupil, in Covadonga Harbor, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48 as Islote Labbé, for 1st Lt. (later captain) Custodio Labbé Lippi, navigation officer on the *Angamos*, and former head of military activities at the Naval School. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, and that is the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Labbé Rock on a 1963 American chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1964, even though it appears on a 1964 map as Labbé Island. UK-APC followed suit with Labbé Rock, on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer. *See also* **Stray Islands**.

Labben. 72°17' S, 21°49' E. A nunatak at the W side of Bamse Mountain, and in the E part of Kreitzerisen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the paw").

Label Station *see* **General Belgrano II Station**

LaBelle Valley. 77°20' S, 161°16' E. A valley, 1.5 km long, between Peterson Terrace and Price Terrace, it opens S to Barwick Valley, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for James W. "Jim" LaBelle, of the department of physics and astronomy, at Dartmouth College, NH, USAP principal investigator for the study of low, middle, and high frequency auroral radio noise observed at Pole Station and at other observatories, between 1991 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Laboremus Company. Norwegian whaling company, set up in 1910, in Sandefjord, by Torald Dannevig (b. 1878) and Lars Thorsen, with T. Dannevig & Co. running it. The company had three whaling factory ships in the South Shetlands and Graham Land between 1910 and 1927, all named *Roald Amundsen*. In 1919 Dannevig became sole owner, and in 1922 bought his first tanker, and his second in 1927. He was involved in whaling until 1937, and ran his tankers until World War II, when they were torpedoed. In the late 1980s Laboremus merged with I.M. Skaugen.

Morro Labra. 63°09' S, 55°35' W. A hill rising above King Point (the extreme NW entrance to Ambush Bay), on the NE coast of Joinville Island, off the extreme NE of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Lt. Col. Roberto Labra Muñoz, of the Chilean Army, Armed Forces delegate on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1954-55. Don Roberto had also been the 1950 wintering-over leader at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in 1950. *See also* **Muñoz Point**. The Argentines call it Morro Carrizo, for Segundo Carrizo, able seaman on the *Uruguay*, in 1903.

Labusta, Cesáreo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1945

Labyrinth. 77°33' S, 160°50' E. An extensive flat upland area which has been deeply eroded, at the W end of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for the appearance of a labyrinth created by the eroded dolerite of which it is formed. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cabo Lacaze-Duthiers *see* **Duthiers Point**

Cape Lacaze-Duthiers *see* **Duthiers Point**

Mount Lacey. 70°11' S, 64°43' E. A high, pyramidal, steep-sided brown rock mountain with 2 prominent sharp peaks, rising to 2059 m above sea level, 1.5 km W of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. There is little snow or ice cover above the general level of the plateau ice. Sighted on Nov. 27, 1955, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise, and named by ANCA for Robert Harding "Rob" Lacey (b. Feb. 7, 1924, Manly, NSW), surveyor at Mawson Station in the winter of 1955, who plotted it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Lachal Bluffs. 67°30' S, 61°09' E. A group of rock promontories backed by rock ridges, extending from the continental ice-edge just S of Ufs Island, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegians cartographers. First visited by ANARE personnel Dave Trail and Robert Paul Lachal, on Jan. 9, 1965. Named by ANCA for Bob Lachal, who, fresh from taking part in the 1964 Olympics, as a member of the men's eight rowing team, wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965, as assistant cook and geological field assistant. In 1986 he would lead the ANARE team which wintered-over on Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Cabo Lachman *see* **Cape Lachman**

Cape Lachman. 63°47' S, 57°47' W. A low, level tongue of rock marking the extreme NE tip of James Ross Island, and the NW entrance point of Herbert Sound, to the SE of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and surveyed in 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Lachmann (sic), for J. Lachman, a patron. However, on his expedition maps, he spells it Lachman. It appears as Cape Lachman on British charts of 1921 and 1949, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. Fids from Base D resurveyed it in 1945 and 1952. It appears as Cabo Lachmann on a 1953 Argentine chart, but as Cabo Lachman in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Lachman Automatic Weather Station. 63°53' S, 57°48' W. Established by the Argentines in 1992, on James Ross Island, at a height of 80 m. There are two other Lachmans, very close by — Lachman Costa (at 8 m) and Lachman Hornfels (at 45 m).

Lachman Crags. 63°52' S, 57°50' W. An escarpment, rising to a high point of 645 m (originally thought to be only 620 m), and running in a NNE-SSW direction for 8 km, 5 km SSW of Cape Lachman, on James Ross Island. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and again by Fids from the same base in the period 1952-54. FIDS named it in association with the cape. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1970 American map as Lachmans Crags.

Kap Lachmann *see* **Cape Lachman**

Lachmans Crags *see* **Lachman Crags**

Lackey Ridge. 84°49' S, 116°15' W. A ridge, 6 km long, running E-W, it forms the W end of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Larry Lee Lackey (b. 1936, Texas), geologist with the Ohio State University expedition here in 1960-61.

Laclavère Plateau. 63°27' S, 57°47' W. An ice plateau (or cap), running E-W for 16 km, with a width of between 1.6 and 5 km, and rising to 1035 m above sea level, between Misty Pass and Theodolite Hill, just S of Schmidt Peninsula and General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. It appears on a 1948 Chilean sketch map as Meseta General Barrios (*see* **Barrios Rocks**), but that name was never used. Following aerial photos taken by FI-

DASE in 1956-57 and ground surveys by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Georges R. Laclavère (1906-1994), French cartographer and president of SCAR, 1958-63. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a British map of 1974.

Massif Lacroix *see* [1]**Mount Lacroix**

Mont Lacroix *see* [1]**Mount Lacroix**

Monte Lacroix *see* [1]**Mount Lacroix**

[1]**Mount Lacroix**. 65°03' S, 63°58' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 635 m at Cléry Peak, it has a rounded summit and red vertical cliffs, and surmounts (and, in reality, forms a peninusula that marks) the extreme NE end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Mont Lacroix, for Alfred Lacroix (*see* **Lacroix Glacier**), a member of the scientific commission of both of Charcot's Antarctic expeditions. However, it also appears on Gourdon's 1908 map as Mont Rouillé (i.e., "rusty mountain"), a descriptive name given it by sailors on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05. On a 1911 map it is seen as Massif Lacroix. It has been seen spelled erroneously as Lecroix on various charts: on a 1930 British chart, as Mount Lecroix; on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, as Mount Lecroix Peninsula; and on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Monte Lecroix. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Lacroix in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on a 1958 British chart. It appears on a 1960 Argentine chart as Monte Lacroix, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans also call it Monte Lacroix.

[2]**Mount Lacroix** *see* **Lacroix Nunatak**

Nunatak Lacroix *see* **Lacroix Nunatak**

Lacroix Glacier. 77°40' S, 162°33' E. A small glacier flowing SE into Taylor Valley (it is on the N side of that valley), between Suess Glacier and Matterhorn Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for François-Antoine-Alfred Lacroix (known as Alfred) (1863-1948), French geologist who, from 1893 to 1936, was professor of mineralogy at the National Museum of National History in Paris. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Lacroix Nunatak. 66°51' S, 141°20' E. A ridge of terminal moraine, about 1.5 km long and 75 m high, immediately S of a small zone of low, rocky ridges which protrude above the ice-covered point 3 km SW of Cape Margerie, in the area of Port-Martin, on the coast of Adélie Land. Discovered by BANZARE from the *Discovery* in 1931, from a distance, and believed to be a rock peak 300 m high. Mawson named it Mount Lacroix, for Alfred Lacroix (*see* **Lacroix Glacier**). Following aerial photos by OpHJ 1946-47, and ground surveys by the French in 1949-51 (who established an astronomical control station near its center), it was re-defined. US-ACAN accepted the name Lacroix Nunatak in 1955. The French call it Nunatak Lacroix.

Lacuna Island. 65°31' S, 65°18' W. A small island, 13 km E of Tula Point (the N end of Renaud Island), in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because this island lies in a lacuna (or gap) in the FIDASE vertical air photo coverage of 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1959. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Ladfjella. 74°06' S, 7°45' W. The southernmost mountain in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Ladies Buttresses. 62°08' S, 58°33' W. West of Urbanek Crag, on the N side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the women members of PolAE 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Ladies Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°22' W. Between Urbanek Crag and Ladies Buttresses, on the N side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, in association with the buttresses.

Punta Ladislao *see* **O'Neill Point**

The *Lady Emma*. Biscoe's ship of 1838-39 (*see* **Biscoe, John** for details).

The *Lady Francis*. Note the spelling. A 63-ton Cowes cutter, under 60 feet in length, built in 1808, and owned by John Milner, a London mast maker (who also owned the *John*), John Tremlow (a London drug broker), and 3 master mariners. She was in the South Shetlands during the 1820-21 season. Skipper was Capt. Worth. On April 20, 1821, she arrived at Valparaíso. She was sold in 1827 to the Chileans.

The *Lady Franklin*. Ice-strengthened 103.42 meter-long vessel built by Kogerwerft, in Rendsberg, for the United Baltic Corporation of London, she was originally known as the *Baltic Valiant*, and ran a cargo route every 2 weeks between London and Helsinki. In July 1981 C.A. Crosbie Shipping, of Newfoundland, took out a long lease on her, changed her name to *Lady Franklin*, (for Lady Jane Franklin, wife of Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, who was also governor of Tasmania for 6 years) and she became a Canadian Arctic vessel, working in the far north during the summer, mainly for oil explorers, and running containers farther south during the winter. With a crew of 21, she could also take 52 passengers. In 1982-83 ANARE and the French both leased her from Crosbie, as the temporary replacement vessel for the *Thala Dan*, and to take the French down to Antarctica. Her skipper for the Australian part was Gordon L. Williams, and for the French part, Capt. Sowden. She repeated the experiment in 1983-84 (Capt. Williams again, this time for both expeditions). The next season, she was dropped from the ANARE program, and for the French part was replaced by the *Polarbjørn*. She was back in ANARE service in 1988-89, again under the command of Capt. Williams. *See* **ANARE** for voyage schedules.

Lady Newnes Bay. 73°40' S, 167°30' E. A bay, 100 km long, part of the western Ross Sea, it extends along the coast of Victoria Land from Cape Sibbald to Coulman Island. Discovered in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Priscilla Jenney Hillyard (1848-1925), the wife of Sir George Newnes, principal backer of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Lady Newnes Glacier *see* **Aviator Glacier**

Lady Newnes Ice Shelf *see* **Lady Newnes Bay**

The *Lady Troubridge*. Name also seen (erroneously) as *Lady Trowbridge*. Liverpool sealing brig, owned by Wyburg & Co., and named for Admiral Cochrane's daughter, Anna-Maria, wife of the 2nd Baronet Troubridge. The vessel returned to Liverpool on June 24, 1820 (under the command of John Richards), and then, under the command of Capt. Richard Sherratt, she headed to Antarctica, where she was wrecked off Cape Melville, King George Island, South Shetlands, on Dec. 25, 1820. She was found later in the season, beached.

Laënnec Glacier. 64°12' S, 62°13' W. Flows NE for 5 km into Hill Bay, on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by FIDS in 1959, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for René-Théophile-Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826), French inventor in 1819 of the stethoscope, and pioneer invesigator of chest diseases. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Isla Lafarge *see* **Lafarge Rocks**

Roca(s) Lafarge *see* **Lafarge Rocks**

Roche(r) Lafarge *see* **Lafarge Rocks**

Lafarge Øy *see* **Lafarge Rocks**

Lafarge Rock *see* **Lafarge Rocks**

Lafarge Rocks. 63°13' S, 57°33' W. One large rock and several smaller, lower ones separated from the main one by 500 m, 3 km NNW of Casy Island, and 11 km W of Prime Head (the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula). Discovered and mapped on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Roche Lafarge, for Tony Pavin de la Farge (*see under* **P**). It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Roca Lafarge, and on a British chart of 1901 as Lafarge Rock. On a Chilean map of 1908 it appears as Isla Lafarge, on a French map of 1912 as Rocher Lafarge, and the Norwegians charted it in 1928 as Lafarge Øy. On a 1938 British chart, Lafarge Rock is shown in 63°08' S, 57°08' W. In Oct. 1946 Fids from Base D re-charted this feature as two rocks, and UK-APC named them on Nov. 21, 1949, as Lafarge Rocks, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. As such the feature appears on a British chart of that year, as well as in the British gazetteer of 1955. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentines were calling this feature Rocas Lafarge certainly by 1956, and it appears as such in their gazetteer of 1970, as well as in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Bahía Lafond *see* **Lafond Bay**

Lafond, Pierre-Antoine. b. March 8, 1814, Villié, France. Naval officer on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He joined as an élève, and

was promoted to ensign on Aug. 20, 1839, but was put ashore, sick, at Semarang on Nov. 25, 1839.

Lafond Bay. 63°27' S, 58°10' W. A square bay, 5 km by 5 km, just S of Cockerell Peninsula and Cape Ducorps, on Trinity Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Pierre-Antoine Lafond. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Bahía Lafond.

LaForrest Rock. 85°06' S, 164°32' W. A rock outcrop 2.5 km W of the mouth of Strom Glacier, along the low, ice-covered N slopes of the Duncan Mountains. This area was first explored and mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for B.A. LaForrest, storekeeper on OpDF 66.

Mount Lagado. 66°00' S, 63°15' W. Rising to about 1200 m, on the S side of Leppard Glacier, W of Target Hill, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. In keeping with the naming of certain other features in this area after places or people in Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, UK-APC named this one on Feb. 15, 1988, after Lagado, the capital of Laputa. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Lagally. 67°09' S, 67°06' W. A mountain rising to about 2000 m above sea level, 5 km S of Vanni Peak, it is the southernmost peak in the Dorsey Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and included on their maps under the collective name Pics Gravier or Massif Gravier. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Individually named for the first time by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Prof. Max Otto Lagally (1881-1945), German mathematician and glaciologist who made studies of the mass and heat balance of glaciers. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Puerto Lagarrigue *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

Punta Lagarrigue *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

Lagarrigue Cove. 64°39' S, 62°34' W. A small cove, just SW of Orne Harbor, and S of Spigot Peak, at Errera Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. By 1911 whalers were using it as an anchorage, and calling it Selvick (or Selvik) Cove, for the lost *Selvik*. It appears on a 1911 chart. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1953-54, and provisionally named by them as Puerto Lote (i.e., "lottery harbor"). It appears as such on their chart of 1954. That expedition established the refugio known as Rada Lote (q.v.). In 1956 the Argentines renamed it Puerto Marinero Lagarrigue, for Adriano Lagarrigue, the navy cook with ArgAE 1947-48 (*see* **Deaths**, 1947-1948). It appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart, and that was the name (long as it was) that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (the Argentines later shortend it to Puerto Lagarrigue; it has also been seen as Punta Lagarrigue). In 1956-57 the cove was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. UK-APC accepted the name Selvick Cove, on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Lagarrigue Cove in 1965.

Isla Lagartija *see* **Lizard Island**

Bukhta Lagernaja *see* **O'Brien Bay**

Ozero Lagernoe *see* **Lake Lagernoye**

Lake Lagernoye. 67°40' S, 45°41' E. A small lake, just S of Molodezhnaya Station, and close W of Lake Glubokoye, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961-62, and named by them as Ozero Lagernoye (i.e., "camp lake"). ANCA translated the name as Lake Lagernoye, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Lagerstedt, Henrik. b. March 10, 1870, Sweden. Whaler in Antarctic waters in the summer season of 1910-11, he drowned off the *Svend Foyn*, in Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, on March 8, 1911, and was buried at the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Laggard Island. 64°49' S, 64°02' W. A rocky island on the N side of the Bismarck Strait, about 3 km SE of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Laggard Islet, for its position on the SE fringe of the islands of Arthur Harbor. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. However, it was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Laggard Island, and appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1963.

Laggard Islet *see* **Laggard Island**

Låghamaren Cliff. 72°30' S, 0°30' E. A rock cliff forming the NW end of Hamrane Heights, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Låghamaren (i.e., "the low hammer"). US-ACAN accepted the name Låghamaren Cliff in 1966.

Lågkollane *see* **Lågkollane Hills**

Lågkollane Hills. 72°08' S, 22°28' E. A group of hills, 11 km N of Bamse Mountain, between Kreitzerisen and Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Lågkollane (i.e., "the low hills"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lågkollane Hills in 1966.

Lagoon Island. 67°36' S, 68°14' W. An island, 1.1 km NW of Anchorage Island, in the entrance to Ryder Bay, it is the northernmost of the Léonie Islands, on the SE side of Adelaide Island. Discovered (but, apparently, not named) by FrAE 1908-10. Charted in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by them because, with (what much later became known as) Kirsty Island on its W side, it forms a lagoon. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and redefined by them as Lagoon Islet. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, on Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC defined it back to the original Lagoon Island, and that is how it appears in the British gazetteer of 1961, and on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name Lagoon Island in 1963. It appears as such on a 1980 British chart. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart translated as Islote Laguna. It was further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, in 1976-77.

Lagoon Islet *see* **Lagoon Island**

LaGorce *see* **La Gorce**

Lagord, Louis. b. July 1, 1814, Ars, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Bahía Lagos *see* **Larvik Harbor**

Nunatak Lagos. 66°12' S, 61°31' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Île Lagotellerie *see* **Lagotellerie Island**

Isla Lagotellerie *see* **Lagotellerie Island**

Lagotellerie Island. 67°53' S, 67°24' W. A small island, ice-free in summer, about 1.5 km long, and rising to an elevation of 288 m above sea level, at the entrance to Bourgeois Fjord, 3 km W off the SW end of Horseshoe Island, between Pourquoi Pas Island and Camp Point, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It stands out because of the dark color of those rocks that are visible. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Lagotellerie, for the Baron de Lagotellerie, banker of Paris, and a supporter of the expedition. It appears as Lagotellerie Island on a 1914 British chart, and again on the expedition maps of BGLE 1934-37, who further charted it in Feb. 1937. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Lagotellerie, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1986, it became SPA #19, being the home of the only 2 flowering plants in Antarctica (*see* **Flora**). There is an Adélie penguin colony here, and a blue-eyed cormorant colony as well.

Lagrange *See also* **La Grange**

Cabo Lagrange *see* **Lagrange Peak, Strath Point**

Cap(e) Lagrange *see* **Lagrange Peak**

Île Lagrange *see* **Lagrange Island**

Mount Lagrange *see* **Mount Skidmore**

Lagrange Island. 66°46' S, 141°28' E. A small, rocky island, about 0.7 km NE of Newton Island, and 2.5 km N of Cape Mousse, between Port-Martin and Cape Découverte, off the coast of Adélie Land. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Lagrange, for Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1736-1813), French geometrist and perhaps the greatest mathematician of the 18th century. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Lagrange Nunataks *see* **La Grange Nunataks**

Lagrange Peak. 64°28' S, 62°25' W. A conspicuous peak rising to 455 m, SW of Avicenna Bay, and almost 9 km NE of Strath Point, on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. On Jan. 31, 1898, BelgAE 1897-99 roughly charted a point 1 km to the S of this peak, and named it Cap Lagrange for Charles-Henri Lagrange (1851-1932), director of the Royal Observatory of Belgium, and his brother Eugène, a professor at the Royal Military School. Charles was appointed to the *Belgica* commission in Dec. 1899. On one of the photos taken by the expedition, the name Cape Lagrange was applied to the S tip of Brabant Island. The cape appears as such on the expedition charts, and on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the maps, it appears as Cape Lagrange. The Argentines were calling it Cabo Lagrange from 1908. It appears as Cape Lagrange on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC re-applied the name Lagrange to the peak surmounting the point, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that in 1963.

Cabo Lagrelius *see* **Lagrelius Point**

Cape Lagrelius *see* **Lagrelius Point**

Kap Lagrelius *see* **Lagrelius Point**

Lagrelius Point. 63°55' S, 58°18' W. A low, ice-free point, N of Holluschickie Bay, on the NW side of James Ross Island, 2.5 km S of Carlson Island. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly mapped in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Lagrelius, for industrialist Axel Lagrelius (1863-1944) of Stockholm, treasurer of the Swedish Geographical and Anthropological Society, and a contributor to the expedition. It appears as Cape Lagrelius on a British chart of 1921. Re-surveyed by FIDS from Base D in Dec. 1945 and again in Aug. 1952, and redefined by them as a point. US-ACAN accepted the name Lagrelius Point in 1956, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on a Chilean map of 1966, as Cabo Lagrelius, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Lågtangen *see* **Low Tongue**

Islote Laguna *see* **Anchorage Island, Lagoon Island**

Mont(e) de la Laguna *see* **Laguna Hill**

Laguna Hill. 62°56' S, 60°42' W. An ice-free hill rising to 160 m above the lagoon on the SW side of Telefon Bay, in Deception Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base B in Jan. 1954, and named by them as Cross Hill, for the large wooden cross at its summit, a cross probably erected by whalers. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1956, named descriptively as Monte de la Laguna (i.e., "mountain of the lagoon"), in association with nearby Crater Lake. In 1965, US-ACAN accepted the name Laguna Hill. *See also* **Collado de las Obsidianas** (under **D**).

Monts Lahaye *see* **Mount Lahaye**

Mount Lahaye. 72°36' S, 31°10' E. Rising to 2475 m, on the N side of Giaever Glacier, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Monts Lahaye (i.e., in the plural) for Prof. Edmond Lahaye of the University of Brussels, director of the Royal Belgian Meteorological Institute (1951-62) and president of the Belgian National Committee for IGY. US-ACAN accepted the singular name Mount Lahaye in 1966.

Cap Lahille *see* **Lahille Island**

Île Lahille *see* **Lahille Island**

Isla Lahille *see* **Lahille Island**

Islote Lahille *see* **Lahille Island**

Pointe Lahille *see* **Lahille Island**

Punta Lahille *see* **Takaki Promontory**

Lahille Island. 65°33' S, 64°23' W. An island, 5 km long, 3 km W of Nuñez Point, in the entrance to Leroux Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and charted by them as a point on the coast, which Charcot named Cap Lahille (it appears that way on his 1906 map), or Pointe Lahille (it appears that way on his 1908 map), for Fernando Lahille (1861-1940), the French ichthyologist who worked in Argentina. On his next expedition, FrAE 1908-10, Charcot redefined this feature, and renamed it Île Lahille. It appears that way on the expedition's charts. There was a tendency around the 1914 time to call it Lafrille Island, but that was based on a missprint on one of Charcot's charts. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Lahille Island. Further charted in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37. US-ACAN accepted the name Lahille Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Lahille, and there have been various spelling mistakes along the way, but both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Lahille. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and was surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1958.

Lahngletscher. 73°51' S, 162°50' E. A glacier on the SW side of Mount Gibbs, in the Deep Freeze of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Laighton, William N. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Roca Laine *see* **Lone Rock**

Lainé, Toussaint-Michel. b. Jan. 20, 1812, Pleurtuit, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Laine Hills. 70°46' S, 64°28' W. A cluster of 4 mainly snow-covered hills rising above the Dyer Plateau to an elevation of about 2000 m above sea level, about 26 km WNW of the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Daren Lester Laine (b. Feb. 15, 1951, Alameda, Calif.), of the department of geology at the University of California at Davis, who wintered-over as USARP biologist and scuba diver at Palmer Station in 1975, and again, at the same station, in 1977, but this time as a Holmes & Narver power plant mechanic. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cabo Lainez *see* **Lainez Point**

Cap Lainez *see* **Bongrain Point**

Cape Lainez *see* **Lainez Point**

Lainez Point. 67°41' S, 67°48' W. Also called Cape Laínez. Forms the N side of the entrance to Dalgliesh Bay, on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, at Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot for Manuel Láinez (sic; the pronunciation is very close to the English word "lioness") (1852-1924), senator, founder (in 1881) of the Argentine newspaper *El Diario*, and who was of assistance to Charcot at Buenos Aires in Oct. 1908. It appears as Cabo Lainez on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. For a history of the naming confusion between this point and Bongrain Point, *see* **Bongrain Point**. There is a 1961 FIDS reference to it as Stinker Spit, for the stinkers, or giant petrels, found on the point by Fids from Base Y on Nov. 24, 1957.

Laing, Charles. b. 1798, Connecticut. Bosun on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22. He was only 5' 3."

Laing, James. He took over from Capt. Johnson as skipper of the *Mellona*, during the 1821-22 sealing season in the South Shetlands, and brought that vessel back to London in 1822.

Cerro Lair. 62°37' S, 61°02' W. A hill, rising to 96 m above sea level, which overlooks Lair Point, on the N side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish, in association with Lair Point.

Punta Lair *see* **Lair Point**

Lair Point. 62°37' S, 61°02' W. Off Robbery Beaches, 8 km SE of Essex Point, on the N side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the sealers' lair here, a large cave found by FIDS in 1957-58, almost 140 years after it was last used. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. A 1971 Argentine map shows it as Punta Trineos (i.e., "sledge point"), but today the Argentines use the name Punta Lair.

Cape Laird. 81°41' S, 162°27' E. A prominent rocky cape, on the coastline 13 km NW of Cape May, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61, for Malcolm Laird, NZGS geologist in Antarctica that season (*see also* **Laird Plateau**), who took a special interest in the peneplain surface above the 300-meter

granite cliffs. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Laird Glacier. 84°55' S, 169°55' E. A tributary glacier, 5 km long, it flows NE from the Supporters Range to enter Keltie Glacier 6 km SE of Ranfurly Point. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert J. Laird, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1963.

Laird Plateau. 82°00' S, 157°00' E. A small, high plateau, rising to over 2400 m, 1.5 km NW of Mount Hayter, on the N side of the head of Lucy Glacier, 22 km NE of the N end of the Cobham Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by NZ-APC for the leader of the expedition, Malcolm Gordon Laird (b. April 23, 1935, Christchurch, NZ). Mr. Laird had been in Antarctica in 1960-61 (*see* **Cape Laird**), and was back as a leader of a geological party during VUWAE 1971-72, to northern Victoria Land. In 1974-75 he was back with a NZ team in the Bowers Mountains, and again, same place, in 1981-82. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and ANCA followed suit. *See also* **Cape Laird**.

Laizure Glacier. 69°15' S, 158°07' E. A broad glacier that flows into the sea immediately W of Drakes Head, on the Oates Coast of Victoria Land. Roughly plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and from ANARE air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Mapped more accurately by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) David Hunter Laizure (b. Nov. 28, 1942, Los Angeles), USN, navigator on Hercules aircraft during OpDF 68. ANCA accepted the name.

Islas Lajarte *see* **Lajarte Islands**

Lajarte Islands. 64°14' S, 63°24' W. A group of islands fringing the N coast of Anvers Island, and extending N and W close off Cape Grönland, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îles Dufaure de Lajarte, for Captain Henri-Louis Dufaure de Lajarte (1852-1911) of the French Navy. The feature appears that way on Charcot's 1906 map. On a British chart of 1909 it appears as Dufaure de Lajarte Islands. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed the feature, and named it Grupo Avión V. Sikorski, for the Vought Sikorski helicopter they had on the expedition. It apepars as such on their 1947 chart. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Islas Dufaure de Lajarte. US-ACAN accepted the name Lajarte Islands in 1951, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1952. However, on Jan. 28, 1953, UK-APC accepted the name Lajarte Islets, and that was how it appeared on a 1954 British chart, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1957 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islas Lajarte, but, on an Argentine chart of 1957, the feature appears as Islas Dufaure, and that it how it was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Lajarte Islands, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islas Lajarte, after having rejected Grupo Avión V. Sikorski 308, Grupo Avión V. Sikorsky 308, and Grupo Avión V. Sikorsky.

Lajarte Islets *see* **Lajarte Islands**

Ostrov Lajka *see* **Lajka Island**

Lajka Island. 66°02' S, 101°09' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Lajka, after the famous 3-year old space bitch, Laika (name means "the barking dog"), formerly known as Kudryavka, found as a stray wandering the streets of Moscow, the first animal to orbit the Earth (Nov. 3, 1957, in *Sputnik 2*). The Australians translated the name to Lajka Island.

Lajkonik Rocks. 62°07' S, 58°09' W. Basaltic stacks at King George Bay, S of Growler Rock, and N of the Sukiennice Hills, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the Lajkonik, a festival held every year in Krakow for the last 700 years on the first Thursday after Corpus Christi, with a man called The Lajkonik, dressed as a Tartar, walking amid much celebration into the city square with a wooden horse around his waist. This is to remind the Poles of the Tartar invasions of the 13th century.

Lajous, Francisco A. b. ca. 1887, Argentina. Son of Francisco Lajous and his wife Ana Courtade. After studying at the Escuela Naval, he entered the Argentine Navy, and as a teniente de navío was skipper of the *Uruguay* from Feb. 1, 1922 to Oct. 1, 1922, the last skipper to relieve Órcadas Station in the *Uruguay*. He later became a vice admiral and director of the very Escuela Naval at which he had studied. He retired in 1943.

Lakatnik Point. 63°00' S, 62°37' W. A point, formed as an offshoot of Neofit Peak, it is located on the NW coast of Smith Island, 10.5 km NNE of Cape James, and 20.5 km SW of Cape Smith, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Lakatnik, in western Bulgaria.

Lake Island. 68°33' S, 77°59' E. A small island, about 1 km long, between Plog Island to the N and Flutter Island just to the S, in Prydz Bay, just W of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, about 4 km N of Davis Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. Re-mapped by ANARE in 1957-58, and so named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, because a lake occupies the N part of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lakes. There are several unfrozen lakes in Antarctica. Many of them are deep, the deepest being Radok Lake. They are warmer at the bottom than at the top. There are also several highly saline lakes (*see* **Lake Vanda**, for example), the salt being present probably because of chemical weathering of bedrock and soil. Since 1977 George Simmons has pioneered investigative methods of these lakes. *See* the lakes containing these words: Ablation, Abraxas, Ace, Alga, Algae, Algal, Alph, Amos, Amphitheatre, Anderson, Balham, Barkell, Basalt, Basin, Beaver, Bisernoye, Blue, Blundell, Boeckella, Bonney, Bothy, Boulder, Braunsteffer, Brownworth, Bruehwiler, Buddha, Bull, Bullseye, Burch, Burevestnik, Burgess, Burton, Calendar, Cameron, Camp, Campbell, Canopus, Canyon, Cat, Cauldron, Cemetery, Chad, Chancellor, Changing, Chapman, Chelnok, Chester, Clear, Club, Coast, Cole, Colleen, Collerson, Cowan, Crater, Crescent, Crooked, Dalekoje, Deep, Depot, Dingle, Discovery, Discussion, Dlinnoye, Druzhby, Eggers, Ekho, Emerald, Enigma, Ephyra, Farrell, Ferris, Flatiron, Fletcher, Fold, Franzmann, Frozen, Fryxell, Gadarene, Garwood, Gillieson, Ginger, Glider, Glubokoye, Gneiss, Grace, Graticule, Green, Hand, Hanging, Heart, Henderson, Heywood, Hidden, Hideaway, High, Highway, Hoare, Home, Hope, Hourglass, House, Howchin, Island, Izumrudnoje, Jabs, Jack, Jade Crater, Jaques, Jaya, Jennings, Jill, Johnstone, Joyce, Kamakshi, Kamala, Kamome, Karentz, Keyhole, Kitezh, Knob, Krok, Kroner, Lagernoye, Lakshmi, Larelar, Lassitude, Laternula, Lebed', Lee, Lichen, Light, Long, Lookout, Lorna, Low, McCallum, McNeill, Malachite, Marginal, Matangi, Medusa, Midge, Midori, Myers, Minami, Monolith, Morning, Moss, Mossel, Moutonnée, Mud, Murkwater, Nanda, Nicholson, North Angle, North Doodle, Nostoc, Ober-See, Oblong, O-ike, Organic, Orwell, Oscar, Oval, Oval'noye, Painted, Parwati, Patterned, Pauk, Pelite, Pendant, Penny, Petrel, Phormidium, Pineapple, Podprudnoye, Pol'anskogo, Pony, Porkchop, Priestley, Prilednikovoye, Priyadarshini, Profound, Progress, Pt'ich'je, Pumphouse, Péw, Radok, Reid, Relict, Reynolds, Richardson, Ripple, Rookery, Round, Rumdoodle, Saraswati, Sbrosovoye, Scale, Scandrett, Secret, Shchel', Sheshnag, Shield, Sibthorpe, Simmons, Skua, Slalom, Smith, Snake, Soglasija, Sombre, Sonic, South Angel, Spate, Spirogyra, Split, Starr, Stepped, Stinear, Sunanda, Sunk, Tarachine, Tassie, Teardrop, Terrace, Terrasovoe, Thalatine, Thomas, Three Lakes, Tikhoje, Tillite, Tioga, Tranquil, Trident, Triple, Trough, Twisted, Unter-See, Vanda, Varuna, Vashka, Vereteno, Verkhneye, Victoria Upper, Vida, Vijaya, Vostok, Walcott, Ward, Waterfall, Watts, Webb, Weddell, Williams, Wilson, Zapadnoye, Zerkal'noje, Zub, Zvezda. *See also* **Subglacial lakes**.

Lakeside Hotel. The summer home for the replacement teams and for the rotating crew teams of the Japanese relief ships, at Showa Station.

Lake Lakshmi. 70°46' S, 11°42' E. In the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Isla Laktionov *see* **Laktionov Island**

Laktionov Island. 65°46' S, 65°46' W. An island, 3 km long, 6 km NE of Jurva Point, between that point and Zubov Bay, on the E coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Hyatt, possibly for a

member of the expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Charted by ArgAE 1956-57, it appears (unnamed) on their 1957 chart. That same season, 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Aleksandr Fedorovich Laktionov (1899-1865), Soviet sea ice specialist, head of the department of oceanography, ice forecasting, and river mouths, at the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, at Leningrad, 1927-65. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Isla Laktionov.

Lednik Laktionova. 72°00' S, 9°35' E. A glacier, SW of Henry Moraine, on the NW side of Mount Bjerke, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians for A.F. Laktionov (*see* **Laktionov Island**).

Bahía Lallemand *see* **Lallemand Fjord**
Fiord Lallemand *see* **Lallemand Fjord**
Seno Lallemand *see* **Lallemand Fjord**
Lallemand Bay *see* **Lallemand Fjord**
Lallemand Fiord *see* **Lallemand Fjord**

Lallemand Fjord. 67°05' S, 66°45' W. It is, in fact, a bay, 15 km wide, 50 km long in a N-S direction, between Holdfast Point and Roux Island, or between Arrowsmith Peninsula and the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted near its entrance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Fiord Lallemand, for Charles Lallemand (1857-1938), French topographer, a member of the Bureau des Longitudes, and of the scientific commission for Charcot's expedition. On a British chart of 1914 it appears as "Lallemand Fd." It was surveyed by BGLE 1934-37, and appears as Lallemand Bay on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. On a British chart of 1940 it appears as Lallemand Fiord. On a USAAF chart of 1942 it appears as Lallemand Fjord, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1961. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Lallemand, but on one of their 1962 charts as Seno Lallemand, and that latter was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Bahía Lallemand.

Le Lama *see under* **Le**

Mount Lama. 78°04' S, 163°42' E. A bare rock peak rising to over 800 m, topping the ridge N of Miers Glacier, and forming the S rampart of Shangri-la. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, in association with that valley. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Islotes Lamadrid *see* **Psi Islands**
Île Lamarck *see* **Lamarck Island**

Lamarck Canyon. 64°45' S, 137°45' E. An undersea feature, N of the Balleny Islands. Named by international agreement.

Lamarck Island. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A rocky island, about 165 m long, and about 165 m NE of Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Lamarck, for Jean-Baptiste-Pierre-Antoine de Monet, chevalier de la Marck (1744-1829), the French naturalist known to history as Lamarck. US-ACAN accepted the name Lamarck Island in 1962.

Cabo Lamas *see* **Cape Lamas**

Cape Lamas. 64°19' S, 56°54' W. The SW point of Seymour Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by Pablo F. Beláustegui, the skipper of the *Chiriguano* during ArgAE 1953-54, as Cabo Lamas, after Guardiamarina (midshipman) José Daniel Lamas of the Argentine Navy, who died on the *Fournier* in 1949 (although that disaster did not take place in Antarctic waters; *see* **The *Fournier***). UK-APC accepted the name Cape Lamas on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit. We are told by the SCAR gazetteer that the Chileans call it Cabo Bello, for 1st sergeant Jorge Bello Villagra of the Chilean Air Force, on the *Covadonga* during ChilAE 1947-48. The trouble is, the Chilean gazetteer defines Cabo Bello as the NE extremity of Snow Hill Island, and say that it is separated toward the E from James Ross Island by Admiralty Sound. Admiralty Sound does, indeed, separate Snow Hill Island and Seymour Island from James Ross Island. At first, one is tempted to think SCAR has it wrong, and that Cabo Bello does not equal Cape Lamas, but then the Argentines have Cabo Lamas being in 64°20' S, 56°56' W, precisely the same coordinates as those for Cabo Bello. At one time, it was thought that Snow Hill Island was a hill, a part of Seymour Island, but that was a long, long time ago. Someone is 100 years out of date, and it looks as if it might be the Chileans.

Cabo Lamb *see* **Cape Lamb**

Cape Lamb. 63°54' S, 57°37' W. Forms the SW tip of Vega Island, on Herbert Sound, in the James Ross Island group. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04. Re-discovered and re-surveyed in Nov. 1945, by Fids from Base D, who named it for Ivan Mackenzie Lamb. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Lamb, and that is what the Argentines call it to this day.

Punta Lamb *see* **Lamb Point**

Lamb, Danny. Oiler and fireman on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Lamb, Hubert Horace "Hugh." b. Sept. 22, 1913, Bedford, son of Prof. E.H. Lamb, and grandson of the great mathematician Sir Horace Lamb. Meteorologist with the Air Ministry at Harrow, who went to Antarctica on the British whaler *Balaena*, in 1946-47. Using FIDS weather reports he prepared daily forecasts for the whaling fleet. He made several Antarctican predictions, not just meteorological but also topographical, which came true. On his return he married Beatrice Moira Milligan. In 1971 he retired from the Met Office to found and become director of the climate research unit, and an honorary professor, at the School of Environmental Sciences, at the University of East Anglia. He wrote *Climate, History and the Modern World*. He died in June 1997, in North Walsham, Norfolk.

Lamb, Ivan Mackenzie "Mac." b. Sept. 10, 1911, Clapham, London, son of Scotsman Alfred Smith Lamb and his wife Evelyn Elspeth Mackenzie, and grandson of a missionary. He grew up in Scotland, and in 1935, after two years study in Germany, became assistant keeper, Botany Department, Museum of Natural History, London, and moved into lichenology and mosses. In 1936 he married Maila Elvira Laabejo (Lamb called her "Butterfly"), of Tampere, Finland. He was the FIDS botanist on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1944, and for the winter of 1945 was at Base D, at Hope Bay. Following the war he and his wife and son moved to Argentina, he as professor of cryptogamic botany at Tucuman University, but in 1951 they moved to Ottawa, where he had a post at the Canadian National Museum. In 1953 he became director of the Farlow Reference Library and Herbarium at Harvard, from which he retired in 1973. He was a visitor to Antarctica on OpDF in 1960, and again in 1964-65, to the Melchior Islands, to study marine algae and lichens (Operation Gooseflesh, as he called it). In 1971 he had a sex change operation and became Elke Mackenzie, and died of Lou Gehrig's Disease on Jan. 27, 1990, at Massachusetts Respiratory Hospital, in Braintree.

Lamb Peak. 79°34' S, 84°57' W. A conspicuous bare rock peak, 3 km SSE of Maagoe Peak, in the Gifford Peaks of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Arthur Daniel Lamb, Jr. (b. Oct. 3, 1924, Chicago) who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1943, and who was operations and communications officer on OpDF 64, OpDF 65, and OpDF 66. He retired from the Navy in Jan. 1968.

Lamb Point. 73°41' S, 60°42' W. Low and ice-covered, it forms the S side of the entrance to Howkins Inlet, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In Dec. 1947, it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and, that same month, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E, who named it for Hugh Lamb. They plotted it in 73°41' S, 60°48' W. UK-APC accepted the name (and those coordinates) on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, it appears, with new coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and with the new coordinates appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears erroneously on a 1954 Argentine map as Cabo Wheeler (*see* **Cape Wheeler**), but on a 1957

Argentine chart as Punta Lamb, which is the name the Argentines use to this day.

Isla Lambda *see* **Lambda Island**

Lambda Island. 64°18' S, 63°00' W. An island, 2.5 km long, immediately NW of Delta Island, in the Melchior Islands (it is the largest feature in the NW part of this group), in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Sourrieu, for Capt. (later Adm.) Bertrand-Sixte-Marie Sourrieu (1853-1921), of the French Navy. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and renamed by them for the Greek letter. It appears as Lambda Island on their chart of 1929. Surveyed and re-charted from the *Primero de Mayo*, during ArgAE 1942, and again by ArgAE 1943. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Lambda. Re-surveyed by ArgAE 1947-48, and renamed by them as Isla Primero de Mayo, after the ship. It appears as such on their 1948 chart, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the name Lambda Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Lambda.

Lambert Deep. 68°30' S, 70°31' E. A narrow bathymetric deep, with a depth of over 1000 m, about 88 km S of Fram Bank, it apparently extends from under the W part of the Amery Ice Shelf for at least 25 km to the ENE. Named by ANCA in association with the Lambert Glacier, which is to the south.

Lambert Glacier. 71°00' S, 70°00' E. The longest glacier in the world, it is up to 400 km long, including its upper section which is known as Mellor Glacier, and it is up to 60 km wide. With the Fisher Glacier limb it forms a continuous ice passage of about 480 km, which feeds N to the Amery Ice Shelf from a large area to the E and S of the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, by personnel in the aircraft known as *Baker 3*. In 1952 U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, using these photos, delineated what he called Baker Three Glacier. It appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, but did not appear on any published maps. In 1956 Australian cartographers remapped the area, and ANCA renamed the glacier in 1957 for Bruce Philip Lambert (b. 1912, Gosnells, Western Australia), director of National Mapping, in the Australian Department of National Development. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1961.

Lambert Nunatak. 75°25' S, 137°54' W. A rock nunatak protruding through the snow mantle of the SE part of Coulter Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Paul A. Lambert, USN, senior quartermaster on the *Glacier*, 1961-62.

Lamberts Peak. 72°44' S, 74°51' E. A small peak, 5 km NNE of the Mason Peaks, and about 16 km NNW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for G. Lamberts, topographic draftsman with the (Australian) Division of National Mapping, one of the major Australian Antarctic cartographers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Lamboley Peak. 75°04' S, 64°19' W. A prominent peak, rising to about 1000 m, on the NW side of Prehn Peninsula, on the Orville Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS in 1967, from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Paul Eugene Lamboley (b. 1938), USARP radioman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Lambrecht, John James. Baptized on June 9, 1756, in Holborn, London, son of John Lambrecht and his wife Prudence Lenten. Able seaman and one of the several midshipmen on the *Adventure* during Cook's 2nd voyage. He actually died early on, on Aug. 27, 1772, of a fever, and thus never saw Antarctic waters.

Lambson, Francis Eugene. b. Aug. 27, 1913, Seattle, as Francis Lee Lambson, son of motion picture projectionist Bertram Hale "Bert" Lambson and his wife Wilma Head (they were divorced when Francis was a child). He was a seaman on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41, and, while horsing around on the hoist, fell 20 feet to considerable injury, on Jan. 23, 1940. Doc Geyer did the best he could, almost lost him early in the morning of Jan. 29, 1940, but Lambson pulled through. He continued on a sailor on merchant ships into the 1950s, living in Petersburg, Alaska, and then back in Seattle, which is where he died on July 30, 1980.

Lambuh Knoll. 63°36' S, 58°36' W. An ice-covered hill rising to over 900 m between the Louis Philippe Plateau and Srednogorie Heights, at the N entrance to Trajan Gate, 3.21 km ENE of Mount Ignatiev, 4.6 km S by W of Crown Peak, 6.9 km SW of Lardifo Peak, and 13.78 km NNE of Sirius Knoll, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the NW, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Lambuh, in southern Bulgaria.

Lamina Peak. 70°32' S, 68°45' W. A prominent pyramid-shaped peak, rising to 1280 m, and surmounting a stratified ridge ENE of Mount Edred, the ridge curving down from that mountain northeastward toward George VI Sound, 7 km inland from the E coast of Alexander Island, at the S limit of the Douglas Range. First photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed by them from the air in Oct. 1936. It was surveyed again in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who named it for the marked horizontal stratification of the rocks exposed in this peak. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lammas, Bertie Charles. Known as Charles. b. June 30, 1882, Limehouse, son of shipwright William Lammas and his wife Priscilla Skilton (known as Alice). He went to sea, as a fireman, moved to NZ, and, in England in 1910, joined the *Terra Nova* as a fireman, for BAE 1910-13. He continued on at sea, moved to Kaiapo, NZ, and died at Christchurch Hospital on March 24, 1941.

Glaciar Lammers *see* **Lammers Glacier**

Lammers Glacier. 68°37' S, 66°10' W. A large glacier flowing E along the N side of Godfrey Upland into the Traffic Circle and Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It appears indistinctly on an aerial photo taken by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, but shows up more clearly in aerial photos taken by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Visited on the ground in Jan. 1941, by members of USAS. Resighted in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne that season (i.e., 1947-48) for Lester Lammers (1903-1982), of Walla Walla, Wash., contributor of 9 grown huskies and 4 puppies to RARE. Actually the name Lammers Glacier was first applied by Ronne to what would become Robillard Glacier, and it appears as such on his 1949 map. UK-APC accepted that situation on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, by the time of the 1956 American gazetteer, the name had been re-applied, and UK-APC followed suit with that on Aug 31, 1962. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears, by error, as Glaciar Whirlwind, and this error was perpetuated on a 1957 Argentine chart, where it appears fully translated as Glaciar Vórtice. However, today, the Argentines call it Glaciar Lammers.

Lamotte, Harold de Gallye. b. Dec. 2, 1882, Wimbledon, Surrey, son of solicitor William de Gallye Lamotte and his wife Margaret Maria Campbell. He became a naval cadet on May 15, 1898, and in Dec. 1899, still a cadet, he was transferred to the *Canopus*. He became acting sub lieutenant, made sub lieutenant on July 9, 1904, and was transferred to the *Halcyon*. In 1905 he was promoted to lieutenant and transferred to the *Thames*, and later that year to the *Edgar*. In 1907 he went to the *Mars*, in 1908 to the *Victorious*, and in 1909 to the *Formidable*. In 1910 he went to the *Gibraltar* and then the *Proserpine*, and in 1913, at Cheltenham, Glos, he married Eva Freeth. In Dec. 1914, now a lieutenant commander, he took over the minesweeper *Seagull*, and commanded her for the duration of World War I. He was captain of the *William Scoresby*, 1927-29. After this trip, he retired as a commander, to Wimbledon, where he died in 1960.

Punta Lamperein *see* **Caution Point**

Mount Lampert. 74°33' S, 62°39' W. A mountain, rising to about 1100 m, about 10 km W of Kelsey Cliff, in the SE part of the Guettard Range, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground

surveys conducted in 1961-62, during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Irwin Ronald "Ron" Lampert (b. Oct. 20, 1942, Chicago), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1961, and who was storekeeper at Pole Station for the winter of 1964. He retired from the Navy in Dec. 1966. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Lamping Peak. 84°14' S, 164°49' E. A rock peak, between Prebble Glacier and Wyckoff Glacier, on the W slopes of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John T. Lamping, USARP geomagnetist at Pole Station, 1961.

Lampitt Nunatak. 66°57' S, 65°47' W. Rising to about 1800 m near the head of Murphy Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. From these efforts, it was mapped by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Leslie Herbert Lampitt (1887-1957), British chemist and expert on polar rations. He was director and chief chemist of J. Lyons & Co., 1919-57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Bahía Lamplugh *see* **Lamplugh Inlet**

Ensenada Lamplugh *see* **Lamplugh Inlet**

Lamplugh, Elmer Louis. b. March 10, 1907, in a mountain home near Rocky Bar, Idaho, as Elmer Louis Johnson, son of teamster and general hauler Henry Bonaparte "Charles" Johnson and his wife Maud Ethel Lewis. He was raised in several different places in the West, including Salt Lake City, and then his father died. Mrs. Johnson married again to Walter Lamplugh, who adopted Elmer and his brother Roscoe. The two brothers went to San Diego in the 1920s, and opened up a radio store. Elmer was communications man at East Base during USAS 1939-41. He married Ann Edna Housman, and they lived in Pasadena. During World War II he was a lieutenant, USN. At 1.30 P.M. on Sept. 23, 1949, while serving in Korea, he was coming out of the commissary at Kimpo Airport and was hit by a jeep. He died as the result of a brain hemorrhage. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. In April 2010, his medals went up for auction on e-bay.

Lamplugh Bay *see* **Lamplugh Inlet**

Lamplugh Inlet. 71°23' S, 61°10' W. An inlet, 11 km long, between Cape Healy and Cape Howard, along the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by members of East Base in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and surveyed by them from the ground at about the same time. Named by them as Howard Bay, for August Howard (*see* **Cape Howard**), it appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. However, by 1943 it had been renamed Lamplugh Bay, for Elmer Lamplugh. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on Finn Ronne's map of 1948. On a 1946 Argentine chart, though, it appears as Bahía Howard. In Nov. 1947, it was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Bahía Lamplugh. US-ACAN accepted the name Lamplugh Inlet in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1958 it appears as Ensenada Lamplugh, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Lamplugh Island. 75°38' S, 162°45' E. An ice-capped island, 3 km wide, 16 km long, and rising to an elevation of 243 m, it runs in a S by W direction, 6 km N of Whitmer Peninsula, and is separated from the mainland of Victoria Land by the Davis Glacier and the Clarke Glacier. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and first charted as an island by Edgeworth David's South Magnetic Pole Party, during BAE 1907-09. Named by Shackleton for amateur Yorkshire geologist George William "G.W" Lamplugh (1859-1926), president of the British Association, and a patron of Shackleton's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lamykin Dome. 67°27' S, 46°40' E. An ice dome rising to 526 m above sea level, it forms the ice-covered summit of Tange Promontory, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and plotted by them in 67°30' S, 46°45' E. Photographed aerially again by SovAE 1957. Named by the USSR as Kupol Lamykina, for hydrographer Captain S.M. Lamykin. ANCA accepted the translated name Lamykin Dome on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973, but with different coordinates.

Kupol Lamykina *see* **Lamykin Dome**

Lana Point *see* **Café Point**

Cabo Lancaster *see* **Cape Lancaster**

Cap Lancaster *see* **Cape Lancaster**

Cape Lancaster. 64°51' S, 63°44' W. Forms the S extremity of Anvers Island, as well as the SW entrance point of Neumayer Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74. Re-discovered and charted on Feb. 9, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Albert Lancaster, or Cap Lancaster, for Albert-Benoît-Marie Lancaster (1849-1908), scientific director of the Meteorological Service of the Royal Observatory of Belgium, and a supporter of the expedition. It appears both ways on the expedition's maps, and, on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of those maps it appears as Cape Lancaster. On Charcot's 1906 map it appears as Cap A. Lancaster, which was translated on a 1916 British chart as Cape A. Lancaster. The name Cape Albert Lancaster was also seen. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart as Cape Lancaster. It was surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Cabo Lancaster (the Argentines had always called it that), and as such it was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Lancaster in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1958. In 1956-57 it was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in cooperation with FIDS.

Lancaster Hill. 65°21' S, 64°00' W. Rising to about 600 m, at the head of Collins Bay, at the S side of the mouth of Trooz Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1908-10, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Sir James Lancaster (ca. 1555-1618), English navigator and privateer who, in 1601, was the first captain to use fruit juice regularly as a cure for scurvy. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

The *Lance*. A 458-ton, 60.8-meter fishing and sealing ship, built in 1978. She was acquired in 1981 by the Norwegian Hydrographic Service, and turned into a research vessel, mostly working in the Arctic. She had 12 crew, and could take 25 passengers. After another re-building, she took down the Nordic Antarctic Research Program Expedition in 1992-93 (Jan Olsen was her skipper that season). She carried a small helicopter. In 1994 she was acquired by the Norsk Polarinstitutt. She was back, researching off the coast of Queen Maud Land in 2000-01.

Lance Rocks. 82°52' S, 48°19' W. Two rocks rising to 935 m, and lying together at the NE end of Crouse Spur, on the E side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. (later Colonel) Samuel J. "Sam" Lance (b. Feb. 13, 1920, Lost Springs, Kans. d. Sept. 14, 2004, Phoenix, Ariz.), USAF, navigator on the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit, 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Bahía Lanchester *see* **Lanchester Bay**

Lanchester Bay. 63°55' S, 60°06' W. A bay, 11 km wide, E of Havilland Point, between that point and Wennersgaard Point, along the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It seems to have been known to whalers about the 1920 period, and seems to be the Ice Bay charted by Lester in 1922 (during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Frederick William Lanchester (1868-1946), aeronautics and automobile pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Bahía Lanchester.

The *Lancing*. Built by C. Connel & Co., of Glasgow, in 1898, as the *Flackwell*, and converted to a Norwegian whaler in 1923, when her name was changed to the *Lancing*. 7866 tons, 470 feet long, and 57 feet 2½ inches wide, with 737 nhp,

she was owned by Globus, in Larvik, and was 5 times bigger than the *Admiralen* of the 1905-06 Antarctic fleet. That year (1923) Capt. Henrik Govenius Melsom installed the first hauling-up stern slipway on this ship (Petter Sørlle had invented it), which initiated pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters. On June 5, 1925, she left Sandefjord, with Petter Sørlle and H.G. Melsom aboard. She spent the summer of 1925 fishing in waters off the Congo, then on to Tristan da Cunha, and then down to West Antarctica for the 1925-26 whaling season, under the command of Capt. Hans P. Hansen, and with manager Henrik Melsom still aboard. On Nov. 11, 1925 she began fishing at the ice-edge off the South Orkneys, and was also in the waters of the South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago, and, from Feb. 10 to March 8, 1926 she was in the waters of South Georgia (54°S). She got a chain and wire wrapped around her propeller shaft, and, on March 3, 1926, had to be towed into Jason Harbor, in South Georgia, by her four catchers, the *Norrøna I*, and the *Globe I*, *Globe II*, and *Globe III*. It was one of those tricky moments. The *Lancing* was operating in Antarctic waters without the license required by the British government, yet she got repaired and out of harbor in the nick of time before the Falkland Islands authorities swooped down on them. The vessel took 9 right whales that first season, and then went whaling off the Patagonian coast. In 1926 she fished off Argentina, catching 12 right whales and 413 sei whales, and was then back in the South Orkneys, 1926-27, skippered by Capt. Hansen again. Manager S. Sjeldche, whaling inspector José Schwarz (an Argentine naval ensign), and Alberto Carcelles, the naturalist, were all aboard as well. By the end of Nov. 1926 she was at the South Orkneys, again without a British license. Again she had to pull in to South Georgia, with a sick crewman, and once again, managed to get away without arrest, and back to Argentina. She whaled pelagically in the Ross Sea in the 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 seasons. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1940-41 (*see* **The *Queen of Bermuda***), and was torpedoed off Cape Hatteras, on April 17, 1942.

Land Bay. 75°25' S, 141°45' W. An ice-filled bay, about 60 km wide, it indents the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land just eastward of Groves Island. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Emory Land Bay, in association with Emory Land Glacier (*see* **Land Glacier**), which feeds this bay. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1966,

Land-bridges. Bridges of land connecting one land mass to another.

Land Glacier. 75°40' S, 141°45' W. A broad, heavily crevassed glacier, about 56 km long, it flows into Land Bay, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named Emory Land Glacier, for Rear Admiral Emory Scott Land (1879-1971), chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission. The name was later shortened, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1966.

Land ice. Ice formed on land, even when it is found floating in the sea.

Landau Glacier. 63°53' S, 59°19' W. A glacier, 3 km NE of McNeile Glacier, it flows NW into Lindblad Cove (it is the most northerly of the glaciers flowing into that cove), at Charcot Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by US-ACAN on May 4, 2009, for Denise Landau, for her role in the development of environmentally responsible policies for the growing Antarctic tourism industry. She was IAATO (International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators) spokesperson to the Antarctic Treaty from 1997 onwards, and executive director of IAATO from 1999 onwards.

Punta Landauer *see* **Landauer Point**

Landauer Point. 67°04' S, 67°48' W. On the E coast of Adelaide Island, it marks the W side of the N entrance to Tickle Channel, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Joseph Kronthal Landauer (1927-1982), U.S. physicist specializing in ice and glacial flow. He was also an arms control expert, and from 1975 to 1976 was special assistant to Donald Rumsfeld, then secretary of defense. He, his wife, and daughter, were all killed in a car crash. It appears as Landover Point in the 1961 British gazetteer (this was later corrected). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Landauer. Although the British gazetteer says that this is the same as Cabo Éxodo, it can't be (*see* **Cabo Éxodo** for why).

Mount Landen *see* **Landen Ridge**

Landen Ridge. 66°50' S, 63°54' W. A narrow rock ridge, rising to about 900 m, at the E end of Cole Peninsula, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947, and about that time photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named that season by Finn Ronne, as Mount Landen, for David Landen (1908-1988), of USGS (in Washington, DC), who helped Ronne with his photographic program. It appears that way on Ronne's map of 1949, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1953. However, it was later re-identified as a ridge, and it appears as Landen Ridge on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Cabo Landeros. 64°39' S, 62°11' W. A cape forming the N extremity of Pelseneer Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Cabo 2nd class José Miguel Landeros Aravena, of the Chilean Army's corps of engineers, who helped build General Bernardo O'Higgins Station during ChilAE 1947-48.

Landers Peak *see* **Landers Peaks**

Landers Peaks. 69°26' S, 71°12' W. A group of peaks, 6 km E of Mount Braun, rising to about 1000 m between Palestrina Glacier and Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. At first thought to be one peak, Landers Peak, in 69°26' S, 71°16' W, it was surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977, and found to be in the plural. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert J. Landers, USN, Hercules pilot with VXE-6 during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Landfall Peak. 72°00' S, 102°01' W. A prominent peak near the extreme W end of Thurston Island, about 13 km ENE of Cape Flying Fish. Discovered during flights from the *Bear* in Feb. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and photographed at that time by Earl Perce. So named because the rock exposures of the peak serve as a landmark for ships approaching Thurston Island from the W. Plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and observed during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Originally plotted in 72°01°S, 102°08' W, it has since been replotted.

The Landing. 78°22' S, 161°25' E. A large, flat snowfield in the upper part of Skelton Glacier, between Upper Staircase and Lower Staircase, hence the name given in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE, who surveyed it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Landing Bluff. 69°45' S, 73°43' E. A rock mass with a steep slope on the E side, with several small outcrops just to the SW, in the SW part of Sandefjord Bay, about 26 km W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Strandknatten (i.e., "the beach crag"). A survey cairn was built on the highest point by ANARE in 1968. So named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, because of its proximity to the landing place for stores and equipment for the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf party in Jan.-March 1968.

Landing Cove. 60°44' S, 45°41' W. A cove N of Conroy Point, on the NW side of Moe Island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, because it is the only place on the island where small boats can land. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Landings. **Oct. 14, 1819**: Probably the first landing south of 60°S was by William Smith in the *Williams*, when he landed on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. **Jan. 23, 1820**: The crew of the *Hersilia* landed in Hersilia Cove, also in the South Shetlands, but they found there an Argentine ship which had undoubtedly already landed men. This ship was either the *San Juan Nepomuceno* or the *Espíritu Santo*, and perhaps both these ships had landed crews. **Feb. 4, 1820**: Bransfield, in the *Williams*, landed on Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 7, 1821**: A Wednesday, between 10 and 10.30 A.M., John Davis is reputed to have made the first landing on the Antarctic Peninsula, at Cape Sterneck, Hughes Bay, although Davis himself did not go ashore. It was a whaleboat, probably off the tender *Cecilia*, that made the landing, and the most likely candidates for first ashore are Samuel Goddard (1st mate of the *Huron*), Charles Phillips (2nd mate of the *Huron*), and

Smith (2nd mate of the *Huntress*). It is also possible that this landing was preceded by one that may have been made by Capt. Robert Macfarlane (q.v.). **Dec. 12, 1821**: Michael McLeod landed in the South Orkneys. **Feb. 21, 1832**: John Biscoe landed on Anvers Island, considerably farther south. **Jan. 20, 1840**: Du Bouzet led a party onto an islet off the coast of Adélie Land during FrAE 1837-40. **Jan. 27, 1841**: A party from RossAE 1839-41 landed on Franklin Island. **Jan. 24, 1895**: The first undisputed landing on the continental mass of Antarctica. Leonard Kristensen led a boat party ashore from the *Antarctic*, at Cape Adare. First to jump from the boat was Kristensen, or was it Borchgrevink, or was it von Tunzelman? **Feb. 2, 1929**: Peter I Island was finally landed upon, when a crew from the *Norvegia* did so. **Feb. 20, 1935**: The first woman to set foot on the continent was Caroline Mikkelsen. *See also* **Gibbs, George**.

Landmark Peak. 79°10' S, 85°40' W. A very prominent peak rising to 1840 m, 8 km S of Minnesota Glacier, on the E side of Gowan Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for its prominence as a landmark to flyers in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Landmark Point. 67°31' S, 63°56' E. A rocky point, 0.8 km (the Australians say 1.5 km) ESE of Safety Island, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by ANARE between 1955 and 1966, and from 1956 air photos. So named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, because it is almost due S from Auster Rookery and provides an excellent landmark when approaching the rookery along the coast from Mawson Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Mount Landolt. 78°46' S, 84°30' W. Rising to 2280 m, at the head of Hudman Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for astronomer Prof. Arlo Udell Landolt (b. Sept. 29, 1935, Highland, Ill.), aurora physicist at Pole Station in 1957 (*see* **South Pole Station**). He was later with the department of physics and astronomy at Louisiana State University.

Landon Promontory. 69°13' S, 69°20' E. A broad, domed, ice-covered promontory on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 8 km S of Foley Promontory. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. The region was first visited by an ANARE party led by Dave Carstens, in Nov. 1962. Named by ANCA for Ian Hamilton Landon-Smith (b. Nov. 17, 1937), glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1962, and a member of Carstens' party. He led the first journey to the Amery Ice Shelf, with 3 men and 14 dogs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Landover Point *see* **Landauer Point**

Landreth Glacier. 63°01' S, 62°31' W. A steep glacier, 2.3 km long and about 600 m wide, draining southeastward from Mount Foster between the side ridges separating it from Rupite Glacier to the N and Dragoman Glacier to the S, and flowing into Ivan Asen Cove, on Bransfield Strait, on the SE side of the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Sept. 14, 2010, for New Zealander Greg Landreth, whose team made the first ascent of Mount Foster on Jan. 29, 1996.

Landrum Island. 69°14' S, 68°20' W. The most southerly of the 3 Bugge Islands, in the S part of Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, and named it Isla Latorre, possibly for a member of that expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Named by US-ACAN for Betty J. Landrum, biologist at the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center, 1965-89; director, 1973-78. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Landry Bluff. 85°16' S, 175°37' W. A rock bluff in the Cumulus Hills, just N of the mouth of Logie Glacier, where that glacier joins Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward J. Landry, USARP meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1963, and at Pole Station in 1965.

Landry Peak *see* **Billey Bluff**

Lands. If there were no ice in Antarctica, the lands (i.e., Wilkes Land, Ellsworth Land, etc.) would be beneath the sea. The terms "land" and "coast" have been somewhat interchangeable over the years, but the essential difference is that the Americans generally prefer the word "coast," and the Australians prefer "land." The major lands are: Adélie, Coats, Ellsworth, Enderby, George V, Graham, Kemp, Mac. Robertson, Marie Byrd, Oates, Palmer, Princess Elizabeth, Queen Maud, Queen Mary, Victoria, Wilhelm II, Wilkes.

[1]**Land's End**. 67°01' S, 142°39' E. The westernmost point of land on the rocky cape on which the base was built at Cape Denison, during AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson, it appears on the expedition's maps.

[2]**Land's End**. 77°39' S, 166°24' E. A name used by Cherry-Garrard, during BAE 1910-13, for the tip of South Bay, 0.8 km SE of Cape Evans, on Ross Island. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Lands End Nunataks. 83°43' S, 172°37' E. Two rock nunataks, 3 km NNW of Airdrop Peak, at the N end of Ebony Ridge, at the E side of the terminus of the Beardmore Glacier, they mark the N end of the Commonwealth Range at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named descriptively by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies. He and Henry H. Brecher measured a geological section here on Jan. 16, 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Landy Ice Rises. 72°15' S, 70°35' W. A group of 6 ice rises in the Bach Ice Shelf, near the head of Stravinsky Inlet, on the S coast of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Michael Paul Landy (b. 1954), BAS glaciologist, 1975-81, who worked in this area from Base T in 1975-76, and from Rothera Station in 1976-77. He did not winter-over. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Lane Plateau. 84°23' S, 175°26' E. A flat, ice-covered plateau, 4 km wide, trending N-S for 14 km, and rising to about 3000 m, between Mount Waterman, Mount Cartwright, and Mount Bronk, in the central part of the Hughes Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mount Wexler is also on this plateau. Discovered and photographed on Byrd's baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted in 1962-63, and from USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN on May 18, 2000, for Neal Lane, NSF director, 1993-98. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1999. Dr. Lane visited Antarctica on 3 occasions.

Lang Island. 66°59' S, 57°41' E. An island, 1.5 km (the Australians say just over 2 km) long, 0.7 km wide, and rising to an elevation of 110 m above sea level, about 3 km E of the Øygarden Group, about midway between that group and Abrupt Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Langøy (i.e., "long island"). ANCA came up with the ill-advised translation Lang Island on Feb. 15, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Lang Nunatak. 74°10' S, 66°29' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 2300 m, in the interior of southern Palmer Land, about 50 km W of the head of Irvine Glacier, behind the Lassiter Coast. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James F. Lang, USARP assistant representative at Byrd Station, 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Lang Sound. 67°09' S, 58°40' E. A sound, 2.5 km wide at its narrowest, and 14 km (the Australians say 20 km) long in an E-W direction, between Law Promontory and the group of islands which include Broka Island and Havstein Island, off the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937 by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographer who named it Langsundet (i.e., "the long sound"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lang Sound in 1953. First visited by an ANARE sledging party led by Bob Dovers in 1954. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 28, 1955, but translated all the way, as Long Sound, which is much better than the American translation, conveying fully, as it does, the original Norwegian intent.

Langbogbreen. 72°11' S, 25°39' E. A tributary glacier, 30 km long, flowing from the W into Mjell Glacier, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("long curvature glacier").

Langbogfjellet. 72°13' S, 25°41' E. A mountain at the S side of Langbogbreen, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians in association with the glacier.

Lange, Alexander "Alex." b. June 29, 1860, Sandefjord, Norway, son of curate Christinus Castberg Lange and his wife Petra Christine Margrete Castberg. In the 1880s he married Hanna Marie and they lived in Sandar, and had several children. He worked on whalers in the 1880s, and from 1894 to 1902 was manager of the Neptun Whaling Company. In 1903 he went to work for Chris Christensen's newly-formed Ørnen Company, managing the *Telegraf* in the Arctic in 1903, and the *Admiralen*, in the South Shetlands, 1905-06, 1906-07, and 1907-08. He was a pioneer of modern steam whaling. Then he went over to Salvesen, and was their whaling manager at Olna, in the Shetlands (in Scotland) for 1909-10. In 1911 he began trying (unsuccessfully) to obtain licenses from the Falkland Islands government, to do whaling on his own account in the South Shetlands. In 1912-13 he was back in Antarctic waters as manager of the *Neko*. In 1914 he joined Sandefjords Hvalfangerselskab, filling the position of his recently deceased cousin Peder Bogen. He died in 1922.

Lange, Heinz. b. 1908, Germany. Meteorologist with the Reich Ministry for Science and Education, he went as meteorological observer on GermAE 1938-39. He died in 1943.

Lange Glacier. 62°07' S, 58°31' W. Flows E into the W side of Admiralty Bay, close S of Admiralen Peak, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1948 and 1960, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alex Lange. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Lange Peak. 71°34' S, 167°42' E. Rising to 2435 m, in the W central part of the Lyttelton Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Otto L. Lange, USARP biologist at Hallett Station, 1966-67.

Lange Platform. 71°57' S, 0°35' E. Immediately E of the Holane Nunataks, about 30 km W of the extremity of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named, apparently, by the Russians.

Langekletten. 72°24' S, 20°55' E. A nunatak in the northernmost part of the Blåklettane Hills, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (i.e., "the long hill").

Langen *see* **Dlinnoye Lake**

Langevad Glacier. 73°08' S, 168°50' E. About 3 km S of Bargh Glacier, and just W of Narrow Neck, it flows SW from Daniell Peninsula into the lower part of Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Michael William Langevad, electronics technician with the NZ Post and Telegraphs Department, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1957.

Langevatnet *see* **Ellis Fjord**

Langflog Glacier. 72°06' S, 4°14' E. Flows N between Mount Hochlin and Langfloget Cliff, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Langflogbreen (i.e., "the long rock wall glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Langflog Glacier in 1966.

Langflogbreen *see* **Langflog Glacier**

Langflogdokka. 72°11' S, 4°38' E. An ice corrie (cirque) between Skålebrehalsen Terrace and Snønutryggen, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with Langfloget Cliff. The Norwegian word "dokk" signifies a depression.

Langfloget *see* **Langfloget Cliff**

Langfloget Cliff. 72°06' S, 4°24' E. A rock cliff (the Norwegians call it a mountain ridge), 10 km long and mostly ice-covered, at the W side of Flogeken Glacier, between that glacier and Langflog Glacier, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Langfloget (i.e., "the long rock wall"), in association with Langflog Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Langfloget Cliff in 1966. The SCAR gazetteer has Langfloget Glacier being the same as Kayekamm (q.v.), which cannot be.

Langford Peak. 85°33' S, 135°23' E. An isolated peak, 3 km W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier, and 8 km NW of Abbey Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lawrence G. Langford, Jr., builder who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958.

Langhofer Island. 72°32' S, 93°02' W. A small ice-covered island with a rock outcrop near its S end, at the N edge of the Abbot Ice Shelf, 0.8 km E of McNamara Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joel Henry Langhofer (b. May 24, 1915, Dorrance, Kans. d. May 26, 2000, Lakewood, Colo.), USGS topographic engineer on the *Glacier* which lay just off this island on Feb. 11, 1961, making botanical and geological collections at the outcrop. Mr. Langhofer positioned geographical features in the area.

Langhovde *see* **Langhovde Hills**

Langhovde Glacier. 69°13' S, 39°48' E. At the E side of the Langhovde Hills, it flows N to Hovde Bay, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped in more detail by Japanese cartographers working from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Langhovde-hyoga, in association with the nearby hills. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Langhovde Glacier in 1968. The Norwegians call it Langovdebreen.

Langhovde Hills. 69°14' S, 39°44' E. An extensive area of bare rock hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just S of Hovde Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Langhovde (i.e., "the long knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Langhovde Hills in 1964.

Langhovde-hyoga *see* **Langhovde Glacier**

Langhovde-kita-misaki *see* **Langhovde-kita Point**

Langhovde-kita Point. 69°10' S, 39°37' E. Marks the NW end of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Surveyed by JARE in 1957. Named Langhovde-kita-misaki (i.e., "Langhovde north point") by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, for its location in the Langhovde Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name Langhovde-kita Point in 1968. The Norwegians call it Hovdeneset (i.e., "the Hovde point").

Langhovdebreen *see* **Langhovde Glacier**

Langknattbreen *see* **Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Langknatten *see* **Naga-iwa Rock**

Langley Peak. 64°03' S, 60°37' W. A peak, 5 km E of Curtiss Bay, rising to about 920 m above the W end of Wright Ice Piedmont, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834-1906), U.S. astronomer, physicist, and aeronautics pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Caleta Langmuir *see* **Langmuir Cove**

Langmuir Cove. 66°58' S, 67°10' W. Between Thorne Point and Shmidt Point, at the N end of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Irving Langmuir (1881-1957), U.S. chemist specializing in the formation of snow. He won the Nobel Prize in 1932. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Langmuir.

Langnabbane *see* **Wilkinson Peaks**

Langnes Channel *see* **Langnes Fjord**

Langnes Fjord. 68°30' S, 78°15' E. Also called Langnes Channel and Langnes Inlet. A narrow fjord, 16 km long, between Langnes Peninsula and Breidnes Peninsula, in the N section of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it in

association with the peninsula. In 1952 U.S. cartographer, John H. Roscoe, working from photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47, found that the fjord extended farther E than was previously thought, and that it included what the Norwegians had mapped separately as an isolated lake, which they had called Breidvatnet. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law in Jan. 1955. On Sept. 4, 1956, ANCA accepted the translated name Long Fjord. US-ACAN accepted the name Langnes Fjord in 1965.

Langnes Inlet *see* **Langnes Fjord**

Langnes Peninsula. 68°28' S, 78°15' E. A narrow, sinuous, rocky peninsula, 14 km (the Australians say about 19 km) long, and of irregular shape, it is the most northerly of the three main peninsulae which comprise the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Langneset (i.e., "the long point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Langnes Peninsula in 1956. ANCA accepted the name Long Peninsula on Sept. 4, 1956.

Langneset *see* **Langnes Peninsula**

Langnestrynet *see* **Tryne Island**

Langnuten *see* **Mount Breckinridge**

Langolt, Albert. b. 1888, Norway. Whaler who died in the South Shetlands on Jan. 7, 1928, and was buried at the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. Again, like practically all of those buried at Whalers Bay, this man is not of record anywhere else, and his very existence must be regarded with suspicion. Besides, Langolt is not even a name in Norway, and neither is Langholt, as his name is sometimes seen.

Langøy *see* **Lang Island**

Langpollen *see* **Langpollen Cove**

Langpollen Cove. 69°26' S, 39°35' E. A long, narrow cove in the NW part of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Langpollen (i.e., "the long bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Langpollen Cove in 1968.

Langskallane *see* **Mount Choto**

Langskavlen *see* **Langskavlen Glacier**

Langskavlen Glacier. 72°01' S, 14°29' E. A short, steep glacier flowing from the N side of Skavlhø Mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in the easternmost part of the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Langskavlen (i.e., "the long snowdrift"). US-ACAN accepted the name Langskavlen Glacier in 1966.

Längstans Udde *see* **Cape Longing**

Langsundet *see* **Lang Sound**

Mount Langway. 75°29' S, 139°47' W. Also called Langway Mountain. A coastal mountain rising to 760 m, 4 km SW of Mount LeMasurier, in the Ickes Mountains, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First photographed aerially during USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Chester Charles Langway, Jr. (b. Aug. 15, 1929, Worcester, Mass.), CRREL glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69.

Langway Mountain *see* **Mount Langway**

Langya Zui. 69°24' S, 76°19' E. A spur in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Cape Lankester. 79°16' S, 160°29' E. A high (the New Zealanders describe it as low), rounded, snow-covered headland, forming the S side of the entrance to Mulock Inlet, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901–04, and named by them probably for Sir Edwin Ray Lankester (known as Ray) (1847–1929), director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum from 1898 to 1907, and founder of the Marine Biological Association in 1884. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Lann Glacier. 71°15' S, 167°54' E. A steep tributary glacier, 5 km long, in the N end of the Admiralty Mountains, 6 km E of Rowles Glacier, it flows NW into Dennistoun Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Roy R. Lann, USN, cook at Hallett Station in 1964.

Mount Lanning. 77°47' S, 85°45' W. Rising to 1820 m, at the S side of Newcomer Glacier, 8 km SE of Mount Warren, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for 1st Lt. Delmar L. Lanning, USAF, part of the air support force who helped build Pole Station in the summer of 1956–57.

Lansing snowplane. A very unusual-looking prop plane used by FIDS in 1960, at Adelaide Island, to scout out the site for Base T. One of them was left buried in the ice, and was dug out by lads from Halley Bay in 1967, and used for sport. In 1968 they actually got it working for its original purpose (more or less). It was buried again in 1970, but dug up later that year. Buried again, it was dug up in 1971–72 by Mike Taylor. It became a sort of running joke at Halley Bay.

Lanterman Range. 71°40' S, 163°10' E. A mountain range about 56 km long and 20 km wide, it forms the SW part of the Bowers Mountains, and is bounded by Rennick Glacier (to the W), Sledgers Glacier (to the N), Black Glacier (to the E), and Canham Glacier (to the S). Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Cdr. William Lanterman, aerological officer for OpDF 60, OpDF 61, and OpDF 62. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lantern fish. *Electrona antarctica* (which has not yet been given a popular name) is about the only myctophid found in Antarctic waters. Adults are found in waters off Peter I Island, and in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys.

Cerro Lanudo *see* **Beehive Hill**

Bahía Lanusse *see* **Lanusse Bay**

Cabo Lanusse. 68°13' S, 66°57' W. A small cape indenting the W coast of Roman Four Promontory, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for Lt. Alejandro Lanusse (*see* **Lanusse Bay**).

Lanusse Bay. 64°14' S, 62°30' W. A bay, about 4.5 km wide, 1.5 km SE of Driencourt Point, between that point and Minot Point, in the central part of the W coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. ArgAE 1978–79 named it Bahía Lanusse, for Teniente de navío Alejandro Lanusse, of the Argentine Navy, the first Argentine aircraft pilot to fly in Antarctica. He was killed in a flying accident at Buenos Aires, in 1943. The Chileans call it Bahía Gauche, for Luis Gauche Délano, skipper of the *Leucotón* during ChilAE 1951–52. Surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Nov. 13, 1985, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Mount Lanyon. 71°15' S, 67°10' E. A large mountain, about 14 km long and divided in the S by a small plateau-fed glacier, it stands about 17.5 km (the Australians say 22 km) S of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains. An area of moraine extends eastward from the N part of the mountain for 12.8 km. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for John "Jack" Lanyon, officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Lanyon, William. Baptized April 2, 1745, at Trenony with Cuby, Cornwall, son of John Lanyon and Mary Trembath. He joined the Navy at 18, and was serving on the *Terrible* when he transferred to the *Adventure* for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772–75. From Sept. 1772 he was a midshipman, and from Dec. 19, 1773 a master's mate. He became a lieutenant in Aug. 1774, but sailed as a master's mater with Cook on the *Resolution* during Cook's 3rd voyage. In Aug. 1779, when 2nd Lt. Clerke died on the *Discovery*, Lanyon was promoted in his place. He kept a diary. He subsequently commanded several ships, and by 1814 had retired sick to St Austell, Cornwall, became paralyzed, and was buried on March 26, 1818. His wife Jane had died the year before.

Lanyon A. 66°17' S, 110°48' E. An Australian automatic weather station, due E of Casey Station, at an elevation of 390 m, installed on Nov. 1, 1998, to replace the soon-to-be-removed Lanyon (see below). It was still operating in 2009.

Lanyon Automatic Weather Station. 66°17' S, 110°48' E. An Australian AWS, due E of Casey Station, at an elevation of 390 m, installed on Feb. 22, 1991, and closed on Nov. 24, 1998. It was replaced by Lanyon A (see above).

Lanyon Junction Automatic Weather Station. 66°17' S, 110°48' E. Australian AWS, due E of Casey Station, at an elevation of 470 m, that operated between Jan. 1, 1983 and Dec. 31, 1987.

Lanyon Peak. 77°15' S, 161°41' E. A sharp

rock peak, 4 km E of Victoria Upper Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Margaret C. Lanyon, USARP secretary in Christchurch, NZ, for many years in the 1960s and 1970s.

Lanz, Walter G. John. b. Feb. 15, 1907, East Rockaway, NY, son of Swiss immigrant parents, book keeper Ernest Gottleib Lanz (sic) and his wife Louise. A mechanical engineer who had studied at Cornell (1924-28), he went up the Orinoco with Dickey in 1931, and was the radio operator on Ellsworth's first three Antarctic expeditions in the 1930s. In 1977 he patented a miles per gallon computer system. He died on Feb. 21, 2000, in Leicester, Vt.

Lanz Peak. 77°17' S, 86°17' W. Rising to 1570 m, near the extreme N end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains, 16 km NNW of Mount Weems, it is the middle of a group of 3 peaks lying in a NE-SW direction. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Walter Lanz.

Mount Lanzerotti. 74°50' S, 71°33' W. Rising to about 1550 m, it is the most northerly of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for physicist Louis J. Lanzerotti, of Bell Laboratories, in Murray Hill, NJ, a principal investigator for upper atmosphere research at Siple Station and Pole Station for many years from 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Laoying Zui. 69°24' S, 76°17' E. A spur in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Gora Lapa. 73°12' S, 68°38' E. A nunatak in the east-central part of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Islote Lapa *see* **Limpet Island**

The *Lapataia*. A 6000-ton, 99-meter cargo and passenger merchant ship built for the Argentine government by Cantieri Reuniti dell'Adriatico, in Monfalcone, Italy, and launched on June 25, 1949, sister ship of the *Les Éclaireurs* and the *Le Maire*. She could do 15 knots, and could take 71 crew and 100 passengers. In 1955, briefly, during the revolution, she was used as a prison ship. She was the first ship to take an American tourist group to Antarctica (*see* **Lindblad Travel**, and **Tourism**), in Jan. and Feb. 1966. Captain Zenón Saúl Bolino. She was accompanied by the *Irigoyen* (q.v.). Mr. Lindblad led the trip himself. She was back in 1966-67, on two trips out of Ushuaia to the South Shetlands. On June 27, 1969 she was retired from active service, and on Aug. 20, 1973 was sent to the bottom to serve as target practice for the Argentine Navy.

Bahía Lapeyrère *see* **Lapeyrère Bay**

Lapeyrère Bay. 64°23' S, 63°15' W. A bay, 3 km wide, indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island for 11 km on the NW side of Gourdon Peninsula, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74, and again in Jan. 1905, by FrAE 1903-05. Charcot named it Baie Boué de Lapeyrère, or Baie de Lapeyrère, for Rear Admiral (later Vice Adm.) Augustin Boué de Lapeyrère (1852-1924) of the French Navy, who, in 1905, commanded the French Atlantic fleet, and was the first to welcome Charcot's expedition on its return to Buenos Aires. It appears both ways on Charcot's 1906 maps. It appears on British charts of 1909 and 1929 as Lapeyrère Bay. On a USAAF chart of 1942 it appears misspelled as Lapeyere Bay. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Bahía Lapeyrère, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Lapeyrère Bay in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1959 British chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Lapidary Point. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. The SW entrance point to Rocky Cove, at Maxwell Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Following surveys conducted here by SovAE at Bellingshausen Station, it was named Mys Kamennyj (i.e., "rocky cape") by Garrik Grikurov and M.M. Polyakov, in 1968. It appears as such on their 1968 map, and, on a 1971 translated map, as Cape Kamennyy. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC translated the name as Lapidary Point, and US-ACAN accepted that name. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Pontal das Piedras (i.e., "rocky point").

Île Laplace *see* **Laplace Island**

Laplace Island. 66°47' S, 141°28' E. A small, rocky island, 0.4 km WNW of La Conchée, and 1.2 km N of Cape Mousse, between the Port-Martin peninsula and Cape Découverte, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951 and named by them as Île Laplace, for Pierre de Laplace (1749-1827), French astronomer and mathematician. US-ACAN accepted the name Laplace Island in 1962.

LaPrade Valley. 85°11' S, 174°36' W. In the Cumulus Hills, it has steep rock walls and an ice-covered floor, and is 5 km long, extending N to McGregor Glacier, just W of Rougier Hill. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier expedition of 1964-65, for Kerby E. LaPrade, a member of the college and of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Monte Laprida *see* **Mount Banck**

Península Laprida *see* **Península Tirado**

Laputa Nunataks. 66°08' S, 62°58' W. A range of nunataks and snow-covered hills with minor rock outcrops, rising from about 500 m to over 1000 m, 10 km NW of (i.e., at the head of) Adie Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. First charted by FIDS in 1947, and that year also photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the flying island in Jonathan Swift's book *Gulliver's Travels*, and in association with the nearby Gulliver Nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Lapworth Cirque. 80°44' S, 23°08' W. To the W of Goldschmidt Cirque, in the E portion of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Charles Lapworth (1842-1920), professor of geology and physiography at Birmingham University, 1881-1913. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lardigo Peak. 63°34' S, 58°29' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 1158 m, in Snegotin Ridge, 10.06 km NE of Mount Ignatiev, 4.2 km E of Crown Peak, 9.63 km SE of Marescot Point, 13.17 km SW of Tintyava Peak, and 10.62 km NW of Hochstetter Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Lardigo Point, on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Larelar Lake. 68°31' S, 78°05' E. A circular freshwater lake, S of Powell Point, in the Vestfold Hills. Named descriptively by ANCA. "Larelar" is a Aboriginal word meaning "circular."

Isla Larga *see* **Atriceps Island, Long Island**

Playa Larga. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. A beach, extending immediately S of Punta Del Medio toward Punta Yussef, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1965-66, for the length of this sandy beach.

Punta Larga *see* **Aguda Point**

Quebrada Larga *see* **Larga Valley**

Roca Larga *see* **Long Rock**

Larga Valley. 64°17' S, 56°49' W. A valley, 3 km long, trending NE-SW (the British say WNW-ESE), W of Bodman Point, in the W part of Seymour Island. In Argentine geological maps and reports from 1978, this feature was descriptively named Quebrada Larga (i.e., "long ravine"). It also appears on 1988 Argentine maps. UK-APC translated it as Larga Valley on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit. The British gazetteer tells us that the word "larga" in English is a bullfighting term, and that is absolutely true.

Rocas Largas *see* **Long Rock**

Baie du Large *see under* **Du**

Large Razorback Island *see* **Big Razorback Island**

Islote Largo. 62°19' S, 59°29' W. A small island at the extreme SE end of the Mellona Islands, N of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. This descriptive name ("long islet") first appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, and has been in use since.

Paso Largo. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A marine passage, or channel, off the coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans ("long channel"). Although there is no entry for it in the SCAR gazetteer, there definitely seems to be such a feature, as it is named quite distinctly in the entry for Cerro Chonos (*see under* Chonos). And, also, in those very same coordinates, there are 2 other "pasos" named by the Chileans (and both have been given SCAR gazetteer entries)—Paso

Ancho (i.e., "broad passage") and Paso Estrecho ("narrow passage"). So, it seems logical to assume that the Paso Largo referred to is genuine.

Valle Largo. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. Between Cerro Chonos to the N and Cerro Selknam to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because this valley is the most extensive on Cape Shirreff (it means "long valley"), and also in association with the nearby marine channel the Chileans call Paso Largo.

Largo Island. 63°18' S, 57°53' W. An elongated island, 1.5 km long, it is the largest of the Duroch Islands, and lies 1.5 km W of Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula. ChilAE 1947-48 surveyed it, and charted it as 3 separate islets, naming them for 3 sub lieutenants on the *Rancagua* during that expedition — Isla Sub-teniente Rozas, Isla Sub-teniente Horn (for Federico Horn Wheeler, artillery officer), and Isla Sub-teniente Swett (for Francisco Swett Madge, maneuvers officer). On a 1951 Chilean chart they were still 3 separate islands, but their names had been shortened — the cumbersome "Sub-teniente" part had been dropped from all three. In 1960-61 the University of Wisconsin sent a geological field party here, and its leader, Martin Halpern, mapped the three islands as one. He claimed that the Chileans at nearby O'Higgins Station knew it was one island, and constantly referred to it as Largo Island, but that it just seems to be three separate islands. This is, in fact, the situation, and US-ACAN accepted the name Largo Island in 1964. However, on a 1967 Chilean chart appear Islote Rozas and Islote Horn (i.e., islotes, not islas; and no Islote or Isla Swett), but that was simply out of date. By 1974, when the Chileans made up their gazetteer, they decided it was 3 islands after all (which it isn't), and (with the 3 islands minus the rank of the honorees) located the 3 islands in Covadonga Harbor — Islote Horn in 63°18' S, 57°55' W, off the W coast of Swett Island; Isla Rozas in 63°17' S, 57°54' W; and Isla Swett in 63°18' S, 57°54' W, between Isla Horn and Isla Rozas (note that the Chileans had not yet decided on whether Horn was an islote or an isla). It appears as one island on a U.S. map of 1984, and a British map of 1986. In fact, UK-APC accepted the name Largo Island on Dec. 15, 1982, but located it in 63°18' S, 57°54' W.

Larkman, Alfred Herbert "Alf." b. 1890, Norwich, son of Alfred Ebenezer Larkman and his wife Regina Charlotte Wasser. His father, a schoolteacher, left Norwich to run an academy for ships' officers, in Southampton. Trained in mechanical engineering, Alf was a ship's engineer with the Radcliffe Line, when he was picked to be 2nd engineer on the *Aurora*, as part of the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17. He left England on the *Ionic*, and in Cape Town, on the way to Australia, was arrested for taking photos. They thought he was a German spy (there was a war going on, after all). In Australia, on Dec. 3, 1914, Don Mason, the chief engineer, quit, and Larkman took his place. In Antarctica he developed gangrene in two of his toes, but amputation was averted. He was one of those on the *Aurora* as the vessel drifted away from her moorings. He left a log. On June 30, 1916, in Andersons Bay, near Otago, NZ, he married Janet Rennie M. Maxwell. He served in the RNVR during World War I. He died on July 15, 1962, in Wanganui, NZ.

Larkman Nunatak. 85°46' S, 179°23' E. A large, isolated rock nunatak, rising to 2660 m, and isolated, at the SE end of the Grosvenor Mountains, 20 km E of Mauger Nunatak. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, for Alf Larkman. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. *See also* **Aurora Nunataks**.

Larmour, George. b. March 10, 1929, Bangor, Northern Ireland. An accountant by profession, he joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and sailed from Southampton in Oct. 1955, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base D in 1956, and at Base Y in 1957. He and Pete Wylie made their way to Callao, in Chile, and from there caught the *Reina del Mar* back to Liverpool, arriving there on July 28, 1958, and with George making his way back to Bangor. He died in 2003, in Belfast.

Larouy Island *see* **Larrouy Island**

Estrecho Larrea *see* **Boyd Strait**

Île Larrouy *see* **Larrouy Island**

Isla Larrouy *see* **Larrouy Island**

Larrouy Island. 65°52' S, 65°15' W. An island, 8 km long and 3 km wide, it rises to a height of 745 m above sea level, at the SW end of Grandidier Channel, 6 km N of Ferin Head, W of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Larrouy, for French linguist and consul Paul Larrouy (1847-1906), minister plenipotentiary in Argentina, who rendered assistance to Charcot's expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. On a 1908 British chart it appears as Larrouy Island. It was further charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears misspelled on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Larouy Island, and, as a consequence, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Larouy. However, it appears on another 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Pendleton. It appears as Larrouy Island on a British chart of 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J between 1956 and 1958. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Larrouy.

Larry Gould Bay *see* **Gould Bay**

Lars Andersen Island *see* **Andersen Island**

Monte Lars Christensen *see* **Lars Christensen Peak**

Lars Christensen Coast. 69°00' S, 69°00' E. That portion of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land between Murray Monolith (66°54' E) and the head of the Amery Ice Shelf (71°E). In Jan. 1931, the seaward portions of this area (along the Amery Ice Front to Murray Monolith) were discovered and sailed along by Norwegian whalers in the employ of Lars Christensen, and they named it Lars Christensen Kyst. The name Lars Christensen Land was also seen, but the name Lars Christensen Coast was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Exploration and mapping of the SW (i.e., the interior) side of the Amery Ice Shelf was accomplished by ANARE during the 1950s.

Lars Christensen Expedition 1936-37. Seen in this book as LCE 1936-37. The 9th of Lars Christensen's Antarctic expeditions, its mission was to map or re-map 3000 miles of coastline between 100°E and 10°W. They fulfilled their mission, but, in many ways, it was more like a tourist cruise. The *Thorshavn* left Sandefjord on Nov. 10, 1936. The expeditioners were: Lars Christensen (leader), his wife Ingrid, and their youngest daughter, Fie; a guest, Lill Rachlew; Viggo Widerøe (pilot) and his wife Solveig; Erik Simensen (photographic expert), Nils Romnaes (radio operator and aerial photographer), and Hans Strandrud and Tom Fidjeland (mechanics). The all-Norwegian crew were: Klarius Mikkelsen (skipper), Nils Larsen (1st officer), Reidar Andersen (2nd officer), Bjarne Hansen (3rd officer; aged 27), Carl Krogh (radioman; aged 31), Gunnar Kristensen (bosun; aged 34), Herman Skifeld (aged 33), Juel Tollefsen (aged 34), Ansgar A. Eikeland (aged 26), Kristian Fredriksen (aged 21), Arne Andersen (aged 20), and Gustav Johannesen (aged 21) (able seamen), Hans Hansen (youngman; aged 19), Håkon Larsen (deckhand; aged 25), Hans Carlsen (messboy; aged 16), Trygve Hansen (cook; aged 37), Harry Evensen (2nd cook; aged 24), Lars Davidsen (chief engineer; aged 39; he had been on the ship the year before), Hans Mathisen (2nd engineer; aged 43; he had been on the ship the year before), Charles Dahl (3rd engineer; aged 26), Erling Pedersen (assistant engineer; aged 31; he had been on the ship the year before), Michael Larsen (electrician; aged 29), Trygve Pedersen (pump man; aged 28), Arne Waskås (aged 27), Erik Strandlie (aged 28), and Anders Davidsen (aged 30) (motormen), Håkon Olsen (aged 26), Ragnar Wilhelmsen (aged 27), and Magne Karm (aged 18) (firemen), Knut Halle (saloon boy; aged 18), Thorbjørn Pedersen (engine boy; aged 16), Otto Nordnes (aged 52) and Bjarne Hansen (aged 42; he had been on the ship the year before) (pantrymen). The plane used was a 1936 Stinson SR.8EM LN-BAR, with a 350 hp engine, and, after extra fuel tanks were fitted, a flying radius of 1200 km. **Dec. 28, 1936**: The expedition sailed from Cape Town on the *Thorshavn*, bound for the West Ice Shelf of Antarctica. **Jan. 25, 1937**: The first of several flights over the next 3 days by Widerøe and Romnaes, photographing the Ingrid Christensen Coast and the Lars Christensen Coast, westward to 66°E. **Jan. 27, 1937**: Ingrid Christensen flew as a passenger over the Ingrid Christensen Coast, and dropped a flag. **Jan. 30, 1937**: Christensen (along with his wife) made his first landing, at Scullin Monolith, and then the *Thorshavn* continued westward. **Jan. 31, 1937**: Aerial photos

taken of the Mawson Coast and the Kemp Coast. **Feb. 4, 1937**: The *Thorshavn* had passed 45°E, considered the E boundary of the Norwegian sector of Antarctic interest, and lay off the Prince Olav Coast. Widerøe, in a 2½-hour flight to the west, discovered a new coastline running NE-SW, which he photographed and named the Prince Harald Coast. **Feb. 5, 1937**: Two more photographic flights were made over the Princess Ragnhild Coast. **Feb. 6, 1937**: In 69°15' S, 26°00' E, the plane took off for a flight inland, discovering the Sør Rondane Mountains. **Feb. 1937**: They arrived back in Cape Town. All the expeditioners except Strandrud left the ship, and so did Nordnes, the ship's pantryman, who had taken another berth. **Feb. 18, 1937**: The *Thorshavn* left Cape Town, bound for New York. **March 1937**: The *Thorshavn* arrived in New York.

Lars Christensen Kyst *see* **Lars Christensen Coast**

Lars Christensen Land *see* **Lars Christensen Coast**

Lars Christensen Peak. 68°46' S, 90°31' W. Also called Christensen Peak. A lofty, rounded dome, an extinct volcano, rising to 1755 m (the Chileans say 1220 m), in the NE part of Peter I Island, it is the highest point on the island. Named by Eyvind Tofte in Jan. 1927, as Lars Christensentoppen, for his boss, Lars Christensen. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1947. The Chileans call it Monte Lars Christensen.

Lars Christensentopp *see* **Lars Christensen Peak**

Lars Christensentoppen *see* **Lars Christensen Peak**

Lars Nunatak. 71°52' S, 4°13' E. An isolated nunatak, about 8 km W of Skigarden Ridge, and NW of Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Larsgaddane, for Lars Hochlin (*see* **Mount Hochlin**). What the name implies, and what the Norwegian gazetteer descriptor says, is that this feature is pluralized, as a group of small nunataks. US-ACAN accepted the singular name Lars Nunatak in 1967.

Larsemann Hills. 69°24' S, 76°13' E. Also called Larsen Mountains. A group of low, bare, rounded coastal hills, rising to between 80 and 180 m, along the SE shore of Prydz Bay, they extend for about 14 km W from Dålk Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen on the *Thorshavn*, and named by him (apparently) as Larsemann Fjellene (i.e., the Larsemann Mountains), although no one seems to know why the name was given. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (actually, they may have named the feature, rather than Mikkelsen). First visited, and position fixed, in 1957, by Morris Fisher, ANARE surveyor at Mawson Station that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Bahía Larsen *see* **Larsen Inlet**

Barrera de Hielos Larsen *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Caleta Larsen *see* **Larsen Channel**

Canal Larsen *see* **Larsen Channel**

Cape Larsen. Toward the N of Seymour Island. if this feature ever was there, it isn't any more.

Ensenada Larsen *see* **Larsen Inlet**

Estrecho Larsen *see* **Larsen Channel**

Île Larsen *see* **Arctowski Nunatak**

Islas Larsen *see* **Larsen Islands**

Mount Larsen. 74°51' S, 162°12' E. A mountain, rising to 1560 m (the New Zealanders say 1524 m), and presenting sheer granite cliffs on its N side, 5 km SW of Hansen Nunatak, it forms the southernmost portal (i.e., it is at the mouth) of Reeves Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Carl Anton Larsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Plataforma de Hielo Larsen *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen, Bjarne. b. 1915, Norway. Cabin boy on the *Wyatt Earp* during the Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition, 1933-34. He was back, as a sailor for the Ellsworth Antarctic Expeditions of 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1938-39. He died in 2005.

Larsen, Captain. Skipper of the *Pisagua* in 1912-13.

Larsen, Carl Anton. b. Aug. 7, 1860, Østre Halsen, near Larvik, Norway, son of laborer Lars Polsen and his wife Maren Christine Knudsdatter. He went to sea in 1875, was a captain at 20, and had his first Arctic whaling command in 1885, out of Sandefjord, just after he married Andrine. He sailed on the *Jason* with Nansen in the Arctic in 1888. In 1892-93 he was captain of the *Jason*, in Antarctica (an expedition sent out by the Oceana Company, for which *see* **Oceana Nunatak**), explored Erebus and Terror Gulf, and discovered 50 mysterious clay beads on Seymour Island (*see* **Mysteries**), as well as some of the first fossils (q.v.) in Antarctica. He was back again, in the same vessel, in 1893-94, and discovered the Foyn Coast, the Oscar II Coast, Mount Jason, and Robertson Island, as well as the Larsen Ice Shelf. In 1901-04 he was back in the Antarctic, as skipper of the *Antarctic*, during SwedAE. When the expedition returned to Buenos Aires in 1904, Larsen found himself something of a hero, and using his reputation, he approached the Norwegians for backing for a whaling station in South Georgia (54°S). They turned him down, but the Argentines backed him to the tune of £40,000, and he started the Compañía de Pesca Argentina. He went to Norway for ships, crew, supplies, and left Sandefjord in July 1904, bound for Buenos Aires. He arrived at South Georgia on Nov. 16, 1904, and by Jan. 1905 the essence of the new Grytviken factory had been built. This was the first whaling station on South Georgia (indeed, in the southern seas), and Southern whaling was now on. That first season, 1904-05, about 183 whales were caught, including 3 right whales. Whalebone from the right whale was then fetching up to £1500 a ton in Europe. The first exports (whale oil and baleen) reached Buenos Aires in Feb. 1905. Larsen managed the station until 1914. In Dec. 1910, at Stanley, he became a British subject. He was in the South Orkneys in 1911-12, as skipper of the *Undine*, when that vessel relieved Órcadas Station. In 1923 he established the first factory whaling system when he took the *Sir James Clark Ross* down to Antarctica for the 1923-24 season. As he was taking that ship down again on a 1924-25 cruise he died in his cabin, at the edge of the pack-ice, on Dec. 8, 1924, and was replaced by Oscar Nilsen. C.A. Larsen was embalmed in Norway.

Larsen, Lars. b. Denmark. Veteran polar explorer who was David Lewis's 2nd-in-command during the *Solo* expedition of 1977-78. He married Elise, and made a 4-year trip around the Pacific with their 2 children.

Larsen, Lars A. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Larsen, Nils. Norwegian captain of the *Norvegia*, 1928-29, and 1929-31. He was at Peter I Island in 1939, and was captain of the *Bråtegg* during NorAE 1947-48. This is almost certainly not the Nils Larsen who was 1st officer of the *Thorshavn* in the mid-1930s, and who later went on to be skipper of that ship every season between 1955-56 and 1960-61.

Larsen, Olaf. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Larsen, Thorvald. Skipper of the *Ørn II*, in 1918.

Larsen A Ice Shelf *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen B Ice Shelf *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen Bank. 66°16' S, 110°32' E. A shoal, 45 m wide, 90 m long in a N-S direction, and with a least depth of 16 m, in the N part of Newcomb Bay, 0.8 km N of Kilby Island, and about 3 km from the summit of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1957 by a party from the *Glacier*. Named by ANCA in 1962, for Ludvig Larsen, 2nd mate on the *Thala Dan*, the ship used by ANARE in a 1962 survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches, led by Phil Law. Tom Gale did the actual survey that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Larsen Basin. 68°00' S, 60°00' W. An undersea feature off the Larsen Ice Front (after which it was named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997). The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Larsen Bay *see* **Larsen Inlet**

Larsen C Ice Shelf *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen Channel. 63°10' S, 56°12' W. A strait running NE-SW, between 1.5 and 5 km wide, it separates d'Urville Island from Joinville Island, to the N of the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered, but not navigated, in Dec. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them in error as Active Sound. However, it does appear that way on the 1905 American Geographical Society's map. On British charts of 1921 and 1930, it

appears as Larsen Channel, named for for Carl Anton Larsen. On a 1928 Norwegian whaling chart it appears as Larsen Kanal, on another from 1929 as Larsen-Kanalen, and on Aagaard's 1930 map as Larsensundet (i.e., "the Larsen sound"). On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Canal Larsen, on one of their 1953 charts as Caleta Larsen, and on another, from 1954, as Estrecho Larsen. Larsen Channel was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The name Canal Larsen was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Larsen Cliffs. 71°56' S, 6°53' E. Steep rock and ice cliffs which form a part of the SE face of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Larsenskarvet, for Per K. Larsen (b. 1910), who wintered-over as cook and steward at Norway Station in 1957, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the name Larsen Cliffs in 1967. *See also* **Per Nunatak**.

Larsen Cove *see* **Oviedo Cove**

Larsen D Ice Shelf *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen Glacier. 75°06' S, 162°28' E. A glacier about 40 km long and 5 km wide, flowing SE from Reeves Névé, through the Prince Albert Mountains, along the S slopes of Mount Larsen, Mount Gerlache, and Mount Crummer, and entering the Ross Sea at the Nansen Ice Sheet, just S of Mount Crummer, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Edgeworth David on his way to the South Magnetic Pole in 1908, as part of BAE 1907-09. He followed the course of this glacier on his way to the plateau beyond. So named because it flowed SE past the foot of Mount Larsen, which was always in view as they climbed the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Larsen Ice Automatic Weather Station *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf Automatic Weather Station**

Larsen Ice Barrier *see* **Larsen Ice Shelf**

Larsen Ice Front. 68°00' S, 60°00' W. The seaward face of the Larsen Ice Shelf. It was named by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, but, at that stage, the name referred only to the ice front of the shelf between the Seal Nunataks (on the Nordenskjöld Coast) and Cape Mackintosh (on the Black Coast). The British gazetteer of 1961 shows it as the Larsen Ice-edge. It was not until 1977 that UK-APC accepted the name Larsen Ice Front for the entire front of the shelf. US-ACAN does not recognize the term "ice front." More recent mapping of the ice front is based on USN air photos taken in 1969 (for the Nordenskjöld Coast) and on U.S. Landsat images taken between 1977 and 1979 (for elsewhere along the ice shelf).

Larsen Ice Shelf. 67°30' S, 62°30' W. An extensive linear ice shelf, one of the great ice shelves, it used to extend (before its notorious break-up) as one continuous feature along the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula from Cape Longing in the N to Cape Mackintosh in the south. Named for Carl Anton Larsen who, in Dec. 1893, discovered it, and sailed along it in the *Jason* from the vicinity of Robertson Island to as far south as about 68°10' S. On a 1929 Norwegian whaling chart, it appears as Larsens Isbarriere. On Aagaard's 1930 map the terms Larsens Barriere and Christensens Barriere are used, the former referring to the ice shelf on the Nordenskjöld Coast, and the latter to the ice shelf S of the Nordenskjöld Coast, the Christensen in question being Chris Christensen. Rymill's 1938 map, reflecting BGLE 1934-37, refers to it as the Larsen Barrier. It appears on a British chart of 1940 as the Larsen Ice Barrier, and on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as the Larsen Barrier Edge. On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Barrera de Hielos Larsen, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Barrera de Hielo Larsen. There are also references to Barrera de Larsen. A greater understanding of the feature, its nature and its limits, was acquired in 1947-48, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D, and a ground survey conducted by a joint sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name Larsen Ice Shelf on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. Scientific convention has split the Larsen Ice Shelf into 4 sections, running N to S: Larsen A (adjacent to the Nordenskjöld Coast, between Larsen Inlet and the Seal Nunataks; this is the smallest of the segments), Larsen B (from the Seal Nunataks to Jason Peninsula), Larsen C (from Jason Peninsula to Cape Agassiz; this is the largest of the segments), and Larsen D (between Cape Agassiz and Cape Mackintosh). Larsen C and Larsen D were, in due course, merged by scientific convention, as Larsen C. In Jan. 1995, large sections of Larsen A disintegrated. Between Jan. 31, and March 7, 2002, Larsen B shattered and collapsed, losing over a quarter of its total mass. Larsen C appears to be stable. So, now, in 2009, the N limit of the Larsen Ice Shelf is a fragmentary part around the Seal Nunataks and Robertson Island, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, while the actual shelf runs more or less continuously from Cape Disappointment in the N to Cape Mackintosh (on the Black Coast) in the south. Over the years there have been several automatic weather stations installed on the ice shelf.

Larsen Ice Shelf Party, 1963-64. Two BAS sledging teams on the Larsen Ice Shelf. Ian McMorrin, Mike Fleet, and Peter Kennett formed one, and Ron Tindall, Ben Hodges, and Tony Marsh formed the other, although they interchanged at times.

Larsen Inlet. 64°26' S, 59°26' W. An ice-filled inlet, 11 km wide, indenting the E coast of Graham Land for about 20 km long in a N-S direction between Cape Longing and Sobral Peninsula. In Nov.-Dec. 1893, Carl Anton Larsen mapped a large bay between James Ross Island and Robertson island, which was named in 1902, by Edwin Swift Balch, American writer on Antarctica, as Larsen Bay, for C.A. Larsen. It was re-charted in 1902, by SwedAE. By 1908 the Argentines were calling it Ensenada Larsen. On a British chart of 1921, the name Larsen Bay was restricted to the present feature (i.e., the one we know today as Larsen Inlet), but it was still poorly charted and shown only as a minor indentation in the coast between Sobral Peninsula and Cape Longing. It also appears that way on a 1940 British chart. It appears as Bahía Larsen on a 1946 Argentine chart. The bay was re-identified by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, charted by them, and redefined as Larsen Inlet. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1954 Argentine chart it appears as Caleta Larsen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Ensenada Larsen.

Larsen Island *see* **Larsen Islands**, **Monroe Island**

Larsen Islands. 60°36' S, 46°04' W. A small group of 3 islands (the biggest being Monroe Island) and offlying rocks (including Nicholas Rocks), 1.5 km NW of Moreton Point (the W extremity of Coronation Island) and Sandefjord Bay, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted in Dec. 1821 by Palmer and Powell. On Feb. 10, 1874, Dallmann made a landing, probably on these islands (probably on what would become Monroe Island), and named it Return Island. Jimmy Marr used that name in 1935. Further charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912, and named by him as C.A. Larsen (that's it, C.A. Larsen; it appears as such on his 1912 chart) for Carl Anton Larsen. However, on his 1930 chart, it appears as C.A. Larsen Øyane. On a 1917 British chart it appears as Larsen Island (i.e., in the singular). On a British chart of 1925 it appears as Larsen Islands. On an Argentine chart of 1930, it appears as Islas Larsen, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Larsen Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Larsen Islands in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Larsen Kanal *see* **Larsen Channel**

Larsen Mountains *see* **Larsemann Hills**

Larsen Nunatak. 64°58' S, 60°04' W. A nunatak, rising to 140 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 3 km N of Murdoch Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, just off the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The Seal Nunataks were discovered by Larsen in Dec. 1893, and this one was plotted by Larsen on Dec. 11, 1893, in 64°45' S, 60°08' W. He incorrectly described it (along with Christensen Nunatak) as an active volcano, and named it Sarsee Vulcan, or Sarsee Volcano (i.e., "sea-bream volcano"). It appears as such on his 1894 map. In 1895 it ap-

peared on Friederichsen's German map as Larsen-Insel (i.e., "Larsen island"), and on the 1900 map produced by BelgAE 1897-99 it appears as Île Larsen. It is shown as Larsen Island on a British chart of 1901. On Oct. 8, 1902, SwedAE 1901-04 re-surveyed the Seal Nunataks as what they really are, i.e., nunataks rather than islands, and they renamed several of them. However, it looks as if this was not one of the ones renamed. Following a re-survey by Fids from Base D in 1947 by FIDS, the name Larsen Nunatak was given to the one nearest the position reported by Larsen for his Sarsee Volcano. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. In 1959 the Argentines established San Antonio Refugio here. Larsen Nunatak appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Larson Nunatak.

Larsenbrekka. 70°46' S, 11°00' E. An ice-slope, about 12 km long, NW of the nunatak the Norwegians call Lingetoppane, in the S part of the Schirmacher Hills, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("Larsen slope") for naval lieutenant Leif Larsen (1906-1990), a Resistance leader during World War II, and the most highly decorated allied naval officer of that conflict. Known as Shetlands-Larsen (the title of his 1947 autobiography), he operated the "Shetlands Bus" escape route.

Larseninsel *see* **Larsen Nunatak**

Larsenskarvet *see* **Larsen Cliffs**

Larsensundet *see* **Larsen Channel**

Larsgaddane *see* **Lars Nunatak**

Larson Crag. 76°44' S, 161°08' E. A prominent rocky summit rising to over 1600 m, at the N end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Wesley L. Larson (b. Nov. 8, 1922, Goldfield), commander of the *Staten Island*, 1959-60. He retired from the Navy in July 1968. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Larson Glacier. 77°28' S, 154°00' W. A tributary glacier flowing NW from La Gorce Peak, in the Alexandra Mountains, to enter the S side of Butler Glacier, on Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Conrad S. Larson (b. July 1, 1924, Winchester, Mass.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1942, and who was officer-in-charge of the helicopter detachment aboard the *Eastwind* during OpDF I (1955-56). He retired from the Navy as a commander, in Aug. 1963.

Larson Nunataks. 82°45' S, 48°00' W. A small cluster of nunataks rising to about 640 m, 2.5 km SE of Mount Malville, along the E side of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Larry R. Larson, aviation electronics technician at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Larson Valley. 79°32' S, 83°51' W. A relatively smooth, ice-filled valley, between the S end of Inferno Ridge and Mhire Spur, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for D.L. Larson, USN, snow removal operator at Williams Field during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Lartigaux, Pierre. b. March 22, 1807, Lanne, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Larvik Harbor. 64°29' S, 62°27' W. A small bay SW of Lagrange Peak, in the SE part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Lester and Bagshawe during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. The Norwegian whalers had been calling it Larvik for some time (it appears as such on Capt. Johannessen's 1919-20 chart), after the Norwegian town, and Lester recorded it as such on his chart. ArgAE 1949-50 surveyed it from the *Chiriguano*, and named it Bahía Denise, after the Brazilian fiancée of one of the ship's officers. It appears as such on their chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Larvik Harbour, on Nov. 13, 1985. US-ACAN followed suit (without the "u" in "harbour," of course). The Chileans call it Bahía Lagos, after Capitán de navío (later Rear Admiral) Miguel Lagos Grant (b. Nov. 29, 1900, Los Ángeles, Chile), skipper of the *Presidente Pinto* during the Presidential Antarctic Expedition of 1948. Don Miguel was director of the Naval Academy, Feb. 19, 1949-March 13, 1950.

Glaciar Las Heras. 70°10' S, 61°25' W. An ice tongue in Keller Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Gen. Juan Gregorio de Las Heras (1780-1866). It appears in a 1978 reference.

Península Las Heras *see* **Península Gabriel**

The *Las Palmas*. Spanish Navy oceanographic research vessel and station support ship, built in Santander in 1978, and based out of Cartagena. Her first season in Antarctica was 1988-89, when she was used for the first time to re-supply the Spanish Antarctic base of Juan Carlos I. That season, in 1989, she helped the stricken *Bahía Paraíso*, near Palmer Station. She was back at Juan Carlos in 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Fernando Quiros was skipper), and then replaced by the bigger *Hespérides* for the 1991-92 season. However, she came back, re-fitted and modernized, for the 1999-2000 season (Juan Carlos Gómez Vidal was skipper), and the 2000-01 season, operating with the *Hespérides* every summer since then (except 2003-04, when she came down alone, without the *Hespérides*). By 2000 there was another Spanish station to relieve — Gabriel de Castilla, and the Spanish ships have also, since that time, been relieving the Bulgarians, at St. Kliment Ohridski. In late Nov. 2006, the *Las Palmas* rescued the stricken tourist ship *Orlova*.

Caleta Las Palmas *see* **Las Palmas Cove**

Glaciar Las Palmas *see* **Las Palmas Glacier**

Lóbulo Las Palmas *see* **Las Palmas Glacier**

Las Palmas Cove. 62°41' S, 60°25' W. On the E side of South Bay, between Henry Bluff and Salisbury Bluff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish about 1991, as Caleta Las Palmas, for their relief ship, the *Las Palmas*. UK-APC accepted the translated name Las Palmas Cove, on Dec. 16, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Las Palmas Glacier. 62°41' S, 60°24' W. Flows WNW from Hurd Dome into Las Palmas Cove, South Bay, between Henry Bluff and Salisbury Bluff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Spanish named it about 1995, as Lóbulo Las Palmas, for the *Las Palmas*. UK-APC translated it on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Punta Las Torres. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A point forming the N extremity of the beach the Chileans call Playa del Lobero, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because the two columns forming this feature resemble two towers.

Cabo Lasala *see* **Cabo Pucher**

Lasala Refugio. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. More correctly, Teniente Cándido de Lasala Refugio (named for the old Argentine hero). Argentine refuge hut built at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, on Jan. 14, 1953, by personnel from the *Chiriguano*. It was inaugurated on Jan. 17, 1953. Two Argentine Navy men were left there to man the refugio, but on Feb. 15, 1953 (i.e., a month later), a party of 32 Royal Marines (British) invaded from the *Snipe*, armed with sten guns, rifles, and tear gas, destroyed the hut and tent the following day, and removed the sargento and the cabo to South Georgia (*see* **Wars**). In Dec. 1953, the Argentines built a new refugio, called Teniente Lasala, at Pendulum Cove.

Låsen. 71°54' S, 22°43' E. The highest peak in the Perlebandet Nunataks, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the snap").

Laseron, Charles Francis. b. Carl Francis Laseron, on Dec. 6, 1887, at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, youngest child of a British Episcopalian minister, David Laseron, by his wife Frances Bradley. When Carl was one, his family moved to London, and when he was 4, to Sydney. He worked in museums, and was well-known as a geologist, paleontologist, and conchologist, and was taxidermist and biological collector on AAE 1911-14. He was a sergeant in the AIF at Gallipoli, where he was wounded on the second day, being discharged in 1916. He married bank clerk Mary Theodora Mason on March 22, 1919, at Albury, and after more museum work he became an antique dealer and authority on stamps. He was a map-reader during World War II, and then worked for years for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, in Sydney. He wrote *South with*

Mawson (*see* the Bibliography). He died on June 27, 1959, in Concord, Sydney, Australia.

Laseron Islands. 66°59' S, 142°48' E. A chain of small ice-capped and rocky islands, about 5 km ENE of Cape Denison, in Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered in Jan. 1912, by the Main Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Charles Laseron. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Lasher Spur. 69°06' S, 66°40' W. A prominent mountain spur trending NW from Kelvin Crests, and rising to about 750 m at the N end of the Forster Ice Piedmont, about 6 km ENE of Triune Peaks, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958, and re-photographed aerially by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Lt. William J. Lasher, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Lashley Mountains *see* **Lashly Mountains**

Lashly, William "Stoker." b. Dec. 25, 1867, Hambledon, Hants, son of thatcher John Lashly and his wife Ann Tucker. He entered the RN in 1889, and in 1896 married a Hambledon girl, Alice Cox. He was on the *Duke of Wellington* when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. After ballooning training at Aldershot, he went south with Scott. Skelton said of him, "Taking him all round, [he] is the best man far and away on the ship." A versatile, expert sledger, he also went on BAE 1910-13. On returning to England in 1913, he retired from the RN, and joined the reserves, fighting in World War I on the *Irresistible* and *Amethyst*. After the war he was a customs officer in Cardiff, and in 1932 retired to Hambledon, built a brick-built detached house that he called Minna Bluff, and died there on June 12, 1940. In 1969 his diaries were edited and published, *Under Scott's Command—Lashly's Antarctic Diaries*.

Lashly Glacier. 77°57' S, 159°50' E. A short, broad glacier between the Lashly Mountains on the W, and Tabular Mountain and Mount Feather on the E, it flows S from a poorly defined ice divide in the area of the upper Taylor Glacier into The Portal, at the upper Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1957, in association with the nearby mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Lashly Mountains. 77°54' S, 159°33' E. South of the head of Taylor Glacier, and W of Lashly Glacier, near the edge of the Polar Plateau, in Victoria Land. Mount Crean (2550 m) is the highest in this small group. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Stoker Lashly. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lashmar, Charles Edward Jack. b. 1915, Uckfield, Sussex, son of Charles E. Lashmar and his wife Elizabeth L. Adams. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1931-34, and an able seaman on the same vessel, 1934-37. He married and moved to Klerksdorp, South Africa.

Mount Lassell. 71°43' S, 68°48' W. A snow-covered peak rising to 1000 m (the British say about 1300 m), overlooking the head of Neptune Glacier, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Apparently discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, it seems to have been roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for William Lassell (1799-1880), English astronomer who discovered Ariel and Umbriel, satellites of the planet Uranus, and also Triton, the satellite of Neptune. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. In those days it was plotted in 71°45' S, 68°50' W, but it was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. With these new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Bahía Lasserre *see* **Admiralty Bay**

Costa Lassiter *see* **Lassiter Coast**

Lassiter, James Walter "Jim." b. May 31, 1920, Fla. On April 26, 1941, after 3 years of college, he enlisted, in Jackson, Miss., as an aviation cadet in the Army Air Corps, serving as a bomber pilot in World War II, and flying missions over "The Hump" into China with Chuck Adams. He was a captain, USAAF, and operating a commercial venture out of New Orleans called Flying Fish, when he became chief pilot on RARE, 1947-48. After this he was promoted to major, and became personal pilot to the Maharajah of Darbhanga. In 1957-58 he was back in Antarctica, as head of the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit (q.v.). He died on Dec. 16, 1992, in Ocala, Fla.

Lassiter Coast. 73°45' S, 62°00' W. That portion of the E coast of Palmer Land between Cape Mackintosh and Cape Adams. The N portion of this coast was discovered and photographed aerially by USAS in 1940. The entire extent of the coast was photographed aerially in 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and, during that same season, was surveyed from the ground and charted by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named in 1947 by Ronne as the James Lassiter Barrier, for Jimmy Lassiter [the name Lassiter had previously been applied to the N part of the Ronne Ice Shelf (q.v.)]. It appears on Dougie Mason's FIDS map of 1950. The S part of this coast appears on a *National Geographic* map of 1948 as the Isaiah Bowman Coast (*see* **Bowman Coast**), and on Bill Latady's 1949 map as the Weddell Coast. The name Lassiter Coast was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Costa Lassiter. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Costa de Lassiter, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Costa Lassiter, a name also used by the Argentines. The feature was photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land.

Lassister Ice Barrier *see* **Ronne Ice Shelf**

Lassitude Lake. 67°46' S, 62°48' E. A small, permanently frozen lake, about 2.2 hectares in area, and with a pressure dome in the center, at the foot of a steep ice slope near Rumdoodle Lake, in the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA. Lassitude was a condition suffered by the doctor in W.E. Bowman's famous novel *The Ascent of Rumdoodle*, always a very popular book at Mawson Station.

Lassus Mountains. 69°30' S, 71°37' W. A group of mountains, 24 km long and 5 km wide, they rise to 2100 m and extend S from Palestrina Glacier in the NW part of Alexander Island. They include, from N to S: Vittoria Buttress, Mount Wilbye, Beagle Peak, and Mount Morley. Discovered by von Bellingshausen in 1821. Photographed aerially from the E on Feb. 1, 1937, during BGLE 1934-37, and subsequently mapped as part of the Havre Mountains (which had been identified from the N on an earlier flight during that expedition). It appears as such on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. This was later corrected by Searle of the FIDS who, in 1959-60, mapped this feature from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. The new group was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Franco-Flemish composer Orlande de Lassus (ca. 1530-1594). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Last Cache Nunatak. 85°33' S, 174°08' W. The last and most southerly of the nunataks on the ridge forming the E wall of Zaneveld Glacier. Though not a particularly big nunatak, it is an important landmark on the Polar Plateau, for explorers in the area of the head of Shackleton Glacier. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and so named by them because it was near here that they made their last depot of fuel and food. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Last Hill. 63°28' S, 57°05' W. A small hill, rising to 350 m, it has a rock ridge at its crest and a cliff at its N side, 6 km SSW of Hope Bay, and 3 km E of the N shore of Duse Bay, between that bay and Trepassey Bay, on Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Probably discovered by SwedAE 1901-04. First surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and so named by them because it marks the last climb on the sledging route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1956 Argentine reference to it as Ultima Colina (which means the same thing).

The *L'Astrolabe*. Modern day French research and supply ship, 65 meters long, built in 1986, and based out of Hobart. She took part in CEAMARK. She was in at Dumont d'Urville Station as relief ship for the following French Polar expeditions: 1988-89 (captains Yves Guedez and Gérard Daudon); 1989-90 (captains Guedez and Daudon); 1990-91 (captains Guedez and Daudon); 1991-92 (Captain Charles Protat);

1992-93 (Capt. Protat); 1993-94 (Capt. Guedez); 1994-95 (captains Daudon and Guedez); 1995-96 (captains Daudon and Guedez); 1996-97 (captains Daudon and Guedez) 1997-98 (Capt. Daudon); 1998-99 (Capt. Daudon); 1999-2000 (Capt. Daudon); and every season since then.

Monte Latady *see* **Latady Mountains**

Montes Latady *see* **Latady Mountains**

Latady, William Robertson "Bill." b. Feb. 14, 1918, Birmingham, Alabama. As a child, he moved with his widowed mother to Hingham, Mass., and went to MIT (1943-44). He was a precision instrument mechanic, and was part of a radar research team that went to the UK for 18 months during World War II. After the war, he studied geology for a year at Harvard. He was also a mountain climber, and was one of the first group ever to climb Mt. St. Elias, in Alaska, in July 1946. He became aerial photographer and deckhand on RARE 1947-48. In 1948 he was back in Alaska, he married in 1949, and died Oct. 13, 1979, in Hingham.

Latady Island. 70°55' S, 75°10' W. A low, ice-covered island, about 56 km long and over 16 km wide, 72 km S of Charcot Island, and W of Alexander Island, in the NE corner of the Bellingshausen Sea, its NE end forms part of the SW boundary of the Wilkins Ice Shelf. An ice-covered feature was discovered aerially by Sir Hubert Wilkins, on Dec. 29, 1929, and described by him, but not recognized or separately mapped for what it was. It appears on his map of 1930. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken on Dec. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48 (who also did not recognize it for what it was). Searle plotted in 70°45' S, 74°35' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Bill Latady. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, and it appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1979.

Latady Mountains. 74°45' S, 74°35' W. A group of mountains rising to about 1700 m, W of Gardner Inlet, between Wetmore Glacier and Ketchum Glacier, on the Orville Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land. They include, from N to S, Mount Aaron, McLaughlin Peak, Mount Robertson, Crain Ridge, Mount Wood, Mount Hyatt, Mount Terrazas, and Schmitt Mesa. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and partially surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. They were named by Finn Ronne for Bill Latady, and RARE plotted them in 75°30' S, 65°50' W. As such, they appear on Finn Ronne's 1949 map, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. They were re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and appear, with the new coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted these new coordinates on Dec. 20, 1974. They appear on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Montes Latady, which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (although, misspelled as Monte Latady). However, since 1978, (we are told) there has been an Argentine move to name this feature Cordón Namuncura. However, this is not true (*see* **Cordón Sikorski**).

Latarnia Rock. 62°09' S, 58°27' W. A basaltic stack at Shag Point, near Arctowski Station, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It has a lighthouse ("latarnia" in Polish, hence the name given by the Poles in 1980).

Laternula Inlet. 68°39' S, 77°55' E. An inlet into Mule Peninsula, just W of Laternula Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. Visited by an ANARE geological and biological party in Jan.-Feb. 1972. Named by ANCA, in association with the lake.

Laternula Lake. 68°38' S, 77°58' E. About 1 km SSW of Clear Lake, on Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Visited by an ANARE geological and biological party in Jan. 1972, and they found it to have around it unique layered deposits of the shells of the clam *Laternula elliptica*. Named by ANCA.

Latham Peak. 66°21' S, 51°48' E. A peak projecting through the ice cap 24 km SE of Cape Ann and Mount Biscoe, and 13 km NW of Mount Marr, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered by BANZARE in Jan. 1930, and named by Mawson for Sir John Greig Latham (1877-1964), the leader of the (out of office, and soon to be disbanded) Nationalist Party. Latham held various high offices in Australia, including chief justice, 1935-52. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Latino Peak. 72°09' S, 167°33' E. Rising to 2290 m, 6 km SSW of Mount Hazlett, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Terry L. Latino, USN, construction man at McMurdo in 1967.

Isla Latorre *see* **Landrum Island**

Île Lattanzi. 66°39' S, 139°58' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Originally called Îlot des Damiers (i.e., "checkerboard islet"), it was renamed Îlot Lattanzi by the French on March 31, 1999, after Dario Lattanzi, engineer and mechanic on the *L'Astrolabe*, who died in 1999 (*see* **Deaths**, 1999). It is now called Île Lattanzi.

Îlot Lattanzi *see* **Île Lattanzi**

Lattemand Bai *see* **Lallemand Fjord**

Latty, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Fiord(o) Laubeuf *see* **Laubeuf Fjord**

Seno Laubeuf *see* **Laubeuf Fjord**

Laubeuf Fjord. 67°20' S, 67°50' W. A sound, with an average width of 16 km, it extends N for 40 km in a N-S direction to Barlas Channel and Hinks Channel, between Rothera Point (on the east-central part of Adelaide Island) and Cape Sáenz and the S part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Fiord Laubeuf, for Maxime Laubeuf (1864-1939), French marine engineer who supervised the building of the *Pourquoi Pas?*'s engine. It appears on Charcot's maps of 1910 and 1912. On a 1914 British chart it appears as "Laubeuf Fd." Surveyed in July 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition as Laubeuf Fjord. It appears on a British chart of 1940 as Laubeuf Fiord. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Estrecho Laubeuf, and on a 1947 Chilean chart (misspelled) as Fiordo Laubeauf. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. The name Laubeuf Fjord was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1957 it appears as Fiordo Laubeuf, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Seno Laubeuf, and that was the name selected by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Needless to say, over the years, the name has occasionally been mangled.

Laudalkammen. 74°17' S, 9°36' W. The NE part of Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Major Arne Laudal (1892-1944), Resistance leader of Milorg in southern Norway during World War II. Executed by the Nazis.

Mount Laudon. 74°13' S, 64°03' W. A prominent mountain rising to about 1600 m, 11 km N of Mount Crowell, at the NW end of the Guettard Range, in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Thomas S. Laudon, USARP geologist at Byrd Station, 1960-61, and a member of the University of Wisconsin geological party to the Eights Station area in the summer of 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Lauff Island. 73°03' S, 126°08' W. A small island, 3 km N of Cape Dart, Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Cdr. Bernard John Lauff (b. Aug. 15, 1919, Milan, Mich. d. Nov. 5, 1995, London), USN, taken Japanese pow at Midway during World War II, and commanding officer of the *Glacier* during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). From the 1960s Capt. Lauff was UN naval attaché, and lived in London.

Launch Channel. 66°17' S, 110°30' E. The body of water between Bailey Peninsula and Shirley Island, at the E side of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ and in 1948 by OpW. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for the only craft which can safely use this shallow, narrow channel. The Russians call it Proliv Uzkij.

Launch Rock. 67°46' S, 68°56' W. A submerged rock, SW of the Glover Rocks, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the *John Biscoe*'s launch used to chart this area in 1963, during a survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a 1964 British chart.

Mount Launoit. 72°34' S, 31°27' E. Rising to 2470 m, between Mount Brouwer and Mount Imbert, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1958-59, under Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont de Launoit, for the Count Paul de Launoit (1891-1981), industrialist, a sponsor of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Launoit in 1966.

Mont de Launoit *see* **Mount Launoit**

Islote Laura *see* [1]**Blake Island**

Islotes Laura. 63°39' S, 59°02' W. A group of small islands in Bone Bay, along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines to signify Blake Island (which the Argentines call Islote Laura) and offlying rocks. *see* [1]**Blake Island**, for the origin of the name.

Cabo Laure. 64°46' S, 63°21' W. A cape at the SE end of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines for the distinguished Argentine naval officer Diego Laure (1851-1931). Rather surprisingly, the Chileans seem to have accepted the name.

The *Laurence M. Gould*. A 2966-ton, 76-meter American research and supply vessel to Antarctica, built in Louisiana in 1997, and launched in 1998, the 2nd Antarctic research vessel to be built and operated by ECO (her sister ship, the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, was the first). Named for Larry Gould, she has icebreaking capabilities. Replacing the *Polar Duke*, she was chartered by the NSF from Raytheon, and was in Antarctic waters in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (both times with Capt. Warren Sanamo as skipper). She was back every season thereafter, plying between Punta Arenas and Palmer Station.

Isla Laurie *see* **Laurie Island**

Laurie, Alec Hibburd. b. April 16, 1907, Edinburgh, son of Malcolm Laurie, professor of zoology at St Mungo's, Glasgow, and lecturer in biology at the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, by his wife Helena Agnes Phillips. The family moved to Harpenden, in Herts, and after Sedbergh and Cambridge, Alec became a zoologist on the *William Scoresby*, 1929-30, and on the *Discovery II*, from Oct. to Nov. 1930. He was on the *Scoresby* again in 1931, but surveying the Peru current. On April 2, 1932, in Harpenden, he married Margaret Edith Halbert Mason, an American, and they moved to Reigate. In World War II he was part of the inventions group called the Wheezers and Dodgers. He died in April 1987, in Cambridge.

Laurie Automatic Weather Station. 77°33' S, 169°54' E. An American AWS, at an elevation of 23 m, about 13 km ESE of Cape Crozier, on Ross Island. It began operating on Dec. 15, 1981, as Cape Crozier AWS, changed its name for a daughter of Dr. Charles Stearns, the founder of the AWS project, and ended operations on Jan. 12, 1986, when it was removed.

Laurie II. An American automatic weather station, at an elevation of 38 m, installed in Feb. 2000 (*see also* **Laurie Automatic Weather Station**). In Nov. 2004 the tower was raised, and the site was visited again on Jan. 7, 2006.

Laurie Island. 60°44' S, 44°37' W. An irregular-shaped island, about 20 km long in an E-W direction, it is the most easterly of the South Orkneys, and has a permanent ice-cap. Discovered and charted in its W end in Dec. 1821 by George Powell (he did not circumnavigate it). Named Laurie's Island, for Richard Holmes Laurie (1766-1858), Chartseller to the Admiralty, who published a map of the area on Nov. 1, 1822 (*see* **Mapping of Antarctica**). In Jan. 1823, Weddell charted it in its entirety, and, not knowing it had been named, named it Weddell's Island. It appears as such on his 1824 chart. He later changed the name to Melville's Island, for the lord of the Admiralty (*see* **Melville Highlands**), and that name appears on his map of 1825. On the 1838 map drawn up by FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Île Laurie. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Laurie Island, and on a British chart of 1864 it appears as Lauries Island. Partially triangulated and mapped in 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, it was the site of their camp here, a scientific station actually, called Omond House, which, in 1904, became the Argentine base of Órcadas. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933-34, it appears as Laurie Island on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Laurie Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Isla Laurie.

Lauringrabben. 74°20' S, 9°34' W. A small nunatak in Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for businessman Kolbein Lauring (1914-87), Resistance leader during World War II.

The *Lauritz Berg*. Norwegian whale catcher working for the *Ronald* in 1910-11.

Lauritzen Bay. 69°07' S, 156°50' E. A very broad bay, about 20 km wide, choked with bay ice and ice shelf, it indents the coast of Oates Land between Cape Yevgenov and Coombes Ridge. The W side of the bay is made up of Coombes Ridge and Matusevich Glacier Tongue. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. On Feb. 20, 1959, Phil Law sketched and photographed it, while on an ANARE expedition here on the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Knud Lauritzen, owner of the *Magga Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cabo Lauro. 67°24' S, 67°58' W. A cape, about 40 km NE of Cape Alexandra (which is the extreme SE point of Adelaide Island), off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Lauro Miranda, of the Chilean Navy's Instituto Hidrográfico, who did oceanographic work here during ChilAE 1970-71. The Argentines call it Cabo Rosario.

Lausflaeet *see* **Loze Mountain**

Laussedat Heights. 64°47' S, 62°30' W. A series of elevations rising to about 1340 m, and extending eastward for 13 km, in the SW part of Arctowski Peninsula, on the NE side of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base O that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Aimé Laussedat (1819-1907), the father of photogrammetry. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Lautaro*. Originally a U.S. ship, she was launched on Nov. 27, 1942, and later bought by the Chilean Navy, serving on various Antarctic expeditions which that country undertook in the late 1940s and early 1950s: 1948-49 (skipper was Capitán de corbeta José Duarte V.); 1950-51 (Capt. Victor Bunster del Solar), 1953-54 (Capt. Patricio Carvajal Prado); 1954-55 (Capt. Hernán Prat V.); 1956-57 (Capt. Jorge Paredes Wetzer); 1957-58 (Capt. Mario Poblete Garcés); 1958-59 (Capt. Pedro Sallato P.); 1961-62 (Capt. Christian Storaker Pozo). A ship of this name was used during ChilAE 1991-92 (Capt. Francisco Guzmán Vial); ChilAE 1992-93 (Capt. Guzmán); ChilAE 1994-95 (Capt. Eduardo Caprile Sebres); ChilAE 1996-97 (Capt. Luis Azócar Nelson); ChilAE 1997-98 (Capt. Azócar); ChilAE 1998-99 (Capt. Azócar); ChilAE 1999-2000 (captains Carlos Risso and Ronald von der Weth).

Canal Lautaro *see* **Argentino Channel**

Isla Lautaro *see* **Lautaro Island**

Islote Lautaro *see* **Låvebrua Island**

Paso Lautaro. 62°22' S, 59°43' W. A narrow marine passage between Fort William and Passage Rock, it extends N toward Chaos Reef and S toward Roca Remolino. Named by the Chileans, presumably after the *Lautaro* (rather than, say, in association with any other feature with the name Lautaro).

Lautaro Island. 64°49' S, 63°06' W. An island, 1.5 km long, just W of Lemaire Island, off the W entrance of Bryde Channel, in Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, mis-charted it off the NW point of Lemaire Island, and named it Isla Practicante Coloma (the best way to translated "practicante" is as "hospital corpsman"), for Suboficial Luis Coloma Rojas, a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Re-surveyed by ChilAE 1948-49, and named by them as Isla Lautaro, for the *Lautaro*. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953, it appears as Isla Graciela, named after the wife of Capt. Benigno Ignacio M. Varela, skipper of the *Chiriguano* during ArgAE 1949-50. However, on an Argentine chart of 1957 it appears as Isla Crámer, named for Ambrosio Crámer (1792-1839), Argentine hydrographer and cattle rancher of French extraction, who was killed in the rebllion against the dictator de Rosas. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted that name. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Graziella Island. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name Lautaro Island in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears as such in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Bahía Lauzanne *see* **Lauzanne Cove**

Baie Lauzanne *see* **Lauzanne Cove**

Lauzanne Cove. 65°05' S, 63°23' W. A cove, 3 km wide, immediately S of the Guyou Islands, between Sonia Point and Gaudin Point, on the S side of Flandres Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Lauzanne, for Stéphane Lauzanne, chief editor of the French newspaper *Le Matin*, 1900-15. It also appears on their charts as Baie Saint-Lauzanne (which is wrong). It appears as St. Lauxanne Bay (which is very wrong) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and, as a consequence on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía St. Lauxanne, on one of their 1956 charts as Bahía Saint Lauxanne, and on another from 1958 as Bahía Saint Lauxane. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Lauzanne Cove on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears as such on a 1974 British chart. Today, the Argentines call it Bahía Lauzanne.

Lava Crag. 62°00' S, 57°38' W. Rising to 173 m above Destruction Bay, on the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is capped by basalt lava from the extinct volcano of Melville Peak, hence the name given by the Poles in 1984.

[1]**Lava Point**. 63°00' S, 60°37' W. A headland built of lava, on the SE coast of Port Foster, on Deception Island. Apparently it appears on Don Hawkes' 1961 geologic map of Deception Island. The Argentines call it Punta Negra (i.e., "black point"). Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[2]**Lava Point**. 64°53' S, 62°56' W. The SE tip of Bryde Island, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is built of Lower Cretaceous lavas, hence the name given by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Lava Tongue Pass. 78°14' S, 162°41' E. A prominent gully bisecting Radian Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the lava flow that fills this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994. Oddly, although the NZ gazetteer makes references to Lava Tongue Pass in the descriptors of other features, it does not list the pass at all as a feature itself.

Punta Lavalle. 67°02' S, 67°32' W. A point, just W of Bagnold Point, on the S side of Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Lavallee Peak. 72°04' S, 164°56' E. Rising to 2175 m, just NW of Gibraltar Peak, in the West Quartzite Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. David Oliver Lavallee (b. May 17, 1925, Los Angeles. d. Dec. 15, 1990), USN, biological diver at McMurdo, 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1966-67. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 4, 1968.

Lavallee Point. 76°37' S, 159°50' E. The most northerly point on Shipton Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for "Lieut. Lavallee," helicopter pilot who helped in establishing the expedition in the Allan Hills that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit on July 15, 1965, with ANCA also accepting the name on Aug. 10, 1966. Reading this entry in conjunction with Lavallee Peak (above), one wonders if there could possibly have been two Lt. Lavallees, USN, in that part of Antarctica at the same time, one a scuba diver (the David O. Lavallee of **Lavallee Peak**) and this one, a helo pilot? US-ACAN and NZ-APC are both unilluminating on the subject. The answer is it is one and the same man, and he was a diver, not a helicopter pilot. There was no helo pilot named Lavallee. The reason for even mentioning all this, of course, is to solve this problem. It is quite clear that all the gazetteers concerned, including the SCAR gazetteer which collates information from the others, all three have such self-proclaimed high standards for the inclusion of an entry (i.e., they have to be fully satisfied with their research before an ID number is allocated). Yet, and this is quite clear from all their respective descriptors, that they were well aware of the conundrum, but couldn't reconcile a diver being a helo pilot as well. So, they deliberately left it vague, with no further checking.

Låvebrua Island. 63°01' S, 60°35' W. Rising to an elevation of 95 m above sea level, it lies 1.1 km ESE of South Point, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Foster during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. Named by Norwegian whalers operating out of Deception Island in the 1920s. The descriptive name means "the threshing-floor bridge" in Norwegian. On Capt. Johannessen's 1919-20 chart it appears as Bismark (sic). It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927. ChilAE 1946-47 re-surveyed it, and named it Islote Lautaro, after the *Lautaro*. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. ArgAE 1946-47, did the same thing, but named it Islote Chaco, for the *Chaco*. It appears as such on their 1948 chart. It was re-surveyed in 1948-49, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit led by Cdr. David Penfold, who named it Jon Islet, for his youngest son, Jonathan D. "Jon" Penfold (b. 1943, Bromley, Kent). It appears on Penfold's 1949 chart. On Nov. 15, 1951, UK-APC accepted the name "Låvebrua (Jon) Islet," but on a 1953 British chart it appears as Låvebrua Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC and US-ACAN, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and the 1956 American Gazetteer. Sometimes the accent mark was used, sometimes not, and spelling mistakes occurred occasionally. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Låvebrua Island, and US-ACAN accepted that in 1963. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Islote Chaco, while the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Islote Lautaro. Last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

The *L'Aventure*. French yacht, skippered by Christian Galard, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99, and 1999-2000.

LaVergne Glacier. 85°19' S, 170°45' W. A tributary glacier, about 11 km long, flowing E along the S slopes of Seabee Heights, and entering Liv Glacier close SW of McKinley Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Cornelius B. de LaVergne, deputy commander of Antarctic Support Activity, at McMurdo, during OpDF 61 (i.e., 1960-61).

Monte Lavín *see* **Neilson Peak**

Gora Lavochkina *see* **Rileyryggen**

Lavoisier Island. 66°12' S, 66°44' W. A low island, 28 km long and 8 km wide, between Rabot Island and Watkins Island, and SSW of Renaud Island (it is separated from that island by Pendleton Strait), in the Biscoe Islands. It is completely covered in ice which falls away to the sea in the form of cliffs. Its summit, about 300 m above sea level, is smooth with some undulations on the surface. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Nansen, for Fridtjof Nansen (*see* **Mount Nansen**), the Norwegian Arctic explorer. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. A British map of 1908 has a Nansen Island lying N of the island named by Charcot, but this island does not exist (and was therefore expunged from further maps). On a 1914 map, Bongrain calls it Île Renaud, confusing it with Renaud Island. It appears on all international maps and charts, and other references, as Nansen Island (or some translated name thereof), and as such appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It even appears on Rymill's 1938 map (reflecting BGLE 1934-37) as Nansen Islands (taking in the neighboring islands as well). ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Serrano, after 1st Lt. Fernando Serrano Reinella, surgeon on the *Iquique* during that expedition (*see also* **Punta Serrano**). It appears as such (i.e., Isla Serrano) on a Chilean chart of 1962, and in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In 1948 the Chileans were also referring to it as Isla Domeyko, and Isla Ignacio Domeyko, in honor of Ignacio Domeyko (*see* **Domeyko Glacier**). It appears as such (i.e., as Isla Domeyko) on some of their maps of that period. It appears on a 1953 Argentine map as Isla Mitre, named for Gen. Bartolomé Mitre (1821-1906), statesman, soldier, historian, poet, and journalist. FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57, and, in order to avoid confusion with the other Nansen Island (q.v.), farther north, it was renamed by FIDS as Lavoisier Island, for Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier (1743-1794), the French chemist and pioneer in the study of metabolism. UK-APC accepted this new situation on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Lavrenov Point. 62°20' S, 59°34' W. A point, 2.7 km W of Newell Point and 2.6 km SE of Catharina Point, on the N coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the painter Tsanko Lavrenov (1896-1978).

Lavris Peak. 76°49' S, 125°56' W. A snow-capped peak rising to 2745 m, in the NE portion of Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS

from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for William C. Lavris, meteorological technician at Byrd Station in 1959.

Bukhta Lavrova. 66°30' S, 126°57' E. A bay, SE of Cape Spieden, on the Banzare Coast. Named by the Russians.

Roca Law *see* **Low Rock**

Law, Nel. b. 1914, as Nel Isobel Allan. A painter, she married Phil Law on Dec. 20, 1941. She was at Mawson Station in 1960-61, the first woman ever to visit an Antarctic ANARE station. She died in 1990.

Law, Phillip Garth. The big name in Australian Antarctica after Mawson. b. April 21, 1912, Tallangatta, Victoria, son of schoolteacher Arthur James Law and his wife Lillie. A teacher himself, boxer, mountain climber, skier, and physicist, he married Nel Allan (*see* **Law, Nel**, above), in 1941. He was senior adviser to ANARE in 1947 and 1948, being appointed senior scientific officer on July 7, 1947. From 1949 he was leader of ANARE, as well as being, for the same period, director of the Antarctic Division for the Department of External Affairs. As such he was head of all of Australia's Antarctic endeavors from 1949 to 1966, and went south on several occasions. For exact dates of Law's career during this period, *see* **ANARE**. In 1949-50 he was an observer on the *Norsel* during NBSAE 1949-52. In 1954 he established Mawson Station, and in 1957-58 led a traverse across Australian Antarctic Territory (*see also* the Bibliography). He retired in 1977 and, after that, accompanied several tourist tours to Antarctica as lecturer. He died on Feb. 28, 2010.

Law Base. 69°23' S, 76°22' E. Also called Law Station. Summer station built by the Australians in 1986-87, on Broknes Peninsula, 3 km from the coast, in the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land, 2 km from the new Progress Station. Biology and geology were studied. One got there by helicopter. As the years went by, it became superfluous to Australian Antarctic needs, and they gave it to the Rumanians, who were looking for a permanent station. On Jan. 13, 2006, the base was inaugurated as Law-Racovitza Station.

Law Dome. 66°44' S, 112°50' E. A large ice dome, 200 km across and almost circular, rising to 1395 m, directly S of Cape Poinsett, about 125 km ESE of (behind) Casey Station, it forms the bulk of the land behind the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Roughly mapped by USGS from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Between 1962 and 1965 the dome was subjected to intensive glaciological and geophysical surveys by ANARE. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. Drilling was conducted here, and in Feb. 1993 bedrock was reached. Nicknamed "Law's Head," in reference to Phil Law's bald dome.

Law Dome A Automatic Weather Station. 66°44' S, 112°45' E. An Australian AWS, at an elevation of 1376 m, installed on May 27, 1997 next to Law Dome AWS (see below). It was removed on Feb. 25, 1998.

Law Dome Automatic Weather Station. 66°44' S, 112°50' E. An Australian AWS, at an elevation of 1376 m, 110 km inland from Casey Station, which operated from April 17, 1986 to July 2, 1998, part of that time concurrently with Law Dome A.

Law Dome Station. 66°53' S, 113°15' E. Australian summer scientific base, really a refugio, on Cape Folger, in the vicinity of the Budd Coast.

Law Dome Summit South *see* **DSS Automatic Weather Station**

Law Glacier. 84°05' S, 161°00' E. About 16 km wide, between the S end of the Queen Elizabeth Range and the MacAlpine Hills, it flows gradually ENE from the Polar Plateau to Bowden Névé. Named by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957 for B.R. Law, general manager of ICI (New Zealand), and deputy chairman of the Ross Sea Committee for that expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1976.

Law Hut. Tim Bowden, in his book *The Silence Calling*, describes this hut as the "ingeniously designed incinerating toilet at Mawson [Station]." It was named for Phil Law, "an honour deeply appreciated by the former ANARE director."

Law Islands. 67°15' S, 59°02' E. A group of small islands off the E end of Law Promontory, at the W side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. First visited by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn in 1956, and named by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, in association with the nearby promontory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Law Landing. 68°55' S, 77°55' E. A shingle beach on Macey Peninsula, in the Rauer Islands. On Jan. 11, 1957, an ANARE party led by Phil Law on the *Kista Dan* was searching in this area for the site for a new Australian station, and made the first landing on this beach. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991.

Law Plateau. 73°05' S, 70°25' E. A high ice plateau, rising to about 1100 m, it extends eastward from the Mawson Escarpment, between that escarpment and the Grove Mountains, behind the Ingrid Christensen Coast. First mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009. First plotted in 73°00' S, 72°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Law Promontory. 67°15' S, 58°47' E. Between 24 and 28 km long, and mainly ice-covered, it extends generally eastward from the coast just N and NW of Stefansson Bay. First mapped by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and remapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Breidhovde (i.e., "broad knoll"). Renamed by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for Phillip Law, who flew over and photographed this promontory in Feb. 1954. It was first visited by Peter Crohn's ANARE party in May 1956. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Law-Racovitza Station. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. On Jan. 13, 2006, the Australians, who no longer needed their Law Base, on Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills, in Princess Elizabeth Land, officially donated it to the Rumanians, who had been looking for a permanent Antarctic base, and at the inauguration it was renamed Law-Racovitza. The spelling of the name Racovitza is used here deliberately to conform to the way Emile Racovitza's name is spelled in English, even though the name is invariably seen as Law-Racovita Station. Teodor Negoita was the first leader. The transfer became official on Feb. 20, 2006.

Law Station *see* **Law Base**

Lawford, Lionel Robert Patrick. b. March 27, 1916, Nairobi. In 1933 he became a midshipman, RN; a sub lieutenant in 1937; lieutenant in 1938; he was serving on the *Janus* in 1941 when he was decorated for bravery when his ship took part in the sinking of an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean (Battle of Cape Matapan). Later in the war he commanded the destroyer *Windsor*. He was promoted from lieutenant commander to commander in 1950, and in Jan. 1954 took command of the *Veryan Bay* (going aboard on March 4) in Antarctica, 1954-55. He married, retired in 1958, and lived in Hawthorne, Durham. He died in Richmond, Yorks, in 1977.

Lawinennunatak. 72°48' S, 166°14' E. In the Lawrence Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Cape Lawrance. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. The S entrance to Floyd Bennett Bay, on the W side of the Bay of Whales, on the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by Byrd during ByrdAE 1928-30, for Charles Lanier Lawrance (1882-1950), inventor of the Wright Whirlwind JC5 airplane engine, and president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. The cape has gone now, broken away when the Bay of Whales reconfigured. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer, for historical purposes.

Lawrance, George. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

[1]**Mount Lawrence**. 67°51' S, 62°31' E. Rising to 1230 m, just N of Mount Coates, in the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Joseph M. "Joe" Lawrence, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Lawrence** *see* **Lawrence Peaks**

Lawrence, George *see* **Lawrance**

Lawrence, Stuart James. b. Jan. 23, 1944, Cleethorpes, Lincs. He joined BAS on Aug. 10, 1970, as 2nd officer on the *John Biscoe*. He was promoted to 1st officer on the *Bransfield* in 1972-73, and was acting master on the same vessel before being promoted to actual master of that ship in 1974. In 1975-76 he and Chris Elliott

skippered the *John Biscoe*, but after that cruise he returned to the *Bransfield*, as skipper with John Cole, until (at least) 1999-2000, by which time he had done 30 summers in Antarctic waters. He married Sue, who died just before he retired in 2003 to Cornwall.

Lawrence Channel. 67°21' S, 67°35' W. A marine channel running N-S in Laubeuf Fjord, between Arrowsmith Peninsula (on the Loubet Coast) and Wyatt Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Capt. Stuart Lawrence. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The *Lawrence H. Gianella*. A 39,624-ton, 615-foot U.S. Military Sealift Command oil tanker, named for a World War II hero. Built by the American Shipbuilding Company, in Tampa, she was launched in 1985. She was in several times at McMurdo, for example in Jan. 1999. She was there for the 2007-08 season, arriving at McMurdo on Jan. 8, 2008, discharged 6.8 million gallons of fuel, and left on Feb. 3, 2008.

Lawrence Hills. 72°29' S, 68°44' E. A group of rock hills on the E side of the Lambert Glacier, 9 km N of the Mawson Escarpment. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Thomas Fulton Coleman "Tom" Lawrence, deputy secretary (research and engineering) of the Australian Department of Manufacturing Industry (formerly the Department of Supply), who, being very pro-Antarctic, was the perfect man to place in charge of the Antarcic end of the department. It was Tom Lawrence who had much to do with changing the name of Wilkes Anare Station to Casey Station. The Russians call them Nunataki Tatishcheva.

Lawrence Nunatak. 84°50' S, 67°02' W. Rising to 1540 m, 5 km W of Snake Ridge, along the ice escarpment which trends SW from that ridge, in the SW part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lawrence E. Brown, USARP surveyor who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lawrence Peaks. 72°50' S, 166°20' E. Also called Mount Lawrence. A mountain complex of high peaks separating Seafarer Glacier from the head of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for the leader of that party, J.E.S. Lawrence. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. The peaks, all individually named by the Germans, are (working from N to S): Lawinennunatak, Aklestadberg, Wenzelberg, Endelsleiste, Nicks Nase, Pedersenberg, Weiss-Spitze, Brandalberg, Kotheberg, and Schnidrighorn.

Lawrie Glacier. 66°04' S, 64°36' W. Flows NW into the head of Barilari Bay, between Mount Genecand and Mezzo Buttress, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Robert Lawrie (1903-1982), Lancashire-born alpine and polar equipment specialist, who assisted BGLE in their choice of equipment. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. Mr. Lawrie became a well-known mountain climber, and, following in his father's footsteps as a bootmaker, developed and manufactured his own climbing footwear, moving his business to London and providing boots for Everest expeditions from 1933 onwards, including the famous one in 1953. He was also a famous racing driver. Note: The British plot this feature in 66°05' S, 64°30' W.

Glaciar Laws *see* **Laws Glacier**

Laws, Richard Maitland "Dick." b. April 23, 1926, Whitley Bay, Northumberland. He got his degree in natural sciences from Cambridge in 1944, and in 1947 Brian Roberts inducted him into FIDS as a biologist, to study seals at Signy Island. He sailed from Tilbury on the *John Biscoe* on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley, and was leader and zoologist at Signy Island Station for the winters of 1948 and 1949. He left Antarctica in 1950, went to Port Stanley, and from there took the *Andes* up to Rio, and then across to Britain, arriving at Southampton on April 16, 1950. On board, he met Maureen Holmes, and they stayed in touch. Back in Cambridge in 1950, he registered for a PhD, and then in 1951 wintered-over as first base leader in South Georgia (Arthur Mansfield was there too, as were Ian Biggs, Allan MacArthur, and Jack Newing). His proposals of a revised elephant seal management program were accepted by the British government. In 1953-54 he was 7 months in Antarctic waters, aboard the *Balaena*, as junior whaling inspector (the only way one could get to study whales in those days; he measured a 97-foot blue whale). He then joined the National Institute of Oceanography, as a biologist. In 1954 he married Maureen in Estoril, Portugal (Mansfield was at the rather riotous wedding, as was Sam Glassey, the met man from Port Stanley; *see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition**). He resigned from the NIO in 1966, and Cambridge sent him out to Uganda, to study large animals at the Nuffield Unit of Tropical Animal Ecology, at the Queen Elizabeth National Park. He then moved on to Kenya, as director of the Tsavo Research Project, studying the ecology and physiology of the elephant and hippo. In 1969 Sir Vivian Fuchs offered him the job of head of BAS's life sciences division, and on June 12, 1973 he succeeded Fuchs as director of BAS (until 1987). In 1985 he became master of St Edmund's House, Cambridge.

Laws Glacier. 60°38' S, 45°38' W. A confluent glacier system flowing S into Marshall Bay, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Dick Laws (q.v.) who, with Derek Maling, surveyed this glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It was further surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Glaciar Laws.

Lawson, Howard. b. 1904, Hannibal, Mo. He went to sea at 15, and was a seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933-34, during the 1st half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He went back to work for the Matson Navigation Company, as a bosun, and was still sailing for them in 1943, still as a bosun.

Lawson Aiguilles. 67°50' S, 66°15' E. A line of sharply-pointed peaks in the S part of Mount Rivett, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. One of the peaks was used as an astronomical station by Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962. Another was used as a tellurometer station in Feb. 1968, by John Manning, surveyor at Mawson in 1967 (and, of course, in the summer of 1967-68). Named by ANCA for Edgar J. "Eddie" Lawson, diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1964 and 1967, and who assisted Manning with the survey work in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Lawson Creek. 77°43' S, 162°16' E. A meltwater stream, 400 m long, flowing SE from the SW tip of Rhone Glacier to the NW corner of Lake Chad, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Wendy Julia Lawson, glaciologist at the University of Canterbury, NZ, leader of an expedition that studied glacial processes on Taylor Glacier during the 1991-92 and 1992-93 summer seasons.

Lawson Nunatak. 67°56' S, 62°51' E. A small, tooth-like nunatak, 3 km (the Australians say 5 km) SE of Branson Nunatak, in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Surveyed by John Manning's party from Mawson Station in Feb. 1968, its position being fixed by intersection from trigonometrical stations. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Eddie Lawson (*see* **Lawson Aiguilles**), who helped with the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Lawson Nunataks. 70°47' S, 159°45' E. A line of nunataks about 6 km long, 7.4 km SW of Keim Peak, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gerald J. Lawson, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name.

Lawson Peak. 66°11' S, 65°36' W. A peak, a prominent landmark when seen from the SW, it rises to about 600 m, 5.5 km SE of Cape Evensen, on the NE side of Auvert Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Arnold Lawson (1867-1947), British ophthalmic surgeon whose work in tinted glass led to improvements in snow goggles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lay-brother Rock. 60°34' S, 46°13' W. A rock awash, 3 km SW of Despair Rocks, and 11 km NW of Route Point, WNW of the Larsen Islands, off the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Petter

Sørlle and Hans Borge in 1912-13. On Sørlle's 1930 chart it appears as Dovzboen (i.e., "Dove's rock"), which may be named after the whale catcher *Dove*. Whether Sørlle named it that in 1912, when he was actually doing the charting, is not known. It seems to appear on a 1917 British chart as Monigote Rock. Monigote is the Spanish word for "lay-brother," but why the British would call it that is not clear. In fact, this reference sounds doubtful in the first place. What sounds a lot less dubious is the 1930 Argentine chart that has it as Roca Monigote. What seems most likely is that the Argentines named it Roca Monigote, in 1930, or thereabouts, during one of their relief expeditions to Órcadas Station, and that the 1917 reference is an error (should, perhaps, say 1927). Surveyed and named by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Lay-Brother Rock. It appears pluralized as Rocas Monigote on a 1945 Argentine chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Lay-brother Rock (i.e., with a small "b"), while UK-APC accepted Lay-Brother Rock (i.e., with a big "b") on Sept. 8, 1953. The British gazetteer of 1955 accepted the big "b." The name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Roca Monigote.

Layered Peak. 69°22' S, 76°24' E. A conical hill consisting of several horizontal layers of strata, on the E side of Zhongshan Station, in the Larseman Hills. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese have also named this hill, but one cannot be sure which of 3 possibles it is — Fuyu Ling, Nanxingan Ling, or Gushi Yan.

Layman Peak. 84°51' S, 179°35' E. Rising to 2560 m (the New Zealanders say about 2700 m), 5 km E of Mount Bellows, and 6 km N of McIntyre Promontory, in the NW portion of Anderson Heights, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USAS from West Base on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Surveyed by Albert P. Crary during the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of 1957-58, and named by him for Frank Layman, mechanic with that traverse, and with the Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Layther, Norman Frank. b. Feb. 28, 1924, Auckland, NZ, son of a farmer. In 1941 he went into the British merchant marine, as a 3rd radio officer on the *Charles F. Meyer*, plying the Atlantic during World War II, and in Arctic convoys. He was at the Sicily landings, and was torpedoed twice, once in the Mediterranean and once in the Atlantic. After the latter episode he wound up being lodged in a Bowery flophouse in NYC. He was picked as radioman for Base B, during the winter of 1944, during Operation Tabarin, and fulfilled the same function at Port Lockroy Station in the winter of 1945. Immediately after his return to Britain, in 1946, he left London for NZ, married Natalie in 1955, in 1960 was in England, living in Horley, Sussex, and in 1961 moved to Putney, London. He had become a pilot during World War II, and in the 1950s and 60s flew commercial aircraft in Malaya, and in 1969 was in Bahrein, as a pilot for Gulf Air, until he lost the hearing in one ear and had to retire. In the 1970s he lived at Wimbledon. He died there in 1983.

Cape Lázara. 64°20' S, 56°55' W. The most northeasterly point of Snow Hill Island. Named Cabo Costa Lázara by ArgAE 1953-54, for Lt. Costa Lázara, Argentine Navy pilot killed in a flying accident at the Espora Naval Base. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1957, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Lázara on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Baie Lazarev *see* **Lazarev Bay**

Lazarev, Mikhail Petrovich. b. Nov. 3, 1788, in Vladimir, near Moscow, he graduated from the Russian Naval Academy in 1803, and then spent 5 years in the British Navy, serving all over the world. On his return to Russia he fought in the battles against the Anglo-Swedish fleet in the Baltic. Between 1813 and 1816 he sailed around the world as commander of the *Suvorov*, and from 1819 to 1821 he was 2nd-in-command of von Bellingshausen's expedition, commanding the *Mirnyy* to the Antarctic, and circumnavigating the continent. He was one of the first to sight the continental ice shelf, on Jan. 27, 1820. He commanded the *Kreiser* as that vessel sailed around the world between 1822 and 1825, and in 1829 commanded the *Azov* at the Battle of Navarino. In 1833 he was promoted to vice admiral, and became captain of the Black Sea Fleet. He died in Vienna in July 1851, while undergoing medical treatment.

Lazarev Bay. 69°29' S, 72°05' W. A rectangular bay, 24 km long and 22 km wide, between Cape Vostok (on Alexander Island) and the N point of Rothschild Island, and bounded on the S by ice shelf joining the 2 islands. Part of the Wilkins Ice Front used to form the head of the bay. The N coast of Alexander Island was first seen from a great distance in Jan. 1821, by von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. The bay itself was first mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from 1947 air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°20' S, 72°00' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Mikhail Lazarev. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Lazarev Coast *see* **Lazarevkysten**

Lazarev Ice Shelf. 69°37' S, 14°45' E. About 80 km long, it fringes the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, between Leningradskiy Island and Verblyud Island. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Explored and mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by the USSR as Shel'fovyj Lednik Lazareva, for Mikhail Lazarev. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Lazarev Ice Shelf in 1971. The Norwegians call it Lazerevisen (i.e., "the Lazarev ice").

The *Lazarev More*. Soviet fisheries vessel in Antarctic waters in 1985-86 (*see* **The *Mys Juno***). Name means "the Lazarev Sea."

Lazarev Mountains. 69°32' S, 157°20' E. A chain of mountains, extending southward for about 40 km (the Australians say about 57 km) from Magga Peak, in Oates Land, along the W side of Matusevich Glacier, southward of Eld Peak, and separated from the Wilson Hills by Pennell Glacier. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1957-58, being named by the latter as Gory Lazareva, for Mikhail Lazarev. ANARE re-photographed them aerially in 1959, and Phil Law, that year, named them the Jacka Mountains, for Dr. Frederick John "Fred" Jacka, who had wintered-over at Heard Station in 1948, and who was to be head of the Mawson Institute in Adelaide, 1965-92. However, ANCA accepted the name Lazarev Mountains on Nov. 19, 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Lazarev Scientific Station. 69°59' S, 12°55' E. Soviet base established 30 m above sea level on the Princess Astrid Coast, on March 10, 1959. Base leader for the 1959 winter was Yuriy Aleksandrovich Kruchinin, and for the 1960 winter, Leonid Ivanovich Dubrovin. The station closed in Feb. 1961, and was replaced with Novolazarevskaya (New Lazarev).

Lazarev Sea. 67°30' S, 4°00' E. Beyond the Fimbul Ice Shelf, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Russians as More Lazareva (which means the same thing), and plotted by them in 68°00' S, 7°00' E. The name More Lazareva is in the SCAR gazetteer, but Lazarev Sea is not.

Lazarev Seamount. 60°09' S, 36°49' E. A submarine feature out to sea beyond the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named for Mikhail Lazarev.

Lazarev Trough. 65°35' S, 130°00' E. An undersea feature. Named by Galina Agapova, of the Geological Institute, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as Zhëlob Lazareva, for Mikhail Lazarev. The name was accepted by international agreement in Aug. 1985.

Gory Lazareva *see* **Lazarev Mountains**

Kupol Lazareva. 70°18' S, 5°30' E. A dome, due S of Pryamougol'naya Bay, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

More Lazareva *see* **Lazarev Sea**

Shel'fovyj Lednik Lazareva *see* **Lazarev Ice Shelf**

Zhëlob Lazareva *see* **Lazarev Trough**

Lazarevisen *see* **Lazarev Ice Shelf**

Lazarevkysten. 68°51' S, 90°44' W. The name means "the Lazarev coast" in Norwegian, and indicates the coast, 19 km long, between the W point of Cape Eva in the N to the point of Zavadovskijbreen in the S, on Peter I Island. Named for Mikhail Lazarev. Name also seen as Lazarew Küste.

Lazarew Küste *see* **Lazarevkysten**

Lazzara Ledge. 77°23' S, 160°46' E. A flat-topped ridge rising to about 1900 m, NE of Mount Dragovan, it comprises the central part of the divide between Haselton Glacier and Wreath Valley, in th Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Matthew A. "Matt" Lazzara, of the USAP

Antarctic Meteorological Research Center field team, who worked in various Antarctic locations, including McMurdo, for 8 summer seasons between 1994 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

LCE 1936-37 *see* **Lars Christensen Expedition**

Le Bastion. 66°49' S, 141°23' E. A rocky eminence in the N part of Port Martin. So named in 1950 by the French because from its advance position and its shape it seems to be a bastion guarding the French station.

Le Bélier. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signifies the zodiac sign Aries.

Le Blanc, Jean-Marie-Louis. b. Dec. 27, 1817, Pordic, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Le Blanc, Ralph *see* **LeBlanc**

The *Le Boulard*. French 14-meter aluminum sloop, skippered by Jean Masse-Monzo, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1995-96 and 1996-97, and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99. She was back in 2008-09.

Le Breton, Louis. b. Jan. 15, 1818, Douarnenez, Brittany. Draftsman and surgeon's aide (surgeon 3rd class) on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Dec. 4, 1839, the day they were leaving Hobart for the ice, Ernest Goupil, the artist, died, and Le Breton took over his responsibilities. He died in France in 1866.

Le Bris, Yves-Sylvain. b. July 14, 1813, Quimper, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Guam on Jan. 10, 1839.

Le Cancer. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signfies the zodiac sign Cancer.

Le Capricorne. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signifies the zodiac sign of Capricorn.

Le Carrefour. 66°50' S, 139°18' E. The crossroads of a marked trail, used as a storage area, of provisions and matériel, on the continental glacial plateau, SW of Dumont d'Urville Station, about 33 km from the coast of Adélie Land. Named by the French in 1956.

Roca Le Cerf *see* **Klo Rock**

Le Cerf, Jean-François. b. April 19, 1815, Tremelor, France. Junior seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left sick at Valparaíso on May 28, 1838.

Le Couteur Glacier. 84°42' S, 170°30' W. Between 24 and 28 km long, it flows from the NW slopes of Mount Hall and Mount Daniel, then NW along the W side of the Lillie Range, into the Ross Ice Shelf, immediately E of Gough Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Peter C. Le Couteur, geologist with the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Le Couteur Peak. 72°09' S, 165°59' E. A prominent peak, rising to about 2600 m, between Cirque Peak and Omega Peak, in the N part of the Millen Range, at the head of Pearl Harbor Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic expedition of 1962-63, for Peter Le Couteur (*see* **Le Couteur Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Caleta Le Dantec. 63°21' S, 55°32' W. A cove, 11 km ESE of Cape Alexander, on the S coast of Joinville Island, off the extreme NE coast of Trinity Peninsula, off the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Fernando Le Dantec Gallardo, of the Chilean Navy, officer on the *Piloto Pardo*, who took part in hydrographic work in this area in 1971. The Argentines call it Caleta Bianchi.

Le Déan, Yves. b. Feb. 21, 1813, Plougnet, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

The *Le Diamant*. French tourist vessel in Antarctic waters in 2004-05, and 2005-06. She could carry 199 passengers.

Le Donjon. 66°40' S, 140°02' E. A rocky island NE of Lamarck Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for its silhouette, which reminded them of a dungeon.

Le Doux, Joseph-Louis. b. Feb. 23, 1816, Boulogne. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Le Feuvre, Charles Frank "Charlie." Pronounced "Le Fever" (at least it was in Antarctica). Nicknamed "Todd." b. Nov. 29, 1928, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, son of Charles George Le Feuvre and his wife Hilda Florence Le Tissier. He joined the Army as a volunteer, becoming a sergeant with the Royal Signals, and a signalman with the 16th Airborne. He became radio operator on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over at Halley Bay in 1956. He arrived back in London on March 13, 1957, on the *Magga Dan*. In 1958 he joined FIDS, wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1959, then, in 1959-60 he summered at Base D, and in the winter of 1960 was stationed at Base Y. In 1963 he was back at Base D for the winter. He pioneered diving programs in Antarctica, and also spent a short while on Bird Island, in South Georgia, with Harry Dollman, preparing the way for Lance Tickell's albatross program. On Dec. 6, 1964, he arrived in Australia, went to Alice Springs in 1965, worked as catering manger on an Aborigine settlement there for about a year, and then moved to Melbourne. In 2007 he moved out to Healesville, Vic., with his second wife Teresa. *See also* **LeFeuvre Scarp**.

Le Goupil *see* **Legoupil**

Le Gros, Austin Philip Bichard. b. Jan. 1888, St Peter's Parish, Jersey, Channel Islands, but raised in St. Helier, the third son of building contractor John Clarence Le Gros and his wife Marie Louise. In 1903 he apprenticed in sail as a merchant seaman to Alexander Richards, of Aberdeen, for 4 years, and plied the seas all over the world from Sydney to the Americas to Calcutta. In 1915, by which time he had progressed to 2nd mate, he moved permanently to Sydney, married Olive Edith Rate in Hurstville in 1915, and settled in Kogarah. In Feb. 1916 he entered the service of the Australian government, and on Dec. 13, 1916 signed on as 2nd mate on the *Aurora*, 1916-17, when that vessel went to Cape Evans to relieve the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17. After the expediton, on Aug. 22, 1917, he signed up in Sydney for the Australian Imperial Force, to go to Europe to fight the Germans, and a month later his mother died in Essex (his father had died in 1909, in London). He was a private, a sapper in the Engineers, and on one occasion was jailed for 5 days for using insubordinate language to an officer. He finally got to Egypt just as the war was ending. Back in Sydney in 1919, he went back to sea, and in 1924 was serving on the *Goulburn*. He died in Kogarah in 1968, and Olive died there in 1970.

Le Gros Rocher. 66°40' S, 139°51' E. A major rocky massif, overlooking the sea via a steep slope to the E, in the part of Cap Géodésie, W of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Named descriptively by the French at the time they took their first gravimetric measurements, in 1958. The name has been discontinued.

Le Guillou, Élie-Jean-François. b. June 30, 1806, Quimperle, Finisterre, France. Surgeon 2nd class on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. His behavior during the expedition was so bad that Dumont d'Urville specifically recommended to the French government that he be excluded from all honors. However, this didn't stop Le Guillou from being awarded the Légion d'Honneur, albeit as late as 1860. His book on the expedition was published in 1842. In 1846 he was in Madagascar, and in 1856 he was finally promoted sugeon 1st class. In 1857 he was in French Guiana, where he contracted a liver ailment, and almost died. He was medical officer with the corps de Francs-Tireurs during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

Massif Le Havre *see* **Havre Mountains**

Montes Le Havre *see* **Havre Mountains**

Le Jaune, Joseph. b. Aug. 24, 1817, Amiens. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Le Kouglof. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A large, rocky massif with a sharp point, at the extreme SW of Cuvier Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because its shape reminded them of the kouglof, an Alsatian cake. The name was discontinued in 2009.

Le Lama. 66°39' S, 139°57' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signifies both a llama and a lama.

Le Lieur de Laubepin, Théodore-Charles. b. Oct. 11, 1820, Nantes. Apprentice seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Le Lionceau. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small, rocky island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, in relation (size-wise) to Lion Island.

Canal Le Maire *see* **Lemaire Channel**

Isla Le Maire *see* **Lemaire Island**

Le Marais. 66°46' S, 141°34' E. A small area, mainly ice-covered, but bounded by several rock exposures, forming part of the peninsula behind Cape Découverte. Charted by the French, and named by them in 1951. The name means "the marsh." During the summer months, muddy pools of melting water form here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Île Le Mauguen *see* **Carrel Island**

Le May Range *see* **LeMay Range**

Le Mestre, François-Marie. b. April 28, 1807, Ploemeur, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran from the scurvy-ridden expedition at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 3, 1838.

Le Moigne, Louis-Léon. b. Jan. 21, 1810, Rochefort. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Le Petit Prince. 61°54' S, 58°03' W. A lone offshore stack in Corsair Bight, W of False Round Point. Named by the Poles in 1984, for St.-Exupéry's hero.

Le Petit Prince Seamount *see* **Saint-Exupéry Guyot**

Le Phare. 66°48' S, 141°28' E. The summit of Cape Mousse, between the Port-Martin peninsula and Cape Découverte, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named descriptively by the French in 1950 ("phare" means "lighthouse").

(Cerro) Le Poing *see* **Admiralen Peak**

Le Poing *see* **Wegger Peak**

Le Pont de la Croix. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A glaciated area in the form of a bottleneck, in the NW part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because below its surface is a watercourse connecting Chenal du Lion with Chenal Ouest. The name, meaning "the bridge of the cross," was discontinued in 2009.

Le Pré *see* **Anse du Pré**

Le Preux, Aristide-Robert. b. March 25, 1813, Verdun. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died of scurvy off the coast of Chile, on April 1, 1838.

Le Prince, Eugène. b. Oct. 30, 1814, Pleslin, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On May 12, 1838, after the expedition returned from Antarctica with scurvy running riot, he ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 12, 1838.

Le Rocher Gris. 66°41' S, 139°56' E. A rocky islet at the head of Baie Pierre Lejay, midway between Gouverneur Island and Cap André Prud'homme. Named descriptively by the French in 1958 ("the gray rock").

Le Sagittaire. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signfies the zodiac sign Sagittarius.

Mount Le Schack *see* **Mount LeSchack**

Le Scorpion. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name signfies the zodiac sign Scorpio.

Le Signal. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky dome in the center of Rostand Island, it forms the summit of that island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, for the triangulation signal station they placed here. The name has been discontinued.

Le Souffleur. 66°39' S, 139°58' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. "Souffleur" is a French theatrical term, meaning a "prompter."

The *Le Sourire*. French yacht which made 2 trips in Antarctic waters in 2002-03, skippered by Hugues Delignières. She had a crew of 2. She was back in 2005-06, carrying 8 passengers.

Le Taureau *see* **Île Fiorèse**

Le Vaux Peak. 76°40' S, 125°43' W. A small peak on the E side of the crater rim of Mount Cumming, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Howard A. Le Vaux, aurora physicist at Byrd Station in 1959, and a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1959-60.

Le Verseau. 66°39' S, 140°00' E. A little islet, between Port-Martin and Cape Jules, to the NE of Zélée Glacier, in the Géologie Archipelago. In accord with other names given by the French for islets surrounding Pétrel Island that were named after Zodiac signs, this was named Îlot du Verseau, for Aquarius. The name was later changed to Le Verseau.

Leabotnen. 74°19' S, 9°38' W. A cirque (or corrie) between Holstnuten and Rognnesegga, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Rolv Lea (1891-1941), Resistance leader in Oslo during World War II, executed by the Nazis; and his brother, Leiv Lea (1895-1942), who died during Gestapo interrogation.

Leach Nunatak. 77°36' S, 146°25' W. A nunatak, 6 km WSW of Mount Ronne, in the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939-41. Remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Edwin B. Leach, USN, aviation electronics technician, the Williams Field division chief responsible for the maintenance of electronic equipment on all U.S. aircraft in at McMurdo during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Leads. Cracks in the pack-ice through which ships pick their way.

League Island *see* **League Rock**

League Rock. 67°46' S, 69°04' W. A distinctive rounded rock, rising to 6 m above sea level, SW of Box Reef, on the NW side of Quest Channel, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in early 1963. It appears as League Island in the 1963 British gazetteer, but on Feb. 12, 1964 it was renamed League Rock by UK-APC, and US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1964. It appears as such on a British chart of 1964. It was so named because it lies one league away from Base T, on Adelaide Island.

Leah Ridge. 70°13' S, 65°00' E. A rock ridge 1.5 km NW of Dawson Nunatak, and 8 km SE of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It was intersected in Nov. 1966, by an ANARE survey party, and climbed by the party that December. Named by ANCA for the code word "Leah," used at Mawson Station to identify that ANARE party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Cape Leahy. 73°43' S, 119°00' W. An ice-covered cape marking the N extremity of Duncan Peninsula, Carney island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 24, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by Byrd for Fleet Admiral William Daniel Leahy (1875-1959), USN, naval adviser to President Truman at the time, and who helped to get the expedition off the ground. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1957.

Cerro Léal *see* **Léal Bluff**

Léal Bluff. 63°53' S, 57°35' W. A rounded bluff rising to 485 m, 3 km inland (NE) from Cape Lamb, on the SW side of Vega Island. Named by ArgAE 1958-59 as Cerro Léal (they thought it was a hill, hence the term "cerro"), it appears as such on their 1959 chart. Major (later General) Jorge Edgard Léal (b. Salta, Argentina), was deputy leader at Esperanza Station in the winter of 1953. He was base leader at San Martín Station in 1954, and at General Belgrano Station for the winter of 1957. He led the first Argentine land traverse to the South Pole, in 1965 (*see* **South Pole** for details, and also **Operación 90**). On Dec. 31, 1969, he was made first director of the new Dirección Nacional del Antártico, as part of the Argentine Ministry of Defense. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958-61. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC accepted the name Leal Bluff (i.e., without the accent mark), and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The accent mark was added later. Since 1978, the Argentines have also (indeed, it seems, instead) called it Cerro Rodríguez Argumedo, named for Evaristo Sixto Rodríguez Argumedo (*see* **Deaths**, 1957).

Lealand Bluff. 67°27' S, 59°33' E. A high, rounded bluff which falls steeply to the sea, at the SW corner of William Scoresby Bay, in the E part of Enderby Land. The rock cliffs of this bluff trend northwestward for about 1.5 km to Brown Bluff. Named by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, who charted this area in Feb. 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Leander Glacier. 71°56' S, 167°41' E. A major tributary glacier, it flows from the area W of Mount Black Prince, and then S between Shadow Bluff and the McGregor Range, into the N side of Tucker Glacier (at its junction here, it is deceptively narrow and unimpressive), in the Admiralty Mountains. Partially surveyed by NZGSAE 1957-58, who also observed upper parts of the glacier from Mount Midnight and Mount Shadow, and from here they saw that it has a very large névé surrounded by many magnificent peaks rising to over 3000 m above sea level. They named it for their World War II ship, the *Leander* (which did not visit Antarctica). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Leap Year Fault. 72°00' S, 166°00' E. A 250-

km-long linear feature, mostly under ice, which separates the Robertson Bay geological group (71°30' S, 167°E) on the E from the Bowers geological group (72°S, 165°E) on the W, in the Transantarctic Mountains. It stretches from McKenzie Nunatak in the N to Mount Burton and Mount McCarthy in the north.

Leap Year Glacier. 71°42' S, 164°15' E. A tributary glacier between the Molar Massif and Mount Sterling, in the Bowers Mountains, it flows SE into Black Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, which arrived here in the new year of 1964 (a leap year), after climbing out of Sledgers Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lear Spire. 78°05' S, 161°30' E. A distinctive pointed spire rising to 2470 m, 5 km S of Ugolini Peak, in the Colwell Massif of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for D'Ann Figard (b. Jan. 22, 1949, Alexandria, Va.), of USGS, SCAR librarian. Miss Figard began as a USGS cartographer with the Special Mapping branch (later called National Mapping), married her boss John Stacey Lear, Jr., was transferred to International Activities, and for 10 years supervised the modernization of the SCAR library in Reston, Va. She later married Steven Atkinson.

Leary, George Robert William. b. early 1868, at No. 1 Vine Court, just off Porter Street, Hull, Yorks, but raised partly next door to the Spread Eagle Inn, son of Lincolnshire sailor William Leary and his wife Mary Ann Elizabeth "Lizzie" Morris. In 1890, in Hull, he married Elizabeth Oakley, a girl from Harwich, Essex, and they moved into the house next door to his parents, at Abercrombie Terrace, in Hull, and raised a family. He joined the Merchant Navy, and was a seaman on the *Montebello*, when, in July 1902, he transferred to the *Morning*, for the 1903 and 1904 relief voyages during BNAE 1901-04. He became a cook in June 1904, and was discharged in October of that year. He died in 1941, in Hull.

Leask, John *see* **The *Simbra***

Leavett, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Leay Glacier. 65°10' S, 63°57' W. Flows NNW into Girard Bay to the W of Hotine Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Petra Leay (b. 1928), map curator with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1953-59, who contributed to the mapping of the Antarctic Peninsula. It appears on a British chart of 1960. In 1957, in Northwood, Mdsx, she married Derek Searle of the FIDS. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. In the 1974 British gazetteer, it appears misspelled as Levy Glacier. From 1984 to 1988, Mrs. Searle was senior map officer at BAS.

Ozero Lebed' *see* **Lebed Lake**

Lebed Lake. 68°37' S, 78°13' E. A saline lake in the S part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again by SovAE 1956, and yet again by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Lebed' (i.e., "swan lake"). ANCA accepted the name Lebed Lake.

Gora Lebedeva. 73°23' S, 62°05' E. A nunatak, NE of Trail Glacier, on the S side of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

LeBlanc. *See also* **Le Blanc**

LeBlanc, Ralph Paul "Frenchy." b. Oct. 1921, St. Martinville, La., son of grocer Albert W. LeBlanc and his wife Vienna. He joined the USNR, and was a lieutenant (jg) at Guadalcanal, surviving two plane crashes during World War II. He was of Breaux Bridge, La., when he became co-pilot of *George-I*, the Martin Mariner which crashed on Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946 (*see* **Deaths**, 1946), during OpHJ 1946-47. Lt. Kearns was flying the plane at the time, and he pulled LeBlanc from the burning wreckage. But LeBlanc was badly burned, and his feet were frozen. His legs had to be amputated en route home on the *Philippine Sea*, and he lost the use of one arm. He was transferred to the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, and then back to Breaux Bridge, where he married and started a family. He died on Aug. 21, 1994.

Cape LeBlanc. 71°44' S, 98°46' W. The ice-covered N extremity of Noville Peninsula, which is also the northernmost point on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Frenchy LeBlanc.

Cape Lebland *see* **Cape Leblond**

Cabo Leblond *see* **Cape Leblond**

Cap Leblond *see* **Cape Leblond**

Cape Leblond. 66°04' S, 66°36' W. Forms the NE end of Lavoisier Island, as well as the SW entrance point of Pendleton Strait, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap Leblond, for Auguste Leblond (1856-1934), mayor of Rouen, and president of the Norman Geographical Society. He led the reception committee at Rouen to welcome back Charcot's expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's maps. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Cape Leblond, on a 1946 USAAF chart as Cape Le Bland, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year as Cape Le Blond. As a consequence it appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Le Blond. The name Cape Leblond was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1961. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Cabo Leblond, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Since 1978 it has been appearing on Argentine charts as Punta Florida, named for the Argentine victory in the battle of Florida (this is not pronounced as the U.S. state is pronounced in English, that is). However, the Argentines generally refer to this feature as Cabo Leblond.

LeBreton, Louis *see under* **Le Breton**

Mount Lechner. 83°14' S, 50°55' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2030 m, it surmounts the SW end of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range (it is the highest mountain in that range), in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Maj. Ralph C. Lechner, U.S. Army, airlift coordinator on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964-66. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Ilôt de l'Échouage. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A rocky island at the SW entrance to the channel that the French call Chenal Pedersen, S of Marégraph Island, and immediately off Carrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for an occasion on which they ran aground here during a reconnaissance.

Mount Leckie. 70°26' S, 66°00' E. A roughly circular outcrop rising to about 150 m above the plateau, about 4 km SSE of Mount Gardner, and about 5 km E of the Martin Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in Dec. 1956, by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party of 1956-57. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Flight Lieutenant Douglas Walter "Doug" Leckie (b. June 30, 1920), RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station when it was set up in the summer of 1953-54, and again, at the same station, for the winter of 1956, and at Wilkes Station in the summer of 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Leckie Range. 67°55' S, 56°27' E. A group of peaks, about 80 km S of Edward VIII Bay (the Australians say about 38 km SSE of that feature), in Kemp Land. Various individual peaks in this range were spotted from Norwegian whaling ships, and appear on the 1947 Norwegian whalers' chart No. 3. These include Poloksen and Polhesten, as well as what was later identified as Leslie Peak. Others in the range include Mount Allport, and Mount Cook, the highest point on the main massif of the range. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1955, for Doug Leckie (*see* **Mount Leckie**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Mount Lecointe. 83°09' S, 161°09' E. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 3620 m, 5 km NW of Mount Rabot, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, the central of 3 mountains (Mount Bonaparte being the third) lying by themselves, about 70 km inland from the Ross Ice Shelf, and about 42 km SSE of Mount Markham. Discovered by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for Georges Lecointe. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lecointe, Georges. b. April 29, 1869, Antwerp. Belgian navigating officer and astronomer. As early as 1895, de Gerlache picked him to be hydrographer, 2nd-in-command of BelgAE 1897-99, and captain of the *Belgica*. After the expedition, in South America, he left the ship, and traveled through the Andes. He was later scientific director at the Royal Astronomical Observatory at Uccle, in Belgium. He was interned in Holland, 1914-18, and died in Uccle on May 27, 1929.

Lecointe Guyot. 65°06' S, 93°00' W. An undersea tablemount out to sea beyond Marie Byrd Land. It has a least depth of 280 m. Discovered by the *Polarstern* in April 1995. The name was suggested in Feb. 1997, by Rick Hagen, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, for Georges Lecointe. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Lecointe Island. 64°16' S, 62°03' W. An elongated island, 6 km long, and 680 m high, the largest of a group of islands, it is separated from the NE coast of Brabant Island by Pampa Passage to the NW, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly surveyed as a probable island, in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99. De Gerlache named the N extremity of this island Cap Kaiser. Its insularity was confirmed when FrAE 1903–05 charted it. It seems that whalers in the area were calling it Kaiser Island around 1920, for that was the name shown on charts prepared by Lester and Bagshawe during their British Imperial Antarctic Expdition of 1920–22. ChilAE 1946–47 named the island (or at least part of it) Isla Alice, after Alice Ingeborg Wilson (*see* **Ensenada Alice**), and they still call the whole island by that name (the name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Isla Kaiser, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955. The entire island was named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Lecointe Island, for Georges Lecointe, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Mount Lecroix *see* **Mount Lacroix**

Punta Lecuyer *see* **Lécuyer Point**

Lécuyer Point. 64°50' S, 63°30' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to the harbor of Port Lockroy, on the W coast of Wiencke Island, in the S entrance to Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. The Argentines call it Punta Lécuyer, and the Chileans tend to call it Punta Lecuyer (i.e., without the accent).

Leda. 66°40' S, 140°01°E. A reef in the Baie de Gémeaux, W of Bernard Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, as Récif Léda, for the figure in Greek Mythology, the name was later shortened and de-accented.

Récif Léda *see* **Leda**

Leda Ridge. 70°52' S, 68°32' W. Runs NE-SW on the W side of Ganymede Heights, E of Jupiter Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959–60 from those photos. BAS did geological work here in 1983–84. In association with Jupiter Glacier, this ridge was named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Leda, one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ledda Bay. 74°23' S, 131°20' W. A shallow embayment, or bight, indenting the N side of Grant Island for 20 km, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and charted by the *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Raymond J. Ledda, Jr. (b. Nov. 30, 1930. d. Oct. 7, 2002, Oyster Bay, NY), USN, quartermaster on the ship at the time.

Lednik Ledenëva. 71°25' S, 12°53' E. A glacier, due E of Mount Deildenapen, in the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ledenika Peak. 63°38' S, 58°45' W. Rising to 1020 m in Srednogorie Heights, 2.68 km SW of Razvigor Peak, 6 km SE of Hanson Hill, 6.66 km E of Wimple Dome, and 10.89 km NNW of Sirius Knoll, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the N and Russell West Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Ledenika Cave, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Ledingham, Roderic Bentley "Rod." b. 1943, Shardlow, Notts, but raised partly in London, Bolton, and Inverness, son of Leslie A. Ledingham and Hilda L. Lloyd. After Aberdeen University, he joined BAS in 1966, as a meteorologist, and wintered over at Adelaide Island (Base T) in 1967, and as officer-in-charge at Fossil Bluff Station in 1968. In 1970 he emigrated to Australia, and worked as a geologist there. He and his wife, Jean (*see* **Women in Antarctica**, 1977) wintered-over at Macquarie Island twice, in 1977 and 1980, with Rod as base leader both times, and Jean as medical officer. He spent many summers with ANARE, and was voyage leader on several ANARE expeditions, as well as many times in Antarctica as a lecturer on tourist ships.

Obryv Ledjanaja Stena. 79°25' S, 29°45' W. A bluff, NE of Parry Peninsula, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Ledjanoj Bugor. 73°03' S, 69°04' E. A nunatak, due S of Cruise Nunatak, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Ledjanye. 72°55' S, 60°40' E. A group of nunataks, NE of Mitchell Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednikov Bay. 66°34' S, 92°22' E. Also called Glacial Bay. A small bay, just W of McDonald Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land, East Antarctica. Mapped in 1955 from photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Re-mapped by SovAE 1956, and so named by the Russians that year as Bukhta Lednikovaja (i.e., "glacier bay"), because of its location at the terminus of a small glacier ("lednik" means "glacier" in Russian). ANCA translated the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Bukhta Lednikovaja *see* **Lednikov Bay**

Kotlovina Lednikovaja *see* **Amery Basin**

Ozero Lednikovoe. 71°33' S, 71°23' E. A lake, due W of Nunatak Narvskij, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Ledorez. 71°29' S, 65°21' E. A very isolated nunatak, SW of Mount Hay, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Ledovaja. 72°45' S, 68°38' E. An isolated nunatak, NE of Petkovic Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Ledovoe. 70°40' S, 68°44' E. A lake, just to the W of Jetty Peninsula, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Astronomicheskij Punkt Ledovyj. 71°20' S, 64°18' E. An astronomical point, rather than an actual feature, SW of Mount Lugg, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The *Lee* *see* **The *Samuel P. Lee***

Mount Lee. 71°33' S, 74°05' W. A somewhat isolated, snow-covered mountain, rising to 590 m, in the central part of Harris Peninsula, between Verdi Inlet and Brahms Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Discovered by RARE 1947–48, roughly mapped by them, and named by Finn Ronne as Mount Paul Lee, for Rear Admiral Paul Frantz Lee, USN, who came from the Bureau of Ships in 1946 to become chief of the Office of Naval Research, and who organized naval support for Ronne's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name. Re-mapped in 1959–60 by Searle of the FIDS, from the RARE photos. He plotted it in 71°27' S, 74°35' W. UK-APC accepted the name on March 2, 1961. It was replotted from USN air photos taken in 1967–68, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Jackie Ronne told a story about Admiral Lee. After the expedition, he came up to her, opening the conversation with "Madame, you have disappointed me." "Why," she asked, in all innocence, assuming that he was about to upbraid her for going on the expedition, as a publicity stunt. "Because you did not produce the first citizen of the Antarctic." Admiral Lee retired in 1948.

Lee, William P. "Bill." Oiler from Seattle, he was on the *North Star* during USAS 1939–41.

Lee Glacier. 81°15' S, 159°07' E. Flows SE into Jorda Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. At its head are Mount Frost and Mount Coley. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Sandra Lee, a former minister of conservation, for her contribution to environmental protection in Antarcica and its surrounding waters. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003.

Lee Island. 67°35' S, 62°52' E. Just W of Teyssier Island, and just N of Entrance Island, in Holme Bay, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos (but, apparently not named) in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Reginald Thomas "Pat" Lee (b. April 19, 1922), diesel mechanic at nearby Mawson Station in 1957 and again in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It has been visited many times by ANARE parties.

Lee Lake. 77°02' S, 162°08' E. A tiny lake at the SE corner of Redcliff Nunatak, on the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Redcliff Nunatak projects as a rounded mound of granite 300 m above the glacier surface. The ice is piled up on the W side and sweeps around the N and S sides to the lee side, where it is much lower, and where this lake has formed from meltwater. Named descriptively by Grif Taylor's Western

Journey Party, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Lee Nunatak**. 70°28' S, 65°56' E. About 4 km S of Mount Gardner, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE aerial photography, and named by ANCA on July 31, 1972, for Evan Lee, who wintered-over as weather observer at Davis Station in 1963.

[2]**Lee Nunatak**. 71°01' S, 159°58' E. Rising to 1920 m, 6 km NW of Penseroso Bluff, in the NW part of the Daniels Range of the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Chun Chi Lee, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Lee Peak. 86°25' S, 151°35' W. A peak along the W side of Scott Glacier, 5 km N of Mount Denauro, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Frank P. Lee, aerial photographer during OpDF 1965, OpDF 1966, and OpDF 1967.

Mount Leech. 72°09' S, 99°47' W. A peak, 8 km NW of Mount Hubbard, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Robert E. Leech, entomologist from the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, who took part in a USARP airborne insect program in the areas of the Ross Sea, the Bellingshausen Sea, and the Amundsen Sea, in 1959-60. First plotted in 72°05' S, 99°59' W, it has since been replotted.

Punta Leech. 62°11' S, 58°50' W. A point projecting out to sea toward a small island, about 1550 m E of Suffield Point, in the N part of Fildes Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for entomologist Roberto Leech, of the Insituto Antártico Chileno, who took part in ChilAE 1967-68. *See also* **Mount Leech**.

Mount Leek. 75°49' S, 68°31' W. A mountain, rising to about 1100 m, W of Spear Glacier, it is the most northeasterly of the Hauberg Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for New Zealander Gouke M. Leek, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Leek, Paul Hylton. b. July 25, 1937, Sheffield, son of agricultural fitter Harold Leek and his wife Norah Widdowson. In 1958, after studying physics at Liverpool University, he was engaged, on the strength of his mountain climbing and electronics experience, at £400 a year plus bed and board, to be a FIDS ionosphere physicist, leaving Southampton on the *Shackleton*, and, after a trip through Cape Verde, Montevideo, and the Falklands, wintering-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1959, summering there in 1959-60, and wintering again in 1960, his salary rising sharply to £520 soon after he first arrived. In early 1961 he went to South Africa, on the *Shackleton*, and traveled there for a few months, then back to London, where he went to work for LEO (Lyons Electrical; the same people who owned the coffee houses). On Jan. 26, 1963, in Fulham, he married Doris Munden, and late that year went to work for MEL (Mullard Equipment), in Crawley. In 1969 he and his family moved to Montreal, where he worked for RCA for 2 years, then on to the Atomic Energy of Canada until 1976, when he moved to Connecticut with Philips of North America. In 1981 he went to work with an X-ray company, and in 1987 he started his own business, L & W Research, which he still runs.

Lees, Thomas Hans Orde *see* **Orde-Lees**

Leese, Joseph. b. Aug. 5, 1884, in Chell, Wolstanton, Staffs, son of stone miner Wilmot Leese and his wife Mary Ann Porter. He joined the Royal Navy at 15, and trained on the *Impregnable*, at Devonport, finally becoming an able seaman, and as such served on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. He became a coalminer, and died at Brookhouse Road, Meir, in Stoke-on-Trent, on Dec. 19, 1948. His death certificate says "Lees."

LeFeuvre Scarp. 69°21' S, 63°18' W. An irregular cliff-like elevation rising to anywhere between 750 and 800 m, 17.5 km W of Cape Reichelderfer, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land, it marks the N side of the divide between Bingham Glacier and a smaller, unnamed glacier just to the north. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth in 1935, again in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by Fids from Base E on Aug. 14, 1947. From all these efforts, particulary the RARE photos, Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature. Armed with Searle's work, Fids from Base E re-surveyed this scarp in Jan. 1962. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Charlie Le Feuvre (sic). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It appears as Le Feuvre Scarp (which is really correct, as the man's name is not LeFeuvre) on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Punta Lefèvre *see* **Lefèvre-Utile Point**

Lefèvre Point *see* **Lefèvre-Utile Point**

Punta Lefèvre-Utile *see* **Lefèvre-Utile Point**

Lefèvre-Utile Point. 64°50' S, 63°31' W. A point, 1.5 km W of Curie Point, on the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot, for Louis Lefèvre-Utile (1858-1940), French biscuit manufacturer, whose Gaufrette Iceberg celebrated FrAE 1908-10. UK-APC accepted the name Lefèvre Point, on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN accepted the name Lefèvre-Utile Point in 1950. The Chileans call it Punta Lefèvre-Utile, and the Argentines call it Punta Lefèvre.

Cabo Legoupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Cap Legoupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Cape Legoupil. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. At the NE side of the entrance to Huon Bay, and terminating in Schmidt Peninsula, it forms the SE limit of Covadonga Harbor, 27 km SW of Prime Head, on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville for Ernest Goupil (q.v.). The erroneous form of the name, Legoupil, has been used for so long that it has become correct. In fact, Dumont d'Urville himself named it Cap Legoupil in 1838, and charted it thus. It appears on the expedition's 1842 map as Cap Le Goupil, and as Cap Goupil on Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 map. A Spanish map of 1861 has it has Cabo Goupil, and a Chilean map of 1908 as Cabo Legoupil. It is Cap Goupil on a French map of 1912, and Cape Goupil on a U.S. chart of 1943. On two separate U.S. charts of 1946 it is shown as Cape Goupil and Cape Legoupil, and on a Chilean sketch of 1948 it is listed as Rocas Periodista Serrano. It shows as Cabo Legoupil on a 1947 Chilean chart, and as Cabo Le Goupil on an Argentine chart of 1949, and that is how it is listed in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as well as in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. ChilAE 1947-48 made a complete survey of this area, and named the point at the end of this cape as Punta Guerra (a term no longer used), for one of the officers on the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Legoupil in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. On a French chart from 1954 it is shown as Cap Le Goupil, as Kap Legoupil on a German map of 1954, as Kaap Legoupil on a Dutch map of 1955, and as Mys Legupil' on a Russian chart of 1961. A move was afoot in 1974, by the Chileans, to have it redefined as Punta Legoupil, but this was rejected. Today, both the Chileans and the Argentines accept the name Cabo Legoupil.

Kaap Legoupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Kap Legoupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Punta Legoupil *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Bahía Legrú *see* **Legru Bay**

Cabo Legru *see* **Syrezol Rocks**

Cap Legru *see* **Legru Bay**, **Martins Bay**

Legru Bay. 62°10' S, 58°12' W. A bay, 3 km wide, indenting the S coast of King George Island immediately NE of Martins Head, in the South Shetlands. Charcot, during FrAE 1908-10, named a cape here as Cap Legru, but, as it turned out, the feature he named was not a cape at all, but a head, and was subsequently renamed Martins Head. In order to preserve Charcot's naming, this bay was given the name Legru Bay. After FIDASE aerial photography of the area in 1956-57, and FIDS ground surveys between 1957 and 1959, UK-APC accepted the new name, Legru Bay, on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted this later in 1960. The Argentines call it Cabo Legrú (they need the accent mark).

Cabo Leguillou *see* **Cape Leguillou**

Cap Leguillou *see* **Cape Leguillou**

Cape Leguillou. 63°32' S, 59°50' W. Forms the N tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted on March 3, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Leguillou, for Élie Le Guillou. It appears as such in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas, and, on an 1861 Spanish

chart, it appears misspelled as Cabo Leguillon. It appears as Cape Leguillou on a British chart of 1901, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Cabo Leguillou, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

LeGuillou, Élie-Jean-François *see under* **Le Guillou**

Mys Legupil' *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Cabo Lehaie *see* **Lehaie Point**

Cape Lehaie *see* **Lehaie Point**

Lehaie Point. 64°30' S, 62°47' W. Forms the SW point of Hulot Peninsula, and therefore also the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Houzeau de Lehaye (sic), for Monsieur Houzeau de Lehaie (sic), a supporter. It appears as such on Lecointe's map of 1899, and de Gerlache's of 1900. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of these maps, it appears as Cape Houzeau de Lehaye. During FrAE 1903-05 Charcot charted it and re-defined it as a point. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Houzeau de Lehaye, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Lehaie. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name Lehaie Point was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. On a Chilean chart of 1962, the name Cabo Lehaie refers to the W point of Hulot Peninsula, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name for the SW point, as the Americans and British do. The Argentines today also call it Cabo Lehaie. It is somewhat difficult to determine which of the Lehaie family de Gerlache had in mind. Probably the botanist Jean Houzeau de Lehaie (1867-1959).

Lehen, Christopher Alan "Chris." b. Dec. 31, 1939, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer Maurice Lehen and his wife Annie Elizabeth Newing, and cousin of John Cheek. In June 1954 he and Cheek were apprenticed to FIDS, as wireless operators and meterological observers. Cheek wintered-over at Base D as radio operator in 1960 and 1961, and in between winters (1960-61) he returned to the Falklands. Lehen went to Base D as his summer replacement during that time. He then wintered-over (again as radio operator) at Base B in 1961. He retired from FIDS in 1969, and moved to NZ, where he worked in telecommunications for the NZ Post Office Telecom, and finally retired at the end of 2004.

Bahía Lehrke *see* **Lehrke Inlet**

Ensenada Lehrke *see* **Lehrke Inlet**

Lehrke, Lester V. b. Aug. 29, 1910, Carlos, Minnesota, son of farmer Henry G. Lehrke and his wife Ida. He joined the U.S. Navy on Sept. 9, 1927, was bosun's mate on the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41, went ashore at East Base, and became that base's sailmaker and communications man, replacing Holly Richardson, who had to return to the USA on the *Bear*. He later became a lieutenant. He died on Sept. 24, 1988, in Moreno Valley, Calif., and is buried in Riverside. He was married to Mary.

Lehrke Bay *see* **Lehrke Inlet**

Lehrke Inlet. 70°49' S, 61°45' W. An ice-filled inlet, 13 km wide, indenting the Black Coast in a SW direction for about 27 km between Cape Boggs and Cape Sharbonneau, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by members of USAS from East Base. They photographed it aerially and roughly surveyed it from the ground, and named it Lehrke Bay, for Lester Lehrke. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, plotted in 70°45' S, 61°35' W, and it also appears that way on Finn Ronne's 1949 map. Surveyed again by Fids from Base E, and shown to be narrower than first reported. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Bahía Lehrke, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Lehrke Inlet in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Ensenada Lehrke, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1973. In the 1974 British gazetteer, it appears horribly mangled as Lewicke Inlet.

Leibert Cirque. 77°30' S, 160°55' E. A cirque opening S to the feature called Labyrinth, between Mount Electra and Mount Dido, on the S side of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Gregg Leibert, PHI helo pilot with USASP in 7 consecutive field seasons from the 1996-97 season. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Leigh Hunt Glacier. 85°00' S, 174°10' E. A small tributary glacier, between 11 and 13 km long, and 2.5 km wide, flowing NNW into Keltie Glacier in a small icefall (the Americans say it feeds the Brandau Glacier, just W of Hare Peak). Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Arthur Leigh Hunt, friend of Byrd and Mawson, and founder and first chairman of the NZ Antarctic Society (1933). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Leigong Shan. 69°23' S, 76°14' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Cape Leininger. Named by Ronne just after RARE 1947-48, for Joseph Leininger (*see* **Leininger Peak**). A term no longer used.

Pico Leininger *see* **Leininger Peak**

Leininger Peak. 70°34' S, 62°15' W. Rising to 1135 m (the British say 1325 m), at the N side of the base of Eielson Peninsula, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably discovered from the ground in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground and charted in 1947 by the Weddell Coast Sledge Party in Jan. 1948. Named by Finn Ronne for Cdr. Joseph Edward Leininger (1911-1996), USNR (at New Orleans), who devised the plans for alterations to, and the loading of cargo onto, the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, the RARE ship. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and re-surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1973. The Argentines call it Pico Leininger.

Leipzig Island *see* **Nelson Island**

Leister Peak. 75°10' S, 113°54' W. A peak, 5 km N of Early Bluff, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens and mosses are found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Geoffrey L. Leister, biologist with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67.

Leitch Massif. 71°55' S, 164°36' E. A mountain massif forming the N part of the West Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition, for Evan C. Leitch, geologist with this 1962-63 party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Leitet. 72°14' S, 1°25' E. An ice plain between Vendeholten Mountain and Vendehø Heights, in the Sverdup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, probably from the Old Norse word "leiti," meaning an elevation.

Bahía Leith *see* **Inverleith Harbor**

Caleta Leith *see* **Leith Cove**

Puerto Leith *see* **Inverleith Harbor**, **Leith Cove**

Leith Cove. 64°52' S, 62°50' W. A small anchorage in the NE part of Paradise Harbor, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Its coasts are formed by ice cliffs, high and inaccessible, and in its SE corner a glacier discharges. Named by whalers here for the home port (Leith, Scotland) of Salvesen & Co., whalers. David Ferguson surveyed it in 1913-14, and it appears on his 1921 chart as Leith Harbour. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Puerto Leith, on a 1966 Chilean chart (misspelled) as Puerto Leih, and the name Puerto Leith was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, when the Argentines found that the Chileans were calling it Puerto Leith too, they changed their name to Caleta Leith. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, between 1956 and 1958, it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. UK-APC accepted the name Leith Cove on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Obviously, this feature is not to be confused with Leith Harbour, in South Georgia.

Leith Harbour *see* **Inverleith Harbor**, **Leith Cove**

[1]**Punta Leiva**. 64°32' S, 62°00' W. A point forming the extreme N of Lientur Island, NE of

Nansen Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for René Leiva García, a Chilean Navy cabo on the *Piloto Pardo*, who took part in ChilAE 1961-62.

[2]**Punta Leiva** *see* **Punta Albornoz**

Bay Lejay *see* **Baie Pierre Lejay**

Kupol Lejtenanta Smidta. 71°07' S, 3°17' W. An ice rise on the ice fringing the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Lekander Nunatak. 85°04' S, 64°29' W. Rising to 1815 m, along the SW edge of the Mackin Table, 3 km NE of Bessinger Nunatak, in the southern Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bryant Alexander Lekander (b. July 17, 1929, Toivola, Minn., but raised in Hibbing, and in Detroit. d. Sept. 14, 2005, Fargo, ND), USN, mechanic who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Senior chief Lekander retired from the Navy in 1967, after more than 20 years service, and became a teacher for a long time in Italy.

Mount Leland. 77°16' S, 161°18' E. A rock peak, 1.5 km W of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Bainbridge B. Leland (b. July 13, 1921), U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Burton Island* during OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 1969 (i.e., 1968-69).

Canal Lemaire *see* **Lemaire Channel**

Chenal (de) Lemaire *see* **Lemaire Channel**

Fondeadero Lemaire. 65°03' S, 63°53' W. An anchorage, 6 km SW of Cape Renard, in the entrance to Lemaire Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans, in association with the channel.

Île Lemaire *see* **Lemaire Island**

Isla Lemaire *see* **Lemaire Island**

Lemaire Channel. 65°04' S, 63°57' W. A channel, about 11 km long, and an average of 1.5 km wide, it extends in a NE-SW direction from Splitwind Island and False Cape Renard to Roulin Point and Cape Cloos, and separates Booth Island from the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Dallmann in 1874. First navigated and roughly charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Chenal Lemaire, for Lt. (later Capt.) Charles-François-Alexandre Lemaire (1863-1926), of the 5th Regiment of (Belgian) Artillery, explorer of the Congo, who helped with the organization of de Gerlache's expedition. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 chart, but as Chenal de Lemaire on de Gerlache's 1900 map. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of those maps it appears as Lemaire Strait, and on Arctowski's it appears as Lemaire Channel. It was re-surveyed by in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05. It appears on a 1908 Argentine map as Estrecho de Lemaire, and on Gourdon's 1910 map as Canal de Lemaire. It appears as Lemaire Channel on a British chart of 1930. It was re-charted in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, when it was shown to extend SW to Duseberg Buttress. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a British chart of 1948, and that was was the name (and definition) accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1960. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed and charted from the ground by a FIDS-RN team between 1956 and 1958. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Estrecho Lemaire, but the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer both accepted the name Canal Lemaire.

Lemaire Island. 64°49' S, 62°57' W. An island, 7 km long and 2.5 km wide, 1.5 km W of Duthiers Point, it forms the N side of Paradise Harbor, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 10-11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Lemaire, for Charles Lemaire (*see* **Lemaire Channel**). It appears as such on the expedition charts, and, on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of those charts, it appears as Lemaire Island, as it does on a 1901 British chart. It was further charted by Lester and Bagshawe during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, and again by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, it appearing as Lemaire Island on their chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name Lemaire Island, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, between 1956 and 1958, was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. On a 1959 USAF chart it appears in error as Bryde Island. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Lemaire. However, we are told that today the Argentines use the name Isla Le Maire. However, this hardly seems credible. *See also* **Useful Island**.

Lemaire Point *see* **Muñoz Point**

Lemaire Strait *see* **Lemaire Channel**

Lemanis Valley. 80°01' S, 155°50' E. A partly ice-free valley intruded at the entrance by a lobe of ice from Hatherton Glacier, it lies between Ituna Valley and Lindum Valley, and 11 km WNW of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. Named in association with the Britannia Range by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato party. Leimanis was an old Roman fort, settlement, and port in Kent, which gave its name to the present-day town of Lympne. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Lemasters Bluff. 73°20' S, 162°12' E. A rock bluff at the E extremity of the Lichen Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Max E. Lemasters, USN, air operations officer at McMurdo, 1967.

Mount LeMasurier. 75°27' S, 139°39' W. An ice-free coastal mountain rising to over 800 m, between Mount Vance and Mount Langway, in the central part of the Ickes Mountains, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Wesley E. LeMasurier, geologist with Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967-68.

LeMay Range. 70°55' S, 69°20' W. Also called Army Range, and United States Army Range. A mountain range, about 60 km long, it has peaks rising to over 2000 m, and extends in a NW-SE direction from Snick Pass to Uranus Glacier, in the eastern-central part of Alexander Island. Stellar Crests and Grikurov Ridge are included in this range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. The N and E portions were roughly mapped from these photos in 1936-37 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Very roughly positioned in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-sighted by RARE 1947-48, photographed by them aerially on Dec. 3, 1947, and named by Finn Ronne in 1948 as U.S. Army Range. It appears that way on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map. However, on Finn Ronne's 1948 map, it appears variously as as Le May Range and Le May Mountains, named by Ronne for Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay (1906-1990), deputy chief of Air Staff for Research and Development of the USAAF, which furnished equipment for RARE. On 1949 Ronne maps it appears variously as LeMay Mountain Range and LeMay Range. US-ACAN accepted the name LeMay Range in 1949 (at the expense of U.S. Army Range). On a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the name Le May Range appears, signifying Mims Peak, Titan Nunatak, and other summits in this area. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from the RARE photos. The name Lemay Range appears in the 1961 British gazetteer, but UK-APC followed suit with the American spelling on Aug. 31, 1962.

The *Lena*. Soviet refrigeration ship, research ship, and icebreaker, one of the two ships that went to Antarctica with the first SovAE (1955-57), Captain Aleksandr Ivanovich Vetrov commanding. There were 147 men aboard, and 7 women. She was back again for SovAE 1956-58, same captain.

Prohod Lena *see* **Lena Passage**

Zaliv Lena *see* **Casey Bay**

Lena Bay *see* **Casey Bay**

Lena Canyon. 64°07' S, 91°15' E. A submarine canyon in the Davis Sea. Discovered by personnel on the *Lena*, during the first SovAE (i.e., 1955-57). Named by the Russians for the *Lena*. It runs between 66°45' S and 61°30' S, and between 92°30' E and 90°00' E. *See also* **Ob' Canyon**.

Lena Passage. 66°34' S, 92°58' E. A marine passage, 0.75 km wide, between the SW part of the Haswell Islands and Vetrov Hill, W of Mirnyy Station, on the coast of East Antarctica. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Prohod Lena, for the *Lena*. ANCA accepted the translated name Lena Passage on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Lender, Wilhelm. Flight mechanic specialist on the *Schwabenland* for GermAE 1938-39.

Lenfant Bluff. 70°22' S, 160°03' E. A rock bluff marking the S side of the mouth of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Claude J.M. Lenfant, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Lengerich Neumann, Johannes "Hans." Known in Chile as Juan. b. Germany. In Germany, he was the organizer and first director of the Research Institute for the Fishing Industry, and then came to the University of Chile, as a marine biologist. From 1939-41 he was director of the Escuela de Pesca de San Vicente, and went on ChilAE 1946-47 as the ichthyologist in charge of obtaining samples of Antarctic fish. He was back in Antarctica in 1955-56.

Punta Lengua *see* **Duclaux Point, Spit Point**

Lenie Passage. 64°44' S, 64°23' W. A marine passage, 1.5 km wide, running NW-SE between (to the NE) the Gossler Islands and the Stayaway Skerries, and (to the SW) the Joubin Islands, off the SW part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted from the *Endurance* between 1969 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Pieter J. Lenie, skipper of the *Hero* from 1972 to 1984. In Jan.-Feb. 1973 Capt. Lenie became the second to navigate and carry out soundings of this passage. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Leningrad Bay *see* **Leningradskiy Bay**

Leningradbukta *see* **Leningradskiy Bay**

Leningradkollen *see* **Kupol Leningradskij**

Leningradskaya Station. 69°30' S, 159°23' E. Soviet base in Oates Land, opened in 1969-70 as a summer station, and then on Feb. 25, 1971 as a wintering station. An average of 17 men wintered-over. **1971 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1972 winter**: Anatoliy Nikolayevich Vorob'yev (leader). **1973 winter**: Lev Ivanovich Leskin (leader). **1974 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdnovich Bedretskiy (leader). **1975 winter**: Vladislav Mikhaylovich Piguzov (leader). **1976 winter**: Anatoliy Nikolayevich Vorob'yev (leader). **1977 winter**: Igor' Antonovich Korzhenevskiy (leader). **1978 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Krylov (leader). **1979 winter**: Boris Sergeyevich Chernov (leader). **1980 winter**: Lev Ivanovich Yeskin (leader). **1981 winter**: Vladimir Vasil'yevich Agafonov (leader). **1982 winter**: Valeriy Sergeyevich Ippolitiv (leader). **1983 winter**: Lev Ivanovich Yeskin (leader). **1984 winter**: Pavel Maksimovich Nikolayev (leader). **1985 winter**: Nikolay Petrovich Dvorak (leader). **1986 winter**: Vladimir Makarovich Loginov (leader). **1987 winter**: Gennadiy Ivanovich Bardin (leader). **1988 winter**: Aleksandr F. Pochernin (leader). **1989 winter**: Anatoliy Semenovich Aleksandrov (leader). **1990 winter**: Vladimir Porvirevich Bryzhin (leader). After this season, the station was closed due to difficult access.

Kupol Leningradskij. 70°06' S, 13°00' E. An ice dome S of Leningradskiy Bay, between the Lazarev Ice Shelf and the ice shelf the Norwegians call Nivlisen, fringing the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. The Norwegians call it Leningradkollen (which means roughly the same thing).

Ostrov Leningradskij *see* **Leningradskiy Island**

Zaliv Leningradskij *see* **Leningradskiy Bay**

Leningradskiy Bay. 70°00' S, 12°30' E. Also called Leningrad Bay. It indents the ice shelf fringing the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, just W of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, between that ice shelf and the ice shelf the Norwegians call Nivlisen, N of the Schirmacher Hills. Leningradskiy Island is at the head of the bay. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by them as Zaliv Leningradskij, for their city. US-ACAN accepted the name Leningradksiy Bay in 1970. The Norwegians call it Bukhta Leningrad.

Leningradskiy Island. 70°08' S, 12°50' E. An ice-covered island at the head of Leningradskiy Bay, at the W margin of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. The surrounding ice shelf encircles the island on all but the N side, and this island rises nearly 100 m above the level of it. Discovered and mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Ostrov Leningradskij, in association with the bay. US-ACAN accepted the nme Leningradskiy Island in 1970.

Pik Leningradskogo Universiteta *see* **Sverre Peak**

Punta Léniz *see* **Leniz Point**

Léniz Gallejo, Clorindo. Chief stoker on the *Yelcho* when that ship rescued Frank Wild's party from Elephant Island in 1916, during BITE 1914-17.

Leniz Point. 64°54' S, 63°05' W. The N extremity of the small peninsula on which stands Mount Banck, it also forms the SE entrance point of Ferguson Channel, and is located 1.5 km S of Bryde Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BelgAE 1897-99 made a landing here on Feb. 10, 1898, and charted it. Surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Punta Léniz, for Clorindo Léniz Gallejo (see above). It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it Barbaro Point, after Venetian nobleman Daniello Barbaro (1513-1570), a photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name Leniz Point in 1965, but apparently without the accent mark. In 1978 the Argentines tried calling it Punta Jorobada ("humpbacked point"), but the Argentine gazetteer of 1991 accepted the name Punta Barbaro.

Lennard, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lennon Glacier. 69°12' S, 79°51' W. Flows SW into the outer part of Lazarev Bay, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Peter Wilfred "Pete" Lennon (b. 1950), BAS glaciologist from 1974 to 1978, who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff in 1975, and worked on Alexander Island, 1974-76. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Lennox-King Glacier. 83°25' S, 168°00' E. A large, steep, and impassable valley glacier, 60 km long, flowing NE from Bowden Névé, between the Holland Range and the Queen Alexandra Range, and then falling into Richards Inlet, on the S side of Mount Asquith, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Lt. Cdr. James Lennox-King, RNZN, leader at Scott Base from Nov. 1959 to Nov. 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

The *Lennuk*. A 44-foot Estonian GRP-balsa sandwich yacht, built in Finland, skippered by Mart Saarso (b. 1962), which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000, during the first ever Estonian round-the-world trip in a yacht. The trip began on Oct. 16, 1999, and other crew included Meelis Saarlaid, Tiit Riisalo, Margus Kastehein, Tiit Pruuli, and Janno Simm. A seventh member changed 15 times at different ports.

Lens Peak. 66°08' S, 65°24' W. Rising to about 500 m on the S side of Holtedahl Bay, just E of Conway Island, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from those photos. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after pioneers in the research into snow blindness, and the design of snow goggles, this feature was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lensen Glacier. 72°18' S, 166°48' E. A tributary glacier, 27 km long and 3 km wide, and possessing a common divide with Wood Glacier, it flows NE (the New Zealanders say it flows NW) into Pearl Harbor Glacier just E of Mount Pearson, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Crosscut Peak is at the head of this glacier. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Gerald J. Lensen, a member of NZGSAE 1957-58, who mapped the area of Tucker Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Lensink Peak. 71°04' S, 65°25' E. The most easterly of a group of 3 peaks 8 km SE of the Husky Massif, and about 30 km E of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for William H. "Bill" Lensink, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Islas Lent *see* **Detaille Island**

Lent Island(s) *see* **Detaille Island**

Morena Lentochka. 73°26' S, 62°58' E. A moraine, S of Fisher Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Lenton, Ralph Anthony. b. July 13, 1923. A major figure in Antarctic history. During World War II, he went to sea as a deck hand in Sept. 1942, working for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company out of London. On Feb. 6, 1944, at Greenock, he signed on to their tanker, the *Miralda*, for the Atlantic crossing, arriving in New York on March 23, 1944. Then he became a radio operator in the North Atlantic, with the

Fleet Air Arm, flying in Swordfish. He joined FIDS in 1947, as a radio operator, and sailed from Tilbury on Dec. 19, 1947, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1948, and also helped with the biological and survey work. He was at Base G in 1948-50, including the wintering-over of 1949, as deputy leader, and in the winter of 1951 was FIDS leader and radio operator at Base B. In the winter of 1952 he was base leader at Port Lockroy Station. In 1953 he returned to Port Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, and then, on the same ship, back to Southampton, arriving there on June 11, 1953. In late 1953 he sailed from England, and wintered-over in 1954, as the first leader at the new Base F, on Galíndez Island. During BCTAE he was radio operator and 2nd-in-command of the Advance Party, 1955-56, helped build Shackleton Base in Feb. 1956, and crossed the continent with Fuchs as radio operator and carpenter. He moved to North America, married Helen, a Canadian, and lived in Massachusetts, Washington, DC, and Canada. He was going to go on Walter Pederson's early 1970s skidoo trip from McMurdo to the South Pole, but the expedition never happened. He died on Oct. 16, 1986, in Montreal. His son, Anthony, just about to go to Antarctica as a usarp, took his ashes down and scattered them over the continent for which Ralph Lenton had done so much.

Lenton Bluff. 79°00' S, 28°13' W. A rock bluff rising to about 600 m, marking the NE side of the mouth of Jeffries Glacier, in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956-57 by BCTAE, and named by them for Ralph Lenton. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lenton Cove. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. A small cove, NE of Lenton Point, it provides a safe landing area on the SE coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the point.

Lenton Point. 60°44' S, 45°37' W. The SW extremity of a small, rocky peninsula at the NE side of Clowes Bay, on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations. Re-surveyed in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Ralph Lenton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Lentz Buttress. 85°40' S, 127°36' W. A prominent rock bluff, rising to 2800 m, 8 km ENE of Faure Peak, it forms a projection along the N side of the Wisconsin Plateau, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Malcolm W. Lentz, USN, who wintered-over as officer-in-charge at Pole Station in 1962.

Mount Leo. 69°29' S, 67°00' W. Rising to 1270 m, with steep rock cliffs on its S side, this isolated mountain stands at the SE margin of Forster Ice Piedmont, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936-37, photographed aerially in 1948 by RARE 1947-48, and re-surveyed, in more detail, by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for its resemblance to a lion lying down. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Glaciar León *see* **Glaciar Jobet**

Isla León *see* [1]**Lion Island**

Lake Leon. Unofficial name of a lake just E of Lake Chad, in Taylor Valley.

Pasaje León *see* **Lion Sound**

Seno León *see* **Lion Sound**

Leonard Canyon. 65°00' S, 145°00' E. Submarine feature off George V Land.

Glaciar Leonardo *see* **Leonardo Glacier**

Leonardo Glacier. 64°42' S, 61°58' W. Flows into Wilhelmina Bay between Sadler Point and Café Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the great Italian artist Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Leonardo.

Utësy Leonida Ivanova. 81°56' S, 162°25' E. A bluff, SE of Cape May, in the area of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Île Leonie *see* **Léonie Island**

Isla Léonie *see* **Léonie Island**

Islas Léonie *see* **Léonie Islands**

Léonie Island. 67°36' S, 68°21' W. The largest and most westerly of the Léonie Islands, it is 1.5 km long and rises to 455 m (the British say 495 m) above sea level, in the entrance to Ryder Bay, along the SE side of Adelaide Island. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Léonie. Further charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who used the name Léonie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Léonie Islet in 1953, it appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Léonie Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Léonie.

Léonie Islands. 67°36' S, 68°17' W. A group of small islands in the entrance to Ryder Bay, on the SE side of Adelaide Island. In Jan. 1909, during a charting by FrAE 1908-10, Charcot named the largest of this group as Léonie Island. In Feb. 1936, during a survey, BGLE 1934-37 extended the use of the name to cover the whole group. It appears as Léonie Islands on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. The name Léonie Islets appears on a 1948 British chart. Further surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. The name Léonie Islets was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1953. However, on March 31, 1955, UK-APC renamed them Léonie Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islas Léonie, which is also what the Argentines call it. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, in 1976-77. It appears on a British chart of 1980 as Léonie Islands. Others in the group include Anchorage Island, Lagoon Island, Donnelly Island, and Limpet Island.

Léonie Islet *see* **Léonie Island**

Léonie Islets *see* **Léonie Islands**

Bukhta Leonova *see* **Leonova Bay**

Leonova Bay. 66°12' S, 101°06' E. A bay in the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land, in East Antarctica. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Bukhta Leonova, after Arctic explorer Leonid Ivanovich Leonov (1896-1952). ANCA translated the name to Leonova Bay.

Leopard Cove. 64°55' S, 62°55' W. A large cove in the area of Paradise Harbor, between Mount Inverleith and Hauron Peak, it expands southward at the expense of Petzval, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Several sea leopards were seen here in 1985, and the feature was named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1995.

Leopard Island. 65°15' S, 64°18' W. About 330 m long, and 330 m west of the extreme SW end of Skua Island, in the Argentine Islands, to the NE of Grandidier Channel, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The South Americans call it Isla Leopardo.

Leopard seals. *Hydrurga leptonyx*. Also called sea leopards. Earless, carnivorous, aggressive, solitary seals of the family Phocidae, they breed exclusively in Antarctica. They have powerful jaws, huge canines, and they prey on adult and young penguins, young seals, and other warm-blooded beings — the only seals to do this. They have black-spotted, gray coats, can grow to 12 feet long and 840 pounds in weight, and are not commercially important.

Bajo (Fondo) Leopardo *see* **Sea Leopard Patch**

Banco Leopardo *see* **Sea Leopard Patch**

Isla Leopardo *see* **Leopard Island**

Islote Leopardo. 64°21' S, 62°53' W. A little island in the Pi Islands, SE of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, in Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Manchón Leopardo Marino *see* **Sea Leopard Patch**

Cap des Léopards *see under* **D**

Leopold and Astrid Coast. 67°20' S, 84°30' E. That part of the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land lying between the W extremity of the West Ice Shelf (81°24' E) and Cape Penck (87°43' E). Discovered and explored aerially on Jan. 17, 1934, on a flight from the *Thorshavn* by Lt. Alf Gunnestad and Capt. Nils Larsen. Named by Lars Christensen as Leopold og Astrid Kyst, for the king and queen of Belgium. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1947. The Australians tend to call it King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast.

Leopold Coast *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Leopold Land *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Leopold og Astrid Kyst *see* **Leopold and Astrid Coast**

Mount Lepanto. 72°44' S, 168°27' E. A major peak, rising to 2910 m (the New Zealan-

ders say 3130 m), 3 km SE of Mount Freeman, at the E end of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Spurs radiate from this mountain to Whitehall Glacier and Tucker Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for the battle of Lepanto in 1571. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Punta Lepe *see* **Crabeater Point**

Lednik Lepëhina *see* **Lepekhin Glacier**

Lepekhin Glacier. 72°43' S, 69°58°E. A large glacier, about 100 km long, flowing north-northeastward from the Mawson Plateau, on the E side of the Mawson Escarpment, and terminating eastward of the Clemence Massif where the confluent ice enters the E side of the Lambert Glacier. It is the glacier recorded in the Russian gazetteer of 1987, as Lednik Lepëhina, and plotted in 72°20' S, 70°25' E. US-ACAN accepted the translated name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Lepitsa Peak. 63°44' S, 58°38' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 1110 m in the NE foothills of the Detroit Plateau, on the W side of Zlidol Gate, 1.49 km WSW of Belgun Peak, 2.19 km ESE of Mount Schuyler, 2.88 km SSE of Sirius Knoll, 5.75 km NW of Bozveli Peak (in Trakiya Heights), and 3.42 km NNE of Skoparnik Bluff, it surmounts the head of Russell West Glacier to the N and Victory Glacier to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Lepitsa, in northern Bulgaria.

Lepley Nunatak. 73°07' S, 90°23' W. A small, but conspicuous rocky nunatak, 3 km SW of Dendtler Island, near the inner part and E end of the Abbot Ice Shelf. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1961 by helicopters from the *Glacier* and the *Staten Island*. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Larry K. Lepley, oceanographer who was marooned here with three other men, from Feb. 12 to Feb. 15, 1961, by a severe snowstorm.

Cerro Le Poing *see* **Admiralen Peak**

Leppard, Norman Arthur George. b. July 3, 1932, Kingston, Surrey, son of Arthur J. Leppard and his wife Elizabeth Hart. He joined FIDS in 1953, as an assistant surveyor, and summered at Base B in 1953-54, and then wintered-over at Base D in 1954 and 1955. In the summer of 1955-56 he surveyed Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. On Nov. 3, 1957, at Montevideo, he joined the *Shackleton*, for a summer tour to the FIDS bases. He and his wife, Dinah Gibson (whom he had married in Surrey, in 1960), died in May 1998 after a car crash in Suffolk.

Leppard Glacier. 65°58' S, 62°30' W. A large valley glacier, flowing E into Scar Inlet to the N of Ishmael Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and partially photographed aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, who thought it was a channel, and called it Crane Channel. He also photographed what is now Crane Glacier. The confusion among the geographic terms in this area stems from the Wilkins flights of that year. Wilkins was confused by what he saw below him, and that confusion was perpetuated for years until FIDS surveyed the area from the ground in 1955, one of the assistant surveyors at Base D in 1954-55 being Norman Leppard (q.v.), for whom UK-APC re-named (and re-defined) this feature on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears thus on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN went along with the new situation in 1963.

Mount Lepus. 70°40' S, 67°10' W. A large, rocky massif rising to about 900 m, and separated into 2 distinct sections by a deep saddle, it is located between Millett Glacier and Bertram Glacier, about 16 km E of Wade Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation Lepus. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Lerche, Wilhelm Gotffried. b. April 20, 1864, in Stettin, Pomerania, son of Wilhelm Gottfried Lerche and his wife Anna Luise Jeanette Crelinger. An officer with the Hamburg-Amerika Line, he was 1st officer on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Lerchenfeld Glacier. 77°55' S, 34°15' W. Flows in a west-northwesterly direction between Bertrab Nunatak and the Littlewood Nunataks, and coalesces with the S flank of Schweitzer Glacier before both glaciers discharge into the head of Vahsel Bay, on the Luitpold Coast. Discovered by GermAE 1911-12, and named by Filchner as Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher, for Graf Hugo von und zu Lerchenfeld-Köfering (1843-1925), a supporter. They roughly mapped it in 77°50' S, 346 15' W. It appears on a 1923 chart as Lerchenfeld Glacier, but is misspelled as Lerchenfield Glacier on a 1942 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Lerchenfeld Glacier in 1949 (they had rejected the proposed Graf Lerchenfeld Glacier), and, with that name, it appears on a 1957 *National Geographic* map, plotted in 78°00' S, 34°00' W, as it does also on a 1971 British chart. It appears on a 1966 Argentine chart as Glaciar Lerchenfeld. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken on Jan. 27, 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Germans call it Lerchenfeldgletscher.

Lerchenfeldgletscher *see* **Lerchenfeld Glacier**

Lerebourg, Louis. b. 1864, France. A former torpedo artificer, he was an able seaman on the *Polynesien*, in the late 1890s, during that merchant ship's run from Marseille to Noumea to Sydney. He was an able seaman on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Mount LeResche. 71°31' S, 166°17' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2040 m, at the extreme N end of the Homerun Range, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert E. LeResche, biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Punta Lermanda. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A point on the N coast of Kopaitic Island, between Punta Lilo and Punta Hildegard, at Covadonga Harbor, Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, for 1st Lt. Surgeon Víctor Lermanda Celis, who was on the *Covadonga* during that expedition. He performed two appendicitis operations during the expedition, one of them peritonitis. The patients were seamen Esteban Trevia and Germán Béjar.

Ustup Lermontova. 81°36' S, 30°30' W. A very isolated ridge, inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Leroux *see* **Leroux Bay**

Baie Leroux *see* **Leroux Bay**

LeRoux, W.D. Oiler from Seattle, on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. Of Seattle.

Leroux Bay. 65°36' S, 64°16' W. A bay, averaging 8 km wide, indenting the Graham Coast for about 14 km between Nuñez Point and Península Magnier (the narrow peninsula surmounted by the Magnier Peaks), or (to put it another way) between Takaki Promontory and Chavez Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and surveyed by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Leroux, for Capitán de fragata Eugenio Leroux of the Argentine Navy. On Charcot's 1906 map it appears as an ill-defined indentation into the coast S of Lahille Island, as it does also on Matha's 1911 chart. Following this lead, it also appears (as Leroux Bay) on a British chart of 1908, and on a British photo of 1916. It was re-surveyed by FrAE 1908-10, and, on Charcot's 1912 map the name Baie Leroux was applied to (what are now known as) Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay collectively. More accurately delineated in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition the name Leroux Bay is applied to the feature we know today. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, between 1956 and 1958, was surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Bahía Leroux.

Les Brisants du Lion. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. An area of reefs, N of Lion Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977, due to their closeness to Lion Island, and also because the word "brisant" means "breaker" or "reef."

Les Dents. 68°57' S, 70°58' W. A conspicuous landmark consisting of 4 sharp, tooth-like needle rocks, all of the same height, rising to about 1500 m S of Mount Bayonne, between that mountain and Mount Paris, in the Rouen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered and first roughly mapped in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named descriptively by Charcot (the name means "the teeth"). The feature appears on a British chart of 1916, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of BGLE 1934-37, who photographed it aerially. It appears on a British chart of 1948 as The Needles, and that was the name accepted by UK-PC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British

gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart translated as Los Dientes. Further mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted the French name in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Agujas Los Dientes (i.e., "the teeth needles"), a name shared by the Chileans.

The *Les Éclaireurs*. A 6000-ton, 99-meter cargo and passenger merchant ship built for the Argentine government in 1949, at Cantieri Reuniti dell'Adriatico, at Monfalcone, Italy, the sister ship of the *Le Maire* and the *Lapataia*. She could do 15 knots, and could take 71 crew and 100 passengers. She made her first trip, to Ushuaia, in Feb. 1952, and took part in ArgAE 1953-54 (Captain Ricardo S. FitzSimon) and ArgAE 1956-57 (Capt. Enrique I. Paquien). In Jan. and Feb. 1958, under the command of Capt. Eduardo J. Llosa, she took down two loads of about 100 tourists each to Antarctica. She was decommissioned on Aug. 12, 1963, and on Sept. 5, 1968, befitting her name, she became a lighthouse in the Río de la Plata, and an object of target practice.

Glaciar Les Éclaireurs *see* **Support Force Glacier**

Punta Les Eclaireurs. 63°11' S, 55°24' W. A point, on the SE side of Ambush Bay, on the N coast of Joinville Island. Named sans accent mark, by the Argentines, after the ship *Les Éclaireurs*.

Les Galets. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. A little valley with a shingly bottom (hence the name — "galets" means "shingles"), in the central part of Gouverneur Island, in the S part of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1964, for the nature of the soil.

Les Jumeaux *see* **La Balance** (under **L**)

Les Poissons. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010. The name "the fishes" signifies the zodiac sign Pisces.

Les Sept Îles. 66°40' S, 139°59' E. A group of islands and islets in Baie Pierre Lejay, W of Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1958, for the feature of the same name in Brittany.

Mount LeSchack. 85°25' S, 124°00' W. A distinctive flat-topped mountain rising to 2265 m, on the N side of Perkins Canyon, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Leonard A. LeSchack, traverse seismologist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Lesidren Island. 62°26' S, 60°09' W. Measuring 800 m by 600 m, it is the second largest and southernmost island in the Zed Islands, between Phanagoria Island and Koshava Island, from which it is separated by channels 130 m and 140 m wide respectively, 1.4 km N of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Lesidren, in northern Bulgaria.

Leskov, Arkady. Name is properly Lyeskov. 3rd lieutenant on the *Vostok*, during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21.

Leskov Island. 66°36' S, 85°10' E. An ice-covered island, rising to an elevation of 184 m above sea level, 10 km NW of Mikhaylov Island, in the West Ice Shelf. The Australians call it an elevation in the surface of the ice shelf. Discovered by SovAE 1956, who named it Ostrov Leskova (later Kupol Leskova) (i.e., "Leskov island" or "Leskov dome"), for Arkady Leskov. ANCA accepted the name Leskov Island on Oct. 24, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Kupol Leskova *see* **Leskov Island**

Obryv Leskova. 80°30' S, 28°22' W. A bluff, S of Flat Top, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Leskova *see* **Leskov Island**

Colinas Leslie *see* **Leslie Hill**

Sedlovina Leslie *see* **Leslie Gap**

Leslie, David. b. Scotland. Sealing captain from New Bedford, Mass., co-owner and skipper of the *Gleaner* during the 1820-21 season in the South Shetlands. He was succeeded as captain by Thomas Boyd, on July 5, 1821, at Valparaíso. He lived in the Mason house, on Main Street, New Bedford.

Leslie Gap. 62°33' S, 60°12' W. A crescent-shaped, ice-covered saddle at an elevation of over 300 m, extending 2.7 km in a S-N direction between Leslie Hill and Vidin Heights, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its midpoint is located 5.93 km N by E of Hemus Point, and 6 km NNW of the highest point of Melnik Ridge. It separates the glacial catchment of Kaliakra Glacier from an ice-cap segment draining into Hero Bay. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 19, 1997, in association with Leslie Hill.

Leslie Hill. 62°34' S, 60°12' W. A hill, rising to about 530 m, W of Moon Bay, and northward of Mount Bowles, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for David Leslie. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines pluralize the feature, as Colinas Leslie.

Leslie Peak. 68°00' S, 56°30' E. A rock outcrop with a conical peak at its S end, about 8 km S of Mount Cook, in the Leckie Range, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Leslie D. "Les" Miller, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer survey traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. *See also* **Miller Ridge**.

L'Esperance, Joseph Gerard V. Coxswain on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41.

Lesser Antarctica *see* **West Antarctica**

Lesser Mackellar Island. 66°58' S, 142°39' E. A small island, immediately NE of Greater Mackellar Island, in the Mackellar Islands, 3 km N of Cape Denison, in the middle of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson in association with (and reflecting its proportionate size to) Greater Mackellar Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Lesser rorqual *see* **Minke**

Lesser sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

Caleta Lester *see* **Lester Cove**

Lester, Maxime Charles. Conceived illegitimately in Rome, son of a free spirit, Maria Kline Luzogno, by a gentleman named Signor Sabina (first name unknown). Pregnant, Maria struck out on her own for London, and settled in Marylebone, where her son Maxime Charles Sabina was born on Sept. 25, 1891. When Charles (as he was called) was a little lad, his mother, a very pretty lady, doing what she could to survive in style in late Victorian London, including working for years as an "artist's model," moved for a while to Kensington, where, in 1895, she had another child, Hermione (father unknown, but British this time). Maria legally changed her son's name to Luzogno, and then the family moved back to Marylebone, to live in an apartment at 43 Chapel Street. Having had enough of an exotic background that rivaled that of Victor Marchesi (q.v.), Charles changed his last name to Lester, and joined the Merchant Navy, became an officer (and a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve), and, as such, he left Liverpool on the *Metagama*, bound for Canada, on April 3, 1915 arriving in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he stayed for a while, joined the Canadian Navy, and served in the North Atlantic. He was surveyor and navigator on the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, and after the expedition re-joined the Merch, and was back in southern waters on the *William Scoresby* in 1926-27, and again in 1928-29, as part of the Discovery Investigations. On March 29, 1930 he was transferred to the *Vivid*. On April 9, 1932, still a lieutenant, he was placed on the RNR retired list, and on Dec. 31, 1932 was promoted to lieutenant commander (ret.). He died on March 3, 1957, in Surrey.

Lester, William J. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lester Cove. 64°54' S, 62°36' W. Between Steinheil Point and Forbes Point, it forms the SW arm of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for M.C. Lester. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Lester.

Lester Peak. 79°49' S, 83°42' W. A prominent, snow-free peak at the S side of Hyde Glacier, in the Edson Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lester A. Johnson, meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Banco Letelier *see* **Letelier Bank**

Letelier Bank. 62°28' S, 59°39' W. On the SW side of Ash Point, on Greenwich Island, in

the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1964-65, as Banco Letelier, presumably for a member of that expedition. It appears as such on their 1965 chart. UK-APC accepted the translated name on March 31, 2004. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Letnitsa Glacier. 63°03' S, 62°36' W. Flows SE for 1.8 km, from the SE slopes of the Imeon Range, E of Organa Peak and S of Riggs Peak, and terminates in Hisarya Cove, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town in northern Bulgaria.

Letourno, Godfrey *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lettau Automatic Weather Station. 82°41' S, 174°17' W. American AWS at an elevation of 55 m, on the Ross Ice Shelf. Named for meteorologist Bernard H. Lettau. Began operating on Jan. 29, 1986.

Lettau Bluff. 76°57' S, 167°00' E. A rock and ice bluff, rising to 200 m above the Ross Sea, and forming the central part of the W edge of Beaufort Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Heinz H. Lettau, of the University of Wisconsin, an authority on Antarctic meteorology, who was active in the planning and development of the meteorological program and equipment for Plateau Station, 1966-68. He co-wrote (with Paul Dalrymple and Sarah H. Wollaston) an analysis of the 1958 meteorological data from Pole Station. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Lettau Peak. 77°57' S, 162°30' E. A triangular peak rising to 2455 m, 1.5 km WNW of Fogle Peak, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Bernhard Lettau, program manager for polar ocean and climate sciences at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, from 1976.

Mount Letten. 66°55' S, 51°03' E. A mountain, about 1.75 km SE of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Herbert Letten. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Letten, William Herbert. Known as Herbert. b. Nov. 26, 1892, Newport, Monmouthshire, but grew up in Penarth, Glamorganshire, son of Devon seaman Henry John Letten and his Liverpool wife Mary. Donkeyman (4th engineer) on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He died in April 1989, in Canterbury, Kent.

Letzte-Chance-Kamm. 71°37' S, 163°25' E. A crest, in the Gateway Hills, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans ("last chance crest").

[1]**The *Leucotón***. Originally a U.S. ship, the *ATA 200*, built at Gulfport Boiler & Welding Works, Port Arthur, Texas, and launched on Sept. 8, 1944, she was bought by the Chilean Navy on Sept. 29, 1947, arriving in her new country on Feb. 2, 1948. Renamed the *Leucotón*, she served as a patrol vessel on ChilAE 1951-52 (Captain Luis Gauche Délano); ChilAE 1952-53 (Capt. Reinaldo Roepke Rudloff); ChilAE 1954-55 (Capt. Germán Valenzuela Labra; *see* [2]**Caleta Valenzuela**); ChilAE 1955-56 (Captain Pablo Weber Münnich; *see* **Caleta Weber**); ChilAE 1959-60 (Captain Carlos Fanta Núñez). She was lost in a very strong gale on Aug. 2, 1965, in Bahía San Pedro.

[2]**The *Leucotón***. Chilean ship used on ChilAE 1999-2000 (captains Sergio Cabezas Dufeu, Kurt Hartnung, and Humberto Ramírez).

Islote Leucotón. 63°56' S, 60°44' W. A little island, reaching an elevation of 28 m above sea level, it is the northernmost and largest of the Tetrad Islands, SSE of Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Orléans Strait. Named by ChilAE 1951-52, for the first *Leucotón*. The name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Leuthner, Walter Frank. b. Nov. 30, 1894, St. Paul, Minn., and raised there and in Alexandria, Minn., son of German immigrants, baker Joseph H. Leuthner and his wife Bertha Nietz. As a young man he worked for his father, as a bakery salesman, in Alexandria, and was shot in the left arm, and could never use it after that. In the 1920s he joined the Merchant Marine, as a scullion with the United States Line, and was a seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. At the end of the expedition, he left Wellington on the *C.A. Larsen*, arriving back in New York on April 25, 1930. He died on Oct. 22, 1987, in Alexandria, Minn.

Mount Levack. 78°18' S, 85°05' W. Rising to 2670 m, 21 km E of Mount Ostenso, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Herb Levack.

Levack, Herbert T. b. 1916, on a farm near Athol, Mass., but raised partly in Hartford, Conn., son of milling machine operator Edmund Levack and his wife Esther Thompson. He was drafted into the Army on Aug. 2, 1941, in Hartford. After 2 years he went to Air Force flight school, and in 1944, after graduating from flight school, married Mary Long. In the last years of World War II he was a command pilot flying B-24s in Europe, and stayed on in the Air Force after the war. He was in Korea, flying C-124s, and flew many times in the Arctic. As a major and C-124 (Globemaster) pilot, he was operations officer of 52nd Troop Carrier Squadron (63rd Wing), at McMurdo Sound in 1956-57, during OpDF II. On Nov. 25, 1956, he was co-pilot of the plane that dropped Dick Patton over the Pole (Col. Crosswell was pilot). He was back in Antarctica for OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59) and again for OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). He also helped set up Byrd Station. He retired as a colonel, after 24 years. He later worked at the Aeronautical Charts and Information Center, in St. Louis, and died in Hartford, on Jan. 30, 2010, aged 93.

Punta Levalle. 62°36' S, 59°52' W. The point immediately E of Punta Pallero, on the E coast of Half Moon Island, of the E coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Gora Levanovskogo *see* **Skeidsberget Hill**

Levanovskogo Mountain *see* **Skeidsberget Hill**

The *Levant*. Whaling ship, built in Newbury, Mass., in 1831, that left Sag Harbor, NY, in 1852, supposedly bound for Antarctic waters, under the command of Capt. Mercator Cooper. His unpublished log book, now in the Long Island Room of the East Hampton Library, NY, states that [after leaving the Chatham Islands] on Jan. 25, 1853 they were in 69°56' S, 167°50' E; on Jan. 26, 1853 they were in 70°10' S, 168°09' E; and that on Jan. 27, 1853, "At 11.30 we reached the floe, put a craft to the sea, directed toward the floe, and disembarked there. We saw a large number of penguins on the ice. Here the ice is broken up into solidly massed plates, and one finds, mingled to the floe, along the front of ice, a lot of large icebergs that overhang the water by four to fifteen feet, and appear, when one moves back, of a considerable height. There are two or three very high peaks of mountains far away." A sketch of the coast accompanies the text. On Jan. 28, 1853 they were in 70°20' S, 169°30' E. This puts them off the Pennell Coast of Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. On Feb. 2, 1854 they sighted the Balleny Islands. After the cruise the *Levant* was sold in China, and in 1855 was reported lost.

Lednik Levashova. 71°45' S, 35°25' W. A glacier. Named by the Russians. However, *see* **Nunatak Izmajlova** for details of this feature.

Levassor Nunatak. 63°40' S, 58°07' W. A conspicuous, horseshoe-shaped nunatak, rising to about 550 m, 1.5 km inland, in the middle of the W end of Cugnot Ice Piedmont, and on the N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these surveys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Émile Levassor (1844-1897), automobile pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Cerro Gancedo, after a member ot the expedition, and it has been seen as such since 1978.

Level Valley. 77°59' S, 161°08' E. A distinctive ice-free valley descending northeastward from the Pivot Peak cirque, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after things surveying, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the surveyor's level. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Leveng, Joseph. b. Nov. 11, 1806, Le Beausset, France. Baker on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Glaciar Lever *see* **Lever Glacier**

Lever Glacier. 65°30' S, 63°40' W. A glacier, at least 10 km long, and 2.5 km wide at its mouth, it flows WNW, then WSW into the head of the NE arm of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map. Roughly surveyed in its lower part in Aug. 1935, during BGLE 1934-37, it appears on

Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for William Hulme Lever (1888-1949), 2nd Viscount Leverhulme, a financial patron of BGLE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957. It was partially photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. The British plot it in 65°29' S, 63°35' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Glaciar Lever, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also call it that.

Lever Nunataks. 78°04' S, 161°08' E. A string of nunataks extending in a linear fashion from the small peak known as Fulcrum, at Creagh Icefall, in the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1994. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Leverett Glacier. 85°38' S, 147°35' W. A slow-moving glacier, about 80 km long (the New Zealanders only say over 30 km long), and between 5 and 6 km wide (the New Zealanders say 20 km wide), it flows northward from the Watson Escarpment, between the California Plateau and the Stanford Plateau, and then, with a change of direction to the WNW, between the Tapley Mountains and the Harold Byrd Mountains, and finally terminates at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf close E of Scott Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's party during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Gould for Frank Leverett (1859-1943), glacial geologist at the University of Michigan. However, during ByrdAE 1933-35, Quin Blackburn observed the glacier, and renamed it Leverett Plateau. Later investigations revealed that it is, in fact, a glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Leverett Plateau *see* **Leverett Glacier**

Levesque, Roland. of Beverley, Mass., Driver on the Byrd Station trail party led by Jack Bursey in Jan.-Feb. 1956.

Levi Peak. 84°08' S, 165°06' E. A rock peak, 3 km NW of Mount Stanley, at the W edge of Grindley Plateau. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gene S. Levi, meteorologist who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1963, and summered-over there in 1964-65.

Mount Levick. 74°08' S, 163°10' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2390 m (the New Zealanders say 2773 m), at the NW side of the Tourmaline Plateau, westward of Mount Melbourne and eastward of Mount Baxter, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. First charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Murray Levick (q.v.), a member of that party. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Levick, George Murray. Known as Murray, and even as "Toffer" or "Tofferino," or "the old sport." b. July 3, 1876, Newcastle, England, son of Welsh civil engineer George Levick and his wife Jeannie Sowerby. He grew up in London, and, after St Paul's School, qualified as a doctor at Barts in 1902, and was a Royal Navy surgeon from then on, specializing in physical training. From 1908 to 1909 he served on the battleship *Essex*, under Scott, and went on BAE 1910-13. Scott's first impression of the doctor (written in his published journal) was, "I am told that he has some knowledge of his profession, but there it ends. He seems quite incapable of learning anything fresh. Left alone, I verily believe he would do nothing from sheer lack of initiative." Scott observed Levick's constant amiability and his "vacant smile," and said he "cheerfully accepts any amount of chaff." "In short, I am afraid there is little to be expected of him." Before the *Terra Nova* had reached Melbourne, Scott was writing, "Levick has a really charming nature." He was medical officer with Campbell's Northern Party, during that expedition, and wrote *Antarctic Penguins*, in 1914. On Nov. 21, 1915, after action at Gallipoli, he became Fleet Surgeon, and retired as such. On Nov. 16, 1918, at Westminster, he married the remarkable Audrey Beeton, famous lacrosse player and future explorer, daughter of Sir Mayson Beeton, and granddaughter of Mrs Beeton of cookbook fame. Between the wars he was medical officer in charge of the Electrical Treatment Department at St Thomas's Hospital, in London, and was involved with physiotherapy at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, and with the healing power of sunlight in tuberculosis cases. In 1932 he founded and developed the Public Schools Exploring Society, and was in Intelligence during World War II, training Commandos for extreme weather conditions. He died on May 30, 1956, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon. Audrey died on July 23, 1980.

Nunataki Levickogo. 72°50' S, 75°17' E. A group of nunataks, NW of the Gale Escarpment and Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Levitana. 83°27' S, 56°00' W. A nunatak, immediately E of Madey Ridge, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Levko Glacier. 72°25' S, 96°02' W. Flows from Pallid Crest to the E end of Thurston Island, entering Seraph Bay between Tierney Peninsula and Simpson Bluff. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for George N. Levko, USN, photographer's mate in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained aerial photos of this area.

Hrebet Levski *see* **Levski Ridge**

Vrah Levski *see* **Levski Peak**

Levski Peak. 62°40' S, 60°07' W. Rising to 1430 m in the W end of Levski Ridge, next E of Shipka Saddle, 2 km E of Lyaskovets Peak, and 2.15 km W of Great Needle Peak, it surmounts Huron Glacier to the N and Macy Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for Vasil Levski (1837-1873), hero of the Bulgarian liberation movement.

Levski Ridge. 62°40' S, 60°03' W. The central ridge of the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The highest point is in Great Needle Peak (about 1600 m). The ridge extends 8 km between Shipka Saddle to the W and Devin Saddle to the E, and is bounded by Huron Glacier to the N, by Macy Glacier and Boyana Glacier to the SW, and by Srebarna Glacier and Magura Glacier to the SE and S. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Argentines in 1980. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, in association with Levski Peak, which rises to 1430 m in the W end of the ridge.

Islotes Levy *see* **Levy Island**

Levy Glacier *see* **Leay Glacier**

Levy Island. 66°20' S, 66°35' W. An isolated, snow-covered island in Crystal Sound, 12 km E of Gagge Point (which is on Lavoisier Island), between Lavoisier Island and the Bernal Islands, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and again by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1958. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henri Arthur Levy (1913-2003), U.S. physical chemist specializing in determining, by neutron diffraction, the location of hydrogen atoms in ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines pluralize the feature as Islotes Levy.

Kap Lewald. 66°47' S, 89°18' E. A cape, due W of Posadowsky Bay, just E of the West Ice Shelf. Named by the Germans.

Lewandowski Point. 75°36' S, 162°13' E. A rugged, partially ice-free point on the coast of Victoria Land, it marks the S side of the mouth of Clarke Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John R. Lewandowski, USN, chief construction electrician at McMurdo in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Cape Lewis. 66°30' S, 124°30' E. An ice-covered cape at the W side of Maury Bay, on the coast of East Antarctica. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Thomas Lewis, gunner on the *Relief*, and later the *Peacock*, during USEE 1838-42. It seems very odd that this man should have been picked to honor with a feature, in that he is just a name among many crew members. What one means by that is that he didn't do anything. What makes this even more curious is that Lewis Island (q.v.) may have been named after him too.

Glaciar Lewis *see* **Lewis Glacier**

[1]**Mount Lewis**. 77°14' S, 161°31' E. Rising to 1450 m, at the SW end of Rutherford Ridge, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. A rock gable on the SW face of the mountain provides an easily recognized landmark when viewed from southward. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Adam R. Lewis, research assistant professor at North Dakota State University, who has made significant contributions to understanding the Late Cenozoic vegetation history of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

[2]**Mount Lewis** *see* **Lewis Chain**

Picos Lewis *see* **Lewis Peaks**

Punta Lewis *see* **Lewis Point**

Lewis, Arthur Frederick "Joe." b. Nov. 30, 1930, Leigh, Lancs, son of Joseph Lewis and his wife Olive Mary Jagger. He was nicknamed "Joe, after his father. He was living in Tyldesley, Manchester, when he joined FIDS in 1950, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1951, and at Base G in 1952. At the end of his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, where he picked up the *Fitzroy* headed back to London, where he arrived on Feb. 3, 1953. He was back for the winters of 1954 and 1955, this time at Base D. He returned to London on March 2, 1956, aboard the *Highland Princess*. Later that year, in London, he married Jean Levack, and in 1957 they moved to the Falkland Islands, where Joe worked at the Met Office, at Port Stanley. Back to Bracknell, Berks, in 1963, he was leading a Boy Scout party in canoes when he had an accident that broke his back, leaving him in a wheelchair for the rest of his life. In 1986 he retired to Pensilva, Cornwall, got into local politics, and was awarded the MBE. He died on Feb. 3, 2005, in Plymouth.

Lewis, Arthur George. Known as George Lewis. b. Oct. 23, 1931, York, son of Arthur Willibrord Lewis and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Rampton Bray. George's father worked as a commercial rep for his father's knitting needle manufacturing company, Abel & Morrals. George went to several different schools in the south of England, and during World War II was evacuated to Devon. He left school at 15, and between 1949 and 1951 was in the RAF, as a ground radar fitter. He stayed in radar on civvy street, and between 1952 and 1956 was in guided weapons development, going to Germany in 1956 as a technical writer and interpreter, and teaching at night school in Duisburg. He joined FIDS in 1958, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1959. He had a German girlfriend who would send messages to him in German Morse code. They would often refer to him as "George the Smooth," to distinguish him from George White, whom they called "George the Rough." He then wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960. In 1963 and 1964 he wintered-over at Scott Base (the NZ base), as senior technical officer and scientific leader. He and Gerald Holdsworth climbed Mount Erebus and returned to base in 23 hours. On the way back from Auckland on the *Oronsay*, he met Lancashire teacher Dorothy Park, and they were married in 1966, in Kirby, in the Lake District. Involved in nuclear research, and studying mathematics and physics, he became senior scientist with the Geological Survey in Lerwick, in the far north of Scotland, taking his family, and building a house there. In 1978 he left Lerwick for Edinburgh, as senior scientist with the World Digital Data Centre, and the family moved to Peebles. In 1984, still in Edinburgh, he became senior scientic officer with the Geological Survey, and retired in 1992. While at Lerwick, he had begun to manifest signs of aortic bifurcation, and in 1994 finally had a heart bypass. He was at home in Peebles on Feb. 9, 1996, when he took the shovel and said to his wife, "I'm dressed for the Antarctic. I'm going out to clear the snow." He had a massive heart attack, and died instantly, in the snow, the way he would have wanted to go.

Lewis, Charles. A ship's engineer who had worked for years on Bowring sealers out of St. John's, Newfoundland, and who was handpicked by Capt. Bobby Sheppard to be chief engineer on the *Eagle* in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Lewis, David Henry. b. Sept. 16, 1917, Plymouth, Devon, but raised in NZ and the Cook Islands, son of Welsh mining engineer Trevor A. Lewis and his wife Carinna A.B. O'Neill, an Irish doctor. Mountain climber, international yachtsman, explorer, adventurer, author, he served with the British Army as a medical officer with the 9th Parachute Battalion in France during World War II, then worked as a doctor in Port Royal, Jamaica, and with his Lithuanian wife Perle Michaelson, became involved in Michael Manley's independence movement there. Back in England in the late 40s, and a Communist, he worked as a doctor in East Ham, and was involved in the setting up of the National Health Service. In 1956 he and his wife split up, and in the early 1960s he became a Transatlantic yacht racer, and circumnavigated the world in the mid-60s with his 2nd of three wives, Fiona Grant, a South African. In 1967 he made a champagne flight to Antarctica (*see* **Clarke, Ian**, for more details of this flight). His first Antarctic voyage was on the *Ice Bird* (q.v. for details), in 1972-74. In 1977 he was one of the founders of ORF (Oceanic Research Foundation), a nonprofit company that would sponsor several Antarctic trips, including 3 of Lewis's own — the *Solo* (q.v.) expedition in 1977-78; the *Dick Smith Explorer* Expedition (q.v.) of 1981-82; and the Frozen Sea Expedition (q.v.), of 1982-84. He finally went blind, but adventured to the end, dying at Gympie, Queensland, on Oct. 23, 2002.

Lewis, Gary Henry. b. June 24, 1939. A Wellington NZ policeman who was at Scott Base from Oct. 22, 1969 to Nov. 6, 1970, as senior technical officer in charge of the geophysical observatory. He ran the Otago University's VLF program there. He was back at Scott between Dec. 10, 1973 and Jan. 13, 1976, i.e., he wintered-over again, 1974 and 1975, and then spent a couple of weeks (Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, 1976) at Scott again, investigating radio noise. He summered-over at Vanda Station, as base leader, from Oct. 29, 1979 to Feb. 16, 1980.

Lewis, Gordon. b. April 4, 1927, Southampton. On Sept. 16, 1958 he joined FIDS, and was a marine electrical officer on ships in Antarctic waters. He retired from BAS (as FIDS had become) on July 27, 1989. He declined his Polar Medal, and died in March 1997, in Southampton.

Lewis, James Battaile. b. June 30, 1810, Virginia, son of John Hancock Lewis and his wife Mary Muse. He joined the U.S. Navy and became a midshipman on March 31, 1831, being stationed on the *Potomac*. He was promoted to passed midshipman (a rank later re-designated ensign) on June 15, 1837. He served on USEE 1838-42, joined the *Flying Fish* at Fiji, transferred to the *Peacock*, and left sick from Oahu to return home to Jefferson Co., Va., where he married Anne Catherine Hume on June 16, 1841, became a farmer, and had several children. He was promoted to lieutenant on Sept. 8, 1841, went onto the Navy reserve list on Sept. 13, 1855, and was dismissed on May 23, 1861, having gone south. He died on Dec. 13, 1883.

Lewis, John Harding. b. May 23, 1922. He joined the RAF at 17, was one of the Battle of Britain pilots, and in 1949-50 was the pilot who flew over Marguerite Bay, guiding the *John Biscoe* in to pick up the stranded Fids from Stonington Island. He was a squadron leader, and an instructor at the Central Flying School, when he was picked to lead the air back-up, as senior pilot, for Fuchs' Antarctic crossing during BCTAE 1956-58. He was with the advance party on the *Theron*, in Nov. 1955, and in March 1956 returned to the UK. In Nov. 1956 he went back to Antarctica on the *Magga Dan*, and wintered-over at Shackleton Base in 1957, and then made the Transantarctic crossing. After the expedition, he returned to Wellington, and there caught the *Rangitoto* heading for Southampton, where he arrived on May 12, 1958. He retired as group captain, and died in Jan. 1990, in York.

Lewis, Mark Peter David. b. Nov. 10, 1949. BAS meteorologist, physicist, and field assistant who wintered-over at South Georgia in 1978 and 1979. In 1980-81 he was on a plateau in the Antarctic Peninsula, and wintered-over in 1981 as base commander at Rothera Station. He spent 2 summers assisting geologists on Alexander Island and James Ross Island. In 1983 he wintered-over as base commander at Faraday Station. In 1990, in Henley-on-Thames, he married Karen L. Rogers.

Lewis, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lewis, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lewis Bay. 77°22' S, 167°35' E. Indents the N coast of Ross Island between Mount Bird and Cape Tennyson, and is the island's biggest bay. Charted by BNAE 1901-04. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Capt. Price Lewis, Jr., USN, captain of the *Staten Island* during OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59). In 1963 and 1964 he was assistant chief of staff and ship group commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lewis Bluff. 75°53' S, 140°36' W. A rock bluff at the confluence of Paschal Glacier and White Glacier, 11 km SE of Mount McCoy, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for David L. Lewis, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1963.

Lewis Chain. 80°23' S, 26°50' W. A chain of 4 rock nunataks, aligned N-S, and rising to 1110 m, forming part of the La Grange Nunataks, on

the W side of Gordon Glacier, in the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE. They named the highest and southernmost one as Mount Lewis, for John H. Lewis. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC dropped the name Mount Lewis, and re-applied Squadron Leader Lewis' name to the whole chain. US-ACAN accepted that in 1975.

Lewis Cliff. 84°17' S, 161°05' E. An irregular cliff, about 20 km long, it extends S from Mount Achernar along the W side of Walcott Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Aviation Electronics Technician 2nd class Richard E. Lewis of Summit, Pa., injured (but not killed) in the Neptune plane crash of OpDF II (*see* **Deaths**, 1956, and **Operation Deep Freeze II**, Oct. 19, 1956).

Lewis Glacier. 67°45' S, 65°40' W. The northerly of 2 glaciers flowing ESE into Seligman Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Charted in 1947 by Fids from Base D and Base E, who named it for William Vaughan Lewis (1907-1961), Welsh glacial geomorphologist, and lecturer at the department of geography, at Cambridge. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Glaciar Lewis, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Lewis Hill. 63°51' S, 58°04' W. Rising to 75 m, and topped by 3 volcanic plugs, 1.5 km ENE of Stoneley Point, in the N part of James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS between 1952 and 1954. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Mark Peter David Lewis. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Lewis Island**. 66°06' S, 134°22' E. A small, rocky island, rising to an elevation of 30 m above sea level, and marking the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay, on the Wilkes Coast. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. The first landing on the island was on Jan. 7, 1956, by an ANARE party. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Australians say it was named for Thomas Lewis (*see* **Cape Lewis**), but the Americans say it was named for James B. Lewis. Perhaps both are true. The Australians built a hut here in 1959, 20 m above sea level.

[2]**Lewis Island** *see* **Tonkin Island**

Lewis Nunatak. 85°40' S, 88°05' W. An isolated, mainly snow-covered nunatak, about 16 km SE of the Davies Escarpment, and 22 km SW of Nolan Pillar, at the S end of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel & Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party here in 1960-61, for Charles R. Lewis, USGS geologist in the McMurdo Sound and Balaena Islands areas in 1955-56. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Lewis Passage *see* **Lewis Sound**

Lewis Peaks. 67°15' S, 67°30' W. Prominent twin peaks rising to about 1065 m (the British say about 950 m), 5 km E of Day Island, they surmount the W part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named them for Flight Lt. John Lewis (q.v.), pilot of the Auster aircraft used from the *John Biscoe* for reconnaissance of ice conditions in Marguerite Bay in Feb. 1950. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call them Picos Lewis.

Lewis Point. 69°54' S, 62°25' W. A point, rising to 510 m, marked by rocky exposures on its N side, and surmounted by an ice-covered dome rising to 510 m, at the S side of the mouth of Anthony Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and probably seen from the ground by the same expedition. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and, that same season surveyed from the ground and charted by a combined sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne for Col. Richard L. Lewis of the Army Quartermaster Corps, in Austin, Tex., who supplied field equipment and clothing to RARE for testing. Col. Lewis' name was originallly applied to what would later be called Tonkin Island. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and alsi in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Lewis Ridge. 83°13' S, 167°35' E. A rugged, ice-covered ridge, 22 km long, it extends eastward from the Holland Range, between Morton Glacier and Hewitt Glacier, and terminates at Richards Inlet, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. George H. Lewis, USN, captain of the *Burton Island* in 1964.

Lewis Rocks. 76°18' S, 145°21' W. An area of rock outcrops, 5 km in extent, at the SW foot of Mount June, in the Phillips Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John Hubbard Lewis (b. April 13, 1929, Jamestown, NY), Texas Tech geologist with the USARP Fosdick Mountains party here in 1967-68.

Lewis Snowfield. 71°25' S, 71°20' W. A low, undulating snowfield extending westward from the Walton Mountains and the Staccato Peaks (i.e., both of which bound it to the E) to Beethoven Peninsula and Eroica Peninsula (i.e., both of which bound it to the W), and northward from the Bach Ice Shelf (i.e., which bounds it to the S) to the Wilkins Ice Shelf (i.e., which bounds it to the N), in southern Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on May 30, 1975, for Sir Ernest Gordon "Toby" Lewis (1918-2006), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1971-74. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Lewis Sound. 66°20' S, 67°00' W. In the Biscoe Islands, it runs NW-SE and separates (to the NE) Lavoisier Island, Krogh Island, and DuBois Island from (to the SW) Watkins Island and the Adolph Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Lewis Passage, for Sir Thomas Lewis (1882-1945), British physiologist specializing in the skin's reaction to temperature. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. However, as this feature does not provide safe passage for a ship, the name was changed to Lewis Sound, a name accepted by UK-APC, and by US-ACAN in 1965. The Chileans call it Canal Oliver, for Carlos Oliver Schneider (q.v. under **O**). The Argentines call it Canal Arenales, after General Antonio Alvárez de Arenales (*see* **Inverleith Harbor**).

Lewis Spur. 82°34' S, 52°13' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1500 m, 2.5 km W of Frost Spur, on the N side of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Atles F. Lewis, who wintered-over as aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lewis-Smith, Ronald Ian. b. Jan. 29, 1942, Aberdeen. After Aberdeen University, he worked as a BAS plant ecologist at Signy Island Station in 1964-65. He was back in the 1965-66 season, wintered over there in 1966, and summered in 1966-67, enough time for him to prepare the first ever comprehensive report on Antarctic vegetation. From 1969 to 1974 he led the British Antarctic Research team in the International Biological Program's Tundra Biome Project, and in 1975 became head of BAS's plant biology and environment section. He was many other seasons at BAS stations, as well as spending 1985-86 at Casey Station (Australian) and Baia Terra Nova Station (Italian) in 1995-96. He married Elinor Margaret Miller.

Lewisohn, Walter Pickett. b. Sept. 10, 1910, Eatontown, near Long Branch, NJ, son of broker Walter Lewisohn and his wife Selma (who later married Bartow Farr). He grew up in NYC, and went to Yale and the University of Wisconsin, and was radio operator on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. On Feb. 7, 1943, at Drawbridge Down, NY, he married Helen Elizabeth Poussette-Dart, but in 1946 they were divorced in Miami. He re-married, to journalist and writer Florence Davis, and they spent years in the Caribbean. He died on Feb. 18, 1991, in London.

Lewisohn Nunatak. 77°38' S, 142°50' W. An

isolated nunatak, 16 km SE of the Mackay Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Walter P. Lewisohn.

Lewiston, William Andrew. b. April 17, 1921, Woodward, Iowa, son of Clyde R. Lewiston and his wife Ida. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1941, and took over as military leader of McMurdo Base from E.E. Ludeman for the winter of 1959. He retired as a captain in 1965, died in Safford, Arizona, on Nov. 1, 2002, and is buried in Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery.

Estrecho Lewthwaite *see* **Lewthwaite Strait**

Lewthwaite Strait. 60°42' S, 45°07' E. A marine passage, 4 km wide, running N-S between Coronation Island and Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer on Dec. 9, 1821, and charted and navigated by Powell on Dec. 11-12. Named by Powell as Lewthwaite's Strait, for John Lewthwaite, inventor and teacher of navigation in Prince's Street, Rotherhithe, London, with whom Powell left his chart and journal of the Antarctic waters before sailing on his last voyage. It appears as such on Powell's chart of 1822. Weddell independently charted it on Jan. 19, 1823, and named it Spencer Straits, or Spencer's Straits (*see* **Santa Cruz Point**, for an explanation of that name). It appears as such on Weddell's chart published in 1825. The name has been seen spelled in a variety of ways over the years, on various maps and charts prepared by various countries, but it does appear as Lewthwaite Strait on an 1839 British chart. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Lewthwaite Strait in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines had been calling it Estrecho Lewthwaite since 1908, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer of 1970. John Lewthwaite, in 1834, proposed a harpoon filled with Prussic acid that would kill a whale faster.

Lexington Table. 83°05' S, 49°45' W. A high, flat, snow- and ice-covered plateau, 24 km long and 16 km wide, and rising to about 1600 m, just N of Kent Gap and the Saratoga Table, in the central part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956 (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze I**). In association with the Saratoga Table, it was named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the early U.S. aircraft carrier, the *Lexington* (never in Antarctica). It appears on a *National Geographic* map of 1957, plotted in 83°25' S, 49°30' W. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Leyton, Eduardo Ramón *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1951, 1953

LGB00. 68°39' S, 61°07' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 1830 m, installed on Jan. 5, 1982, and removed on Jan. 21, 1989.

LGB00-A. 68°39' S, 61°07' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 1830 m, installed on Dec. 5, 1987, and removed on Aug. 31, 1993. It was replaced by LGB00-B (see below).

LGB00-B. 68°39' S, 61°07' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 1830 m, installed on Nov. 13, 1993, to replace LGB00-A (see above). It was removed on Feb. 13, 1995, and replaced with LGB00-C (see below).

LGB00-C. 68°39' S, 61°07' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 1830 m, installed on Feb. 15, 1995, to replace LGB00-B (see above). It was still going in 2009.

LGB10. 71°17' S, 59°13' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 2620 m, installed on Jan. 1, 1990. It was removed on April 10, 1990, and a new one installed on Jan. 1, 1991. This new one was removed on April 5, 1991, and a new one installed on Jan. 2, 1993. This latest one was removed on Oct. 24, 1994, and replaced with LGB10-A (see below).

LGB10-A. 71°17' S, 59°13' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 2620 m, installed on Nov. 22, 1993, to replace LGB10 (see above). It was removed on May 8, 2006.

LGB20. 73°50' S, 55°40' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 2741 m, installed in Jan. 1991, and removed on Sept. 1, 2004.

LGB35. 76°03' S, 65°00' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 2342 m, installed on Dec. 21, 1993, and still operating in 2009.

LGB46. 75°51' S, 71°30' E. Australian automatic weather station near Davis Station, at an elevation of 2352 m, installed on Nov. 7, 1994, and removed on May 6, 1997.

LGB59. 73°27' S, 76°47' E. Australian automatic weather station in Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 2537 m, installed on Jan. 25, 1994, and removed on Jan. 28, 2004.

LGB69. 70°50' S, 77°04' E. An Australian automatic weather station near Davis Station, at an elevation of 1854 m, installed on Jan. 22, 2002, and replaced, on Feb. 2, 2007, with LGB69-A (see below).

LGB69-A. 70°50' S, 77°04' E. Australian automatic weather station near Davis Station, at an elevation of 1854 m, which, on Feb. 2, 2007, replaced LGB69 (see above).

Lhasa Nunatak. 85°07' S, 171°18' E. A long, narrow snow-free rock ridge, trending in a NW-SE direction for 14 km between the central part of Snakeskin Glacier and Jensen Glacier, to the E of the Supporters Range. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and so named by them because its central peak bears a striking resemblance to a Tibetan monastery perched on top of a hill. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

L'Hostis, Gonéry. b. Dec. 9, 1892, Plougrescant, Côtes d'Armor, Brittany, France. He joined the Merchant Marine at 15, and was a stoker on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. He continued as a stoker on merchant vessels up to the time of World War II, plying the Atlantic back and forth continuously between New York and Le Havre, as a fireman on a number of French merchant ships, sometimes in company with his elder brother Édouard and his younger brothers Louis (a steward) and Charles.

Liadov Glacier. 71°32' S, 73°45' W. Flows ENE from Harris Peninsula into Brahms Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Ljadova, for Russian composer Anatol Liadov (1855-1914). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 2006.

Lianhua Jiao. 69°25' S, 76°02' E. A reef in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Lianhua Shan. 69°22' S, 76°19' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Isla Liard *see* **Liard Island**

Mount Liard. 80°58' S, 158°51' E. A peak, 10 km E of Mount Durnford, and rising to 1770 m on the ridge S of Cooper Snowfield, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for for one of their own men (1949-80), geographer Theodore J. Liard, Jr. (1918-2002). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Pic Liard *see* **Liard Island**

Liard Island. 66°51' S, 67°25' W. A mountainous, rocky, triangular island, with steep ice-cliffs, 21.5 km long and 10 km wide, it rises to 915 m above sea level, in the north-central part of Hanusse Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Separated from Arrowsmith Peninsula by the Isacke Channel, and from Adelaide Island by the Buchanan Passage, it is mostly ice-free in summer. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and charted by them as a pyramid-shaped peak, which Charcot named Pic Liard (he estimated its height at 760 m). US-ACAN accepted the name Liard Island in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans and Argentines call it Isla Liard.

Mount Liavaag. 77°22' S, 86°29' W. Rising to 1820 m, between Mount Holmboe and the Holth Peaks, near the N end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lauritz Liavaag.

Liavåg, Lauritz Ludvig Martin. b. Sept. 28, 1892, Ålesund, Norway, son of Bertel Liavåg and his wife Jensine. He went to sea in 1912, as an able seaman on the Norwegian ship *Clyde*, sailing between Valparaíso and the Great Northwest, and by the early 1920s had worked his way up to 1st officer. While on a coal ship plying between Dieppe and Cardiff, he met Georgette Bréard, and they married and moved to Brooklyn in 1926. Legend has it that he worked on the construction of the Empire State Building. He was 2nd mate on the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's 1st and 2nd expeditions, 1933-34 and 1934-35. He was 1st mate on the same ship during the 3rd expedition, 1935-36, and later, during Ellsworth's

last expedition, 1938-39. On Jan. 15, 1939 he and two other men were standing on a bergy bit, chipping at it for water, and they fell in. Liavåg got his right knee crushed between two sections of ice, and Ellsworth immediately canceled the expedition and quickly sailed for Hobart. While Liavåg had been in Antarctica, his wife and son had moved to Dieppe, and from there to Norway.

The *Libertad*. Argentine ship, belonging to the Dirección Nacional de Turismo, in Buenos Aires, which, between Dec. 26, 1968 and Feb. 28, 1969, conducted four tourist cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Captain Ismael René Martínez. Between Dec. 18, 1971 and Jan. 22, 1972 she made two more tourist cruises, same places, same captain. Same thing, two cruises, in the 1972-73 season, same captain.

Islotes Libertad. 63°00' S, 55°49' W. The W sub-group of the Wideopen Islands, N of Joinville Island. Charted by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them after the home town of one of the officers on the *Chiriguano*, during that expedition. The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1957.

Base Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme *see* **General Bernardo O'Higgins Station**

Libertador General San Martín Refugio. 64°11' S, 58° 21' W. Argentine refuge hut, more commonly known as Libertador, built by the Army personnel from Esperanza Station on Aug. 17, 1955, on a rock surface on the N side of Persson Island, off the SW side of James Ross Island.

The *Liberty*. Sealer from Newcastle, England, which sailed in company with the *Mellona*, in the South Shetlands, in 1821-22. She anchored at Clothier Harbor for most of the season. Captain Peacock commanding. On April 21, 1822, she arrived at Rio.

Liberty Hills. 80°06' S, 82°58' W. A line of rugged hills and peaks with bare rock E slopes, 16 km in extent, and about 11 km NW of the Marble Hills, they form part of the W wall of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in keeping with the "heritage" motif.

Liberty Rocks. 62°19' S, 59°28' W. A group of 3 offshore rocks SE of Mellona Rocks, on the NW side of Nelson Strait, ENE of Newell Point (which is on Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Liberty*. The feature appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Last plotted by UK-APC in late 2008.

Bahía Libois *see* **Libois Bay**

Baie Libois *see* **Libois Bay**

Libois, F. He was with Charcot at Jan Mayen Island in 1902, and was engineer, 2nd mechanic, and carpenter on the *Français*, during FrAE 1903-05, and stoker and carpenter on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. He was the oldest man on the expedition.

Libois Bay. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. A small cove on the W side of Cholet Island, entered between Rozo Point (the NW end of Cholet Island) and Paumelle Point (the NW end of Booth Island), in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Libois, for F. Libois. US-ACAN accepted the name Libois Bay in 1952. Both the Chileans and Argentines call it Bahía Libois.

Lice. There are 2 types in Antarctica: *Mallophaga*, or biting lice (37 species), and *Anoplura*, or sucking lice. They are parasitic on seals and birds (*see also* **Fauna**).

Lichen Hills. 73°18' S, 162°00' E. Escarpment-like hills, 3 km S of the Caudal Hills, on the W margin of the upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the lichens collected by them at several places here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

[1]**Lichen Island**. 69°20' S, 75°32' E. A small island, 8 km N of the Bølingen Islands, and 4 km NW of Cleft Island, in the S part of Prydz Bay. Named Lorten (i.e., "the turd") by the Norwegians. First visited on Feb. 5, 1955, by an ANARE sledging party led by Phil Law, who, showing appropriate sensitivity, changed the name to Lichen Island, for the rich growth of lichens they found here. ANCA accepted Mr. Law's naming, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

[2]**Lichen Island** *see* **Vegetation Island**

Lichen Lake. 68°29' S, 78°25' E. About 1 km long, and constricted in the middle, it is located in Lichen Valley, in the Vestfold Hills. It was one of several lakes investigated by ANARE biologists wintering-over at Davis Station in 1974. Named by ANCA in association with the valley.

Lichen Peak. 76°56' S, 145°24' W. Also called Botany Peak. Between Saunders Mountain and the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Paul Siple's sledge party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Siple for the lichens found here. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lichen Promontory. 77°31' S, 166°14' E. The promontory between Horseshoe Bay and Maumee Bight, on the W side of Ross Island. It terminates to the N in Rocky Point. Named by NZ-APC.

Lichen Valley. 68°29' S, 78°25' E. A valley, about 60 m deep, about 1.25 km N of Luncke Ridge, in the N part of the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA for the number and variety of lichens found here.

Lichens. Symbiotic associations of algae and fungi. There are about 420 known species of lichens in Antarctica (*see also* **Flora**, **Mosses**, and **Liverworts**). They grow preferentially on dark-colored, heat-absorbing rock (this was proved by ByrdAE 1933-35, which collected 89 species, 84 of them new, from areas never before ventured into), are slow-growing and photosynthesize immediately, being particularly well-suited to survival in the extreme cold. Bright orange lichens growing on cliffs in the South Shetlands are visible for several miles. William Napier brought back several specimens of one he found in the South Shetlands in 1820-21. James Eights collected some in 1830, and Hooker collected some from Cockburn Island, during RossAE 1839-42. On Jan. 18, 1895 the crew of the *Antarctic* discovered the first lichens within the Antarctic Circle. BelgAE 1897-99 collected 45 species on the W coast of Graham Land, 28 being new to science. Of the varieties brought back by BNAE 1901-04, five were new. Despite the fact that much of his work was lost when the *Antarctic* was crushed in 1903, Carl Skottsberg brought 46 species back from SwedAE 1901-04, nine of which were new to science. Von Drygalski brought back three new species from his GermAE 1901-04, and Bruce brought some back from ScotNAE 1902-04. During his first Antarctic expedition, FrAE 1903-05, Charcot brought back 16 species, four of them new, and in 1904 Edgar Szmula brought back a species from the South Orkneys. BAE 1907-09 brought back 13 new lichens, one being new, and FrAE 1908-10 brought back 112 species, 90 being new (so they said; this was not so much an exaggeration as an inaccuracy). BAE 1910-13 collected 17 species, eight of them new, and Shackleton's famous BITE 1914-17 brought back 2 species (they would have brought more, but they were fighting for their lives). Lichens were noted on Elephant Island during Shackleton's last expedition (on the *Quest*, 1920-22). BANZARE 1929-31 collected some lichens, as did BGLE 1934-37 (quite a large collection), the various voyages of the Discovery Investigations, and USAS 1939-41. Lichen collecting continued, unabated, through Operation Tabarin and FIDS days, into IGY, OpDF, BAS, and the present day.

Lichte Trough. 76°25' S, 30°00' W. An undersea feature out to sea off the Luitpold Coast. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for Heinrich Lichte (1910-1988), a geodesist who specialized in glaciology. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Lichtner Seamount. 67°33' S, 0°40' W. An undersea feature out to sea off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by Heinrich Hinze in 1999, for Werner Lichtner (1945-1989), German cartographer. The name was accepted in April 2000 by international agreement.

Liddiard, Thomas Richard Arthur. b. 1884, Balmain, Sydney, son of William Liddiard and his wife Elizabeth Jane White. He joined the merchant service at 17, as a boy sailor on the Norwegian merchant ship *Edward*. He was promoted to able seaman, and as such worked on a variety of ships, including the *Gothic* and the *Rio*, and on Nov. 5, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £5 bonus. During the war he was on the *Kyarra*, making the run between Marseille and Sydney, through Port Said, Suez, Colombo, and Fremantle. He then went to the *Marsina*, for its run between New Guinea and Sydney. As World

War I ended he was an able seaman on the *Woolgar*, on her Melbourne to Sydney run, then transferred to the *Leura*. He never married, and lived with his brother Radford, a carpenter, in Petersham, NSW, remaining a seaman until he died in Sydney in 1951.

Pasaje Lidia *see* **Paso Vidaurrazaga**

Lidke Ice Stream. 73°30' S, 76°30' W. An ice stream, about 40 km long, flowing N into Stange Sound, E of Mount Benkert and the Snow Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. First visited by a USGS field party in Jan. 1985. Named by US-ACAN for USGS geologist David James Lidke, a member of that field party. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985. *See also* **Nikitin Glacier**. The Americans plot it in 73°57' S, 77°20' W, and the British in 73°43' S, 76°45' W.

Lidkvarvet. 74°39' S, 10°38' W. A partly ice-covered mountain in the NE part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for postmaster Ingvald Lid (b. 1889), chairman of the Postmans Union, and Resistance leader during World War II. "Kvarv" is the Norwegian word for a round of logs in a log-house.

Lie Cliff. 76°42' S, 117°37' W. A prominent rock cliff at the E foot of Mount Steere, in the Crary Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Hans P. Lie, USARP ionosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1970-71 and 1973-74.

Lie-Up Point *see* **Rink Point**

Liebig Peak. 66°46' S, 66°00' W. A prominent peak rising to about 2245 m near the E end of Protector Heights, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. It is identifiable from both Darbel Bay and Lallemand Fjord. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Justus von Liebig (1803-1873), German pioneer of physiological chemistry. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Liebigsporn. 73°46' S, 161°28' E. A spur on the W side of the peak the Germans call Geipelstein, NE of Clingman Dome, and NW of Wasson Rock, at the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Liebknecht Range. 71°48' S, 11°22' E. A mountain range, 16 km long, just N of the glacier the Norwegians call Vestre Høgskeidet, it forms the SW arm of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W portion of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1961, and plotted by them in 71°50°S, 11°24' E. The Russians named it in 1966 as Hrebet Karla Libknehta, for Karl Liebknecht (1871-1919), a German revolutionary who, with Rosa Luxemburg, founded the German Communist Party. US-ACAN accepted the name Liebknecht Range in 1970.

Mount Lied. 70°30' S, 65°33' E. A prominent pyramidal peak, rising to about 1737 m on the N face of the Porthos Range, about 11 km ENE of Mount Mervyn, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA for Nils Lied. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Lied, Nils Tønder. b. June 21, 1920, Norway. A naval commander, one of the heroes of Telemark during that World War II raid. He moved to Australia in 1948, and wintered over on Heard Island with ANARE in 1951. He was a weather observer at Mawson Station in 1956. He was again a weather observer, but also assistant radio officer, at Davis Station in 1957 and again in 1961. In early 1962, just for fun, he made the world's longest ever golf drive — across the ice. The ball traveled for 2640 yards (1½ miles). They called him "Father Lied" down on the ice, partly because he seemed so old (he was in his 30s), and partly because of the pipe. He died in Dec. 1993, during the Tasmanian floods.

Lied Bluff. 68°31' S, 78°16' E. A rocky hill rising to 125 m, and with an almost perpendicular S face, 2.5 km N of Club Lake, in the N central part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, near Langnes Fjord. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers (who, however, did not name it). First visited in 1958 by an ANARE sledging party led by Bruce Stinear. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for Nils Lied. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Lied Promontory. 69°22' S, 76°18' E. The W promontory of Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA, for Nils Lied.

Île Liège *see* **Liège Island**

Liège Island. 64°02' S, 61°55' W. An island, 14 km long and 5 km wide, immediately NE of Brabant Island, it is one of the major islands in the Palmer Archipelago. The E coast was roughly charted between Jan. 23 and Jan. 25, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Liège, for the Belgian province of Liège, which had contributed to his expedition. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 chart, and on de Gerlache's 1900 chart. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of these charts, it appears as Liège Island. On a 1901 British chart is is shown as "Hoseason island (Liege Island)" (sic), as one big island. The whole coast of the island was roughly charted on Feb. 13, 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and the island appears, again as Île Liège, on Charcot's 1906 map. On a 1908 British chart (as well as on one from 1938) it appears as Liege Island (thus altering the meaning entirely), but on a 1916 British chart it appears as Liège Island, as it does on a 1949 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the in 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentines had translated it as Isla Lieja as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It has occasionally been seen as Liége Island, and even as Lüttich Island.

Isla Lieja *see* **Chanticleer Island**, **Liège Island**

Lien, Gordon Chester. b. April 19, 1909, Stanby, Wash., son of Norwegian immigrant parents, teamster Oluf M. Lien and his wife Petra B. Jensen. He went to sea as an assistant engineer when he was 19, and plied the waters of the great Northwest in the 1930s. He was 2nd engineer on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. He died on June 20, 1975, in Stanwood, Wash.

The *Lientur*. Formerly a U.S. ship, launched on June 5, 1944, she was bought by the Chilean Navy, and served as an oil tanker on the following Antarctic expeditions: ChilAE 1949-50 (Capt. Victor Wilson Amenábar); ChilAE 1950-51 (Capt. Víctor Bunster del Solar for this season); ChilAE 1951-52 (Capt. Eduardo Sanhueza Carmona); ChilAE 1952-53 (Capt. Luis Mansilla Yevens); ChilAE 1953-54 (Capt. Mario Mutis Osuna); ChilAE 1955-56 (Capt. Jorge Wiegand Lira); ChilAE 1956-57 (Capt. Jorge Thornton Strahan); 1957-58 (Capt. Hugo Castro Jiminez; on Jan. 9, 1958, the *Lientur* met up with the *John Biscoe* in Port Lockroy); 1958-59 (Capt. Hugo Alsina Calderón); 1960-61 (Capt. Jorge Sabugo Silva); 1961-62 (Capt. Marcos Ortiz Gutmann). During this season she helped transport the University of Wisconsin field party under Martin Halpern which studied the Duroch Islands; 1962-63 (Capt. Luis de los Ríos Echeverría); 1963-64 (Capt. Luis Araya Peters); 1964-65 (Capt. Sergio Fuenzalida Vigar); 1965-66 (Capt. Sergio Sánchez Luna); 1966-67 (Capt. Sergio Sánchez Luna); 1967-68 (Capt. Samuel Ginsberg Rojas); 1972-73 (Capt. Jorge Valdés Romo); 1976-77 (Capt. Alfonso Herrera Correa); 1977-78 (Capt. Victor Deformes Ducó); 1983-84 (Capt. Christian de Bonnafós Gándara).

Isla Lientur *see* **Enterprise Island**

Islotes Lientur. 62°20' S, 59°30' W. Two islands, notable for their height (about 58 m above sea level), about 700 m N of Newell Point (which is on the N side of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. The larger of the 2 islands is about 360 m long. Named by ChilAE 1949-50, for the *Lientur*. The Argentines descriptively call them Islas Prominentes.

Lientur Channel. 64°50' S, 63°00' W. Between Lemaire Island and Bryde Island, it connects Paradise Harbor with Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. It was charted as both Bryde Channel and Lemaire Channel by Lester and Bagshawe during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, but had been previously named Bryde Channel by whalers, in association with Bryde Island. Surveyed by ChilAE 1949-50, and named by them as Canal Lientur, for the *Lientur*.

It appears as such on a 1951 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Canal Argentino. On a 1954 Argentine chart the name Canal Lautaro appears, but is applied collectively to this feature and South Channel. On one of their 1957 charts the name is applied to this feature and Ferguson Channel collectively, and that was the situation accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. They have also call it Brazo Norte. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the name Bryde Channel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lier, Leif. b. Aug. 18, 1895, Hamar Hed, Norway, son of Anders Lier and his wife Hanna. One of Norway's celebrated aviators, he learned to fly in Hungary in 1921, and after 7 hours solo-flying bought a plane and flew it home over Germany and Sweden. He owned 17 airplanes, flew much commercial air time in Northern waters, including Norwegian Air runs, and was picked to go down to Antarctica as whale spotter for the *Kosmos* fleet in the 1929–30 season. At 6 P.M., on Dec. 26, 1929 (Christmas Day on the other side of the Dateline), after several successful flights from the *Kosmos*, he and Dr. Ingvald Schreiner set out on a reconnoitering mission in their Gipsy Moth to inspect the edge of the pack-ice to the west of the *Kosmos*, and were never seen again. The plane had fuel for 5 to 6 hours, provisions for 48 hours, but no radio.

Lierjuven. 74°40' S, 10°58' W. A nunatak in Pionerflaket, in the most northeasterly part of Sivorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Per Lie (1907–1945), trade union secretary and Norwegian Resistance leader, who died in a German concentration camp.

Lieske Glacier. 85°05' S, 156°50' E. A tributary glacier flowing N from the N slopes of Mount Olympus in the Britannia Range, between Johnstone Ridge and Dusky Ridge, into Hatherton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Bruce J. Lieske, meteorologist who wintered-over at Little America in 1957. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Ligeti Ridge. 62°00' S, 28°00' W. An undersea ridge in the Southern Ocean, E of the South Orkneys. The name was approved by international agreement in June 1987.

Cabo Light *see* **Cape Fiske**

Cape Light *see* **Cape Fiske**

Mount Light. 74°16' S, 61°59' W. Along the S side of Barcus Glacier, 10 km ESE of Mount Nash, in the Hutton Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped in Dec. 1947 by a combined sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947–48 and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948 for neurosurgeon and aviator Richard Upjohn Light (1902–1994), president of the American Geographical Society, 1947–56. Dr. Light married his first cousin, the remarkable aerial photographer Mary Meader. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. *See also* **Cape Fiske**.

Light Lake. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A small lake about 320 m east of Thulla Point, in the W part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC for zoologist Jeremy James Light (b. 1943), BAS limnologist at Signy Island Station for the winter of 1970, and base commander there in 1971. He was back there in the summer of 1972–73, working in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Mount Lightbody. 78°05' S, 162°50' E. A buttress-type mountain, rising to 2046 m, in the W part of Tasman Ridge, 2.5 km NE of Mount Hooker, to which it is joined, and overlooking Ball Glacier to the N and Hooker Glacier to the S, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on April 5, 2009, for John W. "Jack" Lightbody, NSF program officer in the Office of Polar Programs, for the IceCube Neutrino Project (which began in 2000, and is ongoing). Until 2007, he was also deputy director for the NSF's division of physics, and then deputy assistant director of NSF's directorate of mathematics and physical sciences.

Lightfoot, Henry. Midshipman on the *Adventure* during Cook's voyage of 1772–75.

Lightfoot, Richard Milne. b. Oct. 9, 1943. Glaciologist at Casey Station in 1973.

Lighthouses. If a navigational beacon is 4 meters tall or more, and has a footprint of at least 4 sq meters, then it is considered a lighthouse. Consequently, there are no lighthouses in Antarctica. But, there are some beacons that are called lighthouses. The first "lighthouse" erected in Antarctica was the one at Fish Point, Deception Island, in 1922–23, then the most southerly in the world. The first Argentine lighthouse in Antarctica was called Primero de Mayo, and was erected on Lambda Island in 1942, and one was erected at Cape Ann by crew from the *King*, in 1947–48. Argentina built one on Nelson Island, South Shetlands, in the 1952–53, season, which really annoyed the British (as it was, they claimed, their territory). There is a rather gaudy one at Jubany Station, and Arctowski Station and Esperanza Station both have one. San Martín Station now claims the world's most southerly lighthouse.

Cime Liguria. 79°58' S, 81°41' W. A ridge, more than 10 km long, and consisting of at least 3 separate peaks (the name means "Liguria summits"), 10 km SE of Parrish Peak, and forming a wall on the SE side of the glacier between Parrish Peak and Lippert Peak. Named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, for the region of Liguria, in Italy, which was the home of Paolo Gardino, the first to climb this feature, in 1997.

The *Lili II*. Portuguese yacht in Antarctic waters in 2002–03. She could carry 4 crew.

Glaciar Lilienthal *see* **Lilienthal Glacier**

Lilienthal Glacier. 64°21' S, 60°48' W. Flows W into Cayley Glacier between Pilcher Peak and Baldwin Peak, at Brialmont Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Otto Lilienthal (1848–1896), the German aeronautics pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Lilienthal.

Lilienthal Island. 66°12' S, 110°23' E. One of the Donovan Islands, just N of Glasgal Island, in Vincennes Bay, off the Budd Coast. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and also by SovAE 1956. Named by Carl Eklund in 1957 for Billie R. Lilienthal, USN, aerographer at Wilkes Station that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Liljequist, Gösta Hjalmar. b. April 1914, Sweden. One of the major radio meteorologists in Sweden since 1941, he was much satirized because of his dialect. He was assistant meteorologist on NBSAE 1949–52. In 1951 at the base, Maudheim, he was the first to observe what became known as the Liljequist Parhelion, a rare halo optical phenomenon. In 1993 he wrote the book *High Latitudes: A History of Swedish Polar Travels and Research*. He died on Feb. 18, 1995.

Liljequist Heights. 72°06' S, 2°48' W. About 3 km S of Grunehogna Peaks, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land, this feature comprises Preikestolen Ridge and the Gösta Peaks. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Liljequisthorga, for Gösta Liljequist. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Liljequisthorga *see* **Liljequist Heights**

Lillie, Denis Gascoigne "Ooze." b. 1884, Kensington, London, son of Tasmanian John G. Lillie and his Irish wife Eliza. He grew up in Belgravia and, from 1889, in Devon. He was the marine biologist on BAE 1910–13. Also a caricaturist (he did several of the expeditioners), some of his works are in the National Portrait Gallery. The boys called him Lithley, or Lithey, or Hercules. He died in 1963, in Exeter.

Lillie Glacier. 70°45' S, 163°55' E. A large glacier, about 160 km long and up to 20 km wide, between the Bowers Mountains on the W, and the Concord Mountains and Anare Mountains on the E, it flows to the coast at Ob' Bay, and forms Lillie Glacier Tongue, which was discovered during BAE 1910–13, and named by them for Denis Lillie. Subsequently the whole glacier took the name in association with the tongue. The lower half of the glacier was plotted by ANARE personnel on the *Thala Dan* in 1962, which explored the area and utilized air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. The whole feature was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lillie Glacier Tongue. 70°34' S, 163°48' E. Also called Lillie Ice Tongue. Rising to an elevation of about 38 m above sea level, it is the prominent seaward extension of Lillie Glacier into Ob' Bay, extending N from the coast of Oates Land for a distance of about 30 km between Cape Cheetham and Cape Williams. Discovered in Feb. 1911 by Harry Pennell, skipper of the *Terra Nova*, and named by him for Denis Lillie. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lillie Ice Tongue *see* **Lillie Glacier Tongue**

Lillie-Marleen. 71°12' S, 164°31' E. A hut established by the Germans in Jan. 1980, during GANOVEX I, on what later became known as Lillie Marleen Sporn, Mount Dockery, on the Pennell Coast of Victoria Land. The name is a play on words — Lillie Glacier (where it is) and the famous German song "Lilie Marleen." It was open sporadically until 1993.

Lillie Marleen Sporn. 71°12' S, 164°30' E. A spur on Mount Dockery, on the Pennell Coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Lillie Range. 84°50' S, 170°25' W. A range of mountains extending NNE from the Prince Olav Mountains (in the vicinity of Mount Fisher) to the Ross Ice Shelf. Mount Hall, Mount Daniel, Mount Krebs, and Mount Mason are some of the features in this range. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Arnold Robert "A.R." Lillie (1909-1999), professor of geology at the University of Auckland. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Lilliput Nunataks. 66°08' S, 62°40' W. A group of 3 nunataks trending SE-NW, snow-free on their SE sides, and rising to between 600 and 700 m, 5 km NW of Gulliver Nunatak, at the head of Adie Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by FIDS, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the land in *Gulliver's Travels*. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Punta Lillo. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A point on the W coast of Kopaitic Island, between Punta Lermanda and Punta Pelusa, at Covadonga Harbor, just N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Senior 1st class cabo Gastón Lillo Díaz, of the Chilean Navy, hospital corpsman on ChilAE 1947-48.

Limbert, David William Sharper "Dwm." b. Dec. 5, 1927, Barnet, Herts, son of William Limbert and his wife Emily Rebecca Sharper. He joined the Met Office, and was a member of the first part (i.e., 1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over as meteorologist at Halley Bay in 1956, and returning to London on the *Magga Dan*, on March 13, 1957. He was back at Halley Bay Station after IGY, as a FIDS meteorologist for the winter of 1959, and, after the expedition, left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, arriving back in Southampton on March 18, 1960. He was back at Halley Bay for the summer of 1977-78; in 1981-82 he was back in Antarctica, base-hopping; and was at Halley Station again in 1985-86. He died of cancer on May 3, 2009.

Limbert Automatic Weather Station. 75°24' S, 59°57' W. An American AWS, at an elevation of 40 m, on the Ronne Ice Shelf, and named for Dave Limbert. Installed in Dec. 1995.

Mount Limburg Stirum. 72°34' S, 31°19' E. Rising to 2350 m, on the N side of Polarinstitutt Glacier, and 1.5 km N of Mount Boë in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by Gaston de Gerlache, the leader of the expedition, as Mont de Limburg Stirum, for Count Charles de Limburg Stirum, a patron. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Limburg Stirium in 1966.

Limestone Valley. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A valley extending NW from Cemetery Bay, leading directly to Jane Col, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys, and serving as a route to the W coast of the island. Biological work was done here up to 1973 by BAS personnel from Signy Island Station. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, because of the limestone exposure in the cliff above the valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Limit Islet *see* **Limit Rock**

Limit Rock. 61°54' S, 57°38' W. A rock awash, 3 km E of North Foreland (the NE cape of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers as early as 1821. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, and named by them as Limit Islet because it marks the E limit of the foul ground surrounding North Foreland. It appears on a 1942 chart as Limit Islet. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949, as Roca Límite, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Limit Rock on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Roca Límite *see* **Limit Rock**

Limitrophe Island. 64°48' S, 64°01' W. An oval-shaped island, 0.8 km long, directly E of Christine Island, SE of Bonaparte Point, and 1.5 km S of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by personnel at nearby Palmer Station in 1972 because it lies near the limit of the usual field operation carried out from that station from 1965. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Limmershin Cliffs. 64°00' S, 58°13' W. Cliffs, with a face rising to about 100 m above sea level, on the S side of Holluschickie Bay on James Ross Island, they extend WSW-ESE for about 2 km, then turn SE for another 2 km before vanishing under snow and ice inland. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Limmershin, the winter wren in Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*.

Limont, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Limpet Island. 67°38' S, 68°18' W. The most southerly of the Léonie Islands, in the entrance to Ryder Bay, close off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. The Léonie Islands were discovered and roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. This particular island was surveyed in Oct. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as Limpet Islet for the large number of Antarctic limpet shells (*Nacella concinna*) found here. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC, doing away with the term "islet," renamed it Limpet Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the new British naming in 1963. It appears on a 1982 British chart. The Chileans call it Islote Lapa (which means the same thing).

Limpets. *Patinigera polaris*. Marine gastropods, snails with flattened shells, found in Antarctica.

Linchpin Ice Rise. 69°04' S, 67°27' W. A small ice rise, N of Miller Ice Rise, near the Wordie Ice Front, at Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from U.S. Landsat images taken between 1973 and 1979. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988 because the ice rise played a key role in maintaining the position of the ice front, as observed in 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name. It was found in 1998 to have disappeared, following the retreat of the Wordie Ice Shelf.

Linck Nuataks. 82°41' S, 104°12' W. A group of 4 small, ice-covered nunataks, at the SE end of the Whitmore Mountains. 3 of them are aligned and together, while the fourth lies 4 km away. Visited and surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party on Jan. 2, 1959, and named by the party surveyor, William H. Chapman, for M. Kerwin Linck (1908-1998), chief of the Branch of Special Maps at USGS. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Lincoln, Bert Clive "B.C." b. 1888, Adelaide, but raised in Darlingon, near Sturt, SA, son of Henry Lincoln and his wife Fanny. He joined the Merchant Navy, and on May 7, 1912, at Sydney, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the 2nd voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the ship on March 18, 1913, at Lyttelton, NZ, but was rehired as an able seaman on Sept. 1, 1913, at £5 per month. He kept a diary of his part of the expedition. He left the ship for the last time on Oct. 25, 1913, thus not getting to Antarctica for that 3rd and last voyage south. For World War I, he enlisted on June 30, 1915, at Keswick, SA, and on July 5, joined the 3rd Light Horse, seeing action in Egypt and Palestine with the 4th Australian Battalion of the Imperial Camel Corps, was promoted to corporal on July 1, 1916, and in early 1917 spent 39 days in hospital wth hemorrhoids. He was killed at the Battle of Amman, on March 30, 1918.

Mount Lincoln Ellsworth *see* **Mount Ellsworth**

Lincoln Nunatak. 67°27' S, 68°43' W. A snow-capped nunatak with a rocky W face, rising to about 800 m above the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, at the end of a ridge running westward from Mount Mangin, on Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named

by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Flight Lt. Warren David Lincoln (b. June 24, 1924. d. Aug. 2004, Dorset), RAF, pilot with the BAS Aviation Unit at Base B for the winter of 1962, and who spent the summer of 1962-63 with the BAS Aviation Unit stationed at Base T (Adelaide Island). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Punta Lincoyan *see* **Cape Rey**

Lind, Albin *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1906

Lind Glacier. 65°23' S, 64°01' W. Flows W from Alencar Peak into the S part of Collins Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for surgeon James Lind (1716-1794), Scottish founder of modern naval hygiene, and pioneer in the fight against scurvy. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Lind Ridge. 75°48' S, 132°33' W. Forms the S wall of Coleman Glacier, in the Ames Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Larry W Lynd, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968-69.

Linda Automatic Weather Station. 78°26' S, 168°24' E. An American AWS, east of Minna Bluff, on the western Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 43 m, installed in Jan. 1991. Named for Linda Keller, long-time scientist with the AWS project. The tower was raised in Nov. 2004, and the site was visited in Jan. 2007, and again on Oct. 30, 2008.

Lindbergh Inlet. 78°25' S, 167°00' W. A small inlet, about 5 km wide and 6 km long, which marks a more-or-less permanent indentation in the N seaward edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, about midway between Discovery Inlet and the Bay of Whales. Discovered in Jan. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, but not named. Recharted and photographed aerially on Jan. 15, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for American aviator Charles Lindbergh (1902-1974). It was last confirmed as a feature in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, but since then the coastline along here has changed quite drastically. It appears in the NZ gazetteer.

Lindblad, Lars-Eric. b. Jan. 23, 1927, Solna, Sweden. He emigrated to the USA in 1951 and became a U.S. citizen. He first went to Antarctica on a tour, in the 1964-65 season, and formed his famous company, Lindblad Travel, in 1965. He led the first American tour to Antarctica, on the chartered *Lapataia*, in Jan. and Feb. 1966, and from the 1969-70 season led several expeditions on his ship, the *Lindblad Explorer* (see below). He died on July 8, 1994, in Stockholm, while on vacation.

Lindblad Cove. 63°51' S, 59°27' W. A cove, 5 km wide, between Almond Peak and Auster Point, in Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Lars-Eric Lindblad. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 11, 1995.

The *Lindblad Explorer*. Lindblad Travel's 2398-ton ship for 18 years, she was built in Finland, and launched on Dec. 14, 1969 as the world's first passenger expedition ship, expressly built for polar travel, 239 feet long, with an ice-hardened hull, a shallow draft, a bow-thruster, and the highest ice-rating of any passenger ship. She had a 13.5 knot speed, and carried sophisticated equipment and safety gear, including Zodiac landing boats. She had 5 decks — Explorer, Yacht, Salon, Boat, and Bridge — and carried 98 passengers (later extended to 108). **1969-70**: Three cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, between Jan. 24 and March 20, 1970, led by Mr. Lindblad himself. Skipper: Ludvig Gjesdal. One of the tourists was Robert Cushman Murphy (*see* **Mount Murphy**). **1970-71**: Skipper Bjarne Aas. In Jan. and Feb. 1971, she did 2 cruises, led by Mr. Lindblad himself. They visited the Balleny Islands, Cape Hallett, and Ross Island. **1971-72**: Skipper Bjarne Aas. 2 cruises, one in late 1971 and the other in late 1972. Both ended in disaster. On Dec. 24, 1971, the vessel ran aground in Gerlache Strait, and the passengers had to be rescued by the *Piloto Pardo* and the *Yelcho*. The *Lindblad Explorer* was later towed off by the *Urangan*. On Feb. 11, 1972, she ran aground again, this time in the South Shetlands, and 90 passengers (mostly Americans and Canadians) had to be rescued by the *Piloto Pardo*. 54 crew members were also taken off, but the captain and 15 crew members stayed behind, pumping water. This time the *Arctic* towed her off 18 days later. **1972-73**: She did 5 cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, with skippers Hasse Nilsson and Rolf Nordell. **1973-74**: Two cruises, led by Mr. Lindblad. Skippers: Hasse Nilsson and Rolf Nordell. The first cruise left NZ in Dec. 1973, and visited the Balleny Islands, the Ross Sea, the South Shetlands, and the Antarctic Peninsula, The second left Ushuaia in March 1974, and did the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands. **1974-75**: Four cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Skipper: Hasse Nilsson. **1975-76**: South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Skipper: Hasse Nilsson. **1976-77**: Skipper Hasse Nilsson. 3 cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **1978-79**: To the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Skipper Hasse Nilsson. **1979-80**: Skipper Lars Erik Granquist. Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, Peter I island, the Ross Sea, and the Balleny Islands. On Christmas Day 1979, with 108 passengers (most of them Japanese) and crew aboard, she ran aground in the Gerlache Strait, near Wiencke Island, in an all-too-familiar scene, her hull was punctured, and the passengers were rescued by the *Yelcho*. The ship was in no danger of sinking, and 54 crew members stayed on board waiting for the Russian tug *Urangan*. That season a Japanese film crew was aboard, shooting scenes for the movie *Virus*. **1980-81**: Four cruises to the Antarctic Peninsula, Peter I Island, the Ross Sea, Commonwealth Bay, and the Balleny Islands. Skipper was Hasse Nilsson. **1981-82**: Hasse Nilsson skipper. She made 2 cruises from NZ, to the area of the Ross Sea, and on Jan. 7, 1982, landed tourists on Scott Island. **1982-83**: Hasse Nilsson skipper. She was in at the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Ross Sea, and Peter I Island. **1983-84**: Skipper Leif Skog. She made 3 cruises from South America to the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys. She made a 4th cruise to the Ross Sea and the Balleny Islands. After this cruise the ship was sold to Society Expeditions Cruises, Inc., re-named the *Society Explorer*, becoming their second ship in 1985. In the 1985-86 season she was not in Antarctica proper. Werner Wolkerstorfer was skipper that year, and also in 1986-87, when she was in Antarctic waters, visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1987 West German shipowner Heiko Klein bought Society Expeditions Cruises, Inc., and the *Society Explorer* was operated as part of his company Discoverer Rederei, which also owned the *World Discoverer*, Society Expeditions' first ship. Heinz Aye skippered the ship for 9 cruises during the 1987-88 season, in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. The *Society Explorer* circumnavigated Antarctica. She was back, for another 9 cruises to the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1988-89, under the command of captains Ralf Zander and Karl-Ulrich Lamper, and again in 1989-90 and 1990-91 (both times under Capt. Lamper), and finally in 1991-92 (under Capt. Aye). In 1992 she was bought by Explorer Shipping, and renamed the *Explorer*. As such, she was in Antarctic waters (South Shetlands, South Orkneys, Antarctic Peninsula) in 1992-93 (under captains Uli Demel and Leif Skog), and 1994-95 (under Capt. Leif Skog, and with Jackie Ronne and her family aboard). She was back in 1995-96 (Captains Skog and Demel), 1996-97 (same skippers), 1997-98 (same skippers), 1998-99 (Capt. Demel), 1999-2000 (Captains Demel and Skog), and 2000-01 (Captains Demel and Skog). In June 2004 the ship was bought by G.A.P. Adventures (i.e., Great Adventure People), out of Toronto, and was in Antarctic waters again in 2005-06. Just before dawn on Nov. 23, 2007, during a 19-day tour of the Falklands and South Shetlands, she hit a submerged berg in the South Shetlands and went down. All 154 persons aboard — crew and passengers — were rescued by the *Nordnorge*, after 4 hours in lifeboats. They were put up in Chilean and Uruguayan stations on King George Island, before being flown to Punta Arenas. The blame was laid at the feet of the captain, Bengt Wiman, who, on his first Antarctic cruise, misjudged ice conditions. He hit too much thick ice too quickly, apparently. There was also a failure of one of the ship's watertight doors. Capt. Wiman left G.A.P. soon thereafter. Curiously, on the day the *Explorer* went down, Abercrombie & Kent changed the name of their cruise ship — the *Explorer II* — to *Minerva*.

Lindblad Travel, Inc. Formed in 1965 by Lars-Eric Lindblad. A member of the U.S. Tour Operators Association, Lindblad claimed to be 37 percent cheaper than any other Antarctic cruising expeditions. Mr. Lindblad himself led the first American tourist cruise to Antarctica,

in Jan. and Feb. 1966, on the *Lapataia*. There were two tours to choose from, a 16-day and an 18-day, and the prices ranged from US$3750 to $10,500 per person (depending on several things). It was cheaper for Intrepids Club members, the club being formed by Lindblad to offer repeat company travelers special advantages (there were over 3000 Intrepids by the late 1980s). In 1987-88 Lindblad offered 3 tours, but more expensive, ranging from US$5100 to $24,450, but these were 27-day, 24-day, or 18-day. Included in the price were accommodations, meals (as specified), hotel service charges, taxes and landing fees, sightseeing, shore excursions and landings, visas, transfers, porterage, and lectures by the experts accompanying the tours. Air fare was extra, as were tips. Schedules were subject to weather, politics, etc, and were dictated by el capitán. Like Society Expeditions Cruises and the others (except Mountain Travel, Adventure Network, and maybe a few more), Lindblad, in the late 1980s, was offering only a taste of Antarctica, so one could not expect to follow in the footsteps of Scott and Amundsen (but would be well looked after in comfort). The actual number of days spent south of 60°S were 4,5,6, or 7, and you could expect to visit such places as Hope Bay, Paulet Island, Fildes Peninsula, Cuverville Island, Paradise Bay, Port Lockroy, Lemaire Channel, Peltier Island, the Argentine Islands, Palmer Station, Deception Island, Arctowski Station, Bellingshausen Station, Nelson Island, Petermann Island, Halfmoon Island, and Greenwich Island — in other words the South Shetlands and Graham Land. In 1968 Lindblad used the *Navarino* (Peter Scott was tour leader). In 1968-69 the *Aquiles* was used, and then, from 1969 to 1987, the *Lindblad Explorer* was Lindblad's ship. In 1987-88 they used the *Illiria*, and then in 1988-89 they acquired the *Antonina Nezhdanova*. The company ceased operations in 1989.

Isla Lindenberg *see* **Lindenberg Island**

Lindenberg Island. 64°55' S, 59°40' W. A circular island, 0.8 km across, 17.5 km N of Robertson Island, and about 56 km ENE of Cape Fairweather, off the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, it rises to about 200 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, near the ice front, NE of the Seal Nunataks. Discovered on Dec. 11, 1893, by Carl Anton Larsen, charted by him as a volcanic island, and named by him as Lindenbergs Sugarpot, or Lindenberg's Sugar-Top, or Lindenbergs Sukkertop, or Lindenbergs Zuckerpot, or Lindenberg Volcano, or Lindensbergs Volcano, for Carl Lindenberg (1847-1921). Herr Lindenberg and Scotsman William Robertson (*see* **Oceana Nunatak**, and **Robertson Islands**) were the two principal shareholders of the ship chandlering company of Woltereck and Robertson, of Hamburg, which sent Larsen to Antarctica on a whaling reconnaissance in 1892-93, and again in 1893-94. It appears as such on Larsen's 1894 chart. It is interesting to see "pot" and "top," and it is shaped like a sugar-loaf. Petersen's 1895 map shows it as Lindenbergs Zuckerhut, whereas his 1896 map has it as Lindebergs Vulkan. On Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Lindenberg Zuckerhut, on Bruce's 1896 map (from DWE 1892-93) as Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf Volcano, on the 1900 map prepared by BelgAE 1897-99 as Île Lindenberg, and on British charts of 1901 and 1937 as Lindenberg Island. On an Argentine chart of 1946, it appears as Isla Lindenberg, and that was the name accepted both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Lindenberg Island on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. It appears as Lindenberg Island in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1981-82, the volcano was reported to be active.

Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf *see* **Lindenberg Island**

Lindenbergzuckerhut *see* **Lindenberg Island**

Linder Glacier. 71°41' S, 163°03' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing from the S slopes of Mount Bernstein and moving S to enter Hunter Glacier, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Michael A. Linder, USNR, communications and administrative officer who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Linder Peak. 79°52' S, 83°12' W. A somewhat lower, but very imposing, peak, immediately S of Mount Dolence, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harold W. Linder, geophysicist with the USARP Ross Ice Shelf party, 1961-62.

Mount Lindley. 81°46' S, 159°05' E. Rising to 1760 m (the Australians say about 2220 m), on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 6 km N of Mount Hoskins, and 46 km SE of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Lord Nathaniel Lindley (1828-1921), the judge, a member of the committee which made the final draft of instructions for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Lindley, Granville Peabody. b. Nov. 6, 1890, Ansonia, Conn., son of contractor Benjamin Lindley and his wife Minnie. He was raised partly in Milford, Conn., and then in Woonsocket, RI, where his parents ran a boarding house on Main Street. He became a marine lubricating engineer for a company in New York, lost a part of his hand on the job, married, moved to Worcester, Mass., and went to sea in 1930, as an electrician with the Merchant Marine. He was chief electrician on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-34. He left Little America on the same ship on Feb. 5, 1934, and arrived back in the USA on April 9, on the *Virginia*, with Vic Czegka. After the expedition, he moved to Barrington, RI, and in 1938 installed a radio station on Pitcairn Island. During World War II he was a senior inspector with the Navy Department, living at East Weymouth, Mass., and working out of the office of the supervisor of shipbuilding, in Boston. He retired from the Navy in 1955, and died on Dec. 18, 1956, at Wickford, RI.

Lindner, Phillip Francis. b. July 22, 1914, Brooklyn, son of funeral chauffeur (later salesman) Philip L. Lindner and his wife Margaret Garby. He went to sea in 1933, at the age of 19, as a merchant marine officer, and sailed continually between the Caribbean and New York on a succession of ships. He went to Antarctica as an additional mate on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He died in Dec. 1987, in Patchogue, NY.

Lindqvist Island *see* **Lindqvist Nunatak**

Lindqvist Nunatak. 80°39' S, 20°38' W. A nunatak, rising to 1470 m, 10 km S of Chevreul Cliffs, near the E end of Shotton Snowfield, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Frans Wilhelm Lindqvist (1862-1931), Swedish inventor (in 1892) of the Primus stove (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Concentration was momentarily lost during the compilation of the 1977 British gazetteer, in which the feature is listed as Lindqvist Island.

Cape Lindsay *see* **Cape Lindsey**

Lindsay, Alexander *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1909

Lindsay, Kay L. b. Aug. 7, 1941. Australian entomologist at Ohio State University, from 1964 wife of Antarctic geologist John Lindsay (*see* **Lindsay Peak**). She was one of Lois Jones' all-women research team of 1969-70. This party (*see* **Women in Antarctica**) flew to the South Pole on Nov. 11, 1969, and became the first women ever to set foot at 90°S. She later lived in Houston, Tex., but died on April 21, 2001.

Lindsay Automatic Weather Station. 89°00' S, 89°51' W. An American AWS near the South Pole, at an elevation of 2815 m, installed on Jan. 26, 1993, and removed on Jan. 22, 1994.

Lindsay Nunatak *see* **Syningen Nunatak**

Lindsay Peak. 84°37' S, 163°32' E. A basaltic peak rising to 3210 m, 6 km WNW of Blizzard Peak, in the Marshall Mountains. Named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range in 1966-67, for John Francis Lindsay (b. Jan. 22, 1941, Gosford, NSW), geologist with the party (*see also* **Lindsay, Kay L.**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Cabo Lindsey *see* **Cape Lindsey**

Cape Lindsey. 61°06' S, 55°29' W. Forms the N entrance point of Emma Cove, and, at the same time, the W extremity of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Powell, it seems to have been named by him, appearing on his 1822 chart. It appears, misspelled as Cap Lindsay on the 1838 map produced by FrAE 1837-40. It appears on Frank Wild's map of 1923, and was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, appearing on their charts

of 1927 and 1932. On the DI's chart of 1934 it appears misspelled as Cape Lindsay. On an Argentine chart of 1939 it appears as Cabo Lindsey, and on one of their 1949 charts as Cabo Lindsay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Lindsey. We are told that the Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Lindsay. The cape was resurveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition.

Lindsey, Alton Anthony "Al." b. May 7, 1907, Monaca, Pa., son of Methodist minister Earl C. Lindsey and his wife Lois Haughton Whitmarsh. At Allegheny College, in Pittsburgh, he met fellow Eagle Scout Paul Siple, and the two remained lifelong friends. Then he went to Cornell as a graduate student and instructor in biology, a course interrupted when he became a biologist on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. During the expedition, he assisted Siple, and conducted independent researches. He went back to Cornell, until 1937, when he got his PhD, and then went to American University, in Washington, DC, 1937-40; the University of Redlands, Calif., 1940-42; the University of New Mexico, 1942-47; and finally Purdue, from 1947. Along the way, in 1939, he married Elizabeth, and in the 1950s was involved in the planning for IGY, and also in the NZ effort to preserve the old explorers' huts. One of the famous plant ecologists, he retired from Purdue in 1973, to become professor emeritus, and died shortly after midnight, on Dec. 19, 1999, at his home in Tulsa, Okla. He wrote 10 books althogether, including a couple of funny ones, using the pseudonym Windan Waters.

Lindsey Islands. 73°37' S, 103°18' W. A group of islands just off the NW tip of Canisteo Peninsula, in the Amundsen Sea. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Alton Lindsey.

Lindstrøm, Adolf Henrik. b. 1865, Hammerfest, Norway, son of carpenter Johan Lindstrøm and his wife Marie Matiasdatter. He was cook and handyman with Sverdrup on the *Fram*, in the Arctic, 1898-1902; was with Amundsen as cook and botanist on the *Gjøa* at the Northwest Passage, 1903-06; and was the cook on NorAE 1910-12, in Antarctica, one of the shore party with Amundsen. He remained in charge of Framheim, keeping meteorological records. He was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He was in Siberia between 1914 and 1916, and died in 1939.

Lindstrøm Peak. 86°18' S, 160°10' W. Rising to 2640 m, 3 km NW of Mount Kristensen, on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Adolf Henrik Lindstrøm. Somewhere near here Amundsen named a mountain as Mount A. Lindstrøm. That was in 1911, when he was racing for the Pole, and the actual peak he had in mind is not now precisely identifiable, so US-ACAN selected this one.

Lindstrom Ridge. 79°43' S, 156°00' E. A ridge, 6 km long, on the W side of Green Glacier, it forms the E end of the Meteorite Hills, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Marilyn Martin Lindstrom (b. 1946), curator of Antarctic meteorites at the NSAS Johnson Space Center in Houston, for many years.

Lindum Valley. 80°03' S, 155°58' E. An ice-filled valley opening northward to Hatherton Glacier, 8 km WNW of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. In association the Roman name of Britannia, it was named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) field party here, for Lindum, the Roman name for the town of Lincoln. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Line Glacier. 72°59' S, 167°50' E. Flows from the S part of the E slopes of the Malta Plateau, then E between Collins Peak and Mount Alberts, into Borchgrevink Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Kenneth Line, traverse engineer with the USARP glaciological party at Roosevelt Island, 1967-68.

Line Islands. 67°56' S, 67°14' W. A small group of islands running E-W in a straight line between Horseshoe Island and Camp Point, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First plotted by BGLE 1934-37. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1966, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. The feature appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a 1976 British chart.

Islotes Línea *see* **Line Islands**

Linehan, Daniel J. "Dan." b. 1904, Beverly, Mass., son of hay and grain merchant Daniel M. Linehan and his wife Louise Fogg. The "earthquake priest," a doctor of geology from Harvard, college football player, ordained in 1936, who discovered the T phase, one of the 4 types of earthquake waves. He was already a respected seismologist by World War II, pioneered the field of seismic prospecting, and from 1938 directed Boston College's seismological labs at Weston, Mass. He achieved notoriety as the Jesuit geologist who searched for St. Peter's tomb under the basilica in Rome in 1951-52, and was photographed by Margaret Bourke-White in 1953. On July 6, 1954 rich NY lawyer turned explorer Wilbur E. Dow approached him to see if he would go to the North Magnetic Pole 5 days hence. This was rather short notice, but the priest went, on their vessel, the *Monte Carlo*. They got back to Boston on Sept. 16, 1954, after a successful trip. He did scientific work on the *Atka* in Antarctica in 1954-55, and then again in the Ross Sea area during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56). He celebrated New Years Day mass at Scott's Hut. He was back at McMurdo Sound in 1956-57, and again in 1957-58. He conducted the first Catholic mass at the South Pole; 7 men attended. His seismic soundings determined the depth of the ice in Antarctica, and established that there was bedrock beneath. He died in 1987.

Linehan Glacier. 83°15' S, 162°41' E. About 17.5 km long, it flows NE from Prince Andrew Plateau, along the N side of Turnabout Ridge, to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Father Linehan.

Lines, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lines Ridge. 72°34' S, 68°19' E. A narrow, broken ridge, about 17 km long, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1958, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for John Dunstan Lines (b. 1920), assistant director of the (Australian) Division of National Mapping.

Lingetoppane. 70°56' S, 11°48' E. A nunatak in the S part of the Schirmacher Hills, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Martin Linge (1894-1941), who fought the Nazi menace in Norway during World War II, and was killed while leading his men in battle during the Måløy Raid.

Punta Liniers *see* **Gaudin Point**

Islote Link *see* **Link Stack**

Link Island. 63°16' S, 57°56' W. A small island at the outer (northwestern) margin of the Duroch Islands, about 5 km NW of Halpern Point, in the area of Covadonga Harbor, Trinity Peninsula, off the NE coast of Graham Land. The island appears as Islote Sub-teniente Ross, on the 1949 chart drawn up by ChilAE 1947-48, and as Isla Ross on a Chilean chart of 1951. It was Islote Ross on a 1959 Chilean chart, and as such appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Fear of confusion with James Ross Island, prompted US-ACAN to name it Link Island in 1964, for David A. Link, USARP field assistant with the University of Wisconsin Geological Party here in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Link Stack. 65°36' S, 64°34' W. A rocky pillar forming the NW point of Chavez Island, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 because at this point the FIDS winter surveys from Base J were linked with the 1957-58 summer surveys conducted by the RN Hydrographic Survey unit. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Islote Link.

Linn Mesa. 73°32' S, 163°20' E. A small mesa, 5 km S of the Chisholm Hills, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Paul E. Linn, USN, utilitiesman at McMurdo, 1963 and 1967.

Linnaeus Terrace. 77°36' S, 161°05' E. A rock terrace on the N side of Oliver Peak, on the S slopes of Wright Valley, in the Asgard Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1970. Named by Imre Friedmann (*see* **Friedmann Valley**), who established a USARP field

camp on this terrace in Dec. 1970, for the study of microbial flora living in rocks. A scientific area of concentrated activity, this terrace was designated SSSI #19. Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné) (1707-1778) was the great Swedish botanist. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Linnormegget *see* **Linnormegget Hill**

Linnormegget Hill. 72°08' S, 14°27' E. A rock hill, 5 km S of the Linnormen Hills, in the S part of the Payer Mountains, in the easternmost part of the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Linnormegget (i.e., "the dragon's egg"), in association with the Linnormen Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name Linnormegget Hill in 1966.

Linnormen *see* **Linnormen Hills**

Linnormen Hills. 72°04' S, 14°33' E. A group of hills forming a curved ridge that trends NW-SE, close E of Skavlhø Mountain, in the S part of the Payer Mountains, in the easternmost part of the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Linnormen (i.e., "the dragon"). US-ACAN accepted the name Linnormen Hills in 1966.

Linsley Peninsula. 72°03' S, 98°11' W. A broad, roughly rectangular, ice-covered peninsula protruding into the S part of Murphy Inlet, in northern Thurston Island, and dividing the inlet into 2 arms at the head. First plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Lt. Cdr. Richard G. Linsley, USN, LC-130 Hercules pilot who made flights in support of the USARP party working here in 1968-69.

Linthicum, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Linton Knoll. 62°08' S, 58°10' W. A knoll, extending down slope to the N as a narrow snow-free band joined to Flabellum Bastion, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, for geomorphologist David Leslie Linton (1906-1971), British professor of geography at the universities of Edinburgh (1929-45), Sheffield (1945-48), and Birmingham (1948-71). He was employed by FIDS during the field season of 1958-59. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Linton-Smith Nunataks. 70°17' S, 72°45' E. A group of nunataks between Jennings Promontory and the Reinbolt Hills, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. First photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Their position was fixed by intersection from Corry Rocks and Rubeli Bluff by ANARE surveyors in 1968. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Norman "Norm" Linton-Smith, senior technical officer with the Antarctic Division, in Melbourne. He was a member of the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf glaciological traverse of 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Linwood Peak. 77°36' S, 147°13' W. An isolated peak on Hershey Ridge, 22 km W of Mount Ronne, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Linwood T. Miller.

The Lion *see* **Cape Rey**

The *Lion*. A 95-ton two-masted U.S. whaling/sealing schooner out of Mystic, Conn., built by Irons & Grinnell in 1849 in Stonington. 59 feet 8 inches long, 18 feet 5 inches wide, with a draft of 8 feet 9 inches, she had a square stern. In 1852-53, in company with the *Aeronaut*, she was in the South Shetlands, under Capt. Clark. The following season, 1853-54, she was back, this time with the *Aeronaut* and the *Wilmington*, but this time under Capt. Jerry Buckminster. On the way back from the expedition, as the ships were crossing the Drake Passage, the *Lion* became separated from the others. She was lost on the English Bank, off the mouth of the River Plate, on March 22, 1854.

Lion, Lazare. b. July 24, 1797, Toulon. Food supply officer on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Anse du Lion *see* under **D**

Les Brisants du Lion *see under* **Les**

Chenal du Lion *see under* **D**

Île du Lion *see* [2]**Lion Island**

Piste du Lion *see under* **P**

Tête du Lion *see under* **T**

Lion Glacier *see* **Glaciar Jobet**

[1]**Lion Island**. 64°41' S, 63°08' W. An island, 2.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, on the NW side of Gerlache Strait, separated from the E coast of Anvers Island by Lion Sound, and 1.5 km NE of Cape Astrup (on Wiencke Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears (named; it may not have been their original name) on their 1929 chart. It looks like a reclining lion when seen from the SW. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1959. It appears translated on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Isla León, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Isla Lion. There is also a 1948 Argentine reference to is as Isla de Lion. It was further charted by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name Isla León was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Lion Island**. 66°39' S, 140°01' E. A small, rocky island, about 320 m NNE of Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Surveyed by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île du Lion, for the rock summit of the island, which looks like a lion's head. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1956. In 2009 the French discontinued their name.

[3]**Lion Island**. 76°51' S, 162°33' E. A small island, E of the mouth of Hunt Glacier, in Granite Harbor, between Cape Archer and Dreikanter Head, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Jourey Party, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lion Sound. 64°40' S, 63°09' W. A small passage between Lion Island and the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed (and perhaps named) by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears as such on their 1929 chart, certainly named in association with Lion Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1959. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Seno Lion (which means roughly the same thing), but on one of their 1953 charts translated all the way as Seno León, a name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, when the Argentines found out that the Chileans were using the same name, they changed theirs to Pasaje León.

Le Lionceau *see under* **Le**

Lions Cove. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. Between Lions Rump and Mazurek Point, at the Bransfield Strait, at the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, in association with Lions Rump.

Lions Rump. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A conspicuous, steep headland rising to 58 m, and forming the SW side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. On the Discovery Investigations' chart of 1932 it appears in error as Martin Head. Surveyed and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in Jan. 1937. Astronomical observations were made here at that time. It appears on their chart as both Lions Rump and Cape Lion's Rump. As Cape Lions Rump it appears on a 1938 British chart, as Cabo Lions Rump on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cape Lion's Rump (i.e., with the apostrophe) on a 1948 British chart, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Cabo Lion's Rump. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appeared translated as Cabo Anca de León, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, even though the subleties of the British naming would be lost in any translation. It was without the apostrophe that Cape Lions Rump was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC shortened the name to Lions Rump, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Don Hawkes mapped it as Lions Rump in 1961, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1962.

Cape Lion's Rump *see* **Lions Rump**

Glacier Liotard *see* **Liotard Glacier**

Mount Liotard. 67°37' S, 68°34' W. Rising to 2225 m (the British say about 2100 m), it has a conspicuous ice-covered peak, and stands midway between Mount Gaudry (to the N) and Mount Ditte (to the S), in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed in Oct.

1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for André-Franck Liotard. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1956, and on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a 1957 Aregentine chart as Monte Pequeño Gaudry (i.e., "little mount Gaudry"). Further surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62, and first climbed by an RN party on Feb. 19, 1962.

Liotard, André-Franck. b. Feb. 27, 1905. He got his degree in 1926, in Paris. French explorer and scientist. He joined the *John Biscoe* at Montevideo in Jan. 1948, and spent 1947-48 as an observer at FIDS bases in Antarctica. In 1948-49 he led the abortive French Polar expedition of that year, but was back again in 1949-50, on the *Commandant Charcot*. He arrived on the coast of Adélie Land on Jan. 20, 1950, and set up Port-Martin Station. He led the wintering-over team at Port-Martin in 1950, and, on Jan. 9, 1951, was relieved by the team under Michel Barré.

Liotard Glacier. 66°37' S, 139°30' E. A channel glacier, 10 km long and 5 km wide, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating in a small tongue about 6 km W of Hélène Island. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for André-Franck Liotard. It seems the French did not accept this name until 1995, as Glacier Liotard.

Pointe Liouville *see* **Liouville Point**

Liouville, Jacques. b. 1879. He was Charcot's nephew. Assistant medical officer and zoologist on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. Later he became director-in-chief at the Institute of Science, and spent years in Morocco. He died in 1960.

Liouville Point. 65°10' S, 64°09' W. Marks the NE end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Liouville, for Jacques Liouville. It appears as such on his maps of 1911 and 1912. It appears as Point Liouville on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The Argentines have never managed to get this name right. On one of their 1949 charts it appears as Punta Leonville, and on one from 1953 as Punta Liuville. Unfortunately, the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the second of these names. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Liouville Point on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a 1963 USHO chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971.

Lipen Glacier. 64°29' S, 63°16' W. A glacier, 5 km long and 3.5 km wide, NE of Paris Peak, flowing northeastward from the E slopes of the Trojan Range into the head of Patagonia Bay W of Thompson Peninsula, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Lipen, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Lippert Peak. 79°59' S, 81°56' W. A sharp-pointed peak at the end of a ridge that extends W from the Douglas Peaks into Horseshoe Valley, 8 km SE of Strong Point (which this peak resembles), in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for George E. Lippert, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Islote(s) Lippmann *see* **Lippmann Islands**

Lippmann Islands. 65°30' S, 64°26' W. A group of small islands, 3 km in extent, close off the NW tip of Lahille Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. FrAE 1903-05 roughly mapped it as a single island, and it was named by Charcot as Île Lippmann, for Gabriel Lippmann (1845-1921), the 1908 Nobel Prize-winning French physicist, and a member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques for FrAE 1908-10. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906. It appears as Lippmann Island on a 1916 British photograph. On Rymill's 1938 map of BGLE 1934-37, it appears as Lippman Island (sic), and, consequently, on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Lippman. On a 1948 British chart it appears as Lippmann Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Islote Lippmann. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC did away with the name for the one island, and extended it to the group, as Lippmann Islands, and that situation was accepted by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. This seems to be the first time the group was named, and leads one to believe that the name Islotes Lippman (sic), seen on a 1957 Argentine chart, was simply a typing error. However, today, the Argentines do call the group Islotes Lippmann. The name Islotes Lippmann appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islote Lippmann for the largest island in the group.

Lippmann Islet *see* **Lippmann Islands**

Lipps Island. 64°46' S, 64°07' W. A small, rocky island, about 350 m W of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1956-57, and work was done here by USARP personnel from Palmer Station from 1965 on. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Jere Henry Lipps (b. Aug. 28, 1939, Los Angeles), professor of geology at the University of California at Davis, and paleontological biologist who studied shallow-water benthic foraminifera here between 1971 and 1974, during which time he was leader of that particular USARP team. In 1989 he went to Berkeley. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Mount Liptak. 78°45' S, 84°54' W. Rising to over 3000 m, with twin summits, 11 km SE of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Lester Harry "Les" Liptak II (b. Sept. 26, 1930), USN, aviation machinist's mate who served as plane captain on the first reconnaissance flights to this vicinity, in Jan. 1958.

Gora Lira *see* **Mount Lira**

Mount Lira. 67°52' S, 48°53' W. A mountain, 8 km E of the Condon Hills, in Enderby Land. The geology of this mountain was investigated by SovAE 1961-62, who named it descriptively as Gora Lira (i.e., "lyre mountain"). ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Lis Point. 62°08' S, 58°32' W. A promontory below Urbanek Crag, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Capt. Marian Lis, skipper of the *Zabrze* during PolAE 1976-77.

Île Lisboa *see* **Lisboa Island**

Lisboa Island. 65°11' S, 64°11' W. The most southwesterly of the small islands off the SW end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FRAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Lisboa, after Henrique Carlos Ribeiro Lisboa (1849-1920), Brazilian minister to Uruguay, who assisted Charcot's expedition at Montevideo. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears as Lisboa Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Lisboa, which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Lisboa Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Lisboa Islet *see* **Lisboa Island**

Lishness Peak. 78°53' S, 84°45' W. Rising to about 2200 m at the E side of Nimitz Glacier, 1.5 km SE of Wilson Peak, near the S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Alton Lynne "Al" Lishness (b. Jan. 31, 1931, Moscow. d. June 9, 2008, Bangor, Maine), with VX-6 from 1956 to 1962, as radioman on R4Ds and P2Vs, and in the "Connie" crew. He was in the Navy from March 28, 1949 to July 1, 1982, and, on Jan. 28, 1958, was radio operator on an R4D exploratory flight to this area.

Mount Lisicky. 78°27' S, 162°05' E. Rising to 2120 m, about 12 km NW of Mount Cocks, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Capt. Joseph F. Lisicky (b. Sept. 7, 1917, Allentown, Pa. d. Nov. 6, 1994, Allentown), U.S. Marine Corps, maintenance officer for OpDF 60 (i.e., 1959-60), and who served several summers at McMurdo. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Nunatak Lisignoli. 65°57' S, 60°59' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines, this one presumably for César Augusto Lisignoli (*see* **Lisignoli Bluff**).

Lisignoli Bluff. 82°31' S, 42°41' W. A rock bluff, rising to 610 m, it forms the N end of the Schneider Hills, in the Argentine Range of the

Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for César Augusto Lisignoli, Argentine glaciologist and leader at Ellsworth Station in 1961. He was also leader at Almirante Brown Station for the 1966 winter. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lisiya Ridge. 65°45' S, 64°11' W. An ice-covered ridge, 11 km wide, with precipitous, partly ice-free NW slopes, at the base of Magnier Peninsula, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It extends 16 km in a NE-SW direction, between the heads of Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay. It is bounded by Comrie Glacier to the S, and a tributary to Luke Glacier to the east. Mount Bigo stands at its SW extremity, as does Mount Perchot in its central part. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Lisiya, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Shel'fovyj Lednik Lisjanskogo. 69°27' S, 35°42' W. An ice shelf, named by the Russians. As it is actually a stretch of the Filchner Ice Shelf, the name will not be recognized by any other country, and probably not even by the Russians themselves.

Cabo Lista. 63°01' S, 62°38' W. A cape on the NW coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. The Maglizh Rocks lie off this cape. Named by the Argentines. Also known as Cape Lista.

Cape Lista *see* **Cabo Lista**

Caleta Lister *see* **Lister Cove**

Glaciar Lister *see* **[1]Lister Glacier**

Mount Lister. 78°04' S, 162°41' E. A massive mountain, terminating in a sharp peak (4025 m; the New Zealanders say 4069 m), it is the highest point in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land, westward of McMurdo Sound, along the W shore of the Ross Sea. Discovered in Jan. 1902, by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Joseph Lister, president of the Royal Society, 1895-1900 (*see also* **[1]Lister Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lister, Harold "Hal." b. 1922. He was with the Merchant Navy and the Royal Navy during World War II, and subsequently studied geology at Durham University. He was with the British North Greenland Expedition, 1952-54, as glaciologist, and was in a similar capacity in Antarctica, for BCTAE, when he became one of the first to cross Antarctica by land, during BCTAE 1955-58. He was also in charge of South Ice in 1957.

Lister Cove. 62°30' S, 60°04' W. Midway between Williams Point and Edinburgh Hill, along the NE coast of Livingston Island, on McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. First roughly charted by Weddell in 1820-23, and named by him as Listers Cove. It appears on Powell's 1831 chart as Lister's Cove. Further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935. There is a 1938 British reference to it as Listers Harbour. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. UK-APC accepted the name Lister Cove on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Caleta Lister. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[1]Lister Glacier. 64°05' S, 62°19' W. A glacier, 8 km long and 1.5 km wide, flowing NE into Bouquet Bay just S of Duclaux Point, on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears (unnamed) on a 1953 Argentine chart. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Joseph Lister (1827-1912), the surgeon, founder of antiseptic surgery. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Lister. *See also* **Mount Lister**.

[2]Lister Glacier. 77°59' S, 163°05' E. A glacier flowing NE from a large cirque immediately N of Mount Lister, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. A small proportion of the snow from the E face of Mount Lister enters the head of this glacier by a steep icefall, but the majority of it flows E in a small, ill-defined sheet between Lister Glacier and Hooker Glacier. Surveyed in Sept. 1957 by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE, and named by them in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Lister Heights. 80°31' S, 28°35' W. Rock heights rising to about 1160 m on the E side of Stratton Glacier, 6 km SW of Flat Top, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and named by them for Hal Lister. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lister Nunataks. 73°27' S, 160°32' E. An isolated group of nunataks in the N portion of Priestley Névé, about 24 km SSW of Brawn Rocks, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Larry W. Lister, VX-6 helicopter flight crewman during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67), and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Listers Harbour *see* **Lister Cove**

Liston Nunatak. 70°54' S, 63°45' W. A large nunatak, rising to anout 2200 m, immediately NW of Heintz Peak, in the Welch Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976 for Cdr. John M. Liston, USN, operations officer for Antarctic Support Activities during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69), and executive officer for OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Liszt. 71°31' S, 73°00' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to about 600 m (the British say about 250 m) above sea level, with a scarp on its SE side, between the heads of Brahms Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, 8 km NE of Mount Grieg, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity were photographed aerially during RARE 1947-48, and in 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS mapped this one, using the RARE photos, and plotted it in 71°27' S, 72°57' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Hungarian composer Franz Liszt (1811-1886), perhaps the greatest pianist of all time. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Mount Litchens. Near Cordiner Peaks. There is a reference to this mountain in the U.S. Antarctic journal of 1974, but that seems to be about it.

Isla Litchfield *see* **Litchfield Island**

Litchfield, Douglas Bernard "Doug." b. July 3, 1927, London, son of Henry J. Litchfield and his wife Marjorie N. Belfrage. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a general assistant and mountain climber, and wintered-over at Base N in 1955, returning to London on the *Highland Princess* on March 2, 1956. In 1957 he went to Australia, but in 1959, in Conwy, Wales, he married Marcia L. Montague.

Litchfield, Thomas Elmer. b. Feb. 9, 1911, Craddock, Va. He was a ship's engineer in the Merchant Marine when he was picked to go south as 2nd assistant engineer on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933-34, and 1st assistant engineer, 1934-35, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He was still sailing, as chief engineer, on merchant ships, during World War I. He died in Jan. 1972.

Litchfield Island. 64°46' S, 64°06' W. A rocky island, 0.8 km long, and rising to an elevation of 50 m above sea level, 0.8 km S of Norsel Point, it forms the W side of Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Litchfield Islet, for Doug Litchfield (q.v.), who took part in the survey of the island that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958, and US-ACAN accepted the name that year. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Litchfield Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Litchfield, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Litchfield Island in 1963. There are many birds here, and it was designated SPA #17.

Litchfield Islet *see* **Litchfield Island**

Litell Rocks. 71°24' S, 162°00' E. An area of rock outcrops within the lower Rennick Glacier, 8 km E of the N end of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Richard J. Litell, public information officer with the NSF's Office of Antarctic Programs, who spent 4

seasons in Antarctica between 1960 and 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Litke*. Soviet icebreaker during IGY (1957-58). Named for Fyodor Petrovich Litke, the celebrated Russian navigator and Arctic explorer of the 19th century. Capt. K.A. Dublitskiy.

Gora Litke *see* **Litke Nunatak**

Litke Nunatak. 67°36' S, 51°40' E. About 18 km E of Perov Nunataks, at the E margin of the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land. Named by SovAE 1961-62, as Gora Litke, for the *Litke*. ANCA accepted the name Litke Nunatak on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Islote(s) Litten *see* **Puffball Islands**

Litten Island *see* **Puffball Islands**

Cabo Little *see* **Cape Little**

Cape Little. 74°05' S, 61°04' W. The S entrance point of Wright Inlet, at the E extremity of the peninsula between Wright Inlet and Keller Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, while they were photographing Wright Inlet, during USAS 1939-41. Due to a navigational error, the feature was plotted in 74°40' S, 60°30' W, and, as such, appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. Photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed in Dec. 1947 from the ground, by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Ronne originally named it Cape Easson, for Ethel Easson Kelsey, mother of his radio operator. It appears as such on a 1948 American Geographical Society map. However, by 1948 he had changed the name to Cape Little, to honor Delbert Morse Little (1898-1991), assistant chief for operations, at the U.S. Weather Bureau, who arranged the program for sending weather reports from Ronne's expedition. It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1956 British chart. It appears as Cabo Little on an Argentine chart of 1952, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. *See also* **Kelsey Glacier**.

[1]**Mount Little**. 70°30' S, 65°16' E. A mountain immediately N of Mount Mervyn, and about 6 km S of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for Sydney George "Syd" Little (born Dec. 11, 1935), electrical fitter-mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1967, and again as technical assistant at Casey Station in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

[2]**Mount Little**. 77°00' S, 143°51' E. A mainly ice-free mountain, 5 km SW of Mount Swan, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for Harold H. Little, captain, USN, who contributed to, and assisted in, Admiral Byrd's first two Antarctic expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Little America. Admiral Byrd's Antarctic base. Also known as L.A.S. (Little America Station). Actually, there have been 5 separate Little Americas, for different Byrd expeditions. Little Americas I, II, III, and IV were all roughly in the same place, near Kainan Bay, at the Bay of Whales, but in Jan. 1955 they were calved off into the sea by 2 enormous icebergs. Little America V was built farther to the west.

Little America I. 78°40' S, 164°03' W. Originally known as Little America, when subsequent Byrd bases were set up it became, in restrospect, Little America I. This was the first Little America, built by Byrd as base camp for ByrdAE 1928-30. It was finished in Jan. 1929, and closed after the expedition came to an end, on Feb. 19, 1930. Each man had an individual room, there was a mess hall, a gym, a blacksmith's forge, an administrative room, a garage for the tractor, and a hangar for the planes. It had 60-foot-high antennas.

Little America II. 78°40' S, 164°03' W. Built over Little America I, this was the base camp for ByrdAE 1933-35. Finished in Feb. 1934, it was bigger and better than the first one. It had electric light and power, broadcasting and field communications, aviation service, 3 planes, an autogiro, 4 tractors, machine shops, a meteorological station, a lab and scientific staff for 22 branches of science, a dairy plant with 4 head of cattle, medical facilities, galley, library, a meteor observatory, sound motion picture theatre, and almost 150 dogs. The radio towers were still visible above the snow as late as 1947.

Little America III. 78°35' S, 163°52' W. Also called West Base (q.v.), this was one of the 2 bases of USAS 1939-41. This site was selected by Paul Siple under the general directions of Admiral Byrd, and set up 11 km to the NE of the previous Little America, at the Bay of Whales, just south of Eleanor Bolling Bight. By March 6, 1940 construction had finished. There were 3 main buildings under one roof, all the buildings being connected by snow tunnels.

Little America IV. 78°35' S, 163°56' W. American base, 4 km N of Little America III, this was set up on the shore of the Bay of Whales, as the headquarters for OpHJ 1946-47. The site was selected on Jan. 6, 1947 by Clifford Campbell and Paul Siple, 2.5 km from the ships bringing the expedition to Antarctica. Construction began on Jan. 17, 1947, by the Seabees led by Cdr. Reinhardt, all under the direction of Admiral Byrd. It was a temporary tent city, with 54 main tents, several other smaller ones, and an airstrip. 197 men wintered-over.

Little America V. 78°19' S, 162°22' W. **Dec. 26, 1955**: The *Glacier*, the *Greenville Victory*, and the *Arneb*, all left McMurdo to locate a site for Little America, or LAS (Little America Station), or LAV (Little America V). **Dec. 28, 1955**: The 3 ships reached the Bay of Whales, or what was left of it, and Byrd flew in a helo to his old camp, Little America. **Dec. 29, 1955**: Admiral Dufek selected the site for Little America V, the main base of OpDF I (1955-56) and for America's participation in IGY (1957-58). He picked the site for its snow ramp. It was 30 miles NE of the previous Little America sites, and was at Kainan Bay (on the opposite side of the Ross Ice Shelf from McMurdo Sound). Paul Siple led an 8-man party to survey it. The cargo ships *Greenville Victory* and *Arneb* arrived. The *Glacier* bulldozed an iceport into the banks of Kainan Bay, so unloading could be effected. **Dec. 29, 1955**: Unloading of supplies from the two cargo ships began, 5043 tons all told. **Jan. 4, 1956**: At 10 A.M., Dufek dedicated 5 acres of frozen ground as Little America V. The temperature was 38°F. **Jan. 5, 1956**: Vic Young began the first construction. **Jan. 14, 1956**: Jack Bursey led a team out of Little America to Byrd Station (*see* **Byrd Station**). **Jan. 16, 1956**: Eight buildings were finished. The bay ice started to break up. This necessitated the frantic unloading of the *Arneb*, and of getting everything off the ice. The supply dump they had made on the ice had to be moved with great speed, causing havoc. **April 10, 1956**: The first weather balloon was released. **April 16, 1956**: The Seabees finished construction of all the base buildings. Admiral Byrd directed the construction. The base was 6000 yards by 4500 yards in area. There were 16 Clements huts, 2 scientific towers, and various shops and tunnels. The long tunnel would be called Main Street. **1956 winter**: 73 men, including: Lt. Cdr. Robert G. Graham (officer-in-charge); Herb Whitney (scientific leader); William McInvale (chief commisaryman); Lt.-Cdr. Stanley C. Povilaitis (cook); Lt. Donald Mehaffey (supply officer); Lloyd Beebe (Disney cameraman, a civilian), Edward Ehrlich (medical officer), Chief Petty Officer Kenneth "Doc" Aldrich (hospital corpsman), Chet Twombly (civilian meteorologist), Lloyd "Hammer" Hon (lead builder); Willie Burleson (construction mechanic for the powerhouse generator), Will Beckett (chief utilitiesman); Bill Stroup (chief electrician), Donald Watson (surgical technician), George Moss (surveyor chief), Peter Bol (chaplain). There were two hospital corpsmen, a medical officer, and an infirmary. **1956-57 summer**: Lt. Cdr. James E. Waldron, Jr. relieved Graham. Eddie Goodale turned down the offer of being military leader there in OpDF II. **1957 winter**: Waldron was relieved by Lt. Cdr. Howard J. Orndorff. Bert Crary was scientific leader that winter (1957). **Nov. 28, 1957**: Lt. Cdr. T.N. Thompson relieved Orndorff as military leader. Little America was the nerve center for all the U.S. IGY bases from 1957-58, as well as being the home base for Byrd Station. The top American scientist of IGY (Crary) was here, as were all the military chiefs. It was the field scientific headquarters for the entire U.S. IGY program, and the headquarters of IGY Antarctic weather control (*see* **Weather Central**). It was the "Capital of Antarctica," an epithet soon taken over by McMurdo Station. **1958 winter**: Pat Maher was wintering-over commander of the Navy detachment. Crary was again scientific leader. **Jan. 18, 1959**: The station was closed, headquarters for the OpDF

expeditions in subsequent years being transferred to McMurdo. During the 15 months of IGY the station had moved 1400 yards to the NW, and by early 1960 was on the edge of the barrier, about to calve off, and that is what it did, sometime in the 1960s when no one was looking.

Little America Basin. 77°30' S, 162°00' W. An undersea feature out to sea beyond the Bay of Whales. Named by international agreement in June 1988, in association with Little America.

Little Glacier *see* **Kelsey Glacier**

Little Jeana Weather Station. 81°40' S, 170°00' E. A Ross Ice Shelf weather station opened by the USA on Oct. 6, 1964, at an elevation of 54 m above sea level. It ceased operating on Oct. 2, 1965, and was defunct from that time on.

Little Mac Automatic Weather Station *see* **Megadunes B**

Little Razorback Island. 77°40' S, 166°31' E. Also called Razorback Island, and Small Razorback Island. The smallest and most easterly of the Dellbridge Islands, in Erebus Bay, off the W side of Ross Island, in McMurdo Sound, it rises to an elevation of about 30 m, and lies about 0.8 km to the NNE of Big Razorback Island. Discovered during BNAE 1910-04, and named by Scott in association with Big Razorback Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Little Rockford Station. 79°35' S, 156°46' W. Also known as NAAF Little Rockford. U.S. manned weather station, comprising 3 wanigans and an improvised shelter, built at an elevation of 591 m, on the Shirase Coast of Marie Byrd Land, in Dec. 1958, and used in the 1958-59 summer. In 1959-60 it was moved to 79°30' S, 147°19' W, and opened again for the 1960-61 season. Constructionman 2nd class Joseph Nemeth, Jr. (b. Sept. 4, 1933, Cleveland, O. d. Jan. 1, 1969, Vietnam), USN, was de facto commander from Oct. 11, 1960 through that summer. 6 men total. It was open again in 1961-62 (closed for the season on Feb. 11, 1962), 1962-63 (Bob Seiders was there early in 1963), 1963-64, and 1964-65, being finally closed in Feb. 1965.

Little Thumb. 68°19' S, 66°53' W. Also called Thumb, and Neny Fjord Thumb. A small, isolated rock tower, rising to 825 m, on the SE side of Neny Fjord, close S of The Spire, at the NW end of the Blackwall Mountains, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Climbed on Jan. 22, 1948 by Fids from Base E and personnel of RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1948-49. In 1949 Dick Butson referred to it as Thumb, and Bill Latady as The Thumb, but various "crude" names alluding to the male member are (and always have been) also commonly used for this geographical feature. UK-APC accepted the name Little Thumb on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. There is also a 1955 reference to it as Neny Fjord Thumb. The Chileans call it Cerro Pulgar Negro, and the Argentines call it Monte Pulgar Negro.

Little Tioga. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. A small, but distinctive, outcrop of rock in the ice sheet on the SE slopes of Tioga Hill, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the hill.

Littleblack Nunataks. 81°35' S, 156°20' E. A scattered group of 11 small, black nunataks at the SE side of Byrd Névé, above the Byrd Glacier and the Nimrod Glacier, 6 km SE of All-Blacks Nunataks, and 24 km SW of Mount Nares of the Churchill Mountains, and 41 km SW of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered and charted by NZGSAE 1960-61, who named them descriptively. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 19, 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Mount Littlepage. 77°12' S, 160°03' E. Rising to over 2000 m, between Mount DeWitt and Mount Dearborn, just W of the N end of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Jack L. Littlepage, biologist at McMurdo in 1959-60, 1961, and 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Littlespace Island *see* **Sucia Island**

Littleton, Joseph Lee "Joe." b. April 17, 1914, Norfolk, Va. as George Littleton, son of Queen Esther Littleton. Queen Esther was the daughter of Cary Littleton, a laborer at the Norfok Navy Yard, and his wife Josephine, and was precisely 13 when she gave birth to the lad (father unknown). A couple of years later Queen Esther had another son, Leon (father unknown). As she was working as a servant for a private family, this was all too much for the Littletons, and young George was farmed out to Cary Littleton's brother Joe Lee Littleton, also a laborer at the Yard. In 1920, Queen Esther married 22-year-old car mechanic Charles Esquege "Charley" Ferrand, who had just got out of the Army. Young George took the name Joe, joined the U.S. Navy, and served as cook 3rd class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41, one of only four blacks (with George Gibbs, Cyrus Napier, and David Taylor) on the expedition. During the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to cook 2nd class. He married Ethel. He died on Sept. 30, 1980, and is buried in Norfolk. Ethel died in 2002, aged 83, and is buried with him. Queen Esther died in 1963. Charley Ferrand, who signed up as a private in the Army in 1943, at the age of 45, became a sergeant during World War II, and died in 1976, in New York, where he is buried with Queen Esther. Joe's brother, Leon A. Littleton, died in Michigan in 2007.

Littlewood Nunatak *see* **Littlewood Nunataks**

Littlewood Nunataks. 77°53' S, 34°20' W. A group of 4 brick-red, lichen-covered nunataks, each one 50 m in width, rising to about 250 m, between Schweitzer Glacier and Lerchenfeld Glacier, on the Luitpold Coast. Filchner discovered and roughly charted them in Jan. 1912. On Jan. 28, 1959, they were visited by a USGS party led by John C. Behrendt, who mapped them (in 77°55' S, 34°00' W), and named them for William H. "Bill" Littlewood, civilian oceanographer with the U.S. Hydrographic Office (from 1949), who went south on the *Edisto*, and worked in the Weddell Sea area during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), and as chief oceanographer in 1956-57 (as part of Task Force 43.7 to Ellsworth Station), 1957-58, and 1958-59 (as one of Behrendt's party). They appear as such on the American Geographical Society's map of 1962. However, on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart they appear plotted in 77°50' S, 34°20' W. On a 1963 USHO chart they appear singularized as Littlewood Nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the pluralized name, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 9, 1981. They have since been replotted.

Littleyear, Lawrence *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Litvillingane *see* **Litvillingane Rocks**

Litvillingane Rocks. 71°52' S, 1°44' W. Two isolated nunataks, the E one having a small outlier, 5 km S of Bolten Peak, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Litvillingane (i.e., "the mountainside twins"). US-ACAN accepted the name Litvillingane Rocks in 1966.

Litwin Bay. 62°00' S, 58°35' W. Between Davey Point and Cieslak Point, in front of Usher Glacier, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Jozef Litwin, helo pilot on PolAE 1978-79.

Litz Bluff. 72°11' S, 99°08' W. An ice-covered bluff, 3 km W of Mount Borgeson, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Rock salients mark the face of the bluff. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Ensign Martin Eugene "Gene" Litz (b. March 11, 1926, Baltimore), navigator and 2nd pilot of PBM Mariner aircraft in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Litz Glacier. 72°07' S, 99°04' W. Flows NE from the vicinity of Smith Peak and Litz Bluff, in the north-central part of Thurston Island, to enter the W part of Peale Inlet, N of Guy Peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for A.K. Litz (b. 1920), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1941, served on the *Yorktown* during World War II, and was chief photographer's mate in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Liupan Shandi *see* **White Hill**

Liv Glacier. 84°55' S, 168°00' W. A steep valley glacier, 60 km long, emerging from the Polar Plateau just SE of Barnum Peak, and flowing N through the Queen Maud Mountains, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf between Mayer Crags (to the W) and the Duncan Mountains (to the E). Discovered in 1911 by Amundsen on his way to the Pole, and named by him for Liv Nansen (b. 1893, Baerum, Norway. d. 1959), the daughter of Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian Arctic explorer. Byrd selected this glacier up which to fly to the

Pole on Nov. 28, 1929. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Liv Glacier Auxiliary Naval Air Facility *see* **Beardmore Glacier Camp**

Livdebotnen *see* **Livdebotnen Cirque**

Livdebotnen Cirque. 71°45' S, 11°21' E. In the NE side of Mount Flånuten and the W side of Botnfjellet Mountain, in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Livdebornen (i.e., "the shelter cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Livdebotnen Cirque in 1970.

The *Lively*. The smaller vessel on Biscoe's voyage of 1830-32 (*see* **Biscoe Expedition**). She was a 46-ton cutter, built in 1794, and commanded on the way south by Capt. Smith. About Nov. 1830, at the Falklands, before the expedition reached Antarctic waters, Capt. Avery took over. The ship was wrecked in the Falklands on the homeward voyage from Antarctica, in 1832, with her crew of 10.

Cape Lively *see* **Lively Point**

Punta Lively *see* **Lively Point**

Lively Point. 65°52' S, 66°11' W. Forms the SW extremity of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoes were discovered in 1832, by John Biscoe, and were first roughly surveyed by FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37. In association with Tula Point, this point was named Cape Lively by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1953, for the *Lively*. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1957 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined this feature as Lively Point, and UK-APC followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Cabo Lively, but ChilAE 1962-63 renamed it Cabo Aguirre Romero, for pilot L. Aguirre Romero, of the *Yelcho*, the ship that rescued Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in Aug. 1916, during BITE 1914-17. That was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine call it Punta Lively.

Livermore, John. Mess boy on the *Discovery II*, 1933-37.

Liverpool Bay *see* **Destruction Bay**

Liverpool Beach. 62°39' S, 60°36' W. A crescent-shaped beach, extending 1.8 km on the W side of the small, ice-free promontory ending in Hannah Point, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Hannah Point to the W, Ustra Peak to the NE, and the terminus of Verila Glacier to the N. One of the most popular tourist sites in Antarctica, it is frequented by cruise ships. Mapped by sealers as early as 1821, it was remapped by the Argentines in 1959, by the British in 1962 and 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines again in 1980, by the Spanish in 1991, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the city of Liverpool, which sent so many sealing ships to the South Shetlands in 1820-21.

Liverworts. Small, creeping, mosslike plants of the class Hepatopsida which, along with mosses (q.v.) make up the Bryophytes (*see also* **Flora**), which total 100 or so of the 800 species of plants in Antarctica. They predominate in maritime areas.

Living quarters. Originally men lived on the ships themselves, and that could (and did) get tiresome. During the Heroic Era (q.v.) the explorers built crude huts, but, by Byrd's time, more luxurious living quarters were the order of the day. Nowadays it is all mod cons (modern conveniences). Men have lived on beaches, ice floes, ice shelves, islands, under boats, in ice caves, in tents, under the ice, in huts, wanigans, scientific stations, in fact most places.

Isla Livingston *see* **Livingston Island**

Livingston Island. 62°36' S, 60°30' W. Also called Smiths Island, and Smolensk Island. The largest of the South Shetlands, it lies between Greenwich Island (to the NE) and Snow Island (to the SW), and extends from 59°48' W to 61°13' W. It is about 61 km long and between 3 and 30 km wide, and has two peaks on it, Mount Friesland and Rotch Dome. Discovered by William Smith on Feb. 19, 1819, the first recorded sighting of land in Antarctica (at Williams Point). Roughly charted by Smith in Oct. 1819, by Bransfield in Jan. 1820, and again by von Bellingshausen on Jan. 25, 1821. It was recharted several times by sealers in the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons. It seems that the first name given to the island was Friesland Island (or some such spelling thereof), and it appears that way on Palmer's 1820 chart. By 1821 it was being called Livingstone's Island (sic), possibly after Capt. Andrew Livingston, whose "copious and valuable communications" were acknowledged by Purdy in his South Atlantic Ocean sailing directions. Capt. Livingston (1787-1859), a Scottish mariner, opened up a school of navigation and nautical astronomy at 105 Duke Street, Liverpool, and got into the infant guano trade. It appears on an 1839 British chart as Livingston Island, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also in the 1956 American gazetteer. Both the Chileans and the Argentines call it Isla Livingston.

Livingston Island Station *see* **Base P**

[1]**The *Livonia***. A 216-ton sealing snow, built in 1815, and owned by Capt. Christian William Kennedy, of Whitechapel, London, out of Valparaíso, which was in the South Shetlands during the 1820-21 season, under the command of Captain Samuel Nowell. On May 16, 1821 the vessel arrived at Valparaíso, with 700 sealskins. She was back in Antarctic waters for the 1821-22 season, and then headed up to Lima, where she was seized by the Peruvian government in 1822, and condemned, along with her cargo.

[2]**The *Livonia***. A 71.6-meter Estonian ship, with a crew of 32, which could take 88 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 1994-95 and 1995-96, with Enn Soer skipper on both occasions. She visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. Also known as the *Marine Challenger*.

Livonia Rock. 62°02' S, 57°34' W. A rock awash, 0.75 km S of Cape Melville (the E extremity of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by the UK on Sept. 23, 1960 for the original *Livonia*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Isla Lizard *see* **Lizard Island**

Lizard Hill. 63°31' S, 57°01' W. A narrow, curving rock ridge, rising to 355 m (the British say 1170 m), 3 km SW of Trepassey Bay, and 0.8 km E of Ridge Peak, near the N end of Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Probably first seen by SwedAE 1901-04, but certainly not named by them. Surveyed and charted in March 1946 by Fids from Base D, who named it descriptively. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952.

Lizard Island. 65°41' S, 64°27' W. A completely snow-covered island, between 5 and 6 km long and about 0.75 km wide, it is the only named island in the group the Argentines call Islotes Correo, and lies parallel to the NE coast of Bigo Bay, being separated from that coast by a channel about 800 m wide, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and mapped in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for its shape. It appears on his 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Lizard, but on one of their 1953 charts fully translated as Isla Lagartija, and that latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 went for Isla Lizard. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer as Lizard Islands, but that was a simple mistake.

Lizard Islands *see* **Lizard Island**

Lizard Nunatak. 69°30' S, 71°03' W. Rising to about 800 m in the Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS from 1968 on. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977 for its shape, and also in association with Serpent Nunatak to the NE. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lizard Point. 84°48' S, 163°40' E. A low morainic point along the W side of the upper Beardmore Glacier, between Berwick Glacier and Mount Bartlett, marking the S side of the entrance to Table Bay. Named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lizards Foot. 77°13' S, 162°51' E. A rocky

spur rising to 570 m (the New Zealanders say about 731 m), it forms the E end of the snow-covered ridge descending from Mount Evans along the S side of Debenham Glacier, and, therefore, also forming the E end of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lizotte Creek. 77°42' S, 162°29' E. A meltwater stream, 2 km long, flowing SE from the extreme SW tip of Matterhorn Glacier, to the NE end of Lake Bonney, in Taylor Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Michael P. Lizotte, biologist with the University of Wisconsin, at Oshkosh, who studied algal physiology and ecology in perennially ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys from 1985 onwards.

The *Lizzie P. Simmons*. Known informally as the *L.P. Simmons*. A sealing schooner from Provincetown, Mass., owned by brothers Joshua E. and Gideon Bowley, ships provisioners. Her skipper in the North Atlantic in 1868-70 was John R. Dunham. She was sold in 1872 to a company in New York, and left New London, Conn., on July 24, 1872, bound for the South Shetlands, under Capt. Jerry Potts. The crew were: Joseph G. Tinker (1st mate), Charles Jerry Slate (2nd mate), Ethan A. Collins, Charles L. Knight, John Spillane, William Griffin, Joseph Culletin, George West, John Miller, John Tappan, William J. Cummings, Franklin Comstock, G. Elliott Cornish, Dudley A. Brand, Nicholas Hart, Joseph West, and Joseph Smith. On Aug. 2, 1873 the ship left New London again, again bound for the South Shetlands under Capt. Potts. She remained in and about Antarctic waters for 2 years. Also aboard: Henry Fargo, George A. Williams, William H. Stanton, Patrick Kierns, William Griffin, Edward Heim, Richard O. Crocker, David ?, Francis Harty, Charles Frank, Joseph Enos, Frank Martin, Joseph Williams, Nicholas Hennessey, Harry Kennedy, José Luco Regand, Antone Silva, José Canades Millo, William Leighton, Edward Louis Van Zick, Harry McCracken, John Carroll, Michael Kennedy, John Squires, William Slack, Dudley A. Brandt, Joseph West, Patrick Bransfield, Francis H. Bacon, August Reinger, Manuel Silva, Daniel C. Littlefliar. While on this expedition, they met Dallmann's expedition on the *Grönland*. On July 10, 1875 she left New London again for the South Atlantic, this time under Capt. James W. Buddington, who had just returned from the South Shetlands in the *Franklin*. The *L.P. Simmons* made another South Atlantic trip, leaving New London on June 17, 1876, again under Buddington, but on July 22, 1876, he switched to the *Florence* and went down to the South Shetlands. Sanford S. Miner took over the *L.P. Simmons*, but there is no evidence they were in Antarctic waters. On May 31, 1877, Buddington took the ship out of New London, bound for the North Atlantic, and on Dec. 27, 1878, Buddington again led an expedition to the South Atlantic. The ship was in Arctic waters in 1883, under Capt. Roach.

Lednik Ljadova *see* **Liadov Glacier**

Llamazares, Aníbal Gregorio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1949

Mount Llano. 84°48' S, 173°21' W. A mountain peak rising to 1930 m (the New Zealanders say about 1600 m), 10 km (the New Zealanders say about 7 km) NE of Mount Wade, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of 1957-58 under Bert Crary, and named by him for George Albert Llano (b. Nov. 22, 1911, Havana. d. Feb. 9, 2003, Lakeland, Fla.), botanist often in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Llano Point. 62°10' S, 58°26' W. A small promontory, S of Suszczewski Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by American ornithologists Wayne Trivelpiece and Nick Volkmann, in 1977, for George Llano (*see* **Mount Llano**). Poland accepted the name in 1980.

Grupo Llanquihue *see* **Llanquihue Islands**

Islas Llanquihue *see* **Llanquihue Islands**

Llanquihue Islands. 65°53' S, 65°06' W. A group of islands to the E of Larrouy Island, they form the E side of Harrison Passage, and extend S for 14 km from and including Dog Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Grupo Llanquihue, for the Chilean province of the same name. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. In 1956-57 the group was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Straggle Islands, from the scattered arrangement of the group. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. On a Chilean chart of 1962, it appears as Islas Llanquihue, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Llanquihue Islands in 1965. The Argentines call the group Islas Straggle. The group also includes Cat Island.

Lliboutry Glacier. 67°29' S, 66°42' W. Flows SW from the Boyle Mountains into Bourgeois Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel from Rothera Station did geological work here in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Louis-Antonin-François Lliboutry (b. 1922), French-Chilean physicist, glaciologist, and mountain climber, who made a detailed study of the glaciers on the Antarctic Peninsula. He was director of the Laboratory of Glaciology at Grenoble, 1958-83. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. Originally plotted in 67°30' S, 66°46' W, it has since been replotted.

Cerro Llorente. 63°42' S, 58°22' W. A hill, rising to 478 m, 14 km N of Pitt Point, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Raúl Llorente Rodrigo, of the Chilean Army Engineers, who took part in ChilAE 1947-48, and who helped in the creation of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. *See also* **Mount d'Urville**.

Llosa, Eduardo J. Capitán de fragata of the Argentine vessel *Les Éclaireurs*, in 1958, when that ship became the first official tourist ship to Antarctica.

Llosa, Guillermo. Argentine naval officer. In 1902 he was alférez (ensign), and in Oct. 1904 was promoted to teniente de navío. He was commander of the *Uruguay* from Dec. 15, 1910 to June 4, 1911.

Cabo Lloyd *see* **Cape Lloyd**

Cape Lloyd. 61°08' S, 54°01' W. Forms the N end of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield in Feb. 1820, it was namd by him as Lloyds Promontory, appearing as such on his chart of that year, as well as on an 1822 British chart. On Goddard's chart of 1822 it appears as Lloyd's Promontory, and it ws generally seen that way until 1825. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Lloyds Cape, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Cap Lloyd. On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Cabo Lloyds, on Charcot's 1912 map as Cap Lloyds, and on Frank Wild's 1923 chart as Cape Lloyds. On British charts of 1927 and 1949 it appears as Cape Lloyd, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1939 as Cabo Lloyd, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (after they had rejected the proposed Promontorio Lloyd) and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. ChilAE 1975-76 named the NE extremity of this cape as Punta López (q.v.). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[1]**Mount Lloyd**. 83°13' S, 165°44' E. Rising to 3210 m (the New Zealanders say 3020 m), N of the head of Hewitt Glacier, 11 km N of Mount Miller, and 20 km W of Mount Tripp, in the Holland Range (the New Zealanders say the Queen Alexandra Range), about midway between Shackleton Inlet and the Beardmore Glacier, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[2]**Mount Lloyd** *see* **Mount Humphrey Lloyd**

Lloyd, John. b. Aug. 24, 1821, London. On Dec. 28, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Zélée* as a junior seaman for the last Antarctic trip of FrAE 1837-40.

Lloyd, Ronald Martin "Ron." BAS medical officer who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1966. He later lived in Liverpool, as an RNR surgeon lieutenant, but in 1977 moved to Canada, becoming a major in their army. He retired to private practice in Ontario.

Lloyd, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lloyd Hill. 62°29' S, 59°53' W. Rising to 335 m (the British say 415 m), SW of Mount Plymouth, in the W part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Henry Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, recorded the name Lloyd's Land for a feature in the area. However, that may have been an early alternative name for Greenwich Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. UK-APC, on Aug. 31, 1962, named

this feature thus, in order to preserve Foster's naming (if not the actual name), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Lloyd Icefall. 72°04' S, 165°27' E. A large icefall, about 6 km wide, at the head of Lillie Glacier, it flows from the Polar Plateau to the N of the Millen Range, between that range and the King Range, in northern Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Roger Lloyd, field assistant with the Southern Party of that expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Lloyds Cape *see* **Cape Lloyd**

Lloyds Island *see* **Greenwich Island, Rugged Island**

Lloyd's Land *see* **Greenwich Island, Lloyd Hill**

Lloyd's Promontory *see* **Cape Lloyd**

Loades Peak. 68°53' S, 53°47' E. A prominent peak at the E end of the Knuckey Peaks, it resembles a seated figure when viewed from the SE. It was a prominent landmark on the overland route taken by an ANARE tractor party in 1974 from Mawson Station to the Knuckeys, where they established a base camp. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Donald R. "Don" Loades, carpenter who wintered-over at Mawson in 1974, and who was a member of the 1974 tractor party. He had also wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1968.

Loaf Rock. 64°48' S, 63°55' W. A low rock, 5 km W of Biscoe Point, off Biscoe Bay, on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it is shaped like a flat loaf of bread. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Lobeck Glacier. 77°13' S, 161°46' E. Flows NE for 6 km between Rutherford Ridge and Kuivinen Ridge, and terminates upon rock cliffs overlooking Miller Glacier (but not in any way feeding that glacier), in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for geographer and geologist Armin K. Lobeck (1886-1958), professor of geology at Columbia University, in NY, 1929-54. His 1939 textbook, *Geomorphology*, was widely used in training geomorphologista active in Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Isla Lobel *see* **Lobel Island**

Lobel Island. 64°59' S, 63°53' W. An island, 1.3 km long, 3 km SW of Brown Island, it is one of the southernmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The name Île Loicq de Lobel was appplied by Charcot, during FrAE 1903-05, to an island in this vicinity, and appears as such on his 1906 map. Charcot, during FrAE 1908-10, named a feature in this vicinity as Îles Loíc de Lobel. It appears as such on Matha and Rey's 1911 map, but in the singular, as Île de Loíc de Lobel. The man in question was French engineer Baron Loïcq de Lobel, of the French Geographical Society, who, at that very moment was attempting to link Alaska with Siberia, by rail. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the name Loïe de Lobel Islands (sic) refers to the W group of the Dannebrog Islands, but on a 1949 USHO chart it refers to the E group of the Dannebrog Islands. On a 1949 Argentine chart the name Islas Loíe de Lobel (sic) refers to the E group of the Wauwermans Islands, and includes Pardoner Island and Wedneday Island. This situation was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Following an RN Hydrographic Survey unit survey here in April 1952, led by Frank Hunt on the *John Biscoe*, the name of the present island (i.e., what we know today as Lobel Island) was named Johnston Island, for Capt. Bill Johnston. It appears as such on Hunt's 1952 chart. On an Argentine chart of 1953 the group appears as Grupo Loíe de Lobel, but on a 1957 Argentine chart the group appears as Islas Johnston, referring to the present feature and nearby islands. That name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, the present feature by itself appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Isla Johnston. In Feb. 1957, it was re-surveyed by another RN Hydrographic Survey unit, who used it for a triangulation station. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Lobel Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cordón Lobell. 63°33' S, 57°58' W. A mountain chain, about 20 km SSE of Cape Ducorps, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Milt Lobell. This naming is not as unexpected as it first appears; the Chileans think Milt was Chilean.

Lobell, Milton John "Milt." b. Dec. 28, 1912, NYC, but raised in Seattle, son of Rumanian immigrant Milo Lobell, a machine embroiderer, and his Hungarian immigrant wife Helene Steiner. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1935, and in 1936 began work as an aquatic biologist with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, working on the Colunbia Stream Survey, 1936-38. He married Eva Mae Petersen on June 10, 1940. He was a biologist with the Division of Fishery, in the Wildlife Service, in Washington, DC. He was a member of USAS during its 2nd phase, 1940-41. He died on Oct. 8, 1988.

Playa Lobería. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A beach, about 175 m long, immediately NE of Punta Doris, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1984-85 because here is found Cape Shirreff's main seal rookery.

Monte Lobo. 63°23' S, 56°12' W. A mountain W of Monte Café, on the SW coast of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines.

Islote Lobodón *see* **Lobodon Island**

Lobodon Island. 64°05' S, 61°35' W. An island, immediately SE of Auguste Island, and 5.5 km NE of Wauters Point (which is on Two Hummock Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted on Jan. 23, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, but apparently not named by them. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in Dec. 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for the crabeater seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. ChilAE 1961-62 re-surveyed it, and it appears on their 1962 chart as Islote Cordovez, named for Capitán de navío Enrique Cordovez Madariaga (*see* **Bahía Cordovez** and **Seno Enrique**). That was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it Islote Lobodón.

Acantilado Lobos. 62°27' S, 60°46' W. A cliff, E of Punta Lobos (the extreme SE entrance point to Bahía Mansa), on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91 because of the presence on the cliff of lobos finos (fur seals).

Punta Lobos. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point that marks the extreme SE of the entrance to Bahía Mansa, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the same people who named Acantilado Lobos, and for the same reason.

The *Loca Lola*. Swiss yacht in Antarctic waters in 1993-94, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Jean Nydegger.

Locator Island. 65°11' S, 64°30' W. The highest and westernmost of the Roca Islands, about 320 m north of the largest island in that group, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in Dec. 1956, and again in March 1958 from the helicopter off the *Protector*, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because this distinctive island provides a useful mark for locating one's position while navigating French Passage to the north. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mount Locke. 71°24' S, 169°06' E. A snow-capped coastal peak rising to 1190 m, at the NE end of the DuBridge Range, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Jerry L. Locke, USN, helicopter pilot with VX-6 during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Mount Lockhart. 76°28' S, 145°06' W. A prominent northerly projection from the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, 6 km NE of Mount Avers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 5, 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Ernest E. Lockhart (q.v.), a member of the biological area that visited this area in 1940, during USAS 1939-41.

Lockhart, Ernest Earl. Known as Earl. b. Sept. 10, 1912, Boston, son of Clinton Daniel Lockhart and his wife Celeste Althea Westhaver. He graduated from MIT in 1934, got his masters degree in 1935, and his doctorate in 1938. He went to Sweden to study biochemistry, and on his return became the physiologist and radio operator at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He

then began a career at MIT, as a researcher and teacher of nutrition. In 1956 he became research director of the Coffee Brewing Institute, in NYC, and in 1965 went over to Coca Cola, in Atlanta, as assistant reseach director, staying with them until his retirement in 1978. He and his wife Helen retired to West Dennis, Mass., and he died on July 26, 2006.

Lockhart Ridge. 85°02' S, 174°50' W. A conspicuous ridge, about 6 km long, extending W along the S side of Yeats Glacier, and terminating at Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for CWO James J. Lockhart, pilot with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, which supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Lockheed Mountains. A prominent range of "high and noble mountains" on the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered on Dec. 20, 1928 by Wilkins, who named them for his plane. The Whirlwind Glaciers poured energetically down from their slopes. However, the Lockheeds do not seem to exist, although well into the 1940s they were still in the record books.

Lockley, Gordon Joseph "Jock." b. 1916, Eastbourne, but grew up partly in Chelsea, son of William H. Lockley and his wife Elsie Eleanor P. Saunders. After Westminster City School and Chelsea Polytechnic, he became a biologist and meteorologist, and in 1935 was appointed attendant in the department of zoology, at the Natural History Museum in London, where he worked under Dilwyn John (q.v.) for many years. He was also an RNVR lieutenant, 1940-46. In 1939, in Chelsea, he married Deborah Dixon, and they moved to Eton. His first son had just been born when, in 1944, he joined Operation Tabarin, for its second phase, as base leader of the 1945 wintering party at Port Lockroy Station. His second son was born while Jock was wintering on the ice. On Oct. 22, 1945, on pack-ice off the W coast of Graham Land, he became the first man ever to capture a crabeater seal. When Tabarin became FIDS in July 1945, he automatically became the first FIDS leader of Lockroy. He went back to the UK in 1946, and in 1947, about the same time his third son was born, he transferred to Fisheries, going to Kenya in 1948. In 1949 his only daughter was born, and in 1951 he transferred to Tanganyika, as a British government fisheries officer. In 1961 he became senior fisheries officer, and in 1981 was with the Technical Division of the NZ Fishing Industry Board, retiring in 1987.

Lockley Bay. 64°48' S, 63°22' W. A small NE-facing bay E of Lockley Point, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed and charted by personnel on Operation Tabarin in 1944-45, and named by them as Davies Bay, for Gwion "Taff" Davies. On Nov. 15, 2006, UK-APC named it, but as Lockley Bay, in association with the point.

Lockley Point. 64°47' S, 63°23' W. A low, ice-covered point, 1.5 km NE of Noble Peak, on the NW side of Wiencke Island, on the coast of the Neumayer Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Re-discovered and charted by Port Lockroy Station personnel in 1944, during Operation Tabarin, and later named by FIDS for Jock Lockley. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1951. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Port Lockroy. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A harbor, or bay (both actually), 0.8 km long and the same wide, between Flag Point and Lécuyer Point, on the W side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 19, 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, roughly charted by them the following day, and named by Charcot as Port-Lockroy, for Étienne-Auguste-Édouard Lockroy (1840-1913; known as Édouard), French politician who helped get government support for Charcot's expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's charts of 1906 and 1912. On various charts drawn up by FrAE 1908-10, it also appears as Port Lockroy (i.e., without the hyphen). On David Ferguson's 1918 chart it appears as Port Lacroix, which is an almost understandable error, as the pronunciation is almost the same. On a British chart of 1921 it appears as Port Lockroy. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart, and also on a British chart of 1952. The bay was used by Wilkins as a base for flying operations, Dec. 18-9, 1929. Surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944-45. It appears variously on Chilean charts of 1947 as Bahía Lockroy and Caleta Lockroy. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1951. Port Lockroy was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Puerto Lockroy. For the famous British station here, *see under* **P**, for **Port Lockroy Station**.

Puerto Lockroy *see* **Port Lockroy**

Mount Lockwood. 84°09' S, 167°24' E. A projecting-type mountain, 8 km S of Mount Bell, it forms part of the E face of Grindley Plateau, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and named in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton. Mr Charles Barrett Lockwood (1856-1914), senior surgeon at Barts, in London, was an old friend of Shackleton's companion, Marshall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lockwood, F. b. NZ. Seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. That is how he is listed in connection with the expedition, but the NZ newspapers referred to him as T. Lockwood.

Cape Lockyer *see* **Lockyer Island**

Isla Lockyer *see* **Lockyer Island**

Lockyer Island. 64°27' S, 57°36' W. An island, 4 km long, off the S shore of James Ross Island, between that island and Snow Hill Island, in the SW entrance to Admiralty Sound. Crozier suggested the name to Ross, and Ross named it Cape Lockyer, on Jan. 7, 1843, the date they saw it from a distance. Capt. Nicholas Lockyer (1782-1847), RN, was a friend of Crozier's. It appears as such on Ross's charts of 1844 and 1847, and as Cap Lockyer on Friederichsen's 1895 German map. On March 9, 1902, SwedAE 1901-04 re-defined it. It appears on Sobral's 1904 Argentine chart as Isla Lockyer, and that was the name that would be accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Charcot's 1912 map it appears as Île Lockyer. On a 1921 British chart it appears as Lockyer Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1952. It has occasionally been misspelled.

Lodge Rock. 68°41' S, 67°32' W. A low, snow-capped rock, rising to an elevation of about 25 m above sea level, between Barn Rock and Hayrick Island, in the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. This particular rock was surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for a low ledge on one side of this rock where they could drive their sledges safely. It provided lodgement clear of the sea-ice pressure area for a depot for FIDS sledging parties in 1948-49. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Gora Lodochnikova. 71°41' S, 9°42' E. A nunatak E of Sandnesstaven Peak, at the N end of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Loesenerplatte. 72°02' S, 5°10' E. A platform on the SW side of Hamarskorvene Bluff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans. *See also* Lösener.

Mount Loewe. 70°32' S, 67°43' E. A mountain with a rounded top, rising to 1130 m above sea level from the plateau surface of the Loewe Massif, it is the most northerly of the Amery Peaks, 10 km NE of Mount Seaton, in the eastern Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party of 1956. Named by ANCA on Feb. 15, 1958, for Fritz Loewe. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Loewe, Fritz Philipp. b. March 11, 1895, Schöneberg, Berlin, son of judge Eugen Loewe and his wife Hedwig Makower. In 1909, on a climbing expedition in the Alps, he began a lifelong interest in glaciology. In World War I he served in the German Army, as a radio operator, rising to corporal, and winning the Iron Cross First Class. He became a teacher, and then a meteorologist. On Sept. 3, 1927, in Berlin, he married Else Koester. In the late 1920s and early 1930s he was in the Arctic with Alfred Wegener and Ernst Sorge, and during a wintering-over in 1930-31 he got frostbite, then gangrene, and some of his toes had to come off. A victim of anti-Jewish Nazi Germany, he lived at Cambridge, 1934-37, as a meteorologist with the

Scott Polar Research Institute, and in 1937 emigrated to Australia, in 1939 establishing the meteorology department at the University of Melbourne. He became an Australian citizen in 1944. He was a member of the 1947–48 ANARE party to Heard Island on the *Wyatt Earp*, and was with the French Polar Expeditions to Antarctica of 1950–51 and 1951–52, the latter as an observer at Port-Martin during the winter-over of 1951. In the late 1950s he studied glaciers in Pakistan. He died on March 27, 1974, at Heidelberg, Melbourne. *See also* **Plateau Fritz Loewe** (under **F**).

Loewe Automatic Weather Station *see* **AO28**

Loewe Massif. 70°34' S, 68°00' E. A large rock massif in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The surface of the massif is largely an undulating plateau, from which Mount Loewe and the Medvecky Peaks rise. The plateau is at an average elevation of 1000 m above sea level, and 600 m above the ice on its N flank. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE party of 1956, and named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, in association with Mount Loewe. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Loewenstein Peak. 77°18' S, 161°08' E. An ice-free peak rising to 1539 m, 1.2 km (the New Zealanders say 5 km) NE of Vashka Crag, at the W end of a line of peaks that mark the divide in the eastern Cruzen Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Robert F. Loewenstein, of the Yerkes Observatory, and later with the department of physics and astronomy at Northwestern University, in Illinois, a member of the USAP astrophysical research team at Pole Station for 13 seasons between 1991 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Lofgren, Charles Eric "Charlie." b. Sept. 27, 1893, Malden, Mass., son of Swedish immigrant parents, baker Alexander Lofgren and his wife Anna. He left school to work as a book keeper in a belt shop, in Everett, Mass., then went to Washington, DC, and got into advertising, working in the art department of an electrical company. He married Una J. Hawthorne, a girl from a Tennessee family, and they would live in the nation's capital. He joined the U.S. Naval Reserve, served under Byrd in Washington, 1917–18 and 1922–28, and retired after 16 years as a chief petty officer, becoming a member of the Fleet Reserve Association. He was personnel officer and member of the shore party of ByrdAE 1928–30. He was a commander in the USNR. He died on Nov. 26, 1971, in Washington, D.C., and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Lofgren Peninsula. 72°08' S, 96°00' W. An ice-covered peninsula, about 35 km long, it projects between Cadwalader Inlet and Morgan Inlet, on the NE side of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the *Glacier* and the *Burton Island* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN later in 1960, for Charles Lofgren.

Loftus Glacier. 77°33' S, 162°46' E. A small valley glacier at the E side of Mount Weyant, between that mountain and Mount McLennan, and flowing N to join Newall Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for chief journalist Leo G. Loftus (b. 1923. d. April 4, 2008, Kiarnock, Va), USN, who was at McMurdo every summer from 1959 to 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lofty Promenade. 77°31' S, 168°52' E. An inclined glacial course, 11 km long and 1.5 km wide, in the E part of Ross Island, it is partly framed between the S elements of the Kyle Hills and Guardrail Ridge, as it descends ESE from 2600 m near Mount Terror to 200 m near Allen Rocks. The glacial surface is relatively smooth and affords an unobstructed route between the area of Cape Crozier and Mount Terror. So named by US-ACAN on Oct. 27, 2000 because it is similar to a public place where one takes leisurely walks. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Logan, Bernard *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Loggie, Charles. b. ca. 1755, in Plymouth, son of Scottish naval captain James Loggie. As a child he cut his head badly, and had to be trepanned, although this did not stop him joining the Navy. He transferred from the *Nautilus* to the *Resolution* on Jan. 7, 1772, as an able seaman for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772–75, and, for a brief while, kept a diary. He had a wild streak, did Loggie, brought on by the trepanning in his youth, no doubt, and not mitigated at all by the sheer quantity of grog he consumed, and on Jan. 6, 1773 was sent before the mast for arguing with the boatswain. On Jan. 2, 1774 he pulled a knife and cut up a couple of midshipmen. For this he got a dozen lashes. On March 18, 1775 he and fellow tipplers Coghlan and Maxwell went into the galley, knives drawn, looking for the cook. On another drunken occasion he started yelling at Captain Cook himself who, sympathizing, took more than he normally would have, but finally had to have young Loggie chained up. On another occasion Loggie attempted to stab said Maxwell, and for this was flogged and sent before the mast. He somehow survived the voyage, and even more surprisingly made lieutenant in 1776. On Sept. 15, 1776, in Gosport, he married Elizabeth Hewett, and they went to live in Stoke Damerel, in Devon, and then in Alverstoke, Hants, having a couple of children along the way. While serving on the *Marion* in 1782, Loggie got drunk again, and struck the captain, who challenged him to a duel. That was the end of Loggie.

Logie Glacier. 85°18' S, 175°20' W. A tributary glacier, about 16 km long and 3 km wide (the New Zealanders say 24 by 6 km), flowing W through (and surrounded on both sides by) the Cumulus Hills, to enter the E side of the Shackleton Glacier just NE of Vickers Nunatak. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, for William Raymond "Ray" Logie (b. 1933, Invercargill, NZ), field mechanic and maintenance officer who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1961, and who was deputy leader there in 1962–63. He was seconded to USARP, and worked on Roosevelt Island that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Loïcq de Lobel Islands *see* **Lobel Islands**

Mount Loke. 77°29' S, 162°33' E. A horn-shaped peak immediately E of the most easterly alpine glacier on the S wall of Wright Valley, between Goodspeed Glacier and Denton Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958–59, for the Norse god. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972.

Lokehellene *see* **Lokehellene Cliffs**

Lokehellene Cliffs. 71°56' S, 8°47' E. Steep rock cliffs forming the W side of Nupsskarvet Mountain, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Lokehellene (i.e., "the Loke slopes"). Loke is the name given by the Norwegians to the old Norse god the English-speaking world normally refers to as Loki. Sigyn was his wife. US-ACAN accepted the name Lokehellene Cliffs in 1967.

Løken Moraines. 66°17' S, 110°37' E. A line of N-S trending moraines, about 11 km long, between 0.8 and 3 km inland from the Windmill Islands, just E of the bases of Clark Peninsula, Bailey Peninsula, and Mitchell Peninsula, along the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47 and OpW 1947–48. Rephotographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1956. Named by Carl Eklund for Olav Helge Løken (b. 1931, Norway), glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Lokey Peak. 71°50' S, 64°06' W. A small, sharp peak, or nunatak, at the SE extremity of the Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for William M. "Bill" Lokey, Holmes & Narver manager of Palmer Station for the winter of 1975. He had previously wintered-over at McMurdo in 1970 and 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Ostrov Lokot' *see* **Lokot' Island**

Lokot' Island. 68°51' S, 77°53' E. An island, with an elevation reaching 27 m, 3 km NNE of the northernmost point of Torckler Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Lokot'. ANCA accepted the translated name on March 7, 1991.

Cape Lola *see* **Point Lola**

Cerro Lola *see* **Mount Lola**

Monte Lola *see* **Mount Lola**

Mount Lola. 60°44' S, 44°43' W. Rising to 170 m, it surmounts Point Lola at the NE side of the entrance to Uruguay Cove, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted (but not named) by ScotNAE 1902–04. Surveyed in 1915 by Ignacio Espíndola (q.v.) and again in early 1930 by Ángel Rodríguez (q.v.), it appears as Cerro Lola, on the 1930 Argentine chart drawn up by Don Ángel. It was re-surveyed by

the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Mount Lola. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cerro Lola, but, today, the Argentines tend to call it Monte Lola. Who was Lola?

Point Lola. 60°44' S, 44°43' W. Forms the E side of the entrance to Uruguay Cove, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as Russ Point, for Russ, one of his Siberian sledge dogs. It appears as such on their 1906 chart of the expedition. Surveyed in 1915 by Ignacio Espíndola (q.v.), and again in early 1930 by Ángel Rodríguez (q.v.), it appears as Punta Lola on the 1930 Argentine chart drawn up by Capt. Rodríguez, named in association with the mountain. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Point Lola. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Cape Lola. UK-APC accepted the name Lola Point on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. it appears as such in the 1955 British gazettteer. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Point Lola, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Lola.

Punta Lola *see* **Point Lola**

Lola Automatic Weather Station. 74°08' S, 163°26' E. An Italian AWS at Sarao Point, in the middle of the Tourmaline Plateau, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land, installed in Jan. 1990, at an elevation of 1620.92 m.

Lola Point *see* **Point Lola**

Vrah Lom *see* **Lom Peak**

Lom Peak. 62°43' S, 60°16' W. Rising to 870 m in Friesland Ridge, 1 km NW of St. Methodius Peak, and 930 m NNE of Tervel Peak, it overlooks Ruen Icefall to the N, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for the town of Lom, in Bulgaria.

Punta Loma. 62°16' S, 58°59' W. A point on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Lomas Ridge. 64°22' S, 57°35' W. A ridge, trending NNW-SSE for 3 km long, midway between Jefford Point and Tortoise Hill, in the SE part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Simon Andrew Lomas (b. 1965), BAS geologist, a member of the field party in this area, 1994-95. He did not winter-over. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Lombán, Luis Alberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1947

Mount Lombard. 64°28' S, 59°38' W. Rising to about 560 m, it is the highest peak dominating the mountain mass whose S extremity is Cape Sobral, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Alvin Orlando Lombard (1856-1937), U.S. tractor pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Lombardi, Lucio Eduardo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1945 and 1947

Monte Lomo *see* **Jabet Peak**

Lomonosov Mountains. 71°31' S, 15°20' E. A somewhat isolated chain of small mountains, extending for about 28 km in a NE-SW direction, between Mushketov Glacier and Entuziasty Glacier, about 30 km E of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Gory Lomonosova, for scientist and poet Mikhail Vasil'yevich Lomonosov (1711-1765). US-ACAN accepted the name Lomonosov Mountains in 1970. The Norwegians call them Lomonosovfjellet (which means the same thing).

Gory Lomonosova *see* **Lomonosov Mountains**

Lomonosovfjella *see* **Lomonosov Mountains**

Lonclas, Elzéard-Alfred. b. April 23, 1824, Toulon. He was 13 when he went on the *Astrolabe* as an apprentice seaman during FrAE 1837-40. On April 23, 1839 he became a junior seaman.

Roca Lone *see* [1]**Lone Rock**, **Lonely Rock**

[1]**Lone Rock**. 62°20' S, 58°50' W. An isolated rock, awash, 2.5 km S of Duthoit Point (the E end of Nelson Island), in the South Shetlands. Charted and named descriptively by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. It appears on their 1937 chart, and also on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Roca Lone, one of of their 1953 charts translated as Roca Sola, and on one of their 1954 charts translated in error as Roca Laine. On one of their 1957 charts it appears as Roca Solitaria, and that name was accepted both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Lone Rock** *see* **Lonely Rock**

Lonely One Nunatak. 71°12' S, 161°18' E. An eroded rock outcrop rising above the relatively featureless ice in the stream of the Rennick Glacier, at the W side of the confluence of that glacier and Gressitt Glacier, about 26 km NW of the Morozumi Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 because of its relative isolation. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Lonely Rock. 64°06' S, 57°03' W. A rock, about 45 m long, and rising to an elevation of about 7 m above sea level, 6 km N of Cape Gage, and E of Ula Point, James Ross Island, on the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1945, and named by them as Lone Rock, for its small size and completely isolated position. It appears as such on a 1949 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1954 Argentine chart it appears as Roca Lone. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC changed the name somewhat in order to avoid confusion with Lone Rock (see above). US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1964. The Argentines today call it Roca Solitaria (which means the same thing). It appears on a 1971 Chilean chart as Rocas Solitarias, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Roca Solitaria. However, when they found out that was also the Argentine name, they changed it back to the plural form, regardless of the inaccuracy of it all.

Lonewolf Nunataks. 81°20' S, 152°50' E. A group of isolated nunataks, 40 km NW of the Wilhoite Nunataks, at the S side of Byrd Névé, about 95 km W of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for their isolation. The 5 principal features in this group — Erina Nunatak, Grae Cliff, Quet Nunatak, Tiger Nunatak, and Za Za Bluff — were all named for NZARP dogs in this area in 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Long, Andrew K. He joined the U.S. Navy, and on Jan. 1, 1818 became a midshipman. On March 3, 1827 he was promoted to lieutenant, and was commander of the *Relief* during USEE 1838-42. On Oct. 12, 1844 he was promoted to commander, and was placed on the reserve list on Sept. 13, 1855, being promoted to captain the following day. He retired on Oct. 1, 1864, and died on Oct. 6, 1866.

Long, Jack Becker. b. Feb. 5, 1936, Contra Costa, Calif., son of high school teacher Fred E. Long and his wife Meda Becker. A mechanic by trade, he was an experienced Sno-Cat driver when he learned of the upcoming IGY through his brother Bill (*see* **Long Hills**), and applied for OpDF III. After a month in Christchurch, NZ, he left for McMurdo in Oct. 1957, and then on to Little America, traveling on a Neptune airplane, and from Little America on to Byrd Station, where he began the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, led by Charlie Bentley. His job was to keep all the mechanical equipment running. He wintered-over in 1958, at Byrd Station, and was on the Horlick Mountains Traverse, of 1958-59 (his brother Bill was also on that expedition). In 1959 he returned to the USA, and was involved in preparing larger vehicles for use on the Polar Plateau. He was back in Antarctica in 1959-60, as a member of the Ross Ice Shelf Survey Traverse, and also took part in the one-month-long Discovery Deep Traverse. He wintered-over at McMurdo in 1960, building the garage facilities there, and in 1960-61 took part in the McMurdo to Pole Traverse, with Bert Crary (q.v. for details). In Feb. 1961 he returned to the USA, and on July 31, 1961, in Contra Costa, married Valerie Oppenheim Dike.

Later that year he returned to Antarctica, and oversaw the transition from manual engines to automatic, and in 1962-63 was a member of the Queen Maud Land I Traverse. He planned the logistics for (but did not go on) the University of Wisconsin's Queen Maud Land Traverse II, III, and IV (1964-65, 1965-66, and 1967-68), but he was in Antarctica all those seasons. After that, and having by now acquired his degree in mechanical engineering, he went to work at the Lawrence Livermore Lab, in Livermore, Calif. In 1975 he retired, went into the business of prefabricated metal building, and in 1981 went into property management, in Livermore.

Long, Pierre-Sébastien. b. March 6, 1809, Le Bausset, France. Pilot on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Long Bluff. 72°32' S, 96°46' W. A conspicuous rock bluff on the W side of Long Glacier, in the SE part of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for W.A. Long, USN, chief pharmacist's mate in the Eastern Group, during OpHJ 1946-47. Assigned to the Jan. 11, 1947 search flight commanded by Lt. (jg) James L. Ball, Long was the first to sight the wreck of the *George I* on Noville Peninsula, which led to the rescue of the survivors.

Long-finned pilot whale. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Delphinidae (dolphins). *Globicephala malaena* is one of the pilot whales, and the only one found in Antarctic waters. Formerly rarely seen, it is now the third most visible whale south of 60°S. It grows to 20 feet and weighs 3 tons. It has a square, bulbous head, and a distinct, sickle-shaped dorsal fin. It is also called the blackfish.

Long Fjord *see* **Langnes Fjord**

Long Gables. 78°11' S, 86°14' W. Also called Mount Long Gables. Prominent twin peaks (4150 m and 4110 m), joined by a col, and rising from the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, between Mount Anderson and Mount Viets, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The lower rock exposures are in the form of steep buttresses. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58 under Charles R. Bentley, and named by him for Jack B. Long (q.v.), a member of the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The mountain was first climbed on Jan. 12, 1967.

Mount Long Gables *see* **Long Gables**

Long Glacier. 72°30' S, 96°43' W. About 13 km long, in the SE part of Thurston Island, it flows S into the Abbot Ice Shelf 22 km W of Harrison Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Fred A. Long, Jr., USN, VX-6 aviation machinist who wintered-over at Little America in 1957, and elsewhere in Antarctica in the summer seasons of 1960-61 and 1962-63.

Long Hills. 85°18' S, 118°45' W. A group of hills and rock outcroppings, about 10 km in extent, midway between the Wisconsin Range and the Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for William Ellis "Bill" Long (b. Aug. 18, 1930, Velva, near Minot, ND; brother of Jack B. Long), world class mountain climber and geologist. He replaced Vern Anderson on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1957-58 (his brother Jack was on that one), and was back in Antarctica again in 1958-59, again with Jack, on the Horlick Mountains Traverse. He was also a member of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960-61 and 1961-62, and on the expedition to the Nilsen Plateau in 1963-64. It was Bill Long who found the defining geology linking Antarctica with Gondwanaland. In 1966 he was a member of the first team ever to climb Mount Vinson.

Long Island. 63°46' S, 58°12' W. An island, 5 km long in a NE-SW direction, and 0.8 km wide, opposite the mouth of Russell East Glacier, and 3 km S of Trinity Peninsula, on the NW side of Prince Gustav Channel. It was not mapped by SwedAE 1901-04, during the original survey of the Prince Gustav Channel in 1903. Discovered, surveyed, charted, and named descriptively by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Isla Larga (i.e., "long island"), and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Long. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1959-60. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Larga, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines built General Pedernera Refugio here in 1966.

[1]**Long Lake**. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A narrow lake, about 150 m long, near the head of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This lake was surveyed from 1968, by personnel from Bellingshausen Station, and named descriptively by them as Ozero Dlinnoe. It appears as such in a 1973 report by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC accepted the translated name Long Lake, rather than say, Lake Dlinnoye, in order to avoid confusion with Dlinnoye Lake in the Schirmacher Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name. This feature is not to be confused with the other Long Lake (see below).

[2]**Long Lake**. 67°01' S, 142°40' E. A long, thin lake, slightly curved in shape, between Round Lake and Alga Lake, at Cape Denison. Named descriptively by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, it appears on the expedition's maps. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Long Peak. 78°44' S, 83°54' W. A bare rock peak rising to about 1200 m on the extended ridge line 11 km ENE of Mount Landolt, in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1985, for James W. Long, NSF physician and consultant on Antarctic health matters for 10 years.

Long Peninsula *see* **Langnes Peninsula**

Long Ridge. 75°51' S, 69°12' W. About 6 km long, trending N-S, and rising to about 1180 m above sea level at the N end, N of Srite Glacier, and W of Mount Leek, in the Hauberg Mountains, in southern Palmer Land. First visited by a USGS expedition in 1977-78. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Jan. 20, 2007.

[1]**Long Rock**. 62°41' S, 61°12' W. A large, linear rock, rising to an elevation of 2 m above sea level, on the N side of Morton Strait, 3 km N of the E end of Snow Island, and SSW of Devils Point (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and named descriptively by personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the intricate passage between Snow Island and Livingston Island in 1930-31, it appears on their chart of 1933. It appears, translated, as Roca Larga, on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Long Rock on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Rocas Larga (which doesn't seem to make much sense grammatically), and, apparently, that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentines use the form Rocas Largas. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Long Rock**. 66°27' S, 98°30' E. An elongated area of exposed rock, about 2.5 km SE of Cape Charcot, on Melba Peninsula, in Queen Mary Land. Named by Mawson during AAE 1911-14. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Long Sound *see* **Lang Sound**

Long Valley. 86°13' S, 147°48' W. An ice-filled valley, 10 km long, extending NW from Mount Blackburn as far as Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Walter H. Long, Jr., USN, VX-6 photographer on OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Punta Longavi *see* **Cape Mascart**

Mount Longburst *see* **Mount Longhurst**

Longhorn Spurs. 84°36' S, 174°45' W. A high ridge, 20 km long, extending N from the Prince Olav Mountains, between Massam Glacier and Barrett Glacier, to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. A series of rock spurs extends from the W side. Visited by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier expedition of 1964-65, and so named by them for the resemblance of the spurs to the horns of longhorn cattle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Longhurst. 79°26' S, 157°18' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2845 m (the Australians say about 2350 m), W of Mill Mountain, it forms the highest point of Festive Plateau, in the Cook Mountains (the Australians say in the Britannia Range), on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Cyril Longhurst (1879-1948), secretary of the expedition. It is occasionally (and erroneously, yet amusingly) seen as Mount Long-

burst. Due to this error, the name Mount Longburst is in the process of being perpetuated.

Longhurst Plateau. 79°23' S, 156°20' E. A narrow, snow-covered extension of the Polar Plateau, just W of Mount Longhurst, it rises to 2200 m above sea level, is between 30 and km long, and between 9 and 16 km wide, and is bounded on the S by the upper Darwin Glacier, and on the E by McCleary Glacier. Traversed by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1957-58, and named by them as Longhurst Tongue, in association with the nearby mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name Longhurst Plateau in 1968.

Longhurst Tongue *see* **Longhurst Plateau**

Cabo Longing *see* **Cape Longing**

Cape Longing. 64°33' S, 58°50' W. A rocky cape on the E coast of Graham Land, it forms the S end of the large, ice-covered promontory called Longing Peninsula, which marks the W side of the S entrance to Prince Gustav Channel, and divides Trinity Peninsula from the Nordenskjöld Coast. Discovered and mapped in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. When Nordenskjöld looked out of his winter hut on Snow Hill Island, this feature lay in the direction of his "land of longing," i.e., the land he wanted to explore, and so he called it Längstans Udde, which was later translated direct into English. It appears on a British chart of 1921, as Cape Longing. In Aug. 1945, Fids from Base D surveyed it, and thought it to be separated from the mainland by an ice-filled channel at Longing Gap, but Fids from Base D, in Nov. 1947, found it to be joined to the mainland by a low col. Cape Longing was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines have been calling it Cabo Longing since at least 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, a 1969 Argentine chart has it as Cabo Deseo, and that name came in handy when the Argentines found that the Chileans had duplicated their name. They (the Argentines) then changed their name to Cabo Deseo.

Longing Col *see* **Longing Gap**

Longing Gap. 64°25' S, 58°57' W. A low isthmus (the British describe it as an ice-covered col), 3 km wide, it forms a constriction in the promontory N of Cape Longing, between that cape and Trinity Peninsula and the Nordenskjöld Coast, in Graham Land. It is used to avoid the long detour around the cape, in association with which it was named Longing Col by FIDS before 1957 (it appears on one of their maps of that year). In 1960 the Argentines built Ameghino Refugio here. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name Longing Gap on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Longing Peninsula. 64°30' S, 58°50' W. A peninsula, 14 km long, terminating in its S end at Cape Longing, at the NE extremity of the Nordenskjöld Coast, where it (this peninsula) separates the Larsen Ice Shelf from the Prince Gustav Ice Shelf, on the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Longing Gap marks the N end of the peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted by SwedAE 1901-04, who named it Cape Longing. BAS did geological work here in 1987-88. Named Longing Peninsula by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in association with the cape and the gap. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Longley, William S. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Longmen Zui. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. A spur on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Longquan Hu *see* **Lake Scandrett**

Longridge Head. 67°28' S, 67°40' W. A headland which forms the NW entrance point of Whistling Bay, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, it also marks the S end of a small coastal ridge which extends 5 km northward along the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, who roughly charted this area. Surveyed in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named descriptively by them. It appears on Ray Adie's chart of 1954. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957.

Longs Nunatak. 66°28' S, 110°43' E. A coastal nunatak, about 1.75 km NW of Campbell Nunatak, it faces on Penney Bay (it is on the E side of that bay), at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped in 1955 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially in 1956 by ANARE and by SovAE 1956. Sighted by Carl Eklund in 1957, and named by him for Robert L. Long, Jr., ionosphere physicist at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Photographed aerially yet again by ANARE in 1965, and included in an ANARE triangulation by Alan McLaren that year. ANCA accepted the name on March 23, 1967.

Mount Longstaff *see* **Longstaff Peaks**

Longstaff Peaks. 82°54' S, 165°42' E. A series of high peaks just W of Davidson Glacier, in the north-central part of the Holland Range. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by them as Mount Longstaff, for Col. Llewellyn Wood Longstaff (1841-1918), the main backer (to the tune of £25,000) of the expedition. NZ-APC later re-defined the feature, and US-ACAN accepted that change in 1966.

Longtan Hu. 69°23' S, 76°15' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Longwire Station *see* **Byrd VLF Substation**

Longxiu Gou. 69°33' S, 76°22' E. A gully in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Longyan Jiao. 69°23' S, 76°07' E. A reef in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Longyan Shan. 69°23' S, 76°18' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Longyang Xia. 69°23' S, 76°20' E. A strait in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Lonneker, George. Taken on as a last minute replacement at Stewart Island, NZ, on Bull's *Antarctic* Expedition of 1893-95.

Mont Loodts *see* **Mount Loodts**

Mount Loodts. 72°32' S, 31°11' E. Rising to 2420 m, immediately E of Mount Lorette, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Loodts, for Jacques Loodts, geodesist with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Loodts in 1962.

Lookalike Peaks. 63°56' S, 57°58' W. Two flat-topped peaks at the northernmost limit of Stickle Ridge, 2 km SW of Smellie Peak, on James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, because the two peaks have almost identical symmetrical profiles and gross geology.

The Lookout. 68°36' S, 77°57' E. A hill, rising to 90 m, 0.8 km from the coast, it is the highest summit on the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. First visited by ANARE parties from Davis Station in 1957. Named descriptively by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cabo Lookout *see* **Cape Lookout**

Cape Lookout. 61°17' S, 55°12' W. Also called Cabo Vigía. A steep bluff, rising to 240 m (the Chileans say 230 m) above sea level, marking the SE extremity of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Powell in 1821-22, and named by him for its good location as a lookout spot. It appears on his chart published in 1822. On the 1838 chart drawn up by FrAE 1837-40 it appears as Cap Lookout, yet in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Pointe Lookout. It is shown as Cape Lookout on a British chart of 1839, but on Frank Wild's 1923 chart it appears as Cape Look-out. It is Cape Lookout on a 1940 British chart. On a Chilean chart of 1947, it appears as Cabo Lookout, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Lookout in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears fully translated as Cabo Vigilante, but on one of their 1958 charts it appears as Cabo Fossatti. The name Cabo Vigilante was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pointe Lookout *see* **Cape Lookout**

Lookout Dome. 83°03' S, 156°27' E. An ice-covered, dome-shaped elevation, rising to 2470 m, in the N part of the Miller Range. Probably the highest point in the area, it affords extensive views over the head of the Nimrod Glacier. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, used by them as a survey station, and named by them for its strategic position. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Lookout Islands. 68°45' S, 77°52' E. A group of 3 small islands and associated rocks in the Rauer Islands. From here periodic watch was kept on the ice fronting Sørsdal Glacier, in preparation for the July 1983 traverse from the Rauers to Davis Station by a field party from the Frozen Sea Expedition. The successful crossing of the sea ice in front of the glacier was only

possible through repeated surveillance from these islands. Named by ANCA.

Lookout Lake. 68°36' S, 77°57' E. A small lake, 0.8 km NNE of The Lookout, in the W part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. First visited by ANARE parties from Davis Station in 1957. Named by ANCA in association with The Lookout. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lookout Nunatak. 72°23' S, 163°54' E. A nunatak, in the middle of an icefall overlooking Gallipoli Heights, 11 km SE of Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by NZARP geologist P.J. Oliver because the nunatak served as a lookout on the initial visit to the area in the 1981–82 season. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Looming *see* **Mirages**

Loomis, Raymond Wesley. b. April 10, 1925, Los Angeles. He joined the U.S. Navy, and served in World War II, after which he went to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1949. As a lieutenant (jg) he served in Korea, and was Seabee in charge of construction at Hallet Station in 1956–57. He served in Vietnam, and retired as a captain, dying in Trabuco Canyon, Calif., on June 25, 1999.

Mount Lopatin. 72°51' S, 168°04' E. Rising to 2670 m, 10 km ESE of Mount Riddolls, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Boris Lopatin, Soviet exchange scientist at McMurdo, 1968.

Loper, Richard Fanning. b. Feb. 3, 1800, Stonington, Conn. He was a ship's master at the incredible age of 15, commanding the schooner *Nancy Cobb* between 1817 and 1819. He was 2nd mate on the *Hero* during the 1820–21 voyage to Antarctica as part of the first Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition. Immediately after the expedition, he settled in Philadelphia, and began a packet ship trade between that city and Hartford, Conn. In 1826 he married Nat Palmer's niece, Margaret Mercer Baird, and, in 1840, after skippering several ships, he became a famous inventor, shipbuilder, and wealthy yacht racer. He died in Brooklyn, on Nov. 8, 1880, and is buried in a family plot at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 3rd Street, Philadelphia. His widow died in 1898.

Loper Channel. 61°23' S, 55°23' W. A marine channel running E-W between Elephant Island and Gibbs Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for Richard Fanning Loper. The name was originally given to the passage between Elephant Island and King George Island, and appears that way on a 1940 British chart, and also on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On Nov. 6, 1980, UK-APC restricted the name to the present feature. One has also seen the names Loper Sea Channel, and Loper Strait, and on a 1977 Argentine chart it appears as Pasaje Espíritu Santo, named for the *Espíritu Santo*. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Loper Sea Channel *see* **Loper Channel**

Loper Strait *see* **Loper Channel**

Cerro López *see* **López Nunatak**

Islotes López *see* **Moss Islands**

Monte López *see* **Doumer Hill, Stokes Hill**

Mount Lopez. 72°01' S, 101°41' W. In the Walker Mountains, 8 km E of Landfall Peak, in the W part of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Maxwell A. Lopez. Originally plotted in 72°01' S, 101°53' W, it has since been replotted.

Picacho(s) López *see* **López Nunatak**

[1]**Punta López**. 61°06' S, 53°57' W. A point at the NE extremity of Cape Lloyd, on Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1975–76, for Admiral Raúl López Silva, who gave the orders for the expedition. The Chileans accepted the name in 1977.

[2]**Punta López** *see* **Ferrer Point**

[3]**Punta López** *see* **Punta Pallero**

Lopez, Maxwell Albert. b. 1926, Brooklyn, son of Maximo Lopez and his English wife Clarice G. Elson. He was an ensign, a pilot/navigator in the U.S. Naval Reserve, and was living in Newport, R.I, when he sailed to Antarctica on the *Pine Island*, and was killed on Dec. 30, 1946, in the Martin Mariner crash during OpHJ, which killed 2 others as well (*see* **Deaths**, 1946).

Bahía López de Bertodano *see* **Bertodano Bay**

López de Bertodano, Juan. b. Dec. 31, 1871, Argentina. Engineer 1st class, he was chief engineer on the *Uruguay* in 1903, during the rescue of SwedAE 1901–04. He died on Sept. 14, 1932. *See* **Bertodano Bay**.

López Nunatak. 62°29' S, 59°39' W. A steep-sided, granitic nunatak rising to 275 m (the British say 255 m), 1.3 km SE of Ash Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946–47, and named by them as Picacho Correa. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It appears on 1951 Chilean chart as Picachos Teniente López, named for 1st Lt. Sergio López Angulo, communications officer on the *Iquique* during that 1946–47 expedition, but on a 1961 Chilean chart the name had been abbreviated to Picachos López. However, on a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Cerro López, and on one of their 1963 charts as Picacho López, that last being the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a 1964 reference to it as López Peak. In 1964 it was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. The name Lopez Nunatak (i.e., without the accent) appears in the 1965 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1968. The accent mark was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 and 1986 British gazetteers. *See also* **Ferrer Point**. Note: Beware the British gazetteer, which gives the latitudinal coordinates erroneously as 62°59' S.

López Peak *see* **López Nunatak**

Loppa. 72°33' S, 20°00' E. A small nunatak S of Lussa, and E of the upper part of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the flea").

Lopyan Crag. 63°42' S, 58°23' W. A narrow, rocky hill extending 1.7 km in a NW-SE direction and rising to 583 m in Erul Heights, 1.98 km SE of Gigen Peak, 2.27 km SW of Coburg Peak, 2.22 km NW of Huma Nunatak, 2.64 km NE of Siniger Nunatak, and 3.63 km E of Roman Knoll, it surmounts Russell East Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Lopyan, in western Bulgaria.

Cap Loqui *see* **Cape García**

Punta Loqui *see* **Loqui Point**

Loqui Point. 65°55' S, 64°58' W. Marks the S side of the entrance to Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Cap García, after Rear Admiral García of the Argentine Navy (*see* **Cape García**). The N cape of Barilari Bay he named Cap Loqui, for Capitán de fragata Esteban de Loqui of the Argentine Navy. All that appears on Charcot's 1906 map. However, the maps of Charcot's next expedition, FrAE 1908–10, show Cap García to be the northern one. The southern one (the one he had originally called Cap García) was left unnamed on the 1908–10 map. In order to continue Charcot's naming, the name of the southern cape has now been given as Loqui Point, because Cap García has been accepted all these years as the name for the northern cape. This is a good example of a phenomenon of name-changing which happens not infrequently in Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name Loqui Point on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a 1957 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The name Punta Loqui appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Don Esteban (b. 1857) was governor of Tierra del Fuego, and assisted Charcot in Jan. 1904. He was later the Argentine consul in El Salvador.

Lord, Ronald Alexander "Ron." b. Feb. 12, 1932, Southampton. He joined the RAF, and was a flight lieutenant when he wintered-over as a FIDS pilot at Base B in 1960 and 1961. Still a flight lieutenant in 1965, when he won the DFC for his work in Borneo as commander of 225 Helicopter Squadron, at RAF Kuching. After that he was posted to RAF Ternhill, in Shropshire, and died in Exeter in Feb. 1992.

Lord Bank. 67°50' S, 69°15' W. A submarine bank, with a least depth of 18 m, WSW of the entrance to Quest Channel, off Adelaide Island. Surveyed from the *Endurance* in Jan. 1980. It appears on a British chart of 1981, named for Capt. James Trevor Lord (b. 1933), RN, skipper of the *Endurance*, 1978–80. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 9, 1981, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Lord Glacier. 75°12' S, 138°41' W. About 10 km long, it flows from Coulter Heights to Hull Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Neal E. Lord, geophysicist at the University of Wisconsin, whose research focused on theoretical and field analysis

of the ice stream area of West Antarctica from the late 1980s on.

The *Lord Melville*. A 210-ton London sealing snow, owned by Messrs Clark & Wright, merchants. On Sept. 19, 1820, she sailed out of Gravesend, Kent, under the command of the Clark part (Capt. John Clark), bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. After taking 10,000 fur seal skins and 25 tons of elephant seal oil, the vessel was wrecked in the early part of 1821, and the chief officer and 10 of the crew were forced to winter-over in 1821 on King George Island.

Lord Nunatak. 80°21' S, 24°01' W. A nunatak, rising to about 1075 m, 2.5 km SW of Baines Nunatak, midway between the Herbert Mountains (to the W) and the Pioneers Escarpment (to the E), in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, survyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Canadian explorer, William Barry Lord, Royal Artillery, co-author (with Thomas Baines) of *Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration* (London, 1871). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Loren Nunataks. 83°36' S, 53°52' W. A line of low nunataks, rising to about 1640 m, 5 km E of Rivas Peaks, between the Median Snowfield and the Torbert Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963-64 they were surveyed from the ground by USGS, and photographed aerially that same season by USN, being mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Loren Brown, Jr., aviation machinist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lorentzen, Bjarne. b. April 10, 1900, Aalesund, Norway, son of telegraph manager Birger Lorentzen and his wife Lenchen Smith. Cook who arrived in Antarctica on the *Norsel* on Jan. 6, 1951, to replace John Snarby, on NBSAE 1949-52. He died in Lødingen, Norway.

Lorentzen Peak. 71°45' S, 2°50' W. A peak, 8 km S of Vesleskarvet Cliff, on the NW side of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Lorentzenpiggen, for Bjarne Lorentzen. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Lorentzen Peak in 1962.

Lorentzenpiggen *see* **Lorentzen Peak**

Mount Lorette. 72°32' S, 31°09' E. An ice-free mountain, rising to 2200 m, close W of Mount Loodts, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by leader Gaston de Gerlache as Mont Notre-Dame de Lorette, for the patron saint of aviators, Notre Dame de Lorette, partly because it looks like a cathedral in shape. The name, also seen as Mont N.-D. de Lorette, was shortened and translated to Mount Lorette by US-ACAN in 1965.

Mount Lorius. 72°28' S, 162°21' E. Rising to 1690 m, 4 km N of Mount Allison, in the Monument Nunataks, S of the head of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Claude Lorius. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lorius, Claude. French glaciologist. b. Feb. 25, 1932, Besançon, France. In 1955 he answered an ad looking for people to go south, and, after a stint in Greenland, he wintered over at Charcot Station in 1957. He was a member of the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. He led the French Polar Expedition of 1964-66, and was at Vostok Station for the winter of 1984.

Rocas Lorn *see* **Lorn Rocks**

Lorn Rocks. 65°31' S, 64°56' W. A group of rocks, 20 km W of the N end of Lahille Island, in the Biscoe Islands, on the W side of Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1956-57 aerial photographs taken by FIDASE. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 because they are small, forlorn, and deserted. They appear on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. They appear on a 1962 Chilean chart as Rocas Lorn, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Lake Lorna. 67°47' S, 62°47' E. Also known as Lorna Lake. A small meltwater lake, between Fearn Hill and Mount Ward, in the North Masson Range of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by a 1956 ANARE party led by John Béchervaise, and named by ANCA after his wife Lorna Fearn (*see also* **Fearn Hill**).

Lorna Lake *see* **Lake Lorna**

Lorne Automatic Weather Station. 78°15' S, 170°00' E. An American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 46 m, installed in Jan. 2007, and name for the father-in-law of AWS scientist George Weidner. It was raised on Nov. 4, 2008.

Lorten *see* **Cleft Island**, **Lichen Island**

The *Los Angeles*. One of the two Lockheed Vega planes taken by Wilkins on his expedition of 1928-30.

Cerro Los Bucles *see* **Fidase Peak**

Los Dientes *see* **Les Dents** (under **L**)

Agujas Los Dientes *see* **Les Dents** (under **L**)

Los Pozos *see* **Montes Aguayo**

Montes Los Pozos *see* **Montes Aguayo**

Nunataks Los Pozos *see* **Montes Aguayo**

Islotes Los Provincianos *see* **Yoke Island**

Punta Losardo. 71°52' S, 61°10' W. A point, W of Cape Hattersley-Smith, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Humberto Francisco Losardo, a cabo mayor who was killed in Tierra del Fuego in the Avro Lincoln B019 coming back from Antarctica on March 22, 1950.

Lose Platte *see* **Loze Mountain**

Lösener, Kurt. Flight mechanic for the *Boreas* during GermAE 1938-39. *See* **Loesenerplatte**.

Lednik Loshkina *see* **Styles Glacier**

Lost Seal Stream. 77°36' S, 163°14' E. A glacial meltwater stream, about 2.2 km long, draining from the W margin of Commonwealth Glacier into the NE end of Lake Fryxell, in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that studied the hydrology of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in several seasons between 1987 and 1994. The name commemorates an encounter with a living Weddell seal that wandered into the area N of Lake Fryxell in Nov. 1990, then entered the camp area, and had to be evacuated by helicopter to New Harbor. A mummified seal is prominent at the mouth of the stream. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Lost Valley. 64°02' S, 58°24' W. A valley, running NNE-SSW, to the N of Gin Cove, and W of Patalamon Mesa, on James Ross Island. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, in association with Hidden Lake to the east. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Puerto Lote *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

Lotzegletscher. 70°45' S, 162°51' E. A glacier in the Explorers Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Cape (de) Loubat *see* **Loubat Point**

Pointe de Loubat *see* **Loubat Point**

Punta Loubat *see* **Loubat Point**

Loubat Point. 65°04' S, 63°56' W. Forms the NE side of the entrance to Deloncle Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe de Loubat, for Joseph Florimond Loubat (1831-1927), American philanthropist created Duc de Loubat by the Pope in 1893 for his contributions to the church. Much of his work was done in his adopted home, Paris. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1908. Further charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape de Loubat. UK-APC accepted the name Loubat Point on Sep. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1955 (after rejecting the proposed Cape Loubat). It appears as such in the 1956 American gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1958. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Loubat, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Costa Loubet *see* **Loubet Coast**

Terre Loubet *see* **Loubet Coast**

Loubet Coast. 67°00' S, 66°00' W. Between Cape Bellue and the head of Bourgeois Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Explored and roughly charted in Jan. 1905 by FrAE 1903-05. It was further charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Terre Loubet (i.e., "Loubet land"), for Émile-François Loubet (1839-1929), the president of France, 1899-1906, and a patron of Charcot's first expedition. Charcot applied the name to the mainland coast E of Adelaide Island, but with its N and S limits undefined. On Shackleton's 1919 map, and on a British chart of 1930, the name appears as Loubet Coast, with its limits undefined. Further charted in 1935-36,

by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart as Loubert Coast (a misspelling that is very easy to make), on a 1946 Argentine chart as Costa Loubet, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Costa de Loubet. The names Tierra Loubet and Tierra de Loubet have also been seen. US-ACAN accepted the name Loubet Coast in 1947, with the limits we know today, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as such on a British chart of 1951, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The British Base W was here. The British plot this feature in 67°00' S, 67°00' W, and the Chileans (whose 1974 gazetteer accepted the name Costa Loubet) in 66°55' S, 66°16' W.

Loubet Land *see* **Loubet Coast**

Loubet Strait *see* **The Gullet**

Loudon, William McLelland. b. NZ. Boilerman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He kept a diary.

Loudwater Cove. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. A small, west-facing cove, 0.8 km long, immediately NE of Norsel Point, it is the southernmost indentation in Wylie Bay, on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N, who named it for the thundering noise the water makes as it comes into this cove from the sea. UK-APC accepted the name on Sep. 4, 1957, and it appears on a 1958 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1963.

Louis Glacier *see* **Rubble Glacier**

Mount Louis McHenry Howe *see* **Mount Howe**

Louis Philippe Coast *see* **Trinity Peninsula**

Louis Philippe Land *see* **Trinity Peninsula**

Louis Philippe Peninsula *see* **Trinity Peninsula**

Louis Philippe Plateau. 63°37' S, 58°27' W. A plateau, rising to about 1370 m above sea level and occupying the central part of Trinity Peninsula, it is 8 km wide, and runs in a NE-SW direction for 17.5 km long from Windy Gap to Russell West Glacier. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, in order to preserve Dumont d'Urville's 1838 naming of Trinity Peninsula as Terre Louis Philippe, a name which did not stick. Louis-Philippe of France (1773-1850), King of France, 1830-48, was the honoree. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The British hyphenate Louis-Philippe, but the Americans don't. ChilAE 1947-48 named the SW part of this feature as Meseta de Ingenieros (i.e., "engineers plateau"). The NE part they named Meseta Teniente de Aviación Toro Mazote, for Carlos Toro Mazote (q.v. under **T**). The whole plateau was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Since 1978 the feature has been called Cordón Angustia (i.e., "anguish chain") by the Argentines, for "the state of mind of the Argentine expedition to the South Pole"). Today, the Chileans call the whole feature Cordón Puga, for Federico Puga Borne (*see* **Croker Passage**, and **Punta Spring Refugio**).

The *Louise*. A 449-ton bark, built in 1852 in St. John's, New Brunswick, and owned by How & Co., of Bristol, England. On Aug. 9, 1859, she left Melbourne, bound for Guam, under the command of Capt. Edwin Keates. During that voyage she found herself in (or, at least, very, very close to) Antarctic waters, and on Sept. 4 of that year, Keates claimed to have seen an island in 59°21' S, 119°07' W, that may have been Dougherty Island (q.v.). Capt. Hassett took command of the *Louise* after this expedition.

Île Louise *see* **Louise Island**

Îlot Louise *see* **Louise Island**

Isla Louise *see* **Louise Island**

Monte Louise *see* **Louise Peak**

Mount Louise *see* **Louise Peak**

Pic Louise *see* **Louise Peak**

Sommet Louise *see* **Louise Peak**

Louise Island. 64°36' S, 62°23' W. An ice-covered island, about 1 km long and about 0.5 km wide, 1.5 km E of Cape Anna, between that cape and Emma Island, in the SW side of the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered on Jan. 29-30, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Louise, for his sister. The name also appears on the expedition charts as Îlot Louise, and on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the maps, it appears as Louise Island. Lester and Bagshawe, while amending Capt. Johannessen's 1919-20 chart during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, amended this island a little further than they should have, calling it Emma Island. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Louise, but on one of their 1953 charts it appears as Isla Luisa, a name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was recharted by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Louise Islet on Sept. 4, 1957, but on July 7, 1959 changed that to Louise Island, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. The Chilean gazetteeer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Louise.

Louise Islet *see* **Louise Island**

Louise Peak. 65°05' S, 64°00' W. Rising to 625 m, 1.5 km N of Gourdon Peak, on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pic Louise, for the sister of Ernest Gourdon. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. However, it appears on his 1908 map as Sommet Louise. It appears by error as Mount Sainte Louise on a 1930 British chart, and the French, who should have definitely known better, translated this on one of their 1937 charts as Mont Sainte-Louise. It appears as Louise Peak on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, was Mount Louise, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Pico Luisa, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team between 1956 and 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Louise Peak, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Monte Louise, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Louise Peak in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lovegrove, Ian William. b. April 15, 1945, Wallasey, Cheshire, son of John W. Lovegrove and his wife Ellen Blyth. He spent 30 months at Rothera Station as a BAS polar guide and general assistant, wintering-over in 1982 and 1983, and then a further 35 months as base commander at various stations (Rothera, 1983-84, and Halley Bay, 1984-89, when they were rebuilding). He was nearly 10 years with BAS, and then went into education.

Lovegrove Point. 60°41' S, 45°39' W. The N entrance point of Express Cove, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Ian Lovegrove. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lovegrovebreen. 75°01' S, 12°25' W. A glacier between Juckeskammen and Flisegga, in the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Geoffrey William "Geoff" Lovegrove, BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1965 and 1966.

Lovejoy Glacier. 70°48' S, 160°10' E. A broad glacier flowing ENE through the Usarp Mountains, along the E side of Sample Nunataks, between those nunataks and Anderson Pyramid, in the Usarp Mountains. In its lower course it runs side by side with the larger Harlin Glacier to the S, without a ridge separating them, and then they both flow E into the Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Owen B. Lovejoy, VX-6 R4D co-pilot who supported USGS's Topo East survey in 1962-63. He was back in 1963-64. NZ-APC and ANCA both accepted the name.

Lovell Glacier. 72°00' S, 69°30' W. Flows SW from the Dione Nunataks into Stravinsky Inlet, in the S part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on April 12, 2010, for Sir Alfred Charles Bernard Lovell (b. 1913), radio astronomer, director of the Joddrell Bank Observatory, at the University of Manchester, 1945-80. At the time of writing (Oct. 2010), Sir Bernard was still alive.

Lovering Island. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. A small, round island about 3.7 km NW of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for John F. Lovering, vice chancellor of Flinders University, and chairman of the Antarctic Science Advisory Committee (ASAC), from its inception in 1985 until 1990.

Lovill Bluff. 73°22' S, 126°54' W. A rock and snow coastal bluff at the W end of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land, 22 km SW of the summit of Mount Siple, it marks the N side of the entrance to Pankratz Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-

ACAN in 1966, for James E. Lovill, meteorologist-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1965.

Lovísolo, José C. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1935

Kar Lovushka. 70°52' S, 67°40' E. A pass on the W side of McLaren Ridge, at the head of Battye Glacier, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Isla Low *see* **Low Island**

Low, Andrew. Brother of William Low. A Scottish sealing captain, he commanded the *Adeona* in the Falkland Islands and the South Shetlands during the 1822-23 season. He remained skipper of the *Adeona* until 1832. In the 1820s, he was involved in the settlement of the Falkland Islands. He also bought the *Dart*, and sent her to the Falklands under William Low and other skippers. However, other sources say the *Dart* was bought by L. Low, and that Andrew was appointed skipper on Sept. 8, 1823, leaving Gravesend on Sept. 13, bound for the South Seas.

Low, David. b. 1859, Peterhead. Ordinary seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. He lived in Dundee.

Low, F.G. Captain of the Boston sealer *Esther*, 1820-21. There is reason to believe his name may actually have been Edward.

Low, William. Scottish sealing captain, brother of Andrew Low. In Aug. 1823, he and his brother Andrew bought the *Dart* from Francis and Thomas Duell, and on Sept. 8, 1823 William was appointed the *Dart*'s skipper. He took the vessel down to the South Seas for the 1823-24 season (it is not certain that he went to the South Shetlands that season). He was involved in the settlement of the Falkland Islands, in the 1820s. For over 30 years he was involved in sealing and whaling in South America, and developed the most intimate knowledge of the waters. He died in Chiloé. Darwin met him, and said that he "strikingly resembled the old buccaneers."

Low Cliff. 77°37' S, 166°27' E. A low cliff in North Bay, Ross Island. Descriptively named by BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Low Head. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. A headland 1.5 km SSW of Lions Rump (the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island), between that feature and Martins Head, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, and named descriptively by them as Cape Low Head. It appears on their chart of that year, and on a 1938 British chart. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears translated as Cabo Cabeza Baja, and on a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Low Head. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Cabo Promontorio Bajo, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Low Head on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears by error as Martins Head. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC shortened the name to Low Head, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. Don Hawkes mapped it as such in 1961, and it appears on a 1962 British chart.

Cape Low Head *see* **Low Head**

Low Island. 63°19' S, 62°07' W. An island, 14 km long and 8 km wide, it lies 22 km SE of Smith Island, and is the most southwesterly of the main islands in the South Shetlands. It appears as Low Island in Capt. John Davis's log of Jan. 31, 1821, named for its low elevation (some say it might have been named for Capt. Edward Low, the sealer—*see* **Low, F.G.**). Landings were made on the island on Feb. 2, 1821, by both Capt. Davis and Capt. Burdick, and the name appears in Burdick's log of Feb. 15, 1821, and on Powell's chart of 1822. On Weddell's chart, published in 1825, it appears as Jamesons Island (one does not know who or what Jameson was; *see* **Jameson Point**). On Powell's 1828 chart it appears as "Jameson's or Low Island." The position of the island was determined by Foster from a position E of Cape Possession and from Deception Island, in Jan.-March 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and appears on his (and Kendall's) 1829 chart as "Jameson Island or Low Island." It appears in Biscoe's log of March 5, 1832, and on a British chart of 1839. Although there was an Argentine tendency to translate it as Isla Baja, it appears as Isla Low on a 1908 Argentine map. On Charcot's map of 1912 (reflecting FrAE 1908-10), it appears as Île Jameson, but on Bograin's 1914 map of the same expedition, it appears as "Île Jameson ou Low." It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31, and appears as Low Island on their 1931 and 1933 charts. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Low Island (Jameson Island)," and consequently on an Argentine chart of 1946 as "Isla Low (Jameson)." US-ACAN accepted the name Low Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Isla Jerónimo de Alderete, named after Gerónimo de Alderete (*see* **Aagaard Glacier**), but the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Low. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it has been translated as Isla Baja, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (they therefore made the decision that it was not named for Capt. Low). Originally plotted in 63°17' S, 62°09' W, it was re-plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Low Lake. 67°01' S, 142°41' E. The largest and lowest lake at Cape Denison, it lies in a depression between the 2 ridges at the ends of which are Beryl Hill to the W and Petrel Hill to the E. The descriptive name appears on maps prepared by AAE 1911-14, and was named by Mawson. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Low Nunakol *see* **Low Nunatak**

Low Nunatak. 77°07' S, 162°14' E. A nunatak, about 1.5 km long, rising to about 450 m above sea level (rising to about 50 m above the surrounding ice surface), in the Cotton Glacier, 3 km N of the W end of Killer Ridge, between (on the one hand) Mackay Glacier and Mount Suess, and (on the other) the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Formerly called Low Nunakol, that descriptive name appearing on the map produced by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name Low Nunatak on Jan. 15, 2008, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Low Point *see* **Monroe Point**

[1]**Low Rock**. 62°17' S, 58°38' W. A low rock surrounded by foul ground, and rising to an elevation of 3 m above sea level, 1.5 km SW of Stranger Point (the S extremity of King George Island) in the South Shetlands. An unnamed rock in essentially this position was charted by David Ferguson in 1913-14. It appears on his 1918 chart, and is probably this rock. More accurately charted, and descriptively named, by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and 1937. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart translated as Roca Baja, on a 1948 Argentine chart of 1948 as Roca Low, and (misspelled) on an Argentine chart of 1954, as Roca Law. UK-APC accepted the name Low Rock on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Rocas Bajas, but it was the name Roca Baja that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Low Rock** *see* **Hetty Rock**

[3]**Low Rock**. 71°12' S, 67°12' E. Named by the Russians. However, this seems like an odd name coming from the Russians, unless it is a translation of a Russian name that eludes this author. With these coordinates as given in the SCAR gazetteer, this feature would be located on the W side of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains.

Low Summit. 77°40' S, 166°44' E. The S portion of Turks Head, on the W side of Ross Island. Named by Frank Debenham during his plane table survey in 1912, during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Low Tongue. 67°33' S, 62°00' E. A tongue of rock about 165 m long and about 12 m high, projecting from the icy coast of Mac. Robertson Land, just W of Holme Bay, and about 44 km W of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Lagøtangen. First visited by ANARE western parties in 1954-55. On Aug. 20, 1957, ANCA translated it directly into English, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Lowd, Wilfred H. b. Sept. 30, 1900, Worcester, Mass., son of carpenter turned pattern maker Curtis Lowd and his wife Abbie. He trained as a carpenter. He married Marion G. Dunning, and in 1930 they were living in Brooklyn, where he was working as an assistant foreman with the Edison Company. He joined the U.S. Navy and was an able seaman and carpenter on the *Jacob Ruppert* during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35.

During World War II, he was a construction mechanic 1st class in the U.S. Navy. He died on Jan. 7, 1973, in Magnolia Springs, Alabama.

Mount Lowe. 80°33' S, 30°16' W. A mountain with 2 peaks, the higher rising to 990 m (the British say 910 m), on the S side of the mouth of Blaiklock Glacier, it is the westernmost peak in the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for George Lowe. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lowe, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Lowe, Harold Phillip. Leader at Vanda Station in 1970. He was back in Antarctica with NZARP in 1972-73.

Lowe, Wallace George. Known as George. b. 1924, Hastings, NZ, son of Arch Lowe. Educated at Marlborough, he was a mechanical engineer in the Royal Engineers during World War II. In 1945 he became a teacher, then a mountain climber. His tramping club in Hastings included Jo Goymour (*see* **Jefford, Brian**). In 1951-52 he went on his first Himalayan expedition, with Ed Hillary, got his MA at Cambridge in 1952, and was part of the support party that got to within 1000 feet of the summit of Everest during the most famous mountain climb of all time, the 1953 expedition that propelled Hillary to an acme of fame. He went into development engineering, met Fuchs in 1954, and was invited to be the NZ photographer and *Times* correspondent who crossed the continent with Fuchs in 1957-58 during BCTAE. He was involved in the movie *The Crossing of Antarctica*, and lectured widely in the UK and Europe. He helped Hillary write a couple of books, and from 1959 to 1963 taught at Repton, in Derbyshire, also going on Himalayan and other expeditions. On Sept. 8, 1962, at Henley-on-Thames, he married Susan Hunt, Sir John Hunt's 2nd daughter. From 1963 to 1973 he taught at, and was headmaster of, Grange School, in Santiago, Chile, and then returned to England to be a school inspector for outdoor activities, until 1984. In 1989 he and others set up the Sir Edmund Hillary Himalayan Trust UK, and in 1998 he was awarded the OBE. His second wife was Mary.

Lowe Bluff. 85°58' S, 137°12' W. A high, ice-covered bluff between Alaska Canyon and the head of Kansas Glacier, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for William G. Lowe, radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Lowe Glacier. 82°58' S, 160°25' E. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, it flows S from a saddle common with Prince of Wales Glacier, about 6.4 km E of Mount Gregory, and joins Princess Anne Glacier. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for David Reginald Cecil Lowe (b. Auckland), field assistant with the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, and a member of the party. He also wintered-over at Scott Base in 1965. In 1965-66 he was leader of the Northern Party to Campbell Glacier, and in 1966-67 was 2nd-in-command at Scott Base. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name, on Aug. 10, 1966.

Lowe Nunataks. 72°13' S, 98°56' W. A cluster of low peaks, or nunataks, 2.5 km SE of Mount Borgeson, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Photographer's Mate W.L. Lowe, air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained aerial photos of this area.

Lowe Peak. 81°40' S, 161°22' E. Rising to 1060 m, 5 km S of Mount Kolp, at the NW end of the Nash Range. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Peter Allan Lowe, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1961, as a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Lowell, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Monte Lowell Thomas *see* **Thomas Mountains**

Mount Lowell Thomas *see* **Thomas Mountains**

Lowell Thomas Mountains *see* **Thomas Mountains**

Lower Fang *see* **The Fang** (under **F**)

Lower Ferrar Glacier *see* **Ferrar Glacier**

Lower Jaw Glacier. 78°22' S, 162°57' E. The east-flowing southern branch of the glacier on the E side of the ridge that runs N from the peak they call Shark Fin, in the Royal Society Range of southern Victoria Land. Upper Jaw Glacier runs into it, and then the two coalesced branches run into Renegar Glacier, which, in turn, flows into Koettlitz Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1980. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1994. *See* **Upper Jaw Glacier** for why these two glaciers are so named.

Lower Miers Stream. 78°07' S, 164°09' E. Flows from Lake Miers to the Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993, in association with nearby Miers Glacier.

Lower Staircase. 78°25' S, 161°45' E. The lower, eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, between The Landing and Clinker Bluff, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named descriptively in 1957, by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Lower Victoria Glacier *see* **Victoria Lower Glacier**

Lower Wright Glacier *see* **Wright Lower Glacier**

Lower Wright Refuge. 77°26' S, 162°37' E. A refuge hut established by the New Zealanders in Nov. 1971, to the west of Wright Lower Glacier, in Wright Valley, Victoria Land.

Lowery Glacier. 82°35' S, 163°15' E. About 100 km (the New Zealanders say 60 km) long, it flows N from the Bowden Névé (at the Prince Andrew Plateau), being fed by icefalls and tributary glaciers from that névé, along the E side of the Queen Elizabeth Range (being enclosed by that range and the coastal mountains of the Ross Ice Shelf, and also receiving flow from icefalls and tributary glaciers from that range and those coastal mountains), to enter the Nimrod Glacier 30 km E of Cape Lyttelton. Named by the NZ Geographical and Topographical Survey of 1959-60, for James H. "Jim" Lowery, a member of one of the field parties on this expedition, who was severely and permanently injured when a Snocat fell through a crevasse off Cape Selborne in Nov. 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Lowest points in Antarctica. The Bentley Subglacial Trench is 8326 feet (2538 m) below sea level, which is also the lowest point on Earth not covered by seawater (although it is covered in ice). The deepest lake is Radok Lake, at a depth of 1335 feet. The lowest accessible point in Antarctica is Deep Lake, in the Vestfold Hills, about 50 m below sea level.

Mount Loweth. 73°27' S, 93°33' W. Also called Mount Hogan. A snow-topped mountain rising to 1420 m, with a steep rock cliff on the NE side, 10 km ENE of Anderson Dome, in the E end of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Hugh F. Loweth, U.S. government officer with the Office of Management and Budget, who, for many years, helped formulate U.S. Antarctic policy. He retired on July 1, 1986, after 40 years of government service.

Mount Lowman. 70°39' S, 160°03' E. Rising to 1610 m, on the E central slopes of the Pomerantz Tableland, 3 km SE of Rinehart Peak, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Henry R. Lowman III, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Mount Lowry. 84°33' S, 64°09' W. Rising to 1020 m, 4 km NW of Wrigley Bluffs, in the Anderson Hills, in the northern Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James K. Lowry, USARP biologist from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lowry Bluff. 74°22' S, 163°19' E. Rising to 1070 m, it forms the E extremity of Nash Ridge, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for George Lowry, biologist at Palmer Station, 1965-66.

Lowry Massif. 80°37' S, 158°12' E. A compact block of ridgelines, about 5 km long, without a prominent culminating summit, rising to about 1800 m on the S side of Byrd Glacier, and 5 km SSW of Mount Tuatara. A section of Shackleton Limestone was measured here by USAP geologist Ed Stump, on Nov. 21, 2000. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Patrick H. Lowry, a member of Stump's Arizona State Uni-

versity field parties of 1977–78 and 1978–79, the latter season in the area of the Byrd Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Loyd, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Loyd, William *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Løyndeknatten *see* **Shinobi Rock**

Gora Loze *see* **Loze Mountain**

Loze Mountain. 71°37' S, 11°17' E. Rising to 2130 m, it surmounts the W wall of Grautskåla Cirque, in the NW part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped again by SovAE 1960–61, and named by the USSR in 1960–61 as Gora Loze, in order to preserve Ritscher's naming of Lose Platte (i.e., "loose plateau") for an area near here which nowadays cannot be determined. US-ACAN accepted the name Loze Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Lausflaeet.

Mount Lozen. 72°07' S, 168°24' E. Rising to 2460 m, at the NW side of the head of Tocci Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Michael R. Lozen (b. March 1945), USN, radioman at McMurdo in 1967.

Lozen Nunatak. 62°39' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 440 m, in the upper Huron Glacier, 1.5 km SE of Kuzman Knoll and 900 m NE of Zograf Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Lozen Monastery of St. Spas, in western Bulgaria.

Lozen Saddle. 62°39' S, 60°08' W. A saddle, at an elevation of 437 m, between Lozen Nunatak and Zograf Peak, on Livingston Island. It provides overland access from the area of Wörner Gap to Shipka Valley. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, in association with the nunatak.

Lu Shan. 62°14' S, 58°58' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Luansheng Dao *see* **Twin Island**

Mount Lubbock. 73°13' S, 169°08' E. A high coastal peak, rising to 1630 m, immediately N of Cape Jones, and eastward of Mount Phillips, at the S end of Daniell Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for barrister, astronomer, and great mathematician Sir John Lubbock, 3rd Bart. (1803–1865), of the banking house of Lubbock, treasurer and vice president of the Royal Society, 1830–35 and 1838–45, and, at roughly the same period of time, first vice chancellor of the University of London. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lubbock Ridge. 84°50' S, 175°25' W. A high ridge, trending for about 8 km long in an E-W direction, it extends W from Mount Wade, and terminates in a steep bluff at the E side of Shackleton Glacier, between Cathedral Peaks and Taylor Nunatak. Named by Al Wade (q.v.), leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party of 1962–63, for Lubbock, Texas, the home of Texas Tech, to which all 3 members of the party were affiliated. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lucas, James. An apprentice with the Marine Society, he went to the South Shetlands aboard the *Susanna Ann*, during that vessel's second trip, 1824–25. His father, James Lucas, owned the vessel.

Lucas Island. 68°30' S, 77°57' E. A small island, just W of the Vestfold Hills, 3 km NW of Plog Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Plogsteinen (i.e., "the plow stone"). Remapped by ANARE in 1958, and named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for William Charles "Bill" Lucas (b. July 29, 1928), diesel mechanic who was the among the first group of winterers at Davis Station, in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lucas Nunatak. 67°48' S, 62°11' E. An isolated nunatak, about 1.8 km S of Woodberry Nunataks, and about 6 km S of the main massif of the Casey Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Visited by an ANARE party led by Ian Landon-Smith, in April 1962. Named by ANCA for mountain climber Frederick Michael "Mike" Lucas (b. Feb. 5, 1924. d. Nov. 10, 2006), ex-RN lieutenant commander, and officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lucchitta Glacier. 74°24' S, 99°56' W. A glacier, about 30 km long, flowing S from the Hudson Mountains into Pine Island Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Baerbel Koesters Lucchitta (b. Oct. 2, 1938, Münster), USGS geomorphologist and planetary geologist, one of the first women in the field of astrogeology, and a specialist in the use of satellite imagery for geological and glaciological studies from the early 1980s to the early 2000s. One of the pioneers in the use of imagery for glacier velocity measurements in Antarctica.

Bukhta Luchistaja *see* **Luchistaja Bay**

Luchistaja Bay. 66°04' S, 101°21' E. In the Bunger Hills. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Luchistaja. ANCA translated it.

Cerro Lucía. 63°27' S, 57°02' W. A hill about 7 km S of Sheppard Point, in the N part of Tabarin Peninsula, in the extreme NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Lucía Hiriart de Pinochet, wife of the president of Chile. She took part in the 1977 presidential voyage to Antarctica, aboard the *Aquiles*.

Monte Lucía *see* **Chair Peak**, [1]**Mount Tennant**

Lucia Automatic Weather Station. 74°57' S, 161°46' E. An Italian AWS, NW of Tomovick Nunatak, in Victoria Land, which began operating on Jan. 25, 2007.

Lucia Peak. 80°18' S, 155°23' E. A peak, 3 km NW of Adams Crest, in the Ravens Mountains, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Chief Master Sergeant Charles R. Lucia, who served with the 109 Airlift Wing, as chief of maintenance control during the transition of LC-130 aircraft operations from from the U.S. Navy to the Air National Guard.

Lucifer Crags. 62°40' S, 61°10' W. A rocky bluff at the S extremity of President Beaches, extending to within 500 m of Devils Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993. Plotted by the UK in late 2008. The only penguin rookery on Byers Peninsula is situated on the N side of these crags.

Luck Nunatak. 75°19' S, 72°32' W. A nunatak, 3 km SW of Mount Caywood, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by USGS in 1961–62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for George D. Luck, crew member of the Dakota that, on Nov. 26, 1961, flew into the area that would become Eights Station in 1961. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Lucy *see* **Mount Henry Lucy**

Lucy Glacier. 82°24' S, 158°25' E. A wide glacier flowing SE from the Polar Plateau, between Laird Plateau and McKay Cliffs, into the Nimrod Glacier, between the Cobham Range and the Geologists Range. Named by NZ-APC for William Robert "Bill" Lucy (b. Timaru, NZ), surveyor at Scott Base in 1963–64, during which he was on the McMurdo Ice Shelf Party. He wintered-over at Scott Base in 1964. He also took part in NZGSAE 1964–65 (which explored this region), as a surveyor with the Geologists Range field party. He was back on the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project in the summers of 1965–66 and 1966–67. In 1969 he was winter leader at Vanda Station. NZ-APC accepted the name, ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966, and US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Ludeman, Emmert Edward "E.E." b. July 2, 1922, Waukesha, Wisc., son of high school teacher Karl Ludeman and his wife Valborg. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a lieutenant commander when he took over from Scott Marshall as officer-in-charge of McMurdo Base on Nov. 28, 1957. He in turn handed over to William Lewiston. He died on Nov. 9, 2001, in Bend, Oregon.

Ludeman Glacier. 84°27' S, 172°40' E. A valley glacier, 22 km long, flowing N through the Commonwealth Range into the E side of the Beardmore Glacier at a point 20 km N of Mount Donaldson. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for E.E. Ludeman.

Mount Luders. 68°07' S, 55°30' E. A prominent mountain in the Dismal Mountains of

Kemp Land, about 13 km SW of Cyclops Peak. Plotted from 1959 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for David John "Dave" Luders (b. April 3, 1943), officer-in-charge at Casey Station in 1972, and at Mawson Station in 1974, during the latter being leader of a tractor train party that established a base camp at Knuckey Peaks. Later in the 1970s he was working in the New Hebrides (very definitely not in Antarctica).

Ludogorie Peak. 62°43' S, 60°11' W. Rising to about 350 m in Friesland Ridge, 1 km NNW of Needle Peak, 1 km SSE of Preslav Crag, 3.25 km SW of the summit of Peshev Ridge, and 1.2 km NE of Radomir Knoll, it overlooks Prespa Glacier to the W and S, Macy Glacier to the NE, and Brunow Bay to the E, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Ludogorie region in northeastern Bulgaria.

Ludvig Glacier. 70°45' S, 166°09' E. A tributary glacier flowing N between Arthurson Bluff and Mount Gale into Kirkby Glacier, near the coast of northern Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Ludvig Larsen, chief officer of the *Thala Dan*, the ship that carried ANARE along this coast in 1962. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. NZ-APC also accepted the name.

Ludwig Glacier *see* **Ludvig Glacier**

Mount Ludwig Hansen *see* **Hansen Spur**

Luff Nunatak. 71°06' S, 71°28' E. A narrow nunatak, about 4.5 km long, W of Foster Nunatak, in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, in the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Mannings were photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1957, and then visited by SovAE 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for Trevor S. Luff, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1970, and a member of the ANARE glaciological traverse party to the Amery Ice Shelf in Jan. 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Mount Lugering. 71°42' S, 162°57' E. Rising to nearly 2000 m, on the W side of the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, it marks the N side of the terminus of Hunter Glacier, where it joins Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Seabees utilitiesman Donald Russell Lugering, USN (b. 1935, Quincy, Ill.), who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Mount Lugg. 71°13' S, 64°43' E. A partly snow-covered mountain, about 9 km S of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the Mount Willing and Mount Hicks geodetic stations in 1971, during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Des Lugg (*see* **Lugg Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. The Russians call it Gora Sojuz-21.

Lugg Island. 68°32' S, 77°57' E. A small island, rising to an elevation of about 27 m above sea level, 1.5 km NW of Lake Island, off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, about 5 km N of Davis Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA for Dr. Desmond James "Des" Lugg (b. May 17, 1938, Adelaide), medical officer and 2nd-in-command at Davis Station in 1963. He visited the island for biological studies. In 1968 he became senior medical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and was officer-in-charge of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys in 1969-1970 and 1970-1971. In 1980-81 he was scientific leader of the International Biomedical Expedition to Antarctica. He also led some ANARE summer relief voyages. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Lugger Glacier. 76°58' S, 160°50' E. A broad glacier, 4 km wide, and about 5.5 km long, with an even surface, occupying the upland northward of Mount Bergen and Mount Gran, in the Convoy Range, and flowing N to the head of Alatna Valley. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in the Convoy Range for ships and things nautical, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1980, as Cruiser Glacier. However, in 1991, NZ-APC changed the name to Lugger Glacier, for the lugger, a small vessel with four cornered sails set fore and aft (*see* **Ships**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006. Interestingly, neither of the two names seems to appear in the NZ gazetteer.

Luhrsen Nunatak. 71°59' S, 161°41' E. A nunatak, 5 km SSE of Mount Alford, at the SE end of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard H. Luhrsen, assistant to the USARP representative at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Pic Luigi de Savoie *see* **Savoia Peak**

Pico Luigi Di Savoia *see* **Savoia Peak**

Luigi di Savoia Peak *see* **Savoia Peak**

Luigi Peak *see* **Savoia Peak**

The *Luis Alcázar* *see* **The *Capitán Luis Alcázar***

Luis Carvajal Station *see* **Teniente Carvajal Station**

Punta Luis Cruz. 69°35' S, 69°01' W. A point S of Cape Jeremy, on the coast of George VI Sound, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named probably by ChilAE 1946-47, probably for one Luis Cruz, probably a member of the expedition.

Pico Luis de Saboya *see* **Savoia Peak**

Península Luis Felipe *see* **Trinity Peninsula**

Luis Risopatrón Refugio *see* **Coppermine Cove Refugio**

Luis Risopatrón Station. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. Not to be confused with the refugio of the same name, at Coppermine Cove, this Chilean base was built by the army in Feb. 1957 on a rock surface, 40 m above sea level, at Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, 150 m from the coast, and 50 meters from General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. It was named Base Científica Geógrafo Luis Risopatrón, for the geographer Luis Risopatrón. There were 5 buildings, used mostly for summer biological work, and it could accommodate 12 persons. **1957 winter**: Luis Correa Z. (leader). **1958 winter**: Pedro Medina Arriaza (leader). **Aug. 10, 1958**: The living quarters burned, and the personnel were taken to General Bernardo O'Higgins Station.

Isla Luisa *see* **Louise Island**

Pico Luisa *see* **Louise Peak**, **Mount Wheat**

Punta Luisoni. 70°42' S, 61°37' W. A point, NE of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Luitpold Coast. 77°30' S, 32°00' W. The NW coast of Coats Land, mainly fringed by ice shelf, it extends along the coast from the vicinity of Hays Glacier (in 27°54' W) to the E limit of the Filchner Ice Shelf (in 36°W). Discovered on Jan. 30, 1912, by GermAE 1911-12, and named by Filchner as Prinzregent Luitpold Land, for the Bavarian noble, Luitpold (1821-1912), prince regent of Bavaria from 1886 to 1912. The SW limit of the land was in the vicinity of Vahsel Bay but the NE and S limits remained undefined. The name appears translated in several different languages. In Jan. 1915 it was further charted by BITE 1914-17, and in 1918 Wordie was the first to refer to it as the Luitpold Coast. Shackleton, on his 1919 map, calls it Luitpold Land. On the same map, he also called it the Leopold Coast (sic). On Bartholomew's 1922 map it appears as Prince-Regent Luitpold Land, on a 1945 Argentine chart it appears as Tierra del Príncipe Regente Leopoldo, on one of their 1946 charts as Costa Leopoldo, and on one of their 1952 charts as Costa Luitpold. Its boundaries appear in various ways over the years, on different maps and charts, but, as we know it today, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1956. ArgAE 1953-54 named it Costa Confín ("confín" meaning "outer limit"), because it marks the SE limit of the Weddell Sea. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1957, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-charted by BCTAE between 1955 and 1957, and re-mapped again from U.S. Landsat images taken in the 1970s.

Luitpold Land *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Luke Glacier. 65°42' S, 64°02' W. A glacier, at least 24 km long, it flows NW into the head of Leroux Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, it appears (unnamed) on Charcot's 1912 map. Re-surveyed in 1935-36 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears (still unnamed) on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for George Lawson Johnston (1873-1943), 1st Baron Luke, the head of Bovril, a contributor to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic chart of that year, as well as on a 1957 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. The British plot it in 65°46' S, 63°55' W, which is probably more

accurate than the American coordinates given at the head of this entry.

Lukovit Point. 62°34' S, 60°28' W. A point, 2.74 km WSW of Siddons Point, and 5.6 km E of Kuklen Point, on the coast of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town in northern Bulgaria.

Lully Foothills. 70°49' S, 69°38' W. A large group of peaks and nunataks rising to about 900 m between the Purcell Snowfield and the head of Schubert Inlet, this feature extends 24 km in a NE-SW direction, bounded to the E by Quinault Pass and to the W by Vivaldi Glacier, between that glacier and the LeMay Range, in the west-central part of the N part of Alexander Island. Apparently discovered and roughly mapped in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 70°44' S, 70°02' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Jean-Baptiste Lully (1639-1687), the composer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Lulow Rock. 85°36' S, 68°30' W. A prominent rock, rising to 1695 m, the most northerly exposed rock along the face of the Pecora Escarpment, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William F. "Bill" Lulow, who wintered-over as cook at Plateau Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Lumière *see* **Lumière Peak**

Pic Lumière *see* **Lumière Peak**

Pico Lumière *see* **Lumière Peak**

Sommet Lumière *see* **Lumière Peak**

Lumière Peak. 65°18' S, 64°03' W. Rising to 1065 m, 5 km SE of Cape Tuxen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Lumière, for French physician Auguste Lumière (1862-1954), a patron of the expedition, who, with his brother Pierre, was a movie pioneer. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. The feature was re-surveyed by FrAE 1908-10, and appears on Charcot's 1910 map as Pic Lumière. It appears on Olaf Holtedahl's 1929 chart as Mount Lumière. It was re-surveyed again in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. It first appears as Lumière Peak on a USAAF chart of 1946, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by a joint FIDS-RN team in 1958. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Pico Lumière, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Sometimes the Chileans do not use the accent mark. It was first climbed in 1965 by Frank Stacey, Tony Bushell, and Terry Tallis, of BAS.

Arrecife(s) Lumus *see* **Lumus Rock**

Roca Lumus *see* **Lumus Rock**

Lumus Reef *see* **Lumus Rock**

Lumus Rock. 65°13' S, 65°18' W. A rock awash, 6 km WNW of Sooty Rock, on the N side of the entrance to Buchanan Channel, and 11 km WNW of the Betbeder Islands, it marks the SW extremity of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, charted by them as a reef, and named by them as Lumus Reef, after one of the expedition's cats, the only one to survive the Antarctic winter. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. It was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Arrecife Lumus (i.e., "Lumus reef"), and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Toqui, but it was the name Arrecife Lumus that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, on a 1963 Argentine chart it appears as Arrecifes Lumus. In 1969 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance* re-charted it as a single rock, and UK-APC renamed it Lumus Rock on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1972. It appears on a British chart of 1974, and also in the British gazetteer of that year. Today, the Argentines call it Roca Lumus. Note: This feature is pronounced as if it had 2 "m"s in it. For the reason for this, and for more on Lummo, *see* **Cats**.

Bahía Luna *see* **Moon Bay**

Cerro Luna. 64°48' S, 63°01' W. A hill, with sloping and completely snow-covered sides, in the W part of Lemaire Island, N of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name first appears on a 1951 Chilean chart.

Puerto Luna *see* **Moon Bay**

Luna Bay. 62°35' S, 60°00' W. An Argentine weather station at Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands (*see* **Moon Bay**).

Gora Luna-Devyat' *see* **Luna-Devyat' Mountain**

Luna-Devyat' Mountain. 71°40' S, 11°50' E. Rising to 1880 m, it forms the E end of the Eidshaugane Peaks, in the E part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Gora Luna-Devyat' (i.e., "Luna-9 mountain"), honoring Soviet space scientists. US-ACAN accepted the name Luna-Devyat' Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Luna 9-haugen (which means the same thing).

Gora Luna-9 *see* **Luna-Devyat' Mountain**

Luna 9-haugen *see* **Luna-Devyat' Mountain**

Lunar Crag. 71°08' S, 68°42' W. One of the rock summits in Planet Heights, it rises to about 1200 m at the head of Pluto Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Surveyed by BAS from 1968. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area for things astronomical, UK-APC named this one on Dec. 8, 1977. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Lunch-Ho! *see* **Mount Frödin**

Luncke Range. 72°02' S, 24°42' E. A range of peaks rising to 3020 m, extending in a N-S direction for 16 km between Jennings Glacier and Gjel Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. They include the Brattnipane Peaks. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Lunckeryggen (i.e., "the Luncke ridge"), for Bernhard Luncke (1894-1963), Norwegian cartographer who plotted the maps in H.E. Hansen's *Atlas of Parts of the Antarctic Coastal Lands*, in 1946, and a 1957 revision covering the Sør Rondanes. US-ACAN accepted the name Luncke Range in 1966, the term "range" being more appropriate.

Luncke Ridge. 68°29' S, 78°25' E. A fairly prominent ridge on the N side of the E extremity of Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographer Bernhard Luncke. Seen in 1957, by an ANARE party led by Bruce Stinear from nearby Pioneer Crossing, and named by them for Bernhard Luncke (*see* **Luncke Range**). ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Lunckeryggen *see* **Luncke Range**

Lund, Gustav. Of Elko, Minn. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41.

Lund Island *see* **Petermann Island**

Mount Lunde. 66°58' S, 50°28' E. A mountain ridge close S of Mount Gleadell, in the W part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Discovered by the ANARE Amundsen Bay Party under Peter Crohn, in Oct. 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Jan Lunde, senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lunde Glacier. 71°53' S, 6°15' E. A large glacier, about 40 km long, flowing NW between Håhellerskarvet and Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Lundebreen (i.e., "Lunde glacier"), for Norsk Polarinstitutt geologist Torbjørn Lunde (b. 1928), who wintered-over as glaciologist at Norway Station in 1957 and 1958, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the name Lunde Glacier in 1966.

Lundebreen *see* **Lunde Glacier**

Lundström Knoll. 80°31' S, 20°25' W. A rock knoll rising to about 1400 m, to the NE of Chevreul Cliffs, at the E end of the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Johan Edvard Lundström (1815-1888), Swedish inventor of the first true "strike-on-box safety match," 1855. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lundströmsee. 80°27' S, 29°29' W. A melt stream carrying ice from the S foot of Mount Gass to the lake the Russians call Ozero Zelënoe, in the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Lunik Point. 70°32' S, 163°06' E. An ice-covered coastal point, 5 km NE of Mount Dergach, and forming the W side of the entrance to Ob' Bay, 16 km E of Mount Bruce, on the Pennell Coast of Oates Land. Photographed and plotted aerially by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Mys Lunnik, for the first Soviet moon module. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Lunik Point in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Gora Lunina. 72°13' S, 2°41' E. A nunatak in the SE part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Mys Lunnik *see* **Lunik Point**

Ostrov Lunnyj *see* **Lunnyj Island**

Lunnyj Island. 68°46' S, 77°54' E. A small, irregular-shaped island, rising to an elevation of 32 m above sea level, 3.2 km N of the NE cape of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Lunnyj. ANCA accepted the name Lunnyj Island.

Luojia Shan. 69°24' S, 76°23' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Luotuo Dao. 69°23' S, 76°11' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Lupa. 68°26' S, 66°43' W. A flat-topped, ice-covered mountain, rising to over 1625 m, near the heads of Romulus Glacier and Remus Glacier, between Romulus Glacier and Martin Glacier, just ESE of Black Thumb, and 8 km E of the head of Rymill Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who named it for the she-wolf who raised Romulus and Remus in Roman mythology. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Further surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1958 and 1961.

Glaciar Lurabee *see* **Lurabee Glacier**

Lurabee Channel *see* **Lurabee Glacier**

Lurabee Glacier. 69°22' S, 64°03' W. A glacier, 45 km long, flowing NE to the Larsen Ice Shelf between Cape Walcott and Cape Hinks, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. He thought it was a channel cutting E-W through the Antarctic Peninsula, between Scripps Heights and Finley Heights, and plotted it in about 70°20' S. He named it Lurabee Channel, for Lura B. Shreck (San Francisco realtor Ray Shreck's wife; she was born on Oct. 12, 1891, in St. Joseph, Mo., and died on March 8, 1955, in San Mateo, Calif.), who had helped Wilkins in many ways over the years. In fact Wilkins and Lura crossed the Atlantic together in the *Stavangerfjord*, in 1928, minus Ray. It appears on Wilkins' map of 1929, and on the American Geographical Society's map of that year it appears as Lura B. Schreck Channel. On Nov. 21, 1935, Ellsworth photographed it aerially. U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, working from Ellsworth's (and Wilkins') photos, redefined the feature as a glacier, named it Lurabee Glacier, and plotted it in 69°00' S, 63°30' W. It appears as such on his 1937 map, on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on various other maps and charts. It was roughly surveyed from the ground in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Glaciar Lurabee. US-ACAN accepted the name Lurabee Channel in 1947, but had it plotted in 70°20' S. It was further surveyed from the ground in Nov. 1947, by a joint sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Jan. 28, 1953, but with the coordinates 69°12' S, 63°45' W, which is how it appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed again by Fids from Base E in 1960-61. The 1977 British gazetteer had the correct coordinates. The Americans plot this feature in 69°15' S, 63°37' W.

Lurker Rock. 68°03' S, 68°44' W. Rising to an elevation of 3 m above sea level, 5 km NE of Dismal Island, of the Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1966. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. It is covered by ice, especially at high water, and lurks in the water, often looking like a piece of floating ice, waiting for unsuspecting shipping. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Lurky Rocks. 60°43' S, 45°35' W. A group of rocks E of Polynesia Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Partially submerged at high tide, the rocks are a hazard to boats in the area, hence the descriptive name given by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Lusa. 72°32' S, 20°00' E. A small nunatak N of Loppa, and E of the S part of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the louse").

Lush, George Ronald. b. April 1, 1919, Winchester, son of Frank Lush and his wife Hazel L. Murrant. Naval lieutenant, he was bosun, tractor driver and handyman on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over in 1956 at Halley Bay. He returned to his wife in Portsmouth, on the *Magga Dan*, arriving in London on March 13, 1957. He wintered-over again at Halley Bay Station, in 1959, as FIDS base leader. On April 1, 1963, he was promoted to lieutenant commander. He later established a Royal Society research station in the Aldabra Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and was director there from 1969 to 1971. He died on July 14, 1973, in a car crash in Thirsk, Yorks.

Anse Lussich *see* **Lussich Cove**

Caleta Lussich *see* **Lussich Cove**

Lussich Cove. 62°06' S, 58°20' W. On the SE side of Martel Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, off Ullmann Point, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Lussich, for Antonio Dionisio Lussich (1848-1928; name originally Luksic; his father had emigrated to Uruguay from Croatia) of Montevideo, sailor, writer, and shipowner, who assisted FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10, while those expeditions were in Montevideo. He created the Arboretum Lussich. It appears as such on Charcot's charts of 1910 and 1912. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Caleta Lussich, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Lussich Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Luther Peak. 72°22' S, 169°50' E. Rising to 820 m (the New Zealanders say 798 m), 17.5 km SE of Mount Peacock, in the Admiralty Mountains, it overlooks Edisto Inlet, to the W of Moubray Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Charted by radarscope photographs taken in March 1956, by a USN reconnaissance survey off the *Edisto*. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Roger William Luther (b. June 28, 1911. d. June 8, 2006, Hawaii), captain of the *Edisto* in 1955-56. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lütkennupen. 74°18' S, 9°32' W. A mountain crag NE of Holstnuten, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lawyer Carsten Johan Scheel Lütken (1886-1963), a Milorg Reistance leader in eastern Norway, arrested in 1941.

Lüttich Island *see* **Liège Island**

Lutz Hill. 77°32' S, 169°02' E. Rising to about 1000 m, 1.5 km SE of The Tooth, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Named by Theodore J. Rosenberg, for Larry F. Lutz, electrical engineer with the Institute for Physical Sciences and Technology, at the University of Maryland, a specialist in the development of scientific research instrumentation for ground based, balloon, and rocket sounding programs for USAP. He had 17 summer seasons at McMurdo, Pole Station, and Siple Station, between 1980 and 2000. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Lützow-Holm, Finn. b. May 23, 1890, Naesseby, Norway, but grew up in Risør, son of parish priest Ole Arentzen Lützow-Holm and his wife Marie Riddervold Jensen, and younger brother of Olaf Lützow-Holm. A commander in the Norwegian Naval Air Service, in 1929-30 he was

a pilot on Riiser-Larsen's expedition on the *Norvegia*. He was a member of the committee of NBSAE 1949-52, and died on June 4, 1950, in Oslo.

Lützow-Holm, Olaf. b. 1887, Kristiania (Oslo), but grew up in Risør, son of parish priest Ole Arentzen Lützow-Holm and his wife Marie Riddervold Jensen, and older brother of Finn Lützow-Holm. In 1915 he and Thorleif Bache reached the top of Aconcagua, on skies. He led the 1916 and 1918 wintering-over parties at Órcadas Station. He was chief of the magnetic section of the Geophysical Obervatory, at Pilar, in Argentina, and was still alive in the late 1950s.

Lützow-Holm Bay. 69°10' S, 37°30' E. A large bay, about 200 km wide, indenting the E coast of Queen Maud Land between between the Princess Ragnhild Coast and the coastal angle immediately E of the Flatvaer Islands, at the Prince Olav Coast. The Queen Fabiola Mountains are behind it. Discovered by Riiser-Larsen in 2 airplane flights from the *Norvegia* on Feb. 21 and Feb. 22, 1931. Named in 1935 by Bjarne Aagaard, as Lützow-Holmbukta, for Finn Lützow-Holm. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1947.

Lützow-Holmbukta *see* **Lützow-Holm Bay**

Luyan 1. 69°25' S, 76°08' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Luyan 2. 69°26' S, 76°08' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Luyan 3. 69°26' S, 76°08' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Luyan 4. 69°26' S, 76°08' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Luz Range. 72°03' S, 4°49' E. A mountain range, 22 km long, next E of the Gablenz Range, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. It includes Petrellfjellet, Snøbjørga Bluff, and associated features. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher for Walter Luz (1898-1969), commercial manager of Deutsche Lufthansa (he would be head of the company during World War II). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Gory L'va Berga *see* **Berg Mountains**

Dolina L'va Tolstogo. 72°02' S, 25°48' E. A valley in the area of Mount Bergersen, at the W side of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians for Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), the writer of *War and Peace*.

Lyall, David. b. June 1, 1817, Fordoun, Kincardineshire, but raised in Auchenblae, Abderdeenshire, son of Charles Lyall and his wife Elizabeth Callum. After a stint as surgeon on a whaling ship in Greenland, he joined the RN in 1839. He was assistant surgeon on the *Terror* during RossAE 1839-43, and was also responsible for botanical research. After the expedition, he served in the Mediterranean and explored the coast of NZ, and also collected the world's largest buttercup. In 1852-54 he was in the Arctic, as senior surgeon on Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and he was in the Baltic during the Crimean War. He spent a lot of time in the Americas, and finally settled down to a job in Kew Gardens, retiring in 1873 to Notting Hill, London, with his Welsh wife Fanny Anne Rowe (whom he had met while he was medical officer of Pembroke Dockyard, and had married in 1866, in Wales) and their children. In the late 1870s they moved to Cheltenham, Glos, where he died on Feb. 25, 1895, still holding the post of deputy inspector general of the Fleets.

Lyall Basin. 70°30' S, 167°25' E. A submarine feature just off the coast of Oates Land. Named in association with the Lyall Islands.

Lyall Islands. 70°41' S, 167°20' E. Between Cape Hooker and Cape Dayman, just outside the entrance to Yule Bay, about 5 km W of Cape Moore, off the coast of Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. There are 4 islands in this group: Unger Island, Surgeon Island, Novosad Island, and Hughes Island. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for David Lyall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Vrah Lyaskovets *see* **Lyaskovets Peak**

Lyaskovets Peak. 62°40' S, 60°09' W. Rising to about 1450 m, it is the easternmost peak of Mount Friesland (i.e., the summit of the island), 2.55 km ENE of the most northwesterly peak of the same mountain, and 3.35 km SSE of Kuzman Knoll, and surmounts Huron Glacier to the N and Brunow Bay to the S. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 19, 1997, for the town of Lyaskovets, in Bulgaria.

Lyddan Bank. 73°30' S, 21°00' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea, off the Princess Martha Coast, it has a least depth of 200 m. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with the Lyddan Ice Rise. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Lyddan Ice Rise. 74°10' S, 21°00' W. An ice-covered island, about 72 km long, with 3 narrow arms in the form of a trefoil, at the SW extremity of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, between that ice shelf and the Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue, about 30 km off the Princess Martha Coast. First seen on Jan. 17, 1967, by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, as they were doing geological work on the Brunt Ice Shelf near to the station. Roughly mapped by them in 74°10' S, 20°30' W, and named by them as Christmas Box Ice Rise, because the discovery coincided with the delayed broaching of Christmas provisions. It appears as such on a map of 1973. On Nov. 5, 1967 it was photographed aerially by William R. McDonald (q.v.), during a VX-6 reconnaissance flight over the coast in an LC-130 Hercules, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, as Lyddan Island, for Robert Henry Lyddan (b. Dec. 3, 1910, Webster, Ky. d. June 26, 1990, Fairfax, Va.), with USGS from 1933, assistant director, 1956-68, a long-time force in Antarctic mapping, and chief of the topographic division. It appears on a 1970 American Geographical Society map, as Lyddan Island, and plotted in 74°30' S, 20°05' W. In the 1977 U.S. gazetteer, it appears in 74°25' S, 20°45' W. On June 11, 1980, UK-APC accepted that, and it appears as such in the 1982 British gazetteer. However, working from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974, it was delineated as an ice rise, and its position was corrected. With the new name and coordinates, it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Lyddan Island *see* **Lyddan Ice Rise**

Lyeskov *see* **Leskov**

Lyftingen *see* **Lyftingen Peak**

Lyftingen Peak. 72°17' S, 3°15' W. Between Wilson Saddle and the upper part of Viddalen Valley, just SE of Kjølrabbane Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named descriptively by them as Lyftingen (i.e., "the deck on a Viking ship"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lyftingen Peak in 1966.

Mount Lymburner. 77°26' S, 86°30' W. Rising to 1940 m, 6 km WNW of Mount Weems, near the N end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Red Lymburner.

Lymburner, James Harold "Red." b. April 24, 1904, Caistor Township, Lincoln County, Ontario, son of carpenter George Malcolm Lymburner (known as Malcolm) and his wife Annie Christie. Canadian Airways pilot out of Montreal who was reserve pilot on Ellsworth's 1935-36 expedition to Antarctica. He was the pilot proper on Ellsworth's 1938-39 Antarctic expedition over the American Highland. A test pilot during World War II, he married Jessie R. Tice. He died on Aug. 5, 1990, in Clay County, Fla. He and his wife (who died in 1969) are both buried in Caistor, Ont.

Cabo Lynch *see* **Keltie Head**

Isla Lynch *see* **Lynch Island**

Mount Lynch. 78°10' S, 162°04' E. One of the high peaks in Rampart Ridge, it rises to 3340 m between Shupe Peak and Bishop Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for John Lynch, NSF representative at the South Pole for a portion of the summer season since 1986. He was later program manager for polar aeronomy and astrophysics, within the NSF's Office of Polar Programs.

Lynch, Juan Carlos *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1932, 1933, 1934

Lynch, Thomas Bowen. b. Aug. 25, 1832, Providence, RI. When he was 17, he and his brother went out to California, to join the gold rush, which they soon gave up. Lynch joined the Merchant Marine, and in the 1850s found himself in the Black Sea, during the Crimean War, on a British ship taking troops to Balaclava, even claiming to have witnessed the Charge of the Light Brigade. After surviving the usual shipwrecks and other calamities of the sea, he returned home to marry Jane Goodwin Gough in 1864. He blockaded Southern ports during the Civil War, and became a sealing captain in the South Orkneys in 1879-80, as skipper of the *Express*. His last ship was the *Ileen*, and he retired from the sea in 1890, to Peace Dale, RI, and died there on Jan. 28, 1920.

Lynch Island. 60°39' S, 45°36' W. In the E part of Marshall Bay, close off the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed and charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13. Surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations. Re-surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, who named it Lynch Islet, for Capt. Thomas B. Lynch. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Lynch Island, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The Argentines call it Isla Lynch. There is a lot of grass here, and it was designated SPA #14 in 1967.

Lynch Islet *see* **Lynch Island**

Lynch Point. 75°05' S, 137°44' W. A rocky point at the seaward end of an unnamed peninsula, between Frostman Glacier and Hull Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 18, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ensign William R. Lynch, Jr., USNR, damage control officer on the *Glacier*, in these waters in 1961-62.

Lynn Automatic Weather Station. 74°14' S, 160°30' E. An American AWS, on Reeves Glacier, at an elevation of 1772 m, it began operating on Jan. 19, 1988, and was removed on Jan. 4, 1998. Named for a friend of Dr. Charles Stearns, the founder of the AWS program.

Lynsky Cove. 66°19' S, 110°27' E. In the N side of Pidgeon Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Chief Builder James Edward Lynsky (b. Aug. 11, 1914, Mass. d. Aug. 20, 1996, Port Hueneme, Calif., son of Thomas Aloysius Lynsky, a footman at the Copley Plaza Hotel, and his wife Julia E. Mackin), USN, at Wilkes Station in 1958.

[1]**The *Lynx***. A 187-ton brig, built in Java, and registered in NSW, she was bought in 1818 by a group of men including her new captain, Richard Siddons. She left Sydney Harbour on Nov. 3, 1820, under Siddons' command. Two of the crew were Joseph George Thoms and John Guard. She was in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 sealing season, then wintered-over in the Falklands, and was back in the South Shetlands in 1821-22, in company with the *Huron* and the *Cecilia*. It is possible she had a tender named the *Union*. She left the South Shetlands on Feb. 20, 1822, and, on her way back to Sydney, she stopped off at Macquarie Island, and arrived back in Sydney Harbour on June 19, 1822, with 5000 seal skins and 40 tons of whale oil (they called it an unsuccessful voyage). She was sold in 1823. On Nov. 18, 1836, while under the command of Capt. Shaw, she was wrecked in NZ.

[2]**The *Lynx***. Whaler owned by the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company, she was operating out of NZ in southern (but not Antarctic waters) in 1907, when, in Nov. 1907, she joined the *Puma* to become whale catchers for the factory ship *Sobraon* in Antarctica. She remained in Antarctic waters, on and off, until 1910, Capt. Emmensen (name sometimes seen as Amundsen) commanding. It was from the *Lynx* that Nokard Davidsen fell and drowned on Jan. 22, 1908. After this expedition, the *Lynx* and the *Puma* returned to St. Johns, Newfoundland, to continue their main job of supplying the company's local stations. It then worked for the Rose-au-Rue Company (the successor to the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company), and served as a British ship in World War I.

Rocas Lynx *see* **Lynx Rocks**

Lynx Rocks. 62°32' S, 60°33' W. Rocks awash in Hero Bay, to the W of Siddons Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Richard Siddons' vessel, the *Lynx*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call them Rocas Lynx. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pico Lyon *see* **Lyon Peak**

Lyon Nunataks. 74°50' S, 73°50' W. An isolated group of nunataks, rising to about 1250 m, W of the Grossmann Nunataks, WNW of the Merrick Mountains, and 50 km NW of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. They include Grossenbacher Nunatak, Holtet Nunatak, Christoph Nunatak, and Isakson Nunatak. Surveyed by USGS on the 1961-62 Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Originally named Johnson Nunatak, in Jan. 1962, for Floyd Johnson. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Owen R. Lyon (b. June 3, 1928, Hot Springs, Mont. d. June 6, 2007, Lynden, Wash.), USN, hospital corpsman and chief petty officer in charge of Eights Station in 1965. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Lyon Peak. 63°47' S, 60°48' W. A peak rising to about 1000 m, S of Milburn Bay, on the W side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. ArgAE 1953-54 charted it as Monte Torre, but this was almost certainly confused with Tower Hill (q.v.). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Percy Comyn Lyon (1862-1952) of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who was chairman of the interdepartmental committee on research and development of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, 1917-20. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Today, the Argentines call it Pico Lyon.

Lyons Cone. 77°38' S, 162°30' E. A cone-shaped peak, about 4 km NNE of Matterhorn, it rises to 1850 m on the ridge separating the heads of Lacroix Glacier, Newall Glacier, and Suess Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for William Berry Lyons (*see* **Lyons Creek**). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Lyons Creek. 77°44' S, 162°16' E. A meltwater stream, 1500 m long, flowing NE along the S side of the Taylor Glacier into the W end of Lake Bonney, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for geochemist William Berry Lyons, geologist at the University of Alabama, who, from 1985 on, studied the geochemistry and paleolimnology of the streams and lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. From 1993 to 1997, he was chief scientist of the LTER (Long-term Ecological Research) field team in the dry valleys, and, as a member of the University of New Hampshire field party of 1988-89, he participated in glaciochemical investigations that collected two ice cores, 150 and 175 m deep, from the upper Newall Glacier, in the vicinity of this peak.

Lyrittaren. 71°25' S, 12°40' E. A small mountain mass, similar to Mount Deildenapen (which stands just eastward), in the Östliche Petermann Range, in the N part of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the landmark"). The Russians call it Gora Dneprovskaja.

The *Lys*. Polish vessel in Antarctic waters in 1985-86, skipper unknown.

Mount Lysaght. 82°49' S, 161°19' E. Rising to 3755 m, 2.5 km N of Mount Markham, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered in 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for his old friend Gerald Stuart Lysaght (1868-1951), who would (much) later accompany Shackleton's *Quest* expedition as far as St. Vincent. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Gora Lysaja. 74°00' S, 67°00' E. A nunatak in the group of nunataks the Russians call Gory Dmitrija Solov'ëva, immediately NW of Mount Maguire, in the S part of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Lysell, Wilhelm. b. March 29, 1873, Karlshaven, Sweden. In Dec. 1901, when the *Gauss* pulled into Cape Town on her way south for GermAE 1901-03, Lysell and two other Swedish able seamen joined the expedition as replacements, and went to Antarctica.

Lysithea Peaks. 70°53' S, 68°30' W. A range of prominent and rugged peaks, forming the W side of Flatiron Valley. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in keeping with the names of other things Jovian in the area, after one of the moons of Jupiter.

Lysle, William. Captain of the *Hopefull* during the expedition of 1833-34 led by Henry Rea. He resigned in the Falkland Islands, after the expedition.

Bahía Lystad *see* **Lystad Bay**

Lystad, Isak Kristian Tønder. b. Dec. 17, 1895, Kristiansund, Norway, son of ship's engineer Paul Adolf Lystad and his wife Jensine Wilhelmine. In the Merchant Marine from 14, he was a ship's mate when he came to the USA in 1922, moving to Bellingham, Wash. He became a U.S. citizen, and married Jany. In the 1930s he became 2nd mate, and then skipper, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs ship *North Star* , which would make the run up from Seattle to Alaska and back on a regular basis. He and his crew

went to Antarctica as one of the two ships of USAS 1939-41. Later a lieuenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve, he died in Seattle on May 26, 1945.

Lystad, Tinus Andersen. b. 1860, Sandehered, Norway, as Tinus Andersen, son of farmer Anders Olsen and his wife Juliane Larsdatter. He married Berthine, and they had several children, before moving to Sandefjord in 1899. He was manager of the whaler *Nor*, in the South Shetlands in 1906-07. On March 18, 1907 he was in at Stanley on the *Svip*, so he could get a whaling license from the Falkland Islands government, and he was back in the South Shetlands in 1907-08, and 1908-09. Lystad's escapades as a blockade runner (he objected strenuously to paying the British a license fee for whaling, in what he regarded as neutral territory) caused embarrassment to his boss Chris Christensen, and he was replaced by Capt. Rove for the 1908-09 season.

Lystad Bay. 67°50' S, 67°17' W. Also called Horseshoe Bay, Horseshoe Island Cove. A large bay, 4 km wide, it indents the W side of Horseshoe Island for 4 km, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its shores are formed by high ice-cliffs whose rocky summits are ice-free in summer. First surveyed in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37, and visited in 1940 by the *Bear* and the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. Named (it seems) by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Capt. Isak Lystad. US-ACAN (it seems) accepted the name later that year. The Chileans call it Bahía Lystad, and the Argentines call it Caleta Herradura (i.e., "horseshoe cove").

Lystad Island *see* **Omega Island**

Cape Lyttelton. 82°21' S, 164°39' E. Also spelled (erroneously) Cape Lyttleton. It forms the S entrance point of Shackleton Inlet, between that inlet and Cape Goldie, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the South Pole Party in Dec. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the NZ town of that name (*see* **Lyttelton Range**). Lyttelton was home base for the *Discovery* during this expedition, and it was from here that Scott set out on the last leg of his journey south, in 1901. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Lyttelton Peak. 82°18' S, 158°56' E. Also spelled (erroneously) Lyttleton Peak. Rising to 2335 m (although the New Zealanders say it could be as high as 3050 m above sea level), it is the highest peak in the Cobham Range. Mapped by NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Sir Charles John Lyttelton (1909-1977), 10th Viscount Cobham, famous cricket player and governor general of NZ, 1957-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Lyttelton Range. 71°33' S, 167°45' E. A range, 24 km long, and narrow, it trends NW, and forms the W wall of the upper part of Dennistoun Glacier, 16 km S of the Dunedin Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the NZ town of Lyttelton, whose Harbour Board and citizens have been so vital (and hospitable) to so many expeditions (and not just Americans) over the decades.

Lyttelton Ridge. 66°22' S, 63°07' W. Also called Antarctic Tetons. A dark, jagged ridge, rising to 425 m, it extends 6 km in a NW-SE direction along the W side of Churchill Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by FIDS, who named it for Oliver Lyttelton (1893-1972), British minister of production, a member of the War Cabinet which created Operation Tabarin, and (from 1954) 1st Viscount Chandos. The feature was photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 20, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953.

Cape Lyttleton *see* **Cape Lyttelton**

Mount Lyttleton. 66°24' S, 65°22' W. A conspicuous, and almost entirely snow-covered mountain, near the head of Cardell Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Westcote R. Lyttleton (1877-1956), NZ works director of the British company Triplex Safety Glass, who, in or about 1912, introduced laminated safety glass for use in snow goggles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lyttleton Peak *see* **Lyttelton Peak**

The *Lyubov Orlova* *see* **The *Orlova***

Lyulin Peak. 62°37' S, 59°49' W. A sharp double peak, rising to about 200 m above sea level, and with rocky, ice-free slopes, surmounting Renier Point, 1.75 km NE by E of Mesta Peak, 7.35 km ENE of Delchev Peak, and forming the E extremity of Delchev Ridge and the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Lyulin Mountain in their home country.

Lyutitsa Nunatak. 62°32' S, 59°38' W. A rocky peak, 1.1 km N of Vratsa Peak, 1.9 km WSW of Ilarion Ridge, and 2.5 km E by N of Momchil Peak, it rises to 430 m above the ice-cap on Breznik Heights, and overlooks Musala Glacier to the N, E, and S, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-5, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the medieval fortress of Lyutitsa, in the eastern Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria.

m. Stands for meters

M83 *see* **Baldrick Automatic Weather Station**

Maagoe Peak. 79°33' S, 85°00' W. Rising to 1850 m, at the N end of Gifford Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Steffen "Steve" Maagoe (b. June 13, 1936, Czechoslovakia. d. March 5, 1975, San Diego), ionosphere scientist who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1964.

Maan Shan. 69°23' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Maas, Henry. b. 1905, Germany. He went to sea in 1928, and was 3rd engineer on the *Europa* when he transferred to the *Schwabenland*, in the same position, for GermAE 1938-39.

Maaske Dome. 85°58' S, 144°00' W. An ice-capped, domelike elevation, 3 km long, rising above the N part of California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Gary L. Maaske, USN (b. 1931), helicopter pilot at McMurdo, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Mabee, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cape Mabel. 60°41' S, 44°40' W. Forms the N tip of Pirie Peninsula, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Probably first seen in 1823 by Weddell, who explored this coastline, it was charted by ScotNAE in 1903, and named by Bruce for Agnes Mabel Kerr, the future wife of Harvey Pirie. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Punta Mabel. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 expedition chart as Cape Mabel. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Cabo Mabel. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Mabel in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, as Punta Mabel.

Isla Mabel *see* **Mabel Island**

Islote Mabel *see* **Mabel Island**

Punta Mabel *see* **Cape Mabel**

Mabel Island. 60°40' S, 44°42' W. An island, 2.4 km NW of Cape Mabel, off the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart with the descriptive name of Islote Piragua (a piragua is a type of canoe), and that is the name seen in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them as Mabel Islet, in association with the cape. It appears as such on the expedition chart of 1934, on a 1945 Argentine chart as Islote Mabel, and on a 1947 Argentine chart as Isla Mabel. US-ACAN accepted the name Mabel Islet in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. On Jul 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Mabel Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Mabel Islet *see* **Mable Island**

Mabel One. A small, remote, and temporary U.S. field camp of the 1970s, in Marie Byrd Land, about 1300 km from McMurdo. There were some 15 scientists, 20 military, and 3 helicopters, in 5 Jamesway huts, which had been airlifted there.

Mount Mabelle Sidley *see* **Mount Sidley**

Mabus Point. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. An ice-covered coastal point, marked by prominent rock outcrops, just S of the Haswell Islands, marking the E limit of McDonald Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by AAE 1911-14. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and newly charted by cartographer Gard Blodgett from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. Cdr. Howard William Mabus (b. June 11, 1907, Miss. d. April 21, 1991, Shasta, Calif.), USN, executive officer on the *Edisto* dur-

ing OpW 1947–48. This feature later became the site of Mirnyy Station. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Roca Mac Dugall *see* **Roca MacDugall**

Estrecho Mac (or **Mc**) **Farlane** *see* **Estrecho McFarlane**

Caleta Mc Intyre *see* **Alvaro Cove**

Fiord MacKeller *see* **Mackellar Inlet**

Glaciar Mc Neile *see* **McNeile Glacier**

McAdams, Charles Rupert, Jr. b. July 3, 1921, Belmont, NC, son of Dr. Charles Rupert McAdams, Sr., and his wife Grace Eloise Ezell. He married Betty Jane Silcox. While he was medical officer on OpHJ 1946–47, his first child was born, in Feb. 1947, and his parents contacted Radio WBT in Charlotte, who contacted Ed Murrow in NYC, who contacted the CBS stringer at base camp in Antarctica, who then contacted Dr. McAdams, who was a thousand miles away on the ice. Dr. McAdams later worked in Arabia, and then settled down to practice in Charlotte.

Mount Macalester. 79°41' S, 84°20' W. A prominent peak, rising to 2430 m, in the central part of the Soholt Peaks, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., the alma mater of Gerald Webers (*see* **Webers Peaks**). They built a field hut here, called Camp Macalester.

MacAlister, Hector Ewan. b. Inverness, Scotland, son of Malcolm Johnson MacAlister and his wife Isobel Joy Russell. BAS biological field technician who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1988 and 1989, and for several summers between 1990 and 1995, at Husvik, in South Georgia, where he operated the biological field station.

Mount McAllister. 68°44' S, 65°54' W. Rising to 1975 m, on the W side of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, 6 km NW of Mount Blunt, on the E coast of Graham Land, overlooking the Larsen Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939–41, again in 1947 by RARE 1947–48 and by the USN between 1966 and 1969, it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1958 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Lt. R.M. McAllister, of the U.S. Coast Guard, operations officer on the *Burton Island* during OpDF 1975 and OpDF 1976. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

MacAllister, Neil Robert Douilly. b. Aug. 26, 1942, Croydon, Surrey, son of Robert Henry Douilly MacAllister and his wife Sheila McCaig. He joined BAS in 1969, as a general assistant, and wintered over at Base E in 1970, 1971, and 1973. He died in Nov. 1990, in London.

McAllister Hills. 77°29' S, 160°22' E. A hill group, or bastion, between Shapeless Mountain and Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Major George R. McAllister, Jr., 109th Airlift Wing, New York Air National Guard, LC-130 command pilot in a pre-season McMurdo to Pole Station flight on Oct. 16, 1999. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

MacAlpine Hills. 84°13' S, 160°30' E. A chain of mainly ice-free bluff-type hills, they extend from Mount Achernar SW along the S side of Law Glacier, to Sylwester Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ensign Kenneth D. MacAlpine, USNR, a member of VX-6, injured in the Neptune plane crash at McMurdo Sound in Oct. 1956 (*see* **Deaths**, 1956).

Punta Macaroni *see* [2]**Macaroni Point**

Macaroni penguins. *Eudyptes chrysolophus*. Discovered by Brandt, and found in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. They are similar to rockhoppers (which are not found in Antarctica). They are 28 inches tall, weigh 8 pounds, are orange-plumed, and smell like goats. Four of them used to live on Signy Island, and these four would come back each year, amid all the chinstraps and gentoos, and live quite amicably in this foreign company. A macaroni was said to have been seen on Humble Island, near (what would become) Palmer Station, on Jan. 6, 1956, but this may have been a hoax.

[1]**Macaroni Point**. 61°52' S, 57°59' W. The SE tip of Ridley Island, N of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for the macaroni penguins nesting there. This term will not be accepted by other countries, as it conflicts with the other Macaroni Point.

[2]**Macaroni Point**. 62°54' S, 60°32' W. The NE extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to the early 19th-century sealers, and Palmer refers to it as North Head in his log of Nov. 15, 1821. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Noreste (i.e., "northeast point"). Surveyed by FIDS in Jan. 1954, and named by them for the colony of macaroni penguins here. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears on a 1964 Argentine map as Punta Macaroni, but on a 1967 map as Punta Nordeste. The Chileans call it Punta Froilán, for naval captain Froilán González, governor of the town of Punta Arenas, 1906–07, who authorized Adolf Andresen's whaling fleet to establish a station in Whaler's Bay, on Deception Island.

Mount McArthur. 71°11' S, 70°20' W. Rising to about 1450 m, it is the highest peak in the Walton Mountains, on Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS from 1968 onwards. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Malcolm McArthur (b. 1947), BAS geophysicist who wintered-over at Base E in 1971 and 1972, and who worked in the N part of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name.

MacArthur, Allan Ian. b. May 22, 1928, Marvit, Hebrides, son of schoolmaster Donald W. MacArthur and his wife Annie Morrison McLeod. After studying at Glasgow University, he joined FIDS on a 3-year contract as a meteorologist, and was flown to Montevideo, catching the *John Biscoe* from there, and sailing via the Falklands and Base G, to Base B (Deception Island), where he summered for 3 months. Then he transferred to Grytviken, in South Georgia for the winter of 1951. Then back to Port Stanley in the Falklands, then to Base F for the winter of 1952. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, taking him all the way back to Southampton, arriving there on June 11, 1953. He volunteered to go south again, but changed his mind, and began studying for the ministry (Church of Scotland). In Dec. 1954 he married Effie McLeod, and took whatever jobs he could (travel industry, courier, etc) to pay his way through school, finally being ordained in 1973, and moving to Lochcarron, in Ross-shire, where he stayed as parish priest.

McArthur, P. On Nov. 20, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora* as 3rd engineer, at £7 10s per month, for the first voyage south during AAE 1911–14. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 12, 1912.

McArthur Glacier. 71°20' S, 67°29' W. Between Christie Peaks and Swine Hill, flowing W from Palmer Land, through the N part of the Batterbee Mountains, into George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Alistair Hugh McArthur (b. 1941), BAS geophysicist who was base commander at Base E for the winters of 1967 and 1968. He was later much involved in Outward Bound and other adventure training, and senior consultant with Odyssey Consultants, in Melbourne. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

MacArty, Timothy *see* **McCarthy, Timothy**

MacAyeal Ice Stream. 80°00' S, 143°00' W. Flows W between Bindschadler Ice Stream and Echelmayer Ice Stream to the junction of the Shirase Coast and the Siple Coast, one of several major ice streams draining from Marie Byrd Land into the Ross Ice Shelf which were investigated and mapped by USARP personnel from 1983–84 onwards, and named Ice Stream A, Ice Stream B, etc., according to their position from S to N. Macayeal was Ice Stream E. *See also* (in this order) **Mercer Ice Stream**, **Whillans Ice Stream**, **Van der Veen Ice Stream**, **Kamb Ice Stream**, **Bindschadler Ice Stream**, and **Echelmeyer Ice Stream**. In 2003 US-ACAN renamed this one for Douglas R. "Doug" MacAyeal (b. 1954), of the Institute of Quaternary Studies at the University of Maine at Orono, a member of the USARP glaciological party during the Ross Ice Shelf Project of 1976–77, and later of the department of geophysical sciences at the University of Chicago, who studied these ice streams, as well as the Ross Ice Shelf, between 1989 and 2002. NZ followed suit with the naming on May 15, 2003.

MacAyeal Peak. 80°01' S, 159°43' E. Rising to 1100 m, 3.2 km WNW of Brandwein Nunataks, in the north-central part of the Nebraska Peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Doug MacAyeal (*see* **MacAyeal Ice Stream**). NZ-APC followed suit with the naming on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Macbain. 83°06' S, 162°18' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2205 m, between the mouths of Cornwall Glacier and Helm Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by

US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Merle Macbain (b. Sept. 1, 1904, Bottineau, ND. d. June 29, 1991), USN, World War II and Korea, public information officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58) and OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59). He was technical adviser on the 1955 movie *Mr Roberts*.

MacBride, Hugh *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McCafferty Spur. 79°17' S, 156°04' E. On the N face of Butcher Ridge, in the Cook Mountains, 9 km NW of Mount Ayres. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Anne E. McCafferty, USGS geophysicist who, in 1991-92, as part of a joint USGS-German project, was one of the first group to make an aeromagnetic flight over Butcher Ridge and the Cook Mountains, while she was taking part in an aeromagnetic survey over the Ross Ice Shelf.

McCain Bluff. 70°19' S, 160°05' E. A bold rock bluff at the N side of the mouth of Svendsen Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and air photos taken by USN, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John C. McCain, biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

McCaleb, Thomas S. Instructor in the Institute of Geographical Exploration, at Harvard. Chief radio engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Punta McCall *see* **McCall Point**

McCall Point. 67°02' S, 66°38' W. On the E side of Lallemand Fjord, 6 km NW of Salmon Cove, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1960, from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W between 1958 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Gill McCall (1923-1954), engineer from the University of Alaska, who first measured the detailed internal movement of a cirque glacier (in Norway), in 1951-52. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta McCall.

McCallie Rocks. 68°18' S, 78°39' E. Two rounded, dark-gray rocks in the sea, about 100 m in diameter, in the Vestfold Hills. Survey Station NM/S/267 was established here in Jan. 1979. That season Michael Francis McCallie (b. June 8, 1947, Flint, Mich. d. Sept. 22, 1985, in a helicopter crash at Uniontown, Pa.) was the highly-decorated helo pilot who flew several expeditioners around the Vestfold Hills, and made the first ever aerial landing on these rocks. Named by ANCA.

Lake McCallum. 68°38' S, 78°01' E. A lake, 10 meters below sea level, on the Mule Peninsula of the Vestold Hills. Visited by an ANARE geological and biological party in Jan. and Feb. 1972. Named by ANCA for R. Alan T. McCallum, weather observer at Davis Station in 1969.

Mount McCallum. 71°01' S, 162°45' E. A prominent peak rising to about 2200 m, immediately NW of Mount Marwick, and 3 km NNW of Mount Sturm, at the head of Rastorguev Glacier, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains, in Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. The name was proposed by Malcolm Laird (*see* **Laird Plateau**), for atomic physicist and mountain climber Graham John McCallum (b. 1928, NZ. d. 1981, in an avalanche on Mount Ruapehu), who worked in Antarctica in 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

McCallum Pass. 67°23' S, 68°18' W. A pass running NW-SE between, on the one hand the NE ridge of Mount Mangin, and on the other Stokes Peaks and the ridge on the S side of Stonehouse Bay, leading from Wright Peninsula to the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, in the S part of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Hugh Campbell Gordon McCallum (known as Gordon McCallum. b. 1937), FIDS general assistant and mountain climber who wintered-over at Wordie House in 1960 and at Base T (Adelaide Island) in 1961. He was the first to traverse this pass, in 1961, with Alan Crouch. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

McCalman, Donald "Don." b. Sept. 1927, Glasgow. FIDS assistant surveyor in the South Shetlands, 1957-58, and leader at Base D for the winters of 1958 and 1959. He married Jean in Kenya, and retired to Kincraig, near Kingussie, Inverness-shire. On June 2, 2008 he had a bad stroke, which threw him into hospital.

McCalman Peak. 63°37' S, 57°47' W. Rising to 550 m (the British say about 400 m), it is the summit of a ridge that trends E-W 5 km N of Crystal Hill, on the N side of the Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Don McCalman. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Glaciar McCance *see* **McCance Glacier**

McCance Glacier. 66°43' S, 65°55' W. Flows NNW into Darbel Bay, just W of Widdowson Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1960 FIDS cartographers plotted this feature in 66°46' S, 65°51' W, from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in the same season. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for biochemist and physiologist Robert Alexander McCance (1898-1993), of the department of experimental medicine at Cambridge, who advised British polar expeditions on sledging rations between 1938 and 1958. It appears on a British chart of 1961. In 1964, US-ACAN accepted this name, but with the coordinates shown at the head of this entry. The Argentines list it as Glaciar McCance, with almost the same coordinates as the American ones.

Mount McCann. 73°34' S, 77°37' W. Rising to about 700 m, between Espenschied Nunatak and Mount Thornton, in the west-central part of Snow Nunataks, S of Carroll Inlet, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Kenneth Allan McCann (b. Oct. 22, 1913, Marysville, Wash. d. Aug. 23, 1999, Santa Rosa, Calif.), commander of the *Eltanin* from Sept. 1965 to Sept. 1966. He had also been skipper of the *Private Joseph F. Merrell*, during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65). It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of the Bryan Coast. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. *See also* **McCann Point**.

McCann Glacier. 71°33' S, 164°33' E. A tributary glacier, flowing E between Mount Radspinner and Markinsenis Peak, from the E slopes of Mount Stirling, into Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from air photos taken by USN, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for J.M. McCann, USN, chief utilitiesman at McMurdo for the winter of 1962, the summer of 1963-64, and the summer of 1964-65.

McCann Point. 83°22' S, 169°38' E. The E side of the mouth of Beaver Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kenneth McCann (*see* **Mount McCann**).

Cape McCarroll *see* **McCarroll Peak**

McCarroll Peak. 66°03' S, 62°46' W. Rising to 1105 m, at the S side of Richthofen Pass, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In Oct. 1902, during SwedAE 1901-04, Nordenskjöld named the pass as Richthofen Valley. On Dec. 20, 1928, Wilkins flew over it and named the S side of the "valley" Cape McCarroll, for Henry George McCarroll (1901-1950), Detroit businessman and aircraft pioneer. In the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, the name Cape McCarroll was wrongly given to what would become Mount Fritsche. On March 3, 1958, UK-APC applied the McCarroll name to this peak (i.e., McCarroll Peak) instead, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

[1]**Mount McCarthy**. 70°24' S, 66°31' E. A steep-sided ridge, rising to 1860 m (the Australians say 1555 m), the most easterly peak in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party. Named by ANCA for James William Parker "Jim" McCarthy (b. Feb. 20, 1919, Port Melbourne, Vic. d. Aug. 17, 1994), senior meteorologist and 2nd-in-command at Mawson Station during the winter of 1956. He had also led the wintering-over teams at Heard Island in 1950 and Macquarie Island in 1952 (neither of which is in the Antarctic). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

[2]**Mount McCarthy**. 72°35' S, 166°14' E. Rising to 2865 m (the New Zealanders say 2895 m), 1.5 km NW of Schofield Peak, at the N side of the Webb Névé, in the Barker Range, and 20 km S of Mount Watt, bordering on the plateau, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Mortimer McCarthy. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

McCarthy, Mortimer "Morty." b. April 15, 1882, Kilbrittain, near Kinsale, Cork, Ireland, son of John and Mary McCarthy, and brother of Tim McCarthy. A merchant seaman from 1901, he served as such in the South African War and on Nov. 25, 1910, at Lyttelton, NZ, he joined the crew of the *Terra Nova* as an able sea-

man for BAE 1910-13. He lost two fingers to frostbite during that expedition. He served in the Merchant Navy during World War I, and settled in Lyttelton, working on local ships, and then as night watchman at Lyttelton Harbor. In 1962-63 he visited Antarctica again with 2 other veterans of that expedition, as guests of the U.S. Navy. At that stage he was the oldest man ever to set foot on Antarctica. He died on Aug. 11, 1967, in a fire at his home.

McCarthy, Timothy F. "Tim." b. July 15, 1888, Lower Cave, Kilbrittain, near Kinsale, Cork, Ireland, son of John and Mary McCarthy, and brother of Morty McCarthy. He joined the Royal Navy, and was able seaman, RNR, on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. He was one of the *James Caird* party. Three weeks after landing in England from the expedition, he was a leading seaman on the *Narragansett*, and was killed at his gun post, in the English Channel, on his first day of action against the enemy — March 16, 1917.

McCarthy Glacier. 86°04' S, 127°24' W. A broad glacier at the S side of the Wisconsin Plateau, it flows W to merge with the lower part of Olentangy Glacier before the combined glaciers enter Reedy Glacier just SW of Mount McNaughton. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Robert J. McCarthy (q.v.), U.S. Marine Corps pilot who made flights over this general area during OpHJ 1946-47.

McCarthy Inlet. 78°50' S, 45°00' W. Also called Fierle Bay. Ice-filled, it is the largest and most northerly of 3 inlets indenting the E side of Berkner Island (*see also* **Roberts Inlet** and **Spilhaus Inlet**), on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially by personnel from Ellsworth Station in 1957-58, who surveyed it from the ground, and roughly plotted it in 78°50' S, 46°00' W. They named it for Lt. Cdr. Charles J. McCarthy, USNR, VX-6 commander at Ellsworth during IGY (1957-58), and military leader of the station for the winter of 1957. At least that's the story that's come down. The reason for the question mark is that they called it McCarty Inlet, not McCarthy Inlet, and it seems hardly likely that US-ACAN would approve that spelling in 1960, and that it would appear as such on an American chart of 1961 and a U.S. map of 1962. But that's what happened. The mistake is so glaring, and was perpetuated for so long, that one might suspect that the feature was not named for Mac McCarthy at all, but for Gen. Chester McCarty. However, McCarthy was, indeed, at Ellsworth in 1957, so it has to be for him that the feature was named. US-ACAN rectified the error in 1965, and the new name, McCarthy Inlet, is on a U.S. map of 1970. The inlet was further delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery of 1973. UK-APC accepted McCarthy Inlet on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, plotted in 78°45°S, 46°20' W. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1986, plotted in 78°45' S, 44°30' W. This is very different from the U.S. coordinates.

McCarthy Island. 67°16' S, 59°25' E. About 4 km long and 3 km wide, separated by a narrow strait from Fold Island, which lies just to the SW, off the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946, as part of Fold Island. In 1961, Dave Trail, who was carrying out ANARE geological investigations in the area, identified it as a separate island. Named by ANCA for W.R. McCarthy (now deceased), Australian petrologist with the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (at Adelaide), who described several hundred specimens from Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

McCarthy Nunatak. 69°07' S, 64°45' E. A small nunatak, it just pokes above the surface of the surrounding ice plateau, about 8.5 km SSE of Depot Peak, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered aerially in 1970 by ANARE. Named by ANCA for Ian C. McCarthy, who wintered-over as senior weather observer at Mawson Station in 1970, and who was a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party of 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. Mr. McCarthy was back in Antarctica in the 1987-88 summer field season, as meteorological technical officer. *See also* [1]**McCarthy Point**.

[1]**McCarthy Point**. 69°28' S, 76°03' E. A small, rocky cape projecting from the ice plateau into the S side of Wilcock Bay, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA for Ian McCarthy (*see* **McCarthy Nunatak**).

[2]**McCarthy Point**. 74°25' S, 130°59' W. An ice-covered point marking the NE extremity of Grant Island, on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered and charted from the *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) J.F. McCarthy, USN, disbursing officer on the *Glacier* at the time.

McCarthy Ridge. 74°37' S, 163°03' E. A broad, steep-sided, mainly ice-covered ridge forming the E wall of Carnein Glacier, in the foothills of the SE part of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Peter C. McCarthy, who wintered-over as biolab manager at McMurdo in 1966.

McCarthy Valley. 85°18' S, 119°20' W. An ice-filled valley, 5 km long, between Peters Butte and Todd Ridge, in the NW part of the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for James E. McCarthy, meteorological electronics technician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960.

McCarty, Chester Earl. b. Dec. 31, 1905, Pendleton, Oregon, son of Albert Guy McCarty and his wife Nancy Elizabeth Odom. On July 27, 1926, in Portland, he married Julia Gromoff. Trained in law, he was assistant attorney general of Oregon from 1930 to 1936. He served in the Air Force during World War II, and resumed his law practice in Oregon after the war. He was active in the Air Force Reserve, and was called up again for Korea. In 1954, now a major general, he became commander of the 18th Air Force, and flew many times in the Arctic while helping create the DEW Line. On Oct. 26, 1956 he flew in the Globemaster (C-124) that made one of the first flights over the South Pole since Byrd's 1947 flight. From 1957 to 1959 he commanded the 12th Air Force, the first all-supersonic command. In 1963 he became chief of staff for air forces in Europe, and retired on March 1, 1966. His wife died in Sept. 1989, and he died on April 5, 1999, in Portland, Oreg.

McCarty Glacier. 72°06' S, 99°24' W. A broad glacier flowing into the head of Potaka Inlet, on the N side of Thurston island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Owen "Mac" McCarty, of Sonoma, Calif., chief photographer's mate on the Martin Mariner that crashed on Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. He survived. In the May 13, 1947 edition of the *Saturday Morning Post* appeared his account of OpHJ, called "Dead Man's Diary." He also appears in the 1948 documentary movie *The Secret Land*.

McCaslin Nunatak. 85°38' S, 140°57' W. An isolated nunatak, 8 km S of the W end of the Bender Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James C. McCaslin, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Unit which supported the USGS Topo East survey here in 1962-63.

Mount McCauley. 73°12' S, 63°15' E. A prominent rock outcrop just E of Mount Scherger, between that mountain and Mount Dummett, on the N side of the Fisher Glacier, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered aerially by ANARE in 1956, and visited by an ANARE party in 1960. Named by ANCA for Air Marshal Sir John Patrick Joseph McCauley (1899-1989), chief of the Australian Air Staff, 1954-57, and plotted by them in 79°09' S, 63°09' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The Russians call it Massif Slon.

McCauley Rock. 83°02' S, 48°53' W. Rising to 1020 m, just off the NE edge of the Lexington Table, 10 km N of Mount Zirzow, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1964, and from USGS ground surveys conducted in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clyde J. McCauley (b. April 27, 1936, Arlington, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1953, and wintered-over as a Seabee at Ellsworth Station, 1957. He had not been assigned to stay for the winter, but wound up replacing a man who had to go back home. He retired from the Navy in Feb. 1979. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

McCaw, Homer Wiley, Jr. b. March 15, 1924, son of Philadelphia dentist Homer McCaw and his wife Pearl. He joined the USN in 1952 and served in Korea. He was a lieutenant in the USNR when he led the helicopter division of the U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition, 1954-55. He retired as a lieutenant commander in 1958, and died on June 10, 1998, in Carlisle, Pa.

McCaw Ridge. 75°21' S, 65°00' W. An isolated ridge, about 900 m above sea level, 6 km S of the central part of Ueda Glacier, WSW of Hansen Inlet, on the Orville Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Dale McCaw, construction electrician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974.

McClary, Nelson C. "Mac." b. Nov. 15, 1921, Illinois, son of civil engineer George B. McClary and his wife Adelaide. In the late 1920s they moved to Pasadena, Calif. A former naval officer, he was ship's mate on the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, during RARE, 1947-48, and broke his hand on the way south. On May 17, 1947, he fell 50 feet off a cliff, crashed through the ice into the water, and survived. Later on the expedition he broke his collarbone when he was flung over the front of a sledge that stopped suddenly. Given all that, he was bound to die, and he did, on Oct. 21, 2001, in Middleburg, Va.

McClary Glacier. 68°04' S, 67°00' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 3 km wide, flowing SW along the N side of Butson Ridge into Marguerite Bay, between Cape Calmette and the Debenham Islands, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37. Its upper part was surveyed more accurately by Fids from Base E in 1946-48 (they did the lower part in 1948-50). The glacier was plotted in 68°04' S, 66°56' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for George B. McClary, the father of Nelson McClary (*see also* **McClary Ridge**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

McClary Ridge. 66°55' S, 64°09' W. A small, crescent-shaped ridge, 380 m above sea level, 8 km SSE of Mount Hayes, on the S side of Cole Peninsula, Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast of Graham Land. In Dec. 1947 it was charted by Fids from Base E, and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. It was plotted in 66°55' S, 64°03' W. Named during that same period by Finn Ronne for George Brewer McClary, of Winnetka, Ill., father of Nelson McClary, and a contributor to RARE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1963-64. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. *See also* **McClary Glacier**.

McCleary Glacier. 79°33' S, 156°50' E. About 16 km long, it flows S into Darwin Glacier, just W of Tentacle Ridge. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for geographer Lt. George McCleary, public information officer on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1959-61, who helped create the bulletin put out by that office. That bulletin eventually became the *Antarctic Journal*.

McClelland Ridge. 77°27' S, 162°10' E. A high rock ridge between Sanford Valley and Thomas Valley, in the E part of the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Elias E. McClelland, topographic engineer, leader of the 1971-72 USGS field party that established a network of horizontal and vertical control over a 6000 sq km area of the McMurdo Dry Valleys to support the compilation of 8 topographic maps at a scale of 1:50,000. These maps, bounded by 77°15' S and 77°45' S, and 160°E and 164°E, were published by USGS in 1977.

Mount McClintock. 80°13' S, 157°26' E. Rising to 3490 m (the Australians say 3200 m) above sea level, the highest mountain in the Britannia Range, it surmounts the S end of Forbes Ridge, 10 km E of Mount Olympus. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock (*see* **M'Clintock Bastion**), a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

M'Clintock Bastion. 80°28' S, 22°28' W. A mountain rising to about 1400 m (the British say about 1300 m), to the W of Mount Kelsey, in the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E portion of the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Admiral Sir Francis M'Clintock (1819-1907), RN, Arctic explorer and pioneer in using Eskimo methods of overland travel. The name appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

McClintock Point. 77°33' S, 163°40' E. At the N side of the entrance to Explorers Cove, New Harbor, McMurdo Sound, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for James B. McClintock, professor of biology at the University of Alabama, at Birmingham, who studied the benthos of McMurdo Sound west of Ross Island, and along the coast from Granite Harbor to Cape Chocolate, including extensive work in New Harbor close to this point. NZ-APC accepted the name.

McClintock Ridge. 82°03' S, 161°00' E. A prominent, ice-covered E-W ridge, the W portion of which, near Mansergh Wall, rising to an altitude of over 1400 m, 10 km N of Rubin Peak, in the Carnegie Range, in the Churchill Mountains. The ridge comprises several aligned summits that descend the E slope of the range for 10-15 km, ending at altitudes of about 400 m at Algie Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Barbara McClintock (1902-1992), of the department of genetics, Carnegie Institution, 1942-67, who won the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine in 1983. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

McClinton Glacier. 74°40' S, 114°00' W. Between the base of Martin Peninsula and Jenkins Heights, it flows ENE into the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for Racie A. McClinton, Jr., USN, VX-6 flight engineer on LC-130 Hercules aircraft, who was on 9 different OpDF deployments up to 1977.

Mount McClung. 77°11' S, 144°26' W. Between Asman Ridge and Mount Crow, 3 km SW of Mount Gonzalez, in the Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Herbert C. McClung (b. 1938), USN, officer-in-charge of Byrd Station for the winter of 1965.

McCollum Peak. 65°32' S, 64°02' W. Rising to 735 m, SW of Chiloé Point, Beascochea Bay, and 3 km SE of Mount Waugh, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Elmer Verner McCollum (1879-1967), biochemist at the University of Wisconsin who, in 1913, with his colleague Marguerite Davis, identified a soluble nutrient in butterfat, which turned out to be Vitamin A. From 1917 to 1944, Mr. McCollum was professor of biochemistry at Johns Hopkins. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

McConchie Ridge. 78°10' S, 162°45' E. A prominent rock spur-like ridge, trending SE from Salient Peak into Walcott Glacier, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named in 1985, by NZ-APC, for John A. McConchie, field assistant with the NZARP geological party to this area in 1979-80, led by R.H. Findlay. McConchie joined the party as a replacement for Adrian Daly, who had suffered from frostbite.

Islotes McConnel *see* **McConnel Islands**

McConnel Islands. 66°29' S, 65°51' W. A group of islands off Erskine Glacier, opposite the N side of Darbel Bay, SE of the Kidd Islands, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The group was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for James Cannan McConnel (1860-1890), British physicist specializing in the plastic deformation of ice (he worked partly with D.A. Kidd). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call the group Islotes McConnel. One of these islands was mapped in 1947 by the Chileans, as Islote Trumao (q.v.), and occasionally the name Islotes Trumao has been applied to the whole group.

McCormack, David Rockley "Dave." He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1972, and as plant inspector (mechanical) at Mawson Station in 1974, 1978, 1983, 1986, and 1988. In the mid-1990s he was working for the Australian Antarctic Division, restoring historical equipment and vehicles for the ANARE Jubilee project of 1997.

Cape McCormick. 71°50' S, 170°58' E. A conspicuous cliff marking the E extremity of Adare Peninsula, 20 km southward of Cape Downshire, and northwestward of the Possession Islands, on the NW coast of the Ross Sea, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and

named by him for Robert McCormick. Originally thought to be an island, and called McCormick Island, or McCormick's Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape McCormick in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount McCormick. 77°00' S, 144°26' W. A mountain, 3 km SE of Mount Ralph, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Bill McCormick.

McCormick, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McCormick, Patrick Duane "Rediron." b. Feb. 25, 1935, Flint, Mich. He grew up on a farm in northern Michigan, son of meat cutter James Francis McCormick and his wife Maddie Lucile Olmstead. He joined the Navy on Dec. 1, 1953, and after boot camp at Great Lakes Naval Station was sent to Port Hueneme, Calif., to train as a Seabee. Then to Davisville, RI, then on to Bermuda Naval Air Station where, although he didn't know it at the time, he helped construct a satellite tracking station. He was in Davisville when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole," and he shipped south on the *Wyandot* (q.v. for itinerary). Charlie Bevilacqua was his crew boss as they helped build McMurdo. On Feb. 21, 1956, his 21st birthday, he was baptized at McMurdo. Dick Prescott was his godfather. After wintering-over there he was one of the 3rd party of Seabees to fly to the Pole, on Dec. 1, 1956, to build South Pole Station (q.v.), and, on Dec. 29, 1956, he was among the 2nd party to fly back to McMurdo. On Feb. 10, 1957 he shipped out of McMurdo on the *Curtiss* (q.v. for itinerary). Back at Davisville, he was written up for being out of uniform, and Dave Canham (q.v.) helped him get to Barbados, where he helped build another satellite tracking station. He was discharged from the Navy on Nov. 30, 1957, 3 weeks after he had married Elizabeth Anne Gibbons on Nov. 9, 1957. In Sept. 1958 he went to Michigan College of Mining & Technology, leaving in 1960 to work for the state of Michigan as a surveyor for the new Interstate Highway system. Then on to Ohio, and finally Rhode Island, as a surveyor. He retired in 1997.

McCormick, Robert. b. July 22, 1800, Runham, near Great Yarmouth, son of a naval surgeon Robert McCormick and his wife Mary Smith. In 1821 he entered the RN, and trained under the greatest surgeon of his (or any other) day, Sir Astley Paston Cooper. He was assistant surgeon on the *Hecla* during Parry's North Pole expedition of 1827, and in 1831 surgeon on the *Beagle*. It was on this expedition that his role of naturalist was usurped by a young Charles Darwin, and McCormick quit the expedition in Brazil. He was surgeon on the *Erebus* during RossAE 1839-43, but most of his time was spent geologizing and bird collecting. The South Polar skua was named for him (*Catharacta mccormicki*). He was one of the main proponents of the rescue drive for the missing Sir John Franklin, and in 1852, in the forlorn *Hope*, went to the Arctic to look for him. He was promoted to deputy inspector general in 1859, and placed on the retired list in 1865. In 1884 he wrote his autobiography, *Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas and Around the World*. He died on Oct. 28, 1890, in Wimbledon. He was brought to life in John Darnton's book *The Darwin Conspiracy*.

McCormick, William S. "Bill." b. Jan. 3, 1913, Lansdowne, Pa., son of Clara H. McCormick. Flying since he was 15, he was the airplane and autogiro pilot on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. On Jan. 29, 1934 he made Antarctica's first ever autogiro flight, from the ship to Little America. His brother Joe was killed in 1934 while flying an autogiro in Pa., while Bill was in Antarctica. Ironically, on Sept. 30, 1934, at Little America, Bill crashed in his autogiro, breaking his left arm. On Oct. 3, 1934 he spoke to his mother. He was F.S. Dane's best man in 1937. He died in Scottsdale, Ariz., on Oct. 23, 2001.

McCormick('s) Island *see* **Cape McCormick**

McCormick's skua *see* **Skuas**

Mount McCoy. 75°52' S, 141°10' W. A high, table-topped massif, with dark, snow-free vertical walls, at the E side of Land Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by personnel from West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named Mount Alma McCoy for James C. McCoy's wife, Alma (1905-1983; *see next entry*, **McCoy James Charles**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The name was later shortened.

McCoy, James Charles "Jim." Also known as "Mac." b. May 9, 1905, Bountiful, Utah, as Charles James McCoy, son of Arthur Luzerne McCoy and his wife Sarah May Long. He later changed his name to James Charles McCoy. In 1921 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, as an apprentice seaman, and in 1929 completed flight training at Pensacola, and went on an aerial survey expedition to Puerto Rico and Nicaragua. On April 16, 1931, in Chadbourn, NC, he married Alma Vivien Gay. From 1934 to 1937 he was flying in the Pacific Islands. As an aviation chief machinist's mate, he volunteered to go on USAS 1939-41, as chief pilot and executive officer at Little America (West Base). He was promoted to lieutenant (jg) and served in World War II at Jacksonville, training flyers. He was back again during OpHJ 1946-47, as a lieutenant commander, and was the pilot who carried Byrd to the Pole on Feb. 16, 1947. After that, and now promoted to commander, he served in Greenland. He went to Little America during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), and was going to winter-over there in 1957 as Bert Crary's assistant, but developed a heart problem and had to leave early before the winter. He was replaced by Boy Scout Richard Chappell. He died on March 3, 1981, in Jacksonville, Fla.

McCraw Glacier. 80°07' S, 156°35' E. Flows N from the NW slopes of Mount Olympus, westward of Johnstone Ridge, to enter Hatherton Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Named by a team from University of Waikato (in Hamilton, NZ) in 1978-79, led by Mike Selby, for John Davidson McCraw (b. 1925), dean of science at the university, who himself had been part of a 1959-60 field party to the McMurdo Dry Valleys. US-ACAN accepted the name.

McCrillis, Harold George "Squirrely." b. Aug. 31, 1927, Grafton, NH. He was a geographer when he enlisted in the Navy on Nov. 2, 1945, and was a Seabee electrician 2nd class when he answered the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole," and went to Davisville, RI, for training. He shipped south to McMurdo Sound, where he helped build the base. He wintered-over there in 1956, and on Dec. 1, 1956 was a member of the 3rd (and last) party of Seabees to be flown to the Pole, to build South Pole Station (q.v.). When the job was done, he was among the 2nd party to fly back to McMurdo, on Dec. 29, 1956. He was construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1959, and was also back at Pole Station for the winter of 1964, as a construction electrician with the U.S. Navy support team. He died on March 26, 1990, in NH.

McCrillis Nunatak. 85°27' S, 128°55' W. Marks the N end of the Gierloff Nunataks, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Harold McCrillis. The name is occasionally seen (erroneously) as McCrilliss Nunatak.

McCrilliss Nunatak *see* **McCrillis Nunatak**

McCristell *see* **McCrystal**

Mount McCrory. 75°29' S, 139°26' W. A mountain, 3 km ESE of Mount Vance, in the E part of the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Capt. Eugene E. McCrory (b. 1923), U.S. Coast Guard, captain of the *Glacier* during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70).

McCrystal, William A. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1934-35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. This gentleman's name is seen spelled in a variety of ways, but the correct way is most likely to be McCrystal.

McCuddin Mountains. 75°47' S, 128°42' W. A small cluster of mountains consisting mainly of 2 large mountains — Mount Flint and Mount Petras — along with several scattered peaks and nunataks, the group is located 60 km E of the Ames Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed during a flight from West Base on Dec. 14, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Rear Admiral Leo Bob McCuddin (b. Feb. 2, 1917, Sioux City, Ia. d. Nov. 15, 1983, Reno), USN air ace who flew Hellcats during World War II, and who was commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972, and commander of Guantánamo Bay, 1972-73.

Mount McCue. 84°45' S, 174°41' W. A peak rising to 1710 m (the New Zealanders say about 2500 m), about 9 km NW of Mount Wade, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by USAS 1939–41 during the flight of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, surveyed by

Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for James A. McCue, USN, radio mechanic who was in charge of Beardmore Glacier Camp, in 1957-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

McCue Bluff. 73°31' S, 68°23' E. A rock bluff near the S end of the Mawson Escarpment, between England Glacier and Tingey Glacier. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Clarence Gordon "Clarrie" McCue (b. 1927. d. June 15, 1992), who was then acting assistant secretary of the ionospheric prediction service branch, of the Australian department of science. He was later (1979-84) acting director of the Antarctic Division. *See* **ANARE** for dates of Mr. McCue's appointments.

McCuistion Glacier. 84°49' S, 175°30' W. A tributary glacier, 6 km long, it flows W along the N side of Lubbock Ridge into Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joshua P. McCuistion (b. June 17, 1931. d. Dec. 23, 1996, Kirtland, NM), USN, construction driver 1st class, who was injured in an Otter airplane crash on Dec. 22, 1955, following take-off from the Cape Bird area.

MacCurrach, Peter, Jr. b. Aug. 3, 1910, Hamilton, Mass., son of Scottish immigrant farm superintendent Peter MacCurrach and his Irish wife Bridget. A merchant marine, he was 3rd assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, and 2nd assistant engineer, 1934-35. He retired to Morgantown, W. Va., and died on April 23, 1997, in Sarasota, Fla.

McDaniel Nunatak. 75°48' S, 161°48' E. A ridge-like projection at the N side of the head of Davis Glacier, about 8 km N of Mount George Murray, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James C. McDaniel, satellite geodesist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966.

McDermott Glacier. 78°20' S, 162°04' E. Flows W from the Royal Society Range between Dot Cliff and Berry Spur, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for USGS cartographer Cathleen McDermott, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station for the winter of 1993.

Cabo MacDonald *see* **Cape MacDonald**

Cape MacDonald. 71°32' S, 61°11' W. A headland, an almost vertical wall of bare rock, rising to between 427 m and 435 m, which forms the SE side of the entrance to Odom Inlet, 11 km S of Cape Howard, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and surveyed in Dec. 1940 by USAS, and named by them as Cape McDonald [sic], for J.E. MacDonald, field representative and assistant to Byrd, and who, at the end of the expedition, succeeded Bob English as executive secretary of USAS. The name appears correctly spelled on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and US-ACAN accepted the name Cape MacDonald in 1947. In Nov. 1947 a joint team of RARE-FIDS re-surveyed it. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo McDonald [sic], and over the years has appeared on various other Argentine and Chilean charts with a variety of spellings (MacDonal, Mac Donald, etc), a variety not so much wide as comfortingly reciprocal, given a like confusion in the English-speaking world over, say, Spanish accent marks. UK-APC accepted the name Cape MacDonald, on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 has it right, with Cabo MacDonald. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 has it wrong, with Cabo Mac Donald.

Glaciar McDonald *see* **McDonald Ice Rumples**

Mount Macdonald. 84°31' S, 173°10' E. A distinctive mountain, rising to 3630 m on the ice divide between, on the one hand Ludeman Glacier and the Beardmore Glacier, and on the other hand Pain Névé, about midway between Dudley Head and Mount Donaldson, in the Commonwealth Range. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Thomas Lachlan ("Sir Tom" from 1963) Macdonald (1898-1980), minister of foreign affairs, 1954-57, and of defence, 1949-57, when BCTAE 1955-58 was being planned, and who was a major factor in getting NZ involved in Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount McDonald. 72°30' S, 166°36' E. Rising to 2470 m (the New Zealanders say about 2700 m), on the N side of, and at the head of, Trafalgar Glacier, 6 km NW of Mount Burton, and 24 km E of Mount Watt, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for [2]William McDonald. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

McDonald, Alexander *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McDonald, Angus. b. Aug. 27, 1871, 49 Burnhouses, Woodmuir, West Calder, Midlothian, Scotland, but grew up partly in Livingstone, West Lothian, son of Alexander James McDonald and his wife Agnes Kennedy. After a spell at laboring in Livingstone, he moved to Invercargill, NZ, joined the Merchant Navy, and worked on several Union Steamship Company ships. He was a fireman on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13.

Macdonald, David Iain Macpherson. b. May 31, 1953. BAS geologist who summered-over at South Georgia, 1975-76 and 1976-77. In 1984 he became senior sedimentologist at BAS, and summered at Palmer Land and Alexander Island in 1984-85. In 1993 he became chief geologist with the Cambridge Arctic Shelf Programme.

McDonald, Edwin Anderson. b. Nov. 23, 1907, Calif., son of Orion McDonald. A USN career officer, he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1931, served on destroyers during World War II, and was commander of the *Burton Island* during OpW 1947-48. In 1956 he was picked to be commander of Task Force 43.7, i.e., that force of 2 ships (the *Staten Island* and the *Wyandot*) which went south to establish Ellsworth Station in the summer of 1956-57 for IGY. He was on the *Glacier*, 1957-58, and in 1958-59 was deputy commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in charge of ships, a post he held until he retired in 1962. Later that year he was back, as a consultant on the *Edisto*. On April 13, 1964, at Harvard, he married Jessie Bell MacKenzie, the librarian of the Agassiz Museum at Harvard. He was director of Polar Operations for Lindblad Travel from 1968 to 1972, and was 4 seasons as commander of the *Lindblad Explorer*, although he didn't travel south. He wrote *Polar Operations* in 1969. He died on March 19, 1988, in Williamsburg,V a.

MacDonald, Ewen. b. 1882, Balmaqueen, Kilmarnay, Isle of Skye. Able seaman on the *Aurora*, 1916-17, when that vessel went south to Cape Evans to relieve the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914-17.

MacDonald, Joseph Elliot. Known as Elliot. He joined FIDS in 1959, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960.

Macdonald, John Alan. b. Auckland, NZ. He got his degree at Stanford, and his PhD in Texas. A lecturer in zoology at the University of Auckland, he made 11 visits to Antarctica with NZARP.

[1]**McDonald, William** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**McDonald, William**. b. 1892, NZ. Crew member of the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13. After the expedition, he became a customs man in Lyttelton. When World War I broke out, he married a Scottish girl, and that very day set sail for Europe as a corporal in the Canterbury Infantry Battalion. He gave up his stripes to fight at Gallipoli, where he was wounded, but made them back in short order. With two others from Scott's expedition, he was a guest of the U.S. Navy in Antarctica in 1962-63. He was alive in NZ in the 1980s.

MacDonald, William R. b. 1925, Laurel, Md., but grew up in Washington, DC, son of carpenter William R. MacDonald and his wife Ella May, who was a a draftswoman with the Army Map Service. After George Washington University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's graduate school, he joined USGS in 1942 as a cartographer, working with the Alaskan branch, served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II, and, in 1954, while working in the special maps branch, became involved in the production of Antarctic maps, using aerial photographs taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. These maps were widely used by IGY scientists in 1957-58. In the 1960s he planned all USN aerial photographic flights, and supervised the more than one million square miles of such photography used in making maps of the continent, going down to Antarctica each austral summer between 1960 and 1967 and taking part in aerial photography missions. He married Beatrice. In 1972 he became chief of international activities for the USGS's topographic division, and died of cancer on Nov. 9, 1977, at Anne Arundel General Hospital, in Annapolis.

McDonald Bank. 75°30' S, 26°35' W. A sub-

marine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze, of the Alfred Wegener Institute, in Germany, in association with the McDonald Ice Rumples. The name was accepted internationally in June 1997.

McDonald Bay. 66°36' S, 92°44' E. An open bay, between 16 and 20 km wide at its entrance between Adams Island (to the W) and the Haswell Islands (to the E), immediately W of Mabus Point, near Mirnyy Station, on the coast of Queen Mary Land, in East Antarctica. Drygalski Island is in this bay. Charted by AAE 1911-14. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Edwin A. McDonald.

McDonald Beach. 77°15' S, 166°21' E. A large and extensive beach, lying W of Inclusion Hill, 10 km SW of Cape Bird (the New Zealanders say 5 km S of Cape Bird), on Ross Island. The beach consists of alternating prograded storm-wave beaches separated by shallow hollows with ponds in them. Toward the S end of the beach, the prograded section merges with a low-lying and extensive stream fan which, in part, had already been cut back to a low cliff-edge before the present period of progradation began. Behind the fan, toward the S end of the beach, another cliff rises to an undulating glaciated bench, 45 to 60 m high, on which is to be found the southernmost of the 3 Adélie penguin rookeries of the Cape Bird area. The fan and the beach would be of a big enough area to allow an airfield or some other large installation to be built. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for Capt. Edwin A. McDonald (q.v.), who supported the expedition in its exploration of the Cape Bird area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Macdonald Bluffs. 83°15' S, 157°50' E. Also called Macdonald Cliffs, and the name is sometimes seen spelled (erroneously) as MacDonald Bluffs. Prominent and east-facing bluffs, falling to Marsh Glacier, between Argosy Glacier and Argo Glacier, in the Miller Range. Discovered and mapped on Dec. 26, 1957, by the NZ Southern Party of BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for school teacher William James Peter Macdonald (known as Peter Macdonald) (b. 1925, Karori, Wellington, NZ), who wintered-over as geophysicist at Scott Base in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Macdonald Cliffs *see* **Macdonald Bluffs**

McDonald Glacier *see* **McDonald Ice Rumples**

McDonald Heights. 74°55' S, 136°00' W. Broad and mainly snow-covered, about 56 km long, and over 1000 m high, between Cape Burks and Morris Head, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The heights are bounded to the S by Hull Glacier, Kirkpatrick Glacier, and Johnson Glacier. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Observed and partially mapped from the *Glacier* in Feb. 1962, and then mapped in detail by USGS, in 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. Edwin A. McDonald (q.v.), who was in command of that expedition on the *Glacier*, in 1962.

MacDonald Hills. 77°33' S, 163°21' E. A compact group of exposed rock hills, including Mount Coleman (860 m), rising E of Commonwealth Glacier, on the N side of the lower Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for William R. MacDonald. NZ-APC accepted the name.

McDonald Ice Rumples. 75°28' S, 26°18' W. A severely disturbed and fissured area, 5 km by 3 km, ENE of Halley Bay Station, in the Brunt Ice Shelf, it is assumed to be aground and pushed upward in this vicinity. In Jan. 1915 Shackleton discovered it, and called it Allan McDonald Glacier, for Allan McDonald McDonald (sic), of the British Association of Magallanes, at Punta Arenas, Chile, who was the person most responsible, in July 1916, for raising the necessary £1500 (in 3 days) for sending the *Emma* out to rescue (unsuccessfully, as it happened) the 22 men left on Elephant Island. The ice rumples undoubtedly looked more like a glacier than they do today. It appears as such on the expedition's charts, and also on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. A 1942 USAAF chart gave it as Allen McDonald Glacier (sic), and a 1946 Argentine map gave it as Glaciar Allan MacDonald (sic). The name was later shortened to McDonald Glacier, and as such appears on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but plotted in 75°30' S, 26°00' W, a situation that carried over onto the 1962 American Geographical Society's map of 1962, even though things had changed by then. It appears on a 1952 Argentine map as Glaciar McDonald. The feature was resurveyed in 1957 by the British Royal Society Expedition, based at Halley during IGY, and they were forced to re-define it. At that point of time, the maximum elevation above the general surface of the ice shelf was about 18 m, a few hundred meters from the ice front. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the new name McDonald Ice Rumples, defining an "ice rumples" as "a locally grounded area of ice shelf which is overriden by an ice sheet." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

MacDonald Nunataks. 85°27' S, 157°38' W. Two nunataks overlooking the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, just E of the terminus of Amundsen Glacier, 8 km W of O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John A. MacDonald, biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1964.

MacDonald Peak. 77°40' S, 86°40' W. Rising to 1940 m, midway between Shockey Peak and Mount Crawford, near the N end of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for William R. MacDonald (q.v.), who, in 1962 helped prepare the 1962 map of the Sentinel Range.

MacDonald Point. 79°52' S, 160°20' E. A coastal point with some rocky exposures, at the S side of the mouth of Darwin Glacier, where that glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James H. "Scot" MacDonald, Jr., of New Bedford, Mass., VX-6 journalist at McMurdo in 1958-59 (he was injured in the plane crash of Jan. 4, 1959, for which, *see* **Deaths**, 1959), 1959-60, and 1960-61.

McDonald Point. 67°21' S, 59°40' E. Marks the W end of Islay, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land. Probably named in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoreby*. The Australians say that this point was discovered by that *Scoresby* expedition, but they don't tell us who it was named for. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

McDonald Ridge. 66°20' S, 52°15' E. A mostly ice-covered ridge, 9 km SE of Johnston Peak, between that peak and Douglas Peak, 35 km SE of Mount Biscoe, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Keith R. "Blue" McDonald, of Parkdale, Vic., radio officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961 and 1963, and at Casey Station in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

MacDonald Spur. 76°47' S, 159°33' E. A long, low ridge extending eastward from Balance Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZ Antarctic Research Program Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Ivan MacDonald, field assistant with the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

McDonough Nunataks. 85°08' S, 179°59' E. A small group of isolated rock nunataks, rising above the ice plateau, 8 km W of Mount Rosenwald, at the S edge of the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John W. McDonough, who wintered-over as an ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1962.

Bahía Macdougal *see* **Macdougal Bay**

Macdougal, James. His name is almost invariably seen as MacDougall, or McDougall. He had been in the Arctic, when he became 3rd mate and bosun on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-4.

Macdougal Bay. 60°42' S, 44°33' W. A small bay between Ferguslie Peninsula and Watson Peninsula, or, put another way, between Cape Geddes and Cape Valavielle, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in Nov. 1903 by ScotNAE, and named by Bruce for James Macdougal (although some charts from this period list it — erroneously — as MacDougall Bay, including some of Bruce's own charts). The bay was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and is on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Bahía Macdougal, and that is how it appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

[1]**McDougall, Alexander**. b. 1852. A merchant of St. John's, Newfoundland, he was the secretary and second largest shareholder in the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company, and was on the *Sobraon* in 1907-8, for the whaling season in the South Shetlands.

[2]**McDougall, Alexander**. b. 1875, Lochee, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

MacDougall, Eduardo. Cabo 1st class in the Argentine Navy, he was on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Macdougall Bay *see* **Macdougal Bay**

MacDowall, Joseph. b. Aug. 14, 1926, Wallasey, Cheshire, son of Joseph MacDowall and his wife Nelly H. Smith. He spent 2 years in the Fleet Air Arm before going to St John's, Cambridge, after which he joined the Met Office, specializing in instrument research and development, spending part of the early 1950s at the observatory in Kew. He was on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956–58 and 1957–59) of the British Royal Society expedition, wintering-over in 1957 at Halley Bay as leader of the meteorology group (as well as being geomagnetician, seismologist and glaciologist). In Jan. 1958 he succeeded Robin Smart as base leader, and as such wintered-over again at Halley Bay in 1958. He was later a physicist with the British Aircraft Corporation, and later still with English Electric Aviation. In 1966 he moved to Canada, becoming a citizen there in 1971. He worked for the Public Service in Canada, traveled all the world, and retired in 1998. In 1999 his book, *On Floating Ice*, was published.

McDowell, David William "Dave." Also known as "Mac." b. Jersey. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1957, and at Base Y in 1958. He moved to Australia, and lives just outside Sydney.

McDowell, William "Bill." He joined FIDS in 1954, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1955, and at Base W in 1957. He was a Met man at RAF Wittering all his working life, and retired to the Peterborough area, in Cambridgeshire.

Roca MacDugall. 63°28' S, 56°57' W. A rock in Trepassey Bay, on the NE side of Tabarin Peninsula, SE of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines, for (one suspects) Eduardo MacDougall. Name also seen as Roca Mac Dugall.

Mount Mace. 81°25' S, 155°53' E. A mountain, rising to 1960 m in the All-Blacks Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Chris Mace, chair of the Antarctica New Zealand Board from its establishment in 1966 until April 2003. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Mace, Charles James "Jim." b. July 26, 1924, Mildenhall, Suffolk, son of Arthur William Mace and his wife Sarah Kear. He was in the Army, stationed at Aldershot, when he joined FIDS in 1958, as a cook, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959. After the expedition he made his way back to Cape Town, and from there caught the *Athlone Castle* back to Southampton, arriving on March 18, 1960.

McEacharn-Summerlees, Herbert Oliver Peter "Bullet." b. 1903, Tasmania. Australian whaling laborer on the *Sir James Clark Ross* on its Antarctic expedition of 1923–24. Formerly a navvy's mate. The identity, and even the existence, of this man, elude real confirmation (*see* **The *Sir James Clark Ross*** for more on this subject).

Monte McElroy *see* **Mount McElroy**

Mount McElroy. 74°09' S, 63°12' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 1670 m, at the W end of the Hutton Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and named by Finn Ronne for Theodore Roosevelt McElroy (1904–1963) of Boston, who contributed the radio and communication instruments for the expedition. "T.R.," as he called himself (others often called him Ted, or Mac), was Western Union's leading telegrapher at 15, was manufacturing telegraph keys from 1934 on, and set the record for speed telegraphing, at 75 words per minute, a record never broken. Tom French wrote a book on him, called *McElroy, World's Champion Radio Telegrapher*. Ronne mapped this mountain in 74°12' S, 63°04' W. As such, it appears on an American Geographical Society map of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and it wasn't until Dec. 20, 1974 that UK-APC followed suit. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Monte McElroy.

McElroy Glacier. 70°58' S, 166°58' E. A tributary glacier, just W of Matthews Ridge on Tapsell Foreland, and flowing S to join Barnett Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Clifford Turner "Cliff" McElroy (b. 1924. d. March 29, 2006), Australian geologist with USARP, at McMurdo, 1964–65 and 1966–67. He was back in Antarctica in 1980–81. *See also* **Black Face**.

McElroy Ridge. 72°37' S, 168°03' E. A high, mountainous ridge, 26 km long, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, it is bounded by the following glaciers: Gruendler, Trainer, Trafalgar, and Rudolph. Mapped in part by NZGSAE 1957–58, and mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for William David McElroy (1917–1999), director of the National Science Foundation, 1969–72.

Mount Macelwane. 81°54' S, 89°30' W. The highest peak in the E part of the Nash Hills. Positioned on Dec. 14, 1958, by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, and named by them for the Rev. James B. Macelwane (1883–1956), a Jesuit priest and first chairman of the technical panel for seismology and gravity of the U.S. national committee for IGY. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Caleta Macera *see* **Caleta Acosta**

Rocas Macera *see* **Monument Rocks**

Mount Macey. 69°52' S, 65°18' E. Also called The Castle. An isolated peak, rising to 1960 m (the Australians say about 2080 m), about 24 km SE of the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in 1954 by an ANARE party led by Bob Dovers, and named for Lem Macey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Macey, Louis Edward "Lem." b. Dec. 3, 1911, Burrinjuck, NSW, son of Lewis [sic] Macey. He trained as a glass blower, but joined ANARE in 1948, and spent that winter at Heard Island, as senior radio officer with the group that set up that ANARE station. He was technical superintendent, senior radioman, and 2nd-in-command at Mawson Station in 1954, the year they set up that station. In 1956–57 he went south on the *Kista Dan*, as deputy leader of that summer voyage (he did not winter over in 1957), and was back at Mawson, as station leader, in 1971 and 1975. He made several other summer trips to Antarctica. He married Pat. He died on Feb. 12, 1986, in North Sydney.

Macey Islands. 67°26' S, 63°49' E. Two small islands, about 3 km S of the Auster Islands, in the E part of the Robinson Group, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. A refuge caravan (i.e., a trailer) was established on one of the islands in 1971, and was occupied as an ANARE survey station in Feb. 1972. Named by ANCA for Lem Macey.

Macey Peninsula. 68°55' S, 77°56' E. In the Rauer Group. Named by ANCA for Lem Macey (q.v.), a member of the boat party which made a landing here on Jan. 11, 1957, from the *Kista Dan*.

Estrecho MacFarlane *see* **McFarlane Strait**

Macfarlane, Andrew. b. about 1780, Scotland. A sealer, he moved to Chile with his son Robert, entered the service of the Chilean Navy in Jan. 1820, and was captain of the brig *Dragon,* out of Valparaíso (but formerly of Liverpool). He was very intelligent, according to Capt. Robert Fildes. He arrived in the South Shetlands in the early part of Nov. 1820, and stayed through the austral summer. He may have made a landing on the Antarctic Peninsula prior to John Davis, but this is far from certain. However, considering the fact that the *Dragon* was then in the service of the Chilean Merchant Marine, and that Macfarlane was on a Chilean mission (as such), and also considering the probability that his crew was largely Chilean, the voyage is of importance in that it is an early instance of a Chilean presence in Antarctic waters, thus forming a nice (if somewhat specious) splinter in the platform of Chile's official claim to what they say is their wedge of the Antarctic continent. Macfarlane stayed on in Chile, and his descendants live there to this day. There is a plaque in Yankee Bay commemorating him. *See also* **Historic sites**. As for the spelling of this man's name, we choose Macfarlane here for a number of reasons, but the best one is that this is probably how he spelled it. On Nov. 27, 1821, on one of the South Shetland islands, a bottle was found on a rock by some American sealers on the brig *Charity*, and in that bottle was a note dated Nov. 20, 1820, and signed by "Capt. Andrew Macfarlane, of the brig *Dragon*, of Liverpool." The note warned the bottle opener "not to trouble the seal" as he (Macfarlane) claimed the "sealing ground by prior possession." The Chileans tend to call him Andrés MacFarlane.

McFarlane, James T. He joined the U.S. Navy, married Doris, lived at 2618 A Street, San Diego, and was electrician's mate 1st class on the *Bear* during the 1st half of USAS 1939–41.

Macfarlane, William. b. June 2, 1873, Inverarity, Forfarshire, but raised in Dunnichen (same

county), son of police constable Alexander Macfarlane and his wife Davina Webster. He was a petty officer 1st class, RN, on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901-04, but was invalided out of the expedition on the *Morning* in 1903.

Macfarlane Bluff. 81°28' S, 155°36' E. A bluff at an elevation of over 1800 m, in the All-Blacks Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Malcolm Macfarlane, a biologist with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who, in 1983-84, was seconded to NZ's Antarctic Division as summer leader at Vanda Station. He led the 1988 scientific wintering-over party at Scott Base, and, for 5 half-summers was senior NZ representative at Scott Base. In 1993 he was elected president of the NZ Antarctic Society. He later became operations data manager for the Fire Service, in Wellington, and since 1995 (when he left the Antarctic Division) has worked as a national representative on tour ships visiting Antarctica (*World Discoverer*, *Frontier Spirit*, *Kapitan Khlebnikov*, and *Marco Polo*). He has also been a tour guide and lecturer on the *World Discoverer*, the *Marco Polo*, and the *Crystal Symphony* (2002-03). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003, but as MacFarlane Bluff. It seems incredible that, with a gentleman who is as well-documented as Mr. Macfarlane, that US-ACAN would make a big "F" when it came to his name.

McFarlane Sound *see* **McFarlane Strait**

McFarlane Strait. 62°30' S, 59°59' W. It runs in a NW-SE direction between Greenwich Island and Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and is 8 km at its widest point, and 6 at its narrowest. It is entered between Williams Point and Duff Point to the NW, and between Renier Point and Ephraim Bluff to the SE. It was first explored by early British and American sealers in the area, including Palmer (on Nov. 20, 1820). In the early sealing days in Antarctica, it was called Yankee Sound (Capt. Davis refers to it as such in his log of Jan. 27, 1821). Palmer's log of Dec. 1, 1820 refers to it as Yankey Sound. On Dec. 8, 1820, Capt. Chris Burdick entered Yanky Sound in his log. The current name, which appears on Powell's 1822 chart, is almost certainly for Capt. Andrew McFarlane. This chart was published by R.H. Laurie, chartseller to the Admiralty (*see* **Mapping of Antarctica**), and the name was actually seen as Mc. Farlane's Strait. Consequently, it has been seen over the years since then as McFarlane's Strait (or Straits), Macfarlane's Strait (or Straits), and variations of these spellings. In 1825, Weddell called it Duff's Straits on his chart, named after Capt. Norwich Duff, RN (*see* **Duff Point**). A Spanish chart of 1861 gives the first instance of it being called Estrecho Macfarlane (actually seen on the chart as Estrecho Mac Farlane). In 1894 Larsen called it Norske Sund (i.e., "Norway sound"), but that name didn't catch on for long (a few years at the most), even in Norway. It appears on a British map of 1901, as McFarlane Strait (which is how we know it today). On Gunnar Andersson's map of 1904 (from SwedAE 1901-04), it appears as Mc Farlane Sound (sic), and on other maps and in references from that expedition as, variously, Mac Farlane-Sund and even Mr. Farlane-Sund (which is almost amusing). Charcot's 1912 map of his FrAE 1908-10 has it as Détroit de MacFerlane (which is not at all amusing, just wrong). However, Bongrain, from the same expedition, has it more correct (but, of course, not quite correct), as Détroit de Mac Farlane. David Ferguson recorded it as Macfarlane Strait, in 1921. In 1935 the strait was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations team. A 1937 British map has it as McFarlane Strait, and that was the spelling accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. As such it appears on a British map of 1948, and UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and was surveyed from the ground in 1957-59 by FIDS. The Argentines call it Estrecho MacFarlane (with or without a space betwen the Mac and the Farlane), and the Chileans tend to call it Estrecho McFarlane. Originally plotted in 62°32' S, 59°55' W, it was re-plotted by the UK in late 2008.

MacFee, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Détroit de MacFerlane *see* **McFarlane Strait**

Macfie, Archibald Frederick. b. May 21, 1905, Scotland. He was a sub lieutenant, RNR, promoted to lieutenant on March 26, 1933, and prepared the charts for the *William Scoresby*'s 1935-36 expedition. He was senior 2nd officer on the *Scoresby*, 1935-37, and 1st officer on the *Discovery II*, 1937-39. He was promoted to lieutenant commander, RNR, and as such commanded the *Derby*, as part of the 2nd Minesweeper Flotilla during World War II. He was later promoted to captain, RNR, and was skipper of the *John Biscoe*, 1947-48, and of the *William Scoresby* in 1950. He later lived in Inverness.

Macfie Sound. 67°22' S, 59°43' E. Also called Homesrund. A marine sound, or passage, 1.5 km wide at its narrowest point, extending in an E-W direction between Islay and Bertha Island, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for Lt. A.F. Macfie (q.v.), who prepared the charts of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

McGaw Peak. 75°52' S, 140°59' W. A prominent peak rising to over 800 m, on the ridge between Land Glacier and Paschal Glacier, and midway between Mount McCoy and Pearson Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Major Hugh Roth Lee McGaw (b. Nov. 5, 1935), U.S. Army, logistics research officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71) and OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72).

Mount McGee. 74°03' S, 164°33' E. Rising to 1410 m from a ridge at the N side of Clausnitzer Glacier, in the Random Hills of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lawrence E. McGee, geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

McGee Rock. 75°54' S, 142°59' W. An isolated rock at the S side of Parker Pass, about 8 km S of Zuncich Hill, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Wayne R. McGee, USN, equipment operator who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1966.

McGeever, Paddy. A young Irish-Australian whaling laborer on the *Sir James Clark Ross* expeditions of 1923-24 and 1924-25. In between expeditions he went to Norway on the ship, thence to Amsterdam, where he lost all his money, and so had been unable to visit his parents in old Erin. It is possible that he may have used the pseudonym Gregory Archibald McGogger (q.v.).

McGeown, Hugh. b. 1875, Armagh, Ireland. He came to Glasgow as an engineer's craneman, and married Felix Rooney's mother. On July 26, 1907, he signed on to the *Nimrod*, at Poplar (in London), as 3rd engineer, for BAE 1907-09. On March 21, 1908, he was promoted to 2nd engineer, and was discharged on Oct. 28, 1908. He and his wife subsequently immigrated to Canterbury, NZ. For more on McGeown, *see* **Rooney, Felix**.

Mount McGhee. 66°56' S, 52°39' E. About 7 km S of Mount Smethurst, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1957. Named by ANCA for John "Jock" McGhee (b. Aug. 26, 1935), mechanic and driver who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1961, and as assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

McGill, Arthur *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McGill, Laurence *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McGillion, Michael Thomas "Tom." Last name seen spelled (erroneously) as McGillon and McGillan (which is how Aeneas Mackintosh refers to him in his diary of BAE 1907-08). Mackintosh refers to him as a New Zealander, and, he was indeed, born (1888) and raised in Christchurch, son of Irishman Michael Conway McGillion. He joined the Merchant Navy as a boy sailor, and was on the Norwegian ship *Rona*, plying the Tasman Sea, when he heard of the proposed Antarctic expedition on the *Nimrod*. On Nov. 30, 1908, at Lyttelton, he signed onto the *Nimrod* as one of the two new trimmers aboard, and on Dec. 1, 1908 left NZ for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09. During the expedition, he fell down a chasm, but was rescued by Mackintosh. He was discharged at Lyttelton on April 3, 1909. He was back in Antarctic waters, as a fireman on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. He served with the New Zealand Defence Force during World War I. He married Mabel, and they moved to Bondi, in Sydney, where he became a railway porter. Except for a brief transfer in the 1930s, to Punchbowl, they lived in Bondi for the rest of their lives, with McGillion working as a porter. Mabel died in 1958, and Tom died in 1962, in Sydney.

McGinnis Peak. 84°32' S, 177°52' W. A

prominent peak, rising to 1270 m (the New Zealanders say 1100 m), with a large bare cirque in the N slope, it stands on the SE side of the terminus of (i.e., just E of the lower part of) Kosco Glacier, 5.5 km SW of Oppegaard Spur, in the Bush Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by USAS 1939-41, during Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Northern Illinois University geologist Lyle David McGinnis (b. March 5, 1931, Appleton, Wisc.), seismologist on the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1958-59, and a leading authority on Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

MacGogger, Gregory Archibald. Tasmanian whaling laborer on the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of 1923-24. However, this may be a pseudonym for Paddy McGeever (q.v.). Certainly it is an alias for something. No one has a name like Gregory Archibald MacGogger. On the surface, that may sound like a facile comment, but it is the result of much research (*see* [1]**The *Sir James Clark Ross***).

McGomey, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McGovarin-Hügel. 70°30' S, 161°12' E. A hill in the area of Rennick Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans for Stephen McGovarin, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, helo pilot on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

McGowan, Ernest Raymond "Ray." Some called him "Paddy." He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base O in 1957 (doubling as a general assistant), and in 1958 at Base Y.

McGowan, Hugh *see* **McGeown**

McGrady Cove. 66°16' S, 110°34' E. At the head of (i.e., in the SE part of) Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Chief Photographer's Mate Edsell Dean McGrady (b. May 30, 1916. d. Oct. 16, 2002, Satellite Beach, Fla.), USN, veteran of World War II, who participated in flights over the Windmill Islands during OpHJ. He was later in Korea.

Mount McGrath. 70°53' S, 65°28' E. A mountain, 1.5 km NE of Mount Bewsher, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Ted McGrath, of Colac, Vic., who wintered-over as assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

McGrath, B.L. b. 1890, Australia. On Nov. 18, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. On April 1, 1912, two days after the *Aurora* arrived in Sydney, he injured himself on board, and for a payment of £111 10s, signed a waiver of claim. He finally left the *Aurora*, and the expedition, on Nov. 12, 1912.

McGrath Nunatak. 68°03' S, 63°01' E. A ridge-like nunatak at the W end of the Blånabbane Nunataks, extending about 1.5 km in a N-S direction, and 11 km SE of Van Hulssen Nunatak, it is the most westerly of the Anniversary Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. It was used as a trigonometrical station by the ANARE Framnes Mountains-Depot Peak trigonometrical survey of 1965, led by Max Corry, surveyor at Mawson Station during the winter of 1965. Peter James McGrath (b. Oct. 13, 1939), radio officer at Mawson Station in 1965, assisted with this survey, and it was for him that ANCA named this feature. Mr. McGrath was back in Antarctica, as radio officer and 2nd-in-command at Wilkes Station, for the winter of 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Mount McGregor. 70°37' S, 66°39' E. A conical peak rising to 1676 m above sea level from the ridge which runs WSW from Mount Sundberg, and which surmounts the SW end of the Thomson Massif, in the N part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named for Peter Malcolm McGregor (b. July 27, 1928), geophysicist at Macquarie Station in 1952, and at Mawson Station in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Russians call it Gora Krenkelja.

MacGregor, Christopher. Captain of the London sealer *Minstrel*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. After the expedition, back in London, he was replaced as skipper by Thomas Hodges.

MacGregor, Colin. b. July 9, 1855, Perth, son of iron hammerman Alexander MacGregor and his first wife Jean MacDonald. When Jean died, Alex took the family to Dundee, and married again, to Elizabeth Mitchell. Colin became a blacksmith, married Isabella, a girl from Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, and worked his way down to Rotherhithe, London, where he was living as a smith when he became 3rd enginer and blacksmith on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

McGregor Glacier. 85°08' S, 174°50' W. A tributary glacier, 22 km long and 6 km wide, it flows from the SW slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains into Shackleton Glacier just N of the Cumulus Hills. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for Victor Raymond McGregor (1940-2000), geologist with that party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. The Americans built a field hut here, McGregor Glacier Hut, in 1982-83.

McGregor Nunatak. 85°00' S, 173°00' W. A nunatak, NE of Red Raider Rampart, and almost due W of Mount Sellery, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZ-APC, in association with nearby McGregor Glacier.

MacGregor Peaks. 62°42' S, 60°23' W. Rising to about 340 m, ENE of Sally Rocks, midway between Binn Peak and Moores Peak, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Christopher MacGregor. US-ACAN accepted the name. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

McGregor Range. 71°58' S, 167°51' E. A range, 21 km long, in the S central part of the Admiralty Mountains, overlooking the NE side of Tucker Glacier, between Leander Glacier and Fitch Glacier, the flow of all of which, as well as that of Man-o-War Glacier, bounds it. Partially mapped by NZGSAE 1957-58, and mapped in detail by USGS, from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Cdr. Ronald Kenneth McGregor (b. Sept. 19, 1917, Spooner, Minn., d. 2011), USN, leader of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo during the winter of 1962. He retired in 1968, as a commander, after 27 years in the Navy.

McGuinness, Charles John "Nomad." b. March 6, 1893, Derry, Northern Ireland, son of seaman John McGuinness and his wife Maggie Hernand. One of the true characters of Antarctic exploration, he ran away to sea in 1908, at the age of 15, and over the next 20 years, surviving shipwrecks, mutinies, imprisonments in exotic locales, and a few marriages, he was a pearl fisherman in the South Seas, a gold miner in Australia, a railroad hobo in North America, a Canadian militiaman, a British soldier in Africa during World War I, a German soldier in the African jungle during World War I, a pirate captain of a junk in the South Seas, where he indulged oriental princesses, then a lumberjack in Canada, an IRA battalion commander and leader of a flying column in Donegal during the Irish troubles (with the rank of brigadier general), a Bulgarian revolutionary, a monk in Germany, and an authority on old sea shanties and ballads. He was recruited by Chiang Kai Shek but turned him down to become a builder in New York. He was first mate on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30. Then he was a bootlegger in New York as well as a newspaper columnist. The mid-30s saw him as harbor master in Murmansk, Russia, and in 1934 his book *Nomad* came out in London. He then fought on the Communist side during the Spanish Civil War. He was interned by the British for most of World War II, and drowned under mysterious circumstances in the Irish Sea on Dec. 5, 1947.

McGuire Island. 64°46' S, 64°24' W. In the NE part of the Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Thomas J. McGuire (b. April 4, 1935, Castine, Me. d. Feb. 8, 2010), oiler on the *Hero* during that vessel's first trip to Antarctica and to Palmer Station, in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. After the expedition, he worked in Maine as a crane operator and electrician.

Monte Machatschek *see* **Mount Machatschek**

Mount Machatschek. 66°52' S, 68°04' W. A prominent, mainly snow-covered mountain, rising to about 500 m, E of the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, 22 km SW of Mount Vélain, in the NW part of Adelaide Island. Mapped from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48, it was incor-

rectly identified as Mount Vélain on Sept. 8, 1953, by UK-APC, and as such appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially again by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1958, and the situation was corrected by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and the feature named for Fritz Machatschek (1876-1957), Austrian geomorphologist who (with Erich von Drygalski) wrote *Gletscherkunde* in 1942 (*see* the Bibliography). It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new (i.e., the real) name in 1965. The Argentines call it Monte Machatschek.

Machin Nunatak. 72°48' S, 64°53' E. A small, domed nunatak, 11 km E of Mount Cresswell, and about 51 km NNE of Mount Dummett, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. First visited in 1960 by an ANARE party led by Ric Ruker. Named by ANCA for Douglas Keith "Doug" Machin (b. Jan. 7, 1927, South Yarra, Vic.), radio officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Machu Picchu Station. 62°05' S, 58°28' W. Peruvian research station on Crespin Point, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, 10 m above sea level, and 50 m from the coast, not far from Comandante Ferraz Station (the Brazilian base). Built in Feb. 1989, but not opened until Jan.-Feb. 1991, it is also known as Machu Picchu Base, or Machu Picchu Scientific Base. A small base, with 4 buildings, it is used intermittently for summer parties studying climatology, geology, and biology. It is usually supplied by the ship *Humboldt*.

McHugo Peak. 69°51' S, 68°05' W. A prominent peak rising to 1250 m, it is the most northwesterly peak in the Traverse Mountains, on the Rymill Coast, at George VI Sound, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and in 1971-72 it was surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Miss Mary Barbara McHugo (b. 1925, Suffolk; known as Barbara), senior map officer with the DOS (Directorate of Overseas Surveys), 1958-86, who had responsibility (from 1960 to 1984) for the mapping of the British Antarctic Territory as surveyed by FIDS and (later) BAS. She wrote a book about it. The feature appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Caleta Maciel. 66°50' S, 67°51' W. A cove, 16 km SSW of Mount Vélain, in the extreme NE of Adelaide Island. In the cove are Steinemann Island and the group of rocks the Argentines call Rocas Cosme Maciel. Named by the Argentines for Cosme Maciel (1784-1850), a politician in the early days of Argentina.

McIlroy, James Archibald "Mickey." b. Nov. 3, 1879, Ulster, Ireland, but raised in Kings Norton, Birmingham, son of Irish shopkeeper James McIlroy and his wife Maggie. He was a doctor in several exotic countries, and ship's surgeon in different parts of the world. He was suffering from malaria when he was taken on as 2nd surgeon on BITE 1914-17, during which expedition he was one of the 22 men left on Elephant Island. During World War I he was in the Army, and badly wounded at Ypres in 1917 while attending an injured soldier under shell fire at the front. After the war he became surgeon with the P & O Line. Back again with Shackleton, on the *Quest*, in 1921-22, this time he was surgeon and meteorologist. His intention was to go only as far as Madeira, but he pressed on. After the expedition he went back to sea. He was torpedoed in 1942, during World War II, and was adrift in an open boat for 5 days. He never married, remained at sea until he was 80, and died of cancer on July 27, 1968, at Cuddington Hospital, Surrey.

Mount McIntosh. 77°31' S, 168°41' E. Rising to about 2600 m, at the NW end of Lofty Promenade, 2.5 km E of the summit of Mount Terror, in the W part of the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. The mountain is conspicuous because of diagonal bands of rock and ice on the N face. Named by Phil Kyle for William C. McIntosh, geologist with the department of geoscience at the New Mexico Institute of Mines and Technology, at Socorro, who worked extensively in Antarctica under USAP auspices and in support of Kyle's investigations on Mount Erebus. He made his first trip to Erebus in 1977-78, and at least 15 trips through 1999. He was a member of the 1982 NNIVAT field party that carried out the first geological mapping of Minna Bluff. In 1983-84 he was at Mount Discovery and Mason Spur. In 1984-85 he was back at Erebus, and was at Mount Murphy in 1985. In 1989-90 he was in the Executive Committee Range, and in 1992-93 in the Crary Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

McIntosh, Frank. b. 1871, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

McIntosh, Ian Lawrence. b. May 19, 1948. Ionosphere physicist at Casey Station in 1973, and at Mawson Station in 1975 and 1977.

McIntosh Cliffs. 78°32' S, 166°24' E. A line of steep, uneven volcanic bluffs or cliffs, about 26 km long, forming the SW side of the Minna Bluff peninsula, at the S end of the Scott Coast, in Victoria Land. The height of the cliffs increases from W to E, ranging from 400 to 600 m above the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for William C. McIntosh (*see* **Mount McIntosh**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

McIntosh Cove *see* **Mackintosh Cove**

Caleta McIntyre *see* **Alvaro Cove**

Mount McIntyre. 87°17' S, 153°00' W. A rocky, flat, projecting-type mountain (actually a group of low connecting ridges, extending in an E-W direction) with rock walls facing generally N protruding above the ice of the Polar Plateau to a height of about 2965 m above sea level, and which forms the NE extremity of D'Angelo Bluff, at the W side of, and near the head of, Scott Glacier, directly opposite Mount Howe, and about 14 km S of Mount Weaver. This is one of the most southerly mountains in the world. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Marvin Hunter McIntyre (1878-1943), a member of President Roosevelt's presidential secretariat, and, from 1937 until his death, the president's actual secretary. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

McIntyre, Neal *see* **Kristensen, Monica**

McIntyre Bluffs. 73°16' S, 68°18' E. Rock bluffs between Greenall Glacier and Turk Glacier, on the Mawson Escarpment. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Sir Laurence Rupert McIntyre (1912-1981), deputy secretary of the Department of External Affairs, 1965-70.

[1]McIntyre Island. 66°14' S, 110°34' E. A small island, just W of Blakeney Point, Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and included in a 1957 ground survey by Carl Eklund, who named it for Robert "Bob" McIntyre, USN, construction mechanic at Wilkes Station that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

[2]McIntyre Island. 67°22' S, 49°05' E. The most easterly of the Hydrographer Islands, just S of Sakellari Peninsula, Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1957 ANARE aerial photographs, and visited in 1959 by an ANARE party led by Bruce Stinear. Named by ANCA for Sgt. Hedley L. "Mac" McIntyre, RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson Station for the winter of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

McIntyre Promontory. 84°57' S, 179°40' W. A promontorial escarpment, rising to an elevation of about 2800 m above sea level, with the ground plan of a sharp V pointing toward the N, and with steep cliffs on either flank, in the Bush Mountains, between Mount Rosenwald on the SE and the head of Ramsey Glacier on the W, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Feb. 16, 1947, on Flight 8A to the Pole, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Cdr. Eugene C. McIntyre, USN, co-pilot of Flight 8A, the second R4D aircraft during Byrd's flight to the Pole on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47.

McInvale, William Thomas "Tom." b. Sept. 1, 1927, Jones Co., Miss., son of fiber mill pulp grinder John William McInvale and his wife Ethel. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was chief commissaryman at Little America in 1955-56, and for the winter of 1956. He later lived in Orlando, and died in Vero Beach, Fla., on July 17, 2006.

Mack, George. b. 1806. He was of New Haven, Conn. He went to sea at the age of 12, and at 14 was a crewman on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22.

McKaskle, Harvey Alonzo. b. Nov. 16, 1921, Seligman, Arizona, son of Louisiana-born railroad switchman Rubin Alonzo McKaskle and his English wife Sarah. Air crewman on OpHJ

1946-47. On Sept. 5, 1981, in San Diego, he married Marlene M. Costa, and died on Jan. 24, 1998, in San Diego.

McKaskle Hills. 70°01' S, 73°00' E. A group of moderately low, rocky coastal hills, between Rogers Glacier and the Mistichelli Hills, on the E edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47 flights, and mapped from these photos in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, who named these hills for Harvey McKaskle (q.v.), air crewman on the flights over this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Cape MacKay. 77°42' S, 168°31' E. Name also seen as Cape Mackay. An ice-covered cape forming the SE extremity of Ross Island. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Capt. Harry MacKay. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mackay, Alister Forbes. b. 1878, Carskey, Argyllshire, son of Col. Alexander Forbes MacKay, of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, and his first wife Margaret Isabella Innes. Educated in Edinburgh, he then went to Dundee for zoological work under Professors Geddes and D'Arcy Thompson. He served as a trooper in the South African War, and was with Baden Powell's police there. He went back to Britain to qualify as a surgeon, and as such went back into the war. He joined the RN as a surgeon, served on several ships, and as biologist and 2nd surgeon went on BAE 1907-09. He was, with Mawson and David, one of the first men to reach the South Magnetic Pole. In July 1913, he sailed with the Stefansson expedition from Nome, Alaska, heading north, and, after their ship was crushed by the ice, he was last seen walking with his party toward Wrangel Island, on Feb. 16, 1914. On Nov. 26, 1921 he was presumed dead by the courts.

McKay, Donald. Name also seen as MacKay (notably in the feature MacKay Peak). New York seaman, probably a captain, he took part in the New York Sealing Expedition of 1820-22, sailing on the *Aurora* as 1st mate under Capt. Robert Macy. For a time he commanded the *Sarah*, during the 1820-21 period in the South Shetlands, and was pilot of the *Cecilia* during that vessel's 2-day exploratory cruise from Feb. 22-24, 1821. He sent minerals and some kelp to New York, via B. Astor, on the *Jane Maria*. *See* **Astor, B.**, for more details of this collection. On Feb. 28, 1821 he transferred from the *Aurora* to the *Charity*, after a feud with Macy.

MacKay, Henry Duncan "Harry." Name often seen as McKay, and sometimes as McKie, or other corruptions thereof. b. 1854, at 59 Blackscroft Street, Dundee, son of gas worker James Boyd MacKay and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Brown, who worked in the local jute mill. Harry went to sea, in 1879 he married Betsy Pitcairn (by whom he had five children), and they moved into his in-laws' house, at 36 Patterson Street. In 1882 he got his master's ticket, the youngest whaling skipper out of Dundee. He moved the family to 73 Strathmartine Road, and served as a mate on the *Resolute* and the *Terra Nova*. In 1892 he took up his first actual command, the *Aurora*, and in 1893 became captain of the *Terra Nova*, taking her to Baffin Bay. In 1898 he and the family moved to Albert Street, Coral Bank, in Ferry Port on Craig, Fife. Harry was still in command of the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. After he returned to Dundee, he became skipper of the *Diana*, working for the Tay Whale Fishing Company until 1909, when he retired. He died on Nov. 9, 1925, and was buried in Tayport Cemetery on Nov. 12, 1925. Betsy was buried next to him on April 10, 1943. A.G.E. Jones wrote a 21-page article called "Harry MacKay: Master of the *Terra Nova*."

Mackay, Robert Wood. b. 1908. An electrician, he was lab assistant on the *Discovery II*, 1929-32. After the second cruise returned to London in early 1931, he married Agnes Helen Crossman, in Uxbridge, and they moved to Paddington Green. After the 1931-32 cruise, he arrived back in Southampton on June 13, 1932, from Cape Town on the *Balmoral Castle*, with his wife, who had sailed from Southampton to meet him in South Africa. They moved to Romford, Essex, then to East Bedfont, Middlesex, then to Cockermouth, Cumberland, where they stayed during World War II (Mackay became a pilot), and then back to London, along the way having four children. Mackay started work with the International Nickel Company of Canada, and moved to that country in 1951, and died in Victoria, British Columbia on July 31, 1977.

Mackay, William. NZ physician who joined the *Bear of Oakland* at Dunedin for the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

McKay Cliffs. 82°19' S, 156°00' E. A prominent line of cliffs, or escarpment, about 30 km long, they form the N wall of the Geologists Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them as Alexander McKay Cliffs, for Alexander McKay (1841-1917), pioneer NZ geologist. NZ-APC accepted the shortened name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

McKay Creek. 77°39' S, 162°45' E. A meltwater stream, 250 m long, at an elevation of about 100 m, and heading on Suess Glacier, it flows ENE into the W end of Chad Lake, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for NASA Ames Research Center planetary scientist Christopher P. "Chris" McKay (b. 1955), who, immediately after getting his PhD in astrogeophysics from the University of Colorado, conducted limnological research on Lake Hoare and in neighboring areas of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, for 15 summers from 1982 onwards, and who pioneered the use of year-round environmental data collection dry valley ecosystems.

Mackay Glacier. 76°58' S, 162°00' E. One of the major glaciers in Victoria Land, it flows E from the Polar Plateau, between Mount Marston and Mount England, or, put another way, between the Convoy Range and the Clare Range, into the S part of Granite Harbor, between Evans Piedmont Glacier and Wilson Piedmont Glacier, and into the Ross Sea as the Mackay Glacier Tongue. Discovered in 1908-09 by the South Magnetic Pole party of BAE 1907-09, and named for Alister Forbes Mackay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mackay Glacier Tongue. 76°58' S, 162°20' E. About 10 km long and about 3 km wide, it is the seaward extension of Mackay Glacier, jutting out into the Ross Sea at Granite Harbor, along the E coast of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mackay Mountains. 77°30' S, 143°20' W. A prominent group of peaks, 16 km S of the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1934 by ByrdAE 1933-35. One of the peaks was named Mount Clarence Mackay, after Clarence Hungerford Mackay (1874-1938), the head of the Postal Telegraph and Mackay Radio Companies, who was a patron of the expedition. He had supervised the completion of the first Transpacific cable between the USA and the Far East, in 1904. In 1947, US-ACAN shortened the name, but extended it to the whole range.

MacKay Peak. 62°43' S, 60°18' W. A snow-covered pyramidal peak, rising to about 700 m, between Brunow Bay and False Bay, or, put another way, between False Bay (to the W) and Charity Glacier, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 ane 1959. Following geological work here by BAS personnel in 1975-76, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Donald McKay [sic and q.v.]. US-ACAN accepted the name, misspelling and all.

Mackay Point. 67°32' S, 68°05' W. A point, 3 km NE of Rothera Point, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base T, in 1961-62, and by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance* in 1976-77. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Donald Campbell "Don" Mackay (b. 1953), BAS builder who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1973, at Signy Island Station in 1975, and at Rothera Station in 1977. The name appears on a British chart of 1977, and also in the British gazetteer of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mackay Tongue *see* **Mackay Glacier Tongue**

McKay Valley. 79°53' S, 156°40' E. The central of 3 largely ice-free valleys that trend E from the Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Chris McKay (*see* **McKay Creek**).

M'Kean, John. b. 1781, Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire, son of Samuel M'Kean and Elizabeth Lewars. He was an experienced skipper when, in 1816, he took command of the new East Indiaman, *Princess Charlotte*, for her first run to Bengal, for Brocklebank's, of Liverpool. He commanded the *Princess Charlotte* in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season. After the expedition, he continued to skipper the *Princess Charlotte* on the Liverpool-Bengal run, until 1828, when the vessel was replaced by a new one of the same name. He continued to skipper that one until 1836. He died in 1851.

MacKean (McKean), John *see* **M'Kean, John**

M'Kean Point. 62°42' S, 60°01' W. About 5.5 km E of Brunow Bay, between that bay and Renier Point, on the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Capt. John M'Kean. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It is seen, rather mysteriously, on a 1962 British chart as Mc.Kean Point.

MacKean (McKean) Point *see* **M'Kean Point**

M'Keen, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

MacKeen, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Fiord Mac Kellar *see* **Mackellar Inlet**

Ensenada Mackellar *see* **Mackellar Inlet**

Estrecho Mackellar *see* **Mackellar Inlet**

Mount Mackellar. 83°59' S, 166°39' E. A massive mountain, rising to 4295 m (the New Zealanders say 3032 m), at the head of Mackellar Glacier, 5 km S of Pagoda Peak, and about 28 km N of The Cloudmaker, at the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by Shackleton during his push toward the Pole in 1908-09, and named by him for C.D. Mackellar (*see* **Mackellar Islands**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Mackellar Glacier. 83°47' S, 167°15' E. Also called Bell Glacier. A large tributary glacier flowing N along the E side of Hampton Ridge, from Mount Mackellar into Lennox-King Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, in association with the nearby mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

McKellar Glacier. 72°12' S, 167°07' E. Between 28 and 32 km, and 2.5 km wide, flowing S along the E side of Evans Ridge to form the lower tributary on the N flank of Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, for Ian Charles McKellar (b. Aug. 21, 1919, Dunedin. d. Jan. 2, 1986, Dunedin), geologist and glaciologist with NZGSAE 1957-58, who worked in the area of nearby Tucker Glacier that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mackellar Inlet. 62°05' S, 58°27' W. Also spelled Mackeller Inlet. Forms the NW head of Admiralty Bay, just to the W of Keller Peninsula, on the coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It divides into two coves. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1909, and named by Charcot as Fiord Mac Kellar, quite possibly for C.D. Mackellar (*see* **Mackellar Islands**). The name Mackellar Inlet appears on a 1929 British chart, and that is the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Estrecho Mackellar, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Ensenada Mackellar. It appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Ensenada Mackellar, and also, as such, in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is also some indication that the Argentines also call it Caleta Tarragona, apparently after Juan Francisco Tarragona (1769-1843), the representative of Santa Fé before the First Junta. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mackellar Islands. 66°58' S, 142°40' E. A group of about 30 small islands and rocks, 2.5 km N of Cape Denison, in the middle of Commonwealth Bay, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Campbell Duncan Mackellar of Lerags, Argyllshire, and of London, traveler, author, and a patron of the expedition, as well of BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Mackeller Inlet *see* **Mackellar Inlet**

Mount McKelvey. 85°21' S, 87°18' W. A rocky, mostly ice-free peak, rising to 2090 m, less than 1.5 km E of Mount Walcott, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed in 1960-61 by the USGS Thiel Mountains party. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for geologist Vincent Ellis "Vince" McKelvey (1916-1987), 9th director of USGS, 1971-78.

McKelvey Valley. 77°26' S, 161°33' E. A dry valley, between the W end of the Olympus Range and the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Barrie Cooper McKelvey (b. Oct. 4, 1937), NZ geologist, who, with Peter Webb, formed VUWAE 1957-58 (the first VUWAE), and conducted the first geological exploration of this area. He was back again (with Webb) for VUWAE 1958-59, in Wright Valley, and again in 1968-69. He was in the lower Taylor Valley in Nov. and Dec. 1974, and in the Dry Valleys area in 1977-78. In Nov. and Dec. 1979 he was at Scott Base, and in 1981-82 in northern Victoria Land. In 1985-86 he was at the Beardmore Glacier, and from 1987 was professor of geology and geophysics at the University of New England, in Armidale, NSW. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Mackemer Point. 66°27' S, 110°29' E. The NW point of Peterson Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHj 1946-47, and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Frederick Walter Mackemer (b. Sept. 14, 1936. d. May 1, 1986, Orlando, Fla.), USN, aerographer's mate at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Mount McKenny. 71°40' S, 160°22' E. Rising to 1890 m, immediately N of Gressitt Glacier, at the S end of the Daniels Range, 6 km SE of Mount Toogood, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Clarence Daniel McKenny (b. 1915), meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1959 and 1961, and at Eights Station in 1963.

Glaciar Mackenzie *see* **Mackenzie Glacier**

Mount McKenzie. 70°40' S, 67°01' E. A prominent, low, pyramidal peak rising to 2255 m, 5.5 km SE of Saxton Ridge, S of a row of peaks along the E section of Nemesis Glacier, in the Amery Peaks of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1957 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by ANCA for Jock McKenzie (*see* **McKenzie, John Alexander**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Península Mackenzie *see* **Mackenzie Peninsula**

McKenzie, Edward Archibald. b. April 20, 1888, Winterton, Norfolk, son of engine driver Edward McKenzie and his wife Rose Amelia Clark. He joined the RN in 1903, and was leading stoker on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13. He built a working model of the ship, which was (later) displayed at London's Science Museum. On his return to England he joined the Metropolitan Police in London, a career broken up by Army and Navy service in World War I. He was invalided out of the police in 1942, and lectured on Scott until he was over 80. He died on June 21, 1973, in Minster, near Sheerness, Kent.

[1]**Mackenzie, James** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Mackenzie, James**. b. 1878, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. He lived at 59 Wellgate, Dundee. After the expedition, he left the *Scotia* at Buenos Aires, and, with Andrew Greig, made his way back to Southampton that month on the *Clyde*.

McKenzie, John Alexander "Jock." b. Dec. 12, 1907, Edinburgh. He went to sea in 1922, and at the outbreak of World War II joined the army as a cooking instructor, reaching staff sergeant before he transferred to the Merchant Navy, seeing service in many different parts of the world. He was torpedoed three times during World War II. In 1952 he moved with his wife and four grown children to Australia, to Canberra, and was the ANARE cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1956. He died on Dec. 18, 1972.

MacKenzie, John Donald. Able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1935-39.

MacKenzie, Kenneth Norman. b. Nov. 26, 1897, Oban, Argyllshire, son of sheriff clerk depute Duncan MacKenzie and his wife Catherine. A merchant seaman with the City Line, he was 1st officer on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE, and took over from John King Davis as captain for the 2nd half (i.e., 1930-31). He died on Sept. 29, 1951, in London.

Mackenzie, Robert. b. 1878, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. He lived at 29 Wellgate, Dundee.

Mackenzie, Thomas. b. 1863, NZ. Chief steward on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. His address was 20 Princess St., Rothesay, Bute.

MacKenzie Bay. 68°38' S, 70°35' E. Name also seen as Mackenzie Bay. At the W extremity of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 30 km NE of Foley Promontory. The Norwegian whale catcher *Seksern* was here on Jan. 10, 1931, but it was BANZARE, on Feb. 10, 1931, who discovered the dimensions of this huge embayment here, making a flight over to sketch its limits, and naming it the MacKenzie Sea, for Kenneth N. MacKenzie, and setting the sea's limits between the W end of the Amery Ice Shelf and Cape Darnley. Three days later, on Feb. 13, 1931, the *Torlyn* arrived in the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name MacKenzie Sea in 1947. However, in 1964, the Amery

Ice Shelf changed its shape by partly breaking away into the sea, and the embayment was greatly reduced in size. In 1968 it was only 24 km wide. It was plotted by radar, by ANARE on the *Nella Dan* in 1975 and 1968. The name (and the definition) was, of course, changed, from "sea" to "bay."

Mackenzie Glacier. 64°17' S, 62°16' W. A glacier, 6 km long, flowing E from Mount Parry, it is joined by Malpighi Glacier, and both then flow into Pampa Passage, on the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir James Mackenzie (1853-1925), Scottish heart specialist. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Mackenzie.

McKenzie Nunatak. 71°14' S, 163°25' E. A very prominent nunatak, rising above the ice to a height of 1620 m above sea level, between McLin Glacier and Graveson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Garry Donald McKenzie (b. June 8, 1941), glaciologist studying Meserve Glacier in 1966-67.

McKenzie Peak. 70°18' S, 65°38' E. Just S of Mount Albion, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and named by ANCA for John Francis McKenzie, radio technician who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mackenzie Peninsula. 60°45' S, 44°48' W. A steep, rocky peninsula, forming the W end of Laurie Island, W of Uruguay Cove, and terminating in Route Point, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, mapped in large part in May 1903, and named by Bruce for his wife, Jessie Mackenzie (*see* **Jessie Bay**). The whole peninsula was charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and it appears on their 1934 chart. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Península Mackenzie and on a 1945 one as Península MacKenzie. This last is how it was listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Argentines are not the only ones prone to spelling mistakes, however — it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as MacKenzie Peninsula. US-ACAN accepted the name Mackenzie Peninsula in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955.

MacKenzie Sea *see* **MacKenzie Bay**

McKenzie-Scharte. 71°15' S, 163°14' E. A hill, immediately SW of McLin Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Mount McKeown. 77°56' S, 85°31' W. Rising to 1880 m, on the N side of Embree Glacier, 5 km NE of Mount Schmid, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for 1st Lt. (later Major) Donald Francis McKeown (b. Aug. 29, 1934. d. July 2, 1997), USAF, who helped build South Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Mount McKercher. 86°09' S, 150°02' W. Rising to 2230 m, on the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the mouth of Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Hazel F. "Kerch" McKercher (1889-1972), his secretary during the period of this expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mackerel Island. 66°01' S, 65°26' W. Immediately W of Flounder Island, in the Fish Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in keeping with the fish motif. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount McKerrow. 81°45' S, 159°48' E. A prominent mountain on the E side of Starshot Glacier, 6 km SW of Mount Hotine, and 8 km N of Thompson Mountain, in the Surveyors Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for James McKerrow (1834-1919), a former surveyor general of NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mackey, Frank *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mackey Rock. 76°36' S, 146°22' W. An isolated rock on the E side of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, 13 km SW of Mount Iphigene, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Steven Mackey, field assistant with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey, 1967-68.

Mount McKibben. 75°23' S, 64°42' W. Rising to 880 m, 8 km SW of Hansen Inlet, and 5 km SE of McCaw Ridge, on the Lassiter Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for L.D. "Mac" McKibben, power plant shopfitter who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mackie, Robert. Baptized Aug. 14, 1754, Airth, Stirlingshire, son of Robert Mackie and his wife Mary Duncanson. After 3 years as captain's servant on the *Liverpool*, he sailed on the *Adventure* as astronomer William Bayly's servant, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. After the expedition, he served as midshipman on a couple of ships, and transferred from the *Nonsuch* in 1776 to the *Resolution* for Cook's 3rd voyage, 1776-80. In 1777 he became an able seaman, and a lieutenant in 1780. He died in 1789.

Mackin Table. 84°57' S, 64°00' W. An ice-topped, wedge-shaped summit plateau, running NW-SE for about 30 km, and at an elevation of about 2135 m above sea level, just N of the Patuxent Ice Stream, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. The name was suggested by geologists who investigated the Pensacola Mountains, several of these scientists having been students of Joseph Hoover Mackin (known as Hoover Mackin) (1905-1968), professor of geology at the University of Washington at Seattle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

McKinley, Ashley Chadbourne. Known as Mac. b. June 23, 1896, Marshall, Texas, but raised in St. Louis and Oklahoma City, son of coal and building supplies merchant John S. McKinley and his wife Lucy Farris. After a spell as a private in the field artillery of the Missouri National Guard, he went to Canada in July 1917 to join up as an aviator in the Army Air Corps during World War I. On April 1, 1922, he married Grace Leavenworth Houser, of Henderson, Ky. He was surveyor and official photographer on ByrdAE 1928-30, and, on that expedition, was one of the 4 to make the South Polar flight in the *Floyd Bennett* in 1929. Captain McKinley was at the controls of a plane over Babylon, Long Island, in 1937, when he stalled at 800 feet. Zeki Dervend, the actual pilot, grabbed the controls, but the wing hit the bog surrounding the local yacht club, and the plane began to sink. They almost suffocated before being rescued. McKinley sustained a broken arm. A year later, also off Long Island, a cub seaplane he was flying crashed into the sea when a wing hit the water. He died on Feb. 11, 1970, in Clearwater, Fla.

McKinley, William A. b. Scotland. Meteorologist, who wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1905. In 1913 he was head of the Cipoletti Meteorological Station at Río Negro, in Argentina.

McKinley Nunatak. 85°18' S, 170°03' W. The most southerly of 3 large nunataks in the upper part of Liv Glacier, 8 km NNE of Barnum Peak. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Ashley C. McKinley. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

McKinley Peak. 77°54' S, 148°18' W. A peak, 24 km W of Hershey Ridge, at the S end of the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the Dec. 5, 1929, flight by Byrd, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Mount Grace McKinley, for the wife of Ashley C. McKinley. The name has since been shortened, and US-ACAN accepted this shortened form in 1966.

McKinnis Peak. 69°34' S, 159°21' E. Rising to 510 m, 3 km SE of Holladay Nunataks, and 15 km E of Parkinson Peak, in the Wilson Hills, it surmounts the peninsula that is bounded by Tomilin Glacier and Noll Glacier on the W and the Gillett Ice Shelf on the E, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Joe D. McKinnis, VX-6 aviation electronics technician and air crewman on LC-130F aircraft, in

Antarctica five times with OpDF until 1969. He was on the April 9, 1961 flight that rescued Leonid Kuperov (q.v. for details).

MacKinnon, Alasdair. From the Isle of Skye. Able seaman on the *Aurora*, 1916–17, when that vessel went to Cape Evans to relieve the Ross Sea Party of BITE 1914–17. He wrote a very useful, if bare-bones, diary of that trip.

MacKinnon Glacier. 71°32' S, 161°13' E. Flows N along the W side of Reilly Ridge into Sledgers Glacier, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for University of Canterbury geologist David Ironside MacKinnon, a member of Roger Cooper's NZARP geological party in the area in 1974–75. US-ACAN accepted the name.

McKinnon Glacier. 70°38' S, 67°45' E. Flows SE from Nemesis Glacier to Beaver Lake, in the E part of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by an ANARE party in 1956, and mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE aerial photos taken that year. Named by ANCA for Graeme William McKinnon (b. 1921), geographical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and officer-in-charge of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1960. He was also secretary of ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

McKinnon Island. 67°36' S, 47°35' E. A large island, mostly ice-covered, in the Hannan Ice Shelf, along the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted in 67°39' S, 47°35' E, by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Graeme W. McKinnon (*see* **McKinnon Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It has since been replotted.

Cabo Mackintosh *see* **Cape Mackintosh**

Caleta Mackintosh *see* **Mackintosh Cove**

Cape Mackintosh. 72°50' S, 59°54' W. A low, ice-covered cape forming the N extremity of Kemp Peninsula and the E entrance point to Mason Inlet, and which divides the E coast of Palmer Land between the Lassiter Coast and the Black Coast, 40 km SE of Pullen Island. Probably first seen aerially by USAS in Dec. 1940, as they photographed a portion of Kemp Peninsula. In Nov. 1947, the cape was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by a joint team of RARE and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Neil Mackintosh. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and is seen on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Mackintosh, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (Chile had toyed with the idea of naming it Cabo Poindexter, but wisely refrained). Originally plotted in 72°53' S, 60°03' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount Mackintosh. 74°22' S, 161°49' E. A peak with a dark appearance, rising to 2300 m on Skinner Ridge, 3 km SW of Mount Fenton, and westward of Mount Baxter, on the E side of Reeves Glacier, on the W margin of the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1907–09, and named by them for Aeneas Mackintosh. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mackintosh, Aeneas Lionel Acton "Mack." b. July 1, 1879, Tirhut, India, son of Alistair Mackintosh and his wife Annie Lavinia Jane Berkeley. He was chief of Clan Chattan (or, at least, heir to the chiefdom when he died). He joined the Merchant Navy in 1894 and worked his way up through the ranks, in 1899 becoming an officer on a P & O liner. He served as 2nd officer and navigator on the *Nimrod*, during Shackleton's BAE 1907–09, during which he had to have his right eye removed by Dr. Marshall on Jan. 31, 1908, after an accident unloading stores at McMurdo Sound, and was forced to go back to NZ on the *Nimrod*. After the expedition he went looking for gold in the Carpathians, and for Spanish treasure in the Cocos Islands (the famous Captain Kidd's treasure—*see also* **Berry, Victor**). In 1912 he married Gladys Campbell. He was captain of the *Aurora* during the abortive BITE 1914–17. The *Aurora* brought the Ross Island party into McMurdo Sound for that part of the expedition, and Mackintosh was responsible for laying down depots from Ross Island to the Beardmore Glacier, down which Shackleton was to traverse on his trip across the Antarctic continent from the other side. Beginning in Sept. 1915 Mackintosh and his party of 5, in terrible conditions, succeeded in laying depots for the man who would never arrive. On the way back, 3 of the men died, including Mackintosh, on May 8, 1916, when he and Hayward tried to get back on the last leg from the Discovery Hut to Cape Evans. His daughter had been born on Nov. 25, 1914, in Bedford, while he was away. He never saw her. In 1923 his widow married J.R. Stenhouse (q.v.).

Mackintosh, D.R. b. NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934–35.

MacKintosh, Malcolm Paul. b. 1901, Boston, Mass., as Paul Malcolm Mackintosh (the names were switched early on), son of telephone company bookkeeper and treasurer Joseph P. Mackintosh and his wife Emma C. Amrhein. He was a winchman on both the *Bear of Oakland* and the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933–34, and became 3rd mate on the *Ruppert* during the trip. He left Dunedin and arrived in California in June 1934, making his way back to New York on a Greyhound.

Mackintosh, Neil Alison. b. Aug. 19, 1900, Hampstead, London, son of surgeon John Stewart Mackintosh and his wife Alice Emmeline Ballard. A sprinter of note while at Imperial College, London, he became a marine biologist, oceanographer, and zoologist, authority on the ecology and populations of whales, and was one of the most important figures on the Discovery Committee. In 1924–25 he set up a scientific station on South Georgia (54°S), and was back there again in 1926–27, as zoologist on the *William Scoresby*. In 1927–28 he was on a whale-marking expedition on the *William Scoresby*, and was chief scientific officer on the *Discovery II*'s first cruise south, 1929–31, and again the leader of the 1933–35 cruise. In 1936 he succeeded Stanley Kemp as Director of Research of the DI, and from Oct. 1937 to Jan. 1938 he led another expedition on the *Discovery II* (but only as far as Dunedin, so he did not go to Antarctica that cruise). He edited the extensive *Discovery Reports*. He was one of the advisory board for Operation Tabarin (1943–45). He was on the first part of *Discovery II*'s 1950–51 cruise, but, again, got off before Antarctica. He retired in 1968, and died in London on April 9, 1974.

Mackintosh Cove. 60°42' S, 44°30' W. Immediately SE of Fraser Point, along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by ScotNAE 1902–04, and named Kerr Cove, for Gilbert Kerr. It appears as such on the expedition charts. Re-charted by the Discovery Expeditions in 1933, who re-named it Mackintosh Cove, for Neil Mackintosh. As such, it appears on the expedition's chart of 1934. It appears (erroneously) as McIntosh Cove on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Chart. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Caleta Mackintosh (which means the same thing), and that is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Mackintosh Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

McKinzie Islands. 74°03' S, 101°50' W. A group of small islands in the NE extremity of Cranton Bay, S of Canisteo Peninsula, at the E end of the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard H. McKinzie, USN, who wintered-over as hospital corpsman at Byrd Station in 1967.

Mount Macklin. 69°57' S, 64°36' E. A ridge with ice- and snow-covered slopes and an exposed summit consisting of brown rock, rising to 2005 m (the Australians say 1960 m), and trending N-S, just E of Mount Shaw, in the Anare Nunataks of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited on Nov. 30, 1955, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Eric Macklin (*see* **Macklin Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Macklin, Alexander Hepburne "Mack." b. Sept. 1, 1889, India, son of Dr. Thomas Thornton Macklin and his wife Janet H. Borthwick. Not long after his birth, his family returned to his mother's home at Ladieside Lodge, in Melrose, Roxburghshire, and then, in 1891 down to St Mary's, in the Scilly Isles, where his father set up a practice. Young Mack, after boarding school in Bodmin, and a brief time as a deck hand on a boat in the Mediterranean, went to Manchester, to study medicine. After he became a surgeon he was employed as such on BITE 1914–17, and was one of the 22 men left on Elephant Island. 10 days after returning to Britain, after the expedition, he was posted to France as a doctor with a tank regiment, and fought in Italy and northern Russia in World War I. He was back in Antarctica in 1921 on the *Quest*, again with Shackleton, this time in charge of stores and equipment, as well as being medical officer. It

was Macklin who did the autopsy on Shackleton. In 1925 he moved to Dundee, where he practiced as a chloroformist at the Royal Infirmary. From 1939 to 1945 he was president of the Antarctic Club, and also, during that exact time, served with the Medical Corps in East Africa. After the war he married Jean, a nursing sister, and moved to Aberdeen, where he worked in hospitals until he retired in 1960. He died on March 21, 1967, in Aberdeen.

Macklin Island. 67°29' S, 63°39' E. A small island, the northern of 2 islands rising to an elevation of about 30 m above sea level, in the E part of the Robinson Group, between 5 and 7 km NW of Cape Daly, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Later named by ANCA for Eric Leslie Macklin (b. April 1, 1925. d. Jan. 1997), radio officer at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1959. He had also been at Macquarie Island Station in 1952. He was later supply and administration officer with the Australian Antarctic Division. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

McKnight Creek. 77°36' S, 163°16' E. A glacial meltwater stream, 1.5 km long, flowing SW from the snout of Commonwealth Glacier and entering the E end of Lake Fryxell between Lost Seal Stream and Aiken Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Diane Marie McKnight (b. 1953), USGS research hydrologist, leader of USGS field teams over several years between 1987 and 1994, that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

Rocas Mackworth *see* **Mackworth Rock**

Mackworth Rock. 66°02' S, 66°34' W. A rock in water, in the SW side of Pendleton Strait, 3 km N of Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Norman Humphrey Mackworth (1917-2005), British experimental psychologist, long in the USA, who, in 1953, first demonstrated beyond doubt that man acclimatizes to cold. The name appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines have pluralized it, as Rocas Mackworth.

Maclaren Monolith. 80°20' S, 25°23' W. A peak rising to about 1000 m (the British say about 1400 m), with a notable monolith forming its summit, on the central ridge of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station bteween 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Charles Maclaren (1782-1866), Scottish naturalist who, in 1842, was the first to recognize the glacial control of sea level. US-ACAN accepted the name.

McLaren Ridge. 70°52' S, 67°38' E. A rocky ridge at the head of Battye Glacier, about 8.5 km W of Radok Lake, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for William Allen (known as Allen) McLaren (b. April 27, 1938), glaciologist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

McLaughlin Cliffs. 71°35' S, 67°32' W. The abrupt rock cliffs that overlook George VI Sound between Armstrong Glacier and Conchie Glacier, in the W part of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Donald J. McLaughlin, USNR, officer-in-charge of Palmer Station, 1970. A colony of snow petrels lives here. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

McLaughlin Peak. 74°35' S, 64°18' W. Rising to about 1650 m, 14 km ESE of Mount Aaron, in the N part of the Latady Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert Harold McLaughlin, USN, engineman at Pole Station for the winter of 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, but with the wrong co-ordinates (73°35' S, 64°18' W). By the time of the 1986 British gazetteer, these co-ordinates had been corrected.

McLay Glacier. 81°02' S, 158°49' E. Flows SE into Nursery Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. It is flanked on the N by Mount Durnford, Mount Stewart, and Mount Liard, and on the S by Turk Peak and Bradshaw Peak. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for James Kenneth "Jim" McLay (b. 1945), minister of justice and attorney general (1978), deputy prime minister (1984), and, from 1994 to 2000, NZ's whaling commissioner, a friend of the whales. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

McLea Nunatak. 75°59' S, 159°30' E. Between Richards Nunatak and Sharks Tooth, about 26 km SSE of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 for Quentin McLea, radio operator at Scott Base, who was responsible for the field party radio communications. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

McLean, Archibald Lang "Archie." b. March 27, 1885, Abbotsville, NSW, but grew up in Balmain, Sydney, son of Robert McLean and his wife Janet Dickson. In 1906 he graduated from the University of Sydney, and joined the Department of Medicine there. In 1908 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Signal Corps in the Australian Army, and worked as a doctor at Lewisham Hospital. Medical officer and bacteriologist on AAE 1911-14, he was chief medical officer at Main Base, and edited the *Adélie Blizzard*. Contracted to stay only a year, he stayed on at John King Davis's request when the *Aurora* pulled in to relieve the party at the end of the first winter, and nursed Mawson back to health when the leader staggered in from his nightmare trip. He accompanied Mawson to England, helped write the account of the expedition, served with the RAMC in France in World War I, but was invalided back to Australia with appendicitis. He returned to France, as a captain in the 17th Battalion, but was gassed, on two separate occasions. He died in 1922, in Newtown, Sydney.

McLean, Donald "Don." b. Aug. 6, 1922, Buffalo, NY. An intern in pediatrics at New Rochelle Hospital, in NY, 3 months short of his final MD, when he was interviewed by Finn and Jackie Ronne, and became medical officer and deckhand on RARE 1947-48, joining the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, in Dec. 1946. During the expediton, Doc McLean made many friends at the FIDS Base E, especially Dr. Dick Butson and Kevin Walton, and would often go over to their base for scones and tea. He was later attached to the USAF, and served in Greenland, becoming a specialist in micro-surgery. After Greenland he left the Navy, went into private practice in Alaska, and then moved back to NYC. Doc McLean finally moved to Carmel, Calif., where he died on April 28, 2004.

McLean, Robert Andrew. b. 1920, Holyoke, Mass., son of Scottish immigrants from Paisley, millwright (in a woolen mill) Adam McLean and his wife Bella. He joined the U.S. Navy, and served as a seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. During the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to torpedoman 3rd, class, and, after the expedition, worked his way up to torpedoman 1st class during World War II. Apparently he was dead by 1948.

McLean, William. b. 1871, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

McLean Buttress. 77°19' S, 160°58' E. A buttress-like mountain or promontory at the N side of Webb Lake and Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land, it rises abruptly from the valley and marks the S limit of the cliffs known as The Fortress. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Frank E. McLean, of the U.S. Coast Guard, captain of the *Burton Island* in the Ross Sea during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

McLean Glacier. 70°59' S, 164°45' E. A tributary glacier, N of Mount Hemphill, in the SW part of the Anare Mountains, it flows W into the lower part of Ebbe Glacier, just S of Beaman Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Kenneth S. McLean, USGS topographic engineer here in 1962-63, with the Topo East-West party that surveyed this area. NZ-APC accepted the name.

McLean Island. 66°01' S, 110°08' E. One of the Balaena Islands, about 200 m S of Thompson Island, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. OpHJ 1946-47 photographed the Balaena Islands from the air on Feb. 2, 1947, and they were first delineated from these photos. However, 10 days after this flight, flying personnel on the British whaler *Balaena* sketched maps of the islands from their aircraft, and thought they were peaks. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Flight Lieutenant Nigel "Mac" McLean (b. Feb. 19, 1922, Inverness. d. July 2001, Surrey), flight captain on the *Balaena*, 1946-47. McLean had

learned to fly in 1940, with the Fleet Air Arm, and during the war piloted aircraft catapulted off armed merchant ships. After the *Balaena* expedition, he joined the City of Aberdeen Auxiliary Squadron, and in 1952 became its CO, being promoted to squadron leader.

McLean Nunataks. 67°50' S, 143°57' E. A group of 3 nunataks in the W part of, and near the head of, Mertz Glacier, George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Dr. Archie McLean. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

McLean Peak. 85°51' S, 141°35' W. Rising to 2290 m, it surmounts a spur descending from the NW end of Stanford Plateau, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. William E. McLean, USN, medical officer and officer-in-charge of Pole Station in the winter of 1964.

McLean Point. 68°37' S, 77°57' E. At the N end of Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, near the entrance to Ellis Fjord. It affords an excellent campsite, and was the site of a depot during 1972 field operations. Named by ANCA for Ronald W. "Ron" McLean, radio supervisor who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1969.

McLean Ridge. 70°44' S, 66°51' E. A small, partly ice-covered ridge, about 6 km SE of Mount Butterworth, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA in 1966, for Cyril Victor "Vic" Morgan (sic and q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. This is one of the strangest of all the errors committed by the naming organizations, and is one of the most glaring pieces of evidence in the case of US-ACAN not running its own individual checks on a name submitted from a foreign country.

Maclear, John Fiot Lee Pearse. b. June 27, 1838, Cape of Good Hope, son of astronomer royal of the Cape, Sir Thomas Maclear and his wife Mary Pearse. He joined the *Castor* as a naval cadet in Sept. 1851, and from 1854 to 1856, during the Crimean War, was a midshipman on the *Algiers*, in the Baltic and the Black Sea. In 1858 he was on the *Cyclops*, in the Red Sea, when trouble broke out in Jiddah. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1859, and was on the *Sphinx* during the China War, 1860-62, and was 1st lieutenant on the *Octavia* during the Abyssinian campaign. He was promoted to commander on Aug. 14, 1868, and was in Antarctic waters as 2nd in command of the *Challenger*, during that vessel's expedition of 1872-76. He was promoted to captain on Oct. 13, 1876, and, on June 4, 1878, married Julia, daughter of Sir John Herschel, Bart. He was commander of the *Alert* from 1879 to 1882, and from 1883 to 1887 of the *Flying Fish*. In June 1891 he became a rear admiral, and retired later that year. He dropped dead on July 17, 1907, of heart failure, on a hotel veranda in Niagara, and his body was brought back to London.

[1]**Mount McLennan**. 67°12' S, 51°05' E. On the S side of Beaver Glacier, 6 km S of the Howard Hills, in the NE part of the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA for Kenneth McLennan. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount McLennan**. 77°35' S, 162°56' E. A prominent mountain, rising to over 1600 m (the New Zealanders say about 1770 m), at the N side of Taylor Valley, it surmounts the area at the heads of Canada Glacier, Loftus Glacier, and Commonwealth Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Charles S. Wright during BAE 1910-13, for Prof. John McLennan (1876-1935), physicist at Toronto University. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

McLennan, Kenneth. b. 1900, Aultbee, Rossshire. Able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31.

McLennon, T. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34.

Punta Macleod *see* **Macleod Point**

McLeod, George Kennedy "Wee Georgie." b. Dec. 12, 1927, Scotland. He was 5 foot 2 inches, hence his nickname. He was working at Glenmore, the famous ski lodge in Aviemore, as an oddjob man, when he joined FIDS in 1956, as a general assistant and mountain climber, and wintered-over at Base N in 1957, and at Base J in 1958, the second year also as base leader. In 1959 he returned to Aviemore, but was back at Base D in 1962, and at Base E in 1963, both times as general assistant. On one memorable occasion he fell into a crevasse. In 1966-67 he was bound for Base E when he came down with acute appendicitis, and had to be rushed to the nearest hospital. But, he made it for his last gig, a winter-over at Base E in 1967. He later alternated between working at Aviemore and living in Denver, Colorado, but developed Alzheimer's and retired to Denver.

McLeod, Ian Roderick. b. July 26, 1931. Geologist who, during the 1957-58 season, landed at the Larsemann Hills in Feb. 1958, and then wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1958. He was back in Antarctica, on the *Magga Dan*, in 1960-61, as part of the team setting up the automatic weather station on Chick Island, and summered-over at Davis Station. He was also geologist in charge of field operations during the Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1969 and 1970. He later became the chief mineral economist with the Bureau of Mineral Resources, and won the MBE. He has four Antarctic features named after him.

McLeod, Kenneth Alexander "Kenny." b. 1926, Darwin, East Falkland, son of shepherd Donald McLeod and his wife Barbara McKenzie. He joined FIDS in 1945 as handyman and meteorological observer, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1946. On Jan. 27, 1947, at the end of the season, the *Fitzroy* arrived at Port Lockroy, bearing John Huckle. Mike Hardy, Gordon Stock, and Frank White, all left in the *Fitzroy*, and Huckle and McLeod stayed on to see to the affairs of Port Lockroy (q.v.). He then wintered-over at Base E in 1947. On Feb. 2, 1956, in Stanley, he married Lily Ann Stewart (née McCallum), and died on Jan. 29, 1962, at his home in Goose Green.

McLeod, Michael. b. Leith, Scotland. Sealing captain who commanded the *Beaufoy of London*, Weddell's consort vessel, from 1819 to 1822. On Dec. 12, 1821, he landed in the South Orkneys, thus independently discovering the group six days after Powell and Palmer had sone so.

McLeod, Thomas Frank "Tom." b. April 3, 1873, Glasgow, illegitimate son of Barbara McLeod, who came from Stornoway, which is where Tom was raised by his grandparents. He joined the Merchant Navy at 13, and fought in the South African War. He was an able seaman when he was taken on as a fireman on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13, and on the *Endurance* during Shackleton's ill-fated BITE 1914-17. McLeod was one of the 22 men left on Elephant Island. He was back on the *Quest*, Shackleton's last expedition, 1921-22. In 1923 he moved to Ontario and was a fisherman for two years. He never married, and died on Dec. 16, 1960, in a rest home in Kingston, Ontario.

[1]**McLeod Glacier**. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. A glacier, 1.5 km long, flowing SSE into Clowes Bay, on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Michael McLeod. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

[2]**McLeod Glacier**. 69°22' S, 158°22' E. Flows N from the Wilson Hills, between Stanwix Ridge and Arthurson Ridge, into Davies Bay, Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by ANCA for Ian McLeod (q.v.), geologist with an airborne ANARE party off the *Magga Dan*, led by Phil Law, that landed here in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

McLeod Hill. 68°05' S, 66°30' W. A rounded, ice-covered hill, rising to 1790 m, and forming a prominent landmark 1.5 km E of the head of Northeast Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and more accurately surveyed by USAS 1939-41. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946, and named by them for Kenny McLeod (q.v.), who was here during the last 6 months of 1947, with a member of RARE 1947-48, both of them occupying the plateau met station at an altitude of 1700 m, 1.5 km east of this hill. UK-APC accepted the name McLeod Hill on March 31, 1955, and (after rejecting the names Glacier Dome and The Dome), US-ACAN followed suit that year.

McLeod Island. 69°22' S, 76°08' E. A large island, about 2 km N of Stornes Peninsula, off the shore of Prydz Bay, just W of the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Kollen (i.e., "the knoll"). ANCA renamed it on Sept. 29, 1988, for Ian McLeod (q.v.), a member of the ANARE party who landed in the Larsemann Hills in Feb. 1958. The

Chinese call it Xiaoxianggang Dao. The Norwegians reapplied their name to Kollen Island (q.v.).

McLeod Massif. 70°46' S, 68°00' E. A large rock massif, just S of the Manning Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, and first visited in 1969 by the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party, which included geologist-in-charge Ian McLeod (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

McLeod Nunataks. 67°29' S, 52°42' E. An isolated group of nunataks, 55 km SE of the Tula Mountains, and about 114 km ESE of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. First photographed aerially, by ANARE in 1956, and first visited in Dec. 1958 by an ANARE dog-sledge party from Mawson Station, led by Graham Knuckey, who fixed their position. The party included Ian McLeod (q.v.), for whom the feature is named. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Macleod Point. 64°06' S, 61°58' W. Forms the SE tip of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears on a 1957 Argentine government chart, but is not named. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers, from these photos, in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Scottish physiologist Prof. John James Rickart Macleod (1876-1935), 1923 Nobel Prize winner in medicine for being one of the trio who discovered insulin in 1922. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

McLin Glacier. 71°12' S, 163°27' E. A tributary glacier fed partly by Edlin Névé, and which shares a common saddle with Carryer Glacier to the W, it flows N of McKenzie Nunatak into Graveson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, for Lt. Cdr. Robert D. McLin, USN, Hercules aircraft pilot here that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Mount McMahon. 70°52' S, 65°09' E. A mountain, 8.5 km W of Mount Bewsher, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for Ray McMahon (b. Dec. 23, 1934; of Box Hill, Vic.), who wintered-over as officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

McMahon, Terence "Terry." b. 1875, Dundee, son of night watchman Hughie McMahon and his wife Mary. He and Bill Brannan were working in a jute mill in Dundee when they decided to stow away on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-94. At Port Stanley they became regular expeditioners.

McMahon, Thomas Percival. b. May 1, 1889, Armley, near Leeds, but raised in Mill Hill, Leeds, son of Irish Catholic parents, Army musician Thomas McMahon and his wife Mary Elizabeth (known as Elizabeth). His father was posted to Malplaquet Barracks, Holloway, in Belfast, and from there Thomas Percival joined the Royal Engineers, as a volunteer bugler. Then into the Merchant Navy, as a steward, which is where he picked up the harp on his left arm and the anchor on his right. On Nov. 22, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a steward, at £9 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Sydney, on April 16, 1912. On Aug. 17, 1914, he was living in Melbourne, and working as a musician at the Café Français on Lonsdale Street, when he joined the 63rd Infantry, of the Australian Expeditionary Force, as a private, leaving Melbourne on Oct. 21, on the *Hororata*, and on April 15, 1915, joined his unit at Gallipoli. He was in Egypt and England for 3 years, and during that time had his share of arrests for being drunk on duty and being AWOL. They couldn't arrest a man for contracting venereal disease, but with that and various other ailments, he was medically discharged in London on Aug. 29, 1919. He was now 30, single, and intended to live in Bristol. In 1929 he was living at Kings Heath, Birmingham, which is where he died in 1956.

McMahon Glacier. 70°45' S, 165°45' E. Anywhere between 16 and 29 km long, in the Anare Mountains, it flows N between Buskirk Cliffs and Gregory Bluffs into Nielsen Fjord, in Victoria Land. Originally named Nielsen Glacier, it was renamed by ANCA for Francis Patrick ("F.P." or "Frank") McMahon, logistics officer with the Australian Antarctic Division, many times in Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

McMahon Islands. 67°38' S, 45°58' E. Two low, peaked, rocky islands, rising to an elevation of 60 m above sea level, and separated by a narrow channel, 0.8 km N of the Thala Hills, and 5.5 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and first visited by a party led by Don Styles, off the *Thala Dan*, in Feb. 1961. Named by ANCA for F.P. McMahon (*see* **McMahon Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

McManus, Alan James. b. July 8, 1949. BAS cook who wintered-over at South Georgia in 1971, at Base F in 1972, at South Georgia again in 1974, at Base T in 1975, and at Rothera Station in 1977. He was base commander and cook at Rothera for the winters of 1980 and 1982.

McManus, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

McManus Glacier. 69°28' S, 71°27' W. Flows N into Palestrina Glacier, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Members of BAS, from Fossil Bluff Station, surveyed it in 1975-76, and UK-APC named it on June 11, 1980, for Alan McManus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Mount McMaster. 66°37' S, 51°12' E. An outcrop, 2830 m above sea level, about 74 km NE of Mount Pardoe, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for A. McMaster, surveyor with the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of 1976, who established a survey station on the summit of this mountain.

McMillan, John. b. 1884, Glasgow. On May 7, 1909, he signed on to the *Nimrod*, at Sydney, as an able seaman, at the tail end of BAE 1907-09, and thus never got to see Antarctica. He was discharged at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909.

MacMillan Point. 77°55' S, 164°34' E. An ice-free point, 1.5 km N of Cape Chocolate, it forms the N side of the entrance to Salmon Bay, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Mark T. MacMillan (*see* **Deaths**, Nov. 14, 1987).

McMorrin, Ian. b. Aug. 11, 1938, South Africa, and raised in Salisbury, Rhodesia, son of Scottish parents. He arrived in England on Aug. 12, 1960, from Cape Town, and in 1961 joined FIDS, just as FIDS was becoming BAS, and was BAS general assistant and acting surveyor at Base E for the winters of 1962 and 1963. He was a member of the Larsen Ice Shelf Party of 1962-63. He was later warden of a field center in Powys, in Wales, and retired to Tremarchog (St Nicholas), near Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire.

McMorrin Glacier. 67°59' S, 67°10' W. Flows SSW from Mount Metcalfe to Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, SW of Camp Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS in 1962, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Ian McMorrin (q.v.), who helped survey this area in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

McMullin Island. 66°17' S, 110°31' E. A rocky island, 0.5 km long, between Shirley Island and Kilby Island, in the S part of the entrance to Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped by air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for John P. McMullin, air crewman on OpW 1947-48, who helped establish an astronomical control in the area in Jan. 1948.

MacMurchie, John. b. 1874, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04. He continued to ply the merchant seas as an able seaman, often going to the Antipodes and the Americas.

McMurdo. 77°51' S, 166°40' E. This is the famous station. It may seem surprising to have just McMurdo as the name of this entry, but there is no real choice in the matter. The station has gone by five different names over the years — Air Operating Facility at McMurdo Sound (or AirOpFac McMurdo), Air Operating Facility McMurdo (still AirOpFac McMurdo), Williams Air Operating Facilty, Naval Air Facility McMurdo (NAF McMurdo), and McMurdo Station. Yet, it is all one and the same station, and, in actual pracice, has always been called just McMurdo, or McM, or some other abbreviated form. To separate McMurdo into four separate entries scattered throughout this book would be defeating for the reader. So, throughout this book the station (regardless of what period of time is being talked about) is almost always referred to as McMurdo (unless to do otherwise would cause confusion). **Dec. 17, 1955**: When the *Glacier* pulled into McMurdo Sound, on the Ross Ice Shelf, at the start of OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), there was nothing there, except Scott's old hut at Hut Point. **Dec. 18, 1955**: Construction began on the the world's most isolated runway, in zero temperature and 30 mph winds. The first tents went up, to house the Seabees. These were

McMurdo's first modern-day living quarters. **Dec. 20, 1955**: Four American planes flew in (*see* **Williams Field** and **Operation Deep Freeze I** for more details). On that day a group of Seabees traveled the 35 miles across the Ross Ice Shelf from their ship to Hut Point, to begin work on the base. They pitched their tents on the rocky soil, and waited for 2500 tons of equipment to arrive. It was slow in coming, due to the bad terrain, and the *Glacier* then bulldozed to within 10 miles of Hut Point to make communication easier. This was an uncomfortable time for the Seabees, with no baths, no hot meals. Lt. Dave Canham, USN, was officer in charge of the new base. Admiral Ketchum declared the Hut Point site too icy, so they relocated a short distance away on Cape Evans. **Early Jan. 1956**: Construction began. **Jan. 6, 1956**: Richard Williams fell to his death when his tractor plunged through the ice. Ketchum immediately relocated the site back to Hut Point, near his originally-planned one. This new one was in 77°50' S, 166°36' E, and 102 feet above sea level. This would be a semi-permanent base of about 30 buildings, and was rapidly put up by the Seabees, in the shade of Mount Erebus. At this point it was still called the Air Operating Facility at McMurdo Sound, or AirOpFac McMurdo, named after the runaway facility itself. **Jan. 17, 1956**: The first buildings went up. **Jan. 18, 1956**: When the ice started to crack up, the planes all left hurriedly for NZ. **Jan. 20, 1956**: The first shell of a building was finished. **Jan. 23, 1956**: A party was held to celebrate the completion of the first permament building. **Jan. 25, 1956**: The second storage building was completed. **Feb. 2, 1956**: By this time 10 prefabricated huts had been erected on the 12-acre site, and on that day Byrd, Paul Siple, and Major Murray A. Wiener, USAF, all made a tour of the site. **Feb. 3, 1956**: Byrd, Siple, Wiener, and Stuart Mandarich (Byrd's chief of staff) all left for NZ on the *Arneb*. The *Edisto* left the same day to escort the *Arneb* though the pack-ice, and from there to survey Cape Adare, the site of a possible joint weather station with NZ (*see* **Hallett Station**). **Feb. 5, 1956**: 13 completed building shells had heat. **Feb. 9, 1956**: The first heated "head" and the permanent mess hall were completed. **Feb. 15, 1956**: The Navy issued a call for volunteers to winter-over again in 1957. They got no takers. **Mid-Feb. 1956**: The *Wyandot* left Antarctica, bound for NZ and then Norfolk, Va. 93 men were left at McMurdo, to winter-over. 4192 tons of cargo had been unloaded at McMurdo. **Feb. 19, 1956:** The base was unofficially re-named Williams Air Operating Facility, a name that became official during OpDFII (i.e., 1956-57), thanks to Chaplain Leon Darkowski suggesting it to Admiral Dufek. **Feb. 19, 1956**: 28 buildings dotted the McMurdo landscape. **1956 winter**: Dave Canham led the first wintering party, of 93 men (13 officers, 78 enlisted men, and 2 civilians). There was an infirmary, a medical officer, two hospital corpsmen, and a dentist (Lt. David Knoedler, USN). The Search and Rescue Operations team of 1956 was: John Tuck, Dave Baker, Dutch Dolleman, Mike Clay, and Dick Prescott. Bill Hartigan was NBC-TV cameraman. Father Condit was the chaplain. *Ye Olde Sack Inn* was officers quarters; *New Wellington* for chief petty officers; and the *Beverly-Hilton Hotel Temporary* and *Suite Sixteen* (for enlisted men). Also present that first winter were John Dore (aviation chief), John Tallon and Jim Rooney (aviation machinist's mates), and Harold Lundy (machinist). The 24 Seabees who would go to the Pole in 1956-57 were there too (*see* **Seabees**). **May 1, 1956**: The first radio contact between McMurdo and the US, by ham radio. **Mid-May 1956**: The admin building and sick bay were called Dufek Hall; the library and office building was named Nimitz Hall. The main streets were named (see **Roads**). **1957 winter**: Lt. Cdr. Scott Marshall (leader). **Nov. 28, 1957**: Lt. Cdr. E.E. Ludeman relieved Marshall as leader. **1957-58 summer**: During OpDF III, McMurdo was upgraded from an air operating facility to a naval air facility — Naval Air Facility McMurdo (NAF McMurdo). **1958 winter**: E.E. Ludeman and Willie M. Dickey (leaders). **1958-59**: McMurdo took over from Little America V as "the largest city in Antarctica." It was, indeed, the largest of the U.S. stations in Antarctica, and indeed, of all the stations, regardless of nationality. It was known as the New York of Antarctica. The oldest part of the base is now called Downtown McMurdo. The main street is called Burke Avenue (after Admiral Arleigh Burke), and (for a sampler) one of the living quarters buildings is called *Mammoth Mountain Inn*. About 80 people winter-over every year, and in the summer this number swells to about 800, maybe even 1000. It has an ice runway (*see* **Williams Field**), the world's most southerly radio station (*see* **AFAN McMurdo**), many of the conveniences of home, and it even had a nuclear power plant. **1959 winter**: Cdr. Bill Lewiston (senior naval officer), Madison Pryor (senior scientist). **1960 win**ter: Cdr. Lloyd Bertoglio (senior naval officer), Hugo Neuburg (senior scientist). **1961**: It became a permanent station. **Feb. 1, 1961**: The electronics building burned. **1961 winter**: Cdr. James Brosnahan (senior naval officer), George H. Meyer (senior scientist). **1962 winter**: Cdr. Ed Donnally (senior naval officer), James Bettle (meteorologist and senior scientist). **July 12, 1962**: The power plant (*see* **Nuclear power**) delivered its first useful power to the station. **1963 winter**: Cdr. Robert Marvel (senior naval officer), Raymond Briggs (meteorologist and senior scientist), Lt. D.L. Windle (chaplain). **1964 winter**: Curly Olds (senior naval officer), Willard I. Simmonds (biologist and senior scientist). **1965 winter**: Cdr. Dusty Blades (senior naval officer), Arthur L. DeVries (senior scientist). **1966 winter**: Cdr. Justin Ballou (senior naval officer), Raymond Johnstone (senior scientist). **1967 winter**: Cdr. Norman Mills (senior naval officer). **1968 winter**: Joseph S. McNelly (senior naval officer), Richard F. Przywitowski (senior scientist; *see* **Mount Przywitowski**). **1969 winter**: Lt. Cdr. Bill Hunter (senior naval officer), Henry R. Heuerman (senior scientist). **1970 winter**: Cdr. William Frost (senior naval officer), James R. Webb (senior scientist). **1971 winter**: Cdr. Benjamin G. "Ben" Mattox (senior naval officer), K. Russell Peterman (senior scientist). **1972 winter**: R.L. Mantino (senior naval officer), Ervon R. Koenig (senior scientist). **1973 winter**: Cdr. George Blessing (senior naval officer), Fred E. Dotterer (senior scientist). **1973-74 summer**: Ervon Koenig (station manager). **1974 winter**: Cdr. Bill Sutherland (senior naval officer). Mary Alice McWhinnie was the first woman to lead the scientists for a wintering-over party at McMurdo. **1974-75 summer**: Ervon Koenig (station manager). **1975 winter**: Lt. Bob Schultz (senior naval officer), Larry Wiggington (senior scientist). **1976 winter**: Lt. Eric R. Goepfert (senior naval officer), Douglas W. Hall (senior scientist). **1977 winter**: Lt. Cdr. Barnes (senior naval officer), John S. Oliver (senior scientist). **1978 winter**: E.F. Weyrauch (senior naval officer). **1979 winter**: R. Mello (senior naval officer). **1980 winter**: Andrew M. Suter (senior naval officer). **1981 winter**: A.D. Bernhart (senior naval officer). **1982 winter**: William C. Asmussen (senior naval officer). **1983 winter**: Timothy J. Bond (senior naval officer). **1984 winter**: William J. Beary (senior naval officer). **1985 winter**: Roger L. Orndorff (senior naval officer). **1986 winter**: Ken Rachko (senior naval officer). **1987 winter**: John Rand (senior naval officer). **1988 winter**: James P. Dell (senior naval officer). **1989 winter**: Timothy Smith. **1990 winter**: Darryl B. Sisk. **1991 winter**: Lt. Cdr. M.K. "Tina" Baldwin. **1992 winter**: Cory J. Crebbin. **1993 winter**: Michael G. Morrow. **1994 winter**: John Sheve. **1995 winter**: Albert G. Martin. **1996 winter**: Edward M. Finn. **1997 winter**: Albert G. Martin. **1998 winter**: John S. Sherre. **1999 winter**: Terry L. Melton. **2000 winter**: William A. "Bill" Coughran. McMurdo remains alive and well, and is now in 77°51' S, 166°40' E. The station manager for 2006, 2007, and 2008 was Bill Henriksen.

McMurdo, Archibald William. b. Sept. 24, 1812, Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, son of Lt. Col. Archibald McMurdo and his wife Catharine Martha Wilson. He entered the RN on Oct. 6, 1824, and became a lieutenant on Nov. 15, 1836. He was on the *Terror*, under George Black, in the Arctic, in 1837; in 1838 on the *Volage*, under Henry Smith, until he was invalided; and was again on the *Terror*, during Ross' 1839-43 expedition to Antarctica. Ross named McMurdo Bay (later called McMurdo Sound) after him. On Oct. 4, 1843 he became a commander, and in 1846 skippered the *Contest*, in African waters. He was promoted captain on Sept. 18, 1851. On Dec. 30, 1851, at St Cuthberts, Edinburgh, he married Marion Jessie Corrie, and they lived until his death at Cargenholm House, in Kirkcudbrightshire. He was promoted to rear admiral on May 24, 1867, and retired as a vice admiral on May 29, 1873. He died on Dec. 11, 1875, at Cargenholm. His brother, William, later a general, married Sir Charles Napier's daughter. His widow spent her last many years at the Crichton Royal Institution, in Dumfries.

McMurdo Base *see* **McMurdo**

McMurdo Bay *see* **McMurdo Sound**

McMurdo Dry Valleys. 77°30' S, 162°00' E. A convenient name for a geographic area 200 km long by 80 km wide, taking in the largest group of ice-free features in Antarctica. It occupies the S part of the Scott Coast, in Victoria Land, and actually extends from 76°30' S to 78°30' S, and between 160°00' E and 164°30' E. There are not just dry valleys here (also called ice-free valleys), but mountains, glaciers, ranges, and lakes. There are basically three major concentrations of ice-free areas within these coordinates. Working from N to S they are: (1) Alatna Valley, and other ice-free valleys associated with the Convoy Range; (2) the main central sector bounded by the Saint Johns Range, the Quartermain Mountains, and the Kukri Hills, and which include Victoria Valley, Barwick Valley, Balham Valley, McKelvey Valley, Wright Valley, the elevated valleys of the Olympus Range and the Asgard Range, then Pearse Valley, Taylor Valley, and the valleys in the Quartermain Mountains; and (3) in the extreme SE, lying near the coast between the Royal Society Range and the Koettlitz Glacier, are Garwood Valley, Marshall Valley, Miers Valley, Hidden Valley, Pyramid Trough, and Roaring Valley. Scientists have been very interested in this area because extensive sections are exposed, and therefore easy to get at and study. The first to visit these valleys was Scott during his two expeditions (BNAE 1901-04 and BAE 1910-13), and he called Taylor Valley, Beacon Valley, and Pyramid Trough "dry valleys," although the last-named was not named until later. In 1986, US-ACAN named this area as McMurdo Dry Valleys, in association with nearby McMurdo Sound.

McMurdo Ice Shelf. 78°00' S, 166°30' E. Strictly speaking, this is part of the Ross Ice Shelf, the much-traveled part between McMurdo Sound and Ross Island to the N, and Minna Bluff to the S. The characteristics of this part of the Ross Ice Shelf differ from those of the main shelf itself, and in 1962-63, after careful study, scientist A.J. Heine suggested the newly independent ice shelf have as its borders Ross Island, Brown Peninsula, Black Island, and White Island. In 1972, US-ACAN enlarged the meaning of the name to cover also the area southward to Minna Bluff. Named in association with McMurdo Sound.

The *McMurdo News*. Newspaper produced at McMurdo Base during IGY. Replaced by the *McMurdo Sometimez*.

The *McMurdo Sometimez*. Originally a weekly (actually, it was a spasmodic — hence the name), this was a newspaper produced at McMurdo Base as a successor to the *McMurdo News* of the IGY period. It carried American, international (radio-carried) and local news (i.e., station scuttlebutt). In 1962 it became a daily, the Navy's first daily newspaper in Antarctica. Over the years the name changed to the *McMurdo Sometimes*, and, later still to the *Antarctic Sun Times*, and finally the *Antarctic Times*. The last edition was put out on Feb. 9, 1997.

McMurdo Sound. 77°30' S, 165°00' E. Also called McMurdo Strait. 56 km long and wide, in the SW corner of the Ross Sea, at the junction of that sea and the Ross Ice Shelf, between Ross Island and Victoria Land. Its W boundary is from Brown Peninsula (in 78°02' S, 165°32' E, on the Hillary Coast of the Antarctic mainland) northwards along the Antarctic coast to Cape Roberts (in 77°00' S, 163°09' E). Its N boundary is from Cape Roberts eastward, a line to the N extremity of Ross Island (77°11' S, 166°50' E). Its E boundary is from that N extremity of Ross Island southward along the W coast of Ross Island, as far as Scott Base (in 77°52' S, 166°40' E), on the S end of the island. Its S boundary is from Scott Base southeastward, a line to the N extremity of White Island (in 78°00' S, 167°30' E), and thence from this position westward, along the N coasts of White Island and Black Island, and continuing northwesterly to Brown Peninsula, where it began. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841 and named by him as McMurdo Bay, for Archibald McMurdo. The next person to visit was Scott again, in the *Discovery*, in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04. He re-defined it as a sound. US-ACAN accepted the name McMurdo Sound in 1947. People were back and forth here between then and 1948, when Gerald Kethcum led a 2-ship exploration of the sound during OpW 1947-48, and then no American went back until the *Glacier* and several other ships pulled in here in Dec. 1955 to kick off OpDF I, by using McMurdo as their base. It is one of the main access routes to the interior of the continent, and thus has been the base for many expeditions. The sound is kept free of ice by icebreakers, so that supplies can get into McMurdo Station. NZ-APC finally accepted the name on Aug. 14, 2002.

McMurdo Station *see* **McMurdo**

McMurdo Strait *see* **McMurdo Sound**

McMurdo Volcanics. A line of dormant and extinct volcanoes running along the coast of Victoria Land. They include Mount Melbourne.

McMurdo-Pole Traverse. 1960-61. A traverse from McMurdo Station to the Pole. Eight men, three Sno-cats and trailers, led by Bert Crary, left McMurdo on Dec. 10, 1960, and arrived, ahead of schedule, at the South Pole, on Feb. 12, 1961, after 1230 miles. Crary was the 7th expedition leader to arrive at the Pole by land. The others in the party were: Edwin S. Robinson (geophysicist), Mario Giovinetto and Jack Zahn (glaciologists), Ardo Meyer (geomagnetician with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey), Jack Long and Ralph Ash (traverse engineers), and Sven Evteev (Russian exchange glaciologist). Much scientific study was done along the way.

Cape McNab. 66°56' S, 163°14' E. Rising to an elevation of 350 m above sea level, it forms the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named for John McNab. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

McNab, Donald "Don." b. Aug. 30, 1928, Kirkcaldy, Fife. A professional meteorologist, he worked on Atlantic ships and at shore stations, and joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, wintering-over as senior met man at Base F in 1956. On his return to the UK, he went to Schefferville, PQ, Canada, where he managed an outpost of McGill University for some years, before returning to Glasgow on the *Lismoria*, on Sept. 17, 1959, with his new wife Jean, and their son John, born that February in Canada. He went to the Met Office in Jersey, in the Channel Islands.

McNab, John. Second mate on the *Eliza Scott* during the Balleny Expedition, 1838-39. Also an artist, he sketched the Balleny Islands when they were discovered in 1839.

McNab, Peter. b. 1866, Dundee. Able seaman and skier on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

McNair Nunatak. 67°52' S, 63°23' E. A small, clearly defined rock exposure, 20 km E of the central part of the Masson Range, 8 km SSE of Russell Nunatak. 44 km SE of Mawson Station, and close to the route taken by the ANARE southern parties in 1954, 1955, and 1956, it was discovered by Bob Dovers and his ANARE Southern Party of 1954. Named by ANCA for Richard George "Dick" McNair, cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also been at Heard Island for the winter of 1953, and would be at Macquarie Island for the winter of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

McNally Peak. 86°35' S, 153°24' W. Rising to 2570 m, 5.5 km W of Mount Farley, near the SE side of Holdsworth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. Joseph J. McNally, USN, supply officer at McMurdo in the winter of 1959. During OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) he was on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

McNamara, John B. b. 1891, Boston. Bosun on the *Jacob Ruppert* for both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35.

MacNamara Glacier. 84°20' S, 63°40' W. In the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains, it flows NW between the Thomas Hills and the Anderson Hills into the Foundation Ice Stream. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, as Macnamara Glacier [sic], for pedologist Edlen Everett MacNamara (b. 1937), who wintered-over as U.S. exchange scientist at Molodezhnaya Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name (complete with misspelling) on Nov. 3, 1971. The corrected name appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and in the 1980 American gazetteer.

McNamara Island. 72°36' S, 93°14' W. An island, 10 km long and mainly ice-covered, it lies partly within the N edge of the Abbot Ice Shelf, 30 km E of Dustin Island. Discovered on Feb. 27, 1940, on flights from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for John McNamara. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 72°34' S, 93°12' W, it has since been replotted.

Mount McNaughton. 85°58' S, 128°12' W. A large mountain rising to over 3000 m, 3 km S of Haworth Mesa, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John Theodore McNaughton (1921-1967), assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, a member of the Antarctic policy group from 1965 until he died.

McNaughton Ridges. 67°32' S, 50°27' E. A group of ridges about 21 km NE of Simpson Peak, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957, and named by ANCA for Ian L.K. McNaughton, physicist at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

McNeice, Oswald William. b. May 31, 1892, Belfast. His mother was Mrs W. McNeice, of Easton Crescent. He apprenticed in sail with the Bank Line, on their vessel the *Glasgow*, acquired a tattoo of an American sailor on his left forearm, and on Nov. 27, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for AAE 1911-14. He left the ship at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 18, 1913, but, on Sept. 1 was rehired, finally leaving the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a bonus of £6 12s, and returning to his wife Ruby Dorothy, in Hobart. He became a traveling salesman, and then World War I happened. On April 3, 1915, he enlisted at Hobart, his wife moving to St Kilda for the duration. He arrived at Lemnos, on July 21, 1915, as part of the Royal Australian Naval Bridging Train. On Feb. 16, 1916, he was hospitalized in Egypt, and on March 4, rejoined his unit, four days later being sent to Cairo as a baggage guard. He rejoined his unit on June 18. His unit was demobbed, and he left Suez on May 29, 1917, on the *Bulla*, bound for Melbourne, where he arrived on June 17. However, on March 6, 1918, he re-enlisted at Melbourne in the Australian Flying Corps, as a 2nd mechanic, and on May 8, left Melbourne on the *Osterley*, arriving in Liverpool on July 10, and from there making his way to Halefield Barracks, in Bucks. On Sept. 6, 1918, he became an air cadet. After the war he returned to St Kilda, but in 1929 moved to Batchelor, in Northern Territory, as a Commonwealth Railways fettler and ganger, a job he held until he resigned on Aug. 17, 1934. He died on March 10, 1946, and is buried in Adelaide.

McNeil, Alexander. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

McNeil, Malcolm. Last name also seen (erroneously) as MacNeill. b. March 15, 1893, Balnabadoch, Barra, in the Western Isles of Scotland, son of fisherman Patrick MacNeil and his wife Catherine. He was an able seaman on the *Aurora*, 1916-17, when that vessel went to Cape Evans to relieve the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17. In the 1930s he left NZ for Canada, and for 22 years worked for the Canadian Steamship Company. On May 25, 1959, he and his wife Morag arrived in Greenock, on the *Empress of England*, from Montreal, heading for Airdrie. What became of them after that date this author has been unable to determine.

McNeil, Robert. On Dec. 1, 1908, he left NZ as a new fireman aboard the *Nimrod*, for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09.

Glaciar McNeile *see* **McNeile Glacier**

McNeile, Stephen St Clair. b. 1925, Dublin, son of the Rev. Alan Hugh McNeile, professor of divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, and later dean of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and his wife Wilda St Clair. During World War II he was an officer in submarines, and was a temporary lieutenant in the RNVR when he joined FIDS in 1947 as surveyor. He left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley, and wintered-over at Base D in 1948. He returned to the UK in 1949, and in 1953 married Jill Longworth, in London. They lived for years (1959-83, anyway) in Chelsea.

McNeile Glacier. 63°54' S, 59°26' W. Flows N to the SE side of Almond Point, where it enters Charcot Bay, at the Davis Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Charted in 1948 by FIDS, and named by them for Stephen McNeile (q.v.), a member of the Nov. 1948 surveying group from Base D. They plotted it in 63°57' S, 59°22' W. It has since been re-plotted. It appears on a British chart of 1952 as McNeile's Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name McNeile Glacier on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Glaciar McNeile or even Glaciar Mc Neile.

Lake McNeill. 68°32' S, 78°22' E. It trends E-W, about 500 m W of Lake Cowan, and is an important feature on the overland route from Davis Station to the Platcha Huts, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for Alan R.B. McNeill, physicist who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1969.

McNish, Henry "Harry." Known as "Chips" or "Chippy." Name also spelled McNeish. b. Sept. 29, 1874, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, son of cobbler John McNish and his wife Mary Jane Wade. In 1895 he married Jessie Smith, and joined the Merchant Navy. His wife died in 1898, and he married again to Ellen Timothy, who died in 1904. In 1907 he married Lizzie Littlejohn. He was suffering from chronic hemmorhoids and rheumatism when, at 40, he left New York on the *Danube*, and arrived in Southampton on Feb. 2, 1914, and volunteered to go south as carpenter on BITE 1914-17. He was the owner of the cat Mrs. Chippy, and never forgave Shackleton for killing him [sic]. He was one of the team who went with Shackleton on the *James Caird* to South Georgia. He returned to the Merch, divorced his wife in 1918, and in 1925 moved to NZ, where he worked on the docks in Wellington until he was injured. He had been living destitute at the Ohiro Benevolent Home for two years, when he died at Wellington Hospital on Sept. 24, 1930. What is odd is that in his obituary in the New Zealand papers, it not only tells of his part in the Shackleton adventure, but also describes in detail his participation in BNAE 1901-04 (which he had nothing to do with).

Mount Macnowski. 74°59' S, 64°57' W. The most northerly of the Scaife Mountains, it rises to 1490 m on the S side of Ketchum Glacier, about 8 km WSW of Schmitt Mesa, on the Orville Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Francis Bernard Macnowski (b. 1945, Michigan), construction mechanic at Pole Station in the winter of 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

McPhail Turrets. 77°28' S, 162°42' E. Distinctive rock formations extending over the NE end of Nichols Ridge, S of Lake Brownworth, in the NE part of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on June 17, 2010, for Rob McPhail, NZ helo pilot in Antarctica for over 20 field seasons.

Mount Macpherson. 82°29' S, 155°50' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2360 m, and forming the highest point of the escarpment of the Wellman Cliffs, 2.5 km N of Mount Csejtey, on the S edge of Boucot Plateau, in the Geologists Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Eric Ogilvy Macpherson (1893-1948), formerly chief geologist of the NZ Geological Survey. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

McPherson, Frank. b. Oct. 3, 1888, on a farm in Camden Co., NC. He joined the Merchant Marine as a teenager, and was chief engineer on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30. It was Frank who adopted the bulldog Bum (*see* **Dogs**). He ran a tavern at 14 West 23rd, in Bayonne, NJ, a bad choice of occupation for an alcoholic, and died there on Feb. 18, 1936.

Macpherson, Malcolm. b. 1816, St John's, Labrador. On Dec. 15, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Zélée* as an ordinary seaman, for the 2nd Antarctic voyage of FrAE 1837-40.

MacPherson Peak. 70°33' S, 159°43' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to 2290 m, at the NW end of Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Specialist 5th Class Frank L. MacPherson, U.S. Army helicopter mechanic in the field here in 1961-62 and 1962-63, supporting, respectively, the USGS Topo North-South and Topo East-West surveys. ANCA accepted the name, but as Macpherson Peak (which is wrong).

McPherson Peak. 78°32' S, 84°42' W. Rising to 2200 m, at the W side of the head of Remington Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for William C. McPherson, Jr., USN, from Rhode Island, radioman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957.

Macquarie Island. 54°37' S, 158°58' E, or

between 54°30' S and 54°45' S, and between 158°45' E and 159°00' E. Not in Antarctica, but definitely a sub-Antarctic island, SE of Australia, and halfway to Antarctica. It is about 34 km long, N-S, and almost uniformly 4 km wide, like a long stick in the Southern Ocean. The highest peak is 430 m. The island was discovered on July 11, 1810, by Frederick Hasselburg on the *Perseverance*, and it was named after Lachlan Macquarie, governor of NSW. Von Bellingshausen visited it in 1820. George Dixon took the first ANARE crew there in 1948, and on March 7, 1948, his ship, the *LST 3501*, arrived to establish the second Australian sub-Antarctic scientific station (cf Heard Island), which stands on the N tip of the island. It was opened on March 21, 1948, and Alan Martin was the first officer in charge, that winter. There were 21 winterers, and Charles Du Toit was the chef. It has been a major destination for ANARE since then.

MacQuarrie Edge. 80°32' S, 30°03' W. A rock scarp rising to about 760 m, in the N part of the Otter Highlands, at the E edge of the Filchner Ice Shelf, dominated by the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Alastair Stuart MacQuarrie (b. Nov. 10, 1935, Sheffield. d. 1970, Cheltenham, Glos), BAS tractor mechanic who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1968, and who worked in the Shackleton Range. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Macrae, Malcom Donald "Malky." He joined BAS in 1968, as a general assistant and tractorman, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1969, and at Fossil Bluff Station in 1970. In Dec. 1971, at Base T, he was working with a hacksaw when it snapped, and a piece flew off into his eyeball, deflating it. Dr. Mike Holmes, fortunately, was still there, about to leave for home. Macrae was due to have wintered-over at Base T in 1972, but was shipped home instead. He spent the winter of 1973 at Base E, as a diesel electric mechanic.

McRae, Murdoch. b. 1867. Second steward on the *Nimrod*, during the first half of BAE 1907-09. Aeneas Mackintosh refers to him as M.M. Rae, aged 40.

Mac. Robertson Land. 70°00' S, 65°00' E. Also called the Mac. Robertson Coast. The name has variously been seen as Mac Robertson Land, Mac-Robertson Land, and MacRobertson Land. Finally the definitive form of this unusual name was accepted as Mac. Robertson Land. It is the stretch of the East Antarctica coastline between Enderby Land and the American Highland, or, more specifically, that which lies southward of the coast between William Scoresby Bay and Cape Darnley. In the E it includes the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by BANZARE on Dec. 29, 1929, on a flight from the *Discovery*, and named by Mawson for confectionery magnate Macpherson Robertson (1859-1945), an Australian patron who, incidentally, introduced chewing gum to that country. It was surveyed in greater detail during the second half of BANZARE, 1930-31, when they made landings at Scullin Monolith and Cape Bruce. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

McSaveney, Eileen R. b. 1945. American geologist from Ohio State University. In 1968-69 she was in Antarctica with her husband, Maurice McSaveney (*see* **McSaveney Spur**), and the following season, 1969-70, was one of Lois Jones's all-women team to Antarctica, and one of the first 6 women to stand at the Pole. With her husband, she was back in Antarctica in 1972-73, investigating glaciers.

McSaveney Spur. 77°17' S, 160°35' E. A prominent rock spur, 3 km NE of Mount Bastion, in the Willett Range of Victoria Land, it descends NE from the plateau level toward the NW flank of Webb Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Maurice James McSaveney (b. 1945), NZ geologist in Antarctica in 1968-69, 1972-73, and 1973-74, and his wife Eileen R. McSaveney (q.v.).

McSweeney Point. 82°49' S, 166°40' E. A sharp rock point, 5 km E of the terminus of Davidson Glacier, it overlooks the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Robert H. McSweeney (b. Detroit), USN, commander of the *Tombigbee* during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63).

Cape McVitie *see* **Cape Hartree**

McWhinnie, Mary Alice. b. Aug. 10, 1922, Elmshurst, Ill., daughter of laundry-truck driver David A. McWhinnie and his wife Ruth. A DePaul University biologist, the first American woman to do Antarctic field work (the "first woman usarp"). She made 11 research trips to Antarctica between 1962 and 1979. Between 1962 and 1972 she worked the Antarctic continent from the *Eltanin* during 5 summers, mostly studying marine invertebrates, mainly krill (on which she was a world authority), without setting foot on land, because the U.S. government forbade women to do so. In fact, in 1962 she only made her way there because by the time the U.S. government found out that the "M.A." stood for Mary Alice, she was there. That tour, on the *Eltanin*, lasted from Nov. 24, 1962 to Jan. 23, 1963, and she studied the relation of water temperature to the physiology of molting crustaceans. Finally, in 1972, she set foot on the continent. It must be said that she was not the first woman to do scientific work in Antarctica. Several Russian women and others had already done that. In 1974 she wintered-over as chief scientist at McMurdo, the first woman ever to head a scientific station in Antarctica. In 1975-76 she was at Palmer Station with her pupil Charlene Denys, and again every summer from 1976 to 1979. She wrote *Polar Research* in 1979, and while preparing for another trip to Antarctica in 1979-80 she developed lung cancer, and died on March 17, 1980, at Downers Grove, near Elmhurst. The Mary Alice McWhinnie Biology Center at Palmer Station was re-named for her in 1980-81.

McWhinnie Peak. 77°16' S, 162°14' E. A peak, 3 km NE of Mount Harker, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Mary Alice McWhinnie.

Macy, Richard. b. Oct. 27, 1797, Nantucket, Mass., son of Zaccheus Macy and his wife Judith Starbuck. On June 8, 1817, he married Catherine Alley, in Nantucket. A whaling captain, from 1822 to 1825 he commanded the *Maro*, and in 1825 left Nantucket for the South Seas, as commander of the *Harvest*. On this trip, in the austral season of 1825-26, he claimed to have discovered an island, 4 or 5 miles in extent, in 59°S, 91°W, his ship "passing near enough to see the breakers." The "island abounded with seadogs, or seals, and the water was much colored, and thick with seaweed." This sounds very much like the island sighted by Capt. Swain, on the *Alliance*, in 1824. It is possible that Macy journeyed south of 60°S during this voyage. After this they remained in the South Pacific islands for a couple of years. On his way back to Nantucket in 1828, he took the *Harvest* as far south as 55°S. In 1834 Macy was in command of the *Wiscasset* (not in Antarctic waters). He and Catherine later lived in Vassalboro, Maine, which is where he died on Aug. 12, 1850.

Macy, Robert R. Captain of the *Aurora*, 1820-21. He joined the *Huron* in 1821-22.

Macy Glacier. 62°42' S, 60°08' W. Flows S into Brunow Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Robert Macy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Madan Saddle. 63°02' S, 62°36' W. At an elevation of 1110 m, overlooking Gramada Glacier to the SE, and bounded by Neofit Peak to the NE and Riggs Peak to the SSW, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Madan, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria.

Madara Peak. 62°32' S, 60°07' W. A peak rising to 430 m in the Vidin Heights, 1.3 km NE of Samuel Peak, 2.6 km E of Miziya Peak, and 2.5 km SW of Sharp Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the historic town of Madara, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Islote Madariaga *see* **Diamonen Island**

Madden Island. 77°27' S, 149°03' W. An ice-covered island, 6 km long, in the Marshall Archipelago, between Moody Island and Grinder Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Michael C. Madden, USN, electrician's mate at Byrd Station for the winter of 1966.

Cabo Madder *see* **Madder Cliffs**

Madder Cliffs. 63°18' S, 56°29' W. Reddish rock cliffs rising steeply from the sea to about 305 m (the British say 135 m), they form the N side of the entrance to Suspiros Bay, at the W end of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54. Named by UK-APC on

Sept. 4, 1957. Madder is a red vegetable dye, and seems to describe the color of the cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Cabo Madder (i.e., "Cape Madder").

Maddox Peak. 65°09' S, 62°50' W. Rising to about 1200 m, at the S side of the mouth of Carbutt Glacier, just E of the head of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appeared on a 1954 Argentine government chart, but was unnamed. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Richard Leach Maddox (1816-1902), British photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Madell *see* **Madell Point**

Madell, James Stuart "Jim." b. July 18, 1932, Holborn, London, son of Navy man turned London County Council employee Henry Madell and his wife Ethel Charlotte Ryan. The name Madell was originally McDill (but long ago, in Ireland). Jim saw the Crystal Palace burn down in 1937. He also worked for the LCC, doing clerical work, then in 1951 went to work at the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at Cricklewood, as a draftsman. From 1951 to 1953 he did his national service in the Artillery, mostly in Germany, where he also qualified in parachuting, but, more to the point, trained as, and emerged as, a surveyor. Back to the Admiralty, and in 1955 he answered an ad in the *Daily Telegraph* for FIDS surveyors. He left Southampton on the *Shackleton* just after Christmas 1955, and, going via Cape Verde and Montevideo, he arrived at the Falklands. There he left Port Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, in company with Ken Hill and John Noble, arriving in March 1956 at Hope Bay, where he was surveyor at Base D for the winter of 1956. Actually most of his time (7 months or so) was spent helping put the finishing touches on the hut at View Point (*see* **Base V**), with Wally Herbert, Bill Nicholls, and George Larmour. In fact, they spent Midwinter there. He then transferred to Base W for the winter of 1957. In March 1958 the new *John Biscoe* took him back to the Falklands, and from there he returned to Southampton. He worked for various companies, or freelanced, from then until he retired in April 1992, traveling, living, and working in Africa, Switzerland, Iraq, the British Isles, Syria, and finally settled in Cumbria in 1980. He married twice, to Jill Howells in 1968, in Pembroke, and to Deborah Frances Owen in 1973.

Madell Point. 66°35' S, 66°22' W. A point, 3 km NE of Cape Rey, Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Jim Madell (q.v.). He was responsible for the triangulation of this area while at Base W in 1957. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Madell.

Playa Maderas. 62°27' S, 60°46' W. A beach, SE of the cliff the Chileans call Acantilado Lobos, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because they found old wood from shipwrecked vessels here ("maderas" means "pieces of wood").

Madey Ridge. 83°28' S, 55°50' W. Trends NW-SE from Mount Moffatt, at an elevation of about 1115 m, along the N side of Berquist Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Julius Michael John "Jules" Madey (b. June 9, 1940, Newark, NJ), of Clark, NJ, ham radio operator who, while at high school and junior college (between 1957 and 1963, when he went to study electronics at CalTech, with a minor in biological systems engineering), acted as a major link between Antarctica and the USA. His younger brother John Michael Julius Madey (sic; b. Feb. 28, 1943; later a professor at Duke, and now the manager of the Free Electron Laser Laboratory, in Hawaii), helped him a lot on these ventures. Jules, who, in the mid 1960s, was particularly helpful with USGS's Pensacola Mountains Project, worked in California for 10 years, and in 1977 moved back East, and now works for the New York State Thruway Authority. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. *See also* **Gillies Rock**, for a somewhat comparable story.

Madigan, Cecil Thomas. b. Oct. 15, 1889, Renmark, South Australia, son of fruitgrower Thomas Madigan and his wife, Mary Dixie Finey. He was the meteorologist on AAE 1911-14, and led the Eastern Coastal Party in late 1912 to Horn Bluff and back to Main Base. While a Rhodes scholar in geology, he married Wynnis Knight Wollaston in London, on Aug. 20, 1915, and served with distinction as an engineer captain in World War I in France. After two years (1920-22) as a geologist in the Sudan, he went back to Adelaide University as a lecturer, at Mawson's request, and until 1940 worked closely with his old leader in the geology department there. In the 1920s and 1930s he explored Australia's Simpson Desert, became the man most associated with that wasteland, and, in fact, named it. A reserve officer in World War II, he commanded the School of Military Engineering in NSW. He died, one of the most important men in his field internationally, on Jan. 14, 1947, in Adelaide.

Madigan Nunatak. 67°09' S, 143°21' E. An isolated rocky nunatak, rising to a height of 732 m above sea level, above the continental ice, 19 km WSW of the head of Watt Bay, and 27 km S of Cape Gray, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Cecil T. Madigan. US-ACAN has accepted the name.

Mount Madison. 80°26' S, 160°10' E. A prominent, largely ice-covered mountain, rising to 1385 m, 11 km W of Cape Selborne, on the S side of Byrd Glacier, on the Shackleton Coast. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Douglas W. Madison, aide to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1961-62, and public information officer, 1963-64.

Madison Terrace. 80°32' S, 160°18' E. A rectangular terrace, 10 km long and 5 km wide, abutting the S part of Mount Madison, on the Shackleton Coast. Ice draining from Mount Madison covers the terrace, which terminates in a line of icefalls within Couzens Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Cerro Madre *see* **Cerro Pardo**

Madsensåta. 71°21' S, 12°36' E. A mountain in the N part of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Jan P.H. Madsen, who wintered-over as a meterological assistant at Norway Station in 1959, during NorAE 1956-60. Name means "Madsen seat." The Germans call it Schneide, and the Russians call it Gora Kontaktnaja. *See also* **Per Spur**.

Madzharovo Point. 64°34' S, 63°17' W. A point separating the termini of Thamyris Glacier to the NW and Kleptuza Glacier to the SE, on the SW coast of Fournier Bay, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Madzharovo, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Mae-hyoga Rock. 70°00' S, 38°54' E. An exposed rock, 3 km S of the Instekleppane Hills, and 5 km NW of Oku-hyoga Rock, on the E side of Shirase Glacier, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named Mae-hyoga-iwa (i.e., "outer glacier rock") by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, in association with nearby Oku-hyoga Rock. US-ACAN accepted the name Mae-hyoga Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Ytre Brenabben, which means the same thing. *See also* **Brenabbane**. Originally plotted in 70°04' S, 38°54' E, it has since been replotted.

Mae-hyoga-iwa *see* **Mae-hyoga Rock**

Mount Maere. 72°32' S, 31°17' E. Rising to 2300 m, on the W side of Norsk Polarinstitutt Glacier, immediately SW of Mount Bastin, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont de Maere, for Xavier de Maere d'Aertrijcke, 2nd-in-command and chief meteorologist of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Maere in 1966.

Fondeadero Magallanes. 64°53' S, 62°56' W. An anchorage E of what the Chileans call Islotes Inútil, off the E coast of Bryde Island, S of Paradise Harbour, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for the 140-ton Chilean steamer *Magallanes* owned by Braun & Blanchard, which, on Sept. 18, 1903, left for an exploratory whaling run into the South Pacific, under the command of Capt. Adolfus Andresen. This was a signal event, and led to Antarctic whaling.

Magda Nunatak. 62°07' S, 58°14' W. A small nunatak, W of Lions Rump, King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Named by the Poles in 1981, for Magdalena "Magda" Swierszcz, member of the technical staff of PolAE 77-79 and PolAE 1979-81.

The *Magdalena Oldendorff*. A 10,661-ton, 517 foot-8 inch German-owned bulk-carrier, built in 1983, and flying a Liberian flag. Beginning in 2000, she took down several of the Indian Antarctic expeditions, from Cape Town. On her first such trip, she left Cape Town on Dec. 31, 2000, with the Indian contingent aboard. Ewald Brune was the ice pilot aboard. The vessel, and Brune, were back in 2001-02. At the end of that season, the vessel was also chartered to supply other stations, and in June 2002, after supplying Novolazarevskaya Station, she became stuck in the ice. The rescue ship *Agulhas* left Cape Town on June 16, with two helos aboard. It took 5 days to airlift the crew off, with the help of the Argentine icebreaker *Almirante Irízar*. 17 men stayed aboard, to winter her over in Muskeg Bay. In Nov. 2002, she freed herself from the ice, and was back in Cape Town for Christmas. She was back for the 2002-03 season, again with the Indians.

Magee Rock. 66°13' S, 110°37' E. A small rock in water, 0.3 km (the Australians say 0.5 km) NE of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands, in the Windmill Islands. This area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1956, SovAE 1956, and ANARE again in 1962. Carl Eklund led a ground survey in this area in 1957, and he named it for George E. Magee, USN, carpenter who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Magellan Whaling Company *see* **Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes**

The *Magga Dan*. A 1956.6-ton Danish ship owned by the J. Lauritzen Lines of Copenhagen. She was the second ship used by Fuchs during BCTAE 1955-57. The captain during 1956-57 was Hans C. Petersen, when the vessel helped relieve the British Royal Society Expedition at Halley Bay, as well as bringing supplies for BCTAE 1955-58. Vilhelm "Bill" Pedersen was 1st officer. She arrived back in London on March 13, 1957. Captain in 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Harald Møller Pedersen, and in 1960-61 it was Bill Pedersen, all three seasons being an ANARE ship (*see* **ANARE** for her schedules). She took down the French Antarctic Expeditions of 1961-62 and 1962-63 (her skipper was still Pedersen), the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expedition of 1963-64 (her skipper that season was Harald Mortensen), and the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expeditions of 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67 (her skipper for those three seasons was Hans A.J. Nielsen). She was later used as a tour ship, making the first two tourist cruises to the Ross Sea in Jan.-March, 1968, organized by Lindblad Travel. Finn Bang was her skipper that year. Among other places she visited were Cape Hallett, Cape Royds, McMurdo Sound, and the Balleny Islands. She was the first tourist ship south of the Antarctic Circle. On Jan. 22, 1968 she ran aground, off Hut Point, but was freed 37 hours later by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Magga Peak. 69°10' S, 157°11' E. A triangular, flatiron-shaped wall of sheer rock, with a sharp point as the summit, it forms the end of the most northerly of the Burnside Ridges. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. A first landing from a ship was made, and an astrofix obtained, on Feb. 20, 1959, from the *Magga Dan*, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. They raised a cairn on its summit. Named by ANCA for the *Magga Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Maggy's Cove *see* **Moon Bay**

Mount Maglione. 77°18' S, 141°47' W. A low mountain, 1.5 km NE of Mount Ekblaw, in the Clark Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Charles R. Maglione, USNR, navigator on LC130-F Hercules aircraft during OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967-68).

Maglizh Rocks. 63°01' S, 62°38' W. A group of rocks off the NW coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. The two adjacent principal rocks extend for 400 m in an E-W direction, are about 100 m wide, and are located 250 m N of Lista Point, with the third major rock situated 400 m NW of them. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Maglizh, in southern Bulgaria.

Plan Magne. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky plateau in the central-west part of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1963 in reference to a term then in vogue in mountainous regions, and given to such a rocky plateau, and meaning level due to a meadow-type surface being there.

The *Magnet*. A 148-ton, 72 foor 7 inch, 2-masted brig purchased in 1831 by Daniel Bennett & Sons out of Rotherhithe, London, commanded in 1833-34 by Peter Kemp. She left London on July 15, 1833, bound for the Kerguélen Islands, which she left on Nov. 26, 1833. On the morning of Nov. 27, 1833, she was in 52°30' S, 69°15' E, and in early Dec. 1833, the ship got caught in the ice for 10 days. On the morning of Dec. 28, 1833, Kemp saw Antarctic land from about 40 miles away, and on Jan. 3, 1834, they were in 68°00' S, 46°00' W. On March 24, 1834, the *Magnet* left the Kerguélens, bound for South Africa, and on April 21, 1834, Kemp fell overboard and was lost. Under the command of 1st mate, David Rankin, the *Magnet* arrived at Simons Bay on May 16, 1834, with 320 barrels of oil, remaining there until August. She went fishing, and finally left Simons Bay on Oct. 16, 1834, reaching Gravesend on Jan. 14, 1835. The log book was lost in a London cabriolet.

Magnet Bay. 66°22' S, 56°20' E. A shallow embayment, 11 km wide, it indents the coast of Kemp Land for only 3 km, 14 km W of Cape Davis, at the NW side of Edward VIII Plateau, in East Antarctica. Charted by BANZARE 1929-31 as a wide embayment extending between Cape Borley and Cape Davis. Mawson named it for the *Magnet*. When LCE 1936-37 photographed it aerially they found it to be much smaller than had been charted. Either BANZARE had been inaccurate, or the coast had changed its shape in the intervening 5 years. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Magnet Hill. 63°22' S, 57°22' W. A small, distinctive, snow-covered hill, the highest point (570 m) rising from the Mott Snowfield, 6 km NE of Camel Nunataks, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the FIDS geophysical and survey party from Base D, which worked here in 1959, and which set up magnetometer and topographical survey stations here. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Magnetic Island. 68°33' S, 77°54' E. A small island, 0.4 km NE of Turner Island, off Breidnes Peninsula, in the NE part of Prydz Bay, about 5 km from the coast of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped 10 years later from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, but not named by them. Visited on March 3, 1954 by an ANARE party led by Phil Law, who named it for the magnetic observations taken here by geophysicist Jim Brooks.

Magnetic South Pole *see* **South Magnetic Pole**

Magnetite Bluff. 83°22' S, 51°15' W. Rising to about 1700 m, 3 km NE of Mount Stephens, on the W side of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, at the W edge of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, it was surveyed from the ground from 1965 onwards by USGS, and mapped by them from these efforts. Art Ford suggested the name because of the extensive occurrence of magnetite in the gabbro in this area, which causes large magnetic anomalies over the Forrestals. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1979, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Magnetograph House. 52 m north of the Absolute Magnetic Hut, and 310 m north of the Main Hut, at Mawson's site at Cape Denison, during AAE 1911-14.

Península Magnier. 65°40' S, 64°20' W. The narrow peninsula between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay, and surmounted by Magnier Peaks, opposite Chavez Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans in association with the peaks.

Pic(s) Magnier *see* **Magnier Peaks**

Picos Magnier *see* **Magnier Peaks**

Magnier Peak *see* **Magnier Peaks**

Magnier Peaks. 65°40' S, 64°18' W. Twin peaks, the higher being 1346 m, which surmount Península Maglione (the narrow peninsula between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay), on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. FrAE 1908-10 discovered and charted them, and, thinking them to be one peak, Charcot named it Pic Magnier. He quickly amended the name to Pics Magnier. In 1935-36 the peaks were identified and further surveyed by BGLE 1934-37. The feature appears as Magnier Peak on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but in 1950, US-ACAN accepted the name Magnier Peaks, and it appears as such in the 1951 American gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the new name

on Sept. 22, 1954. In 1957-58 Fids from Base J re-surveyed these twin peaks. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Picos Magnier, and that is the name listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Magnis Ridge. 80°05' S, 156°12' E. A rock ridge, 2.5 km W of Derrick Peak, forming the divide between Magnis Valley and Metaris Valley, in the Britannia Range. Named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato geological party here, in association with the valley. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Magnis Valley. 80°05' S, 156°05' E. A broad, ice-filled valley, 8 km long, 5 km W of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. Named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato geological party here. Magnis was a name used in Roman Britain (cf Britannia). NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Ostrov Magnit *see* **Magnit Island**

Magnit Island. 66°12' S, 100°50' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Magnit (i.e., "magnet island"). ANCA accepted the name Magnit Island.

Proliv Magnitologov *see* **Magnitologov Strait**

Magnitologov Strait. 66°12' S, 101°02' E. A strait running between Fuller Island and Aviatorov Peninsula, in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Proliv Magnitologov. ANCA translated the name on March 12, 1992.

Magnüssen, Franz Johan. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Magnussonknausen. 74°25' S, 9°57' W. A crag between Rieber-Mohnberget and Hanssonhorna, in the ice in the SW part of Milorgfjella, in the N portion of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Oscar Magnusson (b. 1911), a house porter, a central figure in the anti-Nazi Resistance movement in Bergen during World War II. Captured by the Gestapo in 1941, he survived the war and wrote *Jeg vil leve* (*I Will Live*).

Magoke Point. 69°40' S, 39°29' E. A rock point that juts out into the inlet between the the SE part of the Skallen Hills and Skallen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land, and which effectively marks the SE extremity of the Skallen Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1969. Named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Magoke-misaki. Magoke is Bryum moss. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Magoke Point in 1975.

Magoke-misaki *see* **Magoke Point**

Magsig Rampart. 85°54' S, 142°00' W. An oucropping of rock rising to an elevation of about 400 m above the E side of Leverett Glacier, near the head of that glacier, and which forms a buttress or rampart on the W flank of the Stanford Plateau, along the Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Russell "Russ" Magsig, a mechanic who wintered-over at Siple Station in 1983, and who worked for 16 summer seasons at Williams Field, at McMurdo, and at Pole Station, and who took part in the South Pole Traverse Project of 2002-05.

Mount Maguire. 74°01' S, 66°55' E. A large, flat-topped mountain with a distinctive pointed nunatak on its E side, 35 km S of the Cumpston Massif, in the S part of, and near the head of, the Lambert Glacier. Photographed aerially by ANARE in Nov. 1956, and surveyed from the ground by Graham Knuckey in Oct. 1958. Mapped from these efforts by Australian cartographers, and named by ANCA for Sgt. Ossie Maguire (b. March 3, 1925), RAAF, who wintered-over as radio technician at Mawson Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Magura Glacier. 62°40' S, 60°00' W. A glacier, 1.5 km NE of M'Kean Point, it is bounded to the W by Great Needle Peak, to the N by Helmet Peak (it drains the S slopes of that peak) and Plovdiv Peak, and to the NE by Ruse Peak, it flows southeastward into Bransfield Strait, in the S part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, after Magura Cave in Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Mahaffey Glacier. 72°18' S, 96°26' W. Flows into the head of Morgan Inlet, at the E end of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for J.S. Mahaffey, photographer's mate with the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Mahaka Ponds. 77°18' S, 160°52' E. Two ponds close together at the S end of Conrad Ledge, in The Fortress, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005 as Greenfield Ponds, for Laurence G. "Laurie" Greenfield, a soil microbiologist at the University of Canterbury, who had worked in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006. However, Dr. Greenfield strongly objected to having a feature named after him, so, on May 15, 2006, NZ-APC re-named this feature Mahaka Ponds (the word "mahaka" means "twin" in the Ngai Tahu dialect of Maori). US-ACAN went along with the re-naming.

Mahalak Bluffs. 68°17' S, 65°23' W. A discontinuous line of bluffs, rising to about 500 m, on the NW side of Solberg Inlet, E of Robillard Glacier, and which form part of the SW coast of Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, overlooking the Larsen Ice Shelf. Photographed by Ellsworth during his flight of Nov. 21, 1935, and mapped from these photos the following year by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-48, and photographed aerially by USN, 1966-69. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Lt. Lawrence W. Mahalak, Jr. (b. 1945), USN, medical officer who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1971. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Mount Mahan. 85°32' S, 140°04' W. Rising to 1260 m, 5 km E of Mount Fiedler, in the Bender Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Shirley Frank Mahan (b. 1930), radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960. He was on the Byrd-South Pole tractor traverse of 1960-61.

Maher, Eugene Hugh "Pat." b. May 2, 1908, Ogden, Utah, son of fruit farmer Patrick Maher and his wife Marie Josephine Dixon. His mother was widowed in 1918, and young Pat went to Annapolis, and was skipper of the *Burton Island* in 1952 in the Arctic, and commander of the *Glacier*, 1955-56 during OpDF I. On Nov. 28, 1957 he took over from Mills Dickey as commander of Naval Support Units, Antarctica. In 1958 he married Laverne Sims Turner in Currituck Co., NC, and died in San Diego on Jan. 9, 1981.

Maher, J.P. b. 1890, Southampton (or so he said). In 1912 and 1913 he was an able seaman on the *South Africa*, for the runs between Cape Town and Sydney. On Nov. 5, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £5 bonus. Unfortunately, one cannot find a J.P. Maher being born (or even living) in Southampton.

Maher Island. 72°58' S, 126°22' W. A small, horseshoe-shaped island with numerous areas of exposed rock, 11 km N of the NW end of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Pat Maher.

The *Mahine Tiare*. American yacht that visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1995-96, under the command of John Neal.

Mahler Spur. 69°56' S, 70°44' W. A rock spur, 10 km long, and rising to about 1000 m above sea level, it extends W into Mozart Ice Piedmont, E of Gilbert Glacier, and 11 km E of the S end of Debussy Heights, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS, from the RARE photos. He plotted it in 69°48' S, 70°52' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Austrian composer Gustav Mahler (1860-1911). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer, with the corrected coordinates.

Mahogany Bluff. 63°53' S, 57°14' W. A rocky bluff, rising to 590 m, 8 km SW of Cape Gordon, it rises on the peninsula which forms the extreme SE of Vega Island, and marks the E side of Pastorizo Bay, in the Weddell Sea. Surveyed by Fids from Base D, 1958-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for its color. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Cerro Pampa (i.e., "Pampa bluff"), after the *Pampa*. The Chileans call it Cerro Dubos, for Iván Dubos N., of the Chilean Army, who participated in ChilAE 1963.

Mount Mahony. 77°12' S, 161°35' E. A massive mountain, rising to 1870 m (the New Zealanders say 1615 m), just E of the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, it forms a buttress between

Cotton Glacier and Miller Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range and at the W end of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by Grif Taylor's Western Geological Party during BAE 1910-13. Named for Daniel James Mahony (1878-1944), who stood in for Mawson at the University of Adelaide when that explorer went to Antarctica with AAE 1911-14. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Mai *see* **Omai**

Maiden Castle. 76°39' S, 159°50' E. A prominent rock feature E of Halle Flat, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for its resemblance to the ancient British earthwork of the same name in Dorset. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Maigetter Peak. 76°27' S, 146°29' W. A rock peak, the most northerly of the Birchall Peaks, on the S shore of Block Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and plotted from these photos. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert Zenn Maigetter (b. 1945, Youngstown, Ohio), biologist with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967-68.

Cape Maignan *see* **Maignan Point**

Maignan Point. 65°03' S, 64°02' W. Also called Cape Maignan. Marks the NE end of Cholet Island, and the W side of the entrance to Port Charcot, close off the NW part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for F. Maignan, a seaman on the *Français*, who was killed two minutes after the ship was leaving Le Havre on Aug. 15, 1903, when the stern rope he was handling broke loose and hit him. Because of this tragedy, Charcot postponed the departure for 2 weeks, in order to take Maignan home to his widow in Brittany. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Maigo Peak. 68°08' S, 42°42' E. A small, rocky, round-topped hill with a large erratic boulder, rising to 122.1 m above sea level, 2.5 km ESE of Cape Hinode, and just W of Bohyo Heights, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1972 and 1973. Named Maigo-yama (i.e., "stray child peak") by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name Maigo Peak in 1975.

Maigo-yama *see* **Maigo Peak**

Maigo-zawa. 69°00' S, 39°37' E. A shallow valley at the W side of Miharashi Peak, on East Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. So named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, because four members of JARE lost their way and bivouacked here in a blizzard in 1960 (name means "stray child valley").

Cape Main. 73°33' S, 169°54' E. A small cape, 8 km N of Cape Anne, along the E side of Coulman Island, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on May 19, 1966, for Brian J.L. Main, scientific technician at Hallett Station in 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Main Base. A term often used for an expedition's principal base when other, outlying, bases are also set up. Mawson seems to have been the first to use the term, for his base at Cape Denison during AAE 1911-14. The Main Base of RARE 1947-48 was on Stonington Island.

Main Crater. 77°32' S, 167°10' E. At an elevation of about 3750 m above sea level, it forms the primary summit crater of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Inner Crater (q.v.), which lies within Main Crater, contains an active anorthoclase-phonolite lava lake. Named by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Main Glacier *see* **Bailey Ice Stream**

Main Hut. Mawson's main hut at Main Base, during AAE 1911-14.

Main Sail Rock *see* **Mainsail Rock**

Main South Range *see* **Prince Charles Mountains**

Maine Ridge. 78°04' S, 162°06' E. A ridge extending NW-SE between Marchant Glacier and Tedrow Glacier, in the Royal Society Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for the University of Maine, at Orono, in keeping with the practice of naming certain other features in this area after famous universities that have sent researchers to Antarctica.

Mount Maines. 66°39' S, 53°54' E. Rising to 2190 m, 13 km SE of Stor Hånakken Mountain, and 24 km SE of Mount Bennett, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, photographed 10 years later from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Stornuten (i.e., "the big peak"). Re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and renamed by ANCA for Ronald L. Maines (also known as "Lofty"), cook who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Mainland *see* **Coronation Island**

Mainsail Rock. 60°37' S, 46°03' W. Rising to 17 m above sea level, 0.9 km SW of Spine Island, in Sandefjord Bay, it is the largest and most easterly of a chain of 3 rocks trending in a NW-SE direction off the SE side of Monroe Island, near Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted by the Discovery Committee in 1933, and named by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and UK-APC followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Roca Mainsail, on a 1953 chart of theirs as just Mainsail, and on one of their 1957 charts as Roca Vela Mayor (which is a translation). Roca Vela Mayor is how it appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

The *Maipo*. Chilean oil tanker which took part in several Antarctic expeditions undertaken by that country: 1947-48 (Capt. Raúl Koegel M.); 1948-49 (Capt. Carlos Bonafós); 1949-50 (Capt. Mario Espinoza Gazitúa); 1952-53 (Capt. Ramón Barros González); 1954-55 (Capt. Ramón Pinochet); 1958-59 (Capt. Luis Gauche Délano); and 1983-84 (Capt. Alex Waghorn Jarpa).

Bajo Maipo *see* **Maipó Shoal**

Banco Maipo *see* **Maipó Shoal**

Grupo Maipo *see* **Rhyolite Islands**

Isla Maipo *see* **Maipo Island**

Maipo Island. 64°25' S, 62°17' W. A low, snow-covered island at the entrance to Buls Bay, opposite and to the E of D'Ursel Point, in the SE part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Isla Maipo, for the *Maipo*. That is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines could not possibly go along with that name, so they called it Isla Buls, after the bay. It appears as such on a 1949 Argentine chart, and in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Fids from the *Norsel* surveyed it in April 1955, and UK-APC named it Buls Islet on Sept. 4, 1957. UK-APC redefined it as Buls Island, on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Maipo Island in 1965.

Maipó Shoal. 62°29' S, 59°41' W. A deep, rocky shoal, 8 m deep, 440 m SW of González Island, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Banco Maipo (i.e., "Maipo bank"), for the *Maipo*. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, but on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Bajo Maipo (which means "Maipo shoal"). However, in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, it appears as Banco Maipo. UK-APC accepted the name Maipo Shoal, on March 31, 2004. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Punta Maipú *see* **Punta Gutiérrez**

Maipú Refugio. 68°06' S, 65°58' E. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army on the shelf ice at Bills Gulch, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1956-57, and opened on Dec. 14, 1956.

Mairs, John. b. 1868, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Maish Nunatak. 74°36' S, 99°28' W. A nunatak, 8 km WSW of Mount Moses, in the central part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for F. Michael Maish, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967, and who was U.S. exchange scientist at Vostok Station in the winter of 1969.

Glaciar Maitland *see* **Maitland Glacier**

Maitland Glacier. 68°43' S, 65°00' W. Flows NE along the W flank of Hitchcock Heights into Mobiloil Inlet, to the E of Yates Spur, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It may be one of the features appearing indistinctly in an air photo taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins during his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, but it was certainly seen in aerial photos taken by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. W.L.G. Joerg, the American cartographer, plotted it from Ellsworth's photos. It was photographed aerially again in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1953, for Osborn Maitland Miller

(1897-1979) of the American Geographical Society, who, using the photos taken by Wilkins and Ellsworth, constructed the first reconnaissance map of this area. Fids from Base E surveyed the ground in the lower reaches of this glacier, in Dec. 1958, and surveyed the entire glacier in 1960. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962. The Argentines call it Glaciar Maitland.

Maitland-Somerville *see* **Somerville**

Maitri Station. 70°46' S, 11°44' E. India's second scientific station in Antarctica, opened on ice-free rock in the Schirmacher Oasis, 132 m above sea level, in East Antarctica, on March 9, 1989, to replace Dakshin Gangotri Station, which had been closed earlier that season. A modern station, built on adjustable telescopic legs, it lies 5 km from Novolazarevskaya Station. The main complex houses the living quarters, which has 25 single rooms, and there are summer huts too, which can accommodate up to 65 persons. There is a research building, and buildings for supply, power, and general purpose. In summer there are 4 doctors and in winter 2. There is also a permanent team of Indian Army engineers to service the equipment. **1989 winter**: J.P. Khaldikar (leader). **1990 winter**: Rasik Ravindra (leader), Amitabha Dey, B.L. Sharma, Sarabjit Singh, E. Kulandaivelu, D. Mazumdar, V.R. Biswas, R.C. Pathak, R.S. Gangadhara, Maj. Balraj Singh, HAV Raghunathan, HAV N. Selvaraj, NB Sub O.K. Kutty, HMT Anil Kumar, Sub D.T. Raju. **1991 winter**: A.K. Hanjura (leader). **1992 winter**: S. Mukerji (leader). **1993 winter**: K. Dhargalkar (leader). **1994 winter**: G. Sudhakar Rao (leader). **1995 winter**: S.D. Sharma (leader). **1996 winter**: Arun Chaturvedi (leader). **1997 winter**: A.L. Koppar (leader). **1998 winter**: K.R. Sivan (leader). **1999 winter**: Ajay Dhar (leader). **2000 winter**: Arun Chaturvedi (leader). It has continued as a winter station.

Bukhta Majachnaja *see* **Majachnaja Bay**

Majachnaja Bay. 66°09' S, 101°14' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Majachnaja. ANCA anglicized the name somewhat.

Nunatak Majak. 81°35' S, 21°50' W. One of a somewhat scattered cluster of nunataks in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Gora Majakovskogo *see* **Skavlhø Mountain**

Mount Majerus. 77°16' S, 161°39' E. Rising to 1635 m at the S end of Kuivinen Ridge, 2 km SW of Lanton Peak, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for 4 members of the Majerus family of Rochester, Minn., who engaged in various science support activities in many field seasons between 1980 and 2005, predominantly at McMurdo. Nicholas Delbert "Nick" Majerus (b. Jan. 2, 1943), 13 seasons; he first went to Antarctica as a metal foreman in 1980; his brother, Gregory John Majerus (b. July 11, 1939; known as John), 15 seasons from 1991, as a welder; Nick's daughter, Michelle Renee Majerus (b. Jan. 8, 1975), 10 seasons, from 1994; and Gregory's daughter, Nicole Renee Majerus (b. Dec. 5, 1976), 4 seasons, from 1996. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005. Incidentally, and not related to this family (or to this feature), there was Mandie Majerus (b. 1975), a physical therapist from Bozeman, Mont., who spent 2009-10 at McMurdo, on the medical team there.

Obryv Majkova. 80°30' S, 28°30' W. A bluff on the E side of Stratton Glacier, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Majoren. 72°17' S, 26°31' E. A peak in the middle of Isachsen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians. "The Major," refers to Gunnar Isachsen (q.v.).

Gora Makara Mazaja. 84°04' S, 56°39' W. A mountain, almost due S of Mount Kaschak, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Makarova. 70°38' S, 66°50' E. A mountain, due E of Mount McGregor on the Thomson Massif, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Makresh Rocks. 62°21' S, 59°23' W. A group of rocks, extending 600 m in a WSW-ENE direction, and 270 m in a NW-SE direction, 1.8 km NE of Treklyano Island, of the NE coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the settlement of Makresh, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Cape Maksimov. 65°59' S, 88°00' E. The northernmost cape on the NE part of the West Ice Shelf. Plotted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Maksimova, for hydrographer Georgiy S. Maksimov. ANCA accepted the name Cape Maksimov.

Lednik Maksimova. 72°50' S, 66°15' E. A glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mys Maksimova *see* **Cape Maksimov**

Maku-iwa. 71°31' S, 35°39' E. A nunatak, rising to 2121.2 m above sea level, with a conspicuous cliff, 2 km NNE of Tyo-ga-take, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "curtain rock").

Gora Makushka. 72°59' S, 69°04' E. A mountain, E of the Hay Hills, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Malachite Lake. 69°26' S, 76°04' E. An oval lake in a dry valley on Stornes Peninsula, about 1.2 km W of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills, on the shore of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988 (its green color resembles that of malachite). The Chinese call it Zhunu Hu.

Malamir Knoll. 62°30' S, 59°48' W. A knoll, rising to 200 m, and with precipitous and ice-free SW slopes, in the SE extremity of Dryanovo Heights, 2.3 km E of Tile Ridge, and 2.8 km NE of Triangle Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Bulgarian ruler, Khan Malamir (831-836).

Malaysia. The Malaysian Antarctic Research Program (MARP) is assisted by NZ. It began in 1999, when Dr. Azizan Haj Abu Samah, of the University of Malaya, at Kuala Lumpur, visited Antarctica. In 2001 he was back, at Scott Base, leading a team of four Indonesian scientists studying the role played by gravity waves in the dynamics of the Antarctic boundary layer in the area of the Ross Ice Shelf. They arrived at McMurdo from Christchurch, aboard a Hercules, on Jan. 29, 2001.

Malcolm, William. b. 1869, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Malczewski Point. 62°10' S, 58°13' W. A promontory in front of Matejko Icefall, Legru Bay, in the Bransfield Strait. Named by the Poles in 1980, for painter Jacek Malczewski (1855-1929).

Malden, James Fletcher "Jim." b. 1932, Steyning, Sussex, son of Charles Fletcher Malden and his wife Daisy Kate Awcock. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base O in 1957 and at Base Y in 1958. In 1966 he married Pearl E.R. Lines, in Surrey, and they lived in Sussex.

Bajo Maldifassi *see* **Maldifassi Shoal**

Banco Maldifassi *see* **Maldifassi Shoal**

Maldifassi Shoal. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. A shoal, 7 m deep, consisting of stones and submerged rocks which are completely exposed at low water, situated 320 m W of Skarmeta Rocks, and N of Ferrer Point, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Banco Maldifassi (i.e., "Maldifassi bank"), after Subteniente Oreste Maldifassi T., a torpedo officer with the expedition. It appears as such on a 1951 Chilean chart. On a 1961 Chilean chart it appears as Banco Sub-teniente Maldifassi, and on one of their 1962 charts as Bajo Maldifassi. Bajo Subteniente Maldifassi was considered for the 1974 Chilean gazettter, but lost out to Bajo Maldifassi. UK-APC accepted the name Maldifassi Shoal on March 31, 2004. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Bahía Maldita *see* **Brialmont Cove**

Maldonado Station *see* **Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station**

Mount Malfait. 73°05' S, 168°09' E. A peak rising to 2080 m on the extremity of the ridge extending eastward from the Malta Plateau, and forming a rugged salient between the converging Mariner Glacier and Borchgrevink Glacier where they enter the Ross Sea, 5.5 km NW of Cape Crossfire, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Bruce T. Malfait, head of the marine geosciences section within the NSF's division of ocean sciences, 2001-06. He was program director for the Ocean Drilling Project, 1987-2001.

Seno Malfanti. 64°37' S, 62°06' W. An inlet which opens immediately to the NE of the extreme S point of Nansen Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 2nd Lt. Enrique Malfanti Pérez, an officer on the *Baquedano* during ChilAE 1955-

56, a member of a shore party that landed on Peter I Island.

Malin Valley. 77°26' S, 161°47' E. An upland valley, opening N to Victoria Valley, on the W side of Mount Cerberus, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Michael C. Malin, of the department of geology at Arizona State University. With USAP, he made observations of abrasion rate in the dry valleys between the 1983-84 season and the 1993-94 season.

Malina Cove. 63°18' S, 62°15' W. A cove, 1.65 km wide, indenting the W coast of Low Island for 1.25 km, next S of Teshel Cove, 8.2. km S of Cape Wallace, and 6.6 km N of Cape Garry, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlements of Gorna Malina and Dolna Malina (i.e., Upper Malina and Lower Malina), in western Bulgaria.

Maling, Derek Hylton. b. May 8, 1923, Temperley Grange, Cambridge-on-Tyne, near Hexham, Northumberland, as Derick Hylton Maling, son of manufacturer Frederick T. Maling and his (much younger) wife Elsie M. Harper. He started traveling young — he wasn't even one when he visited Jamaica with his parents. During World War II he bailed out of an exploding bomber over Yugoslavia, and escaped with the Partisans. He joined FIDS in 1947, as a meteorologist, and on Dec. 19, 1947 left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1948 and 1949, and made a survey triangulation of Signy Island, and the southern coast of Coronation Island. In 1952, in Darlington, he married Rosemary Dearden. He was lecturer and (from 1964) senior lecturer at the University College of Swansea. He died on Sept. 22, 1998, at Brecknock, Wales.

Maling Peak. 60°39' S, 45°40' W. Rising to 430 m, the more southerly of 2 conspicuous peaks 0.8 km NW of Cape Vik, on the W side of Marshall Bay, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and surveyed more accurately by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC for Derek Maling. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Skaly Maljutki *see* **Malyutki Nunataks**

Bahía Malle. 67°16' S, 67°57' W. A bay which opens on the E coast of Adelaide Island, about 60 km S of Cape Mascart, off the SW coast of Day Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 2nd Lt. Miguel Malle Gómez, here with a Chilean hydrographic survey unit in 1974. The Argentines, who plotted it erroneously in 67°11' S, 67°57' W, call it Bahía Bandera.

Grupo Malleco *see* **Pauling Islands**

Mallinson, Gordon David. b. Oct. 21, 1928, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, son of Eric Mallinson and his wife Natalie. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1958, and at Base Y in 1959. He was back again for two more consecutive winters at Halley Bay Station, in 1963 and 1964. He was with Neville Mann when the latter disappeared, on Aug. 15, 1963. After Antarctica, he lived in England for a while, and then returned to South Africa, where he became a technician in a printing firm. In 1979 he married teacher Vanessa Fowler, and they lived just outside Johannesburg. They retired to Pietermaritzburg.

Mount Mallis. 75°40' S, 160°48' E. Rising to 1360 m, midway between Mount Joyce and Mount Billing, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert R. "Bob" Mallis, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey geomagnetist and seismologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966.

Mallon, Brian. b. May 12, 1958. BAS electrician who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1991 and 1992, the second year as base commander, and again, as base commander at Halley Station in 1994.

Mallors, John Tobias. His last name is often seen misprinted as Mallows. b. Dec. 18, 1794, Chelsea, London, but raised in Darlaston, Staffs, son of Tobias Mallors and his wife Mary Sansom. At 14 he entered the Royal Navy, as a midshipman, and on June 7, 1814, in Portsmouth, he married Mary Ann Shirley. They lived in High Wycombe, Bucks, and Mr. Mallors went to work for Enderby Brothers, the famous London whaling company, and was in Antarctic waters as captain of the *Rose*, 1833-34. He and his wife and daughter moved to Uitenhage, Cape Province, South Africa, where Mary Ann died. Capt. Mallors married again, to Elizabeth Coltman. He died in South Africa on Dec. 26, 1872, and many of his descendants are alive today.

Mallory Bluff. 84°02' S, 165°50' E. A prominent bluff on the NW slope of Grindley Plateau, just NE of the head of Wahl Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Roger P. "Rod" Mallory, Jr. (b. June 10, 1930), USARP supervising meteorological technician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1962, and at Wilkes Station in 1963. He is also a poet.

Mallory Point. 66°49' S, 108°39' E. A steep rocky point close northward of Blunt Cove, it projects seaward from the coastal ice cliffs along the W side of Vincennes Bay. First mapped in 1955 by American cartographer Gard Blodgett, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Ensign (later Cdr.) Charles William Mallory (b. Sept. 17, 1925, West Hale, Kans. d. July 6, 2002, Md.), who joined the U.S. Navy on May 13, 1944, served in World War II, and who was construction officer on OpW 1947-48, giving close support to shore parties that established astronomical control stations from the Wilhelm II Coast to the Budd Coast. He later served in Korea and Vietnam. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mallows, John Tobias *see under* **Mallors**

Bahía Malmgren *see* **Malmgren Bay**

Malmgren Bay. 65°45' S, 66°07' W. Indentation in the W side of Renaud Island, with Speerschneider Point forming its S entrance point and Maurstad Point forming its N entrance point, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Swedish physicist Dr. Finn Adolf Erik Johan Malmgren (1895-1928), specialist in sea ice, who had been with Amundsen on the *Fram*, in the Arctic, and who died there on Nobile's expedition. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Bahía Malmgren. One of the Chilean Antarctic expeditions named it Bahía Sobenes, after the tugboat *Sobenes* (never in Antarctic waters), and it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Malmrusta. 74°44' S, 11°26' W. A mountain ridge between Brunvollbotnen and Morsetbreen, on the NW side of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Ole Jacob Worm-Müller Malm (1910-2005), one of the great Norwegian resistance leaders during World War II.

Ozero Maloe. 67°41' S, 45°53' E. A lake in Enderby Land, one of the many near Molodezhnaya Station named by the Russians.

Ozero Maloe Dolinnoe. 70°31' S, 68°40' E. One of the several lakes in the area of Jetty Peninsula, in Mac. Robertson Land that were named by the Russians.

Mount Malone. 77°52' S, 85°36' W. Rising to 2460 m, 13 km E of Mount Barden, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. Wallace R. Malone (b. Jan. 31, 1922, McKinney, Tex. d. Aug. 9, 2001, McKinney), USAF, who helped build Pole Station in 1956-57. It was Malone who flew the first Globemaster in from Christchurch, on Oct. 21, 1956. Two copies of *Naval Aviation News*, the first Sept. 1961 (pp. 10-11), and the second, Jan. 1975 (pp. 22-23), say that this feature was name for VX-6's AT1 Donald Van Malone (b. Sept. 27, 1935, Sweetwater, Tex. d. Nov. 25, 2005, Windthorst, Tex.), for his part in obtaining aerial photos of the Sentinel Range.

Malone, James. b. 1870, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Mount Maloney. 85°41' S, 163°35' W. Rising to 1990 m, 6 km N of Mount Alice Gade, at the SE side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John H. Maloney, Jr., meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960.

Maloney, Leonard "Len." b. Ireland. Described by fellow Fids as a "tall, thin young man, a real character." FIDS meteorologist at Base B in 1956, Base Y in 1957, and Base D in 1959.

Malorad Glacier. 63°34' S, 58°43' W. A glacier, 14 km long and 10.5 km wide, NE of Hanson Hill, N of Srednogorie Heights, NW of the

Louis Philippe Plateau, and SW of Marescot Ridge, it flows northwestward to enter Bransfield Strait E of Cape Roquemaurel, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Malorad, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Glaciar Malpighi *see* **Malpighi Glacier**

Malpighi Glacier. 64°16' S, 62°15' W. A glacier, 8 km long and 1.5 km wide, flowing SE from Harvey Heights into Mackenzie Glacier, and then both glaciers flow SW into Pampa Passage, at the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos, in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694), Italian founder of microscopic anatomy, who first demonstrated the existence of the blood capillaries. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Malpighi.

Malta Plateau. 72°58' S, 167°18' E. An ice-covered plateau, irregular in shape, and 40 km in extent, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria land, it is bounded on the S and W by Mariner Glacier, on the N by tributaries to Trafalgar Glacier, and on the E by tributaries to Borchgrevink Glacier. Named by NZ-APC, for the Mediterranean island of Malta, in a wartime reference following the Victory motif. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Islote Malus *see* **Malus Island**

Malus Island. 66°14' S, 65°45' W. An island, 7 km S of Cape Evensen, in Auvert Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Étienne-Louis Malus (1775-1812), French physicist whose studies in reflective light played a part in the design of snow goggles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines do call this island Islote Malus, but in 1978 they also came up with a collective name for the island and its offlying rocks — Islotes Charrúa, named for the *Charrúa*.

Malusieux, Auguste-Constant. b. March 26, 1817, Dunkirk. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On the way way home he was left in hospital at Bourbon, in July 1840.

Malva Bluff. 71°55' S, 62°21' W. A steep, south-facing rock bluff, rising to about 850 m, at the base of Condor Peninsula, it looks S over the NW extremity of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Antonio I. Malva-Gomes, topographic engineer with the USGS Lassiter Coast geologic amd mapping party in 1970-71. He was also a member of the Pine Island Bay Reconnaissance, on the *Burton Island*, in 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Malver, Aksel Nicolaj Erling. Known as Erling Malver. b. 1886, Copenhagen. In 1903 he went to the University of Copenhagen, graduating in 1906, went on to become a doctor, and was medical officer on the *Gobernador Bories*, 1908-10. Charcot describes him as "a very intelligent young man." He was making his first trip, and was "much astonished" at the life he was leading, "and all he sees about him." He spoke French and English fluently. He was in and out of Canada and the USA over the ensuing years, and in 1919 was in Java for a while.

Mount Malville. 82°44' S, 48°10' W. Rising to 1030 m, 8 km SW of Ackerman Nunatak, in the N part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for astronomer John McKim "Kim" Malville (b. 1934), aurora scientist who was among the first wintering-over group at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Malville Peninsula *see* **Henry Ice Rise**

Malvinas Refugio *see* **Islas Malvinas Refugio**

Ostrova Malye Skalistye. 69°10' S, 77°20' E. A group of islands SW of Ranvik Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Malygina. 71°02' S, 64°45' E. A group of nunataks pretty much due N of Mount Hicks and due E of Mount Thomas, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Malygincev. 65°35' S, 99°00' E. A bay in the extreme N part of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Kar Malyj. 71°35' S, 67°24' E. A pass in the S part of Mount Johnston, in the Fisher Massif, just W of the Lambert Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Malyj. 81°35' S, 26°26' W. A somewhat isolated nunatak, due E of the ice slope the Russians call Sklon Okrytij, and due W of Massif Karpenko, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Otrog Malyj. 73°35' S, 66°40' E. A spur on the W side of the Compton Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Malyovitsa Crag. 62°37' S, 59°49' W. A rocky peak rising to 290 m, 500 m WSW of Bansko Peak, and 250 m NNE of Karlovo Peak, in the E extremity of Delchev Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2001 for Malyovitsa Peak in Rila Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Gora Malysh *see* **Malysh Mountain**

Malysh Mountain. 72°09' S, 11°24' E. A small mountain, rising to 2640 m, just SW of Skeidshovden Mountain, it is the most southwesterly nunatak in the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during same long expedition. Remapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named Gora Malysh (i.e., "small child mountain") by the Russians in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name Malysh Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Malyshknattten.

Malyshknatten *see* **Malysh Mountain**

Skaly Malyutki *see* **Malyutki Nunataks**

Malyutki Nunataks. 72°04' S, 10°46' E. A group of nunataks that trend N-S for 6 km, at the SE extremity of the Orvin Mountains, about 21 km WNW of Skeidsberget Hill, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Norsk Polarinstitutt from ground surveys and air photos taken during NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named Skaly Maljutki (i.e., "baby nunataks") by the Russians in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Malyutki Nunataks in 1970.

Malyy Kupol *see* **Bellingshausen Dome**

Mame Island. 69°01' S, 39°29' E. Also called Mame-zima Island. A small island about 150 m W of Ongul Island, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Mame-jima, or Mame-zima (i.e., "bean island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mame Island in 1968.

Mame-jima *see* **Mame Island**

Mame-zima Island *see* **Mame Island**

Islote Mamelón *see* **Mamelon Point**

Ostrov Mamelon *see* **Mamelon Point**

Punta Mamelón *see* **Mamelon Point**

Mamelon Island *see* **Mamelon Point**

Mamelon Islet *see* **Mamelon Point**

Mamelon Point. 67°19' S, 64°49' W. The S entrance point of Hess Inlet, 17.5 km ENE of Cape Northrop, between that cape and Monnier Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted as an islet in Dec. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and named by them as Mamelon Islet, for its resemblance in shape to a mamelon (a small rounded hillock or fort). UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 22, 1951. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also accepted this name. It correspondingly appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Mamelón, and that was the name that went into the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it, as Mamelon Island, and that is the name that was listed in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the change. The Russians mapped it in 1961, as Ostrov Mamelon (i.e., "mamelon island"). The Chileans, always under remorseless self-imposed pressure to be different in every way from the Argentines, named it Islote Escudero, after Julio Escudero Guzmán (b. 1903), professor of international law at the University of Chile, who (ironically) represented Chile on the joint Chilean-Argentine Commission. SCAR's gazetteer, presumably reflecting the Chilean gazetteer in an accurate manner, says

that this name first appears on a Chilean chart of 1947. It certainly appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962 and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1963-64 BAS personnel re-surveyed this feature, and found it to be not an island at all, but the end of an ice-covered promontory. The name was changed accordingly, by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1974, to Mamelon Point. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1975. The Argentines call it Punta Mamelón.

Mammals *see* **Fauna**

Man, Ivan Aleksandrovich. b. Sept. 23, 1903, Gorki, Belarus, son of an agronomist. Commander of the *Ob'*, 1955-58, in other words he took down the the first three Soviet Antarctic expeditions. From 1959 to 1960 he was skipper of the *Danube*, on the Black Sea, and from 1960 to 1964 commanded a variety of vessels. From 1964 to 1971 he was based at the Ministry of Merchant Shipping, in Moscow. In that time, in 1966, he delivered supplies to the Soviet stations Mirnyy and Molodezhnaya, in the tanker *Friedrich Engels*, and skippered the *Professor Vize* as part of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition of 1967-69. He died in 1982, and was buried on Haswell Island (in Antarctica).

Man-o-War Glacier. 72°04' S, 168°03' E. A tributary glacier flowing S from the area S of Mount Black Prince and Mount Royalist, to the N side of Tucker Glacier between the McGregor Range and Novasio Ridge, in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with the Admiralty Mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Man Pack Glacier *see* **Rubble Glacier**

Man Pack Hill *see* **Elephant Ridge**

Mana *see* **Mana Mountain**

Mount Mana *see* **Mana Mountain**

Mana Mountain. 72°51' S, 3°22' W. Also called Mount Mana. A small, but prominent, ice-free mountain bordering the SE side of Frostlendet Valley, about 8 km SW of Møteplassen Peak, on the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Mana (i.e., "the mane"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mana Mountain in 1966.

Manahan Peak. 77°29' S, 168°26' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 2000 m, 1.5 km E of Giggenbach Ridge, about 4 km NW of the summit of Mount Terror, in the NE part of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for biologist Donal T. Manahan, who worked 8 seasons in Antarctica from 1983. He was the USAP principal investigator in the study of the early stages (embryo larvae) of marine animals, and he was also chairman of the Polar Research Board, at the National Academy of Sciences, in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Manao Tan. 62°13' S, 58°59' W. A beach in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Punta Manchada *see* **Hobbs Point**

Mancho Buttress. 63°55' S, 58°51' W. An ice-covered butrress with precipitous and partly ice-free SW slopes, it rises to 1250 m, on the NE side of the Detroit Plateau, 4.61 km NW of Baley Nunatak, 10.53 km S of Golesh Bluff, and 8.24 km SW of Senokos Nunatak, and surmounts Aitkenhead Glacier to the SW and S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Mancho Peak, in Rila Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Peñasco Manchón Austral. 60°45' S, 44°43' W. A pinnacle rising from the area of land called Manchón Austral (*see under* **A**), on the W coast of Uruguay Cove, on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines.

Manchot Island. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. An island formed by two rocky massifs, in the NNE entrance to Port-Martin, about 320 m W of Bizeux Rock, and about 320 m N of Cape Margerie. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular island was charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île des Manchots, for the large Adélie penguin rookery on the island. Manchot is a French word meaning "penguin." US-ACAN accepted the name Manchot Island in 1956.

Île(s) des Manchots *see* **Manchot Island**

Manchurian ponies *see* **Ponies**

Punta Mancilla *see* **Mancilla Point**

Mancilla Point. 69°29' S, 59°40' W. On the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, S of González Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947, as Punta Mancilla, for Cabo 2nd Class Julio Mancilla Gallardo, on the *Iquique* during the expedition, and who participated in the hydrographic survey of the area. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart. UK-APC accepted the name Mancilla Point on May 11, 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Manciple Island. 64°56' S, 63°56' W. Between Reeve Island and Host Island, in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on a 1952 Argentine chart, but not named. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for one of the *Canterbury Tales* characters. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

El Manco Refugio *see under* **E**

Manczarski Point. 62°09' S, 58°20' W. A low promontory in front of Viéville Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Professor Stefan Manczarski (1899-1979), secretary of the Polish IGY committee (1957-59).

Manczarski Valley. 66°16' S, 100°44' E. A valley with a small lake in it, near Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for Stefan Manczarski (*see* **Manczarski Point**).

Mandarich Massif. 80°41' S, 157°40' E. A rugged Y-shaped massif rising to 1860 m on S side of Byrd Glacier, between Brecher Glacier and Twombley Glacier (2 southern tributaries to the Byrd). Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Stevan "Steve" Mandarich (b. March 4, 1911, Arizona. d. Dec. 6, 2001, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario; the name is from Zagreb), USN, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1933, and who transferred from the *Greenville Victory* to the *Glacier* during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56) to join Admiral Byrd as his chief of staff. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003. Admiral Mandarich is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mandelkliff. 71°27' S, 162°05' E. A cliff just SE of the Litell Rocks, within the lower Rennick Glacier, E of the N end of the Morozumi Range. Named by the Germans.

Mander, Philip William "Phil." Known as "Wink." b. 1930, near Newton Abbot, Devon, son of David Richard R. Mander and his wife Florence Beer. After national service in the RAF, he joined FIDS in 1950, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1951 and at Signy Island Station in 1952. In 1953 he returned to England, and in 1954 shipped out again, from Dover, on a chartered vessel from Sweden, bound for the Falklands, and from there to winter-over again at Base D in 1955, and in 1956 at Signy again, and finally in 1960 at Signy. Along the way he and Derek Clarke bought a cafe in Yorkshire, and ran it for a year. In 1961, in Dover, he married Anne Lewis. He was later in Abu Dhabi, and retired to Paignton, Devon. He did not wish to be interviewed for this book.

Mandible Bay *see* **Mandible Cirque**

Mandible Cirque. 73°07' S, 169°15' E. Also called Mandible Bay. A spectacular cirque indenting the coast of Daniell Peninsula, 8 km WSW of Cape Phillips, in Victoria Land. Named in 1966 by NZ-APC for its appearance in plan and oblique views. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Bahía Mandisovi *see* **Ryder Bay**

Caleta Mandisovi *see* **Ryder Bay**

Mandolin Hills. 69°55' S, 67°20' W. An isolated group of nunataks, rising to 300 m above the surrounding ice, and about 1200 m above sea level, at George VI Sound, 14 km E of Mount Noel, and E of the Traverse Mountains, in the NW part of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E, 1971-72. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for its shape when viewed in plan. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mandon, Justin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mane Skerry. 67°50' S, 67°18' W. A little island, rising to 10 m above sea level, in the central part of Lystad Bay, the most northwesterly island in the bay, off Horseshoe Island. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1952-53, and named by them as Islote Norte (i.e., "north island"). That is the name used in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids from Base Y (Horseshoe Island Station) in 1955-57, and named by them in association with nearby Mite Skerry (a deliberate FIDS misspelling of "might and main"). UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Månesigden. 74°51' S, 12°18' W. A curved mountain area in the NW part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the

Norwegians for its shape (the word "måne" means crescent, or moon).

Manfull Ridge. 75°05' S, 114°39' W. A broad, snow-covered ridge that descends from the N side of the Kohler Range, 8 km W of Morrison Bluff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Byron Preston Manfull (b. Feb. 24, 1923, Utah. d. Feb. 18, 2007, Pa.), of the U.S. Department of State, chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1967-69.

The *Mangen*. Swedish cargo ship, chartered for 4 months to take down the second Pakistani Antarctic Expedition, in 1992-93. Her skipper was Capt. A.A.M. Samual.

Mount Manger. 77°29' S, 153°15' W. A snow-covered mountain, 5 km NW of Mount Josephine, in the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Photographed aerially and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by Byrd for former Missouri farmer William Manger (1865-1928), head of the Manger hotel chain, who gave free room (in the USA) for office space and for expedition personnel in the early stages of ByrdAE 1928-30. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Massif Mangin *see* **Mount Mangin**

Monte Mangin *see* **Mount Mangin**

Mount Mangin. 67°25' S, 68°26' W. Rising to 2040 m, 8 km NE of Mount Barré, NNW of Ryder Bay, and 22 km SSW of Mount Bouvier, in the E part of Adelaide Island. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, roughly mapped by them in Jan. 1909, and named by Charcot as Massif Mangin, for Louis-Alexandre Mangin (1852-1937), the French botanist. Its first appearance as Mount Mangin is on a 1914 British chart. In Oct. 1948, Fids from Base E surveyed it. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Mangin in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. All other interested countries use their own translations of this name, and Monte Mangin is a name the Argentines and Chileans agree on, it appearing as such in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Fids from Base T resurveyed it in 1961-62.

Punta Mango. 64°39' S, 62°02' W. A point due S of Hobbs Point (the NE end of Brooklyn Island) and due N of Sadler Point, on the S side of Plata Passage, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Manhaul Glacier. 72°24' S, 169°45' E. Flows from the E slopes (the New Zealanders say the W slopes) of Mount Humphrey Lloyd into Edisto Inlet, where its terminal face meets the terminal face of Arneb Glacier, just S of Luther Peak, in Victoria Land. The lower parts of the Manhaul and the Arneb are afloat, and part of Edisto Inlet is enclosed between them and the terminal face of Edisto Glacier. Many seals appear on the bay ice within the enclosed part of the inlet, after swimming beneath the floating ice tongues. The tongue of Manhaul Glacier was crossed many times by parties of NZGSAE 1957-58, who so named it because they manhauled their equipment across the floating tongue of this glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, followed by US-ACAN in 1962.

Manhaul Rock. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A prominent rock that emerged from the ice sheet in the 1970s, S of Garnet Hill, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by BAS personnel who manhauled supplies in this area. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Manhauling *see* **Sledges**

Cape Manhue. 78°30' S, 164°00' W. A high promontory of the Ross Ice Shelf, the W point of an inlet in the Bay of Whales, 4 km S of Little America I, it is the S cape of the Sulzberger Peninsula. It was discovered on Jan. 15, 1911 by NorAE 1910-12, and named by Amundsen as Kap Manhue (i.e., "cape man's head") for its shape. Due to the changing shape of the Bay of Whales, it disappeared in later years. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Manju Rock. 68°45' S, 40°25' E. Also called Manzyu Rock. A small rock exposure, midway between Tama Glacier (which is 6 km to the SW) and Tama Point, at the W side of the Prince Olav Coast, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Manzyu-iwa, or Manju-iwa (i.e., "bun-shaped rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Manju Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Bollen (i.e., "the bun").

Manju-iwa *see* **Manju Rock**

Mount Manke. 85°28' S, 144°42' W. Rising to 900 m, it marks the E limit of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert M. Manke (b. 1940), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1957, and served as a Seabee utilitiesman at Byrd Station for the winter of 1960.

Mount Mankinen. 73°54' S, 163°06' E. Rising to 2910 m, it stands 3 km NE of Mount Adamson, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Edward Alvin Mankinen (b. 1939, California), geologist at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Islote Mann. 68°12' S, 66°58' W. A small island, about 180 m long in a N-S direction, about 530 m SE of Fitzroy Island, in Neny Fjord, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for Guillermo Mann Fischer (*see* **Punta Spring Refugio**, under **P**), who was on this expedition.

Mount Mann. 83°12' S, 49°20' W. Rising to about 1680 m, on the SE edge of the Lexington Table, 6 km S of Mount Zirzow, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Edward K. Mann, USAF, an assistant in the Research Division of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Punta Mann. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A point separating Playa del Lobero to the N from Playa Paulina to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Guillermo Mann Fischer, the Chilean veterinary surgeon and whale expert on ChilAE 1946-47 (*see* **Punta Spring Refugio**, under **P**).

Manna Glacier. 69°45' S, 159°40' E. A broad depression glacier, N of Stevenson Bluff and Mount Steele, in the Wilson Hills, it flows NE into the E part of the Gillett Ice Shelf, N of Mount Gorton, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for the airdrop of goodies from an aircraft which carried the governor general of NZ over this area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mannbreen. 74°56' S, 12°18' W. Between Bowrakammen and Johnsonhøgna, in the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Neville Mann (*see* **Deaths**, Aug. 15, 1963).

Mannefallknausane. 74°35' S, 14°30' W. A group of nunataks between the Heimefront Range and the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, the westernmost part of Queen Maud Land. There are three rows of ridges here — east, central, and west. The E one is called Wildskorvene, the central one Wilsonberga, and the W one Baileyranten, after the 3 FIDS men who fell into a crevasse here in 1965 (name means "men fall nunataks," in Norwegian).

Mount Mannering. 71°48' S, 164°57' E. A mountain, 6 km SSE of Toilers Mountain, in the King Range of the Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for Guy M. Mannering (b. Christchurch, NZ), a photographer who could not have picked a more appropriately named base to be at — Scott Base — in 1962-63 (i.e., the previous season), during which he made valuable photographic contributions during 2 missions over the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. Mr. Mannering, son of famous NZ mountain climber George Edward Mannering, was back in Antarctica in 1964. He died on Aug. 7, 2003, aged 78.

Massif Manning *see* **Manning Massif**

Manning, Russell "Russ." Former Royal Marine who joined BAS in 1990, and introduced small boats to Faraday Station in 1990-91, for the new biology program at that base. He wintered-over as boatman and base commander at Signy Island Station in 1992, 1993, and 1995. Later a naturalist, he gave lectures aboard the Antarctic cruise ship *Minerva*.

Manning Automatic Weather Station. 78°48' S, 166°54' E. An American AWS, installed in Nov. 1979. However, it never worked, and a second Manning was installed, on Nov. 25, 1980, at an elevation of 66 m, just S of Minna Bluff, on the Ross Ice Shelf. Named for a helo pilot named Manning. It began operating

on Dec. 1, 1980, and ceased on Jan. 15, 1986, whereupon it was removed, and replaced with Minna Bluff AWS.

Manning Glacier. 73°09' S, 68°17' E. Just S of Harbour Bluff, on the Mawson Escarpment, flowing into the Lambert Glacier. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for John Manning (b. Oct. 5, 1937), who wintered-over at Mawson Station as surveyor in 1967, and who was surveyor in charge of field survey operations during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys of 1968-69, during which season he carried out a survey traverse from Sandefjord Bay to Davis Station. He was back, same role, in 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74. The Russians call it Lednik Kalesnika, for Stanislav Vikentievich Kalesnik (1901-1977), Soviet geographer.

Manning Island. 69°21' S, 76°20' E. About 1.9 km N of Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Plotted in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Vikøy ("bay island"). ANCA renamed it (for themselves) as Manning Island, for John Manning (*see* **Manning Glacier**).

Manning Massif. 70°42' S, 67°50' E. Also seen as Massif Manning. A large rock masssif, between Loewe Massif and McLeod Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, and first visited in 1969 by a team from the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1968-69. Named by ANCA for John Manning (*see* **Manning Glacier**).

Manning Nunataks. 71°00' S, 71°12' E. A group of nunataks on the E side of the S part of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 30 km NNE of Pickering Nunatak. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, and plotted by the Australians in 71°00' S, 71°30' E. Named by ANCA for Sgt. Stuart Aubrey "Sam" Manning (b. Nov. 7, 1923), RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson Station for the winter of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Îlot Manoury *see* **Manoury Island**

Islote Manoury *see* **Manoury Island**

Manoury Island. 64°27' S, 62°50' W. An island, 2.5 km S of Gand Island, in Dallmann Bay, at the N end of Schollaert Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, roughly charted by them, and named by Charcot as Îlot Manoury, for Georges Manoury, secretary of the expedition. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islote Manoury, and that was the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC had an obvious problem with the name Manoury, so named it Snipe Island on Jan. 28, 1953. However, on Sept. 8, 1953, having overcome their problems with the name, they renamed it Manowry Islet [sic] (but they also put in the reminder that it was also known as Snipe). It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer as Manoury Islet, but, after aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Manoury Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN, who had basically been going along with these changes of name and definition, accepted the name Manoury Island in 1963.

Punta Manquilef. 61°11' S, 53°59' W. A point in the central part of the E coast of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Julio Manquilef, of the Chilean Navy, a cabo on ChilAE 1951-52.

Bahía Mansa. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A small bay, about 180 m wide, indenting the E coast of Cape Shirreff for about 450 m between Punta Delfin and Punta Lobos, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1984-85, because of the stillness of the water here ("mansa" is the feminine form of "manso," which means "gentle").

Mansergh Snowfield. 82°01' S, 159°50' E. Feeds the central portion of Starshot Glacier, separating the Surveyors Range from the Holyoake Range. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for Graham Dennis Mansergh, of Auckland, geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mansergh Wall. 82°06' S, 160°18' E. An ice-covered cliff, 6 km long, running E-W between the Mansergh Snowfield and the head of Errant Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Rising to over 1600 m above sea level, the cliff forms part of the divide between the north-flowing Starshot Glacier system and the Nimrod Glacier system, including the south-flowing Errant. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, in association with the snowfield. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Punta Mansfield *see* **Mansfield Point**

Mansfield, Arthur Walter. b. March 29, 1926, London, son of Frederick Mansfield and his wife Beatrice Field. He was at Cambridge, 1944-47, studying natural sciences, and did 3 years in the instruction branch of the Navy, 1947-50. He joined FIDS in 1950, and was meteorologist and biologist at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1951. While there, Dick Laws interested him in seals, and he would eventually become an authority on Antarctic seals and walruses. He summered, 1951-52, in the Falklands, and in Feb. 1952 went down to Hope Bay (Base D) on the *Burghead Bay*, arriving at a rather tense moment (*see* **Wars**). The *Burghead Bay* then took him to Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over as base leader in 1952. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* took him back to Southampton, arriving there on June 11, 1953. Almost immediately upon his arrival back in England in 1953, he turned around and went with Peter Scott to Iceland. He then worked with Dick Laws for a while, then was off to Estoril, Portugal, for Mr. Laws' wedding, and then to the Met Office at Harrow. In Sept. 1954, he left for Canada, affiliated with McGill University, and spent two successive summers in the Arctic, working for the Arctic Unit of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada (later the Department of Fisheries and Oceans). He became director in 1970, and retired at the end of March 1991 to spend years gliding and flying. He married Joan Clarke.

Mansfield Point. 60°39' S, 45°44' W. Between Cleft Point and Stene Point, it marks the E side of the entrance to Norway Bight, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and again by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Arthur Mansfield. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Mansfield.

Caleta Mansilla. 66°23' S, 67°10' W. A bay in the SW coast of Watkins Island, N of Matha Strait, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by ChilAE 1948-49, for 1st Lt. Luis Mansilla Yevens, navigating officer on the *Covadonga* during that expedition.

Islote Mansilla *see* **Islote Figueroa**

Manson, William M. b. March 28, 1893, Sandwich, Mass., but grew up partly in Bourne, Mass., son of Finnish immigrants, ironworker Emmanuel Manson and his wife Lydia (who was really Swedish, but born in Finland). After a brief spell as a laborer doing odd jobs, he went to sea in 1910, as an oiler, and was 2nd assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He was working for the Alcoa Steamship Company in 1942, when he was drafted by the U.S. government onto merchant ships, as a 2nd assistant engineer plying between the USA and North Africa.

Gora Mansurova *see* **Hauglandtoppen**

The *Manta*. Polish trawler involved in fishing surveys in Antarctic waters in 1976-77, skippered by Kazimierz "Kaz" Augustyniak. She was back, off Enderby Land, in 1977-78, doing the same thing, with the same skipper.

Nunatak Manteiro. 66°04' S, 61°25' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Mantell Screes. 80°38' S, 24°26' W. A rock spur rising to about 1400 m, and bounded by screes (taluses), NW of Arkell Cirque, on the N side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station, 1968-71. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Sussex surgeon, geologist, and paleontologist Gideon Algernon Mantell (1790-1852; name pronounced "mantle"). Mantell, Sir Richard Owen, and Dr. Fred Dixon (great great uncle of George Manley Dixon — q.v.) were the first three "dinosaur hunters" in England. Originally plotted in 80°38' S, 24°34' W, its coordinates were corrected by the British by 1978, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1982 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Caleta Manterola. 65°55' S, 66°03' W. A cove, 200 m wide, ice-free in summer, and with stony coasts, it indents for 500 m the extreme SW coast of Rabot Island, immediately N of Monflier Point, in the Biscoe Islands. The name first appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, probably

named for Dionisio Manterola, chief engineer on the *Esmeralda* during the battle of Iquique in 1879.

Mount Manthe. 74°47' S, 99°21' W. Rising to 575 m, 8 km NNE of Shepherd Dome, in the S part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lawrence L. Manthe (b. 1931. d. Dec. 10, 2007, Bismarck, ND), meteorologist at Byrd Station for the winter of 1967.

Isla Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes *see* **Bulnes Island**

Manuela Automatic Weather Station. 74°55' S, 163°36' E. American AWS at an elevation of 78 m, on Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay, which began operating on Feb. 6, 1984 as Inexpressible Island AWS. Its name was changed, for Manuela Sievers, who worked at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. It stopped operating on June 27, 1987.

Many Glaciers Pond. 77°36' S, 163°19' E. A pond, 500 m long, 0.8 km S of the snout of Commonwealth Glacier, in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Part of the Aiken Creek system, it receives drainage from several glaciers, including Commonwealth Glacier, Wales Glacier, and Weatherwax Glacier. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), and accepted by US-ACAN in 1992.

Manzyu-iwa *see* **Manju Rock**

Manzyu Rock *see* **Manju Rock**

Maotai Shan. 73°45' S, 75°47' E. An isolated hill, inland from Davis Staton. Named by the Chinese.

Mapping of Antarctica. The Ancient Greeks featured Antarctica on their maps without even seeing it. They just figured it was there, to balance out the Arctic. They guessed at its shape. The Piri Re'is map (*see* **Mysteries**), which came to light in 1929, and which was said to have been drawn in 1513, not only shows Antarctica, but also the islands and indentations in the coast of what is today known as Queen Maud Land. More, that map showed Antarctica as it had been in the ancient days, before the ice covered it. Other, later, maps show Tierra del Fuego as the northern tip of a huge continent centering on the South Pole. Drake's discovery in 1578 of the Drake Passage disproved the Tierra del Fuego part at least, and Cook's epic voyage of 1772–75 certainly narrowed the boundaries of the proposed continent when he circumnavigated Antarctica at high latitudes — without ever seeing land. This discovery negated the many inventive theories about Terra Australis Incognita, but, even at that stage, the existence of a solid continent was debated. Some thought the South Pole was located in water, but Cook rightly supposed that the mass of icebergs that he saw must have come from land, or at least a frozen mass of considerable size. The first maps of Antarctica proper (i.e., south of 60°S) were prepared by the early sealers in the South Shetlands, and some of them published charts. The first chart of the South Shetlands was prepared in 1820–21, by John Miers, based on the voyages of William Smith. The first manuscript maps of these islands were compiled by Hampton Stewart, also in 1820–21. Richard Sherratt made an inaccurate map of these islands in the early part of 1821, and on Nov. 1, 1822, R.H. Laurie, chartseller to the British Admiralty, published a map of the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the SE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, based on the explorations of George Powell. Inaccuracies abounded, of course, but gradually the maps got better. As more and more of the continent was sighted, by such navigators as von Bellingshausen, Palmer, Bransfield, Biscoe, Kemp, Balleny, Dumont d'Urville, Wilkes, and Ross, there appeared in the 19th century the probability of a roughly circular body of land of enormous size. Chartings were done of the coast, especially by USEE 1838–42 (Wilkes). Wilkes was fooled by a lot of looming, or mirages, and although it has now been proved that he reported honestly that which he thought he saw, his reputation suffered considerably for decades as a result of his unwitting inaccuracies, and Ross did his best to damage Wilkes. In 1886 John Murray drew a map of Antarctica which turned out to be surprisingly accurate, even though on the *Challenger* the previous decade he had not even sighted land. In 1895 Ludwig Friederichsen (*see* **The *Jason***), the German cartographer, made the then definitive map of Antarctica, and in 1905 J.G. Bartholomew of London brought it up to date, at a scale of 1:14 million. The vast expanse of the continent was still a white circle with nothing in it except the Pole marked at 90°S. But the coasts and islands were now well charted. In fact, doubt still existed as to the actual continental properties of Antarctica, and speculation now arose as to the possibility of the Ross–Weddell Graben (q.v.), which would split the continent in two. (This was partly disproved by Byrd in 1928–30, and totally by Ronne in 1947–48). Scott and Amundsen, Shackleton and Mawson, opened up long, narrow chunks of the interior, as they made the first traverses on the continent, but it was the airplane that really opened up Antarctica, from the late 1920s. In 1929 the American Geographical Survey published its 1:12.5 million map of Antarctica, and, after that, with aerial photography, ground control checks, and more and more land traverses, the Antarctic nothingness was gradually filled in. In 1936, U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, using air photos taken by Wilikins and Ellsworth, made significant new maps of parts of Antarctica. In 1946, the Norwegian cartographer H.E. Hansen produced an *Atlas of Parts of the Antarctic Coastal Lands*, compiled from air photos taken during LCE 1936–37. In the 1950s, U.S. cartographers John Roscoe and Gard Blodgett worked from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, to produce up-to-date maps of Antarctica. In 1959–60, FIDS cartographers (notably Derek Searle) produced new maps of parts of Antarctica, using air photos taken during RARE 1947–48. There was much important work done in the 1960s and 1970s by Japanese and Russian cartographers, and even later by the Bulgarians and the Chinese. The French mapped considerable portions of Adélie Land, especially around the Géologie Archipelago. As late as the 1960s some maps were still showing ice shelves as part of the land mass, but since then shelves have been clearly defined as such. Many details remain uncertain, many parts of Antarctica have yet to be explored (*see* **Unexplored areas**), and whole regions and mountain ranges can disappear. Moreover, the coastline is constantly changing its appearance, as ice calves off from the continental shelf (see **Bay of Whales**, for a good example of this). Since the 1940s ever-increasingly sophisticated sounding techniques have been producing better and better maps of the bedrock, in other words, what the continent might look like without the ice. Name changes play havoc with the interested reader. Several features have more than one name, or spelling. Different countries use different names sometimes, for the same feature. The names used in this encyclopedia are generally the ones accepted by US-ACAN (Advisory Committee on Antarctic Place Names), although this practice falls short of slavishness when their errors have to be corrected, or the judgment of ACAN is weak. Great Britain, NZ, and Australia all have their own place names committes (UK-APC, NZ-APC, and ANCA), and usually these all work with the Americans to produce an order of things in the naming of Antarctic geographic features. Chile, Argentina, Norway, Japan, USSR/Russia, France, Belgium, Spain, Germany, Bulgaria, and others, all have a tendency to go their own way, but it is the purpose and intention of this encyclopedia to clarify this confusion as much as possible, aware even then that names are being added and amended all the time. Sometimes hundreds of new names are doled out each year. The USSR produced a 4-volume atlas of Antarctica. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) produced a whole batch of maps which could be ordered from Map Distribution, USGS, Denver. These maps sell well, and are often out of stock. A comprehensive catalog of maps and charts issued by the USA and other countries has been published by SCAR: Catalog of Antarctic Maps and Charts, 4th edition, 1974 (revised 1976). It was available from the Division of National Mapping, Department of Minerals and Energy, Canberra. For up to date information, contact the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC, or, in Britain, the Scott Polar Research Institute. In Australia contact the Canberra department listed above. In other countries contact your local polar institute or related government department.

Mapple Glacier. 65°25' S, 62°15' W. A narrow glacier, 24 km long, flowing E into the S arm of Exasperation Inlet, S of Delusion Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, 3 km N of Melville Glacier, from which it is separated by a line of small peaks. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Father Mapple, the priest in *Moby Dick*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Maquetknausane. 72°17' S, 22°38' E. A mountain in the E part of the upper portion of

Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Islote Mar. 64°09' S, 60°59' W. A little island 1.5 km NW of Tisné Point, off Cierva Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name appears for the first time on Chilean charts of 1947, and has been in use ever since. The Argentines call it the same thing.

Isla(s) Mara *see* **Wednesday Island**

Le Marais *see under* **L**

Isla Marambio *see* **Seymour Island**

Marambio Station *see* **Vicecomodoro Marambio Station**

Maranga, César. b. Argentina. Teniente de navío in the Argentine Navy, he was skipper of the *Uruguay* from Dec. 7, 1909 to Oct. 2, 1910.

Maranga Island. 65°12' S, 64°22' W. The most northwesterly of the Anagram Islands, it lies on the S side of French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Argentine Islands Station in 1960. Named anagramatically by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in association with the Anagram Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It appears on a British chart of 1974.

Glaciar Marangunic. 63°27' S, 56°05' W. A glacier in the NW quadrant of Dundee Island, S of Joinville Island, off the NE extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Cedomir Marangunic D. (*see* **Florence Nunatak**).

Marble. Covers the ground all around the Marble Point-Arnold Cove area of Victoria Land. Marble has also been found in the Skallevikhalsen Hills (*see* **Dairi-ike**).

Marble Cape *see* **Marble Point**

Marble Hills. 80°17' S, 82°05' W. A group of mainly ice-free hills on the W side of Horseshoe Valley, between the Liberty Hills and the Independence Hills, in the S part of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63 because the rocks in these hills are composed of marble. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Marble Knolls. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. Low marble knolls lying near the shore of Borge Bay, just SW of Waterpipe Beach, between Elephant Flats and Pumphouse Lake, in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It has distinctive flora, and biological work was done by BAS here up to 1973. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Marble Peak. 85°29' S, 156°28' W. A coastal peak, 3 km NW of its twin, O'Brien Peak, and almost the same height, it overlooks the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, about midway between Amundsen Glacier and Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70, for the light-colored, whitish bands of marble crossing straight over its summit. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Marble Point. 77°26' S, 163°50' E. Also called Marble Cape. A rocky promontory of red marble on soil, due E of Cape Royds, Ross Island, it juts out from the Scott Coast of Victoria Land, in front of the S end of the Wilson Piedmont Glacier, about 5.5 km N of Cape Bernacchi and 8 km N of New Harbor. Charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for the marble here. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name. On March 12, 1957 a 2-year feasibility study was begun to see if it could be a permanent land runway. Apparently it couldn't. On Oct. 16, 1989, the Americans built Marble Point Camp here, in 77°25' S, 163°40' E. It was dismantled on Jan. 30, 1990.

Marble Point Automatic Weather Station. 77°24' S, 163° 48' E. An American AWS at an elevation of 108 m, which began operating on Feb. 5, 1980, at Marble Point.

Marble Rock. 67°36' S, 62°50' E. A rock outcrop, about 60 m long and between 15 and 30 m wide, with a rounded top caused by glaciation, it is situated at the edge of the ice cliff about 1.4 km WSW of West Arm and about 2.5 km WSW of Mawson Station, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and first plotted from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA for the marble beds described there by Dave Trail (*see* **Mount Trail**), the geologist who wintered-over at Mawson in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

The *Marburg* *see* **The *Caledonian Star***

March, John C. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

March of the Penguins. *La marche de l'empereur*. 2005 French doco about the emperor penguin, very informative, and quite touching in a Gallic sort of way, if a trifle long. Directed and co-written by Luc Jacquet. Shot by two cinematographers, Laurent Chalet and Jérôme Maison. Morgan Freeman narrated the American version.

Marchant, Ian Thomas. b. Sept. 19, 1948, Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham. He moved to Australia, and was weather observer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1973.

Marchant Glacier. 78°06' S, 162°03' E. A glacier, 11 km long, flowing NW from the slopes of Rampart Ridge between Mount Bishop and Mount Potter to the vicinity of Mount Bockheim, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for David R. Marchant, glacial geologist from the University of Maine, who, since 1985, used volcanic ashes to determine changes in climate and geology over the eons. He was later at Boston University.

Cape Marchesi. 72°24' S, 77°37' W. A cape forming the E boundary of the Trathan Coast, at the NE extremity of Smyley Island, at the mouth of the Ronne Entrance, at the SW side of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for Victor Marchesi.

Marchesi, Victor Aloysius John Baptist. b. Jan. 25, 1914, London, as Luigi John Marchesi, son of one of the members of the wine merchant family and his wife Miss De Marki. He was raised in Belgravia by his eccentric godmother, Lady Caillard, the medium (Zoe Dudgeon, the widow of Sir John Oakley Maund and also of industrialist Sir Vincent Caillard). In the RN, he served as 4th officer on the *Discovery II* in 1935-36, helping Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon, and was promoted to sub lieutenant in 1938, and to lieutenant in 1939. In 1943 he was 1st lieutenant on a surveying ship, the *Franklin*, off the east coast of England, when he was requested by Jimmy Marr to be captain of the *Bransfield* for Operation Tabarin, 1943-45. He did, indeed, take the *Bransfield* out of London, but then the ship sprang a leak, and the team left the ship at Falmouth, taking the *Highland Monarch* to the Falklands, where Marchesi became skipper of the *William Scoresby* for the duration of the operation — and after. He and the 1st mate (Paddy Fleck) and 2nd mate (Ian Graham) were actually, officially, part of Tabarin. He married Nancy Hobsbawn in 1946, and served on the *Unicorn* during the Korean War. He died on Dec. 27, 2006.

Marchetti Glacier. 77°11' S, 161°33' E. Flows from the N slope of Mount Mahony, in the Saint Johns Range, into Cotton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Peter Anthony Marchetti, who made 20 deployments to McMurdo between 1987 and 2007, including 7 winters. He was camp manager for USAP's telecommunications facility on Black Island, for 11 austral summers between 1996 and 2007. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Bahía Marcial Mora *see* **Zubov Bay**

Marck Glacier. 72°16' S, 97°02' W. Flows into the SW extremity of Cadwalader Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003 for Aviation Machinist's Mate George H. Marck (b. May 22, 1923, Binghamton, NY. d. Sept. 2, 2002, North Babylon, NY; it is a Slovak name), who joined the U.S. Navy on Dec. 2, 1942, and was an air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHj 1946-47, which obtained air photos of Thurston Island and adjacent areas.

The *Marco Polo*. A 22,000-ton tourist ship, built in East Germany in 1965 as the *Alexander Pushkin*, a Baltic Sea Shipping Company ship based out of Leningrad, and doubling as a transatlantic vessel and cruise ship. By the 1970s, she was cruising more and more, her dour Russian-style budget-style accommodations reflected in the price of a cabin. In the 1980s, she was transferred to the Far Eastern Shipping Company, of Vladivostok, and began cruising out of Australia. In 1990, she was laid up in Singapore, doomed to the scrapyard. However, in 1991, the *Pushkin* was bought by the US-based Orient Lines, taken to Athens for a mammoth two-year overhaul, and registered in the Bahamas. She had an 800-passenger capacity. She was in Antarctic waters for the first time in 1993-94, under the command of captains Eric Bjurstedt (formerly skipper of the *Seabourn Spirit*, not in Antarctic waters) and Peter Letzen. That season she sailed from the Antarctic Peninsula to the Ross Sea. She was back, under Capt. Bjurst-

edt, in 1995-96, 1997-98 (with Jackie Ronne aboard as one of the passengers), 1998-99, and 1999-2000. Roland Andersson was her skipper in 2000-01. In 2003-04 she made 5 trips to Antarctica, taking a total of 2629 passengers, and averaging 524 passengers per trip. In 2008 she was acquired by Transocean Cruises, who kept her name.

Marco Polo High. 76°39' S, 164°00' W. An undersea mountain chain, 160 km long, by 80 km wide, running NNW-SSE in the Ross Sea, off Marie Byrd Land. It actually covers the coordinates 76°18' S to 77°00' S, and 166°W to 162°W. Discovered in March-June 1993 by Anna Del Ben, Icilio R. Finetti, and Michele Pipan. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for Marco Polo (1254-1324), the great Venetian explorer.

Caleta Marcos *see* **Caleta Weber**

Marcoux Nunatak. 69°55' S, 159°04' E. Rising to 1530 m, about midway between Schmidt Nunataks and Poorman Peak, and about 33 km SE of Pope Mountain, in the Wilson Hills, it stands above the ice near the head of Manna Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John S. Marcoux (b. 1931, Florida), USN, who wintered-over as VX-6 aviation structural mechanic at McMurdo in 1967.

Mareck, Reinhold. b. March 9, 1871, Rhinow im Mark, Germany. Assistant engineer on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Île du Marégraphe *see* **Marégraphe Island**

Marégraphe Island. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A small, rocky island, about 0.8 km W of the N end of Carrel Island, and at the SW extremity of Chenal Pedersen, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French and named by them as Île du Marégraphe, for the marigraph, or tide recording gauge, placed here that year over a period of 10 days, by Bertrand Imbert, and which obtained data through 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name Marégraphe Island in 1962.

Cabo Marescot *see* **Marescot Point**

Cap Marescot *see* **Marescot Point**

Cape Marescot *see* **Marescot Point**

Marescot du Thilleul, Jacques-Marie-Eugène. Name also spelled Marescot-Duthilleul. b. Oct. 26, 1810, Boulogne. In 1820 he entered Henri IV College, was a brilliant and precocious student, and graduated on May 11, 1826, going on from there to further study at Angoulême. 10 months later he was an élève on the school-ship *Orion*. For 10 years he served on several ships in the Mediterranean, taking on Barbary pirates, and exploring. He was ensign on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40, and died on board, Nov. 23, 1839. His last words were, "Mon père! Mon pauvre vieux père!"

Marescot Point. 63°29' S, 58°35' W. A small but distinctive low rocky point, projecting N from Trinity Peninsula, N of Crown Peak, 4 km E of Thanaron Point, 13 km WSW of Cape Ducorps, and 20 km E of Cape Roquemaurel. This is the Cap Marescot discovered and charted in Feb. 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville for Jacques-Marie-Eugène Marescot du Thilleul (see above). It appears as Cabo Marescot on an 1861 Spanish chart, and as Cape Marescot on British charts of 1901 and 1936. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1946, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Marescot Point on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Cabo Negrita, but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Marescot. This last mentioned Cabo Marescot, however, refers erroneously to a point to the ESE, south of the Jacquinot Rocks, and this error seems to have been perpetuated in the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. So, there seem to be two separate and distinct points (or capes) in close proximity called Marescot.

Marescot Ridge. 63°32' S, 58°32' W. A ridge consisting of numerous ice-covered hills, running inland in a southerly direction for 3 km from Marescot Point to Crown Peak (i.e., this peak is at the S end of the ridge, and, at 1185 m, is the highest point on the ridge), along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first seen on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, it was surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1946, and so named by them because they thought this was the Cap Marescot discovered by FrAE 1837-40. It wasn't, as it turned out — that was Marescot Point. UK-APC accepted the name Marescot Ridge on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. *See also* **Puntilla Ejército de Chile** (under **E**).

Islote Margalot *see* **Alaggia Rock**

Pico Margalot *see* **Janssen Peak**

The *Margaret*. Bob Headland, in the 2nd edition of his Chronology (see the Bibliography) says that the *Margaret* was a New London whaler in at the South Shetlands for the 1907-08 season, captain Erastus Nash. He cites Barnard L. Colby's book, *For Oil and Buggy Whips* (1990: Mystic Seaport Museum). This author can find no independent verification that the *Margaret* or Capt. Nash ever existed.

Margaret Automatic Weather Station. 80°00' S, 165°00' W. An American AWS, installed on Roosevelt Island, in the Ross Ice Shelf, and known originally as Roosevelt Island AWS. The name was changed to honor two Margarets — Margaret Lanyon (former NSF representative in NZ) and Margaret Lazzara Cookman (1958-2004).

Margaret Bay *see* **Marguerite Bay**

Margaret Goodenough Glacier *see* **Goodenough Glacier**

Margaret Hill. 78°12' S, 162°55' E. A peak rising to 1874 m on Rucker Ridge, 8 km E of Mount Rucker, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Margaret Clark, geologist with the 1977-78 NZGSAE field party in this area. Her first name was used because there are too many features with the name Clark. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1999.

Mount Margaret Wade *see* **Mount Fitzimmons**

Bahía Margarita *see* **Marguerite Bay**

Isla Margarita *see* **Alexander Island**

Cape Margerie. 66°49' S, 141°23' E. A low, ice-covered cape, marked by prominent rock outcrops at its N end, about midway between Cape Mousse and Lacroix Nunatak, it is bounded on the N by several rocky islands. Charted by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Emmanuel de Margerie (1862-1953), French geographer and geologist. The French were based here in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955.

Lake Marginal. 74°36' S, 163°30' E. Due W of Cape Sastrugi, on the W side of the Deep Freeze Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Baie Marguerite *see* **Marguerite Bay**

Île Marguerite *see* **Marguerite Island**

Marguerite Bay. 68°30' S, 68°30' W. A great bay on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, it is bounded on the N by Adelaide Island and Pourquoi Pas Island, on the S by the Wordie Ice Shelf, George VI Sound, and Alexander Island, and on the E by the Fallières Coast. Discovered and roughly charted in late Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Baie Marguerite, for his 2nd wife, Marguerite Cléry. It has appeared on various charts (some from South America, some not) as Bahía Margarita (and various minor spelling variations of this name), since 1910, and that was the name used in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appeared on British charts of 1914 and 1940, as Marguerite Bay, and on a 1922 British map as Margaret Bay. In Feb. 1924 there were two whale catchers in this bay, one (skippered by Søren Beckmann) from the *Sevilla*, and the other (commanded by Gustav Mathiesen) from the *Roald Amundsen*. The bay was re-surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. The name Marguerite Bay was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Marguerite Island. 66°47' S, 141°23' E. A rocky island, 1.1 km NW of Empereur Island, 2.6 km NNW of Cape Margerie, and N of Port-Martin, on the coast of East Antarctica. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Marguerite, for the wife of René Dova (*see* **Dumont d'Urville Station**). Interestingly, the Americans say it was named for a character in Goethe's *Faust*. Either way, US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Islote Mari *see* **Mariholm**

Nunatak Mari. 66°07' S, 61°02' W. The nunatak next N of Nunatak Castro, immediately E of Nunatak Arizaga, almost in the middle of Jason Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Isla María *see* **James Ross Island**, **Marie Island**

Punta María *see* **Conesa Point**

Maria Automatic Weather Station. 74°38' S, 164°01' E. An Italian AWS on Mount Browning, on the W side of Terra Nova Bay, installed in Nov. 1998, at an elevation of 354.96 m.

Maria Creek. 77°37' S, 163°03' E. Pronounced

"ma-rye-uh," rather than the way the name is normally pronounced. A glacial meltwater stream, 0.8 km long, flowing NE from the snout of Canada Glacier, and close to the glacier, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land, to enter the W end of Lake Fryxell to the W of Bowles Creek and Green Creek. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight (*see* **McKnight Creek**), for the many aeolian deposits of fine sands along the creek, indicative of strong winds blowing around the S end of Canada Glacier during the winter. From Lerner & Loewe's classic song "They Call the Wind Maria," from *Paint Your Wagon*. US-ACAN accepted this amazing name.

Punta María (del) Pilar *see* **Conesa Point**

Cabo María Josefa *see* **Punta Jaraquemada**

The *Maria Yermolova*. Small, 3941-ton, 332-foot Russian cruise ship, built in 1974, sister to the *Lyubov Orlova*. She was in at the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 2000-01, under the command of Capt. Sergei Sviridov. She could carry up to 128 passengers.

Mount Mariacki. 62°10' S, 58°16' W. An ice-covered mountain, rising to between 300 and 400 m, between Admiralty Bay and Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Mariacki Church, the famous medieval Krakow cathedral.

Caleta Marian *see* **Marian Cove**

Marian Cove. 62°13' S, 58°46' W. It indents the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands, between Collins Harbor and Potter Cove, or, put another way, between North Spit and South Spit, in Maxwell Bay. Used by whalers, and probably named by them in the period between 1906 and 1913 (no one seems to know who Marian was), it was roughly charted by David Ferguson in 1913-14, and appears on his 1921 map of that survey. It was re-charted in 1934, by the Discovery Investigations, and appears on their 1935 chart, and on a British chart of 1948. It also appears as Marion Cove, on a 1937 British chart. Marian Cove was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Caleta Marian, but on a 1953 chart of theirs as Caleta Mariana, and that last is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. King Sejong Station is on the S side of this cove. Last plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Caleta Mariana *see* **Marian Cove**

Mariani Refugio *see* **Sargento Mariani Refugio**

Cape Marie *see* **Marie Island**

Isla Marie *see* **Marie Island**

Pointe Marie *see* **Marie Island**

Marie Byrd Canyon. 75°00'S, 152°50' W. An undersea feature in the Ross Sea, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named after Admiral Byrd's wife. It does not exist.

Marie Byrd Land. 80°00' S, 120°00' W. A huge tract of land, unclaimed by any country but usually regarded as an American domain, which borders the southernmost part of the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the Rockefeller Plateau and the Eights Coast, and to the E of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Ross Sea. It also overlooks the Amundsen Sea, and large glaciers run from here into the Ross Ice Shelf. Geologically, it is an island, covered with ice to connect it to the main bedrock continent. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929, by Byrd in a flight over it, and named by him for his wife, Marie Ames Byrd, or at least the NW portion of what we know today as Marie Byrd was so named. It was first surveyed and mapped by Paul Siple, in 1935. Later, the cartographic extent of Marie Byrd Land was enlarged. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It has resisted the obvious abbreviation so common in Antarctic place naming — Byrd Land.

Marie Byrd Land Camp. 75°45' S, 135°00' W. An American camp in Marie Byrd Land, consisting of 5 Jamesway huts, opened between October and December 1977.

Marie Byrd Land Survey. USARP's largest scientific field undertaking in the period 1966-68. Led by Alton Wade, it was conducted in two phases, in successive summers, 1966-67 and 1967-68, and these phases were known as Phase I and Phase II. There were various reasons for it: 1. to provide a ground control network for mapping; 2. to produce a general geological map; 3. to select areas for future geological study; 4. to do whatever geological study it could right then; 5. to collect biological specimens; 6. to produce a species-distribution map; and 7. to find and study geological anomalies. There were 4 topographical engineers, 5 geologists, 3 biologists, and a paleomagnetician. There were also 13 officers and men of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, a Navy aerographer, 2 Navy cooks, and a USARP field assistant. Avaliable were three UH-1D turbine-powered helicopters.

Marie Byrd Land Traverse. 1957-58. During OpDF III. Led by Charles R. Bentley. Also on the party: Jack B. Long (surveyor and mechanic), Ned Ostenso (seismologist), Vern Anderson (glaciologist; replaced by Bill Long), and Leonard A. LeSchack. This was the first scientific traverse to leave Byrd Station during IGY. They left in Nov. 1957 and returned to Byrd in Feb. 1958. The second such traverse, the following season (1958-59), is better known as the Horlick Mountains Traverse. There were also Marie Byrd Land traverses in 1959-60, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Marie Byrd Seamount. 70°00' S, 118°00' W. An undersea feature off Marie Byrd Land, in association with which it was named by international agreement, in 1988.

Marie Island. 66°07' S, 65°45' W. An island, 3 km long, immediately N of Cape Evensen, on the Graham Coast of Graham Land. During FrAE 1903-05 Charcot named a point on the coast close N of Cape Evensen as Pointe Marie, for his elder sister. It appears on a 1908 British chart as Marie Point. However, during FrAE 1908-10, Charcot re-applied the name Pointe Marie to the S tip of what he thought was an island, Île Waldeck-Rousseau, a few miles to the SE. On a 1911 British copy of Charcot's chart, this new Pointe Marie was given as Cape Marie, and on a 1914 British chart appears as Mary Point. The Discovery Investigations surveyed this area in 1930-31, but found nothing amiss, but in 1935-36, BGLE 1934-37 found that Charcot's "Île Waldeck-Rousseau" was in fact a peak on the mainland, and they named it Waldeck-Rousseau Peak, in order to preserve Charcot's naming and the spirit behind it. The island near the peak had been unnamed, yet was the most prominent feature in the vicinity of the peak still lacking a name, and so it was named Marie Island, by UK-APC, on Sept. 22, 1954. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1956. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Marie, and that is the name found in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it Isla María.

Marie Point *see* **Marie Island**

Mariholm. 60°45' S, 45°42' W. The highest, largest, and most easterly island in a small group that lies 0.5km S of Moe Island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The name appears on Petter Sørlle's chart that was based on his famous "running survey" of the South Orkneys, in 1912-13, and apparently named by him for his daughter Mari (later Mrs. Winge) ("holm" means a small island). On a 1913 chart by Sørlle and Hans Borge, it appears erroneously as Hariholm. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears as Mariholm on their 1934 chart, and the whole group was charted by them as Mariholm Islets. Mariholm was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. The individual island appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Roca Mariholm, but the group appears as Rocas Mariholm on a 1954 Argentine chart, and that (i.e., the group) is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (for that gazetteer, the Argentines rejected the name Islote Mari for the island itself). In 1982 the group is referred to (in a British source) as the Mariholm Islands. *See also* **Gerd Island**, **Reid Island**, and **Signy Island**.

Roca(s) Mariholm *see* **Mariholm**

Mariholm Islands *see* **Mariholm**

Mariholm Islets *see* **Mariholm**

Marilyn Automatic Weather Station. 80°00' S, 165°00' E. An American AWS on Byrd Glacier, at an elevation of 64 m. It began operating (as Byrd Glacier AWS, and at an elevation of 75 m then) on Jan. 16, 1984. Its name was changed to Marilyn. It was visited on Jan. 23, 2009.

Islotes Marin. 65°54' S, 66°38' W. A group of small islands, NW of Mackworth Rock, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Marín *see* **Punta Azcuénaga**

Marin, François-Joseph. b. March 8, 1808, Saint-Chamas, France. Able seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On May 4, 1840 he transferred to the *Zélée* as a pilot.

Marin Bluff. 69°25' S, 68°36' W. A small rock bluff, rising to 425 m (the Chileans say about 800 m), about 9 km ESE of Cape Jeremy, and about 9 km ENE of Mount Edgell, on the E coast of the N entrance to George VI Sound, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel in 1971-72. In

keeping with the naming of several features in this area for winds, this one was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the marin, a warm southerly or southeasterly wind in the Gulf of Lion, in Provence. US-ACAN accepted the name. In 1978 the Argentines named it Cerro Santa Micaela, for the *Santa Micaela*. The Chileans call it Cerro Moyano, for Hugo Iván Moyano González, biology professor at the Instituto Antártico Chileno and at the University of Concepción, who conducted benthic investigations here during ChilAE 1970-71.

Bahía Marín Darbel *see* **Darbel Bay**

Marin Darbel Bay *see* **Darbel Bay**

Marin-Darbel Fjord *see* **Darbel Bay**

Marin Darbel Islands *see* **Darbel Islands**

Marin Glacier. 76°04' S, 162°22' E. Just W of Cape Hickey, flowing SE into Charcot Cove, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Bonifacio Marin, engineman who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Punta Marina *see* **Marina Point, Navy Point**

Marina, Martín M. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948

Marina Ledge *see* **Marina Point**

Marina Point. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A low, rocky point forming the NW tip of Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago. On Feb. 4, 1935, the *Penola* ran aground on the reef off this point, during BGLE 1934-37, and the expedition named this reef Marina Ledge, for Princess Marina (1906-1968) of Greece, who had married George, Duke of Kent (son of George V), on Nov. 29, 1934, while the *Penola* was on her way to the Argentine Islands. The point was surveyed by BGLE in 1935-36, but the point itself was not named. In 1953 FIDS moved their Argentine Islands Station from Winter Island to this point, and on Sept. 2, 1954 UK-APC named the point as Marina Point, and dropped the name Marina Ledge. US-ACAN accepted this in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Marina. In 1961 this particular Duchess of Kent became Princess Marina again.

The *Marina Svetaeva* *see* **The *Svetaeva***

The *Marine Adventurer* *see* **The *The Akademik Ioffe***

The *Marine Discoverer* *see* **The *Alla Tarasova***

The *Marine Intrepid* *see* **The *Professor Multanovskiy***

Marine Plain. 68°38' S, 78°08' E. A flat plain, 3 km by 1 km, with its long axis trending NNW, it has an elevation ranging from sea level to 20 m, and lies on the S side of Mule Peninsula, between Krok Fjord and Ellis Fjord, or, to put it another way, between Amundsen Bay and the head of Krok Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. A boulder-covering protects powdery diatomaceous sediments, and a few small lakes and depressions occur on its surface. It was designated SSSI #25, a site that included Burton Island. It is 9.14 sq miles in area, and is of interest because of the vertebrate fossil finds, and because of the limnological research at nearby Burton Lake. It comprises raised marine sediments rich in diatoms, molluscan and whale and dolphin fossils. The Australians established a field camp here, and named the feature.

The *Marine Spirit* *see* **The *Akademik Shuleykin***

The *Marine Voyager* *see* **The *Vavilov***

Marine worms *see* **Worms**

Islotes Marinelli. 64°16' S, 62°54' W. A group of small islands immediately E of the Sigma Islands and immediately N of the Tau Islands, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Mariner Glacier. 73°15' S, 167°30' E. A major valley glacier, over 100 km long, on the N side of Mount Murchison, it flows SE from the plateau of Victoria Land, between the Malta Plateau and the Mountaineer Range, forms the S boundary of the Victory Mountains, and terminates at the NW corner of Lady Newnes Bay (it is one the two large contributors of piedmont ice to this bay), in the Ross Sea, immediately to the S of the Mount Phillips massif, where it forms Mariner Glacier Tongue. A few miles upstream from its debouchure into the bay, it is joined at right angles from the S by a large, unnamed tributary which drains the E and N fall of the Mount Murchison massif. Its lower floating reaches and the entrance to its valley were reconnoitered in Dec. 1958, by Capt. John Cadwalader and 2 members of NZGSAE 1958-59, on a helo flight from the *Glacier* and the *Staten Island*, which were lying close off the S end of Coulman Island, in an attempt to land expeditioners on the mainland. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for all mariners in Antarctic waters. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mariner Glacier Tongue. 73°27' S, 168°20' E. The broad floating seaward extension of Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land, it is just W of, and abuts, Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue where that glacier flows into Lady Newnes Bay, in the Ross Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, in association with the glacier.

Mariner Hill. 71°51' S, 68°17' W. A prominent, snow-free, conical hill, rising to about 500 m, midway between Syrtis Hill and Two Steps Cliffs, in the S part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Mariner-9, the NASA probe which was the first to orbit Mars, in 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994, with the coordinates 71°51' S, 68°20' W.

Mariner Islands. 66°01' S, 101°09' E. A group of rocky islands and rocks in the NE part of the Bunger Hills, just N of Booth Peninsula, they form the N central group of the Highjump Archipelago. Bounded by Edisto Channel on the W, Glossard Channel on the S, and Remenchus Glacier on the E. Miles Island is part of this group. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for David Bunger's Martin Mariner airplane which flew over this area during OpHJ.

Mariner Plateau *see* **Marinerplateau**

Islotes Marinero Ciotti *see* **Faure Islands, Kirkwood Islands**

Puerto Marinero Lagarrigue *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

Cabo Marinero Paredes *see* **Charles Point**

Marinerplateau. 73°01' S, 166°20' E. A plateau in the area of Mariner Glacier (hence the name given by the GANOVEX VI field party there), S of Gair Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. The rest of the world call it Mariner Plateau.

Marinovic Beach. 77°35' S, 163°34' E. A gently-sloping beach on the S shore of Explorers Cove, New Harbor, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. During the 1984-85 season, the sea off this beach was correctly identified by Baldo Branimir Marinovic (b. 1962), a graduate student at the University of California, Santa Cruz, as a site for the study of reproductive biology and larval ecology of shallow-water echinoderms. Mr. Marinovic and other marine biologists from the university proceeded to develop the site during that summer and the following (1985) winter, and they all named it accordingly. US-ACAN accepted the name. Marinovic got his PhD from the University of Western Australia.

Mario Zucchelli Station *see* **Baia Terra Nova Station**

Monte Marión *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Mount Marion *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Pico Marion *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Sommet Marion *see* **Marion Nunataks, Mount Martine**

Marion Cove *see* **Marian Cove**

Marion Mount *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Marion Mountain *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Marion Nunataks. 69°33' S, 75°06' W. A small group of nunataks, rising to about 600 m, on the N shore of Charcot Island, between Mount Monique (30 km to the W) and Mount Martine (11 km to the E). Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Marion, for another one of his daughters, Marion (1895-1927) (Monique and Martine were two others). It appears on a British chart of 1914 as Marion Mount, and Bongrain, also in 1914, incorrectly applies the name Sommet Marion to Mount Martine. Wilkins charted it as Marion Peak, in 1929, and it appears as such on a 1939 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears as Mount Marion on a 1930 British chart, and as Marion Mountain on a 1940 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Marion in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Monte Marion, and on a 1947 Chilean map as Pico Marión. Photographed aerially on Feb. 9, 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47, it was mapped from these photos in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS. Following this mapping, UK-APC, in 1960, renamed the feature Marion Nunataks, but with the coordinates 69°33' S, 75°06' W, and it appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1962, and on various other references over the next several years. The Chilean gazetteer of

1974 lists it as Monte Marión. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Monte Mariana, and that is the name the Argentines chose for their 1970 gazetteer. Based on Feb. 1975 U.S. Landsat images, UK-APC corrected the coordinates in 1977. US-ACAN followed suit with all these changes.

Marion Peak *see* **Marion Nunataks**

Maris Nunatak. 69°59' S, 73°09' E. A small coastal nunatak, 3 km ENE of Whisnant Nunatak, at the junction of Rogers Glacier and the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf, on the coast of East Antarctica. Delineated in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, and named by him for Roscoe Lewis Maris (b. Dec. 31, 1918, Brazoria, Tex. d. in a plane crash on Oct. 27, 1942, 2 miles N of Ingram, Tex.), air crewman on OpHJ 1946-47 flights which provided the aerial photos from which Mr. Roscoe worked. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

The *Mari-Stella*. French yacht, skippered by Christine Darde, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1992-93.

Maritime Polar Air Mass. Fairly mild and wet air mass which forms over the sea round Antarctica.

Maritsa Peak. 62°37' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 560 m, on Bowles Ridge, it surmounts Huron Glacier to the S, 3.1 km E of Mount Bowles, 1.1 km WSW of Atanasoff Nunatak, 5.7 km ENE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, 6.45 km NNE of Mount Friesland, and 2.5 km NE of Kuzman Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Vrah Maritsa, after their great river. Translated into English as Maritsa Peak.

Mount Mark *see* **Mount Hawthorne**

Mark II Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS installed on Iceberg C-16, in Sept. 2001, and also known as C-16 AWS. In Nov. 2004 the tower was raised.

Mount Markab. 70°56' S, 67°02' W. A striking mountain with a pointed peak, rising to 1350 m, and providing a notable landmark, on the N side of the Pegasus Mountains, about 16 km NE of Gurney Point, at the George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star of that name in the constellation of Pegasus. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Markeli Point. 62°55' S, 62°32' W. The point on the NW coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, 12.8 km SW of Cape Smith, and 2 km N of Gregory Point. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the medieval fortress of Markeli, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Marker Rock. 66°05' S, 65°47' W. A rock, 2.5 km NNW of Turnabout Island, in the Saffery Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it acts as a marker for vessels through the Saffery Islands. US-ACAN did not accept the name until 1971.

Bahía Markham *see* **Markham Bay**

Isla Markham *see* **Clements Island**

Mount Markham. 82°51' S, 161°21' E. Also called the Markham Mountains. A majestic mountain, one of the major ones in Antarctica, standing prominently above the surrounding lesser peaks, it has a twin summit, one peak rising to 4350 m, and the other to 4280 m. The New Zealanders say it is triple-peaked, with summits of 4602 m, 3368 m, and 3749 m, resp. It surmounts the N end of the Markham Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, southward of Shackleton Inlet, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott, Wilson, and Shackleton, on Dec. 27, 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830-1916), president of the Royal Geographical Society and patron of BNAE 1901-04. Markham, a seminal figure in Antarctic exploration, even though he never went there, was the person who plucked Scott from obscurity to lead the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Markham Bay. 64°17' S, 57°18' W. A bay, 13 km wide, between Ekelöf Point and Hamilton Point, on the SE side of James Ross Island, off the E coast of Trinity Peninsula. Possibly first seen in 1842-43 by RossAE 1839-43. First surveyed and charted by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Clements Markhams Bukt, for Sir Clements Markham (*see* **Mount Markham**). It first appears in English as Clements Markham Bay (but from a Nordenskjöld map), and appears as such again on a 1948 British chart. In 1947 it appeared on an Argentine chart as Bahía Clements Markham. Named Markham Bay by US-ACAN in 1952, and surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953, its new, shortened, name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Bahía Markham, and that is the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[1]**Markham Island** *see* **Clements Island, Scott Island**

[2]**Markham Island**. 74°36' S, 164°55' E. A small but high and conspicuous island, about 1.5 km in diameter, with vertical sides, just off Oscar Point, and about 30 km W of Cape Washington, in the N part of Terra Nova Bay, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in Feb. 1900 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Sir Clements Markham (*see* **Mount Markham**). US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Markham Mountains *see* **Mount Markham**

Markham Plateau. 82°56' S, 161°10' E. A small but prominent high plateau, extending S from Mount Markham for 16 km, and forming the divide between east- and west-flowing glaciers in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, in association with the mountain.

Markham Spur. 77°39' S, 162°21' E. A spur projecting from the SE side of Roa Ridge, on the W side of Webb Peak, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Markinsenis Peak. 71°35' S, 164°29' E. Rising to 1790 m, on the S side of McCann Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Lillie Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. In yet another US-ACAN foul up, it was named in 1970, for Ronald "Ron" Markisenis [sic] (b. July 31, 1942, Albany, NY; Markisenis is a Greek name), who joined the USN in 1960, and wintered-over as radioman 2nd class at Pole Station in 1965. During his stay there he was promoted to radioman Ist class, and retired from the Navy in 1968, to New York state. At the time of writing (Jan. 2011), US-ACAN has steadfastly refused to correct the name, even though they know it is wrong.

Markisenis, Ronald *see* **Markinsenis Peak**

Playa Marko. 62°28' S, 60°45' W. A beach, immediately S of Punta Haydée, it extends from Punta Del Medio, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Marko Gajardo Guzmán, professor at the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who supported and took part in ChilAE 1984-85.

Cape Markov. 66°46' S, 50°16' E. An ice cape on the E side of Amundsen Bay, 11 km W of Mount Riiser-Larsen, in Enderby Land. Named by the USSR in 1961-62 as Mys Markova, for Konstantin Konstantinovich "K.K." Markov (1912-1990), professor of geography at Moscow University and author of several reports on Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Markov in 1971.

[1]**Gora Markova**. 72°57' S, 68°27' E. A nunatak, E of the Hay Hills, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Markova** *see* **Clayton Ramparts**

Mys Markova *see* **Cape Markov**

Markovskijknausen *see* **Gora Markovskogo**

Gora Markovskogo. 71°27' S, 13°14' E. The southernmost nunatak in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Markovskijknausen (which means the same thing).

Mount Marks. 78°47' S, 160°35' E. A broad, ice-covered mountain, rising to 2600 m, 8 km NNW of Mount Speyer, in the Worcester Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Rodney Marks.

Marks, Rodney. b. 1968, Geelong, Vic., son of Paul Marks. An astrophysicist with CARA (Center for Astrophysical Research in Antarctica), based out of Chicago, he spent the winter of 1998 at Pole Station for the SPIREX/Abu (near infrared) project, and returned there for the winter of 2000 for ASTRO (Antarctic Submillimeter Telescope and Remote Observatory).

His fiancée, Sonja Walter, was there too, to be with him as a maintenance specialist. On May 11, 2000 he became quite sick, and his condition worsened over the next 36 hours, until he died on May 12, 2000, of unknown causes. However, 6 months later, at the autopsy in Christchurch, NZ, his death was revealed to have been by methanol poisoning. Detective Grant Wormald of the NZ Police investigated the case, which some said might be murder. "Murder at the South Pole." Although alcoholism and Tourette's Syndrome afflicted Dr. Marks, Sgt. Wormald felt that suicide was unlikely, but he was stymied, he said, by the refusal of the NSF and their contractor Raytheon Polar Services (both of whom operated Pole Station) to co-operate in his investigation. In 2007 it was being rumored that the U.S. State Department might have been applying pressure to the NZ authorities to drop the case.

Marks Peak. 76°30' S, 125°45' W. A rocky peak, rising to 3325 m, on the S side of the crater rim of Mount Hampton, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground sueveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Keith E. Marks, electronics engineer from the (US) National Bureau of Standards, a member of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1959-60.

Marks Point. 85°29' S, 155°40' W. A rock point extending E from the N end of Medina Peaks, at the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for George R. Marks, logistics worker who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962.

Marks Summit. 82°28' S, 50°50' W. A peak rising to 801 m above sea level, halfway along Wujek Ridge in Dufek Valley (ASPA #119), in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 14, 2006, for Gregory Paul Marks (1972-2004), BAS pilot, 2002-04, who pioneered new practices which improved the efficiency of BAS logistical support in Antarctica. The Russians call it Gora Pavlovskogo.

Marø, Harald Landmark. b. 1917, Norway. At the age of 15 he went to sea, joining his father. During World War II he served on two Norwegian merchant ships, the *Atesbull* and the *Prominence*, both of which sank. After the second one sank, he was washed ashore on Indonesia, falling into Japanese hands. It wasn't for another year, when Norway declared war against Japan, that the Japanese officially took him prisoner. For over 3 years they moved him from camp to camp, including the infamous Changi in Singapore, and at war's end he was freed, making his way to Colombo, where he caught the *Highland Monarch* back to Southampton, and from there on to Norway. After the war, he and and his wife moved to Nova Scotia, and eventually became Canadian citizens. Mr. Marø worked as a mate on the *Theron* for years, eventually becoming her skipper, 1955-58, in Antarctic waters. He retired from the sea in 1976.

Marø Cliffs. 79°04' S, 28°30' W. Prominent rock cliffs, rising to about 900 m, SW of Jeffries Glacier, on the NW side of the Theron Mountains, in Coats Land. First surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in 1956-57, and named by them for Harald Marø. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Marquis. 72°29' S, 62°30' W. Rising to about 1700 m, in the S part of the Du Toit Mountains, 6 km N of Maury Glacier, 42 km SSW of Dietz Bluff, and 41 km due W of the N end of Pullen Island, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Peter Marquis (q.v.), who was a member of the joint BAS-USGS team that surveyed this area in 1986-87. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Marquis, Peter Timothy. b. Oct. 16, 1956. BAS polar guide and general assistant who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1987 and 1988. He spent some summers after that as base commander at the same station.

Bahía Marr *see* **Marr Bay**

Mount Marr. 66°24' S, 52°07' E. A rock peak rising above the surrounding ice surface, 13 km S of Johnston Peak, and 13 km W of Douglas Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE and named by Mawson for Jimmy Marr. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Marr, James William Slesser "Jimmy." b. Dec. 9, 1902, Aberdeen, son of John George Marr and his wife Ann Diack Slesser. Much-decorated boy scout hero (he had saved people from drowning), while reading classics at Aberdeen he was picked by Shackleton to go on his last voyage, 1921-22, on the *Quest*. He was awarded his MA in 1924, and his BSc in zoology in 1925, and was with Worsley in the Arctic in 1925. He was an important member of the Discovery Committee, as zoologist on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-29, and chief scientist on that ship from April to June 1929. After a trip to Kenya, he was oceanographer during the 1st season of BANZARE, 1929-31. From 1931 to 1933 he was on the *Discovery II*, and again in 1935-37, conducting an oceanographic survey of the Ross Sea. In 1937 he married Dorothea Helene Plutte. He was whaling inspector in Antarctica, on the *Terje Viken*, from 1939 to 1940, investigating (along with his assistant, Gwion Davies), the possibilities of whale meat for food. He was in the Navy during World War II, and was serving on the minesweeper *Jay* in the Far East when he was picked to be the leader of Operation Tabarin, 1943-44, during which he commanded Port Lockroy Station in the winter of 1944, and has thus been called the first FIDS leader. In the most real of all possible ways he was, even though the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey was not created until after the War, albeit as a continuation of Tabarin. He became increasingly ill during his winter there, and asked to be relieved for Phase II (1944-45) of the operation (Capt. Andy Taylor succeeded him in that role). He returned to Port Stanley, and then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Empire Welfare* back to Avonmouth, in England, where he arrived on May 17, 1945. He later became an authority on krill (*see also* the Bibliography), and from 1949 was Principal Scientific Officer at the National Institute of Oceanography. Scout Marr died on April 29, 1965.

Marr Bay. 60°42' S, 44°31' W. Between Cape Valavielle and Fraser Point, along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Mapped in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by them as McCredie Bay, for Alexander McCreadie [sic], former ironworks manager, who, with Peter Wallace and the Marquis of Ailsa, owned the Ailsa Shipyard at Troon, where the *Scotia* was fitted out in 1902. Re-charted in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for Jimmy Marr. It appears as such on their 1934 chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Bahía Marr, and that is the name listed in their 1970 gazetteer.

Marr Bluff. 69°47' S, 69°20' W. A rock bluff, rising to 1065 m, on the N side of Wager Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for John Edward "Johnny" Marr (1857-1933), Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge, 1917-30. The name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. *See also* **Marr Glacier**.

Marr Glacier. 77°43' S, 162°44' E. A small glacier, 3 km W of Goldman Glacier, flowing N from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley, between that valley and the lower Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted in 1911-12 by BAE 1910-13, and named by Grif Taylor for Johnny Marr (*see* **Marr Bluff**), the man who talked him into going to Antarctica with Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. NZ-APC also accepted the name.

Marr Ice Piedmont. 64°33' S, 63°40' W. A large ice piedmont covering the NW half of Anvers Island, it extends from Cape Bayle in the N to Arthur Harbor in the S, in the Palmer Archipelago. Presumably first seen by Dallmann, in 1873-74. First roughly surveyed by FrAE 1903-05 and by FrAE 1908-10. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, for Jimmy Marr. Surveyed in part in 1955, by Fids from Base N, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a 1961 British chart.

Marr Point. 62°06' S, 57°56' W. The SW tip of Penguin Island, off the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Jimmy Marr (q.v.), who gave the very first accurate description of the island.

Marra, John. b. ca. 1745, Cork, Ireland. Gunner's mate who joined the Dutch ship *Schoonzigt* on April 10, 1770, at Rotterdam. Owing to the Dutch embargo on taking on British sailors, he posed as Jan Mara, a Dane from Elsinore. He deserted at Batavia, and on

Oct. 17, 1770, as an able seaman, joined Cook's ship the *Endeavour*, which then sailed back to England, leaving a rather annoyed Dutch skipper in its wake. He joined Cook on the *Scorpion*, and then on Dec. 17, 1771 joined the *Resolution* for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. In Sept. 1775 he published (anonymously) a book called *Journal of the Resolution's Voyage in 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775*, which preceded in publication Cook's official narrative of the voyage. He later served on the *Centaur*, and died in 1783.

Marret. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. An important and well-defined little valley opening in the direction of Anse du Pré, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for Mario Marret. The term is no longer used (it couldn't have been that important).

Base Marret. Winter camp at Pointe Géologie, established by Mario Marret during the French Polar Expedition 1951-53 (*see* **Marret, Mario**). The camp was used later, during IGY, as a refugio.

Marret, Ferdinand. b. Jan. 6, 1799, Romans, France. Baker on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 15, 1838.

Marret, Mario. French photographer. He wintered-over at Port-Martin Station in 1950, as an ionosphere physicist, and was back in Antarctica as a member of the French Polar Expedition of 1951-53. The *Tottan* took him and 6 men from the main base at Port-Martin to establish a winter camp at Pointe Géologie. When a fire destroyed main base, it was agreed that the expedition should end, as such, but that Marret would lead his men through the winter at their camp, which he did, studying emperor penguins. This camp came to be known as Base Marret. The *Tottan* picked him up in Jan. 1953. He wrote *Antarctic Adeventure* (*see* the Bibliography).

Marret Glacier. 66°26' S, 137°44' E. A channel glacier, 6 km long and 6 km wide, it flows NE from the continental ice to the coast close E of Cape Robert, in the W part of Adélie Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Mario Marret.

Mount Marriner. 68°10' S, 49°03' E. A mountain, 3 km WSW of Mount Flett, and about 15 km SE of Amphitheatre Lake, in the central part of the Nye Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from 1956 and 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Alan Claude Marriner, radio officer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ostrov Mars *see* **Mars Island**

Mars Col. 63°59' S, 57°34' W. A col, about 1 km wide, at an elevation of about 200 m above sea level, and extending southward from the gentle slopes of Terrapin Hill to the steep scree slopes below Förster Cliffs, on James Ross Island. Wind erosion of the soft volcanic substrate has resulted in a stark, yellowish surface covered in hundreds of angular, dark-colored basalt cobbles, closely resembling images of the planet Mars as obtained by Lander spacecraft. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006.

Mars Glacier. 71°54' S, 68°23' W. A glacier, 10 km long and 3 km wide, in the SE corner of Alexander Island, it flows S into Saturn Glacier and the ice shelf of George VI Sound between Two Step Cliffs and Phobos Ridge. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by Fids from Base E, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Originally plotted in 71°50' S, 68°26' W, it has since been replotted.

Mars Hills. 76°40' S, 162°00' E. A small group of low rounded hills, of a distinct red color, 4 km N of Mount Davidson, in the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by NZ geologist Christopher J. Burgess, in association with the Viking Hills (named for the spacecraft), and because Mars is red too. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Mars Island. 66°03' S, 101°08' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Mars, for the planet. ANCA translated the name.

Mars Oasis. 71°53' S, 68°15' W. An area of ponds and moist ground supporting a significant biota for such a southerly, relatively dry region. Located at the junction of Mars Glacier and George VI Sound, at the foot of Two Step Cliffs, in the SE corner of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 7, 1994, in association with the glacier.

Mount Marsden. 67°52' S, 66°03' E. A bare rock mountain, rising to about 600 m, about 6 km SW of Mount Rivett, in the Gustav Bull Mountains, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named in Feb. 1931 by BANZARE, for English-born physicist Ernest Marsden (1889-1970), director of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in NZ, except that what Mawson charted as Mount Marsden was, in fact, what later became known as Mount Rivett. US-ACAN accepted Mawson's concept in 1947, but later changed after the position of the real Mount Marsden was fixed by Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962. Mr. Marsden also worked with Rutherford on splitting the atom.

Marsden, John Stuart. Known as Stuart. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1962.

Cabo Marsh *see* **Cape Marsh**

Cape Marsh. 65°15' S, 59°28' W. A prominent cape, consisting of a rock cliff rising to over 235 m above sea level, it marks the SE extremity of Robertson Island, on the Nordensköld Coast, on the edge of the Larsen Ice Shelf, in the N part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Robertson Island was discovered and roughly charted by Larsen on Dec. 10, 1893, and the S part of the island was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in July 1953. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Dr. George Marsh. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1963 as Cabo Marsh. The Chileans (rather cleverly) named it Cabo Nemesio, for Chilean infantryman Cabo de primera clase Nemesio Zamora Cabrera, a member of the team who built General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in 1947-48.

Marsh, Anthony Frank "Tony." b. Sept. 11, 1941, Leicester, son of Frank A. Marsh and his wife Aileen M. Briscoe. After Manchester University he joined BAS on July 30, 1962, and sailed south in Oct. 1962, on the *John Biscoe*, as geologist at Base E for the winter of 1963, and at Fossil Bluff Station for the summer of 1963-64, that season being one of the Larsen Ice Shelf Party. He was at Base E again for the winter of 1964, and finally at Base D for the summer of 1964-65. He returned to the UK in May 1965, and worked at BAS's geology unit at Birmingham University, from where he got his PhD. He left FIDS on the last day of 1968. He later worked for an oil company.

Marsh, George Walter. b. Aug. 19, 1925, Atcham, near Shrewsbury, Salop, son of Joseph W. Marsh and his wife Gladys M. Marsh [sic]. He qualified as a surgeon at Barts in 1950, became a house physician there, and joined FIDS as a medical officer in Oct. 1951, doing a tour of FIDS bases in the *John Biscoe*, and in Feb. 1952 leading a team of 10 men to rebuild Base D, which had been burned in the fire of 1948. His was the party that was fired on by the Argentines. He wintered-over at Base D as medical officer and base leader, in 1952 and 1953. During his time there he was bitten by a leopard seal, and had to stitch up his own arm. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, then to Montevideo, where he caught the *Highland Princess* bound for London, arriving there on Feb. 5, 1954. During IGY (winter of 1957 and the summer of 1957-58) he was surgeon at Scott Base, and took part in BCTAE, as one of the two British expeditioners in the NZ party, taking part with Bob Miller in one of the longest sledge journeys on record. He was in charge of the NZ huskies, and wintered-over in 1957. After the expedition, he returned to Wellington, where he took the *Rangitoto* to Southampton, arriving there on May 12, 1958. He later became a consultant at Hertford Hospital, and died on June 6, 1988, in Enfield, London.

Marsh, Walter John. b. Timaru, NZ. Joined the *Morning* on Oct. 19, 1903 as 2nd engineer, during the 1903-04 relief voyage for BNAE 1901-04. He left the ship on Oct. 18, 1904.

Marsh Cirque. 77°30' S, 161°26' E. A cirque, 1.5 km wide, and partly occupied by a glacier, in the S part of Mount Hercules, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Bruce D. Marsh, geologist with the department of earth and planetary sciences at Johns Hopkins, USAP investigator of Basement Sill in dry valleys sites for 7 seasons between 1995 and 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Marsh Glacier. 82°52' S, 158°30' E. Between 110 and 133 km long, it flows northward from

the Polar Plateau, between the Miller Range and the Queen Elizabeth Range, into Nimrod Glacier. Discovered by one of the NZ parties during BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for Dr. George Marsh, a member of the party (*see* **Marsh, George Walter**, and also **British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Marsh Nunatak. 73°01' S, 61°26' E. A rock outcrop with snow on the N slope, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, about 17 km ESE of Skinner Nunatak, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE seismic traverse party of 1957, and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA for James H. "Jim" Marsh, helicopter engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party of 1972. The Russians call it Gora Seryj Bok.

Marsh Ridge. 85°46' S, 146°10' W. A rocky ridge, 5 km long, midway along the S side of Leverett Glacier, and 17.5 km ENE of Mount Gould. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert D. Marsh, cook during the first wintering-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Marsh Spur. 65°53' S, 62°38' W. Rising to about 500 m above sea level, on the N side of Leppard Glacier, 7 km S of Bildad Peak and 7 km W of Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65. Important geologically for the contact between Basement Complex gneisses and volcanics of probably Upper Jurassic age. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Tony Marsh. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Bahía Marshall *see* **Marshall Bay**

Mount Marshall. 84°41' S, 164°39' E. Rising to 3160 m (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), 6 km SE of Blizzard Peak, in the Marshall Mountains, on the W side of the upper Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, in association with the Marshall Mountains. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Pico Marshall *see* **Marshall Peak**

Marshall, Edward Hillis. b. March 31, 1885, Hampstead, London, son of solicitor John Thomas Marshall and his second wife Alice Gardner, and brother of Eric Marshall (see below). After distinguished service with the Army in World War I, he became a surgeon. Actually, he was already a surgeon, but wanted to fight, so he didn't tell the Army. He became a member of the Marine Executive staff of the Discovery Committee, and was surgeon commander and bacteriologist on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, and in 1928-29, as administrator of the Ross Dependency, accompanied the Norwegian whaling expedition on the *C.A. Larsen*, and made observations on whales. He was surgeon and bacteriologist on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, during that ship's first cruise south. He retired to Wargrave, Berks, and died on Feb. 28, 1975, in Reading. There was another Marshall brother (*see* **Mount Stanley**) who did not go to Antarctica.

Marshall, Eric Stewart. b. May 23, 1879, Hampstead, London, son of solicitor John Thomas Marshall and his wife Alice Gardner, and older brother of Edward Hillis Marshall. Instead of entering the church, as had been his intention, he entered Barts Hospital in 1899, becoming a promising rugby player, and qualified as a surgeon in 1906. He was medical officer and cartographer on BAE 1907-09, and was one of the 4 men to reach within 97 miles of the South Pole in 1909. From 1909 to 1911 he was on the British expedition to Dutch New Guinea, and served with distinction as an RAMC officer in France during World War I. In 1915 he married Elspeth Douglas-Reid, of Henley Hall, Ipswich. In 1919 he was in Archangel, Russia, as a scurvy expert. From 1930 he farmed in Kenya, and retired to the Isle of Wight, where he died on Feb. 26, 1963.

Marshall, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Marshall, Leonard George. Fireman on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-30.

Marshall, Norman Bertram "Freddy." b. Feb. 5, 1915, Great Shelford, Cambridge, as Bertram Norman Marshall [sic], son of builder Arthur H. Marshall and his wife Ruby Eva E. Cambridge. An avid natural science student as a child, he was also a bit of a devil. At Sunday school his teacher, Percy Reed, once delivered an impassioned theological order to a malevolent force he felt might be intimidating the small congregation, "I command the Devil to leave this place." The subject of our entry got up and walked out. After Cambridge (i.e., the university), he joined Alister Hardy in the department of oceanography, at University College, Hull. During World War II he became a captain in the REME, attached to operations research. While working for Prof. Jacob Bronowski (who gave him the name "Freddy"), he volunteered for Operation Tabarin, married Olga Stonehouse, and went to Labrador to pick up some huskies. On Nov. 15, 1944 he and E.W. Bingham arrived in Liverpool on the *Indochinois*, from Montreal, with the dogs, and then took them down to Antarctica, for the 2nd phase of Tabarin, 1944-45. He was zoologist at Base D in the winter of 1945. In 1950, while at the Natural History Museum, he went on an expedition to the Red Sea. He died on Feb. 13, 1996, at Cambridge, where he had been a professor.

Marshall, Scott William. b. Sept. 8, 1918, Duluth, Minn., son of Standard Oil Company purchasing agent Scott Waldo Marshall and his wife Gillie A. Bergstrom. In the early 1920s his father became a manager for a refrigeration company in Sioux City, Iowa, and finally Scott Wm. wound up in Wichita, Kans. He was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy when he became military leader at McMurdo for the winter-over of 1957. On Nov. 28, 1957 he handed over to E.E. Ludeman. He died on June 21, 2003, in La Mesa, Calif.

Marshall, Walter. Able seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-32, and leading seaman on the same vessel, 1934-36.

Marshall Archipelago. 77°00' S, 148°30' W. An extensive group of large, ice-covered islands within the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, several of which were discovered during Byrd's first 3 expeditions. The group includes Beaton Island, Cronenwett Island, Gould Island, Grinder Island, Nolan Island, Przybyszewski Island, Radford Island, Steventon Island, Vollmer Island, Hannah Island, Hutchinson Island, Kramer Island, Madden Island, Orr Island, Spencer Island, and Thode Island. The archipelago was named by Byrd for General George Catlett Marshall (1880-1959), adviser to and (private) patron of ByrdAE 1933-35. At various times Gen. Marshall would hold the positions of Army Chief of Staff, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. His name was given to the Marshall Plan (designed to help a ravaged Europe after the war), and he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953. The full extent of the archipelago was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Marshall Bay. 60°39' S, 45°38' W. A bay, 3 km wide, between Cape Vik and Cape Hansen, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted (but not named, apparently) in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlle. Re-charted in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, it appears on their 1934 chart. They named it for Dr. Edward H. Marshall. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Bahía Marshall appears on a 1952 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Marshall Cirque. 78°05' S, 167°16' E. An ice-filled cirque, 1.5 km wide, 1.5 km SW of Kienle Cirque, on the W side of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Dianne L. Marshall, of the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, who investigated the volcanic activity and seismicity of nearby Mount Erebus in 1981-82 and 1982-83. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Marshall Mountains. 84°37' S, 164°30' E. A group of mountains, rising to 3048 m, on the W side of, and overlooking, the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range, and bounded on the N by Berwick Glacier and on the S by Swinford Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1908 by Shackleton's party as they trekked toward the Pole, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Dr. Eric Marshall, one of his companions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Marshall Nunatak. 74°10' S, 75°41' W. A somewhat isolated rock nunatak, rising to about 1000 m, SE of Carroll Inlet, it is the most easterly in a chain of small summits 38 km ESE of FitzGerald Bluffs, and 14 km E of Schwartz Peak, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from 1961-64 ground surveys, and from 1965-66 USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William F. Marshall, USGS

topographic engineer at Byrd Station, 1967-68. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Marshall Peak. 71°09' S, 61°32' W. Rising to 1205 m, and ice-covered except for its rocky NE side, at the base of Kvinge Peninsula, 10 km NW of the head of Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This area was first explored in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and they may have seen this feature. However, it was first charted by a joint sledging party of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, in Nov. 1947. Named by FIDS for Norman B. Marshall. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico Marshall, and that is what the Argentines (and the Chileans) call it today. It was further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73.

Marshall Ridge. 78°03' S, 164°05' E. To the E of Blue Glacier, running E-W, and rising to about 1175 m, between Garwood Valley and Marshall Valley, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. It must have been seen by Armitage's Koettlitz Glacier party in 1903, during BNAE 1901-04, but is was first clearly mapped by BAE 1910-13. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, in association with the valley. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Marshall Stream. 78°04' S, 164°18' E. Also called Rivard Creek. A meltwater stream, or creek, about 10 km long, flowing through Marshall Valley from Rivard Glacier to Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Observed by geologist Troy Péwé in 1957-58. Named by NZ and the USA together, in 1962, in association with the valley.

Marshall Valley. 78°04' S, 164°10' E. A small valley, ice-free except for Rivard Glacier at its head, it lies between Garwood Valley and Miers Valley, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. A stream channel, cut by summer meltwater flowing from a small ice slab at the head of the valley, reaches the coast about 16 km S of Cape Chocolate. Named by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE in 1956-57, for Dr. Eric Marshall. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Mount Marsland. 67°11' S, 51°14' E. About 3 km E of Mount McLennan, and 10 km S of the E part of Beaver Glacier, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA in 1962 for Frank Marsland. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Marsland, Frederick Leonard. In Antarctic circles he was known as Frank, but everywhere else as Fred. b. 1907, Whinstanes, Brisbane, son of Lancashire-born railway clerk Luke Wagstaff Marsland, Jr. (son of a barrister) and his wife Ethel Alice. The family moved several times within Queensland, to Ascot, to Roma, and finally to Hamilton, where Luke died, of heart trouble, still in his 40s, and in 1919 Ethel married again, to James Bright Manuell. When he was 15, Fred became a merchant seaman, and, in addition to this, on July 1, 1923, he became a midshipman in the RANR, and did 28 days training aboard the *Platypus*, in Oct. and Nov. 1923. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he caught the *Bendigo* at Melbourne, and arrived in London on June 25, 1930. From there, he went on to Nova Scotia, looking for farm work, married a local girl Jennie G. Pulsifer, in 1933, and they had a son born in 1934. However, the sea was certain employment during the Depression, and he went back to plying the Atlantic. In 1935 he was back in England, and found work with Sir Alan Cobham's Air Circus. On Sept. 4, 1935, while the circus was performing at Kingston, near London, Fred got onto a special platform on the wing of a plane carrying 15 passengers, and then Flight Lt. H.C. Johnson took off. When they were 1000 feet over Kingston Bypass, Fred jumped off the wing. Everyone saw him tugging violently at the ripcord on the way down, but the chute didn't open properly, and he hit the ground at tremendous speed, breaking his right leg and arm, and suffering serious head injuries. He died in Kingston Hospital early in the morning on Oct. 23, 1935. The inquest was held on Oct. 28, and a verdict of accidental death was brought in. What's more, the chute was found to be in perfect working order. Ironically, three days after Fred had his fall, Cobham's was in Blackpool, and two of the circus planes crashed, killing 2 women passengers and a pilot.

Marsteinen *see* **Marsteinen Nunatak**

Marsteinen Nunatak. 71°26' S, 1°42' W. A small coastal nunatak, 10 km NE of Valken Hill, at the northernmost end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Marsteinen (i.e., "the sea stone"). US-ACAN accepted the name Marsteinen Nunatak in 1966.

Mount Marston. 76°54' S, 162°12' E. Also called Whaleback. A whaleback-shaped mountain rising to 1245 m (the New Zealanders say 1188 m), at the N side of Kar Plateau, 5 km N of the terminus of Mackay Glacier, and overlooking Granite Harbor on the E, and Cleveland Glacier on the W, in Victoria Land. First charted by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for George Marston. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Marston, George Edward "Putty." b. March 19, 1882, Southsea, Portsmouth, son of coachbuilder William Charles Marston, by his wife Elizabeth Peyton. He trained as an artist, and became an art teacher. He was artist and general handyman on BAE 1907-09, and also on BITE 1914-17. He and Jim Murray wrote a book called *Antarctic Days*. From 1922 he was handicrafts adviser with the Rural Industries Bureau, and became director in 1934. He died on Nov. 22, 1940, at Taunton Hospital, Somerset.

Marston Glacier. 76°54' S, 162°30' E. Flows ENE from Mount Marston and Doublefinger Peak, and enters Granite Harbor (where it forms a small tongue extending into that harbor) between Dreikanter Head and the Kar Plateau. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE traveled up this glacier on their way to Mount Marston on Oct. 18, 1957, and they named it in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Islote Marta. 64°51' S, 63°07' W. A little island between San Eladio Point and Rudolphy Point, on the NW coast of Bryde Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, almost certainly for the wife of one of the personnel.

Ensenada Martel *see* **Martel Inlet**

Estrecho Martel *see* **Martel Inlet**

Fjord Martel *see* **Martel Inlet**

Martel Inlet. 62°05' S, 58°22' W. Forms the NE arm of Admiralty Bay, between Plaza Point and Point Hennequin, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Fjord Martel, supposedly for French politician J.L. Martel. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. On a 1929 British chart it appears as Martel Inlet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. Base G (Admiralty Bay Station) was established on the W shore of the inlet in 1947, and Ensenada Martel Refugio was here. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Estrecho Martel, but on a 1949 Argentine chart as Ensenada Martel; the latter name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Martel Refugio *see* **Ensenada Martel Refugio**

Martello Rock *see* **Martello Tower**

Martello Tower. 62°06' S, 58°09' W. A notable offshore rock, rising to 9 m above sea level, on the W side of King George Bay, 3 km NNW of Lions Rump, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1937 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it for the European coastal defense towers of that name. It appears on a British chart of 1938. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Martello Rock (they did not know what a Martello Tower was). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Roca Torre Martello, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Marten Crag. 63°34' S, 57°53' W. A rocky peak rising to over 700 m between Stepup Col and the E foothills of the chain the Chileans call Cordón Lobell, 8.2 km NW of McCalman Peak, 7.88 km N by E of Kribul Hill, 4.53 km ESE of Yarlovo Nunatak, 9.58 km SW of Kanitz Nunatak, and 3.08 km W of Kumata Hill, it surmounts Broad Valley to the N and Cugnot Ice

Piedmont to the SE, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the town of Marten, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Martens Peak. 85°34' S, 131°02' W. A rock peak in the NE part of the Ford Nunataks, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Edward A. Martens, radioman at Byrd Station in 1960, and at McMurdo in 1965. He also took part in the Byrd-South Pole Traverse of 1960-61.

The *Martha*. A 183-ton sealing brig, built at Harwich in 1804, and based out of London. She was bought on July 7, 1821, by Blyth & Co. (Thomas & H.D. Blyth), of Limehouse, and re-decked for her next voyage. On July 20, 1821, Capt. Ralph Bond was appointed skipper, and in company with the *Pomona*, she was in the South Shetlands in 1821-22 (she moored in New Plymouth and Clothier Harbor) and 1822-23 (*see* **The *Pomona*** for the schedule of this long and unsuccessful voyage). The *Martha* made it back to London on Dec. 25, 1823 (6 months after the *Pomona*), with 546 sealskins and 270 casks of oil.

Mount Martha *see* **Mount Martine**

Martha Automatic Weather Station. 78°18' S, 172°30' W. American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 40 m, which began operating on Feb. 1, 1984. Named for the wife of Mike Savage, former AWS project scientist. It was removed in Dec. 1987. In retrospect, it was known as Martha I.

Martha Bay *see* **Matha Bay**

Martha II Automatic Weather Station. 73°23' S, 173°25' W. An American AWS, installed on Feb. 11, 1987, at an elevation of 18 m, on the Ross Ice Shelf. It stopped operating in Feb. 1997.

Cabo Martillo *see* **Cape Wollaston**

Colina Martillo *see* **Hammer Hill**

Cabo Martín *see* **Martins Head**

Cap Martin *see* **Martins Head**

Glaciar Martín *see* [2]**Martin Glacier**

Île Martin *see* **Pitt Islands**

Îles Martin *see* **Martin Islands**, **Pitt Islands**, **Vieugué Island**

Islas Martín *see* **Martin Islands**

Islote Martin *see* **Roe Island**

Monte Martín *see* **Mount Martin**

Morro Martín *see* **Martins Head**

Mount Martin. 69°40' S, 62°59' W. A mountain, rising to 1360 m, with conspicuous rock exposures on its SE side, immediately N of the head of Anthony Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. It lies on the fringe of the area explored and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. It was photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in Jan. 1948 was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948 as Mount Briesemeister, for W.A. Briesemeister (*see* **Briesemeister Peak**). It appears as such on Ronne's 1949 map. On Jan. 28, 1953, UK-APC renamed it Martin Glacier, for electronics engineer Orville Martin, BUSHIPS, Navy Department, who helped obtain radio equipment in the USA for Ronne's expedition, RARE 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted the name that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1978, it appears as Monte Martín. The Chileans call it Monte Mathei, for Lt. Rodolfo Mathei Aubel, of the Chilean Air Force, who took part in the relief of Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station, during ChilAE 1955-56. *See also* **Gould Glacier**.

Paso Martín. 68°08' S, 67°06' W. A marine passage, about 2.8 km wide, separating Millerand Island from the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Alfredo Martín Díaz, commodore of ChilAE 1955-56.

Point Martin. 60°47' S, 44°41' W. On the E side of Mossman Peninsula, about 1.3 km NW of Cape Murdoch, on the W side of Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in Oct. 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for William Martin (q.v.), who took part in the survey. It appears on Bruce's charts of 1903 and 1905, and also on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1934 (they re-surveyed it the year before). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Munita refers to it in 1951 as Punta Martín, and that is what the Argentines call it today.

Port Martin. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. Anchorage lying immediately off Cape Margerie. Discovered in 1950 by the French, and named by Liotard for Port-Martin Station, which was here, and which in turn was named for André-Paul Martin, 2nd-in-command of the expedition who had died on his way to Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1954. In Jan. 1990 the Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 39 m. It stopped transmitting in 2000.

[1]**Punta Martín** *see* **Point Martin**

[2]**Punta Martín**. 65°05' S, 63°30' W. A rocky coastal point 11 km W of Rahir Point, in Flandres Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name seems to have been in use by Chile since 1947. The Argentines call it Punta Sommers.

Martin, Arthur Harry. b. Dec. 4, 1925, Bedford, son of Arthur Harry Martin and his wife Evelyn Beatrice Brown. His father, a driver, died 4 months before Arthur was born, and his mother died when the boy was 9. He was raised by foster parents in Bedford until he was 11, when he went to live with an uncle in Cambridge. He left school at 14, became a greengrocer's assistant, and then a head table waiter at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1944 he joined the Royal Navy, and served on the carrier *Victorious* in the Far East. He was at Okinawa, and was in Tokyo Bay when the surrender took place. Arriving back in Cambridge in late 1946, he got a job in the library at FitzWilliam Museum, then went into accountacy, working at the County Treasurer's office. In 1950 he got into scouting, and joined the *Discovery* (then owned by the Scout Association), as a purser, and worked from there on the Festival Of Britain. The governor of the Falkland Islands had requested 2 members of the Scout Association to go to Antarctica as FIDS, so Martin and Ian Clarke (who was also on the *Discovery*) applied, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*. Martin wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station, as met assistant, in 1953, and then returned to Port Stanley in 1954, from where he traveled back to Southampton, arriving there on Feb. 12, 1954. On his return, he found that the Scout Association had got rid of the *Discovery*, and he was out of a job. So he joined the Met Office, and late that year shipped out to Port Stanley, to work at the Met Office there. His childhood sweetheart, Beryl Butcher, came out in early 1955, and later that year they were married in the Falklands. Frank Elliott was best man. He then moved to the FIDS Treasury, accounting, and in May 1957 returned to Britain. From 1957 until he retired in late 1990 he worked as an employee of the Scout Association, mostly as field commissioner and administrator. In 1990 he returned to the Falklands to train the Port Stanley Scout group. He finally retired to Eastleigh, Hants.

Martin, John Frank S. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base J in 1958.

Martin, James Hamilton "Lofty." b. June 25, 1899, Ledbury Hall, Worcs., only son of famous huntsman Hugo Hamilton Martin, of West Malvern, Worcs., of the banking family, and his wife Mary Cecilia Coventry (great granddaughter of the 7th Earl of Coventry). After Harrow he was a Grenadier Guardsman from 1917 to 1919. In the 1920s he tried business, but it didn't suit him, so he shipped before the mast on the *Garthpool*, the last of the British four-masted windjammers in the Australian trade. He was an ordinary seaman on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31, and bosun on the 2nd half, and is famous for diving overboard to save the cat. In early 1932 he was in the Arctic, on a Norwegian whaler, and after two more years there, was first mate on the *Penola* during BGLE 1934-37. He had just been married (Sept. 25, 1939) to Lynda Lucie Baron (née Loftus Tottenham) when he was one of the 15 who went down when his ship, the *Willamette Valley*, was struck by a torpedo from U-51, on June 29, 1940. His widow re-married, 7 years later.

Martin, Stephen John. b. Dec. 14, 1955. He joined BAS as a greaser on the *John Biscoe*, 1979-80. He was in South Georgia as boatman and paramedic, for the winter of 1981, being base commander toward the end of his stint. In 1982 he was in the Arctic, and back in Antarctica, at Halley Bay Station in 1982-83, as a builder. In 1990 he qualified as a doctor, and went into para-

winging, crossing the Greenland ice-cap using that method. In 1994 and 1997 he unsuccessfully tried, with David Mitchell (q.v.) to do the same thing, but from Siberia to Canada via the North Pole.

Martin, William. b. 1875, Dundee. Able seaman on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04. His address was 42 Step Road.

Martin Cirque. 77°28' S, 162°40' E. A prominent cirque, 1.5 km wide, just under 3 km NW of Mount Newall, in the Asgard Range, it occupies the S wall of Wright Valley, between Denton Glacier and the Nichols Range, in Victoria Land. Its floor, at an elevation of 850 m, is nearly ice-free. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Craig J. Martin, who, from 1977 on, had 10 years involvement in Antarctic construction and engineering projects at Siple Station, Pole Station, and McMurdo, as well as at various field camps in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. From 1989, he was director of engineering with ASA (Antarctic Support Associates), with responsibility for the management of engineering, construction, and facilities maintenance efforts that directly support U.S. scientific research in Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Martin Cove *see* **Mutton Cove**

Martin Dome. 83°18' S, 157°12' E. Also called Martins Dome. An elevated snow-covered prominence between Argosy Glacier and Argo Glacier, in the Miller Range. Discovered on Dec. 26, 1957 by the NZ Southern Party of BCTAE, and named by them for Lin H. Martin, leader at Scott Base in the winter of 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cordón Martín Fierro *see* **Guettard Range**

Nunatak Martín Fierro. 74°35' S, 62°15' W. A nunatak, SE of Kelsey Cliff, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

[1]**Martin Glacier** *see* **Balch Glacier**, **Gould Glacier**

[2]**Martin Glacier**. 68°29' S, 66°53' W. A glacier, 14 km long and 5 km wide, it drains the area to the S side of Mount Lupa, flows W then NW to the SE corner of Rymill Bay, where it joins Bertrand Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Resurveyed in 1948-49 by FIDS, who named it for James H. Martin. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Glaciar Martín.

Martín Güemes Refugio. 63°29' S, 57°10' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army on a rock surface 2 m above sea level, on Duse Bay, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Inaugurated on Oct. 23, 1953, as Refugio Bahía Duse, its name was soon changed to Refugio Martín Güemes. Known popularly as Güemes, it functioned until 1955. By 1960 it had been destroyed by the ice. Another Güemes was built in 1959-60 (see below). The old one became Güemes I, in retrospect. For the origin of the name, *see* **Rockpepper Bay**.

Martín Güemes 2 Refugio. 63°30' S, 57°03' W. Argentine refuge hut, built at Fivemile Rock, on Tabarin Peninsula, between Sept. 15, 1959 and Oct. 11, 1959 (and opened on that latter date), to replace the old Güemes (see the entry immediately above), which had fallen into disrepair over the years.

Martin Hill. 72°48' S, 169°14' E. A conspicuous ice-free hill at the W side of Whitehall Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Peter J. Martin, senior NZ scientist at Hallett Station in 1961. In 1964 he was officer-in-charge at the Australians' Mawson Station. NZ-APC accepted the name. *See also* **Martin Massif**.

Martin Hills. 82°04' S, 88°01' W. An isolated range of hills, or peaks, about 6 km long, about 80km S of the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, on Dec. 10, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Larry R. Martin, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1962.

Martin Ice Rise. 72°26' S, 69°01' W. An ice rise, 10 km long and 5 km wide, in the George VI Ice Shelf, 16 km SW of Kirwan Inlet, Alexander Island. Fids from Base E, between 1948 and 1950, roughly charted it as a promonotory. Delineated as an ice rise from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Sir David Martin (1914-1976), executive secretary of the Royal Society, 1947-76, who played a leading tole in organizing the British Royal Society Expedition, during IGY, in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Martin Island. 66°44' S, 57°00' E. A small island, reaching an elevation of about 65 m above sea level (the Australians say 127 m), in the N part of Edward VIII Bay, just off the S shore of the Edward VIII Plateau, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Kleppen (i.e., "the lump"). However, they thought that this island was bigger than it actually is, and its true condition was proved by ANARE field parties in the 1950s, the condition being that there are, in fact, two islands, not one. On Feb. 18, 1958, ANCA renamed these islands as Martin Island and Kleppen Island (the Norwegians call them, respectively, Utvikgalten and Kleppen; Utvikgalten meaning "the outer bay boar"). Alan R. Martin was officer-in-charge of the ANARE party at Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) in the winter of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965 (for Martin Island anyway).

Martin Islands. 65°37' S, 65°22' W. A group of islands and rocks, 8 km in extent, 8 km E of the N part of Renaud Island, and 1.5 km W of Vieugué Island, between that island and the Karelin Islands, in Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands. FrAE 1903-05 discovered and roughly charted a group of small islands to the N of Pitt Island (Pitt Island is now known to be a group of small islands, and is called the Pitt Islands), and Charcot named them Îles Martin (i.e., Martin Islands), for Capt. Juan Alejandro Martín (1865-1966), Minister of the Navy, 1904-06. On Bongrain's 1914 chart, the Pitt Islands and Vieugué Island appear collectively as Îles Martin. ChilAE 1946-47 named the 3 southeasternmost islands in this group as Islas Mataquito, after a district in Chile. In 1956-57, ArgAE did some shaking up in this area. They applied the name Islas Martín to the NW islands of the group, and the southeasternmost island of the group became Isla Vieugué. After aerial surveys by FIDASE in 1956-57 and ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base J had made clearer the arrangement of the mass of islands in the area, the islands N of Renaud Island were considered to be one group, and called the Pitt Islands. Charcot's group, the Martin Islands, fell into that. His naming was then transferred to the group with the above co-ordinates. That was done by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted this situation later that year. Rather astonishingly, it appears as Islas Martín on a Chilean chart of 1962, and, even more astonishing, the name appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It also appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

The *Martin Karlsen* *see* **The *Kista Dan***

Martin Massif. 70°28' S, 65°40' E. In the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, just E of Mount Lied, to which it is connected by a low col. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Peter J. Martin, officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. *See also* **Martin Hill**.

Martin Mountain *see* **Mount Martine**

Martin Nunataks. 74°57' S, 158°46' E. Two isolated nunataks, along the N margin of David Glacier, 14 km SE of Mount Wood, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert D. Martin, USGS topographic engineer at McMurdo in 1961-62. ANCA accepted the name.

Martin Peak. 84°22' S, 65°21' W. Rising to 1045 m, 3 km NE of Nance Ridge, it is the highest point in the Thomas Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Christopher Martin, USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1965-66 and 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it is in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Martin Peninsula. 74°30' S, 114°30' W. About 100 km long and 30 km wide, ice-covered except for a few rock outcrops along its margins, between the Getz Ice Shelf and the Dotson Ice Shelf, it forms the E edge of the Bakutis Coast, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Col. Lawrence Martin, U.S. Army (retired), geographer with the Library of Congress, an authority on the history of Antarctic exploration. He was one

of the founding members of US-ACAN in the 1940s. Originally plotted in 74°25' S, 114°10' W, it has since been replotted.

Martin Reef. 67°34' S, 65°31' E. Also called Martinskjeret. A reef awash, about 11 km N of the coast, and slightly W of Cape Fletcher, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land, in East Antarctica. Apparently this reef was encountered by Capt. Carl Sjövold, in the Norwegian whale catcher *Bouvet III*, catching for the *New Sevilla*, in Jan. 1931, and then again on Feb. 13, 1931, by Mawson, during BANZARE 1929-31. Named by Mawson at that time, for James H. Martin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA has followed suit.

[1]**Martin Ridge**. 70°42' S, 67°22' E. A rock ridge on the S side of the Amery Peaks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It has a narrow connection to the main rock outcrop of the Amery Peaks. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Gregory T. "Greg" Martin, electronics engineer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965.

[2]**Martin Ridge**. 84°25' S, 165°30' E. A broad, ice-covered ridge, bordering the W side of the upper part of Moody Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Maj. Wilbur E. Martin, U.S. Army, in charge of trail operations during OpDF 1963.

Monte Martina *see* **Mount Martine**

Pico Martina *see* **Mount Martine**

Monte Martine *see* **Mount Martine**

Mount Martine. 69°45' S, 75°05' W. A prominent, massive mountain, rising to about 800 m (the Chileans say 609 m), with a prominent rocky N face, and ice-covered S slopes, it overlooks the NE shore of Charcot Island, close S of Cheesman Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Martine, for his 3rd daughter, Martine (b. 1911) (*see also* **Mount Monique** and **Marion Nunataks**). It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map, but, on Bongrain's 1914 map, it appears by error as Sommet Marion, with Sommet Martine erroneously positioned as well (he probably had it as one of the Colbert Mountains). On a British chart of 1914 it appears as Mount Martin (sic). It appears as Sommet Martine on a British photo of 1916, on Wilkins' map of 1929 as Martine Peak, and on a British chart of 1930 as Mount Martini. U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, on his 1937 map reflecting Ellsworth's 1935 aerial photographic flights, shows it as Mount Martha. All the other countries with a vested interest in Antarctica translated it (with or without spelling mistakes). On a British chart of 1940 it appears as Martine Mountain, but on a USAAF chart of 1942 it appears as Martin Mountain, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photo as Mount Martine, on a 1946 Argentine chart as Monte Martine, on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Pico Martina, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Martine. Photographed aerially on Feb. 9, 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Martine in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, plotted in 69°56' S, 73°56' W. It was mapped from the OpHJ photos in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 69°33' S, 74°58' W, and, with his coordinates, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Monte Martina, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Martine.

Pico Martine *see* **Mount Martine**

Sommet Martine *see* **Mount Martine**

Martine Mountain *see* **Mount Martine**

Martine Peak *see* **Mount Martine**

Cabo Martínez *see* **Cabo Landeros**

Caleta Martínez *see* **Rum Cove**

Martínez, Melchor B. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1938

Mount Martini *see* **Mount Martine**

Martini, Victor. b. Oct, 12, 1821, Toulon. Cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On Oct. 12, 1837 he became an apprentice seaman, and on Oct, 12, 1839 was promoted to junior seaman.

Martinigletscher. 71°02' S, 163°18' E. A glacier, due W of Van Loon Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Morro Martíns *see* **Martins Head**

Punta Martins *see* **Martins Head**

Martins Dome *see* **Martin Dome**

Martins Head. 62°11' S, 58°14' W. A very conspicuous rocky headland rising to 277 m, and forming the S side of the entrance to Legru Bay, and also the E entrance point of Admiralty Bay, 1.5 km E of the Syrezol Rocks, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 27, 1820, and he seems to have been the one who named it Martins Head, or Martin's Head. Without the apostrophe it appears on his chart of 1820, and with the apostrophe it appears on Capt. Fildes' chart of 1821. It appears on a British chart of 1901. FrAE 1908-10 further surveyed it, and mapped it as both Cap Legru and Cap Martin (thinking it was a cape). It turned out not to be a cape at all, so Charcot's naming was reapplied to Cape Legru (q.v.). It appears as Martin's Head on a British chart of 1916, and as Martins Head on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1938 (they had re-surveyed it in Jan. 1937). It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Martín, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Morro Martíns, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Martíns. The name Martins Head was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Morro Martín. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Punta Martíns, and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Morro Martíns.

Martinsenbrekka. 74°25' S, 10°13' W. An ice slope at the SW side of Milorgfjella, W of the nunatak the Norwegians call Steenstruphorten, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Axel Martinsen (b. 1895), fisherman, who relayed incoming weapons from England with which to fight the Nazis. He took all the Gestapo could give him.

Martinskjeret *see* **Martin Reef**

Marts Peak. 78°32' S, 85°24' W. A small, sharp peak, rising to 4551 m above sea level, at the SE extremity of the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, 2.7 km ESE of Mount Vinson itself, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Brian Marts (*see* **Mount Vinson**).

Marty, Jerry William. b. Aug. 6, 1946, Monroe, Wisc., son of farmer John J. Marty and his wife Betty Golaxon. In 1969, just out of (what is now called) the University of Wisconsin, Platteville, he joined Holmes & Narver as a general field assistant, and was at Byrd Station in the summer of 1969-70. In 1970 he joined the U.S. Army, and served in Korea (sic), after which, in 1972, he returned to Holmes & Narver. He was back in Antarctica in 1974-75, with his wife Elena Buoncristiani (b. 1949; *see* **Women in Antarctica**, 1974-75), who, along with Jan Boyd, had been picked by Holmes & Narver to be their first women on the ice. When Holmes & Narver lost the support contract for Antarctica, Jerry stayed with them on the West Coast. In 1994 NSF offered him the job of building the new Pole Station, and he became facilities, maintenance, and construction manager at the South Pole, going to Antarctica pretty much every summer from that time, and retiring in 2009.

Marty Nunataks. 80°07' S, 155°13' E. A group comprising about 6 nunataks, rising to over 2000 m above sea level (or about 200 m above ths surrounding relief), and extending in an E-W direction for about 12 km, about midway between Haven Mountain and Vantage Hill, in the W part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Jerry Marty.

Mount Martyn. 69°24' S, 157°10' E. A cluster of bare rock faces, with one peak, 5 km S of Eld Peak, in the Lazarev Mountains, in Oates Land. It is probably the most prominent rock outcrop on the W side of Matusevich Glacier. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. On Feb. 20, 1959, it was photographed by an an ANARE party led by Phil Law on the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for physicist David Forbes Martyn (b. June 27, 1906, Cambuslang, Scotland. On March 5, 1970 he was found shot to death at his home in Camden, NSW), senior research scientist of the Radio Research Board, 1944-58, and a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Passage des Martyrs *see under* **D**

Maruff Peaks *see* **Billingane Peaks**

Maruhana. 67°56' S, 44°29' E. One of 2 westwardly-projecting promontories of Shinnan Rock, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1962, and from 1974

JARE ground surveys, and named by them on March 12, 1977 ("round nose promontory").

Punta Maruja. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A point in the extreme S of Waterboat Point, on the E coast of Aguirre Passage, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Maruja (a form of María), wife of the hydrographic officer on the *Angamos* during that expedition, Lt. Fernando Ferrer Fougá (*see* **Ferrer Point**).

Mount Marujupu *see* **Marujupu Peak**

Marujupu Peak. 76°31' S, 145°37' W. Also called Mount Marujupu. A conspicuous nunatak standing above the main flow of Ochs Glacier, between Mount Iphigene and Mount Ferranto, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on a flyover by Byrd on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Marian (b. 1919; later Mrs. Heiskell), Ruth Rachel (b. 1921; later Mrs. Holmberg), Judy (b. 1924; later Dr. Judith Sulzberger), and Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger (b. 1926), the four children of Arthur Hays Sulzberger (publisher of the *New York Times*, and a patron of the expedition), by his wife Iphigene Ochs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Maruwan-oike. 69°54' S, 39°02' E. A small lake on Rundvågs Head, in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by JARE from ground surveys and air photos taken between 1971 and 1975, and named by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 ("round bay big pond), in association with Rundvågs Head (which means "round bay"), which had been named by the Norwegians (as Rundvågshetta). The Norwegians, in turn, call this pond Hettevatnet (i.e., "cap lake").

Maru-yama. 69°28' S, 39°45' E. A round-topped hill, rising to 273 m, in the E part of Skarvsnes Foreland, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped more accurately by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1959 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973 (name means "round peak").

Mount Marvel. 78°45' S, 159°22' E. Rising to 1540 m, 11 km S of Escalade Peak, near the head of Mulock Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Robert Marvel (b. May 23, 1917, Mass., but raised in NH. d. Feb. 15, 1997, San Antonio, Tex.), USN, the tough and eccentric officer-in-charge of Detachment Alpha at McMurdo for the winter of 1963.

Marvin Nunatak. 77°46' S, 160°03' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 2090 m, on the W side of Cassidy Glacier, to the W of the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Presumably first seen by BNAE 1901-04, from Depot Nunatak, which lies 1.5 km to the north. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for planetary geologist Ursula Bailey Marvin (b. Aug. 20, 1921, Bradford, Vt.), of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory, at Cambridge, Mass., who was in Antarctica in 1978-79 and 1981-82, looking for meteorites. In 1984-85 she was doing field work on Seymour Island, and from 1983 was a member of the advisory committee to the NSF's Division of Polar Programs.

Mount Marwick. 71°02' S, 162°48' E. A high peak, rising to 2590 m, in the Explorers Range, at the head of Morley Glacier, 4 km W of Mount Sturm, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for John Marwick (1891-1971), chief paleontologist of the NZGS. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Punta Mary. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. A point in the extreme E of Kopaitic Island, in Covadonga Harbor, on the W side of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them for the wife of Capt. Jorge Gándara Bofill (q.v. under G), skipper of the *Covadonga* that season.

Mary Automatic Weather Station. 79°18' S, 162°58' E. An American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 58 m. The AWS was installed on Jan. 31, 2005, but did not begin operating until Oct. 2006. It was named for a friend of Dr. Charles Stearns, founder of the AWS project.

The *Mary Chilton*. New London schooner, which left home port on Sept. 11, 1876, bound for the South Shetlands, and under the command of Capt. Samuel Norie. Charles Jerry Slate (q.v.) was 1st mate, and Henry Denham was 2nd mate. The rest of the crew were: Samuel Norie, Jr., Edwin C. Haskell, Edwin C. Smith, Eugene McCabe, James A. King (q.v.), James Madden, Charles Linge, Anton Hopp, and Solomon Setigelsory (an impossible name).

Mary Cove *see* **Sheila Cove**

The *Mary E. Higgins*. Sealing schooner, owned by Lawrence & Co., of New London, which left her home port on June 10, 1879, for the 1879-80 season in the Kerguélen Islands and the South Shetlands. Ben Rogers was skipper.

Mount Mary Louise Ulmer *see* **Mount Ulmer**

Mary Point *see* **Marie Island**

Mount Mary Ulmer *see* **Mount Ulmer**

Marze Peak. 78°52' S, 84°30' W. A rock peak with twin summits, near the S end of the ridge between Wessbecher Glacier and Hudman Glacier, at the S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Aviation Machinist's Mate 1st Class Marion O. Marze, of Waxhaw, NC (*see* **Deaths**, 1956).

Mount Marzolf. 70°28' S, 159°41' E. An elongated, partially ice-free mountain, at the head of Svendsen Glacier, 3 km W of Mount Gillmor, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John Edward Marzolf (b. 1938), USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68. He was later at the University of Nevada, at Las Vegas.

Nunatak Mascardi. 66°12' S, 61°43' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Cabo Mascart *see* **Cape Mascart**

Cap Mascart *see* **Cape Mascart**

Cape Mascart. 66°37' S, 67°41' W. Forms the NE extremity of Adelaide Island. Icebergs run aground here. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Cap Mascart, for French physicist Eleuthère-Élie-Nicolas Mascart (1837-1908), director of the Bureau Central Météorologique, and a member of the organizing committees of FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10. It appears on a 1908 British chart as Cape Mascart, on an Argentine chart of 1946 as as Cabo Mascart, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Longavi (presumably named for the Chilean province). It was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and in 1948 the British plotted it in 66°42' S, 67°50' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Mascart in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, but plotted in 66°42' S, 67°45' W. That year, FIDS corrected it to 66°43' S, 67°43' W. It was re-photographed aerially, by FIDASE in 1956-57. Cabo Mascart was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On a British chart of 1976 it appears in 66°38' S, 67°38' W, but in the 1977 British gazetteer it appears in 66°37' S, 67°41' W.

Caleta Mascías *see* **Mascías Cove**

Mascías Cove. 64°54' S, 63°01' W. On the S side of Ferguson Channel, it indents the Danco Coast immediately E of Mount Banck, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and again by David Ferguson in 1913-14. It appears on Ferguson's 1921 chart. Further surveyed by ArgAE 1949-50, and named by them as Caleta Mascías, for Lt. Eladio Mascías of the *Chiriguano*, here during ArgAE 1949-50. It appears on their 1950 chart, as well as on Argentine charts of 1953 and 1954, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the name Sturm Cove, named for German mathematician Johann Christoph Sturm (1635-1703), a photographic pioneer. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Mascías Cove in 1965. Conscripto Ortiz Refugio was here in the 1950s.

Masily, Blaise-Germain. b. March 31, 1806, La Seyne, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Oct. 1, 1840 he became a pilot.

Paso Maskelyne *see* **Maskelyne Passage**

Maskelyne Passage. 65°50' S, 65°24' W. Between (to the E) Larrouy Island and Tadpole Island and (to the W) Cat Island, Runnelstone Rock, and Hummock Island, in Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from a 1957-58 survey conducted by FIDS in conjunction with an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Nevil Maskeleyne (1732-1811), As-

tronomer Royal from 1757 until he died. He started the *Nautical Almanac* in 1767. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Paso Maskelyne.

Mount Maslen. 67°42' S, 49°07' E. Rising to 1200 m, 1.5 km W of Mount Currie, and about 13 km W of Mount Humble, in the Raggatt Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for A.W. Graham Maslen, officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Masley. 72°59' S, 162°54' E. A prominent, flat-topped summit, rising to 2605 m, in the narrow N part of Pain Mesa, about 18 km E of Silva Ridge, in the Mesa Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Andrew Jerome Masley (b. April 1933), ionosphere physicist at McMurdo, 1962-63.

Caleta Mason *see* **Mason Inlet**

Ensenada Mason *see* **Mason Inlet**

Mount Mason. 84°43' S, 169°48' W. Surmounting the N extremity of the Lillie Range, it rises to 815 m (the New Zealanders say 640 m) at the NE extremity of a wide spur extending into the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf from the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially in Nov. 1929, by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Howard F. Mason. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mason, Douglas Percy "Dougie." b. June 4, 1920, Gravesend, Kent, son of William P. Mason and his wife Elsie Izod. After Oxford (mathematics), he spent most of World War II in the Middle East, engaged on an aerial survey as captain of engineers. He joined FIDS in 1945, and wintered over in 1946 and 1947 as a surveyor at Base E, being part of the Weddell Coast Sledging Party in the latter year. In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Lafonia* back to London, where he arrived on April 21, 1948. He was later with the Sudan Survey Department, and with Shell International. In 1962 he was appointed lecturer in the department of surveying and photogrammetry, at University College, London, and retired in 1985. He died on Oct. 29, 1986, in Slough, Bucks.

Mason, Howard F. b. Oct. 29, 1901, Marion, Ind. His mother, Margaret, married again, to ship's engineer Andrew L. Brightman, and Howard was raised in Seattle, as Howard Brightman. However, on his 21st birthday he reverted to Howard F. Mason. He became a radio engineer, and was with Byrd in the Arctic. He was the 100-yard champion of the Atlantic Fleet. He was radio engineer on the shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30. He died in Seattle on June 26, 1996.

Mason Glacier. 78°53' S, 161°41' E. A tributary glacier flowing E from the SE slopes of the Worcester Range, immediately S of Bareface Bluff, into Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for David T. Mason, biologist at McMurdo, 1961-62 and 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mason Inlet. 72°57' S, 60°25' W. An ice-filled inlet indenting the Black Coast for 24 km in a SW direction between Cape Mackintosh and the coastline S of Cape Herdman, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed that same month from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Dougie Mason (q.v.), the surveyor at Base E who, between Oct. 1947 and Jan. 1948 surveyed the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Trail Inlet and Bowman Peninsula. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer, as well as on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Ensenada Mason, but the name used today by the Argentines tends to be Caleta Mason.

Mason Nunatak. 79°39' S, 155°15' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km long, at the NW end of the Meteorite Hills and the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Brian Mason, of the department of mineral sciences, at the Smithsonian, who examined and classified Antarctic meteorites collected by USAP field parties led by William Cassidy (*see* **Cassidy Glacier**) in 7 summer seasons from 1977-78 to 1983-84.

Mason Peaks. 72°46' S, 74°44' E. A prominent serrated ridge with several peaks, 13 km NW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for A.C. Mason, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping at the Australian Department of National Development, who contributed greatly to Antarctic mapping. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mason Spur. 78°33' S, 164°25' E. An elevated spur, partially ice-covered, and rising to over 1300 m, it projects ESE from Mount Morning for 20 km into Moore Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Robert Mason, USARP representative at McMurdo, 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Masquerade Ridge. 83°04' S, 164°40' E. A prominent rock ridge, 8 km long, 26 km N of Clark Peak, on the E side of Robb Glacier. Named in 1970 by U.S. geologist John Gunner, who, with John Splettstoesser, collected rocks here in Dec. 1969. The ridge was shown on the cover of the Feb. 7, 1970 issue of the *Saturday Review*, in which there was an article about the 1969-70 Ohio State University Geological expedition here. The ridge on the photo was confounded with Coalsack Bluff, and the man in the foreground is not David H. Elliot (*see* **Elliot Peak**), as the caption says. Hence the name, which US-ACAN accepted in 1972.

Mount Massam. 81°44' S, 158°12' E. A high, broad, ice-covered mountain, N of the upper part of Starshot Glacier, and about 13 km W of Mount Lindley, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for geologist David Graham "Dave" Massam (b. Sydney. d. 2005), a member of the party that worked with Malcolm Laird around Nimrod Glacier. The season before, Massam had been a member of the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and had wintered-over as a field assistant and dog handler in 1964, at Scott Base. He was back in 1967-68, working as field leader on Rennick Glacier. He was the first to climb Mount Hunt.

Massam Glacier. 84°33' S, 175°12' W. A small glacier, about 18.5 km long, it flows N between Waldron Spurs and Longhorn Spurs, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf immediately E of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Named for Dave Massam (*see* **Mount Massam**) by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 that he was a member of. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Massé, Jean-Léopold. b. Sept. 12, 1818, Paris. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Massell. 72°29' S, 163°21' E. Rising to 1880 m, 10 km SE of Mount Jackman, in the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for geophysicist Wulf Friedrich Massell (b. June 2, 1943, Germany), biolab manager at McMurdo in 1967.

Massey, Eric Bernard. b. Nov. 25, 1917, Leek, Staffs, son of Joseph B. Massey and his wife Florence May Burgwin. He was with the Met Office in Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, when he volunteered for FIDS in 1946, as meteorologist. He was interviewed by John Huckle, and wintered-over at Base B in 1947. In 1948 he returned to the UK, and in 1952 left England for Kenya. He died in Sept. 1986, in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.

Massey, Paul Mackintosh Orgill. The name Orgill is pronounced with a hard "g." b. March 12, 1929, Rushendean, near Brighton, son of Dr. Stanley Orgill Massey and Winifred Bertha Mackintosh. After Oundle, he went to St John's, Cambridge, joined the Lady Margaret Boat Club ("Maggie"), and became famous as an Olympic silver medallist in the 1948 Olympics, as a member of the men's eights. In 1954 he joined FIDS, as medical officer, and wintered-over as 2nd-in-command at Base D in 1955. His time in Antarctica gained him his M.D. On his return to England he took over his father's practice in Birmingham, and married Fay Waldron in 1956. He was medical officer to the British Olympic team in 1964 and 1968. He died on Oct. 21, 2009.

Massey Glacier. 71°53' S, 168°24' E. A tributary glacier, 10 km long, it flows W from the W slopes of Meier Peak in the Admiralty Mountains, along the S side of Wylie Ridge, into Man-o-War Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960

and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for C. Stanton Massey, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1968.

Massey Heights. 63°58' S, 57°58' W. Prominent, flat-topped rock heights, with steeply cliffed sides, rising to 580 m (the Chileans say 844 m), on the W coast of Croft Bay, 10 km SW of Andreassen Point, on the NE coast of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945 and again in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Dr. Paul Massey. They appear on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Chileans named the N end of this feature as Cerro Ortega (q.v.), and the Argentines named it Cerro Padre.

Massingham, Samuel. b. 1786, Holt, Norfolk. Skipper of the Cape Town-Bengal sealer *Frances Charlotte*, in South Shetlands waters in the 1820-21 season. He arrived back in Calcutta in Jan. 1822, and transferred to the *Victory*. He died on April 29, 1824, in Bengal, and was buried there.

Masson Island. 66°08' S, 96°35' E. Also called Mission Island. An ice-covered island, about 28 km (the Australians say 33 km) long, 22 km wide, and rising to 471 m above sea level, it lies 14 km NW of Henderson Island, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Feb. 1912 by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Professor Sir David Orme Masson (1858-1937), of Melbourne, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee, as well as of BANZARE 1929-31. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Masson Range. 67°51' S, 62°50' E. A high, broken chain of mountains, forming part of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. The range, about 13 km E of (and parallel to) the David Range, extends 24 km in a N-S direction, and comprises the North Masson Range, the Central Masson Range, and the South Masson Range. It has several peaks rising to over 1000 m. The peaks of this range were first seen miraged on the horizon during the early hours of Jan. 4, 1930, during BANZARE 1929-31, and were seen again, the following day, from the airplane. The range was mapped by the same expedition, on Feb. 14, 1931, and named by Mawson for David O. Masson (*see* **Masson Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. ANCA also accepted the name.

Mast Hill. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. Rising to 14 m, at the W end of Stonington Island, on the Fallières Coast at Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by members of USAS from East Base, 1939-41. They built a flagstaff on this hill, and built their base close northeastward. Fids from Base E did extensive geological work here in 1961-62, and named it for the mast. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mast Point. 66°22' S, 110°26' E. The most westerly point on Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. First delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHj 1946-47, and from those taken in Jan. 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Clarence W. Mast (b. 1937, Ohio), USN, construction man at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name.

Pasaje Mastelero *see* **Pasaje Roepke**

The *Mata Hiva*. French yacht, skippered by Patrick Leclerq, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1986-87.

Mata Taua Peak. 78°07' S, 161°57' E. A hill, rising to 3013 m, SW of an array of rocky peaks, and NE of Rampart Ridge and the Upper Staircase, in Victoria Land. Apparently "mata taua" is a Maori word, meaning "a scout before the troops," and, with this in mind, it was named by NZ-APC in 1994, with reference to the view from this hill. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Matador Mountain. 85°10' S, 176°50' W. A prominent, ice-free, sandstone mountain, capped by dolerite sills, and rising to 1950 m at the S side of the mouth of Gallup Glacier, where that glacier enters Shackleton Glacier. It is an outlier to the Bennett Platform. Matador is the general name for the student body at Texas Tech. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1962-63 named it thus because all three members of the expedition were affiliated with that institution. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Caleta Matamala. 62°35' S, 59°53' W. A cove indenting the NW coast of Half Moon Island, on the S side of McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Carlos Matamala Simmonds, helo pilot on the *Piloto Pardo* which rescued the crew of the *Lindblad Explorer* when that vessel came to grief in Admiralty Bay in 1972.

Lake Matangi. 70°46' S, 11°42' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Islas Mataquito *see* **Martin Islands**

Matchless Mountain. 76°38' S, 161°35' E. Rising to 1140 m on the S margin of Fry Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Atka Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ geologist Christopher J. Burgess, leader of a VUWAE 1976-77 field party in this area, and refers to the matchless view of the surrounding area obtained from the summit of this mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Nunatak Mate. 66°02' S, 61°05' W. One of several nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Mount Mateer. 66°59' S, 51°08' E. A mountain, 1.5 km (the Australians say about 3 km) E of Mount Degerfeldt, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Norman Mateer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mateer, Norman Cooper. b. Oct. 14, 1885, Belfast, son of Presbyterian parents. He went to sea as a teenager, became an able seaman on Merchant ships, and during World War I was a private in the Royal Irish Rifles, attached to the Service Corps, serving in France. He emerged from the war as a 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and then went back to sea. In between all this, in 1915, he managed to be a customs officer in Ceylon. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. He continued in the Merchant Marine as a bosun on British merchant ships, serving in World War II, and later lived in Corringham, Essex, where he died in 1979.

Mateev Cove. 62°39' S, 60°36' W. A cove, 650 m wide, indenting the S coast of Livingston Island for 290 m E of Yasen Point. It is actually part of South Bay. Mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Bulgarian physicist Matey Mateev (1940-2010), a supporter of the Bulgarian Antarctic program. The British had a mobile camp here in the 1950s (*see* [2]**Base P**).

Matejko Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°14' W. An outlet of the Krakow Icefield, between Stanczyk Hill and Martins Head, at Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the painter Jan Matejko (1838-1893).

Isla Mateo de Toro Zembrano *see* **Tonkin Island**

Baie Matha *see* **Matha Strait**

Estrecho Matha *see* **Matha Strait**

Matha, André. b. Feb. 27, 1873, Brest. French naval hydrographer lieutenant, 2nd-in-command of the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05. He conducted astronomical and topographical observations. He contracted myocarditis.

Matha Bay *see* **Matha Strait**

Matha Strait. 66°34' S, 67°30' W. Runs NW-SE between Adelaide Island to the SW and the S end of the Biscoe Islands to the NE. In Jan.-Feb. 1909, FrAE 1908-10 roughly charted it as a bay, and Charcot applied the name Baie Matha to this strait, plus parts of Darbel Bay and Crystal Sound, naming it for André Matha. It appears on a British chart of 1914, as Matha Bay, and over the years has occasionally been seen (erroneously) as Martha Bay. BGLE 1934-37 redefined it, and it appears as Matha Strait on a British chart of 1940, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, translated as Estrecho Matha, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as well as by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Monte Mathei *see* **Mount Martin**

Mount Mather. 73°34' S, 61°00' E. A mountain, 5.5 km W of the W extremity of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered aerially by Flying Officer John Seaton during an ANARE flyover in 1956. Named by ANCA for Keith Benson Mather (b. Jan. 6, 1922. d. Jan. 10, 2003), who led the ANARE seismic party which mapped this feature in 1957-58.

Mather was also wintering-over leader of Mawson Station in 1957. In 1961, after being a lecturer in physics at the University of Melbourne, he moved to the Geophysical Institute of the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, and was the director there from 1963 to 1976, and was vice chancellor for research and advanced study for the entire university, 1976–85. He retired in 1986 to Oregon. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Mather, John Hugh. b. 1887, Stroud Green, Hornsey, London, son of ad man Ebenezer Joseph Mather (who was also the director a mission to deep sea fishermen) and his wife Caroline Eliza Lough, and baptized on June 7, 1887 at St Mary's, Hornsey Rise. While a seaman, he was helping load the *Terra Nova* in London, for Scott's last expedition, and volunteered, thus becoming a member of BAE 1910-13, on which he served as a petty officer, RNVR. He also became adept at taxidermy, preserving many of the specimens collected by the expedition. He served as an officer in World War I, and in 1919 was an Army major fighting the Bolsheviks in Murmansk. He retired as a naval commander in 1937, but came out of retirement to fight in World War II. He founded the Antarctic Club in 1929, and died on April 11, 1957, in Farnborough, Kent.

Mather Peninsula. 68°51' S, 77°55' E. In the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Named by ANCA, for Keith Mather (*see* **Mount Mather**).

[1]**Mount Matheson**. 66°57' S, 50°56' E. Between Mount Harvey and Mount Degerfeldt, about 9 km S of Mount Storer, in the W part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Jock Matheson. US-ACAN accepted the name (the American gazetteer says in 1966; something is wrong here).

[2]**Mount Matheson**. 75°05' S, 72°10' W. Rising to about 1400 m, 3 km NW of Mount Boyer, in the Merrick Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lorne D. Matheson, USARP ionosphere physicist at Eights Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Matheson, James Russell. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1936-37, and fireman on the same vessel, 1937-39.

Matheson, John "Jock." b. 1893, Strathcarron, Ross-shire, son of crofter and fisherman Donald Matheson and his wife Christy. He served in the Merchant Navy during World War I, worked with the Hudson Bay Company, and was a leading seaman on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. From 1931 to 1935 he was a leading seaman on the *Discovery II*, and bosun's mate on the same vessel, 1935-37, going several times to Antarctic waters in that period, during the Discovery Investigations. He was later a member of Operation Tabarin, at Base B for the winter of 1944, and at Base D in 1945, both times as bosun and handyman. He and Flett had an accident while out collecting geological specimens in 1944 (*see under* **Flett, William R.**). He was the first to raise the Union Jack at Hope Bay (Base D). He died in 1970.

Matheson Glacier. 70°47' S, 62°05' W. A glacier, 17.5 km long, 3 km S of Ashton Glacier (which it parallels), flowing in an easterly direction to the W side of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by members of USAS 1939-41, as they explored this coastline both from the air and from the ground. First charted in Nov. 1947, by the Weddell Coast Sledge Party in 1947. Named by FIDs for Jock Matheson. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73.

Caleta Matheu *see* **Caleta Beeche**

Mount Mathew. 81°41' S, 159°57' E. Also called (erroneously) Mount Mathews. Rising to 2030 m, at the E side of Starshot Glacier, 3 km N of Mount Hotine, in the Surveyors Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for Felton Mathew (1801-1847), the first surveyor general of NZ, in 1840. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Mount Mathews *see* **Mount Mathew**

Mathewson Point. 74°23' S, 132°33' W. A steep, rocky point at the N tip of Shepard Island, which lies on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery. Algae, lichens, mosses, and petrels are also found here. Charted on Feb. 4, 1962, by personnel from the *Glacier*. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. (jg) David S. Mathewson, USN, supply officer on the *Glacier* at that time.

Mathias, John Victor. b. 1903, Tauranga, NZ. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1920, came to live in Troy, NY, became a sheet metal worker, married Gladys in 1929, and then moved to Albany and then went to sea again. He left the USA on Sept. 1, 1934, on the mail ship *Mariposa*, bound for NZ, to pick up the *Bear of Oakland* as a fireman/wiper for her 1935 relief trip to Little America during ByrdAE 1933-35. He came back to the USA on the *Jacob Ruppert*. He was still sailing, as a motorman, for a Norwegian line, during World War II.

Mathieson, William. Fireman on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-31, and 1934-35.

Rocher Mathieu *see* **Mathieu Rock**

Mathieu Rock. 66°20' S, 136°49' E. An ice-free rock, between Cape Bickerton and Rock X, at the E side of the entrance to Victor Bay, on Comandant Charcot Glacier Tongue. This area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular feature was charted by the French under Marret in 1952-53, and named by them as Rocher Mathieu, upon learning of the birth of Dr. Jean Rivolier's son, Mathieu. Oddly, the American gazetteer says it was named for Claude-Louis Mathieu (1783-1875), French astronomer. Either way, US-ACAN accepted the name Mathieu Rock in 1955.

Mathis Nunataks. 77°08' S, 143°27' W. An isolated cluster of nunataks relatively near the head of Arthur Glacier, 13 km ESE of Mount Warner, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Terry R. Mathis, traverse engineer with the Byrd Station glaciological strain network, 1967-68, and station engineer at Byrd for the winter of 1968.

Mathis Spur. 83°20' S, 51°17' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1800 m, along the W side of the Saratoga Table, 5 km N of Mount Stephens, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Melvin Mathis, hospital corpsman at Ellsworth Station in 1957. A Southern boy, he was very good at his job. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mathisen, Einar. b. Sept. 7, 1887, Norway. Whaler in the South Shetlands, on the *Svend Foyn I*, who died on board of septicemia, on April 4, 1925, and was buried at the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. His tomb, accessed through a tunnel of black marble, and then a porthole, contained a pillow that signified that his only home before this one was the ship's cabin.

Mathisen, Gustav. Whaler on the *Roald Amundsen* in 1924. In Feb. 1924, he was skippering a whale catcher in Marguerite Bay. On Jan. 23, 1928 he drowned while skippering the catcher *Scapa* when she capsized off Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

Mathisenskaget. 74°52' S, 11°35' W. The most southwesterly mountain in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Norwegian fishermen and Resistance workers during World War II, Franz Edvin Mathisen (b. 1903), and his brother Alfred (b. 1907). Alf was caught and executed in 1941, and Franz died while under arrest, in 1943.

Mathys Bank. 80°19' S, 28°30' W. A rock ridge rising to about 750 m, 4 km SW of Mount Etchells, in the La Grange Nunataks of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. An odd name, it was given by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Nicholas "Nick" Mathys (b. 1942), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley in 1967 and 1968, and who worked in the Shackleton Range in the summer of 1968-69. In March 1969 he broke his leg while 400 miles from base, and, with the aid of his friend Tony True, set his own leg. It was 6 weeks before

they got back to Halley. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Matienzo Station *see* **Teniente Matienzo Station**

Matikonis Peak. 75°21' S, 138°14' W. A small, rather isolated rock peak that protrudes through the snow mantle of the central part of Coulter Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William P. Matikonis (1939-1998), USN, damage controlman 2nd class on the *Glacier*, 1961-62.

Mont (du) Matin *see* **Mount Matin**

Mount Matin. 65°08' S, 63°40' W. A massive, mainly snow-covered mountain, rising to 2385 m, which surmounts the mountainous divide N of Hotine Glacier, S of Azure Cove, at Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot variously as Sommet du Matin, Sommet Le Matin, and Mont du Matin, for *Le Matin*, the famous French newspaper, which was a contributor to the expedition, but, more to the point, founded by Alfred Edwards (1856-1914), who had married Charcot's sister Jeanne (*see* **Jeanne Hill**). It appears all three ways on Charcot's maps. It appears as Mount Matin on a 1908 British chart, and on another British chart, from 1916, as Mont Matin. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Matin on July 7, 1959, US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1974. It has been confused with Mount Peary in the past.

Sommet du Matin *see* **Mount Matin**

Nunataki Matjushkina. 70°52' S, 66°35' E. A group of nunataks, SW of the Hall Nunataks, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Punta Matkah *see* **Matkah Point**

Matkah Point. 63°58' S, 58°19' W. The N entrance point of Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, as evidenced from their maps of the expedition. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945, and named by them for Kipling's *Jungle Book* character. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it Punta Matkah.

Matkin, Joseph. b. Nov. 12, 1853, Uppingham, Rutland, but raised in Oakham, son of bookseller Charles Matkin and his wife Sarah Craxford. He left school at 12, joined the Merchant Navy in 1867, and sailed for Australia on the *Sussex* in Dec. 1867, returning the next summer on the *Agamemnon*. That winter he headed to Australia again, on the *Essex*, and stayed in Melbourne for a year, working in furniture and upholstery shops. In 1870 he worked his passage back to England, and on Aug. 12, 1870 joined the Royal Navy, and was a steward's boy on the *Invincible* and the *Audacious*. He then served in the same capacity on the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76, which he joined on Nov. 12, 1872. On Dec. 2, 1873 he was promoted to steward's assistant. He wrote 69 letters home, and these letters only surfaced in 1985, when they were published in a book called *At Sea with the Scientifics* (edited by Philip F. Rehbock). In 1876 Matkin returned to Oakham, then went to London, where he became a clerk in the Civil Service (Local Government Board), married Mary "Pollie" Swift, in Oakham, in 1880, had several children, and lived in Romford, Essex, in Pimlico, then in Croydon, Surrey. In 1894 he retired from the Civil Service and took the family back to Oakham. In 1914 he and Pollie split up, and he moved alone to Holborn, in London, where he died on Oct. 27, 1927, after being hit by a motorcycle. Pollie died in 1939.

Matney Peak. 79°10' S, 86°14' W. A mostly ice-free peak, rising to 1810 m, near the middle of the line of peaks at the E side of Webster Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William R. Matney, USN, chief aviation bosun's mate and fuel officer in Antarctica, during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Matochina Peak. 62°53' S, 62°22' W. Rising to 750 m in the N extremity of the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, 3.4 km WSW of Cape Smith, and 3.2 km NE of Mount Christi. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the settlement and medieval fortress of Matochina, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Matos, Bernardino *see* **Órcadas Station, 1930**

Matsch Ridge. 77°34' S, 86°20' W. A prominent ridge, at an elevation of about 1830 m, extending 2.5 km in a WNW direction from Mount Ulmer, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982, for Charles Matsch, professor of geology at the University of Minnesota, at Duluth, who, as a member of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains, 1979-80, worked on this ridge.

Matsumoto, Mitsuji. Captain of the *Soya* from 1955 to 1959. In 1955-56 he, the chief engineer, and the navigator, took a ride down to Antarctica, accompanying the Japanese whaling fleet to Antarctica, to scout out a base for IGY. Subsequently, he took down the first 3 JARE expeditions to Antarctica.

Matsumoto Pond. 77°34' S, 161°04' E. A pond, S of Dais Col, and about 2.2 km W of Don Juan Pond, in South Fork, in the Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Genki I. Matsumoto, Japanese chemist, a member of the JARE field parties of 1976-77, 1981-82, 1983-84, and 1985-86, that made geophysical and geochemical studies of ponds in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, including this one. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Islotes Matsuyama *see* **Matsuyama Rocks**

Matsuyama Rocks. 66°40' S, 66°35' W. A small group of rocks close off the W side of Stefan Ice Piedmont, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Motonori Matsuyama (1884-1958), professor of geology and geophysics at Kyoto University, who made laboratory studies of the crystal forms of ice in 1920, and who was also an authority on paleomagnetism. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Islotes Matsuyama.

[1]**Matterhorn** *see* **Ulvetanna Peak**

[2]**Matterhorn**. 77°40' S, 162°27' E. Rising to 1600 m, it surmounts the N wall of Taylor Valley, between Lacroix Glacier and Matterhorn Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor, during BAE 1910-13, for the Swiss mountain of that name. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Matterhorn Glacier. 77°41' S, 167°27' E. A small alpine glacier, on the edge of the N wall of Taylor Valley, just W of Matterhorn, in Victoria Land. Named in Dec. 1957 by visitor Troy L. Péwé (*see* **Lake Péwé**), in association with Matterhorn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Matterhorn Valley. A dry valley in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. There have been several references to this feature from at least 1970, but the name is not official.

Matterson Inlet. 80°50' S, 160°30' E. A large, ice-filled inlet on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, between, to the N, Penny Point (on the S side of Nicholson Peninsula, i.e., Nicholson Peninsula marks the N side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet) and Cape Goldschmidt (the E tip of Nicholson Peninsula), and, to the S, Cape Douglas. Surveyed by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for Garth John Matterson (b. Rotorua, NZ), leader of the party. He had also been part of the NZGSAE Southern Party to Victoria Land in 1959-60, and had wintered-over at Scott Base in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Glaciar Matthes *see* **Matthes Glacier**

Matthes Glacier. 67°30' S, 65°40' W. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing E into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest Glacier and Chamberlin Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. Photographed aerially in 1940 during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base E and Base D in 1947, and named for François Emile Matthes (1874-1948), Dutch-born American geomorphologist and glaciologist, geologist with USGS, 1896-1947. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Glaciar Matthes, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans also call it Glaciar Matthes.

Isla Matthews *see* **Matthews Island**

Matthews, Drummond Hoyle "Drum." b.

Feb. 5, 1931, in London, son of Capt. Charles Bertram Matthews (known as C. Bertram Matthews) and his wife Enid Mary Hoyle. After national service in the Navy, he studied geology and petrology at Cambridge, then joined FIDS, and on Oct. 12, 1955 left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, heading south as geologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1956. In June 1957 he returned to the UK on the *Shackleton*, and wrote up his report while at the FIDS geology unit at Birmingham University. He left FIDS on Dec. 31, 1957, married Rachel McMullen in 1963, and from 1971 was reader in marine geology at Cambridge, where he was a major contributor to the theory of plate tectonics. He died on July 20, 1997, in Taunton, Somerset.

Matthews, Roger Philip. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1960, and at Base E in 1961.

Matthews Glacier. 75°45' S, 65°30' W. On the E side of the Wilkins Mountains, it flows SE into the Ronne Ice Shelf, just SW of Dodson Peninsula, on the Orville Coast. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for J.D. "Matty" Matthews, engineman at Pole Station in 1963. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The British plot it in 75°38' S, 66°07' W.

Matthews Island. 60°45' S, 45°09' W. The largest of the Robertson Islands, immediately SE of Coronation Island, from which it is narrowly separated by The Divide, in the South Orkneys. From the early 1820s it was mapped as part of Coronation Island (it is still that way on a British chart of 1956, for example) until Jan. 1957, when a survey conducted by Fids from Signy Island Station determined it to be an actual island. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Drummond Matthews. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. It appears as such on a British chart of 1967. The Argentines call it Isla Matthews.

Matthews Peak. 67°40' S, 67°47' W. A prominent peak, rising to 1100 m, NW of Statham Peak, in the SW part of Perplex Ridge, on Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. BAS did geological work here between 1965 and 1970. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for David William "Dave" Matthews (b. 1939), BAS geologist who wintered-over Base E in 1965 and 1966, and who worked in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1982 British gazetteer.

Matthews Ridge. 70°57' S, 167°03' E. A high, mostly snow-covered ridge, 10 km long, on the S side of Tapsell Foreland, it forms the E wall of McElroy Glacier, and terminates to the S at Barnett Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Jerry L. Matthews, geologist who worked in the Horlick Mountains, 1965-66, and the McMurdo Sound area in 1966-67.

Mount Matthias. 71°13' S, 164°41' E. Rising to 1610 m, 3 km ENE of Mount Dockery, in the Everett Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Jack M. Matthias, USN, maintenance officer and aircraft commander with VX-6 during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

Mattox, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mattox Bastion. 77°38' S, 160°56' E. One of the peaks of the Inland Forts, surmounting the NE part of Flory Cirque, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. Benjamin G. Mattox, USN, officer in charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo in 1971.

Matusevich Glacier. 69°20' S, 157°27' E. A broad glacier, about 80 km long (the Australians say it is at least 115 km long), it flows northward to the coast of Oates Land, between the Lazarev Mountains and the NW end of the Wilson Hills, terminating in the well developed Matusevich Glacier Tongue. The region was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1957-58, and by ANARE in 1959 and 1962. Named by the Russian expedition as Glacier Matusevicha (that is what we are told they named it, rather than, say Lednik Matusevicha), for Nikolay Nikolaevich Matusevich (1879-1950), hydrographer and geodesist, vice president of the Geographical Society of the USSR. In 1959 Phil Law (*see* **Matusevich Glacier Tongue**, below) named it Pennell Glacier, for Harry Pennell. ANCA accepted the Russian name (but translated) on June 9, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Matusevich Glacier Tongue. 69°05' S, 157°15' E. The broad, massive seaward extension of Matusevich Glacier, it is about 28 km long. On Feb. 21, 1959, when Phil Law's ANARE party sailed around it in the *Magga Dan*, it was floating in 300 fathoms of water. He named it Pennell Glacier Tongue, for Harry Pennell. US-ACAN accepted the name Matusevich Glacier Tongue in 1970.

Glacier Matusevicha *see* **Matusevich Glacier**

Gora Matvejchuka. 73°26' S, 62°43' E. A nunatak, due W of Mount Bayliss, E of Mount Menzies, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Podlëdnaja Dolina Matvejchuka. 68°30' S, 48°30' E. A valley, SW of Amphitheatre Peaks, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Ghiacciaio Matz. 74°40' S, 162°20' E. A glacier in the Eisenhower Range, in the Prince Albert Mountains, about 55 km E of Mario Zucchelli Station. It belongs to the Anderton Glacier basin, in the Reeves Glacier system, and is a typical fed glacier on the E slope of Munt Matz. First seen in Dec. 1977, and named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, in association with the mountain.

Mount Matz. 74°42' S, 162°17' E. Rising to 1300 m, at the W side of the terminus of Anderton Glacier, it forms the end of a ridge descending S from the Eisenhower Range to Reeves Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David B. Matz, geologist at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Maud Bank *see* **Maud Seamount**

Maud Rise. 66°00' S, 3°00' E. An undersea feature immediately S of Maud Seamount. Named by international agreement in 1987.

Maud Seamount. 65°00' S, 3°00' E. Also called Maud Bank. Subsurface feature N of the Antarctic Circle, 170 km NNE of Trolltunga, on the coast of New Schwabenland. The name was approved by international agreement in 1964. The Norwegians call it Maudbanken. It was named after Queen Maud of Norway (*see* **Queen Maud Land**).

Maud Subglacial Basin. 81°00' S, 15°00' E. A large subglacial basin southward of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the S part of Queen Maud Land. Seismic soundings in the area were made by several USARP field parties between 1964 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for its position in Queen Maud Land.

Maudbanken *see* **Maud Seamount**

Cape Maude. 83°09' S, 168°25' E. The Americans say it is a high, ice-covered cape forming the E end of Vaughan Promontory, in the Holland Range, and overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. The New Zealanders say it is a conspicuous dark bluff, lying northwestward of the Beardmore Glacier, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Both countries agree that it was discovered in Dec. 1908, by BAE 1907-09, and named for Col. I.A. Maude, who donated the "maudgee" pony ration for the expedition. However, there never was a Col. I.A. Maude. The man they mean is Col. Edward Addison Maude (1863-1932). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Maudheim Base. 71°03' S, 10°56' W. On the Quar Ice Shelf, 1.5 km S of Norsel Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, in association with which it was named. This was the base for NBSAE 1949-52.

Maudheimvidda. Centers on 73°30' S, 10°00' W. The westernmost part of Queen Maud Land, from 20°W to Jutulstraumen (0°30' W). Named by the Norwegians in association with Maudheim. This is a term used only by the Norwegians (and in this book).

The *Maudie*. A 4818-ton Norwegian whale cookery ship, bought by the Hvalen Company in 1922. She was in the South Shetlands in 1922-23, and every season from then until 1930-31. She was also in the South Orkneys in 1927-28, and also did pelagic whaling. Between those dates she was sold to the Pioner Company, and by 1929 was owned by the Polhavet Company. In 1934-35 she was leased to the Pioner Company as a help-cookery for the *Pioner*, and, in 1935, was laid up.

Mauger, Clarence Charles "C.C." The name is pronounced "major." b. Dec. 30, 1892, Cleggan Station, County Galway, Ireland. Moved to Otago, NZ. Carpenter and shipwright on the *Aurora*, 1914-16, known as "Chippie." He

fought at, and was severely wounded at, Passchendaele, in 1917. After World War I he plied back and forth between NZ and San Francisco with the Union Steam Ship Company, then in the 1930s was a foreman carpenter with the NZ Railways Workshop. During World War II he helped build minesweepers, and after the war worked as a shipwright with the Otago Harbour Board until he retired in Dunedin, where he died on Oct. 13, 1963.

Mauger Nunatak. 85°44' S, 176°44' E. Rising to 2780 m, about 5 km NE of Mount Block, it is one of the Aurora Nunataks, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for C.C. Mauger. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Île Le Mauguen *see* **Carrel Island**

The *Maumee*. T-AO-149. U.S. Naval T-5 tanker, 620 feet long, and sister ship to the *Yukon*. Many times in at McMurdo delivering fuel. In 1969-70 she supplied 7 million gallons of petroleum to McMurdo — in one trip (12 times more efficient than any previous delivery made here). Laurent O. Hess was her captain that season, and again in 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73. Henry H. Church became skipper for the 1973-74 season, and remained so until 1984-85. The ship missed Antarctica only in the 1981-82 season.

Maumee Bight. 77°29' S, 166°21' E. A bight, indenting the W side of Ross Island for 10 km between Rocky Point and Micou Point, and forming the S part of Wohlschlag Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for the *Maumee*. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Maumee Ice Piedmont. 74°44' S, 113°25' W. At the terminus of Kohler Glacier, E of Jenkins Heights, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for the *Maumee*.

Bahía Maurice *see* **Rockpepper Bay**

Maurice, Luis Óscar *see* **Órcadas Station, 1949**

The *Maurice Ewing*. A Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory (Columbia University) vessel, in Antarctic waters in 1990-91, under the command of Capt. James E. O'Loughlin. John Mutter was scientific leader of the voyage. She cruised around the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, and to the South Shetlands.

Îles Maurice Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Îlots Maurice Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Islotes Maurice Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Maurice Faure Island(s) *see* **Faure Islands**

Islas Mauricio Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Islotes Mauricio Faure *see* **Faure Islands**

Punta Maurstad *see* **Maurstad Point**

Maurstad Point. 65°39' S, 66°05' W. A point, 11 km NNE of Speerschneider Point, midway along the W side of Renaud Island, N of Malmgren Bay, in the Biscoe Islands. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, mapped it roughly, and named it Punta Micalvi, for the Argentine tug *Micalvi* (not in Antarctic waters). It appears as such on their chart of 1947, and on a 1962 chart, and was also the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. First accurately shown (but not named) on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Alf Maurstad (b. 1901), author of *Atlas of Sea Ice* in 1935. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Punta Maurstad.

Maury, William Lewis. b. 1813, Virginia. Cousin of Matthew Fontaine Maury (*see* **Maury Glacier**). U.S. naval lieutenant on the *Porpoise* during USEE 1838-42. On April 3, 1856 he married a relative Anne Fontaine Maury. During the Civil War he was promoted to commander in the Confederate Navy. He died in 1878.

Maury Bay. 66°33' S, 124°42' E. An ice-filled indentation in the Banzare Coast, facing the Voyeykov Ice Shelf, just E of Cape Lewis, in Wilkes Land. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for William L. Maury. ANCA accepted the name.

Maury Glacier. 72°42' S, 61°40' W. A glacier, 6 km wide, flowing in an ENE direction to the SW corner of Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, but confused with Gruening Glacier. Re-photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground that same month by a joint sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS in 1947 for famous hydrographer Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873), a U.S. Navy commander who, in 1860, tried to get several nations to study Antarctica together. The Civil War put an end to that. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966, as Glaciar Maury. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, mapped by USGS from these photos, and appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mautino Peak. 77°21' S, 162°03' E. At the W side of Packard Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. Robert L. Mautino, officer-in-charge of the Naval Support Force wintering-over detachment at McMurdo in 1972.

Mauvoisin, Paulin-Justin. b. Oct. 10, 1816, Saint-Denis, Charente-Inférieure, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Isla Maveroff *see* **Pickwick Island**

Cabo Mawson *see* **Cape Mawson**

Cape Mawson. 70°12' S, 74°55' W. A low, ice-covered cape forming the SE extremity of Charcot Island, near the Wilkins Ice Front. Discovered aerially and charted by Wilkins on Dec. 29, 1929 (during the flight that proved Charcot Land to be an island), and named by him for Sir Douglas Mawson. It appears on his 1930 map, in 69°58' S, 74°37' W, which is actually on the E part of the island. It appears as such on a 1933 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that in 1947, UK-APC accepted it on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1946 Argentine chart the name Cabo Mawson is applied to a cape in the Mozart Ice Piedmont. However, this cape does not exist. On a USAF chart of 1959, the name Cape Mawson appears in the Wilkins Ice Front, near the NE corner of Charcot Island. However, again, this cape does not exist. On a Chilean chart of 1947, the name Cabo Mawson is applied to the E cape of Charcot Island (pretty much as Wilkins had it in 1929), and that was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, and also by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In 1960, Searle of the FIDS remapped it from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48, and UK-APC re-applied the name Cape Mawson to the SE point of the island. However, they plotted it in 69°59' S, 74°40' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and the correct position was accepted by the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chileans and Argentines have also altered their view of Cabo Mawson, to correspond more closely with that of the British and the Americans.

Mawson, Douglas. b. May 5, 1882, Frizinghall, near Bradford, Yorks, son of cloth merchant Robert Ellis Mawson and his wife Margaret Ann Moore (who was from the Isle of Man). In Sydney since he was 2, he studied geology under Edgeworth David, graduated from Sydney University in 1901, and became a member of the faculty. In 1903 he was a geologist in the New Hebrides, and in 1905 became a lecturer at Adelaide University. With David he went on BAE 1907-09. The two of them were among the first group to reach the South Magnetic Pole. Mawson was also one of the first 6 men to climb Mount Erebus, in 1908. He turned down a place on BAE 1910-13 in order to lead his own AAE 1911-14. He barely survived an epic traverse after the death of Mertz and Ninnis. This expedition, and his BANZARE 1929-31, proved a continuous 2500-mile coastline between Cape Freshfield in George V Land, and Enderby Land. In 1914 he married Francisca Adriana "Paquita" Delprat. He was knighted by the British, and his discoveries formed the basis of the Australian Antarctic territorial claim. In 1920 he became professor of geology at Adelaide University, a post he held until 1952. He died on Oct. 14, 1958, in Adelaide.

Mawson Bank. 73°30' S, 173°30' E. Submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named by international agreement in 1988, for Sir Douglas Mawson.

Mawson Canyon. 63°30' S, 60°30' E. Submarine feature off the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Named for Sir Douglas Mawson.

Mawson Coast. 67°40' S, 63°30' E. That portion of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land between William Scoresby Bay (59°34' E) and Murray Monolith (66°54' E). Discovered by BANZARE, under Mawson, during their first

season, 1929-31. During the second half, further explorations were made of this coast, and landings were effected at Cape Bruce and Scullin Monolith. On July 4, 1961, ANCA named this coast for Mawson, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mawson Corridor. 67°00' S, 63°00' E. A sea passage, about 35 km (the Australians say about 41 km) long and between 6 and 9 km wide, between grounded icebergs on the way into Mawson Station, at Holme Bay, it opens out at the S end to give the feature a funnel shape. The N end, in 66°45' S, 63°20' E, is sharply defined, and coincides with the edge of the continental shelf. Discovered by ANARE in 1954, and used regularly by ANARE relief ships in their approach to Mawson Station. Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mawson Escarpment. 73°05' S, 68°10' E. Flat-topped and west-facing, it extends in a N-S direction for 110 km (the Australians say 130 km) along the E side of the Lambert Glacier. Plateau ice overrides the escarpment from the E. Discovered by Flying Officer John Seaton of the RAAF during an ANARE reconnaissance flight in Nov. 1956 (the Australians say Nov. 1957; they are wrong). Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Mawson Flat. 76°10' S, 161°55' E. A large, dry area in Victoria Land, to the S and E of Mount Murray, and adjacent to the Mawson Glacier, in association with which it was named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63.

Mawson Glacier. 76°13' S, 162°05' E. A large glacier, about 8 km wide, on the E coast of Victoria Land, it flows eastward from the Polar Plateau to the N of Trinity Nunatak and the Kirkwood Range, and enters the Ross Sea at the N end of the Scott Coast, where the glacier then forms Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. First mapped by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Douglas Mawson. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mawson Oasis. 76°09' S, 161°55' E. An area that is ice-free in summer, near Mount Murray, N of Mawson Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains, on the coast of Victoria Land. It has lakes in it, including Basin Lake. There is a year-round Australian base here. This is a term that has been used since the early 1960s, but it has never been official.

Mawson Peninsula. 68°35' S, 154°11' E. A high, narrow, ice-covered peninsula, rising to 457 m above sea level, on the W side of the Slava Ice Shelf, and the E side of the Cook Ice Shelf, it extends in a NW (the Australians say a north-easterly) direction for more than 57 km, terminating in Cape Hudson, on the E part of the coast of George V Land. It is flanked on its W edge by nunataks over 600 m high. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Sketched and photographed by Phil Law on a flight from the *Magga Dan* along the peninsula to its N end, on Feb. 21, 1959, and named by him for Sir Douglas Mawson. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Mawson Sea. 65°00' S, 105°00' E. Off the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians (so we are told).

Mawson Station. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. At Horseshoe Harbor, Holme Bay, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. For details relating to the establishment of this premier Australian scientific station in 1954, *see* **ANARE 1953-54**. **1954 winter**: Bob Dovers (q.v.) (geologist, surveyor, and officer-in-charge), Lem Macey (q.v.) (2nd-in-command, technical superintendent and senior radio officer), Bob Dingle (q.v.) (meteorologist and photographer), Bruce Stinear (q.v.) (geophysicist), Bob Summers (medical officer and biologist; *see* **Summers Peak**), John Russell (engineer; *see* **Russell Nunatak**), Bill Harvey (carpenter; *see* **Mount Harvey**), Georges Schwartz (q.v.) (observer and dog handler), Bill Storer (radio operator; *see* **Mount Storer**), and Jeff Gleadell (cook; *see* **Mount Gleadell**). **1955 winter**: John Béchervaise (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Peter Shaw (meteorologist; *see* **Mount Shaw**), Leon Jennings-Fox (q.v.) (meteorological observer and dog trainer), Fred Elliott (q.v.) (meteorological observer), Peter Crohn (geologist; *see* **Crohn Island** and **Mount Peter**), Hugh Oldham (biologist; *see* **Oldham Island**), Nod Parsons (physicist, there to construct the cosmic ray lab; *see* **Mount Parsons**), Rob Lacey (surveyor; *see* **Mount Lacey**), Bob Allison (medical officer; *see* **Allison Bay**), Frits Van Hulsssen (radio station supervisor; *see* **Van Hulssen Island**), Eric Macklin (radio officer; *see* **Macklin Island**), Jack Ward (q.v.) (radio telegraphist), Alfie Riddell (carpenter; *see* **Riddell Nunataks**), Alan Gowlett (engineer; *see* **Gowlett Peaks**), and Dick McMair (cook; *see* **McNair Nunatak**). Two giant telescopes were set up. In Aug. 1955 Béchervaise and 5 others visited the emperor penguins at Taylor Rookery. By the end of 1955 there were 19 buildings in use. **Nov. 14, 1955**: Béchervaise and 6 others set out for the Prince Charles Mountains, with 2 Weasels (both of which malfunctioned). **Feb. 17, 1956**: The *Kista Dan* reached Mawson. The first job was building the hangar for the planes, the first ever hangar in Antarctica. This job was supervised by incoming doctor, Don Dowie. **1956 winter**: Bill Bewsher (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Jim McCarthy (senior meteorologist and 2nd-in-command; *see* **[1]Mount McCarthy**), Merv Christensen (weather observer; *see* **Mount Mervyn**), Peter McGregor (geophysicist; *see* **Mount McGregor**), Bob Jacklyn (cosmic ray physicist; *see* **Mount Jacklyn**), John Bunt (biologist; *see* **Mount Bunt**), Peter Crohn (geologist; *see* **Crohn Island** and **Mount Peter**), Syd Kirkby (q.v.) (surveyor), Don Dowie (medical officer; *see* **Mount Dowie**), John Hollingshead (radio supervisor; *see* **Mount Hollingshead**), Gordon Abbs (radio operator; *see* **Mount Abbs**), Pat Albion (radio operator; *see* **Mount Albion** and **Patrick Point**), Nils Lied (q.v.) (weather observer and assistant radio officer), Lin Gardner (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Doug Leckie (commander of the Antarctic Flight; *see* **Mount Leckie**), John Seaton (2nd pilot with the Antarctic Flight; *see* **Mount Seaton**), Gerry Sundberg (engine fitter; *see* **Mount Sundberg**), Geoff Johansen (air frame fitter and official photographer; *see* **Mount Johansen**), Toby Cooper (q.v.) (diesel mechanic), and Jock MacKenzie (q.v.) (cook). **April 20, 1956**: The Beaver began flying operations. **May 25, 1956**: End of the flying. **Nov. 19, 1956**: Bewsher, Kirkby, Crohn, Hollingshead, and Gardner, all left Mawson with 2 Weasels, 2 cargo sledges, one man-hauling sledge, and a wooden Nansen sledge pulled by Mac (the lead dog), Oscar, Horace, Streaky, Brownie, and Dee. **Nov. 28, 1956**: The last major Beaver flight by Seaton, and he discovered the Lambert Glacier. **Feb. 2, 1957**: The *Kista Dan* arrived. **Feb. 4, 1957**: Dee died after eating a cloth with oil on it. Brownie fell down a crevasse, and was never the same after that. He kept falling over, and couldn't keep up. So, they let him go, and Syd Kirkby shot him. **Feb. 10, 1957**: The sledging party got back to base. **1957 winter**: Keith Mather (officer-in-charge and physicist; *see* **Mount Mather**), Frank T. Hannan (meteorologist; *see* **Hannan Ice Shelf**), John Pinn (geophysicist; *see* **Pinn Island**), Malcolm Mellor (glaciologist; *see* **Mellor Glacier**), Jim Goodspeed (seismic geophysicist; *see* **Goodspeed Nunataks**), Carl Nilsson (radio physicist; *see* **Nilsson Rocks**), David R.L. "Dave" Callow (aurora physicist), David Johns (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist), John Shaw (radio physicist; *see* **Shaw Islands**), Bernie Izabelle (weather observer; *see* **Mount Izabelle**), Graeme Wheeler (weather observer; *see* **Wheeler Bay**), Morris Fisher (surveyor; *see* **Fisher Massif**), Dick Willing (medical officer; *see* **Mount Willing**), Bernie Shaw (radio supervisor; *see* **Shaw Massif**), Alex Sandilands (radio operator; *see* **Sandilands Nunatak**), radio operators Roy Arnel (radio operator; *see* **Arnel Bluffs**) and Pete King (q.v.), Nev Collins (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Pat Lee (diesel mechanic; *see* **Lee Island**), Peter Clemence (RAAF officer commanding Antarctic Flight; *see* **Clemence Massif**), Doug Johnston (RAAF pilot; *see* **[2]Mount Johnston**), Ron Pickering (RAAF airframe fitter; *see* **Pickering Nunatak**), Nev Meredith (RAAF engine fitter; *see* **Mount Meredith**), and Jack Field (cook; *see* **Field Rock**). **1958 winter**: Ian Adams (officer-in-charge; *see* **Adams Fjord**), Grey Channon (q.v.) (medical officer, and also 3 months as officer-in-charge), Ray Borland (meteorologist; *see* **Mount Borland**), Helmut Tschaffert [meteorologist; *see* **Tschuffert Peak** (sic)], Fred Elliott (q.v.) (meteorological observer), Alf Bolza (q.v.) (weather observer), Bruce Cook (geophysicist; *see* **Mount Cook**), Eric Jesson (q.v.) (seismic geophysicist), Roger Blake (aurora physicist; *see* **Blake Nunataks**), Phil Chapman (aurora physicist; *see* **Chapman Ridge**), Eric Burnett (radio physicist; *see* **Mount Burnett**), Peter Trost (physicist; *see* **Trost Peak**), Roy Arnel (geophysical assistant; *see* **Arnel Bluffs**), Graham Knuckey (q.v.) (surveyor), Doug Twigg (radio supervisor; *see* **Mount Twigg**), Bob Oldfield (radio officer; *see*

Mount Oldfield), Alex Brown (q.v.) (radio operator; *see also* **Sørtindane Peaks**), Pete King (q.v.) (radio operator), Ossie Maguire (radio technician; *see* **Mount Maguire**), Jim Blair (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Blair Peak**), Frank Smith (diesel mechanic; *see* **Smith Peaks**), Desmond Evans (diesel mechanic; *see* **Evans Island**), Graham Downer (electrical and instrument fitter; *see* **Downer Glacier**), Ivan Grove (RAAF pilot; *see* **Grove Mountains**), Bill Wilson (pilot; *see* **Wilson Bluff**), Ian McLeod (q.v.) (geologist), Sam Manning (airframe fitter; *see* **Manning Nunataks**), Alan Richardson (engine fitter; *see* **Richardson Bluff**), and Henri Fischer (cook; *see* **Fischer Nunatak**). **April 3, 1959**: The power house burned. **1959 winter**: John Béchervaise (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Ian Widdows (meteorologist; *see* **Point Widdows**), Les Onley (weather observer; *see* **Onley Hill**), Ken Peake-Jones (weather observer; *see* **Peake-Jones Rocks**), Bruce Stinear (q.v.) (geophysicist), Malcolm Kirton (geophysicist; *see* **Kirton Island**), Ross Dunlop (cosmic ray physicist; *see* **Dunlop Peak**), Frits Van Hulssen [technical officer (ionosphere); *see* **Van Hulssen Island**], Chris Armstrong (surveyor; *see* **Armstrong Peak**), Grahame Budd (q.v.) (medical officer), Mike Cosgrove (radio supervisor; *see* **Cosgrove Glacier**), Alan Sawert (radio officer; *see* **Sawert Rocks**), Eric Macklin (radio officer; *see* **Macklin Island**), Stewart Bell (wireless fitter; *see* **Bell Bay**), Harry Price (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Price Nunatak**), Joe Lawrence (diesel mechanic; *see* [1]**Mount Lawrence**), Jim Sandercock (officer commanding the Antarctic Flight; *see* **Sandercock Nunataks**), Geoff Banfield (pilot; *see* **Mount Gjeita**), Ralph Rippon (airframe fitter; *see* **Rippon Glacier**), Hedley McIntyre (engine fitter; *see* [2]**McIntyre Island**), Hubert J. "Bert" Evans, Dave Norris (auroral physicist; *see* **Teksla Island**), and Paul Teyssier (cook; *see* **Teyssier Island**). **1960 winter**: Henk Geysen (officer-in-charge; *see* **Geysen Glacier**), Neil Streten (meteorologist; *see* **Cape Streten**), Bill Dick (weather observer; *see* **Dick Peaks**), Bill Kellas (weather observer; *see* **Kellas Islands**), George Cresswell (aurora physicist; *see* **Mount Cresswell**), John Humble (cosmic ray physicist; *see* **Mount Humble**), Rob Merrick (geophysicist; *see* **Mount Merrick**), Ric Ruker (geologist; *see* **Mount Ruker**), Terry Elkins (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Mount Elkins**), Syd Kirkby (q.v.) (surveyor), Geoff Newton (medical officer; *see* **Mount Newton**), Ian Bird (electronics engineer; *see* [1]**Mount Bird**), Graeme Currie (q.v.) (radio supervisor), Oleg Zakharoff (radio officer; *see* **Zakharoff Ridge**), Doug Machin (radio officer; *see* **Machin Nunatak**), Ken Bennett (q.v.) (radio operator), Nev Collins (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), John Arthur (electrical fitter; *see* **Mount Arthur**), Jim Kichenside (commander of the Antarctic Flight; *see* **Kichenside Glacier**), Ken Assender (pilot; *see* **Assender Glacier**), Ted Bloomfield (part of the Antarctic Flight; *see* **Mount Bloomfield**), Graham Dyke (pilot; *see* **Mount Dyke**), Noel Jennings (mechanic; *see* **Jennings Bluff**), Kev Felton (engine fitter; *see* **Felton Head**), Bert Carne, Bill Hanson, Bruce Harris, Viv Hill, Don Monks, Horst Munstermann, Mick Murphy, Basil Rutter, and Ralph Dyer (cook; *see* **Dyer Island**). **1961 winter**: Graham Maslen (officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Maslen**), Gunter Weller [meteorologist; *see* [1]**Mount Weller**], Eddie von Renouard (weather observer; *see* **Mount Renouard**), Bill Denham (weather observer; *see* **Mount Denham**), Ian Tod (weather observer; *see* **Mount Tod**), Bob Francis (physicist; *see* **Francis Peaks**), Ian McNaughton (physicist; *see* **McNaughton Ridges**), Rod Hollingsworth (geophysicist; *see* **Mount Hollingsworth**), Dave Trail (geologist; *see* **Mount Trail**), Keith Brockelsby (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Mount Brockelsby**), Bob Wyers (glaciologist; *see* **Wyers Ice Shelf**), Russell "Russ" Pardoe (medical officer; *see* **Mount Pardoe**), Dave Harvey (electronics engineer; *see* **Harvey Nunataks**), Garry Bird (senior electronics technician; *see* **Bird Ridge**), Dave Keyser (radio oficer; *see* **Keyser Ridge**), Keith McDonald (radio officer; *see* **McDonald Ridge**), Brian Ryder (radio officer; *see* **Mount Ryder**), Bob Bergin (radio officer; *see* **Mount Bergin**), Alan Newman (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Newman Shoal**), Geoff Wilkinson (assistant diesel mechanic; *see* **Wilkinson Peaks**), Geoff Smith (q.v.) (carpenter; *also see* **Carpenter Nunatak**, **Geoffrey Hills**, and **Geoffrey Bay**), Bill Young (electrical fitter; *see* **Young Nunataks**), Charlie Harris, Ted Giddings (cook; *see* **Mount Giddings**), and Jim Seavers (assistant cook; *see* **Seavers Nunataks**). **Nov. 2, 1961**: Alan Newman had a brain hemorrhage. Russ Pardoe operated, assisted by Ted Giddings and Rod Hollingsworth. **Nov. 29, 1961**: Newman was operated on again, to relieve the pressure. **Dec. 3, 1961**: A third operation. **Dec. 16, 1961**: Newman collapsed again. **Dec. 30, 1961**: A Russian airplane landed and took Pardoe and Newman to Mirnyy Station, then to NZ and Australia, where, on Jan. 9, 1962, Newman was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. He recovered. Pardoe was awarded the MBE for his performance. **1962 winter**: F. Michael "Mike" Lucas (officer-in-charge; *see* **Lucas Nunatak**), Noel Foley (weather observer; *see* **Foley Promontory**), Bob Nelson (weather observer; *see* **Nelson Rock**), Kev Miller (weather observer; *see* **Miller Nunataks**), Ortwin Bode (weather observer; *see* **Bode Nunataks**), John Branson (geophysicist; *see* **Branson Nunatak**), Peter Trost (physicist; *see* **Trost Peak**), John Phillips (physicist; *see* **Phillips Ridge**), Barry Woodberry (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Woodberry Nunataks**), Dave Carstens (surveyor; *see* **Carstens Shoal**), Dave Wigg (medical officer; *see* **Wigg Islands**), Rex Filson (carpenter; *see* **Filson Nunatak**), Ross Harvey (radio officer; *see* **Harvey Islands**), Ian Landon-Smith (glaciologist; *see* **Landon Promontory**), Clarry Melvold (radio officer; *see* **Melvold Nunataks**), Ken Tate (radio officer; *see* **Tate Rocks**), John Watts [supervising technician (radio); *see* **Watts Nunatak**], Mark Single (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Single Island**), John Williams (assistant diesel mechanic; *see* **Mount Williams**), Ken McDonald, Oscar Ferguson, M. John Freeman, Reg Wakeford (cook; *see* **Wakeford Nunatak**), and George Walker (assistant cook, handyman, dog handler, and field equipment officer; *see* **Walker Nunatak**). **1963 winter**: Ray McMahon (officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount McMahon**), Ken Shennan (2nd-in-command and diesel mechanic; *see* **Mount Shennan**), Bob Watson (weather observer; *see* **Watson Ridge**), John Vukovich (weather observer; *see* **Vukovich Peaks**), Peter Paish (weather observer; *see* **Mount Paish**), Ian Black (geophysicist; *see* **Black Nunataks**), David Cooke (cosmic ray physicist; *see* **Cooke Peak**), Bob Eather (aurora physicist; *see* **Mount Eather**), Ted Wishart [technical officer (glaciology); *see* **Mount Wishart**], Don Creighton (electronics engineer and medical assistant; *see* **Mount Creighton**), Bob White [senior technician (elecronics); he died on Oct. 18, 1963; *see* **Deaths**, 1963; and **White Massif**], Joe Gavaghan (radio operator; *see* **Mount Gavaghan**), Keith McDonald (radio officer; *see* **McDonald Ridge**), Bill Edward (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Ted McGrath (assistant diesel mechanic; *see* **Mount McGrath**), Tony Warriner (q.v.) (radio operator), Allan Moore (radio operator; *see* **Moore Pyramid**), Lex Paterson [supervisory technician (radio); *see* **Paterson Islands**], Bob Schaeffer, Ron Grafton, Sid Howard, Geoff Merrill (from Moorabbin, Vic.), John Davidson, Robert "Dick" Lippett, William T.J. "Bill" Taylor, and Jim Seavers (assistant cook; *see* **Seavers Nunataks**). **1964 winter**: Peter Martin (officer-in-charge; *see* **Martin Massif**), John Stalker (weather observer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Stalker**), Frank Trajer (weather observer; *see* **Trajer Ridge**), Garry Bradley (weather observer; *see* **Bradley Ridge**), Bill Budd (q.v.) (glaciologist), Roger Francey (cosmic ray physicist; *see* **Francey Hill**), Jock Taylor (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Taylor Platform**), Bob Francis (physicist; *see* **Francis Peaks**), John Farley (surveyor; *see* **Farley Massif**), Don Seedsman (electronics engineer; *see* **Mount Seedsman**), Norm Cardell (senior electronics technician; *see* **Mount Cardell**), Bruce Allport (radio officer; *see* **Mount Allport**), Vic Dwyer (radio operator; *see* [1]**Mount Dwyer**), Les Miller (radio operator; *see* **Leslie Peak**, and **Miller Ridge**), Frank Brocklehurst (electrical fitter; *see* **Brocklehurst Ridge**), Strawb Dawson (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Dawson Nunatak**), Eddie Lawson (diesel mechanic; *see* **Lawson Aiguilles**), Alan O'Shea (assistant diesel mechanic; *see* **Mount O'Shea**), Marc Stapleton, Naham "Jack" Warhaft, Gordon Whitehouse, Rodger Williams, Phil Jacquemin, Robin Cooke, John O'Keefe (cook; *see* **O'Keefe Hill**), and John Beck (assistant cook; *see* [1]**Mount Beck**). **1965 winter**: Brian Casimir Zichy-Woinarski (q.v.) (known as Brian Woinarski) (officer-in-charge), Gordon Afflick (weather observer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Afflick**), Noel Foley (weather observer; *see* **Foley Promontory**), Mike Poulton (weather observer; *see* **Poulton Peak**), John Baldwin (weather observer — radio; *see* **Baldwin Nunatak**), John Haigh (geophysicist; *see* **Haigh Nunatak**), Gunther Weller (glaciologist; *see* [1]**Mount Weller**), John Bennett (aurora physicist; *see* **Ben-**

nett Escarpment), Attila Vrana (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist), Gil Webster (ionosphere physicist; *see* [2]**Webster Peaks**), Max Corry (q.v.) (surveyor), Scott Cameron (medical officer; *see* **Mount Cameron**), Gregory Theodore "Greg" Martin (electronics engineer), Bruce Carter (senior electronics technician; *see* **Carter Peak**), Don Allison (electrical engineer; *see* **Allison Ridge**), Allan Moore (radio operator-in-charge; *see* **Moore Pyramid**), Peter Baggott (radio officer; *see* **Baggott Ridge**), Joe Gavaghan (radio operator; *see* **Mount Gavaghan**), Peter McGrath (radio operator; *see* **McGrath Nunatak**), Laurie Turnbull (supervising technician — radio; *see* **Mount Turnbull**), Patrick John Gordon (known as John) (radio technician), Bill Edward (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Keith Watson (diesel mechanic; *see* **Watson Nunatak**), Jock McGhee (assistant diesel mechanic; *see* **Mount McGhee**), Pat Bensley (carpenter; *see* **Mount Bensley**), Dick Ritchie (cook; *see* **Ritchie Point**), Bob Lachal (assistant cook and geological field assistant; *see* **Lachal Bluffs**). **1966 winter**: Kenneth W. "Ken" Morrison (officer-in-charge), Koshiro Kizaki (glaciologist; *see* **Mount Kizaki**), Brian Kilfoyle (physicist; *see* **Kilfoyle Nunataks**), Dave Ellyard (physicist; *see* **Ellyard Nunatak**), John Hudson (medical officer; *see* **Hudson Nunatak**), Geoff Butterworth (radio officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Butterworth**), Pat Lee (diesel mechanic; *see* **Lee Island**), Bill Cartledge (q.v.) (carpenter), Max Cutcliffe (senior electrical fitter; *see* **Cutcliffe Peak**), Neven Korlaet, Keith Martin, Ron Murray, John Quinert, John Rankins, Graham Taylor, Peter Towson, Gordon Whitehouse, Allan Williams. Max Jones, George Cook, Peter Cronly, Tom Crothers, James Dalgety, Alan Duke, Ralph Dyer, Bill Edgar. **1967 winter**: John C. Erskine (officer-in-charge), Ken Bennett (q.v.) (2nd-in-command and radio operator-in-charge), Tony Jaques (weather observer; *see* **Jaques Nunatak**), Tony Kerr (physicist; *see* **Mount Kerr**), John Manning (surveyor; *see* **Manning Massif**), John Gillies (q.v.) (radio technician), Chris Simpson (electronics engineer; *see* **Simpson Ridge**), Bill Butler (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Butler Nunataks**), Eddie Lawson (diesel mechanic; *see* **Lawson Aiguilles**), Syd Little (q.v.) (electrical fitter-mechanic), Pat Moonie (q.v.) (radio officer-in-charge), Ian Thomas, Ian Wood, John Bishop, James Carnegie, Barry Cheney, Peter Lockhart, Vic Dent, Kevine Reiffel, John Reilly, Ray Sharrock, Mark Forecast, John Illingworth, Brian Jackson, Peter C. King, Ken Bode, and Bill Cowell (cook; *see* **Cowell Island**). **1968 winter**: George Francis Hamm (officer-in-charge; *see* **Hamm Peak**), Bill Ware (weather observer; *see* **Mount Ware**), Ron Smith (geophysicist; *see* [1]**Smith Ridge**), Attila Vrana (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist), Max Rubeli (surveyor; *see* **Rubeli Bluff**), Frank Johnson (q.v.) (radio officer-in-charge), Tony Blundell (radio officer-in-charge; *see* **Blundell Peak**), Dave Bond (senior diesel mechanic-in-charge; *see* **Bond Ridge**), Vic Kitney (supervising radio technician; *see* **Kitney Island**), Jim Bennett, Roger Biggs, Dave Blake, John Cornwall, Chas Davis, Geoff Hulme, Norm Jew, Don McKenzie, Stan Murcutt, Charlie Penny, Ric Springlo, Keith D. Watson, and Alan Wiltshire (cook; *see* **Wiltshire Rocks**). **1969 winter**: Timothy Neary "Tim" Cassidy (officer-in-charge), Chris Bain (weather observer; *see* **Bain Nunatak**), Geoff Bool (weather observer; *see* **Mount Bool**), Ian Allison (glaciologist; *see* **Allison Dome**), John Hogg (medical officer; *see* **Hogg Islands**), Pat Mooonie (q.v.) (radio operator-in-charge), Ken Smith (radio officer; *see* **Kenneth Ridge**), Jack Dart (q.v.) (radio operator), Darrell Edwards (radio technician; *see* **Edwards Nunatak**), Ray Mitchell (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Mitchell Nunatak**), Peter Gibson (plumber; *see* **Mount Gibson**), Roy Anderson, Keith Beman, Gary Cooper, Horrie Down, Michael Glenny, Peter Griffiths, Larry Hothem, Evan Lee, John Major, Bernie Mandelkern, Keith Martin, Don Plumb, Rowan Webb, Ken Withers, Harold Woods, and Bill Cowell (cook; *see* **Cowell Island**). **1970 winter**: William Bruce Roy (known as Bruce) Smith (officer-in-charge), Bob Nicholson (senior carpenter and 2nd-in-command; *see* **Nicholson Island**), Ian McCarthy (senior weather observer; *see* **McCarthy Nunatak**), Mal Robertson (geophysicist; *see* **Robertson Nunatak**), David Parer (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist and movie photographer), Frank Johnson (q.v.) (radio officer-in-charge), Terry Weatherson (q.v.) (radio technical officer), Trevor Luff (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Luff Nunatak**), Steve Harbour (q.v.) (diesel mechanic and plant inspector), Jeff Callaghan, Neville Dippell, Harry Eastoe, Paul Siddall, Peter Fawcett, Allan Foster, Ken Frith, John Garth, Keith D. Watson, Dave Robertson, Bob Tomkins, Phil Tuckett, Janusz Paszowski. **1971 winter**: Lem Macey (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Marty Betts (q.v.) (meteorological observer), Pat Moonie (q.v.) (radio operator-in-charge), Jack Dart (q.v.) (radio operator), Ray Mitchell (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Mitchell Nunatak**), Peter Gallagher (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Gallagher Knob**), Steve Harbour (q.v.) (diesel mechanic and plant inspector), Bill Cartledge (q.v.) (senior carpenter), Clem Cruise (miner; *see* **Cruise Nunatak**), John "Jock" Leckie, Rod Buckland, Garth Palmer, Col Christiansen, Josko Petkovic, Roger Noble, Bob Reynolds, Keith Gooley, Horst Rosler, Tony Graff, Christopher "Kit" Scally, Blair Hamilton, Neil Smith, Ken Hanson (q.v.), John Windolf. **1972 winter**: Neil Roberts (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Attila Vrana (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist), David Parer (q.v.) (cosmic ray physicist and movie photographer), Brian Clifford (q.v.) (ionosphere physicist), Des Parker (medical officer; *see* **Parker Hill**), Ted Giles (q.v.) (radio officer), Robin Regester (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Max Cutcliffe (senior electrical fitter; *see* **Cutcliffe Peak**), Bob Devitt, Dave Robertson, Lou Ekstrom, Jovan Silich, Peter Spruzen, Evan Jones, Stewart Swords, Lawry Koger, Bill Thomas, Mark McGinley, Cornelius "Keith Meerbach, Graham Mills (q.v.), Ken W. Wilson, Ole Olesen, Ken Withers, John Young, Mike Phillips. **1973 winter**: Basil Rachinger (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Ian Marchant (q.v.) (weather observer-in-charge), John Zmood (q.v.) (upper atmosphere physicist), Pat Moonie (q.v.) (radio operator-in-charge), Jack Dart (q.v.) (radio operator), Steve Harbour (q.v.) (diesel mechanic and plant inspector), Bill Cartledge (q.v.) (carpenter), Dick Almond, John "Jock" Leckie, Dave Bennett, Brian Brophy, Geoff Robinson, Ian Campbell, Dieter Schmidt, Merv Schneider, Seager "Sid" Owen, Chris Frisby, John R. Smith, Ken Hanson (q.v.), Tony Shirley, Ian Taylor, Geoff Kirby, Harry Zimmerman. **1974 winter**: Dave Luders (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Tony Ashford (meteorological observer; *see* **Mount Ashford**), Frank Johnson (q.v.) (radio officer-in-charge), Terry Weatherson (q.v.) (senior radio technical officer), Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), Dave Armstrong, Ted Giles (q.v.) (radio officer), Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Jack Turner, Mike Heap, Wade Butler, Graham Henstridge, Geoff Cameron, Peter Cameron, Gary Clark, Graham Hinch, Don Loades (*see* **Loades Peak**), Graham Dadswell (q.v.), John Dare, Jerry Walter, Brendan Godwin, Mark Oliver, Ron Gomez, Bill Griffiths, Adrian Stone, Werner Haymann. **1975 winter**: Lem Macey (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Fulvio Bagliani (geophysicist; *see* **Bagliani Point**), Ian McIntosh (q.v.) (ionosphere physicist), Jack Dart (q.v.) (radio operator), Paul Watts (senior diesel mechanic and plant inspector; *see* **Watts Lake**), Bob Bandy (senior diesel mechanic; *see* **Bandy Nunataks**), Willie Kulikowski (carpenter), Peter Hill, John Barker, Graeme W. Taylor, Paul Brammer, Brian Carter, Rob Nash, Russ Marnock, Kevin Dodds, Horst Rosler, Ephraim "Jack" Field, John Peiniger, Keith Gate, Ted Read, Werner Gaugler, Mike Phillips, Peter Guy, Henry Nissink, Ken Hanson (q.v.), Dave Urquhart, Patrick Moonie. **1976 winter**: Ian C. Teague (officer-in-charge), Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), Geoff Holbery-Morgan (q.v. under **Morgan, Geoff**) (plant inspector), Murray Price (q.v.) (senior plumber and official photographer), Greg Hoffmann (q.v.) (senior carpenter), Graeme Akerman, Alex Papij, Bill Pritchard, Gil Barton, Richard Cody, Don Retallack, Peter Davies, Dave Scarborough, Erwin Erb (q.v.), Grant Reid, John Squibb, Bruce Flint, Colin Graham, John Tibbits, John Tretheway, Dave Grant (q.v.), Ole Werner, Phil Wolter, Greg Howarth, Mike Wyld, George Jenkins, Lars Larsen, Neil MacDonald, Guy John Macklan. **1977 winter**: Peter J. Wohlers (officer-in-charge), Fulvio Bagliani (geophysicist; *see* **Bagliani Point**), Ian McIntosh (q.v.) (ionosphere physicist), Brian Harvey (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), Gil Riley, John Best, Rob Nash, Ray O'Brien, Peter N. Bourke, John Sisson, John Tann, Russell Brand (q.v.), Graeme Currie (q.v.), Tony Verbruggen, Keith Frearson, Ian Vivash, Peter Gormly, Kevon Wake-Dyster, Chris Gornall, Des Williams, Michael Hinchey, Ray Hinchey (q.v.), Peter Hunter, Bob Jackson, Colin King, Tom Maggs, Ted Mitchener. **1978 winter**: Kenneth I. Chester (officer-in-charge), Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Gary Allen, Josko Petkovic, Barry

Armstrong, Ray Proudlock, David Barrett (q.v.), Julian Randall, Bert Berzins, Arie Schellaars, John Birss, Neil Brandie, Graeme Sephton, Alex Coca, Rob Wills, Len Harwood, Reg Hopley, Ian Reid, Ian Johnston, Gunter Manderla, Jim Milne, Mark Murphy, Roy Patch, Andy Porter, and Rick Schmitter (cook; *see* **Schmitter Peak**). **1979 winter**: Richard "Rex" Burchell (officer-in-charge), Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), Warren Adams, Adrian Blake, Peter Magill, Rob Perry, Keith Blundell, Alan Reynolds, Shane Rollins, Wayne Schocker, John Caswell, Lindsay Stubbs, Jim Cooper, Mike Sexton, Ron Sherwood, Peter W. Dawson, Nikolay Voloshinov, Paul Delaney (q.v.), John Wignall, John Forrester, Lionel McCombe, Peter Goulding, Dave Hardy, Andrew Lark, Dave Varvel, Stuart Higgins, Mick Holmes, Russ Willey, Bernie Keogh, Barry Vince. **1980 winter**: Syd Kirkby (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Dagur Vilhjalmsson, Brian Ball, Rob Petrini, David Blaby, Yevgen Poltev, Kavin Campbell, Graham Pryde, Warren Cannon, Ivan Reid, Andrew Crook, George Seidl, Tony Everett (q.v.), David Robinson, Lloyd Fletcher, Jeff Sigston, Brian Gaull, Kevin Shepherd, Garry Hardie, David Steele, Steve Harris, Peter Stickland, Alf Humphries, Bob Taylor, Sjoerd Jongens, Jim Vallance, Charles Tivendale, Tom Maggs, Robert Schahinger, Colin McIntosh, Bob Yost. **1981 winter**: Paul Butler (officer-in-charge; *see* [1]**Butler Island**), Don Dettmann (q.v.) (senior diesel mechanic), George Hedanek (q.v.) (plant inspector), Gordon Ashcroft, Ron Kennedy, Peter Longden, Rowan Butler, Peter J. McLennan, Derry Craig, Steven Musgrove, Richard Crowle, John Peiniger, Graham Dadswell (q.v.), Terry Rose, Henry Weiss, Heinz Dittloff, George Thomson, Wal Elliott, Andrew Murray, Rich Fleming, Allan Winter, Geoffrey Fulton, Mark Meyer, John Gough, Ross McShane, Mark Haste, Rod McLeod, Bob Yeoman, Peter Jacob, Alan Marks, Norman P. Jones, Stuart Wolfe. **1982 winter**: Geoffrey R. "Geoff" Copson (officer-in-charge), Julie Campbell (medical officer), Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), Brian Lin-Gen, Dave Grant (q.v.), Ian Hill, Ken Butler, Russ Henry, Keith Irving, Bob Jackson, Brian Jarvis, Warren Cerchi, Jim Cooper, Brian Jones, Fred Kreidl, Ian Knowd, Peter Mentha, Chas Cosgrove, Richie Silberstein, Bill Couch, Ben Hamelink, David Phillips, Jerry Curchin, Bernie Sorensen, John Dare, Dave Pottage (q.v.), Geoff Wells, Steve Douglas, Garry Wilson, Dave Fraser, Ole Werner, Charles Willock, Mark Gallagher. **1983 winter**: Thomas H. "Tom" Arrowsmith (officer-in-charge), Vic Kitney (supervising radio technician; *see* **Kitney Island**), Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Peter Yates, Ivan Wilson, Michael Willis, Gary Anderson, Peter Magill, Bob Cechet, Leon Douglas, John McCormack, Wayne Eastley, Robyn McDermott (medical officer), Richard Endacott, Zain Rahmat, Arthur Giese, Alan Silson, John Gilmour, Dale Smith, Graham Haw, Dale Uren, Alan Jeffrey (q.v.), Graeme Walsh, Bob Johnston, Paul Wardhill, Trevor Johnstone, Garry Watson (q.v.), Albert Jongbloed, Ron Webb. **1984 winter**: Brian R. Turnbull (officer-in-charge), Lynn Williams (medical officer), Warwick Williams (electrical engineer), David G. Young, Alistair Urie, Leighton Ford, Mick Armstrong, Mark Bedson, Gerry Hamilton, Paul Chesworth, Michael Hartnett, Kevin Christensen, Brendan Jones, Neil Christie, Ted Meadowcroft, Mark Conde, Paul Kelly, Wayne Miller, Julian Randall, Peter Crosthwaite, Peter Dalgleish, Bruce Lees, Ray Mitchell, Gavin Don, Grant Lamont, Dave Paulin, Mark Dreimann, Horst Sykorra, Peter Ellis, Leo Oliver, Kevin Sheridan, Ozcan Ertok, Peter Foran, Andre Phillips, Robin Thomas. **1985 winter**: Edward J. "Ted" Upton (officer-in-charge), Enid Borschmann, Allen Rooke (q.v.), Peter J. Bourke, Neil Miller, Grant Morrison, Paul Chesworth, Bill Singleton, Jim Cooper, Alan O'Neill, Dave Pottage (q.v.), Dennis Day, Gavin Day, Danny O'Reilly, Gina Price, Robyn Downey, John Stanborough, Tony Everett (q.v.), Mark Spooner, Roger Gauthier, Alan Holmes, Kevin Pritchard, David Jewell, Peta Kelsey, Judy Turner, Mark Loveridge, Paul Lytwyn, John McIlwham. **1986 winter**: James "Jim" Hasick (q.v.) (officer-in-charge), Denise Allen (q.v.) (weather observer), Peter Kearton, Gary Anderson, Michael Knight, Alan Aves, Glen McAuliffe, Brian Baxter, Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Mark Conde, Colin Mercier, Jim Milne, Ken Dalgleish, Max Dietrich, Roy Primm, Kevin Donovan, Matthew Sherlock, David Gillies, Bernie Sorensen, Peter Yates, Doug Green, Daryl Grove, Rod A. Hutchinson, Mark Tapp, Shane Jeppson, Ross Jongejans, Ian Stone. **1987 winter**: Edward J. "Ted" Upton (officer-in-charge), Mike Knox-Little (q.v.) (radio operator), James Butcher, Peter Naughton, Roy Butterworth, Ricarda Ortner, Andrew Cramond, Gary Poole, Maria de Deuge, David Raisin, Stewart Dennis, Paul Seymour, Graeme Germein, Mark Spooner, Phil Giese, Val Lishman, Greg Harley, Mike Hennessy, Charlie Weir (q.v.) (plant inspector), Alan Jeffrey (q.v.), Noel Wilkinson, Nigel Johnston, Denise Jones (q.v.), Michael Willdin, Ulla Knox-Little. **1988 winter**: Phil Barnaart (q.v.) (station leader), Eric Szworak (q.v.) (radio technical officer), Dave McCormack (q.v.) [plant inspector (mechanical)], Arthur Alexander, Steve Hughes, Rod A. Hutchinson, Kay Baron, Jeff Mackereth, Chris Corbett, Chris Eavis, Stephen Rayner, Tony Everett (q.v.), Graham Robertson, Joe Gardner, Ed Garnett, John Young, John Gill, Fausto Mino, Ed Piket, Kim Hill, Eddie Logan, Paul Williams, Shane Hill, Scott Penney, Alan White, Alex Hindle (q.v.), Mick Whittle. **1989 winter**: Diana Patterson (q.v.) (station leader), Bruce Alcorn, Murray Hotchin, John Armistead, Dave J. Grant, Alan Aves, Kym Frost, Bryan Hodge, Joe Brennan, Mike Hennessy, Randall Bridgefor, Kerrie Hindle, Doug Cameron, Peter Newman, Ian Clifton, Bill Lennox, Bob Orchard (q.v.), Neil Conrick, Petr Crosthwaite, Peter Sutcliffe, Michael Dymond, Brendan Fahey, John French, Arthur Wilkinson, Trevor Lloyd. **1990 winter**: Bob Packer (station leader), Albert Bruehwiler (*see* **Lake Bruehwiler**), Grant Brightman, Alex Hindle (q.v.), Craig Hunter, Patrick Butler, Malcolm Campbell, Dave Shaw, John Colley, Shane Spriggins, Bill Collins, Scott Nichols, Ray Pike, Lloyd Fletcher, Lionel Whitehorn, Leighton Ford, Paul Myers, Ian Palmer, Dave Freeman, Graham Whiteside (q.v.), Andrew Lewis, Pene Greet, Bob Libbiter, Dave Harrison, Paul Gigg. **1991 winter**: Louise Crossley (station leader), Charlie Weir (q.v.) (plant inspector), Dale Washington, Roy Butterworth, Tony Johnston, Richard Cane, Stuart Hodges (q.v.), Brian Chilmaid, Peter Lauricella, Mike Craven (q.v.), Chris Underwood, Garry Sugrue, Ken Dalgleish, Christopher "Kit" Scally, Maria de Deuge, Alan Osborne, Erwin Erb (q.v.), Damian Murphy, Charles Hammond, Tony Oetterli, Chris Harrison, Richard Teece. **1992 winter**: Jim Hasick (q.v.) (station leader), Allen Rooke (q.v.), Dave Pottage (q.v.), Ray Pike, Paul Munro, Richard Roy, Jurgen Mosmann, Brett Backhouse, David Barrett (q.v.), Tim Gibson, Arthur Gillard, Paul Gleeson, Randall Bridgeford, Paul Gray, Kevin Sheridan, John Hoelscher, John Jamieson, Mark Maumill, Christine McConnell, Trevor Menadue, Graham Mills (q.v.), Paul Fenton, Mal Ellson (q.v.), Steve de Vere, Andrew Cramond, Philip Cook, Mark Cone, John Toms, Dave Cesar, Chris Stevenson. **1993 winter**: Alan Grant (station leader), Albert Bruehwiler (*see* **Lake Bruehwiler**), Andrew Crook, Matt Dahlberg, Rudi Esman, Nick Frew, Henry Galli, Chris "Harry" Harrison, Andrew "Kermit" Hines, Dave Hunt, John Innis, Tim Ireland, Steve Jourdain, Roger Kirkwood, Eddy Kretowicz, Graeme "Kiwoos" McKenzie, Chris Morrison, Rob Nash, Peter Orbansen (q.v.), Frank O'Rourke, Anton Rada, Ian "Rags" Raymond, Mark Reynolds, Glenn Scherell, Phu Thuong Si, Martin Tait, Len Trace, Geoffrey Ullman, Joseph Vella, Rod Williams, Graeme Wills, Peter Wilson. **1994 winter**: Bob T. Jones (station leader), Des Addicoat, Bob Dubow, James Francis, Chris Frisby, Adrian Giffen, Nic Jones, Kieran Lawton, Dave Lindsay, Michael Manion, Paul Massey, Joe Ooyendyk, Dail Opulskis, Bob Orchard (q.v.), Leigh Reardon (q.v.), Barbara Wienecke, Graham Whiteside (q.v.), Calum "Cal" Young, Ted Young, Meredy Zwar (q.v.). **1995 winter**: Jim Hasick (q.v.) (station leader), Suzanne Barr, Keith Brierly, Alan Crossman, Adam Drinkell, Simon Edwards, Tony Johnston, Ian John McLean, Ray Paul, Bruce Thorpe, Michael Tomkins, Jeff Treloar, John Trengrove, John Tully, Robin Winter, Norm Williams, Ashleigh Wilson, David Wilson. **1996 winter**: Ross Rynehart (station leader), John Armstrong, Geoff Barclay, Stephen Cook, Kerri Darby, Paul Delaney (q.v.), Kevin Donovan, Geoffrey Fulton, Adrian Giffen, Scott Hanson, Rodney Mills, Alan Ng, Chris Price, Eric Reece, Christine Spry, Michael Stone, Trevor Taylor, Denis Wiltshire. **1997 winter**: Bob T. Jones (station leader), Peter Attard, Warren Blyth, Chris Boucher, Matt Brading, Gary Burton, Jane Goddard, Ross Hearfield, Stuart Hodges (q.v.), Jarrod Janson, Alan Jeffrey (q.v.),

Amanda Kay, Graham Kelly, Rob Mackie, Dale Main, Geoff McDonough, Cameron McHale, Ian James McLean, Perry Roberts, Ken J. Smith. **1998 winter**: Glenn Cassim (station leader), Kim Barnsley, Andrew Brooks, Maria de Deuge, Peter Deith, Adam Drinkell, Scott Harris, Martin Harvey, Rick Howells, Michael Keam, Ron Kennedy, Darrell Knight, Ingrid McGaughey, Jo Neyens, Graham O'Hearn, Mike Pache, Greg Ross, Russell Steicke, Ashleigh Wilson. **1999 winter**: Ross Belcher (leader), Greg Adnum, Malcolm Blewett, Colin Blobel, Bryndon Booth, David Davies, Paul Gleeson, Stuart Higgins, Shane Kettle, Nick Mortimer, Noel Paten, Jason Reinke, Greg Rocke, Madeline Roe, Graham K. Smith, Mario Springolo, Bob Sutton, Andrew Tink, Dave Vinycomb, Garry Watson, Chris Wilcock. **2000 winter**: Michael Carr (leader), Patrick Abgrall, Ruth Baldwin, Michael Carr, Garry Clothier, Barry Copley, Mike Damon, Jim Dragisic (plant inspector), Christian Gallagher, Rob Gregor, Dave Hunter, Grant "Buzz" Hutchins, Phil Jefferson, Peter Johnson, Kym Newbery, Craig Perham, Rhonda Pike, Janet Reynolds, Trevor Williamson, Denis Wiltshire. **2001 winter**: Nick Ashworth, Arthur Beggs, Phil Berry, Keith Brierley, Alex Brooks, Tony Campbell, Ray Clark, Mark Clear, Meg Dugdale, Dan Humphries, Lyn Irvine, Michael Lunney, Ian John McLean, Scott Noblet, Martin Purvins, Steve Rendell, Paul A. Smith, Max Walsh, Sean Wicks. **2002 winter**: Marilyn Boydell (station leader), Malcolm Arnold, Bruce Ayers, Wally Baldock, Matthew Blacker, Andrew Cassells, Brian Congues, Dennis Cooper, Peter Crane, Fiona Dennis, Jim Dragisic (plant inspector), Peter Field, Grant Goodall, Brendan Hill, Paul Hogarth, Andrew Jenner, Damian Love, Lionel McCombe, Lindsay Mcleay, Wayne Paul, Selwyn Peacock, Philippe Rouget, Andrew Smith, Richard Unwin, Jeremy Wills, Justin Wallace. **2003 winter**: Sarah Bolt, Glenn Duncan, Dave Glazebrook, Shaun Griffiths, Colin Heaslip, Greg Hemsworth, Wayne Heron, Mark Lagemann, Greg Liddle, Colin Patterson, David Pollington, Nick Smailes, John W. Smith, Michele Smith, Kerry Steinberner, Andrew Thomas, Nyree Thorpe, Chris Tickner, Megan Tierney, Lionel Whitehorn. It has continued as a winter station.

Archipel Max Douguet. 66°48' S, 141°23' E. A group of islands, including Phoque Island, Manchot Island, Bizeux Rock, the Rescapé Islands, Empereur Island, and Marguerite Island, in front of the old French base at Port-Martin, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1998, for Max Douguet.

Maxfield, Arthur. b. 1886, Burley, Leeds, son of Post Office counter clerk Bernard Maxfield and his wife Teresa. At 14, he apprenticed as a mechanic, but then apprenticed in sail, as a Merchant Navy engineer. On March 26, 1904, he sailed from Liverpool on the *Lucania*, bound for New York, where he arrived on April 2, to pick up his ship, the *Queen Elizabeth*. He arrived in Australian waters in 1908, aboard the *Marathon*, and on Oct. 16, 1912 signed on to the *Aurora* as 2nd engineer, at £10 per month, for the 2nd voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart, on March 15, 1913, and went back as 3rd or 4th engineer on various vessels, for several years plying Antipodean waters, and occasionally (after the war) making the run across across the Pacific, to the northwest coast of North America. He was finally promoted to 2nd engineer in 1920. He died in Sheffield in 1953.

Maximov *see* **Maksimov**

Maxwell Bay. 62°13' S, 58°52' W. A bay, 16 km long, between Stranger Point (which is on King George Island) and Duthoit Point (which is on Nelson Island), in the South Shetlands, at the foot of Fildes Peninsula. The main entrance to the bay is on the SE side, and is wide open. Fildes Strait, on the NW side, is encumbered by rocks, and only navigable by boats (nothing bigger). The name Maxwell's Straits was applied by Weddell in 1822-24, collectively to this bay and Fildes Strait, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Francis Maxwell (1789-1863), RN, who had served with Weddell a decade before on the *Avon* (not in Antarctica, however). It appears as such on Weddell's chart of 1825. On Bongrain's map of 1914, it appears as Détroit de Field, but this is almost certainly a misspelling of Fildes, and also a misapplication of that name. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35. On a 1954 Argentine chart it appears as Bahía Guardia Nacional, named for the *Guardia Nacional* (Capt. Ricardo Vago), which was meant to relieve Órcadas Station in 1923, but couldn't get through (the *Rosita* did). This name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It appears on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Fildes Strait. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC altered the name of this feature to Maxwell Bay, and limited the name to the bay in question. US-ACAN accepted that situation later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Bahía Fildes, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. A commemorative historic site plaque is now mounted on the shore cliffs which says, "In memory of the landing of members of the First Polish Antarctic Marine Research Expedition on the vessels *Professor Siedlecki* and *Tazar* in Feb. 1976." The plaque bears the Polish eagle and the dates 1975 and 1976. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Maxwell's Straits *see* **Maxwell Bay**

Cape May. 81°50' S, 162°50' E. Also called May Point. A high, conspicuous rocky point, marked by sheer red granite cliffs, lying below Mount Christmas, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, 13 km SE of Cape Laird. Discovered in Dec. 1902, by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Cape William Henry May, for Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May (1849-1930), 3rd Naval Lord and controller of the Navy, 1901-05; 2nd Sea Lord, 1907-09; and commander-in-chief at Plymouth, 1911-13. He had been in the Arctic in 1875-76. However, the feature appears on Scott's charts as Cape May. The name Cape William Henry May was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, but in 1965 the name was shortened. It appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer, as Cape May.

May, William. b. 1814, Washington, DC, son of Dr. Frederick May. He joined the U.S. Navy, becoming a midshipman on May 2, 1831, and joining the *Potomac*. He was promoted to passed midshipman (what would later be called an ensign) on June 28, 1838, and, as such, went on USEE 1838-42. He was William Reynolds' cabinmate on the *Vincennes*, and when Reynolds was transferred to the *Peacock*, May asked to be transferred with him, but, instead was transferred to the *Flying Fish*. He was promoted to lieutenant on Sept. 8, 1841, and in 1842, in NYC, on the return of the expedition, he was court-martialed for insubordination. He served for long periods of time overseas, and in the Mexican War, and on Feb. 1, 1853 married Clintonia Gustavia Wright, and they went to live in Maryland. On June 6, 1861, he was promoted to commander, and died on Oct. 10, 1861. Clintonia married again, to Philip Thomas, the former governor of Maryland, and died in 1902.

May Glacier. 66°13' S, 130°30' E. A channel glacier, 10 km long and 8 km wide, it flows to the coast about 7 km W of Cape Carr, between that cape and Cape Morse, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for William May. ANCA accepted the name.

May Glacier Tongue. 66°08' S, 130°35' E. A term no longer used, it was the seaward extension of May Glacier, in East Antarctica.

May Iceberg Tongue. 66°00' S, 130°00' E. Named, apparently, by the Russians. Whether they named it or not, it does seem to signify either the May Glacier Tongue, or its seaward extension.

May Peak. 85°57' S, 132°23' W. A pyramidal peak rising to over 2200 m, at the W side of Reedy Glacier, 1.5 km W of Stich Peak, in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Robert L. May, USN, helicopter pilot at McMurdo, 1962-63.

May Point *see* **Cape May**

May Valley. 83°18' S, 51°10' W. A nearly flat, snow-and ice-filled depression, along the W flank of the Forrestal Range, between Mount Lechner and the NW side of the Saratoga Table, at the junction of that table and the Lexington Table, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Walter H. May, aerographer at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Maya Mountain. 77°47' S, 160°33' E. A small pyramidal mountain rising to about 2000 m, formed similarly to Altar Mountain, and projecting about 150 m above a prominent bench

at the head of a small, westerly-directed dry valley extending from the dry valley that is aligned N-S on the West Beacon western side, between Aztec Mountain and Pyramid Mountain, just S of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE 1958-59 because, along with Aztec Mountain, it resembles the ceremonial platforms used by the Mayas of Mexico and Central America. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Mayakovskogo Mountain *see* **Skavlhø Mountain**

Mount Maybelle Horlick Sidley *see* **Mount Sidley**

Mount Maybelle Sidley *see* **Mount Sidley**

Mayeda Peak. 84°36' S, 164°41' E. Rising to 2890 m, in the Marshall Mountains of the Queen Alexandra Range, 7 km N of Mount Marshall. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Fred H. Mayeda (1919-1964), U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist in Seattle, who was at Pole Station in 1959, the first Japanese-American to winter-over at the Pole.

Mayer Crags. 84°53' S, 168°45' W. A rugged V-shaped massif, 16 km long, surmounted by several sharp peaks, at the W side of the mouth of Liv Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Robert V. Mayer, USN, Hercules aircraft pilot for 4 Antarctic summers, and plane commander for a mid-winter evacuation flight on June 26, 1964.

Mayer Hills. 69°33' S, 67°12' W. Low, mainly ice-covered hills with steep north-facing slopes, but rather featureless summits, rising to about 900 m, S of Forster Ice Piedmont, and E of Prospect Glacier, between that glacier and Mount Leo, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE 1936-37, the feature appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Johann Tobias Mayer (1723-1762), German mathematician who worked out a series of lunar tables for determining longitude, published by the British Admiralty in 1775. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Mayewski Lobe. Also called Mayewski Ice Lobe. A lobe of ice projecting from the main part of the Dominion Range, in the area of the Beardmore Glacier. Named for Paul Mayewski (*see* **Mayewski Peak**). It is not an official name.

Mayewski Peak. 77°18' S, 162°14' E. Midway down the ridge that bounds the N side of Baldwin Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Paul Andrew Mayewski (b. July 5, 1946), USARP geologist and glaciologist at McMurdo in 1968-69, at the McGregor Glacier in 1970-71, at the Willett Range and Convoy Range in 1971-72, and at Rennick Glacier in 1974-75.

Mount Mayhew. 65°35' S, 62°26' W. Rising to about 1200 m, between Pequod Glacier and Starbuck Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. The SW face of the peak is rocky and very steep, while the NE face is snow-covered. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Mayman Nunatak. 71°05' S, 66°56' E. A low rock outcrop which has a domed appearance when seen from the NE, and which stands about 11 km SW of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Kenneth J. "Ken" Mayman, medical officer at Davis Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mayne, Robert Blair "Paddy." Several SAS boys became legendary within the British Army as a result of their daring exploits in the North African desert during World War II. David Stirling, of course, the founder; Paddy Mayne, winner of four DSOs; John Tonkin; Mike Sadler; and others. Tonkin and Sadler wintered-over as Fids in Antarctica after the war, and Paddy Mayne was scheduled to do so before an old back injury threw him out, a spinal injury probably sustained as the result of a low-level parachute jump during the war. Paddy Mayne, son of William Mayne, was born on Jan. 11, 1915, in Newtownards, in Northern Ireland, into a well-off and well-connected family. An all-round sportsman, rugby, boxing, golf, rifle shooting, he became a solicitor after Queen's University, Belfast, and became most famous as a rugby player. He joined the Army at the beginning of the war, becoming a commando, and then Stirling recruited him as a founding member of the SAS. Paddy Mayne was a bad enough lad at the best of times, but when he was drunk he was a menace. The rumors abound about him walking in to bars and taking on all-comers, wrecking drinking-places, and even striking superior officers when (he judged that) they deserved a walloping. But then, David Stirling was not looking for casper milquetoasts, and Paddy wreaked havoc on Jerry. Yet, it was this quality of naughtiness that prevented Paddy from winning the Victoria Cross that Monty recommended him for (and that he actually won, just before war ended, but which was downgraded to yet another DSO). The establishment was simply (and justifiably) afraid to promote the volatile and unpredictable Lt. Col. Mayne to Olympus, a place where consistent grace counts for a lot. After the war, Antarctica was the natural destination for lads like Paddy, and he joined the FIDS on a 2-year contract. He flew to Montevideo on Dec. 8, 1945, leaving there on Dec. 30, 1945, with John Tonkin, bound for the Falklands, arriving in Port Stanley on Jan. 3, 1946 (Mike Sadler, the third SAS man, had left Montevideo four days before). On Jan. 9, he and Tonkin left Port Stanley, bound for Deception Island, where Mayne was due to winter-over for 2 years as 2nd-in-command at Base B in 1946 and 1947. They arrived on Jan. 13, 1946, and then on to Port Lockroy on Jan. 17, but on Jan. 23, Mayne was hospitalized in Stanley. It was his back that did him in, and in March 1946 he had to go back to Northern Ireland. But after what he had been through, the thought of being a solicitor was even scarier than facing the Germans, and he became a recluse as his back got worse. One night, Dec. 14, 1955, drunk as a skunk, he drove his sports car into a truck. He was 40. His home town built a statue to him. Several books have been written about Paddy Mayne, and, of course, he has a lot written about him in any book on the SAS. Some of the books are attempting to canonize him, to make us believe that Paddy was not as bad as legend would have it. In 2005 a massive and very weighty movement was begun to have his VC reinstated, but the government turned it down.

Cabo Mayo *see* **Cape Mayo**

Cape Mayo. 68°54' S, 63°23' W. A bare rock cliff forming the E end of a flat, ice-covered platform which rises to 500 m, between Cape Keeler and Miller Point, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and he applied the name to the NE point of what he called Scripps Island (*see* **Scripps Heights**), plotting it in 69°50' S, 64°40' W, and naming it for William Benson Mayo (1860-1944), chief power engineer of the Ford Motor Company. It appears as such on his 1929 map, and also on Wordie's 1929 map and on a 1933 British chart. U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, working in 1936 from Wilkins' map and also from air photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, could not match it up with other named features in this area, and so re-applied the name to the present feature. It appears as such on his 1937 map. It was surveyed from the ground and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and, from these efforts, appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart plotted in 68°56' S, 63°17' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but plotted in 68°54' S, 63°20' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo Mayo. The feature was re-photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and that same month was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, plotted in 68°53' S, 63°25' W. The feature was further surveyed by Fids from Base Y and Base E between 1960 and 1962, and, from these surveys, the coordinates were corrected by 1963, and those were accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1986.

Mayo Peak. 74°49' S, 110°33' W. A flattish summit, rising to about 300 m, forming the S end of Jones Bluffs, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Elbert A. Mayo, Jr., of VX-6, a flight engineer on LC-130 aircraft, who was in Antarctica 5 times with OpDF.

Cerro Mayor *see* **The Horn**

Mayor Arcondo Refugio. 66°09' S, 61°09' W. Argentine refuge hut built by Army personnel from Teniente Matienzo Station, in Sept. 1963, 80 m above sea level on the shelf ice, on Nunatak Arcondo, on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the southern part of Graham

Land. It was opened on Oct. 12, 1963, and called Arcondo, for short. It has since been dismantled. *See* **Arcondo Nunatak**.

Isla Mayor Saavedra *see* **Saavedra Rock**

Mayr, Rudolf. b. May 1, 1910, Miesbach, Germany. He began flying in 1931, and in 1934 became a Lufthansa test pilot. On Oct. 2, 1938, he flew the new transatlantic mail plane *Nordstern* from the Azores to New York. His radioman was Erich Gruber. 4 days later he arrived in New York again, again from the Azores, after a record breaking 19 hours and 25 minutes. He was loaned by Lufthansa as pilot of the flying boat *Passat* during GermAE 1938-39. He was a captain in the Luftwaffe during World War II, and won the Knight's Cross. Between 1948 and 1950 he was a flying instructor in Syria and Lebanon, and after that a flight captain with Middle East Airways. In 1955 he returned to Lufthansa, and in 1960 flew Konrad Adenauer to New York in a Constellation.

Mayr Kette *see* **Mayr Ridge**

Mayr Range *see* **Mayr Ridge**

Mayr Ridge. 72°11' S, 2°22' E. A mountainous ridge which includes Nupskammen Ridge and Von Essen Mountain. It forms the SW extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. GermAE 1938-39 flew over here, photographed, and named a feature in this general area as Mayr-Kette (i.e., "Mayr ridge"), for Rudolf Mayr. This may or may not be the same feature, but the name has ben preserved thus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. At times, this ridge has been confused with a similar ridge to the NE, Armlenet Ridge.

Mayrkette *see* **Jutulsessen Mountain**

Mayrsporn. 71°41' S, 170°08' E. A spur, just W of Newnes Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Maystora Peak. 62°33' S, 59°42' W. A rocky peak, rising to 350 m in Breznik Heights, 600 m E of Razgrad Peak, 1 km S of Ilinden Peak, 2.2 km W of Viskyar Ridge, and 1.2 km NE of the highest point of Ephraim Bluff, it overlooks Zheravna Glacier to the N, E, and S, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006 for Bulgarian artist Vladimir Dimitrov (1882-1960), known as Maystora.

The *Mazeppa*. French yacht, skippered by Yannick Trancart and Jo Adami, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1983-84.

Mazurek Point. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. A small headland between Polonez Cove and Lions Cove, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, on the Bransfield Strait. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the Polish folk dance.

Mazza Point. 71°19' S, 73°36' W. A snow-covered point between Brahms Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, it marks the NW end of Derocher Peninsula, on Beethoven Peninsula, on Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Joseph D. Mazza, USN, commanding officer of VXE-6 from May 1986 to May 1987. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Caleta Mazzei. 64°08' S, 61°45' W. A cove indenting the central part of the W coast of Two Hummock Island, about 3 km SSW of Cape Wauters, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for 2nd Lt. Antonio Mazzei Fernández, officer on the *Maipo*, who took part in hydrographic work in this area during ChilAE 1958-59. The Argentines call it Caleta Drago. For more on Don Antonio, *see* **Punta Antonio**.

Punta Mazzei. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A point separating Playa Yamana to the N from Playa Golondrina to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Antonio Mazzei Fernández (*see* **Punta Antonio**, and **Caleta Mazzei**).

Mazzeo Island. 65°09' S, 65°00' W. An island, 0.8 km WNW of Quintana Island, NNW of the Betbeder Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Lt. Peter Mazzeo (b. 1946), 2nd survey officer on the *Endurance*, which was in this area in Feb. 1969, with an RN Hydrographic Survey unit aboard. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of that year.

Gora Mcyri. 81°40' S, 31°01' W. An isolated nunatak in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Isla Meade *see* **Meade Island**

Islas Meade *see* **Meade Islands**

Meade Island. 62°27' S, 60°04' W. An island, snow-free in summer, measuring 1.2 km by 700 m, and with a surface area of 48 hectares, it is the larger of the two main islands in the Meade Islands, 2.4 km E of Williams Point, 2.1 km NE of Ficheto Point (on Livingston Island), and 1.9 km W of Duff Point (on Greenwich Island). The first time it appears individualized (as opposed to just an unnamed member of the group called the Meade Islands) is on a 1946 USAAF chart, but that may just have been an error. *See* **Meade Islands** for the naming. However, it does appear on an Argentine chart of 1954, again individualized, as Isla Meade. It appears on a Russian chart of 1961, as Ostrov Mid, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Isla Meade. This is all evidence in favor of accepting the individual name of this island, even though US-ACAN and UK-APC do not (they do, however, recognize the individuality of the smaller of the two main islands in the group, namely Cave Island, and leave the larger one unnamed). It was mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. On Dec. 6, 2010, the Bulgarians gave it their own name, Zverino Island, after the settlement of Zverino, in western Bulgaria.

Meade Islands. 62°27' S, 60°04' W. A group of two tiny islands and attendant rocks in the middle of the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, between Greenwich Island and Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The main island, Isla Meade, rises to a height of about 80 m, and is ice-free in summer. The eastern and second largest, is Cave Island (q.v.). These islands, as well as the Zed Islands, were roughly charted by early sealers, in the 1820s, and were all given the collective name of The Dunbars, after Capt. Thomas Dunbar (q.v.). Personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35 re-charted the two groups, separated them (as it were), and renamed this one for C.M. Meade, cartographer-in-charge at the Admiralty's hydrographic office. As such, they appear on a British chart of 1937. UK-APC accepted this situation on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. They appear in the British gazetteer of 1955, and were photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. In the meantime, in 1946, the group appeared on an Argentine chart, as Islas Meade, and that is what the Argentines continue to call this feature. A 1953 Chilean chart shows it as Islotes Meade, and the Chileans still refer to the group that way. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Meade Nunatak. 80°23' S, 21°58' W. Rising to 990 m, 5 km N of Blanchard Hill, on the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Charles Francis Meade (1881-1975), British mountain climber and designer of the Meade tent. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Meads Peak. 83°45' S, 57°08' W. Rising to 1165 m, 0.8 km off the NW end of Hudson Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted in 1963-64, and from USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward C. Meads, construction driver who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

The *Meander*. A 2-masted Dutch yacht, skippered by Eef Willems, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99 and 1999-2000. Miss Willems has been in South Georgia many times, studying animal populations. For 10 years, she also skippered the *Tooluka*.

Meander Glacier. 73°16' S, 166°55' E. A large glacier, about 55 km long, which emerges in the slopes of Mount Supernal, in the area of Hobbie Ridge, then flows in a meandering manner through the Mountaineer Range, at first in a southwestward direction, then in a generally southern direction, then it changes course to the E and finally the NE, to enter Mariner Glacier just E of Engberg Bluff, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Mear, Roger Paul. b. 1950, Birmingham. One of Britain's leading mountain climbers, he was with BAS in Antarctica in 1980-81, at Rothera Station, when he met Robert Swan. He joined Swan's In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition of 1985-86, and was one of the 3 men who skied to the Pole during the expedition.

Meares, Cecil Henry. b. 1877, Inistioge, County Kilkenny, Ireland, son of Scottish army

officer, Henry John Meares and his wife Martha Eleanor. From the age of 19 he was in Russia, as a fur trader, and observed the Russo-Japanese War, and he fought with the Scottish Horse in the South African War. After even more adventures in Russia, he was taken on by Scott for BAE 1910-13 because of his Russian and dog skills. He bought (and was the manager of) the dogs and Manchurian ponies for the expedition. After the expediton, he lived in Edinburgh, and on Feb. 6, 1915, in London, he married Annie Christina Spengler. During World War I he became a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Flying Corps, and later, with his wife, moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he died on May 12, 1937.

Meares Cliff. 71°12' S, 168°25' E. A steep, angular coastal cliff, rising to 600 m (the New Zealanders say 268 m), about 3 km E of Ponting Cliff, and 9 km WNW of Nelson Cliff, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell for Cecil Meares. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mechanics Bay. 68°52' S, 69°20' E. A deep reentrant of the ice shelf into the ice plateau, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956. First traversed in Nov. 1962 by an ANARE party led by Dave Carstens, in a Snocat while on a reconnaissance to determine a route to the Amery Ice Shelf for heavy transport. Named by ANCA for the men and vehicles of that party.

Mechnikov Peak. 71°37' S, 11°28' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2365 m, at the base of the spur separating Schüssel Cirque (in the N) from Grautskåla Cirque, in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Mechnikova, for geographer Lev Il'ich Mechnikov (1838-1888). US-ACAN accepted the name Mechnikov Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Mechnikovfjellet.

Gora Mechnikova *see* **Mechnikov Peak**

Nunataki Mechnikova *see* **Picciottoknausane**

Mechnikovfjellet *see* **Mechnikov Peak**

Medals. In 1857 the UK instituted an Arctic medal. BNAE 1901-04 forced the name change to the Polar Medal (also called the Imperial Polar Medal), and it was awarded to all those who had served on that expedition (i.e., Scott's first expedition). Silver to the regular expedition, and bronze to the relief ship members. Same thing for Shackleton's BAE 1907-09. In 1939 bronze was discontinued. Until 1954 anyone from any sort of Commonwealth expedition (i.e., government-sponsored or private), could win a Polar Medal, but that was changed to government only. Until 1968 anyone who participated in a government-backed expedition from anywhere in the Commonwealth, got a Polar medal, but since that date it has been awarded only to select British persons. As too many medals were being awarded, thus diluting their value, the criteria were revised in 1970 and 1998. At the time of writing this entry (2008), 880 silver and 245 bronze have been awarded to Antarctic expeditioners. The obverse of the current medal has the queen's image, and the reverse has an Antarctic scene, with men and dogs. The U.S. government has presented 4 different medals for Antarctic service, but now presents only one — the Antarctica Service Medal. On its obverse is a man standing in a determined manner, dressed in polar clothing, and to his left and right are the words, "Antarctica" and "Service." The reverse shows the words, "Courage," "Sacrifice," and "Devotion," one on top of the other, in that order, on an outline polar projection of the continent, all encircled by a border of penguins and marine life. This medal was awarded to all U.S. forces personnel who served in Antarctica from Jan. 1, 1946 onwards. It is only in bronze, but clasps attachable to the suspension ribbon distinguish people who have wintered-over in Antarctica. A bronze clasp means one winter, a silver clasp two winters, and a gold clasp three or more winters. The ribbon has outer bands of dark blue which represent five-twelfths of the Antarctic year, i.e., night. The center portion graduates inward until there is a very light band, representing increasing lightness leading to aurora australis. The first medal for Antarctica (exclusively) was the Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal, designed in 1930 by Francis H. Packer, which was approved by Congress on May 23, 1930. The obverse shows Byrd in a parka, holding a ski pole, with ice formations to left and right. The reverse bears a sailing ship on top of the inscription, "presented to the officers and men of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition to express the high admiration in which the Congress and the American people hold their heroic and undaunted services in connection with the scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the Antarctic continent." Below that is a tri-motored airplane. The ribbon has a saxe blue center vertical band on an eggshell field. 66 gold, 7 silver, and 9 bronze were issued by the secretary of the Navy. Gold was for full-time expedition members, silver for those who were not in at the start but were at the finish, and bronze for those who were in at the start but not at the finish. The Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal was approved by Congress on June 2, 1936, was silver, and was presented to those who wintered-over, as well as tho the commanders of the *Bear of Oakland* and the *Jacob Ruppert*. Byrd recommended 57 recipients. The obverse portrays Byrd, and the reverse has an inscription similar to the 1930 medal, and is surrounded by an airplane on top, a sailing ship to the right, a dog team at bottom with a sledge, and radio towers on left. It was designed by Heinz Warneke. The ribbon is all-white grosgrain. The U.S. Antarctic Expedition Medal 1939-41 was authorized by Congress on Sept. 24, 1945. 60 gold medals were awarded to men who wintered-over, 50 silver medals to men who had spent the summers 1939-40 and 1940-41, and 50 bronze medals to those who had only one summer. The obverse shows Antarctica on a partial globe, with the words, "Science, Pioneering, Exploration," with the name of the expedition around the circumference of the medal. The reverse has an inscription similar to that of the two previous medals. The ribbon has wide bands of sistine blue at each edge, and a white center band, on which are thin stripes of Old Glory red. In 1970 the USSR Academy of Sciences struck a medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of von Bellingshausen's voyage. The obverse shows von Bellingshausen and Lazarev, and their two famous ships. On the reverse is a map of Antarctica with the cruise tracks of that 1819-21 expedition. In 1987 Australia instituted its own Australian Antarctic medal. On Sept. 1, 2006, the New Zealand Antarctic Medal came into being. For religious medals, *see* **Churches**. The subject of Antarctic medals is too vast to cover in an encyclopedia. One may recommend Col. Poulsom's book on the subject (see Bibliography), and anything written by Glenn Stein.

Medåsen. 71°51' S, 11°49' E. A hill in the S part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the landmark hill"). *See also* **Gora Berëzkinyh**.

Medea Dome. 66°11' S, 62°03' W. A snow and ice dome rising to 350 m, it marks the E end of Philippi Rise, near the base of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in June 1953. In association with Jason Peninsula, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Greek mythological female involved with Jason. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Medhalsen *see* **Medhalsen Saddle**

Medhalsen Saddle. 72°09' S, 3°10' E. An ice saddle just S of Risemedet Mountain, and W of Tønnesenbreen, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Medhalsen (i.e., "the landmark neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Medhalsen Saddle in 1966.

Medhovden *see* **Medhovden Bluff**

Medhovden Bluff. 72°01' S, 3°18' E. A high, ice-covered bluff, with a steep E rock face, it is the most easterly precipice of Risemedet Mountain, and forms the NE end of that feature, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Medhovden (i.e., "the landmark bluff"). US-ACAN accepted the name Medhovden Bluff in 1966.

Isla Media Luna *see* **Half Moon Island**

Playa Media Luna *see* **Half Moon Beach**

Median Ridge. 64°59' S, 62°50' W. A porphyrite ridge descending from the Forbidden Plateau, dividing into two the head part of Petzval Glacier, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Median Snowfield. 83°30' S, 52°30' W. A large snowfield, rising to an elevation of about 1450 m above sea level, between the Torbert Escarpment (which is in the Neptune Range) and the S part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from 1964 USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for its position between the Forrestal Range and the Neptune Range. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Mount Medina. 68°27' S, 66°15' W. A prominent ice-covered mountain, rising to 1845 m, in the NE corner of the Hadley Upland, it overlooks the head of Gibbs Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed (using trimetrogon aerial photography) on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Pedro de Medina (1493-1567), Spanish cosmographer royal, who wrote *Arte de Navigar* in 1645, an important manual of navigation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Nunatak Medina. 66°11' S, 61°39' W. One of a group of several nunataks on Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Medina, José F. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948

Medina Peaks. 85°36' S, 155°54' W. Rugged, mainly ice-free peaks surmounting a ridge 24 km long, and extending N along the E side of Goodale Glacier, to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Parts of them were discovered and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Guillermo Medina, technical director of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, 1954-60, and of the Naval Oceanographic Office, 1960-64.

Islote Medio *see* [1]**Middle Island**

Valle Medio *see* **San Martín Glacier**

Rocas Medley *see* **Medley Rocks**

Medley Ridge. 77°32' S, 160°11' E. A rock ridge extending NE from Mount Fleming to the S margin of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for David Medley, PHI (Petroleum Helicopters Inc.) helicopter mechanic with USAP in 8 consecutive field seasons from 1996-97.

Medley Rocks. 62°58' S, 56°01' W. A group close off the NE side of d'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the medley of reefs and rocks in this group. The feature appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call them Rocas Medley or Islotes Mom. The largest of this group is Islote Mom.

Medmulen *see* **Medmulen Spurs**

Medmulen Spurs. 72°01' S, 3°08' E. A group of rock spurs extending from the N side of Risemedet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Medmulen (i.e., "the landmark snout"). US-ACAN accepted the name Medmulen Spurs in 1966.

Medusa *see* **Medusa Peak**

Medusa Lake. 68°35' S, 78°15' E. A slightly brackish lake, occupying 16 hectares, and with a shoreline 3.5 km long, in the Vestfold Hills. It is the same height as the adjacent Ephyra Lake to which, in Dec. 1992 and in 1994 (anyway), it was joined by a shallow (about 0.5 m) and narrow (about 1 m) connection. Since then, it has been observed that the 2 lakes are most often separated, rather than connected, by the connection. First mapped on the original 1958 map of the Vestfold Hills, it was known for years as Medusa Lake before it was named by ANCA on May 1, 2006, for its rather brooding appearance, bringing to mind the Gorgon of greek mythology, and also because its shape does remind one of a Medusa jellyfish. Ephyrae are the juvenile forms of such Medusae. *See* **Ephyra Lake** for more information on this feature.

Medusa Peak. 79°38' S, 157°25' E. A dolerite intrusion with east-facing cliffs and a dark, somewhat menacing appearance, rising to 1700 m, SE of Perseus Peak, it is the highest peak on Tentacle Ridge, and has long debris ridges extending W to Darwin Glacier, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Medusa, the Gorgon of Greek mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. The Australians call it simply Medusa.

Medvecky Peaks. 70°34' S, 67°38' E. A group of peaks rising from the NW part of Loewe Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE aerial photographs. Named by ANCA for Alex Medvecky, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. *See also* **Bainmedart Cove**, and **Pagodroma Gorge**.

Medven Glacier. 62°33' S, 60°43' W. The glacier bounded by the E slopes of Oryahovo Heights, and flowing for 2.5 km in an E-W direction, then 1.8 km in a N-S direction, to enter Hero Bay between Remetalk Point and Agüero Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, after the settlement of Medven, in the eastern Balkan Mountains of Bulgaria.

Meehan, William John "Bill." b. May 3, 1927, Belfast, son of newspaper art editor John Berryhill Meehan and his wife Dorothy. At the age of 8 he moved to London with his mother (who would remarry a gentleman by the name of John Stuart), and during World War II was evacuated to Towcester, Northants. He left school at 16, lied about his age, and in Jan. 1944 joined the Army for a 7-year term (which wound up being 8). He was in the Armored Corps, but an eye problem manifested itself during tank crew training, and he moved to Signals. Most of his 18 months in the wartime army was spent in training, and then in Aug. 1945 he was shipped out to the Far East to take part in Operation Zipper (in Malaya, Java, and surrounding locales), and then the atom bombs exploded over Japan, ending the war. He went to India, spending a year on the Northwest Frontier, then to Thessalonika, in Greece, for the winter of 1946-47, and then on to Palestine for 1947-48, being among the last British troops there before it became Israel. After a stint in the Canal Zone (Suez), he worked at the War Office in England for 3 years, and during that time applied for FIDS in 1950, but the Army wouldn't let him go. It took Frank Elliott to get him out (he came out of the army as a sergeant), in Oct. 1951, and he joined FIDS as a radio operator. On Jan. 1, 1952 he flew out to Montevideo, caught the *Fitzroy* from there to Port Stanley, and the *John Biscoe* from there to Base D. From Base D he went to Base G as base leader for the winter of 1952. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and took him to Port Lockroy Station for a month, where he helped erect the new ionosphere machine. Finally the *Biscoe* came back, and took him to Port Stanley, where he took over the job as the ship's radio officer from long-time radio operator Bill Bonner, who was quitting for a high-paying job on whale catchers. Meehan served as such until the *Biscoe* arrived back in Southampton on June 11, 1953, to take part in the Pithead review (it being Coronation year). He married Roberta "Robbie" Britton in Essex that year, and was then at Marconi for 39 years, until he retired in 1992. He became a consultant, and both before and after 1992 was in the USA many times, involved during some of that time with Voice of America. He retired to Essex.

Canal Meek *see* **Meek Channel**

Meek Channel. 65°15' S, 64°15' W. A narrow channel running NW-SE, and separating Galíndez Island (to the SW) from Grotto Island and Corner Island (both to the NE), in the Argentine Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for yachtsman William McCarter Meek, marine architect and surveyor who helped ready the *Penola* for the expedition. It appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1958, as Canal Meek, and that is what the Argentines still call it, as do the Chileans (it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer).

Mount Meeks. 86°13' S, 148°51' W. Rising to 2470 m, it surmounts the rocky divide between Griffith Glacier and Howe Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Harman Taylor Meeks (known as Taylor) (b. Feb. 9, 1936, Johnson City, Tenn.),

who entered the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1959, and who was a VX-6 aircraft navigator in Antarctica, during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). He retired from the Navy in April 1984.

Meeley Automatic Weather Station. 78°30' S, 170°12' E. On the Ross Ice Shelf, due E of Minna Bluff, at an elevation of 49 m. An American AWS, it operated from Dec. 4, 1980 until Dec. 31, 1985. It was removed on Jan. 26, 1986. Named for a helo pilot.

Mefford Knoll. 76°01' S, 136°16' W. A rocky knoll or ledge on the lower W slopes of the Mount Berlin massif, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Michael Mefford, a member of the USARP team which studied ice sheet dynamics in the area to the NE of Byrd Station in the summer season of 1971-72.

Mefjell *see* **Mount Griffiths, Mefjell Mountain**

Mount Mefjell *see* **Mefjell Mountain**

Mefjell Glacier. 71°58' S, 25°00' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing NW into Gjel Glacier, between Menipa Peak (to the N) and Mefjell Mountain (to the S), in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Mefjellbreen. Although this name does, strictly speaking mean "the middle mountain glacier," that was not the Norwegian intention, being named by them in association with Mefjell Mountain. So, the name is best translated as "Mefjell Glacier," which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1966.

Mefjell Mountain. 72°05' S, 25°03' E. Also called Middle Mountain, and Mount Mefjell. A large mountain rising to 3080 m, 8 km W of Mount Bergersen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped 10 years later by Norwegian cartographers, being named by them as Mefjell (i.e., "middle mountain"), because of its central location in the Sør Rondanes. It was mapped again in 1957 by the same country's cartographers, but this time from photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Mefjell Mountain in 1953.

Mefjellbreen *see* **Mefjell Glacier**

Mega A *see* **Megadunes A**

Mega B *see* **Megadunes B**

Megadunes A. 80°53' S, 124°31' E. Also called Zoe, and Mega A. An American automatic weather station, installed on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2881 m. The name Zoe was after a graduate student.

Megadunes B. 80°47' S, 124°26' E. Also called Little Mac, and Mega B. An American automatic weather station, installed on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 2884 m.

Megalastris Hill *see* **Megalestris Hill**

Colina Megalestris *see* **Megalestris Hill**

Colline des (de) Mégalestris *see* **Megalestris Hill**

Megalestris Hill. 65°11' S, 64°10' W. A rocky hill, rising to 35 m, in the S part of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the the W side of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Colline des Mégalestris, for the megalestris (an archaic name for the South Polar skua—*see* **Skuas**). A cairn with a plaque was erected there. It appears (spelled wrong) on a 1930 British chart, as Megalastris Hill, and on a 1937 French chart as Colline de Mégalestris. UK-APC accepted the name Megalestris Hill on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Colina Megalestris, and that is still the name the Argentines use today, as do the Chileans. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58.

Megaptera Island *see* **Huemul Island**

Islotes Megaw *see* **Megaw Island**

Megaw Island. 66°55' S, 67°36' W. The most northeasterly of the Bennett Islands, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57. In keeping with the trend for naming certain features in this area after glaciologists, this island was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Helen Dick Megaw (1907-2002), British physicist and crystallographer who, in 1934, made accurate measurements of the cell dimensions of ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call this feature Islotes Megaw.

Mehaugen *see* **Mehaugen Hill**

Mehaugen Hill. 71°44' S, 25°33' E. A mountain crag, it is the central hill in the group at the E side of Kamp Glacier, on the W side of Byrdbreen, in the N part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped 10 years later by Norwegian cartographers using these photos. Norwegians also mapped it again, in 1957, using photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and they named it Mehaugen (i.e., "the middle hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mehaugen Hill in 1966.

Meholmane *see* **Jocelyn Islands**

Meholmen *see* **Meholmen Island**

Meholmen Island. 68°58' S, 39°32' E. An islet midway between Ongul Island and Utholmen Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, at the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1947 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Meholmen (i.e., "the middle island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Meholmen Island in 1968.

Cabo Meier *see* **Meier Point**

Cap Meier *see* **Meier Point**

Cape Meier *see* **Meier Point**

Meier Peak. 71°51' S, 168°40' E. Rising to 3450 m, at the S side of the head of Ironside Glacier, 6 km SSW of Mount Minto, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Miron D. Meier, USNR, VX-6 helicopter pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Meier Point. 60°38' S, 45°54' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Norway Bight, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Named before 1912-13, when Petter Sørlle listed it as Cape Meier on his chart of that year. The origin of the name Cape Meier is obscure, but may well have been called that for decades, perhaps even close to a century, and may possibly be a misspelling for John Miers (*see* **Miers Bluff**). Interestingly, it appears on Sørlle's 1930 chart as H. Hansenpynten ("H. Hansen's Point"), but this may be in error for Cape Hansen (q.v.). The feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1933 as Cabo Meier, and that is what the Argentines call it today (the Spanish language is less particular than the English language about the difference between a "cabo" and a "punta," even though there is a difference). The feature was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears as Cape Meier on their chart of 1934, and on a French chart of 1937, as Cap Meier. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Meier in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. Fids from Signy Island Station surveyed it between 1956 and 1958, and determined it to be a point, rather than a cape. UK-APC amended the name to Meier Point on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Meier Valley. 67°08' S, 67°24' W. A valley running NE-SW between Shumskiy Cove and Hinks Channel, close E of Mount St. Louis, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. It was partly surveyed from the S by Fids from Base E, in 1948-50, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. From these combined efforts it was plotted by FIDS cartographers in 67°10' S, 67°24' W. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area for glaciologists, this valley was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Mark Frederick Meier (b. 1925), USGS geologist and glaciologist who, in 1952, made the first detailed study of strain all over the surface of a glacier (on Saskatchewan Glacier, in Alberta). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It was later replotted.

Meihua Shandi. 69°24' S, 76°08' E. A hillock in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Meiklejohn, Ian Forbes. b. July 16, 1907, Tendring, Essex, son of well-known ortnithologist Lt. Col. Ronald Forbes Meiklejohn and his wife Kathleen Stella Myberg. British Army signals lieutenant from 1927 (after Wellington and Woolwich), based at Catterick Camp, in Yorkshire, loaned by the Army Council to BGLE 1934-37 as their radioman. He also ran the camera during the aerial surveys. He married Ethel Spillane "Betty" Russell in 1937, in Kensington, lived in London, and was promoted to captain that year. He retired as a lieutenant colonel to

Deer Close, near Leyburn, Yorks, and died on Dec. 26, 1977.

Meiklejohn Glacier. 70°33' S, 67°44' W. A glacier, 20 km long and 6 km wide, flowing SW from the Dyer Plateau, in Palmer Land, into George VI Sound, immediately S of Moore Point. In its lower reaches, the S side of this glacier merges with Millett Glacier. First surveyed from the ground and photographed aerially in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and plotted by them in 70°26' S, 67°22' W. Further surveyed in Oct. 1949, by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Ian Meiklejohn. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It has since been replotted. On March 1, 1968, a BAS Pilatus Porter airplane was abandoned near a nunatak at the head of this glacier.

Glaciar Meinardus *see* **Meinardus Glacier**

Meinardus Glacier. 73°22' S, 61°55' W. An extensive glacier flowing in an ENE direction to a point immediately E of Mount Barkow, where it is joined from the NW by Haines Glacier, and then it flows E to enter New Bedford Inlet close W of Court Nunatak, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In Nov. 1947 it was photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48, and in Dec. 1947 was surveyed from the ground by, and charted by, a combined sledging team of RARE and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS in 1947 for Wilhelm Meinardus (1867-1952), German geographer, meteorologist, and climatologist, who drew up the meteorological results of von Drygalski's expedition of 1901-03. In this report, he drew attention to what later became known as the Antarctic Convergence. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 73°23' S, 62°37' W. It was replotted by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a 1966 Chilean map, as Glaciar Meinardus.

Meiney, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Meinhardtgipfel. 71°09' S, 164°35' E. A peak in the area of Mount Mulach, on the E side of the Posey Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Mount Meister. 74°14' S, 162°47' E. Rising to 2520 m, on the W side of Priestley Glacier, it surmounts the N end of Nash Ridge, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Laurent Justin Meister (b. 1936), geologist at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Mekammen *see* **Central Masson Range**

Mekammen Crest *see* **Central Masson Range**

Meknattane *see* **Meknattane Nunataks**

Meknattane Nunataks. 69°48' S, 75°12' E. A massive ridge with a cluster of broken rock outcrops to the S and E, on the E side of Polarforschung Glacier, where that glacier flows into Publications Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Meknattane (i.e., "the middle crags"). Also photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. The geology of this feature was investigated by Ian McLeod, during the Prince Charles Mountains Survey, in Jan. 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name Meknattane Nunataks in 1973.

Mel *see* **Mel Moraine**

Mel Moraine. 71°53' S, 9°18' E. At the N end of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Mel (i.e., "meal"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mel Moraine in 1970.

Melaerts, Jules L. b. June 21, 1876, Brussels. He had been in the Belgian Navy, but was a merchant seaman when he served in that capacity on the *Belgica*, during BelgAE 1897-99. He moved to Antwerp, stayed in the Merchant Navy, and became 3rd officer on the *Zeeland*, which left Antwerp, bound for NY, on Dec. 31, 1904. He arrived in New York on Jan. 8, 1905, and with the rest of the crew proceeded to Philadelphia to pick up the Red Star Line ship *Nederland*. He later commanded a training ship, and eventually commanded the port of Zeebrugge.

Mount Melania. 78°07' S, 166°08' E. A prominent rounded mountain (really a hill), rising to 330 m, near the N end of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. It was first climbed by Bernacchi and Ferrar during BNAE 1901-04. Ferrar examined the rocks, and recorded the height as 274 m. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59. Melania is a Greek word meaning an ink blob, an apt name for such a rounded hill on an island called Black Island. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Melania Ridge. 78°09' S, 166°17' E. A basalt ridge running SE for 5 km from Mount Melania, Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, in association with Melania Mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Melba Peninsula. 66°31' S, 98°18' E. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, between Reid Glacier and the Bay of Winds, fronting on the Shackleton Ice Shelf, Queen Mary Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Nellie Melba (1861-1931; right name Helen Porter Mitchell), the Australian opera soprano and a patron of the expedition. In 1918 Nellie and May Whitty became the first entertainers to be created Dames of the British Empire. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Melbert Rocks. 78°02' S, 155°07' W. Rock outcrops close NW of Mount Paterson, in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for George W. Melbert, USN, who wintered-over as utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1966.

Mount Melbourne. 74°21' S, 164°42' E. A massive and conspicuous dormant volcanic cone, rising to 2730 m (the New Zealanders say 2590 m), at the back of Cape Washington, and surmounting the projection of the coast between Wood Bay and Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. A beautiful sight, it is the most magnificent landmark on this part of the coast, and is part of the McMurdo Volcanics, and last exploded probably in 1837. The crater is 1100 yards across, and Cryptogam Ridge is on top of it. First sighted in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who first named it Mount Etna (because of its striking resemblance to the Sicilian volcano), but renamed by Ross for William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (1779-1848), the very supportive British prime minister, 1835-41, when RossAE was being planned. Like everyone else, US-ACAN accepted the name. The mountain was first climbed in Jan. 1967, by a NZ party, and subsequently by NZ parties in Dec. 1972 and Nov. 1984. Several other parties have since gone up. The summit was designated SSSI #24, and is special for its microflora and microfauna.

Melbourne Glacier *see* **Campbell Glacier**

Archipiélago Melchior *see* **Melchior Islands**

Bahía Melchior *see* **Melchior Harbor**

Base Melchior *see* **Melchior Station**

Grupo Melchior *see* **Melchior Islands**

Île(s) Melchior *see* **Melchior Islands**

Port Melchior *see* **Melchior Harbor**

Puerto Melchior *see* **Melchior Harbor**

Melchior Anchorage *see* **Melchior Harbor**

Melchior Archipelago *see* **Melchior Islands**

Melchior Channel *see* [1]**Dallmann Bay**, **Schollaert Channel**

Melchior Harbor. 64°19' S, 62°59' W. A small harbor, W of The Sound, in Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago, it is formed by the semicircular arrangement of Delta Iaand and Alpha Island (to the N), Beta Island and Kappa Island (to the W), and Gamma Island (to the S). Roughly surveyed by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1927, it appears on their chart of 1929. It may have been they who named it. It is certainly named in association with the island group. John Chaplin, a surveyor with the Discovery Investigations, referred to it in 1932 as Melchior Anchorage, and it appears on a French map of 1937 as Port Melchior. It was re-surveyed by the Argentines in 1942, 1943, and 1948, and it makes its first appearance as Puerto Melchior on an Argentine chart of 1946. The Argentines still call it Puerto Melchior, as do the Chileans (it appears as such in their 1974 gazetteer), despite a 1947 Chilean chart which shows it as Bahía Melchior. It appears (spelled wrong) on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, as Melchoir Harbor, but on one of their subsequent charts (1947) it appears correctly, as Melchior Harbor. UK-APC accepted the name Melchior Harbour, on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name Melchior Harbor in 1956.

Melchior Island *see* **Melchior Islands**

Melchior Islands. 64°19' S, 62°57' W. A group of many low, ice-covered islands and rocks, near the center of Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered (but not named) by Dallmann in Jan. 1874. The group was next sighted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, who roughly charted it. Charcot named what he thought was the large easternmost island in the group as Île Melchior, for Vice Admiral Jules-Bernard-François Melchior (1844-1908) of the French Navy, in command at Brest, who, in Aug. 1903, when FrAE left that port, provided a tug for the expedition ship *Français*. However, later surveys proved Charcot's Île Melchior to be two islands, now called Eta Island and Omega Island (a 1913 map shows these two islands as a combined island, Gerit Eiland, named after Dirck Gerritsz — a name that did not catch on). The group appears as Melchior Island (sic) on a British chart of 1908, and (spelled wrong), on a British chart of 1909, as Melchion Island. In 1909 the group was charted again, by FrAE 1908-10, and the name Îles Melchior was applied to the entire group. Roughly surveyed and sketched in 1927 by the Discovery Investigations team, the feature appears on their 1929 chart as Melchior Archipelago. Re-surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943, and 1948. The term Melchior Archipelago (seen, for example, on a 1937 French chart as Archipel Melchior, and on a 1946 Argentine chart as Archipiélago Melchior) was used for the group until at least 1947 (when it last appears as such on a British chart), and divided into 2 parts, the East Melchior Islands and the West Melchior Islands, the two groups being divided by The Sound, and Eta Island and Omega Island forming the nucleus of the E part. In the late 1940s, the feature was re-defined as the Melchior Islands — pure and simple, a group within the Palmer Archipelago, and as such, it appears on a British chart of 1951. In 1949 it appears on a Chilean chart as Grupo Melchior. US-ACAN accepted the name Melchior Islands in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1956. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 as Archipiélago Melchior. Photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69. Other islands include Alpha Island, Beta Island, Gamma Island, Delta Island, Epsilon Island, Theta Island, Kappa Island, Lambda Island, Omicron Islands, Rho Islands, Sigma Islands, Tau Islands, and Psi Islands.

Melchior Station. 64°20' S, 62°59' W. Known officially as Destacamento Naval Melchior (Naval Detachment Melchior), it is more commonly known as Base Melchior. The second Argentine scientific station to be built in Antarctica (*see* **Órcadas Station**), it was situated 8 m above sea level on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Islands (or Melchior Archipelago, as it was called when the station was built). **Jan. 31, 1947**: Building began. **March 31, 1947**: The station was opened. Primarily a meteorological station, its first leader was Juan Alberto Nadaud, in the early months of 1947. Back then it had 6 buildings to accommodate 9 persons. **1947 winter**: Teniente de fragata Juan Alberto Nadaud (leader), Teniente de fragata Óscar Oliva Otero, Aldo H. Venaría and Juan Gesualdi (cabos principales), Carlos Sarachu (cabo primero), Rubén Ercole and Victor C. Flores (cabos segundos), Enrique Fernández (marinero de primera), and Osvaldo Gondra (civilian). **1948 winter**: Leonardo Roque de Costillas (leader). **1949 winter**: Pablo U. Marinelli (leader). **Jan.-April 1950**: Arturo Chichero (leader). **1950 winter**: José Ángel Alvárez (leader). **Jan.-April 1951**: José Ángel Álvarez (leader). **1951 winter**: Bernardino Mena (leader). **1952 winter**: Daniel L.A. Canova (leader). **1953 winter**: Jorge Anaya (leader). **1954 winter**: Heli Saint-Jean (leader). **1955 winter**: Luis J. Etcheves (leader). **1956 winter**: Eduardo Massoco (leader). **1957 winter**: Ariel A. Giuntini (leader during IGY, when the station studied meteorology, glaciology, and oceanography). **1958 winter**: Luis O. Ventimiglia (leader). **1959 winter**: Carlos Beis (leader), **1960 winter**: Pedro Sciumbre (leader). **1961 winter**: Eduardo A. Gómez (leader). **Nov. 30, 1961**: the station was closed. **1964-65 summer**: the base was re-opened. **1965 winter**: Eduardo Cueli (leader). The station was closed after the 1965 winter. **1968-69 summer**: the station was re-opened. **1969 winter**: Norberto E. Vigo (leader). The station was closed after the 1969 season. However, it was being used again in the 2000s.

Melchoir Archipelago *see* **Melchior Islands**

Melchoir Harbor *see* **Melchior Harbor**

Melcon Peak. 77°27' S, 160°25' E. An ice-covered, wedge-shaped peak rising to about 2500 m, with an exposed rock on its S side, 1.6 km S of Shapeless Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Mark Bernard "Commander" Melcon (b. Dec. 19, 1950, Sacramento, Calif.), a McMurdo carpenter who did a legendary 23 field seasons in Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004. "The first time you come down [to Antarctica], it's for the adventure. The second time, it's for the money, and if you come after that, it's because the people here have become your family." He also did 8 seasons in Greenland, and one in Alaska.

Meldrum, John Charles. b. 1881, Mauritius, son of meteorologist Dr. Charles Meldrum and his wife Victoria FitzPatrick. Charles Meldrum was head of the Royal Alfred Observatory until 1896, when he retired and brought his family back to Edinburgh. John Meldrum also became a met man, and wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1907.

Melfjellet. 68°21' S, 59°12' E. Also called Whiting Nunatak. A prominent rock outcrop, about 3 km SE of See Nunatak, and 39 km ESE of Mount Gjeita, in the E part of the Hansen Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it (name means "the meal mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967. ANARE also photographed it aerially, and the Australians did their own plotting of this feature, calling it Mount Whiting, for John Whiting, Beaver pilot on the *Nella Dan* in 1964-65. Whiting was a private pilot, working for ANARE on this expedition, and flew 66 hours during the season, until Feb. 7, 1965, when, taxiing off the sea-ice NE of Cape Boothby, about 150 miles W of Mawson Station, the plane's skis broke through the ice. The three men got out, but the nose of the plane broke the ice still further, and the aircraft plunged into the water, its wings resting on the surrounding ice. The Beaver was rescued, and, indeed, went to Antarctica the following season, but, on the way south, its fuselage was damaged, and it never flew again on the ice.

Punta Melian. 66°44' S, 67°26' W. A point forming the extreme N of Liard Island, in the entrance to Hanusse Bay, on the NE coast of Adelaide Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Guardián de primera clase Andrés Melian Ulloa, a member of the crew on the *Yelcho* in 1916. The Argentines call it Punta Bajada.

Vpadina Melkaja. 74°18' S, 68°40' E. A depression in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Melkoe. 70°25' S, 68°44' E. A lake, immediately SW of Else Platform, at the N end of Jetty Peninsula, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Isla Mellada *see* [2]**Jagged Island**

Mount Mellanby *see* **Mount Rouge**

Melleby, Peter. b. Jan. 11, 1917, Halden, Norway, son of weaver Ole Johansen Melleby and his wife Helma Marie Hansen. After graduating from the University of Oslo in 1938, he became a mechanical engineer, and worked as a coal miner in Svalbard from 1939 to 1941, before escaping to Scotland. In Britain he joined the Norwegian Army, and became a ski instructor. He was radio operator and in charge of sledge dogs on NBSAE 1949-52. A wiry man, of medium build, he smoked a pipe, and, according to Charles Swithinbank, "bore an expression of perpetual calm."

Melleby Peak. 73°16' S, 1°15' W. Marks the SE end of the Neumayer Cliffs, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from air photos taken in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Mellebynuten, for Peter Melleby. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Mellebynuten *see* **Melleby Peak**

Glaciar Mellizos *see* **Twin Pinnacles**

Islote Mellizos *see* **Twin Pinnacles**

Pináculos Mellizos *see* **Twin Pinnacles**

Mello Nunatak. 72°21' S, 165°03' E. An isolated nunatak, 11 km E of Mount Staley of the Freyberg Mountains, in the NE part of Evans Névé, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Gerald L. Mello, chief engineer, USN, petty officer in charge of Hallett Station for the summer of 1966-67, and a member of the wintering-over party at McMurdo in 1967.

Mellomfjellet. 72°14' S, 25°51' E. A mountain between Langbogfjellet and Breskilkampen, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the middle mountain" in Norwegian.

The *Mellona*. A 144-ton British single-deck sealing brig, built in Sunderland in 1815 for Gray & Co., of Newcastle, she traded between London, Elsinore, and St. Petersburg. She was in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season, under the command first of Capt. Johnson. She anchored at Desolation Island on March 25, 1822 (the day she just escaped being wrecked), and on March 27, 1822, was at Clothier Harbor, where she anchored for most of the season with the *Liberty*, in whose company she sailed. The *Mellona* also anchored in Shirreff Cove for a while. On April 21, 1822 she arrived at Rio, on her way back to Gravesend, where she arrived on Aug. 25, 1822, and then on to London on Aug. 28, 1822, with 1980 sealskins and 14 casks of oil for Green & Hartlow, 764 skins for J. Stephenson, and 467 skins for sale. Capt. James Laing brought her back home.

Mellona Rocks. 62°18' S, 59°30' W. A group of rocks, in the NW entrance of Nelson Strait, 3 km NNE of Newell Point, Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by 19th-century sealers, these rocks were sometimes charted together with Heywood's Isles (*see* **Heywood Island**), or Powel's Islands (sic — this was really the early name for the South Orkneys). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and defined as a separate group. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Mellona*, the feature appears as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The feature shows on a 1961 Chilean chart as Islotes Heywood, but that is now an outdated name (although the Chileans have not yet called it Islotes Mellona, they will).

Mellor Glacier. 73°30' S, 66°30' E. A tributary glacier flowing NNE between Mount Newton and Mount Maguire, and coalescing with Collins Glacier just prior to its junction with Lambert Glacier at Patrick Point, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 (from a plane piloted by John Seaton), plotted by them in 73°42' S, 66°03' E, and named by ANCA for Malcolm M. Mellor (b. May 24, 1933), English-born glaciologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. In 1961, he moved to the USA, as an engineer with the U.S. Army's CRREL, and died in Aug. 1991. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. It has since been replotted.

Melnik Peak. 62°36' S, 60°09' W. Rising to over 700 m, it is the summit of Melnik Ridge, 1.25 km W of Sliven Peak, 2.25 km NW of Atanasoff Nunatak, 3.05 km NE by E of Mount Bowles, 3.7 km E by N of Hemus Peak, and 5.1 km SE of the summit of Gleaner Heights, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, in association with the ridge.

Melnik Ridge. 62°36' S, 60°08' W. This ridge, overlooking Kaliakra Glacier to the N, is 1.9 km long in an E-W direction, and 500 m wide, and has a rather steep, partly ice-free slope. The highest point on the ridge rises to just over 700 m above sea level at the W extremity. The middle of this ridge is 4.16 km E of Hemus Peak, 3.5 km NE by S of Mount Bowles (the area between Melnik Ridge and Mount Bowles being drained by a tributary glacier to Huron Glacier), and 4.1 km N by E of Kuzman Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 19, 1997, for the town of Melnik, in Southwestern Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Melrose, Cecil Herbert. b. June 19, 1912, Mangakewa, NZ, son of John Alison Melrose and his wife Grace Allen. He went to sea as a merchant seaman in 1932, and was an ordinary seaman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, during ByrdAE 1933-35. On June 22, 1935, he and Frank Smoothy, another New Zealander, having arrived in NY at the end of the expedition, left for a night in the big city without letting anyone know where they were. The expedition had a limit of 60 days during which they would look after and repatriate where necessary all crew members. The two lads overstayed their welcome, ran out of whatever funds they had (they had joined the expedition at a penny a month, in order to see the world, and now had the grand sum of $12), and, after Byrd put them up at the Y, were finally sent back on July 30 to NZ, the *Ashburton* finally steaming out of New York on Aug. 12, 1935, bound for Brisbane. He went back to live in Christchurch, to work for the Union Steamship Co., and on April 3, 1942 arrived in New York from Liverpool, on the *Hercules*, and on April 21, 1942 sailed out again on the *City of Canberra*. In 1944 he sailed into San Francisco, as assistant steward on the *Pamir*. There is a photo of him on deck with an albatross. He married Ethel May Sullivan, went into the prison service, and died on Sept. 6, 1974, in Christchurch.

Melrose Peak. 82°19' S, 160°14' E. A peak, 6 km S of Peters Peak, in the Holyoake Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert L. Melrose, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963-64.

Rocas Melsom *see* **Melsom Rocks**

Melsom, Henrik Govenius. b. Dec. 4, 1870, Sandar, Vestfold, Norway, son of ship's mate Henrik Melsom and his wife Mathilde Christine Findine Mikkelsen. In 1897, at Stokke, he married Anne Marie Bjønnes (she was actually born with the last name Ellefsdatter, in the days before Norwegian surnames became fixed), and that year went to work whaling for Count Keyserling. He later worked for the Japanese. He was skipper of the *Thule*, in the South Shetlands in 1912-13 and 1913-14. One of the great whaling skippers of the 1920s, in both the Arctic and Antarctic, in command of factory ships, he not only helped develop pelagic whaling, but had a hand in inventing the stern slipway for hauling whales aboard. In the 1920s and 1930s he owned the Polaris Company, which ran the *Nielsen-Alonso* in Antarctic waters. In 1925-26 he was manager (but not skipper) on the *Lancing*, which operated out of the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. He died on Aug. 19, 1944, at Ørsnes, in Nøtterøy.

Melsom Island *see* **Melsom Rocks**

Melsom Rocks. 60°31' S, 46°10' W. A group of isolated rocks, rising to an elevation of 30 m above sea level, 3 km N of Despair Rocks, and 11 km W of Penguin Point (the NW end of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him for his boss, Capt. H.G. Melsom (see above). In Norwegian the name would be Melsomholmene, and that is how it appears on Sørlle's 1930 map. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Rocas Melsom, and that is the name used by the Argentines to this day. The rocks were charted again by the Discovery Investigations, and appear on their chart of that year as Melsom Rocks, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and how it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1935, during the Discovery Investigations, Jimmy Marr had referred to the largest of these rocks as Melsom Island, but the name never caught on, and none of the individual rocks is named. Note: Beware of the misspelling Metsom Rocks (British chart of 1950).

Melsomholmene *see* **Melsom Rocks**

Melta Point. 62°33' S, 60°24' W. A rocky point on the coast of Hero Bay, formed by an offshoot of Teres Ridge (the summit of which stands 1.5 km to the S), 1.4 km ESE of Siddons Point, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Melta, ancestor of the present-day town of Lovech, in northern Bulgaria.

Mount Melton. 77°31' S, 168°52' E. A roughly square-shaped mountain, rising to about 2000 m on the N side of Lofty Promenade, about 2 km W of Tent Peak, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Terry Melton, power plant mechanic and facilities engineer at Palmer Station from June 1981 to Jan. 1983. He worked 9 Winfly summer seasons at McMurdo as the Williams Field facilities engineer and site supervisor, McMurdo operations superintendent, and McMurdo area manager, 1984-93; and NSF McMurdo station manager, Oct. 1998 to Oct. 1999. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

[1]**The *Melville***. Tanker, owned by the Hektor Whaling Company, she was in the South Shetlands, 1929-30, servicing the *Hektoria* and the whaling station at Deception Island. She transported Wilkins' expedition part of the way during the 2nd half of the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition.

[2]**The *Melville***. American research ship of the 1970s and 1980s, named for George Melville, the

American admiral and Arctic explorer. Built for the U.S. Navy in 1967, by the Defoe Shipbuilding Company, of Bay City, Mich., launched on July 10, 1968, and delivered to the Navy on Aug. 1, 1969, as part of the Military Sea Transportation Service, on charter to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography out of San Diego. She weighed 2516 tons, and was 279 feet long, had wet and dry labs, and could accommodate up to 30 scientists and 20 crew. In 1974 she conducted hydrographic and geochemical measurements of ocean water as far south as 70°S, as part of the International Deep Sea Drilling Project. Skipper that year was John Borham. After being used in the 1976 remake of the movie *King Kong*, she was in Antarctic waters in 1976-77 (skipper unknown), 1977-78 (Capt. Alan Phinney), 1978-79 (Capt. Phinney), 1980-81 (Capt. Albert A. Arsenhault; replaced by Robert W. Haines; that year they were collecting sea-bed samples and conducting geophysical examinations of the Scotia Sea. They participated in BIOMASS), 1983-84 (Capt. Haines), 1985-86 (skipper unknown). She was refitted and lengthened to 279 feet, in 1992. She was in Antarctic waters in 2001-02 (Capt. Chris Curl), with the *Roger Revelle* and the *Polar Star*, as part of the SOFEX program. By 2009, still engaged on extensive missions around the world, she was the oldest vessel in the American academic research fleet.

Cabo Melville *see* **Cape Melville**

Cape Melville. 62°01' S, 57°35' W. Forming the tip of Melville Peninsula, it marks the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Bransfield on Jan. 22, 1820, and he named it for Lord Melville (*see* **Melville Highlands**). It appears on Fildes' chart of 1821, but on Powell's chart of 1822 it is shown as South Foreland, a name copied by other chartmakers for a few years afterwards. Some early charts show this name for the NE cape of the island (*see* **North Foreland**), but for the last 120 years the E cape has been the one with the name. It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Cabo Melville, and that is the name that figures in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was charted again in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1937. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially in Dec. 1956, by FIDASE. The Argentines also call it Cabo Melville (it has also appeared erroneously on some of their charts as Pico Melville). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mont Melville *see* **Melville Peak**

Pic Melville *see* **Melville Peak**

Pico Melville *see* **Cape Melville**, **Melville Peak**

Melville, Frederick Charles "Fred." b. Aug. 16, 1884, Canada, 2nd cousin of the writer Herman Melville. He went to sea as an apprentice in sail in 1898, and before he was 20 had circumnavigated the earth 3 times. He was skipper of the fruit ship *Tivives* in the Caribbean and Panama, and later stationed at the submarine base and air station at Coco Solo, Panama. He was, later still, captain of the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. He married a Canadian girl, Grace Groves, lived in Lynn, Mass., and had a family. On March 1, 1935, while 2nd mate on the freighter *Angeles*, he was coming in from South America, and had just finished his watch at midnight as they were headed toward the Delaware Breakwater, in the Atlantic Ocean, when he collapsed and died a short time later in the chartroom.

Melville Bay *see* **Bouquet Bay**

Melville Glacier. 65°28' S, 62°10' W. A glacier, 20 km long, between Mapple Glacier and Pequod Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, it flows into Exasperation Inlet southward of Mount Ahab. Surveyed in its lower part by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and over its whole length in Oct. 1955, by Fids from the same base. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Herman Melville (1819-1891), the author of *Moby Dick*. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Melville Highlands. 60°44' S, 44°36' W. An ice-covered upland rising to about 500 m above sea level, and forming the central part of Laurie Island, between Pirie Peninsula and the S coast of the island, in the South Orkneys. In 1825 Weddell had applied the name Melville's Island to what had already been named Laurie Island, so that left the name "Melville" available to be used, which it was, by UK-APC, on Feb. 15, 1988, for these highlands. In both cases, the "Melville" is Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771-1851), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812-27 and again during Wellington's term of office, 1828-30. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Melville Peak. 62°01' S, 57°40' W. A prominent peak rising to about 550 m, surmounting, and W of, Cape Melville (hence its name), the extreme SE cape of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Probably known by early sealers, it was charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by them as Mont Melville. It appears as Melville Peak on British charts of 1937 and 1938, and that is the name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Pico Melville, and as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears, wrongly defined, on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Punta Melville (i.e., Melville Point). A French map of 1954 has it as Pic Melville. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Melville Peninsula. 62°01' S, 57°36' W. A small, but long and narrow peninsula, made of rock, jutting out to sea for about 3 km, it has a rather level height of about 200 m, and is bordered by vertical cliffs, between Sherratt Bay and Destruction Bay, in the SE part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, in association with Cape Melville, which forms the tip of this peninsula.

Melville Point. 74°35' S, 135°31' W. Marks the E side of the entrance to Siniff Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Fred Melville.

Melville's Island *see* **Laurie Island**

Melvold Nunataks. 72°51' S, 74°09' E. A group of 5 nunataks, 3 of which are quite small, about 23 km W of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Clarence D. "Clarry" Melvold, radio officer at Mawson Station during the winter-over of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Playa Memorable *see* **Memorable Beach**

Memorable Beach. 62°38' S, 60°33' W. An exposed, rocky, south-facing beach, E of Hannah Point and Aldan Rock, at South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Playa Memorable by the Spanish about 1991. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Dec. 16, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Memorial Cross. 77°51' S, 166°40' E. The memorial cross made of jarrah wood, erected on Jan. 22, 1913, on Observation Hill, at Hut Point, Ross Island, to commemorate the death of Scott and his companions during BAE 1910-13.

Memorial Hill. 66°59' S, 142°39' E. Rising to about 35 m, at Cape Denison, to the W of the rocky ridge of which Azimuth Hill forms the NW end. Named by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, and it appears on maps of the expedition.

Menander, Johan Emil. b. Sept. 6, 1877, Arloef, Sweden, son of Helena Menander (who later married a Mr. Bundy). He joined the Swedish Navy, and was a sub lieutenant, and 3rd officer on the *Frithiof*, 1903-04. After the expedition, he moved to Göteborg, and on Jan. 22, 1911, arrived in Galveston, from Liverpool, on the *Hornby Castle*, as an immigrant, and moved to New York City. On June 8, 1916, he was naturalized an American, that year being skipper of the *Pennant*. In 1921 and 1923 he was still in NYC, and working for Sinclair Navigation, as skipper of the Albert E. Watts. In the late 1920s he moved to Detroit.

Mount Mende. 74°50' S, 71°36' W. Rising to about 1500 m, about 0.8 km SW of Mount Lanzerotti, in the Sky-Hi Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land, just S of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for physicist Stephen B. Mende (b. 1939), of the Lockheed Research Laboratory (1967-96), in Palo Alto, principal investigator in upper atmosphere reearch, including aurora studies, conducted at Siple and Pole Stations from 1973 onwards. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988. Dr. Mende was later a fellow at the space sciences lab at Berkeley.

Mendel Station *see* **Johann Gregor Mendel Station**

Lednik Mendeleeva *see* **Mendeleyev Glacier**

Mount Mendeleeva. 73°28' S, 62°01' E. Just E of Trail Glacier and Mount Menzies, on the S side of the Fisher Massif, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians, presumably for D.I. Mendeleyev (*see* **Mendeleyev Glacier**).

Mendeleevbreen *see* **Mendeleyev Glacier**

Mendeleyev Glacier. 71°55' S, 14°33' E. A glacier, 17 km long, flowing NE through the N outcrops of the Payer Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from aerial photos and ground surveys made by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR as Lednik Mendeleeva, for chemist Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleyev (1834-1907). US-ACAN accepted the name Mendeleyev Glacier in 1970. The Norwegians call it Mendeleevbreen.

Mendelssohn Ice Front. 71°15' S, 73°20' W. The seaward face of the Mendelssohn Ice Shelf, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977.

Mendelssohn Ice Shelf. 71°21' S, 72°49' W. The ice shelf in Mendelssohn Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977.

Mendelssohn Inlet. 71°17' S, 72°52' W. An ice-filled inlet, 40 km long, and 14 km wide, between Derocher Peninsula and Eroica Peninsula, it is the most northeasterly of the 3 inlets indenting the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, on the SW side of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped by USAS 1939-41. It was plotted in 71°15' S, 73°00' W, by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for German composer Felix Mendelssohn (1809-1847). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. From U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973, its coordinates were corrected by UK-APC in 1977, to 71°21' S, 72°49' W, which is different from the more recent US-ACAN coordinates.

Mendenhall Peak. 85°24' S, 87°19' W. Rising to 2130 m, 0.8 km W of Mount Wrather, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party here in 1960-61, for Walter Curran Mendenhall (1871-1957), 5th director of USGS, 1931-43. US-ACAN acepted the name in 1962.

Méndez, Horacio Augusto. b. April 1, 1932, Buenos Aires. His father died when he was young, and he and his mother moved to Patagonia. At 16 he entered the Naval Academy, and graduated in 1953, with honors. While he was at the Navy Post Graduate School, he wintered-over at Almirante Brown Station, as leader. He was teniente de corbeta (equivalent to a lieutenant junior grade), specializing in electronics, and he completed his studies in 1960. In 1961 he married Celia Las Heras, and in 1963 left the Navy to emigrate to the USA, joined IBM in 1964, and retired in 1993, to join the faculty of Marquette University, in Michigan. He died at his home at Willow Glen, Calif., on Oct. 10, 2008, after a two-year battle with cancer.

Mendori Island. 69°00' S, 39°32' E. The most northerly in a group of 3 small islands, 0.8 km NW of the strait separating Ongul Island from East Ongul Island. Roughly mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, using air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Mendori-zima (i.e., "hen island"), in association with Ondori Island, which is about 320 m to the N. The name is also seen as Mendori-jima. US-ACAN accepted the name Mendori Island in 1975.

Mendori-jima *see* **Mendori Island**

Mendori-zima *see* **Mendori Island**

The *Mendoza*. A 2000-ton, 115-meter destroyer built on contract as one of three similar vessels for the Argentine government, in Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, by Samuel White & Co., at a cost of (for this ship) £308,333, and launched on July 13, 1928. Although technically she had a maximum speed of 36 knots, she actually broke the destroyer speed record (in Feb. 1929), with a phenomenal 40 knots. On Sept. 3, 1929 she was delivered to the Argentine government. She was on Argentine naval maneuvers in the South Shetlands in Feb. 1948, under the overall command of Contra almirante Harald Cappus (q.v. for details). Captain of the ship was Héctor Wilkinson Dirube. She was sold in 1962.

Nunatak Mendoza *see* **Arcondo Nunatak**

Península Mendoza *see* **Rasmussen Peninsula**

Cordón Menelao *see* **Menelaus Ridge**

Menelaus Ridge. 64°35' S, 63°40' W. Rising to 1370 m (the British say about 1250 m), it is snow-covered and has 4 small summits, and lies between Mount Agamemnon and Mount Helen, in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric character. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Cordón Menelao (which really means "Menelaus range"). There seems to be a 1974 British reference to it as Big Mountain, but this does not quite sound credible.

Cabo Meneses. 64°39' S, 62°10' W. A cape forming the extreme NE point of Pelseneer Island, in the central part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Carlos Meneses, of the Chilean Army, who helped build General Bernardo O'Higgins Station in 1947-48.

Meneses, Celso *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1944

Menglong Di. 74°38' S, 76°20' E. A land, inland from American Highland. Named by the Chinese.

The Menhir. 60°39' S, 45°12' W. An isolated pinnacle rock, rising to 395 m, overlooking the W side (i.e., the head) of Gibbon Bay, in eastern Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1956-58, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. A menhir is a single standing monumental stone built in Ancient Europe. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Île(s) Ménier *see* **Ménier Island**

Isla Ménier *see* **Ménier Island**

Islotes Menier *see* **Screen Islands**

Ménier Group *see* **Ménier Island**

Ménier Island. 64°59' S, 63°37' W. About 1200 m long by about 880 m wide, high in elevation and almost completely covered in snow, it is the larger of a pair of small islands in the mouth of Flandres Bay, about 7 km NE of Cape Renard, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The group was discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and this island and (what became) Sucia Island (i.e., the island the British call Littlespace Island) were grouped together by Charcot as Îles Ménier. They are seen as such on French maps of 1906 and 1911. However, Gourdon's map of 1908 shows it as Île Guyou, and other countries' charts and maps reflect that misnaming occasionally in the following decades. A British chart of 1930 shows the two islands as the Guyou Isles. In 1935, BGLE 1934-37 surveyed this feature, and named it Guyou Island. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, and on a 1948 British chart. However, that 1943 U.S. map also has it as part of the Ménier Group, i.e., signifying the two islands. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Guyou. On Jan. 28, 1953 UK-APC accepted the name Ménier Island, for this one island, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1958. It appears as Isla Ménier on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that is what the Argentines still call it. It also appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a 1954 French chart as Île Ménier. The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, in cooperation with FIDS, between 1956 and 1958. As for the other island, Sucia Island, the SCAR gazetteer has it as a different feature to Littlespace Island, but it is one and the same feature.

Menipa *see* **Menipa Peak**

Menipa Mountain *see* **Menipa Peak**

Menipa Peak. 71°56' S, 25°10' E. Rising to 2590 m, 8 km N of Mefjell Mountain, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who remapped it in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. They named it Menipa (i.e., "the middle peak"), and in English this became first Menipa Mountain, and then Menipa Peak, which is the name US-ACAN accepted in 1965.

Mensa Bay *see* **[1]Table Bay**

Menster, William Joseph. b. Feb. 10, 1913, Cascade, Iowa, son of Luxemburger immigrant farmer Joseph Menster and his wife Frances. Ordained on June 11, 1938, he was posted to Waterloo, Iowa, as an associate pastor. He joined the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1942, became a lieutenant commander the following year, and in early Dec. 1946 was assigned as Catholic chaplain aboard the *Mount Olympus* during OpHJ 1946-47, the only chaplain with the fleet. He was the first clergyman to visit Antarctica (at least in an official capacity), the first to set foot on the continent, and the first to conduct a religious service there (mass; Jan. 26, 1947). During this service, which was held in a tent, he "consecrated Antarctica" (actually, "blessed" is the more correct term for what he did). A smoking, drinking, guitar-playing priest, he was nicknamed "The

South Pole Padre." He was posted to Corwith, Iowa, and became director of Catholic Charities, in 1949 wrote *Strong Men South*, and was also technical adviser on the movie *The Secret Land* (q.v.). In 1950 he and his father had a private audience with the Pope. Father Bill retired in 1967, as a commander, and died in Dubuque on April 14, 2007. His life in the ministry is recounted in his book (written with Stephen D. McMahon), *Called to Adventure, Called to Service* (Stroman Publishing, 2000).

Menster Ledge. 80°18' S, 156°23' E. A relatively level bench-like feature, 4 km wide, rising to about 1800 m, 10 km SW of Mount Olympus, in the Hughes Basin, in the Britannia Range. It is smoothly ice-covered in the central and N portions, while an abrupt ice and rock cliff forms the S end. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Father Menster.

Mount Mentzel. 71°22' S, 13°40' E. A large mountain, rising to 2330 m, 10 km E of Mount Zimmermann, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered during GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Mentzelberg, for Nazi chemist Rudolf Mentzel (1900-1987), then president of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Mentzel in 1966. The Norwegians call it Mentzelfjellet and the Russians tend to call it Mentzel Berg.

Mentzel Berg *see* **Mount Mentzel**

Mentzelberg *see* **Mount Mentzel**

Mentzelfjellet *see* **Mount Mentzel**

Menucas Range *see* **Shackleton Range**

Cordón (Cordillera) Los Menucos *see* **Shackleton Range**

Menuten. 66°39' S, 55°29' E. The middle of 3 nunataks in a row, in the Nicholas Range of Kemp Land. *See* **Nedrenuten** for more details of this group.

Cape Menzel. 72°03' S, 95°46' W. Also called Craddock Nunatak. A bold rock cape, marking the N extremity of the otherwise ice-covered Lofgren Peninsula, in the NE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the *Glacier* and the *Burton Island* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Reinhard Wolfgang Menzel (b. March 1942, Breslau, Germany; in the USA since the age of 10), geomagnetist and seismologist who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1965. Originally plotted in 72°00' S, 95°43' W, it has since been replotted.

Menzersattel. 70°39' S, 164°30' E. A saddle, due W of Cooper Bluffs, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Mount Menzies. 73°30' S, 61°50' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 3355 m (the Australians say about 3315 m), it is the culminating peak on the massif between Mount Mather and Mount Bayliss, on the S side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by Flying Officer John Seaton, RAAF, from an ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by Keith Mather's 1957-58 ANARE southern seismic party, and named by ANCA for Robert Gordon Menzies (1894-1978), Australia's greatest prime minister, 1939-41 and 1949-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. It was once thought to be the highest point in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Meoto Islands *see* **Meoto Rocks**

Meoto Rocks. 68°07' S, 42°36' E. Also called Myoto Islands. Two large rocks, just W of Cape Hinode, off the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, about 60 km W of Carstensfjella. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, as Meoto-iwa (i.e., "husband and wife rocks"). Originally translated into English as Meoto Islands, the feature was accepted by US-ACAN in 1968, as Meoto Rocks. The Norwegians call this feature Hjonsteinane (which means the same thing).

Meoto-iwa *see* **Meoto Rocks**

Meöya *see* **Alphard Island**

Caleta Mercado *see* **Caleta Thornton**

Mercanton Heights. 67°30' S, 67°26' W. Running NE from Cape Sáenz, at an elevation of about 1250 m, between Bigourdan Fjord and Nye Glacier, in the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts and from FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Paul-Louis Mercanton (1876-1963), Swiss glaciologist, who was, for many years, secretary of the International Commission on Snow and Ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a British chart of 1982.

Mercator Ice Piedmont. 68°37' S, 67°26' W. A gently sloping ice piedmont at the head of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast of eastern Graham Land, it is formed by the confluence of Gibbs Glacier, Lammers Glacier, Cole Glacier, and Weyerhaeuser Glacier. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth during his flight of Nov. 23, 1935, it was plotted in 1936 from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, as the lower end of a "major valley depression" along the coast, i.e., he thought it was part of what Wilkins had thought was Stefansson Strait. It was photographed again, aerially, by USAS 1939-41, and during that same expedition was also seen for the first time from the ground in Jan. 1941, by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund. It was photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and plotted by them in 68°37' S, 65°30' W. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Flemish mathematician and geographer Gerardus Kremer Mercator (1512-1594), creator of the famous world map of 1568. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. This feature has since been re-plotted.

Mercator Knoll. 68°45' S, 0°08' W. An undersea feature in the Weddell Sea. Named internationally in 1997, at the suggestion of Dr. H. Hinze, for Gerhard Mercator (*see* **Mercator Ice Piedmont**).

Ensenada Mercedes *see* **Crane Glacier**

Islote Mercedes. 65°30' S, 64°55' W. A small island on the W side of the Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. As this islet occupies the same coordinates as (or at least, lies within the area occupied by) the Lom Rocks, one must assume it is the main rock in that feature.

Mount Mercer. 70°13' S, 65°39' E. About 3.5 km W of Farley Massif, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Barry Mercer, who wintered-over as weather observer at Davis Station, in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mercer, George Metcalfe. Known invariably as "G.M." b. Jan. 1, 1884, Burnley, Lancs, son of elementary schoolteacher William Young Mercer and his wife Margaret J. Metcalfe. When he was a year old, his father took up a new school in Baildon, Yorks, and when G.M. was about 5, they moved again, to Gainsborough, Lincs. At 16 he joined the Merchant Navy, and was in the Royal Naval Reserve, being a lieutenant when he was transferred to the *Indefatigable* in 1911, serving in World War I and winning the DSC. After the war, he returned to the Merchant Navy, with Cunard, as 1st officer on their ships *Aquitania*, *Vasconia*, *Lancastria*, and *Mauritania*, plying the Atlantic into the 1920s. As a lieutenant commander, he was skipper of the *William Scoresby*, 1926-27. He died in 1961, in Spilsby, Lincs.

Mercer Ice Stream. 84°50' S, 145°00' W. An ice stream to the S of Whillans Ice Stream, it flows W to the Gould Coast. It is the southernmost of several major ice streams flowing from Marie Byrd Land into the Ross Ice Shelf. Formerly called Ice Stream A. *See* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details. This one was named by US-ACAN in 2000, for John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**). NZ-APC accepted the name on May 15, 2003.

Mercer Lobe. Also called Mercer Ice Lobe. A lobe of ice, projecting from the main body of the Dominion Mountains, in the area of the Beardmore Glacier. Named for John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**).

Mercer Ridge. 84°50' S, 113°45' W. A prominent, partly ice-free ridge that forms the SW end of Mount Schopf, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for British glacial geologist, John H. Mercer (1922-1987), a member of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlicks in 1960-61. He was back in the same area in 1964-65. It was Mercer who named the Sirius Formation (q.v.).

Mercik Peak. 85°05' S, 169°06' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 1425 m, 11 km NE of Mount Wells, on the ridge descending from that mountain, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James E. Mercik, aurora scientist with the Arctic Institute of North America, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Mercola, Raymond "Ray." b. Sept. 2, 1911, Chicago, son of Italian immigrant tailor Michael Mercola and his wife Katherine. An extraordinary teenager, at the age of 14 Ray took a trip, by himself, to Havana. Immediately after finishing at Lane Technical High School, he went to sea as a waiter, on the *Mexico*, plying between Havana and New York for a couple of years on that ship and the *Havana*. In 1929 he left the sea, and returned to Chicago, where he took a job as a bellboy and elevator operator at Chicago's YMCA hotel, and was doing just that when he joined ByrdAE 1928-30 in Nov. 1929, as dishwasher, for the relief trip to Antarctica, the youngest man on the expedition. Apparently, a relative of Ray's had some pull with Byrd. On April 8, 1930, he left Auckland, NZ, on the *Niagara*, arriving in Honolulu on the 18th, leaving there the next day on the *City of Los Angeles*, and arriving in Los Angeles on April 25, 1930. He went back to the Y, in Chicago, but that job couldn't last long, and it didn't. He moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and went on the lecture circuit with his "The Adventures of an Ocean Vagabond." Although he was contemplating joining ByrdAE 1933-35, this did not happen. He married, became an insurance salesman in Tulsa, and there joined the Army on Aug. 27, 1942, serving as a technician 5th class during World War II. He moved to San Antonio, Tex., and, on Aug. 5, 1983, in Webb Co., Tex., he married Maria Paredes, 50 years his junior. It didn't work out, and they were divorced in San Antonio on March 27, 1985. He died there on Jan. 23, 1997.

Islote(s) Mercurio *see* **Puzzle Islands**

The *Mercury*. A 157-ton snow built in the USA in 1779, and, by 1819 was owned by her skipper, Robert Wetherall, of Deptford, and Richard Jones, merchant of London. She was in the South Seas in 1819, under Wetherall, and returned to London in Sept. 1819. On Aug. 29, 1820, she set sail from Deal, Kent, again under Wetherall, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 sealing season. He anchored in Shirreff Cove. She arrived back in England on July 9, 1821, and in London on July 12. After this she went back into whaling.

Mercury Bluff. 62°29' S, 60°49' W. A perpendicular bluff SW of Cape Shirreff and Scarborough Castle, and forming the SW entrance to Shirreff Cove, E of Barclay Bay, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted (but, apparently, not named) by Capt. Fildes in 1821. Following FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, it was named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Mercury*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Cabo Brizuela, for Suboficial Alberto Brizuela, who was killed when a Neptune aircraft plunged into Mount Barnard on Sept. 15, 1976 (*see* **Deaths**).

[1]**Mercury Glacier**. 71°34' S, 68°14' W. A glacier, 8 km long and 3 km wide, flowing SE into George VI Sound, between Waitabit Cliffs and Keystone Cliffs, on the E coast of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth on his flight over this area on Nov. 23, 1935, photographing as he went. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on their map of 1940 (but, apparently, not named). This area was roughly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948 and 1949, and this particular glacier was named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. In 1960, Searle of the FIDS mapped it from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted it in 71°32' S, 68°16' W. It has since been replotted.

[2]**Mercury Glacier**. 79°34' S, 157°17' E. A wide, well-marked glacier, with little debris, flowing S from the slopes of Mount Hughes, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. It has snow on blue ice near the top, and extensive blue ice in the lower part. Named by NZ-APC for the mythological god Mercury. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Mount Meredith. 71°12' S, 67°45' E. A fairly massive, flat-topped mountain, 16 km N of the Fisher Massif, on the W side of the Lambert Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Corp. (acting sergeant) Neville Windeyer "Nev" Meredith (b. Feb. 27, 1929. d. 2010), RAAF, engine fitter at Mawson Station for the winter-over of 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The Russians call it Gora Okrytaja.

Merger Island. 70°17' S, 70°42' W. An island, 5 km long, rising to an elevation of 275 m above sea level, and ice-covered except for 2 small rock outcrops, at the entrance to Haydn Inlet, E of Dorsey Island, off the W coast of Alexander Island. It was first mapped by Searle of the FIDS, in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°06' S, 71°13' W. Named descriptively by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the way in which it merges with the surrounding Wilkins Ice Shelf. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer with the coordinates 70°17' S, 70°48' W. U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1979 corrected the coordinates, and the new ones appear in the British gazetteer of 1986.

Mericle Rock. 73°39' S, 163°15' E. A nunatak in the middle of Campbell Glacier, 14.5 km from the head of that glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for David Lee Mericle (b. Oct. 1, 1929, Miami, Oklahoma), who joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1948, and was electronics technician at McMurdo, 1967. He retired from the Navy in Sept. 1978.

Meridian Glacier. 68°45' S, 66°37' W. A broad glacier, 14 km long, it flows S along the W side of Godfrey Upland, and joins Clarke Glacier between Behaim Peak and Elton Hill, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund traversed this glacier in Jan. 1941, as part of USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. So named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, because the glacier flows from N to S along the meridian. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Ostrov Merkurij *see* **Merkurij Island**

Merkurij Island. 66°05' S, 101°08' E. In the Bunger Hills, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Merkurij (i.e., "Mercury island"). The Australians translated the name to Merkurij Island.

Récif du Merle *see under* **D**

Merle, René. b. Nov. 12, 1911. In 1957 he wintered-over as chief radio officer at Dumont d'Urville Station. He was leader of the French Polar Expedition 1958-60, and led the 1959 wintering party at Dumont d'Urville Station. He was back again as leader of the same station for the winters of 1962 and 1966.

Mount Merle Tuve *see* **Mount Tuve**

Mermaids. Undoubtedly the most famous mermaid spotted in Antarctic waters is the one glimpsed by one of Weddell's men on Oct. 15, 1823, or thereabouts, on Snow Island (what they then called Basil Hall's Island), in the South Shetlands, during the Scottish explorer's third and last voyage south. The sailor, who, rather conveniently, was by himself on one side of the island, looking after produce, went to bed at about 10 o'clock in the evening (it was still light), and then heard human cries, not once, but three times. He got up each time, and only on the third occasion did he make a concerted effort to find the source of what was now a musical strain, rather than what he had at first thought it to be, a distress call from a stranded sailor. He walked along the beach, and then saw, to his atonishment, lying on a rock in the sea a few yard away, a red mermaid with long green hair and a seal's tail. The creature continued to sing for a full two minutes until she saw him, whereupon she immediately disappeared. The man told the rest of the crew, and was doubted until he swore a good Catholic oath that what he had told was true. Those were the days.

Merrell Valley. 76°50' S, 160°50' E. A long, narrow, ice-free valley in the Convoy Range, it runs N from the head of the range immediately E of Mount Gunn, into Greenville Valley. Mapped by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957, and named by them for the *Private Joseph E. Merrell*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Merrem Peak. 76°03' S, 136°03' W. A prominent peak rising to 3000 m, 3 km W of Berlin Crater, it is the secondary summit on the Mount Berlin massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and charted in Dec. 1940 by the Pacific Coast Survey Party, led by Leonard Berlin, during USAS 1939-41. Subsequently mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Frank H. Merrem, ionosphere physicist and scientific leader at Pole Station in 1970.

The *Merrick*. A 6761-ton, 459 foot 2-inch Andromeda-class attack cargo ship, capable of 16.5 knots, named for Merrick County, Ne-

braska, built by Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., of Kearny, NJ, and launched on Jan. 28, 1945. She saw service in the Pacific during the closing days of World War II, and in Oct. 1946, left Norfolk, as part of Task Force 68.1's Central Group, bound for Port Hueneme, Calif., to load on supplies for OpHJ 1946-47. Captain John J. Hourihan. On Dec. 5, 1946, she left California, and on Dec. 18, 1946 transferred mail to the *Cacapon*, and refueled from that ship. She rendezvoused with the other ships of Central Group on Dec. 30, 1946, and entered the open waters of the Ross Sea on Jan. 14, 1947. The following day, she pulled into the Bay of Whales, and on Jan. 19 moored port side to the shelf ice, beginning unloading operations on Jan. 22, 1947, and, until Feb. 6, helping to establish Little America IV. Due to bad ice conditions, the Central Group (the other two ships were the *Northwind* and the *Burton Island*) had to withdraw, and on Feb. 8 they entered the southern edge of the pack-ice. On Feb. 11 the *Merrick*'s rudder was damaged, and the *Northwind* had to take her in tow. However, before she could clear the ice the rudder was completely sheared away, and, still under tow, she left the vicinity of Scott Island, bound for NZ. The two vessels staggered in to Port Chalmers, NZ, on Feb. 22, 1947, and 3 days later repairs began to the rudder, being finished on March 21. A day later the ship left NZ, and again staggered back to California, arriving in San Diego on April 12, 1947. She was decommissioned in San Francisco, on June 25, 1947, and entered the National Defense Reserve Fleet. She was recommissioned for the Korean War, and served in the Arctic and later in Vietnam. In 1969 she was re-designated an amphibious cargo ship, and was struck from the naval register in 1976, being scrapped in 1980.

Mount Merrick. 67°42' S, 49°18' E. Rising to 1120 m, it stands 5 km W of Mount Humble, in the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1956 and 1957, and named by ANCA for W. Robert "Rob" Merrick, geophysicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Merrick Glacier. 80°13' S, 158°52' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing southwestward into Byrd Glacier, at the W end of Horney Bluff, just E of Sennett Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Byrd Glacier by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Merrick*. Admiral Byrd was titular head of OpHJ 1946-47, and the *Merrick* was a ship on that expedition.

Merrick Mountains. 75°06' S, 72°04' W. A cluster of mountains, 13 km in extent, and rising to an elevation of 1540 m, 11 km NE of the Behrendt Mountains, between the English Coast and the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land, about 210 km W of Cape Schlossbach. They include (from N to S): Mount Berger, Mount Matheson, Mount Becker, Mount Boyer, and Eaton Nunatak. Discovered aerially by, and photographed by, RARE 1947-48, and again photographed aerially by USN in 1965-66. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Conrad G. "Con" Merrick, USGS topographic engineer with the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62 (q.v.), who took part in the survey of these mountains. These mountains appear on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chileans call these mountains Montes Fornet, after Group Captain Eduardo Fornet Fernández, of the Chilean Air Force, who, during ChilAE 1957-58, made flights over the Chilean Antarctic Territory in Beaver aircraft and in Bell helicopters.

Merrick Point. 74°28' S, 110°09' W. An ice-covered point on the E side of the Hamilton Ice Piedmont, at Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Dale Merrick, of Stanford University, upper atmosphere researcher and station leader at Siple Station for the winter of 1975.

Merritt, Everett LaVerne. Photogrammetrist with the Navy Hydrographic Office, who was a surveyor on OpW 1947-48. He landed in the Bunger Hills on Jan. 12, 1948. He was back as an observer with ArgAE 1958-59. *See also* **Windscoop Nunataks**.

Merritt Island. 66°28' S, 107°12' E. A small, rocky island on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, 21 km WNW of Cape Nutt, just off the coast of East Antarctica. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and its position fixed more definitely from photos taken by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Everett L. Merritt.

Merry-go-round Island *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Lengua Mersey *see* **Mersey Spit**

Punta Mersey *see* **Mersey Spit**

Mersey Spit. 62°05' S, 57°56' W. On the S coast of King George Island, E of Turret Point, and close N of Penguin Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named in 1937 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, presumably after the River Mersey, in England. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Lengua Mersey (which means the same thing). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1962. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Punta Mersey. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mertz, Xavier Guillaume. b. 1883, Basle, Switzerland. A law graduate, he was his nation's ski-running champion, and was skiing expert on AAE 1911-14, dying of Vitamin A poisoning on Jan. 7, 1913, while on his way back to base, as part of the Far Eastern Party under Mawson. His death on the trail left Mawson alone to face one of the most harrowing adventures in Antarctic annals. In 1914, after the expedition, Mawson visited Mertz's family in Europe.

Mertz Basin. 66°45' S, 147°00' E. A submarine feature 160 km out to sea from George V Land.

Mertz Canyon. 65°00' S, 148°00' E. Submarine feature in the southern Indian Ocean, out beyond the coast of Wilkes Land.

Mertz Glacier. 67°30' S, 144°45' E. Heavily-crevassed, between 72 and 80 km long, and over 32 km wide on average, occupying a deep depression, and flowing into the sea on the coast of East Antarctica, at Buchanan Bay, between Adélie Land and George V Land, or, more specifically, between Cape de la Motte and Cape Hurley, where it forms Mertz Glacier Tongue. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Xavier Mertz. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mertz Glacier Tongue. 67°10' S, 145°30' E. About 72 km long and 40 km wide, it is the seaward extension of Mertz Glacier, between Cape de la Motte and Cape Hurley, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. In Feb. 2010, a huge iceberg calved off it, considerably reducing the length of the tongue.

Mertz-Ninnis Trough *see* **Mertz-Ninnis Valley**

Mertz-Ninnis Valley. 67°25' S, 146°00' E. Also called Mertz-Ninnis Trough, and Adélie Depression. A submarine valley off George V Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, in association with Mertz Glacier and Ninnis Glacier.

Mount Mervyn. 70°31' S, 65°13' E. A very sharp spire-like peak, about 2286 m above sea level, 10 km S (the Australians say almost 7 km due S) of Mount Kirkby, and S of the main part of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Spotted by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party in Dec. 1956, and plotted in 70°34' S, 65°18' E. Originally named Mount Christensen, after Mervyn Valdemar "Merv" Christensen (b. Aug. 21, 1923), Australian weather observer at Mawson Station in 1956, but the name was re-considered as it would be assumed it was named for the already substantially-commemorated Lars Christensen. It has since been re-plotted. Merv had also wintered at Macquarie Island in 1953. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. In June 1985 Merv's Polar Medal was stolen.

Península Merz *see* **Merz Peninsula**

Merz Peninsula. 72°15' S, 61°05' W. An irregular, ice-covered peninsula, 24 km long in an E-W direction, and an average of 40 km in width, with Cape Darlington as its N point, it lies between Hilton Inlet and Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, projecting from the E coast of Palmer Land. Its S extremity is called Punta Almonacid. Discovered aerially and photographed on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On Nov. 27, 1947, it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, who also, that month, in conjunction with Fids from Base E, surveyed its E and S sides from the ground during a sledging trip. Named by FIDS in 1947 for Alfred Merz (1880-1925), German oceanographer and original leader of the *Meteor* expedition of 1925-26. He died before he reached Antarctica (*see* **The *Meteor***). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the

British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Península Merz, and that is also what the Chileans call it. It was photographed again from the air, by USN, and mapped from these photos by USGS.

Bahía Mesa *see* **Table Bay**

Isla Mesa *see* **Table Island**

Mesa Range. 73°11' S, 162°55' E. A range of remarkable flat-topped mesas — Pain Mesa, Sheehan Mesa, Tobin Mesa, and Gair Mesa — at the head of Rennick Glacier, and stretching along the E margin of that glacier, then along the divide between Campbell Glacier and Aviator Glacier, and from there down the middle of Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Meserve Glacier. 77°31' S, 162°17' E. One of 5 hanging glaciers on the S wall of Wright Valley, between Bartley Glacier and Hart Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Bob Nichols (*see* **Nichols Snowfield**) for mountain climber William "Bill" Meserve (b. Waltham, Mass.), geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point, in 1959-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Gora Meshcherina. 73°29' S, 62°23' E. A hill in the area of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Dolina Meshok. 73°34' S, 64°30' E. A valley just NW of Mount Ruker, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Mesjaceva *see* **Gårenevkalven Nunatak**

Message Island. 69°23' S, 76°04' E. One of a group of 3 small islands (Knuckey Island being the largest), about 1.1 km NW of the W end of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills.

Messent Peak. 69°24' S, 66°13' W. Rising to about 1100 m, it is one of the Bristly Peaks, just W of Brodie Peak, and 8 km SW of Mount Castro, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for David R. Messent, of the U.S. Army Topographic Command (later Defense Mapping Agency, Topographic/Hydrographic Center), who wintered-over as a USARP geodesist at Palmer Station in 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Messer, Frank Benjamin, Jr. He was actually Frank Benjamin Messer III. b. Feb. 7, 1913, Bellingham, Wash., but raised partly in San Diego, Calif., son of Frank Benjamin Messer and his wife Zella Elmina Belleisle. He joined the U.S. Navy. He married Agnes, and they lived in Mission Beach, Calif. He was chief machinist 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He died in San Diego on June 9, 1979.

Mys Messera. 66°21' S, 114°20' E. A cape on the E side of Colvocoresses Bay, on the Budd Coast. Named by the Russians.

Messina, Carmelo *see* **Órcadas Station, 1943**

Mesta Peak. 62°37' S, 59°50' W. A steep, sharp peak with ice-free slopes, rising to about 400 m in Delchev Ridge, 1.6 km E by N of Kaloyan Nunatak, 1.05 km NE by E of Shabla Knoll, and 1.95 km SW by W of Renier Point, it surmounts the E extremity of the Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Mesta River, in Bulgaria.

Mesteinene *see* **Wigg Islands**

Mesyatseva Mountain *see* **Gårenevkalven**

The *Métapassion*. French yacht, skippered by Georges Meffre, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94 and 1994-95. Of that first trip, Georges and Michèle Meffre wrote *Les Meffre: Destination Antarctique*.

Metaris Valley. 80°05' S, 156°17' E. A small, rounded cirque valley with steep sides and residual névé, W of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. In association with Britannia, it was named by a University of Waikato (NZ) geological party, 1978-79, led by Mike Selby. Metaris is what the Romans called The Wash, the large bay on the E coast of England. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Metavolcanic Mountain. 86°13' S, 126°15' W. A large, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2480 m, 8 km N of Hatcher Bluffs, on the E side of Reedy Glacier, it is made up of dark, metavolcanic rock, and contrasts sharply with the lighter-colored granites everywhere else along the glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Metcalf Spur. 77°25' S, 160°24' E. A rock spur, 2.5 km long, extending NW from Shapeless Mountain to Pakira Nunatak, on the plateau of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Altie Metcalf, budget and planning officer of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1995-2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Mount Metcalfe. 67°59' S, 66°57' W. Rising to about 1505 m, S of Square Bay, and at the S side of the head of McMorrin Glacier, 2.5 km S of Mount Wilcox, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Bob Metcalfe (q.v.), who surveyed the area in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. It was re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1967-69.

Metcalfe, Robert John "Bob." b. March 28, 1938, Weobley, Herefordshire, into a Plymouth Brethren family. He joined FIDS in 1960, and later that year took the *Shackleton* out of Southampton, bound for Tristan da Cunha, Montevideo, Port Stanley, and Antarctica. He wintered-over as surveyor at Base E in 1961 and 1962. He died of lung disease, in the Lake District, in June 1993.

Cape Metchnikoff *see* **Metchnikoff Point**

Point Metchnikoff *see* **Metchnikoff Point**

Punta Metchnikoff *see* **Metchnikoff Point**

Metchnikoff Point. 64°03' S, 62°34' W. A low point, completely covered with snow, the N entrance point to Guyou Bay, which forms the W extremity of Pasteur Peninsula, and the extreme NW point of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Metchnikoff, for Élie (Ilya) Metchnikoff (1845-1916), Russian-born French microbiologist who succeeded Louis Pasteur as director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and who won the Nobel Prize for medicine, in 1908. De Gerlache, Amundsen, Frederick Cook, Arctowski, and Danco all camped here from Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, 1898. It appears as Point Metchnikoff on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Cape Metchnikoff on a 1946 USAAF chart. It appears as Punta Metchnikoff on an Argentine chart of 1949, but as Cabo Metchnikoff on one of their charts of 1956, and they named it (in error) as Cabo Roux (*see* **Cape Roux**) on a 1954 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Metchnikoff Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The name appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Punta Metchnikoff, and that is also what the Argentines call it today. On July 21, 1984, the British Joint Services Expedition erected a plaque here, to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island, by BelgAE 1897-99.

[1]**The *Meteor***. The 1200-ton ship of the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925-27. 72 m long, and 10 m wide, a steamship with auxiliary sails, she could do 9 knots.

[2]**The *Meteor***. West German research ship in the Scotia Sea in 1980-81, accompanied by the *Walther Herwig*. Skipper was Kapt. Feldmann. She was back in 1989-90 (Capt. Henning Papenhagen).

Meteorite Hills. 79°40' S, 155°36' E. A group of hills, 21 km long, between the heads of Darwin Glacier and Hatherton Glacier, and which form the W portion of the Darwin Mountains of Victoria Land. The name was proposed by John Annexstad (*see* **Annexstad Peak**), at that point in his career with the Meteorite Working Group, at the Johnson Space Center, in Houston, in association with field work carried out in this vicinity by ANSMET (Antarctic Search for Meteorites), led by William A. Cassidy, of the University of Pittsburgh, during the 1978-79 season.

Meteorite Valley. 72°59' S, 160°25' E. A valley, 2.5 km long, and between 1 and 1.8 km wide, crossing the S part of Frontier Mountain in a SW-NE direction. It ranges in height between 1900 and 2300 m above sea level, while the lateral rocky slopes have a height of about 2600 m. Named by German geologists in 1984, for the large number of meteorites found here. Italy accepted the name on Feb. 22, 2002.

Meteorites. There are 4 kinds of meteorites. 1. Chondrites. These are stony meteorites containing chondrules (rounded aggregates of silicate minerals). These are by far the most common. 2. Achondrites. These are stony meteorites without chondrules. 3. Stony irons. These are meteorites consisting of sub-equal amounts of silicate minerals and nickel-iron. 4. Irons. These are meteorites consiting of a nickel-iron alloy. A

rare achondrite, called a shegottite, was found in 1979, at Elephant Moraine. Polymict eucrites are also rare finds in Antarctica. Some of these come from the Moon. Frank Bickerton discovered the first meteorite in Antarctica, in 1912, during AAE 1911-14. Between then and 1969 only 4 meteorite fragments were found in Antarctica. On the night of July 12, 1934, at Little America, the greatest display since 1833 of meteor showers anywhere on Earth was seen. In 1969 Japanese scientists discovered 9 fragments in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Since then over 4000 fragments have been discovered in that area. In the Allan Hills, another profitable area for Antarctic meteorite hunters, scientists discovered 364 (one was between 4 and 6 billion years old). Steven Kite found a 43-pound meteorite iron in the Victoria Valley in 1978 (*see* **Kite Stream**). Meteorites come from the Moon, Mars, or the asteroid belt, and the trick is to find out if they are single (and different) meteorites, or fragments of the same one. *See also* **Asuka Station** and **Meteorite Hills**.

Otrog Meteorologov. 73°05' S, 68°29' E. A slope, in the area of Mawson Escarpment, E of Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Meteorology. A major scientific study in Antarctica, meteorology consists of temperatures, atmospheric pressures, precipitation, wind velocity and direction, and forecasting of the weather, the last being very difficult until recently due to the few reporting stations. Photography is aiding it tremendously. Órcadas Station has been a constantly manned weather observatory since 1903.

Caleta Methuen *see* **Methuen Cove**

Methuen Cove. 60°46' S, 44°33' W. Between Cape Anderson and Cape Whitson, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted on Sept. 22, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Scottish accountant Harry Methuen, who, with T.B. Whitson, managed the financial affairs of Bruce's expedition. The cove was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their chart of 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Caleta Methuen, and that is the name the Argentines still use. *See also* **Aitken Cove**.

The *Metolius*. American yacht, skippered by Kim Lundgren, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1994-95.

Metoppen *see* **Gap Nunatak**

Mount Metschel. 78°17' S, 159°00' E. A prominent, ice-free mountain, rising to 1843 m, about 6.5 km SE of Angino Buttress and the Skelton Icefalls. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. John J. Metschel, USN, commander of the *Staten Island* in 1962 and 1963, who was killed in the Arctic on Oct. 15, 1963, while in a helicopter, doing ice reconnaissance from his ship.

Metsom Rocks *see* **Melsom Rocks**

Metzgar Nunatak. 74°28' S, 75°25' W. Rising to about 1700 m (the British say about 1650 m), 5 km S of Tollefsen Nunatak, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landsat imagery taken in 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for John M. Metzgar, Jr., USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Pole Station in the winter of 1978. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Mount Meunier. 74°58' S, 113°19' W. Rising to 665 m, and with partly ice-free N slopes overlooking the Dotson Ice Shelf, 5 km E of Mount Strange, near the NE end of the Kohler Range, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Tony Kenneth Meunier, cartographer and physical scientist with USGS from 1972. He was a member of the USGS satellite surveying team who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1974. In 1982-83 he was in the Allan Hills area, as a member of ANSMET (Antarctic Search for Meteorites), originating a plan for positioning, by satellite surveying methods, the location of meteorites discovered during field operations. From 1991 he was in the Polar Programs section of the USGS's Office of International Activities.

Meunier, Joseph. b. May 11, 1815, Villeneuve, France. Steward on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Punta Meusnier *see* **Meusnier Point**

Meusnier Point. 64°33' S, 61°38' W. A point, 6 km SE of Portal Point, within (and on the E side of), Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jean-Baptiste-Marie Meusnier (1754-1793), French military enginer and aeronautics pioneer, who, in 1785, predicted the design of a dirigible airship. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Meusnier.

Meyer, Charles Lytton. b. 1905, Brookport, Ill., Fla., son of railroad man William Frederick Meyer and his wife Ella Lytton. When Charles was a little lad, the family moved to Dunedin, Fla., where the father got a job as a machinist, and then on to Clearwater, where he was a grocery man. Charles joined the U.S. Navy, and was married to May. He was a chief machinist's mate on the *Bear*, during the 1st half of USAS 1939-41, and coxswain on the 2nd half. He was also engineer on the Snow Cruiser.

Meyer Desert. 85°08' S, 166°45' E. A remarkable triangular ice- and snow-free shelf of about 50 sq miles, it is a cold desert swept continually by high winds, and covered by dolerite pebbles eroded and glazed by wind-blown dust, at the N extremity of the Dominion Range, near the confluence of the Beardmore Glacier and Mill Glacier. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Dr. George H. Meyer, from the University of Texas at Austin, who was USARP scientific leader at McMurdo in the winter of 1961. He led a field party into this area in 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Meyer Hills. 79°47' S, 81°06' W. A small group of hills between the Enterprise Hills and the head of Constellation Inlet, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63 for Harvey John Meyer (b. July 16, 1935, St. Paul, Minn.), geologist with that party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Meyers Nunatak. 74°54' S, 98°46' W. A nunatak, 16 km ESE of Mount Manthe, at the SE end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Herbert Meyers, USARP geomagnetist at Byrd Station, 1960-61.

Meyrick, William Richard "Tom." b. 1885, Lyttelton, NZ. On Aug. 7, 1908, at Lyttelton, he signed onto the *Nimrod*, as a trimmer, and on Dec. 1, 1908, left NZ for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Lyttelton on April 3, 1909. This was his first sea voyage. For several years after this, he plied the seas between Wellington and Sydney, as a fireman or greaser on Dunedin steamers.

Mezdra Point. 62°43' S, 61°21' W. An ice-free point on the NW coast of Snow Island, 1.5 km SW of Cape Timblón, and 2 km NE of Irnik Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Mezdra, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Mezek Peak. 62°56' S, 62°27' W. The sharp peak rising to 1650 m, and overlooking Dalgopol Glacier to the NW, 1.2 km E of Pisgah Peak, and 3.9 km SW by S of Mount Christi, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the medieval fortress of Mezek, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Vpadina Mezhgornaja. 71°13' S, 67°29' E. A trench on the SE side of Massif Geodezistov, NE of Mount Lanyon, and due W of Mount Meredith, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Mezhgornoe. 73°38' S, 68°30' E. A lake at the N end of the valley the Russians call Dolina Snezhnaja, at the S end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Mezhgornyj. 78°48' S, 26°40' W. Immediately SE of Skaly Saljut-6, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Reka Mezhozëernaja. 70°49' S, 68°06' E. A stream at the E foot of the nunatak the Russians call Gora Storozhevaja, in Pagodroma Gorge, at the E end of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mezzo Buttress. 66°03' S, 64°31' W. A rocky buttress, rising to about 1000 m above sea level, at the head of Barilari Bay, just E of Lawrie Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of

Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the face of this buttress is conspicuously divided diagonally, half of it being of black rock, the other half of red rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mhire Spur. 79°33' S, 83°50' W. Descends W from the heights around Mount Sporli, to form the S limit of Larson Valley, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for chief equipment operator Clifford J. Mhire, USN, responsible for supervising the movement of jet fuel from McMurdo Station to Williams Field during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Islotes Mica *see* **Mica Islands**

Mica Islands. 69°20' S, 68°36' W. A group of about 4 mainly ice-covered islands, 11 km W of Mount Guernsey, and about 10.5 km ENE of Cape Jeremy, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Oliver Island is the largest of the group. Discovered and photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and later roughly mapped from these photos. Visited and surveyed from the ground in 1948 by FIDS, who named them for the mica in the schists which form them. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans and Argentines call them Islotes Mica.

The *Micalvi*. More correctly the *Contramaestre Micalvi*. Chilean tug, used off the coast of Patagonia. She was in Antarctic waters for ChilAE 1994-95 (captains Mario Rebolledo and Raúl Merino) and ChilAE 1998-99 (Captain Pedro Muller).

Ensenada Micalvi. 62°28' S, 59°30' W. A inlet opening immediately W of Edwards Point, in the extreme S part of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Its coasts are formed of ice-covered cliffs, and its bottom is of rock. Named by one of the Chilean Antarctic expeditions, for the Patagonian tug *Micalvi*. The Argentines call it Caleta Beltrán.

Isla Micalvi *see* **Dion Islands**

Punta Micalvi *see* **Maurstad Point**

Michael, Curtis Henry. b. Dec. 9, 1913, Big Rock, Ill., son of farmer George Michael and his wife Ida Greer. He joined the U.S. Navy and was coxswain on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. In 1968 he married Teresa J. Hohstadt, but the marriage lasted 2 years. He died on July 3, 1993, in San Jose, Calif.

Michael, Reinhold. b. April 3, 1876, Berlin. He joined the *Gauss* as an able seaman at Cape Town for GermAE 1901-03. He was an amateur violinist.

Michaelson, George *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1912

Michailoff's Island *see* **Cornwallis Island**

Michailow Hukk. 68°52' S, 90°26' W. A small cape at the the most southerly point on the Von Bellingshausen Coast, on the E side of Peter I Island. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Michajlovodden.

Michajlovodden *see* **Michailow Hukk**

Michel, Joseph. b. April 1, 1804, Solliès, France. Cook on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on April 22, 1838.

Michel, Lazare. b. Sept. 10, 1805, Ubaye, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Michell, William Arthur Rupert. Known as Rupert. b. 1880, Perth, Ontario, son of public inspector Francis Michell and his wife Margaret. After medical school, he went to England in 1904. Prompted by his friend Capt. Rupert England, he signed on as surgeon on the *Nimrod* during BAE 1907-09, sailed from London to NZ, then to Antarctica, where he helped the explorers unload, and also assisted in the operation to remove Aeneas Mackintosh's eye. He then returned to NZ with Mackintosh, and helped him get a glass eye, and so did not winter-over. He toured Australia, spent a month on a walking tour of South Island, NZ, with Arthur Harbord, and then was back again on the *Nimrod* the following year to pick the expedition up. He became a provincial doctor in Canada, joined the Canadian Medical Corps for World War I, was invalided out in 1915, and in 1918 married Violet Dowdell. He practised in Toronto, then joined the Ontario Ministry of Health, from which he retired in 1949. He died in Ottawa on July 20, 1966.

Isla Michelsen *see* **Michelsen Island**

Michelsen Harbor *see* **Mikkelsen Harbor**

Michelsen Island. 60°44' S, 45°02' W. A small island in the South Orkneys, joined to the S end of Powell Island by a narrow isthmus of boulders, partially covered at high water. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821, and roughly mapped by them. Named before 1912-13, when Petter Sørlle listed it as such on his chart. It appears on a British chart of 1916, as Michelsen's Island, and erroneously on an Argentine chart of 1930, as Isla Milkensen. It was re-surveyed in 1933, by the Discovery Investigations, and appears on their chart of 1934 as Michelsen Island. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart, as Isla Michelsen, and that is the name the Argentines use today. In 1967 it was designated part of Specially Protected Area #15. *See* **Mikkelsen Harbor** for a possible explanation of this name.

Michelsen Point *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Michelsen's Island *see* **Michelsen Island**

Camp Michigan. 78°34' S, 163°57' W. A base at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, used for the Ross Ice Shelf Deformation Project, during IGY. **Nov. 1957**: The camp was established. It comprised a sledge-mounted wanigan and a prefabricated hut about 8 feet high. A couple of Weasels were part of the equipment. **Feb. 1958**: It was vacated. **1958-59 summer**: It was occupied again, and then re-vacated. **Dec. 1959**: It was visited and photographed. Heavy snow then buried it. **Jan. 1963**: It was visited again by the Ross Ice Shelf Survey Party. **Feb. 1972**: The crew of the *Eltanin* saw something from their ship which they listed as X-72 (X the unknown). This was almost certainly the remains of Camp Michigan.

Michigan Plateau. 86°08' S, 133°30' W. An undulating, ice-covered plateau, 50 km long, and rising to 3000 m above sea level, at the W side of Reedy Glacier. The N and E sides of the plateau are marked by the steep Watson Escarpment. The W and S sides grade gently to the level of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, which had sent several parties to Antarctica.

Islotes Michimalongo *see* **Quintana Island**

Michotte, Louis. b. Nov. 6, 1868, Brussels. A former Foreign legionnaire in Algeria, he joined BelgAE 1897-99 as "maitre d'hotel," and, from Punta Arenas on, in spite of himself, became cook as well, in which capacity he excelled. He died in 1926.

Mick Peak. 77°11' S, 161°23' E. Rising to about 1500 m, about 2.5 km WNW of Mount James, in the Helicopter Mountains, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Robert Franz Mick, helo mechanic who supported USAP at McMurdo Sound and in the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 8 austral summers between 2000-01 and 2007-08. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Mickle Island. 77°34' S, 166°13' E. An island, 1.5 km SE of Flagstaff Point, close off the W side of Ross Island. Charted and named by BAE 1907-09. Mickle means "great," and a joke is intended in the naming because the island is very small. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Mickler Spur. 85°49' S, 130°45' W. A narrow spur, 6 km long, forming the S wall of Hueneme Glacier, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range, and terminating at Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Raymond R. Mickler, equipment operator who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961, and at McMurdo in 1964.

Micou Point. 77°27' S, 166°26' E. A point, marking the N end of Maumee Bight, in Wohlschlag Bay, 11 km NE of Cape Royds, on the W side of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1993, for Benjamin Micou (*see* **Deaths**, 1992). NZ-APC accepted the name. *See also* **Dufek Head**.

Mid Barrier Depot. Scott's depot at 81°30' S, 170°04' E, during his last expedition.

Midas Island. 64°10' S, 61°07' W. An island, NW of Apéndice Island, in Hughes Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Jan. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and described (but not named) by them as an island with two summits like the ears of an ass. Roughly charted (but, again, not named) by SwedAE 1901-04. Sketched by Lester and Bagshawe on March 24, 1922, during their British Imperial

Antarctic Expedition, and they incorrectly showed it as Cape Spring (q.v.). It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Fisher, on a 1954 Argentine chart as Isla Coy ("coy" is an Argentine word for a "hammock," which this island does resemble in shape), and finally, ArgAE 1956-57 named it Isla José Hernández, for poet José Hernández (1834-1886), and it appears on two separate 1957 Argentine charts, on one of them as Isla José Hernández and on the other as Islote José Hernández. Isla José Hernández is the name the Argentines listed in their 1970 gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially in 1956-57, by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground in 1957-59, by Fids from Portal Point. In 1959, it appears as Oliver Island on an American map. It was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Midas Island, for Midas, the mythical Phrygian king portrayed in Greek satyrical drama as having the ears of an ass. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. ChilAE 1960-61 named it Isla Bofill, for 1st Lt. Luis Bofill de Caso, engineer officer on the *Yelcho*, which conducted a hydrographic survey of this area that season. It appears on their chart of 1962, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Midbresrabben *see* **Midbresrabben Hill**

Midbresrabben Hill. 72°44' S, 2°06' W. An isolated rock hill protruding above the ice between Penck Trough and Jutulstraumen Glacier, E of the Borg Massif, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Midbresrabben (i.e., "the mid glacier ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Midbresrabben Hill in 1966.

Mid-C Camp *see* **Mid-Point Station**

Middle Crater. 77°51' S, 166°37' E. Between Ski Slope and Crater Hill, at Hut Point, Ross Island. Named by Frank Debenham in 1912, during BAE 1910-13.

Middle Crest *see* **Central Masson Range**

Middle Glacier *see* **Wiggins Glacier**

[1]**Middle Island**. 61°58' S, 57°36' W. In the entrance to Destruction Bay, 2.5 km S of Foreland Island, and midway along the E coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Used by the *Nor* in 1906-07, as a harbor. Charted in 1937 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them as Middle Islet, for its position. It appears as such on a British chart of 1940, and on an Argentine chart with the translated name of Islote Medio. UK-APC accepted the name Middle Islet on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956, but, subsequent to its being photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, UK-APC redefined it on July 7, 1959, as Middle Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islote Medio, but in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as Islote del Medio. However, today, the Argentines, like the Chileans, call it Islote Medio. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Middle Island** *see* **Day Island**

[3]**Middle Island**. Legendary island in the Bransfield Strait, reported by sealers in the 19th century. Refuted by Dr. Gunnar Andersson in the *Antarctic* in 1902-03, during SwedAE 1901-04. It was probably an iceberg. Named for its position between the South Shetlands and the mainland.

Middle Islet *see* [1]**Middle Island**

Middle Mount *see* **Mount Shackleton**

Middle Mountain *see* **Mefjell Mountain, Mount Shackleton**

Middle Nunatak *see* **Sanctuary Cliffs**

Middle Stork. 67°31' S, 68°12' W. The middle part of Stork Ridge, near Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island, it rises to about 511 m above sea level, and has a narrow ridge. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Middle Walls. 62°01' S, 58°08' W. Huge crags in the middle part (hence the name) of the W face of the Mount Hopeful massif, above Poznan Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains. Named by the Poles in 1981, as Posrednie Sciany, it appears on Tokarski's map of 1981. The name has been translated.

Middleton, Frederick George. Student surgeon on the *Aurora*, 1916-17, when that vessel went to Cape Evans to relieve the Ross Sea Party, during BITE 1914-17. After the expedition, he finished his medical studies, became a doctor in Melbourne, working as resident in a hospital there, and died in 1972.

Middleton Harbor *see* **Bruce Bay**

Midge Lake. 62°38' S, 61°05' W. A small, arcuate lake, at the NW side of Chester Cove, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS geologists worked here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, not only for its size, but for the fact that during the short summer, imagos of the chironomid midge *Belgica antarctica* are found beneath the rock debris surrounding the lake. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Midges. Order: Diptera. There are 2 species in Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**). They are parasitic on seals and birds. *Belgica antarctica* is to be found at Midge Lake (see the entry above).

Midgley Island. 66°20' S, 110°24' E. A rocky island, 1.3 km long, immediately S of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast, about 4 km W of Mitchell Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Lt. Elwin Wilmer "E.W." Midgley (b. Oct. 21, 1921, Endicott, NY. d. Nov. 29, 1984, Mt. Clemens, Mich.), orthopedic surgeon and Army Medical Corps observer on Operation Windmill 1947-48. He helped establish astronomical control stations between the Budd Coast and the Wilhelm II Coast. *See also* **Ostrov Serp** (under **S**).

Midgley Reefs. 66°20' S, 110°22' E. Several tidal and submerged rocks among the islands off the W side of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. Discovered from small craft from Wilkes Station in 1961. Named by ANCA in association with Midgley Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Midkiff Rock. 77°28' S, 145°06' W. A rock outcrop on the broad, ice-covered ridge between Hammond Glacier and Swope Glacier, 10 km ESE of Mount West, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Frank Tyler Midkiff, Jr. (b. Sept. 4, 1942, Norfolk, Va. d. July 20, 1997, Oak Harbor, Whidbey Island, Wash.), aviation machinist's mate, USN, helicopter flight crewman in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Mount Midnight. 71°56' S, 167°28' E. Rising to nearly 2000 m, between Tucker Glacier to the S and the névé of Leander Glacier to the N, 5.5 km W of Shadow Bluff, and 3 km W of Mount Shadow, in the Admiralty Mountains. Climbed in Jan. 1958 by a geological team of NZGSAE 1957-58, and named by them in association with Mount Shadow and Shadow Bluff. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Midnight Plateau. 79°53' S, 156°15' E. A prominent, extensive, ice-covered plateau, rising to an elevation of about 2200 m above sea level, it is the central feature of the Darwin Mountains, and the only area of snow accumulation in those mountains. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and so named by them because this plateau was visited by members of the expedition at midnight on Dec. 27, 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Lake Midori. 69°01' S, 39°36' E. A small lake just NE of Lake Kamome, and about 0.6 km SE of Hachinosu Peak, on East Ongul Island. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1957. Named Midori-ike (i.e., "green pond") by the Japanese, on May 1, 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name Lake Midori in 1968.

Midori-ike *see* **Lake Midori**

Mid-Point Station. 75°32' S, 145°49' E. A station operated by the Italians in 2006. Also known as Mid-C Camp, it was in Victoria Land. Giulia Automatic Weather Station was here.

Midship Glacier. 76°52' S, 161°30' E. A broad, flat glacier flowing N from the slopes of Mount Morrison to fill the greater part of Alatna Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. From 1957 onwards, this glacier was thought to be part of Benson Glacier. However, Trevor Chinn's 1989-90 NZARP field party determined that, although it abuts against Benson Glacier at Jetsam Moraine, it does not in any way act as a tributary to Benson Glacier, as its dominant ice flow is northward and cuts across Benson Glacier. With the identification of Midship Glacier as a separate feature, NZ-APC redefined Benson Glacier (q.v.) in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Midtryggen. 68°51' S, 80°31' W. A ridge, completely covered in ice and snow, SW of Austryggen, in the E part of the steep slope the

Norwegians call Storfallet, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the middle ridge").

Midway Glacier. 72°10' S, 166°50' E. A tributary glacier, 24 km long and 5 km wide, flowing S along the W side of Evans Ridge into Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. At the head it shares a common snow saddle with Jutland Glacier, which flows N. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, as Midway Island Glacier, following the motif in this area of famous naval battles. US-ACAN accepted the name Midway Glacier in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Midway Island Glacier *see* **Midway Glacier**

Îlot de la Midwinter *see under* **D**

Midwinters Day Message. Sent by the president of the USA to winterers in Antarctica. This has been going on since Eisenhower did it in 1959, and the message, normally sent on June 21 or June 22, is now received by all stations operated by all countries. It is designed to boost morale, and demonstrate the interest of the American people in Antarctica.

Isla(s) Miércoles *see* **Wednesday Island**

Lake Miers. 78°06' S, 163°51' E. A small lake in Miers Valley, about 2 km SE of the snouts of Miers Glacier and Adams Glacier, and filled by meltwater from these glaciers. A stream from the lake flows down the valley during the "hot" summers to reach the coast of Victoria Land, about 22 km S of Cape Chocolate. Photographed and plotted in Sept. 1957 by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE, who named it in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Miers Bluff. 62°43' S, 60°26' W. Rising to about 400 m above sea level, it marks the NW entrance point of False Bay, and the S end of Hurd Peninsula (which separates False Bay from South Bay), on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by sealers in the 19th century, this feature was, for many years, erroneously called Elephant Point. Robert Fildes had named another feature in the area as Elephant Point, and somehow the name was given to this bluff. It appears as Elephant Point on a British chart of 1930, and it was further charted in 1934-35 by the Discovery Investigations. It appears on a French chart of 1937, as Pointe Éléphant; on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Punta Elephant; and on a 1953 Argentine chart, as Punta Elefante. It was listed as Elephant Point in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears as Puntilla Elefantes on a South American chart of 1956. It was photographed aerially in 1956-57 by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in the same time period. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC applied the name Miers Point to this feature, named for John Miers (1789-1879), British engineer and botanist who was responsible for the first published chart of the South Shetlands, one based on the work of William Smith (q.v.). The original Elephant Point (i.e., Fildes' Elephant Point) is now called that again. However, UK-APC determined Miers Point to be a bluff, and it appears as Miers Bluff in the 1962 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of that year. That is the name that was accepted by UK-APC, and also, in 1963, by US-ACAN. The name Punta Elefante appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Miers Glacier. 78°05' S, 163°40' E. A small glacier flowing eastward from the Royal Society Range, N of Terminus Mountain, in Victoria Land, it occupies the upper (western) portion of Miers Valley, between Hobbs Glacier and Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Miers Lake *see* **Lake Miers**

Miers Point *see* **Miers Bluff**

Miers Stream. 78°07' S, 164°09' E. A melt stream flowing E into Lake Miers, in Victoria Land. Named in association with Miers Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Miers Valley. 78°06' S, 164°00' E. Just S of Marshall Valley, and W of Koettlitz Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. It is ice-free, except for Miers Glacier in its upper (western) part, and Lake Miers (near its center). Mapped and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Glaciar Miethe *see* **Miethe Glacier**

Miethe Glacier. 64°56' S, 63°06' W. A glacier, 5 km long, it flows NW into Thomson Cove, at the Gerlache Strait, to the S of Mount Banck and Bryde Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (unnamed) on an Argentine government chart of 1952, and was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Adolf Miethe (1862-1927), German chemist and photography pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Miethe. Originally plotted in 64°58' S, 63°02' W, it has since been replotted.

Mifeng Yu. 62°12' S, 59°02' W. An island off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Migi-zima. 69°07' S, 39°28' E. A tiny island just off East Ongul Island, on the E fringe of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE, and so named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972 (name means "right island") because it lies at the right side of the sea route of a JARE icebreaker approaching Showa Station.

Migley, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Bahía Migliardo *see* **Bahía Román**

Skala Migmatitovaja *see* **Migmatitovaya Rock**

Migmatitovaya Rock. 71°47' S, 10°38' E. At the E end of a spur, 5 km NE of Terletskiy Peak, in the Shcherbakov Range, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Roughly plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Skala Migmatitovaja (i.e., "migmatite rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Migmatitovaya Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Migmatittknausen.

Migmatittknausen *see* **Migmatitovaya Rock**

Migmatitwand. 73°29' S, 165°04' E. A wall in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("migmatite wall").

Mount Mignone. 77°52' S, 162°31' E. A peak, rising to 2025 m, in the Cathedral Rocks, between Darkowski Glacier and Bol Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Lt. John C. Mignone, USN, chaplain who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966.

Islote Miguel Cané. 64°51' S, 62°54' W. A small island in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, presumably for Miguel Cané (1851-1905), the Buenos Aires writer and politician.

Skaly Mihaila Belova *see* **Sønstebynuten**

Kupol Mihaila Ravicha. 74°37' S, 121°40' W. A dome on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by the Russians, for geologist Mikhail Grigoryevich Ravich (1912-1978), Soviet geologist in Antarctica.

Kupol Mihajlova *see* **Mikhaylov Island**

Mys Mihajlova *see* **Cape Mikhaylov**

Ostrov Mihajlova *see* **Cornwallis Island**

Miharashi Peak. 69°00' S, 39°37' E. Also spelled Miharasi Peak. A conspicuously projecting hill rising to 41.2 m, it is the highest peak in the NE extremity of East Ongul Island. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Miharasi-iwa (i.e., "extensive view peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Miharashi Peak in 1968.

Miharashi-iwa *see* **Miharashi Peak**

Miharasi-iwa *see* **Miharashi Peak**

Gory Miheeva *see* **Skeidshovden Mountain**

Cape Miho *see* **Cape Akarui**

Mihun Dao. 69°23' S, 76°10' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Miisho, Seizo. b. 1878, Fukuoka, Japan. Pharmacist who became surgeon and physician on Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1910-12. He took part in the Dash Patrol (q.v.). He died in 1947.

Mikado Glacier. 69°53' S, 70°37' W. A glacier, on the N side of Mahler Spur, and flowing WNW into Sullivan Glacier near the junction of that glacier with Gilbert Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. BAS had been surveying it since 1968, and it is their plotting that is used here. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with Gilbert & Sullivan. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mikaeridai. 69°02' S, 40°01' E. A flat snowfield lying on a marginal shoulder of the East Antarctica ice sheet. A base for over-snow traverses has been maintained here by the Japanese

since 1966, and the snowfield was named by them thus on June 22, 1972 ("looking back terrace").

Mikalsen Point *see* **Spaull Point**

Mikazuki-iwa. 71°43' S, 35°54' E. A rock exposure forming the E extremity of Mount Gaston de Gerlache (the most southerly massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains). Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named descriptively by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("crescent rock").

The *Mikhail Kalinin*. A 5243-ton Russian diesel-run steam supply ship, built in 1958, by Mathias Thiesse Werft, in Wismar, East Germany, for the Russian-owned Baltic Shipping Company, the first of the Kalinin-class of 19 similar ships thus built. Her first assignment was the Leningrad to London run, and then she took part in SovAE 1958-60 (Captain Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Borodin). She also brought in the first Polish Antarctic Expedition that season. She was back for SovAE 1975-77, skippered by Vladimir Vladimirovich Kovalev. In 1994 she was laid up in Murmansk, and later scrapped in India.

The *Mikhail Somov*. A 7400-ton Soviet research and supply ship, 40 feet long, sister ship of the *Kapitan Bondarenko*. Named for Mikhail Somov (q.v.). She took part in the following Soviet Antarctic expeditions: 1975-77 (Capt. Mikhail Yermolayevich Mikhaylov); 1976-78 (Captain Mikhaylov; in 1976-77 the *Somov* was trapped in the ice off Oates land, for 57 days); 1977-79 (Capt. Mikhaylov); 1978-80 (Capt. Vladimir Ivanovich Uzolin); 1979-81 (Capt. Mikhaylov); 1980-82 (Capt. Mikhaylov); 1981-83 (Capt. Feliks Aleksandrovich Pes'yakov; the vessel was used on WEPOLEX 81, i.e., the Weddell Polynya Expedition, and was in the Weddell Sea in Oct. and Nov. 1981); 1982-84 (Capt. Anatoliy Viktorovich Sukhorukov); 1983-85 (Capt. Mikhaylov); 1984-86 (Capt. Valentin Fedorovich Rodchenko; in March 1985 the *Somov* got trapped in the pack-ice while conducting the annual re-supplying of Russkaya Station. On July 26 the 53 men were freed by the *Vladivostok*, after 133 days of captivity); 1985-87 (Capt. Pes'yakov); 1986-88 (Capt. Pes'yakov; in 1986-87 she freed the *Nella Dan* from the ice); 1987-89 (Capt. Pes'yakov); 1988-90 (Capt. M.S. Kaloshin); 1989-91 (Capt. Kaloshin); 1990-91 (Capt. Pes'yakov); 1991-93 (Capt. Rodchenko). She took part in RussAE 1993-95 (Capt. Kaloshin); RussAE 1994-96 (Capt. S.A. Maslenikov).

Mikhailov Canyon. 64°52' S, 86°10' E. A submarine feature off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by international agreement for Pavel Mikhaylov (q.v.).

Cape Mikhaylov. 66°54' S, 118°32' E. An ice-covered point on the Moscow University Ice Shelf, on the Sabrina Coast, 67 km E of Totten Glacier, and about 114 km W of the Henry Islands, in Wilkes Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. In 1955, it was plotted on base compilation map sheets by Gard Blodgett (*see* **Blodgett Iceberg Tongue**). Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1956, and named by the USSR as Mys Mihajlova, for Pavel Mikhaylov. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Mikhaylov in 1961.

Mikhaylov, Pavel Nikolayevich. b. 1786. An academician at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, he was the artist on von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. He was also official artist on the *Moller*'s round-the-world trip between 1826 and 1829. He died in 1840. His excellent detailed illustrations of the Antarctic coastlines were used by the Russians until 1930. There was a piece written about him by L.A. Shur and Richard A. Pierce, in the *Alaska Journal* of 1958 (vol. 8; No. 4).

Mikhaylov Dome *see* **Mikhaylov Island**

Mikhaylov Island. 66°48' S, 85°30' E. An ice-covered island (actually it is an ice dome, as it is an elevation in the surface of the West Ice Shelf) rising to 238 m above sea level, 10 km SE of Leskov Island. Discovered by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Mikhaylova, for Pavel Mikhaylov. US-ACAN accepted the name Mikhaylov Island in 1965. The Russians now tend to call it Kupol Mihajlova (i.e., "Mikhaylov dome") (the spellings of this vary, as the Russians, of course, use the Cyrillic alphabet).

Ostrov Mikhaylova *see* **Mikhaylov Island**

Mikheyeva Mountain *see* **Skeidshovden Mountain**

Bahía Mikkelsen *see* **Mikkelsen Bay**

Îles Mikkelsen *see* **Mikkelsen Islands**

Islotes Mikkelsen *see* **Mikkelsen Islands**

Puerto Mikkelsen *see* **Mikkelsen Harbor**

Mikkelsen, Caroline. b. May 4, 1904, Nøterøy, Norway, as Caroline Mandel (named after her grandmother), but raised in Tønsberg, daughter of head gardener Heinrich Eduard Mandel (who was born in Tønsberg, of a German father) and his wife Margit. Second wife of Klarius Mikkelsen, she became the first woman on record to set foot on the Antarctic Continent when, on Feb. 20, 1935, she stepped ashore at the Vestfold Hills, spent a short time on land, then went back to the Thorshavn. It is reported that she died in 1999.

Mikkelsen, Hans M. A naturalized U.S. citizen of Norwegian ancestry. Skipper of the whaler *Ulysses*, in 1937-38.

Mikkelsen, Klarius. b. 1887, Sandar, Norway, son of seaman Mikkel Julius Mikkelsen and his wife Nora. He went to sea at 14. His first wife, Anna Helena, accompanied him on some of his (non-Antarctic) trips, as a stewardess. As a whaling captain, in 1930-31 he commanded the *Torlyn* in Antarctic waters, and in 1933-34 was in command of the *Thorshavn*. In 1934-35 he took a fleet directed by Lars Christensen (the owner) to Antarctica, he himself commanding the *Thorshavn* again. That year he discovered the Ingrid Christensen Coast, and named it for his boss's wife. He and his wife Caroline stepped ashore on Feb. 20, 1935, near today's Davis Station. He commanded the *Thorshavn* during LCE 1936-37.

Mikkelsen, Otto H. Norwegian diver who, on Dec. 8, 1909, inspected the hull of the damaged *Pourquoi Pas?* when that ship pulled into the Norwegian whaling depot on Deception Island during FrAE 1908-10.

Mikkelsen, Peder. Name also seen as Michelsen. Norwegian whaling manager, who died at Deception Island in Dec. 1910.

[1]**Mikkelsen Bay** *see* **Mikkelsen Harbor**

[2]**Mikkelsen Bay**. 68°43' S, 67°10' W. A large bay, 24 km wide at its mouth, that indents the Fallières Coast for 16 km between Bertrand Ice Piedmont and Cape Berteaux, 28 km SW of Rymill Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen from a distance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, but not recognized by them for what it was. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for Ejnar Mikkelsen (1880-1971), Danish Arctic explorer. It was surveyed again in 1948, by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Bahía Mikkelsen, and that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Bahía Mikkelsen.

Mikkelsen Harbor. 63°54' S, 60°47' W. Also seen (erroneously) as Michelsen Harbor. A small bay indenting the S side of Trinity Island, between Skottsberg Point and Borge Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was roughly charted by 19th-century sealers, and named by them as Hoseason Harbor (*see* **Hoseason Island**), and appears as such on a British chart of 1839, and also on an 1867 map (as Hoseason Hafen). In fact, the name Hoseason Harbor would linger well into the post World War II period. It was charted during SwedAE 1901-04, and also by the early Norwegian whalers, who docked here between 1910 and 1917, and who tended to call it South Sandefjord Anchorage (it appears as such on Hans Borge's chart of 1915; the name Sandefjord Harbor would also appear several times on charts). However, it was named Mikkelsen Harbor before 1913 (when it was charted as such by David Ferguson, it showing on his chart which was produced in 1918), definitely not for Klarius Mikkelsen (as the usage of the name predates his first Antarctic trip by at least a couple of decades), perhaps (but not probably) for Ejnar Mikkelsen (*see* **Mikkelsen Bay**) or Peder Mikkelsen (as Hart claims), but most likely for Otto Mikkelsen. It also appears as Mikkelsen Bay on several charts from 1916 to 1922. It appears as Mikkelsen Harbour on a British chart of 1949, and that is the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952 (without the "u" in "Harbor," of course), and also by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and appears as Mikkelsen Harbor in the U.S. gazetteer of that year, and (with the "u") on British charts of 1957 and 1961. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart, as Bahía Hoseason, and on one of their 1948 charts as Puerto Hoseason (they also bill it as Puerto Mikkelsen). By the time of a 1953 chart, the Argentines had settled on Puerto Mikkelsen, and that is the name that appears in their 1970 gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Bahía Mikkelsen, and that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mikkelsen Island *see* **Watkins Island**

Mikkelsen Islands. 67°38' S, 68°11' W. A small group of islands and rocks, in the entrance to Ryder Bay, and 3 km ESE of the Léonie Islands, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îles Mikkelsen, for Otto Mikkelsen. The group appears on a British chart of 1948, as Mikkelsen Islets. Fids from Base E surveyed the feature between 1948 and 1950, and UK-APC accepted the name Mikkelsen Islets on Sept. 20, 1955. Following air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956, UK-APC redefined the group on July 7, 1959, as Mikkelsen Islands. They appear as such on a British chart of 1961, and US-ACAN accepted this name in 1963. The group also appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The islands appear on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Islotes Mikkelsen; that is the name that appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and is the name also accepted by the Argentines.

Mikkelsen Islets *see* **Mikkelsen Islands**

Mikkelsen Peak. 67°47' S, 66°44' E. Rising to 420 m, it is the highest peak of Scullin Monolith, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Norwegian whalers here in Jan. and Feb. 1931, as Klarius Mikkelsenfjell, for Klarius Mikkelsen. US-ACAN accepted the translated name of Mikkelsen Peak in 1947. The Australians were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Zaliv Mikluho-Maklaja. 66°45' S, 118°00' E. A gulf. The coordinates, as given by the Russians, would put it at N of Cape Mikhaylov, on the coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians for Nikolay Nikolayevich Mikluho-Maklaja (1846-1888), Russian naturalist who went by the name Nicholas Maclay.

Mikre Beach. 62°50' S, 61°24' W. A beach, snow-free in summer, extending 2.2 km on the SE coast of Snow Island, it is bounded by Cape Conway to the SW, by the island's ice-cap to the NW, and by Pazardzhik Point to the NE, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Mikre, in northern Bulgaria.

Mikuro-iwa. 69°00' S, 39°36' E. A visible reef in Kitano-ura Cove, on the N side of East Ongul Island. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE, and named by them on March 22, 1994 ("micro-rock"; the Japanese render the word "micro" as "mikuro").

Mikus Hill. 70°27' S, 63°50' W. A hill with a number of bare rock exposures, rising to about 1700 m, and surmounting the SW wall of Richardson Glacier, between that glacier and the Dyer Plateau, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Edward J. Mikus, USN, photographer on the cartographic aerial mapping crew in VX-6 Hercules aircraft in 1968-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the northern part of Palmer Land.

Miladinovi Islets. 62°28' S, 60°21' W. A group of 2 small islands, measuring respectively 500 m by 370 m, and 350 m by 200 m, lying 300 m S of Iratais Point (on Desolation Island), and separated from Desolation Island by Neck or Nothing Passage, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Bratya Miladinovi (i.e., the Miladinov Brothers), Macedonian (but self-proclaimed Bulgarian) poets and folklorists, Dimitar Miladinov (1810-1862) and Konstantin Miladinov (1830-1862).

Milan Ridge. 83°15' S, 156°08' E. Mostly ice-free, and 8 km long, it extends N-S along the W side of Ascent Glacier, in the Miller Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Frederick Arthur "Fred" Milan (b. March 10, 1924, Waltham, Mass. d. Jan. 28, 1995), physiologist who wintered-over at Little America in 1957.

Milan Rock. 76°01' S, 140°41' W. A rock along the E margin of Land Glacier, 3 km SE of Mount Hartkopf, in Marie Byrd Land, it is the most southerly outcrop near the head of the glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Frederick T. Milan, USN, aviation structural mechanic on VX-6 Hercules aircraft for several seasons in Antarctica. He was a crew member on the first midwinter flight to Antarctica, on June 25, 1964. *See also* **Gora Kastaneva**.

Bahía Milburn *see* **Milburn Bay**

Milburn Bay. 63°44' S, 60°44' W. Indents the NW side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its coasts, consisting of ice cliffs, are inaccessible from the sea. Roughly charted by Capt. Johannessen, in 1919-20, it was shown (but not named) on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Following aerial photography of the bay by FIDASE in 1956, the feature was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Matthew Ridley Milburn (b. April 30, 1913, Rothbury, Northumberland; Ridley was his mother's name), radio engineer and air traffic controller of FIDASE. Mr. Ridley had been a warrant officer on Malta, during World War II, and for his radio work won the MBE. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears as Bahía Milburn (for the first time) on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that is the name used in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It is also the name used by the Argentines.

Mile High Plateau. Between Stonington Island and Cape Keeler, on the Antarctic Peninsula. This was where, in 1940, Richard Black's party set up Mile High Camp, during USAS 1939-41.

Miles Island. 66°04' S, 101°15' E. A rocky island, 5 km long, just N of Booth Peninsula, in the Mariner Islands, off the Bunger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Richard A. Miles, USN, specialist 1st class, air crewman on OpHJ 1946-47 photographic flights. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Tumannyj. ANCA accepted the name Miles Island on May 18, 1971, but seem to have had misgivings, and, following the Russian lead, renamed it Tumannyj Island on Jan. 19, 1989.

Milestone Bluff. 67°38' S, 68°45' W. A rock-faced, snow-backed bluff, rising to about 830 m, just WSW of Mount Liotard, on the E side of the Fuchs Ice Piedmont, NNE of Adelaide Station, in the S part of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62, and so named by them because it is an important landmark on the inland route N of Base T. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Miletich Point. 62°26' S, 59°58' W. A rocky point forming the W side of the entrance to Haskovo Cove, 800 m N of the summit of the Crutch Peaks, 200 m SE of Kabile Island, 1.55 km E of Pavlikeni Point, and 2.1 km W of Aprilov Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Bulgarian linguist, ethnographer, and historian Lyubomir Miletich (1863-1937).

Milev Rocks. 62°19' S, 59°33' W. A group of rocks, extending for 1.5 km in an E-W direction and 600 m in a N-S direction, off the N coast of Robert Island, E of Henfield Rock, SSW of Orsoya Rocks, and SW of Mellona Rocks, the center of the group is 3.06 km NW of Newall Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968 and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Bulgarian poet Geo Milev (1895-1925; real name Georgi Milyov Kasabov).

Milford, Daniel. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, an able seaman on the same vessel, 1931-33, a fireman, 1935-37, and an able seaman again, 1937-39.

Glacier du Milieu *see* **Wiggins Glacier**

Mont du Milieu *see* **Mount Shackleton**

Milkov Point. 63°55' S, 59°59' W. A conspicuous rocky point on the E side of Lanchester Bay, formed by an offshoot of Chanute Peak, 11.5 km E of Havilland Point, and 8.5 km SSW of Wennersgaard Point, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Bulgarian aviation pioneer Radul Milkov (1883-1962), who, while on a joint combat air mission with Prodan Tarakchiev (*see* **Tarakchiev Point**) during the First Balkan War, used the first air-dropped bombs, on Oct. 16, 1912.

Milky Way. 71°11' S, 68°55' W. An ice-covered col between the S part of the LeMay Range and Planet Heights, running NNW from the vicinity of Mount Ariel to the vicinity of Nonplus Crag, it is the highest point on a possible sledging route between Uranus Glacier and Jupiter Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 71°13' S, 68°47' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, in association with the plethora of astronomical names in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted.

Caleta Mill *see* **Mill Cove**

Ensenada Mill *see* **Mill Inlet**

Monte Mill *see* [2]**Mount Mill**

[1]**Mount Mill** *see* **Mill Mountain**

[2]**Mount Mill**. 65°15' S, 64°03' W. Rising to 735 m, 3 km W of Mount Balch, on the NE shore of Waddington Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pic Mill, for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**). It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mill Peak, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pico Mill. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Mill in 1950. It was photographed aerially in 1956-57, by FIDASE, and in 1957-58 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit surveyed it with the assistance of FIDS. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Mill, on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears as Monte Mill on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that is the name seen in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The mountain was first climbed by BAS personnel from Faraday Station in March 1985.

Pic Mill *see* [2]**Mount Mill**

Pico Mill *see* [2]**Mount Mill**

Mill Cove. 60°46' S, 44°35' W. A cove entered between Cape Anderson and Valette Island, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in Sept. 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Hugh Robert Mill (1861-1950), Scottish geographer and Antarctic historian, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, the eminence grise of his time in that subject, and possibly the most respected of all the Antarctic historians (*see* the Bibliography). He never went to Antarctica. The cove was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart with the translated name Caleta Mill, and that was the name chosen for the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Mill Glacier. 85°10' S, 168°30' E. A tributary glacier, 16 km wide (the British say 24 km), flowing NW along the N side of the Dominion Range, between that range and the Supporters Range into the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1908 by Shackleton as he trekked toward the Pole during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**), Shackleton's biographer, who also wrote the introduction to Shackleton's book, *The Heart of the Antarctic*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mill Inlet. 67°00' S, 64°20' W. Ice-filled, and receding 13 km in a NW direction, it is about 30 km wide at its entrance between Cape Robinson and Monnier Point, along the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1947, photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne as Sullivan Inlet, for Col. H.R. Sullivan (*see* **Mount Sullivan**). It appears as Seno Sullivan on an Argentine chart of 1952. However, on Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC renamed it Mill Inlet, for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**), and US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1952. It is not at all clear why the name Sullivan was dropped in favor of Mill. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Caleta Moyano (it is not clear after whom the Argentines applied this name, but it certainly isn't the reason given in the SCAR gazetteer), and on another chart of theirs in 1954 as Caleta Mill. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Mill, and that is the name used in the 1970 Argentine gazaetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, an "ensenada" being more apt than a "caleta."

Mill Island. 65°30' S, 100°40' E. An ice-domed island, 40 km long and 26 km wide (the Australians say 48 by 30), about 38 km N of the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast, and partly on the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mill Mountain. 79°26' S, 157°52' E. A large, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2730 m, which forms the E end of Festive Plateau, in the Cook Mountains, about 12 km E of Mount Longhurst. During BNAE 1901-04 Scott named a peak in nearby Reeves Bluffs as Mount Mill, for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**). Later surveys show no feature that could possibly be this Mount Mill, so, in 1965, US-ACAN arbitrarily named this one (which stands near to where Scott's supposed mountain was) as Mill Mountain, doing away with the name Mount Mill.

[1]**Mill Peak** *see* [2]**Mount Mill**

[2]**Mill Peak**. 67°58' S, 61°08' E. A prominent, isolated peak, rising to 1760 m, 16 km S of Pearce Peak, and 50 km (the Australians say 59 km) S of Cape Simpson. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Hugh Robert Mill (*see* **Mill Cove**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mill Stream Glacier. 85°20' S, 171°00' E. A tributary glacier, about 16 km wide (the New Zealanders say 20 km), flowing very slowly W from the Polar Plateau for about 30 km between the Supporters Range and the Otway Massif, into Mill Glacier. Surveyed by NZGSAE 1961-62, and named (rather cleverly) by them in association with Mill Glacier. They sledged up and down this glacier, and had a baseline in the center of it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Millar, Alexander "Alex." He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960, as met man and cook.

Millen Range. 72°20' S, 166°15' E. A prominent mountain range, trending NW-SE, bordering the Polar Plateau, and lying W of the Cartographers Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. 60 km long, and overlooking the tributary glaciers of the Trafalgar Glacier and Pearl Harbor Glacier system, it culminates in Mount Aorangi (which rises to 3200 m above sea level). Other peaks in the range include Crosscut Peak, Turret Peak, Cirque Peak, Gless Peak, Le Couteur Peak, Inferno Peak, Head Peak, and Omega Peak. Named by the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for John M. Millen, leader of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Millennium Peak. 77°30' S, 167°27' E. A peak rising to about 1800 m on the NE slope of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island, 6 km ENE of the summit of that volcano. Named appropriately by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name (even more appropriately) on Feb. 20, 2001.

Alturas Miller *see* **Miller Heights**

[1]**Mount Miller**. 66°57' S, 51°16' E. About 1.8 km NW of Pythagoras Peak, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for John J. Miller. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Miller**. 83°20' S, 165°48' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 4160 m (the New Zealanders say 3527 m), at the S end of the Holland Range (the New Zealanders say it is in the Queen Alexandra Range, which it really isn't), 11 km S of Mount Lloyd, and 17.5 km SW of Mount Tripp, midway between Shackleton Inlet and the Beardmore Glacier, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton. The gazetteers do not explain why Shackleton named it Mount Miller, who Miller was, and very limited research (given the time factor) by this author has failed to reveal anyone by the name of Miller to whom it could pertain.

Punta Miller *see* **Miller Point**

Miller, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Miller, Ernest Alexander "Sandy." b. 1883, Perth, Scotland, but raised mainly in Edinburgh, and later, Forgan, Fife, son of draper Alexander Miller (later manager of an India rubber shop), and his wife Eleanor Kinnell. He trained as an electrical engineer, and went out to Argentina. He was one of the 4 winterers at Órcadas Station in 1908. Afterwards, he relocated to Santa Cruz Province, in Argentina, and in 1917 married Mabel Halliday. Mabel died in 1975, aged 87, but Sandy's date of death remains undiscovered at this point of time.

Miller, Jack *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Miller, John Joseph. b. 1876, East Ham, Essex. At 14, he became a shipwright's apprentice, and was sailmaker on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He died on Oct. 10, 1955, in Poplar, London.

Miller, Joseph Holmes "Bob." Known as Holmes Miller as a child. b. Feb. 12, 1919, Waimate, NZ, son of Irish parents, farmer Samuel Hunter Miller and his wife Annie Mary Campbell. A surveyor from the late 1930s, he was with the 4th Field Regiment, NZ Infantry, in North Africa, and was wounded in Tunisia in 1943. On Oct. 18, 1947 he married Marjorie Florence Tomlinson in Wellington. He went on a couple of expeditions (to non-Antarctic places) in 1949 and 1950, and entered private practice in 1952 in Masterton, NZ. He was surveyor on BCTAE

1955-58, and later 2nd-in-command to Sir Edmund Hillary. He wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, and from Oct. 1957 to Jan. 1958 he and George Marsh undertook the longest dog-sledging journey in Antarctic history. Heavily involved in Antarctic affairs in NZ. Three examples: He was president of the NZ Antarctic Society, 1960-63; in 1963-64 he led the Northern Party of NZGSAE to map and to study the geology of Oates Land and Victoria Land, and sledged over 3000 miles; he was chairman of the Ross Dependency Research Committee, 1971-83. In Jan. 1966 he conducted the official 10-year celebration of the opening of Scott Base. He was knighted in 1979, as Sir Holmes Miller. He died suddenly on Feb. 6, 1986, in Los Angeles.

Miller, Leslie John. b. July 1905, Wallasey, Cheshire, as Leslie Jonas Miller. He went to sea on June 23, 1922, at 16, as a steward's boy on the *Orduna*, and then spent the rest of 1922 and 1923 on the Royal Mail Line ship *Essequibo*, plying between New York and Valparaíso. He was assistant steward on the *Discovery II*, 1931-35.

Miller, Linwood Thomas. b. July 29, 1893, Amsterdam, NY, son of laborer John Miller and his wife Margaret. For years he was employed as a sailmaker at various navy yards around the country, and was sailmaker in the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35, and wintered-over at little America in 1934. He married Nola Garrett Moore, and they lived in Newport News, Va. He died on March 8, 1961, and is buried in York Co., Va.

Miller, Michael *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Miller, Ronald "Ron." b. April 15, 1928, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumberland, son of fish and chip shop owners Charles Miller and his wife Janet Melville. He trained and worked as a carpenter and joiner, and would climb and ski with his friend John Thompson. In 1955 they heard from a Fid friend, Don Atkinson, that Antarctica was the place to be. He and Thompson applied, were accepted as general assistants and mountain climbers, and on Dec. 29, 1955 left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley, where they caught the old *John Biscoe* for Antarctica. Miller arrived at Detaille Island on Feb. 21, 1956, the site of the new Base W, where he wintered-over in 1956. He was fundamental in the rescue of John Thorne and Hedley Wright from Roux Island. On Jan. 14, 1957, he was appointed base leader of a new base, Base J, and on Feb. 8, 1957 was on the new *John Biscoe* heading for his new position, at Prospect Point, where he wintered-over in 1957. On March 14, 1958, the new *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and he headed back to Port Stanley, where he caught the *Shackleton* to take him to Montevideo, where, as was typical of FIDS, he was offered £50 in lieu of passage if he made his own way home, so he and John Thompson took an 11-week trip through South America, then they boarded a liner which took them on a cruise through the Caribbean and then back to Liverpool. He went back into the building trade, with some reluctance. When he met his future wife (a student teacher), Margaret Mitchell, he had already applied to go back with FIDS, and in Dec. 1959 he set sail on the *Kista Dan* from England, through Montevideo and Port Stanley, to Deception Island. His mission this season was to be base leader at yet another new station — Base T, on Adelaide Island. From Deception they went on to Marguerite Bay, where the ship was beset by ice for two weeks. The *Glacier* got them out, and took them to Base F. Vivien Fuchs canceled plans for Base T for that season, and Miller wintered-over at Hope Bay (Base D) in 1960. On Feb. 8, 1961, the *Shackleton* picked him up, he joined the *Kista Dan* at Port Stanley, and arrived back in Southampton on March 19, 1961. He again returned to the building trade, married in Oct. 1961, in Broughton-in-Furness, and worked for 25 years as a building technician for the Barrow Borough Architect's Office. He and his wife have been on Antarctic cruises. He lives near Barrow-in-Furness.

Miller, Vernon I. Wesley. b. May 16, 1904, Seattle, son of barber John Wesley Miller, and his Canadian wife Ellen Alexander. After studying to be a marine engineer, he was just that on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He later lived in Sequim, Wash., and died in Port Angeles, Wash., on Feb. 26, 1974.

Miller, Walfred R., Jr. b. Nov. 8, 1911, Highland Park, Ill., son of Swedish immigrant parents, Walfred Miller (a gardener) and his wife Freda. He was a seaman on the *Bear of Oakland* as that vessel sailed south for ByrdAE 1933-35. He did not winter-over, but he served both halves of the expedition. After the expedition, he went to the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, and, on graduation, moved to Boston. He died on Oct. 12, 1996, in Needham, Mass.

Miller, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Miller Bluffs. 77°35' S, 85°45' W. Steep, east-facing bluffs, they extend WNW in a line 24 km long, from the mouth of Newcomer Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The N end was photographed aerially by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Mapped by USGS in 1961 from air photos taken by VX-6 in 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for George Paul Miller (1891-1982), Democratic congressman from California, 1945-73, former chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, who was a great friend of U.S. involvement in Antarctica from 1958 to 1972.

Miller Butte. 72°42' S, 160°15' E. A large rock butte, 3 km SE of Roberts Butte, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Carl D. Miller, geophysicist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Miller Crag. 73°40' S, 94°42' W. A bold and conspicuous outcropping of bare rock, rising to 1450 m, 5 km WSW of Sutley Peak, in the W extremity of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for Thomas Patrick Miller (b. Aug. 30, 1936, Minneapolis), geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Miller Glacier. 77°12' S, 162°00' E. A glacier, 1.5 km wide. Grif Taylor described it as a transection glacier. It lies in a transverse trough and connects Cotton Glacier with Debenham Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1912 by Taylor's Western Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by him for Malcolm James "Jimmy" Miller (b. 1838, Scotland), mayor of Lyttelton, NZ, 1910-13, and the shipwright who repaired the *Terra Nova* before the expedition left NZ.

Miller Heights. 66°01' S, 65°14' W. A series of elevations, rising to about 600 m, extending ENE from Sharp Peak, W of Simler Snowfield, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Sighted by FrAE 1908-10, and erroneously named by Charcot as Île Ferin (*see* **Ferin Head**). Roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed by FIDASE 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Ron Miller. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. The Argentines call this feature Alturas Miller.

Miller Ice Rise. 69°05' S, 67°37' W. Almost 3 km long, and 1.5 km wide, at the ice front of the Wordie Ice Shelf, 26 km WNW of Triune Peaks, at the S end of Marguerite Bay, at the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and finally named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Richard Miller, chief radio operator at Palmer Station in the winter of 1968. It features as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. In 1998 it was found to have disappeared, as the Wordie Ice Shelf had retreated.

Miller Island. 64°54' S, 63°59' W. An island, 1.5 km NE of Knight Island, in the NW sector of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown (but not named) on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Canterbury Tales* character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It is shown on a British chart of 1960.

Miller Nunatak. 74°26' S, 164°15' E. A sharp, pointed nunatak rising above the ice at the lower end of Campbell Glacier, 8 km ESE of Mount Dickason, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Herman Thomas Miller (b. Feb. 28, 1931, Syracuse, Mo.), biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Miller Nunataks. 67°02' S, 55°11' E. Two nunataks, 18 km SW of Mount Storegutt, and about 30 km ESE of Mount Pascoe, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. First visited by Dave Trail's ANARE party, on Feb. 22, 1965. Mapped from ANARE air photos taken between 1954 and 1966, and named by ANCA for Kevin R. "Kev" Miller, who wintered-over as weather observer at Mawson Station, in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

[1]**Miller Peak**. 70°59' S, 162°53' E. Rising to

2420 m, 3 km S of Mount Ford, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Explored by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and named by them for Joseph Holmes "Bob" Miller (q.v.), leader of the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

[2]**Miller Peak**. 78°49' S, 84°14' W. A peak with twin summits, on the central part of the ridge between Hudman Glacier and Carey Glacier, at the S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Charles S. Miller, of Providence, RI (*see* **Deaths**, 1956), USN, aviation electronics technician, who was killed in the P2V crash at McMurdo on Oct. 18, 1956 (see that date under **Operation Deep Freeze II**).

Miller Point. 68°57' S, 63°21' W. A black, rock cape, rising to 250 m above sea level, it forms the N side of the entrance to Casey Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably first seen aerially, on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins. Based on radio dispatches from Wilkins, the name Miller Point was applied to the W point of what Wilkins called Scripps Island, naming it for George E. Miller (1864-1934), editor-in-chief (and former correspondent) of the *Detroit News*, 1918-33, president of the NANA (North American Newspaper Alliance), and a close personal friend of the late president Theodore Roosevelt. It appears as such on his map of 1929. However, upon his return to the USA, Wilkins applied the name to a point on the NE side of Scripps Island, and it is shown thus on another map of that year. The Discovery Investigations showed it thus on their chart of 1933. After Lincoln Ellsworth flew over the area on Nov. 23, 1935, photographing as he went, U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg was able to form a much better picture of the terrain, and using these photos, and Wilkins's photos, applied the name Miller Point to the feature we know today, but plotted it in 68°56' S, 63°20' W. The position was further clarified during USAS 1939-41, on flights and on the sledge journey along this coast in 1940. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. A combined sledging team of RARE and Fids from Base E further surveyed it in Nov. 1947. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 68°56' S, 63°23' W. Fids from Base Y and Base E further surveyed it between 1960 and 1962, and corrected the coordinates. It appears with these corrected coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Punta Miller, and that is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Miller Range. 83°15' S, 157°00' E. Rising to 3000 m above sea level, this range extends S from Nimrod Glacier for 80 km (the Australians say about 130 km) along the W edge of Marsh Glacier. Named by NZ-APC for Joseph Holmes "Bob" Miller (q.v.), who mapped this area with George Marsh, in 1958, while on a sledging journey during BCTAE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Miller Ridge. 70°08' S, 65°30' E. A rock ridge, 1.5 km E of Mount Seedsman, on the N side of the Athos Range, 14.5 km NW of Mount Jacklyn, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE aerial photos, and named by ANCA for Leslie D. "Les" Miller, radio operator who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. *See also* **Leslie Peak**.

Miller Spur. 75°07' S, 137°29' W. An ice-covered spur descending NE from Mount Giles, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land, and terminating in a small rock bluff 1.5 km W of the lower part of Hull Glacier. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 18, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Linwood Miller.

Miller Valley. 83°39' S, 55°14' W. An ice-free valley running NW from Nelson Peak, between Drury Ridge and Brown Ridge, on the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Donald R. "Don" Miller (b. Dec. 13, 1921, Cintronelle, Ala. d. Feb. 12, 2003, Wakefield, RI), VX-6 pilot flying C-47s and C-117s, supporting topographical and geological surveys in Antarctica, 1963-64, most notably (in this instance) for the Neptune Range field party. In the Navy from 1940, he was commissioned in 1955, and retired as a lieutenant commander in 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Cap Millerand *see* **Millerand Island**
Cape Millerand *see* **Millerand Island**
Isla Millerand *see* **Millerand Island**

Millerand Island. 68°09' S, 67°13' W. A high (rising to 969 m above sea level), rugged, mountainous and cliffed island, 5 km wide by 5 m long, 6 km S of Cape Calmette, NW of Neny Fjord, in Marguerite Bay, it is separated from the Debenham Islands and the Fallières Coast by the Powell Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Seen from the NW it looks like a dark-colored pyramid with bare rock sides. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, roughly charted as a cape, and named by Charcot as Cap Millerand, for statesman Étienne-Alexandre Millerand (1859-1943; known as Alexandre Millerand; he would be president of France, 1920-24). It appears as Cape Millerand on a British chart of 1914, and also on Wilkins' map of 1929. In 1936 it was surveyed from the ground by BGLE 1934-37, who proved it to be an island, and it appears as Millerand Island on a British chart of 1940. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E, between 1946 and 1950. UK-APC accepted the name Millerand Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN also accepted that name. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Millerand, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In 1957, 17 de Agosto Refugio was established on the N part of the island (*see under* Diecisiete).

Milles Nunatak. 70°55' S, 160°06' E. A nunatak, 5 km NE of Howell Peak, at the N end of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David B. Milles, USARP biolab technician at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Millet, Théophile-François-Flavien. b. March 4, 1819, Port-Louis, Brittany. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Millett, Hugh Mainwaring. b. 1903. He graduated from Dartmouth in April 1921, with a first in engineering, and entered the RN in 1922, as an engineer. On Nov. 30, 1926 he was promoted to lieutenant, and served in Hong Kong. He returned to England at the beginning of 1931, to take up a posting at HMS *Dolphin*, in Gosport, and on Aug. 25, 1931 was transferred to the *Adventure*. On Nov. 30, 1934 he was promoted to lieutenant commander, and was chief engineer on the *Penola* during BGLE 1934-37. In 1938, in Hendon, he married Betty May, on Dec. 31, 1938 he was promoted to commander, and on April 18, 1939 was transferred to the *Drake*. During World War II he served on the *Argus*, and was part of Force G during the Normandy landings in 1944. He served on various ships after the war, and retired in 1953. He died on Nov. 11, 1968, at Plympton, Devon.

Millett Glacier. 70°37' S, 67°40' W. Heavily crevassed, 21.5 km long and 11 km wide, it flows WSW from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound, immediately N of Wade Point. In its lower reaches, the N side of this glacier merges with Meiklejohn Glacier. First surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, who also photographed it aerially. Resurveyed in part by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Hugh Millett. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. BAS surveyed it again, between 1962 and 1972.

Millington Glacier. 84°32' S, 178°00' E. A narrow tributary glacier, 16 km long, it flows from the E slopes of the Hughes Range, into Ramsey Glacier, northward of Mount Valinski. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Richard E. Millington, USN, medical officer during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

The *Mills*. U.S. ship, 306 feet long, laid down on March 26, 1943, as an Edsell-class destroyer escort, by Brown Shipbuilding Company, Houston, Texas, and launched May 26, 1943. She was commissioned on Oct. 12, 1943, being named for World War II aviator Lloyd Jones Mills. In 1957 she became DER-383, radar picket destroyer escort, weather reporting on ocean stations duty in the Arctic. **Feb. 17, 1964**: She became part of OpDF. **Aug. 17, 1964**: She left Newport, RI, under the command of Lt. Cdr. Robert D. Hoffman, bound for the Panama Canal, and from there, via Callao and Tahiti, to Lyttelton, NZ. **Sept. 20, 1964**: She arrived at

Lyttelton. **Nov. 11, 1964**: Cdr. Henry C. Morris, Jr. took over as skipper. Over the course of the next few months she was back and forth between Dunedin and Campbell Island. **Jan. 29, 1965**: She finally headed for the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 31, 1965**: She crossed the Antarctic Circle, in 163°27' E. She was stationed in 60°S, as a picket. **March 7, 1965**: Her tour was up. She was back in the same place for OpDF 1967 (i.e., 1966-67), again under skipper Morris. H. King Triplett was an ensign on board. **Sept. 2, 1966**: She left her home port of Key West, bound for the Panama Canal. **Oct. 3, 1966**: She arrived in Dunedin. **Oct. 5, 1966**: She began ocean picket duty in 60°S. **Oct. 21, 1967**: She finished ocean picket duty. **Oct. 23, 1966**: She was back in Dunedin. **Oct. 25, 1966**: Lt. Cdr Joseph A. Felt became the new skipper (until 1968). **Sept. 3, 1968**: The vessel became an operational training ship for the USNR. **Oct. 27, 1970**: She was decommissioned. **Aug. 1, 1974**: She was struck from the Navy register. **March 12, 1975**: The *Mills* was sold for scrap.

Mount Mills. 85°12' S, 165°17' E. Rising to 2955 m (the New Zealanders say about 2865 m), it forms part of the N escarpment of the Dominion Range, overlooking the Beardmore Glacier, 13 km N of Mount Saunders. Discovered during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Sir James Mills (1847-1936), chairman of the Union Steamship Company, who, with the NZ government, paid for the towing of the *Nimrod* to Antarctica by the *Koonya*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Mills, Graham John. He wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1972, at Casey Station in 1987, at Davis Station in 1990, at Mawson again in 1992, and at Macquarie Island in 1995. He was the Antarctic Division plant inspector responsible for the traverse equipment on the 1990 traverse to the Larsemann Hills.

Mills, J. Temporary Falkland Islands government customs officer on the *Sobraon*, 1907-08.

Mills Cliff. 72°10' S, 95°53' W. An isolated rock cliff in the north-central part of Lofgren Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Aviation Machinist's Mate William H. Mills, air crewman with the Eastern Group during OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained aerial photos of Thurston Island and adjacent areas.

Mills Glacier. 77°23' S, 75°37' W. A glacier flowing N from Fowler Peninsula into the SW side of Evans Ice Stream, on the Zumberge Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 2004, for polar historian William James Mills (1951-2004), librarian of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1988-2004.

Mills Island. 69°25' S, 75°57' E. A small island, about 3 km SW of Cook Island, at the N end of Webster Bay, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, for Graham Mills.

Mills Peak. 74°14' S, 163°54' E. A sharp peak, rising to 1420 m, in the Deep Freeze Range, along the W side of Campbell Glacier, between Mount Queensland and the terminus of Bates Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN for Peter J. Mills, geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Mills Valley. 73°06' S, 163°12' E. An ice-filled vlley indenting the E side of Pain Mesa between Biretta Peak and the Diversion Hills, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Cdr. Norman J. Mills, USNR, officer-in-charge of the detachment A winter party at McMurdo, 1967.

Milne, Alan Henry. He became a doctor after Aberdeen University, in 1967, joined BAS in 1969, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Base T in 1970. Also a commander in the Royal Navy, he lived at Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire. In 1976-77 he was medical officer on the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1989 and 1992 he was back for 3 months apiece in the summer at BAS stations, as senior medical officer with BAS's Medical Unit.

Milne, David T. Fireman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Isla Milnes *see* **Milnes Island**

Milnes Island. 65°35' S, 65°02' W. An island, 3 km N of Woolpack Island, in the NW side of Grandidier Channel, NE of Vieugué Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed in 1956-57 and 1957-58, both times by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit (the second year with the assistance of FIDS). Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 for Leading Seaman Arthur R. Milnes, RN, survey recorder both years. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Milorgfjella. 74°21' S, 9°45' W. The northernmost of the three divisions of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the Milorg (military organization) of Norwegian Resistance fighters during World War II. These mountains are probably those seen by Ritscher during GermAE 1938-39, and named by him as Kottasberge (Kottas Mountains), for the captain of his ship, the *Schwabenland*. The Russians still call them Kottas Berge.

Milorgknausane. 74°05' S, 14°00' W. A group of peaks in the Heimefront Range of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Milorg, the Resistance group during World War II.

Milosz Point. 61°55' S, 57°46' W. The W promontory of Brimstone Peak, at Venus Bay, on the N side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Czeslaw Milosz (1911-2004), 1980 Nobel Prize-winning Polish poet. *See also* **Czeslaw Point**.

Bukhta Milovzorova. 65°30' S, 102°00' E. A bay indenting the ice that fringes the Knox Coast, NE of Cape Elliott, off Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Milroy, H. "Jock." b. 1923. Flight navigation officer on the *Balaena* expedition of 1946-47. Ex-Fleet Air Arm.

Mount Milton. 78°48' S, 84°48' W. Rising to 3000 m, 17.5 km SSE of Mount Craddock, and 2.5 km SE of Mount Southwick, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Patrick G. Milton, USN, aviation machinist's mate, and plane captain on a reconnaissance flight to these mountains on Jan. 28, 1958.

Milward, Charles Allarton "Bill." b. Oct. 18, 1903, Upton upon Severn, Worcs, son of Lawrence Sydney Milward and his wife Charlotte Mabel Harrison. He joined the Merchant Navy, and in the mid-1920s was a 4th mate working for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, plying the Atlantic. In the second half of the 1920s he was doing the Vancouver to Seattle run for the same line, as 3rd mate. He was chief officer on the *William Scoresby*, 1930-32. On Sept. 15, 1933 he was placed on the RNR retired list, at his own request, and on Aug. 9, 1934, in London, he married Alice Frances Fleming "Margot" MacKenzie. On July 30, 1936, he was promoted to lieutenant commander on the RNR retired list. During World War II he was with the Sudan Civil Service, and was a harbor master at Port Sudan. He died of cancer on July 20, 1963, at his home, Sandwood, in West Charleton, Kingsbridge, Devon. Margot died in 2007, aged 96.

Mimas Peak. 71°53' S, 69°32' W. A sharp, conspicuous peak, rising to 1000 m (the British say 695 m), W of the head of Saturn Glacier, and 14 km W of Dione Nunataks, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Seen from a distance by Fids from Base E in 1949, and roughly positioned by them. In association with Saturn Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, although the name Mimas Peaks, for this peak and surrounding ones, appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart (this name was never used again). The peak and surrounding area were first mapped in detail in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS, using aerial photos taken during RARE 1947-48. At that stage, the peak's coordinates were believed to be 71°56' S, 69°23' W, and as such it appears on a British chart of 1960. The Americans were plotting it in 71°56' S, 69°36' W. However, it was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and the new coordinates appear in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Mimas Peaks *see* **Mimas Peak**

Mime Glacier. 77°37' S, 161°45' E. A small glacier in the S (upper) end of Tiw Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the smith in Norse mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Mimebrønnen. 72°00' S. 2°33' E. A feature (type unknown), immediately to the E of Troll

Station, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, for the well of knowledge in old Norse mythology. The well was guarded by the god Mime.

Mimelia. 72°00' S, 2°35' E. A hillside S of Mimebrønnen, in association with which it was named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007.

Mimeneset. 71°59' S, 2°35' E. A headland in the W part of Trollkammen, near Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Mimebrønnen.

Mimi-iwa. 71°32' S, 35°32' E. A rock, rising to an elevation of 1955.7 m, in a moraine field extending northwestward from Tyo-ga-take, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (the name means "ear rock").

Mims Spur. 86°02' S, 125°35' W. A prominent rock spur protruding from the S extremity of the Wisconsin Plateau, just SE of Polygon Spur, on the N side of McCarthy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Julius E. Mims, Jr., radioman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Caleta Mina de Cobre *see* **Coppermine Cove**

Lake Minami. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. Just S of Lake Tarachine, it is one the small lakes in the S part of East Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1957 JARE ground surveys and air photos, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Minami-ike (i.e., "south pond"), for its small size. US-ACAN accepted the name Minami Lake in 1968.

Minami-Belgica-nunatak-gun. 72°42' S, 31°05' E. A group of nunataks about 8 km S of the Belgica Mountains, between the Sør Rondane Mountains and the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1976, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1979-80, and named by them on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "south Belgica nunataks"). The name is too difficult for anyone except the Japanese, and, if accepted by, say, US-ACAN, will have to be modified.

Mount Minami-heito. 69°17' S, 39°48' E. A flat-topped mountain, rising to 482 m, it surmounts the SE extremity of the Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Roughly mapped (but not named) in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers using the air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE 1957-62 ground surveys and air photos, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1973, as Minami-heito-zan (i.e., "south flat-top mountain"), in association with Mount Heito, just to the northward.

Minami-heito-zan *see* **Mount Minami-heito**

Minami-ike *see* **Lake Minami**

Minami-karamete-iwa *see* **Minami-karamete Rock**

Minami-karamete Rock. 69°13' S, 35°26' E. A small rock exposure, 13 km S of Kita-karamete Rock, in the E part of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1970-71, and mapped from these photos by Japanese cartographers, who named it Minami-karamete-iwa (i.e., "south back gate rock") on June 22, 1972. They plotted it in 69°12' S, 35°36' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Minami-karamete Rock in 1975, but with different coordinates.

Minami-nagaone. 72°35' S, 31°14' E. The most southerly of 3 ridges running parallel to each other, in the N part of the Belgica Mountains, between the Queen Fabiola Mountains and the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1976, and from JARE ground surveys conducted in 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "southern long ridge"). *See also* **Naka-nagaone** and **Kita-nagaone**.

Minami-no-seto *see* **Minamino-seto Strait**

Minamino-seto *see* **Minamino-seto Strait**

Minamino-seto Strait. 69°02' S, 39°33' E. A narrow strait between Ongul Island and the Te Islands, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. First mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Minamino-seto (i.e., "southern strait"). US-ACAN accepted the name Minamino-seto Strait in 1968. The Norwegians call it Sørsundet, which is a direct translation of the Japanese.

Minami-Yamato-nunatak-gun. 72°00' S, 35°18' E. An isolated group of nunataks, about 40 km SW of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1973, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1975 (name means "south Yamato nunataks," the name Yamato being what the Japanese call the Queen Fabiolas). *See* **Minami-Belgica-nunatak-gun**, for a comment on the naming.

Minamo Island. 69°39' S, 39°37' E. The largest of several small islands in the narrow inlet between Skallen Glacier and the Skallen Hills, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1969 JARE ground surveys and air photos, and named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Minamo-zima (i.e., "water surface island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Minamo Island in 1975.

Minamo-zima *see* **Minamo Island**

The Minaret. 64°46' S, 63°39' W. A steep rock pinnacle, rising to 1065 m, on the ridge extending NE from Mount William, in the S part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944, and again by Fids from Base N in 1955. ArgAE 1952-53 named it Pico Chupete (i.e., "nipple peak"), and that is how it appears on their 1953 chart. This name was, of course, impossible for the British to contemplate, and so it was renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the shape of its summit. It appears as such on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN followed the British lead in 1963.

Nunatak Minaret. 71°18' S, 64°48' E. A nunatak, SE of Mount Lugg, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Minaret Nunatak. 72°42' S, 162°10' E. Rising to 2115 m, 1.5 km W of Burkett Nunatak, in the Monument Nunataks, at the N extremity of the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for its shape. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Minaret Peak. 80°15' S, 82°22' W. A distinctive rock peak at the NW end of the Marble Hills, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1962-63 for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Mincer Glacier. 72°10' S, 97°55' W. A broad glacier flowing from Zuhn Bluff into the SE arm of Murphy Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Dale F. Mincer (b. March 23, 1918, Sugar Creek, Ia. d. Sept. 10, 2001, Milford, Pa.), co-pilot of PBM Mariner aircraft in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47, which obtained aerial photos of Thurston Island and adjacent coastal areas.

Mincey, Andrew Van. b. Oct. 2, 1921, Rome, Ga., but raised in Waycross, son of railroad shop repairman Onnie Madison Mincey and his wife Millie Miller. He enlisted in the Marines on Sept. 13, 1939, and, after boot camp at Parris Island, was transferred as a private to Base Air Detachment One, at the Marine Barracks, at Quantico, Va. In the 1940s he lived in Florida, and married Sarah Elizabeth (they were divorced in 1945). He served in World War II, in the Pacific theatre, and was master sergeant and radio operator on Flight 8A during Byrd's Feb. 16, 1947 flight to the South Pole during OpHJ 1946-47 (*see* **South Pole**). When Byrd flung out his time capsule, Mincey threw one of his own out as well. On July 31, 1948, he married again, in Nangking, China, to "quote State Department typist" Lavon McDougall. They honeymooned in Shangai. From there it was to Taiwan, Hawaii, California, North Carolina, and finally Washington, DC, where he retired as a major in 1962. He tried real estate, but then went to work for AID (Agency for International Development), spending two years in Indonesia, then to Vietnam for a few months, as a "quote State Department adviser" working under Jack Ryan, while his family lived in Bangkok. He had to leave Asia in a hurry. From 1967 to 1969 he was in Japan, but his cover was blown and he had to leave. He tried insurance, and in 1970 moved to Rockford, Ga., near Atlanta. He wrote for the *Rockdale Citizen* from 1974 to 1977, was, very briefly editorial page editor of the *Macon News*, and then, later in 1977, after a slight stroke, moved (alone) to Rota, Spain, as a freelance writer and photographer, and in 1982 to Salamanca, where he died, at the Residencia de la Virgen de la Vega, of a heart attack on May 12, 1983. His wife, who was

on her way to join him despite enormous stress within the family, died in Sept. 2007.

Mincey Glacier. 84°57' S, 177°30' W. A wide, forked glacier about 15 km long in its longest branch, it flows SE from the escarpment at the SE end of the Anderson Heights in the Bush Mountains, then E into the W side of Shackleton Glacier at Thanksgiving Point. Discovered and photographed aerially during Byrd's flights to the Pole on Feb. 16, 1947. Named for A.V. Mincey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Minderman, Jean-Jules. b. May 20, 1818, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40. He left sick at Valparaíso, on May 28, 1838.

Mindya Cove. 63°33' S, 59°51' W. A cove, 2.4 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Tower Island for 1.5 km, it is entered between Cape Leguillou and Kranevo Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Mindya, in northern Bulgaria.

Miner, Sanford Stoddard. b. Jan. 21, 1835, Ledyard, Conn., son of John Woodward Miner and his wife Emelia Avery Stoddard. He married Georgianna Buddington, on Sept. 3, 1860, in Groton (which is where they would live for the rest of their lives), and on Sept. 8, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Union Forces, in order to fight in the Civil War, on Nov. 10 joining Company K of the 26th Connecticut Infantry. He was mustered out on Aug. 17, 1863, at Norwich, Conn. He took the *Florence* out of New London in 1876, bound for the South Shetlands. On July 22, 1876 he switched commands with James Buddington, and went to the *Lizzie P. Simmons*, while Buddington took command of the ill-fated *Florence*. Although the *Florence* was in the South Shetlands for the 1876-77 sealing season, there is no evidence that the *L.P. Simmons* was. However, she was definitely in South Georgia. In 1883-84 he was captain of the *Sarah W. Hunt*, but not in Antarctic waters. He died on March 30, 1896.

Cerro Mineral *see* **Mineral Hill**

Mineral exploitation. The search for minerals was an incentive of the early explorers, the first samples being brought back to the USA by B. Astor. These were quartz, amethyst, porphyry, Rouen onyx, flint, zealite, pumice stone, and pyrites. However, as Donald McKay wrote, in 1821, while part of the New York Sealing Expedition, "I think the land abounds in minerals, but of what kind I am too ignorant in mineralogy to determine. But, however valuable the mines may be, they must remain useless to the world, from their being buried under mountains of ice." Over the years other minerals have been found — coal, chromium, copper, zinc, lead, tin, molybdenum, gold, titanium, antimony, but none of these have yet been found in economically feasible quantities. There are indications of high concentrations of ferro-manganese nodules on the floor of the South Eastern Pacific, and the Scotia Sea, particularly beneath the Antarctic Convergence, and it looks as if sedimentary phosphate exists in Antarctica. If the minerals discovered in the future warrant mining, and it becomes economically viable, it could prove ecologically disastrous for Antarctica. Because of this frightening prospect, an international regime for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources became a pressing demand in the 1980s, and, under the terms of the Madrid Protocol of 1993, mining was forbidden until the year 2048, unless the 28 countries which signed it agree to dissolve it, in the search for oil, which, by 2006, had become a pressing problem for the Earth.

Mineral Hill. 63°29' S, 57°03' W. A round-topped hill, rising to 445 m, with ice-free, talus-covered slopes, 2.5 km W of Trepassey Bay, between that bay and Duse Bay, on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably first seen by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in March 1946, and named by them for the small quantities of reddish-colored mineral in the rock. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Fids from Base D surveyed it again in Feb. 1956. ArgAE conducted geological studies here in 1976, and referred to it as Cerro Mineral (which means the same thing).

Minerals *see* **Mineral exploitation**

[1]**The *Minerva***. A 160-ton London sealing brig, owned by Messrs Buckle & Co., of London. On Sept. 14, 1820, she left Gravesend, arrived in Deal (in Kent) on Sept. 14, and left there on Sept. 27, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. Captain Thomas Bunn commanding. On March 23, 1821, she put into Rio, and then, via Saint Helena, arrived back at Gravesend on Jan. 30, 1822.

[2]**The *Minerva***. Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1912, and owned by Lars Christensen, who leased her to the Hvalen Company. She was one of the whale catchers from the British whaling factory ship *Pythia*, and under the command of Capt. A.M. Belgau, she went aground on Minerva Rocks, off Chionis Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, on March 13, 1922, was holed, abandoned, and, because of the heavy swell, became a total wreck. The *Solstreif*'s catcher *Eik* rescued the crew after they had spent 6 hours on a rock.

[3]**The *Minerva*** *see* **The *Explorer II***

Minerva Glacier. 79°34' S, 157°15' E. A well-marked, tongue-shaped glacier, mainly blue-ice, but with some crevassing, flowing NW into the valley between Tentacle Ridge and Gorgons Head, in the Cook Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming other features in this area after Greek mythological personages, this one was named by NZ-APC for the goddess Minerva. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Minerva Rocks. 63°53' S, 60°37' W. A small group of rocks off the E end of Chionis Island, near Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by whalers before 1920, and named by them for the *Minerva*, the whale catcher of the 1920s. It appears on Lester's map of 1922 (British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, 1920-22). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mingyue Shan. 62°12' S, 58°59' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Nunatak Minina. 69°39' S, 64°26' E. One of the Stinear Nunataks, about 26 km N of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Ministro Ezcurra*. A 1988-ton, 80.49-meter coastal tanker, more popularly known as the *Ezcurra*, built in 1914, in Greenock. She took part in ArgAE 1946-47 (Captain C.A. Esteverena); ArgAE 1947-48 (Captain Carlos A. Viñuales); and ArgAE 1948 (Captain Luis E. Raynaud).

Rocas Ministro Ezcurra *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Isla Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz *see* **Estay Rock**

Islote Ministro General Barrios Tirado *see* **Barrios Rocks**

Mink Peak. 86°14' S, 129°56' W. A prominent peak, 3 km N of Cleveland Mesa, at the E end of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Harold D. Mink, utilitiesman at Byrd Station for the winters of 1962 and 1966.

Minke whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); suborder: Mysticeti (baleen whales); family: Balaenopteridae. There are two species of minkes, *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, and *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*. They are also called the lesser rorqual, piked whale, and pikehead. Named for the Norwegian whaler, *Miencke*. At 13 tons and 33 feet, they are the smallest of the rorquals. They feed on krill, as well as fish and mollusks, and they have a sleek, sharp-pointed head. They are attracted to ships, but have a low boredom threshold. Due to their relatively small size, they were the last of the Antarctic rorquals to be hunted by humans, but they have now become the prey of Japanese "scientists," and are an endangered species, partly because of this, but also because their chief food source, krill, is now being harvested by humans as fertilizer. Some Minkes winter in Antarctica (most whales go north). In 1964-65 only 6 were taken in the Antarctic. In 1972-73, 5745 were killed.

Minna Bluff. 78°31' S, 166°25' E. A long, narrow, bold peninsula, 40 km long and 5 km wide (the New Zealanders say 8 km wide), projecting SE from the SE foot of Mount Discovery, into the NW portion of the Ross Ice Shelf, 74 km S of McMurdo Station. Like Brown Island, it is connected with Mount Discovery only by a low isthmus, but itself rises in many peaks over 900 m above sea level, with a highest point of 1071 m. On its N face it is very free from snow, but its S side, which receives the full force of all the southerly weather and the pressure of the Ross Ice Shelf, is ice-covered, except where the cliffs are too steep to hold the snow. Discovered in Sept. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as The Bluff. Before the expe-

dition went home, however, the name had been changed to Minna Bluff, for Minna Chichester (b. 1837), wife of Sir Clements Markham (*see* **Mount Markham**). They had married on April 23, 1857. She was a linguist, and Markham's lifelong companion, often accompanying him on travels. She was the great-great-great-great niece of James Bruce, who discovered the source of the Blue Nile, in 1770. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Minna Bluff Automatic Weather Station. 78°31' S, 166°25' E. There were two separate and distinct AWSs at Minna Bluff, both American. The first was nuclear-powered, and was installed on Feb. 6, 1962. It closed in 1972. The second was the one that replaced Manning AWS, and was installed (at an elevation of 895 m) on Jan. 22, 1991. A flyover was made in Nov. 2004, and everything looked okay. It was visited on Oct. 30, 2008, and one battery cable was replaced. It continued to operate in 2009.

Minna Hook. 78°36' S, 167°06' E. A massive, hook-shaped volcanic feature, 14 km long and rising to 1115 m, which forms the SE termination of the peninsula named Minna Bluff at the S end of the Scott Coast. The name was first used in a geologic sketch map and report by Anne Wright-Grassham, in 1987. Whether she actually named it or not is not known, but it was named in association with Minna Bluff. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000.

Minna Saddle. 78°26' S, 165°33' E. A sweeping snow saddle, several km long and wide, and between 300 and 550 m high, at the junction of Minna Bluff and the E slopes of Mount Discovery. Named in Dec. 1958, by NZGSAE 1958-59, in association with Minna Bluff. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Minnehaha Icefalls. 77°02' S, 162°24' E. A small, heavily crevassed icefall which flows from the steep W slopes of Mount England and forms a southern tributary to New Glacier, close W of its terminus at Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by Grif Taylor's Granite Harbour Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by Frank Debenham, a member of that party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Camp Minnesota. 73°30' S, 94°30' W. At Basecamp Valley, 558 m above sea level, on the NW side of the Jones Mountains. This camp consisted of a Jamesway hut installed in Nov. 1961 for USARP use by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1961-62. It was used periodically after that until 1965.

Minnesota Glacier. 79°00' S, 83°00' W. A broad glacier, about 60 km long and 8 km wide, it flows E through the Ellsworth Mountains, and separates the Sentinel Range from the Heritage Range. It is fed by ice from the plateau W of the mountains and by Nimitz Glacier and Splettstoesser Glacier, and merges into the larger Rutford Ice Stream at the E margin of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, which sent major research parties to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

Minnesteinen. 74°36' S, 14°26' W. The southernmost nunatak in Wildskorvene, in the Mannefallknausane, between the Heimefront Range and the Vestfold Hills, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the monumental stone").

Minni Automatic Weather Station. 74°39' S, 163°51' E. An Italian AWS, installed in Jan. 2002 at Browning Pass, at the N end of Terra Nova Bay, in northern Victoria Land, at an elevation of 166 m. It was a seasonal AWS, to be mounted every November and dismantled at the end of each season, in the February.

The Minnows. 66°01' S, 65°23' W. A group of small islands and rocks, the easternmost group in the Fish Islands, they lie E of Flounder Island, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, not only because of their size, but also in keeping with the fish motif. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Minot *see* **Minot Point**

Minot Point. 64°16' S, 62°31' W. A rock point midway along the W coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, 5 km W of the summit of Mount Parry. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. That season ArgAE 1956-57 descriptively named it Cabo Pirámide, and that is one of the names they still use for this feature (they also use Punta Minot). Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for George Richards Minot (1885-1950), U.S. physicist and 1934 Nobel Prize winner for his work on liver therapy in pernicious anemia. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Minotaur Pass. 77°30' S, 160°50' E. A pass, or saddle, at an elevation of about 1600 m above sea level, running between Apollo Peak and Mount Electra, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. The pass permits walking access from the McKelvey Valley to the Wright Valley. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after Greek mythological characters, NZ-APC named this one in 1984, after the Cretan monster. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Minshew. 85°43' S, 129°22' W. A prominent, mainly ice-covered mountain with a small, exposed summit peak, rising to 3895 m, and mostly ice-covered, 5.5 km W of Faure Peak, at the NW extremity of the elevated plateau portion of the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Velon Haywood Minshew (b. Jan. 11, 1939, Miss. d. March 1, 2003, Carthage, Miss.), geologist with the Ohio State University geological party here in 1964-65.

Minster Mountain. 70°28' S, 159°54' E. A mountain with a jagged and pinnacled outline, N of the Pomerantz Tableland, and just W of Mount Gillmor, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land. So named by NZGSAE because of its resemblance to Gothic architecture.

The *Minstrel*. A 146-ton London sealing snow, built at South Shields in 1817, and bought in 1818 by London merchants Hutchinson Bell, Michael Anderson, and Magnus Tait. From Sept. to Nov. 1819, she was in Buenos Aires, and in Dec. 1819 at Rio. She was back in Buenos Aires from May to June 1820, then made her way around the Horn to Valparaíso, where she remained in June and July. She arrived in the South Shetlands on Jan. 4, 1821, for the 1820-21 season, Captain Christopher MacGregor commanding. She was reported in the South Shetlands on Feb. 16, 1821, and left there on March 12, 1821, bound for Rio, leaving there on April 14, 1821, and arriving at St. Helena on April 26, 1821. On July 11, 1821, she finally arrived back at Dover, and on July 16, 1821, arrived in London, with 15,700 sealskins. MacGregor was succeeded as skipper by Thomas Hodges, who, in 1824, bought a quarter share of the vessel.

Punta Minstrel *see* **Minstrel Point**

Minstrel Point. 61°05' S, 55°24' W. Between Cape Lindsey and Cape Yelcho, on the NW coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and named by them for the *Minstrel*, which, in Feb. 1821, anchored N of this feature. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart as Punta Minstrel. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Minto. 71°47' S, 168°45' E. A lofty, mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 4165 m (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), 4 km E of Mount Adam, at the SW side of Robertson Bay, in the central part of the Admiralty Mountains, it is the most northeasterly peak in those mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 11, 1841 by Ross, who named it for Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, 2nd Earl of Minto (1782-1859), first lord of the Admiralty, 1835-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950.

Mintz Peak. 76°53' S, 126°03' W. A small peak rising above the SE corner of Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN trimetrogon air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Jerome Mintz, meteorological electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1959.

Mir Station. 65°45' S, 96°26' E. A temporary Soviet weather station opened from May to Aug. 1960, 327 m above sea level, on the coast of Queen Mary Land.

Islote Mira. 61°17' S, 55°13' W. A little island off Rowett Island, SW of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. *See also* **Islote Guión**.

Kupol Mira. 70°25' S, 10°30' E. A dome in the ice shelf the Norwegians call Nivlisen, on the Princess Astrid Coast, N of the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Russians.

Mirabilite Pond. 78°11' S, 163°56' E. An alkali pond at a high elevation in the S part of

Hidden Valley, W of Koettlitz Glacier, it is on the N side of the ridge which bounds the SE part of the valley. In 1957-58, geologist Troy L. Péwé found a thin film of white salt mirabilite (Glauber's salt) around the edge of the pond. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Mirabito Range. 71°40' S, 165°27' E. A long, narrow range, 60 km long and 6 km wide, trending NW, between the upper part of Lillie Glacier and Greenwell Glacier, in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Cdr. John A. Mirabito, USN, once an aspiring pro baseball player, and later staff aerologist and meteorological officer in Antarctica for OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57), OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58), and OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59).

[1]**Cerro Mirador**. 62°41' S, 60°20' W. A hill, rising to 307 m. Named by the Spanish for its excellent view over False Bay, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands.

[2]**Cerro Mirador** *see* **The Saddlestone**

Mirage Island. 66°48' S, 141°27' E. An island, 0.4 km long, formed by two rocky massifs, and lying between Port-Martin Station and Cape Découverte, 0.5 km W of Cape Mousse, at the NW extremity of the Curzon Islands, along the coast of Adélie Land. Charted by the French in 1950, and named by them as Île des Mirages, for the mirages often seen (or rather, not seen) here. US-ACAN accepted the name Mirage Island in 1962.

Mirages. Phenomena produced by rays of light refracted on superimposed layers of hot and cold air. They are images of things, those things being in a place different from the place of the images. They can be well-defined and very clear, or they can be blurd and elongated (this is called looming). They have led to many errors in navigation and exploration (notably by Wilkes, Scott, and Amundsen). Shackleton, when returning from his failed attempt to reach the Pole, during BAE 1907-09, lost his way, but saw a mirage of Joyce's flag raised on the depot. *See also* **Phenomena**.

Île des Mirages *see* **Mirage Island**

Miranda Nunataks *see* **Miranda Peaks**

Miranda Peaks. 71°28' S, 68°36' W. Also called Miranda Nunataks. A line of half a dozen peaks, rising to about 500 m, and trending N-S on the S side of Uranus Glacier, between that glacier and the head of Venus Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly indicated on a map made in 1936-37 from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. In association with Uranus Glacier, these peaks were named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for one of the moons of the planet Uranus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Gora Mirazh *see* **Mirazh Mountain**

Mirazh Mountain. 71°18' S, 13°25' E. Rising to 1485 m, on the N central part of Steinmulen Shoulder, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Surveyed from the ground by NorAE 1956-60, and photographed aerially in 1958-59 by flights during the same long expedition, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers (who did not name the mountain). Named Gora Mirazh (i.e., "mirage mountain") by the USSR in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name Mirazh Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians also translated the name from the Russian, as Mirazhtoppen (which means roughly the same thing).

Mirazhtoppen *see* **Mirazh Mountain**

The *Mirfak*. A 266-foot USN ice-strengthened supply ship, built in 1956-57 in Avondale, La., and launched on Aug. 5, 1957. Principally used as a supply ship to South America, she was also in the Arctic. She was in at McMurdo during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63), commanded by Ben Senia (*see* **Senia Point**), and again during OpDF 73 (i.e., 1972-73), with skipper L. Couch. She was in at Palmer Station.

Mirfak Nunatak. 81°58' S, 156°05' E. A rocky nunatak about 17 km SW of Vance Bluff, near the Polar Plateau. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Mirfak*.

Mirnij Küste. 68°42' S, 90°33' W. A stretch of coast about 5 km long, on the N shore of Peter I Island. Named by the Russians for the *Mirnyy*. The Norwegians call it Mirnyjkysten. The English-speaking world informally call it the Mirnyy Coast, but is has not yet been recognized as such by any of the gazetteers, a coast of only 5 km being seen as a bit of a stretch.

Poluostrov Mirnyj. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. The peninsula on which stands Mirnyy Station, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians. The English-speaking world all call it Mirnyy Peninsula, but so far the gazetteers have not accepted that name.

Mirnyjkuppelen. 68°47' S, 90°36' W. An ice rise in the N part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the Mirnyy ice rise"), after the *Mirnyy*. This name is not only unofficial, as yet, but seems to appear in drastically few places.

Mirnyjkysten *see* **Mirnij Küste**

The *Mirnyy*. A 528-ton Russian corvette, designed by Kolodkin, built of pinewood, and commanded by Lazarev during the von Bellingshausen expedition of 1819-21. Older and slower than the flagship *Vostok*, she somewhat hindered the progress of the expedition (the name means "peaceful"). She had 72 men on board. On Jan. 20, 1820, 7 days before the expedition sighted the Antarctic continent (or the shelf ice, at least), the *Mirnyy* collided with an iceberg, and only on her return to Sydney was there found a 3-foot hole in the hull. The interior canvas lining was the only thing keeping the water out.

Pik Mirnyy *see* **Mirnyy Peak**

Mirnyy Coast *see* **Mirnij Küste**

Mirnyy Peak. 69°31' S, 72°28' W. A prominent peak rising to 750 m (the British say about 800 m), 6 km NE of Enigma Peak, in the N part of Rothschild Island. It seems to have first been seen from a distance in Jan. 1821, by von Bellingshausen's Russian expedition. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and roughly mapped from these photos. Photographed aerially on Feb. 9, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature in detail from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°20' S, 72°34' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the *Mirnyy*. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975 showed the correct coordinates to be 69°31' S, 72°28' W, and it appears with the new coordinates in the 1986 British gazetteer. The Russians tend to call it Pik Mirnyy.

Mirnyy Peninsula *see* **Poluostrov Mirnyj**

Mirnyy Station. 66°33' S, 93°01' E. The USSR's first station in Antarctica, on Mirnyy Peninsula, on the coast of Queen Mary Land coast, opposite Haswell Island. **Jan. 5, 1956**: The party landed at the site. **Jan. 15, 1956**: Expedition leader Mikhail Somov declared Haswell Island a nature reserve. **Jan. 19, 1956**: Construction began on the base, by SovAE 1955-56 (also known as SovAE I), to the design of A.M. Afnasyev. **Feb. 13, 1956**: The station opened. **1956 winter**: Mikhail Somov (leader). **1957 winter**: Aleksey Fedorovich Treshnikov (leader). Gordon Cartwright wintered-over, as exchange scientist. **1958 winter**: Yevgeniy Ivanovich Tolstikov (leader). Mort Rubin wintered-over as exchange scientist. **1959 winter**: Aleksandr Gavrilovich Dralkin (leader). **1960 winter**: Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Korotkevich (leader). Gilbert Dewart wintered-over as exchange scientist, and 3 East German meteorologists, led by Günter Skeib, also wintered-over. **Aug. 3, 1960**: Fire killed 8 men (*see* **Deaths in Antarctica**, 1960). **1961 winter**: Valentin Mikhaylovich Driatskiy (leader). Three East German meteorologists, led by Peter Glöde, wintered-over. **1962 winter**: Viktor Ivanovich Venediktov (leader). Four East German scientists, led by Georg Dittrich, wintered-over. **1963 winter**: Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (leader). **1964 winter**: Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (leader). **1965 winter**: Ivan Grigor'yevich Petrov (leader). Two East German scientists, led by Hans Wirth, wintered-over, as did a Polish met man. **1966 winter**: Leonid Ivanovich Dubrovin (leader). **1967 winter**: Vladislav Iosifovich Gerbovich (leader). **1968 winter**: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shamont'yev (leader). Two East German geophysicists wintered-over. **1969 winter**: Dimitriy Dimitriyevich Maksutov (leader). Three East Germans scientists, led by Hans Diescher, wintered-over. One died (*see* **Deaths**, 1969). **1970 winter**: Vladislav Iosifovich Gerbovich (leader). **1970-71**: The station was re-built, the old one now being covered under several feet of ice. The main street was called (up to 1990) Lenin Street, and was, at first, 200 yards long, and finally 900 feet. **1971 winter**: Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Rogachev (leader). Mirnyy had been the main Soviet station until this season, when Molodezhnaya took over that position. **1972 winter**:

Nikolay Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov (leader). **1973 winter**: Vladimir Nikolayevich Petrov (leader). **1974 winter**: Aleksandr Nikitovich Artem'yev (leader). **1975 winter**: Sergey Efimovich Nikolayev (leader). **1976 winter**: Georgiy Iosifovich Kizino. **1977 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Sidorov (leader). **1978 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1979 winter**: Viktor Grigor'yevich Smirnov (leader). **1980 winter**: Vladimir Nikolayevich Yefremenko (leader). **1981 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1982 winter**: Yuriy Mikaylovich Zusman (leader). **1983 winter**: Valeriy Innokent'yevich Sedyukov (leader). **1984 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1985 winter**: Anatoliy Nikolayevich Semenov (leader). **1986 winter**: Arkadiya Mikhlovich Soshnikov (leader). **1987 winter**: Igor' Antonovich Korzhenevskiy (leader). **1988 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1989 winter**: Vladimir Makarovich Loginov (leader). **1990 winter**: Igor' Antonovich Korzhenevskiy (leader). **1991 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1992 winter**: Leonid Sergeyevich Alekseev (leader). **1993 winter**: Valeriy Filippovich Iagarshev (leader). **1994 winter**: Leonid Anisimovich Popolitov (leader). **1995 winter**: Lev Nikolayevich Matveechev (leader). **1996 winter**: Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Koalovskiy (leader). **1997 winter**: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Stepanov (leader). **1998 winter**: Viktor Mikhaylovich Venderovich (leader). **1999 winter**: Viktor Alekseevich Smirnov (leader). **2000 winter**: Vladimir Mikhalovich Stepanov (leader). The station continues to be open.

Punta Miró *see* **O'Cain Point**

Gora Mirotvorceva *see* **Mount Mirotvortsev**

Mirotvorcevfjellet *see* **Mount Mirotvortsev**

Mount Mirotvortsev. 71°50' S, 12°17' E. Rising to 2830 m, 2.5 km NE of Mount Neustruyev, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers (but not named by them), from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from air photos taken in 1958-59, from the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named in 1966 by the USSR as Gora Mirotvorceva, for geographer and explorer Klavdiy Nikolayevich Mirotvortsev (1880-1950). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Mirotvortsev in 1970. The Norwegians call it Mirotvorcevfjellet (which means the same thing).

Mirounga Flats. 60°42' S, 45°36' W. A small, partially enclosed tidal area in the inner, NW, corner of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Its E limit is formed by the Thule Islands, and its N and W limits by Signy Island itself. The tidal area dries at low water. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by Discovery Investigations personnel, and again in 1947 by FIDS, who named it for the elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) found here in large numbers during the molting period. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Mirounga Point. 62°14' S, 58°41' W. The E entrance point to Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1966 the Argentines named it Punta Baliza (i.e., "buoy point"), but later, after Potter Peninsula had been established as SSSI #13, they called it Punta Elefante, for the elephant seals in the area. Claiming that the name Punta Elefante, or, at least, an English translation of that name, would lead to confusion with Elephant Point (on Livingston Island), which it may well have done, UK-APC named it Mirounga Point, on Nov. 13, 1985 (*see* **Mirounga Flats** for an explanation of the name), and US-ACAN followed suit. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Mirror Point. 62°32' S, 58°09' W. A small promontory below Ladies Buttresses, on the N shore of Ezcurra Inlet, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980. Somehow the Poles connected the name to the four ladies who summered-over at Arctowski Station in 1977-78 and the five ladies who summered-over there in 1978-79. One does not know the precise reason why the Poles would name this point thus, but one can guess. *See* **Polish Antarctic Expeditions**, and also **Ladies Buttresses** and **Ladies Icefall**.

Mirsky Ledge. 84°37' S, 111°40' W. A snow-covered, shelf-like feature about 16 km NE of Mount Schopf, in the Ohio Range. Urbanak Peak and Iversen Peak rise above the ledge which seems to be the NE extremity of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Arthur Mirsky, assistant director of the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University, which sent geological researchers to the Horlick Mountains in the period between 1958 and 1962.

Miscast Nunataks. 80°30' S, 159°09' E. A group of 4 rock outcrops in the form of nunataks, rising to a maximum elevation of 910 m, on the S side of Byrd Glacier, between Mount Tadpole and Mount Madison, in the Churchill Mountains. The feature was geologically mapped as the Dick Formation, a clastic sandstone unit, by NZGSAE 1960-61. It was remapped by USAP geologist Ed Stump in 2000-01, and he determined that the entire group is Shackleton Limestone, rather than just partly, as had been supposed by NZ geologist D.N.B. Skinner in 1964. However, this (in itself) does not seem to be a good reason for changing the name, which Stump did. US-ACAN accepted Stump's naming in 2003, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 27, 2003.

Misch Crag. 71°14' S, 159°52' E. A rock crag, rising to 2590 m, 1.5 km NE of Forsythe Bluff, on the W side of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1986, for Peter Misch, professor emeritus of geology at the University of Washington, who trained numerous geologists who worked in Antarctica.

The *Mischief*. A 45-foot pilot cutter built in Cardiff in 1906 by Thomas Baker. In 1954, after many adventures, she was bought by Bill Tilman in Mallorca, and embarked on several more adventures. Tilman skippered her to the South Shetlands in 1965-66, with a motley crew (*see* **Tilman, Bill**), the first private expedition to visit BAS bases. She hit a rock in the Arctic in 1968 and was sunk.

Misery Peak. 85°31' S, 178°16' W. Rising to 2724 m above sea level, at the extreme W side of the Roberts Massif. It was occupied as a survey station. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for the many miserable hours spent on the summit while waiting for the clouds to pass.

Misery Trail. Nickname for the trail forged by Finn Ronne from the Ross Ice Shelf in 1933 during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Roca Misión *see* **Mission Rock**

Canal Misionero. 64°20' S, 63°00' W. A very narrow channel separating Gamma Island from those islands to the N, and which joins the waters of Melchior Harbor to the W, in the Melchior Islands. It appears for the first time on a Chilean chart of 1955, and was named for the missionaries in southern Chile. The Argentines apparently use the same name.

The *Misiones*. Destroyer, built in England in 1938. She was on Argentine naval maneuvers, in the South Shetlands in Feb. 1948, under the overall command of Contra almirante Harald Cappus (q.v. for details). Skipper of the ship was Capt. Néstor P. Gabrielli. The vessel was decommissioned in 1970.

Punta Misiones. 64°27' S, 63°54' W. A point on the NW coast of Anvers Island. Named by the Argentines.

Misnomer Point. 62°22' S, 59°41' W. A conspicuous point, forming the E entrance point of, and immediately to the N of, Carlota Cove, 2.5 km NE of Fort William, on the NW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and erroneously called by them Cornwall Point (*see* **Cornwall Island**). It appears as such on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It was photographed aerially in 1956 by FIDASE. It appears as such on a 1968 British chart. It appears as Punta Cornwall on a 1957 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1967, an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* re-surveyed it, and on Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC renamed it Misnomer Point, for the confusion that had reigned here for 35 years. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1972. The new situation appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Chileans call it Punta Cornejo, for Cabo (roughly equivalent to a corporal) Jorge Cornejo Galaz, of the Chilean Navy, who assisted in the emergency repairs to the alternators of the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1962, repairs which enabled the expedition to continue. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Miss American Airways*. The Pilgrim

single-engine monoplane — NC74N — taken by Byrd on his expedition of 1933-35. The plane returned home to the USA at the end of the expedition.

Missen Ridge. 70°41' S, 166°24' E. A long, ice-covered ridge, S of Davis Ice Piedmont, it extends along the peninsula of which Cape Hooker is the NE point, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for R. Missen, weather technician on the ANARE cruise on the *Thala Dan* along the coast in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mission Island *see* **Masson Island**

Mission Rock. 67°49' S, 68°25' W. A low-lying rock, rising to 1 m above sea level, SW of the Guébriant Islands, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in early 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with the Guébriant Islands, themselves named for the missionary Père Guébriant. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964. The Argentines call it Roca Misión (which means the same thing).

Mist Rocks. 66°48' S, 66°37' W. A group of rocks in water, close NW of Holdfast Point, at the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Discovered and surveyed on Aug. 21, 1956, by the first Fids who sledged N from Base W. They were searching in the mist for a secure camp site, and fortuitously discovered these rocks at which to make such a site. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1961, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in, 1965. The Argentines have translated the name as Rocas Niebla.

Mistake Crag. 62°09' S, 58°11' W. A slightly bowed crag extending N from Cinder Spur, and rising to about 90 m above the presently (2010) unnamed glacier on its W side, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name came about from the mistaken belief that Cinder Spur was mainly composed of cinders from the supposed adjacent volcanic vent, now proved by snow retreat to be a cirque. The crag is formed of sedimentary rock, whereas Cinder Spur is a dyke. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1999. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Mistake Peak. 77°26' S, 160°13' E. A high, snowy peak, rising to about 2600 m, 5 km WSW of, and several hundred feet lower than, Shapeless Mountain, at the S end of the Willett Range, and immediately NW of the immense icefalls of the upper Wright Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE (who established a survey station on its summit on Dec. 24, 1957) because they climbed it in the mistaken belief that they were climbing Shapeless Mountain, which is obscured from the S and W by this peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Misthound Cirque. 79°46' S, 156°12' E. A large embayment in the E side of Haskell Ridge, in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for the hound-shaped boulders lying on the often mist-filled floor of this eerie and dramatic place. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Mistichelli Hills. 70°02' S, 72°52' E. A group of moderately low, rocky coastal hills, about 1.5 km SW of the McKaskle Hills, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Gabriel Mistichelli (b. Feb. 15, 1927), OpHJ aviation radioman 2nd class on the photographic flights over this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Mistral Ridge. 69°33' S, 68°04' W. A mostly snow-covered ridge, running for about 10 km in a NNW-SSE direction, at an elevation of about 750 m above sea level, 8 km E of Zonda Towers, SE of Mount Edgell, at the point where the Rymill Coast meets the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1958 the Argentines from General San Martín Station built a refugio here. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after famous winds of the world, this ridge was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the mistral, the cold northwesterly of the south of France. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Misty Mountain *see* **Mount Elder**

Misty Nunatak. 62°06' S, 58°31' W. A steep nunatak, usually covered with fog (hence the name), W of Admiralen Peak, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Misty Pass. 63°29' S, 57°59' W. About 700 m above sea level, running NNW between the head of Broad Valley and a valley descending N to Bransfield Strait, on the W side of the Laclavère Plateau, 13 km SE of Cape Ducorps, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and mapped by Fids from Base D in March 1946, and named by them for the misty clouds rolling E through the pass to signal bad weather ahead. UK-APC accepted the name on March 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952.

Caleta Mitchell *see* **Mitchell Cove**

Mount Mitchell. 82°43' S, 165°36' E. Rising to 1820 m, it stands 8 km SW of Cape Goldie, in the N part of the Holland Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1960, and from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. George W. Mitchell, captain of the *Burton Island*, 1962-65.

Punta Mitchell *see* **Mitchell Point**

Mitchell, Bowles. Baptized June 26, 1758, at Deptford, son of Robert Mitchell and his wife Elizabeth Adcock. He was an able seaman on the *Barfleur* when he transferred to the *Resolution* on Jan. 22, 1772 for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On June 12, 1772 he became a midshipman, but reverted to able seaman on July 1, 1773. He kept a diary. He joined the *Discovery* for Cook's 3rd expedition, but was dismissed before the expedition sailed. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1777, and from 1788 to 1791 was skipper of the cutter *Kite*. He retired as a commander in 1810, and died in Ramsgate on Jan. 18, 1824.

Mitchell, David. b. April 9, 1963. BAS electrician who wintered-over at Faraday Station in 1986 and 1987, being also base commander during the second year. He was in South Georgia for 5 months in 1988, and in the summer of 1988-89 was on James Ross Island. In 1989-90 he assisted in the rebuilding of Halley Bay Station, and in 1990 was in the Arctic. He was then appointed base commander at Faraday, and between 1990 and 1993 spent between 4 and 5 months each year at the station. In 1994 and 1997 he tried crossing the Arctic by para-wing (*see* **Martin, Stephen John**, for details).

Mitchell, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mitchell, Gilbert M. "Frank." b. March 31, 1883, Wright Co., Iowa, son of druggist William Henry Mitchell and his second wife Evaline Prichard Packard. The family moved to Sioux City, and when he was 15, Frank lied about his age, and joined the Army for the Spanish-American War, serving in the Philippines as a private. On Oct. 12, 1903, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, as a water tender, something he remained throughout his career with that organization. He served during World War I, and in 1932 entered the merchant marine, going to Antarctica as a fireman and oiler on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-35. He did not winter-over. He served on merchant ships during World War II (on the Murmansk run) and Korea, and as late as 1960, at the age of 79, still a Navy reservist, and in remarkable shape, living at Newburyport, Mass., and on call from the Navy for 30-day stints to see to their boilers. He died in July 1964, in Newburyport.

Mitchell, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mitchell, Robert. Captain of the London sealer *Woodburn*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Mitchell, William C. "Bill." Known, of course, as "Mitch." Catapult engineer officer on the *Balaena*, in Antarctic waters in 1946-47.

Mitchell, William Spence "Bill." b. Oct. 7, 1936, Glasgow. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1959, and at Base D in 1960. He married Barbara, and they live in Auchterarder, Scotland. Not long into a most agreeable interview for this book with Mr. Mitchell, his wife cut it short, cut it dead.

Mitchell Cove. 62°23' S, 59°38' W. About 2.5 km E of Coppermine Cove, and separated from it by a mountainous peninsula, on Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Its coasts are formed of glaciers and ice cliffs. Roughly charted by 19th-century sealers, it was named Cossets Harbor on Dec. 18, 1821, by Pendleton, yet it appears as Copper Mine Cove on Powell's chart of 1822. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, photographed aerially

by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Since the name Cossets Harbor does not seem to have outlived Pendleton's trip there, and since the name Copper Mine had long been applied to the cove to the west, UK-APC renamed this one on Aug. 31, 1962, as Mitchell Cove, for James Mitchell, of London, co-owner of the cutter *Beaufoy of London* (q.v.). It appears on a British chart of 1962. Mitchell's name had been applied by Weddell to what is now Robert Island (q.v.). The name Caleta Nailon (i.e., "nylon cove") was given to this feature by Capitán de corbeta José Duarte Villarroel, skipper of the *Lautaro* during ChilAE 1947–48, and it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1961, and that is the name chosen by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines called it Caleta Enojada, after their 3-masted ship the *Enojada* (not in Antarctic waters), but today they call it Caleta Mitchell. Plotted by the UK in late 2008. Note: The SCAR gazetteer gives Mitchell Cove and Caleta Enojada as 2 separate and distinct entities, which may be the truth, as a 1978 Argentine reference to Caleta Enojada seems to indicate that it is only part of the main cove.

Mitchell Glacier. 77°57' S, 163°03' E. Descends steeply from Chaplains Tableland, in the NE part of the Royal Society Range, and flows ENE between Transit Ridge and Ibarra Peak, to join the Blue Glacier drainage S of Granite Knolls, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for J. Murray Mitchell (1928–1990), climatologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau and its successor agencies, 1955–86, much involved with Antarctica over the years.

Mitchell Island *see* **Mitchell Peninsula**

Mitchell Nunatak. 70°58' S, 71°30' E. The central of 3 nunataks in the N part of the Manning Nunataks. The Manning Nunataks were photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, and again by ANARE in 1958. They were visited by SovAE 1965, and by the ANARE Prince Charles Survey Party of 1973. This one was named by ANCA for Raymond John "Ray" Mitchell (b. April 19, 1930), mechanic and driver who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1967, and as senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1969 and 1971, at Casey Station in 1972, and back at Mawson in 1984. In Jan.–Feb. 1969, he assisted the Amery Ice Shelf Project in the recovery of vehicles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973. *See also* **Mitchell Ridge**.

Mitchell Peak. 76°25' S, 147°22' W. A solitary peak, 22 km W of Birchall Peaks, on the S side of Guest Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928–30, and named by him for U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey mathematician Hugh C. Mitchell, a member of the National Geographic Society committee who ascertained that Byrd had actually flown over the North and South Poles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mitchell Peninsula. 66°20' S, 110°32' E. A rocky peninsula, 4 km long and 3 km wide, between O'Brien Bay and Sparkes Bay, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47, and thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying the Budd Coast. It was named Mitchell Island, for Ray A. Mitchell (b. Jan. 18, 1905, Sevierville, Tenn. d. Sept. 9, 1987, Bellvue, Wash.), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1923, and who was captain of the *Cacapon* during OpHJ 1946–47. Capt. Mitchell retired from the Navy in Nov. 1951. However, in 1957, personnel from Wilkes Station re-defined this feature as a peninsula, and US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Russians call it Poluostrov Sotovyj.

Mitchell Point. 64°13' S, 62°03' W. At the S side of the entrance to Hill Bay, on the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951–52, and re-surveyed in April 1955, by FIDS on the *Norsel*. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and, from these efforts, the point was mapped in 1959 by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Silas Weir Mitchell (1829–1914), U.S. physician and novelist, prominent in scientific circles for his promotion of the rest cure for neurological disorders. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Punta Mitchell.

Mitchell Ridge. 73°04' S, 60°40' E. A low, snow-covered rock ridge, about 2 km W of Humphreys Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957, and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Raymond John "Ray" Mitchell, plant inspector who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1967, and at Mawson Station in 1969 and 1971, and who was a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party of early 1972. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1974, and at Mawson again in 1984. The Russians call it Gora Krutaja.

Mitchells Island *see* **Robert Island**

Mite Nunatak. 75°05' S, 166°20' E. On the S side of Larsen Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63, for the mites found here.

Mite Skerry. 67°52' S, 67°19' W. A small island, rising to an elevation of 5 m above sea level, in the S part of the entrance to Lystad Bay (it is actually the southernmost island in that bay), off Horseshoe Island, in Square Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1952–53, and named by them as Islote Sur (i.e., "southern island"). It appears as such on their 1953 chart, and is the name listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, it does also appear on one of their 1958 charts as Islotito Sur (i.e., "tiny southern island"). Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and re-named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its size (cf Mane Skerry). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mites. Order: Acarina. There are 67 nonparasitic species in Antarctica, living under stones, and associated with spore-reproducing plants (*see* **Fauna**). Dr. Ove Wilson brought about 100 of them back from Antarctica at the end of NBSAE 1949–52. Later, Keith Wise discovered mites living only 309 miles from the South Pole. *See also* **Halozetes Valley**, **Mite Nunatak**.

Mitev Glacier. 64°12' S, 62°09' W. A glacier, 2.9 km long and 2.5 km wide, it flows northeastward to enter Hill Bay W of Petroff Point, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for scientist Ivan Mitev (1924–2006), who discovered the 6th heart tone. Dr. Mitev, as well as the discovery, while both undoubtedly authentic, do not seem to have been much in the news outside Bulgaria.

The Mitre. 66°31' S, 98°54' E. A conspicuous nunatak on the N side of Davis Peninsula, Queen Mary Land. Named descriptively by AAE 1911–14.

Isla Mitre *see* **Lavoisier Island**

Mitsudomoe Islands. 69°57' S, 38°45' E. Also spelled Mitudomoe Islands. Three small islands close together, off Insteodden Point, on the E side of Havnsbotn, 1.5 km W of Strandnebba, in the SE extremity of (i.e., near the head of) Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from surveys conducted by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Mitudomoe-zima (or Mitsudumoe-shima), which means roughly islands which look like commas joined together to form a circle. The Norwegians call them Tresteinane (i.e., "the three stones").

Mitsudomoe-shima *see* **Mitsudomoe Islands**

Mittelnunatak *see* **Sanctuary Cliffs**

Mittelnuten *see* **Sanctuary Cliffs**

The Mitten. 75°59' S, 160°30' E. A large, bare, flat-topped mountain (the New Zealanders call it a nunatak, which it really isn't), which looks like a mitten when seen from above, 5 km NW of Mount Armytage, between that mountain and McLea Nunatak, in Victoria Land. So named for its shape by NZGSAE 1962–63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mittens *see* **Gloves**

Mitterling Glacier. 66°50' S, 64°18' W. Flows S between Mount Vartdal and Mount Hayes, into the N part of Mill Inlet, E of Karpf Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963–64, and named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Philip Ira Mitterling (1926–1999), U.S. historian (*see* the Bibliography). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Mittlere Petermann Range. 71°30' S, 12°28' E. One of the Petermann Ranges, it extends N-S for 28 km from Johnson Peaks to Store Svarthorn Peak, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and named by them as Mittlere Petermannkette, for its middle (mittlere) position in the N part of the Petermann Ranges. US-ACAN accepted the name Mittlere Petermann Range in

1970. The Norwegians call it Midtre Petermannkjeda, while the Russians call it Hrebet Krasovskogo.

Cerro Mitty *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Nevado Mitty *see* **Mount Jacquinot**

Mitu-iwa. 68°58' S, 39°44' E. A coastal rock exposure on the E side of the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. So named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972 (name means "three rocks"), because, when covered with snow, it appears as three rocks.

Mitudomoe-sima *see* **Mitsudomoe Islands**

Mitudomoe Islands *see* **Mitsudomoe Islands**

Mituike-teiti. 69°03' S, 39°32' E. A valley with three ponds in it, in the W extremity of Nisi-Teøya (the SW island of Teøyane), S of Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1994 (name means "three-pond valley").

Miura, Kotaro. b. 1886, Miyagi, Japan. Cook on Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He left the expedition after the first season, and was replaced by seaman Chikasaburo Watanabe. Miura died in 1967.

Mixon Rocks. 76°43' S, 159°23' E. Rock outcrops about 4 km W of Gadarene Ridge, and about 5 km W of Tilman Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Lt. William A. Mixon, USN, medical officer at McMurdo who treated an injured member of the NZ expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Miyake, Yukihiko. b. Kyoto, 1884. He was mate in training and translator on the 2nd half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died in 1965.

Miyoda Cliff. 68°22' S, 65°05' W. A rock cliff rising to about 400 m, at the NE end of Rock Pile Peaks, on the Bermel Peninsula, and marking the S entrance point to Solberg Inlet, along the Bowman Coast, S of Palmer Station, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and by USN in 1966, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Larry Miyoda (1947-2007), mechanical engineer with Holmes & Narver, who wintered-over at Siple Station in 1974, was the leader at Palmer Station in 1976, and who was for many seasons at McMurdo in the early 1990s. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Mizar*. A small, 1850-ton, 266-foot ice-strengthened U.S. cargo vessel of the Eltanin class, built for the Military Sea Transportation Service in 1957 by Avondale Marineways, in Avondale, La., and launched on Oct. 7 of that year. She entered service on March 7, 1958, went to the Arctic that summer (i.e., she was not in Antarctica in 1957-58, as some historians have claimed). She did go to Antarctica, for OpDF 62 (i.e., 1961-62), under the command of Captain Ben Senia. On Nov. 28, 1961, she arrived in McMurdo Sound, a full month before any previous cargo ship had ever done so in the season. On Feb. 16, 1990, she was struck from the register, and sold for scrap.

Mizar Nunataks. 81°52' S, 154°35' E. A small cluster of rock nunataks, about 22 km S of Wilhoite Nunataks, near the Polar Plateau. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Mizar*.

Mizir, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Miziya Peak. 62°32' S, 60°10' W. Rising to over 600 m, it is the highest point on Vidin Heights, on Varna Peninsula, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It stands 5.5 km NE of the summit of Gleaner Heights, 4.43 km NNE of Leslie Hill, 7.6 km N by W of Sliven Peak, and 9.4 km N by E of Mount Bowles, and overlooks Kaliakra Glacier to the S and SE, and a portion of the island's ice cap that is draining into Hero Bay to the NW. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the town of Miziya (originally named Bukyovtsi), in northwestern Bulgaria. They say the name came from the old Roman province of Moisía (Moesia), which, in turn, took its name from the Moesi tribe living there before the Romans.

Mizuho Plateau. 71°30' S, 39°00' E. A mainly featureless ice plateau eastward of the Queen Fabiola Mountains, and southward of Shirase Glacier, in the NE portion of Queen Maud Land. Its extent is between 30°E and 45°E. Studied by a JARE field party in Nov.-Dec. 1960, and named by them as Mizuho-kogen (Mizuho being one of the ancient names of Japan, and "kogen" meaning "plateau"). The Japanese officially accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1961. The name has also been seen in English as Japan Highland. US-ACAN accepted the name Mizuho Plateau in 1975.

Mizuho Station. 70°42' S, 44°19' E. The second Japanese year-round station in Antarctica, it is 270 km farther inside Enderby Land than is Showa Station, and is located on the Mizuho Plateau, E of Shirase Glacier, inland from the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, at an elevation of 2230 m above sea level. Personnel there study glaciology and meteorology. It began as a field camp in July 1970, and ice-coring studies were carried out immediately. In 1972 a winter traverse was made here from Showa Station, and from that time it was sometimes occupied during the winter as well as the summer. From 1976 it was occupied throughout the year. 8 buildings. The Japanese installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 2260 m, in Oct. 2000. The base leader at Showa Station is also the leader of Mizuho.

Mizuho-kogen *see* **Mizuho Plateau**

Mizukuguri Cove. 69°11' S, 39°38' E. In the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, it indents the W shore of the northern Langovde Hills 0.8 km W of Mount Choto, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, using the aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37. In Feb. 1968 members of JARE scuba-dived here. Named Mizukuguri-ura (i.e., "diving cove") by the Japanese on June 22, 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name Mizukuguri Cove in 1975.

Mizukuguri-ura *see* **Mizukuguri Cove**

Mizukumi Stream. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. A small meltwater stream, flowing westwards, about 160 m N of Hachinosu Peak, on East Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Mizukumi-zawa (i.e., "water-drawing stream"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mizukumi Stream in 1968.

Mizukumi-zawa *see* **Mizukumi Stream**

Mjåkollen. 66°33' S, 53°28' E. A peak, rising to about 1660 m, about 9 km E of Mount Bennett, in Enderby Land. Mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them ("the narrow knoll"). ANCA accepted the name without modification.

Mjell Glacier. 72°07' S, 26°06' E. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing NE between Mount Bergersen and Isachsen Mountain, in the SE portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, using air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Mjellbreen (i.e., the glacier made up of light and dry snow). They plotted it in 72°13' S, 26°10' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Mjell Glacier in 1966, but with different coordinates.

Mjellbreen *see* **Mjell Glacier**

Mjellbrefjellet. 72°21' S, 25°56' E. The mountain at the uppermost part of Mjell Glacier, in the SE portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the Mjell Glacier mountain" in Norwegian.

Mjellbresåtene. 72°20' S, 26°00' E. A partly snow-covered mountain in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains, close to the upper part of Mjellbreen, in association with which it was named by the Norwegians. The Russians call it Gora Filatova.

The *Mjøfjord*. Norwegian whale catcher, belonging to the Hektor Whaling Company, and working for the *Ronald* out of Deception Island for several season starting in 1911-11.

Mjøllføykje *see* **Mjøllføykje Bluff**

Mjøllføykje Bluff. 73°32' S, 3°45' W. A prominent, partly snow-covered bluff in the Heksegryta Peaks, at the E side of Belgen Valley, between that valley and Tverregg Glacier, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Mjøllføykje (like the word "mjell," "mjøll" means "light and dry new snow," and "føykje" means "whirling snow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mjøllføykje Bluff in 1966.

Mjøllkvaevane *see* **Mjøllkvaevane Cirques**

Mjøllkvaevane Cirques. 71°53' S, 14°27' E. A series of small, snow-filled cirques which in-

dent the E side of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Mjøllkvaevane (*see* **Kvaevefjellet Mountain** and **Mjøllføykje Bluff**, for the meanings of these Norwegian component words). US-ACAN accepted the name Mjøllkvaevane Cirques in 1970.

Mount Moa. 80°46' S, 157°57' E. Rising to over 2000 m above Kiwi Pass, at the S end of the Kent Plateau, at the N end of the Churchill Mountains. In association with Kiwi Pass, this mountain was named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for the extinct flightless NZ bird, the moa. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003. There were several species of moa, two of them — both named Dinornis (not named by the Maoris) — when standing upright, reaching 12 feet, which is one frighteningly big bird. Too big, in fact, for the Maoris (or anyone else) to co-exist with happily. Within 100 years of the Maoris arriving in New Zealand about 1300, the moa had been rendered extinct.

Moa Glacier. 77°42' S, 162°46' E. A small glacier flowing NE of Marr Glacier, and due S of Nussbaum Riegel, in the valley of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for the NZ bird. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. The name appears in the 2009 NZ Antarctic gazetteer.

Moad, J. *see* **Mort, Jacob**

Cerro Moai. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill on Punta Rapa Nui, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because of the similarity between this hill and the Easter Island statues, which are called moais. *See* **Punta Rapa Nui** for more on these statues.

Moawhango Névé. 72°15' S, 163°34' E. A small névé between Mount Camelot and Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68 for a locality of the same name in NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Mount Moberly. 64°44' S, 63°41' W. A steep-sided, snow-covered mountain, rising to 1535 m at the end of the ridge extending SW from Mount Français, W of Börgen Bay, in the SE part of Anvers Island. It is separated from Mount William to the S by the col at the head of Hooper Glacier. On Feb. 21, 1832, John Biscoe discovered a mountain in this area, and named it for Capt. (Admiral from 1834) John Moberly (1789-1848), RN, who spent the last years of his life in Ontario. Moberly had been Biscoe's captain on the *Moselle*, in the West Indies, between 1813 and 1815. Subsequent expeditions could not find this mountain, but in 1944 personnel from Port Lockroy Station identified it and roughly surveyed it, during Operation Tabarin. It was surveyed again by Fids from Base N in 1955. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1963. Naturally, the name Moberly has been subject to much mutilation over the years.

Mobile Bay *see* **Mobiloil Bay**

Mobiline Bay *see* **Mobiloil Bay**

Bahía Mobiloil *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Ensenada Mobiloil *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Mobiloil Bay *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Mobiloil Inlet. 68°35' S, 64°45' W. An ice-filled indentation in the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between (on the one hand) Rock Pile Peaks and Periphery Point, and (on the other) Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, just W of Cape Agassiz. It is fed by several glaciers flowing E and NE. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him as Mobiloil Bay, for the product of the Vacuum Oil Company of Australasia. Wilkins' 1929 map shows the S limit of the bay as 69°35' S. Following a radio report from the expedition in the field, the feature was also shown as Mobiline Bay, between about 67°30' S and 69°35' S. It appears as such on a 1929 American Geographical Society map. There is also a 1929 reference to it as Mobile Bay. As Mobiloil Bay it appears on a British chart of 1933. It was photographed aerially again by Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and 23, 1935, and appears (unnamed) on the 1937 map drawn up from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, but lying between (what would later be named) Periphery Point and Cape Agassiz. Ground surveys conducted in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37 considerably altered the outline of the feature, and the name Mobiloil Bay was used for a wide indentation in the coast S of Cape Northrop, with its S limit in 68°50' S. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of BGLE. In 1940-41 it was photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground by USAS 1939-41, and the name Mobiloil Bay was applied to the inlet between the E extremity of Joerg Peninsula and Cape Agassiz. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart and also on a 1943 USHO photo. At the same time, the N entrance of the inlet was described on USHO charts as Periphery Point and the vicinity of (what would later be named) Pylon Point. On a 1945 Argentine chart Bahía Mobiloil is shown between Pylon Point and Cape Agassiz, and that is how it was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Finn Ronne's 1945 map, Mobiloil Bay refers to the whole embayment between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz, and that is how the feature was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The feature was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E and Base D in 1947-48, when it was found that a number of inlets lie between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz. On a 1948 Chilean map it appears as Bahía Presidente Balmaceda, named for José Manuel de Balmaceda (1840-1891), president of Chile, 1886-91. In Dec. 1952, Argentine personnel from General San Martín Station made a sledge journey to the bay (which they referred to before starting out as Weddell Bay), and they renamed it Bahía Eva Perón, for María Eva Duarte de Perón (1919-1952), i.e., Evita, wife of the president of Argentina at the time. It appears as such on the 1953 map drawn up by ArgAE 1952-53. This was translated into Eva Perón Bay. UK-APC accepted the name Mobiloil Inlet on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 American gazetteer. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1958 and 1961. On a Chilean chart of 1962, it appears as Ensenada Mobiloil, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Today, the Argentines also call it that. The coordinates given at the head of this entry are the ones used by the Americans. The British use 68°31' S, 64°37' W, and other countries use a variety of different ones.

Kap Möbius. 74°38' S, 164°13' E. A cape, immediately E of the lake the Italians call Lago Gondwana, 5 km E of Mount Browning, and about 10 km NNE of Mario Zucchelli Station. Named by the Germans.

Moby Dick *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Moby Dick Icefall. 61°58' S, 57°42' W. A large icefall at the head of Destruction Bay, between Melville Peninsula and the Faraway Nunataks, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by PolAE 1980-81, for the great whale in Melville's novel *Moby Dick*. The Poles accepted the name in 1984, UK-APC followed suit on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN did so on Jan. 1, 2004. Last plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Mochou Hu. 69°22' S, 76°22°E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Mock suns *see* **Phenomena**

Moczydlowski Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°45' W. A large glacier flowing SW into the head of Marian Cove, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Eugeniusz Moczydlowski, leader of the 1980 wintering-over party at Arctowski Station. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Modaine. Cook on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. Monsieur Modaine has eluded researchers (including this one) with staggering ease.

Nunatak Moder. 76°06' S, 62°32' W. About 33 km SSW of Dodson Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Jorge Moder Jorquera, scientist from the University of Chile who took part in glaciology and geology studies here on the *Rancagua*, during ChilAE 1955-56.

Moderlandet *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Modesta Automatic Weather Station. 73°38' S, 160°39' E. An Italian AWS in Victoria Land, installed in Feb. 1989, at an elevation of 1923.93 m.

Cabo Modolo *see* **Cape Alexandra**

Isla Moe *see* **Moe Island**

Moe, Magnus Thoralf Joachim. Known as Thoralf. b. Feb. 5, 1878, Sandeherred, Norway, son of ship's pilot Martin Thorvald Moe and his wife Johanne Pauline Johansen. He went to sea as a teenager, and by the age of 21 was a mate.

He became a Chris Christensen whaling captain out of Sandefjord, and was later in the South Shetlands, 1911-12 (also in the South Orkneys that season, conducting a survey of the W coast of Signy Island) and 1912-13, as skipper of the *Tioga*. After the *Tioga* sank (Feb. 4, 1913), M.T. Moe made his way to Port Stanley, where he took passage on the *Orissa*, bound for Liverpool, arriving there on March 18, 1913, and making his way back to his home and wife in Christiania (Oslo). On April 7, 1914, he left Hamburg, bound for Buenos Aires, and in May 1916 he left Montevideo on the *Highland Rover*, bound for Norway.

Moe Island. 60°45' S, 45°42' W. About 1.5 km long by about 1 km wide, it is separated from the SW end of Signy Island by Fyr Channel, in the South Orkneys. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named for M. Thoralf Moe. It appears on Sørlle and Hans Borge's chart of 1913, and on a 1913 chart prepared by Captain Moe himself (as Moe Insel). It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927 and again in 1933, and appears on their charts of 1927 and 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1957-58. The Argentine naming history of this island is interesting in the basic error around which it revolves. On a 1930 chart it appears, simply misspelled, as Isla Noe, and the Argentines, thinking this should read Noé (which is their version of the Biblical name "Noah"), used the name Isla Noé on one of their 1945 charts. In order to avoid further confusion (once this was brought to their attention), they renamed it (with praiseworthy self-deprecating humor) Isla Morisqueta ("morisqueta," a word hardly ever heard today, for obvious reasons, signified, in old Spain a dirty trick played by the Moors), and the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted that name. In 1967 it was created SPA #13.

Moe Point. 70°18' S, 62°20' W. A point comprising a small, bare rock bluff, just S of Croom Glacier, on the NW side of Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Richard "Dick" Moe, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Mount Moffat. 83°32' S, 55°17' W. Rising to 1250 m, 6 km NE of Mount Ege, on the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN that same season, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert J. Moffatt, construction electrician who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Moffett Glacier. 85°52' S, 161°00' W. A tributary glacier, about 8 km wide and 22 km long (the New Zealanders say about 30 km long), it flows in a northeasterly direction from the Rawson Plateau, between Mount Ellsworth and Mount Breyer, into the Amundsen Glacier just S of Mount Benjamin, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered aerially by Byrd during his South Polar flight of Nov. 28-29, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Rear Admiral William Adger Moffett (1869-1933), USN, first chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics (from 1921 until his death), Department of the Navy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Mogensen. 77°34' S, 85°50' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to 2790 m, 8 km NE of Mount Ulmer, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Palle Mogensen.

Mogensen, Palle. b. June 24, 1908, Copenhagen. He graduated from Copenhagen Navigation School, went to sea in 1924, earned his master's license in Denmark, moved to the USA, married, earned his master's license in the US, and lived in Alexandria, Va. On April 7, 1941, at Newark, and now living in Plainfield, NJ, he enlisted in the U.S. Army, for World War II, serving as captain of a seagoing tug, and in 1942 became a U.S. citizen. After the war he went back to sea, and was 1st mate on Moore McCormack Lines and Labrandtsen Company ships. On April 6, 1951, he joined the U.S. Army again, and served in Korea. During a stint in the Arctic in 1953 he was a passenger in a helicopter when the pilot died at the controls. Mogensen broke his hip in the crash. He and another Army major, Skip Dawson, were brought in, along with Lt. Philip M. Smith, and 3 Army enlisted men, to form the Army part of the Army-Navy team that went out filling in crevasses on the trail to the new Byrd Station, in 1956-57, despite the fact that he and Dawson had no crevasse experience. He took over from Paul Siple as scientific leader at Pole Station on Nov. 30, 1957, and led the scientists there for the winter of 1958. He almost didn't get from McMurdo to the Pole. Two of the planes carrying him crashed on successive days before he finally made it. He returned home to Alexandria on Dec. 5, 1958, and died there on Oct. 4, 1991.

Mogilyane Peak. 63°41' S, 58°23' W. A rocky peak rising to 850 m in Erul Heights, 1.92 km WNW of Coburg Peak, 1.83 km N of Lopyan Crag, 1.55 km E of Gigen Peak, 2.39 km SE of Drenta Bluff (which is on the Louis Philippe Plateau), and 4.23 km WSW of Chochoveni Nunatak, it surmounts Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the NE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Mogilyane, in southern Bulgaria.

Isla Mogote *see* **Hummock Island**

Møgsterbrekka. 74°49' S, 11°22' W. A slope at the S side of Bonnevie-Svendsenbreen, in the S part of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for merchant Abelone Møgster (b. 1883). Living on a small island off Stavanger, she and her brother helped British agents and Norwegian refugees escape to Britain. She was arrested in 1942.

Islotes Mohai *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Rocas Mohai *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Mohaupt Island *see* **Currituck Island, Mohaupt Point**

Mohaupt Point. 66°04' S, 100°47' E. The E point of Currituck Island, in the Highjump Archipelago, off the Bunger Hills. Originally Currituck Island was thought to be 2 islands, and so the name Mohaupt Island was given by US-ACAN in 1956, to the N part, while the name Currituck Island was applied to the S part. SovAE 1956-57 found that the so-called Mohaupt Island was, in fact, part of Currituck Island, and US-ACAN did some re-defining here in 1961. Harold Ernest Mohaupt (b. May 21, 1916. d. Aug. 29, 2001), USN, was an air crewman on OpHJ 1946-47. Son of Chisholm, Minn., novelty storekeeper, Albert Mohaupt and his Canadian wife Isabelle, he enlisted on Jan. 5, 1942, served in World War II, and was buried in Quantico Naval Cemetery, Va. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Mount Mohl. 78°33' S, 85°05' W. Rising to 3710 m at the E side of the Vinson Massif, it surmounts the ridge between the heads of Dater Glacier and Thomas Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Edgar Vincent Mohl (b. Aug. 16, 1915, NY. d. Sept. 1980, Md.), USN, engineer and hydrographic officer on the staff of the commander of Task Force 43, during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56) and OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). Capt. Mohl was later very active in shore erosion control with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Picos Mohn *see* **Mohn Peaks**

Mohn Basin. 86°30' S, 168°00' W. A major depression in the surface near the edge of the Polar Plateau, it extends southward from the W limit of the Quarles Range for about 160 km, and includes the névé area adjacent to the heads of Bowman Glacier, Devils Glacier, Amundsen Glacier, and Scott Glacier, all in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1911 by Amundsen while he was on his way to the Pole. Later named by US-ACAN for Henryk Mohn (1835-1916), Norwegian meteorologist and author of the meteorological report of NorAE 1910-12. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mohn Peaks. 73°04' S, 61°10' W. Two ice-covered peaks, the N one being 1275 m, and the S one 1230 m, 14 km WSW of the head of Mason Inlet, between that inlet and New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41 (at least that is what the American gazetteer says; the British one is a little more cautious, saying that the feature was probably seen from the air on that date). In late 1947 the peaks were photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and also,

that season, surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Henryk Mohn (*see* **Mohn Basin**). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The feature appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, both times with the coordinates 73°07' S, 61°15' W. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, replotted by USGS from these photos, and appears, with the new coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a 1966 Chilean chart as Picos Mohn (it was misspelled, but their intention was clear).

Moider Glacier. 67°43' S, 67°38' W. Flows W into the E side of Dalgliesh Bay, on Pourquoi Pas Island, Marguerite Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. BAS personnel from Base E did geological work here from 1965 to 1970. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, in association with nearby Perplex Ridge. It appears in the 1982 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Moider Peak** (below).

Moider Peak. 65°55' S, 63°09' W. Rising to 1165 m, on the divide between Fleece Glacier and the upper reaches of Leppard Glacier, 20 km W of Mount Alibi, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Oct. 1955, and so named by them because, at the time of the survey, low cloud obscured this peak, thus making it impossible to relate the peak to other features in the vicinity (moider means "to confuse"). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65.

Pico Mojón. 64°04' S, 60°59' W. A peak, immediately E of Cape Sterneck, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Antarctica. Named by the Argentines.

Mokren Bight. 63°19' S, 58°43' W. An embayment, 3 km wide, indenting the W coat of Astrolabe Island for 850 m, in the Bransfield Strait, it is entered N of Geja Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Mokren, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Lednik Mokryj *see* **Kreitzer Glacier**

La Molaire *see under* **L**

Molane. 72°30' S, 28°02' E. Three small nunataks SE of Vørterkaka Nunatak, at the SE end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the small pieces").

Molar Island. 78°40' S, 101°22' E. An ice-covered island of irregular shape, 400 m long, between the Early Islands and the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, in the extreme SE part of Ferrero Bay, on the Eights Coast. The occurrence of open water around this island, clearly shown in USGS aerial photos and satellite images taken between 1966 and 2000, has drawn attention due to the island's position behind the fast ice of Ferrero Bay. So named by US-ACAN on April 21, 2009, because it resembles a molar in shape.

Molar Massif. 71°38' S, 163°45' E. A large mountain massif immediately E of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by US-ACAN in 1970 because when viewed in plan, the outline of this mountain looks like a molar tooth.

Molar Peak. 64°41' S, 63°19' W. A steep-sided peak rising to 1065 m, between Mount Camber and Copper Peak, in the SW part of the Osterrieth Range, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in Nov. 1955, when the first ascent was made, and so named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for its shape. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Pico Elevado.

Skala Molchanija *see* **Molchaniya Rock**

Molchanijaberget *see* **Molchaniya Rock**

Molchaniya Rock. 72°09' S, 14°08' E. A small, isolated nunatak, 10 km WNW of Rokhlin Nunataks, in the S part of the glaciated area between the Payer Mountains and the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by the Russians from ground surveys and air photos taken by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them in 1966, as Skala Molchanija (i.e., "silent rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Molchaniya Rock in 1970. The Norwegians call it Molchanijaberget.

Gora Molchanova *see* **Hånuten**

Molds. There are many species in Antarctica (*see* **Flora**).

Mole, Leonard Usher "Len." b. 1937, Chester-le-Street, Durham (his mother's name was Usher). He joined FIDS in 1963, as a meteorologist, left Southampton on the *Shackleton* in late Sept. 1963, and was base leader at Base B for the winter of 1964, and at Base T for the winter of 1965. He was back, just as met man, at Signy Island Station, for the winter of 1967.

Molecule Island. 66°28' S, 66°24' W. The most easterly of the Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound, 12 km N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, in association with nearby Atom Rock. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Molholm Island. 66°16' S, 110°33' E. At the entrance to McGrady Cove, in the E part of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by Carl Eklund in 1957, for John Robertson Latady Molholm (b. 1938), who was at Tufts University when he (Molholm) became assistant glaciologist to Richard Cameron at Wilkes Station in 1957. He was part of the Ellsworth Highland Traverse of 1960-61, led by Charlie Bentley, and also of the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse 1961-62 (q.v.), led by John Behrendt, and on which he was assistant to glaciologist Hiro Shimizu. Related to Bill Latady (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit.

Molholm Shoal. 66°16' S, 110°33' E. A shoal area with depths of less than 11 m (there are depths of 3.4 m at the S end), extending for about 320 m in a N-S direction, about 160 m W of Molholm Island, and about 3 km from the summit of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1957, by personnel from the *Glacier*. Re-discovered and re-charted by Tom Gale in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches, during an expedition led by Phil Law on the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA in 1962, in association with nearby Molholm Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cabo Molina *see* **Cabo Rudecindo**

Punta Molina *see* **Molina Point**

Rocas Molina *see* **Molina Rocks**

Molina Point. 64°48' S, 62°51' W. A point which forms the extreme NE of Lemaire Island, to the N of Paradise Harbor, off the Danco Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Named Punta Molina by ChilAE 1950-51, for reasons unknown. It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957-58, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O between 1956 and 1958. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Quilmes (*see* **Mount Quilmes**), there being references with that name as far back as at least 1978.

Molina Rocks. 63°22' S, 58°27' W. A small group of 3 rocks, 6 km W of the Tupinier Islands, and 6 km ESE of the extreme SE point of Astrolabe Island, between that island and Lafond Bay, at Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51 (for reasons not clear today) as Rocas Molina, it appears as such on their 1951 chart, and also on a 1959 Chilean government chart. It was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the translated name Molina Rocks on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Cordón Molinero *see* **Butson Ridge**

Möll Spur. 76°23' S, 112°09' W. A jagged rock spur projecting southward from Jaron Cliffs, on the S slope of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Markus Möll, from the University of Bern, in Switzerland, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1969-70.

Molle Glacier. 67°31' S, 47°10' E. Also called Hannan Glacier. A glacier, 6 km wide, flowing NNE (the Australians say ENE) into the N part of the Hannan Ice Shelf, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for John D. Molle, radio officer at Davis Station in 1960 and 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Møller Bank. 67°34' S, 62°52' E. A marine bank, about 137 m wide, about 366 m long in a

NNE-SSW direction, and with a least depth of 32 m (the Australians say "with depths less than 91 metres," but, subsequently, go on to say "with a least depth of 31 metres"), at the N end of Kista Strait, 1.5 km W of Welch Island, in Holme Bay, in Mac. Robertson Land. Charted by Tom Gale during an ANARE hydrographic survey from the *Thala Dan* in Feb. 1961. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for J. Wennerberg Møller, 3rd mate on the *Thala Dan* that year. Mr. Møller assisted with the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Möller Ice Stream. 82°20' S, 63°30' W. Flows NNE into the Filchner Ice Shelf, to the W of the Foundation Ice Stream, and, for much of its length, parallel to it, the Rambo Nunataks separating the drainage basins of the two ice streams. Delineated by German cartographers from U.S. Landsat images taken between Jan. and March 1986, and named by them as Möllereisstrom, for German engineer Prof. Dietrich Möller (b. 1927), director of the Institute for Land Survey, at the Technical University of Braunschweig, from 1972; deputy leader, and in charge of geodetic work, at Filchner Station, on the Ronne Ice Shelf, in 1979–80; coordinator of the glacial geodetic program on the Filchner Ice Shelf and the Ronne Ice Shelf from 1980.

Möller Trough. 76°35' S, 30°40' W. A submarine trough in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for geodesist Dietrich Möller (b. 1927), president of the German Society for Polar Research. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Möllereisstrom *see* **Möller Ice Stream**

Molley, William. Midshipman and 3rd mate on the *Terror* during RossAE 1839–43. Name also seen as Molloy.

Molley Corner. 64°09' S, 58°20' W. A point on the N side of Röhss Bay, 5 km E of Cape Obelisk, in the W part of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for William Molley. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. The Argentines call it Cabo Heinen (which should read Heynen—*see* **Bahía Heynen**).

Mollonex, John. b. Whitehaven, Cumberland, son of gardener John Mollonex. On March 29, 1772, at Deptford, he joined the *Adventure*, as sergeant of Marines, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772–75. On Nov. 6, 1774, at St Bees, he married Elinor Woodthorp, and died in 1778.

Molloy, William *see* **Molley, William**

Mollusc Pond. 68°37' S, 78°08' E. A small pond, about 50 m long, on the E side of Marine Plain, in the Vestfold Hills. It has numerous shell fossils outcropping on the W side. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Mollusks. There is a variety of these living on the sea beds near the shores (*see* **Fauna**). *See also* **Punta Nacella** (under N).

Mollweide Glacier. 77°57' S, 163°45' E. A steep glacier. 1.5 km S of Mount Kowalczyk, it descends W from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the Mollweide Projection, an equal area map projection with the parallels and central meridian being straight lines. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Rocas Molnar *see* **Molnar Rocks**

Molnar Rocks. 66°11' S, 66°58' W. Rocks awash, 6 km W of the middle of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for George William Molnar (1914–1993), U.S. physiologist who specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Rocas Molnar.

Molnia Bluff. 77°16' S, 160°57' E. A steep bluff rising to 1750 m, and extending W-E for 1.5 km at the SE end of Parker Mesa, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. The elevation drops to 1350 m at the foot of the bluff. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Bruce Franklin Molnia, USGS geologist who conducted seismic studies in the Southern Ocean and Antarctic marginal seas from the *Eltanin*, in 1965–66. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Molodezhnaya Station. 67°40' S, 45°51' E. At a height of 42 m above sea level, in the Thala Hills, 0.6 km from the S shore of Alasheyev Bight, on the Prince Olav Coast of Enderby Land. Official name: Antarctic Meteorological Center Molodëzhnaja. Named for the "molodëzh" or "young people" who constructed the station. **1961–62**: The station was built, and occupied for 3 months. **Jan. 14, 1963**: The station opened permanently. **1963 winter**: Pavel Timofeyevich Morozov (leader). **1964 winter**: Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (leader). **1964–65 summer**: Extensive reconstruction began. **1965 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1965–66 summer**: Four Polish scientists, led by Seweryn Maciej Walewski, summered over. **1966 winter**: Nikolay Nikolayevich Ovchinnikov (leader). **1967 winter**: Ivan Mikhaylovich Titovskiy (leader). **1968 winter**: Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (leader). **1968–69 summer**: The Polish expedition worked here. **1969 winter**: Khatskel' Gershevich Bunyak (leader). **1970 winter**: Ivan Mikhaylovich Titovskiy (leader). **1970–71 summer**: It succeeded Mirnyy as Soviet headquarters in Antarctica. It was the largest of the Russian stations, anyway. Meteorology was the main study, of course, but rocketry (from 1970) and geophysics were also studied. About 128 persons wintered-over every year (which was a lot), and there were over 200 in the summer. It had 70 buildings, a synoptic meteorology bureau and a landing strip. **1971 winter**: Ivan Grigor'yevich Petrov (leader). **1972 winter**: Vyacheslav Grigor'yevich Aver'yanov (leader). Five East German geologists and glaciologists, led by Klaus Dressler, wintered-over. **1973 winter**: Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (leader). **1974 winter**: Veniamin Stepanovich Ignatov (leader). Seven German scientists, led by Georg Dittrich, wintered-over. **1975 winter**: Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (leader). Four East German physicians and met men wintered-over too, led by Götz Unger. **1976 winter**: Gennadiy Ivanovich Bardin (leader). **1977 winter**: Leonid Ivanovich Dubrovin (leader). **1977–78 summer**: Landing ground built for aircraft. **1978 winter**: Oleg Konstantinovich Sedov (leader). **1978–79**: First flight in from Moscow. **1979 winter**: Aleksandr Nikitovich Artem'yev (leader). **May 3, 1979**: Helo crash. 3 killed (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). **1980 winter**: Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (leader). **1980–81 summer**: Regular flights established between Moscow and Molodezhnaya. **1981 winter**: Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shamont'yev (leader). **1982 winter**: Ryurik Maksimovich Galkin (leader). **1983 winter**: Aleksandr Nikitovich Artem'yev (leader). **1983–84 summer**: A Cuban party visited. **1984 winter**: Lev Valer'yanovich Bulatov (leader). **1985 winter**: Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov (leader). **1986 winter**: Valeriy Fedorovich Dubovtsev (leader). **1987 winter**: Valeriy Yakovlevich Vovk (leader). **1988 winter**: Yuriy A. Khabarov (leader). **1989 winter**: Lev Valer'yanovich Bulatov (leader). **1990 winter**: Vladislav Mikhaylovich Piguzov (leader). **1991 winter**: Lev Mikhaylovich Savatyugin (leader). **1992 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Uranov (leader). **1993 winter**: Robert Aleksandrovich Dedushkin (leader). **1994 winter**: Leonid Grigorevich Gindin (leader). **1995 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Uranov (leader). **1996 winter**: Vladimir Vasil'yevich Kiyselev (leader). **1997 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Pugachev (leader). It was open for the 1998–99 summer, but not for the 1999 winter, and then re-opened for the 1999–2000 summer. It was not open for the winter of 2000, but was open for the winter of 2001 and 2002. It was mothballed after that. **Feb. 2006**: Plans were announced to re-open Molodezhnaya in 2007–08. During this season, i.e., 2005–06, the Russians removed over 100 tons of scrap metal from the base.

Oazis Molodëzhnyj. 67°40' S, 46°52' E. An oasis, SW of Molle Glacier, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Moltke *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Picos Moltke *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Moltke Group *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Moltke Nunatak *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Moltke Nunataks. 78°58' S, 35°30' W. Also called Moltke Group. A group of 4 nunataks rising to about 500 m close to the NE end of the Filchner Ice Shelf, they trend N-S in a chain on the Luitpold Coast. In 1912, GermAE 1911–12 roughly mapped one of them in 78°20' S, 35°00' W, and Filchner named it Moltke Nunatak, for Gen. Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke (1848–1916), chief of the German General Staff and secretary of state for home affairs, 1906–14. On a 1943 USAAF chart, they appear as Moltke Nunataks, and on a 1946 Argentine chart they appear as Picos Moltke. This is not to suggest that anyone yet knew there was more than one; USAAF simply made a mistake, and the Argentines copied it. US-ACAN accepted the name Moltke Nunatak in 1947. On a 1952 Argentine chart, the named one appears as Nunatak Moltke,

and the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted that name. In Oct. 1956, the nunataks were surveyed by BCTAE, and on Nov. 12, 1957, Salta Refugio was established by the Argentines 4 km W of the nunataks. These expeditions were able to describe the feature correctly. However, on Ronne's map of 1961, the feature seems to appear as Moltke Peninsula, and on John Behrendt's map of 1962, the feature is still singularized, as Moltke Nunatak (this map reflected Mr. Behrendt's Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62). UK-APC accepted the name Moltke Nunataks on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer has Nunatak Norte (q.v.), referring to the northernmost of these nunataks. The Germans call the whole feature Moltkenunatakker.

Moltke Peninsula *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Moltkenunatakker *see* **Moltke Nunataks**

Molybdenum. Mawson was the first to find it in Antarctica. It has since been found several times.

Islote Mom. 62°58' S, 56°11' W. The largest of the Medley Rocks, in the Joinville Island group. Named by the Argentines, in association with one of the names they have used for the group, Islotes Mom.

Islotes Mom *see* **Medley Rocks**

Mom Peak. 85°27' S, 173°00' E. Rising to 3260 m, in the E part of Otway Massif, 8 km SE of Mount Petlock. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for "Antarctica Mom," i.e., Mrs Shirley Anderson (b. May 17, 1922, Perth, Australia, daughter of Manchester-born immigrant George Cleveland John Russell-Davison and his wife Katie Marion Ambrose. d. Nov. 1, 1992, San Diego), of 1059 Sapphire Street, San Diego Calif., who, in the years following 1961, wrote to thousands of American winterers in Antarctica, thus boosting morale. During World War II she had been a driver in the Australian army, then married James C. Anderson, an American, and come to live in the States.

Momchil Peak. 62°32' S, 59°41' W. Ice-covered, and rising to 620 m, in Breznik Heights, N of Zheravna Glacier, 1.8 km NE of Razgrad Peak, and 1.47 km NW of the summit of Viskyar Ridge, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Bulgarian town of Momchilgrad, which, in turn, was named for Momchil, the Bulgarian ruler of Aegean Thrace in the 14th century.

The *Momo*. French yacht, skippered by Charles and Jean-Marie Ferchaud, which visited the Antarctic Pensinula, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, in 1979-80.

Monaco. The principality which shares a border with France, it became the 47th signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, on May 31, 2007, and in Jan. 2009 its first expedition went to Antarctica — a one-man expedition led by Prince Albert II, to investigate global warming.

Cabo Mónaco *see* **Cape Monaco**

Cape Monaco. 64°43' S, 64°18' W. Forms the NW entrance point of Wylie Bay, and also the SW tip of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74, but he did not realize what it was. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Cap Albert de Monaco, a name that became Cape Albert de Monaco in English. Prince Albert I of Monaco (1848-1922) was a patron of Charcot's expedition, as well as of his next one, FrAE 1908-10. The name appears on Charcot's maps, as also does Cap A. de Monaco, and Pointe Monaco. On a British chart of 1908 it appears as Cape Albert de Monaco. On a Chilean chart of 1947, it appears as Cabo Alberto de Mónaco, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, despite the fact that it appeared on a 1963 Chilean chart as Punta Alberto de Monaco. It appears as Cape Monaco on a British chart of 1952, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Cabo Mónaco, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base N. The Chileans and Argentines, over the years, have used a few very slight variations of this name.

Pointe Monaco *see* **Cape Monaco**

Cape Monakov. 67°09' S, 48°41' E. On the SW part of Dingle Dome, on the NW coast of Sakellari Peninsula, in the area of Casey Bay, Enderby Land. The general area was photographed by ANARE in 1956, and by personnel from the *Lena*, during SovAE 1957. Named by the USSR as Mys Monakova, for S. Ye. Monakov, polar aviator who died in the Arctic. ANCA accepted the English-language translation on June 9, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Mys Monakova *see* **Cape Monakov**

Monastery Nunatak. 77°58' S, 160°35' E. A spectacular isolated nunatak at the head of Ferrar Glacier, between Mount Feather and Pivot Peak, in Victoria Land. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58 established a survey station on its summit on Jan. 16, 1958, and named it for its likeness to a Tibetan monastery. It is composed of a cap of pale sandstone, with vertical walls, standing above a horizontal base of black dolerite. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Mondai Rock *see* **Kasumi Rock**

Mondor Glacier. 63°28' S, 57°08' W. A glacier, 5.5 km long, it flows SW from the head of Depot Glacier, into Duse Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. These two glaciers fill the depression between Hope Bay and Duse Bay which marks the N limit of Tabarin Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946 and 1956. Named by FIDS in association with the French "Bal Tabarin" from literature. Tabarin and Mondor were both characters from the same book. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Cabo Moneta. 60°44' S, 44°46' W. One of the 2 capes forming the end of Mackenzie Peninsula, at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines for José Manuel Moneta. *See also* **Cabo Díaz**.

Moneta, José Manuel. Technician with the Argentine National Meteorological Service, who wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1923 and 1925, then led the wintering-over party there in 1927 and 1929. He installed the first radio station there that had a permanent connection to Buenos Aires. He wrote *Cuatro Años en las Órcadas del Sur* (1939: Editorial Peuser). From 1946 to 1948 he was secretary general of the National Antarctic Commission, and was on various international whaling commissions. In 1959 he was one of the Argentine signatories of the Antarctic Treaty.

Cap Monflier *see* **Monflier Point**

Cape Monflier *see* **Monflier Point**

Punta Monflier *see* **Monflier Point**

Monflier Point. 65°55' S, 66°04' W. At the N of the entrance to Pendleton Strait, it marks the extreme SW end of Rabot Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Cap Monflier, for Georges Monflier, lawyer, and secretary general of the Normandy Geographical Society, in Rouen, who assisted the expedition, and who arranged the reception at Rouen on their return in 1912. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1910 and 1912. On a British chart of 1914, it appears as Cape Monflier, as it does on Rymill's 1938 map of BGLE 1934-37. On a 1946 USAAF chart it appears misspelled as Cape Montflier, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Cabo Monflier. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Monflier on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Monflier Point, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name later that year. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Monflier. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Monflier, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Île Monge *see* **Monge Island**

Monge Island. 66°47' S, 141°29' E. A small, rocky island, immediately S of La Conchée, and 0.8 km NE of Cape Mousse, between Port-Martin Station and Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île Monge, for Gaspard Monge (1746-1818), French mathematician. US-ACAN accepted the English-language translation in 1962.

Monte (or Pico) Mónica *see* **Mount Monique**

Roca Mónica *see* **Monica Rock**

Monica Rock. 62°20' S, 59°44' W. A rock, rising to about 1.5 m above sea level, 1.1 km W of Cornwall Island, in English Strait, in the South Shetlands. It has 2 humps on it, and during most states of the tide, it looks like 2 islands. Charted by ChilAE 1949-50, and named by them as Roca Mónica, for the eldest daughter of

one of the officers on the expedition, 1st Lt. Venturini. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1961, and is the name listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1967. UK-APC accepted the translated name Monica Rock, on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972.

Monié, Jean. b. Dec. 27, 1816, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Roca Monigote *see* **Lay-Brother Rock**

Monte Monique *see* **Mount Monique**

Mount Monique. 69°45' S, 75°30' W. Rising to about 600 (once estimated at 750 m), with a prominent rocky N face and ice-covered S slopes, 5 km W of Marion Nunataks, on the N coast of Charcot Island. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Monique, for his second daughter, Monique (b. 1907; later Madame Allart-Charcot). It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map, and on a British chart of 1916. On a 1914 British chart it appears as Monique Mount, on Wilkins' map of 1929 as Monique Peak, on Aagaard's 1930 map as Moniquefjellet, on a 1930 British chart as Mount Monique, on a British chart of 1940 as Monique Mountain, on a 1942 USAAF chart misspelled as Monigue Mountain, on a 1946 Argentine chart as Monte Monique, on a 1947 Chilean chart translated all the way as Pico Mónica, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Monique, and on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Monte Mónica. Photographed aerially on Feb. 9, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN had accepted the name Mount Monique in 1950, and UK-APC followed on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted it in 69°55' S, 75°13' W. It was mapped from the OpHJ photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 69°32' S, 75°14' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Monique, and, today, the Argentines seem to call it Monte Mónica (which does no justice to the supposed honoree).

Sommet Monique *see* **Mount Monique**

Monique Mountain *see* **Mount Monique**

Monique Peak *see* **Mount Monique**

Islotes Monje *see* **Monk Islands**

Islote Monk *see* **Monk Islands**

Monk, Geoffrey "Geoff." b. Dec. 30, 1930, Oxford, son of Wilfred Harry Monk, a processing engraver with the *Oxford Mail* newspsper, and his wife Dorothy Jenny Agg (who died when Geoff was 8). At 15 he joined the Navy, and in 1955—10 years later—found himself back on Civvy Street. A friend saw an ad for FIDS in the *Oxford Mail*, and suggested he go for it. He motorcycled down to London in Aug. 1956, and was interviewed by Johnny Green, Bill Sloman, and Len Tyson. Later that year, one step ahead of the murderous husband of a lady he had become acquainted with, he left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, which took him to Base G, where he wintered-over in 1957 and 1958. In 1959, the *John Biscoe* picked him (and his motorcycle) up, and took him back to Port Stanley. On his way back to the UK, he and Graham Davey took a six-month motorcycling trip through South and Central America. They split up in Laredo, Texas, and Geoff made his way to Vancouver, where he got hit by a drunk driver. Then to New York by Greyhound, then on the Cunard ship *Sylvania* back to Liverpool, where he arrived on March 19, 1960. His intention was to get the required certificate to work as a radio operator on the DEW Line in the Arctic, but that fell through, and he returned to welding in Oxfordshire. He married in 1973, and lived in Banbury, Oxon. He was severely injured in a car crash, was given up for lost by the doctors, but came back to drive a commercial bus for 20 years. He ended his life on Sept. 25, 2008.

Monk Islands. 60°40' S, 45°55' W. A group of very small islands and rocks, reaching an elevation of about 7 m above sea level, 2.5 km S of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, who named the largest of the group as Munken (i.e., "the monk"). The group appears as Munken Islets on a British chart of 1916, on a 1925 British chart as Munken Islands, and on a 1930 Argentine chart as Islas Munken. The Discovery Investigations re-surveyed the group in 1933, and on their 1934 chart the group appears as Monk Islands. A British chart of 1942 has the main island as Monk Islet, and an Argentine chart of 1945 has it as Islote Monk. A British chart of 1948 has the group as Monk Islets, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. On an Argentine chart of 1952, the group appears as Islotes Monje (meaning the same thing). They were surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958, and, on July 7, 1959, the term "islet" now being out of fashion, UK-APC renamed the group as the Monk Islands, with US-ACAN following suit in 1963.

Monk Islet(s) *see* **Monk Islands**

Punta Monnier *see* **Monnier Point**

Monnier Point. 67°06' S, 64°45' W. A low, flat, and mainly ice-covered point forming the SW side of the entrance to Mill Inlet, 45 km SW of Cape Robinson, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1947, and named by FIDS that year for for Franz Ritter von Le Monnier (1856-1921), Austrian polar bibilographer with the Geographical Society of Vienna. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Baxter, but on one of their 1957 charts as Punta Monnier, a name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64.

The Monolith. 66°57' S, 163°17' E. A pinnacle rock, rising to about 77 m, broad at the base and tapering up to a point, to produce a remarkable effect on the viewer, close off the N end of the islet S of Sabrina Island, and about 2.5 km SE of Cape McNab (on Buckle Island), in the Balleny Islands. Named for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Monolith Lake. 63°54' S, 57°57' W. South of Abernethy Flats, about 2.5 km NW of Stickle Ridge, on James Ross Island. It has massive blocks of volcanic breccia on its SW side, the tallest of which is about 12 m high. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Gora Monolitnaja. 73°31' S, 68°30' E. A monolithic nunatak on the Mawson Escarpment. Named descriptively by the Russians.

El Monolito *see* **Petes Pillar**

Isla Monroe *see* **[1]Monroe Island**

[1]Monroe Island. 60°36' S, 46°03' W. The largest of the Larsen Islands, off the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. For a history of this island as part of the Larsen Islands, see **Larsen Islands**. This individual island was named in 1933 as Larsen Island, by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and it appears as such on their 1934 chart. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Isla Larsen. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1952. Renamed Monroe Island by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *James Monroe*, which anchored near here in Dec. 1821. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears as such in the 1958 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1960 Argentine chart as Isla Monroe, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

[2]Monroe Island *see* **Snow Island**

Monroe Point. 62°49' S, 61°31' W. A point, 5 km NW of Cape Conway, on the SW side of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. On a 1908 Argentine map it appears in error as Cabo Wallace (*see* **Cape Wallace**). In 1935 it was descriptively named Low Point by personnel on the *Discovery II*, but this name seems never to have been used. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC changed the name to commemorate the old name for Snow Island—i.e., Monroe Island. US-ACAN accepted this change in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Monsimet. Stoker on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. A couple of clues to this man. One is that Monsimet is a big name in Saint-Malo. Another is that a seaman signed on to the *West Harcuvar* in New York in April 1921. He was 39, Spanish (sic), and his name was A. Monsimet. Aside from that, not much of anything.

Anse Monsimet *see* **Monsimet Cove**

Caleta Monsimet *see* **Monsimet Cove**

Monsimet Cove. 62°11' S, 58°33' W. A cove, 0.8 km W of Hervé Cove, along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Monsimet, for Monsimet, one of his crew. It appears as such on Charcot's map

of 1912. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears on their 1929 chart as Monsimet Cove, a name that was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Caleta Monsimet, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Monson. 77°31' S, 143°31' W. Rising to 1555 m, 2.5 km N of Vivian Nunatak (in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land), in the SW part of the Mackay Mountains, of which group it is the highest summit. Mapped by USAS 1939–41, and remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Laurence C. Monson, III, USNR, LC-130F Hercules aircraft co-pilot during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967–68).

Monsrudnabben. 74°41' S, 11°57' W. A small nunatak in the SW part of Sivorfgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for farmer's wife Berthe Monsrud (b. 1896), who concealed Norwegian Resistance leaders. She and her husband, Jorgen (b. 1879), together with 6 sons, helped to recover air-dropped weapon containers used to fight the Nazi menace.

Montague, John Thomas. b. 1869, Hackney, London, son of wood turner Thomas Montague and his wife Margaret Elizabeth Walker. He went to sea as a ship's cook, married Elizabeth Aspinall at Poplar All Saints, on Nov. 4, 1895, and raised a family, first in Hackney, and then in East Ham. Working his way up through the cook ranks, he made chief cook by 1906, and, on July 26, 1907, at Poplar, signed on as cook aboard the *Nimrod*, for BAE 1907-09. At the end of the expedition, he was discharged at Poplar on Aug. 31, 1909. He continued to sail into the 1920s, and died in Greenwich in 1927.

Montana Bluff. 62°37' S, 60°11' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 670 m, in the central part of Bowles Ridge, next E of the S entrance of Omurtag Pass, 820 m S of Ticha Peak, 2.3 km WSW of Maritsa Peak, 1.77 km NW of Kuzman Knoll, and 3.8 km NE of Orpheus Gate, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the city of Montana, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Isla Montaner *see* **Rollet Island**

Monte Cassino. 72°19' S, 163°40' E. A peak, rising to 2270 m, at the SE side of Moawhango Névé, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64, in association with Lord Freyberg, for the famous battle. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Monteagle. 73°43' S, 165°28' E. A high, sharp peak rising to 2780 m, 16 km N of Cape Sibbald, and westward of the Lady Newnes Ice Shelf, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. It surmounts Aviator Glacier to the W, and the large cirque of Parker Glacier to the E. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for Thomas Spring Rice, 1st Baron Monteagle of Brandon (1790–1866), chancellor of the exchequer, 1835–39. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Monte Rosa *see under* **R**

Monteath Hills. 72°06' S, 166°30' E. A group of mountains in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. They are bounded by Jutland Glacier, Midway Glacier, Pearl Harbor Glacier, and Plata Glacier. The group includes Mount Crowder, Mount Tararua, and Mount Holdsworth. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, for Colin Monteath, field operations officer with the Antarctic Division, NZ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Montecchi Glacier. 72°04' S, 167°35' E. A tributary glacier flowing E from Bertalan Peak to enter Tucker Glacier just N of Mount Hazlett, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Pietrantonio Montecchi, geophysicist at McMurdo, 1966–67.

Nunatak Montecino. 66°03' S, 60°42' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Ensenada Montecinos *see* **Montecinos Cove**

Montecinos Cove. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. A small cove, E of Ferrer Point, between that point and Sotos Point, on the E coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1946–47, and named by them as Ensenada Condestable Montecinos, for Condestable Montecinos, a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, but, on a Chilean chart of 1951, it first appears in the abbreviated form Ensenada Montecinos. UK-APC accepted the translated name on May 11, 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008. Note: "Condestable" (i.e., "constable") was his rank, not his name. It indicates a gunnery deck officer.

Nunatak Montero. 66°01' S, 60°31' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Monteverdi Peninsula. 72°30' S, 71°50' W. A large, ice-covered peninsula between the Bach Ice Shelf and George VI Sound, it forms the most southerly part of Alexander Island. The S side of the peninsula was discovered and charted by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund, who traversed the entire length of George VI Sound during USAS 1939–41. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947–48, surveyed by FIDS between 1948 and 1950, and mapped by FIDS cartographers (mainly Derek Searle) from these efforts. Searle plotted it in 72°30' S, 72°00' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the Italian composer Claudio Monteverdi (1568–1643). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Fondeadero Montevideo. 62°10' S, 58°32' W. A small recess in the coastline S of Ezcurra Inlet, with a hill standing at the SW, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It provided an anchorage for FrAE 1908–10, and was named for the Uruguayan capital, which assisted that expedition so greatly, as it has assisted hundreds of expeditions. Whether it was named by Charcot or by the Chileans, it is difficult to determine from the Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also use the term.

Cape Montflier *see* **Monflier Point**

Glaciar Montgolfier *see* **Montgolfier Glacier**

Montgolfier Glacier. 64°47' S, 62°15' W. Flows NW into Piccard Cove, between Rozier Glacier and Woodbury Glacier, in Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for French paper-makers Joseph-Michel Montgolfier (1740–1810) and his brother, Étienne-Jacques Montgolfier (1745–1799), inventors of the hot-air balloon (1782–83), with Joseph being the balloonist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Montgolfier.

Montgomerie Glacier. 83°47' S, 166°55' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Montgomery Glacier. A narrow tributary glacier, 16 km long (the New Zealanders say 30 km long), on the N side of Mount Bell, it flows N along the W side of Hampton Ridge, in the Queen Alexandra Range, to enter Lennox-King Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, for John Montgomerie, assistant surveyor with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Montgomery, Thomas Towell "Tom." b. Aug. 22, 1925, Cleveland, O., son of salesman Robert Leo Montgomery and his wife Alethe Towell. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1942, served in the Pacific during World War II, married Rose Campbell on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1946, and and was in the Atlantic on the *Benham* in 1955 when he saw the notice for volunteers to go to Antarctica. He went back to Washington, DC, for training with Task Force 43, and then, by now attached to the Seabees, he sailed on the *Atka* to Christchurch, NZ, and then on to McMurdo Sound in the austral summer of 1955–56 as part of OpDF I, helped build the base, and wintered-over there. On Nov. 20, 1956, as one of the first Seabee party, he flew to the Pole in the *Que Sera Sera* piloted by Gus Shinn, as the radioman who helped build South Pole Station (q.v.). He was one of the last group to leave the Pole, flying back to McMurdo on Jan. 4, 1957, then to NZ, then to Australia, and then back home. He retired in 1964, but was called back in 1966 for Vietnam, and finally retired in 1968. For the next 20 years he worked for Sears Roebuck, then retired in Florida.

Montgomery Glacier *see* **Montgomerie Glacier**

Lago Monti. 74°59' S, 162°30' E. A lake with permanent ice covering, 185 m above sea level, and measuring 110 by 100 m, 1 km NE of Mount Gerlache, behind Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera, during ItAE

1988–89. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for Prof. Rina Monti, Italian zoologist and limnologist.

Punta Monti. 63°18' S, 57°43' W. A point on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, immediately SE across the water from the Kevin Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Roca(s) Montiel *see* **Northtrap Rocks**

Montigny Glacier. 71°05' S, 163°24' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing E in the Bowers Mountains, and at its terminus coalesces with Irwin Glacier (from the S), with which it enters the larger Graveson Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Raymond J. Montigny, glaciologist who studied Meserve Glacier in 1966–67.

Île Montravel *see* **Montravel Rock**

Îlot Montravel *see* **Montravel Rock**

Islote Montravel *see* **Montravel Rock**

Roca Montravel *see* **Montravel Rock**

Roche(r) Montravel *see* **Montravel Rock**

Montravel, Louis-François-Marie Tardy de *see under* **Tardy**

Montravel Rock. 63°09' S, 58°02' W. A rock, rising to about 12 m above sea level, about 17.5 km NNW of Cape Legoupil, off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and charted on Feb. 28, 1938 by FrAE 1837–40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Roche Montravel, for Louis Tardy de Montravel (*see under* Tardy). It appears as such on the expedition's chart, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. On the expedition chart of 1842 it appears as Îlot Montravel, and in 1851 Vincendon-Dumoulin refers to it as Île Montravel. On a Spanish chart of 1861 it appears as Roca Montravel, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Montravel Felsen. On a British chart of 1901 it appears as Montravel Rock. It was re-surveyed by FrAE 1908–10, and appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Rocher Montravel. In Oct. 1946, Fids from Base D charted it in 63°15' S, 57°41' W, confusing it with (what later became known as) Nomad Rock (q.v. for details). It appears thus on their 1949 chart. The situation was corrected, and accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. ChilAE 1946–47 surveyed it, and it appears on their 1948 chart as "Isla Teniente Paredes (Montravel)," and on a 1951 Chilean chart shortened and pluralized to "Islotes Paredes (Montravel)." It is not quite clear who this Paredes was. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Roca Montravel. Today the Chileans call it Islote Montravel.

Mount Montreuil. 73°04' S, 166°11' E. Rising to 2680 m, along the N side of Gair Glacier, 13.5 km E of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Paul L. Montreuil, biologist at McMurdo, 1964–65.

Île Montrol *see* **Montrol Rock**

Rocas Montrol *see* **Montrol Rock**, **Northtrap Rocks**

Montrol Rock. 62°58' S, 56°21' W. The larger of two rocks which are surrounded by a shallow deep that extends for about 1.5 km in all directions, 8 km NW of the NW point of d'Urville Island, E of Cape Juncal (which is on d'Urville Island), in the Joinville Island group. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1938, by FrAE 1837–40, the big rock was named by Dumont d'Urville as Île Montrol, for François de Mongin de Montrol, French journalist and politician. It appears as such on his 1838 map, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. The group was further charted by Ross in 1842–43. The big rock appears as Isla Montrol on an 1861 Spanish chart, as Montrol Island on a 1901 British chart, as Montrol Rock on a 1942 USAAF chart and a 1945 British chart, and as Roca Montrol on a 1947 Chilean chart. The group appears as Montrol Rocks on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The name Montrol Rock was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. The group was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. On an Argentine chart of 1957, the group appears as Rocas Montrol, and the big rock as Roca Pico, named for Gen. Blas José Pico (1782–1868), Argentine soldier who fought in the War of Independence. The group appears on an Argentine chart of 1959 as Rocas Pico, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The group was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61, the big rock appears as Montrol Rock on a British chart of 1962, that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1965, and it appears as such in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Rocas Montrol, for the group. *See also* **Northtrap Rocks**.

Montserat, Francis *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Islote Montufar *see* **Montufar Island**

Montufar Island. 62°26' S, 59°45' W. A triangular island, 0.3 km E of Dee Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians in 1990, as Islote Montufar, for a member of the 2nd Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition, who had an accident in early 1990, while building Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Sept. 19, 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Acantilado Montura *see* **Cordón Fehrman**

Île Montura *see* **Saddle Island**

Isla Montura *see* **Saddle Island**

The Monument. 63°44' S, 57°53' W. An isolated rock pillar, rising to 495 m, and looking like a monument, on the NW side of Red Island, and level with the main summit of the island, which is in Prince Gustav Channel, 3 km S of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in 1903, by SwedAE 1901–04. Charted and named by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945. UK-APC accepted the descriptive name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Monument Nunataks. 72°35' S, 162°15' E. A group of nunataks, N of Sculpture Mountain, in the upper part of Rennick Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63, for the numerous pinnacles and odd-shaped projections resembling monuments here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Monument Rocks. 64°01' S, 60°57' W. A group of rocks, the highest rising to an elevation of 55 m above sea level, in the entrance to Curtiss Bay, 6 km NE of Cape Sterneck, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted and named descriptively by James Hoseason in 1824. They appear on Powell's chart of 1829, and on a British chart of 1838. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. They appear on an American chart of 1963. The Argentines call them Rocas Monumento. The Chileans call them Rocas Macera, for engineer Capitán de corbeta Emilio Macera Dellarossa (*see* **Caleta Acosta**, under **A**).

Rocas Monumento *see* **Monument Rocks**

Monuments *see* **Stewart Stacks**

Cape Moody *see* **Moody Point**

Mount Moody. 71°31' S, 162°52' E. Rising to 2040 m, 8 km SE of Carnes Crag, in the NW part of the Lanterman Range (in fact, it is the westernmost peak in the range), in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64, for Lt. Daniel Major Moody, USN, of VX-6, who flew support flights for the expedition (*see also* **Moody Nunatak**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Point Moody *see* **Moody Point**

Punta Moody *see* **Moody Point**

Moody, Edward Lester "Ed." b. Feb. 17, 1911, Tamworth, NH, son of farm manager Lester E. Moody and his wife Mary. Ed grew up on a farm in Tamworth, and, at 12, began making sledges, learning from Arthur Walden. He became an engineer, and was a dog driver on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933–35, wintering-over in 1934 at Little America. On Jan. 8, 1941, in Manchester, he joined the Army as a private, soon made sergeant, and for part of World War II was in Greenland with Joe Healy. He and his wife Dot lived in Rochester, NH, where Ed continued to make sledges, many of them winners in famous Arctic races, until he died on Sept. 28, 1994.

Moody, William *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Moody Glacier. 84°30' S, 165°48' E. Between Martin Ridge and the Adams Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range, it flows S into Barwick Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for P.R. Moody, USN, construction electrician at McMurdo in 1963.

Moody Island. 77°20' S, 149°12' W. Ice-covered and 16 km long, it lies between Kizer Island and Steventon Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ed Moody.

Moody Nunatak. 83°07' S, 159°30' E. A prominent, isolated nunatak at the E side of Marsh Glacier, 6 km W of Bartrum Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered by NZGSAE 1964–65, and named by them for Lt. Daniel Moody (*see also* **Mount Moody**), who flew the southern party of this expedition in and out of the field. NZ-APC accepted the name,

and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, with ANCA doing likewise on Aug. 10, 1966.

Moody Peak. 78°22' S, 158°35' E. A peak with precipitous S and E faces, rising to over 1800 m, it marks the N limit of the Boomerang Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Junior L. Moody, USN, aviation bosun's mate in charge of loading and offloading aircraft at McMurdo, in 1959-60. ANCA accepted the name.

Moody Point. 63°18' S, 55°05' W. It forms the E end of Joinville Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted on Dec. 30, 1842, by RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross for Lieutenant Governor Richard Clement Moody (1813-1887), first governor of the Falkland Islands, 1841-49. It appears on Ross's 1847 chart. On Robertson's chart of 1893 (Dundee Whaling Expedition), it appear as Cape Ross, named for its discoverer. However, on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Cap Moody, and as Kap Moody on Nordenskjöld's 1904 chart of SwedAE 1901-04. On Irízar's 1904 Argentine map it appears as Point Moody, but on his 1907 map it appears as Punta Moody. It appears as Moody Point on a 1937 British chart, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 63°18' S, 54°59' W. On an Argentine chart of 1953, it appears as Punta Rara (i.e., "rare point"), a name the Argentines use to this day. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953, and in 1956-57 was photographed aerially by FIDASE. The Chileans call it Punta Moody.

Bahía Moon *see* **Moon Bay**

Moon Bay. 62°35' S, 60°00' W. A bay, 11 km wide, it recedes 6 km between Edinburgh Hill and Renier Point, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its coasts are formed by glaciers and ice cliffs which fall off sharply to the sea, and from which icebergs and debris continually discharge. Discovered before 1821, and roughly charted by early sealers as Elephant Bay, after the elephant seal. It appears as such in Palmer's log of Dec. 1, 1820. On Weddell's 1825 map, it appears as Maggys Cove, and on Powell's 1831 chart as Maggy's Cove. Recharted in 1935 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, who named it Moon Bay, in association with nearby Half Moon Island. It appears as such on their charts of 1935 and 1937. It appears as Half-moon Bay on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bahía Luna, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Bahía Moon. Moon Bay was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Puerto Luna, but the name Bahía Luna was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Luna Bay weather station is here, belonging to Argentina.

Moon Island *see* **Half Moon Island**

Mount Mooney. 86°34' S, 145°48' W. Also called Mount English. A ridge-shaped mountain rising to 2850 m between Albanus Glacier and Scott Glacier, just N of the La Gorce Mountains, where it rises above the middle of Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for writer and educator James Elliott Mooney (1901-1968), who assisted this and later Byrd expeditions. Mooney was subsequently president of the University of Tampa, and in 1957, just before Byrd died, assisted the admiral in drafting the legislation necessary to bring a central Antarctic repository into being, and, thus, from 1959 to 1965, was deputy U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Moonie. 70°13' S, 65°07' E. Just S of Mount Dart, and 1.5 km W of Mount Cardell, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA in 1971, for Pat Moonie. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Moonie, Patrick John "Pat." b. July 28, 1936. Radio operator-in-charge at Mawson Station for the winters of 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1975. In 1967 he was part of the traverse to the Gustav Bull Mountains. In 1969 he was a member of the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party.

Moonie Nunatak. 67°54' S, 66°13' E. A small nunatak, about 1 km E of Jaques Nunatak, and about 5.6 km S of Mount Kennedy, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1959. The position of this nunatak was fixed by John Manning, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1967, during the Mawson-Church Mountain tellurometer traverse. Named by ANCA for Pat Moonie (q.v.), who assisted in the traverse.

Moonie Skerry. 66°55' S, 57°18' E. The central of the Rigel Skerries, off the coast of Kemp Land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1986, for Pat Moonie (q.v.), leader of the dog sledge party that established a depot on the island in 1975.

Cape Moonlight *see* **Moonlight Point**

Moonlight Point. 61°27' S, 55°56' W. The NW point of Aspland Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Cape Moonlight by the British Joint Services Expedition canoeing from O'Brien Island to Aspland Island, on Jan. 3, 1977, because the point appeared silhouetted against a full moon. It appears on Chris Furse's 1979 map of that expedition. UK-APC accepted the name Moonlight Point on June 11, 1980, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Moonlight Range *see* **Athos Range**

Bukhta Moora *see* **Stevenson Cove**

Cape Moore. 70°56' S, 167°54' E. A dark headland at the E end of Tapsell Foreland which forms the NW side of the entrance to Smith Inlet, 24 km southeastward of Cape Dayman, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Lt. Thomas E.L. Moore. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Moore. 80°25' S, 97°45' W. An isolated mountain, 2270 m above sea level, it rises 305 m above the surrounding snow surface, 13 km N of Mount Woollard, and 240 km W of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered on Feb. 4, 1958, by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, and named by them for Lt. John P. Moore. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Moore, Arthur. Able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1935-37, and bosun's mate on the same vessel, 1937-39.

Moore, Barrington Lungley "Barry." b. Nov. 25, 1901, India, only son of Lt. Col. Harry Alexander Moore, of the 36th Sikhs. In 1930 he was a lieutenant. On Aug. 8, 1931, as a lieutenant commander on the *Norfolk*, he married Mary Edith (known as Jane) Conway, in London, and they lived in Taunton, Devon. From June 9 to May 19, 1944 he was skipper of the *Slinger*. He was captain of the *Nigeria*, in Antarctic waters in 1947-48. He retired, and married again, in 1951, to Mrs. Mary Magniac (née Stokes), and died on April 5, 1985, in Bideford, Devon.

Moore, David Peter. b. Aug. 30, 1934, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, son of gas engineer David George Moore and his wife Edith Turnage. He left school in 1950, worked in the offices of Shell Tankers, and then did his national service in the RAF, in Germany, training as a radio operator. In 1955, upon being demobbed, his girlfriend, Charlotte Hamilton, saw an ad for FIDS in the *Evening Standard*, he was accepted, as a radio operator, and left Southampton in very late Dec. 1955, on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo, and then Port Stanley, where he transferred to the old *John Biscoe*, which took him to South Georgia, then on to Base B, Base D, Base F, Base N, and Base O, unloading stores and men along the way, and all the time looking for a site for the new Base W, which they eventually found on Detaille Island. Here he wintered-over in 1956, the youngest man on base. In Jan. 1957 the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the base, and a short while later the new *John Biscoe* came to pick up the Fids, taking them to various FIDS bases (the Fids were employed as supernumeraries while on board ship during these island hops; this meant they worked whenever and at whatever it was deemed necessary). Then to South Georgia, back to Port Stanley, and from there, via Tristan da Cunha, and St. Helena, back to the UK (still on the new *John Biscoe*). He couldn't face an office, so he worked on a farm for a year, then in Sept. 1958 began a year's study at the Essex Agricultural College, at Writtle. In 1959 he married Charlotte, and then went into farming in the Midlands, working mostly in pig husbandry. In 1968 his health was beginning to suffer, and he moved into the insurance adjusting business, working with farms, but, by 1974, working mostly in the Watford area, he found that much of his work consisted of dealing with London claims, and he was taken on as a risk assessor, working for a company that dealt with Lloyd's of London. He left that job in 1999, but in 1997 had already begun his own company,

dealing direct with Lloyd's. He finally retired to Radlett, Herts.

Moore, George. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a cook, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961. He married Kate. He died on Nov. 10, 2008, sitting in front of his favorite chair while watching TV.

Moore, James Inglis. b. Sept, 18, 1911, North Bierley, Yorks, son of Major Sydney Moore, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, and his wife Charlotte Rosa Hall. After Cambridge, he was in the Arctic in 1932. In 1934 he married Frances Elizabeth (known as Elizabeth) Creswick (*see* **Creswick Peaks**), and immediately became 2nd engineer and surveyor on the *Penola* during BGLE 1934-37, and became an expert sledger. He moved to Pretoria, South Africa, and during World War II was a major with the South African Engineers in Abyssinia, and later with the Eighth Army from the time of El-Alamein. After the war he was chief mechanical engineer to the Kenyan government, and in 1964 retired to Cornwall, where he died on March 8, 1989.

Moore, John Pinkney. b. 1928, Lenoir, NC, son of farmer Pinkney Hardie Moore (known as Hardie) and his wife Effie Ethel Bryant. He graduated from NC State in 1948, and joined the U.S. Naval Reserve, becoming a lieutenant (jg) on the *Atka*. He flew his helicopter into the ice during a whiteout while part of the U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1954-55, at Kainan Bay, on Jan. 22, 1955, and died the same day.

Moore, Robert Rouse. b. Aug. 3, 1904. A graduate of the Naval Academy, he married Katherine Hope Nicholson. Captain of the *Mount Olympus* during OpHJ 1946-47. He died on June 2, 1965, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Moore, Thomas Edward Laws. b. 1817, Brompton, Kent. RN midshipman on the *Terror*, during the Ross Expedition 1839-43. After marrying Emma Jane Taplen in Devon in 1843, he was back in southern waters in 1844-45, this time as a lieutenant, and skipper of the *Pagoda*, which reached 67°50' S. In 1847-48 he was in the Arctic, as captain of the *Plover*, looking for the lost Sir John Franklin, and on Jan. 11, 1848 was promoted to the rank of commander. He was governor of the Falkland Islands, 1855-62, and Emma Jane died in Stanley on April 9, 1859. He married again, in London, in 1865, to Eliza Waghorn, and retired as a rear admiral in 1866. He died in East Stonehouse, Devon, on April 30, 1872.

Moore, William. 1st mate on the *Eliza Scott* during the Balleny Expedition, 1838-39. He was a married man with children.

Moore Bay *see* **Moore Embayment**

Moore Dome. 74°20' S, 111°20' W. An ice dome, circular in plan, and of 24 km extent, rising to about 700 m, and forming the NW portion of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Capt. Robert G. Moore, U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Burton Island*, which, during OpDF 75 (i.e., 1974-75), operated in the areas of the Ross Sea, Pine Island Bay, and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Moore Embayment. 78°45' S, 165°00' E. Also called Moore Bay. A large, ice-filled embayment between Shults Peninsula and Minna Bluff, along the NW side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Admiral Sir Arthur Moore (1847-1934), naval commander-in-chief at Cape Town, who was of enormous help in getting the *Discovery* fixed up, by placing the resources of the Cape's naval dockyard at the expedition's disposal before it went on to NZ and then Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Moore Island. 69°40' S, 68°39' W. The largest of the Rhyolite Islands, in the W part of the group, close off the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, at George VI Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Donald E. Moore, lab manager at Palmer Station, for the winter of 1968, and the summer of 1968-69.

Moore Mountains. 83°21' S, 160°45' E. A small but conspicuous group of mountains immediately N of New Year Pass, and bordering Marsh Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered on Dec. 26, 1957, by the NZ Southern Party of BCTAE, who named them for Sydney-born Richard Douglas "Dick" Moore (b. 1903), general manager of the Bank of New Zealand, and treasurer of the Ross Sea Committee for BCTAE. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Moore Peak. 77°31' S, 168°27' E. Rising to about 2500 m on the W slope of Mount Terror, on Ross Island, the peak is about 2.5 km SW of the summit of Mount Terror, and 1.5 km S of Mount Sutherland. Named by Phil Kyle for James A. Moore, a member of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology team on Mount Erebus in the 1983-84 and 1985-86 field seasons. He completed his masters thesis on the geology of Mount Erebus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Moore Pinnacle. 80°13' S, 156°49' E. A solitary peak rising to 2650 m, in the S part of Mount Olympus, in the Britannia Range. In association with Mount Olympus and Byrd Glacier, it was named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Capt. Robert Moore.

Moore Point. 70°30' S, 67°53' W. A rocky point surmounted by a small peak rising to about 460 m, it fronts the E side of George VI Sound and marks the N side of the mouth of Meiklejohn Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for James I. Moore. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955.

Mount Moore Pyramid *see* **Moore Pyramid**

Moore Pyramid. 70°18' S, 65°08' E. A snow-covered mountain resembling a pyramid, 1.5 km NW of Mount Wishart, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Allan Linden Moore, of Niddrie, Vic., radio operator at Mawson Station in 1963 and 1965 (the latter season as radio operator-in-charge). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. A summer field station was opened here by the Australians in 1971-72, and was run until 1974. It is reported that the Russians call the feature Mount Moore Pyramid, which, though possible, seems unlikely.

Moore Ridge. 73°07' S, 161°45' E. The most northerly ridge of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Bruce F. Moore (b. Jan. 14, 1941, Port Townsend, Wash. d. July 2, 2009, Florida), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1958 and was a VX-6 photographer at McMurdo in 1966. He retired in 1988, as a lieutenant commander.

Moores, Prince B. b. 1800, Mass. He moved to Nantucket as a whaler, married Sarah Dexter there on Sept. 10, 1815, and was captain of the *George Porter*, in the South Shetlands, 1821-22. He was still living in Nantucket in 1830, but also had a place in Worcester, Mass. By 1835 he was living in Vassalboro, Maine, and was still there in 1850, working as a tanner.

Moores Peak. 62°41' S, 60°20' W. Rising to about 370 m on the W side of False Bay, near the head of that bay, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Prince B. Moores. US-ACAN accepted the name. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Moorey, George. Midshipman on the *Adventure* during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75.

Mooring Point. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. On the W side of Factory Cove, on the S side of Borge Bay, between Drying Point and Knife Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers in the area. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Moos Inseln *see* **Moss Islands**

Moosbach. 62°09' S, 58°57' W. A little stream running into See-Elefanten Bucht, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Punta Moot *see* **Moot Point**

Moot Point *see* **Redondo Point**

Moraine Bay. 68°36' S, 78°02' E. A bay, 700 m by 1 km, in the shape of an oblong, on the N side of Ellis Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA.

Moraine Bluff. 78°46' S, 162°12' E. Rising to 930 m (the New Zealanders say 609 m), on the E side of Skelton Glacier, N of Red Dike Bluff. Surveyed in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE, who named it for the long morainic strip which extends from the foot of the bluff to Skelton Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Moraine Canyon. 86°09' S, 157°30' W. A canyon, 13 km long, and with very steep rock walls, it indents the N part of the Nilsen Plateau just W of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for the glacial moraine which completely covers the floor of the canyon.

Moraine Corrie *see* **Khufu Corrie**

Moraine Corrie Valley *see* **Khufu Corrie**

Moraine Cove. 68°35' S, 67°08' W. A small cove at the N end of Mikkelsen Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. A moraine descends to this cove from the SW end of Pavie Ridge. In 1947, Robert L. Nichols, part of RARE 1947-48, examined the geology in this area and gave the name Moraine Point to the end of the moraine. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. The name was re-applied to this cove, by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1956. The Argentines call it Caleta Morena (which means the same thing).

[1]**Moraine Point**. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A small morainic promontory (hence the name given by the Poles in 1980) on the E coast of Keller Peninsula, at Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

[2]**Moraine Point** *see* **Moraine Cove**

Moraine Ridge. 72°18' S, 168°03' E. A small ridge in the NE part of the Cartographers Range, in Victoria Land, it descends to the SW flank of Tucker Glacier, just S of the junction of that glacier with Pearl Harbor Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Moraine Strait. 78°12' S, 165°48' E. A strait on the McMurdo Ice Shelf that trends N-S between (on the W) Brown Peninsula, Mount Discovery, and Minna Bluff, and (on the E) Black Island. The surface of the strait, especially the N part between Brown Peninsula and Black Island, is noteworthy for the presence of broad moraine belts that obscure much of the ice, and suggest the name. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04. Named by US-ACAN in 1999. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Moraine Valley. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A valley, about 1.2 km long, and filled with morainic debris, it drains S-N into Cemetery Bay, E of Orwell Glacier, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. In summer, a stream, fed by the ice slopes at its S end, runs in this valley. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Moraines. Piles of rocky rubbish deposited glacially. There are 3 types of moraine: 1. lateral moraine — this is material derived from the sides of valleys. 2. median moraines — this is rubble carried on top of a glacier. 3. terminal moraines — this is rubble from the bed of a glacier, and pushed along in front of it.

Islotes Morales. The SE sub-group of the Wideopen Islands, N of Joinville Island. Charted by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them for José Martín Morales, an able seaman on the *Uruguay*, 1903-04. This feature appears on an Argentine chart of 1957.

Morales Peak. 86°15' S, 126°22' E. A peak rising from the S part of Metavolcanic Mountain, just E of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Tommy S. Morales, Jr. (b. Feb. 15, 1937, Pecos, Tex. d. April 4, 2003, Pecos), USN, radioman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Morall, Alexander Gordon "Alec." b. Dec. 3, 1865, Dundee, son of hawker Daniel Morall and his wife Margaret Gordon. He went to sea in the 1880s, and became an able seaman and ship's carpenter. He was an able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Moran, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Moran Bluff. 74°23' S, 132°37' W. A steep coastal bluff close W of Mathewson Point, on the N side of Shepard Island, along the edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. Visited by the *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Gerald F. Moran, USN, construction mechanic who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1965, and at Plateau Station in 1968, and who summered-over at Byrd Station in 1969-70.

Moran Buttress. 85°31' S, 125°38' W. A steep bluff, over 2600 m above sea level, 3 km S of Koopman Peak, it forms a major projection between Davisville Glacier and Quonset Glacier, along the N wall of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Clifford D. Moran, USN, aircraft pilot during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Moran Glacier. 69°14' S, 70°16' W. A glacier, 16 km long, joined at the S side by Walter Glacier, it flows E into Schokalsky Bay, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by FIids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Clifford D. Moran, USN, VXE-6 aircraft pilot during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Moränenbach. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A little stream flowing on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Morava Peak. 63°44' S, 58°28' W. Rising to 966 m, in the NE extremity of Trakiya Heights, 1.72 km NE of Mount Daimler, 4.94 km E of Irakli Peak, and 6.1 km SSW of Gigen Peak, it surmounts Russell East Glacier to the N and E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Morava, in northern Bulgaria.

Mørch, Jens Andreas. b. Sept. 8, 1859, Skauger, Sem, Norway, son of farmer Morten M. Mørch and his wife Elise. He became a whaling engineer, and in 1906 was working at the Alexandra Whaling Company's station at Collafirth, in the Shetlands (Scotland). He was in Antarctica about 1912, and found parasites on humpback whales, which he pickled in formalin. He died in 1915.

Ostrov Mordinova *see* **Elephant Island**

Mordrins Island *see* **Elephant Island**

Ostrov Mordvinova *see* **Elephant Island**

More, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

More, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Moreau, Pierre. b. May 12, 1825, at Pantin, France. At the age of 12 he was cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40, and was still only 12 when he went to Antarctica, one of the youngest adults ever in Antarctica. He died at Hobart, on Dec. 21, 1839, aged 14.

Moreland Nunatak. 81°15' S, 87°05' W. An isolated nunatak, about 24 km W of the Pirrit Hills. Mapped by USGS from 1961 USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for William B. "Bill" Moreland, meteorologist-in-charge at Little America in the winter of 1957.

Morelli Glacier. 72°59' S, 102°38' W. In the W part of King Peninsula, about 28 km SE of Cape Waite, it flows NE to the Abbot Ice Shelf, in Peacock Sound. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Panfilo S. Morelli (b. 1937), glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1961-62.

Morelli Ridge. 77°36' S, 162°16' E. A ridge, 4.2 km long, extending N from Hoehn Peak into the upper part of Bartley Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Frank A. Morelli, of the Bioscience and Planetary Section, at the Jet Propulsion Lab, who studied the surface distribution of microorganisms in soils of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, in the 1970-71 field season. In 1973-74 he was a member of the environmental monitoring team for the Dry Valley Drilling Project. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Moremore Nunataks. 77°19' S, 160°27' E. A group of nunataks, 3 km long, immediately W of McSaveney Spur and Mount Bastion, on the plateau of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006. Apparently, "moremore" is a Maori word meaning "bald head."

Caleta Morena *see* **Moraine Cove**

Isla Morency *see* **Morency Island**

Islote Morency *see* **Morency Island**

Morency, Anthony Joseph Leo "Moe." b. June 28, 1908, Manville, RI, as Antoine Morency, son of clerk (later stonemason) Léon (later called Leo) Morency and his wife Eugénie (later called Virginia), both French Canadians from Saint-Pascal, Quebec. American gravity physicist, a sergeant with the Fourth Armored Division, who served as tractor driver and communications man at East Base during USAS 1939-41. On Sept. 30, 1942, he married Oletta N. Montgomery, and re-enlisted in the Army on March 20, 1943. He also took part in OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1957 served at Byrd Station. He died on Aug. 9, 1984, in Jefferson Co., Colo., and was buried in Riverside, Calif. Oletta died in 2001.

Morency Island. 71°02' S, 61°09' W. A high island of uncovered rock, 1.5 km long, emerging from the mantle of ice close W of Steele Island, 16 km NW of Cape Bryant, and 20 km SE of Cape Sharbonneau, off the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and surveyed aerially and from the ground in Dec. 1940, by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them for Anthony Morency. It appears on a USAAF chart of 1942, plotted in 71°02' S, 61°15' W. On an Argentine chart of 1946, it seems to appear as Isla Sharbonneau, named for Charlie Sharbonneau of USAS (there must be an error involved here; the Argentines would have no vested interest in deliberately naming a feature for Charles Willie, especially when the feature already had the name of another USAS member; the only way this makes any sort of sense is if it were confused with Cape Sharbonneau). In Nov. 1947, it was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Morency. On Jan. 28, 1953, UK-APC accepted the name Morency Islet, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On an Argentine chart of 1958, it appears as Islote Morency, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC dropped the term "islet," and renamed it Morency Island. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Morency Islet *see* **Morency Island**

Dolina Morennaja. 70°43' S, 66°25' E. A valley on the W side of Mount Trott, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Sopka Morennaja *see* **Morennaya Hill**

Morennaya *see* **Morennaya Hill**

Morennaya Hill. 66°34' S, 93°00' E. A small hill, rising to 40 m, 1.5 km SW of Mabus Point and Mirnyy Station, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered by AAE 1911-14. Named Sopka Morennaja, or simply Morennaja (name also seen as Morennaya — meaning "morainic") by SovAE 1956. US-ACAN accepted the English-language translation in 1961.

Ozero Morennoe. 70°32' S, 68°48' E. A lake, N of Jetty Peninsula, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Morennye. 71°04' S, 71°46' E. A group of nunataks, NE of Foster Nunatak, in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Île Moreno *see* **Diamonen Island, Moreno Rock**

Isla Moreno *see* **Auguste Island**

Islote Moreno *see* **Diamonen Island, Moreno Rock**

Point Moreno. 60°45' S, 44°42' W. At the E side of the entrance to the small cove at the head of Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for Francisco Pascasio "Perito" Moreno (1852-1919), almost legendary Argentine scientist and explorer, and director of the Museo de la Plata. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Punta Moreno, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears as Point Moreno on their 1934 chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. *See also* **Obrecht Pyramid**.

[1]**Punta Moreno** *see* **Point Moreno**

[2]**Punta Moreno**. 62°35' S, 59°54' W. A point on the N side of Half Moon Island, opposite the tiny Islote Girardi, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Moreno Island *see* **Moreno Rock**

Moreno Rock. 64°05' S, 61°18' W. A rock, rising to an elevation of 50 m (the Chileans say 30 m), in Gerlache Strait, S of Diamonen Island, 11 km WSW of Cape Sterneck, between that cape and Two Hummock Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Roughly charted on Jan. 24, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, when a landing was made, and named by de Gerlache as Île Moreno, for Francisco P. Moreno (*see* **Point Moreno**). It appears on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of that expedition's maps as Moreno Island, as it does on a 1901 British chart. Over the years, there was confusion between this rock and Diamonen Island (q.v.). Moreno Rock was sketched by Lester and Bagshawe during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. US-ACAN accepted the name Moreno Rock in 1952. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, by comparing these photos with charts and other findings by previous expeditions, FIDS cartographers were able to sort out the confusion between this rock and Diamonen Island. UK-APC accepted the name Moreno Rock on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN accepted the new situation. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. ArgAE 1956-57 named it Islote Pastore, for Capitán de fragata Juan B. Pastore, of the Argentine Navy. Also, on a 1957 Argentine chart, it appears pluralized, as Islotes Pastores (sic). It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Islote Vío, for Claudio Vío, a naval officer on the *Primero de Mayo*, during ChilAE 1943, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Punta Moreton *see* **Moreton Point**

Moreton, Harold Vale. b. July 29, 1901, Lydd, Kent, son of Birmingham navy man Godfrey Thomas Moreton and his wife Caroline Pittard. He entered Dartmouth at 11, and joined the RN in 1916 as a signalman, but was invalided out in 1926. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, and a bosun's mate on the same vessel, 1931-35. He was gunner with 532 Coast Regiment Royal Artillery during World War II, and after the war went back to the research ships, being promoted to bosun in 1950, and retiring in 1970. He died in 1982.

Moreton Point. 60°37' S, 46°02' W. A point, 1.5 km N of Return Point, it forms the N entrance point of Fulmar Bay, at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821. It appears on Powell's 1824 chart with the unlikely name of Cap Ouest (i.e., French for "west cape"). Charted again by personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1933, and named by them for Harold Moreton. It appears on their 1934 chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1945 Argentine chart it appears as Punta Moreton, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Mount Morgagni *see* **Mount Cabeza**

Mount Morgan. 76°53' S, 143°34' W. A mountain, 8 km NE of Mount Swan, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41, and named for Charles Gill Morgan. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Morgan, Charles Gill. b. June 22, 1906, Dallas, Tex., son of Alabamian school teacher and later bank cashier Joseph Morgan and his school principal wife Frances. Geophysicist and geologist who went south on the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35, and who was one of the shore party during the winter-over of 1934. On Jan. 24, 1941, at Bronxville, NY, he married Carolyn Leonard Good, and they settled in Houston, where Morgan was head of an engineering company. He served with the U.S. Army in World War II, and later became a consultant in geophysics and geology, and president of the Atlas Land Company, in Dallas, which is where he died, on Aug. 8, 1980.

Morgan, Cyril Victor "Vic." b. Aug. 30, 1934. Senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1963. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1960. He should have a feature named after him, a ridge, perhaps, and he does — McLean Ridge (q.v. and sic). There is no Morgan Ridge, not named after him anyway. Mr. Morgan died in 1998. The name McLean Ridge appears on the 1:100,000 and the 1:1 million Australian topographic maps, in the Australian gazetteers, the U.S. gazetteer and all the other gazetteers of the world. In 2009, when informed of the error, AANMC (ANCA"s successor) swung into action, proposed a change to Morgan Ridge, and informed all other mapping authorities. However, as there is already a Morgan Ridge in the Prince Charles Mountains, this proposal will be rejected, and Vic Morgan will, in due time, give his name to some other feature. However, by 2011 nothing had happened.

Morgan, Ebenezer B. Captain of the Stonington sealer *Herald*, in the South Shetlands, 1844-45.

Morgan, Geoffrey Francis "Geoff." They called him "Strider." b. May 15, 1939, Sunshine, Vic. Senior diesel mechanic and 2nd-in-command at Davis Station in 1974, plant inspector at Mawson Station in 1976. He later changed his last name to Holbery-Morgan.

Morgan, Ivor Protheroe. b. Aug. 3, 1937, London, son of Welsh-speaking parents, dairyman John Morgan and his wife Elizabeth Jones. He was sent to Cardiganshire for part of the war. He did 2 years national service in the RAF, as an

officer, and then studied science at the University of Bristol (he was there with Dave Nash). He was recruited for FIDS in 1961 by Bill Sloman, as a surveyor, took a course in surveying under Alfred Stephenson at Imperial College, London, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base E in 1962 and at Base T in 1963, going back to Port Stanley on the *Protector* on one occasion between winters. In 1964 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and take him home. In 1965, in Germany, he married schoolteacher Bärbel Deckermann. He had joined Alcan, and in 1969 moved with them to Montreal. Having a doctorate from Harvard, he was a professor of business administration at Boston University, and in Lausanne and Barcelona, and now lives in Lexington, Mass.

Morgan Glacier. 73°17' S, 68°17' E. A small mountain glacier in the central part of the McIntyre Bluffs, on the Mawson Escarpment, and flowing W into the Lambert Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973, and named by ANCA for Vin I. Morgan, glaciologist with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey parties of 1973 and 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Morgan Inlet. 72°12' S, 96°00' W. An ice-filled inlet, with 2 branches, indenting the E coast of Thurston Island for about 28 km between Lofgren Peninsula and Tierney Peninsula. Discovered on helicopter flights from the *Glacier* and the *Burton Island*, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Joseph R. Morgan, USN, hydrographic and oceanographic officer of Task Force 43 during this expedition.

Morgan Nunataks. 75°22' S, 70°35' W. A small group of nunataks, rising to about 1355 m, the most southwesterly outliers of the Sweeney Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William Raleigh Morgan, USN, from Warren, RI, cook at Eights Station in 1964. They appear on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Morgan Peak. 75°47' S, 68°24' W. Rising to about 1100 m, 5 km NE of Mount Leek, in the Hauberg Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1985, for Cdr. William Allen Morgan (b. 1935), USN, commander of an LC-130 aircraft in support of a USGS geological party to this area in 1977-78, and who, from May 1978 to May 1979, was commanding officer of VXE-6. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985. Morgan was known as WAM (for his initials), or as "CP," standing for "Cocked Pistol," because of his hair-trigger temper. However, he knew his job, was a great navigator (from his days in the Merchant Marine, and from 23 years in the U.S. Navy), but he wasn't the most likable guy in the world, and many's the pilot who absolutely refused to serve under him again. He retired from the Navy in 1982, and got a job as a jet pilot with Hughes Aircraft, in Texas. He was hardly ever at home, in Virginia Beach, and when he was, things were pretty bad. Most of the time he spent in Dallas. In Sept. 1984 his abused and battered wife, Doris Morton (7 years his junior) filed for divorce, and WAM made a beeline for Virginia Beach, his intention being to save the marriage (so he said). Instead, a judge ordered him out of the house, his company was threatening to can him for overdue leave, he hired a private dick who found out Doris was having an affair with a nursing home chaplain (or so he claimed; the P.I. later denied it), and he went on Xanax, washing it down with a case of beer a day. On Sept. 24, 1985, Doris pulled into the parking lot at Independence Junior High School, where she worked as a bus driver. As she was sitting in her 66 Mercury, she knew she was in trouble. "I heard Bill Morgan's car coming. I knew it was going to be bad," she said. WAM's 60s muscle car, with glass-packed mufflers, screeched up behind her. Unable to find her keys, Doris dove into the back seat and curled up, as WAM busted open the windows with the butt of his black .22 Beretta, and opened fire, shooting her 8 times, once in the eye, as Doris yelled, "Help me, Jesus!" Horrified schoolchildren at a bus stop watched as the commander calmly walked off, got into his car, and drove away, to Norfolk Naval Base, where he dumped the car. He lived for a while under an assumed name in flophouses in Ocean View, and then on to Florida, using aliases (including Allen Morgan) and as many as 23 false social security numbers, working on fishing trawlers, managing rental properties, and liquidating $200,000 in assets belonging to him and his wife. Not knowing who he was, a Florida court convicted him of 2 felonies connected with social security scams. In 2002, while running a modest 7-unit boarding house above Cindy Comstock's Court of Two Sisters antique shop, in Tarpon Springs, under the alias of William Saussy, a series of money transfers led authorities to believe he was laundering money. They ran a check on him, found the old Virginia warrant out on him, and he was arrested by Federal agents and Florida police on May 1, in his apartment in the boardng house, and was returned to Virginia. "It's news to me!," he exclaimed, denying not the shooting itelf, but any memory of it (there's a difference). He languished in prison for 3 years until May 19, 2005, when he stood trial in Virginia Beach. Doris was there in a wheelchair, testifying against him. He was convicted of malicious wounding and a weapons charge. The jury recommended 15 years, and his family was upset he didn't get the maximum of 22. "God bless the jury," said his 37-year-old son Keith, "My mom won't have to look over her shoulder anymore." He appealed, but his plea of temporary insanity didn't find a receptive audience in the appellate judge, and on July 10, 2007, he was returned to jail.

[1]**Morgan Ridge** *see* **Morgan, Cyril Victor**

[2]**Morgan Ridge**. 70°29' S, 64°41' E. A small rock ridge trending E-W, just E of Mount Pollard, between that mountain and Mount Small, and about 9 km W of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. The E end of the ridge consists of 2 spurs which give the feature a Y shape in plan. Recorded on terrestrial photos taken by Syd Kirkby in 1956, and on ANARE air photos taken in 1965, and mapped by Australian cartographers from those efforts. Named by ANCA for Peter J. Morgan, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Morgan Upland. 69°00' S, 66°00' W. An undulating, featureless (but beautiful) ice-covered snow plateau in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula, bounded by Cole Glacier and Clarke Glacier on the N and W, by Weyerhaeuser Glacier on the E, by Airy Glacier on the S, and by Hariot Glacier on the SW. Photographed aerially in Sept. 1962, by BAS surveyor Ivor Morgan (q.v.), for whom this feature was named, and mapped by Bob Metcalfe, also of BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Moriarty. 73°40' S, 165°58' E. Rising to 1700 m, 6 km NE of Mount Casey, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. Jack Owen Moriarty (b. Oct. 23, 1933, Parsons, Kans. d. Aug. 16, 2000, NC), USN, who wintered-over as air operations officer at McMurdo in 1966.

Isla Morisqueta *see* **Moe Island**

The *Moritz D*. German yacht, skippered by Harald Voss, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1992-93, and again in 1997-98.

Mørkenatten *see* **Mørkenatten Peak**

Mørkenatten Peak. 71°52' S, 10°34' E. Rising to 2515 m, 1.5 km S of Chervov Peak, in the mountain area the Norwegians call Småskeidrista, in the Shcherbakov Range, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Mørkenatten (i.e., "the dark night"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mørkenatten Peak in 1970.

Mount Morley. 69°40' S, 71°34' W. Rising to about 1550 m (formerly estimated at about 1750 m), it surmounts the S part of the Lassus Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°33' S, 71°37' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the composer Thomas Morley (1557-1603). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Americans plot it in 69°40' S, 71°28' W.

Morley, John. b. 1934. In 1950 he joined the Navy as a midshipman, and by 1954 was 4th officer on the *Empire Windrush*. Then he served for 6 years as an officer on the *John Biscoe,* rising to the rank of 1st officer, and being promoted to lieutenant commander in the RNR. In 1959 he was appointed FIDS ice navigation officer, and was based at the Scott Polar Research Institute. Sir Vivian Fuchs persuaded him to take a geography degree at St Johns, Cambridge. By the time he graduated, in 1965, he was married to Moira, and had a family. He moved to Norfolk, and became a warden naturalist with the Nature Conservancy, rising high within the organization until he retired in 1995. He died of liver cancer in 2006.

Morley Glacier. 71°12' S, 162°45' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing S between Hicks Ridge and Mount Tokoroa, 13 km E of Mount Soza, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains, to feed the Carryer Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Keith T. Morley, Australian meteorologist during IGY, who wintered-over as an observer at Weather Central (q.v.), at Little America, in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Morning*. Norwegian whaler built by Svend Foyn, the inventor of the harpoon gun. She was 140 feet long, weighed 452 tons, and was originally called the *Morgen* (which means "morning"). Bought by Sir Clements Markham (father of BNAE 1901-04) with money publicly subscribed in Britain, and renamed into English, she was the relief ship commanded by Colbeck which went south in 1902-03, to relieve BNAE 1901-04. She left McMurdo Sound for home on March 2, 1903, with Shackleton aboard. Colbeck returned with the *Morning* in 1904, again to relieve Scott's expedition (this time successfully), and this time accompanied by the *Terra Nova*.

Lake Morning. 78°21' S, 163°53' E. An ice lake, 2.8 km long, about 15 km NNE of Mount Morning, at the E head of Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, but as Morning Lake.

Mount Morning. 78°31' S, 163°35' E. A dome-shaped mountain of massive appearance, with 3 slightly elevated sharp peaks, it rises to 2725 (the New Zealanders say 1761 m), on the E side of the Koettlitz Glacier, and WSW of Mount Discovery, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, in Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the *Morning*. It is an entirely volcanic formation. The NZ gazetteer says that no party has been nearer to it than Heald Island on the Koettlitz, from which point it appears to consist of an aggregate of a large number of large cones and centers of activity, rather than material from a single vent. All of that statement may still hold good.

Morning Glacier. 78°28' S, 163°47' E. Close W of upper Vereyken Glacier, on the NE slope of Mount Morning, in Victoria Land. It flows partway down the mountain, terminating 7 km S of Lake Morning. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, in association with the mountain.

Morning Lake *see* **Lake Morning**

Moro, Antonio *see* **Antonio Moro Refugio, Órcadas Station**, 1948

Moro Refugio *see* **Antonio Moro Refugio**

Gora Morozova. 83°35' S, 55°22' W. A nunatak, on the SW side of Mount Moffatt, on the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Morozumi Range. 71°39' S, 161°55' E. An isolated mountain range extending for 40 km (the New Zealanders say more like 50 km) in a NW-SE direction, between the Helliwell Hills and the Bowers Mountains, its N elevations overlooking the convergence of Gressitt Glacier and Rennick Glacier. For spectacular beauty, this is one of the ranges to see. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Masakiyo "Henry" Morozumi, aurora scientist at Pole Station in 1960 (he was the first Japanese citizen to winter-over there), and scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Morrell, Alexander *see under* **Morall**

Morrell, Benjamin, Jr. b. July 5, 1795, Rye, NY, but raised in Stonington, Conn., son of failed shipbuilder Benjamin Morrell and his 1st wife Abigail (who died in 1802). He ran away to NYC in 1812, and was taken on as a seaman on the *Enterprise*, heading for Lisbon. On the way back, off Newfoundland, they were taken prisoner by the British in a war that was complete news to them. He was freed after 8 months, and was then quartermaster on the *Joel Barlow*. He was captured again, and thus sat out the war in prison at Dartmoor, in England. On his return to the USA, after the war, he sailed on various ships, and was 1st mate on the *Wasp* in 1821-22, in the Antarctic, commanded by Capt. Robert Johnson. Morrell's brother was 2nd mate. On Johnson's instructions, Ben Morrell joined the *Jane Maria* (another of the expedition's ships) at Staten Island (Chile) at the end of the expedition, and navigated her back to New York. He got his first captaincy in 1822-23, as skipper of the *Wasp*, in which, that austral summer, he made a controversial survey of East Antarctica waters. On that trip he sailed for a little of the way accompanied by the *Henry* (Robert Johnson commanding). After the expedition he cruised the *Wasp* up the Chilean coast and sold her at Valparaíso in 1824, making his way back to Salem, Mass., on the *Endeavor*. He arrived home on May 18, 1824, to find that his wife and 2 children were dead. On June 25, 1824 he married again, to his 15-year-old cousin Abby Jane Wood. He was captain of the *Tartar*, 1824-26, and of the *Antarctic*, 1828-31. His wife was with him on this last voyage (not in Antarctic waters, however), and even wrote a book about it. In 1832 his book *Narrative of Four Voyages* was published. He died of fever in Mozambique, in 1839. *See also* **New South Greenland**.

Morrell's Land *see* **New South Greenland**

Morrill Peak. 69°39' S, 72°18' W. A sharp-pointed peak rising to about 550 m, 3 km WNW of Thuma Peak, in the Desko Mountains, in the SE part of Rothschild Island, off the extreme N end of Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Peter A. Morrill, U.S. Coast Guard, exec on the *Westwind* during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Cabo Morris *see* **Fort William**

Cape Morris *see* **Fort William**

Mount Morris. 78°19' S, 86°10' W. A steep, sharp mountain, about 1.5 km S of Mount Ostenso, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Wesley R. Morris, meteorologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957, at Pole Station in 1961, and as scientific leader at Eights Station in 1964.

Rocas Morris *see* **Morris Rock**

Morris, Captain. Skipper of the Plymouth sealer *Queen Charlotte*, in South Shetlands waters for the 1820-21 season.

Morris, Albert Edward. Radioman on the *Discovery II*, 1933-39.

Morris, Leslie Frederick "Fred." b. Feb. 14, 1925, Redditch, Worcs. Carpenter on the 2nd part (1956-58) of the British Royal Society Expedition. In 1957, aside from wintering-over at Halley Bay, he helped ready BCTAE. After the expedition, he left Las Palmas on the *City of Port Elizabeth*, arriving back in Plymouth on Feb. 20, 1958.

Morris Basin. 75°39' S, 159°09' E. A basin, about 9 sq miles in area (i.e., about 2330 hectares), in the N part of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. The S portion of the basin is ice-free, but the N part is occupied by a large lobe of ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert W. Morris, biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66 and 1966-67. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Morris Cliff. 80°20' S, 81°49' W. A steep, east-facing cliff between the Marble Hills and the Independence Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Harold M. "Hal" Morris, USN, pilot of the LC-47 aircraft that crashed on the Ross Ice Shelf on Feb. 2, 1966 (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Morris Glacier. 84°46' S, 169°30' W. A small glacier, about 16 km long, it flows NE from Mount Daniel to the Ross Ice Shelf, between the Lillie Range and Clark Spur. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for Cdr. Marion E. "Moe" Morris (b. July 4, 1926, Memphis. d April 2, 2005, Colorado Springs), who joined the U.S. Navy in March 1944, served in World War II (Japan) and Korea, and was executive officer of VX-6, who piloted the aircraft which flew that NZ party's reconnaissance. Morris was later VX-6 commanding officer during

OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66), and flew the men into the new Plateau Station for their wintering-over of 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Capt. Morris retired from the Navy in Oct. 1973.

Morris Head. 74°54' S, 134°50' W. An ice-covered headland that marks the seaward end of Hagey Ridge, and the NE extremity of McDonald Heights, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 18, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lloyd Morris, USN, chief quartermaster and senior member of the bathythermograph team on the *Glacier* off this coast in 1961-62.

Morris Heights. 83°28' S, 169°42' E. Relatively smooth ice-covered heights forming a peninsula-like divide between Beaver Glacier and King Glacier, at the N end of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Clarence T. Morris, USN, aerology officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962 and 1963.

Morris Hills. 80°23' S, 27°27' W. A scattered group of hills, rising to about 1050 m, 10 km NE of Petersen Peak, in the La Grange Nunataks of the north-central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them as Morris Nunataks, for Fred Morris (*see* **Morris, Leslie Frederick**). UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. The term "hills" was deemed more appropriate, and on Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC changed the name to Morris Hills, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Morris Island. 76°37' S, 147°48' W. An ice-covered island, about 11 km long, 8 km W of Farmer Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) J.E. Morris, USNR, who was on the *Glacier* in this area in 1961-62.

Morris Nunataks *see* **Morris Hills**

Morris Peak. 84°56' S, 167°22' W. A prominent peak rising to 910 m, it marks the NW end of the Duncan Mountains, at the E side of the mouth of Liv Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Henry C. Morris, USN, captain of the *Mills* during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63).

Morris Rock. 62°22' S, 59°48' W. A rock, rising to 55 m above sea level, 3 km W of Fort William, it is the most northwesterly feature of the Aitcho Islands, in English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in association with Cape Morris, a name given by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 to the W extremity of Robert Island. This cape was later found to be the original location of Fort William, so that term was reinstated. The name of this rock is intended to preserve the naming of Morris in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a British chart of 1968. The Argentines pluralize this feature as Rocas Morris. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Alfred Morris (b. 1890) was a draftsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office in 1935.

Glaciar Morrison *see* **Morrison Glacier**

[1]**Mount Morrison**. 66°48' S, 51°27' E. About 2.5 km NE of Mount Best, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Murde Morrison. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[2]**Mount Morrison**. 76°54' S, 161°32' E. Rising to 1895 m (the New Zealanders say 1807 m), W of the head of Cleveland Glacier, between (on the one hand) that glacier and (on the other) Midship Glacier and Benson Glacier, about 6 km N of Mackay Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for J.D. Morrison. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Morrison, Edward. b. 1870, Dundee. He went to sea, and became an able seaman. He was sailmaker on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. On July 26, 1907, at Poplar (in London), he signed on as sailmaker aboard the *Nimrod*, for the first half of BAE 1907-09, being discharged in Lyttelton on May 20, 1908.

Morrison, John Donald "J.D." b. 1873. Chief engineer on the *Morning*, 1902-04. He also took photographs.

Morrison, John Harold "Jack." b. 1901, Dunedin, NZ. he worked for years with engineering companies in Dunedin, and on Jan. 20, 1930, when the *Eleanor Bolling* sailed out of Dunedin on her last relief trip south, during ByrdAE 1928-30, Jack Morrison was on board, as an oiler and 4th engineer. He signed on again on March 11, 1930, in Dunedin, for the trip to the USA. He was a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He spent the last 7 months of his life in a home for the aged, outside Dunedin, and died there on May 15, 1986.

Morrison, Murde Campbell. Fireman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31.

Morrison Bluff. 75°05' S, 114°20' W. A high rock and ice bluff on the w side of Kohler Glacier, 8 km E of Manfull Ridge, and 20 km SW of Mount Isherwood, in the W massif of the Kohler Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Charles E. Morrison, USGS topographical engineer who took part in the surveys of Marie Byrd Land in 1966-67, and in Ellsworth Land in 1967-68. He also took part in the establishment of the Byrd ice-strain network, in 1964-65. In 1971-72 he was in the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Morrison Glacier. 66°08' S, 63°30' W. A glacier, 5 km long (the Chileans say 11 km), between Attlee Glacier and Eden Glacier, it flows S to the head of Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Herbert Stanley Morrison (1888-1965), British member of the War Cabinet which created Operation Tabarin. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Glaciar Morrison, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Morrison Hills. 84°12' S, 168°40' E. A series of rugged hills trending E-W in the Queen Alexandra Range, between Garrard Glacier and Hewson Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. I. James Morrison, who did preliminary work leading to the induction of C-130 aircraft into Antarctica in Feb. 1960, and who was in Antarctica many times after 1958-59.

Morrison Rocks. 76°51' S, 117°39' W. A group of rocks which outcrop along the S slope of Mount Frakes, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Paul W. Morrison, USN, hospital corpsman at Pole Station in 1974.

Morriss Peak. 76°50' S, 144°29' W. Rising to 950 m, at the SW end of the Wiener Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for P.G.B. Morriss, manager of the Hotel Clark, in Los Angeles, who provided pre-expedition office space and living quarters for ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. The peak was re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. Percy George Brockhurst Morriss, known as "Bud," was born in Redditch, Worcs, England, on Dec. 13, 1884. He got a job as post officer's clerk at Cooper's Hill School, in West Bromwich, then went to sea as an apprentice under sail, becoming a ship's radio man. He came into the USA via Canada on July 2, 1909, and moved to Chicago, where he married Leah, an advertising manager. In 1910, he was the first man to send a radio communication from an airplane to the ground, went back to England to learn to fly, then operated a flying boat service on the Chicago lake front. He then joined the Benoist Airplane Company of St. Louis, becoming, successively, assistant pilot and instructor, chief instructor, and vice president and sales engineer, leaving the company in 1916. In 1917 he enlisted as a seaman in the Navy, for World War I, and by the time he got out he was executive officer of aviation schools at a naval air station. After managing a textile manufacturing company in Orange, NJ, he became one of the pioneers of commercial aviation between the wars, and started the Early Bird's Aviator Club (a club for pioneer flyers). He lived in grand style

in Hempstead, New York, and also in Pasadena. He played around with radio, wrote a book called *How to Plan a Convention*, was president of the California State Hotel Association, and (until 1940) ran the famous Clark Hotel, in LA, which hosted everyone who was anyone. He died on Aug. 4, 1944.

Cabo Morro *see* **The Naze**

Islote Morro *see* **Islote Calvo**

Punta Morro *see* **The Naze**

Península Morro Chato *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Cerro Morro Colorado. 63°29' S, 57°01' W. A hill, immediately E of Mineral Hill, on Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Cabo Morro del Medio *see* **Seaplane Point**

Punta Morro del Medio *see* **Seaplane Point**

Cerro Morro del Paso. 63°29' S, 58°03' W. A hill, hard by Cerro Argentino, 11 km SSE of the extreme N of Cape Ducorps, and S of Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines. The name is also seen as Morro del Paso Peak.

Morro del Paso Peak *see* **Cerro Morro del Paso**

Cabo Morro Negro *see* **Black Head**

Península Morro Plano *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Cape Morse. 66°15' S, 130°10' E. A low, ice-covered cape marking the E side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay, and forming the division between the coast of Wilkes Land and the Banzare Coast. Delienated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Morse (*see also* **Morse Glacier**, for details of the misspelling Cape Mose). ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Morse. 80°49' S, 157°21' E. Rising to over 1800 m at the end of the ridge extending W from Mount Egerton (it is 10 km W of the summit of that mountain), in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Robert M. Morse, of the department of physics at the University of Wisconsin, a USAP principal investigator, 1989-2002. His work in Antarctica included research related to AMANDA, the Antarctic muon and neutrino detector array, near Pole Station.

Morse, William H. Master's mate on the *Porpoise*, during USEE 1838-42. Actually he started the expedition as a purser's steward, and got his master's mate rank on July 1, 1839. On March 3, 1849, he was promoted to 2nd master, and resigned from the Navy on May 25, 1859.

Morse Glacier. 66°21' S, 130°05' E. A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, 5 km SSW of Cape Morse, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for William H. Morse. However, due to a spelling mistake, this feature was spelled Mose Glacier in the 1956 gazetteer, and thereafter for many years, including on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, just as Cape Morse was similarly misspelled. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Morse Nunataks. 84°16' S, 160°50' E. Isolated rock nunataks, 7 km S of Mount Achernar, between Lewis Cliff and the MacAlpine Hills, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in, 1966, for Oliver C. Morse III, ionosphere scientist at Pole Station in 1960.

Morse Spur. 77°19' S, 161°49' E. A spur projecting S from the Saint Johns Range, between Deshler Valley and Crawford Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for David L. Morse, of the Institute for Geophysics, at the University of Texas, at Austin, who was in Antarctica for 10 field seasons between 1990 and 2004, including 4 at the Taylor Dome ice-core site; 3 conducting aerogeophysical research in both East and West Antarctica; and 3 seasons of ground-based studies of the Bindschadler Ice Stream and the Taylor Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Morsetbreen. 74°44' S, 11°30' W. A glacier, about 5 km long, at the W side of the mountain ridge the Norwegians call Malmrusta, in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for teacher Peder Morset (b. 1887), who, with his 7 sons, formed part of the Trondheim Resistance during World War II. In 1943, the Gestapo surrounded the Morset farm. Peder was arrested and executed. His son, Oddmund (b. 1916), shot his way through, but was subsequently killed.

Mort, Jacob. On Nov. 17, 1913, in Melbourne, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last voyage south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on Feb. 27, 1914. All this from Herbert Goddard's diary, reliance upon which, as a sole source, may, at times, be too heavy. There simply was no Jacob Mort. The Friends of Mawson Society, working from, among other sources, Goddard, also give the information about Mort, but they also list one J. Moad, fireman, but no dates of sail are ascribed to him, which leads one to believe he and Jacob Mort are one and the same, especially as this J. Moad requested, at the end of the expedition (March 14, 1914), that his bonus be sent to Port Pirie, South Australia. This Moad seems to have been on the 3rd and last voyage south of the *Aurora*, during AAE 1911-14, as, of course, Jacob Mort was meant to be. There was a Joe Mort, a Liverpool boy, sailing the Antipodean seas for years as a fireman, but this is not our man. Aside from Joe, there is no fireman named Mort at around that time, and no Moad.

Estrecho Morton *see* **Morton Strait**

Mount Morton. 64°24' S, 61°01' W. Rising to about 1350 m, SE of Hughes Bay, between Blériot Glacier and Cayley Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Grant Morton, U.S. aviator who, in 1912, was the first man to bail out of a plane carrying a loose parachute. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. In pursuit of Grant Morton, on May 14, 1905, at Chutes Park, Calif., one "Professor" W.M. Morton, aeronaut, was involved in a horrible accident when the balloon he was going to jump from crashed into a wooden pole, taking the jumper with it, right into the pole. On July 2, 1905, i.e., six weeks later, at Urbita Springs, Calif., one Grant Morton was involved in a horrible accident when the balloon he was going to jump from crashed into trees, taking the jumper with it, right into the trees. His injuries were so serious it did not look as if he would make it. On April 28, 1912, in Venice, Calif., one William M. Morton went up to 2600 feet in a Wright biplane piloted by Phil Parmalee, then jumped for 300 feet before opening his chute, in front of 40,000 spectators. He landed in some electrical wires, and was slightly hurt. On May 30, 1928, over McKeesport, Pa., one Walter M. Morton was in a balloon race when his balloon was struck by lightning, and crashed, killing Mr. Morton. It was said that this Morton, known as "Old Mort," had been a parachute jumper on the West Coast for years, sideshows, carnivals, state fairs, that sort of thing, and had made over 300 jumps.

Morton, Ashley Clarke "Ash." b. June 3, 1953. Between 1981 and 1982 he spent 78 months at Rothera Station as a BAS polar guide and field assistant, including 4 winters (1982, 1983, 1986, and 1989), 2 as base commander. He was the local magistrate who conducted the inquest on Giles Kershaw (q.v.). He was also in South Georgia.

Morton Cliff. 62°28' S, 60°08' W. Prominent sub-vertical rock cliffs, rising to about 35 m above sea level, and forming the W escarpment of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, for Ash Morton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Morton Glacier. 83°12' S, 168°00' E. A glacier, 24 km long, flowing eastward from the Holland Range, between Vaughan Promontory and Lewis Ridge, into the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. John A. Morton, officer-in-charge of VX-6 Detachment ALFA, at McMurdo in the winter of 1964.

Morton Strait. 62°42' S, 61°13' W. A strait, 8 km across at its narrowest point, running NW-SE between Snow Island on the SW, and Rugged Island and Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island) on the NE, in the South Shetlands. Discovered in 1819, and called Strait Despair, Strait of Despair, or Straits of Despair. It appears as such on Fildes' chart of 1821. Renamed by Weddell in 1823 as Mortons Strait, it appears as such on his 1825 chart. On Fildes' 1827 chart it appears as Despair Strait, and on Powell's 1828 chart as Morton's Strait. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Morton Strait, on an 1861 Spanish chart it is translated as Estrecho de Morton, and on an 1864 chart it was confused with Hell Gates (q.v.). On de Gerlache's 1902 map of BelgAE 1897-99, it appears as Détroit Morton. On a 1908 Argentine map Estrecho Mortor (sic)

appears as the strait separating Livingston Island from Deception Island. On Charcot's 1912 map of FrAE 1908–10, it appears as Détroit de Morton. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930–31, and appears on their chart as Morton Strait, as it does on a British chart of 1937. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Estrecho Morton. Morton Strait was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazeteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It appears misspelled on a 1954 Argentine chart as Estrecho Norton. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The name Estrecho Morton was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Morton's Strait *see* **Morton Strait**

Glaciar Mosby *see* **Mosby Glacier**

Mosby, Haakon. Name also seen as Håkon Mosby. b. July 10, 1903, Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway, son of schoolteacher Salve Mosby and his wife Mette Katarina Nodeland. An oceanographer and meteorologist, he was assistant to Nansen, and then scientific leader of the *Norvegia*'s first trip to Antarctica, in 1927–28 (he shared a cabin with Ditlef Rustad). On March 1, 1930 he married Alfhild Heiberg Mowinckel. From 1948 to 1973 he was professor of oceanography at the University of Bergen. He died in 1989. A ship and a mud volcano were named after him.

Mosby Glacier. 73°09' S, 61°40' W. A glacier, 8 km wide at its mouth, flowing SE to the NW corner of New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939–41. Re-photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and in Dec. 1947 surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS in 1947 for Haakon Mosby. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. It appears on a 1966 Chilean chart as Glaciar Mosby. Re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land.

Moscow University Ice Shelf. 67°00' S, 121°00' E. A narrow ice shelf, about 200 km long, which fringes the Sabrina Coast and Banzare Coast between Totten Glacier (116°10' E) and Paulding Bay (123°15' E). Dalton Iceberg Tongue extends N from the E part of the shelf. Partly delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, but first seen directly by SovAE 1958, who named it Shel'fovjy Lednik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seen again aerially by ANARE in 1962–63. ANCA accepted the translated name on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995. Originally plotted in 66°30' S, 118°30' E, it has since been replotted.

Cape Mose *see* **Cape Morse**

Mose Glacier *see* **Morse Glacier**

Moseley, Henry Nottidge "H.N." b. Nov. 14, 1844, Wandsworth (now part of London), son of the Rev. Henry Moseley, canon of Bristol, and his wife Anne. In 1871 he was part of the expedition to observe the eclipse in Ceylon, then he was naturalist on the *Challenger*, 1872–76. In 1881 he married Annabel, daughter of J. Gwyn Jeffreys, the famous Welsh naturalist. They lived in Oxford, where he taught. He died on Nov. 10, 1891, at Firwood, Clevedon, Somerset. Father of Henry Gwyn Jeffreys Moseley, the physicist.

Glaciar Moser *see* **Moser Glacier**

Moser, Frédéric. Armorer and smith on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40. He ran from the scurvy-ridden expedition at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 1, 1838.

Moser Glacier. 64°51' S, 62°22' W. Flows W into the NE arm of Andvord Bay just SE of Arago Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Ludwig Ferdinand Moser (1805–1880), German inventor of stereoscopic photography, in 1844. It appears misspelled as Mozer Glacier on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Moser Glacier in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Moser.

Mount Moses. 74°33' S, 99°11' W. Rising to 750 m, it is the highest and most prominent of the Hudson Mountains, near the center of the group, about 22 km NNE of Mount Manthe. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert L. Moses, seismologist and geomagnetist at Byrd Station in 1967.

Kupol Moskovskij. 70°09' S, 1°25' E. A dome, in the area of Zaliv Moskovskiy (see the entry below), in association with which it was named by the Russians.

Zaliv Moskovskij. 70°08' S, 1°25' E. A gulf, NE of Proshchaniya Bay, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Shel'fovyj Lednik Moskovskogo Universiteta *see* **Moscow University Ice Shelf**

Nunataki Moskvitina. 72°25' S, 20°12' E. A group of nunataks, immediately S of Tonynuten, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mosley, Miles Vernon. b. 1946, Nuneaton, but raised in Leeds, son of Vernon Mosley and his wife Barbara G. Bostock. He joined BAS in 1970, and wintered-over as general assistant at Base E in 1971 and 1972. He was back as base commander at Halley Bay for the winter of 1978. He was going to be base commander again, at Halley, in 1980, but was killed in Antarctica on Feb. 2, 1980, hit by a low-flying aircraft. He was buried at sea. Jack Scotcher assumed his duties. *See* **Deaths**, 1980.

Mosley-Thompson Cirques. 78°01' S, 161°28' E. Cirques on the W side of Ugolini Peak, at the S side of Ferrar Glacier, and due N of Waddington Glacier, on the Colwell Massif, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Ellen Stone Mosley-Thompson, glaciologist at the Byrd Polar Research Center, at Ohio State University. Since 1974, Dr. Thompson has analyzed ice samples from Antarctica, and conducted field research at Pole Station, Siple Station, and Plateau Remote Camp.

Moss Braes. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. West-facing slopes (braes), W of Robin Peak, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. So named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991 because of the extensive moss banks on the dissected rocky slopes. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Moss Island *see* **Moss Islands**

Moss Islands. 64°09' S, 61°03' S. A group of small islands and rocks, ice-free in summer, E of Midas Island, between that island and Cierva Point, N of Apéndice Island, in Hughes Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99. First charted in detail in Dec. 1902, by SwedAE 1901–04, who named the largest and easternmost of these islands descriptively as Moos-Insel (i.e., "moss island"), for the abundant growth of moss and lichen here in the summer. As a consequence of the vegetation, the islands present a reddish, coffee color. Skottsberg, in 1912, refers to it as such. Further charted by FrAE 1903–05, the big island appears on Gourdon's 1908 chart as Île Moose (sic). On Nordenskjöld's 1917 map the group appears as Moos-Inseln. ChilAE 1947–48 surveyed the group, and named them Islotes López, for Capitán de fragata Alfredo López Costa, skipper of the *Rancagua* that season. On a 1956 Argentine chart appears Islotes General Levene, probably referring to this group, and on the same chart the largest of the islands seems to be called Isla Ricardo. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. UK-APC, on Sept. 23, 1960, named the group Moss Islands, and they appear as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1965. On 1957 and 1962 Chilean charts the largest of the islands appears as Isla Ximena (q.v.). The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islotes López, for the group, and Isla Ximena, for the big island. On a 1963 American chart, the name Moss Island appears for the big island.

Moss Lake. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. The most southerly of 3 lakes in Paternoster Valley, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the luxuriant stand of moss (*Calliergon sarmentosum* and *Drepanocladus eduncus*) on the floor of the deeper part of the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Moss Valley. 68°28' S, 78°25' E. A depression, or shallow gully, on the S slope of a hill next to Lichen Valley and Luncke Ridge, on the N side of the E extremity of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984, because there are very well-developed moss beds in the valley.

Mossel Lake. 68°38' S, 78°18' E. An irregular, although roughly oblong-shaped, lake, measuring about 300 m across and surrounded by low hills, in the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA on July 26, 1983 because there are well-

developed moss beds on the E side. One wonders what exactly this has to do with it, seeing that there is no such word as "mossel," not in in the English language, anyway.

Mosses. Found in Antarctica. Along with liverworts they make up the Bryophytes. They predominate in maritime areas, but can grow anywhere that lichens can (*see* **Flora**). One of the species, Andreaea, a black-brown moss, is best exemplified in a stand of it on Andreaea Plateau, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys.

Ensenada Mossman *see* **Mossman Inlet**

Península Mossman *see* **Mossman Peninsula**

Mossman, Robert Cockburn. b. Nov. 7, 1870, Edinburgh, son of jeweler James Mossman and his wife Annie M. Mercer. He was trained in his father's business, but was a natural meteorologist, so much so that, without any formal training in the subject, he so impressed the great met man Sir Alexander Buchan, that he was allowed to go to work at the famous observatory at Ben Nevis. He was meteorologist and climatologist on ScotNAE 1902-04, and co-wrote *The Voyage of the Scotia*. He married Sarah Limont in 1907, and went several times to the Arctic. In 1920 he became chief climatologist to the Argentine government, dying on July 19, 1940, in Buenos Aires.

Mossman Inlet. 73°15' S, 60°26' W. A narrow, ice-filled inlet indenting the Lassiter Coast for 16 km between Cape Kidson and Jeffries Bluff (the SW end of Kemp Peninsula), along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in December of that year by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by those Fids for Robert C. Mossman. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. In those days it was plotted in 73°17' S, 60°32' W. It was photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and, with the corrected coordinates, it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966, as Ensenada Mossman.

Mossman Peninsula. 60°46' S, 44°43' W. A narrow peninsula, 5 km long, extending S from the W part of Laurie Island, and separating Scotia Bay from Wilton Bay, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821, and roughly charted on Powell's map of 1822. It was again roughly charted by Weddell in 1822. Surveyed on June 23, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce in 1904 for Robert Mossman. It appears as such on the expedition's charts. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Península Mossman, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Mossman Peninsula in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Cape Mossyface *see* **Cape Canwe**

Gora Most. 72°46' S, 68°29' E. A nunatak, NE of Rofe Glacier, in the N part of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Mostich Hill. 62°38' S, 61°17' W. A rocky hill rising to 130 m, 700 m NE of Benson Point, 3 km SSE of Cape Sheffield, and 3.9 km W of Radev Point, in the SW part of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Mostich, 10th-century chief boyar of Czar Simeon the Great and Peter I of Bulgaria.

Mosuso-yama. 71°43' S, 35°47' E. A round-topped hill rising to 2153 m, forming the SW part of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("skirt mountain"), because the foot of this feature is covered by ice-cored moraines resembling skirts.

Møteplassen *see* **Møteplassen Peak**

Møteplassen Peak. 72°47' S, 3°09' W. A snow-covered nunatak, the most northerly peak of the group bordering the S side of Frostlendet Valley, between that valley and Penck Trough, in the SE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Møteplassen (i.e., "the meeting place"). US-ACAN accepted the name Møteplassen Peak in 1966.

Mötesudden *see* **Cape Well-Met**

Mother I. An American automatic weather station, deployed on Iceberg B-153, in Oct. 2003, by the first-ever all-female flight crew.

Mother II. An American automatic weather station, deployed on Iceberg B-153, in Oct. 2003, by the first-ever all-female flight crew.

Motherway Island. 66°26' S, 110°31' E. A small rocky island about 325 m N of Peterson Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, as Motherway Rock, for CPO Paul Thomas Motherway (b. June 15, 1927, Michigan. d. Oct. 9, 2002, Norfolk, Va.), who took part in OpW 1947-48, as a photographer. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961. However, it was felt that the term island was more appropriate, so it was renamed Motherway Island by US-ACAN in 1963, and ANCA followed suit with that naming.

Motherway Rock *see* **Motherway Island**

Punta Mothes *see* **Mothes Point**

Mothes Point. 67°14' S, 67°52' W. A point, 11 km SW of The Gullet, at Barlas Channel, on the E side of Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, re-photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hans Mothes (1902-1989), German glaciologist who, in 1926, with Bernhard Brockhamp (*see* **Brockhamp Islands**), made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Mothes.

Motian Jiao. 69°22' S, 76°20' E. A reef in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Motoi-iwa. 71°47' S, 36°12' E. Rising to 2341.2 m, it is the southeastern of 2 small rock exposures 13 km SE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1975 ("base rock").

Motor sledges *see* **Sledges**

Motor vehicles *see* **Aircraft**, **Amphibious vehicles**, **Automobiles**, **Cletracs**, **Motorcycles**, **Ships**, **Sledges**, **Snowmobiles**, **Weasels**, and other direct entries

Motorcycles. Geoff Monk had his Manchester-built 197 DOT (nicknamed Devoid of Trouble) shipped down in a crate on the *Shackleton* for his second winter at Base G (1958). He developed and modified it, in order to take it on a journey through the Americas in 1959, with Graham Davey. He actually rode it on the ice in Antarctica. When he got to Port Stanley, he modified Davey's bike as well. One of the lads had a motorcyle at Wilkes Station, for the winter of 1963. During the 1968 winter at Halley Bay, Ken Halliday and Chris Sykes had two Greaves motorcycles, which they did use around the base, but were really for their touring expedition of the Falklands when they returned to Port Stanley at the end of their Antarctic tour.

Mott, Peter Grey. b. June 29, 1913. He graduated from Oxford (in English) in 1935, and that year, and in 1936, he was in Greenland, on expeditions. During World War II he was with the Royal Engineers, and on Aug. 27, 1940, married Eleanor Buckley, of Montreal. As director and general manager of Hunting Surveys, he was leader of FIDASE 1955-57. In 1968 he married Suzette Troop. He died in Nov. 1995, in Yeovil.

Mott Snowfield. 63°20' S, 57°20' W. An ice-cap covering the NE part of Trinity Peninsula, it extends E from Cape Legoupil and the Laclavère Plateau to Antarctic Sound, and rises to 570 m in Magnet Hill. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Peter Mott. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Mottershead, Ronald Clifford "Ron." b. May 15, 1929, Manchester, son of Thomas Mottershead and his wife Rosie White. He was a lab assistant at a girls' school in Manchester, then went out to the Falklands as a peripatetic teacher. He returned to London, was accepted by FIDS, and as meteorologist he left London in 1953, bound for Montevideo, and on from there to winter-over at Base D in 1954. He went back to the Falklands, and then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Argentina Star* bound for London, arrving there on Feb. 15, 1955, in company with John Standring, Barry Golborne, and Mike Faulkner. He did a course in the South of En-

gland, and in the 1960s lived in Aspatria, Cumberland, dying in Carlisle in 1966, of a heart attack, aged 37, and unmarried.

Moubray, George Henry. b. 1810, Jamaica. He joined the Royal Navy, became a clerk on April 27, 1828, an assistant paymaster on Aug. 3, 1831, and was clerk in charge of the *Terror*, during the Ross Expedition 1839-43, during which he also did drawings. On Sept. 3, 1841, he was promoted to paymaster, and, after his return, in Dec. 1845, he was transferred to the *Terrible*. On April 1, 1870 he was promoted to paymaster-in-chief. He lived in Portsmouth, with his wife Eliza Ann Moore (whom he had married in London in 1851) and their family, and died on Jan. 9, 1887, in Upper Norwood, London.

Moubray Bay. 72°11' S, 170°15' E. Indents the N part of the E coast of Victoria Land between Cape Roget (on the N) and Cape Hallett (on the S), in the W part of the Ross Sea. Discovered in 1841 by Ross, and named by him for George Moubray. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Moubray Glacier. 71°52' S, 170°18' E. A rather steep glacier flowing S to Moubray Bay from Adare Saddle, on Adare Peninsula, being contained between that peninsula and spurs of the Admiralty Mountains. It is one of the main glaciers feeding Moubray Piedmont Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with the nearby bay. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Moubray Piedmont Glacier. 71°55' S, 170°20' E. Fills the N part of Moubray Bay, and is formed by the confluence of Moubray Glacier and ice streams falling from the W side of the S end of Adare Peninsula. The greater part of it is probably afloat. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with the nearby bay. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Glaciar Mouillard *see* **Mouillard Glacier**

Mouillard Glacier. 64°18' S, 60°53' W. Flows W into the SE corner of Brialmont Cove, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Louis-Pierre Mouillard (1834-1897), French gliding pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Mouillard.

Moulder Peak. 80°05' S, 83°02' W. A sharp peak, 5 km SE of Mount Rosenthal, in the Liberty Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Andrew Burl Moulder, USN (born Oct. 7, 1934), storekeeper at Pole Station, killed on Feb. 13, 1966, when he was crushed between a 20-ton cargo sledge and the loading ramp of the Hercules aircraft he was unloading.

Mount Moulton. 76°03' S, 135°08' W. A broad, ice-covered mountain rising to 3070 m, 16 km E of Mount Berlin, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named for Dick Moulton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Lichens are to be found here.

Moulton, Kendall N. "Ken." b. Nov. 1926, Meredith, NH, son of carpenter George Leroy Moulton (known as Roy) and his wife Hazel. He was a meteorologist, then joined the National Science Foundation, and was IGY representative at McMurdo, 1955-56 (for OpDF I). He was in Antarctica more than 12 times between the years 1958 and 1977. In the winter of 1966 (his 7th season) he was the USARP representative and senior scientist in Antarctica. He also spent 2 winters (at least) in the Arctic. He later lived in Maine.

Moulton, Richard Stanley "Dick." b. July 29, 1917, Meredith, NH, brother of Ken Moulton (see above). In 1934 he was working for the WPA in Meredith, during his last year at school, but, rather tragically, he failed to graduate from college because he lacked only one credit. 16 were needed; he had 15; the Depression was raging, and he lacked the money to get that one credit. By July 1939 he was working at the Wonalancet kennels, in NH, when he became photographer and chief dog driver at West Base, during USAS 1939-41. On his way south, on the *North Star*, while going through the Panama Canal, he dived into the water, and chipped a vertebra. He was a member of the survey party which sledged to the W end of the Flood Range in Dec. 1940. He died in Holderness, NH, on May 8, 2000.

Moulton Escarpment. 85°10' S, 94°45' W. A rock and ice escarpment, 13 km long, in a somewhat isolated position about 16 km W of the Ford Massif, where it forms the W shoulder of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party in 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Ken Moulton.

Moulton Icefalls. 76°00' S, 134°35' W. Steep icefalls flowing from the N slopes of Mount Moulton (hence the name given by US-ACAN in 1974), in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966.

Mount Bird Ice Cap. On top of Mount Bird, Ross Island.

Mount Brown Automatic Weather Station. 69°08' S, 86°00' E. An Australian AWS installed on Mount Brown, at an elevation of 2064 m, on Dec. 23, 1998. It was removed on July 7, 2000, and on April 2, 2003 was replaced, in the same spot, by Mount Brown-A, which was still operating in 2009.

Mount Erebus Hut. 77°30' S, 167°10' E. American hut built on Ross Island.

Mt. Ginnis Peak *see* **McGinnis Peak**

Mount Howe Automatic Weather Station. 87°22' S, 149°30' W. American AWS, at an elevation of 2400 m, on Mount Howe, which began operating in Jan. 1992, and was removed on Jan. 22, 1994.

The *Mount Olympus*. Launched on Oct. 3, 1943, at the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, in Wilmington, as the *Eclipse*, a transport ship. On Dec. 27, 1943, she was renamed the *Mount Olympus*, and the following year converted into a specially-designed Mount McKinley-class command ship and communications ship, being commissioned into the U.S. Navy. After war service in the Philippines, she was selected, in Sept. 1946, to be the the flagship of the Central Group during OpHJ 1946-47, Capt. R.R. Moore commanding. She had positions for 50 radio operators, and carried the Noorduyn Norseman airplane. She left Norfolk on Dec. 2, 1946, and after the expedition, made her way back to NZ, on Jan. 16, 1947, and was detached from Highjump on Feb. 11, 1947. She arrived back in Norfolk on April 17, 1947. She served in the Arctic, and was decommissioned on April 1, 1956, and struck from the Navy register on June 1, 1956. In 1966 she was transferred to the Maritime Administration, and was scrapped in 1973.

Mount Parry Range *see* **Mount Parry** (under **P**)

Mount Siple Automatic Weather Station. 73°15' S, 126°06' W. An American AWS, installed in 1992, at an elevation of 230 m, on Mount Siple, in Pine Island Bay.

Mountain Ranges *see* **Ranges**

Mountain Travel. In Jan. 1969 tour operators extraordinaire Leo Le Bon, Allen Steck, and Barry Bishop founded Mountain Travel, and in so doing revolutionized commercial travel. Specializing in "handcrafted travel adventures for small groups," they operated out of Albany, Calif., and then out of El Cerrito. By 1990 they were doing over 50 trips to 7 continents. As for Antarctica, they did trips similar to those of Lindblad Travel and Society Expeditions, i.e., 15-day cruises to the South Shetlands and the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, for (1990 figures) $3975-$6975 (depending on cabin) including the air fare (all Mountain Travel Antarctica expeditions included Lan Chile economy class air fare out of Miami). The difference was that they used (from 1989 to 1990, anyway) the *Nordbrise*, and before that the *Bahía Paraíso* of painful memory (*see also* **Sobek Expeditions**). These were not tourist ships, and more time was spent on land. Skiing and Sno-trac rides were available. The tours typically called at Primavera Bay, Esperanza Bay, Pyramid Peak, Mount Flora, the Danco Coast, Gerlache Strait, Paradise Harbor, Almirante Brown Station, Neumayer Channel, Palmer Station, Anvers Island, the Melchior Islands, Deception Island, Jubany Station, and King George Island — if all went well with the weather and politics. A more exciting trip was the assault on the Vinson Massif, the highest point in Antarctica. From 1986, Mountain Travel led a successful climb up this mountain massif. A ski-equipped Twin Otter flew 7 members out to the peaks and they climbed under the supervision of a professional. It was a 3-day expedition, generally leaving Nov. 15 and Jan. 15, and cost in excess of $15,900 per person. But, the most exciting of all, and the one that had the whole world talking, was the Polar Trek, an idea conceived by Mr. Le Bon, who organized it and advertised for 10 paying travelers minimum and maximum. It was claimed that it was not economically feasible, at only $69,950 per person,

to take fewer than 10, yet in the end only 6 went: Col. J.K. Bajaj, from the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, in Uttakashi, India; Ron Milnarik, a USAF colonel and dentist (b. 1942), from Belleville, Ill.; Shirley Metz, a woman from Capistrano Beach, Calif.; Jerry Corr, from East Lansing, Mich.; Victoria E. Murden, from Somerville, Mass.; and Joe Murphy, from Minneapolis. These 6 civilians had trained for a year. There were 3 guides: Stuart Hamilton, from Canada; Mike Sharp, from Britain; and Alejo Contreras, from Chile. Canadian Martyn Williams, co-owner of Adventure Network International (see that entry for the relationship between the two companies) led the group, and American Jim Williams was co-leader. These were the 11 people who took part in one of the most dangerous and astonishing treks available to mankind. The plan was to cross the continent of Antarctica on skis from the Weddell Sea, via the Ellsworth Mountains, to the South Pole, and then fly back — that is, if they made it to the Pole alive! What actually happened was not only astoundingly true to the plan, but worthy of some examination. **Nov. 15, 1988**: Under the co-ordination of Nadia Le Bon in California, the party set out. Mountain Travel and Adventure Network had put this historic first together, with Mountain Travel very much the senior partner. Adventure Network provided logistical backup. Sponsored by Lan Chile, this was intended to be a one-shot deal, not a regularly-offered expedition, partly because the U.S. National Science Foundation was against it, considering it too much of a risk for ordinary civilians to undertake a 60-day expedition of this nature, with 50 days or so on the actual continental traverse. **Nov. 26, 1988**: The band of intrepids flew from Punta Arenas, Chile, to the Patriot Hills in 80°S, and then flew again, in a ski-equipped Twin Otter, to Hercules Inlet, not far away on "the edge of the Ronne Ice Shelf, where the journey started." **Nov. 29, 1988**: They left Hercules Inlet. **Dec. 1, 1988**: They arrived at Patriot Hills Camp. They had snowmobiles (for pulling supplies only), air backup (Giles Kershaw was the expedition pilot) and medical assistance available from Pole Station should they need it. Fuel for the snowmobiles was at depots created by airdrops every 120 miles, in 82°S, 84°S, 86°S, and 88°S. **Dec. 3, 1988**: The 11-person party left the Patriot Hills. **Jan. 17, 1989**: After skiing 770 miles in 49 days, or, in the words of Mountain Travel, "they covered the 750-mile distance to the Pole by skiing across the high Polar Plateau at an average distance of 15 miles per day," they arrived at the Pole at noon (Pacific time). They were then airlifted back to the Patriot Hills, and then by DC4 to the USA. Mountain Travel produced a newsletter in the spring of 1989 in which they claimed that this trip was the first in which an American had reached the Pole by an overland route. This was an innocent error, made in the enthusiasm of the moment. Many Americans had traversed to the Pole. But Mountain Travel was right in that the first Indian and the first woman did so on this trip. They were incorrect in that only 10 men had ever crossed to the Pole on foot (Amundsen's party of 5, and Scott's party of 5), the rest having used mechanized transport. They forgot the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition. Although Mountain Travel enjoyed the luxury of snowmobiles, they were not for the use of the travelers, only for the supplies. The astonishing thing is that 6 ordinary people (including 2 women) did in 49 days what it took the very fast Amundsen 55 days to do. Granted, it was a different route, and when the Norwegians did it, no one else had ever done it before — but then, Shackleton had come within 97 miles of the Pole a couple of years before Amundsen, so, when you really get down to it, there was no real 4-minute mile type mental barrier to face for Amundsen. Also, Amundsen had no backup, not even radio. Perhaps more to the point, Fuchs, during BCTAE 1955-58, took 57 days with mechanized transport, along a route close to that taken by Mountain Travel. And the Mountain Travel expedition had the remarkable luck, coincidence, and/or planning to arrive at the Pole on the 77th anniverary of Scott's arrival there during that fateful expedition in 1911-12. In 1990 Mr. Le Bon retired, and in 1991 the company merged with Sobek Expeditions, to create Mountain Travel Sobek (q.v.).

Mountain Travel Sobek. Formed in 1991 as a merger between Mountain Travel (q.v.), and Sobek Expeditions (q.v.). In 1994 Barry Bishop died. In 1996 Richard Bangs left and went to Microsoft. They operate out of Emeryville, Calif.

Mountaineer Range. 73°28' S, 166°15' E. That range of mountains lying between Mariner Glacier and Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. It contains 4 peaks over 10,000 feet: Supernal, Murchison, Overlord, and Gobey, as well as Mount Monteagle (at 9121 ft). The seaward parts of the range were first seen in 1841, by Ross, and by many subsequent British and American expeditions. The precise mapping of its overall features was accomplished from USN air photos and also from ground surveys conducted by New Zealand and American field parties, such as NZGSAE. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, in association with the names "Mariner" and "Aviator," but also in keeping with the background of members of that field party and also of NZGSAE 1957-58, both of whom made reconnaissance of the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Mountains. *see also* **Hills**, **Highest points in Antarctica**, **Ranges**, **Nunataks**, and the names of the individual mountains and ranges. It would seem that a range is smaller than a group of mountains, so, the Transantarctic Mountains, for example, the largest group in Antarctica, will contain ranges. Since the IGY, mountains have been visited only by reconnaissance parties, "professional" mountain climbers, and the more adventurous tourists, but in the early days peaks were climbed with regularity (and necessity sometimes) by the explorers. The main groups of mountains designated as such (for example, the Transantarctic Mountains), as opposed to Ranges (for which, q.v.), are as follows: Adams, Admiralty, Alexandra, Allegheny, Anare, Arctowski, Barkley, Barton, Batterbee, Behrendt, Belgica, Bender, Berg, Blackwall, Bowers, Boyle, Brugmann, Bush, Chester, Churchill, Clark, Colbert, Columbia, Concord, Conrad, Cook, Crary, Dana, Darwin, Desko, Dismal, Dorsey, Drygalski, Duncan, Du Toit, Eland, Ellsworth, Fief, Filchner, Fosdick, Framnes, Freyberg, Gagarin, Gjelsvik, Gothic, Grosvenor, Grove, Gruber, Gustav Bull, Haines, Hanson, Harold Byrd, Hauberg, Havre, Hayes, Herbert, Herrmann, Hess, Hoel, Horlick, Hudson, Humboldt, Hutton, Ickes, Jones, Kinnear, Kraul, Kurze, La Gorce, Lashly, Lassus, Latady, Lawrence Peaks [sic], Lazarev, Lomonosov, McCuddin, Mackay, Marshall, Merrick, Moore, Mühlig-Hofmann, Munro Kerr, Napier, Nordwestliche Insel, Nye, Orvin, Paulsen, Payer, Pegasus, Pensacola, Phillips, Playfair, Prince Albert, Prince Charles, Prince de Ligne, Prince Olav, Quartermain, Queen Fabiola, Queen Maud, Raggatt, Ravens, Rawson, Read, Rockefeller, Rouen, Russkiye, Sarnoff, Scaife, Scott, Seward, Sofia, Solvay, Sør Rondane, Southern Cross, Sverdrup, Swanson, Sweeney, Tangra, Tapley, Theron, Thiel, Thomas, Thalmann, Transantarctic, Traverse, Tula, Tyndall, Usarp, Victory, Walker, Walton, Welch, Werner, Weyprecht, Whitmore, Wilkins, Wilkniss, Wilson, and Wohlthat. The most southerly mountain in Antarctica (and in the world) is Mount Howe, followed by (working north): Mount McIntyre, Mount Beck, Mount Early, and Mount Weaver. The northernmost mountain in Antarctica (beginning at 60°S) is Mount Nivea, on Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys.

Mountainview Ridge. 78°55' S, 83°42' W. A gentle, ice-covered ridge, forming the SE extremity of the Sentinel Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for the excellent view of the high peaks of the range as seen from here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Cape Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Point**
Île Moureau *see* **Moureaux Islands**
Île Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Islands**
Islas Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Islands**
Islotes Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Islands**
Pointe Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Point**
Punta Moureaux *see* **Moureaux Point**
Moureaux Island *see* **Moureaux Islands**

Moureaux Islands. 65°05' S, 63°08' W. Two completely snow-covered islands and off-lying rocks, all very close together, 4 km WNW of Pelletan Point, in the NE part of Flandres Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. On Feb. 11, 1898 BelgAE 1897-99 landed on one of the islands, and charted the group, which de Gerlache named Îles Moureaux, for meteorologist Claude-Théodule-Hirman Moureaux (1842-1919), director of the magnetic section at the Parc Saint-Maur Observatory, near Paris, the institution from which Lecointe and Danco received their assignment. The feature appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 and 1900 maps of that expedition, but on the photo accompanying the 1900 map, it appears as Îles

Moureau. The larger island appears on that 1900 map as Île Moureau, but on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's maps it appears as Moureaux Island. On Arctowski's 1901 map of the same expedition, the group appears as Moureaux Islands. On Gourdon's 1908 map the larger island appears as Île Moureaux, and on an Argentine chart of 1954 the group appears as Islas Moureaux. They were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On an Argentine chart of 1957, they appear as Islotes Moureaux, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Moureaux Islands on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Moureaux Point. 63°57' S, 61°49' W. Forms the N extremity of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Moureaux, for Th. Moureaux (*see* **Moureaux Islands**). It appears as such on Charcot's maps, and on a British chart of 1916. On British charts of 1909 and 1937, it appears as Moureaux Point, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. However, on Lester's chart of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, 1920-22, it appears as Cape Moureaux. On a Chilean chart of 1947, it appears as Punta Moureaux, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Not surprisingly, this name has often been misspelled. However, all the misspellings are easily spotted, except perhaps Monreaux.

Mousinho Island. 70°38' S, 71°58' E. A partly ice-covered island, rising to 235 m above sea level, about 2.5 km from the S end of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1958. First visited by John Manning's Jan. 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey party. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Anthony L. "Tony" Mousinho, pilot of the Beaver aircraft with that party. He had been a squadron leader in India in the mid-1960s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Cap des Mousses *see* **Cape Mousse**

Cape Mousse. 66°48' S, 141°28' E. A small cape, half rock, half ice, protruding through the coastal ice cap 4 km SW of Cape Découverte, between that cape and the Port-Martin peninsula, it is fringed by many small islands, and backed by moraine close to the S. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular feature was charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Cap des Mousses, for the several patches of lichens found here on the exposed rocky surfaces. Mousse is the French for "moss." US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Mousse in 1955.

Moutonnée Lake. 70°52' S, 68°19' W. A sea lake, marginal to the George VI Ice Shelf, 6 km S of Ablation Point, in Ganymede Heights, on the E side of Alexander Island. BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff conducted limnological and tidal studies here from 1971. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the roches moutonnées (sheep back rocks) on the lake's shores. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Moutonnée Point. 70°51' S, 68°18' W. A prominent point NE of Moutonnée Lake, in Ganymede Heights, on the E side of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, in association with the lake.

Moutonnée Valley. 70°51' S, 68°25' W. A valley running E to Moutonnée Lake and George VI Sound, in Ganymede Heights, on the E side of Alexander Island. In 1978-79, a team from the University of Aberdeen's geography department conducted glacial geomorphological studies here in cooperation with BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff. They named it in association with the lake. UK-APC, on Dec. 9, 1981, accepted the name Mountonnée Valley (which was simply a misspelling; it was corrected by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1986). US-ACAN accepted the correct spelling.

Movies set in Antarctica. There have not been many feature films set in Antarctica, and that is because the scenery, on film anyway, as majestic as it may be, becomes monotonous, particularly when that very scenery is so dominating. It will invariably overpower actors, acting, dialog, and possibly even music, although the music and the scenery may well enhance the other, if the music is good enough. Aside from that, ice doesn't sell, as a rule, not in the movies. However, if the movie is about a famous explorer, it might succeed, or if it has a unique gimmick, like friendly penguins as the stars (*see* ***Happy Feet***). The most famous Antarctic movie was, for decades, *Scott of the Antarctic* (1949) (q.v.), but *Shackleton: the Greatest Survival Story of All Time* (2002) (q.v.), starring Kenneth Branagh, may well have superseded that one, not because of any merits the film may have had, but because Shackleton himself has become so big in recent years. The most spectacular feature film (as opposed to documentaries) has been the Japanese movie, *Antarctica* (q.v.), released in 1984, the story of the dogs Taro and Jiro. A similar story (some might say rip-off) was *Eight Below* (2006) (q.v.). They filmed part of the Alan Ladd movie, *Hell Below Zero* (1954) in the Weddell Sea, during the 1952-53 summer season, using the *Kista Dan*. Alan Ladd was on board part of the time. The Japanese movie, *Virus*, was shot partially in Antarctica in 1979-80, with the technical aid of the Chileans. Aside from Paul Carpenter's *The Thing* (1982), that seems to be about it, although Antarctica has been mentioned many times in motion pictures (the funniest moment, perhaps, being in *Mr. Belvedere Goes to College*, when Clifton Webb claims to have been part of Admiral Byrd's expedition), and Sean Connery did play Amundsen in *The Red Tent*, but that was an Arctic story. There have been stacks of documentaries, the most well-received being, perhaps, *The Secret Land* (q.v.), a 1948 film about Byrd; Frank Hurley's magnificent documentaries (*see* Hurley for a list of his films); and Herbert Ponting's silent film, *90 Degrees South*, which he re-made in 1933 with sound. Shackleton, during BAE 1907-09, was the first to take moving pictures in Antarctica. There was a great documentary made in 1944, called *The Return of the Vikings*, a propaganda film made by the British and extolling the virtues of the Norwegians. The central character was a Norwegian whaling skipper, and there are tremendous scenes of Antarctic whaling. A company called Image Associates produced many 1970s documentaries on the Antarctic, for the National Science Foundation. *Antarctica* was 57 minutes long, produced in 1975, and narrated by Burgess Meredith. *Antarctica: Laboratory for Science* (1978) was 27 minutes long, and showed research being conducted by the Americans. There are many, many others, constantly seen on TV, such as *Alone in Antarctica*, a PBS video about Byrd; another one about the same subject, *Alone on the Ice*; *Amundsen: Frozen Hearts*, about his telepathic relationship with Kiss Bennett; two from the *Great Explorers* series: *Antarctica: Journey to the Ice*, and *Antarctic Pioneers*, narrated by Frank Hurley; *Antarctic Wildlife Adventure*, a National Geographic documentary; *Life in the Freezer*, a David Attenborough and National Geographic video; *The Life and Works of Frank Hurley*, narrated by Leo McKern; *Race for the Poles*; *Robert Falcon Scott*, one of the *Great Adventurers* series; *Shackleton's Boat Journey*, directed by Harding McGregor Dunnett and produced by the James Caird Society and Dulwich College; *Shackleton*; *Escape from Antarctica*; *Sir Douglas Mawson*; *Tragedy at the Pole*; *Shackleton's Antarctic Adventure* (2001), narrated by Kevin Spacey; *The* Endurance*: Shackleton's Legendary Antarctic Expedition* (2000-originally a PBS Nova special), narrated by Liam Neeson, and based on Caroline Alexander's book; *The Last Place on Earth* (1994), narrated by Martin Shaw; *With Byrd at the South Pole: the Story of Little America* (1930). The most famous documentary about Antarctica is *March of the Penguins*. In 1964-65, the BAS lads at Signy Island got a buzz when Svetlana, the Russian movie star, made a visit off the Russian shipping vessel *Gnevny*.

Möwenbach. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A little stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Moxley. 78°25' S, 162°21' E. Surmounts the divide between Potter Glacier and Wirdnam Glacier, 13 km NNW of Mount Cocks, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. (jg) Donald F. "Don" Moxley (b. June 6, 1934, Casey, Ky. d. May 1981, Ky.), USN, VX-6 Otter and helicopter pilot at McMurdo in 1960. *See also* **Darbyville**.

Caleta Moyano *see* **Mill Inlet**

Cerro Moyano *see* **Marin Bluff**

Islas Moyano *see* **Pitt Islands**

Møyenknatten. 74°21' S, 10°15' W. A nunatak in the westernmost part of Milorgfjella, in the

N part of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for economist Knut Møyen (b. 1907), Resistance leader in Norway during World War II. He escaped to England in 1942, returning later to Norway as a commando.

Cape Moyes. 66°35' S, 96°25' E. An ice-covered cape fronting the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 33 km W of Cape Dovers, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Morton Moyes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948.

Moyes, Morton Henry. b. June 29, 1886, Koolunga, South Australia, 2nd surviving son of headmaster John Moyes and his wife Ellen Jane Stoward. A teacher and notable athlete, he successfully applied to join Mawson's AAE 1911-14, of which he was a geologist with the Western Base Party. Immediately after the expedition he was recruited by the Royal Australian Navy as a navigation instructor, and was navigating officer on the *Aurora* (under John King Davis) when, in 1916-17, that ship went to rescue the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's BITE expedition. Refused permission to go to war (his job was too important), he married Miriam Esther King in Sydney, on Jan. 11, 1919. Mawson enlisted him for BANZARE 1929-31, as physicist, cartographer, and special surveyor, and, although he completed the first half of the expedition, he did not return for the 1930-31 part (he was replaced by A.L. Kennedy). After he retired from the Navy in 1946 he became chief rehabilitation officer for the Commonwealth, getting jobs for over 11,000 ex-servicemen and women. He died in Sydney on Sept. 20, 1981.

Moyes, William. b. 1887, Dundee, Scotland, son of blacksmith William Moyes and his wife Margaret. An itinerant schoolmaster, in the Falklands since 1907, he was the Falkland Islands customs inspector on the whalers *Ronald*, 1911-12, and *Falkland*, 1912-13, that latter season calling at Signy Island. In 1915 he was posted to Nigerian Customs, in Port Harcourt, and remained there for 16 years, then retired to Morocco in 1938, with his wife Margaret Marion (whom he had married in 1922). When World War II threatened they came back to the UK, in April 1939. He died in London, on Aug. 29, 1950.

Moyes Corrie. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. It faces SW and overlooks Fyr Channel, between Hydrurga Cove and Moyes Point, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947-50, and photographed from the air by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the point. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Moyes Islands. 67°01' S, 143°51' E. A group of small islands, in the W part of Watt Bay, 4 km SE of Cape-Pigeon Rocks, on the coast of George V Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Morton Moyes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Moyes Nunatak. 67°20' S, 67°31' W. A nunatak, 2.5 km SE of Mount Veynberg, on the W side of Nye Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Alastair B. Moyes, BAS geologist who worked in this area in 1980-81. US-ACAN accepted the name. Mr. Moyes was later a professor at the University of Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg.

Moyes Peak. 67°45' S, 61°13' E. A small rock peak, protruding slightly above the ice sheet 3 km N of Pearce Peak, 20 km SW of Falla Bluff, and 38 km S of Cape Simpson, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Morton Moyes. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The approximate position of this peak was confirmed by aerial photos taken on Feb. 26, 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47.

Moyes Point. 60°44' S, 45°40' W. In the SW part of Signy Island, it forms the E side of the SE entrance to Fyr Channel. First charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933. Surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for William Moyes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Moyher Ridge. 78°39' S, 84°52' W. A narrow rock ridge extending WSW-ENE between Saltzman Glacier and Giles Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. It has a discontinuous appearance because of low ice cols between its peaks. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for marine science technician Marian Estelle Moyher (b. May 8, 1956, Sacramento), of Antarctic Support Associates and later of Raytheon Polar Services, supervisor of laboratory services at Palmer Station, 1993-97, and manager of USAP laboratory services to McMurdo, Pole Station, and Palmer Station, between 1997 and 2001.

Mozart Ice Piedmont. 69°53' S, 71°35' W. About 100 km long in a NW-SE direction, being 24 km at its widest, it is backed by Debussy Heights, and extends from the W side of the Lassus Mountains, in the vicinity of Mount Morley, to Gilbert Glacier, in the vicinity of Giovanni Peak, on the W coast of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from aerial photos taken in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°00' S, 71°00' W, and had it extending E to Walton Heights. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the famous Austrian composer, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791), and plotted by them in 69°53' S, 71°35' W. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, and it appears on a British chart of that year. The feature was re-plotted and re-defined from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975 and Feb. 1979, and appears in its corrected form in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Mozer Glacier *see* **Moser Glacier**

Gora Mozhajskogo. 70°37' S, 67°28' E. A mountain, one of the Amery Peaks, in the same co-ordinates as Mount Seaton (so it may even be the Russian name for Mount Seaton), at the E edge of Nemesis Glacier, 5 km S of Sandilands Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for Aleksandr Fyodorovich Mozhaysky (1825-1890), Russian naval officer and pioneer aviator.

Nunataki Mramornyye *see* **Sigurd Knolls**

Lednik Bukhta Mstislava Keldysha. 79°50' S, 160°25' E. An ice bay at the S side of Darwin Glacier, where that glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf, near MacDonald Point. Named by the Russians for mathematician Mstislav Vsevolodovich Keldysh (1911-1978), president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1961-75.

Muchmore, Donna. b. March 30, 1932, St. Louis, Okla., as Donna Marie Stevens, daughter of oilman Wayne Edward Stevens and his wife Kerry B Critcher (the B did not stand for anything, and neither was it an initial). She was educated at several schools in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and graduated in Level Land, Tex., in 1950. In 1951 she began studying to be a nurse, at Oklahome City, one of her instructors being Dr. Harold Muchmore, whom she married just after graduation, in 1954, in Oklahoma. She practiced 3 years as a nurse before retiring to raise her family. Dr. Muchmore began going to Antarctica in 1969-70, and Nan Scott (q.v.) was his lab technician. By 1973 the assistant lab tech they had didn't work out, and Donna went to Antarctica as the replacement. That November (1973) she spent 2 weeks at the Pole (this was the old Pole Station), with Nan Scott and Dr. Muchmore, and thus she and Nan Scott became the first women ever to work at the South Pole. She was back there in Nov. 1975 (the new Pole Station had been built by then), for a short time.

Muchmore, Harold George. b. March 8, 1920, Ponca City, Okla., son of newspaper editor Clyde Estes Muchmore and his wife Iola Winner. His ambition was to be a herpetologist, but at Rice University they offered him two choices — the War or medical school. He chose the latter, but later, did, in fact, join the Air Force and serve in the Korean War when not at Oklahoma City. He married (as his second wife) one of his student nurses, Donna Stevens (*see* **Muchmore, Donna**, above), in 1954. He spent every summer season in Antarctica between 1969-70 and 1981-82, studying the effects of isolation on winterers, as well as infectious diseases. He died on Nov. 14, 1995, in Oklahoma City.

Muchmore Valley. 79°46' S, 156°15' E. A valley, 10 km long, between Haskell Ridge and Colosseum Ridge, in the Darwin Mountains. The valley is filled by ice, except at the head, where flow from the Midnight Plateau ice-cap is insufficient to enter the valley. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Harold Muchmore.

Muck Glacier. 84°39' S, 177°30' E. Between Campbell Cliffs and Sullivan Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains, it flows generally northward from Husky Heights, and then eastward around the N end of Sullivan Ridge, to enter Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Maj. James B. Muck of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition to this area in 1964-65.

Muckle Bluff. 61°09' S, 54°51' W. A bluff, rising to about 635 m, S of Pardo Ridge, and 8 km W of Walker Point, on the SE coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British Joint Services Expedition here in 1970-71, when they established "Sailors Cache" near shore below this bluff. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. Muckle means large. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mud Lake. 62°13' S, 58°27' W. A muddy lake on Creeping Slope, E of Bastion, above Paradise Cove, where Admiralty Bay meets Bransfield Strait, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This is a new lake formed as a result of a glacier's thawing since the 1980s. Named by the Poles as Jeziorko Blotniste. The name has been translated.

Muddy Stream. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. A muddy stream running from White Eagle Glacier to King George Bay, between Lions Rump and the Sukiennice Hills, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Mudge Passage. 66°02' S, 65°50' W. A deep-water marine passage running E-W from the vicinity of Prospect Point, between Beer Island and Dodman Island to the N, and the Saffery Islands and the Trump Islands to the S, to the vicinity of Extension Reef, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Navigated and charted by the *John Biscoe* in Jan. 1977, and by the *Endurance* in 1986. In association with Harrison Passage and Maskelyn Passage to the NE, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Thomas Mudge (1715-1794), British horologist who made substantial improvements to the marine chronometer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mudrey Cirque. 77°39' S, 160°44' E. Between Northwest Mountain and West Groin, in the S part of the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Michael George Mudrey, Jr. (b. Sept. 22, 1945, Pine Bluff, Ark.), Northern Illinois University geologist with the Dry Valley Drilling Project in Victoria Land, in 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75.

Mount Mueller. 66°55' S, 55°32' E. An ice-covered mountain, close E Mount Storegutt, about 42 km W of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich, Baron von Mueller (1825-1896), botanist, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee in 1886. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Muellmerstadt, Ludwig. b. 1910, Germany. He went to sea at 17, and was sailing as a ship's 3rd officer for Max Albrecht, when he became 2nd ship's radio officer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Cerro Muga *see* **Fidase Peak**

Isla Mügge *see* **Mügge Island**

Mügge Island. 66°55' S, 67°45' W. One of the Bennett Islands, lying 2.5 km N of the W end of Weertman Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it and named it Isla Fresia, after their submarine (not in Antarctic waters). It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart of 1957, as Islote Chayter (*see* **Islotes Chayter**). Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE, 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Johannes Otto Conrad Mügge (1858-1932), German mineralogist who made pioneer studies of the plasticity of ice, in 1895. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Today, the Argentines call it Isla Mügge.

Mugla Passage. 62°36' S, 59°54' W. A marine passage, 1.35 km wide, between Half Moon Island and Burgas Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Mugla, in southern Bulgaria.

Mugridge, William Henry. b. June 17, 1886, Devonport, Devon, son of coachman and ex-Navy man Charles Peter Shepperd Mugridge and his wife Angelina Alvena Colgan. After a period as a stable boy and groom, he joined the Navy, and was in Sydney when he was taken on as 2nd fireman on the *Aurora*, during BITE 1914-17. He was in the NZ Expeditionary Force during World War I. Immediately after the war he was living in Dunedin, but after that his history is unclear.

Mühlig-Hofmann Gebirge *see* **Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains**

Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. 72°00' S, 5°20' E. A major group of associated mountain features extending E-W for about 110 km between the Gjelsvik Mountains and the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Mühlig-Hofmann Gebirge, for Albert Mühlig-Hofmann (1886-1980), the division director of the German Air Ministry. It was re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60. The Norwegians accepted the name Mühlig-Hofmannfjella. US-ACAN accepted the name Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in 1966. The group has Kyrkjeskipet Peak (10,121 feet), and 5 medium-sized peaks: Gessner Peak, Sloknuten Peak, Breplogen Mountain, Risemedet Mountain, and Terningen Peak.

Mühlig-Hofmannfjella *see* **Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains**

Muir, John J. "J.J." III. b. 1906, Hoboken, NJ, but raised in Sheffield, Mass., and Brooklyn, NY, son of Wisconsin-born bank dick turned house painter J.J. Muir II and his wife Annie Clark. A former clerk in his grandfather's brokerage house in New York, he spent five years in the Coast Guard, then sailed from Boston as 3rd mate on the *Jacob Ruppert*, for ByrdAE 1933-35, and within a few days, after the departure of chief officer Henry Burke, was promoted to that spot, partly because he was the only one on board who knew how to milk the cows. When the ship was in at Port Chalmers, NZ, Mr. Muir met Winfred C. Osborn, of Dunedin. It was announced that they were to be married in 1935, in Dunedin, on the trip back to the USA. He joined the Navy, and in 1949 was single, at the Naval Air Base, in South Carolina.

Muir Peak. 79°09' S, 86°25' W. A conspicuous rock peak near the middle of Frazier Ridge, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Hugh M. Muir, British aurora scientist on exchange at Plateau Station for the winter of 1966.

Muir-Smith, James *see* **Smith, James Muir**

Mukai Rocks. 69°03' S, 39°42' E. A small cluster of rocks on the coast of Queen Maud Land, on the E margin of Ongul Sound, opposite East Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972 as Mukai-iwa (i.e., "rocks which face"; they face Showa Station). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1975.

Mukai-iwa *see* **Mukai Rocks**

Mukluk Lookout. 73°24' S, 65°41' E. The highest point of the 600-meter-high N wall of Mount Rubin, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1960. It was the site of a geodetic survey station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountain Survey of 1972. So named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973 because the rough rock surface in the area ruined the mukluks of the geologists with the survey party.

Mukluks. High, canvas, felt-lined, very warm boots with thick, rubber soles.

Mount Mulach. 71°07' S, 164°04' E. Rising to 1080 m, 6 km NE of Mount Draeger, on the E side of the Posey Range, in the Bowers Mountains, where it overlooks Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William J. Mulach, USN, chief electrician's mate who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967.

Muldava Glacier. 65°42' S, 64°12' W. A glacier, 4.4 km long and 3.2 km wide, on Magnier Peninsula, it drains the NW slopes of Lisiya Ridge N of Mount Perchot, and flows northward into Leroux Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Muldava, in southernB ulgaria.

Muldoon, Robert David "Rob." b. Sept. 25, 1921, Auckland. Prime minister of NZ, 1975-84, who visited Antarctica in 1982 with Sir Edmund Hillary, to mark New Zealand's 25 years of continuous research on the continent. He died on Aug. 5, 1992.

Mule *see* **Mule Point**

Mule Island. 68°39' S, 77°50' E. A small island, about 1 km long and up to 0.5 km wide, immediately SW of Hawker Island, off the W tip of Mule Peninsula, off the S part of the Vest-

fold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Muløy (i.e., "snout island"). ANCA accepted the translated name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mule Peninsula. 68°39' S, 77°58' E. An irregular-shaped rocky peninsula, just N of Krok Fjord, between that fjord and Ellis Fjord, in the S part of the Vestfold Hills, it is the southernmost of the 3 major peninsulas which comprise the Vestfold Hills, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Breidnesmulen (i.e., "the broad point snout"). ANCA accepted the translated name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mule Point. 67°05' S, 58°12' E. A rocky point projecting from the E side of East Stack, at the E side of Hoseason Glacier, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Mule (i.e., "snout"). Actually what they named Mule was a rocky point just S of East Stack, but ANARE aerial photography showed that this point is part of East Stack, not separate from it. It was first visited by an ANARE party led by Bob Dovers in 1954. ANCA accepted the name Mule Point on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Mulebreen. 67°28' S, 59°21' E. A glacier, between 9 and 11 km wide, flowing WNW into the SE side of Stefansson Bay, on the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Mulebreen (i.e., "the snout glacier"). ANCA accepted the name Dover Glaciers on Nov. 28, 1955, but US-ACAN, in 1965, accepted the Norwegian name without modification.

Pico Muleta *see* **Crutch Peaks**

Mulga Island. 67°14' S, 46°43' E. A small island, 5 km off the coast of Enderby Land, 6 km ENE of the Boobyalla Islands, and 8 km NE of Kirkby Head. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and plotted from these photos by Australian cartographers, who named it for the Australian shrub. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mulgrew, Peter David. b. Nov. 21, 1927, Lower Hutt, NZ, elder son of boilermaker William John Mulgrew and his wife Edith Matthews, who worked in the woolen industry. On May 2, 1945 he escaped oblivion and joined the NZ Navy, in which he trained as a radioman, becoming involved in a major way in surveying, mapping, and especially mountain climbing. He was still only 19 when he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the same age when he made petty officer. He was picked to go on NBSAE 1949-50, but the Navy wouldn't let him go. He served in Korea, and in 1952 was promoted to chief petty officer radio engineer-electrician. On Sept. 20, 1952 he married June Martha Anderson, in Wellington. He was chief radio operator at Scott Base in the winter of 1957, and in 1957-58 went with Hillary to the Pole as part of BCTAE. He was commissioned after the expedition. On May 18, 1961, while climbing Mount Makalu, he suffered a pulmonary embolism, and, on top of that, suffering from extreme frostbite, and only just got down alive. His lower legs and the tips of some of his fingers were not so lucky. His fight back to health made him a public hero in a new field. On May 3, 1965 he retired from the Navy, and threw himself into business and competitive sailing. In 1977 he became a commentator on Air New Zealand flights over Antarctica. On Nov. 29, 1979, he was on his 4th such flight, Air New Zealand champagne flight TE901, the one that flew into the side of Mount Erebus (*see* **Deaths**, 1979).

Mulgrew Nunatak. 79°38' S, 157°56' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 1600 m above sea level (the Australians say 1710 m), about halfway along the length of the Darwin Glacier, 6 km E of Tentacle Ridge, in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for Peter Mulgrew. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mulhern, Robert Joseph. b. April 22, 1912, Boston, Mass. When Robert was a small child, his father died, and his Canadian mother, the former Mary L. Miller, married again, to a milk salesman named Charles E. Hopkins, and in the 1920s they moved to Somerville. Robert left school and became a stock clerk. However, he soon joined the U.S. Navy, and was a seaman 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition he was promoted to bosun's mate 2nd class. He married Grace Josephine Lynch, and they lived in Elizabethtown, NY. He died in Seminole, Fla., on March 21, 1995.

Mount Mull. 74°33' S, 63°08' W. On the E flank of Irvine Glacier, 18 km SW of Mount Owen, in the Guettard Range of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William B. Mull, USN, cook who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Mullen. 78°48' S, 84°36' W. A double-peaked mountain, 4 km ESE of Mount Milton, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. It rises to 2400 m, and forms the divide between Kornicker Glacier and Wessbecher Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Roy R. Mullen, with USGS from 1960 to 1995. From 1980 to 1995 he was associate chief of the National Mapping Division, with responsibility for Antarctic mapping. He was also USGS representative to SCAR.

Müller, Edmund *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1926, 1928, 1931

Müller, Johannes. 2nd officer and navigation officer on the *Deutschland* during GermAE 1911-12.

Müller, Josef. b. March 31, 1876, Hassfurt-am-Main. 1st bosun on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03. He was very capable, but reserved, not popular with the rest of the crew.

Müller, Leonhard. b. Sept. 7, 1858, Richland, Franken, Germany. Stoker on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Müller Crest. 72°11' S, 8°08' E. A short, ridge-like nunatak rising to 2620 m, which marks the SE extremity of the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Müllerkammen, for Johannes Muller. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. They called it Müllerkammen. US-ACAN accepted the name Müller Crest in 1966. The name has also been seen as Johannes-Müller-Kamm, and Johannes Müller Crests.

Müller Glacier. 72°16' S, 166°24' E. A tributary glacier flowing NE from the Millen Range to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier close NW of Mount Pearson. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for DietlandM üller-Schwarze.

Müller Ice Front. 67°12' S, 66°52' W. The seaward face of the Müller Ice Shelf, extending E and W from Humphreys Ice Rise. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985.

Müller Ice Shelf. 67°15' S, 66°52' W. An ice shelf, SW of Hooke Point, in the SW part of Lallemand Fjord, at Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is fed from the S by Bruckner Glacier and Antevs Glacier. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in Jan. 1957, it was not recognized as an ice shelf until the 1970s. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982, for Prof. Fritz Müller (1926-1980), Swiss-Canadian glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Müllerkammen *see* **Müller Crest**

Müller-Schwarze, Dietland and Christine B. A husband and wife team working in Antarctica in the 1960s and 1970s. Dietland (b. Oct. 4, 1934, Grosshartmannsdorf) was an ethnologist (a zoologist specializing in animal behavior), a PhD from the Max Planck Institute of Behavioral Psychology, in Seewisen, Bavaria. In 1964 he became the first German scientist to be invited to work on USARP, and was the biologist at Hallett Station during the summer of 1964-65. In 1965, back in Germany, he met Christine, at Freiburg University. She was a German psychologist, also a PhD. They married and came to the USA. Dietland became associate professor of wildlife resources at Utah State University. He received a grant from the National Science Foundation to continue his penguin studies in Antarctica, and his wife went with him in Oct. 1969. This set a few records, among which was that they became the first husband and wife team to work in Antarctica, and that Christine became the first woman scientist to come out of the USA to work on the Antarctic continent, and she was the only woman to work with USARP. They studied penguin behavior at Cape Crozier, Ross

Island, during the 1969-70 summer and 1970-71 summer. In 1971-72 they were in the Antarctic Peninsula, studying chinstraps and gentoos. Dietland then transferred to Syracuse, NY, and continued alone in Antarctica until 1976 (Christine was a mother by now). From 1977 they were in the Arctic, studying reindeer.

Mulligan Peak. 77°11' S, 160°15' E. An ice-free peak, rising to 2400 m, 1.5 km N of Robison Peak, at the N end of the Willett Range, S of the head of Mackay Glacier, and adjacent to the Polar Plateau, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for John J. Mulligan, of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, who climbed this peak and the peak to the S of it, during Dec. 1960, and found coal beds and fossil wood. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mullins Valley. 77°54' S, 160°35' E. A valley, 6 km long, at an elevation of 5400 feet in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. It is one of the few dry valleys in the world to contain rock glaciers. USAP research has dated the subsurface ice in this valley at 4 million years old, making it among the oldest ice on earth. USAP research has also shown that the rock glaciers here are analogous to the Arsia Mons region of Mars. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Jerry L. Mullins, USGS and NSF geophysicist who managed the South Pole winter-over program from 1989 to 1994.

Mulock, George Francis Arthur. b. Feb. 7, 1882, Blackpool, son of Irish civil engineer George Phillips H. Homan-Mulock and his first wife Clara Frances Lugsdin, who died in childbirth. His father married again, when George was 1, to Jane Elizabeth Collister, a Liverpudlian. He joined the RN on Jan. 15, 1896, on the *Britannia*, and served in China on the *Victorious*, and in the Channel Squadron, on the *Magnificent*. He was 3rd lieutenant on the *Morning*, during BNAE 1901-04, but on March 1, 1903, transferred to the *Discovery*, taking Shackleton's place on the shore party (Shackleton was invalided home). Mulock compiled the survey on that expedition, *Survey Work of the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04*. He qualified in marine surveying while serving on the *Triton*, was a beachmaster at Gallipoli in 1915, and retired in 1920, to become marine superintendent for the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China), Ltd., based in Shanghai. In 1927 he was promoted to captain (retired list), and again served in the navy during World War II, and was captured by the Japanese. He died on Dec. 26, 1963, in Gibraltar.

Mulock Glacier. 79°00' S, 160°00' E. A very large glacier flowing ESE from the S part of the Worcester Range, through the Hillary Coast, into the NW corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZ-APC in association with Mulock Inlet. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. An American automatic weather station was installed here on Oct. 25, 2006, at an elevation of 1000 m.

Mulock Inlet. 79°08' S, 160°40' E. A re-entrant (i.e., a bay, not of water, but of shelf ice, indenting the main part of the continent), 16 km wide, in the W half of Moore Bay, between Cape Teall and Cape Lankester, it is occupied by the lower Mulock Glacier, which flows through it to the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered during BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Lt. George Mulock. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Muløy *see* **Mule Island**

Mulroy, Thomas B. "Tom," Jr. b. Oct. 15, 1895, St. Louis, son of Irish immigrant plumber Thomas Mulroy and his first wife, Delia. His mother died in 1900, and his father married again, to an Irish girl named Kate. He joined the Merchant Marine as an engineer, and by 1923 was 3rd assistant engineer on the *Leviathan*. That year he married a Washington, DC girl named Ruth. With Byrd in the Arctic, he was then chief engineer on the shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30. He returned to NYC to work as an aeronautics engineer for an oil company, and in 1940 was living in Carrollton, New Orleans with his second wife, Sarah Baird, daughter of a former planter in Honduras. Tom Mulroy died in June 1962.

Mulroy Island. 71°45' S, 98°06' W. A small island just off Black Crag (the E extremity of Noville Peninsula), on Thurston Island. Discovered by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Tom Mulroy.

Mulvaney, Robert. b. May 19, 1958. BAS glaciologist who summered in the Antarctic Peninsula for 6 months, 1985-86, 1988-89, 1991-92, and 1992-93. In 1994-95 he spent 5 months on the Ronne Ice Shelf, and in 1997-98 three months in Queen Maud Land. He was also in the Arctic in 1987 and 1997, for 3 months each year. His specialty is ice-drilling and coring.

Mulvik *see* **Ellis Fjord**

Mulvikholmane *see* **Donskiye Islands**

Mount Mumford. 71°33' S, 65°09' W. Rising to 1580 m, it is the central summit in the line of low rock peaks 6 km N of the W end of the Rathbone Hills, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Joel H. Mumford, USN (b. Nov. 1944, New England), medical officer at Palmer Station in 1972. He later practiced as an anesthesiologist in Vermont. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mumford, Douglas Colin Geoffrey "Doug." b. March 9, 1932, High Beach, Essex, son of horticultural nursery manager James Charles Mumford, and his wife Olga Bunn. He became a radio operator in the Merchant Navy, and between 1950 and 1952 did his national service, as a radio mechanic in the RAF, and, back on civvy street, got a job at a radio station. In 1953, he applied to the government for an expedition to Africa, but got Antarctica instead, as FIDS radio man. He left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, and, via Montevideo and the Falklands, arrived at Base B (Deception Island). Just after arriving he found Arthur Farrant lying on the ice with his brains blown out. A bad start, but he wintered-over in 1954. In 1955 he took the *John Biscoe* back to England, got a hush-hush job in Edmonton, London, at an electronics lab (guided missiles, etc), but lasted 12 weeks before the oudoor life called. He spent 20 years as a woodman (lumberjack) in Epping Forest, and another 20 years as forest keeper, retiring to Saxmundham, Suffolk, in 1994, to become a landlord.

Île Mumm *see* **Mumm Islands**

Mumm Islands. 65°01' S, 63°59' W. A group of several small islands and rocks 2.5 km NW of Turquet Point, Booth Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, plotted by them as one island, and named by Charcot as Île Mumm, for the Mumm cordon rouge champagne that accompanied the expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map. Further charted by FrAE 1908-10, and renamed by Charcot as Îles Mumm. It appears a such on Matha and Rey's 1911 map. They appear as Mumm Islets on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic office chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mumm Islands on July 7, 1959, and they appear as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Mumm Islets *see* **Mumm Islands**

Mummery Cliff. 80°27' S, 21°23' W. Rising to about 1250 m, to the SE of Whymper Spur, in the central part of the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Albert Frederick Mummery (1855-1895; he died on Nanga Parbat, in Kashmir), British mountain climber and designer of the Mummery tent. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mummification. The dryness and cold in Antarctica can mummify and preserve anything. Some seals, dying many miles inland in a vain search for food, were found years later, their leathery carcasses preserved. Explorers who visit huts left by the old pioneers, are constantly amazed at the fresh state of things, including the food, some of which can still be eaten, decades later.

Mummy Pond. 77°40' S, 162°39' E. Between Suess Glacier and Lacroix Glacier, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé, in Dec. 1957, for the mummified seals found around the pond. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Mummy Ridge. 72°16°S, 165°39' E. A ridge, about 1.75 km E of Pyramid Peak, in the Destination Nunataks, in the N part of Victoria Land. Visited in 1981-82, by NZGSAE geologist Bradley Field, who named it in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak, and also because its shape resembles a recumbent mummy. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Mümü Nunatak. 77°27' S, 169°04' E. In the N part of the Kyle Hills, 3 km WSW of Towle Point, and 1 km inland from steep cliffs that form the NE edge of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001. Apparently it is a Maori name meaning "boisterous wind."

Mundlauga *see* **Mundlauga Crags**

Mundlauga Crags. 71°57' S, 8°24' E. A group of partly snow-covered rock crags rising to 2455 m above sea level, forming the S end of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Mundlauga (i.e., "the finger-bowl"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mundlauga Crags in 1967.

Isla Munita *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Península Munita *see* **Waterboat Point**

Monte Munizaga. 63°44' S, 61°41' W. A mountain on the coast at the head of Milburn Bay, on the NW side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Maj. Fernando Munizaga, Chilean Army representative on ChilAE 1949-50.

Munizaga Peak. 85°32' S, 177°37' W. An ice-free peak rising to 2590 m, 5 km ESE of Misery Peak, in the Roberts Massif of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Fernando S. Munizaga, Chilean geologist who took part in the USARP Ellsworth Land Survey of 1968-69, and who, the same season, accompanied a Texas Tech geological party in a survey of the Roberts Massif.

Munken *see* **Monk Islands**

Islas Munken *see* **Monk Islands**

Munken Islands *see* **Monk Islands**

Munken Islets *see* **Monk Islands**

Cabo Muñoz *see* **Cabo Próspero**

Punta Muñoz *see* **Muñoz Point**

Muñoz, Cayetano. b. 1878, Chile. Whaler in the South Orkneys in the summer of 1912-13, who died when the *Tioga* went down off Port Jebsen, Signy Island, on Feb. 4, 1913. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Muñoz Point. 64°50' S, 62°54' W. A high, steep point, with irregular relief, it is the SE point of Lemaire Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped (but not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. During the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, Lester charted it as Lemaire Point, named in association with the island. Named Punta Muñoz by ChilAE 1950-51, for Roberto Labra Muñoz, leader at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station for the winter of 1950. It appears on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Argentines, since about 1978, have been calling it Punta Irigoyen, for their ship of that name (*see* **The *Irigoyen***). Lt. Col. Labra was Chilean Armed Forces delegate on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1954-55 (*see also* **Morro Labra**).

Munro Kerr Mountains. 69°44' S, 74°14' E. A group of peaks forming the NE flank of the Amery Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, in Princess Elizabeth Land. It is possible that they were first seen on Feb. 9, 1931, by BANZARE 1929-31. They were definitely seen 2 days later from the airplane, and Mawson mapped them in about 67°48' S, 73°24' E. He named them for Rear Admiral William Munro Kerr (1876-1959; later promoted to vice admiral, and knighted), the First Naval Member and chief of the Australian Naval Staff at the time of the expedition. However, on Jan. 24, 1931, the Norwegian whale catcher *Bouvet III* was off this coast, in about 68°S, 74°E, and her skipper, Carl Sjøvold claimed to have seen what he thought were volcanic mountains in the SW, and these were named by the Norwegians as the Sjøvold Mountains. It would appear that both Mawson and Sjøvold were in error regarding direction and distance of the mountains, which undoubtedly included Mount Caroline Mikkelsen (which was seen and named on Feb. 20, 1935, by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen). ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1953, but plotted the feature in 70°50' S, 73°30' E. It has since been replotted.

Mount Munson. 84°48' S, 174°26' E. Rising to 2800 m (the New Zealanders say about 2900 m) from the NW flank of Mount Wade and 5 km from its summit, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by Byrd in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Captain William Harvey "Bill" Munson, USN, commander of VX-6, 1959-61. He was on the April 9, 1961 flight that rescued Leonid Kuperov (q.v.). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mural Nunatak. 64°59' S, 61°32' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 800 m, W of Cape Fairweather, on the E side of Hektoria Glacier, 8 km NW of Shiver Point, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS from Base D in Nov. 1947 and Sept. 1955. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for its wall-like appearance when seen from the SW. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Muralla de Ébano *see* **Ebony Wall**

Muramatsu, Susumu. b. 1885, Yamanashi, Japan. 2nd engineer on the *Kainan Maru* during the first half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. For the second half he replaced Keiichi Tada as expedition secretary. He died in 1927.

Punta Muratto *see* **Berlioz Point**

The *Murature*. A 1030-ton Argentine Navy patrol ship, 77 m long, built by the Arsenal Shipyard, at the naval base at Río Santiago, in 1944, and named for José Luis Murature (*see* **Punta Wensley**). Sister ship of the *King*, she was capable of 18 knots, and could carry 180 men. She took part in ArgAE 1946-47, under the command of Capitán de corbeta Enrique Albani (he was skipper from Dec. 30, 1946 to Sept. 14, 1947). On March 17, 1947 she was in at Port Lockroy, with the *King*, and still under Capt. Albani. She was back for ArgAE 1947-48 (Captain Adolfo V. Cordeu, from Sept. 14, 1947 to Dec. 30, 1948). She became part of the Fuerza Naval del Plata, and took an active part in the 1955 revolution in Argentina. She was still going, in magnificent condition, in 2009, she and the *King* being the oldest ships of the fleet.

Canal Murature *see* **Canal Borrowman**

Punta Murature *see* **Punta Wensley**

Murayama, Masayoshi. b. 1918, Japan. One of the great forces of Antarctic exploration. He took part in JARE I (1956-58), was deputy leader of JARE II (1957-59) and JARE III (1958-60), and was leader of the 1959 wintering-over party at Showa Station. He was also leader of JARE V (1960-62), and led the 1961 wintering-over party at Showa Station. He was leader of JARE VII (1965-67), going south on the *Fuji* (Murayama had been instrumental in getting the old *Soya* replaced by the *Fuji*), although he did not winter-over that season. He led JARE IX (1967-69), and on Sept. 8, 1968, as base leader at Showa Station for the 1968 winter, he led an 11-man team out of Ongul Island, and on Dec. 19, 1968, they arrived at the South Pole. On Feb. 16, 1969, they returned to base, after 3219 miles, the longest ever Antarctic trek. He was the first Japanese leader to reach the Pole overland. He led JARE XV (1973-75), on the *Fuji*, but did not winter-over. In 1988 he landed at the North Pole in a chartered plane, thus becoming the first Japanese to reach both poles. He died on Nov. 6, 2006.

Murayama Crests. 79°12' S, 158°34' E. A group of about 4 peaks or nunataks, the highest rising to 2020 m, 6 km NNE of Kanak Peak, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Haruta Murayama, of Yokohama National University, geochemist with JARE in the McMurdo Dry Valleys in 1981-82.

Mount Murch. 84°38' S, 65°25' W. A small mountain, rising to 1100 m, 8 km S of Mount Suydam, in the SW part of the Anderson Hills, in the central Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Paul L. Murch, cook who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

[1]**Mount Murchison**. 67°19' S, 144°15' E. A dome-shaped, mostly snow-covered mountain, rising to 567 m, on the W side of Mertz Glacier, about 16 km SW of the head of Buchanan Bay, in George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Roderick Murchison (1848-1921), banker of Melbourne, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and ANCA followed suit.

[2]**Mount Murchison**. 73°25' S, 166°18' E. A very prominent mountain, rising to 3500 m, and marking the high point on the rugged divide between Fitzgerald Glacier and Wylde Glacier, westward of Lady Newnes Ice Shelf, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, and named by him for Scottish geologist Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871; knighted in 1863; created a baronet in 1866), general secretary of the British Associ-

ation, and, in the 1840s and 1850s, three-time president of the Royal Geographical Society. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Murchison Cirque. 80°42' S, 24°33' W. A glacier-filled cirque between Kuno Cirque and Arkell Cirque, on the S side of Holmes Summit, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Roderick Murchison (*see* [2]**Mount Murchison**). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Murcray Heights. 78°05' S, 162°13' E. On the NW side of Mount Potter, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Sickle Ridge terminates at these heights. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for the two brothers, David Guy Murcray (1924-2009) and Frank H. (1930-1992), and also Frank James (b. 1950; son of David), University of Denver, long term specialists in infrared spectroscopy in Antarctica.

Cabo Murdoch *see* **Cape Murdoch**

Cape Murdoch. 60°48' S, 44°41' W. Forms the SE tip of Mossman Peninsula, and the W entrance point of Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted on May 5, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as Cape Burn Murdoch, for W.G. Burn Murdoch (*see under* **B**). It appears as such on the expedition's charts of 1903 and 1905, as well as a British chart of 1917. It was further charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and appears on his (and Hans Borge's) chart of 1913 as Stranger, named for Sigurd Stranger. The name should really have read Kapp Stranger, for that is how it appears on Sørlle's 1930 chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1930 as Cabo Murdoch. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Cape Burn Murdoch. On an Argentine chart of 1945, it appears as Cabo Burn Murdoch, but on a 1952 chart of theirs as Cabo B. Murdoch. The name Cape Burn Murdoch was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. On Sept. 23, 1960 UK-APC accepted the name Cape Murdoch, and US-ACAN followed suit. Notwithstanding, the 1961 British gazetteer has it as Cape Burn Murdock (sic). The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Burn Murdoch, but today, the Argentines tend to call it Cabo Murdoch. The 1977 British gazetteer has it as Cape Murdoch.

Murdoch, Burn *see* **Burn Murdoch** (under **B**)

Murdoch Nunatak. 65°01' S, 60°02' W. A nunatak rising to about 320 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 5 km NE of Donald Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, off the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. On de Gerlache's 1900 map (reflecting BelgAE 1897-99), it appears erroneously as Île Jason, and on a 1946 USAAF chart it appears erroneously as Donald Nunatak. Surveyed and charted in Aug. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and named by them as Burn Murdoch Nunatak, for W.G. Burn Murdoch. UK-APC accepted that name on May 23, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC shortened the name to Murdoch Nunatak, and it appears as such in the 1960 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1963.

Muren. 73°44' S, 15°00' W. A mountain in the southernmost part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the brick wall").

Murgash Glacier. 62°30' S, 59°53' W. A glacier, flowing generally southward (5 km in an E-W direction and 4 km in a N-S direction), E and S of Lloyd Hill, and W of Tile Ridge, to enter McFarlane Strait between Telerig Nunatak and Triangle Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Murgash Peak, in the western Balkans, in Bulgaria.

Murihau Peak. 78°08' S, 163°10' E. A peak, rising to 2026 m (the New Zealanders say 2062 m), 2.5 km W of Armitage Saddle, off the N end of Chancellor Ridge (the W-E ridge at the head of Blue Glacier), in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on March 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Apparently, "murihau" is a Maori word meaning "area of gentle breeze." The area does not experience strong winds, and is relatively calm.

Murkwater Lake. 69°25' S, 76°13' E. An oval-shaped lake in the Larsemann Hills, it is situated in a very flat valley floor, and has a vertical snow and ice cliff on its N shore. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987.

Mys Murmanskij *see* **Cape Murmanskiy**

Cape Murmanskiy. 69°40' S, 13°20' E. An ice-cape projecting from the W side of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 40 km NNE of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by the USSR in 1964, as Mys Murmanskij, for their city of Murmansk. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971.

Glaciar Murphy *see* **Murphy Glacier**

Mount Murphy. 75°20' S, 110°44' W. A massive, snow-covered volcano, with steep, rocky slopes, it rises to 2705 m, directly S of Bear Peninsula, overlooking the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. It is bounded by Smith Glacier, Pope Glacier, and Haynes Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Robert Cushman Murphy (1887-1973) of the American Museum of Natural History, an authority on Antarctic and sub-Antarctic bird life. He was the naturalist on the *Daisy* during the 1912-13 summer at South Georgia (he never got south of 60°S). Algae and lichens are to be found here. Incidentally, Mr. Murphy returned to South Georgia on the *Lindblad Explorer* in 1970, as a tourist.

Murphy, Charles John Vincent "Charlie." b. Oct. 11, 1904, Newton, Mass., a twin. After Harvard, he became a reporter, and was asked by Byrd to be communications officer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He wintered-over in 1934 as a member of the shore party, during the expedition. It was Murphy who actually wrote Byrd's 3 books about the expedition—*Little America*, *Discovery*, and (the most famous) *Alone*. In 1935 he joined *Time* magazine, and later *Life*. In 1941 he was one of the 323 passengers aboard the Egyptian steamer *Zamzam* when it was sunk by the Nazis. All survived. He covered World War II in Europe and the Pacific, and his series on Churchill led to his being asked to write the famous *A King's Story*, the biography of the Duke of Windsor, and then, in 1955, *The Heart Has its Reasons*, about the Duchess. In the late 1970s he and Joe Bryan wrote *The Windsor Story*. He also wrote *Little Toot*, the famous children's book about a tug boat. In 1952 he became chief of *Fortune* magazine's Washington bureau, a post he held until 1966, and continued to live in the capital until he moved to Vermont in 1980, the year his wife, Jane Brevoort Walden, died. He died on Dec. 29, 1987, in Grafton, Vt.

Murphy, E. Fireman on the *Aurora*, 1917, during BITE 1914-17.

Murphy, Herbert Dyce. Name also seen as Herbert Dyce-Murphy, son of Alexander Dyce Murphy and his wife Ada Maud Florence Hopkins. b. Oct. 18, 1879, Como, South Yarra, Melbourne. He spent part of his childhood in England, and as a schoolboy went 3 times to the Arctic with his uncle, Sir William Waller, on the yacht *Gladiator*. After Oxford he spent some time as a spy, then volunteered for BAE 1907-09, but was turned down as being too effeminate. However, the Australians didn't object to that quality, and he went on AAE 1911-14, as a dog handler and in charge of stores. Mawson refers to "his services cheerfully rendered." After the expedition he ran a sheep station in Whittlesea, Victoria, but continued to act as ice master on Norwegian sailing ships. He moved to Mount Martha and in the 1930s ran a home for under-privileged children. On Feb. 13, 1934, at Toorak, he married Muriel Idrene Nevile Webster, retired from sailing in 1965, and died on July 20, 1971, in Mornington. This has been an underplayed entry, partly because in 2001 Heather Rossiter wrote his biography, *Lady Spy, Gentleman, Explorer: The Life of Herbert Dyce Murphy, the Most Extraordinary Australian You've Never Heard Of*.

Murphy, John C. b. St. John's, Newfoundland. Boatswain on the *Bear of Oakland*, during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Murphy, Thomas Leyden "Tom." b. July 15, 1927, Stirling, Scotland, son of C. Murphy. A civil engineer, he joined FIDS in 1955, as an assistant surveyor, and wintered-over as leader of Base W in 1956. He died in Aug. 1985, in Sleaford, Lincs.

Murphy Bay. 67°42' S, 146°19' E. A bay, about 12 km wide, just W of Cape Bage, between that cape and Penguin Point, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered in 1912, by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Herbert

Dyce Murphy. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Murphy Glacier. 66°54' S, 66°20' W. A glacier, flowing generally westward from Lampitt Nunatak to Orford Cliff and the general vicinity of Mount Goldring, and merging with Wilkinson Glacier before terminating in the E side of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Following a ground survey by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1956, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, named the upper part of this glacier as Goldring Glacier, for Denis Goldring, and the lower part (together with the S arm) as Murphy Glacier, for Tom Murphy. However, after FIDS cartographers had examined aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W, between 1957 and 1959, UK-APC, on Sept. 23, 1960, dropped the name Goldring entirely, and named the entire glacier Murphy Glacier, but left the S arm unnamed. They did name Mount Goldring, however, that same day, for Mr. Goldring. The glacier appears this way on a 1961 British chart, and was the name and definition accepted by US-ACAN in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Murphy.

Murphy Inlet. 71°59' S, 98°02' W. An ice-filled inlet with 2 parallel branches at its head, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island for about 28 km between Noville Peninsula and Edwards Peninsula. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Charlie Murphy. Originally plotted in 71°56' S, 98°03' W, it has since been replotted.

Murphy Peak. 77°59' S, 164°04' E. A prominent, partly ice-covered peak, rising to 1280 m, at the S side of Salmon Glacier, about 4.5 km SW of Haggerty Hill, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Robert L. Murphy, Holmes & Narver manager, 1976-80 and 1990-92.

[1]**Murphy Rocks**. 68°14' S, 78°44' E. Two rounded, dark-gray rocks in the sea, about 200 m in diameter, and about 3 km offshore, in the Vestfold Hills. An ANARE survey station (NM/S/268) was established here in Jan. 1979. Brian Murphy made extensive surveys in the Vestfold Hills in 1978-79, including Doppler fixes, a tellurometer survey, and a site survey of Davis Station. Named by ANCA on Oct. 18, 1979.

[2]**Murphy Rocks**. 77°35' S, 144°55' W. Rock outcrops, 20 km SE of Mount West, on the broad ice-covered ridge between Hammond Glacier and Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dion M. Murphy, USN, aviation machinist's mate and helicopter flight crewman in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Murphy Valley. 77°26' S, 161°47' E. An upland valley, opening N to Victoria Valley, on the NE side of Mount Booth, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Kenneth W. Murphy, Jr., USGS cartographic technician, a member of the USGS satellite surveying teams at Pole Station for the winters of 1981 and 1987. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Cabo Murray *see* [1]**Cape Murray**

Caleta Murray *see* **Murray Harbor**

Cap Murray *see* [1]**Cape Murray**

[1]**Cape Murray**. 64°21' S, 61°38' W. A cape forming the NW end of Murray Island (or Bluff Island, as the British call it), and also the W entrance point of Murray Harbor, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by Hoseason on the *Sprightly* in 1824, and named descriptively by him as Bluff Point. It appears as such on Powell's 1828 chart, and also on a British chart of 1839. Roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. They thought it was part of the mainland, and named it Cap Murray, for Sir John Murray. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 and 1900 maps of the expedition. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version map of the expedition, it appears as Cape Murray, as it also does on British charts of 1908 and 1937. However, on a 1902 map prepared by de Gerlache, it appears as Pointe Bluff. SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as Kap Murray. Gould's 1941 map incorrectly positioned it on Hughes Bay. Cape Murray was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, on a British chart of 1961, and in the 1977 British gazetteer. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer show it as Cabo Murray.

[2]**Cape Murray**. 79°35' S, 160°11' E. A low, mainly ice-covered coastal bluff, at the N side of the mouth of Carlyon Glacier, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf between Mulock Inlet and Barne Inlet. Discovered in Nov. 1903, on Barne's Western Journey Party, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for botanist George Robert Milne Murray (1858-1911), temporary director of the civilian scientific staff of the expedition, who had accompanied the *Discovery* as far as Cape Town in 1901. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. *See also* **Mount George Murray**.

Fondeadero Murray *see* **Murray Harbor**

Isla Murray *see* **Murray Island**

Islotes Murray *see* **Murray Islands**

Mount Murray. 76°09' S, 161°50' E. A sharp granite peak, showing evidence of glaciation, and rising to 1005 m, 13 km W of Bruce Point, on the N side of Mawson Glacier, and about 8 km SE of Mount Smith, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for James Murray. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Murray. b. Conn. Crew member on the *Wasp*, 1822-24.

Murray, Cyril Aubrey "Bill." b. Dec. 2, 1923, Glen Falls, NY, son of British draftsman Cyril Aubrey Murray and his Italian wife Silvia Ilaria Bergna. He joined the Royal Navy during World War II, and in 1958 joined FIDS, as a surveyor, wintering-over at Base D in 1959, and at Base F in 1960, the second year also as base leader. He died in Aug. 1990, in Huntingdon.

Murray, James. b. 1865, Glasgow. He married in 1892. In 1902 Sir John Murray took him on as biologist on the Scottish Lakes Survey. He was biologist on the *Nimrod*, during BAE 1907-08, and was in charge of Cape Royds when Shackleton was away. He was lost in the Arctic in Feb. 1914, with A.F. Mackay, during the Stefansson expedition.

Murray, John. b. March 30, 1831, Cobourg, Ontario, to Scottish immigrant parents. He studied in Scotland, and in 1868 left for Spitzbergen as a ship's surgeon. In 1872 he went on the *Challenger* Expedition as oceanographer (he was the first to use the term "oceanography," and has been called "the father of oceanography"), and naturalist in charge of bird specimens, and concerned with pelagic organisms and ocean deposits. He took over the editing of the expedition report, 50 volumes completed by 1896. He believed strongly in Antarctic research, was a patron of BelgAE 1897-99, and was knighted in 1898. He died on March 16, 1914, in a car accident near Kirkliston, West Lothian, Scotland.

Murray, William. b. 1871, Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, but raised in nearby Stirling Village, Boddam, son of blacksmith John Murray and his wife Jessie Soutter. Trained as a baker. 2nd cook on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04.

Murray Bay *see* **Murray Harbor**

Murray Canyon. 65°45' S, 73°00' E. A submarine feature off the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by international agreement for George Murray (*see* **Cape Murray**).

Murray Dome. 70°42' S, 67°12' E. A dome-shaped rock feature, with flat areas to the N and E of the feature, about 5.5 km SE of Mount McKenzie, in the Amery Peaks, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for D. Lyndon "Lyn" Murray, medical officer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1964. The year before, 1963, he had wintered-over at Macquarie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Murray Dry Valley. 71°36' S, 170°00' E. A low plateau, over 1.5 km wide, and sloping toward the sea, near Murray Glacier, in Oates Land. Named (inappropriately) by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Murray Foreland. 74°00' S, 114°30' W. A high, ice-covered peninsula, about 30 km long and 16 km wide, forming the NW arm of the larger Martin Peninsula, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for Grover Elmer Murray (1916-2003), NSF geologist (and a member of their board of directors from 1964), and president of Texas Tech from 1966 to 1976 (Texas Tech in Lubbock has sent down several expeditions to Antarctica).

Murray Glacier. 71°39' S, 170°00' E. A valley glacier, 30 km long and about 4 km wide, with

a face on Colbeck Bay, it flows seaward along the E side of Geikie Ridge, mainly W of Duke of York Island, in the Admiralty Mountains, and its terminus coalesces with that of Dugdale Glacier, where both glaciers discharge into the S end of Robertson Bay, in Oates Land, along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Sir John Murray. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Murray Harbor. 64°21' S, 61°35' W. A small harbor, E of Cape Murray, on the N side of Murray Island, between that island and Challenger Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was charted as Murray Bay by Lester and Bagshawe during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. They also mapped it (either at that time, or on their later charts) as Cape Murray Harbour and Cape Murray Bay. It is possible that they were the ones who gave it the name, but it may have been the local whalers. Either way, it was named in association with Cape Murray. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Fondeadero Murray, but on one of their charts of 1954 as Caleta Murray, that latter name being accepted by not only the 1970 Argentine gazetteer but also the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Murray Harbour on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Murray Harbor in 1965.

Murray Island. 64°22' S, 61°34' W. An island, 10 km long, it forms the SW entrance of Hughes Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered from the *Sprightly* in 1824, it appears on Powell's 1828 map. Roughly mapped by BelgAE 1897-99, but as part of the mainland. Its insular status was proved in 1922 by the whale catcher *Graham* passing through the channel separating it from the mainland, and it appears as such on a 1938 British chart. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, and named it Islote Teniente Kopaitic, for Boris Kopaitic O'Neill (*see* **Kopaitic Island**). It appears as such on their 1947 chart. On a 1954 Argentine chart, it appears as Isla Murray, named in association with Cape Murray, the seaward extremity of the island. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Bluff Island, in order to preserve the original naming of Cape Murray (which was Bluff Point). This decision had nothing whatever to do with the fact that if they had named it Murray Island, it would have been copying an Argentine name. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Isla Gándara, named for Jorge Gándara Bofill (*see* **Gándara Island**), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected the proposed Isla Teniente Kopaitic and Islote Kopaitic). US-ACAN accepted the name Murray Island in 1965.

Murray Islands. 60°47' S, 44°31' W. A group of small islands, 1.9 km SSE of Cape Whitson, off the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1823, by Matthew Brisbane (under the direction of Weddell), and named by Weddell as Murry's Islands, which really should have read Murray's Islands, for Scotsman James Murray (1780-1847), of Cornhill, London, maker of the chronometers used on Weddell's voyage. They appear on Weddell's chart published in 1825. On Powell's 1831 chart they appear as Murray Islands, as they do on an 1839 British chart. On the 1838 chart drawn up by FrAE 1837-40, they appear as Îles Murray, but on Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas they appear misspelled as Îles Murroys. On Friederichsen's 1895 German map they appear as Murray Inseln. On Sept. 23, 1903, they were re-surveyed by ScotNAE 1902-04, and they appear on Bruce's 1903 chart as Murray Isles. Petter Sørlle made a running survey of the South Orkneys in 1912, and charted this group as Morray Islands. On Sørlle and Hans Borge's chart of 1913, they appear singularized as Murrai Island. On a British chart of 1916 they appear as Murray Islets, but on Sørlle's 1930 chart they appear as Murray Øya. On an Argentine chart of 1930, they appear as Islotes Murray. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, they appear as Murray Islands on their 1934 chart. On an Argentine chart of 1947 they appear singularized as Isla Murray, but on Moneta's Argentine chart of 1951 they appear as Islas Murray. The name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952 was Murray Islets, and UK-APC followed suit with that naming on Sept. 20, 1955. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as Murray Islands, and US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1963. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islotes Murray.

Murray Isles *see* **Murray Islands**

Murray Islets *see* **Murray Islands**

Murray Monolith. 67°47' S, 66°54' E. A rock outcrop rising to 370 m above sea level, it is actually the detached front of Torlyn Mountain, between 6 and 9 km E of Scullin Monolith, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930, by BANZARE 1929-31, and named in Feb. 1931 by Mawson, for Sir George Murray (1863-1942), chief justice of South Australia, chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and a patron of BANZARE 1929-31.

Murray Pond. 77°33' S, 160°55' E. A pond, 0.6 km ESE of Gupwell Pond, and 1 km W of Connell Pond, in the feature called Labyrinth, in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. It is the westernmost of 3 aligned ponds S of the E part of Hoffman Ledge. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for D.F.C. Murray, a driller with the NZ drilling team during the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Murrin, John. Seaman and deckhand on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Murrish Glacier. 71°02' S, 61°45' W. A glacier, about 24 km long, on the E side of Palmer Land, it flows ENE to the N of Stockton Peak and Abendroth Peak, and merges with the N side of Gain Glacier before the latter enters the Weddell Sea at the Larsen Ice Shelf, opposite (i.e., west of) Morency Island, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for biologist David Earl Green Murrish (b. Jan. 18, 1937, Glasgow, Mont.), leader of an Antarctic Peninsula bird study program in the summers between 1972 and 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Murry Peak *see* **Mount Nemesis**

Murrys Islands *see* **Murray Islands**

Mursteinane. 73°42' S, 14°50' W. Small mountain crags NE of the mountain the Norwegians call Muren, in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bricks"), in association with Muren.

Murtaugh Peak. 85°41' S, 130°15' W. A sharp peak, rising to 3085 m, surmounting a ridge 6 km WNW of Mount Minshew, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Graham Murtaugh, geologist with the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlicks in 1964-65.

Musala Glacier. 62°32' S, 59°37' W. A glacier, extending 3.7 km in an E-W direction, and 2 km in a N-S direction, flowing eastward into Bransfield Strait N of Fort Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Vratsa Peak to the SW, by the central Breznik Heights to the W, and by a low ridge bordering Hardy Cove to the NE. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, after Musala Peak, in Rila Mountain, the highest peak in Bulgaria and at the same time in the entire Balkan Peninsula.

Muschelbach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A little stream that flows W from the little lake the Germans call Muschelsee, into Muschelbucht, at Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Muschelbucht. 62°10' S, 58°59' W. A small bay, within Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Muschelsee. 62°10' S, 58°57°W. A little lake W of Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. From this lake, Muschelbach flows W into Muschelbucht.

Museum Ledge. 84°45' S, 113°48' W. A flat sandstone bed about 25 m long and between 9 and 12 m wide, exposed by erosion, on the SW shoulder of Mount Glossopteris, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by Bill Long (*see* **Long Hills**) for the display of fossil wood found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Nunatak Mushka. 70°49' S, 66°10' E. The nunatak immediately N of Nunatak Sputnik, S

of Mount Afflick, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mushketov Glacier. 71°20' S, 14°55' E. A large glacier, about 70 km long and 60 km wide, trending northeastward from the area between the Wohlthat Mountains on the W, and the Weyprecht Mountains, the Payer Mountains, and the Lomonosov Mountains on the E, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. SovAE 1958-59 re-photographed it aerially, and surveyed it from the ground, naming it Lednik Mushketova, for geologist and geographer Ivan Vasil'yevich Mushketov (1850-1902). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mushketov Glacier in 1970. The Norwegians call it Mushketovbreen.

Gora Mushketova. 72°32' S, 68°21' E. A nunatak just NE of Lines Ridge, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Mushketova *see* **Mushketov Glacier**

Mushketovbreen *see* **Mushketov Glacier**

Ghiacciaio Mushroom. 74°09' S, 163°02' E. A glacier, 1.7 km long, opening toward Priestley Glacier, 4 km from the summit of Mount Levick, in Victoria Land. Named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, for the shape of the glacier's terminus, which is rather narrow at the start, and then enlarges into a conical, dome-shaped front.

Isla Mushroom *see* **Mushroom Island**

Mushroom Hill *see* **Horatio Stump**

Mushroom Island. 68°53' S, 67°53' W. An island rising to an elevation of about 150 m above sea level, 16 km WSW of Cape Berteaux, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is ice-covered except for its SE face, which presents a cliff of bare rock. First surveyed and charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them because it looks like a mushroom cap as seen from the air. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition, and also on a 1940 British chart. On a 1942 USAAF chart it appears as Mushroom Islands. On a Chilean chart of 1947, it appears fully translated as Isla Hongo. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. US-ACAN accepted the name Mushroom Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Mushroom Islet. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Hongo, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Isla Mushroom.

Mushroom Islands *see* **Mushroom Island**

Mushroom Islet *see* **Mushroom Island**

Musialski Point. 62°04' S, 58°46' W. A cape between Grzybowski Bay and Wisniewski Cove, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Zdzislaw Musialski, air mechanic on PolAE 1980-81. The Chileans call it Punta Rocoso (i.e., "rocky point").

Muskeg Gap. 64°23' S, 59°39' W. A low isthmus at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, in Graham Land. It provides a coastal route which avoids a long detour around the peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, plotted by them in 64°25' S, 59°41' W, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Bombardier Muskeg tractor. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. Hard to believe, but the Argentines translated it as Istmo Almizclero (i.e., "musk deer isthmus"), and plotted it in 64°25' S, 59°45' W. The British plot it in 64°25' S, 59°41' W.

Muskegbukta. 70°10' S, 2°31' W. A small bay in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians after the Muskeg tractor.

Muskegs. Canadian tractors in use in Antarctica. Fuchs took one on BCTAE 1957-58.

Cabo Musselman *see* **Cape Musselman**

Cape Musselman. 71°17' S, 61°00' W. A notable headland, composed of black rock, with a similarly small black rock cone forming its summit, it marks the SW side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named by USAS for Lytton Musselman (q.v.), a member of the East Base party which sledged across the Dyer Plateau to the vicinity of Mount Jackson, which stands inland from this cape, and surveyed this cape from the ground. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a 1946 USHO chart, the name refers erroneously to Cape Healy, and, as a consequence, it appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Healey (sic). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Musselman in 1947. In Nov. 1947, a combined sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E surveyed it again from the ground. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Musselman, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Musselman on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Musselman, Lytton C. b. March 24, 1911, Beloit, Wisc., son of machinist and diesel machine operator John Ellery Musselman and his wife Myrtle Mayo. On May 21, 1938, he was appointed 2nd Lt., U.S. Infantry Reserve, and from Aug. 1, 1938 to Sept 30, 1939, he was on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. He was communications man and dog driver at East Base during USAS 1939-41. On Nov. 5, 1941, he went on extended active service with the Army, but in 1942, while stationed at Fort Knox, he blotted his copybook by being found guilty of fraud and forgery. In 1946 he married 23-year-old Roberta A. Roberts (they were divorced in Los Angeles in July 1967). He died on April 27, 1968, in Los Angeles.

Musson Nunatak. 71°31' S, 63°27' W. A pyramidal nunatak, rising to about 2100 m, 16 km S of Mount Jackson, at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for John M. Musson, USN, photographer and member of the cartographic aerial mapping crew of LC-130 Hercules aircraft with VX-6, in Antarctica, 1968-69. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mussorgsky Peaks. 71°30' S, 73°19' W. Two rocky peaks rising to 500 m above sea level, overlooking the N shore of Brahms Inlet, between that inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, 10 km NW of Mount Grieg, on Derocher Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°22' S, 73°36' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Russian composer Modeste Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839-1881). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, as such, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Must, Ole. b. 1878. He was a Sami from northern Norway, and one of the two Lapp dog-handlers who wintered-over with Borchgrevink on BAE 1898-1900. He died in 1934.

Gora Musy Dzhalilja *see* **Mount Dzhalil'**

Mutel Peak. 76°31' S, 146°03' W. A rock peak rising to 860 m, 3 km SW of Mount Iphigene, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially and roughly plotted during ByrdAE 1928-30, and again by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert Lucien Mutel (b. June 22, 1946, St. Albans, NY), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1969, and later long associated with the University of Iowa.

Islas Mutilla *see* **Palosuo Islands**

Cabo Mutto. 63°18' S, 61°57' W. A little point, in the area of Cape Hooker, Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Caleta Mutton *see* **Mutton Cove**

Mutton Cove. 66°00' S, 65°39' W. An anchorage, 0.8 km NE of the S end of Beer Island, in the Biscoe Islands, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is formed by 4 small islands — Harp Island, Upper Island, Cliff Island, and Girdler Island. The SE coast of Beer Island shelters the cove from the W. Roughly charted between Feb. 17 and 21, 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named in 1937 in association with Red Ryder of that expedition, who had trained at Devonport. Mutton Cove, near Plymouth, was well known to Ryder. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, as well as on British charts of 1948 and 1950, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1960. It appears fully translated as Caleta Cordero on an Argentine chart of 1953, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The anchorage itself (in contradistinction to, say, the

entire cove) appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Fondeadero Caleta Cordero ("fondeadero" meaning "anchorage"). In the 1961 British gazetteer, it appears erroneously as Martin Cove. On a 1962 Chilean chart, the cove appears as Caleta Mutton, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Isla Mutton Cove *see* **[2]Beer Island**

Mutton Cove Island *see* **[2]Beer Island**

Muus Glacier. 71°26' S, 61°36' W. A glacier flowing SE into the N side of Odom Inlet between Snyder Peninsula and Strømme Ridge, W of Cape Howard, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for David Muus, USARP oceaonographer on the *Northwind*, in the Ross Sea area, in 1971–72, and on the *Glacier*, in the Weddell Sea area, during the Weddell Sea Oceanographic Investigations of 1974–75. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Myall Islands. 67°40' S, 45°43' E. An archipelago of 2 small islands, about 1.5 km offshore from Gaudis Point, in Alasheyev Bight, in the Thala Hills, in the area of Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. By far the bigger of the group is about 550 m long, and 0.4 km wide. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for the Australian tree. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Myers. 72°07' S, 170°02' E. A coastal mountain rising to 645 m, near the center of Honeycomb Ridge, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. The mountain is ice-covered except for the E slope, which is marked by a triangular-shaped cliff that towers above the shore of Moubray Bay, on the Ross Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Charles E. Myers, of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1974–2005, who drafted language for use in the legislation of the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978.

Myers Glacier. 72°16' S, 100°07' W. A valley glacier, about 11 km long, flowing SW from Mount Noxon, on Thurston Island, to the Abbot Ice Shelf, in Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. (jg) Dale P. Myers, USN, helicopter pilot on the *Burton Island* in the area during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°14' S, 100°18' W, it has since been replotted.

Mygehenget. 74°52' S, 11°23' W. A rock face in the southernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the three Myge brothers — Erling (b. 1906), Peder (b. 1909), Sverre (b. 1913), all laborers in the Stavanger area of Norway, who became Communist Resistance leaders during World War II. Peder and Sverre were killed by the Gestapo in 1943, and Erling was arrested at the end of the war.

Mylius, Axel. Flight mechanic specialist on GermAE 1938–39. It is difficult to believe that someone with such a singular name could be so elusive.

Myosotisnunatak. 73°01' S, 161°30' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, due E of Waring Bluff, in the Sequence Hills of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Myoto Islands *see* **Meoto Rocks**

Myrcha Point. 62°03' S, 58°07' W. A rocky promontory in front of Polonia Glacier, King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, for biologist Andrzej Myrcha, a member of PolAE 1977–78 and PolAE 1979–80.

Îles Le Myre de Vilers *see* **Vedel Islands**

Myres, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Myriad Islands. 65°05' S, 64°25' W. A (still incompletely charted) scattered group of small islands, including Flank Island and Final Island, and also rocks, extending for 8 km WNW of the Dannebrog Islands and 6 km NW of the Vedel Islands, on the N side of French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934–37. ChilAE 1951–52 individualized them as a group, and named them Islotes Jorquera, for Pedro Jorquera Goicolea (*see* **Jorquera Glacier**), who was on board the *Leucotón* that season. That name appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. They were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and (before the FIDASE photos were analyzed by FIDS cartographers) they appear on a 1958 British chart as part of the Dannebrogs. They were individualized as a group and so named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because of the large number of islands in the group. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Île Mystère. 66°40' S, 138°57' E. An island in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French on Feb. 16, 2010 ("mystery island").

Mysteries. These are some of the more famous Antarctic mysteries: Was Edwards Island the same as Deception Island? What was the mysterious New South Greenland discovered by Capt. Robert Johnson in 1821–22? The ancient Piri Reis map (*see* **Mapping of Antarctica**) depicts Antarctica as an ice-free continent. How? And why? Why are there oases in Antarctica? When was Français Glacier formed? What is the true story of the *Jenny*? In 1893 Carl Anton Larsen discovered, on Seymour Island, 50 clay balls neatly arranged on small clay pillars, which seemed to have been fashioned by human hands. If they were, who left them? When Fids were surveying Whistling Bay in 1948, they heard curious and still unidentified whistling sounds in the area. They would have recognized the sound of whales, so what were they?

Mysticeti *see* **Baleen whales**

N.A.F. McMurdo *see* **McMurdo Station**

Mount N.D. Lorette *see* **Mount Lorette**

N. Persson Island *see* **Persson Island**

The N.T. *Nielsen-Alonso* *see* **The *Nielsen-Alonso***

Mount Naab. 76°36' S, 160°56' E. Rising to 1710 m, it surmounts the E part of Eastwind Range in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. Joseph W. "Joe" Naab, Jr. (b. July 27, 1913, NY, son of test car driver Joe Naab and his wife Anna. d. Dec. 12, 1980, Brunswick, Me.), of the U.S. Coast Guard, who served in World War II, and was commander of the *Eastwind*, 1960–61 and 1961–62. He retired on June 30, 1969.

Nabbodden *see* **Tilley Nunatak**

Nabbøya. 69°16' S, 39°35' E. A small but high bare rock island 1.5 km W of Hamnenabben Head, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who also named this feature. Name means "the peg island." US-ACAN accepted the name, without modification, in 1968.

Nabbvika *see* **Tilley Bay**

Massif Nabljudenij. 72°45' S, 64°15' E. In the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Punta Nacella. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A small point forming the extreme N of Playa El Remanso, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by scientific personnel of the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990–91, for the many shells they found here of the Antarctic mollusk Nacella, the most abundant mollusk on the shores of the islands in the South Shetlands.

Nadeau Bluff. 84°04' S, 175°09' E. A mainly ice-covered bluff, just SW of Giovinco Ice Piedmont, it juts out into Canyon Glacier from the E side of that glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Francis A. Nadeau, Jr. (b. April 10, 1929, Ticonderoga, NY. d. May 11, 1989), RMCM (master chief radioman), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1946, and was a member of the support party at McMurdo Station in the winter of 1963. He retired in May 1966.

Gora Nadezhda. 72°44' S, 64°10' E. A hill in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The *Nadezhda Krupskaya*. A small passenger liner, named for the Russian revolutionary, chartered by the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, Leningrad, for use during the 17th SovAE, 1971–73. She left Leningrad in July 1972, and 4 weeks later was in Antarctica. She sailed back to the USSR in early March 1972. Skipper was Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Aristov.

Ostrov Nadezhdy *see* **Nadezhdy Island**

Poluostrov Nadezhdy *see* **Nadezhdy Island**

Nadezhdy Island. 70°44' S, 11°40' E. A bare rock island, 1.3 km long, on the N side of the lake the Norwegians call Sundsvatnet, just off the N central side of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the USSR in 1961 as Poluostrov Nadezhdy (i.e., "hope peninsula"), and the Norwegians called it Nadezhdyhalvøya (which means the same thing). Its insular status has since been recognized, however, and the Russians now call

it Ostrov Nadezhdy (i.e., "Nadezhdy island"). (*See also* **Sundsvassheia**.

Nadezhdyhalvøya *see* **Nadezhdy Island**

Nadir Bluff. 77°58' S, 160°27' E. Rising to 2355 m, it forms a shoulder-like projection from the E side of Mount Feather, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Surveyed by the New Zealanders, and named by NZ-APC in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Nadjakov Glacier. 64°45' S, 62°23' W. A glacier, 5.5 km long and 2 km wide, on Arctowski Peninsula, it flows NNE to enter the head of Beaupré Cove, E of Stolze Peak, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Bulgarian physicist Georgi Nadjakov (1896-1981), who discovered the photoelectric effect essential to modern photocopying.

Gora Nadkarovaja. 71°31' S, 67°36' E. A nunatak, SW of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Naeshornet *see* **Nashornet Mountain**

Naess Glacier. 70°22' S, 67°55' W. A small glacier flowing WNW from Creswick Gap, on the W coast of Palmer Land, into George VI Sound N of Burns Bluff, and separated from Chapman Glacier to the N by a rocky ridge. First surveyed in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and then again in 1949 by Fids from Base E. UK-APC named it on March 31, 1955 for Erling Dekke Naess (1901-1993), Norwegian manager of the Vestfold Whaling Company, and co-founder of United Whalers Ltd., who helped BGLE by providing facilities at Stromness (in South Georgia) for the refitting of the *Penola* in 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

NAF McMurdo *see* **McMurdo**

Naga-iwa *see* **Naga-iwa Rock**

Naga-iwa Rock. 68°27' S, 41°31' E. A small, conspicuous, craggy, ice-free rock on land which juts out into the sea, W of Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier, 3 km E of Cape Akarui, about 25 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957-59. Named Naga-iwa (i.e., "long rock") by the Japanese, on Oct. 1, 1962. In 1968, US-ACAN accepted the name Naga-iwa Rock. The Norwegians call it Langknatten (which pretty much means the same thing).

Nagagutsu Point. 69°41' S, 38°21' E. Also spelled Nagagutu Point. An ice-covered point forming the SE extremity of Padda Island, in the innermost part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by them as Nagagutu-misaki (i.e., "boot point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nagagutsu Point in 1968. The Norwegians call it Støvelodden (which means the same thing).

Nagagutu-misaki *see* **Nagagutsu Point**

Nagagutu Point *see* **Nagagutsu Point**

Mount Nagata. 71°21' S, 162°47' E. A mostly snow-covered mountain, rising to 2140 m, 3 km E of Mount Gow, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1984, for Takeshi Nagata.

Nagata, Takeshi. b. June 24, 1913, Aichi, Japan. He graduated from Tokyo University, where he also got his doctorate in geophysics. Becoming a professor, he led JARE I (i.e., 1956-58), JARE II (i.e., 1957-59), and JARE III (i.e., 1958-60) (i.e., the first 3 Japanese Antarctic expeditions — the 2nd one having to be aborted due to thick ice). He masterminded the establishment of Showa Station during JARE I. He was back in Antarctica again, later, in the *Fuji*, and in 1968 was director of the University of Tokyo's Geophysical Institute. He was also, in his career, director of the Japanese National Institute of Polar Research, and was well-known as a pioneer in the study of paleomagnetism. He took part in JARE XXV in 1983-85. He died on June 3, 1991.

Nunatak Nahodka. 81°23' S, 28°21' W. One of the Whichaway Nunataks, on the S side of Recovery Glacier, to the W of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians for the city of Nahodka, on the Sea of Japan.

Caleta Nailon *see* **Mitchell Cove**

Naisbitt, Christopher. b. June 12, 1893, Sunderland, but raised partly in Cheshire, son of Thomas Naisbitt and his wife Anne Philliskirk. He worked for many years in Portugal, and then became a salesman for W.R. Grace & Co., of New York. On April 1, 1920, he left Liverpool on the *Baltic*, bound for the company's head office, arrived in New York on April 10, stayed a month, and then headed off for Rio. When Shackleton pulled into Rio on his last expedition, Naisbitt asked an officer from the British Club there to introduce him to the famous explorer, with the intention of going on the trip to Antarctica. Apparently, Naisbitt was dressed in a Palm Beach suit and a Panama hat, and Shackleton asked him if he had ever done a hard day's work in his life. Nevertheless, he was taken on, as ship's clerk and cook's assistant on the *Quest*, 1921-22. After the expedition, Frank Wild wrote, "Naisbitt's work has often been trying and difficult, but he has performed it uncomplainingly, and he has also done a great deal of useful clerical work." He went back to Rio in 1927, married, and during World War II was in British Army Intelligence, as a defense security officer, with the rank of sergeant major, based in Georgetown, British Guiana. Just after the war he was living in north London, and died toward the end of 1978, in Brent, Mdsx.

Naitou Jiao. 69°22' S, 76°19' E. A cape in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Nakai Snowfield. 77°29' S, 161°31' E. About 1600 m above sea level, it occupies the col between Mount Hercules and Mount Jason, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Noboyuki Nakai, of the department of earth sciences, at Nagoya University, in Japan, a member of the Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Naka-nagaone. 72°34' S, 31°16' E. The middle one of three ridges running parallel with each other in the N part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "long central ridge).

Naka-no-roka. 72°34' S, 31°14' E. A valley in the N part of the Belgica Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1979-80. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "central passageway").

Naka-no-seto *see* **Nakano-seto Strait**

Nakano-seto *see* **Nakano-seto Strait**

Nakano-seto Strait. 69°01' S, 39°33' E. A very narrow strait, between Ongul Island and East Ongul Island, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. JARE 1957 discovered, photographed it aerially, and surveyed it, and Japanese cartographers mapped it from these efforts, naming it on Oct. 1, 1962, as Nakano-seto or Naka-no-seto (i.e., "central strait"). Its discovery was important in that, until then, what is now East Ongul Island was thought to be the NE part of Ongul Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Nakano-seto Strait in 1968.

Naka-no-tani. 69°13' S, 39°45' E. A glacial valley dividing the Langhovde Hills into two parts, N and S, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. JARE surveyed it from the ground and photographed it aerially, between 1957 and 1962, and from this Japanese cartographers mapped it accurately, and named it on June 22, 1972. The name means "central valley."

Naka-no-ura. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. A cove deeply indenting the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay between Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE, 1957-62. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "central cove). The Norwegians descriptively call it Hornpollen (i.e., "the horn bay").

Nakasu-iwa. 71°39' S, 35°42' E. A small rock exposure, rising to 2049.6 m above sea level, in the vast moraine field that the Japanese call Ogiga-hara, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and mapped by Japanese cartographers, who named it on March 22, 1979. Name means "channel bar rock."

Islotes Nakaya *see* **Nakaya Islands**

Nakaya Island *see* **Nakaya Islands**

Nakaya Islands. 66°27' S, 66°14' W. A small group of islands in Crystal Sound, off Darbel Bay, 16 km NE of Cape Rey, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960,

for Japanese physicist Ukichiro Nakaya (1900-1962), of the University of Hokkaido (1932-62), specialist in single ice crystals and snowflakes. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Islotes Nakaya. Oddly, the feature appears singularized in the British gazetteer of 1974, as Nakaya Island. This may refer to the main island, or it many simply be an error.

Cape Nakayubi. 69°14' S, 39°39' E. A rocky point marking the S extremity of a U-shaped, dock-like peninsula which juts out into the sea like a finger from the W side of the Langhovde Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. It was accurately mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos made by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Nakayubi-misaki (i.e., "middle finger point"), in association with Cape Koyubi ("little finger point"), 0.8 km to the NW. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Nakayubi in 1975.

Nakayubi-misaki *see* **Cape Nakayubi**

Nakayubi-one. 71°54' S, 24°30' E. A projecting mountain ridge, the central one of 5 such, stretching northward in the middle part of the Brattnipane Peaks, 14 km NW of Mefjell Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1981-82, and again in 1986, and surveyed from the ground by JARE between 1984 and 1991. The Japanese named it on Oct. 18, 1988. The name ("middle finger ridge") is because the surveyors saw Brattnipane looking like a left hand. The Norwegians call this ridge Niperyggen (i.e., "projecting ridge").

Naka-zima. 68°57' S, 39°39' E. A small island midway between Showa Station and Tottsuki Point. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from these photos. Surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1957, and named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962 (name means "middle island").

Nalder, Roderick Harry W. "Rick." b. 1932, Barnet, Herts, son of Albert H. Nalder and his wife Daisy Carter. He joined FIDS in 1953, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base G in 1954. In 1964, in Surrey, he married Gillian D. Bryant, and they lived in Ruislip from 1964 to 1967, and in Harrow from 1968 to 1972. From 1977 to 1981 they were in Tunbridge Wells.

Nålegga *see* **Nålegga Ridge**

Nålegga Ridge. 72°39' S, 4°03' W. A narrow rock ridge marking the N end of the Seilkopf Peaks, in the westernmost part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-52, mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Nålegga (i.e., "the needle ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nålegga Ridge in 1966.

Skaly Nalivkina. 71°45' S, 12°47°E. Rocks in the S part of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians for Dmitri Nalivkin (1889-1982), geologist famous for indexing the geological maps of Russia.

Namako-hyoga. 72°34' S, 31°16' E. A mountain glacier flowing SE, in the N part of the Belgica Mountains, at the edge of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1976, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1979-80. Named by the Japanese, on Nov. 24, 1981, for its shape (name means "sea cucumber glacier").

The *Nambuk*. A 5549-ton, 104-meter South Korean stern trawler, built in 1974, for the Nambuk Fisheries Company, in Pusan, for research purposes. She was in Antarctic waters in 1978-79 (*see* **South Korea**), researching surimi (the Korean name for "krill"). She later became known as the *Nambuk-Ho*.

Nameless Glacier. 71°38' S, 170°18' E. Flows W from Adare Peninsula into Protection Cove, Robertson Bay, 3 km NE of Newnes Glacier, on the coast of northern Victoria Land. Surveyed, charted, and named in 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. It had been the only Robertson Bay glacier left unnamed by Borchgrevink during BAE 1898-1900. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Namigatadai. 67°56' S, 44°31' E. A terrace with a rugged surface, on Shinnan Rocks, at the W side of Shinnan Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1962, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1974. Named by the Japanese on March 12, 1977 ("wave-shaped terrace").

Cordón Namuncura *see* **Cordón Sikorsky**

Glaciar Namuncura *see* **Glaciar Huneeus**

Cape Nan Anderson *see* **Cape Anderson**

The *Nana*. A Noorduyn C-64 Norseman single-engine cargo plane developed in Canada for cold-weather operations, she was named by Ronne during RARE 1947-48 for the North American Newspaper Alliance for which his wife was a reporter. One of the 3 planes on the expedition, it was test flown in Antarctica on Sept. 14, 1947.

Nance Ridge. 84°23' S, 65°36' W. A rock ridge, at an elevation of 840 m above sea level, 3 km NE of Mount Yarbrough, in the Thomas Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Vernon Lee Nance (b. 1934), USN, radio operator who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

The *Nancy*. A 150-ton sealing brig, built in Amesbury in 1819, and owned by William Fettyplace, Joseph White, Stephen White, and Gideon Barstow. Registered in Salem, Mass., on Aug. 11, 1820, she was part of the Salem Expedition which spent the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons in the South Shetlands, anchored for a lot of the time in Clothier Harbor. Crew: Benjamin Upton (captain), Henry Russell (1st mate), John Furbush (2nd mate), Henry Cole, Thomas Milburn, M. Milburn, Jeremiah Sheldon, George Messer, Jonathan Pease, Josiah Bacon, Somers N. Larrabee, George W. Smith, John Walsh, Pinson Beckford, John Beckford, Nathaniel H. Sanderson, William Proaly, John Baldwin, George G. Scott, Jeremiah U. Vanderbilt, and Frederick Fanning. She would have wintered-over, but this letter, from a gentleman aboard, written on March 2, 1821, while at Yankee Harbor, explains why she didn't: "We have reconnoitred the coast to but very little extent; we have information, however, from boats passing to and from the different Islands. The country is very mountainous and rocky (resembling Gibraltar rock), and generally covered with snow and ice — with volcanoes. The coast is desolate and dangerous, being barricadoed with breakers and sunken rocks, which render it impossible to sail within 10 or 12 miles of the shore. The harbours are bad, being so near the sea — this [i.e., Yankee Harbor] is the best we have seen. Thousands of seals continually cover the beach and penguins are numberless. It being impossible to winter here, we shall repair to the Falkland Islands, and return here in the spring." And the *Nancy* did lay up in the Falklands between sealing seasons, and did return for the 1821-22 season, along with the rest of the fleet. She took in 2000 skins and 100 barrels of oil, and arrived back in Salem on May 27, 1822.

Islote Nancy. 64°21' S, 62°56' W. A small island, hard by Islote Diana, in the W part of the Omicron Islands, SE of Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines. *See also* **Islote Diana**.

Nancy Automatic Weather Station. 77°55' S, 168°10' E. American AWS at an elevation of 25 m, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. It operated from Jan. 17, 1983 until Nov. 25, 1983. Named for the wife of Dr. Charles Stearns, founder of the AWS project.

Nancy Rock. 62°13' S, 59°06' W. A rock in water, off the N coast of Nelson Island, 3 km W of Flat Top Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Nancy*. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lake Nanda. 70°46' S, 11°43' E. In the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Nanheng Shan. 69°25' S, 76°04' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Nanok Deep. 68°40' S, 71°00' E. A submarine feature, actually a bathymetric deep, slightly elongated in a NE-SW direction but with irregular boundaries which are (as of this time of writing) ill-defined. It is over 500 m deep, and extends under the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by ANCA for the *Nanok S.* (see below).

The *Nanok S*. Real name *Nanok Sunder*. A 3000-ton Danish ship, 88.5 meters long, built in 1962 at the Svenborg Skibsvaerft shipyards, she was chartered by ANARE from A.E. Sørensen of Svenborg, to supply Australian bases,

1979-84. She had a crew of 24, and a passenger capacity of 24. She was ANARE's 3rd ship. Her skipper for the relevant ANARE seasons was Gisli Gudjonssen (1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84). On Feb. 26, 1984 she struck an uncharted rock off Mawson Station, and was replaced with the *Icebird*.

Île Nansen *see* **Lavoisier Island**, [2]**Nansen Island**

Isla Nansen *see* [2]**Nansen Island**

[1]**Mount Nansen** *see* **Mount Fridtjof Nansen**

[2]**Mount Nansen**. 74°34' S, 162°36' E. A prominent tabular mountain, rising to 2740 m (the New Zealanders say 2377 m), with precipitous walls, and surmounting the steep E escarpment of the Eisenhower Range, just N of Reeves Glacier, and 17.5 km S of Mount Baxter, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930), the great Arctic explorer, who gave advice to Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Nansen Ice Sheet. 74°53' S, 163°10' E. An ice shelf about 50 km long and 16 km wide, behind Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. It is fed by Priestley Glacier and Reeves Glacier, and adjoins the N side of the Drygalski Ice Tongue. Explored by Edgeworth David's party of 1908-09 during BAE 1907-09, and by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. Debenham, on the latter expedition, called it the Nansen Sheet, for nearby Mount Nansen (the dominant feature in the area). Later, the name was changed slightly. The Italians installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 50 m. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950.

[1]**Nansen Island** *see* **Lavoisier Island**

[2]**Nansen Island**. 64°35' S, 62°06' W. The largest of the islands in Wilhelmina Bay, it lies in the outer part of that bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. On Jan. 24, 1898, they charted this island and Enterprise Island together as one island, and de Gerlache named it Île Nansen, for Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer (*see* **Mount Nansen**). It was used as an anchorage by the *Solstreif* and other whalers in Jan. 1922, the whalers having for some time been aware that there were actually two islands here, and were calling them North Nansen Island and South Nansen Island. They were first charted as two islands by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, the names reflecting the whalers' naming of them (as mentioned above). Lester and Bagshawe (of the BIAE; actually, they were the BIAE at that point) also referred to them collectively as the Nansen Islands, as did the whalers, and they appear as such on a British chart of 1930 and also on a 1937 chart prepared by BGLE 1934-37 (both times plotted erroneously in 64°32' S, 61°58' W). The Argentines were in a similar position as regards the naming. On at least two 1953 charts they appear variously as Islas Nansen, and as Isla Nansen Sur and Isla Nansen Norte. On Sept. 8, 1953, UK-APC renamed the islands officially. North Nansen Island became Enterprise Island (q.v.), and South Nansen Island retained the name Nansen Island. They appear as such (with revised co-ordinates) in the British gazetteers of 1955 and 1960, and on a British chart of 1959. FIDASE photographed both islands aerially in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the new situation in 1965. Today the Chileans call it Isla Nansen, and the Argentines call it Isla Nansen Sur (their name for Enterprise Island is Isla Nansen Norte). To add to the confusion, there was another Île Nansen, to the south, named by Charcot (*see* **Lavoisier Island**).

Nansen Islands *see* **Enterprise Island**, **Nansen Island**

Isla Nansen Norte *see* **Enterprise Island**

Nansen Sheet *see* **Nansen Ice Sheet**

Isla Nansen Sur *see* [2]**Nansen Island**

Nansenisen. 72°30' S, 24°00' E. The inland icefield, blue in color, S and to 45°E of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Fridtjof Nansen (*see* **Mount Nansen**). The name is also seen as Nansenisen Icefield. Meteorites have been found here.

Nansenisen Icefield *see* **Nansenisen**

Nantai Shan. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Nanten-iwa. 71°58' S, 35°22' E. A small, reddish-colored rock exposure, 8 km NE of Kurakake-yama, in the isolated group of nunataks the Japanese call Minami-Yamato-nunatak-gun, about 40 km SW of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "the rock which breaks misfortune").

Nantes, Mario Juan. b. Montevideo. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorologist, and wintered over at Base F in 1957 and 1959. In the early 1960s he visited Cambridge. He later became head of the Uruguayan Met Office.

Ensenada Nantucket *see* **Nantucket Inlet**

Nantucket Inlet. 74°35' S, 61°55' W. An ice-filled inlet, 10 km wide, it recedes 22 km in a NW direction between Smith Peninsula and Bowman Peninsula. In effect, it is a Weddell Sea indentation in the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land, just N of where the Ronne Ice Shelf meets the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1940 on a flight from East Base during USAS 1939-41. It appears on a USAAF chart as Fran Inlet (sic). What this implies is unclear, but it might mean that it was originally named after the *Fram* (Finn Ronne was part of USAS. His father, Martin, had been sailmaker on the *Fram*. However, if it was named for this reason, it wasn't named by Finn Ronne, otherwise the feature would surely not appear on his 1945 map with the name Innes-Taylor Inlet, named for Alan Innes-Taylor. That name soon disappeared, as did Fran Inlet). It was also called Ickes Inlet for a while, named for Harold Ickes (*see* **Ickes Mountains**), but was soon renamed Nantucket Inlet, for Nantucket, Mass., home port for many of the early sealers to the South Shetlands, and it appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on another 1943 American chart. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map, translated as Ensenada Nantucket, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Nantucket Inlet in 1947, but with the coordinates 74°15' S, 61°55' W. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, but with the coordinates 74°35' S, 61°48' W, based on the FIDS survey conducted by Dougie Mason of Base E in 1947. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The coordinates were corrected on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Americans plot it in 74°35' S, 61°45' W, as do the Chileans. The Argentines plot it the way the British do.

Nanwang Shan. 69°24' S, 76°19' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Nanxingan Ling. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A small peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Roca Napier *see* **Napier Rock**

Napier, Cyrus. b. Nov. 13, 1914, Houston Co., Ga. son of farmer Lee N. Napier and his wife Emma. He was in the U.S. Navy, and was a steward on the *Northampton*, then, re-enlisting, served on the *Philadelphia* from Aug. 1938, leaving that ship in 1940. He was officer's cook 3rd class on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. In 1943 and 1944, during World War II, he served as a cook 2nd class, and then 1st class, on the *Belleau Wood*. He was a chief steward when he retired. After the war he settled in Los Angeles, and died there on Jan. 30, 2010, aged 95.

Napier, Ronald Gordon "Ron." b. 1924, West Ham, London, son of William A. Napier and his wife Katherine Morley. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a general assistant and handyman, and left Dover on a ship chartered from Sweden, bound for the Falkland Islands, and from there to winter-over at Signy Island Station in 1955. Then, he was leader at Base G until he drowned on March 24, 1956 (*see* **Deaths**, 1956).

Napier, William. Captain of the *Venus* in the South Shetlands in 1820-21. He brought back several specimens of a lichen he found there.

Monte Napier Birks *see* **Mount Birks**

Mount Napier Birks *see* **Mount Alibi**

Napier Ice Rise *see* **Napier Island**

Napier Island. 69°14' S, 67°47' W. An island, 1.3 km long, near the SW end of Wordie Bay, in the SE part of Marguerite Bay, 20 km WNW of Mount Balfour, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In Nov. 1958 Fids from Base E surveyed it and mapped it as an ice rise (which it was, back then) on the SW part of the Wordie Ice Shelf, and named it Napier Ice Rise, for John Napier (1550-1617), the Scottish inventor of logarithms. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. However, a U.S. Landsat image of Feb. 1989 showed that the Wordie Ice Shelf had receded eastward, leaving this ice rise as an island, and the name was changed accordingly by UK-APC, on June 15, 1999, to Napier Island. US-ACAN followed suit with the new naming on July 17, 2007.

Napier Mountains. 66°30' S, 53°40' E. A group of more or less separated peaks, the highest rising to 2300 m above sea level, this group extends for 60 km in a NW-SE direction from Mount Codrington, and centers on a point about 60 km S of Cape Batterbee, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson as the Napier Range, for Thomas John Mellis Napier (known as John; and as Sir John after 1945) (1882-1976), South Australian Supreme Court judge, 1924-67, and chief justice, 1942-67. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. First visited in 1960, by an ANARE party. The term "mountains" has been deemed more appropriate than "range."

Napier Peak. 62°40' S, 60°19' W. Rising to 340 m, on the W side of Huntress Glacier, near the head of False Bay, Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Capt. William Napier. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Napier Range *see* **Napier Mountains**

Napier Rock. 62°10' S, 58°26' W. A rock in water, rising to 5 m above sea level, 2.3 km ESE of Point Thomas, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Charted during an RN Hydrographic sketch survey on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951-52, but they plotted it 1 km ENE of where it should be. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Ron Napier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Roca Napier. On Jan. 11, 1969, an RN Hydrograhic Survey unit flew over the area in a helicopter off the *Endurance*, and corrected the coordinates. The new coordinates were seen on the 1970 unit chart, and accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. US-ACAN has also accepted those new coordinates.

Narabi Rocks. 68°24' S, 41°47' E. Three bare rocks in a row, on land, extending almost 5 km along the coast between Temmondai Rock and Kozo Rock, about 37 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE, 1957-59, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Narabiiwa (i.e., "rocks in a row"). US-ACAN accepted the name Narabi Rocks in 1968. The Norwegians call this feature Rekkjenabbane, which means the same thing.

Narabi-ga-oka. 67°58' S, 44°04' E. Two low ridges in the central part of Cape Ryugu, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1962, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1977-78. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "two hills in a row").

Narabi-iwa *see* **Narabi Rocks**

Narebski Point. 62°14' S, 58°47' W. A rocky promontory composed of basaltic plug, midway between South Spit and Winship Point, on Barton Peninsula, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for mineralogist and geochemist Wojciech Narebski, of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Krakow, who worked with the igneous rock on King George Island. There is a chinstrap penguin rookery on this point.

Narechen Glacier. 69°34' S, 71°40' W. A glacier, 9 km long and 11 km wide, it flows W from the W slopes of the Lassus Mountains, to enter Lazarev Bay S of the SW ridge of Mount Wilbye Nunatak, and N of Faulkner Nunatak, on Alexander Island. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement and spa resort of Nerechen, in southern Bulgaria.

Mount Nares. 81°27' S, 158°10' E. A massive mountain, rising to over 3000 m, just S of Mount Albert Markham, and overlooking the head of Flynn Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for George Nares (q.v.), a member of the ship committee for Scott's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Nares, George Strong. b. April 24, 1831, Llanseneld, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, son of naval commander William Henry Nares and his wife Elizabeth Rebecca Gould Dodd. He joined the RN in 1845, and in 1852, as a mate on the *Resolute*, he went to the Arctic on Belcher's expedition, looking for Sir John Franklin. In 1858 he married Mary Grant and had 9 children (over the years, that is). He served several years in Australian waters, and was present at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. He was captain of the *Challenger* for the first half of the expedition, i.e., from 1872 to 1874. He even took his 9-year-old son, William Grant Nares, on the expedition with him, complete with a tutor. They crossed the Antarctic Circle in 1874. Being one of the leading surveyors of the day, he was recalled to lead an expedition to the Arctic (1875-76) in the *Alert* and *Discovery*, with the main intention of reaching the North Pole. They didn't, but they set a new northing record. He was knighted in 1876 and retired in 1886. He was promoted to rear admiral (retired list) in 1887, and vice admiral (retired list) in 1892. His wife died in 1905, and he died on Jan. 15, 1915, at his home in Surbiton, Surrey.

Islote Narrow *see* **Furse Peninsula**

Narrow Inlet. 74°59' S, 163°42' E. A long, narrow inlet, 500 feet wide, S of Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Narrow Isle *see* **Gibbs Island**

Narrow Neck. 73°06' S, 169°03' E. A narrow, but elevated, isthmus between Langevad Glacier and Mandible Cirque, it joins Tousled Peak and the Mount Lubbock area to the main part of Daniell Peninsula, in the S part of that peninsula, in Victoria Land. Descriptively named by NZ-APC in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Narrow Peninsula *see* **Furse Peninsula**

[1]**The Narrows** *see* **Fildes Strait**

[2]**The Narrows**. 67°36' S, 67°12' W. A narrow marine channel, about 900 m wide, separating Pourquoi Pas Island from Blaiklock Island, it runs NW-SE from Bigourdan Fjord to Bourgeois Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered aerially on March 31, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, surveyed by them from the ground on Aug. 4, 1936, and named descriptively by Rymill. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, translated as Las Angosturas. Resurveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. It appears on a British chart of 1952, as The Narrows, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as La Angostura, and in 1974 the Chilean gazetteer, after rejecting the name Paso Las Angosturas, accepted the name Paso La Angostura (i.e., "passage of much narrowness"). The Argentines call it Canal Angosto (i.e., "very narrow channel").

The *Narval*. A 384-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in Oslo in 1929, and owned by Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri. She was 118 feet 9 inches long; 24 feet 4 inches wide; had 101 nhp; and was registered at Buenos Aires. She was later (1934) owned by the Compañía de Pesca Argentina, and was in Antarctic waters in 1940-41.

Nunatak Narvskij. 71°33' S, 71°30' E. Due W of the lake the Russians call Ozero Lednikovoe, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nascent Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, on Nascent Iceberg, at an elevation of 30 m, installed in Nov. 2004, to study iceberg calving and the Ross Ice Shelf Air Stream (RAS). It was visited in Oct. 2006.

Nascent Glacier. 73°22' S, 167°37' E. A short, fairly smooth glacier, in the E extremity of the Mountaineer Range, it flows SE to the coast of Victoria Land between Gauntlet Ridge and Index Point. Named descriptively by NZ-APC in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Nascent Iceberg. An area at the front of the Ross Ice Shelf, that looks as if it is going to calve off in the near future.

Monte Nash *see* **Mount Nash**

Mount Nash. 74°14' S, 62°20' W. Rising to 1294 m, 22 km WNW of the head of Keller Inlet, and 20 km NNE of Mount Owen, in the Hutton Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen from the air by RARE 1947-48, as one of several rock exposures at the head of Keller Inlet. Following a Dec. 1947 joint survey by RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, the name Mount Nash was applied to the most prominent peak near the head of Keller Inlet, named for Henry R. Nash, curator of paintings at the department of arts, at the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, Pa., a contributor. It was plotted it in 74°16' S, 62°00' W. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Monte Nash. It appears in error as Mount McElroy on a 1959 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Mapped and replotted

by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967.

Nash, David "Dave." He went to the University of Bristol with Ivor Morgan (q.v.), joined FIDS in 1961, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base T in 1962 and 1963. He went to work for Hunting Ltd., spending much time conducting oil exploration in places like Libya, and Nigeria. His daughter Jane was medical officer at Rothera Station for the winter of 2003.

Nash, Erastus *see* **The *Margaret***

Nash Canyon. 64°00' S, 126°00' E. Submarine feature off the coast of East Antarctica.

Nash Glacier. 71°15' S, 168°10' E. A glacier, 30 km long, flowing from the N slopes of the Dunedin Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. The terminus of this glacier merges with those of Wallis Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier before reaching the sea E of Cape Scott. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Arthur R. Nash, USN, VX-6 helicopter pilot during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Nash Hills. 81°53' S, 89°23' W. A short range of isolated, ice-covered hills, about 40 km NW of the Martin Hills. Positioned on Dec. 10, 1958, by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Archie Ray Nash, USN, officer-in-charge at Byrd Station in 1962.

Nash Nunatak. 66°42' S, 51°53' E. A small nunatak about 16 km ENE of the Crosby Nunataks, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Robert A. "Rob" Nash, weather observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1975, and who was a member of the ANARE Enderby Land Survey party of 1976. He was back at Mawson for the winters of 1977 and 1993.

Nash Peak. 77°15' S, 166°45' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 1600 m, 2.3 km N of the summit of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. Originally Phil Kyle suggested the name Chuan Peak (q.v.) for this feature, but NZ-APC wanted Nash Peak, and that was what they got. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001. While he was NZ's prime minister (1957-60), English-born Walter Nash (1882-1968; in NZ since 1909; knighted 1965) signed the Antarctic Treaty on behalf of his country. Before that, while leader of the opposition, he had supported NZ participation in BCTAE 1955-58.

Nash Range. 81°55' S, 162°00' E. About 60 km long, and mainly ice-covered, behind the Shackleton Coast, it borders the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, and is overlooked by the Churchill Mountains. It is bounded by Beaumont Bay to the N, by Cape Wilson and Nimrod Glacier to the S, and by Bridge Pass and Algie Glacier to the W, or, to put it another way, it stands between Dickey Glacier and Nimrod Glacier. This range contains Mount Canopus and Mount Christmas. Named by the Ross Sea Committee during BCTAE 1955-58, for Walter Nash (*see* **Nash Peak**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nash Ridge. 74°17' S, 163°00' E. A high, massive ridge, 16 km long and 8 km wide, it projects between the flow of O'Kane Glacier and Priestley Glacier, in the E part of the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harold Anthony Nash (b. Sept. 28, 1918, Corvallis, Oregon), biologist at McMurdo Station in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Nashornet *see* **Nashornet Mountain**

Nashornet Mountain. 72°22' S, 2°00' W. A mountain, partly snow- and ice-capped, 10 km NE of Viddalskollen Hill, on the S side of Viddalskollen Valley, between Viddalen Valley and Jutulstraumen Mountain, in the SE part of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from NBSAE 1949-52 ground surveys and air photos, and also from new 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Nashornet (i.e., "the rhinoceros"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nashornet Mountain in 1966.

Nashornkalvane *see* **Nashornkalvane Rocks**

Nashornkalvane Rocks. 72°19' S, 1°56' W. A group of three rocks on land (or small nunataks), 3 km N of Nashornet Mountain, at the S side of the mouth of Viddalen Valley, between Viddalen Valley and Jutulstraumen Mountain, in the SE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Nashornkalvane (i.e., "the calves of the rhinoceros"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nashornkalvane Rocks in 1966.

Nåsudden *see* **The Naze**

Natal Ridge. 71°50' S, 68°18' W. A prominent, snow-free, terraced ridge, forming part of the N boundary of the Two Step Cliffs massif, in the S part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for the scientists from the University of Natal, who conducted geomorphological and biological surveys in the Mars Glacier group, in 1992-93. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Natani Nunatak. 84°46' S, 66°30' W. Rising to about 1250 m, 2.5 km NNE of the extremity of Snake Ridge, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1962, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped from these efforts by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Kirmach Natani (b. June 1935), USARP psychologist specializing in sleep research who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Nathan Hills. 73°25' S, 164°24' E. A series of hills in the E part of the Arrowhead Range of the Southern Cross Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Simon Nathan, senior geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

The *Nathaniel B. Palmer*. A 6800-ton, 93.9-meter U.S. supply and research icebreaker built in 1991 by Edison Chouest Offshore (ECO), specificially for the NSF, named after Nat Palmer, and launched in 1992. She had icebreaking capability, a crew of 26, and could carry 39 scientists. Operated for the NSF by Antarctic Support Associates (ASA), with an ECO crew. She first appeared in Antarctic waters in April 1992, in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of skipper Joe Borkowski III (b. 1955, Biloxi, Miss.). Again under the command of Capt. Joe, she was in Antarctic waters in 1992-93 (co-skipper that year was Russel Bouziga), 1994-95 (Captain Joe), 1995-96 (Captain Joe), 1996-97 (Captain Joe), and 1997-98 (Captain Joe). She made a mid-winter trip to McMurdo Sound in 1998, and between May 1 and June 19 of that year she conducted ice dynamics studies in the Ross Sea. On Dec. 26, 1998, she left Lyttelton, in NZ, for the Antarctic, for the 1998-99 season, to conduct further ice dynamics studies. Skipper was still Borkowski. During this expedition, the vessel discovered 4 new fish species living under the ice, and she also visited McMurdo. On Dec. 20, 1999, she left Lyttelton again, for another tour in the Ross Sea, again under Captain Joe. On Feb. 10, 2000, she arrived at McMurdo, re-fueled from the *Polar Star*, and left McMurdo on Feb. 15, 2000. On March 1, 2000, she arrived back in Christchurch, NZ. She was back every season between 2000-01 and 2008-09.

Paso Natho. 63°25' S, 58°32' W. The marine passage that separates Astrolabe Island from the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1949-50, for Comodoro Alfredo Natho Davidson (*see* **Aguda Point**).

Punta Natho *see* **Aguda Point**

National Antarctic Expedition *see* **British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04**

National Environment Research Council. British government council (NERC) whose mission is explained by its title. Based out of Polaris House, in Swindon, England, it supports (among other institutions) BAS and the British Geological Survey.

The *National Geographic Endeavour* *see* **The *Caledonian Star***

The *National Geographic Explorer*. The former Hurtigruten ship *Lyngen*, she was bought by Lindblad Travel in 2007, and renamed *National Geographic Explorer*, with a new captain, Leif Skog. 367 feet long, she could take 148 guests in 81 outward-facing cabins. She was refitted and launched in Aug. 2008, much lauded as the "best-equipped expedition ship in the world," and so on, with the latest technology to detect icebergs, etc, an eerie echo of the excessive praise that was thrust upon the *Titanic*. She was in Antarctic waters in 2009-10.

National Ozone Expedition. Known as NOZE. An initiative put together by NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration), NASA, and the NSF. 16 ozone researchers, led by Susan Solomon (b. 1956; an atmospheric chemist with NOAA) and David

Hoffman (of the University of Wyoming) arrived at McMurdo on Aug. 23, 1986, to study the ozone hole. This was NOZE 1, as it turned out. There was another one, NOZE 2, the following year.

National Science Foundation. Also seen as NSF. An independent U.S. federal agency founded in 1950 and headed by a presidentially-appointed director. After IGY (1957–58) the NSF assumed the responsibility for all U.S. Antarctic research, and in 1970 was designated the leading agency for American activities in Antarctica. At that stage all USARP was consolidated under the NSF. Logistical backup was (until 1997) provided by U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. The NSF also hires a contractor (*see* **Antarctic Support Associates**, as an example). About 1000 scientists and other staff are employed by the NSF. Its research ship in the Antarctic from 1968 to 1984 was the *Hero*, this being replaced by the *Polar Duke*.

Natural resources. Science, freedom, ice, water, storage, space, and the land itself, are all natural resources of Antarctica, but nothing of real economic value has yet been found. The mineral and biological resources are not, as yet, exploitable to any great degree.

Nature Conservation Glacier. 62°10' S, 58°18' W. Between Vauréal Peak and Puchalski Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Nausea Knob. 77°31' S, 167°09' E. A prominent outcropping of jumbled rocks, 3633 m above sea level, formed as a lava flow on the NW upper slope of the active cone of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is near a camp site used mainly in the 1970s by teams working at a seismic station near the summit, and so named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, because several of the team members became nauseous due to elevation sickness (11,000 feet). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Monte Nautilus *see* **Nautilus Head**

Nautilus Head. 67°38' S, 67°07' W. A prominent headland rising to 975 m, just S of the NE extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, on Bourgeois Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again by Fids from Base E in 1948. They named it for Jules Verne's fictional submarine. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1982. The Argentines translated it as Monte Nautilus.

The *Navaho* *see* **The *Penola***

Navajo Butte. 77°58' S, 162°03' E. A sandstone butte which displays large-scale cross bedding, rising from the south-central part of Table Mountain, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by Alan Sherwood, leader of the NZGSAE 1987–88 field party here, for the famous Navajo sandstone of Utah. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Naval Air Facility McMurdo *see* **McMurdo**

The *Navarin*. Soviet reinforced dry cargo diesel-electric vessel with an icebreaker hull. She left Leningrad in Nov. 1972, bound for Antarctica, as part of SovAE 1971–73. She was back for SovAE 1972–74. Skipper both seasons was Yuriy Konstantinovich Karlov. She was back for SovAE 1990–92, under the command of Capt. S.G. Kuznetsov.

The *Navarino*. Chilean ship belonging to the line Empresa Marítima del Estado, which took 84 tourists from Punta Arenas to the South Shetlands between Feb. 9 and March 4, 1959. Fernando García was the captain. Lindblad Travel chartered her in 1968, but she was not iceworthy, and a Jan. 1968 trip to Antarctica was cut short by an accident at Cape Horn. However, she did make it to the ice in February of that year, sailing from Punta Arenas, under Capt. Eugenio Oliva Bernabé, and visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Punta Navarrete. 64°50' S, 62°32' W. A low point forming the S side of Neko Harbor, on the NW coast of Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1956–57, for Comodoro Alejandro Navarrete Torres (see the entry below).

Navarrette Peak. 75°55' S, 128°45' W. A rock peak, 6 km SW of Mount Petras, and marking the SW extremity of that mountain's massif, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Captain Claude J. Navarrette (b. Oct. 24, 1925, Washington, DC), who joined the U.S. Navy in Nov. 1943, and was deputy commander and chief of staff to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 72 (summer season of 1971–72). He had also served on the staff during OpDF 69 and OpDF 70. He retired in Aug. 1975.

Navarrete Torres, Alejandro. Son of high-ranking Chilean naval officer Alejandro Navarrete Cisterna and his wife Emelinda Torres. Leader of ChilAE 1956–57, and later rear admiral in charge of the First Naval Zone.

Cabo Navarro *see* **Cabo Meneses**

Navarro Ridge. 76°52' S, 160°13' E. A rugged ridge, 6 km long, that runs SE from Coombs Hill to the W side of Cambridge Glacier, in Victoria Land. The central peak of the ridge rises to 2100 m. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008, for members of the remarkable Navarro family, who carried on support activities for USAP at McMurdo, Palmer Station, and Pole Station, from 1989 onwards. Kenneth Navarro, the logistics supervisor at Palmer, worked at the 3 stations for 18 seasons and 4 winters; his wife Carol Gould Navarro, engaged in logistics and administration at Palmer and McMurdo for 5 summers and 4 winters; his sister, Suzanne McCullough Navarro, a cook at McMurdo for 4 summers and 1 winter; his brother, Steven Navarro, carpenter at Palmer and McMurdo for 3 summers a a winter; and Kenneth and Carol's two sons, Eliot Gould Navarro and Tyler Gould Navarro, who both worked in Antarctica for a few seasons.

Punta Navegante Reyes *see* **Reyes Spit**

Islote Navegante Vidal *see* **Vidal Rock**

Fondeadero Navidad. 64°35' S, 62°06' W. An anchorage in Nansen Island, in the outer part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Navidad *see* **Cape Christmas**

Île du Navigateur *see under* **D**

Navigator Nunatak. 73°15' S, 164°13' E. A large nunatak in the middle of the head of Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63, because it is a good landmark, and also in association with nearby Aviator Glacier, Pilot Glacier, and Co-Pilot Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Navigator Peak. 79°23' S, 85°48' W. A sharp and prominent peak, rising to 1910 m, 6 km E of Zavis Peak, in the N part of White Escarpment, in the Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963–64 because it was a landmark for pilots. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Navy *see* **Mount Butler**

Navy Point. 64°30' S, 62°28' W. The NE entrance to Chiriguano Bay, on the SE of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by ArgAE 1953–54. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. In 1978 it was named by the Argentines as Punta Marina, for the Argentine navy. It was visited by the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island, in 1984. Rather than translate it as Marina Point (there was already a feature of that name, in the Argentine Islands), UK-APC went for Navy Point on Feb. 12, 1988. US-ACAN accepted that name.

Navy Range *see* **Colbert Mountains**

Punta Nazar. 68°17' S, 67°10' W. The point forming the extreme NW of Península Gabriel (which separates Neny Fjord to the N from Rymill Bay to the S), on the E coast of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Sgt. Salvador Nazar, of the Chilean Air Force, who went to Antarctica on the *Angamos* to help in the rebuilding of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station during ChilAE 1950–51. The Argentines call it Punta Ejército (i.e., "Army point").

Gora Nazarova. 81°55' S, 161°15' E. A nunatak, close NW of Powell Hill, in the Nash Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Nazarova. 83°55' S, 55°22' W. A group of nunataks, NE of Elmers Nunatak, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The Naze. 63°55' S, 57°30' W. A narrow peninsula on the north-central side of James Ross Island, terminating in Dagger Peak and Comb Ridge, it extends about 8 km NE from Terrapin Hill toward the south-central shore of Vega Island, and forms the SE entrance to Croft Bay, and also marks the SE entrance to Herbert Sound. Discovered and surveyed in 1903, by SwedAE 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Nåsudden. The name was later translated into English, as The Naze. It appears on a British

chart of 1937, plotted in 63°53' S, 57°29' W. In Nov. 1945, Fids from Base D re-surveyed the feature. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as El Promontorio (i.e., "the promontory"), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo The Naze. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. UK-APC accepted the name The Naze, on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, plotted in 63°57' S, 57°32' W. The coordinates were corrected by 1974, and with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The NE extremity of this peninsula appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Morro (i.e., "hill cape"), and that name and situation was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, although the entire peninsula is often referred to by the Argentines as Punta Morro. The entire peninsula appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Punta Naze, and that was the name and situation accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Cabo The Naze *see* **The Naze** (directly above)

Punta Naze *see* **The Naze**

Nunatak Nazimova *see* **Nordsteinen**

NBSAE *see* **Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition**

Neale, William Henry. b. in late 1888, at 57 Hawke St., Portsmouth, son of retired naval quartermaster William Henry Neale and his wife Elizabeth. He joined the merchant service, and was steward on the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13. In 1914, in Portsmouth, he married Ivy Grace Robinson, and they would live in Portsmouth for the rest of their lives. He died in 1958, and she died in 1984.

Neall Massif. 72°04' S, 164°28' E. A mountain massif rising between the Salamander Range and the West Quartzite Range. Named by NZ-APC for geologist Vince E. Neall, a member of VUWAE 1965-66, and leader of NZGSAE 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Neb Bluff. 67°00' S, 66°35' W. A conspicuous rock bluff, 10 km S of Orford Bluff, it overlooks the E side of Lallemand Fjord, N of McCall Point, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base W in Aug. 1956, and named by them for its neb-like appearance (a neb being a snout). UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cape Nebbet. 67°54' S, 80°31' E. In the area of Prydz Bay. Named by the Russians.

Nebbhornet. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. One of the 5 nunataks in what the Norwegians collectively call Horna, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Nowegians ("the beak horn"). *See* **Horna** for a list of the four other "horns."

Nebelbach. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. A little stream that flows through Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Bukhta Nebesnaja *see* **Sparkes Bay**

Nebhut, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Punta Nebles *see* **Nebles Point**

Nebles Hafen *see* **Collins Harbor**

Nebles Harbor *see* **Collins Harbor**, **Nebles Point**

Nebles Point. 62°11' S, 58°51' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Collins Harbor, 2.3 km E of Suffield Point, on the N coast of Maxwell Bay, in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1825 Weddell named a harbor near here, possibly what is now Collins Harbor (or perhaps an anchorage N of Ardley Island), as Nebles Harbor (also seen as Nebles Hafen). On Sept. 23, 1960, unable to be sure of Weddell's location, UK-APC named this point (which lies midway between the two possibilities) in order to preserve the spirit of Weddell's naming in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines called it Punta Nebles, but in 1978 they began calling it Punta Perro, a descriptive name ("dog point"), say the Argentines, for its "conformación fisiográfica," that last statement probably being a slight digression from the absolute truth, given that the Chileans call it Punta San Bernardo, for the Saint Bernard dogs that were brought to Antarctica as an experiment, by ChilAE 1947-48. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Nebraska Peaks. 80°04' S, 159°30' E. A scattered group of peaks and nunataks, E of Gaussiran Glacier and Merrick Glacier, in the E part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, after the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, which was the location of the Ross Ice Shelf Project management office, 1972-77. Several features in this group have been named for RISP personnel — Borowski Peak, Eilers Peak, Kirchner Peak, MacAyeal Peak, Rand Peak, Sternberg Peak, and Whiting Peak. Gaylord Ridge is here too, and the Brandwein Nunataks mark the NE extent of the group. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Pasaje Neck-or-Nothing *see* **Neck or Nothing Passage**

Paso Neck or Nothing *see* **Neck or Nothing Passage**

Neck or Nothing Passage. 62°28' S, 60°21' W. A narrow passage leading in an E-W direction from Blythe Bay between the extreme S end of Desolation Island and a small group of islands 300 m southward in Hero Bay, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears on Fildes' 1821 chart, and seems to have been named before that, by sealers who frequented Blythe Bay, as they occasionally used to race their vessels to this neck in order to get out in time to miss the severe easterly gales. It appears on a British chart of 1916 as Neck-or-Nothing Passage (i.e., with hyphens), was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and was unhyphenated in a British chart of 1948. UK-APC accepted the unhyphenated name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pasaje Neck-or-Nothing, and that was the way it appeared in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, although one also sees that name unhyphenated as well. The Chileans call it Paso Neck or Nothing. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cerro Necochea *see* **Cerro Romero**

Nedelya Point. 62°37' S, 60°59' W. A sharp, ice-free point, 1.7 km SW of Bilyar Point, 3 km E of Lair Point, and 1.6 km NE of Sparadok Point, and which projects into Barclay Bay, being linked by a chain of rocks to Cutler Stack 300 m to the NNW, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for educator Nedelya Petkova (1826-1894), who was fondly known as Baba Petkova, or Grandma Nedelya.

Mount Neder. 71°02' S, 167°40' E. A mountain with a small pointed summit rising to 1010 m, it surmounts the NW part of Quam Heights, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Irving Robert Neder (b. Dec. 11, 1931, Los Angeles. d. Jan. 2, 1996), USARP geologist in the Ohio Range and Wisconsin Range areas in 1965-66, and at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Gora Nedostupnaja. 70°39' S, 67°06' E. The eastern of 3 nunataks standing in a row running E-W, close NE of Mount McKenzie, in the Amery Peaks of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Nedre Sandvatn. 70°47' S, 12°01' E. A small lake, in the E part of the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Norwegians ("lower sand lake"). *See also* **Øvre Sandvatn**.

Nedrenuten. 66°36' S, 55°30' E. The southeasternmost of 3 nunataks in a row running NW-SE (the NW one being Øvrenuten and the middle one being Menuten), in the Nicholas Range of Kemp Land. Name means "lower nunatak" in Norwegian.

Nedresjöen *see* **Lake Unter-See**

The Needle *see* **The Spire**

Needle Peak. 62°44' S, 60°10' W. A sharp-pointed black cliffed peak, rising to 370 m (the British say about 300 m), at the W side of Brunow Bay, 9 km NE of Barnard Point, on the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Barnard's Peak by Weddell, in 1825 (at least, it appears as such on his map of that year), for Capt. Charles Barnard. It appears as such on Powell's chart prepared in 1828, and also on an 1837 British chart. It appears as Pic Barnard on the expedition map from FrAE 1837-40. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations personnel aboard *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and renamed by them descriptively as Needle Peak. The new name appears on their 1937 chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was also surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On a 1947 Argentine chart it appears as Pico Needle, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Pico Aguja (which means the same thing). It also appears as Pico Aguja on an Argentine

chart of 1953, and that was the name accepted by the Argentines in 1956, and the name that was listed in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, there is a 1957 Argentine reference to it as Morro Aguja (i.e., "needle hill"), but that name died a quick death. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Needles *see* **Renier Point**

The Needles *see* **Les Dents** (under **L**), **Cape Renard**

Neff Nunatak. 74°58' S, 72°08' W. Rising to about 1500 m (the British say about 1400 m), 1.5 km SE of Schmutzler Nunatak, in the SE end of the Grossman Nunataks, ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Richard J. "Dick" Neff, USGS cartographer who wintered-over at Casey Station as a guest of the Australians, in 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Negovan Crag. 63°50' S, 58°30' W. A peak rising to 760 in Kondofrey Heights, 2.3 km E of Mount Reece, 9.48 km S of Mount Daimler, 8.6 km NE of Mount Bradley, and 5.55 km WNW of Pitt Point, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the N and Chudomir Cove to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the British and Germans in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Negovan, in western Bulgaria.

Bahía Negra *see* [2]**Black Head**

Isla Negra *see* **Black Rock**

Mesa Negra *see* **Birdsend Bluff**

Punta Negra *see* **Black Point,** [1]**Lava Point**, **Negra Point**, **Siffrey Point**

[1]**Roca Negra**. 62°16' S, 58°57' W. A notable black rock (hence the name given by the Chileans), 40 m high, and very cliffed, about 1.5 km SW of Rip Point, on the coast of Edgell Bay, in the SW part of Fildes Bay, on the NE coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands.

[2]**Roca Negra** *see* **Negra Rock**

Negra Point. 62°25' S, 59°38' W. A steep, black point (hence the name) at the SE entrance point to Mitchell Cove, on the SW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1974-75, and named by them as Punta Negra, it appears as such on their chart of 1975. UK-APC accepted the name Negra Point on May 11, 2005. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Negra Rock. 62°28' S, 59°39' W. West of Ash Point (the SE entrance point of Discovery Bay), and close by Poisson Hill, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1964-65, and named by them as Roca Negra, for its color. It appears on their 1965 chart. UK-APC accepted the name Negra Rock, on May 31, 2004. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cabo Negrito *see* **Marescot Point**

Arrecife Negro *see* **Sooty Rock**

Cabo Negro *see* **Siffrey Point**

Cerro Negro *see* **Negro Hill**

Filo Negro *see* **Blackrock Ridge**

Islote Negro *see* **Siebert Rock**, **Stark Rock**

Monte Negro *see* **Greaves Peak**

Morro Negro *see* **Clark Nunatak**, **Negro Hill**

Nunatak Negro *see* **Spigot Peak**

Pico Negro *see* **Greaves Peak**

Cerro Negro Cuadrado *see* **Elephant Point**

Negro Hill. 62°39' S, 61°00' W. Rising to about 100 m above sea level (the Chileans say 162 m), near the E end of South Beaches, on the S side of Byers Peninsula, 6 km ESE of New Plymouth, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ArgAE 1957-58, and named descriptively by them as Morro Negro (i.e., "black hill"). It appears as such on their 1958 chart. It appears on a 1971 Chilean chart as Cerro Negro (which means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British were calling it Negro Hill as early as 1972, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, with US-ACAN following suit. Surveyed by BAS geologists in 1975-76. Not be confused with False Negro Hill.

Promontorio Negro Notable *see* **Precious Peaks**

Neil Peak *see* **Neill Peak**

Neill, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Neill Peak. 67°50' S, 66°37' E. Also seen spelled as Neil Peak, and even Heil Peak. A mountain (the Australians describe it as a narrow rock ridge), rising to 460 m, about 5.5 km SW of Scullin Monolith, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and mapped on Feb. 13, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Major Eric Vansittart Ernest "E.V.E." Neill (b. June 3, 1878, Melbourne) a mutual friend who arranged for BANZARE funds from Macpherson Robertson. It was mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, working from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The position of the feature was fixed accurately by John Manning (*see* **Manning Massif**), surveyor at Mawson Station in 1967, during an ANARE tellurometer-controlled mapping survey.

Neilson Peak. 70°57' S, 62°13' W. Rising to about 1250 m, in the central part of the Parmelee Massif, at the head of Lehrke Inlet, it is the highest point on that massif, on the S side of Eielson Peninsula, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for David R. "Dave" Neilson, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1975. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The Chileans call it Monte Lavín, for Squadron Leader (later a general and ambassador to Honduras) Alfredo Lavín Ramírez (known as "the Duck" to his friends), of the Chilean Air Force, who was on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1949-50. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Berezoski, and on another from the same year as Monte Berezosky. On a 1963 Argentine chart it appears as Monte C. Berezoski. Named for Cabo 1st class Juan Carlos Berezoski, Argentine naval engineer.

Neimo, Peter James. b. Sept. 29, 1900, Natalie, Pa., but raised mostly in nearby Mount Carmel and Kulpmont, son of retail grocer Fiorante "Sandy" Naimo (sic) and his wife Rosie Marie Morasco (they had immigrated from Italy to the USA just before Peter was born). He was admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy on July 10, 1918. He married Virginia Patterson (from Springfield, Mo.), and they lived in Somerville, Mass., and then San Diego. He was a lieutenant and 2nd officer on the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41 (his wife went as far as South America with him), and, during the expedition, was promoted to lieutenant commander. After the expedition, he skippered the *Bear* to Greenland, to fight the Nazi menace. He served in Korea, and retired as a captain. He died on May 30, 1978, in Woodbridge, Va., and was buried 2 days later in Arlington National Cemetery.

Neiswender, Jesse Anthony, Jr. Known as "J.A." b. Nov. 25, 1918, Bellingham, Wash., but raised in Seattle, son of grade school principal Jesse Anthony Neiswender and his wife Helen M. van Vliet. He went to sea at 18, as an oiler, and, in that capacity, was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. On his return to Seattle, on June 21 1941 he signed onto the *Iroquois*, as an oiler, for the voyage up to Victoria, BC. However, on Oct. 22, 1941, he joined the U.S. Navy, and worked his way up to assistant chief machinist's mate during World War II. He died on April 20, 1996, in Tacoma.

Neith Nunatak. 83°17' S, 55°55' W. Rising to 1120 m, 5 km N of Baker Ridge, in the northern Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Willard F. Nieth [sic] (b. Aug. 1, 1919, Chicago. d. April 2, 2001, Fort Lauderdale), photographer on the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name, error and all, with no independent checking, on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Neko*. Built in 1891 by Armstrong Mitchell in Newcastle as a German passenger and cargo ship plying between Europe and South America, via Cape Horn and the Falklands, for the Kosmos Company, of Hamburg. In 1911 she was bought by the Scottish whaling company Salvesen, and converted by Smith's Dock Company of Middlesbrough, into Salvesen's first actually converted floating factory whaler. She was fitted out with whaling equipment in Sandefjord, and, weighing 3576 tons, operated in the South Shetlands and Antarctic Peninsula waters in 1911-12, with her 3 catchers, *Scapa*, *Silva*, and *Sonja*. The *Horatio* had also been scheduled to go down with the fleet, but got beset in the English Channel. The *Neko* and her catchers found it difficult to get through the pack-ice to Deception Island, but she finally arrived there in mid-December 1911, and had a successful season. The *Neko* was back in the South Shetlands for the 1912-13 (Alex Lange was manager, and gunners were Arne and Ole Skontorp, and Søren Beckmann), 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 seasons, at

least one of these seasons under Capt. Thomas Sinclair. Alf Skontorp was skipper for the last season, 1915-16, bringing the *Neko* back to Runcorn, Cheshire on April 23, 1916, and then on to Norway. For the 1916-17 season she was leased to the Southern Whaling Company, and for part of the war helped out at South Georgia, going into Antarctic waters that season and again in 1917-18. Three of her 4 whale catchers throughout this whole period were the *Scapa*, the *Silva,* and the *Hanka*. Always in a notoriously dirty condition, the *Neko* also steadfastly refused to cooperate with the British government (this was almost a Salvesen policy). After the war she continued to go to the South Shetlands every season from 1918-19 until 1923-24, based out of Deception Island. That last season, one of her catchers was the *Spuma*. On May 8, 1924, not far from Rio, on her way home to Europe after her last Antarctic season, she was wrecked. Salvesen replaced her with the *Saragossa*.

Puerto Neko *see* **Neko Harbor**

Neko Harbor. 64°50' S, 62°33' W. A small bay that indents the extreme NE shore of Andvord Bay, 10 km SE of Beneden Head, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. David Ferguson, geologized here in 1913, and in 1921 was the first to publish the name. This does not mean that he coined the name, however, for it was probably thus named by whalers on the *Neko*, which used this bay as an anchorage for the seasons she was in Antarctica. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The Argentine refugio, Capitán Fliess, was built on the SE point of this harbor, in 1951. UK-APC accepted the name Neko Harbour on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956 (without the "u" in "Harbour," of course). It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1956 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Puerto Neko, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Neko Refugio *see* **Capitán Fliess Refugio**

Utësy Nekrasova. 80°28' S, 27°45' W. Cliffs in the N central part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians for the poet Nikolay Alekseyevich Nekrasov (1821-1878).

Cerro Nélida. 63°22' S, 57°10' W. A somewhat isolated hill, in the general area of Hope Bay, in the NE part of the Trinity Peninsula, off the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

The *Nella Dan*. A 2206-ton, 75.5-meter ship built by the Aarlborg Shipyard, in Denmark, commissioned and owned by the Lauritzen Lines, with much involvement by the Antarctic Division of Australia (i.e., ANARE), and placed under charter to Australia for her Antarctic expeditions. Named for Nel Law, Phil Law's wife. She could take 54 passengers, and was capable of 12.5 knots. She was used by ANARE as their chief transport vessel in 1961-62 (Capt. Hans Christian Petersen), 1962-63 (Capt. Gunnar Bertelsen), 1963-64 (Petersen again), 1964-65 and 1965-66 (Capt. Wenzel Gommersen on both cruises), 1966-67 (Capt. Bent Thygesen Hansen), 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70 (all three times again under Capt. Hansen), 1970-71 (Capt. Hans A.J. Nielsen), 1971-72 (Capt. Thygesen Hansen again), 1972-73 (Capt. Frank Larsen), 1973-74 (Capt. Helmuth Klostermann), 1974-75 (Capt. John Jensen; *see* **Jensen Island**), 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79 (Capt. Klostermann again all four times), 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 (Capt. John Jensen again, all three times), 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Capt. Arne Jacob Sørensen). In 1984-85 she had two skippers, Capt. Sørensen and Peter Granholm. In 1985, 45 days of krill research were conducted from the ship in Prydz Bay, and in late October of that year she got trapped in 13-foot-thick ice off Enderby Land. The *Icebird* tried to help, but almost got trapped herself, and after 52 days the *Nella Dan* was released by the *Shirase*. On Oct. 20, 1985, Kim Nielsen, the ship's cook, died (*see* **Deaths**, 1985). The same dual-skipper situation was there in 1985-86 and 1986-87, and the *Nella Dan* was trapped again in the latter season, this time being freed by the *Mikhail Somov*. On Dec. 3, 1987, during the ANARE of 1987-88, and this time under Capt. Sørensen alone, she ran aground off Macquarie Island, and, despite salvage attempts by the *Lady Lorraine*, was sunk on Dec. 24, 1987, after 26 years of continuous service to the Australian government. She was finally replaced in 1990 by the *Aurora Australis*.

Nella Fjord. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. Separates Lied Promontory from Fletcher Promontory, near Law Base, in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos. Named by the 1986-87 ANARE field party, for the ship (the *Nella Dan*) that took them to the area.

Nella Island. 70°37' S, 166°04' E. The N of 2 small rocky islands just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, off the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for the *Nella Dan*, which, in 1961-62, explored this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Nella Rim. 68°35' S, 71°20' E. An irregular raised submarine feature, less than 500 m in depth, extending from beneath the Amery Ice Shelf, and surrounding Nanok Deep on its NE, and then passsing under the Amery Ice Shelf again. Named by ANCA for the *Nella Dan*, from which vessel was gathered much of the information that enabled them to define this feature.

Nella Rock. 67°31' S, 62°51' E. A shoal (or reef) sounding 2½ fathoms (4.5 m), in the entrance to Holme Bay, 2.5 cables (about 430 m) from, and bearing 81 from, the E extremity of the largest of the Sawert Rocks, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA for the *Nella Dan*, which struck this rock on March 4, 1969, while en route from Mawson Station back to Melbourne. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Punta Nelly *see* **Conesa Point**

Nelly Island. 66°14' S, 110°11' E. The largest and most easterly of the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay. The S edge of the island is a steep cliff rising sheer from the water to a high, pointed peak 90 m high. The N half of the island is a long ridge about 30 m above sea level. The Frazier Islands were first delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Nelly Island was first visited on Jan. 21, 1956 by Syd Kirkby's ANARE party, which established an astronomical control station here. Named by ANARE for the "nelly" (a nickname for the giant petrel) rookeries here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958.

Nelly Point *see* **Condesa Point**

The *Nelson*. A 247-ton London sealer, built at Southampton in 1815, and owned by Sturge (*see* **Sturge Island**). After making one trip to the South Seas, she left Gravesend on Oct. 29, 1818, under Capt. David Burney, bound for the South Atlantic. In 1819 she was in at the Galapagos Islands, and in 1820-21 took part in the South Shetlands sealing season. Coming home by way of St. Helena, she arrived back at Gravesend on April 6, 1821, and in to London on April 9, with 13,800 seal skins and 150 tanks of oil. She was back again in the South Shetlands for the period 1821-23.

Cabo Nelson *see* **Nelson Point**

Estrecho Nelson *see* **Nelson Strait**

Île Nelson *see* **Nelson Island**

Isla Nelson *see* **Nelson Island**

[1]**Mount Nelson**. Discovered near the Bay of Whales by Amundsen in 1910-11, along with Mount Ronniken. These two mountains were not very tall, and by 1928, when Byrd arrived, they were covered with snow.

[2]**Mount Nelson**. 85°47' S, 153°48' W. Rising to 1930 m, 5 km NE of Mount Pulitzer, near the W side of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Randy L. Nelson, geodesist who wintered-over at McMurdo Station in 1965.

Nelson, Andrew Laidlaw. b. 1904, Clydebank. He went to sea in 1920, as a merchant seaman, and by 1925 was 3rd mate on the Henderson Line's ship *Martaban*, out of Glasgow. He was also a lieutenant in the RNR when he was appointed to the *Discovery II*, as 2nd officer, in Oct. 1929, under Cdr. Carey. He became 1st officer and navigator in April 1930, and continued as such until Carey was washed overboard off Ushant in May 1933, when Nelson took command of the ship and brought her back to England. He skippered the ship on the next cruise south, 1933-35. He served in the RN during World War II, and in 1954 became oceanographer at the Lamont Geological Observatory, N.Y., and died in hospital in Newark, N.J. Aug. 26, 1958.

Nelson, Clayton Edward. b. 1901, Vernon, Minn., but raised mostly in McKinnon, ND, son of farmer Elbert J. Nelson and his wife Annie. He joined the U.S. Navy, as a submariner, served at the sub base in Panama, and in the 1930s married Evelyn, and they lived in Uncasville, Conn. He served as chief machinist's mate on the *Bear*,

during both halves of USAS 1939-41. As a lieutenant (jg), his submarine went missing on July 24, 1944, during World War II.

Nelson, David. b. 1875, Kirkcaldy, Fife, as David Neilson, and raised at McGill Row, Cupar, Fife, son of laborer William Neilson and his wife Margaret Gatherum. After a start as a jute laborer, he joined the merchant navy, and by 1900 was plying the Antipodean seas as a fireman and trimmer on Union Steamship Company vessels. He was a fireman on the *Morning*, during that vessel's 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. By 1905, he had got his able seaman's ticket, and was still in Australian and New Zealand waters, when, on Nov. 30, 1908, at Lyttelton, he signed onto the *Nimrod*, as 2nd engineer (replacing Hugh McGeown), and on Dec. 1, 1908, left NZ for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909.

Nelson, Edward William "Ted." b. June 6, 1883, 9 Marlborough Hill, St Johns Wood, London, son of microscopist Edward Milles Nelson and his wife Laura Blanche Matilda Bruce. Educated at Clifton, Tonbridge, and Christ's, Cambridge, he was an invertebrate biologist (i.e., he studied invertebrates) with the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, when he went on BAE 1910-13, during which he was part of Campbell's Northern Party. Known to his fellow expeditioners as "Marie" or "Bronte" (*see* **Atkinson, Edward**, for more on this British phenomenon of giving girls' names to boys; i.e., it does not necessarily imply anything sinister about the recipient of such a name), he was remembered as a dedicated scientist, a great lecturer, and a chess expert, although, in June 1911, Scott referred to him in his diaries thus: "Nelson is very quick & clever, the makings of a man who might have gone far, but he is a skimmer, armed with superficial information, on many subjects, profound knowledge concerning none, as a fact he will get nowhere in life — he is too typically 'dilettantish.'" Scott was right. The fact that Nelson was independently wealthy may have had something to do with this. Immediately upon his return, Ted married Violet Helen Thomas (who called him "Marquis"), at Plymouth, on Nov. 12, 1913, and they had a daughter, Barbara, in 1916 (she died as late as 2009 while heading to Antarctica on the *Spirit of Enderby*). He was in the RN Division during World War I, fighting at Gallipoli, and by 1918 decided to end the marriage. In Sept. 1921 he became scientific superintendent of the Scottish Fishery Board's marine laboratory at the Bay of Nigg, Aberdeen. In April 1922 he finally left his wife, and on Jan. 15, 1923, while at his lodgings in Stanley Street, Aberdeen, he received notification that the courts had ordered a "restitution" of his wife's "conjugal rights," which, given the circumstances, terrified Nelson to death, as it would anyone. On the morning of Jan. 17, 1923, an attendant came into the lab, and found Ted dead. He had injected a strong poison into his leg with a hypodermic needle.

Nelson, Horatio. Seaman on USEE 1838-42. He joined in the USA, and was discharged in Oahu, Oct. 31, 1840. Not to be confused with the hero of Trafalgar.

Nelson, O. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Nelson, Pedro. Argentine skipper out of Buenos Aires. In 1818-19 he was skipper (and part-owner) of the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, sealing in Patagonia. Then, in May 1819 he transferred to the *Espíritu Santo*.

Nelson, Peter Robert. b. 1948, Whangarei, NZ. A garage mechanic, he wintered-over as fitter and mechanic at Scott Base in 1982 and 1984.

Nelson, Philip Humphrey Hardwick "Phil." b. Jan. 23, 1938, Liverpool, son of Humphrey G. Nelson and his wife Margaret E. Hardwick. After Manchester University, he joined FIDS, and headed south in Oct. 1959, with Neil Aitkenhead, as a geologist who wintered-over at Base D in 1960 and 1961. For details of his career between Oct. 1959 and 1965, see Neil Aitkenhead's entry, because they are identical, except that Mr. Nelson left FIDS in Sept. 1965, and got his PhD in 1965, from Birmingham, based on his thesis on the James Ross Island volcanic group. In 1966, in Birmingham, he married Mary C. Roberts.

Nelson Cliff. 71°14' S, 168°42' E. A prominent rock cliff at the W side of Simpson Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them as Nelson Cliffs, for Ted Nelson. The name was amended slightly a little later. US-ACAN accepted the amended name in 1970, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Nelson Cliffs**. 64°20' S, 57°35' W. Vertical rock cliffs, about 350 m high, on the N side of Lomas Ridge, extending for about 8 km in an E-W direction between Tortoise Hill and a point 5 km N of Jefford Point, on James Ross Island. These cliffs contain important geological features used to correlate geological sections between Hamilton Point and Jefford Point and assign eruptive environments to the geological units. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Phil Nelson (q.v.), who carried out the first geological survey of the James Ross Island Volcanic Group. He spent 325 days in the field during the 1960-61 season, and traveled 2250 miles.

[2]**Nelson Cliffs** *see* **Nelson Cliff**

Nelson Island. 62°18' S, 59°02' W. An island, 20 km long and 11 km wide, SW of King George Island (being separated from that island by Fildes Strait and Maxwell Bay), it is one of the main islands in the South Shetlands. It is separated from Robert Island (to the SW) by the Nelson Strait. Entirely covered with a thick mantle of ice, it is of moderate height, and reaches 150 m in its central part, the summit also being thickly covered with ice. The island is also one of the main homes of the chinstrap penguin. Discovered by William Smith in Oct. 1819. Roughly charted by Bransfield in Oct. 1820, and again by von Bellinghausen's Russian expedition on Jan. 25, 1821. The Russians named it Ostrov Leipzig (i.e., "Leipzig island"), after the 1813 Napoleonic battle of Leipzig. By 1820 it was being charted as Nelson's Island, named (almost certainly) for the *Nelson*. From the same year, charts show that it was also called Nelson's Islands, or Nelson's Isles, although what this pluralization means is not clear. Briefly called O'Cain's Island (by the sealers in the 1820-21 season), named for the *O'Cain*, there is evidence that Palmer refers to it by this name in 1821. There is an 1823 French map showing King George Island and Nelson Island lumped together as one island, and named Île Nelson (but this was simply an error). Île Nelson is seen on the 1842 map prepared by FrAE 1837-40, but as applied only to the correct feature. Weddell named it Strachan Island, or Strachan's Island, after John Strachan (*see* **Spiro Hill**), but that name did not catch on. It appears as Nelson Island on the chart prepared by the *Chanticleer* Expedition, 1828-31, again on an 1844 British chart, and on the 1937 chart prepared by the Discovery Investigations (they re-charted it in 1935), and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected O'Cain Island), and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. However, Frank Debenham refers to it in 1945 as Leipzig Island. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Isla Almirante Uribe, named after the whale catcher. It appears on a Spanish map of 1861, as Isla Nelson, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Nelson Nunatak. 72°56' S, 167°54' E. A mainly ice-covered nunatak, in the middle of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Thomas R. Nelson, USN, construction mechanic at McMurdo in 1967.

Nelson Peak. 83°40' S, 55°03' W. Rising to 1605 m, at the E end of Drury Ridge and Brown Ridge, where these 2 ridges abut Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Willis H. "Willie" Nelson (b. Dec. 2, 1920, Three Forks, Mont. d. Sept. 26, 2010), USGS geologist (1949-85) here in 1963-64. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Originally plotted in 83°40' S, 54°50' W, the coordinates were corrected by 1969.

Nelson Point. 61°11' S, 55°24' W. The SE entrance point of Table Bay, Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. It first appears named on an Argentine chart of 1977, as Cabo Nelson, but plotted in 61°10' S, 55°15' W. UK-APC accepted the translation, Nelson Point, on Dec. 16, 2003, but with newly-plotted coordinates.

Nelson Rock. 67°23' S, 62°45' E. A solitary, partially ice-covered dark rock in water, 5 km N of Williams Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, and about 24 km NNW of Mawson Station. Mapped by Bob Dovers (of

ANARE) in 1954. Named by ANCA for Robert E.K. "Bob" Nelson, weather observer at Mawson in 1962, who assisted with Dave Carstens' triangulation of this rock, and also with the erection of a beacon. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nelson Strait. 62°21' S, 59°17' W. A strait running NW-SE between Robert Island to the SW and Nelson Island to the NE, in the South Shetlands. It appears as Harmony Strait or Harmony Straits on Palmer's chart of Feb. 23, 1821, so it was named early on by sealers in the area, in association with Harmony Cove. Whether Powell himself named it or not is unknown. It appears on Fildes' chart of 1821 as King George's Strait, named thus in association with King George Island. It appears on Sherratt's 1821 chart as Parry's Straits or Perry's Straits, probably named after Admiral Parry (*see* **Mount Parry**). It appears as King Georges Straits on Pendleton's chart of Nov. 21, 1821, on Capt. John Davis's chart of Feb. 18, 1822 as Davis's Strait, and on an 1823 French chart as Détroit de Clothier, after the American sealer *Clothier*. Weddell, on his 1825 map, has it as Parrys Straits, on a British map of 1838 it appears as King George Strait, and the FrAE 1837-40 chart of 1838 has it as Détroit King George. It first appears as Nelson Strait (named in association with the island) on a British chart of 1834. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Estrecho del Rey Jorge, and Charcot's map of 1912 shows it as Détroit de Nelson. There is a 1908 Argentine reference to it as Estrecho Nelsen (sic). Some people were still calling it Parry Strait into the 1920s. Maxime Lester spelled it Nelson Straight or Nelson Straits on his 1922 chart. It was re-surveyed in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations, and appears on their 1933 chart as Nelson Strait, but on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Harmony Strait (Nelson Strait)." It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Estrecho Nelson, but on one of 1947 as Estrecho de Nelson. It appears as Nelson Straight on a 1947 USAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Nelson Strait in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name Estrecho Nelson was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Originally plotted in 62°19' S, 59°20' W, it was replotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Nelson's Island *see* **Nelson Island**

Nelson's Isles *see* **Nelson Island**

Nematodes. Round worms, microfauna of Antarctica (*see also* **Fauna**).

Cabo Nemesio *see* **Cape Marsh**

Mount Nemesis. 68°12' S, 66°54' W. Also called Nemesis Mountain. Rising to 790 m, 3 km NE of the seaward extremity of Roman Four Promontory, close N of Neny Fjord, and E of Neny Bay, at Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Further surveyed in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and probably named by them. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1947. Bill Latady, on his 1948 map of the area made during RARE 1947-48, calls it Murry Peak. Andy Thompson, of the same expedition, refers to it as Mount Nemisis (sic), and Dick Butson of the FIDS called it Nemesis Peak, in 1949. In 1954 Ray Adie, of the FIDS, called it Mount Nemesis, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Cerro Serrano (i.e., "Serrano hill"), named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions for Lt. Serrano, of the Argentine army. The Chileans call it Cerro Durán, for Hugo Durán Díaz, the first Chilean to hoist the Chilean flag at the South Pole, in 1964.

Nemesis Glacier. 70°35' S, 67°30' E. A large glacier (the Australians call it a small glacier) flowing NE through the center of the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains into the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party in Jan. 1957, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, after the Homeric character, for the difficulties it caused while traversing here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Nemesis Mountain *see* **Mount Nemesis**

Nemesis Peak *see* **Mount Nemesis**

Caleta Nemo *see* **Nemo Cove**

Pico Nemo *see* **Nemo Peak**

Nemo Cove. 67°43' S, 67°18' W. Midway along the SE coast of Pourquoi Pas Island, on Bourgeois Fjord, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. In 1948 Fids from Base E re-surveyed it, and named it for the Jules Verne character. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Caleta Nemo. *See* **Pourquoi Pas Island** for a literary tour of Verne's novel, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

Nemo Glacier. 67°43' S, 67°22' W. Flows E into Nemo Cove, along the SE coast of Pourquoi Pas Island, on Bourgeois Fjord, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS did geological work here from 1965 to 1970. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, in association with the cove. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Nemo Peak. 64°46' S, 63°16' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 864 m, 1.5 km NE of Nipple Peak, and 6 km S of Cape Astrup, in the N part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart. They may not have named it; older whalers may have done, for the Jules Verne character. It appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Pico Nemo, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Nemo Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Bahía Neny *see* **Neny Bay**

Fiord Neny *see* **Neny Fjord**

Fiordo Neny *see* **Neny Fjord**

Fjord Neny *see* **Neny Fjord**

Fondeadero Neny. 68°12' S, 66°58' W. The anchorage in Neny Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. As a separate feature (i.e., as distinct from the bay itself), it first appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The name Fondeadero Bahía Neny has also been seen.

Isla Neny *see* **Neny Island**

Islote Neny *see* **Neny Island**

Seno Neny *see* **Neny Fjord**

Neny Bay. 68°12' S, 66°58' W. On the E side of Marguerite Bay, it is a small indentation into the Fallières Coast, 14 km from Cape Calmette, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is bounded on the W by Neny Island, on the NW by Stonington Island, and on the SE by Roman Four Promontory. First charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. During USAS 1939-41, personnel from East Base surveyed it again, and the part of the bay between Neny Island and Stonington Island they named Neny Channel. Neny Channel appears on maps of 1941 and 1945, but the name subsequently disappeared from usage. They called the whole feature Neny Island Bay, in association with the island, and it appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In 1947 Fids from Base E re-surveyed it. There is a 1947 Argentine reference to this feature as Isla Bahía Neny, but on a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Bahía Neny, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It has also been seen occasionally as Bahía Isla Neny. US-ACAN accepted the name Neny Bay in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on March 31, 1955. It appears as such on a 1956 British chart. It was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1966. The Argentines have actually named the anchorage in the bay — as Fondeadero Neny.

Neny Channel *see* **Neny Bay**

Neny Fiord *see* **Neny Fjord**

Neny Fjord. 68°16' S, 66°50' W. About 16 km long in an E-W direction, and 8 km wide, it is an indentation in the Fallières Coast, between Rymill Bay and Stonington Island. It is actually 6 km from Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay. Strictly speaking, it is a bay, and lies between Red Rock Ridge and Roman Four Promontory, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is not to be confused with nearby Neny Bay. FrAE 1908-10, in Jan. 1909, discovered a bay from a distance, and Charcot named it Fiord Neny, or Fjord Neny. It appears on their expedition maps, and also on a British chart of 1914 (as Neny Fd.). Charcot believed it to be an extensive fjord running SE from the S side of Square Bay. However, this fjord of Charcot's seems to have been about 30 km to the N of the feature we know today as Neny Fjord. In 1936, BGLE 1934-37 made a thorough survey of the area, with both ground surveys and air reconnaissance, and determined that there was only one large fjord in the area. Combining their

work with that of Charcot, they decided, then, that this was the feature that needed to be called Neny Fjord. Over the years this has become accepted. It appears on a 1940 British chart as Neny Fiord. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Fiordo Neny. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1949. US-ACAN accepted the name Neny Fjord in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Seno Neny (which means the same thing, roughly), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Fiordo Neny. Who was Neny?

Neny Fjord Thumb *see* **Little Thumb**

Neny Glacier. 68°15' S, 66°25' W. Flows NW and W into the N part (i.e., the head) of Neny Fjord, at Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed near its mouth in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Following a May 21, 1940 reconnaissance flight by USAS 1939-41, this glacier (which was used by the expedition as a sledging route) and (what would later be called) Gibbs Glacier (which flows SE), were together determined to occupy a transverse depression running all the way from Neny Fjord (on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula) to the Mercator Ice Piedmont (on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula). This transverse depression, consisting of the two glaciers (which are separated by a col running at about 1050 m above sea level) was traversed by a USAS sledging party in Jan. 1941, and named by them as Neny Valley (i.e., the whole depression was called Neny Valley). The part of the valley that could not be seen from Neny Fjord (i.e., the more E part) was named Neny Trough. However, by 1948, the name Neny Trough had been applied to the entire valley, glaciers and all. UK-APC accepted that situation on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, there is a 1953 British reference to Neny Glacier as being a synonym for the entire valley (but that naming turned out to be ephemeral). Following a survey by Fids from Base E in 1958 (a party that included Peter Gibbs and Pete Forster), this complex situation was cleared up. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC allocated two separate names, one for each of the two glaciers. The NW glacier became Neny Glacier, and the SE one became Gibbs Glacier (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted this new situation in 1963.

Neny Glacier Island *see* **Pyrox Island**

Neny Island. 68°12' S, 67°03' W. An island, 2.5 km long in an E-W direction, and 1.5 km wide, forming the W entrance point to Neny Bay, it is entirely occupied by a sharp-pointed mountain rising to 675 m above sea level (the Chileans say 634 m), with sheer cliffed sides (partly ice-free in summer) which drop off into the sea, and lies 1.5 km NW of Roman Four Promontory, 6 km SE of Millerand Island, and directly N of the mouth of Neny Fjord, 3 km S of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill in association with the fjord. US-ACAN (after rejecting the term Neny Islands) accepted the name Neny Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on March 31, 1955. There is a 1945 American reference to the mountain, as Neny Mountain, but this name did not stick (as the mountain is virtually the island, and vice versa). The mountain was further surveyed (and climbed) by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Neny, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as well as by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Neny Island Bay *see* **Neny Bay**

Neny Islands *see* **Neny Island**

Neny Matterhorn. 68°20' S, 66°51' W. A sharp, pyramid-shaped peak, rising to over 1125 m, in the NW part of the Blackwall Mountains, on the S side of Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1936-37. Named by RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E (they named it together), in association with the nearby fjord, and for its resemblance to the Swiss mountain. Re-surveyed (and climbed) by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. Dick Butson refers to it in 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Neny Mountain *see* **Neny Island**

Neny Trough *see* **Neny Glacier**

Neny Valley *see* **Neny Glacier**

Nenzyumo-ike. 69°02' S, 39°33' E. A lake, usually covered with perennial snow, in the S part of Ongul Island. Mapped from air photos taken by JARE in 1992, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1994 (the name means "lake of blue-green algae").

Neofit Peak. 63°01' S, 62°35' W. Rising to 1750 m, 1.13 km SSW of Slaveykov Peak, 3 km SW of the summit of Mount Foster, and 10.6 km NE of Cape James, it overlooks Gramada Glacier to the S and Armira Glacier to the E and SE, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the Bulgarian monk, scholar, and artist Neofit Rilski (1793-1881), who translated the Bible into modern Bulgarian.

Poluostrov Neozhidannyj *see* **Neozhidannyj Peninsula**

Neozhidannyj Peninsula. 66°18' S, 108°58' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Neozhidannyj. ANCA translated it.

Nepal Peak. 79°43' S, 159°35' E. Rising to 1203 m, at the N end of Goorkha Craters (hence the name), in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Horst. Named by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Ostrov Neptun *see* **Neptun Island**

Neptun Island. 66°09' S, 101°06' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Neptun (i.e., "Neptune island"), which ANCA translated.

Neptune Glacier. 71°44' S, 68°17' W. A glacier, 20 km long and 6 km wide, flowing E into George VI Sound, to the S of Triton Point, between that point and Cannonball Cliffs, on the E coast of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. The mouth of the glacier was surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and the results can be seen on Stephenson's map of 1940. Surveyed again near its mouth, in 1949, by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The entire glacier was mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, working from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. The Argentines call it Glaciar Neptuno.

Neptune Nunataks. 76°37' S, 145°18' W. A small group of nunataks between the Chester Mountains and the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gary D. Neptune, geologist on Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967-68.

Neptune Range. 83°40' S, 56°00' W. A mountain range, 110 km long between Spanley Rocks in the N and Final Rock in the S, and rising to 1975 m in Mount Hawkes, it lies WSW of the Forrestal Range, in the central part of the Pensacola Mountains. It is bounded to the W by the Schmidt Hills and the Wilson Hills, and to the E by the Washington Escarpment and its associated ridges, valleys, and peaks. The range also includes the Iroquois Plateau. Discovered and photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956, during Jack Torbert's non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back, and named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft from which the observation was made. It appears on the *National Geographic* map of 1957. It appears on a 1962 American Geographical Society map of 1962, but referring to the W half of the Pensacola Mountains. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, but with the coordinates 83°45' S, 52°00' W. The entire Pensacola Mountains were photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground between 1965 and 1967 by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Survey, and the coordinates of the Neptune Range were corrected by 1969, and appear in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Americans plot it in 83°30' S, 56°00' W. Between Nov. 1963 and Jan. 1966, the Americans had Camp Neptune here (a 16' x 24' Jamesway hut), on the E side of Roderick Valley, in 83°34' S, 57°24' W. It is now buried in snow. The Neptune Range (or at least part of it) appears on a 1966 Argentine map as Cordillera Santa Teresita (named after St. Theresa), and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Neptunes Bellows. 63°00' S, 60°34' W. One of the famous features in the South Shetlands, it is the narrow gap, or marine channel, on the SE side of Deception Island, which leads through

the horseshoe shape of the island, between Fildes Point and Entrance Point, into Port Foster. Named by U.S. sealers here before 1822, probably as Neptune's Bellows, but an 1821 quote from Capt. Robert Fildes leads one to think the original name may have signified something different, "The entrance is by the Americans called Neptune's Billow's [sic] owing to the gusts that blow in and out as if they came through a trumpet or funnel." Another old name for it was Dragon's Mouth, named for the *Dragon*. As Neptune's Bellows (i.e., with the apostrophe) it appears on Fildes' 1829 chart, on a British chart of 1921, and on a 1948 FIDS photograph. FrAE 1908-10 called it Passe du Challenger, and it appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. Consequently, through the 1920s one finds English language references to this as Challenger Passage, Challenge Passage (sic), and Challenger Pass, this last a 1939 reference by Bagshawe of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. It first appears as Neptunes Bellows (i.e., sans apostrophe) on a 1942 USAAF chart, and, with that spelling the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart, translated as Fuelles de Neptuno (which is what the Argentines had always called it). The Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Pasaje Fuelles de Neptuno, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Paso Fuelles de Neptuno, but, of course, in real life, both countries call it Fuelles de Neptuno.

Neptunes Window. 62°59' S, 60°33' W. A narrow gap between two rock pillars, W of South East Point, and close E of Whalers Bay, on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Bagshawe, on his 1939 map reflecting the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, refers to it as The Gap, which probably reflects an earlier naming, perhaps a much earlier naming. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Ventana del Chileno (i.e., "window of the Chilean"). Lt. Cdr. David Penfold named it Neptune's Window, following his RN Hydrographic survey of the island in 1948-49, because, from here, he could conveniently observe the ice and weather conditions at Neptune's Bellows. It appears as such on his 1949 chart. Like the bellows, the window later lost its apostrophe, and UK-APC accepted the name Neptunes Window on Nov. 15, 1951, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Ventana de Neptuno, which means the same thing, but, today, the Argentines tend to call it Caleta Ventana de Neptuno ("caleta" meaning "cove").

The *Neptunia*. Polish ship, in Antarctic waters in 1981-82. Skipper Jerzy Wojtkiewicz.

Glaciar Neptuno *see* **Neptune Glacier**

NERC *see* **National Environment Research Council**

The *Nereiad*. A 284-ton single-decked sealing ship, built in Greenock in 1807, sheathed with copper, and operating out of London. She was in South Shetlands waters in 1822-23, under the command of Capt. David Kell.

The *Nereide*. British ship under the command of Paul Robert Helfrich Harrison. She visited FIDS stations and foreign stations in the South Orkneys and South Shetlands in the 1953-54 season.

Nereide Patch. 61°57' S, 56°44' W. A reef named for the *Nereide*, just off King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is a term no longer used.

Nereson Glacier. 73°56' S, 124°24' W. About 8 km long, it flows from the N side of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Nadine A. Nereson, University of Washington glaciologist who, in the 1990s, studied the history of ice flow in West Antarctica, and the past and present stability of the ice sheet.

Nergaard Peak. 72°00' S, 9°27' E. Rising to 2475 m, 5 km S of Niels Peak, in the southernmost part of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Nergaardnuten, for Niels S. Nergaard (b. 1921), who wintered-over as scientific assistant at Norway Station during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Nergaard Peak in 1966. *See also* **Nielsnapen**.

Nergaardnuten *see* **Nergaard Peak**

Mount Nero. 71°12' S, 159°50' E. Rising to 2520 m, it surmounts the W wall of the Daniels Range, 5 km N of Forsythe Bluff, and about 7.4 km S of Fisher Spur, in the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Leonard L. Nero (b. Jan. 1947), USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name.

Ostrov Nerpa. 68°54' S, 77°48' E. An island in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Named by the Russians. Despite the confusion sometimes caused by the Russians naming features already named by someone else, this does seem to be a separate island, not named by anybody else.

Mount Nervo. 83°14' S, 58°00' W. Rising to 1070 m, 5 km N of Mount Coulter, it is the highest peak in the Schmidt Hills, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for George William Nervo (b. July 1928), USN, radioman at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Nesbrekka. 69°47' S, 37°31' E. An icefall, E of Fletta Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Name means "the point slope" in Norwegian.

Sedlovina Nesebar *see* **Nesebur Gap**

Nesebar Gap *see* **Nesebur Gap**

Nesebur Gap. 62°39' S, 60°13' W. A gap, at an elevation of 550 m above sea level, 1.3 km wide, bounded to the W by Pliska Ridge, and to the E by the N slope of Mount Friesland, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of the divide between the glacial catchments of Perunika Glacier to the N and Huntress Glacier to the south. Named by the Bulgarians as Sedlovina Nesebar, on Oct. 29, 1996, for their town of Nesebar. There are at least 3 spellings of this name the way it is rendered in the English language — Nesebar, Nesebur, and Nessebar, very definitely in that order of popularity. UK-APC accepted the name Nesebur Gap on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Nesholmen *see* **Nesholmen Island**

Nesholmen Island. 69°44' S, 38°12' E. A small island, 0.8 km off Djupvikneset Peninsula, in the S part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Nesholmen ("the ness island"), for its proximity to the peninsula (ness). US-ACAN accepted the name Nesholmen Island in 1968.

Neshyba Peak. 71°14' S, 62°45' W. A small, sharp peak, mostly snow-covered, and rising to 2105 m, surmounting the N part of a complex ridge 26 km ENE of Mount Jackson, at the W of the head of Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974, from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Stephen Neshyba, USARP oceanographer who studied the laminar structure of the bottom water off the Antarctic Peninsula in 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Nesla Glacier. 65°43' S, 64°16' W. A glacier. 6.2 km long and 2 km wide, on Magnier Peninsula, it flows from the W slopes of Lisiya Ridge W of Mount Perchot, westward into Bigo Bay next N of the terminus of Kolosh Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Nesla, in western Bulgaria.

Mount Nesos. 78°12' S, 167°06' E. A hill, the remnants of a volcanic core, rising to over 400 m (the New Zealanders say it is 350 m high), projecting through the ice near the SW end of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. It is separated from the main part of the island by the ice sheet, but, nonetheless, it is still part of the island. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1958-59 (nesos is Greek for "island"). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Nesøya. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. An island, 0.8 km long, close off the N point of East Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, on the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these

photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it ("the point island"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1971.

The *Nespelen*. Familiarly called the *Nes*. Built in 1944 by Cargill, in Savage, Minn., and launched on April 10, 1945. Named after the river in Washington state, she was commissioned as U.S. gasoline tanker, AOG-55, on Aug. 9, 1945, with Lt. Thomas R. Purcell, USNR, in command. 311 feet long, 4130 tons, 2 propellers, maximum speed of 15.5 knots, and room for 124 men, she was designed for Arctic work, and had a reinforced bow. She took part in OpDF I, under the command of Lt. George Clarence "Larry" Sup (b. Feb. 18, 1926. Ohio. d. Nov. 23, 1990, Monterey, Calif.), leaving Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 6, 1955, arriving at Christchurch, NZ, on Dec. 12, 1955, and proceeding from there on Dec. 17 to McMurdo Sound, where she arrived with the *Wyandot* and the *Edisto*, on Dec. 27, 1955. On Jan. 15, 1956 she was holed by an ice floe, and lost 125,000 gallons of fuel. After fueling the McMurdo tank farm, she sailed, unescorted for NZ on Feb. 12, 1956, arriving at Dunedin in a bad way on Feb. 23, 1956. She also took part in OpDF II (1956-57; Capt. Sup), leaving NZ for Antarctica on Dec. 10, 1956, in company with the *Towle*. She was back for OpDF III (1957-58), under the command of Capt. Sup again, and then for OpDF IV (1958-59; captain unknown). She was struck from the register on July 1, 1975, and sold for scrap in 1976.

Mount Nespelen. 76°47' S, 161°48' E. A massive mountain on the N side of Benson Glacier, and about 7 km SW of Mount Davidson, it is the highest in the coastal ranges between Mackay Glacier and Fry Glacier. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58, for the *Nespelen*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Ness. 71°20' S, 66°52' W. Rising to about 1890 m, it is the most northeasterly of the Batterbee Mountains, 14 km NE of the summit of Mount Bagshawe, 22 km inland from George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Mrs. Patrick Ness, a patron of BGLE. Elizabeth Wilhelmina Miller (1881-1962), the widow of Major Patrick Powell Ness (1881-1914; they had married in London in 1903), was the first woman to become a council member of the Royal Geographical Society (in 1930). An intrepid traveler, she wrote the book *Ten Thousand Miles in Two Continents*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. The British plot it in 71°20' S, 66°57' W.

Ness, Gerald Thomas "Gerry." In Antarctica he is known as "Rocky." b. June 20, 1956, Minneapolis, son of Arnold Henry Ness and his wife Edna Joan Hadash. After graduating in 1979, from St. Cloud State University, he was working at a dead-end management job when his brother, who had summered and wintered-over in Antarctica, suggested him to ITT for their first year of operations in Antarctica, and he went south in late 1980, wintering-over in 1981 as a power plant mechanic at Palmer Station. He was back for the winter of 1983, in a similar capacity, at McMurdo, and in 1985 and 1987 at Palmer. He was the water plant operator for the 1989 winter at McMurdo, and again in 1991, also as power plant operator. He was facilities engineer at Palmer for the summer of 1992-93, and station manager there for the 1993 winter, leaving Palmer in early spring of 1994. He came in to McMurdo, to Williams Field, on the Winfly of 1995, and wintered-over there that year as winter operations supervisor at McMurdo, for Antarctic Support Associates. He did the same thing in 1996 and 1997 (he arrived at McMurdo on Feb. 2, 1997, and left on Oct. 2, 1997), and in 1998 (he developed acute appendicitis, and had to be flown to NZ — in the austral winter!). He arrived back at McMurdo, as site manager, on Feb. 1, 1999, wintered-over, and left on Oct. 13, 1999. On Feb. 9, 2000, by now working for Raytheon, he was back at McMurdo. He was at Palmer Station for the winter of 2003, and his last winter-over was at Palmer in 2004, as site manager. Altogether, since 1980, he has spent an incredible 15 winters and 158 months on the ice.

Nestinari Nunataks. 62°39' S, 60°05' W. A pair of rock peaks 250 m away from each other, and rising to 470 m and 520 m respectively, in the middle of Huron Glacier, 3.8 km ESE of Kuzman Knoll, 1 km NW of Plana Peak, 2.5 km NNE of Levski Peak, and 1.5 km ENE of Ravda Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the nestinari, the dancers who take part in the folkloric festival of Nestinarstvo, from the Strandzha Mountains near the Black Sea, and which involves barefoot dancing on hot embers.

Nestling Rock. 71°23' S, 170°24' E. A rock in water, just E of the N portion of Adare Peninsula, along the coast of Victoria Land, in the shade of the huge Downshire Cliffs. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Nestor. 64°25' S, 63°28' W. Rising to 1250 m (the British say about 1280 m), it is the most northerly peak in the Achaean Range, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its W wall rises steeply from the Marr Ice Piedmont, while its E side is a jumble of crevasses and jagged rock pinnacles. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric character. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Netherlands. Willem van der Does, a Dutch artist, was a whaler on the *Sir James Clark Ross* in 1923-24, and, as incredible as this may sound, was perhaps the first Dutchman in Antarctic waters. The *Willem Barendsz*, a Dutch whaler, was in Antarctic waters from 1946-47. The Netherlands was ratified as the 16th signatory to the Antarctic Treaty on March 30, 1967. The first Dutch expeditionary involvement was in the 1964-67 period, when three Belgian-Dutch expeditions went south, but then the Netherlands decided to pull out of any further Antarctic research. However, the threat of global warming led to a resurgence in their activities, and the first two Netherlands Antarctic programs (1985-88 and 1989-93) were put together. The first Netherlands Antarctic Expedition was organized and because of this active involvement they were granted Consultative Party status within the Antarctic Treaty system on Nov. 19, 1990. The country has no scientific stations or bases of its own, relying on Treaty partners for facilities.

Netherlands Antarctic Expedition. 1990-91. Led by Willem J. "Wim" Wolff. They were based out of Arctowski Station.

Neu Schwabenland *see* **New Schwabenland**

Neuburg Peak. 82°38' S, 52°54' W. Seen sometimes (erroneously) as Newberg Peak. A jagged rock peak, rising to 1840 m, 4 km E of Walker Peak, in the SW part of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66 during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Hugo Alfred Carl Neuburg (b. Aug. 25, 1920, Hoboken, NJ. d. Dec. 16, 2010, Va.), USARP glaciologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957, and one of the first party to visit the Dufek Massif in Dec. 1957. He was senior scientist at McMurdo for the winter of 1960. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Neujahrsrücken. 71°52' S, 162°38' E. A somewhat isolated ridge, NW of Onlooker Nunatak, in the area of the Rennick Glacier, just SE of the Morozumi Range. Named by the Germans (means "new year's ridge").

Neumann Peak. 67°04' S, 67°35' W. Rising to about 800 m near the N end of Hansen Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Franz Ernst Neumann (1798-1895), German physicist specializing in ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cabo Neumayer *see* **Cape Neumayer**

Canal Neumayer *see* **Neumayer Channel**

Cape Neumayer. 63°42' S, 60°34' W. A cape forming the NE end of Trinity Island, and projecting into Orléans Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Neumayer, for Georg von Neumayer (*see* **Neumayer Channel**). From the time of World War I, it became confused with Cape Wollaston, the NW cape of Trinity Island (Foster named that one in 1829). For example, it appears in error as Cape

Wallaston — misspelled, at that — on British charts of 1921 and 1948, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Cabo Wallaston (but they were only translating from the erroneous 1921 British chart). According to the (recent) Chilean gazetteer, it appears on one of their 1951 charts as Cabo Neumayer. It appears on a British chart of 1954 as Cape Wollaston, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. After FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956, UK-APC accepted the name Cape Neumayer on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year (the name Cape Wollaston was re-applied to the NW point of the island). It appears on a British chart of 1961. However, it was still appearing on Argentine charts as Cabo Wollaston (in 1963, for example), but today the Argentines, like the Chileans, call it Cabo Neumayer, even though the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Wollaston. However, the Chileans have another name for it — Cabo Winter.

Chenal de Neumayer *see* **Neumayer Channel**

Kap Neumayer *see* **Cape Neumayer**

Mount Neumayer. 75°16' S, 162°17' E. Rising to 720 m, it surmounts D'Urville Wall, on the N side of the terminus of David Glacier, and is the most southerly of the peaks between that glacier and Larsen Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Georg von Neumayer (*see* **Neumayer Channel**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Neumayer Canyon. 69°45' S, 9°50' W. It runs between 69°30' S and 70°00' S, and between 11°20' W and 8°20' W. A submarine feature, immediately SW of Drygalski Canyon, and N of the Ekström Ice Shelf, which is on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by Heinrich Hinze, in 1997, in association with Neumayer Station (which is on the Princess Martha Coast). The name was accepted by international agreement that year.

Neumayer Channel. 64°46' S, 63°30' W. A narrow, S-shaped marine channel, 26 km long and 2.5 km wide, running in a NE-SW direction, with majestic cliffs flanking it, it separates the SE part of Anvers Island from Wiencke Island and Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its NE entrance is between cape Astrup and Félicie Point, and its SW entrance is between Cape Lancaster and Cape Kemp. The SW entrance was discovered by Dallmann, in 1873-74, and the channel was called Roosen-Strasse, for the famous Hamburg banking family who contributed toward his expedition. This was translated as Roosen Strait, and both names appear on various 1875 charts of the expedition. On Fricker's 1898 map it appears as Rosen Strasse. BelgAE 1897-99 sailed through it on Feb. 8-9, 1898, and de Gerlache re-named it Chenal de Neumayer, for Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826-1909), German physicist. The name was soon translated as Neumayer Channel, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Canal Neumayer. The Chileans plot it in 64°49' S, 63°35' W, the Argentines in 63°47' S, 63°27' W, the British in 64°47' S, 63°27' W, and the Americans in 64°47' S, 63°30' W.

Neumayer Cliffs. 73°07' S, 1°45' W. A series of abrupt rock cliffs forming the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named as Neumayersteilwand ("Neumayer's end wall"), for Georg von Neumayer (*see* **Neumayer Channel**). Surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the name Neumayer Cliffs in 1966. The (later) Germans (who mapped it in 73°10' S, 1°50' W) and the Russians (who mapped it in 73°10' S, 2°00' W) both call this feature Neumayersteilwand and the Norwegians, who mapped it in 73°10' S, 1°10' W, call it Neumayerskarvet (which means the same thing).

Neumayer Escarpment *see* **Neumayer Cliffs**

Neumayer Station *see* **Georg von Neumayer Station**

Neumayereishöcker *see* **Neumayerryggane**

Neumayerryggane. 70°32' S, 8°33' W. Ice rumples at the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf, just W of Atka Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast, and NW of Neumayer Station, in association with which it was named by the Norwegians. The Germans call it Neumayereishöcker (which means the same thing).

Neumayerskarvet *see* **Neumayer Cliffs**

Neumayersteilwand *see* **Neumayer Cliffs**

Mount Neuner. 75°18' S, 72°41' W. Rising to 1420 m, 5.5 km SW of Mount Chandler, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles Seburn "Chuck" Neuner (b. June 10, 1931, Ohio. d. Aug. 15, 1997, Richmond, Mich.), who, after serving in the Air Force in Korea, was USARP station engineer at Camp Sky-Hi (*see* **Eights Station**), 1961-62. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Zaliv Neupokoëva *see* **Neupokoyev Bight**

Neupokoyev Bight. 70°05' S, 4°45' E. A bight, about 50 km wide, indenting the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land, about 30 km NE of Tsiolkovskiy Island. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Zaliv Neupokoëva, for Konstantin Konstantinovich Neupokoyev, Arctic hydrographer in the 1920s. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Neuschwabenland *see* **New Schwabenland**

Gora Neustruëva *see* **Mount Neustruyev**

Neustruevfjellet *see* **Mount Neustruyev**

Mount Neustruyev. 71°15' S, 12°14' E. A nunatak, rising to 2900 m, 8 km NNE of Gneiskopf Peak, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Neustruëva, for soil scientist Sergey Semenovich Neustruyev (1874-1928). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Neustruyev in 1970. The Norwegians call it Neustruevfjellet.

Colina Nevada *see* **Snow Hills**

Isla Nevada *see* **Snow Island**

Cerro Nevado *see* **Mount Cardinall**

[1]**Névé** *see* **Firn snow**

[2]**Névé**. A snowfield at the head of a glacier that has become transformed into ice.

Névé Nunatak. 78°17' S, 160°54' E. An isolated nunatak, rising to 1707 m, just N of Halfway Nunatak, 6 km SW of the Upper Staircase, between that feature and the E side of Skelton Névé (it marks the beginning of that névé). Surveyed by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957, and named by them in association with Skelton Névé. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Isla Neves *see* **Stanley Island**

Piedra Neves *see* **Inott Point**

Punta Neves. 64°34' S, 62°02' W. The point immediately S of Punta Rivero, on Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines (*see* **Inott Point**).

Nevestino Cove. 62°20' S, 59°38' W. A cove, 1.55 km wide, indenting the N coast of Robert Island for 1.5 km between Catharina Point and Hammer Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the three settlements of Nevestino, in southeastern, south, and western Bulgaria resp.

Nevlingen *see* **Nevlingen Peak**

Nevlingen Peak. 67°59' S, 55°05' E. A prominent, isolated peak, rising to 2100 m, 21 km SE of Doggers Nunataks, and about 57 km SSW of Rayner Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Nevlingen. First visited by an ANARE dog sledge party in Dec. 1958, when an astrofix was obtained by Graham Knuckey. Named by ANCA (but only for themselves) on July 22, 1959, as Mount Channon, for Grey Channon (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name Nevlingen Peak in 1967.

Nevlya Peak. 62°32' S, 59°44' W. Rising to 380 m in Breznik Heights, 600 m W of Terter Peak, and 1.15 km ESE of the summit of Oborishte Ridge, overlooking Wulfila Glacier to the W and S, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and again in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Lower Nevlya, in western Bulgaria.

Kotlovina Nevskaja. 67°00' S. 7°00' E. An anchorage in the sea the Russians call More Lazareva, beyond the Fimbul Ice Shelf, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Nevskië *see* **Nevskiye Nunataks**

Nevskiye Nunataks. 71°40' S, 8°05' E. A group of scattered nunataks in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land, they comprise the Sørensen Nunataks and the Hemmestad Nunataks. Mapped by cartographers at the Norsk Polarinstitutt from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the USSR as Skaly Nevskië (the name means "rocks of the Neva," i.e., the river in Russia). US-ACAN accepted the name Nevskiye Nunataks in 1970.

Ensenada New Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Estero New Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Estrecho New Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

New Bedford Inlet. 73°26' S, 61°04' W. A large, pouch-shaped, ice-filled Weddell Sea inlet, 14 km wide, indenting the NW part of the Lassiter Coast for about 40 km, along the E coast of Palmer Land, between Cape Kidson and Cape Brooks. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by USAS 1939-41, it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. It was roughly mapped from the USAS photos, plotted in 73°55' S, 60°00' W (these coordinates were wrong, due to a USAS navigational error), and named Douglas Inlet. As such it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart. However, on a 1943 USAAF chart it appears as New Bedford Inlet, plotted in 73°58' S, 59°30' W, and named for the town of New Bedford, the New England whaling center of the 19th century. That is how US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart translated as Ensenada Nueva Bedford. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Estero New Bedford, but on one of their 1948 maps as Ensenada Presidente Barros Luca, named after Ramón Barros Luca (1835-1919), president of Chile, 1910-15. It was surveyed by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48, and found by them to be about 65 km NW of its previously reported position. On Dougie Masons's FIDS map of 1950 it is plotted in 73°22°S, 61°15' W, and that was how UK-APC accepted it on Jan. 28, 1953. On a 1952 Argentine chart it appears as Seno Nueva Bedford, but on one of their 1953 charts it appears as Ensenada Bedford. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66, and, with corrected coordinates, it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted both Ensenada Nueva Bedford and Ensenada New Bedford. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Ensenada New Bedford, after rejecting Seno New Bedford and Estrecho New Bedford. With the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

New Byrd Station *see* **Byrd Station**

New College Valley. 77°14' S, 166°23' E. Name given to SPA #20, the area of predominantly ice-free land between the cliff top above and inland from Caughley Beach (it is surrounded on 3 sides by this beach), and about 300 m E of the Mount Bird Ice Cap, on Ross Island, and between a line S of the main stream bed of Keble Valley, and the S ridge of New College Valley. It comprises glacial moraine of basalt and scoria, and contains streams flowing toward the shore. There are algae, lichens, and mosses here in abundance. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 14, 2001, for the Oxford University college.

New Glacier. 77°02' S, 162°24' E. A tiny glacier which flows ENE from the low, ice-covered plateau at the S side of Mackay Glacier, and which terminates at the SW extremity of Granite Harbor immediately N of Mount England, and immediately to the S of Mackay Glacier Tongue, in Victoria Land. Charted by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, while the *Discovery* was seeking the farthest possible southern anchorage along the coast of Victoria Land, and so named by him because he walked around a bluff one day, and there it was, unexpected, a new glacier in the corner of Granite Harbor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

New Harbor. 77°36' S, 163°51' E. A bay, about 16 km wide, it is a McMurdo Sound entrant indenting the S coast of Victoria Land for about 13 km between Cape Bernacchi and Butter Point. Behind it are Taylor Valley, the Kukri Hills, and Ferrar Glacier. Discovered in 1901-02 by BNAE 1901-04, and named New Harbour by them because at that stage it was the harbor farthest S that they had ever found. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The current name can be, and is, spelled New Harbor or New Harbour, depending on which country's spelling you subscribe to. In 1998-99, the Americans built a refuge hut (a Jamesway hut) here, New Harbour Hut, in 77°34' S, 163°31' E.

New Harbor Dry Valley *see* **Taylor Valley**

New Harbor Glacier *see* **Ferrar Glacier**

New Harbor Heights *see* **Mount Barnes**

New Island *see* **Foyn Point**

New Mountain. 77°52' S, 161°06' E. Rising to 2260 m (the New Zealanders say 2387 m), on the S side of Taylor Glacier, at the axis of that glacier and Ferrar Glacier, between Arena Valley and Windy Gully, or (to put it another way) between Beacon Heights and Knob Head, in southern Victoria Land. Charted and named by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

New Plymouth. 62°37' S, 61°11' W. A small bay, bordered by an extensive line of beaches, S of Start Point, between that point and Cape Sheffield, in the South Shetlands. It is actually formed by Rugged Island to the SW, Astor Island to the S, and Ray Promontory (the extreme NW point of Livingston Island) to the NE. In 1820-21, American sealers here called it President's Harbor, or President Harbor. It appears in two 1821 British references as, variously, New-Plymouth and New Plymouth, named after Plymouth, in Devon. Also in 1821, Fildes called it Ragged Harbour (in association with Rugged Island), "which is by far the most just name for it." It appears as such on his 1827 map. In Pendleton's log book entry of Jan. 18-19, 1822, he refers to it twice, once as "Raged Harbour" and then as "Ragged Harber" (and Pendleton was American, which shows that within a year the name President's Harbor had been forgotten). It was an unsafe anchorage in 1821-22, when Powell was there (it appears on his 1822 chart), being, as it was, open to NW winds, which sent in a heavy sea, and it also had a foul bottom. On Weddell's 1825 map it appears as New Plymouth Harbour. There is an 1844 reference to it as Bay of Plymouth, and on an 1861 Spanish chart it is shown as Nueva Plymouth. On a 1916 British chart it appears as "New Plymouth or Rugged Harbour." The name New Plymouth appears on a 1937 British chart. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "President's Harbor (New Plymouth) (Rugged Harbor)," and on a 1946 USAAF chart as President's Harbor (perhaps the name was not so forgotten). US-ACAN accepted the name Plymouth Harbor in 1952 (after rejecting Rugged Harbor), with UK-APC following suit (but with the "u" in "harbor," of course) on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and also on a 1962 British chart. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Puerto New Plymouth, but ArgAE 1952-53 renamed it Puerto Súarez, probably after a member of the expedition. However, ArgAE 1956-57 renamed it Puerto Echeverría, for Argentine poet and philosopher Esteban Echeverría (1805-1851), and it appears as such on their 1957 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Bahía Nueva Plymouth, but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Bahía New Plymouth. It appears on an American chart of 1963 as New Plymouth Harbor, and on a 1968 British chart as New Plymouth Harbour. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

New Rock. 63°00' S, 60°44' W. A rock in water, rising to 105 m (the Chileans say 75 m) above sea level, 1.2 km off the SW coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Presumably known to 19th-century sealers, it was first charted by the Norwegians in 1930-31, on the *Norvegia*, and named by them as Hjelmen (i.e., "the helmet") or as Ny Rock ("new rock"). Resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, it appears on their chart of that year as New Rock, and that name appears on a British chart of 1945. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1944, translated as Roca Nueva, and on one of their 1946 charts as Isla Roca Nueva. Roca Nueva was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

New Sandefjord *see* **Deception Island**

New Schwabenland. 72°30' S, 1°00' E. Also called New Swabia. More than 800 km in extent, this is the mountainous upland of Queen Maud Land, extending from the Kraul Mountains to Vorposten Peak. GermAE 1938-39 was the first to explore and photograph it, aerially, and Ritscher named the area Neu Schwabenland, for his ship, the *Schwabenland*. The maps published by this expedition were of uneven quality, the features in the E portion of the area being plotted with greater reliability. The W part of this area was surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52, and the entire area was mapped by Norwegian cartographers using not only those surveys, but also surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

The *New Sevilla*. Also seen as the *Sevilla*, the *New Seville*, and the *Seville*, and not to be confused with the older whaler, the *Sevilla*. A 12,482-gross ton British steam passenger ship, built for the White Star Line in 1900 as the *Runic*, by Harland & Wolff, the famous Belfast shipbuilders (this *Runic* is not to be confused with another White Star liner with the same name, which eventually became the *Guvernøren*). 565 feet long, with a beam of 63 feet 4 inches, and a speed of 10.5 knots. On Nov. 3, 1928 her stern was damaged when she collided with the *London*, and, in July 1930, she was bought by the New Sevilla Company (*see* **The *Sevilla***, for more detals of this company), and re-fitted at the Germania Shipyard, in Kiel, as a floating factory whaler, with 13,801 gross tonnage (the largest of the pre-World War II converted factories; she also had a stern slip), immediately going to Antarctic waters for the 1930-31 pelagic whaling season, under the command of Norwegian skipper, Capt. H.H. Halvorsen, along with her four whale catchers, *Bouvet I*, *Bouvet II*, *Bouvet III*, and *Bouvet IV*. In Jan. 1931 she discovered the Princess Astrid Coast, and between Feb. and March 1931 explored farther along the coast of Queen Maud Land. In April 1931 Christian Salvesen's, of Edinburgh, bought the New Sevilla Company (including the *New Sevilla* and her four *Bouvet* catchers), and continued to run her (and the catchers) to Antarctica under the New Sevilla Company banner for the 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37 seasons. She also holds the distinction of being the only modern factory with a stern slip to go on an Arctic expedition. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. Her other catchers over the years included the *Sigfra*, the *Shera*, the *Simbra*, the *Stefa*, the *Svega*, the *Sukha* and the *Santa*. During World War II she was en route from Liverpool to Aruba and South Georgia when, on Sept. 20, 1940, off the coast of Northern Ireland, she was sunk by a U-boat.

New snow. Recent snow in the form of crystals or flakes.

New South Greenland. Unidentified land discovered to the SE of the Seal Islands, in the South Shetlands, by Captain Robert Johnson, in the *Wasp*, in 1821-22. It is to be taken for granted that he saw something, but it was probably part of the South Shetlands, or maybe even the Antarctic Peninsula. Hence, for a while, it was also another name for Antarctica. Ben Morrell (q.v.) assumed it to be the whole continent, or at least part of it, and hence another name for New South Greenland is Morrell's Land. Filchner spent over a week looking for it in June 1912 (he didn't look very hard, though, for madness, mutiny, assassination, and death were raging in his expedition). It is reckoned to be somewhere between 62°S and 69°S, and around 48°W.

New South Shetland *see* **South Shetland Islands**

New World Point. 62°17' S, 58°51' W. A double rocky promontory between O'Cain Point and Duthoit Point, on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. To visitors from King George Island it looks like a new world, hence the name given by the Poles in 1984.

New Year Nunatak. 71°02' S, 71°12' E. In the central part of the Manning Nunataks, in the SE part of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Mannings were photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, and plotted by Australian cartographers from these photos. This feature was visited by a SovAE geological party on Jan. 1, 1966, hence the name give by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966. It was used as a survey station in 1969, by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

New Year Pass. 83°28' S, 160°40' E. A low snow pass between the Moore Mountains and Mount Weeks, at the S end of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Used on Jan. 1, 1958 by a NZ party of BCTAE to get from Marsh Glacier over into a high basin that overlooks the Bowden Névé, at January Col, on the Prince Andrew Plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Oct. 11, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

New Year Peak. 72°14' S, 166°03' E. Rising to about 2600 m, it is the major peak on the NW side of Toboggan Gap, in the Millen Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ geologist Bradley Field, whose field party camped below the peak around New Year's Day, during NZGSAE 1981-82. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

New York Sealing Expedition. A two-part expedition, 1820-21 and 1821-22, to the South Shetlands, organized by New York sealing magnate James Byers after he heard of William Smith's discovery of the South Shetlands the year before (i.e., 1819). **June 24, 1820**: The *Henry* left first, commanded by Benjamin Brunow. **July 1, 1820**: The *Aurora* was the next to leave, under Capt. Robert B. Macy. **Oct. 9, 1820**: The *Venus* sailed, under Capt. Napier. Later that year, at the Falklands, they met up with Capt. Robert Johnson, another Byers man, who was to lead the expedition. Johnson was at that time captain of the *Jane Maria*, and Donald McKay was skipper of her tender, the *Sarah*. Tagging along, but not part of the expedition, was the *Charity*, under Capt. Charles Barnard. **Dec. 1820**: They all arrived in the South Shetlands, late in the season, and the expedition was a financial loss. **March 7, 1821**: The *Venus* was wrecked. The *Sarah* was lost in a storm, and the *Aurora* was so badly damaged she was sold off for salvage in the Falklands, where the remaining vessels wintered over. Another Byers ship, the *Wasp*, arrived from New York, with Capt. Robert Johnson in command, and still overall leader of the expedition. Ben Morrell was 1st mate, and Morrell's brother was 2nd mate. The *Jane Maria* was now under the command of Capt. Abraham Blauvelt. The *Henry* was still commanded by Ben Brunow. **Sept. 15, 1821:** The fleet was at Staten Island, in southern Chile. **Oct. 31, 1821**: The newly-constructed fleet was back in the South Shetlands, for the 1821-22 season, still accompanied by the *Charity,* and also by the *Lynx*, an Australian vessel. The *Wasp* made a trip to Yankee Harbor. **Late Nov. 1821**: The *Wasp* was at the Seal Islands, but, finding little there of worth, they headed SE on an exploring mission. **Dec. 2, 1821**: They found an uncharted island in about 60°30' S, and Morrell and a member of the crew rowed the 10 miles to it and landed. But they lost the schooner in a gale, and it took them 2 days of adventure (a mini *Endurance* epic, as it were) to get back to her. The *Wasp* then headed back to Staten Island, where they met the *Jane Maria*, heading back to New York. Ben Morrell joined the *Jane Maria* at this point in order to navigate her back to the Falklands (where they stayed a month) and then the USA. **April 26, 1822**: The *Jane Maria* arrived back in New York.

New Zealand. The country of New Zealand (NZ) was first thought to be part of the great southern continent (whatever that was in people's minds). Cook disproved this notion when he sailed around NZ in 1768. Two New Zealand lads, John Keeffe and John Flanagan, sailed on the New London (USA) sealer *Talma* as crewmen, in the South Shetlands, 1834-35, and John Sac served on the crew of the *Vincennes*, during USEE 1838-42. Four NZ boys went on BAE 1898-1900, and in the early part of the 20th century so many kiwis went south as ship's crew it almost defies enumeration. The country of New Zealand, fondly remembered for its hospitality by anyone who has been there, was especially so by expeditioners on British and American Antarctic expeditions of the first half of the 20th century. On July 30, 1923 Britain awarded to NZ the Ross Dependency, a huge chunk of Antarctica, and in 1959 NZ was one of the 12 original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty. Well-represented in IGY (1957-58), NZ has been researching in Antarctica continuously since 1957 (*see* **New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expeditions**). The NZARP (New Zealand Antarctic Research Program) is centered at Scott Base, on Ross Island. Other NZ stations in Antarctica are (or have been) Hallett (formerly a US/NZ station), Vanda and Cape Bird. On Nov. 11, 1969, Pam Young (a New Zealander) became one of the first women to stand at the South Pole

(*see* **Women in Antarctica**). In 1982 NZ's prime minister Robert Muldoon, visited the continent with Sir Edmund Hillary, the greatest NZ name associated with Antarctica. The country has an organization called the New Zealand Antarctic Society (founded in Wellington, on Nov. 15, 1933). In 1994 NZ determined that Antarctica was strategically important to it (NZ), and the NZ Antarctic Institute (NZAI) was founded (its name had to change, obviously, and did, from July 1, 1996, when it became known as Antarctica New Zealand). *See also* VUWAE (**Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expeditions**) and **New Zealand Alpine Club Expedition**.

Mount New Zealand. 74°11' S, 162°30' E. A large, prominent peak, rising to 2890 m, immediately NW of Nash Ridge, and W of Mount Queensland, on the S side of Priestley Glacier, in the Eisenhower Range, inland from the head of Wood Bay, about 50 km WNE of Mount Melbourne, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for the country of New Zealand. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

New Zealand Allan Hills Expedition *see* **New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expeditions**

New Zealand Alpine Club Expedition. 1959-60. This was a party of 8 men, led by Robert W. Cawley. On Nov. 23-24, 1959, they were flown to the Beardmore Glacier in two R4Ds out of McMurdo. They split up into 2 parties of four men each. The first comprised biologist C. Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe (deputy leader), surveyor N.C. Cooper, and field assistants Brian J. McGlinchy and Barry L. Smith. The second part consisted of geologist Robin L. Olliver, surveyor Murray R. Bolt, field assistant P.L.M. Bain, and Cawley himself. They explored the mountains E of the Beardmore, and were flown back to base on June 10, 1960.

New Zealand Antarctic Institute. Founded in 1994 to handle NZ's Antarctic involvement, and acronymed as NZAI, a strangely poor choice, anagramatically speaking, until it was rectified on July 1, 1996, to the more playful Antarctica New Zealand (q.v.).

New Zealand Antarctic Place-Names Committee. Abbreviated to NZ-APC. Established in 1956, as part of the New Zealand Geographic Board (which had been set up in 1946).

New Zealand Antarctic Research Programme. More commonly known as NZARP. This is the ongoing NZ effort in Antarctica from 1955 to the present. In 1955-56 Trevor Hatherton accompanied the American OpDF I (1955-56), to scout out a base site in the Ross Dependency. For a list of wintering-over personnel see primarily Scott Base, but also Vanda Station. **NZARP 1956-57**. The *Endeavour*, commanded by Capt. Harry Kirkwood, and escorted by the *Hawea* and the *Pukaki*, took down the NZ IGY expedition. Harold Ruegg, Ross Dependency administrator, was aboard too. 5 members of the shore party wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, under the command of Mr. Hatherton. After accompanying the *Endeavour* to 67°30' S, 179°58' E (about 50 km inside the pack-ice), the *Hawea* and the *Pukaki* conducted oceanographic investigations north of Scott Island. They tried to land there, but could not get in because of the ice. The *Endeavour* was used again for NZARP 1957-58, NZARP 1958-59, NZARP 1959-60, and NZARP 1960-61. The new *Endeavour* was used for the first time during NZARP 1961-62, and again for NZARP 1962-63, during which expedition a refuge hut was built at Cape Royds in Sept. 1963. The new *Endeavour* was used again for NZARP 1963-64 (and would be for the next several years). During that expedition Sir Bernard Fergusson visited Antarctica, and a refuge hut was established at Cape Evans. A FIAT 500D car was used at Scott Base for trials. During NZARP 1966-67, a summer station was opened at Cape Bird Huts, and during NZARP 1967-68, a field station was established at Lake Vanda. During NZARP 1969-70, a refuge hut was built in the Asgard Range. The *Endeavour* was used for the last time for NZARP 1970-71, and from now on personnel would fly into McMurdo, courtesy of the Americans. For the first time, during NZARP 1976-77, separate leaders were appointed for summer and winter. This would be the rule from now on.

New Zealand Antarctic Society. Formed in Wellington, on Nov. 15, 1933. In March 1956 it published the first edition of *Antarctic*.

New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition. 1962-63. An eight-man expedition, sponsored by the FMC, organized by the Tararua Tramping Club, and led by surveyor John Millen. Its objectives were to explore, map, and make geological investigations. The two four-man parties were flown to a point 100 miles west of Hallett Station. The Southern Party consisted of Millen, Roger Lloyd (field assistant), Peter Le Couteuer (geologist), and Ian Joice (field assistant), while the Northern Party comprised Gerald Holdsworth, Frank Pearson (surveyor), Evan Leitch (geologist), and John Hayton (field assistant). They were flown back to Scott Base on Jan. 26, 1963.

New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expeditions. Almost always seen as NZGSAE. The first NZGSAE was 1957-58, and there has been one every austral summer since. **NZGSAE 1957-58**. Led by Larry Harrington (q.v.). 4 geologists — Harrington (leader), B.L. Wood, Ian McKellar, and Gerald Lenson; 3 surveyors — E.B. Fitzgerald (leader), Brian Hearfield, N.J. Croll, and Arnold Heine (who joined them from the BCTAE summer party of 1956-57); and one stores officer. This was the first official NZ government expedition to Antarctica. On Nov. 22, 1957, they left Lyttelton on the *Atka*, bound for Little America V. All the men were experienced mountain climbers. On Dec. 15 and 16, 1957, they were flown from McMurdo to Hallett Station. G. Turnbull, a British paleomagnestist, was attached to the party for 2 weeks. **NZGSAE 1958-59**: Led by geologist Larry Harrington. Surveyor E.B. Fitzgerald was deputy. The others were: B.N. Alexander and G.B. Henderson (surveyors), Alan C. Beck and Ian Speden (geologists), Arnold J. Heine (stores officer), Keith Wise (mountaineer assistant and radio officer), and Walter Romanes, M.R. White, J.G. Wilson, and J. Harrison (all mountaineer assistants). There were 2 parties, one led by Fitzgerald, and the other by Harrington. **NZGSAE 1959-60**: Murray Robb (leader). On Nov. 3, 1959, 3 dog teams left Scott Base, driven by Bernie Gunn, Garth Matterson, and Ken C. Wise, assisted by Peter Hunt. Wise was later replaced by Dick Walcott (q.v.). On Nov. 7, 1959, 2 Sno-cats followed. That team was Murray Robb, Tom Couzens, Don Goldschmidt, and Jim Lowery. On Nov. 10, 1959, the Sno-cats caught up with the dog teams. Couzens died on this expedition, when his Sno-cat plunged into a crevasse. **NZGSAE 1960-61**: The Northern Party of 4 men, comprising two 9-dog teams, led by Garth Matterson, was flown in by R4D aircraft on Nov. 10, 1960. The Southern Party, again with 4 men forming two 9-dog teams, was flown in on Nov. 30, 1960. Peter Hunt led this party, which also included Malcolm Laird and Wally Herbert (q.v.). They were flown out on Feb. 9, 1961, back to Scott Base. **NZGSAE 1961-62**: Dick Walcott (q.v.) led the Northern Party, which was flown on to the Polar Plateau on Dec. 5, 1961. George Grindley was one of his party. Wally Herbert (q.v.) led the Southern Party, which included Kevin Pain, Victor McGregor, and Peter Otway. **NZGSAE 1962-63**: Geologist Henry Gair led the Northern Party, which was flown in aboard an R4D aircraft, with dogs and sledges, to the Aeronaut Glacier and the Campbell Glacier areas. The surveyors were Kevin Pain and James Tobin, and Maurice Sheehan was field assistant. They were flown out in an R4D on Jan. 21, 1963, back to McMurdo. The Southern Party, led by Ronald Hewson, left Scott Base on Oct. 18, 1962, in two 9-dog sledge teams. Other members of the party were geologist D.N.B. Skinner, surveyor Malcolm Ford, and geologist John Ricker. They were accompanied by Ray Logie, Peter Otway, and the NZ ornithologists Keith Wise and Owen Wilkes. They traveled via Granite Harbor to Mawson Glacier, and, during the expedition, there were some replacements flown in. They flew out in an R4D on Feb. 4, 1963. **NZGSAE 1963-64**: Bob Miller led the Northern Party of 6 men, the others being Malcolm Ford (deputy leader and surveyor), Maurice Sheehan, Frank Graveson, and geologists Arnold Sturm and Tas Carryer. On Oct. 20, 1963 they were flown in by Hercules aircraft to Hallett, with 36 dogs in 4 teams. This was the last NZ dog sledging expedition. This party formed two subteams, a northern and a southern. The northern comprised Miller, Sheehan, and Sturm, while the southern comrpised Ford, Graveson, and Carryer. The whole Northern Party of NZGSAE was flown back to McMurdo in 2 flights on Jan. 28, 1964. The Southern Party (i.e., the main Southern Party of NZGSAE that season) was led by geologist Victor McGregor. The other 3 men were Peter Barrett (q.v.) and Peter Le Couteur

(geologists), and A.L. Gough (surveyor). On Nov. 5, 1963 all except Le Couteur were flown in on 2 C47s (Le Couteur was flown in on Nov. 13), to the Ross Ice Shelf, between the Strom Glacier and the Shackleton Glacier. They had 2 motor toboggans. On Jan. 8, 1964, they were picked up by 2 C47s, and all flown back to McMurdo. **NZGSAE 1964-65**: The Northern Party (also known as the Allan Hills Expedition) was organized and led by geologist Guyon Warren, and also included geologists Peter Ballance and Bill Watters, as well as Tasmanian paleobotanist John Townrow, and Ivan MacDonald (field assistant). On Nov. 22, 1964, the team was flown to the Odell Glacier. No dogs, no sledges. On Nov. 23, 1964, Guyon Warren fell while climbing at 7000 feet, broke a leg, but the party carried on working at the head of the Mackay Glacier, and in the Wright Valley. They were flown back to base on Dec. 23, 1964. The Southern Party was subdivided into 2 distinct parts — a/ and b/. a/ was led by Malcolm Laird, and was flown on to the Polar Plateau on Nov. 10-11, 1964. They had 2 Polaris motor toboggans and 4 sledges, and worked basically north of the Nimrod Glacier. The other member of this group were geologists J.M.A.Chappell and Graham Mansergh, as well as Dave Massam. Chappell got sick, and was flown to McMurdo on Nov. 28, 1964. Brian Ahern took his place. This group was flown out on Jan. 13, 1965, back to Scott Base. b/ was led by geologist Peter Le Couteur, and also included geologists M.R. Gregory and Bob Adamson, as well as surveyor Bill Lucy. They were airlifted to the Geologists Range on Nov. 28 and 29, 1964. **NZGSAE 1965-66**: The Northern Party was led by geologist Dave Lowe, and on Nov. 25 and 27, 1965, they were flown to the head of Aviator Glacier in 2 C47s. They had 2 Polaris motor toboggans. The others in the party were geologists R.J. Cavaney and Bob Adamson, and field assistant D.R. Bates. On Jan. 11, 1966, they were flown back to Scott Base. The Southern Party worked 450 miles to the south of Scott Base, at the head of the Beardmore Glacier. They were flown there on Dec. 9, 1965, by a C130 Hercules. The team comprised geologists Alan C. Bibby (leader), D.J. Young, and R.J. Ryburn, as well as A.C. Rayment (field assistant). They were picked up by a Herc on Jan. 7, 1966. **NZGSAE 1966-67**: There were 2 parties, as usual — the Northern Party and the Southern Party. The Northern Party (also known, on this occasion, as the Mawson Glacier Party) was led by J.E.S. Lawrence. The other members of the party were geologists Graham Hancox and Bruce Riddolls, and field assistant David Gobey. The Southern Party (also known, on this occasion, as the Aviator Glacier Party) was led by Ross Chisholm. The other members of the party were geologists Simon Nathan and Frank Schulte, and field assistant Ian Stewart. Both parties were flown in on Nov. 25, 1966, in a C130 aircraft, to the heads of the mariner Glacier and the Aviator Glacier, and both had 2 motor toboggans and 3 sledges. On Dec. 13, 1966, the Northern Party was picked up by C130, and flown back to McMurdo. The Southern Party was transferred to the *Staten Island* on Jan. 11, 1967, and that American ship took them back to McMurdo. NZGSAEs continued, of course, yearly, and today NZGSAE is known as the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences. Note: A good number of the men in this article have features name after them, so more detail on each can be found under their respective names.

Mount Newall. 77°30' S, 162°42' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Newell. Rising to 1920 m (the New Zealanders say 2133 m), it forms the NE extremity of the Asgard Range, 16 km NNW of Taylor Valley, and 20 km W of New Harbor, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for Hugh Frank Newall (1857-1944), assistant director of the observatory at Cambridge, one of the men who helped raise funds to send the *Morning* to the relief of the expedition. From 1909 Newall would be professor of astrophysics at Cambridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Newall Glacier. 77°30' S, 162°50' E. In the E part of the Asgard Range of Victoria Land, it flows E immediately S of Mount Newall, between that mountain and Mount Weyant, into Wilson Piedmont Glacier. It rises in a high névé that extends W slightly beyond the head of Lacroix Glacier, with which it has a snow saddle. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957 in association with the mountain. They camped on this glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Newberg Peak *see* **Neuburg Peak**

Montaña Newbery *see* **Frigga Peak**

Newbold, James Neville Fairhurst. Known as Neville. b. Sept. 1, 1905, Auckland, NZ, son of Thomas Walter Newbold and his wife Ellen Hopwood. Immediately after getting his degree at Otago University, he became 3rd mate on the *Eleanor Bolling*, 1929-30, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30, leaving Dunedin on Jan. 20, 1930, bound for Antarctica. He was back in Antarctica as 2nd mate on the *Bear of Oakland* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. On his return, he moved to Niemur, NSW, as a civil engineer. In 1943 he married Edna Clementine Lawrence, in Sydney.

Cabo Newburg *see* **Newburgh Point**

Newburgh Point *see* **Newburgh Point**

Newburgh Point. 66°06' S, 66°46' W. The NW point of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1957-58, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Newburg Point, for Louis Harry Newburgh (1883-1956), U.S. physiologist specializing in cold areas. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Consequently, the Argentines called it Cabo Newburg. In the late 1990s someone found out that Newburg should really read Newburgh, and the name was amended accordingly.

Newcomb Bay. 66°16' S, 110°32' E. A bay, 1.5 km in extent, between Clark Peninsula and Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Plotted from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed and charted by Willis Tressler in Feb. 1957, and he named it for Robert Carl Newcomb (b. April 14, 1926, Woburn, Mass. d. Feb. 29, 2008, Fairfax, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1944, and was navigator (1955-56, and 1956-57) on the *Glacier*, the icebreaker from which the survey was done. Newcomb also took part in the survey. He retired as a captain in June 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1957. ANCA accepted the name.

Newcomer. 62°01' S, 58°06' W. A recently emerged nunatak surmounting Gniezno Glacier, 685 m NE of Mount Hopeful, in the Arctowski Mountains, N of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 (but not for Loyd Newcomer).

Newcomer, Loyd Edward. b. May 14, 1918, Russell, Kans., son of farmer Clarence Newcomer and his wife Clara. He joined the U.S. Navy in Feb. 1941, and during World War II was an aircraft carrier flight pilot. He also fought in the Korean War. He was a commander and VX-6 pilot, 1959-60. On Dec. 3, 1959, he flew a P2V-7 ski-equipped aircraft 1170 miles from McMurdo to Wilkes Station to pick up a sick Australian and bring him back to McMurdo Station. It was a very dangerous flight, over previously uncharted territory, and the landing at Wilkes was done on an unprepared snow surface with no tower and no crash facilities. He won the DFC for this. Any flying after March is considered too dangerous, but on April 10, 1961, Newcomer piloted a double crew of 16 and a special crew of 5, in a C-130BL Hercules from Christchurch, NZ, to Byrd Station, at night, using the stars as a guide, and set down at Byrd Station to pick up sick Russian exchange scientist Leonid Kuperov. This was the first nocturnal flight made in Antarctica, and one of the great flights in history. He retired in Jan. 1962, and worked as a flight instructor at Jefferson County Airport, in Colorado, and as chief research pilot at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, at Boulder. He died of respiratory failure on Dec. 18, 2003, in Boulder.

Newcomer Glacier. 77°47' S, 85°27' W. A glacier, 30 km long, running through the N portion of the Sentinel Range, and flowing SE from the vicinity of Allen Peak and then E to where it leaves the range N of Bracken Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Loyd Newcomer.

Mount Newell *see* **Mount Newall**

Punta Newell *see* **Newell Point**

Newell Point. 62°20' S, 59°32' W. A point, 4 km E of the N end of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named in 1935 by personnel on the *Discovery II*. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Punta Newell.

Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company. Formed on Sept. 15, 1900, at St. John's, Newfoundland, to operate whaling stations in that country. In 1907, just as Arctic whaling was declining, Antarctic whaling was beginning to offer

promise, and the company bought a British freighter, the *Sobraon*, and converted her at Sandefjord, Norway, into a whaling factory ship. It was the first British company to get a whaling license from the Falkland Islands government, when the *Sobraon* pulled into Port Stanley in Dec. 1907, for the 1907-8 whaling season in the South Shetlands, along with her two catchers, *Lynx* and *Puma*. Nokard Davidsen was the manager of the ship. The *Sobraon* was back again at Deception Island in 1908-09, and 1909-10. The company sold the *Sobraon* to the Odd Company in 1910, and the company was liquidated that year.

Newham, Brian William. b. Aug. 3, 1958, Harrow, son of Douglas F. Newham and his wife Mary J. Harris. BAS polar guide and base commander who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1984. In 1991-92 helped re-build Halley Station, and was base commander there in 1992.

Newing, Albert. b. Dec. 21, 1891, Falkland Islands, son of Lawrence Newing, a warder at Stanley Prison. In 1906 he became a post office messenger, and then a customs officer. In that latter role he was appointed (by the Falkland Islands government) aboard the *Sobraon*, in 1910-11, to make sure that the Odd Company played fair in their reporting of the number of whales caught on their ship. In 1913 he became a customs officer at South Georgia, and resigned on Oct. 10, 1916. On Sept. 29, 1920, at Stanley, he married Dorothy Aldridge, sister of Bert Aldridge. He died on Feb. 2, 1957, in the Falklands.

Newing, Lawrence. b. July 1850, St. Martins Hill, Canterbury, Kent, son of laborer Henry Newing and his wife Mary Anne. At 14 he began an apprenticeship as a shipsmith, in Gillingham, and in the 1870s shipped out for the Falkland Islands. A police constable and jailer in Stanley, he became the first Falkland Islands government official to be appointed to a whaling factory ship, when, on Dec. 21, 1905, he went aboard the Norwegian whaler *Admiralen*, as customs inspector (this at the Ørnen Company's expense). He stayed with the ship when it was in Falklands waters, but did not go to Antarctica. He died on Jan. 8, 1934, in the Falklands. Father of Albert Newing (q.v.).

Mount Newman. 69°11' S, 71°26' W. Rising to about 1150 m, in the NE part of the Havre Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for John Newman (b. 1946), BAS diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Base T in 1969, and at Base E in 1970 and 1973, and who was instrumental in modifying BAS motor sledges, first used successfully as a replacement for dog teams. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Newman, John. BAS general assistant and tractorman who wintered-over at Base T in 1969, and then was back for the winters of 1970 and 1973, at Base E, as diesel electric mechanic. Between 1974-75 and 1986-87 he spent 5 summers in Antarctica.

Newman, Silas Alexander Frederick. b. Jan. 9, 1921, Walker Creek, West Falkland, son of laborer Silas Newman and his wife Margaret Milnes Summers Jaffray. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a cook, and wintered-over at Base B in 1946. He was later the cook on the *John Biscoe*. On April 21, 1947, in Stanley, he married Josephine Winifred Blyth, had a son and a daughter, and on Dec. 5, 1960 the family sailed for England on the *Darwin*. They arrived there on New Years Eve 1960-61, stayed for 12 days, then pressed on to their new home in New Zealand, where Silas died on Oct. 13, 1989.

Newman Island. 75°39' S, 145°30' W. An ice-covered island, 24 km long, the largest of 3 grounded islands in the Nickerson Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. James Franklin "Jim" Newman, USN, ship's officer on the staff of the commander, Task Force 43, during OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66).

Newman Nunataks. 66°40' S, 54°45' E. A group of nunataks about 19 km W of Aker Peaks, about midway between those peaks and the Napier Mountains, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Alan Newman (*see* **Newman Shoal**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. *See also* **Tretoppen**.

Newman Shoal. 68°35' S, 77°54' E. At the SW side of Davis Anchorage, just off the Vestfold Hills, about 160 m SE of Hobby Rocks. It has depths of one fathom or less, and extends over an area of about 330 m long, and about 90 m wide, in an ENE-WSW direction. Charted by Tom Gale during a Feb. 1961 ANARE hydrographic survey on the *Thala Dan*, led by Don Styles. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Alan J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1959 and Mawson Station in 1961. Newman assisted with the survey around Davis Station.

Newnes Glacier. 71°41' S, 170°14' E. A valley glacier dropping sharply from Adare Saddle into Protection Cove, at the head (i.e., the S part) of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Charted in 1899, by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink as Sir George Newnes Glacier, for his major sponsor, Sir George Newnes (b. March 13, 1851, Matlock, Derbyshire. d. June 9, 1910), founder of *Tit-Bits* and *Strand* Magazine, the first magazine publisher to sell to the average person, he also trained Northcliffe and Pearson. The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Newport Point. 77°32' S, 166°10' E. The S entrance point to Horseshoe Bay, in the W part of Ross Island. Named by the New Zealanders in the field just after Terry Newport, NZARP carpenter, died in a helo crash near this point in Oct. 1992 (*see* **Deaths**, 1992). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 12, 1999, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000.

Newspapers *see* ***AirOpFacts***, ***Antarctic Bulletin***, ***Casey Rag***, ***Hope Bay Howler***, ***McMurdo News***, ***McMurdo Sometimer***, **Showa Station**, ***South Polar Times***, and the **Bibliography**

Île Newton *see* **Newton Island**

Mount Newton. 74°01' S, 65°30' E. A large, humped outcrop, about 18 km long and 7 km wide, with a a boulder-strewn surface and a conical peak near the center, between the flow of Collins Glacier and Mellor Glacier, about 57 km S of Mount Rubin, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Geoff Newton, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Sergeya Vavilova.

Newton Island. 66°46' S, 141°27' E. A rocky island, facing seaward, 0.8 km NW of Laplace Island, 1.8 km NNW of Cape Mousse, between the Port-Martin peninsula and Cape Découverte, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île Newton, for Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). US-ACAN accepted the name Newton Island in 1962. What is astonishing is that there are no other features named for Newton, escpecially by the British.

Nextdoor Glacier. Unofficial name given by the Americans in the area in the 1960s to a glacier in the region of Wright Valley.

Caleta Neyt. 63°58' S, 61°48' W. A small inlet with ice-cliffed coasts, about 700 m wide at its mouth, indenting the N coast of Liège Island for about 700 m in a NE-SW direction, about 1.3 km SE of Moureaux Point (which is the N extremity of the island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans in association with nearby Neyt Point.

Cabo Neyt *see* **Neyt Point**

Cap Neyt *see* **Neyt Point**

Cape Neyt *see* **Neyt Point**

Punta Neyt *see* **Neyt Point**

Neyt Point. 63°58' S, 61°48' W. A very cliffed promontory, 1.5 km SE of Moureaux Point (the NE extremity of Liège Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered, charted and photographed on Jan. 23, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Neyt, for General Neyt, of the Belgian Arrmy, the first financial supporter of the expedition. It appears as such on the expedition maps. On Dr. Frederick Cook's English language version of the maps, it appears as Cape Neyt, as it does on a British chart of 1909. On a 1937 British chart it again appears as Cape Neyt, plotted in 64°00' S, 61°45' W, and that name and those coordinates were accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC redefined it as Neyt Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and listed new coordinates. US-ACAN accepted that later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The name Cabo Neyt was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, but more

recently the Argentines have been referring to it as Punta Neyt.

Skala Nezametnaja. 67°17' S, 46°32' E. A rock on the W side of Kirkby Head, it is, indeed, the main rock on that feature, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Nezametnye. 70°05' S, 64°55' E. A group of nunataks NW of Mount Dovers, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Niagara-Eisfälle. 72°50' S, 165°41' E. Icefalls, SE of The Pleiades, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Niangniang Zui. 69°24' S, 76°15' E. A slope in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Playa Nibaldo. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach between Punta Fidelidad and Punta Oeste, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for marine biologist Jorge Nibaldo Bahamonde Navarro (b. 1924, Ancud, Chiloé, Chile), professor of biology and chemistry at the University of Chile, and former head of the hydrobiology section at the National Museum of Natural History, who collaborated in the plans for biological studies by the Chileans in Antarctica, and who took part in the first Pinniped census, during ChilAE 1965-66.

Niban Rock. 68°14' S, 42°28' E. A coastal rock exposure, 2.9 sq km in area, protruding into the sea, 13 km SW of Cape Hinode, and about 70 km W of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Niban-iwa (i.e., "number two rock"), because it was the second easternmost rock reached in this area during JARE I, in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name Niban Rock in 1964. The Norwegians call it Andretoppen (which means the same thing).

Niban-higasi-iwa. 68°15' S, 42°30' E. The N cape of Niban Rock, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Nov. 24, 1981. The name means "eastern Niban Rock," and was so named because it lies in the magnetic eastern part of the rock.

Niban-iwa *see* **Niban Rock**

Niban-nisi-iwa. 68°17' S, 42°28' E. The S cape of Niban Rock, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62. The name means "western Niban Rock," and was so named because it lies in the magnetic western part of the rock.

Nibelungen Valley. 77°37' S, 161°20' E. An ice-free valley, just W of Plane Table and Panorama Peak, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the Teutonic gods. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

The Niblets. 66°00' S, 65°40' W. Small, niblet-type rocks in water, between Harp Island and Beer Island, 13 km W of Prospect Point, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named descriptively in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. The feature appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, on a British chart of 1950, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year.

Cabo Nicholas *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Cape Nicholas *see* **Mount Nicholas, Nicolas Rocks**

Capo Nicholas *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Kapp Nicholas *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Mount Nicholas. 69°22' S, 69°50' W. Rising to 1465 m (the British say 1350 m), 9 km SSW of Cape Brown, it forms the N limit of the Douglas Range, on the NE side of Alexander Island. Discovered from a distance in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Nicolas II, for Nicholas II (1868-1919), tsar of Russia, 1895-1918. Charcot thought it was an island, or perhaps a headland, but on his maps it is definitely separated from the island by a channel. The British called it Nikolas II Island, Nicolas II Island, or Nicholas II Island. On Feb. 1, 1937, BGLE 1934-37 aerially photographed the coast in this area, and confused this feature with Mount Calais, 22 km to the NNW. So, in the minds of BGLE, Mount Nicholas had become a redundant naming, and, in order to preserve the name "Nicholas" in the area, they named the seaward bulge of Mount Calais as Cape Nicholas. A 1946 Argentine chart shows this bulge as Cabo Nicholas, and a 1947 Chilean chart shows it as Cabo Nicolás. Hansen's Norwegian chart of 1947 shows it as Kapp Nicholas, and a Russian map of 1949 shows it as Mys Nikolaya. During the FIDS survey of 1948, Charcot's Île Nicolas II was identified, but as a mountain, and given the name Mount Nicholas. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Nicholas on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1956. This new situation is reflected in the Italian maps (Capo Nicholas, or — on a 1958 map — Cap Nicola), a Russian map of 1961 (Gora Nikola), and a 1963 Chilean map (Monte Nicolás II). It is Monte Nicolás II in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Nicholas Mountains *see* **Nicholas Range**

Nicholas Range. 66°40' S, 55°28' E. A line of rocky peaks, extending in a N-S direction, close E of Aker Peaks, between 39 and 46 km SW of Magnet Bay, in Kemp Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for George Richard Rich "G.R." Nicholas (1884-1960) of Melbourne, aspirin manufacturer, a patron of the expedition. The individual peaks were plotted by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, working from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Australians plot this feature in 66°40' S, 55°37' E. Jennings Bluff is in this range.

Nicholas Rocks *see* **Nicolas Rocks**

Nicholas II Island *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Punta Nicholl *see* **Nicholl Head**

Nicholl, Timothy Michael. Known as Jumbo, because of his big ears. b. Jan. 10, 1927, Bulwa, Tanganyika, only son of Major Edwin McKillop Nicholl, 14th Lancers, and his wife Edith Charlotte Sutton, who was a nurse. His mother contracted malaria before Jumbo was born, and he was not expected to live. However, just as his mother passed through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean, on her way back to an English hospital, Jumbo passed through the appropriate canal into this world, then he and his mother returned to Africa. There were several trips back and forth between Tanganyika and England, and in 1939, he left his father's coffee plantation in order to continue his education in England. During World War II he became a commando, and was at the re-taking of Singapore (his father was a prisoner at Changi). In 1947, back in England listening to the BBC one Sunday night, he heard something about FIDS, and his father suggested he should do it. He went to London, was interviewed by E.W. Bingham, and left Tilbury on Dec. 19, 1947, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over as base leader at Base F in 1948 and 1949, the dogs being his specialty. He left Santos, Brazil, on the *Andes*, arrived back in Southampton on April 16, 1950, and participated in the Dome of Discovery exhibit at the Festival of Britain in 1951. He then went to Canada, and became a conservation officer on Hudson's Bay. On May 26, 1953, in Toronto, he married Belinda Joan Crossley, and they moved to York Factory. In 1962 and 1963 he was at Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and then back to England for a brief while, where his marriage ended. He went back to Canada alone, then back to the UK, where he saw an ad for the Turks and Caicos Islands, in fisheries conservation. He married again, to Patricia Marie Kobin, but that marriage ended in divorce, and he moved to Florida.

Nicholl Head. 67°47' S, 67°06' W. The bold W extremity of the ridge separating Dogs Leg Fjord from Square Bay, it is actually the N entrance point to the latter, in Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears (unnamed) on Rymill's map of 1938. It was surveyed again, in 1948, by Fids from Base E, who named it for Jumbo Nicholl. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Both the Argentines and the Chileans call it Punta Nicholl, it first appearing as such on a Chilean chart of 1963. It also appears as such in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Nicholls, William Albert G. b. late 1933, Portsmouth, son of William E. Nicholls and his wife Lilian May Schillemore. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a general assistant and mountain climber, and left Southampton later that year, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over at Base D in 1956, and in 1957 at Base F, as general assistant and assistant meteorologist. On his return to London, in 1958, he married Mary T. Carmody. They lived in Kensington for a while, then moved out to Surrey. He died in NZ, while on vacation.

Mount Nichols. 85°27' S, 146°05' W. Rising to 670 m, in the central part of the Harold Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for William L. Nichols, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Nichols, Robert Leslie "Bob." b. June 10, 1904, Quincy, Mass., son of marine engineer Clarence Nichols and his Irish wife Eva. He married Frances in 1935. Professor of geology at Tufts University who went on RARE 1947-48. In 1958-59 he led a geological expedition from Tufts to the dry valleys of Victoria Land. He died on Feb. 25, 1995, in Tampa, Fla.

Nichols Glacier *see* **Nichols Snowfield**

Nichols Ridge. 77°28' S, 162°44' E. A rock ridge between Denton Glacier and Decker Glacier, descending from heights N of Newall Glacier to the snout of Wright Lower Glacier, at the E end of Wright Valley, in the E part of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Bob Nichols (q.v.), one of the first American scientists to do research in Wright Valley.

Nichols Rock. 75°23' S, 139°13' W. On the W side of Kinsey Ridge, in the middle of Strauss Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Clayton Worthington Nichols, Jr., geophysicist at Byrd Station in 1969-70.

Nichols Snowfield. 69°25' S, 71°05' W. Also called Nichols Glacier. 35 km long and 13 km wide, it extends N-S between Palestrina Glacier and Gilbert Glacier, and is bounded by Care Heights, the Rouen Mountains and the Elgar Uplands to the E, and the Lassus Mountains to the W, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially in 1937 by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly mapped by them. Named by RARE 1947-48 for Bob Nichols. Mapped in detail in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, working from air photos taken by RARE. He plotted it in 69°33' S, 71°14' W. UK-APC accepted the name on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year, but with different co-ordinates. *See also* **Tufts Pass**.

Lake Nicholson. 60°37' S, 78°14' E. At an altitude of 8 m, it lies about 1.1 km S of Ellis Rapids, in the S part of the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for Robert "Bob" Nicholson, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1971, as senior radio technician (meteorology).

Nicholson, Charles H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Nicholson, Derwent Newman "Derry." Also known as "Nick." b. Jan. 9, 1928, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of British-born Leslie Holliday Nicholson (ex-Royal Navy) and his Falkland Islander wife Alice Isabella Theresa Newman. The parents were caretakers at the Admiralty Wireless Station, in Stanley. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base C in 1946, and at Base D in 1947. In 1948 he became a merchant seaman, sailed on the *John Biscoe* for a while, and in the early 1950s moved to the USA. In 1954 he was sailing on the *Caronia*, as an able seaman with the Cunard Line, and the following year was plying American seas, as a bosun's mate on the *Queen of Bermuda*. He moved to Oklahoma, and on May 1, 1971, in Las Vegas, he married Evelyn M. Deegan. He later lived in Manning, Oregon.

Nicholson, John Astbury. b. 1915, Saltash, Cornwall, son of engineer-captain James Bell Nicholson, RN, and his wife Ella Astbury. He took 1st class honors in zoology, at Bristol, and was one of the scientific staff on the *Discovery II* cruise of 1937-39. On Sept. 19, 1942, during World War II, as a lieutenant, RNVR, on the trawler *Alouette*, he was torpedoed and drowned.

Nicholson Island. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. The most westerly of the Bailey Rocks, about 170 m NE of Budnick Hill, in Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands, just NW of Casey Station. First mapped from air photos raken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by ANCA for Robert Thomas "Bob" Nicholson (b. Feb. 24, 1938, NZ), senior carpenter at Wilkes Station in 1966, who helped construct Casey Station that year. He was back at Wilkes in 1968, and also 2nd-in-command at Mawson Station in 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. Three bollards on the E end of the island are used to moor ships unloading bulk fuel at Casey.

Nicholson Peninsula. 80°43' S, 160°30' E. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, about 23 km long, between Couzens Bay and Matterson Inlet, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. William M. Nicholson (b. June 15, 1918, Napa, Calif.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1937, and was chief of staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1964. He retired in Feb. 1971. ANCA accepted the name.

Nicholson Rock. 75°50' S, 114°56' W. A rock, 4 km E of Cox Bluff, on the mainly snow-covered Spitz Ridge, in the E part of the Toney Mountain massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Charles E. Nicholson, USN, who wintered-over as construction electrician at Pole Station, in 1974.

Nickell Peak. 77°19' S, 161°28' E. An ice-free peak at the W side of Victoria Upper Lake, 1.5 km SE of Sponsors Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Gregory William Nickell (b. Feb. 28, 1948, Boulder City, Nev. d. May 15, 1974), NSF employee, manager of the Eklund Biological Center, and the Thiel Earth Sciences Laboratory at McMurdo in 1974 (*see* **Deaths**, 1974). His cremated remains were returned to Henderson, Nev., by registered air parcel post on Sept. 5, 1974.

Mount Nickens. 73°56' S, 100°20' W. A snow-covered, mesa-type mountain with a steep N rock face, which marks the NW extremity of the Hudson Mountains, just E of the base of Canisteo Peninsula, and overlooking the Cosgrove Ice Shelf. Mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Herbert P. Nickens, map compilation specialist who contributed significantly to the construction of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.

Mount Nickerson. 83°28' S, 168°48' E. A broad mountain, rising to 1480 m, between Lennox-King Glacier and Beaver Glacier, 6 km SW of Yeates Bluff, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Norval Eugene Nickerson (b. June 4, 1920, Los Angeles. d. April 6, 2006, Newport Beach, Calif.), USN, captain of the *Edisto* during OpDF 1965 (i.e., 1964-65).

Nickerson Ice Shelf. 75°44' S, 145°00' W. About 56 km wide, N of Siemiatkowski Glacier and the W part of the Ruppert Coast. It contains 3 grounded islands — Groves Island, Newman Island, and Stephen Island. Discovered and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Henry John Nickerson (b. March 27, 1918, Wheeling, W. Va. d. June 11, 2002, Pensacola, Fla.), USN, administrative officer on the staff of the commander, Task Force 43, during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Nicknames of Antarctica. The early Russian nickname was "The Ice Continent." Mawson called it "The Home of the Blizzard." Other names have been: "The White Desert," "The Pulsating Continent," "The Last Continent," "The Sixth Continent," "Down South," "Down Under," but the most durable has been "The Ice." The Antarctic Peninsula, because of its comparatively warm climate, is often called "The Banana Belt."

Nickols Island. 69°43' S, 73°44' E. A prominent, steep-sided rock island in Sandefjord Bay, about 24 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Instøy (i.e., "inner island"). Visited many times by members of the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf party, and the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party, in Jan.-Feb. 1969. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Alan H.F. Nickols, electronics engineer who wintered-over with the Amery Ice Shelf party in 1968.

Nicks Nase. 72°50' S, 166°13' E. A point in the Lawrence Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("Nick's nose").

Nico Automatic Weather Station. 89°00' S, 89°41' E. An American AWS, at an elevation of 2935 m, installed near the South Pole on Jan. 26, 1993. Named for the son of John Carroll, faculty member at the University of California at Davis.

Nicol Crags. 80°44' S, 24°05' W. Rock crags rising to about 1300 m, to the S of Arkell Cirque, on the S side of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for William Nicol (1770-1851), Scottish natural philospher who devised the Nicol prism and the preparation of thin rock sections, thus contributing to the techniques of microscopy.

US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Capo Nicola *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Cabo Nicolás *see* **Cape Brown**, **Mount Nicholas**

Cape Nicolas *see* **Nicolas Rocks**

Rocas Nicolás *see* **Nicolas Rocks**

Nicolas Islet *see* **Nicolas Rocks**

Nicolas Rocks. 60°34' S, 46°06' W. A group of rocks in water, forming the NW extremity of the Larsen Islands, 4 km off the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer, and named by Powell as Cape Nicolas (at least, the N part of the most northerly of these rocks was thus named), for the feast day of Saint Nicholas, Dec. 6, the day of the discovery. It appears as such on Powell's chart published in 1822. Petter Sørlle was surveying here in 1912-13, and on his 1912 chart Powell's cape appears as simply Nicolas. However, on Sørlle's chart published in 1930 it appears as Nicolas Pynten (i.e., "the Nicolas point"). The *Norvegia* was here in 1927, surveyed the group, and named the most northerly of the rocks as Nikolaus II Øya, thinking that it had been originally named for that tsar. In 1929, the Discovery Investigations surveyed these rocks, and named the northern one as Nicolas Islet. It appears that way on their 1930 chart. On the Discovery Investigations chart of 1934, and also on a British chart of 1948, Powell's cape appears as Cape Nicolas. On a 1947 Argentine chart, Powell's cape appears as Cabo Nicolás, and the northern rock itself appears as Isla Nicolás, and that latter name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was later re-defined by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, as Nicolas Rocks, the name Cape Nicolas was eliminated, and US-ACAN went along with all that later in the year. It appears that way in the 1958 British gazetteer. However, in the 1961 British gazetteer, it appears as Nicholas Rocks. Today, the Argentines use the name Rocas Nicolás.

Île Nicolas II *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Monte Nicolás II *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Nicolas II Island *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Rocas Niebla *see* **Mist Rocks**

Niederhauser, John. b. Bern, Switzerland. A clockmaker who tried his luck in the USA in the 1830s, got nowhere, and joined a shady New York sealing operation whereby he and a small group of men would be deposited by a schooner on an island in Tierra del Fuego, hunt seals, skin them, and then the schooner would arrive to take off the skins, re-provision the men for another 3 months, and then do the same thing over and over until someone got tired. It worked all right the first time, but then the schooner was never seen again. Most of the men departed in a boat, but Niederhauser and an English colleague, George Berdine, stayed on and went native, learning the Patagonian language and making an attempt to assimilate into the tribe (the local girls being the main thrust of this sociological experiment). Then things started to go wrong, and just in time Dumont d'Urville picked them up on Jan. 5, 1838, and took them to Antarctica with him, the Swiss on the *Astrolabe* and Berdine on the *Zélée*. The Frenchman described Niederhauser as a "decrepit, miserable looking fellow." On April 18, at Talcahuano, in Chile, with scurvy raging on board both ships, the two hitch-hikers left the expedition in a hurry.

Niel, Léonard-François. b. Nov. 3, 1806, Toulon. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Niels Peak. 71°57' S, 9°23' E. Rising to 2525 m, 5 km N of Nergaard Peak, in the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Nielsnapen, for Niels Nergaard (*see* **Nergaard Peak**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Niels Peak in 1970.

[1]**Nielsen, Hans**. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

[2]**Nielsen, Hans**. b. 1912, Denmark. He went to sea in 1935, on Danish ships, as an assistant engineer, soon joined as such by his younger brother Kaj. In 1938 he was discharged from a ship in St. John's, New Brunswick, made his way back to Germany, and became 5th engineer on the *Schwabenland* for GermAE 1938-39.

Nielsen, Jerri Lin. b. March 1, 1952, Salem, Ohio. In 1977 she graduated from medical college in Toledo, and in 1998, a recently-divorced emergency room doctor in Ohio, she answered an ad for medical officers at South Pole Station, for the winter of 1999, and went, being the only medical officer there. One month after the point of no return, when weather prohibited flights, she discovered a lump in her breast, and diagnosed herself with cancer. As the only doctor at Pole Station, she had a job to do, so she administered chemotherapy herself. She was finally airlifted out on Oct. 16, 1999, by Hercules aircraft, when the temperature on the ice rose to -53°F. She and Maryanne Vollers wrote *Ice Bound: A Doctor's Incredible Story of Survival at the South Pole*. She became a motivational speaker, but in 2005 she was hit again, with liver and bone cancer, and in Oct. 2008 developed a brain tumor. She had remarried, in 2006, to Tom Fitzgerald, and died on June 23, 2009.

Nielsen, M. Sverre. Manager of the Hektor Company's whaling station at Deception Island, 1929-30.

Nielsen, Olav. b. 1867, Norway. Whaling mate in the South Shetlands during the 1913-14 season, who died of apoplexy on Jan. 7, 1914, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

The *Nielsen-Alonso*. Full name was The *N. T. Nielsen-Alonso*, and the name is also often seen as *Nilsen-Alonzo*. Formerly a tramp steamer, she was converted in 1926 into a Norwegian whaler, with a stern slip, for the Polaris Company (Melsom & Melsom), and operated in the Ross Sea in 1926-27 and 1927-28, both seasons under the command of Capt. Fred Gjertsen. She was back in the Ross Sea in 1928-29, under Capt. Hans Andresen, and again in 1929-30 and 1930-31 (skipper unknown). On Dec. 15, 1929, in the Ross Sea, she lost one of her catchers, the *Southern Sea*. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1939-40, and 1940-41. She was torpedoed in the North Atlantic on Feb. 22, 1943.

Nielsen Bay *see* **Nilsen Bay**

Nielsen Fjord. 70°42' S, 165°50' E. A fjord, about 3 km wide, just E of Cape North, between that cape and Gregory Bluffs, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Capt. Hans Nielsen, captain of the *Thala Dan*, 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

[1]**Nielsen Glacier** *see* **McMahon Glacier**

[2]**Nielsen Glacier**. 71°31' S, 169°41' E. A glacier, 6 km long, flowing into the SE part of Relay Bay, on the W side of Robertson Bay, just W of Calf Point, in northern Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink as Yngvar Nielsen Glacier for Professor Yngvar Nielsen (1843-1916) of Christiania University, Norway. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Nielsenholen. 71°23' S, 13°01' E. A small mountain in Deildebreen, in the westernmost part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (i.e., "Nielsen ridge").

Nielsnapen *see* **Niels Peak**

Nielson Bay *see* **Nilsen Bay**

Niépce Glacier. 65°07' S, 63°22' W. Joins with Daguerre Glacier and flows N into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown (but not named) on an Argentine chart of 1954. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for French physicist Nicéphore Niépce (1765-1833; born Joseph Niépce, but changed his first name), one of the most important of all the photography pioneers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Pronounced "knee-apes," with the stress on the second syllable.

Nieva, Guillermo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1939

Niewoehner, Victor G. b. Nov. 10, 1907, Willow Creek, ND, son of farmer William Niewoehner and his wife Louise. He was a mechanic on the *Bear of Oakland* during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35, and 2nd assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the second half. He died on June 10, 1979, in Detroit, and was buried in Oregon.

The *Nigeria*. An 8530-ton Colonial-class British light cruiser, 555 feet 6 inches long, and capable of 33 knots, she was ordered on Dec. 20, 1937, laid down on Feb. 8, 1938, at Vickers Armstrong's yard at Walker-on-Tyne, and launched on July 18, 1939, the sister ship of the *Mauritius* (which was launched the following day, from the neighboring yard of Swan Hunter). She was commissioned into the Royal Navy on Sept. 23, 1940, and served in World War II. **Feb. 1948**: The *Nigeria* left Simonstown, South

Africa, bound for the Falkland Islands, Capt. Barrington Lungley Moore commanding. **March 1, 1948**: The *Nigeria* left the Falklands, bound for Antarctica, with Governor Miles Clifford aboard. The vessel was to visit FIDS stations, sometimes in company with the *Snipe*, on a 9-day cruise. **March 5, 1948**: In the morning she pulled in to Port Foster, Deception Island, where Governor Clifford delivered a formal note of protest to the Argentine base, objecting to the Argentine presence. It was a useless protest. The *Nigeria* then left, bound for Greenwich Island. **March 7, 1948**: The *Nigeria* reached Greenwich Island. **March 10, 1948**: The *Nigeria* and the *Snipe* arrived back at Port Stanley. The *Nigeria* then set out, that same day, back to Simonstown. In April 1954 she was sold to the Indian Navy (as their 2nd cruiser), for £300,000, renamed the *Mysore*, refitted at Cammell Laird's yards at Birkenhead, and in a formal ceremony at Birkenhead on Aug. 27, 1957, handed over to Mrs. Pandit, the high commissioner. On Dec. 30, 1957 the *Mysore* arrived in Bombay. She was decommissioned on Aug. 20, 1985.

Islote Nigg *see* **Nigg Rock**

Nigg Rock. 60°43' S, 44°51' W. A rock in water, rising to 155 m above sea level, 0.8 km NW of Route Point (on Mackenzie Peninsula, the NW tip of Laurie Island) in the South Orkneys. Discovered and charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Recharted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for the birthplace of his wife in Scotland (*see* **Jessie Bay**). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1931 as Islote Nigg. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears misspelled on their 1934 chart as Eigg Rock. Consequently, it appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Roca Eigg. It appears on a British chart of 1938 as Nigg Rock, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1958 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Nigg, but the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Islote Nigg.

Nigger. One of the greats, the lead dog on Scott's BNAE 1901-04. A Russian, from Archangel, he had uncanny instincts and great intelligence, as all the great dogs do. He had been king, ruling over hundreds of dogs back home, and in Antarctica he held sway over the other dogs as absolute monarch. Any rebellion he would break up immediately, and would often nudge his human companions into a start mode when the trail was tough. Nigger, like Jim, and Lewis, and Spud, Gus, Stripes, Snatcher, and Vic, died out there on the trail.

Nigger Head. 71°27' S, 169°23' E. The N point of Berg Bay, in the area of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, but no one knows what inspired this name. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Niggli Nunataks. 80°38' S, 23°20' W. A group of nunataks, rising to about 1470 m, 10 km NNE of Mount Wegener, near the E end of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1967, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1971, for Paul Niggli (1888-1953), professor of geology at the University of Zurich, who introduced the cataloguing of magma types by molecular or Niggli values. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Nigglifirnfeld. 72°43' S, 167°01' E. A snowfield, SE of Mount Hancox, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans for Paul Niggli (*see* **Niggli Nunataks**).

Night. There are 3 months of continuous night, and another 3 of twilight. These 6 months are the so-called "night months" of Antarctica. At the South Pole itself there are more dark days (*see* **Seasons**).

Gora Nikiforova. 70°00' S, 64°45' E. A nunatak to the E of Mount Fox, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Nikitin Glacier. 73°48' S, 75°36' W. Flows N into Stange Sound, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land, eastward of Hall Glacier. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Afanasija Nikitin, after Athanasius Nikitin (d. 1472), who traveled in India and Africa. US-ACAN accepted the name Nikitin Glacier in 2006. One must, generally speaking, accept rather idiosyncratic plotting from the Russians, and not be disturbed by it. Yet, because they plotted this particular feature in 73°40' S, 76°00' W, so different from the coordinates given by the Americans for Nikitin Glacier, SCAR's Composite Gazetteer was provoked to say it is not the same feature as Nikitin Glacier. Yet there are only three ice courses flowing N into Stange Sound, viz. (running E-W) Nikitin Glacier, Hall Glacier, and Lidke Ice Stream, all running parallel, and the Russians' cordinates fit better with Nikitin Glacier than with the other two. And, besides, despite their warning, the gazetteer then proceeds to list the Russian glacier as the same feature as Nikitin Glacier, which, of course, it is. To add to the confusion, UK-APC, on May 10, 2006, voiced their reservations about naming any of these features until further proof came in of their separate and distinct existences.

Nunataki Nikity Izotova. 84°25' S, 62°51' W. A group of nunataks, SW of Weber Ridge, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Nikola *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Bukhta Nikolaeva. 66°28' S, 83°35' E. A bay indenting the Wilhelm II Coast. Named by the Russians.

Gora Nikolaeva *see* **Mount Nikolayev**

Nikolaevtoppen *see* **Mount Nikolayev**

Mys Nikolaja Feoktistova *see* **Cape Feoktistov**

Gora Nikolaja Vavilova *see* **Vavilov Hill**

Zaliv Nikolaja Zubova. 66°35' S, 115°33' E. A gulf between the Budd Coast and Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians. Cape Waldron forms its N side.

Mys Nikolaya *see* **Mount Nicholas**

Mount Nikolayev. 71°44' S, 12°26' E. Rising to 2850 m, the central peak on Aurdalsegga Ridge, in the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1963 as Gora Nikolaeva, for petrographer Viktor Arsen'yevich Nikolayev (1893-1960). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Nikolaevtoppen.

Nikolayev Range. 71°54' S, 6°02' E. Between Austreskorve Glacier and Lunde Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 61, and named by them as Hrebet Andrijana Nikolaeva, for cosmonaut Andriyan Grigoryevich Nikolayev (1929-2004). US-ACAN accepted the name Nikolayev Range in 1970.

Nikopol Point. 62°40' S, 61°05' W. A point, snow-free in summer, that projects 600 m into the Bransfield Strait from the W end of South Beaches, 1.4 km ESE of Sealer Hill, Byers Peninsula, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Nikopol, in northern Bulgaria.

Nikyup Point. 63°52' S, 59°39' W. Next E of the terminus of Andrew Glacier, 12.65 km SSE of Radibosh Point, 6.3 km NE of Velichkov Knoll, 6.76 km W of Almond Point, and 19.2 km SW of Cape Kjellman, on Trinity Peninsula. It shape has been enhanced by the retreat of the Andrew in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Nikyup, in northern Bulgaria.

Nila. Gray sludge ice which can be up to 4 inches thick.

The *Nile*. Sealing brig out of New London, Conn. Her only South Shetlands cruise was 1872-73. Crew: John L. Williams (captain), Erastus Church, Jr. (1st mate), John Glass (2nd mate), James H. Glass (3rd mate), William P. Shotwell, Charles Krause, Jesse Antone Degradaca, Daniel Williams, Emil Seringud, Charles E. Purdy, John Decorsky, Antone DeBar (black), José Martin, Julio Mendes, William Kent, John Smith, Edward Smith, Frederick G. Morton, E.O. Newton, Charles Fox, Lathrop Bentley, George McClellan. This was the vessel that rescued James King from King George Island, after he had been stranded there for the winter of 1872.

Niles Island. 66°26' S, 110°24' E. A small, rocky island, about 330 m long, close off the S end of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands. First

mapped from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946–47 and in Jan. 1948 by OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, as Niles Rock, for G.W. Niles, aerial photographer on OpHJ 1946–47, and OpW 1947–48. The term "island" has since been considered more appropriate.

Niles Rock *see* **Niles Island**

Mount Nils. 68°04' S, 48°01' E. Prominent and ice-covered, close W of Rayner Glacier, and 5.5 km SW of Mount Christensen, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957, and named by ANCA for Nils Larsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nils Jørgen Peaks. 71°52' S, 2°36' W. A group of small, nunatak-type peaks, about 10 km NE of Mount Schumacher, on Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos conducted by NBSAE 1949–52, and from new air photos taken in 1958–59 during NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Nils Jørgennutane, after Nils Jørgen Schumacher. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Nil Jørgen Peaks in 1966.

Nils Jørgennutane *see* **Nils Jørgen Peaks**

Glaciar Nils Larsen *see* **Nils Larsen Glacier**

Mount Nils Larsen. 72°13' S, 23°06' E. Rising to 2190 m, 5 km SW of Mount Widerøe, between that mountain and Hansenbreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, and mapped from these photos in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, who plotted it in 72°15' S, 22°46' E, and named it Nils Larsenfjellet, for Nils Larsen. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Nils Larsen in 1962. It has since been re-plotted.

Nils Larsen Glacier. 68°44' S, 90°39' W. Flows for 4.5 km to the Lazarev Coast 8 km SSW of Cape Eva, and pushes out to sea beyond the W coast of Peter I Island, close northward of Norvegia Bay. Named Nils Larsenbreen by the Norwegians for Nils Larsen, who made a survey of the island in 1929. In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the translated name Nils Larsen Glacier. The Chileans call it Glaciar Nils Larsen.

Nils Larsenbreen *see* **Nils Larsen Glacier**

Nils Larsenfjellet *see* **Mount Nils Larsen**

Nils Plain. 72°07' S, 0°27' E. An ice plain 40 km in extent, N of Mount Roer, between Helle Slope and the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Nilsevidda, for Nils Roer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Nils Plain in 1966.

Mount Nilsen. 78°03' S, 155°00' W. A peak rising to 610 m, 6 km WSW of Mount Paterson, and NW of Mount Helen Washington, in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928–30, and named by Byrd for Oscar Nilsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Nilsen, Andreas. b. Sept. 3, 1876, Norway. Cousin of Adolf Amandus Andresen. He went to sea in 1891, and was skipper of the whaler *Gobernador Bories*, in the South Shetlands in 1906–07, 1907–08, 1908–09, and 1909–10. In 1910–11 he was a manager in the Falkland Islands, and then went to work for the Dominion Whaling Co., working in Angolan waters from 1912 (he was there in 1915, on the *Pythia*). He was back in African waters in 1923, on the *Bas II*, and at Spitzbergen in 1926–27. In 1932 he left the sea to become a ship broker, but, in 1936, tried to get a whaling expedition together to go to the South Shetlands, but couldn't find the money. He tried again in 1937, 1938, and 1939, and then World War II came along. He died on Jan. 3, 1955.

Nilsen, Oscar. b. 1887. Norwegian Antarctic whaling captain. He took over as skipper of the *Sir James Clark Ross* when Carl Anton Larsen died on board during the early stages of the 1924–25 expedition. He then led the expedition to a reasonably successful conclusion. He was skipper of the *C.A. Larsen*, 1928–30, and was of enormous help to Byrd (*see* **Byrd's 1928–30 Expedition**). In 1930–31 he was captain of the new *Sir James Clark Ross*. It was this ship that transported coal to the *Discovery* during BANZARE 1929–31. He was back in Antarctic waters in 1932–33, again as skipper of the new *Sir James Clark Ross*.

Nilsen, Roland. Skipper of the *Telefon*, 1908–09.

Nilsen, Schjølberg. b. May 1, 1904, Dverberg, Norway, son of fisherman Sedolf Olai Nilsen and his wife Kristine Karoline. Cook on NBSAE 1949–52.

Nilsen, Thorvald. b. Aug. 6, 1881, Kristiansand, Norway, son of merchant Nikolai Emil Nilsen and his wife Anne Lovise Tønnesdatter Aarestad. Norwegian naval lieutenant and linguist. His original application in 1909 to join Amundsen (then aiming for the North Pole) was refused. The man who got the job, Ole Engelstad, was killed by lightning in July 1909, so Nilsen then re-applied, and became captain of the *Fram*, and, as such, in Jan. 1910, was the first to hear of Amundsen's plan to go south instead of to the North Pole, becoming 2nd-in-command of NorAE 1910–12. He translated Amundsen's lectures into English. On Sept. 14, 1918, he married Frida Lem, and in 1920 moved to Buenos Aires, working in the insurance business. He died there on April 19, 1940.

The *Nilsen-Alonzo* *see* **The *Nielsen-Alonso***

Nilsen Bay. 67°36' S, 64°34' E. A small bay just W of Strahan Glacier, 28 km ESE of Cape Daly, on the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by BANZARE in Feb. 1931, and named by Mawson for Oscar Nilsen. Mawson misspelled it as Nielsen Bay, and mapped it too far W (*Geographic Journal*, Aug. 1932). The name has also been misspelled as Nielson Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Nilsen Bay in 1965, and ANCA followed suit.

Nilsen Mountains *see* **Nilsen Plateau**

Nilsen Peak. 84°32' S, 175°25' W. A prominent peak, rising to 780 m on the N end of Waldron Spurs, it marks the E side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Willy B. Nilsen (b. Nov. 16, 1921. d. 1989), captain of the *Chattahoochee* during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964–65).

Nilsen Plateau. 86°20' S, 158°00' W. A rugged, ice-covered plateau, 50 km long, between 1.5 and 20 km wide, and 3940 m at its highest, it lies between the upper reaches of Amundsen Glacier and Scott Glacier, between the Prince Olav Mountains and the Horlick Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Fram Mesa is on this plateau. When Amundsen was rushing toward the Pole, he discovered this plateau on Nov. 28, 1912, and named it Thorvald Nilsen Plateau, for Thorvald Nilsen, captain of the *Fram*. Over the years this feature has been seen named and spelled in a variety of ways, including: Thorvald Nilsen Mountains, Mount Thorvald Nilsen, as well as several variants of the names Thorvald and Nilsen, such as Thorald, Nilesen, Nielson, etc. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Nilsevidda *see* **Nils Plain**

Nilsson, R. "Nisse." Photographer on NBSAE 1949–52.

Nilsson Rocks. 71°45' S, 67°42' E. A group of 3 fairly low rock outcrops which enclose 2 meltwater lakes (which the Russians call Ozero Zagadochnoe and Ozero Reliktovoe) about 14 km S of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA for Carl Sigurd Nilsson (b. Sept. 29, 1936), radio physicist at Mawson Station in 1957. In the 1970s and 80s he was an oceanographer with the Royal Australian Navy's Research Laboratory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Nimbus Hills. 79°35' S, 82°50' W. A rugged line of hills and peaks, about 22 km long, forming the SE part of Pioneer Heights, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for the NASA weather satellite Nimbus, which on Sept. 13, 1964, took photos of Antarctica (including these hills) from 500 miles up.

Nimbusryggen. 73°44' S, 14°52' W. A mountain ridge, 1 km long, between the two mountains the Norwegians call Muren and Skansen, in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the meteorological satellite Nimbus-6. An automatic station, transmitting environmental data to Nimbus-6, was established on this ridge in Jan. 1977. "Ryggen" means "the ridge."

Nimitz Glacier. 78°55' S, 85°10' W. About 60 km long and 8 km wide, it flows SE from the area about 16 km W of the Vinson Massif, between the Sentinel Range and the Bastien Range, into Minnesota Glacier, in the central Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by VX-6 flights on Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN (*see* **Nimitz Hall**).

Nimitz Hall. The library and office building at McMurdo Station, named in May 1956 for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz (b. 1885, Fredericksburg, Tex. d. 1966, Oakland, Calif.), USN, chief of naval operations at the time of OpHJ 1946-47.

The *Nimrod*. Shackleton's ship during BAE 1907-09. Built in 1866 by Alexander Stephen & Sons, of Dundee, she was a 200-ton sealer altered and repaired by R & H Green of Blackwall, and given a brand new engine which gave a 6-knot speed. Shackleton first saw her in the Thames on June 15, 1906. Rupert England was captain during the first part of the expedition, i.e., from 1907 to 1908, with John King Davis as chief officer. When the ship left Cape Royds, on Feb. 22, 1908, England carried sealed instructions to his superiors from Shackleton, instructing them to send down Capt. F.P. Evans as captain for the next (relief) season. There is definitely truth in that Shackleton and England disagreed. Evans was, indeed, captain for the 2nd season. He was replaced later in 1909 by John King Davis. On Jan. 31, 1919, the *Nimrod* ran aground in the North Sea.

Mount Nimrod. 85°25' S, 165°45' E. Rising to 2835 m (the New Zealanders say 3200 m), 6 km (the New Zealanders say 13 km) SSE of Mount Saunders, in the N part of the Dominion Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for his ship, the *Nimrod*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pasaje Nimrod *see* **Nimrod Passage**

Nimrod Glacier. 82°21' S, 163°00' E. 135 km long, and about 16 km wide in its lower reaches, it is one of the major glaciers feeding the Ross Ice Shelf from the Transantarctic Mountains. It flows from the Polar Plateau, in a northerly direction, between the Geologists Range and the Miller Range, then northeasterly between the Churchill Mountains and the Queen Elizabeth Range, finally spilling into the head of Shackleton Inlet at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Cape Wilson and Cape Lyttelton. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. In association with the name Shackleton, it was named by US-ACAN in 1956, for the *Nimrod*. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Nimrod Ice Stream. 83°20' S, 154°30' E. An ice stream trending northwards across the Polar Plateau for about 95 km before discharging into the Nimrod Glacier. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them in association with the famous glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit.

Nimrod Passage. 64°59' S, 63°58' W. A marine passage running W-E from Bismarck Strait to the N end of Lemaire Channel between the Wauwermans Islands to the N and the Dannebrog Islands to the S, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for the motor survey boat *Nimrod*, which was used to take most of the soundings when the RN Hydrographic Survey unit navigated this passage safely in the *John Biscoe* in March and April 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of that year. The Argentines call it Pasaje Nimrod.

Nims Peak. 72°34' S, 160°58' E. A sharp rock peak about 5 km NW of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David J. Nims, ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1968.

The *Nina Sagaydak*. Soviet freighter, used on SovAE 1973-75. Skipper V.S. Trofimov. She was crushed by Arctic ice on Oct. 8, 1983, and sunk.

90 Degrees South *see* **Kristensen, Monica**

Ninnis, Aubrey Howard. Known as Howard. b. June 3, 1883, St Pancras, London, son of Howard Ninnis and his wife Fanny Elvira Gore, and cousin of Cherub Ninnis (see below). He had worked for the Admiralty for 7 years when he went on BAE 1910-13, only to get injured at Cape Town on the way down and be forced to quit. He then went to Canada for 4 years. On Sept. 18, 1914, he left Dover as the motor engineer, one of the 11 Ross Sea Party members, on the *Ionic*, for BITE 1914-17. He was on the *Aurora* when it drifted away from Ross Island. In 1916-17 he signed on again, as paymaster and photographer cum purser, this time to go down to Cape Evans on the *Aurora* to relieve the Ross Sea Party. He was in the RNVR for the rest of World War I. Later he lived in Dunedin, NZ, and about 1925 married Constance Brown. He died on Aug. 1, 1956, in Dunedin.

Ninnis, Belgrave Edward Sutton "Cherub." b. Jan. 22, 1887, Streatham, London, son of naval surgeon, naturalist, and Arctic explorer Belgrave Ninnis, and his wife Ada Jane Sutton. His cousin was Aubrey Howard Ninnis (see above). He joined the Royal Fusiliers (2nd lieutenant, March 18, 1908; 1st lieutenant, Jan. 1. 1912), and went on AAE 1911-14, as dog handler. While on the Far Eastern sledge journey with Mawson and Mertz, he fell down a crevasse and disappeared on Dec. 14, 1912.

Ninnis Glacier. 68°22' S, 147°00' E. A large, heavily hummocked and crevassed glacier, flowing from the high interior of George V Land, and descending steeply in a broad valley between Mertz Glacier and the Cook Ice Shelf into the sea. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for B.E.S. Ninnis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Originally ploted in 68°12' S, 147°12' E, it has since been replotted.

Ninnis Glacier Tongue. 68°05' S, 147°45' E. A broad glacier tongue which forms the seaward extension of Ninnis Glacier, projecting out to sea for 50 km from the coast of George V Land (at least it was in 1962). Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 68°07' S, 147°51' E, it has since been replotted.

Ninnis Nunatak. Named by NZ in 1960, as part of the group they called Aurora Nunataks, in the Grosvenor Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named for Howard Ninnis, it does not seem to exist, and seems never to have existed.

Nipe Glacier. 71°52' S, 25°15' E. A broad glacier on the N side of Menipa Peak, between that peak and the Austkampane Hills, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Nipebreen (i.e., "the mountain peak glacier"), in association with Menipa. US-ACAN accepted the name Nipe Glacier in 1966.

Nipebreen *see* **Nipe Glacier**

Nipehorga *see* **Koyubi-one**

Nipehovden *see* **Tekubi-yama**

Nipeodden *see* **Hitosasiyubi-one**

Niperyggen *see* **Nakayubi-one**

Mount Nipha. 78°09' S, 167°24' E. A hill, rising to 760 m, almost precisely in the center of White Island (the New Zealanders describe it as the center hill along the E side of the island), in the Ross Archipelago. So named by NZGSAE 1958-59 because it is surrounded by ice and snow (nipha means "snow" in Greek). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Nipple Peak. 64°47' S, 63°17' W. Rising to 675 m, 1.5 km NE of Channel Glacier, in the N part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 8-9, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Named descriptively in 1944 by personnel from Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin. They mapped the peak. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1951. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959.

Nishava Cove. 62°37' S, 61°16' W. A cove, 800 m wide, indenting the N coast of Rugged Island for 950 m, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, between the Chiprovtsi Islets and Chiprovtsi Point on the E and the small peninsula forming Cape Sheffield on the W, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Nishava River, in western Bulgaria.

Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier. 68°31' S, 41°18' E. A wide glacier flowing to the sea on the E side of Daruma Rock, between that rock and Cape Akarui, westward of Naga-iwa Rock, 14 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Nisi-naga-iwa-hyoga or Nishi-naga-iwa-hyoga (i.e., "western long rock glacier"), in association with Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier in 1968. The Norwegians call it Darumabreen (i.e., "Daruma glacier").

Nishi-naga-iwa-hyoga *see* **Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Nishikawa, Genzo. b. 1887, Tottori, Japan. Steward on Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died in 1925.

The *Nishin Maru* *see* **The *Nisshin Maru***

Nishino-seto *see* **Nishino-seto Strait**

Nishino-seto Strait. 69°01' S, 39°29' E. A narrow strait between Ongulkalven Island and Ongul Island, in Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by JARE between 1957 and 1962, mapped from these efforts by Japanese cartographers, who named it on May 1, 1963, as Nisi-no-seto, Nishi-no-seto, or Nishino-seto (i.e., "western strait"), for its location in the Flatvaer Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Nishino-seto Strait in 1968. The Norwegians call it Vestsundet (which means the same thing).

Nishino-ura *see* **Nishino-ura Cove**

Nishino-ura Cove. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. Indents the W side of East Ongul Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Surveyed by JARE in 1957, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Nisi-no-ura (i.e., "western cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nishino-ura Cove in 1968.

Nisi-hamna-ike. 69°17' S, 39°43' E. A small lake at the S extremity of Hamnenabben Head, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973 ("west Hamna pond"), in association with Hamnenabben.

Nisi-naga-iwa-hyoga *see* **Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier**

Nisi-no-seto *see* **Nishino-seto Strait**

Nisino-seto *see* **Nishino-seto Strait**

Nisino-ura *see* **Nishino-ura Cove**

Nisi-Ongul-to *see* **Ongul Island**

Nisi-Teøya. 69°03' S, 39°33' E. The most southwesterly of the Te Islands. First mapped as part of Teøya by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 working from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37. JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, showed that there are in fact 3 islands, separated by narrows. On March 12, 1977, they named this one ("west Teøya").

[1]**The *Nisshin Maru***. A 16,764-ton Japanese floating whale factory ship, built along the lines of the *Sir James Clark Ross*, launched on Aug. 1, 1936, and operating in Antarctic waters in 1936-37. She was back in 1937-38, 1939-40, and 1940-41, each time along with the *Nisshin Maru 2*. In World War II, she became a Japanese oil tanker, and was sunk off Borneo on May 16, 1944.

[2]**The *Nisshin Maru***. This was the second Japanese whaler of this name (see the entry above). She was built in 1951, was 16,777 tons, and, replacing the *Nisshin Maru 1*, was in Antarctic waters in 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 (she was using a helicopter that season), 1954-55, 1955-1956, and 1956-57. From the 1957-58 season she went to Antarctica every year in company with the *Nisshin Maru 2*, until 1960-61, and then every year with both the *Nisshin Maru 2* and the *Nisshin Maru 3* from the 1961-62 season until the 1964-65 season. In 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68 she was accompanied by the *Nisshin Maru 3*. That was her last season in Antarctica. She became a tanker, and was sold to China in 1973.

The *Nisshin Maru 1*. An 11,803-ton Japanese floating whale factory ship, formerly the tanker *T-2*, she was refitted as the *Nisshin Maru 1*, and was in Antarctic waters in 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51. She was then laid up for 3 years, being replaced in Antarctic waters by the new *Nisshin Maru* (*see* [2]**The *Nisshin Maru***). In 1954 the *Nisshin Maru* 1 reemerged as the *Kinjo Maru* (q.v.).

[1]**The *Nisshin Maru 2***. A 17,579-ton Japanese whaler, built in 1937, she was in Antarctic waters with the *Nisshin Maru* in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1939-40, and 1940-41. She became a Japanese oil tanker in World War II, and was sunk by the Allies on April 16, 1943, off Ishigaki Island. She was towed to Keelung, in Formosa, and scrapped on Nov. 30, 1943. Not to be confused with the second *Nisshin Maru 2* (see below).

[2]**The *Nisshin Maru 2***. This was the old South African whaler *Abraham Larsen*, sold to the Japanese in 1957, and refitted as the 27,035-ton *Nisshin Maru 2* (she was the second ship to bear that name — see the entry above). The new *Nisshin Maru 2* (i.e., the old *Abraham Larsen*), worked in Antarctic waters each season from 1957-58 until 1964-65 (her last season), and then went to work in the Bering Sea as mother ship for a fishmeal factory ship. She was scrapped in Taiwan in 1987.

The *Nisshin Maru 3*. Formerly the *Kosmos III*, she was sold by Anders Jahre to the Japanese in 1961, was refitted, and became the 23,106 ton Japanese whaler *Nisshin Maru 3*. She was in Antarctic waters from the 1961-62 season onwards. From 1987-88 she was just about the only ship whaling in the Antarctic. In 1988-89 she had three catchers. She caught 241 Minke whales. She was back in 1989-90, and caught 330 Minkes; again in 1990-91, with 3 catchers, and took 327 Minkes. That was her last season.

The *Nisshin Maru 4*. Her first Antarctic season was 1991-92, and she was the only whaler from any country in Antarctic waters. She was back in 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1999-2000, and several seasons thereafter.

Nitti, Teodoro *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1945

Niubi Hu. 69°23' S, 76°20' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Niujiao Jian. 62°10' S, 58°59' W. A point composed of a sharp cliff giving way to low lying rocks, it marks the S entrance to Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese in 1986. However, in 1984 the Brazilians had named it Pontal Sehnem (i.e., Sehnem Point), and in 1996 the Chileans would name it Punta Brigadier Escobar. UK-APC went with Sehnem Point, on June 6, 2007, instead of with the proposed Escobar Point (partly because there was another Punta Escobar, named by the Argentines). It was plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Niulang Shan *see* **Tumbledown Hill**

Niutou Bandao. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A peninsula in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Niuyan Hu *see* **Discussion Lake**

Niuzai Wan. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A cove in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Niuzui Jiao *see* **Sørensen Bluff**

Mount Nivea. 60°35' S, 45°29' W. A conspicuous, snow-topped mountain, rising to 1265 m, with a number of formidable rock towers on the NW side, at the head of Sunshine Glacier, in the N central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. It is the highest mountain on Coronation Island, and the most northerly mountain in Antarctica. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them for *Pagodroma nivea* (the snow petrel) which breeds here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Lance Tickell and Alan Grant, of Signy Island Station, were the first to climb it, on Sept. 11, 1956. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. It seems odd, but the Argentines apparently chose to call it Cerro Níveo (which means "snowy hill").

Cerro Níveo *see* **Mount Nivea**

Nivlisen. 70°20' S, 11°00' E. An ice shelf N of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("level ice").

Nixon, John Brian. Known as Brian. b. 1937, Carlisle, son of Robert Clifford Nixon and his wife Mary Rush. In 1959 he left London for the Falkland Islands, and there in 1960, joined FIDS, as a general assistant, wintering-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1961, and at Base T in 1962, the first year also as base leader. He retired to Wigton, Cumbria, where, in 1965, he married Margaret D. Holliday. Mr. Nixon did not wish to be interviewed for this book.

Ozero Nizhnee. 70°33' S, 67°56' E. A lake at the NW side of the Loewe Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nizi-no-kubo. 71°23' S, 35°33' E. A semicircular depression indenting the W side of Mount Fukushima, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("rainbow cirque").

Gora Nizkaja. 71°50' S, 67°44' E. A nunatak SE of Nilsson Rocks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pereval Nizkij. 73°00' S, 65°54' E. A pass on the NE side of Mount Rymill, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Niznik Island. 69°47' S, 68°30' W. An island off the NE end of the George VI Ice Front, in the N part of George VI Sound, opposite the mouth of Eureka Glacier, and SSE of the Rhyolite Islands, near the coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, but when a sledging party from the same expedition surveyed this vicinity that Oc-

tober, they did not see it, so it does not show up on the expedition's maps. Seen again, aerially, in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne for the family of Dr. Theodore Thaddeus Niznik (1907-1963), contributors from Baltimore. It appears on Ronne's map of 1948. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name Niznik Island in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit. However, on March 31, 1955, UK-APC accepted the name Niznik Islet, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. However, it appears in the 1956 British gazetteer as Niznik Island, and UK-APC accepted that name officially on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN (again) accepted the name Niznik Island in 1963. On a Chilean chart of 1947, 4 scattered islands in 69°58' S, 68°23' W, are shown as Grupo Rancagua, named after the *Rancagua*. This is probably meant to represent Niznik Island.

Niznik Islet *see* **Niznik Island**

Njord Valley. 77°37' S, 161°07' E. A high, mainly ice-free valley, 3 km long, E of Oliver Peak, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by Graeme Claridge (q.v.). NZ-APC accepted the name in 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1982.

No Name Valley. Unofficial name given by the Americans here to a dry valley in southern Victoria Land.

Noack, Georg. b. March 26, 1877, in Schönefeld bei Leipzig. Able seaman on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03. He was back in Antarctica, on the *Deutschland,* as part of GermAE 1911-12, in charge of the preservation of seals and penguins as zoological specimens.

Nob Island. 65°12' S, 64°19' W. The largest of the Anagram Islands, on the S side of French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from the Argentine Islands station in 1960. So named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962 because there is a black knob of rock, almost permanently snow-free, on the N side of the island, which is a useful navigational mark for vessels using French Passage. Nob is a variation of knob. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Nobble Head *see* **Knobble Head**

Nobby Nunatak. 63°25' S, 56°59' W. Rising to 270 m (the British say 885 m), 1.5 km S of Lake Boeckella, and 1.5 km E of Mount Flora, at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by Dr. Gunnar Andersson's party, during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted in 1945 by the personnel of Operation Tabarin from Base D, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in July 1955. The Argentine refuge hut Islas Malvinas was here.

Glaciar Nobile *see* **Nobile Glacier**

Nobile Glacier. 64°32' S, 61°28' W. Flows NW into the SE part of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Umberto Nobile (1885-1978), the Arctic explorer. It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Nobile.

Cerro Noble *see* **Mount Noble**

Mount Noble. 60°39' S, 45°16' W. Rising to 1165 m, on the N side of Roald Glacier, 3 km W of Gibbon Bay, in the E part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Probably first seen by Palmer and Powell in 1821. Roughly mapped by Weddell on Jan. 20, 1823, and named by him as Noble's Peak, for a friend of his, James Noble (d. 1834), professor of oriental languages at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, at Edinburgh. It appears as such on Weddell's chart, published in 1825. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1894, as Noble Peak, and also appears that way on a British chart of 1916. On an Argentine chart of 1930 it appears as Cerro Noble (i.e., "Noble hill"), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Mount Noble. That was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. The Argentines call it Cerro Noble (i.e., "Noble hill"). It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. In the 1974 British gazetteer it appears misspelled as Mount Nobel.

Pico Noble *see* **Noble Peak**

Point Noble. 67°21' S, 59°28' E. On the W side of William Scoresby Bay, in Kemp Land. Discovered by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, and named by them for their vessel.

Noble, George. Second mate of the *Henry*, 1822-23.

Noble, Hugh MacAskill. b. Dec. 15, 1934, Argyll, Scotland, son of a fishmonger. An enthusiastic mountain climber (Alps and Scottish Highlands), he was halfway through his physics course at Glasgow University in 1956, when he saw an ad for Royal Society glaciologists in South Georgia. He didn't get the job (Jerry Smith did; he was later killed in the Alps), but the Royal Society passed his application on to FIDS, who invited him to join them, which he did, on an 18-month contract (because of IGY; most FIDS went down for 30 months). After a 3-month crash course in glaciology, under Prof. Gordon Manley, at Bedford College, he sailed from Southampton on the maiden voyage of the new *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley, and wintered-over at Base G in 1957. In the summer of 1957-58 he hopped a ride on the *Shackleton* down to Adelaide Island, for a visit, and spent a couple of months at Base O, and then the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, took him to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, from where he flew to Chile, got married to Mary, and trekked by pony and foot into the Andes, did some climbing, and some exploring around the Atacama Desert, and then back to Montevideo, from where he and Mary took the mail boat *Highland Chieftain* back to London, where they arrived on July 23, 1958. They lived for a while in Llandinam, in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and he returned to university, graduating that year. He became a teacher, and continued with his education to PhD level, and went into computers and research. He lives in Portnacroish, near Appin, in Scotland, and writes books (for example, a novel called *The Ice Man*).

Noble, John Redman B. b. Feb. 19, 1942, Birmingham. A mountain climber, he applied in 1963 to BAS, and was taken on in November of that year. He was due to winter over at Base E in 1964, but went instead to Signy Island Station, as cook and general assistant. He returned to the UK in 1965, and, later that year, sailed south again, wintering-over as general assistant at Base E in 1966 and 1967. After BAS, he went to teachers training college, and was an Outward Bound instructor in the USA, a tutor and instructor in outdoor education at Britain's national mountain center — Plas y Brenin, in Snowdonia, Wales, and also taught at the Lester Pearson College, on Vancouver Island. In 1985 he started his own adventure travel company, Travellers Unusual Journeys.

Noble, John Rushton. b. Oct. 7, 1927, Gateshead, Durham, son of Robert Noble and his wife Hannahbella Rushton. After 3 years at Gateshead Tech, he joined FIDS in 1954, as a meteorologist (he was also an artist), and left London in 1954, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over as base leader at Base G in 1955, and just as a met man at Base D in 1956. After his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, and then to Montevideo, where he caught the *Ledbury*, bound for Liverpool, arriving there on July 28, 1958. In July 2008, he contracted an abdominal ailment, and died within 4 months.

Noble, Peter John "Pete." He joined FIDS in 1960, as a radar technician, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961.

Noble, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Noble, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Noble Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A small glacier, just N of Flagstaff Glacier, on the E side of Keller Peninsula, it flows SE toward Visca Anchorage, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hugh Noble (q.v.), who made detailed studies of the regime of Flagstaff Glacier and Stenhouse Glacier in 1959-60. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Noble Nunatak. 85°12' S, 121°29' W. An isolated nunatak, in the N part of the Horlick Mountains, 13 km N of Widich Nunatak, along the N side of Shimizu Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for William C. Noble, meteorologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1958.

[1]**Noble Peak** *see* **Mount Noble**

[2]**Noble Peak**. 64°48' S, 63°26' W. Rising to 560 m (the British say 720 m), in the N part of the Comer Range, 1.5 km SW of Lockley Point, and marking the NE end of a prominent ridge on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Gerlache Strait, between Anvers Island and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 8-9, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. The name Noble Peak first seems to appear on the 1929 chart drawn up by the Discovery Investigations to reflect their 1927 survey, but may have been named before that date, probably by whalers. Surveyed in 1944 by personnel from Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Pico Notable. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Pico Noble, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Noble Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1974 British chart. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955.

Noble Ridge. 72°56' S, 61°13' E. A snow-covered ridge, just N of Betts Nunatak, just W of Humphreys Ridge, and about 9 km E of Skinner Nunatak, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, at the W end of the Fisher Glacier, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted by an ANARE seismic traverse in 1957, and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Roger S. Noble, who wintered-over as a weather observer at Mawson Station in 1971, and who was a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1972. Originally plotted in 72°55' S, 61°16' E, it has since been replotted. The Russians plot it in 72°55' S, 61°10' E, and call it Gora Bilibin, for geologist Yuriy Aleksandrovich Bilibin (1901-1952).

Noble Rocks. 67°52' S, 68°41' W. A group of about 19 small, low rocks in Marguerite Bay, E of Jester Rock and Emperor Island in the Dion Islands, S of Adelaide Island. The Dions were discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. This partuicular group of rocks was surveyed by FIDS in 1949, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, in association with Emperor Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Nobleknausane. 80°40' S, 19°22' W. In the Pioneers Escarpment, in the easternmost part of the Shackleton Range of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians after Peter Howard Noble (b. 1943, Pudsey, Yorks), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1967 and 1968. Mr. Noble wrote the book *Dog Days on Ice*. *See also* **Carterknattane**, **Rileyryggen**, and **Gallsworthyryggen**.

Noble's Peak *see* **Mount Noble**

Noché, François. b. 1815, Ambon, France. He embarked as a junior seaman at Hobart, on Dec. 15, 1839, on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40, and ran at Otago, NZ, on April 13, 1840. However, he had made the 2nd of the expedition's trips to Antarctica.

Nodder, Richard Henry. b. May 24, 1876, Wellington Cottages, Torpoint, Antony, Cornwall, son of marine works accountant Richard Nodder (later the foreman in a chemical works) and his wife Mary Webb. He joined the RN, and on Dec. 1, 1908 (he had joined the crew at Lyttelton the day before), he left NZ on the *Nimrod* as an able seaman, for the 2nd half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909.

Nødtvedt, Jacob Berthelsen. b. 1857, Manger, near Bergen, Norway. Actually, he was born Jakob Berthelsen, son of farmer Berthel Jakobsen and his wife Ragnilde Monsdatter. When the time came in Norwegian history to adopt proper surnames, the family chose the name of their farm, Nødtvedt. Jacob trained as a blacksmith and had been a ship's stoker, but was 2nd engineer on the *Fram* under Sverdrup in the Arctic in 1898-1900, and same role, same ship, with Amundsen, during NorAE 1910-12. He was not part of the shore party, having gone home from Buenos Aires in Sept. 1911. He lived in Tromsø, with his wife Julie (whom he had married in the early 1880s) and their several children.

Nødtvedt Nunataks. 86°32' S, 162°18' W. Isolated, in the flow of Amundsen Glacier, 11 km ENE of Mount Bjaaland. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Jacob Nødtvedt.

Nodule Nunatak. 63°19' S, 56°05' W. A small but prominent isolated nunatak, rising to 440 m, 5 km S of Mount Tholus, and W of Gibson Bay, in the S part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and so named by them for its small size. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Nodwell Peaks. 64°21' S, 59°46' W. Two outstanding peaks, rising to 1020 m, less than 1.5 km apart, on the E side of Edgeworth Glacier, NW of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Nodwells (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Nodwells. The RN 50 Nodwells are tracked vehicles built by Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd., of Calgary, Canada. Used in Antarctica since 1960.

Isla Noé *see* **Moe Island**

Cerro Noel *see* **Noel Hill**

Colina Noel *see* **Noel Hill**

Mount Noel. 69°55' S, 67°55' W. A large, ice-capped mountain, rising to about 1600 m in the Traverse Mountains, isolated by wide snow passes from McHugo Peak and Mount Allan to the N and S of it, on the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for John Noel. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Noel, John Fraser. b. Nov. 10, 1941, Cardiff. He joined BAS and left the UK on the *John Biscoe*, on Oct. 22, 1964, as radio operator for the 1965 winter at Base T and the 1966 winter at Base E. On May 23, 1966 he and Tom Allan left Base E on survey, and were found on June 6, in 68°S, 66°47' W. *see* **Deaths**, 1966.

Noel Automatic Weather Station. 79°18' S, 111°05' E. An American AWS, at an elevation of 1833 m, installed in Jan. 2000, on the Polar Plateau. Noel was the middle name of the wife of polar scientist John Cassano. It was removed in Jan. 2002.

Noel Hill. 62°13' S, 58°44' W. A conspicuous slate knob, ice-free in summer, rising to 255 m (the British say 295 m), on Barton Peninsula, in the W part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly mapped by David Ferguson in 1913-14, it appears on the 1921 report of his survey. He may have named it, but equally it may have been a name used earlier, by whalers in the area. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1929, and appears on their 1930 chart. They re-surveyed it in 1934-35. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948, translated as Colina Noel, but on a 1954 Argentine chart the name Cerro Noel appears, erroneously signifying the summit of the ice-cap to the NE. This mistake was cleared up by the time of a 1955 chart. UK-APC accepted the name Noel Hill on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1962 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The 1970 Argentine gazetteeer accepted the name Colina Noel, and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Cerro Noel (but defined correctly). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Nogal de Saldán. 69°49' S, 68°33' W. Argentine refugio, SE of Cape Jeremy, built by Army personnel on ArgAE 1957-58, opened on Sept. 26, 1957, and used by personnel from San Martín Station. Named after the Argentine town of Saldán, where Gen. San Martín stopped in 1814, after being forced to give up his command through ill health.

Nogaret, Raimond de *see under* **De Nogaret**

Mount Noice. 73°17' S, 164°39' E. Rising to 2780 m, it surmounts the SW edge of Deception Plateau, 13 km S of Mount Overlord, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Gary E. Noice, USN, VX-6 navigator at McMurdo in 1966.

Rocher Noir *see* **Tristan Island**

Pointe Noire. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A small rocky cape on the S coast of Pétrel Island, between Anse du Pré and Chenal Buffon, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977 because its rocks are black.

Roche Noire *see* **Noire Rock**

Noire Rock. 64°40' S, 62°34' W. A dark twin-pinnacle rock rising to about 350 m above sea level on the E side of Errera Channel, 2.5 km SW of Mount Dedo, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and named descriptively by de Gerlache, as Roche Noire. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1903 map of the expedition. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942-43, and descriptively named by them as Monte Doble (i.e., "double

mountain"). It appears as such on their 1943 chart, again on a 1949 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. There is also a 1958 reference to it as Nunatak Negro (i.e., "black nunatak"). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O between 1956 and 1958. UK-APC accepted the name Sable Pinnacles on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Noire Rock in 1965.

Nøkkel Island. 69°28' S, 39°28' E. A small island, the most southerly of the Nøkkelholmane Islands, just W of the N point of Skarvsnes Foreland, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Nøkkeløya (i.e., "the key"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nøkkel Island in 1968.

Nøkkelholmane *see* **Nøkkelholmane Islands**

Nøkkelholmane Islands. 69°24' S, 39°29' E. A group of about 24 scattered islands and rocks (including Nøkkel Island), just W of the N point of Skarvsnes Foreland, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Nøkkelholmane (i.e., "the key islands"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nøkkelholmane Islands in 1968.

Nøkkeløya *see* **Nøkkel Island**

Nolan Island. 77°13' S, 147°24' W. An ice-covered island, 10 km long, 3 km N of Court Ridge, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William G. Nolan, USN, radarman 1st class on the *Glacier*, 1957-58 and 1961-62.

Nolan Pillar. 85°27' S, 86°52' W. A rock mountain, or pinnacle, rising to 1940 m, 5 km SE of Smith Knob, it marks the E extremity of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960-61, for Thomas Brennan Nolan (1901-1992), assistant director of USGS from 1944 to 1956, and 7th director from 1956 until 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Nolen, Jerry Leon. b. Aug. 26, 1934, Fort Smith, Arkansas, son of carpenter and painter Samuel Nolen and his wife Elizabeth Caroline Montgomery. In 1945 he moved to Detroit, and in 1953 joined the Navy, going through boot camp at Great Lakes Naval Station. He was then posted to Oklahoma Air Training School, at Norman, and then Aerographer's Mate Training School, in Paterson, NJ. In 1955 he was in Trinidad, working on equipment assembly, when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole." He was attached to the Seabees, and went to Davisville, RI, for training, and it was from here that he shipped out on the *Edisto*, bound for Boston, leaving there on Oct. 31, 1955, through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, then on to McMurdo Sound. He helped build the base there, and wintered-over in 1956. There were 4 aerographers in Antarctica at that time, and he was chosen to be one of the first party who were flown to the Pole on Nov. 20, 1956, as meteorologist and aerographer in charge of balloons, who helped build Pole Station in Nov. and Dec. 1956 (*see* **South Pole Station**). He was one of the 2nd team out, back to McMurdo, on Dec. 29, 1956. He shipped out of McMurdo in March 1957, on the *Curtiss*, and that month got out of the Navy a month early. On Aug. 8, 1957 he married Patricia Collin, and went to Wayne State College, and then the University of Michigan, to study business. He worked in the National Bank in Detroit, and then from 1966 until he retired in 1997 he worked in the financial business in Florida.

Noll Glacier. 69°33' S, 159°09' E. A glacier, nearly 30 km long, flowing NE from Jones Nunatak in the central part of the Wilson Hills. It then turns NW at Wegert Bluff, and enters the lower part of Tomilin Glacier before that glacier debouches into the sea, on the coast of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Major Edmund P. Noll, U.S. Marines, cargo officer and VX-6 LC-130 aircraft commander during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name.

Nomad Rock. 63°13' S, 57°42' W. An isolated rock in water in Bransfield Strait, 8 km off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, and 15 km NE of Cape Legoupil. Charted from the coast by Fids from Base D in Oct. 1946, and identified in error with Montravel Rock. It appears thus on a British chart of 1949, and that mistake was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. However, as a result of an RN Hydrographic Survey unit's efforts here on the *John Biscoe* in 1951-52, this situation was corrected on the unit's 1954 chart, but not in time for the 1955 British gazetteer. On Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC accepted the correction, naming the rock Nomad Rock because of the confusion about the identity of geographic points along this coast, and because of the wandering of features and names on charts in this vicinity, most notably this one. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call it Roca Nómade.

Roca Nómade *see* **Nomad Rock**

Nomadedalen *see* **Yuboku-dani**

Nomenclature *see* **Mapping of Antarctica, Nicknames in Antarctica**

Nomura, Naokichi. b. 1866, Ishikawa, but raised in Tokyo. Captain of the *Kainan Maru*, during Shirase's Japanese South Polar expedition of 1910-12. He led a party back to Japan, mid-expedition, in the summer of 1911-12, to get more funds, and to bring in new men and dogs. On May 4, 1917 he left his wife in Tokyo and sailed on the *Inaba Maru*, and on May 23, 1917 arrived in Seattle, bound for New York. He was not immigrating, and his mission remains a mystery. He died in 1933.

Nonplus Crag. 70°58' S, 68°55' W. A prominent rock cliff, rising to 1250 m, in the LeMay Range, W of, and near the head of, Jupiter Glacier, in the east-central part of Alexander Island. Photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. On Dec. 3, 1947, during 1947-48, new aerial trimetrogon photos were taken, and in 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS mapped the feature again, from these photos. He plotted it in 70°58' S, 69°10' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. This crag was the first prominent feature appearing on the RARE photos after an unaccountable break in the photography, and Searle was nonplussed until he recognized it from other photos taken from farther away. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It was re-plotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Nonshøgda. 72°00' S, 2°31' E. The most northwesterly height of Grjotlia (the W slope of Jutulsessen Mountain), in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians. "Non" means "noon," and "høgda" means "the heights."

Noonan Cove. 66°15' S, 110°31' E. On the W side of Clark Peninsula, to the S of Stonehocker Point and Wilkes Station. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1956. Named by Carl Eklund (who surveyed it from the ground in 1957) for Paul F. Noonan (b. 1930, Boston), who joined the U.S. Navy in 1950, and was the photographer's mate who went down on the *Arneb* to Wilkes Station, where he wintered-over in 1957. He later volunteered for Task Force 43, and in 1958-59 was back in Antarctica on the *Edisto*, to cover the transfer of Ellsworth Station to the Argentines. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

The *Nor*. Built in 1874 by Charles Connell & Co., of Glasgow, for W.A. Brown & Co., of Glasgow, as the fully-rigged 3-masted sailing ship *Charlotte Croom*. She was sold to W. McKinnon, of Glasgow, in 1886, and in 1890 to the Astracana Sailing Ship Company, changed her name to the *Astracana*, and plied wool and humans between the UK and Australia. In 1906 Chris Christensen bought the (then) 1567-ton windjammer in Liverpool for £2700, and on July 17, 1906 she arrived at Sandefjord, Norway, to be converted into the 1725-ton whaling factory *Nor*, by Christensen's shipyard, Framnaes Mek. In 1906-07, under the banner of Christensen's newly-created Nor Company, and skippered by manager T. Andersen Lystad, she accompanied the *Admiralen* to the South Shetlands. She had one catcher that season, the *Svip*, and caught 81 whales. *See* **The *Admiralen*** for details of the expedition. On May 9, 1907, along with the rest of the *Admiralen* fleet, she left Port Stanley, bound for Norway. She was back in 1907-08 (Capt. Lystad again), this time with two catchers, the *Svip* and the *Ravn*. On Dec. 20, 1907, she was at Deception Island, where Edward

Binnie boarded her as customs man, to insure revenue for the British government. She was back in 1908-09 (this time under Capt. Thorvald Rove), again attended by the *Svip* and the *Ravn*. In 1909 Captain Rove brought her back from the South Shetlands to Norway in a record-breaking 52 days. That year the ship was sold to Christensen's Condor Company (manager was Lars Christensen, son of Chris), and operated out of Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1909-10 (Capt. Harald Horntvedt; manager, Lars Christensen), going back to Graham Land as well that season. In 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, still based out off Grytviken, she again ventured into Antarctic waters, as a skrott factory (skrott being the remains of a whale carcass after flensing, etc.) for each of those seasons. At the end of the 1910-11 season, she did the trip back from South Georgia to Sandefjord in 50 days, another record. In 1913 she was sold to Einar Nøer's Grib Company, of Sandefjord, and for the 1913-14 season was used in the South Shetlands as a skrott factory, working with the *Hvalen*. That season, on March 1, 1914, mate Søren Hansen, drowned. In 1916, during World War I, she sailed from Bordeaux bound for New York, and was never seen again.

The Nor Company. Established by Chris Christensen in 1906, in Sandefjord, originally for whaling in Spitsbergen, it ran the whaler *Nor* in Antarctic waters in 1906-07, 1907-08, and 1908-09. In 1909 the *Nor* was sold to Christensen's Condor Company. The Nor Company also ran the *Bombay* from 1909 to 1921, the *Falk* from 1921 to 1931, and the *Professor Gruvel*, 1927-28. In 1912 the Nor company merged with the Ørnen Company, and, although one company from then on, the two names continued.

[1]**Nor Rock**. 62°02' S, 62°25' W. A rock, 80 km northward of Cape Smith (the N extremity of Smith Island), in the South Shetlands. On U.S. Hydrographic Office charts of 1916, 1930, 1943, and 1948, this feature's existence was said to be doubtful. The 1948 chart tells us that the Discovery Investigations did not see it.

[2]**Nor Rock**. 64°33' S, 62°01' W. In Foyn Harbor, between Nansen Island and Enterprise Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named for the *Nor*. However, there seems to be no mention anywhere of this feature today, so one must conclude that it does not exist.

Nora Island *see* **Stedet Island**

NorAE *see* **Norwegian Antarctic Expedition**

Île du Nord *see* **Nord Island**

Nord Island. 66°45' S, 141°33' E. A small rocky island, in the NW part of the Curzon Islands, indeed the most northerly feature of that group, just off Cape Découverte, along the coast of Adélie Land. Charted by the French in 1951, and named descriptively by them as Île du Nord (i.e., "north Island"). In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the name Nord Island.

The *Nordbrise*. Ice-strengthened Norwegian ship of 485 tons. 145 feet long, she had a cruising speed of 11 knots, and could carry 39 passengers. In 1989-90 she became Mountain Travel's new chartered vessel for tours in Antarctica. She had been 8 years in Greenland, and now had 19 newly-decorated cabins, 4 zodiacs, 5 decks — observation, sun, main, salon, and sauna.

Nordbukta. 69°38' S, 38°21' E. A bay on the N side of Padda Island, in the inner part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it (name means "the north bay"). The name was accepted without modification by US-ACAN, in 1968.

The *Norddeble*. Norwegian whale catcher belonging to Andorsen & Neuman's Norddeble Company. She and another catcher, the *Selvik* (q.v.), were normally based at the Faroe Islands, but were chartered to the Hvalen Company in 1910-11 to go whaling in South Shetlands waters for the *Hvalen*.

Costa Nordenskjöld *see* **Nordenskjöld Coast**

Nordenskjöld, Nils Otto Gustaf. Known as Otto. b. Dec. 6, 1869, Hesselby, Småland, Sweden, son of Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld and his wife Anna Elisabet Sofia Nordenskiöld (related; but a different spelling). After Uppsala University, he got his doctorate in geology in 1894, and became a geologist. After expeditions to Patagonia and the Klondike, he led SwedAE 1901-04. He was the only explorer to conduct any interior investigations of the Antarctic Peninsula during the Heroic Age (q.v.). In 1905 he became professor of geography at the University of Göteborg. He was in Greenland in 1909, and in the 1920s in South America, exploring. He died on June 2, 1928, at Göteborg, Sweden.

Nordenskjöld Barrier *see* **Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue**

Nordenskjöld Basin. 76°03' S, 165°00' E. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Formerly plotted in 76°00' S, 154°30' E, it has since been re-plotted. Named by the Germans, in association with the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1980. However, by 2004 it was apparent that this basin was actually part of Drygalski Basin.

Nordenskjöld Channel. 66°27' S, 98°36' E. Between 5 and 8 km wide, it separates David Island from Melba Peninsula, Queen Mary Land. Named by AAE 1911-14, for Otto Nordenskjöld.

Nordenskjöld Coast. 64°30' S, 60°30' W. That stretch of the NE coast of Graham Land between Cape Longing and Cape Fairweather. Named in 1909 by Edwin Swift Balch (*see* the Bibliography) for Otto Nordenskjöld, who explored here in 1902. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 22, 1951. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Costa Nordenskjöld.

Nordenskjöld Glacier Tongue *see* **Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue**

Nordenskjöld Ice Barrier *see* **Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue**

Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. 76°11' S, 162°45' E. Also called Nordenskjöld Barrier, Nordenskjöld Glacier Tongue, Nordenskjöld Ice Barrier, and Nordenskjöld Tongue. Actually, it is a broad glacier tongue, about 8 km wide, at the Ross Sea end of Mawson Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Otto Nordenskjöld. At that time it extended about 30 km out into the Ross Sea. Originally plotted in 76°12' S, 163°00' E, it has since been re-plotted. The reason it is called an ice tongue is because it always was called an ice tongue, even though it isn't. US-ACAN abd NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Nordenskjöld Outcrops. 64°27' S, 58°58' W. Rock outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula, extending southward for about 3.5 km from Longing Gap, at the NE end of the Nordenskjöld Coast. The feature exhibits an example of the geologic Nordenskjøld Formation. BAS did geological work here in 1987-88. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in association with the geologic formation, and, of course, with the coast. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Nordenskjöld Station. 73°03' S, 13°20' W. Wasa Station and Aboa Station together.

Nordenskjöld Tongue *see* **Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue**

Glaciar Nordeste *see* **Northeast Glacier**

Punta Nordeste *see* [2]**Macaroni Point**

Nordhaugen *see* **Nordhaugen Hill**

Nordhaugen Hill. 71°43' S, 25°27' E. The northernmost of 3 hills bordering the E side of Kamp Glacier, in the N and central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and, in 1946, mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who also mapped it again in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. They plotted it in 71°43' S, 25°31' E, and named it Nordhaugen (i.e., "the north hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nordhaugen Hill in 1966. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Nordhausane. 71°27' S, 25°23' E. A group of nunataks E of Nordtoppen Nunatak, in the N part of the Sør Rondane Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the north peaks").

Mount Nordhill. 70°55' S, 63°27' W. A high, sharp, pointed peak, rising to about 2925 m, between Steel Peak and Kosky Peak, in the E ridge of the Welch Mountains, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. Claude H. Nordhill, USN, VXE-6 operations officer during OpDF 1970 (i.e., 1969-70), and commanding officer of that outfit from July 1971 to June 18, 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Nordhortane. 71°53' S, 12°47' E. A group of nunataks on Horteflaket Névé, between the Hoel Mountains and the Petermann Ranges of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named means "the north rock crags" in Norwegian.

Nordic Antarctic Research Expeditions. A series of joint Norwegian-Swedish-Finnish Antarctic expeditions, known, of course, as NARP.

These were the expeditions: **NARP 1991-92**. They arrived in Antarctica on the *Akademik Fedorov*, and established Nordenskjöld Station as a summer base. The leaders were, respectively, oceanographer Svein Østerhus (of Bergen University), endocrinologist Olle Melander (of Malmö University), and geologist Jaakko Siivola (of the University of Helsinki). Oceanographer Ole Anders Nøst was also on this expedition. **NARP 1992-93**. 63 scientists and technicians, 42 from Norway, 10 from Sweden, and 7 from Finland. They arrived on the *Lance* and the *Polarbjørn*. This time they used Troll Station as well as Nordenskjöld. The leaders were, respectively, Olav Orheim, Jan-Erik Hellsvik, and Harri Kuosa (from the Institute of Marine Research, in Helsinki, where all but one of the 7 Finns was from). **NARP 1993-94**. They arrived on the *Polar Queen*, and used Nordenskjöld Station and Troll Station. The leaders were, respectively, Brit Åse Luktvasslimo, Olle Melander and Anders Karlqvist, and Jaakko Siivola. **NARP 1995-96**. They arrived in the Antarctic on the *Aranda*, and stayed aboard, conducting oceanographic studies in the Weddell Sea. The leaders were, respectively, Yngve Kristoffersen, Anders Karlqvist, and Jouko Launiainen. **NARP 1996-97**. They arrived on the *Polar Queen* with South African assistance. The leaders were, respectively, Jan Erling Haugland, [Swedish and Finnish leaders unknown]. An 1100 kilometer trek was made, and a biological survey was conducted in the eastern Weddell Sea, led by Arnoldus Schytte Blix. In Dec. 1996 they made official Antarctic Treaty inspections of four stations. **NARP 1997-98**. They chartered two South African ships, the *Agulhas* and the *Outeniqua*, and worked out of Nordenskjöld Station and Troll Station. Icelandic and Dutch scientists participated. Leaders were, respectively, Torkild Tveraa, [Swedish leader unknown], and Tapio Ruotoistemmäki. **NARP 1999-2000**. They arrived on the *Akademik Fedorov*, and worked out of Nordenskjöld Station and Troll Station. Leaders were, respectively, Jan Erling Haugland, Magnus Augner, and [Finnish leader unknown]. **NARP 2000-01**. They came down on the *Akademik Fedorov*, and worked out of Nordenskjöld Station and Troll Station. **NARP 2001-02**. Same bases, same ship. **NARP 2002-03**. Ditto. **NARP 2003-04**. Ditto. The South Africans assisted. **NARP 2004-05**. Ditto. A Norwegian party wintered at Troll. The South Africans assisted. **NARP 2005-06**. Ditto. A Norwegian party wintered at Troll. The South Africans assisted. **NARP 2006-07**. Ditto. A Norwegian party wintered at Troll. The South Africans assisted. **NARP 2007-08**. Same bases, but the *Ivan Papanin* was used. A Norwegian party wintered at Troll Station. The South Africans assisted.

Nordkammen *see* **North Masson Range**

Nordkammen Crest *see* **North Masson Range**

Nordkap. 66°47' S, 89°12' E. A Davis Sea indentation into the coast of Wilhelm II Land, on the N side of Gaussberg, immediately W of Posadowsky Glacier. Named by the Germans.

The *Nordkapp*. Norwegian tourist ship, she could carry 471 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in early 2006, when she sank. She was refloated.

Nördliche Collinsmoräne. 62°09' S, 58°55' W. A moraine on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

The *Nordnorge*. Norwegian tourist ship, with a capacity for 400 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 2002-03, 2005-06, and again in 2007-08, in the latter season rescuing survivors from the *Nordkapp* in 2007 and from the *Explorer* in Nov. 2007.

Nordøyane *see* **Sirius Islands**

Nordpassage *see* **North Pass**

Nordseth, Alf. b. 1887, Skien, Norway, son of Ella Nordseth. He went to sea in 1907, and was 2nd mate on the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's last expedition to Antarctica, 1938-39.

Nordsim Peak. 75°03' S, 69°17' W. The main peak of the Cantrill Nunataks, in the Sweeney Mountains of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed by USGS, 1961-62, and named by UK-APC on Oct. 4, 2004, for the Nordsim Laboratory, located in the Laboratory for Isotope Geology, at the Swedish Museum of Natural History.

Nordsteinen. 71°56' S, 16°11' E. A small nunatak between Vorposten Peak and Sarkofagen Mountain, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the north stone" in Norwegian. This feature occupies almost exactly the same coordinates as those of the feature the Russians call Nunatak Nazimova. The SCAR gazetteer lists them as two separate and distinct features, but they may well be one and the same.

Nordston, Andrew *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Nordtoppen *see* **Nordtoppen Nunatak**

Nordtoppen Nunatak. 71°29' S, 25°14' E. Rising to 1100 m, 26 km N of the Austkampane Hills, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who mapped it again in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. They plotted it in 71°27' S, 25°28' E, and named it Nordtoppen (i.e., "the north peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nordtoppen Nunatak in 1966. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Nordvendfjøra *see* **Kitami Beach**

Nordvestøya *see* **Nordwestliche Insel Mountains**

Nordwestinsel *see* **Nordwestliche Insel Mountains**

Nordwestliche Insel *see* **Nordwestliche Insel Mountains**

Nordwestliche Insel Mountains. 71°27' S, 11°33' E. A small, detached, island-like group of mountains that form the N extremity of the Humboldt Mountains, and at the same time forming the NE (the Norwegians say the NW) extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered, photographed aerially, plotted, and named Nordwestliche Insel (i.e., "northwest island") by GermAE 1938-39. US-ACAN accepted the name Nordwestliche Insel Mountains in 1970. The Norwegians call them Nordvestøya (which means "the northwest island"). It is reported that the Rusians call them the Insel Range, but it is hard to give credence to that, unless it is a translation.

Nordwestplattform. 62°11' S, 58°58' W. A platform on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Punta Noreste *see* **Macaroni Point**

Norfolk Glacier. 85°53' S, 130°18' W. A glacier, 20 km long, flowing westward from the Wisconsin Range to enter Reedy Glacier between Mount Soyat and Mount Bolton. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Norfolk, Va., location of Detachment Three, the Meteorological Support Unit of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Norge Company. Norwegian whaling company founded by Chris Nielsen in Larvik, in 1910. It ran two whaling ships in the South Shetlands and off Graham Land — the *Solstreif* (1910-31) and the *Svend Foyn* (1913-14; the company had bought this vessel from the Sydhavet Company in 1913). It also ran the *Norge* (but out of South Georgia).

Norge Station *see* **Norway Station**

The *Norhval*. Norwegian floating factory ship, built at Haverton Hill-on-Tees, by the Furness Shipbuilding Company, for the Norwegian government. She was in Antarctic waters in 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48, operated by Melsom & Melsom. From the 1948-49 season she had 10 catchers — *Pol* 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, and *Globe* 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. In 1952-53 she was using a Westland Sikorsky S51 helicopter to spot whales. Its pilot was A.E. Bristow, and assistant pilot was the Norwegian J. Kirkhorn. There were also 2 ground crew for the chopper. She was in Antarctic waters every season until her last, 1961-62.

Norie, Samuel. b. 1814, New London, Conn. He went to sea and was 1st mate on the *General Williams*, in the Pacific, in 1840. In 1843 he was skipper of the whaling bark *White Oak*, and in 1847 reliquished command of that ship for the *Franklin*. A succession of ships followed, the *Brookline* and the *Tenedos* being two of them, and then he took the *Mary Chilton* to the South Shetlands for the 1876-77 sealing season. His son, Samuel, Jr., was one of the crew.

Noring Terrace. 76°54' S, 160°40' E. A relatively level ice-covered terrace, rising to about 2000 m above sea level, with an area of about 4 sq miles, between Mount Gunn and Mount Basurto, in the SW part of the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. Ice from this terrace drains westward into Cambridge Glacier, and also eastward into the short Scudding Glacier toward Battleship Promontory. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Randy "Crunch" Noring, who served 16 summer seasons and two winters between 1991 and 2007, at Pole Station and at

McMurdo, working in operations, heavy equipment, and fuels, and, from 1999, as camp manager at Marble Point. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Baia de Norm *see* **Norma Cove**

Bukhta Norma *see* **Norma Cove**

Norma Cove. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. Between Suffield Point and Jasper Point, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed in the late 1960s and early 1970s by SovAE from Bellingshausen Station, and named by them as Bukhta Norma (i.e., "norm bay"). It appears such on the 1973 map prepared by L.S. Govorukha (of the Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute) and Igor Mikhaylovich Simonov (leader at Bellingshausen for the winter of 1970). That name was first translated into English as Norma Inlet. On Feb. 8, 1978, UK-APC accepted the name Norma Cove (it's better than Norm Cove, say), and it appears that way in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted that name. It appears as Baia de Norm on the 1984 Brazilian map of the Fildes Peninsula. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Norma Inlet *see* **Norma Cove**

Norma Snow Nunataks *see* **Snow Nunataks**

Norman, John Nelson. Known as Nelson Norman. b. May 16, 1932, Ross-shire, Scotland. RAMC captain seconded to FIDS in 1958, to be medical officer at Halley Bay Station for the first winter (1959) that the station was a FIDS base (after they had taken it over from the British Royal Society Expedition, who had built it for IGY and ran it during that "long year"). He was there from Dec. 1958 to Jan. 1960. Among his achievements was the faithful and thorough collecting of emperor penguin embryos from the rookery nearby, a mission carried out under difficult and dangerous circumstances. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, arriving back in England on March 18, 1960. In 1970 he became director of the BAS Medical Unit, at Aberdeen, and from 1976 to 1983 was a medical consultant to BAS, and chief medical officer with BAS from 1994. Then he moved to the Persian Gulf.

Norman Crag. 77°14' S, 166°45' E. A rugged nunatak, with a divided summit area, and rising to over 1400 m, 3.3 km N of the summit of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Bob Norman, civil engineer, NZ commissioner of works (1983-85), and chairman of the Ross Dependency Research Committee from 1988. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Norman Glacier. 71°25' S, 67°30' W. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing SW from Palmer Land to enter George VI Sound just N of Bushell Bluff. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Shaun Michael Norman (b. 1943, Hemel Hempstead, Herts), BAS meteorologist who wintered-over at Base B in 1967, and was then a general assistant at Base E for the winters of 1968 and 1969, in the latter year also being base commander. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Norman Peak. 69°09' S, 66°08' W. Rising to 1790 m on the N side of Airy Glacier, between that glacier and Hariot Glacier, 6 km NNE of Anchor Crag, and about the same distance W of Peregrinus Peak, in the SW part of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1971 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Robert Norman, late 16th-century compass maker, who discovered magnetic dip in 1576. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Normann Sundet *see* **Normanna Strait**

The *Normanna*. Built in 1885, by Armstrong, Mitchell, in Newcastle, as the *Hajeen*, for the Bedouin Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool. 2831 tons, 310 feet 6 inches long, and capable of 9.5 knots, she was sold in 1900 to the Aznar Company, in Bilbao, and re-named the *Berriz*, and then bought again in 1907 by the Wallsend Slipway & Engine Co., and re-named the *Belgian Prince*. In 1910 Haldor Virik's ad hoc company, Normanna Whaling (formed at first for African whaling), out of Sandefjord, bought her, and re-named her the *Normanna*. In 1911 she was rebuilt as a floating whaling factory by Framnaes Mek., and as such she plied the waters of the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, and Antarctic Peninsula, in the 1912-13 and 1913-14 seasons. Captain K.O. Stene. She was chartered for Antarctic whaling in the South Shetlands in 1914-15 by the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, who, at that moment, were without a ship of their own. Capt. Stene still commanded. She was back in 1915-16. In early 1916 she was seriously damaged on the rocks, at the Melchior Islands, and on Feb. 22, 1917 she was torpedoed by U-21 off the Scilly Isles.

Arrecife Normanna *see* **Normanna Reef**

Estrecho Normanna *see* **Normanna Strait**

Normanna Channel *see* **Normanna Strait**

Normanna Reef. 64°21' S, 62°59' W. A reef, with a least depth of 4 m, near the center of the S entrance to The Sound, SE of Gamma Island, between that island and Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and it appears on their 1929 chart. It may have been named by them, but more likely it was named earlier by Norwegian whalers, for the Normanna Whaling Co., of Sandefjord, Norway, which worked ships in this area, including the *Normanna*. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Arrecife Normanna (which means the same thing), and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. UK-APC accepted the name Normanna Reef on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1956. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1956. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Arrecifes Normanna, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name in the singular, as the Argentines had done.

Normanna Strait. 60°40' S, 45°38' W. A strait, 1.5 km wide, running E-W between Signy Island and Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Matthew Brisbane in 1823, who roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island under the direction of Weddell. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1912-13 survey conducted in this area by Petter Sørlle. He may have named it, but it may have been named slightly earlier by Norwegian whalers. The honoree is either the *Normanna*, or the Normanna Whaling Company (*see* **Normanna Reef**), which amounts to the same thing. It appears on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Normann Sundet (sic). It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Estrecho Normanna, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their chart of that year as Normanna Channel, but on their 1934 chart as Normanna Strait. US-ACAN accepted the name Normanna Strait in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Normbach. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. A little stream that flows E out of the lake the Germans call Normsee, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Normsee. 62°11' S, 58°56' W. A little lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Cerro Noroeste *see* **Telefon Ridge**

Norosidai. 71°34' S, 35°35' E. A small, flat-topped nunatak, rising to 2019 m, 1 km N of Mount Derom, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE 1960, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "signal fire platform").

Norris Glacier. 77°40' S, 162°12' E. Flows eastward between Kennedy Glacier and Mount Darby into the upper part of Matterhorn Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in Nov. 1997, for Baden Norris, honorary curator of the Antarctic collection at Canterbury Museum. He worked in Antarctica as a conservator of historic huts. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Norris Island *see* **Teksla Island**

The *Nørrona I*. Norwegian whale catcher working for the *Lancing* in Antarctic waters in 1925-26.

The *Norsel*. Norwegian seal-catching vessel of 700 tons, out of Tromsö (which is where the entire crew came from), built in 1945, and fitted out in 1949 as the expedition ship for NBSAE 1949-52. Guttorm Jakobsen was skipper throughout the course of the long expedition, as well as being brother of the owner (as was the chief engineer). Each winter during the expedition the ship returned to Norway. FIDS chartered her for the 1954-55 season, she left London on Jan. 16, 1955, went to Montevideo, then to Port Stanley (she was there for a couple of days), and by Feb. 28, 1955 was in Arthur Harbor. Olav Johannessen was captain that season (and the following season), and Torstein Tørgersen was first mate.

On June 11, 1955 she arrived back in London. She was also the vessel which brought the French Polar Expedition, 1955-56, leaving Hobart on Dec. 26, 1955, under the command of Capt. Guttorm Jakobsen, and docking at the French Antarctic base on Jan. 2, 1956. This was the first time the French had been back since the disastrous fire at Port-Martin. On Oct. 7, 1956 the *Norsel* left Le Havre, again under Capt. Jakobsen, taking the next French expedition south. On Jan. 7, 1958 she docked again in Antarctica, having taken down the 3rd French expedition. Captain that season was former mate Tørgersen. Tørgersen again commanded in 1958-59, while relieving the French bases. The *Norsel* also took down the French expeditions of 1959-61 and 1960-62. She later became a fishing vessel in the Norwegian fjords, and one of her distinguished passengers was Michael Palin on his TV program "Pole to Pole."

Punta Norsel *see* **Norsel Point**

Récif du Norsel *see under* **D**

Rock Norsel *see* **Récif du Norsel** (under **D**)

Norsel Bank. 71°15' S, 11°42' W. A submarine bank, with a least depth of 100 m, SW of Norsel Iceport, off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by Heinrich Hinze in 1997, the name was accepted by international agreement that year.

Norsel Bay *see* **Norsel Iceport**

Norsel Iceport. 71°01' S, 11°00' W. A small iceport in front of the Quar Ice Shelf, on the icy Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Used by NBSAE 1949-52, to moor and unload the *Norsel*. The low ice front permitted easy access onto the Quar Ice Shelf, where the expedition established Maudheim, their base, 1.5 km S of the iceport. Named Norselbukta (i.e., "Norsel bay") for the expedition ship. The feature was later re-defined slightly, and US-ACAN accepted the name Norsel Iceport in 1970.

Norsel Point. 64°46' S, 64°06' W. A rocky point on Amsler Island, on the NW side of Arthur Harbor, close off the S side of Anvers Island, 2.5 km N of Palmer Station, it forms the SW entrance point of Loudwater Cove, and the S flank of Wylie Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Norsel*. It appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Norsel, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In 2005, when the Marr Ice Piedmont receded, Norsel Point was found to be on Amsler Island, rather than at the end of the peninsula on Anvers Island.

Norsel Rock *see* **Récif du Norsel** (under **D**)

Norselbukta *see* **Norsel Iceport**

Norseman Point. 68°12' S, 67°00' W. The easternmost point on Neny Island, and the W entrance point of Neny Bay, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 during BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1947, and named by them for the Norseman airplane which landed near here to relieve the FIDS party at Base E, on Stonington island, in Feb. 1950 (*see* **Base E**). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1956. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Punta Parodi (*see* **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**).

Glacier Norsk Polarinstitutt *see* **Norsk Polarinstitutt Glacier**

Norsk Polarinstitutt Glacier. 72°34' S, 31°16' E. Flows SW between Mount Perov and Mount Limburg Stirum, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by Gaston de Gerlache, leader of the expedition, as Glacier Norsk Polarinstitutt, for the Norwegian Polar Institute, in Oslo. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Norsk Polarklubb. The Norwegian Polar Club. Founded in Oslo in 1933. In 1949 it published the first edition of *Polarboken* (in English, the *Polar Book*).

Norske Sund *see* **McFarlane Strait**

Nørsteholmen *see* **Wyatt Earp Islands**

Brazo Norte *see* **Lientur Channel**

Cabo Norte *see* **[2]North Foreland**

Islote Norte *see* **D'Hainaut Island, Mane Skerry**

Monte Norte *see* **Monte Munizaga**

Nunatak Norte. 78°01' S, 35°48' W. A nunatak, SW of Vahsel Bay, it is the northernmost of the Moltke Nunataks, on the Luitpold Coast. Named by the Argentines.

Promontorio Norte *see* **North Foreland**

Punta Norte *see* **[1]North Point**

Roca Norte. 62°05' S, 62°26' W. A rock, 80 km N of Cape Smith, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. It has been looked for unsuccessfully so many times that its existence is doubted. These are the Chilean coordinates. The Argentine ones seem to be 63°00' S, 62°30' W, which would place this rock right in the middle of Smith Island itself.

Valle Norte *see* **North Pass**

Cape North. 70°41' S, 165°48' E. A large, precipitous, bluff, with much rock exposed along its N and E sides, at the foot of the Anare Mountains, on the W side of Nielsen Fjord, about 17 km westward of Cape Hooker, in Oates Land, on the N coast of Victoria Land. The top of the bluff is snow-covered, and rises to about 500 m (the New Zealanders say "over 60 m," and they are surely right). Discovered by Ross in 1841, and so named by him because it was the most northerly cape observed westward of Cape Hooker (even though it is not, as it happens, the most northerly point in the immediate area). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. However, it seems that NZ-APC did not accept the name officially until Nov. 17, 1964.

North, James Heyward. b. 1815, Charleston, S.C., son of Dr. Edward W. North. He joined the U.S. Navy, was promoted to midshipman on May 29, 1829, married Emily Klein in 1835, was promoted to passed midshipman on July 5, 1835, and was acting master of the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. During the expedition, on Sept. 8, 1841, he was promoted to lieutenant. On Jan. 15, 1861, he resigned his commission to go south, and on March 26, 1861 became a lieutenant in the Confederate Navy. He was described as standing just under 6 feet tall, with blue eyes, a Grecian nose, a round chin, brown hair, and a fair complexion. He became a purchasing agent for the Confederates in Europe, and not a very good one. He died in 1893.

North Anchorage *see* **Visca Anchorage**

North Angle Lake. 68°38' S, 77°55' E. A highly saline lake a number of meters below sea level, and measuring about 400 m by 150 m, at the W end of Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It should be considered meromictic. A large sandbar, observable from the air during summer, crosses the center of the lake. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995 for the long axis which forms a right angle with nearby South Angle Lake.

[1]North Bay *see* **Uruguay Cove**

[2]North Bay. 77°38' S, 166°23' E. A small bay, between Cape Evans and Cape Barne, off the W coast of Ross Island. So named by BAE 1910-13 because it is on the N side of Cape Evans. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

North Beach. 71°17' S, 170°14' E. Between The Spit, at Ridley Beach, and Cape Adare, in northern Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

North Cliff. 71°17' S, 170°15' E. A high cliff, the top of which is serrated by several stream channels, just E of North Beach, at Cape Adare, in northern Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

[1]North Cove. 64°54' S, 62°51' W. A small cove indenting Coughtrey Peninsula, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, NE of Almirante Brown Station. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[2]North Cove. 67°34' S, 68°07' W. On the N side of Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island. Hydrographic work was done here on the *Endurance*, in 1976-77. Named descriptively (cf **South Cove**) by UK-APC on May 21, 1979. It appears on a 1980 British chart.

North Crest *see* **North Masson Range**

North Dome *see* **Reinwarthhöhe**

North Doodle Lake. 67°46' S, 62°50' E. Also seen as Northdoodle Lake. A triangular-shaped lake, permanently frozen, and about 1.8 hectares in area, 400 m N of Rumdoodle Lake, and 800 m NNW of Rumdoodle Peak, in the North Masson Range of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA.

North Forel Glacier *see* **Sharp Glacier**

[1]North Foreland *see* **Brimstone Peak**

[2]North Foreland. 61°54' S, 57°41' W. A cape, rising to an elevation of about 80 m above sea level, in the form of a tongue of rock about 1.5 km long, the most northeasterly point on King George Island, and the E entrance point of Emerald Cove, in the South Shetlands. Its W coast is formed of steeply-sloping sand and

pebble beaches. Roughly charted on Oct. 16, 1819, by William Smith, who, as this was the most easterly point he saw on this trip, named it after England's most easterly point (in Kent, actually). It appears on his chart of 1819, and on several sealing charts of 1820. On Powell's chart, published in 1822, it appears by error as Cape Melville, and that error was perpetuated on the chart prepared by the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, in Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1947 (as Cap Melville), and on other charts even up to World War II. Biscoe's 1833 chart shows it as North-Foreland, but it appears as North Foreland on British charts of 1901 and 1937. On Irízar's Argentine maps of ca. 1904-07, it appears as Cabo Foreland, a name that appears in the English language versions of those maps as Cape Foreland. On David Ferguson's 1921 map it appears as North Foreland Point. The Discovery Investigations charted it in 1937, and landed here on Jan. 6 of that year, in order to take astronomical observations. The N end of the feature they called North Foreland Spit. On an Argentine chart of 1939 the cape appears as Cabo Norte. There are 1939 references to it as Cape North Foreland and Northeast Foreland. In 1945 Frank Debenham referred to it as North Foreland Cape, and, as a consequence, it appears on a 1946 Argentine chart translated as Cabo Foreland Norte, and on one of their 1949 charts as Cabo North Foreland. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Promontorio Norte. On a 1949 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Promontorio Norte, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name North Foreland in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cabo North Foreland *see* [2]**North Foreland**
Cape North Foreland *see* [2]**North Foreland**
North Foreland Cape *see* [2]**North Foreland**
North Foreland Head *see* **Caroline Bluff**
North Foreland Point *see* [2]**North Foreland**
North Foreland Spit *see* [2]**North Foreland**
[1]**North Fork** *see* **Taylor Glacier**

[2]**North Fork**. 77°32' S, 161°15' E. The N arm of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. It is separated from the South Fork by The Dais. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

North Fork Basin. 77°32' S, 161°24' E. An area in Wright Valley, in southern Victoria Land.

North Gneiss. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. The more northerly of the two flat-topped hills that comprise the Gneiss Hills, to the W of McLeod Glacier, in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

North Head *see* [2]**Macaroni Point**
North Heights *see* **Davies Heights**
North Heim Glacier *see* **Antevs Glacier**
North Island *see* **Hansen Island**

North Korea. Ratified as the 35th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty on Jan. 21, 1987. The first North Korean scientists in Antarctica went down with the SovAE 1989-90, and worked at Molodezhnaya Station. The second North Korean Antarctic expedition was in 1990-91, and was led by Zang-Gi Bong, again supported by the Russians. They established a summer station, Gazal-1, four huts adjacent to Molodezhnaya Station.

North Masson Range. 67°47' S, 62°49' E. Also called Nordkammen Crest, and North Crest. The most northerly of the segments of the Masson Range, it extends 5 km in a N-S direction, and rises to 1030 m. The Masson Range itself was discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Nordkammen (i.e., "the north crest"). ANCA renamed it on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

North Nansen Island *see* **Enterprise Island**

North Pass. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. A pass, trending NW-SE, where the ice-cap gives way to land, at the N end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The pass, which contains a meltwater stream and several small lakes, forms the route across the NW side of the peninsula from Artigas Station. The Germans named it Nordpassage in 1984, the Chinese named it Ice Edge Valley in 1986, and the Chileans named it Valle Norte in 1996. UK-APC accepted the name North Pass on June 6, 2007, rather than the proposed North Valley. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. *See also* **Südpassage**.

[1]**North Point**. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. Marks the N extremity of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by 19th-century sealers, and charted later by Norwegian whalers. It appears on Capt. Moe's 1913 chart as Cape Underset, named thus, presumably, for its position in relation to Coronation Island. Further surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them as North Point. It appears as such on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Norte, and that is what the Argentines call it today.

[2]**North Point**. 62°54' S, 60°38' W. At the NE end of Kendall Terrace, it is the northernmost headland of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Apparently it was charted by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named descritivley by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[3]**North Point**. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. On Anvers Island. The British Base N was here, as was its American successor, Palmer Station (now called Old Palmer—*see* **Palmer Station** for details). US-ACAN accepted the name. The name is not used anymore.

North Portal. 68°35' S, 78°08' E. The N of a pair of buttresses which flank the entrance to The Corridor, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by ANCA. *see* **South Portal**.

North Spit. 62°13' S, 58°48' W. A rocky spit forming the N side of the entrance to Marian Cove, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears on a British Admiralty chart showing the results of the survey done in this area by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. It appears on a British chart of 1948, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[1]**The *North Star***. A wooden U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs diesel-powered ice-ship of 1434 tons, built in 1932 for the run from Seattle to Alaska and back, she was used (with many of her regular Arctic crew) as the vessel for West Base (Little America III) during USAS 1939-41. Lt. Cdr. Isak Lystad commanded.

[2]**The *North Star*** *see* **The *Caledonian Star***
North Star Island *see* **Eta Island**
North Star Islands *see* **Northstar Islands**
North Star Islet *see* **Northstar Island**

North Stork. 67°31' S, 68°11' W. With a narrow ridge, and rising to about 433 m above sea level, it forms the NE part of Stork Ridge, at Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

North Thor Island. 64°32' S, 61°59' W. A little island just NE of South Thor Island, in Foyn Harbor, Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by whalers in 1921-22, for the *Thor I*, which operated here that season. Later, the UK renamed both these islands, or rather, they renamed South Thor Island as Thor Island, and the little island just NE of it (i.e., the object of this entry), lost its name altogether.

North Valley *see* **North Pass**
North Victoria Land *see* **Victoria Land**

North Weddell Ridge. 58°07' S, 12°15' W. This submarine feature was formerly called America-Antarctic Ridge, and the coordinates above are, of course, N of 60°S. However, in order to bring it into the bailiwick of the Antarctic Treaty, its coordinates were officially brought S by a couple of degrees, and it was renamed after James Weddell.

Mount Northampton. 72°40' S, 169°06' E. A high peak, rising to 2465 m above the central part of the ridge just E of Bowers Glacier, between Mount Vernon Harcourt and Mount Brewster, behind the Borchgrevink Coast, in the Victory Mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, 2nd Marquess of the County of Northampton (1790-1851), president of the Royal Society. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Northanger*. A 14.5-ton, 54-foot (16.37 m) steel-hulled British yacht, designed by Michel Joubert, and built in Faversham, England, in 1982, by Conyer Marine, for owners Mike Sharp and Rick Thomas, with a view to sailing to remote areas of the world in order to launch mountain climbing expeditions, in a continuation of the work done by Bill Tilman. The vessel could carry 6 crew and 2 passengers. After an

expedition to Alaska in 1984, she went south with a NZ crew, under the command of Rick Thomas (in 1985 he became sole owner), and visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1985-86, on the so-called Smith Island Expedition (a failed attempt to climb Mount Foster). The *Northanger* reached 67°50' S. In 1988-89 *Northanger* became the first British vessel to negotiate the Northwest Passage (in the Arctic). Mr. Thomas died in a climbing accident in British Columbia, and in 1989 New Zealander Greg Landreth and Canadian Keri Pashuk bought the *Northanger* from his estate, and then got married. The *Northanger* was back in Antarctica in 1995-96, on another visit to the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands. Skippers this time were Landreth and Pashuk. Others aboard were Bruce Dowrick, Joanne Stratford, Roger Thompson, Anna Kemp, and cinematographers Dan and Veronica Mannix. They left Puerto Williams, Chile, on Jan. 6, 1996, and arrived at Smith Island, where some of the party became the first ever to climb Mount Foster, on Jan. 17, 1996. The *Northanger* arrived back in Chile on March 17, 1996. She was back in the 1996-97 season, same skippers, and making an atempt on Cape Renard Towers. She was back in 2002-03 (carrying the Ocean Cruising Club of Great Britain), 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09.

Northcliffe Glacier. 66°40' S, 98°52' E. Flows from the ice plateau of Queen Mary Land to enter the Shackleton Ice Shelf immediately SE of Davis Peninsula. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Lord Northcliffe, a patron (*see* **Mount Harmsworth**). US-ACAN and ANCA both accepted the name.

Northcliffe Peak. 78°44' S, 161°08' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2255 m (the New Zealanders say 2307 m), 6 km SE of Mount Harmsworth, in the Worcester Range. Surveyed in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE, and named by them in association with Mount Harmsworth. Sir Alfred Harmsworth, a sponsor of BNAE 1901-04, later became Lord Northcliffe. *See* **Mount Harmsworth**. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Northcott Ridge. 73°00' S, 61°14' E. A snow-covered rock feature in the Goodspeed Nunataks, about 9 km ESE of Skinner Nunatak, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA on Nov. 29, 1973, for Ian R. Northcott, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey parties of 1971 and 1972.

Northdoodle Lake *see* **North Doodle Lake**

Northeast Foreland *see* **[2]North Foreland**

Northeast Glacier. 68°09' S, 66°58' W. A steep, heavily crevassed glacier, 22 km long and 8 km wide at its mouth, flowing westward from McLeod Hill (which is between Stonington Island and Cape Keeler), on Mile High Plateau, and then SW into Marguerite Bay between (on the one hand) the Debenham Islands and (on the other) Roman Four Promontory and Stonington Island, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936, during BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1940 by the personnel at East Base (on Stonington Island), during USAS 1939-41, and so named by them because the glacier lies at the NE side of their base. They were the first to use this glacier as a sledging route. It appears on Glenn Dyer's map of 1941, and Dick Black's map of 1945 (both from that expedition). Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946, in 1949 Dick Butson called it North East Glacier, but it appears as Northeast Glacier on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. In the mid-1950s, Fids here referred to a steep slope near the head of this glacier as Sodabread Slope, the name being descriptive of the texture of the snow at this point. UK-APC accepted the name Northeast Glacier on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On Nov. 4, 1955, the Argentines established Yapeyú Refugio at the head of the glacier. In the 1961 British gazetteer, the glacier appears as North-east Glacier. The Argentines call it Glaciar Nordeste.

Northern Foothills. 74°44' S, 163°55' E. A line of low coastal hills, southward of Browning Pass, they form a peninsular continuation of the Deep Freeze Range, on the W side of, and overlooking, Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land, between Gerlache Inlet and Inexpressible Island. The peninsula is surmounted by Mount Abbott. So named by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, because Inexpressible Island (close to the southward, on the opposite side of Evans Cove) was originally called the Southern Foothills. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Northern Islands *see* **Wyatt Earp Islands**

The *Northern Light*. Swedish yacht, skippered by Rolf Bjelke and Deborah Shapiro, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1983-84. They were back in Antarctic waters in 1990-92, wintering-over at Hovgaard Island in 1991. They wrote *Time on Ice*.

The *Northern Ranger*. A 2340-ton Canadian vessel, built in 1986 at Port Weller Dry Docks, in Ontario, and owned since 1997 by Newfoundland & Labrador Provincial Ferry Services, but chartered out to Blyth Travel, of Toronto, in 1992-93 and 1993-94, for two seasons of Antarctic cruises out of Ushuaia. She could take about 70 passengers. One of those was Pierre Trudeau, on the first trip, but not quite as far as Antarctica.

Northern Victoria Land Expedition. 1981-82. On Oct. 24, 1981, Allan Priddy and his Antarctic Services, Inc. employees flew into northern Victoria Land in an LC-130 Hercules to build the camp for this expedition. At the end of 2 weeks they had erected a field camp called NVL at 72°12' S, 163°50' E, at the N end of Evans Névé, near the head of Canham Glacier. The camp consisted of 5 Jamesway huts and a plywood generator hut. On Nov. 6, 1981 the first scientists arrived, and science flights began on Nov. 9, 1981. Between this time and the end of the expedition on Jan. 13, 1982, 22 geology and geophysics projects were carried out by the USA, NZ, West Germany, and Australia, in an area with a 100-mile radius. The American Edmund Stump was chief scientist, and camp manager was Philip V. Colbert of ITT/Antarctic Services. Three UH-1N helicopters were used for local transportation, as well as motor toboggans. Information gained helped perfect 12 Antarctic Geological Reconnaissance series maps. Other studies included glaciation, gravity, airborne radiometric surveys, a search for meteorites, and lichen studies.

Northernmost features in Antarctica. The most northerly named feature south of 60°S is the Lazarev Seamount, in 60°09' S. The most northerly landfall is the South Orkneys, more specifically Karlsen Rock (in 60°21°S) and Won Rock (in 60°29' S). *See also* **Southernmost features in Antarctica.**

Cabo Northrop *see* **Cape Northrop**

Cape Northrop. 67°24' S, 65°16' W. A conspicuous rocky bluff rising to about 1160 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Whirlwind Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land, where it projects into the Larsen Ice Shelf N of Francis Island, and divides the Foyn Coast from the Bowman Coast. Discovered by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, from his plane, a Lockheed Vega, designed and made by John Knudsen "Jack" Northrop (1895-1967), who had founded Lockheed in 1927. It appears on Wilkins' 1929 map, plotted in 67°30' S, 62°45' W. It appears as such on Wordie's map of 1929, and on British charts of 1933 and 1940. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and again by FIDS in 1947, who charted it. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Northrop, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, there is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Cabo Policarpo Toro, named thus by ChilAE 1947-48, presumably for a member of the expedition. When Fids from Base D came to survey it in Dec. 1947, they did not have Wilkins' published photographs, and so could not with any certainty identify the feature Sir Hubert had seen in 1928, so they name this one as Cape Northrop. UK-APC accepted that situation on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a British chart of 1954, and, as such, it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Northrup Head. 69°52' S, 160°09' E. An ice-covered headland, a coastal extension of the Wilson Hills, on the N side of Suvorov Glacier, 5.5 km WSW of Belousov Point. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David A. Northrup, USN, VX-6 aviation electronics technician at McMurdo in 1967.

North's Coast. 67°00' S, 127°45' E. Part of what is now the Banzare Coast. This was a term

given to the stretch of coast, in East Antarctica, which Wilkes had inadequately described as North's High Land. Because Wilkes' definition was unspecific, as was his terminology, in both geographical and topographical terms, latter-day geographers gave the coastal area the name North's Coast. After 1930 the term became defunct because Mawson included it in the Banzare Coast. In 1955, Gard Blodgett, the U.S. cartographer, working from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, was able to verify the existence of a highland section here, which had been Wilkes' original 1840 discovery (but he had not been believed). They now call it Norths Highland (see below).

Norths Highland. 66°40' S, 126°00' E. An ice-covered upland behind the Voyeykov Ice Shelf, in Wilkes Land, close S of Cape Goodenough, it surmounts the Banzare Coast between Maury Bay and Porpoise Bay. Discovered by Wilkes in 1840, during USEE 1938-42, and named by him as North's High Land, for James H. North. Because Wilkes had been fooled so much by looming (q.v.) in his plotting of features, no one could trust him, so the name North's Coast was applied to an area of the coast at and around 127°45' E (*see* the entry **North's Coast**, directly above). The apostrophe was later dropped, and the "high" and "land" were joined (on paper). US-ACAN accepted the new name and situation in 1956.

North's Land *see* **North's Coast**, **Norths Highland**

Northstar Island. 68°11' S, 67°07' W. A tiny, low, rocky islet, no more than 0.4 km long by a few hundred meters wide, the larger of 2 islands and offlying rocks 1.5 km NW of the W tip of Neny Island, between that island and Millerand Island, 2.5 km E of Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Profesor Oliver Schneider, for Carlos Oliver Schneider (q.v., under **O**), the naturalist on the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Re-surveyed again by Fids from Base E in 1947, and named by them as North Star Islet, for the ship *North Star*, which visited Marguerite Bay in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. It appears spelled that way in Ray Adie's 1947 report (Adie was right in his spelling; everyone else has been wrong). Somewhere between that report and March 31, 1955, when UK-APC accepted the name Northstar Islet, the spelling became corrupted. US-ACAN accepted the corruption in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1956. However, with the disappearance of the term "islet" in the late 1950s, UK-APC redefined it as Northstar Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. *See also* **Islotes Estrella del Norte**, because the Chileans have come up with that name to include this island (which they call Islote Estrella del Norte) and the offlying islets and rocks. Note: The name Northstar Island should read North Star Island. US-ACAN and UK-APC are well aware of this, as the descriptors in both the American and British gazetteers mention, and have always mentioned, the *North Star* in their texts. Yet they have done nothing to amend the name itself. They have done exactly the same with Polarstar Peak. Things looked promising for accuracy when the two islands in the area appeared as the North Star Islands on a 1973 British chart, but then that idea went nowhere.

Northstar Islet *see* **Northstar Island**

Northtrap Rocks. 62°55' S, 56°35' W. Three isolated rocks in water NW of Cape Juncal, d'Urville Island. ArgAE 1952-53 surveyed them, and named them Rocas Montiel, or Roca Montiel, probably after a member of the expedition. The feature appears both ways on their 1953 chart. ArgAE 1953-54 re-charted them, but as Rocas Montrol, or Roca Montrol, in confusion with Montrol Rock (q.v.). This error was perpetuated on a 1957 Argentine chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In association with Southtrap Rock, this feature was renamed by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, as the more northern of 2 features to be avoided by vessels coming into Antarctic Sound from the north (*see also* **Southtrap Rocks**). US-ACAN accepted the British naming later in 1964.

Northwest Mountain. 77°38' S, 160°38' E. A massive mountain, rising to 2286 m, just NE of Beehive Mountain, on the N side of the upper Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name appears on maps prepared by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**The *Northwind*** *see* **The *Staten Island***

[2]**The *Northwind***. A 6515-ton U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker and research ship of 10,000 hp, launched in 1945. Part of Task Force 68 during OpHJ 1946-47, during which she was the icebreaker for the Central Group, Captain Charles W. Thomas. She also took part in OpDF II (1956-57; Captain Joseph A. Bresnan), OpDF IV (1958-59; Captain Thomas Robley Midtlyng). In April 1959 she took off the 1958 winterers from the FIDS Base W. She was back for OpDF 72 and 73 (1971-72 and 1972-73; both times under Capt. Norman C. Venzke), OpDF 77 (1976-77; Capt. Joseph Henry "Joe" Wubbold), OpDF 80 (1979-80; Capt. Royce R. Garrett), and was decommissioned on Jan. 20, 1989, and moved to Wilmington, NC.

Northwind Glacier. 76°40' S, 161°18' E. A large glacier flowing N from the W part of Flight Deck Névé (the high névé SW and W of Flagship Mountain), between Elkhorn Ridge and Sunker Nunataks, on the E side of the Convoy Range, into Fry Glacier (it is one of the major sources of the Fry), in Victoria Land. The Northwind has an ice divide with the NW source of the Benson Glacier, and a lobe of it (i.e., the Northwind) flows W a short distance into the mouth of Granville Valley. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58 for the *Northwind*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Norton, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Norton, Hiram. b. 1788, Goshen, Conn., son of Alexander Norton and his wife Rhoda Collins. He was a crewman on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22.

Norton, Nelson *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Norton Crag. 78°21' S, 161°05' E. A rock crag forming the N end of Halfway Nunatak, on the W side of The Landing, almost in the center of the upper Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for William L. Norton, USGS cartographer, a member of the satellite surveying team at Pole Station in the winter of 1991.

The *Norton Sound*. A 15,000-ton U.S. ship built as a seaplane tender in San Pedro, Calif., in 1942. After the war she was converted into an experimental guided missile-launching test-ship, and on Aug. 22, 1958, as part of Operation Argus, fired three atom bomb-armed missiles from Antarctic waters, 300 miles into the atmosphere where they were exploded. Rear Adm. Lloyd M. Mustin was in command of the ship and of the project. The vessel was decommissioned in 1962, became a weapons research ship, and was finally decommissioned (i.e., presumably re-de-commissioned) in 1968.

Norücken. 73°32' S, 166°56' E. A ridge, due N of Caliper Cove, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans (name means "north ridge").

Bahía Noruega *see* **Norvegia Bay**

Cabo Noruega *see* **Cape Norvegia**

Norumnuten. 74°44' S, 11°40' W. A mountain ridge, about 3 km long, NW of the mountain peak the Norwegians call Paalnibba, in Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for teacher Kåre Arvid Norum (1907-1981), a Resistance leader during World War II.

The *Norvegia*. A 291-ton Norwegian whaling and sealing ship, built in 1919 at Jacob Iversen's Shipyard in Soon, Norway, as the *Vesleper*, for Winge & Co., of Norway, and bought by whaling magnate Lars Christensen in 1927. **First voyage**: The ship first went to Antarctica in 1927-28 on a scientific expedition led by Haakon Mosby. Harald Horntvedt was ship's captain. The *Norvegia* left Norway on Sept. 26, 1927. The main aim of the expedition was to establish a shelter on Bouvet Island (in the South Atlantic), and to leave a cache of provisions there for shipwrecked sailors. It was on this trip that Ditlef Rustad "discovered" the ice fish (q.v.). **Second voyage**: In 1928-29 the *Norvegia* was back again on an expedition led by Ola Olstad, to observe the movements of whales and ice currents. Ship's captain this time was Nils Larsen. Mr. Christensen had ordered Capt. Larsen to prove or disprove the existence of the mythical Thompson Island and the Chimneys, reputed to lie adjacent to Bouvet island. The ship left Norway on Oct. 14, 1928, and Larsen searched between 52°S, 06' E and 55°S, 05' E, but never saw the elusive islands. The first landing on Peter I Island was effected from this ship, on Feb. 2, 1929. Then they went on an unsuccessful search for the mythical Dougherty's Island. **Third voyage**: The *Norvegia* was one of the ships that carried Riiser-Larsen

to Antarctica in 1929-31, with 2 seaplanes aboard that had been transferred in mid-ocean from the *Thorshammer*. Once again, Nils Larsen was ship's captain, and Finn Lützow-Holm was ship's pilot. In Dec. 1929 they reached Enderby Land, making several airplane flights. Riiser-Larsen landed on a small island SW of Cape Ann and claimed the area for Norway. On Jan. 14, 1930 they met the *Discovery*, the ship carrying BANZARE, and agreed with the British to divide their spheres of exploration. This was the expedition that discovered the extent of the coastline of Queen Maud Land. On March 23, 1930, the expedition then headed north. **Fourth voyage**: On Oct. 4, 1930, the *Norvegia* left Cape Town heading south again. Larsen was still captain of the ship, but this time Major Gunnar Isachsen commanded the expedition. Halfway through the expedition, Riiser-Larsen replaced Isachsen. Many new lands and coasts were discovered and named. The *Tørlyn* was also in the area that summer. The expedition ended on May 15, 1931. On June 16, 1931, the *Norvegia* was sold to Elling Aarseth, of Ålesund, and renamed *Kvitøy*. The *Kvitøy* was crushed in Arctic ice on March 19, 1933.

Cape Norvegia. 71°20' S, 12°18' W. A prominent cape that marks the NE extremity of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. It also marks the natural E limit of the Weddell Sea. Discovered in Feb. 1930 by Riiser-Larsen while on a flight from the *Norvegia*. He named it Kapp Norvegia, for his ship, and plotted it in 71°25' S, 12°20' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Norvegia in 1947. There are references to the Chileans calling this feature Cabo Noruega (i.e., "Norwegian cape").

Kapp Norvegia *see* **Cape Norvegia**

Mount Norvegia. 67°51' S, 48°08' E. A large, ice-covered mountain, rising to 1340 m, 15 km (the Australians say 10 km) N of Mount Christensen, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for the *Norvegia*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Norvegia Bank. 71°18' S, 12°24' W. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with Cape Norvegia, off which this submarine feature lies, off the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, and was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Norvegia Bay. 68°45' S, 90°42' W. An open cove (or small bay, as the Norwegians describe it) at the N side of Cape Ingrid, between that cape and the S side of Nils Larsen Glacier, in the N part of the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians as Norvegiabukta, for the *Norvegia*, and they plotted it in 68°49' S, 90°43' W. The Chileans call it Bahía Noruega, which defeats the object of the original.

Norvegiabukta *see* **Norvegia Bay**

Norway. In 1877 Peter Christiansen (b. 1842, Norway), a resident of New York, sailed to the South Shetlands as a crew member aboard the *Charles Colgate*, out of New London, for the 1877-78 sealing season. In 1897-99 Norway's Roald Amundsen was part of BelgAE. In 1910-12 he was back, as leader of NorAE 1910-12, and with his four companions was the first leader to get to the South Pole. In between Amundsen's two expeditions, Norway was establishing a major whaling presence in Antarctic waters (*see* **Whaling**), and in 1929 Riiser-Larsen discovered, named, and explored Queen Maud Land, a huge area that Norway claimed in 1939 (*see* **Norwegian Dependency**). The next great Norwegian expedition was NorAE 1956-60 (see below). One of the 12 original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Norway had a scientific station there, Norway Station (also called Princess Martha Coast Station), but on Jan. 8, 1960, she gave it to South Africa (who, for a few years continued to call it Norway Station). It was the first, and for many years the only, Norwegian scientific station in Antarctica, but it wasn't the end of Norwegian involvement. The country still sent summer research parties, with the cooperation of other countries (*see* **Norwegian Antarctic Expedition** 1968-69, 70-71, 1974-75, 1984-85, 1986-87, and 1989-90). Norway took part in the Filchner Ice Shelf Program (FISP) and in 1986-87 it fielded a small expedition to Peter I Island for mapping and aerial photography (*see* below, **Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1986-87**). During the course of these latter expeditions, two stations were built, Troll and Tor. In the 1990s there were several Norwegians who led private expeditions to Antarctica, but none offically sponsored by the Norsk Polarinstitutt, who look after all national interests in the Antarctic. However, there was a series of expeditions called the Nordic Antarctic expeditions (q.v.), which comprised Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns. In 1995-96 a party of Norwegians accompanied ChilAE on a trip to Deception Island, to survey the remains of the old whaling station there.

Caleta Norway *see* **Norway Bight**

Camp Norway. There have been several camps with this name established by the Norwegians in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. They have been field camps only, expendable after the season. They have been designated Camp Norway I, Camp Norway II, etc. Camp Norway I was built in 1968-69, in 73°30' S, 13°40' W, in the Kraul Mountains, by a Norwegian team led by geologist Thore Winsnes (*see* **Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1968-69** and **Winsnesfjellet**). Camp Norway III was in 72°30' S, 15°00' W. Camp Norway IV was in 73°45' S, 14°30' W. Camp Norway V was in the area of Svarthamaren Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land, and was established in early 1985 by NorAE 1984-85.

Ensenada Norway *see* **Norway Bight**

Norway Bay *see* **Norway Bight**

Norway Bight. 60°37' S, 45°49' W. A bay, 6 km wide, indenting the S coast of Coronation Island between Meier Point and Mansfield Point, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by 19th-century sealers. On a 1908 Argentine map it appears in error as Bahía Iceberg (*see* **Iceberg Bay**). Surveyed in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlle, and named by him as Norway Fjord, for his native country. It appears as such on his and Borge's chart of that season. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and renamed by them as Norway Bight. It appears as such on their 1933 and 1934 charts, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a French chart as Norway Bay (rather than, say, Baie Norway). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1947 as Ensenada Norway, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, Moneta, in 1951, refers to it as Caleta Norway. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Norway 5. 72°15' S, 0°10' W. A Norwegian station in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land.

Norway Fjord *see* **Norway Bight**

Norway Glacier. 86°34' S, 164°02' W. A tributary glacier, about 16 km long, it descends from the Polar Plateau just W of Mount Prestrud, and flows NW to enter Amundsen Glacier between Mount Bjaaland and Mount Hassel, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Amundsen on Nov. 29, 1911, during his trek to the Pole, and named by him for his country. Modern day geographers have been hard pressed to determine the exact mountain that Amundsen had in mind, and so they (actually US-ACAN) named this one, arbitrarily, in 1967, in order to keep his naming.

Norway Rocks. 76°10' S, 168°20' E. A dangerous reef of rocks, "the charted position of which is doubtful" (says the American gazetteer), which "is reported to extend" 6 km southward of Bernacchi Head (the SE extremity of Franklin Island), in the Ross Sea. In 1923, Frank Debenham was of the opinion that there was probably a deep water passage between the rocks and the head (the head being called Cape Bernacchi in those days). Discovered in 1841 by Ross, but not named by him. Named by Borchgrevink during BAE 1898-1900, for his country. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. Why US-ACAN, in particular, has accepted this feature, when it has withheld such recognition from other features for far less delinquency of solid evidential material, is striking, if not odd.

Norway Station. 70°30' S, 2°32' W. Also called Norge Station, and Princess Martha Coast Station. On the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, to the E of the Weddell Sea. **Jan. 10, 1957**: It was established as Norway's only IGY station. The base leader for the entire time, 1957 to 1960, was Sigurd Helle. **1957 winter**: Jarl Tønnesen (chief meteorologist), Torgny E. Vinje (2nd meteorologist), Bjørn Grytøyr and Hans-Martin Henriksen (meteorological assistants), Håkon Saether (medical officer), Niels S. Nergaard and Odd Gjeruldsen (scientific assistants), Torbjørn Lunde (glaciologist), Stein S. Sørensen (chief radio man), Lars A. Hochlin (field radio operator), Arne Hemmestad (mechanic), Per K. Larsen (cook and steward). **1958**

winter: Jarl Tønnesen (chief meteorologist), Torgny E. Vinje (meteorologist), Anders Vinten-Johansen (medical officer), Niels S. Nergaard and Odd Gjeruldsen (scientific assistants), Bjørn Grytøyr and Hans-Martin Henriksen (meteorological assistants), Torbjørn Lunde (glaciologist), Stein S. Sørensen (chief radio man), John Snuggerud (radio technician), Lars A. Hochlin (field radio operator), Henry R. Bjerke (mechanic), Sverre O. Pettersen (cook and steward). **1959 winter**: Torgny E. Vinje (chief meteorologist), Kåre J. Hansen and Jan. P.H. Madsen (meteorological assistants), Knut Ødegaard (meteorological assistant and radio operator), Astor O.K. Ernstsen (meteorological assistant), Henry R. Bjerke (mechanic), Rolf L. Johnsen (cook). **Jan. 8, 1960**: The South Africans came down on the *Polarhav*, took over the station by arrangement with Norway, and made it their base for SANAE I, their national expedition. They continued to call it Norway Station. **1960 winter**: 10 men. Johannes la Grange (leader), Marten J. Du Preez (radio technician and 2nd-in-command), M.H. "Theo" van Wyjk, George F. Strauss, Dick J. Bonnema, and W.T. "Blackie" de Swardt (meteorologists), Vic von Brunn (geologist), André le R. van der Merwe (doctor), Nick S. Erasmus (radio operator), and Chris de Weerdt (diesel mechanic). **Aug. 29, 1960**: The first sledging trip of any length was begun, by la Grange and von Brunn. Several took place after that. **Oct. 31, 1960**: la Grange and von Brunn began the last major sledging trip. **Dec. 7, 1960**: la Grange and von Brunn returned from their sledging trip, having traversed over 350 miles on dog sledge to the mountains in the south. **Dec. 26, 1960**: The *Polarhav* arrived with the members of the second SANAE. **Jan. 9, 1961**: The *Polarhav* left, taking the first expedition with it back to Cape Town. Johan van der Westhuizen took over as leader. **1961 winter**: 11 men. Johan P. van der Westhuizen (radio engineer and leader), Dick J. Bonnema (meteorologist and 2nd-in-command), D.W. "Willie" Jacobs, Paul van As, Piet M.C. Voges (meteorologists), Barrie Butt (geologist), Anton Swanevelder (surveyor), Ronnie Plotkin (doctor), Rayno van der Riet (radio operator), John W. Viljoen and Hennie V. Liebenburg (mechanics). **Jan. 1962**: Norway Station was relieved by the *R.S.A.* Marten du Preez took over as leader. **1962 winter**: 13 men. Marten J. du Preez (leader), Sieg A. Roussouw (geomagnetician and 2nd-in-command), A.J. "Brandjie" Brand (senior metoerologist), E.E.G. "Charles" Lautenbach (doctor), J.T.J. "Sewes" van Wyk, H.S. "Fanus" Du Preez, Danie S. Oliver (senior mechanic), Henry J. Fulton (diesel mechanic), A.L. "Smitty" Smith (radio operator), Sean Kavanagh, Douw Moller, Dirk Neethling, Duncan Baker. **Jan. 1963**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Andrew M. Venter took over as leader. That summer a newer, bigger, better South African station was built 20 km inland from Norway Station, and called Tottenbukta Sanae Station, or simply Sanae. The name of the station has a capital S, and rest of the letters are small. The South African National Antarctic expeditions are known as SANAE (all capitals). For ensuing years, *see* **Sanae Station**.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1910-12. Led by Roald Amundsen, this was the first one to the South Pole. **Sept. 1909**: Amundsen, planning an expedition to the North Pole in the *Fram*, found that the Pole had been reached by Peary, and immediately decided to go south instead. But he had to keep his move quiet, for fear of losing his funding. **Jan. 1910**: He told the *Fram*'s skipper, Lt. Thorvald Nilsen, of his decision to go south. **June 7, 1910**: After extensive repair work at Horten, the *Fram* left Christiania (later named Oslo). They made for Bundefjord, Amundsen's home, where Hans and Jorgen Stubberud had finished building their Antarctic hut (in secret). It was dismantled, the pieces numbered (for re-construction at a later date), and caused much speculation among the crew. **June 8, 1910**: They were anchored at Horten, then slowly, through June and July, made their way to Bergen, where German oceanographer Adolf Schröer left the expedition. **July 28, 1910**: The *Fram* arrived at Christiansand, where Amundsen, who had had to return to Oslo, met up with her again. Here Amundsen told Gjertsen and Prestrud of his secret. Sverre Hassel and Adolf Henrik Lindstrøm joined the expedition here, and Eliassen, the chief engineer was discharged, and replaced by Knut Sundbeck. **Aug. 9, 1910**: The dogs came aboard, and at 9 P.M. the ship left Christiansand. There were 19 men, 97 dogs, 4 pigs, 6 carrier pigeons, and a canary named Fridtjof; 3000 books, playing cards, a gramophone, a piano, a violin, a flute, mandolins, mouth-organ, an accordion, and sheet music. Masses of gifts: Christmas trees, alcohol, tobacco, candies, chocolates, cheese, cookies, tea, roasted coffee, sugar. Soap for 5 years. Plenty of medicines (though there was no doctor aboard, Lt. Fredrick Gjertsen, the 1st mate, did a hospital and dentistry course), safety matches, ammunition, explosives, ice tools (drills, saw, etc), scientific instruments, binoculars, kitchen utensils and dinner service, personalized stationery and accessories. They were not short of anything, and had all the luxuries. 10 sledges, 20 pairs of skis, all the right clothing, the best tents. By way of the North Sea and the English Channel, they headed toward Madeira. 3 weeks out of Norway, Camilla (one of the 10 female dogs aboard) gave birth to four puppies, the 2 males being allowed to live. **Sept. 5, 1910**: They spotted Madeira. **Sept. 6, 1910**: They anchored at Funchal. The local newspapers were already linking the *Fram* with the South Pole. **Sept. 9, 1910**: At Madeira Amundsen announced to his crew that they were no longer headed to the North Pole but to the South Pole instead. He asked them if that was all right. They said it was. Thorvald Nilsen's brother, who had been on board, sailed back to Norway with the news. Amundsen then sportingly sent a telegram to Scott ("Beg leave to inform you, *Fram* proceeding Antarctica. Amundsen"), who was in Melbourne, preparing to set out for the same destination. This telegram started the so-called Race for the Pole, in 1911. The Norwegians versus the British. So the *Fram* sailed south, instead of north. Only two dogs died on the voyage south, and 2 went over the side. **Oct. 4, 1910**: The *Fram* crossed the Equator. **Oct. 16, 1910**: The *Fram* passed South Trinidad Island. **Nov. 28, 1910**: They sighted land north of the Kerguélen Islands. **Dec. 30, 1910**: They crossed into Antarctic waters. **Dec. 31, 1910**: They were in 62°15' S. **Jan. 1, 1911**: They saw their first iceberg. **Jan. 2, 1911**: at 8 P.M. The *Fram* crossed the Antarctic Circle in 176°E. **Jan. 3, 1911**: They entered the pack-ice in 175°35' E. **Jan. 6, 1911**: By 6 P.M., after an unbelievably short time in the pack, they broke through into the Ross Sea, at 70°S, 180. The *Fram* having a diesel engine, this was the first motor passage of the Antarctic pack-ice. **Jan. 11, 1911**: They sighted the Ross Ice Barrier, at 2.30 P.M. **Jan. 14, 1911**: They arrived at the Bay of Whales, one day earlier than Lt. Nilsen had predicted back in Norway. There were now 116 dogs aboard. **Jan. 15, 1911**: They began unloading the *Fram*. **Jan. 17, 1911**: They began building their base. **Jan. 21, 1911**: The roof of the base was put on. **Jan. 28, 1911**: The hut was ready by noon. **Feb. 4, 1911**: They named their base Framheim. There was a shore party of 9 men — Roald Amundsen, Sverre Hassel, Helmer Hanssen, Oskar Wisting, Olav Bjaaland, Hjalmar Johanssen, Lt. Kristian Prestrud (2nd officer of the *Fram*), Adolf Henrik Lindstrøm (cook), and Jørgen Stubberud. The others on the ship's party included Lt. Thorvald Nilsen (captain of the *Fram* and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), Andreas Beck and Ludvig Hansen (seamen/ice pilots), Lt. Frederick Gjertsen (1st mate), Martin Rønne (sail maker), Knut Sundbeck, Alexander Kutschin (oceanographer), Jacob Nødtvedt, Halvardus Kristensen (deck hand who, during the voyage down had become 3rd engineer), and Karinius Olsen (cook and carpenter). That day Campbell and Pennell from the *Terra Nova* came aboard the *Fram*. **Feb. 10, 1911**: Amundsen, Prestrud, Johanssen, and Hanssen went on a depot-laying expedition in preparation for their push to the Pole later that year. They took 3 sledges and 18 dogs, and other men went as far as the Barrier to help them up the slope onto the ice shelf. **Feb. 14, 1911**: At 11 A.M., Amundsen's depot-laying party reached 80°S. **Feb. 16, 1911**: At noon, the *Fram* left the Bay of Whales, heading north to winter at Buenos Aires. In the Ross Sea she would meet the *Terra Nova* (Scott's ship, sans Scott, who was already at Ross Island). At 9.30 P.M., Amundsen and his men returned to Framheim, having marked the trail, and having covered 62 miles that day. **Feb. 22, 1911**: At 8.30 A.M., the entire Norwegian shore party, with the exception of Lindstrøm, set out along the trail, to lay depots at 81°S, 82°S, and 83°S. 8 men, 7 sledges, 42 dogs. **Feb. 23, 1911**: Eight hours march and 12½ miles. **Feb. 24, 1911**: They were 44½ miles from Framheim. **Feb. 25, 1911**: They did 18 miles. **Feb. 26, 1911**: The *Fram* crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading north. **Feb. 27, 1911**: At 10.30 A.M., Amundsen's party reached the 80°S depot (actually in 79°59' S). **March 3,**

1911: Amundsen's party reached 81°S. The temperature was -45.4°F. **March 4, 1911**: They built and marked the depot at 81°01' S. The depot consisted of 14 cases of dogs' pemmican. **March 5, 1911**: They woke up to -49°F. Hassel, Bjaaland, and Stubberud began their return to Framheim. Odin the dog went with them (he would die shortly after arriving back at Framheim; the harness had rubbed him the wrong way). Amundsen's main party continued south, with 5 dogs. Meanwhile, the *Fram* was in 61°S, 150°W, heading north through hundreds of huge tabular bergs. **March 6, 1911**: At noon Hansen's 3 leading dogs, Helge, Mylius, and Ring, fell into a crevasse, but they were pulled out. **March 7, 1911**: The temperature went from -40°F to -0.4°F in the course of one day. **March 8, 1911**: At 3.30 P.M., the main party reached 82° S, and set up a depot. They had gone 13½ miles that day. **March 9, 1911**: They did not press on to 83°S, partly because the dogs were worn out. Each one of their depots had massive amounts of fuel and food for themselves and the dogs. This one, 12 feet high, had 1370 pounds, mostly pemmican for the dogs. **March 10, 1911**: They set out on the return trip to Framheim, Amundsen leaving his sledge at the depot, and dividing his dogs up between Wisting and Hansen. They did almost 30 miles that day. **March 11, 1911**: They did 25 miles, with the dogs in a pitiful state. Meanwhile Hassel, Bjaaland and Stubberud arrived back at Framheim, and Odin (see above) and 2 of Stubberud's dogs died shortly afterwards. **March 12, 1911**: Amundsen's party passed the 81°S depot. That day they did 25 miles. Meanwhile the *Fram* was in a hurricane. **March 13, 1911**: Amundsen's party ran into a storm, which delayed them for 2 days. **March 14, 1911**: The *Fram* passed her last iceberg, as she headed north. **March 15, 1911**: At 10.30 A.M., Amundsen's party started up again. Thor wouldn't get up, and had to be axed. Lurven, Wisting's best dog, fell down on the march that day, and just died. **March 16, 1911**: They did 17 miles. Jens couldn't go on and was given a ride on Wisting's sledge. **March 17, 1911**: Lassesen fell behind and was never seen again (at least, that's what everyone thought), and Rasmus fell, pulling until he died. That evening, at 8 o'clock, they reached the 80°S depot, after covering 22 miles that day. **March 18, 1911**: Ola and Jens were axed. Lassesen miraculously re-appeared, none the worse for wear. **March 19, 1911**: They saw their old tracks, but a storm blew up, delaying them for a day. Meanwhile, the *Fram* was in a cyclone. **March 21, 1911**: Amundsen's party got moving again. **March 22, 1911**: They pitched their camp that night, 37 miles from Framheim. **March 23, 1911**: They arrived back at Framheim. They had lost 8 dogs. **March 28, 1911**: They saw the aurora australis for the first time. **March 31, 1911**: At 10 A.M., the last depot-laying journey of the season set out. 7 men, 6 sledges, and 32 dogs. The object was to lay in more supplies at the 80°S depot. Amundsen and Lindstrøm stayed behind at Framheim. Meanwhile, the *Fram* passed Cape Horn, heading north for Buenos Aires. **April 11, 1911**: The depot layers returned, minus one dog, Cook (they had a Peary as well, and a Fix). Everyone then prepared to winter-over, in preparation for the summer push to the South Pole. **June 8, 1911**: The *Fram* left Buenos Aires, with 4 new men on board: H. Halvorsen, A. Olsen, F. Steller, and J. Andersen. Only Andersen would not make the next trip down to the ice. He was discharged. Kutschin and Nødtvedt departed at Buenos Aires, and went back to Norway. **June 9, 1911**: The *Fram* arrived at Montevideo. **June 11, 1911**: The *Fram* left Montevideo on a 3-month Atlantic oceanographic cruise. **July 29, 1911**: The *Fram* sighted St. Helena. **Aug. 12, 1911**: The *Fram* saw South Trinidad Island. **Aug. 19, 1911**: The *Fram*'s hydrographic mission came to an end. **Sept. 1, 1911:** The *Fram* docked in Buenos Aires, next to Filchner's ship, the *Deutschland*, and took aboard a much-needed rat-catching cat (who was killed when they reached the ice barrier). **Sept. 8, 1911**: They all (again, save Lindstrøm) left on a premature dash south, with 90 dogs. They went almost 12 miles that day, in 2 hours before pitching camp. **Sept. 9, 1911**: At noon, 3 puppies who had joined the expedition of their own accord, had to be shot. They did 15½ miles that day. **Sept. 11, 1911**: They woke up to a temperature of -67.9°F. **Sept. 12, 1911**: Again with the temperature in the -60°s, and the dogs paralyzed with the cold, they decided to go as far as 80°S, and then turn back. **Sept. 14, 1911**: At 10.15 A.M. they reached the 80°S depot, and almost immediately turned round and headed for home. 68 miles from Framheim, Camilla was let loose, never to be seen again (at least that's what they thought). **Sept. 15, 1911**: They camped 46 miles from Framheim. Hanssen and Stubberud had developed frostbite on their heels. **Sept. 16, 1911**: Amundsen's party set back out for Framheim. Adam and Lazarus dropped behind and were never seen again. Sara just died in her tracks, no previous symptoms. That evening they all reached Framheim. **Sept. 18, 1911**: Wisting and Bjaaland made a trip of almost 40 miles to bring back 10 stragglers who didn't want to come back; they just wanted to stay out on the ice. **Sept. 26, 1911**: Camilla came back to camp, as fat as ever. **Oct. 5, 1911**: The *Fram* left Buenos Aires, with 11 men aboard, as well as 15 live sheep and 15 piglets. 9 piglets would make it to the ice barrier. **Oct. 19, 1911**: There would be two expeditions. The Polar party, and the Eastern Party, which comprised Prestrud (leader), Johansen, and Stubberud. Lindstrøm would remain at Framheim. The Polar party set out again, with 4 sledges, 13 dogs to each sledge, and 5 men — Amundsen, Bjaaland, Wisting, Hassel, and Hanssen. Prestrud was filming them as they left. They covered 17 miles that first day, before camping. Neptune had become so fat he couldn't keep up. He was cut loose. They assumed he would make his way back to Framheim, but he was never seen again. Rotta had also been cut free as being unfit. She did make her way back. Ulrik was ill at the beginning, and hitched a ride on one of the sledges. He picked up later. Peary was also cut loose (more on Peary on Nov. 12, 1911). Uranus and Fuchs were out of condition, but the rest of the dogs were fine. **Oct. 20, 1911**: The Polar party got away at 10 A.M. **Oct. 21, 1911**: In a dramatic moment, Bjaaland's team nearly perished in a crevasse. Later that day Hanssen's team almost died in a crevasse. **Oct. 23, 1911**: They reached the 80°S depot, 99 miles from Framheim, in 4 marches. Uranus and Jaala were really suffering. Uranus was too thin and Jaala was too fat. Both were having a problem keeping up. **Oct. 25, 1911**: They left the 80°S depot, heading south for the 81°S depot. They had determined to do 17 miles a day until they reached 82°S, rather than try for speed records. **Oct. 29, 1911**: Hanssen's dog, Bone, was shot. He was too old to keep up. At 2 P.M., they reached the 81°S depot. **Oct. 31, 1911**: They left 81°S. Again, Hanssen almost fell into a crevasse. **Nov. 3, 1911**: They reached their southernmost depot, 82°S. Uranus was shot. **Nov. 4, 1911**: Jaala, who had just given birth to 8 puppies, was shot, as were the puppies. **Nov. 6, 1911**: At 8 A.M., they left the 82°S depot, heading south. Each dog was now pulling just over 80 pounds. Not long afterwards Lucy had to be shot. They camped that night in 82°20' S. **Nov. 7, 1911**: They stayed in camp for the day. Hassel's favorite dog, Else, had to be shot. She was the last of the females. **Nov. 8, 1911**: The Polar party reached 83°S. That day the Eastern Party left Framheim, with 3 men, 2 sledges, and 16 dogs. **Nov. 9, 1911**: The Polar party built a depot. That night 3 of Lucy's best friends deserted, headed back the way they had come. They were never seen again. **Nov. 11, 1911**: Prestrud's Eastern Party reached a point where they could see the 80°S depot, and from a distance saw movement. It turned out to be Peary, who had been cut loose more than 3 weeks before. He was quite fit, and was therefore attached to Stubberud's team. **Nov. 12, 1911**: The Polar party reached 84°S, getting ever closer to what they had been watching for some time, the great mountains that separated the Ross Ice Shelf from the Polar Plateau. Prestrud reached the 80°S depot. One of his new puppies, Lillegut, ate too much, and was in considerable distress all afternoon. **Nov. 13, 19**11: After creating a depot, the Polar party left, heading south. They covered 23 miles in thick fog. Prestrud and his party set out that morning, headed due east from the 80°S depot. **Nov. 14, 1911**: The Polar party reached 84°40' S. **Nov. 15, 1911**: The Polar party reached 85°S. They now had before them a trip to the Pole and back to this spot, a total of 683 miles. But first they would have to climb the Transantarctic Mountains. **Nov. 16, 1911**: They climbed Mount Betty. **Nov. 17, 1911**: They began the actual ascent of the mountains. They covered 11½ miles and ascended 2000 feet, camping that night on a small glacier surrounded by towering summits. Bjaaland went skiing, which points up an interesting comparison. Even when falling down crevasses, these boys laughed and had a jolly good time. It was all a game, at least it was treated that way. On the other hand, Scott's expedition found everything so awful, such an

overwhelming disaster. The Norsemen were part of their environment. The British were challenged by it every foot of the way. **Nov. 18, 1911**: The Polar party came to the Axel Heiberg Glacier. This glacier was steep, but led directly to the Polar Plateau above them. Scott, on the other hand, was taking the route pioneered by Shackleton four years before, during BAE 1907-09, i.e., the Beardmore, which was longer, less direct, but also less dangerous. The Axel Heiberg had never been climbed before. **Nov. 20, 1911**: Amundsen and his men began the ascent of the Axel Heiberg. They set up a depot at the Butcher's Shop. **Nov. 21, 1911**: They reached the Polar Plateau. **Nov. 26, 1911:** They were in 86°S. **Nov. 28, 1911**: They built a depot at 86°21' S. **Nov. 29, 1911**: While Amundsen and his polarfarers were stuck in the Devil's Glacier, Prestrud, Johansen, and Stubberud were becoming the first men to set foot on Edward VII Land (later called Edward VII Peninsula). For the 2nd time Stubberud's dogs fell into a crevasse, only to be hauled out again. They were 1000 feet above sea level, in 77°32' S. **Dec. 3, 1911**: Amundsen's party got out of the Devil's Glacier. **Dec. 4, 1911**: Amundsen and his men were in the Devil's Ballroom. By the end of the day they were out of the mountains and on the Polar Plateau, heading for the Pole, with 18 dogs, the first animals on the Polar Plateau. **Dec. 6, 1911**: The Polar party reached 88°09' S. **Dec. 7, 1911**: Amundsen beat Shackleton's old southing record of 97 miles to the Pole, 88°23' S. They pushed on to 88°25' S. **Dec. 8, 1911**: They created a depot at 88°25' S. The Major, one of Wisting's best dogs, disappeared, and was never seen again. He was the first of the 18 to go. **Dec. 9, 1911**: They set out, heading south, in a temperature of -18.4°F. **Dec. 10, 1911**: The Eastern Party reached Scott's Nunataks. **Dec. 11, 1911**: The Polar party were in 89°15' S. **Dec. 12, 1911**: They were in 89°30' S. **Dec. 13, 1911**: After going 8 miles, they camped in 89°45' S, with fine weather all the way on the Polar Plateau. **Dec. 14, 1911**: By noon they had reached 89°53' S. At 3 P.M., Amundsen and his four companions became the first men ever to reach the South Pole. Knowing it was probably not the exact Pole point, they determined that in the next few days they would walk around it in a circle, with a radius of 20 km. All 5 of them, together, planted the flag, and then Hanssen had to hit Helge on the head. The other dogs devoured him instantly (Helge, not Hanssen). He was the 2nd dog to go. **Dec. 15, 1911**: They calculated that they were in 89°56' S. At 2.30 P.M., Wisting, Hassel, and Bjaaland began their walk to describe the circle. Not really a circle as we understand it, but one that would achieve the object. **Dec. 16, 1911**: The three "circlers" returned at 10 A.M., after 25 miles of walking. The party left a dark-colored silk tent (made by Martin Rønne), and a wooden plaque bearing the name "*Fram*." Also a letter to the king of Norway, a sextant, a spirit level, several pieces of clothing, a plate bearing the name of the crew, and a letter for "Robert F. Scott." And, of course, the Norwegian flag. The name of their camp was Polheim. On that day Prestrud's Eastern Party got back to Framheim. **Dec. 17, 1911**: The actual Pole point was reached first probably by Olav Bjaaland, at 11 A.M. Dinner that night included the smoking of cigars. **Dec. 18, 1911**: The Polar party left for the return journey, with 16 dogs, and the burning desire to get back to civilization with the news. The temperature was a balmy -2.2°F. **Dec. 19, 1911**: Lasse, completely worn out, was killed, and divided into 15 portions. That day Prestrud's Eastern Party set out again from Framheim, this time to explore the eastern arm of the Bay of Whales. **Dec. 20, 1911**: Wisting's dog, Per, broke down, and had to be carried to their next camp, where he was axed. **Dec. 23, 1911**: Hassel's fat criminal, Svartflekken, had to be axed. Meanwhile, the Eastern Party made it back to Framheim. **Dec. 24, 1911**: On the *Fram,* Tulla, the favorite piglet of A. Olsen, the new hand, was killed for Christmas dinner. Amundsen and his men reached their first return depot, at 88°25' S. **Dec. 25, 1911:** Amundsen and his men did 15 miles. **Dec. 26, 1911**: They passed 88°S, heading home. **Dec. 28, 1911**: They reached the summit of the Polar Plateau, and now began the slow descent toward the top of the mountains. The weather was beautiful, the wind at their backs. Dogs and men very happy. **Dec. 30, 1911**: They passed 87°S. **Jan. 2, 1912**: The Polar party were at the Devil's Glacier, at the top of the Axel Heiberg. They would avoid the Devil's Ballroom. **Jan. 3, 1912**: The Eastern Party set out again from Framheim, to explore the SE corner of the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 4, 1912**: After much difficulty with directions, Amundsen's party found their depot at the Butcher's Shop. **Jan. 5, 1911**: The Polar party camped at the top of the Axel Heiberg Glacier. **Jan. 6, 1912**: At 11 P.M., Amundsen and his men were back down the Axel Heiberg, back on the Ross Ice Shelf, and headed for home. They had been 51 days on "land." Hassel's dog, Nigger, had had to be killed on the way down. They would experience almost tropical weather on the shelf, but much snow. **Jan. 7, 1912**: They reached their depot at 85°05' S. Frithjof had to be killed. This left 5 men and 11 dogs. **Jan. 8, 1912**: The *Fram* arrived off the barrier. **Jan. 9, 1912**: The *Fram* arrived at the Bay of Whales. Amundsen's party saw 2 skuas, and the party camped in 84°15' S. **Jan. 10, 1912**: The Polar party covered 34 miles toward Framheim. The skuas worried them, however, as it was felt that flocks of them might have destroyed the depot food along the trail back. **Jan. 11, 1912**: The Eastern Party, 14 miles out from Framheim, spotted the *Fram* coming in. They quickly made it back to Framheim. **Jan. 13, 1912**: The Polar party reached the 83°S depot, and the skua fears proved to be unfounded. However, they saw dog tracks, only 2 days old, and heading north toward Framheim. None of the food in the depot had been disturbed. The tracks were still visible in 82°45' S, where they camped for the night. **Jan. 16, 1912**: The *Kainan Maru* met the *Fram* at the Bay of Whales. Amundsen's party reached the 82°S depot, which they found ransacked by stray dogs. **Jan. 20, 1912**: The Polar party reached their 81°S depot. No stray dogs had been here. **Jan. 21, 1912**: The Polar party reached the 80°S depot. **Jan. 25, 1912**: The Polar party of 5 men, 2 sledges, and 11 dogs, arrived back at Framheim at 4 A.M., after 1860 miles. "Good morning, my dear Lindstrøm, have you any coffee for us?," were Amundsen's first words to the cook at Framheim, the first of the base members to welcome the polarfarers back. They had done the whole trip in 99 days. "The whole thing went like a dream," Amundsen said. **Jan. 27, 1912**: The *Fram* returned from several days of drifting in the ice. **Jan. 30, 1912**: The expedition left the Bay of Whales at 9.30 P.M., with 39 dogs altogether. **Feb. 9, 1912**: The *Fram* crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading north. At that triumphant moment for Amundsen, Scott and his party were returning from the Pole, and heading for oblivion. **March 4, 1912**: The *Fram* spotted Tasmania. **March 7, 1912**: The *Fram* arrived at Hobart. **March 9, 1912**: The last pig was killed. They gave 21 of their dogs to Mawson. **March 20, 1912:** They left Hobart. **May 6, 1912**: They rounded Cape Horn. **May 21, 1912**: The *Fram* passed Montevideo. **May 23, 1912**: At Buenos Aires the *Fram* rendezvoused with Amundsen, who had come separately from Hobart. **June 29, 1912**: Several of the men arrived in London on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata — Prestrud, Bjaaland, Gjertsen, Hansen, Hanssen, Hassel, Beck, Kristensen, Rønne, Lindstrøm, Sundbeck, Olsen, Stubberud, and Wisting.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1947-48. Also called the Bråtegg Expedition. Organized by the Federation of Norwegian Whaling Companies, its aims were biological and hydrological. The *Bråtegg*, skippered by Nils Larsen, carried a crew of 17, and 4 scientists — zoologist Holger Holgersen (leader), physical oceanographers Johan M. Natvig and Lars Midttun (aged 27; University of Bergen) and Frederick Beyer (marine biologist; student of oceanography at the University of Oslo). The ship left Sandefjord on Oct. 22, 1947, rounded the Horn (actually through the Straits of Magellan) into the Pacific, and then down to the Antarctic pack-ice, where they conducted hydrography at 57 oceanographic stations, mainly in the Bellingshausen Sea and the Amundsen Sea. On Feb. 10, 1948 they visited Peter I Island. The *Bråtegg* returned to Oslo in April 1948. The account of the trip is in *Reports on the Scientific Results of the* Bråtegg *Expedition 1947-48*. In 1957, Holgersen wrote *Ornithology of the* Bråtegg *Expedition*. Natvig and Midttun wrote *Pacific Antarctic Waters*.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1956-60. Known as NorAE 1956-60. This was really four expeditions in one. It was sponsored by the Norsk Polarinstitutt, and Sigurd Helle led it all the way through. **Nov. 10, 1956**: The expedition ships *Polarsirkel* and the *Polarbjørn* left Oslo on Phase 1 of the expedition, sometimes called NorAE 1956-57. They went by way of Las Palmas and Montevideo, to South Georgia, and then on to Antarctica. They established Norway Station, and a secondary station was established

on the coast. **1957 winter**: *See* **Norway Station**. **1957-58**: This was Phase 2, sometimes called NorAE 1957-58. The ship was the *Tottan*. Norway Station was relieved. **1958 winter**: *See* **Norway Station**. **1958-59:** This was Phase 3, sometimes called NorAE 1958-59. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. Norway Station was relieved. This was the season dominated by Operation Pingvin, the massive air photography project. **1959 winter**: *See* **Norway Station**. **1959-60**: This was Phase 4, sometimes called NorAE 1959-60. The ship was the *Polarbjørn*. **Jan. 1960**: Norway Station was handed over to the South Africans.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1968-69. Six-man expedition organized by the Norsk Polarinstitutt, in Oslo. Its aim — to carry out mapping, geological and glaciological investigations of the Kraul Mountains (or Vestfjella, as the Norwegians call them) in western Queen Maud Land. Thore Winsnes (geologist and leader; *see* **Winsnesfjellet**) Audun Hjelle (geologist), Torbjørn Lunde (glaciologist), Dag Norberg (topographer), Ola Steine (geodesist), and Kåre M. Bratlien (radio operator). They were taken from McMurdo Station to the Kraul Mountains on Nov. 22, 1968, by U.S. transport, and returned on Jan. 20, 1969, a successful expedition. Camp Norway I was established.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1970-71. The Norsk Polarinstitutt sent this expedition to Antarctica, transportation provided by the USA. A 6-man team led by Thore S. Winsnes, conducted biological, geological, and meteorological research in the area of the Sverdrup Mountains and Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1974-75. The Norsk Polarinstitutt sent this expedition to Antarctica, on transportation provided by the USA. Thore S. Winsnes led the party of four. They studied geology and glaciology in the Ellsworth Mountains.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1984-85. This Norsk Polarinstitutt expedition to Antarctica was led by Olav Orheim, on the *Andenes*. They built Tor Station.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1986-87. Led by Knut Svendsen, on the *Aurora*, to Peter I Island, where they spent 11 days. Biology, glaciology, geology, mapping, and aerial photography were the disciplines studied.

Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1989-90. Norsk Polarinstitutt sent this expedition to Antarctica, on the *Andenes*. Olav Orheim led the expedition, and Troll Station was built by Jan Erling Haugland.

Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1949-52. Abbreviated to NBSAE 1949-52, and also called the Anglo-Scandinavian Antarctic Expedition, or Anglo-Nordic Antarctic Expedition. There were Finns, too, and Australians, South Africans, and Canadians. The first truly international Antarctic expedition. It was suggested early in 1946, and Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, who was going to lead the expedition, arrived in London in April 1947, to discuss the expedition with the Royal Geographical Society, but it was not until 1948 that the final plans were made, with John Giaever replacing Riiser-Larsen, and the *Norsel* replacing the proposed *Svalbard* as their ship. One of its main aims was to observe climatic fluctuations and compare them with those observed in the Arctic. Prof. Harald Sverdrup directed the venture, and the members of the expedition were: Capt. John Giaever (Norwegian leader), Valter Schytt (Swedish chief glaciologist and 2nd-in-command), Gordon Robin (Australian physicist, radar expert, and 3rd-in-command), Ove Wilson (Swedish medical officer), Phil Law (Australian observer), Charles Swithinbank (British assistant glaciologist, the youngest member of the expedition), Nils Jørgen Schumacher (Norwegian chief meteorologist), Alan Reece (British geologist), Schjølberg Nilsen (Swedish cook), Nils Roer (Norwegian surveyor), Peter Melleby (Norwegian dog handler and mechanic), Fred Roots (Canadian chief geologist and carpenter), Knalle Ekström (Swedish mechanic in charge of vehicles), Egil Rogstad (Norwegian chief radio operator), Gösta Liljequist (Norwegian meteorologist), and Tom Stobart (British photographer). Norway was responsible for meteorology and surveying, the UK for geology, and Sweden for glaciology. The RAF Antarctic Unit, led by Squadron Leader Brian Walford, and there for reconnaissance, consisted of 2 Auster aircraft fully equipped for the vagaries of the Antarctic. Flight Lt. Hugh Tudor was the other flyer, and the three NCO ground crew were Sgt. Peter Weston, Cpl. Leslie Quar and Cpl. William Gilbey. The expedition's ship, the *Norsel*, on her maiden voyage, was under the command of Capt. Guttorm Jakobsen (who would remain skipper throughout), and left Oslo for London, picking up the British crew. **Nov. 23, 1949**: The *Norsel* left London, bound for Cape Town. Five of the expedition members, 62 dogs (a present from Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands), and most of the equipment, traveled south on the massive Norwegian factory whaling ship *Thorshøvdi*, which had volunteered its services as it headed down to Antarctic waters for the 1949-50 whaling season. **Dec. 20, 1949**: The *Norsel* reached Cape Town, and one of the Austers was taken out of its crate and assembled, and placed on deck (almost a bad mistake, as it turned out). **Dec. 28, 1949**: The *Norsel* left the Cape, heading south, and ran into foul weather, which threatened everything aeronautic. **Jan. 6, 1950**: The *Norsel* passed Bouvet Island. **Jan. 12, 1950**: The *Norsel* met 4 whaling ships in tight snowdrifts. **Jan. 14, 1950**: The *Norsel* finally — after a delay which they knew would set them back when they got to the ice — made their rendezvous with the *Thorshøvdi*. Everyone and everything that had to be transferred was, all in a dangerous maneuver due to high swells. There were high smells too, because the *Thorshøvdi* was towing 7 whales and had 2 on deck. They had to kill 2 sick dogs, and another died (15 had to be put down on the way south), but the surviving 44 were in good shape, as were their 6000 rations of pemmican and 15 tons of whale meat. That same day the *Norsel* pressed on due south, whale meat everywhere, dogs on all the decks. **Jan. 20, 1950**: The *Norsel* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 23, 1950**: The *Norsel* could go no farther due to the ice. **Feb. 1, 1950**: Walford flew 350 miles along the Antarctic Circle on a reconnaissance mission. While stalled in the ice for a week, and trying to find a place to land, the ship's personnel made ready their 3 U.S. military surplus M-29 Weasel tracked vehicles and other equipment. But there was time for fun, too. Aside from soccer matches, and hunting trips for seals and penguins, Rogstad became Antarctic drift ice champion over a rough and broken 2-km ski course, followed by Robin and Wilson. The Norwegians won a subsequent relay race, with the Swedes second and an Australian-Canadian team third. **Feb. 3, 1950**: They reached Cape Norvegia, but still couldn't land. Days and days of maneuvering and air reconnaissance followed. **Feb. 10, 1950**: Finally, Tudor found the spot at what was subsequently called the Quar Ice Shelf on the coast of Queen Maud Land, where the ship was unloaded of 450 tons of equipment in 8 days at Norsel Bay (now called Norsel Iceport). This was the first time a ship had ever broken through the ice off the Queen Maud Land coast. **Feb. 16, 1950**: Walford and Weston, and Tudor and Quar, made two separate exploration and photographic flights. The expedition's base, Maudheim, was built on the ice shelf. **Feb. 18, 1950**: Maudheim was ready, at least the first of two centrally-heated 24-foot-square huts was. It would later have a lab, a hydrogen plant (for balloons), and a shed for a drilling machine, all buildings connected by protected corridors. Electric lights everywhere. Several radio sets, no gramophone (by choice). Smoking was allowed, but not many of the expeditioners smoked. **Feb. 20, 1950**: The *Norsel*, with the RAF unit, left for Cape Town, just getting out in time before the ice closed in (she damaged her steering gear in the dynamite explosions), and leaving 15 men for the winter party, not 14 as originally intended. Nilsen, the cook, was sent home, sick, and was replaced by a crew member from the *Norsel*, John Snarby. In addition, Cpl. Quar was given permission by the RAF to stay, as it was thought his radio skills would come in useful. There were now 6 Norwegians, 5 Britons (as it were, given Roots, the Canadian), and 4 Swedes left alone on the ice — Giaever, Schytt, Robin, Roer, Quar, Snarby, Liljequist, Roots, Wilson, Swithinbank, Melleby, Schumacher, Reece, Ekström, Rogstad, the first time anyone had ever wintered-over in the very cold Queen Maud Land. **March 7, 1950**: The *Norsel* made it back to Cape Town. **March 25, 1950**: The 4 RAF lads made it back to Southampton on the *Warwick Castle*. During the 1950 winter the 15 men in Antarctica practiced dogsledge rides, they continually worked on the Weasels, and several puppies were born. Reece and Roots sledged 80 km SE toward the mountain ranges looking for a place to establish their secondary base. Radio operator Rogstad con-

structed a 15-meter ski-jump, Morse Hill, down by the landing place, and competitions were soon under way. The puppies took to following the competition, and two of them fell into crevasses. Dr. Wilson went down 150 feet to rescue them. Meanwhile, in Harstad, the *Norsel* was being overhauled ready to set out from Oslo to re-supply the expedition and also to make an air photogrammetric map of the coastline of Queen Maud Land between 15°E and 20°W. **Oct. 5, 1950**: A sledge party set out, under Schytt, with accompanying Weasels, heading SW. They got 300 km, laying depots en route, and returned after a 42-day trip in which they laid 138 cairns. **Nov. 15, 1950**: The *Norsel* sailed from Harstad. **Dec. 18, 1950**: Three sledging parties set out for the interior. The first consisted of Robin and Melleby; the second of Schytt, Wilson, and Swithinbank; and the third of Roer, Roots, and Reece. This left 7 men manning Maudheim. **Dec. 21, 1950**: The *Norsel* left Cape Town, heading south, with Professor Sverdrup aboard. **Dec. 29, 1950**: The *Norsel* got to 59°S. **Dec. 30, 1950**: In the early morning the *Norsel* hit the pack ice in 65°S. **Jan. 6, 1951**: Around 8 in the evening there was a knock at the only window at Maudheim not covered by snow, and a strange voice asked the 7 very isolated men inside, "Is anyone at home?" The new faces (aside from Sverdrup) included: John Ellis Jelbart, a 24-year-old Australian physicist here as assistant glaciologist; Brian Roberts of the Scott Polar Research Institute; Stig Hallgren and Curt Jonsson (Swedish film operators); Sigvard Kjellberg (photographer), Lt. R.R. Foster, RN., Bjarne Lorentzen (cook), and much additional equipment. The Swedish Air Force party of 5 who were to do the photo flights in the 2 new seaplanes was led by Capt. Reinhold von Essen, and included Kåre Friis-Baastad (leader of the mapping team; he had the most apt name in Antarctic history), and Anders Jacobsen. **Jan. 29, 1951**: One of the photo seaplanes crashed on landing. Friis-Baastad and Liljequist were unhurt, but it spelled finis to an unsuccessful mission — the weather was simply too bad for air photography. **Jan. 30, 1951**: The *Norsel* left, taking all but the wintering-over party, which consisted of Giaever, Hallgren, Jelbart, Ekström, Quar, Robin, Melleby, Schytt, Wilson, Reece, Swithinbank, Roer, Roots, and Lorentzen. **Feb. 23, 1951**: Around one o'clock in the morning, Ekström, Jelbart, and Quar died when their Weasel fell off the edge of the ice into Norsel Bay. Stig Hallgren managed to swim 200 meters to an ice floe, and survived unhurt. This loss necessitated the recall of Robin and Melleby in the middle of March. **April 4, 1951**: Schytt's sledging group arrived back. **Late May 1951**: Roer's group arrived back, after 5½ months, a record. **July 21, 1951**: Ove Wilson operated to remove Alan Reece's right eye after an accident. **Sept. 22, 1951**: Two sledge parties, comprising 5 men in all, left Maudheim. **Oct. 18, 1951**: The seismic party, under Robin, left with 2 snow tractors, 3 dog teams, and 4 men. Only 5 men remained at Maudheim. Meanwhile the *Norsel* was coming back again, still commanded by Capt. Jakobsen, and with a Saphir airplane on board. **Early Nov. 1951**: In the English Channel, Lt. Robert R. Higgins, RN, was hurt while on deck of the *Norsel*, and taken to Plymouth. **Nov. 27, 1951**: Schytt and Wilson returned from the interior. **Dec. 1, 1951**: The *Norsel* arrived in Cape Town. Higgins rejoined the expedition. **Dec. 5, 1951**: The *Norsel* left Cape Town. **Dec. 16, 1951**: The *Norsel* crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Dec. 22, 1951**: The *Norsel* arrived after a fight with the ice, during which dynamite had to be used. The Swedish flyers, under Capt. von Essen, were back again, a group that included photographers Helge Skappel and "Nisse" Nilsson, and a crewman named Jegestad. Aake Hellström also came, as did Lt. David Blair, RN. **Dec. 31, 1951**: Giaever had his 50th birthday. **Jan. 1952**: Roots and Reece got back from their sledging trip, about the time Melleby and Swithinbank's Weasel party got back. Meanwhile the *Norsel* mapped the coastline. **Jan. 15, 1952**: They left Antarctica. 50 (all but 4) of the dogs had had to be killed before they left Maudheim, as they were suffering from an epidemic disease. The last event there had been a ski jump competition, won by Thorleif Kristensen of the *Norsel*; 2nd place was a tie between Capt Jakobsen himself and Rogstad; 4th was Jegestad; then came Skappel, Melleby, Blair, Nilsson, von Essen, and Higgins. **Feb. 18, 1952**: Giaever and several other members of the expedition (Roer, Liljequist, Melleby, Rogstad, Schumacher, Wilson, Skappel, Hallgren, Roots, Reece, Swithinbank, Robin, and the journalist Halvdan Hydle) landed in Southampton, on the *Venus* from Tenerife. Much exploration of Queen Maud Land had been carried out from Maudheim and from a subsidiary base set up 185 miles inland. Land traverses and aerial photography covered an area of 138,000 square miles of Queen Maud Land, the territory claimed by Norway in 1939.

Norwegian South Pole Expedition. 2000-01. A two-man expedition, Rolf Bae and Eirik Sønneland. **Oct. 20, 2000**: They left Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land, where they had just wintered-over. They were on skis, each pulling a sledge. **Dec. 20, 2000**: They arrived at the Pole. **Feb. 5, 2001**: They arrived at Williams Field, McMurdo Station, rather than going back to Troll Station. They had traveled 3800 km unsupported. This was unprecedented. They stayed at Scott Base. **Feb. 13, 2001**: They were picked up by the *Akademik Shokalskiy* and shipped to NZ. **Feb. 24, 2001**: They arrived in NZ. **Feb. 28, 2001**: They flew out of Christchurch, going by way of Singapore, Frankfurt, and Oslo. **March 1, 2001:** They arrived back at Stavanger in triumph.

Norwegian Whaling Expedition 1930-31. An expedition for the Antarctic Whaling Company out of Tønsberg, led by Otto Borchgrevink in the *Antarctic* (the 2nd ship, at least, with that name). It mapped the coast of Antarctica between 51°30' E and 59°E. On Jan. 14, 1931 they discovered Aker Peaks.

Norwood Scarp. 68°50' S, 65°23' W. A well-defined escarpment, 17.5 km long in a N-S direction, and rising to 1525 m at its highest, it forms part of the E flank of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, on the W side of Earnshaw Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially on Aug. 14, 1947, by Fids from Base E. Roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and again in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for English mathematician Richard Norwood (1590-1675), navigation pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Nøst Island. 67°37' S, 62°41' E. About 300 m long, 3 km WSW of Evans Island, in the S part of Holme Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Nøstet (i.e., "the boat shed"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nøst Island in 1961.

Nostoc Flats. 78°03' S, 163°41' E. A small, flat, glacial outwash plain, the surface of which is covered with the algae Nostoc. The feature is located E of the S lobe of Joyce Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Nostoc Lake. 80°24' S, 30°05' W. An ice-covered meltwater lake, 1.5 km SW of Mount Provender, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped by BCTAE on Oct. 11, 1957, when the expedition's ski-equipped Otter landed on the lake, and named by them for the freshwater algae Nostoc found growing here. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Pico Notable *see* [2]**Noble Peak**

Caleta Noto *see* **Shirreff Cove**

Mount Notre-Dame de Lorette *see* **Mount Lorette**

Nottage Ridge. 77°27' S, 162°06' E. To the N of Mount Peleus, it separates Baumann Valley from Sanford Valley, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for George William "Billy" Nottage, topographic engineer, a member of the 1971-72 USGS field party that established a network of horizontal and vertical control in support of compilation of topographic maps at the scale of 1:50,000 of areas of the McMurdo Dry Valleys bounded by 77°15' S and 77°45' S and between 160°E and 164°E.

Nottarp Glacier. 82°37' S, 162°54' E. A small glacier flowing eastward into Lowery Glacier just S of Mount Damm, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Frankfurt glaciologist Klemens J. Nottarp (b. Oct. 1928. d. Sept. 22, 1999), who was a usarp on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1962-63 and 1965-66.

Cabo Notter *see* **Notter Point**

Notter Point. 63°40' S, 59°12' W. A rocky point, the E point of a broad peninsula projecting out to sea for about 21 km, 10 km NE of Mount Kjellman, it marks the SW entrance

point of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. Re-surveyed by ArgAE 1952-53, and named by them as Cabo Notter, for Sargento Mayor de Marina Tomás Nother (or Notter), Argentine naval officer who served with Almirante Brown during the war of independence against the Spanish, and who died on his schooner *Santísima Trinidad* during the battle of Arroyo de la China, on March 28, 1814. That name was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. However, it also appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Cabo Kjellman, confused with Cape Kjellman. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name Notter Point on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Novak. 77°17' S, 161°17' E. An elongated mountain, rising to about 1400 m, about 1.1 km S of Mount Leland, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Giles Novak, of the department of physics and astronomy, at Northwestern University, in Illinois, USARP astrophysicist at Pole Station for 11 summer seasons between 1992 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Novasio Ridge. 72°03' S, 168°22' E. A long, ice-covered ridge separating the lower portions of Freimanis Glacier and Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Richard A. Novasio (b. Sept. 3, 1929, Jackson, Wyo. d. Dec. 16, 2003, Baltimore), USN, radioman who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Otrog Novatorov. 80°43' S, 23°00' W. A spur on the E side of the nunatak the Russians call Gora Stahanova, in the E part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Nove Peak. 63°33' S, 58°34' W. An ice-covered peak, rising to over 1000 m, in the S part of Marescot Ridge, 1.07 km N of Crown Peak, 6.57 km NE of Corner Peak, 6.8 km S by E of Marescot Point, and 4.52 km WNW of Lardigo Peak, it surmounts the head of Malorad Glacier to the SW, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Roman town of Nove, in northern Bulgaria.

Novel Rock *see* **Nueva Rock**

Mount Noville. 86°27' S, 146°10' W. Rising to 2410 m, between Van Reeth Glacier and Robison Glacier, 6 km E of Mount Bowlin, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for G.O. Noville. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Noville, George Otto "Rex." b. April 24, 1890, Cleveland, O., son of hat manufacturer Otto J. Noville and his wife Neille Paul. A naval flying ace during World War I, in 1919 and 1920 he was an air mail pilot. As a USN lieutenant he was the engineer on the *America* during Byrd's historic flight from New York to Paris in 1927. In 1928, now a lieutenant commander, he was appointed technical director of Union Air Lines, and lived in NYC with his considerably older Virginian wife, Lilian. He was executive officer of ByrdAE 1933-35, Byrd's chief aide, and one of the shore party. He was in charge whenever Byrd wasn't there. From 1938 to 1942 he owned an aeronautical engineering consulting firm in Los Angeles, and, also in L.A., from 1942 to 1944 was general manager of Cargair. In 1944 he reorganized flight operations in South America for petroleum companies, and in 1946 became general manager of the Flying Tiger Line (Skyway Freight Corporation). In 1958 he moved to Chulavista, near Guadalajara, Mexico, and in Sept. 1962 married for the 5th time, to Ruth Reading. 4 months later, on Jan. 3, 1963, he shot himself at his home.

Noville Mountains *see* **Hudson Mountains**

Noville Peninsula. 71°56' S, 98°35' W. A high, ice-covered peninsula, about 50 km long, forming the E flank of Peale Inlet, between that inlet and Murphy Inlet to the W, on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 71°50' S, 98°46' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1952, for G.O. Noville. It has since been replotted.

Novocin Peak. 76°01' S, 69°33' W. Rising to about 1305 m, in the Bean Peaks, near the SE end of the group, in the Hauberg Mountains (it is, in fact, the most southerly peak in the Haubergs), in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Norbert W. Novocin (b. May 21, 1936), USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Novolazarevskaya Station. 70°46' S, 11°50' E. Known as "Novo," and named for Mikhail Lazarev, it was a Soviet (now Russian) scientific station opened 100 km inland, on the extreme SE tip of the Schirmacher Hills, near the Queen Mary Mountains, on the edge of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 80 km from the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land, on Jan. 18, 1961, by SovAE 1960-61 (the Sixth Soviet Antarctic Expedition). On April 30, 1961, Dr. L.I. Rogozov removed his own appendix. **1961 winter**: Vladislav Iosifovich Gerbovich (leader). The station comprised living quarters, a mess, power station, and service space, as well as space for scientific studies. **1962 winter**: Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Rogachev (leader). **1963 winter**: Vyacheslav Grigor'yevich Aver'yanov (leader). **1964 winter**: Nikolay Nikolayevich Yeremin (leader). **1965 winter**: Yuriy Aleksandrovich Kruchinin (leader). **1966 winter**: Viktor Federovich Zakharov (leader). **1967 winter**: Oleg Konstantinovich Sedov (leader). **1968 winter**: Vladimir Alaksandrovich Samushkin (leader). **1969 winter**: Gennadiy Nikolayevich Sergeyev (leader). **1970 winter**: Vladimir Alaksandrovich Samushkin (leader). **1971 winter**: Vladimir Alaksandrovich Spishkin (leader). **1972 winter**: Vladilen Vasil'yevich Izmaylov (leader). **1973 winter**: Yuriy Mikhaylovich Zusman (leader). **1974 winter**: Valeriy Fedorovich Dubovtsev (leader). **1975 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1976 winter**: Lev Ivanovich Yeskin (leader). **1977 winter**: Yuriy Alekseyevich Yevtod'yev (leader). **1978 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1979 winter**: Valeriy Dmitriyevich Klokov (leader). **1980 winter**: Igor' Antonovich Korzhenevskiy (leader). **1981 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Krylov (leader). **1982 winter**: Gennadiy Petrovich Khokhlov (leader). **1983 winter**: Igor' Mikhaylovich Simonov (leader). **1984 winter**: Vladimir Yevgen'yevich Shirshov (leader). **1984-85 summer**: The compacted snow runway was completed. **1985 winter**: Gennadiy Ivanovich Sergeyev (leader). **1986 winter**: Aleksandr Nikolayevich Shermet'yev (leader). **1987 winter**: Gennadiy Petrovich Khokhlov (leader). **1988 winter**: Vladimir Yevgen'yevich Shirshov (leader). **1989 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Uranov (leader). **1990 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1991 winter**: Vladimir Makarovich Loginov (leader). **1992 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Pugachev (leader). **1993 winter**: Valeriy Anatolevich Fedorov (leader). **1994 winter**: Nikolay Kuz'mich Dmitriyev (leader). **1995 winter**: Viktor Mikhaylovich Venderovich (leader). **1996 winter**: Viktor Alekseevich Smirnov (leader). **1997 winter**: Aleksandr Vlaimirovich Kondratyev (leader). **1998 winter**: Aleksandr Leonidovich Kochin (leader). **1999 winter**: Vladimir Sergeyevich Bolshakov (leader). **2000 winter**: Yevegeniy Nikolayevich Pugachev (leader). It was moved 80 km inland, on a lake in the extreme SE tip of the Schirmacher Oasis, and was rebuilt on rock, 102 m above sea level, and is now located 5 km from India's Maitri Station. It has 9 buildings, and several smaller storage buildings, and can accommodate 70 persons in summer and 30 in winter. The chief's house is known as "The White House." The station has an ice airfield, 15 km to the S, used between Dec. 1981 and 1991, mainly as an alternative to Molodezhnaya Station. In 1994-95 the old site was dismantled, and cleaned up, as per regulations.

Novosad Island. 70°42' S, 167°29' E. Small and ice-covered, it is one of the Lyall Islands, 6 km NNE of Cape Dayman, off the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Charles Louis Novosad, Jr. (b. Dec. 19, 1930, Bryan, NM. d. April 29, 2008, Albuquerque), medical officer at McMurdo Base in 1957. He was in the U.S. Navy for 12 years.

Cape Novosil'skiy. 68°37' S, 154°46' E. On the ice coast of Oates Land, just W of Slava Bay. Photographed aerially in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956, who named it Mys Novosil'skogo, for Pavel Novosil'skiy (see below), and plotted it in 68°48' S, 155°02' E. The Australians not only translated it, they replotted it.

Novosil'skiy, Pavel Mikhaylovich. Naval lieutenant on the *Mirnyy* during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1821-22. He was later a teacher at the Naval Cadet Corps.

Kupol Novosil'skogo. 65°50' S, 100°35' E. A dome in the N part of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, off Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians for Pavel Novosil'skiy (see above).

Mys Novosil'skogo *see* **Cape Novosil'skiy**

Kupol Novyj *see* **Novyj Island**

Novyj Island. 70°50' S, 2°50' W. Also called Eskimo Ysbult. The larger and southern of two similar ice-covered islands which mark the border of the Jelbart Ice Shelf and Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The summit of this island rises to about 250 m above the surrounding ice shelf. Partly delineated during NorAE 1956-60, and mapped by SovAE 1961. Named Kupol Novyj (i.e., "new dome") by the Russians in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Novyy Island in 1970, but have since amended that to Novyj Island, under the mistaken impression that that spelling is more accurate.

Novyy Island *see* **Novyj Island**

Mount Nowak. 61°57' S, 57°55' W. Rising to between 300 and 400 m above Bolinder Bluff, Venus Bay, on the N side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Henryk Nowak, chief radioman at Arctowski Station in 1980-81.

Nowell, Samuel. Skipper of the London sealer *Livonia*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons.

Nowland, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Noxon. 72°08' S, 100°06' W. In the Walker Mountains, at the head of Myers Glacier, on Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Sgt. (later 2nd Lt.) Winfred Charles Noxon (b. May 20, 1921, NY. d. Nov. 14, 1965), U.S. Marine Corps, VX-6 navigator on photographic flights over this area in Jan. 1960.

Noxon Cliff. 77°32' S, 163°05' E. A cliff, trending E-W, at the S end of Flint Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land, it encloses the N flank of the Commonwealth Glacier, where it rises from between 50 and 150 m above the glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for John Franklin Noxon III (b. July 7, 1928, Pittsfield, Mass. d. Jan. 1985; son of eminent, and rather notorious at one time, lawyer John Franklin Noxon, Jr.), of the NOAA's Aeronomy Laboratory, who pioneered the technique of visible spectroscopy for measurements of stratospheric trace gasses, particularly nitrogen dioxide. By 1975 he had begun making measurements of nitrogen dioxide column as a function of latitude, and was surprised to discover an abrupt decrease in the amounts in Arctic air as compared to values observed at lower latitudes. This unexpected phenomenon, with implications for later ozone depletion studies, became known as the Noxon Cliff. In 1978, Noxon sailed on the *Hero* from Ushuaia, and quickly confirmed that a "cliff" in nitrogen dioxide is also found in the Antarctic atmosphere. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Noyes, Joseph. b. Nov. 27, 1788, Westerly, RI, son of Col. Thomas Noyes and his wife Lydia Rogers. On March 30, 1814, in Stonington, Conn., he married Martha Champlin Thompson. He was 2nd mate on the *Seraph* during the Palmer-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1829-31. William Noyes was 1st mate, and Ben Pendleton was captain. In 1831 he sailed with William Noyes around the Horn to Valparaíso on a fishing expedition in the *Independence*, but was persuaded by his brother, Thomas, to give up the sea. He married, as his second wife, Prudence Corey. He died on July 6, 1854, in Caton, NY.

Noyes, William. b. Nov. 30, 1801, Stonington, Conn., son of Nathaniel Noyes and his wife Mary Saunders. 1st mate on the *Seraph*, in Antarctic waters in 1829-31. In 1831 he skippered the *Independence* around the Horn to Valparaíso, on a fishing expedition. He was 1st mate on the *Tampico*, in the South Atlantic, in 1834, and skipper of the *Betsey* on two sealing voyages in the Pacific, in 1838 and 1840. On Feb. 14, 1843, he married a relative, Clementina A. Noyes, and died on Dec. 29, 1872.

Sommet Nozal *see* **Nozal Hill**

Nozal, Jacques-Louis-Charles. b. Aug. 31, 1885, Paris, son of landscape painter Victor-Alexandre Nozal and his wife Jeanne Valentine Céline Bousquet. A painter himself, a great friend of the Grand Duchess Victoria, he was married to Julie, the daughter of the great enameler Paul Grandhomme, and a well-known wood engraver in her own right. He was a merchant marine officer when he was taken on as an able seaman on the *Pourquoi Pas?* for FrAE 1908-10, and was promoted to lieutenant during the expedition. After the voyage, he moved to Australia, became a ship's captain and a flyer, and was in Australia when his old comrade Rallier du Baty pulled into Melbourne on the *La Curieuse*. After Jean Loranchet left in mid-1914, to go back to France, Nozal took over as skipper of the *La Curieuse*. (Émile d'Anglade came aboard too, as cook). They were all in Hobart in August when they learned that war had broken out, and it was Nozal who financed the return of the entire crew, including himself, to Paris (d'Anglade didn't go back to France. He would go to the Antarctic on the *Aurora*). Nozal and du Baty left Sydney together on the *Niagara*, in Jan. 1915, and, via Vancouver, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Liverpool, London, and Le Havre, finally reported for duty in Paris, where they both joined up as army officers based at the maritime aviation center at Dunkirk. Du Baty named Anse Nozal after him, in the Kerguélens. Nozal died on Jan. 13, 1932, at Saint-Briac.

Nozal Hill. 65°11' S, 63°57' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 620 m (the British say about 800 m), 1.5 km N of Mount Shackleton, and midway between Régnard Peaks and Blanchard Ridge, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Nozal, for Jacques Nozal. It appears as such on the expedition's charts of 1912. It appears as Nozal Peaks on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Nozal Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Following FIDASE aerial photography in 1956-57, it was found by FIDS cartographers to be a hill, rather than a peak, and UK-APC redefined it as Nozal Hill on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Nozal Peak(s) *see* **Nozal Hill**

NOZE *see* **National Ozone Expedition**

The Nozzle. 79°55' S, 159°05' E. A relatively narrow defile E of Bastion Hill, at the N side of the lower Darwin Glacier, which flows through this gap, and causes the ice to bank up on the upstream side, in the vicinity of nearby Diamond Hill. Named descriptively by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

NSF *see* **National Science Foundation**

Mount Nubian. 78°15' S, 166°25' E. A sharp point of glossy and very black basalt, at the end of a ridge formed by a lava flow, 1.5 km SE of Mount Aurora, on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named descriptively (and in association with Black Island), by NZGSAE 1958-59, the Nubians being a very black race of people in Upper Egypt in the ancient days. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Nuclear power. **1955**: The idea was conceived to build a nuclear power plant in Antarctica. **Aug. 1960**: Authorization came from the U.S. Congress to construct Antarctica's first and (as it turned out) only nuclear power plant, at McMurdo Station. It was a Portable Medium Power Range plant, and was the 3rd in an AEC series (hence its name PM-3A), prefabricated at the Martin Marietta Corporation's plant in Baltimore. A pressurized-water reactor, it came in a series of 30-foot modules, and its function was to produce power and heat for the largest Antarctic base. **1961**: Capt. Herb Whitney supervised the site preparation for the plant, halfway up Observation Hill, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island, in the immediate vicinity of McMurdo. Julian P. Gudmondson, USN, blasted the foundation. **Dec. 12, 1961**: PM-3A arrived at McMurdo, and was duly set up on Observation Hill. **March 3, 1962**: PM-3A went critical. **July 10, 1962**: PM-3A started producing power for the station, generating an electrical output of 1800 kilowatts gross. It was operated by Navy men under the direction of the Martin Marietta Corporation. The 1962 wintering-over crew for PM-3A that first season were (all Navy, unless otherwise stated): Lt. Thomas J. Mitchell (officer in charge), Lt. Winfred C. Mathers (plant superintendent), Albert K. Black, Walter P. Brooks (Army), Dale R. Bruce, Roger M. Dubay, Dale L. Fergusen (Army), John B. Fleming, Raymond B. Gabbert, William E. Gaberlein, Stanley F. Kozikowski, Donald H. Lowe (Army), Paul R. Maschka (USAF), James M. McCann, Howard J. Miller, Huey W. Miller, Herbert W. "Herb"

Pollock, Sidney T. Spencer, Byron A. Stierer (USAF), and Donald O. Williams (Army). Bob D. Redman gave summer support. All nuclear wastes were returned to the USA for dumping, as per the rules of the Antarctic Treaty. **Oct. 1, 1962**: A plant at Byrd Station was canceled due to the cost and predicted inefficiency. **1963 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Ronald P. Cope. **May 27, 1964**: The Naval Nuclear Power Unit took over the running of PM-3A. Officer-in-charge for the winter was Lt. Charles E. Fegley III. **Nov. 21, 1964**: Replacement of the first core began. **Dec. 26, 1964**: The first core was replaced. **1965 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. Willard G. Shafer. **1966**: It finally became reliable. Officer-in-charge that winter was Lt. Thomas L. Boennighausen. The rest of the Nukes that winter were: Lt. (jg) J.W. King, John P. Fleming, J.E. Robertson, Jerry Schloredt (*see* **Schloredt Nunatak**), R.J. Whiteman, C.E. Reed, M.E. Ramsey, S. Brown, M.E. Adams, R.J. Moffatt, J.E. Ray, R.T. Plichta, H.L. Persell, G.V. O'Connor, E.H. Hoffmann, R.B. Hair, E.R. Funkhouser, J.W. Gannon, Dale L. Andrews, D.J. Perrotti, Robby J. Robson, Rex A. Hoover, Russ F. Anderson, and M.H. Bell. **1967 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. L.K. Donovan. **1968 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. A.D. Kohler, Jr. **1969 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. Jim Kurtz. **1970 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. Ralph R. Reynolds. **1971 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. Albert A. Arcuni. **Sept. 1972**: Although for 10 years it had run perfectly safely, and had produced 78 million kilowatt hours of electricity, and run at 78 percent availability, it had had fires, leakages, and shutdowns, but now big problems started to happen, and PM-3A was deactivated, but mainly because it was no longer economical. Officer-in-charge that winter was Lt. Cdr. L.R. Bohning. **Oct. 1973**: Decommissioning began. Officer-in-charge that winter was Lt. Cdr. Tom C. Crane. **1974 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. Tom C. Crane again. **1975 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. John V. Filson. **1976**: The plant was finally dismantled. Over 390,000 cubic feet (70 tons) of contaminated rock had to be shipped back to the Port Hueneme, Calif., for dumping. Officer-in-charge that winter was Lt. John V. Filson again. **1977 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. C.A. Johannesmeyer. **1978 winter**: Officer-in-charge was Lt. Cdr. C.A. Johannesmeyer again. **May 25, 1979**: The U.S. Department of Energy finally released the site as safe. Officer-in-charge that winter was Lt. M.E. Foster.

The *Nuestra Señora de la Visitación*. One of the fleet of 3 ships commanded by Gabriel de Castilla in southern waters in 1603.

The *Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes*. Gabriel de Castilla's flagship on his 1603 visit to southern waters.

Nuestra Señora de Luján Refugio. 64°08' S, 60°56' W. Argentine refuge hut on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, opened on April 29, 1979.

Roca Nueva *see* **New Rock, Nueva Rock**

Ensenada Nueva Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Seno Nueva Bedford *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Bahía Nueva Plymouth *see* **New Plymouth**

Nueva Rock. 67°44' S, 69°10' W. A submerged rock S of Cono Island, and W of Cox Reef, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Roughly surveyed by ArgAE 1956-57, and named by them as Roca Nueva (i.e., "new rock"). That is what the Argentines still call it. Recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1963. UK-APC accepted the somewhat translated name Novel Rock on Feb. 12, 1964, it appearing as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the name Nueva Rock later in 1964.

Cerro Nueve de Julio. 68°26' S, 66°42' W. A hill immediately to the E of Mount Lupa, between Romulus Glacier and Martin Glacier, 8 km E of the head of Rymill Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for the date of the Argentine declaration of independence (the equivalent to the USA's July 4).

Glaciar Nueve de Julio *see* **Nueve de Julio Glacier**

Nueve de Julio Glacier. 68°26' S, 66°52' W. A broad glacier flowing southwestward from Black Thumb and adjoining ridges, into the N part of Bertrand Ice Piedmont, at Rymill Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines in 1978, as Glaciar Nueve de Julio, to commemorate their Independence Day (July 9). US-ACAN accepted the name Nueve de Julio Glacier.

The *Nuevo Alcocero*. A 2850-ton, 100.62-meter Spanish Fisheries vessel, skippered by Manuel Ríos Caeiro, and with a 51-man crew, which, along with the *Pescapuerta IV*, took two expeditions to Antarctica in 1986-87, one to King George Island to scout out the new Rey Juan Carlos I Station. and the other an oceanographic expedition (*see* **Spain** for details).

Numbat Island. 67°34' S, 47°58' E. A small island, about 3 km ESE of Pinn Island, in the W part of Casey Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for the numbat, the Australian banded anteater. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nunakols. A nunakol is a nunatak rounded by glacial erosion, or, put another way, a rounded island of rock in a glacier.

Islotes Nunatak Chico. 64°39' S, 64°16' W. A group of small islands just to the SE of the Rosenthal Islands, W of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Nunataks. Isolated mountain peaks rising from the bedrock and poking through the surface of the ice. They usually occur near the edge of an ice sheet.

Punta Nunes *see* **Nuñez Point**

Pointe Núñez *see* **Núñez Point, Takaki Promontory**

Punta Núñez *see* **Nuñez Point**

Nuñez Point. 65°33' S, 64°15' W. A point forming the W extremity of Takaki Promontory, 5.5 km SW of Mount Waugh, between Beascochea Bay and Leroux Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Núñez, for Capitán de navío Guillermo Núñez of the Argentine Navy (he was, interestingly, aside from being director of armaments for the Argentine ministry of marine, technical director and one of the founding members of the Compañía Argetina de Pesca, a real conflict of interest, so to speak). US-ACAN accepted the name Nuñez Point in 1950 (one accent mark was quite enough). The Chileans call it Punta Núñez. The Argentines call it Punta Nunes, as the captain's name is also very definitely seen spelled as Nunes.

Nunn Island. 74°17' S, 117°00' W. An ice-covered island, 15 km long, within the Getz Ice Shelf, just S of Wright Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Rear Admiral Ira Hudson Nunn (b. March 16, 1901, Camden, Ark. d. Jan. 15, 1998, Falls Church, Va.), World War II naval hero and legal adviser to the Navy during IGY (1957-58).

Nupkins Island. 65°26' S, 65°41' W. An island, NW of Pickwick Island, and 5 km W of Sawyer Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 21, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It was named by ArgAE (probably 1963-64), as Isla Comodor de Quito, after the early Patagonian sealing schooner *Comodor de Quito* (not in actual Antarctic waters, however). It appears as such on a 1964 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Nupshamrane *see* **Nupshamrane Peaks**

Nupshamrane Peaks. 71°57' S, 3°20' W. Just E of the Klumpane Peaks, and N of Flårjuven Bluff, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Nupshamrane (i.e., "the high peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nupshamrane Peaks in 1966.

Nupskammen *see* **Nupskammen Ridge**

Nupskammen Ridge. 72°09' S, 2°19' E. A ridge of jagged, mostly snow- and ice-covered peaks (including Veslenupen Peak and Stornupen Peak), 13 km long, N of Von Essen Mountain, in the W part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulhimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Nupskammen (i.e., "the peak crest"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nupskammen Ridge in 1966.

Nupskåpa *see* **Nupskåpa Peak**

Nupskåpa Peak. 72°44' S, 0°16' E. An ice-

capped peak rising to 2450 m, just S of Reece Valley, in the southernmost part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Nupsskåpa (i.e., "the peak cloak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nupsskåpa Peak in 1966.

Nupsskåka *see* **Nupsskåka Valley**

Nupsskåka Valley. 71°58' S, 8°48' E. A small ice-filled valley on the SW side of Nupsskarvet Mountain, between that mountain and Hålisrimen Peak, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Nupsskåka (i.e., "the peak shaft"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nupsskåka Valley in 1967.

Nupsskarvet *see* **Nupsskarvet Mountain**

Nupsskarvet Mountain. 71°56' S, 8°52' E. A broad mountain at the N side of Hålisrimen Peak, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Nupsskarvet (i.e., "the peak mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nupsskarvet Mountain in 1967.

Nurket *see* **Nurket Rock**

Nurket Rock. 73°25' S, 3°06' W. A rock face (the Norwegians describe it as a small rock crag) just E of Mount Hallgren, in the northernmost part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Nurket (i.e., "the pygmy"). US-ACAN accepted the name Nurket Rock in 1966.

Nursery Glacier. 81°16' S, 160°30' E. A glacier, about 30 km long, flowing S along the W side of the Darley Hills, and then E, to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just S of Cape Parr, and about 24 km N of Beaumont Bay. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1959-60 because it was on this glacier that a litter of husky pups was born. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Nurume-ike. 69°13' S, 39°40' E. A small lake in the vicinity of Dokkene Coves, just NW of Hamna Bay, on the W side of the Langhovde Hills, along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (name means "lake warmed by insulation").

Nusbaum, Charles Earl. b. 1902, Logansport, Ind., son of laborer Henry Nusbaum and his wife Mary. He joined the U.S. Navy on May 8, 1920, in Norfolk, Va. He married Mary Florine Turner, and they lived in Portsmouth, Va. He served as a cook 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to chief cook and steward. In 1949 he was living in Beverly, Mass.

Mount Nussbaum *see* **Nussbaum Riegel**

Nussbaum Bar *see* **Nussbaum Riegel**

Nussbaum Riegel. 77°40' S, 162°46' E. Also called Mount Nussbaum, and Nussbaum Bar. It is a riegel, or rock bar, across Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land, and extends from the vicinity of Sollas Glacier toward Lake Chad. Charted and named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Isla Nusser *see* **Nusser Island**

Nusser Island. 65°43' S, 65°43' W. An island, about 2.5 km N of Laktionov Island, off Zubov Bay (on the E side of Renaud Island), in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by ArgAE 1956-57, it appears (unnamed) on their 1957 chart. That same season, 1956-57, it was photographed aerially by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Franz Nusser (1902-1987), Austrian-born German meteorologist specializing in sea ice studies, Arctic explorer, and professor of geography at the University of Hamburg. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Isla Nusser.

Cape Nutt. 66°38' S, 108°13' E. A mostly ice-covered cape, marked by several rock outcrops with further small outcrops to the NW, it forms the W side of the entrance to Vincennes Bay. It correlates closely with the E end of what Wilkes called Knox's High Land. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Cdr. David Clark Nutt (b. June 21, 1919, Cleveland. d. Jan. 10, 2008, Hanover, NH), USNR, Dartmouth College Museum marine biologist on OpW 1947-48. He had spent years in the Arctic. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Nutt Bluff. 82°34' S, 51°45' W. A rock bluff rising to about 1315 m, SE of Alley Spur, on the Dufek Massif, at the very N of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by Art Ford, USGS leader of the geological field party in the Dufek Massif, 1976-77, for Constance Jane Nutt (b. 1950), Stanford geologist who was in Ford's party. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979. *See also* **Gora Polynova**.

Ny Rock *see* **New Rock**

Nybraaten, Emil Hansen. b. 1892, Norway. Whaling laborer in the South Shetlands, who died of heart failure on April 3, 1892, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. This is an unlikely name. The most likely candidate is Emil Hansen, born in 1892 in Myrbraaten, in Botne, Norway, son of laborer Hans Johansen. The classic case of appending a birthplace erroneously to a Norwegian whaler's name is Anton Olsen Ula (*see under* **O**).

Nye, Daniel Butler, Jr. b. Oct. 2, 1815, Sagamore, Mass., son of Daniel B. Nye and his wife Experience Freeman Swift. He became a whaler in 1837, and on May 20, 1850, in Sandwich, Mass., he married Philena D. Nye (sic). He was skipper of the New Bedford bark *Fanny*, in South Shetlands waters for the 1852-53, season, with the *Congress* (at least part of the way). He was skipper of the *Eugenia* in 1871, when that vessel was abandoned and lost. He left the sea after that, and went into farming, with his wife. He died on Aug. 25, 1892.

Nye Glacier. 67°26' S, 67°29' W. On Arrowsmith Peninsula, it flows SW into Whistling Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed near its mouth by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Frederick Nye (b. 1923), British physicist and glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nye Islands. 66°10' S, 110°25' E. Two small islands, between Midgely Island and Pidgeon Island, in the Windmill Islands. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48, and, although seen quite clearly on the photos, they were not transposed onto the charts therefrom. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Harvey M. Nye, meteorological electronics technician at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Nye Mountains. 68°10' S, 49°00' E. A group of mountains, about 50 km long, and between 16 and 24 km wide, trending eastward from the head of Rayner Glacier, and S of Thyer Glacier, overlooking Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered aerially by Doug Leckie (*see* **Leckie Range**) during an ANARE Beaver flight in Oct. 1956. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Percival Bartlett "P.B." Nye (1893-1985), government geologist for Tasmania, 1920-33; director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources in Australia, 1951-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Nygaard, H. b. Norway. Skipper of the *Fleurus*, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Cabo Nygren *see* **Nygren Point**

Cap Nygren *see* **Nygren Point**

Cape Nygren *see* **Nygren Point**

Kap Nygren *see* **Nygren Point**

Punta Nygren *see* **Nygren Point**

Mount Nygren. 65°09' S, 63°48' W. An outstanding pointed mountain, bearing the aspect of a stark rock nunatak of pyramidal shape, rising sharply to about 1000 m near the middle of Hotine Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and again by VX-6 in 1969. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral Harley D. Nygren (b. Dec. 12, 1924, Seattle), director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, 1971-81. He had been the U.S. observer attached to BAS in 1962-63, when he conducted oceanographic research in the *Shackleton*, the *John Biscoe*, and the *Kista Dan*.

In 1970 he was part of the U.S. team inspecting foreign Antarctic bases. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 8, 1977, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Nygren Point. 64°23' S, 58°13' W. A rocky point, 6 km SE of Cape Broms, it forms the W entrance point of Carlsson Bay, on the SW side of James Ross Island. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly mapped in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Nygren, for Gottfried Leonard Nygren (b. 1849), Swedish chemist who contributed to the expedition. It appears as Cape Nygren on the English language translations of Nordenskjöld's maps, and as such on a British chart of 1921. Similarly, it has been appearing as Cabo Nygren from Nordenskjöld's day, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazeteer of 1970. On one of Charcot's 1912 maps it is seen as Cap Nygren. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1952. US-ACAN redefined it as Nygren Point in 1956, and it appears as such on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. UK-APC accepted this new name on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Nygren, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Nyheia *see* **Shinnan Rocks**

Nylen Glacier. 77°41' S, 161°29' E. A narrow glacier between Schlatter Glacier and Fountain Glacier, it flows S into Pearse Valley, in the Asgard Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Thomas H. Nylen, USAP geologist from Portland State University, in Oregon, who studied glaciers in the area of the Taylor Valley, 1999-2003. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Nylund, Walfred Andrew. Known as "Swede." b. Nov. 2, 1909, Tilden, Mich., son of farmer Andrew Nylund and his wife Amanda Karlsson, both Swedish immigrants from Finland (sic). He joined the U.S. Navy, was based at the Naval Station in San Diego, and was radioman 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to chief radioman. After World War II, he married a Finnish immigrant, Svea Ingegerd Ekfors-Wiklund. He retired as a lieutenant commander, and died on March 4, 1995, in San Diego.

Nyrevatnet *see* **Krok Lake**

Nyvla. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. One of the 5 nunataks that comprise the feature the Norwegians collectively call Horna, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the crippled horn."

NZ *see* **New Zealand**

NZ-APC *see* **New Zealand Antarctic Place-Names Committee**

NZARP *see* **New Zealand Antarctic Research Program**

NZGSAE *see* **New Zealand Geological Survey Antarctic Expedition**

Ostrov O. Kocebu. 73°45' S, 73°23' W. An island off the English Coast, on the W side of Palmer Land. Named by the Russians for Otto Kocebu (Otto von Kotzebue) (1787-1846), German-Russian Arctic navigator.

Mount O. Wisting *see* **Mount Wisting**

Cape Oakeley. 71°01' S, 167°54' E. A dark, bold headland on the NE side of Quam Heights, and forming the SE side of the entrance to Smith Inlet, on the W side of Robertson Bay, on the Oates Coast of northern Victoria Land. Named in 1841 by Ross for Henry Oakeley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Oakeley, Henry. Baptized on Dec. 29, 1816, at Oakeley, Bishops Castle, Lydham, Shropshire, son of Sir Herbert Oakeley, rector and patron of Lydham, and his wife Catherine Bolland. He was mate on the *Edinburgh*, from 1837 to 1839, then 2nd mate on the *Erebus* during RossAE 1839-43. On June 1, 1847 he married in Steyning, Sussex, to a Limerick girl, Emily Letitia Trelawney. He rose through the ranks to commander, retiring to Oakeley House, in his home town, where he owned considerable land. His wife died on June 16, 1871, and he died on March 12, 1877, in Clun, Shropshire.

Cape Oakley *see* **Cape Oakeley**

Oakley Glacier. 73°42' S, 166°08' E. Descends E from Mount Casey in the Mountaineer Range, to merge with the floating tongue from Icebreaker Glacier, at Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. Donald C. "Don" Oakley, USN, Protestant chaplain at McMurdo Station for the winter of 1967.

Oamaru Peak. 77°28' S, 167°54' E. A peak rising to about 1000 m, 1.5 km N of Caldwell Peak, and 3 km N of Mount Terra Nova, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC in 2000, after Oamaru, the port in Otago, NZ, which was the first port BAE 1910-13 visited after the death of Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name on June 19, 2000.

Oases. Russian name for deglaciated, ice-free coastal areas, unfrozen lakes, and sometimes huge areas of snow-free ground. The minimum area for an oasis is 10 sq km. Antarctica once had a mild climate, with forests and flowers, and the oases remain as a legacy. No one knows why. *See* **Bunger Hills, Langhovde Hills, Schirmacher Oasis, Thala Hills, Vestfold Hills,** and **Dry valleys**.

Oasis Station *see* **Oazis Station**

Oates, Lawrence Edward Grace "Titus." Birdie Bowers called him "Farmer Hayseed," but he was a very gallant gentleman. b. March 17, 1880, Putney, Surrey (now part of London), son of wealthy Yorkshire parents William Edward Oates and his wife Caroline Annie Buckton, and a nephew of African explorer Frank Oates. After Eton, he joined the 3rd West Yorkshire Regiment, and in 1900 was commissioned in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, being wounded in the leg while a subaltern in the South African War in March 1901. With a donation of £1000 Captain Oates bought his way into BAE 1910-13, as pony-minder. "The climate is very healthy, although inclined to be cold," he advised his mother in a letter he wrote just before setting out. Scott picked him for the fateful Polar journey of 1911-12. One of the first 10 men ever to reach the South Pole, he suffered on the dismal return journey with severe frostbite and scurvy, and, rather than be any more of a liability to the others than he already was, he left the tent on his 32nd birthday, blizzard raging outside in unspeakably low temperatures, and accompanied only by his last witticism, "I am just going outside and may be some time." "The Soldier" was never seen again. In 2002 a book came out by Michael Smith, called *I Am Just Going Outside*, published by Spellman, which claims that in 1900, when he was 20, Oates, who never married, fathered a daughter by a 12-year old girl named Etta L. McKendrick.

Oates, Thomas Herbert Beveridge "Tom." b. 1910, South Africa, son of John Valentine Oates and his wife Nellie Beveridge (who had previously been married to Capt. Thomas Tillock Hunter). The family returned to England in 1921. He was on the *Garthpool* when she went down on Nov. 11, 1929, at Cape Verde. He was extra 3rd officer on the *Discovery II*, 1933-34, and on Aug. 1, 1935 became probationary sub lieutenant, RNVR, and was appointed 3rd officer on the same vessel, 1935-37. On June 6, he was transferred to the *Drake*, but then became 2nd officer on the *William Scoresby*, in Antarctic waters in 1937-38. His seniority as a sub lieutenant was from July 4, 1938. On May 11, 1939, he was transferred to the *Cumberland*, and just before war broke out he was going to be transferred to the *Osprey* on Sept. 4, 1939, for a course, but in late August was transferred to the *Boyne* instead. He died on Dec. 8, 1941, while serving on the *Condor*.

Oates Bank. 70°15' S, 165°15' E. A sea bank off the Oates Coast. The name was proposed by Steven C. Cande, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, in association with the Oates Coast (or Oates Land, as it is known outside the USA). US-ACAN approved the name in Sept. 1997. However, by 2004 it was apparent that this feature does not exist.

Oates Canyon. 69°00' S, 164 30 E. An undersea canyon on the continental rise E of Iselin Bank, off the Oates Coast. Named by the British in 1988, in association with the coast, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1988.

Oates Coast *see* **Oates Land**

Oates Land. The Americans prefer to call it Oates Coast, plot it with a center of 69°30' S, 159°00' E, and define it as the coastal part of northern Victoria Land between Cape Hudson and Cape Williams, or between Rennick Glacier and the Cook Ice Shelf. The E portion of the coast was discovered by Harry Pennell in the *Terra Nova* on Feb. 22, 1911, and named for Captain Oates. The W portion of the coast, in the vicinity of Mawson Peninsula, was first delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and was subsequently photographed aerially or explored on the ground by SovAE 1958, by ANARE in 1959, 1961, and 1962, by the USN between 1960 and 1962, and by USGS in 1962-63, and 1963-64. The Australians, for example, when defining Oates Land, give it a center of

72°00' S, 159°30' E, and define it as that sector of Antarctica between 155°E and 165°W. What the Americans call the Oates Coast, the Australians call the coast of Oates Land. Really Oates Land and Oates Coast are two different concepts, but to some extent the namings are synonymous. US-ACAN accepted the name Oates Coast in 1947.

Oates Piedmont Glacier. 76°25' S, 162°35' E. An extensive lowland ice sheet E of the Kirkwood Range, it occupies the whole of the coastal platform between Fry Glacier and Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed in Nov. 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for Captain Oates. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Oazis Station. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. Also seen as Oasis Station. Soviet IGY station opened in the Bunger Hills in Oct. 1956. It was established entirely by air that month, and its first leader, from Oct. 1956, was Per Dmitriyevich Tselishchev. **Oct. 15, 1956**: Meteorological and geophysical obervations were begun. **1957 winter**: Grigoriy Ivanovich Paschenko (leader). **1958 winter**: Boris Ivanovich Imerekov (leader). **Jan. 23, 1959**: The USSR transferred it to Poland, and it became Dobrowolski Station (q.v.).

The *Ob'*. A 12,600-ton diesel-electric Soviet icebreaker, research and transport ship, named for the great Russian river. One of the major Antarctic cutters, she was down south almost every year from 1955 to 1976, as flagship supporting SovAE 1955-57 (Captain Ivan Aleksandrovich Man), SovAE 1956-58 (Capt. Man), SovAE 1957-59 (Capt. Man), SovAE 1958-60 (Capt. Aleksandr Iosifovich Dubinin), SovAE 1959-61 (Captain Dubinin), SovAE 1960-62 (Capt. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Sviridov), SovAE 1961-63 (Capt. Sviridov), SovAE 1962-64 (Capt. Oleg Ivanovich Vodenko), SovAE 1963-65 (Capt. Sviridov), SovAE 1964-66 (Capt. Sviridov), SovAE 1965-67 (Capt. Eduard Iosifovich Kupri), SovAE 1966-68 (Capt. Kupri), SovAE 1967-69 (Capt. Kupri), SovAE 1968-70 (Capt. Kupri), SovAE 1969-71 (Capt. Kupri), SovAE 1970-72 (Capt. Kupri), SovAE 1971-73 (Capt. Sergey Ivanovich Volkov), SovAE 1972-74 (Capt. Volkov; on May 22, 1973 the *Ob'* was caught in the pack-ice off George V Land, for 90 days), and SovAE 1974-76 (Capt. Volkov).

Prohod Ob' *see* **Ob' Passage**

Zaliv Ob' *see* **Ob' Bay**

Ob' Bay. 70°35' S, 163°22' E. Between Lunik Point to the W and Cape Williams to the E, or between Yule Bay and Rennick Bay, in northern Victoria Land. The Lillie Glacier Tongue occupies the E part of the bay. Charted by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Zaliv Ob', for the *Ob'*. US-ACAN accepted the name Ob' Bay in 1964.

Ob' Canyon. 63°12' S, 93°47' E. A submarine canyon in the Davis Sea. Named by international agreement, for the *Ob'*. *See also* **Lena Canyon**.

Ob' Passage. 66°32' S, 93°01' E. A marine passage, 0.75 km wide, between Khmara Island and Mabus Point, S of the Haswell Islands, not far from Mirnyy Station, on the coast of East Antarctica. First observed by AAE 1911-14, and mapped by SovAE 1956. Named by the Russians as Prohod Ob', for the *Ob'*. US-ACAN accepted the name Ob' Passage in 1961. Sometimes the name is spelled without the apostrophe.

The *Obdorsk*. Russian fishing trawler, which visited Signy Island Station in 1964-65 and 1966-67 (*see also* **The *Gnevnyy***).

Nunataki Obduvaemye. 71°15' S, 64°42' E. A group of nunataks, close to Mount Lugg, S of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Obelisco *see* **Rum Cove**

Cabo Obelisco *see* **Cape Obelisk**

Cerro Obelisco. 64°07' S, 58°22' W. An obelisk-type pillar, 3 km inland from Cape Obelisk (which marks the N side of the entrance to Röhss Bay), and visible from the NW and S, on the W side of James Ross Island, S of the extreme NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines (it means "obelisk hill").

The Obelisk. 71°48' S, 70°24' W. A prominent pillar, rising to 750 m above sea level (the British say 985 m, which is probably the correct figure), in the central part of the Staccato Peaks (in fact, it is the highest of those peaks), 29 km WNW of Mimas Peak, in the S part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped in 1936-37 by W.L.G. Joerg from these photos. RARE 1947-48 photographed them aerially, but in more detail, and in 1959-60, Searle of FIDS mapped this feature from those photos, plotting it in 71°50' S, 70°33' W. Named descriptively by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been re-plotted from Jan. 1973 U.S. Landsat images.

Cabo Obelisk *see* **Cape Obelisk**

Cape Obelisk. 64°08' S, 58°27' W. Marks the N side of the entrance to Röhss Bay, on the W side of James Ross Island, S of the extreme NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and mapped in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Obeliskudden, in association with an obelisk-type pillar 3 km inland from the headland, which is visible from the NW and S (*see* **Cerro Obelisco**). It is seen as Pointe Obélisque, on Charcot's expedition maps from FrAE 1908-10, and appears on a 1937 British chart, as Cape Obelisk, but plotted in 64°07' S, 58°13' W. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, it appears on a 1949 British chart, but plotted in 64°08' S, 58°22' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo Obelisco, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Obelisk. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Obelisk in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The coordinates were corrected by the time it appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was resurveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954, and again in 1960-61. Cabo Obelisco was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Obelisk *see* **Obelisk Mountain**

Nunatak Obelisk. 71°20' S, 65°00' E. An isolated nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named descriptively by the Russians.

Obelisk Col. 64°07' S, 58°24' W. A col running in a N-S direction, at an elevation of 150 m above sea level, on the E side of Cape Obelisk, between Rum Cove and Röhss Bay, on the W side of James Ross Island, S of the extreme NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, in association with the cape. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Obelisk Mountain. 77°37' S, 161°37' E. Rising to 2200 m between Catspaw Glacier and Mount Odin, near Wright Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively in Feb. 1911, by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The Russians call it Mount Obelisk.

Obeliskudden *see* **Cape Obelisk**

Pointe Obélisque *see* **Cape Obelisk**

Obelya Glacier. 78°37' S, 84°23' W. A glacier, 7.5 km long and 2.5 km wide, S of Remington Glacier, it flows southeastward along the SW side of Johnson Spur, and E of Mount Benson, to join Thomas Glacier, on the E side of the southern Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Americans. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Obelya, in western Bulgaria (it now forms part of the city of Sofia).

Oberek Cliff. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. A sheer cliff of Chopin Ridge, in Polonez Cove, between Lions Rump and Low Head, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after a Polish folk dance.

Obernibessov, Nikolay. Lieutenant on the *Mirnyy*, during von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition.

Ober-See *see* **Lake Ober-See**

Lake Ober-See. 71°17' S, 13°39' E. A meltwater lake between Sjøneset Spur and Mount Seekopf, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Ober-See (i.e., "upper lake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lake Ober-See in 1970. The Norwegians call it Övresjöen (which means the same thing). The name is also seen as Obersee.

Oberon Peak. 71°23' S, 69°18' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to 1250 m (the British say about 1170 m), at the head of Uranus Glacier, 13 km NNW of Titania Peak, in the E central part of Alexander Island. First mapped in 1959 by Searle of the FIDS, from air photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He mapped it in 71°24' S, 69°32' W. UK-APC named it on March 2, 1961, in association with Uranus Glacier (Oberon is a satellite of the planet Uranus). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Obersee *see* **Lake Ober-See**

Oberst Glacier. 72°03' S, 27°04' E. Flows from the W side of Balchen Mountain, in the

Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped in 1957 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Oberstbreen, in association with Balchen Mountain. Bernt Balchen had reached the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War I (Oberstbreen means "colonel glacier" in Norwegian). US-ACAN accepted the name Oberst Glacier in 1966.

Oberstbreen *see* **Oberst Glacier**

Obidim Peak. 63°42' S, 58°19' W. A rocky peak rising to 706 m in Erul Heights, 2 km NW of Panhard Nunatak, 1.25 km ESE of Coburg Peak, and 3.04 km SSW of Chochoveni Nunatak, it surmounts Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the NE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Obidim, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Obiglio. 74°27' S, 131°50' W. A moderate rock summit, actually a volcano, rising to 510 m, in the W central part of Grant Island, along the edge of the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by personnel on the *Glacier*, on Feb. 4, 1962. Capt. Edwin A. MacDonald suggested the name, to honor Lt. Guillermo Martín Obiglio, Argentine naval officer on the *Glacier*. In 1955 Obiglio, then a lieutenant, had been skipper of the *Seaver*, and in 1966 would be skipper of the *Granville*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Gora Oblachnaja *see* **Oblachnaya Nunatak**

Oblachnaya Nunatak. 67°41' S, 51°16' E. About 12 km SE of the Perov Nunataks, at the E edge of the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land. SovAE 1961-62 investigated the geology of this nunatak, and they named it Gora Oblachnaja (i.e., "cloudy mountain") in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name Oblachnaya Nunataki n 1971.

Cabo Obligado. 65°51' S, 64°42' W. A cape at Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Península Obligado *see* **Península Felipe Solo**

Nunataki Oblomki. 70°35' S, 72°04' E. A group of nunataks on Gillock Island, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Oblong Lake. 68°41' S, 78°14' E. A rectangular, highly saline lake in a shallow depression about 1 km SE of Leb'ed Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. The lake was one of several investigated by ANARE biologists wintering-over at Davis Station in 1974. They named it descriptively.

Oborishte Ridge. 62°32' S, 59°45' W. A rocky ridge, 340 m above sea level, in the SW extremity of the Breznik Heights, and extending 1.6 km along the SE coast of Yankee Harbor, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the historic site of Oborishte, in central Bulgaria.

Obrecht Pyramid. 68°09' S, 65°32' W. A pyramidal peak, rising to about 600 m, on the N shore of Joerg Peninsula, and on the S side of Trail Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, 15 km directly S of Cape Freeman, on the E side of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E, between 1946 and 1948. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Punta Alberto Obrecht, plotted it in 68°09' S, 65°28' W, and it first appears on the 1947 chart of that expedition. It was the name accepted by the Chilean 1974 gazetteer. Alberto Obrecht (1859-1924) was the French former director of the Observatorio Astronómico de Chile, and a member of the Subcomisión de Estaciones Magnéticas y Meteorológicas of 1906. BAS personnel from Base E did geological work here between 1963 and 1965. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC named it Obrecht Pyramid, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears on a 1959 Argentine map as Punta Perito Moreno (*see* **Point Moreno**).

O'Brian *see* **O'Brien**

Isla O'Brien *see* **O'Brien Island**

O'Brien, Bryan R. b. Wellington, NZ. He was a radio singer and entertainer who, with only 2 days notice, went on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, for the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. As soon as he got back from his part in the expedition, he began lecturing in NZ and Australia, on stage and radio, and kept it up for years. During World War II he lectured occasionally with Neville Pepper, and formed the Bryan O'Brien Story Hour Club, touring Wellington to entertain children.

O'Brien, Esmonde Martin. Known as "Obie" b. March 31, 1891, NYC, son of telegraph operator Patrick O'Brien, who worked at the Fire Department. After fighting in World War I (quartermaster 1st class, U.S. Navy), he was marine engineer on the fireboat *New Yorker*, in NYC, when he was picked to be chief engineer on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, partly because he was a boiler expert. He left Antarctica for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929. On his return to NY, he got his old job back, at $2600 a year. He died on Nov. 27, 1966, in NYC.

O'Brien, Jerry. Born Bernard Gerald O'Brien, on Feb. 27, 1920, in Raymond, Wash., last child of Canadian immigrant parents, lumberman Christopher Patrick "Chris" O'Brien and his wife Anna T. Lawler. His mother died in 1929, and at 18 Jerry joined the Merchant Navy in Seattle. He was a seaman on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. He died on Sept. 17, 2009, in Raymond.

O'Brien, John Sherman "Jack." b. Aug. 18, 1897, Duluth, Minn., but grew up in Minneapolis. After the University of Minnesota (civil engineering), he was a member of the National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916, then in the air service of the A.E.F. during World War I, making sergeant first class. He played semi-professional football, and was assistant engineer and shift inspector on the Holland Tunnel, in NYC, until he got the bends. Then he was picked for ByrdAE 1928-30, acting as fireman, coal pusher, and other menial jobs on the way down on the *Eleanor Bolling*. He was surveyor on the Southern Geological Party led by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929. O'Brien's drinking, and his refusal to stop it, posed a threat of mutiny for Byrd. After he got back to the States, O'Brien began writing, starting with *By Dog Sled for Byrd*, but by the fall of 1932 had fallen on hard times, and had to hock his 1931 Medal. By March 1933, despite the publication that year of his children's adventure novel *Silver Chief: Dog of the North*, the first in a series featuring Jim Thorne and the husky of the title, he was in desperate straits, living on park benches, and contemplating suicide. Things picked up a bit when his story became known on the radio, and he wrote some more novels. On Oct. 34, 1934, he was the guest of honor at Nellie Stone's cocktail party at the Algonquin, in NYC, and immediately afterwards left for northern Canada on an anthropological expedition. In 1935 he wrote Dave Irwin's remarkable (and true) Arctic adventure, first as a serial for the New York *Times*, and then as an "as-told-to" book. By the summer of 1938 he was very ill, and his friends were giving him blood transfusions. He died in NYC, on Dec. 6, 1938, in his East 49th Street apartment. New Jack O'Brien novels continued to be published after his death.

O'Brien, William H. b. 1890, Boston. 1st mate on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

O'Brien Bay. 66°18' S, 110°32' E. A large bay between Bailey Peninsula and Mitchell Peninsula, in the area of the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Delineated from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Clement E. O'Brien, USN, radio communications officer on OpW. He had been a submariner during World War II. ANCA accepted the name. The Russians call it Bukhta Lagernaja.

O'Brien Island. 61°30' S, 55°58' W. A small rocky island rising to an elevation of 540 m above sea level, 3 km SW of Aspland Island, SW of Eadie Island, and S of Elephant Island, it is one of the so-called Elephant Island group (i.e., the easterly group of the South Shetlands known by the Chileans as Islas Piloto Pardo). Roughly charted by Bransfield in Feb.-March 1820, and grouped together with (what were later named) Aspland Island and Eadie Island, and named by Bransfield as O'Brien's Islands. In 1821 von Bellingshausen charted the three islands, and called them Ostrova Tri Brata (i.e., "three brothers islands"), but also in 1821 Powell gave the individual names of Aspland's Island and O'Brien's Island to two of the three, leaving the third one unnamed. Occasionally one would see O'Brian's Island (sic) for this one. It appears as O'Brien Island on a British chart of 1839. The island was further charted by the German Atlantic Expedition (on the *Meteor*) in 1926. It appears as O'Brien Island on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1939 (reflecting their survey of Feb. 1937), and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8,

1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was being called Isla O'Brien by the Argentines as far back as 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

O'Brien Islet *see* **Pidgeon Island**

O'Brien Peak. 85°28' S, 156°42' W. Rising to 670 m (the New Zealanders say 840 m), 5 km W of the N extremity of the Medina Peaks, on the E side of the terminus of Amundsen Glacier, between that glacier and Scott Glacier, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Larry Gould's party of Dec. 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Jack O'Brien. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

O'Brien's Islands *see* **Aspland Island, O'Brien Island**

Obrivistyj Island. 66°18' S, 101°02' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Obryvistyj. They plotted it in 68°08' S, 101°01' E. The Australians, who plotted it in 66°18' S, 101°02' E, call it Obrivistyj Island.

Mount Obruchev. 68°54' S, 154°12' E. A flat-topped rock massif 24 km ESE of Scar Bluffs, near the base of Mawson Peninsula, in George V Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Visited and mapped by an airborne geological party from the *Ob',* during SovAE 1958, and named by them as Gora Obrucheva, for geologist Vladimir A. Obruchev (1863-1956). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Obruchev in 1967, and ANCA followed suit.

Obruchev Hills. 66°35' S, 99°46' E. A group of rounded hills on the coast between Denman Glacier and Scott Glacier, or between Jones Ridge and Cape Hoadley, on the coast of Queen Mary Land, in East Antarctica. Plotted as a great rock face by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. They were later redefined and plotted in more detail from aerial photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and by SovAE 1956. Named by the Russians as Holmy Obrucheva, for Vladimir Obruchev (*see* **Mount Obruchev**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Obruchev Hills in 1967, and ANCA has followed suit.

Gora Obrucheva *see* **Mount Obruchev**

Holmy Obrucheva *see* **Obruchev Hills**

Lednik Obrucheva. 66°32' S, 99°40' E. A glacier, NE of Robinson Bay, and NW of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians, for geologist Vladimir Obruchev (*see* **Mount Obruchev**).

Oazis Obrucheva. 66°33' S, 99°47' E. An oasis in the N part of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians in association with the hills.

Ostrov Obryvistyj *see* **Obrivistyj Island**

Observador Walter Soto Refugio. 76°40' S, 29°40' W. Argentine refuge hut opened by the Navy on Jan. 6, 1964, 110 km from General Belgrano Station. Usually called Soto Refugio, or just Soto.

Observasjonsberget *see* **Tensoku Rock**

Observation Bluff. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. Rising to 110 m, it is the E summit of the ice-free ridge which forms the N side of Paal Harbor, SE of Signy Island Station, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and so named by them because it was from here that they made daily observations of the sea ice. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Observation Hill. 77°51' S, 166°40' E. A conical hill, rising to 230 m (the New Zealanders say 220 m), 0.8 km E of, and above, McMurdo Station, and 0.8 km N of (and surmounting) Cape Armitage, it stands in the shadow of Mount Erebus, at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and descriptively named by Scott in February of that year, it was used to observe the comings and goings of sledge parties during the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. Called Ob Hill, for short, halfway up it was the nuclear plant (from the 1960s, that is), and at the top is the Polar Party Cross, erected in Jan. 1913, to honor Scott's last party. On April 1, 1956, 17 adventurers from McMurdo climbed it before breakfast (Easter Sunday).

Observation Island. 67°01' S, 50°24' E. A small irregular island just to the W of the mouth of Beaver Glacier, in the E part of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Visited in 1956 by Peter Crohn's ANARE party, and so named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, because the island was used as a magnetic and astronomical observation station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Observatorieheia *see* **Temmondai Rock**

Isla Observatorio *see* **Gamma Island**

Observatory Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W. A small creek near the geophysical observatory (hence the name given by the Poles in 1980) at Arctowski Station, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Observatory Island *see* **Gamma Island**

Collado de los Obsidianas *see under* **D**

Obzor Hill. 63°16' S, 57°06' W. Rising to 490 m, 2.46 km WSW of Cape Dubouzet, 1.18 km N of Mount Bransfield, and 1.87 km NW of Vishegrad Knoll, at the NE tip of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the British and Germans in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Obzor, in eastern Bulgaria.

Skaly Obzornye. 67°45' S, 46°27' E. A group of rocks, SE of Hays Glacier, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Península Oca Balda *see* **Península Cubillos**

The *O'Cain*. A 280-ton, 93-foot Boston sealing ship, built on the North River, at Scituate, Mass., in 1802, for the Winship Family and named after her first skipper, Captain Joseph O'Cain, who, for three years took her sealing to China, Alaska, and the Pacific. She was registered on May 12, 1818, owned by the Winship brothers — Abiel, Charles, Jonathan, and Nathan — and Benjamin P. Homer, and took part in the Boston Expedition to the South Shetlands, in 1820-21, under the command of Capt. Jonathan Winship. She took home some of the crew of the wrecked *Clothier*. She also seems to be referred to as the *Esther O'Cain*.

Punta O'Cain *see* **O'Cain Point**

O'Cain Point. 62°16' S, 58°53' W. A point, 5 km NW of Duthoit Point, it forms the E entrance point of Edgell Bay, on the E side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in order to preserve the name of O'Cain in this area. The old sealers from Stonington, Conn., had used the name O'Cain's Island for a while in 1820-21, for what became Nelson Island, naming it after the *O'Cain*. The point appears as O'Cain Point on a British chart of 1962, and that was the name also accepted by US-ACAN in 1965. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Punta Miró, named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions for Juan Miró, a sailor on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05. However, today, the Argentines tend to call it Punta O'Cain. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

O'Cain's Island *see* **Nelson Island**

Paso Ocampo *see* **Paso Del Solar**

Ocean Camp. On Nov. 1, 1915, 3 days after Shackleton and his men had evacuated the dying *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17, they were forced to abandon their march to Robertson Island after only 1½ miles, and to set up Ocean Camp on the sea ice. Supplies were brought in from "Dump Camp," i.e., the place close to the ship where they had dumped most of their stuff in preparation for the aborted march. Three tons of material was brought to Ocean Camp, by dog sledge. Lumber salvaged from the ship was used for the new galley. The wheelhouse was taken out and used as a new storeroom, nicknamed "the rabbit hutch." There were also 5 tents as sleeping quarters. Tent #1: Shackleton, Hurley, Hudson, and James. Tent #2: Wild, Wordie, McIlroy, and McNish. Tent #3: a larger tent, with How, McCarthy, Bakewell, Vincent, Holness, McLeod, Stephenson, and Green. Tent #4: Crean, Hussey, Marston, Cheetham. Tent #5: Worsley, Greenstreet, Orde-Lees, Kerr, Rickinson, Clark, Macklin, and Blackborow. A total of 28 men. The floors of the tents were covered with wood from the ship and the dog kennels. It was very tight in the tents, so tight that snorer Orde-Lees was ejected and had to relocate to the "rabbit hutch." On Dec. 23, 1915 they left Ocean Camp, heading west (*see* **Patience Camp**).

Ocean currents *see* **Currents**

The *Ocean Explorer I*. She was an old ship, built in Kearny, NJ, in 1944, as the Navy troop ship *General R.M. Blatchford*. Before being launched, her name had been changed to the *General W.P. Richardson*. In the late 1940s she became the passenger liner *Laguardia*, and, over the years, she was bought and sold, becoming successively the *Leilani*, the *President Roosevelt*, the *Atlantis*, the *Emerald Seas*, the *Sapphire Seas*, and, finally, in 1998, the *Ocean Explorer I*. World Cruise Company, of Ontario, operated her for a 1999-2000 round-the-world cruise, which took

in Antarctica for a few days around Christmas 1999. After this expedition, she was taken out of service.

The *Ocean Nova*. A 2118-ton, 73-meter blue and white tourist ship with a yellow funnel, built in 1992 at the Ørskov Shipyard, in Frederikshavn, Denmark, for work in Greenland. Sister ship of the *Clipper Adventurer*, she was upgraded in 2000, and refurbished in 2006, when Quark Expeditions began operating her. Re-registered in Nassau, she left Ushuaia on Jan. 23, 2009, with 64 passengers and 41 crew, including Captain Per Gravesen (a Danish former naval officer), bound for the Antarctic Peninsula. A week after leaving Ushuaia she ran aground in Marguerite Bay, not far from General San Martín Station. It took 30 hours to get her off, but the passengers were all transferred to the *Clipper Adventurer*. She finally returned to Ushuaia on Feb. 10, trailing the *Clipper Adventurer*. She was due to take another bunch of passengers down on Feb. 22, but that was canceled.

The *Ocean Princess*. Tourist vessel belonging to Ocean Cruise Lines, in Antarctic waters in 1990-91 (captains Leif Skog and A.N. Berg), 1991-92 (Capt. Pierre de la Rey), and 1992-93 (Capt. Giorgios Zacharikis), the first of the larger cruise ships to go to Antarctica. She could take 480 passengers, but on her cruises to Antarctica she took between 250 and 400.

Île Oceana *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Nunatak Océana *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Nunataks Oceana *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Roca Oceana *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Oceana Nunatak. 65°08' S, 59°47' W. The easternmost of the Seal Nunataks, at the NW corner of the Robertson Islands, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Carl Anton Larsen on Dec. 11, 1893, roughly charted by him as an island, and later named by him as Oceana-Insel, for the Oceana Company of Sandefjord. This company had been formed in 1887 by the great Norwegian whaling magnate Chris Christensen and the German Carl Lindenberg, one of the two principal shareholders (the other was William Robertson) of the Hamburg ship chandlering company of Woltereck and Robertson (*see also* **Robertson Islands** and **Lindenberg Island**), and had despatched Larsen to the Antarctic not only for this expedition, but also for the previous one in 1892-93, in order to look into the possibilities of whaling in the frozen south. The maps of BelgAE 1897-99 refer to it is Île Oceana. SwedAE 1901-04 surveyed it on Oct. 8, 1902, found it to be a nunatak, and Nordenskjöld renamed it (variously as) Oceana-Nunatak, Oceanas Nunatak, Nunataks Oceana, and Oceanaberg. It appears as Oceana Nunatak on British charts of 1921 and 1938. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1947. UK-APC accepted the name Oceana Nunatak on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Roca Oceana, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Nunatak Océana, which is also what the Argentines call it (but without the accent).

Oceanaberg *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Oceanainsel *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Oceana-Nunatak *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Oceanas Nunatak *see* **Oceana Nunatak**

Oceanography. Established as a science by John Murray on the *Challenger* expedition of 1872-76.

Mount Ochre. 78°14' S, 166°33' E. A partly eroded volcanic crater, 5 km E of Mount Aurora, near the SE end of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Climbed by NZGSAE 1958-59, who used it for a survey and photographic point. They also named it, for the reddish-brown scoria covering much of its upper slopes. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Ochs Glacier. 76°30' S, 145°35' W. It flows to the head of Block Bay between Mount Iphigene and Mount Avers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Adolph Ochs Glacier, for Adolph Simon Ochs (1858-1935), publisher of the *New York Times* and a patron of Byrd's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1947.

Punta Ocoa *see* **Ocoa Point**

Ocoa Point. 62°37' S, 61°08' W. A steep headland backed by raised beach terraces, at the head of New Plymouth, on the W coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Punta Ocoa by the ChilAE 1970-71, presumably for a member of the expedition. It was explored by BAS geologists in 1975-76. UK-APC accepted the translated name Ocoa Point, on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

O'Connell Nunatak. 84°43' S, 65°08' W. A peaked rock nunatak, rising to 1210 m, 10 km SSE of Mount Murch, in the S part of the Anderson Hills, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard V. McConnell, USARP geophysicist and seismologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Roca O'Connor *see* **O'Connors Rock**

Rocher O'Connor *see* **O'Connors Rock**

O'Connor, Raymond David "Chuck." b. Dec. 30, 1905, Holyoke, Mass., son of lawyer Michael J. O'Connor and his wife Mary. His father died, and in the 1920s his mother took the family to Bridgeport, Conn., where Chuck went into the building trade as a metalstrip worker. He was a private in the National Guard when he went on USAS 1939-41, as carpenter at West Base. After the expedition, he was posted to Denver, married Cecel, moved to Palm Beach, Fla., was promoted to corporal, served 6 months in Panama with the Army Airways Communications Squadron, and on Nov. 20, 1945, when his time in the Guard was up, he enlisted at Chatham Army Air Field in the U.S. Army Air Corps as a technical sergeant. After the Army, he became a sales rep for an oil company, finally retired, and died in Queens, NY, in Dec. 1970.

O'Connor, William Henry "W.H." b. 1884, Summer Hill, Waterford, Ireland. He joined the merchant Navy as a teenager, and by the age of 20 was a 2nd officer plying the Atlantic. He was also with the RNR when he went as 1st officer on the *Discovery*, 1925-27. He retired immediately after this expedition, and met up with his wife Bridget and their two-year-old son William at Cape Town, where he caught the *Carnarvon Castle*, bound for Southampton, which he reached on Feb. 14, 1927.

O'Connor, William P. Midshipman, RNR, who went to the *Vidette* in Jan. 1925, and then was on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, as a cadet.

O'Connor Island. 66°25' S, 110°28' E. A rocky island, 1.5 km long, less than 1 km E of Holl Island, between that island and Ford Island, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First photographed, aerially, in 1947, by OpHJ 1946-47, and then in 1948, by OpW 1947-48, and plotted from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Joseph J. "Jerry" O'Connor, USN, air crewman with the Eastern Task Group during OpHJ, and who assisted parties establishing astronomical control stations between the Wilhelm II Coast and the Budd Coast, during OpW.

O'Connor Nunataks. 76°26' S, 143°25' W. A group of rock exposures rising above the ice cap near the head of Balchen Glacier, 8 km NE of the Griffith Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially from West Base in 1940 during USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd for Raymond O'Connor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

O'Connor Rock *see* **O'Connors Rock**

Roca O'Connors *see* **O'Connors Rock**

O'Connors Rock. 62°04' S, 58°23' W. A rock in water, rising to an elevation of about 1 m above sea level, about 150 m (the Chileans say about 350 m) SW of Stenhouse Bluff, in Visca Anchorage, in the N part of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Named by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927 for W.P. O'Connor (q.v.), who assisted in a sketch survey of Visca Anchorage in 1927, during the Discovery Investigations. It appears on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1929, as O'Connor's Rock. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca O'Connor's, on a 1948 British chart as O'Connor's Rock, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Roca O'Connor, and on a 1949 French chart as Rocher O'Connor. US-ACAN accepted the name O'Connors Rock in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Roca O'Connors, and that was how it was entered in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1962, UK-APC changed the name to O'Connor Rock, despite which, it appears as O'Connors Rock on a British chart

of 1974, and also in the 1966 U.S. gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Punta 8 de Octubre *see* **Cape Brown**

Lago Oculto. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A lake hidden (hence the name—"oculto" being better than "escondido" under these circumstances) between the following hills: Morro Inach, Cerro Kaweshkar, Cerro Puelche, Cerro Jaña, Cerro El Toqui, Cerro Chonos, Cerro El Cóndor, Cerro Copihue, and Cerro Chungungo, at Cape Shirreff, in the N part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientists of the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91.

Odbert Island. 62°22' S, 110°33' E. A rocky island, 2.5 km long, between Ardery Island to the W and Robinson Ridge to the E, off the Windmill Islands, 11 km S of Wilkes Station, on the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47 and by OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Lt. Jack Alonzo Odbert (b. Sept. 18, 1912, Long Pine, Nebr. d. June 29, 1988, North Platte, Nebr.), USN, assistant aerological officer on OpW 1947-48 which established astronomical control stations in this area in Jan. 1948. Odbert retired from the Navy in 1962 as a commander. With Ardery Island this feature was made into an SPA because of the petrel life abundant here.

Odd Company. Norwegian whaling company founded in 1910, in Sandefjord, by Haldor Virik, which ran whalers in the Antarctic: the *Sobraon* (1910-13; the company had bought this vessel in 1910 from the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company), the *Guvernøren* (1913-15), the new *Guvernøren* (1920-21), the *Pythia* (1922-29), and the *Torodd* (1928-31; this vessel also did pelagic whaling). Mr. Virik ran the company from 1910 to 1920; Thor Dahl owned it from 1920 onwards (Ingvald Bryde and Lars Thorsen managed it for Dahl between 1920 and 1924). The company merged with the Atlas Company in 1931.

The *Odd I*. Norwegian whale catcher owned by the Odd Company (Thor Dahl and his son-in-law Lars Christensen). She went south in 1920-21, catching for the *Thor I*, and in 1921-22, catching for the *Guvernøren*, but the *Guvernøren* foundered before arriving in Antarctic waters, and the *Odd I* went instead with the *Ronald*. She did whale reconnaissance in the Bellingshausen Sea in the summer of 1926-27, on an expedition led by Eyvind Tofte. Under the command of Capt. Anton S. Anderssen, she left South Georgia (54°S) on Jan. 4, 1927 and visited and charted Peter I Island, even though no one could actually make a landing. She also visited the South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago, and returned to South Georgia on Jan. 27, 1927. This was the first of several Lars Christensen-backed Norwegian whaling and scientific expeditions into Antarctic waters.

Odd I-revet. 68°45' S, 90°39' W. A reef outside the E point of Cape Eva (the N end of Peter I Island). Named by the Norwegians for the *Odd I*. Revet means "the reef."

The *Odd II*. A 177-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built by Nylands in 1911 for the Odd Company. She was on her way to Antarctic waters in 1921-22, to catch for the *Guvernøren*, but the *Guvernøren* foundered before she arrived in Antarctic waters, and the *Odd II* went with the *Falk* instead.

The *Odd III*. There were two Norwegian whale catchers with this name. The first one belonged to the Odd Company. She was on her way south in 1921-22, to catch for the *Guvernøren*, but the *Guvernøren* foundered before she arrived in Antarctica, and the *Odd III* was allocated to the *Pythia* instead, which was under charter that season to the Hvalen Whaling Company. The second one began life in 1923, as the *Thor Major*, and was bought in 1924 by the Odd Company, and renamed *Odd III*, replacing their previous catcher of that name. The new one was catching for the *Pythia* in 1924-25 (Christen R. Granøe was gunner) and 1925-26 (Alf Skontorp was gunner). In 1926 she was renamed *Torgny*, and in 1928-31 was catching for the *Torodd* in Antarctic waters, with Krogh Andersen and Edmund Evensen as gunners. She remained a whale catcher until 1935, when she was sold to the Saebjorn Brothers, in Steinshamn. As late as 1971 she was fishing off the coast of Africa.

Odde Nunatak. 72°02' S, 10°43' E. The most northerly of a small chain of nunataks at the E side of Glopeflya Plain, S of Gjeruldsenhøgda, close S of the E part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Oddesteinen, for Odde Gjeruldsen, scientific assistant on the 1956-58 part of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Odde Nunatak.

Oddenskjera. 71°19' S, 12°50' E. A group of nunataks between the Östliche Petermann Range and the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Filmbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Major Gudmund Odden, navigator and leader of the aircraft expedition to Antarctica in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60. The Russians call this feature Skaly Gubkina.

Oddera, Alberto José. b. Nov. 14, 1900, Buenos Aires, son of José Oddera and his wife Adalgisa. A radio communications specialist, he graduated from the Naval Academy in 1921, was captain of the *Primero de Mayo* in 1942, and leader of ArgAE of that year. In 1947-49 he was a naval attaché in London, and in 1956 became secretary of the Instituto Antártico Argentino. He married María Lygia Gómez. He died on Sept. 24, 1965.

Oddesteinen *see* **Odde Nunatak**

Oddesteinen Nunatak *see* **Odde Nunatak**

Oddvika. 69°38' S, 39°37' E. A cove between Kjukevågsodden and Skallen Glacier, in the inner part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the point bay"), in association with Kjukevågsodden, which was, in turn, named in association with Kjukevåg Bay, which in turn was named in association with Kjuka Headland ("kjuka" meaning "a small cake" in Norwegian). On a 1946 map, the ice situation was different to what it is today. The bay was then bordered by the Skallen Hills and Skallen Glacier to the SW, and by Kjukevågsodden to the NE.

Ødegaard, Georg William. b. Sept. 16, 1894, Kristiania, Norway, son of lumberman Halvard Leonhard Ødegaard and his wife Sigrid. He went whaling in Antarctica, on the *Svend Foyn*, and died in the South Shetlands on Dec. 26, 1910, being buried in Whalers Bay Cemetery, on Deception Island, on Feb. 26, 1910. He had for some time been writing to his mother in Norway, and after his death, his friends continued to write to her, as if from Georg.

Ødegaard, Knut. He wintered-over as a meteorological assistant and radio operator at Norway Station in 1959, during NorAE 1956-60.

Ødegaardhøgda. 71°30' S, 12°56' E. A mountain in the SW part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Knut Ødegaard. *See also* **Knutsufsene**.

Odell Glacier. 76°44' S, 159°55' E. It drains NE from the SW side of Mount Brooke and the wide ice fields to the W, flowing between Allan Nunatak (in the the Allan Hills) and the Coombs Hills, into the upper part of Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for famous mountain climber Prof. Noel Ewart Odell (1890-1987), formerly professor of geology at Otago University. The Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 1592.9 m. ANCA accepted the name, but plotted it in 76°46' S, 159°47' E. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with different coordinates, in 1961.

Odell Glacier Field Camp. An American camp opened on Odell Glacier on Nov. 5, 2001.

Odell Glacier Station. 76°39' S, 159°58' E. An American automatic weather station established on Odell Glacier, in Victoria Land, at an elevation of 1592.9 meters.

The *Oden*. A 9438-ton, 108.8-meter Swedish icebreaker, built in 1988, and later modified to serve as a research vessel. She had a crew of 15, could take 80 passengers, and had her own helicopter. She was in Antarctic waters in 2006-07, when she helped relieve McMurdo. She was back in 2007-08, and again in 2008-09.

Oden Rock *see* **Ko-iwa Rock**

Península Odera. 64°19' S, 62°55' W. A small peninsula on Eta Island, projecting into Canal Borrowman, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Odiddy. Name also seen as Odidie, Oediddee, Hodiddy, Hiti-Hiti, O-Hedidee, Tyai-Mai O-Hedidee. Native of Raiatea (not Bora Bora, as is sometimes claimed) on the *Resolution* from Sept. 1773 to May 1774, including a trip to 71°11' S on Jan. 30, 1774, during Cook's 2nd voyage. Biographical data on Odiddy is scant, but there is a painting of him by William Hodges.

Monte Odin *see* **[1]Mount Odin**

[1]Mount Odin. 66°26' S, 64°03' W. A saddle-top mountain consisting of twin ice-covered peaks of 1465 m (the British say 1440 m), close

SW of Frigga Peak, on the divide between Anderson Glacier and Sleipnir Glacier, at Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 the mountain was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, the latter naming it for the Norse god Odin, husband of Frigga. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1963 Chilean chart as Monte Odin.

[2]**Mount Odin**. 77°35' S, 161°39' E. Rising to over 2000 m (the New Zealanders say 2100 m), just S of Lake Vanda, it is the most prominent, but not the highest, peak in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958–59 for the Norse god. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Odin Glacier. 77°35' S, 161°36' E. A small glacier that flows from the W slopes of Mount Odin, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Odin Valley. 77°36' S, 161°43' E. An ice-free valley immediately E of Mount Odin, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Nunatak Odinochnyj. 71°25' S, 65°37' E. A considerably isolated nunatak, due S of Mount Hay, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Odinokaja *see* **Odinokaya Nunatak**

Odinokaya Nunatak. 71°32' S, 6°10' E. A small, isolated nunatak, about 24 km NW of Jaren Crags, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by the Norsk Polarinstitutt from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named that year by the Russians as Gora Odinokaja (i.e., "solitary hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Odinokaya Nunatak, in 1970.

Nunatak Odinokij. 70°20' S, 66°32' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, due N of Mount McCarthy, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Odishaw. 84°42' S, 174°54' E. A high, prominent ridge- and gable-shaped mountain, rising to 3695 m, forming a distinctive landmark 14 km SSW of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range, about 44 km E of Mount Deakin. It has a ridge running generally NW and SE. Discovered and photographed by Byrd on the base-laying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928–30. Surveyed and photographed by Bert Crary in 1957–58, and named by him for Hugh Odishaw. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Odishaw, Hubert "Hugh." b. Oct. 13, 1916, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, son of Persian-Canadian garage mechanic Abraham Odishaw and his wife Miriam. In the USA from June 1921, when he came to Gary, Indiana, and then on, still as a child, to Chicago. He was assistant to the director of the National Bureau of Standards, 1946–54, and executive director of the US-IGY Committee of the National Academy of Sciences. Known as "Mr. IGY," he died on March 4, 1984, in Tucson, Arizona.

Odlupek *see* **Splinter**

Gora Odnobokaja. 73°30' S, 64°52' E. A nunatak due E of Geysen Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Odobenidae *see* **Walruses**

Pik Odoevskogo. 72°11' S, 2°18' E. A peak, just W of Mayr Ridge, in the SW extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ensenada Odom *see* **Odom Inlet**

Odom, Howard Talmadge. b. Feb. 24, 1912, Cranberry, NC, son of coal mine power house engineer James Wesley Odom and his wife Nola Gouge. When Howard was 7, the family moved to Brown's Creek, West Virginia. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a radioman 1st class when he went to Antarctica as part of USAS 1939–41, wintering-over at East Base. He died on Jan. 3, 1986, in Saint Augustine, Fla.

Odom Bay *see* **Odom Inlet**

Odom Inlet. 71°30' S, 61°20' W. An ice-filled inlet, indenting the Black Coast for 14 km between Cape Howard and Cape MacDonald, or between Hilton Inlet and Steele Island, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by USAS from East Base in Dec. 1940, roughly surveyed from the ground by them, and named by them as Odom Bay, for Howard T. Odom. It appears as such on U.S. Hydrographic Office charts of 1943 and 1946. In 1947 it was re-surveyed by a joint sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947–48. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Odom, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Odom Inlet in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 29, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Ensenada Odom, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1966.

O'Donnell, Maurice Joseph Paul. b. May 9, 1957, Ireland. He spent 1973 to 1979 in the Royal Navy, then joined BAS as a communicator. He wintered-over at Rothera Station, spending a total of 51 months there including other summers, and was on board two different research ships for 7 months as well. In 1990 he was working for the UN in the Middle East.

O'Donnell Peak. 72°24' S, 166°01' E. On the Polar Plateau, 8 km W of Joice Icefall, in the Millen Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Frank B. O'Donnell, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1962.

Odontoceti *see* **Toothed whales**

Punta Odontoceto. 62°27' S, 60°46' W. A point E of the beach the Chileans call Playa Maderas, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990–91 because here they found remains of toothed whales (Odontoceti).

O'Dowd Cove. 72°30' S, 98°55' W. An ice-filled cove of the Abbot Ice Shelf, between Williamson Peninsula and Von der Wall Point, on the S side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Cdr. William O'Dowd, aviation officer on the *Pine Island* during OpHJ 1946–47.

Oehlenschlager Bluff. 75°03' S, 136°42' W. A steep rock bluff overlooking Hull Glacier from the N, it marks the SW extremity of Erickson Bluffs and McDonald Heights, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Richard J. Oehlenschlager, biologist here in 1971–72.

Oeschger Bluff. 76°24' S, 111°48' W. A flat-topped snow and rock bluff that projects from the SE part of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Hans Oeschger (1927–1998), Swiss (University of Bern) USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Arrecife Oeste *see* **West Reef**

Punta Oeste. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point NNE of the beach the Chileans call Playa Nibaldo, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1991–92, because it is oriented toward the west.

Offe Peak. 66°29' S, 52°53' E. About 18 km S of Mount Codrington, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Lyall A. Offe, geologist with the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party in 1976.

The Office Girls. 72°20' S, 160°01' E. Also called Bray Nunatak. 2 prominent nunataks along an ice cliff, 11 km SW of Welcome Mountain, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for the women office workers in the USA who provided support for USARP.

Offin, James. b. 1880, Northfleet, near Gravesend, Kent. His origin is somewhat complicated in that his mother, whose name was Sarah Ann Offin, became pregnant by an unknown man (at least, unknown to history), and just as the baby (James) was born, she married (on June 1, 1880) another man, cement miller James John Cameron, and they moved to 20 The Shore (in Northfleet), registering the child as both James Offin Offin (sic) and James Offin Cameron. Mr. Cameron raised James as his own son, and then had four more children by Sarah. During the 1880s they moved to 58 Gordon Road, Rosherville (part of Northfleet). As a teenager, James joined the Merchant Navy, as a trimmer in the engine room of the *Omrah*, an Orient Line ship out of Glasgow, for her London to Sydney run, and he also reverted to his original

name of James Offin. In between runs on ships such as the *Omrah* and the *Orizaba*, he became an able seaman, and over the next several years was a regular AB on that Antipodean run on ships such as the *Ortona*, the *Oruba*, the *Oroya*, and the *Orama*. Along the way, in Kent, he married Amy Hilda Carter, and they had a couple of children. On Nov. 5, 1913, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last trip south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £5 bonus, which was just as well, as his marriage to Amy was coming to an end. She would marry again, to Henry John Greener, in 1919, and die in Kensington in 1932. James continued sailing to Australia. What happened to him after this is not known, but is possible, just possible, that this is the James O. Cameron who died in Nottingham in 1962, aged 82.

Offset Ridge. 71°41' S, 68°32' W. A ridge, extending W from Triton Point to Gateway Pass, at an elevation of about 800 m, on the N side of Neptune Glacier, between that glacier and Venus Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. It is effectively formed of 2 ridges offset from one other by a kink in the middle. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys, and named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Ogara, Alicio Eduardo. Captain of the *King* during ArgAE 1947. He was a naval attaché, a great friend of Perón's. He was leader of ArgAE 1953-54, and ArgAE 1954-55.

Nunataki Ogarëva. 70°21' S, 63°48' E. A group of nunataks, due W of Mount Turnbull, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ogden Heights. 73°58' S, 161°40' E. Flattish, mainly ice-covered heights, 11 km long, they form part of the S wall of the upper Priestley Glacier, to the SE of Tantalus Peak, between that peak and Foolsmate Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Lt. John H. Ogden, USN, pilot who airlifted the party to a point near these heights, flew in their re-supply, and later flew the party out again. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Ogi Beach. 69°08' S, 39°26' E. At the head of the cove in the S part of Rumpa Island, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, and named by them as Ogi-hama, or Oogi-hama (i.e., "fan beach") on Nov. 22, 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name Ogi Beach in 1975.

Ogi-ga-hara. 71°41' S, 35°44' E. A vast moraine field extending northwestward from Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979, for its shape (name means "fan field").

Ogi-hama *see* **Ogi Beach**

Ogi-hyoga. 71°38' S, 35°36' E. A glacier flowing southwestward betweem Mount Derom and the moraine field the Japanese call Ogi-ga-hara, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "fan glacier"), in association with Ogi-ga-hara.

Ogi-no-mon. 71°38' S, 35°32' E. An interrupted place of a moraine ridge extending from the moraine field the Japanese call Ogi-ga-hara. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "gate of fan"), in association with Ogi-ga-hara.

Ogives. Bands, or "waves" across the surface of a valley glacier, arched in the direction of the flow.

Ogle, Alexander. Marine corporal on USEE 1838-42. He joined the expedition in the USA, and on Aug. 12, 1839 he died at sea (not in Antarctic waters) of an inflammation of the brain. Buried at sea, with honors.

Ogled Peak. 63°30' S, 58°18' W. An ice-covered peak rising to over 700 m in the N foothills of the Louis Philippe Plateau, 3.66 km NW of Tintyava Peak, 12.11 km N of Hochstetter Peak, and 10.76 km NE of Lardigo Peak, it overlooks Bransfield Strait to the N, on Trinity Peninsua. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Ogled, in southern Bulgaria.

Ogley, Reuben Neville. Known as Neville. b. Nov. 8, 1931, Westwoodside, Lincs (near Doncaster, Yorks), son of carpenter turned civil engineer Reuben George Ogley and his wife Ethel Hircock. His apprenticeship as a motor mechanic was interrupted by two years national service in the REME, and then he was back to complete his apprenticeship. He saw an ad for FIDS, in the *Daily Telegraph*, applied, went to London for the interview (by Johnny Green), was accepted, as a diesel electric mechanic, and on Oct. 4, 1954 left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo. Then on to Port Stanley, and, still on the *John Biscoe*, to Base G, where he spent the summer, before the *John Biscoe* came back to pick him up and take him on to Base F, where he wintered-over in 1955. In 1956 he went all the way home on the *John Biscoe*, via South Georgia (where the ship was delivering mutton picked up at Port Stanley; the ship ran into a severe tempest off South Georgia). In 1956, back in the UK, he joined the Post and Telegraph Department of the Colonial Service, and in 1958 went to Lagos, and from there drove to his new post in Northern Nigeria, where he stayed until 1962. Unsettled back in the UK, he joined a construction company and went out to the Sudan. He finally retired in the UK.

O'Gorman, Fergus Anthony. Occasionally in Antarctica they called him "Fog." b. Nov. 26, 1934, Dublin, son of Martin O'Gorman and Kathleen Swan. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a zoologist, and left Southampton on the *Shackleton* on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo. Although he was in Antarctica in 1957-58, he did not winter over in 1958. However, he did winter-over at Signy Island Station in 1959. In 1962, in London, he married Sheila M. Scott. His second wife (1976) was Frances Hardiman. He was later professor of zoology at University College of Dublin, and wrote *The Irish Wildlife Book*.

O'Gorman, Hugh Magee. b. Sept. 11, 1923, co. Donegal. Radio officer in the Royal Navy from 1943, serving on oil tankers during World War II. He joined BAS in 1962, and wintered-over as radioman at Halley Bay Station in 1963, and at Base F in 1964. He worked on research ships until he retired in 1984. He died in Oct. 1990, in Taunton, Somerset.

O'Gorman Rocks. 68°34' S, 77°57' E. Two small rocks in water off the Vestfold Hills, 0.8 km S of Trigwell Island, and about 1 km from Davis Station, between that station and Anchorage Island. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957 and 1958. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Michael "Mike" O'Gorman, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ogosta Point *see* **Piedras Point**

Ogoya Glacier. 63°27' S, 58°01' W. A glacier, 8 km long and 3 km wide, NE of the hill the Chileans call Cerro Morro del Paso, N of Misty Peak, and NW of Dabnik Peak, it flows northward to enter Bransfield Strait E of Cockerell Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the British and Germans in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Ogoya, in western Bulgaria.

Ograzhden Cove. 62°35' S, 61°11' W. A cove, 650 m wide, it indents the NW coast of Ray Promontory for 600 m, between Essex Point and Perelik Point, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Ograzhden Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

OGS-Explora Mounds. 75°54' S, 165°58' E. An area, 40 by 30 km, and with a depth of between 400 and 900 m, characterized by an unusual concentration of submarine mounds between 700 and 2500 m in diameter, and between 50 and 100 m in height, in the W part of the Ross Sea. Discovered in 2005-06 during the geophysical expedition aboard the OSG-*Explora* (hence the name). 15 of these mounds, as well as two mud volcanoes (*see* **Vulcano di Fango Iulia** and **Vulcano di Fango Tergeste**) were discovered. Named by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007.

O'Hara Glacier. 70°49' S, 166°40' E. Just W of Ackroyd Point, it flows NW into the S side of Yule Bay, Victoria land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Norbert Wilhelm O'Hara (b. 1930), geologist on the Ross Ice Shelf in 1965-66.

O'Hare, John Lawrence. b. Jan. 10, 1912, perhaps in Ireland, although he didn't have an Irish accent. His origins thus remain somewhat obscure. He had been an RAF officer during World War II, and, in 1947, he joined FIDS as a radio operator, leaving Tilbury on the *John Biscoe* on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley, and wintering-over at Base D in 1948. He was out sledging and got back to find the hut burned down

and two dead bodies. One hears that when he got back to Britain his wife divorced him, and he duly became an alcoholic. He returned to Antarctica with FIDS in 1951, this time as a diesel electric mechanic (maintaining the generators). In Port Stanley, on the way down, he got into a fight, and was arrested. Arthur Mansfield, base leader at Signy Island Station (where O'Hare was due to winter-over) was alerted to the O'Hare problem by a secret letter from Sec-FIDS (i.e., the Secretary of FIDS), and before O'Hare arrived at Signy on the last *Biscoe* trip into the station that season, Mansfield gathered his men around, warned them, and proposed the unusual remedy that every time O'Hare took a slug, the others should match him, so O'Hare would not stand out. That particular base had, aside from its usual rum ration, about 12 bottles of hooch, of which they would crack one a month. However, during the 1952 winter at Signy, O'Hare would attack the gin every night he could until he was smashed. Despite having a bad back, he was an aggressive drunk, and, without warning, would slug anyone he saw. At that point the rest of the Signy boys would jump him and restrain him. However, with O'Hare's experience in Antarctica, Mansfield and the others relied on him quite heavily for things like sledging techniques, how to use tools, etc., and were glad to have him. When the *Biscoe* arrived, Capt. Bill Johnston again warned Mansfield about O'Hare, but the warning was redundant; Mansfield and the other lads had had to put up with O'Hare for a year. On the way back to England from Port Stanley, on the *Fitzroy*, in 1953, they stopped at South Georgia. O'Hare had been drinking, of course, and flew at a member of the South Georgia station. The *Fitzroy* arrived in London on Feb. 3, 1953, and almost immediately he married Jean M. Walter, in Southend. In the July of that year he received his Polar Medal. He lived in Leigh-on-Sea for a while, then moved to Nottinghamshire, and was there until the early 1980s. He died in Brent, Mdsx, in Aug. 1995.

Ohau Peak. 77°30' S, 168°42' E. A sharp rock peak, rising to about 2400 m, about 3 km NE of the summit of Mount Terror, it is the central one of 3 aligned summits 1.3 km N of Mount McIntosh, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, after a peak near the locality of Tekapo (*see* **Tekapo Peak**), in NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

O'Higgins *see* **General Bernardo O'Higgins Station**

O'Higgins Land. Named for the Chilean liberator, Bernardo O'Higgins. More properly Tierra de O'Higgins, it is the Chilean name for the area of Antarctica claimed by that country. This is the same area claimed by Argentina (they call it Tierra San Martín) and by Great Britain (they call it Graham Land). The Americans (who did not claim it) used to call it Palmer Land. It is now called the Antarctic Pensinsula.

Ohnemüller, Kurt. b. 1906, Braunschweig, Prussia, but raised partly in German Southwest Africa, son of Margaret Ohnemüller. Sailor on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

The *Ohio*. A 126-ton, 2-masted schooner built in Baltimore in 1840, and owned by Gilbert Chase of Newport, RI. On July 14, 1841 she left Newport with 16 men, all from Newport, under the command of William Smyley, and in Feb. 1842 she picked up the two thermometers left by Foster on Deception Island 13 years before. As the *Ohio* left Deception Island the place was erupting. The ship arrived back in New York on July 28, 1842, Smyley then bought into the vessel, and captained her again, wrecking her (accidentally) off the South American coast on March 2, 1843.

Camp Ohio. 84°52' S, 114°20' W. An American camp (a 16' × 16' Jamesway hut) established in the Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains, in Nov. 1961. It was used until Jan. 1967. It later became known to history as Camp Ohio I.

Camp Ohio II. 86°00' S, 127°00' W. An American camp built near a crashed R4D airplane, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains, in Nov. 1962, to supplement Camp Ohio, which now became known as Camp Ohio I. The new one was dismantled in Jan. 1965.

Ohio Range. 84°45' S, 114°00' W. About 50 km long and 16 km wide, it consists primarily of a large snow-topped plateau with steep N cliffs, and several flat-topped ridges and mountains, it extends in a WSW-ESE direction from Eldridge Peak to Mirsky Ledge, just to the E of the Wisconsin Range, and forms the NE end of the Horlick Mountains. Mount Schopf, at 2990 m, is the highest mountain in this range. Surveyed in 1958-59 by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party, and investigated in 1960-61 and 1961-62 by geologists from the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University, hence the name given by US-ACAN in 1962.

Isla Ohlin *see* **Ohlin Island**

Ohlin, Axel Gabriel. b. 1867, Lund, Sweden. Educated at Lund University, as a zoologist he came to notice as part of the expedition sent to find the missing Swedes Björling and Kallstenius in Greenland in 1894. He was with Nordenskjöld on the Patagonian expedition of 1895, in 1896 became a lecturer in zoology at Lund, and was with Nathorst in the Arctic in 1898. He was on SwedAE 1901-04, but became sick and was sent home from the Falkland Islands on a British steamer in 1902, dying of tuberculosis in a sanitarium in Sweden in July 1903.

Ohlin Island. 63°30' S, 60°05' W. A tiny island, but rising to an elevation of 170 m above sea level, about 11 km W of the N end of Tower Island, to the N of Charcot Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. This is probably the feature roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 20, 1820, and named by him as Tower Island or Tower's Islands (sic). The name Tower was later transferred to the bigger island. It was seen by Palmer on Nov. 17, 1820. The island was roughly located by the *Chanticleer* Expedition in Jan.-March 1829, "being laid down by one Bearing only, from Deception Island, and estimated distance therefrom." During that expedition, Foster named it Baily Island, Bailys Island, and Baily's Island (it appears all three ways on his charts), for Francis Baily (*see* **Baily Head**). Further charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Ohlin Island, for Axel Ohlin. On Capt. Johanessen's chart of 1919-20 it appears as Baylys Island, but as "Ohlin Island (Bailys Island)" on a 1921 British chart. It was further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31, and appears as Ohlin Island on their chart of 1931. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The Argentines were calling it Isla Ohlin since at least 1908, and that name appears on a Chilean chart of 1947. It was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. In the 1974 British gazetteer it appears erroneously as Ohlin Islands.

Ohlin Islands *see* **Ohlin Island**

Ohoden Col. 63°51' S, 59°12' W. An ice-covered col extending for 950 m at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, linking Ivory Pinnacles to the N with the Detroit Plateau to the S, and surmounting Pettus Glacier to the E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Ohoden, in northwesterm Bulgaria.

Öhre, Jørgen. Norwegian whaling captain, manager of the Nor Company, 1909-13, and then manager of the Hektor Whaling Company's station on Deception Island from 1913 to 1928. He was present for the earthquake of Jan. 4, 1925, and still there to welcome Sir Arnold Hodson, governor of the Falklands, in Feb. 1928.

Ohridski *see* **St. Kliment Ohridski Station** (under **Saint**)

Mount Ohridsky. 69°31' S, 71°30' W. An ice-covered mountain with a partly ice-free S slope, rising to about 1500 m, and extending 7 km in a NW-SE direction, 8 km S of Mount Braun, in the S part of the Sofia Mountains, 6 km E by S of Mount Wilbye, in the Lassus Mountains of Alexander Island. The Bulgarians say it is the highest ridge in the Sofia Mountains. Geological work was done here in Feb. 1988, by BAS and the 1st Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 5, 1989, as Vrah Kliment Ohridski (i.e., "mount Kliment Ohridski"), for St. Kliment Ohridski University, in Sofia. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Ohridsky (sic) on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Ohtsu Maru*. A huge, 58,263-ton Japanese Marine Fisheries Resources Research Center bulk ore carrier, built in 1969, and capable of 15 knots. She was off the Wilkes Land coast in 1977-78, with a fleet of 10 trawlers, looking for krill. Captain Katzuto Ohkubo.

Lake O-ike. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. A small lake just SE of Showa Flat, in the E extremity of Ongul Island, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as O-ike (i.e., "big pond"),

because it is the largest lake on the island. US-ACAN accepted the name Lake O-ike in 1968. The Norwegians call it Stortjørna (which means the same thing).

Oil exploration. Not a big deal at the moment, but it could be. Offshore drilling would pose major problems with icebergs, etc. Oil looks most promising near Coats Land, the Adélie Land coast, and the George V Land coast. There is no petroleum.

Mount Ojakangas. 77°36' S, 86°15' W. An elongated mountain rising to about 2450 m, 3 km NW of Mount Washburn, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982, for Richard Wayne Ojakangas, professor of geology at the University of Minnesota, at Duluth, a usarp with the Ellsworth Mountains expedition of 1979-80.

Islote Ojo. 68°48' S, 67°20' W. A small island off the N coast of Keyhole Island, on the SW side of Mikkelsen Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines (it means "eye islet"), in association with Keyhole Island.

O'Kane Canyon. 74°19' S, 162°30' E. A large, steep-walled canyon at the head of O'Kane Glacier, it indents the E side of the Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for H.D. O'Kane, photographer at Scott Base in 1961-62. He had made several reconnaissance flights to provide aerial photos of the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

O'Kane Glacier. 74°26' S, 163°06' E. A steep glacier, 24 km long, it flows SE from the E wall of the Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point, and terminates at the N extremity of the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land, opposite the mouths of Priestley Glacier and Corner Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with O'Kane Canyon, at the head of the glacier.

Okanogan Nunatak. Nickname given to a nunatak in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. It is not yet an accepted name.

O'Keefe Hill. 70°20' S, 64°24' E. An isolated, ice-covered hill, 2.5 km S of Baldwin Nunatak, and 13 km (the Australians say 19 km) SSW of Mount Starlight, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for John O'Keefe, cook at Mawson Station for the winter of 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

O'Kirwan, John *see* **Kirwan, John**

Okitama-iwa. 68°24' S, 41°44' E. A rocky hill with erratics, in the central part of Temmondai Rock, on the coast, at the E side of the terminus of Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. It was surveyed by a Japanese geological team in 1981, and named by them on Nov. 24 of that year.

Okkenhaugrusta. 74°45' S, 11°32' W. A mountain ridge running E and N from Jahntinden, in Skjønsbergskarvet, in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians after Arne Okkenhaug (b. 1909), teacher, and member of the Resistance during World War II.

Okol Rocks. 62°22' S, 59°46' W. A group of rocks in the Aitcho Islands, on the W side of English Strait, 600 m N of Jorge Island, 800 m E of Kilifarevo Island, 900 m S of Chaos Reef, and 800 m W of Passage Rock, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlements of Upper and Lower Okol, in western Bulgaria.

Morena Okruzhnaja. 66°23' S, 100°30' E. A moraine, in the area of Apfel Glacier, just S of the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Okskaja *see* **Okskaya Nunatak**

Okskajanabben *see* **Okskaya Nunatak**

Okskaya Nunatak. 71°58' S, 13°47' E. An elongated nunatak, rising to 2295 m, at the very NE end of Rimekalvane Nunataks, in the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and photographed aerially by them. First plotted (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers. It was surveyed from the ground by NorAE 1956-60, and photographed again aerially in 1958-59, during the same expedition. The Norwegians mapped it again from these efforts. SovAE 1960-61 mapped it again, and the USSR named it in 1966, as Gora Okskaja (meaning "of the Oka River, in Russia"). US-ACAN accepted the name Okskaya Nunatak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Okskajanabben.

Oksøy *see* **Cook Island**

Lednik Oktjabr'skoj Revoljucii. 71°31' S, 12°20' E. A glacier in the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Petermann Ranges of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians after the October Revolution.

Oku-hyoga-iwa *see* **Oku-hyoga Rock**

Oku-hyoga Rock. 70°06' S, 39°01' E. The farthest south bare rock (the Norwegians describe it as a nunatak) exposed along the E side of Shirase Glacier, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Oku-hyoga-iwa (i.e., "inner glacier rock"), in association with nearby Oku-iwa Rock. US-ACAN accepted the name Oku-hyoga Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Indre Brenabben. *See also* **Brenabbane**.

Oku-iwa *see* **Oku-iwa Rock**

Oku-iwa Glacier. 68°42' S, 40°46' E. Flows to the sea just W of Oku-iwa Rock, about 18 km SW of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Oku-iwa-hyoga (i.e., "inner rock glacier"), in association with nearby Oku-iwa Rock. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Oku-iwa Glacier in 1968. The Norwegians call it Indrebergbreen, which means the same thing.

Oku-iwa-hyoga *see* **Oku-iwa Glacier**

Oku-iwa Rock. 68°42' S, 40°50' E. A rock exposure on land just E of Oku-iwa Glacier, at the innermost part of a minor embayment (a slight indentation, really) about 26 km SW of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Oku-iwa (i.e., "inner rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Oku-iwa Rock in 1968. Also called Pinboko Rock. The Norwegians call it Indreberget, which means the same thing.

Okuma Bay. 77°50' S, 158°20' W. An iceport, about 5 km wide, indenting the coast of Edward VII Peninsula for 6 km, where that peninsula meets the Ross Ice Shelf, about 130 km NE of the Bay of Whales. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, but named by Shirase in 1911-12, for his patron, Count Shigenobu Okuma (1838-1922), the great Japanese statesman, and a supporter of the Japanese expedition. In 1929 Byrd, during ByrdAE 1928-30, named it Hal Flood Bay, after his mother's brother (*see* **Flood Range**). However, after Byrd learned that Shirase had already named it, he withdrew his proposed name. US-ACAN accepted the name Okuma Bay in 1947.

Oku-Shirase-daira. 71°00' S, 41°00' E. An ice field on Mizuho Plateau, between 1500 and 2000 m above sea level, caused by an accumulation of ice coming from Shirase Glacier. Surveyed by JARE in 1960-61, and named by the Japanese in May 1963 ("inner Shirase flat").

Olaisen, Morten. Seaman on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Olalla, Juan L. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1928

Olander Nunatak. 74°25' S, 72°07' W. One of several somewhat scattered nunataks which rise above the ice, 8 km E of Tollefson Nunatak, and 45 km NNW of Sky-Hi Nunataks, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. It is usually grouped together with Tollefson Nunatak, Horner Nunatak, and the Sky-Hi Nunataks, for cartographic purposes. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Raymond Edward "Ray" Olander (b. Feb. 15, 1935. d. Dec. 4, 2002, Baldwin, NY), who joined the U.S. Navy on Feb. 20, 1955, and who was electronics technician at Eights Station in 1963. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Olanuten. 73°23' S, 14°10' W. A peak, mostly snow-capped, on the S side of Dagvola, in the N part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Ola Steine, Norsk Polarinstitutt topographer and geodesist, a member of NorAE 1968-69.

Olaussen, Ole Martin. b. Oct. 16, 1874, Larvik, Norway, son of Swedish immigrant stone worker Olaus Jonasen and his wife Marte Andrea

Jonasen. Carpenter, sail maker, and able seaman on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04. Immediately after the expedition, he married Marie, and they raised a family in Larvik.

Mount Olav Bjaaland *see* **Mount Bjaaland**

Olav Prydz Bukt *see* **Prydz Bay**

Old Antarctic Explorers Association. Abbreviated to OAEA. Based out of Pensacola, and run by (arguably) the world's leading expert on Antarctica, Billy-Ace Penguin Baker, himself many times on the ice.

Old Mans Head. 72°22' S, 60°45' W. A dark headland which marks the S side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947, RARE 1947-48 photographed it aerially, and they and Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground in December of that year. It was named descriptively by FIDS. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. In 1966-69 the U.S. Navy photographed it again aerially.

Old Penguin Rookery. 77°33' S, 166°10' E. A local name for the penguin rookery to the N of Black Beach, near Cape Royds, on Ross Island. Named by BAE 1907-09. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Old Wallow. 68°36' S, 77°56' E. A seal wallow in the Vestfold Hills, about 50 m by 20 m, with prominent walls of seal fur, hair, and droppings. Named by the Australians.

Mount Oldenburg. 82°04' S, 87°55' W. A partly snow-covered mountain, 0.8 km E of Mount Helms in the E part of the Martin Hills. It was sketched by Cam Craddock in Jan. 1963. The name was suggested by Ed Thiel (among others), to honor Margaret Oldenburg (1892-1972), St. Paul, Minnesota heiress and botanist, who, over the years, sent to the lads at IGY stations and other Antarctic places gifts of books, photos, and other things. She was also a well-known authority on Arctic flora. Thiel and Craddock conducted an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian near this feature, in 1959-60. US-ACAN accpted the name in 1964.

Mount Oldfield. 66°50' S, 50°38' E. A coastal mountain, on the E side of Amundsen Bay, close W of Mount Hardy, in the Tula Mountains. Photographed and mapped by an ANARE flight of 1956, and visited by Graham Knuckey, of ANARE, in Nov. 1958. Named by ANCA for Robert Eric Thomas "Bob" Oldfield (b. Jan. 28, 1929), RAN telegraphist until 1949, and later commercial pilot and air traffic controller, who was radio officer wintering-over at Mawson Station in 1958. He became a lieutenant commander in the RANR. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Oldham Island. 67°32' S, 61°42' E. In the E part of the Stanton Group, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Andøya (i.e., "duck island"). Re-named by ANCA for Wilfrid Hugh Oldham (known as Hugh) (b. July 25, 1924), biologist and magnetician at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island Station in 1951. The island was first visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise, in Aug. 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Oldroyd Island. 68°32' S, 77°54' E. A small island, about 400 m NW of Magnetic Island, off the Vestfold Hills, in the E part of Prydz Bay. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos, by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by ANARE in 1957-58, and named by ANCA for Keith C. Oldroyd, weather observer (radio) from Melbourne, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Olds Peak. 84°40' S, 174°41' W. Rising to 1480 m, 10 km NE of Mount Kenney, in the S part of Longhorn Spurs, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named for Cdr. Corwin Anson "Curly" Olds (b. July 8, 1925, East Corinth, Maine), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1944, and who was scheduled to be officer-in-charge of McMurdo for the winter of 1962, but instead wound up being there for 3 consecutive summers, 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65. He retired from the Navy in Feb. 1968.

Mount Ole Engelstad *see* **Mount Engelstad**

The *Ole Wegger*. A former Eagle Oil Company tanker, bought by Thor Dahl's Ørnen Company in 1928, She conducted pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters in 1928-29, as a help-cookery ship. In 1929 Lars Christensen (Dahl's son-in-law) converted her into a huge, 12,201-ton whaling factory ship, complete with stern slip, and she was back in West Antarctica waters in 1929-30, and 1930-31, operating pelagically. In 1932-33 her skipper in Antarctic waters was David Andersen. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1939-40. In the summer of 1940-41, in company with the *Solglimt* and the *Pelagos*, she was back in Antarctica, and on Jan. 13, 1941 was seized by Germans (*see* **The *Pinguin***). The crew and everyone else on board came to 187 persons, including: Kristian Evensen (captain; aged 50); Atle Sverre Nielsen (secretary; 48); Jacob Forseth (doctor; 73); Alf Sigurd Nilsen, Egil Larsen, and Johan Karlsen (patient caretakers); Anders Christensen (1st mate; 54); Hans M. Hansen (2nd mate; 46); Mandus Hansen (3rd mate; 51); Ole Johansen (4th mate; 51); Benedikt Benediktson (43) and Nils Mogensen (53) (bosuns); Henry Swanstrøm (radio operator; 34); Arne Gullstrom (2nd radio operator); Edvard Olsen and Ingvald Mathisen (64) (carpenters); Olav Steinbråten (37), Arnt Løve Hansen (29), Trygve Halvorsen (23), Finn Jacobsen (28), Einar Haugen (34), Karl E. Kristiansen (36), Grant Mathisen (31), Peter Grimstvedt (36), and Thorleif Larsen (35) (able seamen); Valter Kristiansen (21), Lars Olsvold (24), Åge Skåra (21), Gotfred Åsrum (28), and Leif Saebø (ordinary seamen); Juel Johansen, Willy Hoverød, Henry Nilsen (18; recently promoted from mess boy), and Ragnvald Halvorsen (18; recently promoted from mess boy) (junior ordinary seamen); Håkon Andersen (chief engineer; 65); Martin Halvorsen (2nd engineer; 52); Anders Larsen (3rd engineer; 54); Gustav A. Eriksen (4th engineer; 51); Herman Mathiessen (donkeyman; 48); Hans K. Halvorsen (electrician; 40); Leif M. Jacobsen (1st blacksmith; 43); Ole Boesen (2nd blacksmith; 34); Johan Anton Sørensen (repair man; 64); Willy Berg Olsen (pump man; 23); Neubert M. Nilsen (steward; 46); Gustav Winge (69), Emanuel Østby (35), Hjalmar Johansen (37), Einar Christensen, and Albert Martinsen (steward's assistants); Oddvar Nilsen, Anfinn Nymoen (22), Øistein Samuelsen (17), Alf Hugo Bogen, Rolf Winge (17), Øivin Jensen, Odd Eliassen (17), Øistein Farmen, Oskar Brurok, Hans Larsen, Jan Pedersen, Håkon Hansen, and Martin Grønn (mess boys); Karl Kristian Larsen (1st cook; 46); Abraham Berntzen (2nd cook; 30); Jens K. Nilsen (3rd cook; 29); Fredrik Schjerven (baker; 42); Helge Norli (butcher; 45); Henrik Andersen (19) and Jørgen Gulbrandsen (23) (galley boys); Arthur Arntzen (32), Einar Andersen (41), Erling Mogensen (25), Olav Tveitan (38), Jørgen Kristiansen (44), Ole Karlsen (35), Marthinius Lauritzen (45), Alf Larsen (30), Bjørn Olsen (33), Claus Olsen (44), Ole H. Winnem (31), and Thor Trygve Sømo (25) (stokers); Oscar Jakobsen (sharpener; 45); Anton Kristiansen (46), Olaf Christian Pettersen (63), Thorvald Andersen (46), Peder M. Olsen (45), Håkon Gulliksen (43), Hans M. Antonsen (42), Soren S. Bjønness (51) (cookers); Ole Larsen Dansen (30), Georg Gulbransen, Nils Auby (38), Gunnar Knutsen Wang (39), Morten Eilefsen (40), and Håkon Trevland (2nd cookers); Harald Andersen (44), Josef Ingvaldsen (38), Anker Hovland (39), Lorentz Andersen (46), Ole Tvede (41), Severin Johansen (50), Magnus Skjeggestad (44), Andreas Beitnes (53), Thor Klavenes (49), Karsten Ringdal (33), Lars Ludvigsen (36), Fredrik N. Moe (40), and Thoralf Larsen (49) (flensers); Gudmund Hansen (37), Johan Alfred Gulbransen (48), and Knut Hansen (26) (separators); Nils N. Jacobsen (66) and Hans J. Karlsen (46) (whale waste men); Peder Andreassen Eidsten (32), Martin Kjaer, Olaf Allum, Einar Stokke Skarsholt, Georg Enersen (37), Johan Johannesen, Einar Sandar Tvetene (35), Ole Olsen, Hans B. Bredal (26), Alfred Andersen (26), Holger Svendsen (40), Kristen Karlsen (51), Olaf Dahl (33), Ludvig Hansen (42), Håkon Johannessen (39), Hans Jakobsen (30), Peter Knutsen (53), Trygve Andreassen (26), Hans Jørgen Østby (39), Thoralf Røsholdt (29), Arvid Andersson (54), Olai Gutu (44), Nils W. Gether (37), Alf Johannessen (29), Morten Nilsen (29), Anders Austen (42), Karl Farmen (36), Hans Halvorsen Istre (36), Sverre Olsen, Paul Kongsnes (50), Dagfin Jørgensen (40), Hartvig Halle, Ingemar Jansen, Thorbjørn Børresen (42), Kolbein Rønnevik, Einar S. Thøversen (24), Nils Anton Larsen (24), Josef Tveitan (34), Einar L. Kvelle (31), Harald W. Arnesen, Jørgen Johansen Løve, Kristian K. Johansen (39), Andreas Kvamme (37), Knut Andersen, Einar Gutormsen (37), Ottar Lund (41),

Martin Trolsås, Søren Holtan (28), Sivart Sivarsen, Hans Mathisen (30), Johan Torp (36), Georg Hansen (26), Arnt Ekvall (38), Borger Bjerkelund (43), Erling Tolnaes (34), Sigurd Løvås (33), Olaf Olsen (29), Kristian Hansen, Karl Tveten (42), Herman Halvorsen (30), Arne Solberg (34), Asbjørn Nilsen (26), Alf Fevang, Thorleif Johansen Løve, Martinius Bolt (54), Karsten Anker Sørensen (41), Karsten Abrahamsen (31), Nils Bøe (26), Johan A. Bøe, Petter Fossen (39), Trygve Naess (33), and Arnt Bjønnes (37) (laborers). After capture she was taken back to Bordeaux, used by the Germans as a block ship, and was scuttled in the Seine on Aug. 22, 1944. She was raised in Aug. 1945 and broken up in Sweden in 1947. *See also* ***Pol VIII***, ***Pol IX***, and ***Pol X*** (her whale catchers).

O'Leary Peak. 84°27' S, 179°14' W. A partly snow-covered peak rising to 1040 m (the New Zealanders say 990 m), it is the most northerly summit along the E wall of Erickson Glacier where that glacier enters an embayment on the E side of the Ross Ice Shelf, to the E of the terminus of Ramsey Glacier. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, on the flight of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Paul V. O'Leary, USNR, builder, a member of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1959-60 (*see* **Deaths**, 1959). NZ-APC accepted the name.

O'Leary Ridges. 70°58' S, 67°19' E. Three partly snow-covered ridges, with a steep rock face on the SE side, and extending for 8 km in a line NW-SE, 30 km (the Australians say about 43 km) SE of Mount Bunt, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1960 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Raymond Arthur "Ray" O'Leary (b. Jan. 19, 1926), officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Olech Hills. 62°04' S, 57°54' W. In the area of Three Sisters Point, they reach an elevation of between 50 and 60 m above sea level. Named by the Poles for Maria Olech, of the Institute of Botany, at Jagiellonian University, Krakow, who worked various seasons at Arctowski Station.

The *Olenek*. Soviet ship, part of SovAE 1973-75. Skipper was Mikhail Andreyevich Petrov.

Olentangy Glacier. 86°00' S, 127°20' W. Flows S from the sector of the Wisconsin Plateau ENE of Sisco Mesa, into McCarthy Glacier and the larger Reedy Glacier, to the SW of Mount McNaughton, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by the Ohio State University explorers in 1964-65 for the river which flows through their campus back home. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Oleona *see* **Post Offices**, **Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition**

Oleschnunatak. 80°26' S, 21°41' W. A somewhat isolated nunatak, but due E of Blanchard Hill, on the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans.

Nunatak Oliden. 66°03' S, 60°47' W. One of the many, many nunataks on the Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Gora Olimpijcev. 73°52' S, 63°14' E. A nunatak, SW of Keyser Ridge, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Oliphant, Robert. b. 1883, Strathmiglo, Fife, son of farmer Francis Oliphant and his wife Helen Ritchie. He couldn't take the excitement of being a banker's clerk, and became a merchant seaman. On Oct. 27, 1910, he pulled into Sydney as an able seaman on the *Delphic*, out of Liverpool, and joined the *Terra Nova*, for the first part of BAE 1910-13. On his return to Lyttelton, NZ, he joined the *Waihora*, on the run to Sydney, and then settled down in Lyttelton, marrying Mrs. Ryder, the owner of a sweet shop. He died in 1919, during the great flu epidemic.

Oliphant Islands. 60°44' S, 45°38' W. A group of small, ice-free islands and rocks, extending in a N-S direction off the S side of Gourlay Peninsula, at the SE extremity of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Dove Channel runs through this group generally from E to W. Roughly charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and again in 1933 by the Discovery Committee, but in more detail. Surveyed between 1947 and 1949 by FIDS, and named by them as Oliphant Islets, for Marcus Laurence Elwin "Mark" Oliphant (1901-2000), great Australian scientist and inspiring Poynting professor of physics at the University of Birmingham, 1937-50, who helped in obtaining scientific equipment for Signy Island station in 1947. He was knighted in 1959, and, from 1971 to 1976, was governor of South Australia. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined them as the Oliphant Islands, and US-ACAN went along with this change in 1963.

Oliphant Islets *see* **Oliphant Islands**

Punta Oliva. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point NE of the beach the Chileans call Playa Alcázar, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who took part in ChilAE 1984-85, for Doris Oliva Eklund [*see* [2]**Punta Doris**].

Olivar, Ambrose W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Rocas Olivares *see* **Jagged Rocks**

Olivecrona, Knut *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1911

Bahía Oliver *see* **Gibson Bay**

Canal Oliver *see* **Lewis Sound**

Mount Oliver. 84°56' S, 173°44' W. A high peak, rising to over 3800 m (the New Zealanders say about 3900 m), with its surface descending to the SE, 3 km SE of Mount Campbell, in the ridge along the Mount Wade-Mount Fisher massif, about 11 km SE of Mount Wade itself, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Norman Oliver, of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, who was Antarctic project leader for aurora operations, 1957-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Oliver, Frank. b. Northumberland. A former shepherd. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base W in 1957 and 1958. A quiet, introspective individualist, by mid 1957 he had isolated himself from the rest of the lads, and it was a surprise that he stayed on a second year. In early June 1958, he, John Rothera, Dick Hillson, and Jim Young, formed the 4-man search party to look (unsuccessfully, as it turned out) for the three missing Fids from Base Y. According to Henry Wyatt, Oliver went to Israel, diving.

Oliver Bluffs. In the Dominion Range. A term no longer used. *See also* **Oliver Platform**.

Oliver Glacier. 82°34' S, 163°45' E. Flows from the area W and S of Mount Christchurch, into Lowery Glacier, just N of the Taylor Hills. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edward J. Oliver, USARP glaciologist at Pole Station in 1961-62.

[1]**Oliver Island** *see* **Midas Island**

[2]**Oliver Island**. 69°19' S, 68°37' W. The largest of the Mica Islands, outside the entrance to West Bay, and 10 km NE of Cape Jeremy, in the S part of Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for David L. Oliver, USN cook at Palmer Station in the winter of 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Oliver Nunatak. 84°06' S, 66°08' W. Rising to 620 m, it is one of the Rambo Nunataks, 3 km S of Sowle Nunatak, on the W side of the Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Thomas H. Oliver, electronics technician who wintered-over at Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Oliver Peak. 77°37' S, 161°03' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2410 m, 6 km NNW of Round Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Leon Oliver, of NZ, chief driller on the Dry Valley Drilling Project, 1973-74, and drilling superintendent on it in 1974-75.

Oliver Platform. A geologic structure in the Dominion Range, composed of the Upper Oliver Platform and the Lower Oliver Platform. *See also* **Oliver Bluffs**.

Oliver Schneider, Carlos. b. Sept. 15, 1899, Canelones, Uruguay. He moved to Chile, became a famous naturalist, and from a young age was director of the Museum of Natural History, at Concepción. He was a geologist on ChilAE 1946-47, and died in Concepción, on June 12, 1949. *See* **Northstar Island**.

Montaña Olivero *see* **Montaña Gillmore**

Punta Olivina *see* **Olivine Point**

Olivine Point. 60°40' S, 45°29' W. The S end of the low-lying peninsula which forms the E

entrance point of Iceberg Bay, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948–49, and so named by them because the mineral olivine occurs in the igneous dikes intersecting the peninsula just N of the point. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Olivina.

Olliver Peak. 84°34' S, 173°33' W. A rock peak rising to 630 m along the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, at the E side of the mouth of Barrett Glacier, it is the most northwesterly summit in the Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. George R. Olliver, USN, who was injured in the crash of an Otter aircraft on Dec. 22, 1955, following take-off from Cape Bird.

Olrog, Trevor. b. June 11, 1934. Radio tech at Wilkes Station in 1967.

Cape Olsen *see* **Cape Kjellman**

Olsen, A. b. Bergen, Norway. Seaman taken on the *Fram* at Buenos Aires in Sept. 1911, for the 2nd half of NorAE 1910–12. He was the keeper of the pigs on board.

Olsen, Anton Oluf. b. 1861, in the little village of Ula, near Thjødling (later spelled Tjølling), near Larvik, in Norway, son of seaman Ole Andresen and his wife Karen Andersdatter. He went to sea as a teenager, and became a whaler. He inherited the farm at Ula from his father, and in 1891 married a Larvik girl, Anna Kristine Johannesdatter. Apparently he was in Antarctic waters with Carl Anton Larsen, on the *Jason*, in 1893. He was bosun on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901–04. His name is almost always seen as Anton Olsen Ula, and that may well be because, when the Norwegians adopted real surnames, he chose the name of his village, as a lot of Norwegians did.

[1]**Olsen, Hans**. b. Jan. 17, 1869, Norway. Whaler in the South Shetlands in the summer of 1911–12, who was the only fatality when the whale catcher *Hafnen* struck an iceberg on Dec. 10, 1911, at Port Lockroy, and went down. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery. However, verification of the existence of this man, and also of the *Hafnen*, have eluded this researcher. However, whatever the name of the catcher, she was catching for the *Svend Foyn*.

[2]**Olsen, Hans**. Skipper of the *Dias* for the three seasons in which that vessel relieved Órcadas Station —1931–32, 1933–34, and 1941–42.

Olsen, Hartvig. b. 1887, Norway. Whaler who went to sea in 1912. He was on various whaling expeditions to the Antarctic in the 1920s, and was skipper of a passenger ship, working for the Fred Olsen Line, when he became first mate on the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's expeditions of 1933–34 and 1934–35. In 1935–36 he was captain of the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's most successful expedition. Father of Magnus Olsen.

Olsen, Hjalmar. Skipper of the whale catcher *Ravn*, which ran areef on Ravn Rock in 1908–09, while catching for the *Vesterlide*. *See* **Cape Kjellman**.

Olsen, Johan Christian. Known as Christian. b. July 15, 1876, Kragerø, Norway. A professional engineer and boiler maker, he was working at Jensen and Dahl's shipbuilding yard at Fredrikstad when he became 1st engineer on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898–1900. On his return, he married Karoline Theodora, and went to work for Nyland Verksted, in Christiania (Oslo).

Olsen, John *see* **Olsson, John August**

Olsen, Karinius. b. 1889, Strengsdal, Notterøy, Vestfold, Norway, son of Ole Kristian Andersen and his wife Pauline Margrethe Jacobsdatter. He was cook on the *Fram* during Amundsen's NorAE 1910–12, and the youngest member of the expedition, and also did carpentry, but was not one of the shore party. Amundsen said, "This was well done for a lad of 20. I wish we had many like him." After the expedition he was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He continued as a merchant seaman, serving as a steward mostly on the *Bergensfjord* and the *Stavangerfjord* out of Oslo, and calling in to New York countless times in in the dozen or so years after the end of World War I. In 1919 he married, in Nøtterøy Church, to Julie Konstanse Johansen. He died on Nov. 10, 1944, in Stepney, London. His death record lists him as Kristian Olsen, aged 54, but it's our man.

Olsen, Karl Anton. Seaman on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911–12.

Olsen, Magnus Lauritz. b. 1913, Norway, son of Hartvig Olsen. He went to sea at 14, and was a crewman on the *Wyatt Earp* during the 1933–34 and 1934–35 expeditions of Lincoln Ellsworth, and 2nd mate on the more successful 3rd expedition of 1935–36. His book on the expedition, *Saga of the White Horizon*, was published in 1972.

Olsen, Victor. Despite constant reporting in the newspapers in 1928–30, during the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition, that this was the name of the radio operator picked up by the expedition in Montevideo for their journey to the ice, this man does not exist. He was actually Viggo Holt (q.v.).

Olsen Crags. 86°12' S, 160°48' W. Rugged crags surmounting a small but conspicuous mountain block that projects into the E side of the Amundsen Glacier, just N of Epler Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Amundsen had named a mountain in this general area Mount K. Olsen, for Karinius Olsen. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Modern geographers cannot be quite sure which mountain Amundsen meant, so they arbitrarily selected this one, in order to preserve Olsen's name in this area. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1967.

Olsen Névé *see* **Olson Névé**

[1]**Olsen Peak**. 77°32' S, 86°29' W. Rising to 2140 m, 3 km NW of Mount Wyatt Earp, near the N end of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Hartvig Olsen.

[2]**Olsen Peak**. 79°40' S, 155°31' E. A peak with local relief of about 200 m, between Mason Nunatak and Score Ridge, in the Meteorite Hills, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Edward Olsen, of the Field Museum of Natrural History, in Pittsburgh, co-investigator with William Cassidy (*see* **Cassidy Glacier**) on a search for meteorites in the Allan Hills during the summer season of 1976–77.

Olson Glacier. 72°49' S, 166°41' E. A tributary glacier flowing westward from the Malta Plateau into Seafarer Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard D. Olson, NSF official who was at McMurdo in 1967–68, in research administration activities.

Olson Island. 77°14' S, 153°17' W. The largest, and most northerly, of the ice-covered White Islands, in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. In 1928–30 Byrd roughly delineated it as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the ice shelf in that part of Sulzberger Bay, but the Americans re-defined the feature in the early 1960s, and it was mapped in detail by USGS, from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Michael L. Olson, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1968, and summered-over at Plateau Station in 1968–69.

Olson Névé. 82°07' S, 158°00' E. On the NW side of the Cobham Range, it feeds Lucy Glacier and Prince Philip Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964–65, and named by them for Lt. Dennis Alvin Olson (b. Dec. 29, 1933, Minneapolis. d. Nov. 27, 2008, Walnut Creek, Calif.), USN, and of VX-6, who flew the party in, and supported them during the summer. He retired as a commander, after 23 years in the Navy. US-ACAN accepted the name of the feature in 1966. The name is seen spelled (erroneously) on some maps of the late 1960s, as Olsen Névé.

Olson Nunatak. 74°55' S, 162°28' E. An ice-free, bare rock nunatak, at the S side of the terminus of Reeves Glacier, 6 km N of the summit of Mount Gerlache, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James J. Olson, USARP geophysicist on the Ross Ice Shelf, in 1961–62.

Olson Peaks. 79°16' S, 160°05' E. Two peaks close together, the higher one rising to 1335 m, 6 km W of Cape Lankester, on the N side of Bertoglio Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Gary D. Olson, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Support Unit for Topo North and Topo South, 1961–62, which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Olsson, John August. b. Feb. 28, 1895, Göteborg, Sweden. Known as "Yon" or "the silent Swede," he went to sea, as a merchant marine, and was one of the firemen taken on the *Eleanor Bolling* for ByrdAE 1928–30. After the first phase of the expedition, rather than hang around in NZ for 6 months in between seasons, he and 11 others decided to head for San Francisco in the

Tahiti, reaching the USA on April 12, 1929. He returned for the 2nd half of the expedition.

Olsson, Maj Brita. b. Nov. 2, 1912, Norrköppings Sankt Johannes, Östergötland, Sweden. In 1937-38 she was one of the three stewardesses on the *Terje Viken* (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

Olstad, Ola. b. 1873, Toten, Norway, son of Ole Andersen Olstad. He went to sea at 15, became a zoologist, and as such conducted zoological and geological research in the South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago in the summer season of 1927-28. He used various whaling ships to get around (cf. Olaf Holtedahl), most notably being part of Horntvedt's 1927-28 expedition on the *Norvegia*. The next season, 1928-29, he was chief scientist on the *Norvegia*, under Nils Larsen. On Feb. 2, 1929 he made the first landing on Peter I Island, and claimed it for Norway. He died in 1956.

Olstad Glacier. 68°50' S, 90°41' W. A small, but heavily crevassed glacier, flowing to the S part of the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W side of Peter I Island, about 3 km S of Tofte Glacier. Named by the Norwegians as Olstadbreen, for Ola Olstad. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Olstad Glacier in 1952.

Olstadbreen *see* **Olstad Glacier**

Rocas Oluf *see* **Oluf Rocks**

Oluf Rocks. 63°42' S, 60°10' W. A small group of 5 rocks in the Gilbert Strait, 2 of them located 12 km E of Cape Neumayer, Trinity Island, and the other 3 in the sector between the E and SE of the same cape and 13 km distant from it. Roughly charted by Capt. Johannessen in 1919-20. Together with (what later became known as) Ryge Rocks and Sven Rock, they appear on his chart as Trinity Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Oluf Sven*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Rocas Oluf. This feature was named Rocas Paredes by ChilAE 1946-47, named for Luis S. Paredes Uribe (b. 1915), Chilean naval cook on that expedition. He also wintered-over at Soberanía Station in 1947. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1961, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. *See also* **Trinity Land** and **Sven Rock** for a more complete history of the naming process.

The *Oluf Sven*. A 950-ton Danish freighter under the command of Capt. Jan Ryge (*see* **Ryge Rocks**). Pedersen was 1st engineer. She was chartered by FIDASE in 1955-57, and converted to take 20 men more than normal. She left London on Nov. 10, 1955, transporting the 36-man expedition (14 of those were crew members) to Deception Island for the 1955-56 season, and was used throughout the expedition as a mobile base for operations by ground survey parties. On the first trip out she carried 60,000 gallons of aviation fuel, two S.51 Westland Sikorsky helicopters, a tractor, several engines and spare parts, plus ready-made living quarters for the men. John Huckle was ice pilot in 1956-57. Eddie Dagless says that the worst meal he ever had in his life was aboard the *Oluf Sven*.

The *Olympic Challenger*. Formerly the T2-class tanker *Herman F. Witton*, she was bought in 1949 by Aristotle Onassis's newly formed Olympic Whaling Company (which was registered in Uruguay), re-built and lengthened at the Howaldt-Kiel Shipyards, in Germany, and renamed *Olympic Challenger*. Mr. Onassis also acquired some old corvettes and converted them into catchers (the *Olympic Victor*, the *Olympic Lightning*, the *Olympic Fighter*, and the *Olympic Conqueror*), and registered the vessels themselves in Panama. The fleet headed down to Antarctica in 1949-50, to mark the Greek tycoon's entrée into the whaling business, much to the dismay of the Norwegians. Onassis's whaling manager at that time was former legendary gunner Lars Andersen, and top gunner was the equally legendary Cap'n John Borgen. Wilhelm Reichert was skipper of the *Challenger*. The fleet was back for the 1950-51, 1951-52 (*see also* **The *Ariston***), and 1952-53 seasons (the *Olympic Leader* was a new catcher by 1952), and then ran into trouble with the Peruvian authorities. By this time the whaler was using a helicopter for spotting. There was an aborted season in Antarctica, 1954-55, then once more to Antarctic waters in 1955-56, and then Onassis sold that fleet to the Japanese, the 13,019-ton *Olympic Challenger* winding up with the Kyokuyo Hogei Company, and being renamed the *Kyokuyo Maru 2*.

The *Olympic Conqueror*. One of four former corvettes converted into whale catchers by Aristotle Onassis, and forming part of his Antarctic fleet between 1949 and 1954. The others were the *Olympic Fighter*, the *Olympic Lightning*, and the *Olympic Victor*.

The *Olympic Fighter* *see* **The *Olympic Conqueror***

The *Olympic Leader*. Added to the *Olympic Challenger*'s fleet of whale catchers by 1952. On Dec. 10, 1952, she visited Deception Island, to inspect abandoned whaling stations at Whalers Bay.

The *Olympic Lightning* *see* **The *Olympic Conqueror***

The *Olympic Victor* *see* **The *Olympic Conqueror***

Mount Olympus. 80°13' S, 156°46' E. A rectangular, flat-topped, ice-covered mountain, rising to over 2400 m, it stands about 8.5 km E of Mount Henderson, on the divide between Hatherton Glacier and Byrd Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Mount Olympus*. ANCA accepted the name.

Olympus Range. 77°29' S, 161°30' E. A primarily ice-free mountain range between Victoria Valley and McKelvey Valley on the N, and Wright Valley on the S, in Victoria Land. It has peaks over 2000 m, named for figures in Greek mythology — Electra, Dido, Orestes, Circe, Boreas, Hercules, Jason, Cerberus, Peleus, Theseus, and Aeolus. Mapped by VUWAE 1958-59, and named by them for the home of the Greek gods. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Omai. b. ca. 1752, Society Islands. Name perhaps more correctly Mai, but also seen as Omiah and Omy. A man from Raiatea (an island Cook called Ulietea), in the Society Islands (loosely speaking, Tahiti). He was befriended by Joseph Banks during Cook's first voyage, 1768-71, and when Cook pulled in to the island group during his 2nd voyage, 1772-75, he found that Omai, although married for the 4th time, had been dispossessed of his belongings by a group of rival islanders. In Sept. 1773 Furneaux took him on board the *Adventure*. Although he was a curiosity, he also worked as a deck hand. As the *Adventure* returned to Cape Horn she passed into 61°S, thus making Omai one of the select group of Society Islanders ever to find himself in Antarctic waters. On arrival in London, where the ideal of the "noble savage" was in full flourish, he was made much of, presented to the King, and John O'Keefe dashed off a celebrated Christmas pantomime called *Omai*, in which the hero has been transformed into the king of Tahiti. He lived with his friend Banks in London, and finally Cook took him back to Tahiti on his 3rd voyage, and deposited him on the island of Huaheine with two Maori retainers, making an agreement with the chiefs for a grant of land for Omai. Cook was well aware that Omai couldn't possibly last long in Huaheine, and in 1788, when the *Lady Penrhyn* came to Huaheine asking for the celebrity, he was dead. Richard Connaughton wrote a book about him, *Omai: The Prince Who Never Was*.

Bahía Ombú *see* **Bahía Howard**

Cape Omega. 68°34' S, 40°59' E. A prominent bare rock cape, with a remarkable moraine at its inland side, it is located between Omega Glacier and Daruma Rock, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on Oct. 1, 1962, as Omega-misaki, because of its shape as seen from the sea. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Cape Omega in 1964. The Norwegians call it Kapp Omega.

Isla Omega *see* **Omega Island**

Kapp Omega *see* **Cape Omega**

Omega Cove. 68°39' S, 78°10' E. A small cove, about 200 m in diameter, almost fully enclosed by 2 moraine ridges on the S side, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA.

Omega Foundation High Antarctic GPS Expedition. 2002-03. A climbing expedition on Livingston Island, led by Australian Damien Gildea. There was another one, in 2005-06, which conducted GPS surveys of peaks in the Sentinel Range. Stephen Neville Chaplin was on that one (*see* **Chaplin Peak**), as were Manuel Begeuño (*see* **Begueño Pinnacle**) and Camilo Rada (*see* **Rada Peak**).

Omega Glacier. 68°37' S, 41°01' E. Flows to the coast just S of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Omega-hyoga, in association with Cape Omega. US-ACAN accepted the

translated name Omega Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Omegabreen (which means the same thing).

Omega-higasi-iwa. 68°34' S, 41°05' E. An eastern rock exposure on Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by a Japanese geological and geodetic survey of 1977 ("eastern Omega rock"). The Japanese accepted the name officially on March 22, 1979.

Omega-hyoga *see* **Omega Glacier**

Omega Island. 64°20' S, 62°56' W. A completely snow-covered island, of regular and even relief, 3 km long, with gentle hills and with coasts formed of ice-covered cliffs, immediately S of Eta Island, it is the largest feature in the SE part of the Melchior Islands. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and again, in more detail, in 1941, by USAS 1939-41, who named it Lystad Island, after Capt. Isak Lystad. It appears as such on Berlin and Shirley's 1941 chart of the expedition. It was surveyed yet again in 1942 and 1943 by the Argentines, who named it in 1946 as Isla Omega, for the Greek letter. It appears as such on their 1946 chart. It appears on a British chart of 1947, as Omega Island, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It appears as Isla Sobral on 1948 and 1949 Argentine charts, named after José Sobral, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Omega. In 2003 a channel was found separating the island from Bremeninsel (q.v.), a piece of land until then thought to be part of Omega Island, but, with the existence of the channel, proved to be a separate island.

Omega-misaki *see* **Cape Omega**

Omega-naka-iwa. 68°34' S, 41°04' E. The central rock exposure on Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the 1977 Japanese geological and geodetic survey here (name means "central Omega rock"). The Japanese accepted the name officially on March 22, 1979.

Omega-nisi-iwa. 68°35' S, 41°02' E. The western rock exposure on Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the 1977 Japanese geological and geodetic survey here (name means "western Omega rock"). The Japanese accepted the name officially on March 22, 1979.

Omega Nunatak. 81°55' S, 29°12' W. An isolated, flat-topped nunatak, rising to about 1300 m, 35 km SSW of Whichaway Nunataks, in Coats Land. First mapped by BCTAE 1955-58, and so named by them because it is the southernmost rock outcrop in the area, and was the last rock outcrop seen on the way to the Pole in 1957-58. South Ice (q.v.) was 6 km to the SE of this nunatak. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Omega Peak. 72°09' S, 166°03' E. Rising to about 2600 m, 1.5 km NE of Le Couteur Peak, between Head Peak and Inferno Peak, in the N portion of the Millen Range, and overlooking the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé. Named by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63 because this was the last major peak climbed by them, on Jan. 2, 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Omegabreen *see* **Omega Glacier**

Bukhta Omel'chenko. 68°30' S, 151°47' E. A bay, NW of Krichak Bay, in the W part of the Cook Ice Shelf, in George V Land. Named by the Russians, for Anton Omel'chenko.

Omel'chenko, Anton Lukich. b. 1883, Bat'ki, near Poltava, Ukraine, into a peasant farming family, he became a groom on the local estate of Mikhail Pekhovskiy. In 1909 he was a jockey in Vladivostok, and was picked up by Cecil Meares while the latter was looking for ponies for BAE 1910-13. He worked as pony groom and dog driver under Capt. Oates, and with Cherry-Garrard he tried to relieve Scott's doomed Polar party in 1912. After the expedition was over he fought in the Russian Army, and later the Red Army, and then returned to his home town, where he helped to establish a collective. He was killed by lightning in 1932.

Omiah *see* **Omai**

Grupo Ómicron *see* **Omicron Islands**

Islas Ómicron *see* **Omicron Islands**

Omicron Islands. 64°21' S, 62°55' W. A group of small islands and rocks close SE of Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1942 and 1943 by the Argentines who, in 1946, named them Islas Ómicron, for the Greek letter. They appear on a British chart of 1947 as Omicron Islands, but on one of their 1950 charts as Omicron Islets. That latter name was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as the Omicron Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. There is a 1948 reference to them as Grupo Ómicron. ArgAE 1952-53 named them Islas Silveyra, probably after a member of the expedition. A 1957 Argentine chart shows them as Islas Capitán Turrado, named after 1st Lt. Manuel Turrado of the Argentine Air Force, killed in a plane crash during the events of 1955. Another of their charts from the same year has the feature as Isla Primer Teniente Turrado, and a 1959 one has it as Islas Capitán Turrado. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted Islas Capitán Turrado. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islas Ómicron.

Omicron Islets *see* **Omicron Islands**

Bahía Ommanney *see* **Ommanney Bay**

Ommanney, Francis Downes. b. April 22, 1903, son of solicitor's clerk Francis Frederick Ommanney and his wife Olive Caroline Owen. From 1926 to 1929 he was lecturer in zoology at Queen Mary College, and in June 1929 applied to fill a vacancy on the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations, and from 1929 to 1939 he was a zoologist on the staff. He went to South Georgia in 1929, on the *Antarctic*, to become a whaling flenser there for 7 months, and in 1930-31 did the same bloody awful job for 5 months. He was on the *Discovery II* for its 1931-33 and 1935-37 cruises. He wrote, among other books, *South Latitude* (1938). After RNVR service during World War II he worked with the Mauritius-Seychelles Fisheries Survey (1947-49), then 6 years with the Colonial Research Service, and from 1957 to 1960 was reader in marine biology at the University of Hong Kong. He died on June 30, 1980, in Cobham, England.

Ommanney Bay. 60°33' S, 45°32' W. A bay, 3 km wide, between Prong Point and Foul Point, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Re-surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and named by them for Francis D. Ommanney. It appears on their chart of 1934, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines were calling it Bahía Ommanney as early as 1951 (and maybe slightly before that), and the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted that name. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. The bay, and the hinterland S of a line joining Conception Point and Foul Point, were designated SPA #18.

Ommanney Glacier. 71°32' S, 169°29' E. A valley glacier, 30 km long, which meanders northward through the Admiralty Mountains into the middle of Relay Bay, on the W side of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney (1814-1904), RN, Arctic explorer. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ommundsen Island. 66°20' S, 110°22' E. Just W of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Audon Ommundsen (b. Sept. 22, 1932, Norway), transport specialist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Omond *see* **Mount Susini**

Omond House. Bruce's stone hut on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, during ScotNAE 1902-04. Sufficient wood could not be brought down on the ship, so the men had to quarry about 60 tons of rock right there on the island. The thinnest walls were 4 feet thick, and the four corners were buttressed with thick turrets. The roof had a double-layer of tarred canvas, and on top of that were placed 1-inch boards covered with felt. The floor was formed out of the substantial 'tween-deck hatches of the ship, and the 2-inch 'tween-deck bulkheads. There was a shed to the W side of the house, two windows, and a door protected by a porch. The house could accommodate 6 men. It was named for Robert Traill Omond, famous Scottish meteorologist and supporter of the expedition. It was the first scientific station (as such) in Antarctica, and was taken over by the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina on Feb. 22, 1904, and in Jan. 1905 was re-named Órcadas Station.

Omurtag Pass. 62°37' S, 60°11' W. A pass,

running at an elevation of about 720 m above sea level, between Mount Bowles and Ticha Peak, in Bowles Ridge, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of an overland route between the area around Wörner Gap and the upper part of the Kaliakra Glacier. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Khan Omurtag of Bulgaria, who ruled 814-31.

Omy *see* **Omai**

Ona Refugio. 68°06' S, 67°02' W. Argentine refugio built near General San Martín Station in 1995.

11 de Septiembre Refugio. 63°37' S, 57°30' W. Chilean refuge hut, built on Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula, off the Antarctic Peninsula.

Ondori Island. 69°00' S, 39°32' E. A small island, 1.5 km N of Ongul Island, and 1.3 km W of Nesøya, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers working from those photos in 1946. Mapped much more accurately by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Ondori-jima, or Ondori-zima (i.e., "rooster island"), in association with nearby Mendori Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Ondori Island in 1975.

Ondori-jima *see* **Ondori Island**

Ondori-zima *see* **Ondori Island**

One Day Islet *see* **Hedgehog Island**

150-mile Depot. A depot set up in 1929 by ByrdAE 1928-30, 20 miles SE of Prestrud Inlet, in Marie Byrd Land, i.e., 150 miles from Little America.

105-Mile Depot. 78°17' S, 155°32' W. Established 105 miles E of West Base by the depot-laying team headed by Warner in late Sept. and early Oct. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. It was to be used by the mountains sledging parties from West Base that year.

The *One Ocean Navigator* *see* **The *Plancius***

172.5 West Automatic Weather Station. 78°18°S, 172°30' W. An American AWS on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 42 m, installed in 1984.

One Ton Depot. 79°28' S. It was laid by Scott on Feb. 17, 1911, and contained a ton of food. It was 150 miles from Hut Point, and was the depot that Scott was less than 11 miles away from when he died in 1912.

O'Neal Nunataks. 79°01' S, 85°00' W. A small linear group of nunataks which mark the S end of the Bastien Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota geological parties to the Ellsworths, for Jerry O'Neal, aerographer with these parties in 1963-64 and 1964-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

O'Neal Point. 64°42' S, 62°18' W. On the E side of Arctowski Peninsula, between the entrances of Beaupré Cove and Piccard Cove, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by US-ACAN for James D. "Jim" O'Neal (b. Dec. 3, 1926. d. Nov. 1, 2008, Bethesda, Md.), cartographer with the Special Maps branch of USGS, who was U.S. observer with ChilAE during OpDF II (Oct. 1956 to April 1957), working in the South Shetlands and the NW part of the Antarctic Peninsula. The SCAR gazetteer has a separate and distinct feature named Punta Zufriategui, in exactly the same coordinates, which one suspects is really this cape (the Argentine terms "punta" and "cabo," for "point" and "cape" are somewhat interchangeable, as they are, but perhaps to a lesser degree, in the English language). Colonel Pedro Zufriategui (1783-1840), was captain of the Port of Montevideo.

O'Neal Ridge. 72°48' S, 168°45' E. A high ridge, trending NE-SW, bounded by Ingham Glacier and Humphreys Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Russell D. O'Neal, member of the National Science Board, 1972-77. He was in Antarctica in 1975.

Mount O'Neil. 85°40' S, 136°20' W. Rising to 2090 m, just NE of Mount Ratliff, at the N side of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert J. O'Neil, utilitiesman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961.

O'Neill, Boris Kopaitic *see under* **Kopaitic**

O'Neill, Vincent Michael "Vince." b. 1928, Kilpatrick, Dunbarton, Scotland. He joined FIDS in 1956, from the Diplomatic Radio Service, as a senior radio operator, and wintered-over at Base O in 1957. He was a member of the 3-man party that circumnavigated Bryde Island by dinghy in 1957. He then wintered-over at Base B in 1958. His parents were living near Southampton at the time. According to some, he was a great guy, very popular, and one of the best of all the FIDS radiomen. According to others, he was a real bastard, not too popular on the base. He would wear other men's shoes, just for the hell of it, because they looked better than his. Perhaps the Fids who didn't like him were confusing him with his black mongrel dog Negro (pronounced in the Spanish way). Vince decided that Negro had to be shot, and Pete Hodkinson was given the task, but fluffed it. Clem Clements it was who finally did the deed. As late as 2001 Vince was still cycling, but then began to suffer from Alzheimers, and later lived in a sheltered accommodation in Southsea, Portsmouth.

O'Neill Peak. 74°05' S, 77°14' W. Rising to about 850 m (the British say about 800 m), it is the highest point in the FitzGerald Bluffs, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Geological field work was done here by a USGS party in Dec. 1984. Named by US-ACAN in 1985, for John Michael O'Neill, USGS geologist, a member of the party. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

O'Neill Point. 64°49' S, 63°06' W. The extreme N point of Lautaro Island, 2.5 km WSW of Lemaire Island, in the Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base O in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Vince O'Neill. US-ACAN accepted the name. Around 1978, the Argentines began calling it Punta Independencia, after their (declaration of) independence from Spain, July 9, 1816. The Chileans call it Punta Ladislao, for stoker Ladislao Gallegos Trujillo, on the *Yelcho* in 1916 when Shackleton's party was rescued from Elephant Island.

Skaly Onezhskie *see* **Onezhskiye Nunataks**

Onezhskiye Nunataks. 71°35' S, 7°03' E. A small group of nunataks, 15 km NNE of Sletteffjellet, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The largest is Storkvarvsteinen Peak. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Skaly Onezhskie, for the Onega River in the USSR. US-ACAN accepted the name Onezhskiye Nunataks in 1970.

Ong Valley. 83°14' S, 157°37' E. A mainly ice-free valley, 8 km long, just W of Kreiling Mesa, and just S of Argosy Glacier, in the Miller Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John S. Ong, American traverse engineer on the South Pole Traverse of 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name.

Ongal Peak. 62°40' S, 60°07' W. A sharp, glaciated peak, rising to 1149 m, in Levski Ridge, 550 m N of Levski Peak, 1.8 km SE of Zograf Peak, and 2.5 km WSW of Plana Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the historical Ongal region of the First Bulgarian Kingdom, located in the Danube delta area and N of the Black Sea.

Isla Ongley *see* **Ongley Island**

Ongley Island. 62°26' S, 59°53' W. A small island, 4 km W of Dee Island, just off the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, and named by them, for Leonard Thomas Ongley (1899-1944), a cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Department at the time. It appears on their 1935 charts, and also on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Isla Ongley, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ongul *see* **Ongul Island**

Ongul Island. 69°01' S, 39°32' E. An island, 2.5 km long, it is the largest of the Flatvaer Islands, just within the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37. Norwegian cartographers, working off these aerial photographs in 1946, determined it to be connected to what

is now East Ongul Island, and gave the name Ongul (i.e., "fishhook"), which is descriptive of the two islands together. In 1957 the Japanese, landing here for the first time, found that a passage (which they were to call Naka-no-seto) separates the two islands, and re-defined the area accordingly. US-ACAN accepted the name Ongul Island in 1971. On March 12, 1977 the Japanese accepted the name Nisi-Ongul-to (i.e., "west Ongul Island").

Ongul Islands *see* **Flatvaer Islands**

Ongul-oki-no-sima. 69°04' S, 39°29' E. A small island at the W of the Te Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1994 (name means "island off Ongul").

Ongul Sound. 69°02' S, 39°38' E. Also called Ongul Strait. A sound, 3 km wide, between the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay and the Flatvaer Islands. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ongulsundet, in association with nearby Ongul Island US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971.

Ongul Strait *see* **Ongul Sound**

Ongul-syoto *see* **Flatvaer Islands**

Ongulgalten *see* **Ongulgalten Island**

Ongulgalten Island. 69°04' S, 39°36' E. The most northerly of 3 aligned islands, 1.5 km SE of the Te Islands, at the S end of the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Ongulgalten (i.e., "the fishhook boar"), in association with Ongul Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Ongulgalten Island in 1968.

Ongulkalven *see* **Ongulkalven Island**

Ongulkalven Island. 69°01' S, 39°27' E. An island, 1.5 km W of Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, in Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ongulkalven (i.e., "the fishhook calf"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ongulkalven Island in 1966.

Ongulknappen. 69°03' S, 39°31' E. A small island about 1.5 km S of the W part of Ongul Island, off the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Norwegians in association with Ongul Island.

Onguløy *see* **Partizan Island**

Ongulsundet *see* **Ongul Sound**

Onley Hill. 67°43' S, 63°03' E. A bare rock eminence rising to 840 m from surrounding high drifts, about 1.75 km S of Mount Henderson, in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Sørkollen (i.e., "the south knoll"). Visited by ANARE parties since 1954. Re-named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Leslie W. "Les" (also known as "Wacky") Onley, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Onlooker Nunatak. 71°54' S, 162°22' E. An isolated nunatak protruding prominently above the ice of the Rennick Glacier, immediately S of Tenterhooks Crevasses, and just SE of the Morozumi Range. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 (the name is suggestive of the aspect of this feature), in association with Spectator Nunatak and Bystander Nunatak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Onnum Ridge. 80°07' S, 156°25' E. A mountain spur descending NE to McCraw Glacier, 5 km S of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. Named in association with the range by a geological party from the University of Waikato (NZ), 1978-79, led by Mike Selby. Onnum is a historical name, formerly used in Roman Britain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Onnum Valley. 80°06' S, 156°21' E. An ice-free valley between Derrick Peak and Onnum Ridge, in the Britannia Range. Named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) geological party, in association with the ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2001.

The *Onnuri*. A 1422-ton, 63.5-meter (209 feet) South Korean research and supply ship, built in 1991, at Bergen, in Norway. She entered Korean service on March 20, 1992, went on a cruise in the Pacific, and then took down the 6th South Korean Antarctic Expedition, 1992-93. Her skipper that season was Dai-Kee Kim. She had a cruising speed of 15.4 knots, had a crew of 16, and could take 25 scientists. She supplied King Sejong Station in 1999-2000 (her skipper that year was Suk-Ki Kim), and every season since.

Ono-jima *see* **Ono-zima**

Ono-zima. 69°14' S, 39°41' E. A small island, with a highest elevation of 17.8 m above sea level, E of Oyayubi-zima, just off the Langhovde Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It looks like an axe-blade, hence the name given by the Japanese on July 10, 2008. It is also seen as Ono-jima.

Onoe-jima *see* **Onoe-zima**

Onoe-zima. 69°15' S, 39°40' E. A small island, with an elevation of 22 m, close off Onozima, just off the Langhovde Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Name means "the haft of an axe," and was given by the Japanese on July 10, 2008, in association with Ono-zima.

Onogur Islands. 62°21' S, 59°41' W. A group of nine islands, as well as some islets and rocks, adjacent to the NW coast of Robert Island, between Carlota Cove to the SW and Clothier Harbor to the NE, and 700 m SE of Cornwall Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Onogur, in northeastern Bulgaria (home of the Onogur Bulgars of the 5th-7th centuries).

The *Onrust II*. Yacht in Antarctic waters in 1996-97, and again in 2002, both cruises under the command of Dirk Tober.

Onset D Camp. 80°46' S, 125°47' W. A USAP camp built in 2000, in Marie Byrd Land, removed in 2003, and taken back to McMurdo.

The *Ontos*. The name means "thing" in Greek, and it looked like a "thing," a 145 hp light-armored, tracked, anti-tank vehicle tried as a method of transportion by the Americans during IGY (1957-59). It looked like a tank with 6 huge guns on it, and you didn't want to be behind it when it fired. In the end, it failed, being too heavy.

Onville Escarpment *see* **Orville Coast**

Onyx River. 77°32' S, 161°45' E. An evanescent meltwater stream (rather than a real river), which flows westward for 31 km through the Wright Valley from the terminus of Wright Lower Glacier to empty into Lake Vanda, as that lake's major source of water. It flows intermittently and only during the warmest parts of the austral summer, and consists mainly of meltwater from Wright Lower Glacier and the alpine glaciers that are present along the valley walls. Mapped and named by VUWAE 1958-59. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Oogi-hama *see* **Ogi Beach**

Oom, Karl Erik. b. May 27, 1904, Chatswood, Sydney, 4th child of Swedish immigrant draftsman Gustaf Peter Ludwig August Oom, and his English-born wife May Isabel Le Guay. In 1918 he entered the Royal Australian Naval College and graduated in 1921. He was on the *Moresby* as a hydrographer, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1927. He was cartographer during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31, and over the next decade charted much territory around Australia and New Guinea, and was loaned on different occasions to the British Navy. He was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1935. In London, on June 17, 1939, he married Evelyn Margaret Stewart Mocatta, née Jeffrey. In 1941 and 1942 he commanded the *Gleaner* in the North Sea, doing anti-submarine and escort duties. In 1942 he went back to Australia to command a series of ships, and in 1943 was promoted to commander. In Nov. 1947 he was placed in command of the *Wyatt Earp*, and in charge of Antarctic surveys, and from 1948 to 1951 was the RAN's hydrographer. He never made captain, and was invalided out in 1952. His wife having died, he re-married in Sydney on March 14, 1955, to Jean Miriam Kearney, née Wells. Oom suffered from cirrhosis of the liver, and died of a pulmonary thrombosis on June 22, 1972, at his home in Turlinjah.

Oom Bay. 67°26' S, 60°44' E. Also called Uksvika. A well-defined bay, 3 km wide, indenting the coast of Mac. Robertson Land between Mount Bruce and Campbell Head. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Karl Oom. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

Oom Island. 67°24' S, 60°39' E. A small island, about 0.8 km across, 4 km NE of Campbell Head, on the W side of Oom Bay, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Uksøy. Re-named by ANCA on Feb.

18, 1958, for Karl Oom. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Mount Oona. 83°09' S, 162°36' E. Rising to 2170 m, at the N end of the ridge between Helm Glacier and Lowery Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Henn Oona, Estonian-born aurora scientist with the Arctic Institute of North America, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. He was the brother of Hain Oona (*see* **Oona Cliff**).

Oona Cliff. 72°27' S, 160°09' E. A north-facing rock and ice cliff, about 6 km long, just NW of Mount Walton, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Hain Oona, who wintered-over as ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1968. He was the brother of Henn Oona (*see* **Mount Oona**).

The *Oosterschelde*. Dutch tourist vessel, with a carrying capacity of 24 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Dick Van Andel.

Opaka Rocks. 62°18' S, 59°35' W. A group of rocks, the main one being situated 700 m N of Henfield Rock and 3.44 km E of the Pordim Islands, off the N coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Opaka, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Opalchenie Peak. 78°34' S, 85°35' W. A peak, with precipitous and partly ice-free S slopes, it rises to 4600 m at the S extremity of the Vinson Plateau, on the Vinson Massif, 2.66 km SSE of Silverstein Peak, 990 m S of Fukushima Peak, 7.49 km NW of Mount Rutford, 4.09 km N by E of Mount Slaughter, and 7.41 km E of Brichebor Peak, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The peak is of low prominence, except to the S, where 2 parallel ridges descend steeply southwestwards with Donnellan Glacier flowing in between and Mount Slaughter rising on the more southerly ridge. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010. The word "opalchenie" signifies "volunteer force." Those specifically in mind were the Bulgarian Volunteer Force in the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War, and the Adrianople Volunteer Force in the 1912-13 Balkan Wars.

Bukhta Opasnaja *see* **Opasnaya Bay**

Opasnaya Bay. 67°39' S, 45°49' E. On the coast of Enderby Land, just NE of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the latter as Bukhta Opasnaja (i.e., dangerous bay"). ANCA translated it.

Utësy Opasnye *see* **Bain Crags**

Obryv Opasnyj. 70°51' S, 67°40' E. A bluff at the N end of the pass the Russians call Kar Lovushka, SW of Glukhoy Glacier, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Islotes Opazo *see* **Chatos Islands**

OpDF *see* **Operation Deep Freeze**

Operación 90. The code name for the 1964-65 Argentine Army land traverse to the Pole, achieved by 10 Argentine soldiers from General Belgrano Station. Col. Jorge Edgard Leal led the expedition. Capt. Gustavo Adolfo Giró was scientific leader, and 2nd-in-command of the expedition. Mechanics were: Ricardo Bautista Ceppi (principal enlisted man), and Julio César Ortiz, Alfredo Florencio Pérez, and Jorge Raúl Rodríguez (all sergeants). Topographers were: Sgt. Roberto Humberto Carrión and Sgt. Adolfo Óscar Moreno; radioman was Sgt. Domingo Zacarías; and Óscar Ramón Alfonso (a cabo patrullero). The sledge team that went out to lay depots as far as the 83rd parallel (despite the fact that the team was known as Patrulla 82) were: Lt. Adolfo Eugenio Goetz (leader), 1st Sgt. Ramón Villar, and Marcelo Enoc Álvarez and Leonardo Isabel Guzmán (both 1st cabos). Three men at Sobral Station gave logistical and radio-electrical support: Lt. Pedro Ángel Acosta (leader), and Carlos Guido Bulacio and Hugo Orlando Britos (both sergeants). The Pole party set out in Sno-cats from Belgrano on Oct. 26, 1965, two days after Lt. Goetz's depot-laying party had set out. On Nov. 4, 1965, they arrived at Sobral Station, in brilliant sunshine, but with a temperature of -33°F. Bulacio was dropped from the team because of a cut on his hand, and would remain at Sobral. On Nov. 18, the team separated from Patrulla 82. On Dec. 9, 1965, after a stint of 28 hours, they arrived at a point 45 km from the Pole. On Dec. 10, 1965, after a 45-day total trip, Leal got down from his tractor, "Salta," and planted the Argentine flag at the Pole. They left the Pole on Dec. 15, and arrived back at Belgrano on Dec. 31, 1965. The entire trek took 66 days.

Operation Baby Face. RAGS, a ham radio station in Syracuse, NY (*see* **Radio**), faxed down to Little America and McMurdo pictures of children newly-born to fathers wintering-over in Antarctica. The first fax was received on May 5, 1957, at Little America. Calvin Larsen had a baby girl, Sonya. McMurdo received their first fax on May 30, 1957.

Operation Deep Freeze. The greatest peacetime operation ever launched by the U.S. Navy, it was the code name for the Navy's ongoing involvement in Antarctica from 1954 to 1998, headed by the Commander, United States Naval Support Force, Antarctica (q.v.), who led military units from the Navy, Army and Coast Guard between late September and February every austral summer, to provide the technical backup services necessary to USARP (later called USAP), not only for each summer's work but also to prepare the men who would winter-over between each operation. Technically, the term "Deep Freeze" also covered the winterings-over in Antarctica. And also, after the Navy got out of Antarctica, in the late 1990s, and private companies were hired by the NSF in their place, for logistical support in Antarctica, the term OpDF continued (although somewhat half-heartedly, as the term had really been so much associated with the Navy, without whom, incidentally, something in the way of spirit went out of Antarctica). By 1954 it had been agreed that several countries would open up the hitherto virtually unknown continent of Antarctica. This multi-national effort would be part of the International Geophysical Year (q.v.) (1957-59), known as IGY, and each country then set about its plans to send scientific and exloring personnel down to Antarctica, to build bases there, to make a good showing. The Americans, of course, made the biggest and best showing of all, Operation Deep Freeze. Captain George Dufek (later admiral) reported in as commander of Task Force 43 on Aug. 16, 1954. The U.S. knew, going into this, that it would be a 4-year involvement, IGY to end in the spring of 1959, and that this involvement might well extend beyond that period, so originally it was called Project Longhaul, a name changed by Dufek in Jan. 1955 to Operation Deepfreeze. Admiral Byrd was placed in charge. The old Post Office building in Washington, DC, was chosen as headquarters, at least in the first year, 1954-55. Someone had to take the hundreds and hundreds of men, and the thousands of tons of equipment down to Antarctica, and, frankly, there was only one organization that could do it — the U.S. Navy. The Navy's involvement was called United States Naval Support Force, Antarctica, with Admiral George Dufek in charge. Dufek, in effect, thus became, in reality, the director of OpDF. In 1954-55 the *Atka* was sent down on a mission to explore the coasts for likely sites for the two initial bases (*see* **United States Navy Antarctic Expedition**). Dufek selected 7 ships and an air arm, and this became known, on Feb. 1, 1955, as Task Force 43 (q.v.). Then the first real phase of OpDF began, known as Operation Deepfreeze. However, the Amana Corporation informed the Navy of a copyright infringement, so the name was changed to Operation Deep Freeze (two words), about Oct. 1956. Although they had been referring to Operation Deep Freeze I and II, and so on, from the very beginning, it was only when it became absolutely certain, by March 1956, that there would be a second Operation Deep Freeze in 1956-57, that they started officially numbering them, OpDF I, OpDF II, etc. This system was changed for the 1959-60 season, which should have been Operation Deep Freeze V, but, instead was known as Operation Deep Freeze 60, and that is the system that has been used since then, i.e., with the last two digits of the year representing the year in which each summer operation ended. And so it went on, year after year, but things began to change in the 1960s. In 1965 and 1966 the U.S. Navy transferred all the icebreakers to the U.S. Coast Guard. About that time, the Navy and the National Science Foundation (responsible for the science side of things), started exploring the possibilities of private contractors taking over the Navy's role. This was largely due to the worry about defense spending at a time when the Vietnam War was beginning to eat up the country's finances. In 1967 one of those present at these meetings was Rodney Gray, of ITT. In 1968, Holmes & Narver was awarded the support contract for McMurdo, and took over that

role from the Navy for the 1968-69 season. The Navy's gradual exit from Antarctica had begun. On July 1, 1971, the NSF took over, from the Navy, the responsibility and the funding management for the U.S.A.'s involvement in Antarctica. Again, this was was because Vietnam had taken so much money from the Department of Defense. Holmes & Narver supplied the first civilian crew at the new Siple Station, for the winter of 1973, and, on Dec. 1, 1973, they assumed from the Navy the operation of Palmer Station, and also, on a 5-year contract, operation of the NSF's ship *Hero*. That summer, 1973-74, the Navy found itself short of building specialists for the new, domed, South Pole Station. Holmes & Narver helped out, with 33 such specialists. The next season, 1974-75, the last Navy crew turned over construction of the Pole Station to Dick Wolak and his Holmes & Narver boys. Wolak was the first civilian manager at Pole Station, and his crew had the new dome ready by Jan. 1975. 1974 saw the first-ever all-civilian crew winterering-over at Palmer Station. On July 1, 1974 Task Force 43 became Task Force 199 (q.v.). By the late 1970s it was deemed necessary to have one contractor doing all the support work in Antarctica. Bids went out for the contract, and ITT won the first 10-year contract. The support wintering-over crews of 1980 came from them. In 1990 Antarctic Support Associates (ASA) took over the contract, and throughout the 1990s the U.S. Navy really began to get out of Antarctica. The last Navy crew left the ice during the 1997-98 season, and on March 12, 1998, at Port Hueneme, Calif., U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, was disestablished, thus bringing Operation Deep Freeze to an end, the way it had been, that is. In 2000 Raytheon took over the contract for the running of the physical, support side of American research in Antarctica, while the NSF continued, as always, to run the science side, and to mastermind the entire project.

Operation Deep Freeze I. 1955-56. The United States Navy Antarctic Expedition (q.v.) (the *Atka*'s 1954-55 trip to scout out sites for U.S. bases for the upcoming International Geophysical Year), was a prelude to the Naval invasion which began in late 1955 as Operation Deep Freeze (1955-56), under Admiral George Dufek (Adm. Byrd was technical director). Task Force 43 (the Navy group itself which comprised the logistical, support part of Operation Deep Freeze — as opposed to the scientific personnel) had, as its objectives, to construct Little America V (the operation's headquarters) at Kainan Bay, on one side of the Ross Ice Shelf, and on the other side, at Hut Point, a runway and Air Operational Facility McMurdo (*see* **McMurdo**), to set up an airfield at McMurdo Sound, as well as to establish a base in Marie Byrd Land (this was Byrd Station, and this objective would not be achieved until the following year). Thus, 1800 Navy volunteers supported the U.S. scientific involvement in Antarctica during the 104 days of OpDF I, and 7 ships took part: the *Glacier*, the *Edisto*, the *Eastwind*, the *Arneb*, the *Greenville Victory*, the *Wyandot*, and the *Nespelen*, as well as the two oilers *YOG-34* and *YOG-70*. There were 14 planes (4 twin-engine R4Ds, 4 twin-engine P2Vs, 2 Skymasters, 4 Otters), helicopters, and 9235 tons of equipment for the two bases, including a 3-ton generator at Little America. **Oct. 19, 1955**: The massive icebreaker *Glacier* left Davisville, RI, bound for Norfolk, Va. **Oct. 31, 1955**: The icebreaker *Edisto* sailed out of her home port of Boston, headed south. This really marked the beginning of OpDF I. **Nov. 3, 1955**: The *Glacier*, the lead ship of the expedition, left Norfolk, Va., bound for the Panama Canal, with 20 officers and 249 men aboard, under the command of Captain Pat Maher, and including Jack Ketchum, deputy commander of Task Force 43 (in charge of overall administration and icebreaker operations), Jack Bursey (who had been in Antarctica with Byrd), Dr. Oliver Austin (ornithologist and USAF observer), Bernard Kalb (the *New York Times* reporter) and 120 Seabees, led by their commander Herb Whitney. The *Glacier* was carrying 3 Weasels, 2 Sno-cats, 2 Sikorsky HO4S-3 helicopters (there was a helipad aboard), and she was also towing the oiler *YOG-34* (which had 25 men and more than 200,000 gallons of fuel aboard). Another oiler, *YOG-70*, was towed down from Seattle, then towed from Panama to NZ, and then to McMurdo Sound, by the *Edisto*. Admiral Byrd and Paul Siple flew down to NZ, to pick up the *Glacier* from there. **Nov. 10, 1955**: The *Arneb* left Davisville, RI, for Norfolk, Va. **Nov. 14, 1955**: Dufek left Norfolk on his flagship *Arneb*. The *Wyandot* left as well. **Dec. 10, 1955**: The *Glacier* left Lyttelton, NZ, bound for McMurdo Sound, 2600 miles away, its mission — to lay out an air base on the ice. **Dec. 17, 1955**: After effortlessly chopping her way through 440 miles of pack-ice (cf. Shackleton and the *Endurance*), the *Glacier,* with Byrd aboard, arrived at McMurdo, after 54 days out of Boston, and 12,500 miles. This was the first time anyone had been at McMurdo since 1948, in fact since Ketchum himself had led a 2-ship exploratory expedition into the sound during OpHJ. That very day, Dec. 17, the *Arneb*, *Wyandot*, *Greenville Victory*, and *Nespelen* left Lyttelton, NZ, headed south. **Dec. 19, 1955**: The *Edisto* arrived at McMurdo, towing *YOG-70*. The Seabees pitched their tent at Hut Point, and waited for the 2500 tons of equipment to be unloaded. **Dec. 20, 1955**: Two twin-engine P2V Neptunes and two 4-motor R5D Skymasters (70,000 pounds each) flew from NZ to Antarctica, the first time planes had flown in to Antarctica from another continent. Two twin-engine R4D Dakotas and two twin-engine Albatrosses had had to turn back to Wigram Field, in NZ, due to heavy winds. The Albatrosses never got to Antarctica. Because there was no landfall below the flight path of the planes, 7 Navy ships were picketed in the ocean, 250 miles apart, on 170°E, between NZ and Antarctica, just in case. 25 fliers arrived in all. At that point the runway had no buildings and no beacons. **Dec. 22, 1955**: An Otter crashed near Cape Bird. The blame was laid at the feet of the pilot, Capt. Trigger Hawkes (q.v. for details of this flight). **Dec. 23, 1955**: A flock of tents huddled around Scott's 1902 hut, on Hut Point. That day Dave Baker and the dog drivers arrived there. **Dec. 24, 1955**: Chief Slaton was baptized on the *Wyandot* by Father Condit. **Dec. 25, 1955**: Seabee commander Herb Whitney, with Vic Young, George Moss, and construction mechanic Willie Burleson, set out by Weasel with timbers to bridge a crack on the ice 20 miles out. The Weasel fell into a crack, wind blew to 70 mph, and they had to build a tent from a parachute. **Dec. 26, 1955**: The ships of Task Force 43 left McMurdo. The *Glacier*, the *Greenville Victory*, and the *Arneb* went to scout out sites for Little America V, which was to be the headquarters for the U.S. participation in IGY. **Dec. 27, 1955**: Whitney's stranded party were found by a helicopter. **Dec. 28, 1955**: The cargo ships *Arneb* and *Greenville Victory* arrived at Little America. **Dec. 29, 1955**: Dufek selected the site for Little America V, 30 miles from Byrd's old site. **Dec. 30, 1955**: The *Arneb* and *Greenville Victory* moored to the ice at Kainan Bay, and began to offload material for Little America V. A supply dump was established on the ground, on the seaward side of the tidal crack (see below), 4 miles from Little America and 3 miles from the sea, and Herb Whitney began construction of Whitney Highway (q.v. for further details), running from the edge of the ice to the base site. This meant, among other things, filling in deep crevasses and bridging tidal cracks in the ice. **Jan. 1. 1956**: Chief Slaton retrieved Whitney's Weasel from the week before. **Jan. 3, 1956**: Hal Kolp flew an R5D transport over the Pole, the 3rd ever flight to the Pole (*see* **South Pole** and **Kolp, Hal**). **Jan. 4, 1956**: The *Glacier* returned to Kainan Bay from its oceanographic mission. Byrd commissioned Little America V. The *Glacier*, with Byrd aboard, sailed for Little America, where the cutter was sorely needed. **Jan. 5, 1956**: Hank Jorda flew 2115 miles in 13½ hours in a Skymaster, discovering 2 new mountain ranges. The *Glacier* returned to McMurdo from Little America. **Jan. 7, 1956**: A Skymaster flew over the South Magnetic Pole, 71°S, 140°E. This was a first. The *Glacier* had, by now, cut the ice so that Hut Point was only 7 miles away. Ketchum called off Cape Evans as a site, and they were back to Hut Point. Another flight, in a P24 Neptune piloted by Trigger Hawkes, and with Jack Torbert as co-pilot, flew 2700 miles across the Antarctic Circle, in what was believed to be the longest flight in Antarctic history to that point. The 14-hour photographic flight took in Wilkes Land and the Knox Coast. **Jan. 8, 1956**: Byrd, who was not a well man and appeared quite frail, flew over the Pole, for the 3rd time in his life, this time in a Skymaster which circled the Pole for 15 minutes and dropped a U.S. flag (*see* **South Pole**). **Jan. 11, 1956**: Dufek switched his flag from the *Arneb* at Little America, by P2V Neptune, to the *Glacier*, and Byrd shifted his flag to the *Wyandot*. That same day, construction began at AirOpFac McMurdo. **Jan. 13, 1956**: Hal Kolp flew a Skymaster over the Pole (*see* **South Pole**). Jack Torbert and a 6-man crew

flew from McMurdo to Vincennes Bay, on the Knox Coast, and then back, 14½ hours and 2900 miles, non-stop. **Jan. 15, 1956**: The *Nespelen* (q.v. for details) was struck by an ice floe. **Jan. 17, 1956**: The *Greenville Victory* arrived at McMurdo from Little America. Planes scheduled to fly to NZ could not, due to bad weather. The first buildings went up at McMurdo. **Jan. 18, 1956**: With the ice cracking up, the two R5Ds and two P2Vs took off expeditiously for NZ (11-hour flight), where they arrived without incident. The *Eastwind* left her ocean station bound for McMurdo. **Jan. 20, 1956:** The first shell of a building was completed at McMurdo. **Jan. 23, 1956**: The *Eastwind* returned to McMurdo, and began helping the *Greenville Victory* transport cargo to the men on the ground. There was a celebration at McMurdo to celebrate the completion of the first permanent building there. Father Condit played the accordion. **Jan. 24, 1956**: The snow melter produced the first 600 gallons of water at McMurdo. The welders completed the fuel tanks for the power house. **Jan. 25, 1956**: The 2nd storage building was completed at McMurdo. **Feb. 2, 1956**: 10 prefabs had been constructed at Hut Point. **Feb. 3, 1956**: At 1 P.M. the *Arneb*, with Byrd, Siple, Murray Wiener, and Stevan Mandarich (Byrd's aide) aboard, and escorted by the *Edisto*, sailed from McMurdo, bound for NZ. **Feb. 5, 1956**: The *Edisto* (q.v. for details) broke away from the *Arneb*, and continued on to Cape Adare. 13 completed building shells at McMurdo had heat. **Feb. 9, 1956**: The first heated "head" was completed at McMurdo, and the permanent mess hall was completed. **Feb. 11, 1956**: The tank farm was completed at AirOpFac McMurdo, and a pipeline laid to it across the bay ice. **Feb. 12, 1956**: The *Nespelen* fueled the tank farm, then left, without escort, for NZ. The *Wyandot* also left. **Feb. 13, 1956**: The garage shell at McMurdo was completed. **Feb. 15, 1956**: The Navy issued a call for volunteers for the 1957 winter. They got no takers. **Mid-Feb. 1956**: The *Wyandot* sailed for NZ, and then to Norfolk. **Feb. 19, 1956**: The *Edisto* returned to McMurdo, and that evening sailed for NZ, leaving the *Eastwind* the only Task Force 43 vessel at McMurdo. **Feb. 20, 1956**: The *Glacier* left Christchurch, NZ, towing the *YOG-70*, bound for McMurdo, via a mail drop at Campbell Island. **Feb. 29, 1956**: 29 buildings dotted the McMurdo landscape. **March 2, 1956**: The *Glacier*, towing the *YOG-70*, arrived at McMurdo, and, after casting off the tow, and unloading, began to smash a way through the ice to Winter Quarters Bay, where it was hoped that the YOGs would be moored for the 1956 winter. They were actually moored in Arrival Bay (*see* ***YOG-34*** for details). **March 9, 1956**: Dufek praised everyone, then he, the *Glacier*, and the *Eastwind* left for Wellington, NZ, leaving 93 men behind. **March 12, 1956**: Lt. Canham gave Father Condit permission to build Chapel of the Snows. **March 29, 1956**: OpDF I ended when the last ship left Antarctica. It had built the two stations, and stockpiled 500 tons of cargo for Pole Station and Byrd Station, both to be built the following season. For more in-depth study *see* **McMurdo**; **Byrd Station**; **Dufek**; **Little America V**; **Seabees**; **United States Naval Support Force, Antarctica**; **VX-6**; **Williams Field**.

Operation Deep Freeze II. 1956–57. As early as Jan. 1956 it was already being called Operation Deep Freeze II. **Oct. 4, 1956**: OpDF II began, again led by Adm. Dufek, this time with 3400 men, and 11 ships: the *Glacier*, the *Atka*, the *Arneb*, the *Staten Island*, the *Northwind*, the *Wyandot*, the *Curtiss*, the *Towle*, the *Nespelen*, the *Greenville Victory*, and the *Private Joseph F. Merrell*. **Oct. 5, 1956**: The *Glacier* left Valparaíso. The mission was to build 5 new stations, and have them fully functional by July 1, 1957 (the beginning of IGY). **Oct. 6, 1956**: NZ was full of U.S. planes and personnel, including Admiral Dufek. **Oct. 16, 1956**: Dufek flew on the first flight from Christchurch, NZ, in an R5D piloted by Hank Jorda. **Oct. 17, 1956**: Dufek arrived at 7.35 A.M., on a clear day, with 2400 feet to spare, bringing with him 500 pounds of mail. Dr. Bucky Harris came in on that flight too. **Oct. 18, 1956**: The 2nd plane in from Christchurch, a P2V flown by Lt. David Carey, arrived at McMurdo in bad shape, and crash landed. Carey, radioman Charles S. Miller, and engineer Marion O. Marze were killed instantly. Ray Hudman, U.S. Marines, died a few hours later. Also in the plane were air controlman 1st class John McCoy and radioman Richard Lewis. Coming in fast behind the crashed P2V was Ed Ward flying a Skymaster, with Hank Hansen as co-pilot, and Dick Swadener as navigator. There was also a reporter on board. They had been in the air 14 hours, it had been a hairy flight, and now they were almost out of gas and had about 175 yards visibility. Ed requested a straight-in landing, but then, when he was 50 feet above the runway, he saw the P2V miss the runway, and so he started circling again. This would take 6 minutes of fuel he didn't have. Don Guy, the UP reporter, was on that flight. *See* **Deaths**, 1956. **Oct. 18-19, 1956**: Four R4Ds came in, in waves, from Dunedin, NZ to McMurdo. They would normally have come from Wigram Field, in Christchurch, but from Dunedin it was shorter hop, in order to conserve fuel. Harvey Speed flew one, and Gus Shinn flew another. Roy Curtis flew the last one in, in a whiteout. Among the passengers was John Hanessian, head of the IGY Antarctic staff, and several press boys. **Oct. 20, 1956**: The first of 8 Globemaster C-124 transport planes left NZ, bound for McMurdo Sound. Col. Horace A. Crosswell, pilot. Also on this flight was Major Merle Dawson, trailblazer. **Oct. 21, 1956**: The first Globemaster arrived at McMurdo, the biggest plane ever to land in Antarctica to that date. Wheels only, no skis. The 2nd Globemaster left NZ, carrying, among others, Paul Siple, who had left Boston on Oct. 4, 1956. The flight took less than 12 hours. Both Globemasters carried an Otter. Altogether, on these first Globemaster flights, 44 Americans flew into McMurdo, with 14 tons of cargo. **Oct. 25, 1956**: Gus Shinn made the first inland flight of the season, in a twin-engine transport, with Doug Cordiner and Trigger Hawkes. They flew to the bottom of the Beardmore Glacier, scouting for a place to make an airdrop for the planned Beardmore Glacier Camp. **Oct. 26, 1956**: A Globemaster, piloted by Maj. Gen. Chester McCarty, dropped a Grasshopper and 5 tons of oil fuel at the Pole, the first (real) airdrop ever at the Pole. Trigger Hawkes was also on this flight. **Oct. 29, 1956**: The *Glacier* arrived, the first OpDF II ship in at McMurdo. It was the earliest date ever in the season that a ship had got through the pack-ice, beating the *Kainan Maru*'s record of Dec. 7, 1912. Gus Shinn and Ed Frankiewicz flew 4 men to Beardmore Glacier Camp (or rather that is the camp that these 4 men would now build; there was nothing there when they arrived). The 4 were Mike Baronick, Ron Hill, Dick Prescott, and John Zegers. This team would be increased to 7 men. There would be two tents. **Oct. 31, 1956**: Dufek flew to the South Pole to scout out a site for the South Pole Station (*see* **South Pole Station**). This was built that season, as were Wilkes, Ellsworth, Hallett, and Byrd Stations. The Seabees got hazardous pay this season (whereas they hadn't for OpDF I). For dates of Pole Station's construction, *see* **South Pole Station**. **Nov. 3, 1956**: The *Staten Island* (Francis Gambacorta, skipper) left Davisville, RI, heading toward the Panama Canal. **Nov. 4, 1956**: The USAF moved its personnel back to NZ, taking 10 Seabees back with them for furlough. **Nov. 9, 1956**: The *Wyandot* (James Elliott, skipper) left Davisville, RI, heading toward the Panama Canal. She would meet up with the *Staten Island* there, and the two ships, which comprised Task Force 43.7 under the command of Capt. Edwin McDonald, would sail together down the west coast of South America, through Valparaíso, Punta Arenas, across the Drake Passage, to the Weddell Sea, to set up Ellsworth Station. **Nov. and Dec. 1956**: The setting up of Pole Station (*see* **South Pole Station** for details). **Nov. 13, 1956**: The Globemasters began landing at McMurdo, from NZ. **Dec. 4, 1956**: Six tractors left Little America to establish Byrd Station. Vic Young led the party. **Dec. 10, 1956**: The *Towle* and the *Nespelen* left NZ, bound for Antarctica. **Mid-Dec. 1956**: The Globemasters were withdrawn from Antarctica to NZ. **Jan. 28, 1957**: Charlie Bentley's Traverse to Byrd Station set out from Little America. **Jan. 29, 1957**: Lt. Robert K. White led the tractor train out from Little America, hard on the heels of Bentley's party, all bound for Byrd Station. **Feb. 11, 1957**: Ellsworth station was commissioned. **Feb. 25, 1957**: Dufek and his staff left Antarctica. **April 25, 1957**: End of OpDF II.

Operation Deep Freeze III. 1957–58. Began in Nov. 1957, again led by Adm. Dufek, and at the end of it he handed over as commander to Adm. Tyree. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Greenville Victory*, *Atka*, *Towle*, *Burton Island*, *Nespelen*, *Arneb*, *Wyandot*, *Westwind*, and *Brough*. Little Rockford Station was established. Ellsworth Station was transferred to Argentina, and Wilkes to Australia.

Operation Deep Freeze IV. 1958-59. Led by Adm. Tyree. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Brough*, *Edisto*, *Staten Island*, *Northwind*, *Alatna*, *Arneb*, *Wyandot*, and *Nespelen*. Capt. Edwin MacDonald was in charge of ships. **Operation Deep Freeze 60**. 1959-60. Led by Adm. Tyree. The ships were: *Eastwind*, *Arneb*, *Atka*, *Glacier*, *Peterson*, *Burton Island*, *Towle*, and *Alatna*. Capt. Edwin MacDonald was in charge of ships. **Operation Deep Freeze 61**. 1960-61. Led by Adm. Tyree. The ships were: *Eastwind*, *Edisto*, *Glacier*, *Staten Island*, *Wilhoite*, *Alatna*, *Arneb*, *Towle*, *Greenville Victory*. Capt. Edwin MacDonald was in charge of ships. **Operation Deep Freeze 62**. 1961-62. Led by Adm. Tyree. The ships were: *Atka*, *Burton Island*, *Eastwind*, *Glacier*, *Chattahoochee*, *Elkhorn*, *Mirzar*, *Arneb*, *Private Joseph F. Merrell*, and *Vance*. Capt. Edwin MacDonald was in charge of ships. The nuclear power plant at McMurdo was installed. **Operation Deep Freeze 63**. 1962-63. On Nov. 26, 1962 Adm. Tyree handed over to Adm. James R. Reedy, who led this one. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Edisto*, *Eastwind*, *Staten Island*, *Eltanin*, *Chattahoochee*, *Mirfak*, *Arneb*, *Tombigbee*, and *Private Joseph F. Merrell*. **Operation Deep Freeze 64**. 1963-64. Led by Adm. Reedy. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Atka*, *Burton Island*, *Eastwind*, *Wyandot*, *Chattahoochee*, *Private J.F. Merrell*, and *Towle*. C130E Hercules aircraft used fo the first time. **Operation Deep Freeze 65**. 1964-65. Led by Adm. Reedy. The ships were: *Chattahoochee*, *Private J.F. Merrell*, *Towle*, *Glacier*, *Mills*, *Edisto*, *Staten Island*, *Wyandot*, and *Eastwind*. **Operation Deep Freeze 66**. 1965-66. In April 1965 Adm. Reedy had handed over to Adm. Fred Bakutis, who led this one. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Burton Island*, *Atka*, *Eastwind*, *Calcaterra*, *Alatna*, *Petrarca*, *Towle*, *Thomas J. Gary*, *Wyandot*, and *Eltanin*. **Operation Deep Freeze 67**. 1966-67. Led by Adm. Bakutis, who on Feb. 25, 1967 handed over to Adm. J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Westwind*, *Eastwind*, *Staten Island*, *Eltanin*, *Wyandot*, *Towle*, *Alatna*, *Thomas J. Gary*, *Mills*. **Operation Deep Freeze 68**. 1967-68. Led by Adm. Abbot. The ships were: *Glacier*, *Westwind*, *Southwind*, *Burton Island*, *Eltanin*, *Wyandot*, *Towle*, and *Alatna*. **Operation Deep Freeze 69**. 1968-69. Led by Adm. Abbot. The ships were: *Hero*, *Eltanin*, *Glacier*, *Edisto*, *Southwind*, *Burton Island*, *Wyandot*, *Towle*, and *Alatna*. **Operation Deep Freeze 70**. 1969-70. On June 19, 1969 Adm. Abbot had handed over to Rear-Adm. David Fyfe Welsh, who led this one. The ships were: *Hero*, *Edisto*, *Eltanin*, *Glacier*, *Burton Island*, *Wyandot*, *Towle*, and *Maumee*. **Operation Deep Freeze 71**. 1970-71. Led by Adm. Welch. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Burton Island*, *Staten Island*, *Wyandot*, and *Mauemee*. **Operation Deep Freeze 72**. 1971-72. On Aug. 16, 1971 Adm. Welch had handed over to Adm. Leo B. McCuddin, who led this one. The ships were: *Hero*, *Eltanin*, *Towle*, *Wyandot*, *Maumee*, *Staten Island*, *Northwind*, and *Southwind*. **Operation Deep Freeze 73**. 1972-73. In 1972 Adm. McCuddin had handed over to Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, who led this one. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Maumee*, *Burton Island*, *Glacier*, *Northwind*, and *Mirfak*. **Operation Deep Freeze 74**. 1973-74. Led by Capt. Fowler. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Staten Island*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 75**. 1974-75. On June 25, 1974 Capt. Fowler had handed over to Capt. Eugene W. Van Reeth, who led this one. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Burton Island*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 76**. 1975-76. Led by Capt. Van Reeth. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Burton Island*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 77**. 1976-77. Led by Claude H. Nordhill. The ships were: *Hero*, *Melville*, *Schuyler Otis Bland*, *Maumee*, and *Northwind*. **Operation Deep Freeze 78**. 1977-78. Led by Claude H. Nordhill. The ships were: *Hero*, *Melville*, *Burton Island*, *Maumee*, *Glacier*, *Schuyler Otis Bland*, and *Polar Star*. **Operation Deep Freeze 79**. 1978-79. Led by Darrel E. Westbrook, Jr. The ships were: *Hero*, *Melville*, *Knorr*, *Schuyler Otis Bland*, *Polar Star*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 80**. 1979-80. Led by Darrel E. Westbrook, Jr. The ships were: *Hero*, *Towle*, *Maumee*, *Glacier*, *Northwind*, and *Polar Sea*. **Operation Deep Freeze 81**. 1980-81. Led by Jare M. Pearigen. The ships were: *Hero*, *Melville*, *Polar Star*, *Southern Cross*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 82**. 1981-82. Led by Jare M. Pearigen. The ships were: *Hero*, *Southern Cross*, *Yukon*, *Glacier*, and *Polar Sea*. **Operation Deep Freeze 83**. 1982-83. Led by Brian Hall Shoemaker. The ships were: *Hero*, *Polar Star*, *Southern Cross*, *Maumee*, and *Glacier*. **Operation Deep Freeze 84**. 1983-84. Led by Brian Hall Shoemaker. The ships were: *Hero*, *Knorr*, *Melville*, *Westwind*, *Maumee*, *Polar Sea*, and *Southern Cross*. **Operation Deep Freeze 85**. 1984-85. Led by Brian Hall Shoemaker. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Maumee*, *Glacier*, *Green Wave*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 86**. 1985-86. Led by David A. Srite. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Paul Buck*, *Glacier*, *Green Wave*, *Polar Duke*, and *Melville*. **Operation Deep Freeze 87**. 1986-87. Led by David A. Srite. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Gus W. Darnell*, *Glacier*, *Green Wave*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 88**. 1987-88. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Gus W. Darnell*, *Green Wave*, *Polar Duke*, and *Polarsirkel*. **Operation Deep Freeze 89**. 1988-89. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Green Wave*, *Paul Buck*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 90**. 1989-90. Led by Joseph D. Mazza. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Green Wave*, *Paul Buck*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 91**. 1990-91. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Green Wave*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 92**. 1991-92. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Richard G. Matthiesen*, and *Green Wave*. **Operation Deep Freeze 93**. 1992-93. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Green Wave*, *Polar Duke*, and *Nathaniel B. Palmer*. **Operation Deep Freeze 94**. 1993-94. Led by Dwight D. Fisher. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Green Wave*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 95**. 1994-95. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Polar Star*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Polar Duke*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 96**. 1995-96. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Polar Duke*. **Operation Deep Freeze 97**. 1996-97. The last season that the U.S. Navy was involved in Antarctica. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, and *Green Wave*. **Operation Deep Freeze 98**. 1997-98. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, and *Green Wave*. **Operation Deep Freeze 99**. 1998-99. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Laurence M. Gould*. **Operation Deep Freeze 2000**. 1999-2000. The ships were: *Polar Star*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, *Richard G. Matthiesen*, and *Laurence M. Gould*. **Operation Deep Freeze 01**. 2000-01. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 02**. 2001-02. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 03**. 2002-03. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 04**. 2003-04. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 05**. 2004-05. The ships were: *Polar Sea*, *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, *Green Wave*, and *Richard G. Matthiesen*. **Operation Deep Freeze 06**. 2005-06. The ships were the *Polar Sea* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, assisted by the chartered *Krassin* and *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. **Operation Deep Freeze 07**. 2006-07. The ships were the *Polar Sea* and *Nathaniel B. Palmer*, assisted by the chartered *Krassin*. **Operation Deep Freeze 08**. 2007-08. The ships were the *Polar Sea* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*.

Operation Deep Sweep. On Aug. 19, 1983, the *Samuel P. Lee,* under the command of Capt. McGlenahan, left California to begin a 12 million dollar operation that would spend a complete year at sea, conducting extensive geophysical examinations in the Pacific Ocean, from Pole to Pole, to look for sources of energy and minerals at the bottom of the ocean, and to collect scientific data. In the austral summer of 1983-84 she found herself (by pre-arrangement) in NZ, and from there she headed for Antarctic waters, first off Wilkes Land, the Adélie Coast, and George V Land, and then through the Ross Sea to McMurdo. This was the first time the USGS Marine Geology Branch had ever been in Antarctica. On Feb. 1, 1984 the *Lee* arrived at the edge of a very thick pack-ice, 6 miles from McMurdo. She was late making her rendezvous with the *Southern Cross* and the *Polar Sea*, the two ships that would escort her into McMurdo. She waited 12 hours for the *Polar Sea* to reappear, but even then the cutter couldn't get her through to McMurdo. During the re-fueling maneuver on Feb. 2, 1984, her rudder was damaged, but they didn't realize the extent of it until later. On Feb. 4, 1984 they were conducting survey work in the Ross Sea when their hydrophone streamer got snagged by a jagged iceberg, and was sliced in two, lost for ever but for the smart maneuver

of Capt. McGlenahan, who got back to the berg just in time to snare the streamer before it sank. If it had sunk, the expedition might have been canceled. As it was, with the damage done to the streamer, the expedition was somewhat hampered from then on. In April 1984, after repairs, she left Antarctica.

Operation Gangotri. Indian oceanographic, glaciologic, meteorologic, seismologic, and magnestism research expedition sent to the Enderby Land coast, on the hired ship *Polarsirkel* in 1982. The 20-man team put ashore at 70°45' S, 11°38' E, on the Princess Astrid Coast, and this landing place is now a historic site (q.v.). They set up a temporary camp at 70°03' S, 41°02' E, and began operations in Jan. 1982. Data were transmitted back to India via satellite, and they left behind weather stations. *See* **India**.

Operation Highjump. 1946-47. Correct name — U.S. Navy Antarctic Developments Project. It was originally going to be called Operation Pole Vault, but then that was thought to be too revealing (there were Russians out there, somewhere, everywhere, listening). OpHJ was the largest assault on Antarctica to that date. It consisted of 13 sea vessels (including an aircraft carrier and a submarine), 23 aircraft (19 of them fixed-wing, and 4 helos), 8 Weasels, 10 caterpillar tractors, Cletracs, jeeps, and tracked landing vehicles (LVTs). Over 4,700 men took part, and there were 11 journalists, 24 civilian scientists and observers, and 16 military observers. Icebreakers and helicopters were used in Antarctica for the first time. Bigger than all previous Antarctic expeditions put together, it was basically an aerial expedition. Its mission was to train personnel and to test equipment under Antarctic conditions, to consolidate and extend the basis for U.S. claims in Antarctica (should U.S. claims ever be made), plan for bases, carry out air operations, and conduct scientific studies. Admiral Byrd was technical leader (officer-in-charge) of OpHJ, and Admiral Cruzen was tactical leader and commanding officer of Task Force 68 (q.v.), the U.S. Navy armada that would make the expedition possible. Trigger Hawkes headed the air squadron. **Aug. 26, 1946**: The operation was established. Only 7 weeks later it was under way, and Task Force 68 was ready to sail — a phenomenally fast piece of organization. The operation was split into 3 groups (each of which would deploy around the Antarctic continent), each group organized around a ship with aircraft-carrying facilities. The Central Group (Task Group 68.1), led by Cruzen, had 2 icebreakers (the *Burton Island*, commanded by Jack Ketchum; and the *Northwind*, commanded by Charles W. Thomas), 2 supply ships (the *Yancey*, commanded by J.E. Cohn; and the *Merrick*, commanded by John J. Hourihan), a communications ship (the *Mount Olympus*, commanded by R.R. Moore), and a submarine (the *Sennet*, commanded by Joseph B. Icenhower). The *Burton Island* and the *Northwind* each had a single-engine amphibian plane and a helicopter. The *Mount Olympus* carried a Norseman ski plane, a helo, and 2 OY Grasshoppers. The Western Group (Task Group 68.2), led by Charles Bond, had the *Currituck* (commanded by John E. Clark), the *Henderson* (commanded by Claude Fenn Bailey), and the *Cacapon* (commanded by R.A. Mitchell). The *Currituck* carried 3 Martin Mariner seaplanes — *Baker-1*, *Baker-2*, and *Baker-3*. She also carried a 2-engine seaplane and 2 helos. The Eastern Group (Task Group 68.3), led by George Dufek, had the *Pine Island* (commanded by Henry Howard Caldwell), the *Brownson* (commanded by H.M.S. Gimber), and the *Canisteo* (commanded by Edward K. Walker). The *Pine Island* carried 3 Martin Mariner seaplanes — *George-1*, *George-2*, and *George-3*. She also carried a 2-engine seaplane and 2 helos. The Western Group was to go around the continent until it met the Eastern Group at the Ross Sea. The Eastern Group would set out from 90°E and go around the continent the other way until it met the Western Group. **Dec. 2, 1946**: The first ships left Norfolk, heading south: the *Mount Olympus* (the flagship), the seaplane tender *Pine Island*, the icebreaker *Northwind*, and the destroyer *Brownson*. They were to head down through the Panama Canal, meeting up at Balboa with the *Canisteo* and the submarine *Sennet*. The *Currituck* and the *Henderson* sailed from San Diego, as did the *Cacapon* from San Pedro, and the *Yancey* from Port Hueneme, Calif. **Dec. 5, 1946**: The *Merrick* sailed from the USA. **Dec. 8, 1946**: The *Mount Olympus* tied up at Balboa after passing through the Panama Canal. **Dec. 9, 1946**: The slower *Northwind* passed through the Panama Canal. **Dec. 10, 1946**: All ships left Balboa. **Dec. 23, 1946**: The Western Group saw their first iceberg. **Dec. 24, 1946**: The Eastern Group saw their first iceberg, in 62°41' S, 99°30' W. **Dec. 25, 1946**: The Eastern Group crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading south. **Dec. 26, 1946**: The first Martin Mariner was launched, unsuccessfully, from the *Pine Island*. **Dec. 29, 1946**: *George-1* flew off the *Pine Island*, with Dufek aboard. **Dec. 30, 1946**: *George-1* crashed and killed 3 (*see* **Deaths**, 1946). The ships of Central Group met at Scott Island. **Dec. 31, 1946**: The Central Group entered the astonishingly thick Ross Sea pack-ice. **Jan. 1, 1947**: Bunger's 4½-hour flight over the coast and the Balleny Islands. **Jan. 2, 1947**: Byrd left Norfolk bound for Antarctica aboard the *Philippine Sea*. **Jan. 4, 1947**: Two planes photographed the coast of Victoria Land. **Jan. 5, 1947**: Bunger's flight over Victoria Land in *Baker-3*. *George-3* flew off the *Pine Island* to look for *George-1*. **Jan. 6, 1947**: Kreitzer's flight over Victoria Land in *Baker-1*. **Jan. 11, 1947**: *George-2* flew off the *Pine Island* in a new search for *George-1*. **Jan. 12, 1947**: Survivors of the crashed *George-1* were rescued by the *Pine Island*. **Jan. 14, 1947**: The Central Group broke through into the Ross Sea itself. **Jan. 15, 1947**: The Central Group arrived at the Bay of Whales. For the next 3 days the *Northwind* smashed up about 15 million tons of pack-ice in the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 16, 1947**: Cdr. Clifford M. Campbell landed a party at Little America. **Jan. 17, 1947**: Paul Siple landed a party at Little America, and work on Little America IV began. The *Brownson* joined the *Pine Island*, and they headed south. **Jan. 18, 1947**: The *Yancey* moored at the Bay of Whales, and unloading at Little America began. In only 7 weeks the Central Group would establish Little America IV at the Bay of Whales, and an airfield was also built there. **Jan. 19, 1947**: The *Merrick* moored in the Bay of Whales. The helo in which Dufek was an observer crash landed; no one was hurt. **Jan. 22, 1947**: The *Mount Olympus* moored in the Bay of Whales. Bunger and Rogers of the Western Group flew 2 planes over Wilkes Land. **Jan. 23, 1947**: *George-2* and *George-3* photographed Marie Byrd Land. **Jan. 25, 1947**: The aircraft carrier *Philippine Sea*, commanded by Delbert S. Cornwell, and with Admiral Byrd aboard, reached Scott Island. **Jan. 26, 1947**: Kreitzer flew *Baker-1* as far east as Commonwealth Bay. *George-2* and *George-3* photographed Marie Byrd Land again. **Jan. 27, 1947**: Rogers and Bunger flew their planes over Wilkes Land again. The *Pine Island* met and re-fueled from the *Canisteo*. An iceberg entered the Bay of Whales, and forced the temporary withdrawal of the 3 ships servicing Little America IV. **Jan. 28, 1947**: Rogers and Kreitzer flew over Wilkes Land. **Jan. 29, 1947**: Byrd took off from the *Philippine Sea* in a plane, for Little America, 600 miles away. Trigger Hawkes was at the controls. Another plane accompanied them. This was a first — two airplanes flying off a carrier in Antarctica. This ship carried six R4D Dakota airplanes (goony birds). "Well, back home again," said Byrd as he landed. **Jan. 30, 1947**: Rogers and Bunger flew over Wilkes Land again. The *Pine Island* abandoned an attempt to reach Peter I Island. The remaining R4Ds flew off the *Philippine Sea* to Little America, and the *Philippine Sea* headed for home. **Feb. 1, 1947**: Kreitzer flew over the Budd Coast. **Feb. 2, 1947**: Bunger and Kreitzer flew over Wilkes Land. Kreitzer discovered the Windmill Islands. **Feb. 6, 1947**: The 3 ships in the Bay of Whales sailed for home. The *Burton Island* arrived at the Ross Sea pack-ice, having come from the USA. **Feb. 8, 1947**: *George-2* and *George-3* attempted a flight over Charcot Island. **Feb. 9, 1947**: *George-2* flew over Marguerite Bay, and *George-3* flew over Charcot Island and Alexander Island. **Feb. 10, 1947**: Dufek unsuccessfully attempted a landing on Charcot Island. The *Currituck* met the British whaler *Balaena* at the edge of the pack-ice. **Feb. 11, 1947**: Bunger and Rogers flew over Wilkes Land. Bunger discovered the Bunger Hills (or Oasis, as they called it then). This "Shangri-la" caused a sensation back home. **Feb. 12, 1947**: The Rockefeller Mountains Tractor Party set out from Little America. **Feb. 13, 1947**: Bunger landed in the Bunger Hills. Kreitzer aerially explored Enderby land. **Feb. 14, 1947**: The first of 10 long flights took off from Little America IV. **Feb. 15, 1947**: At 11 A.M. Byrd set out on his 2nd flight over the Pole (his first had been in 1929, and his 3rd would be later, during OpDF, although he never — ever in his life — actually set foot at the Pole itself). He, and another plane, flew for 12 hours at an average speed of 144 mph,

and circled the Pole for about 10 minutes at 12,000 feet above sea level (i.e., 2000 feet above the Polar ice). He dropped 54 flags over the Pole in a carton (all the UN countries). The temperature in the planes was -72°F. No heating, no oxygen. For crews and futher details of this flight, *see* **South Pole**. **Feb. 16, 1947**: The *Burton Island* arrived at McMurdo Sound. **Feb. 17, 1947**: Aerial photography of Victoria Land began. **Feb. 18, 1947**: The Rockefeller Mountains Tractor Party left the mountains, heading back to Little America. **Feb. 19, 1947**: The tractor party arrived back at Little America. That day 4 planes set off from Little America, bound for McMurdo Sound. Three had to turn back. The plane that made it was piloted by Lt. Erwin Spencer (of Dearborn, Mich.), and the co-pilot was Trigger Hawkes. They circled Mount Erebus, and then returned to base. **Feb. 20, 1947**: The *Burton Island* left McMurdo Sound. Admiral Cruzen visited Scott's Hut, at Hut Point. That day, an R4D, piloted by Trigger Hawkes, flew over the Cruzen Range for the first time. Co-pilot and navigator was Lt. Cdr. Herbert Salyer. **Feb. 22, 1947**: The *Burton Island* arrived at the Bay of Whales to take the Central Group back to NZ. Kreitzer flew over the Sør Rondane Mountains. Rogers flew along the coast of Enderby Land. **Feb. 23, 1947**: The *Burton Island* sailed out of the Bay of Whales, with all aboard. **Feb. 26, 1947**: The *Burton Island* and the *Mount Olympus* rendezvoused at Scott Island. Rogers flew over Enderby Land. **Feb. 27, 1947**: The *Pine Island* crossed the Antarctic Circle. Bunger and Kreitzer flew over Enderby Land. **March 1, 1947**: *George-1* and *George-2* launched over Queen Maud Land. The Western Group quit operations. **March 2, 1947**: *George-1* and *George-2* launched again over Queen Maud Land. **March 3, 1947**: All ships of the Western Group rendezvoused. **March 4, 1947**: The Eastern Group quit operations, and, under Dufek, left Antarctica. **March 7, 1947**: Byrd arrived at Wellington, NZ, on the *Mount Olympus*. Accompanying him were the *Burton Island* and the *Northwind*. **March 14, 1947**: Petty Officer Joseph L. Hollingsworth, 24, and seaman James Eason, 19, both from the Currituck, were killed in a car crash in Sydney. **April 14, 1947**: Byrd and Cruzen arrived back in Washington, DC. As a sort of summary of the expedition, the Eastern Group was the first party to set foot on Ross Island since 1917. Earle Perce was already well known, but several other pilots came to prominence on this expedition: Lt. Cdr. David E. Bunger (the most well-known at the time, due to his discovery of the Bunger Oasis), Lt. Conrad S. "Gus" Shinn (the most famous over the years), Lt. Cdr. William M. "Trigger" Hawkes, Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr., Lt. W.R. Kreitzer, Lt. Fred L. Reinbolt, Lt. Cdr. James C. McCoy, Maj. Robert R. Weir, Lt. George H. Anderson, Capt. Eugene C. McIntyre, Lt. Robert J. McCarthy, Lt. George W. Warden, Lt. (jg) William K. Martin, Lt. (jg) Erwin Spencer, Lt. (jg) Harry W. Summers, Lt. Robert H. Gillock, Lt. James C. Jennings, Lt. James C. Stevenson, Lt. Cdr. John D. Howell, Lt. (jg) Ralph P. LeBlanc, Lt. (jg) William H. Kearns, Jr., Lt. (jg) James L. Ball, Lt. (jg) Robert G. Goff, and 1st Lt. Pitman. Aide and chief of staff was Capt. Robert S. Quackenbush, Jr., USN, and chief of staff Antarctic Developments Project was Capt. H.R. Horney, USN. Capt. George F. Kosco was in charge of aerology and special projects. Capt. M.A. Norcross was in charge of logistics. Other names of note: Fred Dustin, Cdr. Clifford M. Campbell, Lt. Cdr. J.C. Heide (hydrographic officer), Lt. Charles C. Shirley (photographic officer), Vernon D. Boyd (transportation officer), John H. Roscoe (photogrammetric officer), Paul Siple (senior representative, War Department — already famous), Bud Waite, A.J.L. Morency (boat maintenance), Murray Wiener (air sea rescue), Capt. C.H. Harrison (meteorologist), Lt. C.A. Schoene (Coast and Geodetic Survey), B.C. Haynes (Weather Bureau), J.R. Balsley and Dr. A.D. Howard (USGS), J.E. Perkins and R.M. Gilmore (Fish and Wildlife Service), Dr. Charles McAdams, and Lt. Halvor Iverson (commander of Underwater Demolition Team 4). John Hostinsky, who had been on the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41, was part of the crew of the *Burton Island*. All in all 49,000 aerial photographs were taken, 60 per cent of the Antarctic continent was photographed aerially on over 100 flight missions, and 350,000 square miles of previously unknown territory was discovered. Byrd was to have led a sequel, Operation Highjump II (q.v.), but it was canceled on Aug. 16, 1949. Instead, and in between Highjump I and the proposed Highjump II, Operation Windmill (OpW) followed, in 1947-48.

Operation Highjump II. 1949-50. Never happened. Task Force 66 would comprise 7 ships, 3500 men, to strengthen the U.S. claim on Antarctica (if such a claim ever became necessary, which it didn't). Byrd, Siple, and Dufek would all operate in the roles they had had during OpHJ 1946-47. Finn Ronne would explore Gould Bay, in the Weddell Sea, for a base site. But the cost of the proposed operation was too high, and it was canceled on Aug. 25, 1949, by the Chief of Naval operations, after spending $1.3 million.

Operation Ice Cube. A yearly NZ operation begun in 1965, and enumerated as Operation Ice Cube I, Operation Ice Cube II, etc. The RNZAF would fly into Williams Field, at McMurdo Station, with mail, passengers, and high priority cargo for Scott Base.

Operation Sea Mob *see* **Pakistan**

Operation Tabarin. 1943-45. A British secret military operation of World War II, and it remains a secret to this day. There are files held by the British government that are not to be released until 2012, and others not until 2032. What is in those files, if anything? Uranium, perhaps? The search for uranium. One does not hold one's breath waiting for such files to be opened, as there is almost always nothing excitingly new in them. But there may be important details about the operation, interesting details. And, after all, who knows! The operation was organized jointly by the Admiralty and the Colonial Office, ostensibly to establish two Antarctic bases, one at Deception Island in the South Shetlands, and another at Hope Bay; to visit Signy Island, and leave a record of the visit; to maintain a watch in the Antarctic during the rest of World War II; to thwart the persistent Argentine and Chilean claims in the area; and to deny to the enemy Antarctic waters and the shelter afforded by abandoned Norwegian whaling stations. The fact that the personnel had time to conduct scientific work was somewhat incidental. Aside from the German menace, there was also the fear that the Japanese might swing around South America and jump the Falklands, to use as a base against Europe. However, a close examination of what we have to research with, has led scholar Alan Carroll of the FIDS to speculate that the whole operation might well have been a disinformation exercise, i.e., to let the Germans think that the Allies had not broken their Shark code. One thing seems certain — Winston Churchill knew nothing of the plan before it was put into effect (he was away, overseas). And besides, what good would 14 men (that's how many wintered-over) have been against German raiders? Lt. Cdr. Jimmy Marr, RNVR, was picked (at a salary of £810 a year) to head Naval Project 475, as it was called then, and, spanning a period of 3 months, 14 recruits — volunteers all — were brought back to London from all over the world, armed forces and civilians. It was very hush-hush, no telling wives, etc. No one was told why they were going south. The Admiralty purchased the small, wooden, square-rigged 250-ton sailing ship (with auxiliary power) *Godthaab* from the Norwegian government in exile in London, and renamed her the *Bransfield*. She would be the vessel that would take the men south. A panel of three experts provided polar guidance for the operation — James Wordie, Brian Roberts, and Neil Mackintosh. Roberts named the scheme Operation Tabarin because, in the planning stages anyway, the office confusion reminded him of the Paris nightclub Bal Tabarin, where espionage had always been rife and the comings and goings of everyone was so confusing. Also, for a company of men about to spend a long, dark, mysterious night in Antarctica, it seemed doubly appropriate. There were originally going to be 15 field operatives, but one, a minerals geologist by name Buck, was sick, and aside from that, once having seen the disrepair of the *Bransfield*, simply refused to go. This left 14: Marr (zoologist and leader), William Flett (geologist), Sub Lt. Gordon Howkins, RNVR (meteorologist), Surgeon Lt. Eric Back (medical officer and meteorologist), Ivan Mackenzie Lamb (botanist), Capt. Andrew Taylor of the Royal Canadian Engineers (surveyor), Fram Farrington and Norman Laythe (radiomen) Lewis "Chippy" Ashton (carpenter), Tom Berry (stores), Jock Matheson and Taff Davies (handyman), and Charlie Smith and Ken Blair (cooks; the cooks at a salary of £225 a year). **Nov. 1943**: The *Bransfield* left Tilbury Docks, under the command of Capt. Victor Marchesi. Taylor and Howkins had been

detached, to ease the pressure on the *Bransfield*, and went to Liverpool, where they boarded a meat ship, the *Marquesa*, bound for Buenos Aires. However, the *Marquesa* did not get very far before she hit a wreck and tore her bottom out. She struggled back to Liverpool, and Taylor and Howkins, after all that, took the train down to Falmouth to wait for the *Bransfield*. **Nov. 29, 1943**: The *Bransfield* had sprung a leak and was in at Portsmouth Docks, and a few days later at Falmouth, the last British port of call before Freetown, Sierra Leone. There was no time to patch her up. The Governor of the Falkland Islands, Sir Allan Cardinall, offered as a replacement vessel the *William Scoresby*, then based at Port Stanley, sweeping mines in the South Atlantic. In addition, the Admiralty chartered the *Fitzroy* from the Falkland Islands Company. So now there were two ships at Stanley, waiting to assist the secret agents if and when they arrived. The difficulty with the *Scoresby* and the *Fitzroy* was that they couldn't winter-over in Antarctica, as had been the plan for the *Bransfield*. **Dec. 14, 1943**: The 14 men, plus Marchesi, hitched a ride from Avonmouth, Bristol, on the South American meat ship *Highland Monarch*, which was going to the Falklands to relieve the British garrison there. **Dec. 25, 1943**: Christmas Day at Gibraltar, on the *Highland Monarch*. **Jan. 26, 1944**: The *Highland Monarch* reached Port Stanley. Marr and Marchesi slept that night at Government House. **Jan. 29, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* (under the command of Marchesi, who also became 2nd-in-command of the operation overall) and the *Fitzroy* (under Capt. Keith Pitt), left Port Stanley together, with the agents on board. Marr led Naval Party 475, and Marchesi led Naval Party 476 (i.e., the crew of the *Scoresby*; although only Marchesi, 1st mate Paddy Fleck, and 2nd mate Ian Graham from the ship, were officially part of Operation Tabarin). *See also* **Mount Roberts**. **Feb. 2, 1944**: The ships arrived, in dense fog, at King George Island. **Feb. 3, 1944**: They sailed past Livingston Island, to Deception Island, where they found that the Union Jack run up the year before by the crew of the *Carnarvon Castle* had been taken down by the Argentines, and an Argentine flag had been painted on one of the oil tanks. So, they ran up the Union Jack again, and, with red oxide, painted over the offending foreign image. **Feb. 6, 1944**: The shore party established Base B, using the old Norwegian whaling buildings at Whaler's Bay. The two ships then left for Hope Bay, to establish the 2nd base, leaving behind Flett, Howkins, Layther, Matheson, and Smith at Deception Island. **Feb. 7, 1944**: While the *Fitzroy* waited 12 miles out (Pitt was justifiably afraid to go in), Marr and Captain David Roberts, of the Falkland Islands Company (he was an observer, at the very least), transferred to the *Scoresby*, and that ship sailed into Hope Bay. However, ice conditions and lack of materials prevented the establishment there of Base D, so the ships sailed south, looking for a new site for the second station. **Feb. 10, 1944**: They examined Charcot Bay and Hughes Bay, but both proved inaccessible. **Feb. 11, 1944**: They arrived at Port Lockroy, on Wiencke Island, in the afternoon. There they found evidence of the *Primero de Mayo*'s landing of a year before. They started unloading supplies for Base A, at Port Lockroy, including the Boulton & Paul huts. **Feb. 15, 1944**: The radio at Base A went into operation, with call sign GNME1. Much of the FIDS radio equipment that had come from England was smashed, and it was only thanks to the co-operation of the radio boys on the *Scoresby* and the *Fitzroy* that they were now able to get a radio base working. Also on board the *Scoresby* was Falkland Islands radio operator Tim Hooley, his wife Gladys, and their 14-year-old daughter Dawn. They were on their way to South Georgia. The two ladies came ashore and Dawn did an impromptu maypole dance around the mast that Farrington had erected. There was also a dog on board. **Feb. 17, 1944**: The ships left Port Lockroy, leaving behind Marr, Back, Lamb, Taylor, Farrington, Davies, Berry, Ashton, and Blair. **March 19, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* returned to Port Lockroy with more stores and supplies, and with Falkland Islander Johnny Blyth to replace Ken Blair. Blair was a bit of a problem. He was black, and it seems for this reason (rather than Marr's official statement that he was not sure if Blair was up to the tasks ahead), it was judged unwise to allow him to winter-over, so he returned to Stanley on the *Scoresby*, and was replaced by Blyth. **March 23, 1944**: The post office was established at Bransfield House. **March 24, 1944**: The *Scoresby* left for the Falkland Islands. On board was Blair. **April 17, 1945**: The *Scoresby* arrived for a final time at Port Lockroy. **April 18, 1945**: The *Scoresby* left Port Lockroy. **April 24, 1944**: BBC Overseas Service for North America blew the secret cover of the operation; while not mentioning the location of the bases, it did tell the world what was happening. These early stages of the operation, and the 1944 winter-over at the two bases, comprised Phase I of Operation Tabarin. Phase II was 1944-45. The main aims of Phase II were to relieve the winterers from Phase I; to have the *Eagle* finally establish the base at Hope Bay (Base D), with Andy Taylor in command and Flett as his 2nd-in-command; and for Marr, Matheson, and three newcomers to set up a new base at Marguerite Bay (which did not happen that year, as it turned out, due to Marr becoming increasingly unwell; the stores proposed for that base were put into Hope Bay). **Nov. 22, 1944**: The *Deseado* left Britain, bound for Lisbon. Aboard were supplies and 25 sledge dogs for Phase II of Tabarin, as well as 5 new men — Sub. Lt. Jock Lockley, RNVR (meteorologist and zoologist; he would be base leader at Port Lockroy), Capt. Freddy Marshall, REME (destined to be zoologist at the new Hope Bay station), Capt. Vic Russell, of the Royal Engineers (also destined for Hope Bay), Lt. David James (to be assistant surveyor at Hope Bay), and Tommy Donnachie (radio operator). They had tried for a 2nd cook, but it wasn't in the budget. **Nov. 25, 1944**: The *Eagle* left Trinidad. She had become the 3rd Tabarin ship, was chartered by the Colonial Office, and was under the command of Capt. Bobby Sheppard. **Dec. 1, 1944**: The *Deseado* left Lisbon, bound for Montevideo. **Dec. 7, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* left Deception Island, bound for Port Lockroy, with supplies. Marchesi came ashore, with the Port Stanley postmaster, an Army dentist, and members of the crew. **Late Jan. 1945**: The *William Scoresby* and the *Fitzroy* returned to relieve the first winterers at the two bases, Base B and Base A. The two ships were accompanied by the *Eagle*. The new wintering party at Base B (Deception Island) were: Sub Lt. Alan Reece, RNVR (meteorologist and base leader), Fram Farrington, Sam Bonner (handyman), and Charlie Smith (cook). **Feb. 3, 1945**: Port Lockroy was relieved, and the men taken off. **Feb. 4, 1945**: The Phase I Port Lockroy winterers were back at Deception Island. The Phase II wintering party at Port Lockroy were: Jock Lockley, Norman Layther (who had come over from Deception Island), John Biggs (handyman), and Frank White (cook). **Feb. 7, 1945**: Andrew Taylor in conference at Base B with Colonial Secretary Bradley and Jimmy Marr. Much to Taylor's surprise, Marr resigned, sick. The disease was never specified. **Feb. 8, 1945**: Marr officially handed over to Taylor as Tabarin commander. Taylor received no instruction of any kind. **Feb. 9, 1945**: Marr left on the *Scoresby*, at 9 in the morning. Taylor never saw Marr again. Marr would go to Port Stanley, and then on to Montevideo, on the *Scoresby*. Strangely (and fortunately), Marr's condition, whatever it was, and of which he had so stoically never complained (or even hardly mentioned), improved greatly once he was out of Antarctica. **Feb. 11, 1945**: The *Eagle* left Deception Island, to establish Hope Bay Station. **Feb. 12, 1945**: The *Eagle* arrived at Hope Bay, this time free of ice. **Feb. 13, 1945**: Unloading began at Hope Bay. **Feb. 20, 1945**: The *Scoresby*, under the command of Marchesi, arrived at Moreton Point, on Sandefjord Bay, on Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Their intention was to build Base C (just a hut, really). **Feb. 21, 1945**: The crew of the *Scoresby* worked from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, building Base C. **Feb. 22, 1945**: Base C was finished at 4.30 P.M. It was never occupied due to lack of available personnel. **Feb. 23, 1945**: At 1.55 P.M. the *Scoresby* left Sandefjord Bay, bound for Órcadas Station. However, at 2.40 fog closed in, and at 3.30 P.M. they were anchored again at Sandefjord Bay. **Feb. 24, 1945**: At 1.20 P.M. the fog cleared, and the *Scoresby* set out again, arriving at Órcadas at 6.10 P.M. They gave the Argentine lads 1000 cigarettes and half a sheep. There had been no cigarettes at Órcadas for 4 months, and no fresh meat for even longer. **Feb. 25, 1945**: Marchesi was shown around Órcadas Station. **Feb. 27, 1945**: The radio at Hope Bay went on the air. The 13 boys at Hope Bay were: Andrew Taylor (surveyor, leader, and new overall leader of the operation), Finkle Flett, Dr. Back, Ivan Mackenzie Lamb, Chippy Ashton, Jock Matheson, Tom Berry, Johnny Blyth, and Taffy Davies, as well as newcomers Vic Russell

and David James (surveyors), Tommy Donnachie (radioman), and Freddy Marshall. They also had 25 dogs. **March 1, 1945**: The *Scoresby* left Órcadas Station. **March 8, 1945**: The *Scoresby* arrived at Port Lockroy, bringing the 4th winterer-over, John Biggs. **July 1945**: After the war had ended, responsibility for the British sector of Antarctica was transferred from the War Office to the Colonial Office, and the area became administered by the newly-formed FIDS (*see* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey**).

Operation Windmill. 1947-48. Officially called the U.S. Navy Second Antarctic Developments Project. After the operation was over, it was nicknamed "Windmill," due to the large amount of helicopter exploration conducted during it, and also due to the speed — in 23 days they surveyed 9 points along a 600-mile stretch of coastline, as well as landing a team by helicopter at the Bunger Hills and other places. The missions of Operation Windmill were to train personnel and to test equipment in Antarctica, as a follow-up to the objectives and achievements of Operation Highjump the season before, to check on Little America IV, to carry out scientific and exploratory work, and (perhaps most important) to survey from the ground 30 major features (most notably the Bunger Hills) which had been photographed aerially by OpHJ. The 69-day expedition was carried out by Task Force 39, led by Cdr. Jack Ketchum, USN. There were two icebreakers — the *Edisto* (Cdr. Edward C. Folger, commanding) and the *Burton Island* (Cdr. Edwin A. McDonald, commanding). Lt. Cdr. C.L. Browning was chief staff officer, and Capt. Vernon D. Boyd was among the 14 staff officers. There were 3 Army officers and 10 civilians as observers. One of these was cartographer John H. Roscoe. There was no press. The *Burton Island* carried 2 helicopters — a Sikorsky HO3S-1 and a Bell HRL-1. The *Edisto* carried a HO3S-1 helicopter and a Grumman J2F-6 amphibian airplane. 500 men took part in the operation, and 4 Weasels were used as land transport. **Nov. 1, 1947**: The *Edisto* left Boston, for Norfolk, Va. **Nov. 6, 1947**: The *Edisto* left Norfolk bound for the Panama Canal, and then Samoa. **Nov. 20, 1947**: The *Burton Island* left San Pedro, Calif., bound for Samoa. **Dec. 2, 1947**: The *Edisto* arrived at American Samoa. **Dec. 3, 1947**: The *Burton Island* rendezvoused with the *Edisto* at Samoa. **Dec. 5, 1947**: The two icebreakers making up Task Force 39 left Samoa, bound for Antarctica, traveling 20 miles apart. **Dec. 14, 1947**: They sighted their first iceberg of the season, in 60°46' S, 177°29' W. **Dec. 15, 1947**: They encountered light pack-ice. **Dec. 16, 1947**: Their first objective had been to get to Scott Island, but this had to be abandoned 40 miles N of the island due to the by-now much thicker pack-ice. **Dec. 18, 1947**: They were now back out of the pack-ice. **Dec. 24, 1947**: They met the whaler *Southern Harvester* off Wilkes Land. **Dec. 25, 1947**: They reached the pack-ice again, but later that day broke through toward the Davis Sea. **Dec. 26, 1947**: Helicopters discovered open sea for their ships. **Dec. 27, 1947**: The ships got into the Davis Sea and parted company. **Dec. 28, 1947**: The *Burton Island* landed a party on Haswell Island, and the *Edisto* landed a party 25 miles W of Haswell Island. **Dec. 31, 1947**: The Haswell Island party was evacuated. **Jan. 1, 1948**: The *Burton Island* landed a party at the Gillies Islands. **Jan. 2, 1948**: Lloyd Tracy, USN, completed 12 helicopter flights in 36 hours. **Jan. 3, 1948**: All observations of Operation Windmill were completed in the Davis Sea. **Jan. 6, 1948**: The *Edisto* and the *Burton Island* joined up again in the pack-ice and headed toward the Bunger Hills. **Jan. 7, 1948**: They got through the pack ice into the open water. **Jan. 8, 1948**: They headed back into the pack-ice in 102°E. **Jan. 12, 1948**: They landed men in the Bunger Hills. **Jan. 15, 1948**: The Bunger Hills party were evacuated. **Jan. 16, 1948**: The *Edisto* and the *Burton Island* met up again. **Jan. 18, 1948**: The *Edisto* landed a party on the Knox Coast. **Jan. 19, 1948**: The Knox Coast party were evacuated. **Jan. 20, 1948**: The ships left Vincennes Bay. **Jan. 25, 1948**: They met the *Hashedate Maru*. **Jan. 26, 1948**: They turned into the Ross Sea. **Jan. 29, 1948**: They visited Ross Island. **Jan. 30, 1948**: They headed toward Little America. **Jan. 31, 1948**: They moored at the Bay of Whales, and parties went ashore. **Feb. 4, 1948**: The *Edisto* set out north to pave a way through the pack-ice. **Feb. 5, 1948**: The shore parties at Little America were evacuated by the *Burton Island*. **Feb. 6, 1948**: The *Burton Island* joined the *Edisto* in the pack-ice. **Feb. 14, 1948**: Due to pack-ice, Operation Windmill abandoned plans to go to Thurston Island, and instead headed for Peter I Island. **Feb. 16, 1948**: They left Peter I Island for Marguerite Bay. **Feb. 19, 1948**: They arrived at Marguerite Bay. **Feb. 20, 1948**: The two ships freed RARE's expedition ship, *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, from the pack. **Feb. 23, 1948**: The ships, along with the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, left Antarctica. **Feb. 24, 1948**: The ships separated, Task Force 39 headed for Callao. **March 12, 1948**: Task Force 39 arrived at Callao. **March 17, 1948**: The *Edisto* set sail for Norfolk, Va., and the *Burton Island* for San Pedro, Calif. **March 28, 1948**: The *Edisto* arrived back at Norfolk. **April 1, 1948**: The *Burton Island* arrived back at San Pedro. Operation Windmill was generally a success, and established 17 geodetic positions, and conducted a considerable amount of oceanography.

Operose Peak. 80°06' S, 156°14' E. Rising to 2130 m above Onnum Valley, to the SW of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. The steep lower slopes of the peak are of Beacon sandstone; the summit is made up of a thick dolerite sill. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991. The word operose is Latin, signifying "laborious," and reflects the slope's steepness. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

OpHJ *see* **Operation Highjump**

Gora Opornaja. 72°42' S, 68°12' E. A nunatak on the SE edge of Barkell Platform, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Mys Opornyj *see* **Opornyy Point**

Opornyy Point. 69°48' S, 13°00' E. An ice point along the W side of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 24 km N of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by them as Mys Opornyj (i.e., "support point") because the ice shelf here rests on the ocean floor. US-ACAN accepted the name Opornyy Point in 1971.

Oppegaard Spur. 84°29' S, 177°22' W. A narrow ridge-type spur with much rock exposure, 3 km (the New Zealanders say about 6 km) long, extending NW from the SW portion of Mount Speed into a tributary of the Kosco Glacier, just to the E of the Kosco, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed on the flight of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Richard D. Oppegaard, seaman apprentice, USN (*see* **Deaths**, 1957).

Oppkuven *see* **Oppkuven Peak**

Oppkuven Peak. 72°37' S, 0°24' E. A peak, 3 km N of Gavlen Ridge, in Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Oppkuven. Oppkuven does mean "the ascent peak," but this feature was named for the famous knoll in Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name Oppkuven Peak in 1966.

OpW *see* **Operation Windmill**

Orbansen, Peter John. b. Aug. 24, 1962, Queensland. ANARE builder and carpenter who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1988 and 1990, at Mawson Station in 1993, and at Davis Station in 1997 and 2004. He died at Davis on Nov. 19, 2005, and his body was taken back to Australia on the Aurora Australis. There were rumors of suicide.

Orbell, Reginald John "Jack." b. 1903, NZ. Very early radio pioneer, he served with the RNZ Signal Corps in Europe during World War I. In 1924 he went to England to join General Electric there. On his return to Auckland, he joined the original NZ Broadcasting Company, and in 1927 joined Radio, Ltd., as chief engineer. In Dec. 1929, Byrd invited him to go on the *City of New York* for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30. The telegram read, "Would you agree join Byrd expedition ship City of New York as assistant radio operator leaving January reply urgent Tapley Dunedin." Tapley was Harold L. Tapley (*see* **Tapley Mountains**). The senior radioman was Lloyd Berkner. Orbell brought with him the "Ultimate" all-wave receiver he had helped develop. He built radios en masse for the troops during World War II, and in 1944 went to England to work in the new radar technology. He died in 1957.

Orca *see* **Killer whale**

Islotes Orca. 64°22' S, 62°58' W. A group of small islands off the SW side of Omega Island, in the Melchior Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Orca Mount. 67°30' S, 68°12' W. A peak, 1 km N of Stork Ridge, on Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 16, 2003, because of its resemblance in outline to the dorsal fin of a killer whale (*Orcinus orca*).

Orca Seamount. 62°26' S, 58°24' W. A submarine feature in the Bransfield Strait, near King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name was proposed by Óscar González-Ferrán in 1987, and accepted by international agreement in June 1999. *Orcinus orca* (i.e., the killer whale) is often seen here. There is, somehow, an alternative name for this feature, Viehoff Seamount. This name was proposed by G.B. Udintsev, of the Vernadsky Institute of Chemistry, and was accepted, it seems, by international agreement, in June 1995, named for Thomas Viehoff (1957-1994), a remote sensing specialist in marine sciences. It was studied and mapped by the *Polar Stern* in 2005.

Orca Sound. 61°53' S, 58°00' W. Between False Round Point (on King George Island) and Ridley Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for *Orcinus orca* (the killer whale).

Base Órcadas *see* **Órcadas Station**

Islas Órcadas del Sur *see* **South Orkneys**

Órcadas Station. 60°45' S, 44°43' W. Year-round Argentine scientific base. At the turn of the 20th century, the head of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional, in Buenos Aires, was Walter G. Davis, a Bostonian (*see* **Point Davis**). In 1904 he brought over pretty much all of the personnel from the recently dismantled Ben Nevis Observatory, in Scotland, and on Feb. 21, 1904 the Servicio took over ScotNAE 1902-04's Omond House Station on Jessie Bay, Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, in Jan. 1905 renaming it Base Órcadas (Órcadas means "Orkneys" in Spanish). Since then it has been manned continuously by personnel sent down by (at first) the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. Each and every year there has been a handful of winterers, including a cook. Since 1951 it has been known officially as Destacamento Naval Órcadas del Sur (Naval Detachment South Orkneys), but more commonly known still as Base Órcadas. Below is a year by year account of the station. First the season is given, with the ship that brought down the new personnel, took the old personnel out, and re-supplied the station. Then comes the winter year, with the personnel (base leader given first; 2nd in command second; cook last). Several of these expedition members, especially the men from the earlier expeditions, have been individually biographized in this book. **1904 winter**: Robert Mossman (Scottish), Hugo Acuña (Argentine), Luciano Valette (Argentine), Edgar Szmula (Polish), and William Smith (Scottish). **1904-05**: The *Uruguay* arrived at Órcadas on Dec. 31, 1904, with the new wintering-over party. **1905 winter**: Otto Diebel (German), James A. Percy (Scottish), Olaf Paulsen (Norwegian), William A. McKinley (Scottish), and W. Thomas (British). Herr Diebel died in Sept. 1905, and was buried next to Allan Ramsay. Mr. Percy took over command. **1905-06**: The *Australasia*. **1906 winter**: Albin Lind (Swedish), Nils Hessling (Swedish), Gastón O. Talamón (Argentine meterologist), and Fredrik Thomander (Swedish). Scotsmen Angus Rankin and William Bee also came down, to set up a new meteorological station on Booth Island. **1906-07**: The *Uruguay*. **1907 winter**: Angus Rankin (Scottish), Olaf Paulsen (Norwegian), John Meldrum (Scottish), and W. Thomas (British). **1907-08**: The *Uruguay*. **1908 winter**: William R. Bruce (Scottish), H. Jennings (British), Sandy Miller (Scottish; *see* **Miller, Ernest Alexander**), and F. Holm (Norwegian). **1908-09**: The *Uruguay*. **1909 winter**: Alexander Lindsay (Scottish), Karl Wasserfall (Norwegian), Harald Wiström (Swedish), and Guido Salvadori (an Argentine, born in Austria). **1909-10**: The *Uruguay*. **1910 winter**: Olaf Paulsen (Norwegian), John Elieson (Norwegian), Sigurd Stranger (Norwegian), H. Christiansen (Swedish), and N. Axel Berg (Danish). Elieson died on Aug. 20, 1910. **1910-11**: The *Uruguay*. **1911 winter**: Five Swedes — Harald Wiström, Karl Stalhandske, Knut Olivecrona, Alfred Wiström, and Ernst W. Andersson. **1911-12**: The *Undine*. **1912 winter**: Sigurd Stranger (Norwegian), Gustaf Adolf Söderström (Swedish), Gustav Erasmie, George Michaelson (Swedish), and N. Axel Berg (Danish). **1912-13**: The *Deutschland*, chartered by the Argentines from Filchner's GermAE 1911-12. **1913 winter**: Five Swedes — Harald Wiström, Karl Stalhandske, Anton Stuxberg, J.L. Berg, and Ernst W. Andersson. Wiström died on May 7, 1913, and his 2nd-in-command, Stalhandske, took over for the rest of the winter. **1913-14**: The *Uruguay*. **1914 winter**: Richard Blüthgen (German), Wilhelm Kopelmann (German), Fritz Fachon (German), Carl E. Berg (Swedish), and N. Axel Berg (Danish). **1914-15**: The *Uruguay*. **1915 winter**: Hartvig Bache-Wiig (Norwegian), Anton Stuxberg (Swedish), Thorleiff Hoxmark (Norwegian), J. Bayon (Swedish), and Ernst W. Andersson (Swedish). Bache-Wiig disappeared on April 30, 1915, and his 2nd-in-command, Stuxberg, took over for the rest of the winter. **1915-16**: The *Uruguay*. **1916 winter**: Olaf Lützow-Holm, C. Stäl von Holstein (Swedish), N. Furnheim (Norwegian), Carl E. Berg, and S. Strid (Swedish). **1916-17**: The *Undine*. The whale catcher *Karl* also visited the station. **1917 winter**: Anton Stuxberg (Swedish), Hugo Valentiner (Danish), Baron Stiernblad (Swedish), J. Schutz (Swedish), and S. Strauss (Swedish). **1917-18**: The *Uruguay*. **1918 winter**: Olaf Lützow-Holm (q.v.), N. Hammaren (Swedish), Thorleif Hoxmark (Norwegian), Carl E. Berg (Swedish), and Otto Haase (German). **1918-19**: The *Uruguay*. **1919 winter**: Hugo Valentiner (Danish), Sigurd Schjaer (Danish), Hans L. Wange (Danish), John Røtter (Norwegian), and Robert Plagge (German). **1919-20**: The *Uruguay*. **1920 winter**: Wilhelm Kopelmann (German), Bruno Collasius (German), Augusto Tapia (Argentine geologist), Alejandro J.B. Boracchia (Argentine observer), and Georg Piper (an Argentine, born in Germany). This was the famous year when Kopelmann had to amputate part of Tapia's anatomy (*see* **Amputations**). **1920-21**: The *Uruguay*. **1921 winter**: Hugo Valentiner (Danish), Carl Budde (Danish), José Reynoso (Argentine), Elías Reynoso Sosa (Argentine), and Robert Plagge (German). **1921-22**: The *Uruguay*. **1922 winter**: Bruno Collasius (German), Sigurd Schjaer (Danish), Hans L. Wange (Danish), A. Antona (naturalized Argentine), and Otto Hess (German). **1922-23**: The *Rosita*. **1923 winter**: Hugo Valentiner (Danish), Ernst Bruhns (German), José Manuel Moneta (Argentine), Robert Plagge (German), and Otto Zeiger (German). **1923-24**: The *Rosita*. **1924 winter**: Vladimir de Dobrovolski (Russian), Carl E. Berg (Swedish), Alfredo C. Witt (Argentine), Horst Irrgang (German), and Otto Hess (German). **1924-25**: The *Karl*. **1925 winter**: Ernst Bruhns (German), José Manuel Moneta (Argentine), Alejandro Guerra Boneo (Argentine), Alberto Tolnay (Argentine), Georg Piper (German). **1925-26**: The *Don Ernesto*. **1926 winter**: Carl E. Berg (Swedish), Alfredo C. Witt (Argentine), Horst Irrgang (German), Jacob Orlovski (Russian), Edmund Müller (German). **1926-27**: The expedition set out from Argentina on the whaler *Tijuca*, on Nov. 26, 1926, with 4 dogs. 21 days later they were at South Georgia, sailing south from there on Dec. 20, 1926, on the whaler *Orwell,* arriving at Órcadas on Dec. 27, 1926. Two days later they began unloading. From this time on most of the personnel were Argentines. Those who weren't, are indicated. **1927 winter**: José Manuel Moneta (the first Argentine leader of this base), Miguel Ángel Jaramillo, Pedro Martín Casariego, Luis Fállico, Emilio Baldoni (radioman and a sub-officer with the Marina de Guerra; this was the first time a telegraphist was on one of these expeditions), and Konrad Becker (German). On March 30, 1927, Baldoni made the first-ever contact between Órcadas and Ushuaia. **1927-28**: In March 1928 the *Orwell* came back to pick them up, and replace them with the 1928 winterers. They went home via South Georgia, where they waited 2 weeks before the *Tijuca* came to pick them up and take them back to Argentina. **1928 winter**: Ernst Bruhns (German), Alfonso Chakí, Carlos V. Rodríguez, Juan L. Olalla, Fortunato Escobar, and Edmund Müller (German). Escobar died on Oct. 27, 1928. **1928-29**: The *Primero de Mayo* arrived at Órcadas on Feb. 4, 1929. **1929 winter**: José Manuel Moneta, Félix Celestino y Monti, Jorge Páez Montero, Jacob Orlovski (Russian), Carlos Kahl (telegraphist; born 1908), and Rómulo Devoto. **1929-30**: The *Primero de Mayo*. **1930 winter**: Carl Berg, Alejandro J.B. Boracchia, Bernardino Matos, Alfonso Chakí, F. Bruno, and D. Gaudio. **1930-31**: The *Primero de Mayo*. **1931 winter**: Ernst Bruhns (German), J. Reynoso, Félix Celestino y Monti, Edmund Müller (German), R. Semino, and Rómulo Devoto. **1931-32**: The *Dias*. **1932 winter**: Ernst Bruhns (German), Bernardino Matos, Félix Celestino y Monti, Juan Carlos Lynch, J. Bermúdez, and J. Carieiro. **1932-33**: The *Pampa*. **1933 winter**: Bruno Collasius (German), Juan Carlos Lynch, Armando S. Pico, Lucio Correa Morales, J. Collin Grant, and Germán Spika. **1933-34**:

The *Rata* was meant to relieve the base, but couldn't get in because of the ice. The sealer *Dias* was used again. **1934 winter**: Carl Berg, Juan Carlos Lynch, Félix Celestino y Monti, M. Barbieri, and Rómulo Devoto. **1934-35**: The *Pampa*. **1935 winter**: Bruno Collasius (German), Armando S. Pico, Alfredo De Martino, José C. Lovisolo, and Nicolás Contursi. **1935-36**: The *Pampa*. **1936 winter**: Aage J.W. Johansen, Félix Celestino y Monti, Carlos A. Fluguerto, Humberto Papa, and Rómulo Devoto. **1936-37**: The *Pampa*. **1937 winter**: Bruno Collasius (German), Delfín Díaz Vieyra, Diego García Goyena, Rodolfo Placke, Nicolás Contursi. **1937-38**: The *Pampa*. **1938 winter**: Aage J.W. Johansen, Armando S. Pico, Melchor B. Martínez, José Manuel Hualde, Carlos Luis Capart. **1938-39**: The *Pampa*. **1939 winter**: Félix Celestino y Monti, Rafael Alberto Pastoriza, Guillermo Nieva, Nicolás Contursi. **1939-40**: The *Pampa*. **1940 winter**: Alfonso Chakí, Pablo Hugo Bisso, José Conchiglia, Ángel Guillermo Nicolás Luis Gusberti. **1940-41**: The *Pampa*. **1941 winter**: Aage J.W. Johansen, Rafael Alberto Pastoriza, Eulogio González, Carlos A. Pessaro. **1941-42**: The *Dias*. **1942 winter**: Alfonso Chakí, António Villalón, Santiago Hidalgo, Ángel Guillermo Nicolás Luis Gusberti. **1942-43**: The *Pampa*. **1943 winter**: Armando S. Pico, Armando Ferrari, José Gallardón, Carlos Luis Capart, Enrique Poveda, Carmelo Messina. **1943-44**: The *Pampa*. **1944 winter**: Aage J.W. Johanssen, Rafael A. Pastoriza, Celso Meneses, Gregorio Villalón. **1944-45**: On Feb. 28, 1945 the *Chaco* arrived in Uruguay Cove at 11.45 A.M. **1945 winter**: Armando S. Pico, Carlos Luis Capart, José Cestau, Emilio Fermín Ramos, Enrique Poveda, Cesáreo Labusta, Lucio Eduardo Lombardi, and Teodoro Nitti. **1945-46**: The *Chaco*. **1946 winter**: Alfonso Chakí, Jorge Zawels, Fernando Berreta, Luis Risso, Attilio Pincardini, and Marcelo Castiglia. From this time on, the station was relieved by the annual ArgAE. **1947 winter**: Luis Alberto Lombán, Rafael Alberto Pastoriza, Alfredo Torres, Leyva Sixto, José Tedaldi, Lucio Eduardo Lombardi, and Gregorio Villalón. **1948 winter**: Carlos Roberto González, José F. Medina, Reynaldo Soto, Domingo Ángel María Roque Abregú Delgado (he would winter-over at San Martín Station in 1951), Martín M. Marina, Enrique Poveda, Valentín Cicchetti, and Antonio Moro. **1949 winter**: Rafael Alberto Pastoriza, Abel Moisés Horenstein (he would later winter-over, 1957, at San Martín Station), Aníbal Gregorio Llamazares, Homero Alberto Di Russo, Alfredo Torres, Carlos Colson, Luis Óscar Maurice, and Ismael Tomás A. Flores. **1950**: The station became the responsibility of the Air Force. **1950 winter**: Primer teniente aviador Enrique de los Sagrados Corazones Smith Estrada, Aviation Lt. Dr. Lauro Vigil, Reynaldo Soto, Benito Petronilo Rodríguez, Baltazar Silva, Alejandro Dubini, Salvador Américo, Osvaldo Castrogiovanni, Emilio Escobar, Orlando Arturo Angio, and Jacobo Leitman. **1951 winter**: Teniente de fragata Ifigenio Sanz, Dr. Alberto Rubén Torres, Cabo mayor José Alvárez, Cabo principal Carlos Antonio Rojas, Marinero primera clase Feliciano Aguaysol, Marinero segunda clase Ricardo González, meteorological observers Eduardo Ramón Leyton (who in 1957 would winter-over at Esperanza Station) and Armando S. Pico, Rogelio Souto, and Enrique Poveda. **1952 winter**: Teniente de fragata Guillermo Coelho, Teniente de fragata Dr. Rolando Morgavi, Juan Bossio, Ramón José Portillo, Aroldo Mansilla, Florentino Loyola, Rafael Alberto Pastoriza, and Gerónimo Soto. **1953 winter**: Teniente de fragata Jorge H. Suárez, Dr. Guillermo Angli, Ventura Correa, Héctor Ullua, Héctor Sánchez, Italo Rigoni, Eduardo Ramón Leyton, and Abel Moisés Horenstein. **1954 winter**: Teniente de fragata Arnoldo Capelletti, Óscar Alberto de Lelles, Osmar Rodríguez, Rodolfo Anderch, Argentino López, Ramón Almirón, Miguel Maldonado, and Luis María Fontana. **1955 winter**: Teniente de navío Luis Messiga, Mario Clemente Cavalli, Alberto Rosetti, David S. Cachagua, Domingo Villafañe, Ismael Barraza, Mario Leguizamón, Raúl R. Longones, and Sixto Mario Ricarte. **1956 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Domingo Lucero, Dr. Alberto Cassani, Hiliberto Moliner, Emilio Romero, Óscar Malán, Lorenzo Roldán, Darío Peralta, and Pedro Mujica. **1957 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Miguel J. Gurusiaga, Dr. Antonio Mosca, Francisco Rubiolo, José Komar, José Eduardo Jarek, Pilade Viviani, Juan Molinari, Santos Bravo, Juan Robles, Claudio Pérez, Roberto Gómez, and Óscar Moyano. **1958 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Alejandro José Giusti, Dr. Jorge Horacio Villagra, José Eduardo Jarek, Juan Ramón Lukacs, Juan Robles, Eduardo Cabrera, Ernesto Juan Gaddi, Hugo Abregú, Eugenio Vega, Rodolfo Miksa, Luis María Fontana, Aldo Julio Irusta, Miguel Alfredo Ovejero, and Juan Francisco Morales. **1959 winter**: Emilio Filipich, Dr. Jaime Laham, Juan Ramón Lukacs, Pablo Eber Moreno, Orestes Pellis, Astolfo Díaz, Raúl Alberto Macchiaroli, Walter Soto, and Gregorio Enelso Soto. **1960 winter**: Teniente de fragata Ariel A. Giuntini, Jorge Cirilo Aversano, Pablo Oyhamburu, Pablo Bravo, Luis Alberto Villagra, Eloy José Custodio, Luis Alberto Olmedo, Armando Teodoro Guzman, Sixto Mario Ricarte, and Teodoro Omar Valenzuela. **1961 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Óscar Roberto Padilla, Dr. Daud Roberto Óscar Mamet, Carlos Antonio Astarloa, César Gustavo Ojeda, Óscar Antonio Atienza, Francisco Burzi, Óscar Raúl Albarracín, José Remilio Morales, Juan Miguel Fernández, and Alejandro Bazar. **1962 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Juan Carlos Moneta, Dr. Amílcar César Valle, José Gerónimo Godoy, Pablo Bravo, Luis Alberto Villagra, Fernando del Carmen Tula, Cristóbal López, Leo Luis Koch, Roberto Gómez, Ángel Miselli, Pedro Clemente Mujica, Mamerto Flores, and Demetrio Voznesensky. **1963 winter**: Guardiamarina Julio César Alvárez, Dr. Mario Hernando Soria, José Eduardo Jarek, Hugo Raúl Abraham, Ricardo Atilio Aliendro, Nelson Porter, Virgilio David Luque, Domingo Agustín Almada, José Alcides Sarmiento, Carlos Borrero, Alberto Teófilo Martín, Ricardo Giménez, Rito Idilio López, and Demetrio Voznesensky. **1964 winter**: Antonio Moccelini, David Berdeal, César Gustavo Ojeda, Benjamín Lujan, Serafín Ferreira, Velenín Simonetti, and Pablo Bravo, Gil Alfaro, Tomás Lemos, Luis Barbeito, Antonio Chiniquez, Carl Budde, Jorge Fontana, Juan Mercedes. **1965 winter**: Miguel Sosa, Pedro Di Matteo, Eugenio Marzucchelli, Francisco Abdajian, José Eduardo Jarek, Abel Aguirre, Hugo Abraham, Juan Salvetti, Blas Ruíz, Eustaquio Carreras, Eduardo Sterte, and Virginio Verza. **1966 winter**: Rodolfo Ludueña, Ladislao Endrei, José Godoy, Pedro Chamorro, Victor González, José del Barrio, Juan Fernández, León Leiva, Hipólito Tapia, Hugo Hinojosa, Bernardo Salas, Fabio Portada, and David Gunsch. **1967 winter**: Osvaldo Pedro Astiz, Julio Badie, Jorge Stanich, Alberto Barraza, Tristán Alberti, Rodolfo Orellana, Roberto Brizuela, Julio López, Matías Fleitas, Juan Fernández, and Eugenio Schor. **1968 winter**: Arturo M. Quintana, Ricardo Covani, Casimiro Jurgín, Carlos Benítez, Juan Nieto, Nelson Alassia, Roberto Elías, Celso Medina, Aníbal Martínez, Antonio Larsen, León Leiva, Salvador Ramallo, Humberto Carranza, Óscar Cecia, Edelmar Ramallo, Mario Egles, and Caludio Escudero. **1969 winter**: Reynaldo Cappa, Juan Posada, Osvaldo Mascioni, Sebastián Nicolosi, Rolando Barrios, José del Barrio, Hugo Abraham, Jorge Ritter, Servando González, Victor Gauna, Constancio Vega, Pedro Meza, Orlando Petrucci, José Romero, Roberto Sosa, Mario Hakanson, Daniel Cáceres, Carlos Beítez, Berto Almada, and Alberto Vázquez. **1970 winter**: Ernesto I. Tenconi, Raúl Aranda, Sebastián Nicolosi, Daniel Cáceres, Alfredo Giovannini, Juan Zaremba, Mario Amestoy, Fernando Tula, Aníbal Martínez, Argentino Salazar, Antonio Larsen, Pedro Gorriti, José Rodríguez, Óscar Cecia, Osvaldo Fariña, Roberto Orellana, Julio Arce, Mario Hakanson, Osvaldo Moreno, and Carlos Nuñez. **1971 winter**: Vicente Manuel Federici, Santiago Boschero, Basilio Martinovich, Francisco Cárdenas, Nelson Alassia, Dolores Sánchez, Alberto Barraza, Horacio Fernández, Raúl Borja, Melitón López, Francisco Ferreira, Luis Rossa, Tomás Quinteros, Hector Vergara, Jorge Barbetta, Rodolfo Tom, Armando Abregú, Rubén Bianchini, Rubén Marko, Ricardo Sosa, José Pedrozo, and Aníbal Lucero. **1972 winter**: Raúl Comelli, Carlos Quiñones, Rubén Berzano, Mario Muñoz, Juan Brotini, Mario Gómez, Juan Carlos Sánchez, Vitor Gauna, Jorge Rodas, Juan Delaygue, Florencio Ruíz, Hugo Meier, Héctor Vergara, Hugo Sánchez, Carlos Cruz, Rodolfo Tom, Armando Abregú, Rubén Blanchini, Rubén Marko, Ricardo Sosa, José Pedrozo, and Aníbal Lucero. **1973 winter**: Guillermo Escorihuela, Pedro Larama, Juan M. Silva, Ricardo Romano, Jorge L. Barbetta, Francisco H. Cárdenas, Osvaldo C. Soodini, Luis Pesce, Carlos D. Dabín, Sebastián Nicolassi, Luis O. Arnowil, Carlos O. Varela, Luis Peralta, Rodolfo Rojas, José R. Santucho, Mario Galarza, Hugo D. Leiva, Emilio Sánchez, Raúl F. Rodríguez, José M. Pico, and Inocencio B. Sopérez. **1974 winter**: Daniel Fitipaldi,

Miguel Ángel Giulietti, Alberto Francese, Miguel Garone, Rubén Berzano, Ernesto Pissane, Fidel Guaraz, Rubén H. Gay, Pío R. Fernández, Victor Rodríguez, Antonio López, Domingo Aymone, Hamilton Orellana, Juan Brotini, Rolando Origosa, Damlacio Córdoba, David Sardina, José Carrizo, Ramón Ríos, and Santos Abrego. **1975 winter**: Héctor Pascual Perraro, Jorge Rolando Barracco, José Luis Ruíz Díaz, Miguel Zorzoni, Hugo Óscar Ledesma, Eloy Enrique Hernández, Edgar B. Castagno, Manuel B. Usatinsky, Mauricio F. Ramos, Mariano E. Jiménez, Guillermo Balbastro, Lorenzo J. Beleizan, Carlos A. Marconi, Luis T. Cuestas, Ricardo Romano, Guillermo J. Montes, Carlos Daniel Dabín, Juan Carlos Ortiz, Ercole Fioramonti, Roberto Orellana, Rodolfo Tom, Ricardo N. Sosa, Ricardo García, Alberto Velázquez, Héctor Dimas Sosa, Rodolfo Reischi, and Juan Carlos Lacurto. **1976 winter**: Jorge Arias, Juan Carlos Mansilla, Juan Carlos Silva, Mario Alancay, Roberto Pujales, Julio Zarate, Antonio Villafañe, Hipólito Portells, Antonio García, José Menséguez, Herman Chiple, Óscar A. Cornejo, Miguel A. Garone, Pedro R. López, and Aldo E. Carrizo. **1977 winter**: Gustavo Richardson, Alberto F. Blázquez, Julio Chávez, Juan Osores, Jorge Rodas, Jacinto López, Luis Márquez, Aldo Arguello, Rubén Magnano, Carlos Sánchez, José Frutos, and Victor Domínguez. **1978 winter**: Jorge Luis Laboro, Luis Cavalloti, José Martínez, Raúl Rivero, José Riquelme, Melchor Agüero, Nicanor Gómez, Carlos Rivero, Antonio Vargas, Leonidas Narvaez, Juan Carlos Rodríguez, Aldo Canchi, Gabriel José Sánchez, Alberto Francese, Luis Mondino, Arnaldo Raúl Molina, Alfonso Benavidez, Luis Noriega, Roberto Orellana, and R. Crespo. **1979 winter**: Eduardo E. Nasine, Jorge Sandoval Reyna, Héctor A. Roberto, Hugo Moreno, Evaristo Sarapura, Bernardo Verón, Julio Conenti, Ubaldo Biggeri, Ricardo Eussner, Ramón Araoz, Mario Alvárez, Ramón Soto, Humberto O. Tagliente, Francisco Médico, Miguel Erbetta, Santos Domínguez, Luis Sulleiro, Mario Barbero, Roberto González, and Anuncio López. **1980 winter**: Miguel Ángel Pereira, Carlos Alberto Pulido, José María Atencio, Carlos Ramón López, Juan Carlos Díaz, Victor Hugo de los Ríos, Hermelindo Guardia, Eladio Ruíz Díaz, Carlos O. Arrúa, Juan C. Suárez, Cecilio A. Luna, Héctor R. Rombola, José L. Grammatico, Andrés Rojo, Ercole Fioramonti, Carlos A. Cruz, Pablo Mantello, Félix Picasso, Raúl O. Molina, and Rubén R. Lareau. **1981 winter**: Juan Carlos Diez, Miguel Dalmiro Guardia, Antonio Moio, Óscar Rubén Denis, Juan Carlos Pérez, José Luis Orellano, Óscar A. Orazi, Carlos Alberto Heritier, Omar Balcochea, Héctor Paradiso, Jorge Alberto Gramaglia, Luis Claudio Fontana, Martín Gómez, Daniel Primo Fontani, Alberto Infurna, and Antonio Marques. **1982 winter**: Mario Huica, Miguel A. Poteralo, Domingo Cruz, Esteban Senosian, Daniel Alonso, Carlos Viamonte, Juan Carlos Heredia, Esteban Giménez, Francisco del Carpio, Roberto Eduardo Sampi, Antonio Sopsato, Luis Noriega Gutarra, Savino Baheza, Hugo Venditti, Roberto Avellaneda, and Jorge Aldemiro. **1983 winter**: Rodolfo E. Seoane, Carlos F. Soria, Jorge Pizarro, Pedro R. Salvidia, Enrique Gigena, José Alvárez, Néstor Aschemager, Hugo Comba, Hugo González, Juan Martiteguí, Ramón Godoy, Obdulio Moreno, Fernando Panieri, and Diego M. Torres. **1984 winter**: Jorge Cerqueira (leader). **1985 winter**: Guillermo M. Palet (leader). **1986 winter**: Eduardo Brousson (leader). **1987 winter**: Guillermo Tarapow (leader). **1988 winter**: Luis Mario Devicenti (leader). **1989 winter**: Eduardo Pisciolari (leader). **1990 winter**: Jorge A. Garabentos (leader). **1991 winter**: Marcelo Enrique Flores (leader). **1992 winter**: Marcelo Enrique Flores (leader). **1993 winter**: Marcelo Enrique Flores (leader). **1994 winter**: Josué Alfredo Nuñez (leader). **1995 winter**: Fabian Gustavo Giudice (leader). **1996 winter**: Humberto Dobler (leader). **1997 winter**: Alejandro Olivieri (leader). **1998 winter**: Capitán de Corbeta Alejandro Hormanstorfer (leader). On March 31, 1998, Hormanstorfer, aged 38, Sub oficial auxiliar aeronaútico Daniel Néstor Tavella, and Cabo primera clase Ricardo Álvez, all set out in a small boat to circumnavigate Laurie Island. They never came back. Manelo Uberti took over as leader. **1999 winter**: Esteban Alberto Rucci (leader). **2000 winter**: Osvaldo Toscano (leader). **2001 winter**: leader unknown. **2002 winter**: Lt. Antonio Serangell (leader). **2003 winter**: leader unknown. **2004 winter**: capitán de fragata Ricardo Gardé (leader). **2005 winter**: Comandante Cristián Paternóster (leader). **2006 winter**: Fernando Díaz (suboficial). **2006-07**: the *Almirante Irízar*. **2007 winter**: Teniente de corbata Ernesto Acosta (leader), Teniente de fragata Federico Orgaz (medical officer and 2nd-in-command), Suboficial primero Esteban Raúl Ruiz (base manager), Suboficial segundo Gustavo Lucero (mechanic), Suboficial segundo Juan Carlos Arrieta (electrician), Suboficial segundo Hugo Oviedo (land vehicles), Hugo Ariel Peixato and Juan Francisco Gramajo (both cabos principales and both cooks), Cabo principal Carlos Sebastián Silva (development, electrical repairs and maintenance), Cabo primero Diego Cayo (radioman), Cabo primero David Zini (waiter, tailor, laundryman, and barber), Air Force suboficial principal Luis Daniel Franco (geomagetician), Air Force suboficial auxiliar Raúl Alejandro Amaya (chief of the met station), and Carlos Guillermo Canosa (met observer). **2008 winter**: leader unknown. **2008-09**: the *Canal de Beagle*. **2009 winter**: 13 personnel, including Capitán de corbeta Gustavo Enzo Lancellotti (leader), Mariano Spisso and Emilio Daher (park wardens). **2010 winter**: Capitan de fragata Ricardo Gardé (leader).

Orchard, David John. b. April 27, 1946, Maidstone, Kent, son of John F. Orchard and his wife Mona J. Hopperton. BAS meteorologist who wintered-over at Base F in 1972, and at South Georgia in 1973, 1975, and 1977, the last time as base commander.

Orchard, Robert "Bob." He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1982, at Davis Station in 1984, at Mawson Station in 1989, at Macquarie Island Station in 1992, and at Mawson again in 1994.

Orde-Lees, Thomas Hans "The Colonel." b. May 23, 1877, Aachen, Germany, of Anglo-Irish stock, while his parents were on vacation. His name was actually Thomas Orde Hans Lees. His eccentric father, Thomas Orde Hastings Lees, was Chief Constable of Northampton, and his mother was Grace Bateman, daughter of Joshua W. Bateman, secretary of the Duchy of Cornwall. Young Thomas was educated in Guisborough, Northants, where he chose to be known as Orde Lees. Then he went to Marlborough, the Royal Naval School, and Sandhurst. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and, as a captain, served in the Boxer Rebellion, and was then superintendent of physical training at the naval college in Portsmouth. On Oct. 14, 1902 he married a jealous and alcoholic widow, Rhoda Isabel Musgrove, some years older than himself, who had two almost grown children by her remittance man first husband who had died of delirium tremens in South Africa, but she and Thomas had a daughter, Grace Isabel Renée, born in 1909. A skier, acrobat, trick-cyclist, and mountain climber, he tried unsuccessfully to go on Scott's BAE 1910-13, and was finally seconded as storekeeper to the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17, during which he was formally the motor expert, and informally, the most unpopular man on the expedition, even though the expedition used some of the tractors that he had designed, and even though he would often take his bike on the ice and do stunts. On June 18, 1916, he wrote in his diary, "There is a clique up against me to whom Wild gives too much head. I am called a Jew." On Aug. 15, 1916, he wrote, "Strong cliques are now formed. This is bad." Many years later, he reported that if the party trapped on Elephant Island had had to revert to cannibalism, he would have been the first meal. After World War I he converted to Catholicism, and on Feb. 17, 1917 had an audience with the Pope. He joined the Royal Flying Corps, developing parachutes and ballooning, and retired as a lieutenant colonel, OBE, and as the most accomplished parachutist of his time. His contribution to parachuting cannot be overstated. He lived in Japan from 1921 onwards, taught English, was a correspondent for the *Times*, an assistant at the British Embassy, and for 20 years read the English-language news on the radio in Tokyo. On Feb. 12, 1922 he and H. Crisp became the first men to climb Mount Fuji in the dead of winter. His wife Isabel died on July 23, 1930, in Paddington, and he married again, to Ellaline Hisako Hoya, by whom he had a daughter in Kobe on Dec. 11, 1936. In 1941 he was reluctantly evacuated to NZ, where he took a job as office assistant with the NZ Correspondence School, and may have been a British spy. In the mid-50s he helped organize the NZ end of BCTAE 1955-58. He died of senility in a mental hospital in Wellington on Dec. 1, 1958.

Ore Point. 62°04' S, 58°25' W. A small promontory composed of ore vein (hence the name),

on the W coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackeller Inlet, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Oread Spur. 72°35' S, 168°53' E. A rock spur on the S side of Tucker Glacier, 16 km W of Crater Cirque. NZGSAE 1957-58 established a survey station on the cirque, at a height of 1185 m (this is the height US-ACAN gives; NZ-APC says 1180 m; a small difference perhaps, but a difference that indicates an error somewhere). They named the spur for the Greek mountain nymph. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Monte Oreja Izquierda *see* **Mount Allo**

Orejas Blancas *see* **Shewry Peak**

Orejas de Burro *see* **Asses Ears**

Islas Orejas de Burro *see* **Asses Ears, Potmess Rocks**

Picos Orejas de Burro *see* **Burro Peaks**

Roca Orejas de Burro *see* **Asses Ears**

Orejas Negras *see* **Gateway Ridge**

Orel Ice Fringe. 64°46' S, 62°35' W. A strip of coastal ice piedmont bordering the S side of Errera Channel between Beneden Head and Porro Bluff, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and also from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base O that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, 1960, for Eduard von Orel (1877-1941), Austrian surveyor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Islas Orella *see* **Vize Islands**

Banka Oreshek. 67°39' S, 45°57' E. One of 2 banks occupying the same coordinates immediately W of Cape Feoktistov, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, both named by the Russians. The other is Banka Koljuchka.

Mount Orestes. 77°28' S, 161°55' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 1600 m (the New Zealanders say 2100 m), just E of Bull Pass, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for the Greek mythological character. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Orestes Glacier. 77°27' S, 161°53' E. A narrow glacier within Orestes Valley, aligned along the valley's N wall, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with the valley. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Orestes Valley. 77°28' S, 161°55' E. A small, ice-free valley on the N side of Mount Orestes, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Orestes Glacier flows within it. Named by Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist here in 1964, in association with the mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Punta Orford *see* **Orford Cliff**

Orford, Michael James Herbert "Mike." b. Oct. 10, 1928, West Africa, son of mining superintendent Herbert Charles Orford and his wife Lily Stoney. He was a textile agent in Nigeria in the early 1950s, and left Lagos on the *Aureol*, bound for Liverpool, where he arrived on Aug. 15, 1955, in order to join FIDS, as an assistant surveyor, wintering-over at Base W in 1956. In 1958 he went to Cape Town, as a school teacher, and remained there, marrying Elizabeth. He died in June 2010.

Orford, William. His mother was Sarah Orford, of 103 Brock St., London. On Feb. 11, 1772, he joined the *Resolution* as ship's carpenter, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He died in 1799.

Orford Cliff. 66°55' S, 66°29' W. A coastal cliff, overlooking the E side of Lallemand Fjord, just E of Andresen Island, on the coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956, and named by them for Mike Orford (q.v.) of the FIDS, a member of the party which found a route from Detaille Island to Avery Plateau, via Orford Cliff and Murphy Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Punta Orford.

Orford Cliff Refuge. 66°55' S, 66°30' W. A wooden satellite hut, on Orford Cliff, Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, built on a rock surface, and used by personnel from Base W, occupied on and off from Feb. 21, 1957 to Jan. 10, 1959. Also known (temporarily) as Johnston's Point, its purpose was surveying and geology. It was demolished and removed on March 25, 1997, and only the foundations remain.

Organ Peak. 66°56' S, 67°00' W. Rising to about 400 m, it is the most northerly peak on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959, and so named by them because the fluted appearance of this peak resembles the pipes of an organ. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1960 from those surveys. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Organ Pipe Cliffs. 68°25' S, 149°04' E. A line of coastal cliffs in the form of palisades of columnar dolerite (hence the descriptive name given by Mawson when AAE 1911-14 discovered them). They overlook the sea to the W of Cape Wild. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Organ Pipe Peaks. 86°03' S, 150°00' W. A row of aiguille-type rock peaks, 11 km long, just N of Mount Harkness, at the E side of Scott Glacier, in the Gothic Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named descriptively by Quin Blackburn in 1934, on his geological survey during ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

The Organ Pipes. 82°37' S, 52°42' W. Notable rock cliffs (formerly described as a mountainous ridge), rising to about 1900 m on the NW side of the Jaeger Table, S of Cairn Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. USGS did field work here from 1965. Named descriptively by Art Ford (q.v.), leader of the USGS's Pensacola Mountains survey party of 1978-79. The appearance of the feature is caused by weathering along prominent vertical joints in the gabbro rock. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Organa Peak. 63°03' S, 62°38' W. Rising to 1270 m, 6.9 km NE of Cape James, and 1.66 km SSW of Riggs Peak, it overlooks Letnitsa Glacier to the E and SE, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for Organa, the 7th-century regent of the Bulgars, and uncle of Khan Kubrat.

Organic Lake. 68°28' S, 78°11' E. A hypersaline lake in the Vestfold Hills, wonderfully described by ANCA (who named it descriptively) as "richly served by organic inputs from penguins." As a result, crusts of dead algae surround the lake, and the water has an earthy smell.

Organpipe Nunatak. 63°59' S, 58°07' W. Rising to about 150 m in the glacier that flows W into Holluschickie Bay, in the NW part of James Ross Island. BAS did geological work here in 1985-86. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for the excellent columnar jointing exhibited on this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Organpipe Point. 62°28' S, 60°09' W. A prominent, jagged headland, rising to about 60 or 70 m above sea level, and aligned E-W, between Charybdis Cove and Griffin Cove, S of Aspis Island, off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is formed of doleritic rock showing very conspicuous sub-vertical, continuous columnar joints resembling organ pipes. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Orheim Point. 79°23' S, 84°19' W. A rock point at the end of Inferno Ridge, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Olav Orheim, Norwegian glaciologist on South Pole — Queen Maud Land Traverse II (1965-66). Mr. Orheim led various Norwegian expeditions (*see* **Norway**).

Oriana Ridge *see* **Igloo Spur**

The *Oriental Bluebird*. Japanese whale cargo ship and fuel tanker, until 1992 known as the *Hiyo Maru*. In the first several years of the 21st century, she serviced the *Nisshin-Maru* in Antarctic waters (*see* **The *Arctic Sunrise***).

Origin of the name Antarctica. The Arctic was associated with the northern Bear constellation (Arktos, in Greek). The Ancient Greeks reasoned that because there was land in the extreme north, there had to be also in the extreme south, in order to balance the Earth. This they called Antarktos, and so listed it on their maps, even though they had no way of actually proving that it existed.

Pico Origone. 74°27' S, 67°07' W. An isolated peak, SE of Lang Nunatak, on the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

The *Orión*. Ecuadorian ship, built at the Ishikawa-jima-harima Yards, in Japan. Her keel was laid on Feb. 25, 1981, and she became part of the Ecuadorian Navy on Dec. 10, 1981. She took down the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition of

1987-88. Her skipper that year was Bécquer Picco Bargas. She also took down the Ecuadorian expeditions of 1989-90 (Capt. José Olmedo Morán), and 1997-98 (Capt. Gonzalo Montenegro).

The *Orion*. Australian cruise ship registered in the Bahamas, and with a carrying capacity of 106 passengers, She was first in Antarctic waters in 2003-04, and was back again in 2005-06.

Montaña Orión *see* **Frigga Peak**

Paso Orión *see* **Orión Passage**

Punta Orión *see* **Orión Point**

Orion Massif. 70°24' S, 66°49' W. A prominent massif, 22 km long, with a complicated network of peaks, passes, ridges, and cirques, and rising to 1910 m (in Mount Rigel), 6 km ENE of Scorpio Peaks, between the upper parts of Meiklejohn Glacier and Millett Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, after the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Orión Passage. 62°26' S, 59°48' W. A navigable passage running E-W, S of Dee Island, and N of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians in 1990, as Paso Orión, for their Antarctic relief ship. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Sept. 19, 2005. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Orión Point. 62°27' S, 59°44' W. A point, W of Canto Point (what the British call Spark Point), Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Ecuadorians in 1990, as Punta Orión, for their Antarctic relief ship. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Sept. 19, 2005. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Canal Orleans *see* **Orléans Strait**

Orléans Channel *see* **Orléans Strait**

Orléans Inlet *see* **Orléans Strait**

Orléans Strait. 63°48' S, 60°10' W. A strait, 16 km wide, and running WSW-ENE for 30 km, it separates Trinity Island and Tower Island from the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Palmer on Nov. 16, 1820, or possibly by Bransfield around the same time. The SW entrance, between the SW part of Trinity Island and the mainland, was roughly charted as an inlet by James Hoseason (1st mate on the *Sprightly*) in 1824, and named by him as Hoseason's Harbour. The broad NE entrance, between the S part of Tower Island and the mainland, was roughly charted in Feb. 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Canal d'Orléans, for the French House of Orléans, and Dallmann sailed through that same entrance in 1873-74. Dallmann may have been the first to navigate the strait in its entire length. Charted in greater detail by SwedAE 1901-04, and referred to by them as Orléans Inlet, describing it as a deep gulf. It appears on U.S. Hydrographic Office charts of 1916 and 1920 as Orléans Inlet. UK-APC accepted the name Orléans Channel on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC redefined it as Orléans Strait, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Today the Germans tend to call it Dallmannstrasse. The Argentines call it Canal Orléans, and the Chileans call it Canal Orleans (i.e., without the accent; in Spanish, an accent is not needed).

The *Orlova*. Correct name: the *Lyubov Orlova*. Named for the Russian actress who died in 1975. A 4251-ton, 298-foot Russian ice-strengthened motor tourist ship built in Yugoslavia in 1976, registered in Malta, with a crew and staff of 70, a carrying capacity of 124 passengers (108 for Antarctic tours), 59 outside cabins, and a cruising speed of 12 knots. Sister ship to the *Maria Yermalova*. She was refurbished in 1999, and went to Antarctica for the 1999-2000 and 2000-01 seasons (Capt. Aleksandr Babenkov both times). She was upgraded in 2002, and was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03, and again in 2005-06, typically doing an 11-day cruise out of Ushuaia, to the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands, and then back to Ushuaia. She carried a fleet of Zodiac landing craft. In the fall of 2006 she underwent extensive renovations, and was back at the Antarctic Peninsula for the 2006-07 season. However, on Nov. 27, 2006, while in Whalers Bay, visiting Deception Island, she ran aground, and had to be rescued by the Spanish navy ship *Las Palmas*, there on support duty at Gabriel de Castilla Station. She had to be towed, but finally made her way back to Ushuaia, whence the tourists were flown back to Buenos Aires. She was back in 2008-09.

Gory Orlova. 74°07' S, 6°17' W. A group of nunataks, NE of the mountain the Norwegians call Sørfløya, in the SE part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Orlovski, Jacob *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1926, 1929

Mount Ormay. 70°44' S, 66°42' E. A razorback rock ridge-like mountain, about 1.75 km S of Mount Butterworth, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Peter Ivan Ormay (b. April 3, 1938, Hungary), Australian carpenter and plumber who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963. He wintered-over at Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica) in 1965, and then spent the summer of 1965-66 at Wilkes again. He was back at Macquarie for the winter of 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Dobrovol'skogo.

Ormehausen *see* **Ormehausen Peak**

Ormehausen Peak. 72°01' S, 14°38' E. A small mountain, at the N end of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ormehausen (i.e., "the serpent's head"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ormehausen Peak in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Bagrickogo (i.e., Mount Bagritskogo).

Ormerod Terrace. 77°19' S, 160°34' E. A ramp-like rock platform, 3 km long, with a median elevation of 1600 m, paralleling the S flank of McSaveney Spur, it rises 300 m above Caffin Valley, in the Willett Range, and declines moderately toward Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Robin Ormerod, editor of the NZ magazine *Antarctic*, 1984-95. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Ormeryggen. 72°04' S, 14°33' E. The 3 major hills, partly snow-covered, forming the central portion of the Linnormen Hills, SE of Skavlhø Mountain, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them (name means "the serpent's back"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Fersmana.

Ormesporden *see* **Ormesporden Hill**

Ormesporden Hill. 72°05' S, 14°19' E. At the SW end of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ormesporden (i.e., "the serpent's tail"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ormesporden Hill in 1966. The Russians call it Skala Venera-3.

The *Ørn*. Norwegian floating factory whaling ship of 3216 tons, formerly Nelson & Donkin's British steamship *Florida*, and sister ship of the *Bombay*, she was bought by Chris Christensen's Ørnen Company in 1908 as a condemned vessel, fixed up, and was in Antarctic waters in 1908-09, under the command of Capt. Julius Paulsen. In 1909 she effectively replaced the *Admiralen* as the company's flagship in Antarctica. She was back again every season until 1912-13, and was replaced by the *Ørn II*. In 1913 she was sold to the Rethval Company, her name was changed to the *Falkland* (to replace the old *Falkland*, which had been Rethval's factory whaler between 1911 and 1913). Unfortunately, the new *Falkland* (i.e., ex-*Ørn*) was wrecked in Nov. 1913.

The *Ørn II*. A 4353-ton Norwegian whaling factory ship, formerly the *Falkland*, owned by Chris Christensen's Ørnen Company (to replace the *Ørn*), she operated in Antarctic waters, mostly the South Shetlands and Graham Land, between 1913-14 and 1928-29 (she was at Deception Island in 1920-21, 1921-22 and again in 1927-28 and 1928-1929). In 1918 her skipper was Capt. Thorvald Larsen. In 1929 she was sold to the Pontos Company, of Tønsberg, and renamed the *Pontos* (q.v.).

Mount Orndorff. 84°37' S, 175°26' W. A peak, rising to 1520 m, 8 km S of Nilsen Peak, at the W side of Massam Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains, overlooking Shackleton Gla-

cier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Howard J. Orndorff.

Orndorff, Howard James. b. April 17, 1922, Clark, W. Va., son of pipe line laborer Fred Orndorff and his wife Rosa, a glass factory worker. He joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1942, and was a lieutenant commander when he became military leader of Little America during the winter of 1957, until Nov. 28, 1957. In 1963 he wintered-over at McMurdo. He retired from the Navy in June 1969, and died on Feb. 2, 1992.

Puerto Orne *see* **Orne Harbor**

Orne, William B. Baptized Sept. 10, 1769, Marblehead, Mass., son of William Orne and his wife Rebecca. He was skipper of the barque *Pompey* in 1805, and of the schooner *Betsy* from 1810, the *Hannah* from 1810, and the *Endeavor* from 1812. During the War of 1812 he was on the *Betsy* when she was captured by the *Guerrière*, and on that ship when she in turn was taken by the *Constitution*. After the war he was on the brigantine *Hope*, and was captain (and part owner) of the *General Knox*, 1818–21, during the Salem Expedition (q.v.) to Antarctica. His son, Alfred Augustus Orne, accompanied the expedition in the South Seas for the first 2 seasons, 1818–19 and 1819–20, but left at the Falklands and returned to the USA to take another ship to India, thus not getting to Antarctica.

Orne Harbor. 64°37' S, 62°32' W. A cove, about 1.25 km wide, which indents the Danco Coast for about 2.3 km in a SSE direction, 3 km (the Chileans say about 6 km) SW of Cape Anna, on the W coast of Graham Land. Spigot Peak forms the SW entrance point. The harbor is divided into 2 parts by a point projecting from the head of the harbor out toward the NW. The Chileans call this point Punta Formas. Discovered, roughly sketched, and photographed in Jan.-Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and it appears on Lecointe's 1903 map of the expedition. Used as an anchorage by whalers from 1912 on, and further charted by them. Thay may have been the ones who named it. It appears on David Ferguson's 1918 chart as Orne Harbour, that chart reflecting his 1912–13 survey. If they did name it, then the name (as shown on Davidson's chart) is presumably a corruption of Ørn, signifying one of the major Norwegian whaling factory ships in the area at that time, rather than being named for, say, William Orne, the old sealing skipper, which is what the Chileans propose. It is hard to imagine early 20th-century Norwegian whalers naming a feature after an early 19th-century New England sealing captain. However, there is a (remote) possibility that it was named long before that, in which case it may well have been named for Capt. Orne. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Orne Harbor. UK-APC accepted the name Orne Harbour on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Puerto Orne, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-charted by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. US-ACAN accepted the name Orne Harbor in 1963.

Orne Island *see* **Orne Islands**

Orne Islands. 64°40' S, 62°40' W. A group of small islands close N of Georges Point, Rongé Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed (but not named) in Jan.-Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99, it appears on Lecointe's expedition map of 1903. Further charted by whalers in the area from 1912, and named (apparently) by them, in association with Orne Harbor. It appears on David Ferguson's 1918 chart, reflecting his survey of 1912–13. There is a 1921 map showing the main island as Orne Island. UK-APC accepted the name Orne Islets on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1958. The feature appears as such on a 1959 British chart However, after re-surveying by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and FIDASE air photos taken in 1956–57, UK-APC, on July 7, 1959, redefined the feature as the Orne Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Orne Islets *see* **Orne Islands**

[1]**The *Ørnen***. Supply ship to the *Jason*, the *Hertha*, and the *Castor* during the 1893–94 whaling expedition to the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. Capt. Carl Englund was skipper.

[2]**The *Ørnen***. A 103-ton whale catcher, designed by Søren L. Christensen, and built in 1901 by Christen Christensen's shipyard, Framnaes Mek. (Framnaes Mekaniske Vaerksted) of Sandefjord, Norway, for the Haabet Company (Christian Christensen and Johan Bryde), indeed, the first whale catcher ever built by Framnaes Mek. With the *Hauken* she was one of the first two modern whale catchers. She could take 32 men and move at 12 knots. She was launched on Jan. 18, 1902, and went whaling off the coast of Finnmark, with the famous Søren Sørensen as whale gunner, and they caught the first whale at Spitsbergen using modern methods. For a season she was one of the factory ship *Admiralen*'s whale catchers in the Arctic, and on Oct. 21, 1905, she and the *Hauken* (q.v.) left Sandefjord accompanying the *Admiralen* to the South Shetlands, 1905-06. It was from this catcher, with Bernt Sørensen as skipper, that the first whale was harpooned in the South Shetlands. In 1906, when the *Admiralen* returned to Norway, the two whale catchers remained in Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, laid up for the winter. She was with the *Admiralen* in the South Shetlands again in 1906-07. On Aug. 23, 1907, she arrived back in Sandefjord, was de-commissioned, and sold to the South African Whaling Company (which was really a Norwegian company, managed by Johan Bryde). On Aug. 25, 1908, she left Norway for Durban, in company with the whale catcher *Jupiter*, and that season caught the first whale in South African waters using modern methods. In 1910 she was at the Kerguélen Islands, with the factory ship *Mangoro*, and in 1911 was sold to the Norwegian-Canadian Whaling Company, and re-named the *Lopra*. In 1915 she was sold to J.J. Egelund of Durban, and re-named the *Roitelet*.

Rocas Ørnen *see* **Ørnen Rocks**

The Ørnen Company. Founded by Chris Christensen, of Sandefjord, Norway, in 1903, originally for whaling in Spitsbergen, this company ran several whaling vessels in the South Shetlands from 1905 onwards — the *Admiralen* (which was the first one), the *Vesterhilde*, and the *Ørn*. In 1912 the Ørnen Company merged with another of Christensen's companies, the Nor Company, but each would maintain their own banners, and they continued to run the *Ørn* for a year or two, as well as the *Pisagua* and the *Ørn II*. Thor Dahl had a company called the Ørnen Company, in the late 1920s and early 1930s, running the *Ole Wegger*. Lars Christensen (his son-in-law) managed the company.

Ørnen Rocks. 62°01' S, 57°34' W. A group of rocks in water, some submerged, some above the water level, 2.5 km NNE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for the *Admiralen*'s whale catcher, the *Ørnen*. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Chileans and Argentines call this feature Rocas Ørnen. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ornithologists Creek. 62°10' S, 58°28' W. Between Ecology Glacier and Penguin Ridge, S of Arctowski Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for American ornithologists Wayne Z. Trivelpiece and Nicholas J. Volkman, exchange scientists at Arctowski during PolAE 1977–78. Later, the creek changed its course to form 2 new creeks, Czech Creek and Vanishing Creek.

Orpheus Nunatak *see* **Willan Nunatak**

Orpheus Pass. 62°39' S, 60°15' W. A pass, 250 m wide, and running at an elevation of just over 560 m, bounded by Pliska Ridge to the SE and by Burdick Ridge to the NW, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of the overland route which runs between the Balkan Plateau via the nameless saddle between Willan Nunatak and Burdick South Peak, and then via Orpheus Pass to the area of Mount Friesland and the upper Perunika Glacier. The midpoint of the pass is 6.1 km E of Sinemorets Hill. The name Orpheus Nunatak was originally applied in 1995 to a neighboring peak, but the British had already named that one Willan Nunatak, so the name Orpheus was re-applied to this pass by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996. UK-APC accepted the name on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Chenal des Orques *see under* **D**

Orr, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Orr, Neil Wallace Morison. b. Aug. 8, 1931, Neyyoor, in southern India, son of medical missionaries Dr. Ian Morison Orr and his wife Marjorie Bentall. At 6 he was back in Scotland, and then alternated between there, Surrey, and Lancashire, somewhat dependent on his father's movements, although he did go to Loreto School in Edinburgh. After Cambridge he did his clinical work at St. Thomas's, in London, and went on the first 20th-century British expedition to Socotra. The secretary of St. Thomas's suggested FIDS, and 18 months later, in 1958, he joined,

as a medical officer, and, after 6 months at the Medical Research Council, planning his trip, he left Southampton in October 1958, on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley, and then down to the FIDS bases. As ship's doctor he stayed most of that summer on the "*Shack*," and then the vessel broke her rudder, and had to go to South Georgia for repairs. Dr. Orr went to Montevideo, and made his way from there back to Port Stanley on the *Darwin*, then took the *Protector* to Hope Bay, where he had to be helicoptered in from the ship due to the ice. He wintered-over at Base D in 1959, and again in 1960 when he was also base leader. In 1961 the *Shackleton* came to pick him up, and he went via South Georgia and Tristan da Cunha (they took on evacuees after the volcano erupted) to Cape Town, where they spent about a month. He hitchhiked around South Africa (he has been back many times since), and then back to the UK. He spent a year writing up his Antarctic report, and, indeed, after training dogs and sledging with them for 3500 miles in Antarctica, his studies of nutrition of men and dogs changed the face of, among other things, caloric allotment per man on FIDS bases. He became a surgeon, married Sarah Josephine Chappell in 1968, and in 1969 moved to Colchester.

Orr, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Orr, William H. b. NY, Aug. 1914, Brooklyn, but raised partly in Garden City, NY, son of Irish immigrants, accountant William H. Orr and his wife Sarah. Messman and galleyman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Orr Glacier. 71°36' S, 162°52' E. A tributary glacier draining the large cirque between Mount Moody and Mount Bernstein, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, and flowing W into the Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Major Thomas L. Orr, U.S. Army assistant logistics officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1968 and 1969.

Orr Island. 77°38' S, 149°36' W. An ice-covered island, 8 km long, 5 km SW of Grinder Island, in the Marshall Archipelago, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Thomas E. Orr, VX-6 supply officer and pararescue team leader during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Orr Peak. 83°29' S, 157°49' E. A peak overlooking Marsh Glacier (it falls in vertical cliffs on the E side of that glacier), in the Miller Range, and forming the E salient in the bluffs southward of Argo Glacier. Discovered on Dec. 26, 1957, by the NZ Southern Party of BCTAE, and named by them for Reginald Herbert "Herb" Orr (b. 1927, Christchurch, NZ. d. 1978), technician with the department of Industrial and Scientific Research, and IGY scientist who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Islote(s) Orrego Vicuña *see* **Runaway Island**

Orsoya Rocks. 62°18' S, 59°32' W. A group of rocks, extending for 650 m in a NW-SE direction and 500 m in a NE-SW direction, WNW of the Mellona Rocks, NNE of the Milev Rocks, and ENE of the Opaka Rocks, off the N coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Their center is 4.78 km N of Newall Point. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Orsoya, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Cerro Ortega. 63°57' S, 57°57' W. A hill, rising to about 844 m at the N end of Massey Heights, on the W coast of Croft Bay, on the NE coast of James Ross Island, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Air Force chaplain Francisco Ortega, who was on the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1962-63. The Argentines wanted to honor this chaplain, but couldn't do it by name (the father being a Chilean), so, in 1978, they generously named it Cerro Padre.

Punta Ortiz. 62°27' S, 59°43' W. A point between Punta Serrano and Punta Riquelme, in the NE entrance to Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for one of the members of the expedition.

Rada Ortiz. 64°21' S, 56°58' W. A harbor, opening on the NE coast of Snow Hill Island, SE of James Ross Island, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Marcos Ortiz Gutmann, skipper of the *Lientur* in 1961-62 (*see also* **Ortiz Island**, and **The *Lientur***).

Ortiz, Irving Spencer. b. Dec. 7, 1891, Rhode Island, but raised mostly in Foxboro, Mass., son of New York-born machinist Joseph E. Ortiz and his wife Anna R. Brown. He joined the U.S. Navy as a teenager, and served on the *Chester*. He then went into the merchant marine, as a ship's electrician, and was a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert* for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1934-35. After the expedition, he continued on at sea, and died in Siskiyou, Calif., on Aug. 29, 1962.

Ortiz Island. 63°18' S, 57°54' W. In the Duroch Islands, about 315 m S of the E end of Largo Island, and about the same distance from the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, off Cape Legoupil. Charted (but, apparently, not named) by ChilAE 1947-48. Named by Martin Halpern (*see* **Halpern Point**) for Marcos Ortiz Gutmann (*see Rada Ortiz*, and **The *Lientur***), skipper of the Chilean ship that supported Halpern's University of Wisconsin field party here in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Ortiz Refugio *see* **Conscripto Ortiz Refugio**

Orton Cave. 66 22 S, 110 27 E. In the W wall of Cape Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in Oct. 1961 by Dr. Mervyn Noel Orton (known as Noel) (b. Dec. 28, 1920, Camberwell, Vic.), medical officer at Wilkes Station that winter, and named for him by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. *See also* **Cave Landing**.

Orton Reef. 66°16' S, 110°33' E. A reef, or shoal of rock, about 45 m in diameter, and with a least depth of 2 feet (the Australians say 61 cm), in the N part of Newcomb Bay, 0.8 km N of Molholm Island, and 3.7 km from the summit of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1957 by Tom Gale, during an ANARE hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and its approaches led by Phil Law on the *Thala Dan* in 1962. Named by ANCA for Noel Orton (*see* **Orton Cave**), who assisted with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Acantilados Orville *see* **Orville Coast**

Orville Coast. 75°45' S, 65°30' W. That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Adams and Cape Zumberge, it forms the NW coast of the Ronne Ice Shelf, at the foot of the Hauberg Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne as Orville Escarpment, for Capt. Howard Thomas Orville (1901-1960), head of the Naval Aerological Service, 1940-43, and deputy chief of naval operations, 1943-50, who was largely responsible for formulating the meteorological program for the expedition. It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1948, plotted between 75°10' S and 77°30' S, and between 63°00' W and 71°30' W. With those coordinates it also appears on the American Geographical Society's map of 1962. There is a 1956 Chilean reference to it as Acantilado Orville (i.e., "Orville escarpment"), and it appears as Acantilados Orville on a 1962 Chilean chart. That latter name was the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and it appears as Orville Coast (as now defined) on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The name Orville Coast was accepted by US-ACAN in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears as such in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Orville Escarpment *see* **Orville Coast**

Orvin Mountains. 72°00' S, 9°00' E. A major group of mountains, extending about 104 km from Djupedalen Valley in the W to the glacier the Norwegians call Somoveken in the E, between the Wohlthat Mountains and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in the central part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and roughly plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Orvinfjella, for geologist Anders Kristian Orvin (1889-1980), Arctic explorer, director of the Norsk Polarinstitutt, 1945-48, and under-director after 1948. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Orvin Mountains in 1966.

Orvinfjella *see* **Orvin Mountains**

[1]**The *Orwell*.** Norwegian transport ship owned by the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri. On July 30, 1915, commanded by Ingvar Thom, she arrived in Cardiff from South Georgia, after the 1914-15 whaling season. In 1918 she was skippered by Capt. Gulbrandsen. She left South Georgia at the end of the 1918-19 season, and on April 11, 1919, on her way back to Norway, she pulled in to Dartmouth, in England. Her first season south of 60°S seems to have been 1921-22. Under the command of Capt. Thom (and under the management of Søren Berntsen), she worked in the South Orkneys in 1922-23 (and also whaling pelagically; a very early example of this; Falkland Islands customs officer William Rumbolds was aboard), and again in 1923-24, and 1924-25 (same skipper and manager on all three occasions). Her catchers (that first season, anyway) were the *Husvik* and the *Ruggen*. She was also in Greenland in 1924, a rarity for an Antarctic whaler. In 1925 she was replaced by another ship of the same name (see below), and sold, becoming the *Whale*. She was later sold again, becoming the *Congo* (q.v.).

[2]**The *Orwell*.** Formerly the British ship *Knight Templar*, she was bought by the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri Company, of Norway, re-named *Orwell* (she was the second ship of that name to belong to that company), and converted at Rotterdam into a 7698-ton whaling transport ship. Under the command of Capt. Ingvar Thom (although Søren Berntsen commanded the overall whaling fleet), she anchored at Signy Bay in 1925-26, 1926-27 (the year she took down the 1927 winterers at Órcadas Station), 1927-28 (she picked up the 1927 winterers from Órcadas Station in March 1928), and 1928-29. That last season she had 198 men aboard. In April 1929 she pulled in to Liverpool, on her way back to Norway. She anchored again at Signy Bay in 1929-30 and 1930-31. In 1938-39 she was converted into a tanker.

Ensenada Orwell *see* **Orwell Bight**

Orwell Bay *see* **Orwell Bight**

Orwell Bight. 60°43' S, 45°23' W. A body of water S of the E half of Coronation Island, between Cape Hansen and South Cape, in the South Orkneys, it is bounded on the W by Signy Island and on the E by the Robertson Islands. A whaling anchorage, its general nature was first delineated by Petter Sørlle, who roughly charted it in 1912-13. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and agaain by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Orwell*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It was further surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Ensenada Orwell. The Chileans call it Fondeadero Ventisquero (a name that roughly means "glacier bight").

Orwell Glacier. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. A small glacier, less than 0.8 km long, it descends steeply from the S slopes of the Snow Hills, flows in a NNE direction, and terminates in 20-meter high ice cliffs, on the S margin of Elephant Flats, at Cemetery Bay, on Borge Bay, in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and named by them for the *Orwell*. It appears on their 1929 chart. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Orwell Lake. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A small lake in Moraine Valley, SE of, and marginal to, Orwell Glacier, in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The lake has developed with the retreat of the Orwell Glacier in recent years. BAS conducted freshwater biological studies here from 1970 on. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Oryahovo Heights. 62°32' S, 60°45' W. Ice-covered heights rising to 340 m, extending for 6 km in a N-S direction in the central and E parts of Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Oryahovo, in northwestern Bulgaria.

OSA-Bucht. 70°47' S, 166°40' E. A bay on the N side of O'Hara Glacier, and S of Yule Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Osborne. 78°37' S, 84°47' W. Rising to 2600 m, on the SW side of Thomas Glacier, 8 km E of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Thomas M. "Tom" Osborne, USN, builder from Pennsylvania, who helped build South Pole Station in early 1957, even though he wasn't one of the original group of Seabees that did. He wintered over there in 1957, and again in 1963.

Caleta Óscar *see* **Oscar Cove**

Punta Óscar. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A point, on the W part of which stands the hill the Chileans call Morro Inach, N of Playa Del Canal, about 350 m NNW of Punta Antonio, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Óscar Pinochet de la Barra (*see* **Playa Pinochet de la Barra**).

Oscar Cove. 64°55' S, 62°55' W. A cove, about 2.3 km wide, next W of Garzón Point, between that point and Stony Point, indenting the SW corner of Paradise Harbor for about 1.5 km, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Suárez Glacier flows into the head of this cove. Roughly surveyed by whalers in the area from 1912 on, this is probably the cove that was named by them as Coughtrey Cove, and which appears as such on David Ferguson's 1918 map. *See* **Coughtrey Peninsula** for the probable origin of this name. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 charted it again, naming it South Bay. Named Caleta Óscar by ArgAE 1949-50, Óscar being the first name of the 2nd-in-command of the *Chiriguano* during that expedition. It appears as such on their 1950 chart, and on a 1953 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. It appears on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, translated as Oscar Cove, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Chileans call it Caleta Carmona, for Raúl Carmona, intendente of the province of Magallanes, in Chile, who took part in ChilAE 1962-63.

Oscar Island *see* **Inexpressible Island, Oscar Point**

Oscar Lakes. 62°55' S, 60°40' W. Several crater lakes on the N coast of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Óscar González-Ferrán (*see* **Mount González** and **Gonzalez Harbor**).

Oscar Point. 74°35' S, 164°53' E. A small rock point along the N shore of Terra Nova Bay, 1.5 km NW of Markham Island, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink as Oscar Island, for the King of Norway and Sweden. It was also called Inexpressible Island for a while, and was later redefined as a point, joined to the coast. US-ACAN accepted the name Oscar Point in 1966, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Costa Óscar II *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Oscar II Coast. 65°45' S, 62°30' W. That portion of the E coast of Graham Land between Cape Fairweather and Cape Alexander. Discovered and roughly charted by Larsen in Dec. 1893. The part of the coast lying in about 66°S was named by him as Kong Oscar II Land, or Kong Oscars Land, for the King of Norway, Oscar II (1829-1907), who reigned from 1872 to 1907 as king of Sweden, and as king of Norway from 1872 to 1905. Note: The word "kong" is Norwegian for "king." It appears as such on Larsen's map of 1894. At the same time the name Moderlandet (i.e., "the mother land") was applied to the part of the coast lying W of Jason Peninsula. On the English language version of Larsen's maps what Larsen called Kong Oscar II Land appears as King Oscar II's Land, or King Oscar II Land, and with that latter name it appears on Bartholomew's map of 1898, as well as on British charts of 1901 and 1916. All the interested nations translated it accordingly. For example, BelgAE 1897-99 mapped it as Terre du Roi Oscar, and Dr. Frederick Cook's English language version of that expedition's map has it as King Oscar Land. Irízar's Argentine map of 1903 has it as Tierra Rey Óscar II, and Sobral's 1904 map has Tierra del Rey Óscar, while a British chart of 1921 has it as King Oscar II Coast. Its extent has varied over the years (on charts and maps), but in 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name Oscar II Coast with coordinates pretty much as they are today, with UK-APC following suit on Nov. 22, 1951. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Chileans and Argentines both tend to call it Costa Óscar II, while the Germans call it König Oskar II Land.

Mount Oscar Wisting *see* **Mount Wisting**
Gora Osechka *see* **Osechka Peak**

Osechka Peak. 71°31' S, 15°26' E. A small peak rising to 1740 m, 10 km S of Vorposten Peak, in the Lomonosov Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Gora Osechka (i.e., "misfire mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Osechka Peak in 1970.

Osen *see* **Osen Cove**

Osen Cove. 69°27' S, 39°40' E. A lake-like cove that indents the N part of Skarvsnes Foreland, and opens into Byvågen Bay at the E side of Lützw-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Osen (i.e., "the outlet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Osen Cove in 1968.

Osgood, Alan Arthur A. b. 1910, Fareham, Hants, son and only child of Arthur Henry Osgood, who died in Mesopotamia in 1917, during World War I, and his wife Isabella. He joined the Merchant Navy at 18, as a cleaner on the *Majestic*, for her Southampton to New York run, and became an ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-33, and able seaman on the same vessel, 1933-37. After the latter expedition, he continued on as an able seaman, on the *Berengaria*, for several transatlantic runs into 1938. In 1940, in Portsmouth, he married Margarita Bernardine Warren, and they settled in Gosport, where he died in 1962. Margarita died in 1992.

Mount O'Shea. 70°15' S, 65°35' E. About 3 km NNW of Mount Albion, and 7 km W of Mount Jacklyn, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Alan J. O'Shea, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Rozhkova.

O'Shea Peak. 70°26' S, 66°31' E. A small peak just S of Mount McCarthy, in the E part of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. An astrofix was obtained here by Syd Kirkby in 1956. Named by ANCA for John H. O'Shea, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962 and 1964. He was also at Macquarie Island in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Oshiage Beach. 69°38' S, 39°27' E. On the NE side of the Skallen Hills, between those hills and the terminus of Skallen Glacier, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1962-69, and named by them on June 22, 1972, as Oshiage-hama, or Osiage-hama (i.e., "raised beach"). US-ACAN accepted the name Oshiage Beach in 1975.

Oshiage-hama *see* **Oshiage Beach**
Osiage-hama *see* **Oshiage Beach**

Osicki Glacier. 84°41' S, 170°45' E. A narrow, deeply entrenched glacier, just S of Mount Deakin, in the Commonwealth Range, it flows W into the Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kenneth J. Osicki, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1963.

Oskar II Coast *see* **Oscar II Coast**
Oskeladden *see* **Oskeladden Rock**

Oskeladden Rock. 71°18' S, 11°27' E. About 1.3 km S of Pål Rock, in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Oskeladden. US-ACAN accepted the name Oskeladden Rock in 1970. *See* **Pål Rock** for more details about the origin of the name.

Nunataki Oskolochnye. 70°17' S, 65°20' E. A group of nunataks, named by the Russians, and plotted by them in the same coordinates as occupied by Foale Nunatak, about 6 km NNE of Moore Pyramid, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. The Russian name is in the plural, indicating a group of nunataks, but as no one else has named a group of nunataks in this area, it may be assumed that this is a synonym for Foale Nunatak, despite the pluralization.

Osmand, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Osmar Island. 69°22' S, 76°01' E. The largest of the Firling Islands, about 3.5 km NW of Stornes Peninsula, in the NW portion of the Larsemann Hills. The Firling Islands were photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Firlingane. The Australians accepted the translated name Firling Islands, and named the largest one Osmar Island, on Sept. 29, 1988, for Egmont Dorkin Osmar White, Australian journalist known as Osmar White (b. April 2, 1909, Feilding, NZ. d. May 1991, Melbourne), who, as the sole Australian press representative on ANARE 1957-58, landed in the Larsemann Hills from the *Thala Dan* on Feb. 7, 1958. Mr. White came to fame as the war correspondent covering the New Guinea campaign during World War II, working with Damien Parer and Chester Wilmot on the Kokoda Trail. He wrote a fictional TV play called "Manhaul" set in an ANARE Antarctic station.

Osmar Strait. 63°09' S, 62°24' W. A strait, 27 km wide, between Smith Island and Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Osmar, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Osogovo Bay. 62°39' S, 61°12' W. A bay, S of Laager Point, it is bounded by the S coast of Rugged Island, by Astor Island, and by the W coast of the Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and is entered between Benson Point and Devils Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the region of Osogovo, in western Bulgaria.

Seno Osores *see* **Seno Ulises**
Bajo Osorno *see* **Pesky Rocks**
Banco Osorno *see* **Pesky Rocks**

Monte Osorno. 62°28' S, 59°48' W. A snowy mountain rising to 634 m above the icy gullies on the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, for the volcano in Chile.

Osøya. 69°27' S, 39°37' E. An island in the middle of Osen Cove, on the N coast of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it in association with the cove. The name means "the outlet island." US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1968.

The *Ospray*. New Bedford sealer in at the South Shetlands in 1820-21, under the command of Lloyd Howland. He made it back to the USA, and on Nov. 3, 1821, left New Bedford again, bound for Valparaíso. After this trip, Howland took the *Ospray* to Rotterdam, and then on to France, bringing her back to New Bedford in April 1824. Later that year she was on the sugar run to Belize. He was still skipper in 1829, but that year Capt. Grinnell took command.

Nunataki Ostancovye. 70°43' S, 67°00' E. A group of nunataks, named by the Russians, and plotted by them pretty much in the same coordinates as Francey Hill, about 5 km S of Mount McKenzie, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Either this is a synonym for Francey Hill, which is unlikely (the Russian name being in the plural), or the Russians are implying that there is a group of nunataks here, Francey Hill being the main one (in which case, why they did not also name Francey Hill is a puzzle).

Ostbucht. 66°49' S, 89°37' E. A bay, due E of Posadowsky Bay, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Ostenso. 78°18' S, 86°11' W. Rising to 4180 m, 3 km S of Mount Giovinetto, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by Charles Bentley in 1957-58 for Ned A. Ostenso (b. 1930), traverse seismologist at Byrd Station in 1957, and a member of Bentley's Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58 which first mapped this feature. First climbed on Jan. 12, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Montes Osterrieth *see* **Osterrieth Range**
Monts Osterrieth *see* **Osterrieth Range**
Osterrieth Mountains *see* **Osterrieth Range**

Osterrieth Range. 64°40' S, 63°15' W. A high, cliffed mountain range running NE-SW along the SE coast of Anvers Island, from Clifford Peak to Billie Peak, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its highest peak is (or at least, used to be, when the extent of the range was charted as greater than it is today) Mount Français, and other features include Mount Camber, Copper Peak, and Molar Peak. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 8, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Monts Osterrieth, for

Anna Osterrieth, a patron (*see also* **Cape Anna**). This was translated as Osterrieth Mountains by Frederick Cook on his 1900 English language version of that expedition's map, and also on a 1908 British chart. The feature was further charted by FrAE 1903-05, and by the Discovery Investigations in 1927. Misspellings abounded, of course, but they are always recognizable. It appears as Osterrieth Mountains on a 1948 British chart (still including Mount Français). It was surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and also by Fids from Base N that same year. The name Osterrieth Mountains was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On a 1949 Argentine chart the feature appears as Montes Osterrieth, but on one of their 1953 charts it appears as Montañas Osterrieth, and that latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Montes Osterrieth, and that name was the one accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Today, the Argentines call it that too. The feature was later more correctly defined as a range, and the name Osterrieth Range was accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960.

Östliche Petermann Range. 71°26' S, 12°44' E. One of the Petermann Ranges, it trends N-S for 24 km from Per Spur to Gornyy Inzhenery Rocks, in the N part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Östliche Petermannkette, for its eastern location ("östliche" means "eastern" in German). US-ACAN accepted the name Östliche Petermann Range in 1970. The Norwegians call it Austre Petermannkjeda, and the Russians call it Hrebet Zavarickogo.

Östliche Petermannkette *see* **Östliche Petermann Range**

Östliches Hochfeld *see* **Austre Høgskeidet**

Östre Shelf-Is *see* **Ekström Ice Shelf**

Nunataki Ostrëkina. 72°42' S, 75°02' E. A group of nunataks, immediately N by NE of Truman Nunatak, and N of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Ostrovnaja *see* **Ostrovnaja Bay**

Ostrovnaja Bay. 66°14' S, 100°53' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Ostrovnaja. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Gora Ostrovok *see* **Summers Peak**

Skaly Ostrovskogo. 71°52' S, 12°43' E. A group of rocks N by NW of the Horteflaket Névé, at the head of Musketov Glacier, between the Petermann Ranges and the Weyprecht Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Terrasa Ostrye Kamni. 70°25' S, 64°35' E. A terrace on the NW side of Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Cape Ostryj. 66°18' S, 100°46' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Ostryj (i.e., "angular point"). ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Mys Ostryj *see* **Cape Ostryj**, **Ostryy Point**

Pik Ostryj. 82°51' S, 53°17' W. A peak, SE of the Cordiner Peaks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostryy Point. 69°55' S, 12°00' E. A point projecting from the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land, and which forms the W side of the entrance to Leningradskiy Bay. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by the Russians as Mys Ostryj (i.e., "angular point"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Osuga Glacier. 72°34' S, 166°55' E. A tributary glacier flowing NE into Trafalgar Glacier, just E of Mount Burton, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David T. Osuga, biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Pico O'Sullivan *see* **O'Sullivan Peak**

O'Sullivan, Thomas Patrick "Tom." b. June 9, 1924, Anerley, London. He joined the RN in 1941, and after training at HMS *Collingwood*, served as an ordinary seaman on the *Charleston*. In 1942 he was commissioned as a midshipman, trained on the *Excellent* and at the light coastal forces base at Fort William, in Scotland, and was appointed to the motor torpedo boat MTB 621, based in Yarmouth, in 1944 being transferred to Gosport. In mid-1945 he was a sub lieutenant in the RNVR, on a photographic interpretation course, when he met Cdr. E.W. Bingham, leader of what was about to become FIDS, who induced him to join. He sailed on the *Trepassey* for St. John's, Newfoundland, where they picked up huskies, and he and Stewart Slessor left there on Nov. 20, 1945, bound for Port Stanley, in the Falklands, looking after the dogs. He wintered-over at Base D in 1946, as assistant meteorologist. He would have done a 2nd winter in Antarctica, but his father died in 1947, and he returned home, from Montevideo on the *Condesa*, arriving in London on April 5, 1947, with fellow Fids George Hardy, John Featherstone, and Dennis Crutchley. He lived at Anerley for several years, went into business, and in 1950, in Bromley, married Maureen Wainwright, and had two children. He died on Sept. 8, 1998, in Anerley.

O'Sullivan Peak. 71°26' S, 62°10' W. An ice-covered peak, rising to 1765 m (the British say 1840 m), it forms the highest point (and is near the S end) of an ice-covered ridge trending N-S, 17.5 km W of the N arm of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and also probably seen from the ground by a party who explored this coast during that expedition. First charted in Nov. 1947 by a combined sledging team comprising personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Tom O'Sullivan. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico O'Sullivan, and that is what the Argentines call it today. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. The SCAR gazetteer has the Chileans calling it Pico Sullivan, but this is not so. They call it Pico O'-Sullivan.

Otago Glacier. 82°32' S, 161°10' E. A glacier about 30 km long, with many branches, flowing from the NE side of Mount Markham, to enter the Nimrod Glacier just E of Svaton Peaks, at the N end of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Otago University in NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Otago Spur. 84°45' S, 114°10' W. A small spur projecting northward from the Buckeye Table, W of Discovery Ridge, in the Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1958-59. The spur was studied by an NZARP geological party in 1983-84, and named by them for Otago University, the alma mater of Jonathan Aitchison, a member of the field party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Caleta Otaño. 63°31' S, 56°54' W. An inlet, S of Hope Bay, on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines for Luis Otaño, fogonero (stoker) 1st class on the *Uruguay*, 1903.

Otariids *see* **Eared Seals**

Gora Otdalënnaja. 70°55' S, 67°25' E. A nunatak, NE of O'Leary Ridges, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Otdalënnyj. 81°40' S, 27°49' W. A nunatak, SW of the Whichaway Nunataks, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Otdelënnaja. 72°18' S, 68°25' E. A nunatak due N of Styles Glacier and the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Gora Otdel'naja *see* **Gløymdehorten Nunatak**

Mount Otis. 75°05' S, 136°13' W. A small, rocky summit along the N side of Kirkpatrick Glacier, 2.5 km SE of Mount Sinha, at the SE margin of Erickson Bluffs, in the McDonald Heights of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Jack Otis, biologist here in 1971-72.

Bukhta Otkrytaja *see* **Otkrytaya Bay**

Gora Otkrytaja *see* **Mount Meredith**

Otkrytaya Bay. 68°27' S, 78°13' E. A bay indenting the N part of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially during LCE 1936-37. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956. The Russians named it Bukhta Otkrytaja. It was photographed again, aerially, by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. ANCA translated the name on Nov. 27, 1973.

Bukhta Otkrytij. 70°10' S, 6°20' E. A bay due W of Pryamougol'naya Bay, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Sklon Otkrytij. 81°27' S, 26°26' W. A slope, due N of Nunatak Malyj, in the area of Recovery Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Otlet Glacier. 65°48' S, 64°38' W. A glacier, 14 km long, flowing W along the S side of Fontaine Heights, to Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37, and more accurately mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base J that same season. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Paul Otlet (1868-1944), Belgian who pioneered the classification of polar infomation. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-CAN accepted the name in 1971. The British plot it in 65°49' S, 64°33' W.

Otohime-iwa. 67°58' S, 44°08' E. A rocky hill, rising to 137.5 m above sea level, in the area of Cape Ryugu, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1962, and from 1977-78 JARE ground surveys, and named by them on March 22, 1979 ("Otohime rock"). Otohime is the princess in the dragon's palace under the sea in a Japanese folk tale.

Otome-no-hana *see* **Otome Point**

Otome Point. 68°08' S, 42°36' E. A promontory extending southwestward for 3 km from the ice-free area of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Otome-no-hana, or Otomenohama (i.e., "girl's nose point"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Otome Point in 1975.

Skala Otradnaja. 71°12' S, 13°34' E. A nunatak in the N part of the Gruber Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Otsechënnaja. 72°53' S, 68°40' E. A nunatak in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Otshel'nik. 73°05' S, 75°12' E. In the Grove Mountains, of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Ott, Ludwig. b. April 8, 1876, Höchst-am-Main. He became a merchant seaman, working for the Hamburg South American Steamship Company, and was 3rd officer on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03. He later lived in Buenos Aires, as a sea captain with the Hamburg-South America Line.

Ottehallet *see* **Ottehallet Slope**

Ottehallet Slope. 72°12' S, 0°13' W. An ice slope between Straumsvola Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge, in the Gburek Peaks, at the W end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Ottehallet (i.e., "the early morning slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ottehallet Slope in 1966.

Rocas Otter *see* **Otter Rock**

Otter Glacier *see* **Armstrong Glacier**

Otter Highlands. 80°38' S, 30°00' W. A group of peaks and ridges rising to about 1160 m, and extending NW-SE for 27 km from Mount Lowe to Wyeth Heights, W of Blaiklock Glacier, and forming the W end of the Shackleton Range. The feature also includes MacQuarie Edge, Mount Haslop, Trey Peaks, Mount Homard, Mount Pivot, and Turnpike Bluff. Surveyed in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for the Otter aircraft that supported the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Otter Pass *see* **Otter Passage**

Otter Passage. 80°37' S, 23°00' W. Also called Otter Pass. In the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians, who plotted it in 80°40' S, 23°00' W. Not yet accepted as a term by anyone else.

Otter Plain. 71°30' S, 7°30' E. A large glaciated ice plain to the N of the W part of the Orvin Mountains, between Sigurd Knolls on the N and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains and the Drygalski Muntains on the S, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Otterflya, for the Otter aircraft used on the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Otter Plain in 1967.

Otter Rock. 63°38' S, 59°12' W. A high, distinctive rock, rising to 95 m above sea level, 5 km N of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Otter aircraft used by BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Rocas Otter (i.e., in the plural).

Otterbukta. 70°10' S, 2°23' W. A small bay in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the Otter aircraft used so extensively in Antarctica. The name means "Otter bay."

Otterflya *see* **Otter Plain**

The *Ottern*. A 138 foot 5 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1937 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Thor Dahl's Odd Company. In 1942, for a brief while, she was chartered by the U.S. Coast Guard, but, otherwise, spent the rest of the war catching whales. In 1948-49 she was catching for the *Thorshammer*, in Antarctic waters. In 1960 she was sold to Elling Årseth, for whale catching off the Norwegian coast. In 1966, she was sold again, and became the *Jadar*. Between 1968 and 1970 she was converted into a fishing vessel, and in 1970 sold again, and became the *Moflag Senior*. In 1985 she was sold again, and became the *Midøy Viking*. In 1988 she was renamed the *May*, but was condemned later that year, and in 1989 was deliberately sunk.

Gory Otto Grotevolja *see* **Südliche Petermann Range**

Otto von Gruber Gebirge *see* **Gruber Mountains**

Ottoborchgrevinkfjella *see* **Mount Borchgrevink**

Ottosenknatten. 74°40' S, 11°20' W. A small nunatak at the N side of Sirinuten, in the NW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heiemefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kristian Ottosen (1921-2006), Norwegian writer and Resistance leader in Bergen during World War II, arrested in 1942.

Gora Otvesnaja. 72°03' S, 66°55' E. A nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Otway Massif. 85°27' S, 172°00' E. A very prominent, mainly ice-free massif, about 16 km long and 11 km wide, at the NW end of the Grosvenor Mountains, at the head of Mill Glacier, at the confluence of that glacier and Mill Stream Glacier. The massif is a landmark for aviators flying up the Mill Glacier. The Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 were landed at a plateau 3 km to the SE of the massif, on Nov. 6, 1961, and climbed the massif's highest peak (3900 m above sea level) a few days later, suffering extreme discomfort due to altitude sickness. They surveyed the massif, and named it for Peter Miles Otway (b. 1936, Lower Hutt, NZ), a member of the party. He had also been assistant surveyor with the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and had wintered over at Scott Base in 1961. Later, he was working in Iran when he was captured by bandits and shot. His father's binoculars were hanging around his neck, and deflected the bullet. Lucky Otway. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Ouellette Island. 64°47' S, 64°25' W. An island, 0.8 km W of Howard Island, in the S part of the Joubin Islands, off the SW part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Work was done here by USARP personnel from Palmer Station from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Gerald L. Ouellette, chief engineer on the *Hero* on its first voyage to Palmer in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Cap Ouest *see* **Moreton Point**

Chenal Ouest. 66°40' S, 140°00' E. A channel in the Géologie Archipelago, between Pétrel Island to the E and Les Sept Îles to the W. Named by the French.

Outback Nunataks. 72°30' S, 160°30' E. A series of bare rock nunataks and mountains which are distributed over an area about 60 km long and 30 km wide, S of Emlen Peaks of the Usarp Mountains, and W of Monument Nunataks and the upper part of Rennick Glacier, adjacent to the featureless interior plateau. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for their remote position at the posterior side of the large mountain belt that extends from the Ross Sea to the interior ice plateau.

Outcast Island *see* **Outcast Islands**

Outcast Islands. 64°48' S, 64°09' W. Two small islands, little more than rocks, and 0.8 km apart, as well as about 14 surrounding rocks, on the N side of Bismarck Strait, 5 km SW of

Palmer Station, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Outcast Islets, for their somewhat isolated position in relation to the other islands in the vicinity of Arthur Harbor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958, and it apears on a 1958 British chart. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as the Outcast Islands, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1963. It appears erroneously as Outcast Island in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Outcast Islets *see* **Outcast Islands**

The *Outeniqua*. A 14,000-ton logistics ship, the largest vessel in the South African Navy, built in the Ukraine in 1991, and launched in September of that year as the *Aleksandr Siezyuk*. In April 1992 she was bought by a shipping company, and renamed *Juvent*. In Feb. 1993, she was bought by the South African Navy, renamed *Outeniqua*, and went with the *Agulhas* to Sanae Station, 1997-98. She was decommissioned on July 30, 2004, bought by an Israeli company, renamed the *Paardeberg*, and was based out of Cape Town. In 2005-06, she took down the 25th Indian Antarctic expedition. In 2006 a Scottish company bought her, renamed her *Ice Maiden*, and used her as a floating hotel for oil rig workers in the North Sea.

Outer Island. 60°43' S, 45°35' W. An island, fringed by submerged rocks, 0.5 km E of Berntsen Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them as Outer Islet, for its position close outside the entrance to Borge Bay. It appears as such on their 1934 chart, and it was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Outer Island, and it appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. It was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, 1964-65.

Outer Islet *see* **Darbel Islands**, **Outer Island**

Outlaw Rock. 67°53' S, 68°53' W. An isolated rock, awash at low tide, W of the Dion Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the S end of Adelaide Island. First charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for its isolated position, and also in association with the names of the other islands in the Dion Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Outlet glaciers. An outlet glacier is one that drains an inland ice-cap or which flows through a gap between mountains.

Outlook Peak. 85°59' S, 150°50' W. A low peak that rises steeply, 3 km SE of Mount Zanuck, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70, who, from here, got a good outlook of the next stage of their trip. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

The Outpost *see* **Vorposten Peak**

Outpost Nunataks. 75°50' S, 158°12' E. Three aligned nunataks, 6 km SW of Brimstone Peak, and about 26 km SW of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and so named by them because of this feature's position near the edge of the Polar Plateau. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Outrider Nunatak. 69°28' S, 156°23' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 1249 m, in the north-central part of Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks, just S of the largest of that group, in George V Land. Photographed aerially on Jan. 4, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1958, by ANARE in 1959, and by USN between 1960 and 1962. The summit of the nunatak was intersected by members of USGS's Topo West Traverse of 1962-63. So named by NZGSAE 1963-64 because of its forward position in the group. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Oval Lake. 68°32' S, 78°17' E. Roughly oval in shape, 1.3 km NE of Club Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Ozero Oval'noe *see* **Oval'noye Lake**

Oval'noye Lake. 67°40' S, 45°53' E. Near Molodezhnaya Station, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, and also by SovAE 1957, and named by the Russians as Ozero Oval'noe. ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Ovbratten *see* **Ovbratten Peak**

Ovbratten Peak. 72°47' S, 3°44' W. A pyramidal rock peak, with a steep S side, about 3 km SW of Høgfonna Mountain, on the N side of Frostlendent Valley, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Ovbratten. US-ACAN accepted the name Ovbratten Peak in 1966.

Nunatak Ovcyna. 71°07' S, 66°16' E. One of several nunataks NW of Mount Woinarski, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ove Peak. 72°11' S, 3°27' W. The most northerly of the group at the W side of Wilson Saddle, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Ovenuten (i.e., "Ove peak"), for Ove Wilson. US-ACAN accepted the name Ove Peak in 1966.

Ovech Glacier. 62°58' S, 62°27' W. A glacier on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, flowing ESE for 3.5 km from the SE slopes of Imeon Ridge, ESE of Drinov Peak, into the Bransfield Strait. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for Ovech, the medieval fortress in northeastern Bulgaria.

Ovenuten *see* **Ove Peak**

Overflow Glacier. 77°47' S, 163°11' E. A small, steep tributary glacier, about 3 km long and 3 km wide, just E of Briggs Hill, in southern Victoria Land. Named descriptively (it overflows, rather than flows, into Ferrar Glacier from the S) by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Øverlandnosa. 74°35' S, 10°47' W. A hill, mostly snow-capped, in the northernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for poet Arnulf Øverland (1889-1968), arrested in 1942 for his anti-Nazi Resistance activities.

Mount Overlook. 71°28' S, 163°26' E. A mostly snow-covered mountain rising to about 2010 m, and overlooking the middle portion of Sledgers Glacier from the N, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. So named by Malcolm Laird, leader of an NZARP geological party in this area in 1981-82, because the party obtained an excellent view from the summit. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Mount Overlord. 73°10' S, 164°36' E. A very large extinct stratovolcano, rising to 3395 m, at the NW limit of Deception Plateau, just NE of the head of Aviator Glacier, in northern Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because of its dominance in the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Overthrust Bluff. 64°57' S, 62°53' W. About 800 m high, on Mount Inverleith, above Leopard Cove, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for a very visible thrust surface separating the Upper Permian-Triassic Trinity Peninsula Group metasediments from the Lower Cretaceous Antarctic Peninsula Volcanic Group lavas.

Overton Peak. 69°41' S, 71°58' W. Rising to about 550 m in the Desko Mountains, at the SE end of Rothschild Island, off the NW extremity of Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Robert H. Overton of the U.S. Coast Guard, executive officer on the *Westwind* during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Overturn Glacier. 79°54' S, 157°15' E. A short, steep, crevasse-free glacier, a tributary of the Hatherton Glacier, immediately E of Dark Tower, about 5.7 km W of Junction Spur, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by a NZARP field group who had a dramatic overturn with their toboggan while descending this glacier. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Overwintering *see* **Wintering-over**

Caleta Oviedo *see* **Oviedo Cove**

Oviedo Cove. 64°13' S, 56°35' W. A cove opening out at the extreme NE end of Seymour

Island, SE of Cape Wiman, opposite the E coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines in 1978 as Caleta Oviedo, for Jorge Oviedo, who died in the Antarctic (*see* **Deaths**, 1977). The Chileans call it Caleta Andonaegui, for Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Andonaegui A., officer on the Chilean navy ship *Yelcho*, who helped rescue the crew of the tourist ship *Lindblad Explorer* in Admiralty Bay in 1972. In the 1980s USARP personnel here referred to it in texts and on maps as Larsen Cove, however UK-APC accepted the name Oviedo Cove on May 13, 1991, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Oviri*. French yacht, skippered by Hugues Delignières, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1988-89. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1989-91, wintering-over at Pléneau Island in 1990. She was back, same skipper, same basic places, in 1992-93, except she didn't winter-over this time.

Øvre Sandvatn. 70°50' S, 12°07' E. A lake in the E part of the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Norwegians ("upper sand lake"). *See also* **Nedre Sandvatn**.

Øvrebrekka. 72°15' S, 13°30' E. An ice-fall, in the S part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the upper slope").

Øvreknatten *see* **Collins Nunatak**

Øvrenuten. 66°41' S, 55°27°E. The most southeasterly of three nunataks in a row, in the Nicholas Range of Kemp Land. *See* **Nedrenuten** for more details.

Övresjöen *see* **Lake Ober-See**

Øvrevollen *see* **Øvrevollen Bluff**

Øvrevollen Bluff. 72°11' S, 3°45' E. A rock and ice bluff, with crags on the N side, just S of Festninga Mountain, in the southwesternmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Øvrevollen (i.e., "the upper wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Øvrevollen Bluff in 1966.

Isla Owen *see* **Owen Island**, **Tartar Island**

Monte Owen *see* **Mount Owen**

Mount Owen. 74°25' S, 62°30' W. Rising to 1105 m (the British say 1135 m), 3 km NW of Kelsey Cliff, at the S side of Johnston Glacier, near the head of Nantucket Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and described by them as one of "several isolated mountains." As such, it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On Nov. 21, 1947, it was re-photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and found to lie farther N than was previously reported. In Dec. 1947, it was surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging party of personnel from RARE and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948 as Mount Arthur Owen, for Art Owen. It appears as such on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map of 1948, but shown incorrectly at the head of Gardner Inlet, in 74°30' S. It appears as Mount Owen on Ronne's map of 1948. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Owen, and that is what the Argentines call it today. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land.

Owen, Arthur Earl "Art." b. May 6, 1927. He had been an Eagle Scout, a mountain climber (just after World War II, at the age of 18, he had organized a mountain climbing expedition to Mount Popocatépetl), and a signalman in the Navy during World War II, and was a freshman at Lamarr College when he and another Boy Scout were up for the competition to go with Ronne on RARE 1947-48. Ronne picked Owen, but the other lad went with them as far as Panama. Owen was trailman and deckhand on the expedition. He later became a petroleum geologist with the Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., moved to Buffalo, NY, and died there of cancer, on May 13, 2000.

Owen, Russell "Russ." b. Jan. 8, 1889, Chicago, but raised in New England, son of William Owen and his wife Annie. In 1906 he went to work for the New York *Sun*, as a reporter, on April 12, 1913 he married Ethel Jean McGregor, and in 1921 became a Pulitzer Prize-winning *New York Times* correspondent. Famous for his coverage of the Scopes trial from Dayton, Tenn., in 1925, he covered various Arctic explorations, Lindbergh, and many of the big stories of the day, and was one of the shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30. In 1945 his headline, from Oak Ridge, Tenn., was "From Monkey Trial to the Atomic Age." His wife died in Jan. 1948, and on March 10, 1949, in NYC, he married Marjorie Bryant, Charles Bryant's widow. He died of a heart attack on April 3, 1952, in Cleveland.

Owen, Thomas Gwilym. Known as Gwilym. b. May 2, 1928, Pontardawe, near Swansea, Wales. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1953. He died in Swansea, in June 2004.

Owen Hills. 83°44' S, 169°50' E. An area of rugged, ice-covered hills, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, between Socks Glacier and Evans Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for George Hodges Owen (1913-1974), Washington lawyer and long time member of the Foreign Service, director of the State Department's visa office from 1967 to 1972, and special assistant for Antarctica in that department, 1959-62. He helped negotiate the Antarctic Treaty in 1959.

Owen Island. 61°56' S, 58°23' W. An island, about 0.7 km long, about 4 km WNW of Round Point, between that point and Pottinger Point, about 1 km off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1934-35 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and, it seems, named by them, although no one knows for whom or what. The British gazetteer has put forth the theory that it was named for Vice Admiral Sir William FitzWilliam Owen (1774-1857), naval hydrographer. It appears on a British chart of 1945, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on two separate Argentine charts of 1957, as Isla Round and Isla Redonda, respectively. The latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Over the years this feature has been often confused with Tartar Island. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. *See also* [1]**Jagged Island**.

Owen Peak. 71°53' S, 63°08' W. Rising to about 1700 m, inland from Hilton Inlet, on the S side (i.e., near the head) of Gruening Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the SE side of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by them in 71°50' S, 63°00' W, and named by Ronne as Mount Russell Owen, for Russell Owen. US-ACAN accepted that name, but it was amended by them in 1966. USN re-photographed it aerially between 1966 and 1969, and, with new coordinates, it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Owen Ridge. 79°50' S, 84°50' W. A very high and rugged mountain ridge, 35 km long, it extends SSE from Mount Strybing, and forms the most southwesterly part of the Sentinel Range. It includes Mount Southwick and Lishness Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Thomas B. Owen, NSF official.

Pico Owlshead *see* **Owlshead Peak**

Owlshead Peak. 66°19' S, 65°49' W. A peak rising to about 300 m, 2.5 km ESE of Cape Bellue, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, roughly surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 because, when seen from Crystal Sound and Darbel Bay, it looks like the head of an owl. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Pico Owlshead.

Owlston Islands *see* **Owston Islands**

Islotes Owston *see* **Owston Islands**

Owston Islands. 66°23' S, 66°06' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Owlston Islands. A group of small islands 1.5 km W of the Darbel Islands, in Crystal Sound, off the Loubet Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. ChilAE 1946-47 grouped these islands together with the Darbel Islands, and called the whole group Islas Quirihue, named for the town in southern Chile. As such, they appear on the 1947 chart of the expedition, and it was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Chileans appear to maintain this position today (*see* **Darbel Islands**). After air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by Fids

from Base W in 1958-59, it was found that the group consisted actually of two separate groups, and consequently, on July 7, 1959, this one was individually named by UK-APC for Philip George Owston (1921-2001), British crystallographer who interpreted x-ray diffraction work on ice in terms of the structure and movement of molecules. It appears on a British chart of 1961, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969. However, it does appear erroneously in the 1974 British gazetteer, as Owston Island (i.e., in the singular). The Argentines call them Islotes Owston.

Oyako-ike. 69°28' S, 39°37' E. Two small lakes at the SW of the W head of Osen Cove (which indents the N coast of Skarvsnes Foreland), on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1962 and 1973, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1975 ("parent and child ponds").

Oyako Islands. 68°28' S, 41°24' E. Two small islands immediately N of Cape Akarui, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Oyako-shima, or Oyako-zima (i.e., "parent and child islands") because one of the islands is tiny. US-ACAN accepted the name Oyako Islands in 1968. The Norwegians call them Hjonøyane (which actually means "husband and wife islands").

Oyako-shima *see* **Oyako Islands**

Oyako-zima *see* **Oyako Islands**

Oyayubi-ike. 69°14' S, 39°40' E. A small pond in the S part of Oyayubi Island, just off the Langhovde Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos and ground surveys taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, in association with the island (name means "thumb pond").

Oyayubi Island. 69°14' S, 39°40' E. A narrow rock island, 2.5 km (the Japanese say 3.5 km) long, forming a dock-like, or finger-like landscape together with Cape Nakayubi and Cape Koyubi, close off the Langhovde Hills, 3 km S of Mount Choto, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them as Oyayubi-jima (i.e., "thumb island") on June 22, 1972, in association with Oyayubi Point, the S point of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name Oyayubi Island in 1975.

Oyayubi-misaki *see* **Oyayubi Point**

Oyayubi-one. 71°51' S, 24°41' E. At an elevation of 1725 m, it is the northeasternmost of the 5 mountain ridges stretching northward in Brattnipane Peaks, in the Luncke Range, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by JARE in 1981-82, and surveyed from the ground by JARE in 1984-85. So named by the Japanese ("thumb ridge") on Oct. 18, 1988, because they compared Brattnipane Peaks to a left hand. The Norwegians call this feature Eyskenshuken (i.e., "the Eyskens hook").

Oyayubi Point. 69°15' S, 39°39' E. A rocky point marking the S end of Oyayubi Island, close off the Langhovde Hills of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them as Oyayubi-misaki (i.e., "thumb point") on June 22, 1972, in association with Cape Nakayubi, which lies immediately northward. US-ACAN accepted the name Oyayubi Point in 1975.

Oyayubi-zima *see* **Oyayubi Island**

Mount Øydeholmen. 67°24' S, 55°41' E. A mostly ice-covered mountain, 6 km (the Australians say about 9 km) WSW of Rayner Peak, southward of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936, by personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, plotted by them in about 67°32' S, 55°33' E, and named by them as Øydeholmen (i.e., "the desolate islet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Øydeholmen Island in 1947. Re-plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1959, which showed it to be a mountain, and not an island, and re-named by ANCA as Mount Kernot, for William Charles Kernot (1845-1909), inaugural member of the Australian Antarctic Committee in 1886. US-ACAN accepted the new name Mount Øydeholmen.

Øydeholmen Island *see* **Mount Øydeholmen**

Øydesteinen. 71°56' S, 17°58' E. A small nunatak in the glacier called Borchgrevinkisen, to the W of the Sør Rondane Mountains, between those mountains and Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the desolate stone").

Øygarden *see* **Øygarden Group**

Øygarden Group. 66°58' S, 57°25' E. Also called Øygarden Islands, and the Guardian Islands. A group of rocky, irregular islands, anywhere between 17.5 and 31 km in extent, and lying in an E-W direction, in the S part of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay, off the coast of Kemp Land. They include Ackerman Island, Alphard Island, Borg Island, Depot Island, Håkollen Island, Karm Island, Rigel Skerries, Shaula Island, and the Sirius Islands. They were discovered in Feb. 1936 by the Discovery Committee personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and considered by them to be part of the mainland. Photographed aerially in Jan. and Feb. 1937, by LCE 1936-37, and mapped as islands by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. Named Øygarden (i.e., "guardian islands") by the Norwegians, this being a descriptive name in Norwegian for a protective chain of islands lying along and off a coast. They were first visited by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn, in May 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name Øygarden Group in 1965.

Øygarden Islands *see* **Øygarden Group**

Ozawa, Keijiro. b. Jan. 28, 1922, Japan. After graduating from the Imperial Fisheries Institute in 1944, he joined the staff of that institution, as a polar oceanographer, and was 1st officer on the *Umitaka Maru,* during that vessel's first Antarctic trip, 1956-57. He was promoted to captain in 1958, and commanded the *Umitaka Maru* in 1961-62, 1964-65, and 1966-67, each season in Antarctic waters. In 1968 he became a professor at the University of Fisheries, in Tokyo, and died on Oct. 14, 1971, after a long illness.

Holmy Ozërnye. 66°31' S, 99°57' E. A hill in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Zaliv Ozhidanija *see* **Ozhidaniya Cove**

Ozhidaniya Cove. 70°44' S, 11°39' E. A cove, 0.8 km E of Tyuleniy Point, on the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Nadezhdy Island lies across the mouth of the cove. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Zaliv Ozhidanija (i.e., "anticipation cove"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Ozhidaniya Cove in 1970.

Ozone. The Earth's ozone layer, located in the stratosphere, screens out biologically harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. Whether one believes in Creation or Evolution, it is a very pleasant thing to have above us. If this ozone layer were to thin out, or if a hole were to appear, we could be in trouble. A true "hole," as such, could melt the Antarctic ice, and that could mean, due to the fantastic amount of water that would be released throughout the world, that people now living inland anywhere could, over the course of centuries, even perhaps decades (but not all of a sudden), find themselves coastal dwellers. It has often been stated that it was in 1975 that the ozone layer over Antarctica started to thin, and that this was discovered in 1977 by BAS, who kept it quiet for fear of panicking the world; Joe Farman (q.v.) and his fellow BAS scientists did not release the information until 1985. However, in mid-winter 1969 Charles S. Dziura (only in America could this name be pronounced Dizura), USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, found irregularities during a test, which indicated a hole in the ozone layer directly above Byrd. However, if this information was at all taken norice of, it was, again, kept very quiet. In 1974 F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina began issuing warnings about the harmful effects of CFCs on the atmosphere. Since 1983 the ozone layer above Antarctica has thinned by half. A "hole," about the size of the USA, appears in late August, and patches up again in November. However, the "hole" is gradually lasting longer and longer, but this is not a constant. Some years are better than others, but there is a gradual worsening of the situation. Actually it is a springtime decrease in the ozone layer, and thus allows more potentially ultraviolet radiation into Antarctica. The "hole" seems to be caused by chlorofluorocarbons (man-made chemicals) in the atmosphere, merging with the intense cold in the lower stratosphere, a strong polar vortex centered over the South Pole, and the presence of polar stratospheric clouds. Since 1986-87, when the Montreal Protocol went into effect banning ozone-killing gasses, there have been

National Ozone Expeditions (NOZE I, NOZE II, etc) from the USA each summer. In addition, a smaller "hole" has appeared over Spitsbergen, in the Arctic. That was the situation in 1990, when this article was written for the first edition of this book. Since then nothing changed until 2007, when it was reported that the hole had definitely shrunk considerably in size. Scientists are as clueless as they were then, but, in order to compensate, they have begun predicting that the healing up of the hole "may" cause massive melting in Antarctica, and life-threatening flooding of American coastal cities. This sort of alarmism sells papers, but is not real.

Pointe P. Curie *see* **Curie Point**

Mount P.L. Smith *see* **Mount F.L. Smith**

Pa Tio Tio Gap. 76°25' S, 161°57' E. A glacier-filled gap at 1000 m, trending E-W between Robertson Massif and Endeavour Massif, in the Kirkwood Range of Victoria Land. Originally US-ACAN were going to name it Belgrave Gap, after Vince Belgrave. However, instead, Mr. Belgrave lent his name to Mount Belgrave and this gap was named by NZ-APC on Nov. 12, 1999 (name is Maori, and means "frozen over"). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

The *Paal*. Norwegian whale catcher, belonging to the Thule Whaling Company (Capt. Melsom), usually working for the *Thule*, in the South Orkneys in the 1911-12 and 1912-13 seasons. Petter Sørlle made his investigations of these islands from this vessel in those years, being a gunner during the latter expediton. Sometimes (erroneously) recorded as the *Palmer* (*see also* **The *Powell***), and the name does, indeed, sound like both Powell and Palmer. *See also* **Pauls Hole**.

Puerto Paal *see* **Paal Harbor**

Paal Harbor. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A small bay, 0.75 km S of Borge Bay, between Polynesia Point and Rethval Point, along the SE side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. A whaling anchorage, it was named, probaly in 1911-12, and certainly for the *Paal*, and appears on a 1913 chart (as Paal Hr.) based on a running survey conducted of the South Orkneys in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlle (on the *Paal*). It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations team in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. It appears as Puerto Paal on an Argentine chart of 1933, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears as Paal Harbor on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on on Sept. 8, 1953 (but with a "u" in "Harbor," of course), and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and the 1956 American gazetteer. The Russians have a tendency to call it Pål Harbor.

Paalnibba. 74°46' S, 11°36' W. A mountain peak S of Jahntinden, in Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Paal Olav Berg (1873-1968), chief justice of the Supreme Court of Norway, 1929-46, and Resistance leader during World War II.

Paape, Frank Mitchell. b. 1907, Invercargill, NZ, but raised partly in Dunedin, son of Australian-born Arthur Paape, local politician and owner of the Grand Hotel, on High Street, Dunedin, by his wife Mary Anne Janet Mitchell. Frank was working as a bank clerk when, on Feb. 18, 1929, he sailed south on the *Eleanor Bolling* as an able seaman during ByrdAE 1928-30. On Jan. 20, 1930, he sailed south again on the *Eleanor Bolling*, for the last Antarctic relief trip during ByrdAE 1928-30. On March 11, 1930, he signed on again, for the trip to the USA. He experienced immigration difficulties when the ship arrived at NYC on June 19, 1930, and, after the expedition, he was deported. This is a lot less glamorous than the story he told of working in some of the leading hotels in the USA and Canada, of studying hotel management in the States, and going on a walking tour from El Paso to Mexico City. "There was much dirt," he said of his walk, "but the missionary homes were very interesting." Whichever version preceded the deportation, he set sail for England, where he worked for eight months in London, with Southard's, the wine merchants. Of course, he went to the Derby, and even visited Paris before his return to NZ. Once back, he married Claire, and went to work at the Grand, for his father. Two of his brothers died as flyers during World War II. Frank took over the Grand when his father died, in 1948, and also ran the Excelsior, in the same town (on the corner of Princes & Dowling Streets).

The *Paardeberg* *see* **The *Outeniqua***

Islote Pabellón *see* **Pabellón Island**

Pabellón Island. 64°19' S, 62°57' W. The more southerly of 2 islands close off the NW tip of Omega Island, between that island and Eta Island, and marking the S side of the W entrance to Andersen Harbor, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1927, and further surveyed in March 1941 by USAS 1939-41, who gave the collective name Transit Islands to the two islands. It is possible that the DI or USAS called one of the islands Flag Island (although it wasn't charted as such), or something like that, because, when the feature was surveyed by ArgAE 1946-47, and they named it Islote Pabellón, for their flag, which they flew from a mast that they erected on the island (pabellón is the Spanish for "national flag"), there is some suggestion (and this comes from the Argentines themselves) that they were only using a translated name of one that had been used before. Islote Pabellón was the name accepted not only by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Pabellon Islet (i.e., without an accent mark) on a British chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The British added the accent mark on Sept. 4, 1957. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Pabellón Island, and that name is seen on a British chart of 1960.

Pabellón Islet *see* **Pabellón Island**

Islotes Pablo *see* **Paul Islands**

Cabo Pacheco. 67°11' S, 67°37' W. A cape at the point where Gunnel Channel, Barlas Channel, and Tickle Channel all meet in The Gullet, between the E extremity of Adelaide Island and the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Suboficial Eduardo Pacheco R., a crewman on the *Baquedano*, one of the men who landed at Sandefjord Cove, on Peter I Island, looking for a site for an automatic weather station, during ChilAE 1955-56. The Argentines call it Cabo Cuadrilátero (i.e., "square cape").

Punta Pacheco *see* **Crabeater Point**

The *Pacific*. Sealing schooner from New London, which was in South Georgia (where they left a sealing gang for 8 months), the South Sandwich Islands, and the South Shetlands for the 1829-30 and 1830-31 seasons, commanded by Capt. James Brown. They spent 10 days on Zavadovskiy Island (South Sandwich Islands). On Aug. 5, 1834, the *Pacific* left New London, bound for the South Shetlands, teaming up with the *Talma*, which had left port on July 16, 1834. Daniel Carew of the *Talma* led the expedition. Crew of the *Pacific* that season were: Jonas Horn (captain), John Green (aged 22), Evan Evans (21; a Welshman living in Stonington), Giles H. Holt (27), John Montgomery (21; of Paterson, NJ), Harvey Turner (18; of Trumbull, Conn.), Isaac L. Comfort (23; of Jackson, Pa.), James D. Bull (19; of Troy, NY), James Morgan (34; of NYC), Benson Hyde (22), Francis A. Wilcox (18), Daniel T. Woodward (21), Sylvester L. Sullivan (22; a Canadian living in NY), John Quick (20; from NJ), John D. Schoonmaker (24; from NY), Erwin Chase (17; from NY), John L. Egbert (22; from Newark, NJ), James A. Palmer (25; black, from NYC), John Saunders (25; black, from Albany, NY). They spent the 1834-35 season there. The *Pacific* continued to seal in southern waters (but not in Antarctica) in various oceans throughout the 1840s, then switched to whaling, which she conducted well into the Civil War period.

Pacific-Antarctic Basin *see* **Southeast Pacific Basin**

Pacific-Antarctic Ridge. Also called Antarctic Pacific Ridge, South Pacific Rise, and South Pacific Ridge. A submarine feature between 54°30' S and 61°30' S, and between 130°W and 161°E, and centering on 58°S, 145°30' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971, and with a new plotting — 62°S, 157°W, in order to bring the feature within the boundaries of the Antarctic Treaty. In 1993 its center was re-appraised in 60°S.

Pacific South Polar Basin *see* **Southeast Pacific Basin**

Pack-ice. Ice forming a pack in the sea around Antarctica. The cold-air masses coming off the continent freeze the ice in this manner: When the temperature of the water reaches -1.86°C, frazil ice is formed. As long as the temperature remains below -2°C this forms into grease ice, and then into pancake ice, which eventually forms into floes, then pack-ice. The pack-ice around Antarctica is in constant motion, retreating in the summer, advancing in the winter, pushed by the winds and currents. It reaches N to about 56°S in the Atlantic and to about 64°S in the Pacific, and because of its variation in area,

it may play a great role in world weather. As long as humans have been going down to Antarctica, their ships have been getting caught in the pack-ice. Some have been merely pinched by it, some have been freed by other ships — if they were were lucky. Sometimes vessels would be beset for several months at a time, traveling with the pack until the thaw came. Even icebreakers get caught occasionally. However, only 4 recorded ships have ever been crushed and sunk by the pack: the *Antarctic* in 1903; the *Endurance* in 1915; the *Gotland II* in 1981; and the *Southern Quest* in 1986. If you are going down to the ice in a vessel, it is best to make sure an ice pilot is on board. If not, the easiest passage through the pack is in 178°E.

Packard Glacier. 77°21' S, 162°10' E. Just W of Purgatory Peak, it flows S into the E part of Victoria Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Andrew Packard (b. 1929), VUW zoologist who worked here with the NZ party of BCTAE the season before. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Padda *see* **Padda Island**

Padda Island. 69°39' S, 38°20' E. Near the W side of the entrance to Havsbotn, in the inner part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped in 1947 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Padda (i.e., "the toad"), because of its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Padda Island in 1962.

Paddack, Alexander. b. Dec. 30, 1797, Nantucket, Mass., son of Peter Paddack and his wife Judith Bunker. In April 1821, in Nantucket, he married Avis Swain. A whaler and sealer, he was commander of the *Geneva*, 1836-37. He and his wife were still alive into the 1880s, living in Nantucket.

Cerro Padre *see* **Massey Heights**, **Cerro Ortega**

Padre Balduino Rambo Refugio. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. Known as Balduino Rambo, or as just Rambo. Refuge hut built by the Brazilians in 1984-85, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, open most seasons (*see* **Brazilian Antarctic Expeditions**), and dismantled in 2004.

Paéz Montero, Jorge. b. Argentina. Just 2 years out of agricultural school at Casilda, he wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1929.

Pagano Nunatak. 83°41' S, 87°40' W. Also called Semper Shaftus. A notable and relatively isolated rock nunatak with a pointed summit of 1830 m, 13 km E of the Hart Hills and 130 km NNE of the Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. Examined and sketched by Ed Thiel during the course of an airlifted seismic traverse along the 88°W meridian in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Chief Warrant Officer Gerald Pagano (1913-1981), U.S. Army, assistant for plans and operations on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1960-65. He was also a staff member with the Center for Polar Archives, National Archives, 1972-81.

Cabo Page *see* **Cape Page**

Cape Page. 63°55' S, 60°18' W. A cape, 22 km SW of Cape Kater, it forms the N tip of the Wright Ice Piedmont, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was shown roughly (but not named) on a chart drawn up by SwedAE 1901-04. ChilAE 1947-48 named it Cabo Comandante Byers, or Cabo Comdte. Byers, for Enrique Byers del Campo, Air Force squadron leader on the expedition. Both names appeared on Chilean mapping until 1957, when it was decided to shorten the name to Cabo Byers. In its shortened form it appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected the longer name, Cabo Comandante Byers). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from those photos by FIDS, who named it for Sir Frederick Handley Page (1885-1962), pioneer aircraft designer and president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, 1945-47. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Cabo Page.

Page, William. b. April 16, 1871, Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was living in Sheffield when he became a leading stoker 2nd class in the RN, and was serving on the *Royal Adelaide* when he transferred to the *Discovery*, for BNAE 1901-04. In July 1901 he had 6 teeth filled and 9 pulled out. He was very strong and sang a good comic song. He returned home in the *Morning*, in 1903. He died in Sheffield, in 1930.

Page Bluff. 69°38' S, 66°11' W. Rising to about 1250 m, at the E end of Crescent Scarp, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for John H. Page, a geodesist with the U.S. Army Topographic Command, and scientific leader at Palmer Station for the winter of 1969. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Page Rock *see* **Jester Rock**

Pageant Point. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. The central and highest of 3 ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula, between Pantomime Point and Gourley Point, on the SE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel from the Discovery Committee, and again in 1947 by Fids from Signy Island Station, who named it for the pageantry seen in the penguin rookery there. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Cerro Paglietino *see* **Saddleback Ridge**

The *Pagoda*. A 362-ton British barque, the vessel of the 1844-45 British government expedition led by Lt. Capt. Thomas E.L. Moore, to make magnetic observations south of 60°S, and between longitudes of 0°and 100°E, in previously unnavigated seas, or to put it another way, to complete the job that the Ross expedition of the few years before had started. Another mission was to look for the elusive Bouvet Island. The ship left Liverpool on July 16, 1844, bound for the Cape of Good Hope, was fitted out with great care under the direction of Admiral Percy at Cape Town, and left Simon's Bay in Jan. 1845, heading SE. On Jan. 25, 1845 they encountered their first icebergs, in 53°30' S, and on Jan. 30, 1845 they came up against Pagoda Rock (q.v.). They crossed the Antarctic Circle on Feb. 5, 1845, in 30°45' E, and on Feb. 11 reached the edge of the pack-ice. Their farthest south was 67°50'S, 30°54' E. Moore thought he saw land, probably Enderby Land. After voyaging 14,000 miles in 140 days, the expedition arrived back in South Africa. Not one man had even been sick. On July 24, 1845, the *Pagoda* left Simon's Bay, bound for Mauritius, and from there back to Leith, in Scotland.

Pagoda Peak. 83°56' S, 166°45' E. A sharp, stepped peak, rising to over 3048 m, at the head of Bell Glacier, and between the heads of Tillite Glacier and Montgomerie Glacier, 5 km N of Mount Mackellar, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for its shape. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Pagoda Ridge. 71°53' S, 68°33' W. A ridge running NNW-SSE at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, between Phobos Ridge and Deimos Ridge, on the N side of Saturn Glacier, in the SE part of Alexander Island, it has a small peak looking like a pagoda at its summit, and for this reason was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. Mapped from trimetrogon aerial photography done by RARE 1947-48, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Surveyed again by BAS between 1961 and 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975, and it appears on a 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Pagoda Rock. Sighted on Jan. 30, 1845, in 60°11' S, 4°43' E, by the *Pagoda* expedition, and estimated by them at 1600 tons in weight (!). It has never been seen since. There can be no reason to doubt Capt. Moore's "large, rocky islet surmounted by a quantity of snow or ice," so the reasonable explanation is that it was, indeed, a huge rock, embedded near the top of a submerged iceberg that just happened to be floating around. Subsequent to the *Pagoda*'s chance visit, the berg would have disintegrated, and the rock should now be lying at the bottom of the ocean somewhere. It made its first appearance on an Admiralty chart in 1918, but its existence was pretty much disproved by Shackleton during the *Quest* expedition of 1921-22, and by the *Norvegia* expedition of 1930-31.

Pagodroma Gorge. 70°50' S, 68°08' E. About 5.5 km long, 150 m deep, and steep-sided, it joins Radok Lake with Beaver Lake, at the E end of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed by ANARE aircraft in 1956, and traversed in Jan. 1969, by Alex Medvecky, ANARE geologist with the Prince Charles Mountains Survey party. Named by ANCA for the snow petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*), which nest in the weathered sandstone walls of the gorge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Pagodromen. 73°45' S, 14°45' W. A mountain in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for *Pagodroma nivea*, the snow petrel which is to be found here.

Nunatak Pahtusova. 71°08' S, 66°30' E. In the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Paige. 76°20' S, 144°42' W. A mountain, 5 km W of Mount Carbone, in the Phillips Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for David Paige.

Paige, David Abbey. b. May 15, 1901, Turkey. In 1911 he came to live with his uncle in Fitchburg, Mass. He taught at the Museum School, in Boston, and then worked as a commercial artist and interior decorator in NY. He created the cyclorama at Luna Park, in NY, depicting ByrdAE 1928-30, and was the official artist on ByrdAE 1933-35, on which he did not winter-over. After the expedition, he edited the films of the expedition at Republic Studios, in Hollywood, and from 1947 to 1970 was a cinematographer. He died in Beverly Hills on Aug. 9, 1979.

Pain Mesa. 73°08' S, 163°00' E. A large mesa (or tableland) just N of Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Named Pain Tableland by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Kevin Pain, deputy leader of this party (*see also* **Pain Névé**). NZ-APC accepted the name. US-ACAN preferred the name Pain Mesa, and so named it in 1967.

Pain Névé. 84°36' S, 174°20' E. An extensive névé, about 250 sq miles in area, between the Commonwealth Range to the W and the Hughes Range to the E. To the N, the névé ends in precipitous icefalls into Canyon Glacier and its tributary glacier, but most of the ice drains southward, into Keltie Glacier, which, in turn, flows from here into the Beardmore Glacier. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Kevin Patrick Pain (b. Christchurch, NZ), field assistant with the party. He then proceeded to winter-over at Scott Base in 1962, and was active again in the summer of 1962-63 (*see also* **Pain Mesa**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Pain Tableland *see* **Pain Mesa**

Mount Paine. 86°46' S, 147°32' W. A massive, flat-topped mountain, rising to 3330 m, it forms a buttress-type projection of the W part of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35 and named by Byrd, initially as Mount Katharine Paine, for Stuart Paine's mother. The name was later shortened. Katharine Douglas Lansing was born on Feb. 29, 1872, in Burlington, NJ, daughter of Edward S. Lansing. On Nov. 28, 1894, she married Sherman Morse, business manager of the Gazette Publishing Company, of Niagara Falls, and had two children by him. Not a decade later, she met Ralph Paine, fell in love with him instantly, and divorced Morse so she could marry Paine on April 5, 1903. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Paine, Stuart Douglas Lansing. b. Oct. 17, 1910, Dover, NH, a twin with his brother Philbrook ten Eyck Paine, but grew up in Durham, NH, son of correspondent, writer, and politician Ralph Delahaye Paine and his wife Katharine (see the entry above, **Mount Paine**). After Phillips and Yale, he was navigator, radio operator, and dog driver on Quin Blackburn's party to the Queen Maud Mountains, in Nov. and Dec. of 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He joined the U.S. Navy 3 days after Pearl Harbor, served in World War II and Korea, married Margaret, retired in 1955 as a commander and very successful businessman, and died on March 13, 1961, in Burlingame, Calif. He wrote a book called *The Long Whip: the Story of a Great Husky* (about Jack — q.v.), and the book *Footsteps on the Ice: The Antarctic Diaries of Stuart D. Paine, Second Byrd Expedition*, was edited by his daughter, and published in 2007.

Paine Ridge. 71°50' S, 162°00' E. A saber-shaped ridge, composed largely of bare rock, extending southward from DeGoes Cliff at the SW end of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Roland D. Paine, Jr., public information officer of the NSF, who was at McMurdo, 1961-62, and 1968-69.

Painted Cliffs. 83°50' S, 162°20' E. On the N side of the upper Bowden Névé, they extend SW from Mount Picciotto, and mark the SE edge of the Prince Andrew Plateau. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for the alternating layers of colored sedimentary and dark igneous rock volcanics exposed on the face of this irregular line of cliffs. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Painted Hill *see* **Painted Peak**

Painted Lake. 67°45' S, 62°50' E. A long, narrow, permanently frozen lake, 22.6 hectares in area, on the W foot of the North Masson Range. Named by ANCA in association with nearby Painted Peak.

[1]**Painted Peak**. 67°45' S, 62°51' E. Also called Painted Hill. A prominent peak, rising to 710 m, on the N spur of the North Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers (who did not name it). Visited by an ANARE party in 1955, and named by ANCA for its notable red-brown coloring. It was used as a tellurometer station by Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Painted Peak**. 72°27' S, 163°45' E. Rising from the N part of the Russet Hills, in Gallipoli Heights, in the Freyberg Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist, studied this feature in 1981-82, and suggested the name. Ignimbrite (of red, blue-gray, and yellowish color) and dacite breccia cut by dikes of andesite and dacite give the peak many colors. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1983.

Painters Cove. 62°11' S, 58°14' W. Between Martins Head and Malczewsky Point, below Matejko Icefall, Legru Bay, on the S side of King George Island, on the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the painters Jacek Malczewsky (*see* **Malczewsky Point**) and Jan Matejko (*see* **Matejko Icefall**).

Punta Pairo *see* **Punta Abovedada**

Mount Paish. 66°51' S, 52°48' E. About 2.8 km E of Mount Torckler, and 45 km SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1957. Named by ANCA for Peter G. Paish, who wintered-over as weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1961 and at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Vrah Paisy *see* **Paisy Peak**

Paisiy Peak. 62°38' S, 59°54' W. Rising to about 550 m, on Delchev Ridge, 500 m N by W of Elena Peak, 5.1 km WSW of Renier Point, and 3.9 km E by S of Rila Point, it surmounts Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N and E, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, Mapped by the Bulgarians, and named by them on Feb. 17, 2004, as Vrah Paisy, for St. Paisiy Hilendarski (1722-73; also known as St. Paisius of Chilendar), a famous figure of the Bulgarian national Renaissance. The name was translated into English as Paisiy Peak.

Paisley, John. b. Oct. 29, 1932, Johannesburg, South Africa, son of sales rep Robert Paisley and his wife Florence Isabel Davis. When the boy was 2 the family returned to Glasgow, and then to Essex when World War II broke out. His two years at veterinary college played a very definite second fiddle to his passion for mountain climbing in Wales, then he did 2 years in Germany in the RAF, as a radio mechanic. In 1956 he saw an ad for FIDS meteorologists, and applied, spending 6 months training in met work at Stanstead, and then left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley, and then on to winter-over as base leader at Base B in 1957 and at Base Y in 1958. On his return to the UK in 1959 he instructed at the Plas y Brenin Outdoor Centre, in North Wales, and, in 1963, married a Danish lady, Jytte Andreasen. As his job called for single men only, he was terminated, and went to college in Crewe, to train as a craft and technical teacher. He taught for a while at Appley Park, a state boarding school in Shropshire, and then, in 1970, became the first warden of the Lagganlia Centre for Outdoor Education, in Kincraig, Inverness-shire. In 1978 he married Sheila McDonald, and retired in 1986. They bought a church, Kingbeg, and converted it into a home and workshop, and John taught crafts. In 2005 they sold up and moved to Newtonmoor, and he died of lung cancer on Jan. 26, 2008.

Pakaru Icefalls. 77°38' S, 166°39' E. Between Cape Evans and Turks Head, on the SW shore of Ross Island. The feature comprises a very irregular and broken glacial area to the N of Turks Head Ridge, with ice descending to Erebus Bay. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 12, 1999 ("pakaru"

means "broken" in Maori). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Pakira Nunatak. 77°24' S, 160°23' E. Rising to 2400 m, at the N end of Metcalf Spur, on the plateau of the Willett Range, 3 km NW of Shapeless Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005 ("pakira" means "bald head" in Maori). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Pakistan. Pakistan's interest in Antarctica, so the country states vehemently, is purely scientific (i.e., surely it has no military objectives there). The first Pakistani Antarctic expedition was called Operation Sea Mob, and took place in 1990-91, led by Wasim Ahmad (commander) and Muhammad Mu'azzam Rabbani (chief scientist) on the *Columbia Land*, under the aegis of the Ministry of Science and Technology through the the National Institute of Oceanography, and Jinnah Station was built that season, in Jan. 1991. On June 15, 1992, Pakistan became an associate member of SCAR, even though the country had not acceded to the Antarctic Treaty. The second Pakistani Antarctic expedition was 1992-93, going south on the *Mangem*, under Muhammad Anwar (commander) and Mr. Rabbani again as chief scientist. The summer research station Jinnah II was built this season, as well as Iqbal Observatory, an automatic met station in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Both expeditions had the logistic support of the Pakistani Army and Navy. Plans are on the table for a year-round station as well. The ongoing (but sporadic) effort is conducted by the Pakistan Antarctic Research Program (PARP). In Jan. 2008 the remarkable Namira Salim (who lives in Dubai) reached Antarctica. She had been the first Pakistani woman to reach the North Pole, and was now at the Patriot Hills, in Antarctica, as a stage in her preparations for her flight into space.

Pål Rock *see* **Pål Rock**

Pål Harbor *see* **Paal Harbor**

Pål Rock. 71°18' S, 11°26' E. Between Per Rock and Oskeladden Rock, in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Pål, the name signifying Paul, one of the brothers of Oskeladden (name almost always seen as Askeladden — it means "the ash lad") in the fairy tale. *See also* **Per Rock** (i.e., Peter and Paul). US-ACAN accepted the name Pål Rock in 1970.

Palais Bluff. 77°19' S, 166°33' E. An ice-free coastal bluff rising to over 400 m, and overlooking Wohlschlag Bay between the terminus of Shearwater Glacier and Quaternary Icefalls, in the NW part of Ross Island. Phil Kyle suggested the name, for Dr. Julie Michelle Palais (b. Sept. 2, 1956, Mass.). As a PhD student at Ohio State University, she collected snow samples and short ice core on Ross Island, and conducted field research for five seasons at Dome Charlie and Mount Erebus, between 1978 and 1989. From 1991 she was program director for polar glaciology, at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, and from 1994 has been a member of US-ACAN. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001. *See also* **Chuan Peak**.

Palais Glacier. 78°02' S, 161°19' E. A broad glacier, about 13 km long, flowing N between the Wilkniss Mountains and the Colwell Massif, to enter Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Julie Palais (*see* **Palais Bluff**).

Palakariya Cove. 64°00' S, 61°58' W. A cove, 3.2 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Liège Island for 2 km S of Bebrish Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the River Palakariya, in western Bulgaria.

Punta Palaver *see* **Palaver Point**

Palaver Point. 64°09' S, 61°45' W. On the W side of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the palaver created here in the penguin rookery. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Punta Palaver.

The *Palawan VI*. American aluminum ketch, one of 7 with the name *Palawan* (after the Philippine island), designed by Sparkman & Stephens, built by Abeking & Rasmussen, and launched in 1984. After a trip to the Baltic, she headed to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in the summer of 1985-86, skippered by the famous Thomas John "Tom" Watson, Jr. (b. Jan. 14, 1914. d. Dec. 31, 1993, Greenwich, Conn.), ex-head of IBM. She was bought by racing driver Jochen Mass, and he sold her to Zimmerman Marine, Inc., in 1999. For Tom Watson's even more famous father, *see* **Watson Escarpment**.

Gora Palec. 73°12' S, 63°04' E. A nunatak, SE of Mount Scherger, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Skala Palec *see* **Palets Rock**

Paleosols. Buried soils, usually those which developed during an interglacial period, and were buried by later ice deposits.

Punta Palermo. 65°04' S, 63°36' W. A point on the W shore of Azure Cove, in the SW part of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Palestrina Glacier. 69°21' S, 71°35' W. About 17.5 km long, and 13 km wide, it flows SW from Nichols Snowfield and Russian Gap into Lazarev Bay, between the Havre Mountains and the Lassus Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Finn Ronne used the name Tufts College Valley (or Tufts Valley) collectively to signify this glacier, Tufts Pass, and part of Nichols Snowfield. Mapped in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS, working from the RARE photos. This glacier was individualized and named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961 for the Italian composer Giovanni Pierluigi Da Palestrina (1525-1594). It appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It was further delineated from U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1975.

Skala Palets *see* **Palets Rock**

Palets Rock. 70°46' S, 11°36' E. An isolated rock rising above the ice midway between Aerodromnaya Hill and the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. First photographed, aerially, during GermAE 1938-39, and roughly mapped from these photos. Remapped by SovAE 1961, and named that year by the Russians as Skala Palec, or Skala Palets (i.e., "toe rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Palets Rock in 1970.

Palindrome Buttress. 71°06' S, 70°28' W. A conspicuous rock buttress rising to 905 m (at first it was measured at about 500 m), it marks the S end of the N group of the Walton Mountains, in the W central part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially on Nov. 23, 1935 by Ellsworth, and first roughly mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, using Ellsworth's photos. Re-photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947-48; using these photos Searle of the FIDS plotted it in 70°59' S, 71°17' W. So named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, because its shape is recognizable from quite a distance from all angles. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and with those new coordinates it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Palisade Nunatak. 64°04' S, 58°15' W. Rising to about 150 m, just N of Röhss Bay, and 3 km SE of Hidden Lake, this substantial and distinctive ridge-backed rock nunatak with a vertical columnar structure is the largest outcrop of hard obtrusive rock on James Ross Island (it is in the W part of the island). Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961, and named by them for its resemblance to a palisade. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Palisade Valley. 79°47' S, 158°26' E. About 3.5 km long, and rising 1000 m in height (the Australians say 900 m), at the SW side of Pleasant Plateau, and about 5 km NE of Bastion Hill, in the Brown Hills, it is dominated for its entire length by a large dolerite sill. Discovered and explored by VUWAE 1962-63, who named it for its resemblance to the Palisades bordering the Hudson River in New York. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. ANCA also accepted the name.

The Palisades. 82°50' S, 159°10' E. A steep escarpment (the Australians call it a narrow range) at the W side of Cotton Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, it borders on the Nimrod Glacier to the NW of Mount Markham, and overlooks the lower Marsh Glacier. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for its resemblance to a protective wall at the junction of 2 rivers. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Pallas Peak. 72°06' S, 69°43' W. A steep, triangular peak rising to about 500 m, which forms

part of an impressive ridge midway between the Ceres Nunataks and Stephenson Nunatak, at the head of Stravinsky Inlet, in the S part of Alexander Island. The W face of this peak is seamed with many gullies, but the E side has a gentle slope of snow and rock. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery provided by NASA and USGS. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the minor planet (cf **Ceres**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Punta Pallero. 62°36' S, 59°53' W. A point on the E coast of Half Moon Island, which is in the SE entrance to Moon Bay, on the E coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Neftalí Pallero Rojo, Air Force meteorologist who took part in ChilAE 1955-56. The Argentines call it Punta López.

Pallid Crest. 72°23' S, 96°13' W. A solitary, whitish (hence the name), ice-covered ridge, 3 km W of the base of Tierney Peninsula, in the SE part of Thurston Island, it is visible from a considerable distance and various directions. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 2003.

Pallid Peak. 84°37' S, 178°49' W. A small peak, rising to 1500 m, along the W side of Kosco Glacier, 11 km SW of McGinnis Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named descriptively by Ed Stump of the USARP Ohio State University party which geologically mapped this peak on Dec. 3, 1970. Composed entirely of white crystalline marble, the peak lacks contrast with the snow that skirts it to a high level. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Palma, Emilio Marcos. The first human being to be born on Antarctic terra firma (*see* **Births**). This Argentine was born at Fortín Sargento Cabral, at Esperanza Station on Jan. 7, 1978, the fourth of five children of Capitán Jorge Emilio Palma, head of the military detachment there that season. The infant weighed 7½ pounds. Mr. Palma grew up, of course, as something of a celebrity, receiving visits and messages from illuminati from all over the world, and was eventually offered a scholarship into the Army, to study engineering. He turned it down to become a computer guru in Buenos Aires.

The *Palmer*. Norwegian whale catcher which, in 1911-12 and 1912-13, worked for the *Falkland*.

Archipiélago de Palmer *see* **Palmer Archipelago**

Bahía Palmer *see* **Palmer Bay**

Cape Palmer *see* **Mount Palmer**

Costa (de) Palmer *see* **Davis Coast**

Ensenada Palmer *see* **Palmer Inlet**

Mount Palmer. 71°46' S, 98°32' W. An ice-covered mountain, visible from the sea, it surmounts the N end of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James Croxall Palmer. Originally thought to be a cape, plotted in 71°40' S, 98°52' W, and called Cape Palmer. Later re-defined and replotted.

Palmer, Alexander Smith "Alex." b. Jan. 26, 1806, Stonington, Conn., son of Nathaniel Brown Palmer and his wife Mercy Brown, and brother of the famous Nat Palmer. He was on the *Alabama Packet*, at Deception Island, in 1821-22 (as part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition), served on various ships as mate or master, and was then commander of the *Penguin*, 1829-31, in Antarctica (he had been mate on this ship, 1827-29, but not in Antarctica). He was back again in the South Shetlands, in the *Charles Adams*, 1831-33. In 1837 he married Priscilla D. Dixon. He made his last trip in 1847, and went into the shipping business. Between 1854 and 1857 he operated a fleet of tugs and barges out of New Orleans, up the Mississippi, and then settled down to 20 years in Connecticut politics, rising to state senator. He died on Oct. 22, 1894, in Stonington.

Palmer, Cyril Hugh "Pidge." b. 1929, Salford, Lancs, son of Cyril Palmer and his wife Doris M. Savage. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a radio operator, and was base leader at Base B for the winter of 1955, and returned in 1956 to be (just) radio operator at Base O in 1956. When he peed in the ice, he would sign his name "Pidge." He later lived in Hove, Sussex, and was still alive in 2007.

Palmer, James Croxall. b. June 29, 1811, Baltimore, son of merchant Edward Palmer and his wife Catherine Croxall. He graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, and in 1834 joined the U.S. Navy, as an assistant surgeon, and in that capacity went on USEE 1838-42, first on the *Relief*, 1838-39, and then, at the Straits of Magellan, he transferred to the *Peacock*, 1839-41. After the *Peacock* was wrecked, he commanded a shore detachment, and was promoted to surgeon on April 27, 1842. In 1843 he wrote *Thalia: A Tale of the Antarctic*, and in 1868, *The Antarctic Mariner's Song* (*see* the Bibliography). In between books he served at the Washington Navy Yard, and in the Mexican War. In 1857 he was on the *Niagara* during that vessel's attempt to lay a trans-Atlantic cable, and during the Civil War he commanded the medical department at the Naval Academy (which had been relocated to Rhode Island for the duration). He was on the *Hartford* during the Battle of Mobile (1864), and from 1866 to 1870 was head of the naval hospital in Brooklyn. In 1871 he was promoted to medical director, and on June 10, 1872 became surgeon general of the U.S. Navy. On June 29, 1873 he retired, and he died in Washington, DC, on April 24, 1883. His brother, John Williamson Palmer, also a doctor, led a fascinating life.

Palmer, Nathaniel Brown "Nat." b. Aug. 8, 1799, Stonington, Conn., son of shipbuilder and shipyard owner Nathaniel Brown Palmer and his wife Mercy Brown, and brother of Alex Palmer. Nat went to sea at 14, and was 2nd mate on the *Hersilia* during her 1819-20 voyage to the South Shetlands. The following season, 1820-21, he was a major part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition, in which he was captain and part owner of the *Hero*, and co-owner of the *Express*, at the age of 20. On Nov. 17, 1820 he sighted the Antarctic Peninsula, and on Feb. 6, 1821 he met von Bellingshausen (q.v. that entry for details). Yet again, in the following season, 1821-22, he was back in the South Shetlands, as commander of the *James Monroe*, and on Dec. 6, 1821, with British sealer George Powell, discovered the South Orkneys. Powell, unlike Palmer, was not part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of that season. In 1829-31 Palmer and Ben Pendleton led the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition to the same area, with Palmer commanding the *Annawan*, which he co-owned. At the end of the expedition Palmer's vessel was boarded by pirates. Later Palmer became a clipper ship master and designer, and on Dec. 7, 1826, at Stonington, he married Eliza Thompson Babcock. He died on June 21, 1877, in San Francisco.

Palmer, Robert "Bob." b. March 24, 1916, Providence, RI, but raised partly in Cincinnati, son of Lindley Guy Palmer and his wife Louella Hill. After the University of Cincinnati, he graduated from Miami University in 1938. He was supply officer and assistant to the meteorologist at East Base during USAS 1939-41. On July 29, 1940, while wintering-over, he got the news that his fiancée had run off with someone else and married. Undeterred, after the expedition, in 1942, he married Dorothy Ellen "Debbie" Bauer, and in the July of that year was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve. In 1944 he graduated in meteorology from the U.S. Naval Academy's Post Graduate School, and flew over the hump in China toward the end of World War II, later serving in the Atlantic. After the war, for 30 years, he lived in Lake Forest, Ill., working in the private sector, and retired to Naples, Fla., where he died on June 30, 2003.

Palmer Archipelago. 64°15' S, 62°50' W. Also called Antarctic Archipelago, and Palmer Islands. A group of numerous dirty-looking, largely inaccessible islands (due to the rocks scattered around the general perimeter) NW of the Danco Coast, and separated from it by the Orléans Strait and the Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land, and separated from the Wilhelm Archipelago by the Bismarck Strait. It extends from Tower Island in the NE to Anvers Island in the SW. The N part of the archipelago and the N coast of Trinity Peninsula were discovered on Nov. 17, 1820, by Nat Palmer, and, later, the name Palmer's Land was applied to these discoveries. In 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition, Foster named the N part of this archipelago together with the N part of the Danco Coast, as Prince William's Land, for the Duke of Clarence. It was Dallmann's 1873-74 expedition that proved this feature to be an archipelago. Explored in 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache for Nat Palmer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 15, 1953, but both did so with the limits being Hoseason Island and Anvers Island. In 1962 UK-APC fixed its limits to those we know today. The South Americans call it Archipiélago de Palmer. Some of the main features of this group are (with the really main ones in bold): Abbot Island, **Anvers Island**, Babel Rock, Bauprés Rocks, Beaumont Skerries, Bernard Rocks, Bills Island, Bob Island,

Brabant Island, Breaker Island, Breakwater Island, Buff Island, Capstan Rocks, Casabianca Island, Catodon Rocks, Cetacea Rocks, Chance Rock, Chanticleer Island, Chionis Island, **Christiania Islands**, Christine Island, Cobalescou Island, Cormorant Island, Davis Island, D'Hainaut Island, Dobrowolski Island, Doumer Island, Dream Island, Dumoulin Rocks, False Island, Farewell Rock, Fournier Island, Fridtjof Island, Gand Island, Goetschy Island, Gossler Islands, Haller Rocks, Guesalaga Island, Green Reef, Grinder Rock, Guépratte Island, Halfway Island, Harry Island, Hermit Island, **Hoseason Island**, Huemul Island, Humble Island, Hydrodist Rocks, Hydrurga Rocks, Janus Island, Joubin Islands, Judas Rock, Jurien Island, Kendall Rocks, Klo Rock, Lajarte Islands, **Lecointe Island**, **Liège Island**, Lion Island, Litchfield Island, Lobodon Island, Minerva Rocks, Ohlin Island, Oluf Rocks, **Paul Islands**, Pearl Rocks, Physeter Rocks, Ryge Rocks, Spert Island, Tetrad Islands, **Tower Island**, **Trinity Island**, **Two Hummock Island**, Vázquez Island, **Wiencke Island,** Yoke Island, Zigzag Island.

Palmer Basin. 64°57' S, 64°24' W. A basin on the W margin of the Antarctic peninsula, SW of Palmer Station, Name proposed by Margaret Knuth, of the NSF, in association with Palmer Station, and approved by international agreement in Jan. 2007.

[1]**Palmer Bay**. 60°37' S, 45°20' W. About 1.5 km wide, immediately W of Crown Head, on the NE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Nat Palmer and George Powell, and named by Powell as Palmer's Bay, for Palmer. It appears as such on Powell's 1822 chart. It appears on a British chart of 1839 as Palmers Bay. There is a 1908 Argentine reference to it as Bahía Palmers, and it reappears as such on a 1930 Argentine chart. Petter Sørlle, on his chart of 1912-13, refers to it as Palmer Bay. The bay was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart, but (wrongly) signifying the bay between Findlay Point and Crown Head. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, but correctly referring to the smaller bay immediately W of Crown Head. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1967 British chart. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Bahía Palmer, which is the name used by the Argentines today, even though the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Bahía de Palmer. The bay was surveyed again by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. *See also* **Stygian Cove**.

[2]**Palmer Bay** *see* **False Bay**

Palmer Coast *see* **Davis Coast**

Palmer Inlet. 71°15' S, 61°08' W. A rectangular, ice-filled inlet, 11 km long, and bordered by almost vertical cliffs, between Cape Bryant and Cape Musselman, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1940, by members of East Base during USAS 1939-41, and named Robert Palmer Bay, for Bob Palmer. The name was subsequently shortened to Palmer Bay, and that is how it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and photograph. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1947, and determined to be an inlet, rather than a bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Palmer Inlet in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Robert Palmer, but on one of their 1958 charts as Ensenada Palmer, and that (Ensenada Palmer) was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and re-surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1973.

Palmer Inseln *see* **Palmer Archipelago**

Palmer Islands *see* **Palmer Archipelago**

Palmer Land. 71°30' S, 65°00' W. The half of the Antarctic Peninsula S of an imaginary line joining Cape Jeremy (the S end of the Fallières Coast) and Cape Agassiz (which forms the junction of the Bowman Coast and the Wilkins Coast). The S limit of Palmer Land is defined by an imaginary line joining Rydberg Peninsula (in 73°S, 80°W) to the grounding line of the Evans Ice Stream (in 76°34' S, 75°W). Until 1964 the USA officially used the name for the entire Antarctic Peninsula (see that entry for an explanation of this). Supposedly discovered by Nat Palmer, for whom it was supposedly named, supposedly in 1820 by von Bellingshausen (*see also* **Graham Land**, and **Antarctic Peninsula**). However, *see* **Palmer Archipelago** for more details of Palmer's discovery.

Palmer-Pendleton Expedition. 1829-31. Also called the American Sealing and Exploring Expedition. A private expedition organized by Edmund Fanning, it was a forerunner of USEE 1838-42, in that it was government-sanctioned, being organized after a proposed U.S. Naval expedition was canceled. Jeremiah N. Reynolds was a major fund-raiser for it, public subscriptions making it possible. The organization of the expedition was undertaken by the South Sea Company, which comprised Ben Pendleton, Edmund Fanning, Capt. Leslie, James E. Bleecker, Benjamin Rodman, and Nat Palmer, and the scientific program was sponsored by the Lyceum for Natural History of the City of New York. Sealing was conducted, in order to bring in some revenue. Technically, there were only 2 vessels — the *Seraph*, commanded by Ben Pendleton (the actual field commander; in reality, William Noyes, the 1st mate, would do most of the skippering), and the *Annawan*, commanded by Nat Palmer. However, a 3rd vessel, the *Penguin*, left Stonington on its own expedition, but would become part of the major expedition. **Aug. 31, 1829**: The *Seraph* left New York, bound for Stonington. **Oct. 2, 1829**: The *Penguin* left Stonington, Conn., under the command of Alex Palmer, Nat's brother. **Oct. 17, 1829**: The *Annawan* left New York, bound for Block Island. **Oct. 21, 1829**: The *Seraph* left Stonington, bound for Block Island, to meet up with the *Annawan*. **Nov. 14, 1829**: The *Annawan* arrived at Cape Verde, and waited for the *Seraph*. **Nov. 23, 1829**: Both ships left Cape Verde. **Jan. 20, 1830**: The *Penguin* and the *Annawan* arrived together at Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, and conducted some exploring, sealing, and scientific studies. The scientists James Eights, John Frampton Watson, Jeremiah N. Reynolds, and 2 others unidentified, were on the *Annawan*, although Eights was the only real scientist, and they managed to collect 15 chests of specimens. **Jan.-Feb. 1830**: The *Seraph* sealed in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 22, 1830**: The 3 vessels left Antarctica and went sealing in South American waters. **June 1, 1830**: The *Annawan* and *Seraph* were separated in a gale west of Cape Horn. **June 22, 1831**: The *Penguin* arrived back in Stonington. **Aug. 6, 1831**: The *Annawan* arrived back in NY. **Aug. 8, 1831**: The *Seraph* arrived back in NY, minus 6 deserted crew members. Basically due to the desertions, the expedition was a failure. For a list of the crew of the *Seraph*, *see* that ship.

Palmer Peninsula *see* **Antarctic Peninsula**

Palmer Point. 69°43' S, 74°02' E. A prominent rock point on the S side of Sandefjord Bay, 3 km W of Strover Peak, and about 14 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the coast of East Antarctica. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and visited by Ian McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1969. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for John R. Palmer, helicopter pilot off the *Nella Dan* during ANARE 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Palmer Station. 64°46' 27.771" S, 64°03' 15.753" W. U.S. scientific station on Gamage Point, at Arthur Harbor, Anvers Island. Palmer is 2360 miles from McMurdo Station, and is 25 feet above sea level. This is the new site, anyway; the old one, now called Old Palmer, was located at Norsel Point, at 64°46' S, 64°05' W, in the same general area. The site for the original was selected out of 26 sites surveyed and closely examined between Jan. 18 and March 5, 1963, by the crew of the *Staten Island*. During the summer of 1963-64 further study was done by the *Eastwind*, and they finally settled on the site, which was actually on the site of the burned down Base N, which the British had closed in 1958. In Feb. 1964, they built a hut here. **1964-65 summer**: The *Edisto* arrived with the Seabees from MCB-6 on Jan. 12, 1965, and work began on Jan. 16, the Seabees being assisted by crew members and helicopters of the *Edisto*, and the station was opened 2 weeks ahead of schedule on Feb. 25 that year, being named for Nat Palmer. The main building was 82 by 30 feet on a bluff N of Arthur Harbor, an interim facility while the main station was designed and built. The old British Base N was converted into the biological lab. About 40 people in the summer and a maximum of 10 in the winter study marine life and birds. There is no permanent runway and the station no longer wlecomes visitors — the tourists' fault, not Palmer's! It is now known as Palmer LTER (Long-Term Ecological Research) study area. **1965 winter.** 9 men. The first wintering-over crew were: Navy personnel: Charlie

Axworthy (hospital corpsman and station leader; *see* **Mount Axworthy**), Charles Ferguson (electrical & mechanical; *see* **Ferguson Nunataks**), Jack Cummings (radioman; *see* **Mount Cummings**), and Thomas Adkins (cook; *see* **Mount Adkins**). The scientists were: Ohio State glaciologists William Ahrnsbrak (*see* **Ahrnsbrak Glacier**), Charles Plummer (*see* **Plummer Glacier**), and Art Rundle (chief scientist; *see* **Rundle Peaks**), and 2 biologists from the Bernice E. Bishop Museum — George Lippert (*see* **Lippert Peak**) and Jack L. Strong. They went on several expeditions, opened up the trail inland for 30 miles, and built a Jamesway hut 8 miles along the trail, but this was soon covered by snow. **1966 winter.** 8 men. Navy personnel: Donald Skelly (hospital corpsman and non-commissioned officer in charge; *see* **Skelly Peak**), Vernon Nance (radioman; *see* **Nance Ridge**), Richard Wrigley (equipment operator; *see* **Wrigley Bluffs**), and Paul Murch (cook; *see* **Mount Murch**). The scientists were: USARP glaciologist Arthur Rundle, from Ohio State (station science leader; *see* **Rundle Peaks**); two other USARP scientists from Ohio State, surveyor Lawrence Brown (*see* **Lawrence Nunatak**) and meteorologist Steve DeWitt (*see* **DeWitt Nunatak**); and biologist Verne Peckham, of Bishop Museum (*see* **Peckham Glacier**). **1966-67 summer**: Construction on the new station began. The pier, the fuel tanks, and the distribution piping were all completed. **1967 winter.** 9 men. Navy personnel: Richard Campleman (petty officer in charge; *see* **Mount Campleman**), Clifford Woods (medical officer; *see* **Mount Woods**), Dennis Stout (radioman; *see* **Stout Spur**), Harry Phillips (cook; *see* **Phillips Ridge**). There were 2 USARP glaciologists from Ohio State — John E. Bruns and Ian Whillans (*see* **Mount Whillans**); Ohio State also fielded meteorologist Rudy Honkala (q.v.) (chief scientist) and Lynn Suydam (*see* **Mount Suydam**), while biologist James Lowry (*see* **Mount Lowry**) was from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. **1967-68 summer**: New Palmer Station (still called Palmer Station) was commissioned on March 20, 1968, 2 km away across Arthur Harbor. Work on the new Biolab had begun in Jan. 1967. It was now more accessible from the sea. Old Palmer remained as an emergency refuge until the early 1990s, when it was removed and the site cleaned up. For most of its early history New Palmer was resupplied by the *Hero*. **1968 winter.** 9 men. Navy personnel: Lt. (jg) William V. Kelly (officer-in-charge of the first wintering-over party at the new Palmer), William D. Platt (hospital corpsman), Richard Miller (radio operator), John A. Mosier (electrician), Bruce D. Mauer (mechanic), and Bobby G. Downs (cook). On the scientific side, Donald E. Moore was lab manager, and there were two USARP biologists from Clark University — Ernst Abendroth (*see* **Abendroth Peak**) and Ted Gannutz (chief scientist; *see* **Gannutz Glacier**). **1968-69 summer**: A fire destroyed the Jamesway hut on Dec. 18, 1968, and on Dec. 21, 1968 Max Conrad flew into Palmer. On Dec. 25, 1968 the *Hero* arrived at Palmer for the first time. On Jan. 21, 1969 about 70 tourists from the Chilean ship *Aquiles* had to spend the night at Palmer. **1969 winter.** 13 men. Navy personnel: Lt. (jg) Lance W. Hellerman (officer in charge), Lt. Arthur Benson (medical officer; *see* **Benson Hills**), Eric A. Turner (hospital corpsman), Walter B. Coker (radio operator), Drew G. Delmonaco (electrician), Roger A. Berkey (plumbing and utilities), Robert J. Westmoreland (mechanic), and David D. Dozier (cook). There were 4 USARP geodesists from U.S. Army Topographic Command — Edward J. Davis, David R. Messent, John H. Page (chief scientist), and John E. Webb. Earl E. Brodie, engineer with Marine Acousical Services, Inc., also wintered-over. Two of the Navy men were black. **1970**: New Palmer went up. **1970 winter.** 10 men. Navy personnel: Lt. (jg) Donald J. "Mac" McLaughlin (officer in charge), Lt. Verne A. "Doc" Smith, USNR (medical officer), Dennis M. "Pat" Patton (hospital corpsman), John R. "Stan" Stanciu (communications), Paul D. Steward (communications; known as "Big Stew"), George W. "Chief" Wade (electrician), Jay C. Klinck (mechanic; known as "Colonel," after the character in the "Hogans Heroes" TV show), and Harvey W. "Harv" High (cook). USARP chief scientist was biologist Steven B. Shabica from the University of Oregon, studying intertidal ecology. Michael X. Bergin, engineer with Marine Acoustical Services, Inc., also wintered-over. **1971 winter.** 11 men. Navy personnel: Lt. (jg) Ernest R. Fenton was officer in charge; Lt. Lawrence W. Mahalak was medical officer, and the other Navy personnel were: Dewitt L. Welday (hospital corpsman), Bobby J. Poitevient (communications), Barry S. Roos (supply officer), Richard Campleman (electrician), Frank H. Woodbury (plumbing and mechanical), Ralph L. Snyder (mechanic), and Troy M. Warren (cook). There were 2 biologists from Texas Tech — Dale L. Berry (chief scientist) and Brent L. Davis. Texas Tech was there to study insects and spiders, but mainly arthropods. On Dec. 28, 1971, the old Base N burned down. **1972 winter.** 13 men. Navy personnel: Lt. Cdr. Paul F. Jacobs (officer in charge), Lt. Joel H. Mumford (medical officer), Gary L. Cawthon (hospital corpsman), Larry D. Wise (communications), Charles L. Thompson (supply officer), Andrew Garrett (electrician; known by his middle name, Scott), Gary R. Russell (plumbing and mechanical), Joseph C. McGregory (mechanic), and David L. Oliver (cook). There were 4 USARP biologists, 2 from Texas Tech — Allen R. Crocker and William L. Graham (chief scientist), and 2 from the University of California, at Davis — William N. "Benny" Krebs and William L. Stockton. **1972-73 summer**: On Jan. 29, 1973 David Lewis arrived at Palmer in the *Ice Bird*, and Jacques-Yves Cousteau also arrived. **1973 winter.** 15 men. Naval personnel: Lloyd Jukkola (officer in charge; *see* **Mount Jukkola**), Lt. Donald A. Spencer (medical officer), Charles H. "Pete" Thornhill (hospital corpsman), Robert Houston (radioman; *see* **Houston Glacier**), Paul W. Morgan (supply), Jack C. Ames (plumbing and mechanical), Jimmie L. Evans (mechanic), Gary Cadle (electrician; *see* **Cadle Monolith**), Melvin W. "Willie" Williamson (carpenter), and Charles L. Sandau (cook; *see* **Sandau Nunatak**). USARP personnel: 3 biologists from the University of California (at Davis) — Albert Giannini (*see* **Giannini Peak**), Philip Haley (*see* **Haley Glacier**), and Thomas Kauffman (chief scientist; *see* **Kauffman Glacier**), there to study foraminifera; and 2 doppler researchers from USGS — Patrick D. "Pat" Smith and Kent Yates (*see* **Yates Spur**). **1973-74 summer**: David Lewis arrived again on Nov. 10, 1973, on the *John Biscoe*, to finish repairing his yacht and to continue his journey; Holmes & Narver, Inc., assumed control of Palmer Station from the Navy, which had run it up until now. **1974 winter.** 9 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: Dr. Fernando E. Franca (medical officer and station manager; *see* **Franca Glacier**), James I. "Jim" Balint, Phillip L. "Phil" Gonzales, Martin P. "Marty" McMullen, Dallas L. Smith, and Tom D. Smith. There were 3 USARP biologists from UC Davis — Dick Moe (chief scientist; *see* **Moe Point**), Tim Brand (*see* **Brand Peak**), and Nick Temnikow (*see* **Temnikow Nunataks**). **1975 winter.** 10 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: Bill Lokey (station manager; *see* **Lokey Peak**), Walter Tofani (doctor; *see* **Tofani Glacier**), Shane J. Williams (radioman), Allen Smith/Diego Cuadrado (mainentance; the rather odd dual name is how he is listed), Warren Lincoln (power plant mechanic), and Gary Bennett (cook). There were 3 USARP biologists from UC Davis — Robert "Bob" Daniels (chief scientist; *see* **Daniels Hill**), Glen Eisner (*see* **Eisner Peak**), and Daren Laine (also scuba diver; *see* **Laine Hills**), as well as University of Minnesota ornithologist Dave Neilson (*see* **Neilson Peak**). **1975-76 summer**: Mary Alice McWhinnie working at Palmer for the first time. **1976 winter.** 6 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: Larry Miyoda (station manager; *see* **Miyoda Cliff**), Craig W. Bertram (paramedic), Thomas W. "Tom" Frenaye (radioman), Edward M. "Ed" Miyoda (power plant mechanic), and Frank A. Wood (chef). USARP William R. "Bill" Fraser (*see* **Fraser Island**) was University of Minnesota ornithologist conducting a major bird census. **1977 winter.** 8 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: Shane J. Williams (station manager), Gary M. Cullen (paramedic), Frederick J. "Fred" Dorffeld (radioman), Daren Laine (power plant mechanic; *see* **Laine Hills**), John P. Tendick, Jr. (facilities engineer), and Patrick T. "Pat" Moriarty (cook). There were 2 USARP personnel: Brian M. Glass, chief scientist, and biologist with the University of Minnesota, and meteorologist Edward C. "Ed" Schwalenberg from the University of Nevada. **1978 winter.** 9 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: Pete Harding (station manager), Victor Bravo (paramedic), Joe Parr (communications), George Fitzsimmons (facilities engineer), Mike Beeman (power plant mechanic), and Casey Jones (chef). The scientists were: Jim Punches (LIDAR) and Robert Whinnery (radar), both from the University of Nevada, and John

Billey (VLF) from Stanford. **1979 winter.** 10 men. Holmes & Narver personnel: John Konecki (station manager), Jerry Kiewatt (medic), Jon Wells (communications), Pat Kraker and Duane Ness (engineers), and Allen Cull (cook). Usarps were: ornithologist Neil Bernstein (from the University of Minnesota), and 3 other scientists — Bill Earnhardt, Mark Faust, and Scooter Townsend. **1980 winter.** 7 men. This was the year ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc. took over from Holmes & Narver as the National Science Foundation's Antarctic support contractor. Their personnel at Palmer were: Bryan Bertacchi (station manager), Bob Cox (power plant), John Kauth (facilities engineer), Jim Powers (communications), and Steve Scott (cook). S.B. Rosenberg, USN, was hospital corpsman. Phil Mann, from Stanford, was the usarp studying VLF. **1981 winter.** 9 men. ITT personnel: Donald "Don" Wiggin (station manager), Gerry Ness (mechanic), Rob Frasier (facilities engineer), John "T.J." Wolfe (communications), and Jack Palesik (cook). There were 3 USARP scientists — John Green from Stanford, and Dave Johnson and Bob Watkins from the University of Houston. Mike Larkin was the USN hospital corpsman. **1982 winter.** 8 men. ITT personnel: Garth Brown (station manager), Bob Rambow (communications coordinator), Terry Melton (facilities engineer), Dale Knebel (power plant & vehicle mechanic), and Denis Boucher (chef). USARP personnel were Pawel Anaszkiewicz from Stanford, studying VLF, and Fred Menzia from Washington State, studying clean air. Don Johnson was the USN hospital corpsman. **1983 winter.** 10 persons. ITT personnel: C. Thomas "Tom" Plyler (station manager), Pat Cornelius (communications manager), Pat Mosier (facilities engineer), Mark Olson (materials), Gary Heimark (mechanic), and Rebecca "Becky" Heimark (cook). USARP personnel were: Mike Trimpi (from Stanford, studying VLF), and Steve and Ann Waylette from Washington State (air chemistry). John Larson, USN, was the hospital corpsman. Significant in that 2 women wintered-over. **1984 winter.** 7 men. ITT personnel: Philip "Phil" Colbert (station manager), Mike Ryan (communications coordinator), Steve Dye (facility engineer), Dennis O'Neill (power plant mechanic), and Steve Midlam (cook). Thomas Ferrara, from Washington State, was the usarp studying atmospheric science, and Kelly V. Fry was the USN hospital corpsman. On April 12, 1984, the 7 refugees from the Almirante Brown Station fire were put up at Palmer. **1985 winter.** 12 persons. ITT personnel: James H. "Jim" Lewis (station manager), Sheldon Blackman (communications technician), Gerry Ness (power plant mechanic), Jim Stretch, Sybil Carrère (diver; she was actually a psychologist from the University of California at Irvine), Jared Cook, John Garrett Stone, Mike Michel, Touché Howard, Chris Dillon, Tom Hourigan, Stan Dame. **1986 winter.** 7 persons. ITT personnel: Gary Heimark (facilities engineer and station manager), Peter D. Topp (communications), Tom Brutscher (power plant mechanic), James M. "Jim" Straut (materials), and Rebecca "Becky" Heimark (cook). Mike Elias was the biologist, and Bob England was the USN hospital corpsman. **1987 winter.** 6 men. ITT personnel: Richard F. "Rich" Dunning (station manager), Patrick R. "Pat" Brock (communications manager), Gerald T. "Gerry" Ness (power plant manager), Robert L. "Bob" Sekel (senior materials person), and Nathan A. "Nate" Swagel (cook). K. John Larson was USN hospital corpsman. **1988 winter.** 9 men. ITT personnel: Thomas P. "Tom" Brutscher (facilities engineer and station manager), John M. Platt (communications), John C. Myers (materials), Mark G. Harrington (carpenter), Mark D. DeGraff and Michael L. Krause (electricians), Scot J. Bowes (painter), and Robert T. Taylor (chef). Hans Schmidt was the USN hospital corpsman.**1989 winter**. 10 persons. ITT personnel: Thomas P. "Tom" Brutscher (facilities engineer and station manager), Ned Wilson (science technician), Dave Gallas (communications technician), Robbin Lamere (power plant mechanic), Robert "B.J." Jahn (materials), and Richard "Dick" Wall (cook), Richie Skane, Marcia Medford, Pat Sullivan. Dennis Hampton was the NSFA hospital corpsman. **1990 winter.** 12 persons. ASA personnel: Andrew A. "Andy" Deering (facilities engineer and station manager), Ed Whittle (physician), Al Oxton (communications technician), David Mobley (science technician), Ronnie Baltz (materials), Dennis Deering (power plant mechanic), Gregg A. Esche (carpenter foreman), Matthew Davidson and James "Thumper" Porter (carpenters), Lisa Radke (administrative assistant), Tony F. D'Aoust (general field assistant), and Dennis Miller (cook). **1991 winter**: 11 persons. ASA personnel: Robert H. "Fred" Frederick (facilities engineer and station manager), Hugh Cowan (physician), James "Jim" Meis (communications technician), Albert "Al" O'Kelly (power plant mechanic), Ronnie Baltz (materials), Jodie Hatchett (administrative assistant), Julian Ridley (general assistant), and Jamie Pierce (cook). There were 3 scientists from the University of California at Santa Barbara: David B. Carlini, Tom Frazer, and Carol Wyatt. That is the official NSF list. However, the photo of the 1991 winterers shows also Mike and Karen Butler, and does not show the aforementioned scientists). **1992 winter**. 11 persons. ASA personnel: Robert H. "Fred" Frederick (station manager), Rob La Barre (physician), Al Oxton (communications technician), Maria Tarantino (assistant science lab supervisor), Jim Fraser (science technician), Dwaine Schuldt (power plant mechanic), Ronnie Baltz (materials), Elizabeth "Liz" Linsey (administrative assistant), Wendy Norris (lead data entry clerk), Scott Thomas (general assistant), and Timothy "Tim" Graybill (cook). **1993 winter.** ASA personnel: Gerry Ness (q.v.) (station manager), James Meis (communications), Andrew "Andy" Archer (science technician), Nicole Desaulniers (assistant lab supervisor), Thomas "Tom" Galles (power plant mechanic), Corey J. Peterson (administrative), Ronnie Baltz (materials), and Gary Stone (cook). That is the NSF list of personnel. There are others on the 1993 wintering photo: Jacqui Mahoney, Sarah K. Pizer, Gloria Hutchings, Carol Wyatt, Joe Shields, Dave Vella, Joanne Keys, Tom Frazer. This would bring the total to 16, if correct, and that would be an enormous number of persons. However, it was no more enormous than, say, the following (1994) NSF wintering list. **1994 winter.** ASA personnel: Kirk A. Kiyota (assistant operations manager and station manager), Richard D. Kirkham (physician), Lawrence H. Mjoleness (facilities supervisor), David B. Morehouse (senior materials), Sarah K. Pizer (materials), Kevin E. Bliss and John F. "Johan" Booth (science technicians), Corey J. Peterson (assistant supervisor of lab operations), Sheldon R. Blackman (communications technician), John C. Lewis (power plant mechanic), Richard J. Skane (construction coordinator), Randolph D. Sliester (utility mechanic), Leslie A. Blank and Mark B. Melcon (carpenters), Jim Binford (network administrator), Laura M. Gittings (administrative coordinator), Matthew D. "Matt" Redlon and John G. Stone (general assistants), and Esther R. Boone (assistant cook). Victoria Hogue, from the University of California at Santa Barbara, was there studying krill. After this, the lists of station personnel grew greatly, and, as there are simply too many to list, only the station manager has been given. **1995 winter**: Kirk A. Kiyota (station manager). **1996 winter**. Janet M. Phillips (station manager). **1997 winter**. Ronald P. "Ronnie" Baltz (station manager). **1998 winter**. Ronald P. "Ronnie" Baltz (station manager). **1999 winter**. Christopher "Chris" Cunning (station manager). **2000 winter**. Robert "Bob" Farrell (station manager). **2001 winter**. Pam Hill (manager). **2002 winter**. Joe Pettit (manager). **2003 winter**. Gerry Ness (manager). **2004 winter**. Unknown manager. **2005 winter**. Jim Slaughter (manager). **2006 winter**. Brett Pickering (manager). **2007 winter**. Eric Pohlman (manager). **2008 winter**. Eric Pohlman (manager). **2009 winter**. Ken Keenan (manager).

Palmer's Bay *see* **Palmer Bay**, **False Bay**

Palmer's Harbor. 61°41' S, 45°27' W. A good embayed sealing harbor, about 1.5 km within the entrance to Washington Strait, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Nat Palmer and George Powell, and named by Powell for Palmer. It appears on Weddell's chart. The term is no longer used.

Palmer's Land *see* **Palmer Archipelago**, **Trinity Peninsula**

Punta Paloma. 66°35' S, 66°17' W. A point due N of Madell Point, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Palombo. 77°29' S, 143°12' W. Rising to 1030 m, it marks the NE end of the Mackay Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Robert A. Palombo, USN, aircraft commander during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Islotes Palosuo *see* **Palosuo Islands**

Palosuo Islands. 65°37' S, 66°05' W. A group of small islands and rocks, 2.5 km N of Maurstad Point, off the NW side of Renaud Island, in the N part of the Biscoe Islands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Islas Mutilla, and they appear as such on that expedition's chart of 1947, as well as on a 1962 chart, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. They were first accurately shown on an Argentine chart of 1957, and if they were named on this chart, it was with the Chilean name. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Palosuo Islands, for Erkki Palosuo (1912-2007), Finnish oceanographer specializing in sea ice studies, and professor of geophysics at the University of Helsinki, 1973-78. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call them Islotes Palosuo.

Pålsehøla *see* **Pauls Hole**

Mount Pálsson. 67°20' S, 65°32' W. A large and conspicuous mountain rising to 1190 m, at the N end of Whirlwind Inlet, between Flint Glacier and Demorest Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf Party of 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Sveinn Pálsson (1762-1840), Icelandic naturalist and pioneer glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

The *Pampa*. Argentine transport vessel used to relieve Órcadas Station on an annual basis. **1932-33**: Captain Ángel Rodríguez. This was the year the first tourists went to Antarctica, some members of the University Club of Buenos Aires, and journalist Juan José de Soiza Reilly, when the *Pampa* made her relief trip to Órcadas Station. Alberto Carcelles was also aboard. **Jan. 1, 1935**: The *Pampa* set out for her 2nd voyage to Antarctica, under the command of Capt. Jorge C. Schilling. **1935-36**: She relieved Órcadas again, this time under the command of Capt. Julio C. Castro. **1936-37**: Again, in at Órcadas Station. Captain Juan A. Clemente. **1937-38**: Relieved Órcadas. Captain Ernesto Roux. **1938**: Capitán Iván Bárcena Feijóo was skipper, but did not take the ship to Antarctica. **1938-39**: Relieved Órcadas. Captain Roux. **1939-40**: Relieved Órcadas. Captain Clemente. **1940-41**: Relieved Óracadas. Capt. Clemente. **1942-43**: Relieved Órcadas. Captain José Almejeiras Barrére. **1943-44**: Relieved Órcadas. Captain Juan B. Dato Montero. **1947-48**: Capt. Oscar H. Rousseau (*see* **Picacho Rousseau**). **1947-48**: The *Pampa* took part in ArgAE 1947-48. Captain Rousseau. **1948**: The *Pampa* took part in ArgAE 1948. Captain Robert E. Cortines. **1948-49**: The *Pampa* took part in ArgAE 1948-49. The first captain that season was Cortines, replaced by Capt. Julio A. Durguet.

Bahía Pampa *see* **Pampa Passage**

Cerro Pampa *see* **Mahogany Bluff**

Isla Pampa *see* **Pampa Island**

Pampa Island. 64°20' S, 62°10' W. An island, 2.5 km long, and rising to 473 m above sea level, off the E coast of Brabant Island, 1.5 km NE of Pinel Point, and 9 km SW of Guesalaga Island, it is separated from Brabant Island by the S part of Pampa Passage, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Jenie, presumably for a family member of one of the crew members. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Named separately by ArgAE 1947-48 as Isla Pampa, in association with the passage. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Frank Hunt. It appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Pampa Island in 1965.

Pampa Passage. 64°18' S, 62°10' W. Also called Boca Pampa. A ship passage trending SW along the central part of the E coast of Brabant Island, between that island (necessarily to the NW) and (to the SE) Lecointe Island and Pampa Island, about 11 km NNE of Buls Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1947-48 in its SW part, and they name the part they surveyed as Bahía Pampa (i.e., "Pampa bay"), for the *Pampa*. It appears thus on an Argentine chart of 1949. As a result of FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, UK-APC re-defined it on Sept. 23, 1960, naming it Freud Passage, for Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian founder of psychoanalyis. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Pampa Passage in 1965. The Chileans call it Bahía Court, for Capitán de navío Eugenio Court Echeverría, commodore of ChilAE 1962-63. It is reported that the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the old half-cocked name Bahía Pampa, but that seems unlikely.

Islote Pampero. 68°43' S, 71°10' W. A small island off the N coast of Alexander Island. Named by the Argentines.

Pampero Pass. 69°31' S, 66°11' W. A snow pass at about 750 m above sea level, running N-S between Mount Edgell (to the W) and (to the E) Mistral Ridge and the Relay Hills, in the NW part of Palmer Land, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. It provided a sledge route between the Wordie Ice Shelf and Eureka Glacier. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area for the world's winds, this one was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the cold wind that blows from the S part of the Andes to the Atlantic. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Pams. 78°03' S, 163°54' E. A small mountain, rising to 1119 m above Rivard Glacier, at the head of Marshall Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1994, for the department of plants and microbiological sciences, at University of Canterbury, at Christchurch. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Islote Pan de Azúcar *see* **Sugarloaf Island**

Pico Pan de Azúcar *see* **Mount Zuckerhut**

Pan Glacier. 68°48' S, 64°24' W. A glacier, 11 km long, flowing N and terminating at Bowman Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, 3 km SW of Victory Nunatak. The lower part of the glacier was mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg from air photos taken by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. It was re-photographed aerially on Aug. 14, 1947, by FIDS, and again on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. It was roughly surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the god of Greek mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. Re-photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Panagyurishte Nunatak. 62°29' S, 59°56' W. A rocky peak, rising to 150 m above sea level, and projecting from Yakoruda Glacier, 1.4 km NE of Kerseblept Nunatak, 2.8 km S of Crutch Peaks, and 3.4 km WSW of Sevtopolis Peak, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Panagyurishte, in central Bulgaria.

Pancake ice. Small, circular pieces of ice, with raised edges, looking like pancakes. They are an accumulation of frazil ice, congealed in the calm sea. In turn the pancakes form ice floes.

Panda Automatic Weather Station. 73°41' S, 76°58' E. An Australian AWS in Princess Elizabeth Land, at an elevation of 2584 m, installed in Jan. 2008.

Panda South. 82°15' S, 75°59' E. A Chinese automatic weather station, installed in Jan. 2008, on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 4027 m.

Pandemonium Point. 60°45' S, 45°40' W. Marks the S end of a sharp ice-free ridge which forms the S extremity of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, and named by them for the pandemonium caused by the penguins in their rookeries on the W side of the ridge close N of the point. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Pandora Spire. 77°47' S, 161°13' E. A sharp-pointed feature, rising to 1670 m, it is the highest point in the Solitary Rocks, on the N side of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. A re-section survey station was established on this point by E.B. Fitzgerald (*see* **Fitzgerald Hill**), of NZGSAE 1957-58, who named it descriptively. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Panecillo. 62°26' S, 59°44' W. A low, mountainous formation, rising to only about 30 m above sea level, on Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. At the base of this hill, the Ecuadorians set up Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station. Named by them after a loaf-shaped feature in Quito.

Lednik Panega *see* **Panega Glacier**

Panega Glacier. 62°32' S, 60°07' W. Flows from the SE slopes of Vidin Heights, for 3.5 km in a SE-NW direction and 2.5 km in a SW-NE

direction, into Moon Bay between Helis Nunatak and Perperek Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, as Lednik Panega, for the River Panega in northern Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

Panhard Nunatak. 63°42' S, 58°17' W. Rising to about 670 m, it is the nearest nunatak to the coast on the N side of Russell East Glacier, in Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for René Panhard (1841-1908), the French automobile designer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Isla Panimavida *see* **Roux Island**

Pankhurst, Robert John. b. May 5, 1942, London. After graduating from Cambridge in 1964, in natural sciences, he joined BAS as a geologist, and was in the Antarctic Peninsula in the summer of 1977-78; in Palmer Land in 1980-81; in the Ellsworth Mountains in 1983-84; and on Thurston Island in 1984-85, his specialty being geochronology. He retired from BAS in 2002.

Pankratz Bay. 73°27' S, 126°38' W. In the W end of Siple Island, just S of Lovill Bluff, it opens on Wrigley Gulf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Leroy William Pankratz (b. Oct. 16, 1941, Nicollet, Minn.), USARP seismologist and geomagnetician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1965.

Panlong Shan. 62°14' S, 58°58' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, near Great Wall Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Panorama Pass. 63°49' S, 57°51' W. A col, running at about 250 m above sea level, at the head of Halozetes Valley, separating Berry Hill from the Lachman Crags, at the N end of Ulu Peninsula, on James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for the impressive views of the panorama ranging between Trinity Peninsula to the W and Vega Island in the E.

Panorama Peak. 77°37' S, 161°24' W. A rock peak, 0.75 km N of Mount Thundergut on the ridge extending to Plane Table, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named for the wide scenery seen here by the New Zealanders. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Panorama Point. 82°49' S, 159°10' E. A point surmounted by a hill, on the NW side of Cotton Plateau, and overlooking the junction of Marsh Glacier and Nimrod Glacier. Discovered by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, who named it for the panoramic view from here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Panorama Ridge. 62°08' S, 58°29' W. A mountain ridge between Point Thomas and Jardine Peak, it affords the best view over Ezcurra Inlet and Arctowski Station, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Mys Panova. 68°34' S, 34°35' W. A very isolated cape. Named by the Russians. The problem is, these coordinates put this cape right in the middle of the Weddell Sea, where there is no land for miles and miles. Unless it is an ice cape of some sort.

Lago Pantano. 74°19' S, 165°04' E. A lake with seasonal ice covering, 90 m by 70 m, 4 m deep, and 3 m above sea level, 12 km ENE of Mount Melbourne, and 2 km NNW of Edmondson Point. On the N shore of the lake there are plenty of mosses and lichens. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89, and named by him (the word "pantano" means "morass" or "swamp," in Italian). Italy accepted the name officially on July 19, 1997.

Panter Ridge. 77°33' S, 169°03' E. A solitary ridge, 0.8 km long, and at an elevation of about 800 m above sea level, between Slattery Peak and Detrick Peak, in the S part of the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by Phil Kyle, for Kurt Samuel Panter (b. June 20, 1962) who, as a PhD student at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, worked extensively in Marie Byrd Land, where he completed his dissertation on rocks from Mount Sidley. He also assisted with work on Mount Erebus in 5 field seasons between 1988 and 1996. He was later at Bowling Green State University, in Ohio. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Ensenada Pantera *see* **Ensenada Aguayo**

Panther Cliff. 66°23' S, 65°36' W. Name also seen as Panthers Cliff. A conspicuous cliff, E of Workman Rocks, at the NE corner of Darbel Bay, just N of the mouth of Cardell Glacier, it fronts Ensenada Aguayo, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1958. A landmark for parties sledging in Darbel Bay, it was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for its spotted appearance. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Panthers Cliff *see* **Panther Cliff**

Pantomime Point. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. The most northerly of 3 ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and again in 1947 by FIDS, who named it for the amusing behavior of the penguins in their rookeries on Gourlay Peninsula. UK-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Panzarini, Rodolfo N. MacLennan. b. March 26, 1910, in Concepción del Uruguay, in Entre Ríos province, in Argentina, son of Ángel Panzarini and his wife Elisa MacLennan. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1931, and after spending 1946 to 1949 at the University of California, he became chief of the Maritime Meterological Service in 1950. He was the officer who led ArgAE 1950-51, and ArgAE 1952-53. Later in the decade, as a rear admiral, he was director of the Instituto Antártico Argentino (1958-68). He was also vice president of SCAR, 1965-68. University professor and doctor in oceanography. He married Haydée Josefina Chaves.

Panzarini Hills. 82°10' S, 41°30' W. A group of hills, rising to about 880 m, N of San Martín Glacier, they form the N half of the Argentine Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. They include (from N to S): Mount Spann, Areta Rock, Arcondo Nunatak, Suárez Nunatak, Giró Nunatak, Mount Ferrara, and Vaca Nunatak. Surveyed from the ground by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Rodolfo Panzarini. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Paola Automatic Weather Station. 72°46' S, 159°02' E. An Italian AWS, installed in Jan. 2003, at an elevation of 2384.62 m, at Talos Dome, on the edge of the East Antarctic plateau. It was still operating in 2009.

The Pap *see* **Hammer Hill**

Papa, Humberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1936

Papanin Nunataks. 68°13' S, 50°15' E. A small group of nunataks, 17.5 km (the Australians say 22 km) E of Alderdice Peak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by SovAE 1961-62, as Gory Papanina (i.e., "Papanin mountains"), for Rear Admiral Ivan Dmitrievich Papanin (1894-1986), geophysicist on the Russian North Pole expedition of 1936-37. However, in 1966 the Russians officially accepted the name Nunataki Papanina, which ANCA translated as Papanin Nunataks on Oct. 22, 1968. They plotted the feature in 68°12' S, 50°03' E. US-ACAN followed the Australian lead in 1971, but with different coordinates.

Gory Papanina *see* **Papanin Nunataks**

Nunataki Papanina *see* **Papanin Nunataks**

Pape Rock. 75°32' S, 159°04' E. A lone rock at the S side of David Glacier, 5 km NW of Shomo Rock, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bernard C. "Bernie" Pape, builder who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Papitashvili Valley. 77°23' S, 161°00' E. A hanging valley, ice-free but for a glacier at the headwall, between Wendler Spur and Besson Spur, opening N to Barwick Valley opposite Hourglass Lake, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 1, 2005, for Georgian geophysicist Vladimir O. Papitashvili (b. 1946), of the Space Physics Research Laboratory at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (since 1993), a specialist in Arctic and Antarctic geophysics, and member of a joint US-Russian project to collect magnetometer data in the areas of Mirnyy Station and Vostok Station, in 4 seasons between 1994 and 1999. From 2002 Dr. Papitashvili was program manager for aeron-

omy and astrophysics at the NSF's Office of Polar programs. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Papiya Nunatak. 63°46' S, 58°27' W. A rocky peak rising to 826 m, in the E extremity of Trakiya Heights, 4.24 km E of Bozveli Peak, 3 km SE of Mount Daimler, and 8.78 km NNE of Mount Reece, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Papiya Peak, on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

Islote Papúa *see* **Papua Island**

Playa Papúa. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A small beach immediately NNE of Playa Antártico, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel of ChilAE 1990-91, because of the existence here of breeding colonies of Papua penguins (the name means Papua Beach).

Papua Island. 63°07' S, 55°57' W. A small, circular island, it is the larger of 2 small islands in the Larsen Channel, 6 km W of Boreal Point, off the N coast of Joinville Island. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them as Islote Papúa, for the large numbers of gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) seen here ("papúa" is what the Spanish call a Gentoo penguin). UK-APC accepted the name Papua Island (without the accent mark) on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Papua New Guinea. When this country became independent of Australia, it automatically carried with it membership of the Antarctic Treaty, and was ratified as the 23rd signatory on March 16, 1981. However, PNG's direct involvement in Antarctica has been very limited.

Parachutes. **Nov. 3, 1934**: Bernard Skinner jumped out of the *William Horlick* at 4000 feet over Little America. At 400 feet he opened his 2nd chute, to soften the impact, but it fouled, and he landed roughly, but safely. Based out of McMurdo was a 4-man VX-6 para-rescue team, set up in the 1950s, and trained for Antarctic rescue. The Navy required oxygen for any jump made over 15,000 feet above mean sea level. **Nov. 22, 1956**: The first parachute jump at either the North or the South Pole took place at 90°S, by the 1710th Aerial Port Squadron, when Sgt. Richard J. Patton, USAF, parachuted to the South Pole. **1958**: Major Pedro Pascual Arcondo, of the Argentine Army, made the first Argentine parachute jump in Antarctica, at General Belgrano Station. **Dec. 23, 1966**: Jim Thomann made the first ever freefall jump over the South Pole, which was also the first jump by a Navy man. **Dec. 20, 1968**: Dick Spaulding and Jim Thomann set an Antarctic altitude record of 10,500 feet when they jumped out of an H-34 over McMurdo. **Jan. 19, 1969**: Dick Spaulding set a McMurdo parachute altitude record of 12,500 feet. **March 6, 1972**: VXE-6 parachute rigger 1st class Hendrick V. Gorick set an Antarctic record of 20,500 feet — freefalling from a UH-1N helicopter for 90 seconds. **Dec. 7, 1997**: Six private citizens formed the world's first skydiving expedition over the South Pole. Two were Norwegians (Trond Jacobsen and Morten Halvorsen), who did a tandem jump, using one chute between them, and freefalling to 4500 feet before opening; three were Americans (Michael Kearns, Ray Miller, and Steve Mulholland), and the sixth man was an Austrian (Hans Resack). Resack, Mulholland, and Miller died when they hit the ground, their chutes never having been opened. They were probably dead of oxygen-starvation before they hit the ground. One of them, Mulholland, was a former Naval carpenter who had worked at Pole Station. Kearns was the only one carrying an AAD (automatic activation device, which automatically opens the reserve chute if the main chute has failed), and just made it. Note: Jumps were made during OpHJ 1946-47.

Paradise Bay *see* **Paradise Harbor**

Paradise Cove *see* **Sentry Cove**

Paradise Harbor. 64°51' S, 62°54' W. A wide embayment surrounded by huge, completely ice-covered cliffs, and famous for its spectacular scenery, between Lemaire Island and Bryde Island (Bryde Island bounds the harbor to the W), it indents the W coast of Graham Land between Duthiers Point and Leniz Point, on the Danco Coast, which bounds it to the E and S. It is entered from the NE through the Aguirre Passage, from the W through the Bryde Channel, and from the S by the Ferguson Channel. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted and named by the whalers operating in the area from 1913 (it was certainly named by 1920, presumably for the geological and glaciological formations here, and for the rather benign climate). It appears as such on the 1933 Discovery Investigations chart (but with a "u" in "Harbor," of course). It has also been seen as Paradise Bay (Bagshawe's 1939 map of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22). It appears as Paradise Harbor on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Paradise Harbor in 1947, and it appears as such in the 1949 U.S. gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the spelling Paradise Harbour on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Puerto Paradise, and on a 1947 Chilean chart it was translated all the way as Bahía Paraíso, and that last was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The feature was slightly re-defined in the 1970s. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Puerto Paraíso, but it seems that the name (in this case) refers to the whole sea area between Lemaire Island, the Danco Coast, and Bruce Island.

Paradise Harbour Station *see* **Base O**

Paradise Ridge. 85°27' S, 157°10' W. A low ridge that parallels the coast at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, E of Amundsen Glacier and midway between the MacDonald Nunataks and O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70 for its flat top which provides astoundingly easy traverses. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Punta Paragón *see* **Paragon Point**

Paragon Point. 65°38' S, 64°17' W. A small but prominent point on the SW side of Leroux Bay, 5 km WSW of Eijkman Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957-57, and surveyed from the ground between 1956 and 1958 by a combined Royal Navy-FIDS team. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 because the feature is a true point, whether seen in plan or elevation. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Punta Paragón.

Bahía Paraíso *see* **Pardise Harbor**

Puerto Paraíso *see* **Paradise Harbor**

Parallactic Island. 67°32' S, 62°46' E. The most northwesterly of the Parallactic Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but apparently not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for the photo-theodolite erected on the island for parallactic measurement of the aurora by ANARE in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Parallactic Islands. 67°32' S, 62°46' E. A group of 6 small islands, 3 km SE of the Azimuth Islands, between those islands and the Kellas Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, after the most northwesterly of the group, Parallactic Island (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Paramount Volcano. There seems to be only one reference to this feature, and that is in the NZ descriptor of Co-pilot Glacier. Somehow it seems to be connected to Mount Overlord, in Victoria Land. Someone must have given this name, probably in connection with the Overlord theme, but one does remember the Paramount Pictures logo, and there is a mountain, much farther S, called Mount Cohen, named for Manny Cohen, of Paramount Pictures, who helped edit Byrd's 1928-30 film footage. There is also Parasite Cone. In the end, whoever gave the name Paramount Volcano, the name didn't stick.

The *Parana*. A 209-ton Sag Harbor, NY, whaling brig, built in 1849 as the Portuguese brig *Michael*. Bought by J. and E. Smith, and Thomas Brown, and renamed the *Parana*, she left Sag Harbor on June 16, 1853, bound for the South Shetlands, under the command of Capt. Smith, for the 1853-54 sealing season. On board was a passenger named Smith, one of the owners, and brother of the skipper. On Sept. 17, 1853, she arrived at New Bay, in Patagonia, and on Sept. 24 left for the Falkland Islands, which she reached on Oct. 7. The brig's crew shot 1500 wild geese, and brought them aboard. On Oct. 13, she sailed for the South Shetlands, reaching there on Oct. 23, 1853. She was icebound there for 7 weeks, on Nov. 7 discovering an uncharted

island, about 50 feet high and 200 feet long, which may well have been a berg. On Nov. 16, a so'westerly lasting 20 hours damaged the vessel slightly, and they lost a new boat. But the gale had the beneficial effect of breaking the ice up, and Dec. 3, 1853, they reached the shores of Elephant Island. The crew built a hut there, and left a sealing gang on the island, killing numerous elephant seals and filling their oil casks. The *Parana* left the South Shetlands on Feb. 26, 1854, and finally got back to the Falkland Islands on March 12, 1854, leaving there on April 8, bound for Sag Harbor, NY, arriving home on June 15, 1854. On Aug. 12, 1854, she again left Sag Harbor, bound for the South Shetlands, again under Capt. Smith, this time in company with a tender, the smack *Draco* (under Capt. Hoyt). Whether the *Parana* made it to the South Shetlands for the 1854-55 season is unclear (she probably did), but the *Draco* certainly didn't. Six days out of port the crew rebelled, refusing to go any farther, and the *Draco* put into Newport, R.I. The *Parana* was reported at New Bay (Patagonia) on Aug. 26, 1855, leaving there for the Falklands, and again bound for the South Shetlands. She arrived back in Sag Harbor on March 24, 1856, which is early in the season, so it looks as if she didn't make it to the South Shetlands for the 1855-56 season. Capt. Royce took over command of the *Parana*, and Capt. Smith went over to the *Susan*. The *Parana* was still sailing during the Civil War period, and in 1862 was throughly overhauled and repaired. She became the *Highland Mary*, was condemned at Tobago in 1868, refitted, became the *Sallie French*, went home to Sag Harbor, and was broken up in 1873.

Bahía Paraná *see* **Hidden Bay**

Nunatak Paraná *see* **Giró Nunatak**

Paraselenae *see* **Phenomena**

Parasite Bay. 66°46' S, 141°33' E. A small bay between Péage Island and the coastal angle formed by the W side of Cape Découverte. Charted by the French in 1951 and named by them as Baie des Parasites, for the study of atmospheric parasites made here, and by analogy with Ionosphere Bay at the E side of Cape Découverte, on the coast of East Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Parasite Bay in 1962. The French have discontinued the name (as far as they are concerned).

Parasite Cone. 73°06' S, 164°18' E. A small parasite cone (a small cone on the side of a mountain) on the NW flank of Mount Overlord, 11 km from that mountain's summit, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Baie des Parasites *see* **Parasite Bay**

The *Paratii*. Brazilian yacht, skippered by Amyr Klink, which was in Antarctic waters in 1989-91, during which she wintered-over at Wiencke Island in 1990. This was part of an Antarctic-Arctic voyage that lasted 642 days. Mr. Klink (b. Sept. 25, 1955, São Paolo, Brazil, to a Lebanese father and a Swedish mother) wrote *Between Two Poles*. In Jan. 1997 he was back in Antarctic waters, advising a filming crew. He and the vessel were back in Antarctic waters in 1998-99 and wintered-over in the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999, as part of his Antarctica 360 project, in which he circumnavigated the continent. Mr. Klink was no stranger to this sort of activity — in 1984 he had rowed single-handed across the South Atlantic (the first person ever to do this), from South-West Africa to Brazil, in 101 days, a feat that almost defies belief. Mr. Klink and the *Paratii* were back in 2001-02.

Parawera Cone. 77°29' S, 168°59' E. A cone rising to about 1300 m, at the NE end of Tekapo Ridge, 1.5 km NW of Ainley Peak, in the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2000 (name means "south wind" in Maori). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2000.

Parchevich Ridge. 62°31' S, 59°35' W. A partly ice-free ridge, at an elevation of 370 m above sea level, 600 m S of Benkovski Nunatak, in Breznik Heights, 1.7 km SW of Santa Cruz Point, and N of Hardy Cove, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Petar Parchevich (1612-1674), a Bulgarian Catholic bishop and diplomat, who campaigned for Bulgarian independence in the period between 1630 and 1645.

Islas Pardas *see* [1]**Brown Island**

Cerro Pardo. 63°47' S, 58°29' W. A hill, rising to about 1000 m, 5 km NNE of Mount Reece, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Luis Pardo Villalón (*see* below). The Argentines call it Cerro Madre.

Cordón Pardo *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Isla Pardo *see* **Clarence Island**, **Elephant Island**

Pardo Ridge. 61°08' S, 54°53' W. Forming the central portion of the E part of Elephant Island, it extends eastward, at an elevation of about 760 m above sea level, from The White Company to The Cornet, thence northeastward to Cape Valentine at the coast of the island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and mapped by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, who gave names to various features on the ridge (see below for the list). However, all these feature names were rejected by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, when that body named the whole ridge as Pardo Ridge, for Luis Pardo Villalón (*see* the entry immediately beneath this one). US-ACAN accepted the name Pardo Ridge in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call the N side of the ridge Cordón Pardo (i.e., "Pardo chain"), and the S part Grandes Acantilados (i.e., "great cliffs"). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. As a matter of (great) interest, the rejected features were: Pic de Gaulle, on the N side of the ridge, and so named because it looks like General de Gaulle's famous physiognomic profile; Flat Top, a peak at the W end of the ridge; The Postern and Mount Heathcliffe, two peaks near the E end of the ridge; Moby Dick and Mount Talisker, two peaks on the ridge; and Avalanche Col, on the N side of The Cornet.

Pardo Villalón, Luis A. b. Sept. 20, 1882, Santiago, Chile. After pilot school, he entered the Chilean navy in June 1906, as pilot 3rd class. On Sept. 13, 1910 he was promoted to pilot 2nd class, and placed in command of the tug *Yáñez*. He was on the *Yelcho* when that ship accompanied the *Emma* as far south as 60°S, in one of the unsuccessful attempts to rescue Shackleton's men from Elephant Island in 1916, and when the call went out for volunteers to man the *Yelcho*, in order to steam to Elephant Island to try again, Piloto Pardo was the first in, and he brought 6 of his crew with him from the *Yáñez*. Although he was decorated by King George V, he refused an offer of £25,000 reward from HM government. He retired in 1919, and became Chilean consul in Liverpool. He stayed in touch with Shackleton's widow, and in 1934 was in London for an unveiling of a statue of the great explorer. He died of bronchopneumonia on Feb. 21, 1935, in Santiago.

Mount Pardoe. 67°08' S, 50°11' E. Rising to 790 m, between the Wyers Ice Shelf and Priestley Peak (it is 7 km N of that peak), on the shore of Amundsen Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. Russel [sic] "Russ" Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1961, who that season saved the life of Alan Newman (*see* **Newman Shoal**), in a remarkable display of bravado, guts, and skill that won him an MBE on Jan. 1, 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Pardoe Peak. 73°29' S, 61°38' E. The summit of the SW part of the Mount Menzies massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains, it is 6.5 km SSW of the summit of Mount Menzies, and rises from the crest of a long ridge trending N toward Fischer Glacier, and forms the W wall of the huge N cirque of Mount Menzies itself. Plotted in 73°25' S, 61°44' E, from ANARE air photos taken in 1957 and 1960. First visited by Dave Trail's ANARE party of Dec. 1961. Named by ANCA for Russ Pardoe (*see* **Mount Pardoe**). The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1972. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Pardoner Island *see* **Guido Island**

Pardue Peak. 79°06' S, 86°30' W. Rising to 1840 m, it is the most northerly peak on Smith Ridge, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Andrew Michael Pardue (known as Michael; b. June 23, 1931, Nashville), USN, VX-6 flight surgeon, 1960-61. Dr. Pardue was later a plastic surgeon in Arizona.

Paré Glacier. 64°08' S, 62°13' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 1.5 km wide, it flows E and then NE into the head of Bouquet Bay, on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is shown on an Argentine government chart of 1953, but not named. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by the British in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Ambroise

Paré (1510-1590), French surgeon who first taught the importance of clean wound dressings, and improved operation techniques and fracture treatment. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Punta Paredes *see* **Charles Point**

Paredes, Rocas *see* **Oluf Rocks, Sven Rock**

Ensenada Paredón Negro. 64°38' S, 63°03' W. An inlet on the E side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named descriptively by the Argentines (the name means "black wall cove).

Paren, Julian Gerald. b. Oct. 27, 1942, London, a twin child of Gerald William Paren and his wife Winifred E. Rolfe. After Edinburgh University, he joined BAS, as a glaciologist, and spent 5 summers on the George VI Ice Shelf—1976-77, 1978-79, 1980-81, 1983-84, and 1984-85. He was the BAS Club secretary until 2008.

Parer, David Damien. b. July 31, 1945, son of Stanislaus Arthur Parer and his wife Catherine Irene Harriet "Rene" Gartlan. Damien Parer, the famous Australian photographer, was his uncle. Cosmic ray physicist and movie photographer at Mawson Station in 1970 and 1972, and at Macquarie Island in 1975. On April 25, 1980, he married Elizabeth Cook.

Parera Pond. 77°39' S, 162°55' E. Just SW of Lake Hoare, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for the parera (*Anas superciliosa*), a NZ duck. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Parhelia *see* **Phenomena**

Pari Haupapa Cliffs. 78°28' S, 161°53' E. On the E side of Lower Staircase, which is the lower (eastern) portion the Skelton Glacier, between The Landing and Clinker Bluff, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on March 1, 1994. Name means "ice cliff" in Maori. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Paril Saddle. 62°41' S, 60°12' W. A saddle, running at an elevation of 1390 m, in Friesland Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by St. Boris Peak to the NE, and by Simeon Peak to the SW, and overlooks Macy Glacier to the E and SE, and Huntress Glacier to the W and NW. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-95, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the saddle of the same name between Pirin Mountain and Slavyanka Mountain, near the settlement of Paril, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Massif Paris *see* **Mount Paris**

Montes París *see* **Mount Paris**

Mount Paris. 68°59' S, 70°50' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Parks. A conspicuous mountain, 6 km SE of Mount Bayonne, in the N part of Alexander Island. It was first included on a map drawn up by FrAE 1908-10, as part of what Charcot named Massif Paris, after the capital of his country. That name appears in his diary, published in Paris in 1910. In 1936 BGLE 1934-37 charted it as mountains, rather than a massif, and called them the Paris Mountains. This group (the so-called massif that Charcot described) extends 13 km to the SE from Mount Bayonne. At the summit of this group, three peaks stand out, the highest being 2750 m. The South Americans called this group Montes París, and the Russians called it Gora Georgija Pobedonosca, for Saint George Pobedonosec (which means St. George the Victorious), who was actually a Bulgar. However, studies of photos taken by RARE 1947-48 show that this 2750-meter-high peak is, in fact, a single mountain, not part of a group, and on Sept. 20, 1955 UK-APC named it Mount Paris, a name accepted by US-ACAN in 1961.

Paris Mountains *see* **Mount Paris**

Paris Peak. 64°30' S, 63°22' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 1645 m (the British say about 950 m), 6 km NE of Mount Priam, at the N end of the Trojan Range, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow-covered on the S side, but the N side is formed by sheer rock scarps. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric character. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Parisbreen *see* **Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier**

Parish Ledge. 77°28' S, 161°31' E. A flat-topped ridge, at an elevation of 1642 m, at the E side of Bratina Valley, and N of Mount Jason, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Thomas R. Parish, of the department of atmospheric science at the University of Wyoming, in Laramie, a long-time USAP investigator of Antarctic katabatic winds, between 1981 and 1997. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Parish Riegel. 77°26' S, 161°30' E. A riegel (or rock bar), 3.2 km long and 1.6 km wide, extending N from Parish Ledge, across the McKelvey Valley toward the Insel Range, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, in association with the ledge. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004. It is similar to Bonney Riegel, in the Taylor Valley.

Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier. 71°38' S, 12°04' E. About 13 km long, it flows NW between Zwiesel Mountain and Gråkammen Ridge, to Humboldt Graben in the Petermann Ranges of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially (but not named) by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named Lednik Parizhskoy Kommuny (i.e., "Paris Commune glacier") by the Russians in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the semi-translated name in 1970.

Lednik Parizhskoj Kommuny *see* **Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier**

Mount Park. 67°14' S, 51°00' E. A mountain on the S side of Beaver Glacier, 5 km W of Mount Tomlinson, in the NE part of the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for John Park. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Park, David B. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Park, John Alexander. b. 1905, Stornoway, Ross and Cromarty, son of Aberdonian butcher Alexander Park. He was living in Falmouth when he became an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31. In Melbourne he took the *Bendigo* heading for London, where he arrived on June 25, 1930.

Park Glacier. 74°20' S, 110°38' W. On the N part of Bear Peninsula, it flows to the sea along the W side of Gurnon Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Chung Gun Park (b. Jan. 11, 1939, Seoul), Stanford ionosphere physics researcher at Byrd Station in 1966.

The *Parker*. Argentine ship, named for Capt. Enrique Guillermo Parker, naval hero of the war against Brazil. Under the command of Captain Guillermo José Zarrabeitía, she took part in ArgAE 1947-48. Relieving the *Seaver* as the Argentine patrol ship in the South Shetlands, she left Deception Island on March 4, 1948 (one day after having detained and boarded the *Bråtegg*), and returned the following evening. During her very convenient absence, the British cruiser *Nigeria* pulled into Deception, with the Falkland Islands governor aboard, formal protest in hand, to argue against the right of the Argentines to be there. Later that year the *Parker* was on patrol again, with the same captain, studying ice conditions in the Drake Passage and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Not to be confused with a (later) corvette of the same name.

Mount Parker. 71°15' S, 168°05' E. A prominent bluff-type mountain peak rising to 1260 m, along the W side of Nash Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. This may or may not be the Mount Parker seen by Ross from his ship on Jan. 11, 1841, but is in the general area. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker (1781-1866) was a senior lord of the Admiralty from 1834 to 1841, and from 1841 1st Baronet Parker of Shenstone. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Parker, Alan Douglas. b. Aug. 10, 1935, Melbourne, son of Alan William Parker and Dorothy Dow. He married Jeanette Harris in 1957. He was the carpenter who wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1966, and in the summers of 1967-68 and 1968-69 helped build the new Casey Station in Antarctica. In 1970 he took part in the Macquarie Island relief party, and in 1970-71 was part of the Prince Charles Mountains Survey. In 1971 he was deputy leader of the Macquarie Island relief party, and was at Mawson Station in the summer of 1971-72. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1977, as officer-in-charge.

Parker, Alton Norman. b. July 12, 1895, Hazlehurst, Miss., son of Georgia saw mill worker

James T. Parker and his wife Ola (who would later re-marry). He grew up in Crystal Springs, Miss., enlisted in the U.S. Navy in June 1917, and was a captain in the Marine Corps Reserves when he flew with Byrd in the Arctic in 1926, and then became one of the pilots on the shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30. He was the first ashore, but did not get to fly to the South Pole, which rankled with him ever after. On his return to the USA, he joined a (then) new company, TWA, as a pilot, and remained with them for years, living in Kansas City. Altogether, in his whole career, he logged 2 million miles in the air. He died of heart disease in a Miami hotel room on Nov. 30, 1942.

Parker, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Parker, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Parker Bluff. 86°17' S, 145°38' W. A bold, rounded bluff at the S end of the California Plateau, it overlooks Van Reeth Glacier, about 8 km E of Mount Blackburn, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John J. Parker, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Parker Glacier. 73°47' S, 165°33' E. A valley glacier in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land, it drains the area just E and NE of Mount Monteagle, and flows S to Lady Newnes Bay, where it terminates in a floating glacier tongue adjacent to Andrus Point. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Anthony G.H. Parker, biologist at Hallett Station in 1963-64, and at McMurdo in 1964-65 and 1966-67.

Parker Hill. 68°31' S, 78°26' E. Rising to over 135 m, just E of Lake Cowan, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. A wind-run pole was erected here by an ANARE party from Davis Station in 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Desmond Arthur Aloysius "Des" Parker (b. Feb. 17, 1921), officer-in-charge and medical officer at Davis that winter (1969). He was at Mawson Station as medical officer in the winter of 1972, and spent three winters at Macquarie Island as well in the 1970s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Parker Mesa. 77°15' S, 160°55' E. A prominent, high, flattish, snow-covered mesa, 6 km SE of Skew Peak, in the S part of the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Bruce C. Parker, USARP biologist who conducted limnological studies on the Antarctic Peninsula in the 1969-70 summer season, and in Victoria Land during the 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons.

Parker Pass. 77°53' S, 142°48' W. A broad, ice-covered pass on the S side of Zuncich Hill, in Marie Byrd Land, it leads from the head of Siemiatkowski Glacier to the névé area to the SW of El-Sayed Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dana C. Parker (b. March 9, 1933, Victor Township, Mich. d. Oct. 31, 1969, Washtenaw Co., Mich.), USARP geophysicist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

[1]**Parker Peak**. 72°13' S, 68°37' E. The summit of a rock ridge, in the S part of the Clemence Massif, on the E side of the Lambert Glacier. It was the site of a geodetic survey station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey of 1971. Named by ANCA for Alan D. Parker, technical officer on that party. He had wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1966, and would winter-over again, at Davis Station, as base leader. There are references to a Gora Rukojatka, in coordinates very close to Parker Peak, and one has to suspect that this is the Russians' name for Parker Peak.

[2]**Parker Peak**. 72°18' S, 97°24' W. At the base of Evans Peninsula, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Gough Glacier flows off it into the head of Koether Inlet, on the N side of the island. Delineated from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Alton Parker. This peak was originally plotted in 72°14' S, 97°30' W, but has since been replotted.

Parker Peninsula. 64°35' S, 63°03' W. In the NE part of Anvers Island, it extends NE to Andrews Point from a line joining the head of Fournier Bay with Lion Sound. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 24, 1979, for James Roland Walter Parker (1919-2009), governor of the Falkland Islands, 1977-80.

Parkinson Peak. 69°33' S, 159°00' E. An isolated peak, roughly pyramidal in shape, but with short prominent riges extending from it, it rises to 690 m, near the coast, in the N central part of the Wilson Hills, on the E side of Tomilin Glacier, surmounting the N extremity of the ridge complex that forms the divide between that glacier and Noll Glacier, in Oates Land. First visited in March 1961 by an ANARE airborne field party led by Phil Law from the *Magga Dan*. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Wilfred Dudley Parkinson (b. 1919. d. 2001; known as Dudley), geophysicist and magnetician with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Parks *see* **Mount Paris**

Parks Glacier. 77°07' S, 125°55' W. Flows southeastward from Weiss Amphitheatre, in the S part of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped in 1959 by USGS personnel during the Executive Committee Range Traverse. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Perry E. Parks, Jr., exploration geophysicist and assistant seismologist on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1959-60, on the Ellsworth Highland Traverse of 1960-61 (led by Charlie Bentley), and on the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62 (q.v.).

Parmelee Massif. 70°58' S, 62°10' W. A rugged mountain massif, rising to about 1250 m in Neilson Peak, W of the base of Imshaug Peninsula, between Dana Glacier and Guard Glacier, at the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for David Freeland Parmelee (b. June 20, 1924, Oshkosh, Wisc. d. Dec. 16, 1998, Las Vegas), USARP biologist who studied birds of the pack-ice ecosystems in the Antarctic Peninsula area from aboard icebreakers in the seasons 1972-73, 1973-74, and 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

The *Parmelia*. Australian yacht, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98, under the command of Capt. Roger Wallis.

Cerro Parmenio. 62°27' S, 60°46' W. A hill on the point between Playa Cachorros and Playa Maderas, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for medical surgeon and marine biologist (possibly Chile's first marine biologist) Parmenio Yáñez Andrade (1902-1977), founder in 1941, and director of, the Marine Biological Station at Montemar (supported by the University of Chile), and who was on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47. He also assisted in the planning of the first Pinniped census of Antarctica, during ChilAE 1965-66.

Parnell, Donald Stirling "Don." b. 1938, Ashton, Lancs (Stirling was his mother's last name). He joined BAS in 1963, as a radio operator, left Southampton on the *Shackleton* in late September 1963, and wintered-over at Base B in 1964, at Base E in 1965, and at Base T in 1968, the last time also as base commander. In 1969, in Yorkshire, he married Sandra Y. Lockwood, and they lived in Huddersfield.

Montes Parodi *see* **Batterbee Mountains**

Punta Parodi *see* **Norseman Point**

Parpen Crags. 60°35' S, 45°49' W. A precipitous, isolated rock face near the head of Norway Bight, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948-50, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. Parpen is a masonry term meaning a stone extending through the thickness of a wall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Cape Parr. 81°14' S, 161°04' E. A large, rocky, but snow-covered peninsula-like cape, between Cape Selborne and Cape May, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 13 km S of Gentile Point, midway between Barne Inlet and Shackleton Inlet. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party in Dec. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Admiral Alfred Arthur Chase Parr (1849-1914), Arctic explorer (he served under George Nares) and one of Scott's advisers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Parrish Peak. 79°55' S, 82°01' W. A very pointed, partly snow-topped peak rising to 1775 m, surmounting the ridge next S of Seal Glacier, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edward N. Parrish, glaciologist on the first two South Pole-

Queen Maud Land traverses, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

Mont Parry *see* **Mount Parry**

Monte Parry *see* **Mount Parry**

Mount Parry. 64°16' S, 62°25' W. Rising to 2520 m, eastward of Minot Point, it is the highest peak on Brabant Island, dominating the central part of that island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Henry Foster in Feb. 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him for Adm. Sir William Edward Parry (1790-1855), the great Arctic explorer. It appears as Mount Parry on a British chart of 1839, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Parry Berg. It was further charted by FrAE 1903-05, and appears on their charts as Mont Parry. On a 1937 British chart it appears as Mount Parry, plotted in 64°17' S, 62°37' W, and that is how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and how it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as the Mount Parry Range. The Argentines had been calling it Monte Parry for as long as they were aware of its existence, and it appears that way not only in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Bagshawe's 1921 map (during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22), shows this feature and Harvey Heights collectively as Mount Parry (s*ee also* **Harvey Heights**). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It was first climbed on Oct. 30, 1984, by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1984-85.

Parry, Arthur. Able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-35.

Parry Berg *see* **Mount Parry**

Parry Cliff *see* **Parry Point**

Parry Patch. 62°17' S, 59°22' W. A shoal in the N entrance of Nelson Strait, 5 km NW of Harmony Point, Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. So named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, in order to preserve the name Parry in the area. What Richard Sherratt had called Parry's Straits in 1820-21 had long ago become Nelson Strait. It appears on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965.

Parry Peninsula. 79°30' S, 30°00' W. Between Slessor Glacier and Bailey Ice Stream, 5.5 km SW of Parry Point, and about 40 km SW of Mount Faraway, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf, in Coats Land. Named by UK-APC on June 15, 1999.

Parry Point. 79°30' S, 30°20' W. A prominent rock outcrop (the British call it a nunatak rising to about 750 m), N of the mouth of Slessor Glacier, 40 km SW of Mount Faraway, in the Theron Mountains, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf, in Coats Land. Roughly surveyed in Dec. 1956, by BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for Rear Admiral Cecil Ramsden Langworthy Parry (b. Sept. 3, 1901, Croydon. d. March 31, 1977, Emsworth, Hants), distinguished wartime destroyer captain (Operation Husky) and secretary to BCTAE 1955-58. UK-APC accepted the name Parry Cliff on Aug. 31, 1962, while US-ACAN accepted the name Parry Point later in 1962.

Parry's Straits *see* **Nelson Strait**

Mount Parsons. 67°47' S, 62°35' E. A prominent pointed peak rising to 1120 m (the Australians say 1060 m), 1.5 km SSW of the N extremity of the David Range, and to the N of the main summit of that range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946. First visited in Jan. 1956 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1945, for Neville Ronsley "Nod" Parsons (b. Sept. 2, 1926), cosmic ray physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955, purely to construct the cosmic ray lab. He had also been at Macquarie Island for the winter of 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Parsons, Derek. b. Aug. 15, 1932, Newcastle, son of miner George Parsons and his wife Edna Armstrong. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1953, and at Base B in 1954. One of the taller FIDS, he was 6 foot 5 (Ron Worswick may have been the only one taller than that, especially in the old days). Despite being erudite, he enjoyed the worker pose, the Communist. At the end of his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Andes* going to Southampton, arriving there on Feb. 24, 1955. While he had been at the base, Doug Mumford had advised him to spend his savings on a college education, which he did — at Durham University. He also married, got a divorce, and in later life is said to have slid into alcoholic oblivion. He died on Nov. 28, 2000, in Greenwich.

Parsons, Fred. b. June 12, 1878 (according to his Navy record; his death certificate says May 12, 1878), North Allington, Dorset, son of machine net braider Alfred Parsons and his wife Dinah Welch. He grew up living next door to George Balson and his family, who were related to Albert Balson (q.v.). He joined the Royal Navy, and was a leading seaman on the *Royal Arthur*, in at Sydney in 1901. He was one of the first submariners, and, as he was leaving the Navy in 1910, a colleague suggested Scott's expedition to Antarctica, so, after being interviewed by Teddie Evans, and then by Scott (a letter from Fred's old commanding officer helped), he signed on as a chief petty officer to the *Terra Nova* for BAE 1910-13, leaving his wife behind. He signed up again for the Navy during World War I, finally leaving the sea in 1920, and becoming a cobbler, owning Parsons Shoe Repair Factory, on Hastings Street, Plymouth. He retired in 1962, and handed the business over to six of his former employees. He died on Jan. 16, 1970, at his home "Terra Nova," at 35 Churchill Way.

Parsons Outcrop. 66°17' S, 110°33' E. An S-shaped rocky outcrop in snow, measuring about 150 m by 50 m, about one third of the way up the slope to the Løken Moraines, near Casey Station, along the Budd Coast. A trig survey station, NM/S/251, was established on the highest rock outcrop in July 1978, with the support of Rod Parsons, during the 1978 ANARE Glaciological Spring Traverse. A steel pole, 1.5 m high, was erected in the center of a rock cairn, to mark the station. Named by ANCA on Oct, 18, 1979.

Punta Partida *see* **Start Point**

Ostrov Partizan *see* **Partizan Island**

Partizan Island. 68°31' S, 78°10' E. A hook-shaped island, 5 km long, in the middle of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Onguløy (i.e., "fish-hook island"). Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1954, 1957, and 1958, and by SovAE 1956. Rightly fearing that the name might be confused with Ongul Island, the Russians changed it to Ostrov Partizan (i.e., "partisan island"), and it first appears as such on a Russian map of 1959. ANCA accepted the name Partizan Island on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Partridge, John Stuart "Jack." b. 1885, Lyttelton, NZ, son of John Partridge. He went as a fireman on the *Morning*, during the 1903-04 relief of Scott's expedition. He was back in Antarctica as a fireman on the *Nimrod*, signing on on Dec. 28, 1907, at Lyttelton, for the first half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Lyttelton on March 21, 1908. He later worked on the dredge *Te Whaka*, for the Lyttelton Harbour Trust, in NZ. He died in Christchurch.

Partridge Nunatak. 75°42' S, 140°20' W. Rising to 730 m, on the N side of White Glacier, and about 8 km W of Bailey Nunatak, it is the most westerly of 3 aligned nunataks southward of the Ickes Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Billy W. Partridge, USN, chief equipment operator at Byrd Station in 1966. The Russians call it Nunatak Kokkinaki.

Gora Parus *see* **Småsponen Nunatak**

Parvenu Point. 67°34' S, 67°17' W. A low but prominent point forming the N extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, and the NW entrance point of The Narrows, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in Aug. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who found it to be more conspicuous from the W than had been supposed, hence the name. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1982. The Argentines call it Punta Arribista (which means the same thing).

Mount Parviainen. 66°45' S, 51°07' E. Close NE of Mount Henksen, in the N part of the Tula Mountains, about 24 km NW of Pythagoras Peak, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Lauri Parviainen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Parviainen, Lauri. b. 1898, Nilsia, Helsinki, but raised in Lauritsala, son of Anna Parviainen.

He went to sea in 1923, as an ordinary seaman, and on Oct. 26, 1926, signed on at Melbourne, on to the *Yarra*, bound for Newcastle (NSW), then across the Pacific to Oregon. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. A little fellow (5 foot 3), but stout (160 pounds), he continued to sail through World War II, and in 1951 left Cape town on the *Arawa*, reaching Southampton in June 1951, and then returning to Helsinki. Someone, somewhere, was responsible for misrepresenting his first name as Louis.

Parvomay Neck. 62°30' S, 59°45' W. A neck, 5 km long, and between 1.55 and 3.5 km wide, between Discovery Bay to the NE and (to the SW) Shopski Cove and Yankee Harbor, it links the NW and SE parts of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the town of Parvomay, in southern Bulgaria.

Lake Parwati. 70°46' S, 11°42' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Paryadin *see* **Poryadin**

Roca Pasaje *see* **Passage Rock**

Pasarel Island. 62°24' S, 59°46' W. An island, measuring 450 m by 260 m, in the Aitcho Islands, on the W side of English Strait, 900 m NW of Barrientos Island, 1.35 km NE of Sierra Island, and 650 m SE of Emeline Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Lower Pasarel, in western Bulgaria.

Île Pascal *see* **Pascal Island**

Pascal Island. 66°47' S, 141°29' E. A small, rocky island, about 320 m ESE of Descartes Island, and 1.5 km NNE of Cape Mousse, between Port-Martin and Cape Découverte, off the coast of East Antarctica. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them as Île Pascal, for Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), French physician and philosopher. US-ACAN accepted the name Pascal Island in 1962.

Île Pascal Le Mauguen *see* **Carrel Island**

Paschal Glacier. 75°54' S, 140°40' W. About 30 km long and 6 km wide, it flows NW between two ridges, the terminal points of which are Mount McCoy and Lewis Bluff. The lower end of this glacier merges with the flow of White Glacier and the larger Land Glacier near Mount McCoy before Land Glacier terminates in Land Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Evans W. Paschal, scientific leader at Byrd Station in 1970.

Mount Pasco. 66°59' S, 54°44' E. Westward of Edward VIII Bay, about 33 km WSW of Mount Storegutt, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Cdr. Crawford Atchison Denman Pasco (1818-1898), RN, member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Pascoe Glacier. 76°46' S, 161°01' E. A cirque glacier, 2.5 km long, flowing into Greenville Valley from the N end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by Christopher J. Burgess, leader of VUWAE 1976-77, for John D. Pascoe (1909-1972), NZ mountain climber, photographer, and author of books on NZ mountains and alpine subjects; he was chief archivist, department of Internal Affairs, 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Pashuk Glacier. 63°00' S, 62°30' W. A steep glacier, 2.7 km long and 600 m wide, on the SE side of the Imeon Range, it flows southeastward from Vakarel Saddle between the side ridges descending from Antim Peak and Evlogi Peak, and separating the saddle from Krivodol Glacier to the N and Rupite Glacier to the S respectively, and flowing into Bransfield Strait, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Sept. 14, 2010, for Keri Pashuk, skipper of the *Northanger* (q.v.), here in 1996.

Punta Pasillo. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A point marking the N extremity of the beach the Chileans call Playa Lobería, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno on ChilAE 1990-91 because this point offers a narrow pass between the rocks when the tide is changing.

Pasle, Friedrich. Skipper of the Chilean sealer *Archie*, in the South Shetlands in 1902.

Pico Paso *see* **Passes Peak**

Punta Paso. 64°03' S, 61°00' W. A point on the E coast of Islote Moreno, NW of Cape Sterneck, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Paso de los Andes Refugio. 67°49' S, 68°40' W. Argentine refugio built on rock, at an elevation of 6 m above sea level, on Avian Island, just off the S end of Adelaide Island, on Oct. 9, 1957, by Army personnel from San Martín Station. It was inaugurated on Oct. 26, 1957, named to commemorate the legendary crossing of the Andes in Jan. 1817, by Gen. San Martín. It was abandoned in 1958.

Paso del Medio Refugio. 63°25' S, 57°05' W. An Argentine refuge hut opened in the 1990 winter season, on Blade Ridge, Trinity Peninsula.

The *Passage*. French yacht, in Antarctic waters in 1990-91, under the command of Jean-Pierre Danjoun.

Roca Passage *see* **Passage Rock**

Passage Rock. 62°22' S, 59°45' W. A rock, rising to an elevation of 18 m above sea level, in the Aitcho Islands, at the N entrance to English Strait, 0.8 km W off Fort William (which is on Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1935 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them as Channel Rock. It appears as such on a 1942 British chart. However, it was renamed Passage Rock, because it serves as a leading mark for ships entering the strait. With this new name it appears on a 1948 British chart, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, with US-ACAN following suit later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1968. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Roca Pasaje, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1954 French chart as Roche Channel, and on a 1961 Chilean chart as Isla Channel. On a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Channel (Passage) Rock." On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Islote Channel, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected the name Roca Passage). It was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1967. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Passat *see* **Passat Nunatak**

The *Passat*. One of the Dornier flying boats on GermAE 1938-39. *See* **The *Boreas*** for description (the planes were the same type).

Passat Nunatak. 71°18' S, 3°55' W. Rising to 145 m, 1.4 km NE of Boreas Nunatak, at the mouth of Schytt Glacier, in the ice S of the Jelbart Ice Shelf, between Maudheimvidda (in Queen Maud Land) and the Princess Martha Coast. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Passat, for the *Passat*. US-ACAN accepted the name Passat Nunatak in 1947. The Norwegians call it Passat.

Mount Passel. 76°53' S, 144°56' W. A ridge-like mountain, 6 km N of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by a party from West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Charles Passel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Passel, Charles Fay. Known as "C." b. April 9, 1915, Indianapolis, son of railroad enginer Howard F. Passel and his wife Cora. After Miami University, he was the geologist and radio operator at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He died in Abilene, Texas, on Dec. 27, 2002. His dairies were edited by Tim Baughman.

Passel Pond. 76°53' S, 145°05' W. A meltwater pond at the SW foot of Mount Passel, in the Denfeld Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, in association with the mountain.

Passes Peak. 63°27' S, 57°03' W. A pyramidal peak rising to 535 m, just S of Mount Carroll (the former Mount Carrel), and 3 km S of the head of Hope Bay, at the N end of Tabarin Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. First surveyed and charted in 1945-46 by Fids from Base D, and so named by them because it lies between two passes used by Base D sledging parties while traveling to Duse Bay and to the head of Depot Glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines have named it variously Cerro Parson (a 1956 reference which sounds like an error of transliteration, not to mention translation), Cerro Arcondo (named for Major Arcondo —*see*

Arcondo Nunatak), Pico Paso (meaning "pass peak"), and Cerro Saravia, named for Col. Pedro José Saravia (1756-1832). It is difficult to know exactly where the Argentines are with this feature at the moment.

Passy Peak. 62°32' S, 60°08' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 510 m in Vidin Heights, 1.4 km NE of Miziya Peak, 8.6 km S of Williams Point, 1.6 km WNW of Madara Peak, and 350 m NE of Krichim Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Solomon Passy (b. 1956), of the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria, who was in Antarctica with BulgAE 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96.

Île Pasteur *see* **Pasteur Island**

Península Pasteur *see* **Pasteur Peninsula**

Presqu'île Pasteur *see* **Pasteur Peninsula**

Pasteur Island. 66°37' S, 140°06' E. A small rocky island at the SE end of the Dumoulin Islands, close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them in 1951-52 as Île Pasteur, for Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), the French chemist. US-ACAN accepted the name Pasteur Island in 1956.

Pasteur Peninsula. 64°04' S, 62°24' W. A broad peninsula, 8 km long in a N-S direction, and between 8 and 13 km wide, N of a line joining Guyou Bay with the terminus of Lister Glacier (on Bouquet Bay), it forms the N end of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly mapped by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Presqu'île Pasteur, for Louis Pasteur (*see* **Pasteur Island**). It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906. It appears translated as Pasteur Peninsula on a British chart of 1909. Further surveyed in Jan. 1936, from the *Penola*, during BGLE 1934-47, when its latitude was adjusted southward. It appears as such (i.e., as Pasteur Peninsula, and with the new plotting) on the expedition's 1937 chart, and that is how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Península Pasteur, and that was the name accepted by not only the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 but also the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Pastor Peak. 85°54' S, 134°42' W. Rising to 2000 m, along the N wall of Colorado Glacier, midway between Teller Peak and the Eblen Hills, on the ridge descending from the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Stephen E. Pastor, equipment operator who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1956, at Byrd Station in 1960, and at McMurdo again in 1964.

Islote(s) Pastore *see* **Moreno Rock**

Pastoriza, Rafael Alberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1939, 1941, 1944, 1947, 1949, 1952

Bahía Pastorizo *see* **Pastorizo Bay**

Pastorizo Bay. 63°54' S, 57°17' W. A bay, 3 km wide, indenting the S side of Vega Island just W of Mahogany Bluff and E of False Point. Named by ArgAE 1958-59, as Bahía Pastorizo, for a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1959 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the name Pastorizo Bay, on Feb. 12, 1964.

Pastra Glacier. 63°46' S, 60°44' W. A glacier, 4.8 km long and 2 km wide, flowing northward into Milburn Bay, on Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Pastra, in western Bulgaria.

Gora Pastuhova. 70°59' S, 67°08' E. A nunatak, NE of Mount Beck, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pat Automatic Weather Station. 74°54' S, 163°00' E. An American AWS installed in Jan. 1989, at an elevation of 30 m, on the Nansen Ice Sheet, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named for the wife of polar scientist Tom Parish. The tower fell down on Dec. 14, 1989, and the Italians raised it up again on Feb. 11, 1990. In Jan. 1991, it was removed.

Fiordo Pata de Perro *see* **Dogs Leg Fjord**

Península Pata de Perro *see* **Península Da Forno** (under **D**)

Seno Pata de Perro *see* **Dogs Leg Fjord**

The *Patagonia*. Whaling factory ship on ArgAE 1946-47. Captain Leandro M.B. Maloberti. One of her catchers was the *Don Samuel*.

Bahía Patagonia *see* **Patagonia Bay**

Patagonia Bay. 64°27' S, 63°12' W. A bay, 5 km wide, and indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island for 5 km, between Gourdon Peninsula and Thompson Peninsula, or, between Fournier Bay and Lapeyère Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted at its mouth by FrAE 1903-05, but no naming seems to have taken place. Further charted by ArgAE 1947, and named by them as Bahía Patagonia, for the *Patagonia* (see above). It appears as such on their 1949 chart, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. ChilAE 1961-62 called it Bahía Sin Nombre (i.e., "bay without a name"), it appears as such on their 1962 chart, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears as Bahía González Videla in a 1978 Chilean reference, and the Chileans seem to have renamed it yet again as Bahía Wunderlich, for Capitán de corbeta Pablo Wunderlich Widerit, who took part in the relief of Capitán Arturo Prat Station during ChilAE 1965-66. UK-APC accepted the name Patagonia Bay, on April 3, 1984, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Patalamon Mesa. 64°02' S, 58°22' W. A flat-topped mountain rising to about 700 m, W of Hidden Lake, in the W part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, in association with nearby Kerick Col. In the story "The White Seal," in Kipling's *Jungle Book*, Patalamon was the son of the character Kerick Booterin.

Patcha Point. 64°37' S, 62°07' W. The S end of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jan Patcha (b. 1918), Autair helicopter pilot with FIDASE 1955-57, which photographed this area. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Mr. Patcha appeared as a helo pilot in the 1966 Greg Peck movie *Arabesque*.

Patella Island. 63°08' S, 55°31' W. A small but prominent island rising to over 75 above sea level, 3 km NW of Ambush Bay, and NW of King Point, off the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953, and named by them as Patella Islet, for its limpet shape (patella is Latin for limpet). UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit. When the term "islet" became outmoded, UK-APC redefined it as Patella Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Meanwhile, ArgAE 1955-56 had re-surveyed it, and named it Isla Ruiz, probably for a member of that expedition. That is the name the Argentines use today.

Patelnia *see* **Telefon Point**

Paternoster Valley. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. Extends southwestward from Stygian Cove in the N part of Signy Island in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here for many years in the 1970s and 1980s (they set up a small field lab here in the 1980-81 summer season). Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the 3 small paternoster lakes (a paternoster is a small lake in a rock basin in a glacial valley)—Moss Lake, Changing Lake, and Sombre Lake—at different levels in the valley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Paternostro Glacier. 69°22' S, 158°39' E. A glacier, about 17.5 km long, in the Wilson Hills, E of Cook Ridge, it flows between that ridge and the Goodman Hills, to enter the E part of Davies Bay, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Joseph L.A. Paternostro, USNR, Hercules aircraft navigator during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972. The Australians were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Paterson. 78°02' S, 154°36' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Patterson. A pyramid-shaped mountain, 3 km NE of Mount Schlossbach, and about 5.5 km E of the Nilsen Plateau, at the NE end of the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by ByrdAE 1928-30, and later named by Byrd for Seward Mitchell Paterson (1875-1971), Boston manufacturer who furnished shoes and ski boots for ByrdAE 1933-35. He left $13 million, and that was only in his will. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Paterson Islands. 67°32' S, 63°10' E. A group of 6 small islands, 6 km NE of the Klung Islands, close to the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about

15 km ENE of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Alexander J.F. "Lex" Paterson, of Forrest Hills, Vic., supervisory technician (radio) at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Rocas Patience *see* **Patience Rocks**

Patience, George McKay. Able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1935-39. He was later an officer, RNR, and by 1945 was a skipper. He retired to Edinburgh, and was still alive in the 1980s.

Patience Camp. The third camp established by Shackleton and his men on the ice floes, after the sinking of the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. On Dec. 23, 1915 the 28 men left Ocean Camp (q.v.), in a desperate bid to head west to some sort of land. They got 8 miles before they set up Patience Camp on Dec. 30, 1915. They finally abandoned the camp when the floe it was on reached the vicinity of Elephant Island, and the men launched the 3 lifeboats, on April 9, 1916.

Patience Rocks. 67°45' S, 68°56' W. A group of in-shore rocks awash, 2.5 km NW of Avian Island, and N of Adelaide Anchorage, close off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for leading engineer mechanic Donald Patience (b. 1941), RN, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit which charted this area from the *John Biscoe* in 1963. It appears on a British chart of 1964, and, later that year, US-ACAN accepted the name. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Patience.

Islote Patito *see* **Phelps Rock**

Patleyna Glacier. 78°04' S, 85°47' W. A glacier, 5.5 km long and 2.5 km wide, N of the upper course of Ellen Glacier, it flows NNW from the E slopes of Mount Todd to join the Embree Glacier SE of Mount Goldthwait, on the E side of the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the nature reserve of Patleyna, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Paton, James "Scotty." b. 1869, Glasgow. Scottish seaman, living in Lyttelton, NZ, who has the distinction of being the first man on Beaufort Island, in the Ross Sea. As an able seaman on the *Morning*, in 1903, he left the ship against orders, crossed the ice, and walked onto the island. Presumably he was castigated to some extent on his return to the ship. This did not stop him returning in the *Morning* the following year, 1904, as part of Scott's relief party during BNAE 1901-04. He kept a diary of that 1904 trip from Hobart to the Antarctic, a diary which was not discovered until years later. He was back again on the *Nimrod*, as an able seaman for BAE 1907-09, signing on on Nov. 28, 1907, at Lyttelton. At the end of the expedition, he was discharged at Poplar (in London), on Aug. 31, 1909. He was back again on the *Terra Nova*, first when that ship took Scott down to the Antarctic for BAE 1910-13, and again in 1912 when the same vessel came to pick him up (Scott was, of course, dying on the trail at that time, and never made it back). Paton was back in Antarctica, as bosun on the *Aurora* in 1914-16, during BITE 1914-17, and signed on again as a member of the crew who went down to pick up the Ross Sea party in 1917. In June 1917 he was still bosun on the *Aurora* when that ship left Newcastle, NSW, bound for Iquique, in Chile, and disappeared.

Paton Peak. 76°57' S, 166°57' E. Rising to 740 m (the New Zealanders say 771 m) above sea level, it is the highest point on Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59 for James Paton. At a height of 550 m, at the SE end of the main ridge which forms the E side of Beaufort Island, was Paton Survey Station, occupied by a joint US-NZ geological survey and biological party on Jan. 24, 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. It seems as if a man with so many Antarctic voyages to his credit should have more features named after him.

The *Patriarche*. Ship that took the 1998-99 Ukrainian expedition to Antarctica.

Patricia Islands. 66°51' S, 56°47' E. A group of 3 small islands, 24 km SW of Austnes Point, in the W part of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them. Mapped in greater detail by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, working from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. Two of the islands, joined by ice, were named by them collectively as Tvillingane (i.e., "the twins"), while the third was named Tvillingstakken ("the twin stack"). US-ACAN accepted the name Patricia Islands in 1947. They were visited by Bob Dovers' ANARE party in 1954, while on a sledging party to Edward VIII Bay. On Feb. 18, 1958, ANCA named the group (for themselves only) as Georges Islands, for Georges Schwartz (q.v.), who was a member of Dovers' party. Who Patricia was remains a mystery, rather like Rosebud.

Nunatak Patricios. 75°09' S, 62°28' W. An isolated nunatak, due E of Cape Schlossbach, and SE of Cape Adams, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Patricio Lynch *see* **Kay Nunatak**

Mount Patrick. 84°13' S, 172°00' E. A massive, mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2380 m (the New Zealanders say 2316 m), in the Commonwealth Range, just E of Wedge Face, and about 20 km SE of Mount Cyril, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton, probably for his late uncle, Patrick Dudley Shackleton (1837-1901). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Patrick, David. b. 1876. A Dundee quarryman who went into the Merchant Navy, worked his way up to bosun, and was in Buenos Aires in Jan. 1903 when he made his way to the Falklands, and joined the *Scotia* as bosun for ScotNAE 1902-04.

Patrick Automatic Weather Station. 89°53' S, 45°00' E. An American AWS at the South Pole (or close to it). It began operating on Jan. 28, 1986, and was removed on Jan. 16, 1987. A new one was installed, but stopped transmitting on June 27, 1987. Named for the son of former AWS researcher Mike Savage.

Patrick Nunatak. 84°04' S, 55°35' W. Rising to about 1535 m, 5.5 km SE of Gambacorta Peak, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. In 1963-64 USN photographed it aerially, it was surveyed that season from the ground, and USGS mapped it from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Frank M. Patrick, USN, aerographer at Ellsworth Station, 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Patrick Point. 73°28' S, 66°51' E. The northernmost point of the Cumpston Massif, at the junction of Mellor Glacier and Lambert Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and mapped by Australian cartographers from these photos. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Patrick Neil "Pat" Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. *See also* **Mount Albion**.

Islotes Patrignani *see* **Flyspot Rocks**

Patriot Hills. 80°20' S, 81°25' W. A line of rock hills, 8 km long, 5 km E of the N end of the Independence Hills, in Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, just S of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in keeping with the Heritage theme. There was an ice runway here, and a base camp, both built by Adventure Network International in 80°19' S, 81°15' W, and first used in Nov. 1987. In 1996, the Chileans established a station at the base of the Patriot Hills — Teniente Arturo Parodi (q.v.).

Base Patriot Hills *see* **Teniente Arturo Parodi Station**

Patroclus Hill. 64°28' S, 63°37' W. A rounded, snow-covered hill, rising to 760 m, separated by a low col from the NW side of Mount Achilles, in the Achaean Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric character. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Patten, James. Irish surgeon on the *Squirrel* in 1763, he transferred from the *Senegal* to the *Resolution* on Dec. 12, 1771, as ship's surgeon for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. He also helped stock the expedition with medical supplies, and in Feb. 1774 he guided Cook through a sick spot. He kept a medical journal, now lost. On Sept. 6, 1777 he married Elizabeth Greene, and set up as an obstetrician in Dublin. He died in 1797.

Patterned Lake. 67°48' S, 62°52' E. A pear-shaped, permanently frozen epiglacial lake on the edge of the plateau, at the extreme N and central end of the Central Masson Range. It has an area of about 20.5 hectares, and its surface is composed of prominent mega crystals not seen on the other epiglacial lakes of the Framnes

Mountains. These crystals form patterns in the ice, hence the name given by ANCA.

Mount Patterson *see* **Mount Paterson**

Patterson, Diana. b. Tasmania. A career public servant, she applied unsuccessfully to be ANARE wintering-over officer-in-charge at an Antarctic station in 1979 and again in 1986, and summered-over at Casey Station in 1986-87. She was eventually the first ANARE woman to be wintering-over station leader in Antarctica, when she was at Mawson Station in 1989. She fulfilled a similar function at Davis Station in 1995.

Patterson, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Patterson Peak. 85°44' S, 155°59' W. Rising to 1610 m, at the S end of Medina Peaks, and 6 km NW of Anderson Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for geochemist Clair C. Patterson (b. June 2, 1922. d. Dec. 5, 1995, Sonoma, Calif.), glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1965-66.

Patterson Rock. 66°13' S, 110°35' E. A small rock in water, 0.8 km W of Cameron Island, in the N part of the Swain Islands, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. The region was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956 and by ANARE, also in 1956. The islands N of Wilkes Station, including this rock, were surveyed from the ground in 1957 by a party led by Carl Eklund from that station, and this one was named by him for Acy H. "Pat" Patterson (b. 1932. d. May 28, 2007, New Milton, Hants, England), USN, electrician at that station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit.

Patton, Richard J. "Dick." b. Aug. 17, 1925, St Louis, Mo., but raised partly in St. Francois County, son of steel salesman William J. Patton and his wife Agnes Keough. His mother died when he was 8, and he joined the USAF on Nov. 1, 1943, served in World War II and Korea, and was a technical sergeant with the 1710th Aerial Port Squadron when he made the first parachute jump in Antarctica (from 1500 feet, in -17°F), on Nov. 25, 1956, when he dropped in to Pole Station from a Globemaster to become a temporary Seabee, at the very moment those boys were building South Pole Station (q.v.). It was his 32nd career jump. Despite the bravado of the performance (more the Air Force's bombast than Dick's, actually), and Seabee leader Dick Bowers' objection to such a stunt, Patton was very helpful in his mission, which was to direct air traffic. He also brought in new batteries for the broken Weasel. However, he had forgotten to pack his toothbrush, so one was dropped to him on Nov. 28, 1956, from a Globemaster, wrapped in a towel and attached to a bundle of oil drums (other supplies were dropped too, not just Dick's toothbrush; a tractor, for example). He was among the 2nd group who left the Pole after the job was done, on Dec. 29, 1956, and flew back to McMurdo. He died of a heart attack on Oct. 10, 1973, and is buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, St Louis, which is where he had enlisted.

Patton Bluff. 75°13' S, 133°40' W. Between Shibuya Peak and Coleman Nunatak, on the E side of Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Delbert E. Patton, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Patton Glacier. 78°16' S, 85°25' W. A broad tributary glacier flowing from the E slope of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, between Mount Ostenso and Mount Tyree, to enter Ellen Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Dick Patton.

Patuxent Camp. 84°54' S, 63°00' W. American field camp (a 16' x 16' Jamesway hut) built in the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, in Nov. 1962. It was dismantled in Dec. 1965.

Patuxent Ice Stream. 85°15' S, 67°45' W. A broad ice stream flowing northwestward between the Patuxent Range and Pecora Escarpment, to the upper part of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the range. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Patuxent Mountains *see* **Patuxent Range**

Patuxent Range. 84°43' S, 64°30' W. One of the major ranges of the Pensacola Mountains. It comprises the Thomas Hills, the Anderson Hills, the Mackin Table (its highest point, 2135 m), and several nunataks and ridges bounded by the Foundation Ice Stream and Academy Glacier to the N, and the Patuxent Ice Stream to the S. Discovered and partially photographed aerially on Jan. 13, 1956, during the non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze I**). Named originally by US-ACAN in 1962, as the Patuxent Mountains, for Patuxent River Naval Air Station, the U.S. Naval establishment at Cedar Point, Md., on the S side of the mouth of the Patuxent River, which was VX-6's first base in the USA. It was re-photographed aerially again, in its entirety this time, by VX-6 on Dec. 10, 1961, mapped by USGS from these photos (without ground surveys), and redefined as a range. In Jan. 1962 the first Argentines flew to the South Pole, and, as they did, they named this range Macizo Armada Argentina (i.e., "Argentine Navy massif").

Ozero Pauk *see* **Pauk Lake**

Pauk Lake. 68°34' S, 78°29' E. In the SE part of the Vestfold Hills, just S of Trajer Ridge. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Rusians named it Ozero Pauk (i.e., "spider lake"). On Nov. 27, 1973, ANCA accepted the name Pauk Lake.

Îles Paul *see* **Paul Islands**

Islas Paul *see* **Paul Islands**

Islotes Paul *see* **Paul Islands**

Paul, Bert Wilber. b. 1905, Bath, NC, son of farmer Bertie Paul and his wife Carrie. He became a merchant seaman in 1926, and was 1st assistant engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35, subsequently being promoted to chief engineer. He continued on in merchant shipping, for the Standard Shipping Co., as an oiler and engineer, and by the time of World War II was a chief engineer with the Kingston Shipping Co. He was alive in 1952, and living in Philadelphia.

Mount Paul Block (Jr.) *see* **Mount Block**

Paul Block Bay *see* **Block Bay**

The *Paul Buck*. A 615-foot U.S. Military Sealift Command oil tanker in at McMurdo during OpDF 1986 (1985-86), under the command of Capt. Duane Hockenberry. She was back in Antarctica in 1988-89 and 1989-90, both times under the command of Peter A. Thorpe. She was back at McMurdo on Jan. 21, 2005.

Baie Paul-Émile Victor *see* **Victor Bay**

Paul Inseln *see* **Paul Islands**

Paul Islands. 64°16' S, 63°44' W. A group of islands and rocks, extending for 5.5 km in a NE-SW direction, NW of Quinton Point, and 5 km W of Cape Grönland, off the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly surveyed by Dallmann in 1873-74, and named by him as Paul Inseln. The feature appears as such on Petermann's chart of 1875, and on Friederichsen's German map of 1895. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, it appears on Charcot's 1906 map as Îles Paul. On Charcot's maps of 1910 and 1911, it appears as Récifs Paul 1er (i.e., Récifs Paul Premier) and Paul I Reefs, names which give a badly-needed clue as to whom the islands were named for (yet the clue is not good enough. Paul I, tsar of Russia, springs to mind, but he lived at the time of Napoleon. Pope Paul I was centuries before Dallmann, and Paul I of Greece came much later). On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Islas Paul, but on one of their 1949 charts as Islotes Paul. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears as Grupo Comdte Bories (i.e., Grupo Comandante Bories), named (rather obliquely) for the *Gobernador Bories*. By 1952, this name had been shortened to Grupo Bories, but by 1957 the Chileans were officially calling the feature Islotes Paul, which was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after rejecting the possibility of Grupo Bories). It appears as Paul Islands on British charts of 1908 and 1938, but on a 1948 British chart as Paul Islets, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1953 Argentine chart the feature appears translated all the way as Islotes Pablo, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as Paul Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit on 1963.

Paul Islets *see* **Paul Islands**

Mount Paul Lee *see* **Mount Lee**

Récifs Paul 1er *see* **Paul Islands**

Monte Paulcke *see* **Mount Paulcke**

Mount Paulcke. 65°59' S, 64°53' W. Rising to at least 915 m, W of Huitfeldt Point, at Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted that same season by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Wilhelm Paulcke (1873-1949), pioneer in long-distance ski-mountaineering. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Monte Paulcke.

Paulding Bay. 66°35' S, 123°15' E. Along the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land, just W of Clark Point. The outer portions of the bay are bounded by (on the one hand) the Moscow University Ice Shelf and the Dalton Iceberg Tongue, and (on the other) the Voyeykov Ice Shelf. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for James K. Paulding (1778-1860), dramatist who also happened to be secretary of the Navy under President Van Buren. Prior to that he had been instrumental in outfitting USEE 1838-42. ANCA accepted the name. The bay was photographed aerially by SovAE 1956, and again by ANARE in 1961 and 1962.

Isla Paulet *see* **Paulet Island**

Paulet Island. 63°35' S, 55°47' W. A dark (because it is ice-free) circular island, about 1.5 km in diameter, and with bare rock sides rising abruptly from the sea, 5 km SE of Dundee Island, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its summit, looking like a crater (the island was, at one time, volcanic), rises to an elevation of 353 m. Discovered and charted by Ross on Dec. 30, 1842, during his expedition of 1839-43, and named by him for his friend Capt. (later Adm.) Lord George Paulet (1803-1879), RN, son of the 13th Marquess of Winchester. It appears on Ross's charts of 1844 and 1847. In Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Île Paulet, on Larsen's 1894 chart as Paulet Ø, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map as Paulet Insel. One of the SwedAE 1901-04 huts is on this island (they occupied it from Feb. 28 to Oct. 31, 1903). Spelling errors abounded in those days. On a British chart of 1937 it appears, plotted in 63°36' S, 55°56' W. In Jan. 1947, Fids from Base D visited this feature and surveyed it, and it was further surveyed (but from a distance) by FIDS in Dec. 1953. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, but with corrected coordinates, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Jan. 18-19, 1961, Fids on the *Shackleton* made a landing on this island, and a trigonometric station was occupied. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Isla Paulet, as did the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Playa Paulina. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A small beach, at least 185 m long, immediately N of Punta Yeco, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Paulina Schiappacasse Cambiaso, geographer with the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who was part of ChilAE 1990-91. *See also* **Playa Schiappacasse**.

Islotes Pauling *see* **Pauling Islands**

Pauling Islands. 66°32' S, 66°58' W. A group of islands and rocks, 5 km SE of the Barcroft Islands, in Crystal Sound, 21 km WNW of Cape Rey, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly mapped from the air in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Grupo Malleco, probably after a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1958, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from that survey. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Linus Carl Pauling (1901-1994), U.S. chemist who, in the mid-1930s, originated a theory of the structure of ice. Pauling won not one, but two Nobel Prizes. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The feature appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islotes Condell, named for Capt. Carlos Condell (*see* **Isla Condell**). It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, but today the Chilean call the feature Islas Pauling.

Pauls Hole. 64°41' S, 62°38' W. A small harbor lying along the E side of Rongé Island, in Errera Channel, just S of Cuverville Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by whalers in the area between 1913 and 1921, and named by them as Pålsehøla (i.e., "Paul's hole") It was used as an anchorage by the *Solstreif* in 1921-22, the season Lester drew up his rough chart during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition. Lester calls it variously Paul's Hole, Pauls-Hole, and Paul's Hole Harbour. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. UK-APC accepted the name Pauls Hole on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It may have been named after a whaler named Pål (i.e., Paul), but one must not forget the whale catcher *Paal*.

Paulsen, Julius. b. 1876, Sandeherred, Norway. In 1908, he succeeded Alex Lange as whaling manager for the Ørnen Company, and was skipper of the *Ørn*, in Antarctic waters in 1908-09. On Dec. 26, 1908, his wife, Olava, was on board the *Telefon* when that vessel got stranded on the rocks at Admiralty Bay. She was in a lifeboat for 6 hours, and the Paulsens named their eldest child Arne Shetland Paulsen. Julius Paulsen left the Ørnen Company in 1912.

Paulsen, Karl-Heinz. Oceanographer on GermAE 1938-39. He died in 1941.

Paulsen, Otto. b. Norway. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1905, and was 2nd-in-command there under Angus Rankin for the 1907 winter, and then led the 1910 wintering party.

Paulsen-Berge *see* **Paulsen Mountains**

Paulsen Mountains. 72°10' S, 1°21' E. A group of mountains, incuding Brattskarvet Mountain, Vendeholten Mountain, and Tverrveggen Ridge, in the N part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Paulsen-Berge, for Karl-Heinz Paulsen. US-ACAN accepted the name Paulsen Mountains in 1966.

Paulsenberge *see* **Paulsen Mountains**

Mont Paulus *see* **Mount Paulus**

Mount Paulus. 72°37' S, 31°00' E. Rising to 2420 m, close S of Mount Rossel, in the SW part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Paulus, for Baron Jean-Pierre Paulus de Chatelet (b. 1920), in Belgium, a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Paulus in 1966.

Paulus, John Francis "Cadillac Jack." Joined the U.S. Navy in 1961. He was LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander with VXE-6 during OpDF 69 (1968-69) and OpDF 70 (1969-70). During the latter tour he flew the first 6 women to the South Pole (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). He was pilot of the LC-130 that found the crashed NZ champagne flight that crashed into Mount Erebus in 1979. He retired from VXE-6 and the Navy on June 26, 1981, after having done 9 summers in Antarctica. Paulus Glacier, and Jack Paulus Skiway at the South Pole, were named for him.

Paulus Glacier. 69°24' S, 70°33' W. A glacier, W of Mount Cupola, and NE of Tufts Pass, flowing SE from the Rouen Mountains into Hampton Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Named by US-ACAN for Jack Paulus. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Punta Paumelle *see* **Paumelle Point**

Paumelle, Robert. He had been a maitre d', and was the young steward on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05, and, again with Charcot, on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Paumelle Point. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. Marks the S side of the entrance to Libois Bay, and the NW end of the peninsula which forms the W extremity of Booth Island (i.e., the peninsula separating Port Charcot from Salpêtrière Bay), in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Robert Paumelle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Chileans call it Punta Paumelle.

Gory Paustovskogo *see* **Sør Rondane Mountains**

Pautalia Glacier. 62°38' S, 59°52' W. A glacier on Burgas Peninsula, flowing eastward into Bransfield Strait, it is bounded by Petko Voyvoda Peak to the W, Kaloyan Nunatak to the N, and Shabla Knoll to the E, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for the ancient town of Pautalia, ancestor of the present day Kyustendil, in western Bulgaria.

The *Pavel Korchagin*. Soviet ice-reinforced cargo ship supplying Molodezhnaya Station for the following Soviet Antarctic expeditions: 1982-84 and 1984-86 (both years under Capt. Gennadiy Semenovich Segienko), and 1987-89 (under Capt. Aleksey A. Anasenko).

Cadena Pavie *see* **Pavie Ridge**

[1]**Cabo Pavie** *see* **Pavie Ridge**

[2]**Cabo Pavie**. 68°36' S, 67°05' W. A cape. Named by the Argentines. This is listed by the SCAR gazetteer as a separate and distinct feature, but that is hardly likely to be the case. It is most probably Pavie Ridge.

Cap Pavie *see* **Pavie Ridge**

Île Pavie *see* **Pavie Ridge**

Isla Pavie *see* **Pavie Ridge**

Isla Pavie. 68°37' S, 67°05' W. An island. Named by the Argentines. For the same caveat about this feature, *see* [2]**Cabo Pavie**.

Pavie Ridge. 68°34' S, 66°59' W. An isolated rocky ridge rising to about 550 m, it extends S and W from Martin Glacier to Moraine Cove, and forms the SE limit of the Bertram Ice Piedmont, at Mikkelsen Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. On Jan. 22, 1909, Charcot, during FrAE 1908-10, probably sighted this ridge from a position near the NE end of Alexander Island. However, the day before, from a position 24 km SE of Jenny Island, he had sighted another feature, which he called Île Pavie, and Maurice Bongrain had made sketches of it. Auguste-Jean-Marie Pavie (1847-1925), was a French diplomat and explorer. As Charcot was not sure whether this was an island or a cape, he also called it Cap Pavie, just to be sure. He plotted the feature in 68°27' S, 66°40' W. The Argentines have, consequently, called this feature both Cabo Pavie and Isla Pavie. In 1936, BGLE, who were surveying this area, could not find this island/cape, but, in 1948, FIDS, using Bongrain's sketches, identified it as a feature which the BGLE, in 1936, had called Red Rock Ridge. Red Rock Ridge stuck, and the name Pavie Ridge was given to this other feature, not far away. UK-APC accepted this new situation on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Cadena Pavie.

Pavin de la Farge, Antoine-Auguste-Thérèse "Tony." b. May 23, 1812, Vivier, France, into a distinguished family. He went to de la Flèche Military School, and then to the naval school at Brest, where he excelled. He was on the *Syrène* in 1830 when she sailed into Algiers for the beginning of France's long relationship with that country. He served in the 1830s on various ships in the Mediterranean, gradually rising to become ensign, a rank he held when he sailed on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board, of dysentery, on Nov. 27, 1839.

Pavlak Glacier. 82°58' S, 163°12' E. Flows E from the Queen Elizabeth Range into Lowery Glacier, close S of Mount Predoehl. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas L. Pavlak, USARP glaciologist at Pole Station in 1962-63.

Pavlikeni Point. 62°26' S, 58°58' W. A point, snow-free in summer, projecting for 600 m from the N coast of Greenwich Island, 3.4 km E of Duff Point, and 9.1. km W of Agüedo Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Bulgarian town of Pavlikeni.

Pavlov Peak. 64°03' S, 61°58' W. Rising to about 850 m, N of Mount Vesalius, it is the highest peak in the Brugmann Mountains, on Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1953-54, and named by them as Monte Centro. It appears as such on their 1954 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the famous Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), Russian experimental physiologist who worked on conditional reflexes. He was professor of physiology at the Imperial Medical Academy, at St. Petersburg (i.e., Leningrad), 1890-1924, and won the Nobel Prize in 1904. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gora Pavlova *see* **Ingvaldnuten**

Gora Pavlovskogo *see* **Marks Summit**

Mount Pawanputra. 70°46' S, 11°45' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Pawley, Michael Raymond "Mick." b. June 15, 1945. BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Base E in 1969, 1970, and 1972, the last time as base commander. In 1974 he wintered-over on South Georgia, as base commander.

Pawley Nunataks. 69°59' S, 67°36' W. A line of 4 nunataks, rising to about 1160 m, on the E side of Mount Allan, in the Traverse Mountains, on the Rymill Coast, on the W side of the Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Michael Raymond "Mick" Pawley, BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Base E in 1969, 1970, and 1972, the last year as base leader. He was in South Georgia for the winter of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Mount Pawson. 73°10' S, 61°01' W. A mountain, rising to 1225 m, 11 km SE of Mohn Peaks, and N of Simpson Head, at New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First mapped in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David L. Pawson, USARP biologist working in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula, off the *Eastwind*, and out of Palmer Station, during the summer season of 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Pawson, Kenneth "Ken." b. May 7, 1923, Triangle, Halifax, Yorks, son of butcher William Edmund Pawson and his wife Gertrude Mary Carter. He left school at 16, worked for a stationer, then volunteered for the RAF in 1941, becoming a met man. After training in Canada in 1942, he went to Bermuda, and then to Trinidad (where he served with Ted Gutteridge), to help establish a met station there. He had been applying, for the last year or so, to go to Antarctica, and when he got back to the UK in 1946, he found a letter from FIDS. He was due to go south in 1946, but it didn't work out, so he left Tilbury on Dec. 19, 1947, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo and then Port Stanley, and on to be meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1948. He was going to go to the new Fossil Bluff Station (Base K), but weather did not permit the opening of the station that year, so instead, he spent 6 weeks of the 1948-49 season at Base F, with Dan Jardine. For a time it looked as if the *John Biscoe* wouldn't be able to get in to pick them up, and that they might have to winter-over there in extreme hardship, but the ship made it, and took them to Base G (Admiralty Bay), where Pawson was assistant surveyor and general assistant for the winter of 1949. He applied for a 3rd winter, but was turned down. On his return to England he did a year at University College, London, training to he a surveyor, and on Jan. 5, 1952 married Jean Elizabeth Beck, a Tasmanian nurse, and they moved to Tonga. Back in England he worked for the Coal Board in Chesterfield, and then in 1955 went to Canada, where his grandfather had become a rancher, near Calgary, before World War I. Almost immediately he went to Borneo for nearly two years, then returned to Canada. He was Calgary city surveyor, 1961-88, and also did search & rescue work in the mountains. He retired in Calgary.

Pawson Peak. 62°11' S, 58°28' W. A solitary peak of irregular conical shape, rising to about 250 m, WNW of Sphinx Hill, between that hill and Hervé Cove, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Ken Pawson. US-ACAN accepted the name. About this time, PolAE 1977-78 named it Iglica Czajkowskiego (i.e., "Czajkowski needle"), for Ryszard Czajkowski, a geophysicist with the expedition, who climbed this mountain. It appears as such on Birkenmajer's Polish chart of 1980, and on his 1979 one as Czajkowski Needle.

Payer Group *see* **Payer Mountains**

Payer Mountains. 72°02' S, 14°35' E. Also called the Payer Group. A group of scattered mountains extending N-S for 39 km, 16 km E of the Weyprecht Mountains, they form the E half of the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Payergruppe, for Julius von Payer (1842-1915), Austrian Arctic explorer who, with Karl Weyprecht, in 1873 discovered Franz Josef Land, now the most northerly territory in Russia. US-ACAN accepted the name Payer Mountains in 1966. The Norwegians call them Payerfjella.

Payerfjella *see* **Payer Mountains**

Payergruppe *see* **Payer Mountains**

Mount Payne. 72°49' S, 167°52' E. A mostly ice-covered mountain, rising to over 3200 m, about 2.7 km E of Mount Riddolls, in Stever Ridge, 6 km E of Mount Randall and 11 km E of Mount Burrill, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on April

25, 2006, for Roger Lee Payne (b. Oct. 26, 1946), geographer, historian, and executive secretary of U.S. Board on Geographic Names from 1993. Mr. Payne, who had been with the Department of the Interior since 1973, was largely responsible for the American naming of Antarctic features during that time period.

Payne Glacier. 71°55' S, 96°42' W. In the N part of Evans Peninsula, flowing into the sea E of Cape Walden, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for photographer's mate J.B. Payne, USN, air crewman in the Eastern Group during OpHJ 1946-47.

Islotes (de la) Paz *see* **Peace Island**

Paz Cove. 66°14' S, 100°47' E. A cove, 1.5 km wide, it indents the N side of the Bunger Hills for 6 km, 4 km SE of Cape Henderson. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Hubert J. Paz (b. May 7, 1923), USN, photographer's mate 2nd class, air crewman on the *Currituck* during OpHJ 1946-47.

Pazardzhik Point. 62°50' S, 61°23' W. A point, snow-free in summer, 2.1 km ENE of Cape Conway, and 9.9 km SW of Hall Peninsula, on the SE coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, after the town of Pazardzhik, in southern Bulgaria.

Pazifikblick. 70°23' S, 161°01' E. A point where there is a view, on the NW side of Serrat Glacier, in the Kvarayskiy Hills. Named by the Germans.

Ostrov Pchëlka *see* **Pchelka Island**

Pchelka Island. 68°52' S, 77°54' E. An irregular-shaped island, rising to a highest point of 69 m above sea level, 3.3 km NE of the northernmost point of Torckler Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Pchëlka. ANCA translated the name on March 7, 1991.

Islotes Peace *see* **Peace Island**

Peace Inlet *see* **Peace Island**

Peace Island. 64°18' S, 62°57' W. A small island, the most northerly of several islands which extend northward about 1.5 km from the NW extremity of Eta Island, in Dallmann Bay, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and (probably) named by them as Peace Islet. It appears as such on their 1929 chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears erroneously as Peace Inlet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. After the first 2 of those expeditions, it was named Isla Iota, and appears as such on a 1946 Argentine chart, named for the Greek letter. On a 1948 Argentine chart the feature Islotes Peace appears, which includes not just this island but also its offliers. That situation appears again, on a 1953 Argentine chart, fully translated as Islotes Paz, but on a 1957 chart it appears as Islotes de la Paz, that name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed the main island as Peace Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islotes Peace for the group.

Peace Islet *see* **Peace Island**

Peachey, William Arthur. b. July 4, 1903, Totnes, Devon, son of house painter Frederick Peachey and his wife Edith Annie Matthews. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1928, as a fireman, and in 1929, in Kingsbridge, Devon, married Winifred B. Doidge, and they had two children in Totnes. He was a fireman on the *Discovery II*, 1931-33, and a greaser on the same vessel, 1933-35. He was still serving as a fireman on various transatlantic ships during World War II, and in 1946 was shipped back from Bombay to Glasgow on the *Circassia*, as a distressed seaman. He died in Aug. 1995, in Teinbridge, Devon.

The *Peacock*. A 559-ton American sloop-of-war, 118 feet long, 31½ feet in the beam, 15½ depth in hold, 10 guns, 11-knot speed, with a crew of 130. In 1828 she was selected for the U.S. Government Expedition, which never took place. 10 years later, and in disastrous condition, she took part in USEE 1838-42, and, under the command of Capt. William L. Hudson, acted as consort to Wilkes's flagship, the *Vincennes*. In March 1839, during the first foray of the expedition into Antarctic waters, the *Peacock* and the *Flying Fish* sailed along the edge of the pack-ice off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, as far as the N of Thurston Island. Later, the *Peacock* got badly hit by icebergs, and had to return to Sydney in 1840. She was wrecked on the Columbia River, USA on July 11, 1841.

Mount Peacock. 72°13' S, 169°27' E. A high peak, rising to 3210 m, directly at the head of Kelly Glacier, 2.7 km SW of Mount Herschel, between that mountain and Mount Humphrey Lloyd, in the Admiralty Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross on Feb. 15, 1841, and named by him for mathematician Dr. George Peacock (1791-1858), dean of Ely, a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was set up in 1838 to lay before the British government the desirability of sending an expedition to the Antarctic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Peacock, Captain. Commander of the Newcastle sealer *Liberty*, in the South Shetlands, 1821-22.

Peacock, David. Able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31, i.e., 1930-31.

Peacock, William. b. 1894, Llangefni, Anglesey, Wales, son of harness maker David Peacock (his father had come from Scotland) and his wife Ann Morris. He joined the Merchant Navy as a teenager, and had just come back from a cruise to the Americas when he joined as an able seaman on the *Aurora*, 1917, during BITE 1914-17. In 1954 he left London for Melbourne, as an engineer, returning to Southampton on June 18, 1954, on the *Moreton*.

[1]**Peacock Bay** *see* **Peacock Sound**

[2]**Peacock Bay**. This is probably what is now called Deakin Bay. It was discovered by Wilkes during USEE 1838-42, and named by him as Peacock's Bay, for the *Peacock*.

Peacock Heights. 81°33' S, 158°45' E. A bold array of peaks and ridges, 17 km long and 8 km wide, extending ESE from Mount Nares, in the Churchill Mountains. It rises from about 600 m on Starshot Glacier to about 2600 m near Mount Nares, and forms the divide between Flynn Glacier and Donnally Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Dennis Peacock (*see* **Peacock Peak**). NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Peacock Peak. 75°11' S, 134°30' W. A peak, 1.5 km S of Bennett Bluff, on the W side of the upper part of Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Dennis S. Peacock, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1970-71. From 1975 to 1987, Mr. Peacock was director of the solar-terrestrial physics program within the NSF's division of atmospheric sciences; from 1988 to 1991 he was section head for upper atmospheric research; and was USAP chief scientist between 1991 and 2002, concurrently working as head of the polar sciences section within the NSF's Office of Polar Programs.

Peacock Ridge. 66°48' S, 51°00' E. A rock ridge, just E of Mount Soucek, between that mountain and Mount Porteus, in the N part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for David Peacock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Peacock Sound. 72°45' S, 99°00' W. About 215 km long, and 60 km wide, it is ice-filled (therefore not navigable by ships) and is occupied by the W part of the Abbot Ice Shelf, and separates Thurston Island from the Eights Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered in Feb. 1940 on flights from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, and further delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. In those days it was thought to be a bay, and was named Peacock Bay, for the *Peacock*, which had been in the area during USEE 1838-42. It was only during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, of Feb. 1960, that the so-called bay was actually found to run parallel to the entire S coast of Thurston Island, thus making it a sound, and also making Thurston Peninsula (as it was called up to this time) an island. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1960.

Peacock Subglacial Trench. 76°30' S, 124°00' E. The N-S extension of the Aurora Subglacial Basin, S of Dome C, and W of the Belgica Subglacial Mountains, in Wilkes Land. Discovered and mapped by SPRI, in association with NSF and TUD, during a radio airborne echo-sounding program, 1967-79, and named after the *Peacock*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Peacock's Bay *see* **Deakin Bay**

Péage Island. 66°46' S, 141°32' E. A small, rocky island, 0.8 km SW of Cape Découverte, in the Baie des Parasites, off the coast of East

Antarctica. Charted by the French in 1951-52, and named by them as Île du Péage, for its position, which looks as is it commands access to the Curzon Islands for parties arriving from Port Martin. Péage is French for "toll." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Peak 1600. 78°50' S, 83°45' W. In the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. A term no longer used.

Peake-Jones Rock. 67°38' S, 62°48' E. A low, rocky, bean-shaped islet, just off the coast, 3 km NE of Ring Rock, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 4 km SW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. It was included in an ANARE ground survey conducted by Chris Armstrong in 1959. Named by ANCA for Kenneth "Ken" Peake-Jones, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Peale, Titian Ramsay. b. Oct. 10, 1799, Philadelphia. The naturalist on the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42, the only one of the 6 scientists on that expedition to go as far south as 60°S. He died in Philadelphia, on March 13, 1885. His life and diary were published by Jessie Poesch (*see* the Bibliography).

Peale Inlet. 72°01' S, 99°58' W. An ice-filled inlet indenting the N side of Thurston Island for about 26 km, immediately W of Noville Peninsula. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 71°55' S, 99°12' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1955 for Titian Ramsay Peale. It has since been replotted.

Peale's dolphin. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Delphinidae. *Lagenorhyncus australis*, also called the whitesided dolphin, goes as far south as the Antarctic Convergence. It has a round snout and a short beak.

Islote Pear *see* **Pear Island**

Pear Island. 64°31' S, 62°54' W. A small island immediately SW of False Island, at Hackapike Bay, Parker Peninsula, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It appears on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1929, and was roughly charted in Jan. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who named it for its shape. It appears as Pear Island on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and (translated literally) as Isla Pera on a Chilean chart of the same year. It appears on British charts of 1950 and 1952, as Pear Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 3, 1953. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. A Chilean map of 1955 has it as Islote Pear, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it back to its original, Pear Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1965.

Pear Islet *see* **Pear Island**

Pearce, Clifford John "Cliff." b. Aug. 18, 1935, Stanmore, Mdsx, son of electrical engineer Stanley John Pearce and his wife Beatrice Gwendoline Mitchell. After Keele University, he taught geography for a year. In Sept. 1959, in search of adventure, he joined FIDS, and sailed south on the *Kista Dan*, being aboard for 110 days due to ice conditions in Marguerite Bay. He was scheduled to be meteorologist at Base Y, but the delay forced him to winter-over instead at Base B in 1960. In 1961 he took the *John Biscoe* to Marguerite Bay, and a flight on from there to Fossil Bluff Station, where he wintered-over in 1961. In April 1962 he returned to the UK on the *John Biscoe*, and left FIDS in May 1962. He returned to teaching, and after 10 years at a grammar school, he became a headmaster at 3 different schools over 25 years. In 1970 and 1971 he was an exchange teacher in San Diego. In Dec. 1963 he had married Jackie Whitaker, and he and Jackie were on a BAS cruise on the *Lubyov Orlova* in 2000, making 19 landings and getting as far south as 68°S. He wrote a book about his life as a Fid — *The Silent Sound*.

Pearce, John Beaton. b. Dec. 4, 1928, India, son of John Beaton Pearce (who had gone out to India only the year before) and an Indian wife. He joined FIDS in 1953, as a diesel electric mechanic, and left Cardiff later that year, bound for the Falklands. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1954, and at Base G in 1955, and returned to London on March 2, 1956, on the *Highland Princess*. He was last seen in the late 1950s, in Orleston, near Ashford, Kent.

Pearce Dome. 71°20' S, 68°21' W. A dome-shaped mountain rising to 789.3 m above sea level, it is snow- and ice-free on the N slopes, and stands 875 m WNW of Khufu Peak, and 1.06 km due E of Blodwen Peak, near the center of the Fossil Bluff massif, in the E part of Alexander Island. In scientific reports of the early 1960s, it was referred to descriptively as The Snow Dome, and those working in the area generally referred to it as Dome. Renamed by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, for Cliff Pearce. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999.

Pearce Peak. 67°48' S, 61°12' E. Rising to 1200 m, and partly snow-covered, it is actually a ridge which, when seen from the N, looks like a peak, 3 km (the Australians say 6 km) S of Moyes Peak, and 24 km SSW of Falla Bluff, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Sir George Foster Pearce (1870-1952), one of the major personalities within the Australian Labor Party, and chairman of the Australian Antarctic Committee in 1929. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mount Pearigen. 72°01' S, 168°50' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 3020 m, 10 km NW of Mount Hart, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Jare Pearigen.

Pearigen, Jare Max. b. Dec. 13, 1934, Nashville. He entered the Navy in 1956 as an aviation cadet, and became an officer on Aug. 7, 1957. He married in Sept. 1958, in Mobile, Ala. He was a lieutenant commander and helo pilot in Antarctica in 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70, and served in Vietnam. Later a captain, from June 24, 1980 to July 26, 1982 he was commander of Task Force 199, and retired on June 30, 1987. He died on June 15, 2000, at Burke, Va., and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Pearl Harbor Glacier. 72°15' S, 167°40' E. A major tributary glacier, flowing generally E from the Victory Mountains into the SW side of Tucker Glacier, 28 km NW of Bypass Hill. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58 for the Americans at Pearl Harbor 16 years before. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. According to the NZ gazetteer, "In certain lighting conditions the glacier has a curious glistening beauty caused mainly by the distribution of its crevassed zones."

Pearl Rocks. 63°35' S, 59°56' W. A group of rocks covering an area 5 km by 3, close off the W coast of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and, apparently named descriptively by them, for the several snow-covered rocks in the group. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, but with the coordinates 63°36' S, 59°52' W, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name (but not those coordinates) later in 1960.

Pearsall Ridge. 77°52' S, 163°06' E. A mostly ice-covered ridge, extending ENE from the Royal Society Range between Descent Pass and Covert Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for USGS cartographer Richard A. "Rick" Pearsall, member of the geodetic control party to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1979-80. That same season he was at Pole Station, working out the true position of the Geographic South Pole.

Pearse Valley. 77°43' S, 161°32' E. An ice-free valley, 5 km long, immediately W of Catspaw Glacier, at the S side of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for John Stuart Pearse (b. May 28, 1936, Boise, Id.), biologist at McMurdo in 1961 and 1961-62, and later long associated with the University of California at Santa Cruz. NZ-APC accepted the name.

[1]**Mount Pearson**. 72°17' S, 166°43' E. A prominent snow peak, rising to 2440 m, at the W side of the mouth of Lensen Glacier, where that glacier joins Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for Frank H. Pearson, surveyor with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

[2]**Mount Pearson** *see* **Pearson Peak**

Pearson, Clive William. b. March 12, 1935, Dartmouth, Devon, son of plumber George Pearson and his wife Violet Mary Adams. His grandfather was an eminent chef with the Great Western Railway. After grammar school in Dartmouth, he went to catering college, where he got all his qualifications in hotel management, and

went to work in holidays camps and hotels, then volunteered for 3 years in the Army, in the Catering Corps, doing 7 months in Malta. He was demobbed in Feb. 1956, and on his 21st birthday began work as a chef at the Royal Britannia Naval College, in Dartmouth (where, coincidentally, his father was then working in maintenance). In 1957 a friend of his father's suggested FIDS, and after interviews with Norman Lightup (of the Crown Agents) and Fids Johnny Green and Bill Sloman, he was taken on as a cook and general assistant, sailing from Southampton on the new *John Biscoe*'s second voyage (he was duly, and immediately seasick). For details of this trip *see* [2]**The *John Biscoe***, and **Shaw, John Barrie**. He wintered-over at Base F in 1958 and 1959, and then the *Kista Dan* came to take him off (see that entry for details of the trip). Back in the UK at the end of May 1960, he did a season as the chef at a new hotel in Dartmouth, worked at the Post Office for the next season, delivering mail, then drove a bulldozer, building another new hotel. He went into the building trade in 1962 and 1963, then had an accident, and went into maintenance (where his heart really belonged, rather than cooking), at the Naval College, working mainly on steam engines, steam and boiler maintenance. From 1967 to 1970 he was in Ascension Island, working at the power plant there, and then back to the Naval College, then to Gan, in the Maldives, for 19 months, and back to the UK in 1973. In Feb. 1976 he married Margaret Fairbairn, a world traveler and explorer in her own right, and left the maintenance job at the college in 1994. He became the verger of the college's chapel until he retired in 2000, but had already been taken on as tour guide for the establishment, which he still does. In 2005 he and 90 FIDS chartered the *Polar Star* and went to Antarctica on a tour.

Pearson, Jean. b. Feb. 1915. During World War II, she was a Women's Airforce Service pilot, in Wilmington, Del. Then began a 30-year career as a famous journalist, she was the science writer for the *Detroit News*, and president of the National Association of Science Writers, the first woman journalist in Antarctica since Jackie Ronne. She also worked for the *Detroit Free Press*. Fresh from the triumph of her "Man in Space" series, she went to the South Pole while covering Lois Jones's all-women expedition of 1969-70. In 1975 she retired from the Naval Reserves, as a lieutenant commander.

Pearson Peak. 75°54' S, 140°57' W. Also called Mount Pearson. A rock peak, 1.5 km S of McGaw Peak, on the ridge that trends S from Mount McCoy, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Herbert E. Pearson, USARP geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1963.

Pearson Spur. 69°43' S, 70°25' W. Extending SE from the Elgar Uplands toward the head of Sibelius Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Roughly mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60, working from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed by BAS between 1973 and 1977. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Martin Robert Pearson (b. 1948), BAS glaciologist who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff Station in 1971 and 1972, and who worked on Alexander Island in 1971-72. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Massif Peary *see* **Mount Peary**

Monte Peary *see* **Mount Peary**

Mount Peary. 65°15' S, 63°52' W. A conspicuous massif, rising to about 1900 m (the British say about 1800 m), it has a flat, snow-covered summit several miles in extent, surmounted by a marginal peak on the W, 11 km ENE of Cape Tuxen and Waddington Bay, and dominates the area between Wiggins Glacier and Bussey Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and rougly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Massif Peary, for Robert Edwin Peary (1856-1920), the first man to reach the North Pole, on April 6, 1909. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1912. It appears as Mount Peary on a British chart of 1940, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1960. On a 1937 French chart it appears by error as Sommet du Matin, and, as a consequence, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Matin. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Peary, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines use that name too. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was first climbed in 1965 by Frank Stacey, Tony Bushell, and Terry Tallis, of BAS. It was climbed again on Sept. 7, 1976 (*see* **Deaths**, 1976). Note: There is controversy concerning Peary's claim, as there is about the attainments of many other explorers, including, for example, Byrd. This controversy basically comes down to two questions: did Peary, in fact, get to the Pole, and did any other explorer get there before him? History will almost certainly, in the end, vindicate Peary on both counts.

Pease, Francis Kennedy. b. Feb. 13, 1908, at the Curragh, co. Kildare, but grew up mainly in Southsea, in Portsmouth, son of Major Charles Pease, of the Loyal North Lancs Regiment, and his wife May. The major died in London when Francis was 11, and his mother married again, in Portsmouth, in 1921, to Major Walter Angus Campbell, of the same regiment. The young Pease was one of the three midshipmen on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, during the Discovery Investigations, and after the expedition he made his way to Montevideo, taking the *Andes* from there to Southampton, arriving home on Aug. 21, 1928. In 1929, now involved in the meteorological business, he left London for Mozambique, and from there to Cape Town, but was deported and sent back to Southampton on the *Grantully Castle*, in Aug. 1931, making his way back to the Campbell household, now in Totland Bay, on the Isle of Wight. In 1932 it was announced that he would marry Rosemary Ursula Croxton, but something went horribly wrong, and they never made it to the altar. It would be 20 years before Rosemary married, in Chelsea, to Stephen Tennant. As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Pease never married. In 1934, still living in Portsmouth, he made the news again. He was the only man living who had a duplicate copy of Sir John Franklin's map of 90 years before (given to him by the now dead Danish explorer Knud Rasmussen), when that great explorer disappeared in the frozen north, so he decided to go to the Arctic to look for log books and other relics of that ill-fated expedition. On Aug. 31, 1934, he sailed out of Liverpool aboard the *Duchess of York*, listed on the ship's manifest as an explorer, bound for Canada, taking with him 5 tons of food. His intention was to be away for at least three years. He was also going to look for minerals, and investigate a landing strip site. His only companion would be Jill, for whom he made special shoes and a warm coat. Jill was his fox terrier. He duly arrived in Quebec on Sept. 7, 1934, and made his way to Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and from there the plan was to hike 1000 miles into the Arctic, to Chesterfield Inlet, and there pick up a dog team. However, something went wrong. He got as far as Fort Churchill, in mid-October, but on May 5, 1935, only eight months after he had left England, the *Duchess of York* pulled back into Liverpool from Montreal, and Pease was on board, still listing himself as an explorer, and heading for London. He moved to Boxmoor, Herts, and then, when World War II broke out, he became a pilot officer in the RAF, and a balloonist. After the war, he went into landscape contracting, living and working all over the south of England, and died in June 1987, in Weymouth.

Pebbly Mudstone Island. 63°18' S, 57°51' W. A small island in the SE part of the Duroch Islands, 0.5 km SW of Halpern Point, between that point and Cape Legoupil, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by Martin Halpern (*see* **Halpern Point**) in 1961-62, for the outcrop of pebbly mudstone of the Legoupil Formation of the Cretaceous, exposed on the island, and found by the University of Wisconsin field party that he was part of during geological mapping of the area, which provides valuable data to the geologic history of the region. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and UK-APC not until Dec. 15, 1982.

Islotes Peces *see* **Fish Islands**

Mount Pechell. 71°05' S, 167°16' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1360 m, it surmounts the W end of Hedgpeth Heights, between Mount Troubridge and Mount Dalmeny, in the Anare Mountains (the New Zealanders say the Admiralty Mountains, but that is not right), in Oates Land, in the N part of Victoria Land. Discovered and rudely mapped on Jan. 11, 1841 by Ross, who named it for Capt. (later Rear admiral) Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell (1785-1849), 3rd Bart., a junior lord of the Admiralty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Peck, Patrick William Leslie George "Pat." b. Sept. 29, 1929, Stanley, Falkland Islands, 8th

child of laborer James Patrick Peck and his wife Sarah Ellen McAtasney. He left school at 14, and became a navvy for the Public Works Department, digging ditches and repairing roads. Toward the end of World War II he went to work for the Harbour Department, as a crewman on the government motor launch, relieving local defence force outposts and looking after the searchlight batteries. In 1946 he joined the crew of the *Fitzroy* (his father was already on board, as cook), and in 1948 traveled to the UK on her. He contracted pleurisy, and was hospitalized in Cardiff until New Year's, 1949. He got out in time to sign on the *Highland Princess*, as assistant pantryman, and sailed back to Montevideo, and from there to Port Stanley, where he met Bob Moss, the cameraman who had been filming scenery for *Scott of the Antarctic*, in the South Shetlands. Bob urged him to join FIDS, so Pat was interviewed by Frank Elliott, passed the medical and dental, and joined as a handyman, at £18 a month, board, food, warm clothing, tobacco, and a yearly quota of alcohol. He traveled down on the *John Biscoe* to Deception Island (Base B), where he wintered-over in 1949. The *John Biscoe* came to pick him up at the end of his tour, and took him to South Georgia, where he wintered-over in 1950, as cook. He returned to the Falklands, but 5 days later left to go back to Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, working as a Grade 8 (unskilled) laborer (at £28 a month) for Salvesen's. He did the 1952-53 season for Salvesen's, at Stromness, and then became valet to a succession of Falkland Islands governors, a position he held for 11 years. In 1956-57 he was in Antarctica again, on the *Protector*, with Governor Arthur, and transferred to the royal yacht *Britannia* during Prince Philip's visit. In 1959 he married Maureen Coutts, and in 1966 he and his wife moved to Pebble, where Pat worked for 7 years, and then on to Port Howard for 2 years, Fox Bay East for 2 years, and 4 years at Fox Bay West. Just before the 1982 invasion, he bought his own home in Stanley, and became an officer in the Falkland Islands Defence Force (he would rise through the officer ranks to major, and commander of the force, and be ADC to the governor in 1985. He retired from active service that year, but continued as ADC until 1993), and went back to work for Public Works until 1983, then to the Post Office, and finally to the Government Central Store, from where he retired in 1993. He lives in Stanley.

Peck Range. 72°20' S, 62°42' W. A range of mountains, hills, and ridges, about 17.5 km long in a N-S direction, about 10 km wide, and rising to about 1700 m, in the W part of the Du Toit Mountains, S of Beaumont Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. It is bounded to the S by a high snowfield, and to the E and W by unnamed north-flowing glaciers that coalesce at the N end of the range, S of Mount Wever. Bedrock in the range is almost entirely made up of a coarse-grained fresh granite batholith. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Visited by a joint USGS-BAS field party in 1986-87. Named by US-ACAN in 1989, for geologist Dallas Lynn Peck (b. March 28, 1929, Cheney, Wash. d. Aug. 21, 2005, Fairfax, Va.), 11th director of USAS, 1981-93. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Peckham Glacier. 80°21' S, 157°25' E. A steep tributary glacier flowing southward from the slopes of Mount McClintock into Byrd Glacier, just W of DeVries Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Verne E. Peckham, biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962. He made several dives into the water, under the sea ice, using scuba gear. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Pecora Escarpment. 85°38' S, 68°42' W. An irregular escarpment, 11 km long, and rising to an elevation of 1165 m, 56 km SW of the Patuxent Range, it marks the southernmost exposed rocks of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by Dwight Schmidt (*see* **Schmidt Hills**) for William Thomas Pecora (1912-1972), Olympic fencer and 8th director of USGS, 1965-71, who pioneered the use of satellite imagery for mapping. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Pecten Spur. 64°12' S, 57°08' W. A sharp, rocky spur projecting eastward from the S cliff face of Jonkers Mesa, midway between Ekelöf Point and Cape Gage, in the E part of James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, due to the abundance of large pecten fossils in the sedimentary sequence that forms the local base of the volcanic cliffs.

Pedalling Ice Field. 77°15' S, 159°55' E. An icefield composed of blue ice at the edge of the Polar Plateau, just S of Mount Dewitt and Mount Littlepage, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after bicycling terms, this was named by NZ-APC in 1995. Trevor Chinn's glacial mapping party of 1992-93 found that the best way to get about was on a bike. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Mount Peddie. 76°01' S, 145°01' W. An isolated mountain, 8 km N of Webster Bluff, at the N end of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Norman W. Peddie, geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1964.

Peden, Irene Carswell. b. 1925. Associate professor of engineering at the University of Washington and a polar atmosphere scholar, she became the first American woman to work in the interior of Antarctica, at a field camp near Byrd Station in 1970-71. Just to make her feel comfortable, the National Science Foundation told her "If you fail there won't be another woman on the Antarctic continent for a generation." She didn't fail, despite the fact that her equipment never arrived. She later became a professor of electrical engineering, at the University of Washington, in Seattle.

Peden Cliffs. 74°57' S, 136°28' W. A line of cliffs, 10 km long, they are breached near their center by Rhodes Icefall, and they border the N side of Garfield Glacier, in the W part of McDonald Heights, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Irene C. Peden.

Pedernera Refugio *see* **General Pedernera Refugio**

Chenal Pedersen. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A channel between Pétrel Island (to the NW) and Marégraph Island, Rostand Island, and Carrel Island to the SE, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for Bill Pedersen, the name has become accepted over the years (by the French anyway).

Mount Pedersen. 72°05' S, 164°02' E. Rising to 2070 m, 14 km SE of Galatos Peak, in the Salamander Range of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for John M. Pedersen, biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Nunatak Pedersen *see* **Pedersen Nunatak**

Pedersen, Morten. Norwegian whaler, captain of the *Castor*, in the South Shetlands for the 1893-94 season.

Pedersen, Vilhelm "Bill." In 1952, when the *Kista Dan* came out of the yard brand new, Bill Pedersen was 2nd mate, and in 1953-54 he was chief officer. In 1956-57 he was chief officer of the *Magga Dan*, and her skipper, 1960-63. He was skipper of the *Thala Dan*, 1963-66. In 1966 he became a marine surveyor in the insurance company that insured all the Lauritzen Line ships, and in 1987 was sent down to Macquarie Island when the *Nella Dan* grounded there. It was Pedersen who had to scuttle her.

Pedersen Nunatak. 64°56' S, 60°44' W. The most westerly of the Seal Nunataks, it rises 210 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 13 km NE of Cape Fairweather, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed and charted in Nov. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Morten Pedersen. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it NunatakP edersen.

Pedersenberg. 72°50' S, 166°24' E. A peak in the Lawrence Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Monte Pedro *see* **Mount Pierre**

Punta Pedro *see* **Azufre Point**

Pedro Aguirre Station *see* **Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station**

The *Pedro Campbell*. Uruguay's first own Antarctic ship, she was the 1300-ton, 67.41-meter ex-USN minesweeper *Chickadee*, built, in 1942, bought by Uruguay in 1966 as a Navy vessel, and renamed for the Irishman, Peter Campbell, who has a claim to be the founder of Uruguay's navy. Her first Antarctic expedition was

1989-90, under skipper Julio Dodino. She was back for 1990-01, again under Capt. Dodino. That season, she arrived at Artigas Station on Nov. 27, 1990, carrying supplies. She was back relieving the Uruguyan expeditions of 1991-92 and 1992-93 (both times under the command of Capt. Carlos Tastas), but then she was replaced with the *Vanguardia*. Decommissioned and struck from the register in 2003, she was used as a training hulk at Montevideo until she was sold for scrap in 2005.

Isla Pedro Nelson *see* **Jinks Island**

Islote Pedro Nelson *see* **Jinks Island**

Isla Pedro I *see* **Peter I Island**

Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station. 62°27' S, 59°45' W. Ecuador's first scientific base in Antarctica, named after the 18th-century Spanish geographer, built at the base of the hill called Panecillo, on Canto Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Known as Vicente Station, or Base Vicente, or Maldonado Station, it was opened on March 2, 1990, as a summer station, during the 2nd Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition.

Peel Cirque. 69°07' S, 70°31' W. Above the SW side of Roberts Ice Piedmont, in the NE part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel between 1973 and 1977. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for David Anthony Peel (b. June 12, 1944), BAS glaciologist who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1970, and summered at Base T in 1975-76, and at Rothera Station in 1979-80 and 1985-86. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Peeler Bluff. 72°35' S, 93°20' W. Also called Peeler Point. A prominent rock bluff along the middle of the W coast of McNamara Island, within the N edge of the Abbot Ice Shelf, it is a useful navigation mark from seaward. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Cdr. James C. Peeler, USN, who camped here from Feb. 7 to Feb. 9, 1961, and obtained position data for the bluff and other points in the area, which was explored by personnel from the *Glacier* and the *Staten Island*.

Peeler Point *see* **Peeler Bluff**

Peers, Duncan Taylor. b. Dec. 1878, Ram's Head Lodge, Rostherne, near Altrincham, Cheshire, son of police constable James Peers and his Scottish wife Annie Taylor. Following the father's postings, the family moved to Crewe, then to Bebington, and finally to Tranmere, near Birkenhead, on the Mersey, where the wife ran a grocery and chandler's shop. Duncan joined the Merchant Navy, and on Nov. 28, 1911, at Hobart, joined the *Aurora* as bosun, at £9 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on May 1, 1912, in Sydney.

Península Péfaur. 64°26' S, 61°29' W. The peninsula separating Hughes Bay to the N from Charlotte Bay to the S, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Jaime E. Péfaur, biologist from the University of Concepción, in Chile, who studied soil mesofauna while on the *Yelcho* during ChilAE 1967-68. The Argentines call it Península Ventimiglia.

Pegasus Automatic Weather Station. 78°00' S, 166°36' E. An American AWS installed in Jan. 1989, near McMurdo, at an elevation of 10 m. Named for a crashed Constellation of that name, in the ice nearby. The station was removed on Nov. 10, 1989.

Pegasus Field. 77°58' S, 166°31' E. The smallest (3048 m long and 67 m wide) and most southerly of the three runways at McMurdo, 24 km from McMurdo Station, on the Ross Ice Shelf. The white ice here only gets a thin covering of snow (as opposed to the old Williams Field, which got a lot), and therefore can take wheeled aircraft. It was named after the crashed C-121 Lockheed Constellation named "Pegasus," which crashed near Willy Field in 1970, and was towed out here to what became Pegasus Field (it is still visible). Pegasus is lightly manned, and has no tower, being used only when a flight is coming in. It has only a couple of buildings — a weather station and a passenger terminal. *See* **Airstrips**.

Pegasus Mountains. 71°00' S, 67°12' W. A group of mountains, about 27 km long, and rising to about 1350 m, between Bertram Glacier and Ryder Glacier, and immediately E of Gurney Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound, they consist of a system of ridges and peaks broken by 2 passes. Included in this group are (from N to S): Mount Markab, Mount Alpheratz, and Mount Crooker. Roughly mapped in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Pegasus North Automatic Weather Station. 77°54' S, 166°30' E. An American AWS installed in Jan. 1990, near McMurdo, at an elevation of 8 m. It was visited on Feb. 5, 2009.

Pegasus South Automatic Weather Station. 78°00' S, 166°36' E. An American AWS installed in Jan. 1991, at the site of the original Pegasus AWS, near McMurdo, at an elevation of 5 m. It was removed in Jan. 2009.

The *Peggotty*. NZ yacht, in Antarctic waters in 1992-93, under the command of Alan Sendall.

Pegmatite Peak. 85°39' S, 154°39' W. Rising to 790 m, along the W side of Koerwitz Glacier, about midway between the main summits of the Medina Peaks and Mount Salisbury, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70 for the large, whitish pegmatite dikes in a rock wall at the SE spur of the peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Pegmatite Point. 85°01' S, 165°20' W. Juts out into the head of the Ross Ice Shelf from the E part of the Duncan Mountains, 11 km ENE of Mount Fairweather. First roughly plotted from ground surveys conducted by ByrdAE 1928-30, and from air photos taken during the same expedition. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the rock pegmatite found in this distinctively banded point. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Pegmatitgrat. 71°10' S, 164°29' E. A peak in the W part of the Everett Range, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Pegtop Mountain. 77°04' S, 161°15' E. Also called Pegtop Nunatak. An elongated mountain marked by several conspicuous knobs, the highest and westernmost rising to 1395 m, at the S side of Mackay Glacier (the New Zealanders say the mountain rises to about 1200 m, and that the highest knob protrudes about 550 m above the Mackay), 5 km W of Sperm Bluff, and about 8 km W of Mount Suess, in Victoria Land. Mapped and named descriptively in Dec. 1911, by Grif Taylor's Granite Harbour Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pegtop Nunatak *see* **Pegtop Mountain**

Cerro Pehuenche. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A hill, NW of Lago Oculto, and N of Cerro El Toqui, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, in the N part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno for the native Chilean people, the Pehuenche.

Islote Peine *see* **Peine Island**

Peine Island. 63°24' S, 54°42' W. A small island, W of Beagle Island, in the Danger Islands, SE of Joinville Island. Named descriptively by the Argentines in 1978, as Islote Peine (i.e., "comb island"). On June 11, 1980, UK-APC translated the name (for themselves only) as Comb Island. It appears as such in the 1987 British gazetteer. In 1993, US-ACAN accepted the name Peine Island.

Peirce, Stanley Dexter. b. May 14, 1910, Topsfield, Mass., but raised partly in Boston, son of Thomas Wentworth Peirce (of the railroad Peirces) and his 2nd wife Gabrielle M. Dexter. An electrical engineer, he was chief radio operator on the *Jacob Ruppert*, as she sailed for Antarctica as part of ByrdAE 1933-35, and was a radioman on the shore party of that expedition, wintering-over at Little America in 1934. Stuart Paine says he resigned in Feb. 1934, and he certainly arrived in California on the *Mariposa*, on May 30, 1934, from Sydney. In Jan. 1941, Doris Black, a pretty 29-year-old, divorced Earle L. Sukeforth of Hartford, Conn. On July 2, she took poison in Boston, staggered up to two boys in the Back Bay, told them what she'd done, and was rushed to Beth Israel Hospital, where, 3 days later Stan Pierce married her. On July 9, she died. It was all quite odd. He married again, and was a retired lieutenant colonel when he moved to Churchville, Md., and died in Feb. 1976, at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, in Maryland.

Monte Pelado *see* **Stokes Hill**

The *Pelagic*. British yacht, registered in the British Virgin Islands, skippered by J.V. "Skip" Novak (who had just formed Pelagic Expeditions), in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, carrying an Italian expedition,

during the 1987-88 season. She was back in 1990-91 and 1991-92, again skippered by Novak, and in 1992-93 she and Novak were chartered by Greenpeace, and again went to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Under Novak again, she took tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98 (Hamish Laird was co-skipper that season). Under Hamish Laird she was back in 1998-99 and 1999-2000. Under Carsten Steinbach, she was back in 2000-01 and 2001-02. She was back again in 2003-04, accompanying the *Pelagic Australis* on her trip to the Antarctic Peninsula with the Breaking the Ice expedition (q.v.) aboard. Richard Howarth was skipper. She was back in 2005-06. She could take 6 passengers.

The *Pelagic Australis*. Tourist yacht, registered in the British Virgin Islands, in Antarctic waters in 2003-04, and again in 2005-06. She could take 10 passengers. In the 2003-04 season she took the Breaking the Ice expedition (q.v.) to Antarctica. Steve Wilkins was skipper.

The *Pelagos*. The former White Star liner *Athenic*, built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in 1900, and bought in 1928 by the Pelagos Company (Bruun & Van der Lippe), out of Tønsberg, converted by them into a 12,083-ton factory whaling ship, complete with stern slip, and run by Lars Christensen. She conducted pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters in 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31. She was in Antarctic waters in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1939-40. She was back in those waters in the 1940-41 season, when, on Jan. 14, 1941, she was taken by Nazi raiders off the *Pinguin*. The captured crew were: Fritz B. Gøthesen (captain; aged 37); Isidor Eriksen (manager; 40; recently out of a New York hospital); Severin Heian (1st mate; 61; tattoo on left wrist); Harald Myhre (2nd mate; 31); Güttorm Knutsen (3rd mate; 32); Ansgar Carlsen (4th mate; 30); Ingvart Hansen (1st bosun); Alf Jonas Hansen (2nd bosun; 35); Andreas Hansen (40), Håkon Olsson (28), Einar Taranrød (26), Halfdan Kristiansen (50), Harry Eugen Samuelsen (26), Sigurd Sele (29; tattoo on right forearm), Sigurd Eriksen (38), Lorentz Kvedal Olsen (35) (able seamen); Oskar Viklander (21), Ingolf Knutsen (28), Sverdrup Norem (27), Karl Knutsen, Nils Hestenes (34), Ludvig Jensen, Severin Skeie (31), Ivar Johannessen (32), John Bergseth (28) (ordinary seamen); Robert Gabrielli (18), Reidar W. Andresen, and Finn Løke (21) (junior ordinary seamen); Erling Osuldsen (radio operator; 42); Mauritz Granerød (chief engineer; 50; tattoo on right arm); Einar Eriksen (2nd engineer; 39; tattoo on right arm); Johan A. Nilsen (3rd engineer; 47; tattoo on right arm); Gustav A. Hegglund (4th engineer; 39); Dagfin Sten Jensen (5th engineer; 40); Olaf Pedersen (29) and Valter Holst (32) (donkeymen); Rolf Hansen (engineer's assistant; 41); Aksel B. Andersen (1st carpenter; 56); John Fjelstad (2nd carpenter; 40); Lars Ekeberg (electrician; 40); Ole Stålerød (1st repairman; 53); Gjert Johansen (2nd repairman); Arnold Abrahamsen (pump man; 55); Rolf Granerød (23), Dagfin Braendsrød (38; tattoo on left arm), Egil Ås (27), Sigurd Freitag (30), Sigurd Jørgensen (37), John Henry Fevang (23), Fritjof Jespersen (23), John Svendsen (40; tattoo on right hand), Alf Reidar Andersen (31), Thoralf M. Tveiten (35), and Spener Austad (39) (stokers); Karl Thorsen and Alfred Kallevik (36) (oilers); Horgen Sundseth (42; tattoo on right arm), Johann Thaule (34), Albert Jørgensen (49), Kristian Hotvedt (27), Hjalmar Forsstrøm (57), Henry Jørgensen (28), Frithjof Nilsen (42; he had only two fingers on his left hand), Thor Reppesgaard (41), Karl A. Jørgensen (33), Atle Kvaerne (32), Torkel Hagestad (48), Johan Jørgensen (31) (boiler men); Egil Andreassen (17), Herman Førland (19), Mathias Jeger Olsen (22), and Bernt Kinn (19) (engine boys); Arne H. Sørensen (1st blacksmith; 36); Harald Nilsen (2nd blacksmith; 37; he had only one eye — his left); Nils Adolf Nilsen (chief steward; 44); Gustav Olsen (1st cook; 36; tattoo on left arm); Johan Andersen (2nd cook; 34); Harald Andersen (night cook; 31); Ole Tüv (pantryman; 28); Kjønik Kjøniksen (provisions man); Thorstein Johansen (baker; 35; died April 18, 1941, on a train, near Saumur, while being transported to a German camp); Dagfin Haukeli (sausage maker; 34); Åge H. Gulliksen (21) and Thor Gran Larsen (21; tattoo on right arm) (galley boys); Werner Hegglund (mess foreman; 43); Arthur Dahl, Erling Ødegård (20), Carsten Kjell Larsen (18), Nils Hotvedt (18), Trygve Johansen, Jacob Johansen, Thorbjørn Olsen, Hans Hansen, Ragnar Olsen, Jørgen Åsland (28; later, he sailed on the *Thorshammer* during the 1945-46 season, but not in Antarctic waters), Karsten Pedersen, Karl Johansen, Johan Diserud, Kåre Olsen (21), and Lorentz Fjell (34) (mess boys); Kristian Moen (1st foreman; 34); Hans M. Johansen (2nd foreman; 47; tattoo on both arms); Hans Kristian Ramberg (36), Rolf Norberg (37), and Einar Paulsen (37) (bones sawmen); Aksel M. Studsrød (42; four fingers on left hand), Karsten Sjøblom (39), Lasse K. Tenden (34; tattoo on right arm), and Olav L. Tenden (36; tattoo on left arm) (1st flensers); Ole Nelvik (42), Gustav Blixt (37; tattoo on both arms), Olaf Sigurd Holte (37; tattoo on right arm), and Kristoffer Tenden (31; tattoo on left hand) (2nd flensers); Ingvald Skjauff (39), Lars Iversen (49), Kristian Kjønnerød (45), Emil Olsen (28), Otto Grønli (49), and Sverre Snørsvald (laborers); Aksel Hansen (37), Aksel B. Johansen (43; Swedish), Nils Nilsen (37), Georg Kvist (41), Nikoali Furuhaug (44), Trygve Sjøblom (31), Bernhard Johansen (43), Nils Eriksen (43: tattoo on right hand), Sigvart Skaug (38), Kristian Evensen (38), Ingebert Ljøsland (31), Henry "Harry" Eriksen (28), and Ludvik Bettum (cutters); Baard Vasgaard (sharpener; 58); Bjarne Dvergastein (44; tattoo on left arm), Anders Solberg (44), Konrad Lyngås (38), Trygve Henriksen (44), Peder Samuelsen (37), Sigurd Hansen (41), and Henry Jacobsen (43) (1st cookers); Reidar Jacobsen (28), Hans Olsen (47; tattoo on right arm), Lars M. Hesby (41; he had only one arm — his right), Eugen Büvik (47), Johannes Strandenes (47), and Erling Sørensen (38: he had not long before been treated for venereal disease in New York) (2nd cookers); Karsten Kristoffersen (factory man); Einar Moen (tank foreman; 47; tattoo on both arms); Lars Hansen (laborer); Harald Studsrød (blacksmith; 47); Carl Albin Olson (55: Swedish) and Elling Ellingsen (36; tattoo on left arm) (1st separators); Arne Gert Larsen (26; tattoo on right arm) and Leif Pedersen (42) (2nd separators); Torjus Saatvedt (35; tatoo on right arm), Sverre Johansen (33), Gudbrand Baukhol, Hans Arthur Gabrielsen (32; actually a carpenter), Henry Rød (34), Snorre Hibnes, Hagbart Våga (33), Meidel Solberg, Thorbjørn Kristiansen (31), Erling M. Hansen, Johnny Kristoffersen (31), Kristian Taranrød (33), Ole Skretteberg (30), Kristen Larsen, Henrik Andersen, Kolbjørn Sørensen, Ole Hansen (25), Sigurd Hjalmar Seeberg (60; tattoo on both hands), Carl Amandus Olafson (55; Swedish; tattoo on right arm), Anders Johnsen Dalen (32), Kåre Mathisen (27), Arne Davle, Berner S. Mjånes, Thorvald Sørensen, Monrad Hansen (23), Kåre Kristoffersen (40), Einar Horntvedt (28), Konrad A. Tenden (26), Harald Ås (33), Johan Dahl, Ole Henry Hansen (19), Aslak Neset (33), Haakon Andersen (40), Thor Johansen (27), Asbjørn K. Larsen (35; he had only two fingers on his left hand), Erik Winge (28), Jacob Naes (39), Ludvig Høien, Harry Furuhaug (23), Kristoffer Ellingsen (56; he was back sawing whales by the end of the war), Daniel Førland, Arne Jacobsen (44), Cato Landsverk (21), and Johan Johansen (25; tattoo on right arm) (workers); Per Hønnigstad (doctor; 34); Einar Bjølstad (secretary; 58); Olav Olsen Tüv (53) and Birger E. Thorsen (39) (handymen); Sigurd Haukanes (patient caretaker; 34). *See also* the *Star* whale catchers for additional crews. Some of the captured men were back whaling by 1943, and many, if not most, by the end of the war. On Oct. 24, 1944, the *Pelagos* was sunk at Kirkenes, but, after the war was refloated, and went back into service as a factory ship. She was in Antarctic waters in 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48. In 1948-49 she had 11 catchers — *Gos 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12*, the *Falkland*, the *Jubarte*, and the *Baleine*. She was back every season until her last, 1961-62, and in 1962 was sold for breaking up in Germany.

Cabo Pelayo. 64°40' S, 62°12' W. A point on Pelseneer Island, between Jones Point and Garnerin Point, in the south-central portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Pelecypods. Also known as Bivalvia. All bivalves, e.g. oysters and clams, belong to this class of mollusks. Found in Antarctica.

Peleg Peak. 65°51' S, 62°33' W. A rock peak, rising to 920 m, on the massif between Flask Glacier and Leppard Glacier, at the head of Scar Inlet, 6 km N of Ishmael Peak, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Peletier Plateau. 83°55' S, 159°40' E. An ice-covered plateau, about 30 km long and 8 km wide, on the E side of Sandford Cliffs, and forming the S part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Rear Admiral Eugene Peletier, USN, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who assisted Admiral Dufek in the preparation of OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57).

Mount Peleus. 77°29' S, 162°05' E. A small peak, rising to 1790 m (the New Zealanders say 1900 m), about 5 km W of Mount Theseus, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Thessalian king of Greek mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Peleus Glacier. Unofficial American name in the 1960s for a glacier in the area of Wright Valley, close to Mount Peleus, in association with which it was named.

Pelias Bluff. 66°04' S, 61°23' W. A conspicuous rock bluff rising to over 150 m, at the head of the inlet lying immediately W of Standring Inlet, on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, S of Chapman Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in June 1953. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, in association with Jason Peninsula. In Greek mythology Pelias was Jason's uncle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Cabo Peligro *see* **Cape Danger**

Islotes Peligro *see* **Danger Islands**

Punta Peligrosa *see* **Foul Point**

Cabo Peligroso *see* **Cape Danger**

Pelishat Point. 62°28' S, 60°00' W. Forms the S extremity of Archar Peninsula, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands, it lies 2.4 km SE of Duff Point, and 3.9 km NE of Pomorie Point (which is actually on Livingston Island). Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Pelishat, in northern Bulgaria.

Pelite Lake. 68°38' S, 78°25' E. A small lake in the Vestfold Hills, about 200 m in diameter, on an ice-covered moraine. There are prominent mud banks above the ice-cliffs on the W side. Named by ANCA. Pelite is a type of rock.

Bahía Pelletan. 65°06' S, 62°59' W. One of the several bays opening out into the E coast of Flandres Bay, between Bahía Wilson and Cruz Bay, and separated from Bahía Wilson by Pelletan Point. Named by the Chileans in association with the point. The Argentines call it Bahía Briand, in association with Briand Fjord.

Punta Pelletan *see* **Pelletan Point**

Pelletan Point. 65°06' S, 63°02' W. A long narrow point projecting into the head of Flandres Bay, 5 km S of Briand Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1903-05. During this expedition Charcot named this point as Pointe Bayet, after Charles Bayet (*see* **Bayet Peak**), and he named the indentations to the N and S of Pointe Bayet as one bay, Baie Pelletan, after Charles-Camille Pelletan (1846-1915), minister of the French Navy, 1902-05. The point became known as Bayet Point (in English) and as Punta Bayet (in Spanish). On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC decided that these two indentations did not form one feature, and transferred the name Pelletan to the point between them, and left the two actual indentations nameless. US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Much later, the N one of the nameless bays was named Bahía Wilson by the Chileans, and they called the S one Bahía Pelletan (the Argentines call it Bahía Briand). The Argentines now call the point Punta Pelletan, but the Chileans still call it Punta Bayet.

Île Pelseneer *see* **Pelseneer Island**

Isla Pelseneer *see* **Pelseneer Island**

Pelseneer Island. 64°39' S, 62°13' W. An island, 3 km long and 1.5 km wide, with 3 prominent rocky peaks projecting through its ice-cap, 3 km W of Brooklyn Island, between Jones Point and Garnerin Point, about 10 km S of Delaite Island, in the south-central part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Cabo Pelayo is a point on this island. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Pelseneer, for Belgian zoologist Prof. Paul Pelseneer (1863-1945), of Ghent, a member of the *Belgica* commission, and writer of some of the zoological reports of the expedition. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's maps it appears as Pelseneer Island, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Isla Pelseneer.

Pelter, Joseph Arnold. b. March 1, 1908, Staunton, Va., but grew up in Bland, Va., son of quarry laborer Early Pelter and his wife Ida. He joined the U.S. Navy, as a photographer, and in the 1930s was stationed in Pensacola. He married Grace. He was aerial photographer on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. On March 16, 1934, just after the winter-over at Little America had begun, his appendix was removed by Dr. Potaka. Not long after he got back to the States, he had a son named Joseph Byrd Pelter (who would become a staff sergeant in the Army and die in a plane crash in 1973, aged 37). The Antarctican Pelter died in Pensacola in Aug. 1969.

Pelter Glacier. 71°52' S, 98°20' W. About 8 km long, it flows from the E side of Noville Peninsula, into the W side of Murphy Inlet, on Thurston Island. Delineated from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Joseph Pelter.

Canal Peltier *see* **Peltier Channel**

Chenal (de) Peltier *see* **Peltier Channel**

Détroit Peltier *see* **Peltier Channel**

Estrecho Peltier *see* **Peltier Channel**

Peltier, Évariste-Guinolet. b. July 15, 1816, Croisic, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 17, 1838.

Peltier Channel. 64°52' S, 63°32' W. An elbow-shaped channel (or a channel resembling the figure "7"), 10 km long in a NE-SW direction, it separates Doumer Island from Wiencke Island, to the S of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is entered from the N between Damoy Point and Gautier Point, and from the S between Py Point and Cape Errera. Lecointe's 1903 chart of BelgAE 1897-99 suggests that it was discovered in Feb. 1898, during de Gerlache's expedition. It was definitely discovered and charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Chenal Peltier, for Jean-Charles-Athanase Peltier (1785-1845), French physicist. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906. On the maps prepared by FrAE 1908-10 (also led by Charcot), it appears as both Chenal Peltier and Chenal de Peltier. It appears on a 1921 British chart as Peltier Channel. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and appears as Peltier Channel on their 1929 chart. Olaf Holtedahl charted it as Peltier Sound in 1929, and on a 1937 French chart it appears as Détroit Peltier. In 1944 it was re-surveyed by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Canal Peltier, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, there was a (fleeting) 1955 reference to it as Estrecho Peltier. It appears as Peltier Channel on a 1947 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1958 British chart.

Punta Pelusa. 63°19' S, 57°55' W. One of several little points in Covadonga Harbor named by the Chileans, on the E coast of Kopaitic Island, in the Duroch Islands, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula.

Pemmican *see* **Food**

Pemmican Bluff. 73°31' S, 94°22' W. A short, but prominent, rock bluff with a steep rock N face, and a sloping snow S slope, it overlooks the W side of the upper section of Basecamp Valley, just W of Pillsbury Tower, in the Jones Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, because the bluff is composed of complex volcanic rocks, giving the N face a very mottled appearance, similar to pemmican. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Pemmican Step. 72°00' S, 167°33' E. A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier (the second of the steps on this glacier), above its junction with Leander Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its southern half, but toward the N end traveling is easier going. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970. *See also* **Biscuit Step** and **Chocolate Step**.

The *Pen Duick III*. A 13.5-ton, 17.45-meter French yacht, designed by French former naval officer and distance record-setting sailor Éric Tabarly (b. July 24, 1931), and built in 1967. Skippered by Mons. Tabarly, she visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98. On June 14, 1998, off the coast of Wales, Tabarly was knocked from the boat. His body was found 5 weeks later.

Punta Peña. 63°37' S, 59°50' W. A point marking the southernmost end of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It overlooks Zigzag Island to the south. Named by the Argentines.

Bukhta Penal *see* **Penal Bay**

Penal Bay. 66°02' S, 100°47' E. In the Bunger Hills, it runs to the W of Edisto Channel, and is bounded to the S by Currituck Island, to the W by the Shackleton Ice Shelf, and to the N by Dieglman Island. Charted by SovAE 1956 in 66°02' S, 100°40' W. Named Bukhta Penal by the Russians. The name was translated by the Australians, who also re-plotted it.

Penance Pass. 78°04' S, 163°51' E. The lowest and most easterly of the passes from Shangri-la to Miers Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Punta Peñascos *see* **Punta Leech**

Mount Pénaud. 64°06' S, 60°52' W. Rising to about 1050 m, ESE of Cape Sterneck, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by Foster in Jan. 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him as Mount Herschel, for Sir John Herschel (*see* **Mount Herschel** and **Cape Sterneck**). It appears as such on the expedition charts, and also on a 1901 British chart. On a 1917 chart, the name was incorrectly applied to a feature in the S part of Trinity Island, as it was also on Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20. On Irízar's 1903 Argentine map it appears as Monte Herschel; as Mont Herschel on Charcot's map of 1912 (reflecting FrAE 1908-10), and as Mount Herschel on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alphonse Pénaud (1850-1880), French aircraft designer in the 1870s. The Chileans call it Monte Barrera. US-ACAN has noticeably shied away from this feature.

Cerro Penca *see* **Penca Hill**

Penca Hill. 62°36' S, 61°07' W. A prominent hill rising to about 200 m, at the base of Ray Promontory, on Byers Peninsula, at the extreme W of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Chileans did field work here, and called it Cerro Penca. It appears as such in their 1971 report. The name was translated as Penca Hill in 1972. Further geological work was carried out here by BAS in 1975-76. The name Penca Hill was accepted by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. There are some guesses as to the reason for this name, but no one knows for sure, and none of the guesses make much sense without further information. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cape Penck. 66°44' S, 87°55' E. An ice-covered point fronting the West Ice Shelf, about 56 km (the Australians say about 67 km) WNW of Gaussberg, it separates Princess Elizabeth Land (more specifically the Leopold and Astrid Coast) from the Wilhelm II Coast. Roughly charted by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Albrecht Penck (1858-1945), noted German geographer and authority on the ice ages. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Originally plotted in 66°42' S, 87°43' E, it was replotted by the Australians in late 2008.

[1]Penck Glacier *see* **Albrecht Penck Glacier**

[2]Penck Glacier. 77°57' S, 34°42' W. A small glacier flowing northward along the W side of Bertrab Glacier, to Vahsel Bay. Discovered by GermAE 1911-12, who plotted it in 77°53' S, 34°48' W, and named by Filchner as Penckgletscher, for Albrecht Penck (*see* **Cape Penck**). It was later re-plotted, and UK-APC accepted the name Penck Glacier, on Dec. 19, 1981. US-ACAN followed suit.

Penck Ledge. 73°03' S, 4°18' W. A mainly ice-covered ledge (the Norwegians describe this feature as small nunataks) at the W side of the head of Penck Trough, between that trough and Ritscher Upland, S of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Pencksøkkrabbane, in association with the trough. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Penck Ledge in 1966.

Penck-Mulde *see* **Penck Trough**

Penck Trough. 73°00' S, 2°45' W. A broad, ice-filled valley, trending SW-NE for 100 km or so between the Borg Massif and the NE part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Penck-Mulde, for Albrecht Penck (*see* **Cape Penck**). Ritscher's maps incorrectly have it running N-S, but it was correctly mapped by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the name Penck Trough in 1947. The Norwegians call it Pencksøkket.

Penckgletscher *see* **[2]Penck Glacier**

Pencksøkket *see* **Penck Trough**

Pencksøkkrabbane *see* **Penck Ledge**

Pendant Lake. 68°28' S, 78°14' E. A small lake, shaped like a pendant, with a maximum depth of 21 m. The water is fresh on top, salty underneath, and with a great deal of biological activity. It is one of only 3 lakes in the Vestfold Hills to sport the copepod *Paralabidocera antarctica*. Named by ANCA on Oct. 18, 1979.

Pendant Ridge. 85°04' S, 174°45' W. About 5 km long, it extends SW to the N side of the mouth of McGregor Glacier, 2.5 km NW of Simplicity Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier expedition of 1964-65, because a pyramidal peak at its S extremity looks as if it is dangling from the ridge like a pendant. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Penderecki Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°17' W. Between Vauréal Peak and Harnasie Hill, at the junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Krzysztof Penderecki (b. 1933), Polish composer.

Baie Pendleton *see* **Crystal Sound, Pendleton Strait**

Estrecho Pendleton *see* **Pendleton Strait**

Isla Pendleton *see* **Larrouy Island**

Pendleton, Benjamin. b. 1797, Stonington, Connecticut sealer who commanded 3 major expeditions to the South Shetlands: the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing expeditions of 1820-21 and 1821-22 (he was skipper of the *Frederick*), and the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829-30.

Pendleton, Harris. b. 1783. Commanded the *Hero* during the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1821-23.

Pendleton, Jonathan. b. 1794. 1st mate on the *Frederick*, for the 2nd part of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1820-22. In 1827 he skippered the *Alabama Packet* into the Pacific.

Pendleton, William. b. 1796. From New London, Conn. He was 1st mate on the *Alabama Packet*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, and was still sailing in 1852-53, as skipper of the *Sarah E. Spear*, in the South Shetlands.

Pendleton Island *see* **Tower Island**

Pendleton Strait. 66°00' S, 66°30' W. Running NW-SE between Extension Reef and Rabot Island to the NE and Lavoisier Island to the SW, in the Biscoe Islands. In Feb. 1832, when Biscoe discovered it, he was under the impression that Palmer had discovered it in Jan. 1821, in the *Hero* (there is no evidence for this), and so he named it Pendleton Bay, for Ben Pendleton, leader of the fleet that the *Hero* had been part of. It appears as such on Balch's map of 1902. It was resurveyed on Jan. 13, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and charted by them as Baie Pendleton. It seems to have first been defined correctly as a strait on a British chart of 1934. Who made this chart up, we do not know. The date may be an errror, because BGLE 1934-37 did survey it in Feb. 1936, as Pendleton Strait. It also appears as Pendleton Strait on a British chart of 1940. There is a 1940 reference to it as Burdick Channel, named after Stanton Burdick, and, on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Burdick Channel (Pendleton Strait)." On Chilean charts of 1947 it appears variously as Canal Burdick, Estrecho Burdick, and Estrecho Pendleton. US-ACAN accepted the name Pendleton Strait in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1961 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Estrecho Pendleton.

Mount Pendragon. 61°16' S, 55°14' W. Also called The Fortress. Rising to 975 m (the Chileans say 410 m), 2.5 km NW of Cape Lookout, it is the highest mountain on Elephant Island (it stands at the extreme S of the island), in the South Shetlands. Charted by ArgAE 1956-57 as Monte Blanco, "the only peak in the area permanently covered by snow in summer." It appears as such on a 1962 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Surveyed and mapped by the British Joint Services

Expedition of 1970–71, and renamed by the UK on Nov. 3, 1971 for Prince Charles, the patron of the expedition (Pendragon is the ancient title for a British or Welsh prince). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Col du Pendu *see under* **D**

Caleta Péndulo *see* **Pendulum Cove**

Rada Péndulo *see* **Pendulum Cove**

Péndulo Refugio. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. Argentine refuge hut opened (as Refugio Naval Caleta Péndulo; also known as Bahía Péndulo Refugio, and Bahía Teléfono Refugio) on Nov. 19, 1947, in Telefon Bay, Deception Island, by ArgAE 1948–49. The name was shortened on April 4, 1949, to Péndulo Refugio, an inevitable process that had been taking place informally, anyway. It was dismantled in 1950. In Dec. 1953, the Argentines built their second Lasala refugio here.

Pendulum Cove. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. On the NE side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered and named in 1828–29, by Henry Foster, who was here to conduct pendulum studies in an effort to measure gravity forces during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828–31. It appears on his and Kendall's rough 1829 chart from that expedition, and on the expedition's 1831 map. It also appears on a 1901 British chart. In Dec. 1908, FrAE 1908–10 found a board fixed to two uprights on the beach. On the board was scrawled the words "Sobraon Harbour," indicating that this cove was used as a whaling station by the *Sobraon*. The date of the board could be anywhere between the 1907–08 season (the *Sobraon*'s first in Antarctica) and the 1912–13 season (her last). US-ACAN accepted the name Pendulum Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1944 as Caleta Péndulo, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a 1958 reference to the anchorage itself as Rada Péndulo. One can swim here in the natural sulfur hot springs. *See also* **Gouvernøren Harbor**, for more on the *Sobraon*'s use of inlets.

Penelope Point. 71°30' S, 169°47' E. A bold rock headland between Nielsen Glacier and Scott Keltie Glacier, on the S shore of Robertson Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First surveyed and charted in 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910–13, and named by them for Lt. Harry Pennell (his nickname was "Penelope"). US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Peneplain Peak. 83°51' S, 167°02' E. Rising to 2650 m, midway along Hampton Ridge, which lies between Montgomerie Glacier and Mackellar Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967–68 for the excellent exposure of the Kukri Peneplain, an ancient erosion surface, present on this peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Punta Penfold *see* **Penfold Point**

Penfold, David Neil. b. Sept. 4, 1913, Kent, son of Capt. Lewis Dudley Penfold, RN, and his wife Evelyn Mary Slader. He joined the Royal Navy in 1934, and on May 21, 1938, at Bromley, Kent, married Kathleen Margaret "Peggy" Rogers, 7 weeks after he had been promoted to lieutenant. Mrs. Penfold was also known as "Kat" (*see* **Petes Pillar** for more on her). He served as a lieutenant throughout World War II, and was a lieutenant commander and hydrographic officer who led the first three RN Hydrographic Survey units on the *John Biscoe* at Deception Island, Port Lockroy, and Wiencke Island, 1948–49, 1949–50, and 1951–52. He retired in 1967 and served for 9 years in the Hydrographic Office in the Ministry of Defence. He died on April 20, 1991, in Chichester, Sussex. *See also* **Mount Kirkwood**, and **Låvebrua Island**.

Penfold Point. 62°59' S, 60°35' W. Forms the NW side of the entrance to Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948–49, led by Lt. Cdr. David Penfold, and named by them for Penfold. It appears as such on their 1949 chart. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 15, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Baja (i.e., "low point") and on a 1953 Chilean chart as Punta Penfold, which was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines still call it Punta Baja.

Pengin Dai *see* **Penguin Heights**

Pengin Dani. 68°34' S, 41°01' E. A north-facing valley with a penguin rookery, in Omeganisi-iwa, Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (the name means "penguin valley").

Penglai Bandao. 69°22' S, 76°15' E. A peninsula in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

The *Penguin*. Stonington, Conn., sealing schooner of 84 tons, owned by Ephraim Williams. In 1827–29 she was in the Falkland Islands and Staten Island, under the command of Alex Palmer. Phineas Wilcox was the mate. Although she did not go to Antarctica in that time, she took in 4000 seal skins, which, at auction in Stonington, brought $19,000. During that trip, in the Falklands, she met up with the *Chanticleer*. She went to the South Shetlands on her own expedition in 1829–31, but teamed up with the *Annawan*, and became an unofficial part of the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829–31, which did go into Antarctic waters. She had a crew of 16. Alex Palmer was again captain, and Phineas Wilcox was first mate.

Isla Penguin *see* **Penguin Island**

Volcán Penguin *see* **Deacon Peak**

Penguin Automatic Weather Station. 74°20' S, 165°08' E. An Italian AWS, installed in Jan. 1990, at an elevation of 30 m, on Edmonson Point, below Mount Melbourne, along the W side of Wood Bay, in Victoria Land, and still operating in 2009.

Penguin Beach. 76°07' S, 168°20' E. On Franklin Island, in the Ross Sea, 130 km E of Victoria Land. A party from BNAE 1901–04 landed here on Jan. 4, 1904, to collect eggs and geological specimens, and they named it for the Adélie penguin rookery here at that time. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Penguin Bight. 64°16' S, 56°39' W. A bight on the SE coast of Seymour Island, northward of Penguin Point, and 6 km S of the extreme N point of the island. SwedAE 1901–04 named it Pinguinbucht (i.e., "penguin bay") for the large penguin rookery they found here, and it appears as such on Nordenskjöld's 1904 map. One can drop anchor 2.5 km from the coast. It appears as Penguin Bay on British charts of 1933 and 1948, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Bahía Pingüino. However, after a survey by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1952, it was determined that the coast NE of Penguin Point is so slightly indented as not to need a name (i.e., there is no bay here worthy of the name). So, the name was discontinued. Notwithstanding this decision, it appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Fondeadero Pingüino, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Bahía Pingüino. A 1988 map shows a significant indentation here (in contrast to the 1952 FIDS findings), and so the feature was reactivated by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, the term bight being considered more appropriate than "bay." US-ACAN followed suit with the naming.

Penguin Heights. 68°08' S, 42°38' E. A relatively low, rocky coastal hill with a penguin rookery, 1.5 km SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos taken by JARE in 1962, and by ground surveys conducted by JARE in 1973 and 1974. Named on Nov. 22, 1973, by the Japanese, as Pengin Dai (i.e., "penguin heights"). The USA accepted the translated name in 1975.

Penguin Highway. 60°44' S, 45°35' W. A flat area that runs in a NE–SW direction across Gourlay Peninsula from Fur Seal Cove to the E side of Caloplaca Cove, on Signy Island. Used by the penguins as a traverse route, it also forms the boundary between the penguin colonies and the habitat of the fur seals. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the Royal Navy in 1968. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

[1]**Penguin Island**. 62°06' S, 57°56' W. An island, 1.5 km long, close offshore, SE of Turret Point (on the S coast of King George Island), it marks the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, between that bay and Sherratt Bay, in the South Shetlands. It rises to the young volcanic crater of Deacon Peak. Discovered and roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 22, 1820, and named by him for the penguins seen on the shores of the island. When the men landed for water, the penguins attacked them. It appears on Bransfield's 1820 chart, as both Penguin Island and Penguins Island. Ben Pendleton's log of Nov. 23, 1821, has it as Pinguin Island, and

Powell's 1822 chart shows it as Penguin Isle. It is Penguin Island on British charts of 1822 and 1838. On Weddell's 1825 chart it appears as Georges Island, named in association with King George Bay. The 1838 map drawn up by FrAE 1837-40 shows it as Île Penguin, and an 1861 Spanish chart has it as Isla Penguin, while Friederichsen's 1895 German map shows it as Penguin Insel. Charcot's 1912 map has it as Île Pingouin. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, when a landing was made for astronomical observations on Jan. 12 of that year. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Isla Pingüino. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Islote Penguin, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Isla Pingüino. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Penguin. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Penguin Island** *see* **Afuera Islands**, **Pingvin Island**

Penguin Isle *see* [1]**Penguin Island**

Penguin Knob. 67°00' S, 142°40' E. A low hill, immediately S of Cape Denison, on the E side of the entrance to Boat Harbour, and about 460 m N of the Main Hut used by Mawson during AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson, it appears on the expedition maps. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Penguin Lagoon. 74°54' S, 163°44' E. A lagoon measuring 200 m by 120 m, with seasonal ice covering, 500 m S of the notorious snow cave inhabited by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, on Inexpressible Island, near the penguin rookery, hence the name given by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89. Italy accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

[1]**Penguin Point**. 60°31' S, 45°56' W. It forms the NW extremity of Coronation Island, as well as the NW entrance point of Tønsberg Cove, in the South Orkneys. Discovered on Dec. 7, 1821, by Powell and Palmer, and charted by Powell, who named it for the penguins here. Actually Powell applied the name to the N extremity of the Governor Islands, which lie off this point, and, as such, it appears on his chart published in 1822, and also on a British chart of 1839, as well as on Friederichsen's 1895 German map (as Cap Penguin) and on Petter Sørlle's chart of 1913 (he had surveyed it in 1912). On Sørlle's 1930 chart it appears as Penguin Pynten (which means the same thing). On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Punta Pingüin. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Powell had charted it. On a 1946 Argentine chart the name Punta Pingüino refers to the feature as we know it today, and on a 1947 Argentine chart this same feature is shown as Punta Pinguina. On a 1947 French chart the name Pointe Foca refers to the N point of the Governor Islands. For the feature that we know today, US-ACAN accepted the name Penguin Point in 1947, and that name appears on a British chart of 1948, and was also the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as such in the 1955 Britsh gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Pingüino.

[2]**Penguin Point**. 64°19' S, 56°43' W. A point located centrally along the SE coast of Seymour Island, SE of James Ross Island, at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. Seen by Ross in 1843. Carl Anton Larsen landed on the island in 1892 and again in Nov. 1893, when he roughly charted this point. It appears on his 1894 chart as Cap Seymour, named in association with the island, and it appears as such on Friederichsen's 1895 German map. SwedAE 1901-04 re-charted it in Jan. 1902, and renamed it Pinguinenkap, for the large penguin colony found here. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946 and 1952. UK-APC accepted the name Penguin Point on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 American gazetteer (after they had rejected the proposed Penguinenkap). The Argentines call it Punta Pingüino.

[3]**Penguin Point**. 67°39' S, 146°12' E. A granite point, rising to 97 m above sea level, at the W side of the entrance to Murphy Bay, on the coast of George V Land, it marks the termination of a granite wall about 5 km long. Discovered and named in 1912 by Cecil Madigan's Eastern Coastal Party during AAE 1911-14. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. Penguin Point Automatic Weather Station was installed here by the Americans in Dec. 1992, at an elevation of 30 m. It was removed in Jan. 2007.

Penguin Ridge. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. A rocky ridge, S of Arctowski Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the penguin rookery on it.

Penguin Station. 70°11' S, 2°23' W. A Norwegian scientific base, built in Dec. 1958, between Blåskimen Island and Trolltunga, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. It was abandoned in Jan. 1959.

Penguinenkap *see* [2]**Penguin Point**

Isla Pengüino *see* [1]**Penguin Island**

Penguins. The penguin is a bird which evolved about 40 million years ago into the family *Spheniscidae*. The primordial penguin was nearly six feet tall. In 1930, on Seymour Island, the giant fossilized penguin *Anthropornis nordenskjöldi* was discovered. It stood about 5½ feet tall, and weighed between 200 and 300 pounds. There are today between 16 and 25 species of penguin worldwide (there is no agreement among experts as to the exact number), ranging from the Antarctic to the Equator. You will read sources saying that there are 2 or 3 species only which inhabit Antarctica, but, in fact, those to be seen south of 60°S number 7, if you include the king penguin, which used to live in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, but not any more (as Bernard Stonehouse can tell you). The others are the gentoo penguin (or jackass penguin), the chinstrap penguin, the macaroni penguin, the Adélie penguin, and (the largest and most magnificent) the emperor penguin. These birds are perfectly adapted for swimming, diving, and the cold, and feed mostly on small fish, plankton, squid, and crustaceans, but they, in turn, are prey to leopard seals, killer whales, and humans, although they basically like people. To be fair to humans, they do not massacre penguins like they used to, and even in the old days humans never killed them in the quantities in which they killed the seals (if pushed, men would kill a penguin for food, or fuel). Occasionally young penguins are food for skuas and giant petrels, which is why penguins travel in flocks. They have strong homing instincts, and can navigate by the sun. They have found their way home from 2000 miles away within a year. The sexes are generally alike in size and plumage (although, see each individual species listed herein), and the eggs, usually one or two, are brooded by both parents, who take no food during incubation. The young penguins are fed by regurgitated food. First studied by ScotNAE 1902-04, penguins in Antarctica (except for the emperor) migrate north for the winter, following the new ice boundaries. They form pebble nests in the summer (the emperor is the only one who doesn't). All species but the emperor are found elsewhere in the world, and the Adélie is the funniest and the most common. A good movie on emperors is *March of the Penguins* (q.v.).

Penhale Peak. 77°37' S, 162°47' E. A peak rising to about 1600 m directly N of the W end of Lake Hoare, 1.3 km E of Mount Torii, on the N wall of Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Polly A. Penhale, program manager for polar biology and medicine, at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, from 1986. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Penitent Peak. 67°52' S, 67°14' W. Rising to 825 m, between Mount Breaker and Ryan Peak, SE of Lystad Bay, on Horseshoe Island, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and named by them for the snow penitents which are a characteristic feature in the vicinity of this peak. It was first climbed in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Argentines call it Pico Penitente.

Pico Penitente *see* **Penitent Peak**

Penn Tarn. 77°35' S, 163°06' E. About 150 m N of Princeton Tarn, in the SW part of Tarn Valley, in Victoria Land. It is one of 4 tarns in the valley named by VUWAE 1965-66, for U.S. universities. This one was named after the University of Pennsylvania. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1997.

Pennell, Harry Lewin Lee. b. Dec. 1882, Kingsthorpe, Northants, son of Lt. Col. Reginald Pennell and his wife Jessie Clara Holland. In 1898 he entered the Royal Navy on the cadet ship *Britannia*, was a midshipman on the *Goliath* during the Third China War, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1903. He was commander of the *Terra Nova* during BAE 1910-13, which was Scott's last trip south (or anywhere, for that matter). As Scott wrote, "Pennell is truly excellent

in his present position. He is invariably cheerful, unceasingly watchful, and continuously ready for emergencies. I have come to possess implicit confidence in him." After leaving Scott at Ross Island, Penny (or Penelope, or Pennylope, as he was nicknamed by his men) did oceanographic studies in the Ross Sea, and explored large sections of Victoria Land and Oates Land. On his return to England, in 1913, he was promoted to commander, and transferred to the *Duke of Edinburgh*. On April 13, 1915, at Stow-on-Wold, Glos, he married Catherine Mary Maskew Hodson. He was killed on the *Queen Mary* in the famous naval battle of Jutland, on May 31, 1916.

Pennell Bank. 74°00' S, 177°00' E. A submarine feature, trending N-W, on the continental shelf in the E part of the Ross Sea. Thought to be a vast terminal moraine (*see* **Moraines**) or ridge of glacier-deposited material, it was possibly the extent of the Ross Sea during the ice age. Named for Lt. Harry Pennell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* [2]**Scott Shoal**.

Pennell Coast. 71°00' S, 167°00' E. That portion of the coast of northern Victoria Land between (on the one hand) Cape Williams and the Lillie Glacier Tongue and (on the other) Cape Adare, with the Admiralty Mountains forming a magnificent backdrop to the coastline. Named by NZ-APC in 1961, for the discoverer of this coast — Lt. Harry Pennell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Pennell Glacier *see* **Matusevich Glacier**

Pennell Glacier Tongue *see* **Matusevich Glacier Tongue**

Penney Bay. 66°26' S, 110°36' E. A large bay extending from Robinson Ridge to Browning Peninsula, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and also by SovAE 1956. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Richard L. "Dick" Penney, Australian ornithologist and biologist at Wilkes Station in 1959 and 1960. ANCA accepted the name. The Russians call it Zaliv Proshchal'nyj.

Penney Landing. 66°22' S, 110°28' E. The only practical landing place toward the E end of the N side of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1959 by Dick Penney (*see* **Penney Bay**), for whom it was named by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Penney Ravine. 66°22' S, 110°27' E. A small ravine, 73 m long and 9 m wide, on the N side of, and just W of the center of, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA for Dick Penney (*see* **Penney Bay**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Laguna Pennilea *see* **Kroner Lake**

Lake Pennilea *see* **Kroner Lake**

Penny, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Penny Lake. 78°16' S, 163°12' E. A coin-shaped lake (hence the name) perched in moraine near the mouth of Roaring Valley, just S of Walcott Glacier, in Victoria Land. It was the site of a base camp of VUWAE 1960-61, and was named by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Penny Point. 80°48' S, 160°41' E. An ice-covered point on the S side of Nicholson Peninsula, it marks the N side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet, along the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Harmon Charles Penny (b. March 9, 1922, Ashtabula, O. d. Nov. 4, 2003, San Diego), USN, commander of the *Vance* from April 16, 1960 until Dec. 18, 1961, when H.J. Beyer took over. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

The *Penola*. The BGLE ship, 1934-37. A three-masted 138-ton Brittany topsail fishing schooner, 112 feet long, with a 24-foot beam, and with rather small twin-auxiliary screws and a two 50 hp Diesel engines, and with a carrying capacity of about 160 tons, she was built in 1908, of two thicknesses of 3½-inch oak planking, and was originally called the *Navaho*. Rymill bought her for £3000, re-named her for his home town in South Australia, and had her conditioned and strengthened at Messrs White's yard in Southampton, where her engines were overhauled, strong iron doubling plates were fitted on the bow, and her screws protected against ice. A great part of the space below deck was to be utilized as a hold. There was a comfortably-furnished saloon, an up-to-date galley, and a fully-equipped workshop. The deck house was to double as the captain's cabin and a chart room. Six men would sleep in the large after-cabin, and the rest in small cabins on the port side. After a delay of 10 days the *Penola* was finally commissioned in Southampton on Aug. 20, 1934, then had three days of preliminary trials, and on Aug. 30, 1934 arrived at St Katherine's Dock, in London, for loading. She finally left London on Sept. 10, 1934. Her rig was altered in the Falklands to one more suited to the ice, but her engine mounting was misaligned, thus causing problems with the small deck-auxiliary 10 hp engine once she got down south. She sank in the Firth of Clyde in 1940, following a collision.

Estrecho Penola *see* **Penola Strait**

Glacier Penola *see* **Zélée Glacier**

Isla Penola *see* **Penola Island, Petermann Island**

Islote Penola *see* **Penola Island**

Penola Island. 62°03' S, 57°54' W. A small island, about 2.7 km NE of Three Sisters Point, in Sherratt Bay, close off the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1937 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them as King George Islet, in association with King George Island. However, they almost immediately changed the name to Penola Islet, for the *Penola*, the BGLE ship which helped the *Discovery II* look for a survey party stranded on King George Island in Jan. 1937. It appears that way on a British chart of 1942, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Islote Penola, but on one of their 1958 charts as Isla Penola. Islote Penola was accepted by not only the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Penola Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. However, it appears erroneously in the 1961 British gazetteer as Penola Islands. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Penola Islands *see* **Penola Island**

Penola Islet *see* **Penola Island**

Penola Strait. 65°10' S, 64°07' W. A strait, extending for 17.5 km in a NNE-SSW direction from Cape Cloos to Cape Tuxen, with an average width of 3 km, it separates the Argentine Islands, Petermann Island, and Hovgaard Island from the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74, it is indicated on Friederichsen's 1895 German map. Traversed and roughly charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted on March 10, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for their ship, the *Penola*. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, but with its N entrance between Duseberg Buttress and Petermann Island. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Estrecho de Penola. On a British chart of 1948 it is incorrectly shown extending SW of Cape Tuxen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, but as extending from Duseberg Buttress to Cape Tuxen, and that was how it was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. After a re-surveying and re-charting by FIDS-RN in 1958, its present limits were described, and, as such, UK-APC accepted the feature again on July 7, 1959, with US-ACAN following suit in 1960. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Estrecho Penola (which means the same thing).

Roca Peñón *see* **Fort Point**

Penrod Nunatak. 85°35' S, 134°53' W. A nunatak, 3 km NW of Abbey Nunatak, at the W side of Reedy Glacier, just N of the mouth of Kansas Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1867, for Jack R. Penrod, Seabee builder 3rd class, carpenter, and official postal clerk at Byrd Station during the first winter-over of 1957.

Montes Pensacola *see* **Pensacola Mountains**

Pensacola Mountains. 83°45' S, 55°00' W. A large group of mountain ranges and peaks, extending over 400 km in a NE-SW direction, from 82°00' S to 85°45' S, they comprise the Argentina Range, the Forrestal Range, the Dufek Massif, the Cordiner Peaks, the Neptune Range, the Patuxent Range, the Rambo Nunataks, the Pecora Escarpment, and the Mackin Table (the highest elevation, at 2135 m). These individual components lie astride the extensive Foundation Ice Stream and Support Force Glacier, which flow northward to the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially (at least, part of them were) on Jan. 13, 1956, during Jack Torbert's non-stop flight from McMurdo to the

Weddell Sea, and back. Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the U.S. Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla., in honor of that establishment's role in training so many U.S. Navy aviators. The mountains were re-photographed aerially on Dec. 10, 1961, and again in 1963-64, by USN, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, and again during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from all these efforts. They appear on a 1966 Argentine map as Montes Pensacola.

Penseroso Bluff. 71°04' S, 160°06' E. A prominent bluff, rising to 1945 m, surmounting the narrow N neck of the Daniels Range, 16 km NE of Mount Nero, in the Usarp Mountains. The Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 reached it on a gloomy day, and the bluff appeared dark and sombre, hence the name, from Milton's *Il Penseroso* (a title meaning "the brooding one"), in antithesis to Allegro Valley, 22 km to the south. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Pensyl, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Pentecost Cirque. 77°30' S, 160°41' E. A cirque, opening S to Wright Upper Glacier, between Hawkins Cirque and Dean Cirque, on the S side of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for John S. Pentecost, PHI helicopter pilot with USARP in 7 consecutive field seasons from the 1997-98 season on. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

The *Penzhina*. Soviet diesel-electric cargo ship of the icebreaker class, in Antarctic waters as part of the Soviet Antarctic expedition of 1976-78. Skipper that year was Mikhail Andreyevich Petrov.

Peoples Rocks. 64°45' S, 64°05' W. A group of small islands in Wylie Bay, NE of Norsel Point, on the coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on Sept. 25, 1998, for Ann Peoples, who served in Antarctica in a variety of positions from 1981 to 1996. In 1986 she was the Berg Field Center manager at McMurdo. UK-APC had (apparently) already accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

The *Pep Boy's Snowman?* The Kellett autogiro, NR 2615, taken to Little America on ByrdAE 1933-35. It was the first rotary-winged aircraft to be used in Antarctica, or any polar region. It made its first flight on Sept. 1, 1934, and crashed on Sept. 30, 1934, after 10 flights and much useful service. Bill McCormick was its pilot.

Cap Pépin *see* **Cape Pépin**

Cape Pépin. 66°32' S, 138°34' E. An ice-covered cape E of Ravin Bay, between that bay and Barré Glacier, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered in 1840 by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville for his wife, Adèle Pépin. The area was charted in 1912-13 by AAE 1911-14, and again in 1931 by BANZARE 1929-31. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and delineated from these photos.

Monte Pepino. 64°08' S, 60°55' W. A peak immediately NE of Islote Silva, on the NE coast of Cierva Cove, 8 km SE of Cape Sterneck, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Pepper, Arthur Neville. Known as Neville. b. 1883, Hull, Yorks, son of a naval captain. After Rachel Stoner's school in Bridlington, he joined the Royal Navy, and was a midshipman on the *Morning*, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04. In 1912 he took ship from Liverpool to Sydney, and from there on to NZ. During World War II he would occasionally lecture on Antarctica, in company with Bryan O'Brien. He was a crane driver when he died on March 2, 1958, at Palmerston North Hospital, in NZ.

Pepper Peak. 83°12' S, 57°55' W. A sharp peak, rising to 940 m, 3 km N of Mount Nervo, in the Schmidt Hills of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clifford G. Pepper (b. May 23, 1923, Tulsa. d. May 1981, Mesa, Ariz.), who, after serving in the Navy during World War II, was the hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Isla Pequeña *see* **Small Island**

Rocas Pequeñas *see* **Petty Rocks**

The *Pequod*. Argentine yacht, skippered by Hernán Alvárez Forn, which visited the South Shetlands during the 1987-88 season.

Pequod Glacier. 65°30' S, 62°03' W. Over 24 km long, it flows ENE into Exasperation Inlet, parallel to and just S of Melville Glacier, between Caution Point and Delusion Point on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The lower reaches were surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and the upper reaches in Sept. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the ship in the novel *Moby Dick*. It appears on a British chart of 1961. Further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Per *see* **Per Rock**

Per Nunatak. 71°52' S, 7°04' E. A nunatak in the E part of Kyrkjetorget, on the E side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, 6 km NE of Larsen Cliffs, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Perskjeret, for Per Larsen, steward with NorAE 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1967. *See also* **Larsen Cliffs**.

Per Rock. 71°17' S, 11°26' E. About 1.3 km N of Pål Rock, in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Per (i.e., "Peter"). *See also* **Pål Rock—Peter and Paul**, and **Oskeladden Rock**.

Per Spur. 71°19' S, 12°36' E. A rock spur marking the N extremity of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Persaksla, for J. Per Madsen, meteorologist with NorAE 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. *See also* **Madsensåta**.

Caleta Peralta. 60°44' S, 44°49' W. A little cove indenting Cape Roca, between Route Point and Cape Davidson, in the NW part of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Peralta *see* **Peralta Rocks**

Peralta Rocks. 63°16' S, 58°08' W. A group of about 8 small rocks covering an area of 6 km by 3 km, NW of the Duroch Islands, and 11 km N of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by ChilAE 1949-50, and named by them as Rocas Peralta, for Lt. Roberto Peralta Bell, 2nd-in-command of the *Lientur* during that expedition. They appear as such on a Chilean chart of 1951, and it was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. UK-APC accepted the name Peralta Rocks on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN accepted that name later that year. They appear as such on a 1974 British map.

Cabo Perce *see* **Perce Point**

Cape Perce *see* **Perce Point**

Punta Perce *see* **Perce Point**

Perce, Earle Baker. b. April 10, 1910, Williams, near Springfield, Ill., son of saw mill worker William Harold (known as Harold) Perce and his wife Katie Twyman. When he was an infant, the family moved to St. Mary's Parish, La., where his father went in for farming. After a short but successful track career as a decathlete, Earle tried the Naval Academy, but it didn't work out, so he enlisted in the early 1930s, as an assistant machinist's mate 3rd class. In 1935, he was based at Pensacola (some of the time at the same time as Joe Pelter). He became a radioman 1st class, and a naval aviation pilot in 1938, and was co-pilot and radio operator at East Base during USAS 1939-41 (one of his daughters was born while he was on this expedition). After the expedition, he was stationed at the Naval Research Lab at Bellevue. Later he was on OpHJ 1946-47. In 1948, he married a second time, to Kay. By 1954 he was a lieutenant commander. He died on July 24, 1968, in Blackshear, Ga.

Perce Point. 72°08' S, 74°38' W. A low, ice-covered point, forming the NW entrance point of Couperin Bay, 20 km WNW of Berlioz Point, on the S coast of Beethoven Peninsula, and marking the NW limit of Ronne Entrance, in the extreme SW of Alexander Island. Discovered by Snow, Perce, and Carroll, on a flight from

East Base, on Dec. 22, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. The W extremity of Beethoven Peninsula was named Cape Perce, for Earle Perce, and plotted in 71°38' S, 71°25' W, and appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, and also on Finn Ronne's map of 1945 (reflecting USAS). It appears thus on an Argentine map of 1946, as Cabo Perce. Following aerial photography by RARE 1947-48, the name Cape Perce was re-applied to the present feature, but with the coordinates "about" 71°39' S, 76°00' W, and it appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. It was with these coordinates, but with the name Cabo Perce, that this feature was listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, some re-positioning had been done between 1956 and 1974, of which the Chileans were evidently unaware. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS, using the RARE photos, had replotted it in 72°04' S, 74°17' W, and determined it to be a point, rather than a cape, and so, in 1961, both UK-APC and US-ACAN redefined it as Perce Point, with the new (Searle) coordinates. It appears on a 1966 Argentine chart as Punta Perce. U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973, showed the coordinates to be 72°08' S, 74°38' W, and this new position was reflected by UK-APC in 1977.

Perch Island. 66°00' S, 65°22' W. Just off Prospect Point, it is the northernmost of the Fish Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in continuation of the fish theme. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Perched Rock. 68°35' S, 78°10' E. A conspicuous erratic dolerite boulder perched on the skyline of a ridge, 0.6 km W of Collerson Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA.

Perched Rock Tarn. 68°35' S, 78°10' E. The N of two small freshwater lakes (or tarns) (the other being Station Tarn) about 0.9 km W of Collerson Lake, and about 1.5 km E of Davis Station, on Breidsnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It marks an important turning point on the overland route between Davis Station and the Ellis Rapids. Named by ANCA for Perched Rock (see above), which is visible to the east. Note: Although the Australian gazetteer describes it as being north of Station Tarn, the very coordinates given by ANCA belie that, making it actually SE of Station Tarn.

Mont Perchot *see* **Mount Perchot**

Monte Perchot *see* **Mount Perchot**

Mount Perchot. 65°44' S, 64°10' W. Rising to 2040 m (the British say about 2050 m), it is surmounted by a prominent ridge which extends in a general N-S direction, 6 km SE of Magnier Peaks, and E of Bigo Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Mont Perchot, for mathematician and scientist Justin-Louis Perchot (1867-1946), who donated 70 pairs of boots to the expedition. As Charcot was returning to France, M. Perchot was beginning a two-year term in the Chamber of Deputies, as radical left member from Basses-Alpes, and in 1912 would begin an 18-year career as senator. The feature appears as Mount Perchot on a British chart of 1940, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It was surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Monte Perchot, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Perchuc Cone. 62°58' S, 60°33' W. A small, recently formed volcanic cone, piercing ice NE of Ronald Hill, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The gazetteers say that it was discovered in 1985, by Edward Perchuc, member of the Polish Geodynamic Expedition, yet they also say that Don Hawkes mapped it in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999. UK-APC accepted the name on March 17, 2010.

Percival, Isaac *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Monte Percy *see* **Mount Percy**

Mount Percy. 63°15' S, 55°49' W. A prominent mountain rising to 765 m, it is the highest point on Joinville Island, immediately N of Mount Alexander, near the center of the island, NW of Haddon Bay. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1842, by Ross, who named it for Rear Admiral (later Vice Admiral) Josceline Percy (1784-1856), RN, commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841-46. Ross said that the mountain he saw was "to the northward terminated in two remarkable peaks," and that it rose to 1125 m. It appears on his charts of 1844 and 1847. This one (i.e., the one known today as Mount Percy) does not match that description, so this may or may not be the Mount Percy described by Ross. There are several other mountains of similar height in the area, and he may have seen two mountains as one. With Ross's descriptor, it appears on various maps and charts over the years. On a British chart of 1937, it appears misplotted in 63°16' S, 55°32' W. Fids from Base D surveyed it in Nov. 1953, and concluded that Ross's twin peaks relate not to the summit of the feature now defined, but to lower peaks or nunataks in the vicinity (this from the British gazetteer; it is odd that Ross put his twin-peaks at 1125 m high, whereas the present feature in only 765 m; so, something does not quite add up here). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 4, 1957, with the correct coordinates, UK-APC accepted the name Mount Percy for the feature we know today, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Percy, which is a name the Argentines also use. *See also* **d'Urville Monument**.

Percy, James A. b. Britain. In 1892 he left London for Rosario, in Argentina. He was 2nd-in-command at Órcadas Station for the winter-over of 1905, and. on Sept. 25, 1905, when base leader Otto Diebel died, Percy took over. He arrived back in Liverpool on Feb. 19, 1909, from Buenos Aires, on the *Beacon Grange*.

Percy Berg *see* **Mount Percy**

The *Peregrine Endeavour* *see* **The *Akademik Boris Petrov***

The *Peregrine Explorer* *see* **The *Akademik Boris Petrov***

The *Peregrine Mariner* *see* **The *Akademik Ioffe***

Peregrinus Peak. 69°09' S, 65°50' W. Also spelled Perigrinus Peak. Rising to 1915 m, along the N side of Airy Glacier, 5 km SE of Mount Timosthenes, between that mountain and Airy Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Petrus Peregrinus de Maricourt, French crusader and the greatest experimental scientist of his time (the 13th century), who wrote the first detailed description of the compass as an instrument of navigation, in his *Epistola de Magnete* (1269). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Note: The names of this mountain and Mount Timosthenes were exchanged in 1974, thus giving us the situation we have today, a situation that appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mys Perehodnyj *see* **Cape Perekhodnyj**

Monte Pereira *see* **Mount Quilmes**

Cape Perekhodnyj. 66°12' S, 100°26' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956 in 66°16' S, 100°43' E, and named by them as Mys Perehodnyj. The Australians replotted it, and translated the name.

Nos Perelik *see* **Perelik Point**

[1]**Perelik Point**. 62°23' S, 59°22' W. 1.4 km NW of Kitchen Point, and 1.2 km SE of Smirnenski Point, on the E coast of Robert Island, and projecting for 900 m into Nelson Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, as Nos Perelik, after Perelik Peak, in the Rhodope Mountains of southern Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

[2]**Perelik Point**. 62°35' S, 61°11' W. A point at Svishtov Cove, at the NE extremity of Byers Peninsula, in the NW part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006. However, something happened to this point between the time of naming and Aug. 12, 2008, when the point on Robert Island (see the entry above) was named Perelik Point. What is most likely is that the Bulgarians, for some reason, renamed it Kardzhali Point.

Mys Peremennyj *see* **Cape Peremennyy**

Cape Peremennyy. 66°12' S, 105°24' E. An ice point on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, 72 km WNW of Merritt Island. First mapped in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, working from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by the USSR in 1956. Photographed aerially again in 1956 by both SovAE 1956 and ANARE. Named by that Russian expedition as Mys Peremennyj. The name means "variable," and refers to the nature of the ice coastline along the Knox Coast. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Peremennyy in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Gora Perevoshchikova. 70°59' S, 67°01' E.

A nunatak, just N of Mount Beck, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Caleta Pereyra *see* **Caleta Polizzi**

Pérez. Argentine observer, who joined the *Français* at Buenos Aires, as part of Charcot's FrAE 1903-05.

Cape Pérez. 65°24' S, 64°06' W. A prominent cape between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 13, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, but not named by them until they were working up their reports of the expedition, in 1901, at which point they named it Cap de Trooz (*see* **Trooz Glacier**). SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as Kap de Trooz. Meanwhile, in Nov. 1904, FrAE 1903-05 re-discovered it, and Charcot named it Cap des Trois Pérez, for the three Pérez brothers — Fernando, Leopoldo, and Manuel — of Buenos Aires, who assisted Charcot's expedition in Dec. 1903 and again in Feb. 1905. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map, but on another map of his that year it appears as Pointe Pérez. On a British chart of 1908 it appears as Cape des Trois Pérez. On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Cabo Trooz. On Charcot's 1910 map it appears as Cap des 3 Pérez. On Rymill's 1938 map (reflecting BGLE 1934-37, who re-charted it in 1935) it appears as Cape Trois Pérez, and that name also appears on a 1948 British chart. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Cabo Tres Pérez, but on one of their charts of 1947 it is Cabo de los Tres Pérez. There is also a 1947 reference to it as Cabo Pérez. In 1950, US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Pérez, and gave the name Trooz to a glacier 8 km NE of the cape (*see* **Trooz Glacier**). It appears as Cape Pérez on a British chart of 1952, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1958. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Cabo Tres Pérez. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Cabo Trois Pérez, but today they call it Punta Trois Pérez.

Islotes Pérez. 68°31' S, 69°07' W. A small group of islets, NE of Guyer Rock, in Marguerite Bay, off the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Perez. 70°00' S, 159°32' E. Rising to 1610 m, at the S side of the upper reaches of Suvorov Glacier, about 9 km S of Mount Ellery, and 10 km SW of Hornblende Bluffs, at the E end of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land. Plotted by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Manuel J. Perez, USN, photographer's mate, a member of the USGS Topo West survey party that established geodetic control for features between Cape Adare and the Wilson Hills, 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964. Note: The name does not need an accent mark, Mr. Perez being American.

Pointe Pérez *see* **Cape Pérez**

Punta Pérez *see* **Cape Pérez**

Perez Glacier. 84°06' S, 177°00' E. About 16 km long, it flows NE from Mount Brennan in the Hughes Range, to the Ross Ice Shelf to the E of Giovinco Ice Piedmont. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ensign Richard Perez, USN, VX-6 member who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1961. He was back in Antarctica in 1963-64, for OpDF 64.

Pérez Peak. 65°25' S, 64°05' W. A distinctive peak, rising to about 535 m, 1.5 km SE of Cape Pérez, on the rugged peninsula between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and again during FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot on one of those expeditions (probably the first one) as Sommet du Grand Pérez, in association with nearby Cap Trois Pérez (now called Cape Pérez). The name Pérez Peak, in general use since about 1957, was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965.

Glaciar Pérez Rosales *see* **Gruening Glacier**

Roca Perforada *see* **Hole Rock**

Nunatak Pergamino *see* **Mount Ferrara**

Punta Periferia *see* **Rock Pile Point**

Périgot, Germain-Hector. b. Dec. 29, 1816, Devant-les-Ponts, France. Élève on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left sick at Valparaíso on May 29, 1838.

Perigrinus Peak *see* **Peregrinus Peak**

Rocas Periodista Serrano *see* **Cape Legoupil**

Periphery Point *see* **Rock Pile Point**

Treshchiny Peristye. 71°10' S, 16°40' E. A fissure in the ground (a "crack") in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Perk Summit. 77°35' S, 162°54' E. A mountain peak, rising to 1750 m, the highest elevation on the ridge between Mount McLennan and Mount Keohane, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Henry Perk, chief pilot with Kenn Borek Air, in Calgary, Canada, who, from 1989, flew Twin Otters in the McMurdo Sound area, and in several remote parts of Antarctica, in support of USARP. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Perkins. 76°32' S, 144°08' W. At the E end of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by ByrdAE 1933-35, on the Northeastern flight of Dec. 15-16, 1934, and named by Byrd for Jack Perkins. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Perkins, Anson Walker. b. Jan. 18, 1898, Chillicothe, Mo., but, almost from the time he was born, raised in Kenosha, Wisc. (hence his nickname, "Keno"), son of Wisconsin parents, retail grocer (and later insurance broker) Fred Perkins, Jr., and his wife Esther L. Walker. He fought in the Argonne with the American 32nd Division during World War I. Seaman on the *Eleanor Bolling*, during ByrdAE 1928-30. He was staying with his parents in Kenosha, when the census taker came around on the night of April 2, 1930. He is cutely listed as "explorer, Byrd Expedition." He died on Nov. 16, 1976, in Kenosha.

Perkins, Earle Bryant. b. May 21, 1901, Portland, Maine, son of tugboat captain Horace T. Perkins and his wife Edith. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1923, got his PhD from Harvard in 1927, and became assistant professor of zoology at Rutgers, which is where he was living with his widowed mother when he became zoologist on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on March 22, 1986, in Brunswick, Maine.

Perkins, Jack Elton "Perk." b. April 27, 1914, New Haven, Conn., but raised partly in New Orleans and Mandeville, La., son of Dr. Charles Edward Perkins and his wife Mae Dorothy Conaty. He became a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Commission, and married Maurine Marshall. He went to Antarctica, and was at West Base during USAS 1939-41. In 1942, he was in Maine, investigating cormorants. Later, he was part of OpHJ 1946-47, leaving Norfolk on the *Mount Olympus* on Dec. 2, 1946, as his two young children, Dorothy and Charles, waved him off from the dock. He broke his ankle on this expedition. He died on Nov. 4, 1963, in Louisiana.

Perkins Canyon. 85°27' S, 124°20' W. At the head of Quonset Glacier, between Ruseski Buttress and Mount LeSchack, along the N side of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for David M. Perkins, geomagnetist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961.

Perkins Glacier. 74°54' S, 136°37' W. A broad, low-gradient glacier, 13 km SSE of Cape Burks, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, it flows W from McDonald Heights into the E side of Hull Bay. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Earle B. Perkins.

Perks, Richard. b. 1874, Mossley Hill, Lancs, son of coachman (later called a cab driver) Benjamin Perks and his wife Jane Sherlock. The family moved to Allerton, Lancs, then into Liverpool, where Richard married in 1894, and joined the Merchant Navy in 1905, as a cook. He emigrated to NZ in 1914, and was chief cook on ships plying between Antipodean ports. He made 3 trips to Antarctica on the *Eleanor Bolling*, during ByrdAE 1928-30. His first one left Dunedin on Jan. 14, 1929, and his second on Feb. 18, 1929. On the third, leaving Dunedin on Jan. 20, 1930, he was chief cook. On July 15, 1935, at Dunedin, he signed onto the *Wairuna*, as assistant cook on the run from Wellington to San Francisco and Vancouver.

The *Perla Dan*. A 2353-ton, 75.135-meter ice-strengthened polar cargo ship, built at Pusnes Mek., Arendal, Norway, for the Lauritzen Lines (a Danish company), as a sister ship to the *Magga Dan* and the *Thala Dan*, and launched on July 31, 1958. She could travel at 12 knots and take up to 35 passengers, and was specially equipped with very good refrigeration facilities. She was used by BAS, 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 (skipper all three seasons was Anders Jacobsen), and again in 1969-70 (Capt. J. Gredsted). On Feb. 11, 1971, she was sold to Chimo Shipping,

in Newfoundland, and renamed the *Percy M. Crosbie*. In June 1977, she was laid up in St. Johns, and in 1981 was sold to Boreal Navigation, and renamed the *Baie James*. Later that year she was sold to Eastern Pearl Shipping, in Panama, and renamed the *Mothi*. In 1982 she was sold to Sri Mutiara Shipping & Trading, in Malaysia, but not renamed. In 1983 she was sold again, to an Indian buyer, and on Dec. 25, 1984, she sank at Cuddalore.

Perlebandet *see* **Perlebandet Nunataks**

Perlebandet Nunataks. 71°56' S, 23°03' E. A linear group of nunataks and crags, 12 miles long, 8 km NW of Tanngarden Peaks, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers, using air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Perlebandet (i.e., "the string of pearls"). They plotted the feature in 71°52' S, 22°44' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Perlebandet Nunataks in 1966. It has since been replotted.

Perlebreen *see* **Tama Glacier**

Perleknausen *see* **Tama Point**

Permanent ice. This is the ice of the ice shelves, the glaciers and the Polar Plateau, and is relatively permanent when compared with the sea-ice, or annual ice as it is also called.

Pernic Bluff. 81°29' S, 159°30' E. An ice-covered bluff rising to 1060 m at the S end of the Kelly Plateau and the Carlstrom Foothills, in the Churchill Mountains. It rises 700 m above the terminus of Flynn Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Starshot Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for Robert J. Pernic, electrical engineer with the University of Chicago's Henkes Observatory, at Williams Bay, Wisc., team leader for polar operations in support of CARA-wide pojects at USAP's Center for Astrophysical Research in Antarctica (i.e., CARA), at Pole Station between 1991 and 2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Pernik Peninsula. 66°46' S, 68°12' W. An ice-covered peninsula projecting 40 km in a NW direction from the Loubet Coast, it is bounded by Darbel Bay to the NE, Lallemand Fjord to the W, and Crystal Sound to the NW, while its N part is dominated by Protector Heights, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the city of Pernik, in western Bulgaria.

Mont Perov *see* **Mount Perov**

Mount Perov. 72°34' S, 31°12' E. Rising to 2380 m, just W of the terminus of Norsk Polarinstitutt Glacier, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-59, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Perov, for Cdr. Viktor Perov, Soviet pilot who rescued 4 members of this Belgian expedition after their plane crashed in Dec. 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Perov in 1962.

Perov Nunataks. 67°35' S, 51°06' E. A small group of 5 nunataks extending N-S in a straight line, on the E edge of the Scott Mountains, about 30 km SE of Debenham Peak, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in Oct. 1956, and surveyed in Nov. 1958 by an ANARE airborne field party. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Viktor Perov (*see* **Mount Perov**), who flew over this area during his 1958 rescue mission. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Perperek Knoll. 62°33' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 360 m in Vidin Heights, 5.7 km N of Sliven Peak, 4.4 km NE of Leslie Hill, and 2.3 km SE of Miziya Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the settlement of Perperek, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria (the ancient and holy Thracian town of Perperikon was here).

Perplex Ridge. 67°39' S, 67°43' W. A ridge, composed of 4 rocky masses separated by small glaciers, it runs NE-SW for 10 km at an elevation of over 915 m, from Lainez Point, N of Dalgliesh Bay, along the NW side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It was surveyed again in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who so named it because of the confusion in trying to identify this ridge from earlier maps, notably the BGLE one. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1982. The Argentines call it Cadena Confusión, which amounts to the same thing.

Bahía Perrier *see* **Perrier Bay**

Baie (E.) Perrier *see* **Perrier Bay**

Perrier Bay. 64°23' S, 63°45' W. A bay, 10 km wide (the Chileans say 5 km), indenting the NW coast of Anvers Island for 5 km between Giard Point and Quinton Point, 16 km SW of Cape Grönland, in the Palmer Archipelago. Presumably discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie E. Perrier, or Baie Perrier, for Jean-Octave-Edmond Perrier (1844-1921; known as Edmond Perrier), French zoologist and anatomist, director of the Museum of Natural History, in Paris, and chairman of the commission publishing the scientific results of Charcot's expedition. He was also on the Comité de Patronage of FrAE 1908-10. It appears both ways on Charcot's 1906 map. On a British chart of 1908 it appears as E. Perrier Bay. On a 1911 chart drawn up during FrAE 1908-10, it appears as Baie Edmond Perrier, and plotted in 64°27' S, 63°40' W. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as East Perrier Bay. They thought the "E." stood for "East." On a 1943 USAAF chart it appears as Perrier Bay. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Bahía E. Perrier. On a British chart of 1948 it appears as Perrier Bay, plotted in 64°27' S, 63°40' W, and that was the name (and coordinates) accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a 1961 British chart, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1949, it appears as Bahía Perrier, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Punta Perro *see* **Canto Point**, **Nebles Point**

Perron, André. b. March 31, 1810, Leguille, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Perry, André. Élèves' steward on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He ran at Talcahuano, Chile, on May 12, 1838.

Perry, Oliver Hazard. b. Feb. 13, 1815, Newport, RI, son of the famous commodore of the same name, i.e., the hero of Lake Erie (War of 1812), and his wife Elizabeth "Betsy" Champlin Mason. He was also the nephew of Commodore Matthew Perry. He joined the U.S. Navy, and in 1829 was warranted a midshipman. On Nov. 17, 1836, he married Lydia Poole. He was a U.S. naval lieutenant (promoted thus in 1841) on USEE 1838-42, first aboard the *Peacock*, and then on the *Vincennes*. In 1849 he resigned from the Navy.

Perry, Robin Morris. b. June 9, 1930, at Te Awamutu, near Hamilton, NZ, but returned to England as an infant, to Grange over Sands, Lancs, son of Lancashire parents, Leonard Edward Harold Perry and his wife Pauline Dickinson. The name Morris comes from his paternal grandmother. In the late 1940s he was at Trent College, with Nigel Procter. He was working for the Met Office at Aberdeen Airport when Dick Hillson came there for a crash course before going to Antarctica. This inspired Mr. Perry to join FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist. He left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957. Via Dakar, and with a flu epidemic on board, they arrived at Montevideo on Oct. 25, 1957. From there on to Port Stanley, in the Falklands, arriving on Nov. 6, 1957. He had been scheduled to winter-over at Base G, but was reassigned to Base W, and so stayed at a boarding house in Stanley, helping out at the Met Office there, until the *John Biscoe* arrived to take him south. After a stop at South Georgia, Powell Island (in the South Orkneys), and other bases, he wintered-over at Base W in 1958, and at Base Y in 1959, the second time also as base leader. He arrived back in Southampton on June 6, 1960, on the *John Biscoe*, and went back to the Met Office, this time at Stansted. He married Liliane in Dec. 1961, and in 1968 moved to Geneva, where he took up a post with the World Meteorological Organization. In 1983 he moved to Morges. He wrote a remarkable book called *Antarctic Experience 1958-60*.

Perry Bay. 66°08' S, 132°49' E. An open, ice-filled bay, about 20 km wide, indenting the coast of East Antarctica between Freeman Point and a stubby peninsula terminating in Cape Keltie. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for O.H. Perry.

Perry Range. 75°00' S, 134°12' W. A narrow range of mountains, 10 km long, it separates the lower ends of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier,

where they enter the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by members of West Base, during USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. John E. Perry, USN, public works officer at McMurdo, in 1968. He commanded the Antarctic Construction Battalion Unit from Jan. 1969 until it was decommissioned in May 1971, when he became project manager for Pole Station.

Perry Sound *see* **Nelson Strait**

Perry's Straits *see* **Nelson Strait**

Persaksla *see* **Per Spur**

Kupol Persej. 70°10' S, 7°20' E. An ice dome on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians for the Russian Arctic oceanographic ship of the 1930s, the *Persey* [sic] (i.e., the *Perseus*). This may be the same feature as Kupol Sadko (q.v.).

Perseus Crags. 70°36' S, 66°11' W. A group of about 12 small nunataks rising to about 1730 m, and dominated by a high, whale-backed hill, on the W edge of the Dyer Plateau, near the Bertram Glacier, in Palmer Land, about 50 km ENE of Wade Point, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Perseus Peak. 79°37' S, 157°20' E. A distinct triangular peak, in bedded Beacon Sandstone, on Tentacle Ridge, NW of Medusa Peak, in the Cook Mountains. In keeping with Medusa from Greek mythology, this feature was named by US-ACAN on Nov. 27, 2000, for Perseus, the slayer of the aforementioned Gorgon. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Perseverance. 76°48' S, 162°12' E. The high peak near the S end of the ridge from Mount Whitcombe, overlooking the lower part of Benson Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named because it was the final station occupied by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE after a particularly long day's field work on Oct. 22, 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Persienneknatten *see* **Sudare Rock**

Perskjeret *see* **Per Nuanatak**

Isla Persson *see* **Persson Island**

Persson Island. 64°12' S, 58°24' W. An almost ice-free island, 2.5 km long (the Chileans say 1.5 km), in the entrance to Röhss Bay, on the SW side of James Ross Island. It presents 2 peaks, the higher one, rising to 213 m above sea level, being the N one. Discovered and mapped in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as N. Perssons Ön (i.e., "N. Persson's island"), for Nils Persson (1836-1916), of Helsingborg, a consul, and a financial patron of the expedition. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Île Persson (he had charted it during FrAE 1908-10). It appears as Persson Island on a 1921 British chart. On a 1930 British chart it appears as Persson Islet, and on a 1949 British chart, as Persson Island, both times with the coordinates 64°12' S, 58°20' W. US-ACAN accepted the name (but with corrected coordinates) in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. It appears as Persson Island in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines had been calling it Isla Persson from as early as 1908, and both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted this name. In 1955 the Argentines built Libertador General San Martín Refugio on the N side of the island.

Persson Islet *see* **Persson Island**

Peru. Spelled Perú in Spanish. The adjective is peruano (normally written with a small "p"). Ratified as the 25th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty, on April 10, 1981. Peru sent observers to Antarctica in 1982–83, one working with the Australians and two with the Chileans. The first Peruvian Antarctic Expedition was in Jan.–March 1988, in the *Humboldt* (*see* **Peruvian Antarctic Expeditions**). In 1989 Peru became a consultative member of the Antarctic Treaty. A Peruvian scientific station, Machu Picchu Station, was built on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. INANPE (Instituto Antártico Peruano), created in 2002 as a division of the ministry of foreign relations, guides all Peruvian activities in Antarctica.

The *Peru*. Sealing bark from New London, Conn. In the 1870–71 season, in the South Atlantic (including in at South Georgia), Robert H. Glass was her master, and a young Edwin W. Church was 3rd mate. On Aug. 17, 1871 she left New London, bound for the South Shetlands, where she sealed the 1871–72 season in company with the *Franklin*. Crew: George Gilderdale (master), Frederick H. Smith (1st mate), James W. Buddington (2nd mate), Edward Townsend (3d mate; from Glen Cove, Long Island, NY); the Germans: Loderick Jakob Isimann, Johann Rohng, Wilhelm Schlief, E. Jones [sic], Karl Denecke, Karl Hoepfner, Eugen Veith, Gottlieb Ernst, John Stecker, and Ronumus Cuney; Irishman Edmund Carroll; Englishman James Rounds; and Americans: William P. Shatwell, Ethan A. Collins, Charles Gardner, George Dewey, James M. Williams, George Thompson, Charles Pierce (an Indian, from Groton, Conn.), James McAllister, and John McHugh. *See* **King, James A.**, for a detailed history of this expedition.

Perunika Glacier. 62°36' S, 60°19' W. A roughly crescent-shaped glacier, about 8 km long, and with an average width of 2.6 km, with its head N of Mount Pliska, it flows northwestward from Pliska Ridge, between Burdick Ridge and Mount Bowles, then N of Rezen Knoll, turning WSW and flowing N of Balkan Snowfield and Bulgarian Beach, to enter the head of Emona Anchorage, at South Bay. It is bounded by Pliska Ridge to the SSW, by Wörner Gap to the E, and by Mount Bowles to the NNE, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its heavily crevassed lower half receives ice influx from the Balkan Snowfield, and from an ice-cap portion located W of Hemus Peak and NE of Emona Anchorage. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 23, 1995, for the village of Perunika, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 11, 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Glaciar Perutz *see* **Perutz Glacier**

Perutz Glacier. 67°36' S, 66°33' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 3 km wide, flowing WNW (the British say NNE) into Bourgeois Fjord, close E of Thomson Head, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The mouth of this glacier was first surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934–37, and it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. In its upper reaches it was surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946–47 and again in its lower reaches by Fids from Base E in 1948–49, and named by them for Austrian-born British molecular biologist Max Ferdinand Perutz (1914–2002), of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, who was an authority on glacier flow. He won the 1962 Nobel Prize for chemistry. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, but with wrong coordinates — 66°37' S, 66°256' W. US-ACAN accepted the name (and the false coordinates) in 1956. The correct coordinates appear on a 1957 British chart, and on Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC amended the coordinates officially. US-ACAN followed suit. The Argentines call it Glaciar Perutz.

Peruvian Antarctic Expeditions (PeruAE). The expeditions were: **PeruAE I**. 1988. Led by Alfredo Arnáiz Ambrosiani (executive director), on the *Humboldt*. It lasted from Jan. to March 1988. They studied oceanography and the ecosystem in the Bransfield Strait and conducted geomagnetic observations on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. **PeruAE II**. 1988–89. Led by Alejandro Martínez Frisancho, on the *Humboldt*. The Peruvian Army established Machu Picchu Station, at Admiralty Bay. The *Humboldt* ran aground on Feb. 27, 1989, while conducting oceanographic work in the Bransfield Strait. **PeruAE III**. 1990–91. Led by Guillermo Devoto Elías, on the *Humboldt*. The team continued the oceanographic work in the Bransfield Strait. Machu Picchu Station was opened in Jan.–Feb. 1991. **PeruAE IV**. 1992–93. The team, led by Rear Admiral Jorge Brousset Barrios, was flown down to Antarctica. **PeruAE V**. 1993–94. Again, Adm. Barrios led the expedition, and again it was flown in. **PeruAE VI**. 1994–95. Again, Adm. Barrios led the expedition, and again it was flown in. **PeruAE VII**. 1995–96. The expedition, led by Pedro Noriega Quiñones, was flown in. **PeruAE VIII. 1996–97**. Carlos Roberto Carrillo Riechof led the expedition, which was flown in. **PeruAE IX**. 1997–98. Rear Admiral Rafael Calizaya Cresspi led the expedition, which came in on the *Humboldt*. **PeruAE X**. 1998–99. The ship was the *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XI**. 1999–2000. Juan Patiño Albuja led the expedition, on the *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XII**. 2000–01. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XIII**. 20001–02. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XIV**. 2002–03. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XV**. 2003–04. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XVI**. 2005–06. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XVII**. 2006–07. The *Humboldt*. **PeruAE XVIII**. 2007–08. The *Humboldt*.

Gora Pervomajskaja *see* **Pervomayskaya Peak**

Pervomajskajaberget *see* **Pervomayskaya Peak**

Pervomayskaya Peak. 71°47' S, 11°40' E. Rising to 2795 m, 1.5 km NE of Mount Skarshovden, in the mountain ridge the Norwegians call Kvamsbrotet, in the central portion of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1961-62, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Pervomajskaja (i.e., "May 1st mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians translated it as Pervomajskajaberget.

Isla Pescado *see* **Fish Islands**

The *Pescapuerta IV*. Name also seen as *Pescapuerta Cuarto* (which means the same thing). Spanish Fisheries vessel, 1627 tons, 73.80 m long, which, along with the *Nuevo Alcocero*, took down a Spanish expedition to Antarctica in 1986-87. She could take 50 persons, 23 crew and 17 passengers.

Pesce Peninsula. 71°38' S, 75°00' W. A broad, snow-covered peninsula, between Rameau Inlet and Verdi Inlet, on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from late 1947 air photos taken during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°41' S, 74°57' W. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. (later Capt.) Victor Louis Pesce, commanding officer of VXE-6 from May 1980 to May 1981. It has since been replotted. UK-APC accepted the name (and the new coordinates) on May 13, 1991.

Podlëdnye Gory Peschanskogo. 69°00' S, 53°30' E. A group of subglacial mountains, due S of Mount Ashford, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Pesec *see* **Pesets Island**

Pesets Island. 66°05' S, 101°05' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Pesec. ANCA translated the name.

Peshev Ridge. 62°42' S, 60°08' W. A ridge extending for 2 km along the NE coast of Brunow Bay, E of the lower Macy Glacier, its summit rises to over 500 m, 4.95 km SW of Great Needle Peak, and 4.2 km SSE of Lyaskovets Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for Dimitar Peshev (1894-1973), who led the campaign to keep Bulgaria's Jews alive during World War II. For more on Peshev, *see* Gabriele Nissim's 1998 biography, *L'uomo che fermò Hitler*.

Peshtera Glacier. 62°42' S, 60°18' W. A small glacier, flowing for 2 km in a NNW direction on Rozhen Peninsula, to terminate at the NE extremity of Zagore Beach, at False Bay, W of the S portal to Inepta Cove, in the S part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its head is bounded by Mackay Peak to the SW and Tervel Peak to the E. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Peshtera. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Rocas Pesky *see* **Pesky Rocks**

Pesky Rocks. 66°09' S, 65°54' W. A small group of rocks, rising to about 6 m above sea level, 5.5 km W of Cape Evensen, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name Banco Osorno, after a town and volcano in Chile, was applied by ChilAE 1946-47 to the shoal area in this vicinity, and appears as such on their 1947 chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The rocks were named Pesky Rocks by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because they obstruct an otherwise clear shipping route. The feature appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call them Rocas Pesky. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 has Bajo Osorno.

Pessaro, Carlos A. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1941

Gora Pestelja. 72°15' S, 2°09' E. A nunatak in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Pik Pestrocvetnyj. 83°54' S, 57°22' W. A peak E of West Prongs, and just N of Elliott Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pesyakov Hill. 62°39' S, 60°22' W. An ice-free hill rising to 36 m on Bulgarian Beach, next SSW of the 1988 buildings of St. Kliment Ohridski Station, 490 m E of Hespérides Point, and 270 m SW of Sinemorets Hill, it surmounts Grand Lagoon to the W and SW, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Access to the hill is restricted in order to protect floral communities. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991, and by the Bulgarians in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Capt. Feliks Pes'yakov, of the *Mikhail Somov* (q.v.), who provided logistical support for building the first facilities of the Bulgarian base in April 1988.

Mount Peter. 70°11' S, 64°56' E. A large, dome-shaped (except for the N face, which is flat and sheer), individual rock outcrop, about 3 km E of Mount Béchervaise, in the main series forming the W part of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited on Nov. 27, 1955 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Peter Crohn, geologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1956 (*see also* **Crohn Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Peter Crest. 79°39' S, 157°57' E. Rising to about 1600 m, it is the summit of Mulgrew Nunatak, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 22, 2000, for Peter Mulgrew. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Peter Glacier. 73°20' S, 1°09' W. A short, broad glacier flowing NE into Jutulstraumen Glacier just SE of Neumayer Cliffs and Melleby Peak, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Peterbreen, for Peter Melleby. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Peter Nunatak. 75°55' S, 128°33' W. A prominent, conical nunatak, rising to 2440 m, 5.5 km SE of Mount Petras, at the S extremity of the McCuddin Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Capt. Peter J. Anderson, USAF, technical editor, History and Research Division, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica during OpDF71 (i.e., 1970-71) and OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72).

Peter Peak. 62°38' S, 59°57' W. Rising to over 850 m in Delchev Ridge, 550 m NW of Delchev Peak, 2.7 km SE by S of Rila Point, 1.9 km W by S of Yavorov Peak, and 1.8 km SW of Rodopi Peak, it surmounts Iskar Glacier to the W, Bruix Cove to the NW, and Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N, in the Tangra Mountains of eastern Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Czar Peter II of Bulgaria, 1185-97, who, with his brother, Asen I, restored Bulgaria's independence to establish the Second Bulgarian Kingdom.

Peter Snow-Millers. Trench-cutting machines made in Switzerland by the Konrad Peter Company. Built primarily to cut mountain passes, they were used in Antarctica (especially for the new Byrd Station), to create snow-tunnels.

Peter I Island. 68°47' S, 90°35' W. Said as Peter the First Island. A lofty, isolated, and glaciated volcanic island (95 per cent covered with ice), with steep slopes, a formidable ice barrier in front of it, and only a few places to effect a landing. It measures about 19 km long in a N-S direction and 11 km wide (the Norwegians say it has an area of 156 sq km), and reaches a high point of about 1755 m (in Lars Christensen Peak). The island rises from the continental rise, in the Bellingshausen Sea, about 450 km off the Eights Coast, and about 300 km N of Cape Braathen (which is on Thurston Island), and is one of the true oceanic islands in Antarctic waters. The climate is harsh, with strong winds, freezing temperatures, and snow. For most of the year, the island is surrounded by thick pack-ice, making it inaccessible most of the time. The vegetation consists almost exclusively of lichens and mosse that have adapted to the extreme conditions here. Some seabirds, especially Antarctic fulmars, breed at various sites on the island, and seals are also to be found here. It was first seen at 3 P.M., on Jan. 21, 1821, by von Bellingshausen, the first land to be discovered within the Antarctic Circle, and therefore the most southerly land ever found. Due to the pack-ice, von Bellingshausen could not get to within 25 km of the island, which he named Ostrov Petra I, for the old ruler of Russia, Peter I. Charcot was the next to see it, in Jan. 1910, during FrAE 1908-10, but he

could get no closer than 5 km. In 1926, Eyvind Tofte, in the *Odd I*, circumnavigated the island, as he did also in 1927. That latter season the *Norvegia* dredged some rocks off its W coast, and it was first landed on on Feb. 2, 1929, by the crew of the *Norvegia*, and annexed by Norway on that date. The Norwegians call it Peter I Øy, and they claimed it on March 6, 1931 (ratified on May 1, 1931). That year, Larsen tried landing, but, again, the pack-ice prevented it. On March 24, 1933, it became a dependency of Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name Peter I Island in 1947. The next landing was on Feb. 10, 1948, by the *Bråtegg*. They were there for 3 days, built a hut, and then the pack-ice forced them to leave. A crew from the *Burton Island* went ashore at Norvegia Bay in 1960, and in 1987, 5 Norwegian scientists spent 11 days on the island, and installed an automatic weather station. Several tourist ships get in there. In Feb. 2006, the Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 90 m. The Chileans call it Isla Pedro I.

Peter I Øy *see* **Peter I Island**

The *Peter Nell*. East German Fisheries vessel (skipper unknown) in the waters of the South Orkneys and South Shetlands in Feb. and March 1979, carrying an expedition led by U. Hoffmann, to investigate fish and krill biology.

Peterbreen *see* **Peter Glacier**

Peterman Island(s) *see* **Petermann Island**

Isla Petermann *see* **Petermann Island**

Petermann Island. 65°10' S, 64°10' W. An island, 1.5 km long, and 1 km wide at its broadest, 1.5 km SW of Hovgaard Island, on the W side of Penola Strait, between Hovgaard Island and the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74, and named by him as Petermann-Insel (i.e., "Petermann island"), for August Heinrich Petermann (1822-1878), the German geographer. It appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Petermann Island. It was further charted, but as a new discovery, on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Île Lund. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 map, and on de Gerlache's of 1900. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the same maps, it appears as Lund Island. Who Lund was is unknown. We are told it was a Danish supporter of de Gerlache's expedition, and that may be, but, as there is no more to go on, it is unsatisfactory. It was re-charted in Feb. 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, at which time Petermann and Lund were determined to be the same feature. It appears both ways on Charcot's 1906 map. On a 1908 Argentine map it appears as Isla Lund. It was recharted in March 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and appears on Charcot's 1910 map as Île Petermann. On most of the French charts from this time period (as well as on others from other countries), the two names Lund and Petermann are shown, to warn the reader of the confusion. On a 1942 USAAF chart it appears erroneously as Peterman Islands, and, consequently, on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Peterman, and on a British chart of 1947 as Peterman Island. Petermann Island was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, it appears as such on a British chart of 1951, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. On a 1957 Argentine chart the name Isla Penola appears, presumably for this island. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1958. The name Isla Petermann was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Petermann-Ketten *see* **Petermann Ranges**

Petermann Range *see* **Petermann Ranges**

Petermann Ranges. 71°40' S, 12°20' E. A group of associated mountain ranges, just E of the Humboldt Mountains, in the central part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. They include the Östliche Petermann Range, the Westliche Petermann Range, the Mittlere Petermann Range, the Südliche Petermann Range, and the Pieck Range. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named Petermannkette (i.e., "Petermann range") by him for August Petermann (*see* **Petermann Island**). The feature, plotted from these German air photos, was nicely pluralized, presumably by the Australians, after the Petermann Ranges of Australia (which were also named for August Petermann). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Russians call this feature Petermann-Ketten.

Petermanninsel *see* **Petermann Island**

Petermannketten *see* **Petermann Ranges**

Peters, Alfred. b. 1921, Germany. He went to sea on the *Schwabenland* at 15, as a deck boy, and was light sailor on the same ship during GermAE 1938-39.

Peters, Barry John. b. Oct. 7, 1938. FIDS ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Halley Bay station in 1961 and 1962. He spent about 30 months on the ice between 1969 and 1992.

Peters, William. b. May 15, 1879, Kilbrittain, Cork. He joined the Royal Navy, and was serving on the *Magnificent* as an able seaman when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04.

Peters Bastion. 70°27' S, 62°54' W. The large, mainly ice-free mountain forming the northernmost summit of the Eland Mountains, and rising to about 1250 m on the S side of Clifford Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. Vernon William "Vern" Peters (b. Dec. 4, 1934, St. Joseph, Mich. d. May 10, 1979, South Haven, Mich.), USN, who was operations boss and 3rd pilot on *Juliet 321* during OpDF 72 (1971-72), when that plane crashed (*see* **Disasters**, Dec. 4, 1971), and commander of VXE-6 from June 1973 to July 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Peters Butte. 85°19' S, 119°32' W. A flat-topped, steep-sided rock butte on the S side of McCarthy Valley, in the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Norman L. Peters, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Peters Island. 68°57' S, 77°56' E. A small, crescent-shaped island, 3 km S of Browns Island, in the Rauer Islands. Named by ANCA, presumably for Peter Crohn.

Peters Peak. 82°14' S, 160°04' E. A snow-covered peak, rising to 2220 m, 6 km N of Melrose Peak, in the central part of the Holyoake Range, in the S part of the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Merrill J. Peters, USARP field assistant, 1962-63.

Cape Petersen. 71°54' S, 101°27' W. A rounded, ice-covered cape on the N side of Thurston Island, about 28 km ENE of Cape Flying Fish. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 71°56' S, 101°46' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Carl O. Petersen. It has since been replotted.

Mount Petersen *see* **Mount Peterson**

Petersen, Carl Oskar. b. July 14, 1897, Borre, Norway, son of Johan Edvard Petersen and his wife Inger Johane. Norwegian radio engineer, he went to sea in 1919, and was on many whaling expeditions in the 1920s in Norwegian and British expeditions. He came to the USA in 1926, and was a sergeant in the 319th Attack Group of the U.S. Army Air Corps. He was on the shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30, and sent the first ever radio message from Antarctica (to the *New York Times*). In 1932 he and Thor Solberg attempted, unsuccessfully, to fly the Atlantic, and nose-dived into Newfoundland waters. They were not hurt. He was back south again, on ByrdAE 1933-35, as the Paramount News cameraman as well as radio man during the winter-over at Little America in 1934. He had been awarded American citizenship after the first Antarctic trip, and on June 9, 1937, Lt. Petersen, USNR, was awarded the DFC. He was also twice awarded the Medal of Honor. In 1940 he left Paramount News to go on active service in the Navy, and died while serving on the *Ranger*, on Nov. 10, 1941, in Portland, Maine, leaving Hjordis, his widow, and a daughter.

Petersen, Hans Chistian. Norwegian captain of the *Kista Dan*, 1952-56, then of the *Magga Dan*, 1956-57, then of the *Kista Dan* again, 1957-58, and then of the *Thala Dan*, 1958-61. He commanded the *Nella Dan* in 1961-62, and again in 1963-64.

Petersen, Harries-Clichy *see* **Peterson, Harries-Clichy**

Petersen, Jorgen. 1st mate on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900. He died in Sept. 1900, on the voyage back from Australia.

Petersen Bank. A submarine bank centering on 65°45' S, 109°55' E, and extending NNW from the Budd Coast of East Antarctica, just W of the Balaena Islands. A portion of this bank was sounded by ships during OpHJ 1946-47. The bank was more fully delineated in Jan. 1956,

when the *Kista Dan*, skippered by Hans Petersen, on an ANARE expedition led by Phil Law, sailed along its E and W fringes, and crossed its S end. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956, for Capt. Petersen. ANARE was back here in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Petersen Island. 67°35' S, 62°54' E. The largest and most northerly of the Jocelyn Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 3 km NNE of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. It was included in a triangulation of the Mawson area by surveyor Chris Armstrong in 1959. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Hans Christian Petersen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Petersen Peak. 80°27' S, 27°57' W. A rock peak rising to 1215 m, 10 km SW of the Morris Hills, and N of Fuchs Dome, in the north-central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, who named it for Hans Christian Petersen (q.v.), skipper of the *Magga Dan* which carried members of the expedition to the Filchner Ice Shelf. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971.

The *Peterson*. U.S. ship DE-152, in Antarctica for OpDF 60 (1959-60; Captain Clifford E. Hunter).

Monte Peterson *see* [2]**Mount Peterson**

[1]**Mount Peterson**. 72°46' S, 169°42' E. Rising to 1910 m, it is the N summit on Daniell Peninsula, and is flanked by Whitehall Glacier to the W, by Tucker Inlet and Tucker Glacier to the N, and by the Ross Sea to the E, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Aug. 7, 2008, for Dean Peterson, science and information manager at Antarctica New Zealand, from 1998 onwards. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 21, 2008.

[2]**Mount Peterson**. 74°40' S, 76°59' W. Also spelled erroneously as Mount Petersen. A small mountain rising to about 1100 m (that is the height as estimated by the British; the Chileans say 2743 m) above the ice surface, 35 km NW of Mount Rex, and S of Stange Sound, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. It lies within a group of nunataks discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Explored by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne in 1948, for Dr. Edwin Peterson (b. April 8, 1898, Rockport, Mass. d. Jan. 1979), father of Harries-Clichy Peterson. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chileans call it Monte Peterson.

Peterson, Harries-Clichy. Known as Harcly, or Pete. b. Sept. 7, 1924, Boston, Mass, but raised partly in Belmont, son of dentist Edwin William Peterson (from Rockport, Mass., of Swedish parents) and his wife Annekathe "Anna" (who was from Halle, Germany, and not Uzbekistan, as has sometimes been reported). His rather odd name comes about because his parents were married at Camp Clichy, near Paris (where Dr. Peterson was serving during World War I), and the best man man was Col. Harries. After Boston Latin School and a brief sojourn at Harvard, he joined the Marines at 17, during World War II. He became a radar 2nd lieutenant, and was an instructor at the Marine Corps school in Quantico. He was working as a radio engineer for United Airlines when he became physicist on RARE 1947-48. During this expedition he fell 110 feet down a crevasse, head first. 28 hours later Dick Butson of the FIDS was lowered down to get him out. There were no bones broken. His arm was later partially paralyzed, but that healed up soon enough. On Sept. 24, 1949, at the bride's home in Scranton, Pa., he married teacher Rebecca Abigail Peck (daughter of Knickerbocker Peck, and great granddaughter of President McKinley's assistant secretary of state). Bob Dodson was best man. Pete graduated from Harvard Business School in 1950, and was then called up for Korea. His job was going to be instructor again, as a major, but he volunteered for the front, winning the Silver Star, and photographing the war as he went. On his return to the USA, he saw his son, Harries-Clichy, Jr., for the first time. The former Marine became an underwriter for a banking firm in New York, then went to work for W.R. Grace, in New York (interestingly, Christopher Naisbitt had also worked for Grace, many years before). In 1960 he formed his own company, and worked for several years in Lima, Peru (his second wife was Peruvian), but later returned to Boston, where, in 1965, he became vice president in charge of new business for Foremost Dairies' international division. He later moved to San Francisco, and retired to Daly City, Calif.

Peterson Bluff. 71°09' S, 165°53' E. A prominent bluff rising to 1480 m, on the N side of Ebbe Glacier, it forms the SE end of the broad ridge that descends from Mount Bolt, in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald C. Peterson, USN, photographer's mate with VX-6, at McMurdo in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Peterson Glacier. 66°25' S, 110°44' E. Flows westward into Penney Bay, opposite Herring Island, in the E part of Vincennes Bay, about 13 km E of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Mapped in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Louie N. Peterson, radio operator and recorder on OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 11, 1958.

Peterson Hills. 75°50' S, 67°55' W. A group of hills, rising to an elevation of about 1100 m, just E of Spear Glacier, between the Hauberg Mountains and the Wilkins Mountains, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David G. "Dave" (also known as "Pete") Peterson, electronics technician at Pole Station in 1963. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Peterson Icefalls. 70°05' S, 72°44' E. A very prominent line of icefalls at the terminus of Stevenson Glacier, where that glacier enters the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from OpHJ 1946-47 aerial photos, and named by him for J.C. Peterson, Jr., air crewman on OpHJ 1946-47, on flights which provided the photos from which Roscoe was to work. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

[1]**Peterson Island**. 66°22' S, 66°32' W. An island, immediately SE of Levy Island, W of the Bernal Islands, in Crystal Sound, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographd aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Selmer Wilfred Peterson (1917-2004), U.S. physical chemist who, with Henri Levy (*see* **Levy Island**) in 1957, by neutron diffraction, determined the location of the hydrogen atoms in ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN has remained noticeably aloof from any discussion on this feature.

[2]**Peterson Island**. 66°28' S, 110°30' E. A rocky island, 3 km long, and with 2 inlets indenting the N side of it, immediately W of Browning Peninsula, in the S part of the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. According to the U.S. gazetteer, this feature was named by US-ACAN in 1993, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Mendel Lazear Peterson (b. March 8, 1919, Idaho. d. July 30, 2003, McLean, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy on May 29, 1943, served in World War II, and was supply officer on OpW 1947-48. A military and naval historian, he retired from the Navy on March 8, 1978, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. The US-ACAN acceptance date seems very late, especially when the Australian gazetteer says that ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961, and given that there are many references to it as Peterson Island in the 1960s and 1970s. The Russians call it Ostrov Krab, a descriptive name, because, in plan, it looks like a crab.

Peterson Ridge. 84°34' S, 163°56' E. A high rock ridge extending N from the W part of the Storm Peak massif, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969-70, for Donald N. Peterson, a member of the party, who collected basalt lavas from the ridge for petrologic and paleomagnetic studies. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Peterson Terrace. 77°20' S, 161°11' E. A gently-inclined, mostly ice-free area of about 2.5 sq km, rising to about 1250 m, 750 m above Barwick Valley and Lake Vashka (close southward),

between Gaisser Valley and LaBelle Valley, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Jeffrey B. Peterson, of the physics department at Carnegie-Mellon University, in Pittsburgh, astrophysics researcher at Pole Station for 14 seasons between 1988 and 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Columna Petes *see* **Petes Pillar**

Petes Pillar. 62°59' S, 60°33' W. A pillar rock, or stack in water, rising to 45 m, about 520 m due E of Fildes Point, and forming the N entrance point of Neptunes Bellows, at Port Foster, in Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It was a well-known landmark to the early sealers, and appears on Foster and Kendall's rough chart drawn up in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1948-49. They named it Kats Pillar, after Kathleen Margaret "Peggy" Rogers, also known as "Kat," wife of Cdr. David Penfold, leader of the survey. It appears as such on their 1949 chart. On Nov. 15, 1951, however, UK-APC accepted the name Pete's Pillar, for Pilot Officer Pete St Louis (*see under* **Saint**). US-ACAN accepted that name in 1953. It appears as Petes Pillar (i.e., without the apostrophe) on a British chart of 1953, and that name was accepted by the British gazetteer of 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as El Monolito (i.e., "the monolith"), and on one of their 1958 charts as Piedra El Monolito, but the name El Monolito was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chileans call it Columna Petes (one has to wonder if they understand the meaning). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Petinos. 74°25' S, 132°43' W. Rising to 500 m, 1.5 km ESE of Worley Point, in the NW part of Shepard Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. (jg) Frank Petinos, USN, first lieutenant on the *Glacier* when personnel from that ship mapped the mountain on Feb. 4, 1962.

Le Petit Prince Seamount *see* **Saint-Exupéry Guyot**

Petite Île. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A little island NW of the Buffon Islands, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French in 1977, for its size.

Petite Rocks. 82°40' S, 51°30' W. Two small, isolated rocks, rising to 1155 m, in the W part of the Sallee Snowfield, and forming the southeasternmost outlier of the Dufek Massif, about 8 km E of the central part of that massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. So named by US-ACAN in 1968, for their size. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. The feature appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Petko Voyvoda Peak. 62°38' S, 59°53' W. Rising to 400 m in Delchev Ridge, 1 km E of Elena Peak, 1.3 km SE of Paisiy Peak, and 1 km SW of Kaloyan Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for Kapitan Petko Voyvoda, pseudonym of Petko Kiryakov (1844-1900), leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement in western Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains.

Petkovic Glacier. 72°58' S, 68°09' E. A small glacier, about 9 km long, in the central part of the Mawson Escarpment, between Hay Hills and Sulzberger Bluff. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Josko J. Petkovic, geophysicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1971, and who took part in the 1972 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey. He wintered-over at Mawson again, in 1978.

Nunatak Petljakova. 80°39' S, 19°23' W. Immediately NW of Nobleknausane, in the easternmost part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Mount Petlock. 85°25' S, 172°16' E. Rising to 3195 m, it is the most prominent mountain in the NE part of the Otway Massif, and surmounts the N end of the ridge which borders the E side of Burgess Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James D. Petlock, USARP ionosphere physicist from the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1963.

The *Petr Shirshov*. Soviet vessel that took part in the Soviet Antarctic Expedition of 1968-70. Skipper that year was A.A. Pavlov.

Mys Petra Chaplina. 68°34' S, 33°20' W. A cape on the Weddell Sea, named by the Russians.

Nunatak Petra Krivonosa. 84°02' S, 55°00' W. In the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Petra I *see* **Peter I Island**

The *Petrarca*. Full name: The *Private Frank J. Petrarca*. A 2382-ton, 388 foot 8 inch American cargo ship of the Alamosa class, built by Consolidated Steel, in Long Beach, Calif., and launched as the *Long Splice*, in 1945. She just missed World War II, and was transferred to the Army, changed her name, and served as a transport vessel. She was transferred to the Navy in 1950, and served in the Pacific, until she was laid up in 1959. In 1960, she was taken out of mothballs, and in 1962 was in Alaska. She took part in OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66), under the command of Capt. R.A. Wilson, the first cargo ship without an ice-strengthened hull to be so employed. On Jan. 30, 1966, she left Lyttelton, NZ, bound for McMurdo. After that, she continued to work in the Pacific, including Vietnam, until she was struck from the Navy List in 1973, being sold in 1977.

Mount Petras. 75°52' S, 128°39' W. A high, prominent, ridge-shaped mountain rising to 2865 m, 16 km SE of Mount Flint, in the McCuddin Mountains, behind the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on a flight from West Base on Dec. 14-15, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named Mount Josephine Petras, for Josephine Albis (b. Oct. 7, 1917, Richmond, Va. d. May 21, 2001, Miami; daughter of Sicilian immigrant barber Joseph Stevens "Joe" Albis; name originally Giuseppe Albisi), the wife of Ted Petras. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. In 1966, US-ACAN shortened the name. Lichens are to be found here.

Petras, Theodore Argyrios "Pete." Also known as "Ted," or "T.A." b. May 16, 1911, Birmingham, Ala., just 3 months before his father, Argyrios Theodore "Tom" Petras had taken out U.S. citizenship. The father, a Greek barber from Meteliu, Turkey, had arrived in the USA in 1906. The mother, Eriphile (known as Elfia), had arrived in 1910. Pete enlisted in the Marine Corps on Nov. 1, 1929, served in Haiti, then went to Naval flight school, graduating in 1932. After another stint in Haiti, he toured the U.S. and Canada with VF9M Stunt and Fighter Squadron. In 1936 he married Josephine Albis (*see* **Mount Petras**), did 28 months in the Virgin Islands as a pilot and radio officer (serving there with Zadik Collier), and was master technical sergeant and aircraft pilot on USAS 1939-41. At West Base, he was initially one of the 4 men looking after the Snowcruiser. He was commissioned during World War II, and served in the Pacific with General Vandergrift, with whom he transferred, as a major, to Washington, DC, after the war. After various postings, he retired as a colonel on Nov. 1, 1959, to Virginia Beach, and worked for the Norfolk Port Authority until 1979. He died in Miami, on May 9, 2004.

The *Petrel*. Whale catcher chartered to relieve Órcadas Station in 1944-45, after the *Chaco* failed to get in because of the ice.

Base Petrel *see* **Petrel Station**

Isla Petrel *see* **Dynamite Island**

Islote Petrel *see* **Dynamite Island**

Mount Petrel *see* **Petrellfjellet**

Rada Petrel *see* **Petrel Cove**

Petrel Cove. 63°28' S, 56°13' W. A small cove on the NE side of Welchness, between that feature and Diana Reef, next to Petrel Station, at the W end of Dundee Island. Named Rada Petrel by the Argentines in 1950, in association with the station, it appears as such on a 1953 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans call it Caleta Gorziglia, for Sub Lt. Hugo Gorziglia Antolini, of the (modern-day) *Yelcho*, when that vessel came to the assistance of the stricken *Lindblad Explorer* in Admiralty Bay in 1972.

Petrel Creek. 62°10' S, 58°27' W. A creek running from the dead ice zone and the N moraines of Rescuers Hills to Suszczewski Cove, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Its highest point is 35 m above sea level, and its lowest point is at sea level. Next to the creek there are 3 colonies of giant petrels, hence the name Potok Petrela given by the Poles. This name has been translated into English.

Petrel Glacier. 77°14' S, 166°28' E. Near Cape Bird, Ross Island. Named by NZ.

Petrel Hill. 67°01' S, 142°41' E. Rising to about 35 m between Low Lake and East Lake,

at Cape Denison, about 925 m ESE from Mawson's Main Hut, during AAE 1911–14. Named by Mawson, it appears on the expedition's maps. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Petrel Island *see* **Dynamite Island**

Pétrel Island. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky island, 0.8 km long, and rising to 45 m above sea level, NW of Rostand Island, it is the largest feature in the cluster of islands at the SE end of the Géologie Archipelago, to the W of the Astrolabe Glacier. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47. Charted by the French in 1949–51, and named by them as Île des Pétrels, for the several snow petrel nests here. In Jan. 1952, following the fire at Port-Martin, Mario Marret expanded the French hut on this island in order to serve as the new base. This base became Dumont d'Urville Station. US-ACAN accepted the translated name of Pétrel Island in 1956.

Petrel Lake. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A lake, on the W side of Hydrographers Cove, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Russians from Bellingshausen Station from 1968, it appears in 1973 references as Ozero Al'batros (i.e., "albatross lake"). This was translated into English as Lake Albatross. However, by 1975 it was being called Ozero Burevestnik (i.e., "petrel lake"), and this was duly translated as Lake Burevestnik. UK-APC accepted the name Petrel Lake on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Lago do Petrel. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Petrel Refugio *see* **Petrel Station**

Petrel Station. 63°28' S, 56°12' W. Argentine station built initially by ArgAE 1951–52 as a refugio (refuge hut) on a rock surface, on the S side of Petrel Cove, on Welchness, Dundee Island, in the Weddell Sea. The personnel were brought down on the *Bahía Aguirre*. **Jan. 18, 1952**: The refugio was completed. **Feb. 22, 1952**: The refugio was inaugurated as Refugio Naval Petrel (Petrel was a code name). It was used sporadically until 1962. **Feb. 22, 1967**: The refugio was upgraded, and inaugurated as a year-round scientific station with 9 buildings accommodating 55 persons. It was now known officially as Estación Aeronaval Petrel (i.e., Petrel Air-Navy Station), but more commonly called Base Petrel. **1967 winter**: Teniente de corbeta Eduardo Figueroa (leader). **1968 winter**: Augusto Rivolta (leader). **1969 winter**: Horacio López Daveri (leader). **1970 winter**: Norberto Dazzi (leader). **1971 winter**: Jorge Enrico (leader). **1972 winter**: José Roberto Fernández (leader). **1973 winter**: Hernán A. Hermele (leader). **1974 winter**: Ernesto Alcayaga (leader). **1975 winter**: Fernando H. Cortes (leader). **1976 winter**: Jorge Luis Laboro (leader). **1977 winter**: Carlos Lavarias (leader). **Feb. 1978**: The station closed temporarily, but was still used as a place for maintenance work, and as a base for field work. **1996**: Petrel closed for good as a scientific station, but even then, was still going, albeit as a seasonal air station, in 2006.

Potok Petrela *see* **Petrel Creek**

Petrellfjellet. 71°59' S, 4°50' E. Also called Mount Petrel. A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, between Slokstallen Mountain and Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them (name means "the petrel mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Petrellnuten. 72°02' S, 22°50' E. A nunatak on the N side of Tanngarden Peaks, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the petrel peak").

Petrels. Also called tubenoses, because of their tubular nostrils. They are the most numerous birds in Antarctica. Of the order Procelariiformes, they are related to the fulmars (q.v.), prions (q.v.), albatrosses (q.v.), and shearwaters (q.v.), and sometimes the differences are blurred. Superbly equipped for the Antarctic, with their webbed feet and dense plumage, they lay a single egg. The name means "little Peter," and comes from the birds' habit of walking on water. Wilson's petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) is a storm petrel, and breeds on the Antarctic continent. It is one of the most abundant seabirds in the world. Others seen south of 60°S include the black-bellied storm petrel (*Fregatta tropica*; seen in the South Orkneys and South Shetlands; the mottled petrel (*Pterodroma inexpectata*; actually seen on the continent itself); the white-headed petrel (*Pterodroma lessoni*); the blue petrel (*Halobaena caerulea*); the Kerguélen petrel (*Pterodroma brevirostris*); and the white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*). There are various fulmars called petrels; see that entry also. A story about a giant petrel. Herwil Bryant took one aboard the evacuation aircraft at the end of USAS 1939–41, taped its beak so it wouldn't squawk, and stuffed it down his jacket. Only once the plane was airborne did he reveal it to a stunned crew, including pilot Ashley Snow. The petrel lived for years in Washington Zoo.

Île des Pétrels *see* **Pétrel Island**

Petrich Peak. 62°37' S, 60°11' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 760 m, on the central part of Bowles Ridge, 400 m E of Ticha Peak, 1.98 km SW of Melnik Peak, and 1.25 km W of the summit of Asparuh Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Petrich, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Petrides. 75°04' S, 136°30' W. A mountain with much exposed rock, midway between Oehlenschlager Bluff and Mount Sinha, in the S part of Erickson Bluffs, in Marie Byrd Land, it overlooks the confluence of Kirkpatrick Glacier and Hull Glacier from the north. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for George A. Petrides, biologist working off the *Southwind* in the Bellingshausen Sea and the Amundsen Sea, in 1971–72.

Petrie, George. b. 1831, Montrose. Cook on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892–93.

Petrie Ice Rises. 70°33' S, 72°12' W. A line of about 10 ice rises, running in a N-S direction on the Wilkins Ice Shelf, in Wilkins Sound, off the W coast of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 11, 1967, during a BAS radio echo-sounding flight around Alexander Island, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat images. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, for David Lyall Petrie (b. 1940), BAS and SPRI electronics technician who was on the flight. He had wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1963 and 1964, where he had been called DaveMacP. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Petrified Forest Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W. West of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the numerous petrified wood fragments of the Tertiary Age.

Petroff Point. 64°11' S, 62°05' W. A point projecting northeastward 1.2 km into Hill Bay, 3.85 km NW of Mitchell Point, and 6.8 km of Spallanzani Point, on the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Bulgarian-American inventor Peter Petroff (1919–2003), who invented the digital watch.

Petroleum Helicopters, Inc. Helicopter service company out of Lafayette, La. Contracted by the NSF to provide helos and pilots for Antarctica.

Gora Petrova. 83°47' S, 56°40' W. A nunatak in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pett, Saul. b. March 18, 1918, Passaic, NJ, son of Russian Jewish immigrant tailor Nathan Pett and his wife Ada. He married Leonore Green. AP correspondent (1946–91), who went on OpDF I. On Jan. 13, 1956 he was in the Skymaster commanded by Hal Kolp that flew over the South Pole. In 1960 he covered the Belgian Congo, and was with Richard Nixon in Moscow in 1972, for the first of three arms limitations treaties. In 1982 he won the Pulitzer Prize for his article the year before on the growth of the Federal bureaucracy. He died on June 13, 1993, in McLean, Va.

Bahía Petter *see* **Petter Bay**

Havre Petter *see* **Potter Cove**

Petter Bay. 60°43' S, 45°10' W. A bight, 0.8 km S of Spence Harbor, between that harbor and Divide Peaks, on the SE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. This coast was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Further charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912–13, it appears on his 1912 chart as P. Sørlles Bukt, named for Sørlle, probably by Hans Borge. It appears on Sørlle and Borge's 1913 chart as Petters Bay, and that is also how it appears on Sørlle's 1930 chart. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Petter Bay. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Caleta Petters. US-ACAN accepted the name Petter Bay in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1945 Argentine chart it appears as Bahía Petter, and that was

the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was surveyed again by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Caleta Petters *see* **Petter Bay**

Petters Bay *see* **Petter Bay**

Pettersen Ridge. 71°47' S, 9°42' E. Extends N for 10 km, from Sandhø Heights, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-69, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Pettersenegga, for Sverre O. Pettersen, who wintered-over as cook and steward at Norway Station in 1958, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Pettersenegga *see* **Pettersen Ridge**

Pettit, Leonard Henry. b. 1891, Croydon, but raised mostly in Kensington, son of drain inspector George Mackness Pettit and his wife Mary Eleanor Baker. He joined the Union Steam Ship Company of NZ, as a steward, and had been working for some time on the *Ulimaroa*, on the Wellington to Sydney run, when, on Nov. 27, 1911, at Hobart, he joined the *Aurora* as 2nd steward, at £6 10 s per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Sydney, on April 9, 1912, and went back to work for the Union, on a variety of ships, including the *Tahiti*, under Capt. F.P. Evans (q.v.). By 1913 he had made 1st class steward, and was occasionally making runs to the North American west coast. In 1914 he joined the London Regiment for World War I, as a private, and on Dec. 29, 1915, was transferred to the Lancashire Fusiliers, as a probationary 2nd lieutenant. In 1918, in Ormskirk, Lancs, he married Ida Pickup. Toward the end of his life he was living in North Dunstable, Beds, and died on Dec. 28, 1940, in Luton Hospital.

Petts, Norman Stanley Wilson. b. Nov. 7, 1920, Faversham, Kent, son of Stanley Havelock Wilson Petts and his wife Alice Farnes. He joined FIDS in 1951, and was base leader at Base F in the winter of 1952. He was a potholer, and this led to a few scary moments in Antarctica. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and he arrived back in Southampton on June 11, 1953. In 1956, in Uxbridge, he married Madeline G. Puttock, and died in May 2001, in St Austell, Cornwall.

Pettus Glacier. 63°48' S, 59°04' W. A narrow, deeply entrenched glacier, 14 km long, flowing N from Ebony Wall into Gavin Ice Piedmont, E of Poynter Hill, between that hill and Tinsel Dome, on Trinity Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Robert Nelson "Bob" Pettus (b. 1921), captain of the 2nd Canso aircraft during the 2nd half of FIDASE (i.e., 1956-57). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Rocas Petty *see* **Petty Rocks**

Petty Rock *see* **Petty Rocks**

Petty Rocks. 67°34' S, 67°30' W. A group of small rocks, 5 km SE of Cape Sáenz, in the center of the W part of Bigourdan Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Toward the S they are joined to Pourquoi Pas Island by a low-lying shoal. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, but as one rock. It appears that way on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It was again surveyed as one rock in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it Petty Rock, for its size. That name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1956 and on a British chart of 1957. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1958. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and FIDS cartographers, working from these photos, realized that there are, in fact, 4 rocks here. UK-APC therefore pluralized the feature as Petty Rocks on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on British charts of 1961 and 1982. The feature appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Rocas Petty, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines call them Rocas Pequeñas. A BAS automatic weather station was established on the rocks in 1981-82.

Petzval Glacier *see* **Suárez Glacier**

Gora Pevcova. 71°17' S, 67°07' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Lanyon, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pevikhornet. 70°58' S, 11°50' E. A nunatak in Lingetoppane, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Johnny Pevik (1913-1944) and his brother Arthur (1915-1974), a lieutenant, American-born Resistance leaders from Trondheim during World War II.

Mount Pew. 72°19' S, 169°11' E. Rising to 2950 m, it surmounts the central part of the ridge separating Kelly Glacier from Towles Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James A. Pew, geophysicist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Lake Péwé. 77°56' S, 164°18' E. A small lake at a height of 580 m, on the uppermost bench of Koettlitz Glacier, 1.5 km SE of Blackwelder Glacier, in Victoria Land. Near here VUWAE 1960-61 found a note reporting observations on glacial erratics, left by Troy L. Péwé (b. June 28, 1918, Rock Island, Ill. d. Oct. 21, 1999, Tempe, Ariz.), glacial geologist from the University of Alaska who, in 1957-58, explored parts of Victoria Land, including this lake. The New Zealanders named this feature after Péwé. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Péwé Peak. 78°02' S, 163°40' E. A bedrock peak, rising to 860 m (the New Zealanders say 847 m), composed of granite and topped with a dolerite sill, and completely surrounded by glacial ice except on the S side, immediately S of Joyce Glacier, between that glacier and Catacomb Hill, in the region of the upper Blue Glacier. Named by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences for Troy Péwé (*see* **Lake Péwé**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Islote Pfaff *see* **Pfaff Island**

Pfaff Island. 66°54' S, 67°44' W. One of the Bennett Islands, just S of Gränicher Island, in Hanusse Bay, off the NE coast of Adelaide Island. Named by ChilAE 1947 as Isla Quidora, after their submarine the *Quidora* (not in Antarctic waters), and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was named Islote Contreras by ArgAE (probably ArgAE 1956-57), and appears as such on their 1957 chart, named, presumably, for one of the crew on that expedition. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alexius Burkhardt Immanuel Friedrich Pfaff (1825-1886), German mineralogist at Erlangen, specializing in the plasticity of ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines today call it Islote Pfaff.

Pfeiffernunatak. 72°11' S, 160°31' E. A nunatak, SW of Mount Phelan, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Pfitzner, Murray Leigh. Known as Leigh Pfitzner. b. May 6, 1940. Glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1966. In Jan. and Feb. 2001 he took part in Expedition Ice Bound (q.v.). In 2006 he was living in Bungonia Heights, NSW.

Pflaum, Louis. b. Dec. 25, 1803, Strasbourg. Steward on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board, on Nov. 3, 1839.

Pfrogner Point. 72°37' S, 89°35' W. An ice-covered point on the NW extension of Fletcher Peninsula, and partly within the Abbot Ice Shelf, it marks the division of the Eights Coast and the Bryan Coast. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ray Long Pfrogner (b. 1934), USARP geomagnetist and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1961-62.

Phalaropes. Red phalaropes—*Phalaropus fulicarius*—are rare birds in the Antarctic.

Phanagoria Island. 62°26' S, 66°10' W. The third largest island in the Zed Islands, it measures 700 m by 500 m, and is separated from the neighboring Esperanto Island and Lesidren Island by channels 70 m and 130 m wide respectively. It is located 2.1 km NW of Williams Point, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Phanagoria in 7th-century Old Great Bulgaria.

Phantom Point. 66°25' S, 65°41' W. A point within Darbel Bay, 2.5 km W of Shanty Point, between Cardell Glacier and Erskine Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (in error) on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, as Cape Bellue, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 (translated as Cabo Bellue). In 1957, when its position was only vaguely known, a FIDS sledge party from Base W visited it and it suddenly loomed up at them out of the thick fog, like a phantom (hence the name they gave it). From this survey, and from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, the feature was mapped by FIDS cartographers. UK-APC ac-

cepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Fantasma, which means the same thing.

Le Phare *see under* **L**

Mount Phelan. 71°59' S, 160°37' E. Rising to over 2000 m, and mostly ice-free, it surmounts an ice-covered plateau, 8 km SE of Killer Nunatak, in the S portion of the Emlen Peaks, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Michael J. Phelan, magnetist and seismologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1962, and who was a member of the Byrd Traverse, 1963-64.

Phelps, Edmund Malcolm Stuart. Known as Malcolm Phelps. b. Nov. 16, 1928, Stafford, son of Edmund Samuel J. Phelps and his wife Henrietta Violet Patterson. He joined the Merchant Navy just after World War II, and by 1952 was a 3rd officer. In 1964 he became 2nd officer on the *John Biscoe*, in 1966 became her 1st officer, and was finally her skipper from 1972 to 1990, with one season out—1975-76—when he was skipper of the *Bransfield*.

Phelps, G.E. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41.

Phelps Island. 66°17' S, 110°30' E. A small island, close W of the N end of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 during OpW. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Robert F. Phelps, air crewman on OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Phelps Promontory. 62°29' S, 60°07' W. A large ice piedmont promontory fringed by several low-lying rocky headlands, it rises gently S to an elevation of about 180 m, southward of William Point, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997, for Malcolm Phelps. US-ACAN accepted the name on Sept. 25, 1998. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Phelps Rock. 65°00' S, 65°50' W. An insular rock rising to 10 m above sea level, SW of Hugo Island, in the W approaches to French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Office unit on the *Protector* in 1966-67. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Malcolm Phelps (q.v.), who assisted with the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears on a British chart of 1974, and also in the British gazetteer of that year. The Argentines call it Islote Patito.

Phenomena. The nature of Antarctica lends itself to phenomena, the flatness and vastness of the continent optimizing the viewing of such phenomena, aided by the cold, dry climate. Haloes are the most common of all the Antarctic phenomena. Haloes are called parhelia when the source of light is the sun, and paraselenae when the source of light is the moon. Haloes are produced by the refraction and reflection of sun or moon rays (depending on the type of halo) on the ice crystals of cirrus clouds and of fog, and are spectacular displays. When a halo occurs, 3 suns or 3 moons are seen on a given line, parallel to the horizon. The sun or moon in the center is the true one. Haloes are often confused with coronas, which are colored areas of light, usually extending over no great distance, and are arranged concentrically in alternating bands of blue, or green and red, around the sun or moon. They are not caused by refraction in ice crystals (as a halo is) but by diffraction of light around the small water droplets which form the cloud. The more uniform the size of the droplets, the purer the colors of the corona. Glories are common. They are caused by the diffraction of light from the edge of water drops (which must be present in order to form a glory). That light being reflected back to the sun, and mixing with the incoming light, causes circular zones of darkness and brightness. Note: In order to see a glory, look away from the sun. Mock suns, or sun dogs, are caused by the sun's light being reflected and refracted by ice crystals in the atmosphere. This gives the impression of expanding and whitening the sun. A sun-pillar is a long, thin dagger of orange light which sometimes rises from the horizon high into the sky above the setting sun at the South Pole. This is due to the refraction of ice crystals in the air. Also due to the refraction of ice crystals in the air are rainbow circles, which often form around the sun. A false sun is a mirage at the Pole, where the sun rises and sets for several days instead of following the horizon in a circle, as the proper Antarctic sun should. Another phenomenon is wind clouds, which can form after severe storms. *See also* **Looming, Mirages, Whiteout, Ice-blink, Airglow, Aurora, Fog bows, Rainbows**, and **Barrier wind phenomenon**.

PHI *see* **Petroleum Helicopters, Inc.**

Philately *see* **Stamps**

Philbin Inlet. 74°04' S, 114°11' W. A narrow, ice-filled inlet indenting the N end of Martin Peninsula for about 24 km between Murray Foreland and Slichter Foreland, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Brig. Gen. Tony Philbin, U.S. Army, who served the secretary of defense in liaison with the U.S. Navy during IGY (1957-58). Originally plotted in 74°04' S, 113°58' W, it has since been replotted.

Philip, Prince. Also known as the Duke of Edinburgh. b. June 10, 1921, Corfu, son of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg. He married on Nov. 20, 1947 the future Queen Elizabeth of England. He led the *Britannia* expedition to Antarctica in early Jan. 1957. It was really a round-the-world voyage on the royal yacht (*see* **The *Britannia*** for more). He was also one of the first humans ever to play tennis in Antarctica (*see* **Tennis**).

Philip Wrigley Gulf *see* **Wrigley Gulf**

Alturas Philippi *see* **Philippi Rise**

Cape Philippi. 75°14' S, 162°33' E. A dark rock cliff with vertical sides, rising abruptly to 490 m, it marks the E extremity of D'Urville Wall, and the N side of the terminus of David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Emil Philippi. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Cumbres Philippi *see* **Philippi Rise**

Philippi, Emil. b. Dec. 4, 1871, Breslau. Professor of geology at Jena University, he was glaciologist and geologist on GermAE 1901-03. In 1908 he was German consul at Mazatlán, in Mexico, and died on Feb. 27, 1910, in Helwan, Egypt.

Philippi Canyon. 65°45' S, 78°30' E. A submarine canyon off the coast of the American Highland.

Philippi Glacier. 66°45' S, 88°20' E. A coastal glacier, about 24 km long and 11 km wide, flowing N to the E end of the West Ice Shelf, 24 km W of Gaussberg, between that feature and Cape Penck, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1955, for Emil Philippi. US-ACAN accepted the name (the American gazetteer says in 1953, which is unlikely).

Philippi Ice Plateau *see* **Philippi Rise**

Philippi Rise. 66°06' S, 62°18' W. A low, snow-covered promontory (the British call it an ice-covered land area), 11 km wide, it extends about 16 km SE from the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, W of Jason Peninsula. The ice surface is highest in the W, where it rises to 395 m (the British say about 250 m), and is broken by Borchgrevink Nunatak and Gemini Nunatak. In fact, it lies between those 2 features to the NW and Medea Dome to the SW. Nordenskjöld, during SwedAE 1901-04, reported an ice wall, or glacial terrace, in the area of Borchgrevink Nunatak. Although he was unable to determine its true nature, he called it Philippigletscher (i.e., "Philippi glacier"), or Philippieis (i.e., "Philippi ice"), for Emil Philippi. Following air photography by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, the name Philippi Ice Plateau was variously applied to the ice shelf and land ice in this area. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Meseta de Hielo Philippi (i.e., "Philippi ice plateau"). In Dec. 1947 Fids from Base D determined its true nature, and that it is separated from Jason Peninsula by a channel filled with shelf ice. That is how it appears on Dougie Mason's FIDS map of 1950, and that it is how it was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952, the new name being Philippi Rise. It appears that way on a British chart of 1952, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, Fids from Base D, surveying it again in Sept. 1955, found that it is joined to Jason Peninsula by a narrow neck of land. On a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears (misspelled) as Phillipi Ice Plateau, and on a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Alturas Philippi (i.e., "Philippi heights"). That latter name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, albeit with the misspelling Alturas Phillippi. On a Chilean chart of 1963 it appears as Cumbres Philippi, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Philippibank. 66°45' S, 89°00' E. A sea bank off the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by international agreement.

Philippieis *see* **Philippi Rise**

Philippigletscher *see* **Philippi Rise**

The *Philippine Sea*. Popularly known as the *Phil Sea*. Aircraft carrier whose keel was laid on Aug. 14, 1944, by Bethlehem Steel, and she was built that year, as the *Wright*, in honor of aeronaut Wilbur Wright. On Feb. 14, 1945, her name was changed to the *Philippine Sea*, after the famous battle of World War II. In Nov. 1946 she received orders to participate in OpHJ 1946-47. Captain Delbert S. Cornwell. She went to Boston for repairs, and on Dec. 29, 1946, arrived back in Norfolk, Va., where, on Jan. 2, 1947, she became Admiral Byrd's flagship for the expedition. She made her way down to the Panama Canal by Jan. 8, and cleared Balboa on Jan. 10, 1947. The vessel carried six R4D transport planes and an HO3S-1 helicopter. On Jan. 12, she crossed the Equator, and on Jan. 22, 1947, lost her helo in an accident. The crew were rescued within 8 minutes. On Jan. 24, 1947, she rendezvous'd with the other ships of Task Force 68. She served in Korea, and was decommissioned in 1958, being struck from the Naval Vessel Registry in 1969, and sold for scrap in 1971.

Cape Phillips. 73°04' S, 169°36' E. A cape about midway along the E side of Daniell Peninsula, about 11 km southward of Cape Daniell, and 13 km SE of Mount Brewster, it marks the S entrance to Tucker Inlet, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for Lt. Charles Gerrans Phillips. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Phillips. 73°01' S, 167°15' E. A high summit, rising to 3035 m, westward of Mount Lubbock, it is the culminating summit in the S part of the ice-covered Malta Plateau, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Ross, who named it for geologist John Phillips (1800-1874), the first assistant secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1832-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Phillips, Charles. 2nd mate on the *Huron*, 1820-21. He was probably one of the first to make a landing on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Landings**).

Phillips, Charles Gerrans. b. 1803, Henfield, Sussex. He entered the Royal Navy on Nov. 25, 1820, and on June 28, 1838, was promoted to lieutenant. As such, on Sept. 21, 1839, he was appointed to the *Terror*, for RossAE 1839-43. On Nov. 23, 1843, promoted to 1st lieutenant, he was appointed to the *Helena*, and was promoted to commander on Jan. 31, 1848. In 1949, he married in Ipswich, but his wife died not long thereafter, and he never married again. In 1850-51, he was 2nd-in-command on the *Felix*, under Sir John Ross, in the Arctic, looking for the lost Sir John Franklin. He was skipper of the *Urgent*, 1855-57. On July 31, 1860, he was promoted to captain, and retired to Deptford, Kent. In his later years, he moved in with his niece and her husband in Peckham, where he died on Nov. 23, 1871.

Phillips Glacier *see* **Albanus Glacier**

Phillips Mountains. 76°16' S, 145°00' W. A range of mountains on the N side of Balchen Glacier and Block Bay, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mount June is the highest peak in these mountains. Discovered by ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Albanus Phillips Mountains, for Col. Albanus Phillips, Sr. (1871-1949), a Maryland manufacturer, founder of the Phillips Packing Company, and food counselor and patron of the exhibition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but later shortened it to Phillips Mountains. *See also* **Albanus Glacier**.

Phillips Nunatak. 84°45' S, 62°36' W. A small nunatak, rising to about 1000 m above sea level, along the edge of a small ice escarpment 11 km N of Mount Wanous, NE of the Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harry G. Phillips, who wintered-over as cook at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Phillips Nunataks. 66°30' S, 52°39' E. Nunataks forming a ridge about 13 km SE of Douglas Peak, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Mike Phillips, weather observer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1972, again in 1975, and at Casey Station in 1978.

Phillips Ridge. 67°50' S, 62°49' E. A ridge, 0.8 km long, 0.8 km W of the main massif of the Central Masson Range, just S of Ferguson Peak, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA for John Phillips, physicist at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Phillpot Automatic Weather Station. 68°39' S, 60°33' E. Formerly known as GEO3. An Australian AWS, installed in Jan. 1982, at an elevation of 1830 m, SE of the Hansen Mountains of Kemp Land. Named for Henry R. Phillpot (*see* **Phillpot Bluff**).

Phillpot Bluff. 73°23' S, 68°18' E. A rock bluff in the S part of the Mawson Escarpment, between Turk Glacier and Sheraton Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Henry Robert Phillpot (b. 1919), who served in the RAAF during World War II, was appointed a professional meteorologist with the Bureau of Meteorology from 1948 (he had started at the Bureau in 1940), and by 1952 was met adviser for the British atomic bomb tests in Australia. He was leader of the International Antarctic Analysis Centre, in Melbourne, 1959-65, and leader of the International Antarctic Meteorological Centre (also in Melbourne), 1965-69. From 1969 to 1978, he was in charge of the synoptic research section of the Bureau, and led the Basic Data Set Project for the first Global Atmospheric Program (GARP) experiment. From 1978 to 1980 he was head of the Bureau's research and development branch, retired from the Bureau in 1980, and from 1980 to 1987 was a senior associate with the met department at the University of Melbourne, concentrating on Antarctica. He retired in 2001.

The *Philos*. Swiss yacht, skippered by Eric Barde (Philos Expéditions), which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03. She had a crew of 2 and could take 3 passengers. *See also* **The *Theoros***.

Islote Phils *see* **Phils Island**

Phils Island. 64°30' S, 63°00' W. The southern of two small islands immediately S of Guépratte Island, in Discovery Sound, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen in Jan. 1905, during FrAE 1903-05. Charted in 1927 by personnel on the *Discovery*, it appears on their chart of 1929, as Phils Islet. The name may reflect usage by whalers in the area. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islote Phils, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name Phils Islet was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it as Phils Island, but in the 1961 British gazetteer, it appears erroneously as Phils Islands. US-ACAN followed suit with Phils Island in 1963.

Phils Islands *see* **Phils Island**

Phils Islet *see* **Phils Island**

Phipps, Paul. b. 1929, Coventry, son of George E. Phipps and his wife Dorothy E.M. Overton. He did his national service in the Royal Navy, and worked for an engineering company. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1955. He would wear a deerstalker around the base. He lived in Newent, Glos, until 2006, then disappears.

Phleger Dome. 85°52' S, 138°24' W. A massive dome-shaped mountain, rising to 3315 m, at the NE end of the Stanford Plateau, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for lawyer and diplomat Herman Phleger (1890-1984), adviser to President Eisenhower, one of the U.S. representatives in the discussions of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959.

Phobos Ridge. 71°52' S, 68°30' W. A rocky ridge of sandstone and shale, rising to about 500 m, it forms the W side of Mars Glacier, in the SE corner of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. This ridge was photographed aerially again in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in 1949 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the satellite of the planet

Mars. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. In 1959-60, FIDS cartographers mapped it from the RARE photos.

Phocidae *see* **Seals**

Mount Phoebe. 71°47' S, 68°47' W. A mountain rising to 1040 m above sea level, at the junction of 4 radial ridges, between Saturn Glacier and the head of Neptune Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The summit is a small mesa of conglomerate, rising to 300 m above the surrounding ice. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Mapped again in 1959-60, by FIDS cartographers working from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Phoenix Peak. 64°24' S, 59°39' W. Immediately S of Muskeg Gap, at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from this survey. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Phoenix Manufacturing Co., of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, pioneers of locomotive sleds. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Pico Fénix.

Phoque Island. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. A rocky island, about 160 m long, it is the most southerly island in a small group about 160 meters NE of Cape Margerie, in the area of Port-Martin. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île aux Phoques, for the large number of seals here (phoque is French for "seal"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1962.

Île aux Phoques *see* **Phoque Island**

Île des Phoques *see* **Seal Islands**

Cap des Phoques de Weddell *see under* **Des**

Phormidium Lake. 63°51' S, 58°00' W. A narrow lake, about 2 km long, on the SW side of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Notable for its reddish-purple mat of the cyannobacterium *Phormidium autumnale*, hence the name given by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Phosphate. It looks as if sedimentary phosphate exists in Antarctica.

Photogrammetry Point. 62°30' S, 58°28' W. A small rocky promontory S of Furmanczyk Point, SE of Komandor Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, to commemorate the photogrammetric work done during PolAE 1978-79.

Photography. **Feb. 1874**: The earliest known photographs taken in Antarctica were of icebergs, during the *Challenger* expedition. **1897-99**: Dr. Cook took several photos during de Gerlache's BelgAE. **1898-1900**: In his narrative on Borchgrevink's BAE 1898-1900, Louis Bernacchi published over 150 Antarctic photos taken by him during the expedition. **Feb. 4, 1902**: During Scott's BNAE 1901-04, Shackleton took the first aerial photos — from a balloon. However, Reginald Skelton was the official expedition photographer. **1903-05**: Paul Pléneau was photographer on Charcot's FrAE. **1907-09**: Shackleton and Marshall took pocket cameras with them on their trek to the Pole, during BAE, and Mawson had a box camera with him when he went to the South Magnetic Pole during the same expedition. **1908-10**: André Senouque was the photographer on Charcot's FrAE, and took thousands of shots. **1910-13**: Herbert Ponting was the first professional photographer in Antarctica, when he went on Scott's BAE, shooting the first color photos, autochromes, in 1911. Not only that, he shot the first movie there. **1911-14**: Frank Hurley was the professional photographer of Mawson's AAE. Percy Correll also took photos. **1914-17**: During Shackleton's BITE, Frank Hurley was the official photographer and cameraman. Engineer Alfred Dakin took his camera with him on the *Aurora*. **Dec. 20, 1928**: Wilkins took aerial photos. **1928-30**: Willard Vander Veer was official photographer of ByrdAE. Ashley McKinley took aerial photos during the same expedition. **1929-30**: George Rayner, on the *William Scoresby*, took several photos. **1919-31**: Frank Hurley took photos during Mawson's BANZARE. **The 1930s**: Alfred Saunders was the photographer on the *Discovery II*, capturing the South Orkneys as never before. **1933-35**: Byrd took aerial photos, during his 2nd expedition. Byrd was the first to use a fixed aerial survey camera (*see also* **Aerial photography**, and **Movies set in Antarctica**). **1936-37**: Lars Christensen's LCE took thousands of aerial photos. **1938-39**: GermAE took 1800 aerial photos. **1939-41**: Loran Wells and Richard Moulton were the official photographers for USAS. H.H. Richardson took Antarctica's first color motion picture shots. Tony Wayne, seaman on the *Bear*, took great motion pictures. **1946-47**: Over 70,000 aerial photos were taken during Operation Highjump, using the new trimetrogon process of 5 synchronized cameras. **1947-48**: An unbelievable number of aerial photos were taken during Operation Windmill, which was not unexpected — mapping being a main mission of the expedition. Also that season, especially in Nov. and Dec. 1947, extensive trimetrogon aerial photography was carried out by Finn Ronne's RARE. **1955-57**: Hunting Aerosurveys took thousands of aerial photos during FIDASE. **1958-59**: The Norwegians took thousands of aerial photos during NorAE 1956-60. **1959**: Renowned Swiss photographer Emil Schulthess spent 4 months in Antarctica, His photographic book *Antarctica* was a result of this trip. **1975**: Lanscape photographer Eliot Porter visited Antarctica, and produced his book, the visual masterpiece *Antarctica*.

Rocas Physeter *see* **Physeter Rocks**

Physeter Rocks. 63°31' S, 60°09' W. A small group, rising to an elevation of just over 50 m above sea level, just NW of Ohlin Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. They appear on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines call them Rocas Physeter.

Islotes Pi *see* **Pi islands**

Pi Islands. 64°20' S, 62°53' W. Two islands and several rocks 1.5 km E of the NE end of Omega Island, and S of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943, and it is shown on a 1943 Argentine chart as Islas Pi, after the Greek letter. They appear on a 1947 British chart as Pi Islands, but on a 1950 British chart as Pi Islets, and that latter name was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Pi Islands, and they appear as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. ArgAE 1947-48 recharted them, and gave them a new name, Islotes Sidders, presumably named for a member of the expedition. Then ArgAE 1958-59 renamed them yet again, as Islotes Subof. Rubanes ("Subof." being short for Suboficial), again presumably for a member of that expedition. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1955 as Islotes Pi, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It is unclear what the Argentines call this group today.

Pi Islets *see* **Pi Islands**

Pianos. The *Discovery* had a Broadwood aboard in 1901-04, donated by a lady in England. On its return it was as good as ever. The *Terra Nova* had one, during BAE 1910-13. Martin Smith took a piano down to Base F for the winters of 1958 and 1959. There was certainly one at McMurdo in 1966.

Piasecki Pass. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A pass, at an elevation of between 200 and 210 m above sea level, between Mount Birkenmajer and Tyrrell Ridge, above Noble Glacier, on Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Jacek Piasecki, glaciologist on PolAE 1978-79.

Caleta Piccard *see* **Piccard Cove**

Piccard Cove. 64°45' S, 62°19' W. Forms the southwesternmost part of Wilhelmina Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Auguste Piccard (1884-1962), Swiss physicist and balloonist. It appears on a British chart of 1961. On a 1963 Chilean chart Bahía Wilhelmina is shown apparently relating only to this cove, but that is probably a slight physical misplacing of the name on the chart. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965. Since about 1978, the Argentines have tended to call it Caleta Piccard.

Mount Picciotto. 83°46' S, 163°00' E. A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 2560 m, it surmounts the NE end of Painted Cliffs, on the Prince Andrew Plateau of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edgard E. Picciotto, geologist with the Laboratory of Nuclear Geology and Geochemisty at the Free University of Brussels, glaciologist on the BelgAE 1957-59, and at Pole Station in 1962-63, and a member of the South Pole-Queen Maud Land traverses of 1964-65 and 1965-66. In fact, he led the 2nd one.

Picciottoknausane. 72°25' S, 26°30' E. A group of crags in a line 25 km long, S of Skirfonna, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Edgard Picciotto (*see* **Mount Picciotto**). The name means Picciotto Crags. The Russians call this feature Nunataki Mechnikova, for Lev Mechnikov (*see* **Mechnikov Peak**).

The *Pichincha*. A 100-ton Chilean sealing vessel owned by Messrs Braun & Blanchard (Mauricio Braun and Juan Blanchard), of Punta Arenas. In 1902, with a crew of 19, under the command of Capt. Juan Vieira, she visited the South Shetlands. *See also* **The *Archie*** and **The *Rippling Wave***.

Islotes Pichón. 64°19' S, 62°54' W. A group of little islands, just S of the E side of Eta Island, in the East Melchior Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Pickard Ridge. 68°37' S, 78°09' E. An irregular ridge, consisting of ancient Precambrian rock, and separating Marine Plain from Poseidon Basin and its S extension, in the Vestfold Hills. It has a NNW-SSE orientation, is about 2.5 km long, with an average width of 0.6 km in the S and 1 km in the N, and part of the feature is bounded by the 25-meter contour which marks an old beach level. The ridge reaches an elevation of between 40 and 50 m in the S, rising to a little below 70 m in the N. As defined, Pickard Ridge includes a small, isolated outcrop S of the ridge proper, and is separated from it by a 100-meter gap. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for John Pickard, who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1980, and who made initial studies describing the area and establishing its significance. He wrote *Antarctic Oasis*, the first attempt at a comprehensive synthesis of the evolution of the region in glacial times.

Pickering Nunatak. 71°24' S, 70°47' E. A prominent, solitary nunatak at the E side of the mouth of Lambert Glacier, about 30 km SSW of the Manning Nunataks, at the E edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially on Nov. 2, 1957, on a flight by an ANARE Beaver aircraft over the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Flight Sgt. Richard Ronald "Ron" Pickering (b. Jan. 12, 1920. d. Jan. 13, 1997), airframe fitter with the RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1955-56, and again for the winter of 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The Australians plot it in 71°25' S, 71°00' E.

Pickering Nunataks. 71°49' S, 68°57' W. A group of nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 500 m, 3 km SW of Mount Phoebe, on the NE side (i.e., near the head) of Saturn Glacier, in the E part of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936-37, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for William Henry Pickering (1858-1938), U.S. astronomer who discovered Phoebe (in 1909), one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Pickersgill, Richard. He was baptized on April 18, 1749, in West Tanfield, Yorks, son of Richard Pickersgill and his wife Ann Lee. He was with Wallis in Tahiti in 1767, and with Cook on his 1st voyage. He kept a log. He was 3rd lieutenant on the *Resolution* during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75, and again kept a log. He later commanded his own ships, but the sea began to look better to him through the neck of a bottle, and he was court-martialed for drunkenness. One night, in 1779, a little unsteady on his feet, he fell into the Thames and drowned.

Isla Pickwick *see* **Pickwick Island**

Pickwick Island. 65°29' S, 65°38' W. The largest of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Very roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. It was more accurately shown on a 1957 Argentine chart prepared by ArgAE 1956-57, as Isla Alférez Maveroff, after an ensign on the expedition, and it appears as such on a 1964 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in continuation of the *Pickwick Papers* theme (the islands in the group were named for characters in the Dickens novel). It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Pickwick, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Today, the Argentines use the name Isla Maveroff.

Picnic Passage. 64°20' S, 56°55' W. A marine channel, 2.5 km long and 0.8 km wide, running E-W, and separating Snow Hill Island from Seymour Island, in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed in April 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Seymoursund (i.e., "Seymour sound"). It appears as such on his 1911 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1952, and named by them as Picnic Passage, for the easy sledging conditions experienced here (nothing to do with a picnic, as such; "It was a picnic" is the same thing as saying "it was a piece of cake"). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. ArgAE 1955-56 named it Estrecho Arguindeguy, for Teniente de fragata Luis E. Arguindeguy, of the Argentine Navy, who was killed in an avalanche at Mendoza (in Argentina) on Aug. 18, 1953, while in training to lead a naval detachment in Antarctica. That name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Arguindeguy Strait. The Chileans call it Paso Ripamonti, or Estrecho Ripamonti, for Julio Ripamonti Barros (b. 1916), architect of the Chilean bases in Antarctica. He was part of ChilAE 1946-47, ChilAE 1947-48, and ChilAE 1948-49. Mr. Ripamonti had tried to get on to USAS 1939-41. In 1954, the Argentines built Betbeder Refugio on the NE end of Snow Hill Island, on the S side of the passage.

Picnics. To relieve the boredom aboard the frozen-in *Français* during the winter of 1904, at Port Charcot, Booth Island, during FrAE 1903-05, Charcot took a party of men on a picnic to nearby Hovgaard Island. They left their ship at 10.30 A.M., on May 30, 1904, and walked across the ice. They had to break up the meat and butter with axes, and then eat very quickly, dancing as they did do, to keep warm. This was the high watermark of Antarctic picnics. From then on, men did not picnic in the frozen south.

Isla Pico *see* **Beak Island**

Monte Pico *see* **Mount Pico**

Mount Pico. 64°10' S, 62°27' W. Rising to over 1700 m (the British say about 1750 m), in the NW part of Brabant Island, 5.5 km NE of Driencourt Point. Named by ArgAE 1955-56, it appears on their 1955 chart as Monte Pico (i.e., "peak mountain"). It appears again, as such, on a 1957 Argentine chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. There were a few reasons why UK-APC could not call it Mount Pico. One was that it would be going along with the Argentines, which, in 1960, was not a good idea. Another was that to name it thus might offend (or, at best, amuse) the Chileans, who use the word "pico" to mean not only a peak, and a bird's bill, but also, very frequently, the male organ of generation. The British knew this, of course, and they also knew what a wicked sense of humor the Argentines had. So, they named it on Sept. 23, 1960 (for themselves only) as Mount Rokitansky, after Karl, Freiherr von Rokitansky (1804-1878), Austrian pioneer in anatomy and pathology. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Pico in 1965. The mountain was climbed on March 4, 1984, by the British Joint Services Expedition.

Rocas Pico *see* **Montrol Rock**

Pico, Armando S. b. Argentina. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1933; was 2nd-in-command there for the winters of 1935 and 1938; and was base leader in 1943 and 1945. He wintered-over again in 1951, as a meteorological observer.

Pidgeon Island. 66°19' S, 110°27' E. A rocky island, 1.5 km long, just W of Mitchell Peninsula, between that peninsula and Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Earl Chester Pidgeon (b. May 27, 1926, St. Louis. d. Dec. 13, 1985), who joined the U.S. Navy very young, during World War II, and was a photographer's mate on the *Currituck*, during OpHJ 1946-47. Working from the air photos, the E part of this feature was once thought to be a separate island, and called O'Brien Islet. The name O'Brien is now applied to the bay N of Mitchell Peninsula. However, it may still be two islands, but, if so, they are joined by permanent ice.

Pieck Range. 71°45' S, 12°06' E. A short mountain ridge, 25 km long, surmounted by Zwiesel Mountain, at the E side of the Humboldt Graben, in the Petermann Ranges of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long

expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, (reportedly) as Hrebet Vil'gel'ma Pika, for Wilhelm Reinhold Pieck (1876-1960), president of East Germany from 1949 to 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Pieck Range (sic) in 1970. The Norwegians call it Pieckryggen (which means "Pieck ridge").

Pieckryggen *see* **Pieck Range**

Pied, Jean-Baptiste. b. May 9, 1810, Bayonne. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on July 15, 1839.

Piedmont glacier. The lobe-shaped expanded terminal part of a valley glacier spread out over broad lowlands at the base of a mountain. Differs from an ice sheet (q.v.) in its origin.

The Piedmont Tongue. 77°01' S, 163°07' E. A tiny glacier tongue at the very N of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, it juts out into the S part of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land.

Isla Piedrabuena *see* **Eta Island**

Punta Piedras *see* **Piedras Point**

Piedras Point. 62°43' S, 60°20' W. In the central part of Zagore Beach, on the E coast of False Bay, NW of MacKay Peak, and SW of Inept Cove, 5.1 km N of Barnard Point, and 4.35 km W of St. Methodius Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. On a Spanish chart of 1998, it appears as Punta Piedras (i.e., "rocky point"). UK-APC accepted the translated name on Dec. 16, 2003. On March 5, 2002, the Bulgarians named it Ogosta Point, after the Ogosta River, in Bulgaria.

Pierce, Stanley *see* **Peirce**

Pierce-Butler, K.S. *see* **Butler, Kenelm**

Pierce Peak. 84°52' S, 63°09' W. Rising to 1790 m, 3 km S of Sullivan Peaks, at the NE edge of Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Chester M. Pierce, USARP biologist who, with Jay T. Shurley, studied the psychophysiology of men while asleep and awake, before, during, and after stays at Pole Station in 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mont Pierre *see* **[2]Mount Pierre**

Monte Pierre *see* **Mount Pierre**

[1]Mount Pierre. 63°58' S, 61°50' W. A sharp, conical peak, rising to 210 m (the British say about 450 m), immediately SW of Moureaux Point, on Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered, photographed, and roughly charted on Feb. 23, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Mont Pierre. It appears as such on the expedition's charts. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of these maps, it appears as Mount Pierre, and that name was seen also on a 1930 British chart. That name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines had been calling it Monte Pierre from at least 1908, but on a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Monte Pedro ("Pedro" = "Pierre"), and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. As for why it was named Mont Pierre, one is told by the gazetteers that it was for a supporter of the expedition, but no clarification of that is forthcoming. So, one has to wonder. There was no one on de Gerlache's expedition named Pierre, or was there? Jan Van Mirlo is listed several times as "Pierre Van Mirlo" in bulletins issued by the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium. His name was quite clearly Jan, but here he is being called Pierre.

[2]Mount Pierre. 71°18' S, 35°45' E. A massif, rising to 2220 m, next N of Mount Goossens, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, led by Guido Derom, and named by him as Mont Pierre, for Michel Pierre, aircraft mechanic, a member of the Belgian flight reconnoitering party in this area. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Cap Pierre Baudin *see* **Baudin Peaks**

Baie Pierre Lejay. 66°38' S, 139°50' E. A large bay opening into the Dumont d'Urville Sea, and which contains the Géologie Archipelago, the Fram Islands, Ifo Island, and Hélène Island, NE of the Astrolabe Glacier, between Pointe Ebba to the W and the Dumoulin Islands to the east. Named by the French in 1958, for Pierre Lejay (1898-1958), a physicist and Jesuit priest, and a member of the French committee for IGY. It is reported that the Russians call it Lejay Bay.

Cap Pierre Willems *see* **Cape Willems**

Pierrebotnen. 71°51' S, 24°37' E. A corrie, or cirque, at the W side of Oyayubi-one, in the NE part of the Brattnipane Peaks, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("Pierre cirque"), one assumes for Michel Pierre [*see* **[2]Mount Pierre**].

Pieter J. Lenie Field Station. 62°10' S, 58°28' W. Also called Copacabana Field Camp. American field station opened in 1991-92, on Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for Pieter Lenie (q.v.). It was open again in 1992-93, then closed.

Roca(s) Pig *see* **Pig Rock**

Pig Rock. 62°19' S, 58°48' W. A rock, rising to 65 m above sea level, it is the largest of a group of rocks 1.5 km E of Duthoit Point (the E end of Nelson Island), in the entrance to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by sealers before 1821, it seems to be the feature charted by Capt. Sherratt as Post Office Rock in 1821. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, and named by them as Pig Rock. It appears on their 1935 chart, and on a British chart of 1942. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 and 1962 British gazetteers, and on a British chart of 1968. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Roca Pig, but on one of their charts of 1953 it appears fully translated as Roca Chanchito. On a 1954 Argentine chart, this rock and smaller rocks in the vicinity, were collectively named Rocas Chanchito, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, although it does appear as Rocas Chanchitos on a 1959 Argentine chart. On a 1962 Chilean chart the name appears as Rocas Pig (for the group), and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Mount Piggen. 66°43' S, 54°41' W. An astonishingly isolated mountain on the Larsen Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians. Acceptance of this feature must be made cautiously.

Piggott, Alan. b. March 13, 1937, Bradford, Yorks, son of baker Alfred Piggott and his wife Eliza Ena May Marsden. After grammar school, he went to work in local government, at Bradford Town Hall, for 2 years, then did his national service in the RAF, as a radio operator. After a year in a private steel works in Bradford, he was made redundant, and one Sunday afternoon in 1958 he saw an ad for radio operators in the Falklands (Antarctica was not mentioned). That was how he joined FIDS, and in September of that year sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*. He wintered-over as radio operator at Base F for 3 successive years —1959, 1960, and 1961. In 1962 the *Shackleton* came to pick him up, and back in Bradford he went back into local government, first as a cashier at Bradford Tech, then as registrar at Keighley Tech, then as the chief administrative officer at the Co-operative College in Loughborough, then at Grimsby Tech, and finally to Doncaster College as registrar. He retired in 1993, and after 5 years of that went back to work as a part-time clerk with the local parish council in Doncaster, which he will do until he dies. He married Susann Brown.

Piggott, William Roy. Known as "Roy Piggott," but usually simply as "Piggott." b. July 18, 1914, Merton, Surrey, son of Josiah W. Piggott and his wife Alice M. Harvey. After King's College, London, he became personal research assistant to Sir Edward Appleton, the great pioneer of atmospheric research, but Piggott's focus in those days was on radon. After he had an accident with radon gas, he became radiocative, and had to quit, going into ionospheric physics at the Cavendish Lab, at Cambridge. During World War II he was involved in radio physics research, at Slough, and after the war led a team to capture the German ionospherics research station at Lindau, stealing it out from under the grasping hands of the Russians. This became the Max Planck Institute. He was the main proponent of the ionospherics observatory at Halley Bay Station, in Antarctica, during IGY (1957-58), and, from 1973 to 1979, he was head of Atmospheric Sciences at BAS, all the while continuing to oversee the observatory at Halley. The space science platform at Halley V was named Piggott Platform. His wife Allison died after 57 years of marriage, and Piggott himself died in Cambridge, on May 20, 2008.

Piggott Peninsula. 73°43' S, 61°20' W. A broad, snow-covered peninsula between New Bedford Inlet and Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, bounded to the W by Bryan Glacier and Swann Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by

USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Roy Piggott. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Pigmy Rock. 68°43' S, 67°33' W. Also spelled Pygmy Rock. Close off the SW side of Alamode Island, at the S extremity of the Terra Firma Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. This particular rock was surveyed in Oct. 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for its size. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Pigs. Charcot took a cochon named Toby with him on the *Français* during his first expedition, 1903-05. In Dec. 1904 Toby inadvertently ate fish with hooks still in them. Despite Charcot operating on him, he (Toby) died, and the Frenchman was very upset. Filchner took two pigs to the ice during GermAE 1911-12. From 1912-13 on, the Norwegian whalers took pigs with them every season to their station on Deception Island. On Dec. 5, 1914, the *Endurance* left Grytviken, South Georgia, with two live pigs aboard, Sir Patrick and Bridget Dennis. In April 1915, while the *Endurance* was stuck fast in the ice, Sir Patrick and Bridget performed the ultimate act of service. On Dec. 7, 1944, the *William Scoresby* arrived to relieve Base B at Deception Island, during Operation Tabarin. On board were the new personnel, including Gertrude, a 6-week-old Falklands pig. Gertrude soon made the base her home, and lived in a kennel built by Taff Davies. Apparently she would eat and drink anything — gin and paint, among other things, and was in turn eaten by the lads for New Year's — but only after the newly-arrived huskies found her and tore her to pieces. Port Lockroy got a porker at the same time that Base B got theirs. This one they called "The Pig," and she became part of the family. Taff Davies had to shoot her point blank in the head with his .45 revolver. These are just some of the salient pigs in Antarctic history.

Nunatak Pik. 70°47' S, 67°12' E. A nunatak due S of Murray Dome, in the Amery Peaks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Piked whale *see* **Minke whale**

Pikehead *see* **Minke whale**

Pila Island. 67°35' S, 62°43' E. A small island, about 1.5 km long, 2.5 km W of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, about 7 km WNW of Mawson Station. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Pila (i.e., "the arrow"). ANCA accepted the name Arrow Island, on Feb. 18, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name Pila Island in 1965.

Pilarryggen. 72°42' S, 3°56' W. A rock ridge at the W side of Portalen Pass, in the Seilkopf Peaks, in the W part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them (name means "the pillar ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1966.

Pilbeam, Arthur Edmund. b. March 30, 1878, Hastings, Sussex, son of tailor William Pilbeam and his wife Emily Ray. After a few jobs as an errand boy in Hastings, he joined the RN in 1895, and was a leading seaman at Gibraltar, on the *Mars*, when he transferred to the *Discovery*, for BNAE 1901-04. He married in Hackney, on Feb. 10, 1907, to Ellen Mary Stephens, and they lived in Islington, and later in Dover. On March 28, 1916, Petty Officer 2nd Class Pilbeam was serving with the Dover Patrol, aboard the minesweeping trawler *Saxon Prince*, when the ship was lost in a storm off Dover.

Pico Pilcher *see* **Pilcher Peak**

Pilcher, Michael. b. 1906, Otahuhu, NZ, son of William Pilcher. Stowaway on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35 (*see also* **Wray, Geoffrey Branford**).

Pilcher Peak. 64°19' S, 60°49' W. Rising to about 950 m, between Mouillard Glacier and Lilienthal Glacier, E of Brialmont Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Percy Sinclair Pilcher (1866-1899), British engineer and gliding pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It was a gliding accident that killed Mr. Pilcher.

Pilgerberg. 74°42' S, 162°38' E. A mountain, E of Backwater Glacier, at the S end of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Pill, Josiah John. b. June 1, 1890, Bedford, England, son of school caretaker George Pill and his wife Rosa Jane Barrick. In 1913 he moved to Sydney, married Margaret Brown Patterson in 1923, and then settled in Denison, Tasmania. He was chief steward on the *Discovery* for the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. He continued to live in Tasmania, as a laborer. He died on Oct. 17, 1962, in Hobart. Margaret died in 1964.

Pillar. 77°35' S, 166°13' E. A high pillar formed by an exposed plug of a local crater at Cape Barne, on Ross Island. Named by BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Pillar Peak *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Pillow Knob. 83°39' S, 58°41' W. A knob, protruding through the snow cover to a height of 810 m above sea level, at the NE end of the Williams Hills, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named descriptively by Dwight Schmidt (*see* **Schmidt Hills**), who did geological work in this area between 1956 and 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Pillow Saddle. 77°53' S, 164°01' E. A saddle on Hobbs Ridge, 3 km E of Hobbs Peak, between Hobbs Glacier and Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC in 1980 because uncommon metamorphosed pillow lavas crop out in the saddle.

Pillowlavaspitze. 73°28' S, 167°08' E. A peak, due W of Tiger Hill, in the E part of the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Pillsbury Tower. 73°31' S, 94°20' W. A remnant volcanic cone, rising to 1295 m, directly at the base of Avalanche Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. It has a sheer north-facing rock cliff, and a gradual slope at the S side, and its dark rock rises over 100 m above the level of the surrounding area, thus making it an excellent landmark. Named by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, for Pillsbury Hall, which housed the department of geology, at the University of Minnesota. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Pilon Peak. 71°14' S, 164°57' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1880 m, 3 km NE of Mount Works, along the W side of Horne Glacier, in the Everett Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. Jerome R. Pilon, USN, commander of VXE-6 in 1969-70. He had been operations officer of VX-6 (as it was known then) from 1967 to 1968, and executive officer from 1968 to 1969. Later, 1976-78, he served on US-ACAN.

Pico Pilot *see* **Pilot Peak**

Pilot Glacier. 73°23' S, 165°03' E. A short, deeply entrenched tributary glacier, 13 km long, descending along the SE side of Deception Plateau, through the Mountaineer Range, to enter Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the members of VX-6, and also in association with Aviator Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Pilot Peak. 65°51' S, 65°16' W. Rising to 745 m, it is the highest point on Larrouy Island, conspicuous from a great distance, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because of its usefulness as a navigation mark for the passage of Grandidier Channel (this peak is at the SW end of the channel). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a joint FIDS-RN team from Base J in 1957-58. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Pico Piloto. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Pico Pilot, but ChilAE 1962-63 named it Pico García, in association with Cape García. It appears as such on their 1963 chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Pilot whale *see* **Long-finned pilot whale**

Pico Piloto *see* **Pilot Peak**

The *Piloto Pardo*. A 2930-ton, 82-meter ice-strengthened Chilean transport ship, built in

Haarlem, Holland, by Haarlemshe Scheepsbouw Maatschappij, specifically for Antarctic work, launched on July 11, 1958, and named for Capt. Luis Pardo Villalón. Capable of 16 knots, she arrived in Valparaíso on March 12, 1959, and joined the Chilean Navy on April 7, 1959. She was seen in Antarctic waters during the following expeditions: ChilAE 1959-60 (Captain Arturo Ricke Schwerter); ChilAE 1960-61 (Captain Custodio Labbé Lippi); ChilAE 1961-62 (Captain Jorge Paredes Wetzer — later a rear admiral); ChilAE 1962-63 (Captain Carlos Aguayo Ávila); ChilAE 1963-64 (Captain Federico Horn Wheeler); ChilAE 1964-65 (Captain Horn); ChilAE 1965-66 (Captain Mario Poblete Garcés); ChilAE 1966-67 (Captain Carlos Borrowman Sanhueza — later director of the Naval Academy); ChilAE 1967-68 (Captain Ladislao D'Hainaut Fuenzalida); ChilAE 1968-69 (Captain D'Hainaut); ChilAE 1969-70 (Captain Ronald McIntyre Mendoza); ChilAE 1970-71 (Captain Guillermo Aldoney Hansen — later a rear admiral); ChilAE 1971-72 (Captain Sergio Barra von Kretschmann — later a rear admiral, and head of Naval Intelligence); ChilAE 1972-73 (Captain Germán Guesalaga Toro — later a vice admiral); ChilAE 1973-74 (Captain John Martin Reynolds); ChilAE 1974-75 (Captain Manuel de Sarratea Zolessi); ChilAE 1975-76 (Captain Franklin González Rodríguez); ChilAE 1976-77 (Captain Erwin Conn Tesche — later a rear admiral); ChilAE 1977-78 (Captain Gustavo Pfeifer Niedbalski — later a vice admiral). On Christmas Day 1979, while helping in the shooting of a movie by a Japanese company, she helped the *Lindblad Explorer* when that ship ran aground not far from Palmer Station; ChilAE 1979-80 (Captain Roberto Suazo Francis); ChilAE 1980-81 (Captain Eduardo Barison Roberts); ChilAE 1981-82 (Captain Adolfo Cruz Labarthe); ChilAE 1982-83 (Captain Guillermo Aranda Pinochet); ChilAE 1983-84 (the first captain that season was Aranda, as in the previous season, and he was replaced by Capt. Enrique Maldonado Roi); ChilAE 1984-85 (Captain Jorge Vergara Dakic; they brought down the first Uruguayan expedition); ChilAE 1985-86 (Capt. Vergara); ChilAE 1986-87 (Captain Jorge Muratto González); ChilAE 1987-88 (Captain Rodolfo Camacho Olivárez); ChilAE 1988-89 (Captain Luis Maldonado Fernández); ChilAE 1989-90 (Captain Walter Berlinger Landa); ChilAE 1990-91 (Captain Luis Vera Medrano); ChilAE 1991-92 (Captain Sergio Bidart Jiménez; that year she also took down the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition); ChilAE 1992-93 (Captain Bidart again); ChilAE 1993-94 (Captain Michael Mayne Nicholls; that year she also took down the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition); ChilAE 1994-95 (Captain Arturo Ojeda Zenott). She was replaced by the *Almirante Óscar Viel Toro*, and dropped from the Navy List on Jan. 7, 1997. In 2002, she was acquired by the Chilean company, Antarctic Shipping, and in 2004 became the tourist ship *Antarctic Dream*, beginning her new career to Antarctic waters in 2005-06. She could take 78 passengers.

Isla Piloto Pardo *see* **Elephant Island, Islas Piloto Pardo**

Islas Piloto Pardo. 64°10' S, 54°30' W. Chile gave this name to the section of the South Shetlands that includes Elephant Island and Clarence Island, and also Aspland Island, Gibbs Island, O'Brien Island, Cornwallis Island, Rowett Island, the Seal Islands, and other small ones. This name honors the man rather than the ship, i.e., Capt. Luis Pardo Villalón. No one except the Chileans seems to want anything to do with this name, and that rebuff has nothing to do with Piloto Pardo himself. The Chileans got the idea of naming it thus from the fact that in the period 1945-47, they had tried applying the names Isla Piloto Pardo and Isla Pardo to Elephant Island itself.

Piloto Pardo Refugio. 62°23' S, 59°42' W. Established by the Chileans at Coppermine Cove, in the NW part of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands, in Feb. 1962.

Mount Pilots. 62°08' S, 58°33' W. An ice-covered mountain, rising to more than 600 m above sea level, above the Polar Committee Icefall, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the helo pilots during PolAE 1978-79.

Pilseneer Island *see* **Brooklyn Island, Pelseneer Island**

Pilten *see* **Pilten Nunatak**

Pilten Nunatak. 71°53' S, 24°48' E. In the N part of Gjel Glacier, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Pilten (i.e., "the nipper," "the lad"). US-ACAN accepted the name Pilten Nunatak in 1966.

Pimpirev, Christo Tsanev. b. Feb. 13, 1953, Sofia. The great name of Bulgarian Antarctic expeditions. After a year and a half in the Army (1971-73), he spent the rest of his working life at Sofia University, first studying stratigraphy and paleontology, and then as a professor. He was one of the geologists on the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition, 1987-88, and led the second one, 1993-94. From that second expedition, the Bulgarians went to St. Kliment Ohridski Station every summer, and to the time of writing, Dr. Pimpirev has led every single one of those expeditions. From 1994 he has been head of the Bulgarian Antarctic program, and director of the Bulgarian Antarctic Institute. He has also done field work in many countries.

Pimpirev Beach. 62°37' S, 60°25' W. The portion of the NW coast of South Bay, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, bounded to the SW by Ereby Point, and to the NE by the N corner of the bay marked by an ice sea cave 5.8 km ENE of Ereby Point and 1.4 km NW of Aleko Rock. The shoreline, extending 6.5 km in a WSW-ENE direction, is formed by a narrow beach under the ice-cap cliff. A number of minor disruptions occur with portions of the ice-cap entering the sea. Pimpirev Ice Wall, which runs parallel some 100 m inland, surmounts the NE half of the coast. It features Smolyan Point, a cape located 1.9 km NE of Ereby Point, and which ends with a rock 25 m wide and 4 m high. Conspicuous radial crevasses spread inland. The central portion of the coast is indented for 250 m by a nameless cove, 710 m wide, behind Rongel Reef. Mapped in detail by the Spanish in 1991. In 1996 the Bulgarians remapped the coastal reconfiguration modified by a recent glacier retreat. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, in association with Pimpirev Ice Wall.

Pimpirev Glacier. 62°36' S, 60°25' W. A glacier extending 5.5 km in a WSW-ESE direction and 1.8 km in a NNW-SWE direction, W of Perunika Glacier, E of Kamchiya Glacier, and S of the glacial divide between the Drake Passage and the Bransfield Strait, it flows SSW into South Bay ENE of Ereby Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991, and re-surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, when the name Pimpirev Ice Wall was given to this feature by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, for Christo Pimpirev. It was plotted in 62°37' S, 60°24' W, and was then described as a rectilinear ice slope, about 50 m high, and extending for 3.7 km in a WSW direction from the NW corner of, and running parallel to (and about 100 m inland from) Emona Anchorage, on Livingston Island. UK-APC accepted the name on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit on Sept. 25, 1998. It was re-surveyed by the Bulgarians in 2005, and, in order to reflect changes in the local ice-cap configuration, this feature's name was changed by them to Pimpirev Glacier on Oct. 29, 2006.

Pimpirev Ice Wall *see* **Pimpirev Glacier**

The Pimple. 77°59' S, 162°40' E. A small, cone-shaped peak rising to 3215 m (the New Zealanders say about 3100 m), about midway between Mount Lister and Camels Hump, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and named by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Pin *see* **Renier Point**

Roca Pin *see* **Pin Rock**

Pin Point *see* **Renier Point**

Pin Rock. 62°38' S, 59°48' W. A rock which sticks out of the sea 550 m SSE of Renier Point (the E extremity of Livingston Island), in Morton Strait, in the South Shetlands. It was mapped in 1935 by the Discovery Investigations personnel, and named by Capt. Andrew Nelson, of the *Discovery II* that year, after a group of rocks that had been erroneously charted in this area. The rock was named Pin Rock by the Admiralty in 1948, and US-ACAN accepted that naming in 1959. The Chileans called it Roca Pin, and the Argentines, who plotted it in 62°38' S, 59°51' W, translated it as Roca Alfiler. However, since that time it has been impossible to individualize this feature satisfactorily, and a question mark hangs over it.

Mount Pinafore. 69°46' S, 70°58' W. A prominent peak, rising to about 110 m between Bartok Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS from

1968. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the Gilbert & Sullivan opera *HMS Pinafore*. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name, but plot it in 69°46' S, 70°52' W. *See also* **Gilbert Glacier** and **Sullivan Glacier**.

Pinafore Moraine. 76°43' S, 159°26' E. A sheet of moraine extending NE from Carapace Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966.

Pinaud, Pierre. b. May 28, 1807, Charleville, France. Pilot on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Pinball machines. American automatic weather stations in Antarctica. Actually ice stations, they are more reliable than grasshoppers.

Pinboko Rock *see* **Oku-iwa Rock**

Pincardini, Attilio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1946

Cerro Pincen *see* **Cerro Eneas**

Pincer Point. 85°34' S, 150°30' W. A narrow rock point, 6 km ESE of Durham Point, near the NW end of the Tapley Mountains. Discovered and roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. So named by US-ACAN in 1967 because it looks like part of a pincers.

Pinckard Table. 74°00' S, 164°03' E. An ice-covered tableland 13 km long by 5 km wide, between Styx Glacier and Burns Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William "Bill" Pinckard, biologist at McMurdo 1965-66.

Pinckney, Robert Frederick "Bob." Name also spelled Pinkney, in fact Pinkney is probably better. b. May 13, 1811, Md., son of Jonathan Pinkney and his wife Rebecca. He became a midshipman on Dec. 1, 1827, and a passed midshipman on June 1, 1833. On Feb. 28, 1838, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and, as such, took part in USEE 1838-42. He joined the *Peacock* at Orange Bay, and took over command of the *Flying Fish* from Lt. Walker at Callao. He was detached at Honolulu in 1840. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted to commander, and on April 23, 1861, resigned his commission, and went south, becoming a commander in the Confederate Navy on June 24, 1861, and later a captain, commanding several ships during the war. He retired as a commodore, took the oath of allegiance in 1865, and went back to Baltimore. He died of paralysis at his home in Baltimore, on March 14, 1878.

Pinder, Ronald "Ron." b. June 30, 1932, Catford, London, son of Florence Pinder and an unknown father. His mother died of lung cancer when Ron was an infant, and he was placed with Dr. Barnardos, from where he was fostered out to a family in Kent. In 1947, Barnardos felt he should go out into the world, and he took digs in Chatham, apprenticed as a shipwright. It wasn't for him, so he joined the RAF, in the Boys Service, on an 8-year contract, with 4 additional reserve years, training as a telegraphist in Wiltshire. As a corporal, his last overseas posting was at the British Embassy in Warsaw, after which he worked at the Air Ministry at Whitehall for a while, before getting out of the RAF in 1958. For a short while he worked with the cargo section of British European Airways, at Heathrow, and on the way to work he would pass W.H. Smith's Library. One day he picked up a radio magazine, and saw an ad for FIDS. Bill Sloman interviewed him, and he left England later in 1958 on the *Shackleton*, as a radio operator and meteorological assistant, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over for 3 consecutive years at Signy Island Station, 1959, 1960, and 1961, which was something of a record at the time. During those 3 years and 4 months, he never went north of 60°S. In April 1962, the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, and, on that ship, he went via Port Stanley and Montevideo, back to the UK, where Lance Tickell invited him to go with him to Bird Island, South Georgia, to study albatrosses, and to be radioman and general handyman. He spent the summer of 1962-63 there, and wintered-over there in 1963 with Tickell and American Harry Clagg, and returned to the UK in 1964, where Martin Holdgate encouraged him to write up his report on the Cape pigeon. On Sept. 12, 1964, he married Janet Palmer (Lance Tickell was best man). He worked for a while for BAS at Queen Mary College, in London, at their biological office, with Pete Tilbrook and Barry Heywood, and then joined the Police Force as a civilian radio operator. In 1969 he joined the Central Electricity Generating Board, in London, and worked for them until he retired in 1993, to Woodhurst, Hunts (now Cambridgeshire). For the next 13 years he worked part-time.

Pinder Gully. 60°43' S, 45°35' W. A small gully in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys, it runs N from Observation Bluff down to the sea. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 25, 1974, for Ron Pinder. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

The *Pine Island*. AV-12. Known informally as the *P.I.* A 14,000-ton Currituck-class seaplane tender, 540 feet 5 inches long, capable of 18 knots, and with a crew of 684, she was named for the island off the coast of Florida. Launched on Feb. 26, 1944, at the Todd Pacific Shipyards, in San Pedro, Calif., and commissioned into the U.S. Navy on April 26, 1945, she left California on June 16, 1945, to take part in the final stages of World War II. In 1946 she returned to Norfolk, Va., leaving there on Dec. 2, 1946, with new captain, Henry Howard Caldwell, commanding, as the flagship of the Eastern Task Group during OpHJ 1946-48. Passing through the Panama Canal on Dec. 7, 1946, she arrived in Antarctica on Dec. 25, 1946. On Dec. 30, 1946 *George-1*, a Martin Mariner, flew off the ship and crashed on Thurston Island. The survivors, including Capt. Caldwell, were rescued on Jan. 12, 1947. On March 3, 1947 the *Pine Island* headed for Rio de Janeiro, then through the Panama Canal, back to San Diego, where she arrived in April 1947. She spent 1948-49 in China, and was decommissioned on May 1, 1950. On Oct. 7, 1950, she was recommissioned for the Korean War, then served many years in the Pacific and in Asian waters, including the Vietnam War, finally being decommisioned on June 16, 1967, in San Diego. She became a reserve ship, in California, and was struck from the register on Feb. 1, 1971. On March 7, 1972, she was sold to Zidell Exploration, of Portland, Oreg.

Pine Island Bay. 74°50' S, 102°40' W. A bay, about 50 km wide, formed by the SE portion of the Amundsen Sea indenting the Walgreen Coast for about 60 km long, in Marie Byrd Land. It is fed by ice from Pine Island Glacier. Delineated in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, from air photos taken in 1946 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for the *Pine Island*.

Pine Island Glacier. 75°10' S, 100°00' W. A broad glacier flowing WNW along the S side of the Hudson Mountains into Pine Island Bay, on the Walgreen Coast, at the SE extremity of the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the bay.

Pineapple Lake. 68°39' S, 78°13' E. An elongated frozen lake between the Sørsdal Glacier and the Vestfold Hills. The ice is between 3 and 4 m thick, and the water is at least 70 m deep. The ice surface is flat in places, with ridges and hummocks in other places. A tin of pineapple juice was found nearby, and the feature was named accordingly by ANARE. ANCA acceopted the name on Dec. 3, 1984.

Pinegin Peak. 71°44' S, 12°33' E. Rising to 2595 m, it is a central peak on Isdalsegga Ridge, in the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Pinegina, for polar explorer Nikolay Vasil'yevich Pinegin (1883-1940). US-ACAN accepted the name Pinegin Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Pinegintoppen.

Gora Pinegina *see* **Pinegin Peak**

Punta Pinel *see* **Pinel Point**

Pinel Point. 64°21' S, 62°12' W. A point, 8 km NE of D'Ursel Point, it forms the SW entrance point of Pampa Passage, on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Philippe Pinel (1745-1826), French pioneer of humane psychiatry. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Punta Pinel.

Baie Piner *see* **Piner Bay**

Piner, Thomas. Signal quartermaster on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838–42. He served the cruise. He sailed from Charleston on March 11, 1843, as quartermaster on the *Grampus*, bound for Norfolk. The ship was never heard from again.

Piner Bay. 66°43' S, 140°17' E. A bay, 3 km wide, which indents the coast of Adélie Land for 13 km between Cape Bienvenue and the E side of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840, by USEE 1838–42, and named by Wilkes as Piner's Bay, for Thomas Piner. The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The French call it Baie Piner.

Isla Piñero *see* **Piñero Island**

Piñero Island. 67°34' S, 67°49' W. An island, 3 km long, and 0.8 km wide, 7 km SW of Pourquoi Pas Island, W of Cape Sáenz, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Île Piniero (sic) for Dr. Antonio F. Piñero, member of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina, on whose motion the government voted unlimited credit to meet the needs of Charcot's expedition in Oct. 1908. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears on a 1946 USAAF chart as Piniero Island, as it does on a British chart of 1948. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946–47, and named by them as Isla Carrera (i.e., "course island"), for its position in the entrance of Laubeuf Fjord. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948. The name Piniero Island was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. The name Pinero Island (sic) appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but in the 1956 American gazetteer it appears as Piñero Island, which was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and which appears on a British chart of 1961. It appears variously as Isla Piñero and Isla Piniero on 1957 Argentine charts, but the name used by the Argentines today is Isla Piñero. Isla Carrera was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears misspelled as Peñero island in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Piñero Peak. 67°34' S, 67°49' W. Rising to 380 m, it is the highest point on Piñero Island, in Laubeuf Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was used as a reference point for the RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, in 1976–77. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1982, in association with the island. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on a British chart of 1980.

Piners Bay *see* **Piner Bay**

Pinet Butte. 73°10' S, 161°41' E. A small butte comprising the westernmost portion of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Paul R. Pinet, geologist at McMurdo, 1966–67.

Pingding Shan. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Île Pingouin *see* **Penguin Island**

The *Pinguin*. A Nazi raider, Hilfskreuzer KMS 33 of the German Navy. Captain Ernst-Felix Krüder. She was actually the former Hansa line freighter *Kandelfels*, and had been modified at Bremen and recommissioned on June 2, 1940, armed with 300 mines and two Heinkel 114B aircraft (later replaced by one Arado 196A-1). On June 15, 1940 she left harbor heading for the Indian Ocean, on what turned out to be her only cruise, of 328 days. In the fall of 1940 she left the Indian Ocean and headed toward Antarctica, on Dec. 17, 1940 crossing into sub-Antarctic waters, with the intention of capturing the Norwegian whaling factory ships she had discovered in the area of Bouvet Island. There were three of them, all belonging to Lars Christensen — the *Ole Wegger* (with 7 "Pol" whale-catching vessels attached), the *Thorshammer*, and the *Pelagos*, (with 7 "Star" whale-catchers), all having arrived in Antarctic waters in Nov. 1940. A fourth, the supply tanker and oiler *Solglimt*, was on its way down from New York, where she had stocked up with supplies, and — strangely — guns. By Dec. 23, 1940, Krüder was listening in to the Norwegian radio conversations, and beginning to plan his move. Just after Christmas Day they almost lost their seaplane when it went down in the sea, and it was only rescued after a full-speed rescue dash by the *Pinguin*. By early Jan. 1941 Krüder had tracked the Norwegians west and south, until they were off the coast of Queen Maud Land, in around 69°S, 2°30' W. Then they headed north, and when in 57°45' S, 2°30' W, in the early morning of Jan. 13–14, 1941, a commando party from this vessel, led by Lt. Bach, succeeded in capturing 40,000 tons of Norwegian whaling vessels, in the form the *Pelagos*, the *Solglimt*, and the *Ole Wegger*, as well as 11 whale catching vessels that belonged to the factory ships. The *Pinguin* was sunk by the British Navy in May 1941. *See also* **Blaue, Lt**.

Pinguinbucht *see* **Penguin Bight**

Pinguinenkap *see* [2]**Penguin Point**

Cerro Pingüinera. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill, little more than 200 m N of Cerro Diaguita, and E of the beach the Chileans call Playa Antártico, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990–91 because at its summit is the greatest concentration of chinstrap penguins (the species of penguin the Chileans call "pingüino antártico") in the area.

Isla Pingüinera *see* **Sotomayor Island**

Punta Pingüinera *see* **Stranger Point**

Rada Pingüinera *see* **Rada Barraza** (under **B**)

Estación de Salvamento y Observatorio Pingüino *see* **Capitán Fliess Refugio**

Fondeadero Pingüino *see* **Penguin Bight**

Isla Pingüino *see* **Waterboat Point**

[1]**Islote Pingüino**. 64°48' S, 62°52' W. An islet off the NE coast of Lemaire Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by ChilAE 1950–51, and named by them for the penguins here. It appears on their chart of 1951. This is not the island part of Waterboat Point (q.v.).

[2]**Islote Pingüino** *see* **Waterboat Point**

[1]**Punta Pingüino** *see* **Penguin Point**

[2]**Punta Pingüino**. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A point forming the NE limit of Playa Papúa, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The name was proposed by personnel of the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990–91, owing to the existence here of penguin colonies (the name means "penguin point").

[3]**Punta Pingüino** *see* [2]**Penguin Point**

The *Pingvin*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Reidar Olsen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961–62, catching for the *Thorshavet* during that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 1 fin whale and 6 sperms.

Pingvin Island. 65°45' S, 81°50' E. Also called Penguin Island. Off the NW side of the West Ice Shelf. Named by the USSR in 1956–57 as Pingvin (i.e., "penguin"). It no longer appears in any gazetteers.

Pingvinane *see* **Pingvinane Nunataks**

Pingvinane Nunataks. 72°00' S, 23°17' E. A group of nunataks close N of Tangarden Peaks, in the NW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Pingvinane (i.e., "the penguins"). US-ACAN accepted the name Pingvinane Nunataks in 1966.

Pingvinholet. 68°50' S, 90°43' W. A natural tunnel through the inner part of Framnes Head, on the stretch of the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the penguin hole").

Pingzi Shan. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Île Piniero *see* **Piñero Island**

Piniero Island *see* **Piñero Island**

Pinkham, Seth Aaron. b. May 25, 1894, Addison, Me. He joined the Army in 1917, during World War I, and stayed in until the 1920s, and then, from 1926, plied the seas as an assistant engineer in merchant ships. During ByrdAE 1933–35 he was 1st assistant engineer on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933–34, and chief engineer on the same vessel, 1934–35. He lived in Boston, and was still at sea in 1948.

Pinkney, Robert F. *see* **Pinckney, Robert F.**

Pinn Island. 67°34' S, 47°55' E. A prominent island, about 5 km long, and 0.8 km wide, close off the NE end of McKinnon Island, in the S part of Casey Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 RAAF Antarctic Flight photos, and visited by Bruce Stinear's ANARE party in Oct. 1957. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for John David Pinn (b. July 10, 1934), geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1957. He was in charge of the magnetic and seismic observatories. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Pinnacle *see* **The Spire**

Roca Pinnacle *see* **Pinnacle Rock**

Pinnacle Gap. 73°15' S, 163°00' E. Between Pain Mesa and Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range

of Victoria Land. Traversed by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63, and so named by them because it is easily identified by the high rock pinnacle of Mount Ballou on the N ridge overlooking the gap. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Pinnacle Island *see* **Pinnacle Rock**

Pinnacle Rock. 61°06' S, 54°47' W. An offshore stack rising to 120 m above sea level, 4 km E of Point Wild, and close off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by Shackleton's men in 1916 after the failed BITE 1914–17 (they described it as a pillar of rock). It appears on Shackleton's 1919 chart. However, on a British chart of 1927 it appears as Pinnacle Island, but on a 1940 British chart it is again Pinnacle Rock, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Roca Pinnacle, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears translated as Roca Pináculo, but on one of their 1957 charts it is shown as Roca de la Aguja (i.e., "rock of the needle"), which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, on a 1963 Argentine chart it is seen pluralized as Rocas de la Aguja. In Dec. 1970, it was surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition.

Pinnipeds *see* **Seals**

Pinnock, Michael. b. March 6, 1954, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, son of Philip Pinnock and his wife Marjorie Paterson. BAS inospheric technician, who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1977 and 1978. He later became an ionospheric project engineer, and helped install the Advanced Ionospheric Sounder at Halley, wintering-over in 1982 for the first season's operation of this new instrument. He later became division head, Physical Sciences Division, of BAS.

Estrecho Pinochet *see* **Discovery Sound**

Playa Pinochet de la Barra. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A small beach immediately E of Punta Pingüino, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, in Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for Óscar Pinochet de la Barra, director of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who ordered the installation of a fiber-glass module to assist ground activities, which were developing in the area during ChilAE 1990–91. Mr. Pinochet had first traveled to Antarctica on the *Angamos*, during ChilAE 1946–47, as representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. He was back in Antarctica as part of ChilAE 1947–48, and ChilAE 1948–49. He wrote a book called *Base Soberanía* (see the bibliography). *See also* **Crown Peak**.

Pintado Island. 68°40' S, 77°54' E. A small, steep-sided island in Krok Fjord, about 1 km SE of Zolotov Island, in the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, because a colony of about 115 pairs of pintado petrels (*see* **Fulmars**) were found nesting on the island in 1974.

Pintails. The yellow-billed pintail (*Anas georgica*) is a rare bird in Antarctica, but seen nonetheless.

Pinther Ridge. 70°22' S, 64°20' W. An arc-shaped, isolated, and mostly snow-covered ridge, 10 km long in a N-S direction, and rising to about 2275 m above the ice surface at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, SW of the Columbia Mountains, and 35 km S of the Eternity Range, in the south-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Miklos Pinther (b. April 1940), of Teaneck, NJ, chief cartographer of the American Geographical Society in the 1970s, who was responsible for many excellent maps of Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Pioneer Crossing. 68°29' S, 78°22' E. A low pass, about 0.8 km long, and running at an elevation of about 6 m above sea level across Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, it leads from the SE arm of Tryne Fjord to Langnes Fjord. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Visited by an ANARE sledging party led by Bruce Stinear in 1957, and so named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, because it was by this pass that the first traverse was made between Tryne Fjord and Langnes Fjord. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. It is used for the portage of sledges, and is suitable for tracked vehicles.

Pioneer Heights. 79°30' S, 83°30' W. Also called the Pioneer Hills. The large area of hills, ridges, and peaks eastward of Schneider Glacier and Schanz Glacier, and between Spelttstoesser Glacier and Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Included in these heights are Inferno Ridge, the Nimbus Hills, the Buchanan Hills, the Collier Hills, and the Gross Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, in keeping with the heritage theme.

Pioneer Hills *see* **Pioneer Heights**

Pioneers Escarpment. 80°28' S, 21°07' W. A north-facing escarpment, mostly snow-covered, interrupted by occasional bluffs and spurs, between Slessor Glacier on the N and Shotton Snowfield and the Read Mountains on the S, it extends from Jackson Tooth to Lundström Knoll (in Coats Land), in the Shackleton Range, and continuing to the easternmost nunataks of the range in the vicinity of Skiltvakta and Vindberget, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, because features on the escarpment are named for pioneers whose inventions have assisted living and traveling conditions in the polar regions. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. However, in those days, the name was restricted to that portion of the feature lying within Coats Land. The Norwegians, who called it Pionerhallet, redefined the name to include all of the escarpment, and UK-APC accepted that. It appears as such (and as it is defined today) in the 1980 British gazetteer.

The *Pioner*. A small (1721-ton) Norwegian diesel-propelled factory whaling ship, without a slip, owned by Johan C. Borgen's Pioner Company (managers: A.W. Nordstrøm and K. Gjølberg), which operated between Bouvet Island and the South Shetlands and Graham Land in 1934–35, or between 57°S and 65°S, and 3°W and 53°W, in company with the *Maudie* as a help-cookery ship (the *Maudie* was loaned to the Pioner Company by her then owners, the Polhavet Company; the Pioner Company had once owned the *Maudie*). In fact, the *Pioner* was the only whaler operating in the South Shetlands in the 1930s. The *Pioner* also did pelagic whaling that season. She took a total of 134 whales (9083 barrels of oil), and in addition, rescued the crews of her catchers *Klem* and *Splint*, after those two vessels had gone down on April 1, 1935.

The *Pioner Estonii*. A 5370-ton, 130.3-meter Soviet cargo ship, with a speed of 14.1 knots, and a crew of 20, built in 1976, she was in Antarctic waters for the following Soviet Antarctic expeditions: 1979–81, 1981–83, 1983–85, and 1985–87, all four years under the command of Capt. Valeriy Alekseyevich Sarapunin.

The *Pioner Onegi*. A 4814-ton Soviet ship, built in 1975 at the Vyborg Shipyard, for the Joint Stock Northern Shipping Company, and capable of 16 knots, she was in Antarctic waters for the 1980–82 Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Skipper was Aleksey Aleksandrovich Burov.

Pionerflaket. 72°40' S, 10°52' W. An ice plateau in the northernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the pioneers of the Norwegian Resistance movement during World War II.

Pionerskaya Station. 69°44' S, 95°31' E. Soviet operational support station in the Larsemann Hills of Mac. Robertson Land, used during IGY (1957–58), 375 km inland from, and south of, Mirnyy Station, and 2741 m above sea level. The name means "pioneer." **April 2, 1956**: Under the direction of Mikhail Somov, a 7-man tractor train set out from Mirnyy Station, heading south into the interior, in order to set up Pionerskaya. **May 4, 1956:** The tractor train halted, and building began. **May 27, 1956**: The station was completed, with assistance from aircraft. An aerodrome was built there, and Somov used it to fly back to Mirnyy. Pionerskaya was the first Soviet continental research station in Antarctica. **1956 winter**: 6 men. A.M. Gusev (leader). **Nov. 17, 1956**: An AN-2 brought in a relief party. Nikolay Petrovich Rusin took over from Gusev. S.E. Zotov, aerologist, also came in on the flight. **1956–57 summer**: Nikolay Petrovich Rusin (leader). **Feb. 1957**: Rusin was relieved, and Grigoriy Ivanovich Paschenko became leader, until he was transferred that month to Oazis Station for the winter. **1957 winter**: Sergey Alekseyevich Pavlov (leader). **Jan. 2, 1958**: The trac-

tor train arrived from Mirnyy. **Jan. 8, 1958**: The train left for Konsomolskaya Station. **1958 winter**: Grigoriy Melent'yevich Silin (leader). The station closed, at the end of IGY.

Kupol Pionerskij *see* **Pionerskiy Dome**

Pionerskiy Dome. 73°59' S, 73°08' E. An ice-covered summit about 115 km SSW of the Grove Mountains. Discovered by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Kupol Pionerskij (i.e., "pioneers' dome"). ANCA accepted the name Pionerskiy Dome on May 18, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Piore Ridge. 72°40' S, 168°55' E. A prominent ridge, 17.5 km long, between Elder Glacier and Bowers Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by NZGSAE 1957-58, and by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Emanuel Ruben "Manny" Piore (b. July 19, 1908, Vilnius, Lithuania. d. May 9, 2000, NY), U.S. physicist with the NSF, 1961-62.

Pip Cliffs. 65°43' S, 63°01' W. Prominent rock cliffs W of Mount Fedallah, rising to about 1350 m on the N side of Flask Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Pipe Cove. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A cove, S of Thulla Cove, and E of Jebsen Rocks, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for the old waterpipe here that was left by the whalers.

Pipe Peak. 79°09' S, 86°15' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1720 m on a ridge, 2.5 km N of Matney Peak, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party in 1963-64, for a pipe that was left here after a visit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Pipecleaner Glacier. 78°14' S, 162°51' E. Formed by the coalescence of several small alpine glaciers on the E side of Mount Huggins, with Glimpse Glacier it joins Radian Glacier where that glacier meets the N arm of Dismal Ridge. Its surface is marked by innumerable bands of moraine which look like pipecleaners, hence the name given by VUWAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Piper, Georg. b. 1892, Germany. He moved to Argentina, where he became known as Jorge. Cook at Órcadas Station in 1920 and 1925.

Pipkin Rock. 68°05' S, 68°50' W. A small, ice-free island, just NE of Dismal Island, in the Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The Faures were discovered and first charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in July 1949, when an astrofix was taken at the rock. They named this feature for its insignificant size. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. A pipkin is a small earthenware pot.

Pippin Peaks. 65°39' S, 62°28' W. A line of peaks, running E-W, and formed of white or pink granite, they range in height from 880 m to 1660 m, at the W end of Stubb Glacier, between that glacier and Starbuck Glacier, forming part of Stubb Glacier's north wall, on the Oscar II Coast. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the *Moby Dick* character. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Punta Pique. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. A point on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Islote Piragua *see* **Mabel Island**

Sopka Piramidal'naja *see* **Piramidalnaya Hill**

Piramidalnaya Hill. 66°17' S, 100°41' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named descriptively by the Russians as Sopka Piramidal'naja. ANCA translated the name (and without the unnnecessary apostrophe) on Jan. 19, 1989.

Cabo Pirámide *see* **Minot Point**

Cerro Pirámide *see* **Thimble Peak**

Islote Pirámide *see* **Pyramid Island**

Roca Pirámide *see* **The Pyramid**, **Pyramid Rock**

Pirdop Gate. 62°37' S, 60°08' W. A pass, 250 m wide, between Maritsa Peak and Atanasoff Nunatak, in the E part of Bowles Ridge, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It rises to 375 m at its N entrance from Struma Glacier and to 260 m at its S entrance from Huron Glacier. The gate is part of an overland route between the middle Huron Glacier and the upper Kaliakra Glacier. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Pirdop, in central Bulgaria.

Península Pirie *see* **Pirie Peninsula**

Pirie, James Hunter Harvey. Known as Harvey Pirie. b. Dec. 10, 1878, Foveran, Aberdeenshire, son of wealthy farmer James Mitchell Pirie and his wife Elsie Harvey. He had just completed his medical degree at Edinburgh when he went as doctor and geologist on ScotNAE 1902-04. He survived a fall into shark-infested water on the trip out from Scotland to the Falklands, and co-wrote *The Voyage of the Scotia*. In 1907 he went into private practice in Scotland, in 1910 marrying Agnes Mabel Kerr (known as Mabel) (*see* **Cape Mabel**). From 1910-12, as a bacteriologist, he was assistant to Prof. Harvey Littlejohn, in the forensic medicine department at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1913 joined the Colonial Medical Service, working in Kenya from that time, and also serving there during World War I, as a medical officer. In 1916 he moved to South Africa as part of the staff of the South African Institute for Medical Research, and died on Sept. 27, 1965, in Johannesburg.

Pirie Peninsula. 60°42' S, 44°38' W. A narrow peninsula extending NNW for 5 km from the center of the N coast of Laurie Island, between Jessie Bay and Browns Bay, in the South Orkneys. It terminates in Cape Mabel. Roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by Bruce, who mapped it in 1903, and in 1904 named it for Harvey Pirie (execpt that he spelled it Perie Peninsula). However, on Bruce's 1905 map it is spelled correctly. It was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. It appears on a 1933 Argentine map, as Península Pirie, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Pirin Glacier. 64°05' S, 60°43' W. A glacier, 5.7 km long and 6 km wide, next E of Chavdar Peninsula, it flows NNW to enter the head of Curtiss Bay E of Seaplane Point, in Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Pirin Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Punta Piris. 64°45' S, 62°43' W. A point on the NW side of Beneden Head, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Islote Pirita *see* **Pyrites Island**

Lago Pirocchi. 74°58' S, 162°31' E. A lake, 81 m above sea level, with permanent ice covering, it measures 300 m by 190 m, 3.3 km NE of Mount Gerlache, behind Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for Prof. Livio Pirocchi (1909-1985), director of the Italian Institute of Hydrobiology, 1967-79.

Pirogov Glacier. 64°17' S, 62°28' W. A glacier, 5 km long and 1.5 km wide, SW of Mount Parry, it flows westward to enter Dallmann Bay S of Minot Point, on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Russian scientist and surgeon Nikolay Pirogov (1810–1881), who developed modern health care in Bulgaria during the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish war.

Gora Pirogova *see* **Gunnarkampen**

Pirrie Col. 63°51' S, 57°26' W. Between Sandwich Bluff and (what the British have temporarily called) Hill 484 on the promontory formed by Cape Lamb, Vega Island, in the Erebus and Terror Gulf, of the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Dr. Duncan Pirie (b. 1964), BAS sedimentologist, 1985-90, who did work here. He did not winter-over.

Mount Pirrit *see* **Mount Tidd**

Pirrit, John "Jock." b. Oct. 24, 1924, Scotland. U.S. glaciologist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958, and who led the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party of 1958, and the 1959 Executive Committee Range Traverse. He took over from Stephen Barnes as scientific leader of Byrd Station for the 1959 winter. He died in 1962, and his book, *West Across Antarctica*, was published posthumously.

Pirrit Hills. 81°17' S, 85°21' W. An isolated group of peaks and nunataks, about 11 km in extent, southward of the Ellsworth Mountains, between the Heritage Range and the Nash Hills. The feature was positioned by the Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Jock Pirrit.

The *Pisagua*. A large and spectacular 2852-

ton steel, 4-masted barque, built in 1892 at Geestemünde, as the flag ship of the German "P" Laeisz Line, of Hamburg, and launched at the shipyard of Johan C. Tecklenborg, on Sept. 23, 1892. On March 16, 1912 she collided with the P & O liner *Oceana*, off Beachy Head, and the *Oceana* foundered. It was the *Oceana*'s fault, failing to gauge the speed of the barque. On June 5, 1912, the *Pisagua* was bought by whaler Chris Christensen's Ørnen Company, for £5000, and on Oct. 17, 1912, under the command of a Captain Larsen, she left Sandefjord, Norway, bound for the Antarctica, and was used by Christensen's two Norwegian companies jointly — Nor and Ørnen — as an auxiliary factory whaling ship in the South Shetlands in 1912–13, and wrecked off Deception Island on Jan. 27, 1913. No lives were lost, and the cargo (oil, just loaded) was saved.

Pisagua Hill. 62°55' S, 60°41' W. About 60 m above sea level, between Ajmonecat Lake and Telefon Bay, formed during the 1967–69 volcanic eruptions on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for the *Pisagua*. It is the site of Antarctic Specially Protected Area #140 (sub-site F).

Punta Pisano. 62°47' S, 61°14' W. A point, about 10 km NE of Cape Conway, on the E coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for botanist Edmundo Pisano Valdés (1919–1997), ornithological (sic) investigator from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who took part in ChilAE 1980–81.

Mount Pisco *see* **Mount Pisgah**

Tour de Pise *see under* **T**

Monte Pisgah *see* **Mount Pisgah**

Mount Pisgah. 62°57' S, 62°29' W. There are 2 peaks next to each other, in the north-central part of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. American sealers who saw them in the 1820–21 season thought that there was a twin-peaked mountain on the island, similar to the mountain near Durham, Conn., called Mount Pisgah. They named the whole island as Mount Pisgah. That is one story. Another, possibly justifying the name Mount Pisco, also given to this peak (if not to the whole island) is that it was named by the sealers after the town of Pisco, on the coast of Peru, that was used as a re-fitting station for vessels en route to Antarctica. The name is also seen as Mount Pesca, Mount Pisgo, and even Mount Piso. However, there are two separate peaks. This one, rising to 1860 m (the Chileans say 1320 m), 6 km NE of Mount Foster, was called Mount Pisco on Powell's chart of 1831, on the 1838 map prepared by FrAE 1837–40 (as Mont Pisco), on Friederichsen's 1895 German map (as Pisco Berg), and on British charts of 1901 and 1938. It appears as Mount Piso on a British chart of 1839 (this was undoubtedly a corruption of Pisco), and as Mont Piso on the 1902 map drawn up by BelgAE 1897–99. It was roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1930–31, and appears on their 1931 chart. It appears on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Pisgah, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Monte Pisco, and the Chileans call it Monte Pisgah. There is a third mountain, 5 km to the NE, called Mount Christi.

Mount Piso *see* **Mount Pisgah**

Punta Pissano. 66°18' S, 61°00' W. A point, immediately SW of Nunatak Argüello, on the NE coast of Stratton Inlet, on the S side of Jason Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Piste du Lion. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An 1100-meter runway in the Géologie Archipelago. It was found necessary to build a runway for Hercules aircraft in the French zone, to bring in cargo from the Australian zone, but none of the geographical features offered the length necessary, or the safety. Construction began in 1980, on an artificial runway, from Cuvier Island, across the S part of Lion Island, and then over the water, to the southern of the Buffon Islands, and it was used for several years. On Jan. 26–27, 1994, an enormous storm split off part of the Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, and damaged the runway. On June 15, 1996, the French closed the runway, due to runaway costs and mounting pressure from environmentalists. Named officially by the French on Feb. 16, 2010, even though by now it was a feature of the past.

PistenBully. A tracked vehicle used in Antarctica.

Piston Bullies *see* **PistenBully**

Pitkevitch Glacier. 71°23' S, 168°52' E. A steep glacier, 30 km long, it flows NE from the Admiralty Mountains, along the W side of the DuBridge Range, and reaches the sea as Anderson Icefalls, just E of Atkinson Cliffs, and W of Robertson Bay. A portion of the terminus merges with Fendley Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Staff Sgt. Leonard M. Pitkevich (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Pitman. 70°09' S, 67°42' W. A mountain with 2 mainly ice-covered, dome-shaped summits, the higher and more northerly one rising to 1830 m (the other one seems to rise to 1740 m), 14 km inland from the E side of George VI Sound, between Riley Glacier and Chapman Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First photographed aerially and roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by BGLE 1934–37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed from a distance by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Ernest Layton Pitman (1878–1935), an airplane constructor who lived at Byfleet, Surrey, worked for years for Vickers, and who made the sledges used by BGLE, as well as those for the 1935–36 Oxford University Arctic expedition (*see* **Sledges**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was further surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972.

Pitman Fracture Zone. 64°30' S, 170°00' W. An undersea feature, it actually spreads over an area between 58°S and 71°S, and 155°W to 175°W. Named by Drs. Steven Cande, William F. Haxby, and Carol A. Raymond, of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, for geophysicist Walter C. Pitman III (b. 1931, Newark, NJ), a pioneer in the theory of continental drift and seafloor spreading. The name was accepted by international agreement in May 1993.

Île (du) Piton *see* **Piton Island**

Piton Island. 66°47' S, 141°36' E. A small, rocky island, about 160 m SW of Guano Island, one of the most southeasterly of the Curzon Islands, close to the coastal ice cliffs, close to Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île du Piton (they later shortened to name to Île Piton), for its very pointed shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Piton Island in 1962.

Islas Pitt *see* **Pitt Islands**

Punta Pitt *see* **Pitt Point**

Pitt, Keith Allan John. b. Aug. 27, 1911. He became a merchant seaman in the late 1920s, working for the British and Argentine Steam Navigation Company, soon rising to officer, and plying the Atlantic. He married Evelyn Mary. He was captain of the *Fitzroy*, 1943–46, during that vessel's Antarctic tours, and in the 1950s was a marine superintendent in the Gold Coast. In 1987, in Enfield, Mdsx, he married Stella Scoppie, and died in March 1996, in Enfield.

Pitt Island *see* **Pitt's Island**

Pitt Islands. 65°26' S, 65°30' W. A group of small islands and rocks immediately off the NE extremity of Renaud Island, and forming the NE part of the Biscoe Islands. Biscoe was here in 1832 (*see* **Pitt's Island** for a history of this region before 1897), and BelgAE 1897–99 is reputed to have been here also. The NE part of the Biscoe Islands (i.e., what we know today as the Pitt Islands) was roughly charted by FrAE 1903–05, as a single island, and named by Charcot as Île Martin (*see* **Martin Islands** for more on this). It appears as such (and also as Îlot Martin) on Charcot's 1906 map, but on a 1908 British map the feature appears as Martin Islands (this has to be a misprint, as the British knew only what Charot knew). They (i.e., the NE group) were further roughly charted by FrAE 1908–10, and appear on Charcot's 1912 map as Îles Martin. However, on Bongrain's 1914 chart the name Îles Martin is extended to the SE to include Vieugué Island. One of the islands in this group appears as Martin Island on a British photo of 1916 (or, it may be just a misprint for Martin Islands). The outer limits of the islands were charted and their general distribution and shape sketched from the air in 1935–36 by BGLE 1934–37, and what we know today as the Pitt Islands appear on Rymill's 1938 BGLE map as Martin Islands. The SW part of the group Rymill called the Pitt Islands, after Pitt's Island, and that feature also appears on his 1938 map. It also appears on a British chart of 1940. Rymill's definitions (i.e., Martin Islands and their subsidiary part, the Pitt Islands) were accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and they appear in the 1955 British gazetteer, the Martin Islands being plotted in 65°28' S, 65°18' W. The

situation is repeated on a British chart of 1957. ArgAE 1952-53 named the whole group Islas Moyano, but on a 1957 chart they appear as Islas Avellaneda, named for Nicolás Avellaneda (1837-1885), president of Argentina, 1874-80. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC applied the name Pitt Islands to the whole group, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as Islas Pit (sic) on a Chilean chart of 1962, but the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islas Pitt. The islands within the group have generally been given names of characters in Charles Dickens's book, *The Pickwick Papers*: Fizkin, Snubbin, Pickwick, Buzfuz, Nupkins, Sawyer, Tupman, Winkle, Trundle, Jingle, Slumkey, Weller, Smiggers, and Snodgrass, as well as Bardell Rock, and Dickens Rocks. This article must be read in conjunction with Pitt's Island (below) and Martin Islands.

Pitt Point. 63°51' S, 58°23' W. A promontory rising to 90 m above sea level, at the S side of the mouth of Victory Glacier, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula, on Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, and named for K.A.J. Pitt. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a Chilean chart of 1951 it appears as Punta Pitt, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Punta Pitt. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1959-60, given new coordinates, and appears, with the new coordinates, in the 1965 British gazetteer. In 1964 the Argentines built Sargento Cabral Refugio here.

Mount Pittard. 71°31' S, 166°54' E. A pointed mountain, rising to 2410 m, 20 km E of the N part of the Homerun Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald A. Pittard, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Pittman, Richard. Seaman and deckhand on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Pitt's Island. Lying in about 65°10' S, 65°50' W, in the area of Alexander Island. This was an island (or a group of islands believed to be one large island) discovered by Biscoe on Feb. 19, 1832, and plotted by him in 65°20' S, 66°38' W. He landed on it and named it for William Pitt (1759-1806), the late British prime minister (i.e., Pitt the Younger), "from the great likeness of an iceberg to that statesman in a sitting posture, and which for some time I took to be a rock." It appears as Pitt Island on a British chart of 1839. The islands in the area were roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and, on Lecointe's 1903 chart of that expedition, in 65°20' S, 65°39' W, appears Île Pitt. One has to wonder exactly how rough de Gerlache's survey was, or indeed, if there even was one. It appears (or something does, in this area) as Isla Pitt on a 1908 Argentine map. On a British chart of 1933, Pitt Island appears in 65°30' S, 65°20' W. By the time of BGLE 1934-37, it became apparent that Pitt's Island was not a real feature, as such, and modern geographers think Biscoe charted it in error. This may be so, but the name was transferred by BGLE to the Pitt Islands, 40 km to the ESE.

Pitzman Glacier. 70°41' S, 160°10' E. A glacier, 10 km long, draining the SE slopes of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains, it flows between Mount Lowman and Williams Bluff, to an ice piedmont just eastward. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Frederick J. Pitzman (b. 1941), USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Mount Pivot. 80°41' S, 30°10' W. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 1095 m, and with steep rock slopes on its W side, between Mount Haslop and Turnpike Bluff, at the SW end of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in Dec. 1957, by BCTAE, and so named by them because this prominent landmark was the turning point for aircraft and sledging parties of the expedition rounding the SW end of the Shackleton Range. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Pivot Peak. 78°02' S, 161°01' E. A prominent conical peak, rising to 2450 m, distinguished by a large NE cirque, at the NE corner of Skelton Névé, about 10 km SE of Monastery Nunatak, on the E side of the main stream of the Ferrar Glacier where it leaves the Skelton. It is the highest point in the Wilkniss Mountains. The NZ Northern Survey party of BCTAE established a survey station on its summit on Jan. 21, 1958. Named by them for its prominent position and appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Nunatak Pjatimetrovyj. 81°42' S, 29°18' W. An isolated nunatak, NW of Omega Nunatak, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Mys Pjatnenkova. 67°44' S, 45°34' E. A cape on the W side of Freeth Bay, Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Pik Pjatnenkova. 80°43' S, 24°45' W. A peak in the Read Mountains, in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians. It may well be the same feature as The Ark.

Holmy Pjatnistye. 66°35' S, 99°45' E. One of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Placke, Rodolfo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1937

Plagge, Robert. b. Germany. He had been many years in Argentina when he wintered-over as cook at Órcadas Station in 1919 and 1921. He was back in 1923, but not as cook.

Plagne, Paul. b. May 23, 1794, Toulon. Gunner 2nd class, promoted to 1st class on Sept. 1, 1837, a week before he sailed on the *Astrolabe* for FrAE 1837-40.

Plaice Island. 66°01' S, 65°27' W. West of Mackerel Island, in the Fish Islands, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in continuation of the fish theme. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Plain Islands *see* **Chatos Islands**

Plan Magne *see under* **M**

Plana Peak. 62°39' S, 60°04' W. Rising to 740 m in Levski Ridge, 2.4 km NNW of Great Needle Peak, 2.75 km NE of Levski Peak, and 2.6 km WNW of Helmet Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Plana Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Planck Point. 79°18' S, 85°11' W. A snow-covered, spur-like point along the N side of Splettstoesser Glacier, 16 km SE of Landmark Peak, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Russell E. Planck, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Plane Table. 77°36' S, 161°27' E. A distinctive and flattish ice-free mesa in the N part of the Asgard Range of Victoria Land, it surmounts the area between Nibelungen Valley and Sykes Glacier, and commands an extensive view of Wright Valley. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Plane Table Glacier. 77°34' S, 161°29' E. A short, tapering glacier on the N side of Plane Table that extends part way down the S wall of Wright Valley, in the N part of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with Plane Table.

Planet Heights. 71°12' S, 68°40' W. A series of summits along a ridge, rising to about 1650 m, and extending 36 km in a N-S direction from Jupiter Glacier to Uranus Glacier, E of the Milky Way, between the S part of the LeMay Range and George VI Sound, in the E part of Alexander Island. Lunar Crag and Mount Ariel are part of this feature. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°13' S, 68°47' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, in association with the many features nearby named for planets. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Plankington Bluff. 84°58' S, 64°37' W. A large rock bluff rising to about 1800 m along the SW edge of the Mackin Table, 8 km SE of Shurley Ridge, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John C. Plankington, Jr., USARP meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Plankton. Minute aquatic organisms which abound in Antarctic seas, especially near the coasts, and float near the surface of the water.

Part of the marine chain of life, the phytoplankton are eaten by the zooplankton, which in turn are gobbled up as the basic diet by whales, seals, fish, squid, and seabirds. They are the marine equivalent of pasture land for cattle (*see also* **Flora**, and **Fauna**).

Islote Plano. 62°47' S, 61°15' W. The more southerly of 2 small islands in Ivaylo Cove, W of Punta Pisano, on Hall Peninsula, on the E coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. The other island is Islote Trapecio.

Monte Plano *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Morro Plano *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Plants *see* **Flora**

Plasmon. A milk-protein health food carried in powder form by Scott and Shackleton during their expeditions. Also used as a food supplement (*see also* **Sledging biscuits**).

Passage Plata *see* **Plata Passage**

Canal del Plata *see* **Plata Passage**

Plata Channel *see* **Plata Passage**

Plata Glacier. 72°04' S, 166°11' E. A glacier in the Victory Mountains, flowing N between the Mirabito Range and the Monteath Hills into Jutland Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after famous naval encounters, this one was named by R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist in the area with a 1981-82 field party, for the Battle of Río de la Plata, Dec. 1939. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Plata Passage. 64°40' S, 62°01' W. Also called La Plata Channel. A channel extending for about 16 km in a N-S direction, in the interior of Wilhelmina Bay, it separates Enterprise Island, Nansen Island, and Brooklyn Island from the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. To the NE it is entered between Daedalus Point and Hobbs Point, and to the SW between Wyck Island and Garnerin Point. It was first traversed and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Chenal de la Plata, after Río de la Plata, the estuary between Argentina and Uruguay, in recognition of the services rendered the expedition by the people of Argentina. It appears as such on the expedition maps. There are also indications that it appears as Passage Plata. On Arctowski's 1901 map of the expedition, it appears as La Plata Channel. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Canal del Plata. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and between 1956 and 1958 was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O and from Portal Point. UK-APC accepted the name Plata Passage on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Canal de la Plata, but today the Argentines seem to call it Canal del Plata. The Chileans have recently started calling it Canal Almirante Merino, for José Toribio Merino Castro, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, who was on Pinochet's presidential trip to Chilean Antarctica in 1997, on board the *Aquiles*.

Platcha Huts. 68°31' S, 78°31' E. Remote Australian weather station, with field huts, 31 km E of Davis Station, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Queen Maud Land. Established by an ANARE party led by M. Hay in April-May 1961. The official reason given for the name by a (normally and quite justifiably) rather sensitive ANCA is that it was a combination of the name Plateau Chateau; however, it might also be for the fact that Harry Redfearn's nickname was Platcha. A straight-talker, Redfearn's stock phrase to his fellow man was "Go plait your shit!" This explanation seems a little unreal, however, not to mention absolutely disgusting.

Plateau Chateau *see* **Platcha**

Plateau Station. 79°15' S, 40°30' E. The smallest, highest (11,890 feet above sea level), coldest (-120°F), and most inaccessible (1350 miles from McMurdo Station) of all the U.S. scientific stations in Antarctica, it was located inland from the Prince Olav Coast, on the Polar Plateau, hence its name, and was intended not just as a scientific station, but also as a stopping point for South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II. In the summer of 1964-65 Marion E. "Moe" Morris, USN, commander of VX-6, flew an LC-130F over the proposed terrain, with Phil Smith and Steve Kauffman aboard. This was an aerial reconnaissance only; they did not land. In May 1965 Ensign (shortly thereafter Lt.) David Ramsey, USN, was picked to lead the 10 Seabees who would build the station in the sumer of 1965-66. The Seabees trained at Davisville, RI, and in Calgary, Canada, which is where the equipment was made and shipped to Davisville, and from there aboard the *Towle* down to McMurdo in the summer of 1965-66. From McMurdo it was taken by sledge to Willy Field, and from there flown by LC-130s to the Pole, where the planes were re-fueled, and then on to the Plateau site. The Seabees would follow a similar path, but before they went in, Moe Morris flew Don Bursik out to inspect the terrain, and they landed. Even with JATO bottles, it was a tremendous problem getting out of the 2-foot-thick snow that covered the ice. **1965-66 summer**: The first personnel were Cdr. Kauffman, Bill Austin (NSF representative), Capt. Don Pope, representative of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica; Lea Stroschein (meteorologist), and Leonard S. Yarbrough (industrial engineer). **Dec. 4, 1965**: Moe Morris flew Marty Sponholz in on the LC-130F from Pole Station. Charlie Roberts left on that flight out. **Dec. 22, 1965**: The Seabees finished the station, and flew back to McMurdo. Their next assignment was Vietnam. Plateau Station comprised 5 fabricated vans assembled into a main building, 70' × 25', plus an additional van (30' × 8'), with a 16' × 26' Jamesway hut attached to it for emergency shelter. **Jan. 29, 1966**: South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II (led by Edgard Picciotto) arrived from the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility, after a trek of 45 days and 715 miles. **Jan. 30, 1966**: Much of the traverse equipment and personnel were airlifted back to McMurdo. **Jan. 31, 1966**: Admiral Fred Bakutis arrived for a dedication ceremony. **Feb. 10, 1966**: The last of 53 LC-130F flights of the summer season took off from Plateau, carrying Behling, Stroschein, and others, as well as the last of the SPQMLT material, in-66°F, and with the liberal use of JATO bottles to get the freezing plane off the ice. **1966 winter**: 8 men. USN personnel: Lt. Jimmy Gowan (medical officer and officer in charge; *see* **Gowan Glacier**); Jerry Damschroder (construction mechanic—power; *see* **Damschroder Rock**); Bill "Lulu" Lulow (cook; *see* **Lulow Rock**); Ed Horton (electronics technician; *see* **Horton Ledge**); USARP personnel: Rob Flint (geomagnetist and scientific leader; *see* **Mount Flint**); Marty Sponholz (meteorologist; *see* **Sponholz Peak**), Bob Geissel (geomagnetist; *see* **Mount Geissel**); Hugh Muir (British exchange aurora scientist; *see* **Muir Peak**). **1966-67 summer**: Fritz Koerner, the ex-FID, was there. **1967 winter**: Navy personnel: Lt. Archie B. Blackburn (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Blackburn Nunatak**), Melvin Sowle (construction mechanic; *see* **Sowle Nunatak**). Larry Clark (cook; *see* **Clark Ridge**). USARP personnel: James B. Pranke (scientific leader), John Wagner (radio scientist; *see* **Wagner Nunatak**), Bob Dingle (q.v.), (Australian exchange scientist). **March 19, 1968**: A fire (*see* **Disasters**, 1968). **1968 winter**: Gerald Moran (construction mechanic; *see* **Moran Bluff**). George S. Rubin de la Borbolla (meteorologist and scientific leader; *see* **Mount Rubin de la Borbolla**), Tom Frostman (meteorologist; *see* **Frostman Glacier**), Robert Soond (geomagnetist; *see* **Mount Soond**), Atok Karaali (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Karaali Rocks**). **June 5, 1968**: A new Plateau Station record low temperature of -123 F was recorded. **Jan. 29, 1969**: the station closed.

Plateau Weather Station. Meteorological station set up on the mainland of the Antarctic Peninsula, NE of Stonington Island, from July 16 to July 24, 1947, during RARE 1947-48. Manned by Petersen and Dodson, it was abandoned by them on July 25, 1947, a day after completion. While the two men were on their way back to Main Base, on Stonington Island, Petersen fell down a crevasse and was trapped upside down, 110 feet down the crevasse, for 12 hours. Dodson brought back a rescue squad, and Petersen was hauled out with no damage. This was the highlight of their wild adventure.

Platform Spur. 77°59' S, 162°10' E. A wedge-shaped sandstone platform rising to 2350 m, and tapering toward the NE, between Bindschadler Glacier and Jezek Glacier, in the NW part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Alan Sherwood, NZGSAE party leader here in 1987-88. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Islote Plato *see* **Plato Island**

Plato Island. 63°26' S, 54°40' W. A small island, 1.5 km E of Darwin Island, it is one of the smallest of the Danger Islands, about 24 km SE of Joinville Island. Named descriptively by the Argentines in 1977, as Islote Plato (i.e., "plate

islet"). US-ACAN, redefining it as an island (rather than an islet), accepted the name Plato Island in 1993. UK-APC, unable to accept the name Plato for two reasons (one, it is an Argentine word, and two, it might be confused with the Greek philosopher) accepted the name Platter Island.

Platt, Eric R. b. 1926, Mill Bank, Yorks, son of John Halstead Platt and his wife Clara Boughton, of Prospect House, Soyland, Ripponden, near Halifax. He studied geology at Manchester University, and in 1947 joined FIDS as a geologist, on Dec. 19, 1947 sailing from Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He was geologist and leader at Base G from the time the base opened, and subsequently through the winter of 1948. On Nov. 9, 1948 he and met man Jack Reid set out to look for a penguin rookery. On a pass on the way back Platt had a heart attack, began to falter, and Reid tried to carry him, but had to abandon him to go back to base to get help. After a desperate struggle to get back, Reid came across two other Fids who had come out to find them. One of the rescuers had fallen down a 30-foot crevasse, but was unhurt. When they found Platt the next day, near Ternyck Needle, he was dead of exposure and heart failure. He was buried near the station.

Platt Cliffs. 62°11' S, 58°36' W. Rising to about 100 m (the Poles say about 300 m) above sea level, between Goulden Cove on the one hand and (on the other) Monsimet Cove and Zalewski Glacier, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Eric Platt. US-ACAN accepted the name. The Poles call this feature Cytadela, for the Warsaw Citadel, where the Poles so incredibly resisted the Nazis during World War II. It appears as such on the 1979 chart drawn up by Krzysztof Birkenmajer, and Poland accepted the name in 1980.

Platt Point. 68°36' S, 64°14' W. The E entrance point to Bowman Inlet, it marks the extremity of an ice-covered, though clearly outlined, spur that projects N from the W part of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula into the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The margins of this feature were photographed aerially by Ellsworth in 1935, but the whole feature was more clearly defined from 1940 air photos taken during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948, and photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for William D. Platt, USN, who wintered-over as hospital corpsman at Palmer Station in 1968. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Platter Island *see* **Plato Island**

Platypus Ridge. 70°42' S, 163°43' E. A large, ice-covered ridge, bordering the W side of the mouth of Lillie Glacier, and extending NE for 16 km from the Bowers Mountains to the head of Ob' Bay. Its position was fixed by Syd Kirkby on Feb. 19-20, 1962, while on a trip on the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA for the Australian animal. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ostrov Plau *see* **Plog Island**

Playfair Mountains. 73°55' S, 63°25' W. A group of mountains, rising to about 650 m, between Swann Glacier and Squires Glacier, on the Lassister Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land. Mount Kane and Squires Peak are part of this feature. Discovered and photographed aerially by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John Playfair (1748-1819), Scottish geologist, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh University, 1783-1805. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Pointe de la Plaza *see* **Plaza Point**

Punta La Plaza *see* **Plaza Point**

Plaza Point. 62°05' S, 58°24' W. It forms the S tip of Keller Peninsula, the E entrance point of Mackellar Inlet, and the W entrance point of Martel Inlet (i.e., it separates Mackellar Inlet from Martel Inlet), in the N part of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe de la Plaza, for Victorino de la Plaza (1840-1919), then minister of foreign affairs, and (later) president of Argentina, 1916-19. Interestingly, US-ACAN says Charcot named it for the plaza-like (i.e., central) position of this feature at the head of Admiralty Bay. Someone was misinformed. It appears as Pointe de la Plaza on Charcot's 1912 map. Resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart as La Plaza Point, and that is how it was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, with coordinates in 62°04' S, 58°25' W. It appears as such on a British chart of 1956, and US-ACAN followed suit with that in 1956. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta de la Plaza, and on a 1947 Chilean chart as Punta la Plaza, that latter name being accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC changed the name to Plaza Point, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pleasant Plateau. 79°46' S, 158°30' E. A small, somewhat isolated, ice-free area close W of Blank Peaks and Foggydog Glacier, in the central part of the Brown Hills (most of which can be viewed from this plateau). Discovered and explored by VUWAE 1962-63, who named it for the pleasant weather conditions here. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

The Pleiades. 72°42' S, 165°32' E. A group of several extinct volcanic peaks in a cluster, overlooking the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier from the south. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Pleiones. 72°45' S, 165°29' E. The southernmost and highest peak of The Pleiades, at the head of Mariner Glacier. Named by NZ-APC for Pleiones, the Greek mythological mother of the Pleiades. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1969.

Pointe Pléneau *see* **Pléneau Island**

Pléneau, Paul. b. 1870, Bordeaux. Wealthy French director of a Paris engineering company building steam engines, he was a friend and supporter of Charcot. When that explorer telegrammed him an invitation to come on FrAE 1903-05, as photographer, Pléneau replied, "Where you like. When you like. For as long as you like."

Pléneau Island. 65°06' S, 64°04' W. An island, about 1.4 km long, just NE of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The NE point of this island was charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Pléneau, for Paul Pléneau. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1908. FrAE 1908-10 mapped the island as a peninsula joined to Hovgaard Island, and it appears as such on the expedition's charts. The Argentines mapped it as an island in 1957, and it appears as such on their chart of that year. The survey launch of an RN Hydrographic Survey unit of 1957-58, found the same thing, that it is, in fact, an island, separated from Hovgaard Island by a very narrow marine channel, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC transferred the name Pléneau to the island itself. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960, and US-ACAN accepted that in 1971.

Cape Plenty. 61°30' S, 55°28' W. The SE cape (and the southernmost point) of Gibbs Island, in the South Shetlands. Visited by the British Joint Services Expediton in Jan. 1977, and so named by them because a reef E of the cape causes upwelling of water which attracts numerous birds to feed in the area. It appears on Chris Furse's 1979 map of the expedition, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, and by US-ACAN in 1993. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Pik Pleshcheeva. 80°19' S, 28°35' W. A peak, due S of Mathys Bank, in the La Grange Nunataks, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Pleven Saddle. 62°43' S, 60°18' W. A deep saddle at an elevation of about 500 m, in Friesland Ridge, surmounting Peshtera Glacier to the N and Charity Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its midpoint is 1.8 km N of Gabrovo Knoll, 400 m E of MacKay Peak, and 1.2 km WSW of Tervel Peak, being bounded by the 2 latter features to the WSW and ENE respectively. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian city of Pleven.

Pliska Ridge. 62°39' S, 60°14' W. A 3-peaked ridge, 0.5 km wide, and running E-W for 1.6 km at a highest elevation of 681 m above sea level, with a precipitous S slope. Ice-covered ex-

cept for segments of its E peak, it is bounded to the N by the head of Perunika Glacier, and to the S and W by the head of Huntress Glacier, 3.52 km NW of the summit of Mount Friesland, 2.57 km ENE of Willan Nunatak, 5.88 km E of Krum Rock, 1.73 km SE of Burdick Peak, 3.66 km SSW of Mount Bowles, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1991. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 23, 1995, for Bulgaria's first capital, Pliska. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 11, 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Plog Island. 68°32' S, 78°00' E. A small island, about 1.75 km long, in Prydz Bay, 0.8 km N of Lake Island, and 0.8 km W of Breidnes Peninsula, in the central part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Plogøy (i.e., "plow island"), for its shape. ANCA translated this as Plough Island on Sept. 4, 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name Plog Island in 1965. It is also seen occasionally as Plow Island, and even (it is said) as Ostrov Plau (by the Russians).

Plogbreen. 73°10' S, 13°35' W. A glacier, between the massif the Norwegians call Basen and the mountain they call Plogen, in the N part of the Kraul Mountains, in New Schwabenland, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, in association with Plogen.

[1]**Plogen**. 68°49' S, 90°36' W. A mountain ridge, mainly snow- and ice-covered, between Lars Christensen Peak and Simonovbreen, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the plow").

[2]**Plogen**. 73°13' S, 13°47' W. A mountain on the SW side of Plogbreen in the Kraul Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the plow").

Plogøy *see* **Plog Island**

Plogskaftet *see* **Plogskaftet Nunataks**

Plogskaftet Nunataks. 71°48' S, 5°12' E. A row of nunataks about 8 km long, close NW of Cumulus Mountain, and N of Breplogen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Plogskaftet (i.e., "the plow handle"), in association with Breplogen (which means "the glacier plow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Plogskaftet Nunataks in 1967.

Plogsteinen *see* **Lucas Island**

Gora Ploshchadka. 72°01' S, 66°48' E. A nunatak on the W side of the Shaw Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Dolina Ploskaja. 73°24' S, 61°40' E. A valley on the NW side of Pardoe Peak, in the W part of the Mount Menzies massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Ploskaja *see* **Bardin Knoll**

Ploski Cove. 63°33' S, 59°49' W. A cove, 1.5 km wide, indenting the NE coast of Tower Island for 900 m NW of Traverso Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Ploski, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Ostrov Ploskij *see* **Haswell Island**

Plough Island *see* **Plog Island**

Plough Lake. 67°26' S, 59°26' E. A roughly triangular lake, measuring about 0.8 km by about 0.3 km, about 1.3 km E of Kemp Peak, in the Stillwell Hills of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. It drains from its N end into Stillwell Lake via a channel that flows infrequently. So named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, because its shape resembles an old-fashioned plough blade.

Plovdiv Peak. 62°39' S, 60°01' W. Rising to 1040 m in the E extremity of Levski Ridge, 3.25 km ENE of Great Needle Peak, 1.2 km E of Helmet Peak, 4.2 km N of M'Kean Point, and 4.3 km SSW of Rila Point, it overlooks Magura Glacier to the S and Iskar Glacier to the NNE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian city of Plovdiv.

Plow Island *see* **Plog Island**

Plum Bob Point *see* **Plumb Bob Point**

Plumb Bob Point. 77°52' S, 161°44' E. A tapering rock point, 6 km NE of Knobhead, it marks the NE extremity of the Quartermain Mountains, as well as the point of apposition of the east-flowing Taylor Glacier and Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the plumb bob, or plummet (a surveying weight). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. *See also* **Plummet Glacier**.

El Plumerillo Refugio *see under* **El**

Plumley, Frank. He had no middle initial, despite the references to such in certain sources. b. May 5, 1875, Clevedon, Somerset, son of stonemason Henry Plumley and his wife Elleanor "Ellen" Parsley. Frank was apprenticed as a blacksmith before joining the RN, and, at Cape Town, where he was serving on the *Gibraltar*, he joined the *Discovery* as a stoker, also working as blacksmith and wheelwright for BNAE 1901-04. His wages were 2s 5d per day from the Navy and 1s 6d from the Royal Geographical Society. During the expedition he cut off the top of his thumb whle sawing frozen pemmican. It was so cold he put the amputated part back and it grew back in without even leaving a scar. In 1904, a month after his return to England, he married Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Raymond, in Wincanton. He later served on the *Dreadnought*, and also on the *Venus* during her trip around the world, as well as the *King George V*. He retired from the Navy in 1919, having survived a torpedo attack, and worked as a blacksmith in Portsmouth until World War II. A competitive gardener into his 70s, he had a stroke and went to live with his son George in the Isle of Wight, where he died on Feb. 8, 1971, the next to last survivor of the *Discovery* expedition. Many years later his souvenirs were found, and auctioned off by Sotheby's for £6210.

Plumley, Robin Charles. b. Feb. 9, 1955, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, son of Kenneth E.C. Plumley and his wife Jean R.A. Cox. He went to sea at 17, spending 4 years as a navigating cadet, and, after gaining his 2nd mate's certificate, went to work for BAS, from 1976 being a deck officer on their research ships. From 1976 to 1982 he was 4th, then 3rd, then 2nd mate on the *Bransfield*. He was promoted to 1st officer in 1984, and as such was on the *James Clark Ross* in her first season. He was captain of the *Discovery*, in 2000-01, and in 2007, the first skipper of the *James Cook*.

Plummer Glacier. 79°58' S, 81°30' W. A short glacier flowing E through the Enterprise Hills to the N of Lippert Peak and the Douglas Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles Carlton Plummer (b. April 21, 1937, Mexico City), glaciologist of USGS and Ohio State University, at Palmer Station in 1965. He was later of Sacramento State University. In 1981-82 he led an Australian-NZ-U.S. geological investigation party to the Daniels Range, in Antarctica.

Plummet Glacier. 77°47' S, 161°54' E. The westernmost glacier on the N side of the Kukri Hills, it flows N to Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the plummet, or plumb bob, a surveying weight. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. It seems odd that, at the same time NZ-APC named this one thus, it also named Plumb Bob Point, the two surveying terms meaning the same thing.

Plumstead Valley. 76°37' S, 159°49' E. At the N end of Shipton Ridge, E of Kirkaldy Spur, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for geologist and paleobotanist Edna Pauline "E.P." Plumstead (b. 1903, Cape Town; née Janisch; d. 1989; married Edric Plumstead), part-time lecturer in geology at the University of Witwatersrand, for her work on Glossopteris fossils, especially those from Antarctica. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Plunder fish. *Pogronphryne scotti*. Coastal fish of the order Harpagiferidae. Found in Antarctic waters.

Plunket Point. 85°05' S, 167°06' E. A conspicuous, long, narrow rock ridge marking the N end of the Dominion Range and the confluence of the Beardmore Glacier with Mill Glacier. The point is 40 m W of Ranfurly Point, which it closely resembles in shape. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by Shackleton's Polar Party, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for William Lee Plunket, 5th Baron Plunket (1864-1920), then governor of NZ. In 1906, Lord Plunket presented to NZ the Plunket Shield, a prestigious

cricket award. Lord Ranfurly had done something similar for rugby union five years before. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pluto Glacier. 71°07' S, 68°22' W. A glacier, 16 km long and 6 km wide, flowing E into George VI Sound to the N of Succession Cliffs, between those cliffs and Tombaugh Cliffs, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and plotted roughly from these photos in 1936-37 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Further photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948 and 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet Pluto. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. FIDS cartographers mapped it in 1959-60, from the RARE photos. The Argentines call it Glaciar Plutón.

Glaciar Plutón *see* **Pluto Glacier**

Ostrov Pluton *see* **Pluton Island**

Pluton Glacier. 64°53' S, 62°48' W. A large tidewater glacier at Leith Cove, NE of Jantar Hills, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Pluton Island. 66°03' S, 101°11' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Pluton. ANCA translated the name as Pluton Island, on Jan. 19, 1989.

Monte Plymouth *see* **Mount Plymouth**

Mount Plymouth. 62°28' S, 59°49' W. Rising to 520 m (formerly estimated at 635 m), 2.5 km NW of Discovery Bay, in the N part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1935 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for the town of Plymouth, in Devon. It appears on their 1935 chart, and on a British chart of 1948, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. During 1946-47, Chilean Army personnel from Soberanía Station (later known as Capitán Arturo Prat Station) named it Nevado General Cañas, after Gen. Cañas (*see* **Islote Cañas**). Over the course of the next few years this was seen variously as Picacho General Cañas, Nevado General R. Cañas M., Nevado General Ramón Cañas Montalva, and (on a 1951 Chilean chart) as Pico Osorno, named for the Chilean town and volcano. On an Argentine chart of 1953, it appears as Monte Plymouth, and on one of their 1958 charts as Pico Plymouth. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it apperas as Monte Osorno, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, today, the Chileans call it Monte Plymouth. The name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Monte Plymouth.

Plyler, Tom. b. 1949. Ex-Marine officer. Wintered-over at Pole Station in 1975, and was station manager there in 1981. He was station manager at Palmer Station in 1983, the first time women had wintered-over there.

PM-3A *see* **Nuclear power**

Pobeda Canyon. 63°30' S, 98°55' E. A submarine feature N of Pobeda Ice Island, off the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Named by international agreement, in association with the ice island.

Pobeda Ice Island. 64°39' S, 98°54' E. A tabular iceberg, up to 120 km long and 80 km wide, with a flat top and almost vertical sides, 150 km from the Shackleton Ice Shelf. It is not a feature in the regular sense of the word. Every 50 years or so a huge chunk of the Denman Glacier breaks off, then runs aground on a shoal N of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. In time, this disintegrates, and a new one is formed from the Denman in the same way, and the same thing happens to it. Wilkes saw one in Feb. 1840, during USEE 1838-42, Mawson saw another one during AAE 1911-14, but did not see one during BANZARE 1929-31. In 1960, the Russians saw one, and named it Ostrov Pobedy, after the World War II battle of Pobeda. They installed a temporary research station on it. Sometime in the 1970s, Pobeda (as such) disappeared, and in 1985 a new one was formed. However, in 2003 or 2004 that one disappeared too, and as at time of writing, there is no Pobeda Ice island.

Pobeda Station. 64°39' S, 98°54' E. A temporary Soviet weather station built on the coast of Queen Mary Land, near Mirnyy Station, at an elevation of 27 m above sea level, and open from May to Aug. 1960.

Gora Pobedy. 70°44' S, 67°17' E. A nunatak, SE of Murray Dome, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Península Poblete. 64°40' S, 62°21' W. A minor peninsula, projecting E from Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Mario Poblete Garcés, who took part in the preparations for ChilAE 1951-52. Later (as a capitán de navío), he was skipper of the *Piloto Pardo*, 1965-66, and in 1971 became director of the Instituto Antártico Chileno. The Argentines call it Península De Solier.

Punta Poblete. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A point, immediately NW of the beach the Chileans call Playa Escondida, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Mario Poblete Garcés (*see* **Península Poblete**, above), for his 1965-66 work in assisting the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, an institution he would head from 1971.

Poch, Julio R. b. 1908, Buenos Aires. His mother was Carmen de Costa. A teniente de fragata in the Argentine Navy, he was an observer on USAS 1939-41, and was later promoted to capitán de navío.

Playa Pocitas. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A beach, ENE of Playa Angosta, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for the little pools in which the young elephant seals learn to swim.

Rocas Pod *see* **Pod Rocks**

Pod Rocks. 68°09' S, 67°30' W. A small, compact group of rocks, 8 km W of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, they appear on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Visited by Fids from Base E. In Aug. 1949 they established a sealing camp here, and in Dec. 1949, they re-surveyed the rocks, naming them for the old sealers' pods (groups of seals hauled ashore). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call them Rocas Pod.

Ozero Podgornoe. 72°52' S, 68°06' E. A lake, NW of Rofe Glacier, and SW of Korotkiy Glacier, in the central part of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Podgumer Col. 63°50' S, 58°39' W. A col, mostly ice-free, at an elevation of over 800 m, linking Kondofrey Heights to the E with Darzalas Peak 2.06 km to the W and also with the Detroit Plateau to the W, 1.03 km WNW of Gurgulyat Peak, 6.6 km N by W of Mount Bradley, and 10 km S by W of Zlidol Gate, it surmounts the upper course of Victory Glacier to the N and a tributary to Znepole Ice Piedmont to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Podgumer, in western Bulgaria.

The Podium. 78°56' S, 161°09' E. A high, flat, ice-covered bluff, 1.5 km in extent, which projects at the S end of the Worcester Range, and surmounts the ice-filled embayment between Cape Teall and Cape Timberlake. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for its position relative to nearby features, and for its resemblance to a podium. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Hrebet Podkova. 70°11' S, 65°06' E. A mountain ridge, NE of Mount Dovers, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. Although the coordinates are close to those of Harriss Ridge (the only named ridge in the area), they are not precisely the same. However, with the Russians this need not be a problem. So, with reservations (the reservation being Nunatak Predgornyj), this feature looks as if it may be the same as Harriss Ridge.

Ozero Podkova. 66°26' S, 100°26' E. A lake, NE of Scott Glacier, in Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Podlëdnaja. 73°19' S, 68°35' E. A nunatak in the S part of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Vpadina Podlëdnaja. 71°52' S, 67°46' E. A trench, SE of the Nilsson Rocks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Holm Podlëdnyj. 68°44' S, 70°13' E. An island in the area of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Podlëdnyj. 67°49' S, 63°11' E. A nunatak, SW of Russell Nunatak, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Holm Podlëdnyj Kupol. 68°59' S, 69°10' E. An ice island, or dome, in the NE part of Doggers Bay, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Podprudnoe *see* **Podprudnoye Lake**

Podprudnoevatnet *see* **Lake Podprudnoye**

Podprudnoye Lake. 70°45' S, 11°37' E. A small lake, just SE of Prilednikovoye Lake, in the SW part of Sundsvassheia (i.e., the S part of the Schirmacher Hills), in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named Ozero Podprudnoe (i.e., "by-the-pond lake") by the USSR that year. US-ACAN accepted the name Podprudnoye Lake in 1970. The Norwegians call it Podprudnoevatnet.

Poduene Glacier. 64°26' S, 61°32' W. A glacier, 3.3 km long and 2.4 km wide, on Península Péfaur, W of Agalina Glacier, it drains the N slopes of Mount Zeppelin, and flows northwestward into Gerlache Strait E of Eckener Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010 for the settlement of Poduene, in western Bulgaria, now part of the city of Sofia.

Podvis Col. 63°59' S, 59°47' W. An ice-covered col, at an elevation of 1494 m above sea level, extending 1.6 km between Korten Ridge to the NW and the Detroit Plateau to the SE, it overlooks Sabine Glacier to the N and Temple Glacier to the SW, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Podvis, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Poetry Glacier. 61°57' S, 57°50' W. A large glacier flowing N and NW into the E side of Venus Bay between Miloz Point and Bolinder Bluff, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles (the American gazetteer says it was named by PolAE 1984, but the British gazetteer — and the Poles themselves — say it was named in 1980), as Lodowiecz Poezji. UK-APC accepted the translated name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Lodowiecz Poezji *see* **Poetry Glacier**

The *Pogoria*. 342-ton, 154-foot Polish barquentine (an actual tall ship, with 3 masts), designed by Zygmunt Choren, built in Gdansk Shipyard, and launched on Jan. 23, 1980. She could take 50 persons, and could travel at 15 knots. She was chartered by the Polish government to be a relief vessel for PolAE 1981-83. Skipper that season (1981-82) was Krzysztof "Kris" Baranowski. She took part in several tall ships races, from 1985 to 1991 was under charter in Canada, and in 1987-88 sailed around the world.

Gora Pogrebënnaja. 71°41' S, 67°51' E. A nunatak, NE of the Nilsson Rocks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Poidecoeur, Adolphe-Alphonse. b. June 5, 1816, Le Havre. On Dec. 31, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Astrolabe* as a junior seaman, just in time for FrAE 1837-40's 2nd trip to Antarctica.

Cabo Poindexter *see* **Cape Mackintosh**

Cape Poindexter *see* **Mount Reynolds**

Poindexter Peak. 75°13' S, 134°25' W. A snow-covered peak rising to 1215 m, 6 km E of Bennett Bluff, along the W side of the upper part of Berry Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Monte F. Poindexter, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Cape Poinsett. 65°46' S, 113°13' E. An ice-covered cape, the N extremity of the Budd Coast, from which the coast recedes abruptly to the SE and SW. Plotted from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for physician and botanist Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779-1851), secretary of war under President Van Buren, 1837-41, who was instrumental in the compilation and publication of the many scientific reports based on the work of USEE 1838-42. This expedition may well have been the first actually to sight this cape, albeit through looming (q.v.). Its position correlates closely with the high seaward extremity of Budd's High Land, as charted in 1840 by Wilkes. ANCA accepted the name.

Point Rock *see* **Billie Rocks**

Pointe Géologie *see* **Géologie Archipelago**

Pointer Nunatak. 80°37' S, 29°00' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to 1235 m, immediately E of Wedge Ridge, on the SW side of Stratton Glacier, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and so named by them because it is an important landmark on the route from Blaiklock Glacier to Stratton Glacier, which provides access from the W to the E part of the Shackleton Range. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

The Pointers. 62°35' S, 61°19' W. Two submerged rocks NW of Rugged Island, between Eddystone Rock and Start Point, off the coast of Livingston island, in the South Shetlands. Known to sealers in the 1820s as a navigational mark and hazard near the entrance to New Plymouth, and so named by them. The feature appears on Fildes' chart of 1821, but on a 1916 British chart it appears as Pointers (i.e., without the definite article). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name The Pointers on Aug. 31, 1962, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pointing Cliff *see* **Ponting Cliff**

Poiron, Placide-Adolphe. b. May 8, 1823, Vaugirard. Cabin boy on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On his 16th birthday he became an apprentice seaman.

Isla Poisson *see* **Bob Island**

Promontorio Poisson *see* **Poisson Hill**

Poisson Hill. 62°28' S, 59°39' W. A rounded, ice-covered hill, rising to about 80 m, 0.5 km NE of Iquique Cove, NE of Guesalaga Peninsulas, at Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, when the name Promontorio Subteniente Poisson was given to the area between the hill and Ash Point, named for Sub lieutenant (later Capitán de corbeta) Maurice Poisson Eastman, who signed the official act of inauguration of nearby Soberanía Station (what would later be called Capitán Arturo Prat Station) in 1947. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It appears with the shortened name of Promontorio Poisson on a 1951 Chilean chart. On a Chilean chart of 1962 the hill itself appears as Cerro Poisson, but on a 1963 Chilean chart it appears as Cabezo Poisson, and there is a translated Chilean reference to it as Poisson Promontory. In 1964 it was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. It appears as Poisson Hill on their chart, and also on a British chart of 1968, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, with US-ACAN following suit in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. For more on Don Maurice, *see* **Rockpepper Bay**.

Les Poissons *see under* **L**

Vozvyshennost' Pojarkova. 77°50' S, 82°45' W. A beacon in the ice shelf of the SE coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Russians.

Pojeta Peak. 79°28' S, 84°41' W. Rising to about 1500 m in the central part of Webbers Peaks, 3 km SE of Bingham Peak, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for John Pojeta, Jr., USGS paleontologist at Reston, Va., from 1963. He was a usarp with the field party during the Ellsworth Mountains Expedition of 1979-80.

Holmy Pokatye. 66°33' S, 99°51' E. One of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Otrog Pokatyj. 73°16' S, 68°22' E. A spur on the SW side of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

The *Pol VIII*. A 298-ton whale catcher, just under 137 feet long, built in 1936 by Moss Vaerft & Dokk, in Moss, Norway, for the Polaris Company, and which caught for the *Ole Wegger* in 1941. Crew: Olav B. Olsen (1st mate); Henry Johannessen, Reinhart Reinhartsen, and Karsten Nilsen (able seamen); Olaus Ask (chief engineer); N. Magnussen (2nd engineer); Gunnar Karlsen (3rd engineer); Alf Martinsen (stoker); Storm Larsen (gunner captain); Arne Eliassen (cabin boy); Jørgen Naess (able seaman and radio operator); Erland Stange (steward). Along with her factory ship, she was taken by the Nazi ship *Pinguin* in 1941, and sent to France for conversion.

The *Pol IX*. Whale catcher belonging to the *Ole Wegger* in 1941. Crew: Frithjof Dahler Jørgensen (1st mate; aged 34); Arthur Vindal, Theodor Juel Dahl (37), Hjalmar Andreassen (29), and Åge Schau (able seamen); Jørgen Mathisen (chief engineer); Harald Amundsen (2nd engineer; 35); Nils Christen Nilsen (engineer's assistant); Ragnar Gjertsen and Erik Pettersen (stokers); Bjarne Krog Andersen (gunner captain; 40); Asbjørn Høivik (cabin boy); Alf Helland (steward; 40).

The *Pol X*. Whale catcher belonging to the *Ole Wegger* in 1941. Crew: H. Theodor Olsen (1st mate; 34); Arne Olsen, Einar Abrahamsen (27),

Leif Mangar Andersen, and Aleksander Bergan (able seamen); Oldemar Ås (chief engineer); Reidar Sundt Johansen (2nd engineer; 34); Johannes Andersen (engineer's assistant); Bjarne Allum (stoker); Sverre Hansen (gunner captain; 37); Asbjørn Hansen (cabin boy); and Jørgen Hammer (steward).

Punta Polaca *see* **Polish Bluff**

PolAE *see* **Polish Antarctic Expedition**

Poland. Two Poles were on BelgAE 1897-99, Henryk Arctowski and Antoni Dobrowolski. Poland sent its first expedition to Antarctica in 1958-59 (*see* **Polish Antarctic Expedition 1958-59**), with 7 men led by Wojciech Krzeminski, and on Jan. 21, 1959 took over the Russian Oazis Station, re-naming it Dobrowolski Station. They worked there for 2 weeks, and then closed the station. Poland was the 13th country to sign the Antarctic Treaty, and the 10th to be ratified (this last on June 8, 1961-ahead of Australia, Argentina, and Chile, 3 of the original signatories). Over the next 20 years Polish scientists did occasionally visit Dobrowolski Station when they went south with Russian expeditions to Molodezhnaya Station, but no Polish expedition, as such, was launched. However, in 1975-76 a Polish Fisheries voyage, led by chief scientist Daniel Dutkiewicz (under the overall direction of Dr. Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski in Poland), was in the Weddell Sea, on the *Tazar* and the *Professor Siedlecki*. They were in Antarctic waters in Jan. and Feb. 1976, and visited Frei and Bellingshausen Stations. There was a similar voyage in 1976-77, led by chief scientist Zbigniew Kornicki. His ships were the *Professor Siedlecki*, the *Gemini*, the *Manta*, the *Tazar*, and the *Rekin*. On July 29, 1977 Poland became the 13th Consultative party to the treaty, and that year Polish Antarctic Expeditions (q.v.) began going down on an annual basis. The only two Polish scientific stations have been Dobrowolski Station and Arctowski Station.

Lake Pol'anskogo. 66°19' S, 100°30' E. Sometimes seen as Lake Polanskogo. In the SW corner of the Bunger Hills, between those hills and Apfel Glacier. The lake contains a number of small islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Pol'anskogo, for Aleksandr Pol'ansky, who was on the Arctic drift of the *Sedov*. ANCA translated the name as Lake Polanskogo (i.e., without the apostrophe) on March 7, 1991. Despite the occasional erroneous reference to this feature as Ozero Poljanskogo (which is actually a wrong name), the right name is Ozero Pol'anskogo (with, or without, the apostrophe, depending on your preference).

Ozero Pol'anskogo *see* **Lake Pol'anskogo**

Polar Air Mass. A great body of air forming over the South Pole, or nearby, either over land or water. *See also* **Continental Polar Air Mass**, and **Maritime Polar Air Mass**.

Polar Bear Point. 77°49' S, 166°51' E. An ice-covered point, about 2 km SE of Castle Rock, on the E side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. A breached crater stands 1.1 km to the NNW, but no rock is exposed on the point, which is well-defined and elevated at the junction with McMurdo Ice Shelf. When viewed from the W, the appearance of the point is suggestive of the head, neck, and fore part of a polar bear. Named by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

The *Polar Bird* *see* **The *Icebird***

The *Polar Bound*. Tourist yacht in Antarctica in 2002-03. She could take 1 passenger.

The *Polar Chief* *see* [1]**The *Anglo-Norse***

The *Polar Circle* *see* **The *Polarsirkel***

Polar Club Glacier. 62°14' S, 58°32' W. A broad glacier, ENE of Stranger Point, flowing SE between that point and Red Hill, to enter Bransfield Strait W of Telefon Point, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the Polish Polar Club. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Polar Committee Icefall. 62°08' S, 58°30' W. Between Urbanek Crag and Klekowski Crag, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the committee on polar research at the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The *Polar Duke*. A 615-ton, 219-foot, ice-strengthened steel ship, built in Norway in 1983, for Rieber Shipping, of Bergen, as an oil industry supply vessel. She had a 43-foot beam, 19-foot draft, a helicopter deck, 4 labs, 2 diesel engines, each 2250 bhp, and carried 12 crew and 28 scientists. In Jan. 1985, she was leased by the NSF as a replacement for the *Hero*, converted into a research vessel (*see* **Kennedy Cove**), and as such serviced Palmer Station. She had a Canadian crew, and flew a Canadian flag. Skippers that season (1984-85) were Ulrich Mueller and José-Simone Ree. In Nov. 1985 she helped rescue the crew of the trapped *John Biscoe*. Skippers that season (and the following season, 1986-87) were Patrick Gates and Ulrich Mueller. Skippers in 1987-88 were Ulrich Mueller and Henry Flite. In Jan.-Feb. 1989 (during the 1988-89 season), under the command of Ulrich Mueller and Grant Philipott, she was involved in the fight against the oil slick from the capsized *Bahía Paraíso* (*see* **Pollution**). That year she was re-flagged, and gained a Norwegian crew. She was back in Antarctica in 1989-90, same two captains as the year before, and again in 1990-91, this time under Tor Arne Jakobsen and Karl Birger Sanden. In 1992-93, and again in 1994-95 and 1995-96, she was back, under Capt. Sanden and Capt. Magnar Aklestad. She finished her NSF charter in 1997, worked for a few months in the North Sea, and was then re-fitted as a seismic ship. She was back in Antarctica in 1997-98, under the command of Capt. Einar Saetre, again in 1999-2000, under captains Sanden and Sandvik, carrying the GANOVEX VIII expedition (and also relieving the German scientific station), and again in 2000-01, carrying a Norwegian Antarctic survey team. She spent a couple of years in NZ waters, and in 2005 was sold to the French, her name being changed to *Duke and Multiwave*, and later to *Veritas Seabed*.

Polar Friendship Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°50' W. A large glacier at the head of Collins Harbor. In 1973, the Russians Govorucha and Simonov called it Lednik Collins (i.e., "Collins glacier"), in association with the harbor, but, in 1980, the Poles renamed it for the friendship that existed between their Arctowski Station, the Russians' Bellingshausen Station, and the Chileans' Frei Station, all close together there on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

The *Polar Mist*. A 54-foot American aluminum-hulled cutter, skippered by Richard and Sheri Crowe, which carried tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97.

Polar Party Cross. A giant cross made of Australian jarrah wood, standing 9 feet out of the very top of Observation Hill, on Ross Island. It was erected on Jan. 22, 1913, to honor Scott and his 4 companions, by those members of BAE 1910-13 who didn't die. They took 2 days to carry it to the top of the 750-foot hill. The inscription says, "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." In July-Aug. 1974 it blew down in a tremendous storm, and was re-uprighted on Sept. 24, 1974, by New Zealanders from Scott Base.

The *Polar Pioneer*. A 1754-ton, 71.6-meter Russian icebreaker (actually the *Polyarnyy Pioner*), built in Finland in 1982, as the *Akademik Shuleykin* (q.v.). In 1995 she was refitted in Germany as a tourist vessel, and on July 1, 2001 was renamed the *Polar Pioneer*. She was in Antarctic waters every season from 2001-02 (operated by Aurora Expeditions). She could take 54 passengers.

Polar Plateau. 90°00' S, 0°00'. Also seen as "polar plateau" (i.e., small letters). It is the broad, relatively smooth plateau, with somewhat undefined limits, that surrounds the South Pole. Discovered by Armitage in 1902. Shackleton, during his (unsuccessful) push to the Pole during BAE 1907-09, applied the name King Edward VII Plateau (or just King Edward Plateau; named after the king) to the area between the head of the Beardmore Glacier (where, after climbing the Beardmore, he emerged onto the plateau) and the farthest south he did reach (88°23' S, 162°00' E. It appears as such on Shackleton's expedition maps. In Dec. 1911, upon reaching the South Pole, Amundsen applied the name Kong Haakon VII Vidde (i.e., "King Haakon VII Plateau) to the area surrounding the Pole. It appears as such on his expedition maps, as well as on the maps of BCTAE 1955-58. The area around the Pole became widely known as the South Polar Plateau, and it appears as such on a British map of 1927, on an Australian map of 1939, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1962. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. Byrd called it the Polar Plateau on his 1930 map, and it appears that way on a 1957 *National Geographic* map. The Russians call it Plato Sovëtskoe.

[1]**The *Polar Queen***. Norwegian ship of the 1980s, built in 1981 for Rieber Shipping, of Bergen, and used as a research and seal-survey

ship. She took part in GANOVEX III. She was part of the West German expeditions of 1981-82 and 1982-83. Magnar Aklestad was skipper both seasons, and Gode Gravenhorst was the scientific leader. She was part of the Italian Antarctic Expeditions of 1985-86 and 1987-88. Aklestad was still skipper. She took part in the German Antarctic expeditions of 1988-89 (Capt. Aklestad), 1989-90 (Capt. Aklestad), 1990-91 (Captain Peter Brandal), 1991-92 (Capt. Brandal), 1992-93 (captains Norbert Roland and L.M. Gaasø), and 1993-94 (Capt. Brandal). In 1994, she was sold to the Brazilians, and became the *Ary Rongel* (q.v.).

[2]**The *Polar Queen*** *see* **The *Ernest Shackleton***

Polar Record Glacier. 69°45' S, 75°30' E. A large glacier flowing NW from the American Highland, between Meknattane Nunataks and Dodd Island, to the central part of the Publications Ice Shelf, in Princess Elizabeth Land, about 40 or 50 km SW of the Larsemann Hills. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for the *Polar Record*, the polar journal published in England by the Scott Polar Research Institute. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

The *Polar Sea*. One of the U.S. Coast Guard's most powerful icebreakers. Launched on June 4, 1975, and commissioned in Jan. 1977. Sister ship of the *Polar Star*. Her skippers in Antarctic cruises were: H.H. Kothe (1979-80, when she was on an oceanographic cruise in the Weddell Sea); John J. Dirschel (1981-82); Bruce S. Little (1983-84); William A. Anderson (1986-87); Joseph J. McCleland (1988-89); Gary Boyer (1990-91 and 1991-92); Lawson W. Brigham (1993-94 and 1994-95); Jeffrey Garrett (1996-97); Gerald Davis (1998-99); Keith G. Johnson (2000-01; he was skipper until June 7, 2002); Mark L. Miller (from June 7, 2002); David A. Vaughan (from June 2009; he had been the ship's exec since 2004). She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.

Cape Polar Sea. 73°32' S, 169°27' E. A rock cape forming the W extremity of Coulman Island, in the NW part of the Ross Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for the *Polar Sea* (the cape lies near Cape Polar Star and Glacier Strait, two other features named after icebreakers). However, on Nov. 4, 1999, NZ-APC felt that the name was ambiguous (as indeed it is), and should be Polar Sea Cape. On Jan. 5, 2000 they faxed US-ACAN to see if they would accept this logic. US-ACAN's e-mail response of Jan. 14, 2000 made no mention of the subject, probably because the NZ proposal was no less ambiguous than the existing name. It was not until March 25, 2004 that NZ-APC finally accepted the U.S. naming, and it appears as such in the 2004 NZ gazetteer.

Polar Sea Cape *see* **Cape Polar Sea**

[1]**The *Polar Star***. A 216-ton whaler, built at Peterhead in 1857, the smallest of the 4 vessels on DWE 1892-94. Capt. James Davidson.

[2]**The *Polar Star***. Lincoln Ellsworth's Northrop Gamma all-metal, cantilever, low-wing monoplane, NR12269. It weighed 7800 pounds, had a 600 hp Wasp engine, could do 5000 miles non-stop at 230 mph, could carry 2 passengers, and land at 42 mph. In the 1930s Ellsworth tried 3 times to fly across the continent of Antarctica, using this plane on each occasion. On the first try, 1933-34, it was damaged in a storm, at Little America II. The following season, 1934-35, Ellsworth failed to get off the Antarctic Peninsula with it. On the 3rd attempt, 1935-36, he and Hollick-Kenyon (the actual pilot) flew it across the continent from the Weddell Sea to a point 16 miles from Little America, where they ran out of fuel, and the plane had to be abandoned. The men made their way to Little America (see Ellsworth for more detail).

[3]**The *Polar Star***. U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker used in Antarctic waters, also as a research vessel. Commissioned in Jan. 1976 she was the most powerful U.S. icebreaker ever made (including the *Glacier*). Sister ship of the *Polar Sea*. Her skipper in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was R.G. Moore; in 1980-81 it was Thomas C. Volkle; in 1982-83 it was Joseph F. Smith. That season she became the 7th ship to circumnavigate Antarctica in high latitudes, when she carried an Antarctic Treaty inspection team to 12 international bases around the continent. Later skippers were: John P. Flaherty (1984-85); Wade M. Moncrief (1985-86); P. Richard Taylor (1987-88); Robert E. Hammond (1989-90); Paul Hagstrom (1992-93); Robert Parsons (1994-95); Carl Swedburg (1995-96); Charles Lancaster (1997-98). On Dec. 15, 1999, under the command of Terrance Julich, she crossed into Antarctic waters to begin her work supporting the American scientific crew in Antarctica for the 1999-2000 season. On Dec. 27, 1999, she reached the edge of the ice leading to McMurdo, and began pounding her way through. On Jan. 7, 2000, she left McMurdo for Marble Point, with McMurdo fuel personnel aboard, and the following day reached her destination, breaking through the ice to re-fuel Marble Point. By Jan. 9, 2000, she was back at McMurdo, and left on Feb. 11, 2000, for the Oates Coast, arriving there on Feb. 16, 2000. On Feb. 21, 2000, she left the Oates Coast heading home, crossed out of Antarctic waters on Feb. 24, 2000, and arrived back in the USA on April 10, 2000.

[4]**The *Polar Star***. Built in Finland in 1969, as the Swedish Navy icebreaker *Njord*. She was updated in 1988 and served in the Baltic until 2000, when she was bought by Karlsen, the tourist company, re-named the *Polar Star*, and registered in Barbados. She has been several times in Antarctica.

Cape Polar Star. 73°38' S, 169°40' E. A bold cape forming the SW extremity of Coulman Island, in the NW part of the Ross Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, to commemorate U.S. Coast Guard activities in Antarctica since OpDF 78 (i.e., 1977-78). A survey of this cape was conducted from the *Polar Star* in 1986.

Polar Subglacial Basin. 85°00' S, 110°00' E. A subsurface feature beneath the Polar Plateau, generally between the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains and the Dominion Range, in East Antarctica. Also called the Eastern Plain, it was roughly delineated by the UK, US, and USSR seismic sounding parties in the period 1958-61. So named by US-ACAN in 1961, for its proximity to the South Pole.

Polar-3-Halbinsel. 74°34' S, 165°22' E. Pronounce as Polar-Drei-Halbinsel. The long peninsula which separates Wood Bay from Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Cape Washington forms its S tip. Named by the Germans.

Polar3-Halbinsel *see above*, as pronounced Polar-Drei

Polar Times Glacier. 69°46' S, 74°35' E. On the Ingrid Christensen Coast, it flows NE between Svarthausen Nunatak and Boyd Nunatak, just E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, into the W part of the Publications Ice Shelf, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Delineated by John H. Roscoe, the U.S. cartographer, in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for the *Polar Times*, a journal published by the American Polar Society of New York since June 1935. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Polarårboken Glacier. 69°36' S, 76°00' E. A glacier, 5 km NE of the Stein Islands, flowing WNW into the N part of the Publications Ice Shelf, about 17 km SW of the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for the *Polarårboken* (i.e., "the Polar Year Book"), a polar journal published since 1949 by the Norsk Polarklubb of Oslo. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Sighted by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey party in Feb. 1969. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

[1]**The *Polarbjörn***. Norwegian freighter of 486 tons. Under Captain Bernt A. Brandal she accompanied the *Polarsirkel* to Antarctica with NorAE 1956-57, and took the first SANAE down to Antarctica in 1959-60 (Captain Henrik Marø). She took part in the West German expedition of 1982-83. Her skipper that season was Lothar Suhrmeyer. Gotthilf Hempel was the scientific leader aboard during that voyage. In 1984-85 she became the ship taking the French to Antarctica every summer. Her skipper that year was Arne Verpeide. Peter Brandal was her captain in 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88. In 1989-90, under the command of Capt. Magne Helle, she took down the Indian Antarctic Expedition. In 1991-92 she took down the Nordic Antarctic Research Program expedition. Her skippers in 1992-93 were Magne Helle and Sigvald Brandal.

[2]**The *Polarbjörn*** *see* **The *Arctic Sunrise***

[3]**The Polarbjørn**. Built in Norway, in 2001, for Rieber Shipping, as an Antarctic vessel.

Polarbjørnbukta. 70°16' S, 2°48' W. A small bay in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, N of Blåskimen Island, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians for the *Polarbjørn* (i.e., "the *Polarbjørn* bay").

Polarforschung Glacier. 69°50' S, 75°07' E. A heavily crevassed glacier flowing NNW along the W side of Meknattane Nunataks, to the Publications Ice Shelf, just W of Polar Record Glacier. Vestknatten Nunatak lies within the mouth of the glacier. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by him for the *Polarforschung*, a polar journal published by the Archiv für Polarforschung, in Kiel, Germany. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

The *Polarhav*. Tiny Norwegian sealer which transported BelgAE 1957–58 to Antarctica (*see also* **The *Polarsirkel***). In 1959 she was sent to re-supply the Belgian Roi Baudoin Station with a relief party (BelgAE 1958–60), dogs, supplies and equipment, but got trapped in the ice 300 km from the station, and was helped out by the *Glacier*. In 1960–61 she took down the second SANAE. In 1964 she was in the South Shetlands on a Norwegian sealing voyage from Ålesund, to explore the future in sealing on the pack-ice. She took 852 adult seals (mainly crabeaters), between Aug. 25 and Oct. 31 of that year. Sigmund Bøe was skipper throughout this entire period.

Baie Polarhav. 70°18' S, 24°40' E. Part of Breid Bay, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Belgians for the *Polarhav*.

Glaciar Polaris *see* **Polaris Glacier**

Polaris Company. Norwegian whaling company, out of Larvik, owned by Melsom & Melsom. The company operated the *Nielsen-Alonso* in Antarctic waters between 1926 and 1931.

Polaris Glacier. 64°14' S, 59°31' W. A distinctive glacier, 6 km long, flowing from the Detroit Plateau of Graham Land, between Pyke Glacier and Eliason Glacier, joining with the latter glacier to the E to flow S into Larsen Inlet. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960–61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from those efforts. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Polaris Motorsledge (*see* **Sledges**), used in Antarctica since 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Polaris.

Polaris Peak. 84°39' S, 172°40' W. A rounded peak, rising to 970 m, about 7 km SSW of Mount Roth, in the Gabbro Hills of the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64 because they drove a Polaris motor toboggan to the top. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

The *Polarka*. Czech yacht (the name means "polar star"), skippered by Rudolf Krautschneider, which visited the South Shetlands, notably Deception Island, in 1992–93. Mr. Krautschneider wrote *Around the World for the Feather of a Penguin*.

Polarmail Ledge. 79°56' S, 156°13' E. A relatively flat, wedge-shaped platform that rises above Communication Heights, in the S part of the Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. At 2000 m, the feature is similar in elevation and aspect to Skilton Ledge, 1.5 km to the E. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Richard Chapman Johnson, of Nazareth, Pa., radio operator who, between 1985 and 2001, was involved in coordinating MARSgrams and Polarmail, which have enabled personnel in Antarctica to communicate with home.

The *Polarsirkel*. Also called the *Polar Circle*. Norwegian ship that carried various Norwegian expeditons to the Antarctic. Under the command of John Jakobsen she took down NorAE 1956–57, and also BelgAE 1957–58 (*see also* **The *Polarhav***). From the 1976–77 season (skipper Magnar Aklestad) she conducted marine geophysical surveys in Antarctic waters. In 1976–77 and 1978–79 she took down Norsk Polarinstitutt expeditions led by Olav Orheim to the Weddell Sea. Aklestad was still skipper of the ship. On Dec. 24, 1978 they established a station on Bouvet Island (not in Antarctica), which closed on March 8, 1979. That was the first part of the expedition. The second part was at Queen Maud Land and the Weddell Sea. In 1979–80, with Aklestad still skipper, she visited Victoria Land on a West German expedition led by Heinz Kohnen. Aklestad was still skipper in 1980–81, when the vessel was part of the West German expedition of that year. In 1981–82 she was hired by the Indians to take down their Operation Gangotri. Joh Fjørtoft was skipper that season. She also took down the Indians' 2nd expedition, IndAE 1982–83. John A. Strand was skipper that season. She was chartered by the USA to relieve Palmer Station for the 1987–88 season. Her skipper in 1990–91 was I. Slettevoll. When the Royal Navy ship *Endurance* was decommissioned in 1991, the Navy chartered the *Polarsirkel* from the Norwegian Coast Guard, and, under the command of Capt. Robert Milligan Turner (*see* **Turner Rock**), was in Antarctic waters in 1991–92. In 1992 she was re-named *Endurance*, and since then has been used in Antarctic waters, as the old *Endurance*'s successor. In 1992–93, again under Capt. Turner, she was in at the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, on an Antarctic Treaty inspection of bases, with South Korea and Italy. She was back at the same geographical locations in 1993–94 (Capt. David Alan Phillips), 1994–95 (Capt. Phillips), and 1995–96 (Capt. Barry William Bryant). That last season, she took the British Joint Services Expedition, under Martin Kimbrey, to Smith Island, for an (unsuccessful, as it turned out) assault on Mount Foster. She was back in the same areas in 1996–97, 1997–98, and 1998–99, all three voyages under the command of Capt. Timothy John Barton. She was back in 1999–2000, under Capt. Andrew Dickson.

Polarsirkel Valley. 64°50' S, 8°00' E. An undersea feature, out to sea off the coast of Queen Maud Land. It is listed in the 1988 gazetteer of such features. Named by international agreement for the *Polarsirkel*.

Polarsirkelbukta. 70°15' S, 2°47' W. A small bay in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, N of Blåskimen Island, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians for the *Polarsirkel* (i.e., "the *Polarsirkel* bay").

Polarstar Peak. 77°32' S, 86°09' W. Rising to over 2400 m, 5 km N of Mount Ulmer, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Ellsworth's plane, the *Polar Star*. So, like the naming of Northstar Island, it would be nice to get the name right. *See* **Northstar Island** for comments on the naming bodies' reluctance to correct errors.

Polarstar Ridge. 71°49' S, 70°27' W. A jagged ridge, 6 km long, trending SW from The Obelisk, in the Staccato Peaks, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, from his plane, the *Polar Star*, and roughly mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936, from these photos. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Named by US-ACAN for the *Polar Star*. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

The *Polarstern*. West German icebreaker (the name means "Polar Star"), commissioned in Jan. 1982. 386 feet 10 inches long, 82 feet 3 inches wide, she had a 34½-foot draft, and could carry 3900 tons at a speed of 15½ knots. She could take 106 passengers, 36 crew, and 40 scientists, as well as 30 replacement crew for the scientific station Georg von Neumayer. She took part in the West German expeditions of 1982–83 (skipper: Arne Verpeide; scientific leader was Heinz Kohnen), 1983–84 (skipper: Dieter Zapff), 1985–86 (skippers: Lothar Suhrmeyer and Ernst-Peter Greve; on Nov. 20, 1985 she freed the trapped *John Biscoe*), and 1986–87. From June 17 to Dec. 14, 1986 she conducted the Winter Weddell Sea Project. In 1987–88 she took down not only the West German expedition of that season, but also the Swedish expedition that set up Svea Station. Lothar Suhrmeyer and Capt. Greve were the skippers. She was the main relief ship for the West German station in 1988–89 and 1989–90 (captains Heinz Jonas and Capt. Greve on both tours), and then (after the unification of the two Germanys) she was the relief ship for the German expedition each year from 1990–91. Captains Jonas and Greve were her skippers in 1990–91 and 1992; captains Jonas and Suhrmeyer in 1992–93; captains Greve and C. Allers in 1993–94 and 1994–95; captains Jonas and Greve in 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98, and 1998–99; captains Uwe Pahl and Jürgen Keil in 1999–2000. She continues to go the Antarctic.

Polarstern Canyon. 71°30' S, 21°00' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, for the Polarstern. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Polarstern Knoll. 71°25' S, 24°47' W. Also called Polarstern Plateau. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Polarstern Plateau *see* **Polarstern Knoll**

Poldervaart Edge. 80°44' S, 25°57' W. An east-facing escarpment rising to about 1300 m, and trending NE-SW for 5 km in the Du Toit Nunataks, in the Read Mountains, in the Shack-

leton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Arie Poldervaart (1919-1964), Dutch petrologist known for his research on basaltic rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Pole of Inaccessibility. 82°06' S, 54°58' E. Also called the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility, this is the point in Antarctica which is farthest inland from all shore lines. About 878 km from the Geographic South Pole (i.e., the famous South Pole), at an altitude of 3718 m, it was first reached on Dec. 14, 1958, by a Soviet IGY tractor traverse, who built their Pole of Inaccessibility Station here (*see* **Polyus Nedostupnosti**). However, the location of this Pole has come under dispute, partly because "where is the Antarctic shoreline?" Is it where the actual "land mass" ends, or does it include the ice shelves, which are attached to the mainland, but still floating? And how much of this "shoreline" is constantly moving? The Scott Polar Research Institute locates this Pole at 85°50' S, 65°47' E. In 2005, BAS officially declared the Pole of Inaccessibility to be in 82°53' S, 55°04' S, that is if one takes into account land surface proper. On Dec. 11, of that year, 3 Spanish Transantarctic expeditioners were the first ever to reach this exact spot. They pushed on to 83°51' S, 65°43' E, which is the point BAS says is the Pole of Inaccessibility if one takes ice shelves into account. When they reached there on Dec. 14, this Spanish team had really covered their bases.

Pole of Inaccessibility Station *see* **Polyus Nedostupnosti Station**

Pole of Relative Inaccessibility *see* **Pole of Inaccessibility**

Pole Station. This is the term generally used throughout this book to refer to Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station or, as it used to be known, South Pole Station.

Poles *see* **South Pole**, **South Geomagnetic Pole**, **South Magnetic Pole**, **Spin Pole**, **Pole of Inaccessibility**

Polex South. International project proposed by the USSR and begun in 1975 as part of GARP (the Global Atmospheric Research Program). There is a Polex North too, and the mission of both was to understand the dynamics of the climate. The first phase was 1975-76, and this involved the USSR and the USA. Argentina studied the circumpolar current in the Drake Passage.

Polheim. Amundsen's tent base at the South Pole. Erected between Dec. 14 and Dec. 16, 1911, it was abandoned on Dec. 17, 1911.

Polhesten *see* **Leckie Range**

Punta Polinesia *see* **Polynesia Point**

Polish Antarctic Expedition 1958-59. Organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences. 7 men, led by Wojciech Krzeminski (b. 1926. d. April 1981). The expedition took over the Russian Oazis Station on Jan. 21, 1959, and re-named it Dobrowolski Station. Gravimetry, Quaternary geomorphology and geology were studied for 2 weeks, and then the station was closed.

Polish Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions of the modern era (known as PolAE). For the wintering parties, *see* **Arctowski Station**. **PolAE 1. 1976-78**. Led by Prof. Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, the expedition left Gdynia in Dec. 1976, on the two ships *Zabrze* and *Dalmor*. It built Arctowski Station. **PolAE 2. 1977-79.** Led by Seweryn Maciej Zalewski. The ship was the *Antoni Garnuszewski*. Summer personnel included Krzysztof Birkenmajer, Jerzy Jasnorzewski, Anna Jackowska, Wojciech Kittel, Elzbieta Kopczynska, Andrzej Myrcha, Magada Swierszcz (*see* **Magda Nunatak**), Teresa Weglenska. *See* **Ladies Buttresses** and **Ladies Icefall**. **PolAE 3. 1978-80**. Led by Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. The ships were the *Antoni Garnuszewski* and the *Zawichost*. Summer personnel included Krzysztof Birkenmajer, Boleslaw Jablonski, Anna Jakubiec-Puka, Leokadia Jarecka, Dorota Kulesza-Lipka, Malgorzata Mitek, Ewa Smialowska, Antoni Tokarski. *See* **Ladies Buttresses** and **Ladies Icefall**. **PolAE 4. 1979-81**. Led by Andrzej Myrcha. The ships were the *Antoni Garnuszewski* and the *Kapitan Ledovski* (separate voyages) and the *Kopernik*. Summer personnel included Barbara Cygan, Andrzej Paulo, Hanna Jackowska, Hanna Krzyzaniak, Joanna Pilarska-Obojska, Piotr Presler, Alana Puchalska, Magda Swierszcz (*see* **Magda Nunatak**), Jan Taylor, Anna Tokarska and her husband Antoni Tokarski, and Magdalena Tulli. **PolAE 5. 1980-82**. Led by Krzysztof Birkenmajer. The ships were the *Zulawy*, the *Pogoria*, the *Antoni Garnuszewski*, and the *Professor Siedlecki*. Summer personnel included Edward Kolakowski, Wladyslaw Danowski. **PolAE 6. 1981-83**. Led by Ryszard Wroblewski. The ship was the *Neptunia*. **PolAE 7. 1982-84**. Led by Marek Zdanowski. The ship was the *Zawichost*. **PolAE 8. 1983-85**. Led by Ryszard Stepnik. The ship was the *Professor Siedlecki*. Summer personnel included Malgorzata Mitek. **PolAE 9. 1984-86**. Led by Tadeusz Wojciechowski. The ships were the *Antoni Garnuszweski* and the *Jantar*. **PolAE 10. 1985-87**. Led by Eduard Kolakowski. Summer personnel included Antoni Tokarski. The ships were the *Koral*, the *Carina*, and the *Lyra*. **PolAE 11. 1986-88**. Led by Raymund Jan Wisniewski. The ship was the *Koral*. The Polish contingent of BIOMASS III, there that summer of 1986-87, included Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, Maciej Lipski, Marek Zdanowski, and Wojciech Kittel. **PolAE 12. 1987-89**. Led by Piotr Presler. The ship was the *Antoni Garnuszweski*. Summer personnel included Maria Dobrzycka and her husband Stanislaw Dobrzycki, Katarzyna Janiec, Adam Barcikowski, Anna Krzyszowska, Lucja Sierakowska, Grazyna Szarek, Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, and Zbig Battke (*see* **Battke Point**). **PolAE 13. 1988-90**. Led by Henryk Gurgul. **PolAE 14. 1989-91**. Led by Pawel Madejski, on the *Heweliusz*. Summer personnel included Adam Barcikowski, Maria Olech, and Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. **PolAE 15. 1990-92**. Led by Przemyslaw Gonera. Summer personnel included Katarzyna Janiec, Krysyna Olenczuk-Neyman, and Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. A Dutch party operated out of Arctowski for the 1990-91 summer. **PolAE 16. 1991-93**. Led by Maria A. Olech. **PolAE 17. 1992-94**. Led by Wojciech Kittel. Summer personnel included Maciej Lipski. The ship *Akademik Shuleykin* was used. **PolAE 18. 1993-95**. Led by Wojciech Bart. Summer personnel included Maciej Lipski and Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. **PolAE 19. 1994-96**. Led by Krzysztof Makowski. Summer personnel included Maciej Lipski and two Czechs — Michal Janouch and Pavel Prosek. **PolAE 20. 1995-97**. Led by Adam Barcikowski on the *Jastarnia*. Summer psersonnel included Maria Olech and Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. **PolAE 21. 1996-98**. Led by Tomasz Zadrozny on the *Wiadyslawwo*. Summer personnel included Katarzyna Salwicka. **PolAE 22. 1997-99**. The 22nd Polish Antarctic Expedition. Led by Anna Kidawa on the *Kalymnos*. Summer personnel included Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski and Joanna Kulesz. **PolAE 23. 1998-2000**. On Nov. 4, 1998, the expedition, led by Zbigniew Battke (*see* **Battke Point**), left Gdynia. 17 persons, including 12 winterers for 1999. Summer personnel included Ewa Kamler, Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, and Adam Barcikowski. In Feb. 2000, the expedition returned home to Poland. **PolAE 24. 1999-2001**. On Nov. 3, 1999, the expedition left Gdynia on the *Humboldt*, led by Sebastian Baranowski. Summer members included: Magdalena Owczarek, Anna Kidawa, Marek Zdanowski, and Piotr Borsuk. In Jan. 2001, the expedition returned to Poland. **PolAE 25. 2000-02**. Led by Tomasz Janecki. Summer members included Krzysztof Birkenmajer and Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. **PolAE 26. 2001-03**. Led by Dr. Pawel Loro. Maria Olek was in the summer crew. **PolAE 27. 2002-04**. Organized by the Department of Antarctic Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences. On Oct. 1, 2002, the expedition left Gdynia on the *Polar Pioneer*, heading for Buenos Aires, led by geologist Dr. Wojciech Majewski. On Nov. 11, 2002, the expedition landed at Arctowski Station. During the 2002-03 summer, Arctowski Station hosted researchers from Bolivia, Brazil, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Korea, Peru, Russia, and the Ukraine. In addition, 12 tourist ships anchored in Arctowski Bay, bringing 1879 tourists. The main scientific interest was the geology of King George Island. **PolAE 28. 2003-05**. Led by Wieslaw Kolodziejski. Summer members included: Tomasz Janecki, Anna Kidawa, Marta Markowska, Stanislaw Rakusa Suszczewski, Marek Zdanowski, Magdalena Zmuda, Michael Adamczyk, and Krzysztof Cackowski. **PolAE 29. 2004-06**. Led by Arkadiusz Nedzarek. Summer members included: Adam Barcikowski, Tomasz Janecki, Anna Kidawa, Marta Markowska, Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, and Waldemar Wojciechowski. **PolAE 30. 2005-07**. Led by Leszek Wilcynski. Summer members included: Katarzyna Chwedorzewska, Marta Markowska, Maria Olech, Mikolaj Golochowski, and Jaroslaw

Roszczyk. **PolAE 31. 2006-08**. Led by Michal Ofierski. Summer expeditioners included Katarzyna Chwedorzewska, Malgorzata Korczak, Anna Kostecka, Magdalena Offierska, Magdalena Panczyk, Maria Olech, Agnieszka Wasilowska, Mikolaj Golachowski, and Andrzej Tatur. **PolAE 32. 2007-09**. Led by Mikolaj Golachowski. Summer personnel included Michael Offierski, Tomasz Janecki, Marta Markowska, Magdalena Rokicka, Anna Panasiuk-Chodnicka, Agnieszka Tatarek. The expeditions continue.

Polish Bluff. 62°40' S, 60°24' W. A bluff with cliffs rising to 100 m, SW of the entrance to Johnsons Dock, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It appears on a 1988 Spanish chart as Punta Polaca, named by the Spanish as way of saying thank you for the help the Polish gave in setting up the Spanish station. On May 13, 1991, UK-APC accepted the translated (and more appropriate) name, Polish Bluff, and UK-APC followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Polish-British Antarctic Expedition. 1988-89. Two voyages, both led by Stanislaw Ragusa-Suszczewski and Inigo Everson, on the *Professor Siedlecki*. The first voyage, one of oceanography and biology, was conducted around Elephant Island and in the South Orkneys. The second was at South Georgia.

Bay of Polish Geodesists. 66°16' S, 100°45' E. A part of Algae Lake, close to Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for the Polish geodesists who took part in PolAE 1958-59 and PolAE 1978-79 (*see* **Polish Antarctic Expeditions**).

Polish Navy Point. 62°07' S, 58°28' W. A marine promontory immediately E of Klekowski Crag, N of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Caleta Polizzi. 64°39' S, 61°37' W. A cove at the head of Charlotte Bay, between Brabant Island and the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Marcelo Polizzi Muñoz, hydrographic officer with the 3rd Naval Zone, in Antarctic during ChilAE 1966-67. The Argentines call it Caleta Pereyra.

Ozero Poljanskogo *see* **Lake Pol'anskogo**

Mys Poljarnika Romanova. 67°16' S, 46°46' E. A cape on the N side of Wattle Island, 10 km E of Kirkby Head, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Gory Poljarnikov. 70°30' S, 65°28' E. A group of nunataks, about 5 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. *See* **Webster Peaks**.

Ostrova Poljarnoj Aviacii *see* **Aviation Islands**

Utësy Poljarnyh Lëtchikov. 81°45' S, 162°24' E. A bluff, NW of Cape May, and S of Cape Laird, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Poljus Nedostupnosti *see under* **Polyus**

Holmy Polkanova *see* **Cape Ryugu**

Mount Pollard. 70°28' S, 64°37' E. A partly snow-covered mountain, just S of the Corry Massif, and 5 km (the Australians say about 9 km) W of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from terrestrial photos taken by Syd Kirkby in 1956, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for John R. Pollard, ionosphere physicist at Wilkes Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Russians call it Gora Romantichnaja.

Pollard Glacier. 65°52' S, 64°03' W. Flows into the S side of Comrie Glacier, to the E of Bradford Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and plotted by them in 65°49' S, 64°13' W. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Alan Faraday Campbell Pollard (1877-1948), first president of the British Society for International Bibliography. He also pioneered the use of the Universal Decimal System into public libraries. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It has since been replotted.

[1]**Pollen**. Pollen fell from flowers eons ago when there were flowers in Antarctica. It was then fossilized. Palynologist Rosemary Askin has pioneered Antarctic work in dating fossilized pollen spores.

[2]**Pollen** *see* **Thala Fjord**

Pollholmen. 69°01' S, 39°36' E. A small island, 0.5 km long, about 160 m off the SE side of East Ongul Island, in the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and named Pollholmen (i.e., "the bay island"), by the Norwegian cartographers who mapped it from these photos in 1946, for its position opposite the narrow inlet (or bay) separating East Ongul Island from Ongul Island. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1971.

Cape Pollock. 68°03' S, 146°50' E. The N extremity of Dixson Island, at the W side of the mouth of Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and (later) named by Mawson for Irish-born Australian physicist James Arthur Pollock (1865-1922), of the University of Sydney, and a member of the Expedition Advisory Committee in 1929. During World War I he had served in the Mining Corps with Edgeworth David. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Pollock. 73°45' S, 162°47' E. A symmetrical mountain rising to 2640 m above the mid portion of Recoil Glacier, just S of Archambault Ridge, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Herbert William "Herb" Pollock (b. March 5, 1929, Mishawaka, Ind. d. Feb. 25, 2008, Seneca, SC), USN, construction electrician at McMurdo in 1962 and 1967.

Pollution. Pollution was in Antarctica long before humans trod its surface. Penguin droppings, for example, can be pretty overpowering en masse, as the men at Hallett Station found out during IGY. The volume of natural human waste will never rival that of the Adélie penguin, to name but one animal in Antarctica. However, the biggest, and most dangerous, problems are tourists and oil spills. Two examples of the latter menace: On Jan. 15, 1956 the *Nespelen* was holed by an iceberg during OpDF I and lost 125,000 gallons of fuel. On Jan. 28, 1989, the *Bahía Paraíso* ran aground in Bismarck Strait, about 2.5 km from Palmer Station. On Jan. 31, 1989, after crew and passengers had been rescued, and the ship had floated free in heavy seas, it capsized, spilling oil and several hundred propane gas containers into the sea, leaving a 2-mile slick. In 1992 a combined Argentine-U.S. initiative successfully got rid of most of the "debris." This was the first oil spill in recent times, and represented the biggest earthbound threat to Antarctica yet. Tourists are becoming a nuisance to the penguins and the scientists.

Îlot Pollux. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. The more southwesterly of a group of 2 islets SE of Île du Lion, in the Baie des Gémeaux, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, with Castor in mind. *See also* **Îlot Castor**.

Pollux Nunatak. 65°05' S, 59°53' W. One of the Seal Nunataks, 3 km NW of Robertson Island, it rises to about 110 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was seen by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1947, and surveyed by FIDS in July 1953. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Greek mythological character, brother of Castor (Castor Nuanatak is 7 km to the SSW). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Polnell, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Polo Glacier *see* **Il Polo Glacier**

Ostrov Pologij *see* **Pologij Island**

Pologij Island. 66°02' S, 101°10' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Pologij. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Poloksen *see* **Leckie Range**

Zatoka Polonez *see* **Polonez Cove**

Polonez Cove. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. On the N side of Low Head, between that head and Mazurek Point, below Chopin Ridge, on King George Island, on the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. With Chopin in mind, it was named by the Poles in 1980, as Zatoka Polonez, "polonez" being the Polish for the "polonaise" dance. It appears (as does the English translation) on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's 1980 map. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Nov. 13, 1985, and US-ACAN followed suit. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Polonia Glacier *see* **Polonia Piedmont Glacier**

Polonia Piedmont Glacier. 62°03' S, 58°07' W. A semi-circular ice piedmont between (on the one hand) Lions Rump and the Sukienennice Hills and (on the other) Turret Point, at King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Poland ("Polonia"). UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Gora Polonskogo. 80°21' S, 28°15' W. A nunatak, NE of Flat Top, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Polotsk Island *see* **Robert Island**

[1]**Islote Pólvora**. 64°32' S, 61°59' W. East of Enterprise Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Together with Pythia Island, it protects Gouvernøren Harbor from the north. The name appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that is what the Chileans call it to this day ("powder island").

[2]**Islote Pólvora** *see* **Powder Island**

Polychaeta *see* **Worms**

Polygon Gorge. 68°37' S, 78°29' E. A narrow gorge, about 600 m long, 25 m deep, and between 10 and 15 m wide, trending S-N from Polygon Valley to Krok Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. It is the western of 2 gorges at this end of Krok Lake. Named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984, in association with the valley.

Polygon Spur. 86°00' S, 126°00' W. A broad, ice-free spur, 3 km SE of Tillite Spur, at the S end of Wisconsin Plateau, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by John H. Mercer in 1964-65 for the network of unsorted polygons covering the surface of the spur. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Polygon Valley. 68°37' S, 78°28' E. A more or les flat valley, with superb polygonal patterned ground (hence the name), between 100 m and 200 wide, and 1 km long, it trends SSW-NNE in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984.

The *Polynesia*. Built as the *Tokio* in 1895, in Hull, by T. Wilson & Sons, she was acquired as a floating factory ship in 1912 by the Antarctic Whaling Company, out of Tønsberg, and her name was changed to the *Polynesia*. She was leased by the Rethval Company, when that company's whaling factory *Falkand* sank in Nov. 1913, and, under the command of Capt. Hans Borge, she worked in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1913-14, and again in the Antarctic Peninsula area in 1914-15. She was torpedoed by U-18, during World War I, off the Scilly Isles, on Sept. 10, 1916.

Polynesia Point. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. An ice-free point forming the NE entrance point of Paal Harbor, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel from the Discovery Committee, and again in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Polynesia*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Punta Polinesia.

Gora Polynova. 82°33' S, 51°43' W. A nunatak, immediately to the NE of Nutt Bluff, on the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians. In fact, given the closeness of the coordinates, it may be the same feature as Nutt Bluff.

Polynya. A Russian word meaning an area in an ice-field which is constantly free of ice, a lake of open water within the pack-ice. Discovered in 1974, some are as large as France. They may be vents for gas and excess heat. *See* **Weddell Polynya** and **Terra Nova Polynya**.

Polyus Nedostupnosti Station. 82°06' S, 54°58' E. Pole of Inaccessibility Station, a Soviet station. A tractor train left Mirnyy Station, and arrived at the Pole of Inaccessibilty, after a trek of 2100 km, in Dec. 1958, built a temporary station, and stayed 2 weeks, Dec. 14 to 28, 1958. The station was never officially named. A Russian team arrived there in 1967. Today, all that remains is a building, with a statue of Lenin looking toward Moscow, and a visitors book. Yet, all of that was eventually covered by snow, the head of Lenin being the last to disappear.

Holmy Pomeranceva. 81°12' S, 159°30' E. A group of hills, NE of Mount Blick, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Pomerantz, Martin Arthur. b. Dec. 17, 1916, NYC, son of Austrian immigrant hatter Joseph Pomerantz and his German immigrant wife Henrietta. In 1930 he went to a parade honoring Admiral Byrd on his return from ByrdAE 1928-30, and that started his fascination with Antarctica. After Syracuse (1937) and the University of Pennsylvania (1938), he joined the Bartol Foundation, remaining there practically his entire working life, and being the head of it from 1959 to 1987. He was an innovator in Antarctic solar studies, and conducted cosmic ray studies in the McMurdo Sound area in 1959-60 and 1960-61. On Jan. 6, 1987 he was awarded the Distinguished Public Service Award by the NSF for his contributions to research at the South Pole and to USAP. He died of cancer at his home in California, on Oct. 26, 2008. He is memorialized by, among many other things, the Martin A. Pomerantz Observatory (Mapo) at the South Pole (opened in 1995), and a book he wrote, *Astronomy on Ice* (2004).

Pomerantz Tableland. 70°38' S, 159°50' E. A high, ice-covered tableland, rising to 2290 m, 16 km long, 24 km NW of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Martin Pomerantz. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964.

Baie Robert-Pommier *see under* **R**

Pomona *see* **Coronation Island**

The *Pomona*. A 57-ton London sealing sloop, owned by Blyth & Co. (Thomas & H.D. Blyth), of Limehouse. In Jan. 1821, she returned from a successful South Seas voyage, and spent the next 6 months in London being re-covered with patent felt. On July 21, 1821, under the command of Capt. Charles Robinson, and in company with the Blyth sealing and whaling brig *Martha*, she left London, leaving Gravesend on July 26, 1821, Deal on Aug. 3, 1821, and Torbay on Aug. 8, 1821. Their next call was Plymouth, and the two vessels left there on Aug. 19, 1821, bound for the 1821-22 South Shetland sealing season, stopping on the way down at Madeira between Sept. 11 and Oct. 16, 1821. The *Pomona* and the *Martha* were certainly in at Clothier Harbor on March 7, 1822, along with the *Grace*, also from Plymouth. After the expedition, they made their way up to Valparaíso, from where they went whaling, returning to the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season. On the return trip, the two ships split up, and the *Pomona* got back to England on June 10, 1823, with 890 sealskins. She was then repaired.

Meseta Pomona *see* **Pomona Plateau**

Pomona Plateau. 60°35' S, 45°55' W. Rising to over 300 m (the British say about 400 m), and ice-covered, it extends between Sandefjord Peaks and Deacon Hill, in the W part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1948 and 1950. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, in order to preserve the name Pomona in the area (*see* **Coronation Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call it Meseta Pomona.

Pomorie Point. 62°29' S, 60°04' W. On the coast of McFarlane Strait, it forms the N side of the entrance to Lister Cove, on Varna Peninsula, on Livingston Island, 5.2 km SE of Williams Point, 7.5 km NE of Miziya Peak (in Vidin Heights), 5.6 km NW of Inott Point, 3.9 km SSW of Duff Point (which is on Greenwich Island), and 2.5 km SSE of Channel Rock, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Pomorie.

Pomornaya Hill. 70°45' S, 11°47' E. On the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Russians as Gora Pomornikov, the name has not been accepted by anyone else, despite the informal translation into English.

Gora Pomornikov *see* **Pomornaya Hill**

Ponce Island. 63°18' S, 57°53' W. About 160 m E of Ortiz Island, and 0.5 km SE of Largo Island, in the Duroch Islands, 1.5 km NE of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Charted (but not named) by ChilAE 1947-48. Named by Martin Halpern (*see* **Halpern Point**) for Lautaro Ponce, chief of Antarctic operations at the University of Chile, in appreciation of the Chilean logistical support provided to the Wisconsin field party led by Halpern as they mapped the area geologically in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Monte Pond *see* **Mount Pond**

Mount Pond. 62°57' S, 60°33' W. Rising to 540 m, 2.5 km ESE of Pendulum Cove, it is the highest point on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The name appears on Kendall and Foster's rough Jan. 1829 chart prepared during the *Chanticleer* Expedition here in 1828-31, but refers to the lower summit to the NNW, and probably named for John Pond (1767-1836), the 6th British astronomer royal (1811-35). There is some indication that the entire mountain was named by that expedition as Iceberg Hill, "from the circumstances of it being capped with ice in a singular manner, so as to give it the resemblance of a huge twelfth-cake" [In 1834, Webster, who was on that expedition, mentions this name, but indicates that it belongs to a feature N of Pendulm Cove; but that cannot be; so it

really has to be this one, as was determined on a 1930 British chart]. In Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas the feature we know today appears as Mont Pound (simply an error), on a British chart of 1901 as Mount Pond, and on Gourdon's chart of 1910 as Mont Pond. Referring to the lower summit to the NNW it appears on an Argentine chart of 1944 as Monte Pond. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Pond in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It was surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54. It appears on a British chart of 1955, and in the British gazetteer of that year. On a 1953 Argentine chart, the feature we know today is shown as Monte Campbell, named after Capitán de fragata Campbell (d. 1961), of the Argentine Navy, who made the first photogrammetric air survey of Deception Island, in 1948. That name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On both that 1953 chart, and in the 1970 gazetteer, the name for the lower summit to the NNW is called Monte Estanque (i.e., "pond mountain"), as if the word "pond" were a common noun. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Monte Pond for the lower summit to the NNW. The names Cerro Pond and Mount Estanque have also been seen.

Pond Hill. 62°10' S, 58°35' W. A promontory rising to 190 m above sea level, it divides Cardozo Cove from Goulden Cove, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It has a small pond on top. Named by PolAE 1977-78, Poland accepted the name officially on Sept. 1, 1999.

Pond Peak. 77°19' S, 162°24' E. A conspicuous ice-free peak, rising to 1430 m at the S side of the mouth of Baldwin Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Chief Electronics Technician James Daniel Pond (b. 1925. d. Sept. 2, 2006, Great Falls, Minn.), USN, in charge of electronic repair and maintenance at Hallett Station, in 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Pond Ridge. 73°25' S, 93°33' W. A flattish rock ridge that extends N from Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party here in 1960-61, and named by them for a small pond that was discovered on the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Ponder Peak. 77°29' S, 162°46' E. A peak on the SW side of Decker Glacier, in the E part of the Asgard Ridge Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998, for W. Frank Ponder, the NZ Ministry of Works architect who designed Scott Base. US-ACAN accepted the name that year. Mr. Ponder's story is told in his book *A Man from the Ministry: Tales of a New Zealand Architect* (1966: Wenlock House, NZ). Like the first edition of this encyclopedia, Frank Ponder's book had a foreword by Sir Edmund Hillary.

Ponganis Icefall. 73°32' S, 169°51' E. An icefall, 1000 m high, and 1.25 km wide, on the E side of Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea. It descends from the Hawkes Heights caldera to the sea at Cape Main. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Paul J. Ponganis (b. April 29, 1950, Sacramento), of the Center for Marine Biotechnology, at the Scripps Institution of Technology, at La Jolla, Calif., who studied the behavior and census of emperor penguins at Cape Crozier, Cape Washington, Beaufort Island, Franklin Island, and Coulman Island, in 13 field seasons, 1987-2004, and for Katherine Victoria Ponganis (b. April 20, 1950, San Francisco; formerly Karass), his wife since 1972, a member of the study team in 5 of those field seasons. The Ponganises have since been back to Antarctica. Their "Penguin Ranch" is near McMurdo. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Ponies. Shackleton took 15 Siberian (also known as Manchurian) ponies with him on BAE 1907-09. Sturdy little animals, and very friendly, and used to the cold, of course. Someone told Shackleton that a pony could pull 1500 pounds on 11 pounds of food a day, as opposed to a dog, which could drag only 80 pounds on 1½ pounds of food a day. He added four and four, and, as it happens, made five. The ponies were fine at the beginning, but not much use on Shackleton's actual polar trek. Provisions were, in fact, a problem (quantity and expense), and, as the Siberians' hooves were not equipped for ice travel, they kept getting bogged down, and, with their weight, kept sinking in the ice and, worse, falling into crevasses. Not only that, even a small pony is a large animal, and powerful, and men would often get injured by a panicky animal, sometimes seriously. Shackleton wound up killing and eating those who didn't fall to their deaths or die in some other grisly way. After the expedition was over, he still couldn't bring himself to say anything but kind things about the Siberians, and this lack of objective honesty would later cost Robert Falcon Scott his life during BAE 1910-13, Scott's fateful last expedition. Not having had a frank report on the ponies' performance, therefore, and knowing that Shackleton had got to within 97 miles of the Pole using them (really, despite using them), Scott ordered Cecil Meares to obtain ponies in Harbin, which he did —19 old and worn out Manchurians. Of these Scott used 10 on his fateful trek south in 1911. None of the ponies made it back alive, but then, none of the men did either. After that no one ever dreamed of taking ponies down south again.

Le Pont de la Croix *see under* **L**

Pontes Ridge. 80°08' S, 156°24' E. A mountain spur descending eastward to McCraw Glacier, 6 km S of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range. In association with Britannia (i.e., ancient Britain), Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) geological party here named this after Pontes, the Roman settlement near Staines, just outside London. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Ponting, Herbert George. b. April 13, 1870, Salisbury, Wilts, but raised mostly in the north of England, son of bank manager Francis William Ponting and his wife Mary Christian Style. He himself became a bank clerk, but after 4 years could take no more of that glamorous life, and just after Christmas 1892 he sailed from Liverpool on the *Servia*, arriving in New York on Jan. 10, 1893, bound for San Francisco. He became a fruit farmer and gold miner, and in 1895 married Mary Biddle Elliot. By 1901 he had left his family and was a war correspondent in the Philippines. He then spent 3 years in Japan, and was war correspondent for *Harper's Weekly*, covering the First Japanese Army in Manchuria. He was already famous as a photographer in 1909 when he was picked to go south with Scott on BAE 1910-13. Scott, in his diary, in May 1911, describes Ponting as, "a very charming character, generous, highly-strung, nervous, artistic, but the effects of his wrestling for existence with very materialistic conditions in California and elsewhere has also had its effect." The first professional photographer in Antarctica, he made a movie, *90 Degrees South*, which he remade in sound in 1933. He wrote the book, *The Great White South*. In 1918 he was on an expedition to Spitzbergen. He died on Feb. 7, 1935, in London.

Ponting Cliff. 71°12' S, 168°21' E. Also seen (erroneously) as Pointing Cliff. A steep, angular cliff, 463 m high, and similar in appearance to Meares Cliff just to the eastward, it is located 5 km E of the terminal confluences of Nash Glacier, Dennistoun Glacier, and Wallis Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell for Herbert Ponting. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ponton Island. 65°06' S, 63°05' W. A small island, 2.5 km SE of the Moureaux Islands, near the head of Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted (but not named) by FrAE 1903-05. ArgAE 1953-54 named it Isla Solitario (i.e., "lonely island"). It appears as such on their 1954 chart. On an Argentine chart of 1956 it appears as Islote Solitario, and on a 1957 chart of theirs as El Solitario. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC renamed this first one as Ponton Island, for Mungo Ponton (1802-1880), Scottish photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islote Solitario.

The *Pontos*. A 6400-ton Norwegian factory whaling ship, formerly the *Ørn II*, bought in 1929 by the Pontos Company (Bruun and von der Lippe), and renamed the *Pontos*. In 1929-30 and 1930-31, with her main mast and bridge front removed, she worked pelagically as a supply ship along the edge of the Antarctic ice (one of her catchers that first season was the *Symra*). She worked in company with the *Thorshavn* in 1933-34, and was broken up in Norway in 1934.

Pönui Nunatak. 77°35' S, 169°01' E. A nunatak, 1 km SE of Slattery Peak, and about 9 km SW of The Knoll, in the SE part of Ross Island. It rises to about 320 m near the junction of the island and the Ross Ice Shelf. Apparently, the name "pönui" signifies "wind that comes from the south," in Maori. Named by NZ-APC in 2000. US-ACAN accepted the name that year.

Pony Lake. 77°33' S, 166°09' E. A little lake immediately N of Flagstaff Point, and 0.4 km N of Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named by BAE 1907-09, for the ponies they tethered near here. The expedition's winter hut was next to this lake. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit. Apparently not to be confused with Home Lake.

Mount Pool. 86°13' S, 127°00' W. Rising to 2090 m, at the NW side of Metavolcanic Mountain, at the E flank of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Douglas A. Pool, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1962.

Poorman Peak. 69°57' S, 159°15' E. A rock peak rising to 1610 m, near the head of Suvorov Glacier, 14 km WSW of Mount Ellery, and about 28 km SE of Pope Mountain, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dean A. Poorman, USN, aviation machinist's mate with VX-6, who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Punta Popa. 64°53' S, 62°53' W. One of the 2 points on the NW side of Coughtrey Peninsula named by the Argentines after parts of a ship (*see* **Punta Proa**), on the E side of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

The *Popaye*. French yacht, skippered by Olivier Carré, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94.

Pope Glacier. 75°19' S, 111°22' W. About 30 km long, it flows N along the W side of Mount Murphy into the lower part of Smith Glacier, at the Crosson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Capt. (later Major) Donald R. "Don" Pope, U.S. Army, civil engineer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1965-67. He was the commander's representative at Plateau Station in 1965-66, while the station was being built. Originally plotted in 75°15' S, 111°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Pope Mountain. 69°44' S, 158°50' E. A largely ice-free mountain, rising to 1345 m, directly at the head of Tomilin Glacier, 5 km SE of Governor Mountain, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Thomas J. Pope, USNR, LC-130F aircraft navigator during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Gora Poperechnaja *see* **Hulcombe Ridge**

Mys Popova. 66°46' S, 127°35' E. A cape, E of Holmes Glacier, on the Banzare Coast. Named by the Russians.

Hrebet Popovicha *see* **Skorvestallen**

Popovo Saddle. 62°58' S, 62°29' W. Rising to about 1550 m, it is bounded by Drinov Peak to the N and Sevlievski Peak to the S, and overlooks Ovech Glacier to the E and Chuprene Glacier to the SW, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Popovo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Popp Island. 68°31' S, 151°57' E. A small island off the Cook Ice Shelf, on the coast of George V Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1958. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Poppa, for Hans-Christian Popp (*see* **Deaths**, 1960), and plotted by them in 68°32' S, 151°46' E. The Australians translated the name, and replotted the feature.

Ostrov Poppa *see* **Popp Island**

Populations. Before World War II the permanent human population of Antarctica was very small — whalers and government representatives in the South Shetlands, and the permanently-manned Órcadas Station in the South Orkneys. Then the FIDS stations appeared, with winter and summer crews making them permanently inhabited. In 1954 the Australians were in Antarctica on a continuous basis, and from 1955 the Americans, relays of scientists and support staff, were there too, on a permanent continuous basis. The population of Antarctica varies seasonally, and at times (in the summer) can reach 2000 or more. Of course, with tourism growing every year, the aggregate fluid population of Antarctica is now the size of a fair-sized American city. The animal population is a different story. It is exceedingly difficult to count them. Some say the total number of seals, for example, is between 50 and 75 million, but others break it down like this: crabeater seals — 5 to 30 million; Weddell seals —½ to 1 million; leopard seals —½ million; elephant seals — 600,000 to 750,000; Ross seals — 50,000 to 200,000; fur seals — 30,000 to 200,000. The penguins are pretty uncountable, but the emperors alone are estimated at 1 million. Then there are the flying birds.

Pordim Islands. 62°19' S, 59°40' W. Two adjacent islands, 870 m ENE of Heywood Island, and 2.1 km NW of Catharina Point, and extending for 960 m in an ESE-WNW direction, off Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for Pordim, the town in northern Bulgaria.

Porebski Cove. 62°08' S, 58°55' W. A cove, N of West Foreland, on Joannes Paulus II Coast, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for geologist Szczepan Porebski, member of PolAE 1980-81 to King George Island.

Acantilado Pórfido *see* **Porphyry Bluff**

Ostrov Porjadina *see* **Poryadin Island**

Lake Porkchop. 78°16' S, 163°08' E. A morainal lake near the middle of Roaring Valley. Named for its shape by VUWAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Porkchop Lake *see* **Lake Porkchop**

Porlier Bay. 62°29' S, 60°45' W. A cove, 3 km wide, indenting the N coast of Ioannes Paulus Peninsula for 1.6 km between Punta del Medio and Black Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for Rosendo Porlier (see the entry below). Remains of the wreckage of Porlier's ship, the *San Telmo*, were found in this bay.

Porlier y Asteguieta, Rosendo. b. 1771, Lima. Commander of the fleet that left Cádiz, Spain, in 1819, the fleet that included the *San Telmo* (q.v. for details).

Porphyry Bluff. 64°27' S, 59°11' W. A prominent rocky bluff, rising to about 365 m, and extending about 3 km inland from the coast, it forms the E entrance point of Larsen Inlet, between that inlet and Longing Gap, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from that survey. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the buff-colored quartz-plagioclase-porphyritic rock which is characteristic of this bluff. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Acantilado Pórfido (which means about the same thing).

Porphyry Cove. 64°53' S, 62°51' W. A large cove in front of Porphyry Glacier, between Coughtrey Peninsula to the S and Boruta Point to the N, in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Porphyry Glacier. 64°53' S, 62°52' W. A large tidewater glacier between the Jantar Hills and Porphyry Ridge, terminating at Porphyry Cove, in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Porphyry Ridge. 64°54' S, 62°50' W. A long rocky ridge built mainly of a porphyrite intrusion, E of Almirante Brown Station, between (on the one hand) Porphyry Glacier and (on the other) Skontorp Cove and Avalanche Glacier, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

The *Porpoise*. A 224-ton American hermaphrodite brig built in 1835, and launched on May 31, 1836. 88 feet long and 25 foot in the beam, she was 11 foot deep in the hold, had 4 guns, carried a crew of 65, and could do 10 knots. She was commanded by Cadwalader Ringgold during USEE 1838-42, and helped chart the coastline of East Antarctica in 1840. On Jan. 29, 1840 she met FrAE 1837-40 off the coast. Unsure flag signals made by each of the expeditions made each of the commanders think that there was snubbing going on by the other, and this caused a bit of international hostility until it was all cleared up. After the expedition, she took part in anti-slaver patrol off the coast of Africa, and served in the Mexican War of 1846-48. She was decommissioned, went back to Africa, and was decommissioned again in 1852. In 1853, under Cadwalader Ringgold again, she took part in the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedi-

tion, and was lost in Chinese seas, in Sept. 1854 (Ringgold survived).

Porpoise Basin. 66°15' S, 128°30' E. Also called Porpoise Trough, A submarine feature off the Banzare Coast of East Antarctica. Named by international agreement in 1971, for the *Porpoise*.

Porpoise Bay. 66°30' S, 128°30' E. An ice-filled embayment, about 140 km wide (the Australians say about 170 km), indenting the Banzare Coast between Cape Goodenough and Cape Morse (the Australian gazetteer still, after all these years, has Cape Morse as Cape Mose, which shows how long it's been since they updated this descriptor). Discovered in 1840 by USEE 1838-42, and named by Wilkes for the *Porpoise*. The trouble is, he saw it through looming (q.v.), a sort of mirage, and logged it as being in 66°S, 130°E. This bay, to the SW, must be what he saw, according to the studies made by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, using air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN applied the Wilkes naming to this one in 1955. ANCA accepted the name.

Porpoise Canyon. 64°20' S, 131°00' E. Submarine feature off the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land, it is one of the biggest canyons in the Wilkes Land Continental Margin. Discovered by the *Hakurei Maru*. Named by Dr. Kunio Yashima in Jan. 1999, in association with Porpoise Bay. The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1999.

Porpoise Subglacial Highlands. 69°30' S, 134°00' E. A group of subglacial highlands running in a N-S direction to the W of Astrolabe Subglacial Basin, in the E part of Wilkes Land. Discovered and delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program between 1967 and 1979, and named for the *Porpoise*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Porpoise Trough *see* **Porpoise Basin**

Porpoises. Cetaceous marine creatures similar to whales, they do not cross the Antarctic Convergence, and are therefore not seen in Antarctic waters.

Porro Bluff. 64°45' S, 62°33' W. A bluff rising to 2250 m, S of Birdsend Bluff, on Arctowski Peninsula, it overlooks Errera Channel, E of Danco Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown (unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1950. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Ignazio Porro (1795-1875), Italian engineer and inventor in 1851 of the Porro prism, an optical device that inverts and reverses right and left an image viewed through it. This was important in the development of stereo-plotting instruments. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Port Lockroy *see* **Lockroy**

Port Lockroy Station. 64°49' S, 63°31' W. Lockroy is pronounced with the stress on the last syllable. British scientific station on a rock surface 3 m above sea level on Goudier Island, in the harbor of Port Lockroy, and separated from Wiencke Island by a channel no more than 85 m across, in Gerlache Strait, between Anvers Island and the W coast of Graham Land. Originally Alice Creek was considered for the site of the base, but it was too close to the tail of a glacier, and, besides, much of the bare rock was occupied by nesting birds. So, Goudier Island was picked instead. The first site on Goudier Island was the gravel area in the NW corner of the island, but it was too close to sea level to predict ice encroachment, so a new site was picked farther uphill. Port Lockroy was the second permanent British station in Antarctica, and was originally — and alternately — called Base A, and later Station A. **Feb. 11, 1944**: During Operation Tabarin (q.v.), the *Fitzroy* and the *William Scoresby* arrived at Port Lockroy, to set up a base on the site of an old whaling station. There were two women aboard (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). The main studies (what there was of them, that is — *see* **Operation Tabarin** for an explanation of this rather cynical remark) at that time were geology, geography (i.e., surveying), meteorology and botany. The main building (actually a hut) was named Bransfield House, after the *Bransfield*. **Feb. 15, 1944**: Aerial mast erected. **Feb. 17, 1944**: The *Fitzroy* and the *Scoresby* left Port Lockroy, leaving behind the wintering-party of Jimmy Marr (zoologist and base leader), Eric Back (meteorologist and surgeon), Andrew Taylor (surveyor), Fram Farrington (radioman), Ivan Mackenzie Lamb (botanist), Gwion "Taffy" Davies (handyman), Tom Berry (stores and cook), Lewis "Chippy" Ashton (carpenter), and Ken Blair (handyman and assistant cook). Five cabins were built as sleeping quarters, each one 1.83 m by 2.13 m. Each had double bunks brought in from Deception Island, a little table, a chair, and a rug. Marr's cabin doubled as the office. Cabin 1 was shared by Berry and Ashton; Cabin 2 by Blair and Davies; Cabin 3 by Farrington and Back; Cabin 4 by Taylor and Lamb. **Early March 1944**: Lamb and Blair came down with tonsillitis. Doc Back operated on Fram Farrington's septic finger, and several of the men suffered mild colds. **March 7, 1944**: The gramophone was unpacked. **March 19, 1944**: The *Fitzroy* and the *Scoresby* arrived back at Port Lockroy. Marr, Davies, and Ashton rowed out to meet them, but Davies slipped off an improvised raft into the water, and had to go back to base to dry out. He was replaced by Blair, which was somewhat ironic as Blair's successor — Johnny Blyth — had just arrived on the ship (again, *see* **Operation Tabarin** for an explanation of this). **March 20, 1944**: Capt. Marchesi, of the *Scoresby*, came ashore with Finkle Flett (visiting from Deception Island). There was the inevitable party, during which Berry injured his foot while doing a semi-obscene fan dance. At 11 that night Marchesi and Flett returned to the *Scoresby*. **March 21, 1944**: Doc Back diagnosed a broken bone in Berry's foot, and confined him to bed. Blair, assisted by Blyth, filled in as cook while Berry was sick. **March 23, 1944**: The Post Office in Bransfield House was opened. **March 24, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* left Port Lockroy with Ken Blair aboard. As for the injured Berry, he lay down on the kitchen table, and Doc Back, assisted by some of the boys, set the broken foot, and put the patient in plaster of Paris. Blyth would continue to run the kitchen, and Berry would hobble around, trying to help him. **April 17, 1944**: The *Scoresby* arrived one final time at Port Lockroy. Marchesi and Flett came ashore again, and there was another party. Berry, despite his injury, danced yet again, again semi-obscenely. At 10.30 that night Back, Farrington, and Davies rowed the two visitors back to the *Scoresby*, finally making it back to base after 1 o'clock the following morning. **April 18, 1944**: The *Scoresby* left, at 6.30 A.M. **1944 winter**: The winterers were Marr, Back, Lamb, Taylor, Farrington, Berry, Ashton, Davies, and Blyth. **May 1, 1945**: Survey work began at Port Lockroy. **May 10, 1944**: Birthday bash for Chippy Ashton. **Midwinter's Day**: Celebrated with a meal consisting of hors d'oeuvres, purée of pea, fried pilchards, asparagus au beurre, York ham, potatoes baked and croquette, garden peas, plum pudding, macedoine fruit en jelly, mince pies, coffee, and, of course, the odd drink. That day Jimmy Marr got news of the birth of his first son. During this winter Blyth got snowblindness because he didn't wear his snow goggles. **Dec. 7, 1944**: The *William Scoresby* left Deception Island, bound for Port Lockroy. **March 8, 1945**: John Biggs arrived on the *William Scoresby*. **1945 winter**: Jock Lockley (meteorologist, zoologist, and base leader), Norman Layther (radioman), John Biggs (handyman), Frank White (cook). **Jan. 15, 1946**: The *Trepassey* relieved the 1945 winterers. **1946 winter**: Mike Hardy (meteorologist and leader), Gordon Stock (radioman), Kenny McLeod (handyman), Frank White (cook). **Jan. 27, 1947**: John Huckle and Jimmy Smith arrived from Base B, on the *Fitzroy*. Outgoing base leader Mike Hardy sold his dog, Crown, to Huckle, and then got on the ship with Stock and White, and they left. **Jan. 31, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived at Port Lockroy, and left that evening, leaving Huckle, Smith, and McLeod to clean up the base before it was vacated. **Feb. 2, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived with a message for Huckle, but left the same day. **Feb. 10, 1947**: The Argentine whale catcher *Don Samuel* arrived at Port Lockroy, asking questions. A few hours later, after they had left, the *Trepassey* arrived, with Stewart Slessor and James Wordie on board. **Feb. 23, 1947**: The *Don Samuel* returned. **Feb. 28, 1947**: The *Don Samuel* finally left, after coming back and forth into Port Lockroy. **March 1, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived, and took off McLeod, leaving Huckle and Smith there alone. **March 2, 1947**: The return of the *Don Samuel*. **March 4, 1947**: The Chilean ship *Angamos* arrived at Port Lockroy, saw the Argentine whaler, and left. **March 17, 1947**: The *King* and the *Murature* arrived, to pay a social visit. **March 26, 1947**: The *Trepassey* arrived, with Ted Bingham and Jack Ewer. **April 8, 1947**: The station was vacated. Toward the end of their stay, the two lads at Port Lockroy had run out of food, and had to kill penguins and seals and blue-eyed cormorants to go with their oatmeal. They also had

about 10 bottles of Uruguayan beer that Jack Ewer had brought. Jimmy Smith did the cooking. They also had a shotgun (but no ammunition) and a .45 revolver (with four or five bullets). **Jan. 23, 1948**: The *Snipe* arrived, with the advance party of Bill Richards and Johnny Blyth, and the station was re-opened. **Feb. 26, 1948**: The *John Biscoe* arrived with George Barry and Ken Pawson aboard. Several others came ashore for a brief visit that day — Stewart Slessor, Kenny McLeod, Ken Butler, Jack Ewer, and Frank Elliott. They all got stuck there when the weather turned nasty, and had to spend the night. **Feb. 27, 1948**: It was only late that evening when unloading could begin. **Feb. 28, 1948**: By the evening, unloading was finished. **Feb. 29, 1948**: At 6 A.M. the *John Biscoe* sailed for Hope Bay and Deception Island. Left at Port Lockroy were the 5 winterers-to-be, and Bill Bailey, there to fix up the ionosphere antenna and apparatus. He would not winter-over. **March 1, 1948:** At 1 P.M. the Chilean ship *Covadonga* visited. **March 4, 1948**: The Argentines visited. **March 9, 1948**: Bill Bailey made the first ionosphere test. **April 6, 1948**: The *Fitzroy* arrived at 6.40 P.M., in deteriorating weather conditions. **April 8, 1948**: Bill Bailey left on the *Fitzroy*, as she sailed off, bound for the Argentine Islands. **April 28, 1948**: Johnny Blyth got news that his fiancée had died in Port Stanley. **1948 winter**: George Barry (radio operator and leader), Ken Pawson (meteorologist), Bill Richards and Johnny Blyth (handymen). Blyth was 2nd-in-command. There were 2 dogs there that season, Pretty and Peter. **Feb. 14, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* arrived, finally. **Feb. 18, 1949**: The *John Biscoe* left, with all the men on board, and the station was vacated again. **Jan. 24, 1950**: The station re-opened, under J.H. Chaplin. **1950 winter**: J.H. Chaplin (meteorologist and leader), Jock Walker (meteorologist and general assistant), Ken Gooden (surveyor and general assistant), Tommy Burgess (radioman). From 1950 the main study at Port Lockroy was ionospheric research, which it was to do much of during IGY (1957-58). **Feb. 11, 1951**: The station was vacated again. **Dec. 15, 1951**: The station re-opened, under the command of Ralph Lenton, and it would be occupied continuously from that time for 10 years. **1952 winter**: Ralph Lenton (radioman, builder, and leader), David Barrett (meteorologist), Bill Etheridge (ionosphere physicist), Geoff Collop (radioman), Helier Robinson (diesel electric mechanic). **1953 winter**: Steve Ward (leader), Arthur Martin (meteorologist), Fred Bird (ionosphere physicist), Geoff Collop (radioman), Helier Robinson (diesel electric mechanic). **1954 winter**: Fred Bird (ionosphere physicist and leader), Mike Faulkner and Brian Weeks (ionosphere physicists), Arthur Swain (radioman), Ray Watton (diesel electric mechanic). **Nov. 27, 1954**: The *John Biscoe* arrived with the relief party — Alan Carroll (ionosphere physicist and leader), Bill Etheridge (ionosphere physicist), Bob Whittock (he would ultimately be the ionosphere physicist), Bernie Taylor (radio operator), and John Smith (diesel electric mechanic). **Dec. 3, 1954**: The *John Biscoe* left at 9 A.M. **Feb. 20, 1955**: Argentine visitors from the *Chiriguano*. **March 7, 1955**: The *Norsel* and the *John Biscoe* both arrived. The governor of the Falkland Islands came ashore to inspect the station. **March 24, 1955**: The *John Biscoe* arrived. The governor threw a cocktail party on board. **March 28, 1955**: The *Norsel* arrived. **April 6, 1955**: The *Norsel* arrived again. **April 11, 1955**: The *Norsel* arrived yet again. **April 13, 1955**: The *Norsel* arrived one more time. There was a problem. Bill Etheridge, due to winter-over as ionosphere physicist, refused to serve under Alan Carroll. It was a shock to everyone. General consensus is that Etheridge thought he should have been the base leader, instead of the very young Alan Carroll. **April 16, 1955**: The *Norsel* left at 11 P.M., with Etheridge aboard. **1955 winter**: Carroll, Smith, Whittock, and Taylor. **Nov. 21, 1955**: Birthday celebrations for Bernie Taylor. **Dec. 19, 1955**: The *John Biscoe* arrived. The winterers went on board, there was some dental work done by the Falkland Islands dentist, and a movie was watched. **Dec. 20, 1955:** The *John Biscoe* left for Base F. **Dec. 28, 1955:** The Chilean ship *Lientur* visited. A group of men and a dog rowed ashore (the dog didn't actually do any of the rowing), and Whittock, Smith, and Taylor went back to their ship for a meal. **Jan. 13, 1956**: The base was buzzed by an Argentine Grumman Goose airplane. **Jan. 23, 1956**: The *Chiriguano* arrived. Carroll, Smith, and Taylor went aboard, made a formal protest at Argentina invading British territory, then had a very nice lunch, and the occasional drink. The *Chiriguano* left, and then the *Lientur* came back. Carroll, Whittock and Taylor went aboard, and a group of Chileans joined Smith on fire watch at base. It was all very jolly. **Feb. 12, 1956:** The base was buzzed by an Argentine Grumman Goose and a helicopter. **Feb. 13, 1956**: The *Protector* arrived, dropped mail off, and left. **Feb. 23, 1956**: The *Protector* arrived again. **Feb. 27, 1956**: Smith, Taylor, and Whittock left Port Lockroy on the *Shackleton*. There were now 6 men at Port Lockroy, plus Tiddles the cat. Alan Carroll (base leader), Rob Davis and Len Fox (ionosphere physicists), Peter Bunch (radioman), Barry Golborne (diesel electric mechanic), and Vic Harrison, ionosphere chief from Port Stanley, there only for the summer to install new equipment. **March 4, 1956**: Tiddles the cat died (*see* **Cats**). **March 9, 1956**: The *Shackleton* and the *John Biscoe* arrived. **March 18, 1956**: The *Oluf Sven* arrived. **March 19, 1956**: The *John Biscoe* arrived, with mail and Bill McDowell, who was en route to Base W. **April 27, 1956**: The *Shackleton* arrived with John Canty, and took off McDowell and Vic Harrison, along with John Canty with the wind charger, which he was going to take to Base N. **1956 winter**: Carroll, Fox (deputy leader), Davis, Golborne, and Bunch. **Nov. 11, 1956:** The *Protector* arrived, with Vic Harrison, Ted Gutteridge, Jim Smith (the incoming base leader; except that he turned out not to be the leader; Colin Clement assumed that role), Ray Cooper (diesel electric mechanic there for the summer after a winter-over at Base W), as well as the colonial secretary, and an entire (unexpected) RN Hydrographic Survey unit which was to be there for the summer. The unit was led by Lt. John Wynne-Edwards; his survey recorders were leading seaman Arthur R. Milnes and A/B John "Wally" Walsham; the seamen assistants were A/B David "Dave" Dickenson and A/B Edward E. "Ted" Savage; and the boat's engineer was ME(1) Jeffrey "Stokes" Lynch. They brought with them a prefabricated hut and an ice-modified motor launch. Unexpectedly, John Thompson, John Bull, and Peter Hooper arrived in a dinghy from Base N, which meant 19 men were now sleeping in the main hut. **Nov. 12, 1956**: The *Protector* left for Deception Island. 16 men were now sleeping in the base hut. **Nov. 13, 1956:** The Hydro Unit began erecting their hut (designed by Johnny Green) a little way away from the main base hut. **Nov. 14, 1956**: The *Protector* arrived, and flew fuel in by helicopter for the Unit's motor launch. **Nov. 16, 1956**: The Hydro Unit's hut was completed. **Nov. 17, 1956**: Bull, Thompson, and Hooper went back to Base N. **Nov. 18, 1956**: The Hydro Unit all went to Base N, along with Alan Carroll, Ray Cooper, and Len Fox, as well as Dennis Kershaw and Pete Wylie, who had come from Copper Peak. **Nov. 19, 1956**: Everyone who was meant to be be back at Port Lockroy was back, in time for dinner, after spending the night at Base N. **Nov. 27, 1956**: The *Protector* arrived, with the governor of the Falklands coming ashore with Johnny Green. The governor broke the news of Prince Philip's impending visit. **Dec. 8, 1956**: The *Shackleton* arrived, with stores and supplies, and Gordon Farquhar (in from a winter-over at Base Y). Barry Golborne left for home. **Dec. 11, 1956**: The *Shackleton* arrived from Base N, with Peter Bunch, who had been visiting other bases for the last few days. **Dec. 27, 1956**: The *Protector* arrived, and all base personnel (except Farquhar) went on board for a dinner with the governor. **Jan. 2, 1957**: The *Protector* arrived with the royal yacht *Britannia*, out of which stepped Prince Philip. He toured the base, then went off to Base O, on another tour. The *John Biscoe* also arrived, with Jack Tinbergen, the new ionosphere physicist, aboard. **Jan. 4, 1957**: Robbie Davis's birthday. **Jan. 20, 1957**: The *John Biscoe* arrived from the Falklands, with Colin Clement aboard. He had come from being leader at Base G, and now wanted to devote all his time at Lockroy to working on the power generation system, but was told, on his arrival, that he was the new base leader. Rob Davis left on the *John Biscoe* that day. **Feb. 11, 1957**: The *Protector* arrived. **Feb. 14, 1957**: The *Lautaro* dropped in for a visit. **March 1, 1957:** The *Shackleton* arrived, dropped Peter Gale off, took on board Alan Carroll, and left, bound for Base G. **March 6, 1957**: The *Oluf Sven* called in, with FIDASE aboard. **March 8, 1957**: The return of the *Oluf Sven*. **March 16, 1957**: The *Oluf Sven* returned, with a canine gift for the FIDS at Lockroy — Peso, who proved a great addition. She would stay on at Lockroy as FIDS mascot until 1962 (see that year, below). **March**

21, 1957: The *John Biscoe* arrived with stores. **April 14, 1957**: Peso got a fish hook in her lip, and they had to operate. **1957 winter**: Colin Clement (diesel electric mechanic and leader), Jim Smith, Len Fox, and Jack Tinbergen (ionosphere physicists), Gordon Farquhar (radioman), Peter Gale (general assistant and 2nd diesel electric mechanic). **1958 winter**: Jim Smith (ionosphere physicist and leader), Alan Cameron and Jack Tinbergen (ionosphere physicists), Mike Crockford (radioman), and David Price (diesel electric mechanic). **Sept. 19, 1958**: Jim Smith got sick, and on this date three men from Almirante Brown Station came over by open boat to treat him — Horacio Méndez (the base leader), Oscar Bammater (the 2nd-in-command), and Mario Yamazaki (the doctor). **1959 winter**: Alan Cameron (ionosphere physicist and leader), Paul Leek and George Lewis (ionosphere physicists), Mike Crockford (radioman), David Price (diesel electric mechanic). **1960 winter**: John Cunningham (leader), Paul Leek and Bunny Austen (ionosphere physicists), Barry Williamson (radioman), Evan Watson (diesel electric mechanic). **1961 winter**: Brian Nixon (leader), Bunny Austen and Ted Grimshaw (ionosphere physicists), Mike Crockford (radioman), Dave Hounsell (diesel electric mechanic). **Jan. 16, 1962**: The station finally closed, and the ionosphere work was transferred to Faraday Station. Dave Hounsell took Peso the dog with him to Adelaide Island. **May 19, 1995**: the station was designated Historic Site #61. **Jan. 1996**: Port Lockroy began to be open during the summer months. **Jan. 14, 1996**: Work began to restore the station. **March 18, 1995**: Restoration was complete. **Nov. 1996**: The UK Antarctic Heritage Trust saw that, from this date, it was manned as an historic site for tourists. Alan Carroll has compiled an entertaining and thorough history of Port Lockroy Station.

Port Lockroy Prattler. Monthly newspaper started in the winter of 1944 at Port Lockroy, during Operation Tabarin. The most southerly news sheet of its time.

Port Martin *see under* **M**

Presqu'île Port-Martin *see under* **M**

Port-Martin Station. 66°49' S, 141°24' E. Main base for the French Polar Expedition 1949-53, built on Pointe Géologie, Cape Margerie, in Adélie Land. **Jan. 18, 1950**: Work began on the station. **Feb. 1950**: The station was completed. **1950 winter**: 11 men. André-Franck Liotard (q.v.) (leader), Henri Boujon (meteorologist), François Tabuteau (q.v.) (seismologist and hydrographer), Yves Vallette (topographer and cartographer), Robert Pommier (atmospheric optics; *see* **Baie Robert-Pommier**, *under* **R**), Jean Sapin-Jaloustre (q.v.) (doctor and biologist), Mario Marret (q.v.) (ionosphere physicist), Maurice Harders (chief radioman), René Gros (radioman), André Paget (builder), and Georges Schwartz (q.v.) (general assistant). **1951 winter**: 15 men. Michel Barré (q.v.) (leader), Bertrand Imbert (q.v.) (2nd-in-command), André Prud'homme (q.v.) (chief meteorologist), Robert Le Quinio (meteorological engineer), Jean Bouquin (ionosphere physicist), Fritz Loewe (q.v.) (Australian glaciologist), Pierre N. Mayaud (optical magnetism), Jean Cendron (q.v.) (doctor and biologist), Paul Perroud (geodesist), François Tabuteau (q.v.) (hydrographer), Claude Tisserand (chief radioman), Paul Rateau (electrician 2nd radio), Jacques Dubois (chief mechanic), René Dova (mechanic), Roger Kirschner (photographic assistant), Georges Schwartz (q.v.) (dogman), and Raoul Desprez (q.v.) (cook). A post office was opened. During this winter, Jean Cendron operated on Claude Tisserand (*see* **Cendron, Jean** for details). **Jan. 14, 1952**: The *Tottan* reached Port-Martin. **Jan. 23, 1952**: The station was destroyed by a fire. **1952 winter**: The party that had been scheduled to winter-over for 1952 at Port-Martin, was reduced in size to 7 men, and they wintered-over on Pétrel Island (at what came to be known as Base Marret). Mario Marret (q.v.) (leader), Bob Dovers (q.v.) (geoscientist and Australian observer), Jackie Duhamel (construction), George Lepineux (radio operator), Jean Prevost (q.v.) (ornithologist), Jean Rivolier (q.v.) (medical officer and biologist), and Roger Vincent (mechanic). **Jan. 14, 1953**: The *Tottan* arrived, and relieved the winterers at Pétrel Island.

The *Port of Beaumont, Texas*. An 1190-ton wooden-hulled, ocean-going tug, 183 feet long, with two 750 hp diesel-electric motors, formerly called the ATA-215. She was Finn Ronne's ship during RARE 1947-48, named by him for the port of Beaumont, in Texas, which had extended every courtesy to the expedition when it had docked there. Captained by Ike Schlossbach, she was deliberately frozen in while the expedition wintered-over at Stonington Bay.

The *Port Stanley*. A 169-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1911 by Kalnaes Mek., in Tønsberg, for the Hektor Whaling Company. She worked for the *Ronald*, and was in the South Shetlands in 1911-12, 1912-13, and several seasons after that. During World War I she was at Port Stanley, and in 1920-21 was catching for the new *Ronald*. By 1929 she was known as the *Roydur* (q.v.).

The Portal. 78°02' S, 159°45' E. The gap between the Lashly Mountains and Portal Mountain, through which the main stream of Skelton Glacier enters Skelton Névé from the Polar Plateau. Discovered in Jan. 1958 by the NZ party of BCTAE, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. ANCA also accepted the name.

Mount Portal *see* **Portal Mountain**

Punta Portal *see* **Portal Point**

Portal Mountain. 78°06' S, 159°10' E. A large mountain, with a broad, ill-defined ice-capped summit rising to 2555 m, S of the Lashly Mountains, on the S side of the main stream of Skelton Glacier, where that glacier leaves the Polar Plateau. Discovered by the NZ Party of BCTAE in Jan. 1957, who named it in association with The Portal. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. ANCA also accepted the name.

Portal Point. 64°30' S, 61°46' W. A narrow point which forms the NE tip of Reclus Peninsula and also the SW entrance point of the mouth of Charlotte Bay, between that bay and Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. On Dec. 7, 1956, a FIDS hut was built here (*see* **Cape Reclus Refuge**—under **C**) by personnel from Base O (50 m to the SW), from which a route to the central plateau of northern Graham Land was established. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, because this point is the gateway of the route. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Portal.

Portal Point Refuge *see* **Cape Reclus Refuge** (under **C**)

Portal Rock. 83°50' S, 165°36' E. A turret-like rock knob, rising to 1990 m, 2.5 km NW of Fairchild Peak, just S of the mouth of Tillite Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University geological party here in 1966-67, because the only safe route to Tillite Glacier runs between this rock and Fairchild Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Portalen *see* **Portalen Pass**

Portalen Pass. 72°43' S, 3°53' W. A mountain pass between Domen Butte and Pilarryggen, in Seilkopf Peaks, in the W part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Portalen (i.e., "the portal"). US-ACAN accepted the name Portalen Pass in 1966.

Porten *see* **Porten Pass**

Porten Pass. 72°12' S, 2°23' E. A mountain pass between Von Essen Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Porten (i.e., "the port, or gateway"). US-ACAN accepted the name Porten Pass in 1966.

Punta Porteous *see* **Porteous Point**

Porteous, Andrew Nicol. b. 1889, Edinburgh, son of plumber James Porteous and his much younger wife Janet. He joined the Merchant Navy and worked his way up through the engineer ranks, and was 2nd engineer on the *Discovery*, 1925-27, and on the first 4 cruises of the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, 1931-33, 1933-35, and 1935-37. He was then promoted to chief engineer, and served on the ship until 1939. That year, 1939, in Surrey, he married Mabel E. Williams. During World War II he was 2nd engineer on the *Rapidol*, and in 1948, while serving on the *Rowanol*, was invalided out of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, as chief engineer. He was living in Edinburgh in the late 1940s.

Porteous Point. 60°44' S, 45°41' W. It forms the S entrance point of Cummings Cove, and the NE entrance point of Fyr Channel, at the

SW end of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for A.N. Porteous. It appears on their 1934 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1948 and 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Porteous.

Porteous Rocks. 60°43' S, 45°40' W. A small group of rocks immediately S of, and named in association with, Porteous Point, at the SW end of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Porter, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Porter, Orval Henry. b. Sept. 22, 1896, Grangeville, Idaho, son of teamster Orval J. Porter and his wife Eva Peters. He became an auto mechanic, and left home to live with his uncle in Washtucna, Wash. He was working for the Stinson Aircraft Corporation, in Detroit, when he was picked to be one of the two mechanics on Hubert Wilkins's Arctic expedition of 1927 and the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition of 1928-29 to Antarctica. He returned to New York in March 1929, with Wilkins, but in September of that year was headed back south. He had married Orpha Boreen, of Anderson, Ohio. In 1942 he was working at the McClellan Field Air Depot, in Sacramento, and lived in Placer, Calif., with his wife, Lillian. He died in Feb. 1976, in Spokane, Wash.

Porter Hills. 78°10' S, 163°40' E. A small group of hills between Walcott Glacier and Heald Island, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Raymond C. Porter, electronics technician, U.S. Coast Guard, a crewman on the *Glacier* (*see* **Deaths**, 1979).

Porter Ice Shelf. 67°00' S, 49°20' E. An ice shelf with an area of about 100 sq km, adjoining Amundsen Bay off Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for the Pilatus Porter airplanes that have performed sterling service in the area.

Porters Pinnacles. 71°33' S, 99°09' W. A group of low, ice-covered rocks forming a threat to shipping along the N coast of Thurston Island, about 6 km N of the E extremity of Glacier Bight. Discovered by the *Glacier* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Cdr. Philip W. Porter, of Higganum, Conn., commander of the *Glacier* at the time.

Mount Porteus. 66°49' S, 51°03' E. A mountain, 3 km E of Peacock Ridge, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Will Porteus. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Porteus, William Franklin "Will." b. 1901, Geelong, Vic. He went to sea as a radio operator. One of the ships he sailed on, the wool-cutter *Mount Stewart*, pulled into Melbourne one day, and the skipper refused to pay Porteus, who then proceeded to jump ship. He later sailed on the *Garthneill*. He lived in Sandringham, Vic., and was an able seaman on the *Discovery* during the second half of BANZARE, 1929-31. He died tragically at sea, off the Falkland Islands, on Feb. 24, 1931.

Porthos Range. 70°25' S, 65°50' E. The second range south in the Prince Charles Mountains, it extends for about 50 km in an E-W direction between Scylla Glacier and Charybdis Glacier. Visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party, and named by Bewsher for one of the *Three Musketeers*, the most popular book read on this southern journey. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Portielo, Severo *see* **The *Uruguay***, 1903

Isla Portillo *see* **Korff Ice Rise**

Portillo, Gregorio *see* **Airplanes**, 1947

Portnipa *see* **Portnipa Peak**

Portnipa Peak. 72°14' S, 2°24' E. Rising to 2665 m, it surmounts Von Essen Mountain and Porten Pass, in the S part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Portnipa (i.e., "the gateway peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Portnipa Peak in 1966.

Portwine, Kenneth James "Ken." b. 1936, Dartford, Kent, son of William James Portwine. He joined BAS in 1967, as a cook, and wintered-over at Base F in 1968. During that winter he came down with ulcerative colitis, and there was no doctor on the base. Dr. Mike Holmes took care of it by radio from Base E, but the cure was only temporary. Portwine got worse. The Argentines flew him out in a plane piloted by Posé, but the plane crashed. Finally the icebreaker *General San Martín* arrived, and he was flown out to her by chopper, and shipped to Buenos Aires. He died of peritonitis a few days later, on Oct. 10, 1968. He really should have mentioned, in his BAS application, that he had been in India.

The *Porvenir*. A 31-foot Falklands Islands steel sloop, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000, under the command of Capt. Ken Passfield.

Poryadin, Yakov. Name also spelled Paryadin. Navigator of the *Vostok* during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21. He died in retirement, as a lieutenant colonel.

Poryadin Island. 66°32' S, 92°59' E. A small island, about 1.3 km S of Haswell Island, in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and mapped by AAE 1911-4. Remapped by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Porjadina, for Yakov Poryadin. ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Posadovsky Canyon. 65°40' S, 89°30' E. A submarine feature off the Queen Mary Coast. Named by the Germans.

Posadowsky Bay. 66°47' S, 89°27' E. A wide-open embayment in the vicinity of Gaussberg, just E of the West Ice Shelf, in Wilhelm II Land. Discovered in Feb. 1902 by GermAE 1901-03, and plotted by them in 66°30' S, 90°00' E. Named by von Drygalski as Posadowskibai, for Graf Arthur von Poswadowsky Wehner (1845-1932), German imperial home secretary, who secured the government grant that covered the cost of von Drygalski's expedition. ANCA accepted the name Posawdowsky Bay on Aug. 20, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Posadowsky Glacier. 66°50' S, 89°25' E. A glacier, about 14 km long, it flows N to Posadowsky Bay immediately E of Gaussberg, in Wilhelm II Land. It was observed, mapped, and photographed from the summit of Gaussberg by GermAE 1901-03. Delineated in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, working from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, in association with the bay. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Posadowskybai *see* **Posadowsky Bay**

Poseidon Basin. 68°37' S, 78°09' E. A roughly oval-shaped basin, 1 km long and about 500 m wide, in the Vestfold Hills, with a lake in the bottom and cliffs all around. Named by ANCA.

Poseidon Pass. 68°47' S, 63°40' W. About 375 m above sea level, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula, it leads NW-SE from the head of Bowman Inlet to the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Bowman Coast, between Cape Keeler and Cape Mayo. Roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Nov. 1947, and photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. It was used by the East Coast geological party from Base E (Stonington Island) in Nov. 1960, and was found to provide an ideal sledging route. They re-surveyed it. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the Greek god. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The British plot it in 68°47' S, 63°32' W.

Poseidon Pond. 77°27' S, 162°11' E. On the E side of McClelland Ridge, between Sanford Valley and Thomas Valley, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the naming of several features in this area after characters in Greek mythology, this was named by NZ-APC in 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Cabo Posesión *see* **Cape Possession**

Posey Range. 71°12' S, 164°00' E. A mountain range, 24 km long, at the W side of Lillie Glacier, and opposite the N part of the Everett Range, in the E part of the Bowers Mountains. It is bounded by Smithson Glacier, Graveson Glacier, Lillie Glacier, and Champness Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Julian W. Posey, U.S. meteorologist who took over from Palle Mogensen as scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Poso, Joseph. This was how Dumont d'Urville spelled the name, but it was almost certainly José Pozo. b. July 7, 1816, Villa-Talca, Chile. On Sept. 27, 1838 he happened to be in Upolu, in

the Samoan group, when he joined the *Astrolabe* as a junior seaman, for FrAE 1837-40.

Cape Possession. 63°43' S, 61°51' W. Forms the W extremity of Chanticleer Island, just W of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was roughly indicated by Powell on his 1828 chart. Named Possession Cape by Capt. Henry Foster's *Chanticleer* party which landed in this area on Jan. 7, 1829 (i.e., a British possession). Foster and Kendall's 1829 chart has it in 63°45' S, 61°45' W. It appears as Possession Cape on an 1839 British chart, on the 1842 map prepared by FrAE 1837-40 as Cap Possession, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Cabo Posesión. SwedAE 1901-04, on their charts, have it as Kapp Possession, and both FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10 charted it as Cap Possession. On a 1937 British chart, the name Cape Possession is wrongly applied to the extreme NW end of Hoseason Island, and this has caused much confusion to the present day. US-ACAN accepted the name (and the correct position) in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1961 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The name Cabo Posesión, as applied to the NW end of Hoseason Island, has appeared on both Argentine and Chilean charts since the 1940s (spelled in a variety of ways), and, for some reason reluctant to make the change to the correct position, both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted that situation (and spelling). The Chileans describe it as a notable bare rock hill, rising to 259 m.

Possession Cape *see* **Cape Possession**

Possession Island. 71°52' S, 171°12' E. A rocky island almost 3 km long, it is the most northerly and largest of the Possession Islands, in the Ross Sea. Discovered by Ross on Jan. 11, 1841, and named him in commemoration of the planting of the British flag here on that day. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. In Dec. 1992, the Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 30 m.

Possession Islands. 71°56' S, 171°10' E. A group of 9 small islands and rocks, extending over an area of about 11 km, in the W part of the Ross Sea, 8 km SE of Cape McCormick, and 6 km off the NE coast of Victoria Land. The group extends N and S a distance of about 16 km, and the individual features (named by Henryk Bull in 1895) vary in size from 5 km in length to mere pillars of rock. They include: Possession Island (the northernmost, and largest), Foyn Island (the westernmost, and second largest, it lies 6 km SW of Possession Island), Heftye Island (the southernmost), Bull Island, Kristensen Rocks (there are 2 of them, 1.5 km S of Possession Island)), Kemp Rock (between Foyn Island and Bull Island), Dickson Pillar (close S of Possession Island), and Favreau Pillar (close E of Foyn Island). Ross landed here (actually on a small, rocky beach on Foyn Island) on Jan. 12, 1841, and dedicated the islands to Queen Victoria. In 1895 Kristensen discovered a lichen here, the first vegetation found south of the Antarctic Circle. Borchgrevink landed here in 1899, during BAE 1898-1900, and Colbeck did the same in 1903. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Possession Nunataks *see* **Possession Rocks**

Possession Rocks. 66°45' S, 98°51' E. Also called Possession Nunataks. Two small rock outcrops just E of Northcliffe Glacier, above which they rise to 160 m, and about 13 km SW of Cape Harrison, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party under Frank Wild, during AAE 1911-14, and named following a ceremony on Christmas Day, 1912, which claimed all the land around here for Britain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and ANCA followed suit.

Possin, Albert. b. March 23, 1879, Rheinsberg-im-Mark, Germany. In Cape Town, in Dec. 1901, he joined the *Gauss* as an able seaman for GermAE 1901-03.

Post Office Hill. 77°28' S, 169°14' E. A prominent hill, rising to 430 m, 6 km NW (the New Zealanders say NE; they are wrong) of The Knoll, it overlooks the Adélie penguin rookery of Cape Crozier, about 0.8 km inland from the coast of Ross Island. NZGSAE 1958-59 established a survey station here; they mapped it, and E.B. Fitzgerald of that expedition so named it because the *Discovery*, in Jan. 1902, left messages attached to a pole in a cairn of rocks in the rookery for the relief ship *Morning*. The dome-shaped hill resembles the old type of post box. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Post Office Rock *see* **Pig Rock**

Post offices. *See also* **Stamps**. Before Shackleton left NZ in 1907, for BAE 1907-09, he was sworn in as a postmaster before prime minister Sir Joseph Ward, and authorized to open a post office on Edward VII Peninsula. It was actually opened at sea on Jan. 14, 1908, and closed on March 4, 1909. Edward Binnie, the Falkland Islands customs officer, opened one on the whaler *Hektoria*, at Deception Island, in 1912-13. There was a post office on Deception Island in the 1930s, and ByrdAE 1933-35 had PO facilities, but no actual post office, at little America II. In 1944, Dr. Back and Tom Berry set up a post office in the lounge of the *Fitzroy*, as the first post office of Operation Tabarin. Considering that this was a secret wartime operation, Fram Farrington read and censored the mail, including his own. On March 23, 1944 the post office at Bransfield House (Port Lockroy) was opened, the first real Tabarin post office. In 1947 a post office was established by the Chileans at Soberanía Station (later re-named Capitán Arturo Prat Station). Finn Ronne started one on Stonington Island on May 11, 1947, during RARE 1947-48. He dated it March 12, 1947 (the date the expedition arrived in Antarctica). The closing date was Feb. 22, 1948. Ronne had been appointed a 4th-class postmaster, and, for postal purposes, the base was called Oleona. In early 1950 a post office was opened at Port-Martin Station, with overprinted Madagascar stamps. The South Africans established a post office at Sanae Station in 1960, but canceled it in 1961. The Indians opened one at Dakshin Gangotri Station on Jan. 26, 1988, as a branch of the North Goa Post Office. Nowadays all the stations have a post office.

Post Ridge. 76°56' S, 143°38' W. A rock ridge, 5 km long, and trending WNW-ESE, immediately NE of Mount Swan, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Madison J. Post, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1970.

Punta Poste *see* **Poste Point**

Poste, Louis-Émile. b. April 1, 1876, St Malo, France, son of Louis-Marie Poste and his wife Hortense-Célestine Bourdonnais. He was a stoker on the *Français*, during FrAE 1903-05, and 2nd enginer on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. He was still at sea during World War I, as an engineer.

Poste Point. 65°05' S, 64°01' W. On the W side of Booth Island, it marks the S limit of Salpêtrière Bay, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Louis Poste. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Argentines call it Ponta Poste.

Poste Valley. 69°27' S, 71°17' W. An ice-filled valley running SSE-NNW into Palestrina Glacier, between Mount Braun and Landers Peaks, on the N side of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Louis Poste.

Postel Nunatak. 84°53' S, 67°46' W. Rising to 1450 m, 13 km SW of Snake Ridge, along the ice escarpment that trends SW from the ridge, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. In fact, it is the westernmost feature of the Patuxent Range. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Philip A. Postel, meteorologist at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Poster. 74°41' S, 65°39' W. A mountain rising to about 1700 m, W of the Latady Mountains, and 14 km NW of Mount Tenney, on the Orville Coast of southern Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Carl K. Poster, USARP geophysicist with the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The Postern *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Postern Gap. 63°15' S, 55°59' W. A pass running NW-SE at an elevation of about 500 m, in the central ridge of Joinville Island, just E of Mount Tholus. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Jan. 1954. This is the only sledging route through the ridge giving access to the central part of the S coast of the island, hence the name given by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. US-ACAN

accepted the name in 1963. It appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Postillion Rock. 68°14' S, 66°53' W. A small, ice-free rock in the N part of Neny Fjord, close S offshore from Roman Four Promontory, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. It was surveyed again by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Teniente Primero Marinero Rubilar, for one of the expedition members. It appears that way on their 1947 chart. Re-surveyed in Dec. 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it Postillion Rock, for its outlying position. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Potaka, Louis Hauiti. b. March 14, 1901, Wanganui, NZ, son of Arapeta Takui Potaka and his wife Esther Caselberg. After gaining his medical degree he worked as an intern in Nelson in the late 1920s for a couple of years, then on to the town of Murchison, where he became a contentious and controversial figure. In 1933 he was back in Nelson. He answered Byrd's ad for a doctor to replace Doc Shirey, and was brought down from Dunedin, NZ, to Little America, in the *Discovery II*, for ByrdAE 1933-35. He wintered-over in 1934, and had several quarrels with Byrd. His first operation was the removal of Joe Pelter's appendix. He returned to NZ in Feb. 1935, on the *Jacob Ruppert*. Immediately he moved to Takaka, where he set up in a practice that went sour, and he desperately dunned Byrd for funds. With his finances shot and a court case pending, and with constant eye problems since Antarctica, he poisoned himself with morphia and died on Oct. 2, 1936, in Nelson Hospital.

Potaka Glacier *see* **Potaka Inlet**

Potaka Inlet. 72°02' S, 99°23' W. Also called Potaka Glacier. A narrow, ice-filled inlet, about 13 km long, it indents the N side of Thurston Island, immediately E of Starr Peninsula. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Louis Potaka. Originally plotted in 71°57' S, 99°35' W, it has since been replotted. The Russians plot it in 72°08' S, 99°10' W.

Gora Potanina. 72°58' S, 65°58' E. A nunatak, NE of Mount Rymill, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Potmess Rocks. 62°19' S, 59°45' W. A group of large rocks, rising to about 50 m above sea level, 1.9 km W of Heywood Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in Jan.-March 1967. Named for the midday stew served on board the survey launch *Nimrod*. It appears as such on their 1968 chart. The Argentine call the group Islas Orejas de Burro (i.e., "asses ears islands"), but for the English-speaking world Asses Ears (q.v.) is merely a very distinctive feature near the N end of Potmess Rocks. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Potrzebowski Peak. 62°12' S, 58°46' W. A somewhat isolated mountain, rising to 300 m, E of Buddington Peak, between Moczydlowski Glacier and Polar Friendship Glacier, at Marian Cove, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Kazimierz Potrzebowski, deputy leader of PolAE 1979-80, and member of several Polish expeditions to Arctowski Station.

Potsdamgletscher. 70°50' S, 12°40' E. A glacier flowing into Nivlisen, between the Wohlthat Mountains and the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Germans on Oct. 20, 1998.

Pottage, Dave. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1982, and at Mawson Station in 1982, 1985, and 1992. He also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1996.

Caleta Potter *see* **Potter Cove**

Mount Potter. 78°08' S, 162°17' E. On the SW side of Williams Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for glaciologist Noel Potter, Jr., chairman of the department of geology at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pa., who worked in this area during 7 seasons.

Potter, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Potter, John Robert. b. Dec. 7, 1957. BAS glaciologist on the George VI Ice Shelf, 1979-80 and 1980-81; at Rothera Station, 1981-82; and back on the George VI Ice Shelf, 1982-83. In the 1990s he was in Singapore.

Potter Cove. 62°14' S, 58°41' W. Indents the SW side of King George Island, between Winship Point and Three Brothers Hill, to the E of Barton Peninsula, in the South Shetlands. Bellingshausen Station was built here. It was discovered by John Roberts, on the sealer *King George*, during the 1820-21 season. Charted by several sealers in the same season, and also in the 1821-22 season. Capt. Fildes, in 1821, called it Potters Cove, and described it as the best harbor on the S coast of King George Island. Originally called Potter's Cove (we don't know who named it), it appears as such on Capt. Sherratt's chart of 1821. Capt. Potter was a British navigator of the period. It appears as such on Powell's chart published in 1822, and also on Foster and Kendall's chart of 1829 (prepared during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31). On Weddell's 1825 chart it appears as Potter Cove. The cove features prominently in the story of James King and the *Franklin*, in 1871-72. It was visited by Dallmann in 1873-74. Balch called it Potter Cove in 1904 (when he was telling his grossly unfactual story of Mr. King). On Charcot's 1912 map it appears as both Havre Peter and Havre Petter (either this is a misprint for Potter, or Charcot got it wrong; it appears as Havre Potter on Bongrain's 1914 map of the same expedition). On a British chart of 1930 it appears as both Potters Cove and Potter Cove. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Caleta Potter, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Potter Cove on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. It was further charted from the *Veryan Bay* in 1954-55, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Jubany Station was built here. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Potter Glacier. 78°23' S, 162°12' E. About 20 km long, and 3 km wide, between Mount Huggins and Mount Kempe, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, it flows generally SW into Skelton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Edgar A. "Al" Potter (b. Aug. 11, 1924, Los Angeles. d. June 1978), USN, helicopter pilot at McMurdo in 1960.

Potter Nunataks. 72°02' S, 161°10' E. A group of small, somewhat isolated nunataks, about 10 km SW of the Helliwell Hills, and 30 km NE of Welcome Mountain of the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Neal Potter, economist at McMurdo in 1965-66, there to study the economic potentials of Antarctica.

Potter Peak. 75°07' S, 68°45' W. Rising to about 1650 m, 10 km E of Mount Jenkins, in the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Christopher J. Potter, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Potter Peninsula. 62°15' S, 58°39' W. A low, ice-free peninsula, 1.4 km E of Three Brothers Hill, between Potter Cove and Stranger Point, on the SW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Península Potter in 1966, by Chilean geologists Roberto Araya and Francisco Hervé, following work done at Potter Cove. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. UK-APC translated the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It was designated SSSI #13. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Potter Refugio *see* **Jubany Station**

Potters Cove *see* **Potter Cove**

Punta Pottinger *see* **Pottinger Point**

Pottinger, Charles. b. 1790. In 1812 he was involved in the timber trade between Nova Scotia and Liverpool, and was living in Whitechapel when, on July 21, 1818, he married Maria Richmond at Stepney, which is where they went to live and have three children. On July 4, 1821, he was appointed captain of the London sealer *Tartar*, in the South Shetlands, 1821-22. Capt. Pottinger was buried on Dec. 22, 1833, in St. Dunstan's, Stepney, and on the last day of 1834 his widow had a headstone erected there to his memory. Maria continued to live in Stepney, as landlady of the *Crown and Dolphin* on High Street, until she died in 1870.

Pottinger Point. 61°56' S, 58°21' W. Also called Punta Redonda. A point, 3 km E of

Round Point, and E of Owen Island, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears by mistake as Punta Redonda. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Pottinger Point, for Charles Pottinger. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Pottinger. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pottle, James M. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Potts, Francis Boyd. Known as Boyd Potts. b. 1938, Derby, son of Frank Potts and his wife Marguerita Leam. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1961 and 1962.

Potts, Jeremiah "Jerry." There were at least two sealing captains from New London, Conn., with this name, over the years. Our man was born in 1835, in Groton, Conn., eldest child of mariner Jeremiah Potts and his wife Lydia Daniels. He went to sea at 13, and lived prosperously in New London with his wife Rebecca. He was skipper of the *Lizzie P. Simmons* when she left on July 24, 1872, bound for the South Atlantic, and captained the same ship when she left New London on Aug. 2, 1873, bound for the South Shetlands. He returned to the USA in 1875.

Potts Glacier. 72°58' S, 166°50' E. A steep glacier flowing S from the W slopes of the Malta Plateau into Mariner Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald C. Potts, biologist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Potts Peak. 61°58' S, 58°15' W. Rising to about 350 m, to the W side of Eldred Glacier, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Capt. Jerry Potts. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Poulssonhamaren. 74°48' S, 11°29' W. The SW corner of Skjønsbergskarvet, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lawyer Erik Tutein Poulsson (1897-1978), and his twin brother, Dr. Leif Torp Poulsson (1897-1991), Norwegian Resistance fighters during World War II.

Poulter, Thomas Charles "Tom." b. March 3, 1897, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, son of farmer Mike L. Poulter and his wife Alberta. He joined the Navy in 1918, and was professor of physics at Iowa Wesleyan, where his star pupil was James A. Van Allen. He married Phoebe Esther Ganoe. He was 2nd-in-command and senior scientist on the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35. A day after getting back to NZ, on Feb. 19, 1935, in Dunedin, he married Helen Gray, who had traveled there to meet him. Byrd gave the bride away. They stayed married (often, these NZ marriages didn't). Later, as scientific director (1936-48) of the Armour Research Foundation, he designed and built the Snowcruiser (q.v.), and went down to Antarctica again for the first part of USAS 1939-41, to set it up. He lost 35 pounds on that expedition, and was not a well man. He died of a heart attack on June 15, 1978, at Stanford Research International, Menlo Park, Calif., with whom he had been since 1948.

Poulter Glacier. 86°50' S, 153°30' W. A tributary glacier flowing E along the S flank of the Rawson Mountains, to enter Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn's geological party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by US-ACAN for Tom Poulter.

Poulton Peak. 68°02' S, 63°02' E. The highest point on the elongated rock ridge in the NE part of the Blånabbane Nunataks (what the Australians call the Anniversary Nunataks), in Mac. Robertson Land. The summit looks like a rock cairn. The peak was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by ANARE surveyor Max Corry in 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Michael Alexander "Mike" Poulton, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

The *Pourquoi Pas?* Charcot's 3-masted schooner during FrAE 1908-10. She was the most modern polar vessel up to that time, taking 8 months to build at Saint-Malo, France, by Gauthier Senior, at a cost of 780,000 gold francs. She had 800 tons capacity, was 131 feet long, 30 feet wide, and had 550 hp. She had all the mod cons (modern conveniences)—telephones, a searchlight, ship-to-shore electric cables, a motor launch, and 3 laboratories. She was launched May 18, 1908. Charcot disappeared with the ship in Greenland, on Sept. 16, 1936.

Glacier (du) Pourquoi Pas *see* **Pourquoi Pas Glacier**

Pointe du Pourquoi Pas? *see* **Pourquoi Pas Point**

Isla Pourquoi Pas *see* **Pourquoi Pas Island**

Pourquoi Pas Glacier. 66°15' S, 135°55' E. A glacier, 24 km long and 6 km wide, it flows NNW from the continental ice, and terminates in the prominent Pourquoi Pas Glacier Tongue 14 km WNW of Pourquoi Pas Point, almost at the boundary between Wilkes Land and Adélie Land. Delineated by French cartographers working from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them in 1952 as Glacier (du) Pourquoi Pas, for the *Pourquoi Pas?* US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 11, 1955. Sometimes, in certain countries' renditions of this name, it is seen with a question mark after the word "pas," as in the name of the ship, but this is somewhat intrusive in the feature name.

Pourquoi Pas Glacier Tongue. 66°10' S, 136°00' E. A prominent glacier tongue, 10 km long and 6 km wide, it is the prominent seaward extension of Pourquoi Pas Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1956, for the *Pourquoi Pas?* For comments about the question mark, *see* **Pourquoi Pas Glacier**.

Pourquoi Pas Island. 67°41' S, 67°28' W. A high, mountainous, but completely snow-covered island, with cliffed coasts, 26.5 km long in a SW-NE direction, between 8 and 17.5 km wide, in the entrance to Laubeuf Fjord, between Bigourdan Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, and separated from Blaiklock Island by The Narrows, in the NE corner of Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Some of the features on the island are named after Jules Verne characters—Arronax, Conseil, Nautilus, Nemo, and, of course, Verne. Discovered and roughly charted on its SW side in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, but not recognized as an island. Charted as an island in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for the *Pourquoi Pas?* It appears on a British chart of 1940. The island was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. As Isla Pourquoi Pas (sometimes with a hyphen in between the two key words) it appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, an Argentine chart of 1958, in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. For comments about the question mark, *see* **Pourquoi Pas Glacier**.

Pourquoi Pas Point. 66°12' S, 136°11' E. An ice-covered point forming the W side of the entrance to Victor Bay, near the W extremity of Adélie Land, on Commandant Charcot Glacier, NW of the glacial tongue, on the coast of East Antarctica. Charted by the French in 1950-52, plotted by them (apparently) in 66°12' S, 136°45' E, and named by them in 1954, as Pointe du Pourquoi Pas?, for the *Pourquoi Pas?* US-ACAN accepted the name Pourquoi Pas Point in 1962. For comments about the question mark, *see* **Pourquoi Pas Glacier**.

Pousseau, Jean-Baptiste. b. July 31, 1807, Antibes. On May 29, 1838, at Valparaíso, he joined the *Zélée* as an able seaman, for FrAE 1837-40. He died on board, on Jan. 18, 1840, the only member of the expedition to die in Antarctic waters.

Poutini Peak. 78°09' S, 163°06' E. Rising to 2062 m at the N end of Chancellor Ridge, at the S side of Bowden Glacier, and 1.5 km W of Murihau Peak, on the W ridge marking the head of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on March 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Poutini was the Maori mythological character who was taniwha (i.e., guardian) of pounamou (i.e., jade).

Poveda, Enrique *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1943, 1945, 1948, 1951

Povilaitis, Stanley C. b. Dec. 11, 1918, Carmel, Pa., but raised in Nanty-Glo, son of Lithuanian parents, coal miner Peter Povilaitis and his wife Elenora. He was the Seabee cook at Little America V during OpDF I (1955-56) and for the winter of 1956. He later lived for years in Shippensburg, Pa., which is where he died on Jan. 3, 1996.

Obryv Povorot. 72°54' S, 68°24' E. A bluff in the area of the Hay Hills, at the N end of Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named By the Russians.

Powder Island. 69°32' S, 68°47' W. A small

island inside the entrance of George VI Sound, 13 km SSE of Cape Jeremy, and 3 km off the W coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, but not recognized for what it was in the fragmented ice shelf surrounding it. ChilAE 1946-47 reported 2 small islands in 69°45' S, 68°33' W, and named them Islotes Chacabuco, after the battle against the Spanish in 1817. They appear on the expedition chart of 1947. These two islands were probably the same as the feature that became known as Powder Island. Surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as Powder Islet, for the crumbly type of Jurassic-Cretaceous rock on this island, a rock which, when easily crushed, turns to powder. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC did away with the term "islet," and renamed this feature Powder Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Chileans translated it as Islote Pólvora on one of their 1962 charts, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Powder Islet *see* **Powder Island**

[1]**The *Powell*.** A whale catcher, which replaced the *Funding*, and which was used by Petter Sørlle to get about in while he made his running survey of the South Orkneys, in 1912-13. The *Powell* did catching for both the *Paal* and the *Falkland*.

[2]**The *Powell*.** Tanker owned by Rupert Trouton, which supplied the *Balaena* with fuel in Antarctic waters in the 1950s.

Isla Powell *see* **Powell Island**

Mount Powell. 85°21' S, 87°56' W. A prominent mountain. rising to 2195 m, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. It shares a small massif with King Peak 2.5 km to the WNW. Named by Peter Bermel and Art Ford, leaders of the Thiel Mountains Survey Party here in 1960-61, for John Wesley Powell (1834-1902), the 2nd director of USGS, 1881-94. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Roca Powell *see* **Powell Rock**

Powell, Dale Lee. b. June 5, 1936, Goodland, Kansas, son of Elma O. Powell and his wife Ruby Archibald. His father, a butcher who owned a store, moved west, during the Depression, to Colorado Springs, which is as far as he could get before his money ran out. Dale joined the Navy in 1954, and answered the notice for "volunteers to go to the South Pole." He was attached to the Seabees, went to Davisville, RI, for training, and shipped south in Nov. 1955. At McMurdo Sound he helped build the base, and wintered-over there in 1956. As radio mechanic second class he was one of the first group of men who were flown in on Nov. 20, 1956, to the South Pole, to build the station there, and, when the job was done, was one of the 2nd party to fly back to McMurdo, on Dec. 29, 1956. He was not only the youngest of the group, but the youngest man to that date ever to be at the Pole. He married Navy girl Rose Martinez in 1960, in Baltimore, and then was in Panama, Guam, Hawaii, and Vietnam, and wintered-over again, at McMurdo, in 1968, visiting Byrd's hut. He became involved in drug and alcohol rehabilitation, and after retirement from the Navy in 1974, continued in this field in civilian life. He died of lung cancer on June 11, 2005, in New Mexico, and is buried in Santa Fe.

Powell, George. b. 1794, London, son of George Powell, butcher of 74 Ratcliff Highway. He went to sea as a young man, and was only 23 when appointed by Daniel Bennett & Sons, the leading London South Sea company, on Aug. 19, 1818, to skipper the *Dove* to the South Seas in search of seals and oil. It is not known exactly where Powell plied the seas that season, 1818-19, but it was probably the Kerguélens and South Georgia; anyway, he returned to London on July 19, 1819. His father had died on the last day of April that year. On Sept. 4, 1819, he sailed from England, in the *Eliza*, bound for the South American coast, on what would be a two-year trip. In the 1820-21 season he was in the South Shetlands. He returned to England with 18,000 seal skins. For his third expedition, he left England on June 30, 1821, approached the South Shetlands from the NNW on Nov. 8, 1821, sighted Mount Foster from 80 miles away, and arrived in the South Shetlands on Nov. 9, 1821, for the 1821-22 sealing season, leading a Bennett sealing expedition of two ships, the *Eliza* and the *Dove*. Powell commanded the *Eliza*, and John Wright commanded the *Dove*. That day, Nov. 9, he was 18 miles off Cape Smith, and then bore E across Boyd Strait, bound for New Plymouth, where he found the *Ann* (Capt. Duell), the *Grace* (Capt. Rowe), and the *Sprightly* (Capt. Frazier). Powell stayed there a day and a half, and then, from Nov. 12, 1821, he looked for a suitable harbor all along the N coast of Livingston Island. On Nov. 13, 1821, he was off Cape Shirreff, and in the cove to the W of the cape, he found the *Mellona* (Capt. Laing) in Spiller Cove. Then he went off to Blythe Bay (at Desolation Island), and, ultimately, found a suitable place at Clothier Harbor, on Robert Island. There he transferred to the *Dove*, leaving Wright and the *Eliza* at Clothier Harbor, and he went looking for seals. He first tried Elephant Island, and narrowly avoided being wrecked on a reef there. Believing (wrongly) that there were seals aplenty, he sent a party ashore, and returned in the *Dove* to Clothier Harbor for more men. On his return to Elephant Island he found that only 150 seals had been taken. On Nov. 30, 1821, he ran into the *James Monroe*, an American ship under the command of Nat Palmer. On Nov. 30, 1821, the two captains decided to team up for an exploration of the islands, and, on Dec. 4, 1821, leaving behind a sealing party on Clarence Island, Powell set out, with Palmer, heading east. On Dec. 6, 1821, they discovered the South Orkneys (actually Coronation Island; and, actually, it was Powell who saw the group first, sailing, as he was, 4 hours ahead of Palmer). Powell landed a group of men and annexed the group for George IV. He found anchorage at Spence's Harbor, on the E side of the island, and did some charting in the South Orkneys, and also while cruising the South Shetlands. Palmer was interested only in seals; Powell was interested too, more than interested, but it was only he who did the charting. Landings were also made on Laurie Island and Powell Island, both in the South Orkneys. His charts, published in 1822, are seminal in the history of Antarctic cartography. On Dec. 13, 1821, the two captains left the area, heading south, but were stopped by pack-ice in 62°30' S, 45°29' W. They skirted the pack west to Elephant Island, which they reached on Dec. 14, 1821. On Dec. 22, 1821, Powell arived back in Clothier Harbor, and Palmer went his own way. Powell finally headed north out of Antarctic waters on Feb. 26, 1822, and arrived back in England in Aug. 1822. In 1824 he was commanding the *Rambler*, for the Enderby Brothers of London. He landed at the Friendly Isles on April 3 of that year. A local chief had encouraged several members of his crew to desert, including a young man placed under Powell's care, and Powell went ashore to get them back. He was killed.

Powell, Kenneth Ernest Charles "Ken." Some called him Casey, for obvious reasons. b. Feb. 27, 1928, Southwark, London, son of Henry F. Powell and his wife Ethel Lucy Dove. An engineer, he was living in West Ewell, Surrey, when he married Joyce V.T. Standen, in 1951. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base D in 1953 and 1954. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he picked up the *Andes* heading for Southampton, where he arrived on Feb. 24, 1955. He was senior diesel mechanic on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, wintering-over as diesel engineer at Halley Bay in 1956. He returned to West Ewell after the expedition, sailing from Halley Bay on the *Magga Dan*, and returning to London on March 13, 1957. He went to the Middle East, working for an oil company, in the company of Wink Mander, Brian Gilpin, and Derek Clarke.

Powell Basin. 62°15' S, 49°30' W. A submarine feature in the South Shetlands. Named by international agreement in 1977, for George Powell.

Powell Channel. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. A narrow marine channel running N-S, and separating Millerand Island from the Debenham Islands, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, in 1972, and named by them for Lt. John Martin Powell (b. 1944), RN, part of the survey team. It appears on their 1973 chart. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Powell Cove. 66°15' S, 110°32' E. A cove on the N side of Stonehocker Point, between that point and Whitney Point, on the W side of Clark Peninsula, on the Budd Coast of East Antarctica. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. It was re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1956. It was included in a 1957 ground survey by a team led by Carl Eklund out of Wilkes Station, and

named by Eklund for James T. Powell, USN, chief aerographer at Wilkes that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Powell Group *see* **South Orkney Islands**

Powell Hill. 81°56' S, 161°11' E. A rounded, ice-covered prominence, 10 km WSW of Mount Christmas, it overlooks the head of Algie Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. James A. Powell, USN, communications officer at McMurdo during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63) and OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Powell Island. 60°41' S, 45°03' W. A narrow island, 11 km long and 3 km wide, it is separated from Coronation Island to the W by Lewthwaite Strait, and from Laurie Island to the E by Washington Strait, in the central part of the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly surveyed (but not named) by Nat Palmer and George Powell in Dec. 1821, it appears correctly (i.e., as one island) on Powell's chart published in 1822. Between 1822 and 1824, Weddell charted the S part as Cruchleys Island and the N part as Dibdins Island (i.e., he thought it was 2 separate islands). It appears as such on his 1825 chart. It was resurveyed in 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and appears on their chart of that year, as one island with a narrow isthmus in the middle. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as 2 islands, the Powel Islands (sic). On Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Île Powell. On a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1894 it appears as Powell Islands. SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as both one island and two islands. ScotNAE 1902-04 re-surveyed it, and charted it as Powell Island. On British charts of 1916 and 1926 it appears as Powell Islands. There is a 1906 reference to it as Dibdin Island, and on a 1908 Argentine map it appears as Islas Powell. Petter Sørlle re-surveyed it in 1912-13, and it appears on his (and Hans Borge's) 1913 chart as Powel Island (sic). On an Argentine chart of 1930 it appears as Isla Powell. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Powell Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. A specially protected area (SPA #15) was created here in 1967, and took in the S half of Powell Island, Fredriken Island, Michelsen Island, Christoffersen Island, Grey Island, and the unnamed islets nearby. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Powell. As for Dibdin and Cruchley. Dibdin is anyone's guess. Cruchley might be the London cartographer and mapseller George Frederick Cruchley (1796-1880), but the date seems a little early for him.

Powell Islands *see* **South Orkney Islands**

Powell Point. 68°31' S, 78°06' E. On the N side of Breidnes Peninsula, it forms the S entrance to Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Owen G. Powell, weather observer at Davis Station in 1970.

Powell Rock. 60°41' S, 45°35' W. A small submerged rock (i.e., a rock awash) on the NE side of Signy Island, E of the mouth of Starfish Cove, about 0.5 km NE of Balin Point, in the South Orkneys. First charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him as Powellboen, for the whale catcher, the *Powell*, which he used in his seach for anchorages during his running survey of the South Orkneys. Fids from Signy Island Station surveyed it in 1947, and fixed the position of breakers here during rough weather. UK-APC accepted the name Powell Rock on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Roca Powell.

Powellboen *see* **Powell Rock**

Powels Islands *see* **Heywood Island**

Power, Frank. A veteran of coal-fired steam engines, he was working in a machine repair shop in St. John's, Newfoundland, when Capt. Bobby Sheppard picked him to be 2nd engineer on the *Eagle*, for the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45.

Power, James S. *see* **Power Glacier**, **USEE 1838-42**

Power Glacier. 66°35' S, 125°15' E. A channel glacier about 8 km wide, and 6 km long, flowing N from the continental ice at the W flank of Norths Highland, to the head of Maury Bay, where it terminates in a glacier tongue on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land, in East Antarctica. It was delineated from OpHJ photos of 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN for James S. Power, purser's steward on the *Flying Fish* during USEE 1838-42. At least that is how it appears in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, but today it is not listed in any gazetteer.

Cerro Poynter *see* **Poynter Hill**

Colina Poynter *see* **Poynter Hill**

Poynter, Charles Wittit. b. 1797, Upper Deal, Kent. A Royal Navy seaman, he was a master's mate on the *Andromache* in 1817 when that ship sailed to Valparaíso under Capt. William H. Shirreff. When Capt. Smith pulled into Valparaíso in 1819 with news of his discovery of the South Shetlands, Shirreff commandeered Smith's vessel, the *Williams*, and placed Edward Bransfield in command, with Smith as pilot, and three midshipmen and master's mates to assist in the charting and hydrographic expedition of the newly-found lands. Poynter was one of the master's mates. His diary of this trip was discovered in the 1990s in NZ, and published by the Hakluyt Society in 2000 as *The Discovery of the South Shetland Islands 1819-20*. He later made commander, RN. On Aug. 8, 1835, in Dover, he married Louisa Illenden, and they lived in Cornwall, and then Devon, then Yorkshire, with their several children, while Poynter himself continued in the Navy. He retired, as a commander, to Lower Sydenham, Kent (now part of London), where he died on Dec. 16, 1878. His daughter, Eliza, was a watercolor artist.

Poynter Col. 63°49' S, 59°07' W. A snow-filled col, at an elevation of about 750 m above sea level, it joins Poynter Hill and Ivory Pinnacles, on Trinity Peninsula, 14 km ESE of Cape Kjellman, in the NW part of Graham Land. Charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1948, and named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, in association with the hill. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Poynter Hill. 63°46' S, 59°06' W. A conspicuous hill, rising to 825 m (the British say 950 m; the Chileans say 823 m), 13 km ESE of Cape Kjellman, on the W side of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and charted in 1948 by Fids from Base D, and named by them in 1950, for Charles Poynter. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Cerro Poynter, and on one of their 1963 charts as Colina Poynter, the latter name being the one accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. However, today, the Chileans seem to call it Cerro Poynter.

Nunatak Pozharskogo. 69°44' S, 64°29' E. A nunatak, SE of Dovers Peak, at the W end of the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Poznan Glacier. 62°01' S, 58°09' W. A tributary glacier, flowing between Mount Hopeful and Rea Peak, into Polonia Glacier, in the Arctowski Mountains, N of King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, after the second oldest capital of Poland.

Cabo Del Pozo *see under* **D**

Los Pozos *see* **Montes Aguayo**

Isla Practicante Coloma *see* **Lautaro Island**

Prague Spur. 70°01' S, 70°20' W. A rock spur rising to about 500 m between (on the one hand) Puccini Spur and (on the other) the Lully Foothills and the Finlandia Foothills, at the E end of the Mozart Ice Piedmont, on Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by BAS from 1968. In association with the ice piedmont, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977 for Mozart's Symphony No. 38, the Prague (1788). US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 71°01' S, 70°20' W, but it was replotted. With the new coordinates, it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Prahl Crags. 76°04' S, 134°43' W. Rock crags at an elevation of about 2750 m, on the S slopes of the Mount Moulton massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Sidney R. Prahl, USARP glaciologist who studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, in 1971-72.

Pram Point. 77°51' S, 166°45' E. A low rounded point projecting from the SE side of Hut Point Peninsula, about 2.5 km NE of Cape Armitage, on Ross Island. Discovered by Scott in Feb. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for the pram (a Norwegian-style skiff) they had to use to travel between here and Winter Quarters Bay during the summer months. Scott Base is here. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pram Point Bay. 77°50' S, 166°44' E. The bay near Pram Point, on the SE side of Hut Point

Peninsula, on Ross Island. Named by BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Pranke Island. 73°14' S, 124°55' E. A small, ice-covered island, close to Siple Island, in the W extremity of Russell Bay, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James B. Pranke, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1965.

Punta Prat *see* **Edwards Point**

Prat, Federico Argento *see under* **A**

Pratt. b. Conn. Crew member on the *Wasp*, 1822-24.

Mount Pratt. 85°24' S, 176°41' E. Also called Stenhouse Nunatak. Rising to about 2700 m, it is the most northerly nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains, just E of the head of Mill Stream Glacier, 27 km N of Block Peak, between Mount Bumstead and the Ross Ice Shelf, about 30 km W of the head of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in Dec. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Thomas B. Pratt, U.S. financier and contributor to the expedition. This feature was inadvertently named Stenhouse Nunatak, by NZ, in 1960, as one of the five Aurora Nunataks. The oversight was soon rectified (*see* **Aurora Nunataks**), with US-ACAN accepting the name Mount Pratt, and NZ-APC following suit.

Pratt, David Lynn. b. Aug. 16, 1924, Swindon, Wilts, son of William L. Pratt and his wife Margery F. Lewis. After Marlborough, he joined the Royal Engineers, and fought in a tank squadron (Assault Royal Engineers) during World War II, after which he served as a garrison engineer. He left the Army in 1948, worked with Girling Brake Company, and then went to Cambridge, graduating in 1952 in mechanical science, and studying design at the College of Aeronautics. He went as an engineer with Fuchs across the continent during BCTAE 1957-58, returning to Wellington (NZ) after the expedition, and from there to Southampton on the *Rangitoto*, arriving in the UK on May 12, 1958. After the expedition, he went to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and in 1959 married Victoria de Rin. He won the CBE.

Pratt, John Geoffrey Drewe. Known as Geoffrey Pratt. b. Jan. 23, 1925, Richmond, Surrey, son of barrister John L. Pratt and his Australian wife Annie Mary Mills (Nance) Coghill. In 1950 he went to work for BP, as a geophysicist, looking for oil in the Middle East, the Far East, and Canada, using seismic methods of exploration, and was a geologist who went with Fuchs across the continent during BCTAE 1957-58. He died in March 1994, in Surrey.

Pratt Peaks *see* **Pratts Peak**

Pratts Peak. 80°24' S, 29°21' W. A rock peak, rising to 915 m, 10 km E of Mount Provender, at the N end of the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE. They gave the name Pratt Peaks to this peak and one immediately to the S, named for David and Geoffrey Pratt (they were not related). UK-APC accepted that name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC applied the name Pratts Peak to this peak alone, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975. The peak that was dispossessed of a name, remains dispossessed.

Bereg Pravdy. 67°00' S, 94°00' E. A part of the coast of Queen Mary Land, near Mirnyy Station. Named by the Russians.

Le Pré *see* **Anse du Pré**

Anse du Pré *see under* **D**

Baie du Pré *see* **Anse du Pré** (under **D**)

Prebble, Michael Maynard "Mike." b. 1929, Nelson, NZ. A geographer, he was in Antarctica 7 times — in 1960-61, as the youngest member of Les Quartermain's expedition to restore the old huts at Cape Evans and Cape Royds; in 1961-62 as field assistant and dog handler at Scott Base; in 1964-65 as deputy leader at Scott Base; and in the winter of 1965 and the summer of 1965-66 as leader at the same station. He was back as leader of Scott Station in 1979-80, the summer the Champagne Flight crashed into Mount Erebus. Much involved with Antarctic conservation and preservation, he visited Antarctica twice in the 1990s, once as an observer on the *Bremen*, and in 1997-98 as an official representative of the NZ government aboard the *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. He died suddenly on April 18, 1998, at Piha, near Auckland.

Prebble Glacier. 84°16' S, 164°30' E. A small glacier, 14 km long, flowing westward from Mount Kirkpatrick in the Queen Alexandra Range, to enter Walcott Névé north of Fremouw Peak. It provides access to Mount Falla. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Mike Prebble (q.v.), of the base support party, who assisted the party with preparations and training. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Between Nov. 1966 and Feb. 1967, the Americans had a field camp (a Jamesway hut, 16' x 16') at the mouth of the glacier, Prebble Glacier Camp, in 84°15' S, 164°10' E.

Prebble Icefalls. 79°54' S, 155°55' E. On the SW side of Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. They occupy 2 large cirques SW of Mount Ellis, and fall about 900 m. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and named for Warwick Maynard Prebble, NZ geologist on VUWAE 1962-63, VUWAE 1963-64 (leader), and VUWAE 1964-65 (leader). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Precious, Alan. Obviously known as "Presh." b. March 11, 1926, Eskrick, Yorks, but raised in Hutton Le Hole, son of electrician Frederick Precious (later a pub landlord) and his wife Esther Helstrip. After a couple of jobs, errand boy and gardening assistant, he volunteered for the RAF, was accepted, but, as they had too many RAF boys at the time, he wound up in the Army, serving with the 3rd Paras in Palestine, between 1945 and 1948. He became a postman, then transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank in Harrogate, as a clerical officer with the Civil Service. He answered an ad for FIDS, and went down to London for an interview with Frank Elliott. He had done some climbing, and some skiing in Norway, and was a natural. He sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe* in late 1953, and was meteorological observer at Base D in the 1954 and 1955 winters. He returned to England in May 1956, and then, on Oct. 1, 1956, sailed again from Southampton on the *Shackleton*, bound for Antarctica, as leader at Base G in the winter of 1957. He also wintered-over as met man at Halley Bay Station in 1961. All the time he was in Antarctica he was on Approved Employment Leave from the Civil Service, and in 1962 went back to the Post Office Savings Bank, then transferred to the Ministry of Defence, and finally to the Air Force Department, from which he retired in 1985. He married Jocelynne in 1963.

Precious Peaks. 62°04' S, 58°18' W. A line of about 3 dark peaks at the NE side of Martel Inlet, and 1.5 km E of Ullmann Point, on Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Alan Precious. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Chileans named it descriptively as Promontorio Negro Notable (i.e., "notable black promontory"). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Predel Point. 64°32' S, 63°13' W. On the NW coast of Fournier Bay, it separates the termini of Rhesus Glacier to the N and Thamyris Glacier to the S, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Predel Saddle, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Ozero Predgornoe. 70°45' S, 11°46' E. A lake at the N side of Russeskaget, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians ("in the front of the mountain"). The Norwegians call it Predgornoevatnet (which means the same thing).

Predgornoevatnet *see* **Ozero Predgornoe**

Ozëra Predgornye. 70°32' S, 67°42' E. A group of lakes at the W foot of Mount Loewe, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Predgornyj. 70°08' S, 65°06' E. Named by the Russians. Its coordinates, as furnished by the Russians, would place it in the same location as Harriss Ridge, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Unlikely, but it may be the Russian name for that ridge. *See also* **Hrebet Podkova**.

Mount Predoehl. 82°56' S, 163°11' E. A partly snow-covered mountain rising to 1710 m, just N of the lower part of Pavlak Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Martin C. Predoehl, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Preece, Ivor. b. Wales. Physicist who joined FIDS in 1959, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960 and 1961 as a geophysicist.

Prehn Peninsula. 75°06' S, 63°30' W. A mainly ice-covered peninsula, 30 km long and

16 km wide, between Hansen Inlet and Gardner Inlet, on the Orville Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, 1961-65, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. Frederick Adolph "Fritz" Prehn, Jr. (b. Jan. 23, 1928, Joliet, Ill. d. Aug. 20, 2009, Pensacola, Fla.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Dec. 1945, and was in Antarctica, as a VX-6 pilot on photographic flights over the Pensacola Mountains and the area of Alexander Island, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). He retired from the Navy in June 1971. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Preikestolen *see* **Preikestolen Ridge**

Preikestolen Ridge. 72°06' S, 2°51' W. In the W part of Liljequist Heights, on Alhlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Preikestolen (i.e., "the pulpit"). US-ACAN accepted the name Preikestolen Ridge in 1966.

Prelez Gap. 63°34' S, 58°32' W. A flat, ice-covered saddle at an elevation of over 700 m above sea level, it links Marescot Ridge to the NW with the Louis Philippe Plateau to the SE, and overlooks the upper course of Malorad Glacier to the SW, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Prelez, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Islotes Prensa Austral *see* **Psi Islands**

Prentice, Ebenezer. b. 1806, Stonington, Conn., son of John Prentice and his wife Sarah Leonard. Whaler and sealer, who spent the 1831-33 seasons in the South Shetlands, as a crew member on the *Courier*.

Prentice Plateau. 77°29' S, 160°37' E. A nearly rectangular plateau, with an area of about 14.5 sq km, at the N side of Victoria Upper Glacier, and W of Apollo Peak, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. The upper surface (at about 1850 m) is ice-covered, except for scoured outcrops. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Michael L. Prentice, of the department of earth sciences at the University of New Hampshire, in Durham, in USAP for about 15 years beginning about 1983, including work in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Prescott, Richard John "Dick." b. June 23, 1935, Warsaw, NY, but grew up in neighboring Perry, NY, son of the postmaster there, Ronald Prescott and his wife Beatrice Donald. He joined the U.S. Navy on Sept. 28, 1953, and served as a Seabee in Bainbridge, Md., which is where he was, doing general maintenance duties, when he saw the notice for Naval volunteers wanted for Antarctica. He trained at Davisville, RI, then shipped out from Norfolk, Va., on the *Wyandot*, in charge of a team of dogs (John Tuck was in charge of the other team, on the *Glacier*), to Christchurch, NZ, then on to McMurdo, where, as builder 2nd class on Chief Bevilacqua's team, he helped build the base there from nothing, and wintering-over in 1956, as a member of the Search and Rescue Operations team (*see* **McMurdo**, and **South Pole Station**). On Oct. 27, 1956 he was one of the 4 men flown out to establish Beardmore Glacier Camp. On Nov. 25-26 he was flown by Gus Shinn in the *Que Sera Sera* to the Pole, as one of the 2nd party of Seabees, to help build the station there in Nov. and Dec. 1956. After the job was done he was one of the 1st party to fly out, on Dec. 24, 1956, back to McMurdo, then shipped out to Sydney, then back to California. His last posting was at Quonset Point, Md., then in 1957 he left the Navy, and in 1958 married Audrey Beesing. He had various jobs, including mechanic in a salt mine in New York, then became an automobile dealer and head of an auto transportation company in NY. His wife died in 1964, and he married Patricia Krenzer in 1967. He retired in 2000.

Prescott Spur. 77°05' S, 162°16' E. A rock spur, running N-S, and rising to 1250 m, between Robson Glacier and Pyne Glacier, in the Gonville and Caius Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Dick Prescott. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Presian Ridge. 62°40' S, 60°10' W. A ridge, rising to 1456 m, extending 950 m in an E-W direction in Friesland Ridge, between Mount Friesland to the W and Catalunyan Saddle to the E, 3.5 km S of Kuzman Knoll, and 4.1 km SE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Khan Presian of Bulgaria, 836-852.

President Beaches. 62°37' S, 61°07' W. A series of beaches extending for 10 km along the W end of Byers Peninsula, from Hell Gates to Start Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. In Feb. 1969, Kaye R. Everett, USARP geologist making a reconnaissance soil survey in the area, named them West Beaches. However, the U.S. thought that Mr. Everett's naming would not really be distinctive enough, or meaningful enough, and they were right. Instead, in 1970, they called this feature President Beaches, to preserve the name that had once been used for Plymouth Harbor — i.e., President's Harbor, which is an anchorage just off these beaches. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. There is a 1971 Chilean reference to the N part of the beaches as Playa Skúa.

President Harbor *see* **New Plymouth**

President Head. 62°44' S, 61°12' W. A headland forming the NE extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, to preserve the original name of Snow Island, i.e., President Island, as the Connecticut sealers called it in 1820-21. That name did not catch on. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Punta Tortuga (i.e., "tortoise point"), for its shape in plan view. That name has been appearing since 1978, and seems to be the one used by the Argentines today.

President Island *see* **Snow Island**

Isla Presidente Aguirre Cerda *see* **Clarence Island**

The *Presidente Alessandri*. Ship of 1644 tons, owned by the Chilean-Norwegian Fishing Community, operating out of Punta Arenas in Antarctic waters from 1933. *See* **Ambush Bay**.

Bahía Presidente Balmaceda *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Ensenada Presidente Barros Luca *see* **New Bedford Inlet**

Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Station *see* **Presidente Frei Station**

Presidente Frei Station. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. Chilean Air Force base on King George Island, at the head of Ardley Cove, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. More formally called Base Aérea Antártica Presidente Frei Montalva, or Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Station, and commonly known as Frei Station. **March 7, 1969**: The station was completed. Inaugurated by President Frei himself, as the Centro Meteorológico Eduardo Frei. **1969 winter**: Juan Becerra González (leader). **1970 winter**: Jorge Villa Gallardo (leader). **1971 winter**: Evandro Valenzuela Guevara (leader). **1972 winter**: Manuel González Sepúlveda (leader). **1973 winter**: Miguel Camus Saldías (leader). **1974 winter**: Roberto Vergara Pesenti (leader). **1975 winter**: Luis Cornejo S. (leader). **1976 winter**: Evandro Valenzuela Guevara (leader). **1977 winter**: Alejandro Pérez Llanos (leader). **1978 winter**: Miguel Gómez Z. (leader). **1979 winter**: Miguel Camus Saldías (leader). **1979-80 summer**: The Chileans decided to build a new station nearby to service Frei's runway, and called this new station Teniente Rodolfo Marsh station. **1980 winter**: Juan López del Castillo (leader). **1981 winter**: Horacio López del Castillo (leader). Although Frei kept going as a meteorological center, it was incorporated administratively into Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station after the 1981 winter, and the leader at Marsh was also leader at Frei. After the 1994 winter, the situation was reversed. The name of the entire complex became known as Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva, or Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Station, or Frei for short, and the name Teniente Rodolfo Marsh was, from now on, applied only to the runway. **1995 winter**: Waldo Zúñiga Peña y Lillo (leader). **1996 winter**: Waldo Zúñiga Peña y Lillo (leader). **1997 winter**: Roberto Sarabia Vilches (leader). **1998 winter**: Roberto Sarabia Vilches (leader). **1999 winter**: Federico Klock Cruz (leader; he was later a brigadier general). **2000 winter**: Federico Klock Cruz (leader). The station has sent a wintering team every year since. The Russians' Bellingshausen Station is,

rather interestingly, also in the same Frei complex, as is Escudero Station.

Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station. 64°49' S, 62°52' W. Correctly known as Base Presidente Gabriel González Videla, but more popularly known as González Videla. Permanent year-round Chilean meteorological station built by the Chilean Air Force (FACH) in Jan. 1951 on a rock surface, at Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbor (or Paradise Bay, as it was called then), on the Danco Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, and inaugurated on March 12, 1951. It was one hut back then, accommodating 8 men. **1951 winter**: Lt. Roberto Araos Tapia, Chilean Air Force (leader), Subteniente José Ormeño M. (radio engineer), Sargento Victor Sierra Acuña (sick berth attendant), Sargento Clementino Varas C. (cook), Cabo Miguel Jara Acevedo (radio operator), and Cabo Manuel Antuñez I. (meteorological observer). **1952 winter**: Gerardo López Ángulo (leader). **1953 winter**: Sergio Espinoza L. (leader). **1954 winter**: Eleuterio Molina B. (leader). **1955 winter**: Orlando Pérez (leader). **1956 winter**: Ernesto L. Galaz Goodman, Chilean Air Force (leader). **1957 winter**: Vicente Rodríguez Bustos, Chilean Air Force (leader). **1958 winter**: Tulio Vidal Corvalán (leader). **1959 winter**: Hernán Rojas L. (leader). **1960 winter**: Guillermo Kaempffer (leader). **1961 winter**: Peter Welkner M. (leader). **1962 winter**: Braulio Araya (leader). **1963 winter**: Luis Valdés Valdés (leader). **1964 winter**: Guillermo Sandóval (leader). **1964-65 summer**: The station was closed as a wintering station, and open now only in the summer. **1966-67**: The station was closed completely. **1967-68**: The station was re-opened as a year-round base. **1968 winter**: René Miranda Britano (leader). The station was closed after the 1969 winter. **1981-82 summer**: The station was re-opened by the Chilean Air Force as a summer station for 10 persons, but closed again after the 1983-84 summer. **1986-87 summer**: The station re-opened as summer station, and was still going as such in 1987-88.

Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station. 62°56' S, 60°36' W. Chilean scientific base at Pendulum Cove, Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Nearby are warm volcanic springs. **Feb. 18, 1955**: Inaugurated by Chilean minister of defense, Tobías Barros Ortiz, and run by the Chilean Air Force. It was going to be called Presidente Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, for the then president of Chile, but he himself named it after ex-president Aguirre Cerda. **1955 winter**: Hernán del Río (leader). **1956 winter**: Hugo Sage S. (leader). **1957 winter**: Sergio Lizasoaín Mitrano (leader). **1958 winter**: Eduardo Fornet Fernández (leader). **1959 winter**: Silvestre Mahuzier Peña (leader). **1960 winter**: Fernando Mansilla Salas (leader). **1961 winter**: Luis Rojas Flores (leader). **1962 winter**: René Arriagada (leader). **1963 winter**: Mario López Tobar (leader). **1964 winter**: Andrés Pacheco (leader). **1965 winter**: Mario Jahn Barrera (leader). **1966 winter**: Roberto Stange Bahner (leader). **1967 winter**: Jorge Iturriaga Moreira (leader). **Dec. 5, 1967**: The station was destroyed by the volcano which also wiped out the British Base B. The 16 men had to be evacuated. One can still see the ruins today.

The *Presidente Pinto*. A 4087-ton, 426-foot special attack ship, built in Providence, RI, by Welch-Kaiser, and launched on July 26, 1945, as the *Zenobia*. Sold to the Chileans in 1945, she became the *Presidente Pinto*, and took down the Presidential Antarctic Expedition of 1948 (see below). Captain was Miguel Lagos Grant. She was decommissioned in 1968, and scrapped in 1974.

Canal Presidente Sarmiento *see* **George VI Sound**

Presidential Antarctic Expedition. Chilean expedition of 1948 (separate from ChilAE 1947-48), consisting of one ship, the *Presidente Pinto*, which took to Antarctica President General González Videla, with an official party of 140, including minister of national defense Gen. Guillermo Barrios Tirado. The president inaugurated Soberanía Station (later called Capitán Arturo Prat Station) on Feb. 18, 1948.

President's Harbor *see* **New Plymouth**

Preslav Crag. 62°43' S, 60°11' W. A sharp peak rising to about 600 m in Friesland Ridge, 1.65 km ESE of St. Cyril Peak, 2 km NNW of Needle Peak, and 3.1 km WSW of the summit of Preshev Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. With its precipitous and ice-free SW and NE slopes, it overlooks Prespa Glacier to the SW and Macy Glacier to the NE, the latter flowing between Preslav Crag and Peshev Ridge into Brunow Bay. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the town of Veliki Preslav, the 9th-century capital of the First Bulgarian Kingdom.

Preslik Spur. 82°32' S, 51°20' W. An ice-free spur, S of Clemons Spur and SW of Forlidas Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, in the extreme N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by Art Ford for Private 1st Class Joseph W. Preslik, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment with the USGS Pensacola Mountains Survey of 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Prespa Glacier. 62°44' S, 60°12' W. A glacier on Rozhen Peninsula, bounded to the E by Needle Peak, it lies between that peak and Tarnovo Ice Piedmont, and flows SE into Bransfield Strait, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded to the NW by St. Cyril Peak and St. Methodius Peak, and to the SW by Shumen Peak and Yambol Peak. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for Prespa Peak, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Press. 78°05' S, 85°58' W. Rising to 3830 m, just E of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, and 5.5 km ENE of Mount Bentley, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by Charlie Bentley during his Marie Byrd Land Traverse of 1957-58, and named by him for Frank Press, vice chairman of the technical panel on glaciology of the U.S. National Committee for IGY. In 1965 Mr. Press became chairman of the department of earth and planetary sciences at MIT, and in 1977 became White House science adviser. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Pressure Bay. 71°25' S, 169°20' E. A small arm, 5 km wide, in the W side of Robertson Bay, between Cape Wood and Birthday Point, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted in 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. They had a great deal of trouble sledging across the pressure ice fringing the shore of Robertson Bay. This pressure was caused by the adjacent Shipley Glacier descending to the sea ice. Hence the name given by Campbell. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pressure ice *see* **Pressure ridges**

Pressure ridges. Also known as pressure ice. Ridges, hummocks, or any kind of sharp mass of ice thrust up by the collision of slowly-moving ice with a land mass.

Preston, Frank. b. 1938. FIDS surveyor who wintered-over at Wordie House in 1960, and as first base leader at the new Adelaide Island Station (Base T) in 1961.

Preston Island. 67°48' S, 68°59' W. The largest of the Henkes Islands, off the SW end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Frank Preston. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on a British chart of 1964.

Preston Point. 70°17' S, 71°48' E. An ice-covered point with marginal rock exposures, marking the N end of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for John C. Preston, Jr., USN, ARM2 on the *Currituck*, with PBM Squadron, air crewman on OpHJ flights over this area, which provided the photos from which Roscoe was to work 5 years later. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Mount Prestrud. 86°34' S, 165°07' W. Rising to over 2400 m, in the SW part of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. During his race to the Pole, in Nov. 1911, Amundsen named a mountain in this general area as Mount K. Prestrud, for Lt. Kristian Prestrud. This may or may not be the same mountain, but US-ACAN picked one and named it in 1950, in order to preserve Prestrud's name (and Amundsen's intention) in the area. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Prestrud, Kristian. b. Nov. 11, 1880, Solør Hed, Norway, son of farmer Kristian Iversen Prestrud (the name was originally Praestrud), and his wife Hulda Augusta. After training as a sea cadet at Horten, he became a Norwegian naval officer, and was scientific observations chief on NorAE 1910-12, and 1st officer on the *Fram*. He did not go with Amundsen to the Pole, but he

did lead an independent sledge journey, the Eastern Sledge Party of 1911, to Scott's Nunataks (or Scott Nunataks, as they are now also called), on Edward VII Peninsula (or Edward VII Land, as it was called then). He was one of the group who arrived back in London on Nov. 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He died in 1927.

Prestrud Bank. 77°30' S, 159°30' W. A submarine feature off Edward VII Peninsula. Named by international agreement in 1988, in association with Prestrud Inlet.

Prestrud Coast *see* **Shirase Coast**

Prestrud Inlet. 78°18' S, 156°00' W. A re-entrant (an ice shelf indentation into the mainland) in the S side of Edward VII Peninsula, it forms the neck of this peninsula, at the NE corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by USAS 1939-41 for Lt. Kristian Prestrud. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Pretext* *see* **The *John Biscoe***

Preuschoff, Franz. b. Germany. Lufthansa flight engineer who went as flight mechanic for the *Passat* on GermAE 1938-39. He continued with Lufthansa long after World War II.

Preuschoff Range. 72°04' S, 4°03' E. A mountain range consisting of Mount Hochlin and associated features, just W of Kaye Crest, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Preuschoff-Rücken, for Franz Preuschoff. Because the expedition's photos were sometimes somewhat inaccurate, this may or may not be the feature he intended, but it's pretty close to it if it's not. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Preuschoff Rücken *see* **Preuschoff Range**

Preuschoffrücken *see* **Preuschoff Range**

Prévost, Jean. Biologist of the French Polar Expedition of 1952, wintering-over that year at Base Marret. He also wintered-over (as biologist) at Dumont d'Urville Station in 1956.

Prevot Island. 64°53' S, 63°58' W. A small, rocky island, 0.8 km NE of Miller Island, it is the northernmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. ArgAE 1953-54 surveyed it, and named it Isla Fernando, and it appears as such on their 1954 chart. However, ArgAE 1956-57 renamed it Isla Primer Teniente Prevot, to honor 1st Lt. Prevot, commander of the mobile detachment in the operations of the Argentine Air Force unit for Antarctica. He died on the job (but not in Antarctica). That name appears on their 1957 chart, and on a 1963 chart of theirs, and was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The name was later shortened to Isla Prevot. In 1956-57 it was resurveyed by the RN in conjunction with Fids from Base N. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Tangent Island, for its position on the S side of Bismarck Strait. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. In 1965 US-ACAN accepted the name Prevot Island. The Argentines call it Isla Tangente. However, we are told that the Argentines today call it Isla Tangente, which, being a translation of the British term at the expense of a perfectly good Argentine name with quite a history behind it, does not seem credible.

Prezbecheski Island *see* **Przybyszewski Island**

Mount Priam. 64°34' S, 63°24' W. A flat-topped, snow-covered mountain, rising to 1980 m, it forms the central mass of the Trojan Range, 6 km N of Mount Français, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Homeric character. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Priboy Rocks. 62°22' S, 59°22' W. A group of rocks extending 1.65 km in an E-W direction and 1.2 km in a N-S direction, off the E coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Their central point is 750 m E of Smirnenski Point, 1.45 km SSW of Salient Rock, and 850 m N of Perelik Point. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Priboy, in western Bulgaria.

Ozero Pribrezhnoe. 67°38' S, 62°23' E. A lake immediately NE of Forbes Glacier, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Zaliv Pribylova. 69°45' S, 0°30' E. A gulf on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Russians.

Mount Price. 84°29' S, 166°38' E. Rising to 3030 m, it is the eastern of 2 peaks at the N end of the Adams Mountains, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Rayburn Price, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1963.

Price, David Michael. b. 1935, Thornbury, Glos, son of Albert E. Price and his wife Florence C. Bruton. He was working for a company that had a contract for power generators, and one came in for FIDS. He applied, and became a diesel electric mechanic, sailing from Southampton on Oct. 1, 1957, on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. He wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1958, and in the summer of 1958-59 spent 6 weeks in the Falklands, then back to Port Lockroy for the 1959 winter. The *John Biscoe* took him back to Port Stanley in 1960, and he made his way back to the UK on the *Kista Dan*. He was a mining engineer in Malaya for 7 years, married an Australian in 1965, then went to Australia in 1967. In 2008 he published his book *Tip of the Iceberg*. He had also written another book, called *Climate Change*.

Price, Murray. b. March 22, 1940. Senior plumber and official photographer who wintered-over at Macquarie Island Station in 1969, at Casey Station in 1972, and at Mawson Station in 1976.

Price, Richard Andrew. b. Oct. 10, 1952. BAS marine technician who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1979, and again in 1984 and 1985, the last year as base commander. A lot of his work involved sub-ice diving.

Price Bluff. 86°32' S, 144°34' W. A large bluff, 8 km NE of Mount Mooney, near the head of Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Robert P. Price, USN, photographic officer on many flights as an in-flight observer during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65) and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Price Nunatak. 67°57' S, 62°43' E. An isolated nunatak, about 7 km S of the South Masson Range, it marks the N end of the Trilling Peaks, 5 km S of Mount Burnett, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Harold L. "Harry" Price, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Price Peak. 85°43' S, 142°24' W. Rising to 1510 m, at the N side of Leverett Glacier, 13 km N of the extremity of the California Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Floyd W. Price, VX-6 personnel man in Antarctica every summer season between 1963 and 1967, as well as one wintering-over.

Price Terrace. 77°20' S, 161°18' E. A relatively level ice-free area, about 1.5 sq km in area, and rising to about 1250 m about 750 m above Barwick Valley close southward, between LaBelle Valley and Berkey Valley, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for P. Buford Price, of the physics department at the University of California, at Berkeley, a USAP principal investigator for cosmic ray studies near McMurdo in 1989, and neutrino astrophysics researcher at Pole Station in 1991. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Priceley, Joseph. b. April 27, 1803, London. On Dec. 26, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Zélée* as a 6-piaster sailor. "Priceley" is how Dumont d'Urville spelled it. It is most likely to be Priestley.

Skaly Prichudlivye.69°11' S, 77°22' E. A group of rocks, E of Brattstrand Bluffs, at the W end of Ranvik Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Named by the Russians.

Prickly Ridge. 72°31' S, 97°34' W. A rounded, ice-covered ridge, 6 km W of Shelton Head, on the S side of Thurston Island. The largest outcrop on this ridge is Belknap Nunatak. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 2003. Small dispersed nunataks rise above the ice surface, giving the feature a prickly appearance.

Priddle, Julian Hartley. b. July 24, 1952, Bristol. Freshwater biologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1975 and 1976. During the summers he scuba dived in the island's lakes. He stayed with BAS for several years thereafter.

Priddy Glacier. 77°56' S, 164°01' E. A glacier, 3 km long, on the W side of Esser Hill, it flows NW to join Hobbs Glacier, on the Scott Coast

of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Allan R. Priddy, of Holmes & Narver, in Antarctica many times between 1969 and 1991. He was construction foreman at 4 geological field camps, and for 4 summer seasons at Pole Station, and helped build Siple Station and Siple II Station. He also wintered-over at McMurdo.

Priddy Promontory. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. The eastern of 2 promontories to the SW of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Storneskloa (i.e., "Stornes claw"). Actually the name Storneskloa was applied to both this promontory and the one that became known as Tonagh Promonory. ANCA named this one as Priddy Promontory, on Sept. 29, 1988, for Richard Priddy, who wintered-over as medical officer at Casey Station in 1981, and who was medical officer and deputy leader of the ANARE Larsemann Hills field party of 1987-88. The Chinese call it Jiulong Bandao.

Islote Priest *see* **Goetschy Island**

Priest Island *see* **Goetschy Island**

Mount Priestley. 75°11' S, 161°53' E. A mountain peak rising to 1100 m, at the N side of David Glacier, 8 km SW of Mount Bellingshausen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Ray Priestley. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Priestley, Raymond Edward "Ray." b. July 20, 1886, Tewkesbury, England, son of Joseph Edward Priestley, the headmaster of the grammar school there, and his wife Henrietta Rice. Through his older brother, he became, while in his final year studying science at University College, Bristol, the assistant geologist on BAE 1907-09. He later studied geology in Sydney under Prof. Edgeworth David. He was back in Antarctica on BAE 1910-13 (replacing Allan Thomson, who had become ill), and was the leader of the 2nd ascent of Mount Erebus. He was a member of Victor Campbell's Northern Party during the same expedition, and thus a part of their wild adventure. In fact, another expeditioner, Grif Taylor would become his brother-in-law. His book, *Northern Adventure*, was published in 1914. He was in France during World War I with the 46th Divisional Signals, and on April 10, 1915, at Ringwood, Hants, he married Phyllis Mary Boyd, a New Zealander. He was seconded to the War Office to write *The History of the Signal Service*, and also wrote *Breaking the Hindenburg Line*, the story of his division. After the war he spent years at Cambridge, and from 1934 to 1938 was in Australia, unhappily, as vice chancellor of Melbourne University, and from 1938 to 1952 was vice chancellor and principal of Birmingham University, back in England. He was knighted in 1949, which is when he finally stopped playing cricket. From 1953 to 1955 he was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and from 1955 to 1958 (while Vivian Fuchs was crossing Antarctica) he was acting director of the FIDS scientific bureau. He accompanied Prince Philip on the early Jan. 1957 cruise of FIDS bases, and and in the summer season of 1958-59 went to Antarctica on the *Wyandot* as an observer with OpDF IV. He was also on the *Staten Island* that season, and visited Scott's huts. He was president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1961-68. His wife died in 1961, and Sir Raymond died on June 24, 1974, at Cheltenham, Glos.

Priestley Glacier. 74°20' S, 163°22' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Priestly Glacier. A major valley glacier, about 100 km long and 4 km wide, it flows SE from the Polar Plateau SE of Mount Baxter, between the Deep Freeze Range and the Eisenhower Range, and enters the N end of the Nansen Ice Sheet, on the E coast of Victoria Land. First explored by Campbell's Northern Party of 1911-13, during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell for Ray Priestley. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Italians installed two automatic weather station here; the first was Priestley Glacier AWS, at an elevation of 640 m, and the second was Hi Priestley Glacier, at an elevation of 1980 m.

Priestley Lake. 74°53' S, 163°44' E. A lake, with seasonal ice covering, measuring 120 m by 25 m, 25 m above sea level, 200 m NE of the snow cave on Inexpressible Island where Campbell's party was forced to winter-over during BAE 1910-13. Surveyed by Vittorio Libera during ItAE 1988-89, and named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for Ray Priestley.

Priestley Névé. 73°35' S, 160°20' E. At the head of Priestley Glacier (in association with which it was named by NZ-APC in the 1960s), in Victoria Land. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA followed suit on Jan. 19, 1989. It does not seem to appear in the NZ gazetteer, which is disturbing.

Priestley Peak. 67°12' S, 50°23' E. A prominent peak between Mount Pardoe and Mount Tod, on the S side of Amundsen Bay, in the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Ray Priestley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit.

Priestly Glacier *see* **Priestley Glacier**

Caleta Prieto. 64°41' S, 62°00' W. A cove in the SE corner of Wilhelmina Bay, between Caleta Cordovez to the N and Caleta Macera to the S, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Leonardo Prieto Vial, hydrographic officer on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1963-64. The Argentines call it Caleta Quintero.

Prikken. 72°14' S, 27°50' E. A small nunatak just S of Balchen Mountain, in the easternmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the dot").

Ozero Prilednikovoe *see* **Prilednikovoye Lake**

Prilednikovoevatnet *see* **Prilednikovoye Lake**

Prilednikovoye Lake. 70°45' S, 11°35' E. A lake, 2 km SSW of Tyuleniy Point, in the southwesternmost part of Sundvassheia, in the Schirmacher Hills, at the edge of the continental ice sheet, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Ozero Prilednikovoe (i.e., "fore-glacier lake," or "near the glacier"), for its location. US-ACAN accepted the translation in 1970. The Norwegians call it Prilednikovoevatnet.

Prilep Knoll. 63°29' S, 57°59' W. An ice-covered hill rising to over 700 m at the S entrance to Misty Pass W of the Laclavère Plateau, 2.39 km E of the hill the Argentines call Cerro Morro del Paso, 1.41 km S by W of Dabnik Peak, 10.08 km W of Kanitz Nunatak, and 6.72 km N of Yarlovo Nunatak, it surmounts Broad Valley to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Prilep, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Base Primavera *see* **Primavera Station**

Cabo Primavera *see* **Cierva Point, Spring Point**

Cabo Primavera Refugio *see* **Primavera Station**

Cape Primavera *see* **Spring Point**

Primavera Bay *see* **Brialmont Cove**

Primavera Station. 64°09' S, 60°55' W. Argentine summer scientific base on Cierva Point (Spring Point), Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It began life as a refugio, built on a rock surface, and inaugurated on Jan. 23, 1954, as Refugio Naval Cabo Primavera. Its name was soon changed to Refugio Naval Capitán Cobbett (name also seen as Cobbet), named for Capt. Enrique Cobbett, who fought with Almirante Brown in the 19th century. It closed in 1962. The site was re-opened, on March 3, 1977, this time as a real scientific station, year-round, with 11 buildings, taking a maximum of 18 persons, and was inaugurated on March 8, 1977, as Base de Ejército Primavera (Primavera Army Base), but known more commonly as Base Primavera. **1977 winter**: Engineer Lt. Col. Ignacio Carro (leader). **1978 winter**: Artillery Lt. Col. Julio Vicente Fuscaldo (leader). **1979 winter**: Artillery Captain Miguel Felipe Perandones Tomas (leader). **1980 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Augusto César Buraschi (leader). **1981 winter**: Infantry Captain Juan Manuel Carrizo (leader). The station was closed after the 1981 winter, and from then on used only as a temporary base.

Prime Head. 63°13' S, 57°17' W. A prominent, snow-covered headland rising to about 50 m, and forming the N extremity of both Trinity Peninsula and the Antarctic Peninsula. In Feb. 1838, during FrAE 1837-40, Dumont d'Urville discovered and charted a point 5 km to the E, which he named Cap Siffrey. In 1946, when Fids from Base D surveyed this area, they mistakenly applied the name Cape Siffrey to the present feature. It appears that way on a British chart of 1949, and that was how it was accepted by US-ACAN and by UK-APC, and how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951 (as Cabo Siffrey), and that was the situation accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

In fact, everyone, the Russians included, bought into the error. After examining FIDASE air photos taken in 1956–57, and re-examining Dumont d'Urville's charts, FIDS cartographers sorted out the confusion, gave the name Siffrey back to its original owner (but as Siffrey Point), and renamed the present feature Prime Head to indicate that this is, indeed, the northernmost point on the Antarctic continent. UK-APC accepted that on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year, leaving the South Americans in an anachronistic vortex.

Isla Primer Teniente Aciar *see* **Prevot Island**

Monte Primer Teniente Aciar *see* **Mount Aciar**

Isla(s) 1er Teniente López *see* **Kappa Island**

Islotes 1er Teniente López *see* **Kappa Island**

Islotes Primer Teniente Patrignani *see* **Flyspot Rocks**

Islas Primer Teniente Turrado *see* **Omicron Islands**

Primera Garganta *see* **Channel Glacier**

Punta Primera Junta. 64°51' S, 63°01' W. A point projecting into Alvaro Cove, on the N coast of Bryde Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

The *Primero de Mayo*. Also written *1° de Mayo*. ARA (Armada República Argentina) ship first in Antarctic waters in 1925. She was back in 1929, when, in Feb. of that year, under the command of Capt. Francisco J. Clarizza, she relieved Órcadas Station (Alberto Carcelles was also aboard). In early 1930, under the command of Ángel Rodríguez, she again relieved Órcadas, and was also in the South Shetlands. This time she was carrying an amphibious plane on board, but when it came down to it the plane wouldn't work. In early 1931 she relieved Órcadas again. Her skipper that season was Capt. Domingo Asconapé. The ship was back in the South Shetlands in 1942, surveying and claiming Deception Island for Argentina. Alberto J. Oddera was captain that year. In 1943 she was back again, to do more surveying, under the command of Silvano Harriague. In March 1943 she landed a party at Stonington Island, the first visitors since USAS left it in 1941. They rescued much of the U.S. equipment. On March 2, 1943 they were at Wiencke Island. Also on board were P. Abate, L. Avellaneda, and M. Landi (they left their names, and the date, on a rock). She sank off the Argentine coast (near Monte Hermoso) on Feb. 5, 1944.

Bahía Primero de Mayo *see* **Primero de Mayo Bay**

Caleta Primero de Mayo *see* **Surgidero Iquique**

Isla Primero de Mayo *see* **Lambda Island**

Paso Primero de Mayo. 60°42' S, 44°51' W. A small marine passage between Nigg Rock and Eillium Island, in the Bruce Islands, in the South Orkneys. Named by the Argentines for the *Primero de Mayo*.

Primero de Mayo Bay. 62°58' S, 60°42' W. The largest bay in Port Foster, Deception Island, on the SW side of that natural harbor, in the South Shetlands. Named Bahía 1° de Mayo (i.e., Bahía Primero de Mayo) by ArgAE 1942–43, for the *Primero de Mayo*. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1944, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In 1947 what would later be called Decepción Station (q.v.) was established here by the Argentines. There is a 1955 Argentine reference to Caleta Primero de Mayo, but that is really to the feature the Chileans call Surgidero Iquique (q.v. under **I**). Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953–54, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Fumarole Bay, because the most active fumarole on the island is here. US-ACAN accepted the name Primero de Mayo Bay in 1965. The Chileans call it Bahía Septiembre, and the Spanish call it Fumarolas, or Bahía Fumarolas. The British were the last to plot it, in late 2008.

Primero de Mayo Station *see* **Decepción Station**

The *Primeroso-Mariana*. Spanish vessel out of Cádiz in 1819, traveling with 17 million pesos in cash, which went south of 60°S in an effort to save her partner ship, the *San Telmo* (q.v. for details). Captain was Manuel de Castillo.

Gora Primetnaja. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. A hill in the central part of Sundvassheia, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (name means "landmark hill"). The Norwegians call it Primetnajaberget (which means the same thing).

Primetnajaberget *see* **Gora Primetnaja**

Primus. A portable kerosene stove developed in 1892, and used in Antarctica during sledging trips.

Mount Prince. 74°58' S, 134°11' W. A prominent butte, rising to 640 m, marking the N end of the Perry Range, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Algae, lichens, mosses, and petrels are to be found here. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joseph F. Prince, USN, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate who spent several summer seasons in Antarctica, as well as wintering-over at Little America in 1956, and at McMurdo in 1966.

Prince Albert I Bank *see* **Albert Bank**

Prince Albert Mountains. 76°00' S, 161°30' E. A major coastal mountain group, extending northward for over 300 km from McMurdo Sound, between Priestley Glacier and Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mount Davidson is the highest peak, and others include Mount Gran, Mount Thomson, Mount Woolnough, Mount Morrison, Mount Brogger, Mount Forde, Mount Marston, Mount Creak, Mount Chetwynd, and Mount Gauss. Discovered on Feb. 17, 1841, by Ross, who named them for Prince Albert, husband of the relatively new queen, Victoria. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Prince Andrew Plateau. 83°38' S, 162°00' E. A large, ic-covered plateau, about 60 km long, 24 km wide, and averaging about 2700 m in elevation, S of Mount Rabot, it forms the S part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by NZGSAE 1961–62, for the son of Queen Elizabeth II of England. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Prince Charles Mountains. 72°00' S, 67°00' E. Known familiarly by the Australians as the PCMs. Also called Main South Range. They are a major group of mountains in Mac. Robertson Land, and include the Athos Range, the Porthos Range, and the Aramis Range. These mountains, and other scattered peaks, form an arc of about 430 km (the Australians say about 380 km) in length from the N extremity (which is about 320 km SSE of Mawson Station), and extend from the vicinity of Mount Starlight in the N, to Goodspeed Nunataks in the S. Discovered and photographed aerially and from a distance during OpHJ 1946–47. The exact position of their N components was first determined by Bob Dovers, who saw them from the Stinear Nunataks in Dec. 1954, toward the end of the first wintering-over at Mawson Station. The N range (i.e., the Athos Range) was first visited by John Béchervaise's ANARE party in Dec. 1955. On Jan. 23, 1956 the Queen of Australia graciously allowed ANCA to name them for her son. The Australians plotted them in 71°26' S, 67°15' E. In the summer of 1956–57, Bill Bewsher's ANARE party explored and mapped the 3 northern ranges. In 1957, Keith Mather's ANARE party reached the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the south. ANARE parties made landings from the air in 1958 and 1959. In 1960 and 1961, Ric Ruker and Dave Trail respectively led ANARE parties that made geological surveys of the S components. In 1969, ANARE began a detailed topographical and geological survey of the mountains, calling these summer expeditions the Prince Charles Mountains Survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, but with the coordinates as given at the top of this entry. The Australians say they extend between 70°10' S and 74°30' S, and between 60°00' E and 60°40' E (sic), so one can see immediately that they are not to be trusted, and that one must rely on the American coordinates.

Prince Charles Strait. 61°06' S, 54°34' W. A strait, 8 km wide, between Cornwallis Island and Cape Valentine (on Elephant Island), in the South Shetlands. Known to sealers in 1820–21. The first recorded navigation of this strait was on March 7, 1839, by the *Porpoise*, during USEE 1838–42. Soundings of the strait were made by the *John Biscoe* and the *Sparrow* on Dec. 7, 1948. Named by them for Prince Charles (*see* **Prince Charles Mountains**). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. On an Argentine chart of 1977, the passage between Elephant Island and Clarence Island was incorrectly referred to as Pasaje Príncipe Carlos.

Monts Prince de Ligne *see* **Prince de Ligne Mountains**

Prince de Ligne Mountains. 72°20' S, 31°14' E. A small group of mountains rising to 2285 m, 16 km N of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957–58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, who named them Monts Prince de Ligne, for Prince Antoine de Ligne (b. March 8, 1925, Brussels. d. Aug. 21, 2005, Belgium), the 13th prince of that line, RAF World War II pilot, and pilot and photographer with de Gerlache's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Prince de Ligne Mountains in 1962. In 1950, Prince Antoine married Princess Alix of Luxemburg.

Prince Edward Glacier. 82°46' S, 159°32' E. A glacier draining the N side of the Cotton Plateau, in the Queen Elizabeth Range, and flowing N for about 10 km along the W side of Hochstein Ridge. Named by NZ-APC for Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Prince Edward Islands. 46°46' S, 37°51' E. Two small islands in the sub-Antarctic part of the Indian Ocean, and therefore not in Antarctica, as such. Marion Island is the larger, and Prince Edward Island is the smaller.

Prince Gustav Channel. 63°50' S, 58°15' W. A strait, about 130 km long, and between 6 and 24 km wide, it separates James Ross Island and Vega Island from Trinity Peninsula. Discovered, traversed, and surveyed in Oct. 1903 by SwedAE 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kronprins Gustaf Kanalen (i.e., "the Crown Prince Gustav channel"), for Prince Gustav (1858-1950), the man who would be king. Every country that had a vested interest in the region translated this according to their language, and there several variations of the name, all immediately recognizable. Ellsworth saw it aerially in Nov. 1935. It appears on a 1921 British chart as Crown Prince Gustav Channel, but on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947 as Prince Gustav Channel. It was traversed for only the second time, and surveyed, by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, and again in 1946–47. The name Crown Prince Gustav Channel was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1959. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC shortened it to Prince Gustav Channel, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. Fids from Base D surveyed it again between 1959 and 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the new naming in 1964. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Canal Príncipe Gustavo. *See also* **Prince Gustav Ice Shelf**.

Prince Gustav Ice Front. 63°50' S, 58°15' W. The seaward face of the former Prince Gustav Ice Shelf. From 1945 it underwent continuous retreat, and, by Dec. 2002, had, with the ice shelf, disappeared. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991 (the Americans do not recognize ice fronts as separate features).

Prince Gustav Ice Shelf. 64°12' S, 58°15' W. An ice shelf of more than 24 km in extent, once occupying the S part of the Prince Gustav Channel, including Röhss Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in association with the channel (which is really a strait). US-ACAN accepted the name. In continuous retreat from 1945 onwards, it was shown on U.S. Landsat images of Feb. and Dec. 2002 that all of the ice shelf has gone.

Prince Harald Coast. 69°30' S, 36°00' E. That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land between the Princess Ragnhild Coast and the Prince Olav Coast, or to be more specific, between the bottom of Vestvika on the W side of the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula and Shirase Glacier, in the bottom of Lützow-Holm Bay. It actually encompasses the Lützow-Holm Bay area. Discovered aerially by LCE 1936–37, on Feb. 4, 1937, on a flight carrying Viggo Widerøe, Nils Romnaes, and Ingrid Christensen. Named Prins Harald Kyst for Prince Harald (b. 1937), the young son of the Crown Prince of Norway. It is also called Prince Harald Land. US-ACAN accepted the name Prince Harald Coast in 1952. Originally, the limits were between Riiser-Larsen Peninsula (in 34°E) and the E entrance point to Lützow-Holm Bay (marked by the coastal angle in 40°E), but in 1973 the Norwegians redefined it.

The *Prince of Denmark*. A 127-ton London sealing schooner, sheathed and coppered, built in Scotland in 1798, and in 1822 owned by David Asquith, of Lewisham. She left London on Aug. 12, 1822, left Gravesend on Aug. 19, arrived at Cape Town on Nov. 16, 1822, left there 10 days later, and was in the South Shetlands for the 1822–23 season, under the command of Captain Peter Williams. She arrived back at Gravesend on April 29, 1823, and at London on May 6, 1823, with 2700 sealskins.

The *Prince of Saxe-Coburg*. British sealer owned by James Weddell, she was in the South Shetlands in Dec. 1826, under the command of Capt. Matthew Brisbane, when she was beset and damaged by ice. She made her way back to Puerto Fury, off the W coast of Tierra del Fuego, where she was wrecked on Dec. 16, 1826. On March 6, 1827 the crew were rescued by the *Beagle*.

Prince of Wales Glacier. 82°44' S, 160°10' E. In the Queen Elizabeth Range, it flows generally N for about 16 km between Hochstein Ridge and Komhyr Ridge, into Hamilton Glacier, on the NW side of Mount Markham. It forms an access route from Marsh Glacier to the Nimrod Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, for the Prince of Wales, i.e., Prince Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth II of England. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Prince Olaf Escarpment *see* **Prince Olav Mountains**

Prince Olaf Mountains *see* **Prince Olav Mountains**

Prince Olav Coast. 68°30' S, 41°00' E. Also called Crown Prince Olav Land, and Prince Olav Land. That section of the coast of Queen Maud Land between Shirase Glacier in the bottom of Lützow-Holm Bay (in the W) and 45°E (in the E). Discovered by Riiser-Larsen on a flight from the *Norvegia* on Jan. 15, 1930. Named by the Norwegians as Kronprins Olav Kyst, for Prince Olav (1903–1991), later King Olav V. US-ACAN accepted the name Prince Olav Coast in 1952. Originally, this coast's limits were between the E entrance point to Lützow-Holm Bay (marked by the coastal angle in 40°E) and Shinnan Glacier (in 44°38' E), but in 1973 the Norwegians redefined it.

Prince Olav Land *see* **Prince Olav Coast**

[1]**Prince Olav Mountains**. 84°57' S, 173°00' W. Also spelled Prince Olaf Mountains. A mountain group covering 9168 sq km, and extending from the Shackleton Glacier to the Liv Glacier, 145 km in a N-S direction and 118 km in an E-W direction, in the Queen Maud Mountains, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1911 by Amundsen, and named by him as Crown Prince Olav Mountains, for the crown prince of Norway. The name was later shortened by Byrd to Prince Olaf Escarpment (he also re-defined the feature). It was later redefined yet again. US-ACAN accepted the name Prince Olav Mountains in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The highest peaks in this range are: Mount Wade, Mount Fisher, Centennial Peak, Mount Ray, Mount Sellery, Mount Oliver, Mount Campbell, Jones Peak, Mount Finley, and Seabee Heights.

[2]**Prince Olav Mountains** *see* **Bush Mountains**

Prince Philip Glacier. 82°21' S, 159°55' E. Flows S for 30 km (the Australians say 48 km) between the Cobham Range and the Holyoake Range, into Nimrod Glacier. Named by NZ-APC for Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth, and himself an Antarctic visitor (*see* **Philip**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and ANCA followed suit.

Prince-Regent Luitpold Land *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Prince William('s) Land *see* **Chanticleer Island**, **Danco Coast**, **Hoseason Island**, **Palmer Archipelago**

Princess Anne Glacier. 82°59' S, 159°20' E. At the W side of the Queen Elizabeth Range, it flows for 24 km from the area S of Mount Bonaparte, between the Cotton Plateau and the Bartrum Plateau, into Marsh Glacier. Low passes connect with the Prince of Wales Glacier and the Rabot Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for the daughter of Queen Elizabeth. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Princess Anne would later go to Antarctica (*see* **Distinguished visitors**). ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1976.

Princess Astrid Coast. 70°45' S, 7°00' E. That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land between Trolltunga (in 0°30' W) and Cape Sedov (in 14°05' E). The entire coast is bordered by ice shelves. Discovered on Jan. 23, 1931 by Capt. H.H. Halvorsen, of the *New Sevilla*, and named by him as Prinsesse Astrid Kyst, for the Norwegian Princess Astrid (b. 1932), daughter of King Olav V. US-ACAN accepted the name

Princess Astrid Coast in 1947. Originally, it signified the section of the coast of Queen Maud Land between 5°E and 20°E, but in 1973 the Norwegians redefined its limits.

The *Princess Charlotte*. A 517-ton British sealer, built in 1815 at Whitehaven, the first of the great Indiamen belonging to Brocklebank's, of Liverpool (Thomas & John Brocklebank; they also built it, at their yard). She was registered in Whitehaven on Jan. 16, 1816, and under Cap'n John M'Kean, she made her first run to Bengal that year. In 1821 she left Calcutta, bound for the South Shetlands, for the 1821-22 season, under M'Kean, and moored in Johnson's Dock, Livingston Island. After the expedition, she went back to the Liverpool-Bengal run. She was replaced by another Brocklebank vessel of the same name, 514 tons, built at Workington in 1828, still under M'Kean (until 1836). Later she was skippered by Capt. Henry Ponsonby.

Princess Elisabeth Station. 71°58' S, 23°34' E. Belgian scientific station, known more popularly as PEA, built in the last weeks of 2007, at Utsteinen Nunatak, in the Sør Rondane Mountains of Queen Maud Land. 173 km inland from the old Roi Baudoin Station, which it replaced (after 30 years of service by that station), and 55 km from the old Asuka Station. It was the first zero-emission research station. It could house 12 persons, and an extension could handle the sleeping of another 8. On Dec. 14, 2007, the *Ivan Papanin* brought the 106 containers (containing the unassembled station), to Crown Bay. It was then transported inland.

Princess Elizabeth Land. 68°30' S, 83°22' E. Also called Princess Elizabeth Coast. That section of the coast of East Antarctica between Gaussberg and Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1931, by BANZARE during the 1930-31 season, and named by Mawson for the young princess who would later become Queen Elizabeth II of England and Wales (and Queen Elizabeth I of Scotland). ANCA accepted the name, but, curiously, US-ACAN does not seem to have.

Princess Elizabeth Trough. 64°10' S, 83°00' E. An undersea feature off the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land, in association with which it was named.

Princess Martha Coast. 72°00' S, 10°00' W. A long coast, it connects Coats Land with New Schwabenland, and the entire coast is bounded by ice shelves with ice cliffs 20 to 35 m high, in the W part of Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the *Norvegia*, on Feb. 8, 1930, and he applied the name Kronprinsesse Martha Land (i.e., "Crown Princess Martha Land"), to the coast he discovered, in the vicinity of Cape Norvegia. Named for the Norwegian princess Martha (1901-1954), married to King Olav V. The name was later shortened, and the feature re-defined to being that portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land between 5°E and the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier (in 20°W). In 1973, it was redefined again by the Norwegians as being between 20°W and Trolltunga (in 0°30' W).

Princess Martha Coast Station *see* **Norway Station**

Princess Ragnhild Coast. 70°30' S, 27°00' E. Also called Ragnhild Coast. That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land between Sedovodden (14°05' E) and the bottom of Vestvika (33°E), on the W side of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula. The entire coast, except the E end, is fringed by ice shelves. Discovered by Riiser-Larsen and Capt. Nils Larsen, in flights from the *Norvegia*, on Feb. 16, 1931. Named Prinsesse Ragnhild Kyst, or Princess Ragnhild Land, by the Norwegians, for their princess (b. 1930), daughter of King Olav V. In those days it was defined as between 20°E and Riiser-Larsen Peninsula (34°E). However, in 1973, it was redefined.

Princess Royal Range. 67°33' S, 68°34' W. A mountain range at the S end of Alexander Island, extending from McCallum Pass in the N to Cape Alexandra in the south. Roughly mapped by FrAE 1903-05, as part of Graham Land. Partly re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1948, and partly photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on June 6, 2006, for Princess Anne (b. 1950) (*see* **Distinguished visitors**, 2002).

Princeton Tarn. 77°35' S, 163°06' E. A tarn at the NW side of Mount Falconer, and 150 m S of Penn Tarn, in the SW part of Tarn Valley, in Victoria Land. It is one of 4 tarns in Tarn Valley named by VUWAE 1965-66 after American universities. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1997.

Cabo Principal *see* **Principal Point**

Canal Principal *see* **The Sound**

Principal Point. 64°55' S, 63°27' W. A prominent, ice-covered point, 6 km E of Cape Errera, it forms the SE end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by FrAE 1903-05. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1952-53, and named by them as Cabo Principal, for its prominence as a feature. It appears as such on their 1953 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1956-57 it was surveyed by Fids from Base N and also by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Pursuit Point, in connection with an unsuccessful attempt by the RN surveyors to climb Savoia Peak to the north. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. In 1965 US-ACAN accepted the name Principal Point. Today, it seems, the Argentines tend to call it Punta Pursuit.

Pasaje Príncipe Carlos *see* **Prince Charles Strait**

Príncipe de Asturias Peak. 78°33' S, 85°43' W. Rising to 4680 m on the Vinson Massif, 3.32 km SW of the summit of Mount Vinson, 1.33 km W of Silverstein Peak, and 5.1 km NE of Brichebor Peak, 7.68 km SE of Knutzen Peak, and 3.64 km S of Branscomb Peak, it surmounts Branscomb Glacier to the WNW, Roché Glacier to the N, and Tulaczyk Glacier to the SW, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Prince of Asturias, in connection with the peak's first ascent made by the Spaniards Manuel Álvarez and Alfonso Juez, on Jan. 23, 1995.

Canal Príncipe Gustavo *see* **Prince Gustav Channel**

Prins Harald Kyst *see* **Prince Harald Coast**

Prins Harald Land *see* **Prince Harald Coast**

The *Prinsendam*. American tourist ship, with a capacity of 700 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 2005-06.

Prinsesse Astrid Kyst *see* **Princess Astrid Coast**

Prinsesse Ragnhild Kyst *see* **Princess Ragnhild Coast**

Prinzregent Luitpold Land *see* **Luitpold Coast**

Prion Glacier. 77°20' S, 166°35' E. A glacier flowing from Mount Bird, immediately S of Sheathbill Glacier, and N of Albatross Glacier, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC, apparently in 1989.

Prions. The prion is a small petrel of the genus Pachyptila. There are 3 species: the dove prion, or Antarctic prion (*Pachyptila desolata*), the fulmar prion (*Pachyptila crassirostris*), and the thin-billed prion (*Pachyptila belcheri*). All are seen in Antarctica, but only the dove breeds south of 60°S — in the South Orkneys.

Mount Prior. 72°58' S, 168°47' E. A volcanic cone rising to 1220 m, about 16 km W of Mount Brewster, at the head of, and in line with, Whitehall Glacier, between that glacier and the Lady Newnes Ice Shelf, W of Mount Lubbock, and W of the S end of Daniell Peninsula, in Victoria Land. A brief description of this mountain was given by Hartley Ferrar, of BNAE 1901-04, but he misidentified it with Mount Brewster. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for George T. Prior (*see* **Prior Island**), who was of much help to Ferrar back in England, when they were publishing the latter's geological results of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Prior, Douglas Roland Otway "Doug." b. Sept. 16, 1914, London, son of Alfred Prior and his wife Lilian Daisy Prior (sic). He was a carpenter on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1956. The other carpenter on the expedition, Johnny Raymond, was his brother-in-law (i.e., Doug was married to Johnny's sister). He and Johnny returned to London on March 13, 1957, on the *Magga Dan*. He died in Aug. 1985, in Sutton, Surrey.

Prior Bluff. 73°12' S, 68°15' E. A rock bluff in the central part of the Mawson Escarpment, between Manning Glacier and Greenall Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Lancelot Sidney Prior (b. 1913), assistant director (geophysics) at Watheroo Magnetic Observatory, in Western Australia, 1963-74. From 1948 to 1974 he was a geologist with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.

Prior Cliff. 80°47' S, 158°50' E. Rising to be-

tween 1000 m and 1200 m, it extends ENE from Mount Dick, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Stuart Prior, senior public servant with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade with previous involvement in Antarctic Treaty administration, who led NZ's Antarctic Policy unit for several years, and has actively worked against illegal sub-Antarctic fishing. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Prior Glacier *see* **Pryor Glacier**

Prior Island. 75°41' S, 162°52' E. An island, about 1.5 km long and 0.8 km wide, 1.5 km E of Lamplugh Island, and about 8 km S of Cape Irízar, off the coast of Victoria Land. The granite cliffs of the island are 90 m high and covered with an ice-cap about 22 m high. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for George Thurland Prior (1862-1936), keeper of the Department of Minerals at the Museum of Natural History from 1909 to 1927. He studied all the rocks brought back by British expeditions to Antarctica. He gave his name to the mineral priorite. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Prioress Island. 64°56' S, 63°53' W. A narrow island, 0.8 km E of Host Island, in the central portion of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954, but apparently unnamed. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57, and named by them for the *Canterbury Tales* character. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1972.

Nunataki Priozërnye. 69°28' S, 68°50' E. An isolated group of nunataks on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Priozërnyj *see* **Battye Glacier**

Pripek Point. 65°57' S, 65°09' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Dimitrov Cove, on the NW coast of Velingrad Peninsula, 3.65 km N of Tuorda Peak, 3.55 km E by N of Rossa Point, and 6.8 km WSW of Biser Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Pripek in northeastern, southeastern, and southern Bulgaria, and Dalgi (i.e., Long) Pripek in northern Bulgaria.

Priscu Stream. 77°39' S, 162°45' E. A meltwater stream, 3 km long, flowing SW from the SE end of Lacroix Glacier to the NE end of Lake Bonney, in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for ecologist John C. Priscu, of the department of biological sciences, at Montana State University, at Bozeman, USAP invesigator in the McMurdo Dry Valleys between 1984 and 2002.

Priscu Valley. 77°29' S, 160°47' E. An upland, ice-free valley opening N to the head of McKelvey Valley, on the E side of the Prentice Plateau, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for John C. Priscu (*see* **Priscu Stream**).

Prism Ridge. 73°33' S, 94°14' W. A small ridge with bare rock outcroppings, just N of Haskell Glacier, and 3 km SSW of Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by them for the large block of ice in the shape of a square prism which they found standing as an isolated feature at the S end of this ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Roca Prisma. 69°12' S, 58°46' W. A very isolated rock off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Paredón Prisma Negro. 64°27' S, 62°23' W. The NE face of Lagrange Peak, on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Prismatine Peak. 69°24' S, 76°07' E. A small peak on Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA.

Prisoe Cove. 62°33' S, 60°40' W. A cove, 3.7 km wide, indenting the N coast of Livingston Island for 1.75 km between Agüero Point and Avitohol Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Prisoeto, in northern Bulgaria.

Pritchard Peak. 80°22' S, 155°18' E. Rising to over 1800 m, 5 km SE of Saburro Peak, in the Doll Mountains of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Col. Marion Graham Pritchard, Jr., vice commander and then commander of 109 Airlift Wing during the transition of LC-130 aircraft operations from the USN to the Air National Guard.

Ozero Prival'noe. 70°46' S, 11°52' E. A lake N of the westernmost part of Russeskaget, in the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (name means "stop lake"). The Norwegians call it Prival'noevatnet.

Prival'noevatnet *see* **Ozero Prival'noe**

The *Private Frank J. Petrarca* *see* **The *Petrarca***

The *Private John R. Towle* *see* **The *Towle***

The *Private Joseph F. Merrell*. A 15,200-ton, 455-foot U.S. icebreaker/freighter with a diesel-electric engine. Launched on May 27, 1944, by California Shipbuilding Company, as the *Grange Victory*, sister ship of the *Greenville Victory*, she served as a cargo ship toward the end of World War II, and in 1947 was renamed the *Private Joseph F. Merrell*. She arrived at McMurdo Sound on Jan. 22, 1957, as part of OpDF II (1956-57), her captain being Raymond C. Dollar. She was back at McMurdo in 1961-62 (Captain Harold H. Cleaves), 1962-63 (Capt. Charles Eugene Driscoll), 1963-64 (Capt. Cleaves), and 1964-65 (Capt. Cleaves). She later served in Vietnam.

Lake Priyadarshini *see* **Zub Lake**

Morena Prjamaja. 73°57' S, 66°51' E. A moraine, NW of Mount Maguire, in the S part of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Prjamougol'naja *see* **Pryamougol'naya Bay**

Punta Proa. 64°53' S, 62°53' W. One of the 2 points on the NW side of Coughtrey Peninsula, named by the Argentines for parts of a ship (the other is Punta Popa), on the E side of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Proa means "foredeck" and popa means "poop deck."

Probe Ridge. 71°50' S, 68°21' W. A prominent, snow-free, terraced ridge forming part of the N flank of Viking Valley, in the S part of Alexander Island. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, and also after the space probe that surveyed Mars in 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Probuda Ridge. 78°07' S, 85°56' W. A side ridge, 15 km long and 4.5 km wide, descending from Mount Anderson north-northeastwards toward Mount Todd, in the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The ridge features Eyer Peak, Mount Press, and Mount Todd, and surmounts Embree Glacier to the W and N, and Ellen Glacier to the SE. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. The ridge's summit, Mount Press, was first climbed by the Australian-Chilean team led by Damien Gildea on Dec. 31, 2006. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Probuda, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Proclamation Island. 65°51' S, 53°41' E. A small, rocky island, rising to an elevation of 244 m above sea level, close E of the Aagaard Islands, about 3.5 km off the coast of Enderby Land, and about 10 km W of Cape Batterbee. BANZARE discovered it, and on Jan. 13, 1930 a landing was made, and a proclamation was read on its summit claiming the vast area in this region for Britain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Procter, Nigel Arthur Alexander. b. July 29, 1930, Richmond, Surrey, but raised partially in Kenya, son of government man Arthur Procter and his wife Helen Albrecht. In the late 1940s he was at Trent College with Robin Perry. In 1956, after Oxford, he joined FIDS, sailing out of Southampton on the *John Biscoe* on Nov. 26, 1956, as the geologist who wintered-over at Base Y in 1957, and at Base E in 1958. In May 1959 he returned to the UK, wrote up his report at the FIDS geology unit at Birmingham University, and left FIDS on May 31, 1960.

Procyon Peaks. 70°29' S, 66°30' W. Two ridges of peaks connected by a pass which can be sledged through, they rise to about 1250 m near the upper part (i.e., the head) of Millett Glacier, between that glacier and the head of Bertram Glacier, about 40 km E of Moore Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Isla Profesor Barrera *see* **Surf Rock**

Profesor Julio Escudero Station. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. Known as Escudero Station, or Base Escudero. Chilean scientific station, formerly the old Fildes Refugio. On Feb. 5, 1995, it was upgraded to a scientific station, and the name was changed to Base Profesor Julio Escudero, or Professor Julio Escudero Station, after Julio Escud-

ero, a legal adviser to the Chilean foreign ministry, who, in 1948, suggested a freeze of all territorial claims to Antarctica (this was one of the things that led to the Antarctic Treaty). The base comprised 8 buildings, located within the complex known as Frei Station (or more formally Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Station), 10 m above sea level, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Isla Profesor Oliver Schneider *see* **Northstar Island**

Professor Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°19' W. Between Szafer Ridge and Tern Nunatak, at Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 for Prof. Szafer (*see* **Szafer Ridge**).

The *Professor Bogucki*. A Polish Fisheries vessel, in Antarctic waters in 1977-78, under the command of skipper Jan Sokolowski. She was part of an expedition led by chief scientist Zbigniew Ziembo, and the other ships on the expedition were the *Sirius*, the *Manta*, the *Gemini*, and the *Sagitta*.

The *Professor Gruvel*. This was the former whaler *Bombay* (q.v.), bought in 1922 by the Congo Company, and her name was changed to the *Professor Gruvel*. She became an oil refining vessel, and was the ship that carried Shackleton's body from South Georgia to Montevideo, in 1922. Later, owned by Chris Christensen's Congo Company, and under the command of Captain Gustav Bull (manager) and Ole Jacobsen (skipper), near the South Shetlands (she was actually in 57°53' S, 50°45' W, in the Drake Passage), when she struck an iceberg and sank on Oct. 12, 1927. One man was drowned. The rest were saved by other whale catchers.

The *Professor Khromov*. A 71.6-meter Russian cruise ship with 32 crew, that could take 38 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, all three times under the command of Capt. Filip Kolesnikov.

The *Professor Molchanov*. A 71.6-meter vessel, the first Soviet tourist ship in Antarctic waters, she was there from the 1991-92 season onwards. During that first trip, indeed while she was south of the Antarctic Circle, under the command of Capt. Valeriy Maksimov, the Soviet Union fell, so the *Molchanov* also became the first Russian tourist ship, which presented a bit of an identification problem when she approached Palmer Station flying a flag the Americans had never seen before. She was back in 1992-93, still under Capt. Maksimov, and then again in 1994-95 and 1995-96, under Capt. Gennadiy Ussopov. Capt. Maksimov was her skipper again in 1996-97, and then Capt. Ussopov again in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000. Yevgeniy Baturkin was her captain in 2000-01. She was back all seasons from then on. She had a crew of 32, and could take between 38 and 52 passengers.

The *Professor Multanovskiy*. A 71.6-meter Russian cruise and expedition ship, with 32 crew, that could take between 46 and 52 passengers. Sister ship of the *Akademik Golitisin*. She was in Antarctic waters for SovAE 1991-93 (Capt. Sergey Kostusev). In 1995-96 and 1996-97, still under the command of Capt. Kostusev, she operated in Antarctic waters as a cruise ship, and repeated that performance in 1997-98, under Capt. Andrey Gostnikov, and again in 1999-2000 (Capt. Aleksey Zakalyshnyuk). During that latter season, she relieved Bellingshausen Station. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2000-01, again under Capt. Kostusev, and in 2001-02, under Capt. Zakalyshnyuk. She was back every season from then on. She would sometimes sail under the name *Marine Intrepid*.

The *Professor Siedlecki*. Polish ship which, with the *Tazar*, carried out the 1975-76 Polish Antarctic Marine Research Expeditions, led by chief scientist Daniel Dutkiewicz. Miron Babiak was skipper of the ship. The party landed at Maxwell Bay (q.v. for details), on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, in Feb. 1976. She was back again, on a similar mission, in 1976-77, led by chief scientist Zbigniew Kornicki. The ship also took down the Polish Antarctic Expedition of 1980-82, and worked in the BIOMASS project that season too. Capt. Babiak was still skipper. She took down the Polish Antarctic Expedition of 1983-85. Skipper that year was Ryszard Ludvig. In 1988-89 she carried the Polish-British Antarctic Expedition.

The *Professor Vize*. Also spelled *Professor Viese*. Big Soviet research ship of 6934 tons and 384 feet long, she was built in 1967, and was sister ship to the *Professor Zubov*. Designed for polar work, she could accommodate 200 scientists and crew, and alternated every year with the *Zubov*. Named for Vladimir Vize (*see* **Vize Islands**). She took part in the following Soviet Antarctic expeditions: 1967-69 (Capt. Ivan Man), 1969-71, 1970-72, 1971-73, 1973-75, 1974-76, and 1975-77 (all years under Capt. Emmanuil Nikolayevich Troitsky), 1978-80 (Capt. Yuriy Georgiyevich Burmistrov), 1979-81 and 1980-82 (both years under Capt. Yuriy Dem'yanovich Kovalev), 1982-84, 1983-85, and 1985-87 (all under Capt. Burmistrov again), 1986-88, 1987-89 (Capt. Valeriy Aleksandrovich Viktorov), 1988-90 (Capt. Valentin Fedorovich Rodchenko), 1990-92 (Capt. A.V. Tokarskiy), and 1991-93 (Capt. M.S. Kaloshin).

The *Professor Wladimir Besnard*. Also known as the *Professor W. Besnard*, the *Professor Besnard*, and simply the *Besnard*. Sister ship to the *Barão de Teffe*. Brazilian research ship, in Antarctic waters as part of the first several Brazilian Antarctic expeditions —1982-83 (skipper: Adilson Luiz Gama), 1983-84 (skipper: Waldir da Costa Freitas), 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Capt. Freitas every year).

The *Professor Zubov*. Built in 1967, sister ship to the *Professor Vize*, consequently she was like that vessel in most respects, and alternated in Antarctica with her. The Soviet Antarctic expeditions she participated in were: 1968-70 (Capt. Petr Ivanovich Tairov), 1970-72, 1972-74, 1974-76, 1976-78, 1977-79, and 1978-80 (all under the command of Capt. Oktavian Vitol'dovich Andrzheyevskiy), 1979-81 (unknown skipper), 1980-82, 1981-83, 1982-84, 1985-87, and 1986-88 (all under Capt. Vladimir Ivanovich Uzolin), 1987-89 (under Capt. Valentin Fedorovich Rodchenko), 1988-90 and 1989-91 (both times under Capt. Vladimir Ivanovich Uzolin), 1990-92 (Capt. K.F. Rudiy), and 1991-93 (Capt. Uzolin).

Profile Bluff. 77°52' S, 160°26' E. A prominent bluff, rising to 2070 m, midway between Mount Weller and Horizon Bluff, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this was named by NZ-APC in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Profilgrat. 73°01' S, 166°00' E. The northernmost crest of Whitcomb Ridge, along the S side of the head of Gair Glacier, 10 km SE of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("profile crest").

Profound Lake. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. A lake, 400 m NW of Jasper Point, in the NE part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Russians working out of nearby Bellingshausen Station from 1968 surveyed this feature and named it Ozero Glubokoe (i.e., "deep lake"). However both forms of the name were already in use (the former several times), so on Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC accepted the name Profound Lake, and US-ACAN followed suit. It is the site of Artigas Station. On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Lago Glubokoe. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Progress Lake. 69°24' S, 76°23' E. A large, deep lake in the Larsemann Hills, with a steep cliff face on its S edge. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Jinbu Hu.

Progress Station. Name also seen as Progres. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. Soviet scientific station just SW of Davis Station, on Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills, at an elevation of 15 m above sea level. Established in 1986-87 as a summer station, but replaced in April 1988 by Progress Station II (*see* below).

Progress II Station. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. The new Progress (or Progres) Station, opened by the Russians on April 1, 1988, 2 km from Law Base, and just to the N of the old site (*see* **Progress Station**, above). **1988 winter**: Anatoliy Nikolayevich Semenov (leader). It was closed after this winter, and partly dismantled. However, it was decided to re-occupy it. **1989 winter**: Konstantin Pavlovich Shibakov (leader). It was open for the 1989-90 summer, but not the 1990 winter. **1991 winter**: Vyacheslav Grigorevich Mineev (leader). It was closed after this winter, and then re-opened for the 1993-94 summer, and then closed again. In 1995-96 it was inspected, to see if a re-opening was possible. But it wasn't for several more years that a wintering-over party stayed there. **1999 winter**: Aleksey Nikolayev (leader). The 16 persons who wintered-over got trapped there (a ship being unable to relieve them in the normal time, and were finally rescued by the *Akademik Fedorov* in early 2000. **2000 winter**: Sergey Romanovich Borzenkov (leader). It was then closed. It was re-occupied for the 2003 winter, the closed again. Re-occu-

pied for the 2005 winter, and then every winter since then. On Oct. 4, 2008, a fire broke out, killing a construction worker. The new site was totally destroyed.

Project Array. Ocean current measurements conducted by the *Westwind* between Feb. 5 and Feb. 19, 1968.

Projection Peak. 77°59' S, 163°47' E. Rising to 1475 m at the head of Garwood Glacier, at the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, in Victoria Land. In association with several other features on this ridge named for types of map projections (Bonne Glacier, Cassini Glacier, and Mollweide Glacier), this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Promenade Screes. 71°19' S, 68°18' W. Rounded, snow- and ice-free slopes W of Fossil Bluff Station, onn Alexander Island, they are criss-crossed with pathways, and are frequently the destination of short walks from the station. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 23, 1998. U.S. accepted the name in 1999.

Ozero Promernoe. 67°40' S, 45°53' E. One of the several lakes next to Oval'noye Lake, near Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Promezhutochnaja. 72°50' S, 68°46' E. A nunatak on the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Promezhutochnyj *see* **Mount Twintop**

Islas Prominentes *see* **Islotes Lientur**

El Promontorio *see* **The Naze** (under **N**)

Islote Promontorio *see* **Foreland Island**

Cabo Promontorio Bajo *see* **Low Head**

Cabo Promontorio Norte *see* **North Foreland**

Gora Pronchishcheva. 70°31' S, 65°16' E. A peak, about 5 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. *See* **Webster Peaks**.

Prong Point. 60°32' S, 45°34' W. A narrow protruding point forming the W side of the entrance to Ommanney Bay, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. Named descriptively (in plan, it looks like a prong) by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1964.

Gora Propadajushchaja. 73°02' S, 61°30' E. A nunatak, S by SE of Marsh Nunatak, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Zaliv Proshchal'nyj *see* **Penney Bay**

Bukhta Proshchanija *see* **Proshchaniya Bay**

Proshchaniya Bay. 70°10' S, 4°20' E. Indents the SW side of Neupokoyev Bight, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and roughly mapped from these photos. Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1961, as Bukhta Proshchanija (i.e., "farewell bay"). US-ACAN accepted the English-language translation in 1970.

Punta Prospección *see* **Prospect Point**

Punta Prospect *see* **Prospect Point**

Prospect Col *see* **Prospect Glacier**

Prospect Gap. 68°35' S, 78°11' E. A defile, trending NW-SE, 0.7 km SW of Collerson Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. The overland route from Davis Station to Ellis Rapids passes through the defile, and from this point the first view of Ellis Fjord, Ellis Rapids, and Mule Peninsula is obtained. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973.

Prospect Glacier. 69°32' S, 67°20' W. Between the Kinnear Mountains and the Mayer Hills, it flows N into the Forster Ice Piedmont, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in Sept. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Between 1946 and 1949, Fids from Base E re-surveyed this area, and they applied the name Prospect Col to the col at the head of this glacier (i.e., the col runs between that glacier and Eureka Glacier), from which there is a fine prospect across George VI Sound to Alexander Island. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In Nov. 1958, during a resurvey, Fids from Base E found that the col (i.e., Prospect Col) was not even worthy of a name, but that this glacier was, so they transferred the name to the glacier. UK-APC accepted this new situation on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The British plot in 69°34' S, 67°20' W.

Prospect Mesa. 77°30' S, 161°52' E. A low mesa below Bull Pass, on the N side of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by geologists Colin Vucetich (q.v.) and Wayne Topping (*see* **Topping Cove**) of VUWAE 1969-70, to designate the type locality of the geological "Prospect Formation." NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976.

Prospect Point. 66°00' S, 65°21' W. A point, almost 3 km S of Ferin Head, and immediately E of the Fish Islands, in Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Following the establishment there of Base J, in Jan. 1957, it was named later that year by Edwin Arrowsmith, governor of the Falkland Islands. UK-APC accepted the name on March 3, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Prospect, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines have translated it more fully, as Punta Prospección. However, "prospección" signifies prospecting for, say, gold. A better Argentine word would have been "vista."

Prospect Point Station *see* **Base J**

Prospect Spur. 83°57' S, 173°25' E. A long, narrow spur at the SW base of Cleft Peak, in the Separation Range, it descends westward to enter the edge of Hood Glacier at the latitude shown. Named on Dec. 16, 1959, by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, who had to climb up here to get a view up the S portion of the Hood Glacier, in order to prospect a route to the south. Later, it was used as an important link in the surveying of the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Cabo Próspero. 66°43' S, 64°04' W. A cape, about 16 km SW of Spur Point, in Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Topographer 3rd class Próspero Madrid Madrid, of the Chilean Army, who was on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47. The Argentines call it Cabo Muñoz.

Bukhta Protalina. 67°58' S, 44°01' E. A bay which has Cape Ryugu on its E side and Kapp Begichev (what the Russians named Mys Begicheva) on its W side, immediately W of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Protea*. A 2762-ton, 79.25-meter South African ship, commissioned on May 23, 1972. After a few cruises in sub-Antarctic seas, she was in the Gerlache Strait in early 1978, under the command of Cornelias Wagenveld, looking for krill, as part of the South African Fisheries cruise. In 1992-93 she was back in Antarctica, under the command of Brian Derek Law, supplying Sanae Station, and conducting a hydrographic survey off the coast of Queen Maud Land. She was still sailing into the 2000s, in sub-Antarctic waters.

Protection Cove. 71°39' S, 170°12' E. A bay, or cove, 5 km wide, at the E side of Cape Klövstad, between that cape and Newnes Glacier, where it forms the head of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. It is bounded by the ice cliffs of Newnes Glacier and a steep, rocky cliff which reaches a height of 1100 m. First charted in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for the protection it afforded his ship, the *Southern Cross*, during a gale. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Protector*. An armed Royal Navy minelayer and guardship of 4500 tons displacement. She was built as a netlayer in Glasgow in 1936, and, in 1954-55, was especially converted and strengthened for use as a FIDS guard ship in Antarctic waters, where she made her first trips in 1955-56 and 1956-57, both seasons under the command of Capt. John Valentine Wilkinson. The first season, she steamed 25,000 miles in Antarctic waters. None of her 20 officers and 250 men had ever been in the Antarctic before. The best insulated ship in the British navy, and one of the sturdiest, she carried two Whirlwind helicopters, one of which was used in 1955-56 to land a detachment of Royal Marines on Anvers Island. She also helped out BCTAE's ship *Theron* when that ship was stuck in the ice. In the second season, she "protected" the *Britannia* and the *John Biscoe*, while the Duke of Edinburgh was aboard. She was back in 1957-58, under the command of Capt. Adrian Butler, moving FIDS around from base to base, and conducting hydrographic surveys (something she did every sea-

son until 1962-63). She was back in 1958-59, again under Capt. Butler. The governor of the Falklands, Sir Oswald Raynor, was aboard some of the time. In 1959-60 and 1960-61 she was under the command of Captain David Noel Forbes, and in 1961-62 and 1962-63 under Captain Robert Henry Graham. On the latter cruise, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, the governor of the Falklands, was aboard some of the time. In 1963-64 and 1964-65 she was back yet again, under the command of Capt. Martin Spencer Ollivant. In 1965-66, under the command of Capt. Sefton Ronald Sandford, she worked partly in collaboration with the *John Biscoe* in Marguerite Bay and the Argentine Islands, and in 1966-67, still under Sandford, she assisted the *Shackleton* in seismographic investigations in the South Orkneys. On Dec. 6, 1963, leading Seaman Reg Hodge and Able Seaman Lane died while prepping a depth charge for seismic studies. This was not in Antarctic waters. In 1967-68, under Capt. Peter Alexander Bence-Trower, she was again in the South Orkneys, and also assisting the *Shackleton* in seismic investigations in the Scotia Sea. This was her last season as RN guard ship in Antarctic waters, and she was replaced by the *Endurance*.

Alturas Protector *see* **Protector Heights**

Protector Heights. 66°42' S, 66°15' W. Mountainous coastal heights rising to 2245 m (in Liebig Peak), and separated from the Graham Land plateau by a narrow col, they extend in an arc from Holdfast Point to the N of Wilkinson Glacier, dominating the area between that glacier and the S part of Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W that same season. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Protector*. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call this feature Alturas Protector.

Ozëra Protochnye. 70°31' S, 67°52' E. A group of lakes in the NE sector of the Loewe Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Proudfoot Nunataks. 75°05' S, 71°30' W. A group of nunataks, S of Sky-Blu, in Palmer Land. Used for visibility observations for aircraft at Sky-Blu ice runway. Named by UK-APC on June 26, 2001, for Lee Proudfoot (b. 1966), who became chief pilot in 1995, and coordinated the effort to establish the runway.

Provadiya Hook. 62°32' S, 59°47' W. A boomerang-shaped gravel barrier spit separating Yankee Harbor (i.e., the inner part of the bay the Chileans call Puerto Yankee) from the outer part (i.e., Shopski Cove and McFarlane Strait), on the SW side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. The hook extends 700 m northwestward from the SW extremity of Oborishte Ridge to a point forming the SE side of the entrance to Shopski Cove, and then extending 500 m northward to end up in Spit Point, the latter forming the S side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Provadiya, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Vpadina Proval. 71°41' S, 71°05' E. A trench, pretty much due S of Pickering Nunatak, at the E edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Proval'nye. 71°02' S, 71°40' E. A group of nunataks, just SE of the Manning Nunataks, in the S part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Mount Provender. 80°23' S, 29°55' W. A conspicuous rock mountain, rising to about 900 m NE of Nostoc Lake, it marks the NW extremity of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for the food and fuel depot, and the airplane camp established by them at Nostoc Lake that year to support sledging parties working in the Shackleton Range. The Soviets built a field station here in 1976-77, for geological studies in the Shackleton Range. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Providence Cove. 68°19' S, 66°47' W. Bounded by ice cliffs, it is located at the foot of Remus Glacier, in the SE corner of Neny Fjord, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1940-41 by USAS 1939-41, and so named by them because when they first arrived here it seemed providential that a site for East Base was found so quickly and easily. It was soon found, however, that the cove was not a good place for the base. It appears on Finn Ronne's 1943 map, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year. The British plot it in 68°18' S, 66°49' W.

Caleta Providencia *see* **Providence Cove**

Provost, Jean-Louis. b. July 14, 1814, Piaul, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Prud'homme, André. b. 1920. French meteorologist who wintered-over with FrAE 1951. He was back in Antarctica in the summer of 1958-59, in Adélie Land, and just a few hours before the arrival of the *Norsel*, on Jan. 7, 1959, he disappeared in a blizzard in the Géologie Archipelago, only 200 meters from base (*see* **Deaths**, 1959). The French erected a monument to him there, called Croix Prud'homme. *See also* **Cap André Prud'homme**.

Bukhta Pryamougol'naya *see* **Pryamougol'naya Bay**

Pryamougol'naya Bay. 70°10' S, 5°30' E. A small bay indenting the SE side of Neupokoyev Bight along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and roughly mapped from these photos. Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1961 as Bukhta Prjamougol'naja (i.e., "rectangle bay"). US-ACAN accepted the English-language translation in 1970.

Prydz Bay. 69°00' S, 75°00' E. Name also seen as Olaf Prydz Fjord. A long, deep embayment of the continent between (on the one hand) the Lars Christensen Coast and the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf and (on the other) the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Portions of the bay were discovered in Jan. and Feb. 1931 by BANZARE 1929-31, and also by Norwegian whalers. It was explored in Feb. 1935, by Mikkelsen, in the *Thorshavn*. It was photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in considerable detail in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Olaf Prydz Bukt, for Olaf Petter Blankenborg Prydz (b. Sept. 14, 1882, Stange, Hedmark), general manager of the Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening, in Sandefjord, Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name Prydz Bay in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1953.

Prydz Bukht *see* **Prydz Bay**

Prydz Channel. 67°00' S, 73°00' E. A gentle undersea channel, below 500 m, entering Prydz Bay from the continental slope into the Amery Depression between Fram Bank and Four Ladies Bank. The feature includes the poorly-defined continental shelf break. Named by ANCA on March 7, 1991, in association with the bay.

Pryor Cliff. 73°53' S, 100°00' W. A distinctive rock cliff that faces northward toward the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, 8 km NE of Mount Nickens, at the N end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Douglas A. Pryor, map compilation specialist who contributed greatly to the preparation of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.

Pryor Glacier. 70°05' S, 160°10' E. A glacier flowing northeastward for about 57 km into Rennick Bay to the N of Mount Shields and Yermak Point, and forming a physical separation between the Wilson Hills and the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for biologist Madison E. Pryor (b. Dec. 22, 1928, Grant Co., Ky., but raised in Lexington), scientific leader at McMurdo in 1959, and U.S. exchange scientist at Mirnyy Station in 1962. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. It is reported that the Russians call it Prior Glacier (sic), but why they should do such a thing is unclear.

Pryor Peak. 67°16' S, 67°22' W. Rising to about 600 m at the W side of Giants Cirque, in the Tyndall Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the SE side of Ward Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. Visited by BAS geologists from Rothera Station in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Cdr. John Stoneman Nelson Pryor (b. 1919), RN, superintendent of sailing directions at the Hydrographic Department, at the Ministry of Defence. He was a member of UK-APC, 1968-82. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Przheval'skijbreen *see* **Lednik Przheval'skogo**

Gora Przheval'skogo. 73°03' S, 60°34' E. A peak, just to the W of the center of Mitchell Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Przheval'skogo. 71°40' S, 11°20' E. A glacier, to the E of the center of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians, who plot it in 71°42' S, 11°24' E, call it Przheval'skijbreen (which means the same thing).

Przybyllok, Erich Hugo Günther. b. June 30, 1880, Tarnowitz, Poland. German physicist, mathematician, and astronomer, on GermAE 1911–12. He was professor of astronomy at Königsberg University from 1921 to 1944, and died on Sept. 11, 1954, in Cologne.

Przybyszewski Island. 76°58' S, 148°45' W. Somewhat notorious as the most daunting name in (English-speaking) Antarctica. Also spelled (erroneously, but more helpfully) as Prezbecheski Island. An ice-covered island, 20 km long, in the Marshall Archipelago, 5 km E of Cronenwett Island, in the W part of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Charted from aircraft off the *Glacier* in 1962, and named by the skipper of the *Glacier* at the time, Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, for Lt. (jg) Vincent A. "Vince" Przybyszewski (b. Dec. 22, 1937), USNR, helicopter pilot who sighted this island from the air on Jan. 26, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name. For the secondmost daunting name in Antarctica, see immediately below.

Mount Przywitowski. 86°36' S, 154°08' W. Rising to 2770 m, at the SE side of Holdsworth Glacier, 4 km W of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard F. "Dick" Przywitowski (b. June 27, 1943), ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, scientific leader at Pole Station for the winter of 1966, and at McMurdo in for the winter of 1968.

Islotes Psi *see* **Psi Islands**

Psi Islands. 64°18' S, 63°01' W. Just off the W coast of Lambda Island, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by ArgAE 1942–43, and, in association with other islands named for Greek letters, named by them as Islotes Psi, for the 23rd letter in the Greek alphabet. It appears as such on their map of 1946, and on a 1947 British chart as Psi Islands. ArgAE 1947–48 surveyed the group further. The name Psi Islets appears on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and also by US-ACAN. The group appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Ballesteros, named by ArgAE 1953 after a member of the expedition. Similarly, and for the same reasons, it appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islotes Lamadrid (named by ArgAE 1957). On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the group as the Psi Islands, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. After toying with the names Islotes El Imparcial, Islotes El Sur, Islotes El Ilustrado, Islotes La Opinión, and Islotes Prensa Austral (all obviously unacceptable names, after Chilean newspapers), Chile decided on Islotes Psi, and that is how the group is listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines still call the islands Islotes Lamadrid.

Psi Islets *see* **Psi Islands**

Mys Ptich'e *see* **Cape Pt'ich'je**

Ozero Ptich'e *see* **Lake Pt'ich'je**

Cape Pt'ich'je. 66°20' S, 100°50' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Ptich'e. ANCA translated the name into English.

Lake Pt'ich'je. 66°20' S, 100°50' E. A lake in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Ptich'e. ANCA translated this as Lake Pt'ich'je, or as Lake Ptichje.

Mount Ptolemy. 68°33' S, 65°58' W. An isolated block mountain with 4 main summits, the highest being 1370 m, close N of the Traffic Circle, between that feature and Gibbs Glacier, on the NW side of the Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered from the ground by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund as they sledged their way through the Traffic Circle during USAS 1939–41. Sketched from the air by FIDS on Aug. 14, 1947, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Claudius Ptolemy, the 2nd-century AD Egyptian geographer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Puanu Glacier. 77°23' S, 160°59' E. Forms the upper portion of Papitashvili Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. The word "puanu" signifies "intense cold" in Maori. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Publication Glacier Tongues *see* **Publications Ice Shelf**

Publications Ice Shelf. 69°38' S, 75°20' E. An ice shelf, about 56 km long, and with an area of about 1600 sq km, on the S shore of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, between Mount Caroline Mikkelsen and Stornes Peninsula, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. It is fed by several glaciers, all named by U.S. cartographer, John H. Roscoe, in 1952, for international polar journals, and these glaciers are, from SW to NE: Polar Times Glacier, Il Polo Glacier, Polarforschung Glacier, Polar Record Glacier, and Polarårboken Glacier. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. It was photographed aerially again by OpHJ 1946–47 and by OpW 1947–48. Mr. Roscoe, working from these last photos, first proposed the name Publication Glacier Tongues, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN. In Feb. 1969, the feature was charted and photographed by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party, during a survey between the Amery Ice Shelf and the Vestfold Hills. On May 18, 1971, ANCA redefined the feature as an ice shelf, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Puccini Spur. 70°03' S, 70°38' W. A rock spur, 10 km long, it rises to about 1100 m above sea level, and extends SW into the E end of the Mozart Ice Piedmont close S of Mahler Spur, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934–37, and roughly mapped by them. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947–48. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959–60, from the RARE photos. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Italian composer Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. In those days it was plotted in 69°53' S, 70°50' W. It was re-plotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973 and Feb. 1979.

Puchalski Peak. 62°10' S, 58°17' W. A nunatak, 190 m above sea level, between Nature Conservation Glacier and Rybak Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Wlodzimierz "Wlodek" Puchalski (1909–1979; *see* **Deaths**, 1979). *See also* **Wlodek Cove**.

Cabo Pucher. 64°36' S, 62°25' W. A cape, about 1.5 km SSE of Cape Anna, off Louise Island, on the E coast of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Leo Pucher de Kroll (*see* **Bolivia**). The Argentines call it Cabo Lasala.

Cabo Puckman *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Cape Puckman *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Pudding Butte. 75°52' S, 159°59' E. A butte, 3.2 km SW of Beta Peak, between that peak and Richards Nunatak, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63, as Pudding Tableland, for the feast they had at the nearby camp. NZ-APC felt that the term Pudding Butte was more appropriate, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1966, and ANCA followed suit on Sept. 26, 1978.

Pudding Tableland *see* **Pudding Butte**

Cerro Pudú. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. A hill, immediately E of Punta Poblete, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, here with ChilAE 1984–85, for the pudú (*Pudu puda*), the smallest deer not only in Chile but in the world. It can also climb trees.

Cerro Puelche. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill, SW of Half Moon Beach, and NE of Cerro Jaña, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, here with ChilAE 1990–91, for the Puelche, an extinct tribe of South America.

Islotes Puertas del Infierno *see* **Hell Gates**

Paso Puertas del Infierno *see* **Hell Gates**

Nunatak Puerto Belgrano *see* **Areta Rock**

The *Puerto Deseado*. Red and white 2133-ton, 70.8-meter Argentine ice-strengthened research ship, built at the Río de la Plata Shipyards, launched on Dec. 8, 1976, and bought by the Navy in 1980 for Antarctic work. She was in Antarctic waters with ArgAE 1995–96 (Capt. Arturo A. Rodríguez), ArgAE 1996–97 (Capt. Ro-

dríguez), and ArgAE 1997–98 (Capt. Javier A. Valladares).

Puerto Mikkelsen Refugio *see* **Capitán Caillet Bois Refugio**

Puerto Neko Refugio *see* **Capitán Fliess Refugio**

Puerto Yankee Refugio *see* **Yankee Bay Station**

Islotes Puffball *see* **Puffball Islands**

Puffball Islands. 69°02' S, 68°30' W. A scattered group of one small, completely ice-covered island, and some low, offlying mainly ice-covered rocks, which extend about 16 km in a NE-SW direction, in the S portion of Marguerite Bay, WSW of Cape Berteaux, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The center of the group lies 39 km NNE of Cape Jeremy. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, during BGLE 1934–37, but not recognized as islands among all the ice bergs. First visited and surveyed in Oct. 1948, by Fids from Base E. ArgAE 1952–53 roughly surveyed them, and named them Islotes Litten, for Jacobo Litten, an Argentine sailor aboard the frigate *25 de Mayo*, who was killed in the naval battle of Quilmes, on July 30, 1826. It appears as such on their 1953 chart. On March 31, 1955, UK-APC named this feature as Puffball Islets, in association with Mushroom Island, which is 22 km NE of this group. US-ACAN followed suit with this naming later in 1955. On a 1957 Argentine chart the northernmost of these islands appears as Islote Litten, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, plotted in 68°47' S, 68°27' W (however, the Argentine gazetteer of today shows it plotted in 68°50' S, 68°30' W). On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as Puffball Islands, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. On a 1961 Russian chart, the name Ostrov Litten (i.e., "Litten island") is shown to the W of Cape Berteaux, but presumably refers to the northernmost of these islands. On a Chilean chart of 1962 the name Islotes Litten appears, referring to the northernmost features (sic) within this group, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. At least, this is what we are told in the British gazetteer, although why the Chileans would name a feature after an Argentine hero is beyond comprehension. On the surface it looks like a mistake on the part of the British gazetteer; the same gazetteer says that the name Islotes Puffball appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. This sounds much more reasonable — for the whole group, that is, especially as the Chilean gazetteer itself says that the name they use is Islotes Puffball. However, it may not be a mistake. The Chilean gazetteer lists an entry Islotes Litten, with the coordinates 68°47' S, 68°27' W, and they are certainly describing these (or part of these) islands. They say that the feature first appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, and has been in use ever since. The Argentines call the whole group Islotes Bejin, rather than, say, Islotes Litten. One must admit to being puzzled by the name Bejin. The name Litten Island appears on a 1986 British chart, plotted in 68°50' S, 68°28' W. This is obviously a reference to the northernmost island.

Puffball Islets *see* **Puffball Islands**

Cordón Puga *see* **Louis Philippe Plateau**

Cabo Puget *see* **Puget Rock**

Cape Puget *see* **Puget Rock**

Puget Rock. 63°29' S, 55°39' W. East of Eden Rocks, off the E end of Dundee Island, in the Joinville Island group. On Dec. 30, 1842, Ross named a feature in this area as Cape Puget, for Capt. William David Puget (d. 1853), RN, but it is not clear what exact feature Ross was naming. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, the name was applied to the S point of Paulet Island, and the Argentines copied that on a 1947 chart (as Cabo Puget). ArgAE 1953–54 surveyed it, and named this rock Islote Redondo (i.e., "round islet"), and it appears as such on their 1954 chart. It was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Fids from Base D surveyed it that same season (1953–54), and on Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC named this rock Puget Rock in order to preserve Ross's naming. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Redondo.

Cape Puikman *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Pujals, Carmen. b. Jan. 13, 1916, Buenos Aires, daughter of Catalan parents. When she was 5, her family moved back to Barcelona, where Miss Pujals went to school. She became interested in algae while swimming in the Mediterranean as a child. In 1935 she entered the University of Barcelona, to study biology, but the Spanish Civil War intervened, and her father took the family back to Buenos Aires, where she entered UBA. In 1947 she went to work at the Argentine Museum of Natural Sciences, and stayed for 52 years, as a professor of natural sciences, and a specialist in algae. She was one of the first women scientists to work on the Antarctic continent, in 1968–69 (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). She died on Oct. 24, 2003, in Adrogué, Argentina.

Pujato, Hernán. b. June 5, 1904, Diamante, Argentina. Soldier, diplomat, explorer, and, with a lot of truth to it, the father of Argentine Antarctica. In 1949 he presented to President Perón a detailed plan for Argentine occupation of permanent bases in Antarctica, and he went to Greenland for training. In 1951 his plan came to fruition with the creation of San Martín Station. He was in Antarctica in 1950–51, and again in 1954–55. He was base leader at General Belgrano Station for the winters of 1955 and 1956. He died on Sept. 7, 2003, in Buenos Aires, and his remains were buried at San Martín Station.

Pujato Bluff. 82°40' S, 42°57' W. A rock bluff, rising to 660 m above sea level, it forms the S end of the Schneider Hills, in the Argentina Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965–66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for General Hernán Pujato (q.v.), officer-in-charge of General Belgrano Station in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Pukaki*. A 1435-ton, 87-meter Royal Navy Loch-class anti-submarine frigate, built in Leith by Henry Robb, in 1943–44, as the *Loch Achanalt*. She served as a convoy escort in the North Atlantic during the last year or so of World War II, and was then put in reserve. In 1947 she was one of six RN frigates bought by the NZ Navy, and which were to make up their 11th Flotilla. They were all modernized in the UK and then sailed to NZ in 1948 and 1949. The *Pukaki* served in the Korean War, in 1950, and was part of the British nuclear-testing effort at Christmas Island. Under Capt. Richard Thomas Hale, she was in Antarctic waters with the *Hawea* (q.v. for details) in 1956–57. She was back at the edge of the Antarctic pack-ice in 1964–65, as a radar ship, picket ship, and rescue ship (if necessary), under the command of captains M.N. Weymouth and A.G. Rhodes. She was sold for scrap in 1965.

Mount Pukaki. 82°49' S, 162°06' E. The massive central peak of the Frigate Range, between Mount Hawea and Mount Rotoiti, and about 14 km E of Mount Markham. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, for the *Pukaki*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Puke Toropa Mountain. 78°14' S, 162°25' E. A mostly ice-covered mountain rising to 3465 m, about 5.5 km SSW of Mount Rucker, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ on March 1, 1994. The words "puke toropa" mean "circular hill" in Maori. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Pukeko Pond. 77°29' S, 162°34' E. A pond on the E side of Mount Loke, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC, for the pukeko, the purple swamp hen of NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Pukkelen *see* **Pukkelen Rocks**

Pukkelen Rocks. 72°15' S, 27°09' E. Rock outcrops just W of Bollene Rocks, at the head of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Pukkelen (i.e., "the hump"). They plotted it in 72°24' S, 27°35' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Pukkelen Rocks in 1966, but with new coordinates.

Pukkelryggen. 73°23' S, 13°53' W. A small ridge in the northernmost part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the hump ridge").

Pulfrich Peak. 64°41' S, 62°28' W. Rising to about 1250 m, near the E part of Wild Spur, on Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Carl Pulfrich (1858–1927), the "father of stereophotogrammetry." It was misplaced 3 km to the N on a British chart of 1961, and on a 1963 American chart (Stolze Peak is what appears in those coordinates), but that error was even-

tually corrected. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

El Pulgar *see under* **E**

Cerro Pulgar Negro *see* **Black Thumb, Little Thumb**

Monte Pulgar Negro *see* **Black Thumb, Little Thumb**

Mount Pulitzer. 85°49' S, 154°16' W. A prominent mountain, rising sharply to 2155 m (the New Zealanders say 1371 m), distinguished by sharp, serrated ridges, 11 km NE of Mount Griffith, on the elevated platform between Koerwitz Glacier and Vaughan Glacier, about 24 km W of Robert Scott Glacier (about 40 km S of that glacier's terminus), in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in 1934, by Quin Blackburn's party, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Joseph Pulitzer (1885-1955), publisher of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, son of the more famous father of the same name, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Isla Pullen *see* **Pullen Island**

Pullen, William Arthur "Bill." b. June 18, 1902, Cedar Mills, Oreg., son of farmer William Andrew "Bill" Pullen and his wife Josephine Minerva "Josie" Morgan. He joined the U.S. Navy, and, in 1927, while stationed in Honolulu, married Leilani Kailihala, a girl from Maui. In 1930, with two young children (Bill Jr. and Leilani Jr.) they were posted back to San Diego, later moving to Portland, Oreg. Bill was an aviation machinist's mate 1st class at East Base during USAS 1939-41. Leilani died in 1988, in San Diego. Bill died on April 15, 1990.

Pullen Island. 72°31' S, 60°59' W. An island, 8 km long, ice-covered except for a rock face rising to 495 m at its NE end, near the center of Violante Inlet, along the Black Coast, on the landward side of the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named for Bill Pullen. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, plotted in 73°00' S, 59°15' W. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, as Isla Pullen. US-ACAN accepted the name Pullen Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In Nov. 1947, the feature was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and found to be 75 km NW of its previously reported position. It was replotted in 72°35' S, 60°57' W. Remapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. With the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Pullen.

Pully, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Pulmar, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Pulpit *see* **Pulpit Mountain**

Pulpit Mountain. 60°41' S, 45°13' W. A conspicuous, red-colored mountain, rising to 945 m, 2.5 km W of Spence Harbor, at the E end of Coronation island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them for its shape when seen from the east. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. According to the SCAR Gazetteer, the Russians call this feature Mount Pulpit, although why they would do such a thing (if indeed they do) is a mystery.

Monte Púlpito *see* **Pulpit Mountain**

The *Puma*. A 98-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built at Christiania in 1901 under the supervision of Alexander McDougall (q.v.), for the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company (she was their first catcher). She arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 15, 1901, and that (northern) season captured 48 Arctic whales. In 1907 she was operating out of NZ in southern (but not Antarctic) waters, and in Nov. 1907, from NZ, with the *Lynx*, she finally went to Antarctica, under the command of Capt. Christophersen, catching for the factory ship *Sabraon*. After the season was over, she and the *Lynx* went back to St. John's, where they resumed their duties. However, the *Puma* was back in Antarctic waters, on and off, until 1910.

Pumphouse Lake. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. The most southerly of the 3 lakes in Three Lakes Valley, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS personnel from Signy Island Station did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the abandoned pumphouse and pipeline on the E side of the lake, which were built by whalers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Punch Bowl *see* **Devils Punchbowl**

Punchbowl Cirque. 76°42' S, 159°47' E. In the S part of Shipton Ridge, about 0.8 km SW of Roscolyn Tor, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966.

Punchbowl Glacier. 65°11' S, 61°57' W. A glacier flowing SSE into the N end of Exasperation Inlet, N of Jorum Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947 and Oct. 1955. The glacier, being hemmed in by mountains on 3 sides, was named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears on a British chart of 1961, in 65°08' S, 61°59' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, but with different coordinates.

Pico Puño *see* **Admiralen Peak**

Cerro Punta Armonía *see* **Harmony Point**

The *Punta Loyola*. A 3102-ton, 99.11-meter Argentine tanker, capable of 10 knots, twin of the *Punta Ninfas*, built at St. John's River, USA, for the Argentine government, launched on March 24, 1945, and incorporated into the Argentine Navy in 1949. She had a crew of 33, and took part in the following expeditions: ArgAE 1950-51 (Captain Francisco P. Morrell); ArgAE 1953-54 (Captain Alberto A. Baglietto); and ArgAE 1954-55 (Captain Jorge Federico Pablo Wicht). She was decommissioned in 1964, and on May 31, 1966, she was sold to the Action Company for 28 million pesos, and began to fly a Liberian flag.

The *Punta Médanos*. A 153.02-meter tanker, built by Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, in Wallsend-on-Tyne, England, for the Argentine government, and launched on Feb. 20, 1950. She could do 18 knots, and could take 90 crew. On Dec. 1, 1950 she was commissioned into the Argentine Navy. She took part in ArgAE 1961-62 (Captain Eduardo H. Fraga) and ArgAE 1962-63 (Captain Claudio E. Grandjean). She was dropped from the Navy List in 1971, and decommissioned in 1984. The following year she was sold to Paul Cheng & Sons, and, in 1988, while being towed by the *Atlantic Rescuer*, her towing cables broke and she foundered in 34°40' S, 48°49' W.

The *Punta Ninfas*. Argentine vessel, named for the Argentine cape in Patagonia (where there is a large colony of elephant seals). Sister ship of the *Punta Loyola*, (q.v. for details of size and building), she took part in the following expeditions: ArgAE 1948-49 (Captain Rafael Palomegue); ArgAE 1949-50 (Capt. Enrique Arizzi); ArgAE 1951-52 (Capt. Pedro M.A. Sanguinetti); ArgAE 1952-53 (Capt. Roberto L. Arena); ArgAE 1955-56; and ArgAE 1960-61 (Capt. Mariano Alvarado).

Glaciar Punta Ninfas *see* **Support Force Glacier**

Punta Spring Refugio. 64°17' S, 61°04' W. Chilean refuge hut, built at Spring Point, Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was originally called Shirreff Refugio when it was opened in 1972-73, but was generally known as Punta Spring Refugio, or just Spring. In 1999-2000 it was renamed Base Dr. Guillermo Mann, which translated into Dr. Guillermo Mann Refugio. The name was shortened colloquially to just Mann, but the station was still usually known as Spring. Guillermo Mann Fischer was a Chilean whale expert, and took part in ChilAE 1946-47. It was finally renamed Refugio Dr. Federico Puga Borne, or Federico Puga for short, but it is now closed. Federico Puga Borne (1855-1935) was a Chilean physician and scientist.

Rocas Punteadas *see* **Stipple Rocks**

Pico Puntiagudo *see* **Sharp Peak**

Punta Punzón *see* **Awl Point**

Pup Cove. 60°42' S, 45°36' W. A small cove on the N side of Elephant Flats, at the head of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in recognition of the first recorded birth of a fur seal pup on the island (in Feb. 1977), since the opening of Signy Island Station in 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Pup Rock. 68°22' S, 67°03' W. A rock, about 200 m in diameter, between the Refuge Islands and the Tiber Rocks, in Rymill Bay, Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Bob Nichols dur-

ing RARE 1947–48, and he named it Three Pup Island. Photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE. The name has since been shortened for convenience, although that very convenience is inconvenient because it obfuscates Nichols' intention. FIDS cartographers fixed its position from air photos. UK-APC accepted the new name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1986.

Pupier, Julien. b. April 13, 1802, Antibes. Armorer on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Puppa. 72°12' S, 25°00' E. A nunatak S of the ridge the Norwegians call Åma, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the pupa"; cf **Åma**, which means "caterpillar").

Puppis Pikes. 71°16' S, 66°24' W. A looosely-defined group of 5 pointed nunataks and smaller rock outcrops running roughly E-W, and rising to about 1350 m, 11 km NE of Mount Cadbury, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Purcell Snowfield. 70°34' S, 69°45' W. About 24 km wide, and rising to about 500 m, between the Colbert Mountains (to the W) and the Douglas Range (to the E), in the central part of Alexander Island. It is bounded by Handel Ice Piedmont to the N, and by Vivaldi Gap and the Lully Foothills to the south. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947–48, and mapped from these photos in 1959–60, by Searle of the FIDS, who plotted it in 70°29' S, 69°55' W. In accordance with other features in this area named for famous classical composers, it was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Henry Purcell (1659–1695), the English composer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted.

Punta Purdy *see* **Purdy Point**

Purdy Point. 60°32' S, 45°26' W. A point, 2.5 km ESE of Foul Point, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821, and roughly shown on Powell's 1822 chart. Surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Purdy (1773–1843), British hydrographer who compiled nautical directories and charts, including one of the South Orkneys. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Purdy.

Purgatory Peak. 77°21' S, 162°18' E. Immediately N of the snout of Lower Victoria Glacier, where that glacier creeps westward into Victoria Valley from Wilson Piedmont Glacier, 3 km SW of Pond Peak, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956–58, for the extremely bad weather and terrain conditions while they were pressing toward and surveying from this feature. On Nov. 8, 1957, they established a survey station on its summit. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Purka *see* **Purka Mountain**

Purka Mountain. 68°15' S, 58°35' E. A prominent mountain ridge with 2 outliers, about 8 km SE of Mount Gjeita, in the Hansen Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Purka (i.e., "the sow"). ANCA named it (for themselves only) as Mount Corry, on July 29, 1965, for Max Corry. US-ACAN accepted the name Purka Mountain in 1967.

Purser, Joseph Alexander. b. 1906. After graduating from the University of Melbourne in 1928, he became a doctor in 1930, working at Perth Hospital. He was surgeon on the *Discovery II*, during the 1933–35 cruise of Discovery Investigations in Antarctic waters. After the expedition, he lived in London, married Katherine "Kitty" Back, and for many years was at Westminster Hospital, then at Banstead Hospital, in Sutton, Surrey. During World War II he was a lieutenant colonel in the RAMC. In 1966 they were living at Edgmount, Charlwood, Surrey, which is where he died in 1968.

Punta Pursuit *see* **Principal Point**

Pursuit Point *see* **Principal Point**

Cabo Purvis *see* **Cape Purvis**

Cape Purvis. 63°35' S, 55°58' W. Forms the S extremity of Dundee Island, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted on Dec. 30, 1842 by Ross, and named by him for Commodore (later Rear Admiral) John Brett Purvis (1757–1837), RN, senior naval officer on the E coast of South America, 1842–44, who helped Ross get his expedition together. It appears on Ross's 1844 and 1847 charts, and (as Cap Purvis) in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. SwedAE 1901–04 charted it as Kap Purvis. On British charts of 1938 and 1940 it appears as the SE point of Dundee Island, and as the SW entrance point of the Firth of Tay. It was further surveyed by Fids on the *Trepassey* in Jan. 1947, and again by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953. Therefore, the situation was corrected by the time UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. On an Argentine chart of 1957, the name Cabo Purvis was applied to the E end of Dundee Island, and that error was perpetuated not only by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, but also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Chileans, when describing their feature, say that on its W coast is a bare, black rock in the shape of a trapezoid.

Purvis, James. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery*, 1925–27. He was on the *Alert*, in South Georgia waters, 1928–30. In 1930–31 he was an able seaman on the *Discovery II*, and assistant cook on the same vessel, 1933–35. He was later a petty officer in the RN. Purvis Glacier, on South Georgia, was named after him.

Purvis Peak. 72°38' S, 169°09' E. Rising to 2250 m, 3 km NE of Mount Northampton, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, it overlooks the terminus of Tucker Glacier from the south. Mapped by NZGSAE 1957–58, and also by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Ronald Scott Purvis (b. April 17, 1928, Cleveland, O.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1946, and was a VX-6 pilot of Otter aircraft at Ellsworth Station in 1956–57, and of R5D Skymaster aircraft at McMurdo in 1957–58. He retired from the Navy in May 1972.

Gora Pushchina. 72°04' S, 2°44' E. Some form of mountainous feature named by the Russians. Given the coordinates, it is on the SW side of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. It is probably the Russian name for Brugda Ridge.

Lednik Pushkina. 81°40' S, 23°00' W. An isolated glacier, inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Pustovalova *see* **Wignall Nunataks**

Putuo Wan *see* **Webster Bay**

Putzke Peak. 75°49' S, 128°32' W. Rising to 2325 m, at the end of the spur which descends NE from Mount Petras, from which mountain this peak is 5.5 km to the SW, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Capt. Stanley G. Putzke, commander of the *Staten Island* during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970–71) and OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971–72).

Puzzle Islands. 64°59' S, 63°40' W. A group of small islands, rocks, and reefs (some of them submerged), at the mouth of Flandres Bay, 1.5 km W of Ménier Island, E of Butler Passage, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1903–05 (but, apparently, not named by them), and re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956–57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because this group is often hidden by icebergs which come to rest in the shallow waters around here. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Islotes Mercurio, after the Argentine frigate *Mercurio* (not in Antarctic waters), and it appears as such in a 1978 Argentine reference. It is possible that the Argentines also named the largest of these islets as Islote Mercurio.

Pointe Py *see* **Py Point**

Punta Py *see* **Py Point**

Py Point. 64°53' S, 63°37' W. An island, 1.5 km long and about 450 m wide, forming the S extremity of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, about 16 km off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Py, for Henry-Constant Py (b. 1841), president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires (he was famous for his long white beard). There is a 1948 reference to it as Punta Py, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Py Point on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1950.

It appears as such on a 1950 British chart, in the 1955 Brtiish gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958.

Pycnogonids. Ten-legged, crab-like, foraging sea-spiders which live on the sea-bed near the coasts (*see* **Fauna**). Professor Eights discovered them in 1830, but he was not believed until they were rediscovered by ScotNAE 1902-04. There are several species, and some have 12 legs (*Dodecalopoda mawsoni*).

Pygmy right whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Mysticeti (baleen whales); family: Neobalaenidae. The pgymy is halfway between a right whale and a rorqual, in that is has a dorsal fin unique in right whales, 4 fingers (not 5), and, most important, two throat grooves, whereas rorquals have several and right whales have none. It is the smallest of the baleen whales, and has a shorter baleen than the right whale.

Pygmy Rock *see* **Pigmy Rock**

Glaciar Pyke *see* **Pyke Glacier**

Pyke Glacier. 64°15' S, 59°36' W. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing southward from the Detroit Plateau toward Larsen Inlet, E of Weasel Hill, between Albone Glacier and Polaris Glacier, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these surveys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Geoffrey Nathaniel Pyke (1894-1948), designer of the Weasel (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Pyke.

Punta Pylon *see* **Pylon Point**

Pylon Point. 68°06' S, 65°05' W. A rocky promontory, rising to 868 m, 6 km SW of Three Slice Nunatak, it marks the E end of the main mountainous mass of Joerg Peninsula, and also the SE side of Trail Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It lies in the area first seen by Wilkins as he flew over on Dec. 20, 1928, and also by Ellsworth as he made his flight of Nov. 21, 1935. It was photographed aerially and roughly mapped by USAS 1939-41. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph. So named by US-ACAN in 1947 because it was a turning point for USAS sledge parties and plane flights on their way S along the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In those days it was plotted in 68°05' S, 65°00' W, and signified the NW point of Joerg Peninsula. It was further photographed aerially in late 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground that season by a joint sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. On Ronne's 1949 map, still with those coordinates, it is otherwise correctly shown as being the E point of Joerg Peninsula. There was a move, that went nowhere, to have it named Clarkson Point. UK-APC accepted the name Pylon Point on Jan. 28, 1953, but with the corrected coordinates, and it appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Punta Diego Portales, named after the statesman (*see* **Veier Head**). On an Argentine chart of 1952 it appears as Punta Pylon, but on a 1959 Argentine chart it appears as Punta Concepción, named after the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The name Punta Pylon was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. This entry must be read in conjunction with that of Punta Clarkson and Joerg Peninsula.

Pyne, Alexander Richard "Alex." b. Feb. 29, 1956, NZ. VUWAE expedition manager, who spent 26 months in Antarctica between 1977-78 (when he first went down as an honors student, involved in the design and management of scientific drilling operations) and 1988. He was science support manager on deep-drilling projects, 1984-86, and fulfilled the same function on the Cape Roberts Project, 1997-2000. He was subsequently drilling science coordinator and drill-site manager for ANDRILL (q.v.). In 2010 he won the NZ Antarctic Medal for his services to Antarctic engineering.

Pyne Glacier. 77°04' S, 162°18' E. The glacier next E of Robson Glacier, it flows N and joins the Mackay Glacier system SW of The Flatiron, in the Gonville and Caius Range. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Alex Pyne. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Pynten. 71°01' S, 11°03' W. A point in the ice shelf on the N side of the entrance to Norsel Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast. Name means "the point" in Norwegian.

Pyramid *see* **Khufu Peak**, **Pyramid Island**

[1]**The Pyramid** *see* **Pyramid Island**

[2]**The Pyramid**. 63°26' S, 57°01' W. A pyramidal nunatak, rising to 565 m, 1.5 km E of Mount Carrel, and 2.5 km SE of the head of Hope Bay, near the head of Kenney Glacier, at Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1903, by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party of SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Pyramiden, or Nunatak-Pyramide. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945. It appears on a British chart of 1948 as The Pyramid, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1955. The Argentines call it Roca Pirámide, but is has also been seen as Cerro Pirámide.

[3]**The Pyramid**. 78°21' S, 163°30' E. Also called Pyramid Nunatak. It is actually a small but distinctive peak, just S of Pyramid Trough, at the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. It seems to have been named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Pyramid *see* [2]**Pyramid Mountain**

Pyramid Island. 62°25' S, 60°06' W. A conspicuous, pillar-shaped island, rising to 205 m above sea level, 3 km NNE of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to early sealers from the 1820-21 period, it was roughly charted in 1820 by Capt. Fildes, who recorded that "a large rock resembling Rock Dondo [i.e., the Rock Dondo in the Caribbean] bore ESE and by us obtained that name, it being easy and safe to approach and too remarkable to be mistaken." Re-surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and renamed descriptively by them as Pyramid Island. It appears as such on their 1935 chart, and also as The Pyramid, and as simply Pyramid. It appears as Pyramid Island on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1948 Argentine chart it appears as Islote The Pyramid, but on one of their 1953 charts it was Islote Pirámide, on a 1954 chart of theirs as Isla Pirámide, and on yet another, from 1957, as Islote The Piramid. The name Islote Pirámide was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[1]**Pyramid Mountain** *see* **Mount Rhamnus**

[2]**Pyramid Mountain**. 77°46' S, 160°40' E. Rising to 2120 m, and resembling a pyramid, between Turnabout Valley and the mouth of Beacon Valley, or (to put it another way) between Finger Mountain and Beacon Heights, on the S side of the upper Ferrar Glacier, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Although this mountain must have been seen by BNAE 1901-04, it first seems to appear named on a map drawn up by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[3]**Pyramid Mountain**. 81°19' S, 158°15' E. A conspicuous pyramidal mountain rising to 2810 m, 6 km N of Mount Albert Markham, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name.

[1]**Pyramid Peak** *see* **Mount Rhamnus**

[2]**Pyramid Peak**. 72°16' S, 165°35' E. A prominent pyramidal peak in the SE part of the Destination Nunataks, on the Polar Plateau, it rises to 2565 (the New Zealanders say 2590 m), 1.5 km N of Sphinx Peak, 11 km SW of Gless Peak of the Millen Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Pyramid Point *see* **Tilt Rock**

Pyramid Ponds. 78°17' S, 163°27' E. The streams of Pyramid Trough join above Trough Lake, forming a series of shallow interconnected ponds, in the area of the Koettlitz Glacier. Named Pyramide Pond by US-ACAN in 1993, in association with the trough. NZ-APC accepted that name on Dec. 1, 1993. In late 2008, US-ACAN changed the name to Pyramid Ponds.

Pyramid Rock. 64°23' S, 63°07' W. Rising to 40 m above sea level, close off the N extremity of Gourdon Peninsula, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Following a Discovery Investigations survey of 1927, on the *Discovery*, the name was applied to a rock charted in the entrance to Lapeyrère Bay, and appears on their 1929 chart in 64°22' S, 63°05' W. It also appears that way on a 1948 British chart, and on a 1947 Chilean chart (as Roca

Pirámide). As Roca Pirámide, and with those coordinates, it appears in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected the proposed Roca Pyramid). In 1952, US-ACAN accepted the name Pyramid Rock, with the coordinates 64°22' S, 63°09' W, and that was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. However, 1956-57 air photography by FIDASE and ground surveys by Fids from Base O revealed no island in these coordinates, and so the name was re-applied by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, to the present feature. It appears that way on a 1959 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that situation in 1963. Today, the Chileans (at least) plot it with the right coordinates.

Pyramid Trough. 78°18' S, 163°27' E. A deep trough, between 600 and 900 m deep, just W of The Bulwark, through which a part of Koettlitz Glacier formerly flowed N to Walcott Bay. The trough is bifurcated at its S end, the E and W channels being separated by The Almond. Named by VUWAE 1960-61 for its proximity to The Pyramid from Walcott Bay. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Pyramide Pond *see* **Pyramid Ponds**

[1]**Pyramiden**. 68°54' S, 90°36' W. A small nunatak at the E side of the upper part of Zavadovskijbreen, at the SW corner of Peter I Island. Named descriptively by the Norwegians ("the pyramid").

[2]**Pyramiden** *see* **The Pyramid**, **Pyramiden Nunatak**

Pyramiden Nunatak. 72°17' S, 3°48' W. A nunatak, 3 km E of Knallen Peak, on the E side of the head of Schytt Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named descriptively by them as Pyramiden (i.e., "the pyramid"). US-ACAN accepted the name Pyramiden Nunatak in 1966.

Pyrite Islands *see* **Pyrites Island**

Pyrites Island. 61°55' S, 57°57' W. Also called Pyrite Islands. The largest, highest, and most conspicuous of 3 small islands SE of Gam Point, at Venus Bay, it forms the NE side of Esther Harbor, off the NE coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to early 19th-century sealers. In 1913-14, when David Ferguson explored this area, there were more islands here, and he roughly charted them and named one group the Esther Islands, and another group the Pyritis Islands (also seen as the Pyritic Islands; "Pyritis" is probably a misprint)). This latter group was defined as including this island, Gam Point, and nearby rocks to the NW and SE. Since Ferguson's day the ice cliff behind Gam Point has advanced and swallowed up most of these islands. There are now only 3 remaining islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. This particular one has pyrites and vein quartz contained in the bedrock, and was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, in order to avoid confusion with the other Esther names in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines call it Islote Pirita. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pyritic Islands *see* **Pyrites Island**

Pyritis Islands *see* **Pyrites Island**

Pyritterrasse. 70°42' S, 162°14' E. A terrace on the NE side of Frolov Ridge, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans (i.e., "pyrites terrace").

Pyrox Island. 68°12' S, 66°41' W. At the head of Neny Fjord, it backs onto the terminus of Neny Glacier, in Marguerite Bay, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Resurveyed in Dec. 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named it Neny Glacier Island, in association with the glacier. In 1954, Ray Adie mentioned it as Pyrox Islet, named for the pyroxene-rich rock here. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On an Argentine chart of 1957 it appears as Islote Dos Lomos (i.e., "two-ridge islet"), and that is what the Argentines call it today. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Pyrox Island, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963.

Pyrox Islet *see* **Pyrox Island**

Pyroxenite Promontory. 82°37' S, 53°00' W. Rising to about 1150 m, W of Neuburg Peak and the Jaeger Table, and projecting NW toward Rautio Nunatak, near the W end of the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. USGS surveyed it from the ground during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. Named by Art Ford (q.v.), leader of the USGS geological party to the Pensacolas in 1978-79, for the pyroxenite rock which forms a conspicuous dark layer along the cliffs of the promontory. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1979, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Pythagoras Peak. 66°59' S, 51°20' E. Rising to 1275 m, it is the highest peak in the central Tula Mountains, along the N side of Beaver Glacier, 13 km SE of Mount Storer. It has a prominent notch, the E aspect being a right-angled triangle with a perpendicular N face. It was photographed from Mount Riiser-Larsen by Phil Law's ANARE party in Feb. 1958, and was first visited and surveyed in Dec. 1958, by Graham Knuckey, during a dog-sledge journey from Mawson Station to Amundsen Bay. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for that old Greek right-angle triangle man, Pythagoras. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

The *Pythia*. Built in 1893, for the Castle Line, as the *Raglan Castle*. In 1911 the Dominion Whaling Company, of Sandefjord, Norway, bought her for whaling service off the coast of the Congo and Angola (in 1915 Andreas Nilsen was aboard in those waters). In 1920 Thor Dahl bought her for his Odd Company, and, as a 4239-ton, single-screw steam factory whaling ship, she worked in the South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago, 1921-22 (*see also* **The *Minerva***), operating out of Gouvernøren Harbor, under charter to N. Bugge's Hvalen Whaling Company. Lars Andersen was manager that season. She was back in the same waters in 1922-23 (the season she officially replaced the extinct *Guvernøren*), and again in 1923-24. In 1924 she was legally transferred to the Thor Dahl Company. She was back in 1924-25 and 1925-26, and in 1926-27 she was badly damaged early in the season, spending the rest of the season laid up at the South Shetlands. She was back in 1927-28, and in 1928-29 she was operating along the ice-edge. On her return to Norway in 1929 she capsized alongside the quay at Framnaes Vaerksted, and was so badly damaged that she missed the 1929-30 Antarctic whaling season, so, after the repairs, she was sold to the Africa Company which, in 1930-31 sent her south as the *Ready* (q.v.).

Pythia Harbour *see* **Gouvernøren Harbor**

Pythia Island. 64°32' S, 61°59' W. About 320 m long, it is the largest of a group of small islands off the E side of Enterprise Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Lying on the NE side of Gouvernøren Harbor, the island (together with Isla Pólvora) protects that harbor from the north. Charted by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, who may also have actually named it; it was certainly named for the *Pythia*. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Toneles (i.e., "barrels island"), named for its shape, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Pyxis Ridge. 71°16' S, 66°48' W. A narrow ridge of nunataks separated by passes, and running N-S at an elevation of about 950 m, 8 km NNW of Mount Cadbury, from where it projects into the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Cabo Q *see* **Cabo Abenante**

Qian Shanpo. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A slope in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Qifeng Yan. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A rock, on Fildes Peninsula, on the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Qingcheng Shan *see* **Garnet Knob**

Qinglong Gou. 69°32' S, 76°08' E. A valley in the area of the Søstrene Islands, at the N part of Publications Ice Shelf, at the head of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Chinese.

Qingren Hu. 69°24' S, 76°06' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Qingshui He. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, at the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Qiongjiang He. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A stream

on Fildes Peninsula, on the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Qixiangta Shan. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Qixiangxuejia Wan. 62°15' S, 58°58' W. A cove on Fildes Peninsula, on the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Qixing Yan. 62°13' S, 58°55' W. A rock, on Fildes Peninsula, on the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Mount Quackenbush. 80°21' S, 156°58' E. A flat-topped mountain rising to 2433 m above sea level, forming a projecting angle along the steep cliffs bordering the N side of Byrd Glacier, just W of Peckham Glacier, and N of Byrd Glacier. The summit is conspicuously ice-covered, but the south- and east-facing sides are relatively ice-free. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Capt. Robert S. Quackenbush, Jr. (1903-1985), chief of staff to Admiral Cruzen and the central group of Task Force 68, during OpHJ 1946-47.

The Quadrangle. 71°35' S, 68°36' W. An ice-covered glacial cirque, enclosed on 3 sides by rock ridges, but open to the S, on the W side of Venus Glacier, between that glacier and Mount Umbriel, in the E part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by NASA and USGS. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Quam Heights. 71°03' S, 167°48' E. Mostly snow-covered heights, 24 km long and 6 km wide, rising to over 1000 m, and forming the coastline between Barnett Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for geologist and geographer Louis Otto Quam (1906-2001), chief scientist, Office of Polar Programs, NSF, 1967-72.

Mount Quandary. 64°52' S, 61°34' W. Rising to about 1050 m, on the E side of (and near the head of) Hektoria Glacier, 20 km NW of Shiver Point, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. When first seen it was not certain if it was part of the central plateau of Graham Land or a detached summit in Hektoria Glacier. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

Quar, Leslie Arthur. b. March 27, 1923, Croydon, son of Arthur William Quar and Florence Simmons. He left school at 14 (as boys did in those days), and, after a stint at Imperial Airways, joined the RAF in 1939, becoming a radio technician during World War II, mostly in the Middle East. After the war he was in Germany blowing up old Nazi fortifications and U-boat pens. He was corporal radio mechanic, technician, and reserve operator, as well as electrician and general assistant, on NBSAE 1949-52, and died on Feb. 24, 1951 when the Weasel he was in fell over the edge of the Quar Ice Shelf.

Quar Basin. 71°12' S, 11°12' W. A submarine basin off the Quar Ice Shelf, Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with the Quar Ice Shelf, and the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Quar Ice Shelf. 71°20' S, 11°00' W. The ice shelf between Cape Norvegia to the W and Soråsen Ridge to the E, along the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by NBSAE 1949-52, whose station, Maudheim, was on this ice shelf. Named for Leslie Quar. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Quarisen, or Maudheim Shelf Is (i.e., "Maudheim Shelf Ice").

Quarisen *see* **Quar Ice Shelf**

Quarles Range. 85°36' S, 164°30' W. A high and rugged range, extending from the Polar Plateau between Cooper Glacier and Bowman Glacier, to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Amundsen first saw peaks in this range in Nov. 1911, on his way to the Pole. The range was mapped in detail by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald Aubrey Quarles (1894-1959), secretary of the Air Force, 1955-57, and deputy secretary of defense, 1957-59 (during IGY).

Quarterdeck Ridge. 72°27' S, 170°16' E. The undulating snow crest of Hallett Peninsula, running in a N-S direction, near to Cotter Cliffs, between Wheatston Hill and Mount Geoffrey Markham. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for two reasons. For the most part, this crest is very close to great 1500-meter cliffs falling to the Ross Sea, and the feeling one gets, when traversing this feature, is of walking the quarterdeck of a ship. Also, it reminded the surveyors of a feature with the same name, found at the approaches to Mount Aspiring, in NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Quartermain, Leslie Bowden "Les." b. June 10, 1895, Hororata, NZ. An English teacher in Christchurch and Wellington, he became co-founder of the NZ Antarctic Society. He was in Antarctica in 1957-58 and 1960-61, the second time as leader of an expedition that set out to restore the old huts at Cape Evans and Cape Royds. He was back in 1968. On retiring from teaching he became information officer for the Antarctic Division of the NZ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He died on April 28, 1973. *See* the Bibliography.

Quartermain Glacier. 67°01' S, 65°09' W. A well-defined, highly-crevassed glacier, on the N side of Fricker Glacier, from which it is separated in its upper reaches by Mount Kennett, it flows E from the plateau of Graham Land into Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Les Quartermain. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Quartermain Mountains. 77°51' S, 160°45' E. A group of exposed mountains, about 30 km long, S of Taylor Glacier, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. They are bounded by Finger Mountain, Mount Handsley, Mount Feather, and Tabular Mountain, and also include Knobhead, Terra Cotta Mountain, New Mountain, Beacon Heights, Pyramid Mountain, Arena Valley, Kennar Valley, Turnabout Valley, and the several valleys and ridges in Beacon Valley. They were explored by BNAE 1901-04, BAE 1907-09, and BAE 1910-13, and given various names by these expeditions. During the IGY period of 1957-59, they were named by the New Zealanders, as the Quartermain Range, for Les Quartermain (q.v.), who was here at that time. In 1977 NZ-APC formally called them the Quartermain Mountains. US-ACAN and UK-APC have both followed suit with the naming.

Quartermain Point. 72°03' S, 170°08' E. A prominent point in the N part of Moubray Bay, between Helm Point and Cape Roget. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for Les Quartermain, who took a close interest in the work of this expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Quartermain Range *see* **Quartermain Mountains**

Quartley, Arthur Lester. b. July 23, 1873, Randallstown, near Baltimore, Md., but raised in New York, son of English immigrant Arthur Quartley (born in Paris) by his first wife Laura. His father, who had come down from New York to Baltimore in 1873, to open a studio there, soon returned to New York (when the boy was 2) and became a well-known self-taught marine artist. He died in New York when his son was 12. At first the son was in the U.S. Navy, then became a leading stoker, RN, and was on the *Majestic* when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. He was owner of Poplar, the black cat. Skelton described him as the best physical specimen on the ship. Immediately after the expedition, he married in Lambeth, but was divorced almost immediately. He moved to Portsmouth, and there, in 1906, married again, but again, the marriage did not work out. Finally, he married Mabel Curtis in Portsmouth, in 1916, and they raised a family. He died in Hampstead, London, in 1945, a few months before the end of World War II.

Quartz. Has been found in Antarctica.

Quartz Hills. 85°56' S, 132°50' W. An arcuate group of mainly ice-free hills and peaks immediately S of Colorado Glacier, along the W side of Reedy Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**) for the many examples of rose quartz found in the superficial deposits of the hills. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Quartz Pebble Hill. 84°44' S, 113°59' W. A flat-topped hill on the N escarpment of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range, just where Discovery Ridge joins the main escarpment, in the Horlick Mountains. The rock that forms the

hill is composed of sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate. Named by Bill Long (*see* **Long Hills**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Quaternary Glacier *see* **Albatross Glacier**

Quaternary Icefall. 77°18' S, 166°30' E. A western lobe of the Mount Bird Ice Cap, falling steeply from a height of over 600 m into Wohlschlag Bay, 1.5 km S of Cinder Hill, near the S end of the ice-free area on the lower slopes of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. Mapped and named by NZGSAE 1958-59, who found that a contemporary ice-cored terminal moraine located at a height of 548 m on the N side of its upper end contained fragments of marine shells that were apparently scooped up from the floor of McMurdo Sound and deposited high up on the side of Mount Bird by an expended glacier of a Quaternary glacial period. The shell fragments are now being carried down the mountain by the icefall and deposited in terminal moraines. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Quaver Nunatak. 71°00' S, 70°17' W. A small nunatak, rising to about 250 m, it is the northernmost exposure of the Walton Mountains, in the W part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, 1974-75. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for its small size, and in accordance with the composers motif here. US-ACAN accepted the name.

The *Que Sera Sera*. The American R4D-5L aircraft (i.e., a military DC3), No. 12418, built in 1943, and used by the U.S. Navy in World War II. Assigned to VX-6, as #8, it was piloted by Gus Shinn, and took Admiral Dufek to the South Pole on Oct. 31, 1956, to kick off OpDFII. It left behind a U.S. flag and a radar beacon. For a list of the crew and passengers of this flight, *see* **South Pole**. The legendary plane was presented to the Smithsonian in Dec. 1958, but was later moved to the Naval Air Museum, in Pensacola, Fla.

Isla Quebrada *see* **Broken Island**

Punta Quebrada. 63°14' S, 55°03' W. A point on Joinville Island, at the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Queen, Walter Kerr. b. April 1, 1880, Newcastle, Ontario, son of Scottish immigrants (from Greenock), spinner George Queen and his wife Agnes. In 1890 the family moved to Needham, Mass., and Walter became a citizen of the USA, in Boston in 1900. From 1900 to 1905 he was chief engineer for the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Lines, and, from 1905 to 1912, maintenance supervisor for the Boston Elevated Rapid. He founded the Q-P Manufacturing Company at Needham, Mass, engineering supplies, and remained president until he sold it in 1947 and retired. He was a naval officer in World War I, and in 1937 took a trip to the Arctic, as a passenger. He was a naval commander when he became chief engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. A past master of Needham Lodge, he held the first ever Masonic meeting in Antarctica, at Little America in 1934. On March 26, 1934 he arrived back in San Francisco from Auckland, on the *Monterey*, but would return later in the year to NZ, ready for the 2nd half. He married Gertrude, and died on June 14, 1960, in Stamford, Conn.

Queen Adelaide Island *see* **Adelaide Island**

Queen Alexandra Range. 84°00' S, 168°00' E. Also called Alexandra Range, and also seen spelled (erroneously) as Queen Alexandria Range. Not to be confused with the Alexandra Mountains. The Queen Alexandra Range is one of the major mountain ranges of Antarctica, 160 km long, and consists of dome-shaped mountains interspersed with a few sharp, conical peaks. It borders the entire W side of the Beardmore Glacier from the Polar Plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf (indeed, it overlooks that ice shelf), and lies between the Beardmore and the Queen Elizabeth Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. It comprises some important features, such as Mounts Kirkpatrick, Darwin, F.L. Smith, Fox, Hope, Bell, Mackellar, Buckley, Wild, Falla, Anne, Adams, Elizabeth, and Sirius, as well as The Cloudmaker, Coalsack Bluff, Fremouw Peak, the MacAlpine Hills, the Marshall Mountains, Blizzard Heights, Blizzard Peak, Storm Peak, Tempest Peak, Prebble Glacier, and Tillite Glacier. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by BAE 1907-09, during Shackleton's trek to the Pole, and named by Shackleton for the queen of England at the time (consort of the king, in this case). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The mid-point was originally plotted in 80°20' S, 168°00' E, but has since been re-plotted.

Queen Bay *see* **Borge Bay**

The *Queen Charlotte*. British sealer out of Plymouth, in South Shetlands waters in 1820-21, under the command of Capt. Morris.

Queen Elizabeth Range. 83°20' S, 161°30' E. A rugged and extensive mountain range, paralleling the E side of Marsh Glacier for about 150 km, from the Nimrod Glacier in the N to Law Glacier in the S. To the W of the Queen Alexandra Range (it was previously thought to be part of that range), it overlooks the Ross Ice Shelf, and includes some important features, such as Mount Markham (at 4350 m, the highest elevation in the range), Mounts Ropar, Picciotto, Weeks, Angier, Counts, Rabot, and Christchurch, as well as Moody Nunatak, the Moore Mountains, Cranfield Peak, and Claydon Peak. Bob Miller and George Marsh, of the NZ party of BCTAE 1956-58, explored this area, and Miller named the range for Queen Elizabeth II, the patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The mid-point was originally plotted in 83°20' S, 162°00' E, but it has since been re-plotted.

Queen Fabiola Mountains. 71°30' S, 35°40' E. An isolated group of mountains, 50 km long, and ranging between 71°14' S and 71°45' S, and between 35°25' S and 36°05' E. They consist mainly of 7 small massifs, trending in a N-S direction, and forming a partial barrier to the flow of inland ice, 150 km SW of the head of Lützow-Holm Bay, between the Belgica Mountains and Shirase Glacier. Discovered and photographed aerially on Oct. 7, 1960 by BelgAE 1960-61, and named Monts Reine Fabiola, by expedition leader Guido Derom (with, of course, the gracious permission of Roi Baudoin, King of the Belgians) for Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón, on the occasion of her wedding with said king. In Nov.-Dec. 1960, JARE surveyors visited the area, and surveyed it, the Japanese giving the mountains their own name, the Yamato-sanmyaku (i,e, "Yamato mountains") (which is not the same as the Belgian meaning; "Yamato" being an old name for "Japan"). The Norwegians call them Dronning Fabiolafjella (a translation of the Belgian name). US-ACAN accepted the name Queen Fabiola Mountains in 1966.

Queen Mary Coast *see* **Queen Mary Land**

Queen Mary Land. 67°00' S, 96°00' E. This is an Australian term, signifying that portion of East Antarctica between Cape Filchner (91°54' E) and Cape Hordern, in the Bunger Hills (100°28' E), on the shores of the Davis Sea, behind the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in the vicinity of Mirnyy Station. Discovered in Feb. 1912 by the *Aurora* party of AAE 1911-14, and named by them for Queen Mary of England (consort of George V). US-ACAN, unwilling to accept any new "land" terms, accepted the name Queen Mary Coast in 1947, and, as such, not recognizing the hinterland behind the coast (as the Australians, for example, do) have plotted its midpoint in 66°45' S, 96°00' E. So, really, Queen Mary Land and Queen Mary Coast are two different concepts. It is also called the Mary Coast. The Russians, during the IGY period (late 1950s) tended to call it the Pravda Coast, but generally, now, they use the same name the Americans do.

Queen Maud Land. 72°30' S, 12°00' E. One of the major features of East Antarctica, its current boundaries are the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier in 20°W and Shinnan Glacier in 44°38' E, i.e., between New Schwabenland and Enderby Land. The original Queen Maud Land (between 37°E and 50°E) was discovered on Jan. 15, 1930 by Riiser-Larsen, who called it Dronning Maud Land for the queen of Norway ("dronning" meaning "queen"), or rather the consort of King Haakon VII of Norway. Riiser-Larsen also explored it in 1930-31. Norway claimed it on Jan. 14, 1939, and it forms the bulk of the Norwegian dependency. US-ACAN accepted the name for the expanded version in 1952. The westernmost part is called Maudheimvidda. *See also* **Fimbulheimen**.

Queen Maud Mountains. 86°00' S, 160°00' W. A major group of mountains, ranges and subordinate features, part of the Transantarctic Horst, it is the group of mountains nearest the Pole, and bounds the Ross Ice Shelf at the S of that mass of ice, between the Beardmore Glacier and Reedy Glacier, and extending as far S as the Polar Plateau. Although Shackleton saw some of the mountains in the W part of this group, they were really discovered by Amundsen on Nov. 11, 1911 (11/11/11), during his trek to the Pole (he went up the Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the middle of this group), and named by him as the Dronning Maudsfjell (i.e., Queen Maud Range), for the

queen of Norway. The feature was later redefined as a group of mountains, rather than a range. Byrd AE 1928-30, ByrdAE 1933-35, and various 1950s expeditions mapped the mountains as a whole. The range-like features to be found within these mountains include: Commonwealth Range, Supporters Range, Dominion Range, Hughes Range, Bush Mountains, Nilsen Plateau, Otway Massif, Prince Olav Mountains, and Watson Escarpment.

Queen Maud Range *see* **Queen Maud Mountains**

Queen Mountain *see* **Queer Mountain**

The *Queen of Bermuda*. A 22,575-ton, 3-funneled, quadruple-screw, British liner, built by Vickers Armstrong in 1933, and owned by Furness, Withy, and Co. She was hired by the Admiralty a few days before World War II broke out, and converted into an armed merchant cruiser, with seven 6-inch guns and two 3-inch H.A. guns. **Oct. 1939**: The captain went sick, and Capt. (later Admiral) Geoffrey Hawkins took over. **1940**: The vessel was refitted at Durban. **Jan. 20, 1941**: Commanded by Capt. Hawkins, the *Queen* left Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, bound for South Georgia, and then the Weddell Sea, the South Orkneys, and the South Shetlands, to protect the British, Norwegian, and Argentine whaling fleets against enemy attack. Cdr. Stanley Burns was navigator. Also aboard was an RN 1st lieutenant, and various other officers, RNR and Merchant, including Pat Toynbee. Altogether 450 men. **Jan. 22, 1941**: The ship arrived at South Georgia, but did not dock. They found the factory ship *Thorshammer.* **Jan. 23, 1941**: At Leith Harbor, they came across the whaler *Ernesto Tornquist*. **Jan. 24, 1941**: The *Queen* was in 58°15' S, 40°20' W, and sighting icebergs. **Jan. 25, 1941**: In the morning, the *Queen* docked at South Georgia. **Jan. 26, 1941**: By noon, the *Queen* was about 150 miles SSW of South Georgia, heading for the South Orkneys. **Jan. 27, 1941**: The *Queen* sighted Laurie Island at 1.45 P.M., from about 40 miles away. In the evening they sighted Órcadas Station. Hawkins sent Morse signals to the station, but got no reply. Neither did he land. **Jan. 28, 1941**: The *Queen* was off Cape Faraday, Cape Valavielle, and Cape Dundas, all on Laurie Island, and then they made for the whaling grounds. **Jan. 29, 1941**: At the whaling grounds they found the *Southern Empress* and the *Ernesto Tornquist*, in 64°S, 47' W. **Jan. 30, 1941**: About 100 miles farther W, they found the *Svend Foyn*. The *Queen* spent the next 12 days between 64°S and 65°S, and between 40°W and 50°W, keeping station with the whalers. **Feb. 6, 1941**: The *Ernesto Tornquist* left the whaling grounds for South Georgia. **Feb. 12, 1941**: The whale catcher *Sobkra* was spotted, in 65°39' S, 50°28' W. **Feb. 14, 1941**: The *Southern Empress*, which had moved S, was spotted in 66°04' S, 49°08' W. For the next 3 days the *Queen* kept the *Empress* in sight. **Feb. 17, 1941**: The *Queen* moved off to an area about 90 miles E of Erebus and Terror Gulf, James Ross Island, keeping out of sight of land. **Feb. 18, 1941**: The *Queen* spotted the *Svend Foyn*, which was working this area. The two vessels kept in sight of each other for a week, during which time the *Southern Empress* was sighted once more. **Feb. 27, 1941**: The *Queen* spotted the *Thorshammer*, in 64°S, 50°W, and she stayed with the *Queen*, which made a course to the S and W. **March 1, 1941**: The *Queen* met with the *Empress*, 90 miles E of James Ross Island, and N of the Weddell Sea. **March 2, 1941**: The *Queen* met the *Thorshammer* in the same area. **March 3, 1941**: The *Queen* met the *Svend Foyn*, again in the same area. The *Queen* was then on a northerly course, and later that day rounded Trinity Peninsula (Trinity Land, as it was then known), passing 20 miles off Joinville Island, and crossing the Bransfield Strait. **March 4, 1941**: The *Queen* was off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. **March 5, 1941**: The *Queen* arrived in Port Foster, Deception Island. There the crew destroyed the coal and fuel tanks at the deserted Norwegian whaling station, so the Nazis wouldn't get them. Hawkins left the buildings untouched. The ship then left Deception Island, taking a northerly course through Boyd Strait (between Smith Island and Snow Island), then across Burdwood Bank. **March 8, 1941**: The *Queen* arrived at Port Stanley, in the Falklands. **March 21, 1941**: The *Queen* left Port Stanley, heading south again, for the whaling grounds. From 60°S the *Queen* was in company with the *Lancing*, the *Thorshammer*, and the *Southern Empress*, and 8 whale catchers. In 62°S, 52°W, they saw 61 icebergs in one afternoon, and they saw pack-ice the following day, in 63°30' S. **March 25, 1941**: The *Queen* reached 63°24' S, in company with the *Lancing* and the *Thorshammer*. **March 25, 1941**: Hawkins found the charted position of Clarence Island to be off by a mile. **March 29, 1941**: The *Queen* anchored at South Georgia. **April 5, 1941**: The *Queen* left South Georgia, bound for Freetown, Sierra Leone. **April 23, 1941**: The *Queen* arrived at Freetown. **April 24, 1941**: Hawkins handed over command of the *Queen of Bermuda* to Capt. Allan Thomas George Cumberland Peachey. *See* **Wars** for more details. The *Queen of Bermuda* was broken up in 1967.

Queen Sofia Mount. 62°40' S, 60°23' W. A mountain rising to 274 m, SSE of Juan Carlos I Station, at South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed by FIDASE 1956-57, it was named in 2003, by the Spanish, as Monte Reina Sofía, for their queen. The name Queen Sofia Mount was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 16, 2003.

Queen's Bay *see* **Borge Bay**

Mount Queensland. 74°16' S, 163°56' E. A high, prominent peak, rising to 1910 m, E of Mount New Zealand, and 11 km N of Mount Dickason, in the Deep Freeze Range, inland from Wood Bay, and about 40 km NW of Mount Melbourne, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04 and named by them out of gratitude to the state of Queensland for its assistance to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950.

Mount Queequeg. 65°39' S, 62°08' W. A conspicuous and partly snow-covered mountain, on Scar Inlet, between the mouths of Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, it has 3 conical summits, the highest being 905 m. Surveyed and photographed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64.

Mount Queer *see* **Queer Mountain**

Queer Mountain. 77°08' S, 161°45' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Queen Mountain. A conspicuous black nunatak-like mountain rising to 1180 m, with steep slopes showing bands of sandstone above the granite, 1.5 km W of Killer Ridge, between Cotton Glacier and Miller Glacier (it is at the head of that glacier), in Victoria Land. Charted in Jan. 1912, by Frank Debenham of BAE 1910-13, and so named by him because it has all sorts of local rocks in it, including coal beds, even though it is surrounded by glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Russians have a tendency to call it Mount Queer.

The *Quellón*. Chilean ship used on ChilAE 1992-93 (Captain Eugenio Oliva Bernabé).

Quertal *see* **Cross Valley**

Querthal *see* **Cross Valley**

Quervain Peak. 67°23' S, 66°39' W. Rising to 2030 m, in the central part of the Boyle Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from FIDS surveys conducted between 1956 and 1959, and from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alfred de Quervain (1879-1927), Swiss glaciologist and Arctic explorer, who, in 1909, first applied photogrammetric methods to the measurement of surface glacier flow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Query Island. 68°48' S, 67°12' W. A prominent, rocky island lying between the foot of Clarke Glacier and Keyhole Island, on the S side of Mikkelsen Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1948, and named by them as Query Islet, because of the question as to whether, from a distance, the feature was an islet or part of the mainland. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Query Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it both Islote Confuso, or Islote Duda (which basically mean the same thing). The confusion (and the original query) returned; by 1977 glacial advance had connected the "island" to the mainland, so it was no longer an island.

Query Islet *see* **Query Island**

[1]**The *Quest***. The ship used by Sir Ernest Shackleton on his 1921-22 expedition (see below, the ***Quest* Expedition**). Formerly a two-masted wooden Norwegian sealing schooner, the *Foca I*, built in Norway in 1917 for Morten Ingebrigtsen, and launched at Risor that year. In 1921

Shackleton bought her from the Royal Yacht Squadron, and changed her name to *Quest*, at the suggestion of his wife. Thornycroft altered her into a brig. She had an 8 mph maximum speed, was 111 feet long, and weighed 205 tons. However her sides were two feet thick with oak, pine and fir, and her bows were shod with steel. Even though she had been tried and tested in the Arctic, she was in disastrous condition. After Shackleton had used her in the Antarctic (and died doing it), British businessman William G. Olliffe sold the *Quest* to Peter Schjelderup, the Norwegian shipowner, for £1740. She was refitted and Schjelderup's son, Ludolf, became her skipper, most of the time sealing in the White Sea, or being chartered out to Arctic hunting or scientific expeditions. In 1928 she took part in the search for Nobile, in the Arctic, and in 1930 was chartered by the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, led by Gino Watkins. During World War II she was requisitioned by the Allies, and after the war went back to sealing. On May 5, 1962, she was beset, and sank, just N of Newfoundland.

[2]**The *Quest***. In 1963 this British survey motor boat was used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the waters off the Antarctic Peninsula. A.J. Jennings was coxswain.

Canal Quest *see* **Quest Channel**

Quest Channel. 67°48' S, 69°01' W. A marine channel that leads SW from Adelaide Anchorage between Hibbert Rock and Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1963, on the *Protector*. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the *Quest* (the motor vessel used by the unit). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentines call it Canal Quest.

Quest Cliffs. 82°36' S, 155°10' E. Also called Quest Nunatak. A line of steep-sided, east-facing rock exposures, immediately N of The Slot, and N of Endurance Cliffs, near the S end of the Geologists Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for the *Quest* (Shackleton's 1921-22 vessel). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted by the Australians in 82°37' S, 155°00' E, this feature was later plotted in 82°36' S, 155°06' E, but has since been re-plotted.

***Quest* Expedition**. 1921-22. Otherwise known as the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, or, in full, the Shackleton-Rowett Oceanographical and Antarctic Expedition. Shackleton, who had been reduced to lecturing in London to half-empty houses, was desperate to go on any mission at all, so he inveigled his old school chum, John Quiller Rowett, to finance one for him. Frederick Becker, the paper manufacturer, was another major supporter (£5000). It was conceived as a 3-year mission to the Arctic, but then the destination was changed to Antarctica, the mission being to map 2000 miles of coastline there, to pioneer aviation in Antarctica, to look for lost islands, and to conduct scientific research. **Sept. 17, 1921**: With a small seaplane aboard, the *Quest* was pulled out of London by the tug *Adder*. Shackleton was the leader and Frank Wild was 2nd-in-command. Also on the expedition were: George Vibert Douglas (geologist), Alexander Macklin (medical officer, stores, and equipment), James McIlroy (surgeon and meteorologist), Leonard Hussey (assistant surgeon and meteorologist), Hubert Wilkins (photographer and ornithologist), J.C. Bee Mason (cinematographer and photographer), Charles Carr (aviator), Jimmy Marr and Norman E. Mooney (both Scottish boy scouts), and J.R. Stenhouse. The ship's crew were: Frank Worsley (sailing master and hydrographer), Douglas Jeffrey (navigator), Alexander Kerr (chief engineer), C.E. Smith (2nd engineer), James Dell (bosun and electrician), Gerald Lysaght (amateur helmsman and friend of Shackleton's), Thomas MacLeod (seaman), Petty Officer Harold Watts (radio operator), and Charlie Green (cook). Also aboard were Query, the dog, and Questie, the *Daily Mail* kitten. Mr. Mooney, who was 17, had never even seen a train before he left Kirkwall, in the Orkneys. In the end, Stenhouse did not make the trip, and neither did Wally How (q.v.) or Bill Bakewell (q.v.), both of whom were planning to go. The *Quest* stopped at Plymouth on the way out of the English Channel. **Sept. 24, 1921**: They left Plymouth. **Oct. 4, 1921**: After passing through the Bay of Biscay in a heavy storm, the *Quest* developed a knocking sound, and they were forced to pull into Lisbon for repairs, a stopover they could ill afford timewise. **Oct. 9, 1921**: They left Lisbon, bound for Madeira. **Oct. 16, 1921**: They docked at Madeira, where Mason and Mooney, unable to control their seasickness, left to return home. The seaplane and the polar equipment were sent on separately from here to Cape Town, to await the *Quest*'s arrival. **Oct. 26, 1921**: They arrived at Cape Verde, where Lysaght reluctantly left the expedition. This was as far as he had intended to go anyway. **Oct. 28, 1921**: The expedition had originally intended to cross the Indian Ocean from Cape Town, go to NZ, and look for Dougherty's Island on their way to Antarctica, but they had changed that and now left Cape Verde, heading out across the Atlantic toward Rio. **Nov. 22, 1921**: They arrived at Rio, where S.S. Young (fireman), Christopher Naisbitt (ship's clerk), and Arthur Argles (trimmer) all joined, while Norwegian harpoon expert A. Eriksen left for home. Shackleton had a heart attack in Rio, but pressed on. **Dec. 18, 1921**: The *Quest* left Rio. **Dec. 25, 1921**: Christmas dinner was canceled, due to a violent storm, and the chef served up sandwiches and cocoa. **Dec. 28, 1921**: Kerr found that the furnace was leaking. **Jan. 4, 1922**: They arrived at South Georgia (54°S). **Jan. 5, 1922**: Shackleton died in South Georgia, of angina, at 3.30 A.M. Wild took over the expedition. G.H. Ross joined the expedition, as ship's fireman. **Jan. 18, 1922**: The *Quest*, under Wild, left South Georgia, bound for Bouvet Island, and then, ultimately, for Enderby Land and the Weddell Sea. **Jan. 19, 1922**: Shackleton's body was placed on the whaler *Professor Gruvel*, bound for Montevideo. **Jan. 20, 1922**: The *Quest* reached Zavadovski Island, where they did a survey. Wild realized the *Quest* would never make it to Bouvet Island, and still have time to go into Antarctic waters, so he decided to head south, searching unsuccessfully for the Pagoda Rock supposedly sighted in 1845. **Jan. 29, 1922**: The *Professor Gruvel* arrived in Montevideo. **Feb. 4, 1922**: The *Quest* reached the edge of the pack-ice. **Feb. 14, 1922**: Shackleton's remains were brought to Holy Trinity Church, in Montevideo. **Feb. 15, 1922**: There was a huge memorial service. **Feb. 16, 1922**: Shackleton was placed on the *Woodville*. **Feb. 12, 1922**: In 69°17' S, 17°09' E (their farthest south), Wild was forced to turn back. **Feb. 15, 1922**: The *Quest* finally made its way back through the dense pack-ice into open water, where they headed west along the edge of the ice, looking unsuccessfully for another way south. They now abandoned the attempt on Enderby Land, and turned toward the Weddell Sea, to investigate old reports by Ross of land there which, since Ross's day, had not been seen. **Feb. 27, 1922**: Shackleton's body arrived back at South Georgia, in a blizzard. **March 2, 1922**: A monstrous service was held back in London, at St. Paul's. **March 5, 1922**: Edward Binnie conducted a service at Grytviken. **March 13, 1922**: In 64°11' S, 46°04' W, the *Quest* had found nothing in the Weddell Sea but deep water, and decided to head north toward Elephant Island. **March 25, 1922**: The *Quest* finally arrived at Elephant Island. **March 26, 1922**: Landings were made at Cape Lookout and Minstrel Bay, but weather conditions forced them to head north for South Georgia. **April 5, 1922**: The ship arrived back in South Georgia. **May 2, 1922**: Wild erected a memorial cross to Shackleton, at King Edward Point, on South Georgia. **May 8, 1922**: The *Quest* left South Georgia, bound for Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island. **May 27, 1922**: The *Quest* arrived at Gough Island, only the 2nd ever scientific expedition to reach this island. **June 2, 1922**: The *Quest* left Gough Island. **June 18, 1922**: The *Quest* arrived in Cape Town. **Sept. 16, 1922**: The expedition arrived back in Plymouth.

[1]**Quest Nunatak** *see* **Quest Cliffs**

[2]**Quest Nunatak**. 81°31' S, 28°10' W. Rising to 1065 m, it is the most northeasterly of the Whichaway Nunataks, at the S side of the mouth of Recovery Glacier, at the S side of the Shackleton Range, in Coats Land. Mapped in 1957 by BCTAE and named by them because, while on their way to the South Pole on Dec. 20, 1957, it was the last nunatak visited by them in an effort to find more specimens of fossilized plants of a type similar to ones they had previously found in this area. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Quet Nunatak. 81°22' S, 152°21' E. Rising to 1700 m in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for a NZ dog who worked in this area in 1959-60.

Quetin Head. 73°06' S, 169°26' E. A rock headland, rising to 900 m above sea level, and

marking the E extent of Mandible Cirque, 5.5 km SW of Cape Phillips, Daniell Peninsula, on the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for biologists Langdon B. Quetin and his wife Robin Macurda Ross, of the Marine Science Institute, University of California, at Santa Barbara, originators of the Palmer Long-Term Ecological Research program (LTER), and collaborators in USAP ecological research in the Southern Ocean for 14 field seasons between 1991 and 2004. Before that, in the 1980s, they were diving in Antarctica, studying krill. Mr. Quetin was dive leader at Palmer Station, 2005-06. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Isla Quidora *see* **Pfaff Island**

Isla Quijada *see* **Henry Ice Rise**

Monte Quilmes *see* **Mount Quilmes**

Mount Quilmes. 63°14' S, 55°37' W. A mainly snow-covered mountain, rising to 715 m (the Chileans say 658 m), NE of Haddon Bay, and 10 km SSW of King Point, in the central part of Joinville Island. Named Monte Quilmes by ArgAE 1953-54, for the naval battle of 1826, in which Argentine forces under Admiral Guillermo Brown defeated the Spanish. It appears as such on a 1956 Argentine chart, but appears in error on a 1963 Argentine chart as Monte Percy (*see* **Mount Percy**). The name Monte Quilmes appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Quilmes on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans call it Monte Pereira for Julio Pereira Larraín (1907-1978), lawyer, senator and Chilean minister of national defense who went down to Antarctica with ChilAE 1962.

Punta Quilmes *see* **Molina Point**

Rocas Quilp *see* **Quilp Rock**

Quilp Rock. 67°37' S, 67°47' W. A small, isolated rock in water, in Laubeuf Fjord, the larger of two lying 5.5 km SSE of the S tip of Piñero Island, and 2.5 km off the NW side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for the Dickens character, Daniel Quilp, in The *Old Curiosity Shop*. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. It appears pluralized on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Rocas Quilp, and as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines also call it Rocas Quilp.

Quilty Bay. 69°24' S, 76°13' E. In the Larsemann Hills, W of Stinear Peninsula. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Dr. Patrick G. "Pat" Quilty, USARP geologist in Ellsworth Land in 1965-66, with the University of Wisconsin survey party, and, from 1980 until he retired in 1999, chief scientist of the Australian Antarctic Division. He was also, occasionally, acting director of the Antarctic Division, and professor of geology at the University of Tasmania. In early 2000 he was in Prydz Bay, on the *Joides Resolution*. The Chinese call it Huaxia Wan.

Quilty Nunataks. 75°45' S, 71°45' W. A group of nunataks, rising to 1165 m in Mount Horne (q.v.), and extending over 13 km, 24 km SW of the Thomas Mountains, WNW of the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed on the U.S. Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1965-67, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Pat Quilty (*see* **Quilty Bay**), geologist here with the University of Wisconsin survey party, 1965-66. It was shown on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 24, 1974.

Quin, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Quinault Pass. 70°49' S, 69°28' W. A snow pass, running N-S, and separating the Lully Foothills from the LeMay Range, in the central part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Surveyed by BAS in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Philippe Quinault (1635-1688), French librettist who collaborated with Jean-Baptiste Lully on 3 operas. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Quinn, Joseph Anthony "Tony." b. April 15, 1937, Portadown, co. Armagh, son of engineer Bernard Gregory Quinn and his wife, teacher Rose Conway. The father, Bernard, worked on the *Balaena* (q.v.) at Harland & Wolff shipyards, in Belfast, and was part of the commissioning crew aboard when she went down to Antarctica. There are very few fathers and sons who have been to Antarctica. Tony joined FIDS in 1959, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960, and at Base E in 1961. He later sailed on the *John Biscoe*, again as a radioman, until May 1966, and then became an electronics engineer in England. He married nurse Valerie Freida "Val" Lewis on July 5, 1968, they lived in Hampshire and Surrey for a while, and then moved to NZ with their two sons. After a spell as an electronics engineer there, he and his wife went into business, owning and managing a retirement home for the elderly in Chistchurch, after which they went into garage ownership.

Quinn Gully. 77°32' S, 163°30' E. A mainly ice-free gully, descending between Hjorth Hill and the MacDonald Hills to Explorers Cove, at New Harbor, at the lower end of the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Thomas Quinn, of Antarctic Support Associates, supervisor of continental air operations.

Quinn Rock. 66°14' S, 110°33' E. A tiny longitudinal island running E-W, and measuring about 220 m by 40 m, near Casey Station, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. A steel snow pole about 1.5 m high is embedded in the rock as the station mark. Named by ANCA on March 15, 1984, for Peter W. Quinn, the surveyor who established a geodetic control station on this rock. He wintered-over at Casey in 1978.

Île(s) Quintana *see* **Quintana Island**

Isla Quintana *see* **Quintana Island**

Islas Quintana *see* **Cruls Islands, Quintana Island, Roca Islands**

Islote(s) Quintana *see* **Quintana Island**

Quintana Island. 65°09' S, 64°57' W. A small, isolated island, about 9 km NNE of the Betbeder Islands, and WNW of the Cruls Islands, in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, and about 27 km WNW of the Argentine Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Quintana, for Manuel Quintana (1836-1906), president of Argentina, 1904-06. Charcot charted it in 65°10' S, 64°59' W, and as such, and with that name, the island appears on one of the two 1906 charts from Charcot's expedition. However, on the other chart of that year Charcot grouped this island with the smaller Mazzeo Island (off-lying to the WNW) and Bergel Rock (off-lying to the S), and collectively called all three of them Îles Quintana. Hence, the name Quintana Islands appears on a 1908 British chart. The three islands were surveyed again by FrAE 1908-10, and, still as a group, were mapped in 1935-36 by BGLE 1934-37, as the Quintana Islands. The main island appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Isla Quintana. In 1947 various Chilean names for the group appear on charts — Islas Colo Colo (plotted in 64°57' S, 67°12' W), Rocas Galvarino (65°03' S, 64°52' W), and Islotes Michimalongo (65°12' S, 65°00' W), all named after places in Chile, and all wrongly plotted. UK-APC accepted the name Quintana Islets, on Sept. 22, 1954, for the group, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956 (they rejected the name Quintana Islands). The group appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. Two separate 1957 Argentine charts have Islas Quintana and Islotes Quintana, both signifying the Cruls Islands and the Roca Islands collectively. In 1957-58 an RN Hydrographic Survey unit plotted the main island in 65°10' S, 64°59' W, determined that this island was the only one that should bear the name Quintana, and called it Quintana Islet. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Quintana Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer list Islotes Quintana as referring collectively to Quintana Island, Mazzeo Island, and Bergel Rock, although the main island appears on a 1961 Argentine chart as Islote Quintana. Today, the Argentines tend to call the main island Isla Quintana. It was re-charted from the *Endurance* in 1969-71, and re-plotted.

Quintana Islands *see* **Quintana Island**

Quintana Islet(s) *see* **Quintana Island**

Caleta Quintero *see* **Caleta Prieto**

Glaciar Quinteros. 85°35' S, 37°45' W. A glacier descending from the Polar Plateau, S of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines.

Point(e) Quinton *see* **Quinton Point**

Punta Quinton *see* **Quinton Point**

Quinton Point. 64°19' S, 63°41' W. At the N side of the entrance to Perrier Bay, 6 km SW of

Cape Grönland, and 8 km N of Punta Contreras, on the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Quinton, for naturalist Dr. René Quinton (1866-1925), assistant at the Laboratory of Physiological Pathology, at the Collège de France. Dr. Quinton was known as "the French Darwin," for his theory of constancy, and in 1908 he founded the world's first school for pilots. In 1943 it appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Quinton. It appears as Punta Quinton on a 1949 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the Argentines, as well as by the Chileans in their 1974 gazetteer. However, on certain 1952 and 1957 Chilean charts the name Punta Quinton appears, but, in error, they show it as the feature that would, in 1962, be named Punta Contreras, 8 km to the S. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name Quinton Point on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Islas Quirihue *see* **Darbel Islands**, **Owston Islands**

Glaciar Quito *see* **Quito Glacier**

Quito Glacier. 62°27' S, 59°47' W. Flows N into the sea at Quayaquil Bay, W of Canto Point, on the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Glaciar Quito on July 6, 1990 by the Ecuadorian Antarctic Expedition of 1990, after their capital city. Its most salient part forms a point called Punta Cuenca. UK-APC accepted the translated name Quito Glacier on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Quonset Glacier. 85°19' S, 127°05' W. About 30 km long, it flows from the N slopes of the Wisconsin Range, between Mount LeSchack and Ruseski Buttress, and trends WNW to enter the N side of Davisville Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Quonset Point, RI, home (at that time) of VX-6.

Qvenildnova. 74°19' S, 9°41' W. A mountain crag in Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Arne Qvenild (1909-1984), Norwegian Resistance fighter during World War II.

R4D. Also known as the Dakota, Skytrain, Goony Bird, Gooney Bird, Goon. 18 were used by VX-6 during OpDF. They were all built as C-47s by Douglas for the USAAF during World War II, and during that conflict were transferred to the Navy and Marines. These were the 18: 12407 (*Us to Know How*), 12418 (*Que Sera Sera*, or *Korora*), 12441 (*City of Invercargill*), 17092 (*Would You Believe*), 17107 (*Ahab's Clyde*, or *Deep Freeze Express*), 17154 (*Negatus Perspirus*), 17163 (*Takahe*), 17188 (*Lou Bird II*, or *Big Daddy*, or *The Losers*), 17129 (*Semper Shafters USMC*), 17221 (*Kool Kiwi*, or *Yankee Tiki a Te Hau*, or *Mutha Goose*, or *The Emperor*), 17239 (*SNAFU*, or *Hallmark*), 17246 (*Torono II*, or *Little Horrible*, or *Korora II*), 17253, 17274 (*Charlene*, or *Tawaiki*), 50777, 50778 (*Gotcha*), 50832 (*Spirit of Mc Murdo*), 99853 (*Wilshie Duit*, or *Devine Wind*).

R4D Nunatak. 72°44' S, 162°21' E. A nunatak, 3.2 km SE of Burkett Nunatak, at the SE end of Monument Nunataks. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the R4D Dakota aircraft used by the U.S. Navy to transport the party to the area, and to re-supply and return the party to Scott Base. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Raabystupet. 74°43' S, 11°10' W. A partly snow-covered rock face at the head of Johansenbotnen, in the middle part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimevidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Torstein Raby (1919-1964), radio technician and Resistance worker during World War II. After the war he was Thor Heyerdahl's radio operator on the raft *Kon-Tiki*. The word "stupet" means "the cliff."

RAAF *see* **Royal Australian Air Force**

Rabben *see* **Mount Rabben**, **Rabben Ridge**

Mount Rabben. 66°27' S, 54°07' E. Rising to 1540 m above sea level, about 4.5 km NE of Mount Griffiths, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Mapped in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Rabben (i.e., "the elongated mound of rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Rabben in 1970.

Rabben Ridge. 71°52' S, 2°49' E. A small isolated ridge, N of Jutulsessen Mountain, and about 8 km N of Stabben Mountain, in the N part of the Gjeslvik Mountains, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and from aerial photographs taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 aerial photographs taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Rabben (i.e., "the elongated mound of rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rabben Ridge in 1966.

Rabère, Laurent. b. Nov. 17, 1816, Pauillac, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Rabisha Rocks. 62°26' S, 59°56' W. A group of rocks, 1.5 km NE of the Voluyak Rocks, 1.3 km N of Kabile Island, and 1.8 km W of Ongley Isand, off the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement and lake (both of that name), in southwestern Bulgaria.

Glaciar Rabot. 64°17' S, 57°20' W. A tiny glacier which falls to the sea in the form of ice cliffs, between Cabo Depot and Cape Foster, on the S side of James Ross Island. This was the glacier that Nordenskjiöld named Rabot Gletscher (*see* **Rabot Point** for history of this), for Charles Rabot (*see* **Rabot Island**), but which, in 1953, the FIDS deemed so small as to be unworthy of a name. The Chileans did not share the British view, and named it Glaciar Rabot. The Argentines also call it that. Sometimes a plotting of 64°26' S, 57°25' W is seen, but this is an error. This is not the same glacier as Swift Glacier.

Île Rabot *see* **Rabot Island**

Isla Rabot *see* **Rabot Island**

Mount Rabot. 83°11' S, 161°17' E. Rising to 3,335 m, 4.8 km SE of Mount Lecointe, it is the southernmost of 3 mountains standing about 72 km inland from the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, in the Queen Alexandra Range, and about 50 km SSE of Mount Markham. Discovered in 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Charles Rabot (*see* **Rabot Island**). US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

Punta Rabot *see* **Rabot Point**

Rabot Glacier. 83°11' S, 160°10' E. Flows W for 16 km from the W flank of Mount Rabot between Mount Counts and Bartram Plateau to enter the E side of Marsh Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, in association with Mount Rabot. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Rabot Gletscher *see* **Rabot Point**

Rabot Island. 65°54' S, 65°59' W. An island, 8 km long and 3 km wide, and rising to over 100 m above sea level, about 1.5 km SW of Renaud Island, and separated from the S part of that island by the Rodman Passage, in the Biscoe Islands. It is covered with a very flat cloak of ice, and its coasts, formed by ice cliffs, render it inaccessible. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Rabot, for Charles Rabot (1856-1944), French geographer, glaciologist, Arctic explorer, editor of *La Géographie* (the bulletin of the Société Géographique of Paris), and one of the principal supporters of FrAE 1908-10. It appears on a 1908 British chart, with the coordinates 65°43' S, 66°09' W. The name appears as Rabot Islands on a 1947 USAF chart, and on a 1948 Chilean chart as Isla Claudio Gay, after Claude Gay (1800-1872), the French author of *Historia general de Chile*. US-ACAN accepted the name Rabot Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, both countries accepting the new coordinates of 65°52' S, 66°10' W. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On Feb. 24, 1957, Cadete Guillochón Refugio was established near the SW end of the island by the Argentines. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, the island's coordinates were corrected by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, to 65°54' S, 65°59' W, and US-ACAN followed suit. The name appears as Isla Rabot in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Rabot Islands *see* **Rabot Island**

Rabot Point. 64°17' S, 57°20' W. A high, rocky point at the head of Markham Bay, on the SE side of James Ross Island, it separates the mouths of Gourdon Glacier and Hobbs Glacier. During SwedAE 1901-04, Nordenskjöld named a small glacier close W of The Watchtower, on the S side of the island, as Rabot Gletscher (i.e., "Rabot glacier"), for Charles Rabot (*see* **Rabot Island**). In 1948 and 1953, Fids from Base D, while surveying the S side of the island, found that this glacier was so small that it did not even warrant a name. UK-APC named the point of this entry on Sept. 4, 1957, in order to preserve the name Rabot in the area. However, *see*

Glaciar Rabot. US-ACAN followed the British lead in 1963. The Argentines call this point Punta Rabot, although it did appear on one of their 1959 maps as Cabo San Luis.

Racer Rocks. 64°04' S, 61°36' W. A small cluster of about 10 insular rocks, the largest rising to about 17 m above sea level, off Auguste Island, midway between that island and Lobodon Island, in the Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago, off the Danco Coast. Probably first seen by BelgAE 1897-99. An automatic weather station was installed here, at the summit of the largest rock, in Oct. 1989, by a team from the University of Texas Marine Science Institute, led by Anthony M. Amos. It was replaced with a new one on Dec. 16, 1991, and was finally removed in March 2004. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, as an acronym of Research on Antarctic Coastal Ecosystems and Rates, an NSF-sponsored program that carried out multi-disciplinary studies in the Gerlache Strait. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 2, 1993.

Rachel Glacier. 65°37' S, 62°10' W. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing E along the N side of Mount Baleen, into Scar Inlet, at the Larsen Ice Shelf, N of Starbuck Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for one of the ships in *Moby Dick*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Rachinger, Basil Francis Neil. b. Aug. 26, 1921, Melbourne, son of Basil Rachinger. He married Kathleen Teresa White. A flying officer with the RAAF, with 268 Squadron, during World War II, he was officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1973. He retired as group captain.

Rachmaninoff Glacier. 72°30' S, 72°35' W. Flows S from Monteverdi Peninsula into Britton Inlet, on Alexander Island, in the Bellingshausen Sea. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Rahmaninova, for the great composer and pianist Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873-1943). The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 2006. However, the glacier may be part of Britten Inlet, and therefore not a separate feature, a worry voiced by UK-APC on May 10, 2006.

Racine Nunatak. 85°28' S, 136°18' W. Rising to 960 m, 5 km W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier, and 11 km ESE of Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Edward J. "Ed" Racine, crew member on the *Eastwind* during OpDF 1967 (i.e., 1966-67).

Isla Racovitza *see* **Racovitza Islands**

Racovitza, Emil Gustave. His name is more properly spelled Racovita (with a range of Rumanian accent marks). b. Nov. 15, 1868, Iasi, Moldavia. Zoologist who studied science in Paris. He had already studied dredging operations in deep water by the time he was let out of the Rumanian army for BelgAE 1897-99 (the Belgians did not have a qualified zoologist). On the way south he left the *Belgica* at Rio on Oct. 30, 1897, to travel overland to Punta Arenas, where he picked up the ship again. Later in life he spent years at the University of Cluj, in Rumania, dying on Nov. 17, 1947.

Racovitza Islands. 64°31' S, 62°05' W. A group of 3 islands and off-lying rocks just N of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by Norwegian whalers in 1919-20, the largest and most northeasterly of these islands appears on one of their maps as Cuppel Island (Circus), a misspelling of Cupel, "cupel" being a small, flat, circular dish used in assaying. That same map gives the second largest island erroneously as Delaite Island. Bagshawe's maps from the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 gives a variety of names for the largest one — Circus Island, Cupola Island, Cuppel Island, Cuppel Dome Island, and Merry-go-round Island. Surveyed and re-charted by Fids from the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially in 1956-57, by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Racovitza Islets, for Emil Racovitza, but re-defined as Racovitza Islands by UK-APC, on July 7, 1959. They appear as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name and new definition in 1963. The Argentines have named the largest of the group, as Isla Racovitza, but on a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Isla Munita, named after Capt. Diego Munita Whittaker, leader of ChilAE 1950-51, and, as such, it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Rada Lote Refugio. 64°39' S, 62°34' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Navy on a rock surface, on Dec. 23, 1953, at Lagarrigue Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. At that time the Argentines were using the name Puerto Lote for what would later become known as Lagarrigue Cove. The hut lasted two days, and then a storm destroyed it. It has long been covered in ice.

Rada Peak. 78°37' S, 85°13' W. A rounded peak, rising to 4001 m, between Bugueño Pinnacle and Mount Craddock, on the crest of the Craddock Massif, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Camilo Andrés Rada Giacaman, a Chilean on the Omega High Antarctic GPS expedition to the Sentinel Range, in 2004 and 2005, who, together with Manuel Bugueño in the latter season, obtained GPS data for Mount Craddock and Rada Peak. He was back, with Adventure Network, in 2007-08.

Radev Point. 62°38' S, 61°12' W. The point in the SE extremity of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, 1.1 km SW of Vund Point, and 4.5 km E of Benson Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by BAS in 1968, and named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Simeon Radev (1879-1967), Bulgarian historiographer, writer, and diplomat.

Radford Island. 76°54' S, 146°36' W. An ice-covered island, surmounted by several peaks, 10 km W of Saunders Mountain, in the E part of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Discovered by the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Mapped as part of the mainland by USAS 1939-41, and named Radford Mountains by Byrd for Vice Adm. Arthur William Radford (1896-1973), USN, deputy chief of Naval Operations (Air) during OpHJ 1946-47. It was determined to be an island by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1962 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name Radford Island in 1966.

Radford Mountains *see* **Radford Island**

Radford Road. One of the main roads at McMurdo. Named in May 1956.

Radian Glacier. 78°13' S, 163°00' E. An alpine glacier descending from a high cirque on the lip of the E scarp of the Royal Society Range, just SE of Mount Rucker, and flowing E between Marble Ridge and Dismal Ridge, toward Walcott Glacier, in Victoria Land. In Dec. 1960, during VUWAE 1960-61, this glacier was surveyed, and, quite by chance one of the survey angles was precisely one radian, and so the glacier was named. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Radian Ridge. 78°14' S, 162°40' E. Extends E along the S side of Radian Glacier from the scarp of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the New Zealanders in 1980, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1994.

Radiant. An appearance noted in clouds (especially cirro-stratus) which seems to radiate from a point on the horizon.

Radiation. More radiation is lost than kept in Antarctica (except in mid-summer) due to the white surface reflecting the sun's rays back into the atmosphere. This heat loss explains in part why it is so cold in Antarctica.

Radibosh Point. 63°46' S, 59°47' W. The point forming the NE extremity of Whittle Peninsula, 2.8 km E of Cape Kater, 6.08 km NE of Tarakchiev Point, 12.65 km NNW of Nikyup Point, and 19.2 km W of Cape Kjellman, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Radibosh, in western Bulgaria.

Radichkov Peak. 62°41' S, 60°02' W. A peak with steep and ice-free E slopes, rising to 500 m on Levski Ridge, 2.25 km SE of Great Needle Peak, 2.8 km S of Helmet Peak, 3.15 km SSW of Plovdiv Peak, it overlooks Srebama Glacier to the SW and Magura Glacier to the NE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. An offshoot extending 900 m in a S direction ends up in a rocky cliff forming M'Kean Point, 1.5 km to the SSE. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for writer Yordan Radichkov (1929-2004).

Radigan Point. 71°23' S, 74°16' W. A snow covered-point between Verdi Inlet and Brahms Inlet, it marks the NW extremity of Harris Peninsula, Beethoven Peninsula, on Alexander Island. Mapped in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Matthew James Radigan (b. 1955), USNR, CO of VXE-6 from May 1983 to May 1984. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Radio. Scott rejected its use for BAE 1910-13.

The first time radio was used in the Antarctic was by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, and the Hektor Whaling Company's factory ships *Ronald* and *Hektoria* were not far behind. After that time the pioneers erected high radio masts, but these are now covered over by drifting snow and ice. There was a notable radio broadcast from Antarctica in Feb. 1913, when a ship notified Port Stanley that the Norwegian whaler *Pisagua* had been wrecked at Deception Island the week before. Byrd pioneered the use of two-way radio, and the radio set of Little America (1929-30) was so powerful that it could transmit to the North Pole. Byrd's station was called KFZ, and he transmitted a regular weekly broadcast to the States. During that expedition, on Jan. 24, 1929, 15-year-old ham radio operator, Edward Redington, of Falls Church, Va., established radio contact with the *City of New York* in Antarctic waters. May 1, 1956 was the first contact between McMurdo and the US, via ham radio, when Paul L. Blum's RAGS (Radio Amateurs of Greater Syracuse) sent a message to Antarctica informing a Deep Feeeze sailor of the birth of his son. Over the course of the next year, RAGS would process no fewer than 7000 messages to and from Little America and McMurdo (including photos and funny papers). In 1956 the Seabees who were building the Pole Station had a short wave station there, and spoke to the USA via Jules Madey's ham radio. Mr. Madey (*see* **Madey Ridge**) was a schoolboy in the USA. There was a similar link-up during IGY with Newton Kraus, of Warren, RI, Albert Patrick in Chicago, and John K. Baker of Hagerstown, Md. FIDS had a link with Bob Bramwell, in Seascale, Cumberland. In the mid-1960s there was Ike Eichorst (*see* **Eichorst Island**), in the late 1960s there was William Dean, of Pleasanton, Tex. (*see* **Dean Nunataks**), and in the 1970s and 1980s there were Big John Stagnaro (*see* **Mount Stagnaro**) and Ken McLeish (of Tucson). The big ham radio operator in the 1990s was Larry Skilton (*see* **Skilton Ledge**). The Pole's station call letters were KC4USN. The world's most southerly radio station was AFAN McMurdo, at McMurdo Station.

Sopka Radio *see* **Radio Hill**

Radio Hill. 66°33' S, 93°00' E. A small hill, rising to 50 m, 0.7 km SW of Mabus Point, just SW of the main part of Mirnyy Station, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered and mapped by AAE 1911-14. Remapped by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Sopka Radio. US-ACAN accepted the translation, Radio Hill, in 1961.

Podlëdnaja Dolina Radiofizikov. 71°00' S, 43°30' E. A valley, SE of Mizuho Station, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Radiolaria. Radiolarians are a type of microfauna (*see* **Fauna**) found in Antarctic waters. Holoplanktonic protozoa, they are to be found at any depth of ocean. They take their name from the radial symmetry of many forms.

The *Radioléine*. Ship bought by Irvin & Johnson, of Cape Town, and converted by them in 1925 into a factory whaler. Her skipper was Magnus B. Olsen. She operated, with two catchers, off the coast of Enderby Land and Kemp Land, between 45°E and 90°E, in 1928-29 and 1929-30. She almost supplied coal to the *Discovery*, during BANZARE 1929-31, but the arrangement was called off. In her last Antarctic season — Jan. to March, 1930 — after coming down from a few months whaling in the Kerguélen Islands, she caught 217 blue whales, 18 fin whales, and 11 humpbacks. In 1930 she was replaced by the *Tafelberg* (which had the advantage of having a stern slip).

Radiosletta. 68°46' S, 90°40' W. An ice- and snow-plain, 5 km long, in the northernmost part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians. The amateur radio operators had their station on this plain.

Radko Knoll. 62°37' S, 61°17' W. A rocky hill, rising to 102 m, 780 m S of Cape Sheffield, on the N coast of Smyadovo Cove, in the NE part of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and again in 2009 by the Bulgarians, who named it on Nov. 23, 2009, for Ivan "Radko" Mihaylov (1896-1990), leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement in Macedonia.

Mount Radlinski. 82°31' S, 103°34' W. A rounded, smooth, ice-covered mountain, rising to 2750 m, 6 km SE of Mount Seelig, in the NE part of the Whitmore Mountains. Surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959 by William H. Chapman, a member of the Horlick Mountains Traverse of 1958-59, and named by him for William Anthony Radlinski (b. 1921, Salamanca, NY), special assistant (Antarctic) to the chief topographic engineer of USGS. From 1949 to 1979 Mr. Radlinski was a USGS photogrammetrist, and for the last 10 years was also associate director of USGS. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Radnevo Peak. 62°33' S, 60°11' W. Rising to 481 m, it forms the SW extremity of Vidin Heights, 1.1 km SW of Miziya Peak, 3.1 km NNE of Leslie Peak, and 6.6 km NNW of Melnik Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Radnevo, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Lake Radok *see* **Radok Lake**

Radok Automatic Weather Station *see* **GC41**

Radok Lake. 70°52' S, 68°00' E. A meltwater lake, about 7.5 km long, with a slender glacier tongue feeding it from the W, it lies 5.5 km SW of Beaver Lake and 24 km SE of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956 by the RAAF Antarctic Flight. Named by ANCA as Lake Radok, for Uwe Radok (b. Feb. 1916, Germany), head of the department of meteorology at Melbourne University from 1960 (he had been with the department since 1944, coming there immediately from an enemy detention camp in Australia), who greatly assisted ANARE's glaciological program. In 1984 Soviet scientists discovered that it is the deepest lake in Antarctica (1135 feet). US-ACAN accepted the name Radok Lake in 1962. *See also* **Ozero Tëploe** (under **T**).

Radomir Knoll. 62°43' S, 60°12' W. Rising to about 300 m in Prespa Glacier, 2.6 km NE of Yambol Peak, and 2.4 km W of Samuel Point, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is formed by the S extremity of an offshoot of Friesland Ridge, extending to the SSE for 2.4 km from St. Cyril Peak. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Radomir.

Radoy Ralin Peak. 62°38' S, 60°01' W. Rising to 720 m on Levski Ridge, 640 m E of Cherepish Ridge, 1.6 km N of Helmet Peak, and 1.9 km NW of Plovdiv Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for writer Radoy Ralin (1923-2004), a pseudonym of Dimitar Syoyanov).

Mount Radspinner. 71°29' S, 164°33' E. The summit of a conspicuous ridge, rising to 1785 m, just E of Mount Freed and Copperstain Ridge, southward of the Posey Range, and 14.5 km W of the N part of the Mirabito Range, in the E part of the Bowers Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Capt. Frank Hanly Radspinner, Jr. (b. April 26, 1934, Darlington, SC. d. Feb. 23, 2009), U.S. Army, helicopter commander in the area in 1962-63, and who flew the first helo to the Pole (Feb. 4, 1963). Flying since he was 11, Radspinner graduated from the Citadel in 1955, was in Vietnam, and after retiring, joined Bell helicopters.

Raduil Point. 63°18' S, 58°45' W. The NE extremity of Astrolabe Island, in the Bransfield Strait, 4.5 km NW of Sherrell Point, off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Raduil, the settlement in southwestern Bulgaria.

Point Rae. 60°46' S, 44°37' W. Marks the NE side of the entrance to Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for John Rae (1819-1893), Arctic explorer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1930, as Punta Rae, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The point was further surveyed by the Discovery Investigations, in 1933, and it appears as Point Rae on their 1934 chart. It appears erroneously as Point Rea on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Point Rae in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Punta Rae *see* **Point Rae**

Rae, Henry *see* **Rea, Henry**

The *Rael*. A 17-meter Spanish steel schooner, in Antarctic waters in 1996-97, under the command of Capt. Javier "Bubi" Sanso. She was the first sailing vessel to reach Antarctica from Spain.

RAF *see* **Royal Air Force**

Rafferty, John. b. 1870, Newry, Northern Ireland, but raised in Liverpool. From 1904 onwards, he was a fireman on merchant ships plying between England and Australia, and was on the *Aurora* in 1917, during BITE 1914-17. He

continued to sail on merchant ships, as a greaser and fireman, between NZ and Sydney, into the 1920s.

Roca Raffo. 62°24' S, 59°38' W. A rock that stands out from surrounding rocks because of its size, it lies off the S part of the point that forms the SW side of Mitchell Cove, on Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Juan Raffo Sinory, crew member on the *Lientur*, who worked in this area.

Rafted ice. One layer of ice riding over another. This is called rafting.

Rafting *see* **Rafted ice**

Raggatt Mountains. 67°42' S, 49°00' E. Also spelled (erroneously) Raggett Mountains. A group of peaks westward from the Scott Mountains, E of Rayner Glacier, and N of Thyer Glacier. Delineated by ANARE from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight of 1956. Named by ANCA for geologist Harold George Raggatt (1900-1968), secretary of the Australian Department of National Development, 1951-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Ragged Island *see* **Rugged Island**

Ragged Peaks. 66°59' S, 51°00' E. Also called Rugged Peaks. There are 5 of them over 915 m, in a prominent line extending for 14 km in an almost N-S direction, and containing several spires, the peaks being connected by a greatly serrated ridge, on the E side of Amundsen Bay. Discovered in Oct. 1956 by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by Peter Crohn, and named descriptively by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Raggett Mountains *see* **Raggatt Mountains**

Ragle Glacier. 76°28' S, 145°32' W. A small glacier that flows from the W end of the Fosdick Mountains, between Mount Ferranto and Mount Avers, and then NW to Block Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Photographed by USAS 1939-41, and later mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by Byrd for Dr. Benjamin Harrison Ragle (b. Nov. 15, 1888, Raglesville, Ind. d. May 1, 1956, Boston), Byrd's personal physician in the late 1930s, who was a contributor of first aid supplies and medical equipment to USAS 1939-41, as well being a medical consultant for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Ragotzkie Glacier. 80°02' S, 157°45' E. It flows N for 16 km along the W side of Mount Aldrich, and coalesces with other north-flowing glaciers which enter Hatherton Glacier to the SW of Junction Spur, in the Britannia Range. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert Austin Ragotzkie (b. Sept. 1924, Albany, NY), project director for USARP studies of lakes in the dry valleys. He was in Victoria Land in 1962-63.

Ragotzkie Icefall. 80°03' S, 158°00' E. An icefall, 4.5 km wide, in the E central part of Ragotzkie Glacier, in the Britannia Range. The icefall is a significant distributary of ice from the Ragotzkie Glacier into Alley Glacier, which occupies the valley to the E. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with Ragotzkie Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Rahi Peak. 77°44' S, 162°49' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1830 m, between the head of Moa Glacier and Goldman Glacier, in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. In 1998 NZ-APC named it ("rahi" being a Maori word meaning "big"). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Cabo Rahir *see* **Rahir Point**

Cap Rahir *see* **Rahir Point**

Cape Rahir *see* **Rahir Point**

Cape Rahir Peninsula *see* **Rahir Point**

Rahir Point. 65°04' S, 63°14' W. It marks the NE end of a small peninsula which juts out into Flandres Bay just N of Thomson Cove (and thus forms the N entrance point of that cove), and 22 km ESE of Cape Renard, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted on Feb. 11, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Rahir for Maurice Rahir (d. 1935), Belgian geographer and assistant librarian (and later secretary general) of the Société Royale Belge de Géographie. It appears on the BAE 1898-1900 chart as Cape Rahir, and again, as such on a 1948 British chart. It appears as Cape Rahir Peninsula on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Rahir, but on a 1954 Argentine chart as Punta Thomson, named in association with the cove. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Rahir Point on Sept. 23, 1960. It appears as such on an American chart of 1963, and US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Cabo Rahir, and that is the name the Argentines also tend to call it today.

Lednik Rahmaninova *see* **Rachmaninoff Glacier**

Railroads. There have never been many in Antarctica, for obvious reasons. The Hektor Whaling Company installed a hand-operated railway at their whaling station at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the time they operated there, 1912-31. Dumont d'Urville Station had a ground railway and an overhead railway during IGY.

Rain. Almost unknown in Antarctica. It becomes snow before we see it (*see also* **Snow**, **Atmosphere**).

Mount Rainbow. 80°54' S, 156°55' E. Rising to 2110 m above sea level, along the S side of Byrd Glacier, it surmounts the broad ridge between Zeller Glacier and Sefton Glacier, 38 km SW of Mount Hamilton. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for the rainbow effect given by the multi-colored beds of Beacon Sandstone with probable dolerite sitting on pink-green limestone in this mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Rainbow Ridge. 78°06' S, 165°24' E. A small ridge which forms a distinct W rim to the large crater-like depression high in the central part of Brown Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Investigated by NZGSAE and VUWAE, both in 1964-65, and named descriptively by NZ-APC in the 1960s. The top of the ridge has been planed off by continual glaciation and the surface now exposes two basalt "pipes" (Nubian Formation) within the trachyte. These have altered the trachyte at their margins to various shades of brown, hence the name given to the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Rainbows. Rare in Antarctica because rain is rare (*see also* **Phenomena**). However, fog bows (q.v.) are quite common near coasts and on ice shelves.

Rainer Glacier *see* **Rayner Glacier**

Rainey Glacier. 73°40' S, 163°06' E. A tributary glacier on the N side of Archambault Ridge, it flows E from the Deep Freeze Range into Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Denys B. Rainey, cartographer with the department of lands and survey, Wellington, who assisted this and other NZ Antarctic expeditions with their mapping problems. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Rainoff's Island *see* **Gibbs Island**

Raised Beach. 74°59' S, 163°47' E. As the name states, a raised beach, near Igloo Snowdrift, at Evans Cove, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. The term is used locally by NZ to this day, but (apparently) by no one else.

Rakebosten *see* **Rakebosten Ridge**

Rakebosten Ridge. 71°56' S, 7°12' E. A high rock ridge with lateral western spurs, forming the S part of Trollslottet Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Filmbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Rakebosten (i.e., "the shaving brush"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rakebosten Ridge in 1967.

Rakekniven *see* **Rakekniven Peak**

Rakekniven Peak. 71°54' S, 7°17' E. Rising to 2365 m, at the N end of Trollslottet Mountain, in the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Rakekniven (i.e., "the razor"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rakekniven Peak in 1967.

Poluostrov Raketa *see* **Raketa Peninsula**

Raketa Peninsula. 66°01' S, 101°02' E. A generally low lying peninsula, about 4.5 km by 1.5 km in area, it contains a large number of small hillocks above a plain that lies about 20 m above sea level, about 13 km NE of Thomas Island, and about 8 km W of Remenchus Glacier, in the W end of the Highjump Archipelago, N of the Bunger Hills. The highest point is about 65 m above sea level. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Raketa. ANCA translated it.

Rakovski Nunatak. 62°32' S, 60°06' W. A rocky peak, rising to 430 m, in Vidin Heights,

1.5 km W of Sharp Peak, 3.5 km NE of Miziya Peak, and 1.4 km NNE of Madara Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for writer Georgi S. Rakovski (1821-1867), leader of the Bulgarian liberation movement.

Rakuda Glacier. 68°03' S, 43°54' E. Flows NW to the Prince Olav Coast, just E of Rakuda Rock, and W of Carstensfjella, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963 as Rakuda-hyoga (i.e., "camel glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rakuda Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Kamelbreen (which means the same thing).

Rakuda-hyoga *see* **Rakuda Glacier**

Rakuda-iwa *see* **Rakuda Rock**

Rakuda Rock. 68°02' S, 43°49' E. A rock (almost a small mountain) that juts out of the Prince Olav Coast, and rises to 104 m above sea level, just to the W of Rakuda Glacier, and 10 km SW of Carstensfjella, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE in 1962, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Rakuda-iwa (i.e., "camel rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rakuda Rock in 1964. The Norwegians call it Kamelen (i.e., "the camel").

Rakusa Point. 62°10' S, 58°28' W. A promontory between Halfmoon Cove and Suszczewski Cove, 800 m SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by PolAE 1977 as Przyla dek Rakusa, for the great Polish Antarctic researcher Dr. Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski. The Poles officially accepted the name in 1980, and UK-APC followed suit on April 3, 1984, but with the translated name Rakusa Point. US-ACAN also accepted that name. It appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer.

The *Raleigh* *see* **The *Adventure***

Rallier Channel. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. A narrow marine channel running in a NE-SW direction between Rallier Island and the W end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Chenal Rallier du Baty, in association with Rallier Island. The English-language versions of Charcot's maps show it as Rallier-du-Baty Channel. UK-APC accepted the name Rallier Channel on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Chenal Rallier du Baty *see* **Rallier Channel**

Île Rallier du Baty *see* **Rallier Island**

Îlot Rallier du Baty *see* **Rallier Island**

Islote(s) Rallier du Baty *see* **Rallier Island**

Rallier du Baty, Raymond *see under* **D**

Rallier-du-Baty Channel *see* **Rallier Channel**

Rallier-du-Baty Islet *see* **Rallier Island**

Rallier du Baty Islets *see* **Rallier Island**

Rallier Island. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. A small, low, completely snow-covered island with a small islet off its N side, it lies 0.4 km WNW of Hervéou Point (the NW extremity of Booth Island), in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îlot Rallier du Baty, for Raymond Rallier du Baty. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 chart, but on his 1908 chart it appears as Île Rallier du Baty. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Rallier du Baty Islets, and includes nearby small islands. It appears similarly on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Rallier du Baty, and that is the name and definition accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Rallier du Baty Islet, for the main island only, in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Rallier Island, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. The name Islote Rallier du Baty appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that is the name seen in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Ralls, Claudius Gallio. As a child he was known as Gallio, but as an adult he was known, of course, as "C.G." b. June 26, 1909, Oklahoma, son of city conductor Henry R. Ralls and his wife Kizzie. The family moved to Seattle in 1909, just after C.G. was born, and after a spell as a salesman in an auto supplies company, he went to sea in 1930, as an engineer, and worked his way up through the ranks, including a stint in Antarctic waters as 3rd engineer on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. During and after World War II, he continued to ply the waters between Seattle and Vancouver, and between there and China, on the mail ships. He died in May 1961.

Mount Ralph. 76°58' S, 144°32' W. Between Mount Gilmour and Mount McCormick, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ralph W. Smith.

Ram Bow Bluff. 80°48' S, 26°42' W. A prominent rock bluff, rising to 1390 m above sea level at the E end of Stephenson Bastion, in the S central part of the Shackleton Range. Visited and surveyed by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, and named descriptively by them for its resemblance to the ram bow of an old battleship. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Ramage Point. 73°39' S, 120°20' W. An ice-covered point, just W of Beakley Glacier, on the N side of Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Rear Admiral Lawson Paterson "Red" Ramage (1909-1990), USN, assistant chief of Naval Operations, Ships Operations and Readiness, in the period following IGY. In 1944, as commander of the submarine *Parche*, Red Ramage had won the Medal of Honor in a fight against overwhelming Japanese odds.

Rambler Harbor. 66°28' S, 66°27' W. A small harbor in the N side of Rambler Island, in the Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound, between the S part of the Biscoe Islands and the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped by Cdr. Peter Carey on the *Discovery II* in 1930-31, and named by him (no one knows what he had in mind when he named it). Its location was doubted for several years, even though it appears on a 1942 British map and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but in 1958 FIDS re-identified it and surveyed it. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Note: The British, of course, spell Harbour with a "u."

Rambler Island. 66°28' S, 66°27' W. The largest of the Bragg Islands, it is a little island surrounded by numerous rocks, in Crystal Sound, about 13.5 km N of Cape Rey, and about 27 km SW of Cape Bellue, opposite Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Bío Bío, after the Chilean river Bío Bío (i.e., Río Bío Bío), and it appears as such on their 1947 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1958, and mapped from these surveys. Given that the beautiful humor in the Chilean naming would be lost in the translation, UK-APC named it Rambler Island, on Sept. 23, 1960, in association with Rambler Harbor, which lies on the N side of the island. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1965.

Rambler Rock *see* **Rumbler Rock**

Rambo Refugio *see* **Padre Balduino Rambo Refugio**

Rambo Nunataks. 83°57' S, 66°20' W. A loose chain of nunataks NW of the Patuxent Range, extending along the W side of the Foundation Ice Stream for 27 km in the Pensacola Mountains. Blackburn Nunatak is the highest, at 965 m, and other nunataks in this group include Wagner, Sowle, Oliver, and Kuhn. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, and again by the U.S. Wisconsin traverse of 1963-64, and photographed aerially by USN in 1964. From these efforts, USGS mapped these nunataks. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William L. "Bill" Rambo, USARP geophysicist who took part in the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. The British and the Russians have plotted it in 83°54' S, 66°10' W.

Rame Bluff. 62°36' S, 61°11' W. A rocky headland, close to Start Hill, on the ridge running ESE from Start Point, on Ray Promontory, it marks the N limit of President Beaches, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, after Rame Head, a feature in Plymouth, England.

Rameau Ice Front. 71°50' S, 75°15' W. The front of Rameau Ice Shelf, in Rameau Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with the ice shelf. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Rameau Ice Shelf. 71°46' S, 75°13' W. The ice shelf in Rameau Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in associ-

ation with the inlet, and plotted by them in 71°50' S, 75°09' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006, but with new co-ordinates.

Rameau Inlet. 71°46' S, 75°13' W. A partly ice-filled inlet in the SW part of Alexander Island, indenting the NW side of Beethoven Peninsula between Pesce Peninsula and Cape Westbrook (the SW extremity of the island). Delineated by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from U.S. Landsat images taken on Jan. 29, 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with other features named for musicians in this area, for French composer Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683-1764), and plotted by them in 71°49' S, 75°12' W. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with new co-ordinates. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Ramenskijhøgda *see* **Mount Ramenskiy**

Mount Ramenskiy. 71°46' S, 12°33' E. A small mountain, rising to 2560 m above sea level, it forms the S end of Isdalsegga Ridge, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and photographed by them. It was plotted originally from these photos. During NorAE 1956-60, it was surveyed again, and mapped fresh from new air photos taken in 1958-59. It was mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Skala Ramenskogo, for botanist Leonty Grigor'yevich Ramenskiy (1884-1953). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Ramenskiy in 1970. The Norwegians call it Ramenskijhøgda, which means the same thing.

Skala Ramenskogo *see* **Mount Ramenskiy**

Rameris, Theodore *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cabo Ramírez. 63°35' S, 56°41' W. A cape in Fridtjof Sound, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Isla Ramírez *see* **Ramírez Island**

Lengua de Hielo Ramírez. 62°09' S, 58°48' W. An ice tongue in Collins Harbor, Fildes Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Monte Ramírez *see* **Mount Canicula**

Nunatak Ramírez. 66°10' S, 61°47' W. On the N side of Jason Peninsula, E of Medea Dome, in Graham Land, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Ramírez. 65°56' S, 66°20' W. Rocks in Pendleton Strait, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Ramírez, Fermín. b. Argentina. Cabo 1st class in the Argentine Navy, he was on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Ramírez, Mateo. Cabo 2nd class in the Argentine Navy, he was on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Ramírez Island. 69°09' S, 68°28' W. The most northerly of the three Bugge Islands, off the Wordie Ice Shelf, in the S part of Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Eleuterio Ramírez, for a member of the expedition, and that is how it appears on their 1947 chart. The name was later shortened to Isla Ramírez, and that is how it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the translated name, Ramírez Island, on May 21, 1979, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Isla Ramón Cañas *see* **Islote Cañas**

Islotes Ramona. 65°43' S, 65°10' W. A group of small islands, in the W side of Grandidier Channel, in the Biscoe Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Ramorino Glacier. 78°24' S, 85°38' W. Flows NE between Epperly Ridge and Shinn Ridge into Crosswell Glacier, on the E slopes of the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for physicist Dr. Maria Chiara Ramorino (b. 1931), manager of the Italian team that compiled and promulgated the SCAR composite gazetteer of Antarctica, 1998-2006.

Ensenada Ramos. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. An inlet between Fierro Point and Correa Point, on the SW coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for a sailor named Ramos, signalman aboard the *Iquique* during that expedition.

Ramos, Emilio Fermín *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1945

Ramp. A bank of snow slanting away obliquely on the leeward side of an obstacle.

The Ramp. 77°38' S, 166°26' E. The steep rocky slope, 0.75 km long and rising to 50 m, between two mountain ridges about 0.75 km NE of, and inland from (i.e., behind) Cape Evans on Ross Island. Two waterfalls run down it toward the cape. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on June 19, 2000.

Rampart Ridge. 78°10' S, 161°55' E. A prominent broken ridge extending E from The Spire to Bishop Peak, N of Rutgers Glacier, and 20 km NW of Mount Huggins, on the W side of the Royal Society Range. Surveyed and named descriptively by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Rampart Terrace. 78°11' S, 162°01' E. A terrace on the W side of the Royal Society Range, N of Rutgers Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, in association with nearby Rampart Ridge.

Cerro Ramsay *see* **Mount Ramsay**

Monte Ramsay *see* **Mount Ramsay**

Mount Ramsay. 60°45' S, 44°45' W. Rising to 475 m (the British say 415 m), at the W side of Uruguay Cove, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce that year for Allan Ramsay. There is a 1908 Argentine reference to it as Cerro Ramsay, but it appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Monte Ramsay, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart, as Mount Ramsay. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Ramsay, Allan George. b. 1878, Monifeith, but grew up in nearby Dundee, son of jeweler George Ramsay and his wife Isabelle. He was chief engineer of the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04. On the way out from Scotland in 1902 he began to suffer heart trouble, but kept quiet about it. During their stay on the ice his condition got worse and worse until finally he died on Aug. 6, 1903, and was buried at the foot of what is now called Mount Ramsay, the piper playing "Flowers of the Forest."

Ramsay Glacier *see* **Ramsey Glacier**

Ramsay Wedge. 80°26' S, 25°43' W. A long, narrow rock spur, 3 km long, with talus (i.e., scree) slopes rising to about 1200 m, 3 km SW of Mount Absalom, in the SW portion of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Scottish geologist Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay (1814-1891), the first to recognize the glacial origin of rock basins, in 1862. He was director general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1871-81. The name appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ramseier Glacier. 80°30' S, 156°18' E. A steep cirque-type glacier, 8.5 km long, it flows SW to enter Byrd Glacier immediately SE of Mount Rummage. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for René Otto Ramseier (b. Oct. 23, 1933, Eggiwil, Switzerland. d. Feb. 28, 2008, Alexandria Bay, NY), in Chicago since 1956, and with CCREL in Hanover, NH, from 1959 to 1969, glaciologist at McMurdo and at Pole Station in 1960-61 and 1961-62. From 1969 to 1976 he was working for the Canadians.

Ramsey Cliff. 83°28' S, 54°09' W. A rock cliff, rising to about 1400 m above sea level, along the Torbert Escarpment, 3 km NE of Mount Torbert, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert E. Ramsey, USN, who wintered-over as storekeeper at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Ramsey Glacier. 84°24' S, 179°20' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Ramsay Glacier. 72 km long, and with a number of tributary glaciers, it comes off the Bush Mountains near the edge of the Polar Plateau, and flows in a general N direction to the Ross Ice Shelf eastward of Den Hartog Peak. Discovered by USAS during Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Named by Byrd for Admiral DeWitt Clinton Ramsey (1888-1961), USN, pioneer naval aviator, commander of the aircraft carrier *Saratoga* at Guadalcanal during World War II, and vice chief of Naval Operations during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

RAN *see* **Royal Australian Navy**

The *Rancagua*. Chilean tanker which took part in the following expeditions undertaken by that country in Antarctica: 1947-48 (Captain Alfredo López Costa); 1953-54 (Capt. Vicente Reyes Vargas); 1955-56 (Capt. Juan Otazo Kelly);

1956-57 (Capt. Eduardo Beeche Riofrio); and 1957-58 (Capt. Adolfo Amenábar Castro).

Grupo Rancagua *see* **Niznik Island**

Punta Rancho *see* **Rancho Point**

Rancho Point. 62°58' S, 60°30' W. A conspicuous rock headland, rising from the sea to become a large rock 170 m high, it marks the E extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Lt. Edward N. Kendall in Jan.-March 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. Named Punta Rancho in 1947 by the commander of the *Granville* (part of ArgAE 1947-48), who saw its resemblance to a hut with a double-pitched roof. It appears as such on their expedition chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name Rancho Point in 1965. The Chileans tend to call it Punta Este (i.e., "east point"). It is often confused with Baily Head (q.v.).

Rand Peak. 80°06' S, 159°30' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1510 m, in the S part of the Nebraska Peaks, in the Britannia Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for John H. Rand, with CRREL, who drilled an ice core at J-9 (82°22' S, 168°40' W) during the Ross Ice Shelf Project (RISP) in the summers of 1974-75 and 1976-77. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Randall. 72°48' S, 167°40' E. Rising to 3000 m, 3 km W of Mount Riddolls, and 5.5 km NE of Mount Burrill, it forms the summit area of the S end of Hackerman Ridge, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for geographer and cartographer Richard R. Randall, who, in 1973, succeeded Meredith F. Burrill as executive secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, a position he held until 1993.

Rocas Randall *see* **Randall Rocks**

Randall, John A. "Randy." b. May 19, 1935. USN construction mechanic. He shipped out of Norfolk, Va., in 1956, through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, and then on to McMurdo Sound, where, as construction mechanic 3rd class on Chief Slaton's team, he helped build the base. He wintered-over there in 1956, and on Nov. 20, 1956 was one of the first party of Seabees in at the Pole, to help build the station there. He was one of the last out, on Jan. 4, 1957, and flew back to McMurdo, and was then shipped back to the USA. He was back at McMurdo in 1964-65, and again in 1967-68, to help run the nuclear power plant there. He died on April 5, 2005, in St. Leonard, Md.

Randall, Terence Mark "Terry." b. May 5, 1928, Northallerton, but raised partly in Beverley, Yorks, son of Arthur B. Randall and his wife Mona Bradley. For his national service, he joined the RN as a radio operator, working at Stanley, in the Falklands, was seconded to FIDS in 1946, as a radio operator, and left London later that year, bound for Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley, wintering-over at Base E, one of the few men ever to spend 3 successive winters in Antarctica, 1947, 1948 and 1949. After the expedition, he went to university (electronics), and, after a while working for a company, decided to go into business for himself, and was hugely successful. In 1953, in Holderness, Yorks, he married Sheila Scrowston, and they moved to Hertfordshire. He later lived in Sarasota, Fla., and later still on a lake in Mexico.

Randall Ridge. 71°44' S, 64°38' W. An arc-shaped rock ridge, rising to 1690 m above sea level, at the N side of Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of north-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert H. Randall (1890-1966), cartographic assistant in the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, in the Executive Office of the President, whose responsibility was to coordinate mapping activities of the government, 1941-60. In 1954 he set up the Technical Advisory Committee on Antarctic Mapping, which established a mapping program for Antarctica based on the best technical methods. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Randall Rocks. 68°11' S, 67°17' W. A group of rocks rising to about 18 m above sea level, 0.8 km off the SW corner of Millerand Island, they trend in a NW-SE direction for 1.5 km, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Terry Randall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The Argentines call them Rocas Randall.

Random Hills. 74°07' S, 164°25' E. Bounded on the W by Campbell Glacier and on the E by Tinker Glacier and Wood Bay, the center of this group is about 24 km NNW of Mount Melbourne, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, because of the random orientation of the ridges which go to form these rugged hills.

Randy Point. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. A rocky headland, about midway between Lajkonik Rocks and Twin Pinnacles, at the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Randall "Randy" Keller, a member of PolAE 1990-91. It is part of what became SSSI #34 (Lions Rump).

Ranebukta. 70°03' S, 9°06' E. A bay on the E side of Breiodden, on the Princess Astrid Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Raney, Michele Eileen. b. July 11, 1951, Los Angeles. The first woman to winter-over at the South Pole, she was chosen ahead of all applicants, male and female, to be Pole Station physician for the 1978-79 season. She wintered-over in 1979, and left in Nov. 1979.

Raney Peak. 77°13' S, 160°32' E. A symmetrical peak rising to 2050 m, between Rim Glacier and Sprocket Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Michele Raney. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Ranfurly Point. 84°50' S, 169°36' E. A low, but prominent rocky point marking the convergence of the Beardmore Glacier and Keltie Glacier, at the N extremity of the Supporters Range. Named by Denys B. Rainey (*see* **Rainey Glacier**), for Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl of Ranfurly (1856-1933), governor of NZ, 1897-1904. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. The point is 40 km E of Plunket Point, which it closely resembles in shape. In 1901 Lord Ranfurly presented to NZ the Ranfurly Shield, which has become a prestigious trophy for domestic rugby union teams. Lord Plunket did something similar with cricket.

Ranges. Different from a "mountains" group in that the peaks of a range tend to form one continuous mass, whereas a "mountains" is broken, and usually, although not always, larger, and may contain several ranges. Most ranges have now been photographed from the air, if not mapped topographically. Sometimes ranges disappear over the course of the centuries. Major ranges include (working from north to south): Imeon, Achaean, Trojan, Osterrieth, Comer, Wall, Nicholas, Schwartz, Princess Royal, Casey, North Masson, Central Masson, Masson, South Masson, David, Leckie, Brown, Eternity, Douglas, Athos, Porthos, Aramis, Explorers, LeMay, Posey, Daniels, Everett, Dunedin, Östliche Petermann, DuBridge, Mittlere Petermann, Lyttelton, Westliche Petermann, Morozumi, Findlay, Homerun, Lanterman, The Petermann Ranges, Mirabito, Pieck, Südliche Petermann, Liebknecht, Shcherbakov, King, Buddenbrock, Nikolayev, Betekhtin, McGregor, Arctic Institute, Gablenz, East Quartzite, West Quartzite, Bundermann, Luncke, Luz, Saxby, Preuschoff, Alamein, Regula, Salamander, Millen, Peck, Cartographers, Barker, Wegener, Ames, Humphries, Carey, Mesa, Arrowhead, Mountaineer, Deep Freeze, Eisenhower, Guettard, Rare, Heimefront, Perry, Demas, Kohler, Flood, Kirkwood, Convoy, Executive Committee, The Ford Ranges, Gonville and Caius, Clare, Saint Johns, Willett, Cruzen, Insel, Olympus, Asgard, Van Allen, Sentinel, Royal Society, Warren, Boomerang, Bastien, Worcester, Conway, Brown, Heritage, Britannia, Shackleton, Surveyors, Swithinbank, Nash, Carnegie, Holyoake, Cobham, Argentina, Geologists, Frigate, Forrestal, Holland, Miller, Queen Elizabeth, Neptune, Queen Alexandra, Separation, Commonwealth, Hughes, Erb, Patuxent, Ohio, Lillie, Supporters, Dominion, Herbert, Quarles, Wisconsin.

Rankin, Angus Fraser. b. Jan. 23, 1863, Dores, Inverness-shire, son of builder Andrew Rankin and his wife Janet Fraser. A meteorologist, he was assistant and then superintendent at the Ben Nevis Observatory for years in the 1880s, 1890s and early part of the 20th century. In the 1890s he married Anne, and had several children. In 1904, through the efforts of Walter G. Davis, head of the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional de Argentina, pretty much all the staff of the Ben Nevis Observatory made their way to Argentina, led by Rankin. In early 1906 he and William Bee left Buenos Aires for Ushuaia, to join Mr. Lind's party for the South Orkneys. Lind was to lead the wintering-over party at Órcadas Station, while Rankin and Bee were to set up a new met

station on Booth Island. On Dec. 7, 1906 the Argentine government made him leader of the 1907 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station itself. He sailed down with the other scientists on the *Austral*, from Ushuaia.

Rankin, David. Captain of the Daniel Bennett vessel *Dove*, in 1823-26. He was 1st mate on the *Magnet*, 1833-34, and after Capt. Kemp fell overboard in the Indian Ocean on April 21, 1834, Rankin took command and brought the ship back to London.

Rankin, James Sidney. b. March 14, 1931, Kumara, NZ. Engineer who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1971 and 1977, the second year as base commander.

Rankin Glacier. 71°41' S, 62°15' W. It flows SE, then E, for 20 km, along the S side of Schirmacher Massif, to join Cline Glacier just inland from the head of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and also from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for USARP biologist John S. Rankin, Jr. (b. Sept. 27, 1911, Manchester, NH. d. Dec. 12, 1987, Ashford, Conn.), director of the Marine Research Lab at the University of Connecticut, who went as biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions of 1968 and 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Rankine Rock. 82°24' S, 50°35' W. Rising to about 600 m, 1.5 km N of Cox Nunatak, it is the most northeasterly feature of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS from 1956 on, especially during their own Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David Ford Rankine, Jr. (b. 1941), USN, VX-6 photographer during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Ranney Nunatak. 76°53' S, 143°55' W. In the SW extremity of the Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles R. Ranney, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1969.

Ransom, Nelson *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ranvik *see* **Ranvika**

Ranvik Bay. 69°00' S, 77°40' E. An open bay, 24 km wide, just southward of the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*. Named for Ranvik, the bay in Norway, at the head of which Lars Christensen, owner of the *Thorshavn*, had his estate. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA has followed suit.

Ranvik Glacier. 69°10' S, 77°40' E. Also called Ranvik Ice Tongue. A broad glacier flowing N into the S part of Ranvik Bay, between Amanda Bay and the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of East Antarctica. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ranvikbreen (i.e., "Ranvik glacier"), in association with the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Ranvik Glacier in 1962, and ANCA has followed suit.

Ranvik Ice Tongue *see* **Ranvik Glacier**

Ranvik Island. 68°54' S, 77°50' E. A rocky island, 2.5 km long (the Australians say about 4 km long), and rising to an elevation of 115 m above sea level, the largest in the S part of the Rauer Islands, at the N end of Ranvik Bay, about 5 km NW of Browns Glacier, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and considered to be part of the mainland by the Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. They named it Ranviktangen (i.e., "the Ranvik tongue") in association with Ranvik Bay. OpHJ 1946-47 photos enabled U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe, in 1952, to determine that this is, indeed, an island, and he re-defined it. US-ACAN accepted the name Ranvik Island in 1956. The position of the island was fixed by a 1959 ANARE party led by Chris Armstrong. On Oct. 11, 1960, ANCA named it (for themselves only) as Torckler Island, for Ray Torckler, radio officer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1959 and at Wilkes Station in 1961. An Australian automatic weather station was installed here, at an elevation of 339 m, on Feb. 4, 2000, and stopped operating in 2002. Today the Norwegian call it Tangøy (i.e., "the tongue island").

Ranvika. 68°44' S, 90°30' W. A cove indenting the coast of Peter I Island, near its NE corner, between Simonovbreen and Tåbreen, on the coast the Norwegians call Von Bellingshausenkysten. Discovered in 1927 by Eyvind Tofte in the *Odd I*, and named by him as Ranvik, for the estate of his boss, Lars Christensen, who was owner of the *Odd I* (*see* **Ranvik Bay**). US-ACAN chose to accept the name Ranvika in 1952. The Chileans call it Caleta Ranvika (i.e., "Ranvik cove"), but plot it in 68°46' S, 90°25' W.

Caleta Ranvika *see* **Ranvika**

Ranvikbreen *see* **Ranvik Glacier**

Ranviktangen *see* **Ranvik Island**

The *Rapa Nui*. Brazilian vessel, named after the indigenous name for Easter Island, which was in Antarctic waters in 1990-91, under the command of Brazilian captain, Hermann Atila Hrdlicka.

Punta Rapa Nui. 62°27' S, 60°48' W. About 1.2 km WNW of Cerro Gaviota, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, for its resemblance to the Easter Island statue named Rapa Nui.

Islotes Raquelia *see* **Raquelia Rocks**

Raquelia Rocks. 62°39' S, 60°23' W. A small group of rocks protruding in a SW direction from the coast NW of Johnsons Dock, on the E side of South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. They appear as Islotes Raquelia on a 1998 Spanish chart. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Dec. 16, 2003. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Punta Rara *see* **Moody Point**

RARE *see* **Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition**

Rare Range. 74°24' S, 64°05' W. A rugged mountain range, rising to a greatest elevation of about 1400 m, between Wetmore Glacier and Irvine Glacier, on the Orville Coast of Palmer Land. The range includes Copper Nunataks, Mount Crowell, and Mount Sumner. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and named for them (i.e., the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition) for its huge contribution toward opening up the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from new aerial photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and it features on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Raskuporis Cove. 62°40' S, 61°10' W. A cove, 1.6 km wide, which indents the S coast of Byers Peninsula for 700 m, on the coast of Livingston Island, between Sevar Point and Devils Point. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Thracian king Raskuporis, 48-42 BC.

Cabo Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Cap Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Cape Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Isla Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Islote Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Sommet Rasmussen *see* **Rasmussen Island**

Rasmussen, Johan Karsten. b. 1878. Norwegian whaling magnate. He and Magnus Konow owned the Rosshavet Company (which, in turn, owned the *Sir James Clark Ross* and the *C.A. Larsen*). He died in 1966.

Rasmussen Island. 65°15' S, 64°05' W. An island of a black color, 244 m high, on the NE side of the entrance to Waddington Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The NE entrance to Waddington Bay was named Cap Rasmussen, by de Gerlache during BelgAE 1897-99. It appears as such on the expedition maps. Who Rasmussen was is a bit of a mystery. For a long time it was assumed that it was Knud Rasmussen (*see* **Rasmussen Peninsula**), but as he was only 19 at the time of naming, it seems unlikely. The favored suspect now is Jens Erik Carl Rasmussen (1841-1893), a Danish painter who visited Greenland in 1870 and other years, and who drowned in the North Atlantic on Oct. 1, 1893, and who may have been known to Dr. Frederick Cook of de Gerlache's expedition. The feature appears on Cook's 1900 map of the expedition as Cape Rasmussen. It appears as Sommet Rasmussen on the 1910 map of FrAE 1908-10, so Charcot was obviously beginning to have doubts about the definition of this feature. It appears on a 1946 Argentine map as Cabo Rasmussen. Cape Rasmussen was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954, appearing in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955. FIDASE air photos of 1956-57 showed that there is no such cape, so on July 7,

1959, UK-APC named this feature in order to preserve the name Rasmussen in the area. It appears as Rasmussen Island on a British chart of 1960, and US-ACAN went along with the change in 1960. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Rasmussen, but, despite that, the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 was Cabo Rasmussen, despite a wealth of information (nay, proof) that it was not a cape that de Gerlache had seen, but an island. The Chileans even describe it as a cliff. The name Cape Rasmussen, however, has been somewhat preserved, as the location of a cross and plaque erected on Feb. 9, 1977, in commemoration of the three killed on Mount Peary on Sept. 7, 1976 (*see* that date under **Deaths in Antarctica**). A BAS refuge hut was established on the island in 1985.

Rasmussen Peninsula. 68°53' S, 67°13' W. These are the British coordinates (the Americans have not yet accepted the name, as of 2010). The Chileans call it Península Riesco, and plot it in 68°51' S, 67°18' W, and the Argentines, who call it Península Mendoza, plot it in 68°53' S, 67°20' W. A high peninsula, upon which rises a promontory of 1210 m in elevation, notable for its bastion-like appearance, projecting from Marguerite Bay, between Mikkelsen Bay and the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It terminates in Cape Berteaux. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. Its first name seems to have been Península Mendoza, named for the famous Argentine city, and it appears as such on a 1978 chart prepared by ArgAE. On Oct. 24, 1979, UK-APC named it Rasmussen Peninsula, for Knud Johan Viktor Rasmussen (1879-1933), the Danish Arctic explorer. It appears as such on a 1983 British chart. The Chilean name commemorates Germán Riesco (1854-1916), president of Chile, 1901-06, who, on July 7, 1906, authorized the charter of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes.

Rasmussen Point *see* **Rasmussen Refuge**

Rasmussen Refuge. 65°15' S, 64°06' W. Also called Rasmussen Point. British refuge hut on Rasmussen Island, in Waddington Bay, on the Graham Coast, occasionally used between March 29, 1984 (when building started; it was completed by early 1985) and Feb. 6, 1996, as an emergency refuge and recreational shelter by the personnel from Faraday Station who built it. It is still used occasionally by Ukrainians from Vernadsky Station.

Rasmussenegga. 74°34' S, 10°03' W. A mountain ridge, at 1929 m above sea level, on the NW side of XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Einar Korsvig Rasmussen (b. 1895), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II, who killed himself when arrested (so says the SCAR gazetteer, but one has reason to doubt this. Other sources say he lived until 1964, but then, perhaps he was arrested in 1964).

Rassa Point *see* **Rossa Point**

Gory Rassechënnye. 71°10' S, 65°20' E. An isolated group of nunataks, almost due W of Mount Reu, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Rastorfer Glacier. 71°50' S, 167°06' E. Flows S from the Admiralty Mountains to enter the upper part of Tucker Glacier just E of the Homerun Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James Raymond "Jim" Rastorfer (b. 1936), USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1967-68, and at Palmer Station in 1968-69.

Rastorguev Glacier. 70°57' S, 163°30' E. A large tributary glacier flowing E from the E slopes of the Explorers Range between Mount Ford and Mount Sturm, and which joins Lillie Glacier via Flensing Icefall, in the central part of the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for meteorologist Vladimir Ivanovich Rastorguev (b. 1925), Russian senior weather forecasting engineer, IGY observer who wintered-over at Weather Central at Little America in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name. *See also* **Álvarez Glacier**.

Rat-tailed fishes. *Lionarus filicauda*. Of the order Macrouridae. They live at the sea bottom, and are the most abundant of the deep sea fishes here. Relatives of the cod, they are elongated with large heads, and have eyes that are covered with spiny scales.

The *Rata*. A 1500-ton, 60-meter Argentine Merchant Navy ship. In 1933-34, under the command of Capt. Reynaldo Forti, she left Buenos Aires in Jan. 1934, to relieve Órcadas Station. She met the worst possible conditions on the way south, and for 16 days had to try to find a way in to the base. She finally quit trying, and on the way back to Argentina was hit by a new storm. She made it back to Buenos Aires at the end of Feb. 1934. The sealer *Dias* was once again chartered to relieve Órcadas. The *Rata* was later struck off the register, and used as target practice in Bahía Blanca, and sunk.

Mount Rath. 74°19' S, 62°30' W. Rising to about 1300 m, 10 km NNE of Mount Owen, in the Hutton Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Arthur Edward Rath (b. 1939), USN, electronics technician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974.

Rathbone Hills. 71°39' S, 64°48' W. A line of low hills or nunataks, rising to about 1600 m, and trending E-W for 22 km, 6 km N of Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Major David L. Rathbone (b. 1934), U.S. Marine commander of LC-130 Hercules aircraft with VXE-6 during OpDF 1970 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 1971 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Ratliff. 85°42' S, 137°00' W. Rising to 2520 m, N of the Watson Escarpment, 13 km NNE of Mount Doumani. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Charles E. Ratliff, USN, aviation machinist's mate with VX-6 on several trips to Antarctica between 1963 and 1967.

Raudberg Pass. 72°38' S, 3°22' W. Between Kulen Mountain and Jøkulskarvet Ridge on the one hand, and Raudberget on the other, in Raudberg Valley, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Raudbergpasset, in association with Raudberget. US-ACAN accepted the name Raudberg Pass in 1966.

Raudberg Valley. 72°39' S, 3°26' W. About 30 km long, it is the main ice-filled valley extending SW-NE through the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Raudbergdalen, in association with nearby Raudberget. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Raudberg Valley in 1966.

Raudbergdalen *see* **Raudberg Valley**

Raudberget. 72°38' S, 3°30' W. A prominent partly snow-covered mountain, just NE of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the central part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them ("the red mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the Norwegian name without modification, in 1966.

Raudbergpasset *see* **Raudberg Pass**

Raudvika. 68°50' S, 90°28' W. A small bay on the S side of the glacier the Norwegians call Haelbreen, on the coast they call Von Bellingshausenkysten, on the E side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians (the sea here is reddish-colored).

Rauer Deep. 68°57' S, 77°15' E. A deep about 28 km long and about 10 km wide, and wider toward the SE, in the SE side of Prydz Bay, off Ranvik Bay. On the bathymetric map it is defined as being deeper than 750 m, and the deepest point exceeded 1200 m as measured in 1982. So named by ANCA because it is 30 km due W of the S tip of the Rauer Islands.

Rauer Group *see* **Rauer Islands**

Rauer Islands. 68°51' S, 77°50' E. A group of rocky coastal islands between Sørsdal Glacier Tongue and Ranvik Bay, in the SE part of Prydz Bay, and dominated by the Vestfold Hills, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. They include (alphabetically) Chubuk Island, Efremova Island, Filla Island, Flag Island, Forpost Island, Hop Island, the Hyslop Islands, Kryuchok Island, Lokot' Island, the Lookout Islands, Lunnyj Island, Ostrov Nerpa, Peters Island, Pchelka Island, Ranvik Island, Sapozhok Island, Shleif Island, Shcherbin-

ina Island, Slon Island, Torckler Island, and Varyag Island. Discovered and roughly charted by Mikkelsen in Feb. 1935, and named by him for the island of the same name in Oslo Fjord, opposite Tønsberg, Norway, the great whaling harbor. US-ACAN accepted the name Rauer Islands in 1947. The Australians call this feature the Rauer Group.

Rauer Islands Hop Refuge. Known as Hop. 68°49' S, 77°41' E. Australian refuge hut built in 1990 on Hop Island, in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. It is used only in the summer, to support field personnel, and can accommodate 5 persons. There is actually a Smartie Hut, for 3 people, and an Apple hut, for 2. Food, fuel, cooking facilities, and a first aid kit are available.

Rauer Rocks *see* **Jebsen Point**

Cerro Raúl. 68°10' S, 65°42' W. A coastal hill at the head of Trail Inlet, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Major Raúl Silva Maturana (*see* **Silva Island**) head of the Chilean Army delegation on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1947, and who was at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. He wrote a book, *Antártica Blanca*. The Argentines call it Cerro Tortuga.

Rautio Nunatak. 82°37' S, 53°03' W. Rising to about 1020 m, between Neuberg Peak and Hannah Peak, near the W end of the Dufek Massif, at the N extremity of the Pensacola Mountains, overlooking the Ronne Ice Shelf. Following field work by USGS from 1965, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, it was named by US-ACAN for Henry Rautio, USN, VX-6 photographer who obtained reconnaissance photos of the Pensacola Mountains from LC-47 aircraft on Jan. 22, 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Ravda Peak. 62°39' S, 60°07' W. A rocky peak, rising to 664 m on Levski Ridge, 1.75 km N of Levski Peak. 1.6 km ENE of Zograf Peak, 2.6 km SE of Kuzman Knoll, and 3.6 km S of Atanasoff Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Black Sea settlement of Ravda.

Pico Ravel *see* **Ravel Peak**

Ravel Peak. 69°55' S, 71°23' W. A peak rising to 1250 m and which, when seen from the E, is distinctly pyramidal. It surmounts the S side of Debussy Heights, in the NW part of Alexander Island. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped it from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°45' S, 71°17' W, and with those coordinates the feature was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the French composer Maurice Ravel (1875-1937). It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name and the coordinates later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1975, and, as such, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Pico Ravel.

Ravelin Ridge. 61°11' S, 54°05' W. At a height of about 1200 m, it extends N-S almost the length of Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and mapped by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for its resemblance to a ravelin-type fortification. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on a Argentine chart of 1977, as Dorsal Fuerte (i.e., "strong backbone").

Roca Raven *see* **Ravn Rock**

Ravens Mountains. 80°20' S, 155°25' E. A symmetrical group of mountains, about 20 km long, and rising to 2130 m (in Doll Peak), on the W side of Hughes Basin, in the Britannia Range. Other features include: Aldi Peak, Vantage Hill, Adams Crest, Lucia Peak, Casatelli Peak, Pritchard Peak, and Beale Peak. Originally called the Doll Mountains, for Karl Doll (*see* **Doll Peak**), the feature was re-named by US-ACAN in 2001. "The Ravens" is a nickname for the 109 Airlift Wing of the NY National Guard, which provided logistical assistance to USAP for several years beginning in 1988 (when it began to take over that chore from the Navy).

Ravin Bay. 66°32' S, 138°27' E. A small bay between Cape Pépin to the W and the point where Français Glacier flows into the sea, on the coast of East Antarctica. Discovered in 1840 by FrAE 1837-49, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Baie des Ravins, for the ravine-like quality of the coastline at this point. US-ACAN accepted the name Ravin Bay in 1962.

Baie des Ravins *see* **Ravin Bay**

The *Ravn*. Norwegian whale catcher based at Deception Island in 1908-09, working for the *Vesterlide* (q.v. for movements that season). Capt. H. Olsen. She ran aground on Ravn Rock that season, when entering Neptunes Bellows, but was refloated.

Roca Ravn *see* **Ravn Rock**

Ravn Boen *see* **Ravn Rock**

Ravn Klippen *see* **Ravn Rock**

Ravn Rock. 63°00' S, 60°33' W. A hazardous submerged rock, 2.5 m below the surface, 300 m N of Entrance Point, in the middle of Neptune's Bellows, which is the entranceway to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the *Vesterlide* in 1908-09, and named by August Christensen as Ravn Boen, for the *Ravn*, which ran aground here that season. Recharted by FrAE 1908-10. The name also appears as Ravn Klippen. It appears as Ravn Rock on a 1934 chart, and on a British chart of 1945. It appears on a 1944 Argentine chart erroneously as Roca Raven, but on a 1948 Argentine chart as Roca Ravn, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1948-49, and appears as Ravn Rock on their chart of 1949. Ravn Rock was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. The *Southern Hunter* foundered on the rock in 1956. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Rawin domes. Used to track weather balloons. The name is a combination of radio and wind.

Rawle Glacier. 71°50' S, 164°40' E. A tributary glacier in the Concord Mountains, flowing NW between the Leitch Massif and the King Range, into Black Glacier, in the NW part of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Russell Rawle, leader at Scott Base in 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Mount Rawson *see* **Rawson Plateau**

Rawson, Kennett Longley. b. June 1, 1911, Chicago, son of Frederick Holbrook Rawson, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago. At the age of 14 he was cabin boy and extra hand on the third voyage of the *Bowdoin* to the Arctic, under the command of Capt. Donald MacMillan, and wrote *A Boy's-Eye View of the Arctic* (published in 1926). He was a backer of ByrdAE 1933-35, and navigator in the shore party of that expedition. He was later a publisher, and died July 10, 1992, in East Setauket, Long Island, NY.

Rawson Mountains. 86°43' S, 154°40' W. A crescent-shaped range of tabular, ice-covered mountains, rising to about 2700 m, at the SE end of the Nilsen Plateau, of which they are a continuation, and they extend SE for about 28 km to the W side of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains, terminating in Mount Wyatt. Other features within this group are Fuller Dome and Mount Verlautz. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as the Frederick H. Rawson Mountains, for Frederick H. Rawson (*see* **Rawson, Kennett Longley**, above), contributor to Byrd's first two expeditions to Antarctica. The name was later shortened, and as such accepted by US-ACAN and NZ-APC.

Rawson Plateau. 85°52' S, 164°45' W. An ice-covered pateau, 24 km long and rising to 3400 m above sea level, between the heads of Bowman Glacier, Moffett Glacier, and Steagall Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped in Dec. 1929, during Byrd's flight to the Pole during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him as Mount Kennett Rawson, for, of course, Kennett Rawson. The name was subsequently shortened to Mount Rawson, and finally, after ground surveys and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964, it was determined by USGS to be a plateau, and US-ACAN accepted the name Rawson Plateau in 1967. However, and interestingly, the SCAR gazetteer lists Mount Kennett Rawson (under K) and Rawson Plateau as two separate and distinct features, plotting the mountain in 85°55' S, 162°10' W (following the lead of the NZ gazetteer). The New Zealanders apparently describe the mountain as a prominent projecting corner of the massif surmounted by Mount Alice Gade, between Isaiah Bowman Glacier and Moffett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mount Alice Gade does mark the NE extremity of the Rawson Plateau. It is clear that the two features are separate and distinct, and it is odd that US-ACAN and NZ-APC have not reconciled over this matter.

Mount Ray. 85°07' S, 170°48' W. Rising to 3905 m, 2.5 km SE of Mount Fisher, in the

Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Carleton Ray (b. Aug. 15, 1928, NY), USARP zoologist at McMurdo, 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1965-66.

Ray, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ray, Nathaniel. b. Oct. 17, 1771, Nantucket, Mass., son of William Ray and his wife Elizabeth Coffin. On Oct. 8, 1795, in Nantucket, he married Merab Bunker, and they had two sons and a daughter. He became a sealer and whaler in 1799, and in 1801 commanded the *Hope* on a trading voyage to China. He was commander of the *Harmony* in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season. On Aug. 21, 1821 he was succeeded as captain by Isaac Hodges. He died on Feb. 16, 1830.

Ray Nunatak. 83°28' S, 51°58' W. Rising to 1630 m, just N of Beiszer Nunatak, and 8 km SW of Dyrdal Peak, at the S end of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James A. Ray, USN, Seabee utilitiesman with MCB Special Detachment Bravo, who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Ray Promontory. 62°36' W, 61°08' W. A promontory extending 6 m NW from Byers Peninsula, and forming the NW termination of that peninsula and also, therefore, of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The promontory itself terminates at the NW in Start Point. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Nathaniel Ray. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Lednik Raydera *see* **Ryder Glacier**

Rayko Nunatak. 63°45' S, 58°22' W. A rocky peak rising to 540 m off the E extremity of Trakiya Heights, S of Russell East Glacier, 4 km ENE of Papiya Nunatak, 6.1 km E of Mount Daimler, and 4.45 km W of Azimuth Hill, on the coast of the Prince Gustave Channel, at Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the Bulgarian poet Rayko Zhinzifov (1839-1877).

Rayment, Ted. Australian ABC-TV cinematographer, he was movie photographer on David Lewis's *Solo* expedition of 1977-78. His documentary *Voyage to the Ice*, was a report of that expedition. He left ABC in 1985, and joined SBS, and was later national president of the Australian Cinematographers' Society.

Mount Raymond. 85°53' S, 174°43' E. A rock peak, rising to 2820 m (the New Zealanders say 2700 m), on the southernmost ridge of the Grosvenor Mountains, 4 km SE of Mount Cecily. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by Shackleton's party as they were on their way to the Pole, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for his eldest son, Raymond Swinford Shackleton (1905-1960). Shackleton thought this feature stood in the Dominion Range. He was wrong (it is separated from that range by Mill Glacier), but he did chart it correctly. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Raymond, John East "Johnny." b. March 27, 1915, in the East End of London, son of John East Raymond and his wife Harriet E. Dennis. A little, short guy, with ginger hair, but a highly-regarded carpenter with the London Carpenters' Company, he was put to bridge-repairing in World War II, and became the best there was, working his way through Italy, Germany, North Africa, and after the war was doing the same thing in the Balkans. He took a contract with Billy Butlin to build a holiday camp in the Bahamas, and in 1953 joined FIDS, as a carpenter, wintering-over at Base F in 1954. He was living in West Norwood when he became carpenter on the first part (1955-57) of the British Royal Society Expedition, during which he was in charge of building the hut, and wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1956. He was brother-in-law of the other carpenter on the expedition, Doug Prior. They both returned to London on the *Magga Dan* on March 13, 1957. He died on April 15, 1977, in Bournemouth.

Raymond Fosdick Mountains *see* **Fosdick Mountains**

Raymond Fosdick Range *see* **Fosdick Mountains**

Raymond Ice Ridge. 81°35' S, 135°00' W. Between Bindschadler Ice Stream and Kamb Ice Stream, on the Siple Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Siple Dome is at the W end of the ridge. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Charles F. Raymond, of the geophysics program at the University of Washington in Seattle, who studied the glacial history and evolution of the Marie Byrd Land ice stream system (*see* **MacAyeal Ice Stream**), with work on Siple Dome, Bindschadler Ice Stream, and Kamb Ice Stream, in several field seasons between 1994 and 2002.

Rayna Knyaginya Peak. 62°37' S, 60°13' W. A peak rising to 680 m at the W end of Bowles Ridge, 860 m NW of the summit of Mount Bowles, 930 m SE of Hemus Peak, and 500 m E of Bowles West Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 2004-05, during their Tangra survey, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for Rayna Knyaginya, pseudonym of Rayna Futekova (1856-1917), a heroine of the Bulgarian liberation movement.

Punta Rayner *see* **Rayner Point**

Rayner, George William. b. Dec. 2, 1906, Strood, Kent. British zoologist researching whales with the Discovery Committee. Chief scientist on the *William Scoresby* from June 1929 to June 1930, and again in 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1937-38. In between he was one of the zoologists on the *Discovery II*'s cruise of 1931-33. He was in the RNVR during World War II, making commander. In 1947 he moved to Australia, as deputy head of the Fisheries Division (from 1948), responsible for initiating the division's program on whales. He would have made head of the division but for two things — his personality, and the fact that he designed an experimental fishing vessel that turned out to be so expensive that the government canceled the project. He later returned to the UK, and died in Penzance, in 1964.

Rayner Glacier. 67°40' S, 48°25' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Rainer Glacier. A prominent glacier, between 16 and 19 km wide, it flows NNW from the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land into the SE corner of Casey Bay, just W of the Condon Hills. Discovered aerially by Doug Leckie in Oct. 1956, while flying over in an ANARE Beaver. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for geophysicist Jack Maxwell Rayner (1906-1982), deputy director of the geology and geophysics section of the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources in the Australian Department of National Development, 1952-58, and director, 1958-69. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The Australians plot it in 67°45' S, 48°30' E.

Rayner Peak. 67°24' S, 55°56' E. A prominent peak, rising to about 1270 m, 3 km W of Robert Glacier, and about 56 km (the Australians say 66 km) SSW of the head of Edward VIII Bay, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them as George Rayner Peak, for George Rayner. The name was later shortened, and accepted by both US-ACAN (in 1947) and ANCA. The Norwegians call it Kjuringen. An astrofix was ontained here in Nov. 1959, by Chris Armstrong, a surveyor at Mawson Station that year, and the peak was occupied as an ANARE tellurometer station in Feb. 1965.

Rayner Point. 60°39' S, 45°10' W. A point marked by a rock peak, and forming the N side of the entrance to Gibbon Bay, on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and again by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933 (it appears on their 1934 chart). The *Discovery II* personnel named it for George Rayner. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Punta Rayner, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Rays. Rajidae. As far as Antarctica goes, they are found only in the region of the Antarctic Peninsula (*see* **Fish**).

Raytheon Polar Services. A company, based out of Colorado, that exists specifically to provide logistical services to the NSF. In 2000 they took over the contract from ASA (Antarctic Support Associates). On or around April 1, 2010, they were awarded another year's contract.

Pointe du Raz *see under* **D**

Grjada Razdeljajushchaja. 78°50' S, 24°20' W. A ridge on the SW side of Gora Zametnaja, inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Razdeljajushchij. 73°35' S, 66°41' E. A glacier descending from the W slopes of the

Cumpston Massif, at the junction of the Lambert Glacier with Mellor Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Otmel' Razdel'naja. 67°38' S, 46°10' E. A shallow area of water, lying above the subsurface feature the Russians call Banka Krevetka, immediately NE of Vechernyy Hill and the cape the Russians call Mys Vyvodnoj, at the E end of the Thala Hills, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Razgrad Peak. 62°33' S, 59°43' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 550 m in Breznik Heights, 650 m SE of Terter Peak, 1.8 km SW of Momchil Peak, 2.9 km W of the summit of Viskyar Ridge, and 1 km N of the summit of Ephraim Bluff, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the city of Razgrad, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Razlog Cove. 62°27' S, 60°00' W. A cove, 2 km wide, indenting the N coast of Greenwich Island for 1.5 km, it is bounded to the S by Archar Peninsula, and is entered between Duff Point and the N extremity of Express Island, that island bounding the cove to the NE, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Razlog, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mys Razlom *see* **Razlom Point**

Razlom Point. 70°00' S, 12°52' E. An ice point at the W edge of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 3 km N of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by them as Mys Razlom (i.e., "breach point"), for the large old break in the ice shelf nearby. US-ACAN accepted the name Razlom Point in 1971.

Razlomy Grand-Kazms *see* **Grand Chasms**

Razor Ridge. 71°04' S, 71°15' E. In the S part of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the S part of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Manning Nunataks were photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by ANARE in 1957, and were visited by SovAE 1965 and the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in Jan.-Feb. 1969. So named by ANCA because, in plan, this ridge resembles a blade razor.

Mount Razorback. 76°50' S, 161°18' E. A craggy, prominent mountain rising to about 1600 m, just E of Staten Island Heights, on the ridge dividing the NW and SW sources of Benson Glacier, 16 km NE of Mount Gran, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The highest point is near the W end of a long summit ridge, which is steeply cliffed on its N side. Named descriptively in 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Razorback Island *see* **Little Razorback Island, Big Razorback Island**

Razorback Islands *see* **Dellbridge Islands**

Razorback Ridge. 77°41' S, 166°22' E. In the west-central part of Tent Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. Named descriptively by NZ-APC.

Razorback whale *see* **Fin whale**

Razumovskijtoppen *see* **Mount Razumovskiy**

Mount Razumovskiy. 71°29' S, 12°43' E. A high peak, rising to 2285 m, on the S part of Deildegasten Ridge, in the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Razumovskogo, for geologist Nikolai Konstatinovich Razumovskiy (1893-1967). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Razumovskiy in 1970. The Norwegians call it Razumovskijtoppen.

Gora Razumovskogo *see* **Mount Razumovskiy**

Razvigor Peak. 63°37' S, 58°42' W. A peak rising to 1110 m in Srednogorie Heights, 2.49 km WSW of Mount Ignatiev, 3.7 km SSW of Corner Peak, 6.86 km ESE of Hanson Hill, 2.68 km NE of Ledenika Peak, and 11.76 km N of Sirius Knoll, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Ravigorovo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Mount Razvilka. 70°39' S, 67°10' E. The central of 3 nunataks standing in row running E-W, close NE of Mount McKenzie, in the Amery Peaks of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. The western one is Gora Sredinnaja and the eastern one is Gora Nedostupnaja. Named by the Russians.

Mount Rea. 77°04' S, 145°30' W. A prominent rock mountain between Arthur Glacier and Boyd Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The imposing monolith called The Billboard (q.v.) is on its W side. Discovered during the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Frank Henry Rea (b. 1865) and his wife Katherine (b. 1868), owners of the Gear & Machine Co., of Pittsburgh, contributors to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Point Rea *see* **Point Rae**

Rea, Henry Kean. b. 1797, Ireland. He quite naturally came to Liverpool, and became a mariner and hydrographer. On Nov. 9, 1823, at St. Peter's, Liverpool, he married Sarah Radcliffe, a Yorkshire-born druggist. He seems to have been promoted to lieutenant in the Royal Navy for the express purpose of going on the *Hopefull* expedition of 1833-34 (*see* **The *Hopefull***), and, before the expedition reached Antarctica, he had succeeded Biscoe as commander. He became successively a ship's captain, and in the late 1830s dockmaster at the Waterloo & Victoria Docks, in Liverpool, dying there on April 30, 1862.

Rea Peak. 62°02' S, 58°10' W. Rising to 590 m (the British say it is about 800 m), almost 3 km NE of Mount Rose and about 2.5 km NW of Mount Hopeful, N of King George Bay, in the central part of King George Island (indeed, it is the highest point on the island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Henry Rea. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Rea Rocks. 77°05' S, 145°10' W. A group of rocks in the middle of Arthur Glacier, 10 km E of Mount Rea, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Peter C. Rea, USN, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1967.

Read Mountains. 80°42' S, 24°15' W. A group of rocky summits, the highest rising to 1875 m in Holmes Summit, it extends E from Cornwall Glacier to Swinnerton Ledge, E of Glen Glacier, in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. The Du Toit Nunataks mark the W end of this group, which also includes Mount Wegener, The Ark, Strachey Stump, Watts Needle, and a number of cirques, crags, screes, and ridges, as well as the Niggli Nunataks near the E end of the group. First surveyed and mapped at their W end in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, who applied the name Read Mountains to the mountains E of Glen Glacier, and with the E limit undefined, for Herbert Harold Read (1889-1970), professor of geology at the University of Liverpool, 1931-38, and at the University of London, 1939-55, and chairman of the scientific committee and member of the committee of management, of BCTAE 1955-58. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The coordinates then were 80°42' S, 24°45' W. The mountains were photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground over their length by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968-71, and USGS mapped them in 1974 from these efforts. The British gazetteer of 1986 has the new coordinates.

Reade Peak. 65°06' S, 63°29' W. Rising to 1060 m, 1.5 km S of Sonia Point and Flandres Bay, W of Lauzanne Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially and triangulated by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Rev. Joseph Bancroft Reade (1801-1870), rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, and photography pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

The *Ready*. Formerly the Norwegian whaler *Pythia* (q.v.), she was bought in 1930 by Bjarne Gundersen's Africa Company, and, in the 1930-31 Antarctic whaling season, in company with the *Strombus*, she conducted pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters, between 40°W and 60°E. She was broken up in 1934.

The *Real*. Spanish yacht, skippered by Bubi Sanso, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97.

Nunatak Real de Azúa. 66°03' S, 60°33' W. Due S of Cape Framnes, in the NE part of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for Carlos Real de Azúa (1916-1977), Argentine essayist, critic, and historian.

Ensenada Reales Cédulas *see* **Cabinet Inlet**

Reardon, Leigh. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1988, at Davis Station in 1990, at Macquarie Island in 1992, at Mawson Station in 1994, and at Casey again in 1995.

Rebholz Nunatak. 74°05' S, 100°13' W. An isolated nunatak, just N of the Hudson Mountains, 13 km NNW of Teeters Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Maj. Edward Rebholz, operations officer of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, which supported the Ellsworth Land Survey of 1968-69.

Rebo, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Reboul, Jean-Fortune. b. March 26, 1799, Genoa. Magasinier on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Dec. 26, 1839.

Gora Rebristaja. 70°46' S, 11°37' E. A hill, E of Podprunoye Lake, in the SW part of Sundvassheia (i.e., the S part of the Schirmacher Hills), in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (name means "hill full of ribs"). The Norwegians call it Rebristajahøgda (i.e., Rebristaja heights").

Rebristajahøgda *see* **Gora Rebristaja**

Rebrovo Point. 62°50' S, 61°29' W. A point, snow-free in summer, on the SW coast of Snow Island, it projects for 200 m into Boyd Strait, 2.8 km SE of Monroe Point, and 2.8 km NW of Cape Conway, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Rebrovo, in western Bulgaria.

Rebuff Glacier. 73°58' S, 163°12' E. A tributary glacier descending from the Deep Freeze Range to enter Campbell Glacier 6 km SE of the summit of Mount Mankinen, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because they were prevented from getting to it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Recely Bluff. 73°10' S, 125°46' W. A snow and rock bluff on the NE slope of Mount Siple, 11 km NE of the summit of that mountain, on Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Frank J. Recely, Jr. (b. 1938), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Caleta Recess *see* **Recess Cove**

Recess Cove. 64°30' S, 61°31' W. A cove, 4 km wide, which forms a recess in the E side of Charlotte Bay, NE of Sepúlveda Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS from the *Norsel*, in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, because of its position on the E side of Charlotte Bay. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Caleta Recess (which means the same thing). It appears on a 1976 Chilean map as Bahía Frei, named after Presidente Frei Station.

Recess Nunatak. 76°31' S, 144°17' W. A small but conspicuous nunatak, 1.5 km W of Mount Perkins, in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. So named by US-ACAN in 1970, because the nunatak is recessed in the ice at the base due to windscooping.

Islotes Rechazo *see* **Reluctant Island**

Reckling Moraine. 76°15' S, 158°40' E. Extending W from Reckling Peak (in southern Victoria Land) for about 12.8 km is a long, narrow patch of bare ice, and at the W end of it is Reckling Moraine, a horseshoe-shaped surface moraine opened to the NE, consisting of rock clasts and fine dust, accumulating in an area of some 8.722 sq km on the East Antarctica ice sheet. A USARP field party collected meteorites here in 1979-80, and it was following this that the feature was named (in association with the mountain) by US-ACAN. ANCA accepted the name on April 27, 1995.

Reckling Peak. 76°16' S, 159°15' E. An isolated peak rising to 2010 m, and surmounting the central part of a ridge located at the icefalls at the head of Mawson Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Darold Louis Reckling (b. Sept. 14, 1923, Firth, Nebr. d. July 29, 2004, Peyton, Colo.), USN, VX-6 pilot in Antarctica in 1961. ANCA accepted the name.

Cabo Reclus *see* **Reclus Peninsula**

Cap Reclus *see* **Reclus Peninsula**

Cape Reclus *see* **Reclus Peninsula**

Península Reclus *see* **Reclus Peninsula**

Reclus Hut *see* **Cape Reclus Refuge**

Reclus Peninsula. 64°33' S, 61°47' W. A peninsula, 11 km long, N of a line joining Bancroft Bay and Giffard Cove, it borders the W side of Charlotte Bay, between that bay and Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and roughly charted by them on Feb. 7, 1898. The N extremity of the peninsula is a rock hill, ice-free in summer, and, during that expedition, de Gerlache named this hill as Cap Reclus, for French geographer Jean-Jacques-Élisée Reclus (1830-1905; he was known as Élisée Reclus), professor at the Université Nouvelle, Brussels, 1894-1905, known for his mammoth 19-volume work, *Nouvelle Géographie Universelle*. He was also author of the introduction to de Gerlache's account of the expedition. The feature appears erroneously on Dr. Frederick Cook's map of the expedition as Cape Recluse, and that name appears also on a 1901 British map. The Argentines and Chileans translated this as Cabo Reclus (for example, it appears as such on an Argentine map of 1946), and that name was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also use the name Península Reclus for the entire peninsula. It appears as Cape Reclus on a 1946 USAAF chart, on a 1954 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58, UK-APC extended the name in 1960 to the entire peninsula. US-ACAN accepted this situation. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. *See also* **Portal Point**.

Cape Recluse *see* **Reclus Peninsula**

Recluse Nunatak. 70°25' S, 70°22' W. An isolated (hence the name given by UK-APC) rock exposure, rising to about 200 m on the Handel Ice Piedmont, midway between Haydn Inlet to the N and the Colbert Mountains to the S, in the W central part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959, working from air photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°18' S, 70°32' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Seno Recodo *see* **Seno Enrique**

Recoil Glacier. 73°46' S, 163°05' E. A tributary glacier flowing E from the Deep Freeze Range, S of Mount Pollock, into Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because the geologist of the party, contrary to what he had expected, recoiled in horror at finding little of geologic value there. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Glaciar Reconquista *see* **Barcus Glacier**

Recovery Glacier. 81°10' S, 28°00' W. A glacier, at least 100 km long, and 60 km wide at its mouth, it flows WNW along the S side of the Shackleton Range, and N of the Whichaway Nunataks, into the Filchner Ice Shelf. Whereas both the Americans and the British plot this glacier's latitude in 81°10' S, they differ in their longitude. The Americans say 28°00' W, while the British give 25°30' W, based on the stated fact that the glacier runs between 21°W and 32°W. Discovered aerially and examined from the ground by BCTAE in 1957, and named by them for the recovery of the tractors that were continually falling into crevasses in the early stages of the transantarctic crossing. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. An American automatic weather station was installed here in Jan. 1994, at an elevation of 1220 m, but was removed in 1995. It was replaced by AGO-A80.

Recreation. There are several forms of recreation enjoyed in Antarctica. There have been theatrical shows ever since the pioneer days; now there are movies as well (well, there have been since the 1930s, actually). Books were, from the beginning, considered a staple, as were conversation and pipe-smoking. Chess, checkers (draughts), and cards have always been popular

indoor games, and Frank Wild was a popular winner of the shove ha'penny tournament in the winter of 1902, during BAE 1901-04. As far as outdoor activities go, skiing has always been a natural, as have sledging, tobogganing, and skijoring. Rugby, soccer (football), volleyball, softball, baseball, cricket, and basketball have all been played outside. Track and field (athletics) has often been represented (*see* **Scott's Hut Race**). The Pole Bowl Football Game (i.e., American football) on New Year's Day was begun at the South Pole in 1974-75. Jogging has developed as a popular pastime, and the Annual South Pole Golf Tournament was first held in 1979. It has one hole — 237 yards long. An unusual recreation was Charcot's picnic (*see* **Picnics**), and in the winter of 1909, Charcot founded the Antarctic Sporting Club, on Petermann Island, where ski and sledge races were held. While trapped on the ice in 1915, the crew of the *Endurance* created the Antarctic Derby (q.v.). These days, there are other activities available in Antarctica — indoor and outdoor — which would bedazzle Scott (but not Amundsen).

Costa Recta. 62°56' S, 60°31' W. Part of the coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, named by the Spanish for its rectilinear shape.

Rectin, Pierre-Auguste. b. Jan. 4, 1812, Le Gua, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He left the expedition at Valparaíso, on May 29, 1838.

Rector Ridge. 77°54' S, 160°33' E. A bold rock ridge, at an elevation of 2105 m above sea level, at the head of Beacon Valley, between Friedmann Valley and Mullins Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Jack Brown Rector, Jr. (b. April 8, 1946), USN, commanding officer of VXE-6 between May 1987 and May 1988.

Recum *see* **von Recum**

Île Red *see* **Red Island**

Isla Red *see* **Red Island**

Red Bay. 68°18' S, 67°11' W. A small, open bay, close S of the W extremity of Red Rock Ridge, at Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Resurveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who named it in association with the ridge, and also for the color of the rocks above the shore. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Bahía Roja.

Red Buttress Peak. 76°49' S, 162°21' E. A rock peak, rising to 1060 m, on the SW side of the lower Benson Glacier, opposite Tiger Island, and surmounting the bold rock mass between the lower Benson and the lower part of Hunt Glacier, in Victoria Land. Its E face is an immense cliff of red granite descending to glacier level, hence the name given by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, who established a survey station on its summit on Oct. 22, 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Red Crag. 62°59' S, 60°32' W. A red lava crag, E of High Window, between Cathedral Crags and South East Point, E of Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped as early as 1961, it was named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Red Dike Bluff. 78°48' S, 162°19' E. Also spelled Red Dyke Bluff. A prominent bluff, 450 m high, immediately S of Trepidation Glacier, on the E side of Skelton Glacier, E of Ant Hill, it is distinguished by a dike made up of igneous rock against a black background of the intruded sediments. Discovered in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Red Dyke Bluff *see* **Red Dike Bluff**

Red Hill. 62°14' S, 58°30' W. Rising to about 100 m, between Polar Club Glacier and Windy Glacier, on King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the red sandstone intercalations in basaltic succession.

Red Island. 63°44' S, 57°52' W. A circular, flat-topped island, 1.5 km across, and rising to 494 m (The Monument) above sea level, it has reddish cliffs of volcanic rock, and lies 5.5 km NW of Cape Lachman, between that cape and Church Point, James Ross Island, in the Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered and named descriptively as Rödön, by SwedAE 1901-04, and mapped by them in Oct. 1903. It appears on translated maps of the expedition as Rote Insel (1904) and Red Island (1905). It appears as Isla Red on a Chilean chart of 1908, as Île Red on one of Charcot's charts of 1912 (reflecting his FrAE 1908-10), as Red Island on a British chart of 1921, as Red Øy on a Norwegian chart of 1928, and as Red Islet on a British chart of 1930. On a British chart of 1938, it appears as Red Island, but plotted in 63°49' S, 57°45' W. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, translated as Isla Roja, and it was that name that was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Red Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a 1954 British chart and the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1959 and 1960.

Red Islet *see* **Red Island**

Red Øy *see* **Red Island**

Red Raider Rampart. 85°09' S, 173°12' W. A rugged ice and rock wall just E of the junction of Gatlin Glacier and McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for the student body of Texas Tech, whose athletic representatives are known as the Red Raiders. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Red Ridge. 77°06' S, 162°08' E. Just W of Robson Glacier, in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Frank Debenham during his plane table survey of 1912, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Red Rock Peak. 71°58' S, 166°05' E. An important geological locality, rising to 2000 m, about 1.5 km NNW of Thomson Peak, in the S part of the Mirabito Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZGS geologist Bradley Field, a member of an NZARP field party here in 1980-81, for the occurrence of red argillites at the peak and nearby. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Red Rock Ridge. 68°18' S, 67°06' W. A conspicuous reddish-colored promontory rising to 690 m (the British say about 750 m, and the Chileans say 380 m, or, in other places, the Chileans say 2800 feet), it forms the high land on the peninsula (the peninsula the Argentines call Península Las Heras, and the Chileans Península Gabriel) projecting from the Fallières Coast between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay, W of Safety Col, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by Rymill (for its color). It appears on Rymill's expedition chart of 1938, and on a British chart of 1948. Actually, this ridge was discovered on Jan. 21, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Pavie, or Cap Pavie (*see* **Pavie Ridge**), but BGLE did not know this. It was not until Fids from Base E did a survey in 1948-49 that this feature was thus identified. By that time, however, the name Red Rock Ridge had become so popular that it stuck. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cerro Roca Roja (i.e., "red rock hill"), but there is also a reference to it that year as "Cerro Rocas Rojas (Red Rock Ridge)," and even as "Red Rock Ridge." It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Promontorio Red Rock, but on two 1953 Argentine charts as, respectively Roca Roja and Promontorio Roca Roja, the last mentioned name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Morro Roca Roja (i.e., "red rock hill"), on a 1966 Chilean chart as Monte Roca Roja, and the name that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Morro Roca Roja (after they had rejected the names Cabo Pavie, Isla Pavie, and Punta Roca Roja).

[1]**Red Spur**. 62°56' S, 60°35' W. A spur of red lava and agglomerate between Crimson Hill and Mount Chile, at Pendulum Cove, Deception island. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961, it was named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[2]**Red Spur**. 85°57' S, 126°44' W. A narrow rock spur, 3 km long, it descends from the S part of the Wisconsin Plateau to Olentangy Glacier, 1.5 km N of Tillite Spur. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist here in 1964-65, because the surface of a flat platform on this spur is weathered bright red. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

The *Red Sun*. Japanese yacht, skippered by

Tatesuma Kidekoro, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91.

Redcastle Ridge. 72°26' S, 169°57' E. A castle-like ridge of red and black volcanic rocks between Arneb Glacier and the terminal face of Edisto Glacier, at the head of Edisto Inlet. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for its color and shape. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Redcliff Nunatak. 77°02' S, 162°03' E. Also called Redcliffs Nunakol. A red granite nunatak, rising to 630 m (the New Zealanders call it a ridge, and say it rises to about 550 m), 6 km E of Mount Suess, along the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted on Dec. 28, 1912, by Grif Taylor's Granite Harbour Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for its color. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Redcliffs Nunakol *see* **Redcliff Nunatak**

Reddick Nunatak. 76°17' S, 144°01' W. In the E part of the Phillips Mountains, 13 km ENE of Mount Carbone, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and remapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Warren W. Reddick, Jr., USN, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1967.

Redfearn Island. 68°37' S, 77°53' E. A small island just W of Warriner Island, in the Donskiye Islands, 1.5 km off the W coast of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted as two even smaller islands by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. 1957-58 ANARE air photos showed these two islands to be one, and that was how it was plotted by Australian cartographers. Named by ANCA on June 28, 1972, for Harold Thomas "Harry" Redfearn, who wintered-over as diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. *See also* **Platcha Huts**.

Mount Redifer. 85°48' S, 160°52' W. Rising to 2050 m, 5 km S of Mount Ellsworth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Howard D. Redifer (b. Jan. 12, 1922, Fla. d. Aug. 28, 1999, Denver), meteorology electronics technician with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1959.

Redman Cove *see* **Rodman Cove**

Redman Pond. 77°33' S, 160°50' E. A frozen freshwater pond in the feature called Labyrinth, it is the smaller of the 2 ponds W of Hoffman Ledge, in Healy Trough, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. It is just NW of the larger Rodriguez Pond. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Regina Redman, of the USGS at Seattle, who was a member of a USAP field party in Labyrinth in 2003-04.

Redmond Bluff. 71°08' S, 167°03' E. An abrupt, east-facing cliff, rising to 1200 m, 4 km E of Mount Dalmeny, in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James R. Redmond, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Bahía Redonda. 76°10' S, 26°00' W. A bay, SE of the Dawson Lambton Glacier as it debouches into the Weddell Sea, just to the W of the Brunt Ice Shelf, on the coast of Coats Land. Named by the Argentines. Also known as Redonda Bay, or even Bay Redonda.

[1]**Isla Redonda**. 61°55' S, 58°21' W. A somewhat conspicuous island, rising to an elevation of 65 m above sea level, and occupying the central part of the bay W of Pottinger Point. Its position was fixed by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and it was later named descriptively (name means "round") by the Chileans. The Argentines uses the same name. *See also* **Davey Point**.

[2]**Isla Redonda** *see* **Owen Island**, [1]**Round Island**

Punta Redonda *see* **Pottinger Point**, **Round Point**, **Roundel Point**

Roca Redonda *see* **Davey Point**

Redonda Bay *see* **Bahía Redonda**

Cabo Redondo *see* **Redondo Point**

[1]**Islote Redondo**. 62°18' S, 59°28' W. A dark brown, completely snow free little island, which, together with Islote Largo, forms the extreme E outlier of the Heywood Islands, about 4 km NNE of Newell Point, on the N coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Chileans ("redondo" means "round").

[2]**Islote Redondo** *see* **Puget Rock**

Redondo Point. 65°12' S, 64°06' W. A small, low, rock point on the E side of Penola Strait, SE of Petermann Island, just W of Blanchard Ridge, and 2.3 km SSE of Duseberg Buttress (at the SW side of Mount Scott), on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly mapped in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by a FIDS/RN team between 1956 and 1958. ArgAE 1956-57 named it Cabo Redondo (i.e., "round point"), and it appears as such on their 1957 chart. That is the name they call it today. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it Moot Point because, since 1909, it has been a moot point whether access to the plateau could be gained from this landing place. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Punta Moot, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Redondo Point in 1965. In the intervening years, water has covered one end of the point, and the feature is now an island.

Redpath Peaks. 80°28' S, 81°18' W. A cluster of low, snow-covered peaks, 5 km SE of Mount Shattuck and the Independence Hills, at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Bruce B. Redpath, USARP geophysicist on the first South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964-65.

Redshaw Point. 64°19' S, 57°22' W. An ice-free point facing Markham Bay, S of Hobbs Glacier, between that glacier and Ball Glacier, in the SE part of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Susan Margaret Redshaw (b. 1954, Kettering, Northants), BAS general field assistant at James Ross Island in 1990-91, Rothera Station in 1992-93, and a member of the BAS field party in the James Ross Island area in 1994-95. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Monte Reece *see* **Mount Reece**

Mount Reece. 63°50' S, 58°32' W. A sharp, ice-free peak, rising to 1088 m, 6 km W of Pitt Point, it is the highest point of a northeast-trending ridge forming the S wall of Victory Glacier, on the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula, at the Prince Gustav Channel. Probably discovered (but certainly not named) in 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted in Aug. 1945 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Alan Reece. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, as Monte Reece, and, on a 1953 Argentine chart, as Monte Reede (a sheer error). Monte Reece was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was further surveyed in 1959-60, by Fids from Base D.

Reece, Alan William. b. May 31, 1921, Fulham, London, son of William Reece and his wife Elsie M. Shepherd. After studying geology at Imperial College, London, he became a meteorological officer, 1942-44, during World War II, serving at the RN Air Station in the Orkneys. He was a sub lieutenant, RNVR, when he became chief meteorologist and leader at Base B, on Deception Island, in 1945, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, and thus became one of the first FIDS. From Jan. 1946 he was FIDS meteorologist and geologist at Base D, and for the winter of 1946. In Jan. 1947 he went to Base G, and then returned to the UK, via Jamaica, on the *Ariguani*, with Jimmy Andrew, arriving in Avonmouth on Aug. 4, 1947. As geologist on NBSAE 1949-52, while taking a rock sample on March 11, 1951, he was hit in the right eye by a flying chip. Dr. Ove Wilson met him 8 days later and examined the eye, but, being 3 weeks journey from Maudheim, they were not in any position to perform an operation. They arrived at Maudheim on May 30, and Wilson contacted eye specialist Sven Larsson by radio in Lund, Sweden, and was advised to remove the eye. Dr. Wilson had never even seen eye surgery performed, nevertheless he fashioned the appropriate instruments from whatever he could find; dog driver Peter Melleby built the operating table and constructed the oxygen mask from spare Weasel parts. On July 21, 1951, Alan Reece walked into the operating room, saying, "You know, I'm scared stiff inside." With photographer Stig Hallgren acting as anesthetist, glaciologist Valter Schytt passing suture and forceps, telegraphist Egil Rogstad taking blood pressure, meteorologist Gösta Liljequist taking

pulse, and geologist Fred Roots as general assistant, Dr. Wilson went to work in front of the camera, for 2 hours and 40 minutes, and successfully performed the operation. Before long Reece was back on a sledge. On Jan. 9, 1952, Wilson fitted Reece with the glass eye that had been ordered tailor-made from London and brought in on the *Norsel*. In 1953 Reece left England for Kenya. He died in the Canadian Arctic (near Resolute) in a plane crash on May 28, 1960.

Reece, Jerry Arnold "Pappy." b. July 15, 1903, Duffau, Tex. (SW of Fort Worth and NE of Waco), as Gerrie A. Reece, son of carpenter Norman Reece and his wife Minnie Arrenne Elkins. As a child Jerry moved with his family to Lubbock, and then over to the NE part of Texas, where his father tried farming for a while, finally winding up in the town of Deport. In 1930 he was in Hawaii with the U.S. Navy. He was the radio operator at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He died on June 10, 1981, in Burke, Va.

Reece Hill. 77°30' S, 169°43' E. A prominent hill of brown granodiorite, about 750 m high, between Football Mountain and Football Saddle. The first reconnaissance views of Tucker Glacier, Whitehall Glacier, and the Victory Mountains, were obtained from this hill. A food and fuel dump was left low on its E slopes, where it merges with Football Saddle. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58, because of the reece made from it.

Reece Pass. 76°32' S, 144°32' W. A pass running N-S, just E of Mount Colombo and Mount Richardson, in the E part of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by USAS 1939-41 on flights from West Base, and visited by a biological party of the same expedition in 1940. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Pappy Reece.

Reece Valley. 72°41' S, 0°22' E. An ice-filled valley between (on the one hand) Roots Heights and Gavlen Ridge and (on the other) Nupskåpa Peak, in the southernmost part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Reecedalen (i.e., "Reece valley") by the Norwegians, for Alan Reece. US-ACAN accepted the name Reece Valley in 1966.

Reecedalen *see* **Reece Valley**

Mount Reed. 67°02' S, 51°38' E. On the N side of Beaver Glacier, 3 km E of Mount Sones, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA in 1962, for John E. Reed. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Reed, John Edward. b. 1886, Sunderland, Durham, but grew up in Bishopwearmouth, son of Elizabeth Hannah Reed. His mother (the former Elizabeth Young) had married Lawrence Reed in Sunderland in 1873, but Mr. Reed, a blacksmith's striker, had died in 1884, aged 32, after having had several children by Elizabeth, not one of whom was John Edward, of course, who was born in 1886. Elizabeth had several more children by the name Reed after Lawrence's death, but there is no evidence of her marriage to another man named Reed (which he would have had to have been). Elizabeth is listed in the 1891 Bishopwearmouth census as a widow, taking in laundry, but died in 1894. John Edward apprenticed as a blacksmith, but became a cook, and served as such on the *Discovery* during the second half of BANZARE, 1929-31. He later lived in West Coburg, Australia.

Reed, Raymond *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Reed Nunataks. 74°49' S, 161°58' E. A cluster of nunataks that form a divide between the upper portions of Reeves Glacier and Larsen Glacier, 10 km W of Hansen Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for David E. Reed, USGS topographic engineer at McMurdo, 1964-65.

Reed Ridge. 85°02' S, 91°40' W. A flat-topped, snow-covered ridge extending NW for 5 km from the W part of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. It forms the W wall of Compton Valley. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Dale R. Reed (b. 1935, Colo.), ionosphere physicist at Ellsworth Station in 1958 and Byrd Station in 1960. It was during the summer of 1957-58 that he visited Halley Bay Station from the *Wyandot*.

Monte Reede *see* **Mount Reece**

Reedy, James Robert "Sunshine Jim." b. June 16, 1910, Cleveland, son of wholesale machinery and tool salesman James A. Reedy and his wife Mary A. McGinty. A football star at West Tech High School in Cleveland, and also at Annapolis, he was the first commanding officer of Patrol Bomber Squadron 110 during World War II. He was promoted to admiral in 1961, and on Oct. 2, 1962 his brainchild was finally realized, a new passage from Cape Town to McMurdo. He led the historic flight. On Nov. 26, 1962, at a ceremony at the South Pole, Rear Admiral Reedy, USN, took over from Admiral Tyree as commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. He held the job until April 1965, then became chief of the 7th Fleet's aircraft carrier strike force in the Pacific, but in 1966 was transferred to Washington. He died on Jan. 8, 1999, in San Antonio, Tex.

Reedy Glacier. 85°30' S, 134°00' W. A major glacier, over 150 km long, and between 10 and 20 km wide, descending from the Polar Plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between the Michigan Plateau and the Wisconsin Range. It marks the limits of the Queen Maud Mountains on the W, and the Horlick Mountains on the E. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Adm. James Reedy.

[1]**Mount Rees**. 76°40' S, 118°10' W. About 11 km NW of Mount Steere, at the N end of the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are to be found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Manfred H. Rees, aurora scientist at Byrd Station, 1965-66.

[2]**Mount Rees**. 78°29' S, 162°29' E. Rising to 2314 m above the cliffs at the W side of Koettlitz Névé, 6 km SSW of Mount Talmadge, and due N of Mount Cocks, in the S part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Margaret N. Rees, geologist at the University of Nevada, who conducted field studies in the Transantarctic Mountains, including the Skelton Glacier area of Victoria Land during several seasons between 1984 and 1996.

Reeve Hill. 66°17' S, 110°31' E. A triple pinnacle rock outcrop, about 400 m by 200 m in area, running E-W along the coastline, immediately S of Budnick Hill, on the S side of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. It is the site of the memorial cross for Geoffrey B. "Geoff" Reeve, the first member of Casey Station to die while serving in Antarctica (Aug. 6, 1979—*see* that date under **Deaths in Antarctica**).

Reeve Island. 64°55' S, 63°58' W. An island, 2.5 km long, between Knight Island and Friar Island, in the western Wauwermans Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Apparently it appears on an Argentine chart of 1950 (but, presumably, unnamed). Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Canterbury Tales* character. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Monte Reeves *see* [1]**Mount Reeves**

[1]**Mount Reeves**. 67°07' S, 67°58' W. Rising to 1920 m, just NE of Mount Bouvier, and W of Tickle Channel, on the E side of Adelaide Island. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. It appears in error on the expedition maps as Massif Bouvier (*see* **Mount Bouvier**). On a 1947 Chilean chart this feature was wrongly identified with Mount Bouvier (q.v. for more details), and named Monte Bruyne. Re-surveyed in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Edward Reeves (*see* **Reeves Bluffs**). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on British charts of 1957 and 1961. In 1960, it appears in error twice on U.S. Hydrographic Office charts, once as Mount Bouvier, and once as Mount Vélain. The Chileans sorted out their problem with Monte Bruyne, shifting the name to what the British and Americans call Mount Reeves, and it appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1963. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974, after rejecting the name Monte Bouvier (as belonging to the other feature), accepted Monte Bruyne. The Argentines call it Monte Reeves. Don Pedro de Bruyne was born Peter Adrian de Bruyne, in Holland, in 1866, son of Dr. Job Kosten de Bruyne and his wife Judith E. Hober. He emigrated to Chile, and lived in Punta Arenas, where, in 1895, he married Englishwoman Maud Mattock. One of their sons became a physicist (Norman), and another (Gor-

don) became a general in the Army. Don Pedro lived for years in Littlehampton, Sussex, and died in Worthing in 1951. Maud died there in 1956. For (a little) more on Don Pedro, *see* **Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes**.

[2]**Mount Reeves** *see* **Reeves Bluffs**

Reeves, Joseph *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Reeves Bluffs. 79°36' S, 158°40' E. A line of east-facing rock bluffs, 13 km long, 24 km W of Cape Murray, in the Cook Mountains (the Australians say the Britannia Range). Discovered by Scott during BNAE 1901-04. Scott named a summit along this bluff as Mount Reeves, for Edward Ayearst Reeves (1862-1945), map curator and instructor in survey at the Royal Geographical Society from 1900 to 1933. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. In 1965, US-ACAN, on finding no prominent mountain where Scott had claimed, and because the name Mount Reeves was in use elsewhere in Antarctica, extended the name to the whole line of bluffs. ANCA accepted this on Aug. 10, 1966.

Reeves Glacier. 74°45' S, 162°15' E. A broad glacier, about 40 km long and 16 km wide, originating in, and descending from, the interior upland between the Eisenhower Range and Mount Larsen, into the confluent ice of the Nansen Ice Sheet, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in Dec. 1908, by the Northern Party under Edgeworth David, during BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for William Pember Reeves (1857-1932), NZ minister of labour, 1891-96, agent general for NZ, in London, 1896-1905, and high commissioner, 1905-08. From 1908 to 1919 he was director of the London School of Economics. Three times he refused a knighthood. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Reeves Névé. 74°25' S, 160°00' E. An extensive névé, westward of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Reeves Glacier, which drains southeastward to the coast, flows out of this névé. Named by NZ-APC, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA followed suit on Jan. 19, 1989.

Reeves Peninsula. 77°24' S, 152°20' W. A snow-covered peninsula along the N side of Edward VII Peninsula, it extends between the lower ends of Dalton Glacier and Gerry Glacier, into the S part of Sulzberger Bay. This area was explored from the air during ByrdAE 1928-30, and rudely mapped by them. Named later by Byrd for John M. Reeves (1887-1976), of Reeves Brothers, Inc., of NY, who contributed cold-weather clothing to ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Reeves Plateau. 79°35' S, 158°35' E. An inclined, ice-covered plateau, 13 km long and 6 km wide, and rising to 1700 m in the E near Reeves Bluffs (which lie to the E), N of Bowling Green Plateau, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. The plateau descends to a height of 1400 m in the west. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, in association with Reeves Bluffs. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Reference Island *see* **Reference Islands**

Reference Islands. 68°12' S, 67°10' W. A group of 4 rocky islands and attendant rocks, rising to an elevation of about 13 m above sea level, 3 km WNE of the W tip of Neny Island, and 2.5 km SE of Millerand Island (i.e., it lies between those two islands), in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1947, who named the largest of these islets as Reference Islet, because it served as a convenient reference point for survey work and for noting the progress of summer break-up of the ice. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. This feature was redefined by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Reference Island, and US-ACAN went along with the new naming. USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969 confirmed the presence of more than one island, and, accordingly, on Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC changed the name yet again, to Reference Islands. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1982. The Argentines call this group Islotes Reference.

Reference Islet *see* **Reference Islands**

Reference Peak. 67°15' S, 50°29' E. A rougly conical peak, about 5 km across, and rising to 1030 m (the Australians say 1210 m), with a steep face to the W near its crest, 5 km SW of Amundsen Bay, between Mount Weller and Mount Hollingsworth. When seen from the N it is a sharp peak with smooth, clear-cut sides. Discovered in Oct. 1956 by an ANARE party led by Peter Crohn. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for its use as a reference point for magnetic observations at Observation Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Cerro Referencia *see* **Cerro Vaccaro**

Islotes Referencia *see* **Reference Islands**

Referring Peak. 76°56' S, 161°51' E. A conspicuous black peak, rising to over 1200 m, on the N side of Mackay Glacier, 2.5 km W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by Grif Taylor of BAE 1910-13, and named by him for its easy identification as a peak, and for its use as a landmark, as well as for the fact that it was used as a zero point for theodolite angles during surveying. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Refsdahlbrekka. 74°50' S, 11°32' W. A slope at the S side of Bonnevie-Svendsenbreen, in the southernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Johan Sigurd Refsdahl (1904-1973), revenue secretary from Bergen, and Resistance leader during World War II.

Isla Refuge *see* **Refuge Islands**

Refuge Huts *see* **Refugios**

Refuge Island *see* **Refuge Islands**

Refuge Islands. 68°21' S, 67°10' W. A small group of rocky islands, snow-free in summer, 1.5 km from the ice cliffs at the SW side of Red Rock Ridge, and which form the NW entrance point of Rymill Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by Rymill for their use as a depot for sledge journeys south to George VI Sound from the expedition's southern base in the Debenham Islands. There are 1943 references to the largest of these islands, as Isla Refuge, and, on a Chilean chart of 1947, the largest of the group is called Isla Refugio, and the group itself is called Islas Refugio. The name Refuge Islets appears on a 1948 chart prepared by Fids from Base E, who resurveyed them in 1948-49, and who deemed the name Refuge Islets to be more proper than Refuge Islands. That name, Refuge Islets, was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. There is a 1953 FIDS reference to the largest of the islands as Refuge Island. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them yet again, as Refuge Islands (which is what Rymill had called them in the first place), and US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1963. The group appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Refugio, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1953, the Argentines established El Plumerillo Refugio on the largest of these islands.

Refuge Islets *see* **Refuge Islands**

Isla(s) Refugio *see* **Refuge Islands**

Islotes Refugio *see* **Refuge Islands**

Refugios. This is the Spanish word for "refuge huts," and this is a list of Antarctic refugios (south of 60°S), arranged chronologically according to their building date. They all have their own, individual, entries (all are Argentine, unless otherwise stated): **1947-48**: Caleta Péndulo, Ensenada Martel. **1948-49**: Thorne. **1949**: Neko (later called Capitán Fliess). **1950**: Coppermine Cove (Chile). **1951-52**: Petrel. **1952**: Base V (UK hut). **1952-53**: Bahía Dorián, Lasala (i). **1953**: Yankee Bay (Chile), El Plumerillo. **1953-54**: Lasala (ii), Santa Teresita, Martín Güemes, Bryde, Armonía (later called Gurruchaga), Península Ardley (later called Ballvé), Rada Lote, Betbeder, Suecia, Primavera (later called Capitán Cobbett, and later still Primavera Station). **1954-55**: Puerto Mikkelsen (later called Capitán Caillet Bois), Ipólito Bouchard (later called Groussac), Teniente Esquivel (actually in the South Sandwich Islands). **1955**: Cristo Redentor, Libertador General San Martín, Antonio Moro. **1955-56**: Ortiz, Estivariz. **1956**: Cabo Gutiérrez Varas (Chile). **1956-57**: Yapeyú, Chacabuco, Maipú, San Roque, Guillochón. **1957**: 17 de Agosto, Granaderos, Cape Reclus (UK), Orford Cliff (UK). **1957-58**: Paso de los Andes, Salta. **1958**: Islas Malvinas (i), Nogal de Saldán. **1958-59**: Virgen de las Nieves. **1959**: San Antonio, Guaraní, Martín Güemes 2. **1959-60**: Foca Hut, San Carlos, San Juan. **1960-61**: Ameghino, Corrientes. **1961**: Platcha (Australia), Capitán Campbell. **1962**: Yelcho (Chile), Piloto Pardo (Chile), Iceberg Bay (UK), Wilkes Hilton (Australia). **1963**: San Nicolás, Guesalaga (Chile).

1963-64: Mayor Arcondo, Virgen de Loreto, Santa Bárbara, Observador Walter Soto, Cabo Lorenzo Vega. **1964**: Sargento Cabral. **1965**: Fuerza Aerea 1. **1966**: TA-33, Perdenera. **1967**: Abrazo de Maipú. **1967-68**: Independenzia Argentina, Infantería Argentina. **1971**: Islas Malvinas (ii), Macey Island (Australia). **1972**: Jack's Donga (Australia), Brookes (Australia). **1973**: Spring (Chile). **1975-76**: Zapiola, Cisterna. **1976**: Kurzmann, VII Brigada Aérea. **1978**: Cape Denison (Australia), Mount Henderson (Australia). **1979**: Nuestra Señora de Luján. **1980-81**: Sargento Mariani. **1982**: Platcha II (Australia), Fang Peak. **1983**: Bandits (Australia). **1984**: Rasmussen (UK), Ledingham (UK). **1985**: Astrónomo Cruls (Brazil), Engenheiro Wiltgen (Brazil), Padre Balduino Rambo (Brazil). **1988**: Trajer Ridge (Australia), Scullin Monolith (Australia), Colbeck Archipelago (Australia), República del Ecuador (Ecuador), Robinson Ridge (Australia). **1990**: Hop (Australia), Paso del Medio. **1995**: Ona. **1999**: Filla Island (Australia). **2004**: Ardley Refugio (Chile). **2004-05**: Ace Lake. **2007-08**: El Manco.

The *Regain*. French yacht, registered in New Caledonia, and skippered by Vincent Malquit, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1998-99. Mr. Malquit wrote Regain—*un tour du monde et l'Antarctique*.

The Regal Princess. An 69,845-ton, 245.1-meter tourist ship built in 1990 at the Fincantieri shipyard in Monfalcone, Italy, for Sitmar Cruises, but, as it turned out, she was acquired in 1992 by Princess Cruises, and registered in Liberia. Sister ship of the *Crown Princess*, she was refurbished in 2000, and was in Antarctic waters in 2005-06. In 2007 she became part of the fleet owned by P & O Cruises Australia, and her name was changed to *Pacific Dawn*.

Regent Reef. 67°52' S, 68°38' W. An area of submerged and drying rocks forming the NE limit of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1963. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with other islands nearby which have regality as a theme. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Reger, Josef. b. 1881. Scientist working for the Aeronautical Museum, in Berlin, when he became meteorologist and aerologist on the *Meteor*, during the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925-27. He and Erich Kuhlbrodt would send up the ballons every day, and the kites twice a week. He died in 1948.

Regester, Robin Phillip. b. Feb. 5, 1945. Senior diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1972, at Casey Station in 1976, at Davis Station in 1979, and at Macquarie Island Station in 1985.

Mount Regina. 71°27' S, 165°45' E. Rising to 2080 m, 16 km WNW of Mount LeResche, in the S part of the Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Thomas Joseph Regina (b. 1942), USN, photographer's mate on Hercules aircraft in the 1968-69 season. He had been in Antarctica before, at McMurdo, for the winter of 1963.

The *Regina Prima*. Italian liner, chartered by Argentina as a tourist vessel, which made 6 visits to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, between Dec. 27, 1974 and March 5, 1975. From Dec. 16, 1975 to March 6, 1976, she did another 6 cruises, same place. George Nicolaou was skipper both seasons.

Sommets Régnard *see* **Régnard Peaks**

Régnard Peaks. 65°11' S, 63°53' W. A group of rounded, snow-covered peaks probably rising to over 1220 m (the British say about 1100 m), between Hotine Glacier and Wiggins Glacier, 5 km N of Mount Peary, and E of Leay Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot first as The Breasts (a descriptive name—*see also* **Una Peaks**, for a similar story), and then as Sommets Régnard, for Paul Regnard (1850-1927; he did not have an accent mark), physician and photographer who worked with Charcot's father. The feature appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Regnard Peaks (no accent mark). US-ACAN accepted the name Régnard Peaks (with the accent) in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on July 7, 1959.

Cabo Regreso *see* **Return Point**

Cap Regreso *see* **Return Point**

Isla Regreso *see* **Turnabout Island**

Punta Regreso. 67°48' S, 67°15' W. The E point of Sally Cove, on the NW shore of Horseshoe Island, Square Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines. *See also* **Punta Egreso** (going out and coming back in).

Regula, Herbert. b. 1910, Germany. He was a meteorologist with the German Marine Observatory at Hamburg. He was on the *Friesenland* in 1937, in the Atlantic, and was chief meteorologist on GermAE 1938-39. In 1972 he was head of the Central Forecasting Office of the German Weather Service. He died in 1980.

Regula Kette *see* **Regula Range**

Regula-Kette *see* **Regula Range**

Regula Range. 72°05' S, 3°20' W. A range of summits, including Flårjuven Bluff, Aurhø Peak, Hornet Peak, and Snøhetta Dome, forming the SW portion of Ahlmann Ridge, and also the NE part of the Borg Massif, from Jøkulskarvet Mountain in the SW to Ytstenut Peak in the NE, in Maudheimvidda, in the W part of Queen Maud Land. Somewhere in this very area, GermAE 1938-39 flew over and photographed a vast amount of terrain, but unfortunately there were no ground control checks for this fantastic feat to be of much worth. The Germans named several features here, including one called Regula-Kette (i.e., "Regula range"), for Herbert Regula. This may or may not be the same feature as the subject of this entry, but modern geographers have arbitrarily assumed that it is close enough. The Norwegians call it Regulakjede.

Regulakette *see* **Regula Range**

Regulakjede *see* **Regula Range**

Reichart, Louis T. b. Nov. 11, 1889, Bavaria. He had been a cook 1st class in the U.S. Navy for three years, and was living in Chicago when he became chief steward on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. Midway through the expedition, he left for NZ on that ship, on Feb. 22, 1929, and then returned for the second part of the expedition. He finally arrived back in NYC on the *Eleanor Bolling* in 1930. He continued to ply the merchant marine waters as a chief steward on various ships, until the 1950s.

Cabo Reichelderfer *see* **Cape Reichelderfer**

Cape Reichelderfer. 69°22' S, 62°43' W. A rounded, mainly ice-covered headland, 6 km E of DeBusk Scarp, at the W side of Stefansson Strait, between Cape Hinks and Cape Rymill, E of Bingham Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, it appears on his 1929 map. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, who also surveyed it from the ground, and named by them as Cape Rymill, for John Rymill. This was one of two capes that USAS named Cape Rymill that year, the other being just to the SE (*see* **Cape Rymill**). This one (as Cape Rymill) appears on U.S. Hydrographic Office charts of 1943 and 1947. This confusion was cleared up in 1948 after a joint sledging expedition of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E surveyed it that season (1947-48). Finn Ronne, of RARE, renamed this one for Francis Wilton Reichelderfer (1895-1983), chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau, 1938-63, who assisted RARE. It appears on Ronne's map of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines call it Cabo Reichelderfer.

Reichelnunatak. 73°07' S, 161°15' E. A nunatak at the S end of the Sequence Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Reicheltnevet. 74°43' S, 11°47' W. A partly snow-covered crag at the N side of Bieringmulen, in Skjønsbergskarvet, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Rnage of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the heroic Reichelt family from Kragerø, who all worked in the Norwegian Resistance in one way or another during World War II. Borti Reichelt (b. 1916), was a businessman, arrested in 1941, and executed at Trandum, in 1944. His brother Erik Reichelt (b. 1917), was a sailor who organized military intelligence and transported refugees, escaped to Britain, returned as a commando, and was caught and killed at Tromsø, in 1943. Their sister, Mathilde "Bittema" Reichelt (b. 1919) was a nurse, worked with the free press, and was caught in 1942, and sent to the camps. She survived the war, became Mrs Knutsen, and wrote a book about her experiences. Their father, Gerhard Andersen Reichelt, was a sea captain (b. 1885), who drowned when his ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic in 1941.

Reichle Mesa. 68°10' S, 65°03' W. An ice-covered tableland, about 5 km in extent, and ris-

ing to about 1160 m, E of Stubbs Pass, between that pass and the Getman Ice Piedmont, on Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939–41, by RARE 1947–48, and by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for Richard A. Reichle, USARP biologist, a specialist in seals, who was in Antarctica for 6 summer seasons between 1970 and 1977, the last two seasons being on the *Hero* in the South Shetlands and the Gerlache Strait. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Glaciar Reid *see* **[2]Reid Glacier**

Islote(s) Reid *see* **Reid Island**

Lake Reid. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. An oval lake about 0.4 km N of Law-Racovitza Station, draining S into Lake Scandrett, in the Larsemann Hills. The water is heavily mineralized and unpleasant to taste. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988. The Chinese call it Daming Hu.

Mount Reid. 83°03' S, 166°01' E. A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 3315 m (the New Zealanders say 3096 m), just E of the head of Cleaves Glacier, and about 17.5 km SE of Mount Longstaff, in the Holland Range (the New Zealanders say the Queen Alexandra Range), on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BAE 1907–09, and named by Shackleton for Alfred Reid, of 9 Regent Street, London, manager of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit. On Nov. 6, 1907, Mr. Reid arrived in Wellington from Sydney, aboard the *Maheno*, with 15 Manchurian ponies for the expedition. He also worked for Mawson, in a similar capacity, during AAE 1911–14, and tried to screw Mawson out of money.

Reid, James W.E. b. ca. 1813, Georgia, son of South Carolinian judge Robert Raymond Reid (congressman from Georgia, 1819–23, and later, governor of Florida, 1839–41) and his first wife, Anna Margaretta McLaws. After Annapolis, he became a passed midshipman on USEE 1838–42. He started off on the *Relief*, and when Lt. Johnson transferred to the *Sea Gull*, Reid became commander of the *Relief*. He later transferred back to the *Sea Gull*, and was on that vessel when Johnson took her to Deception Island in March 1839. Reid was commander of the *Sea Gull* when she disappeared off the Chile coast on April 29, 1839.

Reid, John Douglas "Jack." b. Oct. 7, 1926, Andover, Hants, but raised in Sussex, son of John C. Reid and his wife Doris M. Timms. At the age of 15 he became an unindentured pupil at a local civil engineering company, at 10 shillings a week. In 1945 he was conscripted into the Royal Navy, went into meteorology, and after the war was sent to Hong Kong to help re-establish the Royal Meteorological Observatory. He was demobbed in 1947, and joined FIDS, as a meteorologist who wintered-over at Base G in 1948. He was with Eric Platt (q.v.) when Platt had his heart attack out on the pass. Reid returned to Antarctica, to winter-over at Base F in 1949. He was a tea planter in northeast India for a few years in the 1950s, and then farmed for a dozen years in the south of England, and even spent a year at the School of Agriculture in East Sussex. In March 1954 he married Marjorie Pipe. In the late 1950s he went into the corn trade, and became a way leave officer with the Central Electricity Generating Board, working with power lines. In July 1990 he retired to Saffron Walden, Essex.

Reid, Joseph. Ordinary seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1931–32, and on the *Discovery II*, 1932–33. From 1933 to 1937 he was able seaman on the *Discovery II*.

Reid Bluff. 81°40' S, 158°18' E. Rising to 2040 m, at the head of Donnally Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Brian Edward Reid, a NZ biologist on the geomagnetic project at Hallett Station in the winter of 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

[1]Reid Glacier. 66°30' S, 98°40' E. A steep glacier flowing between Melba Peninsula and Davis Peninsula to the Shackleton Ice Shelf, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered in Nov. 1912 by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for Scottish-born Sir George Houston Reid (1845–1918), Australia's 4th prime minister (1904–05) and first high commissioner in London (1910–16). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

[2]Reid Glacier. 67°29' S, 67°16' W. A glacier, 13 km long and 2.5 km wide, flowing S to enter Bigourdan Fjord opposite The Narrows, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BGLE 1934–37. The lower reaches of the glacier were surveyed in 1948–49 by Fids from Base E, and the whole glacier was named by them for Harry Fielding Reid (1859–1944), professor of geology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, 1901–30. He was noted for his studies of glacier flow and stratification in Alaska and the Alps. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Reid.

Reid Island. 60°41' S, 45°30' W. At the E side of the entrance to Iceberg Bay, SW of Olivine Point, along the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. In 1912–13 Petter Sørlle charted this island togerher with 2 rocks E of Olivine Point, and named the group Reidholmen (i.e., "Reid islets"). Reidunn (b. Sept. 28, 1909, in Tønsberg; known as Reid) was Petter Sørlle's eldest daughter (*see also* **Gerd Island**, **Mariholm**, and **Signy Island**). She married Olaf Holtedahl (q.v.). It appears as such on Sørlle's 1912 chart, and also on his and Hans Borge's chart of 1913. However, on Sørlle's 1930 chart the main island appears as Reidholm. The Discovery Investigations re-surveyed the group in 1933, and on their 1934 chart the main island appears as Reid Island, and the group appears as Reid Islands. On British charts of 1942 and 1948, the group appears as the Reid Islets, but on an Argentine chart of 1947 only the main island appears, as Isla Reid. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948–49. The group appears on an Argentine chart of 1952, as Islotes Reid. US-ACAN accepted the name Reid Islet for the main island only, in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. Further surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the main island as Reid Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The main island appears on a 1964 Argentine chart of 1964 as Islote Reid, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Islotes Reid, for the group. However, today, the Argentines generally refer to the main island as Islote Reid.

Reid Islet(s) *see* **Reid Island**

Reid Lake *see* **Lake Reid**

Reid Ridge. 76°57' S, 160°23' E. A narrow rock ridge rising to 1700 m at the W side of the mouth of Cambridge Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for John R. Reid, Jr., glaciologist at Little America V in 1959–60. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Reid Spur. 84°46' S, 178°30' E. 8 km long, it flows N along the E side of Ramsey Glacier from an unnamed prominence 5 km NW of Mount Bellows, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for CWO James S. Reid, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which explored this area with the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964–65.

Reidholm(en) *see* **Reid Island**

Reilly, James. b. 1876, Dundee, son of Irish jute factory worker Henry Reilly and his English-born wife, Elizabeth Proud. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903–04 relief of BNAE 1901–04.

Reilly, Juan José de Soiza *see under* **De Soiza Reilly**

Reilly Ridge. 71°32' S, 163°18' E. A prominent rock ridge, about 11 km long, on the NE side of the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains, it descends from the heights just E of Mount Bernstein, and forms a part of the SW wall of Sledgers Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Cdr. Joseph L. Reilly, USN, officer-in-charge of McMurdo, 1964.

Reilly Rocks. 75°09' S, 114°59' W. A cluster of rocks 8 km NNW of Detling Peak, in the NW part of the Kohler Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Gerald E. Reilly, Jr., U.S. Coast Guard machinery technician (*see* **Deaths**, 1976).

Mount Reimer. 77°48' S, 86°12' W. Rising to 2430 m, in the N portion of the Sentinel Range, on the S side of Newcomer Glacier, 8 km SW of Mount Warren, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for John D. Reimer, aerial photographer with VX-6 on flights in this area on Dec. 14–15, 1959, during OpDF IV.

Reimers, August. b. Nov. 18, 1876, Tönning,

Schleswig. 1st carpenter on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Monte Reina Sofía *see* **Queen Sofia Mount**

Reinbolt Hills. 70°29' S, 72°30' E. A group of rocky hills, low to moderate in height, 8 km long, between 14 and 17 km E of Gillock Island, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Lt. Fred L. Reinbolt (b. Oct. 5, 1921, Grand Orchards, Wash.), USN, co-pilot of the plane from which these photos were taken. Lt. Reinbolt made 12 mapping flights and another flight to scout the pack-ice. He retired from the Navy in 1961, after 21 years, went into construction, and finally retired in 1982, to New Mexico. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit.

Monts Reine Fabiola *see* **Queen Fabiola Mountains**

Mount Reinhardt. 84°12' S, 177°12' E. Rising to 1020 m (the New Zealanders say about 700 m), at the NW portal of Good Glacier, where that glacier flows into the Ross Ice Shelf. It has a spur descending NE from it. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Cdr. Charles O. Reinhardt, USN, engineer on OpHJ 1946-47, based at Little America IV. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Reinholdz, Axel Julius Reinhold. b. July 25, 1873, Gårdby, Kalmar, Sweden. He was 3rd mate on the *Antarctic* during SwedAE 1901-04.

Reinwarthhöhe. 78°19' S, 46°28' W. Named also seen as Reinwarth Höhe. A rather solitary ice dome on Berkner Island, on the E side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, rising to 700 m. Named by the Germans for Oskar Reinwarth (b. April 12, 1929), German glaciologist. Also called North Dome. *See also* **Thyssenhöhe**.

Reist Rocks. 66°31' S, 107°25' E. A small group of coastal rocks projecting above the continental ice, 13 km W of Snyder Rocks, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. First delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Wilbur H. Reist (b. July 27, 1927), tractor driver on OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name.

Reive, Bert. b. Aug. 23, 1922, Port Sussex, East Falkland, son of shepherd Andrew Reive and his wife Ann Coutts. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base B in 1946, and at Base F in 1947. He cut his hand and contracted blood poisoning from contaminated seal meat while feeding the dogs, was shipped to the UK, and died in a hospital in Alton, Staffs, in 1950.

The *Rekin*. Polish ship, in Antarctic waters in 1976-77, under the command of skippers Wincenty Kuriata and Andrzej Furmanski.

Rekkjenabbane *see* **Narabi Rocks**

Relay Bay. 71°30' S, 169°32' E. A bay, about 8 km wide, on the SW side of Robertson Bay, it forms an arm of that bay, between Islands Point and Penelope Point, along the N coast of northern Victoria Land. Its SE boundary is Calf Point. First visited on Oct. 14, 1911 by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. So named by Campbell because they had to relay their sledges due to the heavy pressure ridges here. These ridges are created by Nielsen Glacier, Ommanney Glacier, Crume Glacier, and Reusch Glacier, all flowing into the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name, as did NZ-APC.

Relay Hills. 69°29' S, 67°57' W. A group of low, ice-covered hills, mainly conical, between Mount Edgell and the Kinnear Mountains, SW of the (former) Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Helm Peak is the highest elevation, at about 930 m, and also included in this group is Simoom Hill. First roughly surveyed in 1936-37, by BGLE 1934-37, photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. So named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, because both of these surveying parties (i.e., BGLE and FIDS) had to relay their sledge loads through this area to the head of Prospect Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Relay Station. An American automatic weather station, installed on the Polar Plateau, at an elevation of 3353 m, in Feb. 1995.

Relaying. Over exceptionally difficult terrain a party of sledgers may have to relay their sledges. Instead of each sledge being pulled by its normal man or group of dogs, it will have to be pulled by everybody together. The group will then have to go back for the next sledge and do the same for that one, and so on. It is a tough, time-consuming process.

Relict Lake. 62°57' S, 60°35' W. A small lake SSE of Pendulum Cove, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed it, and named it Laguna Colocolo, for a place in Chile. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base B in Dec. 1953, and named by them as Relict Lake, for the fact that this lake is now cut off from the waters of Pendulum Cove. In Jan.-March 1829, when Lt. E.N. Kendall conducted his survey of Deception Island from the *Chanticleer*, the cove extended inland to this lake. It appears as such on Kendall's map of 1831. UK-APC accepted the name Relict Lake on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Relief*. Very slow store ship, designed by Samuel Humphreys, and launched on Sept. 14, 1836, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Taken on USEE 1838-42, but sent home in 1839 while en route to Antarctica. Thus, she seems not to have gotten south of 60°S. Commanded first by Lt. Andrew Long, and then by Passed Midshipman James Reid, she had a 468-ton displacement, was 109 feet long, 30 foot in the beam, 12 feet deep in the hold, had 6 guns, could reach 8½ knots, and had a crew of 75. After her part in the expedition, she served mostly in South American waters, took part in the Mexican War (1846-48), and in 1850 was in the Mediterranean. She served in the Civil War, and from 1871 to 1877 was a receiving ship in Washington, DC. She was laid up in 1878, and in 1883 was sold to J.B. Agnew.

Relief Inlet. 75°13' S, 163°45' E. A narrow, winding re-entrant, about 16 km long, in the NE side of the Dryalski Ice Tongue, at the SW corner of Terra Nova Bay. The feature is formed along a shear plane caused by differential ice movement near the coast of southern Victoria Land, involving not only the N edge of the Drygalski Ice Tongue but also the S extremities of the Nansen Ice Sheet. Named by Edgeworth David in 1908, while he was on the South Magnetic Pole trip, during BAE 1907-09. Just as they were about to give up hope of being picked up, the *Nimrod* showed up here on Feb. 4, 1909, to collect the party. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Relief Pass. 79°49' S, 158°23' E. A pass, about 1000 m above sea level (the Australians say 760 m), about 1.8 km NW of Bastion Hill, in the Brown Hills. Explored by VUWAE 1962-63, and so named by them for the relief this pass provided after they had climbed to it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Ozero Reliktovoe. 71°43' S, 67°44' E. A melt lake in the NW portion of the Nilsson Rocks, 14 km S of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Reluctant Island. 67°50' S, 67°05' W. A small island off the E coast of Horseshoe Island, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was not shown on Rymill's 1938 map of the area, as drawn up during BGLE 1934-37, and between 1948 and 1950, Fids from Base E mapped it as a peninsula. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-57, and so named by them for the island's reluctance to be recognized. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Argentines add to the enigma of this island by pluralizing it as Islotes Rechazo, the word "rechazo" meaning "rejection." "Isla Renuente" would have been a much better name.

Rembiszewski Nunataks. 62°09' S, 58°18' W. Three nunataks, rising to 200 m, 150 m, and 90 m resp., between Glaciar Vieville and Ryback Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for ichthyologist Jan Maciej Rembiszewski, a member of several Polish Antarctic expeditions, and 1979 winter-over leader at Arctowski Station.

Punta Remedios *see* **Punta Aburto**

Remenchus, John Joseph. b. June 14, 1921, Rockford, Ill., son of Stanislaus (Stanley) Remenchus and his wife Apalonia Sophia Nevinski. He became a pilot in 1943, and was chief aviation pilot during OpW 1947-48. He married secondly Donna Schleus, and died on May 20, 1988, in Fort McCoy, Fla.

Remenchus Glacier. 66°02' S, 101°35' E. A channel glacier, 13 km long and 6 km wide, it flows NW from the continental ice, and terminates in a small, but prominent, tongue close E of the Mariner Islands, and 20 km NE of the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes

Land. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for John J. Remenchus. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968, but with the coordinates 66°00' S, 101°25' E.

Remetalk Point. 62°38' S, 60°41' W. A point, formed by an offshoot of Oryahovo Heights, 1.3 km S of Agüero Point, and 3.7 km WNW of Avitohol Point on the coast of Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Remetalk III, the king of Thrace between 38 and 46 AD.

Otrogi Remezova. 82°07' S, 163°20' E. A group of spurs, NE of Babis Spur, in the Nash Range, behind the Shackleton Coast. Named by the Russians.

Mount Remington. 71°46' S, 161°17' E. A conspicuous, ice-free mountain, rising to 1775 m, 6 km NW of Mount Bresnahan, in the NW part of the Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Benjamin F. Remington, Jr. (b. Aug. 25, 1932. d. July 26, 2002), U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist, former USAF meteorological technician, who wintered-over at Little America V in 1957, and at Pole Station in 1959. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Remington Glacier. 78°34' S, 84°18' W. A steep glacier, about 11 km long, in the SE part of the Sentinel Range, it flows ESE from the area just N of McPherson Peak and debouches into the area between Johnson Spur and the terminus of Hough Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by VX-6 on Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Maryland glaciologist Edward Wade "Moose" Remington (b. Dec. 1920, Georgia; he was the son of an Army officer. d. Feb. 7, 2007, Johns Island, Ga.), IGY glaciologist who was among the first group ever to winter-over at Pole Station, in 1956-57.

Remnant Lake *see* **Dingle Lake**
Glaciar Remo *see* **Remus Glacier**
Caleta Remolino *see* **Whirlwind Inlet**
Isla Remolino *see* **Vortex Island**
Islote Remolino *see* **Vortex Island**

Roca Remolino. 62°23' S, 59°38' W. A rock, about 700 m from Fort William, it forms part of a reef that extends out in this direction from the coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Chileans (the word "remolino" means a whirlpool.

Bahía Remolinos. 63°21' S, 56°00' W. A bay, SW of Gibson Bay, on the S coast of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines (name means "bay of whirlpools").

Remplingen *see* **Remplingen Peak**

Remplingen Peak. 72°05' S, 4°18' E. Rising to 2650 m, at the N end of Langfloget Cliff, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Remplingen (i.e., "the calf"). US-ACAN accepted the name Remplingen Peak in 1966.

Remus Glacier. 68°20' S, 66°43' W. About 13 km long, it flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa, northwestward along the NE side of the Blackwall Mountains, into Providence Cove, at Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of the glacier were first roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. It was surveyed over its length by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and, with Roman mythology in mind, named by them in association with Romulus Glacier (the head of which lies near the head of Remus Glacier) and with Mount Lupa. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Renagar Glacier *see* **Renegar Glacier**
Cabo Renard *see* **Cape Renard**
Cap Renard *see* **Cape Renard**

Cape Renard. 65°01' S, 63°47' W. A conspicuous headland of black rock, dominated by 2 steep needles rising to 747 m, the slopes of which are too precipitous to retain snow, this prominent feature rises vertically from the sea and marks the SW entrance point of Flandres Bay, and divides the Danco Coast from the Graham Coast, 1.5 km NE of False Cape Renard (which it resembles in appearance), on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted between Feb. 9 and Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Renard, for Prof. Alphonse-François Renard (1842-1903; known as L'Abbé Renard), geologist and mineralogist from the University of Ghent, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and a member of the *Belgica* Commission. Perhaps his greatest contribution to science was the detailed analysis of the geological samples brought back on the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1900 map of the expedition, and on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the map it appears as both Cape Renard and Cape Reynard. On Arctowski's 1900 map of the same expedition, The Needles appears, signifying Cape Renard and False Cape Renard. SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as Kap Renard. On a 1916 British chart it appears as Cap Renard, and on a 1945 British chart as Cape Renard. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Renard in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1961. Frank Hunt's 1952 chart, reflecting his RN Hydrographic Survey of the year before, shows the summit of the cape (at 745 m) as Mount Renard. The cape was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and that same season was surveyed from the ground by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Cabo Renard. Sometime prior to 2000, ice broke up in this area, and suddenly an island appeared — Renard Island (q.v.) — and Cape Renard found itself the N tip of this island.

Glaciar Renard *see* **Renard Glacier**
Mount Renard *see* **Cape Renard**

Renard Glacier. 64°40' S, 61°38' W. Flows NE into the most southerly part (i.e., the head) of Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Charles Renard (1847-1905), dirigible airship pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Renard.

Renard Island. 65°02' S, 63°47' W. About 2 km long and 1.5 km wide, with Cape Renard at its N end, and separated from False Cape Renard by a channel that appeared following loss of ice in the area prior to 2000. Named by UK-APC on May 20, 2008, in association with Cape Renard. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 21, 2008.

Île Renaud *see* **Renaud Island**
Isla Renaud *see* **Renaud Island**

Renaud, François-Marie. b. May 24, 1814, Saint-Nazaire, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He became a pilot on Jan. 1, 1840.

Renaud Glacier. 67°42' S, 65°37' W. A heavily crevassed glacier flowing SE to enter Seligman Inlet, between Lewis Glacier and Choyce Point, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. First photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for André Renaud (1904-1964), Swiss glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Renaud Island. 65°40' S, 66°00' W. An ice-covered island, about 40 km long, and between 6 and 16 km wide, between the Pitt Islands and Rabot Island, it is the largest of the Biscoe Islands. It was among the islands discovered by Biscoe on Feb. 17-18, 1832. Roughly charted in 1904, during FrAE 1903-05, when the name Île Pitt (*see* **Pitt Islands**) was apparently applied to this island by Charcot. Further charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Renaud, for Marie-Joseph-Augustin Renaud (1854-1921), hydrographer, director (from 1913) of the Service Hydrographique. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. On Bongrain's 1914 map of the same expedition, this island with Rabot Island, are collectively shown as Île Rabot (but this concept was never repeated, if indeed it was not an error). On a 1914 British chart Île Renaud appears as Renaud Island. It was further charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and appears as Renaud Island on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Renaud Island in 1947, and it appears that way on a 1948 British chart. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Doctor Orrego Luco, after Augusto Orrego Luco (1849-1933), Chilean psychiatrist and politician. It appears that way on a 1948 Chilean map. UK-APC accepted the name Renaud Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the British

gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1961. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by both FIDASE and ArgAE 1956-57, the latter referring to it as Isla Renaud on their 1957 chart. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Renaud.

Rendezvous Bluff *see* **Discovery Bluff**

Rendezvous Rocks. 69°35' S, 67°38' W. An isolated line of south-facing crags, rising to about 945 m (the British say about 800 m), S of Khamsin Pass, and 8 km SW of the Kinnear Mountains, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably seen in Sept. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, they were surveyed between 1970 and 1972 by BAS personnel from Base E, who so named the rocks because they were used as a rendezvous for 2 sledge parties traveling from opposite sides of the plateau in 1970, and also because they are near the BGLE rendezvous of Nov. 11, 1936 (mentioned by Stephenson and Fleming in 1940). UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 8, 1977, and US-ACAN followed suit. The feature appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Mount Rendu. 67°26' S, 67°05' W. Rising to about 2100 m between Reid Glacier and Heim Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by FIDS, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Louis Rendu (1789-1859), French bishop and scientist specializing in glacier flow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta René. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A point close to the N end of Punta Oliva, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for René Durán Figueroa, a member of the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who took part in ChilAE 1984-85.

Renegar Glacier. 78°22' S, 163°08' E. A steep glacier, 5 km long and 1.5 km wide, flowing SE from Mount Dromedary into the Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Garland M. "Skip" Renegar (b. Oct. 31, 1918, Eagle Mills, near Harmony, NC. d. Feb. 3, 2007, Ankeny, Iowa), who entered the U.S. Navy in 1937, as a seaman apprentice, and who was R4D aircraft pilot at McMurdo in 1960. He retired in 1968, and spent his last years in the Naval Home, at Gulfport, Miss. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Cap Renier *see* **Renier Point**

Renier Point. 62°37' S, 59°49' W. A narrow, but high and massive point, quite distinctive, rising to 208 m above sea level, and ice-free in summer, forming the SE entrance point of Moon Bay, the SE extremity of Livingston Island, and the W side of the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. Charted by sealers, and known by them as Point Renier as early as 1821 (although no one seems to know why). Palmer refers to it as Dread Point in his log of Nov. 25, 1820. Someone misread this many years later as Duad Point, and, not uncommon in Antarctic research, the myth of Duad Point was perpetuated until it had to be explained. Then someone suggested that "duad" was a error for "dyad" (meaning the number 2), and thus this part of the history of Renier Point became even more cumbersome. In Capt. Davis's log of Feb. 10, 1821, it is called Freezland Point, and in his entry for Feb. 21 of that year as Freesland Point. In his log of Oct. 27, 1821, it appears as Freezeland Point. On Powell's 1822 chart it appears as Point Renier, and on Weddell's 1825 chart it appears as Needles, named in association with the off-lying rocks. On the 1829 chart drawn up by Foster and Kendall during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, it appears as Point Rainier, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Cap Renier. In 1934-35 personnel on the *Discovery II* re-surveyed it, and called it Pin Point, in association with an offshore rock that resembles a safety pin in shape, and it appears as such on their charts of 1935 and 1937. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Punta Pin. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the new (old) name Renier Point, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1961, and also on a 1962 British chart. The Chileans still have a tendency to refer to it by their translated name, Punta Pin (officially in 1959; and it appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer), and the Argentines refer to it in the even more translated name, Punta Alfiler (1953 Argentine chart, and in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer).

Renirie Rocks. 71°20' S, 161°20' E. An area of elliptical rock outcrops, 2.5 km long, at the NW side of the terminus (i.e., the lower part) of Gressitt Glacier, 16 km NW of the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Jack Renirie, USARP public information officer at McMurdo for at least 5 seasons from 1962-63 until 1970-71. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Rennell Glacier. 79°23' S, 84°12' W. A glacier, 16 km long, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, it flows NW to the E of Inferno Ridge, into Splettstoesser Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Kelly P. Rennell, biologist on that party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Renner, Robert Geoffrey Boshier "Geoff." b. Dec. 24, 1939, Tynemouth, son of clerical assistant Hubert Renner and his wife Edith Crowe. After studying geology at Durham University, he left England on the *John Biscoe* to winter-over as BAS geophysicist at Base E in 1964. He returned to England by stages (he and Noel Downham explored South America) in 1965 on the *John Biscoe* and the *Shackleton*, and worked for BAS until 1989, as a geophysicist, principally in the aeromagnetics division. His sister married Noel Downham (q.v.). He summered-over in Antarctica four seasons from 1973-74, his last being 1988-89. In 1996 Wally Herbert persuaded him to become a "tour guide" on Antarctic-going cruise ships, and he did, doing most summers between then and 2008.

Renner Peak. 70°20' S, 67°51' W. Rising to about 1100 m, it is the dominant peak on the small mountain mass between Chapman Glacier and Naess Glacier, W of Creswick Gap, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Geoff Renner. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Lednik Rennick *see* **Rennick Glacier**

Shel'fovyi Lednik Rennick. 70°20' S, 161°35' E. An ice shelf NE of Serrat Glacier, and SE of Thompson Point, in the area of the Rennick Glacier. Named by the Russians. Name means Rennick Ice Shelf.

Zaliv Rennick *see* **Rennick Bay**

Rennick, Henry Edward de Parny. Known as Parny Rennick. b. Feb. 1, 1881, 5 Fitjohns Mansions, Netherall Gardens, London, son of Major Edward F.J. de C. Rennick and Caroline Cazalet (the former Lady Norman). In 1907 he married Winifred Drake. He joined the Royal Navy, and was a lieutenant on the *Dryad* when he transferred to the *Terra Nova*, for BAE 1910-13, in charge of hydrographic surveying and deep-sea sounding. Illness prevented him from being part of the shore party. On his return he married (secondly) Isobel Paterson in London, but almost immediately set sail on the *Hogue*, which was sunk in the North Sea by U-9 on Sept. 22, 1914.

Rennick Basin. 69°50' S, 161°00' E. A deep, trough-like depression, about 900 m in depth, and trending N-S, which coincides with the modern graben now occupied by the Rennick Glacier. Originally named Rennick Trough, and plotted in 69°25' S, 162°00' E, the name began to change to Rennick Basin in the mid 1980s, and that was the name accepted by NZ-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, and with new coordinates.

Rennick Bay. 70°06' S, 161°20' E. An extensive indentation into Oates Land, at the terminus of Rennick Glacier, immediately W of Cape Cheetham, in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the W by Belousov Point, and on the E by Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. The E part of the bay was discovered from the *Terra Nova* in 1911, after that ship had deposited the shore party of BAE 1910-13 at Cape Evans. Named by Harry Pennell, for Parny Rennick. Air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 indicated that this bay extends inland for as much as 80 km. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Russians, who re-photographed it aerially during SovAE 1958, translated it as Zaliv Rennick.

Rennick Glacier. 70°30' S, 160°45' E. A broad glacier, nearly 300 km long (the New Zealanders say it is abour 400 km), and generally 30 to 50 km wide, it is one of the largest glaciers in Antarctica, and the largest outlet glacier in northern Victoria Land, flowing from the Polar

Plateau westward of the Mesa Range, and feeding Rennick Bay, on the coast of Oates Land, where it narrows to 16 km in width. The seaward part of the glacier was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47. It was first visited on Feb. 5, 1960, by the Victoria Land Traverse of 1959–60. They got stuck on this glacier, in 72°38' S, 161°32' E, and had to be pulled out by Lt. Cdr. Robert L. Dale, VX-6 pilot, whose plane then made aerial reconnaissance of the glacier all the way from this point to Rennick Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in association with the bay. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Rennick Névé. 73°10' S, 160°20' E. At the head of Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966, in association with the glacier (which, in turn, was named in association with Rennick Bay). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA followed suit on Jan. 19, 1989.

Rennick Trough *see* **Rennick Basin**

Mount Rennie. 64°41' S, 63°35' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to 1555 m, and forming the central part of the ridge which extends southwestward from Mount Français, NW of Börgen Bay, in the S part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed from the east by personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944, during Operation Tabarin. Re-surveyed and climbed by Fids from Base N on Dec. 2, 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Jim Rennie. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Rennie, Alexander James "Jim." b. Sept. 23, 1930, Horsforth, near Leeds, son of company director John Rennie and his wife Marion. He left school in 1949, and went into the Army for his 2 years national service, serving most of the time at Sandhurst. After the Army he joined the Ordnance Survey, and was working for them in Troon, in Ayrshire, when a friend suggested FIDS. He had for some years been into rock climbing, and, with his Army experience, he was a natural. On Dec. 24, 1954 he was accepted, and on Jan. 16, 1955 he sailed on the *Norsel* from London, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley, and then on to Base N on Feb. 28, 1955. He wintered-over there in 1955 as assistant surveyor. He, Arthur Shewry, and Bill Hindson were the first to climb Mount Français. In early 1956 the *Shackleton* came to pick him up, and, after a tour of various bases, he arrived back in Port Stanley, and from there to the UK. While he was collating his records at Tolworth, he was approached by Peter Mott, and joined Hunting Aerosurveys, going down south again for the 1956–57 FIDASE season, on the *Oluf Sven*. He stayed with Hunting until he married Judy Cottam on June 27, 1959, and then he and his wife went to Northern Rhodesia, with the Water Affairs Department. They returned home in July 1962, and Jim went to work in Bradford, in the field of what today would be called wool recycling. He retired in 1991 to Thirsk, in northern Yorkshire.

Cerro Reno *see* **Cerro Revuelta**

Mount Renouard. 67°00' S, 52°26' E. A mountain, about 5 km S of Mount Keyser, and about 7 km SE of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1957. Named by ANCA for Horst E. "Eddie" (or "Ed") von Renouard, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Renzo. 64°13' S, 61°00' W. A point about 2 km N of Charles Point, and which forms the S limit of the S entrance to Paso Alfaro, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Brigadier Renzo de Kartzow Da Bove, of the Chilean Army, who was on the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1953–54.

Repeater Buttress. 67°33' S, 68°09' W. A large buttress, 250 m above sea level, between Exhibition Buttress and Ammo Col, on Reptile Ridge, on the NW part of Rothera Point, on Adelaide Island. Originally known by the local BAS personnel as Irn Bru Buttress. Re-named by UK-APC on Feb. 21, 2005, for the VHF repeater mast which was erected on top of the peak in 1997–98. Irn Bru, the Scottish national non-alcoholic drink, was originally Iron Brew. It tastes very, very guid.

Repeater Glacier. 77°29' S, 162°51' E. A steep glacier, 1.4 km long, flowing E from Ponder Peak, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. This glacier, and the Commanda Glacier (close southward), drain the E slopes of the Mount Newall massif before entering lower Newall Glacier. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for the radio repeater installed by the New Zealanders on Mount Newall. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Gora Rëpke *see* **Iskollen Hill**

Repstat *see* **Casey Station**

Reptile Ridge. 67°33' S, 68°11' W. A ridge rising to about 250 m, it extends NW for more than 3 km from the area of Rothera Point, in a direction parallel to the safe approach course to the ice airstrip, on Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, because it is shaped like a reptile when viewed from either N or S. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, and also a British chart of 1982.

Islas República Argentina *see* **Argentine Islands**

República del Ecuador Refugio. 62°08' S, 58°24' W. Ecuadorian refuge hut built on Jan. 13, 1988, on Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Île des Rescapés *see* **Rescapé Islands**

Îles des Rescapés *see* **Rescapé Islands**

Rescapé Islands. 66°49' S, 141°22' E. A small group of half-rocky, half-glaciated islands 0.8 km NW of Cape Margerie, off the coast of Adélie Land. Surveyed by the French in 1949–51, and named by Liotard as Îles des Rescapés, for an incident in 1950 when they landed at Port-Martin and a small craft got carried away. It was rescued. Rescapé means "survivor" in French. US-ACAN accepted the name Rescapé Islands in 1956.

Rescue Nunatak. 69°37' S, 157°27' E. A nunatak, 22 km SSE of Mount Martyn, in the S portion of the Lazarev Mountains, on the W side of the upper reaches of Matusevich Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and also from 1959 ANARE air photos. Visited by NZGSAE 1963–64, who named it for the rescue, in adverse conditions, of a sledge and its dogs that had fallen 10 m into a nearby crevasse. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964, with ANCA doing the same thing.

Rescue Point. 71°54' S, 99°09' W. An ice-covered point forming the W extremity of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003. On Jan. 12, 1947, 6 survivors of the Martin Mariner plane crash were rescued here, during OpHJ 1946–47.

Rescuers Hills. 62°10' S, 58°27' W. A group of hills between Ecology Glacier and Sphinx Hill, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. named by the Poles in 1980, for Wieslaw Kowalski, Lechoslaw Kumoch, and Krzysztof Zubek, who, during PolAE 1977–78, organized rescue operations to save the lives of Krzysztof Birkenmajer and Stanislaw Baranowski, after a serious accident nearby. Mr. Baranowski did not get out of it alive. All these men have features named after them.

The *Resolution*. Small, 462-ton, British corvette, a former Whitby coal ship launched at that town in 1770, as the *Marquis of Granby*. In Nov. 1771 she was bought by the Royal Navy for £4151, and renamed the *Drake*, but on Christmas Day of that year was renamed the *Resolution*. She was Cook's flagship on his 2nd voyage, 1772–75 (*see also* **Cook, James** and **The *Adventure***). The *Resolution* was 110 feet 8 inches long, 35 feet 5½ inches wide, and carried cannon and a large ship's launch. She had a crew of 112. Cook was the captain and John Gilbert was the master (for further crew *see* Cook). Joseph Banks was going to go on the *Resolution*, but Cook ordered his scientific fittings pulled out when the ship became top-heavy. Banks, infuriated, resigned, and with his exit deprived the reader (and the writer of this book) of a good entry under B. The *Resolution* crossed the Antarctic Circle in 1773, and twice more after that, and reached a southing record of 71°10' S. Cook also sailed in the *Resolution* on his last, fatal voyage. After the expeditions, the *Resolution* was converted into an armed transport ship, and was captured by the French in India in 1782. On July 22, 1782, she sailed from the Sunda Strait, bound for the Philippines, and was lost at sea.

Resolution Subglacial Highlands. 73°00' S, 135°00' E. A line of subglacial highlands in the interior of Wilkes Land, running NNW-SSE, and separating Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was identified by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program, 1967–79, and named for Cook's ship the *Resolution*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983. US-ACAN also accepted the name.

Île (du) Ressac *see* **Ressac Island**

Ressac Island. 66°42' S, 141°14' E. A small rocky island, 1.5 km E of Houle Island, between Port-Martin and Cape Jules, and 6 km NE of the Zélée Glacier Tongue. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1949-51, and so named by them in 1950, as Île du Ressac, because the surf breaks over the island ("ressac" means "surf" in French). US-ACAN accepted the name Ressac Island in 1955. The French later shortened their version of the name to Île Ressac.

Rester Peak. 78°10' S, 162°37' E. A peak due W of McConchie Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for A. Carl Rester, astrophysicist at the Institute for Astrophysics and Planetary Exploration, at the University of Florida, who was responsible for the instrumentation of a huge observation ballooon that was launched over Antarctica in 1988.

Punta Rethval *see* **Rethval Point**

Rethval Company. Norwegian whaling company, Aktieselskabet Rethval, out of Christiania, owned by Hans Fredriksen, which ran the whaling factory ship *Falkland* in the South Orkneys in 1911-12, and thus became the first company to start whaling operations in the South Orkneys. The *Falkland* was back in 1912-13, then, in 1913, was replaced by another ship of the same name, for the 1913-14 season, until wrecked in Nov. 1913. The company had to act fast, and leased the *Polynesia* from the Antarctic Whaling Company for the rest of the season.

Rethval Cove. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. In the S part of Paal Harbor, in Signy island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with Rethval Point.

Rethval Point. 60°44' S, 45°36' W. An ice-free point forming the S side of the entrance to Paal Harbor, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel from the Discovery Committee, and again in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the Rethval Whaling Company. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears in the 1966 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Punta Rethval.

Retizhe Cove. 63°28' S, 57°25' W. A cove, 5.8 km wide, indenting the S coast of Trinity Peninsula for 6.2 km between Boil Point to the W and Garvan Point to the E. It is actually part of Duse Bay. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the Retizhe River, in Pirin Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Île du Retour *see* **Retour Island**

Retour Island. 66°46' S, 141°34' E. A rocky island, 1.1 km long, it is the largest of the Curzon Islands, about 160 m N of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Île du Retour, to commemorate the return (le retour) of French exploring parties to the area. US-ACAN accepted the name Retour Island in 1962.

Cape Retreat *see* **Point Retreat**

Point Retreat. 76°55' S, 162°33' E. Also called Cape Retreat. A point at the E extremity of the Kar Plateau, it projects into Granite Harbor from the coast of Victoria Land, between Cape Archer and Mackay Glacier Tongue. Named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Retreat Bluffs. 62°09' S, 58°13' W. Three short sections of sub-vertical cliffs rising to a height of about 100 m above sea level from Stwosz Icefall, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The sections are separated by a thin tongue and are flanked on both sides by ice cliffs. The cliffs emerged due to the retreat of the icefall, hence the name given by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998.

Retreat Hills. 72°59' S, 165°12' E. A group of hills at the S side of the head of Astronaut Glacier, along the S margin of Evans Névé. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because of the hasty retreat they had to make due to blizzards, which had prevented them from getting to these hills. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Retrospect Spur. 84°09' S, 173°12' E. A symmetrical spur about 900 m high, and about 11 km long, descending NNW from the base of the Separation Range, into the east-central side of Hood Glacier, about 40 km from the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, for their retrospective panoramic view of Hood Glacier, which they had just traversed. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Punta Return *see* **Return Point**

Return Point. 60°38' S, 46°01' W. A rocky slope forming the SW extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Palmer and Powell on Dec. 7, 1821. Powell landed on this point, viewed the coast to the E, and then returned directly to his ship, the *Dove*, hence the name. It appears on his chart of 1822, and also on a British chart of 1839. On Weddell's 1825 chart, it appears as West Cape. On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Punta Return. It was surveyed by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and appears on his and Hans Borge's chart of that season. On Sørlle's 1930 chart it appears as Return Pynten (which means the same thing). It appears on an Argentine chart translated as Cabo Regreso. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears as Return Point on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Return Point in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Regresso (sic), but the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Cabo Regreso.

Return Pynten *see* **Return Point**

Mount Reu. 71°09' S, 65°35' E. A partly snow covered mountain, about 29 km E of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It consists of a main ridge running E-W, with foothills to the S. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for Ron Reu, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Reuby, Michael John Francis "Mike." b. 1935, London, son of Francis John Reuby and his wife Mildred H. Salter. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1957 and 1958, also being in charge of the dogs. He was forensic photographer with the police, and later a guide at Robinswood Hill Country Park, in Gloucestershire. In 1964, in Swindon, he married Barbara K. Telling. He died on Oct. 16, 2006, at Tuffley, Glos.

Reuning Glacier. 71°27' S, 72°40' W. On the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, it flows NW and joins Hushen Glacier in discharging into the S part of Mendelssohn Inlet, SE of Dvorák Ice Rise, on the coast of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1967-68, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Winifred M. Reuning, of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, who was editor of the *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, from 1980. UK-APC accepted the name on May 31, 1991.

Reusch Glacier. 71°29' S, 169°29' E. Also seen (erroneously) as Reush Glacier, and Doctor Rusch Glacier. A very small glacier, less than 1.5 km wide, flowing into the W part of Relay Bay (an indentation of Robertson Bay) immediately E of Islands Point, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted in 1899, by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for geologist Hans Henrik Reusch (1852-1951), president of the Norwegian Geographical Society. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Reush Glacier *see* **Reusch Glacier**

Reuterskiöld, Karl Lennart. b. Oct. 7, 1882, Trolleholm, Sweden, son of inspector C.D. Reuterskiöld and his wife Anna Stenborg. In Dec. 1901 he joined the *Gauss* as an able seaman, for GermAE 1901-03. He married Sonja Dahl, and was alive in the late 1940s.

Reuther Nunataks. 79°10' S, 85°57' W. A ridge-like line of nunataks, 6 km long, 5 km W of Landmark Peak, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Charles J. Reuther, helicopter technical representative with the 62nd Transportation Detachment that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Ensenada Revelle *see* **Revelle Inlet**

Revelle Bay *see* **Revelle Inlet**

Revelle Inlet. 68°40' S, 63°26' W. A broad, ice-filled inlet, which recedes W for about 24 km between Cape Agassiz and Cape Keeler, along the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. It lies in the area seen and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928 and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and seems to appear on the map prepared from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936-37.

First surveyed from the ground and charted in Dec. 1940, by members of East Base during USAS 1939–41. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart. It was photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, during RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground that same month by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne as Revelle Bay, for Roger Randall Dougan Revelle (1909–1991), who, as a member of the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research, helped Ronne during the technical preparations for RARE. Dr. Revelle was an oceanographer at the Scripps Institute of Oceanographic Research, La Jolla, Calif., 1951–64. It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Bahía Revelle, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name Revelle Inlet on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Today, the Chileans and Argentines both seem to call it Ensenada Revelle. The British plot it in 63°38' S, 63°16' W.

Revsnes. 69°17' S, 39°37' E. The most northwesterly point on Revsnes Island, on the W side of Hamnenabben Head, on the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the reef point"; although see the next entry, **Revsnes Island**, for a discussion of the Norwegian naming).

Revsnes Island. 69°17' S, 39°37' E. A distinctive forked island with 2 branches, just off Hamnenabben Head, between that head and the island the Norwegians call Nabbøya, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Revsnesøya (i.e., "the fox's nose island"), for its shape. The Norwegian word for a headland is "nes." The word for a nose is "nese." The word "rev" can mean both a reef and a fox. So, this is a multi-level play on words. US-ACAN accepted the name Revsnes Island in 1968.

Revsnesøya *see* **Revsnes Island**

Cerro Revuelta. 63°49' S, 58°42' W. A hill, about 8 km W of Mount Reece, and about 14 km WNW of Pitt Point, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Gumercindo Revuelta Alfaro, soil biologist from the University of Chile, who took part in ChilAE 1970–71. The Argentines call it Cerro Reno.

Monte Rex *see* **Mount Rex**

Mount Rex. 74°54' S, 75°57' W. An isolated mountain, rising to 1105 m above the interior ice surface of Ellsworth Land, S of the English Coast and NW of Cape Zumberge, about 88 km SSE of FitzGerald Bluffs, on the Orville Coast. This is what Ellsworth described as "the isolated nunatak" after his photographic flyover on Nov. 23, 1935. U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg roughly mapped it in 1936–37, from Ellsworth's photos. Finn Ronne, during RARE 1947–48, re-sighted it, and named it Mount Daniel Rex, for Lt. Cdr. Daniel F. Rex, USN, of the Office of Naval Research, who helped Ronne get his scientific equipment together for the expedition. The name of the mountain was later shortened to Mount Rex. US-ACAN accepted that name, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chileans call it Monte Rex.

Rexford Glacier. 72°05' S, 100°04' W. Flows NE into the head of Wagoner Inlet, on the N side of Thurston island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Aviation Radioman Phillip Walter Rexford (b. Dec. 15, 1925, Nebraska, but raised partly in Kalispell, Mont., son of a logger), PBM Mariner air crewman in the Eastern Group during OpHJ 1946–47.

Cabo Rey *see* **King Point, Cape Rey**

Cap Rey *see* **Cape Rey**

Cape Rey. 66°36' S, 66°27' W. A dark, rocky cape forming the SW side of Darbel Bay and the NE side of Lallemand Fjord, 35 km E of Cape Mascart (the N extremity of Adelaide Island), it projects into the sea from the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Cap Rey, for Joseph Rey. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906. Further charted by FrAE 1908–10, when the name The Lion was also applied to the feature, due to its shape. It appears as such on Charcot's 1911 chart, but on his 1912 map it appears as Cap Rey again. On Bongrain's 1914 map of the latter expedition, it appears erroneously (and misspelled) as Cap Bellu (*see* **Cape Bellue**). It appears as Cape Rey on a 1946 USAAF chart. ChilAE 1946–47 surveyed it, and named it Punta Lincoyan, after a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It appears as Cape Rey on a British chart of 1948, plotted in 66°44' S, 66°30' W, and, as such, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. Also as such, it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1958–59, its coordinates were corrected in time for a 1961 British chart, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Rey, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Rey, Joseph-Jean-Justin. b. 1873, France. He went to sea in 1891, and was the naval lieutenant who served as meteorologist and physicist on the *Français* during FrAE 1903–05.

Bahía Rey Jorge *see* **King George Bay**

Isla Rey Jorge *see* **King George Island**

Rey Juan Carlos I Station *see* **Juan Carlos I Station**

Costa Rey Óscar II *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Punta Reyes *see* **Jurva Point, Reyes Spit**

Reyes Point *see* **Reyes Spit**

Reyes Spit. 62°29' S, 59°41' W. A narrow shingle spit projecting WSW into Discovery Bay from the W extremity of Guesalaga Peninsula, about 1 km SW of Punta Bascopé, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. ChilAE 1946–47 named a point at the base of the spit as Punta Toro, for the expedition meteorologist, Millán Toro Rojas, of the Chilean Air Force. It appears as such on their expedition chart of 1947. However, later, the Chileans changed the name of this point to Punta Reyes, named for 2nd Navigaton Sgt. Camilo Reyes Ulloa, who was in charge of the gyrocompass and other navigation instruments on the *Iquique*, during ChilAE 1946–47. The name Toro was re-applied, to the spit itself, and called Banco Toro. This situation appears on a Chilean chart of 1951. However, on a 1962 Chilean chart, the name Bajo Toro appears instead of Banco Toro, and Bajo Toro was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name Punta Reyes (for the point) appears on a 1961 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Punta Navegante Reyes). The name Pointe Toro appears (for the point) on a 1954 French chart. The features were further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, on the *Protector*, in 1963–64. The name Reyes Point (for the point) appears in a 1964 reference. The name Reyes Spit (extended to cover the whole feature listed in this entry) was first used by the British in 1965, appears as such on a 1968 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and by US-ACAN in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Cape Reynard *see* **Cape Renard**

Reynard, Ernest. b. 1885, Hartlepool, Durham, son of marine engine fitter William Reynard and his wife Ellen. Like his older brother, he apprenticed as an engine fitter, but then he went to sea as a merchant seaman. On April 7, 1909, in Lyttelton, he signed on to the *Nimrod* as a fireman, for the tail end of BAE 1907–09, thus never got to see Antarctica. We pick him up on the ship's manifest, coming into Sydney on April 20, 1909, from Christchurch. His birth place is listed as Kent, which is not true. He was discharged at Poplar (in London) on Aug. 31, 1909. After the expedition, he returned to Hartlepool, and married a London girl, Ann Sophia Pallett in 1912. He died in Durham in 1955.

[1]**Cape Reynolds**. 75°25' S, 162°34' E. A rocky cape, several hundred feet high, lying along the SW shore of Geikie Inlet, and marking the S side of the terminus of David Glacier, and also marking the W entrance to Clarke Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1907–09, and named by them for Jeremiah N. Reynolds. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

[2]**Cape Reynolds** *see* **Mount Reynolds**

Lake Reynolds. 67°27' S, 61°00' E. The largest freshwater lake on Chapman Ridge, it overflows to the sea, on the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Alan Reynolds, glaciologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1979, and who spent several weeks dog-sledging to this lake and drilling a hole through the ice to sample it. He had also wintered-over at Casey Station in 1977.

Monte(s) Reynolds *see* **Mount Reynolds**

Mount Reynolds. 72°39' S, 61°20' W. Rising to about 1130 m, and snow-capped, it has steep, rocky lower slopes, at the S side of Violante Inlet,

on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by members of East Base during USAS 1939–41, and roughly mapped by them as the S entrance point of the inlet, in 73°10' S, 59°00' W, and named by Dick Black as Cape Poindexter, for Helen Poindexter (1902–2001), a good friend of his and his wife's. Miss Poindexter was the daughter of Joseph Boyd Poindexter, the territorial governor of Hawaii, 1934–42, and his wife Margaret Conger, herself the daughter of the man who led the pursuit party after John Wilkes Booth in April 1865. Helen Poindexter married British mining engineer Clifford Morgan in 1953, but nine years later he was killed by a bull on his farm in Devon. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, and, consequently, on an Argentine map of 1946 as Cabo Poindexter. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1947, as Cape Reynolds, for Jeremiah N. Reynolds. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947, and also as late as 1952, on an Argentine chart (as Cabo Reynolds). It was surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947–48 and Fids from Base E, and identified as a mountain about 65 km NW of its previously reported position (the USAS flight of 1940 had had errors in navigation). It appears on a USAF chart of 1948 as Mount Reynolds, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN, and, on Jan. 28, 1953, by UK-APC, but, in those days, plotted in 72°42' S, 61°16' W. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954 and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and its coordinates corrected by USGS. With the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Reynolds, and that name was accepted by both the Argentines and the Chileans.

Roca Reynolds. 65°39' S, 66°24' W. An isolated rock, NW of the Thomsen Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Reynolds, George *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Reynolds, Jeremiah N. "J.N." b. 1799, Pa., but raised partly in Ohio. His father died, and his mother married again, to Job Jeffries, who, in 1808 took the family to Clinton Co., Ohio. By dint of sheer hard work and ambition, J.N. raised himself above poverty, taught school, saved his money, and went to Ohio University, in Athens. He then became editor and part-owner of the *Spectator* newspaper in Wilmington, Ohio, but sold out in 1823 to go on the lecture circuit, as a proponent of the hollow earth theory, a theory he later repudiated. He was the most active proponent for a U.S. government expedition to Antarctica in the 1820s, predominantly between 1827 and 1829 when the expedition for which he had so strongly campaigned, failed to go. He was historiographer and commercial investigator on the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829–31, and after that he stayed in Chile. In Oct. 1832 he joined the U.S. frigate *Potomac*, as private secretary to Commodore Downes. He became a lawyer in NYC, and did much to promote USEE 1838–42, but did not himself go on it. He died in 1858, in NYC. Perhaps his lasting testimony was his account of Mocha Dick, a great sperm whale off the Chilean coast between 1810 and 1838. It was Reynolds' description which inspired Herman Melville to write *Moby Dick*.

Reynolds, William. b. Dec. 18, 1815, Lancaster, Pa., son of John Reynolds and his wife Lydia Moore. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1831, as a midshipman, and in 1837 was promoted to passed midshipman, taking part in USEE 1838–42. On Jan. 16, 1840 he saw Antarctic "land" from the *Peacock*, and later that year he transferred to the *Flying Fish*, at Honolulu. Still later, at Singapore, he transferred to the *Porpoise*, and in 1841 was promoted to lieutenant. In 1851 he was placed on the retired list, due to ill health. In 1862 he was promoted to commander, and given his first ship, the *Vermont*. In 1865 he was promoted to captain, and was skipper of the *Lackawanna*, in the Pacific, and in 1867 he was the officer who formally claimed Midway Atoll for the USA. In 1870 he was promoted to commodore, and placed in command of the Bureau of Equipment. In 1873 he was promoted to rear admiral, and given command of the East India Squadron, retiring, due to ill health, in 1877. He died on Nov. 5, 1879, in Washington, DC. His brother was U.S. Army general John Fulton Reynolds.

Reynolds Bench. 70°35' S, 63°40' W. A nearly flat bench, or mesa-like feature, rising to about 1500 m, 10 km long, and 3 km wide, it has a smooth, snow-covered surface but has rock outcroppings along its steep sides, at the N side of the Kelley Massif, to which it appears to be joined, on the S side of the upper part of Clifford Glacier, in northern-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Richard L. Reynolds, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast geologic and mapping party of 1970–71. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Reynolds Glacier. 77°38' S, 145°55' W. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing eastward from the Haines Mountain, along the S side of Keyser Nunatak, into Hammond Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald K. Reynolds, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1967–68.

Reynolds Ice Rise *see* **Reynolds Island**

Reynolds Island. 69°04' S, 66°59' W. An island, 5 km ESE of Wade Ice Rise, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. U.S. Landsat images taken between 1974 and 1979 were studied intensively by John Michael Reynolds (b. 1955), honorary professor of glaciology at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, and a BAS glaciologist 1978–83. He defined it as a small ice rise, and it was named for him by UK-APC in 1987, as Reynolds Ice Rise. Following the break-up of the Wordie Ice Shelf, this ice rise was found to have a rock base, with heavy snow and ice cover, and UK-APC renamed it Reynolds Island in 2010.

Reynolds Nunatak. 85°33' S, 149°40' W. At the S side of the terminus of Leverett Glacier, 20 km N of Mount Herr. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Clifford E. Reynolds, electrician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Reynolds Peak. 69°16' S, 157°01' E. A prominent peak. rising to 785 m, 10 km NW of Eld Peak, and about 11 km SSW of Magga Peak, on the W side of Matusevich Glacier, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land. Two conical peaks were discovered from the *Peacock* on Jan. 16, 1840, during USEE 1838–42, by passed midshipmen William Reynolds and Henry Eld. Wilkes named the NW one for Reynolds, and the other one for Eld. He then charted them where he thought they were, and, due to a mirage, he put them at 200 miles out to sea off what later became known as Mawson Peninsula. This was one of the things which discredited Wilkes upon his return to the USA and in subsequent decades of discovery. In 1959 Phil Law, making investigations in the area, found that Wilkes had seen them all right, but it was just that his plotting was off. Despite this, Law was unable to match the peak named by Wilkes, so he selected one of the peaks to the W of Matusevich Glacier as the one Wilkes had intended. US-ACAN accepted this in 1961, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Reynolds Ridge. 75°40' S, 129°19' W. A rock ridge, 2.5 km long, 8 km NW of Mount Flint, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Warren Reynolds of the U.S. State Department, who assisted in work on the Antarctic Treaty in 1959.

Reynolds Strait. 74°15' S, 132°10' W. Between Forrester Island on the N, and (on the S) Shepard Island and Grant Island along the edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. On Feb. 4, 1962, USN personnel on the *Glacier* discovered Forrester Island, thus establishing the existence of this strait, which was then sounded. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Cdr. Ralph R. Reynolds (1938–1973), USN, officer-in-charge of the nuclear power unit at McMurdo in 1970.

Reynolds Trough. 66°50' S, 121°15' E. A subsurface feature beneath the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land. A term no longer used.

Reynoso, José *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1921

Rezanov, Ivan. Paymaster on von Bellingshausen's 1819–21 expedition.

Rezen Knoll. 62°38' S, 60°17' W. A low knoll composed of lavas, rising to 433 m, 600 m off the NW extremity of Burdick Peak, 4.09 km W by S of Mount Bowles, 3.43 km E by S of Aleko Rock, 4.64 km ENE of Sinemorets Hill, and 620 m NNW of Burdick West Peak, it is bounded by Perunika Glacier to the E, N, and W, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 23, 1995, for Golyam Rezen and Malak Rezen (big and little Rezen),

two of the most spectacular peaks in Vitosha Mountain, in Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 11, 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996.

Rezen Saddle. 62°38' S, 60°16' W. A flat saddle, 600 m long and horseshoe-shaped, between Rezen Knoll and Burdick Ridge, it afford overland access from the Balkan Snowfield to the area of the upper Perunika Glacier and Mount Bowles, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, in association with the knoll. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1997.

Rezovski Creek. 62°38' S, 60°21' W. A meltwater stream, 500 m long, draining that portion of the NW slope of the Balkan Snowfield, between Hespérides Hill, Atlantic Club Peak, Velchev Rock, and Sinemorets Hill, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The arms of the creek encompass the old buildings of the Bulgarian station here, its lower course forms Grand Lagoon, and it has its mouth at the SW extremity of Bulgarian Beach. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, for Rezovski, the river in southeastern Bulgaria. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1997.

Mount Rhamnus. 68°11' S, 66°50' W. Also called Pyramid Mountain, and Pyramid Peak. Rising to 865 m, 3 km NE of Mount Nemesis, on the N side of Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It looks like a mainly snow-covered pyramid when seen from the west. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Surveyed again in 1947 by Fids from Base E. In association with Mount Nemesis, it was named by Finn Ronne during RARE 1947-48, for the sanctuary of Rhamnus in Attica, in Greek mythology. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Rhea Corner. 71°53' S, 68°48' W. A triangular area of exposed rock in the form of a promontory, on the N side of Saturn Glacier, at the W end of the massif that includes Deimos Ridge, Phobos Ridge, and Pagoda Ridge, in the SE part of Alexander Island. A cliff on the N face is about 500 m high. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite images provided by NASA and USGS. In association with Saturn Glacier, this feature was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for one of the satellites of the planet Saturn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Rhesus Glacier. 64°32' S, 63°17' W. A glacier, 7 km long and 2.5 km wide, flowing northeastward from the E slopes of the Trojan Range, SE of Paris Peak, to enter Fournier Bay S of Thompson Peninsula and N of Predel Point, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the old Thracian king Rhesus, in Homer's *Iliad*.

Rhino Cliffs. 64°13' S, 57°18' W. Concave cliffs rising to between 150 and 250 m above sea level, and extending N for about 4 km from St. Rita Point (*see under* Saint) to Rhino Glacier, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with Rhino Corner.

Rhino Corner. 64°12' S, 57°17' W. An ice-capped rocky bluff or bastion, at the termination of Rhino Cliffs, on James Ross Island. It forms a prominent east-projecting corner, and was named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, after 2 substantial rock spires extending up from its base on the E side. When viewed from the S, these spires resemble the horns of a rhino.

Rhino Horn Rock *see* **Rhino Rock**

Rhino Rock. 69°34' S, 62°32' W. A prominent black rock with steep sides rising to 700 m, 8 km SW of Cape Rymill, opposite the S end of Hearst Island, W of Stefansson Sound, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, it appears on his 1929 map. Surveyed and charted from land and air in Dec. 1940, by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Rhino Horn Rock for its shape. It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on one of their photos. There is a 1944 U.S. reference to it as Rhino Horn Block, but this is probably a misspelling. Re-surveyed in Nov. 1947 by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. The name was later shortened, and accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Islotes Rho *see* **Rho Islands**

Rho Islands. 64°17' S, 63°00' W. A group of small islands and rocks immediately N of Lambda Island, they form the northernmost of the Melchior Islands, in Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1946, the latter naming it Islotes Rho, for the Greek letter. The name Rho Islands appears on a 1947 British chart, but on British charts of 1948 and 1950 they appear as Rho Islets, and that latter name was the one accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. ArgAE 1952-53 surveyed the islands, and named them Islotes Boulier, presumably for a member of that expedition. However, ArgAE 1956-57 named them Islotes Soler, for Miguel Estanislao Soler (1783-1849), Argentine soldier who fought in the war of independence. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Rho Islands, and they appear as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN followed suit with the new name in 1963. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Islotes Rho. They had rejected several proposals, all names of famous Chilean newspapers — Islotes El Magallanes, Islotes El Mercurio, Islotes La Nación, Islotes Noticias Gráficas, Islotes La Patria, and Islotes La Unión.

Rho Islets *see* **Rho Islands**

Rhoads, Harmon Tally, Jr. b. Nov. 10, 1911, Hager, Ark., but raised partly in Choteau, Montana, son of Dr. Harmon Tally Rhoads and his wife Jennie. His family later moved to Washington state, and he was surgeon on Ellsworth's 1938-39 expedition. On Feb. 18, 1939 he and Fred Seid, the radio operator, took the *Aorangi* from Sydney, arriving in Vancouver on March 10. He died on May 7, 2001, in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mount Rhodes. 66°49' S, 51°09' E. Between Mount Hampson and Mount Bond, about 3 km E of Mount Porteus, in the N part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for George Rhodes. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Rhodes, George James. b. June 22, 1905, Cairns Bay, near Huon, Tasmania. He married Dorothea, and lived in Albert Park, Vic. Assistant cook on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31. In 1935 he was serving on the *Stuart*. He served in World War II.

Rhodes, Michael Derek "Mick." b. Dec. 17, 1935, Birmingham. After Birmingham University he joined FIDS on Oct. 1, 1957, as a meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Base D in 1958 and 1959. He returned to the UK in April 1960, and went to work on geological mapping at the FIDS geological unit at Birmingham University. He left FIDS on July 14, 1962. He later lived in Shropshire.

Rhodes Bluff. 79°50' S, 83°20' W. A bare rock bluff, 3 km NW of Mount Dolence, it forms the NW end of the Enterprise Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. (jg) Joseph J. Rhodes, USN, in charge of the maintenance program at McMurdo during the winter of 1966. He was killed in Vietnam.

Rhodes Head. 74°42' S, 163°03' E. A prominent headland forming the extremity of McCarthy Ridge, on the SE side of the Eisenhower Range, and overlooking the Nansen Ice Sheet, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. James C. Rhodes, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, VX-6 LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander for several seasons up to 1967.

Rhodes Icefall. 74°58' S, 136°25' W. An icefall flowing W out of McDonald Heights, through a breach in the middle of Peden Cliffs, and feeding Garfield Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for William L. Rhodes, USN, aviation bosun's mate and crash crew leader at Williams Field during OpDF 68, OpDF 69, and OpDF 70.

Rhodes Peak. 83°20' S, 167°47' E. Rising to 780 m, at the N side of the mouth of Hoffman Glacier, it marks the seaward end of the ridge descending E from Mount Tripp, in the Holland Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. A.G. Rhodes, RNZN, commander of the NZ ship *Pukaki* (q.v.), which was an ocean station vessel on duty between NZ and McMurdo Sound in 1964 and 1965.

Mount Rhone. 79°59' S, 158°44' E. Rising to 2020 m, it is the highest peak in Bucknell Ridge, in the NE part of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Christopher M. Rhone, communications officer with U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1992-94, and director of information systems with ASA, 1994-2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Rhone Glacier. 77°42' S, 162°14' E. A small glacier, W of Mattherhorn Glacier, it flows S toward the junction of Lake Bonney and Taylor Glacier, between Lake Bonney and Mount J.J. Thomson, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Islotes Rhyolite *see* **Rhyolite Islands**

Rhyolite Head. 62°10' S, 58°36' W. The headland between Cardozo Cove and Goulden Cove, at Ezcurra Inlet, on the W side of Admiralty Bay, in King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, because the feature largely results from the indurating effects of a rhyolite intrusion, a rare lithology in the South Shetlands. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. *See also* **Barrel Point**.

Rhyolite Islands. 69°40' S, 68°35' W. A group of 6 small islands (including Moore Island and Whitney Island) with offlying rocks, it extends for 6 km in an E-W direction between Cape Jeremy and Niznik Island, close off the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land, opposite the N side of the mouth of Eureka Glacier, in George VI Sound. On Aug. 16, 1936, they were photographed aerially by BGLE 1934-37, who thought they were ice rises in the George VI Ice Shelf. A sledging party in Oct. 1936, during the same expedition, did not recognize them from the surface, and they do not appear on the BGLE maps. By the time ChilAE 1946-47 was there, in early 1947, the front of the George VI Ice Shelf had retreated, and the Chileans charted a group of islands in about 69°54' S, 68°33' W, which they called Grupo Maipo, for the *Maipo*, and which may refer to the present group. It appears as Grupo Maipo on their 1947 chart. Surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them as Ryholite Islets, for the rhyolite this group is largely composed of. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also in the 1956 British gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Rhyolite Islands, and they appear as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. On a Chilean chart of 1962, they appear as Islotes Rhyolite, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, but only after they had rejected the proposed Islas Chacabuco, named after the battle (*see* **Powder Island**). The Argentines call them Islotes Riolita.

Rhyolite Islets *see* **Rhyolite Islands**

Punta Ribes *see* **Hannah Point**

Isla Ricardo *see* **Moss Islands**

Islote Ricardo. 64°52' S, 63°02' W. A tiny island off the W coast of Bryde Island, in the W side of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. On Nov. 12, 1953 the Argentines built a refugio here, on rock. It was closed in 1954, and by 1958 was in ruins.

Ricarte, Sixto Mario *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1955 and 1960

Rice, James. b. 1858, Troon, Ayrshire, and baptized at nearby Dundonald Church on Nov. 5, 1858, son of Irish immigrant parents, marine seaman James Rice and his wife Mary Jane Milligan. He was raised at 1 Portland Street, Pickens Land, Dundonald. At 21 he finished a 7-year apprenticeship as a ship's carpenter in Troon, and a couple of years later married a Banffshire girl named Annie, and they raised a family on East Union St., Dundee. He was the carpenter on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04.

Rice, Lee. b. Dec. 1927, Bangor, Northern Ireland. Mountain climber and sailor, he was a school teacher when he joined FIDS in 1956, and was surveyor and leader at Base D for the winter of 1957. That year he, Wally Herbert, Ken Brown, and Pat Thompson completed the first E-W crossing of the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1958 he wintered-over as (just) a surveyor, at Base D. He returned to the UK in June 1959, on the *John Biscoe*. Having injured his knee on this trip, he missed the chance to go on Bill Tilman's *Mischief*. He later (until 1987) taught geography at Widdifield Secondary School, in North Bay, Ontario, and died at Cassellholme Home for the Aged, in North Bay, on July 5, 2010.

Rice Bastion. 64°27' S, 60°19' W. A substantial mountain mass surmounted by a small crown of exposed rock which appears slightly higher than the plateau behind it, projecting from the edge of Detroit Plateau, in Graham Land, 13 km SW of Mount Elliott. Surveyed by FIDS in 1960-61, mapped from these surveys, and named by UK-APC for Lee Rice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Rice Ridge. 73°27' S, 93°50' W. A low ridge with rocky exposures, 1.5 km long, extending from the N side of Anderson Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Cdr. Robert A. Rice, USN, supply and fiscal officer of Mobile Construction Battalion One during OpDF 62 (i.e., 1961-62).

Mount Rich. 79°47' S, 158°48' E. An isolated peak, 8 km NW of Diamond Hill, in the Brown Hills. Named by VUWAE 1962-63 for Charles C. Rich, USARP geologist and deputy leader of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Rich, William. b. 1800, son of Capt. Obadiah Rich and his wife Salome Lombard. Botanist, one of the scientific corps on USEE 1838-42, He joined the *Peacock* at Callao, and transferred to the *Vincennes* at San Francisco. He died in 1864.

Richard Black Coast *see* **Black Coast**

Baie Richard D'Abnour *see* **D'Abnour Bay**

Richard E. Byrd Memorial. Bronze bust of Admiral Byrd on a polished black Norwegian-marble pedestal donated by the National Geographic Society, and erected in Nov. 1965, just S of the Chapel of the Snows, at McMurdo.

The *Richard G. Matthiesen*. A 39,624-ton, 615-foot oil tanker built in Tampa in 1985 by the American Shipbuilding Company, for Ocean Product Tankers, of Houston, and capable of 16 knots. Named for a seaman of that name killed in the Philippines in 1944. For a long time this vessel was under charter to the U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command, who finally bought her in 2003. She was in Antarctic waters in 1991-92 (skipper unknown); and 1994-95 (Capt. Sven Samuelsen). She was in at McMurdo in 1999-2000 (unknown skipper), arriving at the edge of the ice on Jan. 12, 2000, and being escorted in to the pier by the *Polar Star*. On Jan. 13, 2000, she began pumping 6.2 million gallons of fuel across specially-laid pipes over 3½ miles of ice, to the station, because the sea-ice conditions prevented regular tankers getting in to McMurdo. Three days later she had finished pumping. She got back to Lyttelton, NZ, on Jan. 29, 2000, and then made her way back to the USA. She was back again in 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, and 2004-05.

The *Richard Henry*. Sealing and whaling barque from Stonington, Conn., in the South Shetlands, 1843-45, under Capt. William Beck, and in company with the *Herald*. She was wrecked here in Feb. 1845.

Richard Point. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. The S entrance point to Williams Haven, 0.5 km SW of North Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Kenneth John "Ken" Richard, BAS terrestrial biology technician who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1979 and 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Richard Russell *see* **Mount Russell**

Caleta Richards *see* **Richards Cove**

Richards, Donald Wayne "Squatty Root." b. Feb. 10, 1932, Pittsburgh. Black American parachute rigger 2nd class (PR2), and member of the VX-6 (later VXE-6) para-rescue team, summer of 1959-60, winter of 1960, summer of 1960-61, winter of 1963, summer of 1963-64, summer of 1964-65, winter of 1965, summer of 1965-66, summer of 1970-71, summer of 1971-72, and summer of 1972-73. One can not even begin, in a book of this type, to explain his nickname, but suffice to say it was given him by a representative (and not inconsiderable) section of the NZ population. In 1967 he married a NZ girl named Maggee, and after retirement, he became a bridge crane operator for General Dynamics. In 2004 he moved from Narragansett, RI, to Florida, where he died, on Dec. 24, 2005, at West Marion Community Hospital, in Ocala.

Richards, John. He had already been skipper of the British sealer *George* on two voyages to Buenos Aires, and had also been captain of the *Lady Troubridge*, by the time he again became commander of the *George*, and took her down to the South Shetlands, for the 1820-21 sealing season.

Richards, Peter Anthony "Pete." b. Dec. 1, 1932, Sidlesham, near Chichester, Sussex, son of shopkeeper Ernest Richards and his wife Joyce Bryan. A professional met man from the time he left school, he worked at RAF Tangmere before moving to the Met Office at Dunstable. While at Dunstable he met a met man who had been 3 years in South Georgia; that and Niall Rankin's book *Antarctic Isle* (about South Georgia just after World War II), inspired him to apply for the South Georgia job. Instead, he was aked if he wanted to join FIDS for 3 years, which he did, as a meteorologist, and sailed from Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and South Georgia. On Nov. 23, 1957 he arrived at Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over as base leader and senior meteorologist in 1958. His ambition was to go to Guam. He was due to do two winters in Antarctica, but in the 1958-59 summer he developed a hernia, and the *John Biscoe* took him off Signy Island on April 20, 1959, for a successful operation at the hospital in Stanley. As he couldn't get back to Signy Island, he was seconded from FIDS to the Falkland Islands government, and on June 24, 1959, sailed on the *Darwin* for King Edward Point, South Georgia, where he served as a meteorologist. On April 14, 1960, he left South Georgia on the *John Biscoe*, arriving back in England on June 12, 1960. He went back to the Met Office, working at RAF Thorney Island, again at Dunstable, and at Gatwick Airport. He also did a 3-year tour in the Falklands, with his wife, Rosemary, and son. He was also involved in ornithology, helping to ring about 1500 black-browed albatrosses in the Falklands. He retired to Chichester.

Richards, Richard Walter "Dick." Also known as Wally, Richie, and Rick. b. Nov. 14, 1893, Bendigo, Victoria. After university in Melbourne, he became lecturer at the Junior Technical School, in Ballarat. In 1914 he answered an ad for a "fit young physicist," and thus went south with BITE 1914-17, on which he was one of the 7 survivors of Mackintosh's depot-laying Ross Sea Party of 10. He won the Albert Medal (in 1971 converted to the George Cross) for his feats, but he had become an old man at 40. A heart attack he had had on the ice, on Sept. 10, 1915, had not helped. He was principal of the School of Mines and Industry, in Ballarat, from 1946 to 1958, and died on May 8, 1985, at Point Lonsdale, NSW, the last survivor. *See* the Bibliography.

Richards, Walter George "Bill." b. March 8, 1929, Stanley, Falkland Islands, eldest son of English mechanic Lewis Moore Richards (who had settled in the Falklands after World War I) and his Falkland Islander wife Ellen Rosemary Davis. In the 1930s the family moved back to England, leaving Bill in the Falklands with his grandparents. As a teenager he worked as a Morse code operator in the Post and Telecommunications Department. He took an active part in the Boys Brigade, and in sport, and was a crack rifle shot, representing the Falklands at Bisley. He joined FIDS in 1947, and wintered-over as a handyman at Port Lockroy Station in 1948, and at Base B in 1949. On Jan. 5, 1951, in Stanley, he married a Falkland Islands girl, Thora Biggs, and they immediately went to Grytviken, in South Georgia, on a 2-year posting, and in 1956 they went to be with Bill's family in England, arriving there on the *Highland Monarch* on June 13, 1956 (at least Bill did; Thora and their son Brian had arrived on the *Reina del Pacifico* in March). Bill joined the Metropolitan Police, and rose steadily through the ranks to become superintendent of Greenwich, controlling "R" Division, before retiring in 1985. During the Falkland Islands War in 1982, he advised the British government on possible landing sites for the British forces, and he later made several trips back to the Falklands to advise on the best ways to re-form the local police force. He was seconded to the Falklands as chief of police, 1983-85, and retired in 1985. His wife died in 1995, and he re-married, to Shirley Middleton (née Jaffray), in 1997, returning to live in the Falklands. He died in Oct. 28, 2002, in Stanley.

Richards Cove. 62°35' S, 61°09' W. A small cove, 1.5 km E of Essex Point, Byers Peninsula, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1822 Weddell named an island NE of this cove as Richards Island (probably in honor of Capt. John Richards), not knowing that Powell had already named it Window Island the year before. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958-59. A colony of fur seals was found here in Feb. 1958. In order to preserve the Richards name in the area, this cove was thus named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Caleta Richards.

Richards Inlet. 83°20' S, 168°30' E. A large, prominent, ice-filled inlet, into which 2 large glaciers fall from the Bowden Névé. 20 km wide, at the mouth of Lennox-King Glacier, it indents the Ross Ice Shelf for about 30 km just SE of Lewis Ridge, and immediately S of Cape Maude, 24 km N of the Beardmore Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Dick Richards. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Richards Island *see* **Richards Cove**, **Window Island**

Richards Nunatak. 75°56' S, 159°45' E. A large nunatak just NE of McLea Nunatak, between that nunatak and Pudding Butte, or (to put it another way) between Sharks Tooth and Beta Peak, about 30 km SE of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and named by them for David Richards, radio operator at Scott Base that season, who shared field party work and was responsible for the training of the base's dog team in the absence of the base dog handler. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Cape Richardson *see* **Cape Bickerton**

Mount Richardson. 76°34' S, 144°39' W. Just W of Reece Pass, 5 km S of Mount Colombo, in the SE part of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by members of West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Harrison Richardson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Richardson, Edgar A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Richardson, Harrison Holt "Jack." b. June 16, 1919, Beaver, Pa., son of lawyer Harry B. Richardson and his wife Jean. While Jack was a teenager, Admiral Byrd came to speak at Beaver College (where Richardson's father was a trustee), Richardson heard him, and besieged the admiral with letters pleading to be taken on as a deck hand on the *Bear*, for the great man's upcoming USAS 1939-41. He got to be meteorological observer and dog driver at West Base during that expedition, and wintered-over, the youngest member. He took a 16-mm camera with him, and became the first American to take color movies in Antarctica. After Antarctica he graduated from Geneva College, and from the University of Pittsburgh Medical College, and became a radiologist. He joined the Navy, and became an officer, working in the Arctic, where he helped open the USAF base in Thule, Greenland. He returned to Beaver, working as a radiologist in two hospitals. He married Sarah Meanor "Sally" Brown. He died on July 17, 1999, at his son's home in Claiborne, Md.

Richardson, Hollis Eugene "Holly." b. June 27, 1904, in Lynn, Mass., son of David Franklin Richardson and his New Brunswick-born wife Lurania May Lyman. He grew up partially on the family's farm in Springfield, Mass., but his parents split up, and Lurania and her older son Harold went into the laundry business in Merrimack, NH, Tilton, and Beverly, Mass. Hollis began work in the lumber yards, as a laborer, when he was 14, but soon went into the family's laundry business (Anything Washable), as a van driver. He married first in 1922, and had two sons, Hollis Eugene, Jr. (known as Eugene) and Lyman Andrew. He married again, on Sept. 22, 1930, to Velma Mary Wilson, and had at least one child (in 1944). In the 1930s he became a trainer of sledge dogs in New Hampshire, and went as a dog driver on USAS 1939-41. He was due to winter-over at East Base, but a stomach ailment sent him back on the *Bear*, in March 1940. He was replaced by Lester Lehrke. From 1943 to 1946 he served in the U.S. Navy (mostly) during World War II, and died on May 4, 1963, in Phoenix, Ariz. Val died in 1959, in Lincoln, Maine, aged 48.

Richardson, John D. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Richardson, Tony Haydn H. b. 1927, Wakefield, Yorks, son of Arthur Richardson and his wife Florence Morgan. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, left Southampton on the *Shackleton* on Oct. 1, 1957, and arrived in Montevideo on Nov. 1, 1957. That was the season Spanish flu broke out on the *Shackleton* and the same season she was holed below the waterline (see the ship's entry for details). As the Fids were rescued by the *Protector*, Richardson, guitar in hand, declared, "Stiff upper lip, chaps. After all,

we are British." After this episode, he wintered-over at Base D in 1958 and 1959. He later lived in Teddington, Mdsx.

Richardson Bluff. 70°47' S, 166°20' E. A steep, ice-covered rock bluff on the E side of Kirkby Glacier, opposite Frecker Ridge, about 3 km E of Mount Elliot, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for Sgt. Alan Keith Richardson (b. April 12, 1930), RAAF, who wintered-over as engine fitter at Mawson Station in 1958, as a member of the Antarctic Flight, and who was also at Davis Station for a short time. He accompanied ANARE on the *Thala Dan* to the coast near this feature in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Richardson Cove. 60°44' S, 45°42' W. A large west-facing cove, between Conroy Point and Corral Point, on the SW side of Moe Island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Michael George "Mike" Richardson, head of the Polar Regions Unit within the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1992-2006. He had a been a BAS zoologist, wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1971 and 1972, being base commander the second winter. US-ACAN accepted the name on July 17, 2007. It falls within ASPA #109. Dr. Richardson was responsible for drafting Annex 5 to the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty, which established ASPAs and ASMAs.

Richardson Glacier. 70°28' S, 63°42' W. A broad tributary glacier flowing SE from the Columbia Mountains to enter the upper part of the Clifford Glacier just SE of Mikus Hill, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Harriet Richardson (1874-1958), American zoologist and author of several reports on the crustacea collected by Charcot on his two expeditions (FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10). She was known as "the First Lady of Isopods." UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Richardson Hill. 79°48' S, 156°40' E. Also called Richardson Nunatak. An ice-free hill or nunatak, rising to about 500 m above the ice of Island Arena, above the Darwin Glacier, 13 km NE of Mount Ellis, on the N side of the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for Laurence R. "Larry" Richardson, professor of zoology at the Victoria University of Wellington, an active supporter of the university's Antarctic expeditions. NZ-APC accepted the name, US-ACAN did so in 1965, and ANCA followed suit.

Richardson Island. 69°24' S, 76°04' E. The more westerly of a pair of islands, about 0.6 km W of the NW tip of Stornes Peninsula, and about 1 km S of Knuckey Island, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Sgt. Alan Richardson (*see* **Richardson Bluff**).

Richardson Lakes. 66°45' S, 50°38' E. A small group of meltwater lakes at the foot of Mount Riiser-Larsen on the NW side, just E of Amundsen Bay. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and first visited in Nov. 1958, by Graham Knuckey's ANARE party. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Alan Richardson (*see* **Richardson Bluff**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

[1]**Richardson Nunatak** *see* **Richardson Hill**

[2]**Richardson Nunatak**. 66°22' S, 64°56' W. Rising to about 1500 m, in the S part of Hugi Glacier, between the Bruce Plateau and the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Edward Cleland Richardson (1872-1954), the "father of British skiiing." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Richardson Peak. 67°20' S, 67°21' W. Rising to about 600 m, at the E side of Vallot Glacier, in the Tyndall Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957, and visited by BAS geologists in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Hilda Richardson (1924-2000), secretary of the British Glaciological Society, 1953-62; and secretary general of the International Glaciological Society, 1962-93. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1986. In 1993, when Miss Richardson retired, she became the first recipient of the Richardson Medal, named after her.

Riches, Sidney Barnes. b. 1880, at 4 Sidney Street, Plaistow, London (hence his name), son of Welsh dock laborer George Barnes Riches and his wife Ellen Gravney. His mother died when he was three. At Poplar, on July 26, 1907, he signed on to the *Nimrod* as an able seaman and fireman, for BAE 1907-09. He kept a journal, covering the period Jan. 1 to March 8, 1908, and Dec. 1, 1908 to Aug. 30, 1909. The day after his diary ended, he was discharged in Poplar. In 1913, in West Ham, he married Ethel M. Norris, and died in 1929, in Canning Town, London.

Riches, Sidney Herbert. b. Oct. 14, 1871, Newington, London, but grew up in Southwark, son of Suffolk-born laborer Charles Riches and his wife Diana Stone, who was forced to take in laundry when her husband died in 1877. Sidney moved to the Falklands in the 1880s. In 1897 he became a police constable there, and in 1912 a customs officer. He married Albert Newing's sister, Annie Maud, and the Newings and the Richeses lived next door to each other on Allardyce Street. In 1919-20 he was appointed Falkland Islands Dependencies administrator on Deception Island, for the season, and thus customs officer for the South Shetlands. He was in that position again in 1923-24 and 1924-25. His daughter, Vera, was the first girl to marry on South Georgia (to Alfred George Nelson-Jones, clerk to the South Georgia magistrate, on March 12, 1932). Riches took his wife and daughter to London on the *La Paz*, arriving there on April 18, 1932, and there he handed in his retirement notice, on May 1, 1932, aged 60. He died in 1957.

Richieu, Jean-Hippolyte. b. Oct. 28, 1810, Cogolin, France. Pilot on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Richmond, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Richmond Peak. 75°48' S, 115°49' W. Rising to 3595 m, it is the central and culminating peak of the Toney Mountain massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Addison E. Richmond, Jr. (b. 1933), of the U.S. State Department, chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1971-72.

Mount Richter. 81°58' S, 158°47' E. A mountain rising to 2550 m between Gutenberg Glacier and the upper Starshot Glacier, 5 km N of Mount Hubble, in the N part of the Holyoake Range, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for physicist Charles F. Richter, of the California Institute of Technology, 1930-70, who, with Beno Gutenberg in 1935, developed the Richter Scale, which measures the magnitude of earthquakes. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Richter-Eispiedmont. 70°36' S, 165°15' E. An ice piedmont, W of the Dwyer Escarpment, overlooking the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Richter Glacier. 77°10' S, 155°25' W. A low-gradient coastal glacier 16 km W of the Scott Nunataks, on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. It shares a common saddle with Butler Glacier, and flows NW to the sea, where it forms a small glacier tongue. The glacier and tongue are depicted on the map produced by ByrdAE 1928-30, the map indicating that Shirase's Japanese party traversed up this glacier to the summit of the Scott Nunataks in Jan. 1912. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gregory S. Richter, meteorologist and scientific leader at Byrd Station during the winter of 1968.

Richter Peaks. 71°20' S, 70°21' W. A group of peaks rising to about 1385 m, near the S end of the Walton Mountains, on Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph J. Richter, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1965-66 and 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Richthofen Pass. 66°01' S, 62°42' W. A pass, 1.5 km wide, running E-W between Mount Fritsche and the rock wall N of McCarroll Peak, at the S end of the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered from Borchgrevink Nunatak on Oct. 20, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, roughly mapped in 65°55' S, 62°20' W, and named by Nordenskjöld as Richthofens Dal (i.e., "Richthofen Valley"), for Ferdinand Paul Wilhelm, Freiherr von Richthofen (1833-1905), German traveler, geographer, geologist, and (incidentally) uncle of Manfred von Richthofen, the World War I air ace known as the "Red Baron." From 1913 onwards there existed a school of thought that this was a body of water, and it was named Richthofen Strait, or Richthofen Sund ("sund" means "sound"). It appears on a

British chart of 1921 as Richthofen Valley. It was recognized from the air, but not photographed, by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and again on Dec. 19, 1929. At that stage, it was believed to lie between 65°40' S and 66°05' S. It appears as Richthofen Valley on British charts of 1940 and 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected Richthofen Sound). During a survey conducted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, poor visibility in the area N and W of Borchgrevink Nunatak prevented identification of the feature, but is was finally identified as a pass during a FIDS re-survey in Sept. 1955. UK-APC accepted the name Richthofen Pass on March 3, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Richthofen Sund *see* **Richthofen Pass**

Richthofen Valley *see* **Richthofen Pass**

Bahía Ricke. 64°19' S, 63°38' W. A shallow bay, about 1.5 km SW of Cape Grönland, on the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Arturo Ricke Schwerter, commodore of ChilAE 1966-67. The Argentines call it Bahía Esquivel.

Ricker Canyon. 84°47' S, 115°18' W. A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon, indenting the N escarpment of the Buckeye Table between Darling Ridge and Schulthess Buttress, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for John F. Ricker, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961-62. *See also* **Ricker Hills**.

Ricker Dome. 82°04' S, 162°43' E. A snow-free summit rising to 1720 m, 5 km E of Smith Bluff, in the Nash Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken betwen 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Karl E. Ricker, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1961.

Ricker Hills. 75°41' S, 159°10' E. A group of mainly ice-free hills, about 14 km in extent, just W of Hollingsworth Glacier, between Tent Rock and the upper David Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and named by them for John F. Ricker (*see also* **Ricker Canyon**), a member of the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Ricker Peak *see* **Ricker Hills**

Rickinson, Lewis Rafael "Ricky." b. April 21, 1883, Lee, Lewisham, Kent, son of traveler Charles Napier Rickinson and his wife Emma Isaac. He made his way back from Las Palmas on the *Highland Glen*, arriving in London on Dec. 29, 1913, and was chosen by Shackleton to be chief engineer on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17, during which he had a (non-fatal) heart attack on April 17, 1916, as the party moved onto Cape Wild, Elephant Island. He served out the rest of the war in the RN, and then became a naval architect and consulting engineer. In 1918 he married Marjorie Kate Wrong (the former Marjorie Snell, she had married Colin Wrong in 1915), in Barnet, Herts. He died of lung cancer at Newbury, Berks, on April 16, 1945, while serving as engineer commander on the shore-based *Pembroke*.

Rickmers Glacier. 66°15' S, 64°55' W. Flows WNW into Hugi Glacier, just S of Caulfeild Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Willi Gustav Rickmer Rickmers (1873-1965), German ski pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Ricky Glacier *see* **Blackwelder Glacier**

Riddell Nunataks. 69°54' S, 64°20' E. A group of low, exposed rock ridges, or nunataks, with snow and ice extending nearly to the summits, trending E-W at elevations of between 2140 m and 2260 m above sea level, 8 km NW of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by the ANARE party led by Bob Dovers in 1954. Named by ANCA for Alfred Davidson "Alfie" Riddell (b. June 10, 1925), carpenter at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also been on Heard Island in 1950 and Macquarie Island in 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Riddiford Nunatak. 80°59' S, 159°48' E. A small but conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 1200 m, with an adjoining lower outcrop, about 5 km WNW of Abercrombie Crests, in the Darley Hills of the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for Charles Ernest Riddiford (1896-1968), British-born *National Geographic Magazine* cartographer and typographer from about 1923 to 1958.

Riddle Islands. 65°39' S, 64°33' W. A group of 4 small islands off the SW end of Chavez Island, in Bigo Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base J in Aug. 1957, and so named by them because these islands were difficult to find among the icebergs frozen into the surrounding sea ice. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Mount Riddolls. 72°48' S, 167°46' E. A very prominent mountain, rising to 3295 m, directly at the head of Rudolph Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier Geology Party (i.e., the Northern Party) of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Bruce W. Riddolls, assistant geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

The Ridge *see* **Jabet Peak**

Isla Ridge *see* **Ridge Island**

Monte Ridge *see* **Jabet Peak**

Pico Ridge *see* **Ridge Peak**

Ridge Island. 67°42' S, 67°06' W. A ridge-shaped island, 10 km long, and 2.5 km wide, 5 km E of Pourquoi Pas Island, in the center of Bourgeois Fjord, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named descriptively in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Cerro (i.e., "hill island"), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Ridge. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears translated as Isla Cabellete, and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Isla Ridge.

Ridge Peak. 63°30' S, 57°03' W. A pyramidal rocky peak, rising to 510 m, with a prominent ridge extending eastward from it (hence the name given to it in March 1946 by Fids from Base D, who surveyed and charted it that month), 4 km SW of Trepassey Bay, between that bay and Duse Bay, and between Cairn Hill and Lizard Hill, on Tabarin Peninsula. First explored by a party from SwedAE 1901-04. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further surveyed by FIDS in Feb. 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Pico Ridge, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Ridge Summit. 77°53' S, 162°45' E. A ridge, rising to 5032 feet, running in an easterly direction from Cathedral Rocks to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Ridgeway Glacier. 73°24' S, 167°14' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Ridgway Glacier. A short glacier in the E part of the Mountaineer Range, flowing SE between Spatulate Ridge and Gauntlet Ridge, into Lady Newnes Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1965, for Norman M. Ridgeway, senior scientist at Hallett Station in 1963-64. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Ridgway Glacier *see* **Ridgeway Glacier**

Camp Ridley. On Ridley Beach, Cape Adare. This was Borchgrevink's camp for himself and his 9 men during the 1899 wintering-over of BAE 1898-1900. Borchgrevink named it for his English mother, Annie Ridley (b. Aug. 19, 1832, daughter of ironmonger Samuel Ridley and his wife Elizabeth Ranson), who, before she married the explorer's father, had married Carsten Tank Egeberg in Ipswich in 1855.

Isla Ridley *see* **Ridley Island**

Ridley Beach. 71°18' S, 170°13' E. A cuspate beach feature in Robertson Bay, forming a triangle 1.5 km long on each side, 1.5 km S of Cape Adare, on the W side of Adare Peninsula, in northern Victoria Land. During BAE 1898-1900 Borchgrevink and his party camped here, at Camp Ridley (he named the camp for his mother — it was her maiden name — *see* **Camp Ridley**, above). In 1911, during BAE 1910-13, Campbell's Northern Party disembarked here from the *Terra Nova*, and they extended the name Ridley to the whole beach. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit. There is an Adélie penguin rookery here. *See also* **Spit**.

Ridley Head *see* **Ridley Island**

Ridley Island. 61°51' S, 58°01' W. Also called Ridley Head. An island 3 km N of False Round Point, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered and roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 21-22, 1820, when the name Ridley's Islands was given to the main island, a smaller island, and offlying rocks. It appears as such on Bransfield's 1820 chart, as well as on charts from later sealers in the 1821 and 1822 period. On Capt. Sherratt's 1821 map, it appears as Round Island, and Round Isle. In Capt. John Davis's log of April 1, 1821, it appears as Hannah Island, named after the *Hannah*. It appears as Ridley Island on an 1822 British chart, and on Powell's chart, published in 1822, it appears as Ridley's Isle. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Isla Ridley. The name Ridley Islands appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, referring to the main island, the smaller island, and the offlying rocks. On Friederichsen's 1895 German map it is called Ridley Insel. In Jan. 1937, the Discovery Investigations re-surveyed this island, and their 1937 chart shows Ridley Island plotted in 61°48' S, 57°56' W. They also named the summit of the island as Ridley Peak, describing it as the most prominent feature to mariners on the N coast of King George Island. This name did not stick. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit in Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days the island was plotted in 61°50' S, 57°57' W. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. The coordinates were corrected in time for a British chart of 1962, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Ridley. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ridley Peak *see* **Ridley Island**

Ridley's Islands *see* **Ridley Island**

Rieber-Mohnberget. 74°24' S, 10°00' W. A partly snow-covered crag in the ice, in the SW part of Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lawyer Fredrik Wesenberg Rieber-Mohn (1892-1944), Resistance leader in Bergen during World War II. Arrested twice, he died in a concentration camp.

Rieckvorgebirge. 70°34' S, 164°15' E. Foothills NW of Buell Peninsula, at the NW end of the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Riegel. The name signifies a rock bar. There are a few riegels in Antarctica: Bonney, Bridge, Nussbaum, Parish, Sauter, and Todt.

Península Riesco *see* **Rasmussen Peninsula**

Mount Rifenburgh. 82 57 S, 166 20 E. Rising to 2690 m, 3 km E of the head of Davidson Glacier, in the Holland Range. Mapped by USGS from their own 1961-62 tellurometer surveys, and also from USN air photos taken in 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Capt. Edward G. Rifenburgh (b. Dec. 29, 1915, NY. d. Dec. 22, 1977, Fla.), commander of the *Arneb* during OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63).

The *Riff Raft*. A 12-foot-square plywood raft attached to the land by a steel cable. It had a steel frame and was kept afloat by eight 55-gallon oil drums welded together. It had a 42-inch hole in the middle of the deck through which marine specimens could be brought up from the water in McMurdo Sound. Three research assistants in wet suits formed the crew. Named by its pioneer, Dr. Mary Alice McWhinnie, in 1974.

The *Rig Mate*. A 900-ton Norwegian ship in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula, 1975-76, bringing down a 15-man expedition of mountain climbers and scientists under Prof. Renato Cepparo. Flavio Barbiero was 2nd-in-command. On Dec. 22, 1975 they left Lisbon. After a stop in Montevideo, they arrived at King George Island, in the South Shetlands. One group, a scientific group, stayed on this island, and established at Admiralty Bay, in Jan. and Feb. 1976, a station they called Concha Italia, the station being made of prefabricated buildings. Another group climbed mountains on Wiencke Island.

Mount Rigby. 85°33' S, 154°35' W. Rising to 950 m, 3 km NW of Mount Hastings, just W of the mouth of Scott Glacier, in the Karo Hills. Discovered and roughly mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John F. Rigby, geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Mount Rigel. 70°24' S, 66°52' W. Rising to 1910 m, it is the highest peak on the Orion Massif, on the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Rigel, the star in the constellation Orion. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Rigel Skerries. 66°55' S, 57°18' E. A group of islands and rocks in the NW part of the Øygarden Group, in the S part of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Kulikowski Skerry is the easternmost one. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named the largest of this group as Utskjera (i.e., "the outer skerry"). Visited by an ANARE party in 1954. The group was named by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, as Rigel Skerries, for the star Rigel, which was used for an astrofix near here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Riggs Peak. 63°02' S, 62°37' W. Rising to 1680 m, 2.1 km SW of Neofit Peak, 5 km SW of the summit of Mount Foster, and 8.5 km NE of Cape James, it overlooks Letnitsa Glacier to the S and Gramada Glacier to the E and SE, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for Elias Riggs (1810-1901), the American missionary and linguist who contributed greatly to the Bulgarian national revival, and organized the first translation, printing, and dissemination of the Bible in modern Bulgarian.

Right whales. Order: cetacea (whales); suborder: Mysticeti (baleen whales). This is one of the two types of baleen whale, the other being rorquals (q.v.). They were the right whales to catch — slow swimmers, they floated when dead (most whales sink), they had valuable baleen and high quality oil. There are two right whales in Antarctic waters, the southern right whale (q.v.), and the pgymy right whale (q.v.).

Rightangle Peak. 73°31' S, 94°25' W. A small rock peak between Snowplume Peak and Camelback Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and so named by them because, when seen from the northward (i.e., from Camp Minnesota), this peak presented a right-angle profile facing west. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Rignot Glacier. 73°06' S, 102°00' W. About 4 km long, it flows N from King Peninsula, into the Abbot Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for geophysicist Eric J. Rignot, of the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena, who used field and remotely sensed data to study Antarctic glacier mechanics from the 1990s.

Islotes Rigsby *see* **Rigsby Islands**

Rigsby Islands. 66°40' S, 67°37' W. A small group of ice-capped islands off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, about 3 km SE of the Sillard Islands, in the entrance to Buchanan Passage. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and also from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for George Pierce Rigsby (1915-2009), U.S. geologist specializing in the investigation of ice crystal structure and the plasticity of ice. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call this feature Islotes Rigsby.

Pik Rihtgofena *see* **Mount Zuckerhut**

Mount Riiser-Larsen. 66°47' S, 50°40' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 870 m, at the NW end of the Tula Mountains, on the E side of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13 or 14, 1930, during BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. On Feb. 14, 1958, an ANARE party led by Phil Law made a landing from a motor launch at the foot of this mountain.

Riiser-Larsen, Hjalmar. b. June 7, 1890, Oslo. He was entered into the Norwegian Naval Academy in 1909, and in 1915 joined the Norwegian Naval Air Force, becoming a pioneer aviator. In 1925 he was the pilot for Amundsen and Ellsworth's attempt to fly to the North Pole in 2 Dorniers, and the 6 men of the expedition only just got out alive — in one plane. In 1926 he was the pilot of Nobile's airship *Norge* as it became the first flight over the North Pole. In 1928 he was involved in the search for both Nobile and Amundsen in the Arctic. In 1929-31 Captain Riiser-Larsen led the whaling and exploring expedition to Antarctica in the *Norvegia*. He carried 2 airplanes, making his first flight from the ship

on Dec. 7, 1929. On Dec. 22, 1929 he flew to the coast of Enderby Land, and on Jan. 15, 1930 he discovered Queen Maud Land. On Feb. 18, 1930 he discovered the Princess Martha Coast, and in early 1931 the Princess Ragnhild Coast. Major Gunnar Isachsen commanded the *Thorshavn*. Riiser-Larsen was back in the Antarctic in 1932-33, whaling and exploring with Kjelbotn and Devold, with the *Thorshavn*, *Thorshammer*, and *Torlyn*. In 1939 he became manager of the newly-formed DNL Airline, which, by 1946 was the most successful airline in Norway. During World War II he was exiled to London, and then, in Canada, formed and ran Little Norway, the Norwegian Air Force's training camp. In 1941, back in London, he became commander-in-chief of the Norwegian Naval Air Force. His running of the organization was highly controversial, and he resigned, embittered, in 1946, going back with DNL and its successors until he retired in 1955. In 1946, when NBSAE 1949-52 was being planned, he was to have led the expedition. He was in London in April 1947, talking to the Royal Geographical Society about it, but was replaced by John Giaever, and didn't go. He died on June 3, 1965, in Copenhagen. *See* Bibliography.

Riiser-Larsen Basin. 72°06' S, 14°45' W. A submarine feature off the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. It actually runs between 71°48' S and 72°24' S, and between 13°30°W and 16°00' W. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in assocation with the ice shelf, and was accepted by international agreement in June of that year.

Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. 72°40' S, 16°00' W. An ice shelf, about 400 km long, on the W coast of Queen Maud Land, it extends from Cape Norvegia in the N, to Lyddan Ice Rise and Stancomb-Wills Glacier in the S. Parts of this ice shelf were discovered variously in 1904 by ScotNAE 1902-04, in 1915 by BITE 1914-17, and in 1930 by Riiser-Larsen. Most of it was photographed aerially in 1951-52, during NBSAE 1949-52, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Riiser-Larsenisen, for Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen. It was also surveyed from the ground by NorAE 1956-60, and, in 1958-59, photographed aerially during the same long expedition. Additional delineation of the S and landward margins of the ice shelf was accomplished from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The SW limit of the ice shelf was undefined in the original naming, but U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974 show Lyddan Ice Rise as the natural boundary. The British describe this feature as between the Lyddan Ice Rise and 20°00' W, i.e., only a small portion of that described by the Americans, and plot it in 74°25' S, 20°00' W.

Riiser-Larsen Peninsula. 68°55' S, 34°00' E. Also called Cook Peninsula. A large peninsula projecting into the Haakon VII Sea, and forming not only the divide between the Prince Harald Coast and the Princess Ragnhild Coast, but also the W portal to Lützow-Holm Bay. Discovered on Feb. 21, 1931, on a flight from the *Norvegia*, by Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, for whom it was named by the Norwegians (as Riiser-Larsenhalvøya). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1952.

Riiser-Larsenhalvøya *see* **Riiser-Larsen Peninsula**

Riiser-Larsenisen *see* **Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf**

Gory Rikhtgofena *see* **Gruber Mountains**

Riksa Islands. 62°23' S, 59°47' W. Three adjacent islands in the Aitcho Islands, 250 m W of Bilyana Island, 650 m NE of Emeline Island, and 2.1 km E of Holmes Rock, on the W side of English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlements of Kamenna (Stone) Riksa and Lower Riksa, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Rila Point. 62°37' S, 59°58' W. A point forming the E side of the entrance to Bruix Cove, on the coast of Moon Bay, 3.2 km NW of Delchev Peak, 4.3 km NNE of Plovdiv Peak, 7.4 km E of Atanasoff Nunatak, and 8.75 km W of Renier Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for Rila Mountain, in Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 16, 2003.

Mount Riley. 86°11' S, 147°37' W. Rising to 2100 m, along the NE side of Long Valley, just W of the California Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Stephen G. Riley, VX-6 photographic officer on OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Riley, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Riley, Owen. b. 1880, Edinburgh, son of Edward Riley and his Irish wife Elizabeth. When Owen was an infant, the family moved to Newcastle, where the father died, and Elizabeth had to hawk fish for a living. Owen joined the Merchant service, going to work for the Orient Line, and in 1901 joined the crew of the *Ophir* on its run to the Antipodes. He was an able seaman on the *Morning*, in 1902-03, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Riley, Quintin Theodore Petroc Molesworth. b. Oct. 27, 1905, in St Columb, Cornwall, youngest son of antiquarian Athelstan Riley, Seigneur de la Trinité. Educated at Lancing and Cambridge, he was meteorologist on the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, with Rymill in Greenland. He was assistant meteorologist on BGLE 1934-37, and, during that Antarctic expedition, was keeper of the motor boat *Stella*. In 1938 he joined the RNVR, and during World War II served as a commando and in intelligence. He married Dorothy Croft in 1942, and in 1943 was promoted to lieutenant commander. He was technical adviser on the 1948 movie *Scott of the Antarctic* (q.v.), and the same year was secretary of the Olympic yachting regatta. In 1951, during the Festival of Britain, he gave exploring demonstrations in the Dome of Discovery. He was killed in a car crash, near Chelmsford, on Christmas Day, 1980. Col. Jonathon P. Riley wrote a book about him in 1989, *From Pole to Pole: the Life of Quintin Riley, 1905-1980*.

Riley, William A. "Willy." b. 1877, NY. In 1910 he went to Alaska, where he worked as a mechanic in the cannery at Andreafski. In 1914 he married a 13-year old Tongass Eskimo named Martha Williams, and they had a couple of daughters, Ivy and Amy, and a son Buddy. He was taken on the ByrdAE 1928-30 as dog handler, went down on the *Sir James Clark Ross*, got as far as Wellington, and on Nov. 19, 1928 had to go home because his father had died in Trenton, Michigan. At least that was the official story. The truth was he was a drunk. Either way, he never made it to Antarctica. But he wasn't out of the story. On his return he claimed Byrd had commissioned him to go to the Yukon and bring back 37 dogs as replacements for those that had died, but Byrd denied this. Willy returned to his family in Alaska, and became a salmon fisherman.

Riley Glacier. 70°06' S, 67°55' W. A heavily crevassed glacier, about 22 km long and 27.5 km wide, flowing WSW from the W side of Palmer Land, to enter George VI Sound between (to the N) the Traverse Mountains and (to the S) Mount Dixey and Mount Pitman. Discovered and photographed aerially, and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Partially re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949, and named by them for Quintin Riley. The feature they actually named was this glacier and the ice piedmont to the N (that would later become known as Warren Ice Piedmont). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In those days it was plotted in 70°03' S, 68°20' W. Following further surveys by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1972, the name Riley Glacier was limited to this feature by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, and appears as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, as well as in the 1980 British gazetteer. The coordinates have been corrected since this redefinition took place.

Riley Peak. 75°11' S, 69°15' W. A distinctive peak, rising to 1280 m above sea level, on the E spur at the S end of the ridge extending 5 km SSW from Mount Jenkins, in the Sweeney Mountains. Named by UK-APC on Oct. 9, 2009, for Teal Richard Riley (b. 1970, Evesham, Worcs), BAS geologist from 1995, who worked on the theory of the supercontinental break-up. He did not winter-over.

Rileyryggen. 80°33' S, 19°36' W. A small mountain in the Pioneers Escarpment, the most easterly part of the Shackleton Range, in the most southwesterly part of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Norris W. "Rambling Jack" Riley, BAS general assistant at Halley Bay Station for the 1968 and 1969 winters. Name means Riley Ridge. The Russians call it Gora Lavochkina. *See also* **Gallsworthyryggen**, **Carterknattane**, and **Nobleknausane**.

Rils Nunatak. 69°45' S, 75°15' W. A coastal nunatak, rising to 125 m above sea level, and 200 m long, on the N coast of Charcot Island, between Mount Monique and Mount Martine, in

the Marion Nunataks. Discovered in 1910, during FrAE 1908–10, and photographed aerially in 1947 during OpHJ 1946–47. Visited in Jan. 1975 by BAS geologists. Named acronymically by UK-APC on June 6, 2007, for Ronald Ian "Ron" Lewis-Smith (b. 1942), plant biologist with BAS from 1964 to 2002, the first biologist to visit the site, in Dec. 1997, and to recognize the unique flora found here. He had wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1966.

Rim Glacier. 77°13' S, 160°25' E. A glacier, 16 km long and 3 km wide, flowing N from the Polar Plateau in a deep valley between Robinson Peak and Mount Vishniac, into the Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming various features in this area after bicycling terms, NZ-APC named this one in 1995. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996. *See* **Bicycles**.

Picos Rima *see* **Rime Crests**

Rime Crests. 60°38' S, 45°25' W. Five rime-covered crest-like summits, with prominent ice bosses and fluted walls, rising to about 1170 m, and surmounting the E side of Sunshine Glacier, in the E part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948–49, and the highest peak was descriptively named by them as Rime Peak. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy between 1956 and 1958. On July 7, 1959, as a result of these latest FIDS surveys, UK-APC extended the name to all of the summits, and US-ACAN accepted the new name Rime Crests in 1963. The Argentines call them Picos Rima.

Rime Peak *see* **Rime Crests**

Rimebrekka *see* **Rimebrekka Slope**

Rimebrekka Slope. 72°08' S, 13°14' E. A crevassed ice slope (the Norwegians describe it as an icefall, but their naming of it belies that) 6 km S of Rimekalvane Nunataks, in the S part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Rimebrekka ("the frost slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rimebrekka Slope in 1966.

Rimekalvane *see* **Rimekalvane Nunataks**

Rimekalvane Nunataks. 72°03' S, 13°38' E. A group of small nunataks 6 km E of the Dekefjellrantane Hills, in the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Rimekalvane (i.e., "the frost calves"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rimekalvane Nunataks in 1966. The Russians call them Skaly Amurskie.

Rimington Bluff. 73°35' S, 68°22' E. A rocky bluff at the S end of the Mawson Escarpment, just S of Tingey Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for surveyor George Robert Lindsay "Rim" Rimington (b. 1908, Kew, Vic.), assistant director of the Division of National Mapping, 1961–66.

Roca del Rincón *see* **Corner Rock**

Rindebotnen *see* **Rindebotnen Cirque**

Rindebotnen Cirque. 72°33' S, 3°20' W. A cirque (or corrie) indenting the NE side of Høgsaetet Mountain, just NE of Raudberget, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Rindebotnen ("the mountain cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rindebotnen Cirque in 1966.

Rindehallet *see* **Rindehallet Slope**

Rindehallet Slope. 72°25' S, 1°13' E. An ice slope between Isingen Mountain and Egil Peak, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Rindehallet (i.e., "the mountan slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rindehallet Slope in 1966.

Rinehart Peak. 70°38' S, 160°01' E. A peak rising to 1710 m on a ridge on the E central slopes of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains, at the S side of the head of Helfferich Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Floyd J. Rinehart, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo in 1967–68.

Ring, Patrick. b. 1893. Merchant marine engineer, he was 3rd engineer on the *Eagle*, 1944–45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Ring Rock. 67°39' S, 62°43' E. A coastal rock outcrop, 3 km SE of Nøst Island, at the head of Holme Bay, about 7 km SW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ringøya (i.e., "ring island"). First visited on July 17, 1954, in an ANARE Weasel, during a trip here led by Bob Dovers, and they re-defined it. ANCA accepted the name Ring Island on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Ringe, Michael John "Mike." b. April 5, 1961, Cambridge, son of Ernest Ringe and his wife Barbare Camp. Geologist, Skidoo driver, and mountain climber on the British Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island in 1984–85. In 1991, in Wales he married Rosalind Barton, and they lived in Bedford.

Ringed Nunatak. 85°13' S, 173°13' W. A small but conspicuous nunatak in the icefall at the head of Gatlin Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964–65, for the ring of moraine completely surrounding the nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Ringed penguin *see* **Chinstrap penguin**

The Ringer. 77°15' S, 162°03' E. A ring-shaped moraine at the mouth of Ringer Glacier as that glacier enters Miller Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name first appears on a NZ map of 1961, and comes from the strikingly symmetrical configuration of the feature. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Ringer Glacier. 77°15' S, 161°51' E. A glacier, 8 km long, heading on the NE flank of the Saint Johns Range, and flowing NE to Miller Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name first appears on a 1961 NZ map, named in association with The Ringer, i.e., the moraine at the mouth of this glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Ringer Valley. 77°15' S, 161°51' E. A hanging valley, 10 km long, between Kuivinen Ridge and Stone Ridge, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. The lower and middle portion of the valley are occupied by Ringer Glacier, while the upper (southern) portion of the valley is ice-free. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Ringfingerbreen. 71°59' S, 2°51' E. A glacier in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Descriptively named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007 (the name means "the ring-finger glacier).

Ringgold, Cadwalader. b. Aug. 20, 1802, Fountain Rock, Washington Co., Md., son of wealthy politician Samuel Ringgold by his first wife. His brother, Major Samuel Ringgold, "father of the modern American artillery," died at Palo Alto, during the Mexican War, 1846–48. Cadwalader entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman on March 4, 1819, and in the late 1820s was commanding the *Weazel* as that vessel fought Caribbean pirates. He became a lieutenant on May 17, 1828, and as such was commander of the *Porpoise* during USEE 1838–42. On July 16, 1849 he was promoted to commander, and began the very important survey of the San Francisco Bay area, important because of the gold rush. Then he was one of the officers (along with Matthew Perry) who selected the site for what would become Mare Island Navy Yard. In 1853 he led the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition (strangely, aboard the *Porpoise* again), until 1854 when he went insane and was forced to return home, Lt. John Rodgers, taking over. He was retired almost immediately, but he recovered, and was put back on the active list in 1858, becoming a captain, and fought in the Civil War. He was promoted to Commodore on July 16, 1862, and searched the seas looking for Confederate raiders, including the *Alabama*. He retired on July 25, 1866, as a rear admiral. He died unmarried and of apoplexy in NYC on April 29, 1867.

Ringgold Knoll. 69°20' S, 157°39' E. A mountain, 14 km S of Archer Point, on the E side of Matusevich Glacier, in Oates Land. On

Jan. 16, 1840, from the *Porpoise*, during USEE 1838–42, Cadwalader Ringgold reported in this direction a large, dark, rounded object resembling a mountain. Wilkes named it Ringgold's Knoll, but his charts were inaccurate. He plotted it in about 67°S, 158°E. In 1959 Phil Law of ANARE selected this one as the one discovered by Ringgold 119 years before, as it seems to be in the correct relationship with Reynolds Peak and Eld Peak (qq.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Ringgold's Knoll *see* **Ringgold Knoll**

Ringöya *see* **Ring Rock**

Rink Point. 63°53' S, 58°11' W. A rocky point forming the SW entrance point of Whisky Bay, on the NW coast of James Ross Island, 3 km E of Carlson Island. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903, during SwedAE 1901–04. It seems to appear (unnamed) on their maps. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1952, and they found it to be surrounded by a large area of slippery, snow-free sea-ice resembling a skating rink. Fids from Base D were here yet again in 1955–56, and, in reference to a blizzard camp, they called it Lie-Up Point. UK-APC accepted the name Rink Point on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Rinner Trough. 77°40' S, 35°00' W. An undersea trough in the Weddell Sea. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Karl Rinner (1921–1991) was an Austrian geodesist, founder of the journal *Marine Geodesy*.

Cerro Rinoceronte *see* **Cerro Berg**

The *Río Baker*. A 150-foot, 20-passenger Chilean vessel, which accompanied the Spanish Antarctic Expedition of 1987–88. Skipper unknown.

Monte Rio Branco *see* **Mount Rio Branco**

Mount Rio Branco. 65°25' S, 64°00' W. Rising to 975 m, 4 km E of Cape Pérez, N of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Rio Branco, for Jose Maria da Silva Paranhos, Baron of Rio Branco (1845–1912), Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, 1902–12. It was he who defined the borders of his country with all the neighboring countries. More to the point, he assisted Charcot's expedition at Rio in Oct. 1908. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map. Re-surveyed in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934–37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Rio Branco, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Cerro Rio Branco ("cerro" meaning "hill"). UK-APC accepted the (rather odd) name Mount Branco on Sept. 22, 1954, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and in 1958 was surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Monte Río Branco, and that is how it was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Note: No accent mark in "rio," because it is in Portuguese. However, the Chileans ignored that rule, in order to bring it up to Spanish speed.

Sommet Rio Branco *see* **Mount Rio Branco**

The *Río Tunuyán*. Argentine ship which conducted two tourist cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in Jan. and Feb. 1970. Captain José Amejeiras Barrére.

Islote Riofrío. 65°06' S, 63°05' W. A snow-covered island, 2.6 km W of Pelletan Point, at Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Enrique Riofrío Cooke, of the Chilean Army, who took part in ChilAE 1957–58. The Argentines call it Islote Sara.

Islotes Riolita *see* **Rhyolite Islands**

Rios Mountains *see* **Shackleton Range**

The Rip *see* **Tasman Rip**

Punta Rip *see* **Rip Point**

Rip Point. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A low point on the NE coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands, forming the S side of the E entrance to Fildes Strait, and the NW entrance point of Edgell Bay, 3 km SW of the central point of Ardley Island. Probably named by personnel on the *Discovery II*, who charted it in 1934–35. There is a tidal rip in this locality. It appears on a British chart of 1948, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Punta Rip, but, when the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted that name, the Argentines changed their naming to Cabo Andrada. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. *See also* **Eddy Point**.

Nunatak Ripa. 66°04' S, 60°55' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Estrecho Ripamonti *see* **Picnic Passage**

Ripamonti Refugio *see* **Julio Ripamonti Base**

Roca Ripín. 62°21' S, 59°43' W. A submerged rock, upon which the sea breaks with force and little undercurrent, N of Chaos Reef, off the W coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and charted by personnel on the *Lautaro*, during ChilAE 1948–49, and named by them for the daughter of José Duarte Villaroel, skipper of the ship. The name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Ripple Lake. 68°35' S, 78°02' E. A small lake, about 200 m long, with prominent sand banks on the W side, and a hill to the N, in the Vestfold Hills. So named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, because there are ripples in the sandbanks.

The *Rippling Wave*. A 124-ton sealing schooner built in New York. By 1869 she was operating out of Punta Arenas, Chile, and owned by Messrs Braun and Blanchard, of that town. She ran aground off the coast of South America in 1869, and again in 1872. For the 1902 sealing season she was commanded by Capt. Joseph St. George, and visited the South Shetlands (*see also* **The *Archie***, and **The *Pichincha***). She ran aground off South America again, in 1904, and finally, in 1906, she ran aground once too often, off Cabo Negro.

Rippon Glacier. 66°40' S, 56°29' E. A small glacier, close E of Seaton Glacier, flowing southward into the Edward VIII Ice Shelf, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Sgt. Ralph T. Rippon, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Riptide Cirque. 76°37' S, 160°51' E. A glacial cirque on the S wall of Eastwind Ridge, immediately W of Mount Naab, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Icefalls at the head provide the main ice flow into Towle Glacier. So named by an NZARP field party in 1989–90 to describe the fastest flowing tributary into the Towle. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Bahía Riquelme *see* **Azure Cove**

Isla Riquelme *see* **Riquelme Peak**

Islotes Riquelme *see* **Symington Islands**

Punta Riquelme. 62°28' S, 59°43' W. A point between Punta Ortiz and Labbé Point, on the W coast of Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946–47 for signalman Riquelme (*see* **Symington Islands**).

Riquelme Peak. 67°51' S, 66°02' W. The most southerly peak of the rocky ridge that forms the E extremity of Tonkin Island, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It seems that this feature was first seen by ChilAE 1946–47, and that it appears on their 1947 chart as Isla Riquelme, presumably named for signalman Riquelme (*see* **Symington Islands**). UK-APC accepted the name Riquelme Peak on Dec. 16, 2003.

The *Riquita*. An Australian yacht, in at Cape Adare and Commonwealth Bay, in 1985–86, under the command of Barry Lewis.

Riscos Rink. 63°54' S, 58°13' W. An Argentine automatic weather station established in 1995, at an elevation of 450 m, on the SW side of Rink Point, on the NW coast of James Ross Island.

Riscos Tumbledown. 64°04' S, 58°25' W. An Argentine automatic weather station established in 2001, on the NE side of Tumbledown Mesa, on James Ross Island.

Risemedet *see* **Risemedet Mountain**

Risemedet Mountain. 72°03' S, 3°10' E. A large, partly ice-capped mountain rising to 2705 m, and marking the E end of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Risemedet (i.e., "the giant landmark"). US-ACAN accepted the name Risemedet Mountain in 1966.

Risen *see* **Risen Peak**

Risen Peak. 71°58' S, 3°18' E. A peak, 3 km N of Medhovden Bluff, it is the most northeasterly of the peaks in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped

by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Risen (i.e., "the giant"). US-ACAN accepted the name Risen Peak in 1967.

More Riser-Larsena. 68°00' S, 24°00' E. A sea off the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Rish Point. 62°40' S, 60°56' W. An ice-free point projecting 300 m from the S coast of Livingston Island, at the E extremity of South Beaches, 2.3 km NW of Amadok Point. 1.3 km SW of Clark Nunatak, and 1 km NE of Stackpole Rocks, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Rish, in the eastern Balkan Mountains, in Bulgaria.

Roca Risk *see* **Risk Rock**

Risk Rock. 66°09' S, 65°48' W. An isolated rock awash, midway between Cape Evensen and Pesky Rocks, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the rock lies in the way of vessels that have passed SW through the channel between Marie Island and the mainland. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Roca Risk.

Risopatrón Refugio *see* **Coppermine Cove Refugio**

Risopatrón Station *see* **Luis Risopatrón Station**

The *Risque*. American yacht, skippered by Lou Morgane, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99, and 1999-2000.

Risso, Luis *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1946

Ristebrekka. 71°42' S, 10°06' E. An ice slope S of the Ristkalvane Nunataks, at the N end of the Shcherbakov Range, in the NE part of the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the ridge slope").

Ristelen *see* **Ristelen Spur**

Ristelen Spur. 71°59' S, 5°37' E. A rock spur, about 8 km SE of the summit of Breplogen Mountain, between the flow of Vestreskorve Glacier and Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ristelen (i.e., "the plowshare"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ristelen Spur in 1967. The Russians call it Krylov Mountain (actually Gora Krylova).

Ristinghortane. 74°55' S, 11°19' W. Mountain crags at the NE side of the valley the Norwegians call Kibergdalen, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for civil servant Johannes Risting (1910-1987), Resistance leader during World War II.

Ristkalvane *see* **Ristkalvane Nunataks**

Ristkalvane Nunataks. 71°41' S, 10°36' E. A small group of small nunataks NE of Mount Dallmann, and forming the N end of the Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ristkalvane (i.e., "the ridge calves"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ristkalvane Nunataks in 1970.

Rita Automatic Weather Station. 74°43' S, 164°02' E. An Italian AWS installed in Jan. 1993, 267.67 m above sea level, at Lago Carezza, 2.6 km SE of Mario Zucchelli Station, at Terra Nova Bay.

Ritala Spur. 83°07' S, 48°57' W. A mostly snow-covered spur, rising to about 1000 m, and extending NE from the E side of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66, by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Keith D. Ritala, USARP geophysicist from the University of California, at Los Angeles, who conducted gravity research at Pole Station in the winter of 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Mount Ritchie. 78°32' S, 158°25' E. Rising to over 1600 m in the SE part of the Warren Range, 5 km NE of Wise Peak, on the W side of Deception Glacier. Named by VUWAE 1970-71, for paleontologist Alexander "Alex" Ritchie, curator of fossils at the Australian Museum, in Sydney, a member of the VUWAE party that discovered important sites of fossil fish in this Skelton Névé area. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 2000, and US-ACAN followed suit on Nov. 12, 2000.

Ritchie Point. 70°25' S, 68°20' E. A well-defined point at the extremity of the large, flat rock feature extending northeastward from the Amery Peaks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Frederick James "Dick" Ritchie, cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965. He had also wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963, and would do so again in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Ritli Hill. 62°40' S, 60°55' W. A rocky hill rising to 45 m on the S coast of Livingston Island, 700 m E of Rish Point, and 600 m SW of Clark Nunatak, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993, and again by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the rock formation of Ritli, in western Bulgaria.

Ritscher, Alfred. b. May 23, 1879, Bad Lauterberg. He was with the German Merchant Marine until he transferred to the Imperial German Navy in 1912. That year he took part in the ill-fated Schröder-Stranz Expedition to Spitzbergen, and came to fame for his amazing exploit of walking, alone, without food, for over a week, across 200 km of Arctic wasteland, in the moonlight, in Dec. 1912, to get help for stranded members of his party. He flew for the German Navy during World War I, and after the war was chief of aerial navigation for Lufthansa. On May 1, 1933 he joined the Nazi party. He led GermAE 1938-39. He died on March 30, 1963, in Hamburg.

Ritscher Canyon. 66°15' S, 30°00' E. A submarine feature off the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named for Alfred Ritscher.

Ritscher Gipfel *see* **Ritscher Peak**

Ritscher Hochland *see* **Ritscher Upland**

Ritscher Peak. 71°24' S, 13°20' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2790 m, 11 km WSW of Mount Mentzel, it is the highest peak in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Named by the expedition as Ritschergipfel, for Alfred Ritscher, leader of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Ritscher Peak in 1966. The Norwegians call it Ritschertind (which means the same thing).

Ritscher Upland. 73°00' S, 9°00' W. A large, ice-covered upland, in Maudheimvidda, in the W part of Queen Maud Land. It is bounded by the Kraul Mountains and the Heimefront Range to the W and SW, and by the Borg Massif and the Kirwan Escarpment to the E. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, mapped by them from these photos, and named by them as Ritscher-Land, for their leader, Alfred Ritscher. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and translated by them as Ritscherflya. US-ACAN accepted the name Ritscher Upland in 1966. Today the Germans call it Ritscherhochland.

Ritscherflya *see* **Ritscher Upland**

Ritschergipfel *see* **Ritscher Peak**

Ritscherhochland *see* **Ritscher Upland**

Ritscher-Land *see* **Ritscher Upland**

Ritschertind *see* **Ritscher Peak**

Mount Rittmann. 73°27' S, 165°30' E. A caldera, rising gently between 2400 m and 2600 m above sea level over the plateau at the head of Icebreaker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range, 90 km SE of Mount Overlord, and N of Mount Brabec. Fumarole activity can be seen on its edge, and the results of volcanic activity are abundant here. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for volcanologist Alfred Rittman (1893-1980), who wrote the classic *Volcanoes and their Activity*, 1962.

Riu o Te Ata Valley. 78°22' S, 163°52' E. A valley at the S end of Lake Morning, NNE of Mount Morning, in Victoria Land. A Maori word (or phrase) meaning "valley of the morning"). Named by NZ-APC in 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year.

Rivard Glacier. 78°04' S, 163°55' E. Also

called David Lee Glacier. A small alpine glacier, about 2.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, at the head of Marshall Valley, and adjacent to Garwood Valley on the S, in Victoria Land. Discovered, photographed, and mapped by Troy L. Péwé, American glacial geologist here in 1957–58, and named by him for his assistant on the trip, Norman R. Rivard, a senior student at the University of Alaska, and USGS field assistant. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit. Note: It is sometimes seen (erroneously) on some maps as a lake.

Rivas Peaks. 83°55' S, 54°25' W. A line of rock peaks rising to about 1200 m, and projecting westward for 3 km from the S part of Torbert Escarpment, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Merced G. Rivas (b. 1925), radioman who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Rivenaesnuten. 74°51' S, 11°22' W. A partly snow-covered peak, the southernmost in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Lars Rivenaes (1878-1943), civil engineer and Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II, who died while being held captive by the Nazi Gestapo in World War II.

Isla Rivera *see* **Apéndice Island**

Rivera Peaks. 73°48' S, 62°50' W. A wedge-shaped range of peaks, 22 km in extent, and rising to about 1500 m, on the N side of Swann Glacier, between that glacier and Watson Peaks, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James P. Rivera, USARP electronics technician at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Punta Rivero. 64°33' S, 62°02' W. A point on Bearing Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Rivers. Ordinary rivers do exist in Antarctica, but they are, in reality, short-lived streams of glacial meltwater, and are seen occasionally only in the warmer months (*see* **Onyx River**). Ice rivers are called glaciers (q.v.), or ice streams (q.v.). Onyx is the longest river in Antarctica. *See also* **Algae River**, **Alph River**, **Talg River**, **Tierney River**. In 2006 British scientists claimed to have discovered evidence of vast subterranean rivers in Antarctica.

Rivers, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Rivett. 67°50' S, 66°15' E. A bare rock mountain, the most northeasterly feature in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. First seen on Dec. 31, 1929, and again on Jan. 5, 1930, by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson on Feb. 13, 1931, when BANZARE landed at nearby Scullin Monolith (19 km to the ENE). David Rivett (1885–1961; knighted in 1935) was a chemist, and deputy chairman and chief executive oficer of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 1927–46. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1962, fixed its position.

Riviera Ridge. 78°24' S, 163°42' E. The western of 2 broad, mainly ice-free ridges that descend northward from Mount Morning, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Mount Hubbard and Lake Morning are located at the N end of the ridge. The name was suggested by NZ geologist Anne Wright, who visited the ridge in balmy weather, in 1985–86, in contrast to terrible wind conditions experienced earlier in the season on Hurricane Ridge. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995.

Rivolier, Jean. b. March 3, 1923. He was in the Resistance during World War II. He was the French Polar expedition doctor at Pointe Géologie, in 1952, wintering-over that year at Base Marret. From 1955 to 1969 he was chief psychologist for the ongoing French Polar effort in Antarctica, and from 1969 to 1979 was chief doctor. From 1980 until he retired in 1998 he was professor of psychology at the University of Rheims. He wrote *Emperor Penguins* in 1956 (*see* the Bibliography). He died on April 27, 2007, at Lannion, France.

Lednik Rjadovoj. 66°49' S, 89°48' E. A glacier, E of Posadowsky Bay, in Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Russians.

RN *see* **Royal Navy**

RN Hydrographic Survey unit *see under* **Royal Navy**

RNR *see* **Royal Naval Reserve**

RNZAF *see* **Royal New Zealand Air Force**

RNZN *see* **Royal New Zealand Navy**

Roa Ridge. 77°38' S, 162°20' E. A bow-shaped ridge, 8 km long, which, for much of its length, separates Matterhorn Glacier from Lacroix Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Summits on this ridge, from NW to SE, are: Vogler Peak, Mount Irvine, Hoehn Peak, Webb Peak, and Mattherhorn. Named by NZ-APC in 1998. "Roa" is a maori word meaning "long." US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Road Bay. 74°42' S, 164°07' E. A small bay, 300 m long and 150 m wide, with an average depth of 150 m, running in a SE-NW direction, 4 km E of Tethys Bay, on the peninsula on which is located Mario Zucchelli Station. Used as an access point to the cliff when unloading the ship (hence the name given by ItAE 1988-89). Mapped in 1986. Italy accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

Roadend Nunatak. 79°48' S, 158°02' E. A conspicuous nunatak, about 6.5 km WNW of Bastion Hill, and 19 km S of Mulgrew Nunatak, along the N side of Darwin Glacier, where that glacier and Touchdown Glacier meet, in the Brown Hills of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by VUWAE 1962-63, and so named by them because of its important use as a landmark for manhauling sledge journeys and aircraft flights which supported the expedition and always landed there. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Roads. Most of the stations in Antarctica have streets around and in them, or what pass for streets. Sometimes there are roads leading from the base to an airfield. The most notable is the "MacWilly Expressway," leading from McMurdo Station to (the old) Williams Field. It was 4 miles long and 25 feet wide, and built on a 4-foot snowpack. It was completed in Nov. 1960. In McMurdo Station itself, the main streets were named in 1956, in mid-May. The main streets became Burke Boulevard and Forrestal Avenue. Perpendicular to these was Radford Road, which led to the Byrd Highway, the road to Hut Point. At the other end of Radford Road was Honeybucket Lane, used to dump waste. Today, Beaker Street runs by the Crary Laboratory. Around McMurdo there are several roads that take rubber-tired vehicles. The main tunnel at Little America V was called Main Street. In 2002 the National Science Foundation funded a project that would carve a 1020-mile ice highway from the coast to the Pole. This was the South Pole Traverse Project.

[1]**The *Roald Amundsen***. Built as the *Quilpé*, a steel barque, at Port Glasgow, by Russell & Co., in 1890, for F.H. Vaughan & Co., of Liverpool. In 1910 the Laboremus Company bought her, and Porsgrunds converted her into a 1480-ton whaling factory ship. In the 1910–11 season, she worked in the South Shetlands, Graham Land, and the South Orkneys, with one catcher (on Jan. 20, 1911, she was anchored in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands). In 1911, she was replaced by another ship of the same name (see below), and in 1912 was re-named the *Mimosa*, sold in 1913 to Haldor Virik, and and whaled off the coast of Brazil in 1912–13. In 1915 she was sold to a fishing company in Brazil, and in 1916 sold again, to Fritz Klem, in Sandefjord. She was sold to a Danish company later that year, and was scrapped in 1924.

[2]**The *Roald Amundsen***. A 4390-ton Norwegian whaler, the second factory ship of that name to be owned by the Laboremus Company. Formerly the British ship *Sandhurst*, built in 1890 in Newcastle. She worked in the South Shetlands in 1911–12, 1912–13, 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16 (Oskar Amundsen was skipper that season, and Nils Jespersen was 1st mate), and 1916–17. During World War I she was struck by a mine in the English Channel, but was beached at Mucking Flats and repaired. On Jan. 16, 1919, while in the oil refinery dock at Philadelphia, she was damaged by fire. She was bought by the Fandango Company, of Sandefjord, Norway, in 1921, rebuilt at Framnaes Mek., and re-named the *Falk*. Fandango in turn sold her to the Ørnen Company.

[3]**The *Roald Amundsen***. Formerly the British steamship *Cape Breton*, she was bought by the Laboremus Company, renamed the *Roald Amundsen* (she was the third factory ship of that name to be owned by Laboremus), converted into a 4479-ton Norwegian whaling factory ship,

and operated in the South Shetlands and Graham Land between the 1922-23 and 1930-31 seasons. She became the *Labor*.

Roald Amundsen Sea *see* **Amundsen Sea**

Roald Glacier. 60°39' S, 45°13' W. Flows eastward from the vicinity of Mount Noble and Mount Sladen, into Gibbon Bay, on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named (it seems) by him, as Roaldbreen, possibly for the whaling ship *Roald Amundsen*. Surveyed in 1948-49, by Fids from Signy Island Station. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Resurveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958.

Roaldbreen *see* **Roald Glacier**

Roaring Cliffs. 86°23' S, 159°24' W. The high and precipitous rock cliffs just northward of Kutschin Peak, on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by Bill Long (*see* **Long Hills**), U.S. geologist here in 1963-64, for the sound of the roaring wind. Standing in the quiet, windless valley below, a roaring noise like that of an approaching train can be heard high up on the cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Roaring Ridge. 86°14' S, 146°45' W. A long and outstanding spur that descends from the Watson Escarpment 5.5 km NE of Mount Blackburn. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by NZGSAE 1969-70 because 2 geologists from the expedition who camped nearby experienced roaring gale-force winds rushing down the steep escarpment. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1970, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Roaring Valley. 78°16' S, 163°03' E. A moraine-filled valley on the N side of Mount Dromedary, it was formerly occupied by the coalescing glaciers which descend NE and N from Mount Kempe and Mount Dromedary. Named by VUWAE 1960-61 for the incredibly strong winds which hit them at the mouth of this valley that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1974.

Robb, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Robb Glacier. 82°38' S, 165°00' E. A glacier, 60 km long (the New Zealanders say 24 km), it flows NE from Clarkson Peak, along the E side of Softbed Ridges, between Mount Christchurch and Mount Longstaff, to meet the Ross Ice Shelf at Cape Goldie. It is separated from the Lowery Glacier by a low saddle, and is fed by icefalls and snowfields from the mountain masses on either side. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Rutherglen Murray Robb (known as Murray Robb), an ex-marine and fisherman from Timaru, NZ, born on a cattle station in the outback, leader of the expedition, who traversed this glacier to get to Lowery Glacier. He had also been maintenance officer at Scott Base for the winter of 1958. Robb was killed in his car, hit by a train while blinded by its lights. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Robben Nunataks *see* **Seal Nunataks**

Robbeninseln *see* **Seal Nunataks**

Robbenspitze *see* **[1]Seal Point**

Robbery Beach *see* **Robbery Beaches**

Robbery Beaches. 62°37' S, 61°05' W. Beaches extending along the NE coast of Byers Peninsula, between Richards Cove and the ice cliff S of Cutler Stack, at Barclay Bay, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by sealers in 1820-21, and named North Beach (cf **South Beaches**). The feature appears as such on Capt. Fildes' chart of 1821, and on Powell's chart published in 1822. Named by Weddell in 1822, as Robbery Beach, perhaps for a robbery of sealskins which took place in the area during the rush of 1820-22. Specifically Weddell may have had in mind the time the British stole skins collected by the U.S. vessel, *Charity*, in Jan. 1821. The captain of the *Charity*, Charles H. Barnard, became a friend of Weddell's, and told him of his loss. It appears as Robbery Beach on Weddell's map published in 1825. Re-charted by the Discovery Investigations between 1935 and 1937, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Robbery Beaches on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. One of the Chilean Antarctic expeditions named it Penca Beaches, in association with Penca Hill, and there are references to it as such from the early 1970s.

Robbin, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Robbins, Edgar F. b. Berwick, NS. Canadian sealing skipper, in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1906-07, on the *Baden Powell*. In 1907-08 he was skipper of the *Village Belle* (not in Antarctica).

Robbins, James Haskins "Robbie." b. 1926. He was part of Operation Nanook, in the Arctic, in 1946. Aviation radioman 3rd class, USN, in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47. He survived the Martin Mariner crash of Dec. 30, 1946, on Thurston Island, and retired in 1965 as a chief petty officer, to Palm Desert, Calif.

Robbins Glacier. 72°10' S, 98°41' W. A broad glacier flowing into the head of Peale Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for James Haskins Robbins.

Robbins Hill. 77°48' S, 164°04' E. A hill, 5 km long, and rising to 1140 m in its W portion, it is the easternmost rock unit on the N side of the terminus of Blue Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on May 19, 2000, for Rob Robbins, who, in 1999, completed 20 consecutive seasons in Antarctica. He wintered-over at McMurdo in 1981 and 1985; he was construction diver and divemaster at McMurdo and Palmer Station, 1985-86, 1988-89, and 1995-96; scientific diving coordinator at McMurdo and Palmer, 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99. He made over 1000 dives as a usap. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Robbins Island. 64°47' S, 64°27' W. One of the islands in the SW part of the Joubin Islands, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. USARP personnel from Palmer Station worked here from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Stephen H. Robbins, Jr., able seaman on the *Hero* during that vessel's first trip to Antarctica in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Robbins Nunatak. 83°12' S, 57°05' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to 1015 m, 8 km NE of Mount Gorecki, in the Schmidt Hills, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward J. Robbins, who wintered-over as aerographer at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Islote Robbio. 64°23' S, 62°54' W. A small island in the Omicron Islands, in the SE part of the Melchior Islands, in Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

The *Robert*. A 159-ton ship, captured by the British as a foreign prize, and employed in the trade with North America. After Robert Fildes had his wreck with the *Cora*, in the South Shetlands, his grandfather, Henry Wood, gave him the *Robert* (and named the vessel for him), and on Aug. 13, 1821, Fildes took the *Robert* out of Liverpool, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1821-22 sealing season. However, after a few days she was back in Liverpool, getting a new anchor stock, and then set sail again. Fildes began his diary, ponderously called *Journal of a Voyage from Liverpool Town to New South Shetland in a Sealing and Sea-Elephant Adventure kept on Board Brig* Robert *of Liverpool Robt. Fildes*. On Nov. 20, 1821, she was in at the Falkland Islands, and then made her way down to the South Shetlands. For most of the season she was moored in Clothier Harbor (she was there on Christmas Day, 1821), but was wrecked there on March 7, 1822. Her crew was rescued.

Cap Robert *see* **Cape Robert**

Cape Robert. 66°23' S, 137°39' E. An ice-covered point at the W side of Marret Glacier. Discovered by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Robert, for a member of his family, probably his last son, a baby when the explorer left Antarctica, and whom he never saw alive again. Roughly charted by AAE 1911-14, and further delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Robert in 1947.

Isla Robert *see* **Robert Island**

Punta Robert *see* **Robert Point**

Robert, Rémond-Pierre. b. Nov. 13, 1804, Toulouse. Gunner on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

The *Robert D. Conrad*. Known informally as the *Conrad*. Research vessel operated by the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Columbia University. She made detailed geophysical and geological measurements in and south of the Drake Passage, in support of the proposed *Glomar Challenger* deep-drilling project, and spent the summer of 1971-72 there, getting as far south as 65°23' S, 71°22' W. Dr. Stephen Eittreim was chief scientist. The vessel did not call in at Palmer Station. She was back in early 1974, between Jan. 5 and April 11 of that year, going

in an out of Antarctic waters, and getting as far south as 68°20' S.

Robert English Coast *see* **English Coast**

Robert Glacier. 67°10' S, 56°18' E. The eastern of two glaciers flowing into the S part of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land. Discovered by Bob Dovers and Georges Schwartz during an ANARE sledge party over the bay in 1954. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1955, for Dovers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Robert Island. 62°24' S, 59°30' W. About 17.5 km long and 13 km wide, it is separated from Nelson Island to the NE by Nelson Strait, and from Greenwich Island to the SW by English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by William Smith in Oct. 1819. Between Jan. and March 1820, Bransfield very roughly charted it together with Nelson Island, Greenwich Island, and the W part of King George Island, as one big island. It appears as such on his 1820 chart. Further charted by von Bellingshausen on Jan. 25, 1821. On von Bellingshausen's 1831 chart it would appear as Ostrov Polotsk, after the Russian town NNE of Minsk (he did not name it thus at the time of his survey). It was first shown as an individual island on Goddard's chart of 1821. Goddard was working from a variety of charts drawn up by other sealers in the area. On Fildes' chart of 1821, it appears as Roberts Island, presumably named by him for his ship, the *Robert*. It appears as such on an 1824 British chart, and also on one from 1844. On Powell's chart, published in 1822, it appears as Robert's Island. Weddell called it Mitchell's Island, for James Mitchell, of London, co-owner of the *Beaufoy of London* (*see* **Mitchell Cove**). It appears as such on his chart published in 1825. It appears as Robert Island on Kendall and Foster's chart of 1829, drawn up during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. On the 1838 chart drawn up by FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Île Roberts, and on an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Isla Roberts. It appears as Robert Insel on Friederichsen's 1895 German map, and SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as Roberts Ön. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations of 1934-35, it appears on their 1935 chart as Roberts Island, as it does also on a British chart of 1938. It appears on a 1948 Chilean map as Isla Manuel Rodríguez, named after Chilean patriot Manuel Rodríguez Erdoiza (1785-1818). On a 1948 British chart it appears as Robert Island, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952 (they had rejected Polotsk Island), and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1951 Chilean chart it appears as Isla Robert, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Roberts, but today the Argentines call it Isla Robert. *See also* **Mitchell Cove**.

Robert Palmer Bay *see* **Palmer Inlet**

Baie Robert-Pommier. 66°49' S, 141°22' E. A bay between Lacroix Nunatak to the SW and the Port-Martin peninsula to the NE, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by Paul-Émile Victor, for Robert Pommier (*see* **Port-Martin Station**, 1950). The French accepted the name in 1962.

Robert Point. 62°27' S, 59°23' W. A low rock point, backed by medium-height hills, it marks the SE tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers in the early 19th century. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations, and named by them as Roberts Point, in association with Robert Island. It appears as such on their charts of 1935 and 1937. It appears as Cape Roberts on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Roberts, yet on one of their 1951 charts as Punta Robert. It appears as Robert Point on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Punta Roberts, but today the Argentines, like the Chileans, call it Punta Robert. *See also* **Edwards Point**. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Robert Scott. 83°49' S, 172°48' E. A small, flat, snow-covered mountain, rising to over 1000 m, immediately S of Ebony Ridge, between Mount Harcourt and Mount Kathleen, in the Commonwealth Range, and overlooking the E side of the Beardmore Glacier at its junction with the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named Shackleton for Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Robert Scott Glacier *see* **[2]Scott Glacier**

Islote Roberto *see* **Breakwater Island**

[1]Cape Roberts. 77°02' S, 163°12' E. At the S side of the entrance to Granite Harbor, it forms the NE tip of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, near Mount England, on the Scott Coast, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Edgeworth David's South Magnetic Pole party in 1908-09, during BAE 1907-09, and named by David for William C. Roberts. In Nov. 1984, NZ built the Cape Roberts Huts here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

[2]Cape Roberts *see* **Robert Point**

Monte Roberts *see* **Mount Roberts**

Mount Roberts. 64°00' S, 58°49' W. A dark rock peak, mostly ice-free, rising to a flat, sloping top of 955 m above sea level, 5 km S of Aitkenhead Glacier, between that glacier and Diplock Glacier, and isolated from the Detroit Plateau to the W, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. First surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, and named for Captain David William Roberts (1886-1970), colonial manager of the Falkland Islands Company, 1939-49, who helped the FIDS. Capt. Roberts had been in on the first phase of Operation Tabarin, on the *Fitzroy* in early 1944. He resisted Tabarin's acquisition of the *Fitzroy*, which was the mail ship for the Falklands. The vessel was not insured by Lloyd's for Antarctic work, and her loss would have meant major problems for the Falklands. However, he lost the battle, but insisted on going on board with the Tabarin boys. He did not, of course, winter-over, nor was he part of the operation. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Monte Roberts, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61.

Pie de Hielo Roberts *see* **Roberts Ice Piedmont**

Punta Roberts *see* **Punta Robert**

Roberts, Brian Birley. b. Oct. 23, 1913. He organized Cambridge undergraduate expeditions to Iceland (1932) and East Greenland (1933), and was ornithologist and assistant biologist on BGLE 1934-37. He left halfway through the expedition to study gentoo penguins on South Georgia (54° S). In Intelligence during World War II, in 1943 he helped create Operation Tabarin (in fact, he named it), and in 1944 he was appointed to the Foreign Office Research Department, in 1945 becoming the first secretary of UK-APC. He was also head of research at the Scott Polar Research Institute. He helped organize NBSAE 1949-52, and kept support going for FIDS. He was involved in drafting the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, and in 1961 became official UK observer on OpDF. He died on Oct. 8, 1978, in Cambridge. There was a book written about him by H.G.R. King and Ann Savours (*see* the Bibliography).

Roberts, Brinley Richard "Brin." b. Sept. 22, 1933, Abertillery, Monmouthshire, son of Lewis Roberts and his wife Evelyn Love. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a radioman, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1957, and at Base E in 1958. After his return to England, he went to South Africa, as a mining student. He later lived in Kent.

Roberts, Colon Harstine "Robbie." b. Nov. 8, 1933, Bulloch County, Georgia, son of farmer Willy Roberts and his wife Mae Bell. The name should have been Colin, but there was an error on the birth certificate, and the spelling stuck. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1952, became a Seabee in the Philippines, and was based at Port Hueneme, Calif., in 1955, sorting mail and flyers at the personnel office, when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole." He went to Davisville, Rhode Island, for training, and then on to Camp Lejeune in NC, for specialized training. He shipped out of Norfolk, Va., on the *Glacier*, which was towing his vessel, *YOG-34* (q.v.). At Christchurch, NZ, *YOG-34* was taken in town by the *Eastwind*, and Robbie transferred to the *YOG* for the trip to McMurdo Sound, where, as steelworker 3rd class on Chief Slaton's team, he helped build the AirOpFac at which he wintered-over. On Dec. 1, 1956 he was one of the 3rd (and last) party of Seabees to be flown by Gus Shinn in the *Que Sera Sera* to the Pole, to help build the first Pole station. After completion of the Pole, he was one of the first party out, on Dec. 24, 1956, flew back to McMurdo,

from there shipped out to Sydney on the *Arneb*, and then back to California, where he retired from the Navy and hitched a ride east with Bill Goodwin, who had just bought a Triumph TR-3. Back in Georgia he married Sara Eva Morgan, on April 12, 1958, and was with the Naval reserve for many years, while working for the same paper company he had worked for before he joined the Navy. In 1985 his wife died, and in 1988 he married again, to Melinda Waters. He retired in 1992.

Roberts, Henry. Baptized March 17, 1757, in Shoreham, Sussex, son of Henry Roberts and his wife Susanna. He was an able seaman on Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75, and drew charts and coastal views. He was back with Cook, on the *Resolution*, for the great navigator's 3rd voyage, and again drew charts. He also kept a diary. In 1780 he became a lieutenant, a commander in 1790, and a captain in 1794. While skipper of the *Undaunted* in the Caribbean, he died of yellow fever on Aug. 25, 1796, two days before his ship sank.

[1]**Roberts, John**. A skipper in the South America trade, he returned home to England after a trip to Africa, and on Sept. 26, 1820 was appointed captain of the Liverpool sealer *King George*. On Sept. 28, 1820, he left Liverpool, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 sealing season. He left England again, still as skipper of the *King George*, bound for the South Shetlands and 1821-22 season. After this, he took the vessel to Hobart, and then went back to the South America run.

[2]**Roberts, John**. b. 1822, London. On Dec. 24, 1839, at Hobart, he joined the *Zélée* as a 6-piaster sailor for FrAE 1837-40. After a trip to Antarctica he ran on May 3, 1840, in NZ.

Roberts, John Michael. Known as Michael. b. Nov. 11, 1919, Twyford, Hants, son of Dr. George Marsden Roberts (himself a 4th-generation doctor in the same house in Twyford) and his wife Lilian Hemmingway. After Cambridge, he was at Barts, studying to be a doctor, and in Aug. 1946 married Angela A. Greene in London. Brian Roberts suggested he join FIDS, which he did, as a medical officer, and in Nov. 1946 he left England on the *Trepassey*, bound for Montevideo, arriving in Port Stanley on Christmas Eve. Then on to the South Orkneys, and from there to Base D, where he wintered-over in 1947. In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, where he caught the *Lafonia* for London, arriving there on April 21, 1948. He went into private practice in Twyford, and died there on May 6, 2008.

Roberts, Neil Edwin. b. June 13, 1933. Officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1972.

Roberts, Owen *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Roberts, Thomas. b. 1812. He took part in RossAE 1839-43. He lived in NZ for a while, taking part in the Maori War, and died in Melbourne in July 1903, aged 91.

Roberts, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Roberts, William Charles. b. 1872, Homerton, Hackney, London, son of carpenter Edward Roberts and his wife Catherine. He went into the hotel business in Whitechapel, first as a refreshment steward in the dining room and then as a chef. He was married to Elizabeth at the time he went on BAE 1907-09. Although strictly speaking he was also assistant zoologist, he cooked throughout the day, and that was his sole job (all the others shared duties).

Roberts, William Henry "Bill." b. Nov. 21, 1922, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer Charles Roberts and his wife Angelina Smith. As a lad he was apprenticed to the Wireless Station, in Stanley, and when World War II broke out, was posted to South Georgia, in Nov. 1939, as a radio operator, to help keep "continuous watch" at King Edward Point. He didn't return to Stanley until April 1942. But, they asked him to go back, and in Jan. 1943 he was back in South Georgia, until April 1945. In 1946 he joined FIDS, naturally as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1947. In 1949 he was back in South Georgia, and in 1950 was promoted to officer-in-charge there. He returned to Stanley in Jan. 1951. On Jan. 29, 1955, in Stanley, he married Laura May Slade. He continued to work for the Falkland Islands government in radio and telephones, until he retired in 1987. He died in Stanley on Oct. 22, 1997.

Roberts Butte. 72°39' S, 160°08' E. A high, flat-topped, extremely prominent and striking butte, rising to 2830 m, 3 km NW of Miller Butte, in the Outback Nunataks, about 30 km S of Welcome Mountain, and 50 km W of the Monument Nunataks. It is useful as a landmark from great distances. Named by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60. Louis J. Roberts, USGS surveyor and cartographer on the party, named it Flattop Mountain, but there was already a mountain or two with that name, so the name was changed by US-ACAN in 1964, to honor Roberts, who was the first to survey it. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Roberts Cirque. 75°45' S, 115°49' W. It is marked by a sheer rock cliff, just W of Zurn Peak, along the central-north wall of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for John H. Roberts III, USN, who wintered-over as chief commissaryman at Pole Station in 1974.

Roberts Cliff. 72°24' S, 170°05' E. The 3rd prominent rock bluff S of Seabee Hook, on the E shore of Edisto Inlet, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Charles L. "Charlie" Roberts, Jr., U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist, USARP scientific leader at Hallett Station for the winter of 1959. He again wintered-over as scientific leader at Pole Station in 1963. He was at Plateau Station for its construction in the summer of 1965-66. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Roberts Ice Piedmont. 69°00' S, 70°20' W. A large ice piedmont, 30 km long in a N-S direction, and 24 km wide, to the N and NW of Mount Calais, and to the E of the Rouen Mountains, it forms the NE corner of Alexander Island. It is broken by Hengist Nunatak and Horsa Nunatak. Discovered from a distance and roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially on Aug. 15, 1936, by BGLE, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Brian B. Roberts. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines call it Pie de Hielo Roberts.

Roberts Inlet. 79°15' S, 44°00' W. Ice-filled, it is the central of 3 inlets indenting the E side of Berkner Island (*see also* **Spilhaus Inlet** and **McCarthy Inlet**), on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped by IGY personnel from Ellsworth Station under Finn Ronne in 1957-58. Named by Ronne as Fierle Bay, for Jerry Fierle (*see* **Fierle Peak**, and **McCarthy Inlet**), and plotted in 79°15' S, 45°00' W. In 1960, US-ACAN renamed it Roberts Inlet, for Capt. Elliott B. Roberts, formerly chief of the geophysical branch of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY panel on geomagnetism. It appears as such on an American chart of 1961, and also on the 1970 American Geographical Society's map. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Roberts Island *see* **Robert Island**

Roberts Knoll. 71°27' S, 3°15' W. A snow-covered, dome-shaped coastal knoll with numerous rock outcrops at the E side of the mouth of Schytt Glacier, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Robertskollen, for Brian Birley Roberts. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Roberts Knoll in 1962.

Roberts Massif. 85°32' S, 177°05' W. A remarkable, snow-free massif, rising to perhaps 2900 m above sea level, it occupies an area of 60 sq miles (the New Zealanders say 100 sq miles), at the head of Shackleton Glacier. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, who spent several days here (occupying a survey station at Misery Peak, on the W side of the massif), and named it for Athol Renouf Roberts (d. 1981, Wellington, NZ), mountain climber who had been in the Himalayas in 1953, information officer at Scott Base in 1959-60, and base leader there in 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Roberts Peak. 78°14' S, 85°10' W. Rising to 1800 m on the N side of Ellen Glacier, 16 km E of Mount Jumper, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Carol A. Roberts, deputy director of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1988-96.

Roberts Pike. 80°36' S, 158°45' E. A peak rising to 1630 m, 8 km SE of Mount Tuatara, in the Churchill Mountains. The culmination of several ridges, the summit commands a view of the drainage areas of Judith Glacier, Entrikin Glacier, and Couzens Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for John "J.R." Roberts, NZ mountain climber and field guide in 12 Antarctic seasons

with USAP, 1987–88 to 2000–01, the last season in the Churchills including work at this peak. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Roberts Point *see* **Robert Point**

Roberts Ridge. 86°23' S, 131°30' W. A prominent ridge, 8 km SW of Cleveland Mesa, at the SE end of the Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Peter Roberts of the Division of International Scientific and Technical Affairs within the U.S. Department of State.

Robertskollen *see* **Roberts Knoll**

Cape Robertson. 60°44' S, 44°48' W. A cape, 1.5 km E of Route Point, it marks the W side of the entrance to Jessie Bay, in the NW part of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. In 1904, Bruce, during ScotNAE 1902–04, named the NW end of Mackenzie Peninsula as Cape Robertson (he had mapped it in 1903), for Thomas Robertson, not knowing that Powell and Palmer had already named it in Dec. 1821 as Route Point. Later geographers kept the 1821 naming and switched Bruce's naming to the NE extremity of the peninsula. It appears as such on a British chart of 1948, and that was the situation accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Isla Robertson *see* **Robertson Island**

Islas Robertson *see* **Robertson Islands**

Monte Robertson *see* [3]**Mount Robertson**

[1]**Mount Robertson** *see* **Christensen Nunatak**

[2]**Mount Robertson**. 72°34' S, 170°12' E. An ice dome about 1600 m high, capping Cape Wheatstone at the S end of Hallett Peninsula. It provides superb panoramic views of the Admiralty Mountains and the Victory Mountains, and also of the Tucker Glacier. Named by NZ-APC for geophysicist Edward I. "Eddie" Robertson, chairman of the NZ committee of IGY, and a prime mover in the organization of NZGSAE 1957–58, who gave this feature its name.

[3]**Mount Robertson**. 74°40' S, 64°11' W. Rising to 1565 m (the British say about 1650 m), in the Latady Mountains, 30 km NW of Mount Austin and the head of Gardner Inlet, on the Orville Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably seen from a distance aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939–41. It seems to appear on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and named by Ronne as Mount James Robertson, for Jimmy Robertson. Ronne plotted it in 74°43' S, 64°08' W. It was surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947 by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. It appears with the longer name on Finn Ronne's 1948 map, but with the shorter name on a 1948 American Geographical Society map, plotted in 74°41' S, 64°14' W, which is how it appears on Ronne's 1949 map. The shorter name (and those coordinates) was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, the coordinates were corrected, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Monte Robertson, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Robertson, Alexander "Sandie." b. 1855, Peterhead. Able boatman on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902–04.

Robertson, Baden Powell. b. May 18, 1900, Brighton, Vic., but raised in Annandale, NSW, son of W. Robertson. On Jan. 21, 1915, at the age of 14, he entered the Royal Australian Navy as a 2nd class boy seaman, and on Sept. 17, 1915, joined the Merchant Marine, as an assistant steward on the *Kokiri*, running between Port Pirie and Sydney. He was 2nd steward on the *Aurora*, 1917, during BITE 1914–17. After his part in the expedition, he joined the *Dimboola*, as 1st steward, plying the Antipodean waters between Fremantle and Sydney. In the 1920s and 1930s he was a bread carter in Melbourne. He was still alive in 1954, living in Flinders.

Robertson, James B. "Jimmy." b. 1915, NJ. Aviation mechanic and ship's engineer's assistant on RARE 1947–48. His divorce came through the day he sailed from the USA. He was blind in one eye.

Robertson, John. He became an acting surgeon in the Navy in 1824, his first ship being the *Meteor*. He was subsequently on the *Romney*, the *Pike*, the *Ganges*, the *Belvedere*, the *Conway*, the *Britannia*, the *President*, and the *Vernon*. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Racer*, being promoted to surgeon while aboard that ship, and from there went as surgeon on the *Terror* during Ross's expedition of 1839–43. He was responsible for zoological and geological research. With Ross, he went on the *Enterprize* to search for Franklin in the Arctic, in 1848–49.

Robertson, Thomas. b. 1854, Peterhead, Scotland. A merchant seaman, and experienced Arctic navigator and whaler, he was skipper of the *Polar Star* in northern waters from 1880. He was captain of the *Active* during DWE 1892–93. In 1897 he was in Franz Josef Land in the Arctic, as skipper of the *Balaena*, and was master of the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902–04. He continued to skipper the *Scotia*, even after she was sold in 1905, and died on Dec. 14, 1918, in Dundee.

Robertson, William Alexander. b. Feb. 3, 1911, Aberdeen, Scotland, son of Alexander Robertson, a stone cutter, and his wife Jane. The family left Scotland in Aug. 1919, bound for Canada, and, the following month made their way to Stoughton, Mass., then on to Rowley, Mass., and then to nearby Ipswich. Bill joined the Merchant Marine, and was a seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933–35. He died in Aug. 1968, in Ipswich.

Robertson Bay. 71°25' S, 170°00' E. A large, roughly triangular bay, about 35 km wide, indenting the N coast of Victoria Land for about 40 km between Cape Barrow and Cape Adare. Discovered in 1841 by Ross, who named it for Dr. John Robertson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Robertson Buttress. 79°51' S, 158°17' E. Rising to 1040 m, it is the westernmost in a series of large rock buttresses on the S side of Darwin Glacier, between Alley Glacier and Gaussiran Glacier. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 27, 2000, for William Gray Robertson, Jr., of Antarctic Support Associates, a specialist in the design and installation of communications systems for USAP in the McMurdo Sound and McMurdo Dry Valleys areas in 1999–2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Robertson Channel. 66°19' S, 110°29' E. A marine channel separating Mitchell Peninsula from Pidgeon Island and Warrington Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped by air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946–47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Richard A. Robertson, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA had already accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1962. The Russians call it Proliv Krivoy.

Robertson Glacier. 71°03' S, 165°23' E. A tributary glacier flowing S from the Anare Mountains into Ebbe Glacier, E of Springtail Bluff. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John W. Robertson, VX-6 photographer's mate at McMurdo, 1967–68 and 1968–69.

Robertson Island. 65°10' S, 59°37' W. An ice-covered island, 21.5 km long in a NW-SE direction, and 10 km wide, at the E end of the Seal Nunataks, off the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The island is bounded by the Larsen Ice Shelf except on the E coast, which breaks the ice front. Discovered and roughly charted by Carl Anton Larsen on Dec. 9, 1893, and named by him as Robertson Ø, or Robertsons Ø, for William Robertson, Scottish co-owner of Woltereck and Robertson, the Hamburg company that sent Larsen to Antarctica in 1892–93 and 1893–94. This was immediately translated as Robertson Island, appearing that way on maps and charts over the next several years, including Bruce's 1896 chart, and a 1901 British chart. On Bartholomew's 1898 map this island, Lindenberg Island, and the Seal Nunataks are all shown collectively as the Dirk Gerritz Archipelago. In Oct, 1902, SwedAE 1901–04 charted this island and Christensen Nunatak as a single island, and called it Robertsons Ön. This was the beginning of an erroneous interpretation that would last until the mid-1950s. It appears that way on a 1940 Argentine chart, as Isla Robertson. On a 1948 Chilean map the present feature appears as Isla Cuatro Hermanos (i.e., "four-brothers island"). In 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name Robertson Islands, or Robertson Island Group, for this island, Lindenberg Island, and the Seal Nunataks collectively (which is how it had appeared on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart). In Aug. 1947, Fids from Base D surveyed here, and concluded that Christensen Nunatak was, indeed, part of

the island. UK-APC accepted the name Robertson Island (and with Christensen Nunatak included) on Jan. 22, 1951, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Between 1953 and 1955, Fids from Base D surveyed here again, and found that Robertson Island and Christensen Nunatak were two separate islands (sic), just as Larsen had indicated. In 1956, the Argentines established San Roque Refugio here. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Robertson. *See also* **Lindenberg Island** and **Oceana Nunatak**.

Robertson Islands. 60°46' S, 45°09' W. A group of small islands extending 6 km southward off the SE extremity of Coronation Island, and separated from that island by Whale Bay and The Divide, in the South Orkneys. They include, from N to S, Matthews Island (the largest), Coffer Island, Steepholm, Skilling Island, and Atriceps Island. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Further charted in Jan. 1823, by Weddell, who applied the name Robertson Islands, or Robertson's Islands, to those S of Matthews Island and Coffer (both of which were then considered to form the SE peninsula of Coronation Island, a situation that would not be corrected until 1957). On Powell's chart of 1831, and on a British chart of 1839, the name is Robertson Islands, and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Robertson Inseln. Petter Sørlle charted them in 1912, as did the Discovery Investigations in 1933-34. They appear on the DI's 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947 (after rejecting the proposed name Robertson's Islands), plotted in 60°47' S, 45°10' W. UK-APC accepted that on Sept. 8, 1953, and that is how it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. In Jan. 1957, Fids from Signy Island Station re-surveyed the group, and found that Matthews and Coffer were separate islands (i.e., not part of Coronation Island), and included them in the group. That new situation appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines had been calling them Islas Robertson since at least 1908, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Robertson Landing. 66°23' S, 110°26' E. A boat-landing on the N side of Ardery Island, near the W end of the island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. A landing was first made here by the launch *MacPherson Robertson* (sic), carrying Phil Law and his ANARE party, on Jan. 9, 1961. The landing was named by ANCA for Norman Napoleon Robertson (b. 1909) of Melbourne, Chairman of MacRobertson (he was son of Mac. Robertson), the donor of the launch. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Robertson Massif. 76°22' S, 161°55' E. A rugged, mainly ice-covered massif, 11 km long, N of Pa Tio Tio Gap. The feature includes Mount Gauss and Mount Chetwynd, and forms the N segment of the Kirkwood Range. Named by US-ACAN on May 18, 2000, for William Robertson, CEO and surveyor general of the Department of Survey and Land Information, 1988-96. He directed programs for Antarctic surveying, mapping, and place-naming. Later a member of SCAR.

Robertson Nunatak. 71°54' S, 69°37' E. A small nunatak, 30 km (the Australians say about 44 km) NE of Clemence Massif, on the E side of Lambert Glacier. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958. Sighted and mapped by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey parties of 1969 and 1971. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Malcolm J.M. "Mal" Robertson, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1970. He took part in the PCM survey of 1971, which mapped this nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Robertson Ridge. 77°24' S, 162°12' E. A ridge, circumscribing the NW part of Clark Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for James D. Robertson, USARP geophysicist at Byrd Station in 1970-71. He also took part in the geophysical survey of the Ross Ice Shelf in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Robertsoninsel *see* **Robertson Island**

Robertson's Islands *see* **Robertson Islands**

Glaciar Robillard *see* **Robillard Glacier**

Robillard Glacier. 68°18' S, 65°35' W. A narrow glacier flowing ENE into the N side of the head of Solberg Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered aerially by Ellsworth as he flew over on Nov. 21, 1935; the rough map drawn up by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936, using Ellsworth's air photos, seems to indicate that. Discovered definitely, from the air and from the ground, by members from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears (in error; they had Whirlwind Glaciers in mind) as Glaciar Torbellino. Photographed aerially in Aug. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed and charted from the ground in Dec. 1947, by Fids from Base E. It appears on Ronne's 1949 map as Lammers Glacier (q.v.), and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. However, by the time of the 1956 U.S. gazetteer, the name Robillard Glacier had been applied (by Finn Ronne) to this feature, named for Capt. George N. Robillard (1902-1989), USN, of the legal section of the Bureau of Ships, who helped procure Congressional support for the RARE ship, the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. It appears as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines call it Glaciar Robillard. Note: Ronne had originally applied the captain's name to an island in the area, Robillard Island, which was later found not to exist.

Robillard Island *see* **Robillard Glacier**

Robilliard Glacier. 70°13' S, 159°56' E. A valley glacier, 27.5 km long, rising southward of Mount Simmonds, then flowing northeastward through the Usarp Mountains, and emerging from the mountains at Mount Shields, where it joins Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gordon Robilliard, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68 and 1968-69. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Robin, Gordon de Quetteville. b. Jan. 17, 1921, Melbourne, son of an engineer, and nephew of Maj. Gen. Sir Frank Berryman. A geophysicist and glaciologist, he joined the RANVR in 1942, then moved to England, and was posted to the Far East on submarine duties (notably on the *Stygian*). After the war he studied physics, and worked on the Cyclotron project. He was the first leader of Signy Island Station (or Base H, as it was known then), as well as meteorologist, in the winter of 1947. In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, where he caught the *Lafonia* bound for London, arriving there on April 21, 1948. He was 3rd-in-command of NBSAE 1949-52. He married Jean Fortt in 1953. He was the first person to produce reliable and accurate measurements of Antarctic ice sheet thickness using seismic sounding, and in 1963, with Stanley Evans, developed a radio echo-sounding system which allowed continuous profiling of ice sheets and glaciers. He was the longest serving director of the Scott Polar Research Institute (1958-82), and during that time permanent UK delegate to SCAR (President, 1970-74). In 1967 he led a SPRI/NSF/BAS program of radio echo-sounding of the Antarctic ice sheet. Part 2 of this program was 1969-70. Stan Evans led Part 3 (1971-72). Robin also led the 4th part (1974-75). He died on Sept. 21, 2004, in Cambridge, England.

Robin, Louis. French naturalist who went on ChilAE 1946-47.

Robin Heights. 72°27' S, 0°38' E. A cluster of high rock summits, partly ice- and snow-capped, and including Heikampen Peak (at the SE end), between Hei Glacier and Kvitsvodene Valley, in the central part of the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them for Gordon de Q. Robin. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Robin Heights in 1966.

Robin Peak. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. A sharply defined rocky summit, rising to 260 m, it is the most northerly peak on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Gordon Robin (q.v.), who made the first detailed survey of Signy Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Robin Rocks. 60°41' S, 45°36' W. A group of partially submerged rocks off the NE coast of Signy Island, NE of Robin Peak, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950. Photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the peak.

Robinheia *see* **Robin Heights**

Robinsøkket. 73°40' S, 0°45' W. A depres-

sion under the ice, SE of the Neumayer Cliffs, at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Gordon Robin.

The *Robinson*. Argentine patrol vessel, built by Hansen & Puccini, in Buenos Aires, and launched on Aug. 18, 1938, same day as the *Seaver*. She was at the Antarctic Peninsula in Aug. 1947 (although not part of an expedition, as such, rather conducting special investigations into the ice conditions of the Drake Passage and the northern Antarctic Peninsula). Captain was Augustín P. Lariño. She was back doing the same thing in late 1948, at the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Captain Enrique Plater.

Cabo Robinson *see* **Cape Robinson**

Cape Robinson. 66°52' S, 63°43' W. Marks the E end of Cole Peninsula, between Cabinet Inlet and Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. On his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, Wilkins spotted (but did not photograph) an island in about 67°20' S, 61°40' W, which he named Robinson Island, for W.S. Robinson of London and Australia (*see* **Robinson Group**). It appears as such on Wilkins' map of 1929, and also on British charts of 1933 and 1940. There is a 1929 reference to it as New Island. US-ACAN accepted the name Robinson Island, but plotted it in 67°20' S, 63' 40' W. Everyone with a vested interest in this region translated it according to their language, for example a 1940 Argentine chart shows it as Isla Robinson. Following air photography in late 1947, during RARE 1947-48, this cape was given the name Cape Duemler, and the name Robinson was applied (for a very brief while) to Francis Island (q.v.). It appears that way on Finn Ronne's 1949 map. In Dec. 1947, Fids from Base D were surveying here, and could find no island, so, in order to preserve the naming, they re-applied the name Robinson to this cape. UK-APC accepted the name Cape Robinson on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer, as well as in the 1956 American gazetteer. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Robinson, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[1]**Mount Robinson**. 68°12' S, 49°23' E. About 4 km S of Mount Underwood, in the central part of the Nye Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Hartley "Robbie" Robinson, who wintered-over as senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1959 (*see* **Deaths**, 1959).

[2]**Mount Robinson**. 71°50' S, 169°49' E. Rising to 2430 m (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), at the head of DeAngelo Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841 (the New Zealanders say Feb. 15, 1841), by Ross, who named it for physicist Rev. Dr. John Thomas Romney Robinson (1792-1882), director of the Armagh Astronomical Observatory, a member of the committee of the British Association which advocated sending out RossAE 1839-43. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Robinson, Alfred Griffin Bert "Griff." b. 1901, Whangarei, NZ, son of Alfred Robinson and his wife Eliza Lemon, and older brother of Jack and Horace Robinson. He went to sea in 1919, and on Dec. 9, 1929, at Dunedin, while a harbor pilot, was taken on as bosun on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30. After the expedition, he and Jack Woolhouse (q.v.) signed on to the *Tusitala*, and on Nov. 29, 1930, on that ship, pulled in to Honolulu. He was back in Antarctica again with Lincoln Ellsworth, for the 1933-34 expedition, signing on at Dunedin to replace Dr. Jorgen Holmboe as seaman (but not in the doctor's other role as meteorologist). He kept a log. He was back in Antarctica yet again on the *Bear of Oakland* for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35, as 2nd officer. He married Naomi, and they lived in Nelson. He joined the NZ Army in World War II, as an engineer, rose to the rank of sergeant, was mentioned in dispatches, and was killed at Solum, in North Africa on Feb. 3, 1941.

Robinson, Charles. Captain of the London sealer *Pomona*, in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 and 1822-23 seasons. This may be the same Capt. Robinson who brought the *Susanna Ann* back to London in 1825, after Matt Brown had died on board.

Robinson, Helier James. b. Sept. 25, 1928, St Helier, Jersey, son of Arthur James Robinson and his wife Wanda Casimir (whose real name was Mrwoczynska). Arthur Helier, originally from Manchester, had been an avid cyclist, despite being blind in one eye, and of all the places he cycled (and they were many), Jersey was his favorite, and he settled there as a teacher in 1914. Helier Robinson and his twin brother were raised, partly under German occupation, in Jersey, attending both their father's school (he had started his own) and Victoria College (a school, not a college, as such). Helier went to Imperial College, London, to study engineering, his father's ambition for the boy, not the boy's. Unsure, at that time anyway, of why he joined FIDS, he did so in 1951, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for 2½ unbroken years at Port Lockroy Station, where he wintered-over as diesel electric mechanic in 1952 and 1953. After his time was up, in early 1954, he took the *Biscoe* to Deception Island, stayed there 2 weeks, and then took an RN frigate to the Falklands, where he worked for a little while on a fishing vessel. Then on to Montevideo, then a freighter to Cape Town, and on to Kenya to spend some time with his brother. Then back to Jersey. Between 1955 and 1958 he was in the Canadian Arctic, where he not only developed a rather original philosophy, but found his own ambition — to be a philosopher. He went to the University of Toronto, and in 1962 graduated with a BA, MA in 1963, and PhD in 1965. He married in 1962, to Eleanor Heise. From 1966 to 1993 he was professor of philosophy at the University of Guelph, in Ontario, and retired to the town of Fergus, in that province. His twin brother came to live with him.

Robinson, Horace B. b. Whangarei, NZ. Youngest of seven children of Alfred Robinson and his wife Eliza Lemon, and brother of Griff and Jack Robinson. He was on the *Bear of Oakland* for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Robinson, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Robinson, R.J. "Jack." Also known as "Lofty." b. Whangarei, NZ, son of Alfred Robinson and his wife Eliza Lemon, and younger brother of Alfred "Griff" Robinson. Seaman on the *City of New York* during both halves of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Robinson, R.P. Purser's steward on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42.

Robinson, Russell Shepherd. b. June 11, 1911, Hamilton, NZ, son of farm manager Edward H. Robinson and his wife Edna. He grew up in Sydney, where his father ran a farm, and then moved to New York with his parents. He was the aeronautical engineer on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933-34, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He was an inventor, patenting inventions until he died on Oct. 27, 1998, in Tucson.

Robinson, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Robinson Bay. 66°34' S, 99°02' E. An indentation, about 24 km wide, into the coast of Queen Mary Land, where the Denman Glacier sweeps past it, on the SE side of Davis Peninsula, just to the S of the E end of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991. Originally plotted in 66°38' S, 89°57' E, it has since been replotted by ANARE cartographers.

Robinson Bluff. 85°36' S, 159°47' W. A bold rock bluff overlooking the W side of the lower part of Amundsen Glacier, just N of Whitney Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's geological party during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard R. Robinson, who wintered-over as station engineer at McMurdo in 1966.

Robinson Glacier. 66°30' S, 107°16' E. A channel glacier flowing into the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, between Merritt Island and Reist Rocks. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for R.P. Robinson. ANCA accepted the name.

Robinson Group. 67°27' S, 63°27' E. A group of small islands which extend 16 km in an E-W direction, about 19 km NW of Cape Daly, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. On or around Feb. 13, 1931, they were discovered by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for William Sydney "W.S." Robinson (1876-1963), English-born Melbourne businessman, a supporter (*see also* **Cape Robinson**). Norwegian whalers on the *Thorgaut* discovered the group independently at around the same time, naming them Thorgautøyane (i.e., "the Thorgaut Islands"). In 1947, US-ACAN accepted Mawson's naming, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955. On that latter date, ANCA named the largest island in the group as Thorgaut Island, and US-ACAN

followed suit in 1965 (*see* **Thorgaut Island**). Others in the group include Andersen Island and Macklin Island.

Robinson Heights. 71°22' S, 166°40' E. Rocky heights, but mainly ice-covered, rising to 2170 m, elliptical in plan, and about 24 km long, they stand S of Anare Pass, surmounting the E side of the head of Ebbe Glacier, and forming the NW end of the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Edwin S. "Robbie" Robinson (b. 1935), USARP geophysicist at McMurdo in 1960, who took part in several geophysical traverses, and led the South Pole Station Traverse of 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Robinson Island *see* **Francis Island, Cape Robinson**

Robinson Peak. 79°23' S, 83°58' W. A sharp peak rising to 2040 m, on the ridge E of Rennell Glacier, 11 km S of Mount Virginia, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Willard E. Robinson, construction mechanic at Byrd Station in 1965.

Robinson Ridge. 66°22' S, 110°36' E. A rocky coastal peninsula between Sparkes Bay and Penney Bay, connected to the continental ice of the Budd Coast, at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Lt. Cdr. Frederick G. Robinson, USN, aerological officer on OpW 1947-48. The Australians established a field hut here in 1988. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Robison Glacier. 86°29' S, 148°12' W. A broad tributary glacier flowing NW along the N side of the La Gorce Mountains, to enter Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Layton E. Robison, VX-6 pilot during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64), OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65), and OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Robison Peak. 77°12' S, 160°15' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Robinson Peak. A snow-covered peak rising to 2230 m, 5 km NE of Mount Dearborn, near the N end of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Leslie B. Robison, USGS engineer who surveyed this peak in Dec. 1960.

Röbke, Karl-Heinz. b. 1909, Germany. Went to sea at 15, and became an able seaman while plying the Atlantic on North German Lloyd Line ships out of Bremerhaven. He was 3rd officer on the *Bremen* when he moved over to the *Schwabenland* as 2nd officer and Nazi snitch, during GermAE 1938-39.

Punta Robles. 64°22' S, 61°27' W. A point on the W side of Caleta Barra (what the Argentines call Caleta Heroína), on the S coast of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Skaly Roborovskogo. 73°04' S, 66°15' E. A group of rocks due W of Mount Stinear, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Robot Gully. 77°31' S, 167°09' E. A gully, at an elevation of about 3675 m, on the NW side of the summit crater of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It was used as the access route from a NASA robot called Dante that was carried to the crater rim on Jan. 1, 1993. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 31, 2000.

Robson Glacier. 77°05' S, 162°11' E. A small glacier, about 5 km long, it flows N from the Gonville and Caius Range, along the E side of Red Ridge, and merges with the general flow of ice (mostly from the Mackay Glacier) toward Granite Harbor fronting (and southward of) Redcliff Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor during the Western Journey, while part of BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cabo Roca *see* **Cape Roca**

Cape Roca. 60°45' S, 44°49' W. A cape, 3 km NW of Cape Davidson, between that cape and Route Point, at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by Scot-NAE 1902-04, and named in 1904 by Bruce for Gen. Julio Antonio Roca (1843-1914), president of Argentina, 1880-86 and 1898-1904. Further surveyed by Petter Sørlle in 1912, it appears on his charts named descriptively as Kapp Roed (i.e., "red cape") or Cape Roed. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and charted by them in 1934 as Cape Rock. Whether the DI boys had simply inadvertently translated the name "roca" to "rock" (thinking it was a word, rather than a man's name), or it was a mere typographical error, we don't know, but it set of a chain of errors perpetuated by France (1937; Cap Rock) and Argentine (1947; Cabo Rock). This was particularly embarrassing to the Argentines, as General Roca was their man. It appears as Cape Roca on a British chart of 1938, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. By the time of a 1952 Argentine chart the name had been corrected to Cabo Roca, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Isla Roca *see* **Broken Island**, **Dion Islands**

Islotes Roca *see* **Anagram Islands**, **Guébriant Islands**, **Roca Islands**

Cerro Roca Cuatro Romano *see* **Roman Figure Four Promontory**

Cerro Roca del Paso *see* **Cain Nunatak**

[1]**Roca Islands**. 65°11' S, 64°27' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Rocca Islands. A group of small islands (including Locator Island) E of the Cruls Islands, between those islands and the Anagram Islands, on the SW side of French Passage, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îles Roca, for the president of Argentina (*see* **Cape Roca**). Roughly re-charted by FrAE 1908-10. It appears as such (and also as Île Roca, in the singular) on Charcot's map of 1906. BGLE 1934-37 partly recharted the area, and incorrectly named the Anagram Islands as the Roca Islands, and this mistake was not cleared up until March 1958, when an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* surveyed the area, also using their helicopter. UK-APC accepted the name Roca Islands on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The feature appears as such on a 1960 British chart. Two separate 1957 Argentine charts have the Roca Islands and the Cruls Islands grouped together erroneously as Islas Quintana and Islotes Quintana (*see* **Quintana Island**). Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islotes Roca.

[2]**Roca Islands** *see* **Anagram Islands**

Roca Reef *see* **Rocca Islands**

Roca Rock *see* **Rocca Islands**

Morro Roca Roja *see* **Red Rock Ridge**

Promontorio Roca Roja *see* **Red Rock Ridge**

Punta Roca Roja *see* **Red Rock Ridge**

Punta de las Rocas *see* **Stone Point**

Islotes Rocca *see* [2]**Rocca Islands**

Rocas Rocca *see* [2]**Rocca Islands**

[1]**Rocca Islands** *see* **Anagram Islands**, **Roca Islands**

[2]**Rocca Islands**. 67°47' S, 68°46' W. A group of small islands and rocks, 5 km E of Avian Island, on the N side of Woodfield Channel, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Discovered in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, charted by them as a single rock, and named by Charcot as Rocher Roca, or Rocher Rocca, for M. Rocca, a member of the French community in Punta Arenas at the time. It appears both ways on Charcot's maps of 1910 and 1912. However, on Bongrain's 1914 map of the latter expedition, it appears as Récif Roca, which was translated on a British chart of 1914 as Roca Reef. It appears as Roca Rock on a 1930 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on a 1933 British chart. On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Roca, and on one of their 1949 charts as Islote Roca. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name Rocca Reef in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on March 31, 1955. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1963 Chilean chart as Rocas Roca, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Today they call the feature Rocas Rocca. It was re-surveyed in 1963 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, and determined to be a group of islands. It appears as such on their 1964 chart. UK-APC accepted the name Rocca Islands on March 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. On an Argentine chart of 1969 it appears as Islotes Rocca, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Roche, Gervais-Rose-Guillaume. b. March 10, 1800, Dinan, France. Ordinary seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Roché Glacier. 78°32' S, 85°38' W. A glacier, 5.8 km long and 2 km wide, descending steeply westward from the central part of the Vinson

Plateau, N of Silverstein Peak, to join Branscomb Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Its head is bounded by Mount Vinson to the N, Corbet Peak and Clinch Peak to the E, Wahlstrom Peak to the SE, and Hollister Peak to the S. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Anthony de la Roché, who discovered South Georgia in 1675.

Rochefort, Charles. b. Nov. 30, 1817, Bordeaux. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40. He left sick at Valparaíso, on May 28, 1838.

Rochelor. First name unknown. b. Jan. 19, 1811, Bordeaux. On April 18, 1838, at Talcahuano, Chile, he embarked on the *Zélée* not long after the scurvy ship had pulled in to port, as part of FrAE 1837–40.

Le Rocher Gris *see* under **L**

Rochlintoppane. 72°11' S, 14°26' E. A group of nunataks in the southernmost part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Rochray Glacier. 72°11' S, 101°21' W. About 8 km long, just E of Hendersin Knob, on Thurston Island, it flows S to the Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. First delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. (jg) Samuel Rochray, USN, helicopter pilot on the *Glacier* in Feb. 1960, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition.

Cabo Rock *see* **Cape Roca**

Cap(e) Rock *see* **Cape Roca**

Rock Haven. 60°44' S, 45°35' W. A small cove, between Pageant Point and Gourlay Point, on Gourlay Peninsula, on the E coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It provides a sheltered anchorage for small boats. FIDS built Gourlay Hut here in 1961–62. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the prominent rock at its entrance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

The Rock Pile *see* **Bermel Peninsula**

Pico Rock Pile *see* **Rock Pile Peaks**

Rock Pile Peaks. 68°25' S, 65°09' W. A cluster of peaks rising to 1110 m (the British say 340 m), surmounting the E end of Bermel Peninsula between Wilson Pass and Rock Pile Point (what the British call Periphery Point), and projecting from the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between Mobiloil Inlet and Solberg Inlet. The peaks were photographed aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, and again by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. U.S. cartographer, W.L.G. Joerg, working from these photos, roughly mapped the feature in 1936 (when one says "the feature" here, one means the area which includes Bermel Peninsula, Rock Pile Point, and Rock Pile Peaks). The feature was re-photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939–41, and roughly located from the ground by them in Nov. 1940. They plotted it in 68°16' S, 65°07' W (from the ground anyway; their navigation controls were wrongly adjusted on the flights, so two separate features appear, one aerially, one from the ground). The aerial one appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and photo. The one from the ground appears on a 1946 USHO chart (this USAS navigation error was a real mess). From its jumbled appearance, the feature (i.e., the one surveyed from the ground) was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, as Rock Pile Point (they rejected the proposed name The Rock Pile, which had been its name up to that time), and plotted in 68°18' S, 65°05' W. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1947, and they renamed the feature Rock Pile Peaks. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. Unfortunately, in the 1958 British gazetteer, it appears as Rock Pile Peak, but that error was subsequently corrected. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Pico Rock Pile, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. *See* **Bermel Peninsula**, and **Rock Pile Point**, for more details.

Rock Pile Point. 68°25' S, 64°58' W. At the E point of the Bermel Peninsula, which also contains Rock Pile Peaks to the W, on the Bowman Coast, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939–41, roughly positioned by them, and named by them as Rock Pile. The name Rock Pile Point was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, for the entire peninsula (*see* **Bermel Peninsula**). In Nov.–Dec. 1947, Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground, and on Dec. 22, 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48. Further surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC named this present point as Periphery Point because it was on the periphery of 3 separate FIDS surveys. In 1965, US-ACAN also named this present point, but as Rock Pile Point, named in association with the peaks. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. At one time the Chileans called it Punta Carrera Pinto (*see* **Vesconte Point** for the origin of this name), but they re-applied that name to Vesconte Point, giving a new name to Rock Pile Point, i.e., Punta Rock Pile. The Argentines call it Punta Periferia.

Rock X *see* **X**

Rockefeller Mountains. 78°00' S, 155°00' W. A group of about 13 low-lying, scattered granite peaks and ridges, almost entirely snow-covered, 50 km SSW of the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Jan. 27, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928–30, and named by him for John Davison Rockefeller, Jr. (1874–1960), the only son of the great industrialist, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The main features in this group are: Mount Fitzsimmons (the highest), Mount Frazier (the most northerly), Mount Paterson, Mount Schlossbach, Mount Nilsen, Breckinridge Peak, Mount Helen Washington, Mount Butler (the most southerly), Tennant Peak, Mount Franklin, Mount Shideler, Gould Peak, Mount Jackling, the Fokker Rocks, the Melbert Rocks, Strider Rock, and Washington Ridge.

Rockefeller Plateau. 80°00' S, 135°00' W. That extensive portion of the interior ice plateau of Marie Byrd Land lying eastward of the Shirase Coast and the Siple Coast, and S of the Ford Ranges, the Flood Range, and the Executive Committee Range. Obviously ice-covered, it rises to between 1000 and 1500 m above sea level. Discovered in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933–35, and named by Byrd for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (*see* **Rockefeller Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rockefeller Range *see* **Rockefeller Mountains**

Rockets. Rocketry studies were conducted during IGY, the *Glacier* launching "rockoons" into the ionosphere to gather data on cosmic rays, aurora, and geomagetism. Rockets were not used by the USA between 1963 and 1970, although they were by other countries. *See also* **Arcas rockets**.

Rockfall Cliff. 73°26' S, 93°34' W. A conspicuous rock cliff marking the NW face of Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960–61, and named by them for the continual rockfalls here which made study of the area rather dangerous. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Rockfall Valley. 63°52' S, 58°02' W. A valley, extending NNW of Davies Dome, and forming the route down to Phormidium Lake, on Ulu Peninsula, on James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, because there is almost continuous rockfall at the S end of the valley.

Rockford Station *see* **Little Rockford Station**

Rockinson, Lewis L. *see* **Rickinson, Lewis L.**

Mount Rockmore. 80°02' S, 158°09' E. A mound-shaped mountain rising to 1730 m, 6 km N of Mount Aldrich, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Mark Rockmore, geographer with the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency and Topographic-Hydrographic Center, 1979–96; with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (simply the previous organization, renamed) from 1996; secretary of US-ACAN, 1984–93; and a member of that organization from 1994. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Rockney Ridge. 75°02' S, 133°45' W. A rock ridge on the NE side of Mount Goorhigian, in the Demas Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Vaughn D. Rockney, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1968–69.

Rockoons *see* **Rockets**

Rockpepper Bay. 63°08' S, 55°44' W. A bay, 5.5 km wide at its entrance, E of Boreal Point, along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953–54. ArgAE 1955–

56 surveyed it, and named it Ensenada Güemes, for Gen. Martín Güemes (1785-1820), Argentine soldier in the war of independence. *See also* **Martín Güemes Refugio**. It appears as such on their 1956 chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC named it Rockpepper Bay, for the very many small islands and rocks in the bay. It appears as such on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. The Chileans call it Bahía Maurice, for Sub Lt. Maurice Poisson Eastman (b. June 14, 1926. d. March 30, 2006, Viña del Mar, of a heart attack), who joined the Chilean Navy in 1941, and was adjutant to the skipper on the *Iquique* during ChilAE 1946-47 (he was only 20, and his mother packed him a bottle of brandy to ward off the cold), and who took part in hydrographic work during the expedition. After the expedition, he commanded ships, was an instructor at the War Academy, and in the 1960s was part of the Chilean naval mission in Europe, returning to Chile in 1970 to command more ships. Back to Europe in the 1970s as head of naval missions, he retired as a vice admiral in 1983. For (a little bit) more on Don Maurice, *see* **Poisson Hill** and **Bob Island**.

Rocks. The sun can heat rocks to 59°F. Snow then melts, runs down the rock as water into the shade, and freezes, thus cracking and eroding the rock (*see also* **Erosion**).

Punta Rocky *see* [1]**Bell Island**

Rocky Cove. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. Between Lapidary Point and Suffield Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by SovAE from 1968, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Kamenistaja (i.e., "rocky bay"). This was translated as Kamenistaya Inlet. It appears both ways on Russian charts of 1968 and 1971. UK-APC accepted the name Rocky Cove on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

[1]**Rocky Point**. 77°30' S, 166°14' E. The N tip of Lichen Promontory, between Horseshoe Bay and Maumee Bight, on the W side of Ross Island. Named descriptively by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name on May 19, 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[2]**Rocky Point** *see* **Bell Point**, **Cape Dunlop**, **Hospital Point**

Isla Rocosa *see* **Tail Island**

Punta Rocosa *see* **Bell Point, Hospital Point, Musialski Point**

Isla Rodeada *see* **Beta Island**

Roderick Valley. 83°30' S, 57°30' W. A large, ice-filled valley, trending in a N-S direction, and separating the Schmidt Hills and the Williams Hills to the W from the main mass of the Neptune Range to the E, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. (later Col.) David Wallon Roderick (b. Nov. 29, 1920, Akron, O. d. Dec. 3, 1999, Easley, SC), USAF, pilot and 2nd-in-command of the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit, 1957-58. Camp Neptune was here (*see under* **Neptune Range**).

UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Rodger. 79°42' S, 83°34' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1410 m, at the NW end of the Collier Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Rodger A. Brown, meteorologist at Little America V in 1958.

Rodger, Alan Stuart. b. Jan. 8, 1951. Ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Base F in 1973 and 1974. He was at Faraday Station, 1979-80.

Rodger, Thomas A. "Tom." Joined FIDS in 1961 as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1962.

Rodgers, George *see* USEE 1838-42

Rodgers Point. 77°46' S, 166°47' E. A point, 4 km NE of Knob Point, on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000 (ratified on Feb. 20, 2001), for Thelma A. Rodgers, scientific officer, the first woman to winter-over at Scott Base, in 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 25, 2000. *See also* **Women in Antarctica**.

Caleta Rodman *see* **Rodman Cove**

Rodman Cove. 61°07' S, 55°28' W. On the S side of Cape Lindsay, on the W coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by U.S. geographer Lawrence Martin for Benjamin Rodman, of New Bedford, Mass., owner of whaling ships in the 1820s and 1830s. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, but on a 1946 USAAF chart misspelled as Redman Cove. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Caleta Rodman, and in a 1957 Argentine chart as the same thing. It was surveyed in Dec. 1970, by the British Joint Services Expedition, and named by them as Emma Cove, for the *Emma*. UK-APC accepted the name Emma Cove on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN accepted Rodman Cove in 1972. The Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Caleta Rodman. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart as Caleta Emma, and today the Argentines use both names. This cove was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Rodman Passage. 65°53' S, 66°00' W. A maritime passage running NE-SW between Rabot Island and the S end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Hugh Rodman (1859-1940) of the U.S. Hydrographic Office (he was later an admiral), a pioneer in the 1890s of ice movement studies in the North Atlantic. It appears on a British chart of 1960. ChilAE 1961-62 surveyed it, and it appears on their 1962 chart as Paso Covadonga, named for the *Covadonga*. That was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Rodman Passage in 1971.

Rodolfo Marsh Station *see* **Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station**

Rödön *see* **Red Island**

Rodopi Peak. 62°38' S, 59°55' W. Rising to about 500 m in Delchev Ridge, 2.95 km ESE of Rila Point, 1.9 km NNE of Delchev Peak, 1 km NW by N of Yavorov Peak, and 1.05 km W of Paisiy Peak, it surmounts Sopot Ice Piedmont to the W and N, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Rodopi (also spelled Rhodope) Mountains, in Bulgaria.

Rodrigo. Owner and skipper of the *Espíritu Santo*, which was in the South Shetlands, 1819-20.

Cabo Rodríguez *see* **Chaucheprat Point**

Cerro Rodríguez Argumedo *see* **Léal Bluff**

Ensenada Rodríguez. 62°31' S, 59°41' W. An inlet, about 1 km wide, indenting the head (i.e., the S part) of Discovery Bay for about 350 m between Ferrer Point and Correa Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, who named it Ensenada Capitán Rodríguez S., after Ezequiel Rodríguez Salazar (see a few entries below). 1951 was the year the Chileans abbreviated all their compound names.

Isla Rodríguez *see* **Terminal Island**

Rodríguez, Ángel. Argentine naval surveyor, captain of the *Primero de Mayo* in 1930, and of the *Chaco* in 1933.

Rodríguez, Benito Petronilo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1950

Rodríguez, Carlos V. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1928

Rodríguez, José. b. Argentina. He was a contramaestre (bosun) 1st class on the *Uruguay* when that vessel went to Antarctica in 1903, to rescue SwedAE 1901-04.

Rodríguez, Osmar *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1954

Rodriguez Pond. 77°33' S, 160°50' E. A frozen freshwater pond in the feature called Labyrinth, the larger of 2 such ponds W of Hoffman Ledge, in Healy Trough (*see* **Redman Pond**, which lies just to the NW), in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Russell J. "Rusty" Rodriguez (b. 1956), USGS microbiologist at Seattle, who was with a USAP field party that sampled the pond in 2003-04. Note: For over 6 years (at the time of writing this) US-ACAN has listed this name as Rodriquez Pond (i.e., with a "q"). It will be corrected (hopefully).

Rodriquez Pond *see* **Rodriguez Pond**

Rodríguez Salazar, Ezequiel. b. Sept. 10, 1910, Chillán, Chile, son of Ezequiel Rodríguez R. and his wife Josefina Salazar. Graduating from the Escuela Naval in 1930, he was a 1st lieutenant in the Chilean Navy when he became an observer on USAS 1939-41. In 1943, he was promoted to capitán de corbeta, and was on ChilAE 1946-47. He married Rossy O'Reilly, and they later lived in Viña del Mar, near Valparaíso.

Isla Roe *see* **Roe Island**

Mount Roe. 85°08' S, 169°36' W. A flattish, largely ice-covered mountain, overlooking the W side of the Liv Glacier, 1.5 km NE of Mount Wells, at the SE end of the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Donald W. Roe, Jr., with VX-6 at McMurdo for

the winter of 1961, and squadron safety officer for VX-6 at McMurdo in 1962-63.

Roe, Geoffrey James. b. Dec. 12, 1933, Glossop, Derbyshire, son of Squire Roe and his wife Ida Roebuck. After Sheffield University, he joined FIDS in 1957, recommended that his friend Barrie Shaw do the same, and the two of them set sail on Oct. 21, 1957, on the *John Biscoe*, as meteorological assistants (*see* **Shaw, John Barrie**, for the trip down). They both wintered-over at Base F in 1958 and 1959, and did glaciological and geological work there. Roe returned to England in 1960, and from Sept. 1960 to March 1961 was at the FIDS geological unit at Birmingham University. Then he left FIDS, went back home to Glossop, and married June Humphrey later that year. He was killed in NZ in 2007, when he pulled out of a junction on a motorcycle, and was swiped by a motorist.

Roe Glacier. 85°36' S, 151°26' W. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, flowing NW through the Tapley Mountains, to enter Scott Glacier just S of Mount Durham. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Derrell M. Roe, at McMurdo in 1963-64 and 1964-65, and station engineer there for the winter of 1966.

Roe Island. 64°00' S, 60°50' W. An island off the entrance to Curtiss Bay, about 3 km W of Cape Andreas, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a 1957 Chilean chart as Islote Martín, probably named for Commodore Alfred Martín Díaz, of the Chilean Navy. It appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. UK-APC named it Roe Island on Sept. 23, 1960, for Edwin Alliott Verdon Roe (1877-1958; known as Alliott, but more often as "A.V. Roe"; knighted in 1929), aviation pioneer who founded A.V. Roe and Co., Ltd., in Britain in 1910. In 1908 he became the first Englishman to make a powered flight. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Isla Roe. Note: A.V. Roe was the son of Dr. Edwin Hodgson Roe and his wife Annie Sophia Verdon. All the children, including A.V., had Verdon as a middle name. Only after he was knighted did A.V. become Alliott Verdon-Roe, with a hyphen.

Cape Roed *see* **Cape Roca**

Pasaje Roepke. 64°53' S, 63°08' W. The channel between Punta Rudolphy (on Bryde Island) and Mount Banck, allowing access to Argentino Channel from the north. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Reinaldo Roepke Rudloff, skipper of the *Leocotón* during ChilAE 1952-53. The Argentines call it Pasaje Mastelero.

Mount Roer. 72°18' S, 0°21' E. Rising to 2085 m, and isolated, S of Nils Plain, and 11 km W of Fuglefjellet, in the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and again in 1949-52 by NBSAE, who also surveyed it from the ground. It was surveyed again, and again photographed aerially in 1958-59, by members of NorAE 1956-60, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Roerkulten, for Nils Roer. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Roer in 1962.

Roer, Nils. b. 1914, Skien, Norway. Topographic surveyor on NBSAE 1949-52.

Roerkulten *see* **Mount Roer**

Rofe Glacier. 72°53' S, 68°11' E. A broad glacier, 16 km long, flowing westward from the N part of the Mawson Escarpment into the Lambert Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Brian Rofe, director of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, from Oct. 1970 until his death in Aug. 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009. The Russians call it Lednik Vetvistyj.

[1]**Mys Rog**. 69°30' S, 75°57' E. A cape, on the W side of Shennong Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Mys Rog**. 67°39' S, 46°04' E. A point, 10 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, on Alasheyev Bight, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians. Also called Rog Point.

Rog Point *see* [2]**Mys Rog**

Rogach Peak. 63°19' S, 58°40' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 562 m, and forming the highest point of Astrolabe Island, 2.28 km NE of Sherrell Point (the most southerly point on the island), and 1.9 km SSE of Drumohar Peak (the second highest peak on the island), off Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Rogach, in southern Bulgaria.

Sopka Rogataja *see* **Rogataja Hill**

Rogataja Hill. 66°16' S, 100°50' E. A conical hill, with a prominent ridge trending away to the NE, 3.6 km ENE of Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Sopka Rogataja. ANCA translated this.

Proliv Rogatka *see* **Rogatka Strait**

Rogatka Strait. 66°06' S, 101°05' E. A strait running E off the Edisto Channel, between the NE tip of Thomas Island and the W part of Booth Peninsula, in the Bunger Hills. At its narrowest between the 2 landforms, it is 0.4 km wide. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Proliv Rogatka. The name was translated by ANCA on March 12, 1992.

The *Roger Revelle*. American oceanographic vessel operated by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Beginning with the 1997-98 season, she became an oceanographic cruise ship to Antarctica. She was in Antarctic waters in 2001-02, along with the *Polar Star* and the *Melville*, as part of the SOFEX program.

Mount Rogers. 80°33' S, 29°26' W. Rising to 995 m, on the E side of Blaiklock Glacier, between Williams Ridge and Wedge Ridge, in the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed in Oct. 1957 by BCTAE, and named by them for Allan F. Rogers. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Rogers, Allan Frederick. b. Jan. 5, 1918, in Bristol. He qualified as a doctor at Bristol University, and there, in 1942, married Dorothy Davies. In 1952 and 1953 he was a member of two Bristol high-altitude research experiments in the Jungfraujoch. He was medical officer and physiologist on BCTAE 1955-58, with Fuchs, and after the expedition, returned to Wellington, picked up the *Rangitoto*, and arrived back in Southampton on May 12, 1958. He was senior lecturer in physiology at the University of Bristol. He died in June 1990, in Bath.

Rogers, Benjamin Nelson "Ben." Of Montville, Conn. Captain of the New London sealer *Golden West*, in the South Shetlands, 1871-72 and 1872-73. In 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79 he was commanding the sealer *Trinity* in South Georgia. In 1879-80 he was commanding the New London sealer *Mary E. Higgins* in the Kerguélen Islands and the South Shetlands. He was back on the *Trinity* in 1880, again at the Kerguélens, and was wrecked on Oct. 17, 1880, at Heard Island. He was rescued by the U.S. corvette *Marion*, under the command of Silas W. Perry, on Jan. 14, 1882, and taken to Cape Town. In 1883 he became skipper of the New London sealer *Charles Colgate*, and was in the Kerguélens for the 1883-84 and 1884-85 summers.

Rogers Glacier. 69°59' S, 73°04' E. A glacier, about 19 km wide, flowing NW into the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf just N of the McKaskle Hills. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr., USN, who led VH-4 Squadron during the Bikini Atoll atomic bomb testing, and went straight from there as a "volunteer" into OpHJ 1946-47, as plane commander. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Rogers Peak. 79°21' S, 84°14' W. Rising to 1520 m, at the E side of the terminus of Rennell Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for M. Alan Rogers, geologist to the Hart Hills and Whitmore Mountains areas in that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Rogers Peaks. 72°15' S, 24°31' E. A small group of partly snow-capped peaks just SW of Dufek Mountain, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Rogerstoppane, for William J. Rogers, Jr. (*see* **Rogers Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name Rogers Peaks in 1966.

Rogers Spur. 74°30' S, 111°12' W. A rocky wedge-shaped spur at the head of Brush Glacier, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James C. Rogers, electrical engineer at Byrd VLF Station in 1966.

Rogerstoppane *see* **Rogers Peaks**

Cape Roget. 71°59' S, 170°37' E. A steep rock cape at the S tip of Adare Peninsula, it is formed by the termination of Mount Herschel, and

marks the N side of the entrance to Moubray Bay, on the NE coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross on Jan. 15, 1841, and named by him for Peter Mark Roget (1779-1869), British philologist who, in 1852, created the famous thesaurus which bears his name (and which UK-APC resorts to frequently to come up with many of their names). At the time of RossAE 1839-43, Roget was secretary of the Royal Society (1827-48), and, earlier, had been on the committee that planned the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteeer. The cape is the site of an emperor penguin colony. For more on Roget, *see* **Roget Rocks**.

Rocas Roget *see* **Roget Rocks**

Roget Rocks. 64°20' S, 61°10' W. A small group of offshore rocks, 6 km SW of Spring Point, in Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Ken Blaiklock from the *Norsel* in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Peter Mark Roget (*see* **Cape Roget**). It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. In the 1974 British gazetteer, it appears as Roger Rocks, a booboo that was later corrected. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Roget.

Rognnesegge. 74°19' S, 9°38' W. A wall, next to Holstnuten, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the fish-roe headland edge").

Rogozen Island. 62°20' S, 59°42' W. An island, 760 m long in an E-W direction, it is the conspicuous island off the N coast of Robert Island, 470 m SSW of Heywood Island, and 920 m NNE of Cornwall Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the settlement of Rogozen, in northwestern Bulgaria, in connection with the 5th-century Rogozen Thracian treasure, discovered quite by chance in 1985.

Rogstad, Egil. b. Feb. 23, 1908, Opset, Vinger, Norway, son of Richard Rogstad and his wife Karen. Radio operator on NBSAE 1949-52. He died on May 10, 1987, in Kongsvinger, Norway.

Rogstad Glacier. 72°21' S, 1°19' E. Flows NW along the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Rogstadbreen, for Egil Rogstad. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Rogstad Glacier in 1966.

Rogstadbreen *see* **Rogstad Glacier**

Skaly Rohlina *see* **Rokhlin Nunataks**

Rohnke Crests. 77°35' S, 168°41' E. Two parallel rock ridges, rising to about 1400 m above the general ice mantle on the SE slopes of Mount Terror, E of the head of Eastwind Glacier, and 6 km NE of Conical Hill, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Oscar C. Rohnke, skipper of the *Eastwind*, 1955-56. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Bahía Röhss *see* **Röhss Bay**

Röhss Bay. 64°13' S, 58°15' W. A bay, about 17.5 km wide at its opening (but narrowing to about 5 km wide at its head), indenting the SW side of James Ross Island for about 20 km in a NE direction between Cape Obelisk and Cape Broms. Discovered and surveyed in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Röhss' Bukt, for twin brothers August (1834-1904) and Wilhelm Röhss (1834-1900), wholseale dealers of Göteborg, patrons of the expedition. It appears on a British chart of 1921, translated as Röhss Bay, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1955. The Argentines had been calling it Bahía Röhss since at least 1908, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Roi Baudouin Station. 70°26' S, 24°19' E. About 16 km inland from Breidvika, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Belgium's first scientific station in Antarctica, and the only one until 2008-09, when Princess Elisabeth Station was built. It was built by BelgAE 1957-59, led by Gaston de Gerlache, really as an IGY station, and opened on Dec. 25, 1957. On Jan. 9, 1958, it was inaugurated, and named for King Baudouin of Belgium. It had 16 huts, and could accommodate 25 persons. It had a movie theatre, a library of 5000 books, hundreds of old periodicals and newspapers, indoor games, and a radio link to Brussels. **1958 winter**: Gaston de Gerlache (leader). **1959 winter**: Frank Bastin (leader). **1960 winter**: Frank Bastin (leader). **Jan. 15, 1961**: The station was closed. **Jan. 19, 1964**: The station was re-occupied by the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expedition of 1963-64. **Feb. 8, 1964**: The station was closed. A new station (same name) was built nearby. **Jan. 12, 1965**: The new station was occupied by the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expedition of 1964-65. **1965 winter**: Winoc Bogaerts (of Belgium) (leader). **1965-66**: Tony van Autenboer (of Belgium) led the summer party of the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expedition of that season. **1966 winter**: Tony van Autenboer (leader). **1966-67**: Tony van Autenboer led the summer party of the Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic Expedition of that season. **Feb. 9, 1967**: The station closed.

Île du Roi Georges *see* **King George Island**

Baie Roi Léopold III. 70°20' S, 24°13' E. Part of Breid Bay, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. This is where BelgAE 1957-58 landed, and named this feature after (and with the permission of) King Leopold III, patron of the expedition.

Terre du Roi Oscar *see* **Oscar II Coast**

Bahía Roja *see* **Red Bay**

Isla Roja *see* **Red Island**

Cerro Rojas *see* **Rojas Peak**

Ensenada Rojas *see* **Rojas Cove**

Punta Rojas. 64°26' S, 62°25' W. A point on Cape D'Ursel, on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for Capt. Gabriel Rojas Parker (*see* **Vázquez Island**).

Rojas, Carlos Antonio. b. Argentina. A cabo principal in the Argentine Navy, he wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1951.

Rojas Cove. 62°29' S, 59°40' W. Between Bascopé Point and Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Enesenada Comandante Rojas, for Capt. Gabriel Rojas Parker (*see* **Vázquez Island**). In order to avoid compound names, the shorter name Ensenada Rojas appears on a 1951 chart, and has done so ever since. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name. It was translated as Rojas Bay in 1964, but on March 31, 2004, UK-APC accepted Rojas Cove.

Isla Rojas Parker *see* **Vázquez Island**

Rojas Peak. 64°49' S, 62°55' W. Rising to 675 m, in the central part of Lemaire Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Cerro Rojas, for Sargento de primera clase Ángel Custodio Rojas (*see* **Deaths**, 1949). It appears as such on their 1951 chart. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Rojas Peak on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Picos Rojizos *see* **Russet Pikes**

Rokhlin Nunataks. 72°12' S, 14°28' E. Four nunataks, 10 km S of the Linnormen Hills, at the S extremity of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. This feature was photographed aerially again in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers. It was mapped again by the Russians, from surveys conducted by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them in 1963 as Skaly Rohlina, for geologist M.I. Rokhlin (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). US-ACAN accepted the name Rokhlin Nunataks in 1970.

Mount Rokitanksy *see* **Mount Pico**

Cabo Rol. 75°25' S, 25°10' W. A very isolated cape in the NW part of the Brunt Ice Shelf of Coats Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cape Rol *see* **Cabo Rol**

Bahía Roland *see* **Roland Bay**

Mount Roland. 86°29' S, 145°42' W. Rising to 2210 m, directly N of Mount Mooney, on the N flank of Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Charles J. Roland, VX-6 aircraft navigator during OpDF 66 and OpDF 67.

Roland Bay. 65°04' S, 64°03' W. A cove, the S shore of which is Hervéou Point, it indents the W end of the peninsula that forms the W extremity of Booth Island and which separates Port Charcot from Salpêtrière Bay, in the Wilhelm

Archipelago, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot for F. Rolland [sic]. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The Chileans call it Bahía Roland.

Roland Bonaparte Point *see* **Bonaparte Point**

Rolandpass. 73°32' S, 162°35' E. A pass on the W side of the Exposure Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans for Dr. Norbert W. Roland, Hanover geologist on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

Rolfe, George William. Sail maker on the *Morning*, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Rolfstind. 71°22' S, 12°20' E. The northernmost mountain peak of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Rolf. L. Johnsen [sic] (*see* **Johnson Peaks**).

Rolland, F. Seaman on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05.

Île(s) Rollet de l'Isle *see* **Rollet Island**

Isla Rollet *see* **Rollet Island**

Rollet Island. 65°02' S, 64°03' W. A small island, 1.5 km NNE of Hervéou Point, on the NW part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Rollet de l'Isle, for Charles-Dominique-Maurice Rollet de l'Isle (1859-1943), French hydrographic surveyor, a member of the scientific commission appointed by the government to publish Charcot's results. It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 chart, but on his 1908 map it appears as Îles Rollet de l'Isle, to include not only this island but also nearby small islands. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Rollet de Lisle Isles, and as a consequence it appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islas Rollet de Lisle, which was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On a 1958 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Rollet de Lisle, which may be a blunder, or it may be their name for the main island. The name Rollet Island was accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. The Chileans call it Isla Montaner, for hydrographer Ricardo Montaner Sepúlveda of the Chilean Navy, who took part in ChilAE 1970-71. The Argentines now call it Isla Rollet.

Rolnicki Buttresses. 62°01' S, 57°41' W. Steep, picturesque buttresses built of lava, agglomerate, and tuff from the extinct volcano of Melville Peak, above Sherratt Bay, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for engineer Krzysztof Rolnicki, a member of PolAE 1978-79 and PolAE 1980-81.

Rolnicki Pass. 62°03' S, 58°24' W. A pass, running at an elevation of about 210 m above sea level between Mount Birkenmajer and Tokarski Peak, at Keller Peninsula, leading from Stenhouse Glacier to Domeyko Glacier, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984 for Krzysztof Rolnicki (*see* **Rolnicki Buttresses**).

Bahía Román. 63°20' S, 62°03' W. A bay about 8 km E of Cape Wallace, on the coast of Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de fragata Jorge Román Pérez, skipper of the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1957-58. The Argentines call it Bahía Migliardo.

Roman Figure Four Promonotory *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Roman Four Mount *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Roman Four Mountain *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Roman Four Promontory. 68°13' S, 66°56' W. A rocky promontory, rising to 830 m (the British say 875 m) above sea level, it marks the N side of the entrance to Neny Fjord, and stands between that fjord and Neny Bay, near Stonington Island, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed in 1940 by USAS members from East Base, and named by them as Roman Four Rock. The snow-filled clefts along the face of the promontory make it look like a Roman IV. It appears as such on a British chart of 1946. During World War II it was also known as Figure IV Mountain. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Cerro Roca Cuatro Romano (i.e., "Roman four rock hill"), and on another Chilean chart of the same year as Cuatro Rocas Romanas, which was translated into English as Roman Four Rocks. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E, in 1947-48. Bill Latady, of RARE 1947-48, refers to it as Roman Four Mount, but Ronne himself refers to it variously as Roman Figure Four Mountain and Figure Four Mountain. It was also known by some at the time as Roman Four Mountain (Fuchs, for example, in 1952), or as Roman IV Mountain. However, the name finally approved for this feature was Roman Four Promontory, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted this name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Punta IV, but is listed in their 1974 gazetteer as Punta Cuatro Romano, and that is what they call it today. It appears in the 1978 Argentine gazetteer as Cerro IV Romano, but today they generally call it Promontorio Cuatro Romano.

Roman Four Rock *see* **Roman Four Promontory**

Roman Knoll. 63°42' S, 58°28' W. An ice-covered hill rising to over 800 m, 3,38 km NE of Mount Canicula, between that mountain and Erul Heights, on the SE side of Verdikal Gap, 2.77 km SW of Gigen Peak, 3.38 km of Siniger Nunatak, and 12.98 km SE of Lambuh Knoll, it surmounts Russell East Glacier to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the town of Roman, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Romanes Beach. 77°17' S, 166°22' E. A short, pleasant gravel beach on the N shore of Wohlschlag Bay, just S of Harrison Bluff, at the foot of Alexander Hill, on the shore of McMurdo Sound, on the W side of Mount Bird, on the W side of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for famous Auckland mountain climber Walter Romanes (1931-1988), mountain climbing assistant with the Cape Bird party of NZGSAE 1958-59, which mapped this feature while on a visit here from the *Arneb*. They had just previously made unsuccessful attempts to reach McDonald Beach through the ice-pack. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

[1]**Gora Romanovskogo**. 72°59' S, 61°20' E. A nunatak, SW of Schneider Ridge, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Romanovskogo**. 81°17' S, 153°15' E. A nunatak, NE of Za Za Bluff, in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Romantichnaja *see* **Mount Pollard**

The *Romeo*. A 149-ton London sealing brig, originally American, but taken as a prize in 1814, in the West Indies, during the war with the USA. She became the property of a Liverpool merchant, who, in Sept. 1821, sold her to Stephen Cleasby, a merchant in Leytonstone (in Essex). James Johnson became her skipper on Aug. 20, 1821, and he took her down to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season. She was moored in Clothier Harbor in March 1822, and on April 22 arrived at Rio. On Oct. 17, 1822 she left Buenos Aires for Valparaíso and Callao.

Île Roméo. 66°40' S, 139°57' E. There are two islets very close together in Baie Pierre Lejay, at the extreme SW of the Géologie Archipelago and of Gouverneur Island. Both were named by the French in 1977 — Îlot Roméo and the other, to the south, Îlot Juliette — in association with Shakespeare's play. The French later redefined them as îles rather than îlots.

Îlot Roméo *see* **Île Roméo**

Isla Romeo *see* **Romeo Island**

Romeo Island. 62°23' S, 59°56' W. An island, 5.5 km SW of Table Island, off the N coast of Greenwich Island, W of the Aitcho Islands, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the *Romeo*. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Romeo. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cerro Romero. 63°17' S, 57°21' W. A hill, about 8 km SSW of Siffrey Point, the extreme N of the head of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Guillermo Romero González, astronomer from the Instituto Geográfico Militar, who was on the *Rancagua* during ChilAE 1947-48. *See also* **Romero Rock**. The Argentines call it Cerro Necochea, presumably for the city of Necochea, near Buenos Aires.

Islote Romero *see* **Romero Rock**

Nunatak Romero. 66°04' S, 60°59' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by Argentines.

Punta Romero. 68°14' S, 65°07' W. A point, NE of Solberg Inlet, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, off

the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Roca Romero *see* **Romero Rock**

Romero Rock. 63°19' S, 57°57' W. About 160 m W of Saavedra Rock, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48 as Islote Astrónomo Romero, for Guillermo Romero González, the astronomer of the Chilean Army, who was on this expedition, and who did astronomical work in Antarctica. In 1951 this name was shortened to Islote Romero. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Roca Romero, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1964. For more on Don Guillermo, *see* **Cerro Romero** (above).

Rømlingane *see* **Rømlingane Peaks**

Rømlingane Peaks. 72°11' S, 1°08' E. A chain of peaks extending from the W side of Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Rømlingane (i.e., "the runaways"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rømlingane Peaks in 1966.

Rømlingsletta *see* **Rømlingsletta Flat**

Rømlingsletta Flat. 72°16' S, 1°07' E. A flattish, ice-covered area (the Norwegians call it a glacier, but it isn't a glacier) of about 40 sq miles, northward of the foot of Isingen Mountain, in the N part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys nd air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Rømlingsletta (i.e., "the runaway's plain"), in association with Rømlingane Peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name Rømlingsletta Flat in 1966.

Mount Romnaes. 71°31' S, 24°00' E. A prominent isolated mountain rising to 1500 m, between the glaciated plain the Norwegians call Utsteinflya and the ice slope they call Thorshammerhallet, 35 km NW of Brattnipane Peaks and the main group of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-36, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Romaesfjellet, for Nils Romnaes. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Romnaes in 1952.

Romnaes, Nils. b. Nov. 14, 1902, Baerum, Norway, but raised in Kristiania, son of Nils Romnaes and his wife Marie. A Norwegian pilot, he and Alf Gunnestad formed an aircraft charter company in 1934 (*see* **Gunnestad, Alf**). Romnaes was radio operator and aerial photographer on LCE 1936-37. In 1949 Viggo Widerøe's book *Norway from the Air*, was published, with photos by Nils Romnaes. Romnaes died in 1943.

Romnaesfjellet *see* **Mount Romnaes**

Monte Rompiente *see* **Mount Breaker**

Roca Rompiente *see* **Surf Rock**

Glaciar Rómulo *see* **Romulus Glacier**

Romulus Glacier. 68°23' S, 66°55' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 3 km wide, it flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa WSW into Rymill Bay between the Blackwall Mountains and Black Thumb, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who named it in association with nearby Mount Lupa, and also with Remus Glacier, whose head lies near the head of this glacier. Romulus was the first Roman king. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Glaciar Rómulo.

[1]**The *Ronald***. A 3021-ton Norwegian floating factory whaling ship belonging to the Hektor Whaling Company. She was in the South Shetlands and Graham Land in 1910-11, and again in 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14, being anchored at Deception Island those last 3 seasons. Her manager was C. Stugard Christensen (certainly in 1911-12 and 1912-13), and her catchers were *Bransfield*, *T.H. Dahl*, *Mjøfjord*, and *Port Stanley*. She and the *Hektoria* were the first whalers in the South Shetlands to have radio. The *Ronald* was replaced in 1914 by the *Benguela*.

[2]**The *Ronald***. A 6322-ton Norwegian whaler, built by R. Duncan of Port Glasgow, in 1920, for the Hektor Whaling Company, specifically as a whaling factory ship (the first time this had ever happened), at a cost of £350,000. Work was completed by Jarlsø Vaerft, in Tønsberg. She was the second whaler of that name belonging to the company, was the largest factory ship of her day (crew of 216), and operated in the South Shetlands and Graham Land between the 1920-21 season and the 1930-31 season. That first season —1920-21-her catchers were the *Almirante Goni*, the *T.H. Dahl*, the *Port Stanley*, the *Bransfield*, the *Edle*, and the *Ross*. For the first 2 seasons she also operated in the South Orkneys, and in 1921-22 was in at Whalers Bay, Deception Island. Gustav Mathisen was one of the whale catcher captains during the 1923-24 season. The *Ronald* was laid up in 1935.

Monte Ronald *see* **Ronald Hill**

Mount Ronald *see* **Ronald Hill**

Ronald Hill. 62°58' S, 60°34' W. Also called Mount Ronald. A rocky, ice-free hill rising to 105 m, N of Kroner Lake, on the N side of Whalers Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and photographed by Olaf Holtedahl in 1927-28, and named by him as Mount Ronald, for the *Ronald*. There is a 1948 Argentine reference to it as Monte Ronald. UK-APC accepted the name Ronald Hill on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ronald Ridge. 79°37' S, 83°20' W. A narrow ridge, 8 km long, 1.5 km W of Donald Ridge, which it resembles, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ronald C. Taylor, meteorologist at Little America V in 1957.

Ronald Rock. 83°20' S, 49°25' W. A prominent rock, rising to 1145 m, along the cliff next N of Skidmore Cliff, E of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ronald D. Brown, aviation structural mechanic who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Ronca. 82°38' S, 155°15' E. Rising to over 2200 m, on the N side of The Slot, it surmounts the S end of Quest Cliffs, in the Geologists Range, 17 km S of Mount Fyfe. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Luciano Bruno Ronca (b. April 26, 1935, Trieste), USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1960-61. ANCA accepted the name.

Île Ronde *see* **Ronde Island**

Ronde Island. 66°47' S, 141°15' E. A small, rocky isand close to the NE side of Zélée Glacier Tongue, between Cape Jules and the Port-Martin peninsula, just over 4 km WNW of the Rescapé Islands. This area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular island was charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île Ronde, for its round shape. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1956.

Rondel. 62°14' S, 58°28' W. A small, rocky promontory at the NE end of Telefon Point, on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles.

Île De Rongé *see* **Rongé Island**

Isla De Rongé *see* **Rongé Island**

Rongé Island. 64°43' S, 62°41' W. Also misspelled as Rouge Island. A high, rugged island, 8 km long, the largest of the group which forms the W side of Errera Channel, that channel separating the island from the Graham Coast, N of Beneden Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and, together with offlying islands, the feature was named by de Gerlache as Îles de Rongé, after Madame de Rongé, a patron of the expedition. It appears as such on Lecointe's 1899 map of the expedition, and on de Gerlache's map of the same expedition. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of these maps, it appears as Rongé Islands (in the plural). On Lecointe's 1903 map of the same expedition, the main island appears as Île de Rongé. Nordenskjöld mapped it as Rongés Ön during SwedAE 1901-04. For years it was often mistaken for Cuverville Island. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla de Rongé, and on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Isla Rongé, but it was the name Isla de Rongé that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a British chart of 1950,

as Rongé Island, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and also on a British chart of 1959. It was re-surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Madame de Rongé (1826-1906), née Clémence-Marie-Josèph Goffin, was the widow of Charles de Rongé, the former liberal deputy of Brussels.

Rongé Islands *see* **Rongé Island**

Rongel Point. 62°37' S, 60°24' W. An ice-free tipped cape on the NW coast of Emona Anchorage, 75 m NNE of the NE extremity of Rongel Reef, 3.14 km NNW of Hespérides Point, and 2.92 km W of Aleko Rock, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It only emerged in a recent glacier retreat. Named by the Bulgarians on July 28, 1997, in association with the reef.

Rongel Reef. 62°37' S, 60°24' W. A narrow, crescent-shaped moraine reef off the NW coast of Emona Anchorage, it extends over 600 m in a NE-SW direction, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is partly exposed at low tide, and all of it is submerged at high tide except for the islet rising to nearly 3 m above sea level at its NE extremity. The reef's midpoint is located 2.85 km NNW of Hespérides Point, 3.12 km W of Aleko Rock, and 3.35 km NE by E of Ereby Point. The SW extremity of Rongel Reef is located 300 m SE of the nameless point forming the NW side of the entrance to Emona Anchorage, 3.18 km NW by N of Hespérides Point, and 3.04 km NE by E of Ereby Point. A cove, 710 m wide, indents for 250 m the coast behind Rongel Reef, the NE side of its entrance being formed by Rongel Point, 75 m NNE of the NE extremity of Rongel Reef, 3.14 km NNW of Hespérides Point, and 2.92 km W of Aleko Rock. The reef emerged during a recent glacier retreat. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, for the Brazilian ship *Ary Rongel*, in recognition of her logistic support to the Bulgarians.

Bahía Ronne *see* **Ronne Entrance**

Mount Ronne. 77°34' S, 146°10' W. A prominent, flattish mountain projecting from the middle of the E side of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Probably discovered aerially during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Martin Rønne. The Russians call it Gora Golovnina.

Ronne, Edith Anna "Jackie." b. Oct. 13, 1919, Baltimore, Md., daughter of Charles Jackson Maslin and Elizabeth Parlett. On March 18, 1944, while an employee of the State Department, she married explorer Finn Ronne (she had met him on a blind date 2 years before). Carl Eklund was Ronne's best man. She and Jennie Darlington wintered-over on Stonington Island during RARE 1947-48 (*see* **Women in Antarctica**, and the **Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition** for further details of this strange adventure). She was the first American woman to set foot on Antarctica. She shared a single hut with her husband, kept the records of the expedition, and composed press releases for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Her baggage included nylons, high heels, and knitting needles. She was back in Antarctica in 1959, on the *General San Martín*, as part of Argentina's first tourist cruise, during which they visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. In Dec. 1971 she and Finn stood at the South Pole together (she was only the seventh woman ever to stand at the Pole). In Feb. 1995 she and her daughter Karen were lecturers aboard the *Explorer*. In 1997 she was back at Stonington Island, aboard the *Explorer*, and in 1998 aboard the *Marco Polo*. In that latter year her grandchildren went with her, four generations of the same family having been south of 60°S, perhaps a record. She wrote *Antarctica's First Lady* (*see* the Bibliography), and died on June 16, 2009.

Ronne, Finn. b. Dec. 20, 1899, Horten, Norway, son of Martin Rønne and his wife Maren Gurine (Finn changed the ø into an o when he came to the USA in 1923; he became a U.S. citizen in 1928). From 1924 to 1939 he was a mechanical engineer at Westinghouse, during which time he was invited by Byrd to go down on the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35 as ski expert, dog driver, and trail radio operator. This was the first of 9 Antarctic outings for Ronne, one of the greatest figures in Antarctic exploration. He was planning his own expedition to Antarctica, but was persuaded to merge his with Byrd's, and the new expedition became USAS 1939-41, in which he was 2nd-in-command (chief of staff) of the party at East Base. He sledged around Alexander I Land, proving it to be an island (Alexander Island). He also proved that von Bellingshausen did not see the mainland in 1820. He joined the Navy in May 1941, as a lieutenant, and by 1944 was a lieutenant commander. In 1946 he was in Greenland. A captain in the USNR, he organized his own private venture to Antarctica in 1947-48, the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (q.v.), better known as RARE, which wintered-over on Stonington Island in 1947. His wife Jackie went along. His disproving of the Ross-Weddell Graben finally proved Antarctica to be a continent (on the surface, at least—*see* **Geology**). He was due to go on OpHJ II 1949-50, but the expedition was canceled. He was the IGY scientific and military leader at Ellsworth Station until Jan. 16, 1958, when he handed over to Paul Tidd and Matthew Brennan. In Dec. 1971 he visited the South Pole with his wife. Ronne wrote several books (*see* the Bibliography). He died on Jan. 12, 1980, in Bethesda, Maryland, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Rønne, Martin Richard. Nicknamed "Walrus." b. Sept. 15, 1861, Hamar, Norway. A sailor since childhood, he married a Horten girl Maren Gurine, was with Nansen and Amundsen on several Arctic trips, and also with Amundsen on the famous NorAE 1910-12. He was not one of the shore party, but remained on the *Fram* as sailmaker, even though he made the small tent that Amundsen left at the Pole. He was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. At the age of 67 he was sailmaker, ski instructor, dog-driver, and ice-pilot on ByrdAE 1928-30, the only one on that expedition who had been in Antarctica before. He was the father of Finn Ronne. He died on May 23, 1932, in Horten, Norway, of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition. Better known by its initials, RARE. 1947-48. The last of the major private ventures in Antarctica, this was Finn Ronne's own expedition, privately financed but with some government aid. It was sponsored by the American Antarctic Association, which had been formed for this purpose. **Jan. 8, 1947**: Finn Ronne arrived in Beaumont, Texas, to supervise loading of stores and men onto the expedition ship, the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*. **Jan. 9, 1947**: Bob Nichols arrived in Beaumont with the 43 dogs he had brought from the Chinook kennels in New Hampshire. **Jan. 10, 1947**: The expedition's planes arrived in Beaumont, a Noordyn called the *Nana*, a Stinson L-5, and a Beechcraft. The Beechcraft would be wrecked while loading. **Jan. 25, 1947**: 21 people left Beaumont, Texas, on the ship *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, bound for Port Arthur, Texas, then Panama and Valparaíso. They were: Ronne and his wife Jackie (Jackie was only going as far as Panama, at that point in time); Bob Nichols (senior scientist, geologist, trailman, and engineer's assistant), Harries-Clichy Peterson (physicist and deckhand), Andy Thompson (geophysicist and deckhand), Larry Fiske (climatologist and engineer's assistant), Bob Dodson (assistant geologist, surveyor, trailman, and deckhand), Don McLean (medical officer and deckhand), Harry Darlington III (pilot and 3rd-in-command of the expedition), and his wife, Jennie (also only going as far as Panama at that time); Jimmy Robertson (aviation mechanic and engineer's assistant), Larry Kelsey (radio operator), and Art Owen (trail man, and deckhand—he was a Boy Scout whom Ronne picked out of two leading candidates to go along at the last moment). The ships's crew consisted of: Ike Schlossbach (captain, and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), Chuck Hassage (chief engineer—joined at the last moment), C.H. Swaddell (2nd engineer and dog handler), Ernest A. "Woody" Wood (1st engineer), Walter "Smitty" Smith (mate, navigator, and trailman), Nelson "Mac" McClary (mate), and Sig Gutenko (cook and steward). Also going along as far as Panama was Charles E. "Charlie" Landry, the runner up in the Boy Scout contest. Three men had stayed behind at Beaumont, hoping to get a new plane to replace the wrecked Beechcraft, and fly it down to Panama. They were Jim Lassiter (chief pilot, who had joined at the last moment), Lt. Chuck Adams (pilot and 2nd engineer, who had also joined at the last moment), and Bill Latady (aerial photographer and deckhand). **Jan. 26, 1947**: The ship left Port Arthur. **Feb. 7, 1947**: Lassiter and Adams flew the new Beechcraft into Balboa. Ronne would later name it the *Ed Sweeney*. On arriving at Colon, Ronne found that Latady had been waiting there for 2 days, and that Lassiter and Adams

were waiting at Balboa with the new plane. **Feb. 8, 1947**: They loaded the new Beechcraft aboard at Balboa. **Feb. 9, 1947**: They cast off from Balboa, heading for Valparaíso. The two ladies went along too, the decision about their going all the way to the ice to be left until they reached the Chilean port. **Feb. 11, 1947**: They crossed the Equator. 2 dogs died, and the rest were sick with distemper. The distemper got worse, and was raging by the time they reached Valparaíso. **Feb. 21, 1947**: They reached Valparaíso. Engineer Swaddell was sent back to Texas because he was not trustworthy. At Valparaíso, at the last minute, they picked up a young Chilean mess cook to help Gutenko. This was Georges de Giorgio. There was also a fracas in a restaurant, where two of Ronne's lads got into a fight with a famous polo player, and were arrested. **Feb. 26, 1947**: The ship left Valparaíso, with 23 people on board, including the ladies. The distemper vaccine had not yet arrived, and Ronne made arrangements to have it flown on to Punta Arenas, their last port of call before heading to Antarctica. The vaccine never arrived, and Ronne would lose half his dogs before the disease ran its course. **March 5, 1947**: They arrived at Punta Arenas, in Chile, at 3 P.M. **March 8, 1947**: They left Punta Arenas at 2 A.M. At 4 P.M. they passed Cape Horn, heading south. **March 12, 1947**: They sighted Antarctica. Prior to entering Neny Fjord, Ronne wanted to go 100 miles farther south, to investigate George VI Sound, near Alexander Island (the following summer—1947-48—he intended to operate down there), and thought that this might be an ideal time to establish caches, in order to save time later, but they were stopped by icebergs in 67°20' S, and so headed back to Neny Fjord. At 3.30 P.M., they arrived at Stonington Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, with 3 aircraft, 2 Weasels, dog sledges, and a greatly reduced number of dogs. They saw the FIDS buildings at Base E, and they saw several Fids themselves. A small boat was lowered, and Ronne, his wife, Latady, McClary, and Darlington, all rowed the half mile through the brash ice to the rocky beach of Stonington Island. FIDS leader Ken Butler strode down to the beach, and in his best Stanley-Livingstone manner, asked, "Commander Finn Ronne?" They then saw the old East Base (from USAS 1939-41), 100 yards or so over a hill from the FIDS base, but the 3 large buildings and 2 smaller ones had been somewhat vandalized. In 1941 USAS had left the base in perfect condition, but in the intervening years it had really gone downhill, and it would cost RARE a delay of 30 days while they fixed it up. However, the buildings, built to last a half century or more, were in excellent shape (the walls were 6 inches thick and heavily insulated; the doors were heavy; and the floors were double-decked; there was a skylight, but no windows), and the aviation gasoline, diesel oil, and coal supply were intact. Butler said that the Fids had lived there for a week in Feb. 1946, while they built their own base, but it was evident that they'd spent a lot longer there than that. So, RARE set up their Main Base there, and Ronne named it Port of Beaumont Base. The main bunkhouse was 24 feet wide and 64 feet long, and could sleep 24 men. At the back of the bunkhouse was the galley, and the mess table ran down the center of the bunkhouse between the bunks, which were in a row of cubicles on each side, 2 bunks in each cubicle. There was also the science building with a radio room, photo room, library, met observatory and tower, biological and geological space, and geographical plotting tables. The machine shop was next to the bunkhouse, behind the science building, and it had a generator for electric lighting and to supply radio power, as well as machinery and carpentry space. The small building that Ronne had built for himself during USAS was now to be occupied by himself and Jackie. There was also a blubber house, for cutting seals, and a smaller storage hut. **March 13, 1947**: A large RARE party came ashore to begin the clean up. Jennie Darlington and Chuck Hassage had colds. The dogs were brought ashore, and that afternoon Ronne raised the U.S. flag. There was the usual cordial but official protest from Butler (it was, after all, British territory, according to the British). **March 14, 1947**: The friendly banter about the flags continued. Larry Fiske was assigned to make sure the U.S. flag flew every day, come what may. They moved the ship from Neny Fjord to Back Bay Cove, 1200 yards from the camp, and unloading began. They had brought with them a 4-ton motor boat, and they found another one at the camp, and were able to use that as well. **March 14, 1947**: Jennie Darlington went ashore. **March 15, 1947**: Five men unloaded the Stinson airplane from the ship. It had wheels for land, pontoons for sea, and skis for snow. It could land and take off anywhere. **March 16, 1947:** The plane was re-assembled. **March 17, 1947**: Harry Darlington did a test flight. **March 18, 1947**: The Ronnes' 3rd wedding anniversary. This was an Antarctic first. **March 19, 1947**: Darlington and Latady made a reconnaissance flight to George VI Sound. No radio contact. Dissension, which had been brewing aboard ship, finally began to break out among the expeditioners. **March 23, 1947**: The ship sailed south, 25 miles off the coast of Marguerite Bay. They reached 69°20' S, a new ship's southing record in that area. **March 24, 1947**: The ship arrived back at Back Bay Cove. **March 29, 1947:** Another flight to George VI Sound, with Darlington and Schlossbach. Again, no radio contact. **March 31, 1947**: The Weasel was unloaded from the ship, but it sank. The *Trepassey* and the *Fitzroy* arrived at Stonington Island. The governor of the Falklands was aboard the *Fitzroy*, and he invited RARE to go aboard. Finn and Jackie, and Bob Dodson, went. The governor met with Ronne and Ted Bingham, the FIDS leader. Capt. Freddie White entertained Jackie and Dodson. **April 1, 1948**: Lunch with the governor aboard the *Fitzroy*. **April 2, 1947**: Harry Darlington and Latady were ready to quit and go home. **April 5, 1947**: The two British ships left. **April 11, 1947**: Darlington and Schlossbach flew to George VI Sound, this time with radio contact. **April 12, 1947**: The last flight was made over Neny Fjord. **April 13, 1947**: Ronne went up on a flight. **May 2, 1947**: Ice began to consolidate around the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, and she was frozen in for the winter. **May 6, 1947**: The expedition officially moved from ship to shore, and the 1947 winter-over began. **May 7, 1947**: Jim Lassiter took Jackie up on a flight. **May 11, 1947**: Ronne established the post office, named Oleona (*see* **Post offices**). In fact, he changed the name of the base to Oleona. **July 8, 1947**: Georges hit Gutenko. **July 15, 1947**: The first sledging parties went out. **July 26, 1947**: Harc Peterson went down a crevasse. Dick Butson, of FIDS, got him out. RARE set up an advance base at Cape Keeler (*see* **Cape Keeler Advance Base**) (*see also* **Plateau Weather Station** and **Weddell Coast Sledge Party**). They greatly extended the knowledge of Palmer Land, and explored south of 73°S, and between 35°W and 80°W. A half million square miles were covered by 14,000 trimetrogon aerial photographs, and several scientific investigations were conducted. They finally disproved the existence of the Ross-Weddell Graben. Two women wintering-over with a group of men led to a few problems. Jennie Darlington became pregnant and almost had her daughter in Antarctica (she just made it back to the USA in time) and the two husbands had a violent quarrel (Ronne barely mentions Darlington in his books), and the wives stopped communicating. **Feb. 23, 1948**: The party left Antarctica. **March 12, 1948**: The party stopped in at Valparaíso, where they picked up Knut Walter, a 37-year old Norwegian then living in Chile, who was taken on as a deck hand. **March 18, 1948**: They left Valparaíso, bound for Panama. **April 15, 1948**: The *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, arrived back in NY, with everyone aboard except Lassiter, the Darlingtons, and Georges de Giorgio. **April 16, 1948**: The Darlingtons left Buenos Aires on the *Uruguay*, bound for New York. **May 3, 1948**: The Darlingtons arrived back in New York. The expedition led to a great interest in Antarctica.

Ronne Basin. 74°00' S, 58°00' W. A submarine feature in the Weddell Sea, off the Ronne Ice Shelf. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, in association with the ice shelf, and was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Ronne Bay *see* **Ronne Entrance**

Ronne Entrance. 72°35' S, 74°30' W. The broad SW entrance to George VI Sound where it opens on the Bellingshausen Sea between the SW side of Alexander Island to the NE and (to the SW) Smyley Island, Spaatz Island, and DeAtley Island. Discovered by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund while they were on a sledge journey through the sound in Dec. 1940, as part of USAS 1939-41. It was also photographed by the same expedition, on Nov. 4, 1940, and named by them as Ronne Bay, for Finn Ronne and his father, Martin Rønne. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1947. It appears on a 1946 Argentine

chart as Bahía Ronne. It was further photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, during RARE 1947–48, and appears on Finn Ronne's maps of 1948 and 1949. Fids from Base E surveyed it from the ground in 1948–49, and found that the feature was enlarging eastwards through calving from the front of the George VI Ice Shelf. Consequently, it was no longer a bay, and was redefined as Ronne Entrance, a name accepted by US-ACAN, and by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955, and on a British chart of 1957. In 1959–60, Searle of the FIDS mapped it from the RARE photos, and plotted it in 72°30' S, 74°00' W. It was re-plotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973.

Ronne Ice Front. 76°00' S, 55°00' W. The seaward face of the Ronne Ice Shelf, it extends from the vicinity of Cape Adams to the N end of Berkner Island. On Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC named this feature and the Filchner Ice Front collectively as the Filchner Ice Front, but, on Feb. 7, 1978, they split this large feature in two, the Filchner Ice Front (q.v.) and the Ronne Ice Front. This came about as the result of delineation from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973 (and, later, 1978). The Americans do not recognize the term "ice front."

Ronne Ice Shelf. Centers on 78°30' S, 61°00' W. The larger and western of the 2 major ice shelves at the head (i.e., the south end) of the Weddell Sea, the other one being the Filchner Ice Shelf to its immediate east, and partially separated from it by Berkner Island. The Ronne Ice Shelf, which is over 500 feet thick and extends to more than 520 miles inland, is bounded on the W by the Orville Coast (where Ellsworth Land meets the base of the Antarctic Peninsula). The area was claimed by the UK in 1908, by Chile in 1940, and by Argentina in 1942. In Nov. 1947, and again on Dec. 12, 1947, Finn Ronne discovered and photographed it aerially (or rather a thin strip along the N portion of the entire ice shelf, from the Orville Coast SE toward Coats Land) and called it the James Lassiter Ice Barrier, the Lassiter Ice Barrier, or Lassiter Shelf Ice, after Jimmy Lassiter. The huge stretch of land which Ronne presumed lay to the S of the ice shelf he named Edith Ronne Land, for his wife. In 1957-58 Ronne determined that the ice shelf went inland much farther than he had thought, and took in most of what he had mapped as Edith Ronne Land. The Chileans called this Tierra Edith Ronne. In 1968, US-ACAN dropped the name Lassiter (Jimmy already had a coast named after him anyway), and named the entire feature the Ronne Ice Shelf. UK-APC accepted this on July 21, 1976. *See also* **Filchner Ice Shelf** for the history of the nomenclature of this area.

Ronne Weddell Coast Party *see* **Weddell Coast Sledge Party**

Rønneberg, Harald. b. 1918, Norway. He went to sea in 1937, and the following year shipped on the *Wyatt Earp* as an ordinary seaman for Ellsworth's last Antarctic expedition, 1938-39. From there, he transferred to the *Knut Nelson*, for the Vancouver to Seattle run.

Mount Ronniken *see* **Mount Nelson**

Röntgen Peak. 64°02' S, 62°17' W. A peak rising to about 700 m, 1.5 km SE of Cape Cockburn, in the NE part of Pasteur Peninsula, in the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine chart of 1953, but not named. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Wilhelm Konrad von Röntgen (1845-1923), the German physicist who discovered X-rays in 1895 (he won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1901). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960.

Rooke, Allen Carey. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1979 and 1983, at Mawson Station in 1985, at Davis Station in 1987, and at Mawson again in 1992. In 1995 he wintered-over at Macquarie Island.

Rookeries *see* **Penguin rookeries**

Rookery Island *see* **[2]Rookery Islands**

[1]Rookery Islands *see* **Haswell Islands**

[2]Rookery Islands. 67°37' S, 62°31' E. A group of small islands and rocks in the SW part of Holme Bay, 11 km W of Mawson Station, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Innerskjera (i.e., "the inner skerries"). The islands were visited by ANARE sledging parties in 1954 and 1955, and renamed by ANCA on Feb. 18, 1958, for the large Adélie penguin rookery which occupies the largest island in the group. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The islands were designated an SPA because of the 6 species of birds which breed here. There is a reference to Rookery Island, in pretty much the same coordinates, apparently named by the Russians. If this is true, then they (or someone) named the largest of the islands as well.

Rookery Lake. 68°30' S, 78°04' E. A lake, almost circular in shape, just cut off from the sea, at the W end of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Queen Maud Land. It was one of several lakes in the area investigated by ANARE biologists wintering-over at Davis Station, and a hut was established here. So named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, because of its proximity to an Adélie penguin rookery.

Rooney, Felix. b. 1885, Govan, Glasgow, son of Irish ship's stoker Mark Rooney and his wife Mary, a grocer. The father died young, in the 1890s, and Mary married again, to Hugh McGeown (q.v.), an engineer's craneman, and Felix grew up with his mother and stepfather, at 57 Hamilton Street, in Govan, leaving school at 14 to become a bootmaker's apprentice in Govan. He soon joined the Merchant Navy, as a stoker, like his father, and was a fireman on the *Nimrod*, during the first half of BAE 1907-09 (Hugh McGeown was also on the first half of this expedition, as the ship's 3rd engineer and later 2nd engineer). Felix left a log. His mother and stepfather came out to Canterbury, NZ, where they all lived at 87 Jackson Road. Felix served as a private in the NZ forces during World War I, fighting at Gallipoli with the Canterbury Regiment, was wounded, and hospitalized, but went back into the trenches. After the war he married Lilian Lurgan. His mother died in 1942, in Canterbury, and Felix himself died on Nov. 4, 1965, in Christchurch, NZ.

Rooney, G. b. 1882, Wellington, NZ. Able seaman who signed on to the *Nimrod*, at Lyttelton, on Dec. 1, 1908, during the second half of BAE 1907-09. He was discharged at Sydney, on May 1, 1909.

Roos, Sven Edward "Eddie." b. Aug. 19, 1907, in Gothenburg, Sweden. He went to sea at 15 as an apprentice. In 1928, as an employee of the Swedish Bureau of Fisheries, he was involved in a North Sea Survey when, on Aug. 28, 1928, he and John Buys were taken on for ByrdAE 1928-30. They sailed down in the *Eleanor Bolling*. Roos left Little America on the *City of New York* for NZ on Feb. 22, 1929. Rather than spend 6 months in NZ, he and 11 others sailed on the *Tahiti* for San Francisco, arriving there on April 12, 1929. But he was back in Antarctica for the 2nd half of the expedition. He was oceanographer on the *Bear of Oakland* during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35, returning to the USA from NZ on the *Jacob Ruppert*, as an engine room wiper. On his return to the USA he went back into the Merchant Marine, and in 1938 joined Standard Oil, as a bosun on their oil tankers. He survived two torpedo attacks during World War II, and then joined the Moore-McCormack Line, becoming a skipper. He married Anne, and retired in 1970. He died of a stroke following cancer surgery on May 16, 1984, at Cape Canaveral Hospital, in Cocoa Beach, Fla., which is where he lived.

Roos Glacier. 75°17' S, 110°57' W. A steep glacier flowing from the NW slopes of Mount Murphy, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Eddie Roos.

Chenal de Roosen *see* **Neumayer Channel**

Roosen Channel *see* **Neumayer Channel**

Roosenstrasse *see* **Neumayer Channel**

Roosevelt Ice Dome *see* **Roosevelt Island**

Roosevelt Island. 79°25' S, 162°00' W. Also called Roosevelt Ice Dome. An ice-covered island, but not grounded as was once believed, it is about 130 km long in a NW-SE direction, and 60 km wide, in the NE section of the Ross Ice Shelf, not far S of Little America; in fact, the N extremity of this huge island is only 5 km S of where the Bay of Whales used to be. Its main topographic expression is a central ridge about 550 m above sea level (the New Zealanders say its highest point is 377 m). Discovered in 1934 by ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for FDR. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. The Americans built a refuge hut here in the 1960s, in 80°11' S, 161°39' W. They also installed an automatic weather station here (*see* **Margaret Automatic Weather Station**).

Roosevelt Sea *see* **Amundsen Sea**

Rootes, David Michael "Dave." b. March

13, 1951, Hastings, Sussex, son of Basil J. Rootes and his wife Stella Howe. BAS marine biological assistant who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1977 and 1978, the second year as base commander. He went back to England in 1979, but later that year was appointed permanent base commander of that station, and was back down again for the summer of 1979-80. However, the *John Biscoe* couldn't get to the base for the pack-ice, and he had to winter again in 1980, again as base commander. Six other men stayed on too. In 1984, in Ipswich, he married Maureen Alexander, and they lived in Huntingdon.

Rootes Point. 60°41' S, 45°36' W. The N entrance point to Starfish Cove, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Namd by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Dave Rootes. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Roots, Ernest Frederick "Fred." b. July 5, 1923, Salmon Arm, British Columbia. As a 14-year-old he was at Banff Weather Station, as a met observer, for 2 years, and then went lumberjacking in Squamish, BC, and qualified as a skiing expert. At 18 he was a professional prospector for the Kelowna Exploration Co., in BC, and in 1941 and 1942 was surveying for the government in the Rockies. For the rest of the war he was an instructor at the University of British Columbia, and doing geological research for the government. All this time he was in the Canadian Army as well, in Combined Ops and Mountain Warfare. He had done it all by his early 20s, and the only thing left was Antarctica, so he went, as chief geologist on NBSAE 1949-52. In Dec. 1953 he arrived in England to study geology at Cambridge. Later he worked for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, in Canada, and was a major figure in Canadian polar activities. He married in 1955. He was back in Antarctica in 2007-08, as a tourist on the *Ushuaia*.

Roots Heights. 72°37' S, 0°27' E. Ice-free heights between Reece Valley and Skarsdalen Valley, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The feature includes Horgebest Peak, Oppkuven Peak, and Gavlen Ridge. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Rootshorga, for Fred Roots. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Roots Heights in 1966. *See also* **Fred Cirque**.

Rootshorga *see* **Roots Heights**

Mount Ropar. 83°58' S, 160°29' E. Rising to 2420 m, at the E extremity of Canopy Cliffs, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Nicholas J. "Nick" Ropar, Jr., Weather Central meteorologist at Little America in 1958.

Ropebrake Pass. 84°45' S, 173°25' W. A steep, narrow snow passage between the S end of the Gabbro Hills and Mount Llano, it allows passage between Barrett Glacier and Gough Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for the large number of rope brakes used in its crossing. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Roper. 78°07' S, 162°45' E. A prominent peak, rising to 3660 m, between Mount Hooker and Salient Peak, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1994, for Cas Roper. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Roper, Charles Ashley "Cas." b. April 2, 1919, Christchurch, NZ. Technical officer with the Physics and Engineering Laboratory, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, overseeing the lab programs at Scott Base for over 20 years. He spent 8 summers in Antarctica, and was officer-in-charge and senior scientific officer at Scott Base for the winter of 1980. He retired in 1989, and set up a radio frequency forecasting business in Christchurch, where he died on Dec. 11, 1994.

Roper Point. 76°19' S, 112°54' W. A largely ice-covered point, but with some rocky exposures, at the W extremity of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Nathaniel A. Roper, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1963.

Ropotamo Glacier. 62°39' S, 59°56' W. A glacier on Burgas Peninsula, bounded to the NW by Asen Peak and Delchev Peak, it flows southeastward into Bransfield Strait, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Ropotamo River, in Bulgaria.

Cabo Roquemaurel *see* **Cape Roquemaurel**

Cape Roquemaurel. 63°33' S, 58°56' W. A prominent rocky headland forming the NE entrance point of Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and charted on March 2, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville for Lt. Louis de Roquemaurel (*see under* **D**). It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Cabo Roquemaurel, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a British chart of 1901 as Cape Roquemaurel, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. Fids from Base D surveyed it in Nov. 1948, and again in 1960-61.

Roquemaurel, Louis-François-Gaston-Marie-Auguste de *see under* **de Roquemaurel**

Playa Roquerío. 62°27' S, 60°47' W. A beach between Punta René and Punta Fidelidad, on the N coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno, during ChilAE 1991-92, because this feature presents a substrate of exposed rock named roquerío.

Roquet, Édouard-Alexandre. b. Oct. 27, 1815, Chandranagor, India. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Mount Rorqual. 65°39' S, 62°20' W. A rocky, precipitous peak rising to 1110 m, between Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier, 8 km W of Mount Queequeg, and separated from Cachalot Peak by a narrow ridge, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, in continuation of the whaling theme for the features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Rorquals. Order: Cetacea; sub-order: Mysticeti; family: Balaenopteridae (however, the Humpback whale, which is a rorqual, is of the family Megapteridae). These are baleen whales with grooved throats, the grooves or tubes enabling the rorqual to expand its throat during the feeding process. The name rorqual is Norwegian, meaning the groove described. The rorquals are the most abundant and diverse of the baleen whales (the other group being the right whales). Rorquals seen in Antarctic waters are: Blue whales (q.v.), Humpback whales (q.v.), Fin whales (q.v.), Sei whales (q.v.), and Minke whales (q.v.). Bryde's whale, also of the genus Balaenoptera, is not seen in Antarctic waters.

Islote Rosa *see* **Rosa Rock**

Islotes Rosa *see* **Rosa Rock**

Monte Rosa. 70°55' S, 162°51' E. The SCAR Composite gazetteer lists this feature, but tells us nothing about it except its coordinates and that it was named by the Germans. It seems an odd name to be given by the Germans. Anyway, the coordinates would place it in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains.

Rosa Rock. 63°18' S, 57°54' W. A small rock, with attendant outliers, about 160 m W of Agurto Rock, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula. The group was named by the Chilean Presidential Antarctic Expedition of 1948, as Islotes Rosa, for Señora Rosa González de Claro, daughter of the president of Chile, Gabriel González Videla. US-ACAN accepted the name Rosa Rock in 1964.

Cerro Rosales. 62°36' S, 59°52' W. A hill. Named by the Argentines. That much is fairly certain. What is almost definitely wrong, despite the SCAR Composite Gazetteer, is any association with Rosales Rocks, the coordinates of which do not match in any way those of the hill. The coordinates given by the Argentines for the hill match exactly those of both Punta Levalle and Islote Hoffman, the latter feature being the main rock in the group called Rugged Rocks, in the South Shetlands. However, it is possible that this hill lies on either Half Moon Island or Livingston Island.

Rocas Rosales *see* **Rosales Rocks**

Rosales Rocks. 62°27' S, 59°43' W. A group of rocks, between Punta Hermosilla and Punta Troncoso, WNW of Bonert Rock, in the extreme NW of Discovery Bay, on the NE coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Rocas Sargento Rosales, for Sgt. Rosales, of the Chilean Army, coppersmith on the *Iquique* during that expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It appears abbreviated to Rocas

Rosales on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the translated name on May 11, 2005. This feature has nothing whatever to do with the feature the Argentines call Cerro Rosales (see above).

Isla Rosamel *see* **Rosamel Island**

Islote Rosamel *see* **Rosamel Island**

Rosamel Island. 63°34' S, 56°17' W. A circular island, 1.5 km across, it lies W of Dundee Island, between that island and Andersson Island, in the SE entrance of Antarctic Sound, and has precipitous cliffs of volcanic rock rising to a snow-covered peak of 435 m. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837–40, and named by Dumont d'Urville for Vice Admiral Claude du Campe, Baron de Rosamel (1774–1848), French minister of marine and colonies, 1836–39, under whose orders the expedition sailed. Actually, Dumont d'Urville named this island "île presumée," while applying the name Île Rosamel to Andersson Island and and Jonassen Island collectively. It appears as such on their 1838 map, and also (as Rosamel Island) on an 1839 British chart, and (as Isla Rosamel) on an 1861 Spanish chart. That was the situation for the rest of the century. In Jan. 1902, the island was re-charted by SwedAE 1901–04, and named Jul Ön (i.e., "Christmas island"). However, on other charts from the same expedition, Nordenskjöld applied the name Rosamel Ön to this feature, correcting the previous 1838 French misapplication. On Irízar's 1904 Argentine map, it appears as Isla Navidad. It appears on a 1916 British chart as Rosamel Island. On a 1937 British chart Rosamel Island appears, plotted in 63°21' S, 56°26' W. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Rosamel Island (Christmas Island)." It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947, and the coordinates were corrected by the time it appeared on a 1949 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Rosamel Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1966 Chilean chart as Islote Rosamel, but both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Rosamel.

Rosanova Glacier. 73°15' S, 97°55' W. A glacier, about 13 km long, flowing N from King Peninsula into the Abbot Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Christine E. Rosanova, with USGS at Flagstaff, Ariz., specialist in the use of satellite imagery for geological and glaciological studies from the early 1990s to 2002. She was a pioneer in the use of imagery for glacier velocity.

Cabo Rosario *see* **Punta Cholchol**, **Cabo Lauro**

Rosciszewski Icefall. 62°10' S, 58°33' W. An outlet of the Warszawa Icefield, at Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Lech Rosciszewski, technical organizer of expeditions to Arctowski Station.

Roscoe, John Hobbie. b. March 23, 1919, Syracuse, NY. After college, he worked in World War II for the Intelligence section of the Army Air Corps, interpreting aerial photos. In 1943 he became a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Marines. He was the photogrammetric officer in the Central Task Group of OpHJ, 1946–47 (he was on the *Mount Olympus*), and was an observer on OpW 1947–48. Later he was with the Navy's Photo Interpretation Center, and wrote *Antarctic Bibliography* (*see* the Bibliography). He was scientific adviser to the director of U.S. Antarctic Programs, but is best known as being the cartographer who worked off OpHJ photos in 1952 to produce a new series of maps, and who named many new features. He retired to California, as a colonel, and died on Feb. 23, 2007, in Riverside.

Roscoe Glacier. 66°30' S, 95°20' E. A channel glacier, 20 km long, and between 5 and 8 km wide, it debouches from a small valley onto the W portion of the Shackleton Ice Shelf, between Cape Moyes and Junction Corner, and feeds McDonald Bay, on the coast of Queen Mary Land. Charted as a valley depression during a southern reconnaissance in March 1912, by Frank Wild and other members of the Western Base Party, during AAE 1911–14. Correctly identified by John H. Roscoe (q.v.), as he worked from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Mr. Roscoe.

Roscoe Promontory. 66°52' S, 64°29' W. A massive, ice-capped promontory between Aagaard Glacier and Mitteling Glacier, on the N side (i.e., at the head) of Mill Inlet, NW of Karpf Point, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1947. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for John Roscoe. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Roscolyn Tor. 76°42' S, 159°50' E. A high sandstone feature, about 1.5 km SW of Warren Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for a similar feature in Anglesey, Wales. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Rose *see* **Rose Rock**

The *Rose*. An Enderby Brothers yawl that left London on May 13, 1833, as tender to the *Hopefull* (q.v. for details of the expedition). Capt. John Tobias Mallors commanding.

Mont Rose *see* **Mount Rose**

Mount Rose. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky hill, rising to 22 m, S of Mount Cervin, on the E side of Pétrel Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French, and named by them as Mont Rose, for a mountain in the Alps. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Rose in 1962. The French, for their part, have discontinued the name.

Rose, Henry *see* **Rowe, Henry**

Rose, John E. He was on the 2nd half of USAS 1939–41, as a crew member on the *North Star*.

Rose, Michael Charles "Mike." b. Dec. 7, 1961. BAS electronics engineer who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1989 and 1990, being deputy base commander in the second year. He then spent another 5 summers there until 1998. Expert in the radar experiment called Dynasonde. He was at Halley Station in 1996–97 and 1997–98 (summer seasons only).

Rose, Paul Ian. b. Sept. 12, 1951, Romford, Essex, son of Jack L. Rose and his wife Ellen R. Cowd. He joined BAS in 1990 as a polar guide, and in Jan. 1993 was made base commander and field ops manager at Rothera Station. Up to 1998 he had been in Antarctica 8 times, for 26 months total. He was a diver.

Rose, Stephen Darwin. b. 1896. Of Clifton, Mass. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1913, joined the Navy in 1915, and was in the Naval Reserves, and living in Boston, when he became 1st officer on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933–34, and master of the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934–35, during ByrdAE 1933–35. He won the Navy Cross for his role. He married Dorothy, retired as a captain in 1949, and died on March 14, 1959, at Marblehead, Mass.

Rose Crest. 77°24' S, 160°56' E. A summit rising to about 2000 m at the S end of Wendler Spur, between Papitashvili Valley and the head of Albert Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Australian geologist Geoffrey "Toby" Rose, leader of a scientific party that investigated coal measures in the area of Mount Bastion and Sponsors Peak, in 1984–85. They mapped about 1000 sq km of coal measures in one visit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Rose Peak. 62°03' S, 58°13' W. Rising to 655 m, nearly 3 km SW of Rea Peak, and 5 km NE of Ternyck Needle, NW of King George Bay, in the central part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Rose*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. Don Hawkes mapped it in 1961. The Poles named the W ridge of the peak as Andrzej Ridge (q.v.). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Rose Point. 74°45' S, 136°45' W. A rocky point, 1.5 km E of Cape Burks, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Stephen D. Rose.

Rose Rock. 71°17' S, 170°13' E. This is the southern (inner) of 2 rocks called, jointly, The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. The term The Sisters was given by Borchgrevink during BAE 1898–1900, but the 2 individual rocks were named Rose and Gertrude by Victor Campbell, the leader of the Northern Party during BAE 1910–13. Murray Levick suggested the name to Campbell, Rose and Gertrude being two sisters in a comic song of the time. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit. Gertrude has disappeared.

Rose Valley Glacier. 62°30' S, 60°06' W. A glacier flowing 6 km in a SE–NW direction, then

3.5 km in a SW-NE direction, from the NE slopes of Vidin Heights into Lister Cove and McFarlane Strait between Pomorie Point and Inott Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Valley Of Roses, in central Bulgaria.

Rosemary Plateau. 77°10' S, 160°43' E. On the S side of the upper Mackay Glacier, forming a flat-topped hill joined to the N slopes of Skew Peak only by a narrow ridge, 45 km from the coast of Victoria Land at Granite Harbor. It is composed of weathered dolerite, while an outcrop of Beacon Sandstone occurs on the E portion of the plateau, and debris of this material occurs on the W slopes. Named in the early 1960s by Keith A.J. Wise (*see* **Wise Peak**), for his wife. NZ-APC accepted the name on Aug. 14, 2002.

Rosen Peak. 79°19' S, 83°21' W. Rising to 1220 m in the S part of the Gross Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Lawrence C. Rosen, geologist on a USARP expedition to the Ellsworths in 1979-80.

Rosenau Head. 70°28' S, 162°46' E. A steep, ice-covered coastal headland on the E side of Barber Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Darrell D. Rosenau, USN, electronics technician who wintered over at Pole Station in 1965.

Rosenberg Glacier. 75°44' S, 132°33' W. A steep, heavily crevassed glacier flowing from the W slopes of the Ames Range, between Mount Kosciusko and Mount Boennighausen, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Theodore J. Rosenberg, ionosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1970-71.

Îles Rosenthal *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Islas Rosenthal *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Islote(s) Rosenthal *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Mount Rosenthal. 80°03' S, 83°15' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 1840 m, at the N end of the Liberty Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Ronald "Ron" Rosenthal, USN, navigator on LC-47 aircraft (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Rosenthal, Henry *see* **Mount Brecher**

Rosenthal Inseln *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Rosenthal Islands. 64°36' S, 64°17' W. A group of islands fringing the W coast of Anvers Island, 10 km NNE of Cape Monaco, in the Palmer Archipelago. The main island in the group is Gerlache Island. Discovered and roughly charted by Dallmann in 1873-74, and named by him as Rosenthal Inseln, for Capt. Albert Rosenthal (1828-1882), ship owner, director of the German Society for Polar Navigation, who, with the Society, sponsored Dallmann's expedition. Further charted by FrAE 1903-05, the feature appears on Charcot's 1906 map translated as Îles Rosenthal. On a British chart of 1909 they appear as Rosenthal Islands, on a British chart of 1938 as Rosenthal Islands (plotted in 64°39' S, 64°13' W), on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Rosenthal Island (sic), and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islas Rosenthal. On a 1948 British chart they appear as Rosenthal Islets, and that name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined them as Rosenthal Islands, plotted (as on the 1938 chart, in 64°39' S, 64°13' W). The coordinates had been corrected by the time of a 1961 British chart, and by the time US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. On a 1961 Russian chart they appear as Ostrova Gerlacke (i.e., "Gerlache islands"). The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islas Rosenthal. The new coordinates appear in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chileans named the main island as Islote Rosenthal, and ignore the group.

Rosenthal Islets *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Rosenthal Seamount. 68°38' S, 97°05' W. A submarine feature, with a least depth of 2770 m, to the W of Peter I Island, in the Bellingshausen Sea. Discovered in April 1995, by the *Polarstern*. Named by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997 (some sources say Rick Hagen in Feb. 1997) for Albert Rosenthal (*see* **Rosenthal Islands**). The name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Rosenthalinseln *see* **Rosenthal Islands**

Mount Rosenwald. 85°04' S, 179°06' W. A spectacular mountain, rising to 3450 m, it forms a distinctive landmark between the heads of Gallup Glacier and Baldwin Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. It is completely snow-covered on its SW side, but has nearly vertical exposed-rock cliffs on its NE side. Discovered and photographed by Byrd on the Polar flight of Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by him for Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932), Chicago philanthropist who contributed to this expedition, and also, posthumously, to ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rosetti, Alberto *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1955

The *Rosita*. A Norwegian whale catcher operating out of South Georgia, under the command of Carl Anton Larsen in 1922-23. She relieved Órcadas Station that season.

Rosler Nunatak. 75°00' S, 64°00' E. A low ice ridge with exposed rock along the crest, about 111 km S of Mount Newton, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered aerially on an ANARE flight to Komsomol'skiy Peak during the Prince Charles Mountains Survey in 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Horst J. Rosler, who wintered-over as senior electrical fitter and mechanic at Mawson Station in 1971 and 1975.

Rosler Skerry. 66°55' S, 57°16' E. The most westerly skerry of the Rigel Skerries, off the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on Dec. 7, 1976, for Horst Rosler (*see* **Rosler Nunatak**), a member of the dog sledge party that camped at the Rigel Skerries in 1975.

The *Ross*. Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1912 by Kaldnaes Mek., and belonging to the Hektor Company. She and the *Edle* were the two new catchers in at Deception Island in 1912-13, working for the *Ronald*. In 1920-21 both catchers were working for the new *Ronald*. On March 26, 1925, she hit submerged rocks while towing a whale to Deception Island. No lives were lost. She was found by the catcher *Smith*, and towed to Deception Island.

[1]**Cape Ross** *see* **Moody Point**

[2]**Cape Ross**. 76°44' S, 163°01' E. A granite headland, rising to 54 m above sea level, 14 km N of Cape Archer on the E coast of Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Sir James Clark Ross. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Île Ross *see* **James Ross Island**

Isla Ross *see* **James Ross Island**, **Link Island**

Islas Ross. 64°06' S, 57°46' W. A group of islands separated from the continental coast by the Prince Gustaf Channel. The group consists of the following main islands: James Ross Island, Vega Island, Snow Hill Island, Seymour Island, Cockburn Island, Lockyer Island, and several other smaller islands and rocks.

Islote Ross *see* **Link Island**

Mount Ross *see* **Mount Haddington**

[1]**Punta Ross**. 63°20' S, 57°54' W. A point, directly S of Point Toro, with Unwin Cove separating the two points, to the S of Covadonga Harbor, on Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Sir James Clark Ross. Not to be confused with Ross Point.

[2]**Punta Ross** *see* **Ross Point**

Ross, Alastair. b. Dec. 1881, Newington, Edinburgh, son of Andrew Ross (law clerk, and later Ross Herald of Arms), and his wife William Frances Gillon (a curious case: she was born with that name, believe it or not, but, naturally, took the name Frances Isabella. However, she was known as "Wil"). After Royal High School, he was a student of medicine at Edinburgh University, when he became taxidermist on ScotNAE 1902-04. In 1908 he and his brother Andrew (a Rugby player of note) moved to British Columbia, to prospect for gold. Andrew was killed in Europe, fighting with the Canadian Scottish in April 1916. What became of Alastair is not known.

Ross, George Hamlin. b. Sept. 25, 1872, Manchester, Ind., son of cooper Jasper Ross and his wife Elizabeth Millikin. He became a clerk, left home, and moved not far away to the tiny town of Milan, near Versailles, Ind. In 1902 he married Laura, they had one child, Vivian, in 1906, and then moved to Covington, Ky., where George got a job driving a laundry wagon. Later he became the shipping clerk for S.W. Publishing Company, in nearby Cincinnati. He was working in South Georgia in 1921-22, when Wild picked him up as a fireman on the *Quest*. On his return to Covington, he went back to his job with the publishing company. In 1930 his 24-

page book, *The Shackleton-Rowett Expedition on the* Quest, was published by Arthur H. Stockwell, of London. He was a prominent Universalist in the Cincinnati area, and in 1938 wrote a novel called *Beyond the River*, about life along the Ohio River during the Civil War. He died in Covington, on Dec. 26, 1953. Laura died 20 years later, in Covington, and Vivian died in 1996, just north of Cincinnati, aged 90.

Ross, James Clark. b. April 15, 1800, 50 Finsbury Square, London, son of well-placed Scottish parents, wine merchant George Ross and his wife Christian Clark. His father was in a more or less constant state of bankruptcy, but was able to send his sons to Chislehurst Academy. In 1808 the mother died, and on April 5, 1812 James Clark Ross joined the Royal Navy, as a first class volunteer on the *Briseis*, serving under his uncle, Commander John Ross (1777-1856; later knighted). He was 11 years old. Meanwhile, his father went off to South America to be collector of customs at Demerara. In 1818 James Clark Ross accompanied his uncle on the search for the Northwest Passage, and was then in the Arctic again with Parry, on the *Hecla* (1819-20), the *Fury* (1821-23; during which time Ross was promoted to lieutenant on Dec. 26, 1822), and the *Fury* again (1823-25). In 1827-29 he was with Parry again on the *Endeavour*, for their unsuccessful attempt to sledge from Spitsbergen to the North Pole; on Nov. 8, 1827, he had been promoted to commander. He was back in the Arctic with his uncle between 1829 and 1833, and in 1831 they located the North Magnetic Pole. In 1834 he was promoted to captain, and between 1835 and 1838 was working on the magnetic survey of Great Britain. During this period, in 1836, he led a relief of some whalers in Baffin Bay. So, by the time he left for Antarctica on Sept. 30, 1839 (*see* **Ross Antarctic Expedition**), Ross was the most experienced polar captain in history. He was knighted after his Antarctic expedition and, perhaps more important, on Oct. 18, 1843 he married Anne Coulman (*see* **Cape Anne**). Crozier was at the wedding. Ross died on April 3, 1862, in Aylesbury, Bucks.

Ross, Thomas. b. 1874, Dundee. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Ross Antarctic Expedition 1839-43. Abbreviated in this book to RossAE 1839-43. Led by James Clark Ross. **April 9, 1839**: Ross received his commission to command. **Sept. 29, 1839**: The expedition left for Antarctica, its mission — to plant a flag at the South Magnetic Pole for the British Admiralty. Ross left London with two ships, the *Erebus*, which he commanded, and the *Terror*, under Capt. Francis Crozier. All of his sailors were volunteers on double pay. In fact 5 days earlier, they had been paid what was coming to them already, plus 3 months advance. Altogether there were 128 men, 64 complement per ship. There were also 4 scientists. With a few exceptions, we only know the names of the officers and gentlemen. The *Erebus* had: James Clark Ross (captain), Edward Bird, John Sibbald, and James F.L. Wood (lieutenants), Charles T. Tucker (master; he succeeded H. Mapleton before sailing), Robert McCormick (surgeon), Thomas Hallett (purser), Alexander J. Smith, Henry Oakeley, and Joseph Dayman (mates), Joseph Hooker (assistant surgeon), Henry Yule (2nd master), Thomas Abernethy (gunner). Lt. Eardley Wilmot, of the Royal Engineers, was also aboard, but he would be dropped off at St. Helena on the way down, to man the observatory there. The *Terror* had: Francis Crozier (commander; and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), lieutenants Archibald M'Murdo, Charles G. Phillips, and Joseph Kay (*see* **Kay Island**), Pownall Cotter (acting master), John Robertson (surgeon), George H. Moubray (clerk in charge), Peter A. Scott, Thomas E.L. Moore, and William Molloy (mates), David Lyall (assistant surgeon), John E. Davis (2nd master). One of the crewman (not sure which ship) was Thomas Roberts. The two ships got separated in the Channel a couple of days out. **Oct. 20, 1839**: The two ships rendezvoused in Madeira. **Nov. 2, 1839**: They were at the Canary Islands. **Nov. 13, 1839**: They were at Cape Verde, and then heading south. **March 17, 1840**: They reached the Cape of Good Hope. **April 3, 1840**: They left the Cape. **May 12, 1840:** They reached the Kerguélen Islands, which they explored, and then left for Hobart. The bosun of the *Erebus* drowned while between the Kerguélens and Tasmania. **Nov. 13, 1840**: They left Tasmania. Mr. Kay stayed in Hobart, to man the magnetic observatory there. **Dec. 12, 1840**: They left the Auckland Islands, heading toward Antarctic waters. **Jan. 1, 1841**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle, finding the pack-ice in about 66°32' S, 174°34' E. The wind was too fierce for them to enter the relatively easy pack-ice, so they cruised 100 miles to the east. **Jan. 5, 1841**: They pushed into the pack. **Jan. 9, 1841**: They found the sea free again as they became the second expedition ever to enter the Ross Sea (*see* **The *Venus***). **Jan. 11, 1841**: They sighted the Admiralty Mountains (which Ross named on that day), the farthest south land had ever been seen, and, finding his way south blocked he went east, and then south again. **Jan. 12, 1841**: They landed a party on Possession Island, and discovered Victoria Land. They then cruised south, farther into the Ross Sea, toward McMurdo Sound. **Jan. 22, 1841**: They set a new southing record of 79°S. **Jan. 27, 1841**: After 400 miles, Ross claimed Franklin Island for the British Crown. **Jan. 28, 1841**: They discovered Mount Erebus and Mount Terror, and thus Ross Island (although Ross thought it was part of the mainland) and McMurdo Sound. Later that day they came up against the barrier which today is called the Ross Ice Shelf. This blocked their way south again. They cruised along it for 350 miles, mapping the barrier as they went as far eastward as 167°W before giving up any hope of penetrating it. They then returned to Cape Adare, and then to the Balleny Islands. **April 1, 1841**: They arrived at Tasmania. **Nov. 23, 1841**: They left again for Antarctica. **Dec. 17, 1841**: They re-entered the pack-ice, in incredibly cold weather. **Jan. 1, 1842**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 19, 1842**: A tremedous storm blew up, and for 26 hours they were in grave danger among the icebergs. The *Erebus*'s rudder was shattered, and that of the *Terror* absolutely destroyed. **End of Feb. 1842**: They entered the Ross Sea again, and, once again unable to penetrate the barrier, Ross abandoned the voyage. **1842**: They wintered at the Falklands. **Dec. 17, 1842**: They left for a 3rd Antarctic cruise, this time to the Weddell Sea, but found it too full of pack-ice. **1842-43**: They spent most of that summer exploring Erebus and Terror Gulf and trying to penetrate the Weddell Sea pack-ice. **March 5, 1843**: After having crossed the Antarctic Circle for the 3rd time, they reached 71°30' S, 14°51' W, then left**. April 4, 1843**: They reached the Cape of Good Hope. **Sept. 4, 1843**: They arrived back in England. This was the last of the great polar sailing voyages. Ross had charted over 1000 miles of coastline and had claimed for Britain all he had discovered. Scott later called him the "discoverer of Antarctica," and Ross was knighted not long after his return to England.

Ross Archipelago. 77°30' S, 167°00' E. A fabricated term for the group of islands and peninsulas forming the S and E boundaries of McMurdo Sound, and which include (working from N to S) Beaufort Island (the smallest), Ross Island, the Dellbridge Islands, White Island, Black Island, and Brown Island (now called Brown Peninsula), and the sheet ice in between them. Frank Debenham wrote a report on the feature in 1923, "The Physiography of the Ross Archipelago." Named for Sir James Clark Ross. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Ross Bank. 76°45' S, 176°00' E. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named by international agreement in 1988, in association with the Ross Sea. US-ACAN accepted the name the same year.

Ross Barrier *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Ross Canyon. 75°00' S, 163°00' W. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named by international agreement in 1988, in association with the Ross Sea. US-ACAN approved the name that year. The Ross Canyon is definitely split in two, and some list the S part as Shackleton Canyon.

Ross Dependency. New Zealand's "share" of the Antarctic continent, it lies between 150°00' W and 160°00' E. Named for Sir James Clark Ross and the Ross Sea, it is also called the Ross Sea Dependency. It was claimed by Britain on July 30, 1923, and put in the care of NZ. William Wigmore Stuart was administrator, 1929-53, and he was was succeeded by Harold Ruegg on Aug. 27, 1953.

Ross Desert. Unofficial name for the area of dry valleys in southern Victoria Land. Covering 5000 sq km, it is the largest ice-free region in Antarctica. The Transantarctic Mountains cut off the flow of ice from the East Antarctic Ice Sheet, and this leads to the dry, cold, desert quality of the area. Named for Sir James Clark Ross.

Ross Glacial Episodes *see* **Ross Sea Glaciations I-IV**

Ross Ice Barrier *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Ross Ice Shelf. Between 78°00' S and 86°00' S, and between 155°00' W and 160°00' E, it centers on 81°30' S, 175°00' W. The world's largest body of ice, it lies at the head of the Ross Sea, occupying the entire S part of the Ross Sea embayment and ending seaward in a cliffed ice front about 600 km long, and stretching from Ross Island in the W to Edward VII Peninsula in the E. It reaches 1000 km inland from the coast. It is fed from numerous glaciers coming down from the Transantarctic Mountains, including the Beardmore, and is about 200,000 sq miles in area, the size of Texas, and has a gently undulating surface. The whole ice shelf is continually moving, albeit slowly, its velocity averaging 2180 feet per year. The mean ice thickness is 1100 feet to 2300 feet and, although the ice shelf is firmly attached to the continent, it has no bedrock beneath it, and is therefore floating. Its 200-foot-high cliffs barred James Clark Ross's way south when he discovered it on Jan. 28, 1841, and he called it the Victoria Barrier, for the Queen of England (although it is just possible that he first called it Britannia's Barrier). It was subsequently called the Great Ice Barrier, the Great Southern Barrier, the Ice Barrier, the Barrier, the Ross Ice Barrier, and the Ross Barrier. It was called the Ross Ice Barrier even into Byrd's day in the 1920s and 1930s. The term "ice shelf" is fairly recent. The Germans call it Grosse Eisebeine. It has served as the starting point for many explorations. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Ross Ice Shelf Geophysical and Glaciological Survey. Better known by its initials, RIGGS. A 5-year project in the 1970s.

Ross Ice Shelf Project. Otherwise known by its initials, RISP. A U.S. project with contributions from 9 Antarctic Treaty nations and 3 non-Treaty nations. It was begun in 1973 and investigated the Ross Ice Shelf from the ground and air, making use of coring, sampling, and drilling.

Ross Ice Shelf Traverse. There have been several expeditions with this name, usually abbreviated to RIST. The first one took place between Oct. 1957 and Feb. 1958. They left their base, Little America V, and covered 1440 miles in 113 days. Bert Crary (leader), Walt Boyd (glaciologist), Hugh Bennett (seismologist), Robbie Robinson (geophysicist), Bill Cromie (assistant glaciologist), Frank Layman (mechanic), as well as Tom Morgan (writer) and John Vachon (photographer), both from LOOK magazine. Bill Cromie has written a fun account of this expedition. The second RIST took place between Oct. 1958 and Jan. 1959, and included James Zumberge (leader), Nolan Aughenbaugh, John Reid, James Burnham, Mario Giovinetto, and Ralph Kehle. The third was 1959-60, and was actually the University of Michigan field program in Antarctica for that season (1959-60). Charles Swithinbank was on it. There was one in 1962-63 and one in 1965-66.

[1]**Ross Island** *see* **James Ross Island**

[2]**Ross Island**. 77°30' S, 168°00' E. In the SW corner of the Ross Sea, on the E side of McMurdo Sound, at the N edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, just to the E of southern Victoria Land, it is the world's most southerly land accessible to ships. It is roughly triangular, extending 65 km from Cape Bird in the N to Cape Armitage in the S, and a similar distance from Cape Royds in the W to Cape Crozier in the E. The entire island is a volcanic formation, and is not grounded as was once believed. The main peaks (all volcanoes, active or extinct) are: Erebus (12,451 feet; 3795 m), Terror (10,597 feet; 3230 m), Terra Nova, and Bird (1765 m). There are 6 smaller ones: Caldwell Peak, Oamaru Peak, Paton Peak, Castle Rock, Crater Hill, and Observation Hill. McMurdo Station is here, as is Scott Base, as well as Scott's 1911 hut at Cape Evans and his 1902 hut as well, and Shackleton's Hut at Cape Royds, and a host of other famous sites, owing to the fact that it was the starting point of so many explorations into the interior of Antarctica. Cape Barne, Cape Mackay, Windless Bight, Lewis Bay, Cape Tennyson, Wood Point, Hut Point Peninsula, Aurora Glacier, Barne Glacier, Erebus Glacier Tongue, and Wohlschlag Bay, are all features of this island. Ross discovered it on Jan. 27, 1841, and named it High Island. Subsequently, he came to the conclusion that it was part of the mainland, and the name High Island was deleted. Scott was the next to see it, in 1902, and he determined it to be an island, and re-named it in honor of Ross. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Ross Peaks. 60°43' S, 44°32' W. A series of elevations, rising to about 450 m, and trending NW-SE between Ferguslie Peninsula and Fitchie Bay, on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Alastair Ross. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ross Point. 62°21' S, 59°07' W. A low tongue of rock pushing out into the sea, about 3 km SE of Harmony Cove, it forms the SE entrance point of Nelson Strait and also the SW extremity of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. They were almost certainly the ones who named it, for James W. Ross, a draftsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time. It appears on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, with US-ACAN following suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Punta Ross, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ross Sea. It centers on 75°00' S, 175°00' W. A southern extension of the Pacific Ocean (it is almost due S of NZ), it forms a massive embayment, or bight, of some 370,000 square miles into the continent of Antarctica between Cape Adare on the W and Cape Colbeck on the E, and is dominated by the high ranges of Victoria Land. Its S limit is the Ross Ice Shelf. Relatively shallow (the Pennell Bank is only about 58 fathoms deep), it is one of Antarctica's least-iced and most accessible seas, thus it has been the target of explorers as a starting point for their pushes into the interior. Going north, away from the continent, it drops into the Southeast Pacific Basin. Surface currents generally move westward along the front of the Ross Ice Shelf. It is generally claimed that the Ross Sea was first entered on Jan. 9, 1841, by Ross, but, in fact, Samuel Harvey penetrated the ice into the open Ross Sea as far south as 72°S, in the *Venus*, as early as 1831. The next vessel to do so, after Ross, was the *Antarctic*, in 1895. Scott named the Ross Sea in 1902, for Sir James Clark Ross. In 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name. The Norwegians call it Rosshavet. All its coastal areas are now explored, and tourist ships frequent it.

Ross Sea Dependency *see* **Ross Dependency**

Ross Sea Glaciations I-IV. Ice ages in Antarctica. Expansion of the Ross Ice Shelf into ice sheets, which were largely gounded on the floor of the Ross Sea. Formerly called the Ross Glacial Episodes, and named for Sir James Clark Ross.

Ross seals. Family: Phocidae. Species: *Ommatophoca rossi*. Rarely seen, usually solitary seals which breed exclusively in Antarctica (*see* **Seals**). Named for Sir James Clark Ross, there are now about 50,000, and they feed on cephalopods, fish, and plankton. They have short faces, very large eyes, greenish-gray coarse fur with yellowish stripes on the sides. They grow to about 7½ feet long, and 330 to 470 pounds in weight.

Ross Shelf Ice *see* **Ross Ice Shelf**

Ross-Weddell Graben. A mythical passage in the form of a subglacial trench between the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea which would split Antarctica in two. This idea had been proposed since the beginning of the 20th century. Bruce, Filchner, Shackleton, and Ronne made the proving or disproving of it a priority. ByrdAE 1933-35 and OpHJ 1946-47 seemed to disprove its existence, and the discovery of the Ellsworth Mountains by Ronne during RARE 1947-48 finally dispelled the idea of such a graben (an elongated trough of land produced by subsidence of the earth's crust between two faults).

Punta Rossa *see* **Rossa Point**

Rossa Point. 65°57' S, 65°14' W. A point, 3 km ENE of Ferin Head, on the S side of Harrison Passage, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Rassa Point (sic), for Anders Pavasson Rossa (1844-1917), a Saami Jokkmokk Lapp whose trek across Greenland in 1883 with Pava Lars Tuorda (*see* **Tuorda Peak**) and Baron Nordenskjöld opened the eyes of the world to skiing as means of polar transportation and travel. After 12 years (presumably not 12 years of deliberation) US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971, and still repeated the spelling error. On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC corrected the error, and it appears with the right spelling in the 1976 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1984. US-ACAN accepted the new spelling in 1975. The Argentines call it Punta Rossa.

Mont Rossel *see* **Mount Rossel**

Mount Rossel. 72°36' S, 31°02' E. Rising to

2250 m, 5 km SW of Mount Perov, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by expedition leader Gaston de Gerlache as Mont Rossel, for Mlle. Marie-Thérèse Rossel (b. 1910), editor of the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir* since 1946, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Rossel in 1965.

Rosselin, F. Chief engineer on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Rosselin Glacier. 69°16' S, 70°53' W. Flows SW from the Rouen Mountains into Palestrina Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for F. Rosselin. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Rosser Ridge. 82°46' S, 53°35' W. A rock ridge running E-W for 6 km, and rising to 1140 m, it marks the N limit of the Cordiner Peaks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Earl W. Rosser, USGS topographic engineer in the Pensacola Mountains in 1965-66, during the Pensacola Mountains Project which surveyed this feature at that time. USGS mapped it from these surveys, and also from USN air photos. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Rosshavet *see* **Ross Sea**

Rosshavet Whaling Company. Norwegian whaling company formed in Sandefjord in April 1923 by Magnus Konow, Johan Rasmussen, and Carl Anton Larsen, and owning two major floating factories, the *Sir James Clark Ross* and the *C.A. Larsen*.

Rossini Point. 72°28' S, 73°09' W. A snow-covered point on the SW coast of Alexander Island, it marks the SE side of the entrance to Bach Inlet, the embayment occupied by the Bach Ice Shelf. Discovered and roughly mapped by USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially in Dec. 1948, by RARE 1947-48. Mapped from the RARE photos in 1959-60, by Searle of the FIDS. He plotted it in 72°27' S, 72°39' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Italian composer Gioacchino Antonio Rossini (1792-1868). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears as such on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine map of 1966 as Punta Rossini. The Chileans call it Punta Gumercindo, for Gumercindo Revuelta A., soil biologist who took part in ChilAE 1970-71. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Mount Rossman. 79°47' S, 82°48' W. A prominent, wedge-shaped, ice-free mountain, rising to 1450 m at the N end of the Enterprise Hills, between Union Glacier and Henderson Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Rossman W. Smith, ionosphere physicist at Eights Station in 1965 (there were already too many features in Antarctica with the name Smith, but none with Rossman), and leader at Byrd Station for the winter of 1967.

Otmel' Rossyp'. 67°39' S, 46°06' E. A shoal, just W of Vechernyy Hill, in the E part of the Thala Hills, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Rostand Island. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. Name also seen as Jean Rostand Island. A rocky island, 330 m long, and 170 m SE of Pétrel Island, in the central part of the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the French, who named it Île Jean-Rostand, for Jean Rostand (1894-1977), the biologist. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name Rostand Island in 1962.

Monte Rotch *see* **Rotch Dome**

Rotch Dome. 62°38' S, 60°53' W. Also called Rotch Ice Dome. An undulating snow dome rising to 1170 feet, immediately E of Byers Peninsula, on the W side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for William Rotch (1734-1828) and his brother Francis Rotch (1750-1822), New England oil merchants, and pioneers of the southern whale fishery. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Monte Rotch.

Rotch Ice Dome *see* **Rotch Dome**

Rote Insel *see* **Red Island**

Mount Roth. 84°35' S, 172°22' W. A rock peak, rising to 870 m, 5 km E of Mount Justman, in the NE corner of the Gabbro Hills, and at the N extremity of a "peninsula" extending into the Ross Ice Shelf from the Prince Olav Mountains, between two (as yet) unnamed glaciers. Discovered and photographed aerially in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Ben Roth. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Roth, Benjamin "Ben." b. Jan. 5, 1892, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps on Nov. 30, 1921, worked his way up to staff sergeant by 1924, and did two years in the Philippines. Byrd borrowed him from the 61st Service Squadron, based at Mitchell Field, Long Island, to go on ByrdAE 1928-30 as the Army's representative, and also as an additional airplane mechanic and ship's fireman. On his return to NYC on the *City of New York* he was promoted to master sergeant. A month after landing, a certain Mrs. Lucas claimed that Benny had married her in Nejyvard, Hungary, but that he had deserted her and the children in 1915. Roth denied this. He died in Sept. 1967, in Queens, NY.

Punta Rothera *see* **Rothera Point**

Rothera, John Michael. b. 1935, Wharfedale, Yorks, son of Ernest Rothera and his wife Emma Smith. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1957 and at Base W in 1958. In the latter winter he, Jim Young, Frank Oliver, and Dick Hillson, all from Base W, formed a search party to look for the missing Stan Black, Geoff Stride, and Dave Statham. They failed to find the missing three boys. He married Margaret Rose in Weymouth, in 1964.

Rothera Point. 67°34' S, 68°08' W. At the E side of the entrance to Ryder Bay, on Wright Peninsula, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground in 1957-58 by Fids from Base Y and Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for John Rothera. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Rothera. Rothera Station is here. It was designated SSSI #9.

Rothera Station. 67°34' S, 68°08' W. Also known as Base R. British year-round scientific station at Rothera Point, on Adelaide Island, and also the BAS logistics center for the Antarctic Peninsula (given that is has a good runway). It studies geoscience, glaciology, biology, and atmospheric sciences, and also conducts surveys. It was built to replace Adelaide Station. The site was occupied initially, from Oct. 25, 1975, by a camp which housed personnel who built the facility in 3 phases. Phase I was a small accommodation block, not finished until Feb. 1, 1976. The name Rothera station came into official use on Aug. 15, 1977. **1976 winter**: 4 men. Ernest Sheldon (base commander), Alec Hurley (diesel mechanic), and Colin Horton and Andy Turner (builders). **1976-77 summer**: Phase II was built, and consisted of the main accommodation block, a power house, and a tractor shed. An old storage shed from Adelaide Station (Base T) was put up next to the Phase I building, and called the Bingham Building, for E.W. Bingham. Steve Wormald was base commander that summer. **1977 winter**: 16 men. Dog Holden (general assistant and base commander), Stephen Western (meteorologist), Les Sturgeon (geophysicist), Brian Moore and Ian Bateman (radiomen), Justin Hyams (diesel mechanic), Colin Horton, Don Mackay, Patrick Turner, and Alan Stevens (builders), Victor August (electrician), Tony Salmon and Bernard Toole (tractor mechanics), Dick Atkinson and Michael Chantrey (general assistants), and Alan McManus (cook). **1977-78 summer**: Dave Fletcher (base commander). **1978 winter**: Kenn Back (meteorologist and base commander), Alan Cheshire (radioman), Brian Lee (diesel mechanic), John Brindle and Alan Stevens (builders), Victor August (electrician), Alan Tickle (tractor mechanic), John Jewell, Michael Sharp, Nigel Young, and Clive Johnson (general assistants), and Andrew Hall (cook). **1978-79 summer**: Phase III was built, and included the scientific offices, travel store, and a cold room. In 2001 it would be named Fuchs House, for Vivian Fuchs. There has been further building when necessary. Dave Fletcher was base commander that summer. **1979 winter**: John Jewell (general assistant and base commander), Simon Dunn (meteorologist), Laurence Howell (radioman), Stuart Jones (diesel mechanic), Michael Davies and Alan Tickle (tractor mechanics), Andy Turner (builder), Tony Escott (electrician), and Ric Airey, Nigel Young, Geoff Somers, and Timothy Fogg (general assistants). **1979-80 summer**: Michael Sharp (base commander). **1980 winter**: Alan McManus (cook and base commander), Colin Nichol (assistant glaciologist), Rod Duncan (medical officer), Laurence Howell (radioman), Stuart Jones (diesel mechanic), Nick Cox (carpenter), Tony Escott

(electrician), Bob Bowler and Nigel Hadley (tractor mechanics), and Steve Artis, Geoff Somers, Les Sturgeon, and Mike Jaques (general assistants). **1980-81 summer**: Dave Fletcher (base commander). **1981 winter**: Mark Lewis (general assistant and base commander), Peter Lennard-Jones (meteorologist), Anthony Griffiths (medical officer), Andy Hawkins (radioman), Tim Godsmark (diesel mechanic), C.R. Gregory (builder), Victor August (electrician), Nigel Hadley and Alan Tickle (tractor mechanics), John Anderson, Rupert Summerson, and Stephen Tait (general assistants), and Robert Atkinson (cook). **1981-82 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1982 winter**: Alan McManus (cook and base commander), Kevin Wilson (meteorologist), Martin Green (medical officer), Richard Newstead (radioman), Dave Wallis (diesel mechanic), Richard Phillips (builder), Joseph Hogg (electrician), Barry Finch and Alan Tickle (tractor mechanics), Simon Fraser, Nigel Young, Ash Morton, and Ian Lovegrove (general assistants). **1982-83 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1983 winter**: Ian Lovegrove (general asssistant and base commander), Chris Bales (meteorologist), John Bell (medical officer), Richard Newstead (radioman), Dave Wallis (diesel mechanic), Richard Phillips (builder), Rob Day and Barry Finch (tractor mechanics), Pete Cleary, Richard McKee, and Ash Morton (general assistants), and Peter Foreman (cook). **1983-84 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1984 winter**: Peter Cleary (general assistant and base commander), Peter Stark (meteorologist), Adrian Henderson (medical officer), Maurice O'Donnell (radioman), Ron Irons (builder), Vic Young (electrician), Rob Day and Andy Spearey (tractor mechanics), Alisdair Cain, Donny Stewart, Rupert Summerson, and Paul Wood (general assistants), and Peter Foreman (cook). **1984-85 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1985 winter**: Andy Spearey (tractor mechanic and base commander), Richard Lawther (meteorologist and physicist), John Roberts (medical officer), Maurice O'Donnell (radioman), Colin Bates (diesel mechanic), Ron Irons (builder), Vic Young (electrician), Stephen Heyworth (tractor mechanic), Chris Griffiths, Alistair Simpson, Donny Stewart, Rupert Summerson, and Paul Wood (general assistants), and Clement Collins (cook). **Nov. 1985**: Phase IV was begun. **1985-86 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1986 winter**: Ash Morton (general assistant and base commander), Richard Lawther (meteorologist and physicist), Alan McPherson (medical officer), Ian Hadden (radioman), Nigel Bennett (diesel mechanic), Mark Bithell (builder), Philip Donnelly (electrician), Steve Burns and Stephen Heyworth (tractor mechanics), Damian Carroll, Chris Griffiths, Alistair Simpson, and William Dark (general assistants), and Clement Collins (cook). **1986-87 summer**: Phase IV was finished. It was basically an extension of Phase II, and in 2001 would be named Bransfield House (for the *Bransfield*). John Hall was base commander that summer. **1987 winter**: William Dark (general assistant and base commander), Mark Row (meteorologist), Philip Hormbrey (medical officer), Joseph Lenartowicz (radioman), Nigel Bennett (diesel mechanic), Mark Bithell, Richard Casson, Steve Dove, David Figg, Simon Gill, Gary Maile, Mike Powell, Dave Probert, Ian Smart, and William Abbey (builders), Philip Donnelly and David Jobes (electricians), Andrew Stott and Michael Taylor (plumbers), Steve Burns and Carl Milner (tractor mechanics), Norman Armstrong, Crispin Day, Peter Marquis, and Damian Carroll (general assistant), and Stephen Goosey (cook). **1987-88 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1988 winter**: Peter Marquis (general assistant and base commander), Alan Osborne (meteorologist), Philippe Lacoux (medical officer), Jonathan Speakman (radioman), Tim Lawrence and William Stewart (diesel mechanics), Richard Casson and Simon Gill (builders), Trevor French (electrician), Andy Silvester (plumber), Carl Milner (tractor mechanic), Norman Armstrong, Michael Whitford, and Crispin Day (general assistants), Clement Collins (base assistant), Andy MacConnachie (field assistant), and Stephen Goosey (cook). **1988-89 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1989 winter**: Ash Morton (field assistant and base commander), Alan Osborne (meteorologist), Ian Makkison (medical officer), Jonathan Speakman (radioman), Lee Nixon (diesel mechanic), Iain Love (builder), Trevor French (electrician), Andy Silvester (plumber), Graham Burgess and David White (tractor mechanics), Clement Collins (base assistant), Martin Hignell, Michael Whitford, and Andy MacConnachie (field assistants), and Martin Leader (cook). **1989-90 summer**: Peter Marquis (base commander). **Nov. 30, 1989**: A hut was built on Lagoon Island, as a shelter for those on recreational trips. **1990 winter**: William Dark (field assistant and base commander), Andrew Lacey (meteorologist), Steve McManus and Murray Ludington (medical officers), Christopher Lush (radioman), Lee Nixon (diesel mechanic), Iain Love (builder), John Blissett (plumber), David White and David Wilson (tractor mechanics), John Blunn, Damian Carroll, and Martin Hignell (field assistants), and Mike Butler (cook). **1990-91 summer**: Peter Marquis (base commander). **1991 winter**: Steve McManus (medical officer and base commander), Andrew Lacey (meteorologist), James Bamber (medical officer), Christopher Lush (radioman), Mike Powell (builder), Russell Scott (plumber), Melvyn Lindsay and David Wilson (tractor mechanics), John Blunn, Steven Davies, Dave Routledge, Asty Taylor, and Bruce Crawford (field assistants), and Mike Butler (cook). **1991-92 summer**: From 1975 BAS had flown Twin Otters on to the skiway 300 meters above the station, on the Wormald Ice Piedmont, but in 1991-92 a 3000-foot crushed rock airstrip, hangar, and bulk fuel storage facility were added. There is also a wharf, Biscoe Wharf (named for the *John Biscoe*), from which to take off supplies from incoming ships. The scientists and support staff come in either by ship or by a Dash-7 aircraft from the Falklands. Alan Osborne was base commander that summer. **1992 winter**: Mike Powell (builder and base commander), Stephen Cummins (meteorologist), Richard Hobson (medical officer), Shamus McCaffrey (communications manager), Christopher Whiting (electrician), Nigel Dean (diesel mechanic), Steve Dow (plumber), Graham Burgess and Stuart Hopkins (tractor mechanics), Timothy Bird, Dave Routledge, John Sweeney, Asty Taylor, and Brian Hull (field assistants), and Andrew Whetton (cook). **1992-93 summer**: Alan Osborne (base commander). **1993 winter**: Steve Dow (plumber and base commander), Stephen Cummins (meteorologist), Charles Siderfin (medical officer), Shamus McCaffrey (communications manager), Nigel Dean (diesel mechanic), Barry Wilson and Robert McGlone (builders), Stephen Rumble (electrician), Stuart Hopkins and Allan Smith (tractor mechanic), Karl Farkas, John Sweeney, Alan Smith, and Brian Hull (field assistants), and Andrew Whetton (cook). **1993-94 summer**: Paul Rose (base commander). **1994 winter**: Stephen Rumble (electrician and base commander), Paul Davison (meteorologist), Ian Gemmell (medical officer), Gavin Taylor (communications manager), Trefor Roberts (diesel mechanic), Robert McGlone (builder), Nicholas Kirby (plumber), Martin Bell and Mike Jones (tractor mechanic), Tim Elvin, Alan Smith, Paul Thompson, Paul Farmer, and Patrick Holborn (field assistants), and Dave Bailey (cook). **1994-95 summer**: Paul Rose (base commander). **1995 winter**: Paul Farmer (field assistant and base commander), Paul Davison (meteorologist), Trevor Cattermole (medical officer), Roy Glover (communications manager), Anthony Risdon (diesel mechanic), Richard Casson (builder), Mike Jones and Ian Turner (tractor mechanics), J.S.W. Knight (electrician), Nicholas Kirby (plumber), Tudor Morgan, Andrew Teasdale, Paul Thompson, and Simon Garrod (field assistants), and Dave Bailey (cook). **1995-96 summer**: Paul Rose (base commander). **1996 winter**: Tudor Morgan (field assistant and base commander), Frank Hindle and Jon Evans (meteorologists and physicists), Stuart D'Arcy (medical officer), David Cunningham (communications manager), Anthony Risdon and Ernie Duston (diesel mechanics), Richard Casson (builder), J.S.W. Knight (electrician), Steve Marshall (plumber), Dave Ganiford (tractor mechanic), Simon Garrod, Richard Marchant, Steve White, and Oz Lyman (field assistants), and Nigel Milius (cook). **1996-97 summer**: Two main additions were finished: The Bonner laboratory complex and a transit accommodation block, the latter being named in 2001 as Giants House, after the Rothera sled-dog teams of that name. The Bonner complex was named for W. Nigel Bonner, a British biologist in Antarctica on and off from 1953 until 1986, and Deputy Director of BAS, 1986-88. The complex has a re-compression chamber, a wet lab, and a terrestrial biology lab. Two field huts — the Melon Hut and the Apple Hut — were built on Léonie Island for Rothera Station personnel by the Dutch as a thank-you for BAS co-operation during work

done during the Netherlands Antarctic Program. Paul Rose was base commander that season. **1997 winter**: Dave Ganiford (tractor mechanic and base commander), Lucy Yeomans and Jenny Rust (meteorologists and physicists), Si Brockington (marine biologist), Alice Chapman (assistant marine biologist), Dave Rigg (medical officer), Robert Stannard (communciations manager; Seamus Kirwan had been scheduled), J. Defries and Phil Jones (diesel mechanics), Rob Tulk (builder and carpenter), Steve Leighton (electrician), Mark Smith (plumber), Stuart Wallace (boatman), Robert Wood (diver), Si Abrahams, Steve White, Oz Lyman, Jez Ralph, and Mike Austin (field assistants), Andy Rossack (terrestrial field assistant), and Nigel Milius (cook). **1997-98 summer**: Paul Rose (base commander). **1998 winter**: Rob Tulk (builder and carpenter and base commander), Mark Jeffery and Richard Robinson (meteorologists and physicists), Si Brockington (marine biologist), Alice Chapman (assistant marine biologist), Alison George (environmental microbiologist), Randall McRoberts (medical officer), Andy Cockburn (communications manager), Nigel Blenkharn, Phil Jones, and Chris Hales (diesel mechanics), Danielle Lud (terrestrial research student), Simon Higgins (electrician), Mark Smith (plumber), Martin Warnock (boatman), Steve Dunkerley (diver), Karl Farkas, Jez Ralph, Ian Marriott, Phil Wickens, and Rachel Duncan (field assistant), Andy Rossack (terrestrial field assistant), and Dorian Edwards (cook). **1998-99 summer**: Another Melon hut was built on Two Step Cliffs, Alexander Island. Paul Rose was base commander. **1999 winter**: Maggie Annat (field assistant and base commander), George Fell and Mark Jeffery (meteorologists and physicists), Kieran Fraser (marine biologist), Jenny Beaumont (assistant marine biologist), Kevin Hughes (macrobial eco-physiologist), Lesley Thomson (medical officer), Ian Parsons (communications manager), Nigel Blenkharn and Peter Grey (diesel mechanic), Matt Jobson (builder and carpenter), Paul Martin and Mark Jeffrey (electricians), Chris Thompson (tractor mechanic), Ian McDonald (boatman), Craig Barnes (diver); field assistants Crispin Day (he replaced Karl Farkas at the last moment), Steve Hinde, Phil Wickens, and Nicholas Conn; Paul Geissler (terrestrial field assistant), and Gerard Baker (cook). **1999-2000**: Paul Rose was base commander. **1999-2001**: A new sleeping quarters for 88 people was built, and called Admirals House, for the Rothera sledge-dog teams of that name. **2000 winter**: Kieran Fraser (marine biologist and base commander), Robin Goodhand and George Fell (meteorologists and physicists), Jenny Beaumont (assistant marine biologist), Chris Burrows (medical officer), Ian Parsons (communications manager), Peter Grey (diesel mechanic), Chris Thompson and Ian Turner (tractor mechanics), Matt Jobson (builder and carpenter), Paul Martin (electrician), Steve Ainscough (plumber), Ian McDonald (boatman), Hugh Brown (diver), Maggie Annat, Dave Reynolds, Pete Milner, Steve Hinde, and Nicholas Conn (field assistants), Paul Geissler (terrestrial field assistant), and Keith Walker (cook). **2001 winter**: Mike Powell (carpenter and base commander), Dave Bowden (marine biologist and co-deputy base commander), Pete Milner (field assistant and co-deputy base commander), Felicity Aston and Ian Martin (meteorologists and physicists), Rayner Piper (assistant marine biologist), Jenny Dean (medical officer), Dave Molyneaux (communications manager), Tom Corbett and Steve Le Breton (mobile plant technician, or vehicle mechanics), Jon Leach (fixed plant technician, or generator mechanic), Christopher Hall (electrician), Paul Cryer (plumber), Will Gilchrist (boatman), Phil Horne (diver), Andy Chapman, Dave Routledge, and Asty Taylor (field assistants), Dave Ellis (base assistant), Mairi Nicholson (terrestrial research assistant), and Keith Walker (chef). **2002 winter**: Simon Garrod (base commander and field assistant), Felicity Aston and Richard Flower (meteorologists and physicists), Dave Bowden (marine biologist), Rayner Piper (assistant marine biologist), Jim Olsen (medical officer), Dave Molyneaux (communications manager), Gary Wilson (builder and carpenter), Paul Martin (electrician), Matt Danby and Gary Middleton (mobile plant technicians), Paul Freeman (fixed plant technician), Stewart Hill (mechanical services technician), Jonathan Burleigh (boatman), Phil Horne (diver), Carolyn Bailey, Andy Chapman, Adam Hunt, and Tom Marshall (field assistants), and Mike Wallman (chef manager). **2003 winter**: Richard Flower and Adam Thornhill (meteorologists and physicists), Kirsty Brown (marine biologist), Andy Miller (assistant marine biologist), Jane Nash (medical officer), Eric Thornthwaite (mechanical services technician), Jon Seddon (electronics engineer), Graeme Knott (Lidar engineer), Andy Barker (communications manager), Matt Jobson (builder and carpenter), Andy Porte (electrical services technician), Iain Airth and Chris Jacobs (mobile plant technicians), Ian Heffernan (boatman), John Withers (diver), John Bursnell, Richard Burt, Dave Routledge, Neil Stevenson, and Edward McGough (field assistants), and Isabelle Gerrard (chef manager). **2004 winter**: Steve Hinde (base commander), Hamish Campbell (AFI), Adam Thornhill (meteorologist and physicist), Dan Smale (marine biologist), Andy Miller (assistant marine biologist), Fin O'Sullivan (medical officer), Phil Harding (communications manager), Julian Klepacki (electronics engineer), Graeme Nott (Lidar engineer), Andy Silvester (mechanical services technician), John Riseborough (builder and carpenter), Andy Porte (electrical services technician), Iain Airth and Paul Booth (mobile plant technicians), Anthony Brennan (fixed plant technician), Andy Wilson (boatman), John Withers (diver), Tim Burton, Rob Jarvis, Dougal Ranford, and Paul Torode (field assistants), Kat Snell (terrestrial research assistant), and Cyril Millet (chef manager). **2005 winter**: Andy Barker (base commander and communications manager), Andy Wilson (boatman and deputy base commander), Agnieszka Fryckowska (meteorologist and physicist), Dan Smale (marine biologist), Paul Mann (assistant marine biologist), Jo Caldron (medical officer), Julian Klepacki (electronics engineer), Glen Stewart (builder and carpenter), Michael Porter (electrical services technician), Mike Tattersfield (mechanic services technician), Paul Best and Gary Masters (mobile plant technicians), Andy McConnachie (fixed plant technician), Matt Brown (diver), Simon Herniman, Rob Smith, Andy Lole, Edward McGough, and Kirk Watson (field assistants), Kat Snell (terrestrial research assistant), and Isabelle Gerrard (chef manager). **2006 winter**: Agnieszka Fryckowska (meteorologist and physicist), Jade Berman (marine biologist), Helen Rossetti (assistant marine biologist), Lowri Bowen (medical officer), Mark Saunders (builder and carpenter), Richard Logan (electrical services technician), Kai Parker (mechanical services technician), Jamie Fletcher and Tom Vintner (mobile plant technicians), Mike Prior-Jones and Matt Richardson (fixed plant technicians), Bernard Meehan (boatman), Mark Laidlaw, Bruce Maltman, Tom Marshall, Kirk Watson, and Tom Spreyer (field assistants), Richard Hall (terrestrial research assistant), and Riet Van der Velde (chef manager). **2007 winter**: Mike Maling (base commander), Birgit Obermueller (marine biologist), Alistair Simpson (doctor), Tristan Thorne (communications manager), Matt Balmer (engineer & data management), Scott Jamieson (carpenter), Matthew Churchill, Kenneth Hordon, and Andrew Webb (plant mechanics), Stephen Boulton (mechanical services technician), Richard Logan (electrical services technician), Rob Webster (MOMU), Kelvin Murray (dive officer), James Elliott (boatman), Richard Hall (terrestrial research assistant), Ali Massey (marine assistant), Liz Homer, Roger Stilwell, Andrew Cook, Mark Gorin, and Peter Waite-Shores (field assistants), and Cyril Millet (chef). **2008 winter**: Alison Dean (base commander), Birgit Obermueller (marine biologist), Jason Coventry (doctor), Ian Nightingale (communications manager), Matt Balmer (engineer and data management), John Loines (Bonner Lab manager), Scott Blowman (mechanic services technician), Timothy Booth (electrical services technician), David Adams (plant technician mobile), Al Homer (plant technician mechanic), Matthew Hooper (plant technician static), Rob Webster (MOMU), Graham Young (builder and carpenter), James Elliott (boatman), Nicola Robinson (fish nurse), Ali Massey (marine assistant), Feargal Buckley, Adam Clark, Daniel Fitzgerald, Ian MacNab, and James Wake (field assistants). **2009 winter**: Matthew Brown (base commander), Celine Nyhan (meteorologist), Mel Langridge (marine biologist), Matthew Edwards (doctor), Andrew Webster (communications manager), Martin Corlett (mechanical services technician), Paul Craske (plant technician static), Al Homer (plant technician operator and mechanic), Michael Shortt (electronics engineer), Jonathan Yates (plant mechanic), Shaun Scopes (carpenter and builder), Anthony McLaughlan (electrical services technician),

Matthew von Tersch (Bonner Lab manager), Danny Edmunds (boating officer), Adam Clark, Ian MacNab, David Routledge, James Wake, and Kirk Watson (field assistants), Terri Souster (marine assistant), and Riet van de Velde (chef). **2010 winter**: Richard Hall (base commander), Becky Horne (meteorologist), Colette Mesher (marine biologist), Terri Souster (marine assistant), Claire Lehman (medical officer), Mike Clarke (communications manager), John Wedlake (electrical engineer), Nick Warburton (mechanical services technician), Nathan Bowen (electrical services technician), Darren Skinner, Mike Stainer, and Ian Strachan (plant technicians), Jon James (diving officer), Andy Wilson (boatman), Tom Weston, Ben Tibbets, Alan Hill, Bruce Maltman, and Ian Rudkin (field assistants), and Justin Boulton (chef). Rothera can house 124 people, which it sometimes does during the summer; during the winter the average population is 22. The station also has an aquarium. *See also* **Damoy Point**.

Cape Rothschild *see* **Rothschild Island**
Île de Rothschild *see* **Rothschild Island**
Isla Rothschild *see* **Rothschild Island**
Islote Rothschild *see* **Splitwind Island**
Mount Rothschild *see* **Rothschild Island**

Rothschild Island. 69°36' S, 72°33' W. An island, 40 km long, it is mainly ice-covered and is surmounted by the several prominent peaks of the Desko Mountains. It lies 5 km W of the extreme NW end of Alexander Island, in the N entrance to Wilkins Sound, and, being bounded by the Wilkins Ice Shelf to the SE, it forms the W side of Lazarev Bay. In Jan. 1821, from a distance, von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 expedition sighted Mirnyy Peak (in the N part of the island). In Jan. 1909, FrAE 1908-10, again from a distance, roughly charted it as an island, which Charcot named Île E. de Rothschild, for Baron Édouard-Alphonse de Rothschild (1868-1949), head of the French branch of the Rothschild family, and president of the Rothschild Brothers Bank. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. On Bongrain's 1914 map of the same expedition, it appears misspelled as Île E. de Rotschild. On a 1914 British chart it appears as E. Rothschild Island, and on a 1916 British photograph it appears as E. de Rotschild Island (sic). It was seen from the air by Wilkins in Dec. 1929, and appears on his map of that year as E. de Rothschild Island. On Aug. 15, 1936, and again on Feb. 1, 1937, it was seen aerially by BGLE 1934-37, who reported it as being part of Alexander Island. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition as Mount Rothschild, as it does also on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition. It appears on a 1940 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Rothschild. USAS 1939-41, by aerial photography (and maps produced from those photos), proved it to be an island. US-ACAN accepted the name Rothschild Island in 1947. RARE 1947-48 again photographed it aerially, and in 1959-60 it was re-mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS. UK-APC accepted the name on March 2, 1961. It was re-mapped yet again from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1974. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Isla Rothschild. Once plotted in 69°25' S, 72°30' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Rotifers. A type of microfauna in Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**). There are over 2000 species worldwide, and they are astonishingly varied. Males are unknown in most of the species.

The *Rotoiti*. NZ frigate, named for 2 lakes of that name in NZ, and fitted out by the RNZN as a weather picket ship in 1961. She was on Ocean Station duty between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound between then and Dec. 3, 1963. On Oct. 2, 1961 she left Auckland to provide weather information, and to be on emergency standby for U.S. aircraft plying between Christchurch and McMurdo. She did 3 tours in the summer of 1961-62, and two re-supply tours in late 1962. Her last two re-supply tours were in Nov. and Dec. 1963, during OpDF 64. Skipper was Lt. Cdr. Derek J. Cheney, RNZN (*see* **Cheney Bluff**).

Mount Rotoiti. 82°48' S, 162°14' E. A serrated peak, rising to 2900 m, E of Mount Markham, and 1.5 km NE of Mount Pukaki, at the end of the Frigate Range before that range drops in elevation to Lowery Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for the *Rotoiti*. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Rotolante. 83°36' S, 168°25' E. Rising to 2460 m, 10 km NW of Mount Fox, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ralph A. Rotolante, USARP meteorologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962.

Île de Rotschild *see* **Rothschild Island**

Rotten bergs. Icebergs wasted by the winds, ablation, sublimation, and by the waves. They are usually no longer tabular (*see* **Icebergs**).

Røtter, John *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1919

The *Rotterdam VI*. American tourist ship, with a carrying capacity of 1200 persons, in Antarctic waters in from 1999-2000, visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Capt. J.W. Dyck. She was back in 2005-06.

Rotunda. 78°01' S, 161°34' E. A distinctive butte rising to 2410 m, on the SW side of Rotunda Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Rotunda Glacier. 78°00' S, 161°38' E. A tributary glacier flowing N between Ugolini Peak and La Count Mountain into the upper Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in association with the butte called Rotunda (see the entry above), by Harry Keys, Peter Anderton, and Phil Kyle, in their report "Tephra in Glacier Ice," written following the 1973-74 and 1974-75 seasons. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Rotz Glacier. 69°17' S, 65°43' W. A tributary glacier, 14 km long and 3 km wide, it flows W from Wakefield Highland in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula, into Airy Glacier, at a point due S of Mount Timosthenes. Photographed from the air on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, using trimetrogon aerial photography. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Jean Rotz, 16th-century French chartmaker, and (from 1542) hydrographer to Henry VIII of England and Wales. US-ACAN accepted the name, later in 1962.

Point(e) Rouch *see* **Rouch Point**
Punta Rouch *see* **Rouch Point**

Rouch, Jules-Alfred-Pierre. b. 1884. French naval ensign and 3rd officer on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10. He was also the scientist specializing in meteorology, atmospheric electricity, and physical oceanography. Noted for his feud with Louis Gain (q.v.), he married Luce, Gain's sister. Later he became director of the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco. He died in 1973. Father of African documentary movie maker, Jean Rouch.

Rouch Point. 65°10' S, 64°11' W. Forms the NW end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Rouch, for Jules Rouch. It appears as Point Rouch on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Rouch. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Rouch Point on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Macizo Rouen *see* **Rouen Mountains**
Massif Rouen *see* **Rouen Mountains**
Montes Rouen *see* **Rouen Mountains**
Mount Rouen *see* **Rouen Mountains**

Rouen Mountains. 69°10' S, 70°53' W. A prominent mountain range, rising to about 2750 m (in Mount Paris), extending for about 50 km in a NW-SE direction from Mount Bayonne to Care Heights and Mount Cupola, to the N coast of Alexander Island between Bongrain Ice Piedmont and Roberts Ice Piedmont, and to the E coast at Schokalsky Bay. The feature is bounded to the W by Russian Gap, and to the S and SE by Tufts Pass and Hampton Glacier. So, from N to S, the feature includes Mount Bayonne, The Needles, Mount Calais, Mount Sanderson, Mount Hahn, Mount Cupola, and Care Heights. First roughly mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Massif Rouen, for the French city which received the expedition upon its return to France. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1912, and also on Bongrain's 1914 map. On a British chart of 1914, it appears as Rouen Range, and on a British chart of 1916 as Mount Rouen. They were probably seen by Wilkins as he flew over the area in Dec. 1929. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948. Charcot indicated a break in these mountains S of Mount Paris, but Searle of the FIDS, working in 1959-60 from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, found that the mountains were continuous SE to Mount Cupola. He plotted them in 69°13' S, 70°50' W. UK-APC accepted the name on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Re-mapped from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974 and Feb. 1975. The Chileans

call this feature Monte Rouen, and the Argentines cal it Macizo Rouen.

Rouen Range *see* **Rouen Mountains**

Massif Rouge *see* **Mount Rouge**

Mount Rouge. 65°37' S, 63°42' W. A prominent mountain, rising to about 1200 m, between Funk Glacier and Cadman Glacier, at the head of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and descriptively named by Charcot as Massif Rouge (i.e., "red mountain"). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it Mount Mellanby, for Sir Edward Mellanby (1884-1955), British biochemist whose work on rickets in 1921 led to the discovery of Vitamin D. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Rouge in 1965.

Rouge Island *see* **Rongé Island**

Rougier, Jacques. b. Jan. 6, 1812, Toulon. Sailmaker on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Rougier Hill. 85°10' S, 174°30' W. An ice-free hill standing just E of LaPrade Valley, in the N part of the Cumulus Hills, and overlooking the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65 for Michael Rougier, staff photographer with *Life* Magazine, who was badly injured while climbing this hill with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mont Rouillé *see* [1]**Mount Lacroix**

Rouillon, Charles Gaston. Known as Gaston. b. Oct. 11, 1915, Souvigny, France. A mountain climber, he fought as a chasseur with the Free French after the fall of Paris in 1940. Leader of the French Polar Expedition of 1957-59. He relieved Imbert's expedition, and was leader of the 1958 wintering party at Dumont d'Urville Station. He died on March 6, 2007.

Point(e) Roullin *see* **Roullin Point**

Punta Roullin *see* **Roullin Point**

Roullin Point. 65°07' S, 64°01' W. Marks the S tip of Booth Island, and the SW entrance point of Lemaire Channel, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered by Dallmann, in 1873-74. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Roullin, for Capitaine de frégate Adrien-Paul-Émile Roullin (b. April 28, 1859), of the French Navy, sometime chef du service du service météorologique au service hydrographique. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1908. It appears as Point Roullin on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on Argentine charts of 1949 it appears variously as Puerto Roulin (sic) and Punta Roullin. US-ACAN accepted the name Roullin Point in 1952, and it appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. UK-APC accepted that name on July 7, 1959. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Roulin (sic), but the name Punta Roullin was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1957-58. The Chileans use the name Punta Roullin.

Isla Round *see* **Davey Point**, [1]**Round Island**

Round, Robert Ebenezer. b. 1906, Wellington, NZ. He was of Heathcote Valley, in Christchurch, working as an engineer at Addington railway workshops, when he went as a fitter on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. Retired in Lyttelton.

Round Bay *see* **Rund Bay**

Round Hill. 62°05' S, 58°25' W. A small, round hill, rising to an elevation of 20 m above Speil Point, on the W coast of Keller Peninsula, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

[1]**Round Island**. 65°54' S, 65°33' W. A small island, 0.8 km long, 1.5 km W of Hummock Island, and 11 km NW of Ferin Head, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered, charted, and named descriptively in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 fully translated as Isla Redonda, and that name was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. The Chileans, when they found out that the Argentines were also using the name Isla Redonda, changed their naming to Isla Round.

[2]**Round Island** *see* **Davey Point**

Round Lake. 67°01' S, 142°40' E. A small lake, nearly circular, the westernmost lake on Cape Denison, about 200 m ESE of (and the nearest lake to) Mawson's main hut during AAE 1911-14. Named by Mawson, it appears on maps of the expedition. ANCA accepted the name on March 7, 1991.

Round Mountain. 77°41' S, 161°06' E. Rising to 2410 m, and overlooking the N side of Taylor Glacier, at the E side of the Inland Forts, in Victoria Land. Named for its outline by Scott, while on the Ferrar Glacier Journey, during BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Round Point. 61°56' S, 58°25' W. A (now non-existent) point 20 km W of False Round Point, 0.8 km SE of Tartar Point, between that point and Owen Island, W of Pottinger Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted and named descriptively by sealers in the area before 1822 (it appears on Powell's chart published that year). It appears as Pointe Round on the 1838 map drawn up by FrAE 1837-40, as Round Point on a British chart of 1844, (translated) as Punta Redonda on an 1861 Spanish chart, on Friederichsen's 1895 German map as Cap Round, and on a 1908 Argentine map as Punta Round. On a British chart of 1937 it appears plotted in 61°55' S, 58°16' W, and that is how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed by FIDASE in 1956. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a British chart of 1962, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Redonda. By 1984 the point had been subsumed into a gravel spit that links the feature to Tartar Point, and, so, Round Point, as such, no longer exists. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Roundel Dome. 65°38' S, 63°15' W. A dome, mainly snow-covered, and rising to 1770 m, with a small circular area of dark rock exposed at the summit, on the E side of the Bruce Plateau, between the heads of Crane Glacier and Flask Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast. It is a useful landmark for sledging parties along a proved E-W route from the Larsen Ice Shelf across the Bruce Plateau. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961-62, and named by them for its resemblance to a roundel (the RAF markings on a British airplane). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and UK-APC followed suit on Feb. 12, 1964.

Roundel Point. 64°23' S, 57°26' W. A point, WSW of The Watchtower, on Snow Hill Island. The Argentines named it Punta Redonda. UK-APC accepted the somewhat translated name on April 23, 1998.

Rounsevell, David Elliot "Dave." b. May 11, 1945. Biologist at Davis Station in 1973.

Cape Rouse. 67°45' S, 67°09' E. An ice-covered cape, 13 km E of Murray Monolith, on the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Edgar John Rouse (1894-1974) of Sydney, at that time Melbourne manager of Kodak, who provided photographic equipment for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Rouse Islands. 67°35' S, 62°57' E. Also called Rouse Rocks. A group of 4 small islands in the E part of Holme Bay, fringing the coast of Mac. Robertson Land about 2 km S of Welch Island. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson as Rouse Rocks, for Edgar J. Rouse (*see* **Cape Rouse**). They have since been found to be islands, rather than rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Rouse Rocks *see* **Rouse Islands**

Picacho Rousseau. 62°30' S, 59°37' W. A bare rock pinnacle rising to 272 m, emerging from the mantle of ice that covers Greenwich Island, 3 km SE of Punta Bascopé (the exremity of Ash Point), and about 900 m from the E coast of Discovery Bay, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946–47 as Picacho Capitán Rousseau ARA, for Capitán de corbeta Óscar H. Rousseau, Argentine naval officer invited onto the expedition by the Chilean government. In 1951, in order to avoid compound names, the name was shortened by the Chileans. In 1947-48, Don Óscar was skipper of the *Pampa*, in Antarctic waters.

Rousseau, François-Gustave. b. June 21, 1816, Ville-Fargeoux, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Route Point. 60°44' S, 44°49' W. A rocky

point marking the NW point of Mackenzie Peninsula, and therefore the NW extremity of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered, charted, and named by Palmer and Powell in Dec. 1821. Re-charted by FrAE 1837–40, it appears in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas as Pointe Chaumont, for the town of Chaumont-en-Bassigny. It appears as Cape Robertson on the charts and maps drawn up by ScotNAE 1902–04, and Sørlle, on his charts of 1912–13, refers to it as such (*see* **Cape Robertson** for why this happened). On an Argentine chart of 1930, it appears as Punta Rumbo (i.e., "destination point"), on one of their 1945 charts it appears as Punta Route, but on another from 1947 as Punta Ruta. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart, as well as on a 1942 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Punta Rumbo.

Routh, Martin H. b. 1921, Hammersmith, London, son of Robert Francis R. Routh and his wife Ida Crowley. Flight navigation officer on the *Balaena*, during that vessel's first (1946–47) whaling expedition to Antarctica. In 1959 he married Marigold Ward in Surrey, and in 2002 married Claire Golden (Greagsbey) in Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Cabo Roux *see* **Cape Roux**

Cape Roux. 64°01' S, 62°28' W. Marks the NW extremity of Pasteur Peninsula, in the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Cap E. Roux, for Pierre-Paul-Émile Roux (1853–1933; known as Émile), a physician and bacteriologist famous for his work on diphtheria. He was then director of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris (1904–33), and was a member of the commission appointed to publish the scientific results of Charcot's expedition. He also signed the instructions for FrAE 1908–10. It appears as such, and also as Pointe E. Roux, on Charcot's 1906 map. On a British chart of 1909 it appears as Cape E. Roux. On Charcot's 1912 map (reflecting FrAE 1908–10), it appears as Cap Roux. On Wilkins' 1929 map it appears as Cape Roux, but on a 1938 British chart as Cape E. Roux, and on a British chart of 1948 as Cape Roux. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Roux. It appears as Cape Roux on a British chart of 1949, plotted in 63°59' S, 62°30' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Roux in 1952, with the feature plotted in 64°01' S, 62°36' W, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The coordinates were corrected in time for a 1961 British gazetteer, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Roux.

Isla Roux *see* **Roux Island**

Roux, Jean-Baptiste. b. March 8, 1795, Toulon. Gunner on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40. He died on board on Nov. 5, 1839.

Roux Island. 66°54' S, 66°57' W. An island, 3 km long, 0.8 km off the N end of Arrowsmith Peninsula, it forms the W entrance point of Lallemand Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 1, 1909, during FrAE 1908–10, and named by Charcot as Île Charles-Roux, for Jules Charles-Roux (1841–1918), Marseillais politician, colonialist, and oceanographer. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1910 and 1912. It appears as Charles Roux Island on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. ChilAE 1946–47 surveyed it, and named it Isla Panimávida. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Roux Island, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a British chart of 1961. However, on a British chart of 1955 it appears as Charles Roux Island. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Isla Roux, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1956–57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W.

Rouxel, Casimir-Jean-Marie. b. March 27, 1813, Pleurtuit, France. Junior seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40, he died at Talcahuano on April 20, 1838, after the expedition returned riddled with scurvy from Antarctica.

Rove, Thorvald G. He was a whaler, skipper of the *Nor*, 1908–09.

Dolina Rovnaja. 70°57' S, 65°10' E. A valley, on the N side of the Husky Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Rovnaja. 72°59' S, 68°43' E. A nunatak on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Row Island. 66°31' S, 162°38' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Rowe Island. A small, flat, ice-covered island, about 1.3 km in diameter (the New Zealanders say it is 0.8 km long), and 180 m high, 1.5 km SE of Young Island, in the Balleny Islands. On Feb. 9, 1839, when John Balleny discovered this group of islands, he found an island 16 km N of Young Island, and called it Row Island, for J. Row, one of the merchants who had gotten together with the Enderby Brothers to send out the expedition. Later explorers could not find that island, so, in 1936, personnel on the *Discovery II* named this little island in order to preserve the name Row. US-ACAN accepted that situation, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Rowe *see* **Rowe Point**

Rowe, Henry. Skipper and part owner of the *Grace*, in the South Shetlands for the 1821–22 sealing season. There is some confusion over this man's name. UK-APC has him as Henry Rowe, as does Bob Headland, who cites historian A.G.E. Jones's *Polar Portraits* as his source. However, Jones quite clearly has Henry Rose, not Rowe. According to Jones, there was, indeed, a Capt. Rowe, who owned another Plymouth vessel — the *Henry*— in at the South Shetlands that season, but he does not give a first name. This is borne out by Lloyd's Shipping Register, which has H. Rowe as the owner of the *Henry* (unfortunately one is unable to find the *Grace* in Lloyd's). This Rowe, although he was owner of the *Henry*, was not the skipper of that vessel, however; that was Capt. Kellick (confirmed by Lloyd's, who call him Killick; this is almost certainly Adam Kellock). There seems no doubt then that Kellick was skipper of the *Henry* that season. Which sort of leaves a Capt. Henry Rowe minus a ship. The best guess is that Jones suffered a lapse of concentration, that everyone else is right, and that the skipper of the *Grace* was, indeed, Henry Rowe and not Rose. This is halfway confirmed by the fact that the 1829 Lloyd's has a Capt. Rowe as skipper of a newer vessel, the *Grace*, which plied Plymouth waters that year.

Rowe, James G. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Rowe, John. b. ca. 1745. Master's mate on the *Adventure* during Cook's voyage of 1772–75. Related by marriage to Capt. Tobias Furneaux, he was one of the party of 10 men eaten by the Maoris on Dec. 17, 1773, in NZ. All they found was his hand, identifiable by an injury.

Rowe, Maxwell. 2nd cook on the *Eagle* in 1944–45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Rowe, Peter Richard. b. 1937, Bromley, Kent. One of his grandfathers married the widow of another of his grandfathers, thus making him his own cousin. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a junior radio operator, and wintered-over at Deception Island (Base B) in 1958 and 1959. In fact, he was the sole radio operator at Deception, and doing very well, until Vince O'Neil was transferred from Base O and became senior man (a fact that somewhat displeased Mr. Rowe). He was very popular on the base, partly because he talked so volubly and so clearly in his sleep. On his return to England in 1960, he went to work for a demolition company, and, in 1962, a wall fell on him in Newport, killing him.

Rowe Bluff. 68°01' S, 65°33' W. Rising to about 1200 m on the NW side of Trail Inlet, 8 km NE of Williamson Bluff, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, and mapped by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936–37, from these photos. Re-photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939–41, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Lt. Cdr. Gary L. Rowe, of the U.S. Coast Guard, engineer officer on the *Burton Island* during OpDF 75 (i.e., 1974–75). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. Originally plotted in 68°01' S, 58°36' W, it has since been replotted.

Rowe Island *see* **Row Island**

Rowe Nunataks. 78°15' S, 166°07' E. A cluster of nunataks, 5 km NW of Cape Beck, in the SW part of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Charlotte Anne Rowe (b. Feb. 15, 1958), of the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, and deputy state seismologist, who

investigated volcanic activity and seismicity at nearby Mount Erebus in 1984–85 and 1985–86. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999. By the time this feature was named for her, Dr. Rowe was at New Mexico Tech, and she was later at Los Alamos.

Rowe Point. 62°35' S, 60°54' W. A point projecting into the SE side of Barclay Bay, 13 km SSW of Cape Shirreff, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It was not only photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, but surveyed by them from the ground. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Henry Rowe. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Rowe.

Rowell Peak. 71°33' S, 163°19' E. Rising to 1725 m, it is the highest peak on Reilly Ridge, in the Lanterman Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, for NZ geologist Albert John Rowell (b. July 19, 1929, Ely, Hunts, England), formerly of the University of Nottingham, a member of Roger Cooper's NZARP geological party to the area in 1981–82. He was later with the University of Kansas. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Fondeadero Rowett. 61°17' S, 55°10' W. An anchorage, with 18 m of water, NE of Rowett Island, directly E of Cape Lookout, on the S coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans, in association with the island.

Isla Rowett *see* **Rowett Island**

Islote Rowett *see* **Rowett Island**

Rowett Island. 61°17' S, 55°13' W. A rocky island, 0.8 km long, immediately SW of Cape Lookout, on the S coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by the early sealers before 1822. Charted by Shackleton's *Quest* expedition in 1921–22, and named by them for city merchant John Quiller Rowett (b. Sept. 19, 1876. d. Oct. 1, 1924, Hyde Park, London), the major patron of the expedition. Rowett and Shackleton had been day boys at Dulwich College, although Shackleton had been three years older than Rowett. They continued the friendship after schooldays, and in 1911 Rowett allowed Shackleton to use his city address for business purposes. The name Rowett Island appears on the 1923 expedition map, as well as on British charts of 1927 and 1940. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1939 as Isla Rowett. It appears on a British chart of 1948 as Rowett Islet, and again on a British chart of 1949, this latter year being plotted in 61°20' S, 55°20' W. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 20, 1955, but with the coordinates 61°20' S, 55°30' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Islote Rowett. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1963. In Dec. 1970, it was surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition, and its coordinates were corrected. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Rowett.

Rowett Islet *see* **Rowett Island**

Mount Rowland. 77°13' S, 161°42' E. A mountain with a sharp-pointed summit, rising to 1550 m in the central part of Rutherford Ridge, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Frank Sherwood Rowland (known as F. Sherwood Rowland) (b. 1927), professor of chemistry at the University of California, at Irvine, Nobel Prize winner in 1995 (for his ozone work). NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Rowland Glacier. 82°46' S, 163°10' E. On the N side of the Frigate Range, flowing E into Lowery Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Robert W. Rowland, USARP glaciologist at Pole Station in 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Rowles Glacier. 71°17' S, 167°39' E. A tributary glacier, over 30 km long, flowing NW along the E side of the Dunedin Range of the Admiralty Mountains, into Dennistoun Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Desmond S. Rowles of the NZ Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and a member of the party at Hallett Station in 1964.

Rowley Corridor. 71°25' S, 67°15' W. A pass running N-S in the Batterbee Mountains, and extending from Ryder Glacier to Conchie Glacier, it separates Mount Ness, Mount Unicorn, Mount Bagshawe, and the Butler Peaks to the E from the peaks bordering George VI Sound, along the W edge of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for David Noel Rowley (b. 1937), senior pilot with BAS, 1969–74. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Rowley Massif. 71°35' S, 61°55' W. A prominent mountain massif (rising to 1320 m in Mount Vennum), between Haley Glacier and Cline Glacier, it surmounts the NW side of the head of Odom Inlet, and separates on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from aerial photos taken by USN in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for geologist Peter Dewitt Rowley (b. Dec. 6, 1942, Providence, RI) of USGS, a member of the USGS geologic and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast in 1970–71, and leader of the USGS party to the area in 1972–73. He led a USGS party to the Orville Coast, in 1977–78. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Mount Roy. 72°31' S, 166°15' E. Rising to 2850 m, on the S side of Benighted Pass, 10 km SSW of Mount Aorangi, in the Barker Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Robert R. Roy, cook at Hallett Station in 1957.

Roy, David. b. April 15, 1876, Dundee, but raised in Partick, near Glasgow, son of ship plater James Roy and his wife Jane. In 1900 he married Elizabeth, a Greenock dressmaker. After a spell as a laborer and boilermaker, he entered the RN, and was chief engineer, RN, on the *William Scoresby*, 1927–32.

Roy, Léon-Pierre. b. Jan. 11, 1810, Campe, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Royal, Edward M. Eddie." b. 1910, NZ. A tiny engineer (he was 5 feet and weighed 110 pounds) who signed on at Dunedin on Dec. 9, 1929 as a coal passer on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928–30. He was on that ship when he pulled into NYC in 1930 at the end of the expedition. He was awarded American citizenship because of his efforts. Byrd says his name was Theodore, which seems unlikely.

Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey units. From the 1948–49 season onwards, the office of the Hydrographer of the Navy sent down an RN Hydrographic Survey unit to Antarctica on an annual basis. The first one was led by David Penfold, who also led the ones of 1949–50 and 1950–51, all on the *John Biscoe*. The *Biscoe* also carried down the 1951–52 unit, led by Frank Hunt. The 1956–57 and 1957–58 units were carried down on the *Protector* and the *John Biscoe* respectively, and both were led by Cdr. C.J.C. Wynne-Edwards. These differed from the previous expeditions in that the men got off the ship, and were an independent shore-based unit using a 29-foot ice-strengthened launch to get around. The very first feature surveyed was the Bismarck Strait. The 1956–57 6-man unit also had able seamen Arthur Milnes and Wally Walsham as survey recorders; able seamen D. Dickenson and E. Savage (seaman assistants); and O. Lynch (boat engineer). The second (i.e., 1957–58) unit had: Milnes again and able seaman Vincent Bloor (survey recorders); Kenny Kenyon and A. Lloyd (seaman assistants); Bryan Holmes and Fred Wooden (FIDS surveyors, on loan); Robin Curtis (FIDS geologist, on loan), Ted Clapp (FIDS radioman, on loan); Flight Lt. Dave Jones, RAF (FIDS medical officer, on loan); and O. Nash (boat engineer). Since then, other units have gone down, on the new *John Biscoe*, or the *Protector*, or the *Endurance*.

Royal Order of Winter Knights. A society of men who had wintered-over in Antarctica during OpDF I (1956) and OpDF II (1957). 484 military men and scientists received a handsome scroll, designed by the Walt Disney Studios, and signed by Admiral Dufek and Cdr. Herb Whitney, USN, senior members of the wintering-over party, and themselves "knights."

The *Royal Princess*. British tourist ship, owned by Princess Cruises, with a carrying capacity of 1200 passengers, which made one trip into Antarctic waters in 2003–04, with 1022 passengers.

Royal research ships. UK vessels, usually former Merchant Navy, taken over and fitted out by FIDS (or later, BAS) for Antarctic work, and given a Queen's license. Up to 1968 they were owned by the Admiralty and partly managed by the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, under whose command they came. Then NERC took them over. Such ships have RRS before the name. There have been three RRS vessels named *Discovery* (i.e.,

two named *Discovery*, and one named *Discovery II*), and two named *John Biscoe.* Others included the *William Scoresby*, the *Bransfield*, the *James Clark Ross* (which replaced the *John Biscoe* in 1991), the *Ernest Shackleton* (which replaced the *Bransfield* in 1999), the *Charles Darwin*, and the *James Cook* (which replaced the *Charles Darwin* in 2007).

Royal Society Expedition *see* **British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-04**

Royal Society Range. 78°10' S, 162°40' E. A majestic range of mountains along the W shore of McMurdo Sound, between Koettlitz Glacier, Skelton Glacier, and Ferrar Glacier. Ross probably saw this range from his ship in 1841. Scott was the first to explore it, in Jan. 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and he named it for the Royal Society, one of the major sponsors of the expedition. Scott named many of the individual peaks for members of the Royal Society. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Peaks within this range include The Pimple (this one was not named after one of the society's members), Mount Lister (the highest), Mount Hooker, Mount Rücker, Mount Huggins, Mount Kempe, and Mount Cox.

Mount Royalist. 71°47' S, 168°30' E. A prominent pyramidal peak, rising to 3640 m, 3 km W of Mount Adam, and to the E of Mount Ajax, it rises from the névé of Man-o-War Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for its regal appearance, and also for the NZ cruiser, the *Royalist* (not in Antarctic waters), in continuation of the ship theme in the area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Cape Royds. 77°33' S, 166°09' E. A dark rock cape forming the W extremity of Ross Island, it faces on McMurdo Sound. Discovered by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for Charles Royds. Shackleton built his hut here in 1908, as base for BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. It was designated SSSI #1. The New Zealanders built 2 huts here in 1962, for use in summer research. A new hut was built here by NZ in 1993.

Royds, Charles William Rawson. b. Feb. 1, 1876, Rochdale, Lancs, son of banker Ernest Edmund Molyneux Royds and his wife Blanche Rawson, and nephew of Adm. Sir Harry Rawson, and also of Cdr. Wyatt Rawson, of the Arctic Office. A naval cadet by 1892, on the *Conway*, he was at Ben Nevis Observatory in the winter of 1900, and was first lieutenant and meteorologist on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1910-04. In 1914 he was commander of Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, the *Iron Duke*. In 1918 he married the actress Mary Sebright, widow of Ivo Guy Sebright. From 1919 to 1921 he commanded RN College, Osborne, and then succeeded his brother Percy as director of physical training and sports at the Admiralty. He was commodore of Devonport Barracks for two years, and, on Jan. 1, 1926, was somewhat controversially appointed assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in London, then deputy, then acting commissioner. He was promoted to rear admiral in 1926, was knighted in 1929, and made vice admiral in 1930. He was attending the rehearsal of a charity ball at the Savoy, and was seized with a heart attack, dying en route to the hospital on Jan. 5, 1931. His brother, Vice Admiral Percy M.R. Royds, was superintendent of Chatham Dockyard in the 1920s.

The *Roydur*. Whale catcher, formerly the *Port Stanley* (q.v.). By 1929 she was known as the *Roydur*, and was in at Deception Island in 1929-30. In 1935 she was bought by the Falkland Islands Company, and was requisitioned by the RN during World War II. In 1950 she was sunk off the Falklands, as target practice, by the guns of the *Bigbury Bay.*

Royle, Michael James "Mike." b. 1933, Manchester, twin son of Edward W. Royle and his wife Millicent D. Bailey. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a radioman, and wintered-over at Base G in 1956, and at Base F in 1957. He lives in High Wycombe, Bucks.

Røysa. 72°05' S, 17°08' E. A nunatak NE of Sarkofagen Mountain, in Borchgrevinkisen, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the pile of stones").

Røysane *see* **Røysane Rocks**

Røysane Rocks. 72°19' S, 23°17' E. Two partly snow-capped rock hills, 6 km SE of Mount Nils Larsen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Røysane ("the piles of stones"). US-ACAN accepted the name Røysane Rocks in 1966.

Royster, Cornelius P. b. Nov. 13, 1906, Du Quoin, Ill., son of coal miner William R. Royster and his wife Katie. He was a crewman on submarines at Pearl Harbor with the USNR, and engineer on the *Nautilus* which attempted to go to the North Pole under Wilkins. He was a gyro electrician on the *Bear of Oakland*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1933-35. He died on Jan. 11, 1991.

Isla Rozas *see* **Largo Island**

Islote Rozas *see* **Largo Island**

Rozhen Peninsula. 62°43' S, 60°15' W. A peninsula extending 9 km in a SW direction toward Barnard Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by False Bay to the W, and by Brunow Bay and Bransfield Strait to the SE. Mapped by the British in 1968, and again partially by the Spanish in 1991, and yet again by the Bulgarians during their survey of 1995-96. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the site of Rozhen, in Pirin Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Gora Rozhkova *see* **Mount O'Shea**

Ostrov Rozhnova. 61°30' S, 55°30' W. There are only 2 islands in these general coordinates, SW of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. One is this one, and the other is Gibbs Island. This one may well, of course, be the Russians' name for Gibbs Island, but if it is truly an individual island (and it is difficult to imagine an island in this part of the South Shetlands not having been named by someone else years ago) then it lies just to the E of Gibbs.

Rozier Glacier. 64°45' S, 62°13' W. Flows NW into Piccard Cove, at Wilhelmina Bay, N of Sophie Cliff, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier (1756-1785), French pioneer balloonist. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Nunataki Rozmyslova. 71°18' S, 66°00' E. A group of nunataks, SE of Armonini Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Rozo. b. ca. 1855 (this estimate only from his photograph). Argentine cook on the *Français* during FrAE 1903-05. He joined the cruise at Buenos Aires in Dec. 1903, at the last moment, and wore a pair of old threadbare slippers during the winter-over of 1904. His meals are remembered for their excellence. He baked fresh bread every other day, and made cakes and croissants on Sundays. No one knew his real name, or age. A character right out of a novel, he had been everywhere, read everything, seen everything. Given that his name was probably not Rozo ("ser de buen rozo" means "to have a good appetite"), pursuit of this gentleman resembles the chase for ignes fatui.

Point Rozo *see* **Rozo Point**

Pointe Rozo *see* **Rozo Point**

Punta Rozo *see* **Rozo Point, Turquet Point**

Rozo Point. 65°03' S, 64°03' W. Also known as Point Rozo. Marks the NW end of Cholet Island, which lies close N of the NW part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Rozo, for his chef, Rozo. US-ACAN accepted the name Rozo Point in 1952. The Chileans call it Punta Rozo.

Hrebet Rozy Ljuksemburg *see* **Humboldt Mountains**

Mount Rózycki. 66°17' S, 100°46' E. A hill, rising to 70.9 m above sea level, near Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for Stefan Rózycki (1906-1988), Polish geologist in the Bunger Hills in 1958-59. *See* **Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1958-59**.

RRS *see* **Royal research ships**

The *R.S.A.* Republic of South Africa research vessel of 1550 tons, launched in Japan in 1961. Her first voyage was in early 1962, taking SANAE III down to Antarctica from South Africa. After relieving the station (i.e., Norway Station, which was then being run by the South Africans), on March 8, 1962, she was beset by ice, and was freed on March 23, as the result of the ice breaking up because of a volcanic eruption in the South Sandwich Islands. The skipper was Captain Kenneth Thomas McNish. She continued to relieve Norway Station (from the 1963-64 onwards it was known as Sanae Station) each year, her skipper being McNish until 1973-74, and then Johann Ernst Funk until 1977-78, her last trip down. She was replaced by the *Agulhas*.

Rubaudo, Defundini-Maurice. b. July 1, 1810, Saint-Maurice, in the (what was then part of France) Sardinian Territories. He was an able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Rubble Glacier. 71°20' S, 68°18' W. An ice-filled valley (sic), trending SE, surrounded by Giza Peak and the ridge connecting it to Baily Ridge to the N and Elephant Ridge to the S, in the area of Fossil Bluff, on Alexander Island. In scientific reports of the early 1960s, this feature is referred to as Man Pack Glacier, in association with Man Pack Hill (which later became known as Elephant Ridge). However, on April 23, 1998, UK-APC accepted the descriptive name Rubble Glacier, named due to the large amount of loose rock found on the surface. It is also seen as Louis Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1999.

Rubeli Bluff. 70°26' S, 72°27' E. A prominent bluff at the N end of the Reinbolt Hills, at the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. A survey station was established here during the ANARE tellurometer traverse from the Larsemann Hills to the Reinbolts in 1968. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Maxwell Neil "Max" Rubeli (b. July 26, 1943), surveyor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1968, and who was in charge of the traverse. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Rubey Glacier. 75°11' S, 137°07' W. A broad, heavily crevassed glacier, flowing N to coalesce with the W side of Hull Glacier eastward of Mount Giles, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Capt. Ervin B. Rubey, USN, commander of Antarctic Support Activities at McMurdo, 1969-70.

Islote Rubilar. 68°12' S, 66°57' W. A little island, about 150 m W of Beaumont Island, in Neny Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, for Rodolfo Rubilar Visivingue, a member of the crew of the *Angamos* during that expedition.

Mount Rubin. 73°25' S, 65°40' E. A large, gently-domed mountain with a long tail of moraine trending E, NW of Patrick Point, SW of Mount Stinear, and 26 km WNW of the Cumpston Massif, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, just to the S of Fisher Glacier. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1957, and 1958. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist Morton Joseph "Mort" Rubin (b. May 15, 1917, Philadelphia), meteorologist at McMurdo, 1955-56, and who worked with Mirabito to set up Weather Central (q.v.) at Little America in 1956-57. In 1958 he wintered-over as exchange scientist at Mirnyy Station. In 1973-74 he was a member of US-ACAN. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Mount Rubin de la Borbolla. 75°02' S, 135°03' W. An ice-covered mountain rising to 1090 m in the SE extremity of McDonald Heights, and overlooking Johnson Glacier from the W, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for George S. Rubin de la Borbolla, meteorologist at Plateau Station in 1968.

Rubin Peak. 82°10' S, 161°09' E. A prominent rock summit rising to over 1100 m, in the central part of the Carnegie Range, about 18.5 km N of Russell Bluff, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for Vera Rubin (b. 1928), observational astronomer with the department of terrestrial magnetism, at the Cargenie Institution, in Washington, DC, 1965-2002. With Carnegie colleague Kent Ford, in 1978 she developed the theory that most of the universe consists of dark matter. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Punta Rubio. 65°56' S, 65°46' W. A point on the N side of Dodman Island, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Rubner Peak. 66°44' S, 65°51' W. Rising to about 650 m, it is the highest point on the sharp ridge separating McCance Glacier from Widdowson Glacier, just S of Darbel Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and roughly surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Max Rubner (1854-1932), German physiologist specializing in calorie requirements. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Rücker. 78°11' S, 162°32' E. A pointed mountain rising to 3815 m (the New Zealanders say 3432 m), immediately S of Johns Hopkins Ridge, between Mount Hooker and Mount Huggins, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, SW of McMurdo Sound. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for Arthur William Rücker (1848-1915; knighted in 1902), honorary secretary of the Royal Society, 1896-1901. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Rücker, Alfred. Supply officer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Rucker, Joseph T. "Joe." b. Jan. 1, 1887, Atlanta. He joined the Universal Newsreel Compay in 1914, filmed the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915, moved to San Francisco in 1922, covered the 1923 Tokyo earthquake, and the civil war in China in 1927, and was the photographer sent by Paramount News on ByrdAE 1928-30. He traveled down on the *City of New York*, with his four cameras and 150,000 feet of film, served as mess boy aboard ship, and was on the shore party. He was with Bull Halsey in the Pacific during World War II, retired in 1955, and died on Oct. 21, 1957, in San Francisco.

Rücker Ridge. 78°12' S, 162°50' E. A high spur, composed predominantly of white marble, descending E from Mount Rücker, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land, it forms the divide between Radian Glacier and Walcott Glacier. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, in association with the mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Rucker Spur. 77°31' S, 146°30' W. A rock spur between Alexander Peak and Mount Ronne, on the E side of the Haines Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Joseph T. Rucker.

Mont Rude *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Mount Rude *see* **Chaigneau Peak**

Rude Spur. 77°27' S, 160°49' E. A rock spur, 3 km NW of Mount Circe, it descends from the plateau of Victoria Land toward Balham Lake and Balham Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for USARP oceanographer Jeffrey D. Rude (*see* **Deaths**, 1975).

Cabo Rudecindo. 64°01' S, 62°01' W. A cape projecting W from the central part of the W coast of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Guardián de primera clase Rudecindo Velásquez Almonacid, stoker on the *Yelcho* during the famous 1916 rescue of Shackleton's men from Elephant Island. The Argentines call it Cabo Molina.

Rocas Rudmose *see* **Rudmose Rocks**

Rudmose-Brown, Robert Neal. b. Sept. 13, 1879, London, son of Robert Brown. Rudmose was his mother's maiden name. From 1900 to 1902 he was assistant professor of botany at University College, Dundee, and was naturalist on ScotNAE 1902-04. He was assistant at the Oceanographic Laboratory, vice-president of the International Polar Congress in 1906, then lecturer in geography at the University of Sheffield, 1908-31, being professor there until 1945. He went on 3 successive Scottish Arctic expeditions, 1908, 1914, and 1919, as naturalist and surveyor, and was a member of the Scott Polar Research Committee, 1939-1941 (*see also* Bibliography). He was with Naval Intelligence during both world wars. He married Edith Johnstone, and died on Jan. 27, 1957, in Sheffield.

Rudmose Brown Peak. 66°22' S, 51°04' E. A peak, 11 km S of the coast, 13 km SW of Mount Hurley, and about 20 km SSW of Mount Biscoe, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13 and 14, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Robert Rudmose-Brown. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Rudmose Rocks. 60°41' S, 44°34' W. A group of rocks 0.5 km NNW offshore from Cape Geddes, forming the W entrance point of Macdougal Bay, off the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted on Nov. 19, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named the following year by Bruce for Robert Rudmose-Brown. It appears on the expedition's maps, and on a British chart of 1938. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1947 Argentine chart the feature appears as Rocas Rudmose, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Glaciar Rudolph *see* [1]**Rudolph Glacier**

[1]**Rudolph Glacier**. 64°54' S, 62°26' W. Flows N into Andvord Bay, S of Moser Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Paul Rudolph (1858-

1935), German mathematical optician who developed the first anastigmatic camera lens, in 1889. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Rudolph.

[2]**Rudolph Glacier**. 72°32' S, 167°53' E. A large tributary glacier flowing N between Hackerman Ridge and McElroy Ridge, to enter Trafalgar Glacier opposite the mouth of Hearfield Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for botanist Emanuel David Rudolph (1927–1992), project USARP leader for the study of lichens in the area of Hallett Station, 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64. From 1969 to 1973 he was director of the Institute of Polar Studies, at Ohio State University, and from 1978 to 1987 was chairman of the botany department, at Ohio State. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Punta Rudolphy *see* **Rudolphy Point**

Rudolphy Point. 64°53' S, 63°07' W. The SW point of Bryde Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named Punta Rudolphy by ChilAE 1950–51, for Capitán de fragata (later an admiral) Raúl Rudolphy Saavedra, of the Chilean Navy, skipper of the *Angamos* during that expedition. It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Surveyed by Fids from Base O in 1957–58. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Pik Rudovica. 71°57' S, 9°20' E. A peak in the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Rudozem Heights. 67°39' S, 66°42' W. Rising to 1500 m (in Glavinitsa Peak) at the base and in the interior of German Peninsula, they extend 18.5 km in a NE-SW direction and 13.7 km in an E-W direction, and are bounded by Bourgeois Fjord to the N and W, by Dogs Leg Fjord to the S, and to the E by a glacier draining both northward into Bourgeois Fjord and southward into Dogs Leg Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the town of Rudozem, in southern Bulgaria.

Ruecroft Glacier. 78°13' S, 161°40' E. A glacier, due E of Holmes Block, and to the S of Rampart Ridge, in the area of the Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for George Ruecroft, USGS cartographic technician in the Special Maps branch, ca. 1960–84, a specialist in Antarctic mapping.

Mount Ruegg. 71°51' S, 170°11' E. Rising to 1870 m, it is the culminating peak on the divide between DeAngelo Glacier and Moubray Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Capt. Harold Ruegg, nautical adviser to the Marine Department of NZ. He visited the Ross Sea area in 1956, as administrator of the Ross Dependency (appointed Aug. 27, 1953). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Ruen Icefall. 62°42' S, 60°16' W. The icefall descending toward False Bay from the circus overlooked by the southernmost 3 out of the 5 summits of Mount Friesland, the midpoint of the feature being located 5.1 km S of Willan Nunatak, and 4.1 km SE of Napier Peak, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, for Ruen Peak, the summit of Osogovo Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Cordillera Rufino *see* **Theron Mountains**

Cordón Rufino *see* **Theron Mountains**

Montes Rufino *see* **Theron Mountains**

Rufino Range *see* **Theron Mountains**

Rugate Ridge. 65°01' S, 61°56' W. A high ridge, running ESE-WSW (sic) at an elevation of about 800 m, between Green Glacier and Evans Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1957–58. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for its rugate quality (the word means "ridgy," or "wrinkled"), many small ridges and spurs going to make up this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Rugg Peak. 66°19' S, 65°23' W. Rising to about 1500 m above the E side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, southward of Crookes Peak, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for British ophthalmic surgeon Andrew Rugg-Gunn (1884–1972), pioneer in the design of snow-goggles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Isla Rugged *see* **Rugged Island**

Rocas Rugged *see* **Rugged Rocks**

Rugged Harbor *see* **New Plymouth**

Rugged Island. 62°38' S, 61°15' W. An island, 5 km long and 1.5 km wide, and rising to an elevation of 650 feet, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, and forming the S side of New Plymouth, it is the smallest of the major islands in the South Shetlands. It was discovered on Jan. 22, 1820, by the crew of the *Hersilia*, and named by Capt. Sheffield in Feb. 1820, as Ragged Island, for its shape. It appears as such in Palmer's log of Nov. 12, 1820. Capt. Burdick's log of Dec. 18, 1820, calls it Raged Island (sic), and Stackpole tells us that Capt. Davis' log spelled it the same way, and that Capt. Burdick spelled it Ragid Island in his log of Jan. 9, 1821, and as Ruged Island on Jan. 20, 1821. Spelling was not the big deal it became later in the century, so these spellings do not in any way imply a lack of education on the part of these captains. Even in the 1820–21 season, just at the time he was calling it Ragged Island, Palmer was also calling it Rugged Island, for its rugged appearance. The name Lloyd was also applied to this island for a while. Powell refers to it as that on his various charts of the 1820s, and as late as 1895, Friederichsen was showing it as an alternative name on his German map. De Gerlache's 1900 map, relecting BelgAE 1897–99, calls it Île Ragged. It appears as Isla Bugged (sic) on Irízar's 1903 Argentine map. On a British chart of 1937 it appears as Rugged Island, plotted in 62°26' S, 61°15' W, and that it is how the feature was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1946 USAAF chart it appears both ways, as "Ragged Island (Rugged Island)." On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears translated as Isla Rugosa, and that name was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, today, the Chileans call it Isla Rugged. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a 1962 British chart, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1977.

Rugged Peaks *see* **Ragged Peaks**

Rugged Rocks. 62°36' S, 59°49' W. A small, compact group of 3 principal rocks and several minor ones, rising to 1.5 m above sea level, at the W side of the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, just NW of Renier Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Known by the early sealers, this feature was mapped by Powell in 1822. Recharted in 1934–35 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named descriptively by them. It appears on a British chart of 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1968. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Rocas Rugged, but on one of their 1953 charts it was (not very well) translated as Rocas Escarpada. On another 1953 Argentine chart it was translated as Rocas Rugosas, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Rocas Rugged. Since 1978, the largest of the group has appeared on Argentine charts as Islote Hoffman, named after a crewman on the *Uruguay* in 1904–05. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Ruggen*. Norwegian whale catcher, working for the *Orwell* in Antarctic waters in 1922–23. *See also* **The *Husvik***.

Isla Rugosa *see* **Rugged Island**

Rocas Rugosas *see* **Rugged Rocks**

Gora Ruhina *see* **Mount Rukhin**

Mount Ruhnke. 72°05' S, 3°38' E. Rising to 2535 m, in the NW part of Festninga Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. A feature in this area was named Ruhnke-Berg (or Ruhnkeberg) by Ritscher, during GermAE 1938–39, for Herbert Ruhnke. If this mountain is not Ruhnke-Berg, it is pretty close to the feature that Ritscher had in mind. Modern-day geographers think that what Ritscher called Ruhnkeberg was in fact the mountain we call Festninga Mountain combined with what we call Øvrevollen Bluff. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1970. The Russians call it Gora Davydova.

Ruhnke, Herbert. Radio operator on the *Passat* during GermAE 1938–39. There was a Herbert Ruhnke, born on July 13, 1905, who won

the Knights Cross in 1943, and went missing in Minsk in 1944. This may be our man.

Ruhnke-Berg *see* **Mount Ruhnke**

Ruin Point. 62°16' S, 58°56' W. A newly exposed area of ruin-like basaltic stacks (hence the name given by the Poles in 1984), on Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands.

Ruined Castle. 62°02' S, 58°08' W. A large crag in the NE part of the Mount Hopeful massif, in the Arctowski Mountains of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1981, as Zrujnowany Zramek, it appears on Tokarski's 1981 map. The name has been translated.

Isla Ruiz *see* **Patella Island**

Nunatak Ruiz. 66°21' S, 61°41' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Península Ruiz Huidobro *see* **Península Barison**

Ruiz, Manuel J. Carpenter on the *Uruguay*, 1903.

Ruka. 72°06' S, 26°24' E. A nunatak on the W side of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the heap").

Mount Ruker. 73°40' S, 64°30' E. A large, dark outcrop about 7 km SW of Mount Rubin, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Richard Anthony "Ric" Ruker (b. Feb. 21, 1930), geologist at Mawson Station for the winter of 1960. In Feb.-May 1960, with Syd Kirkby and Ken Bennett, he investigated the Napier Mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Rukhin. 71°35' S, 15°07' E. A small mountain, rising to 1740 m, 14 km SW of Ekho Mountain, in the Lomonosov Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1963, as Gora Ruhina, for Lev Borisovich Rukhin (1912-1959), professor of geology at Leningrad State University, 1935-59. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Rukhin in 1970.

Rukkebreen *see* **Chijire Glacier**

Rukkenutane *see* **Chijire Rocks**

Gora Rukojatka *see* **Parker Peak**

Rulai Feng. 69°25' S, 76°06' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Rullman Peak. 79°13' S, 84°32' W. Rising to 1910 m, just S of Grimes Glacier, in the Anderson Massif of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Chief Equipment Operator Gerald D. Rullman, USN, direct supervisor of the crew which first pierced the Ross Ice Shelf, at 160 feet, in 1965-66, near the Dailey Islands.

Rum Cove. 64°06' S, 58°26' W. A cove indenting the NW coast of James Ross Island between Tumbledown Cliffs and Cape Obelisk. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Bahía Obelisco, and that name began to appear on Argentine charts from 1978. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. In association with the naming of several features in this area after alcholic spirits, UK-APC named this one on April 3, 1984. US-ACAN accepted the name. Apparently it has also been called Caleta Martínez.

Rum Pond. 76°54' S, 161°07' E. With a diameter of about 200 m, it is the larger, and eastern of 2 closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Alatna Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. In keeping with naming several features in this area after nautical terms, this one was named by an NZARP field party in 1989-90, after the famous ship's beverage. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Rumania. Also spelled Romania. Emile Racovitza was the first Rumanian we know of who went to Antarctica. The country was ratified as the 17th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty on Sept. 15, 1971. In 1987, the Romanian Program of Polar Research was opened in Bucharest. The first polar efforts were in the Arctic, but occasionally teams would go to Antartcic with the Russians and Chinese. In 2006, the Australians handed over their Law Base to the Rumanians, and it became Law-Racovitza Station. Teodor Gheorghe Negoita (b. 1947), the director of the Rumanian Polar Research Institute, was the first leader there, the first Rumanian to reach the South Pole, and the biggest name in Rumanian Antarctic history since Emil Racovitza. This was the first real Rumanian Antarctic Expedition.

Rumbelow, Arthur Reginald. b. 1933, Mildenhall, Suffolk, son of Malan Victor Rumbelow and his wife Florrie E.M. White. After national service, he joined FIDS in 1956, as a radioman, and left Southampton in Oct. 1956, on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo and Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base J in 1957. In 1961, in Huntingdonshire, he married Eileen Pauley, and they lived in Ely.

Rumbler Rock. 64°47' S, 64°13' W. A rock awash, SW of Halfway island, and 5.5 km W of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the rumble of the heavy seas breaking over this rock caused by the heavy prevailing SW swell. The noise can be heard for a long way, and warns vessels of the danger this rock poses. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. In the 1974 British gazetteer, it appears misspelled as Rambler Rock.

Punta Rumbo *see* **Route Point**

Rumbolds, William Charles. b. 1891, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, son of Thomas William Rumbolds and his wife Maud Rose Weedon (known as Rose), the landlord and landlady of the *Crown*. In the 1890s the family moved to Little Walsingham, where they took over the *Black Lion*. He moved to the Falklands Islands, and was the Falkland Islands Dependencies customs officer who visited Órcadas Station in the *Orwell* in 1922-23. In 1923 he became Falklands Islands customs officer on South Georgia, and worked every year until 1930 on ships going to the South Shetlands. He married Kate Mary, and was still in South Georgia government service in 1941.

Rumdoodle Air Strip. Mawson Station's air strip. It is dominated by Rumdoodle Peak, which took its name from the air strip. The name came about in 1960, from the book *The Ascent of Rumdoodle*, by W.E. Bowman. This novel was favorite reading at Mawson, and the Rumdoodle of the title was a mountain.

Rumdoodle Automatic Weather Station. 67°43' S, 62°48' E. An Australian AWS, at Rumdoodle Peak, in the North Masson Range of Mac. Robertson Land, at an elevation of 430 m, opened on Feb. 1, 2000. It stopped operating on Dec. 26, 2001.

Rumdoodle Lake. 67°46' S, 62°49' E. An almost circular, permanently frozen lake, about 5 hectares in area, with ice 4 m thick over 80 m of water, adjacent to Rumdoodle Peak, in the North Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Rumdoodle Peak. 67°46' S, 62°50' E. A prominent peak, 1.5 km SW of Painted Peak, in the NW part of the North Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA on June 9, 1964, in association with Rumdoodle Air Strip. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Rummage. 80°29' S, 156°12' E. A conical, bare rock mountain rising to 1510 m at the W side of Ramseier Glacier, it is the most westerly mountain along the N wall of Byrd Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Chief Quartermaster Laurence A. Rummage, USN, who took part in Christchurch transport and schedule operations for OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65). ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Rumpa *see* **Rumpa Island**

Rumpa Island. 69°08' S, 39°26' E. In the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 8 km NW of Langhovde-kita Point, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Rumpa (i.e., "the rump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rumpa Island in 1968.

Rumsey, Graham Cyril. b. Feb. 12, 1933, Portsmouth, Hants, son of electrical sub-station builder Cyril Rumsey and his wife Doris Dix. At the age of 2 he moved to Burton-on-Trent, and in 1937 to Manchester. He went to Hume Grammar School, in Oldham, leaving in 1949 to go to the Met Office (there were only 11 universities in England at that time, and competition was fierce). He worked with Tony Vernum (q.v.), and the two of them answered an ad for FIDS, going to London for the interview. Both were accepted, but Rumsey was due to go into the RAF for his two years national service (which he did, as a met man, in England and Germany), and Vernum went south alone (as it were). In

Sept. 1953 Rumsey took the *John Biscoe* out of Southampton, bound for Montevideo and the Falklands, being kitted up by FIDS secretary Frank Elliot at Port Stanley, and then on to Antarctica. He wintered-over as meteorologist at Base G in 1954 and 1955, and as diesel electric mechanic at Base F in 1957. In 1958 he moved to Northampton, where his mother had come from, and in 1959 married Shirley Cole. In 2003 he was notified that the *Polar Star* was going to go to Antarctica in 2005, to inspect FIDS bases, and would he want to come along. He did.

Rumsey, Victor. Oiler and fireman on the *Eagle*, in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Rumyana Glacier. 78°16' S, 85°50' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 4 km wide, flowing northeastward from the E slopes of Mount Giovinetto and the N slopes of Evans Peak to join Ellen Glacier N of Mount Jumper, on the E side of the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains, NW of Patton Glacier. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Rumyana Voyvoda, who (we are told) was a 19th-century woman rebel leader in Bulgaria.

Run. A polite term used in the 19th century, meaning "desert from a ship."

Runaway Hills. 73°19' S, 163°33' E. A cluster of hills forming the NW extremity of the Arrowhead Range, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, because both of their motor toboggans went out of control going down here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Runaway Island. 68°12' S, 67°07' W. The main, rocky island in the group of islands and rocks which the Chileans call Islotes Orrego Vicuña, and which the Argentines call Islotes Fuga, it trends N-S for about 350 m, 1.1 km W of the W tip of Neny Island, and 0.3 km NW of Surf Rock, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, but apparently not named by them. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Escritor Orrego Vicuña, for the writer and historian Eugenio Orrego Vicuña (1900-1959), from the University of Chile, who was on this expedition. The name was shortened in 1951 to Islote Orrego Vicuña. In 1947 Fids from Base E surveyed it, and named it Runaway Islet, because the surveyor's dogs uprooted their pickets and returned to the station, leaving him to walk back. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a 1956 British chart. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Runaway Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN followed suit with this naming in 1963. The group appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Islotes Orrego Vicuña, and the Argentines also pluralize it, as Islotes Fuga (i.e., "runaway islets"). The group appears on a 1973 British chart as Runaway Islands.

Runaway Islands *see* **Runaway Island**

Runaway Islet *see* **Runaway Island**

Roca Runciman *see* **Runciman Rock**

Runciman Rock. 65°15' S, 64°17' W. A rock marked by breakers, it rises to about 3 m above sea level, about 160 m E of Black Island, at the SE approach to Black Island Channel, in the Argentine Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for Philip Wood Runciman (1875-1953), shipping magnate, nephew of the 1st Viscount Runciman, chairman of the Anchor Line, and chairman of the board of directors of Whites Southampton Yachtbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., where the *Penola* was refitted before sailing to Antarctica in 1934. It appears on a British chart of 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1958 as Roca Runciman, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1964-65.

Runcorn Glacier. 72°06' S, 62°34' W. A glacier to the W of the Hess Mountains, flowing SE to join Beaumont Glacier, near the head of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from BASE E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for British geophysicist Stanley Keith Runcorn (1922-1995), professor of physics at the University of Newcastle from 1963. He was a pioneer in paleomagnetism. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Isla Runcumilla *see* **Weertman Island**

Rund Bay. 67°02' S, 57°15' E. A small bay indenting the S shore of Edward VIII Bay, immediately E of Kvarsnes Foreland. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Rundvika (i.e., "round bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Rund Bay in 1947, while ANCA translated this as Round Bay on Aug. 20, 1957.

Rund Island. 67°24' S, 59°01' E. Near the head of Stefansson Bay, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who called it Rundholmen (i.e., "the round islet"). ANCA named it Rund Island on July 31, 1972.

Rundholmen *see* **Rund Island**

Rundingen *see* **Cape Rundingen**

Cape Rundingen. 68°02' S, 78°50' E. An ice cape, about 5 km wide, about 66 km NE along the coast from Walkabout Rocks (which are at the NE end of the Vestfold Hills). Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Rundingen. ANCA accepted the name Cape Rundingen on March 12, 1992.

Rundle Peaks. 80°44' S, 157°12' E. A cluster of mainly ice-covered peaks at the S side of Byrd Glacier, just E of Sefton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Arthur S. "Art" Rundle, who studied the Ross Ice Shelf in 1961-62 and 1962-63. He, Allan Gill, and Mike Bowman, wintered-over at Byrd Aurora Substation in 1963. He was chief scientist with the first wintering-over group at Palmer Station in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Rundneset *see* **Green Point**

Rundöy *see* **Trevillian Island**

Rundtuva. 71°58' S, 27°18' E. A height in the northwesternmost part of Gropeheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the round height").

Rundvåg *see* **Rundvåg Bay**

Rundvåg Bay. 69°50' S, 39°04' E. A rounded embayment indenting the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just W of the Rundvågs Hills, between those hills and the glacier tongue made up by Vågsbreen, in the W part of the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Rundvåg (i.e., "round bay"). In those days, the ice situation was different, and the bay was in front of Vågsbreen between the Rundvågs Hills and Rundvågs Head. US-ACAN accepted the name Rundvåg Bay in 1968.

Rundvågs Head. 69°53' S, 39°00' E. A bare rock headland, rising to 160 m above sea level, at the SW margin of Rundvåg Bay, on the E side of Havsbotn, on the SE coast of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Rundvågshetta (i.e., "the round bay cape"), in association with Rundvåg Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Rundvågs Head in 1966.

Rundvågs Hills. 69°50' S, 39°09' E. Bare rock hills, just E of Rundvåg Bay, on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, in the W part of the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named this feature Rundvågskollane (i.e., "the round bay hills"), in association with Rundvåg Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Rundvågs Hills in 1966.

Rundvågshetta *see* **Rundvågs Head**

Rundvågskollane *see* **Rundvågs Hills**

Rundvika *see* **Rund Bay**

Roca Runnelstone *see* **Runnelstone Rock**

Runnelstone Rock. 65°47' S, 65°20' W. A low drying rock, difficult to sight, at the SW end of Grandidier Channel, 5 km NW of Larrouy Island, W of Cat Island, and 26 km WSW of Cape García, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill, for The Runnelstone, off Land's End, in England. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a

Chilean chart of 1947 as Roca Runnelstone, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Runyon Rock. 76°56' S, 116°33' W. A prominent rock along the N side of Boyd Ridge, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for William E. Runyon, USN, construction electrician at Pole Station in 1969 and 1974.

Ruotolo Peak. 86°04' S, 148°06' W. Rising to 2490 m, it surmounts the N side of Griffith Glacier, close W of the California Plateau and the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Anthony P. Ruotolo, VX-6 aircraft pilot during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Rupite Glacier. 63°00' S, 62°30' W. A glacier on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, flowing SE for 2.9 km from the SE slopes of Imeon Ridge, E of the summit of Mount Foster, and SE of Evlogi Peak, into the Bransfield Strait. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for Rupite, the settlement and nearby protected area in southwestern Bulgaria.

Ruppert Coast. 75°45' S, 141°00' W. That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land behind the Nickerson Ice Shelf, between Brennan Point and Cape Burks. Named by Byrd as the Jacob Ruppert Coast, for New York brewer Col. Jacob Ruppert (1867-1939) of New York, owner of the New York Yankees baseball team, and a supporter of ByrdAE 1933-35, which made the first aerial reconnaissance along this coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the shortened name in 1966. *See also* **The *Jacob Ruppert***.

Ruru Crests. 77°14' S, 166°38' E. Two parallel rock ridges, rising to about 1400 m, 3.3 km NW of the summit of Mount Bird, on Ross Island. It is one of several landmarks near Mount Bird that were given the native name of a NZ mountain bird. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000 (ratified on Feb. 20, 2001). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

[1]**Gora Rusakova** *see* **Imingfjellet**

[2]**Gora Rusakova** *see* **Schneider Ridge**

Rusalka Glacier. 65°58' S, 64°57' W. A glacier, 8 km long and 4.6 km wide, on Velingrad Peninsula, NE of Hoek Peninsula, it flows northwestward from the W slopes of Mount Paulcke into Harrison Passage, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1971. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Bulgarian Black Sea resort of Rusalka.

Mount Rusanov. 71°32' S, 19°38' E. An isolated mountain, N of the Russkiye Mountains, about 56 km NE of Zhelannaya Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Also mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by them as Gora Rusanova, for geologist and Arctic polar explorer Vladimir Aleksandrovich Rusanov (b. 1875), who disappeared in the Arctic in 1912 (*see also* **Kutchin, Aleksandr**). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Rusanov in 1971.

Gora Rusanova *see* **Mount Rusanov**

Ruse Peak. 62°39' S, 59°57' W. Rising to over 800 m in the W extremity of Delchev Ridge, next E of Devin Saddle, 1.4 km SW of Delchev Peak, and 2.7 km ENE of Plovdiv Peak, it surmounts Magura Glacier to the SW and Iskar Glacier to the NW and N, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the city of Ruse, in Bulgaria.

Rusegropa. 72°00' S, 27°24' E. A depression E of the mountain the Norwegians call De Gerlacheberget, in the S part of Gropeheia, in the westernmost part of Balchen Mountain, in the E portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians. The word "grop" means a depression ("gropa" means "the depression"). The rest of the name signifies "the place where they race the aircraft engines."

Ruser, Hans. b. June 2, 1862, Burg, Fehmarn Island, Holstein. A captain with the Hamburg-Amerika Line, he was 1st officer on the *Valdivia* during the German Oceanographical Expedition to Antarctica in 1898-99. In the summer of 1900 he did a test run to the Arctic, and then went back to Antarctica as captain of the *Gauss*, during GermAE 1901-03.

Ruseski Buttress. 85°29' S, 124°23' W. A projecting buttress rock or spur, which forms the S portal to Perkins Canyon, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lt. Peter P. Ruseski (b. Aug. 1929, Conn.), a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, who took over from Brian Dalton on Dec. 8, 1957 as medical officer and military leader of Byrd Station for the winter of 1958.

Glaciar Rush *see* **Rush Glacier**

Rush Glacier. 64°23' S, 62°37' W. A glacier, 6 km long, in the SW part of Brabant Island, it flows W from the Solvay Mountains into Dallmann Bay, between Fleming Point and Humann Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine chart of 1953, but not named. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Glaciar Rush.

Nunatak Rusina. 83°22' S, 48°30' W. A nunatak, SE of Ritala Spur and due N of Monte Sanavirón, on the E side of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Rusket. 71°34' S, 15°12' E. A small nunatak in the SW part of Vorposten Peak, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the speck of dust").

[1]**Cabo Ruso** *see* **Cabo Arauco**

[2]**Cabo Ruso**. 69°44' S, 73°30' W. A cape to the NE of the Marion Nunataks, on the N coast of Charcot Island. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 (name means "Russian cape").

Rusokastro Rock. 62°24' S, 60°05' W. A rock, at the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, 1.6 km NE of Pyramid Island, 5.7 km NE of Williams Point (which is on Livingston Island), and 5.7 km NW of Duff Point (which is on Greenwich Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement and medieval fortress of Rusokastro, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Russ Point *see* **Point Lola**

Russel *see also* **Russell**

Russel, Elias *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Russel, Morris *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Rüsseleishöcker *see* **Rüsselryggane**

Russell *see also* **Russel**

Cape Russell. 74°54' S, 163°54' E. A rock cape in Terra Nova Bay, along the coast of Victoria Land, it forms the S extremity of the Northern Foothills. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. R.E. Russell, USN, officer-in-charge of the helicopter unit on the *Glacier* during OpDF IV (i.e., 1958-59).

Mount Russell. 86°17' S, 149°08' W. Rising to 2280 m, on the E flank of Scott Glacier, just S of the mouth of Howe Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Richard Russell, for Richard Spofford Russell (1880-1966), Boston manufacturer of woollen goods, one of the expedition's supporters, and his son, Richard S. Russell, Jr. (q.v.), one of the shore party on the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but accepted the shortened name Mount Russell in 1966.

Russell, Joan. A major figure in women's rights in South Australia, in 1975 she was publicity officer with the Women's Electoral Lobby. She became equal opportunities officer in the South Australian Department of Personal and Industrial Relations, and in 1990 became the first woman to be station leader at Mawson Station. In 1994 she was wintering-over station leader at Macquarie Island.

Russell, Oliver. Captain of the *Constitución*, which got blown off course to 65°S, in 1815. *See* **Brown, Guillermo**, for further details.

Russell, Richard Spofford "Dick," Jr. b. April 2, 1908, North Andover, Mass., son of Richard Spofford Russell (*see* **Mount Russell**) and his wife Mary Gertrude Sutton. A Boston socialite banker product of Groton and Harvard, he went south on the *Bear of Oakland* for ByrdAE 1933-35, and was one of the shore party of that expedition. On March 20, 1937, in NYC, he married Katharine Allen, Ethan Allen's daughter, and they lived in Boston. He died on Oct. 11, 1984, in Dearborn Heights, Mich.

Russell, Solomon. b. Connecticut. Doctor on the *Huron*, 1820-21.

Russell, Victor Ian "Vic." b. Nov. 10, 1918, Scotland. His father, Arthur W. Russell, writer to the Signet, was one of the founders of the National Trust for Scotland. In 1940, after Harrow and Cambridge, Vic was commissioned into the Royal Engineers, and was a captain in 1944 when he was selected for Operation Tabarin, and went to Port Stanley, where he joined the *Eagle*, which took him south as surveyor to Hope Bay (Base D) for the 1945 winter. When Taylor and the others were relieved at the beginning of 1946, Russell stayed, with 7 new men, as FIDS leader for the 1946 winter. On April 10, 1950, in Beirut, he married Helen Dorothea Baird, then worked for oil companies in the Middle East until his retirement. He moved to Inverness-shire, and was president of the Antarctic Club in 1992. He died on Dec. 30, 2000, in Inverness.

Russell Bay. 73°27' S, 123°54' W. A rather open bay in the SW part of the Amundsen Sea, extending along the N sides of Siple Island, the Getz Ice Shelf, and Carney Island, from Pranke Island to Cape Gates. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Adm. James Sargent Russell (1903-1996), USN, vice chief of naval operations during the period after IGY (which was 1957-58).

Russell Bluff. 82°21' S, 161°06' E. An ice-free bluff at the E side of the mouth of Errant Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with the Nimrod Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Russell, USARP traverse specialist at McMurdo in 1959.

Glaciar Russell del Este *see* **Russell East Glacier**

Glaciar Russell del Oeste *see* **Russell West Glacier**

Russell East Glacier. 63°44' S, 58°20' W. A glacier, about 10 km long and 5 km wide, at the N end of the Detroit Plateau, it flows eastward from Mount Canicula into Prince Gustav Channel, on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier, together with Russell West Glacier (which flows westward into Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula), form a through glacier across the N part of the Antarctic Peninsula. First partially surveyed in 1946 by FIDS. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948-49, and named by them as East Russell Glacier, for Vic Russell. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC renamed it Russell East Glacier, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1963. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Glaciar Russel del Este (sic), and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. For more, *see* **Russell West Glacier**.

Russell Glacier *see* **Russell East Glacier**, **Russell West Glacier**

Russell Islands *see* **Balleny Islands**

Russell Nunatak. 67°47' S, 63°19' E. A small group of irregular, rounded, somewhat jagged, and solitary rocks protruding through the plateau ice, 16 km E of the Masson Range, and between 11 and 14 km SE of Mount Henderson, about 27 km SE of Mawson Station, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Dec. 4, 1954, by an ANARE party led by Bob Dovers. Named by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for John R. Russell, engineer at Mawson Station in 1954. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1949, and at Heard Island in 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Mount Russell Owen *see* **Owen Peak**

Russell Peak *see* **Brown Peak**

Russell West Glacier. 63°40' S, 58°50' W. A glacier, about 17.5 km long and 6 km wide, immediately N of the Detroit Plateau, it flows westward from Mount Canicula into Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. First partially surveyed in 1946 by FIDS, re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948-49, and named by them as West Russell Glacier, for Vic Russell. That name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC had changed the name to Russell West Glacier, and that new name appears on a 1962 British chart. It was accepted by US-ACAN in 1963. For its relationship with Russell East Glacier, see that entry. There is a 1957 British reference to Russell Glacier, signifying this glacier and Russell East Glacier together, and that is repeated (as Glaciar Russell) on a 1962 Chilean chart. It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Glaciar Russell Oeste, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, a new name — Glaciar Arcondo — was proposed by Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper (*see* **Giró Nunatak**) for Major Arcondo (*see* **Arcondo Nunatak**), and the Argentines accepted this in 1978. As for the Chileans, we are told (and this hardly seems believable) that they rejected Glaciar Russel del Weste (sic) in favor of Glaciar Russel Weste (sic). The Chilean descriptor also says that it was named for Russel Owen, newspaper correspondent with ByrdAE 1928-30. These Chileans can be very individualistic.

Rüsselryggane. 70°39' S, 8°07' W. Ice rumples at the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf, in the inner part of Atka Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Germans as Rüsseleishöcker. The Norwegians call it Rüsselryggane (i.e., "the Rüssel ridges").

Russeskaget. 70°44' S, 11°46' E. The easternmost part of the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Norwegians. Novolazarevskaya Station is here.

Russet Hills. 72°27' S, 163°47' E. A line of low hills trending E-W for 5.5 km, and forming the S ridge of Gallipoli Heights, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied this feature in 1981-82, for the red-colored ignimbrite rock capped on the higher gray dacite-breccia of these hills. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Russet Pikes. 67°49' S, 67°08' W. A group of peaks, rising to about 1765 m, just E of the mouth of Gaul Cove, on Horseshoe Island, in Square Bay, Marguerite Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-57. Named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the russet color of the slopes of these peaks, which are too steep to retain a snow cover for very long. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call them Picos Rojizos, which means the same thing.

Russia. Most of the time between 1917 and 1990 the term "Russia" was misused by foreigners. Russia was the largest component of the USSR, but the two terms were used interchangeably (and that was the inaccurate part). Nevertheless, as with the terms England and Great Britain, and USA and America, most people knew what was meant most of the time. For the Soviet Antarctic expeditions (which began during IGY in the mid 1950s), see under S. There was a Soviet whaling voyage to the South Sandwich Islands (close but not actually south of 60°S), in 1949-50, the *Slava 15*, commanded by Aleksey Nikolayevich Solyanik. In 1990 the Soviet Union fell apart, but it may well get back together again in the near future. In the meantime, the Soviet Antarctic expeditions gave way to the Russian Antarctic Expeditions (q.v.), hardly missing a beat.

Russian Antarctic Expeditions. In 1991, just after the start of SovAE 1991-93, the Soviet Union officially disintegrated, and the Soviet Antarctic expeditions were automatically replaced with the Russian Antarctic expeditions (RussAE). These are the Russian expeditions to Antarctica: **RussAE 1992-94**. Led by Boris Andreevich Krutskitch. The ships were the *Akademik Federov* and the *Akademik Shuelykin*. **RussAE 1993-95**. Led by Arkadiya Mikhaylovich Soshnikov. The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Akademik Shuleykin*, and the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. One man died on the *Somov*. Vostok Station was closed temporarily. **RussAE 1994-96**. Led by Leonid Sergeyevich Alekseev. The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, and the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. Two men died at Molodezhnaya Station, and one at Novolazarevskaya Station. **RussAE 1995-97**. Led by Vladimir Mikhaylovich Piguzov. The ships were the *Akademik Federov* and the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. The *Federov* did not reach Mirnyy Station until June 1996. **RussAE 1996-98**. The ship was the *Akademik Federov*. Victor Zehnder, a Swiss exchange scientist, died in a blizzard at Mirnyy, on July 8, 1997. **RussAE 1997-99**. The ships were the *Akademik Federov* and the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. Five men were fatally injured in a helo crash near Novolazarevskaya Station, on June 1, 1998. One man died at Progress II Station. **RussAE 1998-2000**. The ships were the *Akademik Federov* and the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*. **RussAE 1999-2001**. The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Akademik Aleksandr Karpinskiy*, and

the *Professor Multanovskiy*, the last-named relieving Bellingshausen Station. Ther has been a Russian expedition every year since.

Russian Gap. 69°11' S, 71°19' W. An ice-filled pass, rising to about 1900 m, and running in a N-S direction between the Havre Mountains and the Rouen Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. In 1821, from a great distance, von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819-21 sketched the N coastline of Alexander Island, and on this map there are 3 features, with 2 spaces in between them. It appears that way on their 1831 map. It was photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, thought to be a glacier, and named by Finn Ronne as Susan Nichols Glacier, after Susan Nichols, daughter of Bob Nichols. It appears as such on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map of 1948. It was mapped by Searle of the FIDS from the RARE air photos, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS in 1959-60, plotted by him in 69°11' S, 71°13' W, and determined by him to be one of the two spaces on von Bellngshausen's map, rather than the glacier that RARE had thought it was, hence the name given by UK-APC on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the corrected coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Russkaya Station. 74°46' S, 136°52' W. Russian station, 124 m above sea level, on Cape Burks, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. **1972-73**: The station was opened (named for the Russian people), occupied that summer, but then closed, due to difficult access. **March 9, 1980**: It was occupied again, and became a winter station as well. **1980 winter**: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Stepanov (leader). **1981 winter**: Lev Valer'yanovich Bulatov (leader). **1982 winter**: Valeriy Filippovich Izgarshev (leader). **1983 winter**: Vladimir Vasil'yevich Kiyselev (leader). **1984 winter**: Vladimir Borisovich Usov (leader). **1985 winter**: Vladimir Vasil'yevich Agafonov (leader). **1986 winter**: Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Uranov (leader). **1987 winter**: Vladimir Baricovich Ucob (leader). **1988 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1989 winter**: Leonid Sergeyevich Alekseyev (leader). **1990 winter**: Nikolay Petrovich Dvorak (leader). **March 12, 1991**: Due to lack of funds, and due to the difficulty of access, the station was mothballed (i.e., closed), with a view to re-opening it one day.

Gory Russkie *see* **Russkiye Mountains**

Mys Russkij *see* **Cabo Arauco**

Gory Russkiye *see* **Russkiye Mountains**

Russkiye Mountains. 72°10' S, 18°00' E. A widely scattered group of mountains and nunataks between the Hoel Mountains and the Sør Rondane Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Observed by SovAE 1958-59, immediately after the landing at Lazarev Station in March 1959, and named by them as Gory Russkiye, or Gory Russkie (i.e., "Russian mountains"). US-ACAN accepted the name Russkiye Mountains in 1971.

Bukhta Russkogo Soldata. 68°45' S, 78°00' E. A bay, NE of Shcherbinina Island, in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Named by the Russians, to honor their soldiers.

Rust, John Henry. b. 1889, Hobart. Went to sea in 1904 as a pantryman's assistant, plying Antipodean waters on merchant vessels between Hobart and Sydney. On Nov. 28, 1911, at Hobart, he was taken on the *Aurora*, as cook, at £8 per month, for the first part of AAE 1911-14. Left the expedition at Sydney, on April 10, 1912.

Rust Bluff. 82°56' S, 157°42' E. A small bluff or promontory on the E side of the Miller Range, overlooking Marsh Glacier 8 km S of Corner Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Izak Cornelis Rust, professor of geology at the University of Port Elizabeth, in South Africa. He was an international exchange scientist with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969-70, and, with John Gunner, collected geological samples at this bluff. With Johan Fourie he wrote *An Introduction to Nature Guiding*.

Rustad, Ditlef Pentz Smith. b. Dec. 20, 1901, Madagascar, son of Norwegian missionary Anders Johannessen Rustad and his wife Mette Margrethe Smith (daughter of Ditlef Pentz Smith). He was a zoology student when he went as biologist on the *Norvegia*, 1927-28, and on that voyage at Bouvet Island, in the South Atlantic, he discovered a "new" fish, the icefish (q.v.). He shared a cabin with Håkon Mosby, and while Mosby played the violin, Rustad played the mandolin he had bought in Cape Town on the way south. In 1931 he married Marie Smith, in Valborg. He died in 1993.

Cape Rusty *see* **Cape Howard, Rusty Bluff**

Rusty Bluff. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. Prominent cliffs rising to a rounded summit of 220 m, on the SW side of Paal Harbor, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, who named it for the color of the bluff, and for a rusty iron post found on the summit. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Rusty Ridge. 69°24' S, 76°20' E. A dark, rust-colored ridge, in the SW part of Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. So named by the 1986-87 ANARE field party because of the staining that gives the ridge its color. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987.

Ruteknausen *see* **Gobamme Rock**

Mount Rutford. 78°36' S, 85°18' W. A sharp peak, rising to 4477 m, just N of Begueño Pinnacle, and about 3 km N of Mount Craddock, it marks the highest point on the Craddock Massif, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Bob Rutford (*see* **Rutford Ice Stream**).

Rutford Glacier *see* **Rutford Ice Stream**

Rutford Ice Stream. 79°00' S, 81°00' W. A major ice stream, about 280 km long (sic), and over 24 km wide, which flows SE and E between Fletcher Ice Rise and the Sentinel Range (of the Ellsworth Mountains) into the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by USN in 1959, and partially mapped by USGS from these photos. Mapped in more detail by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party of 1963-64, who named it Rutford Glacier, for Robert Hoxie "Bob" Rutford (b. Jan. 26, 1933, Duluth), leader of the party. He had been on the same university's expedition of the season before (the one led by Cam Craddock), and even before that, in 1959-60, had been a USGS geologist in the Ross Sea area. He was later at the University of Texas at Dallas, was USARP head of the Ross Ice Shelf Project, from 1975-77 was director of the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, and later was president of SCAR. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and it appears in the 1969 U.S. gazetteer. It was completely mapped from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974, and renamed Rutford Ice Stream. It appears as such on the 1976 USGS satellite image map, and in the 1977 U.S. gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Rutgers Glacier. 78°14' S, 161°55' E. A steep glacier flowing SW from Johns Hopkins Ridge and Mount Rücker, S of Rampart Ridge, to enter Skelton Glacier, in the Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Rutgers University, in New Jersey, which has sent researchers to Antarctica. This is in continuation of the academic theme given to place names in this area.

Cabo Ruth *see* **Cape Worsley**

Kap Ruth *see* **Fothergill Point, Ruth Ridge**

Mount Ruth. 86°18' S, 151°45' W. A ridge-shaped mountain, rising to 2170 m, 5 km W of Mount Gardiner, at the SE side of the lower reaches of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Ruth Black, for Dick Black's wife, Ruth Carolyn Schlaberg (b. 1906), who died on Jan. 21, 1934, while Dick was on the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but in 1966 accepted the shortened name. NZ-APC followed suit with the shortened name.

Mount Ruth Black *see* **Mount Ruth**

Ruth Bugge Islands *see* **Bugge Islands**

Mount Ruth Gade. 85°37' S, 164°40' W. A pyramidal massif, rising to 3515 m (the New Zealanders say 3645 m), 5 km N of Mount Wedel-Jarlsberg, in the Quarles Range, between Cooper Glacier and Isaiah Bowman Glacier, next to Mount Alice Gade, in the Queen Maud Mountains, at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Amundsen named it The Beehive when he discovered it on Nov. 17, 1911, and he later renamed it for one of the daughters of F. Herman Gade (*see also* **Mount Alice Gade**). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Ruth Gade in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ruth Ridge. 64°39' S, 60°48' W. A black, rocky ridge, 2.5 km long in a N-S direction, rising to 1410 m, and terminating at its S end in a small peak, it forms the S end of Detroit Plateau,

marking a change in the direction of the plateau escarpment along the Nordenskjöld Coast, where it turns W to form the N wall of Drygalski Glacier, on the NE coast of Graham Land. In Feb. 1902, during SwedAE 1901-04, the E end of this feature was mapped as a cape, being named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Ruth, for his sister Ruth Anna Gunilla Nordenskjöld (b. 1880). It appears as such on his 1904 map. On a British chart of 1921 it appears as Cape Ruth. On a British chart of 1938, it appears as Cape Ruth, plotted in 64°44' S, 60°24' W. In Nov. 1947, Fids from Base D re-surveyed it, and found it to be the E end of a ridge which centers 9 km inland from the coast. They canceled the name Cape Ruth, and named the ridge Ruth Ridge, a name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 22, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC, based on the more recent surveys and air photos, determined that what Nordenskjöld saw and named had indeed been a cape (well, a point, actually), the E end of Ruth Ridge, and named it Fothergill Point. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1964 (*see* **Fothergill Point**).

Mount Ruth Siple *see* **Mount Siple**

Rutherford Ridge. 77°13' S, 161°42' E. A transverse ridge, 9 km long, extending SW-NE across the Saint Johns Range, between Wheeler Valley and Lobeck Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937), NZ Nobel Prize-winning (1908) chemist, famous as the man who split the atom. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Ruthven Bluff. 82°34' S, 42°54' W. A large rock bluff, rising to about 735 m, 1.5 km S of Sosa Bluff, it forms the highest part of the Schneider Hills portion of the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard W. Ruthven, USGS surveyor who visited this bluff during the 1965-66 survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Russians call it Utës Teplinskogo.

Rutkowski Glacier. 85°11' S, 166°21' E. Flows from the N part of the Dominion Range ice-cap eastward of Mount Mills, then NE into the Meyer Desert, where it terminates without reaching the Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard L. Rutkowski, meteorological technician at Pole Station in 1962.

Rutland Nunatak. 81°36' S, 156°08' E. A cone-shaped nunatak, rising to 2070 m, and with associated rock outcrops, in the W part of the Chapman Snowfield, in the Churchill Mountains, between 17 and 20 km ENE of the Wilhoite Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 29, 2003, for cartographer Jane Rutland Brown, Antarctic map compilation specialist in the USGS Branch of Special Maps, 1951-71. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Ruttle, Jack Fletcher. Also (and, indeed, more commonly) known as Fletcher Ruttle. b. Feb. 15, 1912, Seattle, Wash., son of machinist George Ruttle and his wife Marian F. Fletcher. At 16 he went to sea, as a deckhand. On Oct. 14, 1931, he signed on to the *Bellingham*, as an able seaman, and on March 22, 1932, at Seattle, on to the *Seattle*, plying between Seattle and Vancouver. On Aug. 15, 1933, still in the same waters, he signed on to the *Tacoma*, at Seattle. He was 3rd mate on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. After the expedition, and during World War II, he was 1st mate on the U.S. Army transport ship *Crowley*, and also on the *John W. Weeks*. In 1944 he became skipper of the *George W. Julian*, and would stay with that ship for a few years, before becoming a 1st mate again, on the *Lucidor*, in 1946, and working (sometimes as 2nd mate) on that vessel for several years. He was married. He died on Oct. 16, 1985, in Port Townsend, Wash.

Ruvungane *see* **Ruvungane Peaks**

Ruvungane Peaks. 72°54' S, 3°28' W. A group of small peaks just N of Ryvingen Peak, in the S part of Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Ruvungane. US-ACAN accepted the name Ruvungane Peaks in 1966.

Isla Ruy *see* **Guido Island**

Mount Ryan. 78°22' S, 86°02' W. Rising to 3200 m between Mount Shear and Mount Gardner, on the central ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Barbara J. Ryan, associate director for geography with USGS; she was the Department of the Interior representative on the U.S. Board of Geographic Names, 2001-05.

Pico Ryan *see* **Ryan Peak**

Ryan, Francis Bernard "Frank." b. July 3, 1934, Ilford, Essex, son of Irish parents, physiotherapist Patrick Joseph Ryan and his wife Anne Clohessey. He was evacuated to the Midlands during World War II, and from 1952 to 1955 did his national service, mostly with the SAS in Malaya, where he did, among other things, a medical course. On his return to the UK he saw an ad for FIDS, and was interviewed in London by Frank Elliott, and taken on as a meteorological assistant. In early 1956 he left Southampton on the *Shackleton*'s maiden voyage, bound for Port Stanley, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1956. He and Jim Exley were traversing a 60 degree ice slope when Frank started to slide, his crampons jammed, and he broke his leg (spiral oblique break). He continued to slide, head first, down the slope, pick-axe still in hand, grazing his arm quite badly as he did so. Somehow he managed to right himself and shove the axe into the slope, which, if he hadn't, would have meant sliding the full 400 feet onto rocks below. Exley climbed down, chipped away a ledge for him to rest on, brought some brandy, put a sleeping bag below him and on top of him, and set off to get a sledge from the base, 5 miles away. Ryan lay for 10 hours in the ice until Exley and others (including Don Atkinson) got back. Frank was meant to stay in Antarctica for 2 years, but the *Protector* took him off in early 1957. They had a portable X-ray machine and a surgeon, but the first effort to set his leg failed. Then the doctor from the whaler *Southern Harvester* came aboard, and they tried again, successfully this time. He finally left Port Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, arriving back in Southampton on June 4, 1957. He hoped to go back to Antarctica, but FIDS wouldn't have him. Likewise a whaling inspector job didn't materialize (an ex-naval guy got it), so he went to work for a church furnishing company in London, for a year, then to George Newnes, the publishers, for 4 years, and then in 1963 left for South Africa, to try his luck there. He was there for 28 years, the last 19 working in an oceanarium at Port Elizabeth. In 1989 he had spinal surgery, and in 1991 returned to the UK, to Essex. He has Parkinson's disease now, but he also still has the crutches made for him by the chippy on the *Protector*.

Ryan, George E. RNR temporary lieutenant (as from Dec. 9, 1915), he was based out of Montevideo, serving on the *Macedonia*, an armed merchant cruiser stationed between the Falklands and Montevideo to transmit radio messages during Shackleton's BITE 1914-17. In 1916, at the the suggestion of the British diplomatic representative in Montevideo, he was seconded to the *Instituto de Pesca I,* as navigator and official British representative, as that vessel made her unsuccessful attempt to rescue Shackleton's men stranded on Elephant Island.

Ryan, Jerry. Fireman and greaser on the *Discovery II*, 1929-32.

Ryan, Michael *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ryan, T.M. In 1914, at the outbreak of war, he was sent to the high power wireless station at Pennant Hills, NSW, which was then placed under Navy control. From there he was transferred to the flagship of the 2nd Australian contingent, as a warrant officer and radio telegraphist. After serving for 18 months in Thessalonika and the Mediterranean, with Naval Transport, he returned to Australia early in 1916, and was attached to the staff of the Orange Post Office. He was chosen by the naval authorities in Melbourne to fill the post of wireless engineer operator on the *Aurora*, 1917, during BITE 1914-17. He left the expedition at Sydney, on Feb. 19, 1917. In or around June 1919 he was transferred from Orange, NSW, to Brisbane. This is a fairly detailed account of just 5 years in the life of a man this researcher has been otherwise unable to identify.

Ryan Peak. 67°52' S, 67°12' W. A peak, rising to about 810 m, 1.5 km E of Penitent Peak, in the S part of Horseshoe Island, in Square Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-57, and named by UK-APC (at the suggestion of Searle of the FIDS) on July 7, 1959, for Frank Ryan of the FIDS, who broke a leg while climbing this mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. The Argentines call it Pico Ryan.

Ryan Point. 72°18' S, 95°51' W. A bold coastal point in ice-filled Morgan Inlet, at the E end of Thurston Island, it forms the E extremity of the wedge-shaped promontory between Lofgren Peninsula and Tierney Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for A.E. Ryan, chief photographer's mate in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Mys Rybachij *see* **Cape Rybachiy**

Cape Rybachiy. 68°54' S, 77°56' E. A low, hummocky cape, reaching an elevation of about 80 m, about 2.25 km due E of the easternmost point of Torckler Island, in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. The E edge abuts the ice cap. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Mys Rybachij. ANCA accepted the name Cape Rybachiy on March 7, 1991.

Rybak Glacier. 62°10' S, 58°18' W. Between Puchalski Peak and Rembiszewski Nunataks, it is an outlet of the Kraków Icefield, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980 (name means "fisherman").

Zaliv Rybij Hvost *see* **Rybij Khvost Gulf**

Rybij Khvost Gulf. 66°14' S, 100°46' E. A gulf with an area about 5.5 by 2.5 km, its entrance lies 11 km SW from the W edge of Fuller Island, and is surrounded by the main bulk of the Bunger Hills. A steep, pointed cape marks the NE entrance to this gulf, while Krylatyy Peninsula forms the N shore of the W side. The gulf has a small group of islands at its SW end, which is about 5 km E of Edgeworth David Station. Mapped by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Zaliv Rybij Hvost. ANCA accepted the name Rybij Khvost Gulf on March 12, 1992.

Bukhta Rybnaja *see* **Rybnaya Inlet**

Rybnaya Inlet. 68°26' S, 78°19' E. An inlet in the NE part of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Photographed aerially again during OpHJ 1946-47, SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Russians named it, as Bukhta Rybnaja ("i.e., "fish bay"). ANCA accepted the name Rybnaya Inlet on Nov. 27, 1973.

Rydberg Peninsula. 73°10' S, 79°45' W. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, about 50 km long, between Fladerer Bay (on the Bryan Coast of Marie Byrd Land) and Carroll Inlet (on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land). Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Sven Rydberg, USN, commander of the *Eltanin* from Feb. 1962 to June 1963. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and it appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Rydelek Icefalls. 74°27' S, 113°54' W. An area of icefalls between Smythe Shoulder and Coyer Point, on the E side of Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1972-73. Originally plotted in 74°28' S, 113°50' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for USARP geophysicist Paul Anthony Rydelek of UCLA (b. 1949. He was later at Memphis), who was with the South Pole winter party of 1974.

Bahía Ryder *see* **Ryder Bay**

Mount Ryder. 66°57' S, 52°15' E. Between the Harvey Nunataks and Mount Keyser, about 38 km E of Pythagoras Peak, in the E part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Brian Paul "Red" Ryder (b. April 15, 1935, South Grafton, NSW), an RAN radio operator from 1953 to 1959, and radio officer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961, and at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1965. In 1967 he was at Macquarie Island, in 1971 at Davis Station, and in 1973 back at Macquarie Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ryder, Lisle Charles Dudley. b. Aug. 1902, Eastbourne, older brother of Red Ryder (*see* below). He was commissioned into the Royal Norfolk Regiment in 1922, and was a captain at the time he served as 2nd mate on the *Penola* during BGLE 1934-37. Major Ryder died on May 27, 1940, leading his battalion at Le Paradis, near Bethune, during World War II.

Ryder, Robert Edward Dudley "Red." b. Feb. 16, 1908, India, youngest son of Col. Charles Henry Dudley Ryder, surveyor general of India. He entered the RN in 1927, and was a lieutenant when he served in Hong Kong 1933-34, and arrived back from China in the 54-foot ketch *Taimoshan*, after having sailed it, with 4 other naval officers, across the Pacific, down the west coast of America, through Panama, and to Jamaica, and thence across the Atlantic to England. As a lieutenant commander he went straight into command of the *Penola* for BGLE 1934-37. He volunteered for Q ships in 1939, at the outbreak of World War II, but his first ship, the *Willamette Valley*, was torpedoed in June 1940. He survived, after 4 days in the water, but 15 men drowned, including Lofty Martin (q.v.). His marriage to Miss Woods was called off in 1940, but on April 26, 1941 he married Hilaré Green-Wilkinson. As a Naval commander he won the Victoria Cross for his part in the raid on St. Nazaire, on March 28, 1942. Going into politics (Conservative) Capt. Red Ryder (promoted 1948; retired 1950) won the newly-created parliamentary seat of Merton and Morden in 1950 (served 5 years). Appointed a director of John Lewis & Co., in 1957 (resigned 1959), he died on June 29, 1986, on a sailing trip to France.

Ryder Bay. 67°34' S, 68°20' W. A bay, 10 km wide at its mouth, indenting the SE coast of Adelaide Island for 6 km, W of Rothera Point, 8 km E of Mount Gaudry, and 21 km NNE of Cape Alexandra. The Léonie Islands lie across the mouth (i.e., the southern part) of this bay. Discovered and surveyed in Jan. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed in Feb. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again in Oct. 1948 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Lisle Ryder, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears as Bahía Ryder on a Chilean chart of 1962, and in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also call it Bahía Ryder, but it does appear on a 1978 chart of theirs, as Bahía Mandisoví, after the town in Argentina founded by General Manuel Belgrano.

Ryder Buttress. 67°33' S, 68°12' W. A prominent buttress, rising to about 294 m above sea level, SW of Reptile Ridge, and overlooking Ryder Bay (in association with which it was named by UK-APC, on Feb. 21, 2005), on the SE coast of Adelaide Island.

Ryder Glacier. 71°07' S, 67°20' W. 22 km long and 22 km wide, and gently sloping, it flows W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound, between Gurney Point on the S and Christie Peaks on the N. First surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E, in 1948-49, and plotted by them in 71°07' S, 67°15' W. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Cdr. Red Ryder. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a 1961 Russian chart as Lednik Raydera. The feature has since been replotted.

Rye, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Rocas Ryge *see* **Ryge Rocks**

Ryge Rocks. 63°40' S, 60°00' W. A group of rocks lying E of Oluf Rocks, in Gilbert Strait, SW of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Originally charted roughly by Capt. Johannessen in 1920, and he appears to have included these rocks as part of what he called Trinity Land (q.v. for more details). Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, mapped from these photos by FIDS, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Jan C. Ryge, Danish captain of the *Oluf Sven* during FIDASE. US-ACAN the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Rocas Ryge.

Ryghnuten. 74°50°S, 11°26' W. A mountain peak on the S side of Bonnevie-Svendsenbreen, in the S part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for civil engineer, Herlov Rygh (1902-1964), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II, editor of the anti-Nazi newspaper *London-Nytt* (i.e., London Times). He was captured in 1943.

Gora Rykachëva. 73°05' S, 68°36' E. A nunatak on the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Ryleeva. 72°06' S, 2°11' E. A group of nunataks immediately NW of Veslenupen Peak, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Rymarz Pass. 62°05' S, 58°29' W. A pass, at an elevation of between 160 and 170 m, between Wegger Peak and Kapitan Peak, W of Crépin Point, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Capt. Wladyslaw Rymarz, skipper of the *Antoni Garnuszewski* during PolAE 1978-79.

Rymer, John Johnson. Name pronounced "rimmer" not "rimer." b. 1869, Southport, Lancs,

son of bootmaker Thomas Rymer and his wife Rebecca Johnson. His mother died when he was two, and his father when he was 7, and he and the other children went to live with their Aunt Ann Moore. He joined the Merchant Navy, as a cook, and in 1905 was 2nd cook on the *Persic*, from Liverpool to Sydney. On Nov. 11, 1913, in Melbourne, he signed on to the *Aurora* as a cook, at £5 per month, for the 3rd and last trip south during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a £5 bonus.

Bahía Rymill *see* **Rymill Bay**

Cabo Rymill *see* **[2]Cape Rymill**

[1]Cape Rymill *see* **Cape Reichelderfer**

[2]Cape Rymill. 69°30' S, 62°25' W. Also called Cabo Rymill. A steep, metamorphic rock cliff opposite the central part of Hearst Island, it projects from the ice-cap along the Wilkins Coast, on the W side of Stefansson Sound, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and again by Wilkins on Nov. 21, 1935. W.L.G. Joerg, the U.S. cartographer, studied and compared both sets of photos, and roughly located it on his 1937 map. Charted by members of East Base, from ground surveys and air photos, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them in 1940, for John Rymill. It appears on a USAAF chart of 1942, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Rymill in 1947. It was resurveyed by a joint sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48. UK-APC followed suit with the American naming on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Rymill. 73°03' S, 65°50' E. A fairly massive rock exposure with an undulating surface marked by an extensive formation of stone polygons, about 10 km W of Mount Stinear, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, 1957, and 1958, plotted from these photos by Australian cartographers, and named by ANCA for John Rymill. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Rymill, John Riddoch. b. March 13, 1905, Penola, South Australia, son of Robert Rymill, farmer (who died in 1906), and his wife Mary Edith Riddoch. He went to England in 1923, and to northern Canada on an expedition in 1929. He went with Gino Watkins to Greenland, as pilot and surveyor, on the British Arctic Air Route Expedition of 1930-31, and was back there with Watkins in 1932, when the latter drowned. He next planned and led BGLE 1934-37, discovering that the Palmer Peninsula (later called the Antarctic Peninsula) was, indeed, part of the Antarctic continent. In 1938 he married Eleanor Francis, the first ever PhD in geography at Cambridge. After naval service during World War II, he settled down in Penola and studied farming techniques. He died on Sept. 7, 1968, after a car crash (his father had also died in a car crash), in South Australia the previous May.

Rymill Bay. 68°24' S, 67°05' W. A bay, generally covered by a thick ice cap, 14 km (so say the Americans; the Chileans say 11 km; the Americans used to reckon it at 20 km) wide at its mouth, it indents for 8 km (the Chileans say 6 km), and 13 km SSE of Red Rock Ridge, being entered between that ridge and the Bertrand Ice Piedmont, in Marguerite Bay, it is bounded on the NW by the Refuge Islands, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen from a distance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE, and named by them for John Rymill. It was surveyed again in Oct. 1948, by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans used to call it Bahía John Rymill, but it appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Bahía Rymill, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Rymill Coast. 71°00' S, 67°30' W. That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Jeremy and Buttress Nunataks, on the E coast of George VI Sound. Partially photographed by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, as he flew over, and it was mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936-37. In Oct.-Nov. 1936, it was further photographed aerially by BGLE 1934-36, and it appears on the expedition's maps of 1940. Surveyed from the ground in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, it appears on their expedition map published by Finn Ronne in 1945. In late 1947, it was photographed aerially again by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed again by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950, appearing on Fuchs' 1951 map. It was photographed aerially yet again, by USN, in 1966. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for John Rymill. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rymill's Col *see* **Safety Col**

The *Ryndam*. Holland America tourist ship, with a carrying capacity of 1200 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 2001-02.

Ryrie Rock. 67°03' S, 61°27' E. An isolated rock off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, 17.5 km NE of Kidson Island and about 47 km NE of Byrd Head. Discovered on or about Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for the Australian high commissioner in London at that time, Maj. Gen. Sir Granville de Laune Ryrie (1865-1937). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. The Norwegians call it Ryrieskjeret (which means the same thing).

Ryrieskjeret *see* **Ryrie Rock**

Gora Ryskalina. 70°44' S, 11°28' E. A hill in the mountain area the Norwegians call Krokevassfjellet, in the W part of the Schirmacher Hills, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Ryskalinhøgda.

Ryskalinhøgda *see* **Gora Ryskalina**

Punta Ryswyck *see* **Ryswyck Point**

Ryswyck Island *see* **Fournier Island**

Ryswyck Point. 64°34' S, 62°49' W. Marks the E extremity of Parker Peninsula, and therefore also of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Van Ryswick. Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition has it as Cape Van Ryswyck. SwedAE 1901-04 charted it as Kap Ryswyck and Kap Van Ryswyck, and Kaap V. Rijswijk, while FrAE 1903-05 charted it as Cap. V. Ryswyck. The Argentines were calling it Cabo Ryswyck as early as 1908. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and on their 1929 chart it appears as Van Ryswycke Point. This spelling was copied by several other countries' charts in the 1930s and 1940s, for example on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Punta Van Ryswycke. A Chilean chart of 1947 calls it Punta Ryswycke. The name Van Ryswycke Point appears on a 1952 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC abbreviated it to Ryswyck Point, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Van Ryswyck, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer of 1974. When the Argentines realized that the Chileans had used the same name, they changed their own to Punta Ryswyck. There have been several minor spelling variations (not to mention errors) in the spelling of this name. M. Van Ryswyck, a trim little man with a gray Van Dyke beard, was the popular burgomaster of Antwerp (Anvers), and a patron of the expedition.

Cape Ryugu. 67°58' S, 44°02' E. An exposed rocky cape, 8.2 square km in area, projecting from the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, 11 km NE of Rakuda Rock. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Ryugu-misaki (i.e., "cape of the dragon's palace under the sea"). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Ryugu in 1964. The Norwegians call it Aegehallneset (i.e., "the hall of Aege," Aege being the god of the oceans in Norse mythology), and the Russians call it Holmy Polkanava. It was surveyed again by JARE in 1977-78.

Ryugu-kita-misaki. 67°57' S, 44°01' E. One of 2 promontories on Cape Ryugu, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on March 22, 1979 (name means "north point of Ryugu"). Further mapped by the Japanese from JARE ground surveys, 1977-78.

Ryugu-misaki *see* **Cape Ryugu**

Ryugu-naka-no-iwa. 67°58' S, 44°02' E. A rock in the central part of Cape Ryugu, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and also from 1977-78 JARE surveys. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "mid rock of Ryugu").

Ryugu-nisi-misaki. 67°58' S, 43°56' E. One

of 2 promontories on Cape Ryugu, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957–62, and named by them on March 22, 1979 (name means "west point of Ryugu"). Further mapped by the Japanese from JARE ground surveys, 1977–78.

Ryvingen *see* **Ryvingen Peak**

Ryvingen Base. 72°55' S, 3°29' W. Inland from Sanae Station, at Ryvingen Peak, on the S side of the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land, and about 190 km SW of Troll Station. It was the base of the Trans-Globe Expedition of 1980–81. It consisted of 2 huts made of two-layer cardboard which could fit easily into the airplane.

Ryvingen Mountain *see* **Ryvingen Peak**

Ryvingen Peak. 72°55' S, 3°29' W. Also called Ryvingen Mountain. A rocky mountain peak, 5 km WSW of Bråpiggen Peak, between the Penck Trough and Frostlendet Valley, in the southernmost part of Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and aerial photographs taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Ryvingen. US-ACAN accepted the name Ryvingen Peak in 1966.

Rzepecki Islands. 62°06' S, 58°50' W. Four small islands between Sygit Point and Bell Island, off the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Maciej Rzepecki, engineer, member of PolAE 1980–81, who wintered-over at Arctowski Station in 1981, and who was summer deputy leader in 1980–81.

Mount S. Hassel *see* **Mount Hassel**

The *S.P. Lee* *see* **The *Samuel P. Lee***

Isla Saavedra *see* **Saavedra Rock**

Islote Saavedra *see* **Saavedra Rock**

Punta Saavedra *see* **Punta Guido**

Saavedra Island *see* **Saavedra Rock**

Saavedra Rock. 63°19' S, 57°56' W. Also seen as Saavedra Island. The largest of several rocks at the SW corner of González Anchorage, W of Kopaitic Island, off Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, off Trinity Peninsula. Charted by ChilAE 1947–48, and named by them as Isla Mayor Saavedra, for Chilean Army Infantry Major (later General) Eduardo Saavedra Rojas (b. Oct. 1, 1909, Antofagasta. d. July 29, 1971, Talca, Chile), technical officer of geodesy and topography with the Instituto Geográfico Militar, who accompanied Presidente González Videla to the Antarctic in 1948. It appears as such on their 1948 chart. During ChilAE 1950–51 he was chief Army delegate on the *Lautaro*. That latter expedition renamed this feature as Islote Saavedra, and it appears as such on their 1951 chart, and on a 1959 chart. It also appeared occasionally as Isla Saavedra. US-ACAN translated it as Saavedra Rock in 1964. UK-APC did not accept the name Saavedra Rock until Dec. 15, 1982, and it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Sàbat Hill. 62°35' S, 61°08' W. An ice-free hill rising to 151 m in Dospey Heights, on Ray Promontory, 540 m SSE of Voyteh Point, and 1.3 km N of Battenberg Hill, it surmounts Richards Cove to the WNW and Barclay Bay to the E and NE, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Francesc Sàbat (*see* **Enrique Hill**).

Mont du Sabbat *see under* **D**

Cape Sabine *see* **Sabine Glacier**

Mount Sabine. 71°55' S, 169°33' E. A prominent and relatively snow-free mountain, rising to 3621 m, between the heads of Murray Glacier and Burnette Glacier, N of Mount Herschel, in the Admiralty Mountains of northern Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841 by Ross, who named it for astronomer and geodesist Lt. Col. Edward Sabine (1788–1883; knighted in 1869), foreign secretary of the Royal Society and a supporter of the expedition who had, in 1835, presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science a proposal for an expedition to the South Magnetic Pole. He and Ross had both taken part in a magnetic survey of the British Isles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. *See also* **Sabine Glacier**.

Sabine Glacier. 63°55' S, 59°47' W. Flows NNW into the cove between Wennersgaard Point (to the W) and Cape Kater, on the Davis Coast, on the NW coast of Graham Land. Foster, in Feb. 1829, roughly sketched and named a cape somewhere in the area SE of Cape Kater, as Cape Sabine, for Edward Sabine (*see* **Mount Sabine**), a member of the committee which planned the *Chanticleer* expedition of 1829–31. Modern explorers could not find this cape, so, following ground surveys by Fids from Base D in 1948, and aerial photographs taken by FIDASE 1956–57, UK-APC named this feature thus on Sept. 23, 1960, in order to preserve the naming in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962.

Sable Island *see* **Table Island**

Sable Pinnacles *see* **Noire Rock**

Caleta Saborido *see* [1]**Caleta Valenzuela**, **Eagle Cove**

Saborido, Lorenzo *see* [1]**Caleta Valenzuela**

The *Sabrina*. A 47-ton Cowes cutter, built in Southampton in 1821, she was bought by Enderby Brothers of London on June 12, 1838 for an expedition to Antarctica, on which she was commanded by Captain Freeman (*see* **Balleny Expedition**). She was lost in a gale on March 24, 1839, in 95°E, leaving Balleny alone with the *Eliza Scott* and 178 seal skins.

Sabrina Automatic Weather Station. 84°15' S, 170°00' W. An American AWS, installed on the Ross Ice Shelf on Feb. 2, 2009.

Sabrina Coast. 67°20' S, 119°00' E. Also called Sabrina Land. That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land between the Budd Coast and the Banzare Coast, or, more specifically, between Cape Waldron in 115°33' E and Cape Southard in 122°05' E. Discovered by Balleny on March 2, 1839, and named by him for the *Sabrina*. In Jan. 1840 Wilkes mapped this coast as a part of what he generally called Totten High Land. Mawson was the first to explore it, during BANZARE 1929–31, and he also confirmed Balleny's sighting of land in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Sabrina Island. 66°57' S, 163°17' E. The largest of 3 small islets lying off Sturge Island, and about 3 km S of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Originally named Sabrina Islet, for the *Sabrina*, but later re-defined slightly. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It was designated an SPA because of its flora and fauna.

Sabrina Islet *see* **Sabrina Island**

Sabrina Land *see* **Sabrina Coast**

Sabrina Ridge. 80°09' S, 156°20' E. A bare rock ridge between Sabrina Valley and Tamarus Valley, 8 km S of Derrick Peak, in the Britannia Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by a gelogical field party from the University of Waikato, NZ, in 1978–79, in association with Britannia. Sabrina was the name used by the Romans for the River Severn (in Britain). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Sabrina Valley. 80°09' S, 156°22' E. An ice-free valley between Pontes Ridge and Sabrina Ridge, in the Britannia Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. The same Waikato party who named Sabrina Ridge (see above) named this feature (the ridge was named first). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Bajo Sabugo. 64°33' S, 61°59' W. A rock shoal almost in the middle of the entrance to Gouvernøren Harbor, on the E coast of Enterprise Island, 220 m south of Punta Abovedada (the extreme SE point of Pythia Island), in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1960–61, for one of their capitanes de corbeta — Jorge Sabugo Silva.

Saburro Peak. 80°20' S, 155°01' E. Rising to 1930 m, S of Doll Peak, in the S part of the Ravens Mountains, in the Britannia Range, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Richard M. "Rich" Saburro, commanding officer of 109 Airlift Wing, New York Air National Guard, who was the first Guard commander for OpDF.

Sac, John. Son of William Stewart (1776–1851, Scottish sealer, whaler, and cartographer, after whom Stewart Island was named) and a Nga Puhi girl, and in NZ known as Tuati, that name being the local rendering of Stewart. He became a whaler, winding up in the USA in the 1830s when he went on board the *Vincennes* as part of USEE 1838–42, becoming one of the early New Zealanders into Antarctic waters. One of his memorable feats was dancing a mean haka in Fiji, for the fascinated (and rather terrified) spectators. He was discharged at Oahu on Oct. 31, 1840. They say John Sac returned to the Bay of Islands, collected his family, and returned to Hawaii.

Sachse, Walter. b. 1868, Hamburg. German navigation officer with the Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Line, who, with his ship, the *Valdivia*, and skipper Adalbert Krech, was loaned to the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898–99. He was still working the Hamburg-Amerika Line at the outbreak of World War I.

Sack Island. 66°26' S, 110°25' E. A small rocky island, 0.7 km long, 330 m E of the S end

of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, as Sack Rock, for Norman F. Sack (b. Aug. 23, 1921, Wisc. d. Feb. 27, 1978, San Bernardino, Calif.), photographer's mate with Central Task Force, during OpHJ 1946–47. He was back in Antarctica, photographing this area in Jan. 1948, during OpW 1947–48. It has been seen erroneously on some charts as Back Rock. The term "rock," for this feature, was considered less appropriate than "island," and so the name was changed.

Sack Rock *see* **Sack Island**

The *Sacra*. British whale catcher, built in 1912, and owned by Christian Salvesen's South Georgia Company. Before Salvesens bought her, she had been the *Sirda*, the *Congre*, and the *Formosa*. On March 29, 1923, under the command of Capt. Hans Winge Sørensen, she struck rocks at the entrance to Neumayer Channel, and sank in 10 minutes. The crew took to the liefeboats, and were rescued by the *Scapa*, the sister catcher.

Sadala Point. 62°26' S, 59°22' W. A point projecting 500 m into the Bransfield Strait from the SE coast of Robert Island, 2.4 km NE of the SE extremity of Robert Point, 3 km SSW of Batuliya Point, and 4.7 km S of Kitchen Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Sadala, the king of Thrace, 87–79 B.C.

Saddle Hill. 72°25' S, 163°45' E. A small, saddle-shaped table rising from the E end of the N ridge of Gallipoli Heights, in the Freyberg Mountains. The descriptive name was suggested by NZARP geologist P.J. Oliver, who studied this hill in 1981–82; when viewed from the N it has the appearance of a saddle. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

[1]**Saddle Island**. 60°38' S, 44°50' W. Nearly 3 km long, it consists of twin summits almost separated by a narrow channel strewn with boulders, 9 km N of the W end of Laurie Island, and just to the E of Powell Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and charted in 1823 by Weddell, and named by him for its shape. It appeared on British charts throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. SwedAE re-charted it on Feb. 4, 1903. In 1933 the Discovery Investigations surveyed it, and on their 1934 chart it appears as two islands — the Saddle Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Saddle Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Isla Montura, and that is the name that is listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The French call it Île Montura (chart of 1947). Other countries over the years have charted it as Saddle or Montura (or spelling variations of this name, all recognizable), and then with their own word for "island."

[2]**Saddle Island** *see* **Delaite Island**

Saddle Island Bay *see* **Jessie Bay**

Saddle Islands *see* **Saddle Island**

Saddle Pass. 63°26' S, 57°01' W. An ice pass between The Pyramid and Saddlestone, leading from Kenney Glacier to Buenos Aires Glacier, at Hope Bay, in the N part of Tabarin Peninsula, on the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula, in the Antarctic Peninsula. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Saddle Peak. 70°40' S, 164°40' E. Twin peaks of 960 m, with a distinct saddle between them, 5 km NW of Mount Kostka, and 27 km E of Platypus Ridge, in the W part of the Anare Mountains, in Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. Named descriptively by ANARE personnel off the *Thala Dan*, who explored this area in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Saddleback Ridge. 62°35' S, 59°55' W. A ridge, 1.2 km long, and rising to 125 m above sea level, on the N side of Half Moon Island, in Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975–76, and UK-APC named it descriptively on Feb. 7, 1978, the "saddle" referring to a cover of permanent ice on the lower, central, part of the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name. The Argentines call it Cerro Paglietino, for Mariano E. Paglietino, Argentine naval doctor in the early 20th century. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Saddler, Edward William. b. July 1900, Bristol, but raised in Cardiff from the time of his birth, son of Church of England scripture reader Edward Albert Saddler and his wife Julia Herriman. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1927, as a steward, and was 2nd steward on the *Discovery II*, 1929–33. During World War II he was steward with Cunard, and after the war with Furness-Withy Line.

The Saddlestone. 63°26' S, 57°02' W. A small nunatak rising to 380 m (the British say 280 m) above sea level, or 45 m above the ice sheet between Mount Carroll (the former Mount Carrel) and The Pyramid, at the head of Kenney Glacier, in the N part of Tabarin Peninsula, on the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula, in the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed in Sept. 1955 by Fids from Base D, who named it descriptively. A saddlestone is the stone at the apex of a gable. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it Cerro Mirador, for its commanding view.

Kupol Sadko. 70°10' S, 7°20' E. An ice dome on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians for the *Sadko*, the Russian icebreaker of the 1930s. This may be the same feature as Kupol Persej (q.v.).

Sadler, Willis Michael "Mike." b. Feb. 22, 1920, Kensington, London, but grew up in Gloucestershire, elder son of Maj. Albert "En" Sadler, DSO, RASC, and his wife Wilda Margaret Binnie. He left school and England in 1936, to go farming in Rhodesia, and in 1939 joined the Rhodesian forces when World War II broke out, serving in East Africa and Somaliland. He transferred to the Long Range Desert Group, in North Africa, and then to the original SAS, with which he ultimately became a captain. He was in Tunisia in 1943, and won the Military Cross in 1945. At the end of the war, while he was SAS adjutant, a letter crossed his desk asking if anyone would care to join FIDS. Sadler took the letter into his colonel, and volunteered, as a general assistant. He took a boat to Lisbon, shipped over to Montevideo, and, on Dec. 26, 1945, caught the *Trepassey* from there to Port Stanley, and then on to the FIDS bases, first to Deception Island, then to Hope Bay, Port Lockroy, and finally to Stonington Island (Base E), where he wintered-over in 1946. At the end of his tour, he was taken back to Stanley, and from there took a battle cruiser to Montevideo, and then shipped back to England. In 1947, in Penzance (where his parents had retired, to Bird in Hand Farm, Sancreed), he married Merriell Anne Hetherington, and almost immediately left on a sailing trip to the West Indies. On his return to the UK in 1948 he went to work for the U.S. Embassy, in London, for almost 2 years, in their information film program, and then to the Foreign Office, for whom he worked until he retired in 1985, to Cheltenham. In 2000 he and fellow former SAS man Johnny Cooper returned to Tunisia as advisers for the TV show "Commando."

Punta Sadler *see* **Sadler Point**

Sadler Point. 64°42' S, 62°04' W. Juts out into Wilhelmina Bay from the W coast of Graham Land, 4 km E of Garnerin Point, on the S side of Plata Passage. Charted by BelgAE 1897–99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O in the same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for James Sadler (1753–1828), an Oxford confectioner, the first English aeronaut, who ascended in a Montgolfier balloon on Oct. 4, 1784, the second man to make such an ascent in England (the first was an Italian, not quite 3 weeks earlier). It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Sadler.

Sadler Stacks. 64°13' S, 56°38' W. On the left side of Silent Valley, Seymour Island, off the coast of the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for Prof. Peter M. Sadler, sedimentologist from the department of earth sciences, University of California at Riverside.

Sadous, Alberto. b. Argentina. He graduated from the Naval Aacdemy in 1905. As a teniente de fragata, he was skipper of the *Uruguay* from Jan. 2, 1914 to Oct. 1914.

Saedinenie Snowfield. 62°33' S, 60°14' W. A snowfield extending 5 km inland and extending 16 km in a SW-NE direction, it drains into Hero Bay between Melta Point and Slab Point, on the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. On the W it is bounded by Teres Ridge; on the S it is bounded by the glacial divide between the Drake Passage and the Bransfield Strait; on the SE it is bounded by Gleaner Heights, Elhovo Gap, and Leslie Hill; and on the E it is bounded by Vidin Heights. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Bulgarian town of Saedinenie (name means "reunification"), in association with the 120th anniversary of the 1885 reunification of the principality of Bulgaria and the province of eastern Rumelia.

Cape Saens Peña *see* **Cape Sáenz**

Mount Saens Valiente *see* **Valiente Peak**

Saens Valiente Peak *see* **Valiente Peak**

Cabo Sáenz *see* **Cape Sáenz**

Cape Sáenz. 67°33' S, 67°39' W. Dominated by a conical peak rising to 1280 m, it forms the N side of the W entrance to Bigourdan Fjord, between that fjord and Laubeuf Fjord, and also forms the S extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FRAE 1908-10, roughly charted by them in Jan. 1909, and named by Charcot as Cap Saens Peña [sic], for Dr. Roque Sáenz Peña Lahitte (1851-1914), president of Argentina, 1910-13. It appears as such on Charcot's expedition charts and maps, and was translated on a 1914 British chart as Cape Saens Peña. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and plotted by them in 67°34' S, 67°32' W. It appears on a 1952 British chart as Cape Sáenz Peña, and that was the name UK-APC accepted on Sept. 20, 1955 (with corrected coordinates). In 1960 UK-APC changed their version of the name to Cape Sáenz, and it appears as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the name Cape Sáenz in 1963. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Cabo Sáenz Peña, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963 as Cabo Sáenz, and that is the name that appears inthe 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Nunatak Sáenz. 66°00' S, 60°58' W. On Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Sáenz, Dalmiro. b. Argentina. Teniente de navío in the Argentine Navy, he was skipper of the *Uruguay* between Nov. 24, 1915 and Jan. 1, 1917.

Cabo Sáenz Peña *see* **Cape Sáenz**

Saetet *see* **Saetet Cirque**

Saetet Cirque. 72°01' S, 2°42' E. A large cirque stabbing into the N side of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. It was surveyed from the ground and photographed anew from the air by NBSAE 1949-52, and photographed aerially again in 1958-59 during NorAE 1956-60. It was mapped from the efforts of these last two expeditions by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Saetet (i.e., "the seat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Saetet Cirque in 1966.

Saether Crags. 71°52' S, 8°54' E. High rock crags just S of Steinskaret Gap, in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Saetherrindane, for Håkon Saether (b. 1906), who wintered-over as medical officer at Norway Station in 1957, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1967. *See also* **Håkon Col**.

Saetherrindane *see* **Saether Crags**

Safety Camp. Scott's camp between the Discovery Hut and One Ton Depot, during BAE 1910-13.

Safety Col. 68°20' S, 66°57' W. A snow-covered col, at an elevation of about 185 m above sea level, between Red Rock Ridge and the Blackwall Mountains, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and traversed by them on Jan. 5, 1937. Surveyed again in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E. Dick Butson, in 1949, referred to it as Rymill's Col (named for John Rymill, of BGLE), and in 1955 there is another FIDS reference to it, but this time as Bingham Col (for E.W. Bingham). It must have been FIDS who named it Safety Col, but when is not clear. It was so named because it affords a safe sledging route during the summer on the pass that runs NNE-SSW between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay, when there is open water off the W end of Red Rock Ridge. Safety Col was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956.

Safety Island. 67°31' S, 63°54' E. A small coastal island about 5.5 km E of Cape Daly, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped 10 years later from these photos by Norwegian cartographers. First visited by Bob Dovers and his 1954 ANARE party, this small island was so named by ANCA because it was the nearest safe campsite to Scullin Monolith. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Safety Spur. 85°19' S, 168°00' E. A long, low spur of rock projecting SE from a broad isolated nunatak-type prominence between the SW side of Mill Glacier and Vandament Glacier, it is joined to the Dominion Range only by a moraine 6 m high, and therefore, really, is part of the Dominion Range. So named in Nov. 1961, by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, because this spur was their landfall after safely crossing the Mill Glacier for the first time, and from here they were able to radio back to base the good news. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Islas Saffery *see* **Saffery Islands**

Saffery, John Hugh. b. Feb. 11, 1907, London, son of chartered accountant Harold Edgar Saffery and his Scottish wife Kathleen Caroline Anna Stirling. A squadron leader with the RAF Volunteer Reserve during World War II, he won the DSO in 1944 for his heroics with 541 Squadron. After the war he became chief pilot, and later flying manager, of Hunting Aerosurveys, and was deputy leader and chief of flying operations of FIDASE, 1955-57. In 1963, in London, he married Margaret, widow of Major Max Bollam, and daughter of A.G. Adams. He died on Jan. 17, 1985, in London.

Saffery Islands. 66°04' S, 65°49' W. A group of islands at the NE end of Crystal Sound, and extending W from Black Head, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The group includes (from W to E) Fringe Rocks (which form the W limit of the group), Turtle Island, Marker Rock, and Turnabout Island. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. A 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943 refers to these islands as the Turtle Islands, named in association with Turtle Island. Similarly, a 1947 Chilean chart has them as Islas Turtle. An Argentine chart of 1953 shows them as Islas Tortuga, but on their 1957 charts the group appears as both Islotes Tortuga and Islotes Tortugas. In 1956-57 this group was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and also surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Saffery. They appear on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. ChilAE 1961-62 charted them as Islotes Tortuga, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected Islas Tortuga). However, today the Argentines call them Islas Saffery.

Mount Saga. 77°33' S, 162°26' E. Due W of Loftus Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Saga Pearl* *see* **The *Explorer II***

The *Saga Rose*. A 24,474-ton, 624-foot tourist ship, built in France in 1964, as the ocean liner and cruise ship *Sagafjord*, for the Norwegian-American Line. In 1983 she was bought by Cunard, and in 1996 by Transocean Tours, who changed her name to *Gripsholm*. In 1997 she was sold to Saga Shipping, and became the *Saga Rose*, carrying mostly older (very rich) British passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04, and again in 2005-06. She was basically the sister ship of the *Saga Ruby*. In Oct. 2009 she was taken out of service, and became a floating hotel in London.

The *Saga Ruby*. A 24,492-ton, 627-foot (190-meter) tourist ship, built by Swan Hunter, in the north of England, in 1972, as the ocean liner and cruise ship *Vistafjord*, for the Norwegian-American Line. In 1983 she was sold to Cunard, who changed her name in 1999 to *Caronia*. In Nov. 2004 she was sold to Saga Holidays, and, after a costly refitting in Malta, became the British tourist ship *Saga Ruby*, in March 2005, taking passengers to Antarctica. Her clientele were British, retired, rich. Her cruising speed was 11.1 knots, although she was capable of 14. She was basically the twin of the *Saga Rose*.

Sagbladet *see* **Sagbladet Ridge**

Sagbladet Ridge. 71°47' S, 5°51' E. A rock ridge at the E side of the mouth of Austreskorve Glacier, in the N-central part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sagbladet (i.e., "the saw blade"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sagbladet Ridge in 1967.

Sage Nunataks. 84°33' S, 173°00' W. Two ice-free mountains, 1.5 km apart, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, just N of Mount Justman and the Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard Howard Sage, USN, builder, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1959, and at Pole Station in 1964.

Sagehen Nunataks. 86°30' S, 153°15' W. A roughly triangular group of hills, rising to about

150 m above base level, on the E side of Holdsworth Glacier, 8 km N of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Visited by a USARP-Arizona State University geological field party in 1978-79, and named by them for the sagehen, mascot of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., alma mater of Scott G. Borg, one of the members of the field party. US-ACAN accepted the name. Originally plotted in 86°30' S, 153°30' W, it has since been replotted.

The *Sagitta*. A 1516-ton Polish Fisheries trawler, built in 1977, she was in Antarctic waters in 1977-78. Skipper Kazimierz Kopanski.

Le Sagittaire *see under* **L**

Sagittate Hill. 77°31' S, 162°58' E. Rising to about 850 m, and with much exposed rock, at the W side of Flint Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for the shape of the hill, which resembles an arrowhead. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Monte Sagues. 63°22' S, 56°08' W. A mountain, about 13 km SW of Cape Alexander, on the SW coast of Joinville Island, near the N shore of Active Sound, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Chileans for Sub Lt. Héctor Sagues Hermann, of the Chilean Army, skiing instructor with the 2nd Andean Detachment, who was on the *Rancagua* during ChilAE 1947-48. The Argentines call it Monte Café.

Roca Sail *see* **Sail Rock**

Roche Sail *see* **Sail Rock**

Sail Rock. 63°03' S, 60°57' W. An isolated rock rising to 30 m (the British say 28, and the Chileans say 55 m) above sea level, 11 km WSW of the SW part of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Davis on Oct. 20, 1821, and perhaps named by him. From a distance this rock looks like a ship under sail, but on closer inspection it resembles a house with two sloping roofs. It appears on Powell's chart of 1822, on the 1829 chart made by the *Chanticleer* Expedition (they re-surveyed it), and on an 1839 British chart. However, on Weddell's charts of the mid-1820s, it appears as Steeple Rock. BelgAE 1897-99 charted it as Roche Sail, and over the years it has appeared on charts from several different countries, subject to a variety of misspellings, but most of them instantly recognizable. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart as Sail Rocks, and on a 1951 French chart as Rocher Voile (which means the same thing). It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Roca Vela (again, a straight translation), and on a 1948 Argentine chart as Roca Sail, but the name in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer is Roca Vela. US-ACAN accepted the name Sail Rock in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sail Rocks *see* **Sail Rock**

The *Sailor's Return*. American schooner commanded by Smyley on 2 expeditions to the South Shetlands. The first was 1834-35, and they also visited the Falkland Islands. The second left the USA on July 3, 1836, in company with the *Geneva*. At 4°N, 25 °W the two vessels parted company, to meet up again, as pre-arranged, in the Falklands. The third expedition left Newport, R.I., on Aug. 22, 1837, and 20 days out of port the ship was wrecked off the African coast.

Bay of Sails. 77°21' S, 163°34' E. A shallow McMurdo Sound indentation into Wilson Piedmont Glacier, between Spike Cape and Gneiss Point, in southern Victoria Land. So named by the Western Geological Party during BAE 1910-13 because they erected sails on their man-hauled sledge, to increase their speed across the mouth of the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

The *St Austell Bay*. No period after "St." RN frigate, K-634, built in 1944 by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, as the *Loch Lyddoch*. Re-named after the Cornish bay (*see also* **The *Veryan Bay***). She supplied the 1950 Macquarie Island wintering-over party, and her skipper that year was Commander Norman John Scarlett-Streatfeild. (Cdr. Scarlett-Streatfeild had been born on Aug. 4, 1910, in Farnham, Surrey, son of Air Marshal F.R. Scarlett, and brother of James Rowland Scarlett. In 1938, he married Pamela Oakley. J.R. had changed his name in 1939, and gone on to become a very young air vice marshal. N.J. commanded the *Glorious* and the *Illustrious* during the early stages of World War II, but was captured in 1940, and languished as a POW until the end of the war. J.R. was killed in a plane crash in Norway, in 1945, immediately after the German surrender, and left his entire estate to his brother, provided N.J. also add Streatfeild to his name, which he did. He retired in 1958, and died in Nov. 1993, in Newbury, Berks). In March 1954 the Argentine ship *Les Éclaireurs* secretly left Bahía Blanca with Argentine Minister of Marine, Aníbal O. Olivieri, on board. His mission was to inspect the Argentine scientific stations in Antarctica. The British got wind of this and sent the *St Austell Bay*, under the command of Cdr. Basil Ward, to intercept the intruder, which she did at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Ward's signal to the Argentines read, "Welcome to the waters of her Britannic Majesty." Ward paid a visit to Olivieri, and insisted on being his host in British Antarctic waters, while Olivieri insisted on being Ward's host in Argentine Antarctic waters. After a lot of toasts, the two ships sailed to Hope Bay, where the Argentines opened up a new base. The *St Austell Bay* was scrapped on July 4, 1959.

St. Boris Peak. 62°41' S, 60°12' W. Rising to 1665 m, 650 m SSW of Mount Friesland, and 3.75 km SSE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, it surmounts Huntress Glacier to the NW and Macy Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, as part of their Tangra survey, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for Czar St. Boris I of Bulgaria, 852-889.

St. Cyril Peak. 62°42' S, 60°13' W. Rising to 1505 m on Friesland Ridge, 1.4 km S of Simeon Peak, 4 km SSW of Mount Friesland, and 4.1 km NW of Samuel Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, as part of their Tangra survey, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for St. Cyril (827-869), who, together with St. Methodius (*see* **St. Methodius Peak**, below), created the Glagolitic alphabet, and translated the holy books into the Bulgarian language.

St. Evtimiy Crag. 62°39' S, 59°56' W. A rocky peak, rising to 350 m in Delchev Ridge, 780 m SSE of Asen Peak, 1.6 km E of Kuber Peak, and 1.4 km S of Delchev Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for the patriarch St. Evtimiy (1327-1404), Bulgarian scholar and spiritual leader.

Saint-Exupéry Guyot. 62°28' S, 153°03' W. A tablemount, near the Pacific-Antarctic Ridge. In Dec. 1998, Frenchman Dr. Louis Géli proposed the name Le Petit Prince Seamount, in honor of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944), the legendary French aviator and writer who created that famous little character. In Jan. 1999 Dr. Géli agreed to honor the author rather than the character, and called it a guyot (a tablemount, i.e., a flat-topped seamount) instead of a seamount.

St. George, Joseph. Skipper of the Chilean sealer *Rippling Wave*, in the South Shetlands in 1902.

Saint George Bay *see* **King George Bay**

Saint George Peak. 69°08' S, 72°12' W. Rising to 1500 m, 5 km NE of Cape Vostok, in the W part of the Havre Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Discovered and inaccurately charted (in 68°45' S, 73°27' W, which is in the sea) as a very high mountain by von Bellingshausen in 1821, and named by him as Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa (i.e., "mountain of Saint George the Victor"). In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped it in detail from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted it in 69°06' S, 72°03' W. UK-APC re-named it St George Peak (the British do not put a period after "St"), on March 2, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, but as Saint George Peak. In 1977 UK-APC re-plotted the feature from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975. The Russians have named another mountain after St. George (*see* **Mount Paris**).

Mountain of Saint George the Victor *see* **Saint George Peak**

Baie Saint Georges *see* **King George Bay**

Saint George's Bay *see* **King George Bay**

St. Ivan Rilski Col. 62°40' S, 60°05' W. An ice-covered col in Levski Ridge, linking Great Needle Peak and Levski Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. 2.3 km long, with its axis trending E-W, and with precipitous N and S slopes, it has a slightly higher central portion rising to about 1350 m, from which Kardam Buttress projects northward. It is part of the divide between the glacial catchments of Huron Glacier to the N and the head of Macy Glacier

to the south. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for St. Ivan of Rila (876-946), a Bulgarian hermit who founded the Rila Monastery ("Rilski" is the adjective from "Rila").

Saint Johns Range. 77°17' S, 162°00' E. A crescent-shaped range, 30 km long, extending SE from the watershed between Cotton Glacier and Victoria Upper Glacier to Purgatory Peak, and then NE to Lizards Foot, 20 km SSW of Cape Roberts, in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by the upper Cotton Glacier, Miller Glacier, and Debenham Glacier, and on the S by Victoria Valley, Victoria Upper Glacier, and Victoria Lower Glacier. Named peaks in this range include Mount Mahony, Mount Evans, Purgatory Peak, Mount Harker, and Lizards Foot. Named in Nov. 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE (they established survey stations on Lizards Foot, Purgatory Peak, and two unamed peaks at the NW end of the range) for St John's College, Cambridge (no period after "St"), an institution meaningful to many members of BAE 1910-13 (*see also* **Gonville and Caius Range**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

St. Kiprian Peak. 62°32' S, 59°37' W. A rocky peak, rising to 280 m in the SE extremity of Breznik Heights, 700 m NE of Kormesiy Peak, 1.2 km W of Fort Point, 1.3 km S of Ilarion Ridge, and 1.4 km E of Vratsa Peak, and overlooking Musala Glacier to the N, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Bulgarian cleric St. Kiprian Tsamblak (1330-1406), metropolitan of Kiev, Moscow, and all of Russia.

St. Kliment Ohridski Station. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. Bulgarian scientific station on Bulgarian Beach, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, only 1.7 km from Rey Juan Carlos I Station. In fact, the Spanish ship *Hespérides* supplied the Bulgarians too, on occasion. Operated by the University of Sofia for the Bulgarian Antarctic Institute, it was originally built as a refuge hut (Sofia University Refugio) in the 1987-88 season, between April 26 and 29, 1988, by a 4-man Bulgarian team supported by the Russian ship *Mikhail Somov*. It was the first time Bulgarians had been to Antarctica (they went as part of Russian and British programs). The site was the 2nd choice, the first — Cape Vostok, at the NW end of Alexander Island — proving inaccessible. In 1993-94 it was re-constructed, upgraded to base status, and inaugurated on Dec. 11, 1993, being named for St. Kliment Ohridski (840-916), Bulgarian bishop and scholar. It has been used by the Bulgarians only as a summer base, never for wintering-over. For a list of Bulgarian personnel, *see* **Bulgarian Antarctic Expeditions**.

Baie Saint Lauzanne *see* **Lauzanne Cove**

Mount St. Louis. 67°09' S, 67°30' W. Mainly ice-covered, and rising to about 1280 m, it forms a prominent landmark immediately E of The Gullet, just N of Lewis Peaks, on the NW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in Sept. 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named later by them for Canadian bush pilot Peter Borden St Louis (no period, or full stop, after "St") (b. 1923), a flying officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force. He arrived in Liverpool on the *Arcania*, from Montreal, on Sept. 22, 1949, joined FIDS as the Norseman pilot, and shipped down to the Falkland Islands for the 1949-50 season. He flew from the Argentine Islands to Stonington Island, in Jan. and Feb. 1950, to relieve the long-suffering Fids at Base E. UK-APC accepted the name (without the period) on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956 (with the period). It appears on a British chart of 1957, without the period. Pete St Louis (without the period) was later a colonel, and retired to Ottawa. There are occasional references to the Argentines calling it Monte San Luis, but to imply that the Argentines simply, for the sake of it, translated the name literally, with no regard to the man it honors, is a monstrous affront to Argentine intelligence.

St. Marie Peak. 71°56' S, 171°05' E. A small peak, rising to 100 m, at the N end of Foyn Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. John W. St. Marie, USN, VX-6 co-pilot on the flight of Jan. 18, 1958, which photographed this feature.

Saint Martha Cove. 63°55' S, 57°49' W. A small, almost landlocked cove on the NW side of Croft Bay, close SW of Andreassen Point, James Ross Island. Named by the ArgAE 1948-49 as Bahía Santa Marta, for the saint, it appears on their 1949 chart. It appears on a 1959 Argentine map as Caleta Santa Marta, which is more accurate when describing a cove. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the name St Martha Cove (Note: No period after the "St") on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN have followed suit, but as Saint Martha Cove. Last mapped by the UK, in late 2008.

St Martha Slopes. 63°55' S, 57°51' W. A wide sloping area, 3 km long, extending NW from Saint Martha Cove, San José Pass, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with the cove. Note: No period after St, as it is a British name.

Saint-Martin, Pierre-Paul-Adeline. b. Feb. 24, 1814, Paris. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

St. Methodius Peak. 62°43' S, 60°15' W. Rising to 1180 m on Friesland Ridge, 2 km SW of St. Cyril Peak, 5 km WNW of Samuel Point, 5.87 km SSW of Mount Friesland, and 6.6 km NE of Barnard Point, and surmounting Ruen Icefall to the N, Charity Glacier to the SW, and Prespa Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1995-86, as part of their Tangra survey, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for St. Methodius (815-885). For more on this saint, *see* **St. Cyril Peak** (above).

Mount Saint Michael. 67°10' S, 58°21' E. Also called Skagen. A prominent rock outcrop (actually a headland) at the W side of the entrance to Bell Bay, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by the Discovery Investigations crew on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them as Mount St Michael, for the French coastal landmark, Mont Saint-Michel. They plotted it in 67°12' S, 58°30' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Saint Michael in 1947. It has since been re-plotted.

St. Naum Peak. 62°42' S, 60°06' W. A rocky peak, rising to 620 m at the E extremity of Peshev Ridge (it is 1.2 km ENE of the central summit of that ridge), 820 m WSW of Silistra Peak, and 3 km S of St. Ivan Rilski Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 2004-05, during their Tangra survey, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for St. Naum (d. 910), Bulgarian scholar and a student of St. Cyril and St. Methodius, and who worked under the auspices of King Boris I in Pliska and Ohrid.

St. Paul Island. 38°44' S, 77°30' E. Not in Antarctica, Île Saint-Paul lies 53 miles SW of Île Amsterdam, in the S part of the Indian Ocean.

Saint Pauls Mountain. 77°39' S, 161°13' E. A high, steeply-cliffed mountain on the N side of Taylor Glacier, 3 km NE of Round Mountain, to which it is joined by a high ridge. Named by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Saint Rita Point. 64°15' S, 57°16' W. It terminates in a steep rock outcrop immediately N of the mouth of Gourdon Glacier, at Markham Bay, on the E coast of James Ross Island. Named Cabo Santa Rita by the Argentines, for the Italian Saint Rita (1381-1457; canonized in 1900), the patron saint of lost causes, it appears on a 1959 Argentine chart, as named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions (probably ArgAE 1958-59). Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. UK-APC accepted the name St Rita Point (Note: The British do not put a period — or full stop — after "St," as the Americans do), on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit, but as Saint Rita Point. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

St. Sofroniy Knoll. 62°44' S, 61°13' W. A hill rising to 107 m, 1.3 km SW of the W of the extreme NE point of the small, ice-free peninsula of President Head, in the NE extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for St. Sofroniy Vrachanski (Stoyko Vladislavov, 1739-1813), a leading figure in the Bulgarian national revival.

St Valentine's *see* **Taurus Nunataks**

Îlot de la Sainte-Blanche *see under* **D**

Mont Sainte-Jeanne *see* **Jeanne Hill**

Sakai, Heitaro. b. 1869, Aichi, Japan. 3rd mate on the *Kainan Maru* during the first half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. For the 2nd half of the expedition he was promoted to 2nd mate, to replace Tomoji Tsuchiya, who had been promoted to 1st mate. He died in 1932.

Sakar Peak. 62°33' S, 60°07' W. Rising to 355 m on Vidin Heights, 540 m NE of Perperek Knoll, 640 m SE of Samuel Peak, 1.25 km SSE of Madara Peak, and 2.2 km WSW of Helis Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Sakar Mountains, in the SE part of Bulgaria.

Sakazuki-iwa *see* **Sakazuki Rock**

Sakazuki Rock. 68°43' S, 40°31' E. A small and featureless rock exposure just E of Tama Point, on the W part of the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Sakazuki-iwa ("iwa" means "island"; "sakazuki" means a small cup for drinking sake warmed to precisely 98.4°F). US-ACAN accepted the name Sakazuki Rock in 1975.

Poluostrov Sakellari *see* **Sakellari Peninsula**

Sakellari Peninsula. 67°10' S, 49°15' E. A large, ice-covered peninsula, immediately W of Amundsen Bay, between that bay and Casey Bay, in Enderby Land. Dingle Dome is on this peninsula. This area was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and 1957, and by the Russians off the *Lena*, in 1957. Named by the USSR in 1957, as Poluostrov Sakellari, for N.A. Sakellari, scientist and navigator. They plotted it in 67°06' S, 48°56' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Sakellari Island in 1965, with the coordinates 67°10' S, 49°15' E, while ANCA plotted it in 67°05' S, 49°07' E.

Sal Glacier. 72°03' S, 25°31' E. A glacier, 11 km long, flowing N between Salen Mountain (to the W) and Mount Bergersen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Salbreen (i.e., "saddle glacier"), in association with Salen Mountain. They plotted it in 72°06' S, 25°33' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Sal Glacier in 1966, with the coordinates 72°03' S, 25°31' E.

Salamander Range. 72°06' S, 164°08' E. A distinctive line of peaks in the Freyberg Mountains, between Canham Glacier and Black Glacier, in the area of Rennick Glacier, in Oates Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for Lord Freyberg. "Salamander" was Churchill's nickname for him. Like the lizard, Freyberg seemed untouched by fire. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Punta Salas. 63°33' S, 58°25' W. A point in the area of Crown Peak and Marescot Ridge, on the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Salash Nunatak. 62°32' S, 59°45' W. A rocky peak, rising to 220 m, projecting from Wulfila Glacier, in Breznik Heights, 400 m SW of the summit of Oborishte Ridge, and 1.3 km W of Nevlya Peak, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, mapped by them in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Salash, the settlement in northwestern Bulgaria.

Nunatak Salbatierra. 66°02' S, 60°51' W. One of a large group of nunataks on Jason Peninsula, in Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Salbreen *see* **Sal Glacier**

The Salem Expedition. **Aug. 23, 1818**: The *General Knox* and her tender, the *Governor Brooks*, left together from Salem, Mass., for the South Seas, on a sealing expedition, led by William B. Orne. The crew of the *General Knox* were: Orne (captain), William Hammond (1st mate), George Reynolds (2nd mate), John Francis, Jr., James Arrington, Joseph Dewing, Henry P. Millet, Henry Rea, Robert Stevenson, David B. Folett, Abiel S. Roads, Jonathan Thompson, John Stacy, John B.L. Newhall, John Breed, William Huddle, Levi Sherman, Amos Perkins, Peter Jacobs, Burrill Whitman, George Fay, John Willis, William Mitchell, and George Christian. The crew of the *Governor Brooks* were: Nicholas Witham (captain), John P. Babbidge (1st mate), John Edwards (2nd mate), Darin Edminster, and Alfred Augustus Orne (aged 14), son of the expedition leader, but he left the expedition before it got to the South Shetlands. **Aug. 13, 1820**: The brig *Nancy* left Boston, commanded by Benjamin Upton. See that ship for the crew. **1820-21 season**: The *Nancy* met up with the *General Knox* and the *Governor Brooks* at the Falkland Islands, and Upton told Orne of the recent discovery of the South Shetlands, so the 3 ships went there. **Jan. 19, 1821**: The 3 ships arrived at Yankee Bay, in the South Shetlands. **March 10, 1821**: The *Nancy* left the South Shetlands, in company with the *Huntress*, and wintered-over in the Falklands, as did the *Governor Brooks*, while the *General Knox* returned to the USA. **June 5, 1821**: The *General Knox* arrived back in the USA, with 5000 skins and 600 barrels of oil. **1821-22 season**: The *Nancy* and the *Governor Brooks* were back in the South Shetlands, but did not do well. **March 6, 1822**: The *Nancy* and the *Governor Brooks* left the South Shetlands. **May 25, 1822**: The *Nancy* and the *Governor Brooks* arrived back in Salem, Mass., with only 1800 skins and 100 barrels of oil.

[1]**Salen**. 68°48' S, 90°39' W. A mountain at the N side of Lars Christensen Peak, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named descriptively by the Norwegians, it means "the saddle."

[2]**Salen** *see* **Salen Mountain**

Salen Mountain. 72°05' S, 25°27' E. Rising to 2950 m between Komsa Mountain (to the W) and Sal Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named descriptively by them as Salen (i.e., "the saddle"). They plotted it in 72°08' S, 25°28' E, but it has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Salen Mountain in 1966.

Salenjus, Charles Hurde "Charlie." b. Aug. 26, 1905, Waterman, Wash., son of carpenter and shipwright John Salenjus, a Finnish immigrant and his equally Finnish wife Rauha Wilhelmina Nordhig. He went to sea at 16, got the obligatory star tattooed on his left wrist, and, on July 10, 1922, finding himself in Newcastle, NSW, signed on to the *Eleanor Bolling*, for a few years, as an able seaman. On Feb. 7, 1925, he signed on to the *Eurana*, and on May 13, 1927, on to the *Eldridge*, where he was not only an able seaman but also the ship's carpenter. This tour included a voyage to China. On Jan. 30, 1930, he signed on to the *President Madison*, in San Francisco. In 1934 he was working for the Coastwise Steamship & Barge Co., as 3rd mate on the *James Griffiths*, plying the waters of the great Northwest, and then became a mate on the *North Star*, under Capt. Isak Lystad, as that vessel made the regular run up from Seattle to Alaska. He married Helen Richardson, and they lived in Seattle. He served as 1st officer on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41, and was later skipper of that vessel. After the expedition, he became skipper of the U.S. Army Transport ship *North Coast*, still in the northwest. He died on Jan. 24, 1965, in Seattle, and, later that year, the Department of the Interior gave him a posthumous award for 31 years with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Salient Glacier. 78°06' S, 163°05' E. On the E side of the Royal Society Range, flowing NE from the slopes of Salient Peak and from the main ridge immediately N of the peak, into the head of Blue Glacier. Surveyed in Sept. 1957 by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE, and named by them in association with the peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. Originally plotted in 78°08' S, 163°07' E., it has since been re-plotted.

Salient Nunatak. 84°42' S, 113°24' W. A prominent cusp-shaped nunatak, a distinctive landmark, standing out (hence the name) from the N side of the Ohio Range, 5 km (the New Zealanders say 1 km) E of Mount Glossopteris, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1958-59. Named by NZ-APC following geological work in the area by an NZARP field party in 1983-84. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Salient Peak. 78°09' S, 162°45' E. A buttressed peak of the Royal Society Range, between Mount Rücker and Mount Hooker, and particularly prominent from the upper parts of the Blue Glacier. A ridge descends E from it to Armitage Saddle, and this ridge forms the watershed between tributaries of the Blue Glacier on the N and the head of the Walcott Névé on the S. Explored in Sept. 1957 by the NZ Blue Glacier Party of BCTAE, and so named by them because this peak forms a salient of the Royal Society Range, where the summit turns SW toward Mount Rücker and Mount Huggins. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Salient Ridge. 78°08' S, 163°00' E. A prominent ridge, 10 km long, extending ENE from Salient Peak, along the S side of Salient Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land.

The rather obvious name was suggested by R.H. Findlay, leader of 3 NZARP geological parties to the area between 1977 and 1981, and NZ-APC accepted it in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1983.

Salient Rock. 62°21' S, 59°21' W. The outermost of numerous rocks in water, fringing the NE end of Robert Island, N of Kitchen Point, and extending into the SW side of Nelson Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by ChilAE 1950-51, and charted by them in 1951 as Roca Saliente. Photographed aerially in 1956, by FIDASE. UK-APC accepted the name Salient Rock on Aug. 31, 1962, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1965. The Argentines also call it Roca Saliente. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Roca Saliente *see* **Salient Rock**

The *Salisbury*. A 121-ton Liverpool sealer, originally taken by the British as a prize, and by 1820 owned by Messrs Canna, Smith, and Millars. On Sept. 8, 1820, Thomas Hodges was appointed skipper, and she left Liverpool on Sept. 15, 1820, bound for the South Shetlands and the 1820-21 season. She left the South Shetlands on Feb. 16, 1821, bound for Buenos Aires, and arrived back in England on May 13, 1821, and on to London by May 18, with about 9000 skins.

Mount Salisbury. 85°38' S, 153°37' W. An ice-free mountain, rising to 970 m, at the W side of the lower part of Scott Glacier, at the S end of the Karo Hills. Discovered and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James B. Salisbury, cosmic ray scientist at McMurdo in 1965.

Salisbury Bluff. 62°41' S, 60°26' W. Rock cliffs rising to about 120 m above sea level, 4 km SW of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1970, Scottish geologist Ian Dalziel (q.v.) was here on the *Glacier*, and named it Nappe Point. He only vaguely remembers naming this feature, cannot remember why, and somewhat laments the fact that his suggestions for Antarctic place names were never taken very seriously. On May 13, 1991, UK-APC named it Salisbury Bluff, for the *Salisbury*. US-ACAN accepted that name. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Nunatak Saljut-3. 73°08' S, 61°54' E. In the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. All these features with the name Saljut were named for the Russian space stations.

Nunatak Saljut-4. 73°08' S, 62°03' E. In the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Saljut-5. 71°12' S, 64°38' E. In the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Saljut-6. 79°25' S, 160°30' E. In the W part of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Saljut-6. 78°47' S, 26°43' W. A group of rocks in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

[1]**Salknappen**. 68°48' S, 90°40' W. The northernmost peak in Salen, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the saddle pommel"). *See* [1]**Salen**.

[2]**Salknappen** *see* **Salknappen Peak**

Salknappen Peak. 72°19' S, 1°02' E. A subsidiary peak on the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Salknappen (i.e., "the saddle pommel"). US-ACAN accepted the name Salknappen Peak in 1966.

Sallee Snowfield. 82°37' S, 50°20' W. A large snowfield, rising to about 1480 m above sea level, between the Dufek Massif and the N part of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 during the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. Ralph W. Sallee (b. 1927), assistant meteorological officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Sally* *see* **The *Sarah***

Caleta Sally *see* **Sally Cove**

Rocas Sally *see* **Sally Rocks**

Sally Cove. 67°48' S, 67°17' W. A little cove indenting the NW shore of Horseshoe Island, immediately N of Lystad Bay, and SW of Homing Head, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1947 named it Caleta Javiera, presumably for the girlfriend of one one of the crew, and it appears as such on a Chilean map of that year, and also on one of 1962, and is the name seen in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Surveyed by FIDS, 1955-57. The name Caleta Javiera, or even Javiera Cove, was unacceptable to the British, so, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Sally Cove, for the fact that all FIDS sledging parties leaving Base Y would sally forth from this cove, going north. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1964. The Argentines tend to call it Caleta Sally. Base Y was established on the SW part of this cove, in 1955.

Sally Glacier. 62°42' S, 60°25' W. A glacial lobe, rather than an actual glacier (hence the name given by the Spanish in 1991, for this feature — Lóbulo Sally Rocks), which flows toward Sally Rocks into the E side of South Bay, at Hurd Peninsula, between Salisbury Point and Miers Bluff, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. UK-APC accepted the name Sally Glacier on Dec. 16, 2003, in association with the rocks.

Sally Rocks. 62°42' S, 60°26' W. A group of rocks in South Bay, just N of Miers Bluff, off the W side of Hurd Peninsula, on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Weddell, during the period 1820-23, named a feature in this area (southward of Johnsons Dock) as Sally's Cove. Air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 failed to show a true cove in this area, however, and although these rocks may have formed an arm of what Weddell took to be a cove (or which, at that time, may indeed have been a cove), in order to preserve Weddell's naming UK-APC named these rocks thus on Aug. 31, 1962, with US-ACAN following suit in 1965. They appear on a British chart of 1968. The Argentines tend to call them Rocas Sally.

Lóbulo Sally Rocks *see* **Sally Glacier**

Sally's Cove *see* **Sally Rocks**

Caleta Salmon *see* **Salmon Cove**

Salmon, Eric Michael Paul. b. June 28, 1927, Bromley, son of auctioneer and valuer Victor E. Salmon and his wife Mildred S. Ryder. After Christs Hospital (public school) he did his national service in the RAF, and joined FIDS on Oct. 10, 1949. He was assistant meteorologist wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1950, at Base B in 1951, at Base F in 1954, and at Base W in 1956, as 2nd-in-command. From 1956 to 1958 he was FIDS establishment officer in Stanley, in the Falklands. In 1957, in Stanley, he married Freda Cottrill, Frank Elliott's secretary. Fred Byrne was best man at the wedding. In 1958 he became FIDS finance officer in London. Between 1968 and 1986 he spent 7 summers in Antarctica, as met man. In Jan. 1986 he became BAS establishment officer, and finally retired from BAS on July 3, 1987. A notorious practical joker, he died on Aug. 27, 1991, at Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Salmon, Kenneth James "Ken." b. 1926, Rugby, England. He trained as an electrical engineer, and in 1954 moved to Marton, NZ. As the physicist who took over as scientific leader of Hallett Station from James Shear on Jan. 16, 1958, he led the search and rescue party for survivors of the downed Globemaster, in Oct. 1958. He now lives in Karori, Wellington, with his wife Judy. He did not wish to be interviewed for this book. "In my opinion, more than enough has already been written about my IGY effort."

Salmon Bay. 77°56' S, 164°33' E. Just N of Cape Chocolate, along the coast of Victoria Land. Named Davis Bay by BAE 1910-13, in association with Davis Glacier. In 1958 the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE re-named the glacier to avoid confusion with another Davis Glacier. The bay was also re-named. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Salmon Cliff. 72°22' S, 170°06' E. The second prominent rock cliff S of Hallett Station and Seabee Hook, on the W side of Hallett Peninsula, and E of Edisto Inlet, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for Ken Salmon. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Salmon Cove. 67°06' S, 66°28' W. A cove, 6 km SE of McCall Point, on the E side of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1956, photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957, and mapped by FIDS in 1959 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Eric Salmon (q.v.), who visited this cove in 1956.

It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines tend to call it Caleta Salmon.

Salmon Creek *see* **Salmon Stream**

Salmon Glacier. 77°58' S, 164°05' E. A small glacier 8 km WSW of Cape Chocolate, just to the N of Garwood Valley, and immediately S of Salmon Hill, between Hobbs Glacier and Garwood Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named Davis Glacier by BAE 1910-13, and charted by them as such. Re-named in 1958 (in association with Salmon Hill) by the NZ Northern Survey party of BCTAE to avoid confusion with another glacier of that name. NZ-APC accepted the new name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Salmon Hill. 77°57' S, 164°09' E. Immediately N of the snout of Salmon Glacier, between that glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, and between Hobbs Glacier, Garwood Glacier, and Davis Glacier, inland from Cape Chocolate, in Victoria Land. Named by Frank Debenham during BAE 1910-13, for its sandy pink color pink due to the pink limestone here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Salmon Island. 66°01' S, 65°28' W. The most westerly of the Fish Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in continuation of the fish motif. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Salmon Stream. 77°56' S, 164°30' E. A small meltwater stream, about 10 km long, which flows from Salmon Glacier into Salmon Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. BAE 1910-13 called it Davis Creek, in association with Davis Glacier (now called Salmon Glacier). In 1960, at the suggestion of Ian Speden (*see* **Speden Branch**) of the NZGS, NZ-APC changed the name to Salmon Creek, in accordance with the change of name of all the features in this area that had once been called Davis. Shortly thereafter, they changed it to Salmon Stream. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Bahía Salpêtrière *see* **Salpêtrière Bay**

Baie de la Salpêtrière *see* **Salpêtrière Bay**

Salpêtrière Bay. 65°04' S, 64°02' W. A bay, 1.5 km wide, SE of Hervéou Point, and lying between that point and Poste Point, along the W side of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie de la Salpêtrière, for l'Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, in Paris, where Charcot's father had founded a clinic to treat nervous disorders. Some of the maps from FrAE 1908-10 show it as Baie de Salpêtrière, and a 1911 British chart, translated from Charcot's, calls it Salpêtrière Bay. The number of minor variants (not to mention spelling mistakes), in various languages, is not only quite impressive, but understandable. Salpêtrière Bay was the name seen on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Salpêtrière, and that name was also accepted by the Chileans, appearing in their 1974 gazetteer. However, the mere fact that the Chileans were using the name, forced the Argentines to find a new one, which they did in 1957-Bahía de la Salpêtrière, which appears on one of their charts of that year, and also in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956.

Salryggen. 73°25' S, 14°02' W. A small ridge, due S of Grushallet, in the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the saddle ridge" in Norwegian.

Salsbury, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Salta Refugio. 78°01' S, 35°48' W. Argentine summer refuge hut, named for the Argentine province, built 4 km W of the Moltke Nunataks, just to the NE end of the Filchner Ice Shelf, on Nov. 12, 1957 by Army personnel from General Belgrano Station led by Major Jorge Léal. It was abandoned in 1958.

Salter, Willoughby de Carle. b. June 4, 1909, Hendon, Mdsx. He got his MA from Cambridge in 1934, married Rachel Floyd, and lived in Johannesburg, South Africa. He was a lieutenant, RNVR when he went with FIDS as meteorologist, wintering-over at Base E in 1946. In May, 1947, on Salter's return to England, Harold Bayley founded Lochinver House School, a private prep school in Potters Bar, near London, and Salter was the first headmaster. He took over the school in 1953, and retired in 1960, making arrangements to keep the school going by way of a charitable trust. He later lived in Oxfordshire, and later still in Mansfield, Notts. Rachel died in 1983, in Mansfield, and Salter himself in Dec. 1993, same place.

Mount Saltonstall. 86°53' S, 154°18' W. A tabular mountain, rising to 2975 m (the New Zealanders say about 2590 m), 1.5 km (the New Zealanders say about 3 km) S of Mount Innes-Taylor, at the S side of the junction of Poulter Glacier with Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for John Lee Saltonstall (b. 1878), banker of Beverly, Mass., a contributor to the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Saltzman Glacier. 78°39' S, 84°51' W. Flows E from the E slopes of Mount Strybing, between Mount Osborne and Moyher Ridge, into Thomas Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Eric S. Saltzman, of the department of earth system science, University of California at Irvine, a USARP investigator of Antarctic ice core records of oceanic emissions. In 2006, he was chairman of the U.S. National Ice Core Working Group for use of Antarctic ice cores for research purposes.

Salusse, Thomas-Pascal. b. April 19, 1802, Toulon. A caulker on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He died on board on Nov. 10, 1839.

Salvador Nunatak. 72°34' S, 163°20' E. A nunatak, 3 km N of Schumann Nunatak, in the SW part of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Anthony Salvador, ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1967.

Caleta Salvador Reyes. 61°03' S, 54°50' W. A little cove between Cape Wild and Cape Belsham, on the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands (this sector of the South Shetlands — which includes Elephant Island — is called, by the Chileans anyway, Islas Piloto Pardo). Named by ChilAE 1954-55 for Salvador Reyes (1899-1970), Chilean novelist and short-story writer (mainly seafaring themes), diplomat, and Chilean ambassador to Britain.

Salvadori, Guido *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1909

Cabo Salvesen. 64°24' S, 61°20' W. A point on Salvesen Cove (the S extremity of Hughes Bay), along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, in association with the cove.

Caleta Salvesen *see* **Salvesen Cove**

Salvesen Bay *see* **Salvesen Cove**

Salvesen Company. Or Salvesen & Co. Christian Salvesen had come from Norway to Edinburgh in 1851, set up his famous company in Leith, in 1872, and by 1904 was whaling off Shetland, Scotland. In 1907 he sent his first ships to Antarctic waters, and he, himself died, aged 84, in 1911, the year Salvesens reigned as the largest whaling company in the world, and the the same year the company acquired its first floating factory ship, the *Neko*, which they ran in the South Shetlands and Graham Land between 1911 and 1916, and again between 1918 and 1923. Also in that area, they operated the *Horatio*, between 1913 and 1915; the *Sevilla*, between 1922 and 1929; the *Saragossa*, between 1925 and 1932; and the *Salvestria*, between 1929 and 1931. The last two named ships also conducted pelagic whaling. Salvesens got out of the whaling business in 1963, diversified, and was sold in 2007, to a French company.

Salvesen Cove. 64°24' S, 61°20' W. Between Valdivia Point and Brabazon Point, it forms the S extremity of Hughes Bay, 22 km SW of Brialmont Cove, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was partially outlined on the Jan. 1898 charts of BelgAE 1897-99. Further charted by whalers from the 1911-12 season onwards, and named by them as Salvesen Bay, for the Salvesen Company (q.v.), whose whaling ships used this cove, beginning that season. Wilkins refers to it as Salvesen Bay in 1929. It appears as Salvesen Cove on a 1942 USAAF chart, on a British chart of 1945, and on another, 1946, USAAF chart (albeit misspelled as Salveson Cove), and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1959 British chart. It appears as Caleta Salvesen on a 1947 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Baie Salveson on a 1951 French chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58. The NW arm of the cove appears in a 1978 Argentine reference

as Seno Campos Urquiza, named for Rear Admiral Jorge Justino Campos Urquiza (1878-1957), of the Argentine Navy, director of the naval arsenal.

Salveson *see* **Salvesen**

The *Salvestria*. The former liner *Cardiganshire*, built in 1913 by Workman, Clark, of Belfast, she was bought by Salvesen's South Georgia Company in 1929, converted into an 11,938-ton, 520-foot factory whaling ship capable of 12 knots, registered in Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands (and later in Dublin), and conducted pelagic whaling in West Antarctica waters and the South Shetlands every season between 1929-30 and 1939-40. Her catchers over the years included the *Shera*, the *Simbra*, the *Stina*, the *Stefa*, the *Svega*, the *Sukha* and the *Santa*. In 1939 she was registered in Jersey, in the Channel Islands, and, on July 27, 1940, during World War II, she was mined off the coast of Scotland.

Salyer, Herbert Lee, Jr. b. Feb. 6, 1916, Bend, Oreg., but raised mainly in Portland, son of railroad telegrapher Herbert Lee Salyer and his wife Frances. He married Ruth Ann Miller. He joined the U.S. Navy in Aug. 1940, and was a lieutenant commander when he went on OpHJ 1946-47. He was co-pilot and navigator on, particularly, the flight of Feb. 20, 1947, piloted by Trigger Hawkes, that was the first ever to fly over the Cruzen Range. He retired from the Navy in June 1965, and died on March 3, 1999, in Winter Park, Fla.

Salyer Ledge. 77°17' S, 160°50' E. A bold, flat-topped ridge, rising to 1300 m at the W end of The Fortress (the series of ridges and cirques that comprise the W half of the Cruzen Range) in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005. The Cruzen Range (and this ledge too) were first observed and recorded on an R4D flight of Feb. 20, 1947 (Trigger Hawkes pilot), during OpHJ. Herbert Salyer (q.v.) was co-pilot and navigator on this flight.

Salyut Station. 65°32' S, 96°30' E. Soviet summer station opened in 1977-78 for an ice-coring program on the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

Samat, Jean-Paulin. b. June 23, 1803, Toulon. Caulker 2nd class on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Samodiva Glacier. 64°05' S, 60°49' W. A glacier, 3.7 km long and 1.8 km wide, E of Mount Pénaud, in the E part of Chavdar Peninsula, it flows NNE to Curtiss Bay W of Seaplane Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Samodiva, in southern Bulgaria.

Mys Samojlova. 72°25' S, 77°30' W. A cape, NW of the Stange Ice Front, and NE of Smyley Island, in Ellsworth Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Samojlovicha *see* **Samoylovich Nunatak**

Poluostrov Samojlovicha *see* **Samojlovicha Peninsula**

Samojlovicha Peninsula. 65°59' S, 100°59' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Samojlovicha, for Rudolf Lazarevich Samojlovich (*see* **Samoylovich Nunatak**). ANCA translated it.

Samokov Knoll. 62°36' S, 60°10' W. A conspicuous landmark, rising to 602 m in the area of Yankov Saddle, 480 m SW of Melnik Peak, 860 m N of Asparuh Peak, 3.25 km E of Hemus Peak, and 2.3 km NW of Atanasoff Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Samokov, in western Bulgaria.

Samoylovich Nunatak. 71°48' S, 4°55' E. Near the N end of Hamarskaftet Nunataks, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Norwegians from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Gora Samojlovicha, for Professor Rudolf Lazarevich Samoylovich (1881-1940), scientist and polar explorer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Samoylovich Nunatak in 1970.

Sample Nunataks. 70°53' S, 159°52' E. A cluster of nunataks at the convergence of Lovejoy Glacier and Harlin Glacier, N of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Gerald M. Sample (b. Oct. 28, 1938. d. Dec. 15, 1989, Houston, Texas), aviation electronics technician 1st class, USN, radio operator in R4D aircraft, 1961-62 and 1962-63, in support of the USGS Topo East-West party, including the air and ground survey of these nunataks. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Samsel. 70°24' S, 63°15' W. Rising to about 1650 m, along the N side of Clifford Glacier, just W of the junction of Kubitza Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Gene Leroy Samsel, Jr. (b. Sept. 12, 1945, Alabama), USARP biologist at Palmer Station, 1969-70 and 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Samson* *see* **The *City of New York***

The *Samsón*. Whale catcher belonging to the Corral Company (*see* **Sociedad Ballenera Corral**), which was catching for the *Tioga* in Antarctic waters in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Samson, Clem. b. Dunedin, NZ. When the *Eleanor Bolling* pulled out of Dunedin on Jan. 20, 1934, heading south for the 4th Antarctic voyage during ByrdAE 1928-30, Clem Samson was 2nd radio operator on board.

The *Samuel*. A 92-foot Nantucket whaler of 287 tons, built at Scituate, Mass., in 1804. Registered on March 30, 1815, in New Bedford, she sailed to the South Shetlands for seals in the 1820-21 season, leaving the USA on Nov. 19, 1820, under Capt. Robert Inott. Due to her late arrival, the expedition was unsuccessful, taking only 1800 barrels of elephant seal oil, and the vessel was condemned at Rio in 1822.

Samuel Nunataks. 79°38' S, 82°30' W. A chain of about 7 nunataks at the SE end of the Nimbus Hills, in the Heritage Range. Higgins Nunatak, which lies at the S end of the chain, is the largest of these nunataks, and the only one individually named (as of 2009). Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Samuel L. Wilson, meteorological electronics technician at Little America in 1957.

The *Samuel P. Lee*. Also known as the *S.P. Lee,* or just the *Lee*. Home port: Redwood City, Calif. A 208-foot oceanographic research vessel. USGS (United States Geological Survey) ship that took Operation Deep Sweep (q.v.) down to Antarctica in 1983-84. Captain McGlenahan.

Samuel Peak. 62°33' S, 60°08' W. Rising to about 600 m, westward of Edinburgh Hill, and WNW of Moon Bay, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-59. It appears erroneously as Monte Bowles on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Samuel*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Samuel Point. 62°44' S, 60°09' W. It forms the SW side of the entrance to Brunow Bay, 9.3 km ENE of Botev Point, and 5.6 km WSW of Aytos Point, on Livingston Island, on the coast of the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for Czar Samuel of Bulgaria, 980-1014.

Samuelhamaren. 75°08' S, 12°50' W. A mountain crag in the southwesternmost part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Milne Murray "Sam" Samuel (b. 1941), surveyor who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station for four years, 1963, 1964, 1966, and 1967.

Samuelsen, Ingvard. b. 1872, Nøtterøy, Norway, son of fisherman Samuel Halvorsen and his wife Anna. Able seaman on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Samuelsen, Niels Ernst. b. July 31, 1866, Norway. A gunner, he was one (and the oldest; he was 58) of the four Hektor Whaling Company employees who died immediately when the whale catcher *Bransfield* capsized in Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands (or was it at South Bay, Doumer Island? Sources vary), on March 11, 1924. He was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery.

Samuelsen, Samuel A. b. Nøtterøy, Norway. Gunner on the whale catcher *Grib*, in the South Shetlands, in 1907-08.

Gora Samushkova. 70°38' S, 165°44' E. A nunatak, just NW of Cape North, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Samutina. 83°11' S, 55°25' W. An isolated group of nunataks in the Neptune

Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Cerro San Agustín *see* **Scree Peak**

San Antonio Refugio. 64°58' S, 60°02' W. Argentine refuge hut built by Army personnel (led by Capt. Ignacio Carro) from Esperanza Station on March 23, 1959, near Larsen Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, on the Larsen Ice Shelf. It lasted until 1961-62, when it was integrated into Teniente Matienzo Station.

Punta San Bernardo *see* **Nebles Point**

Isla San Carlos *see* **Corry Island**

San Carlos Point. 63°50' S, 58°01' W. The SW entrance point of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. San Carlos Refugio was built here in 1959 by the Argentines, and the point was surveyed by BAS as they were doing geological work here between 1981 and 1983. The British named it Brandy Point, in association with the bay, but on April 3, 1984 UK-APC renamed it San Carlos Point, and US-ACAN have followed suit.

San Carlos Refugio. 63°49' S, 57°59' W. Argentine refuge hut built on a rock surface at San Carlos Point, Brandy Bay, James Ross Island, by Army personnel (led by Capt. Ignacio Carro) from Esperanza Station on Oct. 4, 1959.

Cabo San Eladio *see* **San Eladio Point**

Punta San Eladio *see* **San Eladio Point**

San Eladio Point. 64°50' S, 63°07' W. The extreme NW point of Bryde Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by ArgAE 1949-50, and called by them Cabo San Eladio, after a staff officer on the *Chiriguano*. It appears as such on an Argentine chart of 1953, and that is the name that is listed in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Fifth Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950-51) named it Punta Unwin, for Capitán de fragata Tomás Unwin Lambie (q.v.), skipper of the *Lientur* that season. It appears as such on their chart of 1951, and that is how it is listed in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC accepted the name San Eladio Point, and US-ACAN followed suit. *See also* **Punta Beruti**.

Islotes San Felipe. 67°43' S, 66°58' W. A group of islets, immediately S of Bottrill Head, off Bourgeois Fjord, on the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cerro San Fernando *see* **San Fernando Hill**

San Fernando Hill. 63°57' S, 58°17' W. Rising to about 650 m, on Lagrelius Point, NE of Matkah Point, on the W coast of James Ross Island, anywhere between 2.5 and 6 km S of Carlson Island (in the Prince Gustav Channel). Surveyed by ArgAE 1978-79, and named by them as Cerro San Fernando. UK-APC accepted the translated name San Fernando Hill, on Feb. 15, 1988, and US-ACAN also accepted that name. The Chileans call it Cerro Benavides, for group commander Pedro Benavides Becerra, of the Chilean Air Force, a member of the repair party during ChilAE 1966-67.

Nunatak San Fernando. 82°08' S, 41°42' W. Just NW of Mount Spann, in the Panzarini Hills, in the Argentine Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines. However, despite USGS mapping of this area, done from USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1967, this nunatak has been named only by the Argentines, which is, in itself suspicious and leads one to believe that this may be another name for Arcondo Nunatak, which seems to stand close by.

The *San Francisco*. One of the two Lockheed Vega planes taken by Wilkins on his 1928-30 expedition.

The *San Giuseppe Due*. A 34-ton, 16-meter, Italian two-masted lateen-rigged motorized felucca, designed by Italian merchant Navy commander Giuseppe Ajmone Cat (1934-2007) [*see* **Ajmonecat Lake** (sic)], and built at Naples. She left Anzio on June 27, 1969 under Capt. Ajmone Cat and his amateur crew of three (G. Martuscelli, navigator; F. Di Jorio, seaman; and P.G. Airoldi, alpinist), and 3 expeditioners, who were making a round-the-world trip flying the Italian flag. The expedition arrived at Deception Island on Dec. 31, 1969, where they met up with the *Hero*, and planted the Italian flag in Antarctica for the first time. On Jan. 19, 1970 they left Deception Island for Almirante Brown Station, and stayed with the Argentines, Jan. 22-25, then on to Palmer Station, with the Americans, Jan. 25-28, then back to Almirante Brown to wait for good weather so they could cross the Drake Passage back to the Falkland Islands, where they arrived on March 4. On Nov. 21, 1970 they arrived back in Anzio. The same vessel, newly refitted, and the same captain, but different crew, and with a much more scientific mission under the aegis of the Italian navy, set out again from Naples on July 1, 1973. There were more people on board this time, as the vessel was the transporter for two separate five-man Italian expeditions — the second Italian Antarctic Expedition of the National Research Council, and also the Naval Institute of Naples Antarctic Expedition (which also represented the Italian Shipping Institute). Arriving once more at Deception Island, on Jan. 4, 1974, then to Port Lockroy on Jan. 12, Palmer Station on Jan. 14, and then they toured the Argentine Islands from Jan. 17 to Jan. 25, conducting geological studies and hydrographic surveys, before being damaged, at which point, on the 25th, they made it to Almirante Brown. To Deception Island again on Feb. 1, then to Órcadas Station on Jan. 9, Signy Island on Feb. 11, then through the South Orkneys to Grytviken, on South Georgia, on Feb. 21, and there they met up with the *Bransfield*. They arrived back in Anzio on June 27, 1974.

Paso San José *see* **San José Pass**

San José Pass. 63°55' S, 57°54' W. A pass trending NW-SE, and running at an elevation of between 150 and 200 m, between Lachman Crags and Stickle Ridge, on James Ross Island. On either side of the pass there are exposures of fossiliferous Cretaceous rocks. Following work in this area by the Argentines, they named it in 1978 as Paso San José, for Saint Joseph. UK-APC accepted the translated name San José Pass on Feb. 15, 1988, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Chileans call it Paso Ardiles, after Capitán de corbeta Jorge Ardiles Rojas, 2nd-in-command of the *Piloto Pardo* in the season that included the dramatic rescue of the *Lindblad Explorer* in 1972.

Nunatak San Juan *see* **Suárez Nunatak**

The *San Juan Nepomuceno*. Argentine sealing brig, owned by Marcel Pagliano, of Buenos Aires. She was probably the first Argentine sealer in Antarctica. On Sept. 18, 1818, Pedro Nelson took command of her, and on Sept. 23 of that year sailed her out of Buenos Aires bound for the Patagonian sealing grounds. On Dec. 2, 1818, while the brig was in Patagonia, a party of British sealers under London merchant Adam Guy got together with Charles Tidblom, and chartered the brig. On Aug. 25, 1819 she left Buenos Aires for Patagonia, and then on to the South Shetlands for the 1819-20 season, under the command of Tidblom. She took 14,600 seal skins and returned to Buenos Aires on Feb. 22, 1820. This was the first load of fur seal skins brought back from the brand new hunting grounds of the South Shetlands. The *Hersilia* arrived back 5 days later.

San Juan Refugio. 64°03' S, 56°21' W. Argentine refuge hut built by Army personnel (led by Capt. Ignacio Carro) from Esperanza Station on Oct. 9, 1959 on a rock surface, to the SW of Hidden Lake, James Ross Island. It is now dismantled.

The *San Lesmes*. It has been proposed by some researchers that the *San Lesmes*, part of Loaisia's expedition of 1525-26, actually got blown off course in the Straits of Magellan, and wound up in or around 62°S. Francisco de Hoces was the skipper of the *San Lesmes*.

The *San Luis*. Destroyer on the Feb. 1948 Argentine naval maneuvers led by Adm. Cappus (q.v. for details). Carlos Suárez Dóriga was skipper of the ship.

Cabo San Luis *see* **Rabot Point**

Monte San Luis *see* **Mount St. Louis** (under **Saint**)

Punta San Luis. 64°32' S, 62°06' W. A point on one of the Racovitza Islands, just N of Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Base San Martín *see* **San Martín Station**

Isla San Martín *see* **Barry Island**

Tierra (de) San Martín *see* **San Martín Land**

San Martín Canyon. 67°20' S, 47°35' W. An undersea feature, part of the Southern Ocean. Named in Oct. 2000, by international agreement, after the Argentine icebreaker *General San Martín*.

San Martín Glacier. 82°24' S, 42°14' W. A broad glacier flowing NW between the Panzarini Hills and the Schneider Hills, into Support Force Glacier, bisecting the Argentina Range as it does so, in the Pensacola Mountains. Seen from the air by Grupo Naval UT 78, during the first Argentine flight to the Pole, in Jan. 1962. They descriptively called it Valle Medio (i.e., "middle valley"), and that name appears on their chart of 1964, and was also the name accepted by the

1970 Argentine gazetteer. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and plotted by USGS from these efforts, it proved to be a glacier, rather than a valley, and US-ACAN renamed it in 1968, as San Martín Glacier, for the famous Argentine icebreaker, *General San Martín*. UK-APC followed suit with that naming on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. This has put the Argentines in a bind. Here they have had a major glacier given a great name by the British and the Americans, for a great Argentine ship, and all the time they are stuck with the somewhat boring name Valle Medio, and all because of the Falklands War. Sooner or later they will have to change it to Glaciar San Martín.

San Martín Land. 68°08' S, 67°07' W. This was Argentina's name (actually Tierra San Martín, or Tierra de San Martín) for the Antarctic Peninsula, which they claim. Named for the Argentine liberator, José de San Martín.

San Martín Station. 68°07' S, 67°08' W. Known officially as Base de Ejército General San Martín (General San Martín Army Base), but more popularly called Base San Martín. Argentine year-round base, at Caleta Sanavirón, on Barry Island, in the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. It was built on the site of the former BGLE southern base of 1936-37. **March 21, 1951**: Opened by Infantry Colonel Hernán Pujato (the first base leader), and blessed by Father Juan Monticelli, it was the first ever permanent human settlement south of the Antarctic Circle. **1951 winter**: Col. Pujato (leader — see above), Infantry Captain Jorge Julio Casimiro Mottet (deputy leader; he was a famous mountain climber), Ernesto Natalio Gómez (medical officer), Lt. Luis Roberto Fontana (chemist), sub-officer adjutant radiotelegraphist Juan Heraldo Riella, Cabo Lucas Serrano, and Cabo Telegrafista Hernán Sergio González Supery (Army men), Domingo Ángel Maria Roque Abregú Delgado (meteorologist; he had wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1948), and Antonio Moro (cook and construction technician). **Dec. 1951**: Vicecomodoro Marambio dropped mail from a plane. **March 1952**: The *Bahía Aguirre* arrived. **1952 winter**: Artillery Major Humberto Bassani Grande (leader). Hugo Jorge Parodi was the pilot. **June 30, 1952**: A fire destroyed the main living quarters, two supply warehouses, the power plant, and the radio station. **1952-53 summer**: The airplane *Santa Cruz* dropped supplies. **1953 winter**: Artillery Major Humberto Bassani Grande (leader). Parodi was pilot again. **1953-54 summer**: The station was relieved by helicopter. **1954 winter**: Cavalry Captain Jorge Edgard Léal (leader). **1955 winter**: Infantry Captain Eudaldo Aníbal Ernesto Valette (leader). **1956 winter**: Engineer Major Jorge Alberto Elizagaray (leader). **1957 winter**: Infantry Captain Rafael Walter Muriel (leader). Abel Moisés Horenstein was the metorologist (he had wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1949 and 1953). **1958 winter**: Infantry Lt. Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper (leader). **Feb. 2, 1959**: The station burned down. **1959 winter**: Infantry Lt. Gustavo Adolfo Giró Tapper (leader). **Feb. 28, 1960**: The station was de-activated, after being maintained continuously, and was evacuated. **March 21, 1976**: The station was re-activated. **1976 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Amílcar Oriente Montero (leader). **1977 winter**: Infantry Major José Bilbao Richter (leader). **1978 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Gustavo Federico Giménez (leader). **1979 winter**: Communications Major Guillermo Jorge Laborde (leader). **1980 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Manuel Bautista José Ceñal (leader). **1981 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Héctor Luis Davel (leader). **1982 winter**: Infantry Lt. Col. Luis Alberto Herrera (leader). There were 3 Japanese exchange scientists. **1983 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Enrique Enéas Neirotti (leader). **1984 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Mario Gabriel Dotto (leader). **1985 winter**: Infantry Major Raúl Ernesto José (leader). **1986 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Rodolfo Barrionuevo (leader). **1987 winter**: Cavalry Major Néstor Orlando Esteller (leader). **1988 winter**: Artillery Captain Eduardo Fernando Ballesteros (leader). **1989 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Roberto Óscar Reyes (leader). **1990 winter**: Artillery Captain Víctor Hugo Figueroa (leader). **1991 winter**: Artillery Captain Víctor Alejandro Forster (leader). **1992 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Gustavo María Gómez (leader). **1993 winter**: Artillery Captain Alejandro Héctor Bertotto (leader). **1994 winter**: Engineer Captain Justo Francisco Treviranus (leader). **1995 winter**: Infantry Captain Gustavo Rogelio Campellone (leader). **1996 winter**: Engineer Captain Carlos Félix Flesia (leader). **1997 winter**: Engineer Captain Guillermo Andrés Dolder (leader). **1998 winter**: Infantry Captain Ariel Adrián Ferro (leader). **1999 winter**: Infantry Captain Óscar Santiago Zarich (leader). **2000 winter**: Infantry Captain Miguel Vázquez (leader). **2001 winter**: Communications Captain Carlos Martín (leader). **2002 winter**: Infantry Captain Humberto Salas (leader). **2003 winter**: Medical Captain Paulo Fabián Locastro (leader). **2004 winter**: Medical Major Nicolás Eugenio Bernard (leader). **2005 winter**: Medical Major Guillermo Héctor Salvia (leader). **2006 winter**: Communications Captain Víctor Gabriel Acevedo (leader). **2007 winter**: Infantry 1st Lt. Pablo Damián Paron (leader). **2008 winter**: Engineer 1st Lt. José Nicolás Huayquimil (leader). **2009 winter**: Infantry Captain Guillermo Makaruk (leader). The base continues to be open every winter.

Cerro San Miguel *see* **Cerro Castillo**

Caleta San Nicolás. 63°40' S, 57°50' W. A cove, just to the E of Striped Hill, at the head of Botany Bay, near the S shore of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

San Nicolás Refugio. 63°39' S, 57°50' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army in Aug. 1963, at Crystal Hill, on the N coast of the entrance to Prince Gustav Channel. It was inaugurated on Sept. 12, 1963. It is now dismantled.

Cerro San Rafael. 82°14' S, 41°15' W. A hill just NE of Mount Ferrara, in the Panzarini Hills, in the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines. Not to be confused with Mount Ferrara.

Nunatak San Rafael *see* **Mount Ferrara**

San Rafael Nunatak *see* **Mount Ferrara**

San Roque Refugio. 65°17' S, 59°18' W. Argentine Army refuge hut built by ArgAE 1955-56, on Jan. 25, 1956, on a rock surface, at the SE end of Robertson Island, at the E end of the Seal Nunataks, near Cape Marsh, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was built from Oct. 1, 1956, and inaugurated on Nov. 21, 1956. In 1959 it was occupied by the refugio-building party led by Capt. Ignacio Carro. Now dismantled.

Caleta San Servando *see* **Holluschickie Bay**

San Stefano Peak. 62°38' S, 61°14' W. A rocky peak rising to 240 m in the central part of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (on Livingston Island), 3.5 km NE of Benson Point, 4.1 km SE of Cape Sheffield, 860 m S of Cherven Peak, 1.9 km W of Vund Point, and 1.65 km NW of Radev Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of San Stefano, in connection with the Treaty of San Stefano that restored Bulgaria's statehood on March 3, 1878.

The *San Telmo*. A 74-gun Spanish ship, launched in 1788, that left Cádiz on May 10, 1819, as part of a fleet of three under the command of Captain Rosendo Porlier (q.v.), bound for Lima, along with the *Alexandro Iº* (Captain Antonio de Tiscar), the *Prueba* (Captain Melitón Pérez de Camino), and the *Primeroso-Mariana* (Captain Manuel de Castillo). Captain Joaquín de Toledo (q.v.) actually commanded the *San Telmo*. In the Drake Passage, bad weather forced the fleet south, and, in 61°S, 60°W, the *Primeroso-Mariana* took the *San Telmo* in tow, but could not hold her because the hawsers were not strong enough. The *San Telmo* was left to her fate on Sept. 4, 1819, in about 62°S, with no mast or rudder. Parts of the vessel were found by sealers on Half Moon Beach, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, in 1820-21. Aside from the isolated incident of William Camell, in 1719, the (reportedly 644) crew and soldiers aboard the *San Telmo* may well have been the first persons to die in Antarctica. In 1993-94 the Chileans and the Spanish set out to find her remains. *See* **Porlier Bay**.

Glaciar San Telmo. 75°56' S, 62°15' W. A glacier flowing into the Weddell Sea at a point a little S of the Dodson Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy, for the *San Telmo*.

San Telmo Island. 62°28' S, 60°50' W. An island, 950 m long, up to 200 m wide, and with an area of about 0.1 sq km, it is by far the largest of the San Telmo Islets, which form the W side of Shirreff Cove, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. There is a sand and pebble beach on the SE coast, separated from a sand beach to the N by 2 irregular cliffs and narrow pebble beaches. Fur seals and sheathbills breed on the N beach. Fildes not only described it (in 1821), but also mentioned that some spars and an anchor stock of the wrecked *San Telmo* had been found by sealers about that time,

on Half Moon Beach. Named Telmo Island by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name San Telmo Island in 1964. The British plotted it anew in late 2008.

San Telmo Islets. 62°28' S, 60°50' W. A small group of low-lying rocky islets, 1200 m W of the Cape Shirreff peninsula, and forming the W side of Shirreff Cove, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The largest islet in the group is called San Telmo Island.

SANAE *see* **South African National Antarctic Expedition**

Sanae Bank. 70°18' S, 3°00' W. A submarine bank, between 200 and 400 deep, out to sea beyond Sanae Station and the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Heinrich Hinze proposed the name in Jan. 1997, in association with Sanae Station, and it was accepted in June 1997, by international agreement.

Sanae Canyon. 68°30' S, 2°45' W. An undersea feature in the Weddell Sea. Named in association with Sanae Station. It stretches between 1°W and 4°W.

Sanae Station. 70°30' S, 2°53' W. Also called Tottenbukta Sanae. South Africa's second scientific station in Antarctica. On Totten Bay, in Polar Circle Bight, on the Princess Martha Coast of New Schwabenland, in Queen Maud Land. **Jan. 1963**: Norway station was relieved, and Andrew M. Venter became the new leader. **1962-63**: Until this time, South Africa had been using Norway Station (q.v.). However, a newer, bigger, better station, was built, 20 km inland from Norway Station. They called it Sanae Station. SANAE, the expeditions' acronym, has all capital letters. The name of the station, which is the same, and which was named for the expeditions, has a capital S, and the rest in lower case. **1963 winter**: Andrew M. Venter (physicist and leader at the new Sanae Station), Dr. C.F. Wagner, J. Labuschagne, C.J. Reynolds, W.J.F. "Franco" du Toit, E.E. Bester, O. Langenegger, André du Plessis, D.G. Torr, G. Vermaak, J. Randall, A.M. van der Meulen, and J. Joubert. **Jan. 1964**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Skroef van Zyl took over as leader. **1964 winter**: 14 men. W.R. "Skroef" van Zyl (leader), Dr M.L. "Tollie" Traut (2nd-in-command), André du Plessis, W.J.F. "Franco" du Toit, Bernie P. Booyens, H.S. "Fanus" du Preez, A.G. "Dries" Brunt, M.B. "Zek" Ezekowitz, G.J. "Deon" Kühn, Pieter de Waal, George W. Bentley, J.F. "Koos" Pretorius, Nöel H. Jay, G. Trevor Robertson. **Jan. 1965**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Sewes van Wyk took over as leader. **1965 winter**: 14 men. T.J. "Sewes" van Wyk (leader), Dr. Wolfgang H. Pollack, D. Johan Joubert, Derek W. Sharwood, Johnny A. Strydom, Hennie J. Joubert, G.P. "Pottie" Potgieter, A.J. "Dries" Steyn, M.B. "Zek" Ezekowitz, Nico S. Smit, E. Ray Statt, Dr. Jan du P. de Wit, J.C. "Danie" Joubert, Wilfred Hodsdon. **Jan. 1966**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Sean Kavanagh took over as leader. **1966 winter**: Sean Kavanagh (surveyor and leader), Dr. Johan A. Schoones, Christo Wolfaardt, Sytze M. Verbeek, S. "Fanie" Venter, R.G. van den Heever, H. Durandt Barnard, Eddie de Ridder, Horst A. Bastin, Harold O. Poole, Dave P. Homann, Jan S. Smith, Huub Czanik, Henry John Fulton, and Willie J. van Staden. **Jan. 1967**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Eddie Rossouw took over as leader. **1967 winter**: Eddie Rossouw (leader), Charles Kingsley, Freddie Mocke, Phil Steyn, Hannes Steyn, Brandt van Rhyn, Maarten Krüger, Gerrit Coetzee, Wilf Hodsdon, Ron Kirkland, Kobus Retief, Allon Poole, Hans Loots, Neels Bezuidenhout, André Nel, and Roelf van Heerden. **Jan. 1968**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.* Danie J. Joubert became new leader. **1968 winter**: Danie J. Joubert (leader), Howard Williams, Heinz Rode, Johan Grobbelaar, Fred Clements, Dawie Smith, Eddie Bosman, Gert de Beer, Willem van Zyl, Gerrie Scholtz, Bryan Meyer, Brian Watters, Anton Aucamp, Hennie Aucamp, Clive Spencer, Jan S. Smith. **Jan. 1969**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Henry John Fulton became leader. **1969 winter**: Henry John Fulton (leader), Andries J. "Dries" Niemandt, Peter R. Sutcliff (geomagnetician), Johan R. van der Merwe, Capt. Phil C.L. Steyn, and J. Barry Kock (meteorologists), Rob Johnston, Schalk Engelbrecht (ionosphere physicist), Alphie G. Grobler (medical officer), Pieter König, Clive A. Spencer and Gordon J. Mackie (radio operators). **Nov. 3, 1969**: Gordon Mackie died. **Jan. 1970**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Willem J. van Zyl became leader. A modified Volkswagen was used for local transportation. **1970 winter**: Willem J. van Zyl (leader), Pat Kühn, Helgo Kahle, Pat Vosloo, Marius Minnaar, Harm Moraal, Peter Donald, Digby Scorgie, Prieur du Plessis, Hennie Viljoen, Eugene Els, Tony Woods, Joachim Starke, André Grundling, Dusan Vaclavic, Sandor Rosznya, Fanie Nel, and Gert de Beer. This winter the new Sanae Station was planned. **Jan. 1971**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Jakobus Gustav Nel (known as Gustav Nel) became leader. Sanae II Station was begun. **1971 winter**: Gustav Nel (leader), Louis Wessels (2nd-in-command), Howard Thompson, Dries Muller, Tom Potgieter, Evert Scholtz, Carl Mischke, Mike Martin, Johan Bothma, Peter Bennett, Theo Kruys, Johan Koch, Andy Patterson (actually, he led Borga Station that winter), Ray Haggard, Jan Brendell, Trevor Schaefer, Reigaart "Rickey" van Mazjik. **Jan. 1972**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Reginald John Brandt became leader.

Sanae II Station. The new South African station, still on the Fimbul Ice Shelf. **1972 winter**: 20 men. Reginald John "Buks" Brandt (leader), Rudolf Sevcik, Keith Moir, Johan Kriel, Gordon Hollambe, Albert Naude, Dave Almeida, Kobus Minnaar, Paul van Zyl, Ivor Bennet, Frank Schneider, Dana Coetzee, Brian van Zyl, Johan Jacobs, John Pitcher, Neville Skitt, Jan Taljard, Leon Fourie, John Williams, Hampie Venter. **Jan. 1973**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Dave Keller became leader. **1973 winter**: David Johannes "Dave" Keller (leader), André Pretorius, Cas Willemse, Roland Royce, Willem Smith, Harry Mitchell, Hennie Minnaar, Chris van Zyl, Fred Pohl, Louis Vermaak, Roedie Cevcik, Gert van der Westhuize, Jiri Kucera, Kobus Burger, Eric Rabe, Willie Kuperus, Fanie Schönfeldt, Servaas de Kock, and Dan Craven. **Jan. 1974**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Reigaart van Mazijk became leader. **1974 winter**: Reigaart "Rickey" van Mazijk (leader), Lennis van Schalkwyck, Johann Erasmus, Bernie Bowers, Hennie Barnard, Ulrich Schulz, Dave Buckley, Chris Lambrechts, Terry Terblanche, Willem Smith, Nico van Zyl, Lambert Helberg, Roger Gavshon, John Riley, Derek van Deventer, Guy Linscott, John Scott, Joachim Starke, Arnie Küppen, Steve Mandy, Gerhard Cillié, and Dudley Rowswell. **Jan. 1975**: The *R.S.A.* relieved the station, and Evan Phillip Morkel became leader. **1975 winter**: Evan Phillip Morkel (leader), Gert Meyer, Ken Cleland, Sandor Rozsnyai, Rob Heard, John Rash, Wolfgang Deckler, Stephan Bothma, Mike Perks, Tino Rupping, Donald King, Desmond Duthie, Gert Ochse, Carel Brand, Padraig Culligan, Graham Meineke, Godfrey Knight, Gerhard Barnardo, Richard Otto, Heinz Kramer, Stewart Lund, and the 3 dogs — Ringo, Frosty, and Kerneels. **Jan. 1976**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Gert Johannes van der Westhuisen became leader. **1976 winter**: Gert Johannes van der Westhuisen (leader), Carel van der Merwe, Bevil Bramwell, John Fisher, Gert van der Westhuizen, Johan Kilian, Johan Groenewald, Des van Eyssen, Barry Nugent, Deon van der Walt, Marius Potgieter, Bill Schultz, Mike Lipschitz, Rory Galbraithe, and Bruno Stachel. **Jan. 1977**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, and Gideon Johannes le Roux became leader. **1977 winter**: Gideon Johannes le Roux (leader), Hennie A. van Deventer, Hein B. Goldshagg, William J. Davis, Warren J. Rosewell, Gordon Hardman, Howard T. Bruwer, Fred A.W. Pohl, John C. Bourke, Charlie C. Whitcomb, Danie L. Le Roux, Gerrit Myburgh, Leon Joubert, Dick A. Raavé, Rob M. Pitman, Geoff P. Evans. **Jan. 1978**: The station was relieved by the *R.S.A.*, on her last run to Antarctica. Stanley "Stan" Roberts became new base leader. **1978 winter**: Stanley Herbert Roberts (leader), Errol de Kock, Wiets Roos, Chris Swart, Johan Steyn, Julius Marschal, Logan Surgeson, Paul Griffin, Riaan Lourens, John Shearman, Hannes Kruger, Alfie Dalton, Lee Hall, Willem Kotze, and Koos Byleveld. **Jan. 1979**: The station was relieved by the *Agulhas*, on her first run in as the *R.S.A.*'s replacement relief ship. David Rundgren became base leader. **1979 winter**: Carl David Rundgren (leader), O. Sakkers, W. Roodman, S. Cawdron, J. van der Merwe, G. Luden, R. van Rooyen, R. Burchell, G. Hull, I. Crichton,, C. Maritz, F. de Beer, I. Dore, R. Sandler, J. Shelly, M. Maurin, J. Stone, D. Levin, and D. Smits. **Jan. 1980**: The station was relieved by the *Agulhas*, and Johannes Kruger became the new base leader of Sanae III.

Sanae III Station. 70°19' S, 2°23' W. The new South African station, again on the Fimbul Ice shelf. **Feb.-March 1980**: The new Sanae III Station was built. **1980 winter**: Johannes Petrus "Hannes" Kruger (leader), Martin Weilbach, Ju-

lian Scales, Rob Key, George Palmer, Garth Slabbert, Piet de Villiers, Gerhard Cilliers, John McChesney, J.C. Botha, Rassie Erasmus, Mike Richardson, Deon Meyer, and Lindsay Lines. **Feb. 1981**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Desmond Douglas Duthie became new leader. **1981 winter**: Des Duthie (leader), Johan du Toit, Alan Bushé, Dave Gilson, Mark St Quintin, Johan Bierman, Alwyn Wolfaardt, John Coetzer, Hedley Hensen, Chris Odendaal, Malcolm Hiom, Martiens Roos, John Webley, Willem de Wet, Tjaart Schutte, and Nic Loubser. **Jan. 1982**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Jacobus François "Koos" du Plooy became leader. **1982 winter**: Koos du Plooy (leader), Willem van Rensburg, Terry Chowles, Rob Fisher, Ian Shaw, Alan Johnson, Alan Moore, Mike Schmidt, Chris van Schalkwyck, Anton Prinsloo, Hannes Raabe, Koos du Plooy, Paul Prinsloo, Tom Momberg, Dolf van Tonder, Jan van Rooyen, and Justin Clarke. **Jan. 1983**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Arnold Vermooten became leader. **1983 winter**: 15 men. Carl Arnold Vermooten (leader), Deon Kriel, Hubertus Mostert, Hans Verlinde, Ghe Waldeck, Kobus Steyn, Gunther Drevin, J.C. Van der Walt, Mark van Aardt, Tony Whittaker, Thys Coetzee, Nigel Briggs, Johnny Truter, Ken Fox, Jose d'Oliviera. **Jan. 1984**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Malcolm Hiom became leader. **1984 winter**: Malcolm David Hiom (leader), Frans Havenga, Danie Ferreira, Andrew Marais, Nick Klerck, Garrett de Villiers, Graham Ducasse, Steve Comfort, John Walker, Anton Coetzee, Bertie Lubbe, Danie Van der Walt, Dave Conway, Mark Tibbenham, Trevor Heath, Hendrik Boshoff. **Jan. 1985**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Lindsay Johnson became base leader. **1985 winter**: Lindsay Johnson (leader), Mark Boekstein (deputy leader), Raoul Scholtz (medical officer), Andre Coetzee, Michael Kosch, Jacques van Niekerk, Martin Visagie, Michael Hocknell, Rory Cunningham, Roger van Ryn, Gregory Duvill, David Ireland, Phil Uys, Roddney Alexander, and Julius Ludwig. **Jan. 1986**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and J.N. Ryan became base leader. **1986 winter**: Jeff N. Ryan (leader), Reiner Friedel, Bo Bonnevie, Steven Hatfil, Patrick O'Hara, Mark Allix, Hendrik Breytenbach, Graham Blyth, Mark Steyn, David Hulbert, Johan Opperman, Wim Matthee, Dawid Serfontein, Robert Smith, Andre Joubert. **Jan. 1987**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and S.D.G. Comfort became base leader. **1987 winter**: Steve Comfort (leader), Louis Rhoode, Loekie Venter, John Walker, Eugene Burger, Dave McKay, Rob Cole, André Smit, Gavin Hough, Mark Zunkel, Andy Cooper, Dan van der Heever, Jo Daniel, Japie Maré, Phil de Wet. **Nov. 1987**: Emergency medical evacuation by U.S. aircraft to McMurdo. **Jan. 1988**: The *Agulhas* relieved the station, and Ted Barlett became the new leader. **1988 winter**: Ted Barlett (leader), Adriaan van Zyl, Rod Alexander, Greg Duvill, Andy Watson, Bun Booyens, Christo van Rensburg, Stephen Irons, Phil Slier, Bauke Duvenhage, Jannie van der Merwe, Pieter Greyling, Fred van der Merwe, Des Griggs. **1989 winter**: Jacobus "Chris" van Jaarsveld (leader), Johan van Rensburg (doctor), Theo Carter (senior meteorologist), Ian Alleman and Chris Kierkoff (meteorologists), Steve van Niekerk (senior communications man), Craig Butler (communications man), Niall Cameron (radio technician), Chris Potrawiak (senior diesel mechanic), Greeff Slabber (diesel mechanic), Marthinus Kock, Paul van Wyk, John Goetsch, Charles Oertal. **1990 winter**: Rene de Wet (doctor and leader), Paulo Caldiera, Lawrence Kieser, Frank Sokolic, Scarre Celliers, Maans Basson, Dirk Wessels, Pieter Greyling, Pieter Raath, Greg Bodeker, Ivan Dalglish. **1991 winter**: George McFie (leader), Rene de Wet (doctor), Arnoud de Nooy (senior meteorologist), Stephan Terblanche and Anton Schutte (junior meteorologists), Jors Rohlandt (radio technician), Thys Lambrechts (senior diesel mechanic), Danie Swart (diesel mechanic), Hennie Pelzer, Vincent Verway, Bob Steenhof-Snetlage, Nigel Basel. **1992 winter**: Jan Abraham Joubert Hattingh (leader), Wessel Strydom (doctor), Billy van der Poll, Neil Comfort, and Dawie Vorster (meteorologists), Kobus Venter (radio technician), Sean Marex and Lawrence Kieser (diesel mechanics), Patrick Fortuin, Callie Schoeman, Eric Petzer, Craig Butler, Malcolm Smith, Mike Mathews. On Nov. 12, 1992, the leader had a serious injury, and was evacuated from Grunehogna to Pole Station, and from there on to NZ by U.S. aircraft. **1993 winter**: Rory Heather-Clark (leader), Marc Trollop (doctor), Manus Mulder (radio operator), Brindsley Archer (radio technician), Johan Eitner, Jan Joubert, and Leon Snyders (diesel mechanics), Fanie Schoeman, Brendon Grunewald, Mario Del Mistro. **1994 winter**: Johan Saunders (leader), Peter Klaver (doctor), Ken Rice, Peter Snyman, and Dawie Arndt (physicists), Byron Sokolich (communications man), Neville Craig (radio technician), John Huyser (diesel mechanic). **Dec. 1994**: Under the command of summer leader Jakobus Gutav Nel, the station was closed for wintering.

Sanae IV Station. 71°41' S, 2°53' W. Also known as Vesles. The new South African station at Vesleskarvet, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land, 200 km S of the first 3 Sanae stations. Opened Jan. 19, 1997, under the command of summer leader Jan Hattingh. **1997 winter**: David N. Frank (meteorologist and leader), Burt Wilson (physicist and deputy leader), Aithne Rowse (doctor and first woman SANAE member to winter-over), Pieter "Piet" Swanevelder and André Larisma (physicists), Étienne Hugo (electrical engineer), Hein de Beer (electronics engineer), Fanie "Bez" Bezuidenhout and Jacques la Cock (diesel mechanics), Paul van Staden (mechanical engineer). **1998 winter**: Paul Booysens (leader), Lindsay Dawes (UND scientist), Esmé Nel (doctor), François Hofmeyr (mechanical engineer), Boasa Tladi and Michael Walker (diesel mechanics), Jason Whiting (communications and computer engineer), Barend "Bez" Bezuidenhout (radar), Rossouw Visser (electrical engineer), Johan Nel (PU scientist). **1999 winter**: Duncan Cromarty (leader), Ernest Buitendag (doctor), Neil Malan (Amigo and Anoks scientist), Conrad Mahlase (Amigo scientist), Fanus Olivier (HF radar scientist), Mike Cromhout (electrical engineer), James Kwalepe and André Bothe (diesel mechanics), Ryan Earle (mechanical engineer), Karel Koster (electronics engineer). **2000 winter**: Armin Deffur (medical officer and team leader), David Volschenk (diesel mechanic and deputy leader), Mike Johannes (meteorologist), Morné Smit (communications), Jan Wild (HF radar scientist), Paul van Warmelo (electrical engineer), Michael Rabotho (diesel mechanic), Riaan du Preez (mechanical engineer), Tankiso Modise (Amigo scientist), Jaco Minnie (Amigo and Anoks technician). **2001 winter**: Farouk Parker (medical officer and team leader), Charne Reyneke (meteorologist and deputy leader), Ntembeko "Zinho" Njovane (Anoks scientist), Carl Bellingan (Amigo scientist), Anton Grobler (electronics engineer), Stephan de Wet (electrical engineer), Dirk Uys (HF radar engineer), Robert Inglis (mechanical engineer), Adrian Adonis and Aiden Flack (diesel mechanics). **2002 winter**: Kobus Steyn (meteorologist and team leader), Leon du Plessis (mechanical engineer and deputy leader), Meraai Smit (medical officer), Anton Grobler (electronics engineer), Steven Jansen and Nole Green (diesel mechanics), Joshua Nkosi (electrical engineer), Garron Fish (radar engineer), Willem Truter (mechanical engineer). **2003 winter**: Darren Ritchie (diesel mechanic and team leader), Kobus Steyn (meteorologist), Hansie van Rooyen (mechanical engineer and deputy leader), Matome Sekgala (doctor), Naas Janse van Ressnberg (HF radar engineer), Thamie Njembe (electrical engineer), Ewald Ferreira (electronics engineer), Johan Bijker (mechanical engineer), Vumani Masondo (diesel mechanic). **2004 winter**: Beneke de Wet (team leader), Shorty Terblanche (meteorologist and deputy leader), Rupert Niemand (doctor), Pieter Wolmarans and Struan Cockroft (scientist), Deon Gouvias and Marius Welgemoed (diesel mechanics), Leon Engelbrecht (electrical engineer), Mark Loubser (mechanical engineer). **2005 winter**: Jonathan Starke (medical officer and team leader), Martin Slabber (electrical engineer and deputy leader), Shadrack Podile (meteorologist), Brian Bowier (Anoks/Amigo scientist), Chris van der Merwe (HF radar and seismologist), Mfanukhona Joseph Nhlapo (electronics engineer), August Arnold and Aiden Flack (diesel mechanics), and Gracious Banda (mechanical engineer). **2006 winter**: Rivaaj Garibdass (radio engineer and team leader), Geraldinah Mjali (doctor), Samantha "Sam" Linnerts (meteorologist), Nole Green and Sbu Mtembu (diesel mechanics), Leon Prinsloo and Fritz Grobbelaar (mechanical engineers), Lötter Kock and Kevin Duma (electrical engineers). **2007 winter**: Gert J.J. Benadé (electrical engineer and team leader), Leonard Maree (electronics engineer and deputy leader), Tamara Spinks (medical orderly), Anton Feun (IPY scientist), Andries "Dries" van Staden (meteorologist), Chantal Steyn (Anoks/Amigo

scientist), Zamikhaya Magogotya (HF radar engineer), Ronald Collatz (senior diesel mechanic), Vincent Rademeyer (diesel mechanic), Fritz Grobbelaar (mechanical engineer). **2008 winter**: Rossouw "Ross" Hofmeyr (doctor and leader), Neels Fourie (diesel mechanic and deputy leader), Santjie du Toit (meteorologist), Morgan O'Kennedy (Anoks and Amigo scientist), Llewellyn Kriedemann (HF radar scientist), Daleen Koch (magnetician), Gerhard Laubscher (electronics engineer), Saziso Nginda (electrical engineer), Anton Van Zyl (mechanical engineer), Richard Duncan (diesel mechanic). **2009 winter**: Lötter Kock (electrical engineer and team leader), Alan Huang (electronics engineer and deputy leader), Joanna Thirsk (doctor), Johan Jamneck (senior meteorologist), Erick Minnie (cosmic ray scientist), Willie Nel (mechanical engineer), Rory Meyer (space weather scientist), Keith Browne (radar engineer), Charl van Aardt and Nole Green (diesel mechanics). **2010 winter**: André Harms (mechanical engineer and team leader), Tyrell Sassen (electronics engineer and deputy leader), Lowellen Clarke (doctor), Robert Schoeman (meteorologist), Etienne Kruger (cosmic ray physicist), James Hayes (space weather engineer), Roger van Schie (radar engineer), Ryno Jordaan (electrical engineer), and Johan Nortje and Marlon Manko (diesel mechanics).

The *Sanavirón*. An 835-ton, 143-foot tug, built in Orange, Texas, by the Levingston Shipbuilding Company. Before being used as an American vessel, she was sold to Argentina in 1947, and became the *Sanavirón*. She was used on the following expeditions: ArgAE 1948 (Capt. Luis M. Ambrosini); ArgAE 1948-49 (first captain was Daniel Victorio, and the next captain was Gabino J.A. Santoro); ArgAE 1949-50 (Captain Luis A. Martín); ArgAE 1950-51 (Capt. Laerte J. Santucci); ArgAE 1951-52 (Capt. Aldo L. Molinari); ArgAE 1952-53 (Capt. Ricardo S. FitzSimon); ArgAE 1953-54 (Capt. Jorge E.H. Pernice); ArgAE 1954-55 (Capt. Héctor A. Suffern Moine); ArgAE 1956-57 (Capt. Eduardo H. Fraga).

Caleta Sanavirón. 68°08' S, 67°06' W. A cove on Barry Island, in the Debenham Islands, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines, for the *Sanavirón*.

Islotes Sanavirón *see* **Sanavirón Island**

Monte Sanavirón. 83°34' S, 48°30' W. An isolated peak in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines, for the *Sanavirón*.

Península Sanavirón *see* **Coughtrey Peninsula**

Sanavirón Island. 68°09' S, 67°05' W. Off Northeast Glacier, SE of Audrey Island (one of the Debenham Islands), in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ArgAE 1950-51 charted this island as two, because an iceberg had grounded nearby, making it look like two islands. It appears thus on their chart of 1952, as Islotes Sanavirón, named for the *Sanavirón*, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, in 1966, an RN Hydrographic Survey unit working off the *John Biscoe*, determined it to be actually one island, and a similar unit on the *Endurance*, in 1972, confirmed it. UK-APC redefined it on Nov. 3, 1971, as Sanaviron Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1973, and in the British gazetteer of 1974. By 1986, everyone was using the accent mark, except, of course, the Chileans, who have yet to come up with their own (non-Argentine) alternative name for this feature.

Sancha Hai'an. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A beach on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Sanchez Peak. 78°38' S, 85°00' W. Rising to 2800 m, 4 km E of Mount Craddock, on the ridge that extends eastward to Mount Osborne, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Richard D. Sanchez, of USGS, a senior physical scientist and specialist in remote sensing, image analysis, and the use of GPS and GIS in Antarctic mapping.

Sanctuary Cliffs. 64°27' S, 57°12' W. Rock cliffs rising to about 150 m at the N edge of the ice-cap which covers the central part of Snow Hill Island. Discovered, surveyed, and charted in 1902-03 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Mittelnunatak (i.e., "middle nunatak"; for its position along the middle of the N coast of the island). He also refers to it as Mittelnuten (which means the same thing). The name was occasionally seen over the years as Middle Nunatak. Re-surveyed and re-defined by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1952. Given that there were too many features already with the name "Middle" in them, this feature was renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, as Sanctuary Cliffs, for the shelter these cliffs provide from the sou'westerlies here. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Sanctuary Glacier. 86°00' S, 150°25' W. Almost completely encircled by the Gothic Mountains, it flows W between Outlook Peak and Organ Pipe Peaks into Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 86°01' S, 150°50' W, from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. A USARP-Arizona State University geological field party established a base camp on this glacier in Jan. 1981, and, their leader, Ed Stump, proposed this descriptive name, which was accepted by US-ACAN. It has since been replotted.

Sanctuary Islands. 65°37' S, 64°35' W. A group of small islands just off the NW end of Chavez Island, 0.8 km SW of Link Stack, in the Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37, photographed aerially by FDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS sledging parties from Base J in 1957-58. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the islands provided sheltering camping sites for those Fids, and also for the several small boat anchorages used here by the RN Hydrographic Survey unit's motor launch in 1957-58. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. None of these islands are individually named, yet.

Sanctuary Pinnacle *see* **The Spire**

Sandanski Point. 62°31' S, 60°42' W. The point on the E coast of Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula, formed by an offshoot of Oryahovo Heights, and projecting 500 m into Hero Bay, 2.4 km N of Agüero Point, and 3 km S of Black Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Sandanski, in southwest Bulgaria.

Sandau Nunatak. 71°42' S, 67°12' W. A coastal nunatak rising to about 400 m above sea level, it is the southwesternmost of the Steeple Peaks, in the George VI Sound, on the Rymill Coast, on the W side of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Charles L. Sandau (b. 1948), USN, who wintered-over as cook at Palmer Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Sandbakken *see* **Sandbakken Moraine**

Sandbakken Moraine. 71°34' S, 12°08' E. An area of moraine 3 km W of Gråhorna Peaks, between those peaks and Sandseten Mountain, on the W side of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from the aerial photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandbakken (i.e., "the sand slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandbakken Moraine in 1970.

Sandbotnen *see* **Sandbotnen Cirque**

Sandbotnen Cirque. 71°44' S, 12°01' E. Indentation into the W side of Zwiesel Mountain, in the Pieck Range of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Its floor is covered in moraine. First plotted from the aerial photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandbotnen (i.e., "the sand cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandbotnen Cirque in 1970.

Sandefiordsbukten *see* **Exasperation Inlet**

Sandefjord *see* **[1]Sandefjord Bay**

Bahía Sandefjord *see* **Sandefjord Bay, Sandefjord Cove**

Bukhta Sandefjord *see* **Sandefjord Bay, Sandefjord Cove**

Lednik Bukhta Sandefjord *see* **Sandefjord Ice Bay**

Picos Sandefjord *see* **Sandefjord Peaks**

[1]Sandefjord Bay. 60°37' S, 46°03' W. A narrow body of water, 3 km long, extending in a NE-SW direction, between Moreton Point (the W end of Coronation Island) and Sphinx Rock (which is off Monroe Island), in the South Orkneys. The NE entrance is narrow, and has Spine Island in the middle of it. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Named Sandefjordhavna by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, for the famous Norwegian town of

Sandefjord, one of the main centers of the Norwegian whaling industry. It was also known as simply Sandefjord. In 1933, the Discovery Investigations team surveyed it, and fixed its E limit as Return Point. It appears as such on their 1934 chart. It appears as Sandefjords Bay on a 1942 USAAF chart. It appears as Bahía Sandefjord on a 1945 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Feb. 19, 1945, Base C (an Operation Tabarin station) was built on the E side of the bay. As we now define it, it was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

[2]**Sandefjord Bay** *see* **Sandefjord Ice Bay, Sandefjord Cove**

Sandefjord Bay Station *see* **Base P**

Sandefjord Bukhta *see* **Sandefjord Ice Bay**

Sandefjord Cove. 68°47' S, 90°42' W. Also called Sandefjord Bay. An open bay between Cape Ingrid (to the N) and the terminus of Tofte Glacier, in the middle part of the W side of Peter I Island, on the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten. Named by the Nils Larsen, on the *Norvegia*, here in Feb. 1929, for the town of Sandefjord (*see* [1]**Sandefjord Bay**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The Chileans call it Bahía Sandefjord, and the Russians call it Bukhta Sandefjord.

Sandefjord Ice Bay. 69°40' S, 74°25' E. A bay, about 40 km wide, forming the head of Prydz Bay. It is bounded on the E by the Publications Ice Shelf, on the W by the Amery Ice Shelf, and on the S by the mainland. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by Klarius Mikkelsen in the *Thorshavn*, and he named it Sandefjord Bukta, for Sandefjord, in Norway, the home town of Lars Christensen, owner of Mikkelsen's ship. The British and Americans accepted the translated name Sandefjord Bay. The feature was re-defined slightly in later years, partly because that way it could avoid using the name Sandefjord Bay, which was already taken by a feature in the South Orkneys, and also because it was an actual ice bay. The bay has now disappeared, engulfed by the ice of the Amery Ice Shelf.

Sandefjord Peak *see* **Sandefjord Peaks**

Sandefjord Peaks. 60°37' S, 45°59' W. Three conical peaks, the highest 635 m, running in a NW-SE direction, and which mark the SW end of the Pomona Plateau, and rising between that plateau and Fulmar Bay, at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. The most southeasterly was named Sandefjord Peak by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, in association with Sandefjord Bay to the NW. Fids from Signy Island Station surveyed them in 1950, and UK-APC extended the name, on March 31, 1955, to cover all the peaks. US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call them Picos Sandefjord (which means the same thing).

Sandefjordbukhta *see* **Sandefjord Cove**

Sandefjordhavna *see* [1]**Sandefjord Bay**

Sandefjords Bay *see* [1]**Sandefjord Bay**

Sandegga *see* **Sandegga Ridge**

Sandegga Ridge. 71°54' S, 9°43' E. Extends 8 km S from Sandhø Heights, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandegga (i.e., "the sand edge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandegga Ridge in 1970.

Sandeggtind *see* **Sandeggtind Peak**

Sandeggtind Peak. 71°52' S, 9°45' E. Rising to 3055 m, 1.5 km S of Sandhø Heights, on Sandegga Ridge, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandeggtind (i.e., "sand edge peak"), in association with Sandegga Ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name Sandeggtind Peak in 1970. The Russians call it Gora Kruzenshterna.

Sandeitet *see* **Sandeitet Moraine**

Sandeitet Moraine. 71°39' S, 12°15' E. A pass, covered by moraine, between Gråkammen Ridge and a small rock spur just to its NW, in the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandeitet (i.e., "the sand isthmus"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandeitet Moraine in 1970.

Sandeken. 71°59' S, 9°30' E. A glacier between the Gagarin Mountains and the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The name comes from the Norwegians "sand," which means "sand." The British, Americans, and New Zealanders call it Sandeken Glacier, and that will be the name accepted by US-ACAN, UK-APC, and ANCA.

Sandeken Glacier *see* **Sandeken**

Sandell, Charles Albert. b. 1886, Thornton Heath, Surrey, son of John J. Sandell (general manager of a photographic chemical manufacturing company) and his wife Ellen Oakley. Mechanic and radio operator with the Commonwealth Telegraph Service in Sydney. He was radio operator at Macquarie Island for AAE 1911-14, and thus never got to the Antarctic. However, he was the first ever to use radio in what could loosely be called Antarctic exploration. He died at Esperance, WA, on May 9, 1980.

Mount Sandell *see* **Mount Wood**

Sandercock Island. 69°23' S, 76°07' E. Just N of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken by LCE 1935-36, and named by them as Storneskalven (i.e., "Stornes' calf"). ANCA renamed it as Sandercock Island, after Jim Sandercock (*see* **Sandercock Nunataks**), who made the first flight from Davis Station to the end of Prydz Bay, in 1957. The Chinese call it Aomen Dao.

Sandercock Nunataks. 68°32' S, 52°04' E. An isolated group of 4 nunataks (they are not individually named), rising to about 2230 m above sea level and to about 244 m above the surrounding plateau ice, about 72 km ESE of the Nye Mountains, and about 120 km SE of Simpson Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered and visited in Dec. 1959 by an ANARE airborne survey party. Named by ANCA for Squadron leader James C. "Jim" Sandercock, RAAF, officer commanding the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station during the winter of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. *See also* **Sandercock Island**.

Sanderpass. 71°55' S, 163°44' E. A pass, almost due N of Galatos Peak, in the NW extremity of the Salamander Range, in the Freyberg Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Sanders *see* **Mount Saunders**

Sanders Nunatak. 77°34' S, 163°02' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 850 m above the ice of the upper Commonwealth Glacier, to the S of Noxon Cliff, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Ryan Sanders, a member of the National Ozone Expedition to the McMurdo area in 1986 and 1987, and returning as principal investigator in 1991, 1992, 1994, and 1996.

Mount Sanderson. 69°17' S, 70°47' W. Rising to about 2300 m, in the S portion of the Rouen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station, in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Timothy John Oliver Sanderson (b. 1954), BAS glaciologist, who worked on the George VI Ice Shelf for summer seasons between 1975 and 1978. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Sanderson, Thomas George. b. Dec. 1894, at 11 Wolseley Road, Wood Green, London, son of laborer Edward Sanderson and his wife Annie Keech. He joined the merchant navy, as a fireman and trimmer, and, after many ships and many ports, he found himself in Wellington, where he signed on as a fireman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Sandford, Brian Philip. b. July 13, 1934, Raetihi, NZ, son of carpenter and builder Herbert Douglas Sandford (known as Douglas) and his wife Bertha Elizabeth Kelly. Brother of Neil Sandford. Geophysicist who was senior scientist at Scott Base for the winter of 1959. He spent 2 years in the USA, then returned to NZ. In Jan. 1963 he supervised the installation of the aurora-observing instruments at Scott Base, and also checked various American auroral research equipment. In 1968 he returned to live permanently in Massachusetts.

Sandford, Herbert Neil. Known as Neil Sandford. b. Dec. 31, 1930, Raetihi, NZ, brother of Brian Sandford. Worked as a radio mechanic for the NZ Post and Telegraph Department. He was in the Cook Islands in 1949, supervising the

reconstruction of the radio station there, and was in Wellington when picked to go on the NZ expedition to Antarctica during IGY (1957-58), wintering-over at Scott Base in 1957. Indeed he was one of the men who built the station. He lived in Western Australia, 1992-96, and since then has been in Port Macquarie, NSW. He returned to Scott Base in Jan. 2002, for a 2-day visit.

Sandford, Horace William. b. 1903, Dartmouth, Devon. He was a fireman on the *Discovery*, from Aug. 1925 to Oct. 1927, and on the *William Scoresby*, from April 1929 to April 1930. He was on the *Discovery II*, as a fireman, from April 1930 to 1933, and as a greaser, from 1933 to June 1935. A very handy man with tools. In 1938, in Totnes, Devon, he married Mary H. Oldrieve. He was a member of the Antarctic Club in 1947, and died in Totnes, in 1962.

Sandford, Joseph Perry *see under* **Sanford**

Sandford, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Sandford Cliffs. 83°54' S, 159°17' E. Prominent and distinctive clifs, mainly ice-free, rising from Marsh Glacier, and forming the W extremity of Peletier Plateau, in the S portion of the Queen Elizabeth Range, immediately N of Law Glacier. Discovered on Dec. 26, 1957, by the NZ Southern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957-58, and named by them for Neil Sandford. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 83°52' S, 159°20' E, this feature has since been replotted. The Australians list its latitude as 159°30' E.

Sandford Glacier. 66°40' S, 129°50' E. A channel glacier flowing westward into the E side of Porpoise Bay, on the Banzare Coast of East Antarctica, about 40 km SSW of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Joseph P. Sanford (q.v. and sic). ANCA accepted the name. Originally plotted in 66°38' S, 129°50' E, it has since been replotted.

Sandhausen. 71°44' S, 9°35' E. A moraine heap in the N part of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (the word "sand" means "sand").

Sandhø *see* **Sandhø Heights**

Sandhø Heights. 71°50' S, 9°47' E. Bare rock heights forming the summit area in the middle of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandhø (i.e., "sand heights"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandhø Heights in 1970.

Sandhøhallet *see* **Sandhøhallet Glacier**

Sandhøhallet Glacier. 71°52' S, 9°50' E. A small glacier flowing SE from the S slopes of Sandhø Heights, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandhøhallet (i.e., "the sand heights slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandhøhallet Glacier in 1970.

Sandhøkalvane *see* **Sandhøkalvane Nunataks**

Sandhøkalvane Nunataks. 71°46' S, 9°55' E. A group of 5 small nunataks, in the glacier the Norwegians call Glopeken, 6 km NE of Sandhø Heights, between the Conrad Mountains and Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandhøkalvane (i.e., "the sand heights calves"), in association with Sandhø Heights. US-ACAN accepted the name Sandhøkalvane Nunataks in 1970.

Sandilands Nunatak. 70°32' S, 67°27' E. A small, solitary nunatak, rising to about 900 m above sea level, 5 km N of Mount Seaton, in the middle of, and near the N end of, Nemesis Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1956 by an ANARE sledging party led by Peter Crohn. Named by ANCA for Alexander Hardie "Sandy" (or "Alex") Sandilands (b. April 7, 1928), radio operator at Mawson Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sandneset *see* **Sandneset Point**

Sandneset Point. 71°39' S, 9°33' E. The N point of Furdesanden Moraine, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Sandneset (i.e., "the sand point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandneset Point in 1970.

Sandneshatten. 71°42' S, 9°40' E. A mountain in the N part of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with nearby Sandneset Point.

Sandneskalven *see* **Sandneskalven Nunatak**

Sandneskalven Nunatak. 71°40' S, 9°53' E. An isolated nunatak, 10 km E of Sandneset Point, in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Sandneskalven (i.e., "the sand point calf"), in association with Sandneset Point. US-ACAN accepted the name Sandneskalven Nunatak in 1970.

Sandnesstaven *see* **Sandnessttaven Peak**

Sandnesstaven Peak. 71°41' S, 9°39' E. Rising to 2030 m, at the N end of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sandnesstaven (i.e., "the sand point staff"), in association with nearby Sandneset Point. US-ACAN accepted the name Sandnesstaven Peak in 1970. The Russians call it Pik Ventcelja.

Mount Sandow. 67°22' S, 100°24' E. A nunatak, rising to about 1380 m above sea level, and overlooking Denman Glacier, about 18.5 km SW of Mount Amundsen, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for the Great Sandow (1867-1925) of London, a strong supporter of the expedition. Eugene Sandow had trained not only Mawson's boys to a physical peak, but also those on Scott's and Shackleton's expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Islote Sandra. 64°55' S, 62°58' W. A little island, 200 m W of Stony Point, in the extreme SE of Argentino Channel, which gives access from the S to Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for a relative of one of the members of the expedition, it appears as such on their 1951 chart. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. This is not the same feature as Stony Point.

Sandra Automatic Weather Station. 74°30' S, 160°30' E. American AWS at an elevation of 1525 m. It operated from Jan. 19, 1988 until Feb. 23, 1988, when a new one was put up, and ran until Nov. 1995. Named for the wife of Dave Bresnahan, of the Office of Polar Programs.

Sandseten *see* **Sandseten Mountain**

Sandseten Mountain. 71°33' S, 12°09' E. A flattish mountain, 1.5 km S of Krakken Mountain, and just SW of Gneysovaya Peak, in the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Sandseten (i.e., "the sand seat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sandseten Mountain in 1970.

Nedre Sandvatn *see under* **N**

Øvre Sandvatn *see under* **O**

Mount Sandved. 82°41' S, 161°06' E. Rising to 2440 m, 3 km N of Mount Dougherty, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kurt George Sandved (1929-1993), information officer at the National Science Foundation.

Sandwich Bluff. 63°50' S, 57°30' W. A flat-topped mountain, rising to 610 m (the British say 645 m), and broken sharply at its W side by a steep, dark bluff, slightly west of the center of Vega Island, in the Prince Gustav Channel, in the James Ross Island group. Discovered and

roughly mapped by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and so named by them because a horizontal snow-holding rock ledge breaks the W cliff, giving it the appearance of a sandwich when seen from the north. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, with the coordinates 63°50' S, 57°33' W.

Sandy Beach *see* **Blacksand Beach**

Sandy Glacier. 77°29' S, 161°57' E. A very small glacier, 600 m long and 75 m wide, about 1 km E of Mount Orestes, in the Olympus Range, near Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Wakefield Dort (*see* **Mount Dort**) in 1965-66. He analyzed it as being interbedded of ice and sand layers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Sanengenrusta. 74°42' S, 11°21' W. A mountain ridge on the NW side of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Alf Sanengen (1913-1991), Norwegian Resistance worker during World War II.

Sanford, Joseph Perry. Name also seen as Sandford. b. Sept. 13, 1816, Winchester, Va., son of Senator Nathan Sanford. He joined the U.S. Navy, and became a passed midshipman on Feb. 11, 1832, at the extraordinarily young age of 15, and with that rank took part in USEE 1838-42. On June 23, 1838, he was promoted to advanced passed midshipman. He served on the *Vincennes* during the cruise of 1840, and at other times served on other ships of the fleet. He joined the *Porpoise* at Tahiti, the *Flying Fish* at San Francisco, and the *Porpoise* again at Singapore. He kept a journal of the expedition. On Nov. 2, 1842, he was promoted to lieutenant, and served on the *Cumberland* in the Mediterranean, 1842-46. On Jan. 7, 1846 he married Lydia Ransom, and they would have three children over the years. He served on the *Allegheny* during the first stages of the Mexican War, 1946-47, then was posted to the National Observatory in Washington, DC, and was then back in the Mediterranean, 1848-53. He resigned from the Navy on Oct. 8, 1853, and went into the stove and furnace business in Albany, NY. On May 13, 1861, he was commissioned an acting lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, for the Civil War, and on June 6, 1861, was promoted to commander, and ordered to the Mississippi. On Sept. 27, 1866, he was promoted to captain, and in 1868-69 was commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He resigned on March 1, 1869, moved to Springfield, Mass., and died at the home of his daughter in Stamford, Conn., on Dec. 5, 1901.

Sanford Valley. 77°27' S, 162°07' E. Trends N-S between Nottage Ridge and McClelland Ridge, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for topographic engineer Leroy L. Sanford, a member of the 1971-72 USGS field party that established a network of horizontal and vertical control for the compilation of eight 1:50,000 scale maps of the area of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Punta Sanhueza. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A point between Punta Krug and Punta Guzmán, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1951-52, for Capitán de corbeta Eduardo Sanhueza Carmona, skipper of the *Lientur* during that expedition, and who conducted hydrographic surveys in the area.

Sanitation. Sanitation in Antarctica has been woefully inadequate until recent times. Although today showers, flush toilets (ladies' and gents'), and washer/dryers are the order of the day in most Antarctic stations, it is not difficult to imagine how tough it must have been in the old days. On board ship, a couple of years at a stretch, things would get pretty bad, and men rotted — literally. The relevant facilities on board the inevitably tiny vessel were astonishingly small and crude, and waste matter was dumped overboard into the icy seas. There were no showers or bathtubs, no deodorants, no toothpaste, hand cream or toilet paper. The situation improved only a little in the 19th century, the better diet contributing only slightly to the overall improved conditions. This is one of the not unsung reasons why women were "forbidden" entry to high southern latitudes until recently — the impracticality of the facilities. By Scott and Amundsen's time, things had improved still further. Amundsen had a w.c. at his base, Framheim, but out on the trail he suffered grievously from piles, and was frank about it. Most of the other pioneers suffered similarly, but they did not refer to it, especially the British, for whom it was infra dig even to have alluded to such a problem. The dogs and ponies had an easier time of it, of course, and most of the dogs would eat their own excrement, and that of the humans too. The British, especially, did not look on this at all favorably, but it's a zoological fact of life, and it alleviated the problem of waste disposal somewhat, particularly around the bases. Toilet paper (for humans) seems to have been first taken to Antarctica by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13 (Scott's), and in 1934 Byrd took a 5-gallon can stuffed with it for his "alone" stay at Bolling Advance Weather Station. One of the big problems of the polar pioneers was functioning naturally in the extreme cold, out there on the trail at 86°S. If the weather was clement outside the small tent, it was comparatively easy. One just turned against the wind, and acted smartly. If it was, say -60°F it was definitely an inside job, in a small corner of the tent especially allotted for this purpose. There is a wonderfully funny series of little articles written by some of the lads at Halley Bay Station, and gathered together by Andy Smith in his brilliant web page on that base. Delicacy (this being a family book) prevents the reproduction of any of that material, and it was a similar delicacy that impelled my publisher (quite rightly, too) to pare my own article on sanitation, which had gotten totally out of hand by the time I presented it. This little entry merely scratches the surface of a fascinating subject, one that is definitely worth further study and possibly a thesis, a monograph, or even a short book.

Sanjiao Bandao *see* **Stinear Peninsula**

Sankaku-iwa. 71°24' S, 35°41' E. A pyramidal nunatak, rising to about 2075 m, 4 km E of Mount Fukushima, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "triangular rock").

Sankyaku-yama. 68°35' S, 41°02' E. A hill, rising to 98.8 m above sea level, the highest on Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 (name means "tripod hill"), for the surveyors who plotted it.

Sanmartín, Juan José. b. 1891, Salta, Uruguay. He was one of the alfereces de navío (ensigns) aboard the *Instituto de Pesca No. 1*, when that vessel tried unsuccessfully to rescue Shackleton's men stranded on Elephant Island, in 1916.

Sanqing Shan. 69°23' S, 76°19' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Sansom Island *see* **Sansom Islands**

Sansom Islands. 69°43' S, 73°45' E. Two low rock islands in Sandefjord Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, about 40 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Knattskjera (i.e., "the crag skerry"). The islands were visited in Jan.-Feb. 1969, by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey party, who made geological investigations here. The Australians built a refugio here, and renamed the islands as Sansom Islands, for Julian R. "Sam" Sansom, medical officer with the ANARE party on the Amery Ice Shelf in 1968 (*see* **Amery Ice Shelf Station**). The Russians named the bigger of the two islands as Sansom Island.

Sansom Ridge. 70°50' S, 69°00' E. An ice ridge, rising to perhaps 348 m above sea level, about 19.3 km wide, and about 32.2 km long, just E of Jetty Peninsula, on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf Party in 1968, led by Max Corry. Named by ANCA for Sam Sansom (*see* **Sansom Islands**), a member of that party.

Sansyoku-dai. 68°28' S, 41°26' E. A flat-topped hill in the E part of Cape Akarui, NE of Cape Omega, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Surveyed geologically by JARE in 1975 and 1980. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (the name means "three colors terrace").

The *Santa*. A 355-ton, 143 foot 6-inch whale catcher, built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, in 1936, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She caught for the *Salvestria* in 1936-37, and for the *New Sevilla* in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. During World War II she saw service as a Royal Navy minesweeper, and was mined off Sardinia on Nov. 23, 1943, and sank.

Santa Bárbara Refugio. 79°58' S, 37°48' W. Argentine summer-only refugio opened 270 km S of General Belgrano Station by an Army team led by Capitán José Tramontana, at 80 m above sea level, on Oct. 25, 1963. It was inaugurated on Dec. 4, 1963.

Santa Claus Island. 64°59' S, 65°46' W. One

of the several rocks off the E coast of Hugo Island, in the W approach to Bismarck Strait, 60 km W of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island. The name, which has been in common use since the 1990s, is not yet official. There is an American automatic weather station here (see below).

Santa Claus Island Automatic Weather Station. 64°59' S, 65°46' W. An American AWS on Santa Claus Island, one of the rocks off the E coast of Hugo Island, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Formerly called Hugo Island AWS, it was installed in Dec. 1994, at an elevation of 25 m, and was removed in Feb. 2003.

The *Santa Cruz*. Argentine ship in the South Shetlands in Feb. 1948, as part of the naval maneuvers led by Contra almirante Harald Cappus (q.v. for more details of the operation). Juan B. Basso was skipper of the ship.

Santa Cruz Point. 62°31' S, 59°33' W. A high, rocky bluff, ice-free in summer, standing out from the glaciers surrounding it, and forming the E point of Greenwich Island, and the SW entrance point of English Strait, 5.5 km SE of Punta Bascopé, in the South Shetlands. It was known to 19th-century sealers, but, if it was named by them, that name has not come down. Named by the Argentines as Punta Santa Cruz, perhaps for the *Santa Cruz*, although the British say it was named for the Argentine province of Santa Cruz. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949. ChilAE 1949-50 called it Punta Tac ("TAC" is their abbreviation for Territorio Antártico Chileno), and it appears as such on a 1962 Chilean chart, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The names Santa Cruz and Tac were, of course, impossible for the British, so UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Spencer Bluff, on Aug. 31, 1962. The name Spencer had been applied by Weddell in the 1820s to both English Strait and Lewthwaite Strait, the name Spencer simply not catching on at that time. Capt. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer (1791-1830), had been the skipper of the *Owen Glendower*, on the South America station, 1819-22, at the time of the discovery of the South Shetlands. It appears as Spencer Bluff on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name Santa Cruz Point in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Pico Santa Fé *see* **Mount Spann**

Santa Fe Hill *see* **Mount Spann**

Santa Fé Nunatak *see* **Mount Spann**

The *Santa Maria*. German yacht, skippered by Wolfgang "Wolf" Kloss, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1990-91. She was back in 1994-95, and again in 1996-97, this last time carrying tourists. She was back in the 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 seasons, but this time with no tourists and only to the Antarctic Peninsula. Kloss was again skipper. She was back, again under Kloss, with 3 passengers, in Antarctic waters in 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2005-06.

Bahía Santa Marta *see* **Duperré Bay**, **Saint Martha Cove**

Caleta Santa Marta *see* **Saint Martha Cove**

The *Santa Micaela*. A 6000-ton, 101.36-meter landing ship (tank) (i.e., an LST), built at the Bethlehem Shipyard, in Hingham, Mass., and launched on Feb. 21, 1944, as *LST-1065*. On June 23, 1947, she was struck from the U.S. Navy list, and on Jan. 17, bought by Naviera Pérez Companc, in Argentina, as a merchant navy vessel, and renamed the *Santa Micaela*. She was chartered by the Argentine Army as a cargo vessel to take part in ArgAE 1950-51 (Captain Juan Santiago Farrell), after which she was returned to her owners. In 1960 she was sold to the Patagonian Import and Export Company, and in 1963 sold again, to the Manifran Line, and renamed the *Mar Tirreno*. In 1974 she was sold for scrap.

Cerro Santa Micaela *see* **Marin Bluff**

Cordón Santa Micaela *see* **Kinnear Mountains**

The *Santa Rita*. Argentine ship, part of ArgAE 1982-83 She investigated the potential for fishing off the Antarctic Peninsula. Captain José Luis Lesmi was her skipper that season.

Cabo Santa Rita *see* **Saint Rita Point**

Cordillera Santa Teresita *see* **Neptune Range**

Isla Santa Teresita *see* **Eagle Island**

Macizo Santa Teresita *see* **Dufek Massif**

Santa Teresita Range *see* **Dufek Massif**

Santa Teresita Refugio. 66°22' S, 62°55' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army in Sept. 1963 on the shelf ice at Adie Inlet, at the N tip of Churchill Peninsula, on the E side of Graham Land. It was inaugurated on Oct. 4, 1953. Now dismantled.

Santos Peak. 64°25' S, 61°32' W. Rising to 570 m, S of Murray Island, near the SW end of Graham Passage, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point, between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alberto Santos-Dumont (1873-1932), Brazilian aeronautics pioneer working in France. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sanwick, Herman. Known as Otto. b. Dec. 3, 1896, Henden, SD, son of Norwegian immigrants, farmer John Sanwick and his wife Amalia. The family moved to Seattle in the first decade of the 20th century, where John Sanwick became an architect, and Herman went up to Anchorage, to work for the Alaska Engineering Company. Then he went to sea, as an engineer, based out of Seattle, married, divorced, and once, while 90 feet below during a salvage, was attacked by a giant octopus. He was chief engineer on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41. He died in Seattle, on Aug. 10, 1971.

Sanyuan Dao *see* **Knuckey Island**

Sanz, Ifigenio. Argentine naval teniente de fragata, who was leader of the 1951 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station.

Saparevo Glacier. 62°54' S, 62°23' W. A glacier, 1.8 km long and 2 km wide, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, it flows from the NW slopes of Imeon Ridge, N of Mount Christi, into Vedena Cove. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the settlement of Saparevo, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Sapin-Jaloustre, Jean Robert. b. 1896. French physician and biologist on FrAE 1950, he wintered-over that year at Port-Martin, during which he discovered the emperor penguin colony on Pointe Géologie. He was on the science faculty at the University of Paris, and died in 1968.

Ostrov Sapozhok *see* **Sapozhok Island**

Sapozhok Island. 68°53' S, 77°55' E. An island, rising to an elevation of 133 m above sea level, 1.25 km ENE of the easternmost point of Torckler Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Sapozhok. ANCA translated the name.

Sapp Rocks. 82°30' S, 51°48' W. Two exposed rocks on land, rising to about 775 m above sea level, 3 km N of Alley Spur, along the NW side of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground during the 1965-66 USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clifton Earl Sapp (b. Aug. 10, 1935, Dallam Co., Tex., son of Ury Stanley Sapp and Delphia May Throckmorton. He died on Oct. 9, 1997, in Miss.), USN, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965.

Sapper Hill. 81°24' S, 160°38' E. An ice-covered peak, 3 km NE of Hermitage Peak, and at the mouth of Starshot Glacier, 11 km N of Mount Ubique, in the N part of the Surveyors Range. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61 for the Royal Engineers (their nickname is "the Sappers," and their motto is "Ubique"). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Islote Sara *see* **Islote Riofrío**

Nunatak Sara *see* **Vaca Nunatak**

The *Saragossa*. Built in 1911, as the *Siamese Prince*, for the Prince Line, she was bought by Salvesen's Whaling Company in 1924, to replace the lost *Neko*, and converted into the 4847-ton whaling factory ship *Saragossa*. She first went to the South Shetlands and Graham Land, in 1925-26, and was back there in 1926-27 (also in the South Orkneys that season), 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, also doing pelagic whaling. In 1931-32 she was one of the last of the old-style factories operating in Antarctic waters without a stern slip. She operated along the ice-edge until March 16, 1932, when a fire broke out in 62°18' S, 55°48' W. She was abandoned, and sank, along with a cargo of whale oil. The crew were rescued, and taken to South Georgia. Her whale catchers, over the years, included the *Shera*, the *Stina*, the *Stefa*, the *Silva* and the *Svega*.

The *Sarah*. A 40-ton shallop (or tender) to the *Jane Maria* during the New York Sealing Expedition of 1820-21, in the South Shetlands. She was assembled at the Falkland Islands from a kit brought down on the *Jane Maria* in 1819. Nicknamed the *Sally*, she was commanded by Capt. Donald McKay, and was lost at sea on April 8, 1821, with 9 men aboard.

The *Sarah E. Spear*. Sealing brig, built in Robbinston, Maine, which arrived, newly launched, in Boston on July 2, 1851, under the command of Capt. Frost, and was handed over to Capt. George Keene, who sailed her out of Boston on July 11, bound for Stonington, where she had just been bought by a whaling outfit. She arrived in Stonington on July 19, and was quickly refitted, leaving Stonington (still under Capt. Keene) on Aug. 6, 1851, bound for the Pacific whaling and sealing grounds. She was in the South Shetlands for that 1851-52 season, and then returned to Stonington, where Capt. William Pendleton took her over for the 1852-53 season. She left Stonington on Sept. 27, 1852, under Pendleton, bound for the South Shetlands. When they returned to Stonington in 1853, Keene again assumed command, and took her out of Stonington on July 28, 1853, for a third season in the South Shetlands. This time she left in company with the barque *United States* (and her tender, the schooner *Flying Cloud*). They met up with the *Aeronaut* and her two tenders coming out of Mystic the same day, and sailed as a fleet. However, she didn't make it to the South Shetlands. On Oct. 9, 1853, in a gale off the Falklands, the *Spear* and the *Flying Cloud* were sunk. All crew were saved.

Sarah Ridge *see* **Atlantic Club Ridge**

The *Sarah W. Hunt*. New London sealer in the South Shetlands for the 1887-88 and 1888-89 seasons, under Capt. James W. Buddington. She took only 39 skins, and was probably back the following season, 1889-90 (under Capt. John O. Spicer), but there were no seals left. They were also there for the 1890-91 season. On Feb. 28, 1891, they buried crewman Joseph H. Montaro, in South Georgia. In 1891-92 James Buddington was her skipper in the South Shetlands, and she picked up 41 fur seal skins. She was also at the South Sandwich Islands, where she picked up 400.

The *Sarah W. Vorwerk*. German yacht, skippered by Capt. Henk Boersma, which carried tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97. She had a crew of 8, and could carry 2 passengers. She was back at the Antarctic Peninsula only, same skipper, in the 1997-98 and 1998-99 seasons, this time with no tourists, and in the 1999-2000 season, again only to the peninsula, and again with no tourists. Under Boersma, she was back in Antarctic waters in 2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03.

The *Sarandí*. A 1264-ton, 92.6 meter frigate built by the Leatham D. Smith Shipbuilding Company, in Sturgeon Bay, Wisc., as the U.S. Navy patrol gunboat *Chattanooga*, and launched on Aug. 7, 1943. On Aug. 16, 1944, she became the *Uniontown*, serving as a weather station in the Arctic. She was decommissioned on Dec. 20, 1945, and struck from the U.S. Naval list on Jan. 8, 1946. In July 1947 she was sold to the Argentine navy, as a frigate, and renamed *Sarandí*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, with the *Heroína*. Captain was Carlos Núñez Monasterio, replaced by Capt. Óscar R. Solari. They investigated and disproved the existence of Macey's Island and Swain's Island, and conducted biological and oceanographic observations. She was in the South Sandwich Islands in 1952, under the command of Capt. Domingo G. Luis. She was sold on June 29, 1967.

Ensenada Sarandí *see* **Ensenada Echeverry**

Islote Sarandí *see* **Beagle Island**

Sarao Point. 74°08' S, 163°26' E. A rock outcrop, about 10 sq m in area, and with an elevation of some meters, clearly visible on the Tourmaline Plateau. Discovered by Robert Sarao and Claudio Giudici in Jan. 1990, and named by the Italians for Sgr. Sarao, a member of 5 Italian expeditions to Antarctica, who had an accident at this outcrop in 1993-94.

Lake Saraswati. 70°46' S, 11°44' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Saratoga Table. 83°20' S, 50°30' W. A high, flat, snow- and ice-covered plateau, rising to 2025 m, 13 km long and 10 km wide, in the S portion of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, just S of Kent Gap and Lexington Table. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956, during the famous non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea and back (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I**). Plotted in 83°37' S, 49°45' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for the *Saratoga*, the American World War II aircraft carrier (not in Antarctica). Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground during the 1965-66 USGS Pensacola Mountains Project. These efforts enabled USGS to replot the feature. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Paso Saravia. 80°32' S, 39°30' W. A very isolated and difficult pass on the Polar Plateau. Named by Operación 90 (q.v.), for César Cao Saravia (1918-1988), a Salteño from Argentina.

Sarcophagus Pond. 77°33' S, 160°43' E. A small, ice-covered pond, about 250 m ENE of Dauphin Point, in Labyrinth, in the area of the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. In 2003-04 a USAP field party took samples from this pond, and named it for the coffin-shaped rock in the middle. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2004.

Sares, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Sargent Glacier. 85°23' S, 163°50' W. A steep-walled tributary glacier flowing SE from the Herbert Range into the Axel Heiberg Glacier, just SE of Bell Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Probably first seen by Amundsen during his trek to the Pole in 1911, it was first mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Howard H. "Tad" Sargent III, ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964.

Sargento Ayudante Roque C. Cisterna Refugio. 77°52' S, 34°19' W. Argentine refugio opened by the Army on Jan. 27, 1976. Known as Cisterna.

Sargento Cabral Refugio. 63°50' S, 58°21' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army on a rock surface at Pitt Point, on the W side of the Prince Gustav Channel, and inaugurated on Sept. 18, 1964, as Fortín Sargento Cabral (i.e., Fort Sergeant Cabral). It is now dismantled.

Sargento Mariani Refugio. 78°01' S, 45°58' W. Argentine refuge hut opened by the Army on Sept. 24, 1980, on the Filchner Ice Shelf, near Gould Bay. Known as Mariani.

Sarie Marie Base. 72°01' S, 2°48' W. A South African geological field station and emergency base, built at Grunehogna Peaks, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land, in 1982-83. It was operated as a South African summer station every season from 1984-85, until it was dismantled and removed in April-May 2002.

The *Sarka*. A 355-ton, 143 foot 6-inch whale catcher built in 1936 by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's Sevilla Whaling Company. She caught for the *Sourabaya* in Antarctica in 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. In 1940-41 she was again in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Svend Foyn*. She was a Royal Navy minesweeper during World War I (no change of name), and, after the war, was returned to her owners. She caught for the *Southern Harvester* in 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51, and was a buoy boat for the same factory ship in 1951-52. She was laid up in 1952, in 1954 sold to a company in Valparaíso, and subsequently became the *Juan IV*, plying off the Chilean coast for years. In 1979 she was sold to the Chilean Navy as a floating target, and duly sunk.

Sarkofagen *see* **Sarkofagen Mountain**

Sarkofagen Mountain. 72°10' S, 16°45' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak in Carsten Borchgrevinkisen, 17.5 km S of Mount Yakovlev, in the Russkiye Mountains, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by cartographers with the Norsk Polarinstitutt, from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sarkofagen (i.e., "the sarcophagus"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sarkofagen Mountain in 1970.

Canal Sarmiento *see* **George VI Sound**

The *Sarmiento de Gamboa*. Spanish oceanographic research ship, 70.5 m long, built at the Freire Shipyards, in Vigo, and launched on Jan. 30, 2006. She was used in 2006-07 in Antarctica. Named after the 16th-century Spanish explorer.

Sarnoff Mountains. 77°10' S, 145°00' W. A range of mountains, 40 km long, and between 6 and 13 km wide, it separates Boyd Glacier from Arthur Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The W end of the range was discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and roughly plotted from these photos. The range was mapped in greater detail by ByrdAE 1933-35 and USAS 1939-41. Named by Byrd for David Sarnoff (1891-1971), president of RCA, provider of radio equipment for ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Cabo Sarratea *see* **Exotic Point**

Sarsee Volcano *see* **Larsen Nunatak**

Punta Sartorio *see* **Sartorius Point**

Sartorius Island *see* **Greenwich Island**

Sartorius Point. 62°34' S, 59°39' W. Nearly

3 km E of Ephraim Bluff, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. As early as 1820, sealers were using the name Point Hardy for this feature, for Admiral Hardy (*see* **Hardy Cove**). Fildes charted this feature in 1820–21, and Powell did so in 1821–22, the name appearing as both Point Hardy and Hardy Point. However, the name Hardy Point was later mis-applied to Fort Point, which lies to the E. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934–35. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On Aug. 31, 1962, UK-APC named this feature as Sartorius Point, in order to avoid any confusion, and also to avoid confusion with Hardy Point, in the South Sandwich Islands. Sartorius Island had been the name used by Weddell for Greenwich Island (q.v.). The point appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted this situation in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Sartorio.

Gora Sarycheva. 70°37' S, 66°46' E. A nunatak, due E of Mount McGregor, in the N part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Punta Sarzosa. 64°32' S, 62°03' W. The extreme N point of Nansen Island, in the entrance to Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Julio Sarzosa Lorens, a sailor on the *Baquedano*, during ChilAE 1955–56. The Argentines call it Punta Carbone.

Sasazaki *see* **Tokei, Hirose**

Sastrugi. Meant to be pronounced with a soft "g," but it never is. The singular is sastrugus, with, of course, a hard "g." Wavelike irregularities which look like miniature snow dunes, they rise from a few inches in height to more than 3 feet from the ground, and have long tails descending downwind, sometimes to a length of 50 feet. They move continually as the wind reshapes them. At places they played hell with the early sledging expeditions, and later, with planes coming in to land.

Cape Sastrugi. 74°37' S, 163°41' E. A sharply projecting point, 2.5 km NW of Snowy Point, it marks the SW extremity of a plateau that lies W of Campbell Glacier, on the W side of the Deep Freeze Range, and overlooks the N portion of the Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. First explored by Victor Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910–13, and named by them on Jan. 24, 1912, for the large and extensive sastrugi that impeded their progess when approaching this point. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Såta *see* **Såta Nunatak**

Såta Nunatak. 69°46' S, 37°17' E. 0.8 km N of Kista Nunatak, on the E side of Fletta Bay, along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Såta (i.e., "the haystack"). US-ACAN accepted the name Såta Nunatak in 1968.

The *Satellite*. A 21-foot catamaran, built by Barracuda Technologies, in Rio. In company with the *Kotic* (skipper Oleg Bely), South African Duncan Ross (aged 39) and Brazilian Roberto Pandiani (aged 45), two experienced cat sailors, sailed her from Ushuaia, and, 82 hours later, on Feb. 7, 2003, arrived in Antarctic waters, the first to cross the Drake Passage in an open catamaran.

The Satellite. 67°51' S, 61°07' E. A small rock peak rising to 1100 m above sea level, and protruding slightly above the ice sheet, 5 km SW of Pearce Peak, and 13 km E of Baillieu Peak, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered and named on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. On Feb. 26, 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47, this feature's rough location was verified by aerial photos. ANCA has also accepted the name.

Satellite Snowfield. 71°28' S, 69°45' W. At the SE side (the British say SW) of the Walton Mountains, in the south-central part of Alexander Island. It actually extends from 71°20' S to 71°37' S, and from 69°20' W to 70°10' W. Roughly mapped in 1959 by Searle of the FIDS, working from aerial photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947–48. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff, between 1961 and 1973. Re-mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS) from NASA/USGS satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, not for the satellite imagery, but for the satellites (moons) of the planets that lent their names to several features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Sato, Ichimatsu. b. 1877, Fukushima. One of the helmsmen on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910–12. He died in 1959.

Ostrov Saturn *see* **Saturn Island**

Saturn Glacier. 72°00' S, 68°35' W. A glacier, 24 km long and 10 km wide, it flows E from the SE part of Alexander Island into the ice shelf of George VI Sound between Two Step Cliffs and Citadel Bastion, and N of Corner Cliffs. Seen aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934–37. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1956. Originally plotted in 71°59' S, 68°45' W, it was mapped over its length by Searle of the FIDS in 1959, working off the RARE photos, and plotted by him in 71°56' S, 68°42' W. It appears with these new coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer. The coordinates used at the beginning of this entry are the ones used by US-ACAN. The Argentines, who use the British coordinates, call it Glaciar Saturno.

Saturn Island. 66°08' S, 101°09' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Saturn. ANCA calls it Saturn Island (which means the same thing).

The *Saturnin*. French yacht, skippered by Christophe Houdaille, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1989–90. She wintered-over in South Georgia in 1991, and was back in Antarctic waters, this time skippered by Claude Houdaille, to the same places, in 1992–93 and 1994–95.

Glaciar Saturno *see* **Saturn Glacier**

Sauna Cave. 77°32' S, 167°08' E. A fumerole of significant size, 450 m SE of Western Crater, on Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Used as a sauna. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 14, 2001.

[1]**Mount Saunders** *see* **Saunders Mountain**

[2]**Mount Saunders**. 85°21' S, 165°26' E. Also called (erroneously) Mount Sanders. Rising to 2895 m (the New Zealanders say 3202 m), 7 km NNW of Mount Nimrod, and about 10 km SE of Mount Mills, in the N portion of the Dominion Range (it forms part of the W escarpment of that range). Discovered by BAE 1907–09, and named by Shackleton for Edward Saunders, a NZ reporter with the *Lyttelton Times* (his father, Edward Saunders, was editor), hired by Shackleton's publisher, William Heinemann, to be Shackleton's secretary on the trip back from NZ to England after the expedition. Each day, Shackleton would dictate for a couple of hours, Saunders would type up the copy, and then Shackleton would immediately correct if necessary. This way, the report of the expedition was largely completed by the time the ship reached England. Saunders (b. 1882) had first met Shackleton in 1901, when the *Discovery* pulled into Lyttelton on her way south for BNAE 1901–04. He had interviewed Shackleton in 1907, before the *Nimrod* had left NZ for Antarctica. He became a close friend of Shackleton's, went to work at other newspapers, and worked on the book of Shackleton's 1914–17 expedition as well. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* **Mount Ida**.

Punta Saunders *see* **Saunders Point**

Saunders, Alfred. In later years he affected the middle name of Henry, but, in fact, this was entirely made up, as was his age (as we shall see later). His brother Frank's middle name was Henry, which is where he got the idea. b. Dec. 26, 1895, Shoreditch, London, but grew up partly on Cavendish Street, Edmonton, son of french polisher Alfred Saunders and his wife Elizabeth Ann Bates. He became a photographer, and worked at the Marine Station at Grytviken, in South Georgia, each season between 1925 and 1931. He was lab assistant on the 1933–35 *Discovery II* cruise, on which he "captured the South Orkneys" in his photographs. He was back again on the 1935–37 cruise, as lab assistant and (this time) official photographer. Famous for his studies of the sea elephant, and the shot of the party of pilot whales. He wrote *A Camera in Antarctica*, in 1950. He later became a professional photographer, with a studio at High Street, Pinner (from 1961 called Humphrey Saunders Studios), although he lived for decades at 4 Ebury Close, Northwood. According to a little article about him on a Tristan da Cunha web page, he died in 1982, aged 83, and the UK gazetteer says his years were 1900–1982. No Alfred Henry Saunders died in 1982, certainly not at age 83, but an Alfred Saunders (and only one) did die that year,

in Watford, and his death certificate says he was born on Dec. 26, 1899. So, this has to be our man. His age at death, although right there on his death certificate, is only as reliable as the informant giving the date to the authorities. However, there was no Alfred Saunders born on that date, but there was an Alfred Saunders born on Dec. 26, 1895, and baptized at St Columba, Hackney, on April 18, 1900, at the age of 5 — and that is our man.

Saunders, Harold Eugene. b. Nov. 29, 1890, Washington, DC, but grew up in Detroit, son of a Canadian father, wheelsman Fred Henry Saunders, and his wife, Rose Henrietta "Rosina" Stoll. On June 16, 1908, he was admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy, graduating in 1912, and working his way up through the officer ranks. In 1920, while based in Vallejo, Calif., he married Grace, and they moved to DC, and then, in 1925, to New Hampshire, where he was commander of the Construction Corps in Portsmouth. From there they moved to Takoma Park, Md., in 1929. He was a captain when he became cartographer for ByrdAE 1928-30 (with which he went to Antarctica) and ByrdAE 1933-35. A friend of Admiral Byrd's, he was chairman of US-ACAN, 1948-61, and specialized in developing maps of Antarctica from aerial photographs. He was the leading hydrodynamicist in the USA, his three-volume work *Hydrodynamics in Ship Design* being published between 1957 and 1965. He died on Nov. 11, 1961, in Takoma Park.

Saunders Bank. 76°50' S, 155°00' W. An undersea feature in the central Ross shelf, named in association with the Saunders Coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1988. In 1997 the name was changed to Saunders Bank.

Saunders Basin *see* **Saunders Bank**

Saunders Bluff. 72°45' S, 160°44' E. A small, isolated bluff, about 14 km ESE of Miller Butte, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Jeffrey J. Saunders, biolab technician at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Saunders Coast. 77°45' S, 150°00' W. That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Colbeck and Brennan Point. Explored from the air of Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and mapped by Harold E. Saunders from photos taken on that flight. The coast was completely mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Saunders. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Saunders Hill. 66°19' S, 110°32' E. A rounded, rocky hill, projecting into the SE part of O'Brien Bay, just E of the Windmill Islands. First mapped in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for William Y. Saunders, biologist at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Saunders Mountain. 76°53' S, 145°42' W. Also called Mount Saunders (not to be confused with the other Mount Saunders). A massive island-like mountain, resembling a mass of peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land, between the mouths of Crevasse Valley Glacier and Arthur Glacier, at the W end of the Denfeld Mountains, on the Saunders Coast. Discovered aerially on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for Harold E. Saunders. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Saunders Point. 60°42' S, 45°19' W. The S extremity of South Coronation Island, between Amphibolite Point and Tophet Bastion, in Orwell Bight, off the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, as part of the main island, and named by them for Alfred Saunders. US-ACAN accepted that name and situation in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The feature was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958, and by 1963 UK-APC had corrected the situation, and US-ACAN had followed suit. It appears on a 1947 Argentine map, as Punta Saunders, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Saunders Rock. 85°25' S, 127°02' W. A rock on land, 5 km NW of Feeley Peak, between Davisville Glacier and Quonset Glacier, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John T. Saunders, electronics technician at Byrd Station in 1960.

Saunders Valley. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A valley, 1.4 km long, and of varying width, trending WNW-ESE into Hydrographers Cove, just N of Clement Hill, in the S part of Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here, 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for University of Birmingham geologist Andrew David Saunders (b. 1951, near Birmingham), who worked here with that BAS party (he did not winter-over). It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Note: The SCAR gazetteer includes the following crypticism: "Córrego Wind (Brazil. Península Fildes map, 1984)." This implies that the Brazilians mapped it in 1984 as Córrego Wind, and they may have done ("córrego" means "stream" in Portuguese").

Sauria Buttress. 80°32' S, 20°24' W. A rock buttress rising to about 1300 m, to the SE of Lundstrom Knoll, at the E end of the Pioneers Escarpment, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Charles-Marc Sauria (1812-1895), French inventor of the first practical friction match, in 1831. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Saussure Glacier. 67°11' S, 67°00' W. Flows NE from the Tyndall Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, into Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. Geologists from Rothera Station worked here in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Horace-Bénédict de Saussure (1740-1799), Swiss naturalist and physicist who, in 1787, while in the process of making the third-ever ascent of Mont Blanc, was the first to recognize that erratic boulders had been moved great distances by ice. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Schimper Glacier**.

Mount Sauter *see* **Terningskarvet Mountain**

Sauter, Siegfried. b. 1916, Germany. Aerial photographer with Hansa Luftbild, on the plane *Boreas* during GermAE 1938-39. He died on June 3, 2008, aged 92, the last survivor.

Sauter Range *see* **Terningskarvet Mountain**

Sauterriegel *see* **Terningskarvet Mountain**

Savage Glacier. 72°28' S, 96°09' W. Flows E into Seraph Bay, S of Tierney Peninsula, at the E end of Thurston Island. Its terminus was discovered by helicopter during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Jan.-Feb. 1960, plotted in 72°18' S, 95°46' W, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, as Savage Inlet, for Lt. John Savage, USN, dental officer on the *Glacier* during the expedition. It was later charted over its entire length, and renamed Savage Glacier, being replotted in 72°25' S, 96°05' W. It has since been replotted again.

Savage Inlet *see* **Savage Glacier**

Savage Nunatak. 86°27' S, 124°58' W. A nunatak, 11 km SE of Hatcher Bluffs, along the E margin of the upper Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Henry C. Savage, builder at Byrd Station in 1962.

Savage Ridge. 78°29' S, 163°22' E. A ridge extending out from near the summit of Mount Morning for 10 km, immediately N of Barlow Rocks, at the top of Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Michael L. Savage of the department of meteorology at the University of Wisconsin, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1980, and then returned to Antarctica for 5 summer seasons, developing the use of automatic weather stations.

The *Savannah*. French yacht, skippered by Joël and Dominique Marque, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

Savatier, André-Alexandre. b. June 3, 1823. French cabin boy on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Savin Nunatak. 73°52' S, 68°02' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 1550 m above the ice plateau at the base of Palmer Land, 50 km SW of Mount Vang, in the SE part of the English Coast. Surveyed during the USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Samuel M. Savin, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Savins, Dennis Roy. b. March 3, 1928, Portsmouth, son of Arthur James Savins and his Welsh wife Hilda Frances Punchard. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959. He died in Richmond, Yorks, in 1983.

Savio, Per John. b. 1877, Sør-Varanger, Norway, as Per John Persen, son of Lapp fisherman Per Savio and his wife Anne Aslaksdatter. A dog handler, one of two who wintered over on BAE 1898-1900. He was out one day, with the dog Lars, and fell through a crevasse, 60 feet. In the long time it took for him to dig his way back up with a knife, Lars stayed at the entrance to the crevasse, never went away. Savio died in 1905. *See also* **Must, Ole**.

Savoia Peak. 64°51' S, 63°26' W. Rising to 1415 m, at the NE end of (and the highest peak in) Sierra DuFief, in the SW part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, and first climbed on Feb. 7, 1905, by Pierre Dayné and Jacques Jabet, during FrAE 1903-05. Named by Charcot as Sommet Luigi di Savoia, for Prince Luigi Amedeo Di Savoia (1873-1933), duke of the Abruzzi, one of the great Arctic explorers. It also appears on various maps from FrAE 1903-05 and FrAE 1908-10 as Sommet Duc des Abruzzes, Pic Luigi de Savoie, Pic Louis-de-Savoie, Louis-de-Savoie Peak (in the English-language translation of one of his maps), and Pic Luigi di Savoia. It appears on a 1916 British chart as Luigi di Savoia Peak, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Luigi di Savoia." It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pico Luigi di Savoia, but on a 1953 chart as Pico Luis de Saboya, and on two 1957 charts as variously Pico Luigi de Savoia and Pico Luis de Savoia. It was Pico Luis de Saboya that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Nov. 21, 1949, UK-APC accepted the name Luigi di Savoia Peak, and that was the name that appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1955 the peak was re-surveyed by Fids from the *Norsel* and from Base N. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the shortened name of Luigi Peak, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Savoia Peak in 1965. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Pico Luigi Di Savoia. In Italian, where persons' names are concerned, there are two spellings for the word meaning "of" or "from"—"di" and "Di." If the word is a fundamental part of an ordinary person's name, such as "Giacomo Di Rossi," then it has to have a capital "D." One cannot say "Giacomo di Rossi"; that would mean "Giacomo of Rossi," and thus make no sense. Similarly, Leonardo Da Vinci is best with a capital "D" ("Da" being a similar way of saying "Di"). Without a doubt, the best way to render the Duke of Abruzzi's name is with the capital D.

Mount Saw. 68°11' S, 56°44' E. An isolated mountain, about 27 km (the Australians say about 31 km) SSE of Mount Cook, in the Leckie Range, in Kemp Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Brian Saw, ANARE helicopter pilot in 1965, off the *Nella Dan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Sawadowskij Hukk. 68°53' S, 90°40' W. A small cape in the area of Zavadovskijbreen, on Peter I Island. Named by the Russians. It means "Zavadovskiy Point."

Sawert Rocks. 67°31' S, 62°50' E. A group of small islands and rocks in water, 4 km (the Australians say about 6 km) ENE of Azimuth Island, in the NE part of Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from 1958 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for Alan W. Sawert, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1959, and at Wilkes Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sawtooth *see* **Armadillo Hill**

Sawyer Island. 65°26' S, 65°32' W. An island, 3 km long, N of Pickwick Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1954-55, it appears on a 1957 chart from that country (but was apparently unnamed). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1964, as Isla Contramaestre Rivera, for Rivera, who served on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted that name, long as it is.

Sawyer Nunatak. 75°44' S, 161°50' E. A small but distinctive nunatak, 5 km SE of Mount Stephens, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joseph O. Sawyer, satellite geodesist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1966.

Saxby, Eric John. b. Jan. 24, 1937, Christchurch, NZ. Assistant maintenance officer at Scott Base in 1974-75, and also that summer was base leader at Vanda Station. He was back in Antarctica in 1975-76, working with the Americans out of Dome C, to recover the crashed Herc. He was base leader at Vanda again, 1977-78, and in 1981-82 was back at Vanda, as NZ coordinator for the geological studies of the mountains in northern Victoria Land. In 1983-84 he was deputy leader at Scott Base, and leader for the winter of 1984.

Saxby Pass. 71°36' S, 167°45' E. A snow-covered pass through the Lyttelton Range, S of Lange Peak, in the Admiralty Mountains. It was used by an NZARP field party led by R.H. Finlay in 1981-82, as they traveled between Atkinson Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Eric Saxby. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Saxby Range. 72°04' S, 167°08' E. A broad mountain range rising to 2450 m, bounded by Jutland Glacier, Rucker Glacier, Pearl Harbor Glacier, and Midway Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Eric Saxby. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Saxton Ridge. 70°37' S, 66°52' E. A mountain ridge just S of the Thomson Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from 1956 ANARE aerial photos. Named by ANCA for Richard Alan "Dick" Saxton (b. Dec. 28, 1923, Melbourne; of Glen Iris, Vic.), who wintered-over as officer-in-charge of Wilkes Station in 1963. He was still alive and well in 2009. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Nunatak Saxum *see* **Saxum Nunatak**

Saxum Nunatak. 63°10' S, 56°02' W. An isolated nunatak, rising to 430 m (the British say 455 m), and dome-shaped when seen from the S, 10 km N of Mount Tholus, near the NW coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Jan. 1954, and so named by them because of the conspicuous rock wall on its N side (saxum means "wall" in Latin). UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Nunatak Saxum.

Glaciar Sayce *see* **Sayce Glacier**

Sayce Glacier. 65°05' S, 62°59' W. Flows SW into the head of Flandres Bay, immediately N of Pelletan Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Benjamin Jones "B.J." Sayce (1837-1895), photography pioneer from Liverpool. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Sayce.

Sayen Rocks. 73°40' S, 94°37' W. Two small rock exposures on land, visible from the northward, near the crest of the ice-covered heights between Miller Crag and Sutley Peak, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lawrence D. "Larry" Sayen (b. Feb. 17, 1939), VX-6 photographer in the Jones Mountains in Jan. 1961.

Sayer, Captain *see* **Sayre**

Sayer Nunatak. 62°28' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 210 m, on the shore of Dragon Cove, S of Williams Point, on the NE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-59. A BAS geological party visited it in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Capt. Sayre (q.v.). It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Cerro Sayes. 63°24' S, 57°33' W. A hill about 1.5 km S of Cerro Muga, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula, at the N end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for aviation mechanic 2nd sergeant Juan Sayes Troncoso, one of the Air Force crew on the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47.

Sayre, Captain. Of Sag Harbor, NY. Captain of the *General Scott*, in the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season. There are several candidates for this man, all of them from the Sayre family in or around Southampton, Long Island. The most likely is Isaac Sayre.

Ozero Sbrosovoe *see* **Sbrosovoye Lake**

Sbrosovoye Lake. 70°45' S, 11°35' E. A small lake, 1.5 km SW of Tyuleniy Point, in the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the Russians that year, as Ozero Sbrosovoe (i.e., "fault lake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sbrosovoye Lake in 1970.

Scadding, Adrian Gilbert. b. March 29, 1911, Cowes, Isle of Wight. He qualified as a teacher in London, in 1932, and then taught at Newport Boys' School, IOW. In 1937, in the Isle of Wight, he marrried Rita Netten, and moved to The Moorings, Station Road, Wootton, on the island, and lived there until he died (however, he did do one or two things in between). When World War II broke out he was commissioned into the RNVR, in navigation and meteorology. He served on the *Enterprise* and the *Galatea*, and was on the *Hermes* when the Japanese sunk her in 1942. He became head of the Naval Research Station, in Simonstown, South Africa, as senior met man for all of Natal and Zululand. In 1946, as a lieutenant commander, he returned to his school, as acting headmaster, but in 1947 joined FIDS, and left Tilbury on Dec. 19, 1947, on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He was meteorologist and base leader at Base B for the winter of 1948. After his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he caught the *Highland Monarch* back to London, arriving on Jan. 21, 1949. Back in the Isle of Wight, he taught at Ryde Secondary, and then at Bishop Lovett. In the 1960s he left teaching to become a met consultant to the oil industry, retiring in 1980. His wife died in 1995, and he died in the Isle of Wight, on Dec. 31, 2004.

Scaife Mountains. 75°06' S, 65°08' W. A group of mountains rising to about 1300 m, W of Prehn Peninsula, between Ketchum Glacier and Ueda Glacier, on the Orville Coast, at the very S of Palmer Land. They include Mount Brundage, Mount Macnowski, and Mount Terwileger. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and named by Ronne for Mr. and Mrs. Scaife, of Pittsburgh. Alan Magee Scaife (1900–1958) was an industrialist and philanthropist, of (among many other things) the Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh, a contributor to the expedition. He was married to Sarah Mellon (niece of Andrew Mellon). Ronne plotted this feature in 75°30' S, 63°25' W, and it appears that way on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, the group appears, with the corrected coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. At some stage US-ACAN accepted the name, probably in 1949, as it appears in the 1956 American gazetteer. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears in the 1993 British gazetteer.

Scale Lake. 68°35' S, 78°10' E. A small lake in a depression, just W of Collerson Lake, on Breidnes Peninsuala, in the Vestfold Hills. It was investigated by biologists from Davis Station in 1974. Named by ANCA.

Scallop Hill. 78°12' S, 166°44' E. A volcanic trachyte dome, rising to 225 m (the New Zealanders say 180 m), directly behind Cape Spirit, on the E edge of Black Island, in the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZGSAE 1958–59 for a fossiliferous conglomerate on top of the hill which contains a Chlamid lamellibranch commonly called scallops. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It gave its name to the Scallop Hill formation.

Scallop Ridge. 85°26' S, 139°00' W. An undulating ridge, 5 km long, it forms the SW portion of the Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1967, for the curving outline.

Scalpel Point. 62°10' S, 58°37' W. A rocky promontory W of Pond Hill, at Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, in honor of the surgeons at Arctowski Station.

Scambos Glacier. 77°44' S, 149°25' W. About 60 km long, it flows to the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Theodore A. Scambos, of the National Snow and Ice Data Center, in Boulder, Colo., who, from the 1980s on, has been using remotely sensed data for field and theoretical studies of Antarctic ice behavior.

Lake Scandrett. 69°24' S, 76°22' E. A long lake between very steep-sided cliffs, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA for Graham Scandrett, senior helicopter pilot during the establishing of Law Base in 1986. The Chinese call it Longquan Hu.

Scanlan Peak. 71°05' S, 65°23' E. The most southerly of a group of 3 peaks about 8.5 km SE of Husky Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from 1960 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Anthony Michael "Mike" Scanlan, cook at Davis Station for the winter of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Scanniello Peak. 77°31' S, 168°49' E. Rising to 2200 m, it marks the highest and most southwesterly point of Tekapo Ridge, in the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Jeffrey Scanniello, long-term ASA field engineer, who was active in surveying at McMurdo and Pole Station from 1990 onwards. He wintered-over at McMurdo in 1994. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

[1]**The *Scapa***. A 125-ton, 94 foot 8-inch whale catcher, built by Hawthorn, in Leith, and owned by Salvesen's. With the *Sonja* and the *Silva*, she was one of the first 3 whale catchers built in a British shipyard. After successful trials in Iceland, she went to South Georgia, working out of there in 1910–11. She was catching for the *Neko* in Antarctic waters every season from 1911–12 to 1922–23, and in 1923 was sold to H.M. Wrangell's Larvik Company, and became the *Fynd II*. In 1926 she became the *Corona IV*, and was registered in Vigo, Spain. In 1928 she was sold to a Copenhagen company, and her name changed back to the *Scapa*. She was subsequently sold several more times, in 1949 becoming the *Vesper*, and was broken up in Norway, in 1963.

[2]**The *Scapa***. A 221-ton, 110-foot 4-inch British whale catcher, built for Salvesen's in 1923, by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, she was the sister catcher to the *Sacra*. She was launched on Jan. 8, 1924, and went to Leith Harbor, in Georgia, and caught for the shore station there during the 1924–25 season. For the 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 seasons she caught for the *Saragossa*, in Antarctic waters. She capsized 15 miles off Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, on Jan. 23, 1928, while in pursuit of a whale. 13 out of the 17 crew were killed, including the captain, Gustav Mathisen. 2 of the survivors were found by the *Busen II* the following day, drifting on a block of ice, and the other 2 were found on a rock off Laurie Island, by the *Sonja*. The *Scapa* was replaced by the *Sitka*.

Scapa Rock. 60°38' S, 44°52' W. A rock in the water between Saddle Island and the Weddell Islands, N of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by the Discovery Expeditions, in 1933. A USARP geological field party from Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory made the first landing on the rock on Jan. 26, 1977. Named by UK-APC on May 21, 1979, for the whale catcher *Scapa* that went down in 1928. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

SCAR *see* **Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research**

Cerros Scar *see* **Scar Hills**

Ensenada Scar *see* **Scar Inlet**

Scar Bluffs. 68°48' S, 153°32' E. Three black, rectangular, steep-sided rock outcrops, 45 km S of Cape Hudson, on Mawson Peninsula. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, again by SovAE 1958, and by ANARE in 1959. Named by ANCA for SCAR. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Scar Hills. 63°25' S, 57°01' W. A small ridge of hills, with numerous glacial striae (i.e., "scratches"), rising to about 100 m above sea level, and extending for about 1.5 km in a NE-SW direction from the head of Hope Bay, along the SE shore of the bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson of SwedAE 1901–04, and named descriptively by him as Schrammenhügel. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945–46. UK-APC accepted the translated name Scar Hills, on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1952. Fids from Base D re-surveyed this feature again in 1954–56. The Argentines call this feature Cerros Scar (which means the same thing).

Scar Inlet. 65°56' S, 61°52' W. An inlet, or bay, opening SE of Delusion Point, immediately NW of Jason Peninsula, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, between Tashtego Point and Chapman Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by SwedAE 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Scott Bucht, or Scotts Bukt, for Robert Falcon Scott. The Argentines were calling it Bahía Scott as early as 1908. It appears on 1934 and 1940 British charts

as Scott Bay, plotted in 65°30' S, 62°00' W. Following a survey by Fids from Base D in 1961, UK-APC renamed it on Feb. 12, 1964, for SCAR, because there were already too many features with the name Scott. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1964. It appears as such on a British chart of 1984. The coordinates then were 66°00' S, 62°00' W. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Bahía Scott, but with the coordinates 65°25' S, 62°03' W. The Argentines today call it Ensenada Scar. It has since been replotted.

Scar Peak. 77°39' S, 162°33' E. Rising to 1882 m, it surmounts the N wall of Taylor Glacier, immediately E of Lacroix Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

Scarab Bluff. 71°20' S, 68°16' W. North of Giza Peak, it overlooks the Fossil Bluff hut on Alexander Island. A small plateau above the bluff contains a permanent melt pool which is a designated biological research site. In keeping with other sacred ancient Egyptian references in the area, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Scarab Peak. 73°21' S, 163°01' E. A prominent peak, rising to 3160 m, 3 km NE of Mount Frustum, on the SE extremity of Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 for its resemblance in shape to a scarab beetle. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Scarborough Castle. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A flat-topped craggy rock on land, rising to about 30 m, with perpendicular sides, S of Cape Shirreff, near the NE entrance point to Shirreff Cove, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Robert Fildes in 1821, and named by him for its resemblance to the 12th-century Yorkshire castle. Photographed by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. Chile was calling it Castillo Scarborough by 1962, and it appears in their 1974 gazetteer as Roca Castillo Scarborough. The Argentines call it Roca Fortín ("fortín" meaning a small fort).

Roca Scarborough Castle *see* **Fortín Rock**

Scarffe, John Martyn. Known as Martyn Scarffe. b. Feb. 4, 1935, Wallasey, Cheshire, son of customs and excise man Robert Henry Scarffe and his wife Mary Sherwin Winifred Singlehurst (of the family that owned the famous Red Cross Shipping Line). As a child, when the Germans started bombing Liverpool, he was evacuated to Northern Ireland, to be with his uncle. He left school in 1951, joined the Royal Navy, and in 1956-57 was a petty officer electrician on the *Protector*, which was taking Angus Erskine to Detaille Island for the winter, when an incoming Fid for Base W went sick. Erskine asked Scarffe if he would replace the sick Fid. Being a mountain climber and adventurous sort, Scarffe cleared it with the Navy, and he was seconded to FIDS, wintering-over at Base W in 1957 as general assistant and mountain climber. No other Fid was ever taken into the organization in this manner. After his tour there he returned to Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, and then re-joined the *Protector*, getting as far as Cape Town, when he received news that his father had died. The RN wouldn't allow him to fly back to England for the funeral. Out of the Navy in 1960, he became an electrician working on submarines at Cammellairds Ship Lines, in Birkenhead, and in 1962 he married Maureen Welford. That year his uncle in California sponsored him as an immigrant, and he worked as a film technician in Hollywood for 12 years, then returned to England, to work for Rank Films just outside London. After a few years he went into retail management, and then security. His second wife was Sylvia Brown.

Scarlatti Peak. 71°12' S, 69°37' W. A conspicuous pyramidal peak rising to 750 m (the British say 785 m, which is probably right), 13 km NW of Holst Peak, and 20 km E of the Walton Mountains, between those mountains and the LeMay Range, in the central part of Alexander Island. First mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, working from air photos taken during RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°15' S, 70°26' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the composer Alessandro Scarlatti (1660-1725). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, plotted in 71°16' S, 70°26' W. The coordinates were corrected from Jan. 1973 U.S. Landsat images, and with the new coordinates it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Scarlett-Streatfeild, Norman John *see* **The *St Austell Bay*** (under **Saint**)

Scarnell, Francis. Baptized Sept. 25, 1748, Portsmouth, son of Francis Scarnell and Elizabeth Doling. On Jan. 3, 1772 he joined the *Resolution* as quartermaster, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On July 10, 1772 he became an able seaman.

Scend Rocks. 64°48' S, 64°15' W. A small group of rocks in water, 2.5 km SW of Rumbler Rock, and 4 km WNW of the Outcast Islands, SW of Wylie Bay, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, a scend being the horizontal forward and backward flow of sea water breaking over a shallow obstruction, caused by the incoming ocean swell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Cabo Scesa *see* **Cabo Dreyfus**

Mount Schaefer. 71°22' S, 166°23' E. Rising to 1825 m, it marks the W extremity of Robinson Heights, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Paul William Schaefer (b. 1940), USARP entomologist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Schaefer Islands. 73°40' S, 103°24' W. A small group of islands close to the NW end of Canisteo Peninsula, 3 km SW of the Lindsey Islands, in the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by American cartographers from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William A. Schaefer, geologist on the Ellsworth Land Survey of 1968-69.

Schäfer, Alfons. 2nd carpenter on the *Schwabenland*, during GermAE 1938-39.

Schalitz, Louis. 2nd bosun on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Schanz Glacier. 79°45' S, 83°40' W. Flows S for 13 km, between Soholt Peaks and the Collier Hills, to enter Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Thomas Ladd "Tom" Schanz (b. July 23, 1930, Dallas, Tex. d. June 10, 2010, Dallas), VX-6 supply officer during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Schärer, Anthony John "Tony." b. 1937, Brighton, son of Frederick H. Schärer and his wife Kathleen M. Street. After Oxford, he joined FIDS in 1961, as a meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Base F in 1962 and 1963 (by the time he got there, FIDS had become BAS), also providing kennels and rearing husky pups. He also wintered-over as a general assistant at Base E in 1964. In 1969, in Brighton, he married Lorna Lillywhite.

Scharfenberg. 74°11' S, 162°44' E. A peak, NW of Mount Meister, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Scharffenbergbotnen. 74°34' S, 11°05' W. A cirque (or corrie) between Mount Bergersen, Torsviktoppen, Wrighthamaren, Engenhovet, and Gerhardsennuten, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dr. Johann Scharffenberg (1869-1965), outspoken opponent of Nazism and boldly public advocate of Norwegian Resistance during World War II.

Scharon Bluff. 70°58' S, 167°24' E. A steep rock bluff rising to 1000 m, on the S side of Tapsell Foreland, it surmounts the N side of Barnett Glacier, 14 km W of Cape Moore, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Harry LeRoy Scharon (known as LeRoy) (b. Jan. 21, 1915, Baltimore. d. May 15, 2004, Houston), geophysicist, U.S. exchange scientist at Molodezhnaya Station in the winter of 1968.

Schatz Ridge. 78°29' S, 86°03' W. An outlying ridge, 1.5 km long, 1.5 km NW of Knutzen Peak, on Taylor Ledge, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The ridge has the appearance of a nunatak with 2 peaks, the higher (eastern) one rising 200 m above the ice surface. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Gerald S. Schatz, research analyst and editor of the National Academy of Sciences News Report, who authored a number of papers on Antarctic environment, conservation and legal issues in the 1970s and 1980s, on temporary appointment to ITT.

Schauinsland. 68°06' S, 67°01' W. The most westerly mountain peak on Butson Ridge, sep-

arating Northeast Glacier from McClary Glacier, at Marguerite Bay, in the Antarctic Peninsula. It is an important survey and view point for scientific work. Descriptively named by the Germans on Oct. 9, 1996, for their mountain of the same name in the Black Forest (name means "look into the country").

Schaumberg, Fritz. One of the mountain climbers on David Lewis's 1977-78 *Solo* expedition.

Schaus Ice Rises. 71°03' S, 72°40' W. A group of small ice rises in the Wilkins Ice Shelf, aligned E-W just off the N side of Eroica Peninsula, Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1967 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan.-Feb. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Richard Schaus, USN, assigned to the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, as aviation projects officer, 1979-80. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Nunatak Scheaffino. 66°05' S, 60°36' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Scheimpflug Nunatak. 64°48' S, 62°36' W. Rising to about 400 m, near the terminus of Deville Glacier, on Arctowski Peninsula, at Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base O that same season. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Theodor Scheimpflug (1865-1911), Austrian aerophotogrammetry pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Schenck, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Schenck Peak. 69°40' S, 72°18' W. Rising to about 500 m in the Desko Mountains, 3 km SW of Morrill Peak, in the SE part of Rothschild Island, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James N. Schenck (b. May 20, 1927, the day Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic. d. Aug. 19, 2010, Virginia Beach, Va.), a merchant marine officer from 1945, he joined the U.S. Coast Guard in 1957, and was executive officer on the *Staten Island* during OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71), retiring from the Coast Guard in 1976 to become a marine surveyor until 1993. Originally plotted in 69°40' S, 72°25' W, it has since been replotted. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 2008.

The *Schepelsturm*. A large West German ocean-going anchor and cable handling and supply tug, 1501 tons, 61.8 meters long, built by Elsfleth, launched on April 9, 1975, and flying a Liberian flag. She was the vessel used on GANOVEX 79. Skipper was Udo Rieck. In 1995 she was sold, and renamed the *Englishman*.

Schepelsturmkliff. 70°48' S, 167°45' E. A cliff, SE of the Lyall Islands, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, for the *Schepelsturm*.

Mount Scherger. 73°13' S, 62°55' E. Just W of Mount McCauley, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains, in the area of Lambert Glacier. First seen by John Seaton, during an ANARE photographic flight of Nov. 1956, and mapped by Morris Fisher, ANARE surveyor at Mawson Station in 1957. Named by ANCA on Nov. 10, 1958, for Air Marshal Sir Frederick Rudolph William Scherger (1904-1984), RAAF, chief of the air staff in Australia, 1957-61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Scheuermann Spur. 79°51' S, 155°35' E. A broad, ice-covered limb of the Darwin Mountains, between the head of Hatherton Glacier and the W end of the Prebble Icefalls. It has a relativey flat summit area, rising to about 1600 m above sea level, that tapers southward to a narrow snout. A rock cliff marks the W side facing Hatherton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Mike Scheuermann, air projects specialist with the NSF's Office of Polar Programs (OPP), 1995-2001, and former USN liaison officer to OPP.

Scheuren Stream. 77°24' S, 163°39' E. A meltwater stream 1.5 km W of Gneiss Point, it issue from the front of the Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows N into the Bay of Sails, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Named by Robert L. Nichols, a geologist here, for engineer John Joseph Scheuren, Jr. (b. Aug. 2, 1909, Mass. d. May 17, 1995, Weymouth, Mass.), chief of the Metcalf and Eddy Engineering Party here in 1957-58, and vice president of the company since 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Mount Schevill. 85°07' S, 167°12' W. A conspicuous mountain, rising to 1995 m, it overlooks the head of Somero Glacier, about 8 km SE of Mount Johnstone, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for biologist William Edward Schevill (b. July 2, 1906, Brooklyn. d. July 25, 1994, Concord, Mass.), USARP whale expert at McMurdo Station in 1964-65.

Playa Schiappacasse. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A small beach, about 120 m long, SE of Punta Yeco, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Paulina Schiappacasse Cambiaso, geographer here with the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91. *See also* **Playa Paulina**.

Mount Schicht. 71°26' S, 13°08' E. A prominent mountain with several summits, 6 km WSW of Ritscher Peak, in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Schicht-Berge (i.e., "stratum mountains") because of its appearance. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Schicht in 1970.

Schicht-Berge *see* **Mount Schicht**

Schichtberge *see* **Mount Schicht**

Schiffsbach. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A stream that flows into Schiffsbucht, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Schiffsbucht. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A small bay at Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Schimansky. 70°50' S, 63°49' W. A ridge-like mountain, rising to about 2200 m, 10 km NW of Heintz Peak, in the Welch Mountains, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. John Albert Schimansky, USN, VXE-6 Hercules aircraft commander on many aerial photographic and ice-sensing missions during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71). UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Schimper, Andreas Franz Wilhelm. Known as Willy. b. 1856. Botanist from Bonn University, who was on the *Valdivia*, during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition of 1898-99. He died on Sept. 9, 1901, in Germany.

Schimper Glacier. 80°18' S, 25°05' W. Flows NNE into Slessor Glacier, in the E part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Karl Friedrich Schimper (1803-1867), German botanist who, in 1835, originated the theory of the ice age in Europe to explain the distribution of erratic boulders. The name appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. *See also* **Saussure Glacier**.

Schindewolfgletscher. 71°28' S, 164°29' E. A glacier between Copperstain Ridge to the W and Mount Radspinner to the E, in the Mirabito Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans, presumably for Otto Heinrich Schindewolf (1896-1971), professor of geology and paleontology at the University of Tübingen, 1948-64.

Schirmacher, Richardheinrich. b. 1909, Germany. Lufthansa pilot who took part in GermAE 1938-39, as pilot of the *Boreas*. Like Rudolf Mayr (q.v.) he flew several test flights from the Azores to New York just prior to the expedition, but on the *Nordstern*'s sister plane, the *Nordwind*.

Schirmacher Hills. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. A thin strip of low and exposed hilly coastline about 16 km long, and 5 km at its widest, with numerous meltwater ponds, 60 km N of the Humboldt Mountains, between the inland ice and the ice shelf, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. The area was discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Schirmacheroase (i.e., "Schirmacher oasis"), for Richardheinrich Schirmacher. The British and Americans translated this as the Schirmacher Oasis. In 1966 US-ACAN redfined the area, dropped the term Schirmacher Oasis, and created the name Schirmacher Hills. The Norwegians call the hills Vassfjellet (i.e., "the water mountain"), and the central part of the hills they call Sundsvassheia (q.v.). For a more complete history of this feature, *see* **Schirmacheroasen**.

Schirmacher Massif. 71°37' S, 62°20' W. An island-like mountain massif, rising to 1675 m (in Mount Geier), 5 km W of Rowley Massif, and surrounded by the flow of Rankin Glacier and Cline Glacier, at the head of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer

Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Eberhard G. Schirmacher, topographic engineer in charge of the USGS Lassister Coast Survey Party, 1969–70 and 1970–71, and at Pine Island Bay, 1974–75. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1976.

Schirmacher Oasis *see* **Schirmacher Hills, Schirmacheroasen**

Schirmacher Ponds. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. A group of meltwater ponds in the Schirmacher Hills, 60 km N of the Humboldt Mountains, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and named by Ritscher as Schirmacher Seenplatte, in association with the Schirmacher Oasis (Ritscher's name for the general area of which the Schirmacher Hills became the main part). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Schirmacher Ponds in 1966. *See* **Schirmacheroasen**.

Schirmacher Seenplatte *see* **Schirmacher Ponds**

Schirmacheroasen. 70°44' S, 11°40' E. This is a Norwegian name meaning "the Schirmacher oasis," and reflects, to some degree, the feature discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, which Ritscher named Schirmacheroase, after Richardheinrich Schirmacher. The English-speaking world translated this as the Schirmacher Oasis. It was called an oasis because it is an ice-free area. Included within the feature were the Schirmacher Hills (what the Norwegians call Vassfjellet), and the Schirmacher Ponds (which Ritscher named Schirmacher Seenplatte). The central part of the hills, the Norwegians call Sundsvassheia. In 1966, US-ACAN did away with the term Schirmacher Oasis, and created the terms Schirmacher Hills and Schirmacher Ponds. For their Schirmacheroasen concept, the Norwegians added Vassholisen (i.e., "the water hole ice"), which is what they call the ice shelf N of the W part of the hills. So, effectively, because part of the feature is ice, it is no longer an ice-free oasis, and so is a misnomer. Georg Forster Station was here, as was Maitri Station, and Novolazarevskaya Station was established on the ice.

Schist Peak. 77°19' S, 162°00' E. Rising to 1650 m, surmounting the divide between Willis Glacier and Packard Glacier, or (to put it another way) between Victoria Valley and Debenham Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. This peak forms the back wall of the northern of 2 ice-filled cirques from which an excised stream bed enters the W end of Lake Vida. From this peak a ridge extends NE to Mount Harker. Named by VUWAE 1959–60 for the rock type of which this feature is composed. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Schist Point. 60°43' S, 45°14' W. A conspicuous point at the W side of the Divide Peaks, near the E end of Orwell Bight, on the SE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933 and again in 1948–49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, who so named it because it marks the E limit at sea level of the metamorphic rocks in this part of Coronation Island. On a 1943 USAAF chart it appears in error as Saunders Point. UK-APC accepted the name Schist Point on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy in 1956–58.

Schivestolen. 74°20' S, 9°44' W. The SW part of the mountain area the Norwegians call Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Jacob Schive (1897–1969), Norwegian Army officer and Resistance leader during World War II.

Schjaer, Sigurd *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1919, 1922

Schjelderupveggen. 74°39' S, 11°01' W. A rock face between Wrighthamaren and Imerslundryggen, in the N part of Sivorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Ferdinand Schjelderup (1886–1955), Norwegian judge and Resistance leader during World War II.

Cerro Schlatter. 63°26' S, 57°18' W. A hill, about 6 km W of Mount Taylor, and some 5 km N of Duse Bay, in the area of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Roberto Schlatter (*see* **Schlatter Glacier**). The Argentines call it Cerro Siempre Nevado (i.e., "always snow covered hill").

Schlatter Glacier. 77°41' S, 161°27' E. Flows from the Asgard Range toward Lake House, in Pearse Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Roberto Pablo Schlatter Vollmann, Chilean biologist and veterinarian of the Instituto de Zoología, at the Universidad Austral de Chile, at Valdivia, who worked in the USARP bird-banding program relative to the Adélie penguin and the south polar skua, at Cape Crozier, 1969–70 and 1970–71. During ChilAE 1980–81, Dr. Schlatter made a complete investigation into the bird community.

Schloredt Nunatak. 75°03' S, 134°15' W. A nunatak, 1.5 km S of Bleclic Peaks, at the S extremity of the Perry Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Jerry L. Schloredt (b. Oct. 12, 1936), USN, chief construction electrician who was nuclear power plant operator at McMurdo in 1966, 1967, and 1969. He was a lieutenant commander when he became chief of the plant detachment in 1973.

Cabo Schlossbach *see* **Cape Schlossbach**

Cape Schlossbach. 75°08' S, 63°06' W. It forms the E end of Prehn Peninsula, and the S side of the entrance to Gardner Inlet, between that inlet and Hansen Inlet, on the Orville Coast, on the E side of the base of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and named by Ronne for Ike Schlossbach. It appears on Ronne's map of 1948, but plotted in 75°09' S, 62°54' W, and as such also appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965–67, and it appears, with the corrected coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Schlossbach, and that is what the Argentines call it today. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted that name too.

Mount Schlossbach. 78°03' S, 154°48' W. A peak, 1.5 km SE of Mouht Nilsen, in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929 by ByrdAE 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Ike Schlossbach. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Schlossbach, Isaac "Ike." b. Aug. 20, 1891, Bradley Beach, near Neptune, NJ, son of Russian dry goods storekeeper Abraham Schlossbach and his wife Martha. One of the major figures in Antarctic (and Polar) history. In 1930 he retired as a naval aviator, having lost an eye in a plane crash. In 1931 he was navigator on the submarine that took Sir Hubert Wilkins to the Arctic. He first went to Antarctica as one of the shore party on ByrdAE 1933–35. In 1937 he was back on another Arctic expedition (with MacGregor). During USAS 1939–41 he was in Antarctica again, at West Base, and was one of the crew who occupied the Rockefeller Mountains Seismic Station in Nov.–Dec. 1940. He was called back to the Navy for World War II, and served at a weather post in Labrador. He was also at Guadalcanal, and at an air station in Newfoundland. In 1947–48, a retired commander, USN, he volunteered for RARE, and was made captain of the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, and second-in-command of RARE, if he could get his skipper's license in time (which he did). In 1955–56 he was at Mawson Station with ANARE; in 1956–57 and 1957–58 he was in the Weddell Sea area, in 1959–60 he was on the *Glacier*, and in 1960–61 he was back in Antarctica as a consultant and observer. Toward the end of his life, he lived with his old expedition comrade, Doc McLean and his family for a few months before going into a retirement home, and he died, unmarried, on Aug. 23, 1984, in Manasquan, NJ. *See* the Bibliography (Goodrich).

Schlossbach, Theodore R. "Ted." b. July 22, 1906, Neptune, NJ. Brother of Ike Schlossbach. He was medical officer on Ellsworth's 1935–36 expedition. He died April 19, 1995, in Manasquan, NJ.

Schmehl Peak. 69°34' S, 158°45' E. Rising to 750 m, at the N end of the ridge overlooking the junction of Walsh Glacier with Tomilin Glacier (indeed, it is on the W side of the Tomilin), in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (jg) Peter W. Schmehl, USNR, Hercules aircraft navigator during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967–68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Mount Schmid. 77°58' S, 85°40' W. Rising

to 2430 m, on the S side of Embree Glacier, 8 km E of Mount Goldthwait, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Capt. Ernest A. Schmid, U.S. Army, who helped build Pole Station in 1956-57.

Schmidhöhe. 74°39' S, 163°59' E. A heght on the SW side of Mount Browning, in the Northern Foothills, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, possibly for Michael Schmid-Thomé, who was on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

Schmidt, Ferdinand-Léopold. b. Sept. 6, 1819, Nancy. On May 29, 1838, at Valparaíso, he joined the *Astrolabe* as an apprentice seaman, for FrAE 1837-40. On July 12, 1838 he was promoted to junior seaman, and on Jan. 1, 1840 to ordinary seaman. In the meantime he had been to Antarctica for the 1839-40 season.

Schmidt, Dr. Paul F. Chemist from Leipzig who was on the *Valdivia* during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99.

Schmidt Glacier. 79°15' S, 83°42' W. A glacier, about 30 km long, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, it flows N from near Hall Peak, along the W side of the Thomson Escarpment and the Gross Hills, to coalesce with the lower part of Splettstoesser Glacier, N of Mount Virginia, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains party of 1961-62, for Paul G. Schmidt, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Schmidt Hills. 83°14' S, 57°48' W. A group of rock hills, about 24 km long, N of Childs Glacier and W of Roderick Valley, between that valley and the Foundation Ice Stream, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. The highest point is Mount Nervo (about 1070 m), and the feature also includes Mount Coulter, Pepper Peak, Robbins Nunataks, and Wall Rock. In 1963-64, USGS surveyed these hills from the ground, and USN photographed them aerially, with USGS mapping the feature from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Dwight L. Schmidt, geologist and student of Antarctic rocks at Carleton College, Minn., who was in the Pensacola Mountains in 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1965-66. In those days the coordinates were plotted in 83°15' S, 57°15' W, but they were corrected by USGS by 1969. UK-APC accepted the name (and the new coordinates) on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Schmidt Nunataks. 69°53' S, 158°56' E. A cluster of nunataks about 16.6 km S of Pope Mountain, and 17.5 km SE of Governor Mountain, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James L. Schmidt, USN, aviation electronics mate 2nd class with VX-6 who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1967. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Schmidt Peak. 86°15' S, 144°50' W. Along the S side of the California Plateau, it marks the end of a narrow ridge 5 km NE of Parker Bluff, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Dennis C. Schmidt, VX-6 photographer, in Antarctica during OpDF 1963 (i.e., 1962-63), OpDF 1964 (i.e., 1963-64), and OpDF 1967 (i.e., 1966-67).

Schmidt Peninsula. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. A small peninsula, connected to Cape Legoupil by a low isthmus, and projecting from that cape toward the W, and terminating in the S at Toro Point, N of Unwin Cove, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48 as Península Capitán del Ejército de Chile, Sr. Hugo Schmidt Prado, for Captain Hugo Schmidt Prado of the Chilean Army, the first commander of General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, in 1948, the station being established on this peninsula. By 1951, however, even the Chileans had begun to be intimated by the weight of the name, and so shortened it to Península Schmidt. US-ACAN accepted the name Schmidt Peninsula in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982.

Mount Schmidtman. 76°34' S, 161°00' E. A peak to the N of Mount Naab, at the NE end of Eastwind Ridge, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. In association with the ridge, it was named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Capt. Richard D. Schmidtman, U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Eastwind* during OpDF 60 (i.e., 1959-60). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Schmitt, Waldo Lasalle. b. June 25, 1887, Washington, DC, son of engineer Ewald Schmitt and his wife Fanny Hesselbach. He went to work for the National Museum, in Washington, married Alvina Stumm on Nov. 19, 1914, and was the marine biologist on the *Fleurus* at Deception Island in 1927, collecting invertebrates. On May 20, 1927, he left Montevideo on the *American Legion*, and arrived back in New York on June 10, 1927. He remained with the Museum for decades. He was back in Antarctica on the *Staten Island* in 1962-63 [sic], at Marguerite Bay and in the Weddell Sea. He died on Aug. 5, 1977, in Washington, DC.

Schmitt Mesa. 74°56' S, 64°05' W. A prominent, mainly ice-covered mesa, or tableland, 24 km long, 8 km wide, and rising to about 1000 m above sea level, it forms the S rampart of the Latady Mountains, at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Waldo L. Schmitt. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Schmitter Peak. 71°16' S, 66°21' E. A small mountain peak about 6 km SW of Mount Woinarski, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Ulrich "Rick" Schmitter, who wintered-over three times in Antarctica as a cook, at Davis Station in 1964, Mawson Station in 1978, and Casey Station in 1980. He was also at Macquarie Island in 1966. In 1978, at Mawson, he assisted at an appendectomy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Schmohe, Fred William. b. Oct. 4, 1904, Union, Ill., son of farmer Fred Schmohe and his wife Louise. His middle name came from his uncle William, who lived in the farm next door. After a spell of working as a laborer on his father's farm, he joined the U.S. Navy on Sept. 25, 1923, and was an electrician's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He was promoted to chief electrician's mate for the 2nd half of the expedition. During World War II, he was commissioned as a lieutenant (jg), and became a pilot. He died on May 14, 1985, in San Bernardino, Calif., and was buried in Riverside three days later.

Schmutzler Nunatak. 74°57' S, 72°10' W. Rising to about 1500 m (the British say about 1400 m), about 1.5 km NW of Neff Nunatak, and about 2.5 km SSW of Gaylord Nunatak, in the Grossman Nunataks, ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1968. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Robin A. Schmutzler, USGS cartographer who was a member of the joint USGS-BAS geological party to the Orville Coast in 1977-78. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Schneebach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A stream that flows W out of the lake the Germans call Schneesee, on Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Schneesee. 62°10' S, 58°57' W. A little lake on Fildes Peninsula, in King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Schneide *see* **Madsensåta**

Schneidengruppe *see* **Johnson Peaks**

Schneider, Carlos Oliver *see under* **O**

Schneider Glacier. 79°29' S, 84°17' W. About 24 km long, it flows N between Dunbar Ridge and Inferno Ridge, and merges with Balish Glacier before joining Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Arthur F. Schneider, VX-6 maintenance officer during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65), and commander of VX-6 during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Schneider Hills. 82°36' S, 42°45' W. A group of hills, rising to 735 m (in Ruthven Bluff) S of San Martín Glacier, they form the S half of the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Also included in these hills are Lisignoli Bluff, Sosa Bluff, and Pujato Bluff. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Otto Schneider, chief scientist of the Instituto Antártico Argentino in the 1950s and 1960s. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Schneider Peak. 71°37' S, 62°41' W. Rising to about 1300 m near the head of Rankin Glacier, 10 km WSW of Mount Geier, on the Schirmacher Massif, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Visited by a joint USGS-BAS geological party in 1986-87. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for David L. "Duke" Schneider (b. March 7, 1943), USGS geodesist who wintered-over at Casey Station (Australian) in 1974, as part of USGS's satellite surveying team there. While assigned to the Law Dome ice-drilling team in March 1974, Duke helped to rescue 3 Australian workers whose Nodwell had fallen into a deep crevasse. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Schneider Ridge. 72°56' S, 61°23' E. A rock outcrop in the Goodspeed Nunataks, about 15 km E of Skinner Nunatak, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Eckard "Ekie" Schneider, helicopter engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1972. The Russians call it Gora Rusakova, after Kazakh geologist Mikhail Petrovich Rusakov (1892-1963).

Schneider Rock. 74°08' S, 115°05' W. A rock on land, 5 km N of the Siglin Rocks, it protrudes through the ice on the W side of Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens and petrels are to be found here. First photographed aerially in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. R.P. Schneider, USN, maintenance co-ordinator at Williams Field during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66). Originally plotted in 74°07' S, 114°51' W, it has since been replotted.

Schnidrighorn. 72°52' S, 166°17' E. A peak, immediately SW of Brandalberg, in the Lawrence Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Schobert Nunatak. 85°31' S, 162°14' W. Overlooks the terminus of Bowman Glacier, 6 km E of Mount Dean, at the NE end of the Quarles Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for William J. Schobert, VX-6 aviation electrician and maintenance shop supervisor for several OpDF seasons between 1964 and 1967.

Schoeck Peak. 79°53' S, 82°51' W. Rising to 1810 m, directly at the head of Henderson Glacier, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Peter A. Schoeck, aurora scientist at Little America, 1957.

Schoening Peak. 78°32' S, 85°28' W. A high, steep, rocky peak, rising to 4743 m, at the E edge of the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, 2.8 km E of Mount Vinson, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Peter K. Schoening (1936-2004), a member of the American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition of 1966-67, which was the first to climb Mount Vinson and several other high peaks in the Sentinel Range.

Schofield, A. b. 1875, Hull, Yorks. On July 26, 1907, at Poplar (in London), he signed on to the *Nimrod* as a fireman for BAE 1907-09, but was discharged at Lyttelton on Dec. 19, 1907, thus never getting to Antarctica.

Schofield Peak. 72°36' S, 166°18' E. A peak, 1.5 km SE of Mount McCarthy, at the head of Webb Névé, in the Barker Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Edmund A. Schofield, biologist at Hallett Station in 1963-64, and at McMurdo in 1967-68.

Bahía Schokalsky *see* **Schokalsky Bay**

Détroit Schokalsky *see* **Schokalsky Bay**

Schokalsky Bay. 69°17' S, 70°03' W. Also seen spelled as Shokalsky Bay and Chokalskii Bay. A bay, 14 km wide at its entrance, indenting the NE coast of Alexander Island for 10 km W of Cape Brown, between that cape and Mount Calais. Hampton Glacier discharges tremendous amounts of ice into the head of this bay at a steep gradient, causing the ice there to be extremely broken and irregular, and discourages the use of this bay and glacier as an inland sledging route onto the NE part of Alexander Island. First seen and roughly charted from a distance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and thought by them to be a strait separating Mount Nicholas from Alexander Island. Charcot thus named it Détroit Schokalsky, for Russian geographer, meteorologist, and oceanographer Yuliy Mikhailovich Schokal'skiy (1856-1940), of Saint Petersburg University. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. This was rendered Détroit Shockalski by Bongrain in 1914, even though Charcot had used the spelling that Schokalsky himself used when transliterating his name into Roman script. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Schokalsky Strait, and that was the name seen on Wilkins' map of 1929, and on a 1932 Discovery Investigations chart. However, on a 1916 British photograph it appears as Shokalski Strait. On Feb. 1, 1937, the coast in this vicinity was partly photographed aerially by BGLE 1934-37, and the bay was roughly surveyed. However, they could not find Charcot's "détroit." Fids from Base E, in Nov.-Dec. 1948, surveyed the area again, and found that this bay was actually what Charcot had in mind. The low-lying Hampton Glacier to the S gave it the appearance of a channel, which is what had fooled Charcot. FIDS renamed it Schokalsky Bay, and plotted it in 69°15' S, 69°55' W, and that name, and those coordinates were accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and in the 1956 British gazetteer. However, the British surveyed it again, and the coordinates were corrected by 1960. With the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Bahía Schokalsky.

Islote Scholander *see* **Scholander Island**

Scholander Island. 66°22' S, 66°58' W. An island, 2.5 km E of Watkins Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Per Fredrick Scholander (1905-1980), professor of physiology at the Institute of Oceanography, at La Jolla, Calif., 1958-80, specializing in polar physiology. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Scholander.

Scholars Peak. 77°35' S, 163°05' E. A peak on the W side of Mount Falconer, in the area of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998. NZ-APC accepted the name on Oct. 7, 1998.

Canal (de) Schollaert *see* **Schollaert Channel**

Chenal (de) Schollaert *see* **Schollaert Channel**

Strait of Schollaert *see* **Schollaert Channel**

Schollaert Channel. 64°30' S, 62°50' W. A wide and clear strait running NW-SE between Hulot Peninsula (on Brabant Island) to the NE and Guépratte Island and Parker Peninsula (on Anvers Island) to the SW, it connects Dallmann Bay with Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. The SE entrance was discovered and roughly charted on Jan. 30, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and the feature was named by de Gerlache as Chenal de Schollaert, for François Schollaert (1851-1917), Belgian statesman who helped secure government support for de Gerlache's expedition. It appears as such on the 1899 and 1900 maps of the expedition. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the maps, it appears as Strait of Schollaert, and on Irízar's Argentine map of 1903 as Canal de Schollaert. The NW entrance to the channel was charted by FrAE 1903-05, and appears on Charcot's 1906 map. Nordenskjöld, among others, refers to the feature as Chenal Schollaert, and on Balch's 1904 map it appears as Schollaert Strait. All the other interested nations had translations similar to that, and misspellings abounded, of course. On an American Geographical Society map of 1905 it appears as Schollaert Sound, and on Balch's 1912 map it appears as Dallmann Strait, named in association with Dallmann Bay. It was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and the name Schollaert Channel first appears on their 1929 chart. It appears as Schollart Channel (sic) on a 1942 USAAF chart, but the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 was Schollaert Channel, and that name was also accepted by UK-APC, on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1959 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Canal Schollaert, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1949, David James, formerly of the FIDS, mentions Melchior Channel, apparently referring collectively to this feature and Dallmann Bay. Schollaert Channel was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Schollaert Sound *see* **Schollaert Channel**

Schollaert Strait *see* **Schollaert Channel**

Schönbäck, G.F. b. 1879, Sweden. Steward on SwedAE 1901-04.

Schönenberg. 71°38' S, 162°57' E. A peak, due N of Mount Lugering, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Schonyan, Paul Wilhelm Otto. From Invercargill, NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, i.e., for the second half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Schoofs Nunatak. 73°18' S, 64°04' W. An isolated nunatak, 30 km WNW of Mount Barkow, rising to about 1500 m above the otherwise featureless ice plateau westward of the heads of Meinardus Glacier and Haines Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Gerald J. Schoofs, USARP radioscience researcher at Byrd Station in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Schoonmaker Ridge. 79°39' S, 158°50' E. A jagged ridge that runs E for about 7 km from the S part of the Reeves Plateau, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for remote sensing scientist James William "Bill" Schoonmaker, Jr., a topographic engineer with USGS, who spent 3 summers in Antarctica between 1972 and 1976, conducting geodetic work at Pole Station, Byrd Station, and in the Antarctic Peninsula, the Ellsworth Mountains, and the Ross Ice Shelf, where he determined the precise location of geophysical sites established during the Ross Ice Shelf Project of 1973-74. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Schopf. 84°48' S, 113°25' W. An elongated, mesa-like mountain, rising to 2990 m, and mostly ice-covered, just E of the Buckeye Table, between the Wisconsin Range and the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for USGS geologist and paleobotanist James M. Schopf, with the Coal and Geology Laboratory, at Columbus, Ohio, who greatly assisted the field geologist during that expedition by analyzing coal and related rock specimens from this mountain. Schopf was (later) a member of the Horlick Mountains Party of 1961-62.

Ensenada Schott *see* **Schott Inlet**

Schott Inlet. 72°09' S, 60°55' W. A small, ice-filled inlet indenting the E side of Merz Peninsula, close S of Cape Darlington, and N of Flagon Point, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Surveyed from the ground and charted in 1947 by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and named by FIDS for Dr. Gerhard Schott (1866-1961), of Hamburg, who had been oceanographer on the German Navy Oceanograpic Expedition, 1898-99. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was further photographed aerially by USN, in 1969, and appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966, as Ensenada Schott, and that is the name the Chileans use today.

Schrammenbach. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Schrammenhügel *see* **Scar Hills**

Schreiner, Ingvald Flach. b. Jan. 27, 1905, Kristiania, Norway, son of prominent Kristiania professor of anatomy Kristian Emil Schreiner and his wife Alette Falch. Doctor on the *Kosmos* in 1929, he disappeared in Antarctic waters with Leif Lier on Dec. 26 of that year, while on a reconnaissance flight for whales.

Schroder, Adolf Harald Villiam. b. Aug. 5, 1884, Svaneke, Bornholm, Denmark, son of Lars Peter Breum Frederik Schroder and his wife Sabine Marie Kristine Andersen. He was baptized at Bornhol, on Sept. 7, 1884. On Nov. 18, 1911, at Hobart, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 18, 1913.

Schrøder, Albert Darger. b. Oct. 14, 1892, Ålesund, Norway, son of broker Hilmar Schrøder and his wife Marie Darger. He went to sea in 1923, as a ship's engineer on Norwegian merchant vessels, and was 1st engineer on the *Wyatt Earp* during Ellsworth's last expedition, 1938-39.

Schroeder, William Herbert. Known as Herbert. b. March 8, 1918, Watertown, Mass., but raised partly in Fairport, Ia., Key West, Fla., and Newton, Mass., son of biologist (actually an ichthyologist) William Charles "Bill" Schroeder and his wife Adah Jensen. Herbert's father was with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, and from 1932 was business manager with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. While still a student, Herbert took the job of 4th mate on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. On May 12, 1941, in Springfield, Mass., he enlisted as a private in the Army, and headed out for Pearl Harbor. He later lived in Lynnwood, Wash., and died in Seattle on Oct. 23, 1995.

Schroeder Hill. 85°23' S, 175°12' W. A rock prominence, rising to 2680 m, 5.5 km SE of Ellis Bluff, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Henry B. Schroeder, USARP meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. He was also field assistant at Byrd Station in 1964-65.

Schroeder Peak. 82°15' S, 158°37' E. Rising to 2230 m, 5 km NW of Mount Kopere, and 7 km N of Lyttelton Peak, in the Cobham Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James E. Schroeder, glaciologist at Little America, 1959-60. ANCA accepted the name.

Schroeder Spur. 71°38' S, 160°30' E. A large mountain spur, S of Edwards Glacier and the parallel Thomson Spur, at the S end of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lauren A. Schroeder, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Schubert Inlet. 70°56' S, 70°18' W. An inlet, 22 km long, 8 km wide, and filled with shelf ice, it indents the W coast of Alexander Island between the Colbert Mountains and the Walton Mountains, off the E side of Wilkins Sound, between the Handel Ice Piedmont and the Lewis Snowfield. In 1959-60 Searle of the FIDS mapped this feature from air photos taken in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°52°S, 70°55' W, and had it extending NW-SE. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Austrian composer Franz Peter Schubert (1797-1828), who died too young. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, and it appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1979 show it to extend W-E, and the coordinates were corrected.

Schubertgipfel. 72°47' S, 3°43' W. The peak immediately E of Ovbratten Peak, on Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans for Wolfgang Schubert, who was on GANOVEX III (1982-83).

Schuberthügel. 70°35' S, 161°14' E. A hill in the extreme SE part of the Kavrayskiy Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans, presumably for Wolfgang Schubert (*see* **Schubertgipfel**).

Isla Schule *see* **Schule Island**

Schule Island. 65°46' S, 65°33' W. A small island, 6 km E of Laktionov Island, off the E coast of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, but first shown accurately on a 1957 Argentine government map (but not named). Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John J. Schule Jr., U.S. oceanographer who organized the sea-ice service of the U.S. Hydrographic Office in 1950. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Isla Schule.

Schulte Hills. 73°35' S, 163°50' E. A small group of low hills, 8 km SSW of Stewart Heights, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Frank J. Schulte, geologist with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968. Originally plotted in 73°35' S, 163°53' E, it has since been replotted.

Schulthess Buttress. 84°47' S, 115°00' W. A broad, ice-capped bluff between Ricker Canyon and Higgins Canyon, on the N side of the Buckeye Table, in the Ohio Range. It has steep ice and rock cliffs, and is prominent when viewed from northward. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Emil Schulthess, Swiss photographer who accompanied the party on

part of the traverse. In 1960, he published the photographic book, *Antarctica*.

Mount Schultz *see* **Mount Schutz**

Schultz Glacier. 77°19' S, 162°20' E. Flows E between Pond Peak and Purgatory Peak into Victoria Lower Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Robert L. Schultz, USN, officer-in-charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo in 1975.

Schulz, Robert. Chief engineer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Schulz Crag. 78°23' S, 161°11' E. A rock crag forming the E side of Halfway Nunatak, almost in the center of the upper Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Thomas J. Schulz, USGS cartographer, a member of the 1982-83 geodetic control team in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, the first joint US-NZ cooperative effort to establish mapping control in order to map the entire region at a scale of 1:50,000.

Schulz Point. 66°17' S, 110°29' E. The SW point of Shirley Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Richard Louis Schulz (b. Aug. 18, 1935, Indianapolis), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1952, and who wintered-over as construction mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1958. After serving in Vietnam, he retired from the Navy in May 1971. ANCA accepted the name.

Schulze Cove *see* **Bolsón Cove**

Schulzgebirge *see* **Annandags Peaks**

Schulzhöhen. 74°06' S, 6°30' W. Heights just NW of Sørflya (the most southeasterly mountain on the Kirwan Escarpment), in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Schumacher. 71°55' S, 2°58' W. Rising to 1230 m, 10 km SW of Nils Jørgen Peaks, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Schumacherfjellet, for Nils Jørgen Schumacher. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Schumacher in 1962.

Schumacher, Nils Jørgen. b. 1919, Finnmark, Norway. Senior meteorologist on NBSAE 1949-52. He was back in Antarctica for the first phase of NorAE 1956-60.

Schumacherfjellet *see* **Mount Schumacher**

Mount Schumann. 71°40' S, 73°42' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to about 600 m (the British say about 500 m), just SW of the head of Brahms Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959, working from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°35' S, 73°38' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the German composer, Robert Schumann (1810-1856). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and with the new coordinates the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Schumann Nunatak. 72°35' S, 163°18' E. A nunatak, 3 km S of Salvador Nunatak, at the SW end of the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Edward A. Schumann, cosmic ray researcher at McMurdo in 1967.

Schüssel Cirque. 71°34' S, 11°33' E. Also called Grautfatet. A large, west-facing cirque containing Schüssel Moraine, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Ritscher called it In der Schüssel (i.e., "in the bowl"), and a little later Grosse Brei-Schüssel (i.e., "great mash bowl"). Renamed by US-ACAN in 1970. The Norwegians call it Grautfatet (i.e., "the mash bowl").

Schüssel Moraine. 71°34' S, 11°32' E. A large morainal deposit occupying Schüssel Cirque, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, who named the cirque. This moraine was first plotted from these photos. Photographed aerially again by SovAE 1961, and named by the Russians, in association with the cirque. US-ACAN accepted the name Schüssel Moraine in 1970.

Schutt Glacier. 78°16' S, 161°31' E. On the NW side of Stepaside Spur, on the E side of the upper Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for John W. Schutt, of the department of geology and planetary sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, who was a member of the USAP meteorite search teams in Victoria Land, in 7 field seasons between 1981 and 1992.

Mount Schutz. 69°46' S, 159°16' E. Rising to 1260 m, at the E side of the head of Noll Glacier, in the Wilson Hills, about 28 km SSE of Parkinson Peak, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Albert C. Schutz, Jr. (b. Aug. 27, 1932. d. Sept. 15, 2003, Old Hickory, Tenn.), who came into the U.S. Navy from the Merchant Marine on March 19, 1953, just in time for Korea, and who was an aircraft commander in LC-117D and co-pilot in LC-130 aircraft during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). He served in Vietnam. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972, but (apparently) as Mount Schultz. The name is Schutz.

Schutz, J. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1917

Schutzhafen. 73°18' S, 169°09' E. A small bay, S of Mount Lubbock, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Schuyler. 63°44' S, 58°41' E. Rising to 1435 m off the NE extremity of the Detroit Plateau, 2.28 km SSW of Sirius Knoll, 4.45 km W of Antonov Peak, 9.35 km W by N of Mount Daimler, and 12.75 km NNW of Mount Reece, it sutrmounts Russell West Glacier to the N and Victory Glacier to the S, in Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for American scholar, explorer, and diplomat Eugene Schuyler (1840-1890), who investigated the crushing of the Bulgarian April uprising of 1876, and co-authored the draft decision of the subsequent 1877 Constantinople Conference. He was one of the first 3 Americans to get a PhD from an American university, and the first American translator of Turgenev and Tolstoy. He had graduated from Yale at the age of 19.

The *Schuyler Otis Bland*. Known as the *Bland*. A 15,910-ton, 454-foot vessel, built in 1950 at the Ingalls Shipyard, in Pascagoula, Miss., and launched in Jan. 1951, named for the Virginia congressman. She was acquired by the U.S. Navy in 1961, and was in Antarctic waters in 1977-78 and 1978-79, both seasons under the command of Capt. Bjørn J. Werring. In the first season, she picked up tons of radioactive dirt from McMurdo, and took it back to the USA. She was sold on Nov. 28, 1979.

Schwabe, Adolf. Chief bosun on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Schwabengletscher. 70°53' S, 165°50' E. A glacier to the W of Tiger Peak, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

The *Schwabenland*. Built in Kiel in 1925, she was owned by Lufthansa, and in 1934 converted into an airplane service craft, acting as a floating re-fueling base for Lufthansa's air mail service between Africa and South America. 8488 tons, 468 feet long, 59 feet wide at her broadest, she had a top speed of 11 knots, and had a powerful catapult on board for the planes. She was loaned, along with her captain, Kottas, to Ritscher for GermAE 1938-39, taking aboard 2 aircraft, the *Boreas* and the *Passat*. She was due to repeat the performance in 1939-40, but the war got in the way. On Oct. 2, 1939, now converted into a man-o'-war, she sank the *Clement* in the South Atlantic, and in 1944 herself came to grief off Norway.

Schwabenland Canyon. 66°35' S, 18°00' E. An undersea feature at the Antarctic Circle, off the coast of Queen Maud Land.

Schwabenland Expedition *see* **German Antarctic Expedition 1938-39**

Schwackenunatak. 72°52' S, 163°37' E. Just SE of Solo Nunatak, at the SW side of the Evans Névé, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Schwall Peak. 76°51' S, 160°54' E. Rising to about 1200 m, adjacent to Staten Island Heights, and about 7 km WNW of Mount Gunn, in the S portion of the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Karen Schwall, the first female U.S. Army officer in Antarctica, who specialized in logistics and air and ship operations 1988-91. From 1991 to 1996 she was the logistics manager with Antarctic Support Associates, much involved during the hand-over of OpDF from Navy to civilian control. She was the first woman to command McMurdo (Oct.-Dec. 1994; and again Feb.-Aug. 1995). NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Schwartz, Georges. b. Aug. 19, 1920, France. We know he was raised largely by a relative named Erna (*see* **Nunatak Erna**). He was in Greenland, and then on the French Polar Expedition 1949-51, to Adélie Land, wintering-over at Port-Martin Station in 1950 (as a general assistant) and again in 1951 (as a dog man). He was observer and dog handler with ANARE at Mawson Station for the winter-over of 1954, having joined the *Kista Dan* at the Kerguélen Islands on the expedition's way south. On this expedition he accompanied Bob Dovers on his sledge jouney to Edward VIII Bay.

Schwartz Cove. 72°24' S, 99°28' W. An ice-filled cove indenting the Abbot Ice Shelf, W of Williamson Peninsula, on the S side of Thurston Island. The Trice Islands lie at the entrance to this cove. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Cdr. Isador Joseph Schwartz (b. Jan. 13, 1909, Pittsburgh. d. April 6, 1989, Marietta, Ga.), a Naval Academy graduate of 1932, and executive officer of the *Pine Island* during OpHJ 1946-47. He was a captain by 1955, and retired from the Navy in June 1963. James Shuler describes him as "a short, rotund, cigar-smoking tyrant" [*James*; RoseDog Books, Pittsburgh, 2010].

Schwartz Peak. 74°10' S, 76°15' W. A rock peak rising to about 1000 m, 24 km ESE of FitzGerald Bluffs, and SE of Carroll Inlet, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. The peak is one in a chain of small summits lying southeastward of the bluffs, and is the dominant feature near the center of the group. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Surveyed by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Bruce L. Schwartz, USGS topographic engineer at Byrd Station, in 1967-68. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of the Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Schwartz Range. 67°08' S, 55°38' E. A broken range of peaks extending in a NE-SW direction for about 22 km, W of Wilma Glacier, and about 27.5 km SW of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered in Nov. 1954 by Bob Dovers and Georges Schwartz, during an ANARE sledging journey to Edward VIII Bay. Named by the ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for Schwartz. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Schwarz, José. Argentine naval ensign who was whaling inspector aboard the *Lancing*, 1926-27.

Schwarz, Wilhelm. b. Sept. 28, 1873, Überlaud, Pomerania. He joined the *Gauss* as an able seaman for GermAE 1901-03. At Cape Town, in Dec. 1901, on the way south, the cook left the ship, and Schwarz replaced him for the rest of the trip.

Schwarze Hörner *see* **Svarthorna Peaks**

Schwarze Pyramide. 72°29' S, 160°25' E. A pyramid-shaped rock close NE of Mount Chadwick, about 3 km ESE of Mount Walton, in the Outback Nunataks. Named by the Germans. It is just possible that this is the German name for Mount Chadwick itself.

Schwarze Spinne. 73°22' S, 166°52' E. A peak in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans ("the black widow spider").

Schweitzer Glacier. 77°50' S, 34°40' W. Flows W along the N side of the Littlewood Nunataks into Vahsel Bay, on the Luitpold Coast. Lerchenfeld Glacier, trending west-northwestward, coalesces with the lower portion of it. Discovered in Jan. 1912, by GermAE 1911-12, roughly mapped by them in 77°48' S, 34°40' W, and named by Filchner as Schweitzer Gletscher (or Schweitzergletscher), for Berlin journalist Major Georg Schweitzer (1850-1940), chairman of the organizing committee and first president of the German Antarctica Expedition Society, and famous for his biography of Emin Pasha. It appears as Schweitzer Glacier on a 1942 USAAF chart, plotted in 77°50' S, 34°00' W, and, as such, US-ACAN accepted it in 1947, and it appears as such on an American Geographical Society map of 1962. The coordinates were corrected by the time the 1969 American gazetteer came out, and with those new coordinates, the name appeared on a British chart of 1971, and was finally accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981. It appears on a 1966 Argentine map as Glaciar Schweitzer. It was last delineated from U.S. Landsat images taken on Jan. 27, 1973.

Schweitzergletscher *see* **Schweitzer Glacier**

Mount Schwerdtfeger. 78°21' S, 162°46' E. Rising to 2950 m, on the ridge at the head of Renegar Glacier, about 2.5 km S of Mount Kempe, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Werner Schwerdtfeger, senior meteorological researcher at the University of Wisconsin, a driving force in the study of Antarctic meteorology. His specialty was barrier winds E of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Schwerdtfeger Automatic Weather Station. 79°35' S, 169° 27' E. An American AWS at an elevation of 54 m, on the Ross Ice Shelf. It began operating on Jan. 24, 1985. It was visited on Jan. 22, 2005, and was found to have moved half a mile due north. Named for Werner Schwerdtfeger (*see* **Mount Schwerdtfeger**). There was an Australian AWS named Schwerdtfeger (*see* **GC46**).

Schwob Peak. 75°53' S, 128°39' W. Rising to 2715 m, 2.5 km S of Mount Petras, in the McCuddin Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for William S. "Bill" Schwob (b. March 15, 1927, Buffalo, NY), a graduate of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (and later its commandant), promoted to captain on July 1, 1965, and skipper of the *Southwind* during OpDF 72 (i.e., 1971-72). He left the *Southwind* in mid-1972, and retired to Clearwater, Fla., as a rear admiral, on June 30, 1979.

Schytt, Stig Valter. Known as Valter, and last name pronounced rather like "shoot." b. Oct. 17, 1919, Stockholm, Sweden. He studied under Hans Ahlmann, and in 1945 led a glacier research expedition into the Swedish mountains, where he established the University of Stockholm's Tarfala research station, in the Tarfala Valley, Kebnekeise, in Swedish Lapland, a station that grew and grew in size and fame under his guidance, as a field camp for glaciologists. He was chief glaciologist and 2nd-in-command of NBSAE 1949-52, and was Sweden's leading glaciologist and polar scientist when he died on March 30, 1985, in the Tarfala Valley, en route to the research station.

Schytt Glacier. 71°35' S, 3°40' W. A large, broad glacier, about 100 km long, it flows northward between Giaever Ridge and Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land, to the Jelbart Ice Shelf. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Schyttbreen (this must not be pronounced as it might appear in English), for Valter Schytt. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Schytt Glacier in 1962.

Schyttbreen *see* **Schytt Glacier**

Science. Scientific studies in Antarctica, especially during IGY (1957-58), have increased incalculably the knowledge of the entire Earth. The first scientific efforts were the maps drawn by the early sealers of 1820-21, and the rocks, minerals, and plants brought back by them (*see* **McKay, Donald**; **Astor, B**; and **Napier, William**).

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research. Known as SCAR. Until 1961 this organization was known as the Special Committee for Antarctic Research, but still called SCAR. Organized in Sept. 1957 by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the first meeting of this non-governmental agency was at The Hague on Feb. 3-5, 1958. Its purpose was to encourage scientific co-operation in Antarctica, and to co-ordinate all Antarctic research. It was a successor to IGY, and a sister concept to the Antarctic Treaty, and, indeed, helps keep the treaty in force. Those present at The Hague were: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Japan, Norway, UK, USA, USSR. The 2nd meeting was held in Moscow, on Aug. 4-11, 1958. It had its 19th meeting at San Diego in June 1986. Presidents: 1958-63 G.R. Laclavère, of France; 1963-70 Laurence Gould, of the USA; 1970-74 Gordon de Q. Robin, of the UK; 1974-78 T. Gjelsvik, of Norway; 1978-82 G.A. Knox, of NZ; 1982-86 James H. Zumberge, of the USA; 1986-90 Claude Lorius, of France; 1990-94 Dick Laws, of the UK; 1994-98 A.C. Rocha-Campos, of Brazil; 1998-2002 R.H. Rutford, of the USA; 2002-06 J. Thiede, of Germany; 2006-08 C.G. Rapley, of the UK (resigned); 2008- M.Z. Kennicutt, of the USA. For more information about the organization before 1961 *see* **Special Committee for Antarctic Research**.

Scientific stations. Many countries have operated scientific stations in Antarctica. For lists see the country concerned, then (using that entry

as a lead) each individual station. For a description of a scientific station *see* **South Pole Station**, and various other station entries throughout this book. Some stations are permanent, some are summer only, and today some of them welcome tourists. Indeed, some are tourist traps to the extent that the attitude will shift toward anti-tourism if that station has only science on its mind (and perhaps that has already happened). If a scientific station is out to take the Yankee dollar, then it will embrace tourists with increasingly open arms, and put them up at its hotels, and welcome them to its gift shops, etc, until it all becomes psychologically damaging to everyone. In Dec. 1988 there were 40 year-round stations, one summer one (Italy), and one abandoned one (Norway). The year-round ones were USSR (8), Argentina (6), Great Britain (4), USA (3), Chile (3), Australia (3), Japan (2), and the following countries with one only: Brazil, China, the two Germanys, Korea, NZ, Poland, Uruguay, France, India, and South Africa. *See also* **Norway, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, and Greenpeace**. Below is a chronological list of the main ones (for refugios, i.e., refuge huts, *see* under the entry **Refugios**. For camps and other transient field buildings, *see* individual entries, or under the name of the country, or under an expedition). The dates signify the date the station opened. **Feb. 22, 1904**: Omond House. This was the first scientific base in Antarctica, and it was Scottish. Situated on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, it was turned over to the Argentines in 1905 because the Scots no longer wanted it. **1905**: Órcadas Station. This was Ormond House, as run by the Argentines. **Jan. 1929**: Little America. Byrd's base for ByrdAE 1928-30. Not really a scientific station, but an expedition base where scientific studies were carried out. **Feb. 1934**: Little America II opened. Byrd's base for ByrdAE 1933-35. Same caveat as for the previous Little America. **March, 1934**: Bolling Advance Weather Station opened. This is where Byrd wintered alone, so it was really a one-man scientific station. **March 6, 1940**: Little America III (West Base) opened. This was the first North American effort to realize the concept of a permanently manned station with annually rotated personnel. **March 27, 1940**: East Base opened. **Feb. 3, 1944**: Base B (Deception Island). This British base for Operation Tabarin was the first actual scientific station in Antarctica in modern times. **Feb. 7, 1944**: Base D (aborted). **Feb. 11, 1944**: Base A (Port Lockroy Station). **Feb. 19, 1945**: Base P (never used). **Feb. 13, 1945**: Base D (Hope Bay). **Jan. 21, 1946**: Base C. **Feb. 25, 1946**: Base E (Stonington Island). **Jan. 1947**: Little America IV. **March 31, 1947**: Melchior. **Jan. 7, 1947**: Faraday (at that point of time known as Argentine Islands, or Base F). **1947**: Arturo Prat (known as Soberanía back then). **1947**: Base G (Admiralty Bay Station). **March 18, 1947**: Signy Island Station. **Jan. 25, 1948**: Decepción. **Feb. 1948**: O'Higgins. **Feb. 3, 1950**: Port-Martin. **1950**: Maudheim. **April 6, 1951**: Brown. **March 21, 1951**: San Martín. **1951**: González Videla. **Dec. 17, 1952**: Esperanza. **Dec. 1952**: Petrel. **April 1, 1953**: Teniente Cámara. **Nov. 21, 1953**: Jubany. **Feb. 13, 1954**: Mawson. **Jan. 18, 1955**: Belgrano. **1955**: Base N (Arthur Harbour Station). **March 11, 1955**: Base Y (Horseshoe Island Station). **1955**: Aguirre Cerda. **Jan. 15, 1956**: Base Z (Halley Bay Station). **Jan. 1956**: McMurdo. **Feb. 13, 1956**: Mirnyy. **Feb. 21, 1956**: Base W (Detaille Island Station). **May 27, 1956**: Pionerskaya. **1956**: Little America V. **1956**: Charcot. **1956**: Dumont d'Urville. **Oct. 1956**: Oazis (from 1959 known as Dobrowolski). **1956**: Base O (Danco Coast Station). **Jan. 13, 1957**: Davis. **Jan. 20, 1957**: Scott Base. **Jan. 23, 1957**: South Pole Station. **Jan. 1957**: Ellsworth. **Feb. 12, 1957**: Hallett. **Feb. 14, 1957**: Showa. **Feb. 16, 1957**: Wilkes. **April 12, 1957**: Vostok. **1957**: Byrd, Roi Baudouin, Base J (Prospect Point Station), Norway Station, and Komsomolskaya. **Dec. 16, 1957**: Vostok II. **Feb. 16, 1958**: Sovietskaya. **March 10, 1959**: Lazarev. **Dec. 1960**: Byrd II (New Byrd) (later called Byrd Surface Station). **Feb. 3, 1961**: Station T (Adelaide Station). **Feb. 18, 1961**: Novolazarevskaya. **March 15, 1961**: Matienzo. **1961**: Base K (Fossil Bluff Station). **Jan. 14, 1963**: Molodezhnaya. **Jan. 1963**: Sanae. **Feb. 25, 1965**: Palmer. **April 2, 1965**: Sobral. **Dec. 1965**: Plateau. **Feb. 22, 1968**: Bellingshausen. **1968-69**: Vanda. **Feb. 19, 1969**: Casey. **1969**: Frei. **Oct. 29, 1969**: Marambio. **Nov. 1969**: Siple. **July 1970**: Mizuho. **Feb. 25, 1971**: Leningradskaya. **1971-72 summer**: Sodruzhestvo. **Early 1973**: Russkaya. **Dec. 27, 1974**: Dome C. **Oct. 25, 1975**: Rothera. **Feb. 26, 1977**: Arctowski. **March 8, 1977**: Primavera. **Feb. 5, 1979**: Belgrano II. **Jan. 30, 1980**: Belgrano III. **March 9, 1980**: Russkaya. **1980**: Marsh, González Videla II. **March 1981**: Georg von Neumayer. **1981**: Chiloé. **1982**: Soyuz. **1982**: Filchner. **Jan. 1983**: Gondwana. **1983**: Grunehogna. **1983**: Dakshin Gangotri. **1984**: Ferraz. **Dec. 1984**: Asuka. **Dec. 22, 1984**: Artigas. **Jan. 1985**: Teniente Carvajal. **Feb. 20, 1985**: Great Wall. **Jan. 14, 1986**: Edgeworth David. **1986**: Progress (Russia). **Dec. 1986**: Baia Terra Nova (from 2004 known as Mario Zucchelli). **Jan. 18, 1987**: Druzhnaya IV. **1987**: Georg Forster. **1987**: Greenpeace. **Jan. 1988**: Juan Carlos, Svea. **Feb. 17, 1988**: King Sejong. **April 1, 1988**: Progress II. **April 26-29, 1988**: Ohridski. **1988**: Druzhnaya III. **1989**: Wasa. **1989**: Aboa. **Feb. 26, 1989**: Zhongshan. **1989**: Machu Picchu. **1989**: Maitri. **1990**: Gabriel de Castilla. **Feb. 1990**: Troll. **March 2, 1990**: Vicente. **1991**: Jinnah. **Feb. 1993**: Tor. **1994**: Escudero. **Feb. 1995**: Dome Fuji. **July 29, 1996**: General Ramón Cañas Montalva. **1996**: Vernadsky. **Jan. 1997**: Concordia. **Dec. 8, 1997**: Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety. **Dec. 6, 1999**: Arturo Parodi. **March 11, 2001**: Kohnen. **Jan. 13, 2006**: Law-Racovitza. **Feb. 2006**: Mendel. **End of 2007**: Princess Elisabeth. **2009-10**: Bharti.

Scientists. The first scientist to work in Antarctica was W.H.B. Webster, in 1829. He arrived that year at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, aboard the *Chanticleer*, to study plants and animals, and to conduct ice experiments. He left a couple of self-recording thermometers behind him. James Eights was the first American scientist to go to Antarctica, on the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829-31. Over the next 120 years every major expeditin took down its share of scientists, and since IGY (1957-58) most of the people who go are scientists and support personnel (actually, though, tourists outnumber everyone else).

Scoble Glacier. 67°23' S, 60°27' E. A glacier, 6 km (the Australians say 9 km) W of Campbell Head, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Breoddane (i.e., "the glacier points"). Renamed by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955, for Charles H. "Charlie" Scoble, diesel engineer who drowned at Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica). On July 4, 1948 he was crossing the ice on what would later be named Scoble Lake, and fell in. His body was found next spring, and the Australian government, in a fit of generosity not uncommon, gave £1100 to his widow, provided she made no further claim. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Score Ridge. 79°39' S, 155°53' E. A rock ridge about 4 km NW of Lindstrom Ridge, in the north-central part of the Meteorite Hills, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Roberta Score, manager of NASA's Antarctic Meteorite Laboratory, at the Johnson Space Center, in Houston, 1978-96. She was a member of the ANSMET meteorite search teams in several areas of the Transantarctic Mountains, in 1984-85 and 1988-89, and was supervisor at the Crary Science and Engineering Center, at McMurdo, from 1996 to 2001.

Scorefjell *see* **Skorefjell**

Cape Scoresby. 66°34' S, 162°45' E. A high bluff marking the N end of Borrodaile Island, in the Balleny Islands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1936-38, and named by them for the *William Scoresby*, their sister ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Scoresby Bay *see* **William Scoresby Bay**

Scorpio Peaks. 70°31' S, 67°26' W. A conspicuous massif, rising to about 750 m, with 2 high conical peaks dominating its W end, and with a ridge of lower peaks extending eastward, it separates Meiklejohn Glacier from Millett Glacier on the W edge of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation Scorpio. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Le Scorpion *see under* **L**

The *Scotia*. A very strong 275-ton barque-rigged auxiliary screw steamer, 140 feet long, and 29 feet broad, purchased by William S. Bruce in Norway for his ScotNAE 1902-04. Originally the whaler *Hecla*, she was built of oak, elm, pitch pine, and greenheart, had sides 2 feet thick, and had seen much Arctic service. Bruce brought the ship to the Clyde, where she was re-named, and completely overhauled by Ailsa Shipbuilding

Company, under the able guidance of eminent naval architect, G.L. Watson. On Oct. 18, 1902 she had a successful trial in the Clyde, indicating that she could do 8 knots top speed, and cruise at 6. Capt. Thomas Robertson skippered her down south for the expedition, and Bruce froze her in the ice at Laurie Island for the winter of 1903, which, although it was done deliberately, had not been his original intention. In 1905 she was sold for £5019 and 9d, to a Dundee whaling consortium, but with Robertson still skipper. In 1913 she was in Labrador on ice patrol, and in 1916 was wrecked on the Sully Islands, off South Wales.

Bahía Scotia *see* **Scotia Bay**

Scotia Arc *see* **Scotia Ridge**

Scotia Bank. 74°00' S, 22°30' W. An undersea feature in the Weddell Sea, with a least depth of about 300 m, located at about the most southerly point reached by the *Scotia*, in March 1904, during ScotNAE 1902-04. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Scotia Bay. 60°46' S, 44°40' W. A bay, 4 km wide, between Cape Murdoch and Point Rae, and bounded to the W by Mossman Peninsula, on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer. Further charted by Weddell in 1822. Surveyed on March 26, 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named in 1904 by Bruce for his ship, the *Scotia*. Their base, Omond House, was at the head of the bay (it was later Órcadas Station). It appears on Sørlle's chart of 1912 as Scottish Bay (and on his 1930 chart as Scottish Bukt). It was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933 and 1937. US-ACAN accepted the name Scotia Bay in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines have been calling it Bahía Scotia since it was named, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, although it appears by error on a 1958 Argentine chart as Bahía Buchan (*see* **Buchan Bay**).

Scotia Ridge. Also called Scotia Arc, South Andillean Arc, South Atlantic Arc, South Sandwich Arc. An undersea ridge that runs between the Weddell Sea and South Georgia (54°S). Although it centered on 57°S, 27' W, part of it did extend south above 60°S. The past tense is used here, because in 1987, by international agreement, it was decided that, for clarity, the ridge should be split up into the North Scotia Ridge (which falls outside the interest area of this book) and the South Scotia Ridge (q.v).

Scotia Sea. Although this sea centers on 57°30' S, 40° 00' W, part of it does extend farther south than 60°S. It is bounded by South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and Shag Rocks. Named about 1932 for the *Scotia*. *See also* **Drake Passage**.

Scotland. If Scotland were to regain its status as an independent country, and if it were to press a claim to a wedge of Antarctic territory, it might have good grounds, as good as any other country, and perhaps better than any. Captain Cook, the first navigator into Antarctic waters, was the son of a refugee Jacobite, and James Weddell and Matt Brisbane, two of the early sealers in at the South Shetlands, were also Scotsmen. The *Adeona* was a sealing ship out of Greenock. Several Scotsmen went to Antarctica in American sealing vessels in the 19th century, and the Dundee Whaling Expedition of 1892-92, and ScotNAE 1902-04 were both exclusively Scottish. Colin Archer, the great Norwegian shipbuilder who built the *Southern Cross* (1898-1900) and the *Fram* (1910-12) was actually a Scotsman. Salvesen's, the great whaling company, was out of Leith, in Edinburgh. As in every field of endeavor, Scotsmen tend to succeed out of all proportion to their numbers.

Scotland, Cecil Dagwell. b. 1928, Belfast. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1956, and was leader of Signy Island Station in 1957. On his return to the UK, he moved back to Belfast, and later in the 1960s to Bangor, also in Northern Ireland, where he died in 1997.

Scotland Edge. 67°32' S, 68°12' W. A gap between the W end of Stork Ridge and the N edge of Reptile Rock, on Adelaide Island. In the center of the gap is a small rock outcrop, Jim Buttress, rising to about 300 m. Named by UK-APC on June 26, 2001, for Baroness Patricia Janet Scotland of Asthall (b. 1955, Dominica; created a life peer in 1997; married name Mawhinney), the first black woman QC, and privy councillor from 2001. The reason she has this feature named after her is that in 1999 she was appointed parliamentary under secretary of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with responsibility for British Overseas Territories. From 2007 to 2010 she was Gordon Brown's attorney general, the first woman ever to hold this office.

ScotNAE *see* **Scottish National Antarctic Expedition**

[1]**The *Scott***. Chilean whale catcher, built in Norway, for the Corral Company (*see* **Sociedad Ballenera Corral**), and which caught for the *Tioga* in Antarctic waters in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

[2]**The *Scott***. A 105-foot long, radio-equipped Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1925 for Johann Rasmussen's Southern Whaling Company, and working for the *Svend Foyn I*. She had a 20-foot beam, and was powered by a 500 hp engine, capable of 12 to 15 knots. At 2 A.M., on March 31, 1926, she left Deception Island in a storm, looking for whales. On April 1 she got stranded, and radioed to the mother ship. The *Svend Foyn I*'s other catcher, the *Alex Lange*, went to her rescue, and she was re-floated, and helped to Deception Island, where she was repaired. No lives were lost. In 1936 she was sold and became the *Haug II*.

Bahía Scott *see* **Scar Inlet**

Cape Scott. 71°07' S, 168°05' E. About 10 km SE of Cape Oakeley, with an ice tongue extending about 24 km northward, at the W side of the terminus of Dennistoun Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him for Peter Astle Scott. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Macizo Scott *see* [1]**Mount Scott**

Massif Scott *see* [1]**Mount Scott**

Monte Scott *see* [1]**Mount Scott**

[1]**Mount Scott**. 65°09' S, 64°03' W. Also called Scott Massif. It is, indeed, a horseshoe-shaped massif, rising to 882 m, and open to the SW (the Chileans say the SE), with its convex side fronting on Girard Bay, and its NW side fronting on Lemaire Channel, on the E side of Penola Strait, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered (but not named) by BelgAE 1897-99. Roughly mapped by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Massif Scott, for Robert F. Scott. It appears as Mount Scott on British charts of 1930 amd 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Macizo Scott (i.e., "Scott massif"), but on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Scott, that latter name being the one accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and by a FIDS team during the 1958 RN hydrographic survey of the area.

[2]**Mount Scott** *see* **Mount Robert Scott**

Scott, Donald Jay "Scotty." b. Aug. 22, 1935, Syracuse, NY, son of welder Donald Jay Scott and his wife Gertrude Posenauer. His mother married again, to Adolph Cziesler. He joined the Navy in 1954, and went to Naval Construction School in Port Hueneme, Calif., to become a Seabee. Then to Greenland, then in March-April he was in Davisville, RI, as a utilitiesman 3rd class, when he saw the call for Navy volunteers for Antarctica. In Oct. 1955 he married Nancy Merriam, in NY, and a few weeks later shipped south on *YOG-34* (q.v. for itinerary). He and Chief Wise did the first building of the first hut at Hut Point. He wintered-over at McMurdo then, on Nov. 25, 1956, was flown to the Pole as one of the 10 who made up the 2nd party to go in to build South Pole Station (q.v.). He was the second man named Scott to stand at the South Pole. On Dec. 24, 1956 he and Al Hisey were among the first group to leave the Pole, and actually flew to Little America V for Christmas Day, then on to McMurdo, then on Feb. 10, 1957 he shipped out on the *Curtiss* (q.v. for itinerary). He left the Navy in May 1958, and worked as a welder, then as a millwright. In 1983 he married Earlyne Hastings, and retired in 1990, in NY.

Scott, Edith Nan. Known as Nan. b. March 23, 1943, Clinton, Okla., daughter of Howard Milton Scott and his wife Lena Corinne. She became a microbiologist, was Dr. Harold Muchmore's lab technician, and had been to Antarctica several times with him when, in Nov. 1973, she and Donna Muchmore (Dr. Muchmore's wife, who was replacing the assistant lab tech) became the first women ever to work at the South Pole. She went every summer to Pole Station, except

1977-78, to collect blood samples from the wintering-over personnel. She gained her PhD at the University of Oklahoma, and was associate professor of research medicine there.

Scott, Gilbert. b. Feb. 6, 1878, Hanging Langford, Wilts, but raised in Upton Scudamore, and Stapleford, near Salisbury, son of shepherd Jesse Scott and his wife Edna Jane Spencer. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a private on Nov. 7, 1896, and was still that rank, and based at the Marine barracks at Alverstoke, Hants, when he volunteered and was was taken on the *Discovery* at Cape Town as a wardroom domestic (steward) for BNAE 1901-04. He wrote a diary during the expedition. After the expedition, he returned, a corporal, to Alverstoke, and remained there for years, being promoted to sergeant. He served in World War I, but was killed on May 6, 1915, in the Dardanelles, while serving with the Portsmouth Battalion of the Marines.

Scott, John G. Captain of the Boston sealing brig *Emerald*, 1820-21.

Scott, Nan *see* **Scott, Edith Nan**

Scott, Peter Astle. b. Feb. 25, 1816, Gillingham, Kent, son of Royal Navy purser James Scott. He joined the Royal Navy on Feb. 14, 1829, was promoted to mate on Sept. 1, 1835, and served on the *Terror* during the Ross Expedition 1839-43. On Oct. 4, 1843, he was promoted to lieutenant, served on the *Columbia*, surveying the Atlantic coast of Canada between 1846 and 1866. On March 18, 1847, he married Maria Archibald Hobbs, in Eastport, Maine. On Jan. 1, 1862, he was promoted to commander, and on Sept. 4, 1866, after being skipper of the *Duncan* in the Bay of Fundy, retired as a captain. He went to work for the Canadian department of marine and fisheries, was naval adviser to the Canadian government, 1869-89, and in 1881 was captain of the Canadian government ship *Charybdis*. He died at Shooters Hill, London, on March 31, 1900.

Scott, Peter Markham. b. Sept. 14, 1909, London, son of Robert F. Scott (i.e., Scott of the Antarctic). He went to Antarctica several times, notably in 1966, and again in Feb. 1968, when he was tour leader on the *Navarino*. He was the first person to be knighted for his services to conservation. He died on Aug. 30, 1989.

Scott, Robert Falcon "Con." b. June 6, 1868, Devonport, son of brewer John Edward Scott and his wife Hannah Cuming. Scott was a career Navy man, joining the training ship *Britannia* in 1881. He served as a midshipman on various ships between 1883 and 1887, was promoted to lieutenant, and spent 4 years in tall ships. In 1898-99 he was torpedo lieutenant on the *Majestic*, under Capt. Egerton, a man with Arctic experience, who recommended Scott for the planned BNAE 1901-04. Scott was seemingly picked out of the blue by Sir Clemens Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, to lead this new Antarctic expedition, and would become (for 100 years anyway, until superseded by Shackleton) the most legendary (if not necessarily the greatest) of all the Antarctic explorers. He was (notwithstanding Carsten Borchgrevink) the first real explorer in Antarctica, as opposed to navigators or discoverers, or sealers or whalers, or adventurers, and pioneered the use of sledges and dogs on the continent. On June 30, 1901 he was promoted to commander, and transferred to the *Discovery* as her skipper, leaving England on Aug. 5, 1901. The epitome of heroism, he and two companions trekked to 82°16' 33" S, a new southing record, in late 1902, and barely made it back to base alive. He preferred manhauling sledges to having dogs pull them, and exhibited the most astonishing endurance and will power, as he did on BAE 1910-13, his second expedition. In between expeditions, he was promoted to captain in 1904, served on various ships, wrote the first expedition's narrative, and in 1908, while serving as a staff officer at the Admiralty, he married sculptress Edith Agnes Kathleen Bruce (known as Kathleen), sister of Wilfred Bruce (q.v.). He went south again, as leader of BAE 1910-13, and was the second leader to stand at the South Pole, on Jan. 17, 1912, a month after Amundsen. An excellent writer and diary-keeper, he kept it up to the end, dying with his four companions on his return from the Pole. His, Wilson's, and Bowers' bodies were discovered 8 months later, along with Scott's diary. The last entry reads: "Every day we have been ready to start for our depot, *11 miles* away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift … we shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far. It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more." Also discovered and brought back to London was his last letter to his wife, written at stages during the trip back, the last part not long before the famous final diary entry. This letter was not made public by his descendants until Jan. 11, 2007, which seems very odd, and (at the time of writing this book) slightly suspicious. Putting cynicism aside, the letter (addressed by Scott to his widow) says, in part: "We are in a very tight corner and I have doubts of pulling through"; "I shall not have suffered any pain, but leave the world fresh from harness"; "[we are] in splendid physical condition"; "we have gone down hill a good deal since I wrote the above. Poor Titus has gone"; he exhorts Kathleen to marry again (she did, in 1922, to Lt. Cdr. Edward Hilton Young, later Lord Kennett); he refers many times to "the boy" (meaning young Peter). The last bit says, in part, "We have decided not to kill ourselves but to fight it to the last for that depot, but in the fighting there is a painless end" [he has just told her that they are 11 miles from the depot]. Scott was never knighted, not even posthumously, but his wife was later made Lady Scott in her own right (she died on July 25, 1947). Those are some of the bare facts surrounding Scott, but what about the theories? Was he a bungling fool, or was he a hero? Was he an immature martinet who led his men to certain death, or was he a man who knew what he wanted and expected others to keep up with him? Did he really run out of steam in the blizzard (and, if so, did all three men run out of steam together?), or did he decide he could not face life, and talk the others into dying with him in the tent? Was he a weak, vacillating glory-seeker, or was he an old fashioned hero who faced problems when he came to them? These questions and more are being asked with greater and greater frequency, it seems, as time goes by. This author believes this of Scott: Whatever his faults he was one of the greatest of the Antarctic explorers, and a true hero who shall be remembered that way in an age now when heroes are hard to find. He had the qualities that we all wish we had, and maybe some of us do, and those who knock him probably know they don't have — guts, determination, physical and mental strength, romanticism, theatricalism, an overriding sense of competition and fear of failure, a devil-may-care attitude about hardship, a sense of glory, and a great awareness of the Grand Gesture.

Scott, Roger George. b. March 8, 1917, Scotts Bluff, Nebr., son of George Washington Scott and his wife Libby Long. Roger's father was a laborer in a sugar company, but worked his way through the ranks, in the 1920s taking the family to Delta, Colo., where he got a job as a sugar foreman. The family later moved to Sacramento, Calif. Roger joined the U.S. Navy, and, on Sept. 23, 1939, he boarded the *San Jacinto* in San Juan, Puerto Rico, along with Eddie Bradshaw and Walter Szeeley, and four days later was in New York, bound for the Navy Yard in Boston, where all three of them were to take up posts as seamen 1st class on the *Bear*, for USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition he was promoted to yeoman 2nd class. He died on July 24, 1962, in Alameda, Calif.

Scott, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Scott Base. 77°50' S, 166°45' E. NZ's only active year-round station. At Pram Point at the end of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island, about 2 miles E of McMurdo Station. **1955**: NZ surveyors, including geophysicist Trevor Hatherton, went with OpDF I to plan the base as the Ross Island station for BCTAE 1955-58 (NZ's involvement in that expedition being 1957-58). Ed Hillary and Bob Miller selected the site. Arthur S. Helm (*see* **Helm Glacier**) chose the name. **Jan. 1956**: A 3-man NZ reconnaissance party led by Hatherton, found a suitable site at the foot of Ferrar Glacier, at Butter Point, across McMurdo Sound from McMurdo Station. Then they chose Pram Point instead, as a better site. **1956**: Ed Hillary and his BCTAE depot-laying group built the base (to the design of William Frank Ponder), with help from Admiral Dufek of OpDF. **Jan. 20, 1957**: The base was opened officially. Hillary was its first leader, and Trevor Hatherton was scientific leader. It also served NZ during IGY. Its original life-span was only going to be a couple of years. The 1956-57 IGY summer party was: Arnold J. Heine (technical officer), Lin H. Martin (professional engineer), and J.H. Hoffman (explosives expert). **1957 winter**: Ed Hillary (technically he was base leader, although he was hardly ever there), Trevor Hatherton (scientific leader), Harry Ayres, Ron Balham, Jim Bates, Richard Brooke, Ernest Buck-

nell, Roy Carlyon, John Claydon, Bill Cranfield, Murray Ellis, Ted Gawn, Vern Gerard, Bernie Gunn, Peter Macdonald, George Marsh, Bob Miller, Peter Mulgrew, Herb Orr, Neil Sandford, Wally Tarr, Guyon Warren. **1957-58 summer**: The IGY party was A.F. Davidson (technical officer) and J.H. Hoffman (explosives expert). **1958 winter**: 11 men. Lin Martin (leader), Don C. Thompson (senior scientist), Lt. Franco Faggioni (Italian scientist), Bob H. Henderson and A.L. "Buzz" Burrows (technicians), Les O. Duff (mechanic), M. Graeme Midwinter (scientist), Peter A. Yeates (radio officer), I. Mike Gibson (radio technician), Murray Robb (diesel engineer), and Maurice J.H. Speary (cook). **1959 winter**: 13 men. Leonard Rodney "Rod" Hewitt (leader), Brian Sandford (senior scientist), Frans van Der Hoeven, Al W. Stuart, and Paul T. Heiser (USARP scientists), Arnold J. Heine (stores, NZGSAE), Ronald V. "Ron" Pemberton (radio technician), Peter Phillips (radio operator), Mervyn F. Rodgers (technician), Graham F.G. Ward (senior maintenance officer), Leonard J. Sales (maintenance officer), Kenneth C. "Ken" Wise (NZGSAE field assistant), and Eric S. Wedgewood (cook). **Nov. 19, 1959**: Lt. Tom Couzens died in a crevasse. **1959-60**: It was decided to keep Scott on as a permanent scientific station, and additions began to be made. **1960 winter**: 14 men. Lt. Cdr. James Lennox-King (leader), Frank A. McNeil (senior scientist), Garth J. Matterson and Peter J. Hunt (surveyors), Colin A. Bailey and Robert J. Buckley (maintenance officers), Robert G. Collins (carpenter), Don W. Webster (science technician), Dudley W. Holmes, Colin A. Jenness, and Jack G. Taylor (technicians), Graeme N. Johnstone (mechanic), Peter A. Yeates (radio officer), and John A. Warren (cook). **1960-61 summer**: Capt. L.D. Bridge was officer-in-charge, and was scheduled to be for the upcoming winter, but had to return to NZ for personal reasons. **1961 winter**: 13 men. V.E. "Mick" Donnelly (leader), Robert A. "Bob" Clements (senior scientist), Rory Shanahan (scientist), William H. "Bill" Deverall (radio oficer), Robert S. "Bob" Cranfield, Peter C.S. Graham, and Uwe J. Sobiecki (technicians), W. Raymond "Ray" Logie (senior maintenenace officer), Bernard A.M. Foley (naintenance officer), William R. "Bill" Hare (mechanic), Wally Herbert (NZGSAE field assistant), Peter M. Otway (NZGSAE surveyor), and Kenneth L. "Ken" Fairclough (cook). **1962 winter**: 13 men. Athol Renouf Roberts (leader), Ian R. Richards (senior scientist), Ronald W. Hewson (NZGSAE surveyor), Howard D. O'Kane (photographer), Graham B. McKenty (carpenter), John D. Mills (senior maintenance officer), William F. "Bill" Timms (electrician), Eric Vickers (radio operator), Alexander G. French, Anthony C. Langston, and Grant A. Williams (technicians), Kevin P. Pain (NZGSAE field assistant), and Caleb F. Beech (cook). **1963 winter**: 14 men. Lt. Col. Ronald Arthur "Ron" Tinker (leader), A. George Lewis (senior scientist), Ian D. Cave (scientific officer), Malcolm R.J. Ford (NZGSAE surveyor), Murray S.R. Smith (biologist), Quentin F. McLea (radio officer), Barry M.T. Waters (carpenter), Don W. Webster and Trevor J. Ancell (technicians), William J. "Bill" Doull (electrician), Leonard H. Louden (mechanic), James D. Graveson (field assistant and driller), Maurice J. Sheehan (field assistant), and Les Wells (cook). **1964 winter**: 13 men. Russel Endean Rawle (leader), A. George Lewis (senior scientist), Duncan R. Miller (scientific officer), William R. "Bill" Lucy (surveyor and handyman), J. Edward "Ted" Gawn (radio operator), Gerald K. Graham (carpenter), John D.C. Fabian (fitter mechanic), Brian M. Judd (fitter electrician), John D. Mills (engineer), Thomas Hetherington and Hereward A. Horsfield (technicians), David R. "Dave" Massam (handyman and field assistant), and Bryan D. George (cook). **1965 winter**: 14 men. Adrian Goodenough Hayter (leader), A.L. "Buzz" Burrows (senior scientist), J. Edward Gawn (radio operator), Brian M. Judd (engineer), Brian B. Dorrington (electrician), George Jones, Trevor E. Sanson, Jack Calvert, and D.L. "Yogi" Foster-Lynam (technicians), Charles E. "Charlie" Hough (mechanic), Robert C. "Bob" Wright (storeman), David R.C. "Dave" Lowe and Ivan B. McDonald (field assistants), and D. John Haycock (cook). **1966 winter**: Michael Maynard Prebble (leader), Andrew Porter (senior scientist), Gerard Ternahan (radio operator), Norman W. Dewson (engineer), Raynor P. Greeks (carpenter), Ian P. Johnson (senior technician), David M. Randell and Ray Vickers (technicians), Allan G. Junge (electrician), Terance O. McGeough (mechanic), Roger O. Bartlett (field assistant), and Alvin C. Davidson (cook). **1967 winter**: 12 men. Colin Maxwell Clark (leader), Peter C. Whiteford (scientific officer), Gordon B. Dawson (senior technical officer), Norman C. "Norm" White (radio operator), Warwick N. Earl and Robert H. "Bob" Murdock (technicians), Robert G. "Bob" Rae (assistant maintenance officer), Christopher M. "Chris" Rickards (electrician), Robert J. "Bob" Sopp (diesel mechanic), Robin Kidd (vehicle mechanic), Warwick R. Orchiston (field assistant and dog handler), and Bryan D. George (cook). **1968 winter**: 11 men. William James "Bill" Webb (leader), Ian P. Johnson (senior science technician), George R. Edlin (postmaster), Warwick R. Fergusson, David R. "Dave" Henderson, and John S. Talbot (technicians), Russell E. Houliston (electrician), Alan J. Magee (diesel mechanic), Carey Irwin (vehicle mechanic), Grahame R. Champness (field assistant and dog handler), and Ian W. Wratt (cook). **1969 winter**: 11 men. Robin Foubister (leader), Peter Lennard (senior technical officer), Brian Hool (postmaster), David Blackburn (Post Office radio technician), Allan Guard (engineer), Nigel Millar and Keith Mandeno (technicians), Wayne Maguiness (mechanic), Christopher M. "Chris" Rickards (electrician), Noel Wilson (field assistant and dog handler), and Glen Francis Gill (cook). **1970 winter**: 11 men. Robert Bruce Willis (known as Bruce) (leader), Peter Graham (senior technician), Peter Hide and Peter Kerr (technicians), Peter Wigg (fitter electrician), Roger Lusby (fitter mechanic), Howard Marriott (engineer), Ian Wilton (Post Office radio technician), Bob Handcock (postmaster), Chris Knott (field assistant), and Russell Powick (chef). **1971 winter**: 12 men. Brian Porter (leader), Ron Nimmo (senior technical officer), Jim Rankin (engineer), Paul Christiensen (A.M.O.), Stuart Miller (mechanic), Murray Dawson and David Clough (technicians), Alec McFerran (electrician), Jim Windsor (radio technician), Graham Crooks (postmaster), Mac Riding (field assistant and dog handler), and Frank Bond (cook). **1972 winter**: James Richard Milton "Jim" Barker (leader), John Elder (scientific officer), Malcolm MacDonald (engineer), Roger Parkinson (A.M.O. and mechanic), John Maine and Kevin Weatherall (technicians), David Clark (electrician), Kevin Matson (radio technician), Allan Burgess (postmaster), Dick McBride (P.R.O. and field assistant), and Peter McNeill (chef). **1973 winter**: 11 men. Peter Gersham Frazer (leader), Phil Owens (senior technician), Allan Dawrant (Post Office radio technician), John Williams and Philip Scothern (technicians), John Housiaux (engineer), Wayne Reeves (electrician), George Turner (mechanic), Neville Copeland (postmaster), John Bitters (A.M.O. and dog handler), and John Halewood (chef). **1974 winter**: Harold Everard Wilfred "Harry" Jones (leader), Titch Gibson (postmaster), Les Walker (Post Office radio technician), Bill Johnston (base engineer), Tony Atkinson (senior technical officer), Garth Cowan and Stuart Clarke (technicians), Chris Wilkins (electrician), Bob Grant (mechanic), Mike Wing (field assistant and dog handler), and Ray Colliver (cook). **1975 winter**: James Arthur "Jim" Newman (b. 1933) (leader), Alan Campbell (postmaster), Allan Hardie (Post Office radio technician), Garry McCullough (base engineer), Dave Hope, Craig Nickerson, and Peter Jemmett (technicians), Bob Kitchener (electrician), Robert Livingstone (mechanic), John Stevens (assistant maintenance officer and dog handler), and Ken Parker (cook). **1976**: Major renovations began to be effected. **1976 winter**: Hamish Durward Raynham (leader), Barry Scannell (postmaster), Allan Dawrant (Post Office radio technician), Ted Ramsbotham (base engineer), Roger Jones (senior technician), Clint Davis and Chris Mills (technicians), John Thomson (fitter mechanic), Grant Eames (assistant maintenance officer and mechanic), Mike Wing (field assistant and dog handler), and Ian MacLeod (cook). **1976-77 summer**: Kevin Arthur Tasker (leader). This was the first year that separate leaders would be appointed for summer and winter. **1977 winter**: James Sidney "Jim" Rankin (team leader and base engineer), Ian Johnstone (postmaster), George Money (Post Office radio technician), Kevin Weatherall (senior technical officer), Rod Fearn and Ian Minchington (technicians), Ian Booker (fitter mechanic), Howard Richards (fitter electrician), Richard Wills (field assistant and dog handler), and Roel Keizer (chef). **1977-78 summer**: Robert Samuel Straight (leader).

1978 winter: John Ridgeway Lythgoe (officer-in-charge), Randy Waller (postmaster), Paul Dennison (Post Office radio technician), John Thomson (base engineer), Warwick Williams (senior technical officer), Dean Drake and Will Kimber (technicians), Barry Hiscock (fitter mechanic), Mike Lord (fitter electrician), Steve Chambers (assistant maintenance officer and dog handler), and Russell Arnott (chef). **1979 winter**: John Raynor Presland (officer-in-charge), Ted Robinson (deputy leader), Thelma Rodgers (scientific officer; she was the first NZ woman to winter-over in Antarctica), Maurice Challinor (postmaster), Allister Babbington (Post Office radio technician), Tom Stephenson (base engineer), Alan Burt and Ray Vincent (technicians), Bob Geddes (fitter mechanic), Chris Cunningham (fitter electrician), Graeme Abernathy (assistant maintenance officer), Pete Cleary (field assistant and dog handler), and Brent Trevathan (chef). **1979-80 summer**: Michael Maynard Prebble (officer-in-charge). **1980 winter**: Charles Ashley "Cas" Roper (officer-in-charge and senior technical officer), Dave Rees (deputy leader and assistant maintenance officer), Leo Slattery (postmaster), Andy Hayden (Post Office radio technician), Norm Hills (base engineer), Roger Phillips (technician), Brian Hagan (mechanic), Rex Hendry (electrician), Doug Keown (storekeeper), Con Faber (field assistant and dog handler), and Warwick Bull (chef). **1980-81 summer**: Roger Joseph Clark (officer-in-charge). **Early 1980s**: The base had tripled in size. **1981 winter**: John Bamford Simms (officer-in-charge and base engineer), Tom Earl (deputy leader and senior technical officer), Don McKnight (scientific officer), Ian Johnstone (postmaster), Robin Hodgson (Post Office radio technician), Stan Whitfield (technician), Bruce Scott (mechanic), John Mackey (electrician), Allan Taylor (field assistant and dog handler), and Allan Remnant (chef). **1981-82 summer**: Anthony Edward Newton (officer-in-charge). **1982 winter**: Leo Bernard Slattery (officer-in-charge and postmaster), Keith Martin (deputy leader and base engineer), Allister Babbington (Post Office radio technician), Chris Choros (senior technical officer), Ross Mason and Peter Wheeler (technicians), Peter Nelson (mechanic), Rick Walshe (electrician), Gary Bowcock (field assistant and dog handler), and Graeme Morgan (chef). **1982-83 summer**: John Martin Thurston (officer-in-charge), Graeme Woodhead (deputy leader). **1983 winter**: Graham Charles Woodhead (officer-in-charge), Rex Johnson (deputy leader and Post Office radio technician), Steve Johnson (postmaster), Andrew Harrall and Doug Martin (scientists), Lew Pemberton (base engineer), Gerry Brown (technician), Kerry Kirkness (mechanic), Norm Wear (electrician), Bill Eaton (field assistant and dog handler), and Chris Kelly (cook). **1983-84 summer**: Norman David Hardie (officer-in-charge). **1984 winter**: Eric John Saxby (officer-in-charge), Ian Sayers (deputy leader and postmster), Murray Kennett (Post Office technician), Rod Vardy (base engineer), Ralph Holwerda (senior technician), Chris Fry and Jeremy Ireland (technicians), Brian Hobern (electrician), John Hoffman (mechanic), Al Roy (field assistant and dog handler), and Ian McDonald (chef). **1984-85 summer**: Peter Lewis Cresswell (officer-in-charge). **1985 winter**: Leo Bernard Slattery (officer-in-charge and postmaster), Keith Graham (Post Office technician), Dennis Shaw (base engineer), Tony Grant (senior technician), Brian Lawson and Peter Turner (technicians), Jack Walton (carpenter), Owen Taylor (electrician), Peter Nelson (mechanic), Kevin Conaghan (field assistant and dog handler), and George Moir (chef). **1985-86 summer**: Peter Lewis Cresswell (officer-in-charge). **1986 winter**: James Sidney "Jim" Rankin (officer-in-charge). **1986-87 summer**: Stewart Guy (officer-in-charge). **1987 winter**: Keith Martin (officer-in-charge). **1987-88 summer**: Graeme Ayres (officer-in-charge). **1988 winter**: Malcolm MacFarlane (officer-in-charge). **1988-89 summer**: David Crerar (officer-in-charge). **1989 winter**: Nigel Miller (officer-in-charge). **1990 winter**: Alister Pringle (officer-in-charge). **1991 winter**: Ross McDonald (base manager and engineering manager). **1992 winter**: Kerry Patterson (base manager and chef). **1993 winter**: Roger Moffat (base manager and engineering manager). **1994 winter**: Grant Avery (winter manager and science technician). **1995 winter**: Warren Herrick (winter manager and base support officer). **1996 winter**: Ron Rogers (winter manager and engineering services manager). **1997 winter**: Mike Mahon (winter manager and senior science technician). **1998 winter**: Steve Franklin (winter manager and engineering manager). **1999 winter**: Kevin Rigarlsford (winter manager and engineering services manager). **2000 winter**: Johno Leitch (winter manager and engineering manager). **2001 winter**: Dave Brice (winter manager and field support officer). **2002 winter**: Luke Huddleton (winter manager and base engineer). **2003 winter**: Doug Bell (winter manager, electrician, and engineering services manager). **2004 winter**: Dan Mathers (winter manager and carpenter). **2005**: The two-story high Hillary Field Centre was commissioned, which added 1800 sq m to the floor space. **2005 winter**: Kevin Rigarlsford (winter manager). **2006 winter**: Vicki Addison (winter manager, domestic, and first aid officer). **2007 winter**: Glen Powell (winter manager and engineering manager). Today 85 people can summer and about 10 to 14 people in winter. Only 3 original huts remain — the IGY hut and 2 science huts. Nearby, and managed by personnel from Scott Base, are the Arrival Heights Laboratory, where atmospheric research is conducted, scientific huts at Cape Bird and Bratina Island, and several sites in the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Scott Bay *see* **Scar Inlet**

Scott Bucht *see* **Scar Inlet**

Scott Canyon. 71°35' S, 179°00' E. Submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named by international agreement, for Robert F. Scott.

Scott Coast. 76°30' S, 162°30' E. That portion of the coast of Victoria Land between Cape Washington in the N and Minna Bluff in the S, on the Ross Sea coast. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Robert F. Scott, who explored much of this coastline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Scott Cone. 66°55' S, 163°15' E. A conical hill, rising to about 30 m, adjacent to Eliza Cone, and 3 km NNE of Cape McNab, on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Both features were named for the *Eliza Scott*, Balleny's ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

[1]**Scott Glacier**. 66°30' S, 100°20' E. Over 38 km long and 11 km wide, it flows NNW to the coast of Queen Mary Land, between Cape Hoadley and Grace Rocks, behind the Shackleton Ice Shelf, in Wilkes Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party during AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Robert F. Scott. They plotted it in 66°15' S, 100°05' E, but is has since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

[2]**Scott Glacier**. 85°45' S, 153°00' W. About 200 km long, it flows from the Polar Plateau in the vicinty of D'Angelo Bluff and Mount Howe, then between Nilsen Plateau and the mountains of the Watson Escarpment, and hits the Ross Ice Shelf just W of the Tapley Mountains, in the southernmost portion of ocean in the world. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Gould's Geological Party during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Thorne Glacier. It was later named Robert Scott Glacier, for the famous explorer, and then shortened to Scott Glacier, the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1966. The Russians still call it Robert Scott Glacier.

Scott Icefalls. 85°32' S, 170°15' E. Extensive icefalls near the head of Mill Glacier, between Otway Massif and the S part of the Dominion Range. Surveyed and named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Robert F. Scott. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 85°34' S, 170°00' E, the feature has since been replotted.

Scott Island. 67°24' S, 179°55' W. An island, 0.4 km long and 0.2 km wide, 39 m high, and covered with an ice-cap, about 500 km NE of Cape Adare (the NE extremity of Victoria Land). It looks like an elephant's head when viewed from the W. It was discovered on Dec. 25, 1902, by William Colbeck, on the *Morning*, and named by him as Markham Island, for Sir Clements Markham (*see* **Mount Markham**). However, Colbeck changed that to Scott Island, for Robert F. Scott, whose expedition (BNAE 1901-04) Colbeck was on his way to relieve. It was not seen again, and its existence was doubted, until Dec. 10, 1928, when Byrd resighted it from the *City of New York*, during ByrdAE 1928-30. It had always been obscured by the fog. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Scott Island Automatic Weather Station. 67°22' S, 179° 58' W. Two separate American AWSs on Scott Island, at an elevation of approximately 100 feet. The first one was established in 1961-62. The second one, at an elevation of 30

m, began operating on Dec. 25, 1987, stopped transmitting on March 23, 1999, and was removed.

Scott Island Bank *see* **Scott Seamounts**

Scott Islands *see* **Scott Island**

Cabo Scott Keltie *see* **Cape Scott Keltie, Keltie Head**

Cap Scott Keltie *see* **Keltie Head**

Cape Scott Keltie *see* **Keltie Head**

Kap Scott Keltie *see* **Keltie Head**

Scott Keltie Glacier. 71°33' S, 169°49' E. A very small glacier descending steeply to discharge into Robertson Bay about 3 km SE of Penelope Point, between that point and Egeberg Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for Sir John Scott Keltie (*see* **Cape Keltie**). US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Scott Massif *see* **Mount Scott**

Scott Mountains. 67°30' S, 50°30' E. A large number of isolated peaks S of Amundsen Bay, which they overlook, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson as the Scott Range, for Robert F. Scott. Because of the isolation of the individual peaks within this group, the term "mountains" is preferred to "range," and the feature was redefined by ANCA on April 29, 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Scott Nunataks. 77°14' S, 154°12' W. Also called Scott's Nunataks. Conspicuous twin elevations rising to about 520 m, and which form the N end of the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, but not named. Named in 1911 by Prestrud for Robert F. Scott. Prestrud led the Eastern Sledge Party up these nunataks in Dec. 1911, during Amundsen's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Scott of the Antarctic. 1949 British feature film produced by Michael Balcon and directed by Charles Frend, from a screenplay by Ivor Montagu, Walter Meade, and Mary Hayley Bell. Technical adviser was Quintin Riley (q.v.). Director of photography was Osmond Borradaile, who actually went to Antarctica in 1947 to film shots of the ice. The players were: Johnny Mills (Scott), Harold Warrender (Wilson), Kenny More (Teddy Evans), Derek Bond (Oates), Reginald Beckwith (Bowers), James Robertson Justice (Taff Evans), James McKechnie (Atkinson), Norman Williamson (Lashly), Barry Letts (Cherry-Garrard), Clive Morton (Ponting); Bruce Seton (Pennell), Chris Lee (Day), Dennis Vance (Wright), John Gregson (Crean), Diana Churchill (Kathleen Scott), Anne Firth (Oriana Wilson), Larry Burns (Keohane), Edward Lisak (Dimitri), Melville Crawford (Meares), John Owers (Hooper), Sam Kydd (Stoker McKenzie).

Scott Peninsula. 74°22' S, 117°58' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 27.5 km long, it extends from the coast of Marie Byrd Land into the Getz Ice Shelf toward the W end of Wright Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Col. Thomas Scott, U.S. Army finance and liaison officer for Antarctica, in 1956-57.

Scott Polar Research Institute. Seen abbreviated as SPRI. Cambridge-based institution, founded on Nov. 26, 1920, principally by Frank Debenham (who would be the first director, from 1926 to 1948), with monies left over from the Scott Memorial Fund.

Scott Range *see* **Scott Mountains**

Scott Seamounts. 68°00' S, 179°50' W. A submarine ridge off Scott Island, and centering on 67°45' S, 179°55' W. Named by international agreement in 1988. Originally (1964) called Scott Island Bank, after the landfall nearest to it.

[1]**Scott Shoal**. 73°14' S, 177°45' E. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. Named for Robert Scott.

[2]**Scott Shoal**. 77°50' S, 170°00' W. Submarine feature of the Ross Sea, later found to be part of Pennell Bank. Named for Robert Scott.

Scott Uplands. 72°40' S, 66°00' W. A group of rounded hills rising to about 1500 m, S of the Seward Mountains, at George VI Sound, on the SW side of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and mapped from these photos by USGS. The feature was surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Roger John Scott (b. 1948), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base E in 1973 and 1974, and who was in charge of the first party to travel through and survey this area. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and is in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Scottish Bay *see* **Scotia Bay**

Scottish Bukt *see* **Scotia Bay**

Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1902-04. Abbreviated to ScotNAE 1902-04. Led by William Speirs Bruce, who had conceived the idea of his own expedition as far back as the mid-1890s, in fact just after he came back from the Dundee Whaling Expedition. What he had in mind at that time was a transantarctic traverse to test the theoretical Ross-Weddell Graben. He was actively in the planning stages when he refused the post of naturalist on Scott's BNAE 1901-04. **March 1900**: News of ScotNAE expedition first broke, Bruce's stated intention at that time being being to act in conjunction with BNAE and GerAE 1901-03 (led by von Drygalski). Nordenskjöld's SwedAE had not yet quite made the news. The British government refused to back Bruce, so, being intensely patriotic (and not a little upset) he approached the Coats family, who became his main backers for this purely Scottish-financed expedition. The Royal Scottish Geographical Society also backed Bruce, whose intention, at that stage, was to take two ships down, for two successive wintering-overs. The cost of the expedition was estimated at £35,000. **May 1901**: After highly secretive preparations, it was announced that come September, ScotNAE and SwedAE would leave simultaneously for the Antarctic. The Swedes, to name but one of the two expeditions, left pretty much on schedule. **Jan. 1902**: Bruce secured the services of old friend and former Antarctic colleague Capt. Thomas Robertson as captain of the *Hecla*, the expedition's ship, which Bruce had just bought in Norway. **Early spring 1902**: Bruce took the *Hecla* to the Ailsa Shipbuiling Company at Troon, had it re-fitted and repaired (free of charge by naval architect G.L. Watson), and renamed it the *Scotia*. That was the only ship they could afford, having failed to raise the amount needed for two. **July 1902**: Bruce's friend, the Prince of Monaco, who had done hydrographic work with Bruce in the Arctic in 1898 and 1899, donated a considerable quantity of deep-sea apparatus for the expedition. **Nov. 2, 1902**: The *Scotia* left Troon, with its main aims now being to conduct hydrography in the Weddell Sea and to survey the South Orkneys. The party consisted of Bruce and a scientific staff of 6, namely Robert Neal Rudmose-Brown (naturalist), William Cuthbertson (naturalist and artist), David Wilton (zoologist), Harvey Pirie (doctor, bacteriologist, geologist), Robert Mossman (meteorologist, climatologist, magnetician), and Alastair Ross (taxidermist). The officers and crew of the *Scotia* were mostly whalers with a lot of experience in Arctic waters: Thomas Robertson (captain); Allan Thomson Bryce (1st mate); Robert Davidson (2nd mate and icemaster); John Fitchie (3rd mate); James McDougall (bosun); Allan Ramsay (chief engineer); Henry Gravill (2nd engineer); James Rice (carpenter); the following able seamen: William Martin, Henry Anderson, James Mackenzie, Robert Mackenzie, Andrew Greig, John MacMurchie, Jim Smith (also carpenter's mate); A.J. Walker and Sandie Robertson (able boatmen); the following ordinary seamen: Gilbert Kerr (also bagpiper player and assistant taxidermist), and Shetland Johnny Smith; the following firemen: Alexander Duncan, Robert Wilson (also blacksmith), and David Low; Thomas MacKenzie (chief steward); Bill Smith (2nd steward); Edwin Florence (chief cook); and William Murray (2nd cook). Bruce had collected £24,431, but it had all been spent, and everyone knew it. **Nov. 3, 1902**: At Kingstown, in Northern Ireland, Bruce learned about a new, hefty donation of cash. **Nov. 8, 1902**: They left Kingstown. **Nov. 9, 1902**: They sailed out of sight of Tuskar Rock. **Nov. 20, 1902**: They arrived at Madeira. **Nov. 23, 1902**: They left Madeira. **Dec. 1, 1902**: They arrived at Cape Verde, leaving the same day. **Dec. 10, 1902**: The highlight of their trip across the Atlantic was at St Paul's Rocks, where Dr. Pirie fell into shark-infested sea (he survived). **Jan. 6, 1903**: They arrived at the Falkland Islands. Alan Bryce Thompson, the 1st mate, left, and 3rd mate John Fitchie replaced him. Robert Davidson, the 2nd mate, remained the 2nd mate. The position of 3rd mate was now taken by bosun James McDougall, and David Patrick, a quarryman who had earlier sailed into Buenos Aires, joined the expediton as bosun. **Jan. 22, 1903**: They left the Falklands, with 200 tons of coal and 20 months provisions. **Feb. 2, 1903**: They reached the pack-ice, and crossed 60°S.

Feb. 3, 1903: At 3 A.M. they sighted the South Orkneys. **Feb. 4, 1903**: They landed on Saddle Island, the third party ever to do so (Weddell in 1823, and Dumont d'Urville in 1838). The ship then took them south, deep-water sounding all the way. **Feb. 5, 1903**: They had to turn back due to the fast pack-ice, making 80 miles north into clear water by 9 P.M. **Feb. 6, 1903**: At noon they were in 60°10' S, 42°38' W. **Feb. 9, 1903**: At noon they were in 59°52' S, 34°12' W. **Feb. 10, 1903**: At noon they were in 60°03' S, 32°10' W, but couldn't get through the pack. **Feb. 13, 1903**: After a week of skirting the edge of the pack, they were finally able to head south again. **Feb. 17, 1903**: At noon they were in 64°18' S, 23°09' W. **Feb. 21, 1903**: They passed 70°S, and shot an emperor penguin. A tragic fire on board was narrowly avoided. **Feb. 22, 1903**: After seeing mirages, they reached their own southing record of 70°25' S, 17°12' W, before being squeezed by ice. Amaswagla (an Eskimo word meaning "plenty"), an emperor penguin, joined the ship's company at the insistence of the crew. He would walk up and down the decks giving orders. **March 4, 1903**: They took fresh water from an iceberg. **March 8, 1903**: They struck a berg in a gale, but no damage was done. **March 11, 1903**: They re-crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading north. **March 17, 1903**: Back in open water. **March 21, 1903**: They arrived back in the South Orkneys. **March 22, 1903**: They steamed past Saddle Island, and after 4 days of trying to find a harbor, they landed at Scotia Bay (as it became known), on the S side of Laurie Island. **April 1, 1903**: The house was built — Omond House, as they called it — and a small, wooden magnetic observatory was erected. This had been brought down on the ship, and was named the Copeland Observatory, after Professor Ralph Copeland, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. Before the end of March, Bruce ordered the ship frozen in, and it would remain so for 8 months. The party wintered-over, working at botany, meteorology, hydrography, and map-making, the expedition making a major contribution to science, collecting more unknown specimens than any expedition before it. The expedition was the first to make movies, and also to record the bagpipes (as played by Kerr) in Antarctica. Scotland was still trying to raise money for them, so that they could go another year. **Aug. 6, 1903**: Allan Ramsay, chief engineer of the *Scotia*, died and was buried on Laurie Island. Henry Gravill took his place. **Oct. 1903**: William Martin, seaman, became part of the scientific staff. **Nov. 22, 1903**: The *Scotia* was freed. **Nov. 27, 1903**: The *Scotia* sailed to Buenos Aires to be re-fitted, leaving behind 6 men — Mossman, Pirie, Ross, Cuthbertson, Bill Smith (the new cook), and Martin — to continue the summer study. These men, who were left with 18 months' supplies, made the first thorough study of penguins, and skied for relaxation. **Dec. 29, 1903**: While in Buenos Aires, Bruce arranged for the Argentines to take over Omond House (seeing that the British expressed no interest). **Jan. 2, 1904**: The Argentines accepted Bruce's offer. **Jan. 1904:** Seaman Robert Mackenzie was discharged at Buenos Aires for bad behavior, and seamen Greig, James Mackenzie, Alex Robertson, and McMurchie left too. Thomas Mackenzie, the chief steward, was discharged, sick, and replaced by former chief cook Edwin Florence. William Murray, the 2nd cook, was promoted. Carlos Haymes, a Uruguayan, replaced Gravill as chief engineer, and Gravill resumed his old post. **Jan. 21, 1904**: The *Scotia* set sail again, via the Falklands, with 3 Argentines aboard (Luciano Valette, Hugo Acuña, and Edgar Szmula), but minus James Rice, the carpenter. **Feb. 22, 1904**: Omond House was handed over to the Argentine Met Office (the Scottish flag was replaced with that of the Argentine Republic), and 4 of the 6 shore party re-embarked and went sailing south with Bruce, while the 3 Argentines remained at Omond to winter-over with 2 of the original shore party — R.C. Mossman (in charge) and Bill Smith (cook). **March 3, 1904**: The *Scotia* reached 72°18' S, and discovered Coats Land (guessing it to be a continuation of Enderby Land). **March 12, 1904**: They reached 74°01' S (in 23°W). **July 15, 1904**: The *Scotia* got back to Kingstown, to a tremendous reception. **July 21, 1904**: They arrived back in Scotland. They had explored 4,400 miles of sea that no one had ever sailed before. Meanwhile, Mossman, Bill Smith (the cook), and the 3 Argentines left behind on Laurie Island carried on working. **Dec. 30, 1904**: The *Uruguay* arrived with relief Argentines, and from then on Omond House became Órcadas Station.

Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1908-11. This one never happened. It was proposed by Bruce in 1908, his aim being a continuation of ScotNAE 1902-04, and also to try to cross the Antarctic continent. One 250-ton ship would do it, and 36 men, he said, at a cost of £40,000; more, if another ship were to be obtained, which it would have to be if the land traverse were to be made. Lack of government (and other) support meant that Bruce was still trying to get it together into 1909. On Oct. 22, 1909, he asked the government for funds, and was rejected on Nov. 5. This rejection stirred up a political controversy in Great Britain. Scotland, as junior partner in the Act of Union of 1707, certainly seemed to be getting the short stick when it came to government funding. After all, all Englishmen who applied for funds for their expeditions were getting money. Even as late as the middle of 1910 Bruce was still fighting for the expedition. It would now cost £50,000, but if he could get it, the expedition could set out on May 1, 1911. But, of course, it fizzled out.

Scotts Bukt *see* **Scar Inlet**

Scott's Hut Race. First held at McMurdo on Dec. 3, 1978, and annually since. It is a 7.25 km course from the Eklund Biological Center to the tip of Hut Point, up the hill to the Cosmic Ray Lab, and back to Eklund. It came about because there were a lot of joggers at McMurdo. The Navy graded the roads for the first race, in which 89 runners took part, 85 finishing. Audrey Haschemeyer was the first woman to finish the race, in 48 minutes 43 seconds. There was a spin-off from this race. On Dec. 2, 1979 certain persons ran around the South Pole. The race began at the galley, and they went three times around the taxiway, for a grand total of 2.1 miles. Casey Jones won, in 19 minutes 22 seconds. Bill Smythe was second, in 23 minutes 43 seconds, beating by 3 seconds Martha Kane. One wonders if pole vaulting is next.

Scott's Huts. There are two still standing on Ross Island, one at Hut Point, the other at Cape Evans. Both are protected as historic sites. The one at Hut Point, 36 feet square, was constructed during February and early March 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, but was used only for storage and other similar purposes. However, it was also used as a depot. Shackleton visited it again on Aug. 14, 1908, and Scott did so again, on Jan. 15, 1911, when he named it the Discovery Hut. On this 1911 return, Scott had some things to say in his diary about the Shackleton team's occupation of the hut during BAE 1907-09: "Everyone was disgusted with the offensive condition in which the hut had been left by its latest occupants. Boxes full of excrement were found near the provisions, and filth of a similar description was thick under the veranda & even in the corners of the hut itself. Its [sic] extraordinary to think that people could have lived in such a horrible manner and in such absence of regard for those to follow — It seems evident that in no case can we inhabit the old hut." There were two other, smaller, Scott huts from 1902, built of lighter wood and covered with asbestos sheets, that were still standing when Scott went back in 1911, but they are gone now. Scott left the main hut for the last time on Nov. 3, 1911. Admiral Cruzen visited the Discovery Hut on Feb. 20, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. He and his party found the building intact and sealed, but didn't enter. Discovery Hut was restored in 1963 by the NZ Antarctic Society, and today it is a tourist landmark, the most historic site on the continent. The other Scott hut is 0.4 km N of Cape Evans, and was used as a base for Scott's last expedition (BAE 1910-13). It measures 50 feet by 20 feet.

Scott's Nunataks *see* **Scott Nunataks**

Scouts. **1921-22**: Shackleton was the first to take a Boy Scout to Antarctica. In fact, he took two on the *Quest* that season, Jimmy Marr and Norman Mooney. Mooney got off at Madeira on the way south, and never made it to the ice. Marr did, and thus began a lifetime of Antarctic exploration. **1928-30**: Byrd had advertised a competition for a Boy Scout, the winner to go with him on ByrdAE 1928-30. The Scout had to be between 17½ and 19½. Paul Siple, aged 19, won from the 6 finalists in New York. He wrote *A Boy Scout with Byrd*, and thus began another successful Antarctic career. Those who didn't make it were: Alden E. Snell, 18, from Washington, DC; Jack Hirschmann, 18, Minneapolis; Clark Spurlock, 17, Eugene, Oreg.; Donald H. Cooper, 17, Tacoma, Wash.; and Sumner D. Davis, 17, of Birmingham, Ala. **1947**: Art Owen, of Troop 222, Post 3, won a competition among

the Eagle Scouts of Beaumont, Texas, to accompany Finn Ronne and his crew on RARE 1947-48. Charles E. "Charlie" Landry came second, and went with the expedition as far as Panama, before flying back to Texas. **1956-57**: The next U.S. Scout to go down was Dick Chappell, selected in a national competition for OpDF II, and who went with the U.S. team in 1956 for IGY. **1961-62**: Paul Trolove, Maurice Bognuda, and Roger Best, all of NZ. **1962-63**: B.S. Bythell, D.S. Gray, C.M. Hope, all of NZ. **1963-64**: Douglas Craford, Duncan McDonald, and Francis J. Stanton, all of NZ. **1964-65**: David O. Crerar, Wilfred W. Jennsen, and Brian K. Service, all of NZ. **1965-66**: Ian Maxwell, William Atkinson, Paul Russell, and Trevor Hayes, all of NZ. **1966-67**: David S. Goulden, Dennis J. Hunt, and Anthony G. North, all of NZ. **1967-68**: Thomas Brummer, Kevin Walls, and Stephen Hills, all of NZ. **1978**: Mark Leinmiller, Eagle Scout. **1984-85**: Douglas Barnhard of McMurray, Pa. **1985-86**: Two Girl Scouts, Karen Prentice and Robin Moyle, went to McMurdo. **1988-89**: Julie Hagelin spent 8 weeks at McMurdo. **1989-90**: Robert Scot Duncan, 19, was the 6th Boy Scout selected by the Boy Scouts of America since 1928. Whatever happened to Norman Erlend Mooney, the Orkney scout who was deprived of fame at Madeira by seasickness?

Scree Cove. 67°34' S, 67°08' W. On the SW side of Blaiklock Island, off the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, who named it for the prominent scree or talus slopes along the SE shore of the cove. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from these surveys and from aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. The Chileans call it Caleta Guijarro (which means the same thing).

Scree Peak. 63°38' S, 57°27' W. A conspicuous, flat-topped peak (a hill, really) rising to 560 m, and with slopes covered in talus (or scree; hence the name), at the NE end of Eagle Island, in Prince Gustav Channel, off the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered, surveyed, and named in Dec. 1945 by Fids from Base D. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it (for themselves only) as Cerro San Agustín (i.e., "San Agustín hill"), and it appears as such in a 1978 reference. The Chileans call it Cerro Contador (i.e., "Contador hill"), for Col. Héctor Contador López, of the Chilean Army, in charge of the repairs unit for General Bernardo O'Higgins Station during ChilAE 1966-67.

Islas Screen *see* **Screen Islands**

Screen Islands. 65°01' S, 63°43' W. A group of islands extending NW for 2.5 km from Aguda Point, forming a sort of screen across the entrance to Hidden Bay (hence the name), in the Bismarck Strait, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BelgAE 1897-00. None of these islands is individually named, not these days, anyway. The Argentines produced 2 separate charts of the area in 1954; on one, the largest and southeasternmost island of this group is called Isla Gato (i.e., "cat island"), and on the other it is called Islote Morro o Gato (which means "hill or cat islet"). These were names given by ArgAE, presumably ArgAE 1953-54. It seems that ArgAE 1955-56 mistook these islands for the group that Charcot had called Îles Ménier (*see* **Ménier Island**), and the group appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islotes Menier (no accent mark), which was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In 1956-57 the group was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, and descriptively named by them as Screen Islands. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. Today, the Argentines call them Islas Screen.

Cadena Scripps *see* **Scripps Heights**

Scripps Heights. 69°09' S, 63°47' W. Rugged, largely ice-covered heights, rising to about 1690 m, deeply scarred by glaciers, surmounting the peninsula between Casey Inlet to the N, Casey Glacier to the NW, Lurabee Glacier to the S, and Hogmanay Pass to the SW, terminating on the E in Cape Walcott, at the N edge of the Eternity Range, where Ellsworth Land meets the Wilkins Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and partially photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. He thought it to be a large island lying between 2 great transverse channels which completely severed the Antarctic Peninsula, and named it Scripps Island, for William Edmund Scripps (1882-1952), aviator, and publisher of the *Detroit News*. It appears on Wilkins' 1929 map (and also on a 1933 British chart) plotted in 70°00' S, 65°30' W. In 1936, W.L.G. Joerg, the famous U.S. cartographer, was working on the interpretation of the air photos taken by Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, and also on the early reports coming in from BGLE 1934-37. From a correlation of these, he determined the feature to be not an island, but rather a peninsula. Continuing reports from BGLE, as well as rough ground surveys and air photos taken during USAS 1939-41, confirmed this opinion, and the feature was renamed Scripps Peninsula. It appears as such on Joerg's 1937 map, as well as on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The name Scripps was re-applied from the peninsula to the present feature as Scripps Ridge, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and plotted in 69°05' S, 63°30' W. In Nov. 1947 the feature was photographed aerially bvy RARE 1947-48, and, during that same season, its E part was surveyed by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted the name Scripps Ridge on Jan. 28, 1953, but with the coordinates 69°06°S, 63°35' W, and, as such, it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. FIDS cartographers, working from the RARE-FIDS photos and surveys, plotted it in 69°10' S, 63°52' W, and renamed it Scripps Heights, that name being accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1962, and by US-ACAN later that year. In 1963 the coordinates were corrected to 69°08' S, 63°40' W, and, by the time of the 1977 British gazetteer, had been corrected yet again. The Argentines call it Cadena Scripps, which really means "Scripps range."

Scripps Island *see* **Scripps Heights**

Scripps Peninsula *see* **Scripps Heights**

Scripps Ridge *see* **Scripps Heights**

Scrivener Glacier. 76°57' S, 161°37' E. A small tributary glacier flowing in a SE direction from the vicinity of Mount Woolnough and Mount Morrison to the N side of Mackay Glacier, immediately W of Mount Allan Thomson, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Cabo Scrymgeour *see* **Cape Scrymgeour**

Cape Scrymgeour. 63°34' S, 56°27' W. Composed of high, conspicuous, red-colored, volcanic rock cliffs, it forms the E end of Andersson Island, in Antarctic Sound, Trinity Peninsula, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted by Thomas Robertson of the *Active*, in 1893, during DWE 1893-94, and named by him for John Scrymgeour (1828-1891), owner of a bakery business at 6, Nethergate, Dundee, and at the time of his death a Harbour trustee. It appears on a 1937 British chart plotted in 63°28' S, 56°34' W. Re-identified and charted by Fids from Base D in 1947, and plotted by them in 63°36' S, 56°22' W. As such, and with those coordinates, the name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN larer that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it between 1960 and 1962, and replotted it in 63°35' S, 56°26' W, and, as such, it appears on a 1962 British chart. Its coordinates were again corrected, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Scrymgeour, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Roca Scud *see* **Scud Rock**

Scud Rock. 63°23' S, 55°01' W. An isolated rock in water, 6 km S of Moody Point (the SE extremity of Joinville Island). Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the scud (low, fast-moving clouds, i.e., "scudding clouds") prevalent here. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines translated it as Roca Scud.

Scudder Mountain. 86°07' S, 149°36' W. Rising to 2280 m, between Organ Pipe Peaks and Mount McKercher, on the E side of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The name first appears in Paul Siple's 1938 botany report on ByrdAE 1933-35, based on Quin Blackburn's visit here in 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Scudder Peak. 75°53' S, 115°12' W. A small rock peak just SW of Spitz Ridge, on the S side of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Brent E.

Scudder, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist measuring ozone at Byrd Station in 1966.

Scudding Glacier. 76°54' S, 160°45' E. An abrupt glacier, about 5.5 km long, descending into the end of Alatna Valley from the S side of Mount Gunn, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. This high elevation glacier is adjacent to the névé of Cambridge Glacier and snow-laden katabatic winds make their first descent into Alatna Valley over the Scudding Glacier. Even on days of relatively light winds, snow clouds derived from the high névé may be seen swirling and scudding down this glacier. Named descriptively by the 1989-90 NZARP field party in this area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Scullin Bank. 67°22' S, 67°22' E. A submarine bank generally less than 200 m in depth, and, in places, less than 100 m, N of Scullin Monolith, it is flanked by deep channels which separate it from Storegg Bank to the W and Fram Bank to the E. Named by ANCA on March 12, 1992, in association with the monolith.

Scullin Monolith. 67°47' S, 66°42' E. A crescent-shaped rock, rising steeply from the sea to a height of 419 m above sea level, next to Murray Monolith, 6 km W of Torlyn Mountain, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. On Jan. 5, 1930, land was sighted in this vicinity from an airplane, during BANZARE 1929-31. Mawson landed on this feature in a plane on Feb. 13, 1931, during the same expedition, and named it for James Henry Scullin (1876-1953) Labor prime minister of Australia, 1929-32 (he took office two days before the Wall Street crash). Meanwhile, in Jan.-Feb. 1931 Norwegian whalers charted it, and named it Mount Klarius Mikkelsen, for their skipper on that trip. The Mawson naming was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and Mikkelsen Peak is now the highest feature on the monolith. The Australians built a refugio here, and they also accepted the name Scullin Monolith.

Scully Terrace. 84°53' S, 169°06' E. A bold, flat-topped terrace which is triangular in plan and borders the NW part of the Supporters Range between Ranfurly Point and Mount Kinsey, on the E side of the upper Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for Richard Tucker Scully (known as Tucker Scully) (b. Sept. 12, 1940), director of the Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, within the U.S. Department of State, with responsibility for policy and negotiations relative to Antarctic resources, conservation, and inspection of foreign stations under the Antarctic Treaty. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Mount Sculpture *see* **Sculpture Mountain**

Sculpture Mountain. 72°51' S, 162°03' E. A large, dissected mountain, between the Monument Nunataks and Sheehan Mesa, at the N end of the Mesa Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, as Sculpture Tableland, for the cuspate embayment which has been sculpted into the feature. US-ACAN accepted the name Sculpture Mountain (as being more appropriate), and NZ-APC has also accepted that name. There is a report that the Russians call it Mount Sculpture, but why they would do such a thing is unknown.

Sculpture Tableland *see* **Sculpture Mountain**

Scuppers Icefalls. 76°48' S, 161°36' E. A prominent line of icefalls, about 9 km long, and nearly 400 m high, between Mount Razorback and Mount Nespelen, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The icefalls are the main outflow draining from Flight Deck Névé into Benson Glacier, and the characteristics of this outflow reminded the NZARP field party here in 1989-90 of the stormwater on a ship's deck draining through scuppers along the rail, and they thus named it. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Scurvy. Acute lack of Vitamin C. It is always fatal if untreated. Symptoms are swollen limbs, bleeding gums, loosening teeth, depression, mental derangement. It was the scourge of sailors throughout history, but became really noticeable to the world during the long ocean voyages of the 17th and 18th centuries, when it was a long time between ports. Cook devised a cure for it — fresh fruit and vegetables, even though the concept of vitamins as such was not discovered until the 20th century. Cook had great success in keeping his crews alive, but some other captains did not enforce the diet so strictly. Later, the lime juice, which had been so effective when fresh, was bottled and stored, and thus lost its value. Of course, it was the lime juice itself that was held up to ridicule, and so more scurvy appeared in the 19th century. Davis's 1821-22 crew got it, and had to recuperate in the Falklands. Some of the crew of the *Seraph* got it in 1830, and a couple of Biscoe's crew died from it in 1831. The *Zélée* had 38 cases of it in 1838. Armitage's Sept. 1902 Western Party all returned to base with scurvy during BNAE 1901-04, and Shackleton got it in 1903 during the same expedition. He got it so bad that he had to be invalided home on the *Morning*, protesting all the way. In 1912 Oates was riddled with it, and if he hadn't walked out of the tent into the blizzard, he would surely have died of scurvy instead. Dr. Raney (q.v.) reported a case of it at the South Pole as late as 1979.

Scuttle Valley. 76°38' S, 161°09' E. A small deglaciated valley with a number of small meltwater lakes in its floor, it comprises the lower elevations at the NE end of Elkhorn Ridge, and lies parallel to and just S of Towle Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land, being separated from Towle Glacier by a dolerite ridge upon which the flank of the Towle rests 80 m above the valley floor. It was visited by VUWAE 1976-77 (led by Christopher J. Burgess). So named (jointly) by US-ACAN and NZ-APC in 1994, because a parachute and airdrop packaging were found abandoned ("scuttled") in the vicinity.

Scylla Glacier. 70°20' S, 67°00' E. A large glacier flowing E between the Athos Range and the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land, and feeding the Amery Ice Shelf from above the Lars Christensen Coast. Discovered in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party. So named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Scylla of Greek mythology, because of the difficulty in crossing the region due to the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. Scylla and Charybdis were two awful sea monsters each inhabiting a different side of the narrow strait through which Odysseus sailed. The hero found himself between a rock and a hard place, but, with the help of Circe, he sailed closer to Scylla, and thus lost only 6 men rather than his entire crew, which fate would have befallen him if Charybdis had dropped on the ship.

Scythian Nunatak. 76°44' S, 159°47' E. An isolated ridge-like nunatak about 1.5 km SE of Trudge Valley, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. The Romans found the original Scythia (i.e., in the area of the Black Sea) to be continually shrouded in drifting snow, and the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964 found that to be true of this feature also, as they discovered and reconnoitered it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966.

The *Sea Aspiring*. A fishing vessel, owned by the Sanford Seafood Company, in the Ross Sea in 2006-07. *See* **Squid**.

Sea Elephant Island *see* **Elephant Island**

Sea elephants *see* **Elephant seals**

The *Sea Gull*. An old, 110-ton pilot boat from New York, 73½ feet long, 20½ feet in the beam, 9 feet 9 inches in depth in hold, she had 2 guns and a crew of 15. She was part of USEE 1838-42. Lt. Johnson took over command of the *Sea Gull* at Tierra del Fuego, and after an unsuccessful venture to Deception Island (*see* **United States Exploring Expedition**), Mishipman Reid took over. She disappeared off the Chile coast in April 1839.

Sea ice *see* **Annual ice**

Sea Ice Runway. One of the three airports close to McMurdo (the others being Williams Field and Pegasus). It is not permanent, in that it is built anew on the sea ice each season, and used for a few months until early December, when the sea ice begins to break up, at which point Willy Field was used again. The advantages are that it saves wear and tear at the other two fields, and it can take wheeled aircraft. It is 3048 meters (10,000 feet) long.

Sea leopard *see* **Leopard seal**

Basse Sea-Leopard *see* **Sea Leopard Patch**

Sea Leopard Patch. 62°05' S, 58°23' W. A shoal, with a least depth of 18 m, near the center of Visca Anchorage, S of Stenhouse Bluff, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, and named by them as Sea-Leopard Patch, for the sea leopard (or leopard seal), *Hydrurga leptonyx*. It appears as such on a British chart of 1929. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Bajo Fondo Leopardo, on a 1949 French chart as Basse Sea-Leopard, and and on a 1957 Argentine chart as Manchón Leopardo Marino (which means the same thing). US-ACAN accepted the name Sea-Leopard Patch in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit in 1955. On

Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC removed the hyphen, and US-ACAN, in turn, followed suit. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961 as Banco Leopardo, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Bajo Leopardo. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sea lilies. *Promachrocrinus kerguelensis*. In 2007-08 they found beds of sea lilies stretching for hundreds of yards across the ocean floor of the Ross Sea.

Sea Lion Glacier. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. An isolated glacier, 350 m long, NW of Atlantic Club Peak and SW of Hespérides Hill, it terminates at the coast of South Bay, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The name was long in use before it was accepted officially by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Sea Lion Tarn. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. A tarn occupying an area of 0.3 hectares, between (and bounded by) Sea Lion Glacier and the NE slopes of Atlantic Club Peak, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998.

Sea lions. Order: Otariidae. They are eared seals, plentiful in the Falklands, but rarely, if ever, seen in Antarctica.

Sea Shepherd Organization. Or Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. An environmentalist group founded in 1977 (under the name Earth Force Society) by former Greenpeace founder Paul Watson. In 1996 they acquired the *Johan Hjort*, changed her name to the *Sea Shepherd III*, and, in 2002 to the *Farley Mowat*. Later they acquired the vessels *Bob Barker* and *Steve Irwin*. Their mission is to protect sea life. This organization actually seeks out and attacks whaling ships in Antarctic waters, for example.

Sea snails. Order: Liparidae. Fish living at the sea bottom.

Sea spiders *see* **Pycnogonids**

Sea stars. Also known as starfish. The Antarctic sea star is *Perknaster fuscus antarcticus*. Notable for its high level of protein (38% of the dry weight).

The *Sea Tomato*. American yacht, skippered by Edward Gillette, in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula for the 1987-88 season. She was rowed across the Drake Passage.

Sea urchins *see* **Echinoids**

Seabee Heights. 85°13' S, 171°15' W. Ragged, snow-covered heights, rising to 3400 m, 24 km long and 8 km wide, bounded by DeGanahl Glacier, LaVergne Glacier, and Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for the Seabees (q.v.).

Seabee Hook. 72°19' S, 170°13' E. A small, low, recurved spit, composed of coarse, volcanic ash, jutting out for about 0.8 km into Moubray Bay from the W side of the high, rocky ridge that forms Cape Hallett, along the coast of Victoria Land. Hallett Station was here. Discovered by a USN reconnaissance party in Jan. 1956, it was named by US-ACAN in 1956, for the Seabees who surveyed it from the *Edisto*.

Seabees. Mobile Construction Battalion (MCB) or simply CB units of the U.S. Navy, formed during World War II. They built Little America IV in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and since then have played a great part in the building of American scientific stations in Antarctica. Perhaps the most famous Seabees were the 24 who built Pole Station from absolutely nothing during OpDF II in Nov. and Dec. 1956. Actually, not all 24 were Seabees; some were attached to the Seabees. Neverthless, while they were at the Pole, they were Seabees. In the spring of 1955 the Navy ran a notice for "volunteers to go to Antarctica." 10,000 men answered, but only about 200 were picked. The Navy imposed high standards, mental and physical, and the results justified the selection. Those chosen to go reported to Davisville, Rhode Island, for training. Lt. (jg) Dick Bowers, a Yale graduate, was chosen to lead a small contingent to the Pole, and, while at Davisville, he secretly chose 35 he considered the best of the best Seabees in the world for the most difficult and hazardous construction job ever undertaken in the Antarctic. Part of the training for Bowers and 12 of the Seabees was to build a Clements hut in the Detroit arsenal which had been refrigerated to -90°F. The boys shipped south in late 1955 and disembarked at McMurdo Sound. There was nothing there. But there soon would be (*see* **McMurdo**). Dick Bowers had his first selection meeting (for the Pole Seabees) in the library. 30 names were listed. Bowers then approached the men on the list. Some declined. Dave Canham thought he was going to go (but he wound up not going). Finally Bowers got 24. He organized them into 6 teams, 4 men each team, all self-sustaining. They all wintered-over at the McMurdo station they had just built, and in late 1956 the chosen Seabees were flown to the Pole (*see* **South Pole Station**). The first party to go in, on Nov. 20, were Dick Bowers, John Tuck, Bill Bristol, Tom Montgomery, Jerry Nolen, Dale Powell, Randy Randall, and Floyd Woody. Again there was nothing there when they arrived. This party of 8 were the 18th to the 26th men ever actually to stand at the Pole (*see* **South Pole** for the first 17). On Nov. 25, 1956 Dick Patton parachuted in, and early the following morning the next 10 Seabees arrived — Slats Slaton, Charlie Bevilacqua, Ed Hubel, Dick Prescott, Al Hisey, Bill Goodwin, Reggie Wagner, Duke Williamson, Ray Spiers, and Don Scott. These were the 28th to the 37th men ever to stand at the Pole. Then, on Dec. 1, 1956 the final 5 — Squirrely McCrillis, Rediron McCormick, Tiny Tyler, Bob Chaudoin, and Robbie Roberts — arrived in one plane, and Paul Siple (scientist) in another. So, these Seabees were all among the first 43 men ever to stand at the Pole, yet, with the exception of Bowers (the leader), Tuck (really a dog handler), Patton (not a Seabee at all, but a USAF sergeant who just dropped in to help) and Spiers (who was later at Byrd Station), none had an Antarctic feature named for them. Considering their fantastic achievement (Siple, who was there, called the feat "impossible") and their historical importance, this cannot be regarded as an oversight, rather as a political snub. However, with a bit of prodding this oversight started to change in 2008. After all, Admiral Dufek had stated, in the press, on March 15, 1957, "The men who built the bases, and the men who winter in, deserve recognition. A medal? Yes. And something more. Exemption from income tax during their Polar time, perhaps, or double time toward retirement." You could say this about Dufek, he supported his men.

Seabirds *see* **Birds**

Seabold, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Seacatch Nunataks. 63°58' S, 58°04' W. A group of nunataks rising to about 500 m, E of Holluschickie Bay, between Carro Pass and Massey Heights, on James Ross Island. BAS did geological work here between 1981 and 1983. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for the character in Kipling's *Jungle Book* (many features in this area are named after such characters). It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. Just for reference: The name of the Kipling character is Sea Catch, not Seacatch. And he is the father seal, not the mother seal (the British, who named it, have it wrong in their gazetteer; the Americans have it right). And *The White Seal*, which is the source cited by both gazetteers, is not a book (as one is led to believe), rather chapter 4 of the *Jungle Book*.

Seafarer Glacier. 72°54' S, 166°34' E. A tributary glacier flowing southward from Webb Névé, between the Lawrence Peaks and the Malta Plateau, into Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, in association with the term "mariner." NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Seahorse. 78°16' S, 163°17' E. A volcanic peak rising to 1008 m, 2.7 km E of Lake Porkchop, it is the easternmost volcano on the S side of Roaring Valley (at least it was described that way by an NZGSAE party led by D.N.B. Skinner in 1977-78), on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named jointly by NZ-APC and US-ACAN in 1994, for the outcrop of black lava on pale granite which, when viewed from the S, resembles the head of a seahorse.

Nunataks Seal *see* **Seal Nunataks**

Punta Seal *see* **[1]Seal Point**

Seal Bay. 71°45' S, 12°45' W. Indents the NE end of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, just southward of Cape Norvegia, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered in 1930 by Riiser-Larsen, who named it Selbukta, for the many seals here. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Seal Bay in 1947.

Seal-catchers Arms *see* **Base V**

Seal Cove. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. A cove, surrounded by extremely steep, often sheer-sided cliff faces, on the E side of Fletcher Promontory, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA.

Seal Creek. 62°12' S, 58°27' W. A creek running parallel to Blaszyk Moraine, and carrying meltwater from a height of 60 m above sea level (at the S part of Sphinx Glacier), to Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Adjacent to the creek are breeding grounds

of elephant seals and fur seals, hence the name Potok Foczy, given by the Poles. The English language translation is Seal Creek.

Seal Glacier. 79°53' S, 81°50' W. A small glacier flowing E, just N of Parrish Peak, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for G.L. Seal, USN, radioman in Antarctica for 4 austral summers up to 1966.

Seal Island *see* **Seal Islands**

[1]**Seal Islands**. 60°59' S, 55°23' W. A group of small, rocky islets and rocks, 5-10 km N of Elephant Island. They are the northernmost of the South Shetland Islands, and, due to their elevation (60 m) can be seen from a great distance. Discovered by Bransfield in 1820. The largest one was named Seal Island by William Smith that year for the number of seals caught here. The group was called Seal Rocks, and later Seal Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Seal Islands in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Argentines call them Islas Foca (which means the same thing), and the Chileans tend to call them Farallones Foca (which means "seal cliffs"). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. None of the individual islets or rocks are individually named today, but they will be one day, when features run out and names still abound.

[2]**Seal Islands** *see* **Seal Nunataks**

Seal Nunataks. 65°03' S, 60°18' W. A chain (the British say a cluster) of 14 bare rock volcanic cones in the form of nunataks, rising to elevations of up to 320 m (the Chileans say 360 m) above the Larsen Ice Shelf, and trending WNW from Robertson Island, and protruding above the N portion of the Larsen Ice Shelf, E of Cape Fairweather, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly charted on Dec. 11, 1893, by Carl Anton Larsen, and named by him as the Seal Islands, a name that also appears on British charts of 1901 and 1916. Larsen also named several individual features within the group. Over the next few decades they appear with a variety of names: Sar-Inseln, Löwen-Insel, Löwen-Inseln, Sea-Lion Islands, Robben-Insel, Robben Inseln, Dirck Gerritszarkipelagen, Dirk Gerritz Archipelago, Archipel des Phoques, Jason Island (British chart of 1901; presumably this refers to one of the nunataks in the group), Islas de las Focas (Irízar's Argentine map of 1903; name means "island of the seals"), Îles des Phoques (i.e., "islands of the seals"), Nunataks des Phoques, Säl-Nunatakerna (i.e., "the seal nunataks"), and Robben Nunataks ("robben" meaning "seals" in German). Surveyed and re-defined as nunataks (rather than islands) on Oct. 8, 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name Seal Nunataks in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 22, 1951. Today, the Argentines use the name Nunataks Foca, and the Chileans use Nunataks Seal. They include, from E to W: Christensen Nunatak, Oceana Nunatak (on Robertson Island), Pollux Nunatak, Castor Nunatak, Larsen Nunatak, Murdoch Nunatak, Arctowski Nunatak, Hertha Nunatak, Gray Nunatak, Donald Nunatak, Åkerlundh Nunatak, Bruce Nunatak, Dallmann Nunatak, Evensen Nunatak, Bull Nunatak, and Pedersen Nunatak.

[1]**Seal Point**. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. A point on a small island off the N end of the promontory between Eagle Cove and Hut Cove, on the SE shore of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and surveyed in 1903 by J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Robbenspitze (i.e., "seal point") because they killed a seal here to obviate a shortage of food and fuel. It appears as such on Nordenskjöld's maps of 1905. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1945. UK-APC accepted the name Seal Point on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears as such on a 1950 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On 3 separate Argentine maps of 1953 it appears variously as Islote Punta Foca (i.e., "seal point islet"), Punta Foca, and Punta Seal. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Foca, and on that same chart also appears Roca Foca, presumably referring to the small island on which the point lies. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Punta Foca for the point, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Punta Seal.

[2]**Seal Point**. 64°55' S, 62°57' W. A headland where Skontorp Cove and Leopard Cove meet, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. So named by the Poles in 1999, because Weddell Seals frequent this place.

[3]**Seal Point**. 71°22' S, 170°14' E. Also called Robbenspitze. A steep rock point 5.5 km S of Ridley Beach, on the W side of Adare Peninsula, in northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Seal Rock**. 66°17' S, 100°46' E. A rocky hill, rising to 61 m above sea level, about 1 km NE of Dobrowolski Station, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for the seals here.

[2]**Seal Rock**. 77°38' S, 166°27' E. In South Bay, Ross Island. So named by BAE 1910-13, because Weddell seals basked there. NZ-APC accepted the name.

[1]**Seal Rocks** *see* **Seal Islands**

[2]**Seal Rocks**. 66°15' S, 162°16' E. Rocks in water, 15 m high, with the sea breaking on them, they extend 5 km NNW of Cape Ellsworth (the N extremity of Young Island), in the Balleny Islands. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, and NZ-APC accepted the name.

Sealer Hill. 62°40' S, 61°07' W. Rising to 70 m near the W end of South Beaches, on the S coast of Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by BAS geological teams here in 1975-76, and named by them for the old sealers who used to frequent this area. Below the hill are at least 3 crude stone huts, presumably built by these sealers. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sealers Passage. 61°01' S, 55°23' W. A marine channel running E-W between Cape Yelcho (in NW Elephant Island) and the Seal Islands, in the South Shetlands. It was used by sealers in the 1820s as a shortcut around the N coast of Elephant Island, and they were the first to chart it, albeit roughly. Surveyed in Dec. 1970 by the British Joint Services Expedition. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Since at least 1977, the Argentines have been calling it Pasaje Foqueros (which means the same thing). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sealing. Commercial fur sealing began in the Falkland Islands in 1766, and when Cook discovered South Georgia (54°S), and published the fact that he had seen a lot of seals in Southern waters, this led to the first wave of exploration in search of more southerly, sealing grounds. If any sealers discovered the South Shetlands and South Orkneys before 1819 (and it's possible), they kept quiet about it. In 1819 William Smith (q.v. for details) sighted the South Shetlands, and in the 1819-20 season the *Hersilia*, the *San Juan Nepomuceno*, and the *Espíritu Santo* all confirmed the presence of the islands. This led to the rush of 1820-21, when 30 American ships went south (the best known of that season being the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition), and at least 24 British vessels, and some others of other nationalities. As an example of the toll taken on the seal population in the South Shetlands just that first season, the *Hersilia* alone took 18,000 superior seal skins (who knows how many "inferior" ones were rejected — after the killing, of course), while the *San Juan Nepomuceno* took 14,600. In 1820-22 alone, 320,000 fur seals were killed in the South Shetlands. They were easy prey. They had no reason to be afraid of humans. Although some seals fled, most would come up to the men in a friendly manner and be clubbed to death, or rather near-death, and then skinned while they were still alive, so that the muscle contractions would aid in an otherwise difficult process. Sealers would be exhausted at the end of a day's work on a crowded beach, laying to left and right as they pushed their way along the beach. Some seals, however, didn't take it lying down. The diary of a crewman on the *Huntress*, in 1821-22, says, in part (Jan. 17, 1821 journal entry), "We fell in with a rookery of old Wigs (male seals). This was new work for us; these chaps, instead of fleeing from us, gave us battle, and made a formidable attack on us, which somewhat intimidated us. We, however, soon recovered from our confusion, and went to work with them, and, in one hour's hard work, took 94 of them, about 10 escaping — they were very large, some of them between 5 and 6 feet in length, and weighing from 250 to 400 pounds. It took us a long time to skin them." 1820-22 was the peak period of sealing activity in the South Shetlands, and then fur sealing died out —

after well over 100 vessels had pulled in here. After 1822 the catches fell off dramatically, and expeditions were mounted to find new lands, and vessels now combined fur sealing with elephant seal oil. In the 1860s the seal population began to grow slightly, and in 1871 James W. Buddington and others revived the U.S. Antarctic fur sealing program in the South Shetlands. No thought was given to the extinction of species, or to what would happen to the industry in the future, until 1881, when the first controlling regulations came into effect by the British in the Falklands and the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1972 a convention was signed to limit sealing in Antarctica. The Antarctic Treaty signatories were at this convention, which was fully ratified on March 11, 1978, and went into force as the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals. It restricts the number of crabeater seals taken yearly to 175,000; leopard seals to 12,000; and Weddell Seals to 5000. Ross seals, Southern elephant seals, and fur seals, are (meant to be) totally protected.

Seals. All seals are pinnipeds (i.e., they belong to the order Pinnipedia), and the pinnipeds are divided into 3 families: Phocidae (the true seals), Otariidae (the eared seals), and Odobenidae (walruses). As for the Phocids, there are 19 species, but only 5 are found in Antarctica — crabeater seals, Weddell seals, Ross seals, leopard seals, and Southern elephant seals. The eared seals include sea lions and fur seals. Seals are generally unafraid of man, and this has cost them dear. Sometimes seals travel as far as 30 miles inland, and as high up as 3000 feet. Fur seals were slaughtered so extensively that by 1822 they had virtually disappeared (after only 2 years contact with man). *See* **Fur seals, Weddell seals, Ross seals, Crabeater seals, Elephant seals, Leopard seals, Walruses**, and **Eared seals**.

Bay of Seals. 78°00' S, 158°00' W. A bay indenting the Shirase Coast. Named by NZ. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

The *Seamaster* *see* **The *UAP Antarctica***

Seamounts. Submarine mountains. The main ones in Antarctic waters are: Adare Seamounts, Althoff, Axthelm, Balleny Seamounts, Barsukov, Barth, Behaim, Dallmann, De Gerlache, Hakurei, Iselin, Kainan Maru Seamounts, Lazarev, Marie Byrd, Maud, Orca, Rosenthal, Scott Seamounts, and Umitaka.

Seaplane Point. 64°03' S, 60°46' W. At the S side of Curtiss Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1958, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1958-59 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Glenn Curtiss (1878-1930), seaplane pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1961. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Punta Morro del Medio (i.e., "middle hill point"), from its position on the bay, and references to it as such have been seen since at least 1978. However, this was redefined (and not very well) as Cabo Morro del Medio. Either name is quite unwieldy, and needs to be changed.

Seaquist Peak. 70°45' S, 81°20' W. Rising to 800 m, it surmounts the NW end of the Meyer Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Larry R. Seaquist, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station in 1961.

Mount Searle. 67°49' S, 67°15' W. A peak rising to 1760 m, between Sally Cove and Gaul Cove, on the N side of Horseshoe Island, in Square Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Derek Searle (q.v.), who surveyed this mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Searle, Derek John Hatherill. b. Jan. 7, 1928, Hinxton, Essex, son of smallholder (and local postmaster) Robert J. Searle and his wife Daisy Hatherill. In 1946 he joined the Army for his national service, and in 1949 went to Sheffield University, to study geography. In Sept. 1953 he finished a post-grad diploma in education (although he never taught), and then joined the Directorate of Colonial Surveys, where he heard about FIDS, which he joined in 1954, as a surveyor, went south from the UK on the *Norsel*, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1955 and 1956 (he was leader that 2nd winter). In 1957 he returned to England on the *John Biscoe* (he was chief Fid on board), and that year, in Northwood, Mdsx, he married Petra Leay (*see* **Leay Glacier**). He took a post-grad diploma in land survey at the University of London, and Prof. David Linton (his old professor at Sheffield) was looking for an assistant to go with him to cruise Antarctic waters for a couple of months on the *Shackleton*, conducting a geomorphological survey, and in Oct. 1958 they left the UK on the *Shackleton*, for the 1958-59 Antarctic season. Searle got back to Plymouth on April 8, 1959, on the *Reina del Mar*, from Callao, and went to join Prof. Linton (who had moved to Birmingham University on his return), doing mapping and research there until 1961, when he began his career in the planning department of Norfolk County Council. He died on Sept. 12, 2003, in Norwich.

Seas. The main Antarctic ones are: Amundsen, Bellingshausen, Davis, D'Urville, Kong Håkon VII Hav, Kosmonavtov, Lazareva, Mawson, Riiser-Larsen, Ross, Sodruzhestva, Somova, and Weddell.

Seasons. Summer is November, December, and January, and the sun never falls below the horizon. Therefore it is always light, one long day really. In late March a long dusk occurs, and on April 24 the sun disappears, and winter begins. This is one long night, where the sun does not shine. On Midwinter's Day, June 21, the sun reaches only to the Antarctic Circle, which is 1410 miles from the Pole. In late September a gray-pink dawn heralds the spring (as it were, although there is no real spring, and no real autumn), and then in November comes summer again. Needless to say, perhaps, but summer is cold, and winter is colder.

Mount Seaton. 70°36' S, 67°27' E. A prominent domed peak, one of the Amery Peaks, 5 km S of Sandilands Nunatak, on the E edge of Nemesis Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party in Jan. 1957. Named by ANCA for Pilot Officer John Alex Seaton (b. April 21, 1927), RAAF 2nd pilot with the Antarctic Flight which wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1956. That season he was promoted to flight lieutenant. On Nov. 28, 1956, he made the famous flight that discovered the Lambert Glacier. He was back flying in Antarctica in 1958-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. *See also* **Gora Mozhajskogo** and **Mount Trezubec**.

Seaton Glacier. 66°43' S, 56°26' E. About 27 km long, it flows SE into the Edward VIII Ice Shelf, at the NW part of Edward VIII Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers who named it Inviksletta (i.e., "the inner bay plain"). Re-mapped by ANARE between 1954 and 1958, and renamed by ANCA on Feb. 15, 1958, for John Seaton (*see* **Mount Seaton**). US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1962.

The *Seaver*. A 450-ton minesweeper, built by Hansen & Puccini, in Buenos Aires, in 1938, and launched on Aug 18 of that year, the same day as the *Robinson*. Sister ship of the *Bouchard*, she took part in ArgAE 1947-48. Captain Alberto Patrón Laplacette. She was a patrol ship in the South Shetlands that season, being relieved by the *Parker*.

Canal Seaver *see* **George VI Sound**

Punta Seaver. 65°40' S, 65°41' W. A point on one of the Vize Islands, in Zubov Bay, Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines, for the *Seaver*.

Seavers Nunataks. 73°10' S, 61°58' E. Two nunataks, about 20 km N of Mount Menzies, and 26 km W of Mount Scherger, near the head of Fisher Glacier, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1958 and 1960-61. Named by ANCA on Oct. 23, 1962, for James A. "Jim" Seavers (of Hawthorn, Vic.), assistant cook at Mawson Station for the winter of 1961. On Jan. 20, 1962 he, Dave Trail (the leader), and Dave Keyser, arrived back at Mawson after 83 days of traverse to the Prince Charles Mountains, where they had climbed Mount Menzies, then reckoned to be the highest point in the Australian Antarctic Territory. Their trip was 1000 km. In Dec. 1961, they had used this feature as a landmark on the route across the Fisher Glacier. Seavers wintered-over at Mawson again in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Seavers Ridge. 67°03' S, 52°51' E. A rock ridge, just SE of Mount King, and 22 km ESE of Mount Renouard, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Jim Seavers (*see* **Seavers Nunataks**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Seawater distillation plants. One was

installed at McMurdo in 1965, and a new one in 1987. The new one could supply up to 80,000 gallons of fresh water every day from McMurdo Sound. The old one became a secondary machine, used only for emergencies.

Seay Nunatak. 84°03' S, 54°38' W. Rising to 1460 m, about 5 km S of Hill Nunatak, at the SE extremity of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially in 1963-64, by USN, surveyed from the ground by USGS during that same season, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for William K. Seay, utilitiesman who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Seay Peak. 79°05' S, 157°30' E. A pointed, ice-free peak rising to 1803 m above sea level, it is the NW summit of the Finger Ridges, in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys conducted in 1961-62, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Benny F. Seay, U.S. Army Aviation Support for USGS's Topo North and Topo South, 1961-62, which conducted the tellurometer surveys. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Piki Sechenova. 72°20' S, 26°30' E. A group of peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call them Sechenovpiggane (which means the same thing).

Sechenovpiggane *see* **Piki Sechenova**

Sechrist Peak. 75°23' S, 111°02' W. Rising to 1350 m, on the SW spur of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Frank S. Sechrist, U.S. exchange scientist at Molodezhnaya Station in 1975.

Sechrist Ridge. 77°14' S, 162°25' E. A narrow rock spur, 5 km long, descending NE from the central ridge just E of Mount Evans, and terminating about 2.5 km NE of Mount Bevilacqua, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Daniel Robert Sechrist, USGS geographer from 1980, involved in traditional mapping, digital mapping, and mapping research. From 2004 he was manager of the U.S. Antarctic Resource Center, at Reston, Va., and in Nov.-Dec. 2004 was a member of the USGS team at the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Secluded Rocks. 67°32' S, 59°20' E. Low, prominently banded rock outcrops, on the W side of Mulebreen (what the Australians call Dovers Glacier), between that glacier and Cosgrove Glacier, 10 km SSW of Kemp Peak, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1954 and 1966. First visited by ANARE party led by Ian McLeod on Feb. 25, 1965. So named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for the fact that the rocks are in a hollow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Second Crater. 77°49' S, 166°40' E. A crater, 0.9 km NE of First Crater, on Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named by Frank Debenham in 1912 while surveying the peninsula as part of BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Second Facet. 77°11' S, 162°18' E. A steep, ice-free escarpment just W of First Facet, the 2 features together forming the N wall of Debenham Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted and named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

The 2nd Pyramid *see* **Blodwen Peak**

Secret Lake. 71°50' S, 68°21' W. A meltwater lake, 3 km W of Ares Cliff, in eastern Alexander Island. It is in a northwest-facing cirque, and is fed from an area of stagnant ice. It is 100 m above the E edge of Mars Glacier, and can be seen only from the cirque, or aerially. Surveyed by BAS between 1961 and 1973. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys, from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The Secret Land. 1948 Oscar-winning Technicolor documentary of OpHJ 1946-47, produced and directed by Orville O. Dull, and edited by Frederick Y. Smith to 71 minutes from 90 hours of film taken by the U.S. Navy photographic corps. Van Heflin, Bob Montgomery, and Robert Taylor narrated to the words of Harvey S. Haislip and William C. Park.

Section Peak. 73°14' S, 161°55' E. A small but prominent sandstone knob at the N end of the Lichen Hills, in Victoria Land. It provides for geologists one of the few sections seen in sedimentary beds. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Ghiacciaio Section Peak. 73°16' S, 161°57' E. A glacier, at a height of between 2300 and 2500 m above sea level, on the SE side of Section Peak, in the Lichen Hills of Victoria Land, about 170 km NNW of Baia Terra Nova Station (Mario Zucchelli Station). First seen in Dec. 1999, and named by the Italians on Feb. 22, 2002, in association with the peak.

Security. As it is highly unlikely that anyone is going to rob, vandalize, or otherwise threaten an Antarctic station, security as we know it in "civilized" countries is not really necessary, except, perhaps, to keep the tourists from trampling over scientifically special ground. Besides, at most of the bases, there is a military presence of one sort or another. Also, there is no need for spies — Antarctic research is open to all visitors. On a personal level of security, no one should leave the confines of an Antarctic station without at least one other person.

Security Bay. 64°51' S, 63°37' W. Between Homeward Point and Gauthier Point, on the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903--5, and roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appearing on their 1929 chart. It was surveyed by Port Lockroy personnel in 1944-45, during Operation Tabarin. ArgAE 1952-53 re-surveyed it, and gave it the name Bahía Sin Nombre (if that can be called a name). It was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57, who named it Security Bay because many times during the survey they used it to protect their small craft against both the SW gales which create a heavy sea in the S entrance to Neumayer Channel and the strong northeasterly winds which funnel down the channel. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Seddon. 73°06' S, 65°00' E. A mountain with 2 peaks separated by an ice-filled saddle, 30 km W of Mount Stinear, on the N side of Fisher Glacier, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. A small nunatak lies off one end of the mountain. Discovered aerially by ANARE in 1957. Named by ANCA for Norman Richard Seddon (1911-1989), managing director of BP Australia, a continuing sponsor of ANARE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Sedgwick Glacier. 69°51' S, 69°22' W. About 11 km long and 3 km wide, it flows E from the foot of Mount Stephenson, S of Marr Bluff, on the NE coast of Alexander Island, into George VI Sound immediately N of Mount King. Discovered aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly surveyed from the ground later that year by the same expedition. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Re-surveyed over most of its length in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873), who named the Cambrian period. He was Woodwardian professor of geology at Cambridge from 1818 until his death. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped it from the RARE air photos.

Nunataki Sedlovinnye. 70°53' S, 67°32' E. A group of nunataks due W of Battye Glacier, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The *Sedna*. Whale catcher, built in 1912, at Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She served out of Leith, South Georgia, from the 1912-13 season until the 1923-24 season, and then went to South Africa, to work for Salvesen's there for a few years. In 1928 she was transferred to Salvesen's Shetlands (Scotland) operation, and in 1929 sold to the Pontos Company, of Tønsberg, Norway. Her name unchanged, she caught for the *Pontos* in Antarctic waters in 1929-30. She foundered off Algoa Bay, South Africa, on Oct. 5, 1930, en route from Durban to Antarctica.

Cape Sedov. 69°22' S, 14°05' E. An ice cape forming the NW extremity of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, as well as the E limit of the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. First photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by SovAE 1959,

and named by them as Mys Sedova, for Georgi Yakovlevich Sedov (1877-1914), polar explorer who attempted to reach the North Pole in 1911. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971. The Norwegians call it Sedovodden (which means the same thing). In 1973, this whole coast was redefined by the Norwegians, and Cape Sedov now marks the W end of the Princess Ragnhild Coast.

Mys Sedova *see* **Cape Sedov**

Sedovodden *see* **Cape Sedov**

See-Elefanten Bach. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream that flows into See-Elefanten Bucht, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

See-Elefanten Bucht. 62°09' S, 58°57' W. Some references have this feature as identical to the cove the Poles named Elephant Seal Cove (q.v.), but, although the names are very similar, the coordinates are qute different. See-Elefanten Bucht, named by the Germans, is a small bay that indents the N coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and which receives the water from the meltwater stream the Germans call Moosbach. Like Elephant Seal Cove, this feature was named for the abundant sea elephants found here.

See Nunatak. 68°19' S, 59°09' E. The most northerly of the group of peaks forming the E part of the Hansen Mountains, about 39 km SE of Fram Peak, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for R. See, chief helicopter mechanic on the *Nella Dan*, during ANARE's 1965 expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Seebärenbach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Seebeck. 85°44' S, 150°46' W. Directly at the head of Roe Glacier, in the Tapley Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard L. Seebeck, station engineer who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962.

Mount Seedsman. 70°09' S, 65°26' E. A mountain, in plan somewhat resembling a star, about 13 km E of Mount Dovers, and 17 km NW of Mount Jacklyn, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Donald Lynton "Don" Seedsman (b. Oct. 18, 1938), electronics engineer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1964. He had also wintered-over as a physicist (IPSO) at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Seedsman, Barry William. b. Nov. 13, 1932, Sandringham, Vic. In Vietnam, Dec. 1968-Dec. 1969, he was the highly decorated commander of 35th Squadron. Retired as wing commander, RAAF, in 1974. He wintered-over at Casey Station, as base leader, in 1977.

Seekers Ridge. 71°10' S, 162°45' E. On the N side of Morley Glacier, in the Explorers Range, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC, in keeping with the theme of Explorers, etc.

Seekopf *see* **Mount Seekopf**

Mount Seekopf. 71°17' S, 13°42' E. Rising to 1300 m, it surmounts the E side of Lake Ober-See, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Seekopf (i.e., "lake peak"), in association with the lake. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Seekopf in 1970. The Norwegians call it Sjöhausen, in association with Øvresjøen (their name for Lake Ober-See).

Mount Seelig. 82°28' S, 103°54' W. Rising to 3020 m, it is the largest and highest of the Whitmore Mountains, at the NE end of the group. Surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959 by William H. Chapman of the Horlick Mountains Traverse of 1958-59, and named by him for Walter Seelig. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Seelig, Walter Roy. b. Nov. 14, 1919, Brooklyn, son of druggist William Seelig and his wife Sophia. In 1941 he joined the USGS, in their mapping division, and married Josephine Elvira Newton. He was with the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1960-86, where he developed and monitored the NSF-USGS plan for topographic mapping of Antarctica. He was NSF representative in Christchurch, NZ, for 11 USARP seasons between 1971 and 1986, and made 17 trips to Antarctica and adjacent seas throughout that period. He was a member of US-ACAN, 1973-86, and its chairman from 1976 to 1986. He died on April 29, 2005, at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital in Rockville, Md., of pneumonia contracted after a hip fracture.

Seelig Peak. 82°26' S, 163°58' E. An ice-free peak rising to 1346 m, 4 km NW of Mount Christchurch, and marking the summit of the Campbell Hills, on the S side of the Nimrod Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Walter Seelig. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Seely Ridge. 83°53' S, 56°55' W. A ridge, 10 km long, rising to 1340 m above sea level, and trending NE from West Prongs to Heiser Ridge, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Benjamin Warren Seely (1873-1954), a Florida carpenter who invented the inflatable life raft in 1915 at Pensacola Air Station. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 11, 1995.

Seeschwalbenbach. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A little stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Sefton Glacier. 80°45' S, 156°52' E. A glacier, between 16 and 19 km long, flowing into the S side of Byrd Glacier, just W of Rundle Peaks. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Ronald F. Sefton, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1962, 1964, and 1966 (the last two winters also being scientific leader). ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Segers. 78°25' S, 85°21' W. Rising to 2460 m, on the ridge at the E side of the head of Crosswell Glacier, 11 km E of Mount Tyree, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by VX-6 on Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Chester W. "Chet" Segers, USN, cook, from Rhode Island, who was among the first group to winter-over at Pole Station, in 1957.

Caleta Segovia. 64°41' S, 62°21' W. A cove, immediately NE of Beaupré Cove, on the SW side of Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Segunda *see* **Inott Point**

Segunda Garganta *see* **Thunder Glacier**

Pontal Sehnem *see* **Niujiao Jian**

Sehnem Point *see* **Niujiao Jian**

Sei whales. Order: Cetacea. Sub-order: Mysticeti. Family: Balaenopteridae. *Balaenoptera borealis*, also called Pollack whale, short-head sperm whale, Japan finner, and sardine whale, it is 55 feet long, and weighs 25 tons, and is very much like Bryde's whale (which does not come to Antarctic waters).

Seid, Frederick Christian "Fred." b. Nov. 16, 1906, West New York, NJ, but raised partly in Manhattan, son of New York cab driver Frederick Seid and his wife Bertha I. Kalbfleisch. He later lived in Bergen, NJ, and then went to sea as a Merchant Marine radio operator, moved to Long Island, and was radio operator on Ellsworth's 1938-39 expedition. On Feb. 18, 1939, he and Harmon Rhoads left Sydney, on the *Aorangi*, arriving in Vancouver on March 10. In 1943 he went back to sea. He died on June 2, 1977, in Port Arthur, Tex.

Seilkopf Peaks. 72°41' S, 4°00' W. A group of mainly ice-free peaks and ridges between Portalen Pass and Nålegga Ridge, NW of Raudberg Valley, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and mapped rudely (but they are shown distinctly) by Ritscher, who named them Seilkopf Berge, for Heinrich Seilkopf (1895-1968), head of the marine aerology section of the German Hydrographic Office. They were mapped in more detail by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the name Seilkopf Peaks in 1962. The Norwegians call them Seilkopffjella. Some references list Seilkopfberge and Seilkopfgipfel as one entry, and Seilkopf Peaks as another. However, they are all the same.

Seilkopfberge *see* **Seilkopf Peaks**

Seilkopffjella *see* **Seilkopf Peaks**

Seilkopfgipfel *see* **Seilkopf Peaks**

Rocher du Seisme *see under* **D**

Seismic Bluff. 77°32' S, 167°05' E. A steep bluff, rising to about 3470 m, on the SW rim of the summit caldera of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for a seismic station nearby. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 2000.

Mount Seitz. 71°43' S, 166°05' E. Rising to 2130 m, it is one in the series of peaks between the Mirabito Range and the Homerun Range, 6 km SE of Mount Armagost, 14 km NW of Boss

Peak, in northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Thomas E. Seitz, USN, chief construction mechanic at McMurdo in 1967.

Gora Sejsmologov. 74°05' S, 5°40' W. A nunatak, NE of Urfjellgavlen, on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. *See also* **Amelangplatte**.

Sekko-dani. 71°58' S, 27°24' E. A conspicuous depression, deeper than 150 m, E of Hunakubo-dani, in the N part of Gropeheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. JARE 1981-82 took air photos, and JARE 1987-88 conducted ground surveys. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 23, 1989 ("gypsum valley"), for the huge crystals of gypsum appearing in the valley. The Norwegians translated the name as Sekkodokka.

Sekkodokka *see* **Sekko-dani**

[1]**The *Seksern***. A 249-ton, 116-foot Norwegian whale catcher (the name means "the sixth" in Norwegian), built in 1929-30 for Thor Dahl's Odd Company, and launched in 1930. She was off the coast of East Antarctica in Jan. 1931, commanded by the Brunvold Brothers, and catching for the *Thorshavn*, and was in Antarctic waters, again with the *Thorshavn*, in 1933-34. In 1940 she was chartered by the South African navy, as a minesweeper, and in 1946 was returned to Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1953, she was sold and converted into a deep sea trawler.

[2]**The *Seksern***. Norwegian whale catcher, owned by Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet*. That season she took 4 blues, 104 fins, and 46 sperm. Her gunner was Ole Amundsen.

Cape Selborne. 80°23' S, 160°45' E. A steep, rounded snow-covered cape with high cliffs, at the S side of Barne Inlet (the terminus of Byrd Glacier), it projects from the Shackleton Coast into the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for William Waldegrave Palmer Selborne (1859-1942), 2nd Earl of Selborne, who entered the cabinet in 1900 as 1st lord of the Admiralty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Selbukta *see* **Seal Bay**

Mount Selby. 80°12' S, 156°23' E. Rising to over 2200 m, between Mount Henderson and Mount Olympus, in the Britannia Range. Named by NZ-APC for Michael J. "Mike" Selby, professor of earth sciences, at the University of Waikato (in Hamilton, NZ), a member of field parties in Antarctica in 1969-70, 1971-72, and 1978-79, in that last season doing geological work in the Britannia Range. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Selene Nunatak. 71°08' S, 68°48' W. Rising to about 1200 m, at the N end of Milky Way, W of Lunar Crag, on Planet Heights, in the E part of Alexander Island. In association with the name "lunar," it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, after the Greek goddess of the moon. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ensenada Seligman *see* **Seligman Inlet**

Seligman Inlet. 67°50' S, 65°30' W. A large, broad inlet, with steep coasts (especially those to the S, which rise abruptly to a height of about 900 m) indenting the Larsen Ice Shelf for about 10 km between Cape Freeman and Choyce Point, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Charted by Fids from Base E in March-April 1947, and named by them for Gerald Seligman (1886-1973), founder and president of the British Glaciological Society. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Seligman, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Cerro Selknam. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A hill W of Paso Ancho and S of Valle Largo, about 600 m E of Playa Golondrina, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, in memory of the Selknam (or Ona) peoples of southern Chile.

Îlôt de la Selle *see under* **D**

Seller Glacier. 69°19' S, 66°24' W. A well-defined glacier, 30 km long and 6 km wide, it flows WNW into the Forster Ice Piedmont, just N of Flinders Peak, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936-37 by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for John Seller (ca. 1658-1698), navigation pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The British plot it in 69°22' S, 66°10' W.

Mount Sellery. 84°58' S, 172°45' W. A prominent peak, rising to 3895 m, between Mount Oliver and Mount Smithson, about midway along the high ridge of the Mount Wade-Mount Fisher massif, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered aerially by Byrd on the baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Harry Sellery of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, who was Antarctic project leader for ionosphere studies in 1957-60. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Sellwood, Clarence Henry V. b. April 17, 1906, Bradfield, near Newbury, Berks. He went to sea in 1920, picking up a tattoo on both forearms. He was assistant steward on the *Discovery* during the 1st half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he took the *Bendigo* out of Melbourne, heading for London, where he arrived on June 25, 1930. He was still sailing well into World War II, as a ship's fireman with the Empire Line. In 1947 he moved to Australia. He was last heard of in 1963, and is thought to have died in Australia in a great flood and earthquake. *See* **Mount Selwood** (sic).

Selskjera. 68°49' S, 90°44' W. Three rocks W of Cape Ingrid, on the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W side of Peter I Island. Name means "the seal skerries" in Norwegian.

Selsteinen *see* **Azarasi-irie**

Selungen. 71°31' S, 24°04' E. A nunatak, 7 km SE of Mount Romnaes, NW of the main group of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the seal pup" in Norwegian.

Selvatnet *see* **Azarashi Lake**

Selvick Cove *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

[1]**The *Selvik***. Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1908, and belonging to Andorsen & Neumann's Norddeble Company, out of Christiania, and normally based at the Faroe Islands, but seconded to Antarctica for the 1910-11 season, on charter to the Hvalen Company's factory ship *Hvalen*. In Jan. 1911 the *Selvik* foundered in Belgica Strait, the first whale catcher to do so in Antarctic waters. *See also* **The *Norddeble***.

[2]**The *Selvik***. A 142-ton, 98' 8" Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1911, by Akers, of Norway, for Peder Bogen's Norrøna Company. She had a beam of 20 feet, and a 500 hp engine capable of 12 to 15 knots. In 1920 she was sold to Johan Rasmussen's Vestfold Company, and was in Antarctic waters in 1920-21, working for the *Svend Foyn I*. In 1926 she was sold to the Rosshavet Company, and became the *Star IV*.

Selvik Cove *see* **Lagarrigue Cove**

Mount Selwood. 66°54' S, 51°30' E. A mountain, 8 km NNE of Pythagoras Peak, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Clarence Selwood, except that his name wasn't Selwood — it was Sellwood (*see* above). US-ACAN accepted the wrong spelling in 1965 (no independent checking).

Nunatak Semashko. 72°10' S, 26°21' E. Immediately N of Isachsen Mountain, on the W side of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians call it Semashkoknausen (which means approximately the same thing).

Semashkoknausen *see* **Nunatak Semashko**

Sembberget. 74°29' S, 8°12' W. A mountain in Amundsenisen, SE of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Carl Boye Semb (1895-1971), surgeon, and Norwegian Resistance fighter during World War II. The suffix "berget" means "the mountain."

Nunatak Semënova. 81°27' S, 24°36' W. An isolated nunatak in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Semërka *see* **Adams Fjord**

Gora Semevskogo. 83°09' S, 57°45' W. A nunatak, SE of Wall Rock, in the Schmidt Hills, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Semino, R. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1931

Semper Shaftus *see* **Pagano Nunatak**

Mount Semprebon. 82°04' S, 88°01' W. A prominent, partly snow-free peak, 1.5 km NE of Mount Barsoum, in the Martin Hills. Positioned on Dec. 10, 1958, by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, and named by them for Louis Charles Semprebon (b. Aug. 1926), ionosphere physicist and assistant scientific leader at

Ellsworth Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Mount Send. 70°02' S, 159°49' E. Rising to 1180 m, on the N flank of Pryor Glacier, 16 km E of Basilica Peak, and 22.2 km E of Mount Gorton, in the S part of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Raymond Francis Send (b. 1927), USARP geophysicist at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Sengekoven *see* **Sengekoven Cirque**

Sengekoven Cirque. 71°53' S, 5°26' E. Indents the N side of Breplogen Mountain, immediately E of Høgsenga Crags, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by the Norwegians from ground surveys and 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sengekoven ("the small bed chamber"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sengekoven Cirque in 1967.

Senia Point. 80°31' S, 160°58' E. An ice-covered point, 14.5 km S of Cape Selborne, and marking the N side of the entrance to Couzens Bay on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Benjamin N. Senia (b. Aug. 31, 1899, NY. d. Feb. 26, 1971, Southfield, Mich.), captain of the *Mizar* during OpDF 62 (1961-62) and of the *Mirfak* during OpDF 63 (1962-63). Capt. Senia was the son of banker Benjamin Barton Senia and his wife Adelaide Devine; he began his career as a milk driver, then, in 1939, joined the U.S. Navy, working his way up through the officer ranks during and after World War II (in which he served on the *Thomas H. Barry*, in the Mediterranean), and by the 1950s was a captain.

The *Sennet*. SS-408. A Balao-class submarine (named for a barracuda), launched on June 6, 1944, at Portsmouth Navy Yard, in Kittery, Me., and commissioned into the Navy, as SS-408, on Aug. 22, 1944. She was used by the central group of Task Force 68 during OpHJ 1946-47, and was commanded by Joseph B. Icenhower, USN. The sub failed in the Antarctic because she was unable, after 5 days of trying, to handle the pack-ice, and was withdrawn by the *Northwind*, Jan. 2-5, 1947, and set up in open water near Scott Island, as a weather station, and also to study temperatures, salinity, and microscopic life. In 1951 she was converted to a fleet snorkel sub, and in that capacity operated in the Atlantic until mid-1968, when she sold to the Southern Scrap Material Company in New Orleans.

Sennet Glacier. 80°12' S, 158°42' E. A very steep glacier, flowing southward from Mount Aldrich into Byrd Glacier, between Yancey Glacier and Merrick Glacier, in the Britannia Range. Mapped from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Sennet*. ANCA accepted the name.

Senokos Nunatak. 63°53' S, 58°42' W. A rocky hill rising to 663 m in Dreatin Glacier, in the NE foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 3,27 km W of Mount Bradley, 4.6 km N of Tuff Nunatak, 11.43 km SE of Golesh Bluff, and 6.3 km S of Darzalas Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlements of Senokos in northeastern and southwestern Bulgaria.

Islotes Señoret. 64°26' S, 63°54' W. A group of islets lying off the peninsula that separates Hamburg Bay and Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on Chilean maps of 1947, as Islotes Almirante Señoret, or (in its abbreviated form) Islotes Almte. Señoret, named by the Instituto Hidrográfico of the Chilean Navy, after the *Almirante Señoret.* In 1963, the Chileans shortened to name to Islotes Señoret.

Senouque, Albert. b. 1884. French astronomer. He made his first mark as a teenager, when he went to Sumatra to observe an eclipse, and in 1904, while making observations at the summit of Mont Blanc, he got trapped with a guide for 7 days in a thunderstorm. He was physicist, magnetician, and photographer on FrAE 1908-10. In 1910 he became one of the first two aerial photographers, and in 1911 began a series of high-altitude balloon ascents. He was buried in Boulogne-Billancourt cemetery.

Senouque Spurs. 69°05' S, 71°11' W. Rising to about 1250 m, and extending NW from the Rouen Mountains to the Bongrain Ice Piedmont. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and roughly mapped in 1959-60 from these photos, by Searle of the FIDS. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Albert Senouque. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Montes Sentinel *see* **Sentinel Range**

Sentinel Buttress. 64°04' S, 58°08' W. A prominent crag containing a volcanic breccia sequence, rising to 535 m, E of Palisade Nunatak, at the head of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, because of its commanding position in the area. US-ACAN has accepted the name.

Sentinel Islands. 66°47' S, 141°42' E. Also known as the Sentinel Isles. A small group of rocky islands, immediately off the coastal ice cliffs, 3 km E of the Curzon Islands. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted and named descriptively by the French under Liotard, in 1949-51, and named by Liotard as Îles Sentinelles, because they are the the easternmost rock outcrops along the coast of Adélie Land. US-ACAN accepted the name Sentinel Islands in 1955. None of these islands is individually named.

Sentinel Isles *see* **Sentinel Islands**

Sentinel Knoll. 68°34' S, 78°03' E. A small but conspicuous knoll about 0.7 km S of the W end of Lake Dingle, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It is a very useful landmark, and has a cairn on it. Named descriptively by ANCA.

Sentinel Mountains *see* **Sentinel Range**

Sentinel Nunatak. 64°46' S, 60°44' W. A high, black, pyramid-shaped nunatak, rising to 680 m, at the mouth of (i.e., on the S side of) Drygalski Glacier, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and named by them for its commanding position at the mouth of the glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. *See also* **Tillberg Peak**.

Sentinel Peak. 77°47' S, 162°23' E. A conspicuous, pointed peak, rising to over 2000 m (the New Zealanders say about 1900 m), at the N side of Ferrar Glacier, it forms the highest point in the S central part of the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sentinel Range. 78°10' S, 85°30' W. Also called Sentinel Mountains. A major mountain range, between 24 and 50 km wide, and trending NNW-SSE for 185 km, northward of Minnesota Glacier, it forms the N half of the Ellsworth Mountains, and contains many peaks over 4000 m, including Vinson Massif (4892 m) in the S part of the range, the highest point in Antarctica. Discovered and photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth and Hollick-Kenyon, and so named by Ellsworth for its prominence as a landmark on an otherwise featureless ice surface. "We came abeam of a solitary little range … I named it the Sentinel Range." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears on a 1956 Chilean map as Cadena Centinel (sic) (which means the same thing), and on a 1962 Chilean map as Montes Centinela, and that last name is the one the Chileans use today. First visited, and partially surveyed, in Jan. 1958, by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party led by Charles R. Bentley. The entire range was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1961.

Îles Sentinelles *see* **Sentinel Islands**

Sentry Cove. 62°13' S, 58°26' W. A picturesque cove indenting the W side of Admiralty Bay, on the SW side of Demay Point, between that point and Uchatka Point, on the S side of King George Island, where Admiralty Bay meets the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Geological work was done here by BAS in 1975-76, and they named it for the serried row of upended whale skulls along the beach at the head of the cove. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 7, 1978. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. In 1980, the Poles named it Rajska Zatoka (i.e., "paradise cove"), for its appearance (ignoring, for the moment, the sentry-like skulls).

Sentry Rocks. 70°45' S, 167°24' E. Two high, rugged rocks in water, just off Cape Dayman, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 1970.

Sentyo-yama. 71°33' S, 35°39' E. Rising to 2273 m, it is the E peak of Mount Eyskens, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981, for the syenite in its composition ("sentyo" meaning "syenite").

Separation Range. 84°05' S, 174°00' E. The Commonwealth Range branches in about 84°20' S, and forms 2 chains of mountains separated by Hood Glacier. This one, the E branch, running to the E of Hood Glacier, is called the Separation Range, or the East Commonwealth Range, and is about 50 km long, with Mount Patrick in the S and Mount Beacon in the N, and separating the Hughes Range from the Commonwealth Range. It terminates to the N at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Les Sept Îles *see* under **L**

Bahía Septiembre *see* **Primero de Mayo Bay**

Punta Sepúlveda *see* **Sepúlveda Point**

Sepúlveda Point. 64°31' S, 61°35' W. The S entrance point of Recess Cove, in Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1951-52 as Punta Sepúlveda, for 2nd Lt. Hernán Sepúlveda Gore, who was on the *Lientur* during that expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1956 and 1958. UK-APC accepted the name Sepúlveda Point on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the British naming. The Argentines call it Punta Virto.

Sequence Hills. 73°03' S, 161°15' E. Escarpment-like hills on the W margin of the upper part of Rennick Glacier, about 11 km NW of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. They provide the only good geological sequence in the area, hence the name given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Sérac. A pointed ice-ridge in a crevassed area.

The *Seraph*. A Stonington, Conn., brig owned by Ben Pendleton. She was one of the two vessels scheduled to go to Antarctica on the 1829 U.S. Government expedition which never took place (*see* **Palmer-Pendleton Expedition**, and also **United States**). In 1829-31, Pendleton took her to the South Shetlands as part of the Palmer-Pendleton expedition, with a crew of 22. Crew: Ben Pendleton (captain), William Noyes (1st mate), Joseph Noyes (2nd mate), Oliver Pendleton (3rd mate), Benjamin Y. Pendleton (4th mate), Ezekiel Gray, William Young, John Cavalier, Abraham B. Bivorie, Stephen Barker, Edwin Douglas, James M. Utter, George Jenkins, George Overtook, Thomas Skinnom, James Y. Williams (black), Samuel G. Brown (black), Elan A. Cooper, David V. Somard, Francis H. McGowan, John Mitiores, John Maloney.

Seraph Bay. 72°28' S, 95°11' W. An indentation in the SE side of Thurston Island, about 24 km wide, bounded on the SW by the Abbot Ice Shelf, on the NW by Cape Annawan, and on the SE by Dustin Island. Discovered aerially in Feb. 1940 on flights from the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41. It was more accurately delineated during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Jan. and Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for the *Seraph*.

Serba Peak. 69°37' S, 159°03' E. A prominent rock peak rising to 830 m, it surmounts the ridge along the N side of Ferguson Glacier, about 7.4 km S of Parkinson Peak, in the Wilson Hills of Oates land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Edward W. Serba, USN, navigator on LC130-F Hercules aircraft during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). ANCA accepted the name.

Serdica Peak. 62°41' S, 60°04' W. Rising to about 1200 m in Levski Ridge, 1.8 km S of Great Needle Peak, and 2.65 km N of Aytos Point, it surmounts Macy Glacier to the W, Boyana Glacier to the SW, and Srebarna Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002. Serdica is the ancient name of Sofia (or rather of the nucleus of what became that great metropolis).

Gora Serebristaja. 74°19' S, 66°48' E. A rock outcrop of some sort in exactly the same coordinates as Wilson Bluff, at the S end of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians, the odds are that it is the Russian name for Wilson Bluff.

Holmy Sergeeva. 82°22' S, 164°28' E. A group of hills NE of Mount Christchurch, in the Queen Alexandra Range, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Zaliv Sergeja Kameneva *see* **Kamenev Bight**

Gora Sergeja Vavilova *see* **Mount Newton**

Gora Sergienko. 80°38' S, 29°24' W. A rock outcrop of some sort in the S part of the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians, it may well be their name for Guyatt Ridge.

Gora Podlëdnaja Serlapova. 74°30' S, 52°00' E. An isolated nunatak in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Serlin Spur. 75°04' S, 134°42' W. A narrow, mostly snow-covered spur, 6 km S of Bowyer Butte, in Marie Byrd Land, it extends eastward from the divide between Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier, and intrudes into the upper part of the latter glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Ronald C. Serlin, ionosphere physicist at Siple Station in 1969-70.

Vulcano di Fango Sernio. 60°52' S, 56°28' W. A submarine mud volcano, with an area of about 239 sq km, rising to a height of about 185 m from the ocean floor, about 1990 m below the sea, W of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered from the *Explora*, during Project BSR, 2003-04. The name was suggested by the female leader of the project (*see* **Monte Cjavals**), after Mt. Sernio, in a region of Italy close to where she came from. The Italians accepted the name on Dec. 6, 2007.

Ostrov Serp. 66°19' S, 110°24' E. An island in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Named by the Russians. Actually, this is the Russian name for either Hollin Island or Midgley Island, probably Midgley.

Ozero Serp. 71°59' S, 67°06' E. A lake in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Serpan Peak. 83°34' S, 54°50' W. A small peak, rising to 1445 m, it surmounts Washington Escarpment just W of Rivas Peaks, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Robert D. Serpan, USGS aerologist with the Neptune Range field party in 1963-64. At that time the coordinates were plotted in 83°35' S, 54°34' W, but by 1968 they had been corrected by USGS. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Serpent Nunatak. 69°28' S, 71°00' W. A nunatak shaped like a reverse "S," rising to about 750 m just W of Tufts Pass, in the Nichols Snowfield, in the W part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by BAS from 1968 on. Named descriptively (for its shape) by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, also in association with Lizard Nunatak to the SW. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with the coordinates of 69°28' S, 70°55' W.

Cerro Serrano *see* **Mount Nemesis**

Isla Serrano *see* **Lavoisier Island**

Punta Serrano. 62°28' S, 59°42' W. A point about 1.5 km SSW of Canto Point, on the W coast of Discovery Bay, on the N coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 as Punta Cirujano Serrano (i.e., "Surgeon Serrano point"), for Lt. Fernando Serrano Reinella (*see* **Lavoisier Island**). However, since 1951, in order to avoid the use of compound names in Antarctica, the Chileans have used the abbreviated form.

Cabo Serrat. 65°26' S, 64°01' W. A high cape about 5 km SE of Cape Pérez, on the N coast of Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Javier Serrat (*see* **Serrat Glacier**). The Argentines call it Cabo Vázquez.

Serrat Glacier. 70°24' S, 161°04' E. A glacier, 16 km long, it flows N through the middle of the Kavrayskiy Hills, into the W side of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Javier Serrat, meteorologist from the University of Chile, and of the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who, while part of ChilAE 1967-68, worked at electrical engineering at McMurdo.

Serrated Island *see* **Sierra Island**

Punta Serrucho *see* **Punta Pisano**

Services Glacier *see* **Sultan Glacier**

Cape Seryj. 66°07' S, 100°37' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Mys Seryj. ANCA translated it as Cape Seryj.

Mys Seryj *see* **Cape Seryj**

Gora Seryj Bok *see* **Marsh Nunatak**

Sessbreen. 72°04' S, 2°43' E. A glacier in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Jutulsessen Mountain (the name means "the seat glacier."

Sesseggen. 72°02' S, 2°43' E. A ridge in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Jutulsessen Mountain. Name means "the seat ridge."

Sessile hydrozoans. They live on the sea bed near the coasts (*see* **Fauna**).

Sessrumnir Valley. 77°37' S, 160°52' E. A high, mainly ice-free valley E of Mount Freya and Koenig Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Graeme Claridge (q.v.) suggested the name, for Sessrumnir, the palace of the goddess Freya in Norse mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Sessums Glacier. 72°00' S, 100°33' W. Flows into the head of Henry Inlet, on the N side of Thurston island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Walter Maurice Sessums (b. March 9, 1920, La. d. March 1970), helicopter pilot in the eastern Group during OpHJ 1946-47. He flew the very first helo in Antarctica. He had enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on March 30, 1939. He was later skipper of the *Boxer* (not in Antarctic waters).

Sestrimo Glacier. 63°30' S, 58°08' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 4 km wide, E of Mount d'Urville, on Trinity Peninsula, it flows northward to enter Bransfield Strait, at Lafond Bay. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Sestrimo, in southern Bulgaria.

Setenuten *see* **Setenuten Peak**

Setenuten Peak. 72°03' S, 4°45' E. A rock peak, rising to 2745 m, 1.5 km S of Petrellfjellet, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Setenuten (i.e., "the seat peak"), due to its shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Setenuten Peak in 1966.

The *Setter*. There were at least 8 whale catchers with this name. *Setter I* and *Setter II* (both 599 tons, 173 feet long, and built by Inglis of Glasgow, being launched in 1948), *Setter III*, and *Setter IV* (both 586 tons, launched in 1949), Setter V (540 tons, launched in 1949) etc., all owned by Rupert Trouton's United Whalers Company, of London, and which accompanied the *Balaena* to Antarctic whaling waters in the 1940s and 1950s. *Setter I* and *Setter II* both caught for the *Balaena* in 1948-49, and the *Setter II* was catching for the *Balaena* every season from then until 1958-59, the last season as a tow vessel only. In 1959 *Setter II* was laid up in Norway, and in 1961 sold for scrap. However, she was saved from the scrapyard by Salvesen's, who bought her and renamed her the *Southern Springer*, and she was in Antarctic waters for one last season, 1961-62, catching for the *Southern Harvester*. She was laid up again in 1962, and in April 1964 sold for scrap. Her end came in Denmark, in 1965. *Setter I* was bought by Salvesen's in 1960, and renamed the *Southern Setter*. She caught for the *Southern Harvester* in 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63, and was then laid up at Melsomvik, Norway. In 1967 she was sold to Hallbjorn Hareide, and renamed *Hadarfisk*, being resold in 1972 to Jan Johansen, and renamed *Harjan*. On March 13, 1983, she was sunk off Skjervøy, Troms.

The *Settsu Maru*. A 9500-ton Japanese refrigeration whaling ship, in Antarctic waters in the 1952-53 season. On March 7, 1953, she got stuck in the ice, and, after a 4-day battle to save her, and with her engine room flooded, she was abandoned, with 4000 tons of whale meat and much fuel oil and equipment. This was a bad season, in general, for the Japanese whaling fleet, and this incident just added to it.

Seue Peaks. 67°19' S, 66°55' W. Peaks rising to about 1500 m between Bentley Crag and Mount Rendu, or, to put it another way, between Brückner Glacier and Antevs Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Christian Martini de Seue (1841-1895), 19th-century Norwegian pioneer glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sevar Point. 62°40' S, 61°09' W. A point, forming the E side of the entrance to Raskuporis Cove, about 2 km SE of Devils Point, 2.8 km W of Nikopol Point, and 2.7 km NE of Long Rock, on the S coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, on Morton Strait, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Khan Sevar of Bulgaria, 738-54.

Peak Seven. 69°41' S, 64°42' E. Also known as West Nunatak. A peak, rising to 2182 m, 8 km WNW of Summers Peak, in the Stinear Nunataks of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by Bob Dovers and his 1954 ANARE Southern Party. This was their farthest south (their code name for that achievement was "seven"). Named by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Seven Bay *see* **Adams Fjord**

Seven Buttresses. 63°36' S, 57°10' W. A series of 7 rock buttresses, or cliffs, rising to 150 m (the British say about 300 m), and separated by narrow icefalls, they extend for 6 km along the W side of Tabarin Peninsula (the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula), on the E side of Duse Bay. Probably discovered by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945-46, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952.

17 de Agosto *see* **Diecisiete de Agosto**

70 Islets. 62°14' S, 59°01' W. In the W entrance to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and named collectively by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. There were 3 of these islets — what is now Dart Island, and the 2 islands to the S and E of it. In other words, there were not 70 islets in the group — the name referred to the height. At least 2 of the islets were over 70 feet high. On March 2, 1961 UK-APC did away with the name 70 Islets, in order to remove this name confusion (people were looking for 70 islets and not finding them). They named the largest of the islets as Dart Island.

76th Parallel Escarpment *see* **Usas Escarpment**

Severcevtoppen *see* **Mount Severtsev**

Gora Severcova *see* **Mount Severtsev**

Gora Severgina. 83°51' S, 57°13' W. A nunatak, just SW of Heiser Ridge, in the SW part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Severinghaus Glacier. 78°40' S, 85°15' W. Flows westward along the N side of Mount Strybing into Bender Glacier, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Jeffrey P. Severinghaus, of the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography, a USAP researcher from 1996 on the history of the atmosphere.

Lednik Severnyj. 72°42' S, 68°22' E. A glacier, E of the Barkell Platform, on the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Severnyj Holm *see* **Foster Island**

Mount Severtsev. 71°43' S, 12°37' E. Rising to 2540 m, 3 km NE of Pinegin Peak, between Svarthausane Crags and Isdalesegga Ridge, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Severtseva (or Gora Severcova), for zoologist, geographer, and explorer Nikolay Alekseevich Severtsev (1827-1885). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Severtsev in 1970. The Norwegians call it Severcevtoppen.

Gora Severtseva *see* **Mount Severtsev**

Sevier Nunatak. 71°22' S, 70°15' W. Rising to about 1000 m, SE of Richter Peaks, at the S end of the Walton Mountains, in the W part of Alexander Island, overlooking Wilkins Sound. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Moses T. Sevier, USN, VX-6 assistant supply officer during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57) and OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58). He was assistant chief of staff for supply and logistics, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

[1]**The *Sevilla***. A former Hamburg-Amerika

Line passenger ship built in 1900 by John Priestman & Co., of Sunderland, she was bought by Salvesen's Polar Whaling Company, and converted into a 7022-ton, 397-foot whaling factory ship at Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough in 1922. With a crew of 155, and capable of 10 knots, she first operated in the South Shetlands and off Graham Land in 1922-23 (Capt. Thomas Sinclair). That season she had black stowaways from Cape Verde. She was back in 1923-24 (Søren Beckmann was one of the whale catcher skippers that season), 1924-25, and 1925-26. In 1926-27 she was whaling in the South Orkneys, as well as the South Shetlands and Graham Land. She was back in 1927-28 (when she got as far south as 64°S) and again in 1928-29 (Hans Halvorsen skipper on both occasions). The whale catcher *Silva* caught for her that season. In 1929, because she had no stern slipway, and was therefore not modern enough for pelagic whaling, she was sold to the Sevilla Company (a company formed in Tønsberg in 1929, by Waalman & Bugge, in order to buy the ship from Salvesen's), and continued pelagic whaling off the South Shetlands and South Orkneys in 1929-30. In 1930 she was sold to the Polar Whaling Company, a London subsidiary of the Polhavet Company, of Tønsberg, Norway, and was back in Antarctic waters, whaling pelagically, for the 1930-31 season. In 1931 she was sold to the Interessantskapet (principals: Anders Jahre and Gustav B. Bull). Also in 1931 Salvesen's bought out the Sevilla Company, whose affiliates were the Sevilla Whaling Company — in the UK — and the Polar Whaling Company (formerly belonging to Polhavet), also now of the UK.

[2]**The *Sevilla*** *see* **The *New Sevilla***

Sevilla Rocks. 61°29' S, 23°54' W. A group of rocks reported by Capt. Hans Halvorsen, of the *Sevilla*, in 1928. They do not exist.

Sevlievski Peak. 62°58' S, 62°29' W. Rising to 1740 m, 1.4 km S of Drinov Peak, and 600 m NE of Slatina Peak, it overlooks Ovech Glacier to the E and Chuprene Glacier to the SW, in the Imeon Range of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for Miroslav Sevlievski (b. 1965), who took part in BulgAE 2003-04.

Sevtopolis Peak. 62°28' S, 59°53' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 300 m in Dryanovo Heights, 3.2 km WSW of Mount Plymouth, 3.3 km SE of Crutch Peaks, and 2.5 km N of Lloyd Hill, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005 for the ancient Thracian capital of Sevtopolis, near the present-day Bulgarian city of Kazanlak.

Monte(s) Seward *see* **Seward Mountains**

Seward Mountains. 72°31' S, 66°04' W. A group of isolated mountains, rising to 1525 m (the British say about 1350 m), 16 km ESE of Buttress Nunataks, and 16 km E of George VI Sound, which these mountains overlook on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for paleobotanist Sir Albert Charles Seward (1863-1941), professor of botany at Cambridge from 1906 to 1936. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition. The feature appears as Seward Nunataks on a 1948 USAF chart, and as Monte Seward on an Argentine chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name Seward Mountains on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 72°26' S, 66°15' W. Re-plotted from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1974-75, it appears with the new coordinates in the 1977 British gazetteer, and on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The Argentines and Chileans both call this feature Montes Seward.

Seward Nunataks *see* **Seward Mountains**

The Sewing Machine *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Sewing-Machine Needles. 62°58' S, 60°30' W. Three prominent rock needles in water, the highest rising to 45 m above sea level, close SE of Rancho Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Originally it was a conspicuous natural arch, and was known to early 19th-century sealers in the area. It was named Symaskinen (i.e., "the sewing-machine") by whalers in the period subsequent to 1911. It appears as such on charts and text references in 1929 and 1934. M.C. Lester shows it as Sewing-Machine Rock on his map of 1920-22, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, and, Bagshawe refers to it the same way in 1939. An earthquake on Jan. 4, 1925, caused the arch to collapse. It was surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and appears on their 1947 chart as Islotes Mohai, named after the statues on Easter Island (i.e., it is a variation of the spelling "moai"—*see* **Cerro Moai** and **Punta Rapa Nui**). There is a 1947 British reference to it as The Sewing Machine. It was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1948-49, and appears on their 1949 chart as Rocas Ministro Ezcurra, named for Pedro de Ezcurra (*see* **Ezcurra Inlet**). It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Rocas Ezcurra, but the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Rocas Ministro Ezcurra. It was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54. UK-APC accepted the name Sweing-Nachine Needles on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The name Rocas Mohai appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Sewing-Machine Rock *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Seymore, Frederick *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cabo Seymour *see* **Seymour Island**

Cap Seymour *see* [2]**Penguin Point, Seymour Island**

Cape Seymour *see* **Seymour Island**

Île Seymour *see* **Seymour Island**

Isla Seymour *see* **Seymour Island**

Kap Seymour *see* **Seymour Island**

Seymour Insel *see* **Seymour Island**

Seymour Island. 64°17' S, 56°45' W. An island, 21 km long, and between 3 and 8 km wide, 1.5 km NE of Snow Hill Island, at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf, and E of James Ross Island (separated from that island by Admiralty Sound), off the coast of the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, it is sheltered and consequently receives little snow, and is free of permanent ice. It is essentially composed of two mountainous masses separated by a deep transverse break crossing the island from coast to coast at sea level. The NE part of the island shows regular relief, while the SW part is lower and more broken. Ross discovered the NE end of it on Jan. 6, 1843, described it as the NE headland of Admiralty Sound, and named it Cape Seymour, for Rear Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour (1787-1870), RN, a lord of the Admiralty, 1841-44. It appears as such on Ross's charts of 1944 and 1847, and (as Cabo Seymour) on an 1861 Spanish chart. Carl Anton Larsen roughly charted it in 1892-93 and 1893-94, and determined it to be an island. Landings were made on Dec. 2, 1892 and again on Nov. 18, 1893, when Larsen's party found the first ever Antarctic fossils here (*see* **Fossils**), even though there is no vegetation. Oddly, despite its insular status being known, it appears on Larsen's 1894 chart as Cap Seymour, a name that was translated on an 1894 British map as Seymour Point. However, on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears correctly, as Seymour Insel, and on Dr. Donald's 1896 map (reflecting DWE 1892-93), as Seymore Island. In 1902-03 it was further charted by SwedAE 1901-04, who also discovered a large number of fossils here. On Dr. Gunnar Andersson's map of the expedition, it appears as Kap Seymour, but on most of Nordenskjöld's maps it appears as Seymour Island (or some translated name thereof). On Sobral's 1904 Argentine map it appears as Isla Saymour, but on Irízar's Argentine map of 1907 as Isla Seymour. It occasionally still appeared as Cape Seymour (for example on a 1916 British chart), but on a 1921 British chart it appears as Seymour Island. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1945 and 1947. US-ACAN accepted the name Seymour Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. FIDS studied the island in 1953-54. ArgAE 1956-57 mapped most of the island, calling it Isla Vicecomodore Marambio (*see* **Vicecomodoro Marambio Station**, which was established here in 1969), and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. However, since at least the mid-1970s the Argentines have been calling it Isla Marambio. In 1964 and 1969 it was photographed aerially by USN, and in that latter year also from a helicopter off the *Endurance*. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Seymour. In 1979 BAS re-photographed it aerially, and in 1983 the Institute of Polar Studies (at Ohio State University) mapped it from these photos, making several changes in the coastal outline.

Seymour Island Expedition. 1982. The first major US-supported field program along the NE

flank of the Antarctic Peninsula. They went to the James Ross Island area, including James Ross Island itself, Cockburn Island, Seymour Island, Vega Island, and, to some extent, King George Island in the South Shetlands. It was also the first time a U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker was used to support a geological field program. **Feb. 4, 1982**: The *Glacier* left Punta Arenas, in Chile, and made a stop later at Cape Melville, on King George Island, to visit a geological sequence discovered during the 1980-81 season by a Polish party. They obtained samples here for future study. **Feb. 19, 1982**: In the morning, the *Glacier* arrived at Seymour Island. Helicopters took personnel and equipment to the main campsite on the S side of Cross Valley. A second, smaller camp was established on the S side of the island, to study cretaceous deposits there. It was a 19-day field season, and only 3 of these days were lost due to storms. **March 7, 1982**: The *Glacier* returned, after having carried out an on-board marine geology program in Bransfield Strait, directed by John B. Anderson of Rice University. Equipment and samples were brought back to the ship from Seymour Island by helicopter, and a reconnaissance party was flown to the N end of Snow Hill Island that same day. A storm soon brought them all back to the ship. **March 9, 1982**: Several short helo trips were made to Cockburn Island, Vega Island, and James Ross Island. The expedition was a success. These are some of the achievements: 1. The first discovery of Tertiary reptiles (lizards) in Antarctica; 2. The first discovery of bony fishes (holosteans) from the Cretaceous of Antarctica; 3. The first discovery of a Tertiary coal seam in Antarctica; 4. The discovery of several large skeletons of pleiosaurs; 5. The discovery of skeletal remains (partial skull) of a mosasaur. The expedition, supported by the NSF, comprised: William J. Zinsmeister, Thomas Devries, Carlos Macellari, Brian Huber, Michael O. Woodburne, William Daily, Rosemary Askin, Farley Fleming, Sankar Chatterjee, and Gary White. There were follow-up expeditions in 1984, 1985, and 1986-87.

Seymour Point *see* **Seymour Island**

Seymourinsel *see* **Seymour Island**

Sopka Sfinks *see* **Sfinks Hill**

Sfinks Hill. 66°16' S, 100°43' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Sopka Sfinks (i.e., Sphinx Hill"). ANCA translated it as Sfinks Hill.

Sfinksen *see* **Sphinx Mountain**

Sfinksen Nunatak. 72°18' S, 3°47' W. A nunatak, 1.5 km S of Pyramiden Nunatak, at the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, on the N side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Sfinksen (i.e., "the sphinx"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sfinksen Nunatak in 1966.

Sfinksskolten *see* **Sphinxkopf Peak**

Shabica Glacier. 70°21' S, 62°45' W. A N tributary to Clifford Glacier, it flows SE into that glacier, joining it near its terminus just E of Mount Tenniel, W of Smith Inlet, on the Wilkins Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Stephen Vale Shabica (b. April 16, 1945, Newark, NJ), oceanographer, who, just after graduating from Brown University, wintered over as USARP scientific leader at Palmer Station in 1970, while doing research for his doctorate at Oregon State. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Shabla Knoll. 62°38' S, 59°51' W. A peak rising to over 400 m in Delchev Ridge, 2.3 km ENE of Elena Peak, and 3 km SW of Renier Point, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the town of Shabla, and the nearby Shabla Point, on the Bulgarian coast of the Black Sea.

Shabtaie Ice Ridge. 80°30' S, 140°00' W. An ice ridge between the MacAyeal Ice Stream and the Bindschadler Ice Stream, at the point where the Shirase Coast and the Siple Coast meet, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Sion Shabtaie, of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, who, with Charles Bentley in the mid 1980s, made a glaciological survey of the nearby Mercer Ice Stream, Whillans Ice Stream, and Kamb Ice Stream, and the intervening ice ridges.

The *Shackleton*. Known informally as the *Shack*. **Aug. 1955**: The British government bought the 590-ton, 200-foot-long Norwegian ship *Arendal*, built only that year, and renamed her after Sir Ernest Shackleton. Her purpose was to be the command ship for BCTAE 1955-58, and also to be a FIDS relief ship. **Dec. 29, 1955**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton at a full 12 knots, under the command of Capt. Bill Johnston, bound for Port Stanley. **May 26, 1956**: The *Shackleton* arrived back in Southampton, with 16 FIDS aboard, after a tour of 20,000 miles. **Oct. 1, 1956**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley, under the command of Captain Norman Brown. 2nd officer that season was Adam J. Kerr. 28 FIDS were aboard. **Jan. 28, 1957**: The *Shackleton* at Signy Island. **June 5, 1957**: The *Shackleton* returned to Southampton. **Oct. 1, 1957**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, bound for Port Stanley, under Capt. Brown. Asian flu (some say it was Spanish flu) broke out on board, and the Fids had to take over the running of the ship. Fids aboard included: Derek Blundell (paleomagnetic geologist; summer only), Don Hawke (geologist; summer only), Robin Perry, Mike Stansbury, John Bibby, David Price, Alan Cameron, Dr. John Graham, Keith Hoskins, Tink Bell, and Alan Sharman. After the Bay of Biscay, they were due to have stopped at Dakar, but, being a plague ship, they made direct for Montevideo. **Oct. 25, 1957**: Jim Franks steered the *Shackleton* into Montevideo. **Nov. 3, 1957**: At Montevideo, Professor Cragg joined the ship, as did Llewellyn Chanter (reporter with the *Daily Telegraph*), and Norman Leppard. **Nov. 6, 1957**: The *Shackleton* arrived at Port Stanley. **Nov. 26, 1957**: After relieving Signy Island Station, the *Shackleton* got trapped in ice 20 miles from the South Orkneys. **Nov. 30, 1957**: In the early morning the *Shackleton* was holed 6 feet below the water line when she struck an iceberg in the Antarctic. The gash, in the lower hold, was 2 feet long and 3 inches wide. They angled the ship, and started pumping water out, and jettisoning what they could to make the ship lighter. The South Georgia whaler *Southern Lily* was first on the scene after the distress calls (24 hours later), but then the *Protector* arrived 4 days later, and escorted her to South Georgia. The passengers were taken on board the *Protector*. **Dec. 5, 1957**: The *Shackleton* arrived at Stromness, South Georgia, for repairs. **Jan. 19, 1958**: The *Shackleton* and the *John Biscoe* rendezvous'd in the Lemaire Channel. **Early 1958**: There was a major disagreement between Capt. Brown and Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, the governor of the Falklands, and Brown resigned his command of the *Shackleton* in April 1958, leaving the vessel under the temporary command of 1st officer, T. Flack. The Colonial Office said he quit due to "domestic reasons," but Capt. Brown said he quit because the *Shack* was totally inadequate, and at times, even in good weather, couldn't be steered. He also said the ship was under-equipped and not strong enough. **May 14, 1958**: The *Shackleton* arrived back in Southampton. **June 1959**: The *Shackleton* arrived back in Southampton. **Oct. 5, 1959**: The *Shackleton* sailed from Southampton, with 13 FIDS aboard. **Sept. 27, 1960**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, under the command of Capt. David Turnbull. **Feb. 8, 1961**: The *Shackleton* arrived at Hope Bay. **Oct. 3, 1961**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, under Capt. Turnbull. **Oct. 1962**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, under Capt. Turnbull. **Oct. 1963**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton under Capt. Turnbull. **Oct. 1964**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, under Capt. Turnbull. **Oct. 5, 1965**: The *Shackleton* left Southampton, under Capt. Turnbull. In 1967 and 1969 she helped rescue expeditioners from Deception Island, when the eruptions took place there. **1968**: The *Shackleton* became a royal research ship. **1969**: Turnbull left the *Shackleton*. **1971**: The *Shackleton* was rebuilt. **1973-74**: She was in the Weddell Sea, and also surveying the Scotia Sea. Skipper was George H. Selby-Smith. **1975-76**: Under skipper Philip Warne, she took down a NERC University of Birmingham party to the South Orkneys in 1975-76. **Feb. 4, 1976**: South of the Falklands, the Argentine ship *Almirante Storni* opened fire on the *Shackleton* while (and not because) Shackleton's son was aboard. **1977-78**: The University of Birmingham sent another party on the *Shackleton*. Selby-Smith was still skipper. She was back in 1980-81, with another University of Birmingham party studying geophysics, in the Weddell Sea. **1983**: The "*Shack*" was replaced as a NERC ship by the *Charles Darwin*, and was renamed the *Geotek Beta*. **1984**: She was renamed *Profiler*. **1992**: She was taken out of South Atlantic service, and

became a seismic survey vessel. That year her name was changed to *Sea Profiler*.

Cadena Shackleton *see* **Shackleton Range**

Isla Shackleton *see* **Clarence Island**

Montes Shackleton *see* **Shackleton Range**

Mount Shackleton. 65°12' S, 63°56' W. Rising to 1465 m (the British say about 1300 m), with perpendicular cliffs facing W, about 3.5 km E of Chaigneau Peak, between Leay Glacier and Wiggins Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly mapped in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and provisionally named by Charcot as Mont du Milieu (i.e., "middle mount"). It appears as such on Charcot's 1911 map, and, on an English language version of that map the same year, as both Middle Mount and Middle Mountain. However, on Charcot's 1912 map it appears as Pic Shackleton, named for Sir Ernest Shackleton. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, it appears as Shackleton Peak, and on a 1946 Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Pico Shakleton (sic). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Shackleton on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1960 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Pico Shackleton, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it the same thing.

Pic Shackleton *see* **Mount Shackleton**

Pico Shackleton *see* **Mount Shackleton**

Shackleton, Ernest Henry. b. Feb. 15, 1874, Kilkea, co. Kildare, Ireland, son of Henry Shackleton, an Irish doctor who went to Dublin in 1880, and to Sydenham (later a part of London) in 1884. The explorer's mother was Henrietta Letitia Sophia Gavan. Educated at Dulwich College, at 16 Shackles (as he was sometimes known, or Shackle; never Ernie, for example) entered the Merchant Navy, and was sub lieutenant, RNR, on BNAE 1901-04, and one of the leaders under Scott. He was 27 then, and in charge of seawater analysis. He also edited the *South Polar Times*, and went up in a balloon. On Dec. 30, 1902 he, Scott, and Wilson set a new southing record of 82°16' 33," and Shackleton got scurvy. He was in terrible condition when he made it back to base, was sent home on the relief ship *Morning* on March 2, 1903, and was replaced by George Mulock. On April 9, 1904 he married Emily Mary Dorman, and he became secretary and treasurer of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society. In 1906 he stood as a Unionist for a Dundee seat, and lost. His BNAE "failure" so irked him that he got his own expedition together, BAE 1907-09, went south on the *Nimrod*, and pioneered the Beardmore Glacier route to the Pole, getting to within 97 miles of 90°S. It took a special kind of leader to turn back at this point, rather than to press on, but he knew that he and his men would never make it back if they did get to the Pole. He later told his wife that he would rather be a live donkey than a dead hero. As it was, he and his 3 companions barely made it back to Ross Island. He was knighted on Dec. 4, 1909, on his return to England, for pushing the Antarctic frontier much farther than anyone had pushed it before, except perhaps Captain Cook. He set out again in 1914 on BITE 1914-17, in order to cross the continent on foot. His ship, the *Endurance*, got caught in the ice before he ever set foot on land. There followed the most amazing sequence of events (see the notes on the expedition, **British Imperial Trans-antarctic Expedition**) which make one revise one's concepts about the limits of human endurance and determination, the physical and mental barriers imposed by the human species upon themselves. "The Boss," as he was known to his men, got a fourth expedition together, the *Quest*, in 1921-22, during which he died on Jan. 5, 1922, at Grytviken, South Georgia, they say of heart failure, brought on by angina pectoris, which is hardly surprising, considering what he had gone through on his expeditions. But he really died of old age. He was 47, and totally worn out. His last words, to his doctor, were, "What do you want me to give up now?" His body was taken to Montevideo on the *Professor Gruvel*, but his widow expressed a desire that he be buried on South Georgia, so his body was taken back there on the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company's ship *Woodville*. He was buried on South Georgia, on March 5, 1922. He wrote two books (*see* the Bibliography). As the world entered the 21st century, Scott was by far the most famous of all the Antarctic explorers, with Byrd second, Amundsen third, and Shackleton fourth. Something like that. Anyway, a determined effort on the part of book writers and movie makers shook this ranking up completely, and Shackleton rapidly took his (rightful) place as the king of the Antarctic explorers. Scott and the others simply disappeared in the blizzard of Shackleton press. There is only one historical Antarctic explorer known by name now to the man on the street, and that is Shackleton.

Shackleton Base. 77°59' S, 37°09' W. Temporary UK research station built at Vahsel Bay, on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Construction began on Jan. 30, 1956, by Ken Blaiklock and his advance party of BCTAE 1955-58. It was that expedition's base on the Weddell Sea, Blaiklock and 7 other men (Ralph Lenton, Tony Stewart, Peter Jeffries, Hannes la Grange, Roy Homard, Taffy Williams, and Rainer Goldsmith) wintering-over there in 1956. It was an exceptionally difficult winter. The ship had to leave because of the ice, but she left 300 tons of stores on the bay ice, and the 8 men raced against the clock to get them to their base, which they were building. Then a storm came up and blew away much of the supplies. This left very little oil, so there was no heat, no washing. The base was closed on Dec. 27, 1957. Anthea Arnold wrote a book about it, called *Eight Men in a Crate* (2007). Incidentally, the lads had only a small radio, and they had to get news of their predicament out to someone. They kept tapping away, in Morse, and, rather wondrously, the very, very weak signal was picked up by Gene Donnelly, FIDS radio operator at Horsehoe Island. He transmitted the message on to London. Incidentally, in Vivian Fuchs' books on BCTAE, *The Crossing of Antarctica*, and *Antarctic Adventure*, he mentions that Donnelly was a good friend of Ralph Lenton's. The fact, is, Donnelly had never even met Lenton.

Shackleton Canyon. 75°15' S, 166°00' W. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea, perhaps part of the Ross Canyon. Further exploration of this group of features will be made to determine the exact nature of what lies under the sea around this point.

Shackleton Coast. 82°00' S, 162°00' E. That portion of the coast along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Cape Selborne and Airdrop Peak, at the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961, for Sir Ernest Shackleton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Shackleton Fracture Zone. 60°00' S, 60°00' W. An undersea feature found on the Pacific-Antarctic sheet of the Circum-Pacific Project's charts. It actually covers the area between 59°S and 60°40' S, and between 56°30' W and 61°W. Therefore, the average latitude should be 59°50' S, but it was brought up to 60°in order to include it within the limits of the Antarctic Treaty. Name approved by international agreement, in 1987, and named after Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Shackleton Glacier. 84°35' S, 176°20' W. A major glacier, over 100 km long (perhaps as much as 160 km long), and between 8 and 16 km wide (it is about 20 km wide at its mouth), it flows N from the Polar Plateau in the vicinity of Roberts Massif, approximately along the 175th meridian west, between the Bush Mountains and the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains, to enter the head of the Ross Ice Shelf between Mount Speed and Waldron Spurs. Discovered on the flight of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and named by them as Wade Glacier, for Al Wade. However, with no disrespect to Al Wade, it was thought that such a major feature should be named for an appropriately major figure in Antarctic history, and US-ACAN renamed it Shackleton Glacier in 1947, for Sir Ernest Shackleton. NZ-APC accepted that name.

Shackleton Harbour *see* **Duperré Bay**

Shackleton Ice Shelf. 66°00' S, 100°00' E. An extensive ice shelf, about 400 km long, fronting the coast of Queen Mary Land between Junction Corner (in 94°45' E) and 105°E, and extending about 130 km (the Australians say 170 km) northward (i.e., out to sea) in its W part, and about 60 km in its E part. The W (the New Zealanders say the E) part of it was discovered and mapped by Wilkes on Feb. 21, 1840, and called Termination Land. That name was later changed to Termination Barrier, and then to Termination Ice Tongue. The entire ice shelf was discovered and explored by the *Aurora* party of AAE 1911-14, and renamed by Mawson as the Shackleton Ice Shelf, for Sir Ernest Shackleton (the New Zealanders say that the W portion was explored by the Western Base Party of this expedition). US-ACAN accepted the name in

1953, and NZ-APC followed suit. The extent of the ice shelf was mapped in greater detail in 1955, using air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. At that time it was thought that its E end was around the area of the Denman Glacier (in 99°E), but further mapping by SovAE 1956 showed the portion eastward of Scott Glacier to be part of this ice shelf as well, and so its eastern limit was pushed to as far as 105°E.

Shackleton Icefalls. 85°08' S, 164°00' E. Extensive icefalls of the upper Beardmore Glacier, southward of Mount Darwin and Mount Mills. Named by BAE 1910–13 for Sir Ernest Shackleton, the first to pioneer this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Shackleton Inlet. 82°19' S, 164°00' E. About 16 km wide, between Cape Wilson and Cape Lyttelton, this is a Ross Ice Shelf indentation into the Transantarctic Mountains (a re-entrant, as it is called), and receives the ice of the Nimrod Glacier. This is as far south as Scott got in Dec. 1902, and he named it for one of his companions on this trek, Ernest Shackleton (not knighted yet). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Shackleton Mountain *see* **Shackleton Range**

Shackleton Mountains *see* **Shackleton Range**

Shackleton Peak *see* **Mount Shackleton**

Shackleton Range. 80°30' S, 25°00' W. A range of mountains, rising to 1875 m (in Holmes Summit), and extending in an E-W direction for about 150 km between Slessor Glacier and Recovery Glacier, behind Coats Land, or, to put it another way, from 30°30' W (in Coats Land) to 19°W (in Queen Maud Land, where the Norwegians call it Shackletonkjeda; i.e., the easternmost part of the range is situated in the southwesternmost part of Queen Maud Land). It may well have been seen (should have been seen) in Dec. 1955, by the Argentines as they flew over this area on their Expedición Polar Antártica. Formally, it was discovered aerially on Feb. 6, 1956 by BCTAE. They surveyed the W part (from 30°30' W to 22°20' W) from the ground in Oct. 1957, and named that part of the feature as the Shackleton Range, after Sir Ernest Shackleton. They also referred to it as the Shackleton Mountains. UK-APC accepted that name (Shackleton Range) and situation on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. Note: Ed Thiel, among others, refers to this W portion in 1958 as the Western Massif, and there is a 1959 Argentine reference to it as Cordón Los Menucos, named after the district in Argentina. On Finn Ronne's map of 1961, various western parts of the range are seen as Menucas Range (sic) (in 80°30' S, 30°00' W) and Rios Mountains (sic) (80°45°S, 30°00' W). The name Cordillera Los Menucos appears on a 1964 Argentine map, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, since 1978, the name Cordillera de los Menucos has been appearing regularly. Yet, on a 1966 Argentine chart, the range appears translated correctly as Cadena Shackleton. The whole range was mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1967, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station (supported by U.S. LC-130 Hercs) in 1968–69 and 1969–70. From that point, the name Shackleton Range was extended to include the part in Norwegian-claimed territory. On a 1972 Chilean map it appears as Monte Shackleton. Main features include, from E to W: Otter Highlands, Haskard Hghlands, La Grange Nunataks, Fuchs Dome, Herbert Mountains, Shotton Snowfield, Read Mountains, and Pioneers Escarpment.

Shackleton Station *see* **Shackleton Base**

Shackleton: The Greatest Survival Story of All Time. An exhausting (but, of course, wonderful) 2006 movie, written and directed by Charles Sturridge, and starring Kenneth Branagh as Shackleton before and during his BITE 1914–17. Originally a British TV 4-part mini-series (which explains its length when released on video), the most expensive drama ever mounted by Channel 4 to that time (it cost more than £10 million). Most of it was shot in the Arctic (ice is ice, one supposes). Rest of cast: Phoebe Nicholls (Emily Shackleton, the explorer's wife), Embeth Davidtz (Rosalind Chetwynd, the explorer's mistress), Lorcan Cranitch (Wild), Mark Tandy (Frank, the explorer's brother), Matt Day (Hurley), Eve Best (Eleanor, the explorer's sister), Kevin McNally (Worsley), Celyn Jones (Blackborow), Nigel Whitmey (Bakewell), Mark McGann (Crean), Robert Hardy (Sir James Caird), Pip Torrens (McElroy), Ken Drury (McNish), Nicholas Rowe (Orde-Lees), Rick Warden (Vincent), Christian Steel (Hussey), Chris Larkin (Marston), Ian Mercer (Holness), Nicholas Hewetson (Macklin), Shaun Dooley (Hudson), Jamie Lee (Wordie), Paul Bigley (Green), Elizabeth Spriggs (Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills), Corin Redgrave (Lord Curzon), Rupert Frazer (George V), Bjørn Fløberg (Sørlle), Sven Nordin (Jacobsen), Rolf Arly Lund (Capt. Thoralf).

Shackletonkjeda *see* **Shackleton Range**

Shackleton's Hut. Hard by Home Lake, Cape Royds, on Ross Island, this was the 33 by 19 by 8 foot home of BAE 1907–09, led by Shackleton. The shell went up between Feb. 3 and Feb. 13, 1908, and by March 5, 1908 it was completely finished. 15 men holed up there. Shackleton had his own room, and 7 other rooms had 2 men each. It still stands.

Mount Shadbolt. 76°41' S, 160°28' E. Rising to 2270 m, it is the highest summit in the N part of the Convoy Range, at the N side of the head of Towle Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1976–77, led by Christopher J. Burgess, after NZ author Maurice Shadbolt. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Mount Shadow. 71°56' S, 167°30' E. A small peak, close W of (i.e., above) Shadow Bluff, at the junction of Tucker Glacier and Leander Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Climbed in Jan. 1958 by NZGSAE 1957–58, and named by them in association with Shadow Bluff and nearby Mount Midnight. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Shadow Bluff. 71°57' S, 167°38' E. A rock bluff, just W of the McGregor Range, at the junction of Tucker Glacier and Leander Glacier. It is a landmark when sledging on Tucker Glacier, and is nearly always in shadow, hence the name given by NZGSAE 1957–58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Shafer Peak. 74°01' S, 162°36' E. A prominent peak, rising to 3600 m, 5 km S of Mount Hewson, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. (later Capt.) Willard George Shafer (b. Sept. 6, 1931, Schenectady, NY), who joined the U.S. Navy in Oct. 1954, and who wintered-over as officer-in-charge of the nuclear power plant at McMurdo in 1965. He retired in July 1981.

Shag Crag. 64°54' S, 62°52' W. A basaltic crag rising to 79 m, S of Almirante Brown Station, at Skontorp Cove, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, for the blue-eyes shags nesting on the crag's SW face.

[1]Shag Point. 62°09' S, 58°27' W. A promontory and basalt stacks between Arctowski Cove and Halfmoon Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. American ornithologists Wayne Trivelpiece and Nick Volkman were guests of the Poles at Arctowski Station in 1977–78, and they named this feature. The Poles accepted the name officially in 1980.

[2]Shag Point *see* **Duthiers Point**

Shag Rock. 66°00' S, 65°38' W. A rock in water, about 160 m E of Cliff Island, and about 13 km W of Prospect Point, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934–37, who named it for the blue-eyed shag. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1947, on a British chart of 1950, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955.

Shagnasty Island. 60°44' S, 45°37' W. A small, rocky, ice-free island, 0.5 km W of Lenton Point, in the N part of Clowes Bay, close off the S coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed (but not named) in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, it appears on their chart of 1934. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, and named by them as Shagnasty Islet because of the state of the island due to the blue-eyes shags living here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Shagnasty island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Shagnasty Islet *see* **Shagnasty Island**

Shags. Imperial shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) and Antarctic blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps bransfieldiensis*) are found in the Antarctic.

Shag's Nest Shallows. A feature at Port Lockroy, named on Andrew Taylor's map of 1948. A UK-APC resolution of May 10, 2006, stated that there was not, and never had been, any move to name this feature officially.

Nunatak Shakirova. 81°31' S, 28°16' W. Due W of Quest Nunatak, in the Whichaway Nunataks, on the S side of Recovery Glacier, in Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Shaler Cliffs. 80°17' S, 25°29' W. Rock cliffs rising to about 1000 m, 3 km ESE of Charpentier Pyramid, in the N part of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Nathaniel Southgate Shaler (1841-1906), American paleontologist and glacial geologist. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Shallow Bay. 67°48' S, 67°28' E. A bay, about 8.5 km wide, formed by a recession of limited extent in the ice cliffs just W of Point Williams, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for its unusual depth (shallow waters are rare along this coast). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Glaciar Shambles *see* **Shambles Glacier**

Shambles Camp. Scott's camp at the base of the Transantarctic Mountains. He and his four companions left there on Dec. 10, 1911, heading for the Pole. On the way back, they reached it on Feb. 18, 1912. A more official name was Camp 31.

Shambles Glacier. 67°20' S, 68°13' W. A steep and very broken glacier, 6 km long and 10 km wide, it flows E between Mount Bouvier and Mount Mangin, into Stonehouse Bay, on the E side of Adelaide Island. The lower reaches were discovered, surveyed, and roughly mapped in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and it appears on Charcot's map of 1912. The lower reaches were re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948, and so named by them because of its very prominent hummocks and crevasses. The upper reaches were mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name for the whole glacier on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. The Argentines call it Glaciar Shambles.

Shandong Bandao. 69°25' S, 76°14' E. A peninsula in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Shangri-la. 78°03' S, 163°42' E. A small, secluded valley area (hence the name given by VUWAE 1960-61, after the lost valley of Shangri-la in James Hilton's wonderful novel, *Lost Horizon*, which, in time, became the world's first paperback), completely isolated by mountains, just S of Joyce Glacier and Péwé Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974. *See also* **Buddha Pass** and **Mount Lama**.

Shangri-La Valley. 67°53' S, 67°24' W. A small, verdant valley, running ENE, on the NE coast of Lagotellerie Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First noted by Herwil Bryant on a visit here in 1940-41, during USAS 1939-41, and named by him for the rich growths of vegetation he found here (*see* the entry **Shangri-la**, above). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 18, 2002.

Shanhaiguan Feng *see* **Clement Hill**

Shanklin Glacier. 84°37' S, 176°40' E. Flows SE from Mount Waterman, into Muck Glacier at a point 8 km W of Ramsey Glacier, in the Hughes Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for CWO David M. Shanklin, U.S. Army Aviation Detachment, which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65.

Shannon, Richard Lawrence Vere. b. 1897, Aughrim, co. Galway. He joined the Royal Navy in 1914, after the most astonishingly thorough and prestigious education, fought in World War I, and on Aug. 30, 1919 was promoted from acting lieutenant to lieutenant. He was promoted to lieutenant commander, and bored with peace, retired in 1927. He was then captain of the *William Scoresby*, 1929-30, and, in 1930, moved to South Africa, and joined the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey, as captain of the new South African research ship *Africana*. During World War II he served on South African ships, minesweeping and intercepting enemy shipping, being highly decorated. From 1950 to 1958 he was skipper of the *Africana II*, and then retired. He died on Oct. 16, 1976, in Cape Town.

Shano, Alex. b. 1890, Newfoundland. A seaman since his teens, he was a deckhand on the *Eagle* in 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

The *Shantooti*. A 43-foot British steel ketch, skippered by Rich Howarth, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula in 1999-2000. With a crew of four — Rich, Luke, Roger, and Heath — they left Buenos Aires on Jan. 12, 2000, bound for Port Stanley and the Antarctic Peninsula. Their first anchorage was in Deception Island. They visited Vernadsky Station, and went climbing with some of the Ukrainian lads. They also visited Port Lockroy, and then, in mid-March they returned to Ushuaia, via Cape Horn, and sailed up the east coast of Argentina, to Mar del Plata.

Shanty Point. 66°25' S, 65°38' W. A small point within Darbel Bay, close W of the mouth of Cardell Glacier, between that glacier and Phantom Point, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from aerial photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W that same season. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because, when seen from a distance, a large rectangular boulder on the point has the appearance of a small hut with a chimney. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Shapeless Mountain. 77°26' S, 160°24' E. A massive mountain, rising to 2740 m, W of the head of Balham Valley, on the N side of the Upper Wright Glacier, and just to the W of Victoria Valley, overlooking the large area of dry valleys from Wright Valley to Skew Peak, in southern Victoria Land. So named in 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE because from almost any direction this feature is shapeless. They set up a survey station on its summit on Dec. 25, 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Shapley Ridge. 86°18' S, 129°10' W. A prominent ridge overlooking Reedy Glacier, it extends E from Cleveland Mesa, and marks the E extremity of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for scientist Alan Horace Shapley (1919-2006), vice chairman of the U.S. National Committee for IGY.

Cabo Sharbonneau *see* **Cape Sharbonneau**

Cape Sharbonneau. 70°52' S, 61°19' W. A rounded, snow-covered headland that juts out into the very S portion of the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land, forming the S side of the entrance to Lehrke Inlet. Members of East Base explored this coast in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. They roughly surveyed this feature, but, due to poor visibility at the time, they considered it an island, and named it Sharbonneau Island, for Charles Willie Sharbonneau. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942. The name was also used (in error) for Morency Island on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943. Re-defined in 1947 by the Weddell Coast Sledge Party (a joint team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Sharbonneau in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 70°50' S, 61°30' W. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Sharbonneau, but on one of their 1953 charts as Isla Sharbonneau. The name Cabo Sharbonneau was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. After USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, the coordinates were corrected, however it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land plotted in 70°48' S, 61°38' W, and (by error) in the 1982 British gazetteer plotted in 71°52' S, 61°19' W.

Isla Sharbonneau *see* **Morency Island**

Sharbonneau, Charles Willie "Charlie." b. Feb. 19, 1906, Winooski, Vt., son of teamster Edward Charbonneau (sic) and his wife Laura Pecor. For some reason (his father died in 1938 and his mother in 1963, so it wasn't an orphan situation) he and his older brother Frank were put into the Vermont Industrial School (for youthful offenders), at Vergennes, where Charles Willie did kitchen work. He was then fostered out to John Dudley, joined the Army, was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen (very close to his home town) for several years, and married Lillian Mae Jaquish on July 7, 1926, in Essex, Vt. They would have two daughters and a son. By 1930 he was a sergeant, and became the carpenter (but now a corporal) at East Base during USAS 1939-41. Early on the expedition, he'd had enough, and Dick Black would have liked to replace him and send him home. The problem was aggravated by Finn Ronne needling him about his

laziness. But, he wintered-over. By 1944 he was a first sergeant. Lillian died in 1950, and Charles Willie moved to Oklahoma, married again, to Yvonne, on Jan. 28, 1956, in Lafayette, La., which is where he died, on March 9, 1984.

Sharbonneau Island *see* **Cape Sharbonneau**

Shardikberg. 70°52' S, 162°46' E. A peak on the NW side of Mount Hager, in the Explorers Range, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Shardikrücken. 70°52' S, 162°55' E. A ridge on the NE side of Mount Hager, in the Explorers Range, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

[1]**Shark Fin**. 62°03' S, 58°22' W. A sharp, narrow rock crest, about 230 m above sea level, between Stenhouse Glacier and Ajax Icefall, at Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1980.

[2]**Shark Fin**. 78°22' S, 162°55' E. A sharp peak, at an elevation of 2242 m (the New Zealanders say about 2500 m), at the E end of the ridge separating Foster Glacier and Renegar Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. When viewed from the S it has a likeness to the triangular shape of a shark's fin. David Skinner (*see* **Skinner Ridge**) led a NZGSAE party in this area in 1977-78. Named descriptively by NZ-APC and US-ACAN together in 1994.

Shark Fin Glacier. 78°23' S, 162°55' E. A small hanging glacier between Foster Glacier and Renegar Glacier, to the S of Shark Fin (in association with which it was named), in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC and US-ACAN together in 1994.

Shark Island *see* **Håkollen Island**

Shark Peak. 68°03' S, 62°41' E. An isolated nunatak, with 2 peaks connected by a ridge, about 6 km SSW of Van Hulssen Nunatak, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Hånuten (i.e., "the shark peak"). ANCA translated this on Aug. 10, 1966, and US-ACAN accepted the Australian translation in 1970.

Sharks Tooth. 76°02' S, 159°38' E. A small, steep-sided, tooth-like nunatak W of Beckett Nunatak, at the N side of the upper Mawson Glacier, S of McLea Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, who named it descriptively. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sharman, Alan. b. Dec. 29, 1936, Bedford, son of Frank Sharman and his wife Ruby Downs. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1958. He was killed in a freak fall on April 23, 1959 at Base G.

Sharman Rock. 62°06' S, 58°28' W. A rock in water between Plaza Point and Crépin Point, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC for Alan Sharman. The term is no longer used, for the very good reason that it was found not to exist.

Gora Sharonova. 73°10' S, 63°40' E. One of 2 nunataks, very close together (the other being Gora Guseva), at the W end of the ridge the Russians call Hrebet Astrofizikov, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mount Sharp. 77°53' S, 86°10' W. Rising to over 3000 m, 3 km SE of Mount Barden, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, who named it for Prof. Robert Philip Sharp (1911-2004), member of the Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Commmittee for IGY. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Pico Sharp *see* **Sharp Peak**

Sharp, Alexander. b. Feb. 19, 1864, Lochee, near Dundee, Scotland, son of Peter Sharp and his wife Betsy Clark (Peter Sharp, as a young Perthshire shoemaker new to Dundee, had found lodgings at Betsy's mother's boarding house). He apprenticed as an iron fitter, but became a marine engineer, married Annie, and they had several children in Dundee. He was chief engineer on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04.

Sharp, Bartholomew *see* **Sharpe**

Sharp, Michael Colin. b. April 27, 1951. BAS general assistant at Rothera Station for 2 winters between 1976 and 1980. He fulfilled the same role on James Ross Island, in 1981-82, and in 1983-84 was summer base commander at Rothera.

Sharp Glacier. 67°20' S, 66°27' W. Flows N to the head of Lallemand Fjord, close E of the Boyle Mountains, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W, being mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. It was found to be continuous with Forel Glacier, and was named North Forel Glacier by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and it appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC had renamed it Sharp Glacier, for Robert P. Sharp, U.S. glaciologist (*see* **Mount Sharp**). This new naming was not in time for the 1961 gazetteer, but it was shown as such on a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965.

[1]**Sharp Peak**. 62°31' S, 60°04' W. A sharp peak, rising to 467 m, 3 km NW of Edinburgh Hill, N of Moon Bay, in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. It appears on a British chart of 1937. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Pico Puntiagudo (i.e., "sharp point"), and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Pico Sharp, but on one of their 1953 charts as Pico Agudo (another way of saying "sharp point"). That latter name was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Sharp Peak in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Sharp Peak**. 66°02' S, 65°18' W. Rising to 475 m, 3 km SE of Prospect Point, and 6 km S of Ferin Head, to the N of Holtedahl Bay, standing at 1.5 km into the interior of the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955. Surveyed by Fids from Base J between 1957 and 1959. It appears on a British chart of 1961. In 1962 the Argentines translated the name as Pico Sharp. Also in 1962 it appears on a Chilean chart, translated all the way as Pico Agudo, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Sharp Valley. 63°52' S, 58°04' W. A small valley, trending SW-NE, 1.5 km ESE of Stoneley Point, in the N part of James Ross Island. Geological work was done here by BAS in 1981-83. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Michael Colin Sharp (q.v.), field assistant during those years. He had also wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1978. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Sharpe, Alexander *see* **Sharp**

Sharpe, Bartholomew. Name also spelled Sharp (it didn't matter, in those days, how one spelled a name, as long as the sound was approximate). b. ca. 1650. English buccaneer, who sailed between 1679 and 1682 as captain of the pirate ship *Trinidad*. In 1679, along with Henry Morgan and Lionel Wafer (q.v.), he was involved in the capture of Porto Bello. In 1861, he became the first Englishman to travel eastward around Cape Horn, and, apparently, in so doing, got blown off course and was "near 60°S." He is reckoned to have died about 1690.

Sharpend Glacier. 78°52' S, 160°56' E. An alpine glacier, 2.5 km long and 1 km wide, flowing into Alatna Valley from the S end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Descriptively named (for the pointed terminus of this glacier) by a 1989-90 NZARP field party to this area. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Sharrock, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Nunataki Shatry. 70°51' S, 71°37' E. A group of nunataks NE of the Manning Nunataks, in the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Shatskijtoppen *see* **Shatskiy Hill**

Shatskiy Hill. 72°02' S, 13°21' E. A nunatak (or hill), rising to 2705 m, in the Dekefjellrantane Hills, in the Weyprecht Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground

surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Shatskogo, for geologist N.S. Shatskiy. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Shatskiy Hill in 1970. The Norwegians call it Shatskij-toppen (which means the same thing).

Gora Shatskogo *see* **Shatskiy Hill**

Mount Shattuck. 80°26' S, 81°28' W. Rising to 1430 m, at the S end of the Independence Hills, about 5 km NW of Redpath Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Wayne M. Shattuck, USN, aviation machinist and air crewman (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Shaula Island. 66°58' S, 57°21' E. An island, about 6 km long, and 150 m high above sea level at its highest point, 1.5 km E of Achernar Island, in the Øygarden Group. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Sørøya (i.e., "the south island"). First visited by an ANARE party in 1954, and they renamed it for Shaula, the star which they used for an astrofix. ANCA accepted the name Shaula Island on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Mount Shaw. 69°57' S, 64°33' E. Rising to 2035 m (the Australians say 2045 m), it is the highest peak of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. The summit is exposed brown rock, but the slopes are covered with ice and snow. First visited on Nov. 30, 1955 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Peter John Randall Shaw (b. Sept. 29, 1928), meteorologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also wintered-over at Heard Island in 1953. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Shaw, Harold "Harry." b. 1885, New Basford, Notts, but from the time he was 4, raised in New Cross, Manchester, son of mechanical engineer John Shaw (a machine shop foreman) and his wife Sarah Ann Ardin. By the time he left school at 14, to be a painter in an iron works, the family was living in Gorton, Lancs, and they all later moved to Chorlton, Lancs. Still living at home, at 26, Harry needed to do something. Powerfully-built, menacing, and a bully, he became a heavyweight boxer, and may have got hit in the head too many times, for he developed epilepsy. Despite this, or perhaps because of it, he was more than welcome in the Manchester Police Force, as a constable. In 1913, he left London on the *Themistocles*, bound for Melbourne, and from there on to Queenstown, in Tasmania, where he became a police constable, being dismissed when they found out about his fits and insomnia. He moved to Hobart, became a waterside worker, and was living in a boarding house in Murray Street when he was taken on at Hobart as 3rd fireman and engine room trimmer on the *Aurora*, on Dec. 23, 1914, just a few hours before the ship sailed south for her part of Shackleton's BITE 1914-16. Needless to say, he concealed his medical record. Apparently he had been a stoker on at least one ship before, but he hated the work. Soon his night-time seizures came to light, as did his insomniac and somnambulistic walks around the deck of the ship, and these were all documented by senior officers. Alf Larkman found him to be "ignorant and insolent," and suspended him on a number of occasions. Mackintosh refers to him as "rather a nuisance." But, he was more than a nuisance. He and the steward, D'Anglade, mutinied, but after 2 days Shaw went back to work. He and D'Anglade were tried in a magistrate's court in Port Chalmers on their return to NZ, and Shaw was discharged as mentally unsound, and returned to Manchester in 1917, rejoining the police. He died in 1932, in Manchester.

Shaw, John Barrie. Known as "Barrie," or "Bod." b. May 31, 1934, Glossop, Derbyshire, son of policeman Ralph Shaw. After leaving school he worked for a while for Potter's, the calico printing company that had been started by a close relative of Beatrix Potter. He did 3 years national service (instead of the regular 2) in the RAF Police, was demobbed at 21, went to work for the Forestry Commission in Lancashire for 18 months, and then his friend Geoff Roe (who had just joined FIDS), suggested the Antarctic possibility. After an interview with Johnny Green and Bill Sloman in London, he and Roe sailed from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, on Oct. 21, 1957. They spent a day in St. Helena, then on to Tristan da Cunha, where they dropped off agricultural experts and a terribly British lady missionary who had been at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese bombed it. The *Biscoe* did not go to Montevideo, instead going straight to South Georgia, then on to Port Stanley, and from there to Antarctica. He and Roe were meteorological assistants who wintered-over at Base F in 1958 and 1959. In 1960 the *Kista Dan* came to pick them up. That was the trip the *Kista Dan* got stuck in the ice and had to be recued by the *Glacier*. On his return to the UK, Shaw worked in a job for 2 weeks, on brake linings, then went to Canada, to work in McGill University's lab at Knob Lake from Nov. 17, 1960. There he married Helma Jahnke in 1963, and in June 1965 returned to the UK. In the October of that year he started at teachers training college, and taught juniors (all subjects) for 23 years, retiring to the Sheffield area.

Shaw, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Shaw Glacier *see* **Kichenside Glacier**

Shaw Islands. 67°33' S, 47°44' E. A group of 4 islands, 3 km N of the central part of McKinnon Island, in the SW part of Casey Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land, near the Hannan Ice Shelf. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and first visited by an ANARE party led by Bruce Stinear in Oct. 1957. Named by ANCA for John Eric Shaw (b. May 2, 1929), physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Il'in Island is the largest of this group. The other three remain unnamed.

Shaw Massif. 72°00' S, 66°55' E. A fairly flat-topped rock massif, rising to 1355 m, on the W margin of the Lambert Glacier, 20 km S of Mount Willing, and about 41 km S of Mount Johnston, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered aerially by ANARE in Nov. 1956. Named by ANCA for Bernard Edward "Bernie" Shaw (b. Jan. 9, 1928), radio supervisor who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Shaw Nunatak. 69°33' S, 71°18' W. A nunatak rising to about 500 m in the Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60; he plotted it in 69°33' S, 71°12' S. Re-surveyed by BAS from 1968, and replotted. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Colin Shaw (1944-1978), BAS surveyor who worked on Alexander Island in the summer of 1975-76. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Shaw Trough. 77°32' S, 160°54' E. A primary elongate trough in the feature called Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, extending W-E across the N part of the valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for John Shaw, of the department of geography, at the University of Alberta, who, with Terry R. Healy, published observations on the formation of Labyrinth following a visit in 1975-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Lednik Shcheglova *see* **Bally Glacier**

Lake Shchel'. 66°13' S, 101°03' E. A lake in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Shchel'. It was translated by the Australians as Lake Shchel'.

Ozero Shchel' *see* **Lake Shchel'**

Shcherbakov Range. 71°51' S, 10°32' E. It trends N-S for 32 km, immediately E of Mount Dallmann, where it marks the E extremity of the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1963, as Hrebet Shcherbakova, for Dmitriy Ivanovich Shcherbakov (d. 1966), Soviet geologist and bureaucrat who played a great role in determining Russian scientific work in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Shcherbakov Range in 1970.

Hrebet Shcherbakova *see* **Shcherbakov Range**

Ostrov Shcherbinina *see* **Shcherbinina Island**

Shcherbinina Island. 68°50' S, 77°56' E. An irregular-shaped island, deeply indented by 2 bays, and with a highest elevation of about 43 m above sea level, 2.5 km SE of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Shcherbinina, for Russian geologist Ekaterina Shcherbinina. ANCA translated the name.

Nunataki Shchitovje. 70°46' S, 65°56' E. A

group of nunataks, SE of the Kilfoyle Nunataks, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. Note: It is possible, though not likely, that this is another name for the Kilfoyle Nunataks.

Gory Shchukina. 69°00' S, 44°00' E. A somewhat isolated group of nunataks, inland from the Prince Olav Coast. Named by the Russians.

Gory Shchuseva. 80°38' S, 25°06' W. A group of nunataks in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

She Shan. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Shea Sisters Lake. 71°48' S, 162°00' E. An internally drained body of water, or closed-basin pond, in an ice-free portion of the SE end of the Morozumi Range, in northern Victoria Land. It has an area of 50,000 sq m, is ice-covered, and is several feet deep. It was created over 1000 years ago. It is an unofficial name given by Americans in the field in the mid-1960s.

Sheaf, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Shear. 78°20' S, 86°08' W. Rising to 13,100 feet (over 4000 m), 6 km NW of Mount Tyree, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, under Charles Bentley, who named it for James Shear. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Shear, James Algan. b. Jan. 18, 1919, Putnam, NY, son of Presbyterian clergyman Herman Ray Shear and his Kentucky-born wife Mina. He grew up partly in Ohio, and then in Pittsburgh, and became a teacher. On June 24, 1941 he joined the Air Corps as a cadet, then became a meteorologist, an instructor at Boston Umiversity, and professor of geography at the University of Kentucky. He was scientific leader at Hallett Station for the winter of 1957, until Jan. 16, 1958, when he handed over to Ken Salmon. He was the younger brother of the architect John Knox Shear, who died while Dr. Shear was in Antarctica. Dr. Shear lived at Mount Sterling, Ky., and died in Palm Beach, Fla., on Feb. 20, 1983.

Shear Cliff. 72°19' S, 170°10' E. The first prominent rock cliff on the W side of Hallett Peninsula, to the S of Seabee Hook and Hallett Station. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for James Shear.

Mount Shearer. 71°19' S, 163°00' E. A peak rising to 2100 m, 3.5 km NW of Mount Jamroga, in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Ian John Shearer (b. 1941), minister of science and technology, 1980-83. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rocas Shearer *see* **Shearer Stack**

Shearer, Thomas Alexander. b. Dec. 7, 1876, Bow, Bromley, London, son of ship's captain George Shearer and his wife Ellen. Immediately after the birth, the family headed back to Scotland, to Newburgh, in Fife, and from there to Dundee. As a result of the swift departure from London, Thomas's birth was not registered in London, although there was time to baptize him on Jan. 7, 1877, at St Mary Stratford Bow. At 15, in Dundee, he went to sea, as a steward, and, in that capacity, served on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. He died in Essex, in 1943.

Shearer Stack. 61°55' S, 58°03' W. A rock stack, 2.5 km SW of False Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Charles Shearer*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Shearer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Shearwater Glacier. 77°19' S, 166°31' E. Immediately SE of Quaternary Icefall and W of Palais Bluff, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC, for the bird.

Shearwaters. A type of medium-sized petrel, with long, narrow wings. There are 4 species seen in Antarctica, although none breed south of 54°S (i.e., South Georgia). They are: the gray petrel (*Procellaria cinerea*), the white-chinned petrel, or shoemaker (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*), the sooty shearwater, or mutton bird (*Puffinus griseus*), and the slender-billed shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*).

Sheathbill Glacier. 77°18' S, 166°36' E. Due E of Quaternary Icefall, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC, for the bird.

Sheathbills. Small, white, clean, pigeonlike scavenging land birds which eat anything, nest in rocks, and lay 2-4 eggs. They are the only seabirds in Antarctica which do not have webbed feet. There are 2 species, both seen in the Antarctic: *Chionis alba*, the wattled sheathbill (also known as the American sheathbill, the greater sheathbill, and the snowy sheathbill) is the largest, and breeds in the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys. The lesser or black-faced sheathbill (*Chionis minor*) does not breed south of 60°S. In 1961-62, at Signy Island, Nev Jones (q.v.) of FIDS, did an important study of the sheathbill.

Sheehan Glacier. 70°56' S, 162°24' E. A steep, high rising, and extremely broken glacier flowing from the vicinity of Miller Peak, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains, into Rennick Glacier just S of Alvarez Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Maurice James Sheehan (b. Invercargill, NZ), field assistant with that party. He had also been a field assistant with the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and a mountain climber at Scott Base in 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Sheehan Island *see* **Sheehan Islands**

Sheehan Islands. 67°22' S, 59°46' E. A group of small islands at the SE side of Islay, in the William Scoresby Archipelago, 7 km off the coast of Kemp Land, and about 19 km WSW of Hobbs Island. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE. Mawson named the main one of the group as Sheehan Nunatak, for Henry John Sheehan (1883-1941; knighted 1937), assistant secretary to the Treasury (in Australia), and secretary of the Australian Antarctic Committee of BANZARE. In 1932 he became secretary. Mawson thought this island was part of the mainland, but the feature was re-defined by personnel on the *William Scoresby* on Feb. 27, 1936, as being the largest of a group of islands. In Jan. and Feb. 1937 this area was photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and Norwegian cartographers, using these photos in 1946, were able to map these islands much more accurately, and they named them Hamarøygalten. US-ACAN accepted the name Sheehan Islands in 1947. ANCA named the largest one (the one Mawson mistakenly defined) as Sheehan Island. None of the other islands in the group is named.

Sheehan Mesa. 73°01' S, 162°18' E. A large, prominent mesa (or tableland) 16 km WNW of Pain Mesa, in the NW part of the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, as Sheehan Tableland, for Maurice Sheehan (*see* **Sheehan Glacier**), field assistant with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name Sheehan Mesa in 1967.

Sheehan Nunatak *see* **Sheehan Islands**

Sheehan Tableland *see* **Sheehan Mesa**

Sheehy, David John. b. Aug. 2, 1955. Glaciologist at Casey Station in 1979.

Sheelagh Islands. 66°32' S, 50°12' E. A group of about 6 small islands, 5 km S of Cape Kolosov, near the mouth of Amundsen Bay, and about 3 km from the continental ice cliffs of Enderby Land. It was probably here that Riiser-Larsen landed from an airplane on Dec. 22, 1929, but it was certainly these islands where an ANARE party landed on Feb. 14, 1958, and obtained an astrofix. Named by ANCA for the wife of Richard H.J. "Dick" Thompson (q.v.), 2nd-in-command of that ANARE expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The largest of the islands is about 0.5 km across, but none of the islands in this group is named individually.

Sheep. Scott took 45 live sheep on board the *Discovery* in 1901, for BNAE 1901-04, for food. They were slaughtered and hung in the rigging when the ship reached the ice. The expedition had roast mutton throughout their first winter. The *Koonya* carried down sheep for BAE 1907-09, the men killing them on Jan. 14, 1908, as they approached the ice.

Sheets Peak. 85°28' S, 125°52' W. Rising to over 1800 m, 1.5 km NW of Koopman Peak, on the N side of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Joseph D. Sheets, journalist in Antarctica during OpDF 65, OpDF 66, and OpDF 67.

Cabo Sheffield *see* **Cape Sheffield**

Cape Sheffield. 62°37' S, 61°19' W. Forms the NW extremity of Rugged Island, and the SW entrance point of New Plymouth, off the W coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for James P. Sheffield. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name was accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Cabo Sheffield, and

that is what the Argentines still call it. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Sheffield. 80°10' S, 25°42' W. A rocky mountain rising to 915 m (the British say 785 m), it is the most northerly peak of the Shackleton Range, at the junction of Gordon Glacier and Slessor Glacier. Roughly surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, who named it for Alfred Harold Sheffield (1900-1983), chairman of the radio communications working group for IGY, who was of great help to BCTAE. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and re-surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971.

Port Sheffield. On Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for James P. Sheffield, it is a term no longer used.

Sheffield, James Pendleton. b. Aug. 16, 1793, Stonington, Conn., son of Capt. James Sheffield and his wife Juda Pendleton. His father died when the boy was 6. He was a sailor on the *Ann and Mary* during the War of 1812, and was 2nd mate on the *Volunteer* during Edmund Fanning's trip around the world in 1815-17. From 1817-18 he was 1st mate on the *Jane Maria*, and in 1818-19 was her captain. He entered the Antarctic picture in a major way in 1819-20 when he captained the *Hersilia* to the South Shetlands for that season, the first American sealing captain known to have visited the area. It is possible that he sighted the Antarctic continent itself from Livingston Island in Jan. 1820. The following season he captained the *Hersilia* again as part of the Fanning-Pendelton Sealing Expedition of 1820-21, in the South Shetlands, and on May 13, 1821 he was captured by Spaniards off the coast of Chile. He escaped on Sept. 1821, minus the *Hersilia*, and in 1822-23 was captain of a new ship, also called the *Hersilia*, which went to the South Seas. He was master of the *Bogota*, plying the Atlantic in 1826-28.

Caleta Sheila *see* **Sheila Cove**

Sheila Cove. 60°45' S, 44°46' W. A cove off the SW side of Jessie Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1903 by ScotNAE, and named by Bruce as Mary Cove, for his mother, Mary Lloyd. It was later named Sheila Cove, for Bruce's daughter. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Argentines call it Caleta Sheila (which means the same thing). Sheila Mackenzie Bruce was born on Sept. 19, 1909, and became a secretary. In 1936 she married Bill Willman, and they lived for decades in Cape Town. She died in July 2000, in Birkenhead.

Sheilaberg. 70°35' S, 162°34' E. A peak on the SE side of Mount Bruce, in the Bowers Mountains of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Shelby. 68°09' S, 65°50' W. Rising to 1520 m, between Daspit Glacier and Bills Gulch, at the head of Trail Inlet, near Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It may have been seen by Ellsworth as he flew over this area on Nov. 23, 1935. Discovered and photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41, it appears (unnamed) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Photographed aerially by RARE in late 1947, and surveyed and charted in 1948 by Fids from Base E. Named in 1948 by Finn Ronne for Marjorie Shelby (b. Aug. 27, 1918, Laurel, Miss. d. Sept. 1, 1999, New Orleans), of New Orleans, typist and editor for the RARE report. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines wanted their own name, and in 1955 Gen. Hernán Pujato named it Cerro Aeronáutica Argentina, in honor of his country's aviators. The Chileans also wanted their own name for this feature. Capt. Eduardo Iensen Francke, of the Chilean Air Force, was chief of air operations during ChilAE 1946-47, so they named it Cerro Iensen. *See also* **Breitfuss Glacier**.

Shelby Glacier *see* **Breitfuss Glacier, Gould Glacier**

Sheldon, Ernest Brian. b. Dec. 26, 1945. BAS meteorological observer and general assistant who wintered-over at Base T in 1968, at Base E in 1969, at Base T in 1975, and at Rothera Station in 1976, the last two years as base commander.

Sheldon Glacier. 67°30' S, 68°23' W. Flows SE from Mount Mangin into Ryder Bay, in the SE part of Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Ernest Sheldon. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Shelf ice. Easily deformable crystalline rock. It is the ice found on ice shelves.

Ozero Shel'fovoe. 70°42' S, 11°44' E. A lake in the Schirmacher Hills. Named by the Russians.

Shell Glacier. 77°16' S, 166°25' E. A W lobe of the Mount Bird Ice Cap, on Ross Island, it descends steeply from a height of about 600 m above sea level down a valley on the N side of the ridge joining Trachyte Hill and Harrison Bluff, in the center of the ice-free area on the lower W slopes of Mount Bird, to a height of 75 m above sea level. Mapped and named by NZGSAE 1958-59. The contemporary end-moraines of the Mount Bird ice-cap in this area contain abundant fragments of marine shells, plowed from the floor of McMurdo Sound and deposited at heights of 600 m or more on the W slopes of Mount Bird by greatly expanded glaciers of a Quaternary glacial period. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Isla(s) Shelter *see* **Shelter Islands**

Shelter Cove. 63°41' S, 57°57' W. A small coastal indentation in the N shore of Prince Gustav Channel, between Chapel Hill and Church Point, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964 because the cove is the only part of this coast sufficiently sheltered from the prevailing SW winds to afford a reliable camp site. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Shelter Islands. 65°15' S, 64°18' W. A group of small islands about 0.6 km W of Winter Island, in the NW part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for a refuge hut they had built here, and also because the islands shelter the anchorage NW of Winter Island. The feature appears on a 1947 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The largest of the islands appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Abrigo, but that name did not last. The Argentines call these islands Islas Abrigo (this translation appears as such in their Antarctic Supplement, from 1958 onwards, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer), and the Chileans call them Islas Shelter. None of these islands today are individually named (however, the feature does appear, erroneously, as Shelter Island, in the 1961 British gazetteer).

Mount Shelton. 71°41' S, 166°48' E. Rising to 2485 m, just W of the upper part of Rastorfer Glacier, in the E-central portion of the Homerun Range, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John E. Shelton, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1964-65.

Shelton Head. 72°31' S, 97°19' W. A headland marked by exposed rock, 20 km W of Long Glacier, on the S coast of Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John A. Shelton, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1963-64. Originally plotted in 72°28' S, 97°25' W, it has since been replotted.

Shelton Nunataks. 75°43' S, 70°35' W. Two isolated nunataks, rising to 1030 m, 16 km SE of the Thomas Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Willard Smith Shelton, USN, electrician at Eights Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Shelvocke, George. Baptized April 1, 1675, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, son of farmer Charles Shelvocke and his wife Jane. He entered the RN in 1690, served under Benbow, was purser on the *Monck* from 1707 to 1713, but by 1719 was retired in London and living in poverty. The war with Spain not only saved him, it made him a historical figure. He was hired to command the *Speedwell* (q.v.), to capture Spanish ships and loot South American ports, and thus may well have ventured into Antarctic waters. His son, George, was also on the trip. The father died in 1728.

Shenk Peak. 85°11' S, 174°45' W. A sharp peak, rising to 2540 m, just SE of Mount Kenyon, between Gillespie Glacier and LaPrade Valley, in the Cumulus Hills, just to the E of Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for John C. Shenk (b. March 1938), geochemistry grad student at Texas Tech, and a member of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Mr. Shenk, who had got his bachelor's degree in 1963, from New Mexico Tech, later became a well-known geologist and consultant, mainly with oil companies.

Mount Shennan. 70°14' S, 65°33' E. A mountain, 6 km W of the Farley Massif, and 9 km WNW of Mount Jacklyn, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for Kenneth John "Ken" (nicknamed "Scruffy") Shennan (b. May 22, 1932, Beechworth, Vic., but later of Benalla), assistant diesel mechanic and 2nd-in-command at Mawson Station in 1963, and senior diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Shennong Bingchuan *see* **Shennong Glacier**

Shennong Glacier. 69°30' S, 76°02' E. A glacier flowing into Prydz Bay, immediately SW of McCarthy Point, and between the Bolinger Islands and Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, where it forms a short glacier tongue. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but, apparently) not named from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by the Chinese as Shennong Bingchuan. ANCA accepted the name Shennong Glacier on Oct. 20, 2009.

Shennong Wan *see* **Johnston Fjord**

Shenzhou Wan *see* **Thala Fjord**

Shepard, Oliver Wilfred Nicholas. b. Aug. 28, 1946, London, son of Richard Stanley Howard Shepard and his wife Kathleen Carless. After Eton, the Coldstream Guards, the SAS, and a brewing career, he became mechanic on the Trans-Globe Expedition of 1980-82, who crossed Antarctica via the South Pole. He dropped out of the expedition part-way through, but after the Antarctic segment.

Shepard Cliff. 74°08' S, 161°09' E. An isolated cliff, 6 km long, at the NE edge of Reeves Névé, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Danny L. Shepard (b. April 29, 1945), USN, construction electrician at Pole Station in 1966.

Shepard Island. 74°25' S, 132°30' W. A volcanic island, 17.5 km long, ice-capped except at its N (seaward) side, 10 km W of Grant Island, it is almost wholly embedded in the W side of the Getz Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd as John Shepard Island, for John Shepard, Jr. (1857-1948), owner of the famous Shepard department store in Boston, 5-time mayor of Palm Beach, Fla., and a contributor to ByrdAE 1933-35. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and was later shortened.

Shepherd, Simon *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Shepherd Dome. 74°52' S, 99°33' W. A low dome-shaped mountain at the N side of Pine Island Glacier, 6 km SW of Mount Manthe, in the S part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald C. Shepherd, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1967.

Nunatak Sheppard *see* **Sheppard Nunatak**

Punta Sheppard *see* **Sheppard Point**

Sheppard, Robert Carl "Bobby." b. 1897. Entered the Merchant Navy in 1912, on square-riggers, and was wounded in World War I. He was keeper of Fort Amherst Lighthouse, Newfoundland, 1924-38, and commander of the *Eagle*, 1934-45. During World War II he convoyed confiscated Vichy ships across the Atlantic. In 1944, in addition, he was harbormaster at St. John's, Newfoundland, while the *Eagle* was laid up there, and, when the vessel was chartered by the British government to take part in the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45, he selected a crew of 28 men to go with him to Antarctica. He was later captain of the *Trepassey*, 1945-46. He died in 1954.

Sheppard Crater. 77°48' S, 166°50' E. A distinctive breached crater rising to 200 m above sea level, about 1.3 km E of Castle Rock, on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Deirdre Jeanette Sheppard, New Zealand Antarctic Division's librarian, 1980-96, who worked a summer season at Vanda Station. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Sheppard Nunatak. 63°22' S, 56°59' W. A conical nunatak, rising to 60 m (the British say 200 m), close NWN of Sheppard Point (the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay), at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. First explored by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by FIDS in 1945, and named by them in association with the point. It appears on a 1949 British chart, UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1954, it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Nunatak Sheppard.

[1]**Sheppard Point**. 63°23' S, 56°58' W. A rather sharp point marking the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. At the extreme SE of the point a conical nunatak rises to 60 m above sea level, which is very useful for identifying the point. Discovered and surveyed in 1903, by J. Gunnar Andersson's party, during SwedAE 1901-04. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and named by them for Capt. Bobby Sheppard. It appears on a 1949 British chart, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It was further surveyed by FIDS in Jan. 1955, and appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Punta Sheppard was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Sheppard Point** *see* **Ackley Point**

Sheppard Rocks. 75°37' S, 158°38' E. Rocks on land, 6 km NW of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Paul D. Sheppard, construction electrician who replaced the late Andrew Moulder (*see* **Deaths**, 1966) as storekeeper at Pole Station in the winter of 1966. Mr. Sheppard was at the Pole already, but had originally been scheduled to winter-over at McMurdo. ANCA accepted the name.

The *Shera*. A 251-ton, 116-foot whale catcher built in 1928, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company, and launched on Feb. 12, 1929. She carried out her whaling trials off the coast of South Africa that year, and then headed down to Antarctica for the 1929-30 whaling season, catching for the *Salvestria* and the *Saragossa*. In 1930-31 and 1931-32 she was catching for the *Saragossa*, and in 1932-33 for the *Salvestria*. In 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36, she was catching for the *Sourabaya*, and in 1936-37 for the *Strombus*. In 1937-38 she was catching for the *New Sevilla*, and then went to the Arctic. In 1940 she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, and transferred to the Russians in 1942. On March 9, 1942, she sank in heavy ice while in the Barents Sea.

Sheraton Glacier. 73°27' S, 68°20' E. A small glacier in the Mawson Escarpment, between Phillpot Bluff and Casey Point. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for John W. Sheraton, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1973.

Sheret, Michael Alan "Black Mike." b. May 13, 1937, Kirkcaldy, Fife. While still a student at Edinburgh University, he joined FIDS in 1958, as a geophysicist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959. He arrived back in Southampton on March 18, 1960, on the *Athlone Castle* from Cape Town.

Sheridan Bluff. 86°53' S, 153°30' W. At the head of Scott Glacier, at the S side of the junction of that glacier and Poulter Glacier, 3 km ESE of Mount Saltonstall, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN for Michael F. Sheridan, professor of geology at Arizona State University, a member of a USARP field party in the area in 1978-79.

Cape Sheriff *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Sheriff Cliffs. 83°24' S, 50°37' W. Rising to about 1750 m, to the W of Gabbro Crest, on the S side of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Steven D. Sheriff, geologist at Western Washington State University, at Bellingham, who worked in this area in 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Sherlac Point. 64°44' S, 62°40' W. At the SE end of Rongé Island, in the Errera Channel, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Charles, after Capt. Charles Lemaire (*see* **Lemaire Channel**). It appears as such on the expedition map of 1899, and, on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the map, it appears as Cape Charles. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Charles, but on one of their 1953 charts it appears as Cabo Clark, which, presumably, is an error. In 1956–57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Carlos. To avoid confusion with Charles Point, in Hughes Bay, UK-APC anagrammized it on Sept. 23, 1960. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1965.

Sherman, Robin Lewis. b. April 21, 1935, Ryde, Isle of Wight, son of tax official Albert Sherman and his wife Lois Irene Layton. He grew up in Worthing, went to Kings College, London (geography), and joined FIDS in 1956, as a surveyor. He left England on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and South Georgia. From Nov. 21, 1956 until Jan. 28, 1957, he was mapping on Coronation Island, and then the *Shackleton* picked him up to take him to Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over in 1957. On Nov. 25, 1957 the *Shackleton* took him and Cecil Scotland to Powell Island, to do mapping there. Just after dropping them off, the *Shackleton* got punctured, and nearly sank, just north of Coronation Island. On Dec. 18, 1957 they returned to Signy on the *John Biscoe*. The *Biscoe* came to pick him up on April 14, 1958, and via Port Stanley, he returned to Southampton on June 3, 1958. He spent three months finishing his map work, and then began a career as a computer systems specialist, as a security expert working on biometrics, etc. He married Lillian Grady in May 1959, and retired to Tunbridge Wells in 1999.

Sherman Island. 72°40' S, 99°45' W. An ice-covered island, about 48 km long and 16 km wide, S of Thurston Island, in the middle of Peacock Sound, and rising above the Abbot Ice Shelf (which occupies the sound). Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Admiral Forrest Percival Sherman (1896–1951), USN, chief of naval operations (the youngest ever up until that time), 1949–51, at a time when preparations were being made for USN support for the upcoming IGY. Originally plotted in 72°38' S, 100°00' W, it has since been replotted.

Bahía Sherratt *see* **Sherratt Bay**

Sherratt, Richard. Name also seen spelled as Sheratt. b. July 10, 1774, Liverpool, son of Samuel Sherratt. He went to sea in 1790, and on July 11, 1798, bought the ship *William* from John Carmont. But he rose too fast, too soon, and on Feb. 8, 1806, in Liverpool, he went bankrupt (he is described as a master mariner, of Marrow, Liverpool, and of Blackstock, Mildred's Court). On Sept. 15, 1820 he became skipper of the sealer *Lady Troubridge*, and took her down to the South Shetlands for the 1820–21 season. While waiting to be rescued after his vessel went down on Dec. 25, 1820, he made an interesting, if inaccurate, map of the central part of the South Shetlands.

Sherratt Bay. 62°02' S, 57°49' W. Between Cape Melville and Penguin Island, on the SE side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Known and roughly charted by early 19th-century sealers (it appears on Sherratt's map of 1821, but unnamed). Charted by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1937. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Richard Sherratt. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines call it Bahía Sherratt. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Punta Sherrell *see* **Sherrell Point**

Sherrell Point. 63°18' S, 58°42' W. The most southerly point on Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. This feature was not only photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, it was also surveyed by them from the ground. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for engineer Frederick William Sherrell (b. Feb. 2, 1932, Bere Alston, Devon. d. Aug. 5, 2001, Tavistock, of emphysema), surveyor and geologist here with FIDASE in 1955–56 (i.e., for the first part of the expedition). He had worked in Greenland. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Sherrell.

Cape Sherriff *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Sherve Peak. 77°31' S, 168°46' E. Rising to 2200 m in the W part of Guardrail Ridge, in the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for John Sherve, facilities maintenance supervisor and construction coordinator at McMurdo from 1988 to 1994; he wintered-over as ASA resident manager at McMurdo in 1994; and wintered-over again at McMurdo in 1998, as NSF's station manager. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Sherwin Peak. 82°37' S, 161°48' E. Rising to 2290 m, it surmounts the E side of Otago Glacier, 8 km SE of Mount Chivers, in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James S. Sherwin, ionosphere physicist at Little America in 1958.

Sherwood, Charles C. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Lake Sheshnag. 70°46' S, 11°35' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Skaly Shesterikova *see* **Kirby Head**

Islas Shetland del Sur *see* **South Shetland Islands**

Shetland Island *see* **South Shetland Islands**

Shewry, Arthur Lucien. b. 1923, Chelmsford, Essex, son of Charles George Shewry and his wife Dora May Bendall. After service in World War II, he was living in Stoneyhill, Newton Abbot, Devon, when he joined FIDS in 1954, as a general assistant and carpenter, and wintered-over at Base N in 1955, and in 1956 at Base G. In 1959 he went to NZ, but returned in 1966, to marry Phyllis K. Hyde, in London. He died in NZ.

Shewry Peak. 64°45' S, 63°38' W. Rising to 1065 m, N of Mount Williams, and WSW of Börgen Bay, in the SE part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed from the east by Port Lockroy Station personnel of Operation Tabarin in 1944. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart with the descriptive name Orejas Blancas (i.e., "white ears"). Re-surveyed by Fids from Base N (a team that included Arthur Shewry) in 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Mr. Shewry. It appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ostrova Shhernye. 67°19' S, 49°00' E. A group of islands in Khmara Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Shibata, Kanejiro. b. 1892, Aichi, Japan. A seaman on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910–12. He died in 1938.

Shibuya Peak. 75°10' S, 133°35' W. An isolated rocky nunatak, rising to 840 m, on the E side of Berry Glacier, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land, 6 km SE of the Demas Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Franklin T. Shibuya, American USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Mount Shideler. 77°55' S, 154°51' W. A peak, about 1.5 km SE of Mount Fitzsimmons, in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929, by ByrdAE 1928–30. Named by USAS 1939–41, for William Henry "Doc" Shideler (1886–1958), professor of geology (and founder of the chair) at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Shield Island *see* **Shield Nunatak**

Shield Lake. 68°32' S, 78°16' E. Just S of Ekho Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It was one of several lakes investigated by ANARE biologists wintering-over at Davis Station in 1974. So named by ANCA because in plan it resembles a shield.

Shield Nunatak. 74°33' S, 164°30' E. Also called Shield Island. A prominent multiple volcanic cone at the E side of the terminus of Campbell Glacier, on the N shore of Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Named for its shape (an old Viking shield) by NZGSAE 1965–66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Mount Shields. 70°11' S, 159°56' E. Rising to 1168 m, on the E side of Pryor Glacier, at the junction of that glacier and Robilliard Glacier, at the N end of the Usarp Mountains, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. It was used as an electrotape station during the USGS traverse in 1961–62. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Staff Sgt. James K. Shields, U.S. Marine Corps, who was with VX-6 in 1962–63 and 1963–64, during the first season serving as navigator on aircraft supporting USGS's Topo West Survey of the area.

Shima, Yoshitake. b. 1881, Tokyo. Purser on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died in 1962.

Shimen Bandao. 62°13' S, 59°01' W. A small peninsula on the much larger Fildes Peninsula, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Shimizu, Kotaro. b. 1872, Aichi, Japan. Chief engineer on the *Kainan Maru*, during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12.

Shimizu Ice Stream. 85°11' S, 124°00' W. In the Horlick Mountains, it flows WNW from the area between the Wisconsin Range and the Long Hills, to enter the S flank of Horlick Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for glaciologist Hiromu "Hiro" Shimizu, who was a member of Charlie Bentley's Ellsworth Highland Traverse of 1960-61. He then wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961, and then was a member of the Antarctic Pennsula Traverse of 1961-62 (q.v.). He was later associate professor at the Institute of Low Temperature Science, at Hokkaido.

Shimizu Nunatak *see* **Anderson Nunataks**

Shimmering Icefield. 76°40' S, 159°44' E. Between Shipton Ridge and Tilman Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, who named it for its frequently shimmering appearance when seen against the sun. NZ-APC accepted the name, followed by US-ACAN in 1965, and ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

The *Shinano Maru*. Japanese Fisheries Agency vessel in Antarctic waters in 1979-80, as part of an expedition that also included the *Kaiyo Maru* (q.v. for more details of the expedition). The *Shinano Maru* took 18,000 tons of krill between the coasts of Mac. Robertson land and Wilkes Land. Her skipper was Kazuhito Ohkubo.

The *Shingebiss II*. American yacht, skippered by Lawrence Bailey, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Shingle Cove. 60°39' S, 45°34' W. A small, sheltered cove in the NW corner of Iceberg Bay, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. First roughly surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart. It seems they named it Useless Bay, for it (seems to) appear as such on their charts of 1935 and 1937. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them for the fine shingle on the landing beach on the S shore of the cove. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Shingle Hut. 60°39' S, 45°34' W. British depot built in Jan. 1963 (the British gazetteer says May 1962) in Shingle Cove, on the S coast of Coronation Island, by personnel from Signy Island Station, and used as a staging post for expeditions onto Coronation Island.

Shinkichi, Hanamori *see* **Hanamori, Shinkichi**

Mount Shinn. 78°27' S, 85°46' W. One of the great Antarctic mountains, 6 km SE of Mount Tyree, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1958 on an IGY reconnaissance flight piloted by Gus Shinn, for whom it was named by US-ACAN in 1961. First climbed on Dec. 21, 1966. In 2001, Damien Gildea and Mike Roberts got to within 100 m of the summit, but had to turn back. Gildea was back in 2002, with Rodrigo Fica, this time getting to the top, and fixing its height at 4661 m.

Shinn, Conrad Selwyn "Gus." b. Sept. 12, 1922, Spray, NC, as Conrad Pratt Shinn, son of YMCA secretary Pinkney Shinn and his wife Mattie Jane Krimminger. As a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, he was a pilot during OpHJ 1946-47. On his return to NC, on April 26, 1947 he married Gloria Carter. He was back in Antarctica in 1956-57, this time as a lieutenant commander, flying one of the R4Ds in to McMurdo from NZ, on Oct. 18-19, 1956. On Oct. 27, 1956 he was one of the pilots (Frankiewicz was the other one) who flew the 4 men out to establish the Beardmore Glacier Camp. He was the first man ever to land a plane at the South Pole, at 8.34 a.m, on Oct. 31, 1956. As one of the few veterans from OpHJ and one of the few who could ski, he was selected to fly the R4D Skytrain *Que Sera Sera* to the Pole to spy out the land there, to see if it was suitable for an IGY base. His 6 passengers included Admiral Dufek and Trigger Hawkes. Gus kept the engine running in -58°F temperature, and with the others stepped outside for 49 minutes, as a Globemaster circled overhead to make sure they got off again in the low temperature. He was the 17th man ever to stand at the South Pole. The markers that Scott and Amundsen had left had long since been buried, as had the flag Byrd dropped when he flew over in 1929. Shinn was back in Antarctica in 1957-58, making IGY support flights over the Ellsworth Mountains. From 1958 he was based at Pensacola, where he flew with the Blue Angels. He retired in 1963.

Shinn Ridge. 78°26' S, 85°34' W. A rock ridge extending NE for 6 km from Mount Shinn, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, in association with the mountain.

Shinnan Glacier. 67°55' S, 44°38' E. About 6 km wide at the mouth, it flows NW to the E border of the Prince Olav Coast of East Antarctica (it is actually the easternmost glacier on that coast), just E of Shinnan Rocks, and marks the division between Queen Maud Land and Enderby Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1961-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963 as Sinnan-hyoga (or Shinnan-hyoga) (i.e., "new south glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Shinnan Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Carnebreen.

Shinnan Rocks. 67°57' S, 44°33' E. Also seen spelled as Sinnan Rocks. A substantial area of exposed coastal rocks on land at the W side of Shinnan Glacier, it is the largest ice-free area (116.82 sq km) on the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1961-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Sinnan-iwa, or Shinnan-iwa (i.e., "new south rocks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Shinnan Rocks in 1964. The Norwegians call this feature Nyheia (which means roughly the same thing), and the Russians call it Oazis Tereshkovoj.

Shinnan-hyoga *see* **Shinnan Glacier**

Shinnan-ike *see* **Sinnan-ike**

Shinnan-iwa *see* **Shinnan Rocks**

Shinobi Rock. 68°03' S, 43°44' E. Also spelled Sinobi Rock. A small rock exposure on the coast, between Kabuto Rock and Rakuda Rock, 14 km SW of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Sinobi-iwa, or Shinobi-iwa (i.e., "hidden rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Shinobi Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Løyndeknatten (which means the same thing).

Shinobi-iwa *see* **Shinobi Rock**

Morena Ship. 73°47' S, 63°38' E. A moraine to the NE of Keyser Ridge, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ship Cone. 76°40' S, 159°35' E. A conical peak, about 1.7 km S of Townrow Peak, on the Tilman Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for a similarly-shaped peak in the Hokonui Hills of NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did US-ACAN in 1965, and ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Ship Harbor *see* **Clothier Harbor**

Ship Nunatak. 71°04' S, 159°50' E. A very striking nunatak rising above the ice, near the center of the upper portion of Harlin Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains, about 7.4 km SW of Lee Nunatak, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. In plan, it resembles a ship at sea, hence the name given by US-ACAN in 1970.

Shipka Saddle. 62°40' S, 60°08' W. A deep, ice-covered saddle, 250 m long, running at an elevation of over 1000 m above sea level between Lyaskovets Peak to the W and (to the E) a mountain range trending W-E toward Renier Point (this range contains Helmet Peak and Great Needle Peak), on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of the glacial divide between Huron Glacier to the N and Macy Glacier to the S. The midpoint of the saddle is located 2.95 km E by N of the summit of Mount Friesland, and 3.45 km SSE of Kuzman Knoll. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 19, 1997, after Shipka Pass, in the Stara Planina Mountains, in the Balkans. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Shipka Valley. 62°39' S, 60°08' W. A valley, 2.4 km long and 700 m wide, descending from Shipka Saddle between the N slopes of Lyaskovets

Peak and Levski Peak, and containing within it a glacier that flows into the Huron Glacier, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, in association with Shipka Saddle.

Shipley Glacier. 71°26' S, 169°12' E. A glacier, about 40 km long, it drains the N slopes of Mount Adam and flows along the E wall of the DuBridge Range, in the Admiralty Mountains, to Pressure Bay, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Some of the glacier bypasses Pressure Bay and reaches the sea W of Flat Island. The seaward end of the glacier was first mapped by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by Campbell (at the suggestion of Ray Priestley), for zoologist Arthur Everett Shipley (1861-1927), master of Christ's College, Cambridge (from 1910), and an authority on parasitic worms. From 1919 he was vice chancellor of the university, and was knighted in 1920. US-ACAN accepted the name. The entire glacier was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963.

Ships. This seems a logical place to provide a glossary of some of the types of vessel encountered in the pages of this book. It is far from a comprehensive listing, of course, but hopefully it will be useful to the reader who is not an expert on ships and shipping. **Aircraft carrier**. A warship built with an extensive flat deck space for the launch and recovery of an aircraft. **Baltimore clipper**. A slim, fast schooner. **Barge**. Has several nautical definitions. The only one applicable to Antarctica is that of a boat allocated to a flag officer, used especially for ceremonial occasions, and often carried on board his flagship. **Barkentine**. Also spelled barquentine, and shortened to bark or barque. A sailing ship of 3 or more masts having the foremasts rigged square and the aftmast rigged fore and aft. **Battle cruiser**. A heavily armed warship of battleship size but with light armor, and capable of high speed. **Battleship**. A heavily armored warship of the largest size. **Boat**. A smaller vessel that can usually be carried on board a larger one. A ship cannot be carried. That is the difference between a ship and a boat. **Bomb**. A small warship carrying mortars. **Brigantine**. Brig for short. A two-masted sailing ship, rigged square on the foremast and on the fore-and-aft with square topsails on the mainmast. **Caravel**. Or carvel. A two- or three-masted sailing ship, especially one with a broad beam, a high poop deck and lateen rig. **Cargo ship**. Carries cargo, but is usually bigger than a humble freighter. **Clipper**. A fast sailing ship, usually used for trade. **Coaler**, or **collier**, or **coal ship**. Used to carry coal, often locally. **Coaster**. A vessel engaged in coastal commerce. **Corvette**. A lightly-armed escort warship. **Craft**. A single vessel, of any type. **Cruiser**. A high-speed, long-range warship of medium displacement, armed with medium-caliber weapons or missiles. **Cutter**. Has 4 definitions: 1. A sailing boat with its mast stepped farther aft so as to have a larger foretriangle than that of a sloop; 2. A ship's boat for carrying light cargo, or passengers; 3. A small, lightly armed boat, as used by Customs, etc.; 4. An icebreaker. **Destroyer**. A small, fast, lightly armored but heavily armed warship. **Factory ship**. A vessel which processes whale carcasses supplied by its whale catchers. Factory ships (or mother ships as they are also called) are usually big. **Flagship**. There are 2 meanings: 1. A ship, especially in a fleet, aboard which the commander of the fleet is quartered; 2. The most important ship belonging to a shipping company. **Flat-top**. Slang for an aircraft carrier. **Freighter**. A cargo ship. **Frigate**. A medium-sized, square-rigged warship. Later, the term was applied in Britain to a warship larger than a corvette but smaller than a destroyer, and in the USA to a warship larger than a destroyer but smaller than a cruiser. **Gig**. A light tender for a vessel, often for the personal use of a captain. **Hermaphrodite brig**. A sailing vessel with 2 masts rigged square on the foremast and fore-and-aft on the aftermast. **Hulk**. Has 2 meanings: 1. A large, unwieldy vessel; 2. The body of an abandoned ship. **Icebreaker, or ice-boat**. Has a reinforced bow for the breaking of ice. **Jollyboat**. A small boat used as a utility tender for a vessel. **Ketch**. A two-masted sailing vessel, fore-and-aft rigged, with a tall main mast and a mizzen stepped forward of the rudderpost. **Landing craft**. Any small vessel designed for the landing of troops or equipment on beaches. **Launch**. A motor-driven boat, used chiefly for transport. In the old days it was the largest of the boats of a man o' war. **Lifeboat**. A small craft, variously propelled, carried on board a larger vessel, as a means of escape or rescue. **Lighter**. A flat-bottomed barge, used for transporting cargo, especially in loading or unloading a ship. **Liner**. A passenger ship, part of a commercial fleet. **Longboat**. The largest boat carried aboard a commercial vessel. **Lugger**. A small working boat rigged with a lugsail. **Man 'o War**. A warship. **Merchantman**. A merchant ship working for the Merchant Navy (or Merchant Marine). **Oiler**. Another name for a tanker. **Packet, or packet boat**. A boat that transports mail, passengers, cargo, etc, usually on a fixed, short route. **Pilot, or pilot boat, or pilot ship**. It leads the way in a convoy. **Pinnace**. A ship's tender. **Pram**. A light tender with a flat bottom and a bow formed from the ends of the side and bottom planks meeting in a small, raised transom. **Privateer**. A small, privately-owned vessel commissioned for war service by a government. **Refrigeration ship**. One used to hold cold-store products. **Research ship**. One on which research is done. **Sailing ship**. A large sailing vessel. **Schooner**. A vessel with at least 2 masts, with all lower sails rigged fore-and-aft. **Scow**. An unpowered barge used for freight, etc. **Sealer**. A vessel engaged in sealing. **Shallop**. has 2 meanings: 1. Two-masted gaff-rigged vessel, also called a tender. 2. A light boat used for rowing in shallow water. **Ship**. A large sailing vessel with (formerly) three or more square-rigged masts. Now it is defined as a larger vessel which will not fit onto another (*see also* **Boat**). **Ship of the line**. A warship large enough to fight in the first line of battle. **Slaver, or slave ship**. Used to transport slaves from Africa to the Americas. **Sloop**. A vessel, single-masted, rigged fore-and-aft, with the mast stepped about one-third of the overall length aft of the bow. **Sloop of war**. A small, fast-sailing warship mounting some 10 to 30 small caliber guns on the deck. **Snow**: A type of bark, with square sails on both masts, and with a trysail called a snow mast. Pronounced "snoo." **Square rigger**. Any vessel with square sails. **Steamboat**. A boat powered by a steam engine. **Steamer**. A vessel driven by steam engines. **Steamship**. One powered by one or more steam engines. **Storeship**. One on which stores are kept. **Submarine**. A vessel designed to go and stay underwater for varying periods of time. **Supertanker**. A large, fast tanker of more than 275,000 tons capacity. **Supply ship**. One used to carry supplies to Antarctic scientific stations. **Survey vessel**. One from which surveys are carried out. **Tanker**. An oil carrier. **Tender**. A small vessel towed or carried by another ship. Also called a shallop. **Transport**. A ship used to carry troops or goods. **Tug, or tugboat**. A boat with a powerful engine, used for towing other vessels. **Vessel**. The generic term for any ship or boat, and the only safe one to use when describing a sea vehicle. **Warship**. A vessel armed, armored, and otherwise equipped for naval warfare. **Whale boat**. A narrow boat, from 20 to 30 feet long, having a sharp prow and stern, formerly used in whaling. **Whale catcher**. A vessel engaged in the actual harpooning of whales, after which it returns to its mother ship, usually the factory ship. **Whaler**. Has 2 definitions: 1. A vessel engaged in whaling. 2. Another name for a whale boat. **Windjammer**: A merchant cargo ship with much sail. **Yacht**. A vessel propelled by sail or other power, used especially for pleasure cruising. **Yawl**. Has 2 definitions: 1. A two-masted sailing vessel, rigged fore-and-aft, with a large mainmast and a small mizzenmast stepped aft of the rudderpost; 2. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by 4 or 6 oars. **YOG**. Yard oiler gasoline.

Ships Passage. A feature at Port Lockroy, appearing on Andrew Taylor's 1948 map. A UK-APC resolution of May 10, 2006, stated that there was not, and never had been, a move to name this feature officially.

Shipton Ridge. 76°40' S, 159°51' E. The main ridge forming the NE arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, who named it for Eric Earle Shipton (1907-1977), Himalayan mountain climber. The reason for the naming was that Odell Glacier is adjacent to this feature, and that was named after mountain climber Prof. N.E. Odell, of Otago University, who was associated with Shipton. Besides, it was a good excuse to name an Antarctic feature for one of the mountain climbing legends. Shipton was long associated with two other climbers biographized in this book — Jack Ewer and Bill Tilman. He spent a lot of time in the Himalayas, and faked the famous Yeti footprint in 1951, thus setting off a hysteria which has

never abated. He was about to lead the famous 1953 Everest expedition, but was replaced by John Hunt. In 1969, he wrote *That Untravelled World*. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did US-ACAN in 1965, and ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Shipwreck Moraine. 76°51' S, 161°47' E. An extensive supraglacial moraine complex caught in the backwater ice of a valley beside Benson Glacier, between Black Pudding Peak and Mount Brogger, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by Trevor Chinn's 1989-90 NZARP field party here. On a descent to the moraine, a motor toboggan and a sledge ran onto blue ice thinly disguised by snow, and careened out of control down the slope, tossing gear and personnel overboard as the sledge overturned. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

The *Shirase*. An 11,600-ton Japanese icebreaker and research ship, named for Nobu Shirase, and launched in 1982 to replace the *Fuji*. She was the 3rd Japanese icebreaker since IGY (*see* **The *Soya*** and **The *Fuji***). 440 feet long, 92 feet wide at her broadest, she displaced 17,000 tons, and could break continuous 5-foot-thick ice at 3 knots. Maximum speed 19 knots. At 15 knots the ship had a range of 25,000 miles. She had a flight deck, and all the latest equipment. On Dec. 3, 1983 she left Fremantle for her first trip south, under the command of Captain Mamoru Sato. She was to service Showa Station. Capt. Sato was her skipper again in 1984-85. In late 1985 she rescued the trapped *Nella Dan* off Enderby Land. Her skipper that year, and also in 1986-87, was Atsushi Kurata. She was back as the JARE ship in the following years: 1987-88 (Capt. Moritada Honda), 1988-89 (Capt. Takeshi Kamigaki), 1989-90 (Capt. Kamigaki), 1990-91 (Capt. Masanori Saito), 1991-92 (Capt. Saito), 1992-93 (Capt. Takehiro Hisamatsu), 1993-94 (Capt. Hisamatsu), 1994-95 (Capt. Tatsuo Kato), 1995-96 (Capt. Kato), 1996-97 (Capt. Masakazu Chosa), 1997-98 (Capt. Chosa), 1998-99 (Capt. Seiji Shigehara), 1999-2000 (Capt. Shigehara), and then every season until 2007-08. She was retired after 25 years of continual service, and replaced that year by a new ship of the same name, launched in Maizuru, on April 16, 2008. Her first scheduled departure for Antarctica was Nov. 2009, the Australian ship *Aurora Australis* being used in the meantime.

Shirase, Nobu. b. 1861, Konoura, Akita, Japan, as Naoshi Shirase, eldest son of a Buddhist monk. After failing as a monk himself (name of Choku), he entered the Army (as Nobu Shirase). He led the Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. The last several decades of his life were spent traveling and lecturing, in an effort to pay off debts incurred during the expedition. On Dec. 25, 1933 he became the first president of the Nippon Polar Research Institute. He died a lonely and obscure death on Sept. 4, 1946, in Koromo, Japan.

Shirase Bank. 76°40' S, 158°00' W. An undersea feature off the Shirase Coast, after which it was named by international agreement in June 1988, as Shirase Basin. It was renamed Shirase Bank, again by international agreement, in May 1993.

Shirase Basin *see* **Shirase Bank**

Shirase Coast. 78°30' S, 156°00' W. Also called the Prestrud Coast. The northerly segment of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E side of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Ross Sea, lying between the N end of the Siple Coast (83°30' S, 155°W) and Cape Colbeck, on the S coast of Edward VII Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1961, appropriately for Nobu Shirase. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Shirase Glacier. 70°05' S, 38°45' E. A large glacier flowing N from Thorshavnheiane (the area from the Belgica Mountains in the W to Queen Maud Land), into Havsbotn (which forms the head of Lützow-Holm Bay), between the Prince Harald Coast and the Prince Olav Coast, in East Antarctica. LCE 1936-37 mapped the northernmost part of the glacier as an ice-covered bay, naming it Instefjorden (i.e., "the innermost fjord"). JARE ground surveys between 1957 and 1962 revealed the true nature of this "fjord," ie. that it was simply the N part of a large glacier which they named Shirase-hyoga on Feb. 1, 1961, for Nobu Shirase. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Shirase Glacier in 1962. The Norwegians call it Shirasebreen.

Shirase-hyoga *see* **Shirase Glacier**

Shirase Kaitei-koku. 69°40' S, 38°35' E. A huge drowned glacial trough reaching to 1650 m deep, extending northward for about 100 km from Shirase Glacier, at Lützow-Holm Bay. The N end of the trough is still an unknown quantity. Mapped by JARE from soundings taken between 1959 and 1981. Named by the Japanese on Oct. 23, 1989 ("Shirase submarine valley"). The Norwegians call it Shiraserenna (which means the same thing).

Shirasebreen *see* **Shirase Glacier**

Shiraserenna *see* **Shirase Kaitei-koku**

Cape Shireff *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Shireff Camp *see* **Camp Shirreff Field Station** (under **C**)

Shireff's Cove *see* **Emerald Cove**

Shirey, Guy Otney. b. Feb. 28, 1891, Boydsville, Arkansas, son of physician Wesley L. Shirey and his wife Alice. In 1915 he married Margaret C. Watson, and during World War I was a major and physician in the U.S. Army. He was a doctor for an oil company, and living in Texarkana when he became involved with Byrd in planning ByrdAE 1933-35. He was supply officer as well as the expedition doctor, and sailed south on the *Jacob Ruppert*. However, once at the Bay of Whales it became obvious to him and everyone else that he couldn't face a year on the ice, so he went sick, and left on the *Ruppert* for NZ on Feb. 6, 1934. He was replaced by Louis Potaka (q.v.), a part-Maori doctor brought in from NZ on the *Discovery II*. On Feb. 27, 1934, Dr. Shirey steamed out of Wellington on the tanker *O.A. Knudsen*, bound for San Pedro, Calif. He died on June 30, 1947, in Los Angeles.

Mount Shirley. 75°39' S, 142°03' W. An ice-covered mountain, whose E face is marked by a prominent cirque, it surmounts the W side of the mouth of Land Glacier, on the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1939 by USAS 1939-41, and named Mount Ann Shirley for the wife of Charles C. Shirley. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The name was later shortened.

Shirley, Charles C. "Charlie." b. July 27, 1909, Fargo, Ga., but raised partly in Arcadia, Fla. In response to Byrd asking for volunteers to help load the *City of New York* for ByrdAE 1928-30, Shirley volunteered for the job. He asked to go on the expedition, but Byrd advised him to get a skill first. So he did — he joined the U.S. Navy and became a photographer. He volunteered for ByrdAE 1933-35, but was turned down in favor a more experienced aerial photographer. He married Ann, and they lived in San Diego. He finally made it to Antarctica, going south on the *Bear* for USAS 1939-41, as chief photographer, making 15 aerial photo flights from West Base during that expedition. He later directed all the photo ops at Bikini, and, later still, was in charge of photographic work on OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as a lieutenant commander. In Aug. 1978, he graduated from the University of Florida's school of journalism, and died on Jan. 21, 1989, in Miami. *See also* **Carroll, Arthur J**.

Shirley Glacier. Does not seem to exist, despite occasional references.

Shirley Island. 66°17' S, 110°30' E. A rocky island, 1.5 km long, about 160 m NW of the W end of Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Charles C. Shirley.

Bukhta Shirokaja *see* **Shirokaya Bay**

Morena Shirokaja. 72°56' S, 66°51' E. A moraine on the NE side of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Shirokaya Bay. 68°32' S, 78°10' E. A wide bay, just E of Weddell Arm, on the N side of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956. The Russians named it Bukhta Shirokaja. ANARE aircraft photographed it in 1957 and 1958, and ANCA translated the name as Shirokaya Bay.

Skaly Shirotnye. 73°12' S, 62°03' E. A group of rocks E of Seavers Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Shirreff *see* **Cape Shirreff Field Station** (under **C**)

Cabo Shirreff *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Caleta Shirreff *see* **Shirreff Cove**

Cape Shirreff. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A prominent cape at the N end of the rocky peninsula which forms the W entrance point of Hero Bay, separating that bay from Barclay Bay. In short, it is the northernmost point of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 17, 1820, and named by him as Shirreffs Cape, for William Henry Shirreff (1785-1847), the senior British naval officer on the Pacific coast of South America in the early

19th century (he became a rear admiral on Nov. 9, 1846). It was Shirreff who sent Bransfield to verify Capt. William Smith's discovery of the South Shetlands. Nat Palmer's log entry of Nov. 30, 1820, spells it Shireff Cape, but his entry for Dec. 15 has it as Shireffs Cape. In 1821, Fildes spells it variously as Cape Sherif, Cape Sheriff, Cape Sherriff, Sheriff Cape, and Sherriffs Cape, while Bone, on his 1821 chart, uses Cape Shireff. Burdick's log entry of Jan. 25, 1821, spells it Sheriffs Cape. Capt. Davis's log entry of Dec. 24, 1821, spells it Sherifs Cape, while his entry of Dec. 31, 1821 has Sheriff's Cape. Powell's chart published in 1822 has the correct spelling, Cape Shirreff. Weddell uses Cape Sheriff on his map published in 1825, and in Biscoe's log of March 3, 1832, it appears as Cape Shiriff. It appears as Cape Sherriff on an 1839 British chart, and that spelling also appears on the 1931 Discovery Investigations chart (they re-surveyed it in 1930-31). However, on a 1901 British chart it appears correctly as Cape Shirreff, and again on a 1937 British chart, and that was the spelling accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1968. On an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Cabo Shirreff, and on an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Cabo Chirreff. It was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1952-53, and appears on their 1953 chart as Cabo Giralt. However, on an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Cabo General Alvarado, named for General Rudecindo Alvarado (1792-1872), fighter for Argentine independence. In 1956 the Argentines officially named it (for themselves only) as Cabo Alvarado, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 was Cabo Shirreff. The cape was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In 1967, the ice-free area in the vicinity of the cape was designated a specially protected area (SPA #11). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Shirreff Cove. 62°28' S, 60°49' W. A small cove, or anchorage, immediately SW of Cape Shirreff, between that cape and Telmo Island, along the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. A cove in this vicinity was roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 17, 1820, and named by him as Shireff's Cove (sic), for William Shirreff (*see* **Cape Shirreff**). On Fildes's 1821 chart it appears as Sherriff's Cove, and on Powell's 1822 chart as Shirreff's Cove. This is presumably the one seen by Bransfield. On a British chart of 1930 it appears as Shirreff Cove, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as Sheriff's Cove. On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears translated as Caleta Shirreff, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Caleta Noto, for Juan Noto (*see* **Deaths**, Sept. 15, 1976), and it has been appearing that way since 1978. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Shirreff Refugio *see* **Punta Spring Refugio**

Shirreffs Cape *see* **Cape Shirreff**

Shirreff's Cove *see* **Shirreff Cove**

Mount Shirshov. 66°51' S, 51°37' E. A small mountain, about 5.5 km NE of Mount Selwood, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Visited by geologists of SovAE 1961-62, and named by them as Gora Shirshova, for Pyotr Petrovich Shirshov (1905-1953), Soviet oceanographer and polar explorer (North Pole). ANCA accepted the translated name Mount Shirshov on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Gora Shirshova *see* **Mount Shirshov**

Shirtcliffe, Lionel James "Jim." b. Oct. 23, 1931, Hendon, Mdsx, son of Cecil Shirtcliffe and his wife Maisie Valerie (Valerie was her surname). A meteorologist, trained by the Air Ministry, he joined FIDS in 1954, as a met man and general assistant. He left Dover on a Swedish commercial vessel, bound for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, and from there took the *Bigbury Bay* down to Base B (Deception Island). He arrived after Arthur Farrant shot himself, but helped bury the unfortunate Fid two weeks later. He wintered-over at Base B for the winter of 1954, and at Signy Island in 1955. He lived in the Falklands for a little while, then worked in Uruguay, and then Harry Dollman asked him if he wanted go back to Base E for the 1956 winter. The two of them tried, but couldn't get in because of the ice, and so they spent a year together in the Falklands, at the end of which Dollman went to Canada and Shirtcliffe went back to the UK. He again wintered-over, this time as a builder, at Signy in 1961, and in 1962 Johnny Green asked him if he wanted to be general assistant and officer-in-charge of Fossil Bluff Station, which he did, for that winter. He was a builder and general assistant for the winter of 1963, at Base T, and then spent a couple of years at Port Stanley, being back at Halley Bay Station for the summer fo 1964-65. He was back at Halley for the winter of 1967. That last season he worked on the construction of Halley II (Grillage Village). In 1969 he married Catherine Gregory. He was back at Halley Station in the summer of 1973-74, and then retired to Chelmsford, Essex.

Shishkoff's Island *see* **Clarence Island**

Shishman Peak. 62°39' S, 60°00' W. A rounded peak rising to over 800 m, in the E extremity of Levski Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains, next W of Devin Saddle, 900 m NE of Plovdiv Peak, 1.9 km W of Ruse Peak, and 3.5 km SSW of Rila Point, it overlooks Iskar Glacier and Bruix Cove to the NNE, and Magura Glacier to the S, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Czar Ivan Shishman of Bulgaria, 1371-95.

Pik Shishmarëva *see* **Gruvletindane Crags**

Punta Shiver *see* **Shiver Point**

Shiver Point. 65°03' S, 61°22' W. A point marking the E side of the terminus of Hektoria Glacier, and the N side of the entrance to Evans Inlet (which is not an inlet at all, and has since been renamed Evans Glacier), 13 km W of Cape Fairweather, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. There is a peak on it, rising to 670 m (the Chileans say 640 m). Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Feb. 1949, and named descriptively by them for the cold here. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1962. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Punta Shiver, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Mount Shivling. 70°47' S, 11°37' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Shleif Island. 68°50' S, 77°48' E. An irregular-shaped island, with an elevation of 41 m above sea level, due S of, and parallel to, Flag Island, its easternmost point is about 300 m due S of the southwesternmost point of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Shlejf. ANCA translated it as Shleif Island.

Ostrov Shlejf *see* **Shleif Island**

Cape Shmidt *see* **Shmidt Point**

Punta Shmidt *see* **Shmidt Point**

Shmidt Point. 66°55' S, 67°02' W. Marks the N extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which separates Hanusse Bay from Lallemand Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered, roughly surveyed, but not named in Feb. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, it appears on Charcot's chart of 1912. It was sketched from the air on Feb. 13, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and appears on Rymill's map of 1938. Since 1947 it has featured on Chilean maps as Punta Allipén, named after the river of that name in Temuco, Chile, the name "allipén" paradoxically meaning "burning." For example, it appears on a 1962 Chilean chart, and it was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was named Cape Shmidt by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Prof. Otto Yulievich Shmidt (or, indeed, Schmidt) (1891-1956), Soviet Arctic explorer and director of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad, 1930-32. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1956. After aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and ground surveys by Fids from Base W in 1957-58, UK-APC redefined it on July 7, 1959, as Shmidt Point, and US-ACAN accepted that in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961, but, in the 1974 British gazetteer, it appears as Schmidt Point. The Argentines call it Punta Shmidt.

Shmidt Subglacial Basin. 72°00' S, 106°00' E. A large subglacial basin southward of the Knox Coast, in East Antarctica. Named by SovAE 1957 as Podlënaja Ravnina Shmidta, for Prof. Otto Shmidt (*see* **Shmidt Point**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Shmidt Subglacial Basin in 1975.

Podlënaja Ravnina Shmidta *see* **Shmidt Subglacial Basin**

Shoals. *See* **Banks**, for definition. The main Antarctic shoals are: Carstens, Entrance, Franklin

Shoals, Kirkby, Maipó, Maldifassi, Molholm, Newman, Scott.

Shockey Peak. 77°36' S, 86°47' W. Rising to 2010 m, 3 km SE of Allen Peak, near the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Charles C. Shockey, of USGS's Branch of Special Maps, which prepared the 1962 map of the Sentinel Range.

Shockley, William E. A lieutenant commander, USN, from Lakehurst, NJ. He was with VX-6 in 1955-56, for OpDF I, and piloted the Sikorsky helo (with Lt. Leroy Barton, and with Cdr. Gordon Ebbe and Seabee chief Herb Whitney on board), looking for alternate sites for what became known later as Williams Field, the first landing strip at McMurdo Sound. He was VX-6 officer in charge at McMurdo in the winter of 1966.

Shockley Bluff. 73°22' S, 164°56' E. A very steep bluff forming the S end of Deception Plateau, in Victoria Land, and overlooking the point where Pilot Glacier joins the larger Aviator Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William Shockley.

Shoe Island. Unidentified island somewhere in the South Shetlands. Mentioned only twice, both times in Harris Pendleton's log book of the *Hero*, 1821-22. Could well be Snow Island, or Low Island.

Shoe Land Hill *see* **Tower Hill**

Shoemake Nunatak. 75°33' S, 140°05' W. Immediately W of Billey Bluff, at the SW end of the Ickes Mountains, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially (but not named) by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for John L. Shoemake, USN, aerographer and weather observer at Brockton Station in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Shoemaker Glacier. 73°47' S, 164°45' E. A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land, it flows E along the S side of the Daley Hills into Aviator Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. (later Capt.) Brian Hall Shoemaker (b. July 4, 1937, Quebec), who joined the U.S. Navy in April 1960, and who was a VX-6 helicopter pilot at McMurdo in 1967. He retired from the Navy in April 1988.

Shoemaker Peak. 79°51' S, 82°19' W. On the E side of Ahrnsbrak Glacier, 5 km ESE of Sutton Peak, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dawaine A. Shoemaker (b. Oct. 10, 1932), meteorologist at Little America in 1958.

Shoesmith Glacier. 67°51' S, 67°12' W. The largest glacier on Horseshoe Island, on the Fallières Coast, it flows westward into Lystad Bay and northward into Gaul Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and named by them in association with the island. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Este.

Shogren, Gustave "Gus." Of course, his real name was Sjögren, and he was born in 1900, in Gottland, Sweden. He was a crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Shokalski Strait *see* **Schokalsky Bay**

Gora Sholohova. 80°39' S, 23°55' W. A nunatak, NE of Nicol Crags, in the Read Mountains of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Shomo Rock. 75°35' S, 159°09' E. A nunatak between the Ricker Hills and Pape Rock, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Barry C. Shomo (b. Nov. 23, 1942, Pa. d. Sept. 16, 1994), equipment operator who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

The *Shonan Maru*. A 56.3-meter Japanese whale scouting vessel with 10 officers, 13 crew, and the capacity to take 2 scientists. She was loaned to the International Whaling Commission expeditions (q.v.), and, as such, was in Antarctic waters in 1981-82 (Capt. Sanji Nakanishi), 1982-83 (Capt. Kazuhiko Yamashita; 2nd officer was Norikatsu Yasunaga), 1983-84 (Capt. Shigeru Suzuki; chief officer was Tokuya Sumihara), 1984-85 (Capt. Yamashita), 1985-86 (Capt. Yamashita), 1986-87 (Capt. Suzuki), 1987-88 (Capt. Yamashita), 1988-89 (Capt. Nakanishi), 1989-90 (Capt. Masatoshi Kira; chief officer was Norikatsu Yasunaga), 1990-91 (Capt. Nakanishi; chief officer was Katsuji Gomi), 1991-92 (Capt. Kira), 1992-93 (Capt. Kira; 2nd officer was Hiroyuki Komiya), 1993-94 (Capt. Norikatsu Yasunaga; 2nd officer was Toshiyuki Miura), 1994-95 (Capt. Tetsuo Hara; 2nd officer was still Mr. Miura), 1995-96 (Capt. Tokuya Sumihara), 1996-97 (Capt. Hara), 1997-98 (Capt. Toshinori Tsurui), 1998-99 (Capt. Kazushi Sakai), 1999-2000 (Capt. Toshiyuki Miura), 2000-01 (Capt. Sakai). She has been in Antarctic waters every season since then.

The *Shonan Maru 2*. A 52.3-meter Japanese whale scouting vessel with 16 officers, a crew of 9, and capacity for 50 scientists. She was loaned to the International Whaling Commission expeditions (q.v.), and, as such, was in Antarctic waters in 1981-82 (Capt. Shigeru Suzuki; chief officer was Tokuya Sumihara), 1982-83 (Capt. Ikuo Uchiike), 1983-84 (Capt. Sanji Nakanishi), 1984-85 (Capt. Suzuki; chief officer was Testuo Hara), 1985-86 (Capt. Uchiike), 1986-87 (Capt. Fumio Yokota; chief officer was Norikatsu Yasunaga), 1987-88 (Capt. Nakanishi; Mr. Yasunaga was still chief officer), 1988-89 (Capt. Atsushi Owada), 1989-90 (Capt. Tetsuo Hara), 1990-91 (Capt. Toshinori Tsurui), 1991-92 (Capt. Eigo Onodera), 1992-93 (Capt. Owada), 1993-94 (Capt. Katsuji Gomi), 1994-95 (Capt. Gomi; chief officer was Hidenori Narita), 1995-96 (Capt. Hidenori Narita), 1996-97 (Capt. Tsurui), 1997-98 (Capt. Kazushi Sakai; chief officer was Hiroyuki Komiya), 1998-99 (Capt. Narita), 1999-2000 (Capt. Hiroyuki Komiya), 2000-01 (Capt. Toshiyuki Miura). She returned every year since.

Shopksi Cove. 62°31' S, 59°49' W. A cove, 2.6 km wide, indenting the SW coast of Greenwich Island for 1.5 km between Triangle Point and the westernmost extremity of the moraine spit protecting Yankee Harbor, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Shoppe region in western Bulgaria.

Shor, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Isla Short *see* **Short Island**

Mount Short. 72°50' S, 162°13' E. Rising to 2110 m, 1.5 km E of Sculpture Mountain, in the upper part of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) John Sutter Short, USN, LC-130F aircraft commander during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Short Island. 63°57' S, 60°24' W. An island, about 4 km SW of Cape Page, just off the Wright Ice Piedmont, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown (but apparently not named) on an Argentine chart of 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Short Brothers (more commonly known as Shorts), founded in 1908, the first manufacturers of aircraft in the world by virtue of the fact that, in 1909, the Wright Brothers placed an order with them for 6 planes. There were three brothers, Eustace, Oswald, and Horace. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines call it Isla Short.

Shortcut Col. 64°16' S, 59°20' W. A wide col rising to over 460 m (the British say about 650 m), immediately S of Mount Hornsby, and N of Mount Brading, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from that effort. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. It is a useful sledging shortcut from the Prince Gustav Channel to Larsen Inlet via Sjögren Glacier, avoiding the long detour through Longing Gap to the south. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. In those days it was plotted in 64°14' S, 59°14' W. It was then replotted in 64°16' S, 59°13' W, and then replotted again.

Shortcut Island. 64°47' S, 64°07' W. A crescent-shaped island, about 0.7 km long, and with 3 prominent indentations of the N shore, 1.1 km SSE of Gamage Point (where Palmer Station is), along the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by personnel at Palmer Station because they could get to Biscoe Bay quickly by using the narrow, deep channel separating this island from Anvers Island. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Shostakovich Peninsula. 72°11' S, 71°20' W. An ice-covered peninsula, it extends into the Bach Ice Shelf, N of Stravinsky Inlet, between that inlet and Williams Inlet, in southern Alexander Island. Roughly mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Mapped in greater detail by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Survey, from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the Russian composer Dmitri Dmitriyevich Shostakovich (1906-1975). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Shotton Snowfield. 80°35' S, 23°15' W. A large snowfield bounded to the N by the Herbert Mountains and the Pioneers Escarpment and to the S by the Read Mountains, and extending from the the Gordon Glacier to the E end of the Shackleton Range (the E end of the range lying in Queen Maud Land), where it is known as Shottonfonna. It extends between 80°30' S and 80°40' S, and between 19°00' W (used to be 20°00' W, but was later restricted) and 26°30' W. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from 1966-67 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Frederick William Shotton (1906-1990), British Quaternary geologist, and professor of geology at the University of Birmingham, 1949-74, in which capacity he did much to further the interests of BAS. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Shottonfonna *see* **Shotton Snowfield**

Shoulder Mountain. 76°38' S, 162°07' E. A prominent buttress, rising to over 1000 m, on the N side of the lower Fry Glacier, close S of Mount Creak, in Victoria Land. A triangular, south-facing rock wall rises steeply from the glacier level to the summit. Mapped, and named descriptively by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE in 1957, who, on Oct. 28 of that year established a survey station on the summit. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

The *Showa* *see* **The *Soya***

Showa Flat. 69°01' S, 39°34' E. A small, flattish area along the NW shore of Lake O-ike, in the E part of Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962 as Showa-taira, or Syowa-daira (i.e., "the flat of the Emperor Hirohito's era"), in association with Showa Station. US-ACAN accepted the name Showa Flat in 1968.

Showa Station. 69°00' S, 39°35' E. Also called Sjowa Station. Year-round Japanese scientific station on the N end of East Ongul Island, on the E fringe of Lützow-Holm Bay, off the Prince Olav Coast of East Antarctica. Established by JARE I (the first Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition) during the 1956-57 summer season, under the leadership of Professor Takeshi Nagata, and inaugurated on Feb. 14, 1957. Dr. Eizaburo Nishibori led the first wintering-over party, of 11 men, in 1957, when the station comprised 3 buildings (by 1990 it would have 47). The 1957-58 expedition had to be abandoned due to the severity of the pack-ice that year, the *Soya* being unable to approach the station in Jan. 1958. Men and equipment were ferried to the *Soya* by helicopter, and the station went to the dogs — literally, when the Japanese abandoned it on Feb. 11, 1958. When they returned for JARE III in Jan. 1959, only two huskies, Taro and Jiro (q.v.) were left manning (actually, dogging) the station. It was occupied for the winters of 1959 (leader Masayoshi Murayama), 1960 (leader Tetsuya Torii), and 1961 (leader Masayoshi Muramama), and then closed between Feb. 1962 and Jan. 15, 1966, when it was re-opened. Since then it has been occupied continuously. **1966 winter**: Akira Muto (leader). **1967 winter**: Testuya Torii (leader). **1968 winter**: Masayoshi Murayama (leader). **1969 winter**: Kou Kusunoki (leader). **1970 winter**: Tatsuro Matsuda (leader). **1971 winter**: Takashi Oguchi (leader). **1972 winter**: Sadao Kawaguchi (leader). **1973 winter**: Kou Kusunoki (leader). **1974 winter**: Nozomi Murakushi (leader). **1975 winter**: Takao Hoshiai (leader). **1976 winter**: Takeo Yoshino (leader). **1977 winter**: Kou Kusunoki (leader). **1978 winter**: Takeo Hirasawa (leader). **1979 winter**: Michio Yamazaki (leader). **1980 winter**: Sadao Kawaguchi (leader). **1981 winter**: Yoshio Yoshida (leader). **1982 winter**: Takao Hoshiai (leader). **1983 winter**: Shinji Mae (leader). **1984 winter**: Takeo Hirasawa (leader). **1985 winter**: Hiroshi Fukunishi (leader). **1986 winter**: Yasuhiko Naito (leader). **1987 winter**: Yoshikuni Okyama (leader). **1987-88 summer**: Natsuo Sato (leader). **1988 winter**: Okitsugu Watanabe (leader). **1989 winter**: Masaki Ejiri (leader). **1990 winter**: Yasuhiko Naito (leader). **1991 winter**: Yoshiyuki Fuji (leader). **1992 winter**: Masanori Saito (leader). **1993 winter**: Natsuko Sato (leader). A Chinese scientist wintered-over. **1994 winter**: Kotaro Yokoyama (leader). **1995 winter**: Shigemi Meshida (leader). **1996 winter**: Kunio Kawada (leader). **1997 winter**: Takashi Yamanouchi (leader). **1998 winter**: Kazuo Shibuya (leader). **1999 winter**: Hiroshi Miyaoka (leader). **2000 winter**: Kentaro Watanabe (leader). It has been open every winter since then. It can accommodate 60 persons in summer and 20 in winter, has a mess, radio operations building, a power plant, a Japanese-style bath, laboratories, vehicle maintenance area, and the Lakeside Hotel. The bar is called the "Maria" Bar, for Maria Kazanowska (q.v.). There are also social areas, and a library. Each man has a private room in the living quarters. The main building is 3 stories high, with a domed skylight on top. A weekly newspaper is produced. It has a temporary sea-ice runway only, and two planes — a Cessna 185 and a Pilatus Porter PC6/BZ-HZ. All equipment at Showa is made in Japan. The first live TV transmission was from this station in 1979.

Showa-taira *see* **Showa Flat**

Mount Showers. 71°44' S, 61°24' W. Rising to about 1050 m on Condor Peninsula, 22 km SW of Cape MacDonald, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for William James Showers, USARP marine biologist who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1975. From Oct. 1977 to March 1978 he was involved in the Ross Ice Shelf Project. He was later a professor at North Carolina State University. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Nunatak Shpil'. 68°11' S, 62°25' E. In the S part of the Sørtindane Peaks, at the S end of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Shrimpton, Harry Neville. Known as Neville. b. 1908, Nelson, NZ. Dunedin electrical engineer and one of the world's most famous amateur radiomen, who on Jan. 2, 1929 joined the *Eleanor Bolling* at Dunedin, to become 2nd radio operator during ByrdAE 1928-30. He was awarded American citizenship.

Shristi Automatic Weather Station. 74°42' S, 161°40' E. American AWS at an elevation of 1200 m. Began operating on Dec. 28, 1987. It continued until Sept. 1992, when it was removed. Named for a daughter of Mr. Rabindra, a former graduate student of Dr. Charles Stearns, the founder of the AWS project. *See also* **Sushila AWS**.

Shropshire, Ralph F. Jr. Known as "Shrop." b. Jan. 12, 1903, NYC, son of Georgia-born magazine editor Ralph F. Shropshire and his wife Sophie Steele. He was in both the Army and the Navy in 1922-23, being ranked as a 2nd lieutenant. On March 22, 1924, in Manhattan, he married Ruth Van Ness. He was hydrographer and oceanographer, as well as a naval lieutenant, on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, but didn't get to winter-over because he was considered unreliable, as well as being unpopular. However, he did obtain many sea specimens while in Antarctica. He left Little America for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and returned for the 2nd half of the expedition. He died on March 12, 1968, in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Shrove Cove. 63°59' S, 57°50' W. A small cove off the W side of Croft Bay, about 6 km S of St. Martha Cove, on James Ross Island. Surveyed by the *John Biscoe* on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1989. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993.

Nunatak Shternberga. 70°56' S, 66°58' E. A nunatak in the group the Russians call Nunataki Fesenkova, just to the NW of Mount Beck, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Shtyk. 69°37' S, 64°52' E. A nunatak, N of Summers Peak, in the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Shuangfeng Dao. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. An island off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

[1]**Shuangfeng Shan**. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

[2]**Shuangfeng Shan**. 73°22' S, 75°39' E. A very isolated hill in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Chinese.

Shuga. Lumps of sea ice a few centimeters in diameter, formed by agitation within grease ice or slush.

Mount Shuhova. 70°23' S, 66°06' E. Close N by NW of Whitworth Ridge, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians (presumably as Gora Shuhova). There is a slim chance that this is the Russian name for Mount Leckie.

Islotes Shull *see* **Shull Rocks**

Shull Rocks. 66°27' S, 66°40' W. A group of low, snow-covered rocks in water; actually one small island and a chain of rocks, in Crystal Sound, about 16 km NW of Cape Rey, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, E of the Barcroft Islands. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and again by FIDASE in 1956-57, they were also surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W in 1958-59, and mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959-60, from all these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Clifford Glenwood Shull (1915-2001), U.S. Nobel Prize-winning (1994) physicist specializing in ice. The feature appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call this feature Islotes Shull.

Shulman Peak. 77°19' S, 161°23' E. Rising to 1400 m, about 1 km SW of Sponsors Peak, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Leonard M. Shulman, electrical and electronics engineer with the Bartol Research Foundation, at the University of Delaware, who maintained, calibrated, and upgraded neutron monitors at Pole Station and McMurdo, for 13 field seasons between 1991 and 2005. He also worked in Antarctica beyond that time period. His first trip to the South Pole, however, was in 1985, in company with Martin Pomerantz, who had hired him in 1980 to be part of Bartol. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Shults Peninsula. 78°52' S, 162°39' E. A bold, mainly ice-covered peninsula, 16 km long and 8 km wide, at the NE side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier, it forms the W boundary of Moore Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Capt. Roy Gail Shults, USN, chief of staff to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1962 and 1963. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Shultz Peak. 76°10' S, 160°51' E. A sharp peak, 11 km S of Mount Armytage, it overlooks the N flank of Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Willard E. Shultz, USN, supply officer at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Shuman Glacier. 75°15' S, 139°30' W. About 10 km long, it flows through the Ruppert Coast of Marie Byrd Land, N of Strauss Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Christopher A. Shuman, from the University of Maryland, field and theoretical researcher in the area of the West Antarctic ice streams from the 1990s on.

Shumen Peak. 62°44' S, 60°15' W. Rising to 770 m in Friesland Ridge, 1.5 km S of St. Methodius Peak, 640 m S of Chepelare Peak, and 1.6 km SE of Tervel Peak, in the Tangra Mountains, surmounting Charity Glacier to the W, Tarnovo Ice Piedmont to the S, and Prespa Glacier to the SE, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Shumen.

Caleta Shumskiy *see* **Shumskiy Cove**

Shumskiy Cove. 67°04' S, 67°21' W. In the SE end of Hanusse Bay, it indents the the NW side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, E of Bagnold Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Pyotr Aleksandrovich Shumskiy (1915-1988), Soviet geologist and glaciologist of the 1950s. He was chief glaciologist at Mirnyy Station for the winter of 1956, and was the author of a (then) definitive study of the petrology of ice, *Osnovy Strukturnogo Ledovednija*. It appears on a British chart of 1961, but in the 1961 British gazetteer it appears spelled as Shumsky Cove. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Caleta Shumskiy.

Shupe Peak. 78°10' S, 161°55' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2910 m, on Rampart Ridge, 6 km ESE of The Spire, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Gordon H. Shupe, USGS cartographic technician, who conducted geodetic operations in Antarctica during 3 field seasons between 1990 and 1994; for example, he was the USGS team leader for the International GPS campaign, 1991-92, at McMurdo, Byrd Station, Pole Station, and in the Pine Island Bay area. The team established the first continuous-tracking GPS reference station in Antarctica.

Shurley Ridge. 84°54' S, 65°23' W. A partly snow-covered ridge running NE-SW at an elevation of about 1900 m above sea level, and projecting from the SW side of the Mackin Table, 10 km SE of Snake Ridge, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jay Talmadge Shurley (b. Dec. 20, 1917, Schleicher Co., Tex. d. Feb. 24, 2004, Oklahoma City), a medical doctor working in psychiatry and specializing in sleep disorders, at Pole Station, 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Shute. 71°50' S, 165°47' E. Rising to 2070 m, 22 km SE of Austin Peak, in the Mirabito Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Larry R. Shute, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1963-64.

Skala Shvede. 72°02' S, 13°11' E. A peak upon Snøskalkhausen Peak, in the W part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians as Skala Shvede. The Norwegians accepted the translated name Shvedenuten.

Shvedenuten *see* **Skala Shvede**

Cape Sibbald. 73°54' S, 165°23' E. A bare, sheer, cliffed cape, rising to a height of about 600 m at the SW margin of Lady Newnes Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land, it marks the SW extremity of the Mountaineers Range at the terminus of Aviator Glacier. Discovered in Feb. 1841 by Ross, and named by him for John Sibbald. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Sibbald, John James A. b. 1809. He joined the RN, and became a lieutenant on Jan. 10, 1836. On Aug. 13, 1839 he joined the *Erebus* for RossAE 1839-43, as the senior lieutenant. Later a captain, he died on Dec. 24, 1868, at West Brompton, London. His wife, Matilda Lucretia, survived him.

Sibelius Glacier. 69°55' S, 70°00' W. About 20 km long and 10 km wide, it flows S into Haydn Inlet, 16 km SW of Mount Stephenson, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly mapped by them. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60 from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°52' S, 70°05' W, and showed it flowing into Mozart Ice Piedmont. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Finnish composer Jean Sibelius (1865-1957). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected by U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1979 not only re-defined the Mozart Ice Piedmont, they showed this glacier flowing into Haydn Inlet.

Siberian ponies *see* **Ponies**

Bukhta Sibirjachka *see* **Sibiryachka Bay**

Gora Sibirjakov *see* **Mount Sibiryakov**

Sibiryachka Bay. 67°42' S, 45°44' E. A small bay S of Cape Kosistyy, on the E side of Freeth Bay, Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE 1957. Named by the Russians as Bukhta Sibirjachka (i.e., "Siberian bay"). ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Mount Sibiryakov. 67°56' S, 49°35' E. An isolated mountain, about 26 km S by SE of Mount Humble (which is in the Raggatt Mountains), in Enderby Land. These outcrops were investigated by geologists of SovAE 1961-62, who named them as Gora Sibirjakova (or Gora Sibiryakova), for the icebreaker *Sibiryakov*. ANCA translated the name on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN accepted that naming in 1971.

Lake Sibthorpe. 69°24' S, 76°23' E. A very shallow round lake to the NW of Progress Station, about 0.7 km SE of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Richard "Dick" Sibthorpe, who wintered-over as radio technical officer at Davis Station in 1986, and who prepared all the radio equipment for (what was then known as)

Law Base. He had also wintered-over at Davis in 1983.

Sicaud, Pierre-René-Jean. b. March 14, 1911, Le Mans. A fervent colonialist from an early age, he earned his bachelor's degree at the age of 15 and went into the colonial service. After a tour in the Comoros, he was in Madagascar when World War II broke out, fought with his colonial infantry regiment in the Ardennes, was taken prisoner, but swam his way to freedom across the Loire, rejoining his regiment, and making his way back to Madagascar as an administrator. Following the appeal from De Gaulle, he went to Somalia, joined the Free French, and got to England, where he joined the SAS, leading a parachute brigade of that regiment. He dropped into Brittany at the head of his men, after the Normandy landings, to get ready for the re-taking of Brest, and finished the war fighting in Holland. He led the French Polar expeditions to Antarctica from 1948 to 1950, arriving at the Kerguélen Islands on Dec. 11, 1949, to scout out the possibilities of building a meteorological station there. He left with his men on April 8, 1950, having begun building. From Jan. 3 to May 4, 1951 he was back at Kerguélen, and was in Antarctica each year on the *Commandant Charcot*, but never wintered-over, although he did lead the 1953 wintering-over party at the Kerguélens. From 1955 to 1958 he was governor of St. Pierre et Miquelon, and in Oct. 1958 became governor of French Polynesia (until 1961). He retired to Nice with his English wife, and then to Île de Groix (in Brittany), where he died on Jan. 15, 1998.

Sicheleishöcker *see* **Sichelryggane**

Sichelryggane. 70°38' S, 7°30' W. Ice rumples at the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf, on the E side of Atka Iceport, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians. The Germans call it Sicheleishöcker.

Nunatak Siches. 66°20' S, 61°39' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Montaña Sickle *see* **Sickle Mountain**

Mount Sickle *see* **Sickle Mountain**

Sickle Mountain. 68°53' S, 66°47' W. Rising to 1250 m, at the base of Rasmussen Peninsula, on the S side of Clarke Glacier, and 22 km E of Cape Berteaux, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, between the Wordie Ice Shelf and the Larsen Ice Shelf. Roughly surveyed from a distance in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Visited in Jan. 1941 and named for its shape by Finn Ronne during USAS 1939-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955. Fids from Base E surveyed it yet again in 1958, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. The Argentines call it Montaña Sickle.

Sickle Nunatak. 71°32' S, 161°57' E. At the N side of the entrance to Jupiter Valley, on the E side of the Morozumi Range. Named for its shape by NZGSAE 1967-68. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 4, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Sickle Ridge. 78°01' S, 162°10' E. A ridge, 8 km long, and shaped distinctly like a sickle, immediately S of Platform Spur, between Bindschadler Glacier and Jezek Glacier, in the NW part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on June 29, 1989. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Sickles, John Frederick. b. 1813. Known as Frederick, or "J.F." He joined the U.S. Navy on Feb. 28, 1833, as an assistant surgeon, and took part in USEE 1838-42, joining the *Relief* at Callao, and later transferring to the *Peacock*. He was promoted to surgeon on Sept. 8, 1841. After the expedition, he transferred to the sloop of war *Fairfield*. On April 18, 1848, in New York Harbor, while surgeon on the receiving ship *North Carolina*, he was engaged in conversation with one of the ship's lieutenants, when he had a sudden heart attack and died instantly. Apparently he had contracted something during the Wilkes expedition.

Islotes Sidders *see* **Pi Islands**

Punta Siddons *see* **Siddons Point**

Siddons, Richard. Last name also seen as Siddins and Siddens. b. 1770, Britain. Sealing captain and traveler, an early explorer of Fiji, and who would hold missionary services aboard his ships in Sydney Harbor. He first came to NSW in May 1804, as a whaler aboard the *Alexander*, and for many years thereafter plied between Sydney and Calcutta and the South Pacific islands, on various ships, becoming skipper of the *Mercury* by 1809, and of the *Endeavour* in 1811. In 1812 he was skipper of the sealer *Campbell Macquarie*, which sank that year. He subsequently skippered the *Elizabeth and Mary* and the new *Campbell Macquarie*. He fathered two children in Sydney, one by Kate Keenan and the other by Eleanor Cooper, and in 1816 he married Jane Powell in Sydney. In 1818 he became captain and part owner of the *Lynx*, took her out of Sydney and down to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, then wintered-over in the Falklands in 1821, returning to the South Shetlands for the 1821-22 season. In 1822 he visited Macquarie Island on his return to Australia, selling the *Lynx* in 1823, and becoming a Port Jackson pilot (in Sydney). In Aug. 1824 he was awarded 600 acres on the Williams River, and in 1832, due to failing health, he had to stop being a pilot, and became superintendent of the South Head lighthouse. In Sept. 1834 he was awarded 3½ acres in Watson's Bay, where he built the house that later became the Vaucluse Hotel. He died on July 2, 1846, and his wife died on Feb. 9, 1883, after having 2 sons and 9 daughters. One of their sons, Joseph Richard (1823-1891), succeeded him at the lighthouse.

Siddons Point. 62°33' S, 60°26' W. A point projecting into the middle of the head of (i.e., at the S side of) Hero Bay, on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933-34, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Richard Siddons. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Punta Siddons.

Side Crater. 77°32' S, 167°09' E. A nearly circular crater, at an elevation of nearly 3700 m, at the summit of Mount Erebus, near the SW crater rim, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for its location on the side of the main summit cone of Erebus. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Sidell Spur. 64°22' S, 62°33' W. A prominent spur, 2.5 km long, projecting W from the main mountain range of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The spur, which has a narrow crest, abuts the N side of Rush Glacier, and terminates in a bold rock face at Dallmann Bay. Named by US-ACAN on Feb. 17, 2009, for Bruce David Sidell (b. March 20, 1948), director of marine sciences at the University of Maine, 1996-2001, who, from 1987 conducted research on the physiology of Antarctic ice fish in 15 field seasons at Palmer Station and aboard research vessels in the Palmer Archipelago and in the South Shetlands. The spur overlooks the Dallmann Bay fishing area frequented by Dr. Sidell when obtaining fish for his research. UK-APC accepted the name on March 17, 2010.

Siders Bluff. 73°13' S, 162°40' E. A bold, north-facing rock bluff forming the NE end of the Tobin Mesa, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. The bluff exposes an easily accessible section of Jurassic basalt, and was studied by Ohio State University geological parties in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Named jointly in 1982 by US-ACAN and NZ-APC, for Mary A. Siders, a geologist with those parties.

Mount Sidley. 77°02' S, 126°06' W. A massive, mainly snow-covered mountain rising to 4285 m, NE of Mount Waesche, it is the highest and most imposing of the 5 extinct volcanoes that go to make up the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land (it is in the S part of the range). It is marked by a spectacular caldera on the S side, and is still steaming. Lichens are to be found here. Discovered aerially on Nov. 18, 1934, by Byrd, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Mabelle Sidley, or Mount Mabelle Horlick Sidley, for Mabelle Emma Sidley (1877-1938), daughter of sponsor William Horlick. The name was also seen as Mount Maybelle Sidley, Mount Maybelle Horlick Sibley, and even Mount Maybelle Horlick Sibley. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Mabelle Sidley in 1947, but in 1956, they shortened it to Mount Sidley. Curiously, 3 days after Mabelle died, her mother died.

Canal Sidney Herbert *see* **Herbert Sound**

Sidney Herbert Sound *see* **Herbert Sound**

Roca Siebert *see* **Siebert Rock**

Siebert Rock. 64°49' S, 63°02' W. A black rock point, sometimes covered with snow, off the SW point of Lemaire Island, in the entrance to Lientur Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Roca Siebert, for Capitán de corbeta Ernest Siebert, engineer officer on the *Angamos* during that expedition. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted that

name. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Islote Negro, a descriptive name. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Islote Black, but the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islote Negro. Surveyed by Fids from Base O in 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name Siebert Rock on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Siefker Ridge. 79°09' S, 85°19' W. A rugged ridge, 10 km long, extending NW from the W part of the Anderson Massif, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Dennis R. Siefker, USN, electronics technician in charge of the automatic weather station at the party's base at Camp Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Siege Dome. 84°16' S, 172°22' E. A small ice-covered prominence, or snow dome, rising to 2100 m, to the S of the head of Hood Glacier, close SE of Mount Patrick, in the Commonwealth Range. Named by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition of 1959-60, who climbed it on Christmas Day 1959, and while trying to set up an important survey station here, they ran into an 8-day snow storm, which necessitated their retreat down the glacier when the weather cleared on Jan. 1, 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Siegfried Glacier. 69°33' S, 72°28' W. Flows ESE into Lazarev Bay, S of Mirnyy Peak, on Rothschild Island. Surveyed by BAS between 1975 and 1977. In association with Wagner Ice Piedmont, it was named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Siegfried, the character in Wagner's festival play *Der Ring des Niebelungen* (1876). US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Siegfried Peak. 77°34' S, 161°46' E. Forms a saddle with its immediate S neighbor, Siegmund Peak, on the E side of the entrance to Odin Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the Teutonic hero. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Siegmund Peak. 77°35' S, 161°46' E. Forms a saddle with its immediate N neighbor, Siegfried Peak, on the E side of the entrance to Odin Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for the father of Siegfried in Teutonic myth. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Siemiatkowski Glacier. 75°54' S, 144°12' W. About 40 km long, it flows NW into the Nickerson Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edmond R. Siemiatkowski (b. May 19, 1941. d. Dec. 24, 1970, Hartford, Conn.), aurora physicist at Byrd Station in 1964. He had closed the Byrd Aurora Substation, in 1963-64.

Cerro Siempre Nevado *see* **Cerro Schlatter**

Baia Siena. 74°19' S, 165°06' E. A small bay, about 2 km wide, oriented eastward, and located between Edmonson Point and the foothills the Italians call Colline Ippolito, 12.5 km from the summit of Mount Melbourne. Named by the Italians on May 30, 2006, for the city of Siena, the home town of many of the Italian researchers in Antarctica.

Isla Sierra *see* **Sierra Island**

Sierra Island. 62°25' S, 59°48' W. An island with irregular relief (it has some rock pinnacles on it), ice-free in summer, it is the most southwesterly of the Aitcho Islands, 0.8 km NW of Dee Island, on the W coast of English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, as Isla Sierra, for Sgt. 2nd class Victor Sierra, of the Chilean Air Force, sick bay attendant on the *Lientur*. It appears as such on a 1961 Chilean chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC translated the name as Serrated Island, and it appears that way in the 1974 British gazetteer. However, the British admitted their mistake, and it appears as Sierra Island in the 1980 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sievwright, William Munro. Known as Munro Sievwright, but also called "Aggie." b. Aug. 31, 1941. He joined BAS on July 8, 1963, and wintered-over as a physicist at Halley Bay Station in 1964 and 1965. He spent several summers in Antarctica between 1974 and 1990, and until 1998 was BAS personnel officer, retiring due to ill health. He was secretary of the Antarctic Club from 1996 to 1998.

Siewert, Heinz. b. 1911, Germany. On April 2, 1937, at Bremerhaven, he went to sea for the first time, as an engineer's assistant on the *Europa*, plying the Atlantic between Germany and New York. His last such trip was on the *Berlin* in Oct. 1938, and then he went straight onto the *Schwabenland,* as assistant engineer, for GermAE 1938-39.

Cabo Siffrey *see* **Prime Head**

Cap Siffrey *see* **Siffrey Point**

Cape Siffrey *see* **Prime Head**

Siffrey Point. 63°13' S, 57°13' W. A low, rocky point projecting from the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, 10 km WNW of Cape Dubouzet, and ESE of Prime Head. Roughly charted in Feb. 1838, during FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Siffrey for M. Sifray (sic), proviseur (headmaster) of the Collège de Toulon, where Dumont d'Urville's son Jules was a student. M. Sifray, born in Cahors, and died in 1865, was also director of the School on Mines. When the Dumont d'Urvilles were killed in a train crash in 1842, M. Sifray wrote a touching eulogy. It appears as such in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. Following a survey by Fids from Base D in Oct. 1946, the name Cape Siffrey was wrongly applied to Prime Head (q.v.), and that situation was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. Following air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, FIDS cartographers were able to identify Dumont d'Urville's cape (and it wasn't Prime Head), and the correct feature appears as Cape Siffrey in a 1957 British reference, and also on a 1962 British chart. On Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC accepted the name Siffrey Point, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On two Argentine charts is appears variously as Punta Black and Punta Negra, but on a 1958 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Negro, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Negra.

Sigaren *see* **Sigaren Islands**

Sigaren Islands. 69°10' S, 39°28' E. Two islands in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 5.5 km W of Langhovde-kita Point, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Sigaren (i.e., "the cigar"), for their shape. US-ACAN accepted the name Sigaren Islands in 1968. The two islands are not individually named.

Sigdøy *see* [1]**Fisher Island**

The *Sigfra*. FY 324. A 336-ton, 141-foot 6-inch British whale catcher, 26 feet 4 inches wide, and with 163 nhp, built by Kaldnes Mekaniske Vaerksted, in Tønsberg, Norway, in 1937, for Christian Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was launched on July 29, 1937, completed on Dec. 21, 1937, the sister vessel of the *Simbra*, and registered at Middlesbrough. She was in Antarctic waters in 1938-39 (catching for the *New Sevilla*), 1939-40 (catching for the *Sourabaya*), and 1940-41 (catching for the *Svend Foyn*). In Dec. 1941 she was catching for the shore station at Leith, South Georgia, when she was commissioned into the British Navy as a naval trawler. In March 1946 she was returned to Salvesen's, and in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 was back in Antarctica, catching for the *Southern Venturer*. From 1949-50 for several seasons she was catching for the shore station at Leith again, and in her last seasons, in the late 1950s, acted as a buoy boat for the *Southern Harvester*. In 1961 she was laid up in Norway, and sold in April 1964, for breaking up in Masnedo, Denmark.

Siggessen, Einar. Norwegian manager of the *Thorshammer*, 1933-34. Hjalmar Bråvold was the ship's captain.

Sighing Peak. 67°24' S, 67°58' W. A prominent and isolated rocky peak, rising to 640 m, at Punta Cholchol, on Wright Peninsula, at the S side of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay, on the E side of Adelaide Island. Discovered and surveyed in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948. FIDS so named it for the persistent sighing of wind from the summit of this peak, even when apparently calm at sea level. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Siglin Rocks. 74°11' S, 115°06' W. A somewhat isolated cluster of rock outcrops, midway between Schneider Rock and the Binder Rocks, on the W side of Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens, mosses, and petrels are to be found here. First photographed aerially in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for CWO Daniel Francis Siglin, USN, maintenance coordinator at Williams Field in 1967. Originally plotted in 74°09' S, 114°54' W, the feature has since been replotted.

Islotes Sigma *see* **Sigma Islands**

Sigma Islands. 64°16' S, 62°55' W. Group of small, low, compact black rock islands and rocks, about 5 km N of Eta Island, they mark the N limit of the Melchior Islands. They were surveyed by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943, and the name Islotes Sigma first appears on an Argentine chart of 1946, sigma being the Greek alphabetical letter. The Chileans immediately began calling them Islotes Sigma too, so ArgAE 1946-47 renamed them Islotes Avión, for the spectacle they present when seen from an avión (airplane). UK-APC accepted the name Sigma Islands on Sept. 20, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. None of the islands or rocks wthin the group is named individually.

Sigma Point. 68°40' S, 78°02' E. An oblong-shaped rock outcrop on the N margin of the Sørsdal Glacier, on the fringe of the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for the shape of the erosion seen here, roughly like the Greek letter Sigma.

Sigmen Glacier. 64°01' S, 61°56' W, A glacier, 2.5 km long and 2 km wide, flowing NW from the NW slopes of the Brugmann Mountains, to enter Palakariya Cove S of Bebresh Point, on Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Sigmen, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Le Signal *see under* **L**

Signal Corps Antarctic Research Team. Known as SCART. A 9-man team led by Bud Waite, that traveled to Antarctica from Monmouth, NJ, either by plane to NZ and from there on to Antarctica, or by the *Atka* and the *Private Joseph F. Merrell* direct from Davisville, RI to Antarctica, as part of OpDF II (1956-57). The other members of the team were: Pvt. Walter S. Hoffman, of Valley Cottage, NY; pfc James D. Scott, of Winnetka, Ill.; pfc John W. Newman, of Grafton, W. Va.; Pvt. Armen Gechijian, of Belmont, Mass.; pfc George A. Paybins, of Brockton, Mass.; Pvt. John V. Denero, of Syracuse, NY; pfc John E. Barron, of Detroit; and SP3 Truel E. Niswonger, of Las Animas, Colo.

Isla Signy *see* **Signy Island**

Signy Island. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. A very important island, 6 km long and 4.5 km wide, to the immediate S of the central part of Coronation Island (separated from that island by Normanna Strait), in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted by Matthew Brisbane in 1823, it appears on Weddell's map published in 1825. Surveyed by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named by him as Signy Ø, for his wife Signy (see Sørlle for more on his wife). It appears as such on his 1912 chart, and on his and Hans Borge's 1913 chart as "Signy Isl." On Sørlle's chart of 1913 it appears as Signy Island, as it does also on a British chart of 1917. It appears as "Signy Is." on a 1913 chart prepared by Capt. Moe. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Isla Signy, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in Jan. 1933, and appears on their charts of 1934 and 1935 as providing the best anchorages for whalers in the South Orkneys. Re-surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1957-58. In Feb. 1968, it was photographed from a helicopter off the *Endurance*. The British Base H was here (*see* **Signy Island Station**, below).

Signy Island Station. 60°43' S, 45°38' W. Also called Signy Station, or Base H. British scientific station on Factory Cove, in Borge Bay, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The original plan was to build a base on Signy Island in 1944, but nothing came of it. **March 18, 1947**: The base on Signy Island was finally established by FIDS, as Base H, and with Gordon Robin as leader of a party of four. The original building was erected on Berntsen Point, 72 feet above sea level, overlooking Factory Cove, and named Clifford House, for Miles Clifford, Governor of the Falkland Islands (1947-54). **1947 winter**: Gordon Robin (meteorologist and leader), Bill Roberts (radioman), John Anderson and Pat Biggs (handymen). **Feb. 10, 1948**: The *John Biscoe* arrived in the evening, with supplies and new FIDS. **Feb. 12, 1948**: At 3.30 A.M. the *John Biscoe* left. A laboratory was added at the base, built from bits and pieces of the old whaling station. **1948 winter**: Dick Laws (zoologist and leader), Derek Maling (meteorologist), and Ralph Lenton (radioman). Dick Laws got to choose who he wanted on the base. He and Derek Maling had climbed together in the Lake District, so they knew one another. Charlie Skilling, a Falkland Islander, was meant to come in as the 4th man, but never made it (not until the next season, anyway). **Dec. 3, 1948**: The *Sparrow* relieved the base. **1949 winter**: Dick Laws (zoologist and leader), Derek Maling (meteorologist), John Kendall (radioman), Charlie Skilling (handyman). **Feb. 25 1950**: A building was brought over from Admiralty Bay (Base G) and re-sited at Signy Island as an extension of the current main building. **1950 winter**: Bill Sladen (leader, zoologist, and medical officer), John Cheal, Eric Salmon, and Ron Worswick (meteorologists), and David Duke (radioman). **1951 winter**: John Cheal (meteorologist and leader), Norman Thyer, Tony Vernum, and Ron Worswick (meteorologists), and John Brown (radioman). **1952 winter**: Arthur Mansfield (zoologist, meteorologist, and leader), Fred Johnson and Phil Mander (meteorologists), Tony Wilson (radioman), John O'Hare (diesel electric mechanic). This was not a happy camp, the rivalry between Wilson and O'Hare leading to fights and Wilson being ostracized for 2 months. There are always two sides to a story, at least. **1953 winter**: Alan Tritton (meteorologist and leader), Ray Berry and Derek Parsons (meteorologists), Gwilym Owen (radioman), Ray Tanton (diesel electric mechanic). **1954 winter**: Harold Smith (meteorologist and leader), Pete Cordall and Alan Smith (meteorologists), Graham Davis (radioman), John Pearce (diesel electric mechanic). **Feb. 3, 1955**: A new main building was completed, and called Tønsberg House, after the old whaling company Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, the site being that of that company's old whaling station at Factory Cove (60°43' S, 45°36' W). **1955 winter**: Harry Dollman (leader and general assistant), Pete Cordall, Jim Shirtcliffe and Lance Tickell (meteorologists), Len Tyson (radioman), John Bull (diesel electric mechanic), and Ron Napier (general assistant). **1956 winter**: Lance Tickell (meteorologist and leader), Joe Axtell, Sandy Hall, and Phil Mander (meteorologists), Drummond Matthews (geologist), Doug Bridger (surveyor), Staff Ward (radioman), and Alan Grant (diesel electric mechanic). **1957 winter**: Cecil Scotland (meteorologist and leader), Mac McDowell, Stan Black, and Dave Statham (meteorologists), Doug Bridger and Robin Sherman (surveyors), Gene Donnelly (radioman), and Derek Skilling (diesel electric mechanic). **1957-58**: During IGY the station conducted meteorology studies. **1958 winter**: Pete Richards (meteorologist and leader), Brian Beck, Alan Sharman, and Jim Stammers (meteorologists), Gordon Mallinson (radioman), George White (diesel electric mechanic). **1959 winter**: Jim Stammers (meteorologist and leader), Bernard Harrison and Jim Young (meteorologists), Fergus O'Gorman (zoologist), Ron Pinder (radioman), George White and Bill Mitchell (diesel electric mechanics), and Kenny Kenyon (general assistant). **1960 winter**: Bernard Harrison (meteorologist and leader), Roger Filer, Phil Mander, and Paddy White (meteorologists), Ron Pinder (radioman), Derek Clarke (diesel electric mechanic). **1961 winter**: Russell Thompson (meteorologist and leader), Nev Jones and Brian Westlake (meteorologists), Ron Pinder (radioman), Derek Clarke (diesel electric mechanic). **1962 winter**: Peter Tilbrook (zoologist and leader), John Chambers, Terry Mason, and Fred Topliffe (meteorologists), Barry Heywood (zoologist), Pete Hobbs (radioman), Tom Rodger (diesel electric mechanic), Peter Cawson (carpenter). **1963 winter**: Peter Tilbrook (zoologist and leader), John Chambers, Fred Topliffe, and Walter Townsend (meteorologists), Andy Bailey (botanist), Barry Heywood (zoologist), Pete Hobbs (radioman), Alf Amphlett (diesel electric mechanic), **Dec. 8, 1963**: They began building a plastic hut containing living accommodations and labs. **1964 winter**: Andy Bailey (botanist and leader), Bob Burton, Barry Goodman, and Michael Northover (meteorologists), Pete Redfearn and Tony Walker (zoologists), Paul Pilkington (radioman), Walt Dawson (diesel electric mechanic), Joe Sutherland (carpenter), Dick Stocks (general assistant and builder), and John Noble (cook). **1965 winter**: Michael Northover (meteorologist and leader), Bob Burton, Barry Goodman, and Charles Howie (meteorologists), Inigo Everson, Colin Herbert, and Tony Walker (zoologists), Paul Pilkington (radioman), Walt Dawson (diesel electric mechanic), Michael Purbrick (carpenter), and Nigel Bacon (cook). **1966 winter**: John Brotherhood (physiologist, medical officer, and leader), John Baker and Denis Lindsay (botanists and meterologists), David Salter (meteorologist), Martin White (zoologist and meteorologist), Ron Smith (botanist), Inigo

Everson and Roger Beck (zoologists), Steve O'Shanohun (radioman), Mike Burgin (general assistant and physiologist), Ernie Thornley (diesel electric mechanic), and Nigel Bacon (cook). **1967 winter**: Edward Hillier (physiologist, medical officer, and base commander), Doug Brown and Len Mole (meteorologists), Martin White (zoologist and meteorologist), John Baker (botanist and meteorologist), Robert Smith (zoologist), Steve O'Shanohun (radioman), David Bravington (diesel electric mechanic), Gerald Pearce (general assistant and diver), Doug Bone (biology assistant), and David Spencer (cook). **1968 winter**: Doug Brown (meteorologist and base commander), Paul Finigan, Les Graves, and Bill Taylor (meteorologists), Peter Rowe (geologist), John Ball (physiologist and medical officer), Paul Bregazzi, Jim Conroy, and Vaughan Spaull (zoologists), Harry Taylor (radioman), Roger Liddall (diesel electric mechanic), Doug Bone (biology assistant), Andy Losh (general assistant and diver), and David Spencer (cook). **1969 winter**: Vaughan Spaull (zoologist and base commander), Paul Finigan, Les Graves, and Edwin Mickleburgh (meteorologists), Peter Hardy and Eric Twelves (zoologists), Eliot Wright and John Edwards (botanists), John Howarth (radioman), Owen Darling (biology assistant), Dave Rinning (general assistant and tractorman), Andy Losh (general assistant and diver), and Martin Pinder (cook). **1970 winter**: Eric Twelves (zoologist and base commander), Peter Hardy, Jeremy Light, Ian Rabarts, and Humphrey Smith (zoologists), Owen Darling (biology assistant), Tony Feenan (radioman), Adrian Gilmour (diesel electric mechanic), Ray Townley-Malyon (general assistant and diver), and Robert Cook (cook). **1971 winter**: Jeremy Light (zoologist and base commander), Peter Jennings, Ian Rabarts, and Mike Richardson (zoologists), Martin McManmon and Richard Webb (botanists), Harry Taylor (radioman), John Hyde-Clark (diesel electric mechanic), Brian Grantham (biology assistant), Paul Skilling (general assistant and diver), and Mervyn Langford (cook). **1972 winter**: Mike Richardson (zoologist and base commander), Paul Broady, Don Goddard, Peter Jennings, Brian Kellett, David Weller, and Terry Whitaker (zoologists), Tim Hooker (botanist), Jay Rushby (radioman), John Hyde-Clark (diesel electric mechanic), David Tomlinson (electrician), Chris Amos, Ian Collinge, and Jan Hoogesteger (biology assistants), and Clive Palfrey (cook). **1973 winter**: Dave Fletcher (base commander), Paul Broady, Don Goddard, Robin Hastings, Brian Kellett, David Weller, and Terry Whitaker (zoologists), Tim Hooker (botanist), Mike Hinchliffe (radioman), Peter Vane (diesel electric mechanic), Peter Fuller (builder), Jan Hoogesteger, Chris Amos, and Ian Collinge (biology assistants), Peter Bissell (general assistant and diver), and Alan Cooper (cook). **1974 winter**: Eric Back (base commander), Neil Tappin and John Bottomley (assistant biologists), Herbert Dartnall and Robin Hastings (zoologists), James Fenton (botanist), David Friese-Green (biotechnician), Paul Thorpe (radioman), Andy Turner (builder), Peter Vane (diesel electric mechanic), Peter Bissell (diver). **1974-75 summer**: Dave Fletcher (base commander). **1975 winter**: Herbert Dartnall (biologist and base commander), David Wynn-Williams (biologist), Peter Ward (marine biologist), Jonathan Brook and Richard Anthony (assistant biologists), Gordon Picken and Julian Priddle (zoologists), Paul Thorpe (radioman), William Hanks (diesel mechanic), Don Mackay (builder), Colin Maiden (electrician), David Marsh (diver), and Dave Ball (cook). **1975-76 summer**: Dave Fletcher (base commander). **1976 winter**: Colin Maiden (electrician and base commander), John Caldwell, Alun Tanner, David Wynn-Williams, and John Ellis-Evans (biologists), Jonathan Brook and Richard Anthony (assistant biologists), Peter Ward (marine biologist), Gordon Picken and Julian Priddle (zoologists), Simon Kightley (botanist), Daniel Downey (radioman), Peter Witty (diesel mechanic), Nick Cox (builder), Doug Allan (diver), and John Cullimore (cook). **1976-77 summer**: Dave Fletcher (base commander). **1977 winter**: John Ellis-Evans (biologist and base commander), John Caldwell, Alun Tanner, and Richard Luxmoore (biologists), John Bell, Ian Reston, and Dave Rootes (assistant biologists), Malcolm Dry (radioman), Brian Lee (diesel mechanic), Nick Cox (builder), William Rogers (electrician), Peter Riley (diver), and John Cullimore (cook). **Aug. 15, 1977**: After being known as Base H, then Station H, and then Signy Island Station, its name officially became Station H — Signy. **1977-78 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1978 winter**: Dave Rootes (assistant biologist and base commander), George Hawthorn, Richard Luxmoore, and Pete Christie (biologists), Ian Reston and Stephen Hutchinson (assistant biologists), Michael Peacock (radioman), James Boyle (diesel mechanic), Raymond Bainton (electrician), Leslie Irvine (boatman and builder), Kenneth Cameron (diver), and Michael Gardiner (cook). **1978-79 summer**: John Hall (base commander). **1979 winter**: George Hawthorn (biologist and base commander), Pete Christie and Ian Hawes (biologists), Paul Drummond, Rick Price, and Ken Richard (assistant biologists), Nigel Hart (radioman), Kevin Gilbert (diesel mechanic), Kev Corbin (electrican), Mark Redpath (general assistant and boatman), Doug Allan (diver), and Bill McKie (cook). **March 27, 1980**: The *Bransfield*, which was due to relieve Signy, struck a rock, and so 7 men had to spend an additional winter at the station. **1980 winter**: Dave Rootes (base commander), Tom Lachlan-Cope (meteorologist and physicist), Alistair Burn, Pete Christie, Neil Fitch, Ian Hawes, George Hawthorn, Andrew Lister, and Phil Shaw (biologists), Paul Drummond, Rick Price, and Ken Richard (assistant biologists), Denis McCrohan (radioman), Phil Sharples (diesel mechanic), Kev Corbin (electrician), Mark Redpath (boatman and general assistant), Doug Allan (diver), and David Walton (cook). **Dec. 1980**: Sørlle House, named after Petter Sørlle, was built, to house diving and lab facilities. **1981 winter**: Neil Fitch (base commander and biologist), John Gallagher and Gavin Lishman (biologists), Paul Harrisson (terrestrial biologist), Robert Forster, Ali Malik, and Alan Hemmings (assistant biologists), Bob Handley (medical officer), Denis McCrohan (radioman), John Fleming and James Snelling (builders), Ray Stirton (electrician), Phil Sharples (diesel mechanic), Adrian Overbury (boatman), Damien Sanders (diver), and John Mudie (cook). **1981-82 summer**: Dave Rootes (base commander). **1982 winter**: Alan Hemmings (assistant biologist and base commander), John Gallagher and Alan Wootton (biologists), Paul Harrisson (terrestrial biologist), Ali Malik (assistant biologist), Stephen Bridgman (medical officer), Roland Lewis (radioman), Barry Hickinbottom (builder), Stephen Vincent (electrician), Nicholas Morris (diesel mechanic), Michael Brothers (boatman), Kenneth Cameron (diver), and John Mudie (cook). **1982-83 summer**: Dave Rootes (base commander). **1983 winter**: Alan Wootton (biologist and base commander), Ray Cannon and Edward Lemon (biologists), Mark Sanders (assistant biologist), Richard Parker (medical officer), Roland Lewis (radioman), Barry Hickinbottom (builder), Mark Robson (electrician), Pete Hizzett (boatman), Kenneth Cameron (diver), Clive Dunham (cook). **1983-84 summer**: Dave Rootes (base commander). **1984 winter**: Edward Lemon (biologist and base commander), Paul Tearle and Ian Hawes (biologists), Paul Harrison (marine biologist), Geoff Collett, Andrew Coupar, Mark Sanders, and Richard Price (assistant biologists), Alistair Fraser (medical officer), Steve Clark (radioman), Barry Green (diesel mechanic), Myles Plant (builder), Stephen Vincent (electrician), Pete Hizzett (boatman), Eric Rigg (diver), and Clive Dunham (cook). **1984-85 summer**: Dave Rootes (base commander). **1985 winter**: Richard Price (assistant biologist and base commander), Paul Ward (marine biologist), Geoff Collett, and Neil Rose (assistant biologist), Paul Burren (assistant marine biologist), Alan McPherson (medical officer), Bradley Spiers (radioman), Myles Plant (builder), Andy Tucker (electrician), Barry Green (diesel mechanic), Pete Macko (boatman), and Simon Cook (cook). **1985-86 summer**: Ian Lovegrove (base commander). **1986 winter**: Neil Rose (freshwater assistant and base commander), Neil Gilbert (algal physiologist), Paul Ward (marine biologists), John Pickup (terrestrial biologist), Norman Cobley (ornithologist and zoological field assistant), Steve Tucker (medical officer), Bradley Spiers (radioman), Greg Wilkinson (diving officer), Paul Burren (assistant marine assistant), Dave Wright (terrestrial assistant), Rob Day (diesel mechanic), Andy Tucker (electrician), Pete Macko (boatman), and Simon Cook (cook). **1986-87 summer**: Ian Lovegrove (base commander). **1987 winter**: Richard Price (boatman and base commander), Julian Ashford (assistant marine biologist), Norman Cobley (assistant biologist), John Pickup (terrestrial biologist), Dave Wright (assistant terrestrial biologist), Neil Gilbert (algal physiologist), Martin

Davey (algal ecologist), Yoav Tzabar (medical officer), Mike Tracey (radioman), Douglas Allan (ATV cameraman), Michael Sargeant (diesel mechanic), Michael Abbott (builder), Phil Smith (electrician), Greg Wilkinson (diver), Rupert Wedgewood (freshwater field assistant), and Kevin Puttock (cook). **1987-88 summer**: Ian Lovegrove (base commander). **1988 winter**: Phil Smith (electrician and base commander), Conor Nolan (marine biologist), Julian Ashford (assistant marine biologist), Hector MacAlister (assistant terrestrial biologist), Christopher Fenton (medical officer), Andrew Bond (radioman), Michael Sargeant (diesel mechanic), Michael Abbott (builder), Peter Stirling (boatman), Stephen Bancroft (diver), Rupert Wedgewood (freshwater field assistant), and Kevin Puttock (cook). **1988-89 summer**: Ian Lovegrove (base commander). **1989 winter**: Stephen Bancroft (diver and base commander), Jeremy Colman (marine biologist), Nicholas Forsyth (assistant marine biologist), Hector MacAlister (assistant terrestrial biologist), Peter Bayliss (microbial biologist), Nicholas Johnstone (medical officer), Andrew Bond (radioman), Andrew Wormald (diesel mechanic), Carl Milner (tractor mechanic), James Hurley (builder), Paul Chatfield (electrician), Peter Stirling (boatman), Paul Brazier (freshwater field assistant), and Dewi Edwards (cook). **1989-90 summer**: Ian Lovegrove (base commander). **1990 winter**: Jeremy Colman (marine biologist and base commander), Roger Coggan (marine biologist), Nicholas Forsyth (assistant marine biologist), Pete Convey (terrestrial biologist), Rodney Arnold and Peter Bayliss (microbial ecologists), Gifford Kerr (medical officer), James Hurley (builder), Paul Chatfield (electrician), Andrew Wormald (diesel mechanic), Pete Macko (boatman), Greg Wilkinson (diver), Paul Brazier (freshwater field assistant), Matthew Smithers (terrestrial field assistant), and Dewi Edwards (cook). **1990-91 summer**: Nick Cox (base commander). **1991 winter**: Greg Wilkinson (diver and base commander), David Barnes (marine biologist), Luke Bullough (assistant marine biologist), John Fowbert (terrestrial biologist), Matthew Smithers (terrestrial field assistant), John Scott (medical officer), Roy Glover (radio operator), Adam Hodges (diesel mechanic), David Hilton (builder), Brian Mallon (electrician), Pete Macko (boatman), Tony Walker (student), Martin Barber (cook). **1991-92 summer**: Neil Gilbert (base commander). **1992 winter**: Brian Mallon (electrician and base commander), Matt Chalmers (assistant biologist), David Barnes (marine biologist), Luke Bullough (assistant marine biologist), Andrew Caulkett (freshwater geochemist), Krishna Rawal (medical officer), Roy Glover (radio operator), Nicholas Turner (diesel mechanic), Ian Smart (builder), Russ Manning (boatman), Derek Gittins (diver), Martin Barber (cook). **1992-93 summer**: Neil Gilbert (base commander). **1993 winter**: Russ Manning (boatman and base commander), Matt Chalmers (assistant biologist), Patricia Brouwer and Damon Stanwell-Smith (marine biologists), Simon Brockington (assistant marine biologist), William Marshall (ecologist), Martin Davey (plant physiologist), Lesley Thomson (medical officer), Clare McGarry (communications manager), Nicholas Turner (diesel mechanic), Tim Hill (builder), Thomas Walsingham (electrician), Robert Wood (diver), Nigel Milius (cook). **1993-94 summer**: Neil Gilbert (base commander). **1994 winter**: Martin Davey (plant physiologist and base commander), Liz Protheroe-Thomas and Damon Stanwell-Smith (marine biologists), Simon Brockington (assistant marine biologist), Matthew Edworthy (terrestrial field assistant), Gwen Campbell (medical officer), Clare McGarry (communications manager), Philip Bramham (diesel mechanic), Tim Hill (builder), James Masson (electrician), Andrew Owen (boatman), Robert Wood (diver), Nigel Milius (cook). **1994-95 summer**: Neil Gilbert (base commander). **March 1995**: Sørlle House was demolished. **1995 winter**: Helen Butler (freshwater microbiologist), Lisa Ford (medical officer), Matthew Edworthy (terrestrial field assistant), Pete Lens (communications manager), Philip Bramham (diesel mechanic), Ian Smart and Matt Tallents (builders), John Everett (builder and carpenter), James Masson (electrician), Russ Manning (boatman), and Richard Schofield (cook). **1995-96**: A new Sørlle House was erected on the foundations of the old one, with living accommodations, labs and offices. **April 13, 1996**: Signy, after being occupied continuously for 49 years and 27 days as a year-round station, and being the main British biology station, studying vegetation and lakes of the eco-system, was finally closed, and its biology functions given to Rothera Station. **Jan. 1997**: The plastic hut was deemed unsafe as such and since then has been used as a storehouse. Since the 1996-97 season it has been a summer-only station. Matt Jobson was base commander from 2006 to 2009. Field huts and hides associated with Signy Island Station over the years include: Foca Cove, Gourlay Peninsula, Three Lakes Valley, Cummings Cove, Jane Col, Factory Bluffs, Moraine Valley, Shagnasty Island, and North Point. *See also* **Shingle Hut**.

Signy Ø *see* **Signy Island**

Islotes Sigrid. 64°15' S, 64°14' W. A group of 2 small islands off the E side of Lecointe Island, off the NE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by ChilAE 1946-47. The 2 islands in question are Guesalaga Island and Isla Viola (the latter not being individually named until 1963).

Sigritsa Point. 62°28' S, 60°07' W. An ice-free point on the NE coast of Varna Peninsula, 1.1 km SSE of Williams Point, 750 m NE of Sayer Nunatak, and 800 m WNW of Ficheto Point, it forms the NW side of the entrance to Dragon Cove, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Teodor Sigritsa, kavhan under the 9th-10th-century Bulgarian ruler Czar Simeon the Great.

Sigurd Knolls. 71°21' S, 7°38' E. Isolated rock knolls at the N end of Otter Plain, about 30 km NW of the Drygalski Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sigurdsvodene, for Sigurd Helle (*see* **Helle Slope**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Sigurd Knolls in 1967. The Russians call them Nunataki Mramornye.

Sigurdsvodene *see* **Sigurd Knolls**

Sigyn Glacier. 71°52' S, 8°36' E. A broad glacier flowing N between the Drygalski Mountains and the Kurze Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sigynbreen, after Sigyn, the wife of Loki in old Norse mythology. US-ACAN accepted the name Sigyn Glacier in 1967.

Sigynbreen *see* **Sigyn Glacier**

Siklawa. 62°09' S, 58°08' W. A waterfall about 200 m high, in Chopin Ridge, at Polonez Cove, King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. So named by the Poles in 1980, because it reminded them of a large waterfall of that name in the Tatra Mountains of Poland.

Cordón Sikorski. 74°46' S, 63°27' W. A mountainous chain rising near the W coast of Gardiner Inlet, E of the Latady Mountains, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for the Vought Sikorski monoplane 022U3 Kingfisher No. 308, belonging to the Chilean Air Force, that was taken aboard the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1946-47, and in which Lt. Arturo Parodi Alister made the first Chilean Antarctic flight. The Argentines call it Cordón Namuncura.

Sikorski Glacier. 71°49' S, 98°24' W. A small glacier in the NE part of Noville Peninsula, on Thurston Island, it flows NE into the Bellingshausen Sea between Mount Palmer and Mount Feury. First roughly delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Stephen Sikorski, electronics technician on the *Glacier*, 1959-60. Originally plotted in 71°44' S, 98°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Glaciar Sikorsky *see* **Sikorsky Glacier**

Sikorsky Glacier. 64°13' S, 60°46' W. Flows W and WSW into Hughes Bay N of Charles Point, and E of Sterneck Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. They plotted it in 64°12' S, 60°53' W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Igor Ivan Sikorsky (1889-1972), Russian-born American helicopter pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Sikorsky. It has since been replotted.

The *Silas Richards*. New Bedford whaler, under the command of Capt. Wilcox, which, on Dec. 26, 1852, sailed from the Falklands for the South Shetlands, in company with two other

New Bedford whalers — the *Fanny* and the *Congress*. They saw their first iceberg in 61°S, and then passed Clarence Island within 5 or 6 miles of its eastern shore. 70 miles south of Clarence Island they encountered the pack-ice. The *Silas Richards* and the *Fanny* traveled west along the fringe of the pack, while the *Congress* headed north and out of Antarctica. The two remaining vessels could see Joinville Island, across the ice, but couldn't get to it, so they decided to head north, after a totally unsuccessful voyage.

Bahía Silbido *see* **Whistling Bay**

Silent Valley. 64°13' S, 56°38' W. A broad valley trending E-W between Elliot Ridge and Sadler Stacks, on Seymour Island. It is protected from winds, and remote from open sea and sea animals, hence the name given by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Silicoflagellates. Planktonic protozoa with a flagellum, yellow or greenish-brown chromatophores, and a skeleton of hollow ciliceous rods. These are found both living and fossilized.

Silistra Knoll. 62°41' S, 60°06' W. A peak rising to over 700 m in Levski Ridge, 1.85 km WSW of Serdica Peak, 2.8 km S of Levski Peak, and 1.95 km NE of the summit of Peshev Ridge, it is bounded by Macy Glacier to the N and Boyana Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Silistra.

Silk Glacier. 81°09' S, 158°55' E. A glacier, 16 km long (the Australians say about 22 km), flowing from the E slopes of the Churchill Mountains, eastward between Mount Frost and Mount Zinkovich, into Nursery Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Cdr. Peter R.H. Silk, RNZN, commander of the *Endeavour II*, in Antarctic waters, 1962-64. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Île(s) Sillard *see* **Sillard Islands**

Isla Sillard *see* **Sillard Islands**

Islotes Sillard *see* **Sillard Islands**

Sillard Island *see* **Sillard Islands**

Sillard Islands. 66°37' S, 67°35' W. A group of small, ice-covered islands close to Cape Mascart (the NE extremity of Adelaide Island). Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îles Sillard, for French engineer Jean Sillard of the French Montevideo Company, in charge of the harbor works at Montevideo. His company made repairs to the *Pourquoi Pas?* The islands appear on Charcot's 1912 map, plotted in 66°41' S, 67°46' W. In 1914, they appear on a British chart as Sillard Island, and that same year Bongrain referred to the largest of the group as Île Sillard, as a consequence of which it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Sillard Island, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Sillard. However, the group appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Islotes Sillard, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, on certain 1947 Chilean charts, they appeared variously as Islas Aconcagua and Islas Cauquenes. They were photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. On a British chart of 1948, they appear as Sillard Islets, plotted in 66°40' S, 67°45' W, and that was how the feature was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. They were re-photographed aerially, by FIDASE in 1956-57. By error, the group appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islotes Sillar. UK-APC renamed them Sillard Islands on July 7, 1959, and corrected the coordinates, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Sillard Islets *see* **Sillard Islands**

[1]**The *Silva***. A 126-ton, 94 foot 8-inch British whale catcher, built at Hawthorn, Leith, for Salvesens, and with the *Scapa* and the *Sonja* was one of the first 3 whale catchers built in a British shipyard. Salvesens sent her to Iceland for the 1910 summer, and then on to Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, whence she worked for the 1910-11 and 1911-12 seasons. She seems to have worked for the *Neko* in South Shetlands waters in the latter season, but was definitely catching for the *Neko* every season in Antarctic waters from 1912-13 to 1922-23. In 1923 she was sold to H.M. Wrangell's Larvik Whaling Company, and renamed the *Klem II*. In 1926 she was sold to Wrangell's Sociedad Española, in Madrid, renamed the *Corona III*, and registered in Vigo. In 1928 she was sold back to Larvik, and her name changed back to the *Silva*. She was converted into a fishing vessel just before World War II, and over the next several decades was sold and re-sold repeatedly, eventually disappearing from view by 1992.

[2]**The *Silva***. A 221-ton, 110-foot 4-inch British whale catcher, built at Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, in 1923, for Salvesen's, and launched there on Jan. 8, 1924, being finished the following month. She was sent to Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, and was catching for the shore station there in the 1924-25 season. She then caught for the *Saragossa* in 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29. In that last season she also caught for the *Sevilla*. She was the world's first whale catcher equipped with a gunner's bridge. In Nov. 1929 she was sold to the Sevilla Whaling Company, of Tønsberg, Norway, and in 1929-30 was catching for the *Strombus*. In 1930 she was bought by the Polar Whaling Company, of Leith, Scotland, and in 1933 Salvesen's bought not only her but the Polar Company. She spent the next several years catching off Newfoundland, and worked for the Royal Navy during World War II. In 1946 she was laid up, and in 1949 was sold to Fosnavåg, in Ålesund, Norway, lengthened by about 20 feet, and converted into the motorized fishing vessel *Fosnavåg*. In 1958 she was sold to Johan Hareide, and renamed *Hareidingen*. In 1968 she was renamed *Nordingen*, and in Feb. 1970 was sold to Anda Brothers of Stavanger, for scrap.

Bahía Silva. 65°57' S, 65°50' W. A bay on the NW coast of Dodman Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Chileans for Óscar Geraldo Silva S., a non-commissioned officer who made emergency repairs to the *Piloto Pardo*'s alternators during ChilAE 1961-62. The Argentines call it Bahía Calma (i.e., "calm bay").

[1]**Islote Silva** *see* **Silva Island**

[2]**Islote Silva**. 64°07' S, 60°56' W. A bare rock island, rising to an elevation of 42 m above sea level, 1.5 km NW of Mount Pénaud, which is on the NE coast of Cierva Cove, 8 km SE of Cape Sterneck, at Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1946-47. The Argentines call it Islote Kay.

Silva Island. 62°29' S, 59°41' W. A small island, E of Canales Island, and N of Ensenada Montesinos, off Ferrar Point, on the E coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, who named it Islote Silva, for Major Raúl Silva Maturana (*see* **Cerro Raúl**, under **R**). It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the translated name on May 11, 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Silva Ridge. 72°59' S, 162°17' E. Leads to the top of Sheehan Mesa, on the NE side of that feature. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because, halfway up the ridge, Tobin and Pain found large silicified tree stumps found here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Silver-gray fulmars *see* **Fulmars**

Silver Ridge. 82°16' S, 161°40' E. A long, snow-covered ridge, at an elevation of about 580 m, W of the mouth of Algie Glacier, it is a prominent landmark on the N side of the Nimrod Glacier, on the W side of Mount Angier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, because of the absence of rock on this steep-sided feature. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Silverfish Bay. 74°37' S, 164°38' E. A body of water, roughly triangular, and almost completely covered by pack-ice, within the N part of Terra Nova Bay, along the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. It is bounded to the N by the Vacchi Ice Piedmont; to the W by the Campbell Glacier Tongue; to the SE by a line bearing NE from the tip of the Campbell Glacier Tongue to Oscar Point. So named by NZ-APC on May 15, 2006, for the abundance of silverfish (*Pleuragramma antarcticum*) eggs here. The Italians accepted the name on Oct. 3, 2006, and US-ACAN followed suit on July 17, 2007.

Silverstein Peak. 78°33' S, 85°39' W. A prominent high peak, rising to 4790 m, on the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, 2.1 km SW of Mount Vinson. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Samuel "Sam" Silverstein, a member of the 1966-67 American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition that made the first ascent of the Vinson Massif and other high mountains in the Sentinel Range.

Silvesterberg. 70°31' S, 162°07' E. A peak on the S side of Mount Belolikov, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Islas Silveyra *see* **Omicron Islands**

Islote Silvia *see* **Silvia Rock**, **Vidal Rock**

Silvia Automatic Weather Station. 73°31' S, 169°45' E. An Italian AWS, at an elevation of

536.43 m, installed in Dec. 1990, on Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea.

Silvia Rock. 63°18' S, 57°54' W. Just SE of Agurto Rock, in the Duroch Islands, and 0.5 km N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1948 as Islote Silvia, for a daughter of President Gabriel González Videla. US-ACAN accepted the name Silvia Rock in 1964. *See also* **Vidal Rock**.

Roca Simbad *see* **Sinbad Rock**

The *Simbra*. A 336-ton, 141-foot 6-inch British whale catcher built in 1937, by Kaldnaes Mek., in Tønsberg, Norway, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company, she was the twin of the *Sigfra*. In 1937-38 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Salvestria*, and was back in 1938-39, catching for the *New Sevilla*, and in 1939-40 catching for the *Salvestria* again. In 1940 she was catching for the shore station at Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, and in 1940-41 was catching for the *Svend Foyn*. However, in December 1941, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, who converted her into an anti-submarine vessel. In 1946 she was returned to Salvesen's, who refitted her as a catcher, and sent her to Antarctica as a catcher for the *Southern Harvester*, during the 1946-47 whaling season. On Jan. 11, 1947, in 61°S, 21°W, in the Weddell Sea, she turned over while doing a sharp maneuver during a high-speed chase in a storm, and sank. Stanley McLeery, an ordinary seaman from Edinburgh, and 14 Norwegians were lost. The only survivor was John Leask, of Scalloway, Shetlands, who had been in the crow's nest. He was picked up the next day by a catcher from the *Southern Harvester*.

Simensen, Erik. Photographer on LCE 1936-37.

Simensen Peak. 71°55' S, 25°31' E. Rising to 2215 m, on the N side of Glitrefonna Glacier, between that glacier and Nipe Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Simensentoppen, after Erik Simensen. US-ACAN accepted the name Simensen Peak in 1966.

Simensentoppen *see* **Simensen Peak**

Simeon Peak. 62°42' S, 60°13' W. Rising to 1576 m, on Friesland Ridge, 2.67 km SSW of Mount Friesland, and 2 km SSW of St. Boris Peak, it surmounts Huntress Glacier to the NW, Ruen Icefall to the SW, and Macy Glacier to the E, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 1995-96, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for Czar Simeon the Great of Bulgaria, 893-927.

Simitli Point. 62°37' S, 61°15' W. A point forming the E side of the entrance to Timok Cove, on the N coast of Rugged Island, 380 m W of Ivan Vladislav Point, and 2.9 km ESE of Cape Sheffield, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968 and by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Simitli, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Hielos Simler *see* **Simler Snowfield**

Simler Snowfield. 66°03' S, 65°05' W. A snowfield, at an elevation of about 1200 m above sea level, NE of Holtedahl Bay, between that bay and Hoek Glacier, and bounded to the NW by Miller Heights and to the SE by Mount Zdarsky, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Josias Simler (1530-1576), who wrote the first precautionary advice on glacier travel, in 1574. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Hielos Simler.

Simmers, Ritchie Gibson. b. 1905, Timaru, NZ. He graduated in physics from Canterbury University College in 1928, went to work for the NZ government, and was meteorologist on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. He joined the Meteorological Service, in the aviation section, and between 1936 and 1938 was at MIT in the USA, earning his doctorate in meteorology. In 1940, back in NZ, he became assistant director of the Met Service, and was involved in hush-hush work in the sub-Antarctic regions, remaining so until the 1960s, and being involved in the planning of BCTAE 1955-58. In 1963 he became director of the Met Service, and retired in 1965. He was one of the founding members of the NZ Antarctic Society, and died in 1984.

Simmers Peaks. 66°06' S, 52°48' E. A group of 3 peaks (the Australians say 4), the highest of which is 840 m, rising above the icecap 21 km SE of Cape Close, and 17.5 km N of Mount Codrington, in Enderby Land. Discovered by BANZARE on Jan. 13, 1930, and named by Mawson for Ritchie Simmers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Simmonds. 70°20' S, 159°34' E. Rising to 1885 m, standing higher and next westward of Mount Theaker, along the N side of Robilliard Glacier, 15 km W of Mount Harrison, in the N part of the Usarp Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN between 1960 and 1962, surveyed by USGS in 1962-63, and by NZGSAE in 1963-64, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by NZ-APC for Miss G.A.E. Simmonds, NZ cartographer in the drafting section of the Head Office of the Department of Lands & Survey, in Wellington, who, from 1961, was engaged in the final drawings of Antarctic maps. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and ANCA followed suit.

Simmonds Peak. 85°58' S, 158°32' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 1940 m, 6 km S of Mount Dort, on the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Willard I. Simmonds, biologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1964.

Mount Simmons. 80°22' S, 81°45' W. Rising to 1590 m, it forms the N end of the Independence Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Richard S. "Dick" Simmons, USN, aviation electronics technician and radioman at McMurdo in 1966 (*see* **Deaths**, 1966).

Simmons, David Alan. b. March 31, 1933, Sutton, Surrey, son of Francis Simmons, an engineer with the London County Council. Seeing an ad in the *Daily Telegraph* for FIDS, and being interested anyway by BCTAE 1955-58, he applied, was accepted, and left Southampton in 1956 on the maiden voyage of the new *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo, then Port Stanley, and on to the Antarctic. After stops at Anvers Island and Detaille Island, and another to allow the Duke of Edinburgh on board to visit, he wintered-over at Base F as a geophysicist in 1957 and 1958. In 1959 he left Base F on the *Protector*, for Port Stanley, and then back to the UK. After writing up his reports with Joe Farman, he became a schoolmaster for a while, teaching physics, married Jean, and then went back to work for BAS for 12 years or so. He retired in 1993, and lives at Bottisham, near Cambridge.

Simmons, John. b. NY. Crew member on the *Wasp*, 1822-24.

Simmons Basin. 77°46' S, 161°18' E. An ice-free basin, or valley, trending SE between Solitary Rocks and the Friis Hills, marginal to the N side of the bend of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. The lower E end of the basin is occupied by Simmons Lake and a lobe of ice from Taylor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for George M. Simmons, Jr., biologist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, who, in the 10 years or so from 1977, led several USARP teams in the study of lakes in this area.

Simmons Glacier. 75°00' S, 113°36' W. Flows N between Mount Isherwood and Mount Strange, in the E part of the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Harry S. Simmons, assistant to the USARP representative in Christchurch, NZ, for the summers between 1969-70 and 1972-73. He was in Antarctica in 1971 and 1973.

Simmons Lake. 77°46' S, 161°20' E. A lake, 2.5 km long, in the E part of Simmons Basin, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, in association with the basin.

Simo-kama. 69°16' S, 39°45' E. A semicircular depression indenting the W side of the S part of the Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (name means "lower kettle"). For "upper kettle," *see* **Kami-kama**.

Simon, Félix-Balthasar. b. Jan. 6, 1788, Saint-Tropez. Chief pilot on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. He died in Hobart on Dec. 23, 1839, just before the expedition went south to Antarctica for a 2nd time.

Simon, Jean-Baptiste-Dominique. b. Nov. 21, 1821, Saint-Tropez, son of Félix-Balthasar Simon (see above). He was taken on as a cabin boy aboard the *Astrolabe*, with his father, for FrAE 1837-40. On his 16th birthday he became

an apprentice seaman, and on his 18th birthday he became a junior seaman.

Simon, Wilhelm. 2nd engineer on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12.

Simon Peak. 69°16' S, 71°53' W. A mountain rising to about 1000 m on the W side of the Havre Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island, NE of Umber Island. It may have been discovered in Jan. 1909, during FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Alex Edward Simon (b. 1947), BAS aircraft mechanic at Base T in the summers between 1972 and 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Simon Ridge. 71°03' S, 65°31' E. An arc-shaped rock ridge, about 14 km SE of Husky Massif, and about 30 km NE of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1960 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Maxime Jean "Max" Simon, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Simonet, Charles. b. Oct. 4, 1802, Perols, France. On Oct. 9, 1838, at Vavao, in the South Seas, he emabarked on the *Astrolabe* as a junior seaman for FrAE 1837-40. He did the Antarctic tour of 1839-40, and left the expedition in NZ on May 3, 1840.

Cape Simonov. 66°48' S, 116°55' E. Just E of Totten Glacier, on the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land. Photographed aerially in 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47, and first plotted from these photos, by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, in 1955. Re-photographed aerially in 1956, by SovAE, and named by them as Mys Simonova, for Ivan Simonov. ANCA accepted the translated name Cape Simonov.

Simonov, Ivan Mikhaylovich. Name also seen as Simonoff. b. 1794, Kazan. Lieutenant and professor, seconded from Kazan University to von Bellingshausen's 1819-21 Antarctic expedition. He was the astronomer who, with Lt. Dimitri Demidov landed on an iceberg on their way south, on Jan. 17, 1820, to capture penguins. In 1846 he became rector of Kazan University, and died in 1855.

Holmy Simonova. 66°39' S, 99°37' E. A hill between the Obruchev Hills and Denman Glacier, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Mys Simonova *see* **Cape Simonov**

Zaliv Simonova *see* **George VI Sound**

Simonovbreen. 68°47' S, 90°34' W. A glacier, about 7 km long, between the bay called Ranvika to the S and the cove called Kvalvika to the N, it divides the coast called Mirnij Küste from the the coast called Von Bellingshausenkysten, in the NE part of the island called Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for Ivan Mikhaylovich Simonov.

Simonow Hukk. 68°43' S, 90°30' W. A small cape in the area of Simonovbreen, on Peter I Island. Named by the Russians.

Simons, Allen *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Simoom Hill. 69°28' S, 67°56' W. Rising to 640 m in the Relay Hills, 5 km E of Mount Edgell, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, after the simoom, the warm south wind that blows off the Arabian Desert. Severeal features in this area are named after famous winds of the world. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ostrov Simor *see* **Seymour Island**

Simplicity Hill. 85°06' S, 174°38' W. A small, ice-free hill, 1.5 km W of Crilly Hill, at the N side of McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition of 1964-65, for the ease with which they could approach the hill, and for the relative simplicity of its geologic nature. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

The *Simpson*. Chilean submarine, commanded by Capt. Carlos Toledo de la Maza, which took part in ChilAE 1979-80, on an experimental operation with the *Piloto Pardo*, and assisting a Japanese film crew working on the movie *Virus*, in the Antarctic Peninsula.

Cape Simpson. 67°28' S, 61°08' E. A high, rocky bluff at the N end of Ufs Island, it forms the E side of the entrance to Howard Bay, about 19 km E of Cape Bruce, on the coast of Mac. Robertson land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Frederick Neighbour Simpson (1877-1954), director of A. Simpson & Son, Ltd., who, aside from donating £85 to the expedition himself, used his weight as president of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers to secure more backing. Even better, his brother, Alfred Alan Simpson, was president of the Australian Associated Chambers of Commerce, and a former mayor of Adelaide. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

Île(s) Simpson *see* **Simpson Rocks**

[1]**Mount Simpson**. 72°08' S, 100°32' W. In the Walker Mountains, just W of the head of Hale Glacier, on Thurston Island. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. B.L. Simpson, Jr., VX-6 pilot of the P2V Neptune which took additional air photos in the area in Jan. 1960. Originally plotted in 72°06' S, 100°45' W, it has since been replotted.

[2]**Mount Simpson** *see* **Simpson Peak**

Roca(s) Simpson *see* **Simpson Rocks**

Simpson, Blemiah. b. 1799 (or 1795) in Aquinnah (later called Gay Head), near Martha's Vineyard, Mass. A black crewman on the *Charles Adams*, in Antarctic waters in 1831-32.

Simpson, George Clarke "Sunny Jim." b. Sept. 2, 1878, Derby, England, son of department store owner Arthur Simpson and his wife Alice Lambton Clarke. He got his nickname from the boy on the trademark on the popular breakfast cereal called Force. An atmospheric physicist, he worked at the Met Office, and in 1905 became the first person to lecture on meteorology at a British university, when he did so at Manchester. In 1906 he went to the Met Office in India. Scott invited him to be meteorologist on BAE 1910-13, and he went. Scott found him cocksure and supercilious, but overall a good and friendly companion. In Aug. 1912, he was recalled to India. On Sept. 23, 1914, in India, he married Dorothy Stephen, in 1920 he became director of the Met Office in Britain, and was knighted in 1935. He retired in 1938, but from 1939 to 1946 was superintendent of Kew Observatory. He died in Bristol on Jan. 1, 1965.

Simpson, Hugh Walter. b. April 4, 1931, Glasgow. After graduating from Edinburgh in 1954, he joined FIDS in 1955, as medical officer, and left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* in Oct. 1955, bound for Port Stanley, wintering-over at Base D in 1956 and 1957. In the summer of 1957-58 he led a surveying and geological team to Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and after his tour made his way through South America to Callao, where he caught the *Reina del Pacifico*, bound for Liverpool, where he arrived on Oct. 18, 1958. In 1965 he led the Scottish Trans-Greenland Expedition. In 1969, while professor of pathology at the University of Minnesota, he led an unsuccessful ski-trek to the North Pole, with his wife Myrtle Lillias Emslie (well known explorer, mountain climber, skier, and writer in her own right), and Roger Tufft. He now lives at Farleiter, Kingussie, Inverness, and is still a champion skier.

Simpson, Ian Harron "Sandy." b. Sept. 14, 1930, Hastings, Sussex. Harron was his mother's maiden name. He went into the Met Office as a very young man, and was posted to their radiosond office in Port Stanley, where he served for 3 years. A big fellow, he belonged to the Kendal Climbing Club, and in 1953 joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, wintering-over at Base F in 1954. He married his girl friend Hilda in the Falklands, and they went back to the UK, from Montevideo, on the *Andes*. They arrived in Southampton on Feb. 24, 1955, and went to live at The Pheasantries, Edenhall. He died in Milom, Cumbria, in Jan. 1984, of a heart attack.

Simpson, William. b. 1888, Lochee, Dundee, son of William Simpson. Bosun's assistant on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he took the *Bendigo* out of Melbourne, heading for London, where he arrived on June 5, 1930.

Simpson Bluff. 72°27' S, 96°06' W. A broad, ice-covered bluff at the E end of Thurston Island, it stands out between Levko Glacier and Savage Glacier, where they enter Seraph Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Photographer's Mate R.M. Simpson, USN, air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Simpson Crags. 74°24' S, 162°45' E. A series of rugged crags descending SE in a line from Mount Baxter of the Eisenhower Range, and forming the S wall of O'Kane Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. William A. Simpson, Jr., USN, VX-6 aircraft commander during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Simpson Glacier. 71°17' S, 168°38' E. A glacier, 10 km long, in the Admiralty Mountains,

it flows northward to the coast between Nelson Cliff and Mount Cherry-Garrard, where it forms Simpson Glacier Tongue, in association with which it was named by US-ACAN in 1970. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963.

Simpson Glacier Tongue. 71°15' S, 168°45' E. A small floating glacier tongue fed by Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier as it extends into the sea for about 4 km between Nelson Cliff and the Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for George Simpson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Simpson Head. 73°21' S, 60°59' W. A conspicuous promontory, rising to 1065 m, and projecting S into the N side of New Bedford Inlet 6 km NW of Cape Kidson, on the Lassister Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. It appears on two U.S. Hydrographic Office photos of 1943. Rephotographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed in Dec. 1947 by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by those Fids in 1948, for George C. Simpson. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land.

Simpson Hills. 71°47' S, 63°25' W. A cluster of ridges and nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 1700 m, at the head of Gruening Glacier, 10 km NW of Owen Peak, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Visited by a joint USGS-BAS field party in 1986-87. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Anthony Russell Simpson (b. 1961), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1985 and 1986, and who was with that visiting party. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1991.

Simpson Island(s) *see* **Simpson Rocks**

Simpson Nunatak. 63°58' S, 58°54' W. Rising to 1165 m (the British say 650 m), 4 km NW of Mount Roberts, on the S margin of Aitkenhead Glacier, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1946, and again in Feb. 1957, and yet again in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Hugh Simpson (q.v.), a member of the Detroit Plateau reconnaissance party from Hope Bay in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Simpson Peak. 67°43' S, 50°07' E. Rising to 1720 m, just E of Mount George, in the SW end of the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for George Simpson. Its position was fixed by Chris Armstrong, of ANARE, in 1959. ANCA accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit in 1961.

Simpson Ridge. 68°06' S, 62°23' E. An isolated, sharp, serrated ridge, 1.5 km S of Mount Twintop, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE surveys conducted between 1954 and 1962. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Christopher R. "Chris" Simpson, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Simpson Rock *see* **Simpson Rocks**

Simpson Rocks. 61°58' S, 57°25' W. A group of rocks in water, 8 km NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Actually the feature comprises a rock of 9 m in height, and sunken rocks surrounding it. Weddell called them Simpson's Islands in 1823 (at least, they appear that way on his chart published in Aug. 1825). The main rock appears on Dumont d'Urville's 1838 chart as Île Simpson, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Isla Simpson. On Charcot's 1912 map (reflecting his FrAE 1908-10) the group appears as Îles Simpson. In 1927 they were surveyed by the Discovery Investigations, and appear on their 1929 chart as "Simpson Rocks (Isle)." On a 1930 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart the main rock appears as Simpson Island, and on a 1932 DI chart as Simpson Rock. The group was re-surveyed by DI in Jan. 1937, and appears on their charts of that year as both the way they appeared on the 1927 chart and as Simson Rocks. They appear on a 1939 Argentine chart as Rocas Simpson, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, despite the fact that on a Chilean chart of 1951 the main rock is shown as Roca Simpson. US-ACAN accepted the name Simpson Rocks in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. They appear that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. They were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In the 1974 British gazetteer of 1974, the main rock appears as Simpson Rock, and that was the name seen on a 1976 British chart. In the 1977 British gazetteer, the group appears as Simpson Rocks. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Simpson's Islands *see* **Simpson Rocks**

Isla Sims *see* **Sims Island**

Sims, Lewis Sterling, Jr. b. July 4, 1913, Carrollton, Ga., son of bank cashier Lewis Sterling Sims and his wife Susan E. "Sue" Fincher. After becoming a doctor, he joined the U.S. Navy, as a lieutenant (jg), and was medical officer at East Base during USAS 1939-41. He married Mary Frances Mims, and they lived in Lincolnton, Ga., and in Florida. He died in Coronado, San Diego, on April 22, 1972, of undifferentiated carcinoma. Mary Frances died in 1987. They are both buried in Lincolnton.

Sims Island. 73°21' S, 78°19' W. A small but conspicuous island, W of Case Island, between that island and Rydberg Peninsula, in the S part of Carroll Inlet, off the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially on Dec. 22, 1940, by Ashley Snow, during USAS 1939-41, and named for Lewis Sims. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, plotted in 73°15' S, 78°45' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Sims Island, and those coordinates, in 1947. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Sims, and that is what the Argentines call it today. It was photographed aerially again by USN in 1965-66, and appears, with the corrected coordinates, on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The Chilean gazetteer of 1964 accepted the name Isla Sims.

Mount Simsarian. 86°06' S, 132°50' W. A large mountain projecting from the E side of Michigan Plateau just S of the head of Gardiner Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James Simsarian, chief of the Division of International Scientific and Technical Affairs, Department of State.

Simson *see* **Simpson**

Simundson, Kenneth L. b. Jan. 20, 1910, Seattle, son of city cop Sigurjon Simundson (an immigrant from Iceland) and his wife Julia K. Bracklin. He lied about his age and went to sea, as an able seaman at 16, on the *President Madison*, on the Seattle to Hong Kong route. He worked his way up to being bosun on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. As the war ended he was chief mate on the *William A. Henry*, on her run from San Francisco to Guam. In 1956 he was 2nd mate on the *W.L. McCormick*, plying between the Canal Zone and New York, and finally made commander. He died in 1957. His widow, Virginia, on the night of Dec. 6, 1959, was drinking heavily at her home in Seattle with two gentlemen visitors, and the following morning was found dead, either from a fall or a blow. The gentlemen, both named Campbell, declined to remember the event [Seattle press, Dec. 16, 1959].

Bahía Sin Nombre *see* **Security Bay**

Roca Sinbad *see* **Sinbad Rock**

Sinbad Rock. 62°09' S, 59°02' W. An isolated, low-lying rock, rising to about 3 m above sea level, and upon which the sea breaks with considerable force, 2 km WNW of Square End Island, off Fildes Peninsula, on the the W end of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named in 1935 by personnel on the *Discovery II*. It first seems to appear on a 1948 British Admiralty chart based on the Discovery Investigations. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1968 British chart. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Roca Simbad (which is an equally valid spelling), and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Roca Sinbad. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Isla Sinclair *see* **Sinclair Island**

Sinclair, Alexander. b. 1874, Arbroath. Ordinary seaman on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Sinclair, George Tarry. b. Sept. 29, 1816, Norfolk, Va., son of Capt. Arthur Sinclair and his wife Sarah Skipwith Kennon. He joined the U.S. Navy and, on April 23, 1831, was promoted to midshipman, and on June 15, 1837 to passed midshipman (the equivalent of today's ensign). In that rank, he was acting ship's master on USEE 1838-42. From Dec. 19, 1838 to June 15,

1839, he was on the *Relief*; then from Aug. 13, 1839 to Sept. 6, 1839, he was on the *Porpoise*; and from Sept. 15, 1839 to Sept. 25, 1840 he was on the *Flying Fish*. In Nov. 1840 he joined the *Porpoise* again, at Honolulu. On Sept. 8, 1841, he was promoted lieutenant, and on May 2, 1843, married Mary Thompson. He was dismissed from the U.S. Navy on April 16, 1861, and went south. On May 14, 1863, he was appointed a commander in the Confederate States Navy, and commanded a cruiser during the Civil War. He died on July 25, 1885.

[1]**Sinclair, Thomas** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Sinclair, Thomas**. b. Waas, Shetlands, Scotland. He went to sea as a lad, going to Greenland. In 1908-09 he skippered the *Coronda*, in the South Shetlands, and the *Neko*, probably in 1911-12. He was torpedoed in March 1917, on the *Coronda*, but survived, and continued to work for Salvesen's. He was skipper of the *Sevilla* in 1922-23. He recruited Shetlanders for Antarctic whaling work, until an argument with the Colonial Office forced him out.

Sinclair Island. 64°55' S, 63°53' W. An island, about 1.7 km long, 2.5 km NE of Reeve Island, in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Bismarck Strait, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1949-50, it appears on their 1950 chart as Isla Alberto. It re-appears as such on a 1954 Argentine chart, but in 1956 it was renamed by the Argentines as Isla Sinclair, for Capitán de navío Enrique Sinclair (1805-1904), New York-born Argentine hero who, as a child, emigrated to Río de la Plata, and later fought with Almirante Brown in the war against Brazil. It appears as such on a 1957 Argentine chart. In 1956-57 it was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Chaucer Island, for the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer (ca. 1340-1400). It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Sinclair Island in 1965. Many features in this area are named after characters in Chaucer's great work, *Canterbury Tales*.

Sindel Point. 62°35' S, 60°05' W. A low, ice-free point projecting 250 into Moon Bay, and separating the termini of Kaliakra Glacier to the N and Struma Glacier to the S, 2.9 km NE of Sliven Peak and 5.6 km SW of Edinburgh Hill, on the E coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Sindel, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Sinemorets Hill. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. A hill, snow-free in summer, it actually comprises twin heights, 64 m and 62 m above sea level, the former ovelooking the St. Kliment Ohridski Station to the W, 820 m (the Americans say 750 m) ENE of Hespérides Point, at South Bay, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 16, 1994, for the Black Sea Bulgarian settlement of Sinemorets. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1994, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Singer Glacier. 74°16' S, 113°57' W. Flows ENE from Martin Peninsula, between Slichter Foreland and Smythe Shoulder, to enter the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Howard Singer, geophysicist at the University of California, at Los Angeles, who wintered-over as a usarp at Pole Station in 1973.

Single Island. 69°48' S, 68°36' E. A high, ice-covered island on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 22 km S of Landon Promontory. First plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, but incorrectly shown as a promontory, which they named Single Promontory, for Mark Single, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1962, and a member of the ANARE field party which visited this area in Dec. 1962, when Dave Carstens obtained an astrofix at Trost Rocks, a rock outcrop on the NE side of the island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. In 1971, an ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party found the feature to be an island, and it was accordingly renamed by ANCA. US-ACAN accepted the new name.

Single Promontory *see* **Single Island**

Singleton Nunatak. 71°15' S, 61°36' W. Rising to about 1250 m, directly W of the head of Kauffman Glacier, at Palmer Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E side of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for David Gordon "Dave" Singleton (b. Sept. 6, 1950), BAS geologist who worked here while wintering-over at Base E in 1972 and 1973. He was with BAS from July 5, 1971 to Dec. 31, 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Mount Sinha. 75°04' S, 136°09' W. Rising to 990 m, at the SE extremity of Erickson Bluffs, in the S part of McDonald Heights, in Marie Byrd Land, it overlooks the lower part of Kirkpatrick Glacier from the north. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for A.A. Sinha, biologist here in 1971-72.

Sinicintoppen *see* **Gora Sinicyna**

Gora Sinicyna. 71°30' S, 12°56' E. A peak in Ødegaardhøgda, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians ("blue-tit mountain"). The Norwegians call it Sinicintoppen.

Siniff Bay. 74°40' S, 135°50' W. A bay, 21 km wide, between Verleger Pint and Melville Point, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Donald B. Siniff, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72, in that last season leader of a team studying population dynamics and behavior of Weddell seals. He was also part of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition of 1967-68.

Siniger Nunatak. 63°43' S, 58°25' W. A rocky hill rising to over 500 m in the upper course of Russell East Glacier, 2.97 km NE of Morava Peak (in Trakiya Heights), 4.65 km E of Mount Canicula, and 3.85 km S of Gigen Peak, and 3.08 km SW of Huma Nunatak (the last 2 features being in Erul Heights), on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the the settlement of Siniger, in southern Bulgaria.

Bukhta Sinjaja. 70°00' S, 11°40' E. A bay on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Russians.

Sinker Rock. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A rock in water, off the N tip of Goudier Island, near the center of the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. FrAE 1903-05 charted rocks in this position, but did not name them. So named by personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944, during Operation Tabarin, because a sinker was laid near this rock for a boat mooring. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950. It was re-charted in 1951, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1960.

Sinnan Rocks *see* **Shinnan Rocks**

Sinnan-ike. 67°57' S, 44°32' E. The largest pond in the Shinnan Rocks, at the W side of Shinnan Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1962 JARE air photos and 1974 JARE ground surveys, and named by them on March 12, 1977.

Sinnan-iwa *see* **Shinnan Rocks**

Sinobi Rock *see* **Shinobi Rock**

SIO *see* **Scripps Institute of Oceanography**

Siodlo. 62°12' S, 58°27' W. A nunatak in the middle of the lower part of Baranowski Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named for its shape by the Poles in 1980 (the name means "saddle").

Mount Siple. 73°15' S, 126°06' W. A massive, conical, snow-covered volcano rising to 3110 m (10,200 feet), and dominating the NW part of Siple Island, in Pine Island Bay, in the Getz Ice Shelf, off the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1940 by Paul Siple during USAS, who estimated its height at close to 4570 m. At the suggestion of Byrd, Paul Siple named it Mount Ruth Siple, for his (Siple's) wife, the former Ruth Ida Johannesmeyer (1912-2004). It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947 (after they had rejected the name Mount Walker; one does not know why Mount Walker even entered the equation). In 1966, US-ACAN shortened the name to Mount Siple. When it was first visited, on Feb. 22, 1984, it was found to have been cartographically misplaced by 30 miles, and much smaller than originally thought. In 1992 the Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 230 m.

Siple, Paul Allman. b. Dec. 18, 1908, Mont-

pelier, Ohio, son of Clyde L. Siple and his wife Fannie Hope Allman. When Paul was 10, the family moved to Erie, Pa., and at 12 he joined the Boy Scouts, with whom, by the age of 18, he had earned an incredible 60 merit badges. He worked as an assistant draftsman for a year to save up enough money to go to Allegheny College, where he studied biology. He would have gone back for his second year, but he won a national competition sponsored by (the future admiral) Byrd, and was picked by the explorer to go on his 1928-30 expedition to Antarctica. Paul was dog handler and naturalist on that first expedition. He went back to Allegheny, did the next three years in two, and graduated in 1932, when he wasn't on the lecture circuit, either with or without Byrd. Or, when he wasn't writing books—*A Boy Scout with Byrd* came out in the winter of 1931, and *Exploring at Home* came out in Sept. 1932. He was still only 23. He had also met Ruth Ida Johannesmeyer in 1930. After his second book was published, he set out on a trip through Europe, Russia, and Turkey, and was in Egypt when word reached him that Byrd wanted him back in the States for another Antarctic expedition. On ByrdAE 1933-35 he was chief biologist and led a 77-day sledge journey of exploration across Marie Byrd Land. On Dec. 29, 1936, he married Ruth, and in 1939 got a PhD in geography. That year he went south yet again with Byrd for USAS 1939-41, during which he was chief supply officer, and leader of West Base, actually building West Base for the operation. Just after Pearl Harbor, Paul was in there, as a captain, retiring at the end of the war as a lieutenant colonel. He then became a scientist with the Army Chief of Staff's Office of Research and Development, flew over the North Pole, and took part in OpHJ 1946-47, again with Byrd. During the expedition his third daughter was born. He was in Korea, and on Oct. 4, 1956 he left Boston for Antarctica, to take part in OpDF I and IGY, as director of scientific projects, flying in from NZ to McMurdo on Oct. 19, 1956, as a passenger in an R4D. He was scientific leader at Pole Station where he and 17 other men and a dog wintered-over. He handed over to Palle Morgensen on Nov. 30, 1957. He developed a wind-chill index as a measure of cold in different wind and temperature conditions. In 1959 his book *90 Degrees South* came out. In 1966, he suffered a partially paralyzing stroke, while in NZ, and died of a heart attack, while at his desk, on Nov. 25, 1968, in Arlington, Va. He was not yet 60. *See also* Bibliography.

Siple Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, installed on Dec. 31, 1981, at an elevation of 1054 m, at Siple Dome. It was removed in April 1992, and eventually replaced with Siple Dome AWS (see below).

Siple Coast. 82°00' S, 152°00' W. The middle portion of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E side of the Ross Ice Shelf, between the N end of the Gould Coast (83°30' S, 153°W) and the S end of the Shirase Coast (80°10' S, 151°W). Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Paul Siple. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Siple Dome. 81°40' S, 148°50' W. An ice dome, about 100 km wide and 100 km long, at the W end of Raymond Ice Ridge, between Bindschadler Ice Stream and Kamb Ice Stream, about 130 km E of the Siple Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. In 1973-74 Charlie Bentley and Robert Thomas established a "strain rosette" on this feature in order to determine ice movement. They referred to this feature as Siple Dome, in association with the coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Siple Dome Automatic Weather Station. An American automatic weather station, installed at Siple Dome, Marie Byrd Land, at an elevation of 668 m, in Jan. 1997, as a replacement for the old Siple AWS (see above). It was visited on Jan. 14, 2006, and the site was raised.

Siple Dome Camp. 81°39' S, 149°04' W. An American camp established in 1996-97 at Siple Dome. It was winterized in 2003-04. One Jamesway hut remained standing.

Siple Island. 73°39' S, 125°00' W. A large, massive, snow-covered island, 110 km long, mainly within the Getz Ice Shelf, to the E of Wrigley Gulf, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Although observed by earlier expeditions, it was first defined as an island on USGS maps compiled from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with Mount Siple, the dominant feature in the NW part of the island.

Siple Ridge. 77°56' S, 160°08' E. A high ridge, rising to 2570 m above sea level, 5 km long and 0.8 km wide, it is the more northerly of 2 ridges that extend W from the Mount Feather block, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. The narrow upper surface is capped by ice, but rock is exposed at many points along abrupt cliffs. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Ruth Siple (*see* **Mount Siple**, and *also see* **Women in Antarctica**, 1975).

Siple Sea *see* **Amundsen Sea**

Siple Station. 75°56' S, 84°15' W. U.S. scientific, station in Ellsworth Land. Opened in Nov.-Dec. 1969 in 75°55' S, 83°55' W, and named for Paul Siple. It studied upper atmospheric physics, and was the best location in the Southern Hemisphere for controlled VLF wave investigations in the upper atmosphere. At that time it was only a summer station. Its transmitter (until 1978) was known as Zeus. Jupiter replaced Zeus. **1973 winter**: William J. "Bill" Trabucco (leader). **1974 winter**: John Bowers ((leader). **1975 winter**: Dale Merrick (leader). The station was closed after the 1975-76 summer season, after hepatitis broke out there, but it re-opened the following summer (1976-77). **1977 winter**: John H. Doolittle (leader). **1978 winter**: J. Harding (leader). **Jan. 14, 1979**: A new Siple Station was opened at a new location (75°56' 23.668" S, 84°14' 55.705" W, to be precise), not far away from the original station, and had 24 building modules. This would sometimes be referred to as Siple II. **1979 winter**: B. Berry (leader). **1980 winter**: unknown leader. The station was closed after the 1980-81 summer, but re-opened the following summer (1981-82). **1982 winter**: Philip Oakley (leader). **1983 winter**: Jay C. Klinck (leader). **Jan. 1984**: The station was closed for one season. **1986 winter**: This was the last winter operation. **1987-88 summer**: Jon Martinson, of ITT, was station manager. **Feb. 1988**: The station was closed for good. **1988-89**: The station was cleaned up. Old Siple was by now underground and unsafe.

Siple Station Automatic Weather Station. 75°54' S, 84° 18' W. American AWS at an elevation of approximately 3500 feet, in the area of Siple Station. A climate monitoring site, it began operating on Jan. 1, 1982.

Siple II *see* **Siple Station**

Sir George Newnes Glacier *see* **Newnes Glacier**

The *Sir Hubert Wilkins*. A 36-meter ice-strengthened Finnish state launch, bought in 2000 by Ocean Frontiers, the Australian company owned by Don and Margie McIntyre. Based out of Hobart, she hired out to private individuals and to governments for Antarctic logistics work. She could take 12 passengers, and was equipped with a helicopter.

[1]**The *Sir James Clark Ross***. Built in 1905 by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, as the Brocklebank Line steam merchant *Mahronda*. She later changed her name to the *Custodian*. In 1923, for £30,500, Carl Anton Larsen bought her in England for his boss Magnus Konow (Konow and Johan Rasmussen owned the Rosshavet Company), who re-named her *Sir James Clark Ross*, after the great British navigator, and, under Larsen's direction, Framnaes Mek. converted her, at a cost of £100,000, into the famous and enormous, fast, Norwegian factory whaling ship. She was the largest whaling ship in the world at that time, 8223 tons. **1923-24**: On her first expedition she had 5 whale catchers: *Star I*, *Star II*, *Star III*, *Star IV*, and *Star V*. These small vessels were commanded by experienced Norwegian harpoon captains, respectively Pettersen, Iversen, Hartvigsen, Nielsen, and Moewik. **Nov. 30, 1923**: The 6 vessels left Hobart, for their first Antarctic voyage. On board were Alan J. Villiers, Willem van der Does, H.O.P. McEacharn-Summerlees, Harold Wells, Paddy McGeever, Thomas Spratt, Gregory A. McGogger, Herford Simple, and Lasman Young, although some of these names are very suspicious; some may be pseudonyms. For example, McGogger may really be McGeever. No one has a name like Herford Simple, and certainly there has never been a man as unfortunate to have the name Gregory Archibald McGogger. Even Paddy McGeever stretches the imagination. Lasman Young seems much less probable than Tasman Young. One even has to look askance at a name like Thomas Spratt, and certainly at McEacharn-Summerlees. However, Messrs van der Does and Villiers seem to be unimpeachable. With the exception of the Dutchman, they are all reputed to be Tasmanian whaling laborers, all aged between 18 and 24. Alan Villiers, although not a Tasmanian, is a well-documented figure (see his entry in this book). Also on board were Captain George

Hooper, nautical adviser to the NZ government, and Dr. S.A. Vallin, Swedish naturalist, there on behalf of the Swedish government. Capt. Hjalmar Frederick Gjertsen was the ice pilot. Capt. Alf Kaldager was sailing master of the big ship. Ludwig Kohl-Larsen was the surgeon. Varld was the chief engineer; and Drygalski was an engine room crewman. Altogether there were over 180 men on this expedition led by Carl Anton Larsen. **Dec. 12, 1923**: The *Sir James Clark Ross* was in 63°S, 180'. **Dec. 13, 1923**: The fleet broke into the pack-ice at 65°10' S, 178°16' E. **Dec. 17, 1923**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle, the largest vessel to have done so up to that time. **Dec. 21, 1923**: They arrived in the Ross Sea. **Dec. 25, 1923**: They arrived at the Bay of Whales. **Dec. 31, 1923**: They moored in Discovery Inlet. **Early 1924**: *Star I* went exploring along the coast of Victoria Land. **March 7, 1924**: The *Sir James Clark Ross* left Discovery Inlet. **March 14, 1924**: They all crossed the Antarctic Circle, heading north. **April 9, 1924**: They arrived at Otago, NZ, the big ship having left the 5 whale catchers at Stewart Island, NZ. The expedition had taken a disappointing 17,500 barrels of oil, but not one man or limb had been lost. This was the first whaling done in the Ross Sea. **1924-25**: They set out for their second expedition to the Antarctic. **Dec. 8, 1924**: Larsen died at the edge of the pack-ice, Oscar Nilsen took over, and the expedition took 32,000 barrels of oil. She was back in 1926-27 and 1927-28. **1928-30**: While pelagic whaling in the area of the Ross Sea, she helped ByrdAE 1928-30. Her skipper during this period was Gunder Thorstensen. Kristian B. Jakobsen was chief officer; Anders M. Berntsen was 2nd mate; Knut Jensen was 3rd mate; and Bjarne Hansen was 4th mate. The gunners were: Ernst Meyer, K.O. Stene, Ole Andersen, and Ludvik Mikalsen. **1930**: The ship was sold to the ad hoc Danish company Fraternitas, and re-named *Fraternitas*. **1937**: Sold to the Union Whaling Company, of Durban, and re-named *Uniwaleco*. **1937-38**: She became South Africa's first whaling ship to Antarctica. **1939**: She was requisitioned by the Navy. **March 7, 1942**: She was torpedoed by U-161, and sank, off Trinidad.

[2]**The *Sir James Clark Ross***. Huge (14,362 tons) Norwegian whaling factory ship, built in 1930 by Swan Hunter, in the north of England, for the Rosshavet Company (Johan Rasmussen and Magnus Konow), to replace the old *Sir James Clark Ross* (see above). The new one was in Antarctic waters in 1930-31, in which season, under the command of Oscar Nilsen, she transferred coal to the BANZARE's *Discovery*. She was back in 1932-33 (again under Capt. Nilsen). Then she was back every season from 1933-34 until 1939-40. She returned in 1944-45, and again in 1945-46, and was back every season until her last, 1965-66.

Sir John Murray Glacier *see* **Murray Glacier**

Sirasuso-yama. 69°29' S, 39°43' E. A round-topped hill, rising to 361.8 m, in the E part of Skarvsnes Foreland, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped more accurately by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1959-73, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1975 (name means "white foot mountain").

Siren Bay. 71°22' S, 169°15' E. A small bay formed by the configuration of the ice at the terminus of Shipley Glacier and the NW side of Flat Island, between that island and Turret Island, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted on Oct. 6, 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13, and named by them for a noise like a ship's siren which they heard while mapping the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Siren Rock. 74°33' S, 98°24' W. A fairly isolated rock on land, about 20 km E of Mount Moses, in the E part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jan. C. Siren, radio scientist at Byrd Station in 1967.

Sirinuten. 74°41' S, 11°19' W. A mountain on the W side of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for student Sigrid "Siri" Steinnes (b. 1918), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II.

The *Sirius*. Polish Fisheries vessel, skipper Tadeusz Brzezinski, in the South Orkneys in 1977-78, in company with the *Gemini*.

Mount Sirius. 84°08' S, 163°15' E. A small nunatak, rising to 2300 m above sea level, at the top of the Bowden Névé, it surmounts a prominent, wedge-shaped, ice-free spur between that névé and Walcott Névé, 5.5 km N of Bauhs Nunatak, opposite the lower end of Law Glacier, in the SW sector of the Queen Alexandra Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 for the star which they used to fix the baseline here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Sirius Cliffs. 70°33' S, 66°53' W. A conspicuous isolated nunatak rising to about 900 m, with steep rock cliffs all along its N face, between Mount Lepus and Procyon Peaks, on the S side of Millett Glacier, between the head of that glacier and the head of Bertram Glacier, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after famous stars, this one was named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the star in Canis Major. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Sirius Formation. A geologic formation in the Transantarctic Mountains which took place between 3 and 4 million years ago. Discovered and named by John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**), after Mount Sirius, which exhibits this formation is a most classic way.

Sirius Islands. 66°57' S, 57°27' E. A chain of islands in the N part of the Øygarden Group. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who called them Nordøyane (i.e., "the north islands"). Visited by an ANARE party in 1954, and renamed by ANCA for the star Sirius, this star being used for an astrofix by the ANARE party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. None of the islands in this group are individually named.

Sirius Knoll. 63°43' S, 58°36' W. A conspicuous, ice-covered knoll, rising to 1010 m on the S side of Russell West Glacier, and marking the NE end of the Detroit Plateau, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1946. It was in the vicinity of this knoll that a FIDS sledging party first saw the return of the sun in the spring of 1948, and, in association with Mount Canicula, they named it for the dog star. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. Further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1959-60.

Sirma Glacier. 78°47' S, 85°05' W. A glacier, 7 km long and 4 km wide, S of Bolgrad Glacier, it flows WSW from Mount Southwick, Mount Milton, and Mount Inderbitzen, to join the Nimitz Glacier, on the W side of the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Bulgarian woman rebel leader Sirma Voyvoda (1773-1858).

Sirocco Glacier. 69°25' S, 68°31' W. A glacier, about 5 km long, flowing NNE into West Bay, at Marguerite Bay, E of Brindle Cliffs, between those cliffs and Mount Edgell, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after famous winds of the world, this glacier was named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the hot wind that blows off the Sahara. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Sirohi Point. 83°57' S, 170°06' E. A rock point on the N side of the terminus of Alice Glacier, where that glacier enters the Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Girraj S. Sirohi, Indian USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1960-61.

Sirube-zima. 68°58' S, 39°35' E. An islet midway between Showa Station and Tottsuki Point, on the N side of the Flatvaer Islands, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who, however, did not name it. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from 1957 JARE surveys, and named by them on Feb. 26, 1988 (name means "signpost island"). The Norwegians translated it as Vegvisaren.

Sisco Mesa. 85°50' S, 127°48' W. An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls, and whose summit area, 3 km long and 3 km wide, rises to 3350 m, just N of Haworth Mesa, between the heads of Norfolk Glacier and Olentangy Glacier, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken

between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for diplomat Joseph John Sisco (1919-2004), assistant secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group in 1966.

Sisi-iwa. 68°33' S, 41°10' E. A small coastal rock, rising to about 110 m above sea level, immediately W of Daruma Rock, at the W side of Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier, 8 km E of Cape Omega, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-59, and named by them on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "lion rock").

Sissons, James Guy. b. July 7, 1897. NZ. Radio operator loaned to Byrd by the NZ government for ByrdAE 1933-35. He was on the *Jacob Ruppert* for both parts of the expedition, the only New Zealander to do this. He became a chief postmaster, married Phyllis Morrison (known as "Morrie"), and died on Jan. 8, 1988, in North Palmerston, NZ.

Sistefjell *see* **Sistefjell Mountain**

Sistefjell Mountain. 73°23' S, 0°44' W. A bluff-like mountain, 16 km NE of Neumayer Cliffs, between those cliffs and the upper part of Jutulstraumen Glacier, at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sistefjell (i.e., "last mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sistefjell Mountain in 1966.

Sistenup *see* **Sistenup Peak**

Sistenup Peak. 73°17' S, 0°44' W. A low peak at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, about 8 km N of Sistefjell Mountain, between Neumayer Cliffs and the upper part of Jultulstraumen Glacier, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sistenup (i.e., "last peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sistenup Peak in 1966.

Sisterabben *see* **Sisterabben Hill**

Sisterabben Hill. 73°21' S, 0°44' W. A hill, about 3 km N of Sistefjell Mountain, between Neumayer Cliffs and the upper part of Jutulstraumen Glacier, at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sisterabben (i.e., "the last hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sisterabben Hill in 1966.

[1]**The Sisters** *see* **Søstrene Islands**

[2]**The Sisters**. 71°17' S, 170°14' E. Also called Sisters Rocks. Two pillarlike rocks, or stacks, standing together just N of Cape Adare, at the NE end of Victoria Land. Charted and named by Borchgrevink, 1898-1900. In 1910-13 Campbell's Northern Party of Scott's BAE named the N pillar Gertrude Rock, and the S one Rose Rock (see both of those entries). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. With the collapse and disappearance of Gertrude between 2003 and 2006, the name The Sisters became irrelevant, and was discontinued by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007.

Sisters Rock *see* [2]**The Sisters**

The *Sistra*. A 368-ton, 140 foot 9 inch whale catcher, built as the *Gos IX*, in 1937 at Kaldnes Mek., in Tønsberg, for the Pelagos Company. In 1940 she was requisitioned by the Norwegian Navy, renamed the *Narvik*, and based out of Liverpool as an escort vessel for World War II. In 1945, she was returned to Pelagos, her name was changed back to the *Gos IX*, and she was fitted out at Kaldnes Mek. She caught for the *Pelagos* from the 1946-47 season until the 1953-54 season, and was then sold to Salvesen's in Oct. 1954, and renamed the *Sistra*. She was used as a buoy boat for the *Southern Venturer*, in Antarctic waters each season from 1954-55 until 1958-59, and was then laid up in Leith Harbor, South Georgia. In 1961 she was leased for summer whaling off the South African coast, and later that year was laid up in Melsomvik, Norway. In 1962 she was sold to Ole Edvartsen, and was converted into a motor fishing vessel, lengthened by 20 feet, and renamed the *Langvin*. In 1987 she was scrapped.

Sitalk Peak. 62°39' S, 60°04' W. A rocky peak, rising to 600 m in Levski Ridge, 570 m N of Tutrakan Peak, 2.1 km NE of Plana Peak, 1.3 km W of Intuition Peak, and 1.9 km SE of Kukeri Nunataks, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the old Thracian king Sitalk, 431-424 B.C.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest. More commonly known as SSSIs, these were places where a scientific investigation might suffer from interference unless protected by a specific management plan. It was an idea that came out of the 1972 Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) at Wellington in 1972. *See also* **Historic sites**, and **Specially Protected Areas**. Most of the SSSIs were given a renewable expiration date, although some were adopted for an indefinite period. All SSSIs adopted after 1997 were for an indefinite period. The first 7 were adopted at the 8th ATCM, at Oslo in 1975; #8 at the 10th ATCM in 1979 at Washington, DC; numbers 9 through 21 at the 13th ATCM at Brussels in 1985; numbers 22 through 28 at the 14th ATCM at Rio in 1987; numbers 29 through 32 at the 15th ATCM in Paris in 1989; numbers 33 through 36 at the 16th ATCM at Bonn in 1991; and #37 at the 21st ATCM at Christchurch, NZ, in 1997. In 2002 all these SSSIs and all the Specially Protected Areas were grouped together and the overall name became Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (q.v.). The original 37 SSSIs were (and each one has its own entry in this book): **1**. Cape Royds; **2**. Arrival Heights; **3**. Barwick Valley; **4**. Cape Crozier (formerly SPA #6); **5**. Fildes Peninsula (until 1975 it had been designated SPA #12); **6**. Byers Peninsula (until 1975 it had been designated SPA #10); **7**. Haswell Island; **8**. the W shore of Admiralty Bay; **9**. Rothera Point; **10**. Caughley Beach (in 2000 it was incorporated into SPA #20); **11**. Tramway Ridge; **12**. Canada Glacier; **13**. Potter Peninsula; **14**. Harmony Point; **15**. Sierra Point and nearby islands; **16**. Bailey Peninsula; **17**. Clark Peninsula; **18**. White Island; **19**. Linnaeus Terrace; **20**. Biscoe Point; **21**. the shores of Port Foster; **22**. Yukidori Valley; **23**. Svarthamaren Mountain; **24**. the summit of Mount Melbourne; **25**. Marine Plain; **26**. Discovery Bay; **27**. Port Foster; **28**. South Bay, Doumer Island; **29**. Ablation Point and Ganymede Heights; **30**. Avian Island (re-designated SPA #21 in 1991); **31**. Mount Flora; **32**. Cape Shirreff (until 1989 it was designated SPA #11); **33**. Ardley Island; **34.** Lions Rump; **35**. the W sector of Bransfield Strait, off Low Island; **36**. the E part of Dallmann Bay; **37**. Botany Bay.

The *Sitka*. A 192-ton, 106 foot 5 inch whale catcher built in 1912 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. From the 1912-13 season until the 1919-20 season, she caught for the shore station at Leith Harbor, in South Georgia, then operated for 3 years off the coast of South Africa. She was in Antarctic waters in 1923-24 and 1924-25, catching for the *Sevilla*. In 1929 she was sold to the Antarctic Company (Bruun & von der Lippe), re-registered in Tønsberg, and caught for the *Antarctic* in Antarctic waters in 1929-30 and 1930-31. In 1935 she was sold to Nippon Hogei, of Tokyo, and her name was changed to the *Etrohu Maru*. She was broken up in 1949.

Point Sitry *see* **Sitry Station**

Sitry Station. 71°39' S, 148°39' E. A very isolated Italian refugio and fuel depot, sometimes called Sitry Point, between Mario Zucchelli Station (at Terra Nova Bay) and Dumont d'Urville Station. It is usually completely snow-covered. Irene Automatic Weather Station is here. The name Sitry is a coruption of Point C-3, its original name.

Sivjee Glacier. 81°57' S, 159°23' E. A glacier, 16 km long, draining the NE slopes of Hunt Mountain, and flowing n along the W side of Stark Ridge to enter Starshot Glacier S of Mount Hoskins, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Gulambas G. Sivjee, USAP principal investigator for spectroscopic and interferometric studies of airglow and auroral processes in the upper atmospher above the South Pole, 1991-2001. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Sivorgfjella. 74°41' S, 11°20' W. The central division of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Sivorg (Civil Organization), the Resistance organization during World War II in Norway.

Sixto, Leyva *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1947

Sjiktberge *see* **Mount Schicht**

Sjøbotnen *see* **Sjøbotnen Cirque**

Sjøbotnen Cirque. 71°22' S, 13°25' E. The

prominent cirque indenting the N face of the main massif of the Gruber Mountains, immediately E of Mount Zimmerman, between that mountain and Mount Mentzel, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in the central part of Queen Maud Land. Its S part is occupied by Lake Unter-See. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named descriptively by them as Sjøbotnen (i.e., "the lake cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sjøbotnen Cirque in 1970.

Glaciar Sjögren *see* **Sjögren Glacier**

Sjögren, Gottfrid Georg. Known as George. b. March 13, 1895, Lundby, Vastra Götaland, Sweden, son of Max Sjögren. He went to sea as a teenager, served in the Swedish Navy, 1915-16, and for a time between ships was living in Cardiff toward the end of World War I. A tough and wiry little man, with the strength of a giant, he would come up from the stoke hole, covered in black, singing "If I had the wings of an angel." The archetypal "Swede," as represented by Eugene O'Neill in his seafaring plays, in Feb. 1918 George signed on at Liverpool as a fireman on the *New York*, bound west for New York. In 1922, while living in Pittsburgh, he took out U.S. citizenship papers, and was a fireman on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30. Midway through the expedition, he went back to NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and, rather than stay in NZ for 6 months, he took the *Tahiti*, with 11 others, to San Francisco, where they arrived on April 12, 1929. He was still sailing at the outbreak of World War II.

Sjögren Fjord *see* **Sjögren Glacier**

Sjögren Glacier. 64°14' S, 59°00' W. About 24 km long, in the S part of Trinity Peninsula, it flows SE from the Detroit Plateau, to the S side of Mount Wild, where it enters Prince Gustav Channel, and forms Sjögren Glacier Tongue. Discovered and roughly mapped in its lower reaches in Oct. 1903, as an ice-filled fjord, during SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Hj. Sjögrens Fjord, for Hjalmar Sjögren (1856-1922), professor of geology at the University of Uppsala, 1888-94, who assisted the expedition. All those countries with a vested interest in the area translated this name accordingly. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Fiord Sjögren, on a British map of 1921 it appears as Sjogren Fiord (sic), and on a British chart of 1937 as Sjögren Fiord. In Aug. 1945, Fids from Base D surveyed it in its lower part as a glacier, not as a fjord, and UK-APC accepted the name Sjögren Glacier on Nov. 21, 1949, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground, by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. On an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Fiordo Sjögren. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Glaciar Sjögren, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Today, the Argentines also call it Glaciar Sjögren.

Sjögren Glacier Tongue. 64°14' S, 58°40' W. A tongue of ice between 8 and 11 km wide, it was the seaward (mainly floating) extension of Sjögren Glacier, and extended 24 km across Prince Gustav Channel from Sjögren Glacier toward Persson Island, at Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. In Feb. 1994, it was reported to have disappeared, and U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 2000 confirmed this. It is now covered by the Prince Gustav Channel. On July 17, 2007, the name was taken off the books.

Sjögren Inlet. 64°14' S, 59°00' W. An inlet that was exposed following the retreat of the Sjögren Glacier, it runs ESE for about 17 km from the base of the glacier into the Prince Gustav Channel, N of Longing Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name on July 17, 2007.

Sjöhausen *see* **Mount Seekopf**

Sjøneset *see* **Sjøneset Spur**

Sjøneset Spur. 71°17' S, 13°35' E. A prominet rock spur from the Gruber Mountains, it extends N along the E side of Anuchin Glacier, to Lake Ober-See, between that lake and Lake Unter-See, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in the central part of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sjøneset (i.e., "the lake ness"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sjøneset Spur in 1970.

Sjövold, Carl. Commander of the *Bouvet III* in 1930-31.

Sjövold, Harald. b. Dec. 26, 1878, Asker, Norway, but raised in Tjøme, near Tønsberg, son of fishmonger/farmer Niels Sjøvold and his wife Karen Olsen. He was skipper and gunner of the *Hanka*, in the South Shetlands for the 1918-19 season, assigned to the factory ship *Neko*. On March 19, 1919, he fell overboard into the icy seas while shooting a whale. They picked him up soon afterwards — stiff as a board, and buried him in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Sjøvold Mountains *see* **Munro Kerr Mountains**

The *Sjowa* *see* **The *Soya***

Skaar Ridge. 84°49' S, 163°15' E. On the SE side of Mount Augusta, in the Queen Alexandra Range, it trends SE for 3 km to the Beardmore Glacier. The area was discovered by Shackleton's party as it made its way to the Pole in 1908, during BAE 1907-09. James M. Schopf, here in 1969-70 with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, discovered on this ridge the only known Permian peat deposit of Gondwanaland. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Lt. Gerhard E. "Gary" Skaar (b. Jan. 1943), USN, Schopf's helicopter pilot.

Skagen *see* **Mount Saint Michael**

Skagen Point. 67°09' S, 58°25' E. A prominent rocky point at the NW extremity of Bell Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skagen. ANCA accepted the name Skagen Point on July 31, 1972. As you pass through the Sgaggerrak, having left Oslo, Skagen is on your left, Denmark's northernmost point.

Skakavitsa Peak. 63°49' S, 58°35' W. Rising to 1119 m, 3 km NW of Mount Reece, 8.94 km SW of Mount Daimler, and 9.93 km SSE of Mount Schuyler, in Kondofrey Heights, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the N and E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the Skakavitsa Nature Reserve in Rila Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Skakktoppen. 72°23' S, 27°06' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km SE of Devoldnuten, in the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the crooked top").

Skålebreen. 72°06' S, 3°52' E. A glacier flowing N between Festninga Mountain and Mount Hochlin, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the shed glacier"), in association with nearby Vedskålen Ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Skålebrehalsen *see* **Skålebrehalsen Terrace**

Skålebrehalsen Terrace. 72°16' S, 4°10' E. A high, ice-covered terrace (or ridge) at the S side of the glacier the Norwegians call Skålebreen, and connecting Festninga Mountain with Mount Hochlin, in the area of inland ice the Norwegians call Wegenerisen, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in the S part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skålebrehalsen (i.e., "the Skålebreen saddle"), in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Skålebrehalsen Terrace in 1966.

[1]**Gora Skalistaja**. 73°24' S, 61°52' E. A nunatak, on Massif Drakon, N of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Skalistaja**. 79°01' S, 28°02' W. A nunatak on the NE side of Jeffries Glacier, in the Theron Mountains of Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Skalistye *see* **Sullivan Nunataks**

Dolina Skalistye Vorota. 73°32' S, 64°48' E. A valley, NE of Mount Ruker and NE of Mount Bird, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Otrog Skalistyj. 73°09' S, 68°16' E. A spur of the Mawson Escarpment, extending into the Manning Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Poluostrov Skalistyj *see* **Countess Peninsula**

Ustup Skalistyj. 70°35' S, 72°00' E. A ledge in the N part of the group of nunataks the Russians call Nunataki Oblomki, on the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Skallebreen *see* **Skallen Glacier**

Skallen *see* **Skallen Hills**

Skallen Glacier. 69°40' S, 39°33' E. Flows into Lützow-Holm Bay to the E of the Skallen Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Skallenhyoga, in association with the nearby hills. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Skallen Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians call it Skallebreen.

Skallen Hills. 69°39' S, 39°25' E. An area of bare rock coastal hills projecting into the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, between Skallevika and Skallen Glacier. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who descriptively named this feature Skallen (i.e., "the skull"; outline on map). US-ACAN accepted the name Skallen Hills in 1964.

Skallen-hyoga *see* **Skallen Glacier**

Skallen-oike. 69°40' S, 39°25' E. A lake in the central part of the Skallen Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-69, and named by them on June 22, 1972 ("Skallen big pond").

Skallevik Point. 69°41' S, 39°15' E. A point marking the NW end of the Skallevikhalsen Hills, along the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skalleviksodden (i.e., "the skull bay point"), in association with nearby Skallevika. US-ACAN accepted the name Skallevik Point in 1966.

Skallevika. 69°41' S, 39°23' E. A bay on the SW side of the Skallen Hills, on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it ("the skull bay"), in association with the hills. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1968.

Skallevikhalsen *see* **Skallevikhalsen Hills**

Skallevikhalsen Hills. 69°41' S, 39°18' E. A line of bare rock hills fringing the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay for 6 km just W of Skallevika, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skallevikhalsen (i.e., "the skull bay neck"), in association with Skallevika. US-ACAN accepted the name Skallevikhalsen Hills in 1968.

Skallevikshalsen. 69°41' S, 39°20' E. A bare rock mountain on the SW side of Skallevika, on the SW side of the Skallen Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with Skallevika. Name means "the skull bay's neck").

Skalleviksodden *see* **Skallevik Point**

Mys Skal'nyj. 67°38' S, 62°25' E. A cape, just NE of Forbes Glacier, on the Mawson Coast, to the N of the Casey Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Massif Skal'nyj Nos *see* **Mount Willing**

Skane Nunatak. 64°43' S, 64°17' W. A distinctive nunatak rising to 130 m, 600 m E of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Richard J. Skane, carpenter foreman in support of USAP at McMurdo for 4 field seasons from 1979, and at Palmer Station for 10 field seasons, 1986-96, including two winterings-over.

Skansen. 73°43' S, 14°42' W. A mountain in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the entrenchment").

Skanseryggen. 72°11' S, 25°10' E. A mountain ridge at the S side of Mefjell Mountain, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the entrenchment ridge").

Skappel, Helge Sommerfelt. b. Sept. 5, 1907, Ringsaker, Norway, son of banker Halvdan Skappel and his wife Dagny Sommerfelt. He joined the Norwegian Army, and became a pilot. He became part owner of an aviation company that flew a Gipsy Moth, and then went to work as Viggo Widerøe's director of aerial photography. He and Widerøe were part of the Norwegian Resistance movement during World War II, and were imprisoned together by the Nazis. He was air surveyor on NBSAE 1949-52. He retired in 1975, and died on Oct. 17, 2001.

Skappelnabben *see* **Skappelnabben Spur**

Skappelnabben Spur. 73°43' S, 4°33' W. At the E side of Urfjelldokka Valley, between that valley and Utråkket Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skappelnabben (i.e., "Skappel spur"), for Helge Skappel. US-ACAN accepted the name Skappelnabben Spur in 1966.

Skaptopara Cove. 62°27' S, 59°51' W. A cove, 1.8 km wide, indenting the N coast of Greenwich Island for 600 m NW of Mount Plymouth and NE of Sevtopolis Peak, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the ancient Thracian town of Skaptopara, ancestor of the present day Bulgarian town of Blagoevgrad.

Skaret *see* **Skaret Pass**

Skaret Pass. 72°33' S, 0°23' E. A mountain pass at the E side of Skarsnuten Peak, between that peak and the Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skaret (i.e., "the gap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skaret Pass in 1966.

Rocas Skármeta *see* **Skarmeta Rocks**

Skarmeta Rocks. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. Partly submerged rocks, W of Fuente Rock, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Rocas Subtte Jorge Skármeta, after Sub Lt. Jorge Skármeta S., who took part in this expedition. On a Chilean chart of 1951, the feature appears with the shortened name Rocas Subteniente Skármeta (which was the year the Chileans decided to avoid compound names). Surveyed again in 1964, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Rocas Skármeta. On March 31, 2004, UK-APC accepted the name Skarmeta Rocks (without the accent mark). Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Skarsbrotet *see* **Skarsbrotet Glacier**

Skarsbrotet Glacier. 71°50' S, 11°45' E. A cirque-type glacier (the Norwegians call it an ice slope) flowing from the E slopes of the Skarshaugane Peaks, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skarsbrotet (the word "brot" signifies "broken"; "skar" means "gap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarsbrotet Glacier in 1970.

Skarsdalen *see* **Skarsdalen Valley**

Skarsdalen Valley. 72°33' S, 0°30' E. An ice-filled valley between Roots Heights and Hamrane Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skarsdalen (i.e., "the gap valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarsdalen Valley in 1966.

Skarshaugane *see* **Skarshaugane Peaks**

Skarshaugane Peaks. 71°49' S, 11°37' E. A group of peaks including Mount Skarshovden, they extend S for 5 km from Hovdeskar Gap, in the N part of the Betekhtin Range, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skarshaugane (i.e., "the gap peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarshaugane Peaks in 1970.

Skarsholen. 71°47' S, 11°30' E. A mountain SE of Botnfjellet Mountain, in the central part

of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the gap hills").

Skarshovden *see* **Mount Skarshovden**

Mount Skarshovden. 71°47' S, 11°38' E. A rounded mountain, rising to 2830 m, it is one of the Skarshaugane Peaks, and surmounts the W side of Hovdeskar Gap, in the northernmost part of the Betekhtin Range, in the SE part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skarshovden (i.e., "the gap mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Skarshovden in 1970.

Skarsvervet *see* **Skarsvervet Glacier**

Skarskvervet Glacier. 71°45' S, 11°30' E. A small cirque-type glacier at the E side of Botnfjellet Mountain, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skarskvervet (i.e., "whirl pass"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarskvervet Glacier in 1970.

Skarsnuten *see* **Skarsnuten Peak**

Skarsnuten Peak. 72°32' S, 0°22' E. In the N part of Roots Heights, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skarsnuten (i.e., "the gap peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarsnuten Peak in 1966.

Skarvet *see* **Skarvet Nunatak**

Skarvet Nunatak. 66°26' S, 53°45' E. Rising to about 1300 m above sea level, about 7.4 km W of Skorefjell (i.e., what the Australians call Mount Bride), in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skarvet (i.e., "the bare rock"). ANCA accepted the name Skarvet Nunatak on July 31, 1972.

Skarvhalsen *see* **Skarvhalsen Saddle**

Skarvhalsen Saddle. 72°30' S, 1°39' W. An ice-saddle just S of Neumayer Cliffs, connecting those cliffs with Amundsenisen, between Peter Glacier and Swithinbank Slope, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skarvhalsen (i.e., "the barren mountain neck"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarvhalsen Saddle in 1966.

Skarvsnes *see* **Skarvsnes Foreland**

Skarvsnes Foreland. 69°28' S, 39°39' E. An extensive foreland surmounted by bare rock peaks and indented by several coves, it projects into the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skarvsnes (i.e., "barren mountain headland"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skarvsnes Foreland in 1964.

Skate. Non-bony fish found in Antarctica.

Skavlhø *see* **Skavlhø Mountain**

Skavlhø Mountain. 72°02' S, 14°30' E. Rising to 2610 m, N of Ormeryggen, in the W part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skavlhø (i.e., "snow-drift heights"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skavlhø Heights in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Majakovskogo.

Skavlrimen *see* **Skavlrimen Ridge**

Skavlrimen Ridge. 71°58' S, 13°32' E. A largely snow-covered, about 5 km long, and surmounted in the N by Vyatskyaya Peak, 2.5 km E of Dekefjellet Mountain, in the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skavlrimen (i.e., "the snow-drift frost"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skavlrimen Ridge in 1970.

Skavsletta *see* **Skavsletta Flat**

Skavsletta Flat. 73°26' S, 3°42' W. A small, ice-covered area between Svartbandufsa Bluff and Tverregga Spur, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Skavsletta (i.e., "the snow-drift plain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skavsletta Flat in 1966.

Skedsmo, Sverre. Name also seen (erroneously) as Skidsmo. b. Aug. 25, 1889, Eidsvold, Sandar, Norway, son of farmer Martin Skedsmo and his wife Maren. Whaling captain from whom Shackleton requested aid during BITE 1914-17. Commander of the *Graham*, 1921-22. In 1932-33, he was back in Antarctic waters, as skipper of the *Vestfold*. He married Else Marie Gothe, and died in 1938. Else died in 1959.

Skeen Rocks. 67°47' S, 68°54' W. Two rocks in water S of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named on Feb. 12, 1964, by UK-APC, for Lt. Michael George C. Skeen, RN, (b. July 4, 1933, Battersea, London. d. May 1994, Norwich), officer-in-charge of the helicopter flight from the *Protector* while charting the area in 1960-61. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Skeidsberget *see* **Skeidsberget Hill**

Skeidsberget Hill. 72°06' S, 11°25' E. A small nunatak, about 3 km NW of the summit of Skeidshovden Mountain, in the SW part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidsberget. US-ACAN accepted the name Skeidsberget Hill in 1966. The Russians call it Gora Levanevskogo.

Skeidshornet *see* **Skeidshornet Peak**

Skeidshornet Peak. 71°50' S, 12°01' E. Rising to 2725 m, 8 km WSW of Mount Valikhanov, between the Humboldt Graben and the ice-covered area the Norwegians call Austre Høgskeidet, in the Pieck Range of the Petermann Ranges, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidshornet. US-ACAN accepted the name Skeidshornet Peak in 1970.

Skeidshovden *see* **Skeidshoven Mountain**

Skeidshovden Mountain. 72°08' S, 11°31' E. Rising to 2730 m, at the SW end of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidshovden. US-ACAN accepted the name Skeidshovden Mountain in 1966. The Russians call this feature Gory Miheeva.

Skeidskar *see* **Skeidskar Gap**

Skeidskar Gap. 71°46' S, 11°33' E. A narrow gap in the ridge along the SE side of Skarskvervet Glacier, in the central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidskar. US-ACAN accepted the name Skeidskar Gap in 1970.

Skeidskneet *see* **Mount Skeidskneet**

Mount Skeidskneet. 71°53' S, 11°57' E. Rising to 2600 m, it surmounts the E side of the head of Humboldt Graben, between that feature and the ice area the Norwegians call Austre Høgskeidet, at the SW extremity of the Petermann Ranges, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by

GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidskneet, in association with Austre Høgskeidet. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Skeidskneet in 1970.

Skeidsnutane *see* **Skeidsnutane Peaks**

Skeidsnutane Peaks. 71°53' S, 11°35' E. A group of peaks extending S for about 10 km from the Skarshaugane Peaks, in the Betekhtin Range (the S arm of the Humboldt Mountains), in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skeidsnutane. US-ACAN accepted the name Skeidsnutane Peaks in 1970.

Skeidsrinden. 71°49' S, 11°30' E. A small mountain ridge in Vestre Høgskeidet, in the S part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Skellerup Glacier. 81°38' S, 155°42' E. A glacier flowing WNW between the All-Blacks Nunataks and the Wilhoite Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Peter Jensen Skellerup (1918-2006), chairman of the Canterbury Museum Trust, who sponsored the Antarctic wing at the museum. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Skelly Peak. 79°22' S, 85°19' W. Rising to 1450 m on the end of a spur, it marks the NE limit of the Watlack Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Donald J. Skelly, USN, hospital corpsman and chief petty officer in charge of Palmer Station in 1966.

Skelton, James. b. NZ. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. He served in the Royal Navy during World War I, then got a job at the docks in Cardiff (with Stoker Lashly).

Skelton, Reginald William "Skellie." b. June 3, 1872, 3rd son of William Skelton, of Long Sutton, Lincs. He entered the RN in 1887, as an engineering student at Keyham. He was in China, 1894-97, on the *Centurion*, and on the *Majestic*, as part of the Channel Squadron, 1898-99. He was a lieutenant, chief engineer, and photographer on BNAE 1901-04. He had assisted in the supervision of the construction of the *Discovery* in Dundee, and would also design the motor sledges for Scott's later, BAE 1910-13 (which Skelton did not go on). In 1905 he married Sybil Devenish-Meares, of NZ, and from 1906 to 1912 was in the Submarine Service. He was chief engineer on the *Agincourt* during the Battle Of Jutland in 1914, and also served again in submarines, and in the White Sea. He was promoted to rear admiral in 1923, in 1928 became engineer-in-chief of the fleet, was knighted in 1931, and retired as a much-decorated vice admiral in 1932. He died on Sept. 5, 1956, at Aldingbourne, Sussex.

Skelton Depot. 79°01' S, 162°17' E. On the Skelton Glacier, it was one of the depots used by Hillary on his depot-laying expediton to the South Pole, during BCTAE 1956-58.

Skelton Glacier. 78°35' S, 161°30' E. A large glacier flowing from the Polar Plateau, to feed the Ross Ice Shelf at Skelton Inlet, it marks the southernmost point of Victoria Land. Hillary pioneered it as a route to the Pole in 1957, and named it in association with the inlet. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Skelton Icefalls. 78°14' S, 158°19' E. Prominent icefalls extending in an arc about 24 km from Portal Mountain to the N end of the Warren Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, in association with Skelton Névé and Skelton Glacier. ANCA accepted the name.

Skelton Inlet. 78°54' S, 162°15' E. An ice-filled re-entrant at the terminus of Skelton Glacier, in the NW part of Moore Bay, between Mount Cocks and the Worcester Range, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, it is about 16 km wide at its entrance between Cape Timberlake and Fishtail Point. Discovered by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Reginald Skelton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Skelton Névé. 78°20' S, 160°00' E. The immense névé on the E side of Skelton Glacier (it feeds that glacier), it is bounded on the E by the W ridges of the Royal Society Range; on the S by the Worcester Range, Escalade Peak, the N end of the Boomerange Range, and by the outlet of Skelton Glacier; on the W by low nunataks and a continuous low ridge mostly inundated by ice moving into the névé; and on the N by Mount Feather, the source of the Ferrar Glacier, and Pivot Peak. Almost circular in outline, and 60 km in diameter, it has an area of 1300 sq miles. Surveyed by NZ parties from Jan. 1957 onwards, during BCTAE 1957-58, and named by them for its relationship to the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, ANCA followed suit, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Punta Skep *see* **Skep Point**

Skep Point. 64°03' S, 57°18' W. A high, ice-free point, 8 km WNW of Ula Point, on the NE coast of James Ross Island. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, and re-surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1953. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. A skep is a beehive, and, when viewed from the seaward, that is what this feature resembles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1959 as Cabo Wild, however, today, the Argentines tend to call it Punta Skep.

Skew Peak. 77°13' S, 160°42' E. A very high mountain, rising to 2535 m, just W of the head of Frazier Glacier, and S of the upper Mackay Glacier, on the N side of the extensive area of dry valleys stretching N from the Wright Valley, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Used as a reference point in Nov.-Dec. 1957, by the Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, who so named it because the summit is notably asymmetrical from all directions. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Ski-Doos. Snowmobile motor toboggans, produced by the Bombardier Company. Originally called Ski-Dog, a painter painted the wrong name and it stuck. The Ski-Doo Alpine 640-ER, much used by the U.S. field parties in Antarctica throughout the 1970s and 1980s, had a 640 c.c. engine. The Trans-Globe Expedition used them during their trek across Antarctica in 1980-81, to haul sledges.

Ski Slope. In the vicinity of McMurdo Station, it is a slope descriptively named.

Mount Skidmore. 80°18' S, 28°56°W. Rising to 865 m, on the E side of the mouth of Stratton Glacier, in the NW part of the Shackleton Range. Roughly surveyed and first mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, as Mount Lagrange (sic), for J.J. la Grange (sic and q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Re-named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Michael J. "Mike" Skidmore, BAS geologist who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1967 and 1968. He was in the Shackleton Range in 1968-69. He was with BAS from June 14, 1966 to Nov. 30, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Skidmore Bay *see* **Spilhaus Inlet**

Skidmore Cliff. 83°24' S, 49°30' W. An irregular, east-facing cliff, 6 km long, and rising to an elevation of 1185 m above sea level at the extremity of a spur trending ESE from the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald D. Skidmore, USARP ionosphere scientist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Skidoo Nunatak. 64°23' S, 59°45' W. Rising to 935 m, 2.2 km SSE of Nodwell Peaks, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. BAS did geological work here in 1978-79. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for the Bombardier Skidoo snowmobile used extensively by BAS since 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. *See* **Ski-Doos**.

Skidsmo *see* **Skedsmo**

Skigarden *see* **Skigarden Ridge**

Skigarden Ridge. 71°54' S, 4°32' E. A ridge with several conspicuous peaks, about 3 km NE of Mount Gritøyr, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52,

and named by them as Skigarden (i.e., "the rail fence"; the word "gard" means "fence," and the suffix "-en" denotes the definite article). US-ACAN accepted the name Skigarden Ridge in 1967. *See* **Mount Grytøyr** for more details on the original naming of this feature.

Skilift Col. 86°11' S, 148°36' W. In the mountain wall between Griffith Glacier and Howe Glacier, on the W side of the Watson Escarpment, 3 km NE of Mount Meeks. It provides a shortcut for field parties. So named by NZGSAE 1969-70 because some members of the party used a motor toboggan here in a way similar to that of a skilift. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Islote Skilling *see* **Skilling Island**

Skilling, Charles John "Charlie." b. July 2, 1930, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of laborer Charles John Skilling and his wife Jessie Jane Faria. He joined FIDS in 1948, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1949, being a member of the sledge party that visited the Robertson Islands that year. In 1952 he was a member of the RN Survey party, under Cdr. David Penfold, and came down with pneumonia while on the *John Biscoe,* dying on April 17, 1952 just a few hours out of Port Stanley.

Skilling, Derek. b. 1932, Dumfries, son of railwayman George Skilling and his wife Ina Bell, and older brother of John Skilling. At 14 he began an apprenticeship as a vehicle mechanic, and in that capacity did his 2 years national service, mostly in Jordan and Egypt. He saw an ad for FIDS diesel electric mechanics, and joined as such in 1955, leaving Southampton on the maiden voyage of the *Shackleton*, Dec. 29, 1955, bound for Port Stanley, where he was kitted out. He then caught the *John Biscoe* on her final FIDS voyage, wintering-over at Base F in 1956, and at Signy Island Station in 1957, in the latter year also assisting surveyors and getting a lot of boating and winter sledging in. There was little work for a diesel mechanic at Signy that year, and so, encouraged by base leader Cecil Scotland, he also got to study and band birds, and as a result became a keen bird watcher. A few years after returning to Scotland, he married, and worked as an engineering technician in a plastic film manufacturing plant owned by ICI. He lives in downtown Dumfries, and has just (2008) finished a new census of Dumfriesshire's breeding rooks.

Skilling, John. b. Dec. 3, 1935, Carlisle, but raised in Dumfries, son of railwayman George Skilling and his wife Ina Bell, and brother of Derek Skilling. After school he became an apprentice joiner, which was interrupted by 2 years national service in the Catering Corps, as a hospital cook. Inspired by his brother, he joined FIDS in 1960, as a builder, and left Southampton on Dec. 3, 1960, on the *Kista Dan*, and arrived in Montevideo on Dec. 28, 1960. He helped load an Otter aircraft in a crate, onto the well deck, and left Uruguay on Dec. 30, 1960, arriving at Port Stanley on Jan. 2, 1961. He was kitted out and, on Jan. 7, 1961, left Port Stanley, exhausted from partying. He arrived at Deception Island (Base B) on Jan. 11, 1961, they offloaded the Otter, and pressed on to Admiralty Bay (Base G), where, on Jan. 12, 1961, they picked up dogs. They arrived at Halley Bay Station on Jan. 29, 1961. He wintered-over here as carpenter and general assistant in 1961. On Feb. 4, 1962 he left Halley Bay on the *Kista Dan*, and arrived back in Southampton on March 26, 1962. Back in the UK, he continued to work for his old building firm, becoming branch manager, married in Oct. 1963, and in 1978 left to work for the local authority. In 1981 he got his university degree, and retired as senior clerk of works in 1996. He lives in Castle Douglas, in Scotland.

Skilling Island. 60°47' S, 45°09' W. A small island, immediately N of Atriceps Island, in the Robertson Islands, off the SE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted in the 1820s, it was first surveyed by the Discovery Investigations personnel in 1933. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, as Skilling Islet, for Charlie Skilling (q.v.), a member of the sledging party that traveled to the Robertson Islands in July-Aug. 1949. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. The term islet went out of fashion very soon thereafter, and on July 7, 1959 UK-APC renamed it Skilling Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it Islote Skilling.

Skilling Islet *see* **Skilling Island**

Skilly Peak. 64°59' S, 61°16' W. A conspicuous rock peak rising to about 1050 m, 6 km NE of Shiver Point, and WNW of Cape Fairweather, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, at the N of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, resurveyed by FIDS in Sept. 1955, and named by them in the latter year for the skilly (thin soup, often served in prisons) they were forced to live off when their rations ran short during the return to base in October. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Skilton Ledge. 79°56' S, 156°22' E. A relatively flat, rectangular rock platform at the SE margin of the Midnight Plateau, in the Darwin Mountains. The upper surface (2070 m) is ice-covered, but a rock cliff forms the S end. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Larry F. Skilton, of South Windsor, Conn., ham radio operator (K1IED) patching through to Palmer Station, McMurdo, Byrd Station, and particularly Pole Station, from 1990 onwards. *See also* **Polarmail Ledge**, which lies 1.5 km to the W.

Skiltvakta. 80°30' S, 19°15' W. A nunatak in the easternmost part of the Shackleton Range (the part in Queen Maud Land). Named by the Norwegians ("the sentry"). *See* **Pioneers Escarpment**.

Skimten *see* **Skimten Hill**

Skimten Hill. 72°13' S, 0°17' E. A small rock hill, or nunatak, in Nils Plain, 8 km N of Mount Roer, on the edge of the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Skimten (i.e., "the glimpse"). Only a glimpse of it can be caught protruding through the ice. US-ACAN accepted the name Skimten Hill in 1966.

Mount Skinner. 84°46' S, 171°10' W. A flattish, mainly ice-free mesa, rising to 1060 m, 5 km long and 3 km wide, at the NE corner of an elongated mountain block immediately S of the Bravo Hills, between Gough Glacier and Le Couteur Glacier, about 10 km WSW of Mount Mason, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered, surveyed, and photographed by Albert P. Crary in 1957-58 during the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse of that season, and named by him for Bernard Skinner. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Skinner, Bernard Walter. b. 1911, Washington, Maine, but raised partly in Boston, son of saw-mill worker turned milkman Louis E. Skinner and his wife Minnie. He was living in Winthrop, Maine when he began parachuting from airplanes, barnstorming, setting records, and founding the Winthrop Aero Club. In Dec. 1931, he joined the U.S. Army Air Service, as a parachute rigger in Panama, and it was at Balboa that he joined the *Bear of Oakland* as aviation and tractor mechanic for ByrdAE 1933-35. Byrd wanted a parachutist, and, with clearance from President Roosevelt, Skinner went. He was a member of the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35, wintering-over at Little America in 1934. He had charge of all the chutes taken on flights, and jumped out of the *William Horlick* on Nov. 3, 1934, 4000 feet over Little America. He settled in Papanui, Christchurch, NZ, teaching parachute jumping at Wigram Field. In March 1943, he became the first American resident of Christchurch to be called up for the U.S. forces during World War II. He drowned in Otago on April 23, 1951.

Skinner Glacier. 70°14' S, 68°00' W. On the W edge of Palmer Land, it flows SSW between Mount Dixey and Mount Flower to enter George VI Sound just E of Carse Point. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Alexander Cumming Skinner (b. 1947), BAS geologist who summered-over at Fossil Bluff Station, 1968-69, and wintered over at Base E in 1969 and 1970. He was with BAS from July 9, 1968 to June 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Skinner Nunatak. 72°57' S, 61°02' E. A rock outcrop marked by a crenellated ice summit, in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE seismic traverse party in 1957. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1958 and 1960. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Mick J. Skinner, technical officer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey of 1972. *See also* [1]**Gora Zanetnaja**.

Skinner Peak. 84°46' S, 112°53' W. Rising to over 2600 m, and mainly snow-covered, on a

spur that descends NE from Mount Schopf, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Courtney J. Skinner, geological assistant and camp manager with the Ohio State University Expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961-62. Skinner was back in Antarctica again in 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67.

Skinner Ridge. 74°24' S, 161°45' E. A ridge, 20 km long, descending southwestward from the W side of the Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Mount Fenton and Mount Mackintosh lie astride the N portion of the ridge. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and named by them for David Norman Bryant Skinner (b. May 31, 1938), Auckland geologist who was with the expedition. He had also been in the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61. He was back in Oct, and Nov. 1975, mapping in the area of Koettlitz Glacier. In 1977-78 he was with the Germans in northern Victoria Land, and in 1982-83 was in the area of Terra Nova Bay and Inexpressible Island. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Skinner Saddle. 80°58' S, 159°24' E. A high, broad, snow-covered saddle, at an elevation of 114 m above sea level, between the N part of the Darley Hills and that part of the Churchill Mountains E of Mount Durnford. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for D.N.B. Skinner (*see* **Skinner Ridge**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 24, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Skinskolten. 70°04' S, 9°58' E. An ice dome in the W part of Nivlisen, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the shiny head").

Skirfonna. 72°23' S, 26°35' E. An ice area about 30 km long and about 7 km wide, S of Isachsen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the clean ice-area").

Skis. Plural was "ski" in the old days, when the word was still often pronounced "she," as in the Norwegian manner. Amundsen was the first man ever to ski in Antarctica, which he did on Two Hummock Island, on Jan. 26, 1898, while he was 2nd mate on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897-99.

Skiway Col. 67°32' S, 68°12' W. A large col at the NW extremity of Reptile Ridge, on Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, because it marks the end of an aircraft skiway used by Rothera Station.

Skjegget *see* **Skjegget Peak**

Skjegget Peak. 69°26' S, 39°37' E. A peak rising to 360 m, and forming a peninsula surmounting the NW end of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Skjegget (i.e., "the barb"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skjegget Peak in 1968.

Skjelpadda *see* **Kame Island**

The *Skjold*. An 87-ton Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1882 for Skjold og Vaerge, in Finnmark. In 1907 she was sold to Chris Christensen's Nor Company, and was in at Deception Island in 1909-10 and 1910-11. In 1911 she was bought by August Christensen's Pacific Company, and worked out of San Pedro, Chile. She was later bought by Bethlehem Steel, re-named *Corcovado*, and wound up working for them as a tow boat out of Valparaíso.

Skoddemedet *see* **Skoddemedet Peak**

Skoddemedet Peak. 72°50' S, 3°51' W. A rock peak, 8 km SW of Høgfonna Mountain, on the N side of Frostlendet Valley, in the S side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Skoddemedet (i.e., "the fog landmark"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skoddemedet Peak in 1966.

Baie du Skodern *see under* **D**

Pointe du Skodern *see under* **D**

Skog, Cecilie. b. Aug. 8, 1974, Ålesund, Norway. A nurse, she was married to Rolf Bae. In 1996, at the age of 21, she climbed Mont Blanc. She climbed Everest in 2004, and Mount Vinson (in Antarctica) in 2006. She has done the seven summits (i.e., climbed the highest mountain in each continent), and has been to both Poles. In 2009-10 she and Ryan Waters (b. 1973, Georgia) skied from Berkner Island to the South Pole, arriving there on Dec. 31, 2009. Then they pressed on to the Ross Sea. It took them 70 days. They were pulling 300 pounds apiece. No dogs. No machines. Just a cell phone.

Skog Passage. 63°18' S, 56°29' W. A narrow channel, 0.3 km wide, between Madder Cliffs (on the W end of Joinville Island) and an unnamed island, it connects Suspiros Bay and an unnamed body of water. Named by US-ACAN on April 16, 2002, for Peter Skog, who had been on Antarctic cruise ships since 1973, all the time taking soundings of poorly charted areas of water that might pose threats to shipping. His findings have been much used by the British Admiralty. In 1998, as skipper of the *Explorer*, he was the first to navigate through this passage.

Cap Skollsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Skolten. 72°01' S, 26°01' E. One of the 5 nunataks that go to make up the feature that the Norwegians collectively call Horna, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the skull").

Skomlya Hill. 63°33' S, 57°30' W. A rocky hill rising to 354 m at the base of a promontory projecting from Trinity Peninsula 5.5 km eastward into Prince Gustav Channel and ending in View Point (View Point itself, the actual point, is 6.79 km from the center of Skomlya Hill), 9.98 km E of Abel Nunatak, and 8.95 km SE of Theodolite Hill. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Skomlya, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Skontorp, Alfred I. "Alf." b. May 12, 1895, Onsøy, Norway, as Alfred I. Olavesen, son of whaling gunner Olaves Olsen (he later took the name Olaves Skontorp) and his wife Mina O. Andreasdatter. The family moved to Tønsberg in 1903. Alf began whaling at 15, on the *Roald Amundsen*, and 6 years later was a gunner, becoming quite legendary, accounting for 8000 whales. He commanded the *Neko* for Salvesen & Co., out of Scotland, in the 1915-16 season. In 1922-23 he was gunner on the catcher *Barrowby*, working for the *Southern Queen*. In 1925-26, he was gunner on the whale catcher *Odd III*, working for the *Pythia* in Antarctic waters, and in 1928-29 was on the *Orwell*. In the 1939-40 season he was manager of the British-Norwegian floating factory whaler *Vestfold*, in Antarctic waters. He served during World War II as 5th officer on the *Hektoria*, and was still gunning on the *Star I*, 1956-60, working for the *Sir James Clark Ross*. Alf had 6 brothers who were also gunners. Arnt was the oldest, born in 1881 (he was on the *Neko*, in 1912-13). Then came Nils (1883-1932; from 1907 he spent years as a Japanese gunner), Edvard M. (b. 1885; he spent years in South Georgia), Ole Martin (1889-1928; also on the *Neko* in 1912-13), Karl (b. 1893), and Anton (b. 1897). Nils' son, also Nils, was gunner on the *Kosmos III*, in 1948-49. Ole's son Reidar, was with the *Pelagos*. Edvard's son Arne was on the *Kosmos*, and Alf's 3 sons — Sverre, Willy, and Per — were also gunners.

Skontorp Cove. 64°54' S, 62°52' W. Between Coughtrey Peninsula and Garzón Point, S of Paradise Harbor, 3 km SE of Bryde Island, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, it appears on Lecointe's 1903 map of that expedition. Further charted by whalers in the area from 1913, and used for several seasons as an anchorage by Salvesen's whalers. On David Ferguson's 1919 chart it appears as Skontorp Harbour, named for Edvard M. Skontorp (see the entry above, **Skontorp, Alf**), but on Ferguson's 1921 chart it appears as Skontorp Cove, which was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. The temptation to misspell it as Skontrop Cove is overwhelming, and a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943 fell prey to that, as did a 1949 Argentine chart (as Caleta Skontrop). It was re-charted by ArgAE 1949-50, and appears as Caleta Skontorp on an Argentine chart of 1952, and also in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, a well as in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. UK-APC accepted the name Skontorp Cove on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Skontorp Harbour *see* **Skontorp Cove**

The *Skookum*. Canadian yacht, in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1991-92, skippered by Geoffrey Payne.

Skoparnik Bluff. 63°46' S, 58°40' W. A partly ice-free bluff rising to over 700 m in the NE foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 3.56 km S of Mount Schuyler, 4.88 km SW of Antonov Peak, and 6.83 W of Bozveli Peak (the last 2 features being in Trakiya Heights), 6.89 km NW

of Bezbog Peak in Kondofrey Heights, and 6.74 km N of Darzalas Peak, it surmounts Victory Glacier to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Skoparnik Peak, on Vitosha Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Skorefjell. 66°27' S, 53°57' E. A mountain, rising to 1520 m above sea level, 14 km NE of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land, and 22 km E of Armstrong Peak. The Napier Mountains were discovered in Jan. 1930 by BANZARE, and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Norwegian cartographers plotted this mountain from those photos in 1946, and named it Skorefjell. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966. The Russians also call it that, or rather Scorefjell. An ANARE dog-sledge party led by Syd Kirkby passed close to here in 1960, and ANCA re-named it (for themselves) on Dec. 7, 1976, as Mount Bride, for Thomas Francis Bride (1849-1927), Irish-born librarian in Melbourne, a member of the first Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee, in 1886.

Skorpil Glacier. 66°38' S, 66°16' W. A glacier 12 km long and 10 km wide, on Pernik Peninsula, NE of the Stefan Ice Piedmont and W of Solun Glacier, it flows northward from the N slopes of Protector Heights into Darbel Bay, E of Madell Point, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the Czech-Bulgarian archeologist Karel Skorpil (1859-1944).

Skorvebradden. 72°07' S, 5°33' E. A heavily-crevassed ice slope extending about 21 km ESE from Hamarskorvene Bluff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the bare cliff bank"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification, in 1966.

Skorvehallet *see* **Skorvehallet Slope**

Skorvehallet Slope. 71°59' S, 9°12' E. A snow-covered slope with numerous rock outcrops, S of Skorvestallen, just W of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skorvehallet (i.e., "the bare cliff slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skorvehallet Slope in 1971.

Skorvehalsen *see* **Skorvehalsen Saddle**

Skorvehalsen Saddle. 72°04' S, 6°11' E. An ice saddle immediately S of Huldreskorvene Peaks, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skorvehalsen (i.e., "the bare cliff saddle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skorvehalsen Saddle in 1966.

Skorveriset. 72°04' S, 9°30' E. An ice fall in the S part of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bare cliff rise").

Skorvestallen. 71°55' S, 9°05' E. A mountain in the easternmost part of the Holtedahl Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bare cliff elevation"). The Russians call it Hrebet Popovicha, implying that it is a ridge.

Skorvetangen *see* **Skorvetangen Spur**

Skorvetangen Spur. 72°03' S, 5°20' E. A rock spur, 3 km SE of Hamarskorvene Bluff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skorvetangen (i.e., "the bare cliff tongue"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skorvetangen Spur in 1966.

Cap Skottsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Cape Skottsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Kap Skottsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Point Skottsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Punta Skottsberg *see* **Skottsberg Point**

Skottsberg, Carl Johan Fredrik. b. Dec. 1, 1880, Karlshamn, Sweden, son of the headmaster of the secondary school Carl Adolf Skottsberg and his wife Maria Lovia Pfeiffer. Botanist, long associated with Uppsala University, he was one of the Paulet Island party off the crushed *Antarctic* during Nordesnkjöld's SwedAE 1901-04. In 1907-08 he led the Swedish Magellan Expedition to Patagonia and South Georgia (54°S). In 1919 he was appointed director of the Göteborg Botanical Garden, which he had been instrumental in creating, and from 1931 to 1948 was professor of botany at the University of Göteborg. He retired in 1948, and died on June 14, 1963.

Skottsberg Point. 63°55' S, 60°49' W. It forms the S end of Trinity Island, and the W entrance point of Mikkelsen Harbor, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Skottsberg, for Carl Skottsberg. FrAE 1908-10 surveyed it, and it appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Cap Skottsberg. Hans Borge, on his 1915 chart, has it as Michelsen Point, presumably named in association with Michelsen Harbor (see the name Michelsen). It appears on a British chart of 1921 as Cape Skottsberg, on a British chart of 1949 as Cape Scottsberg, and on a 1951 French chart as Cap Skollsberg. The name Cape Skottsberg was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. In those days it was plotted in 63°53' S, 63°47' W. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC redefined it as Skottsberg Point, with new coordinates, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Skottsberg, and the British gazetteer of 1966 accepted it with the misspelling Skottesberg Point (something that was subsequently corrected). Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Cabo Skottsberg (the Chileans rejected the proposed name Punta Farias, meaning "lighthouse point"), but, today, while the Argentines still call it that, the Chileans call it Punta Skottsberg.

Skotvika *see* **Stack Bay**

Skravena Cove. 62°34' S, 60°36' W. A cove, 2.1 km wide, indenting the N coast of Livingston Island for 1 km between Avitohol Point and Kuklen Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Skravena, in northern Bulgaria.

Skredbotnen *see* **Skredbotnen Cirque**

Skredbotnen Cirque. 71°59' S, 4°27' E. A small cirque (or corrie) indenting the W side of Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skredbotnen (i.e., "the avalanche cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skredbotnen Cirque in 1967.

Skrino Rocks. 62°23' S, 59°20' W. A chain of rocks, extending 570 m in an E-W direction, off the E coast of Robert Island, with their central point 0.13 km ENE of Kitchen Point and 3.4 km SSE of Salient Rock, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, and again by the Bulgarians in 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Skrino, in western Bulgaria.

Mys Skrjabina. 72°40' S, 72°30' W. A cape projecting into the S part of Britten Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by the Russians.

Skrott. The remains of a whale carcass after flensing, etc.

Skruvestikka *see* **Skruvestikka Nunatak**

Skruvestikka Nunatak. 72°11' S, 14°27' E. A partly snow-covered nunatak, just eastward of Filsponen Nunatak, at the S end of the Payer Mountains, in the E part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Skruvestikka (i.e., "the screw driver"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skruvestikka Nunatak in 1966.

Morena Skrytaja. 72°10' S, 66°52' E. A moraine, S of the Shaw Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Skrytyj. 67°11' S, 100°00' E. A glacier, NW of Mount Amundsen, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Canal Skúa *see* **Skua Creek**

Estero Skúa *see* **Skua Creek**

Isla Skúa *see* **Skua Island**

[1]**Islote Skúa**. 64°21' S, 62°57' W. The most westerly of the Omicron Islands, about 700 m S of the SW extremity of Omega Island, in the

Melchior Islands. Named by the Chileans for the quantity of skuas on the island. Note: The Spanish need an accent on this word, otherwise it would sound like "skwa."

[2]**Islote Skúa** *see* **Skua Island**

Lago degli Skua *see under* **D**

Playa Skúa *see* **President Beaches**

Skua Cliff. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A cliff, at an elevation of 106 m above sea level, above Petrified Forest Creek, W of Arctowski Station, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Skua Creek. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A narrow marine channel running WNW-ESE between Skua Island to the SSW and Winter Island to the NNE, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham land. Charted in March 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Skua Creek, in association with the island. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition. On British charts of 1948 and 1952 it appears as Skua Inlet. UK-APC accepted the name Skua Creek on Sept. 22, 1954, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1956 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1955. On an Argentine chart of 1958 it appears as Canal Skúa, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Estero Skúa, but today the Chileans call it Canal Skúa.

Skua Glacier. 82°57' S, 157°40' E. A small tributary glacier, about 22 km long, flowing N into Astro Glacier, in the N part of the Miller Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for the skuas seen in its lower part in Dec. 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Skua Gull Islands *see* **Garnet Rocks**

Skua Gull Peak. 76°51' S, 145°25' W. A peak, 3 km NE of Saunders Mountain, and 0.8 km S of Mount Stancliff, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land, it has a small lake enclosed near the summit. Discovered in Nov. 1934 by a sledging party of ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by them for the skua gull rookery here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Skua Inlet *see* **Skua Creek**

Skua Island. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A roughly triangular island, 1.1 km long, between Black Island to the SW, and Winter Island and Galíndez Island to the N and NE, in the SW part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is actually separated from Winter Island to the NNE by Skua Creek, and from Galíndez Ialand by Cornice Channel. Charted on Feb. 18, 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for the many McCormick's skuas nesting there. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a 1947 British chart, and it was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Skúa, but today, while the Chileans still use that name, the Argentine call it Islote Skúa.

Skua Lake. 77°38' S, 166°25' E. A little lake, close NW of Island Lake, behind Home Beach on North Bay, in the area of Cape Evans, on the W coast of Ross Island. In the summer a stream flows down to Home Beach from here, and into North Bay. Named by BAE 1910-13, for its nearness to a skua rookery. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Skua Terrace. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. In the NW part of Signy Island, extending N-S from the vicinity of Spindrift Rocks to the vicinity of Express Cove, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the numerous pairs of brown skuas nesting in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Skuabach. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A little stream that flows into Skuabucht, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Skuabucht. 62°11' S, 58°59' W. A little bay on the coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Skuafjellet. 73°54' S, 15°37' W. A mountain in the rock crags the Norwegians call Utpostane, in the southernmost part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, for the Great Skua (*Stercorarius skua*) of Norway.

The Skuary *see* **Cape Evans**

Skuas. Large, fearless, gull-like birds of the North and South Poles. There are two types in Antarctica, both of which prey on Adélie penguins. The South Polar skua, or McCormick's skua, breeds exclusively on the continent. This is *Catharacta mcCormicki*, (formerly *Megalestris mcCormicki*), which flies over the South Pole and travels to Greenland. The Brown skua, also known as the Great skua or the Antarctic skua, breeds in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. This one is *Catharacta lonnbergi*. The world's most southerly skua rookery is at Cape Evans, on Ross Island. Herbert Ponting called skuas "the buccaneers of the south." They will attack humans.

The *Skudd 2*. A 247-ton, 124 foot 4-inch whale catcher built by Kaldnes Mek., in Tønsberg, for the Skytteren Company. She was in Antarctic waters in 1929-30 and 1930-31, catching for the *Skytteren*. In 1936 she was sold to the Finnhval Company (Yngvar Hvistendahl, manager), of Tønsberg, but continued to catch for the *Skytteren*. In 1939 she was chartered by the Norwegian Navy, as a patrol vessel, and in 1940 was taken by the Germans, who renamed her the *Dar-es-Salaam*. In 1945 the Norwegian government got her back, refitted her at Fredrikstad, and renamed her the *Skudd 2*, sending her to Antarctica as a catcher for the *Antarctic*, during the 1945-46 whaling season. In Oct. 1946 she was sold to the Blomvaag Whaling Company, in Bergen, and worked for them off the coast of Norway between 1946 and 1952. In 1955 she was converted into a coaster, and in 1957 became the *Loanna*. In 1970 she was renamed the *Bertil Nilsen*, in 1982 the *Minus*, and in 1983 the *Seihav*. She is still afloat.

Skuggekammen *see* **Skuggekammen Ridge**

Skuggekammen Ridge. 71°23' S, 13°40' E. A long, jagged rock ridge extending southeastward from Mount Mentzel, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Skuggekammen (i.e., "the shade ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Skuggekammen Ridge in 1970.

Skutenes. Approximately 66°53' S, 56°44' E. On the W side of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from these photos, along with nearby Skutenesmulen (i.e., "Skutenes snout"). Skutenes (i.e., "barge point") was considered to be a point, and Skutenesmulen a nearby part of it. ANARE later mapped Skutenes as two snow-covered islands, thus the two Norwegian names became redundant. Cape Dalton (q.v.) is on one of these islands.

Skutenesmulen *see* **Skutenes**

Skvarca Inlet *see* **Hanza Inlet**

Dolina Skvoznaja. 70°40' S, 67°14' E. A valley on the NE side of Murray Dome, in the Amery Peaks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Sky-Blu Camp. 74°51' S, 71°34' W. A British camp on a flat area of blue ice S of the summits of Mount Mende and Mount Lanzerotti, two nunataks which form part of the Sky-Hi Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Built in 1993, and occupied since 1995, the field was first commissioned as a runway for use by DHC-7 (DASH) aircraft in 1995, and the camp became fully operational in 1997-98. BAS installed an automatic weather station here in Feb. 1999, at an elevation of 1510 m. That season (1998-99) the runway handled 158 aircraft movements. Named in association with the Sky-Hi Nunataks. UK-APC accepted the name on June 15, 1999. *See also* **Buckley Nunataks**.

Sky-Blu Runway. 74°51' S, 71°34' W. An ice runway, 1.2 km long and 50 m wide, close to Sky-Blu Camp, in Ellsworth Land.

Camp Sky-Hi *see* **Eights Station**

Sky-Hi Nunataks. 74°52' S, 71°30' W. A group of nunataks rising to 1770 m, and extending over 13 km from Doppler Nunatak in the W to Arnold Nunatak in the E, about 16 km NE of the Merrick Mountains, and about 17 km E of the Grossman Nunataks, in eastern Ellsworth Land. They also include Mount Mende, Mount Lanzerotti, Mount Carrara, and Mount Cahill. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Project Sky-Hi (*see* **Eights Station**). Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys conducted during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, from USN air photos taken in 1965-66, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in 1973-74. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map

of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Skytrain Ice Rise. 79°40' S, 78°30' W. A large, flattish peninsula-like ice rise extending for about 80 km from the vicinity of the Meyer Hills, eastward into the Heritage Range, between Constellation Inlet and Hercules Inlet, into the SW side of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for the LC-47 Douglas "Skytrain" airplanes, otherwise known as R4Ds or Dakotas, much used by the Americans in Antarctica from the time of OpHJ 1946-47 until the late 1960s, when the Hercules took over. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Skytteren*. A group of Norwegian whale gunners (Hvistendahl, Sørlle, & Co.) got together, and started the Skytteren Company, in 1929 buying the White Star liner *Suevic* (built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in 1901), converting her into a 12,358-ton factory whaling ship, renaming her *Skytteren* (name means "the shooter," or "the gunner," in Norwegian), and sending her into West Antarctica waters in 1929-30 and 1930-31, to do pelagic whaling. She was back in 1932-33, under the command of Hans Jespersen. The *Skudd 2* was one of her catchers. She was in Antarctic waters again in 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36, then the company sold her in 1936, to Yngvar Hvistendahl's Tønsberg company Finnhval. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39, and she was sunk during World War II, in the Skagerak, on April 1, 1942.

SL-ryggen *see as if it were all one word*

Slab Island. 69°42' S, 72°18' W. In the Wilkins Ice Shelf, off the E end of the Wagner Ice Piedmont, on Rothschild Island. Mapped by British cartographers from BAS surveys conducted in 1970-71, and from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974. Named descriptively by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, as the island is a granite outcrop with horizontal foliation and rough jointing giving rise to broad, flat rocks.

Slab Point. 62°29' S, 60°10' W. A rocky point rising to 7 m above sea level, at the S side of Charybdis Cove, Hero Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Noted for its crude sheet-like geometry, the point is formed by a geological sill dipping gently to the N (the British say to the S), and forming the S margin of Gargoyle Bastion, bound to the NE and S by ice cliffs, suggesting the name Slab Point given by UK-APC on Dec. 12, 1997. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1998. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Slabotnen *see* **Slabotnen Cirque**

Slabotnen Cirque. 71°46' S, 10°27' E. Between the E slopes of Mount Dallmann and the Shcherbakov Range, in the E part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Slabotnen (i.e., "the sloping cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Slabotnen Cirque in 1970.

Slackwater Cirque. 76°38' S, 160°45' E. The westernmost cirque on Eastwind Ridge which is connected to the "dead" W terminus of Towle Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. So little ice from Eastwind Ridge enters the cirque that it barely makes any contribution to the W end of the Towle, and arcuate supraglacial moraines remain drifting within the cirque. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party to describe the sluggish ice flow of this cirque. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Mount Sladen. 60°41' S, 45°17' W. A conspicuous pyramid-shaped mountain rising to 890 m, 2.5 km NE of Saunders Point, in the E part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Bill Sladen. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It was further surveyed by Fids from Signy in 1956-58.

Sladen, William Joseph Lambart "Bill." b. Dec. 19, 1920, Newport, Wales, son of Major (later Colonel, and then Commissioner) Hugh Sladen, chief of the Salvation Army Life-Saving Scouts (himself grandson of the 8th Earl of Cavan), and his wife Motee Booth-Tucker (granddaughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army). His uncle, Sir Samuel Sladen, was chief of the London Fire Brigade. Another uncle, Francis James Sladen, was appointed medical officer at Port Stanley, in 1945. After Christ's Hospital and Oxford, he was a champion mile runner while at Middlesex Hospital. In 1947 he joined FIDS as medical officer and biologist, and left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe* on Dec. 19, 1947, bound for Port Stanley, and then on to Hope Bay, where he wintered-over in 1948, at Base D, being there essentially to research penguins (for example, he discovered that penguins recognize one another individually). He was also medical adviser to Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands. He was due to winter-over at Base K in 1949, but when that base failed to open, he shipped back to the UK in April 1949. That year he was awarded the MBE, for his heroic behavior during the fire at Base D. Later in 1949 he sailed south again, and in 1950 was zoologist, medical officer, and base leader for the winter-over at Signy Island Station. In 1953 he was in Iceland with Peter Scott studying pinkfoot geese. On May 31, 1955, at Tonbridge, he married Brenda Kathleen Macpherson. He moved to the USA on a Rockefeller Scholarship in 1956, and in 1957 became professor at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. He was back in Antarctica on the *Staten Island*, in 1958, during the latter stages of IGY, and helped start the USARP medical program. An authority on the Adélie penguin, during the 1960s and 1970s he was chief USARP investigator concerned with the studies of penguins at Cape Crozier, and started the USARP penguin-banding program. He wrote *The Biology of the Pygoscelid Penguin* (1954), and co-wrote many other books. He retired from Johns Hopkins in 1985, became director of environmental studies for the Swan Research Program at the Airlie Center, in Warrenton, Va., and also founded the Wildfowl Trust, at Horsehead. He was back in Antarctica in 2006. His second wife is Jocelyn Alexander, whom he married in NZ.

Sladen Summit. 78°07' S, 162°23' E. A prominent peak rising to 3395 m, at the intersection of John Hopkins Ridge with Rampart Ridge, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Bill Sladen.

Slagle, Thomas Dick. Known as Dick. b. March 27, 1905, Franklin, NC, son of farmer Jesse Henry Slagle and his wife Margaret Gillespie. After Piedmont College Academy (in Demorest, Ga.), the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Cornell, he became a doctor. He tried, but failed to get on ByrdAE 1928-30. He did his graduate work at the Graduate School of Medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, and then worked in hospitals in Brooklyn, Syracuse, Manhattan, and Puerto Rico. During World War II he served with the U.S. Naval Reserve, in the European and Pacific theatres, and in 1946 moved to Sylva, NC, where he founded a cancer clinic. He married Helen Field. He was a USNR captain when he wintered-over in Antarctica as chief medical officer at Little America in 1958. He died in Sylva, of a heart attack, on Nov. 2, 1971. Helen died in 1983, aged 73.

Slagle Ridge. 71°55' S, 169°50' E. A high, massive snow-covered ridge between Slone Glacier and Burnette Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Dick Slagle. *See also* **Scouts**.

Slalåma *see* **Slalåma Slope**

Slalåma Slope. 72°31' S, 3°25' W. A steep ice slope on the S side of Kvasstind Peak, on the NE side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Slalåma (i.e., "the slalom"). US-ACAN accepted the name Slalåma Slope in 1966.

Slalom Lake. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. A small lake, 0.4 km N of Ardley Cove, near Bellingshausen Station, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Russians from 1968, and named by them as Ozero Slalomnoye (i.e., "slalom lake"). It appears as such, and as Lake Slalomnoye, on Simonov's chart of 1973. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Ozero Slalomnoye *see* **Slalom Lake**

Slate, Charles Jeremiah "Jerry." b. Jan. 2, 1845, New London, son of whaling skipper Jeremiah Slate and his wife Sophia Holt. He shipped as a cabin boy at 11, with Joshua Lyon

(a relative) on the *Isabella* out of New London. He went twice to the South Shetlands, first as 1st mate on the *Lizzie P. Simmons*, in 1872-73, and then, in 1876-77, as 2nd mate on the *Mary Chilton*. He later became a diver in New York Harbor, and finally settled in New London, as a fisherman, in the family house on Pequot Avenue, with his two younger brothers Tom and Sam, both painters. None of them ever married.

Slater Rocks. 75°05' S, 113°53' W. A cluster of rock outcrops or low rock hills, 6 km N of Leister Peak, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert T. Slater, USN, equipment operator 2nd class at Pole Station in 1974.

Slatina Peak. 62°58' S, 62°29' W. Rising to 1750 m, 2 km NE of Antim Peak, and 1.9 km S of Drinov Peak, it overlooks Chuprene Glacier to the NW and Krivodol Glacier to the SW and S, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the settlements named Slatina, in various parts of Bulgaria.

Slaton, Charles Mathson "Slats." b. Sept. 1, 1918, Cedartown, Ga., son of chicken farmer and Baptist preacher Gaines Barry Slaton and his wife Mary Pauline Purser, who was from Alabama. He grew up in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and joined the Navy in 1936. In 1938 he married Florence L. "Sally" Worland, and they would have 3 children. In 1939 his 3-year Navy term was up and he left for Florida with his family, going into plumbing and steamfitting in Miami with his brother Dub (William Franklin Slaton). He re-joined the Navy after Pearl Harbor and went to divers' school in NY, helping to raise the sunk *Normandy*. He did the same with the French fleet in the Mediterranean, harbor-clearing in North Africa, France, and Sicily, but contracted an ear infection, and transferred to the Seabees, as a mechanic. During the Korean War he went to Point Barrow, Alaska, doing cold weather equipment evaluation, and he was an instructor at Port Hueneme when Admiral Byrd's chief of staff offered him a South Pole job. Then it was off to Davisville, RI, where he and Dick Bowers put together the equipment lists. He sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the *Wyandot*, and, in the pack-ice, on Dec. 24, 1955, Father Condit converted him to Catholicism aboard ship (Slaton's wife and children were already Catholic). At McMurdo Sound he helped build the base, and even flew back to NZ for repair parts. He named one of the tractors the *Willam Joseph*, for his younger son. He wintered-over at McMurdo, and on Nov. 25-26, 1956, was one of the 2nd party of Seabees flown out to the Pole, as chief construction mechanic, to build the station there. He was one of the 2nd party to leave the Pole, on Dec. 29, 1956, and flew back to McMurdo. He retired from the Navy in 1965, and until the early 1970s worked in overhauling equipment, notably in Guam in 1970-71. For 12 years he worked as a maintenanance man for magnate Martin D. Smith in Ventura Co., Calif., and died on Aug. 4, 2001, at Port Hueneme, Calif., and was buried in Ivy Lawn Cemetery, Ventura, Calif.

Slattery, Leo Bernard. b. 1933, NZ. A postmaster at Leeston, near Christchurch, when he went to Scott Base for the 1973-74 summer, as post office clerk, and again in 1979-80 and for the winter of 1980. In 1981-82 he was not only postmaster, but officer-in-charge. He was back at Scott Base as postmaster for 1984-85, and for the winter of 1985.

Slattery Peak. 77°34' S, 168°59' E. A somewhat islated rock peak, rising to about 600 m above the ice mantle SE of Mount Terror, 9 km SW of The Knoll, and about 6 km ENE of the Rohnke Crests, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Leo Slattery. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Mount Slaughter. 78°37' S, 85°38' W. An ice-free peak, rising to 3600 m on a spur trending SW from the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN for electrical engineer John Brooks Slaughter (b. March 16, 1934, Topeka, Kans.), director of the NSF, 1980-82.

The *Slava*. This was the old *Empire Venture* (and before that the *Vikingen*), aquired by the Russians in 1946, and converted into a 14,772-ton whaling factory ship out of Odessa. She was in Antarctic waters for the first time (under her new name) in 1946-47, with eight fast 350-ton whale catchers. Capt. Voronin commanded the expedition. The factory had sufficient hold-space for 15,000 tons of whale oil, and had the capability of preparing canned whale meat. By March 1947 they were as far south as 70°S, and had harpooned 256 whales. The *Slava* was back in Antarctic waters in 1947-48, under the command of Capt. Aleksey Nikolayevich Solyanik. A notable event occurred on board the *Slava*, on Jan. 6, 1948, while the ship was in 61°S, when a waitress on board, Aleksandra Akimovna Leonova, gave birth to a son named Antarktyk (*see* **Births in Antarctica**). The vessel was back every season between then and 1965-66, in 1959-60 and 1960-61 in company with the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*. In 1971 she was sold to the Japanese, and became the *Fuji Maru*.

Zaliv Slava *see* **Slava Ice Shelf**

Slava Bay *see* **Slava Ice Shelf**

Slava Ice Shelf. 68°49' S, 154°44' E. Between Mawson Peninsula and Cape Andreyev, between George V Land and Oates Land. The area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1958, who applied the name Zaliv Slava to the wide open bay which fronts this ice shelf. Named for the Soviet whaling flotilla *Slava*. US-ACAN accepted the name Slava Bay in 1961. On May 18, 1971, ANCA decided that the name Slava should be applied to the entire ice shelf, rather than to the bay, and US-ACAN accepted this.

Slaveykov Peak. 63°01' S, 62°35' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1760 m, 2 km SW of the summit of Mount Foster to which the peak is linked by Zavet Saddle, 1.12 km NNE of Neofit Peak, 2.4 km E of Lakatnik Point, and 3.45 km NW of Ivan Asen Point, it surmounts Armira Glacier to the SE, and and Bistra Glacier to the N, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Bulgarian poet Petko Slaveykov (1827-1895). The Bulgarians mapped it in 2009.

Slavonski, Max. b. 1885, Russia. A whaler working with the Norwegians in the South Shetlands in the 1914-15 season. He fell overboard the same day his good friend Karl Moe Johansen died of blood poisoning, on Jan. 7, 1915. He was the only Russian ever buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery, on Deception Island.

Sledgemeters. Devices used for measuring distances covered by sledges. Usually it was a bicycle wheel with a revolution counter attached to the back of the last sledge in a party. Someone was always getting off the sledge to clean the thing free of snow.

Sledgers Glacier. 71°26' S, 162°48' E. A long tributary glacier in the S part of the Bowers Mountains, flowing NW from Husky Pass, along the N flank of the Lanterman Range, between that range and the S limits of the Explorers Range, to enter Rennick Glacier between Carnes Crag and Mount Gow. It was traveled in arduous conditions by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and they named it for all sledgers. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Sledgers Icefall. 71°28' S, 163°12' E. A heavily crevassed icefall midway up Sledgers Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains, just N of the tip of Reilly Ridge. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Sledges. Sledges, or sleds, were used, and still are, to transport equipment and personnel across the ice and snow of Antarctica. They can be pulled by a variety of mechanisms: dogs (q.v.), ponies (q.v.), motors, or men. The most practical method over long distances is dogs, otherwise it can be a disaster. Ponies are not efficient, as their feet get stuck, and they require too much feeding. Motorized sledges find it hard going, while manhauling is sure, steady, but enormously draining on the men. All four methods have been used extensively in Antarctica. The first sledge in Antarctica was used by the team of de Gerlache, Amundsen, Frederick Cook, Arctowski, and Danco, on Brabant Island, on Jan. 31, 1898, during BelgAE 1897-99. Borchgrevink was next, in 1899, during BAE 1898-1900. Then came von Drygalski, Nordenskjöld (SwedAE 1901-04) and Scott (BAE 1901-04), all in 1902. When one discusses Antarctic sledging, one thinks of Scott and Amundsen, and the different theories these men held. Amundsen had only one theory — dogs — and he practiced it exclusively, and proved its worth by being the first to reach the South Pole. He used lightweight sledges and a lot of dogs to share the load. He always gave the dogs a target to strive for. He understood dogs and how to get the best out of them. He realized

that huskies need to work, they need a challenge and tough conditions to overcome. He did not anthropomorphize them, as Scott and his men tended to do. Scott was not comfortable with dogs — or with sledges, for the matter of that — and, although he pioneered the use of the sledge in Antarctica, he had no real choice. On his first expedition, Scott took nine Nansen sledges. A Nansen was 10 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighed 31 pounds. made of ash, it was raised at both ends, with runners one-third of an inch wide, slightly convex, with narrow blades, and made of German silver. It was developed by Arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen. Shackleton took 30 Norwegian sledges on BAE 1907-09. Ten of these were 12-footers, 18 were 11-footers, and two were 7-footers. He used ponies to pull them, and the animals proved inadequate. When Scott heard that Shackleton had reached a point only 97 miles from the Pole, and had used ponies in the effort, he inaccurately ascribed Shackleton's success to the ponies, and determined to take ponies with him on his next expedition, which turned out to be BAE 1910-13. He also took motor sledges with him, as a safeguard, but they failed in the field (Skelton had invented these). The ponies, of course, proved as inadequate with Scott as they had with Shackleton, and it wasn't long before Scott and his companions were manhauling their sledges to the Pole and (almost) back. It is more than suspected by some researchers that this was the way these particular British explorers wished it. There seemed to be something heroic and self-contained in pulling one's own sledge, and possibly something suspiciously weak — possibly Continental — in having animals (i.e., someone else) pull it for one. Amundsen regarded this method as criminally backward, and he was very vocal in his opposition to manhauling. For this reason, perhaps, each of Scott's sledges was designed for a crew of 3. It carried their tent, full equipment, and stores. The weight of a tent alone was 33 pounds. Also on each tightly-packed sledge was a Nansen cooker and a Primus stove. The total weight of each sledge was 660 pounds, or 220 pounds per man, that is if all were able to pull. They were all able in the early stages of the expedition, but usually toward the end, one or more of the men was in a desperately ill state due to scurvy, frostbite, starvation, or a combination of all three, and had to be pulled by the others, thus adding geometrically to the weight. Above and beyond that, it was not unknown for sick dogs to be pulled on the sledges (mind you, this practice was not, by any means, limited to Scott, or even to the British). All of this, of course, made the job of the remaining haulers increasingly and impossibly difficult. This load, then, in one form or another as previously described, they manhauled hundreds of miles across the ice, snow, glaciers, and crevasses, over ice shelves, up mountains, never knowing when their sledge was going to disappear down a hidden crevasse, taking dogs, tent, equipment, and food with it. Since the 1920s motor sledges have been used more and more. E.L. Pitman, of Byfleet, Surrey, made the sledges for BGLE 1934-37, and introduced important new elements into the design of the Nansen sledge (*see* **Mount Pitman**). The Eliason motor sledge, invented in Sweden in 1942, and later made in Canada, was in use in Antarctica from 1960 onwards. The Polaris motor sledge, made by Polaris Industries, of Roseau, Minn., was also in use in Antarctica from 1960. Today, it is reckoned by some that Roger Daynes makes the best sledges in Europe.

Sledging biscuits. Biscuits taken by the old explorers on sledging traverses, as a staple item of food. Plasmon was often an ingredient.

Sledging Col. 85°51' S, 154°48' W. Between Mount Griffith and a very low peak on its NE side, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. It provides a sledging route from Scott Glacier to the head of Koerwitz Glacier and thence northward. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70, who used it when the W side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier proved impassable. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Sleds *see* **Sledges**

Sleek Spur. 81°19' S, 160°12' E. A tapered, ice-covered coastal spur at the E end of the Kelly Plateau, in the Churchill Mountains, it is about 14 km SW of Cape Parr, where the confluent Nursery Glacier, Jorda Glacier, and Starshot Glacier enter the Ross Ice Shelf. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 2003. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Sleeping bags. Have always been used in land traverses in Antarctica. Scott used reindeer skin bags during BNAE 1901-04, and in fact had gone to Norway to buy them. BITE 1914-17 used both skin and wool bags.

Glaciar Sleipnir *see* **Sleipnir Glacier**

Sleipnir Glacier. 66°29' S, 63°59' W. A glacier, 16 km long, flowing E into the W side of Cabinet Inlet between Balder Point and Spur Point, at the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in Nov. 1947 by Fids from Base D, and, in association with nearby Mount Odin, it was named by them for Sleipnir, the horse of the Norse god, Odin. It was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Glaciar Sleipnir, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Pico Slessor *see* **Slessor Peak**

Slessor, Robert Stewart. Known as Stewart Slessor, or "Robbie." b. Nov. 2, 1912, Fraserburgh, Abderdeenshire, son of Dr. R.A. Slessor and his wife Margaret. In 1935 he qualified as a doctor at Aberdeen University Medical School, and was assistant master at the Rotunda Women's Hosital, in Dublin. In 1941 he became a surgeon lieutenant with the RNVR, and served on the *Wanderer*, in the North Atlantic, during World War II. He left the *Wanderer* in April 1943, and went to work under Ted Bingham, in London. In 1945, when the first batch of FIDS were being recruited (as distinct from the Operation Tabarin boys who had become FIDS by default, as it were, in July 1945, when Tabarin became the FIDS), he was the first to be be enlisted by Bingham (who got to pick his own team), as the medical officer who wintered-over at Stonington Island (Base E) in 1946, also as 2nd-in-command. But first, he and Tom O'Sullivan sailed on the *Trepassey* for Labrador, to pick up huskies for the trip south. He arrived at Port Lockroy on the *Trepassey*, on Feb. 10, 1947, with Bingham and James Wordie. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he caught the *Chinese Prince* bound for Liverpool, arriving at that port on Sept. 22, 1947. Shortly after this, on Dec. 19, 1947, he sailed from Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, his purpose being to accompany Fuchs on a tour of FIDS bases in the austral summer of 1947-48. In 1948, when he retired from the Navy, to his home in Fraserburgh, he became senior medical officer of the Falkland Islands, and acted as deputy governor. He married Sheila Margaret Brough, who died in the late 1950s. In 1968 he retired to Alicante, Spain, and died on July 8, 1985, at Arbroath, Scotland, and his ashes were buried in his wife's grave in Stanley.

Slessor Glacier. 79°50' S, 28°30' W. A glacier, 120 km or more long, and 80 km wide, flowing W into the Filchner Ice Shelf to the N of the Shackleton Range, between that range and the Theron Mountains. Discovered aerially by BCTAE on Dec. 7, 1956, roughly mapped by them, and named by them for Air Marshal Sir John Cotesworth Slessor (1897-1979), chief of the Air Staff, 1950-52, and chairman of the expedition's committee of management. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Norwegians call it Slessorbreen (which means the same thing).

Slessor Peak. 66°31' S, 64°58' W. A mainly ice-covered peak, rising to 2370 m (the British say 2330 m, and the Chileans say 2317 m), at the SW end of the Bruce Plateau, just NW of Gould Glacier, near the head of Byway Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It rises 305 m above the general level of the plateau ice sheet, and has a steep rock face on its N side. First surveyed in 1946-47 by a FIDS sledging party from Base E led by Stewart Slessor, and named for him by UK-APC on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963 as Pico Slessor, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, and also by the Argentines.

Slessorbreen *see* **Slessor Glacier**

Slettefjellet. 71°45' S, 6°55' E. A peak, 1.5 km N of Gessner Peak, at the NE end of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them (the name means "the smooth peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Mount Sletten. 85°47' S, 153°30' W. Also spelled (erroneously) as Mount Sletton. A conspicuous rock peak surmounting Taylor Ridge on the W side of Scott Glacier, 6 km NE of Mount Pulitzer. Discovered and roughly mapped (but not named) during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert S. Sletten, satellite geodesist at McMurdo in 1965.

Slettfjell. 72°08' S, 3°19' W. A low, flattish mountain, about 1.5 km W of Aurhø Peak, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them (name means "level mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Slettfjellklumpen *see* **Slettfjellklumpen Spur**

Slettfjellklumpen Spur. 72°08' S, 3°18' W. A rock spur forming the N end of Slettfjell, W of Aurhø Heights, on the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Slettfjellklumpen (i.e., "the level mountain lump"), in association with Slettfjell. US-ACAN accepted the name Slettfjellklumpen Spur in 1966.

Slettfjellnutane *see* **Slettfjellnutane Peaks**

Slettfjellnutane Peaks. 72°05' S, 3°18' W. Two small rock peaks, 3 km N of Slettfjell, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Slettfjellnutane (i.e., "the level mountain peaks"), in association with Slettfjell. US-ACAN accepted the name Slettfjellnutane Peaks in 1966.

Mount Sletton *see* **Mount Sletten**

Slichter Foreland. 74°08' S, 113°50' W. A high, ice-covered peninsula, 24 km long and 16 km wide, it forms the NE arm of Martin Peninsula, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for Louis B. Slichter, professor emeritus of physics at UCLA, who trained geophysicists for the South Pole and who planned scientific programs for Antarctica.

Slickenside Face. 77°40' S, 106°44' E. A face on the sheer cliffs of Turks Head, in Erebus Bay, Ross Island, at McMurdo Sound. A slickenside is a slippery face of a fault, here exposed high up on the cliffs. Named in 1912 by Frank Debenham during BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the NZ Provisional Gazetteer.

Slithallet *see* **Slithallet Slope**

Slithallet Slope. 72°03' S, 2°57' E. An ice slope between Jutulsessen Mountain and Rismedet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Slithallet (i.e., "the drudgery slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Slithallet Slope in 1966.

Sliven Peak. 62°36' S, 60°08' W. Rising to 530 m in the E extremity of Melnik Ridge, 4.1 km ENE of Mount Bowles, and 1.6 km NNW of Atanasoff Nunatak, it overlooks Kaliakra Glacier to the N and Huron Glacier to the SE, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Sliven.

Sloket *see* **Sloket Glacier**

Sloket Glacier. 71°59' S, 4°54' E. Flows N between Slokstallen Mountain and Petrellfjellet, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sloket (i.e., "the millrace"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sloket Glacier in 1966.

Sloknuten *see* **Sloknuten Peak**

Sloknuten Peak. 72°02' S, 4°52' E. Rising to 2765 m, just SW of Slokstallen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sloknuten (i.e., "the millrace peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sloknuten Peak in 1966.

Slokstallen *see* **Slokstallen Mountain**

Slokstallen Mountain. 72°00' S, 4°55' E. A mountain, 1.5 km E of Petrellfjellet, and W of Kvithamaren Cliff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Slokstellen (i.e., "the millrace barn"), in association with Sloket Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name Slokstallen Mountain in 1966.

Sloman Glacier. 67°40' S, 68°35' W. Flows SE into Marguerite Bay, NE of Mount Ditte, between that mountain and Mount Liotard, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for William Owen "Bill" Sloman (b. July 13, 1921, Bangor, Wales. d. March 1999, Cambridge), BAS personnel and administrative officer for many years beginning in 1956 (when BAS was still FIDS). He recruited many FIDS and BAS lads. He left that position to become secretary of BAS, 1976-78. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Slomer Cove. 63°47' S, 59°24' W. A cove, 11.2 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula for 5.9 km, S of Cape Kjellman, and N of Auster Point. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Slomer, the settlement in northern Bulgaria.

Massif Slon *see* **Mount McCauley**

Ostrov Slon *see* **Slon Island**

Slon Island. 68°47' S, 77°52' E. A low-lying, irregular-shaped island, with a maximum elevation of about 20 m above sea level, immediately N of Filla Island, in the Rauer Islands, and separated from it by 100 m of water in some places. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Slon, a name translated by ANCA on March 7, 1991.

Slone Glacier. 71°56' S, 170°03' E. A steep glacier descending E along the N side of Slagle Ridge, between De Angelo Glacier and Burnette Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains, to enter the W side of Moubray Glacier, at the base of Adare Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Airman 2nd Class Kelly Slone (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). NZ-APC accepted the name. Originally plotted in 72°00' S, 170°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Sløret *see* **Sløret Rocks**

Sløret Rocks. 73°43' S, 4°17' W. A small group of rocks (the Norwegians call them crags) high along the ice slope of the central part of the Kirwan Escarpment, on the S side of Utråkket Valley, about 8 km S of Enden Point, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Sløret (i.e., "the veil"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sløret Rocks in 1966.

Slossarczyk, Walter. b. 1888. 3rd officer and communications officer on the *Deutschland* during GermAE 1911-12, under Filchner. On Nov. 26, 1911, on their return from the South Sandwich Islands, and while their ship was anchored in King Edward Cove, in South Georgia (54°S), Slossarczyk set out in an open boat and was never seen again. The whale catcher *Fortuna* found the boat well out in Cumberland Bay, but no Walter. Suicide, they said. A cross was erected at Grytviken Cemetery. They named Slossarczyk Bay after him, but this was later re-named Doubtful Bay. However, all is not lost for the drowned man. They later named the crag on the E side of the bay as Slossarczyk Crag. So, Slossarczyk never actually made Antarctica proper.

The Slot. 82°40' S, 155°05' E. A small, swift glacier descending from the Polar Plateau, between Mount Ronca and Mount Summerson, or between Endurance Nunatak and Quest Nunatak, in the Geologists Range. Discovered by pilots of BCTAE 1956-58. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for its narrowness and its crevassed nature. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did ANCA, and (in 1966) US-ACAN.

Slotviktangen *see* **Hoseason Glacier**

Gora Slozhnaja *see* **Klevekampen Mountain**

SL-ryggen. 74°24' S, 9°32' W. An ice ridge between Milorgfjella and Amundsenisen, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians. SL was an abbreviation for Sentralledelse, the executive staff of Milorg, during the Norwegian Resistance to the Nazi menace during World War II.

Slumkey Island. 65°30' S, 65°28' W. Largest island of the group E of Tupman Island, in the SE portion of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. First accurately shown (but not named) on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The name Isla Contramaestre González appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, named after the 2nd bosun on the *Uruguay*, 1904-05. This is probably the same as Slumkey Island.

Slump Mountain. 77°52' S, 160°43' E. A peak rising to 2195 m, 1.1 km SW of University Peak, between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley, or between the heads of University Valley and Farnell Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. Geological work was carried out here in 1980-81, by Cliff McElroy (*see* **McElroy Glacier**), Toby Rose (*see* **Rose Crest**), and K.J. Whitby. The face of the peak exhibits large-scale slump structures in the Metschel Tillite zone, hence the name given by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Slusher Nunatak. 74°27' S, 99°06' W. A nunatak, 8 km N of Mount Moses, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Harold E. Slusher, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1967.

Småhausane *see* **Småhausane Nunataks**

Småhausane Nunataks. 71°33' S, 25°18' E. A group of 3 small nunataks, rising to 1180 m, S of Nordtoppen Nunatak, between that nunatak and Mount Fidjeland, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Remapped by the Norwegians from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Småhausane (i.e., "the small crags"). US-ACAN accepted the name Småhausane Nunataks in 1966.

Småknoltane *see* **Småknoltane Peaks**

Småknoltane Peaks. 72°07' S, 8°03' E. A chain of small nunataks, 6 km long, on the E side of the mouth of Snuggerud Glacier, in southernmost part of the the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Småknoltane (i.e., "the small knolls"). US-ACAN accepted the name Småknoltane Peaks in 1966.

Småkovane *see* **Småkovane Cirques**

Småkovane Cirques. 71°54' S, 5°32' E. Two partially ice-filled cirques separated by a narrow ridge, indenting the NE side of Breplogen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Småkovane (i.e., "the small closets"; "små" meaning "small"). US-ACAN accepted the name Småkovane Peaks in 1967.

Smalegga *see* **Smalegga Ridge**, **Smalegga Spur**

Smalegga Ridge. 72°01' S, 24°04' E. A ridge, 6 km (the Norwegians say 11 km) long, extending NW from Mount Walnum to the W of Gillock Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Smalegga (i.e., "the narrow ridge"; "smal" meaning "narrow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Smalegga Ridge in 1966.

Smalegga Spur. 71°55' S, 10°37' E. A small, narrow rock spur (the Norwegians call it a mountain crest), 5 km SSE of Mørkenatten Peak, between Småskeidrista and Gjeruldsenhøgda, in the Shcherbakov Range, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Smalegga (i.e., "the narrow ridge"; "smal" meaning "narrow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Smalegga Spur in 1970.

Isla(s) Small *see* **Small Island**

Mount Small. 70°30' S, 64°42' E. A partly snow-covered peak, 3 km (the Australians say about 9 km) SW of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Reccorded on terrestrial photos taken by Syd Kirkby in 1956, and on 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Graeme R. Small, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Small, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Small, Stuart Hopton "Sam." b. March 9, 1923, Camberwell, London, son of Civil Service clerk Walter Thomas Hopton Small and his wife Edith Bacon, a nurse. He was a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Signals, and after World War II was posted to Norway, where he met his future wife. In 1945 he joined FIDS, as a radioman, and wintered-over at Base D in 1946 and 1947. He slipped two intervertebral discs in his back, and was laid up for 8 weeks. The discs had to be removed on the journey back from Port Stanley to England, on the *Lafonia*. He arrived back in London on April 21, 1948. He returned to Norway, married, and lived there basically until he died in Dec. 2007.

Small Island. 64°01' S, 61°27' W. An island, 1.5 km long, 5 km S of Intercurrence Island, it is the southernmost of the Christiania Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824, and named (presumably by him) for (presumably) its size. It appears on Powell's 1828 chart, and again on British charts of 1839 and 1937. It appears as Isla Small on an 1861 Spanish chart, on Charcot's map of 1906 it appears as Île Small, on a Chilean chart of 1947 it has been translated all the way as Isla Pequeña, and on an Argentine chart of 1954 it appears as Isla Christiania. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, plotted in 63°57' S, 61°24' W. It was photographed aerially and triangulated by FIDASE in 1956. The correct coordinates appear on a British chart of 1961, and in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Pequeña, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Isla Small. There is a small island off the NW end of the island, called Gulch Island, and these two islands have, over the years, been seen collectively named; on Friederichsen's 1895 map they appear as Small Inseln, and on a 1961 Chilean chart as Islas Small. However, *see also* **Gulch Island**.

Small Razorback Island *see* **Little Razorback Island**

Small Rock. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A small rock, awash, 330 m NE of Berntsen Point, in the entrance to Borge Bay, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, and named descriptively by them. It appears on their charts of 1929 and 1933. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Smalryggen. 72°25' S, 27°34' E. A nunatak at the E side of the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the easternmost portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the narrow ridge").

Mount Smart. 75°16' S, 70°14' W. A mountain, rising to about 1500 m, 6 km SW of Mount Ballard, in the SW part of the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert G. Smart (b. Sept. 1, 1930. d. Feb. 17, 2008, Green Cove Springs, Fla.), who wintered-over as cook at Eights Station in 1965. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Smart, Robert Arthur "Robin." b. April 29, 1914, Aberdeen. He graduated from Aberdeen University in 1936, in medicine, joined the RAMC, fought in World War II in Palestine, Egypt, the Western Desert, Ethiopia, and Europe, being deputy assistant director of medical services in the Middle East, 1942-44. In 1948 he was an instructor at the Army School of Hygiene, and between 1948 and 1950 was in Ottawa, with the Army Liaison Office, spending some time in the Arctic. He was in Africa in the 1950s, as an army health director, and, as a temporary colonel, was leader of the 2nd part (1956-58) of the British Royal Society Expedition, to Antarctica, and as such (and as medical officer), wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957. He was succeeded at Halley leader for the final season of the expedition by Joe MacDowall. Colonel Smart, after his part in the expedition, left Las Palmas on the *City of Port Elizabeth*, and returned to Plymouth on Feb. 20, 1958. He continued his

army career as a medical director, and retired in 1972, as a major general. He died in 1986.

Småskeidet. 71°52' S, 10°32' E. The glacier W of Mørkenatten Peak, in Småskeidrista, in the Shcherbakov Range, in the easternmost part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians.

Småskeidrista. 71°48' S, 10°30' E. A mountain area W of the glacier the Norwegians call Somoveken, between the Orvin Mountains and the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, in association with Småskeidet.

Småsponen *see* **Småsponen Nunatak**

Småsponen Nunatak. 72°00' S, 3°55' E. Just NW of Storsponen Nunatak, at the N side of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Småsponen ("the little chip"), in association with Storpsonen ("the big chip"). US-ACAN accepted the name Småsponen Nunatak in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Parus.

Småtind *see* **Småtind Peak**

Småtind Peak. 72°33' S, 2°57' W. A small peak close SE of Fasettfjellet, near the NE end of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Småtind (i.e., "the small peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Småtind Peak in 1966.

Småtufsane. 72°21' S, 24°44' E. A group of small nunataks S of a similar group called Tufsane, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("små" means "small," and "tufsane" means "the insignificant ones").

Smedley, Frank Albert. Chief cook on the *Discovery II*, 1934-39.

Cerro Smellie. 62°39' S, 61°09' W. A hill, rising to 46 m above sea level, standing on, and dominating, Point Smellie, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish in association with the point.

Point Smellie. 62°39' S, 61°09' W. A small, steep-sided headland, extending out from President Beaches, on the SW coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is dominated by a hill that stands on it, the hill having been named Cerro Smellie. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for John Smellie (q.v.), who took part in BAS field investigations here in 1975-76. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Smellie, John Laidlaw. b. May 12, 1953. Geologist who joined BAS on July 1, 1974, and worked on geological mapping of the South Shetlands and in the Antarctic Peninsula between Jan. and April 1975, from the *John Biscoe*, and again between Nov. 1975 and Feb. 1976, this time at Faraday Station. He left FIDS in May 1979, but re-joined on Oct. 1, 1983, on secondment from the Institute of Geological Sciences, where he was working then. From Nov. 1983 to Jan. 1984 he was on a boat survey in the western part of Graham Land, and from Nov. 1984 to Jan. 1985 was in the northern part of Trinity Peninsula. On June 1, 1986 he went to work for BAS permanently, and became senior vulcanologist and project leader within the geological sciences division. He took part in 17 summer programs in Antarctica, including 5 international projects to Marie Byrd Land and the Ross Dependency.

Smellie Peak. 63°56' S, 57°55' W. An isolated, triangular peak, rising to about 695 m, with a conspicuous, deep-red pyroclastic unit on its N face, 2 km NE of Stickle Ridge, and 2.8 km S of San José Pass, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for John Smellie.

Gora Smelyh. 70°41' S, 67°04' E. A nunatak just NE of Francey Hill, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains . Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Smelyh *see* **Smelykh Island**

Smelykh Island. 66°06' S, 101°04' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Smelyh. ANCA translated the name on April 29, 1994.

Mount Smethurst. 66°50' S, 52°36' E. A prominent mountain, 3 km SSW of Church Nunataks, 5 km NW of Mount Torckler, and 47 km SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Capt. Neville Robert "Nev" Smethurst (later a major general) (b. Sept. 20, 1935), Australian Army, officer-in-charge of Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Isla Smiggers *see* **Smiggers Island**

Smiggers Island. 65°27' S, 65°21' W. An island, 1.5 km SE of Weller Island, E of Johannessen Harbor, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1956 air photos taken by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Smiggers.

Cape Smiley *see* **Smyley Island**

Smin Peak. 63°38' S, 58°19' W. A partly ice-free peak rising to 850 m, in the SE foothills of the Louis Philippe Plateau, 2.69 km S by W of Hochstetter Peak, 10.06 km WNW of Levassor Nunatak, 3.87 km N of Chochoveni Nunatak, and 6.61 km NE of Drenta Bluff, it surmounts Cugnot Ice Piedmont to the E and S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Smin, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Smirnenski Point. 62°22' S, 59°23' W. A point, 1.2 km NW of Perelik Point, on the E coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for Bulgarian poet Hristo Smirnenski (1898-1923).

Smirnov Peak. 71°43' S, 10°38' E. A sharp peak, rising to 2105 m, it is the northernmost peak in the mountain area the Norwegians call Småskeidrista, 4 km S of Ristkalvane Nunataks, in the northern Shcherbakov Range, in the E part of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Pik Smirnova, for Aleksandr A. Smirnov, a member of the mapping expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Smirnov Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Smirnovtinden.

Mys Smirnova. 66°32' S, 127°10' E. A cape named by the Russians. Its coordinates, as given by the Russians, place it SW of Cape Spieden, on the Banzare Coast, but, as many (if not most) of the Russian coordinates in Antarctica are at (sometimes wild) variance with those of other nations, this cape may well be Cape Spieden.

Pik Smirnova *see* **Smirnov Peak**

Smirnovtinden *see* **Smirnov Peak**

Smitch Point. 75°04' S, 163°45' E. Due N of Relief Inlet, at Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. It appears in the NZ gazeetteer, but is rather mysterious.

The *Smith*. Whale catcher in Antarctic waters in 1924-25. That season it was the *Smith* that found the stricken whale catcher *Ross*.

Cabo Smith *see* **Delyan Point**, [1]**Cape Smith**

[1]**Cape Smith**. 62°52' S, 62°18' W. The northernmost point on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered and roughly charted by William Smith, on the *Williams*, in Oct. 1819, and named by him and for him (he discovered the South Shetlands). It appears on his 1819 chart as Smith's Cape, as it does on Foster's chart of 1820, and also on a British chart of 1822. Weddell's chart, published in 1825, has the name Smiths Cape applied to a cape to the W of this one. However, the one named by Weddell does not exist. The real Cape Smith appears on Weddell's chart as South Cape. The 1829 chart prepared by Foster and Kendall in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, has it as Cape Christi, or Cape Christie (*see* **Mount Christi**). On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Smith Cape. In Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Cap Smyth, and, consequently, on an 1861 Spanish chart as Cabo Smyth. It appears as Cape Smith on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1894, as well as on a British chart of 1901. On an Argentine map of 1908 it appears as Cabo Smith. It is Cape Smith on a British chart of 1937, but plotted in 62°51' S, 62°20' W. ArgAE 1947-48 surveyed it, and named it Cabo Granville, for the *Granville*. It appears as such on their 1948 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (with the coordinates 62°55' S, 62°16' W). However, on a 1948 Argentine chart Cabo Smith appears, but refers to a point 3 km to the W (this point was later named Delyan Point by the Bulgarians). This situation was picked up by the 1970 Argentine

gazetteer. So, in effect, the Argentines recognize both Cabo Smith and Cabo Granville, but as 2 separate features. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951-52, and the coordinates corrected. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Smith (and the new coordinates) in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Cabo Smith (with the same coordinates the Argentines have for their Cabo Granville). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Cape Smith** *see* **Cape Irwyn**

Ensenada Smith *see* [1]**Smith Inlet**

Isla Smith *see* [2]**Smith Island**

Lake Smith *see* **Smith Lake**

[1]**Mount Smith** *see* **Mount Christi**

[2]**Mount Smith**. 76°03' S, 161°42' E. Rising to over 1400 m, N of Mawson Glacier, 11 km NNW of Mount Murray, in Victoria Land. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott as Smith Mountains, for William Edward "W.E." Smith (b. April 4, 1850, Portsmouth. d. Sept. 16, 1930, Herne Bay, Kent; knighted in 1911). He began work at the age of 11, in the rope-house at Portsmouth Dockyard, apprenticed as a shipwright, joined the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and wound up as a chief constructor to the Admiralty. He designed and supervised the building of the *Discovery*. Later re-defined as a single mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949.

Península Smith *see* **Smith Peninsula**

Punta Smith *see* **Smith Point**

Smith. Unknown first name. 2nd mate on the *Huntress*, 1820-21. He was probably one of the first to make a landing on the Antarctic continent (*see* **Landings**).

Smith, Capt. Skipper and co-owner of the *Parana*, in South Shetlands waters in 1853-54 and 1854-55, and (perhaps in 1855-56). On his return to Sag Harbor, he took over command of the schooner *Susan*, taking her to the South Shetlands for the 1856-57 season, and perhaps also for the 1857-58 season.

Smith, Alan "Big Al." b. Aug. 11, 1935, Leeds. He left school at 14, did a 7-year apprenticeship in joinery, and, after further education, became a building inspector at the age of 28. In 1961 in Hunslett, Leeds, he married Kathleen Price, but even before that, he had started to apply for FIDS. 6 foot 3 and stocky, a rugby player, a mountain climber (he already had the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc to his credit; Everest remained forever elusive, however), and the fact that he had always had the dream of going to Antarctica, made him a sure bet for FIDS, but it took several annual applications before the interviewing board of Vivien Fuchs, Eric Salmon, and Bill Sloman finally took him on, in 1966 (FIDS had become BAS by that stage). He left Southampton on the *John Biscoe* that year, spent some time assisting geologists at Base F, then took the *Perla Dan* to Halley Bay Station, where he wintered-over in 1967 as BAS general assistant, builder, and project officer. Between 1967 and 1992 he spent a further 114 months at Antarctic bases (28 summers), on various building missions, including the re-building of Halley. He was called Big Al because there were two other Alans at Halley in 1967 — Mad Al Johnston and Alan "Dad" Etchells. From 1968 to 1970 he was working in the Aldabra Islands (a far cry from Antarctica), and in the 1970s began full-time with BAS as projects officer, designing and procuring Antarctic stations, as head of the building services program. He retired in 1994, left Cambridge, and moved to North Yorkshire.

Smith, Alan Arthur. b. Jul 8, 1930, Nottingham, son of carpenter Arthur Smith and his wife Gladys. He left school in 1948, and did his national service in the RAF from Oct. 1948 to May 1950. He joined the UK weather service, trained in London, and went to work in Caithness. He joined FIDS as a meteorologist, flew from London to Montevideo in Sept. 1953, then by Argentine whaling supply ship to South Georgia, which he left in Dec. 1953, bound for the Falkland Islands. He left there in Jan. 1954, on the *John Biscoe*, for Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over in 1954. He left Signy for the Falklands on April 12, 1955, and then worked at the Met Office in Port Stanley until August, when he sailed on the *Alcantara*, bound for Southampton, where he arrived on Sept. 19, 1955. After a brief stint back at the UK weather service, he quit to become a cinema manager. He moved to Australia in Dec. 1957, and went to work for the Meterological Bureau, in Adelaide, Alice Springs, Maralinga (atom bombs), and Willis Island (in the Coral Sea). In June 1959, in South Australia, he married Joyce Ruzius, who was also from Nottingham. He became a technical instructor in the Central Training School in Melbourne, and in Jan. 1971 moved to Australia Post head office, where he worked in human resources until he retired in July 1988, to Mulgrave, Vic. He continued his education through university, and has written a memoir of his year in Antarctica, "A Working Holiday," lodged with BAS.

Smith, Alexander, Jr. b. 1884, Aberdeen. He apprenticed as an engineer, but was carpenter's mate on the *Terra Nova*, during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. Son of the carpenter aboard, Alexander Smith, Sr.

Smith, Alexander, Sr. b. 1848, Aberdeen. On June 28, 1872, he married Mary Ann Scott in Aberdeen. Carpenter on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. Father of Alexander Smith, Jr.

Smith, Alexander John. b. Dec. 21, 1812, Greenwich, son of Lord Henry Smith ("Lord" was his name, not a title"), of Cottingham, Yorks, and his wife Mary Jane Voase, of Hull. He entered the RN on Dec. 18, 1826, as a midshipman on the *Thetis*, on the South American station, and then served on the *Harrier*, in the East Indies, putting down piracy. He gained his mate's certificate in Aug. 1835, and in December of that year became 2nd officer on the *Cove*, and was in the Arctic, under Sir James Clark Ross, and then 1st officer on the *Erebus*, during RossAE 1839-43, being promoted to lieutenant on Aug. 16, 1841. In Sept. 1843 the expedition arrived back in England, and in 1844 Smith was appointed head of the observatory at Hobart, and as soon as he got there he married Sarah Aubrey Read, on Oct. 12, 1844, at Newtown. In 1853 he was sent to Castlemaine, Victoria, as gold commissioner in the newly-discovered goldfields, and was twice elected to represent that town in the Victorian parliament. He died on Sept. 7, 1872, at his son-in-law's house, in Sandhurst, Vic., and was buried in Castlemaine. Among his children was a daughter who died as late as 1946.

Smith, Andrew James "Andy." b. July 3, 1945, Birmingham, but raised in nearby Sutton Coldfield, son of engineer Albert Thomas Smith and his wife Joan Elizabeth Price. All of his tertiary education was at Oxford, where he got his PhD in theoretical solid state physics. He joined BAS as a geophysicist, went to Antarctica on the *Bransfield* in Jan. 1971, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1971 and 1972, the second time as base commander. He returned to the UK in March 1973, on the same ship. He was back at Halley for the summers of 1976-77 and 1982-83 (coming in on the *Polarstern*). In 1984 he married Rosemary Perkins, and was back at Halley in 1986-87, at Faraday Station in 1989-90, then back at Halley for the summers of 1991-92, 1994-95, and 1998-99 (came in by air via Rothera Station). He was at the Australians' Casey Station in 2001-02, and then back at Halley for 2002-03 and 2004-05. He retired from BAS in 2005, and is reponsible for a phenomenally good web page on Halley.

Smith, Andrew Mark. BAS glacier geophysicist, and noted mountain climber. He spent several summers at Rothera Station between 1983 and 1987, then 1987-88 at Halley Bay Station, then several more summer months at Rothera between 1987 and 1992.

Smith, C.E. An officer of the Royal Mail Steamship Company. 2nd engineer on the *Quest*, 1921-22.

Smith, Charles "Charlie." b. Oct. 13, 1911. Cook at Base B during the summer of 1943-44, and again in the winter of 1944, then the summer of 1944-45, all during Operation Tabarin. He was then FIDS cook at the same base in the winter of 1945. He died in March 1985, in Chatham, Kent.

Smith, Cyril Martin. Known as Martin. b. Feb. 13, 1935, Middlesbrough, nephew of concert pianist Cyril Smith. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered over at Base F in 1958 and 1959, with his piano. He returned to the UK in 1960, and while a post-grad student at Imperial College, London, went on an expedition to the Arctic, and was drowned when their boat capsized off the coast of Jan Mayen Island, in the Arctic, early in the morning of June 25, 1961.

Smith, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, David M. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, Dean Cullom "Babe." b. Sept. 27, 1889, Cove, Oreg. He was a flyer during World War I, and a pioneer pilot in the mail service,

which he had joined in 1920, being one of the 32 who opened the mail line between New York and Cleveland, and was pilot on the Antarctic shore party of ByrdAE 1928-30, the biggest man on the expedition. After the expedition he continued to set air mail flight records. On Jan. 3, 1931 he married Elizabeth Schuyler, at Harrison, NY, and died on March 4, 1987, in Maryland.

Smith, Dorothy. b. 1918. One of the mountain climbers on David Lewis's 1977-78 *Solo* expedition. She was back again with Smith on the *Dick Smith Explorer* expedition of 1981-82.

Smith, Frederick Peter "Pete." b. Manchester. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960 and 1961.

Smith, Frank *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, Geoff "Abdul." He joined BAS in 1966, as an electrician, and wintered-over three successive years at Halley Bay Station—1967, 1968, and 1969. He also wintered-over at South Georgia in 1972 and 1973.

Smith, Geoffrey Denys Probyn. b. Oct. 31, 1920. Innovative carpenter at Mawson Station in 1961. He also became a dog expert, and led some notable sledging trips. He died in 1991.

Smith, Ian Flavell *see under* **Flavell-Smith**

Smith, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, Graham K. Technical officer who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1978 and 1981, at Davis Station in 1994, and at Casey again in 1996.

Smith, Harold "Smudger." b. April 15, 1926, Hull, Yorks, but raised in Marsden, near Huddersfield, and later Blackpool, son of Edmund "Eddie" Smith and his wife Elsie Beardsall (who was part of her family's catering business in Huddersfield). Harold was working in the biology department at Oxford University when he joined FIDS in 1952, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base F in 1953. His project was Weddell seal skins, but there were not enough of the seals at Base F, so he transferred, for the winter of 1954, to Signy Island Station, where he was also base leader. In 1969, at Amounderness, he married Joan M.M. Sayner, sister of a friend of his. He worked at Preston Polytechnic, as senior technician in the biology lab, and died on Nov. 3, 1999, in Hambleton, Lancs.

Smith, Hendrick *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, Isaac. He was on Cook's voyage of 1772-75. He later became lieutenant on the *Weasel*.

[1]**Smith, James** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Smith, James** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, James "Jim." b. 1875, Dundee. Able seaman and carpenter's mate on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04. He lived at 1 Middle Street, Dundee.

Smith, James Muir "Jim." The name is sometimes seen (erroneously) as James Muir-Smith. There is no hyphen. Muir is is middle name, pure and simple. He joined FIDS in 1956, as an ionosphere physicist, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1957 and 1958, the second year also as base leader. He later lived in Beachamwell, Norfolk.

Smith, James Terence "Jimmy." b. Jan. 3, 1927, Stanley, Falkland Islands, son of Scottish-born stoker (also cook, laborer, shepherd) James Archibald Smith (he worked on the whaler *Falkland*) and his wife Edivie Lena Anderson. In 1941 he began a five-year stint with the agricultural department (his first job there was as a messenger), and in 1946 he answered an ad for FIDS, interviewed with Miles Clifford, the governor of the Falklands, and then with John Huckle, and then with the governor and Huckle together. He was taken on as handyman. He boarded the *Fitzroy* at Port Stanley, along with Dave Jones, Frank Buse, and Pat Biggs. He went to Laurie Island first, in Jan. 1947, to help unload stores, then on to Signy Island, then on to Base G and then Base B, then on to Port Lockroy, where he summered at the moribund Port Lockroy Station in early 1947, with John Huckle. He did the cooking. Then he moved on to winter-over at Base D in 1947 (he was there for 14 months). He left Antarctica in March 1948. He was later on the *John Biscoe* for 2½ seasons, and subsequently worked at various jobs in the Falklands. In 1952 he married Freda Evelyn Hansen, and in 1955-57 was working at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia. He then joined the *Shackleton*, and subsequently the *Bransfield*, and in the 1960s and 1970s was based out of Britain for 20 years. In 1971 he returned to Antarctica on the *Bransfield*. He returned to the Falklands at the time of the war with Argentina, and with his brother Owen bought a small boat and carried tourists and cargo around the Falklands. He now lives in Stanley.

[1]**Smith, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[2]**Smith, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[3]**Smith, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[4]**Smith, John** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, John "Shetland Johnny." b. 1881, Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland. Ordinary seaman on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902-04.

Smith, John Appleton. b. June 7, 1927, Tynemouth, son of James F. Smith and his wife Elizabeth E. Appleton. Meteorologist with the Met Office, who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station, first in 1958, with the 3rd part (i.e., 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and again in 1959 with FIDS. After the expedition he left Cape Town on the *Athlone Castle*, arriving back in Southampton on March 18, 1960.

Smith, John Edward. b. 1924, Birmingham. Known by himself (ironically) as "Smith the Good Looking," and is still remembered by that name. He joined FIDS in 1953, as a diesel electric mechanic (one of the most inspired) who wintered-over at Base B in 1954, and at Port Lockroy Station in 1955. After Antarctica he and Bob Whittock were going to go on a tour of South America for a while before returning to England, but bureaucracy got in the way, and they left Port Lockroy, along with Bernard Taylor, on the *Shackleton* on Feb. 27, 1956. He joined Decca Navigating Company, and worked on engineering jobs all over the world, then came back to the UK to work for British Gas. In the mid-1960s he decided to go to university (Leicester), then to Wolverhampton College, got his teaching certificate, and became a teacher at Birmingham Polytechnic.

Smith, John Michael "Mike." FIDS meteorological assistant and general assistant who wintered-over at Base D in 1960, 1961, and 1963. He moved to Spain.

Smith, John Philip. b. March 3, 1934, Blackheath, London, son of draper Harold Smith and his wife Ena. He left school at 16, went to art school for 2 years, and then did his national service for 2 years in the RAF. He worked for a year in forestry, then saw an ad in the *News Chronicle* for FIDS, and in Oct. 1955 set out from Southampton in the *John Biscoe*, for Montevideo, Port Stanley, and then to South Georgia, before arriving in Antarctica. The ship stopped at Signy Island Station, then Base D, and finally Base B, where he wintered-over as meteorological assistant in 1956, and at Base W in 1957. Back in the UK he and John Thorne were about to go to northern Iraq as snow surveyors when their trip was canceled due to a revolt in that country, and instead Smith went into teaching, and married Frances Macpherson in 1960. Then he headed down on the new *John Biscoe*, to Adelaide Island, and was flown in from there to Fossil Bluff Station, where he wintered-over in 1961. Then back to teaching in England, not only in schools but in prisons too, and he retired in 1998.

Smith, Moses J. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Smith, Philip Meek "Phil." b. May 18, 1932, Springfield, Ohio, son of iron worker Clarence Mitchell Smith and his wife Lois Ellen Meek. In 1950, he went to Ohio State University, finally leaving in 1955, as a geologist with a masters degree, and a focus on the Arctic. As an Army lieutenant, he developed crevasse-crossing techniques in Greenland, and, in Antarctica, his skills (and his crevasse detector) were vital in establishing the trail from Little America to the new Byrd Station in 1956-57. He left Antarctica on the *Curtiss*, but was back the following season, 1957-58, during OpDF III, on the Ross Ice Shelf. He later lived in Santa Fe, NM.

Smith, Ralph W. Assistant pilot on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He fell into a crevasse, aggravating an old spinal injury, and this incapacitated him for a while. After the expedition, he became personal piot to James Middleton Cox, the Ohio newspaper publisher who had once run for president. Smith was also a champion trapshooter. He lived in Vandalia and Frederickstown.

Smith, Stanley Roy. b. 1900, 26 Eyre St., Roath, Cardiff, son of bread baker William Smith and his wife Lillian Elver. He joined the Merchant Navy as a fireman. On Jan. 3, 1929, in London, he signed on to the *Port Adelaide*, for her trip to New York, and made it back to England in time to join the *Discovery* for the first half of BANZARE 1929-31. After his part in the expedition, he took the *Bendigo* out of Melbourne, arriving in London on June 25, 1930.

Smith, T. Fireman on the *Aurora*, 1917, during BITE 1914-17.

Smith, Thomas George. He joined the U.S.

Navy and was a machinist's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939–41.

Smith, Walter Henry "Smitty." b. Sept. 26, 1923, St. Louis, Mo. Ex-Coast Guard. Navigator and 2nd mate on the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, during RARE 1947–48. He also acted as trail man. In 1956 he moved from Hampton, Va., to Tampa, and started Acme Glass and Mirror. He died in Tampa on May 14, 2007.

[1]**Smith, William**. b. Oct. 11, 1790, Seaton Sluice, Northumberland, but raised in nearby Bedlington and Blythe, son of joiner William Smith and his wife Mary Sharp. In a way the most important man in Antarctic history, he was skippering the sealer *Williams* on a commercial trip from Buenos Aires around Patagonia to Valparaíso (this is known as Smith's 1st voyage) when he got blown off course in the Drake Passage, and sighted the South Shetlands, on Feb. 19, 1819. He made two sightings on the same day, in 62°40' S, 60°00' W, and named the land New South Britain. He was not believed when he arrived at Chile. He tried returning to prove it in June 1819, got as far south as 61°12' S on June 15, 1819, but was too far to the west to see the islands again. This is known as Smith's 2nd voyage. He then returned to Montevideo. On Oct. 14, 1819, he returned to the South Shetlands (Smith's 3rd voyage), and on Oct. 16, 1819 he landed near North Foreland, on King George Island, and took possession of the islands for Britain. This is the first recorded landfall made south of 60°S. He explored the islands, and partially surveyed them, and re-named them New South Shetland (a name that stuck until about 1822). These sightings were believed, and started a seal rush. The Navy placed Bransfield in charge of the *Williams*, and, with Smith as pilot, the ship returned to the area for the 1819–20 season. This is Smith's 4th voyage. On Jan. 30, 1820, Smith and Bransfield were perhaps the first to sight the actual Antarctic continent, when they saw the peaks of Trinity Land (although, *see* **von Bellingshausen** and **Palmer**). Smith was in the South Shetlands again for the 1820–21 season (Smith's 5th voyage), as leader of an expedition which consisted of himself skippering the *Williams*, and another vessel. He took a reported 60,000 fur seal skins, which sounds excessive. He arrived back in London on Sept. 17, 1821, after a most eventful three years, and died in 1847. There was another William Smith, skipper of the London sealer *Norfolk*, in at South Georgia in the 1820–21 season. This is not the same man.

[2]**Smith, William** *see* **USEE 1838–42**

[3]**Smith, William** *see* **USEE 1838–42**

[4]**Smith, William** *see* **USEE 1838–42**

[5]**Smith, William**. 2nd engineer on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903–04 relief of BNAE 1901–04.

[6]**Smith, William "Bill."** 2nd steward on the *Scotia* during ScotNAE 1902–04. He and Mossman stayed on after the expedition, to man Órcadas Station with three Argentines. He lived at 2 Matthew St., Dundee.

Smith, William G. Of Providence, R.I. Crewman on the *Bear of Oakland* during ByrdAE 1933–35.

Smith, William J. *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Smith Bay *see* [1]**Smith Inlet**

Smith Bluff. 82°05' S, 162°20' E. A steep, rounded bluff overlooking Algie Glacier, to the W of Ricker Dome, on the W side of the Nash Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harold Theodore Uhr "H.T.U." Smith (b. July 4, 1908, Castle Shannon, Pa.), of the University of Massachusetts (and formerly with USGS), USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1963–64.

Smith Bluffs. 72°32' S, 94°56' W. A line of ice-covered bluffs with many rock exposures, it marks the N side of Dustin Island, and the S limit of Seraph Bay. Discovered aerially in 1960 by helicopters on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of that month. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Lt. Philip Meek "Phil" Smith (b. May 18, 1932, Springfield, O.), NSF official and USARP representative on this expedition (*see also* **Smith Glacier**). He was many times in Antarctica between 1956 and 1961. In 1956–1957 he headed the team that filled in crevasses for the tractor train that went out to establish Byrd Station. In 1957–58 he conducted research into ice deformation on the Ross Ice Shelf. In 1958–59 he helped conduct IGY programs at McMurdo.

Smith Cliff. 71°59' S, 100°08' W. A rock cliff midway along the ice-covered N shore of Tinglof Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Aviation radioman William F. Smith, air crewman in the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946–47.

Smith Estrada, Enrique de los Sagrados Corazones. Argentine Air Force aviator and first lieutenant, who led the 1950 wintering-over party at Órcadas Station.

Smith Glacier. 75°03' S, 111°12' W. A low-gradient glacier, over 150 km long, it flows ENE from Toney Mountain to the Amundsen Sea. A northern distributary, Kohler Glacier, flows to the Dotson Ice Shelf, but the main flow of the Smith passes to the sea between Bear Peninsula and Mount Murphy, terminating at the Crosson Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Phil Smith (*see* **Smith Bluffs**).

Smith Heights. 79°52' S, 157°07' E. The highest part of the jumble of peaks between Kennett Ridge and Junction Spur, in the E part of the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by VUWAE 1962–63, and named by them for chemist G.J. Smith, of Wairoa, a member of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

[1]**Smith Inlet**. 70°24' S, 62°05' W. A Larsen Ice Shelf inlet indenting for about 24 km the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between the Wilkins Coast and the Black Coast, or, more specifically, between Cape Boggs and Cape Collier. In 1939, it was erroneously mapped as Stefansson Inlet, this error coming about from a misinterpretation of the map drawn up by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936–37. Discovered, surveyed, and charted in Nov.–Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939–41, and, from the results of this expedition, the error was later discovered. However, still, on Ronne's map of 1945 it appears as Stefanson Inlet (sic). There are 1948 Argentine references to it as Ensenada Clemencia. It was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48, and surveyed from the ground that same season by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Ronne as Smith Bay, for Rear Admiral Edward Hanson Smith (1889–1961), U.S. Coast Guard, oceanographer, Arctic explorer of the 1920s, and later (1950–56) director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. He assisted Ronne's expedition. It appears as such on Ronne's 1949 map as Smith Bay, and on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Bahía Smith. On Jan. 28, 1953, UK-APC accepted the name Smith Inlet, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart. In the 1955 British gazetteer it appears as Smith Inlet, but plotted in 71°31' S, 61°59' W (which was an error, later corrected). It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Ensenada Smith, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after the Chileans had rejected the proposed name Estrecho Stefansson). It was re-photographed aerially in 1966, by USN.

[2]**Smith Inlet**. 70°59' S, 167°52' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Smyth Inlet. A bay, 6 km wide, and partially filled with the ice tongue of Barnett Glacier, between Cape Moore and Cape Oakeley, along the coast of nothern Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in 1841, and named by him on Feb. 21, 1841, for Alexander Smith (q.v.), 1st officer on the *Erebus*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

[1]**Smith Island** *see* **Zed Islands**

[2]**Smith Island**. 62°59' S, 62°31' W. Also called Smith's Island, Smith's Isle, Île Smyth, James Island, and Borodino Island. About 72 km W of Deception Island, it is the most southwesterly of the South Shetlands, but separated by Boyd Strait from (to the NE) Snow Hill Island and the majority of the group. It is 29 km long and 8 km wide at its greatest extent. Its highest peaks are Mount Foster and Mount Pisgah. In Oct. 1819, William Smith was here, at Cape Smith, in the *Williams*, and he roughly charted that cape. It was sighted again on Jan. 18, 1820, by the *Hersilia*, and named Mount Pisgah Island by Capt. Sheffield in 1820, in association with the mountain. Weddell made a landing near Cape James, at about this time. It appears on a British chart of 1839, as Smith Island, plotted in 62°56' S, 62°28' W. By the time of the U.S. Civil War (1861–65), everyone was calling it Smith Island, in honor of William Smith, the above mentioned discoverer of the South Shetlands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, with the corrected coordinates of 63°00' S, 62°30' W, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Both the Chileans and the Argentines call it Isla Smith. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Smith Islands. 66°18' S, 110°27' E. Two is-

lands (not individually named), close to Tracy Point (the W end of Beall Island), and hard by Denison Island and Beall Reefs, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47 and OpW 1947–48, and named by US-ACAN in 1963, for aerographer's mate Roger E. Smith, USN, who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Smith Knob. 85°25' S, 87°15' W. A partly snow-covered knob (or rock peak), 1.5 km SSE of Mendenhall Peak, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford, leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains Party here in 1960–61, for geologist George Otis Smith (1871–1944), 4th director of USGS, 1907–30. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Smith Lake. 66°07' S, 101°17' E. A small lake, 1.5 km long, occupying the E half of the rocky peninsula between Booth Peninsula and Countess Peninsula, in the NE part of the Bunger Hills. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. The name Smith Ridge was given by US-ACAN in 1956, to the peninsula on which the lake lies, named for Kenneth R. Smith, of Bellingham, Wash., radioman on David Bunger's flight over here during OpHJ 1946–47. However, in 1961, US-ACAN dropped that name, and reapplied Mr. Smith (so to speak) to the lake. ANCA accepted that situation on Oct. 22, 1968, but they use the name Lake Smith. If the old Smith Ridge has been renamed by another country, it is hard to determine which feature it might be.

Smith Mountains *see* **Mount Smith**

Smith Nunatak. 70°13' S, 64°35' E. Just SE of Mount Starlight, and just E of Mount Béchervaise, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. The nunatak is marked by a trail of moraine that extends about 3.5 km N from it. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for James C. "Jim" Smith, diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Smith Nunataks. 74°48' S, 73°06' W. Two nunataks close together, and rising to about 1450 m, 8 km NNE of Whitmill Nunatak, in the NW part of the Grossman Nunataks, E of the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Thomas T. Smith, USGS cartographic technician, a member of the party on Byrd Glacier and Darwin Glacier, 1978–79 (the British say 1977–78). UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Smith Peak. 72°10' S, 99°18' W. A prominent peak, SE of the head of Potaka Inlet, and 10 km ENE of Mount Hubbard, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Dean C. Smith. Originally plotted in 72°05' S, 99°28' W, it has since been replotted.

Smith Peaks. 67°57' S, 62°29' E. A group of peaks connected by a snow and rock ridge, close S of Mount Hordern, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers between 1957 and 1960, and named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Frank Aswell Smith (b. Jan. 23, 1920, Bendigo, Vic.), diesel mechanic who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1958. He had served in both the RAAF and the RAF, in the Middle East and Italy, during World War II. Later, for about 11 years, he was editor of *Aurora*, the ANARE magazine. He made 17 Antarctic trips, mostly relief voyages. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Smith Peninsula. 74°27' S, 61°22' W. An ice-covered, "dog-legged" peninsula, about 40 km long and 16 km wide, extending in an easterly direction between Keller Inlet and Nantucket Inlet, and terminating in Cape Fiske, at the S end of the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Re-photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947–48, and in Dec. 1947 it was surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. In 1948, Finn Ronne gave the name Cape Smitty to the S entrance point of Nantucket Inlet, named after Walter H. Smith. It appears as such (in outline) on the 1948 American Geographical Society map, and also (as Cabo Smitty) on an Argentine chart of 1952. The name was later dropped, and Mr. Smith's name was transferred to the peninsula, as Smith Peninsula, a name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 20, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954 and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days, it was plotted in 74°25' S, 61°15' W, but, after being re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, it appears with the corrected coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Península Smith, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. For the complex history of the naming of two of the capes on this peninsula, viz. Cape Fiske and Cape Light, *see* **Cape Fiske**.

Smith Point. 64°49' S, 63°29' W. A small point, with snow-covered sides, 150 m NE of Besnard Point, and NE of Alice Creek, on the SE side of the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903–05. Surveyed in 1927 by the Discovery Investigations, it first seems to appear on their 1929 chart of that survey, and, although it may have been named by them, it may equally represent an earlier naming by whalers in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on the ChilAE 1946–47 chart (of 1947) as Punta Smith, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[1]**Smith Ridge** *see* **Smith Lake**

[2]**Smith Ridge**. 70°02' S, 72°50' E. A prominent ridge in the Mistichelli Hills, at the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. ANARE used it as a survey station in 1968, during a tellurometer traverse from the Larsemann Hills to the Reinbolt Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Ronald S. "Ron" Smith, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1968, and a member of the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

[3]**Smith Ridge** *see* **Ghent Ridge**

[4]**Smith Ridge**. 79°07' S, 86°32' W. A ridge, 6 km long, 1.5 km W of Frazier Ridge, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963–64, for Carl W. Smith, helicopter engine technical representative with the 62nd Transportation Detachment here that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Smith Rocks. 67°31' S, 63°01' E. A group of 9 small islands, or rocks, 0.8 km NE of the Canopus Islands, in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 11 km NE of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named this feature Spjotøyholmane. Renamed by ANCA on Nov. 21, 1960, for Capt. Victor C.Y. "Vic" Smith, RAASC, dukw driver who took part in ANARE changeover operations at Mawson and Davis stations in 1958–59, and 1959–60. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1965.

Smiths Bench. 72°10' S, 163°08' E. A distinctive, bench-like elevation, 8 km NW of Mount Baldwin, in the Freyberg Mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for William M. Smith, psychologist on the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959–60. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Smiths Cape *see* **Cape Smith**, **Start Point**

Smiths Island *see* **Livingston Island**

Smith's Island *see* **Smith Island**, **Zed Islands**

Smiths Islands *see* **Zed Islands**

Mount Smithson. 84°59' S, 172°10' W. Rising to over 3000 m, along the N escarpment of the Prince Olav Mountains, 5 km E of Mount Sellery, between the heads of Krout Glacier and Harwell Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James Smithson (1764–1829), British mineralogist, chemist, and philanthropist, whose will funded the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. Smithson's life is the stuff of 19th-century novels.

Smithson Glacier. 71°15' S, 163°52' E. A tributary glacier in the Bowers Mountains, draining the slopes near Mount Verhage, and flowing N along the W side of the Posey Range, to enter Graveson Glacier adjacent to Mount Draeger. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Scott B. Smithson, geologist at McMurdo, 1967–68.

Cabo Smitty *see* **Smith Peninsula**

Cape Smitty *see* **Smith Peninsula**

Smokinya Cove. 63°44' S, 58°16' W. A cove, 3.5 km wide, indenting the SE coast of Trinity Peninsula for 2.2 km N of Azimuth Hill.

Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the seaside locality of Smokinya, in southeasteren Bulgaria.

Smolensk Island *see* **Livingston Island**

Gora Smolenskaja *see* **Smolenskaya Mountain**

Smolenskajatoppen *see* **Smolenskaya Mountain**

Smolenskaya Mountain. 71°52' S, 12°21' E. A small mountain, rising to 2890 m, 4 km ESE of Mount Neustruyev, in the E part of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Smolenskaja, for the city of Smolensk. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians now call it Smolenskajatoppen.

Smolyan Point. 62°37' S, 60°26' W. A cape (or point) on the NW coast of South Bay, 3.57 km NW of Hespérides Point, and 1.92 km NE of Ereby Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. This point, which only emerged in a recent glacial retreat, terminates in a rock 25 m wide and 4 m high, and has conspicuous radial crevasses spreading inland from it. Named by the Bulgarians on July 28, 1997, for the Bulgarian town of Smolyan.

Smoot Rock. 75°15' S, 135°24' W. An isolated rock, eastward of the head of Hull Glacier, and about 11 km ESE of Mount Steinfeld, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Henry T. Smoot, meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1969-70.

Smooth Island. 65°13' S, 64°16' W. The most northeasterly of the Forge Islands, in the Argentine Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from the Argentine Islands station in 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for its smooth, ice-free surface, which is a useful navigational mark for vessel approaching Bloor Passage from the N. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Smoothy, Francis Wallace. b. 1908, Milton, NZ. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, i.e., during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35. When the expedition arrived back in NY he and Cecil Melrose got stranded (*see* Melrose for details).

Smørstabben *see* **Smørstabben Nunatak**

Smørstabben Nunatak. 71°30' S, 10°52' E. An isolated nunatak, 16 km W of Eckhörner Peaks, W of the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Smørstabben. The word does means "the churnstaff" in Norwegian, but the reference is to the Smørstabb Massif in Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name Smørstabben Nunatak in 1970.

Smyadovo Cove. 62°37' S, 61°18' W. A cove, 500 m wide, indenting the W coast of Rugged Island for 850 m, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (on Livingston Island), next S of Cape Sheffield, in the South Shetlands. The Smyadovo Islets lie within it. Mapped by the British in 1968, and by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the town of Smyadovo, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Smyadovo Islets. 62°37' S, 61°18' W. A group of tiny islands occupying Smyadovo Cove, on the W coast of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, in association with the cove.

Cabo Smyley *see* **Smyley Island**

Cape Smyley *see* **Smyley Island**

Smyley, William Horton. b. 1792, Providence, RI. Sealing captain and one of the great sailors of his day. Wilkes spelled his name as Smiley, and therefore all subsequent writers did so until the middle of the 20th century. He first ventured down to the River Plate in 1808, and served with distinction under Admiral Brown (the famous Almirante Brown) during the Argentine War of Independence. He spent much time in the South Shetlands, first as captain of the *Sailor's Return*, in 1834-35 and 1836-37. A 3rd voyage left Newport, RI, in 1838, but the ship foundered off the coast of Africa, at Cape St. Roque. He was in the South Shetlands on the sealer *Benjamin de Wolf*, in 1839-40. His next trip was on the *Ohio*, 1841-42, during which, in Feb. 1842, he recovered Foster's thermometers from Deception Island. He wrote a short account of the harbor there. He also visited the Palmer Archipelago. He then bought the *Ohio* (he was part owner of at least 5 ships), which was subsequently wrecked off the South American coast in 1843. He also owned the *America*, which he was captain of, taking her (and her tender, the *Catherine*) down to the Falklands and the South Shetlands in the period 1845-47, in 1846 the *Catherine* being wrecked against an iceberg in the South Shetlands, when Smyley was aboard her. He last went sealing in 1849-50, and in 1850 became U.S. commercial agent in the Falkland Islands, dying in office on Feb. 13, 1868, of cholera, in Montevideo.

Smyley Island. 72°55' S, 78°00' W. An ice-covered island, about 63 km long, and between 13 and 33 km wide, just NE of Rydberg Peninsula, it forms the SW side of Ronne Entrance, on the English Coast, between Carroll Inlet and Stange Sound. It is almost wholly surrounded by an ice shelf, which makes it look as if the island is joined to Ellsworth Land. Smyley Island forms the W end of what the British named the Trathan Coast. The NW end of this large mass was viewed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, not recognized as an island, and named by them as Cape Ashley Snow, after Ashley Snow. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942. However, this name was changed to Cape Smiley (sic), for William H. Smyley, and appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1943, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947. It appears as such on a 1949 U.S. chart. There is a globe, in the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, that was made by Gilman Joslin of Boston, and copyrighted by Charles Copley, in Washington, in 1852. On this globe appears Smilies Island, in 72°S, i.e., S of Alexander Island (which does not necessarily indicate that Capt. Smyley sailed as far S as this). This cannot possibly be the same island, but it is worth noting here, as a matter of interest. The feature of this article appears as Cape Snow on Ronne's 1945 map, and on an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Cabo Smiley. In the U.S. gazetteer of 1956, and on a *National Geographic* map of 1957, it appears as Cape Smyley. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears as Cabo Smyley, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Following the production of the 1968 USGS map based on air photos taken by USN in 1965-66, US-ACAN in 1968, dropped the name Cape Smyley, and applied the name (Smyley) to this island, which had been delineated on that USGS map. UK-APC accepted that on Dec. 20, 1974. There is a 1973 reference to it as Ashley Snow Island, but that was in error.

Cape Smyth. 67°37' S, 164°40' E. The S extremity of Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. In 1841 Ross, viewing Sturge Island from a distance, thought it to be 3 islands, and named the southernmost one Smyth Island, for Admiral William Henry Smyth (1788-1865), first president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and father of famous astronomer Charles Piazzi Smyth. In 1904 Scott re-defined it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Île Smyth *see* **Smith Island**

Smyth Inlet *see* **Smith Inlet**

Smythe, William "Willie." b. May 13, 1877, Portsmouth, son of dockyard laborer William Smythe and his wife Ellen Ashley. RN petty officer, on the *St Vincent*, when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. On the way down, in Christchurch, he went AWOL and Scott reduced him to able seaman. However, at the end of the season he was re-instated. He wintered-over in 1902. In 1906 he disappeared and was never heard of again. Fascinatingly, on Scott's last expedition, BAE 1910-13, a Scottish sail maker named William Smythe (whose actual name was Smith; born May 13, 1881) sailed as far as NZ on the *Terra Nova*. He never made it south of 60°S, but he was technically part of the expedition. He later moved to the USA, married, had a family, and died in Long Beach, Calif., on Sept. 23, 1952.

Smythe Shoulder. 74°18' S, 113°53' W. An ice-covered promontory rising to about 450 m, between Singer Glacier and Rydelek Icefalls, on Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from

ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967, as well as U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for William Smythe, geophysicist at the University of California, at Los Angeles, a member of the USARP wintering-over party at Pole Station in 1975.

Snag Rocks. 65°08' S, 64°27' W. A cluster of rocks, rising to 2 m above sea level, at the NW end of French Passage, between the Roca Islands and the Myriad Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Photographed from an RN Hydrographic Survey unit's helicopter off the *Protector* in March 1958. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because the rocks, lying as they do near the middle of the channel, present a hazard to shipping. The feature appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. ChilAE 1960-61 named them Rocas Bravo, for Capitán de fragata Eugenio Bravo Crawley-Boevey, operations officer on the expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The 1974 British gazetteer has the feature as Stag Rocks, which was simply a mistake. Capt. Bravo was the great-great grandson of the 4th Baronet Crawley-Boevey.

Snails *see* **Sea snails**

Snake Lake. 68°36' S, 78°05' E. In the Vestfold Hills. It has a prominent snake-shaped moraine on its N side, hence the name given by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Snake Ridge. 84°49' S, 66°30' W. A ridge, 6 km long, rising to about 1690 m, and running in a NW-SE direction, it adjoins the NW extremity of the Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed from the air by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named descriptively by Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist here during the years 1962-66, for its serpentine shape. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Snakeskin Glacier. 84°57' S, 170°40' E. A tributary glacier, about 24 km long, flowing NW to enter Keltie Glacier at the E side of the Supporters Range. Named descriptively by NZGSAE 1961-62, for the ice and snow patterns on its surface which remind one of snakeskin. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Snarby, John. b. May 12, 1922, Tromsø, Norway. He was chief steward on the *Norsel*, when John Giaever, leader of NSBAE 1949-52 made him an offer. If he would leave the *Norsel*, and be the cook for the 1950-51 wintering-party in Antarctica during the expedition, he would be free to leave after a year — if a ship were to come by. He gave Snarby half an hour to make his decision, which was, of course, a yes. And a ship did come by, it was the *Norsel*, on Jan. 6, 1951, and he was replaced on Giaever's expedition by Bjarne Lorentzen. He died in Tromsø.

Snarby Peak. 72°02' S, 1°37' E. Isolated and partly snow-capped, 10 km NE of Brattskarvet Mountain, at the NE end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from air photos taken by NorAE 1956-58, and named by them as Snarbynuten, for John Snarby. US-ACAN accepted the name Snarby Peak in 1966.

Snarbynuten *see* **Snarby Peak**

The *Snark*. Amphibious Walrus aircraft which went to Antarctica on the *Balaena* in 1946-47. *See* **The *Balaena*** and **The *Boojum*** for more details.

Snaureset. 72°08' S, 27°30' E. A low mountain ridge in the W part of Berrheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the bare ridge").

Sneddon Nunataks. 77°17' S, 153°46' W. A group of coastal nunataks on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula, overlooking the Swinburne Ice Shelf and Sulzberger Bay, 17.5 km ESE of Scott's Nunataks, in the N part of the Alexandra Mountains. They appear on the map drawn up by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Donald L. Sneddon, USN, electronics technician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

Snedeker Glacier. 66°27' S, 106°48' E. A channel glacier flowing to the Knox Coast, 14 km (the Australians say 19 km) W of Merritt Island, in Wilkes Land. Mapped by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Robert H. Snedeker (b. April 5, 1922, Northford, Conn. d. March 18, 2007, Winter Park, Fla.), photo interpreter on the *Edisto* during OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 22, 1968.

Snegotin Ridge. 63°34' S, 58°28' W. An ice-covered ridge, 4 km wide, rising to over 1200 m on the NW side of the Louis Philippe Plateau, it extends 6.5 km in a SW-NE direction, and is linked to the S with the Louis Philippe Plateau by Huhla Col, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Snegotin, in southern Bulgaria.

Mount Snell. 70°20' S, 71°33' W. Rising to about 500 m, it is the southwesternmost and highest of the 3 peaks on Dorsey Island, in the Wilkins Ice Shelf, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. It appears on 1966 USN air photos, and was delineated from images taken by U.S. Landsat in Feb. 1975. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Alfred W. Snell, USN, staff meteorologist on OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Dolina Snezhnaja. 73°39' S, 68°30' E. A valley running N-S at the S end of the Mawson Escarpment. It contains a lake at its N end, Ozero Mezhgornoe. Named by the Russians ("snowy valley").

Gora Snezhnaja. 70°48' S, 67°34' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak due W of Glukhoy Glacier, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians ("snowy nunatak").

Kar Snezhnyj. 74°25' S, 67°30' E. A pass on the SW side of Mount Borland, at the S end of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians ("snowy pass").

Zaliv Snezhnyj *see* **Snezhnyy Bay**

Gora Snezhnyj Kupol. 70°40' S, 67°43' E. A nunatak just SW of McKinnon Glacier, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians ("snowy dome mountain").

Snezhnyy Bay. 68°26' S, 78°27' E. A bay with a very narrow entrance, in the N part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians in 1956, as Zaliv Snezhnyj (i.e., "snowy bay"). ANCA translated this on Nov. 27, 1973.

Snick Pass. 70°41' S, 69°15' W. A narrow pass, running NW-SE at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, between the Douglas Range and the LeMay Range, leading from Grotto Glacier to Purcell Snowfield, in the north-central part of Alexander Island. First mapped in 1960 by Searle of the FIDS, working from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°41' S, 69°25' W. Named descriptively by UK-APC on March 2, 1961 (a snick is a small cut). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

The *Snipe*. A 1350-ton Royal Navy steel sloop, launched on Dec. 20, 1945, at Denny's Shipyard, at Dumbarton. While part of the America and West Indies Squadron, she was in Antarctic waters periodically from the 1947-48 season on. Captain that season was Cdr. John Graham Forbes, RN. **Jan. 13, 1948**: the *Snipe* left Port Stanley, with Governor Clifford aboard, for a 15-day visit to the FIDS bases. Her first port of call was meant to be the Argentine Islands, but heavy ice in 64°50' S, near Victor Hugo Island, prevented her getting through. So, she set sail for Admiralty Bay. **Jan. 18, 1948**: the *Snipe* arrived at Admiralty Bay, where they found that a recently deserted 13-foot-square Argentine hut had been built only 80 feet from the British base. The *Snipe* dropped 2 men off to man their base, and then set out again, almost immediately encountering the Argentine vessel *Seaver* and, a little later, the *Charrúa*, with both of which territorial protests were exchanged. She then passed the Argentine station on Gamma Island, where there were no signs of life, then on through Gerlache Strait and Neumayer Channel, heading for Port Lockroy. **Jan. 21, 1948**: after 3 attempts to get through to Port Lockroy, it was decided to try the southern approach, through Bismarck Strait, but they couldn't get in that way either. **Jan. 22, 1948**: another try through Neumayer channel was successful. **Jan. 23, 1948**: the *Snipe* got in as close as she could to the harbor at Port Lockroy, and using whale boats, got two men ashore — the advance FIDS party of Johnny Blyth and Bill Richards, and the base was reopened. The governor also got out to inspect the base. After 3 hours the *Snipe* left, back through

Neumayer Channel and Gerlache Strait, to Admiralty Bay. The *Seaver* was there, at anchor, and the captain came aboard to join Governor Clifford for a drink. The *Charrúa* arrived, and everyone had a party. **Jan. 28, 1948**: the *Snipe* returned to Port Stanley. **Feb. 1, 1948**: the *Snipe* turned around, and went south again, accompanying the *John Biscoe*. Gov. Clifford was aboard again **Feb. 4, 1948**: the *Snipe* arrived at Deception Island. **March 1, 1948**: the *Snipe* and the *Nigeria* left Port Stanley, to give the governor a 9-day tour of the "illegal" Argentine and Chilean bases in the "British" sector of Antarctica. **March 5, 1948**: the *Snipe* and the *Nigeria* left Deception Island. **March 7, 1948**: the *Snipe* and the *Nigeria* were at the Chilean base on Greenwich Island, made a protest (without landing), then headed back to Deception Island. The *Nigeria* stayed outside the harbor, but the *Snipe* went in, found the Argentine minesweeper *Parker* already moored there, and lodged a protest. In turn the Argentines lodged a protest, and then there was another party. **March 10, 1948**: the *Snipe* and the *Nigeria* arrived back in Port Stanley. **April 1948**: the *Snipe* spent 4 days in Rio, the officers partying, and the ratings being given an interesting tour by their Brazilian counterparts of the pleasures that only Rio could offer (presumably tourist attractions). The *Snipe* then went on to Trinidad and Bermuda. **1953**: the *Snipe* was back in Antarctica, under the command of Denis Guy Douglas Hall-Wright, to help 4 FIDS from Base G who were marooned at Point Hennequin. **Feb. 1953**: the *Snipe* supported the British removal of Argentine and Chilean refugio huts from Deception Island, in the South Shetlands (*see* **Wars**), and deported 2 Argentines from Deception Island to South Georgia. She remained on patrol until mid-April 1953, having been joined in March by the *Bigbury Bay*. The *Snipe* was scrapped in 1960.

Snipe Peak. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. A peak rising to 225 m, it is the main peak and highest point on Moe Island, close SW of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and again by Gordon Robin of FIDS in 1947. He named it to commemorate the first visit of the *Snipe* to Signy Island on Feb. 7, 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears in the 1966 British gazetteer.

Sno-cats. Caterpillar tractors made by Tucker, and used by the French and British during IGY. Fuchs took one with him on BCTAE 1957-58.

Snøbjørga *see* **Snøbjørga Bluff**

Snøbjørga Bluff. 72°05' S, 4°39' E. A rock and ice bluff at the E side of the head of Stuttflog Glacier, S of Mount Grytøyr, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Snøbjørga (i.e., "the snow mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snøbjørga Bluff in 1966.

Snodgrass Island. 65°26' S, 65°28' W. An island, 4 km long, NE of Pickwick Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by ArgAE 1954-55, and named by them as Isla Ingeniero Pereira, for an engineer named Pereira, who was on the *Uruguay* in 1904-05. It appears as such on their chart of 1955, as well as on Argentine charts of 1957 and 1964, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Snodgrass Island, for the Dickens character in *The Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Snøfuglborga *see* **Yukidori-toride-yama**

Snøfugldalen *see* **Yukidori Valley**

Snøhetta *see* **Snøhetta Dome**

Snøhetta Dome. 72°11' S, 2°48' W. A dome-shaped elevation (the Norwegians describe it as a mountain), snow-covered except for a few rock exposures, 5 km E of Hornet Peak, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Snøhetta (i.e., "the snow cap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snøhetta Dome in 1966.

Snøkallen *see* **Snøkallen Hill**

Snøkallen Hill. 71°42' S, 1°32' W. A hill (the Norwegians describe it as a small nunatak) 5 km SSE of Snøkjerringa Hill, on the E side (the Norwegians say the N part) of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Snøkallen (i.e., "the snow man"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snøkallen Hill in 1966. *See also* **Snøkjerringa Hill** (which means "the snow woman").

Snøkjerringa *see* **Snøkjerringa Hill**

Snøkjerringa Hill. 71°39' S, 1°35' W. A hill (the Norwegians describe it as a nunatak), 5 km NNW of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side (the Norwegians say the N part) of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Snøkjerringa (i.e., "the snow woman"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snøkjerringa Hill in 1966. *See also* **Snøkallen Hill** (which means "snowman").

Snønutane *see* **Snønutane Peaks**

Snønutane Peaks. 72°05' S, 4°48' E. A group of rock peaks (the Norwegians describe them as nunataks) rising above the elevated snow surface just E of Snøbjørga Bluff, in the SW part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Snønutane (i.e., "the snow peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snønutane Peaks in 1966. Not to be confused with Mount Hädrich.

Snønutryggen. 72°14' S, 5°20' E. A broad, ice-covered ridge, SE of Snønutane Peaks, in the passage between Wegenerisen and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them ("the snow peak ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Snøskalkegga *see* **Snøskalkegga Ridge**

Snøskalkegga Ridge. 71°59' S, 13°13' E. A small, mostly snow-covered mountain ridge, 5 km long, 3 km W of Dekefjellet Mountain, in the W part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. It is surmounted at the N end by Kazanskaya Mountain. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Snøskalkegga. US-ACAN accepted the name Snøskalkegga Ridge in 1970. The word "snø" means "snow"; "skalk" signifies the first cut, as of a cake (i.e., the cut made from the outside); and "egga" means "the ridge."

Snøskalkhausen *see* **Snøskalkhausen Peak**

Snøskalkhausen Peak. 72°02' S, 13°12' E. A partly snow-covered peak rising to 2650 m, S of Snøskalkegga Ridge, it marks the SW end of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Snøskalkhausen. US-ACAN accepted the name Snøskalkhausen Peak in 1966. "Snø" means "snow"; "skalk" means first cut (*see* **Snøskalkegga Ridge** for a more complete definition of this word); and "hausen" means "the skull" or "the head").

Snøtoa *see* **Snøtoa Terrace**

Snøtoa Terrace. 71°57' S, 4°35' E. A flattish, ice-covered terrace on the NE side of Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Snøtoa (i.e., "the snow patch"). US-ACAN accepted the name Snøtoa Terrace in 1967.

Snout. A glacier's lower extremity.

Snow. When water vapor precipitates and crystallizes, it becomes snow. At temperatures above -5°F, crystals form snowflakes. Very little snow falls in Antarctica (*see* **Snowfall**, **Rain**, and **Atmosphere**), even at the coast, and practically all of the snow on the ground has been accumulated over the millenia.

Cape Snow *see* **Smyley Island**

Isla Snow *see* [1]**Snow Island**

Snow, Ashley Clinton, Jr. b. March 23, 1906, Meridian, Miss., son of South Carolinian lumber dealer Ashley Clinton Snow and his wife Laura Granberry (who wrote the book *Music and the Out-of-Doors*). He joined the U.S. Navy as a sailor in 1927, got his wings in 1930, and in the 1930s married Norma Bayless, but they had no children. He was aviation chief machinist's mate and chief pilot at East Base during USAS 1939-41. During World War II he and Norma divorced, and he married again, in 1944, to Mildred Bowe (née Larson; Amundsen had visited her house when she was a child; her first husband had been killed in an accident when she was 6 months pregnant with their 2nd child), by whom he had a family, including Ashley Clinton Snow III (b. 1945; a daughter), Elizabeth, and Laura Granberry. He died on April 10, 1975, in Pensacola.

Snow Berg *see* **Snow Hill Island**

Snow bridges. Areas of snow forming the roofs of crevasses. Caused by drifting snow, they often hide the dangers of a crevasse.

Snow cats *see* **Sno-cats**

Snow Cruiser *see* **Snowcruiser**

The Snow Dome *see* **Pearce Dome**

Snow Hill *see* **Snow Hills**, **Snow Hill Island**

Snow Hill Island. 64°27' S, 57°12' W. More or less totally snow-capped, 30 km long and 10 km wide, SE of James Ross Island, from which it is separated by Admiralty Sound, and immediately SW of Seymour Island, from which it is separated by Picnic Passage, off the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 6, 1843, during RossAE 1839-43, and named by Ross as "Snow Hill" because, with no bare rock visible, it stood out against the contrast of the bare rock of Seymour Island [he thought it might be part of both (or either) Seymour Island or Trinity Peninsula]. It appears as such on Ross's chart of 1847, and on a British charts of 1893 and 1916. On Friederichsen's 1895 map, the highest part of the ice-cap is shown as Snow Berg, and the general area is referred to as Snow Land. On March 10, 1902, its insularity was determined by SwedAE 1901-04, and they established a winter station on the NW shore of the island, near Haslum Crag. They occupied this station from Feb. 12, 1902 to Nov. 11, 1903. Nordenskjöld named the island Snow Hill Ön (i.e., "snow hill island"). Every country with a vested interest in this part of Antarctica named it Snow Hill Island, or a variation thereof, for example, Charcot's 1912 map shows it as Île Snow Hill. It appears on a 1921 British chart as Snow Hill Island. In 1934-35, Ellsworth visited the old Swedish station on the *Wyatt Earp*, and, from there, made a flight SW over the Antarctic Peninsula in his airplane *Polar Star*, with Bernt Balchen as the pilot. The island appears as Snowhill Island on the 1936 map drawn up by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. On Aug. 27-28, a FIDS sledging party from Base D visited the Swedish station. On a Chilean chart of 1947, the name has been translated as Isla Cerro Nevado, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The island was surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1952 and 1954. Snow Hill Island was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentine refugios Suecia and Betbeder were established here.

Snow Hillnunatak *see* **Station Nunatak**

Snow Hills. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. Two snow-covered hills, one 240 m high, the other, rising to 265 m, about 400 m away to the W. They stand about 330 m W of Cemetery Bay, in the east-central part of Signy Island. The lower, eastern, hill was surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and charted by them as Snow Hill, and it appears as such on a 1942 British chart. It was also the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. On a 1967 British map the higher of the two bears the name Snow Hill, but, following re-surveying by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and in 1957-58, the name came to encompass both hills, and was pluralized. There is a 1948 Argentine reference to it as Colina Nevada (which means the same thing). UK-APC accepted the name Snow Hills on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

[1]**Snow Island**. 62°47' S, 61°23' W. A completely ice-covered island, 16 km long, and an average of 8 km wide, with an elevation of 975 feet. It lies 6 km SW of Livingston Island, separated from that island by Morton Strait, and NE of Smith Island, being separated from that island by Boyd Strait, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by William Smith on Feb. 19, 1819, and, over the course of the next few years it was charted by sealers. Its original name seems to have been Monroe Island, named probably for the *James Monroe*, Palmer's ship (although it may well have been named for the president of the USA). Palmer refers to it as that in 1820-21. On Jan. 24, 1821, it was re-charted by von Bellingshausen's expedition (he would name it later, in hindsight). Capt. Pendleton's log dated Nov. 9, 1821, refers to it as Monroe Island, Capt. Davis's log of Feb. 1, 1821, as Presidents Island, and Capt. Burdick's log of Feb. 18, 1821, as President Island. In 1821 Capt. Fildes refers to it as Monroe Island, or Monroe's Island. On Powell's chart published in 1822, it appears as Snow Isle. Weddell's map published in 1825 shows it as both Basil Halls Island and Hall Island, for Capt. Basil Hall (*see* **Hall Peninsula**). Fildes' 1827 chart shows it as Snow Island, and on Powell's 1828 chart it appears as "Snow Island or Basil Hall's Island." Between Jan. and March 1829, Foster checked its position quite thoughly during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and his charts show it as both Basil Hall Island and "Basil Hall or Snow Island." On von Bellingshausen's chart, drawn up finally in 1831, he calls it Malyy Yaroslavets (i.e., "little Yaroslavets"), named for a town NW of Moscow. Morrell, in 1832, refers to it as Monroe Island, or Monroe's Island. Note: Over the years, the name Monroe has been variously misspelled. An 1839 British chart has it as Snow Island, and an 1861 Spanish chart has it as Isla Snow. Everyone with a vested interest in this part of Antarctica translated it according to their own language. For example, there is a 1907 Argentine reference to it as Isla Nieve. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31 and 1934-35. It appears erroneously on their 1935 chart as Snow Islands, but on their 1937 chart it appears as Snow Island. It appears as Monroe Island on a 1943 USAAF chart, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of that year as "Monroe Island (Snow Island)." An Argentine chart of 1946 has it as Isla de la Nieve. US-ACAN accepted the name Snow Island in 1947. It was further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Office Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951-52, under Frank Hunt, and appears on their chart as Snow Island. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Isla Nevada, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Snow. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Snow Island** *see* **Chionis Island**

Snow Land *see* **Snow Hill Island**

Snow melters. Large cabinets into which snow is shoveled. They are then lighted, melting the snow for drinking water, etc. It requires much snow to be shoveled to make a little water, and the whole process takes an inordinate amount of time and energy. The *Belgica* had one, during BelgAE 1897-99, a converted condenser from the engine room.

Snow Nunataks. 73°35' S, 77°06' W. A line of 4 widely separated nunataks rising through the ice-cap to about 700 m, southward of Case Island and the Ronne Entrance, and SE of Carroll Inlet, and trending E-W for 30 km, just to the W of the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. The 4 are (from W to E) Espenschied Nunatak, Mount McCann, Mount Thornton, and Mount Benkert. Discovered from the ground and from the air in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, roughly mapped by them in 73°15' S, 76°00' W, and named by them as Norma Snow Nunatak (i.e., in the singular), for Ashley Snow's wife at the time, Norma Bayless Snow (*see* **Snow, Ashley**). They appear as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. However, on 3 separate USAAF charts of 1943, the feature appears as Ashley Snow Nunatak (i.e., in the singular), Ashley Snow Nunataks, and Ashley Snow Nunaticks (sic). Finn Ronne's 1945 map shows the feature as the Norma Snow Nunataks. On a 1946 Argentine chart they appear as Picos Nevados Ashley (i.e., "Ashley snow peaks"), which just goes to show that the Argentines can be fooled as well as anyone else. US-ACAN accepted the name Ashley Snow Nunataks in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Only 3 nunataks comprised the group at that time. On Dec. 23, 1947, the feature was seen again, aerially, by RARE 1947-48. Whereas most of the other compound names in Antarctica were abbreviated in the late 1940s and early 1950s, this one was left as it was, i.e.,

Ashley Snow Nunataks, for fear that its honoree might suffer that fate already dealt him by the Argentines. For example, it appears with the long name on *National Geographic*'s 1957 map, whereas the other honorees of USAS all have the abbreviated name. Still at that stage, it was thought that there were only 3 nunataks in this group. Photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1966. US-ACAN finally accepted the shortened name (and an additional nunatak) in 1966, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land.

Snow Peak. 62°35' S, 60°40' W. Rising to 430 m, SW of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and named descriptively by them. It appears on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. The Americans have yet to make a comment on this feature.

Snow Petrel Peak. 78°32' S, 164°38' E. A sharp rock peak rising to 605 m, and marking the easternmost summit of Mason Spur, at the S end of the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. The name appears on a 1987 sketch map and report by geologist Anne Wright-Grassham (later Anne C. Wright), who had been a member of the 1983–84 New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology field party to Mason Spur. Named for the pair of snow petrels that flew over this peak many times in Nov. 1983. It was concluded that they were nesting there. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 4, 1999.

Snow tunnels. Tunnels cut out by people under the surface of the snow in order to connect the station (or base) to the housing for scientific instruments. They are usually 6 feet deep and 1000 feet long. Hallett Station was the only U.S. scientific station without one during IGY.

Snow Valley. 77°33' S, 166°09' E. A valley forming the Backdoor Bay end of the usual overland route from Cape Royds to Cape Evans, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC.

Snow White Hill. 61°58' S, 58°10' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to between 300 and 400 m above sea level, between Drake Glacier and Eldred Glacier, S of Corsair Bight, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for the character in the fairy tale.

The Snowcruiser. Also known as the Antarctic Snowcruiser, or Snow Cruiser, and known, affectionately, as the Penguin. A mammoth vehicle, looking somewhat like a monstrous Bluebird (Malcolm Campbell's car used for land speed records) designed and built by Thomas Poulter (q.v.) over a 2-year period, at a cost of $150,000. Poulter had witnessed first-hand the frustration of being unable to rescue Admiral Byrd when he (Byrd) had been all alone in Antarctica, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and determined to devise a vehicle that would overcome this problem. While working at the Research Foundation of the Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago, Poulter presented his design to director Harold Vagtborg and the rest of the Foundation. Between 1937 and 1939, under Poulter's direction, Project #I-69 went ahead. On April 29, 1939 they presented their work so far to USAS, and got their approval to move ahead. They would loan it to the expedition, provided it was returned afterwards. Work began on construction on Aug. 8, 1939, at the Pullman shops in Chicago. They had 11 weeks to build, test, and deliver the Snowcruiser to Boston for onloading for the trip to Antarctica. It was meant to be able to travel anywhere on the Antarctic surface, under any conditions. It was 55 feet 8 inches long, 19 feet 10½ inches wide, between 12 and 16 feet high, and weighed 75,000 pounds, loaded. There were 4 individually-powered and steered wheels, each 10 feet in diameter and weighing 3 tons apiece, and the wheel base was 20 feet. The tires were Goodyear 12-ply, 120 by 66 by 33½. No skids. No tracks. It had two 6-cylinder Cummins diesel engines, each with 150 hp, and four General Electric drive motors, 75 hp each. It had a maximum speed of 30 mph, and a range of 5000 miles. A light airplane was on the roof, and the vehicle carried a year's provisions. There was a control cabin up front, a galley, crew's quarters for between 3 and 6 personnel, ideally 4, and of course, radio. On Oct. 24, 1939, after a few tests on nearby sand dunes, the Snowcruiser left Chicago, being driven on the roads, and reached the *North Star*, in Boston, on Nov. 12, 1939. Its tail section had to be temporarily removed so it would fit aboard, and at high tide, Dr. Poulter drove the Snowcruiser on to the *North Star*. On Nov. 15, 1939 the *North Star* left Boston, with the Snowcruiser lashed to her deck. After some hairy moments on the way down, everyone and everything arrived safely in Antarctica, on Jan. 11, 1940. On Jan. 15, 1940, Poulter drove the Snowcruiser down a timber ramp at the Bay of Whales, and midway down the ramp, the wood started to crack, and only by heavy throttling was Poulter able to make it to the ice (the motion pictures taken by *Bear* seaman Tony Wayne are fantastic). It was operated out of West Base, and was placed under the command of Al Wade, and his 3 men, Ferranto, Griffith, and Petras. It was a failure, being too heavy for the snow, the tires spinning and the machine sinking into the snow. Despite the addition of a couple of wheels to the front, and chains on the back, smooth, tires, it was abandoned. Even unladen, the vehicle would have been as much as 5 times too heavy. It was rediscovered under the snow by members of Little America V many years later, during IGY.

Snowfall. Rather light in Antarctica, only 4 inches falling over the Polar Plateau every year, and maybe 20 inches over the coastal regions. There is virtually no rain (*see* **Rain**, **Snow**, and **Atmosphere**). In Dec. 1969 McMurdo had 25 inches of snow, a record since 1911.

Mount Snowman. 61°51' S, 58°01' W. A steep, ugly mountain on Ridley Island, in the South Shetlands. Rising to over 200 m above sea level, its glacier-hat reminded the Poles of the yeti, or abominable snowman of myth, legend, and outright lies. The Poles accepted the name in 1984.

Snowmobiles. Motorized passenger vehicles on skis. The Bombardier Alpines were much used in Antarctica by USAP. These are Canadian machines, rugged utility models.

Snowplume Peak. 73°32' S, 94°27' W. A small pyramidal peak along the N front of the Jones Mountains, 1.2 km WSW of Rightangle Peak, and 3 km WSW of Pillsbury Tower. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960–61, and named by them for the continual plume of wind-blown snow which trails off the peak whenever the wind blows. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Snowshoe Glacier. 68°19' S, 66°35' W. A glacier, 13 km long, it flows W from a col in the SW flank of Neny Glacier, into Providence Cove, at Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BGLE 1934-37 roughly surveyed it from the ground in 1936 and photographed it aerially on Feb. 1, 1937. It was re-photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1949, Oct. 1958, and Nov. 1960. Named by FIDS leader Ken Butler, in 1948, for its shape. Its narrow head and wide mouth resembles the shape of a snowshoe. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Snowshoe Pass. 83°03' S, 157°36' E. A snow saddle, about 427 m high, 6 km NE of Aurora Heights, between Argosy Glacier and Skua Glacier, or, to put it another way, between Aurora Glacier and Astro Glacier, in the Miller Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for the best form of travel here in the deep, soft snow. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit, as did US-ACAN in 1966.

Snowy petrels *see* **Petrels**

Snowy Point. 74°37' S, 163°45' E. A gently sloping point marking the N side of the W portal of Browning Pass, it also forms the SE end of the small plateau W of Campbell Glacier, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Explored and named descriptively by Campbell's Northern Party of 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Snowy sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

Snubbin Island. 65°29' S, 65°50' W. An island, 3 km W of Pickwick Island, at the W end of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, it first appears (unnamed) on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *The Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Snug Cove. 65°30' S, 64°26' W. A small cove along the E side of the second largest of the Lippmann Islands (none of these islands have been named individually), off the W coast of Graham

Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1957-58, and first used by the unit's motor launch. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it provides a good enclosed anchorage for small boats. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Snuggerud Glacier. 72°07' S, 7°52' E. Flows NNE between Klevekåpa Mountain and Småknoltane Peaks, in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during rhe same long expedition, and named by them as Snuggerudbreen, for John Snuggerud, who wintered-over as radio mechanic at Norway Station in 1958, during the expedition. They plotted it in 72°11' S, 7°45' E. US-ACAN accepted the name Snuggerud Glacier in 1966. It has since been replotted.

Snuggerudbreen *see* **Snuggerud Glacier**

Snyder, Earle. He was on the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41, as a crew member on the *North Star*.

Snyder Peak. 73°31' S, 93°56' W. A low, ice-covered peak, 1.5 km SW of Anderson Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for David Snyder, VX-6 aviation electronics technician, crew member on Dakota flights from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast in Nov. 1961.

Snyder Peninsula. 71°25' S, 61°26' W. A high, ice-covered peninsula terminating in Cape Howard, on the S side of Lamplugh Inlet, between that inlet and Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Rear Admiral Joseph Edward Snyder, Jr., USN, Antarctic project officer for the assistant secretary of the Navy for research and development, 1967-69. His job immediately prior to that was, as a captain, commanding the *New Jersey* in Vietnam. From 1974 to 1976 he was the Navy Department's sponsor for U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Snyder Rocks. 66°34' S, 107°46' E. A small group of rocks projecting above the continental ice, about 5 km W of the terminus of Underwood Glacier, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Mark G. Snyder, a member of OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Sobek Expeditions, Inc. In 1973 three young men, Richard Bangs, Lewis Greenwald, and John Yost founded Sobek (the Egyptian god of crocodiles; their first tour was in a crocodile-infested river in Africa). The company, based out of Angels Camp, Calif., conducted tours of the Antarctic Peninsula on the *Bahía Paraíso*. They also did an Antarctic Adventure, for 11 days. Lew Greenwald died in an accident on the Blue Nile in 1975. In 1991 the company merged with Mountain Travel (q.v.) to become Mountain Travel Sobek (q.v.).

Bahía Sobenes *see* **Malmgren Bay**

Bahía (de) Soberanía *see* **Discovery Bay**

Puerto Soberanía. 62°29' S, 59°38' W. A natural harbor, ice-free in summer, and well-protected from the E winds, it offers the best anchorage in Discovery Bay, being situated more or less in the central part of the E coast of that bay, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47 in association with Soberanía Station, which was built here that season ("soberanía" meaning "sovereignty," something the Chileans were somewhat concerned about).

Soberanía Station *see* **Capitán Arturo Prat Station**

The *Sobkra*. FY 331. A 433-ton British whale catcher, launched on Sept. 21, 1937 by Smiths Dock Co., South Bank on Tees, and finished in Oct. 1937. 148 feet long, 27 feet 6 inches wide, and with 148 nhp, she was owned by Christian Salvesen's South Georgia Company, and registered in Middlesbrough. She was in Antarctic waters in 1940-41. In Oct. 1941 she was commisioned by the British Navy as a naval trawler, and after the war, in Sept. 1946, returned to Salvesen.

Cape Sobral. 64°33' S, 59°34' W. A high, mainly snow-covered elevation, surmounting the SE end of Sobral Peninsula, at the very N of the Larsen Ice Shelf, just S of Prince Gustav Channel, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Oct. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Kap Sobral, for José M. Sobral. For a more detailed hisry of this cape, *see* **Sobral Peninsula**. There are occasional references to this feature being plotted in 78°12' S, 68°10' W, but this would place it in a very lonely position on the Ronne Ice Shelf.

Isla Sobral *see* **Omega Island**

Kap Sobral *see* **Cape Sobral**, **Sobral Peninsula**

Península Sobral *see* **Sobral Peninsula**

Sobral, José María. b. April 14, 1880, Gualeguaychú, Entre Ríos, Argentina, son of legal clerk Enrique Sobral and his wife María Luisa Iturrioz, both immigrants from Spain. Joining the Navy in 1898, he was a naval ensign who, at Buenos Aires, was seconded to SwedAE 1901-04 as an observer-assistant physicist-meteorologist in exchange for the Argentine government giving the expedition free food, equipment and help. He was with Nordenskjöld in the main party at Snow Hill House, and thus was the first recorded Argentine to set foot on Antarctica proper. Immediately after the expedition he quit the Navy, went to Uppsala to study geology, and did not return from Sweden until 1913, with a doctorate. He entered the Mines and Hydrography Service, becoming director general in 1924. In 1930 he was appointed Argentine consul general in Oslo, was a commercial geologist in the 1930s, and died on April 14, 1961.

Sobral Peninsula. 64°31' S, 59°40' W. A high, mainly ice-covered peninsula, 17.5 km long and 8 km wide, it projects southward from Muskeg Gap into the N part of the Larsen Ice Shelf, W of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, in northern Graham Land. Roughly mapped in Oct. 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, when Nordenskjöld named its S tip as Kap Sobral, for José Sobral. Ellsworth flew over in 1935, photographing, and on maps of his expedition it was erroneously shown as an island separated from the mainland coast by a channel about 6 km wide. That was the beginning of the myth that this was an island, a myth that, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, has been perpetuated in some quarters to the present day. A Nov. 1947 survey by Fids from Base D failed to discover the truth, and so, on Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC accepted Cape Sobral as the S end of what they still thought was an island. That situation appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was only after surveys by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961 that the true, peninsular, status of this feature was determined, and it was shown to be joined to mainland coast at Muskeg Gap. UK-APC accepted the name Sobral Peninsula on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. They kept the name Cape Sobral for the cape. On a 1964 Chilean chart the peninsula still appears as an island, Isla Chandler, named for Alberto Chandler Baunen (*see under* **C**), with the name Cabo Sobral retained for the cape at the S part of the "island"). We are led to believe that the Chileans still call it Isla Chandler; after all these years of its peninsular status being well-known, that report hardly seems credible. The Argentines call it Península Sobral. Following the break up of the Larsen Ice Shelf, the peninsula (and the cape) became navigable to shipping, and on Aug. 27, 2009, UK-APC reinstated the name Cape Sobral (which they had discarded in 1964 when the whole peninsula was named Sobral). They, of course, retained the name Sobral Peninsula as well.

Sobral Station. 81°04' S, 40°36' W. Properly called Base Avanzada Científica de Ejército Alférez de Navío José María Sobral, or (in slightly shorter form), Base Alférez Sobral, or a combination or slight variation of these (i.e., it was an Argentine Army scientific station, or, more properly, a field station). Known popularly as Sobral. **April 2, 1965**: The station was opened by ArgAE 1964-65, on the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named for Ensign José María Sobral. **1965 winter**: Communications Lt. Alfredo Eugenio Goetz (leader). **1966 winter**: Cavalry Lt. Julio César Veronelli (leader). **1967 winter**: Infantry Lt. Hugo Emiliano Copertari (leader). **1968 winter**: Cavalry 1st Lt. Héctor Fructuoso Funés (leader). **1969 winter**: Ricardo Carlos Lemme (leader). The station was closed after the 1969 winter, but was used as a temporary base in 1970-71 and 1971-72, then closed altogether. Buried by the ice, it was unfindable when they came to look for it in 1997.

The *Sobraon*. A freighter, built at Sunderland in 1889, and belonging to the Gordon Steam Shipping Company of London. She was bought

by the Newfoundland Steam Whaling Company in 1907, and converted at Sandefjord, Norway, into the 2385-ton whaling factory ship *Sobraon*, capable of 12 knots. In Oct. 1907 she left Norway, with Einar Egenes as skipper, and Nokard Davidsen as manager, bound for London and then on to Newfoundland, with a 41-man crew. She arrived in St. John's in early Nov. 1907, took on 6000 oil barrels, and then sailed to NZ, where she picked up two of the company's whale catchers already operating out of NZ in 1907, the *Lynx* and the *Puma*. The *Sobraon* and the catchers left NZ on Nov. 20, 1907, and were in the South Orkneys for the 1907-08 whaling season. Alexander McDougall was aboard too. They had obtained licenses from the British government. In fact, the *Sobraon* secured the first ever such license for the South Orkneys, and the second one ever for the South Shetlands, and, indeed, was the first whaler to work in the South Orkneys at all, regardless of license. The three vessels arrived at Port Stanley on Jan. 4, 1908. Finding it difficult to catch whales in South Orkneys waters, they moved on to Deception Island, arriving there on Jan. 14, 1908, and operated out of Whalers Bay for the rest of the season. It was from the *Lynx* that Nokard Davidsen was drowned on Jan. 22, 1908. The *Sobraon* was back again in 1908-09, and 1909-10, and in 1910 she was sold to Haldor Virik's Odd Company for £8250, but continued to work Antarctic waters in 1910-11 (Albert Newing was the Falkland Islands customs officer aboard that season), 1911-12, and 1912-13. In 1913 the Odd Company replaced her with the *Guvernøren*, and sold her to Adolf Amandus Andresen (q.v.), who changed her name to the *Orion*, and she became a Chilean whaler off the coast of Chile, 1913-15.

Sobraon Cove *see* **Gouvernøren Harbor, Pendulum Cove**

Sociedad Ballenera Corral. Also called the Sociedad Ballenera de Corral. Chilean whaling company. It had three distinct incarnations. The first was the Sociedad Ballenera Christensen y Cía, founded in the fall of 1908 by Chris Christensen's three sons, August, Søren, and Lars, with a not inconsiderable capital of 500,000 kr. The company started off with two whale catchers, the *Noruega* and the *Germania*. In 1910 they acquired the factory whaler *Tioga* and the new catcher *Ballena*. In 1911 they sold the company to Wilhelm Jebsen, of Bergen, who renamed it the Corral Company (AS Corral), still based out of Corral (in Chile), and flying the Chilean flag. This company ran the *Tioga* until the death of that vessel, and then the company was sold in the fall of 1913 to Jorge Anwandter, of Valparaíso, who opened up the new Sociedad Ballenera Corral, out of Corral. This company began with two catchers, gradually adding more and more, for example the *Penguin* (in 1925, bought from the defunct and short-lived Sociedad Pescadora Chile-Noruego, out of Valdivia), and the *Scott 1* in 1932 (from the Sociedad Ballenera Corral de Valdivia, which that year had ceased operations after 5 years). The Sociedad closed in 1936.

Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes. In English known as the Magellan Whaling Company. Chilean whaling company started (with a working capital of £100,000) in 1905 by Adolf Amandus Andresen and Pedro A. de Bruyne (and others), based out of Punta Arenas, and run by managing director de Bruyne with the aid of Chilean government backing. Mauricio Braun was president. They had a brand new 56-ton whale catcher, the *Almirante Montt*, built for them in Norway that year, but they needed more. Their first resolution was to send Andresen to Norway, and he returned on Nov. 28, 1906, with the factory whaler *Gobernador Bories*, as well as the transport sailing ship *Cornelia Jacoba*, and the whale catchers *Almirante Valenzuela* and *Almirante Uribe*. The company ran the *Gobernador Bories* in the South Shetlands between 1906 and 1910, and then Andresen left to form another whaling company. On Jan. 14, 1911, the company was re-constituted, with Ernest Hobbs as chairman, and Augustus Henkes as new manager. Braun and de Bruyne stayed on as directors. The first initiative of the new company was to order two new whale catchers from Norway, the *Almirante Goni* and the *Almirante Señoret*. The *Gobernador Bories* was laid up after the 1913-14 season, and condemned, and in 1914 the company bought another ship, the Harrison Line ship *Senator*, and had her converted in Europe into a whaling factory ship. But then World War I broke out, and they were unable to proceed with the new ship, so they chartered the *Normanna* from Haldor Virik, for the 1914-15 Antarctic season. After a series of misfortunes, the company wound up in 1916, the new *Gobernador Bories* was bought by an American company, and her catchers sold to a company in Europe.

Society Expeditions Cruises, Inc. Probably the best known of the tour operators serving Antarctica in the 1980s, perhaps better known even than Lindblad at one time. Out of Seattle, they were formed in 1974 "for the traveler who wants to be part of the adventure, versus being just an observer." A member of Cruise Lines International Association, their Antarctic expeditions began in 1976, with the *World Discoverer* as their flagship. Thus began a variety of tours with expert guides and authorities in various disciplines. In 1985 the company added the *Society Explorer*, and in July 1987 the company was sold to West German shipowner Heiko Klein, and 30-year-old Patrick Kirkpatrick became president. The company planned a third vessel in 1990. Society Expeditions also used its ships for some scientific work. Before one went on a cruise, one was given notebooks, books, maps, charts, a reading list, a rucksack, and a special parka. On their ships one was given an outside cabin (an ordinary cabin which one could look out of and see things), excellent food and service, a swimming pool, sundeck, library, fitness center, beauty salon, and gift shop. Included in the price were accommodations, meals, lectures, tipping, and shore excursions. The cost of the trip depended on which tour was chosen, whether one went ordinary or deluxe, and on which deck, and on whether one was in a suite or an "owner's suite." Price range per person in 1989 figures was $US4900 to 14,490. Air fare was additional. They offered 15- to 26-day tours; only 5 to 7 days were spent in latitudes higher than 60°S. Only a taste of the continent was offered, the ships touching Anvers Island, Nelson Island, and King George Island, and, if possible, Deception Island, Paradise Bay, Iceberg Alley, Lemaire Channel, the South Orkneys, maybe some of the other South Shetland Islands, Port Lockroy and some other scientific stations (all depending on the trip). These destinations were all maybes, depending on the weather and other conditions. A land traverse to the Pole, à la Scott, was not available — that was the province of Mountain Travel. Society Expeditions went bust in 2004.

The *Society Explorer* *see* **The *Lindblad Explorer***

Socks. In Antarctica it is a good idea to wear one thin pair of wool socks beneath, and then one or two heavier wool pairs on top. Rag wool high-knees are recommended for the outer pair(s).

Socks Glacier. 83°42' S, 170°05' E. A small glacier flowing from the E slopes of the Queen Alexandra Range, just N of the Owen Hills, to enter the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, about 28 km up the glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Shackleton on his trip to the Pole in 1908, during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for Socks, the last (and most famous) pony to die on the expedition, who fell into a crevasse near here on Dec. 7, 1908. The party was relying on Socks as a food supply, and the loss of this noble animal probably cost Shackleton the Pole. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sodabread Slope *see* **Northeast Glacier**

Söderström, Gustaf Adolf *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1912

Gory Sodruzhestva. 73°36' S, 64°30' E. A group of nunataks on the S side of Mount Ruker, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

More Sodruzhestva. 67°00' S, 70°00' E. A sea off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Sodruzhestvo Station. 69°43' S, 73°44' E. Soviet summer station established in the summer of 1971-72 on the Amery Ice Shelf to conduct geophysical and geological surveys for the summers of 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, after which it was closed.

Soerge, Harald. b. 1903, Norway. He went to sea in 1927, as an engineer on Norwegian merchant ships, and on Aug. 1, 1935, at Ålerund, signed on as 2nd engineer on the *Wyatt Earp* for Ellsworth's 3rd Antarctic expedition, 1935-36.

SOFeX. Jan. 5-Feb. 26, 2002. An NSF program of "iron seeding," i.e., throwing iron into the oceans and seeing how it affected plankton. There were three ships involved (in Antarcic waters) — the *Polar Star*, the *Melville*, and the *Roger Revelle*.

[1]**Punta Soffia**. 63°19' S, 57°53' W. A point on Covadonga Harbor, between Punta Figueroa and Ross Point, just S of Cape Legoupil, Trinity

Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Sub Lt. Gustavo Soffia A., on the *Angamos* during that expedition. Also see the entry immediately below.

[2]Punta Soffia. 64°54' S, 62°56' W. A point which forms the extreme SE of Bryde Island, in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Gustavo Soffia [*see* **[1]Punta Soffia**]. Why there should be two features in the same general area, with exactly the same name, named by exactly the same people, at the same time, for the same man, remains a mystery.

Sofia Automatic Weather Station. 74°48' S, 163°19' E. An Italian AWS, installed in Feb. 1987, at an elevation of 40 m, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. It stopped transmitting in Nov. 2002, and was replaced with Sofia B.

Sofia Mountains. 69°27' S, 71°23' W. A cluster of 4 small mountains rising to about 1500 m, extending for 21 km in a NE-SW direction, 13 km wide, and bounded to the N by Palestrina Glacier, to the E by Landers Peaks (rising to about 1000 m), to the E and S by the Nichols Snowfield, and to the W by McManus Glacier (a tributary of the Palestrina) and the N part of the Lassus Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. The E and north-central part of the group is formed by a nameless ridge about 5 km long, separated by Poste Valley. The NW part is formed by Mount Braun (at about 900 m), and the SW part is formed by Mount Ohridsky. Apparently the group was mapped by the British in 1960, but not named. The name derives from a Feb. 1988 visit by a geological field party comprising BAS personnel and the 1st Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition, and commemorates the centennial of the founding of the University of Sofia, in Bulgaria. Bulgaria named the feature on Oct. 5, 1989, as Sofia University Mountains. This was too much for UK-APC, who renamed it Sofia Mountains on May 13, 1991. US-ACAN accepted the name British naming.

Sofia University Mountains *see* **Sofia Mountains**

Sofietoppen. 72°00' S, 2°31' E. A peak, close SE of Nonshøgda, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in the W part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, for the main character in a novel by Jostein Gaarder.

Soft Snow Pass. 72°37' S, 166°34' E. A snow pass at an elevation of about 2000 m, at the head of Osuga Glacier (which is a tributary of Trafalgar Glacier), in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by Malcolm Laird's 1981-82 NZARP party, for the unusually soft snow encountered in the pass. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Softbed Nunataks *see* **Softbed Ridges**

Softbed Ridges. 83°03' S, 163°45' E. Also called Softbed Nunataks. A series of parallel rock ridges interspaced by small, snow-covered valleys, the whole trending N-S for about 24 km, and forming a portion of the divide between Robb Glacier and Lowery Glacier. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Île Sögen *see* **Sögen Island**

Sögen Island. 65°04' S, 64°02' W. Forms the E side of Français Cove, in the SW extremity of Port Charcot (which indents the N part of Booth Island), in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Sögen, for Sögen, one of his dogs who died and was buried here during that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Sögen Island in 1952.

Ostrova Soglasija *see* **Tryne Islands**

Ozero Soglasija *see* **Soglasija Lake**

Soglasija Lake. 66°16' S, 100°59' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Soglasija. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Glaciar Sohm *see* **Sohm Glacier**

Sohm Glacier. 66°07' S, 64°49' W. Flows NNW into Bilgeri Glacier, S of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and that same season surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Victor Sohm, Austrian skiing pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Glaciar Sohm.

Soholt Peaks. 79°43' S, 84°12' W. A group of rugged, ice-free peaks, between Gifford Peaks and Drake Icefall, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party 1962-63, for Donald E. Soholt (b. July 1932), geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Soiza Reilly, Juan José de *see under* **De Soiza Reilly**

Nunataki Sojuz. 74°28' S, 8°10' W. A group of nunataks immediately NE of the mountain the Norwegians call Sembberget, in the SE part of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Skala Sojuz-13 *see* **Soyuz-13 Rock**

Utës Sojuz-17 *see* **Soyuz-17 Cliff**

Nunatak Sojuz-18. 73°13' S, 61°54' E. A nunatak SW of the Seavers Nunataks, near the head of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians. Not to be confused with Soyuz-18 Rock (which in Russian is known as Skala Sojuz-18).

Skala Sojuz-18 *see* **Soyuz-18 Rock**

Gora Sojuz-21 *see* **Mount Lugg**

Utës Sojuz-28. 79°34' S, 160°00' E. A bluff, due W of Cape Murray, at Carlyon Glacier, on the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians. This may be Cheney Bluff, but, given the difference in coordinates, it is unlikely.

Sökkhornet *see* **Graben Horn**

Nunatak Sokolina *see* **Watts Summit**

The *Sol*. Australian yacht, skippered by Christopher Elliot and Tracey Brown, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1989-90. The vessel was back in 1990-91, same places, under the command of Keith Clement.

Caleta Solberg *see* **Solberg Inlet**

Ensenada Solberg *see* **Solberg Inlet**

Solberg Inlet. 68°18' S, 65°13' W. An ice-filled inlet, between 8 and 16 km wide, it recedes W for 22 km between (on the one hand) Rock Pile Peaks and Periphery Point, and (on the other) the SE point of Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, at the Larsen Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21, 1935, and, using these photos, and the 1928 aerial photos taken by Wilkins, U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg roughly outlined and identified this inlet. Re-discovered in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and they photographed it aerially and roughly surveyed it from the ground. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-49, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne for Rear Admiral Thorvald Arthur Solberg (1894-1964), USN, who, as chief of naval research, authorized the assistance given to Ronne by the Office of Naval Research. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Ensenada Solberg, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also use that name, as well as Caleta Solberg. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Sölch Glacier. 67°04' S, 66°23' W. Flows WSW into Salmon Cove, on the E side of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Johann Sölch (1883-1951), Austrian glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Soldaditos. 64°19' S, 62°53' W. A point on Islote Atalaya (what the Chileans call Islote Colin), in the Pi Islands, in the Melchior Islands, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Islotes Soldado Catalán *see* **Islotes Catalán**

Ostrov Soldat *see* **Soldat Island**

Soldat Island. 68°31' S, 78°10' E. An elongated, rocky islet, 4 km long, S of Partizan Island, in the S part of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted on subsequent maps as a peninsula. John Roscoe, the U.S. cartographer, working off air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, re-defined it as an island in 1952. ANARE re-photographed it aerially in 1954, and the Russians did the same in 1956. The USSR named it in 1956 as Ostrov Soldat (i.e., "soldier island"). ANARE re-photographed it in 1957 and 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name Soldat Island in 1970, and ANCA followed suit.

Solem Ridge. 71°12' S, 63°15' W. An arc-shaped, mostly snow-covered ridge, 6 km long, and rising to about 1800 m, 16 km NNE of Mount Jackson, and also NNE of Mount Van Buren, in the central part of Palmer Land. Pho-

tographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972–73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Lynn D. Solem, USN, medical officer at Pole Station in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Solemark Point *see* **Henry Bluff**

Cabo Soler *see* **Rho Islands**

Islotes Soler *see* **Rho Islands**

The *Solglimt*. There had been a whaler named *Solglimt*, in southern waters (although not Antarctica), which was wrecked on Oct. 16, 1908, at Marion Island (Capt. Anders Harboe Ree). The new *Solglimt*, formerly the *Potsdam*, owned by the Holland America Line, and launched on Dec. 15, 1899, made her first trip to New York from Rotterdam in 1900. In 1915 she was bought by the Swedish American Line, and renamed the *Stockholm*, plying the Atlantic between then and 1928. In Nov. 1929 Chris Nielsen's Norwegian whaling company Atlas bought her, renamed her *Solglimt*, and converted her into a huge whaling supply ship (12,975 tons, 550 feet long, she could carry over 2000 persons, and was capable of 15 knots). As such she conducted pelagic whaling in West Antarctica waters in 1929–31. In 1931 the Atlas Company merged with the Odd Company, and so Lars Christensen became the vessel's owner (although technically his father-in-law, Thor Dahl, owned her). She was in Antarctic waters in 1932–33, was off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land during the 1933–34 season, and was back in Antarctic waters in 1934–35, 1935–36, 1936–37, 1937–38, 1938–39, and 1939–40. In 1941, for the 1940–41 season, the *Solglimt* was in the area of Queen Maud Land, having just come in from New York with supplies for the *Ole Wegger* and the *Pelagos*. Her armaments included four 100 mm guns, not adequate for defense against the Nazi raider *Pinguin*, which took the *Solglimt* on Jan. 13, 1941. Crew: Jørgen Norman Andersen (captain; 40); Edvard Andersen (secretary; 48); Hans Oluf Abrahamsen (1st mate; 59; tattoo on left hand); Hans Christian Paulsen (2nd mate; 55); Julius Waldemar Andersen (3rd mate; 47; tattoo on both arms); Johan Holberg Andersen (4th mate; 38); Karl Anton Svendsen (bosun; 53); Kristian Fredrik Sletsjøe (1st wireless operator; 27; tattoo on right arm); Trygve Kynsveen (2nd wireless operator; 40); André Louis Larsen (carpenter; 40; he had lost the tip off his right hand ring finger); Karl Oskar Kruge (mechanic; 56); Asbjørn M. Haugen (electrician; 40; scar on hand); Anders Marius Standal (31; he had no left hand), Ole Kristian Børresen (30; tattoo on right arm), Johannes J. Bjørndal (54; tattoo on right arm), Carl Severin Hansen (53; tattoo on both arms), Henry Johan Bach (28), Knut Ove Arvesen (24), Edvard Jacobsen (59), Georg Martin Andersen (37; tattoo on right arm); Sigurd Erigen Martinsen (36), Roald Storm Jacobsen (27; had "Mother" tattooed on his left hand); Olav Gulliksen (25), William Kåre Olafsen (22), Henrik Alfred Kristiansen (23), Erling Freng (35), Konrad Olai Hauge (18), and Arne Eggen (22) (ordinary seamen); Conrad Edvard Eversen (chief engineer; 48); Sofus K. Larsen (2nd engineer; 51); Haldor Amandus Sundsby (3rd engineer; 52; tattoo on left arm); Hans Mathaus Mathisen (4th engineer; 49); Håkon Nilsen (50; tattoo on both arms), Karl Ludvig Larsen Bakke (38; tattoo on left arm), and Ingvald M. Hansen Kihle (48 (engineer's assistants); Thorstein Larsen (38; right leg shorter than the other), Thor Kristian Thorsen (37; tattoo on right arm) and Harald Hansen (36) (pump men); Ludvik Marthinius Eriksen (40), Johannes Kristiansen Rodbol (28), Karl Thorstein (26), Per Kristian Moen Berger (30; scar on back of right ear), Karl Johan Johansen (25), Johan Adolf Ekeli (30), Thorbjørn Henriksen (28), Anton Kristian Holm (36; tattoo on both arms), Lars Arne Ingebretsen 935), Einar Andersen (27; scar on right side of neck), and Olaf Børresen (38) (stokers); Einar Ånerød (steward; 42); Einar Kaupang (1st cook; 28); Ivar Christansen (2nd cook; 36); Alf Sørensen Lingelem (galley boy; 21); Olav Kristiansen (16; he weighed only 92 pounds) and Kjell Ragnar Andersen (16) (mess boys); Paul Marinius Nilsen (deck boy; 20); and Åge Pedersen (boy; 19; scar on left arm). The Germans took the vessel to Bordeaux, changed her name to the *Sonderburg*, and later that year she was taken over by the First German Whaling Company. She was sunk by allied planes in Cherbourg Harbor on Sept. 15, 1942.

Solhøgdene *see* **Solhøgdene Heights**

Solhøgdene Heights. 71°22' S, 13°42' E. A small ridge (or heights), 1.5 km SE of Mount Mentzel, overlooking the N side of Asimutbreen Glacier, in the E part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Solhøgdene (i.e., "the sun heights"). US-ACAN accepted the name Solhøgdene Heights in 1970.

Glaciar Solis *see* **Solis Glacier**

Solis Glacier. 62°31' S, 59°43' W. A glacier flowing W into Yankee Harbor, it occupies the coast to the N and E of that harbor, in Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1952–53, as Glaciar Solís, for a member of the expedition, and it appears on their 1953 expedition chart. On July 8, 2003, UK-APC accepted the name Solis Glacier (i.e., without the accent mark, thus rendering it a different name to the one used by the Chileans), and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Île Solitaire *see* **Solitario Island**

Roca Solitaria *see* [1]**Lone Rock**, **Lonely Rock**

Rocas Solitarias *see* **Lonely Rock**

Islote Solitario *see* **Ponton Island**, **Solitario Island**

Solitario Island. 67°52' S, 68°26' W. A small island, 5 km S of the Guébriant Islands, SSE of Cape Alexandra on the S end of Adelaide Island, and E of the Dion Islands. Surveyed (but not named, it seems) by Fids from Base E in 1948. It appears on a 1957 Argentine government chart as Islote Solitario, named for its solitary position. UK-APC could not quite bring itself to use such a flagrantly Argentine name, so, on Sept. 23, 1960, they settled for Solus Island ("solus" meaning "lonely" in Latin). It appears as such on British charts of 1961 and 1964. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name Solitario Island in 1965. There is a mysterious mention in the 1966 British gazetteer of an Île Solitaire, referring to a feature in this location.

Solitary Island *see* **Uksen Island**

Solitary Nunatak. 67°28' S, 58°46' E. A small, isolated nunatak, elongated in a NW-SE direction, about 22 km (the Australians say about 26 km) SE of Svart Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted in 67°25' S, 58°46' E by Australian cartographers working from air photos taken between 1954 and 1965. First visisted by Ian McLeod's ANARE party on Feb. 25, 1965. Named descriptively by ANCA on July 29, 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970, but with different coordinates.

Solitary Peak. 83°14' S, 161°40' E. Rising to 2810 m, 7.5 km SE of Mount Rabot, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. An important geologic section was measured on this feature by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967–68, who so named it because of its relative isolation. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Solitary Rocks. 77°47' S, 161°12' E. A mass of rocks on land, immediately NW of Cavendish Icefalls, on the N side of the major bend in Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by BNAE 1901–04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sollas Glacier. 77°43' S, 162°36' E. A small glacier, flowing between Marr Glacier and Hughes Glacier, from the Kukri Hills toward the E end of Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley, between that valley and the lower Ferrar Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910–13, and named by Grif Taylor of that expedition, for the eccentric William Johnson Sollas (1849–1936), professor of geology at Oxford. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sollienabben. 74°32' S, 11°26' W. A small nunatak between the nunatak the Norwegians call Ustvedthorten and the hill they call Furubotnnaben, in the most northwesterly part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Communist steel worker Ragnar Armand Sollie (1912–1987), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II.

Solnik Point. 63°16' S, 62°15' W. A rocky point projecting for 550 m from the NW coast of Low Island, 4.1 km SW of Cape Wallace and 11.15 km N of Cape Garry, it forms the S side of the entrance to Kazichene Cove, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Solnik in northeastern Bulgaria.

The *Solo*. Vic Meyers' famous steel, 100 hp diesel racing yacht, 55 feet long, purchased in Oct. 1977 by David Lewis's brand new company, Oceanic Research Foundation. On Dec. 15, 1977, they left Sydney with 8 persons on board, financed by ORF, to prove that a small, well-designed expedition could do an Antarctic expedition at low cost, and bring back scientific data. The crew were: David Lewis (leader and skipper), Lars Larsen (2nd-in-command), Pieter Arriens (geologist), Peter Donaldson (botanist), Jack Pittar (electronics man), Dorothy "Dot" Smith and Fritz Schaumberg (mountain climbers), and Ted Rayment (movie photographer). On Jan. 9, 1978, they crossed the Antarctic Circle. They then sighted Buckle Island in the Balleny, and anchored there, in Solo Harbor, the first vessel ever to anchor in this island group. They spent 20 hours here. They went on to land at Cape Adare. They sustained hull damage and had to head home. On March 4, 1979, they were back in Sydney, having used only 353 gallons of diesel fuel. In 1979 the book came out, *Voyage to the Ice*, by David Lewis. ORF financed several later expeditions to Antarctica, but not in the *Solo*, which was considered unsuitable. For David Lewis's next adventure, *see* **The *Dick Smith Explorer***.

Solo Harbor. Unofficial name for a small, natural harbor in Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. Named for the *Solo*, which put in here in 1978. As this harbor does not have an official name, this may well become accepted in time.

Solo Nunatak. 72°50' S, 163°35' E. A small isolated nunatak, 10 km NE of Intention Nunataks (but set apart from them, hence the name given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63), at the SW side of Evans Névé, in Oates Land. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Solomon Glacier. 78°23' S, 162°30' E. On the S side of Fisher Bastion, it flows W from Solomon Saddle to enter Potter Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Susan Solomon (b. Jan. 19, 1956, Chicago), photochemist working on the chemistry of the ozone hole. She was head project scientist of NOZE, at McMurdo, 1986-87.

Solomon Island. 69°23' S, 76°10' E. The larger and eastern of 2 islands about 1.25 km NE of Donovan Promontory, in the Larsemann Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for David Solomon, Australian Army officer in command of the dukw which landed the ANARE party on Jesson Island, in the Larsemann Hills, in Feb. 1958.

Solomon Saddle. 78°23' S, 162°39' E. A snow saddle, at an elevation of about 1850 m above sea level, between the heads of Solomon Glacier and Foster Glacier, to the S of Fisher Bastion, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, in association with the glacier.

Solorina Valley. 63°53' S, 57°48' W. A long valley rising NE from the pass between Lachmann Crags and 2 unnamed (as of June 2010) hills W of Andreassen Point, on James Ross Island. It contains 2 clearwater ponds on the upper area, while the lower section is a flat plain 2 km wide. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for the lichen *Solorina spongiosa*, found here and at nearby St. Martha Cove.

Solov'ëtoppen *see* **Mount Solov'yev**

Gora Solov'ëva *see* **Mount Solov'yev**

Nunataki Solov'ëva. 80°16' S, 27°00' W. A group of nunataks, W of Gordon Glacier, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Mount Solov'yev. 74°41' S, 12°19' E. A peak, rising to 2715 m, in the S part of Gråkammen Ridge, in the Westliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers, from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Solov'ëva, for cartographer M.D. Solov'yev. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Solov'yev in 1970.

Solsprettodden *see* **Cape Hinode**

The *Solstreif*. Norwegian whaler of 4637 tons, owned by the Norge Company, she was in the South Shetlands and Graham Land in 1910-11 (with her two catchers, the *Eik* and the *Bøk*), under the command of legendary gunner Thorvald Andersen. After the *Guvernøren* and the *Hektoria*, she was the largest factory whaling ship in the South Shetlands in pre-World War I days. She was back in the same Antarctic waters every season from 1911-12. On April 27, 1916, she pulled into Falmouth, in England, on her way back to Norway from the South Shetlands, with a crew of 45. In the 1917-18 season she was commanded by Capt. Thorstensen, and ran aground. She was rescued by the tug *Alejandro*. The Swede, Herbert Høgberg, died on board, on Dec. 31, 1917. In 1918-19 Carl Andersen was her captain. She was back for the 1919-20 season, again commanded by Thorstensen. In the 1920-21 season she was commanded by Capt. G. Johnsen, and in the 1921-22 season by Capt. Ole Andersen, in the South Shetlands. She was badly damaged off Cape Melville, King George Island, but everyone survived, and the ship floated again. She continued to go to Antarctic waters every season until 1930-31. Her skipper in 1925 was Harald Bjønnes-Hansen. Gustav Gulliksen was 1st officer, and Alf A. Knudsen was 2nd officer. In 1927-28 the skipper was Carl Hansen, who died of uremia aboard ship on Nov. 16, 1927. Years later, she finally did go down, and was salvaged by La Compañía Chilena de Salvatajes, of Punta Arenas.

Solstreif Island. 64°33' S, 62°00' W. The most southerly of the small group of islands at the E side of Foyn Harbor, in Wilhelmina Bay, S of Thor Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the whalers in the area, for the *Solstreif*, which was moored here in the 1921-22 season, and probably other seasons as well. It was charted as such by the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. However, the same expedition refers to the Solstreif Islands, meaning this island, Thor Island, and nearby small islands and rocks. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Solstreif Island on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Solun Glacier. 66°39' S, 66°03' W. A glacier on Pernik Peninsula, 9.3 km long and 4 km wide, E of Skorpil Glacier and W of McCance Glacier, flowing northward from the N slopes of Protector Heights to enter Darbel Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, after Sts. Cyril and Methodius Bulgarian Men's High School (known as Solun), the first Bulgarian high school in Macedonia (it lasted from 1880 to 1913, when it was moved to Gorna Dzhumaya), in southwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Solus. 68°50' S, 65°33' W. A conspicuous, isolated mountain, with steep rock sides meeting in a sharp summit ridge that rises to an elevation of 1290 m above sea level, in the west-central part of (and near the mouth of) Weyerhaeuser Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the SE coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDS in Aug. 1947, and again in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for its position ("solus" means "lonely" in Latin). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Solus Island *see* **Solitario Island**

Mont Solvay *see* **Mount Solvay**

Montes Solvay *see* **Solvay Mountains**

Monts Solvay *see* **Solvay Mountains**

Mount Solvay. 72°34' S, 31°23' E. Rising to 2560 m, just N of Mount Gillet, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by expedition leader Gaston de Gerlache as Mont Solvay, for Belgian banker Count Ernest-John Solvay (1895-1972), a supporter and grandson of Ernest Solvay (*see* **Solvay Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Solvay in 1966.

Solvay Mountains. 64°25' S, 62°32' W. Also called Monts Solway. A group of snow-covered mountains, rising to about 1520 m (in Galen Peak), and running in an ENE-WSW direction in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Their sides falling away steeply toward the sea, they are bounded to the N by a line joining Fleming Point with the head of Hippocrates Glacier, and to the S by the isthmus of Duperré Bay. They also include Mount Ehrlich, Celsus Peak, Cook Summit, and Mount Imhotep. The E coast of Brabant Island was roughly charted between Jan. 24 and 29, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, when de Gerlache applied the name Monts Solvay to mountains along the whole length of this coast, the name honoring Belgian chemist Count Ernest Solvay (1838-

1922), the first patron of the expedition. It appears as such on Lecointe's map of 1899. However, there are not any mountains in the N which could belong to this group, so, US-ACAN accepted the name Solvay Mountains in 1952, but with its present limits, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 23, 1960. The Chileans and Argentines call them Montes Solvay.

Monts Solway *see* **Solvay Mountains**

Sombre Lake. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. The largest and most northeasterly of the 3 lakes in Paternoster Valley, in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS personnel from Signy Island Station did geological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for its sombre setting, and in association with nearby Stygian Cove. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Islote Sombrío *see* **Dismal Island**

Somerndyke, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Somero Glacier. 85°00' S, 167°12' W. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing NW from Mount Fairweather to enter the Liv Glacier just S of the W end of the Duncan Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for George N. Somero, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1963-64, and who also wintered-over there in 1965.

Somers, Geoffrey Usher "Geoff." b. Feb. 19, 1950, Khartoum, son of country doctor Raoul Usher Somers and his wife Maurine Pope. Educated in England, in 1972 he became an instructor at Outward Bound, doing 7 years of that between then and 1986. He was a BAS general assistant and mountain guide who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1979 and 1980, and between 1984 and 1986 was in Borneo. He summered in Antarctica in 1986-87, as a field guide, and from July 1989 to March 1990 was part of the International Transantarctic Expedition, completing the only traverse ever made of Antarctica by its longest axis, a 4000-mile journey that took 7 months, with huskies pulling the sledges. In training for this, he and his team had made the first unsupported Arctic journey (1400 miles across Greenland). After an expedition in the desert of Australia, and working in Oman, he was back in Antarctica, as field operations manager for Adventure Network. Later in 1996 he was at the North Magnetic Pole, and since then has been several times in the Arctic. In 1996-97 he, Crispin Day, and Robert Swan, skied 1000 miles from the South Pole to the Orville Coast, and in 1998-99 he was Zodiac driver and lecturer on the *Marco Polo*, in Antarctic waters. He set up a program for polar expeditions for the inexperienced, and in 1999-2000 trained and led a group of novices on a 700-mile, 60-day trek to the South Pole, with them hauling their own supplies. He was back as lecturer and driver in Antarctic waters, in 2001-02, and in 2003 guided a small group on skis from the South Pole to the Ronne Ice Shelf. In 2004 he was lecturer on a cruise liner to Antarctica, and in 2005 guided two people the last 2 degrees of latitude to the South Pole. In Dec. 2005-Jan. 2006 he guided 4 men on a re-enactment of the last 200 miles of Scott's fateful 1911-12 trip to the South Pole. His trips to Antarctica as a lecturer on tourist ships are ongoing. He was awarded the MBE.

Somers, Henri. b. Feb. 21, 1863, Lille, France. Chief engineer on the *Belgica*, 1897-99.

Somers Glacier. 65°22' S, 63°31' W. Flows NW into Trooz Glacier, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Henri Somers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Somers Nunatak. 67°28' S, 67°16' W. Rising to about 600 m on the W edge of Reid Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It provides a useful vantage point near several geological localities. BAS did geological work here in 1980-81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for Geoff Somers (q.v.), who assisted in the work. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Islas Somerville *see* **Somerville Island**

Islote(s) Somerville *see* **Somerville Island**

Somerville, Frederick Lewis Maitland. b. 1885, Christiania, Norway, son of Irish teacher and journalist David Maitland Makgill Crichton Somerville, instructor to Prince Oscar of Norway and Sweden, and British proconsul in Christiania, by his Scottish wife Alison Clephane, and grandson of Admiral Philip Horatio Townshend Somerville. After a spell under head Hugh Rennie Brown, at Merton House School, in Southwick, near Brighton, with his younger brother, Thomas Townshend Somerville, he joined the Merchant Navy, and was 15 years old, when, in Norway, he met William Colbeck, and asked for a position on his ship, the *Morning*, during the relief of BNAE 1901-04. He was given the rank of midshipman. His father, the proconsul, was of great help to Charcot in procuring polar equipment for FrAE 1908-10 (*see* **Somerville Island**). In Dec. 1910, still a sailor, he sailed from Southampton to New York on the *St. Louis*.

Somerville Island. 65°22' S, 64°19' W. The more southwesterly of a pair of islets 6 km SW of the Berthelot Islands, 4 km NW of Darboux Island, on the SE side of Grandidier Channel, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Îlot Sommerville (sic), for David Maitland Makgill Crichton Somerville, of Christiania (later Oslo), who selected and supervised the making of much of the polar clothing and equipment for the expedition. He was the father of F.L.M. Somerville (see the entry above). It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map, and, taken from that, on Rymill's 1938 map, as Sommerville Island. On a 1946 Argentine chart, this island and surrounding rocks appear as Islas Somerville, but on one of their 1949 charts as Islotes Sommerville, and on one of their 1957 charts as Islotes Somerville. It appears as Sommerville Islet on a 1948 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears as Somerville Islet on a 1952 British chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Somerville Island, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. Meanwhile, it appeared (singularized) as Islote Somerville on a 1953 Argentine chart, but on one of their 1957 charts as Islote Sommerville, and that latter name was the one chosen by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentines call it Islote Somerville, and that was the name also accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Somigliana Glacier. 67°02' S, 67°09' W. Flows N into Langmuir Cove, on the N part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Carlo Somigliana (1859-1955), Italian mathematician and physicist who studied glacier flow in the 1920s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sømmemorenen. 74°19' S, 9°49' W. A moraine on the W side of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for zoologist Iacob Dybwad Sømme (1898-1944), Norwegian Resistance leader with the Milorg group, executed by the Nazis.

Punta Sommers *see* **[2]Punta Martín**

Îlot Sommerville *see* **Somerville Island**

Islotes Sommerville *see* **Somerville Island**

Sommerville Island *see* **Somerville Island**

Sommerville Islet *see* **Somerville Island**

Somosa, Carlos S. b. Argentina. Captain of the *Uruguay* from Dec. 2, 1908 to June 15, 1909.

Somov, Mikhail Mikhaylovich. b. April 7, 1908, Moscow. Oceanographer, and senior researcher at the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. He fought the Nazis in Arctic waters in World War II, led a station at the North Pole, 1950-51, and was leader of SovAE 1955-57 (the first Soviet Antarctic Expedition), and led the wintering-over party at Mirnyy Station in 1956. He was the first Soviet delegate to SCAR, and also led SovAE 1962-63 and SovAE 1963-64. He died on Dec. 30, 1973, at Leningrad.

Somov Canyon. 65°00' S, 143°00' E. A submarine feature off Adélie Land. Named for Mikhail Somov. This feature has not made it into the gazetteers, for the very good reason that it does not exist.

Lednik Somova. 71°26' S, 12°35' E. A small glacier flowing on the SW side of Vitnesteinen Rock, along the W side of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

More Somova. 68°45' S, 162°30' E. A sea off the coast of Oates Land. Named by the Russians.

Somoveken. 71°50' S, 10°55' E. A glacier, 60 km long, between the Orvin Mountains and the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen. Named by the Norwegians for Mikhail Somov (the name means "the Somov spoke"). It seems odd that

such a large glacier should not also have an American name, but there is definitely a glacier here. The Russians call it Lednik Gornogo Instituta.

Somovit Point. 62°24' S, 59°21' W. A point about 900 m NNW of Batuliya Point, and 1.1 km SSW of Kitchen Point, it projects for about 500 m into the Bransfield Strait from the E coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Somovit, in northern Bulgaria.

Mount Sones. 67°02' S, 51°30' E. On the N side of Beaver Glacier, 3 km W of Mount Reed, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA in 1962 for Fred Sones. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sones, Frederick John "Fred." b. 1886, Halesworth, Suffolk, son of marble laborer William Sones and his wife Alice Forster. He joined the Merchant Navy, as a 3rd baker, in 1908, and as such voyaged all over the world, mostly on the Australian run. He later lived in West Ham, London, where he married Ellen C. Boyles in 1916. He graduated to cook, and was chief cook on the Atlantic Transport Line's ship *Manhattan*, in 1917, running between London and New York. He was the cook on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31, and after the expedition (or rather, his part of it), he took the *Bendigo* from Melbourne to London, where he arrived on June 25, 1930. During World War II he was still a chief cook, working for the British Tanker Company, plying the Atlantic on their ships *British Resolution* and *British Glory*. He died in London in 1967.

Song Shan *see* **Gneiss Peak**

The *Songra*. A whale catcher belonging to the *Southern Harvester*, in Antarctic waters in 1956-57. This was the catcher which, using a 50-foot sperm whale as a fender, came alongside the royal yacht *Britannia*, and basketed aboard the Duke of Edinburgh for his visit to the *Southern Harvester* (in time for tea).

Pointe Sonia *see* **Sonia Point**

Punta Sonia *see* **Sonia Point**

Sonia Point. 65°05' S, 63°30' W. About 10 km W of Rahir Point, on the S side of Flandres Bay, it forms the W entrance point of Lauzanne Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered (but certainly not named) in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Charted in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Sonia, for Madame Sonia Bunau-Varilla (née Brunhoff), a supporter of the expedition, and wife of Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla (1859-1940), one of the leading exponents and propellers of the Panama Canal and Panamanian independence. Monsieur Bunau-Varilla is vividly portrayed in David McCullough's book about the canal, *The Path Between the Seas*. It appears as such on maps prepared by the Charcot expedition. The feature appears as Sonia Point on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN in 1965. It appears as such on a British chart of 1974. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Punta Sonia, and on a 1954 Argentine chart as Punta Alta (i.e., "high point"). However, the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accpted the name Punta Sonia. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57.

Sonic Lake. 67°48' S, 62°48' E. A crescent-shaped, permanently frozen lake in a large bay in the Framnes Mountains, at the SW corner of the North Masson Range. So named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, because when investigators were standing on the lake the cracking ice sounded like a sonic boom.

The *Sonja*. A 127-ton British steel whale catcher, built in 1910, by Hawthorn, in Leith, Scotland, owned by Salvesen's, which worked for the *Neko* in the South Shetlands, 1911-12. With the *Scapa* and the *Silva*, she was one of the first 3 whale catchers built in a British shipyard. She was sold in 1923 to the Danes, who operated her in the Arctic until 1949.

Sonntag Nunatak. 84°53' S, 86°42' W. A solitary nunatak, 30 km ENE of Hamilton Cliff, in the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Discovered on Dec. 13, 1959, by Ed Thiel and Cam Craddock, who named it for Wayne Sonntag, operations director at the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Wisconsin, 1959-61, and logistics officer for the airlifted geophysical traverse (which included Thiel and Craddock) along the 88th Meridian West that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Sønstebynuten. 70°55' S, 12°14' E. A nunatak in the easternmost part of Lingetoppane, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Gunnar Fridtjof Thurmann Sønsteby (b. 1918), Norwegian Resistance leader during World War II. He may be (he was still alive at time of writing) the most decorated man in Norway. The Russians pluralize this outcrop as Skaly Mihaila Belova (i.e., "Mikhail Belov rocks"), named for Prof. Mikhail Ivanovich Belov (1916-1981), Arctic explorer.

Mount Soond. 75°00' S, 134°13' W. A peak, 1.5 km N of Bleclic Peaks, in the Perry Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Robert T. Soond, geomagnetist at Plateau Station in 1968.

Sooty Rock. 65°14' S, 65°09' W. A rock rising to 18 m above sea level, midway between Lumus Rock on the E and the Betbeder Islands on the W, at the SW end of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Black Reef. It appears, translated, as Arrecife Negro, on a 1946 Argentine chart, but on one from the following year it is shown as Arrecife Black. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Isla Tucapel, perhaps after a member of the expedition, and it appears as such on their chart of 1947. It appears as Black Reef on a 1948 British chart, plotted in 65°16' S, 65°08' W, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and also by US-ACAN. Re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance* in Feb. 1969, and described as a rock about 20 m high. Arrecife Negro was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC renamed it Sooty Rock, in order to avoid confusion with Black Rock, and US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1972. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1974, and on a British chart of the same year. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Arrecife Black. It has since been replotted.

The *Sophia Thornton*. A 424-ton New Bedford sealer and whaler, built in Bath, Maine, at the yard of Trufant, Drummond & Co., and launched there on April 16, 1851. Owned by John R. Thornton, she left New Bedford on July 9, 1851, under the command of Capt. John M. Young, bound for the South Pacific and the South Shetlands. Using Hawaii as her base, she whaled in an out of Antarctic waters until early 1855. On March 10, 1855, almost home after her extended trip, she ran into a severe tempest off the New Jersey coast, and was quite damaged. After a refit, she left New Bedford again, on June 26, 1855, bound for the Pacific (but not Antarctica), this time under Capt. Nichols. In 1860-64 she was under the command of William Briggs (but not in Antarctica), and, on June 22, 1865, while in the Bering Sea, under the command of Capt. Moses G. Tucker, she was captured and burned by the notorious Confederate rogue *Shenandoah*.

Roches Sophie *see* **Sophie Rocks**

Sophie Cliff. 64°44' S, 62°15' W. A conspicuous granite cliff rising to about 200 m at the E side of the entrance to Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, presumably in association with Sopie Rocks, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Sophie Rocks. 64°39' S, 62°33' W. A small group of land rocks midway between Spigot Peak and Zeiss Needle, overlooking Selvick Cove to the W and Orne Harbor to the E, on Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, when a landing was made in this vicinity. Named by de Gerlache as Roches Sophie. On Dr. Frederick Cook's English language version of the expedition's maps, it appears as Sophie Rocks, that name seeming to take in not only the rocks themselves but also Spigot Peak and Zeiss Needle. On April 23, 1998, UK-APC re-applied the name just to this feature, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1999.

Gora Sopka. 70°45' S, 67°58' E. A nunatak on the SE side of the McLeod Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians ("hill nunatak").

Sopot Ice Piedmond. 62°37' S, 59°53' W. Between Rila Point and Renier Point, on the SE side of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for their town of Sopot. UK-APC accepted the name on July 8, 2003, and

US-ACAN followed suit that year. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Sopot Peak. 62°10' S, 58°34' W. Rising to 205 m, it is the highest peak on Dufayel Island, in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for their health resort on the Baltic Sea, in Poland.

Sør Rondane *see* **Sør Rondane Mountains**

Sør Rondane Mountains. 72°00' S, 25°00' E. Also called Southern Escarpments. A group of mountains and ice areas, about 160 km long, and rising to about 3400 m, between the Queen Fabiola Mountains and the Wohlthat Mountains, or, to put it another way, between Borchgrevinkisen to the W and (to the E) the depression to the W of the Belgica Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. This group has 2 high mountains: Isachsen and Widerøe. Discovered by LCE 1936-37, and photographed aerially by them on Feb. 6, 1937. The name means "the Southern Rondane Mountains" in Norwegian. The Rondanes form a massif in Norway. Mapped in greater detail in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name Sør Rondane Mountains in 1953. Originally the longitudinal extent of the mountains was between 21°15' E and 27°30' E, but in 1973 the Norwegians modified that slightly. The Russians call them Gory Paustovskogo.

Søråsen *see* **Søråsen Ridge**

Søråsen Ridge. 71°25' S, 10°00' W. A broad, snow-covered ridge (the Norwegians call it an ice dome) that separates the Quar Ice Shelf from the Ekström Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Søråsen (i.e., "the south ridge"). They plotted it in 71°30' S, 9°40' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Søråsen Ridge in 1970. It has since been replotted.

Sørbukta. 68°55' S, 90°33' W. A small bay, 4 km E of the glacier the Norwegians call Zavadovskijbreen, on the coast they call Vostokkysten, at the SW corner of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the south bay").

Sore Thumb. 76°40' S, 161°06' E. A notable rock spire, rising to about 1400 m above sea level, 50 m above a crest of Elkhorn Ridge, to the E of Topside Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Though not the highest point on the ridge, it stands out like a "sore thumb," and is an excellent reference point. New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess, who visited the area in 1976-77, suggested the name Sore Thumb Stack, but NZ-APC went with the name Sore Thumb. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Sore Thumb Stack *see* **Sore Thumb**

Sørensen, Arne Jacob *see* **Sørensen Bluff**

Sørensen, Bernt. b. April 12, 1858, Nøtterøy, Norway. Brother of Søren Sørensen. He married a Tønsberg girl named Kristine Andersen, and they lived in Sem, with their large family. He was a famous whaling gunner, when he commanded the whale catcher *Ørnen* in Antarctic waters in 1905-06, as part of the *Admiralen* fleet. He harpooned the first whale in the South Shetlands. He died in 1924.

Sørensen, Gustav. b. Sept. 4, 1871, Sandefjord, Norway, son of Hans Martin Sørensen and his wife Margrete. He went to sea, working his way up through the mate ranks, in the mid 1890s married Inga, and raised a family in Sandefjord. In 1917 he was in Antarctica as 1st mate on the *Thor I*, and in 1918-19 was skipper of the same ship.

Sørensen, Hans Winge. b. Sept. 21, 1890. Skipper of the *Sacra*, 1922-23. He died on Oct. 25, 1968.

Sorensen, J.W. Crewman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1934-35, during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Sørensen, Nils. b. 1890, Norway. Whaler in the South Shetlands in the 1913-14 season, who died of acute peritonitis in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, on Feb. 16, 1914, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island.

Sørensen, Søren. b. May 15, 1863, Nøtterøy, Norway. Brother of Bernt Sørensen. The two brothers had learned harpooning in Finnmark, Iceland, and Spitsbergen. Like his brother, Søren married a girl named Kristine (Kristoffersen) and had a large family, and they lived in Tønsberg. When Chris Christensen asked the brothers if they would go to Antarctica, they said, "Chris, wherever you want to go, even to the end of the world." Søren was gunner on the *Hauken*, and would probably have been skipper, but he didn't have his master's license. In 1907, when Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri was established, the brothers became the leading gunners for that company, at Husvik Harbor, in South Georgia. Søren died in 1925. His son, also a gunner (in the Arctic) died in 1950.

Sørensen Anchorage. 60°44' S, 65°40' W. An old whaler's anchorage, at the S entrance of Fyr Channel, W of Moyes Point, on Signy Island. Named for Bert Sørensen and his brother Søren. The name does not seem to be used anymore, not officially anyway.

Sørensen Bluff. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. An imposing bluff headland, about 75 m high, projecting into Nella Fjord, about 1.3 km NW of Law-Racovitza Station, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Arne Jacob Sørensen, chief officer on the *Nella Dan*, 1978-82, and skipper from 1982 to 1987. The Chinese call it Niuzui Jiao.

Sorensen Glacier. 74°28' S, 111°22' W. Between Moore Dome and Rogers Spur, on Bear Peninsula, flowing W into the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, as Sorrenson Glacier (sic), for Jon E. Sorensen, civil engineer with USGS, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1975, as a member of the satellite surveying team. The name was later corrected.

Sørensen Nunataks. 71°41' S, 7°57' E. A group of about 15 nunataks (including Stein Nunatak), which extend over 10 km, and which form the NW part of the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sørensenskjera (i.e., "the Sørensen rocks"), for Stein S. Sørensen (b. 1921), who wintered-over as chief radio operator at Norway Station in 1957 and 1958, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the name Sørensen Nunataks in 1967.

Sorensen Peak. 71°43' S, 167°48' E. Rising to 2640 m, between Church Ridge and the base of the Lyttelton Range, it surmounts the divide between Dennistoun Glacier and Leander Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Douglas J. Sorensen, field assistant at McMurdo in 1965-66.

Sørensenskjera *see* **Sørensen Nunataks**

Sørfløya. 74°11' S, 6°26' W. The most southeasterly mountain on the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the south wing").

Isla Sorge *see* **Sorge Island**

Sorge Island. 67°11' S, 67°43' W. Just S of The Gullet, between that feature and Barlas Channel, close E of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for German glaciologist Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Sorge (1899-1946), who, as a member of the German expeditions in Greenland in 1929 and 1930, made the first seismic soundings of the Greenland ice sheet and developed a theory for the densification of firn. In 1935 he led an expedition to Svalbard. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Sorge. Not to be confused with Islote Tigre.

Sørhaugen *see* **Sørhaugen Hill**

Sørhaugen Hill. 71°48' S, 25°37' E. The most southerly of a group at the E side of Kamp Glacier, on the W side of Byrdbreen, in the N part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who re-mapped this feature in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, naming it Sørhaugen (i.e., "the south hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sørhaugen Hill in 1966.

Sørhausane *see* **Sørhausane Peaks**

Sørhausane Peaks. 72°47' S, 0°15' E. A small cluster of peaks 3 km S of Nupskåpa Peak, at the very S end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sørhausane (i.e., "the south peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sørhausane Peaks in 1966.

Sørhjelmen *see* **Sørhjelmen Peak**

Sørhjelmen Peak. 71°48' S, 26°28' E. Rising to 2030 m, at the head of Hette Glacier, at the S end of the group of peaks just E of the mouth of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who further mapped this feature in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named it Sørhjelmen (i.e., "the south helmet"), for its position at the S end of the group of peaks mentioned above. US-ACAN accepted the name Sørhjelmen Peak in 1966.

Sørhøfjell. 66°44' S, 54°07' E. The SCAR Composite Gazetteer says the Russians named it, but it is very definitely a Norwegian name ("southern high mountain"). This feature seems to be one of the Young Nunataks, S of Mount Elkins, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land.

Sørhortane. 72°02' S, 12°35' E. A group of rock crags along the NE edge of Horteriset Dome, southward of the Petermann Ranges, in the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966. The Russians call them Gory Voejkova.

Sörkammen *see* **South Masson Range**

Sörkammen Crest *see* **South Masson Range**

Sørknausen. 72°11' S, 27°45' E. The southernmost rock in Berrheia, in Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the southern crag").

Sörkollen *see* **Onley Hill**

Cabo Sørlle *see* **Cape Sørlle**

Cape Sørlle. 60°46' S, 44°59' W. A rocky bluff marking the S end of Fredriksen Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Re-surveyed in 1933 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named by them for Petter Sørlle. It appears as such on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 and 1961 British gazetteers. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Cabo Sørlle, and that is the name used by the Argentines today. Again the Norwegian accent marks have varied over the years (*see* **Sørlle Rocks** for a brief dissertation on this subject).

Rocas Sørlle *see* **Sørlle Rocks**

Sørlle, Petter Martin Mattias Koch. b. Feb. 16, 1884, at Thune, near Tønsberg, Norway. He went to sea at 14, and was a whaling captain out of Sandefjord, a close associate of Carl Anton Larsen's. In April 1909, in Christiania, he married Signy (or Signe) Therese Gulbraar, who was then only 16 (b. May 30, 1892). He was the first manager of the United Whalers station at Stromness, in South Georgia, and nephew of later manager Thorold Sørlle. In 1911–12 he investigated anchorages in the South Orkneys, while aboard the *Paal*, for the Rethval Whaling Company of Oslo, and he was back in the South Orkneys in 1912–13, doing a running survey of the islands, again aboard the *Paal*, on which he had been hired by Capt. Melsom of the Thule Whaling Company, as a gunner. He invented the stern slipway in 1922 (put into effect in 1925), which enabled whales to be dragged more easily aboard a floating factory instead of being pulled up through a large hole. He died on May 29, 1933, at Tønsberg, where he is buried. Signy died on Jan. 9, 1988, in Tønsberg.

Sørlle, Thoralf. b. 1875, Tjølling, Norway. He married Anna, and they lived in Sandar. He was whaling manager for the Sydhavet Company, in 1908, and of the Sandefjord Whaling Company, 1913–31. Uncle of Petter Sørlle.

Sørlle Rocks. 60°37' S, 46°15' W. A group of rocks in water, the highest rising to an elevation of about 20 m above sea level, WSW of the Larsen Islands, 11 km W of Moreton Peak (the W extremity of Coronation Island), in the South Orkneys. Petter Sørlle charted them in 1912–13, and they appear on his and Borge's chart of 1913 as Tre Sten (i.e., "three stones"). On a British chart of 1916, they appear as Sørlle Rocks. The Discovery Invesigations re-surveyed them, and they appear on their 1927 and 1930 charts as Three Stones. On a 1930 Argentine chart they appear as Rocas Sørlle, but on Sørlle's 1930 chart they appear as Trestein. They were re-surveyed by the DI in 1933, and appear on their 1934 chart as Sørlle Rocks, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Sørlle is inevitably going to be mangled, as it was by the Argentines in the 1930s and also by others. A 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, for example, spells it as Sorlle Rocks, as does the 1974 British gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Rocas Sørlle. Incidentally, this name is, and often has been, seen as Sörlle Rocks, or Rocas Sörlle. In Norwegian ö and ø are the same thing, it's just that in type it tends to be ø, and in handwriting ö.

Sorna Bluff. 83°18' S, 50°40' W. A prominent rock bluff, rising to about 2020 m, overlooking the head of May Valley, on the N side of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66, during their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. Ronald E. Sorna, USN, pilot on photographic flights in the Pensacola Mountains. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Sörnuten *see* **Fischer Nunatak**

Gora Sorokina. 74°08' S, 6°13' W. A nunatak, NE of Sørflya, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Sorokina. 70°13' S, 161°40' E. An island to the W of Znamenskiy Island, in Rennick Bay, on the coast of Oates Land. Named by the Russians.

Söröya *see* **Shaula Island**

Grupo Sorpresa *see* **Sorpresa Rock**

Isla Sorpresa *see* **Brewster Island**

Islote Sorpresa *see* **Brewster Island**

Islotito Sorpresa *see* **Brewster Island**

Roca(s) Sorpresa *see* **Sorpresa Rock**

Sorpresa Rock. 67°51' S, 69°34' W. An exposed rock in water, rising to an elevation of about 5 m above sea level, SW of Cavalier Rock, off Cape Adriasola (the S end of Adelaide Island). Roughly surveyed by ChilAE 1946–47, it appears on their 1947 chart as Roca Sorpresa (sorpresa means "surprise"). On a 1953 Argentine chart this rock and its offliers were collectively called both Grupo Sorpresa and Rocas Sorpresa. Recharted in 1963, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector.*, and named by them as Surprise Rock, or Surprise Island. UK-APC accepted the name Surprise Island on Feb. 12, 1964, and, later that year, US-ACAN accepted the name Sorpresa Rock. Today, the Argentines call it Roca Sorpresa, as, presumably, do the Chileans.

Sorrenson Glacier *see* **Sorensen Glacier**

Sørsdal, Leif. Norwegian dentist on the *Thorshavn*, 1934–35. A member of the party which landed at the N end of the Vestfold Hills.

Sørsdal Glacier. 68°41' S, 78°10' E. Heavily crevassed, it flows WNW for 24 km along the S side of Krok Fjord and the Vestfold Hills, forms the N extremity of Prydz Bay, and terminates in Sørsdal Glacier Tongue. Discovered and charted in Feb. 1935 by Klarius Mikklesen, in the *Thorshavn*, and named by him as Sørsdalbreen, for Leif Sørsdal. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Sørsdal Glacier in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Sørsdal Glacier Tongue. 68°42' S, 78°00' E. The prominent seaward extension of Sørsdal Glacier (in association with which it was named), at Prydz Bay, in East Antarctica. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by Mikklesen, in the *Thorshavn*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Sørsdal Knoll. 68°39' S, 78°13' E. A knoll, rising to 82.1 m, it is the most conspicuous of several in this area of the Vestfold Hills, and is conspicuously silhouetted against the Sørsdal Glacier when viewed from the vicinities of Tarbuck Crag, Boulder Hill, and the survey station on Mule Peninsula, in Princess Elizabeth Land. In Jan. 1979 (another) survey station was established on this knoll. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, in association with the glacier.

Sørsdalbreen *see* **Sørsdal Glacier**

Sørskeidet *see* **Sørskeidet Valley**

Sørskeidet Valley. 72°03' S, 11°30' E. An ice-filled valley, N of Skeidshovden Mountain, near the SW end of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sørskeidet (i.e., "south glaciated area"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sørskeidet Valley in 1966.

Sørsteinen. 72°21' S, 15°58' E. A nunatak S

of Steingarden, in the southeasternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the southern stone").

Sørsundet *see* **Minamino-seto Strait**

Sørtindane *see* **Brown Range**, [1]**Gordon Peak**, **Sørtindane Peaks**

Sørtindane Peaks. 68°08' S, 62°24' E. A group of 2 peaks about 4 km S of Mount Twintop, at the S end of the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. The two peaks were mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from aerial photographs taken by LCE 1936-37, plotted by them in 68°06' S, 62°23' E, and named by them as Sørtindane (i.e., "the south mountain peaks"). However, there were 5 others in the group that the Norwegians missed, and on July 22, 1959, ANCA named those 5 collectively (but only one individually, and that was Gordon Peak) as the Brown Range. US-ACAN accepted the name Sørtindane Peaks in 1965. This feature is not synonymous with the Brown Range, despite a provocative preponderance of seeming evidence to the contrary.

Sørtoppen *see* **Sørtoppen Nunatak**

Sørtoppen Nunatak. 66°40' S, 53°28' E. Rising to about 1900 m above sea level, about 11.1 km SW of Mount Breckinridge, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Sørtoppen (i.e., "the south peak"). ANCA accepted the name Sørtoppen Nunatak on July 31, 1972.

Sosa, Elías Reynoso *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1921

Sosa Bluff. 82°32' S, 42°53' W. A rock bluff, rising to about 700 m, 1.5 km S of Lisignoli Bluff, in the Schneider Hills of the Argentine Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for 1st Lt. (later Col.) Óscar Roberto Sosa, Argentine officer-in-charge of General Belgrano Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Sosa Icefalls *see* **Soza Icefalls**

Søstrene *see* **Søstrene Islands**

Søstrene Islands. 69°33' S, 75°30' E. Also called The Sisters. A group of small islands and rocks that rise above the general level of the N part of the Publications Ice Shelf, at the head of Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Discovered and charted by Klarius Mikkelsen in Feb. 1935, while aboard the *Thorshavn*. He named them Søstrene, after the islands of the same name in the entrance to Oslo Fjord, Norway. US-ACAN accepted the name Søstrene Islands in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971. The southernmost of this group is Debutante Island. None of the other islands in this group are named.

Soto, Reynaldo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1948, 1950

Soto Glacier. 71°28' S, 61°53' W. About 20 km long, it flows SSE along the SW side of Strømme Ridge, into Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Luis R. Soto, Argentine oceanographer on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions of 1968 and 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. Originally plotted in 71°31' S, 61°46' W, it has since been replotted.

Soto Refugio *see* **Observador Walter Soto Refugio**

Isla Sotomayor *see* **Sotomayor Island**

Islote Sotomayor *see* **Sotomayor Island**

Sotomayor Island. 63°20' S, 57°55' W. Just S of the entrance to Unwin Cove, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Isla Sotomayor, for 2nd Lt. Victor Sotomayor L., cargo officer of the *Lientur* during that expedition. It appears as such on their 1951 chart. However, it appears on a 1959 Chilean chart as Islote Sotomayor, and that is the name the Chileans use today. US-ACAN accepted the name Sotomayor Island in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer. There is a 1965 Chilean reference to it as Isla Pingüinera.

Punta Sotos *see* **Sotos Point**

Sotos Point. 62°30' S, 59°40' W. A point, ENE of Ferrer Point, between that point and Mancilla Point, on the E coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1949-50 as Punta Sotos, for various members of the expedition whose last name was Soto. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the translated name on May 11, 2005. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Poluostrov Sotovyj *see* **Mitchell Peninsula**

Mount Soucek. 66°49' S, 50°58' E. Between Mount Hardy and Peacock Ridge, about 13 km ESE of Mount Riiser-Larsen, in the NW part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. It was photographed aerially in 1956 by ANARE, and plotted from these photos by Australian cartographers. Named by ANCA for Zdenek "Frank" Soucek (b. 1917), medical officer at Wilkes Station in 1960 and 1962, in the latter year also being 2nd-in-command. He had also wintered-over in 1952 at Macquarie Island, and that is where he died (of natural causes), on Dec. 24, 1967, while 2nd-in-command of the base there. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Soucek Ravine. 66°23' S, 110°27' E. A small ravine, 90 m long and 5 m wide, W of Penney Ravine, on Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Discovered in Feb. 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA for Frank Soucek (*see* **Mount Soucek**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Souchez Glacier. 86°17' S, 154°00' W. A tributary glacier, 28 km long, it flows S from Mount Crockett, along the E side of Faulkner Escarpment, and then turns SE to parallel the SW side of the Hays Mountains, and joins Bartlett Glacier just S of Mount Dietz, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Roland A. Souchez, Belgian geologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Le Souffleur *see under* **L**

Soule, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The Sound. 64°19' S, 62°58' W. A marine passage in the Palmer Archipelago, 5 km long and 0.8 km wide, and running in a N-S direction through the Melchior Islands, splitting that group into the West Melchior Islands and the East Melchior Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and probably named by personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927, when they roughly surveyed the area. It was surveyed in more detail by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. The Chileans call it Canal Sound, and the Argentines call it Canal Principal.

Canal Sound *see* **The Sound**

The *Sourabaya*. The former liner *Carmarthenshire*, built in 1915, by Workman, Clark, of Belfast, she was bought by Salvesen's South Georgia Company in 1929, converted into a 10,107-ton, 470-foot 2-inch whaling factory ship capable of 12 knots, registered in Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands (and later in Dublin), and conducted pelagic whaling in West Antarctica waters in 1929-30 and 1930-31. She was whaling in the Antarctic in 1931-32, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. Her catchers over the years included the *Sigfra*, the *Shera*, the *Stina*, the *Sarka* and the *Sukha*. In 1939 she was registered in Jersey, in the Channel Islands. During World War II she was used as a tanker, and was torpedoed in the North Atlantic, on Oct. 27, 1942, while en route from New York to Glasgow. 77 men died.

Île Sourrieu *see* **Lambda Island**

Souter, Christopher David "Chris." b. 1933, Tonbridge, Kent, son of Edmund J. Souter and his wife Minnie Thompson. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base G in 1958, and at Base D in 1959. On his return to England in 1960, he married Stella A. Bogg, in Bedford, and they moved to Nuneaton.

Souter, William Clark. b. Feb. 24, 1880, Perth, son of hatter and clothier Alexander Souter. After graduating from Aberdeen University in 1903, he went, at the request of Sir Alexander Orgston, as surgeon on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. 2nd mate Elms had some bad things to say about him in his diary. In 1906 he was awarded his master's degree for his work on the excretion of purine bodies. He joined the RAMC in 1912, and served at home during World War I, with the 1st Scottish Hospital. He went into ophthalmology, gaining his diploma from Oxford in 1919. He married Caroline Hunter Wilson. He worked at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and then at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, from which he retired in 1946. He died on March 1, 1959, in Elgin.

Bahía South *see* [2]**South Bay**

Pointe South *see* [2]**South Point**

South Africa. South African whalers were in Antarctica from 1937, in the ship *Uniwaleco* (the former *Sir James Clark Ross*), owned by the Union Whaling Company out of Durban. From 1949 to 1956 the Durban whaler *Abraham Larsen* (formerly the British whaler *Empire Victory*) sailed each season to the Antarctic. Ray Adie was South Africa's first scientist in Antarctica, when he went with FIDS just after World War II. South Africa's first real exposure to Antarctica was during IGY, 1957-58, when J.J. la Grange, a member of the South African Weather Bureau, was invited by Vivian Fuchs to be part of BCTAE, and Harry Van Loon, also of the Weather Bureau, was loaned to Little America. South Africa, which does not claim any land south of 60°S, was one of the 12 original signatories of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, and that year sent its first expedition to Antarctica (*see* **South African National Antarctic Expedition I**). The SANAE, as these expeditions are called, have been going down every year since. South Africa acquired Norway's scientific station, Norway Station (q.v.), when that country pulled out of Antarctica on Jan. 8, 1960. In 1959-60 Gordon Artz and Johan Bothma, both also from the Weather Bureau, were loaned to FIDS at Halley Bay Station. In 1962-63 the South Africans built a new station 20 km inland from Norway Station, and called it Sanae Station. South African bases/stations include: Sanae, Sanae II, Sanae III, Sanae IV, Sarie Marais, Grunehogna, and Borga. The South African National Antarctic Program is called SANAP, and the bases are managed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

South African Antarctic Association. Established in Sept. 1961. The first edition of *Antarktiese Bulletin* was published in 1964.

South African National Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions, more commonly known by their acronym SANAE. **SANAE 1.** 1959-61. Organized by SANCAR (the South African National Committee for Antarctic Research), it left Table Bay on Dec. 3, 1959, on the Norwegian sealer *Polarbjörn*. There were observers, and an American, Rear Admiral Steve Mandarich. The very first night out of South Africa the chief steward was lost overboard. At Bouvet Island, approaching Antarctica, the ship's 2nd officer, Reidulf Kwien, was killed by dynamite. On Dec. 31, 1959, the *Polarbjörn* was beset, but in a short while freed by the *General San Martín*. On Jan. 8, 1960 the ship arrived in Polar Circle Bight, and, by prior arrangement with Norway, the expedition took over the Norwegians' Norway Station. On early Jan. 15, 1960 the *Polarbjörn* left for home. **SANAE 2**. 1960-62. Went down to Antarctica in the *Polarhav*, arriving at Norway Station on Dec. 26, 1960. This expedition took over from the first one on Jan. 9, 1961. It was relieved in early 1962 by SANAE 3 (see below). **SANAE 3**. 1961-63. This expedition was transported to Antarctica from South Africa by the recently-commissioned *R.S.A.* **SANAE 4**. 1962-64. This was the expedition that built the new Sanae Station, 20 km inland from Norway station. From now on, this would be South Africa's station. The *R.S.A.* was the ship. **SANAE 5**. 1963-65. The *R.S.A.* was the ship. **SANAE 6**. 1964-66. The *R.S.A.* was the ship. **SANAE 7**. 1965-67. The *R.S.A.* was the ship. **SANAE 8**. 1966-68. The *R.S.A.* visited Roi Baudoin Station, and took on dogs for Sanae Station. **SANAE 9**. 1967-69. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 10**. 1968-70. The ship was the *R.S.A.* Borga Station was established. Eight Belgian geologists, led by Tony van Autenboer, accompanied this expedition. **SANAE 11**. 1969-71. The ship was the *R.S.A.* Borga Station was unoccupied in the winter of 1970, due to bad weather conditions. A modified Volkswagen was used at Sanae for running around in. In the winter of 1970 preparations began for Sanae II Station. Tony van Autenboer's team of 8 Belgian geologists, again accompanied the expedition. **SANAE 12**. 1970-72. The ship was the *R.S.A.* Grunehogna Base was established, and men wintered-over at Borga Station. **SANAE 13**. 1971-73. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 14**. 1972-74. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 15**. 1973-75. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 16**. 1974-76. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 17**. 1975-77. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 18.** 1976-78. The ship was the *R.S.A.* **SANAE 19**. 1977-79. This was the last time the *R.S.A.* was used, and the first time the *Agulhas* was used. **SANAE 20**. 1978-80. **SANAE 21**. 1979-81. In Feb. and March, 1980, Sanae II Station was built. **SANAE 22**. 1980-82. **SANAE 23**. 1981-83. **SANAE 24**. 1982-84. Sarie Marais geological field station was opened. **SANAE 25**. 1983-85. The *Agulhas* took German personnel to Georg von Neumayer Station as well. **SANAE 26**. 1984-86. The *Agulhas* also relieved Georg von Neumayer Station. **SANAE 27**. 1985-87. The *Agulhas* also relieved Georg von Neumayer Station. **SANAE 28**. 1986-88. **SANAE 29**. 1987-89. **SANAE 30**. 1988-90. **SANAE 31**. 1989-91. The Agulhas was the ship. **SANAE 32**. 1990-92. The *Agulhas* and the *Drakensburg* were used. **SANAE 33**. 1991-93. **SANAE 34**. 1992-94. **SANAE 35**. 1993-95. **SANAE 36**. 1996-98. Two years had been missed. **SANAE 37**. 1997-99. There has been a SANAE every year since then.

South America Glacier. 77°49' S, 161°47' E. A small glacier near the SW corner of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. The ice hangs down a cliff 600 m high, and resembles South America in shape, hence the name given it in Jan. 1911, by Grif Taylor, on his Western Journey during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

South Angle Lake. 68°39' S, 77°55' E. A meromictic, highly saline lake, 400 m by 150 m, and a number of meters below sea level, at the W end of Mule Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by ANCA for the long axis which forms a right angle with North Angle Lake.

South Antillean Arc *see* **Scotia Ridge**

South Aris Expedition. 1996-97. This was an Irish expedition which attempted to recreate Shackleton's trip from Elephant Island in the *James Caird*. However, as no one could ever recreate that trip, it was doomed from the start. The Irishmen's boat was the *Tom Crean*. The members of the expedition were: Dublin mountain climber Frank Nugent (the "Shackleton" of the expedition), Cork civil engineer and sailor Paddy Barry (the "Worsley" of the expediton), Mayo boatman Jaralath Cunnane (the builder of the expedition's boat); John Bourke, Dublin sailor and mountain climber; Mike Barry, Tralee restaurateur and mountain climber; and Jamie Young, Antrim sailor. They failed when a force 10 storm capsized the *Tom Crean* three times in 30 hours. The *Pelagic* was accompanying them — fortunately.

South Arm *see* **Ferrar Glacier**

South Atlantic Arc *see* **Scotia Ridge**

[1]**South Bay**. 62°40' S, 60°28' W. A large bay, 4 km wide, NW of False Bay, it indents the S side of Livingston Island for 10 km between Hannah Point and Miers Bluff, in the South Shetlands. In the 1820-21 sealing season, Palmer called it Freesland Bay in his log book, in association with the original name for Livingston Island, and Burdick referred to it in his log book of Feb. 28, 1821, as Captain Bys Bay, probably named after Capt. Byers (*see* **Byers Peninsula**). Fildes charted it in 1821. The descriptive name South Bay first appears in Davis's log book of March 16, 1821, and again on Powell's chart published in 1822. In Davis's log book of Dec. 11, 1821, he uses the name Elephant Bays to signify this bay, together with Walker Bay and False Bay. On Weddell's 1825 and 1827 maps South Bay appears as Erebys Bay, and on Fildes' chart of 1829 as Erebus Bay. The *Chanticleer* Expedition in 1829 mapped it as "Ereby's or South Bay." It appears as South Bay on an 1839 British chart, and on a 1902 map from BelgAE 1897-99 it appears as Baie South. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31, and appears as South Bay on a 1937 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name South Bay in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The Argentines had been calling it Bahía Sur (which means the same thing) since 1908, at least, and, although it appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Bahía South, that (i.e., Bahía Sur) was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**South Bay**. 64°52' S, 63°35' W. A bay about 700 m wide, it indents the SW side of Doumer Island for about 1.8 km, 1.5 km E of Cape Kemp, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is blocked off to the S by a narrow peninsula that terminates to the W in Py Point. The N and E coasts of the bay are formed by ice cliffs, and the S coast is a rocky beach. It was charted in Feb. 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for its position on the island. It appears on a British chart

of 1950, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. ArgAE 1948–49 named it Bahía del Faro (i.e., "lighthouse bay"), for the light built on Py Point by the Argentines in 1947, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Yelcho Station was built here by the Chileans in 1962, and the bay appears on a Chilean chart of 1955 as Bahía South, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Part of the bay's waters were designated SSI #28, its interest being marine ecology. Scuba divers started this study in 1972, and since 1981 advanced studies have been made of the relationships of marine life here. Weddell seals and killer whales come here. Note: The Americans seem to have made no comment on this bay.

[3]**South Bay** *see* **Oscar Cove**

[4]**South Bay**. 77°38' S, 166°25' E. A small bay on the S side of Cape Evans, between that cape and Turks Head, in the W part of Ross Island. Named by BAE 1910–13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

South Beach. 71°18' S, 170°13' E. At the westernmost part of Ridley Beach, Robertson Bay, 1.5 km S of Cape Adare, in Victoria Land, separated from North Beach by Spit. Named by NZ-APC.

South Beaches. 62°39' S, 61°03' W. The beaches along the S side of Byers Peninsula, on the extreme W coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively and charted by George Powell in 1822. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

South Beacon. 77°51' S, 160°47' E. The summit of a bold, flat-topped ridge, rising to 2210 m in the S part of Beacon Heights, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. A ridge system connects this feature with West Beacon, 2.5 km to the N, and with East Beacon, 2.5 km to the NE. Geological work was done here in 1980–81, by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby, and NZ-APC named it. US-ACAN accepted the name.

South Cape. 60°48' S, 45°09' W. It marks the S extremity of Atriceps island, and also therefore of the Robertson Islands, S of the E end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by Powell and Palmer on Dec. 13, 1821, charted by Powell, and named descriptively by him as the southernmost projection of land in the area. It appears as South Point on the Discovery Investigations charts of 1930 and 1933, and in the latter year they re-charted it. On a 1930 Argentine chart the name got misapplied to the SE point of Coronation Island, and they called it Cabo Sud, an error they repeated on a 1945 chart (but as Cabo Sur). This error was perpetuated on French charts of 1937 and 1947 (as Cap Sud). The real South Cape appears on a British chart of 1938, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It was correctly shown on a 1952 Argentine chart, as Cabo Sur, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

South Coronation Island. 60°42' S, 45°19' W. A tiny island to the S of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys.

[1]**South Cove**. 64°54' S, 62°52' W. A small cove in the S part of Coughtrey Peninsula, at the N side of the entrance to Skontorp Cove, E of Almirante Brown Station, Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

[2]**South Cove**. 67°34' S, 68°08' W. A cove, SW of Rothera Station, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Following the establishment of the base there, it was used as an anchorage for ships, with a jetty on its E side. Charted by BAS personnel on the *Endurance* in 1976–77. Named by UK-APC on May 21, 1979, in contrast to North Cove. It appears on a British chart of 1980. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

South Crest *see* **South Masson Range**

South Dip Pole *see* **South Magnetic Pole**

South Dome *see* **Thyssenhöhe**

South Doodle. 67°46' S, 62°50' E. A mountain peak, rising to 877 m, 1.5 km S of Rumdoodle Peak, and 20 km S of Mawson Station, in the North Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on Sept. 27, 2006, in association with Mount Rumdoodle (*see* **Rumdoodle Air Strip**), for North Doodle, the peak climbed in error by the climbers in Bowman's novel.

South East Point. 62°59' S, 60°31' W. The SE point of Deception Island, 1.5 km ENE of Neptunes Bellows and Fildes Point, in the South Shetlands. It was known to sealers in the 1820s, and was charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* expedition, 1828–31. Surveyed by David Penfold from the *John Biscoe* in 1948–49. In 1949, the descriptive name was proposed by the British Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, and that year it appeared on Penfold's chart. The name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart with the translated name of Punta Sudeste, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1953, as Punta Sur Este (which, again, means the same thing), and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

South Eastern Mountains *see* **Grove Mountains**

South Foreland *see* **Cape Melville**

South Fork. 77°34' S, 161°15' E. The S arm of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land, and separated from North Fork by The Dais. Named by VUWAE 1958–59. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1976.

South Geographic Pole *see* **South Pole**

South Geomagnetic Pole. Also called the Geomagnetic South Pole. The theoretical pole of the Earth's magnetic field, where the lines of the earth's magnetic field converge. It is always moving. In 1956 it was located about 790 miles from the South Pole itself (i.e., the geographic South Pole), in 78°S, 110°E. It was first reached on Dec. 16, 1957 by a Soviet IGY tractor traverse. It was located at that time in 78°28' S, 106°48' E. In 2005 it was close to 80°S, 108°E, near Vostok Station.

South Georgia. Not in Antarctica proper, lying as it does as far north as 54°S, yet it must be discussed here nevertheless, albeit briefly, if for no other reason than it is mentioned so many times in this book. Captain Cook discovered it, and claimed it for Britain, but the UK never pressed a claim until 1905, considering it useless. That is, until Carl Anton Larsen opened up the first whaling station there in 1904–05, and the British saw the chance of revenue from licenses and whaling royalties. The station at Grytviken closed in 1962, and the one at Leith Harbor in 1961. In 1963 the Japanese leased both stations, but Leith Harbor closed again in 1965 and Grytviken in 1966.

South Georgia Company. British firm owned by Salvesen's. It ran a total of 61 whalers. The *Sourabaya* and the *Salvestria* did pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters between 1929 and 1931.

South Gneiss. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. The more southerly of the two flat-topped hills that go to make up the Gneiss Hills, at the W side of McLeod Glacier, in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

South Ice. 81°57' S, 28°52' W. Advance depot, at an elevation of 1350 m above sea level, 6 km SE of Omega Nunatak, in Coats Land, used by Fuchs on his way to the Pole during BCTAE 1957–58. Equipment and food were air freighted in, in Jan. and Feb. 1957, building began on Feb. 4, 1957, and the depot was ready by Feb. 22, 1957. The hut was built in a 5-foot-deep pit to protect it with snow during the winter. In March 1957 three winterers were installed. Hal Lister led this little group of himself, Ken Blaiklock and Jon Stephenson. Every four hours they conducted glaciological and meteorological studies. They were relieved on Oct. 8, 1957. On Dec. 21, 1957 the main Fuchs party of BCTAE went through the depot en route to the South Pole and the other side of the continent. South Ice was abandoned on Jan. 6, 1958.

South Indian Basin. Submarine feature centering on 60° S, 120°E. Also called Australian Antarctic Basin, Eastern-Indian Antarctic Basin, Indian-Antarctic Basin, Knox Basin, South Indian Ocean Basin. Named by US-ACAN in July 1963.

South Indian Ocean Basin *see* **South Indian Basin**

South Island *see* **Wyatt Island**

South Korea. In 1978–79, for the first time of many, the South Korean Fisheries sent down a ship to Antarctica. This was the *Nambuk*, and she plied the coasts of Enderby Land and Wilkes Land, taking 511 tons of krill. In 1981–82 there was another South Korean Fisheries voyage to Enderby Land and Wilkes Land. It took 1429 tons of krill. There was a similar expedition in 1982–83, same places, which took 1959 tons of krill. And again in 1983–84, from Pusan (this

was the 4th such expedition), to Enderby Land, Wilkes Land, and Queen Maud Land. The ship was the *Daeko 707*, and the expedition was led by Lee-Som Seok. In 1985-86, a Korean party led by Seok-Som Yoon came in by air to Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. One party stayed on King George Island, and the other flew south to climb Vinson Massif. South Korea was ratified as the 33rd signatory of the Antarctic treaty, on Nov. 28, 1986. In 1986-87 the next fisheries expedition, out of Seoul, went to Antarctica, led by Ki-Bong Lim, aboard the *Dong Bang 115* (skipper: Hong-Bae Jhoo). They took 1527 tons of krill. The next fisheries voyage was in 1987-88, on the *Dong Bang 115*, between Dec. 1987 and Feb. 1988. Biology and oceanography were the disciplines conducted. That was the season, 1987-88, that the first South Korean Antarctic Expedition went south (see below, **South Korean Antarctic Expeditions**), the first real one, conducted by the Korean Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI; founded in 1973, at the Korean Institute of Science and Technology — KIST). A scientific station on King George Island — King Sejong Station — was built by Feb. 17, 1988, as part of the Korean Antarctic Research Program (KARP). The *Dong Bang 115* was back, for the next Seoul Fisheries Expedition, in 1988-89, skippered by Hui-Kook Oh, and doing oceanography and biology work in the Scotia Sea. In 1990 KORDI was separated from KIST, and became an independent oceanic research organization. South Korea has sent an expedition to Antarctica every year since the first one. In the 2000s the *In Sung Ho* was a trawler working in the South Orkneys.

South Korean Antarctic Expeditions (KARP). These were the expeditions: **KARP 1. 1987-88**. Byong-Kwon Park led the expedition on the *Hyundai 1200*. King Sejong Station was opened on Feb. 17, 1988. **KARP 2. 1988-89**. Byong-Kwon Park led the expedition, on the *Cruz de Forward*. **KARP 3. 1989-90**. Soon-Keun Chang led the expedition on the *Eastella*. **KARP 4. 1990-91**. Soon-Keun Chang led the expedition on the *Eastella*. Chilean aircraft assisted in the relief of King Sejong Station. **KARP 5. 1991-92**. Dong-Yup Kim led the expedition on the *Erebus*. **KARP 6. 1992-93**. This was the first expedition to use the new ship *Onnuri*. The *Erebus* was also used again. Soon-Keun Chang led the expedition. **KARP 7. 1993-94**. Soon-Keun Chang led the expedition on the *Erebus*. Two Czech scientists died (*see* **Deaths**, 1994). **KARP 8. 1994-95**. Dong-Yup Kim led the expedition on the *Yuzhmorgeologiy*, chartered from the Russians. **KARP 9. 1995-96**. Dong-Yup Kim led the expedition on the *Yuzhmorgeologiy*, again chartered from the Russians. **KARP 10. 1996-97**. Dong-Yup Kim led the expedition on the *Yuzhmorgeologiy*, again chartered from the Russians. **KARP 11. 1997-98**. Sang-Heon Nam led the expedition on the *Yuzhmorgeologiy*, again chartered by the Russians. **KARP 12. 1998-99**. Sang-Heon Nam led the expedition on the *Yuzhmorgeologiy*, again chartered by the Russians. **KARP 13. 1999-2000**. Sang-Heon Nam led the expedition on the *Onnuri*. There has been a KARP every year since.

South Magnetic Pole. Also called the South Dip Pole. This is the precise spot toward which all magnetic compass needles point, or the point of vertical orientation of a magnetic dip needle, in other words, the point where the compass needle points straight down. Like the North Magnetic Pole, it is constantly changing position, and moves about 8 miles to the NW each year. It was predicted by German physicist Carl Gauss to lie in 66°S, 146°E, and was unsuccessfully sought in 1840 by both FrAE 1837-40 and USEE 1838-42. Ross, who was the third leader to try it, put it in 75°30' S, 154°E, in 1841. It was first reached on Jan. 16, 1909, in 72°24' S, 155°18' E, on the high ice plateau of Victoria Land, after a sledge journey from Cape Royds, by David, Mawson, and Mackay, three members of BAE 1907-09. They marked the spot with a British flag. Bage, Webb, and Hurley got to within 50 miles of it on Dec. 21, 1912, during AAE 1911-14, and in 1952 Mayaud led a French party there, locating it in 68°07' S, 148°E. On Jan. 7, 1956 a Skymaster flew over it for the first time. It was then in 71°S, 140°E, no longer on the mainland. In 1971 it was in 60°05' S, 139°05' E. On Jan. 6, 1986 the *Icebird* reached it, this time in 65°18' S, 140°02' E. This was only the fourth time in history that the general area of the South Magnetic Pole had been reached. In 2005 it was in 64°32' S, 137°52' E.

South Masson Range. 67°53' S, 62°47' E. The S part of the Masson Range, it extends 3 km in an arc from NE to SW, and rises to a height of 1070 m. The Masson Range (as a whole) was discovered by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson. This particular range was photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Sørkammen (i.e., "the south crest"). This name has also been seen as Sørkammen Crest, and South Crest. The name South Masson Range was accepted by ANCA on July 22, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1965.

South Orkney Islands. Also called the South Orkneys, which is how this major Antarctic island group — the most northerly island group in Antarctica — is generally referred to in this book, although the Argentines call them Isla Órcadas del Sur. They center on 60°35' S, 45°30' W, and actually lie between 60°20' S and 60°50' S, and between 44°20' W and 46°45' W, or in more geographic terms, between the Scotia Sea to the N and the Weddell Sea to the S, in the South Atlantic Ocean, to the E of the South Shetlands, and NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. There are two larger islands — Coronation Island and Laurie Island — and several smaller ones, the main ones in this second tier being Signy Island and Powell Island. There are also many rocky islets. They are all barren and uninhabited, except for scientific station personnel, the total land area being about 240 sq miles, and they form part of the British Antarctic Territory. They were discovered on Dec. 6, 1821 by Nat Palmer and George Powell, who were out from the South Shetlands looking for new fur sealing grounds. They were subsequently named Powells Group (later Powell Group, or Powell Islands). Weddell came across them in Feb. 1822 and, not knowing of their previous discovery, called them the South Orkneys, because they are in roughly the same degree of latitude as the Orkney Islands in Scotland are in the northern hemisphere. Weddell claimed them for Great Britain. Over the next 75 years they were hardly visited at all: Dumont d'Urville was there in 1838, Dallmann in 1874, Lynch in 1880, and Larsen in 1892, but it was Bruce who first surveyed them, in 1903, and set up his base there for ScotNAE 1902-04. Working south, the islands are: Karlsen Rock, Governor Islands, Coronation Island, Melsom Rocks, Despair Rocks, Nicolas Rocks, Lay-Brother Rock, Inaccessible Islands, Spine Island, Larsen Islands, Mainsail Rock, The Twins, Sphinx Rock, Sørlle Rocks, Saddle Island, Powell Island, Weddell Islands, Lynch Island, Gosling Islands, Mabel Island, Gerd Island, Monk Islands, Hart Rock, Laurie Island, Bruce Islands, South Coronation Island, Reid Island, Signy Island, Herdman Rocks, Rudmose Rocks, Eillium Island, Whale Skerries, Powell Rock, Balin Rocks, Thule Islands, Spindrift Rocks, Flensing Islands, Expedition Rock, Nigg Rock, Fredriksen Island, Outer Island, Bare Rock, Small Rock, Billie Rocks, Cam Rock, Jebsen Rocks, Baldred Rock, Graptolite Island, Michelsen Island, Christoffersen Island, Confusion Island, Shagnasty Island, Moe Island, Grey Island, Robertson Islands, Oliphant Islands, Mariholm, Valette Island, Acuña Island, Murray Islands, Florence Rock, and Ailsa Craig.

South Orkney Ridge. 60°00' S, 40°00' W. Submarine feature in the area of the South Orkneys.

South Orkney Trough. 60°00' S, 45°00' W. A submarine trough, in the area of the South Orkneys. Discovered by the *Ob',* in 1968, and named by US-ACAN in Oct. 1977.

South Orkneys *see* **South Orkney Islands**

South Pacific Cordillera *see* **Albatross Cordillera**

South Pacific Ridge *see* **Pacific-Antarctic Ridge**

South Pacific Rise *see* **Pacific-Antarctic Ridge**

[1]**South Point**. 60°45' S, 45°41' W. Marks the S end of Moe island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named descriptively by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, it appears on the Discovery Investigations charts of 1933 and 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**South Point**. 63°01' S, 60°36' W. A point, 2.7 km SW of Entrance Point, it marks the southernmost point on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to early sealers, this point was charted in 1829 by Kendall and Foster, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition, 1828-31. David Penfold surveyed the area from the *John*

Biscoe, in 1948–49, and the name was proposed by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, in 1949. It appears on an Admiralty chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 15, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1953, as Punta Sur (which means the same thing), and in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (with the same name). The French were calling it Pointe South as early as 1954. It was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[3]**South Point** *see* **Garzón Point**, **South Cape**

South Polar Plateau *see* **Polar Plateau**

South Polar skua *see* **Skuas**

South Polar Station *see* **South Pole Station**

South Polar Times. The first periodical produced in Antarctica. It was a monthly magazine, edited and printed by Shackleton during the winter months at base during the first year of BNAE 1901–04. He put out 5 issues, in April, May, June, July, and August of 1902. Wilson illustrated, and the periodicals contained puzzles, caricatures, humor, articles, and how-to pieces. When Shackleton was invalided home in March 1903, the magazine did not continue. It was, in a way, revived by Shackleton during his own BAE 1907–09 (*see* ***Aurora Australis***). In 1907, Smith, Elder & Co., of London published a limited edition of 250 copies of the *South Polar Times*, for private circulation. This was a facsimile of the original. It was definitely revived during BAE 1910–13, with Cherry-Garrard as the editor (see also **The *Blizzard***).

South Pole. The bottom of the world, the point where all the Earth's lines of longitude come together, the point where there is no South, East, or West — only North (*see also* **Time**, **Direction**). This is the Geographic South Pole. Unlike the North Pole, the South Pole is on land, or rather, on ice (*see* **Depth of ice**, **Bedrock**). About 300 miles (500 km) from the Ross Ice Shelf, the Pole is at 90°S, and does not coincide with the South Magnetic Pole, the South Geomagnetic Pole, or the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility. Its altitude is 9301 feet above sea level, and the thickness of the ice at this point is 8850 feet. Winter comes March 23, and summer Sept. 23. Midwinter here is June 21, and winds are light, 9–17 mph generally, although they can get heavier. There are basically 6 months of night, and 6 months of day. Nothing lives here (that is, nothing indigenous), but humans sport a growing population. The nearest mountains are 200 miles (300 km) away. Mount Howe is the nearest nunatak, 181 miles away, and this nunatak also has the nearest indigenous life form (bacteria and yeast colony). The Pole is located on the Polar Plateau. Scott said of the South Pole, "Great God! This is an awful place," but then, he had just been beaten to it by Amundsen. In Dec. 1956 Paul Siple placed a silvered glass ball on top of an orange and black striped bamboo pole, and this became the symbolic South Pole of the Americans at Pole Station, which was built in the summer months of 1956–57 (*see* **South Pole Station**). Siple had bought the ball in NZ, on the way down to Antarctica. In Nov. 1957, when leaving Pole Station, Siple took it home with him as a souvenir, and replaced it with a spare, which still stands. Ruth Siple, Paul's widow, donated the original ball to Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, NZ, in Jan. 1975. There is a sign at the South Pole, saying, "Elevation 9,186 feet. Population 21." (The height above sea level at the Pole is constantly being calculated). The average temperature at the Pole is -56 F. The old record of -113.3 was set in July 1956, and was not broken until June 23, 1982, when -117.4 F was recorded. The aim of many explorers, of course, the South Pole's history can be summarized in many ways, one way being a series of salient dates: **1773**: Cook was the first navigator to try for the Pole. He reached only 71°10' S, which was nevertheless a southing record for its day (*see* **Southing records**). **Dec. 30, 1902:** Scott was the first explorer to try to get there by land, during BNAE 1901–04. He reached 82°16' 33" S (500 miles short). **Dec. 14, 1911**: The first 5 men to stand at the Pole: Amundsen, Bjaaland, Hassel, Hanssen, and Wisting, as the exhilarating culmination of NorAE 1910–12. **Jan. 17, 1912**: The first British explorers to stand at the South Pole: Scott, Wilson, Bowers, Evans, Oates, as the dismal culmination of BAE 1910–13. **Nov. 29, 1929**: The first men to fly over the Pole: Byrd, Balchen, June, McKinley, in the *Floyd Bennett*. They did not land. **Feb. 15–16, 1947**: The first flight to the Pole since 1929: Byrd again, this time during OpHJ 1946–47. There were 2 planes, both U.S. Navy twin-engine R4Ds. In Plane V1 were Lt. George H. Anderson, pilot; Lt. Cdr. J.C. McCoy, co-pilot; Byrd himself; K.C. Swain; Robert P. Heekin, navigator; and J.E. Valinski. In Plane V6 were Maj. Robert Weir, pilot; Capt. Eugene C. McIntyre, co-pilot; George E. Baldwin; Raymond J. Butters; Cdr. Clifford M. Campbell; and A.V. Mincey. They took off from Little America IV at 11 P.M. on Feb. 15, 1947. V1 reached the Pole at 5 a.m, the next day, and got back to base just before noon. **Jan. 3, 1956**: Hal Kolp (a Marine colonel) was assigned to fly a Navy R5D transport out of McMurdo to do an aerial exploration of Wilkes Land, but hit a whiteout and changed his plans, heading for the Pole. This was the third time man had flown over the Pole, and the 4th plane to do so. Col. Kolp circled the Pole at 500 feet for 30 minutes, and recorded the surface as 9700 feet above sea level, and flat. Also on that flight were a combined crew of Marines and Navy men: Lt. Cdr. H.G. Hanson, Maj. F.J. Helling, Lt. R.R. Mackell (2nd pilot and navigator), W.C. Asklin (chief photographer), Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate J.K. Wheeler, J.J. Riley (aviation electronics technician 2nd class, and radioman), and Photographer's Mate 1st class T.R. Kiley. **Jan. 8–9, 1956**: Byrd flew over the Pole for the 3rd time in his life. He was in a Skymaster that circled the Pole for 15 minutes, and dropped a U.S. flag. Hank Jorda was pilot. Cdr. Gordon Ebbe was also aboard. They had been aiming for the Pole of Inaccessibility, but bad weather changed their plans, and they flew back to McMurdo, via the actual South Pole, circling it 3 times. **Jan. 13, 1956**: Hal Kolp flew a Skymaster over the Pole, with 9 other fliers and Saul Pett, AP correspondent. Benny Goodman was playing on their tape. **Oct. 26, 1956**: A Globemaster, flown by Maj. Gen. Chester McCarty of the Air Force Reserve, dropped 5 tons of fuel and a Grasshopper at the Pole, the first ever airdrop at the South Pole. There were 43 men on this flight, including Trigger Hawkes and Paul Siple, and most of the correspondents there at that time (Walter Sullivan, Bill Hartigan, Don Guy, Leverett Richards, Ansel Talbert, Bob Barger). The weather was so bad they had to climb to 15,000 above sea level, and with the unpressurized cabin, they had to wear oxygen masks. They spent one hour and 4 minutes over the Pole. "Doesn't look like we would have any neighbors to bother us down there," said Siple. **Oct. 31, 1956**: The first men to fly to the Pole and land. Three planes took off from McMurdo, with the intention of one of them landing at the Pole. One of them could only make it as far as the foot of Liv Glacier (*National Geographic* photographer Dave Boyer was aboard that one), but the other two, an R4D and a Globemaster, carried on, up on to the Polar Plateau and to 90°S. It was the R4D, a Skytrain (Dakota) which was to make the landing. This plane was called the *Que Sera Sera*, and was piloted by Lt. Cdr. Conrad S. "Gus" Shinn, already a legendary flyer. He was carrying aboard 6 other men — Hawkes (co-pilot), Cumbie (radioman), Swadener (navigator), Strider (crew chief), Cordiner (observer), and Admiral Dufek. Dufek had offered the pilot's seat to Hawkes, but he had demurred. However, he and Shinn picked their crew. Dufek's mission was to scout out the Pole, see if it was suitable for an IGY base. Accompanying the *Que Sera Sera* was the Globemaster *City of Peoria* (not allowed to land unless the *Que Sera Sera* got into trouble), commanded by Maj. C.J. Ellen, USAF, and containing among others, Paul Siple, and the press, which included Walt Sullivan (science editor of the *New York Times*), Leverett G. Richards (of NANA — the North American Newspaper Alliance), and 18-year-old Australian Maurice Cutler, for UP. The Globemaster, after going over the Pole first, weaving contrails to mark the spot for Cdr. Shinn, circled overhead, the press boys watching carefully and eagerly, professional ears and eyes and antennae open wide for all and every piece of information, as they typed their report. Gus made 3 passes over the Pole, looking for a safe place to avoid sastrugi, and finally, at 8.30 A.M. (GMT) he set the *Que Sera Sera* down in a perfect landing. Although certain inaccurate history reports have stated that Dufek was the first out of the *Que Sera Sera*, that is patently ridiculous. Strider had to be the first, as the mechanic, and he jumped down onto the ice, put the pins in the landing gear, and ran the ladder up to the cabin door so that the admiral (next out) and the rest could follow. Gus was last out, as he was at that moment involved in valuable scientific investigation,

testing the Coriolis effect (which way does water go down a container at the South Pole? According to Gus, it went straight down, no circular motion, which indicated that they were at the Pole). For 49 minutes the boys stood on the ice in -58°F temperature. Strider tried taking motion pictures with the camera the Disney stringers had given him, but the camera froze. Gus got the only shot, on his $2 Brownie, the famous black and white photo. Dufek planted a U.S. flag, and the men set up a makeshift radar deflector, and then Dufek said "Let's get the hell out of here" (*see* **South Pole Station** for much more detail of this visit). Overhead, in the Globemaster, Maurice Cutler became the first Australian to fly over the Pole. **Nov. 20, 1956**: Gus Shinn and Roy Curtis flew in tandem to the Pole. Gus landed his plane 8 miles from the Pole, and Dick Bowers and his Seabees and dogs got out. Bowers thus became the first leader ever to land at the Pole with the intention of setting up a base. A Weasel was parachuted as well. The Seabees were Bowers, Bristol, Montgomery, Nolen, Powell, Randall, Tuck, and Woody. **Nov. 21, 1956**: Spare parts were dropped to the 8 men at the Pole for minor repairs to the broken Weasel. **Nov. 22, 1956**: Bowers, Tuck, Powell, and Bristol, sledged to the Pole. That day 3 ski-equipped transport planes set out for the Pole with 17 more men aboard, but they had to turn back because of the weather. **Nov. 25, 1956**: The other 4 Seabees from 8 miles out, arrived at the Pole in the Weasel they had been fixing — Randall, Nolen, Montgomery, and Woody, along with Sgt. Patton, who had parachuted in that day, in -17°F. This was a first. A Globemaster, piloted by Capt. Marvin Besch, dropped supplies to the men at the Pole. The Seabees made up tents on the plateau snow. **Nov. 26, 1956**: Just after midnight, the two DC3 transports (piloted by Gus Shinn and Harvey Speed) landed, 5 minutes apart, carrying the next 10 Seabees — Slaton, Prescott, Hisey, Bevilacqua, Goodwin, Scott, Hubel, Spiers, Wagner, and Wlliamson. 30 minutes later the planes left. There were now 18 men at the Pole. **Nov. 27, 1956**: A mail drop was made, at which the plane landed. Strider got out and went to the Pole, the first man ever to make a second trip to the Pole and stand there. **Dec. 1, 1956**: The 3rd batch of Seabees flew in — McCrillis, Roberts, McCormick, Chaudoin, and Tyler. And Paul Siple in another plane at the same time. The elevation of the Pole was considered then to be 9370 feet above sea level. Siple and Tuck led the first wintering-over party at the Pole in 1957, 18 men and a dog. **Oct. 26, 1957**: Vernon Coley landed a plane at the Pole, but it couldn't get off the ice for the return journey, and the 6 men were stranded there. They were (aside from Coley), Cdr. Roger Witherell, Rolla J. Crick (the reporter, from Portland, Oreg.), Tom Abercrombie (the *National Geographic Magazine* writer), Lt. Howard C. Taylor (doctor), and Richard Conger (USN photographer). Earl Johnson (*see* **Johnson Col**) came along for the ride. On Nov. 17, 1957, the third rescue mission finally succeeded, when a Neptune, piloted by Lt. Cdr. Donald C. Miller (of Seattle), arrived to take them off. **Nov. 16, 1957**: the first U.S. congressman to fly over the Pole was John P. Saylor (*see* **Distinguished visitors**). The first British person to reach the Pole since Scott was Noel Barber, the journalist, who flew in on a U.S. plane to Pole Station, to await the arrival of Fuchs. Barber was covering the story of the first ever Transantarctic land traverse. **Nov. 25, 1957**: A bunch of U.S. congressmen flew over the Pole (*see* **Distinguished visitors**). **Jan. 14, 1958**: Hillary became the first leader to reach the Pole by land traverse since Scott, during BCTAE 1957-58. **Jan. 20, 1958**: Fuchs became the first leader to arrive at the Pole during a Transantarctic crossing, during BCTAE. **Dec. 26, 1959**: A Russian tractor train, led by Aleksandr Gavrilovich Dralkin, reached the Pole, from Mirnyy Station, via Komsomolskaya Station and Vostok Station. This was only the 5th overland party ever to reach the Pole, and the first from East Antarctica. **Jan. 8, 1960**: Naval chaplain Edwin Weidler conducted the first-ever Protestant communion service at the Pole. **Jan. 11, 1961**: The first American group to land traverse to the Pole was the Byrd-South Pole Overland Trek, of Chief Walter Davis and Maj. Antero Havola. **Jan. 28, 1960**: A 62-ton, prop-jet cargo-carrying ski-equipped C130 landed at the Pole, the largest plane ever to do so. Lt. Col. Wilbert Turk, USAF, was pilot. **Feb. 12, 1961**: Bert Crary arrived at the Pole, after leading a 63-day traverse from McMurdo to the Pole. His 8-man team included Sven Evteev, the Soviet exchange scientist. Crary became the first man ever to stand at both poles (North Pole and South Pole). **Jan. 6, 1962**: The first Argentine planes flew to the Pole (*see* **Argentine Antarctic Expedition 1961-62** for further details). **Feb. 4, 1963**: The first helicopters reached the South Pole. Frank Radspinner led a trio of Army Iroquois (UH-1B) helos the 182 miles from Mount Weaver to the Pole. The two other pilots were Neal Earley and Charlie Beaman. **Dec. 10, 1965**: The first Argentine land traverse reached the Pole. They called this expedition Operación 90 (q.v.). The 10-man team led by Jorge Edgard Léal, had set out from General Belgrano Station on Oct. 26, 1965. **Dec. 19, 1968**: A Japanese traverse, led by station leader Masayoshi Murayama, out of Showa Station (they had left there on Sept. 28, 1968), arrived at the Pole, returning to Showa on Feb. 16, 1969, after 5180 km. **Nov. 11, 1969:** The first women to reach the Pole by plane (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). **Dec. 26, 1969**: Josef Sekyra became the first Czech to stand at the South Pole. **Dec. 1971**: Mrs. Louise Hutchinson, correspondent with the *Chicago Tribune*, became the first woman to spend the night at the Pole, when weather delayed a return flight to McMurdo. **1973**: Nan Scott and Donna Muchmore became the first women to work at the Pole. **1974-75**: Elena Marty and Jan Boyd worked at the Pole. **1979**: Michele Raney became the first woman to winter-over at the Pole. **Dec. 15, 1980**: The first group to arrive at the Pole, as part of a Transantarctic land traverse, since Fuchs, was the Trans-Globe Expedition. This was also the first time a cricket match had been played at the Pole. **Nov. 30, 1984**: The first Chilean flight arrived, from Punta Arenas, Chile. Claudio Sanhueza Corvalán flew the plane. **1985**: The first international cricket match at the Pole. **Feb. 20, 1985**: The first marriage at the Pole: Randall Chambers and Patricia Manuel, who had met at McMurdo, were married by the chaplain from McMurdo. **Jan. 11, 1988:** The first commercial flight to the Pole, by Adventure Network. **Jan. 7, 1989**: At noon the first tourists ever to reach the Pole after a land traverse from the edge of the continent. This unbelievable feat was achieved by the group from Mountain Travel (q.v. for further details). **Dec. 29, 1993**: A British boy, Robert Schumann, reached the Pole, aged 11. He had been to the North Pole at the age of 10. **Jan. 1994**: The first man to walk to the South Pole — alone: Erling Kagge arrived at the Pole, after having walked there, with no radio. **1994**: Liv Arnesen walked alone to the Pole in 50 days. What next? Walking backwards to the Pole? Hopping to the Pole? Running naked to the Pole? Well, actually, we know what came next. *See* 2007. **Oct. 16, 1999**: Dr. Jerri Nielsen was evacuated from Pole Station by Herc. **June 13, 2001**: The first plane ever to land at the Pole during the winter, was an 8-seater Twin Otter with skis, from Rothera Station, sent to pick up sick Dr. Ronald Shemenski. His replacement, Betty Carlisle, was aboard. **Dec. 2002**: Tom Avery, 27, became the youngest Briton ever to walk to the South Pole. **Jan. 1, 2003**: Andrew Cooney, 23, walked to the South Pole. **Jan. 2004**: Fiona Thornewill skied solo to the Pole in 44 days. She beat Rosie Stancer who was doing the same thing. **Jan. 21, 2004**: Mike Barry became the first Irishman to reach the Pole. **Dec. 2006**: Hannah McKeand, 33, from Newbury, Berks, skied alone to the Pole in 39 days. She relaxed to the dulcet tones of Stephen Fry reading *Harry Potter* on her iPod. Scott and Amundsen would be stunned. **2007**: The new road built from McMurdo to the Pole? Well, there is a tour company called Drive Around the World. **Jan. 2009**: The Amundsen Omega 3 South Pole Race. **Dec. 31, 2009**: Cecilie Skog and Ryan Waters (*see under* **Skog, Cecilie**). The rest is history.

South Pole Highway *see* **Roads**, **South Pole Traverse Project**

South Pole-Queen Maud Land traverses. A series of 3 USARP exploration and geological land traverses undertaken by U.S. scientists from the South Pole to the interior of Queen Maud Land, and more commonly referred to (at one time, anyway) as SPQMLT. A Navy air reconnaissance scouted the route for each expedition, and 3 diesel-powered Sno-cats were used for transportation. **SPQMLT I**: 1964-65 summer. Edgard Picciotto, John Albright, Henry Scott Kane, John Beitzel, Olav Dybvadskog, Bruce Redpath, Edward N. Parrish, and James Gliozzi went from the South Pole to the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility (82°06' S, 54°58' E), where there was a small, but unoccupied station built by the

Russians. **SPQMLT II**: 1965-66 summer. 11 men, led by Edgard Picciotto, and including Henry Scott Kane, Edward N. Parrish, Douglas J. Elvers, Bob Behling, Olav Orheim, John W. Clough, Bill Isherwood, and John Beitzel. They had the advantage of having Plateau Station built in that summer. They were airlifted from Pole Station to the Pole of Relative Inaccessibilty, and dug out their vehicles from SPQMLT I. After 23 days of re-fitting, they set out on their trip to Plateau Station that would last 715 miles and 45 days, arriving late at Plateau Station on Jan. 29, 1966. **SPQMLT III**: 1967-68 summer. Norman W. Peddie led a 10-man party of 8 scientists and 2 engineers, including Philip J. Tenney, Carl Poster, and Michael P. Galan. They left from Plateau Station on Dec. 5, 1967, but on Dec. 8, 1967, 50 miles and 3 days out of Plateau, one of the scientists became ill and had to return to base. By Jan. 29, 1968 the expedition had covered 815 miles and had reached 78°42' S, 6°52' W, or 200 miles NE of the Shackleton Range. That was the end of the expedition, and 2 days later, on Jan. 31, 1968, the personnel and much of their equipment, were airlifted to McMurdo.

South Pole Station. This is the American station at the South Pole. At least, from the time it was conceived, in 1954, until the summer of 1961-62, it was called that (i.e., South Pole Station), and since then it has been called Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. It has always been called Pole Station for short. Between 1957 (the first year men wintered-over) and 2008, 1221 persons wintered-over at Pole Station, several of them more than once (making a total of 1461 berths, as it were). 152 women wintered-over in that same time frame. Old Pole Station (the pre-1975 station) is now crushed and buried. There is nothing there. The geodesic dome of the new station has gone too. There is now an even newer Pole Station, a two-story elevated complex, the third-generation Pole Station. Its construction was led by the NSF's Jerry Marty and Raytheon's Carlton Walker. Pole Station remains the only scientific station ever at 90°S. There are now 3 ice airstrips, ATM machines, a bowling alley, and stop lights on the streets. **1955-56:** In the spring of 1955, the U.S. Navy put out a call for volunteers to go to Antarctica. Men answered the call from all over. For example, several Seabees — Reggie Wagner, Don Scott, CB Bevilacqua, Ed Hubel, and Squirrely McCrillis — came from their post in Korea. First to Rhode Island, for cold-weather training, then they shipped out on the *Wyandot*, along with Howard Hisey, out of Norfolk, Va., through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, arriving at McMurdo Sound in the austral summer of 1955-56. Tom Montgomery read the Navy notice while serving on the *Benham* in the Atlantic, reported back to Washington, DC, and was trained as part of Task Force 43. He sailed down on the *Atka*, with Dick Prescott, Ed Hubel, and a dog team. Colon Roberts was sorting mail in the personnel office at Port Hueneme when he saw the notice. He went to Rhode Island, then on to Camp Lejeune for specialized oiler training, going down on the *Glacier* with his ship *YOG-34* in tow. John Tuck was on the *Glacier* too (he would lead the first wintering-over party at the Pole, in 1957). They would all winter at McMurdo Sound in 1956, building the air operating facility there (which later became McMurdo Station) and undergoing more training. When spring came they drew names out of a hat for those boys who would go to Christchurch for a short furlough. Roberts, Tyler, and Hisey (now known as Al, to distinguish him from the 3 other Howards there) were 3 of the ones who went. **Oct. 26, 1956**: A Globemaster (C-124) flew over the Pole. Over 40 men were aboard, including Maj. Gen. Chester McCarty, Paul Siple, and 8 reporters. It made the first ever airdrop at the Pole —10,000 pounds of fuel and a grasshopper. **Oct. 30, 1956**: A Globemaster dropped supplies to Beardmore Glacier Camp then went on to reconnoiter the Pole. **Oct. 31, 1956**: At 8.34 GMT, after a few passes over the Pole, Lt. Cdr. Gus Shinn landed the *Que Sera Sera*, his 25-ton R4D (the twin-engine Navy version of the Douglas DC-3), the first time a plane had landed at the South Pole. Also aboard were: Admiral Dufek himself, Trigger Hawkes (co-pilot who, it is rumored, was meant to have flown the plane, but chickened out), Lt. John Swadener (navigator), John Strider (aviation mechanic 2nd class), William Cumbie (aviation electronics technician 2nd class), and Capt. Doug Cordiner. As a Globemaster circled 1000 feet overhead, piloted by Maj. Ellen, USAF, and with newspaper reporters in it (including UP man Maurice Cutler, who took the dramatic picture of the *Que Sera Sera* landing), Strider got out, crawled under the plane to put the pins in the landing gear. He was the 11th man ever to stand at the Pole, the first in 44 years, and the first American. He then ran a ladder to the cabin door, and Dufek stepped out, the 12th man ever to stand at the Pole. Then the rest got out — the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th men to stand at the South Pole (Gus Shinn being the 17th). Strider took movies with the camera that NBC had given him, until the camera froze, and Gus Shinn got the only photos, with his Brownie. Dufek walked away from the plane's slipstream, and planted a U.S. flag in the snow (Gus Shinn, being a Southern boy, had a Confederate flag with him). Dufek was there to inspect the terrain and see if it was suitable for an IGY base. It was, but the temperature was so low (-58°F) that plans for the Seabees to go to the Pole would have to be postponed until the weather got better. Dufek said, "Let's get the hell out of here," and they took off again, just. The plane's landing skis had become frozen to the snow, the windshield was completely frosted over, and engine oil was leaking badly. Using instruments only, it was only after repeated use of JATO (jet assisted take off) that Shinn was finally able to get the plane off the ground at 9.23 A.M. First Gus fired 4 JATO bottles, then another 4, then another 4, and finally the last 3. The plane then flew to Beardmore Glacier Camp to refuel. **Nov. 15, 1956**: The first party of Seabees was scheduled to go to the Pole, but the trip was postponed. **Nov. 19, 1956**: A Globemaster circled over the Pole, and reported fair weather on the Polar Plateau. Also that day, 5 planes left McMurdo, one going to Beardmore Glacier Camp, and the other 4 heading for the Pole (it took 5 hours from McMurdo to the Pole on a good day). A Globemaster and a Skymaster were carrying supplies to be parachuted in (the Air Force were the ones who dropped supplies). Two R4Ds — one, the *Que Sera Sera*, piloted by Gus Shinn, and with Doug Cordiner as co-pilot, and the other, piloted by Lt. Cdr. Roy Curtis — were carrying the Seabee advance party of Lt. (jg) Dick Bowers (leader), John Randall, Tom Montgomery, Bill Bristol (photographer), Jerry Nolen, Dale Powell, Floyd Woody (medic), and Lt. John Tuck (dog handler). Also that day, Paul Siple made the first of several unsuccessful attempts to fly to the Pole. **Nov. 20, 1956**: About 12.15 A.M. Curtis reported that the 4 planes were over the Pole. The R4Ds landed at 12.45 A.M., dropped the 8 boys and 11 dogs off 8 miles from the Pole, and an hour and half later were in the air heading home. By 8.20 A.M. they were back at McMurdo. Among the 30-days supplies that had been dropped was a Weasel, which got broken on impact. The temperature at the Pole was -29°F, and the men rapidly erected tents on the plateau, 8 miles from the Pole. By 6.30 A.M. they had pitched 3 trail tents, retrieved most of the drops, secured the equipment, and got the dogs settled. Bowers radioed McMurdo asking for a new transmission and batteries for the Weasel. At 7 A.M. the men went to sleep. **Nov. 21, 1956**: The planes arrived with the spare parts. The men were asleep, so the planes had to buzz them a few times to wake them up. The parts were dropped to the men so they could effect minor repairs to the Weasel, but, although the new transmission landed safely (albeit 2½ miles from the tents), the batteries broke on impact. **Nov. 21, 1956**: At 8 A.M. they experienced a snow quake. **Nov. 22, 1956**: Three ski-equipped transport planes took off from McMurdo for the Pole with 17 more men aboard, but they had to turn back at Beardmore Glacier Camp due to the weather. Bowers, Tuck, Bristol, and Powell dog-sledged the 8 miles to the Pole, where lumber and other supplies had been dropped. They moved at 2 mph, and by the time they reached the Pole, as the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st men ever to reach the South Pole, Globemasters were dropping more supplies. Many things went wrong with the air drops, many chutes didn't open, and about a quarter of all the supplies dropped were rendered useless. The other 4 men stayed behind with the broken Weasel. **Nov. 23, 1956**: The second Seabee party tried flying out of McMurdo again, for the Pole, but again, weather conditions forced them back at Beardmore. **Nov. 24, 1956**: Again, bad weather forced the 2nd party back to McMurdo. **Nov. 25, 1956**: Over Dick Bowers' objection that it was an unnecessary stunt, Sgt. Dick Patton, USAF, in-17°F, dropped in (not the first parachute jump in Antarctica, but the first at the Pole itself) from a Globemaster (pilot was Col. Crosswell; co-

pilot was Maj. Levack), to help co-ordinate the airdrop operation at the Pole. He also brought in the new batteries for the Weasel, which was then fixed and the men then drove it to the Pole, where they arrived just before midnight. Thus, Randall, Montgomery, Nolen, Woody, and Patton, became the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th men ever to stand at the Pole. That same day, a Globemaster, piloted by Capt. Marvin E. Besch, dropped supplies, and two of the Navy R4Ds, piloted by Gus Shinn and Lt. Cdr. Harvey G. Speed, took off yet again from McMurdo with the 2nd party of 10 Seabees. **Nov. 26, 1956**: Just after midnight the two R4Ds, commanded by Gus Shinn and Harvey Speed respectively, landed at the Pole 5 minutes apart, dropped off the 10 Seabees, and 30 minutes later were gone. A Skymaster accompanied them, not landing, commanded by Ed Ward. The new Seabees were: Charles Slaton, Dick Prescott, Al Hisey, CB Bevilacqua, Bill Goodwin, Don Scott, Ed Hubel, Ray Spiers, Reggie Wagner, and Willie Williamson. They were the 27th to the 36th men ever to stand at the South Pole. Spiers, the cook, had brought with him 3 hams as a delayed Thanksgiving present for the lads already there. **Nov. 27, 1956**: USAF completed its 9th drop at the Pole, including a D-2 Caterpillar tractor, and the first ever mail drop at 90°S. Another 500 tons would be flown in and dropped at regular intervals 3 times a day. Also that day Tuck was offered the job of military leader for the 1957 winter at the Pole. By 8 A.M., after the boys had worked all night in-25°F, the first Jamesway hut was erected at the Pole, 32 x 16 feet, insulated, and 8 feet high. **Nov. 29, 1956**: Early in the morning, a Globemaster flying back from a cargo drop at the Pole crashed at McMurdo. The plane caught fire, but a crash crew got the 17 boys out, and no one was hurt except the pilot, who fell 20 feet from the cockpit and broke a leg. This was the 3rd Globemaster mishap (a Globemaster retailed at $1,800,000). Another Globemaster was coming in at the same time, but that one went smoothly. **Dec. 1, 1956**: Two planes arrived at the Pole, one carrying the remaining 5 Seabees — Bob Chaudoin, Rediron McCormick, Squirrely McCrillis, Robbie Roberts, and Tiny Tyler — and the other carrying Paul Siple, who would be the first scientific leader for the winter of 1957. They were the 37th to the 42nd men ever to stand at the South Pole. On that day Tuck flew back to McMurdo. **Dec. 7, 1956**: Bevilacqua's builders began work constructing the mess hall. A P2V-7 Neptune landed at the Pole with scientific equipment, but couldn't take off again, having trouble with one of its jet engines. Lt. Cdr. Jack Torbert was the pilot, and Doug Cordiner and Maj. Stan A. Antos (of Buffalo, NY) were co-pilots. Also aboard were: T.Sgt. David J. Sullivan (navigator); aviation machinist's mates Emmet H. Gann (from Soddy, Tenn.), Frank Owen Snyder (from Memphis), and James D. Crisp (from Dawson Springs, Ky.); aviation electronics mate Daniel Rello (from Detroit); electronics mate Clair F. Jones, Jr. (from Carmi, Ill.); and aviation electrician Minor B. McDaniel (from Pharr, Tex.). After 2 days they got away, but only just. Just like on Gus Shinn's record-breaking flight, Torbert couldn't free the plane from the ice, and it took 16 JATO bottles to help him. Even then, despite the 7000-foot run, the plane was still so low off the ground it picked up one of the red flags marking the runway, and carried it back all the way to McMurdo. **Dec. 8, 1956**: Chief Bevilacqua's building crew finished the mess hall late that night. **Dec. 9, 1956**: Bevilacqua's building crew began work on the science building, on the other end of Pole Station from the mess hall (200 feet away). **Dec. 12, 1956**: Bevilacqua's building crew completed the walls and floor of the inflation shelter (for balloons and the manufacture of hydrogen), 50 feet beyond the science building. This shelter measured 24 × 20 × 12 feet. **Dec. 13, 1956**: Bevilacqua's building crew completed the science building. The South Pole boys were informed that due to a lack of aviation gas at McMurdo, there would be no more drops until Dec. 27. What was even more disturbing was the rumor that the McMurdo Seabees were going to be flown back to the States before the Pole Seabees were flown back to McMurdo, thus necessitating a trip back to the States by ship, as all the planes would have gone. This caused a drop in morale among this most elite of the elite Seabees. **Dec. 14, 1956**: On the garage roof, Siple planted his famous bamboo South Pole with the glass ball on the top. **Dec. 15, 1956**: Drops came earlier than expected. An Oregon fir Christmas tree was dropped, complete with ornaments. Also 9 bags of mail. Bob Chaudoin, the postmaster, canceled the stamps, and imprinted each cover with "Pole Station, Antarctica." The Seabees began construction of the tunnels that would encircle the base, all the time also finishing work on the buildings. **Dec. 18, 1956**: Paul Siple had his birthday. **Dec. 20, 1956**: At midnight Spiers and Williamson, because they had the longest beards, were given the honor of raising the Stars and Stripes on the new bamboo pole. **Dec. 23, 1956**: Tom Montgomery spoke to his wife, Lois, in the States, for 15 minutes, courtesy of schoolboy ham radio operator Jules Madey, of Clark, New Jersey. Such calls had been made from McMurdo and Little America, but never from the Pole. The Pole's radio station was KC4USN short wave. Also that day the first 8 Seabees prepared to leave on the next plane to come in. The job was pretty much done. They celebrated Christmas that night, putting the tree in the science building. **Dec. 24, 1956**: A wild party ended about 8 A.M. That afternoon 3 planes landed. Two R4Ds and and a P2V-7, piloted by Doug Cordiner and Jack Torbert (this last one had got lost and was an hour late). Those Seabees who left were Prescott, Chaudoin, Scott, Tyler, Hisey, Goodwin, Williamson, and Roberts. **Dec. 25, 1956**: McCrillis finished all the basic wiring. The tunnels were covered. The meteorological Rawin Tower was basically finished on top of the mess hall. **Dec. 26, 1956**: All the boys spoke to their families in the States, via the ham radio operator. **Dec. 28, 1956**: The P2V failed to arrive from McMurdo. **Dec. 29, 1956**: At 6 A.M. (3 hours late) Tuck returned to the Pole, with 7 other winterers (all Tuck's crew except his builder), 600 pounds of scientific equipment and Bravo, Tuck's Malemute husky, all arrived on the Neptune. Bravo had been born at Dogheim, at McMurdo, on Aug. 14, 1956, the only survivor of a litter of 7. He would become the spoiled mascot at Pole Station. 8 men flew back to McMurdo — Slaton, Woody, Nolen, Powell, McCormick, Wagner, McCrillis, and Patton. The 7 new Navy support crew were: Lt. Howard Taylor (medical officer), William McPherson (radioman), Ken Waldron (electrician), Earl Johnson (utilitiesman), Martin L. Brown (mechanic), Cliff Dickey (electronics), and Chet Segers (cook). **Jan. 1, 1957**: They secreted a time capsule. **Jan. 4, 1957**: Bowers, with the last 6 of his boys — Hubel, Spiers, Bevilacqua, Randall, Bristol, and Montgomery, flew out from the Pole, and landed at McMurdo. 9 men now remained at the Pole. They would winter over. More would join them soon. **Jan. 23, 1957**: the South Pole Station was officially dedicated. Strictly a Navy base, it was a dark hole under ground, buried by the snow, and consisted of 6 tunnels, a radio and meteorology shack, barracks for 12 men, a recreation room and quarters for 6 men, an inflation shelter, an astronomical observatory, a weather balloon, a garage, a power house and water supply unit, a Rawin tower, a snow-filled fire-break, a science building and the scientific leader's office, a galley and mess hall, an Aurora tower, a photo lab, a latrine, a radio antenna, as well as meteorological instruments connected to the base by a snow tunnel. **Feb. 17, 1957**: Admiral Wright's flight over the Pole (*see* **Wright Island**). **1957 winter:** The 18 men who wintered-over in 1957 (or 20 if one includes replacements) were the first men ever to do so at the Pole. They were: Navy personnel: John Tuck (q.v.) (leader), Howard Taylor (doctor; *see* **Taylor Spur**), Cliff Dickey (electronics; *see* **Dickey Peak**), Melvin Havener (*see* **Mount Havener**), Earl Johnson (utilitiesman; *see* **Johnson Col**), William McPherson (*see* **McPherson Peak**), Tom Osborne (*see* **Mount Osborne**), Ken Waldron (q.v.), and Chet Segers (cook; *see* **Mount Segers**). Scientists: Paul Siple (q.v.) (leader), Herbert Hansen (q.v.), William Johnson (*see* **Johnson Spur**), John Guerrero (*see* **Guerrero Glacier**), and Edwin Flowers (*see* **Flowers Hills**) (meteorologists), Willi Hough (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Hough Glacier**), Ed Remington (glaciologist; *see* **Remington Glacier**), Bob Benson (geomagnetist and seismologist; *see* **Mount Benson**), and Arlo U. Landolt (aurora physicist; *see* **Mount Landolt**). **May 12, 1957**: The temperature reached -100°F. **1957-58 summer**: In Oct. 1957 Tom Abercrombie, of *National Geographic*, became the first civilian reporter at the Pole. **Nov. 9, 1957**: Vernon Houk came in to replace Jack Tuck as military leader. **Nov. 30, 1957**: Palle Mogensen replaced Paul Siple as scientific leader. **Jan. 4, 1958**: Ed Hillary arrived. **1958 winter:** 18 men. Navy personnel: Vern Houk (q.v.) (medical officer and officer-in-

charge), Stanley C. "Stan" Greenwood, Jr. and John D. Hasty (radiomen), Gerald R. Du Bois (mechanic), Ronald E. Mozetic (electronics), Donald Norman (electrician), Edward L. White (utilitiesman), and Louis B. de Wit (cook). IGY personnel: Palle Mogensen (q.v.) (scientific leader), Kirby Hanson (*see* **Hanson Ridge**), Arthur Jorgensen (*see* **Jorgensen Nunataks**), Stephen Fazekas (*see* **Fazekas Hills**), meteorologists Paul Dalrymple (q.v.), and DeeWitt Baulch (*see* **Baulch Peak**), Mario B. Giovinetto (q.v.) (Argentine glaciologist), ionosphere physicists Charles R. Greene, Jr. (*see* **Greene Ridge**) and Jim Burnham [*see* [1]**Mount Burnham**], and John Dawson (aurora scientist; *see* **Dawson Peak**). **1958-59 summer**: Chapel of Our Faith built. **1959 winter:** 17 men. Navy personnel: Sid Tolchin (q.v.) (military leader), Donald A. Finlayson and Norman E. Owens (radiomen), Jack Stroud (mechanic), Thomas E. Smith (electronics), Jerry W. King (electrician), Clarence N. Engel, Jr. (builder), Nello A. Bambini (utilitiesman), and Donald A. Kitchen (cook). US-IGY/USARP personnel: there were 5 meteorologists from the U.S. Weather Bureau — Julian Posey (q.v.) (scientific leader), Fred Mayeda (the first Japanese-American to winter-over at Pole Station; *see* **Mayeda Peak**), Benjamin Remington (*see* **Mount Remington**), Howard Redifer (*see* **Mount Redifer**), and Clarence McKenny (*see* **Mount McKenny**). There were also Willis Jacobs, seismologist from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (*see* **Jacobs Nunatak**); Red Bauhs, ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards (*see* **Bauhs Nunatak**); and Edward Fremouw, aurora physicist with the U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Center (*see* **Fremouw Peak**). **Sept. 23, 1959**: A temperature was recorded of -110°F. **Dec. 23, 1959**: Appendectomy performed. Subject — E.H. Bibbie, USN. Doctor: Lt. Clarence Dumais. **1960 winter:** 19 men. Navy personnel: Clarence Dumais (leader and doctor; *see* **Mount Dumais**), Bryan W. Wilcox and E.C. "Al" Allison (radiomen), Bryant Lekander (mechanic; *see* **Lekander Nunatak**), W.D. O'Quinn, Joseph Blake (construction electrician; *see* **Blake Rock**), Frank T. Dodd (builder), Charles S. Bell (utilitiesman), W.H. Sheldon (equipment operator), and Ted J. Miller (cook). Scientists: 6 men from the U.S. Weather Bureau — Edwin Flowers (meteorologist and scientific leader; *see* **Flowers Hills**), John Maloney (*see* **Mount Maloney**), Harry Thomas (physicist; *see* **Thomas Spur**), and 3 met techs — Arthur J. Anderson, Charles G. Haas, and Allen Wallace (*see* **Mount Wallace**). There were also: aurora physicist Henry Morozumi, from the Arctic Institute (the first Japanese citizen to winter-over at the Pole; *see* **Morozumi Range**), ionosphere physicist Oliver Morse, from the National Bureau of Standards (*see* **Morse Nunataks**), and geomagnetist Mike Goodwin, from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (*see* **Goodwin Nunataks**). **1961 winter**: 20 men. Navy personnel: Phil Swartz (leader and doctor; *see* **Swartz Nunataks**), radiomen Joseph R. "Joe" Cornely (*see* **Cape Cornely**) and James B.B. Jones, José M. Gomez (mechanic; the first Hispanic-American ever to winter-over at the Pole; *see* **Gomez Nunatak**), Robert Joseph "Joe" Boll (electronics), James W. Brown (electrician), James C. Peterson (equipment operator), Edward S. Palaszewski (builder), Carson Walker (utilitiesman; *see* **Walker Rocks**), and Charles N. "Charlie" Wegner (cook). USARP personnel: Most of the men were from the U.S. Weather Bureau — Ben Harlin (scientific leader; *see* **Harlin Glacier**), Clarence McKenny (*see* **Mount McKenny**), Wesley Morris (*see* **Mount Morris**), Jack Steagall (*see* **Steagall Glacier**), Raymond Whitney (*see* **Whitney Glacier**), Hank Eckins (*see* **Eckins Nunatak**), and Ron Witalis (*see* **Witalis Peak**). There were also ionosphere physicist Jim Burnham (*see* [1]**Mount Burnham**), David W. Sylwester (aurora physicist; *see* **Sylwester Glacier**), and John Lamping (seismologist and geomagnetist; *see* **Lamping Peak**). **1961-62 summer**: The station was renamed Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, for the first two leaders to reach this spot. **1962 winter:** 22 men. Navy personnel: Lt. Malcolm W. Lentz (officer-in-charge and medical officer; *see* **Lentz Buttress**), Lawrence H. Draper (hospital corpsman), radiomen Claud Craig and Roland J. Lott, Harold D.K. Crain (utilitiesman; *see* **Crain Ridge**), James L. DeKeyser (builder), Wayne M. Zulick (construction electrician), Keith D. Kellum (electronics), Gerald C. Ranne (construction mechanic), Robert E. Jones (equipment operator), and Henry Navarrette (cook). USARP personnel: From the U.S. Weather Bureau were meteorologists Luis Aldaz (scientific leader; *see* **Mount Aldaz**), and Lester Gillespie (*see* **Gillespie Glacier**), and (also from the Bureau) met techs Rod Mallory (supervisor; *see* **Mallory Bluff**), Jesse Dean (*see* **Mount Dean**), Dan Belecz (*see* **Mount Belecz**), and Richard Rutkowski (*see* **Rutkowski Glacier**), and electronics tech John Harrington (*see* **Mount Harrington**). From the National Bureau of Standards were ionosphere physicists Charles Vandament (*see* **Vandament Glacier**) and John McDonough (*see* **McDonough Nunataks**). Also present were Michael Phelan (geomagnetist and seismologist; *see* **Mount Phelan**), and William Aitken, aurora scientist from the Arctic Institute (*see* **Aitken Nunatak**). **1963 winter:** 22 men. Navy personnel: Don Bessinger (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Bessinger Nunatak**), W.H. "Doc" Jenkins (hospital corpsman), Tom Osborne (carpenter; *see* **Mount Osborne**), Kenneth E. "Tom" Thomas and Gary W. Larsen (radiomen), Dave G. Peterson (electronics technician; *see* **Peterson Hills**), Matty Matthews (engineman; *see* **Matthews Glacier**), W.T. "Henry" Aaron (electrician; *see* **Mount Aaron**), Gene Cunnningham (q.v.) (machinist), Gordon Ballard (equipment operator; *see* **Mount Ballard**), Stanley L. Povilaitis (cook), Mac McKibben (power plant shopfitter; *see* **Mount McKibben**). USARP personnel: Charlie Roberts (q.v.; of the U.S. Weather Bureau; scientific leader); there were 4 other men from the U.S. Weather Bureau — meteorological technicians Harry Spohn (*see* **Mount Spohn**) and Kenard Jensen (*see* **Jensen Glacier**), Jack Falkenhof (electronics technician; *see* **Falkenhof Glacier**), and Craig W. Brown (ozone specialist). There were 3 men from the National Bureau of Standards — Bill Burgess (ionosphere physicist; *see* **Burgess Glacier**), Ron Davis (seismologist and geomagnetist; *see* **Davis Nunataks**), and Jim Petlock (VLF scientist; *see* **Mount Petlock**). There was also Bob Fries (*see* **Mount Fries**), of the aurora program. **1964 winter:** 22 men. Navy personnel: William McLean (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **McLean Peak**), Doc Strange (hospital corpsman; *see* **Strange Glacier**), radiomen Larry Cox (*see* **Cape Cox**) and Paul Lamboley (*see* **Lamboley Peak**), Alan Frost Kane (construction mechanic; *see* **Mount Kane**), Ron Lampert (storekeeper; *see* **Mount Lampert**), Squirrely McCrillis (q.v.) (construction electrician), Robert McLaughlin (engineman; *see* **McLaughlin Peak**), James Carl Peterson (equipment operator), Arthur Rath (*see* **Mount Rath**), Richard Sage (builder; *see* **Sage Nunataks**), and Joe Sumner (utilitiesman; *see* **Mount Sumner**), and William Mull (cook; *see* **Mount Mull**). USARP personnel: scientific leader was R.G. Tate (geomagnetician and seismologist), from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (*see* **Tate Glacier**). There were 4 meteorologists from the U.S. Weather Bureau — Harold Gatlin (*see* **Gatlin Glacier**), Robert Grass (*see* **Grass Bluff**), Henry Schroeder (*see* **Schroeder Hill**), and Robert Judd (*see* **Mount Judd**). There were 2 ionosphere physicists from the National Bureau of Standards — Tad Sargent (*see* **Sargent Glacier**) and Chip Wiest (*see* **Wiest Bluff**). Also present were Henry Scott Kane (cosmic radiation) from the Bartol Research Foundation (*see* **Kane Rocks**), and Henn Oona, aurora specialist with the Arctic Institute (*see* **Mount Oona**), and probably the first Estonian to winter-over at the Pole (his brother, Hain, would do so in 1968). **1965 winter:** 21 men. Navy personnel: Robert Beazley (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Mount Beazley**), Dominic Cantello (electrician; *see* **Mount Cantello**), Franklin Ford (construction mechanic; *see* **Ford Nunataks**), Talley V. George III (replaced by Gary F. Martin), Thomas Johnston (equipment operator; *see* **Johnston Spur**), John Keith (builder; *see* **Mount Keith**), Donald Lugering (utilitiesman; *see* **Mount Lugering**), Ron Markisenis (radioman; *see* **Markinsenis Peak**— sic), Darrell Rosenau (electronics technician; *see* **Rosenau Head**), Clifton Sapp (hospital corpsman; *see* **Sapp Rocks**), John Spanley (cook; *see* **Spanley Rocks**), Jim Wallace (chief utililitiesman; *see* **Wallace Rock**), and Courtland Weeder (storekeeper; *see* **Weeder Rock**). USARP personnel: Luis Aldaz (station scientific leader; *see* **Mount Aldaz**), Richard Blood (ionospheric physicist; *see* **Mount Blood**), Leopoldo Garcia (*see* **Garcia Point**) and Edward Landry (*see* **Landry Bluff**) (meteorologists), Terry Hardiman (geomagentician and seismologist; *see* **Hardiman Peak**), James Mercik (aurora specialist; *see* **Mercik Peak**), and Douglas Thompson (cosmic ray specialist; *see* **Thompson Peaks**). Dog: Madeira.

July 22, 1965: They recorded a new South Pole record low temperature of -113.2 F. **Summer 1965-66**: Peter Scott arrived with a BBC film crew from McMurdo. **Feb. 13, 1966**: Andrew B. Moulder died (*see* **Deaths**, 1966). **1966 winter:** 18 men. Navy personnel: Lt. William Griffin (medical officer and officer-in-charge; *see* **Griffin Nunatak**), Cesar Ambalada (electrician; *see* **Ambalada Peak**), Tony Benson (hospital corpsman; *see* **Benson Knob**), Don Tomovick (utilitiesman; *see* **Tomovick Nunatak**), Ken Thomas (radioman; *see* **Thomas Rock**), Bobby J. Davis (commissaryman; *see* **Bobby Rocks**), Roy Burrage (construction mechanic; *see* **Burrage Dome**), Robert C. "Bob" Smith (electronics technician), Danny L. Shepard (construction electrician; *see* **Shepard Cliff**), Bernie Pape (builder; *see* **Pape Rock**), Barry Shomo (equipment operator; *see* **Shomo Rock**), Paul Sheppard (storekeeper; *see* **Sheppard Rocks**). USARP personnel: Dick Przywitowski (ionosphere physicist and station scientific leader; *see* **Mount Przywitowski**), Bob Mallis (geomagnetist and seismologist; *see* **Mount Mallis**), Jerry Hollingsworth (meteorologist; *see* **Hollingsworth Glacier**), Lars Andersson (cosmic ray researcher; *see* **Andersson Ridge**), Ronnie Stephen (meteorologist; *see* **Mount Stephen**), and Barry D. Woodberry (ionosphere physicist; the first Australian to winter-over at Pole Station; *see* **Woodberry Glacier**). **1967 winter**: 21 men. Navy personnel: Lt. Craig Sullivan (officer-in-charge and physician; *see* **Sullivan Peaks**), Steven Terwileger (hospital corpsman; *see* **Mount Terwileger**), Noah White (radioman; *see* **[2]White Nunataks**), James Rivera (electronics technician; *see* **Rivera Peaks**), Rudy Terrazas (*see* **Mount Terrazas**) and Charles Gorham (*see* **Mount Gorham**) (builders), Howard Broome (*see* **Mount Broome**) and Larry Bean (*see* **Bean Peaks**) (electricians), Francis Macnowski (construction mechanic; *see* **Mount Macnowski**), Harold Crain (utilitiesman; *see* **Crain Ridge**), Floyd Virdin (mechanic and equipment operator; *see* **Mount Virdin**), James Wells (storekeeper; *see* **Wells Glacier**), and Harvey High (cook; *see* **Mount High**). USARP personnel: Richard B. Weininger (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader; *see* **Mount Weininger**); Weather Service men John Plankington (*see* **Plankington Bluff**), Philip Postel (*see* **Postel Nunatak**), and Joseph DesRoches (*see* **DesRoches Nunataks**); Peter F. Brazitis (geophysicist; *see* **Brazitis Nunatak**); Lt. Richard V. O'Connell (seismologist; *see* **O'Connell Nunatak**); Kirmach Natani (sleep study; *see* **Natani Nunatak**); Pyotr Astakhov (Soviet exchange ionosphere physicist; the first such at the Pole; *see* **Astakhov Glacier**). **1968 winter**: 21 men. USN personnel: Lt. (jg) John R. Hedley (officer-in-charge), Richard M. Hook (Doc), Michael L. "Mike" Howell (storekeeper), Verner J. "Vern" Jensen (mechanic), Rudolph "Tiny" Littleton (radioman), James L. "Mac" McDonald (electrician), David G. "Pete" Peterson (electronic technician), Charles E. "Charley" Ruiter and Stanley I. "Woody" Wood (equipment operators), Jack L. "Blackie" Blackwell (electrician), George A. "Duffy" Cabral, Jr. (cook), Stephen L. "Steve" Church (hospital corpsman), Douglas D. "Doug" Harwood (builder), and Lynn H. "Drifty" Hartgrave (utility technician). USARP personnel: Harold L. "Les" Coleman (meteorologist-in-charge and scientific leader), Albert T. "Al" Joern (sleep and pulmonary studies), C. Stanton "Stan" Massey (met tech), Hain Oona (upper atmosphere; brother of Henn Oona, *see* 1965 winter), Fred W. Walton (seismologist), Dan M. Chadwick (meteorologist), John R. Bower (ionosphere physicist). **1969 winter:** USN personnel: Lt. Bradley J. "Jay" Bowman (officer-in-charge), Lt. Richard J. Worley (Doc), Jim Wallace (chief utiltiesman; *see* **Wallace Rock**), Carey E. Allen (mechanic), Maurice E. "Pete" Disselhorst and Roderick H. "Henri" Miles (radiomen; Miles was probably the first black man to winter-over at the Pole), Robert A. "Butch" Davie (electronics technician), Dale R. Britt (carpenter), William E. "Will" Runyon (construction electrician), Robert A. "Bob" Endres (equipment operator), Lucien A. Grondin (electrician's mate), Ronald R. "Ron" Russell (hospital corpsman), Cletus E. "Pete" Cronrath (storekeeper), and Francis A. "Frank" Feeney, Jr. (cook). USARP personnel: Arthur Alexander "Alex" Kennel (ionosphere physicist and scientific leader), meteorologists Carl E. Hall, Roger E. White, and James R. "Jim" Kroth; geomagnetist and seismologist William "Bill" van Steveninck; and ionosphere physicist Robert L. Holbrook. **1970 winter**: USN personnel: Lt. Dean E. Fadden (officer-in-charge), Lt. Joseph M. Ryan (Doc), Roger E. Boyd (hospital corpsman), Noah D. White (chief radioman; his 2nd time at the Pole), Robert J. Little (radioman), Buddie E. Berryhill (electronics technician), Robert C. Rosa and Henry C. Brooks (carpenters), Gary G. Wayne (storekeeper), Allen R. Ekola (electrician), Donald E.K. Kennon (utilitiesman), Walter J. Polskoy (construction electrician), Patrick B. Pullar (equipment operator), Jackson L. Sheadel (mechanic), David V. Sauseda (cook). USARP personnel: Frank H. Merrem, Jr. (atmospheric physicist and scientific leader), Kenneth J. Heaps and Dennis S. Walts (meteorologists), Charles R. Hutt (geomagnetist and seismologist), James E. Starbuck and Erik Syrstad (ionosphere physicists). **1970-71 summer**: Built at an altitude of 9370 feet, and 820 miles from McMurdo, the station had drifted with the ice cap 27-30 feet per year in the direction of 43°S, until it was no longer at the Pole. So, it was decided to build a new station. It was begun this season. **1971 winter**: ASA personnel: Lt. (jg) Kevin P. Gallen (officer-in-charge), Lt. James A. Maners (Doc), Fred J. Burns, Jack T. Aldrich, Harry W. Heverley, Mac L. Jones, Gerald P. Kealey, Lawrence E. McGuire, Bobbie D. Netherland, Bruce A. Sorrell, Peter G. Stohlbom, Jack Treadway, and Kenneth D. Wyland. Scientific personnel: Bernard V. Jackson (geophysicist and scientific leader), meteorologists Charles T. Gadsden, Jr., Hilario L. Hernandez, Jr., and Richard L. Urbanak; Gary W. Brougham (geomagnetist and seismologist), George C. Siegner and Kellogg S. Stelle (ionosphere physicists). **1972 winter**: ASA personnel: Lt. William R. Talutis (officer-in-charge), Lt. Lynn D. Solem (Doc), Larry P. Bjerke, Warren L. Bogard, Steven D. Ball, Vincent J. Ciccarelli, Steven T. Current, Lawrence R. Gunn, Donald E. Lussier, Charles J. Moran, Colbert Munson, Robert W. Pearcy, Ernest E. Strickland, and Ralph Wade. Scientific personnel: Walter A. Zurn (geophysicist and scientific leader; the first German national to winter-over at Pole Station), Harold G. Hoots and Edward A. Jessup (meteorologists), Larry Minter (geomagnetist and seismologist); ionosphere physicists Russell Mumm, Vernon T. Rumble, and Edward J. Weber; and geophysicist Keith D. Ritala. **1973 winter**: NSFA personnel: Lt. Fred P. Walcott (officer-in-charge), Lt. Ronald J. Swarsen (Doc), Charles H. Butler, Gerald W. Davis, Roy T. Dickenson, George L. Gugert, Perry E. Harris, Charles E. Hopkins, Hugh K. Huffman, Roy W. Kline, Stephen D. Ramella, Kenneth E. Saxman, and Daniel F. Tripp. Scientific personnel: Charles Klinger (aurora photometrist and scientific leader), Gary Adair (geomagnetist), Dave Bennett and Robin Worcester (doppler research), James Craig (cosmic ray researcher), Marvin Kempton and Bruce Webster (meteorologists), Russell Wertz (ionosphere physicist), and Howard Singer (geophysicist). **1974 winter**: NSFA personnel: Lt. Robert L. "Bob" Braddock (officer-in-charge), Lt. Winston L. Cope (Doc), Ronald L. Bowers, Frank L. Burk, Richard D. "Rich" Gillett, Nick Knezevich, Jr., Paul W. Morrison, Charles Nicholson, John H. Roberts III, William E. "Will" Runyon (his 2nd time at the Pole), William C. "Bill" Simons, Robert T. "Bob" Slater, Ralph L. Snyder. Scientific personnel: Charles Jenkins (geophysicist and scientific leader), geophysicists William "Bill" Bochicchio, Donald "Don" Nelson, and Paul Rydelek; geomagnetist Jeffrey "Jeff" Galebrough; doppler researchers Melvin Y. Ellis and Tony K. Meunier; and upper atmosphere scientist Arthur "Dusty" Miller. **1974-75 summer**: The new station was completed. It was dedicated on Jan. 9, 1975, and was really space-age, covered by a huge aluminum geodesic dome, big enough (48 meters in diameter, and 16 meters high) to enclose 3 two-story buildings if it needed to. Over the entrance the sign said "The United States Welcomes You to the South Pole." It was permanently inhabited and in the summer housed 80-100 people. It had all the facilities of home. Sometimes only a handful wintered-over, sometimes the number was in the 20s, or anywhere in between. This was the season the Navy relinquished control to civilian management. **1975 winter**: Holmes & Narver personnel: Richard J. "Dick" Wolak (station manager), Michael G. "Mike" Hummer (Doc), Carliss R. Nunn (station engineer), Joseph R. "Joe" Parr (communications), Larry C. Duckett (cook; aged 20), Stuart E. "Stu" Rawlinson (supplyman), Cy Thomas "Tom" Plyler (power plant mechanic). Scientific personnel: Robert "Rob" Hamilton (meteorologist and scientific leader), William D. "Bill" Smythe (geophysicist);

Stephen J. "Steve" Kott and George A. Engeman (geophysical monitoring); meteorologists Bruce W. Fitch, Kenton A. "Ken" Martinsson, Richard A. "Dick" Maestas, and Bruce M. Morley; doppler researchers Ralph G. Boschert and Jon E. Sorenson. **1976 winter**: Holmes & Narver personnel: Daniel H. "Dan" Morton III (manager; a last minute replacement), Todd A. McConnell (Doc), Bernard S. McEwen, Dennis E. Seeley, Donald P. Holloway, Ronald B. Fesler, Timothy C. Jones, and Mark A. Lemieux. Scientific personnel: C. Michael Jefferson (geophysicist and scientific leader), met observers Barry J. Porter and Bernard V. "Bernie" Maguire (the first New Zealanders to winter-over at the Pole); doppler researchers William F. Graser and John A. Hinely; meteorologists Bruce S. Jackson, Robert W. Jackson, James R. Jordan, and Valentine S. Szwarc. **1976-77 summer**: Bill Spindler (manager). **1977 winter**: Holmes & Narver personnel: Bill Spindler (station manager), Fritz Koerner (Doc; this is not the Fid of the same name), Dennis Boucher, Dave Thelander, Lee Sundblad, Bill Koleto, Al Nelson, Jerry Gastil, John Heg, Ken Gibson. Scientific personnel: Tadashi Yogi (gravity man and scientific leader); two New Zealanders, Simon Norman (met observer) and Lloyd Anderson (met tech); Ken Barker and Jim Fletcher (seismologists); Stu Harris (cosmic ray scientist); Alex Zaitzev (Russian geomagnetist); Craig Whan and Marshall Soares (micrometeorologists); Gary Rosenberger (NOAA tech), and Brad Halter (NOAA observer). **1978 winter**: Holmes & Narver pesonnel: Mike Pavlak (station manager), Doug McIntosh (Doc), Charlie Abner, Doug Carlson, Ron Demers, John Keegan, Warren Lincoln, John Raleigh, and Fred Rohe. Scientific personnel: John Osborn (chief scientist); two New Zealanders, John Waller (meteorologist), and Kevin Bisset (met tech); Urik Gaulkin (Russian scientist); Cary McGregor (air sampling for trace elements); Steve Barnard (surface aerosol observations); Gary Foltz and Mike Metzgar (SAT-TRACK); Dennis Regan (cosmic ray scientist); Joe Humphries (respiratory virus studies); John Waller (meteorologist); Kevin Bisset (met tech); Bob Countryman (gravity man); Hans Ramm (of NOAA); Larry Smith (NOAA electronic technician). **1979 winter**: Support personnel: Ron Peck (station manager), Noah D. White (radioman; a civilian this time; this was his 3rd winter at the Pole), Bob Meyer, Andy Cameron, Neil McDowell, Don Winburn, Larry Oswald, Daryl Leed, Bob Wilkinson, Brian O'Hanlon. Women have been wintering-over since Michele Raney did so as physician this winter. Scientific personnel: John Bortniak, Chuck Smythe, Tom Edmonson, Mike Newman, John Towle, and Rick Morris. **1980 winter**: Support personnel: Bruce Gaylord (station manager), Steve Glenn (Doc), Larry Arave, Mark Kennedy, Paul Klaus, Neil McDowell, Jay Morrison, Howard Evans, Jim Remick, and John Villemez. Scientific personnel: Greg Arnold, Bill Hiscox, Eric Kramer, Joe Roman, G. Mike Siedelberg, and Martha Kane (cosmic ray observer; the 2nd woman to winter-over at the Pole). **1981 winter**: Tom Plyler (station manager), Charles Huss (Doc), Pat Mosier, Mike Kilborn, Graeme Currie (a met tech with ITT, he was the 2nd Australian ever to winter-over at Pole Station), Dan McKenna, Mark Weinand, Ed Green, Paul Campbell, Cindy McFee (science leader), Al Tinkham, Mike Gilbert, Bill Gail, Charles Hessom, Ken Murphy, Pat Cornelius, Tim Lestico. **1982 winter**: George Patrick "Pat" Kraker (station manager), John Roseburg (Doc), Tom Henderson, Yuri Latov (Russian scientist), Mark Vanderiet, Jimmy Hopper, John Dalton, Arliss Thompson, Mark Levesque, Phil Sandburg, Kathy Covert (with USGS; seismic and satellites), Robert Williscroft, Ed Zawlocki, Mike Nelson, Larry Antonuk, Merrianne Bell (cook), Robert John "R.J." Bragg, and Eric Siefka. **1983 winter**: Richard P. "Rich" Wiik (station manager; last-minute replacement), Hans-Albert Dalheim (geophysicist; the second German to winter-over at Pole Station), Nick Barrett, Rusty Brainard, Bill Dietz, Steve Fahnenstiel, Glen Gerhard, Rob Giliuto, Jim Hetrick, Don Kirman, Jim Lewis, Glen Liston, John MacMillan, Ken Mighell, Dan Parkin, Brian Peterson, Loreen Utz, Mary Lynne Vickers, and Joe Wall. **1984 winter**: Robert Hurtig (station manager), Steve Barry, Charles C. "Chris" Baumann, Michale Beller (Doc), Richard Byrnes, George Cameron, David Clements, Lawrence Cruz, Connie Deady (cook), Rick Dyson, Gary Foltz, Frank Gilpatrick, Dave Heimke, George Krieg, Frank Migaiolo, Francisco "Paco" Navarro, Robert Platzer, Jr., Dale Sparks, Kent Welcker. **1985 winter**: Edward J. "Ed" Duplak (station manager), Nancy Sachs (Doc), Bill Anderson, Tom Brace, Vincent "Vinnie" Cascio, Bill Coughran, Peter Furtado, Buel "Rusty" Gore, Laura Kay, Cyril Lance, Scott Lawson, Mark Mihalic, Marc Miller, Steven Morris, Eric Siefka, Tom Smith, Robert Stern, Tim Vogler, James Waddell. **1986 winter**: Leon "Lee" Schoen (station manager), Brad Craig (Doc), Paul McNerney, Joe Beaulieu, Florence Georges, Clifford Wilson, Brad Halter, Susan Monaco, Hank Koch, Sharon King, Kitt Hughes, Dave Maki, Jim Cole, Larry Mjolsness, Sasha Zemenak, Matt Myers, Dennis Rittenhouse. **1987 winter**: Steven J. Bonine (station manager), Nancee L. Schaffner (Doc), Martin L. Foss, Barry Goldberg, Richard W. Hyatt, James E. Keller, Scott E. Kuester, Lyle L. Lawbaugh, Kevin A. Linn, Greg R. Littin, Eric B. Merriam, Kenneth W. Murphy, Jr., Glenn A. Nielsen, Patrick J. Reitelbach, Peter F. Vossenberg, Aaron R. Walters, and Stanley P. Wisneski. **1988 winter**: Michael Constantine (scientific leader). Computer technician Hien Van Bui was the first Vietnamese ever to winter-over at Pole Station. Nigel Smith, with the University of Delaware, was British. Others in the party: John Breckinridge, Edward Burnette, Sergio Contreras, Jeffrey Down, Debra Enzenbacher, Thomas Fay, Paul Lux, Gregory Manuel, Susan Monaco, Ted Mullen, Holmes Perkins, Lt. Robert Poston, Bernard Shen, Christopher Storey, Edward Wallack, Eric Wong. **1989 winter**: William A. "Bill" Coughran (station manager), Alistair Walker, from the University of Delaware, was British. Others in the party: David "Dave" Bieganski, Raymond E. "Ray" Brudie, Doug Chichester (science leader), Dwight E. Olyear, Jordan L. Dickens, Elizabeth "Betsy" Crozier, Daniel K. "Dan" Durick, Daniel L. "Dan" Frank, John F. Gress, John B. Gushwa, Rodney A. "Rod" Jensen, J. Brent Jones, Steve J. Midlam, Glenn A. Nielsen, Dennis D. O'Neill, Mark J. Parent, Patricia K. Schaefer, and Mark Winey. **1990**: By this time the station was about 150 yards west of the South Pole, due to the movement of the ice cap (see above). **1990 winter**: Thomas "Tom" Fay (station manager). Michael Finnemore, from the University of Delaware, was British. Rest of party: David "Dave" Ayres, Jon Kelly Barber, Roger Carr, Richard Collins, Leigh Crabtree, Michael H. "Mike" Finnemore, Laura Folger, Carl R. Groenevelt, Kathryn "Kit" Hughes, Sanford "Sandy" Kauffman, Tim Knebel, Jean Moreau, Ronald "Ron" Nugent, Michelle R. Rogan, Frderick J. "Fred" Schrom, Ray Sliter, Ian Sterling, Robert "Bob" Sulyma, and Frank Thomison. **1991 winter**: Dennis O'Neill (station manager; last-minute replacement), John Kai Chan was British, with the University of Leeds. Others in the party: Jerome Cook, James "Jim" Hancock, Matthew "Matt" Houseal (Doc), Terrence "Terry" Isert, Brian D. Jacoby, Rodney A. "Rod" Jensen, John F. Lowell, Joseph "Pete" Massey, Steve Midlam, William L. "Bill" Norton, James L. "Jim" Notchey, Michael S. "Mike" O'Neill, John T. "J.P." Parlin, Karen A. Peterson, Jerome S. "Jerry" Pratt, Kathryn L. Price, Suzanne Redick, Keith Schallenkamp, Kurt Sobanja, and David A. "Dave" Zulejkic. **1992 winter**: Gary Freeman (station manager), Betty Carlisle (Doc), Jerilyn Johnson, John Vonesh, Joe Migliore, Paul Mahoney, Bill Getz, Martha Stathis, Darrell Doran, Drew Logan, Jim Meis, Jeff Thompson, Bob Koney, Kitt Hughes, Jarvis Belinne, Dan Ledoux, Dale Tysor, David Gaines, Michael Starbuck, Roger Barlow, Peter Surrey, Steve Warren. **1993 winter**: Stanley Wisneski (station manager), Alan Ward (science leader), Danya Dilley (Doc), Steve Bruce, Robert Carlson, Jerome Cook, Joe Crane, Jordan Dickens, Darrell Doran, Bettie K. Grant, Rodney Jensen, Peggy Kleindienst, Paul Lux, Joseph "Pete" Massey, Bill McAfee, Paula McNerney, Randall Noring, Kari Noring, John Parlin, Kathryn Price, Larry White, Andy Coulthard, Ray Dunn, Carl Groeneveld, Cathleen McDermott, Kate McNitt, Kathie Sharp, Curt Trimble. **1994 winter**: Janet Phillips (the first woman station manager at the Pole), Hien Nguyen, the science leader, was the 2nd Vietnamese to winter-over at Pole Station. Others in the party: Ann Adams, Victoria Campbell, Terry Isert, Althea Danielski, Jim "Thumper" Porter, Jim Anderson, Kurt Sobanja, Bob Lutes (Doc), Ed Tracey, Brent Jones, Jerilyn Johnson, Michael Hancock, Abby Weeman, John Weeman, Cere Davis, John Briggs, Don Neff, Tom Jacobs, Joe Spang, John Kovak, James Stine, Carl Busser, Rob Swett, Scott Tomczyk, Kerry Vigue. **1994-95 summer**:

Construction began on the third Pole Station, the one that would eventually replace the Dome. **1995 winter**: John T. "J.P." Parlin (station manager), Johan F. Booth, Emily C. Buesser, Richard A. "Rich" Chamberlin, Paul J. Charpentier, Christopher L. "Chris" Cleavelin, Katherine A. "Kacey" Cuddy, Alton G. "Chip" Dunn III, Gary E. Freeman, Drew D. Hampton, Andrew R. Jones, David A. "Dave" Koester, Robert E. Lee, Jr., James P. Lloyd, Andrew D. Logan, Diana J. Logan, Jeffrey S. "Jeff" Lutz, Nikolai A. Makarov, Michael F. "Mike" Masterman, Billy M. McAfee, Jr., Katharine A. "Katy" McNitt, Jeffrey C. "Jeff" Otten, Albert G. "Albie" Pokrob, Kathie A.H. Sharp, Johnny Paul Smith, Martha K. Stathis, Eileen K. Sverdrup, and Thomas J. "Tom" Tatley. **1996 winter**: Tim Coffey (station manager). Simon Hart, from the University of Wisconsin, was British. Others in the party: William Arens, Simon Balm, Katharine Caesar, Betty Carlisle (Doc), Chris Bero, Jason Dorpinghaus, Tom Edwards, Bob Farrell, Jaime Gallo, Elisabeth Grillo, Dan Ireland, Jeanne Kelley, Scott Konu, Jamie Lloyd, Paul Lux, Lesley Ogden, Jeff Otten, Dan Potter, Ric Ramos, Mike Salasek, Michael Shandrick, Mike Slack, Nancy Tanner, and Kerry Vigue. **1997 winter**: Don McCreight (station manager). Gary Hill, astronomer, was the 3rd ever Australian to winter-over at Pole Station; Matthias Rumitz and Robert Schwarz (only the 3rd and 4th Germans to winter-over at Pole Station). Others in the party: Finn Barnaby, Paul J. Charpentier, Mark Boland, Chris Cleavelin, Lawrence "Cleve" Cleavelin, Sandra Collins, Mike Courtemanche, Hugh Cowan, Alton G. "Chip" Dunn, Brian Ellspermann, Robert Frederick, Drew Hampton, Gary Hill, Shawndra Holmberg, Dave Koester, Dawn LaPrete, Ken Lobe, Liza Lobe, Jerry Mayfield, Glen McConville, John Paul McMullan, Jeff Smith, Paul Sullivan, Tom Tatley, Matt Wolf. **1998 winter**: Katy Jensen (winter site manager), Will Silva (Doc). Rodney Marks was only the 4th Australian ever to winter-over at Pole Station. Robert Schwarz (2nd winter) and Steffen Richter, both Germans. Astronomer Xiaoulei Zhang was the first Chinese to winter-over at Pole Station. Others in the party: Carol Crossland, Eduardo Andres, Tom Barker, Johan Booth, Victoria Campbell, Gumby Carlson, Jon Conrad, Lis Fano, Dave Franco, Nathan Hill, Rod Jensen, Mary Lenox, Diana Logan, Paul Lux, Craig Massey, Matt Newcomb, Dave Pernic, Eric Riley, Jeff Ryan, Eric Sandberg, and Dave Zybowski. **1999 winter**: 41 persons. Mike Masterman (station manager), Jerri Nielsen (Doc). Xinhua Bai was the 2nd Chinese to winter-over at Pole Station. Roopesh Ojha was the first Indian to winter-over at Pole Station. Science technician Reza Mossadeque, was an American citizen, but of of Bengali origins. Nikolai "Nick" Starinski was from the Ukraine. **2000 winter**: 50 persons. Scott Hulse (winter site manager). Rodney Marks wintered-over again. He died that season. Darryn Schneider was the 5th Australian to winter-over at Pole Station. Egyptian laser scientist Ashraf El-Dakrouri was the first person from an Arab or Muslim country to winter-over at Pole Station. This was Jake Speed's first winter at the Pole (his right name was Joseph Gibbons). Gene Donaldson (a NZ astronomer). Bill Henriksen. **2001 winter**: 50 persons. Jerry Macala (manager). Ben Reddall was the 6th Australian to winter-over at Pole Station. Steffen Richter did a 2nd winter, and Marc Hellwig (also a German). John and Jennifer Bird were Canadians, possibly the first ever Canadians to winter-over at Pole Station. Jake Speed's 2nd conscutive winter at the Pole. Jason Medley. **2002 winter**: 51 persons. Katrin Hafner (manager). Gary Knittel and Matthias Leuthold, both Germans. Kecheng Xiao was only the 3rd Chinese ever to winter-over at the Pole. Jake Speed's 3rd consecutive winter at the Pole. Jason Medley again. Wilfred Walsk, from NZ. **2003 winter**: 58 persons. Bill Henriksen (manager). Allan Day and Miles Smith were the 7th and 8th Australians ever to winter-over at Pole Station. Robert Schwarz and Steffen Richter both did another winter. Paolo Calisse was the first Italian to winter-over at the Pole. Jake Speed's 4th consecutive winter at the Pole. Barry Horbal. Jason Medley for a 3rd consecutive winter. **2004 winter**: 75 persons. Pete Koson (manager). Allan Day wintered-over again, and Julienne "Jules" Harnett was the first Australian woman ever to winter-over at Pole Station. Xuan Ta was only the 3rd Vietnamese to winter-over at Pole Station. Jake Speed's 5th consecutive winter at the Pole (a record). Barry Horbal again. Rhys Boulton (a NZ pipefitter), Clayton Cornia, and Mike Scholz. Jarrod Southon (NZ carpenter). Kevin DuPuy and Stephen Crackel, two NZ sheetmetal workers. **2005 winter**: 86 persons. Bill Henriksen (manager; the first person to hold the job twice). Allan Day wintered-over at Pole Station for a 3rd consecutive year. Jessica Dempsey became only the 2nd Australian woman to do so. Mark Langemann, also an Australian, wintered-over as mechanic. Robert Schwarz and Steffen Richter were back for another winter. Brian Barnett. Andrea Löhr was the first German woman ever to winter-over at Pole Station. Dr. Christian Otto was the first Canadian medical officer to winter-over at the Pole. Two other Canadians there that winter were network engineer Michael Ray and production cook Eric Duncan. Heidi Lim and Kevin Shea were at Pole Station for the first of their 4 consecutive winters there. Barry Horbal yet again. Rhys Boulton, Clayton Cornia, and Mike Scholz again. There were 25 women at the base this winter, a record. Kate Batten and Vicky Ward, carpenters helpers, the first NZ women to winter-over at the Pole. Jarrod Southon back again. John Neame, Alistair McNoe, and Michael Hole (3 NZ carpenters). **2006 winter**: 64 persons. Liesl Schernthanner (manager). Allan Day wintered-over for a 4th consecutive year. Robert Schwarz was back. Denis Barkats was the first Frenchman to winter-over at Pole Station. Heidi Lim and Kevin Shea were back for their 2nd consecutive winter. Johan Booth and Michael Rehm. Brian Barnett again. Rhys Boulton, Clayton Cornia, and Mike Scholz were all back for their 3rd consecutive winter. Michael Hole, John Neame, and Alistair McNoe, all back again. Richard McHenry, a NZ carpenter. **2007 winter**: 54 persons. Andy Martinez (manager). Australian Derek Aboltins wintered-over, as did Swede Sven Lindstrom. Robert Schwarz was back for his 6th wintering-over at the Pole (a record). Karthik Soundarapandian was an Indian. Astronomer Stephen Padin was British. Heidi Lim and Kevin Shea were back for their 3rd consecutive winter. Barry Horbal for his 4th consecutive winter at Pole Station. Johan Booth and Michael Rehm were back. Brian Barnett was back for his 3rd consecutive winter. Richard McHenry was back. Scott Iremonger, a NZ VMF supervisor. Stefan Anthony, a NZ carpenter's apprentice. Paul Smith, a NZ plumber. **2007-08 summer**: Jake Speed was back. **Jan. 12, 2008**: The new Pole Station was opened. **2008 winter**: 60 persons. Katherine "Katie" Hess (manager). Todd Adams, Calee Allen, Pete Allen, Dr. Malcolm Arnold (the first Australian doctor to winter-over at Pole Station. He had his 65th birthday in Sept. 2008, while at the Pole. He is certainly the oldest person ever to winter-over at the Pole, and one of the oldest ever in Antarctic history), Nathan Bahls, Christopher "Chris" Bender, Stacy Blattner, Johan Booth, Christopher Brazelton, Will Brubaker, Philip Clark, Katie Contos, James Coppedge (lead power plant mechanic), Lt. (jg) Amy Cox, Sean Dell, Ethan Dicks, Andy "Dish" Dishneau, Nate Dyer, Teresa Eddington, Ethan Good, Timothy "Tim" Hayosh, Josiah Heiser, Weeks Heist, Jr., Jared Hicks, Barry Horbal, J. Dana Hrubes, Andy Hughes, Jeff King, Mandi Lamb, Heidi Lim, Jason McDonald, Jane Marquard (materials person), Mike McCracken, Shaun Meehan (communications technician; he had his 19th birthday on Dec. 14, 2007), Julian Mercer, John P. Miller, Edgar "Tex" Nielsen, Jon Olander, Sue O'Reilly, David Postler, Travis Puglisi, Michael Rehm, Steffen Richter, W. Lance Roth, Michael Rousseau, Derek Sargent, Jack Sharp, Kevin Shea, Paul Smith, Robin Solfisburg (cook), Bill Spindler, Michael "Mike" Symanski, Aditya "Adit" Tata, Andrew "Andy" Titterington (carpenter; had his 19th birthday on Jan. 13, 2008), Kevin Torphy, Debbie Townsend, James Travis III, Dr. Keith Vanderlinde (Canadian), Leah Webster. Messrs Booth, Horbal, and Richter were all back for their 6th wintering-over at the Pole, to equal the record set by Robert Schwarz. Heidi Lim and Kevin Shea were back for their 4th consecutive winter. Michael Rehm was back for his 3rd consecutive winter. Paul Smith was back. There were 12 women on base that winter. **2009-10 summer**: They started tearing down the old Dome. **2009 winter**: 43 persons. Logan Grover (manager). **2010 winter**: 47 persons. Mel McMahon (manager).

South Pole Traverse Project. An impossible task, yet it was achieved. The National Science Foundation funded a 1028-mile ice highway to be built of packed ice between McMurdo and the Pole. 20 feet wide and marked with green flags. Work began in the summer season of

2002-03, with John Wright as project manager, and the impossible project continued in 2003-04 and 2004-05. This was truly "opening up the continent." $5.8 million later the project had covered a remarkable 425 miles, and by Dec. 2005, it was completed, and called, naturally, the South Pole Highway. Crevasses appear, however, and have to be filled in. It now takes 10 days for a tractor to drive from McMurdo to the Pole. Antarctica is changing.

South Portal. 68°35' S, 78°08' E. The more southerly of a pair of buttresses which flank the entrance to The Corridor, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973. *See also* **North Portal**.

South Sandefjord Anchorage *see* **Mikkelsen Harbor**

South Sandwich Arc *see* **Scotia Ridge**

South Sandwich Fracture Zone. An undersea fracture zone, it spreads over an area between 60°30' S and 60°45' S, and between 17°30' W and 24°00' W, and centers on 60°37' S, 20°45' W. Named by international agreement in June 1987, in association with the South Sandwich Islands.

South Sandwich Islands. Very close to Antarctica, within half a degree latitude, in fact, but not one single part of the group falls above 60°S, so they are not included in this book in any more detail than this, except where they are mentioned throughout the book.

South Sandwich Trench. Extends from 55°S, 32' W to 61° S, 27°W. A submarine trench on the E side of the South Sandwich Islands, in the Atlantic-Indian Basin, it reaches a maximum depth of 27,650 feet.

South Scotia Ridge. 60°45' S, 47°52' W. Its longitudinal range is actually between 42°15' W and 53°30' W. An undersea ridge, named by international agreement as the Scotia Ridge, in association with the Scotia Sea, of which it forms the S border. In June 1987 the Scotia Ridge was divided up (name-wise, at least) into the North Scotia Ridge and the South Scotia Ridge, only the South Scotia Ridge falling within the range of this book.

South Shetland Islands. Also called the South Shetlands (and they are known as this throughout this book), a term interchangeable with the longer one, and actually preferred, even though the longer name is the one seen on maps. They center on 62°S, 58°W. A major group of islands at the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, N of Bransfield Strait, and actually, technically, lying in the Drake Passage. Barren, snow-covered, and uninhabited (except by scientific station personnel and some wildlife), they extend for some 480 km and cover a total area of 1800 sq miles. History and Antarctica come together at the South Shetlands. In Sept. 1599 Dirck Gerritsz may have reached a latitude of 64°S and seen them, but this is little more than a rumor (perhaps) started by Edmund Fanning a couple of centuries later. Gerritsz was on the *Blyde Bootschap*, and it is more than coincidental that another report, from Laurens Claess, bosun on the same ship in 1603, tells us that he also got to 64°S. Again, almost certainly an apocryphal tale. In 1712 Frazier may have sighted the group, and called them South Iceland, or New South Iceland. Again, this was a rumor perpetuated by Fanning, to take away from the British achievement of their actual discovery (the Americans and the British had recently been at war, and there was strong ill feeling toward the British, especially from New England sailors). This aforementioned British discovery took place on Feb. 19, 1819, when William Smith became the islands' undisputed discoverer. Who discovered America? The answer is Columbus. Who discovered the South Shetlands? The answer is William Smith. If any sealers had discovered the new sealing grounds of the South Shetlands before Williams did, as Fanning was claiming to be the case, then they kept it a secret. However, such a secret, with so much at stake, wouldn't have remained a secret for long, especially with drunken sealers bragging in South American saloons. The odd thing is, as soon as Williams reported it to his superiors, he was disbelieved. Smith named the islands New South Britain. On Oct. 14, 1819, he returned, landed on King George Island on Oct. 16, 1819, claimed the islands for Britain, and renamed them New South Shetland because they are in the same general degree of latitude as the Scottish islands, the Shetlands, are in the northern hemisphere. For more intricate details of this discovery, and of the subsequent confirmation by the British government, *see* **Bransfield, Edward; Smith, William;** and **The *Williams***. The group was also known as New Shetland for a while, but it was not long before everyone was calling them the South Shetlands. Smith explored them and roughly surveyed them. Between 1819 and 1833 there were 105 sealing vessels there (at least), all hunting fur seals, and in the 1820-21 season alone, there were 30 American vessels in the South Shetlands, not to mention the British ones and the others of different nationalities (*see* **Expeditions**). Between 1906 and 1931 the islands were used mostly for sealing and whaling bases, mostly Deception Island. Britain claimed the South Shetlands in 1908. During World War II, they began to be used for scientific bases by Britain, Argentina, Chile, and others. Working from N to S, the islands are (with the main ones highlighted as signposts): Seal Islands, Gibbous Rocks, Borceguí Island, Cornwallis Island, Gnomon Island, West Reef, Pinnacle Rock, Sugarloaf Island, **Clarence Island**, **Elephant Island**, Cruiser Rocks, Rowett Island, Gibbs Island, Aspland Island, Eadie Island, O'Brien Island, Bransfield Rocks, Ridley Island, Hole Rock, Limit Rock, Cove Rock, Jagged Island, Pyrites Island, Shearer Stack, Kellick Island, Owen Island, Tartar Island, **King George Island**, Foreland Island, Simpson Rocks, Middle Island, Trowbridge Island, Hauken Rock, Ørnen Rocks, Livonia Rock, Penola Island, Bridgeman Island, Stump Rock, O'Connors Rock, Sea Leopard Patch, **Penguin Island**, Martello Tower, Atherton Islands, Growler Rock, Caraquet Rock, Twin Pinnacles, Denais Stack, Napier Rock, Dufayel Island, Square End Island, Sinbad Rock, Syrezol Rocks, Chabrier Rock, Upton Rock, **Ardley Island**, Nancy Rock, Tu Rocks, Dart Island, Weeks Stack, Withen Island, Telefon Rocks, Two Summit Island, **Nelson Island**, Emm Rock, Folger Rock, Low Rock, Parry Patch, Mellona Rocks, The Watchkeeper, Pig Rock, Liberty Rocks, Henfield Rock, Potmess Rocks, **Robert Island**, Heywood Island, Monica Rock, Lone Rock, Cornwall Island, Turmoil Rock, Table Island, Bowler Rocks, Grace Rock, Salient Rock, Chaos Reef, Cheshire Rock, Aitcho Islands, Holmes Rock, Romeo Island, Sierra Island, Stoker Island, Dee Island, Burro Peaks, Ongley Island, Pyramid Island, Zed Island, Eliza Rocks, Cone Rock, Corner Rock, Ibar Rocks, Cave Island, Express Island, Tenorio Rock, **Greenwich Island**, Channel Rock, **Livingston Island**, Craggy Island, **Desolation Island**, San Telmo Island, González Island, Dunbar Islands, Indian Rocks, Wood Island, Fortín Rock, Fuente Rock, Honores Rock, Vidal Rock, Basso Island, Chapman Rocks, Lynx Rocks, Frederick Rocks, Window Island, Svip Rocks, Cutler Stack, The Pointers, Eddystone Rocks, Rugged Rocks, **Rugged Island**, Stewart Stacks, Astor Island, Hetty Rock, Stackpole Rocks, Vietor Rocks, Sally Rocks, Enchantress Rocks, Long Rock, Aim Rocks, **Snow Island**, Conical Rock, Castle Rock, Keep Rock, Knight Rocks, Tooth Rock, Barlow Island, **Deception Island**, **Smith Island**, Meade Islands, Sewing-Machine Needles, Ravn Rock, New Rock, Låvebrua Island, Sail Rock, Van Rocks, **Low Island**.

South Shetland Trench *see* **South Shetland Trough**

South Shetland Trough. 61°00' S, 59°30' W. A submarine feature in the area of the South Shetlands, after which it was named. It was at one time called the South Shetland Trench, but the term "trough" was deemed more acceptable. Named by US-ACAN in Oct. 1977.

South Shetlands *see* **South Shetland Islands**

South Spit. 62°13' S, 58°48' W. A rocky spit forming the S side of the entrance to Marian Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name appears on a British Admiralty chart of waters surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

South Stork. 67°31' S, 68°14' W. The SW portion and the lowest of the 3 main peaks of Stork Ridge, near Rothera Station, on Adelaide Island. It has a flat, rocky summit. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1957. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

South Stream. 72°27' S, 163°44' E. A meltwater stream, 3 km SW of Marble Point, it issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, and flows SE into Bernacchi Bay, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Named by Robert L. Nichols, geologist here in 1957-58, for its position in relation to Marble Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

South Tail Island *see* **Tail Island**

South Thor Island *see* **Thor Island**

South Victoria Land *see* **Victoria Land**

South West Arm. 77°45' S, 160°20' E. The SW arm of Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ.

South-West Arm *see* **Cassidy Glacier**

South-west Point. 63°01' S, 60°40' W. A rocky headland, SW of Mount Kirkwood, on the outer coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Named decriptively, certainly by 1961, the name was made official by the Bulgarians in Sept. 1999.

Cape Southard. 66°32' S, 122°04' E. An ice-covered cape on the E end of the Moscow University Ice Shelf, it separates the Banzare Coast from the Wilkes Coast, in Wilkes Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Samuel Lewis Southard (1787–1842), secretary of the Navy, 1823–29, under President John Quincy Adams. While a senator from New Jersey (1821–23 and again 1933–42), Southard was important in getting USEE 1838–42 off the ground. He was also the 10th governor of New Jersey, 1832–33. The Australians were the latest to replot this feature, in late 2008.

Mount Southard. 72°11' S, 159°56' E. A lone, pyramid-like mountain, rising to 2400 m, 8 km NW of Welcome Mountain, in the NW extremity of the Outback Nunataks, in the S portion of the Daniels Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys taken between 1959 and 1964, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Rupert Barron Southard, Jr. (b. April 8, 1923, St. Johnsbury, Vt. d. Sept. 23, 1999, Fairfax, Va.), chief of the Office of International Activities, USGS, who was in charge of USGS field parties that went to Antarctica in the period 1961–64. Between 1979 and 1986 he was chief of USGS's national mapping division. ANCA accepted the name on June 9, 1964.

Southard Bay *see* [1]**Table Bay**

Southard Promontory. 66°56' S, 64°50' W. A notable promontory, 10 km long and 3 km wide, bordered by steep rock cliffs rising to 1500 m to a relatively flat and snow-covered surface, it projects into the NW part of Mill Inlet, between Breitfuss Glacier and Alberts Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In Nov. and Dec. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947–48 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS. In keeping with the naming of other features in this area for international cartographers, it was named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Rupert Southard (*see* **Mount Southard**). US-ACAN accepted the name.

Southeast Pacific Basin. Submarine feature centering on 60°S, 115°W. Also called Amundsen Basin, Bellingshausen Basin, Pacific-Antarctic Basin, Pacific South Polar Basin. US-ACAN accepted the name in July 1963.

Mount Southern. 74°12' S, 76°28' W. A small mountain, more like a nunatak, 2.5 km NE of Mount Harry, and 22 km SE of Fitz-Gerald Bluffs, in Ellsworth Land. Discovered aerially, by Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Merle Everett Southern (b. Oct. 1937), USGS topographic engineer in Antarctica in 1967–68. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The *Southern Angler*. A 438-ton, 158 foot 8-inch whale catcher, built in 1950 by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She was the sister ship of the *Southern Actor* and the *Southern Author*. She was catching for the *Southern Venturer* every Antarctic season between 1950–51 and 1959–60, and then for the *Southern Harvester* in 1960–61 and 1961–62. In 1962 she was laid up in Norway, in 1964 sold to a Norwegian company, and converted into a motor fishing vessel, being renamed the *Koralen*. In 1980 she was sold again, to a Canadian company, and renamed *Pandalus*. On June 16, 1985, she foundered in ice off Newfoundland.

The *Southern Author*. A 430-ton, 158 foot 8-inch whale catcher built in 1950, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was the sister ship of the *Southern Actor* and the *Southern Angler*. She was in Antarctic waters catching for the *Southern Harvester*, in 1950–51, 1951–52, 1952–53, and 1953–54, and then for the *Southern Venturer* every season from 1954–55 to 1960–61. In 1961 she was leased to the Saldanha Whaling Company, of Cape Town, for use in catching off the South African coast. On June 18, 1961, she ran aground at Dassen Island, 50 miles from Cape Town. The wreck can be seen to this day.

Southern Barrier Depot. Scott's depot almost at the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, during BAE 1910–13.

Southern beaked whales *see* **Beaked whales**

Southern black-backed gull *see* **Gulls**

Southern bottlenose whales *see* **Beaked whales**

[1]**The *Southern Breeze***. Whale catcher belonging to the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, and working in Antarctic waters for the *Southern Queen*, certainly in 1922–23.

[2]**The *Southern Breeze***. Whale catcher built in 1936, by Bremer Vulkan, Vegesack, for the Southern Whaling & Sealing Co. (owned by Unilever). In March 1940, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy. Unilever decided not to go back into whaling when the war finished, and, in Nov. 1941 (while the *Southern Breeze* was still a Navy ship) sold its entire Southern Whaling & Sealing fleet (2 factory ships and 15 catchers) to Salvesen's. In 1945, Salvesen's rebuilt her, and in the 1945–46 Antarctic season she was catching for the *Empire Venture*. In 1946–47 and 1947–48 she was catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and then, in 1948–49 and 1949–50 was based out of Leith, South Georgia, catching for the land factory there. In May 1950, she was sold to the Australian Whaling Commission, and became the *Gascoyne*, and, between 1950 and 1955 was based at the Carnarvon Station, on Babbage Island. In 1955, she was sold to the Nor' West Whaling Company, but she stayed where she was, name unchanged. After a few more sales (no name changes, though), the *Gascoyne* was scrapped in 1970, in Fremantle.

The *Southern Briar*. A 736-ton, 205-foot whale catcher, built as the Royal Navy corvette *Cyclamen*, in 1940, by J. Lewis & Sons, of Aberdeen. In 1948 Salvesen's acquired her, and in 1949 had her converted at Grangemouth Dockyard into a towing vessel for their Antarctic whaling operations, and, complete with a new 70-foot bow section her name was changed in Sept. 1949 to the *Southern Briar*. She was a towing vessel (and subsequently a whale catcher, after yet another conversion) for the *Southern Harvester*, in Antarctic waters, every summer season between 1949–50 and 1958–59. In 1959–60 and 1960–61 she was catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and then again for the *Southern Harvester*, 1961–62 and 1962–63, after which she was laid up in Norway. She was sold in 1966, to a company in Bruges, for scrap. *See* **The *Southern Lotus*** for the fate of both vessels.

The *Southern Broom*. A whale catcher. Built as the Flower-class corvette *Starwort* (K-20), in 1941, by A. & J. Inglis, of Glasgow, she served as an escort during World War II. In 1948, she was bought by Salvesen's, and converted by James Lamont & Co., of Greenock, into a 738-ton, 205-foot whale catcher, with a new 70-foot-long bow and deck section. In Feb. 1949, she was commissioned as the *Southern Broom*, and was in Antarctic waters every season between 1949–50 and 1960–61, catching for the *Southern Venturer*. In April 1960, she suffered severe engine damage, and had to be towed by the *Southern Main* from Cape Town to Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, for repairs. Her last season was catching for the *Southern Harvester*, 1962–63, and, then, in May 1963, she was laid up at Melsomvik, in Norway. In 1966, she was sold for scrap to the Van Heyghes Brothers, in Belgium, and in 1967 the deed was done.

[1]**The *Southern Cross***. A 522-ton, 148-foot 6-inch Norwegian steam sealer, formerly the *Pollux*, designed and built at Arendal, Norway, in 1886, by Colin Archer (the same Scottish-Norwegian ship architect who would design the *Fram*). In 1898 Carsten Borchgrevink bought her for his BAE 1898–1900, renamed her, and registered her in London. Under the command of Capt. Jensen she carried BAE 1898–1900 to Antarctica, putting Borchgrevink and his shore party onto Cape Adare on Feb. 17, 1899. The vessel was bought by the Newfoundland Sealing Company, and sank with all hands in early April 1914, off the Newfoundland coast.

[2]**The *Southern Cross***. Launched on Jan. 1, 1962, as the *Mormactrade* (owned by the Moore-McCormack Lines). In 1980 the U.S. Navy acquired her, and put her in the Military Sealift Command, as the 5873-ton, 486-foot supply ship *Southern Cross*. As such, she was in at McMurdo in 1981–82, 1982–83, and 1983–84, all three seasons under the command of Capt. Bjørn J. Werring (b. Jan. 17, 1920, Norway. d. Feb. 21, 1990, Fremont, Calif.), the great nephew of Roald Amundsen). She was retired after this last

trip. In 2007 she was sold for scrap in Brownsville, Texas.

***Southern Cross* Expedition** *see* **British Antarctic Expedition 1898-1900**

Southern Cross Mountains. 73°40' S, 164°00' E. The group of ranges between Mariner Glacier and Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. They contain Stewart Heights and Mount Melbourne. Ross saw the N (i.e., the seaward) parts of them in 1841 from his ship. Further parts of the feature were observed during BAE 1898-1900, BNAE 1901-04, BAE 1907-09, BAE 1910-13, and ByrdAE 1928-30. The precise mapping of the feature was accomplished by USN air photos and from ground surveys conducted by the Americans and the New Zealanders during the 1950s and 1960s. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66, for the *Southern Cross*, Borchgrevink's ship. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands. 71°00' S, 147°00' E. A group of subglacial highlands running NNE-SSW E of the Webb Subglacial Trench, and separating that trench from the N end of the Wilkes Subglacial Basin. Discovered and delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD radio airborne echo-sounding program between 1967 and 1979, and named by international agreement for Borchgrevink's ship the *Southern Cross*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Southern dolphin *see* **Cammerson's dolphin**

Southern elephant seals *see* **Elephant seals**

The *Southern Empress*. A 12,398-ton British whaling service ship, formerly the former Eagle Oil Company tanker *San Jeronimo*, built by William Doxford & Sons, of Sunderland, in 1914, and bought by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Co. (Unilever), and converted, at a cost of £70,000, into the first modern British whaling factory ship with a slip stern to operate in Antarctic ice. She was 525 feet 6 inches long, 65 feet 6 inches wide, with 925 hp, and registered in the Falkland Islands. She replaced the lost *Southern Queen* in 1928, and in 1928-29 was doing pelagic whaling in West Antarctica and South Shetlands waters. She was back pelagically in the Ross Sea in 1929-30 and 1930-31. She was in Antarctic waters in 1931-32, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41. She was sunk by a U-boat on Oct. 14, 1942, off the coast of Newfoundland. 48 men died. *See* **The *Queen of Bermuda***.

Southern Escarpments *see* **Sør Rondane Mountains**

The *Southern Floe*. A 220-ton, 110-foot 4-inch British whale catcher built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, in 1923, for the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, and launched there on Sept. 12, 1923, at a cost of £24,000. She first operated in Antarctic waters in 1923-24, catching for the *Southern Queen*, and was back in 1924-25 and 1925-26. In 1930 she was registered in Cape Town, and in 1935 bought by Irvin & Johnson's Kerguélen Whaling and Sealing Company, her name being changed to the *Zwartberg*. In 1945 she was acquired by the South African government, and in 1954 by the Donkergat Whaling Company, of Cape Town. Her last owner was the Saldanha Whaling Company, of Cape Town, who bought her in 1954, and she sank in Saldanha Harbor on May 31, 1955.

The *Southern Flower*. A 221-ton, 110-foot 4-inch British whale catcher, built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, in 1923, for the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, at a cost of £24,000, and launched there on Dec. 10, 1923, being finished later that month. Her first season in Antarctic waters was 1923-24, working for the *Southern Queen*. She was back in 1924-25, and 1925-26. On Feb. 28, 1926, she was speeding toward Moreton Strait, looking for whales, when she hit a submerged rock. She managed to reach Deception Island, but was condemned. She was replaced by another, 328-ton, catcher, with the same name, built in 1928.

Southern Foothills *see* **Inexpressible Island**

The *Southern Foster*. A 427-ton, 154-foot whale catcher built in 1948, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's, sister vessel of the *Southern Flyer* (which was wrecked on Nov. 23, 1948, at Cape Verde, en route to her first Antarctic catching season). She was in Antarctic waters every season from 1948-49 until 1954-55, catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and then, from the 1955-56 season until the 1959-60 season, was based out of of Leith, South Georgia, catching for the station there. Her last season in Antarctic waters was 1960-61, when she caught for the *Southern Venturer*. She was laid up in Leith Harbor in 1961, and in June 1968 she broke free from her moorings, and drifted onto Jason Island, South Georgia.

Southern great black-backed gull *see* **Gulls**

The *Southern Guider*. A 438-ton, 158 foot 8-inch whale catcher, built in 1950 by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, as the *Pesca I*, for the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, but bought from them by Salvesen's, before launching, and renamed the *Southern Guider*. In 1950 she worked in Labrador, and then in South Georgia waters every season from 1950-51 to 1959-60. She was involved in pelagic whaling in 1960-61, and in 1961 was chartered by the Saldanha Company of Cape Town. In 1961-62 she was a buoy boat for the *Southern Harvester*, in Antarctic waters, and was then laid up in Norway. In 1965 she was sold to a Norwegian fishing concern, and became the *Birkeland*. She was still being used in 1992.

The *Southern Harvester*. A 15,364-ton British whaler, the sister ship of the *Southern Venturer*, built in 1946 by Furness Shipbuilding, in England and owned by Christian Salvesen of Leith. With a Norwegian skipper, and a Norwegian and British crew of 500, she was in Antarctic seas in 1946-47 (manager: Sinclair Begg), 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 (C.K. Crockett, chief engineer), 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 (future Fid Eddie Dagless was on board this season). During this last season, on Jan. 1, 1957, the Duke of Edinburgh, then on the Royal yacht *Britannia* in the Antarctic, met and visited the *Southern Harvester*, which was carrying special fuel for the *Protector*. She was back in 1957-58 and 1958-59, L. Bartho being skipper on the latter expedition. This trip was bad, in many ways. They took only 1169 whales, 64,710 barrels of whale oil, and 11,790 barrels of sperm oil, 4148 tons of meat meat, 2220 cwt (hundredweight) of meat extract, and 1800 gallons of liver oil). Duncan McKay, aged 21, the ship's radio officer from Muirdykes, Glasgow, got caught in a harpoon line, and had to have his leg amputated below the knee. Two of her catchers through this entire period were the *Southern Wilcox* and the *Southern Wheeler*. The *Southern Hunter* caught for her from 1951-52 until 1956-57, during the latter season coming to grief at Deception Island. The *Harvester* was back in Antarctica in 1959-60 and 1960-61. On Aug. 24, 1961, while the vessel was berthed at Husvik, Norway, Edinburgh man John McCafferty, 56, was drowned when he fell into an oil tank. The vessel was back in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, and 1962-63. Her whale catchers over the years included the *Sigfra*, the *Simbra*, the *Southern Angler*, the *Southern Rider*, the *Southern Author*, the *Southern Lily*, the *Southern Briar*, the *Sarka*, the *Songra*, the *Southern Lotus*, and the *Southern Hunter*. In 1963, the year Salvesen's quit whaling, she was sold to the Japanese.

The *Southern Hunter*. A 438-ton, 158 foot 8 inch British whale catcher, built in 1951 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She was used as a tow boat in Labrador, before being transferred to Antarctica in October 1951. She caught for the *Southern Harvester* from 1951-52 season until the 1956-57 season, but, on Dec. 21, 1956, during that last season, while catching for the *Harvester*, she spotted an Argentine ship going into Port Foster, Deception Island, and followed her, a little too keenly, as it happened. She foundered on Ravn Rock, in Neptune's Bellows, while the skipper's eye was off the ball. They made up a story about the Argentine ship coming out as they were coming in, the Argentines forcing the catcher ashore. The stern of the wrecked ship remains to this day on the unnamed beach to the west of Entrance Point.

The *Southern Isles*. Whaling tanker owned by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, in at South Georgia in 1921, skippered by A.E. Sapp, and in Antarctic waters in 1923-24.

The *Southern Jester*. A whale catcher, built as the *Kvint*, in 1950, by A & J Inglis, of Greenock, for the London whaling company Falkland Shipowners. In Oct. 1951, she was sold to the Antarctic Company, of Tønsberg, and renamed *Kjapp*. In Aug. 1952, Salvesen's bought her and renamed her *Southern Jester*. She worked for the shore station at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia, every season until 1960-61, when the station closed. During that time she hosted Prince Philip on Jan. 12, 1957. In 1961-62, her last season, she caught for the *Southern Harvester*, in Antarctic waters, and was then laid up in Melsomvik, Norway. In 1964 she was sold to Thorleif Jensen, of Kristiansand, and her name reverted to *Kvint*. She went through various sales, eventually becomingt he *Strilhval*, and still catches.

The *Southern King*. Transport tanker owned by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, in Antarctic waters in 1923-24. She supplied the factory ship *Southern Queen*. Her skipper was William Williams.

The *Southern Larkspur*. Built in 1941, for the Royal Navy, at Marine Industries, Sorel, Canada, as the Flower-class corvette *Arrowhead* (K-145). She served as an escort during World War II, and in 1945 was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1948 she was sold to Salvesen's, as a 754-ton, 205-foot buoy boat, and her name was changed to the *Southern Larkspur*. From 1948-49 until 1952-53 she was a buoy boat in Antarctic waters, working for the *Southern Harvester*. In 1953 she was laid up at Stromness, South Georgia, and in 1959 was towed to Melsomvik, Norway, and sold to H.J. Hansen, of Odense, Denmark, and broken up by them that year.

The *Southern Laurel*. Built in 1940, by Grangemouth Dockyard Co., as the 754-ton, 205-foot Royal Navy Flower-class corvette *Carnation*, she served as an escort during World War II, and in 1943 was transferred to the Dutch Navy, and renamed *Friso*. In 1945 she was returned to Britain, resumed her former name, and on March 31, 1948, was bought by Salvesen's, and converted for them into a buoy boat by Smith's Dock Co., of Middlesbrough, being delivered to her new owners in March 1949, as the *Southern Laurel*. In 1952, Smith's converted her again, this time into a very modern whale catcher, and, as such, she caught for the *Southern Harvester* (and occasionally for other Salvesen factory ships) in Antarctic waters, each season from 1952-53 until 1962-63. In 1963 she was laid up in Melsomvik, Norway, and in 1966 sold for scrap to Anda Bros., of Stavanger.

Southern Lights *see* **Aurora**

The *Southern Lily*. A 754-ton, 205 foot 2-inch whale catcher, originally built as the Royal Navy corvette *Ranunculus*, in 1941, by W. Simons & Co., of Renfrew, Scotland. She worked for the Free French, as the *Renoncule*, and was returned to the RN in 1947. They sold her to Salvesen's South Georgia Company, and Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, converted her into a buoy boat for Antarctic whaling purposes. In Jan. 1948 Salvesen's commissioned her as the *Southern Lily*, and sent her to Labrador for the summer there, and then on to South Georgia. She was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, as buoy boat for the *Southern Venturer*. In 1952-53 she was converted into a proper whale catcher, and was back in Antarctic waters catching for the *Southern Harvester* every season between 1952-53 and 1962-63. She is perhaps most famous as being the vessel which answered the SOS put out by the holed *Shackleton* in the 1957-58 season. In 1963, when Salvesen's quit whaling, the *Southern Lily* was laid up in Norway, and sold in 1966 for scrap, the final deed taking place in 1967, in Bruges.

The *Southern Lotus*. An 851-ton, 208-foot Salvesen whale catcher in the 1950s and 1960s. Built by Henry Robb, of Leith, as the Royal Navy corvette *Phlox*, she was launched in Feb. 1942, as the *Lotus*. She later served with the Free French, as the *Commandant D'Estienne d'Orves*, and after the war went back to the RN, again as the *Lotus*. In 1947 Salvesen's bought her as a towing vessel for their Antarctic whaling industry, and in Jan. 1948 she entered their service as the *Southern Lotus*, towing for the *Southern Venturer* in Antarctic waters for the 1948-49, 1949-50, 1951-52, and 1952-53 seasons. In 1953 she was converted into a whale catcher, by Smith's Dock, of Middlesbrough, and spent every summer season between 1953-54 and 1962-63 in Antarctica, catching for the *Southern Harvester*. In the 1956-57 season, she salvaged the remains of the wrecked *Southern Hunter*, at Deception Island (Eddie Dagless was aboard the *Lotus*, on loan from FIDS). At the end of the last season (Salvesen's last in the whaling business), she was towed by the *Southern Harvester* to Norway, where she was laid up until 1966, when, with the *Southern Briar*, she was towed down to Bruges to be scrapped. However, they didn't make it to Bruges. Off the coast of Jutland, the two ex-catchers were separated from their tug in a storm, and foundered.

The *Southern Lupin*. A 754-ton, 205 foot 2 inch buoy boat, built for the Royal Navy in 1941 as the Flower-class corvette *Woodruff*, by William Simons & Co, of Renfrew, Scotland, and used during World War II as an escort in South Atlantic convoys. Salvesen's bought her in 1948, and had her converted into a buoy boat by Cleland, of Tynemouth. She was renamed *Southern Lupin*, and was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, as a buoy boat for the *Southern Harvester*. She repeated that exercise in 1949-50, and was then laid up for 2 years at Stromness, in South Georgia. She came back as a buoy boat for the *Harvester* one more time, in 1953-54, and was then laid up again at Stromness. In April/May 1959 she was towed to Melsomvik, Norway, and sold to H.J. Hansen, of Odense, Denmark, who broke her up in December 1959.

The *Southern Maid*. A 224-ton, 110-foot coal-driven whale catcher built in 1921 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, and launched there on July 5, 1921. She caught for the *Southern Queen*. In 1926 she was acquired by F.W. Stead's Premier Whaling Company, out of Liverpool, was transferred to that company's operation in Port Natal in 1930, and in 1932 her name was changed to the *R.L. Goulding*. In 1941 she was requisitioned by the South African government, as a minesweeper, and renamed the *Goulding*. She was returned to her company after the war, but by 1948 she had been replaced by another catcher named *R.L. Goulding*.

The Southern Maids *see* **Theta Islands**

The *Southern Main*. A whale catcher belonging to the *Southern Venturer*, in Antarctic waters off the coast of Queen Maud Land, in Feb. 1955.

Southern Nunataks *see* **Stinear Nunataks**

Southern Ocean *see* **Antarctic Ocean**

Southern Ocean Whale and Ecosystem Research *see* **International Whaling Commission Expeditions**

The *Southern Pride*. A 220-ton, 110-foot 4-inch British whale catcher, built at Smith's Dock. Middlesbrough, in 1923, for Thor Thoresen's ad hoc Southern Queen Company, out of Oslo, at a cost of £24,000, and launched there (Middlesbrough) on Aug. 14, 1923, being finished in the September of that year. Her first Antarctic season was 1923-24, catching for the *Southern Queen*. She was back in 1924-25 and 1925-26, working for the same floating factory. In 1930 she was bought by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, and registered in Stanley, in the Falkland Islands. In 1936 she was bought by Irvin & Johnson's Kerguélen Whaling and Shipping Company, out of Cape Town, and renamed the *Rooiberg*, and was wrecked in Aug. 1936. Salvesen's had another whale catcher with this name, built in 1936, which does not seem to have gone to Antarctic waters.

The *Southern Princess*. Formerly an Eagle Oil Company tanker, built in 1921, she was based out of South Georgia in 1921-22, and was in the South Shetlands in 1922-23 and 1923-24. She was bought in 1929, for £125,000, by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company (Unilever), who had her converted into a 12,156-ton factory whaling ship at Cammell Laird's yard in Birkenhead, and then registered her in Dunedin, NZ. She sailed for the south, for the 1929-30 whaling season, along with her 5 new 250-ton catchers (built at a cost of £22,000 each), and did pelagic whaling in the Ross Sea that season, and also in 1930-31. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1931-32, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. She sank in the North Atlantic, on March 17, 1943.

The *Southern Queen*. Built in 1902, she was bought in 1922 by the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company (by that point owned by Lever Bros.), converted into a 5648-ton whaling tanker at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, and renamed the *Southern Queen*. She was first in South Shetlands and Graham Land waters in the 1922-23 season. She flew a Norwegian flag because she was operated by an Oslo-based subsidiary of Lever Bros., and she had a Norwegian captain and crew. Lars Andersen was manager in 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26. In 1923-24 she was joined by 3 new catchers—*Southern Pride*, *Southern Flower*, and *Southern Floe*, and was supplied by the tanker *Southern King*. In 1925-26 she was the first whaler to to engage in pelagic whaling (open sea whaling), and the first to try ice fishing along the ice of the Weddell Sea. She was back in 1926-27 and 1927-28, in the South Orkneys, both seasons under Capt. Carl A. Hansen, and with Thor Thoresen as manager. Other catchers working for her were the *Southern Breeze* and the *Southern Maid*. She was wrecked by ice, in the Weddell Sea, east of the South Orkneys, on Feb. 24, 1928, with a full cargo of 18,000 barrels of whale oil (another 22,000 tons had already been transferred to a tanker). The *Southern Queen* was replaced by the *Southern Empress*.

The *Southern Quest*. An Icelandic trawler converted into an ice-strengthened polar ship,

139 feet long. In 1985-86, she visited Commonwealth Bay, on an expedition led by William Blunt and Ross Vining, to survey Mawson's old hut for possible renovation, but more notably, that season, she was the supply ship for the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition (q.v.), 1985-87. As the ship stood off in the Ross Sea, 29 km from Jack Hayward Base, on Ross Island, which was the expedition headquarters, an aircraft carried by the ship was assembled in 3 days on an ice floe near the ship. Three men had gone to the Pole, and this expedition plane was to go out and pick them up from there and bring them back to the ship. During these 3 crucial days heavy ice closed in on the ship. In the early morning of Jan. 12, 1986, ice pressure split the hull, and the engine room was flooded. The vessel sank, stern first, shortly afterwards, between 12.04 A.M. and 12.30 A.M. The 14 crew and 7 passengers — men and women — got onto a nearby ice floe before the vessel sank, and were rescued by U.S. Coast Guard helicopters, which transported them to Beaufort Island, and then to McMurdo by 5 A.M. Skipper of the ship that season was Graeme Phippin.

The *Southern Rider*. A 438-ton, 158 foot 8-inch whale catcher built in 1949 by Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was in Antarctic waters every season between 1949-50 and 1954-55, catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and then every season between 1955-56 and 1961-62 catching for the *Southern Harvester*. In May 1962 she was laid up in Norway, and in April 1964 sold to a Danish company for breaking up, the demolition occurring in Oct. 1965.

Southern right whale dolphins. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: delphinidae. *Lissodelphis peronii* is an off-shore species of dolphin, and goes as far south as the Antarctic Convergence. It grows to 6 feet and 130 pounds, and has no dorsal fin.

Southern right whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Mysticeti (baleen whales); family: Balaenidae. *Eubalaena australis* is seen in Antarctic waters. It grows to 45 feet, and 22 tons. The female is bigger than the male. It was protected in 1935. Its northern counterpart, with which it is often confused, is *Eubalaena glacialis*, but the two were separated as species about 2 million years ago.

The *Southern Runner*. A 438-ton, 158 foot 8-inch whale catcher built in 1949 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was in Antarctic waters every season between 1949-50 and 1961-62, catching for the *Southern Venturer*, except 1954-55, when she was used as a catcher for the shore station at Leith Harbor, in South Georgia. In May 1962 she was laid up, and her subsequent fate was identical to that of the *Southern Rider* (q.v.).

The *Southern Sea*. A 344-ton whale catcher, working for the *Nielsen-Alonso* in 1929-30. She foundered on Dec. 15, 1929, in the Ross Sea. Her crew was recued.

The *Southern Setter* *see* **The *Setter***

The *Southern Sky*. An 85-ton whale catcher belonging to the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, out of South Georgia. She was used by Shackleton on his first unsuccessful attempt to rescue his Elephant Island party in May 1916. Capt. Ingvar Thom (of the *Orwell*) agreed to act as skipper for the rescue, and the whalers provided the crew. However, she was forced by the pack-ice to retreat, 60 miles from the stranded men. She foundered on April 12, 1929. 13 men died.

The *Southern Spray*. A 319-ton, 131-foot whale catcher built in 1925 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, launched there on May 21, 1925, and finished in July of that year. In 1930 she was registered in Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, and was catching for the *Southern Princess* in the Ross Sea. She foundered, the crew was rescued, and the catcher was refloated. She was requisitioned by the Admiralty during World War II. On Feb. 22, 1961, she was stripped and scuttled at South Georgia.

The *Southern Springer* *see* **The *Setter II***

The *Southern Strife*. A 364-ton, 148-foot whale catcher built in 1945 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She was sister vessel of the *Southern Truce*. In 1945-46 she was catching for the shore station at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia, and also for the floating factory *Empire Venture*. She was at Leith Harbour from the 1946-47 season, every season, and also caught for various Salvesen floating factories in Antarctic waters. Her last season was 1955-56, when she acted as a buoy boat for the *Southern Venturer*. Then she was laid up at Leith Harbour, in 1962 being laid up in Melsomvik, Norway. In April 1964, she was sold to Atlantic Diesel, of Norway, and renamed the *Goltastein*. Later that year she was sold to a fishery company in Bergen, but her name remained, and would remain, *Goltastein*. She was sold again in 1966, updated, and finally scuttled in 1989.

The *Southern Surveyor*. Australian marine research vessel based out of Hobart, and operated by CSIRO. In Antarctic waters in 1998-99, as a temporary replacement for the *Aurora Australis*.

Southern Thule. Some people's unofficial name for Antarctica in the 1820s. The name now applies to a group in the South Sandwich Islands, in 59°26' S.

The *Southern Truce*. A 364-ton, 148-foot whale catcher, built in 1945 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She was sister vessel of the *Southern Strife*. In 1945-46 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the new floating factory *Southern Venturer*. In 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, she caught for the shore station at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia, and from the 1949-50 season to the 1957-58 season, she was used as a catcher for various Salvesen factory ships in Antarctic waters. In 1958-59 she was used as a buoy boat for the *Southern Venturer*, and then went as a reserve vessel to Leith Harbour. In 1962 she was laid up in Melsomvik, Norway, and in May 1963 was sold to Bernt Berntsen, of Norway. In 1967, she was converted into a cargo vessel, and renamed the *Lovisa*. Over the ensuing years, she was sold and re-sold several times, with as many renamings, and finally broken up in Dunkirk in 1993.

The *Southern Venturer*. A 14,493-ton whaling factory ship, the first British whaling steamer built since World War II, was built in England by Furness Shipbuilding of Haverton Hill-on-Tees for Salvesen's Sevilla Whaling Company, a subsidiary of their South Georgia Company (*see* **The *New Sevilla***). Launched on June 11, 1945, she was the sister ship to the *Southern Harvester*, and also to the *Norhval*. She left Tyneside in a hurry on Oct. 28, 1945, Norwegian Capt. H. Nielsen in command, to get to the Antarctic, ready for the beginning of the 1945-46 whaling season, which began on Nov. 24. Three of the officers were British, and 2 Norwegian, all the engineers were British, and the 400-man crew was two-thirds British. She didn't make that date, but she got there, and was accompanied by 10 whale catchers (including the *Southern Wilcox*, the *Southern Truce*, and the *Southern Wheeler*). She was back in the Antarctic every season from 1946-47 (*see also* **Sutherland, John**) until her last, 1961-62. In 1952-53 her skipper was Harald Myhre, and that year she circumnavigated Antarctica during one whaling season, the only ship to have done that. In the later years, she had a British crew of 500, and 12 whale catchers. Her catchers over the years included the *Sigfra*, the *Southern Angler*, the *Southern Runner*, the *Southern Rider*, the *Southern Author* and the *Southern Briar*. She was sold to the Japanese in 1961, the sale to take effect after the 1961-62 whaling season in Antarctica, and in 1962 was renamed the *Southern Venturer Maru*. In 1963 she was laid up at Innoshima, and in 1965 was scrapped.

Southern Whaling and Sealing Company. In July 1911 Richard Irvin & Sons, of North Shields, England, in partnership with Irvin & Johnson, of Cape Town, obtained a whaling license for South Georgia, and built a station at Prince Olaf Harbor. That season, 1911-12, they used the whaling factory *Restitution* and the cargo tranport *Sound of Jura*, and 3 catchers. They owned 2 factory whalers and 16 catchers. Lever Brothers acquired the company in 1919, and appointed Australian-born Norman Charles Watt (known as Charles, or "N.C.") as general manager. In 1920-21 they completely re-built the Prince Olaf Station, and from then on the company focused its attentions from here. The *Southern Queen* (chartered by the company from Thor Thoresen) operated in Antarctic waters between 1922 and 1928, until she sank that last season. She was replaced by the *Southern Empress*, 1928 to 1931. Both ships also did pelagic whaling from the mid-1920s on.

The *Southern Wheeler*. A 427-ton, 149-foot whale catcher built in 1945 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's. She was the first of the yard's larger post-war catchers. Named for the boiler manufacturers Foster Wheeler, whose boilers were fitted into the vessel. In 1945-46, she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the

Southern Venturer. Every season from 1946-47 until 1959-60, she was in Antarctic waters again, catching for the *Southern Harvester*. In 1960-61, she was catching for the shore station at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia, and also served as a towing vessel for the *Southern Harvester* in Antarctic waters. In 1962 she was laid up at Melsomvik, Norway, and in April 1964 was sold for breaking up at Masnedø, Denmark.

The *Southern Wilcox*. A 427-ton, 155 foot 5 inch whale catcher built in 1945, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's, and named after the boiler manufacturer Babcock & Wilcox. In 1945-46 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and, from the 1946-47 season until the 1959-60 season, she was again in Antarctic waters, every season, catching for the *Southern Harvester*. She was catching for the shore station at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia, in 1960-61, her last season. In April/May 1961 she was taken to Melsomvik, in Norway, and in August sold to the Hvalur whaling company of Iceland, her name being changed to *Hvalur 7*. She still catches, one of the great old ladies of the whale catcher world.

Southernmost features in Antarctica. The most southerly named feature in Antarctica is, of course, the South Pole, in 90°S. Next to that, in 88°30' S, is Titan Dome. Mount Howe is the most southerly mountain in the world, in 87°22' S, and then comes Mount McIntyre, in 87°17' S. Mount Beck, a feature recognized, it seems, only by the New Zealanders, is next, in 87°15' S, and then comes Mount Early, in 87°04' S. The mountains come thick and fast after that, as one travels north. The most southerly glacier in the world is the Poulter Glacier, in 86°50' S, followed by the Klein Glacier, in 86°48°S. *See also* **Northernmost features in Antarctica**.

Southing records. The first few centuries of southing records were all achieved by ship. Highlights include: 54°S by Vespucci in 1502; 55°S by Magellan in 1520; 57°S by Drake on Sept. 7, 1578; 64°S by Gerritsz in Sept. 1597 (questionable); 66°30' S by Cook on Jan. 17, 1773 (1410 miles to the Pole); 67°15' S by Cook in 1774; 71°10' S by Cook on Jan. 30, 1774 (1130 miles to the Pole); 74°15' S by Weddell on Feb. 20, 1823 (945 miles to the Pole); 78°09' S by Ross on Jan. 22, 1841 (710 miles to the Pole). This record set by Ross was the ship record that would last for 150 years, because a ship could not physically get any farther south because of "land." However, in 2000 a massive chunk of what they used to call the Ross Ice Barrier broke away, totally reconfiguring the Bay of Whales (a natural inlet into the barrier), thus enabling the *Kapitan Khlebnikov* on Jan. 11, 2001 to penetrate farther south than any ship had done before — to 78°37' S. Meanwhile, back in the last part of the 19th century, the first expeditions landed on the continent with a view to, among other things, establishing southing records by dog sledge (over the ice). The goal was the South Pole, at 90°S, the ultimate southing record. 78°50' S by Borchgrevink on Feb. 16, 1900 (670 miles to the Pole); 79°03' S by Armitage on Feb. 4, 1902; 80°01' S by Scott on Nov. 25, 1902; 80°20' S by Scott on Dec. 3, 1902; 80°32' S by Scott on Dec. 16, 1902; 81°33' S by Scott on Dec. 24, 1902; 82°11' S by Scott on Dec. 28, 1902; 82°17' S by Scott on Dec. 30, 1902 (500 miles to the Pole); 82°18' S by Shackleton on Nov. 26, 1908; 83°16' S by Shackleton on Dec. 1, 1908; 84°50' S by Shackleton on Dec. 16, 1908; 85° 05' S by Shackleton on Dec. 19, 1908; 85°17' S by Shackleton on Dec. 20, 1908; 86°19' S by Shackleton on Dec. 27, 1908; 86°54' S by Shackleton on Dec. 31, 1908; 88°07' S by Shackleton on Jan. 6, 1909; 88°23' S by Shackleton on Jan. 9, 1909 (97 miles to the Pole); 88°24' S by Amundsen on Dec. 8, 1911 (95 miles to the Pole); 90°00' S by Amundsen on Dec. 14, 1911 (the Pole itself).

Southtrap Rock. 62°58' S, 56°37' W. An isolated rock in water, W of Cape Juncal, d'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, because it is the southern of 2 features to be avoided by shipping in Antarctic Sound (cf. **Northtrap Rocks**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Mount Southwick. 78°46' S, 84°55' W. Rising to 3280 m, near the S end of the Sentinel Range, 14 km SSE of Mount Craddock, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Technical Sgt. Thomas E. Southwick, U.S. Marines, navigator on a Navy R4D reconnaissance flight here on Jan. 28, 1958.

The *Southwind* *see* **The *Atka***

Southwind Channel *see* **Southwind Passage**

Southwind Passage. 65°18' S, 65°20' W. A navigable passage running WNW-ESE between (to the NNE) Lumus Rock, Sooty Rock, and the Betbeder Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, and (to the SSE) the Dickens Rocks and the Pitt Islands, at the N extremity of the Biscoe Islands. Named by Capt. Sumner R. Dolber in 1967-68, skipper of the *Southwind* (formerly the *Atka*), that traversed this passage that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. However, Capt. Peter Buchanan took the *Endurance* through this passage in Feb. 1969, and UK-APC, on Nov. 3, 1971, named it Buchanan Passage. This name appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of that year. It was also seen as Buchanan Channel. But, on Dec. 20, 1974, they changed the name to Southwind Passage, to correspond with the American naming. It appears as such on a British chart of 1984. However, it appears (erroneously) as Southwind Channel on a 1976 British chart, and on another from that year as "Southwind Passage (Buchanan Passage)." On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC re-applied the name Buchanan Passage to another feature.

Southworth, Edward *see* **USEE 1838-42**

SovAE *see* **Soviet Antarctic Expeditions**

Massif Sovëtskij Ekspedicij *see* **Mount Bayliss**

Plato Sovëtskoe *see* **Polar Plateau**

Soviet Antarctic Expeditions. These were the expeditions (abbreviated to SovAE). They took place every year until 1991-93, and after that they became Russian Antarctic Expeditions (q.v.). **SovAE 1955-57**. Led by Mikhail Somov, this was the first Soviet Antarctic Expedition (although the expeditions were not actually called that until the 4th one; they were the First, Second, and Third Complex Antarctic Expeditions — or CAE — of the USSR Academy of Science, the body that ran the first 3 expeditions). Its missions were to establish the year-round Mirnyy Station, Pionerskaya Station, and Oazis Station, to conduct limited scientific research, to conduct oceanography in the Indian Ocean, and to scout out sites for the future bases Vostok and Sovietskaya. On July 13, 1955 the decision to go was made by the Soviet government. The ships were the icebreakers *Ob'* and *Lena*, and the refrigerator ship *No. 7* (Capt. Mikhail Alekseyevich Tsygonkov). On Nov. 30, 1955 the flagship *Ob'* was the first to leave Kaliningrad, carrying the 127 expedition members and 75 ship's crew, as well as 3782 tons of cargo, including two LI-2 airplanes, an AN-2 airplane, and an MI-4 helicopter. On Jan. 5, 1956 the *Ob'* moored at Farr Bay, and Soviet citizens stood on the actual Antarctic continent for the first time. On Jan. 14, 1956 they found the site for Mirnyy Station, and on Jan. 15, 1956 they began unloading the *Ob'*. On Jan. 20, 1956 the *Lena* arrived, and unloading began of that ship. On Feb. 8, 1956 *Refrigerator No. 7* arrived, but weather and ice problems delayed the completion of unloading from all three ships until Feb. 13, 1956, on which date Mirnyy was inaugurated. From that day, regular meteorological observations and weather forecasts were made. On Feb. 26, 1956 the *Ob'* left to do oceanographic studies along the coast as far as the Balleny Islands. V.G. Kort, deputy scientific leader, led this part of the expedition. On April 2, 1956, a convoy of sledges and tractors began a horrendously difficult land traverse out of Mirnyy, in order to conduct scientific work and to set up Pionerskaya Station, which they did 375 km inland from Mirnyy, on May 27, 1956 (they had arrived at the spot on May 4, and begun building). They returned in 1957, when the *Ob'* and *Lena* came to pick them up after dropping off SovAE 1956-58. In Oct. 1956, Oazis Station was established entirely by air. **SovAE 1956-58**. Led by Aleksei Trëshnikov. The *Ob'* left Kaliningrad on Nov. 7, 1956. The other two ships were the *Lena* and the *Kooperatsiya*. The missions were to relieve SovAE 1955-57, to do full-scale research for IGY, to set up Vostok 1 Station and Komsomol'skaya Stations, to undertake an inland tractor-sledge traverse to study glaciology, and oceanography. **SovAE 1957-59**. Led by Yevgeniy Ivanovich Tolstikov. The ships were the *Ob'* and the *Kooperatsiya*. Its missions were to relieve SovAE 1956-58, to set up Sovietskaya Station, and to carry on IGY work. Czech scientist Antonin Mrkos was on this expedition. **SovAE 1958-60**. Led by Aleksandr Gavrilovich Dralkin. This was the first Soviet expedition planned and executed by the Soviet

Arctic and Antarctic Institute (which until then had been the Soviet Arctic Institute). The ships were the *Ob'* and the *Mikhail Kalinin*. Lazarev Station was established. Czech scientist Antonin Mrkos was on this expedition. **SovAE 1959-61**. Led by Yevgeny Sergeyevich Korotkevich. The ships were the *Ob'* and the *Kooperatsiya*. Three new temporary stations were established — Druzhba, Mir, and Pobeda. On March 9, 1960 they landed on Peter I Island. Czech scientist Oldrich Kostka was on this expedition. He would not return (*see* **Deaths**, 1960). **SovAE 1960-62**. Led by Valentin Mikhaylovich Driatskiy. Lazarev Station was closed, and Novolzarevskaya Station was established. The *Ob'* was the ship. **SovAE 1961-63**. Led by Aleksandr Gavrilovich Dralkin (summer) and Viktor Ivanovich Venedicktov (winter). The *Ob'* sailed from Leningrad on Nov. 14, 1961, and the *Kooperatsiya* left Leningrad on Nov. 29, 1961, arriving at Mirnyy Station on Jan. 21, 1962. Komsomol'skaya Station was opened for the summer, Molodezhnaya Station was open for three months, and Vostok Station was closed temporarily. Two aircraft flew from Moscow to Mirnyy Station and Vostok Station, and back. Astronomer Antonin Mrkos led the 4-man guest Czech group. **SovAE 1962-64**. Led by Mikhail Mikhaylovich Somov (summer) and Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (winter). The *Ob'* and the *Estoniya* were the ships. Molodezhnaya Station was opened permanently; Vostok Station was reopened by air. The *Ob'* surveyed Peter I Island, and the area around it. **SovAE 1963-65**. Led by Mikhail Mikhaylovich Somov (summer) and Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (winter). Ships were the *Ob'* and the *Estoniya*. A joint French and Soviet expedition examined ice sheets between Mirnyy Station and Vostok Station. **SovAE 1964-66**. Led by Mikhail Yemel'yanovich Ostrekin (summer) and Ivan Grigor'yevich Petrov (winter). Ships were the *Ob'* and the *Estoniya*. The massive reconstruction of Molodezhnaya Station began, in preparation for its succeeding Mirnyy as the main Russian station. **SovAE 1965-67**. Led by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov (summer) and Leonid Ivanovich Dubrovin (winter). The ships were the *Ob'* and the *Friedrich Engels*. **SovAE 1966-68**. Led by Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (summer) and Vladislav Iosifovich Gerbovich (winter). The ship was the *Ob.'* Josef Sekyra was the guest Czech scientist. **SovAE 1967-69**. Led by Aleksey Federovich Trëshnikov (summer) and Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shamont'yev (winter). Bellingshausen Station was established. The ships were the *Ob',* the *Professor Vize*, the *Boris Davydov*, the *Faddey Bellingshausen*, and the *Akademik Knipovich*. **SovAE 1968-70**. Led by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov. 368 men took part, 220 worked the entire year, and 148 during the summer season. The ships were the *Ob',* the *Professor Zubov*, the *Petr Shirshov*, and the *El'brus*. The *Zubov* relieved Mirnyy Station between Jan. and 12, 1969, and Bellingshausen Station between Jan. 27 and Feb. 9, 1969, and then headed home, arriving back in Leningrad on March 14, 1969. **SovAE 1969-71**. Led by Pavel Kononovich Sen'ko (summer) and Vladislav Iosifovich Gerbovich (winter). The ships were the *Ob'* and the *Professor Vize*. Leningradskaya Station was opened as a summer station. **SovAE 1970-72**. Led by Ivan Grigor'yevich Petrov. The ships were the *Ob',* the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Bobruyskles*, the *El'brus*, and the *Akademik Knipovich*. Leningradskaya Station was opened for the winter. The headquarters of the Russian effort in Antarctica switched from Mirnyy Station to Molodezhnaya Station. **SovAE 1971-73**. Led by Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Korotkevich (summer) and Vyacheslav Grigor'yevich Aver'yanov (winter). The ships were the *Ob',* the *Navarin*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Nadezhda Krupskaya*, and the *Akademik Knipovich*. This was the largest Soviet Antarctic expedition to date. Sodruzhestvo was opened as a summer station. **SovAE 1972-74**. Led by Pavel Kononovich Senko. The ships were the *Ob',* the *Professor Zubov*, the *Navarin*, and the *Stanislav*. The *Zubov* left Leningrad on Nov. 6, 1972, carrying her 111 crew and 142 expeditioners. Russkaya Station was established. **SovAE 1973-75**. Led by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov (summer) and Veniamin Stepanovich Ignatov (winter). The ships were the *Professor Vize*, the *Olenek*, the *Vasiliy Fedoseyev*, the *Nina Sagaydak*, and the *Bashkiriya*. **SovAE 1974-76**. Led by Valeriy Innokent'yevich Serdyukov (summer) and Nikolay Alakandsrovich Kornilov (winter). The ships were the *Ob',* the *Professor Zubov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Vankarem*, and the *Gelendzhik*. **SovAE 1975-77**. Led by Oleg Konstantinovich Sedov (summer) and Gennadiy Ivanovich Bardin (winter). The ships were the *Vasiliy Fedoseyev*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, and the *Mikhail Kalinin*. Druzhnaya Station was established as a summer station. **SovAE 1976-78**. Led by Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (summer) and Leonid Ivanovich Dubrovin (winter). The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Kapitan Gotskiy*, the *Penzhina*, the *Bashkiriya*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Estoniya*, and the *Gelendzhik*. **SovAE 1977-79**. Led by Valeriy Innokent'yevich Serdyukov (summer) and Oleg Konstantinovich Sedov (winter). The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Estoniya*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Kapitan Kondrat'yev*, the *Amguyema*, and the *Bashkiriya*. **SovAE 1978-80**. The first leader of summer operations was Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Korotkevich, but he was killed in a helo crash at Molodezhnaya on May 3, 1979, and replaced by Oleg Konstantinovich Sedov. Leader of winter operations was Aleksandr Nikitovich Artemyev. The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *BAM*, the *Bryanskles*, the *Kapitan Markov*, the *Estoniya*, and the *Bashkiriya*. **SovAE 1979-81**. Led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (summer) and Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (winter). The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Bashkiriya*, the *Pioner Estonii*, the *Gizhiga*, the *Estoniya*, and the *Professor Zubov*. **SovAE 1980-82**. Led by Valeriy Innokent'yevich Serdyukov (summer) and Vladmir Aleksandrovich Shamont'yev (winter). The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *BAM*, the *Estoniya*, the *Pioner Onegi*, the *Kapitan Markov*, and the *Bashkiriya*. **SovAE 1981-83**. Led by Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov (summer) and Ryurik Maksimovich Galkin (winter). The ships were the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Bashkiriya*, the *Pioner Estonii*, the *Vasiliy Fedoseyev*, the *Estoniya*, and the *Urengoy*. **SovAE 1982-84**. Led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (summer) and Aleksandr Nikitovich Artemyev (winter). The ships were the *Professor Zubov*, the *Kapitan Myshevskiy*, the *Kapitan Markov*, the *Bashkiriya*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Pavel Korchagin*, the *BAM*, the *Admiral Vladimirskiy*, the *Faddey Bellingshausen*, and the *Mikhail Somov*. **SovAE 1983-85**. Led by Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (summer) and Lev Valer'yanovich Bulatov (winter). The ships were the *Baikal*, the *Kapitan Gotskiy*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Pioner Estonii*, and the *Akademik Krylov*. **SovAE 1984-86**. Led by Ryurik Maksimovich Galkin (summer) and Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Maksutov (winter). The ships were the *Pavel Korchagin*, the *Kapitan Myshevskiy*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Baikal*, the *Akademik Krylov*, and the *BAM*. **SovAE 1985-87**. Led by Nikolay Ivanovich Tyabin (summer) and Valeriy Fedorovich Dubovtsev (winter). The ships were the *Pioner Estonii*, the *Kapitan Bondarenko*, the *Kapitan Gotskiy*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Baikal*, the *Professor Vize*, and the *Professor Zubov*. Most of the personnel were flown in this season. **SovAE 1986-88**. Led by Valeriy Dmitriyevich Klokov (summer) and Valeriy Yakovlevich Vovk (winter). The ships were the *Kapitan Kondrat'yev*, the *Vasiliy Fedoseyev*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Baikal*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Pavel Korchagin*, the *BAM*, and the *Geolog Dmitriy Nalivkin*. **SovAE 1987-89**. Led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov (summer) and Yury A. Khabarov (winter). The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Vitus Bering*, and the *Kapitan Myshevskiy*. **SovAE 1988-90**. Led by Sergey Mikhaylovich Pryamikov and Lev Valer'yanovich Bulatov. The expeditioners were flown in from Leningrad to Enderby Land. Vladimir Skvortsov was deputy leader. The ships used during the expedition were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Vitus Bering*, the *Berezovo*, the *Geolog Dimitriy Nalivkin*, and the *Professor Zubov*. Progress Station was partly dismantled. **SovAE 1989-91**. Led by V.M. Piguzov. The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Vladimir Arsen'yev*, and the *Geolog Dimitriy Nalivkin*. One man died on the *Zubov*, and another at Mirnyy Station. **SovAE 1990-92**. Led by Lev Savatyugin. The ships were the *Akademik Federov*, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Navarin*, and the *Berezovo*. Russkaya Station and Leningradksya Station were closed. Vlad Stepanov was fatally injured on Jan. 17, 1991, in a motor vehicle accident. A man died at Progress II Station. **SovAE 1991-93**. This was the 36th and last Soviet Antarctic Expedition, led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kornilov. The ships were the

Akademik Federov, the *Mikhail Somov*, the *Professor Zubov*, the *Professor Vize*, the *Professor Multanovskiy*, and the *Professor Zubov*. *See* **Russian Antarctic Expeditions**.

Sovietskaya Station. 78°24' S, 87°35' E. A Soviet tractor train was headed for the Pole of Inaccessibility, to open up an IGY station there — Polyus Nedostupnosti Station, but they only got as far as 360 km inland, at 3662 m altitude, between Vostok Station and the Pole of Inaccessibility Station, before they were forced to stop, and open a temporary station, Sovietskaya, on Feb. 16, 1958. 6 men wintered-over at Sovietskaya in 1958, under leader Vitaliy Kuz'mich Barbarykin. On Jan. 3, 1959 they closed the station. Polyus Station was built, but lasted only 2 weeks.

The *Sovietskaya Rossiya*. Name also seen as Sovëtskaya Rossiya. Soviet whaler, sister ship of the *Sovietskaya Ukraina*, in Antarctic waters every season between 1962-63 and 1979-80.

The *Sovietskaya Ukraina*. A 713-foot 6-inch Soviet whaling factory ship, capable of 16 knots, built by the Nikolayev Shipyard in 1957-58, and delivered to her owners, Black Sea Fisheries, in March 1959. She was named after the famous Soviet World War II battleship. At 22,891 tons, she (and her sister ship the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*) were the two largest whaling factory ships ever built. She was in Antarctic waters in 1959-60, with 25 catchers, and in company with the factory ship *Slava*, the two ships took almost 13,000 humpback whales that season. The two ships were back together in 1960-61. Then the *Ukraina* operated in Antarctic waters every season between 1961-62 and 1986-87, usually with the *Sovietskaya Rossiya*. She was beached in early Aug. 1995, at Aliaga, Turkey, in order to be scrapped.

Sowers Glacier. 78°37' S, 84°59' W. Flows from the prominent cirque on the E side of the Craddock Massif, and continues between Willis Ridge and Mount Osborne into Thomas Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Todd A. Sowers, of the Environment Institute, department of geosciences, at Penn State, USAP investigator of climate change, in Antarctica from 1991 to 2006.

Sowle Nunatak. 84°03' S, 66°05' W. Rising to 675 m, it is one of the Rambo Nunataks, 9 km SE of Wagner Nunatak, on the W side of Foundation Ice Stream, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Melvin L. Sowle, construction mechanic at Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Soya*. Name also seen as *Showa*, *Syowa*, *Sjowa*, the ship's name was more correctly the *Soya Maru*. A reconstructed 4200-ton ice-strengthened lighthouse tender and patrol ship provided by the Japanese Maritime Safety Board as the first Japanese icebreaker used during IGY. Re-fitted before the expedition, she had only a 4800 hp engine, not powerful enough to plow through ice more than a yard thick. She helped set up Showa Station as the ship used by JARE I (1956-58) (the station was named after the ship). Her captain that year (and for the next two seasons) was Mitsuji Matsumoto. The *Soya* went to Antarctica on the abortive JARE II (1957-58), and on JARE III (1958-60), JARE IV (1959-61; Captain Sueichiro Akita), JARE V (1960-62; Captain Akita), JARE VI (1961-63; Captain Akita), and then was succeeded by the *Fuji*.

Soya Coast. That stretch of coast, in the area of Lützow-Holm Bay, in Enderby Land. A term no longer used.

Soya-kaigan *see* **Soya Coast**

Soya Rahyogen. 69°30' S, 40°00' E. A bare and vast ice field on the marginal slope of the ice sheet, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by JARE from Landsat images, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 ("the Soya bare ice field").

Soyakysten *see* **Soya Coast**

Mount Soyat. 85°52' S, 130°46' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2150 m, in the western Wisconsin Range, on the E side of Reedy Glacier, just N of the junction of Norfolk Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. David Soyat, USN, air operations manager with VX-6 at McMurdo in the winter of 1962.

Søyla *see* **Søyla Peak**

Søyla Peak. 72°42' S, 3°51' W. A small nunatak just N of Domen Butte, in the Seilkopf Peaks, in the W part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Søyla (i.e., "the pillar"). US-ACAN accepted the name Søyla Peak in 1966.

Soyuz *see also* **Sojus**

Soyuz Station. 70°35' S, 68°47' E. Soviet summer station and field camp, established in 1982-83 on Jetty Peninsula, on Beaver Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It consisted of 10 prefabricated plywood huts (PDKO huts), and had a diesel electrical generating system, radio station, sauna, dining room/kitchen, and 2 landing strips. It was also open for the 1983-84 and 1984-85 summers.

Soyuz-13 Rock. 79°40' S, 159°08' E. A nunatak, rising to 1270 m, 3 km SE of Schoonmaker Ridge, in the Cook Mountains. Named by the Russians as Skala Sojuz-13, for the spacecraft of Dec. 18, 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name Soyuz-13 Rock in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Soyuz-17 Cliff. 79°31' S, 159°08' E. A prominent rock cliff, rising to about 500 m, 5.5 km long, 6 km WNW of Cape Murray, on the N side of Carlyon Glacier, in the Cook Mountains. Named by the Russians as Utës Sojuz-17, after the spacecrat of Jan. 17, 1975. US-ACAN accepted the name Soyuz-17 Cliff in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001 (but using the Russian coordinates of 79°31' S, 159°40' E).

Soyuz-18 Rock. 79°39' S, 159°25' E. A distinctive nunatak, pyramid-shaped (especially when viewed from the W), and rising to 1230 m, 5 km W of Cheney Bluff, in the Cook Mountains. Named by the Russians as Skala Sojuz-18, for the spacecraft of May 24, 1975. US-ACAN accepted the name Soyuz-18 Rock in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Jan. 20, 2001. Not to be confused with Nunatak Sojuz-18.

Mount Soza. 71°10' S, 162°34' E. A massive mountain, rising to 2190 m, it forms the E wall of Rennick Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains, 11 km N of Carryer Glacier, between the points where Alt Glacier and Carryer Glacier flow into Rennick Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Zeke Soza (*see* **Soza Icefalls**). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Soza Icefalls. 81°51' S, 157°48' E. A line of icefalls nearly 200 m high, at the S margin of Chapman Snowfield, they extend SW for 20 km from Mount Massam, ending near the head of Starshot Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Ezekiel Rodriguez "Zeke" Soza (b. Sept. 23, 1915, Tempe, Arizona. d. Jan. 1983, Evanston, Wyo.), former aerial photographer during World War II, USGS topographic engineer with the Topo North-South Survey in these mountains in 1961-62. He was back for Topo East-West in 1962-63, the only man who took part in both traverses. In 1963 he was at the Pole, working on fixing its position. In 1964-65 he was in charge of a team asssesing the movement of the Antarctic ice-cap, and in 1965-66 was engineer in charge of a 4-man surveying team during the Pensacola Mountains Project. He retired from USGS in late 1973, after 27 years. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003, but, sadly, as Sosa Icefalls.

Sozopol Gap. 62°38' S, 59°22' W. A saddle, 250 m wide, and at an elevation of over 200 m, in Delchev Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains, it is bounded to the SW by Elena Peak and to the NE by Kaloyan Nunatak, and forms part of the divide between the glacial catchments of the Sopot Ice Piedmont to the NW and a nameless minor glacier draining southward into the Bransfield Strait, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Sozopol.

SPA *see* **Specially Protected Areas**

Spaatz Island. 73°12' S, 75°00' W. A high, ice-covered island, 80 km long and 40 km wide, close to the English Coast of Ellsworth Land, 50 km E of Smyley Island. The N side of the island forms a portion of the S margin of the Ronne Entrance, and the rest of the island is surrounded by the ice shelves of Stange Sound and George VI Sound. Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund sledged along the N side of this feature in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Photographed aerially on Dec. 23, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, first defined as an island by Finn Ronne during that expedition, and named by him for Gen. Carl Andrew "Tooey" Spaatz (1891-1974; the name was originally Spatz, but he changed the spelling in

1937), commanding general of USAAF in 1946, and first chief of staff, USAF, 1947-48, who gave the expedition an airplane. It appears roughly on Ronne's 1948 map. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, and the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. There was later a BAS depot near the N coast of this island.

Spain. Some researchers belive that the *San Lesmes* reached 62°S, in 1525-26. In 1603 it is possible that navigator Gabriel de Castilla went as far south as 64°S. In 1756 the *León*, a Spanish ship, got as far south as 54°S, when she discovered South Georgia. In 1960, Luis Aldaz, from the Instituto Español de Meteorología, wintered-over with the Americans, as scientific leader at Byrd Station. He was also scientific leader at Pole Station in 1962 and 1965. In 1961, Manuel Puigcerver, a meteorologist from the University of Barcelona, took part in ChilAE 1961-62. In 1966-67, Antonio Ballester and José María San Feliu took part in the international expedition on the *Magga Dan*, organized by the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences. On March 31, 1982 Spain became the 26th ratified signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. The following summer (1982-83) a private voyage on the *Idus de Marzo*, led by Guillermo Crines, took aboard an officer of the Spanish navy, and it became a Spanish government-sponsored expedition, to the waters off the Antarctic Peninsula. In 1984 four Spanish scientists traveled to Antarctica on the Argentine icebreaker *Almirante Irízar*— Antonio Ballester Nolla, Josefina Castellvi Piulachs, Marta Estrada, and Juan Comas. That same year, 1984, Francisco Navarro, a Spanish researcher, spent 2 months at Pole Station, in the geophysical program. In 1986-87, under the direction of the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Spanish Fisheries vessels *Nuevo Alcocero* and *Pescapuerta IV*, leaving from Vigo bound for Ushuaia, and then on to Antarctica, took two parties to Antarctic waters. One was a scientific party from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, going to King George Island, under leader Antonio Ballester Nolla, to examine sites for Rey Juan Carlos I Station (this station — Spain's first — would be established as a summer station in Jan. 1988). The other was a party from the Instituto Español de Oceanografía, led by chief scientist Eduardo Balguerías Guerra. Also that year, 1986-87, Sr. Ballester led a 4-person team — Agustín Julia, Juan Rovira, and Josefina Castellvi — as guests of the Poles, at Arctowski Station. In Sept. 1988 Spain became a consultative party to the Antarctic Treaty. In 1989-90 Spain opened a refugio called Gabriel de Castilla, on Deception Island, and in 1998-99 this was converted into Spain's second Antarctic scientific station. These are the official Spanish Antarctic Expeditions (SpAE). **SpAE 1987-88**. The ships were the *Antoni Garnuszewski* and the *Río Baker*. Rey Juan Carlos I Station was opened, as a summer station. For a list of the expeditioners, *see* **Juan Carlos I Station**. **SpAE 1988-89**. The ships were the *Las Palmas* and the *Heweliusz*. Josefina Castellvi led the expedition. Gabriel de Castilla was opened as a refugio, on Deception Island. **SpAE 1989-90**: Josefina Castellvi led the expedition, on the *Las Palmas*. **SpAE 1990-91**. The last time the *Las Palmas* was used for a while. The other ship was the *Pomaire*. **SpAE 1991-92**. The first season the *Hespérides* was used. **SpAE 1997-98**: the *Hespérides*. **SpAE 1998-99**. Gabriel de Castilla was upgraded from refugio to scientific station. **SpAE 1999-2000**: the *Hespérides* and the *Las Palmas*. There have been Spanish expeditions every year since.

Spain Peak. 77°18' S, 161°42' E. Rising to 1450 m, on the W side of Deshler Valley, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for carpenter Rae Spain, who, from 1979 to 2010, completed over 25 field season deployments in various positions held for USAP support contractors at McMurdo, Siple Station, Palmer Station, and Pole Station, as well as at remote field camp stations. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005. Miss Spain was several times camp manager at Lake Hoare. With her assistant, Heidi Hausman, she had responsibility for logistical support in the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Spalding, Tasman *see* **Spaulding**

Punta Spallanzani *see* **Spallanzani Point**

Spallanzani Point. 64°08' S, 61°59' W. On the E coast of Pasteur Peninsula, it forms the N side of the entrance to Hill Bay, and, forming the end of Albena Peninsula, it also forms the E tip of Brabant Island, as well as the SW entrance point of Croker Passage, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably discovered on Jan. 25, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. ChilAE 1946-47 mistook it for Harry Island, and named it Isla Harry. It appears as such on their 1949 chart. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named Spallanzani Point by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Lazzaro Spallanzani (1729-1799), physiologist who first interpreted the process of digestion, in 1780. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Punta Harry, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Spanish Antarctic Expeditions *see* **Spain**

Spanish Knoll. 62°38' S, 60°21' W. A hill rising to 48 m on Bulgarian Beach, 370 m NE by N of Sinemorets Hill, at South Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, in association with Spanish Point, this point being formed from an offshoot of the knoll.

Spanish Point. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. A point on Bulgarian Beach, 1.34 km NE of Hepérides Point, it is formed by an offshoot of Spanish Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 16, 1994, in honor of the Spanish, who did so much to help the Bulgarian Antarctic expeditions. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1994, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1995. Plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Spanley Rocks. 82°58' S, 54°40' W. A group of about 6 rocks on land, rising to about 955 m, 16 km SW of Cordiner Peaks, and marking the N extremity of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered aerially during a USAF flight from Ellsworth Station in Nov. 1957, and named Becker Peaks, probably by Finn Ronne, probably for Ralph Becker (*see* **Mount Becker**). It appears as Becker Peaks on Ronne's 1961 map. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their 1965-66 Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John A. Spanley, Jr., USN, cook who wintered over at Pole Station in 1965. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Spann. 82°03' S, 41°21' W. Also called Santa Fe Hill. Rising to 925 m, it marks the N extremity of the Panzarini Hills, and also of the Argentine Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. It was discovered aerially in Dec. 1955, by the Argentines, and reported in 82°30' S, 40°00' W. They named it Nunatak Santa Fé, for the Argentine province. It appears as such on an Argentine map of 1959, but on a 1966 Argentine chart it appears as Pico Santa Fé, plotted in 82°30' S, 40°00' W. The name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Nunatak Santa Fé, but, apparently, today, the Argentines call it Pico Santa Fé. It was seen again on Jan. 13, 1956, during a non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Weddell Sea and back (for that flight, see that date under **Operation Deep Freeze I**). Named by US-ACAN in 1957, as Mount Spann, for Staff Sgt. Robert C. Spann, U.S. Marine Corps, of Eggertsown, NY, navigator during that flight, and one of the men injured in the Neptune plane crash of 1956 (*see* **Deaths**, 1956). It appears as such on the 1959 American Geographical Society map, but plotted in 81°45' S, 39°00' W. That is how it was accepted by US-ACAN in 1960. On Ronne's 1961 map, the feature appears as Santa Fé Nunataks. The coordinates were corrected by 1968, and everyone altered them accordingly. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Spann on Nov. 3, 1971.

Spano Island. 66°24' S, 110°36' E. A small, rocky island, 0.75 km N of the W end of Herring Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Angelo F. Spano, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Sparadok Point. 62°37' S, 61°00' W. A sharp, ice-free point projecting 200 m from the coast of Byers Peninsula, with a chain of rocks extending a further 270 m northward into Barclay Bay, 1.6 km SW of Nedelya Point, and 2.2 SW of Lair Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Name by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Thracian king Sparadok, 445-435 B.C.

The *Spark*. A sealing schooner, tender to the *Clothier*, in Antarctic waters during the 1820-21 season.

Spark Point *see* **Canto Point**

Sparke, Brian Richard. b. June 11, 1934, Cardiff, Wales, son of Lionel Frank Sparke and his wife Eileen G. Baker. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a medical officer, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960, and at Base E in 1961. He died in Aug. 1989, in Kidderminster, Worcs.

Sparkes Bay. 66°22' S, 110°32' E. A bay, 1.5 km wide, indenting the Budd Coast for 4 km between Mitchell Peninsula on the N, and Robinson Ridge and Odbert Island on the S, in the Windmill Islands. First plotted by air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47 and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Robert S. Sparkes, USN, who took over from Donald Burnett as military leader at Wilkes Station on Jan. 30, 1958. He later practised at UC Hospital, Los Angeles. ANCA accepted the name. The Russians call it Bukhta Nebesnaja.

Sparrman, Anders Erikson. b. Feb. 27, 1748, Uppland, Sweden, son of a clergyman. He became a doctor, and one of Linnaeus's most famous pupils, and in 1765 went on an expedition to China. In Jan. 1772 he sailed for Cape Town to become a tutor, and on Nov. 19, 1772 he joined Cook's expedition on the *Resolution*, as assistant to the naturalists, the Forsters, and was, almost certainly, the first Swede in Antarctica. Shortly after his return to Cape Town on March 23, 1775, he undertook a journey into the interior of South Africa, and in 1776 returned to Sweden. In 1780 he became keeper of the natural history collections at the Academy of Sciences. In 1787 he was in West Africa. In 1789 his book about the Cook voyage was published. Also known as an abolitionist, he died on Aug. 9, 1820.

The *Sparrow*. Royal Navy steel sloop, laid down on Oct. 30, 1944, at Denny's Shipyard, in Dumbarton, launched on Feb. 18, 1946, and completed on Dec. 16, 1946. In 1948-49, under Capt. John Valentine Waterhouse, she came down from Trinidad, and, via Montevideo, to the Falklands. **Nov. 27, 1948**: The *Sparrow* reached Port Stanley. From there, in company with the *Glasgow*, and sometimes with the *John Biscoe*, she set out on a visit to FIDS and foreign scientific bases in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. **Dec. 3, 1948**: The *Sparrow* reached the South Orkneys, the earliest date in the season for a ship to have reached those waters. Signy Island Station was relieved. **Dec. 4, 1948**: The *Sparrow* sailed for Admiralty Bay. **Dec. 7, 1948**: The *Sparrow* (with the *John Biscoe*) took soundings in Prince Charles Strait. **Dec. 8, 1948**: The *Sparrow* reached Admiralty Island in the morning, but a northeaster blew up, and prevented any communication with Base G for two complete days. **Dec. 10, 1948**: The station was relieved. **Dec. 11, 1948**: The *Sparrow* left for Deception Island. **Dec. 15, 1948**: Due to so much ice around Deception Island, it wasn't until this date that the *Sparrow* was able even to approach the island, and then only the *John Biscoe* could get into harbor, while the *Sparrow* stood off outside. **Dec. 17, 1948**: The *Sparrow* had to leave for Port Stanley, her fuel running low. **Jan. 27, 1949**: The *Sparrow* arrived at Admiralty Bay. She would be trapped in the pack ice for 14 days, and it looked as if she might well have to be wintered-over, until the *John Biscoe* came in and freed her. **March 10, 1949**: The *Sparrow* arrived at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from Port Stanley, for a 5-day goodwill visit. **April 29, 1949**: The *Sparrow* arrived back in Devonport, England. She was broken up in May 1958, at Rosyth.

Spartacus Peak. 62°38' S, 59°55' W. Rising to about 650 m in Delchev Ridge, SW of Kiten Gap, 900 m ENE of Delchev Peak, 800 m SW of Yavorov Peak, and 1.3 km S of Rodopi Peak, it overlooks Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N and Strandzha Glacier to the E and SE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the old Thracian warrior Spartacus (ca. 109-71 B.C.), probably born in what is now the Sardanski region of southwestern Bulgaria.

Spartan Glacier. 71°03' S, 68°20' W. A short valley glacier flowing NE into George VI Sound N of Tombaugh Cliffs, between those cliffs and Callisto Cliffs, on the E side of Alexander Island. Between 1969 and 1975 BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff conducted detailed glaciological investigations here, and between 1973 and 1975 it was the site of their 2-man wintering-over parties. Mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys, from satellite images provided by NASA and USGS. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the "Spartans," a dog team used to ascend the glacier for the first time in 1969. BAS opened a summer field camp there in 1972-73. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Gora Spasskogo. 80°55' S, 160°15' E. A nunatak, NE of Abercrombie Crests, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lake Spate. 69°25' S, 76°06' E. About 0.9 km N of Blundell Peak, on Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Andrew Spate, limnologist with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, who was a member of the 1987 ANARE summer field party at Law Base. The Chinese call it Chang'e Hu.

Spath Crest. 80°39' S, 26°12' W. Summit rocks rising to about 1450 m, and marking the NW end of the Du Toit Nunataks, in the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972 (and plotted in 80°39' S, 26°22' W), for Leonard Frank Spath (1882-1957), British paleontologist and stratigrapher, whose studies of ammonites made possible the correlation of Mesozoic rocks. He wrote a classic paper on ammonites from the James Ross Island area. He was with the British Museum of Natural History from 1912 until he died. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. By 1978, UK-APC had corrected the coordinates, and, as such, the feature appears in the 1982 British gazetteer.

Spath Peninsula. 64°20' S, 56°56' W. An ice-free peninsula, 6.5 km long, forming the NE extremity of Snow Hill Island, Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Leonard Spath (*see* **Spath Crest**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Spatulate Ridge. 73°28' S, 167°13' E. An ice-covered ridge in the Mountaineer Range, it extends SE between Suter Glacier and Ridgeway Glacier, to the coast of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Mount Spatz. 72°41' S, 160°33' E. Rising to 2270 m, 16 km WSW of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard Spatz, station engineer at McMurdo in 1968.

Spaulding, Richard Lee "Dick." b. Sept. 11, 1938, Concordia, Kans., but grew up in Phillipsburg, Kans., son of insurance man Laverne George "L.G." Spaulding and his wife Wilda Tucker. In 1957, in Lincoln, Neb., he joined the U.S. Navy, and after boot camp went into aviation, as a parachute rigger, which meant handling all the life support equipment for pilot and crew of a plane. He made his first (mandatory) freefall jump in July 1958, at the training camp at Lakehurst, NJ, and graduated the following month, being transferred to the operations department at the Naval Air station in Norfolk. In June 1959 he volunteered for VX-6 (all volunteers, at that point), but spent OpDF 60 at Quonset, as a parachute rigger. In 1960 he married Ann Hogendoubler. He made his first trip to McMurdo in 1960-61, as parachute rigger 2nd class, working in the shop there. He and Marv Bishop were thought to have been consumed by the fire that broke out in the shop in 1961, but they had made a hasty exit. That year he made 8 or 9 training jumps at McMurdo, as part of the VX-6 para-rescue team. He was back at McMurdo in 1961-62, and then left VX-6 in 1962, but was back again for 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 (VX-6 became VXE-6 on Jan. 1, 1969), assisting in the training of jumpers. On Dec. 20, 1968 he and Jim Thomann set an Antarctic altitude record for parachutists at 10,500 feet, when they jumped out of an H-34. On Jan. 19, 1969 he set a new record, of 12,500 feet, from an LC-130. In June 1969 he left VXE-6, and became an instructor at Lakehurst. In 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77 he was back in Antarctica with VXE-6, as senior parachute rigger and parachute-rescue team leader, again at McMurdo. On Jan. 19, 1977, over Pole Station, he made his 1000th career jump (he had wanted to do it over Vostok Station, but his commanding officer nixed the idea). Altogether he made 110 jumps on the continent, and his final career total came to 1111. In 1978, after 6 months at Army school in Texas, he was stationed in Hawaii, as parachute instructor with the Special Warfare Group, and in 1980 to Oceana, Va., as command master

chief with VA-176 (attack squadron), being stationed on the *Independence*, and at Lakehurst from 1983 to Dec. 1986, when he retired from the Navy. He worked in Naval aviation as a civilian, as logistics manager for the support equpment arm of the Osprey program, and finally retired in 1998, to Florida. *See also* **Parachutes**.

Spaulding, Tasman James. b. 1880, Sorrell, Tasmania, son of Henry James Spaulding and his wife Annie Longmore. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04. His name is also seen as Spalding, and he himself entered his name on the ship's log as "S. Tasman." He remained a seaman, and lived at Dunalley, in Tasmania, until he died in 1939.

Spaulding Peninsula. 74°26' S, 116°00' W. A low, ice-covered peninsula, in the NW part of Martin Peninsula, extending 11 km into the Getz Ice Shelf, between Brennan Inlet and Sweeny Inlet, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and aerial photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Dick Spaulding.

Spaulding Pond. 77°39' S, 163°07' E. A pond, 0.5 km NE of the terminal ice cliff of Howard Glacier, in the Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. named by Diane McKnight, USGS hydrologist here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992. Sarah Ann Spaulding was a member of Miss McKnight's 1988-89 and 1991-92 field teams, which, among other things, studied this pond.

Spaulding Rocks. 77°00' S, 143°16' W. A somewhat isolated group of rocks, 17.5 km NE of Mount Warner, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped (but not named) by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Howard R. Spaulding, USN, builder at Byrd Station in 1966.

Spaull Point. 60°44' S, 45°41' W. The N point on Moe Island, off Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It appears on Capt. Moe's 1913 chart as Mikalsen Point (*see* **Mikkelsen Harbor** for a possible explanation of this name). BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Vaughan William Spaull (b. 1944), BAS biologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1968 and 1969, the second year also as base commander. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Spayd Island. 70°33' S, 72°07' E. Also called Spayd Outlier. An ice-covered island, 3 km long, with prominent rock exposures, at the SE side of Gillock Island, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Alfred William Spayd (b. Oct. 1, 1920, Carter, Ind. d. April 6, 2004, Huntingburg, Ind.), air crewman on OpHJ flights from his ship, the *Currituck*, over this area in 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Spayd Outlier *see* **Spayd Island**

Spear Glacier. 75°55' S, 68°15' W. A glacier flowing S from between the Hauberg Mountains and the Peterson Hills, to enter the Ronne Ice Shelf, at the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys conducted in 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Milton B. Spear (b. Aug. 27, 1937. d. Dec. 30, 1998, West Warwick, RI), USN, construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1962, and at Eights Station in 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Spear Nunatak. 86°32' S, 124°06' W. A nunatak, 5 km S of Strickland Nunatak, it is the farthest S rock outcrop along the E side of the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Milton B. Spear (*see* **Spear Glacier**).

Spear Spur. 82°38' S, 52°22' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1600 m, 5 km E of Clinton Spur, on the SE side of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Albert Spear, USN (Special Detachment Bravo) who wintered-over as a builder at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Chief Spear later lived in Hawaii.

Spearey, Andrew George "Andy." b. Jan. 11, 1954, Chippenham, Wilts, son of Martin Spearey and his wife Anne Maundrell. BAS tractor mechanic who wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1984 and 1985, being also base commander in the 2nd year. He was back at Rothera in the summer of 1986-87. In 1996, in Marlborough, Wilts, he married Pauline Woodroff. He was engineering manager at MineTech International, and in 1999 formed Track Tractors Ltd., in Devizes, Wilts.

Spears, Robert *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Special Committee for Antarctic Research *see* **Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research**

Specially Protected Areas. Areas of outstanding scientific interest that were accorded special protection to preserve their unique natural system. The idea came about in 1964, at the Antarctic Treaty Consultatative Meeting (ATCM) at Brussels. *See also* **Historic sites**, and **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**. These were the 29 SPAs (each has its own entry in this book, and even more information about each is to be found under the entry Antarctic Specially Protected Areas): **1.** Taylor Rookery; **2.** Rookery Islands; **3.** Ardery Island and Odbert Island; **4.** Sabrina Island; **5.** Beaufort Island; **6.** Cape Crozier (in 1975 it was re-designated SSSI #4); **7.** Cape Hallett; **8.** Dion Islands; **9.** Green Island; **10.** Byers Peninsula (in 1975 it was re-designated SSSI #6); **11.** Cape Shirreff (in 1989 it was re-designated SSSI #32); **12.** Fildes Peninsula (in 1975 it was re-designated SSSI #5); **13.** Moe Island; **14.** Lynch Island; **15.** southern Powell Island and adjacent islands in the South Orkneys; **16.** Coppermine Peninsula; **17.** Litchfield Island; **18.** the northern part of Coronation Island; **19.** Lagotellerie Island; **20.** New College Valley (in 2000 Caughley Beach, formerly SSSI #10, was incorporated into this SPA); **21.** Avian Island (until 1991 it was designated SSSI #30); **22.** the summit of Mount Melbourne; **23.** Forlidas Pond and the ponds of Davis Valley; **24.** Pointe-Géologie Archipelago; **25.** Cape Evans; **26.** Lewis Bay. This was the site honoring the passengers of the champagne flight that crashed into Mount Erebus in 1979. Before it became an SPA, this site was originally Historic Site #73; after being an SPA, it became ASPA #155, then ASPA #156; **27.** Backdoor Bay; **28.** Hut Point, Ross Island; **29.** Cape Adare. In 1975 Cape Crozier, Fildes Peninsula, and Byers Peninsula were all re-designated SSSIs (when SSSIs came into being) (the same thing happened to Cape Shirreff in 1989), and this caused a considerable re-numbering in the list. In 2002 SPAs and SSSIs were discontinued (in name) and replaced by ASPAs (Antarctic Specially Protected Areas).

Specimen Nunatak. 67°59' S, 66°46' W. A small but distinctive rock pinnacle rising to about 550 m above the ice on the SW side of Swithinbank Glacier, just over 6 km S of that glacier's terminus, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Visited and roughly mapped on Feb. 9, 1941, by Herb Dorsey and Joe Healy of USAS 1939-41, and so named by them because it is a good example of a nunatak projecting above a broad icefield. They left a record and cache here. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1968-69, and further surveyed in May 1971, when the record and cache were recovered. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973, and UK-APC followed suit on Feb. 7, 1978.

Spectator Nunatak. 70°37' S, 159°29' E. A small, isolated, mainly ice-covered peak consisting of hornblende, 6 km W of the Pomerantz Tableland, in the Usarp Mountains of Oates Land, in northern Victoria Land. Used as a survey station by NZGSAE 1963-64, who named it for the view from here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

The Spectre. 86°03' S, 150°10' W. A prominent rock spire, rising to 2020 m, near the center of Organ Pipe Peaks, in the Gothic Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934, on Quin Blackburn's geological expedition during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Ed Stump, leader of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party in the Gothic Mountains, 1980-81. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Speden Bench. 78°01' S, 167°24' E. A bench, at an elevation of about 45 m above sea level, on White Island, about 1.5 km from the N end of that island, in the Ross Archipelago. It comprises the northwesternmost moraine-covered volcanic outcrops on the island, upon which occur tuffaceous conglomerate block and shell fragments of the Scallop Hill Formation. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 1999, for geologist Ian Gordon

Speden (b. Jan. 27, 1932, Gore, NZ), of NZGS, who, accompanied by A.C. Beck, collected fossiliferous deposits here on Dec. 22, 1958, during NZGSAE 1958–59. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1999.

Mount Speed. 84°30' S, 176°50' W. A roughly circular, mound-shaped mountain, rising to about 1100 m, and with several low summits, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, at the W side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Flight C of Feb. 29–March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party led by Bert Crary in 1957–58, and Crary named it for Harvey Speed. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Speed, Harvey Guy "Harv." Also known as "Speedy." b. Sept. 4, 1920, in North Muskegon, Mich., son of dairyman Guy F. Speed and his wife Elizabeth. On Nov. 22, 1940, he enlisted in the USN, in Detroit, did his boot camp at Great Lakes, then went to aviation machinist school, in Jacksonville, and in 1942 married Irene Virginia Armoon. In July 1945 he graduated from flight training, the following month was commissioned, and was a lieutenant when he flew one of the four R4Ds in from NZ to McMurdo, on Oct. 18–19, 1956, for OpDF II. In Nov. 1956 he flew Otter reconnaissance for Merle Dawson's Army-Navy trail out to Byrd Station, and was with VX-6 at Little America in the winter of 1957. He made the first landing at Byrd Station, in the *Que Sera Sera*, and, in 1957–58, flew supplies in to Hallett Station. He retired on Dec. 31, 1970, with 13,000 flight hours under his belt, and died in Pensacola, on Dec. 18, 1977.

The *Speedwell*. Privately owned London ship of 24 guns, and a complement of 106 men. **Feb. 13, 1719**: During the war with Spain, an expedition, consisting of two ships, the *Success* and the *Speedwell*, left Plymouth under the overall command of Capt. John Clipperton, the skipper of the *Success*. The *Speedwell* was commanded by Lt. George Shelvocke. They were bound for South America, with the intention of capturing Spanish ships and looting Spanish ports. The point of interest is that, late in 1719, the *Speedwell* found herself south of 60°S, in Antarctic waters, and so the names of as many of the crew as possible (of that ship only, not the *Success*) are listed here in alphabetical order. In many cases it is not possible, at this remove, and with the information available, to detail the comings and goings of each and every man, or to say where and when he joined the expedition, but most of them joined in England in 1719 and served the cruise, and were thus Antarcticans (where there is no rank next to a name, it can either be assumed that he was a seaman, or better still, unknown). Adams (surgeon), John Adie, George Alderdash, Matthew Appleton, Thomas Barnett, Richard Baving, Thomas Benedict, William Betagh (Captain of Marines), Laurent Blanche, William Blew, Richard Bond, Jacob Bowden (seaman), Robert Bowman, Edward Brooks (2nd Lt.), William Camell (seaman), Henry Chapman, George Chappell (boy), William Clarke, Coldsea (officer), Cornelius Colson, John Condie, William Coon, Robert Copps, Louis Dassort, Robert Davenport (carpenter), De La Porte (Lt.), John Delly, Abraham Dittore, William Dobson, Thomas Dodd (Lt. of Marines), John Doidge (surgeon's mate), John Emlin (seaman), William Giddy, John Giles (Sgt. of Marines), Richard Gloins, David Griffith, Gilbert Hamilton (Ensign of Marines), John Hannah, Danial Hanny, Simon Hatley (2nd captain), Edmund Haveys, Thomas Hawkes (seaman), Martin Hayden, Gilbert Henderson (gunner), James Hendry, James Hopkins (mate), Henry Hudson (boatswain), William Kitching (seaman), Joseph La Fontaine, Nicholas Laming (boatswain), William Leveret, Frederick Mackenzie, Joseph Manero, Guillaume Marinier, William Morgan (surgeon's mate), Robert Morrice, William Murphy, John Nicholson, John Norris, Edward Nubely, Samuel Obridge, Edward Osting, John Panther, William Parsons, John Pearson, Andrew Pedder (1st Mate), Edmund Phillips, Richard Phillips, John Polton, John Popplestone, Christopher Preswick, Randall (3rd Lt.), John Riddleclay, John Robjohn, Robert Rollings, James Rowe (seaman), George Shelvocke (captain), George Shelvocke, Jr. (the captain's son; a passenger), John Sprake (mate), Turner Stevens (gunner), Matthew Stewart (2nd Mate), William Sutton, William Symons, William Taully, Christopher Terry, Charles Weatherly (seaman), Thomas Wilkinson, John Williams (marine), John Wilson, John Wisdom, Anthony Wood. **Feb. 20, 1719**: The two ships were parted in a gale, not to see each other again for 2 years. **March 17, 1719**: The *Speedwell* arrived at the Canaries. **March 20, 1719**: The *Speedwell* left the Canaries. **April 14, 1719**: The *Speedwell* reached Cape Verde, where Stevens was discharged for threatening to blow up the ship. Pedder was also dropped off. Haveys died at sea. **April 17, 1719**: Parsons, Chapman, Colson, and Terry deserted. **April 19, 1719**: Symons died. **April 20, 1719**: The *Speedwell* left Cape Verde, bound for Brazil. **June 23, 1719**: The *Speedwell* arrived at St. Catherine's Island, off the coast of Brazil. There was much dissension aboard. **July 7, 1719**: Hudson and 3 French sailors were transferred to the *Ruby*, another ship in port, in exchange for two Frenchmen and Morphew, an Irishman. **July 15, 1719**: After a mutiny attempt, Stewart led another mutiny attempt, over prize money. **Aug. 5, 1719**: Marinier, Blanche, Dittore, Williams, Leveret, Kitchen, and Wood all deserted. **Aug. 9, 1719**: The *Speedwell* left St. Catherine's Island. **Aug. 19, 1719**: Lt. De La Porte broke his leg on a deck-slide. **Sept. 23, 1719**: They saw Tierra del Fuego. **Oct. 1, 1719**: At 7 P.M., William Camell, seaman, fell from the mainsail and drowned, in about 60°37', 05°W. Shelvocke claimed to have got to 61°30' S. Hatley shot an albatross, and the voyage became the inspiration for Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*. **Nov. 14, 1719**: They sighted Chile. **Dec. 17, 1719**: Morrice deserted at the island of Chiloe. **Dec. 27, 1719**: Adie, Delly, and Alderdash were killed by the Spanish in an ambush. **Jan. 3, 1720**: La Fontaine deserted at La Concepción. **Feb. 25, 1720**: The following men were captured by the Spanish man o' war *Brillante*: Hatley, Betagh, Sprake, Hamilton, Copps, Laming, Appleton, Wilson, Panther, Preswick, Hayden, Bowman, Nubely, Dobson, Gloins, and Barnet. **March 21, 1720**: The following men were taken off the prize-ship *St David* by the crew of the *Brillante*, near Payta, Peru: Hopkins, Rollings, Wilkinson, Nicholson, Condie, Robjohn, Obridge, Polton, Weatherly, and Rowe. **March 24, 1720**: Baving deserted at Payta. **May 11, 1720**: The *Speedwell* was wrecked at Juan Fernandez Island. **May 25, 1720**: Hannah drowned. **Oct. 5, 1720**: Wisdom, Hawks, Riddleclay, Manero, Coon, Blew, Giddy, Dassort, Osting, and Boudan all refused to leave Juan Fernandez Island. **Oct. 6, 1720**: They sailed from Juan Fernandez in a 20-ton vessel, the *Recovery*, which they had cobbled together. Subsequently they captured a Spanish ship and met up with the *Success*. **Oct. 10, 1720**: Henderson was killed during the engagement with the *Margarita*. **Nov. 1720**: They captured the *Jesu María*, re-named her the *Happy Return*, and sailed to Panama, where they again met up with the *Success*. **Dec. 28, 1720**: Richard Phillips died at sea. **Aug. 18, 1721**: Now in another captured ship, they sailed for China. **Nov. 11, 1721**: They anchored at Macao. **Jan. 27, 1721**: Hendry and Dodd transferred to the *Success*. **March 14, 1721**: Murphy transferred to the *Success*. **April 5, 1721**: The following men were taken prisoner by the governor of Sonsonnate, in Mexico, under a flag of truce: Brooks, Mackenzie, Taully, Hanny, Bond, Edmund Phillips, and Sutton. **May 20, 1721**: Giles, Emlin, Williams, and Chappell were all murdered by the Spanish on the *Holy Sacramento*. En route between California and China the following men died: Davenport, Pearson, Benedict, Popplestone, Clarke, and Norris. **Dec. 1, 1721**: Griffith was imprisoned by the Chinese. **July 30, 1722**: Shelvocke arrived in Dover on the *Cadogan*, an East Indiaman, was arrested for piracy, but was acquitted. **1726**: Shelvocke wrote a book *A Voyage Round the World by Way of the Great South Sea* (see the Bibliography). Betagh also wrote a book.

Punta Speerschneider *see* **Speerschneider Point**

Speerschneider Point. 65°45' S, 66°10' W. Forms the S side of the entrance to Malmgren Bay, on the W side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. First accurately shown (but not named) on an Argentine chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 for Christian Julius Hansen Speerschneider (1864–1938), of the Danish Meteorological Institute, specialist in the Arctic sea ice in the early part of the 20th century. However, they misspelled it as Speershneider Point, but that was corrected by the time of a 1961 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963 as Punta Speerschneider, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it the same thing.

Speiden, William. Last name often seen as Spieden. b. Dec. 25, 1797, Washington, DC, son of Robert Speiden and his wife Ann Williams. On Oct. 7, 1828, he married an English girl, Marion Coote. He was purser on the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42. Wilkes called him "one of the most valuable officers of the expedition," and named an island after him in the Ellice Islands. Cape Spieden [sic] in Antarctica is also named for him. He was purser's clerk on the *Mississippi*, during Perry's mission to Japan in 1852-54. He kept a diary, published in 2 volumes as *Journal of a Cruise in the U.S. Steam Frigate* Mississippi. He was storekeeper at the U.S. Navy's Hong Kong depot (established to serve the East India Squadron) between March 1856 and 1861, and died on Dec. 18, 1861, in Washington, DC. His wife died in Alexandria, Va., in 1866.

Speil Point. 62°05' S, 58°25' W. A point, W of Mount Flagstaff, on the W coast of Keller Peninsula, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for geophysicist Jerzy Speil, radio link with the 1978-79 geological field party out of Arctowski Station.

Caleta Speller *see* **Spiller Cove**

Spellers Cove *see* **Spillers Cove**

Baie Spence *see* **Spence Harbor**

Havre Spence *see* **Spence Harbor**

Puerto Spence *see* **Spence Harbor**

Spence Harbor. 60°41' S, 45°09' W. A small bay, 1.5 km S of The Turret, N of Petter Bay, along the E coast of Coronation Island, at the W side of Lewthwaite Strait, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer on Dec. 9, 1821, and named by Powell. That night the *Dove* and the *James Monroe* (their ships) anchored there together. On Powell's chart published in 1822, it appears as Spence's Harbour. On a British chart of 1839 it appears as Spence Harbour. On the 1842 charts prepared by FrAE 1837-42, it appears variously as Havre Spence and Baie Spence. On an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Spence Hr.," and on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Spence Hafen. It was further charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and appears on his 1930 chart as Spence Havna. It appears on a 1930 Argentine chart as Puerto Spence, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Spence Harbour. On a 1943 USHO chart it appears as Spence Harbor, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and which appears in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer (after they had rejected Spence's Harbor). UK-APC accepted the spelling Spence Harbour on Sept. 8, 1953, and that spelling appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Spence Havna *see* **Spence Harbor**

Cape Spencer. 68°24' S, 147°29' E. An ice-covered cape marking, on the E, the seaward end of the depression occupied by Ninnis Glacier, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Sir Baldwin Spencer (1860-1929), director of the National Museum in Melbourne in 1911, and professor of biology at Melborne University from 1887 to 1919. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Spencer. 77°17' S, 143°20' W. A peak, 1.5 km S of Mount Darling, in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by members of West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Herbert Reynolds Spencer (1894-1968), of Erie, Pa., Paul Siple's Sea Scout commander in the days of ByrdAE 1928-30. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Spencer, William H. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Spencer Bluff *see* **Santa Cruz Point**

Spencer Island. 77°09' S, 148°04' W. A small, ice-covered island in the Marshall Archipelago, 3 km off the NE part of Steventon Island, in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Michael C. Spencer, LC-130F Hercules aircraft navigator in Antarctica during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Spencer Nunatak. 85°21' S, 122°11' W. A prominent nunatak, about 15 km ENE of Mount LeSchack, between the Wisconsin Range and the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Donald J. Spencer, who wintered-over as atmospheric noise scientist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Cape Spencer-Smith. 78°00' S, 167°27' E. The most northerly cape on White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE in 1958-59 for the Rev. A.P. Spencer-Smith. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Spencer-Smith, Arnold Patrick "A.P." Also known as "Smithy." b. March 17, 1883, Streatham, London, son of Charles Spencer-Smith and his wife Charlotte Owen Gaze (sister of Frederick Owen Gaze, who was father of Irvine Owen Gaze). A product of Westminster and Cambridge, he became a schoolmaster, teaching French and mathematics in Edinburgh until he sailed for Antarctica. He was deaconed in the Church of Scotland in 1910, and priested just 5 days before leaving for Antarctica on the *Ionic*, the ship carrying 11 of the Ross Sea Party, which left Dover on Sept. 18, 1914, bound for Hobart. He was chaplain and photographer on Mackintosh's depot-laying party during BITE 1914-17. "The Padre" (as he was known) died on March 8, 1916, of scurvy (the worst case ever recorded) and exhaustion, and under particularly miserable circumstances, on the return journey from the Beardmore Glacier to Ross Island. He was the first clergyman to die in Antarctica. In 1981 his library went on auction in London, and was bought by the National Library of Australia. They then sold it to the Scott Polar Research Institute.

Spencers Straits *see* **English Strait, Lewthwaite Strait**

Spence's Harbor *see* **Spence Harbor**

Spera Cove. 62°08' S, 58°23' W. A cove, SE of Point Hennequin and Basalt Point, in front of Viéville Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Commodore Marian Spera, commander of sea operations during PolAE 1978-79.

Sperm Bluff. 77°05' S, 161°36' E. A prominent dark bluff, rising to over 1000 m (the New Zealanders say abour 1200 m), and 5 km long, it forms the NE extremity of the Clare Range, at the N side of Cotton Glacier, about 3 km SW of Mount Suess, between Mackay Glacier and Debenham Glacier, in Victoria Land. The bluff protrudes about 450 m above the ice, and is essentially flat in the central portion, but tapering eastward, ending in a low, rounded spur. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and so named by them because, from the E, the N face looks like the blunt head of a sperm whale. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sperm whale. Order: Cetacea (whales); suborder: Odontoceti (toothed whales); family: Physeteridae. There are two species of sperm whale—*Physeter catodon* and *Physeter macrocephalus*. The sperm, also called a cachalot, is by far the largest of the toothed whales, and one of the largest of either type of whale (the other, generally bigger, type, being the baleen whale). At 65 feet, and at 50 tons, and with 10-inch-long teeth, this is Moby Dick. A blunt-snouted whale with an enormous, rectangular head a third of its body length, it has no teeth in its upper jaw, and in its slight, short, narrow lower jaw it has the largest teeth anywhere in the world. It is dark gray-brown, and has a wrinkled appearance, and white scarring all over from deep sea fish attacks, and has a dorsal hump rather than a dorsal fin. The males are much, much bigger than the females, and are the only ones seen in Antarctic waters (the females do not go down). Its brain weighs 20 pounds (as opposed to a human's, say, which weighs 3). It feeds primarily on squid; several specimens have been found with as many as 8000 squid beaks in their stomach.

Spermwhale Ridge. 65°47' S, 62°52' W. A sharp-crested ridge running roughly E-W for 13 km at an elevation of about 800 m, and flanking the S side of Flask Glacier, W of Bulkington Pass, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after things to do with the novel *Moby Dick*, this ridge was named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Sperre, Harald H. b. Feb. 5, 1909, Giske, Norway, son of fisherman Hans J. Sperre and his wife Hanna. He went to sea in 1931, and on Aug. 1, 1935, at Ålesund, signed on as 3rd engineer on the *Wyatt Earp* for Ellsworth's 1935-36 expedition to Antarctica. He was back for Ellsworth's 1938-39 expedition.

Sperring Point. 67°24' S, 59°31' E. A rocky point about midway along the W side of William Scoresby Bay, on the coast of Mac. Robertson

Land. Discovered and named by the personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Isla Spert *see* **Spert Island**

Spert Island. 63°51' S, 60°57' W. A triangular little island, rising to a height of 525 feet above sea level, off the W extremity of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was known to early 19th-century sealers. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Île Duse, for Lt. Duse. It appears as such on their 1904 map. On a British chart of 1917 it appears in error as Cape Charles, and on a 1946 USAAF chart it appears in error as Farewell Rock. This last error was perpetuated on a Chilean chart of 1947 (translated as Isla Despedida), on an Argentine chart of 1948 (as Roca Farewell), and on an Argentine chart of 1954 (as Roca Despedida). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Thomas Spert (d. 1541), controller of the king's ships for Henry VIII, founder and first master of the Mariners of England (which later became the corporation of Trinity House in 1514). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. Apparently, both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Despedida, but, it seems, the Argentines (at least) call it Isla Spert these days. This is all from the gazetteers; however, *see also* **Farewell Rock**.

Mount Speyer. 78°52' S, 160°42' E. Rising to 2430 m (the New Zealanders say 2487 m), directly at the head of Kehle Glacier, SSW of Mount Harmsworth, in the Worcester Range, NE of Moore Bay, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for New York-born Sir Edgar Speyer (1862-1932), of Speyer Brothers, the London financial firm, who donated £5000 toward the *Morning* relief expedition, during Scott's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Spheroid Hill. 77°47' S, 163°56' E. A mostly ice-free summit, rising to 1230 m, 1.5 km E of Ellipsoid Hill, on the N side of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with naming several features in this area after things surveying, this hill was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the spheroid (sometimes referred to as the ellipsoid), a mathematical figure formed by revolving an ellipse about its minor axis. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Sphinx *see* **Beehive Hill**, **Giza Peak**, **Sphinx Mountain**

[1]**The Sphinx** *see* **Sphinx Hill**

[2]**The Sphinx**. 62°40' S, 60°09' W. An amazingly-shaped, ice-covered rock formation on Catalunyan Saddle, Friesland Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston island, in the South Shetlands. This feature, which seems to have been named by the Bulgarians, has not yet made its way into the gazetteers. It does look remarkably like a sphinx.

Mont Sphinx *see* **Mount Sphinx**

Mont du Sphinx *see under* D

Mount Sphinx. 72°21' S, 31°15' E. Rising to 2200 m, the highest peak in the Prince de Ligne Mountains, 14 km N of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Sphinx, for its resemblance to a sphinx when seen from a distance. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Sphinx in 1965.

Roca Sphinx *see* [1]**Sphinx Rock**

Sphinx Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°27' W. Between Ecology Glacier and Baranowski Glacier, SW of Sphinx Hill, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, in association with the hill.

Sphinx Hill. 62°11' S, 58°27' W. A conspicuous, isolated black hill, rising to 145 m, 2.5 km NNW of Demay Point, on the W shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. First charted (but not named) by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed by Frank Hunt's 1951-52 RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, it appears on his 1952 chart as The Sphinx, a descriptive name. UK-APC accepted the name Sphinx Hill on Sept. 27, 1954, and it appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN acepted the name in 1956. On a 1963 U.S. chart it appears misspelled as Spinx Hill.

Sphinx Island. 65°54' S, 64°53' W. An island, 3 km long in a NW-SE direction, and 1.5 km wide, with a bare rock summit with vertical faces on all 4 sides, it lies NE of Loqui Point, in the middle of the SW entrance to Barilari Bay, along the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Aug.-Sept. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for its shape. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a British chart of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears erroneously as Isla Férin (*see* **Ferin Head**). The name was translated fully as Isla Esfinge on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted not only by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, but also by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Sphinx Mountain. 71°27' S, 11°58' E. A linear mountain, rising to 1850 m, and extending in a N-S direction for 10 km, 8 km E of the Nordwestliche Insel Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and Ritscher named its northern peak Sphinxkopf (i.e., "sphinx head"). The concept of a sphinx was extended to the entire mountain by NorAE 1956-60, who called it Sfinksen (i.e., "the sphinx") and by SovAE 1961, who called it Gora Sfinks (i.e., "sphinx mountain"). They both still use those names. In 1970, US-ACAN accepted the name Sphinx Mountain. Ritscher's northern peak is, today, called Sphinxkopf Peak by the Americans, and Sfinkskolten by the Norwegians. *See* **Sphinxkopf Peak**.

Sphinx Peak. 72°17' S, 165°36' E. A prominent massive summit, rising to about 2500 m, 1.5 km S of Pyramid Peak, in the SE part of the Destination Nunataks, W of the Millen Range, on the Polar Plateau. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, in association with Pyramid Peak, with which it shares the same group of peaks. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Sphinx Point. On the W shore of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. A term no longer used.

[1]**Sphinx Rock**. 60°37' S, 46°05' W. A rock in water, immediately off the SW end of Monroe Island, and forming the W entrance point of Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1933, and named descriptively by them. It appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart, as Roca Sphinx, but on a 1953 Argentine chart it has been translated all the way, as Roca Esfinge. That last was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

[2]**Sphinx Rock**. 71°27' S, 169°30' E. A high (50 m) rock in water (it is really a small island), in front of Islands Point, along the W side of Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Charted and named for its shape by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sphinx Valley. 77°59' S, 162°01' E. A shallow hanging valley, 1.5 km long, running NW parallel to Columnar Valley, and terminating just W of the summit of Table Mountain, at the NW side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. So named by Alan Sherwood, NZGSAE party leader in the area in 1987-88 because of the distinctive rock formations along its NW wall, one of which is a particularly good likeness of the Egyptian Sphinx. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Sphinxkopf Peak. 71°25' S, 11°57' E. Rising to 1630 m, at the N end of Sphinx Mountain, in the N part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named descriptively by Ritscher as Sphinx. *See* **Sphinx Mountain** for a more complete history of this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name Sphinxkopf Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Sfinksskolten.

Spice, Walter. b. 1863, St Leonards, Hastings, Sussex, son of coachman John Spice and his wife Ann Baxter. In July 1879, he and his older brother Alfred were sentenced to 2 years on the reformatory ship *Cornwall*, for breaking into a shop. After this, he joined the Merchant Navy, and plied for years between England and the Antipodes. He was an able seaman on the *Nimrod*, during the first half of BAE 1907-09. Or was he? He is listed among the crew, but, on Feb. 17, 1908, he arrived in Sydney as an able seaman

aboard the *Dunbar*, out of Hokianga, NZ. This date would preclude a trip to Antarctica, as the *Nimrod* was still at Cape Royds on Feb. 17, and did not arrive back in NZ from the Ice until March 1908. So, while he had undoubtedly signed onto the *Nimrod* in 1907, before she left for Antarctica, it is impossible for him to have been on the ship in Antarctic waters. He continued to ply Australian and NZ waters for some years.

Spicer, John Orrin. b. Sept. 19, 1835, Groton, New London, Conn., son of ship's captain John Grant Spicer and his wife Clarissa Kimball. On Nov. 27, 1862, he married Nancy Matilda Avery, and they lived in a fine house in Groton. They would have only one child, in 1873, but he died in infancy. 6 feet tall, Spicer was skipper of the New London whaler *S.B. Howes*, between 1864 and 1866, and commanded the *Nile*, 1874-76, several times in his career going to the Arctic, mostly Baffin's Bay, where he was known as a friend of the Eskimos. On his second voyage on the *Nile*, he was knocked overboard by a whale fluke, and almost drowned. He was captain of the *Sarah W. Hunt*, in the South Shetlands in 1889-90. He died in 1903.

Cape Spieden. 66°25' S, 126°44' E. About 6 km E of Al'bov Rocks, along the W shore of Porpoise Bay, about 27 km SE of Cape Goodenough, on the Banzare Coast. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for William Speiden [sic]. *See also* **Mys Smirnova**.

Spieden, William *see* **Speiden, William**

Spiers, Raymond Reid Robert "Ray." Also known as "Sperocious." b. Feb. 24, 1927, Derby, Miss., son of farmer and engineer Randolph Spiers and his wife Olgia Fornea. He joined the Navy in 1944, and served in the Pacific as a baker-cook. After the war he served on the East Coast, married Katherien Kowalski on Jan. 27, 1947, and was at Damnett, Va., when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole." He went to Davisville, R.I., for training, and then shipped south as cook on the the *YOG-34* (q.v. for details). After helping to build McMurdo, he wintered over there, was with the second group of Seabees who flew to the Pole, on Nov. 25-26, 1956, and was cook at Pole Station in Nov. and Dec. 1956. He was the first man to stand at the South Pole with a Confederate flag (although *see* Gus Shinn). He was in the last party to fly out again, on Jan. 4, 1957, to McMurdo. He shipped out of McMurdo on the *Curtiss* (q.v. for itinerary), and was transferred to Norfolk Naval Air Station, now working mostly as a mechanic. He was initially cook at Byrd Station for the 1959 winter-over, but took over mechanic duties while there. He retired from the Navy on May 7, 1964, and became a heavy equipment mechanic in civilian life, returning to Mississippi. He married again, to Judy Ann Baughman (née Smith) in 1972.

Spiers Nunatak. 85°20' S, 125°36' W. An isolated nunatak, 13 km WNW of Mount Brecher, on the N side of Quonset Glacier, in the Wisconsin Range of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from air photos taken by USN, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Ray Spiers.

Spiess, Fritz A. b. 1881. Hydrographer and commander of the *Meteor* during the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925-27. In fact, Spiess originated the concept of such an expedition. He succeeded Capt. Alfred Merz as scientific leader, when Merz died at sea on Aug. 25, 1925, before the ship got to Antarctica. Later a vice admiral, he died in 1959.

Spiess Glacier. 72°12' S, 61°18' W. A glacier, about 13 km long, on Merz Peninsula, flowing N into a small bay to the E of the Hjort Massif on the S side of Hilton Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1968-69. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1974-75, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Fritz Spiess. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Spiessgipfel. 72°58' S, 3°50' W. A summit on the W side of Huldreslottet Mountain, in the extreme S part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Germans, for Fritz Spiess.

Spigot Peak. 64°38' S, 62°34' W. A conspicuous black peak, equally visible from Gerlache Strait and Schollaert Channel, rising to 286 m, and marking the SW entrance point of Orne Harbor, on the Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ArgAE 1948-49 surveyed it, and named it Nunatak Negro. It was charted by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and named by them as Spigot Peak, from its appearance (in Britain a spigot is not so much a faucet, but a wooden peg; a faucet in the UK is invariably called a tap). UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a 1959 British chart. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1963. On a 1954 Argentine chart it appears as Monte Nunatak Negro, but both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Nunatak Negro. *See also* **Sophie Rocks**.

Spika, Germán *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1933

Cape Spike *see* **Spike Cape**

Spike Cape. 77°18' S, 163°43' E. A bare, rocky point, the N flank of the Bay of Sails, 6 km (the New Zealanders say 10 km) S of Dunlop Island, and 11 km N of Gneiss Point, in the Convoy Range, along the coast of Victoria Land. Once covered by Wilson Piedmont Glacier, but now that the ice has receded, it lies in front of that feature. Named Spike Point by Robert Forde, a member of Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party, during BAE 1910-13 (which mapped it), for its likeness to Spike Island, in Plymouth, England. It was later re-defined. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer, but as Cape Spike. Today, however, the New Zealanders also call it Spike Cape.

Spike Point *see* **Spike Cape**

Spilhaus Inlet. 80°05' S, 43°45' W. The most southerly of 3 small ice-filled inlets indenting the E side of Berkner Island, in the Filchner Ice Shelf (*see also* **Roberts Inlet** and **McCarthy Inlet**). Discovered and roughly mapped by personnel from Ellsworth Station in 1957-58, and named by them as Skidmore Bay, for Donald Skidmore (*see* **Skidmore Cliff**). Mapped by USGS from U.S. Landsat images taken in the 1970s. Re-named by US-ACAN in 1988, for South African-born meteorologist and oceanographer Athelstan Frederick Spilhaus (1911-1998), member of the U.S. National Committee for IGY, 1957-58, and of the National Science Board, 1966-72. He had invented the bathythermograph, a device used, along with sonar, to detect U-boats during World War II. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Spillane Fjord. 65°20' S, 62°10' W. In front of Crane Glacier, in the W part of Exasperation Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. 16 km long and 3 km wide, its greatest depth is 1250 m, at the far W end of the fjord, and its average depth is 1000 m. This fjord was created by the catastrophic retreat of Crane Glacier, which was itself caused by the break up of the N portion of the Larsen Ice Shelf in March 2002, and its creation was documented by satellite images. The new feature was first visited by ship in April 2006, when its depth and dimensions were determined by swath bathymetry. Named by US-ACAN on July 17, 2007, for Joshua John "Josh" Spillane (b. Oct. 17, 1974, Casper, Wyo.), a marine technician from Bellingham, Wash., an employee of Raytheon Polar Services who served for 10 years (and more than 30 Antarctic cruises) aboard the *Laurence M. Gould* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*. On April 17, 2006, Mr. Spillane was in the Drake Passage, aboard the *Gould*, headed back to Chile from Palmer Station, was last seen at 7 o'clock that morning, and by noon was declared missing.

Spiller, Ferdinand. Almost certainly born in Ireland (probably Cork, where there were Ferdinand Spillers not a-plenty but certainly in meagre abundance). He emerges as mate on the *Indian*, plying the South Seas and the African coasts until 1820, when he became skipper, and took the vessel to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 sealing season. On his return, on July 1, 1821, he married Mary Anne Peterson in Limehouse, London, and they had a son, Ferdinand Oglethorpe Spiller, in 1825. Capt. Spiller remained as skipper of the *Indian* until 1824. He died at sea before 1836 (i.e., it was not in London), because that was when Mary Anne married William Venables, in Sept. of that year, in Islington. What became of the son is unknown.

Spiller Cove. 62°29' S, 60°43' W. A small, very open cove, which affords no protection, 5 km SSW of Black Point, between that point and Cape Shirreff, along the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. On the SW side of this cove is a beach where one may disembark. Roughly charted by Robert Fildes in 1820-21, and named by him as Spillers Cove, for Ferdinand Spiller. On Powell's chart published in

1822, it appears as Speller's Cove. It was further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears erroneously as Shirreff Cove, and, as a consequence, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Caleta Shirreff. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Caleta Garibaldi, named for Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882), the great Italian patriot. That name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears as Speller Cove on a USHO chart of 1956. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. UK-APC accepted the name Spiller Cove on July 7, 1959 and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Caleta Speller (sic), and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Spillway Icefall. 85°01' S, 166°22' W. A spectacular icefall descending northward through the central part of the Duncan Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains, into the Amundsen Coast. It cascades through the mountains, giving the appearance of a turbulent spillway on a dam. Named by Ed Stump, who worked in this area as part of an Arizona State University geological party, in 1974-75. US-ACAN accepted the name. Originally plotted in 85°03' S, 166°30' W, it has since been replotted.

Spin Pole. The imaginary point at which the earth's axis "protrudes." Its geographic position, as it were, would be the same as the South Pole.

Spincloud Heights. 67°50' S, 67°09' W. This feature, running in an E-W direction at a height of about 645 m, borders the NE side of Shoesmith Glacier, on Horseshoe Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and climbed by FIDS between 1957 and 1959, and named by them for the clouds of spindrift blowing off the heights, giving warning of approaching storms. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Spíndola, Ignacio *see* **Espíndola**

Spindrift Bluff. 69°35' S, 68°02' W. A bluff trending E-W at an elevation of about 700 m, close S of Mistral Ridge, on the N side of Eureka Glacier, at George VI Sound, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72, and so named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977 because a local wind blows in this area and spindrift sweeps from the bluff, when it is calm elsewhere. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Spindrift Col. 60°41' S, 45°37' W. Running NW-SE between hills at an elevation of about 100 m, between Paternoster Valley and Spindrift Rocks, in the north-central part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys, 0.8 km SE of Spindrift Rocks, in association with which it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Spindrift Cove. 60°41' S, 45°39' W. A cove, S of Spindrift Rocks, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the rocks.

Spindrift Ridge. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. A ridge running SW, and rising to Springtail Spur, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the rocks.

Spindrift Rocks. 60°41' S, 45°39' W. A group of ice-free rocks in water, rising to about 15 m above sea level, about 1.2 km SW of North Point, N of Express Cove, and close to the W of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, and named by them for the spindrift, or sea spray, which forms over these rocks during westerly gales. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Isla Spine *see* **Spine Island**

Spine Automatic Weather Station. 67°42' S, 66°06' W. American AWS at an elevation of approximately 1600 feet, NW of Lewis Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, on the Antarctic Peninsula.

Spine Island. 60°36' S, 46°02' W. A narrow island composed of several aligned rock segments, between Monroe Island (of the Larsen Islands) and the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered and roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1933, and named by them as Spine Island, for its appearance. It appears on their 1934 chart, quadrisected by narrow E-W channels, drying at low tide. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Spine Islet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1945 as Isla Spine, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentine use the fully translated name Islote Espina. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Spine Island (its original name, that is), and US-ACAN accepted that. However, for some reason, it still appears as Spine Islet in the 1961 British gazetteer.

[1]**The Spire**. 68°18' S, 66°53' W. An isolated rock pinnacle, or peak, rising to about 150 m on the W side of Providence Cove, at the NW end of the Blackwall Mountains, on the S side of Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. BGLE 1934-37 were probably the first to see it, while sledging, but if they did, they did not map it. First climbed on Jan. 17, 1948, by a combined team of RARE 1947-48 personnel and Fids from Base E. Named in 1949 as The Needle, by Bill Latady, who had been with RARE 1947-48. That same year, Dick Butson referred to it as Pinnacle, or Sanctuary Pinnacle. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948-49, and named by them as The Spire, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. There is also a singular 1953 British reference to it as The Needle.

[2]**The Spire**. 78°09' S, 161°37' E. A prominent rock spire, or peak, rising to over 2600 m, surmounting the W extremity of Rampart Ridge, 13 km NE of Upper Staircase, in the area of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and descriptively named in Feb. 1957, by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Spiret *see* **Spiret Peak**

Spiret Peak. 72°31' S, 3°38' W. A rock peak in the NW part of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Spiret (i.e., "the spire"). US-ACAN accepted the name Spiret Peak in 1966.

Cape Spirit. 78°12' S, 166°45' E. The easternmost point on Black Island, in the Ross Ice Shelf. Visited by NZGSAE 1958-59, and named by them for the spirited and almost constant winds blowing through the strait between Black Island and White Island. NZ-APC accepted the name on May 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

The *Spirit of Enderby*. A 72-meter, red and white, fully ice-strengthened cruise ship, built in 1984 in Finland as the Russian research vessel *Professor Kromov* (or *Professor Khromov*), she is the sister ship to the *Akademik Shokalskiy*. She was refurbished in Lyttelton, NZ, in 2004, and made her first southern tourist trip for Heritage Expeditions in 2004-05, but only as far south as Macquarie Island. She can take 48 passengers, and carries, among other equipment, a helicopter. Capt. Nikolay Vinogradov. She was in Antarctica in 2005-06, at Cape Denison.

The *Spirit of Sydney*. An 18.6-meter Australian sloop, built for round-the-world racing. Don and Margie McIntyre bought her, and converted her into an expedition yacht, at a cost of $300,000. **1994-95**: The *Spirit of Sydney* sailed from Sydney to Commonwealth Bay, under the command of skipper Stephen Corrigan, and deposited the McIntyres on the continent of Antarctica, where they wintered-over in their refugio called Gadget Hut, in 1995. The *Spirit of Sydney* then returned to Sydney. **1995-96**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Sydney to relieve the McIntyres, took them back to Sydney, then sailed to Hobart. **1996**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Hobart, bound for Commonwealth Bay again, and from there to the South Magnetic Pole, in what was called the South Magnetic Pole Expedition. That year Ian Kiernan raced her in the 1996 BOC Challenge. **1996-97**: The *Spirit of Sydney* took Alfred Winkelmyer down to Gadget Hut for the 1997 winter, and then returned to Sydney. **1997-98**: The *Spirit of Sydney* went to Commonwealth Bay, to relieve Winkelmyer and bring him back to Sydney. **1998-99**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Sydney, bound for Commonwealth Bay, to deposit Jim and Yvonne Claypole at Gadget Hut for the 1998 winter. Then back to Sydney. **1998-99**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Sydney, bound for Commonwealth Bay, to relieve the Claypoles. **Dec. 26-30, 2000**: The *Spirit of Sydney* came in 28th in the Telstra Sydney to Hobart race. In the week or two after this race, the vessel was

converted from racing yacht into Antarctic expedition yacht. **Jan. 11, 2001**: The *Spirit of Sydney* left Hobart, bound for Commonwealth Bay. Skipper was Chris Roberts, there were 9 crew, and the yacht was carrying the members of Expedition Ice Bound (q.v.). After he had sold the *Tulooka,* Roger Wallis bought the *Spirit of Sydney*, and sailed her to Antarctica in 2002-03.

The *Spiro*. A 450-ton, 59.35-meter Argentine ship, built as a minesweeper in 1937, at Río Santiago, at a cost of $900,000, and named for Greek-born Capt. Miguel Samuel Spiro, the hero who fought with Almirante Brown (*see* **Brown, Guillermo**). She was the sister ship of the *Bouchard*, was launched on June 7, 1937, and commissioned into the Argentine Navy on Jan. 19, 1938. She was a patrol ship at the Antarctic Peninsula (not part of an expedition, as such) in Aug. and Sept. 1947, during a special winter voyage from Ushuaia, to study ice conditions in the Drake Passage and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Captain was Fermín Eleta. She was back as a patrol ship studying ice conditions and meteorology in the Drake Passage and the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula, in late 1948, under the command of Captain Luis A. Jaccard. In 1962 she was transferred to the Coast Guard.

Cerro Spiro *see* **Spiro Hill**

Monte Spiro *see* **Spiro Hill**

Morro Spiro *see* **Spiro Hill**

Spiro Hill. 62°16' S, 59°00' W. Rising to 125 m, at the head of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ArgAE 1952-53, as Monte Spiro, for Capitán Miguel Samuel Spiro, the Argentine hero who fought with Almirante Brown. Don Miguel, originally a Greek, exploded the ship's magazine rather than surrender it to the enemy. He died as a result. It appears as such on their 1953 chart, and that name was accepted by Argentina in 1956. However, it appears on two 1957 Argentine charts as Cerro Spiro (which, like Morro Spiro, means "Spiro hill") and as Monte Spiro (i.e., "mount Spiro"). It appears on a third Argentine chart of that year as Cerro Sudeste (i.e., "south east hill"). The name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 was Cerro Spiro. However, today the Argentines tend to favor Monte Spiro. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. On Aug. 31, 1962, the British, who have always had a problem with Argentina, renamed it (for themselves only) as Strachan Hill, after John Strachan of Edinburgh, coowner of Weddell's ship, the *Jane* (*see also* **Nelson Island**). In 1965, US-ACAN (who do not have a problem with Argentina) accepted the name Spiro Hill in 1965. The Chileans (who do have a problem with Argentina) call it Cerro Ariel, after Dr. Ariel Gallardo, researcher at the University of Concepción, who conducted physical and chemical oceanographical experiments here during ChilAE 1970. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Spirogyra Lake. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. One of the group of small lakes just to the SW of Paternoster Valley, 0.4 km SE of Thulla Point, in the NW part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS conducted freshwater biological studies here from 1970. Named by UK-APC, on Dec. 9, 1981, for the genus of algae called Spirogyra, a species of which grows abundantly in this shallow lake in the summer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming.

Spirtle Rock. 65°13' S, 64°20' W. A rock awash in the navigable passage N of The Barchans, between that feature and the Anagram Islands, in the Argentine Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance* in 1969, and named descriptively by them for the waves breaking on the rock ("spirtle" means "to cause to splash"). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears on a British chart of 1974, and in the British gazetteer of that year.

Spit. 71°18' S, 170°13' E. The westernmost part of Ridley Beach, Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

The Spit. 61°29' S, 55°29' W. Name also seen as Gibbs Spit (Chris Furse referred to it as that in 1977). An isthmus, or spit, made of shingle and boulders, 50-80 m long, 1 m above the level of the high tide, in the E part of Gibbs Island, in the South Shetlands, it connects Furse Peninsula (the narrow, eastern part of the island, this peninsula sometimes being called Narrow Isle at one time) and the main part of Gibbs Island. Charted and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in Jan. 1937. It appears on their chart plotted in 61°31' S, 55°30' W. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It was re-plotted in 61°30' S, 55°28' W, but was re-plotted again, by the UK, in late 2008. *See* **Furse Peninsula** for more on the nature of The Spit.

Punta Spit *see* **Spit Point**

Spit Point. 62°32' S, 59°47' W. The extreme N part of a long, narrow gravel spit of thick and pebbly black sand which forms a natural shelter, a mole, really, of no more than 2 m in height, and which is, in effect, the SW side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor (the British say it is the E entrance point of Yankee Harbor), on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Known to sealers from 1820, it was roughly charted on Powell's map of 1822. Re-surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, and descriptively named by them. It appears on their charts, and also on a 1942 British chart, and one from 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Punta Spit, but ArgAE 1952-53 renamed it Punta Lengua (i.e., "tongue point"). It appears as such on their 1953 chart, but on a 1954 Argentine chart as Punta Banco. The name Punta Lengua was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Spit. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. The bluff at the base of the spit was named Punta Varas (q.v.) by the Chileans on a 1962 chart, and that name was accepted (as a separate feature) by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Spitz Ridge. 75°49' S, 114°52' W. Prominent, and mainly ice-covered, it forms the E end of the Toney Mountain massif, E of Cox Bluff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Armand Lawrence "Larry" Spitz (b. 1939; son of famous astronomer Armand Neustadter Spitz), ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1966. He also spent summers at Byrd Station, and at Hallett Station.

Mount Spivey. 69°31' S, 69°50' W. A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, rising to 2135 m, on the W side of Toynbee Glacier, 14 km S of Mount Nicholas, in the N part of the Douglas Range, in the N part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and again in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Bob Spivey. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. In 1959 FIDS cartographers re-mapped it in 69°32' S, 69°53' W, from the RARE photos. It was later re-plotted.

Spivey, Robert Edward "Bob." In the Army they called him "Boy Spivey" ("boy" was a common nickname in those days), and in Antarctica they called him "Boy," or "Spiv." b. March 25, 1921, in Chelsea, London, son of Edward Walter Spivey and his wife Elsie Pearce. After school (the name of the school was Merton, but it was not Oxford, as has sometimes been printed), he started as a bluebutton clerk in a stockbroking firm in the City, then, just after the outbreak of World War II, joined the London Stock Exchange Cadet Corps, and, by the summer of 1940, had been commissioned into the Royal Fusiliers. He was picked by John Lander, founder of the Pathfinder Company, to be the second ever World War II British combat paratrooper (Lander being the first), with the Parachute Regiment. He served in North Africa in 1942 and Sicily in 1943, and was in the legendary Popski's Private Army for a while, in northern Italy. In 1944 he was one of the first Pathfinders to land at Arnhem, and by the age of 24 was a major. After the war he was in Palestine, and, in 1947 joined FIDS as a handyman (a term later re-designated as general assistant) who wintered-over with Fuchs at Base E (Stonington Island) in 1948 and 1949. He took part in the FIDS sledge journey to George VI Sound, in 1949. It was on his return to Stanley that he met Una Sedgwick (*see* **Una Peaks**), and he returned to London on April 16, 1950, aboard the *Andes*, from Santos, Brazil, and worked for the FIDS Scientific Bureau in London. In 1953 he was the agent at Thule for the British North Greenland

Expedition. Succeeding Ken Butler, he was magistrate on South Georgia from April 20, 1954 until April 3, 1957, and, after his term was up, left South Georgia, arriving back in England on June 3, 1957, on the *Andes*, from Montevideo. Working for the Colonial Office, he was transferred to the Solomons, and in Feb. 1960, in Dorset, England, married Una (they had kept in touch), and they went back to the Solomons. After leaving the Colonial Service in the early 1970s, he was on his way back to England when he was offered a job in Australia, and moved to Victoria, where he died on Feb. 8, 1994.

Spjotöy *see* **Canopus Island**

Spjotøyholmane *see* **Smith Rocks**

Spjotöyskjera *see* **Wiltshire Rocks**

Splettstoesser Glacier. 79°12' S, 84°09' W. About 56 km long, it flows ENE from the plateau just S of Founders Escarpment, through the Heritage Range, to the S of the Founders Peaks and the Anderson Massif, to join Minnesota Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party 1961-62, who explored here, for John Frederick Splettstoesser (b. Oct. 17, 1933, Waconia, Minn.), geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. *See also* **Splettstoesser Pass**.

Splettstoesser Pass. 71°38' S, 167°15' E. A snow-covered pass at a height of about 2200 m above sea level, running E-W through the Findlay Range to the NW of Gadsden Peaks, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by Rob Findlay, leader of a 1981-82 NZARP field party, which used this pass in travel between Field Névé and Atkinson Glacier (a tributary to Dennistoun Glacier), for John Splettstoesser (*see also* **Splettstoesser Glacier**), of the Minnesota Geological Survey, who was field coordinator for USARP field projects during the International North Victoria Land Project of 1981-82. US-ACAN and NZ-APC accepted the name together in 1982.

The *Splint*. A whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in the 1934-35 season, along with the *Klem*. Both vessels, working for the factory ship *Pioner*, encountered a hurricane on March 26, 1935, and ran before it, into storms of sleet and thick snow. They entered a lead in the pack-ice, hoping for shelter, but instead were crushed by ice in 63°S, 53°28' W, 100 miles E of Joinville Island, on April 1, 1935.

Splinten *see* **Splinten Peak**

Splinten Peak. 72°41' S, 3°59' W. A nunatak, one of the Seilkopf Peaks, just N of Pilarryggen, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Splinten (i.e., "the splinter"). US-ACAN accepted the name Splinten Peak in 1966.

Splinter. 62°01' S, 58°08' W. A solitary rock splinter in the Mount Hopeful massif, above Gniezno Glacier, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1981, as Odlupek, it appears on Tokarski's 1981 map. The name has been translated.

Split Lakes. 68°38' S, 78°11' E. An elongated lake with a split in the middle, in the Vestfold Hills. Due to the split, at times it is one lake, and at other times two. Named descriptively by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Split Rock. 64°47' S, 64°04' W. A tiny but distinctive oval-shaped island split to the waterline in a N-S direction, about 160 m NW of Janus Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, not far from Palmer Station. Charted (but not named) by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-58. Named descriptively in 1972, by USARP personnel at Palmer who had worked at this feature since 1965. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Splitwind Island. 65°02' S, 63°56' W. An island, 0.4 km long, off the N end of Turquet Point, Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, of the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îlot de Rothschild, or Île de Rothschild, named for Alphonse de Rothschild, French banker baron and sponsor of the expedition. It appears as Rothschild Island on a 1942 USAAF chart. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart this island, and nearby rocks, appear as "de Rothschild Islets," and, as a consequence, also on a 1953 Argentine chart (translated as Islotes de Rothschild). Re-charted by Frank Hunt's RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe*, in 1951-52, it appears on Hunt's 1952 chart as Croft Island. On an Argentine chart of 1954 it appears as Isla de Rothschild, and on one from 1957 as Islote Rothschild. Note: Spelling errors abound, but all are instantly recognizable. Renamed Splitwind Island on July 7, 1959, by UK-APC, in order to avoid confusion with Rothschild Island. The wind to the N of the island is often very different from the wind to the S of it. It appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1971. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islote Rothschild, and that is what the Argentines call it too.

Mount Spohn. 85°28' S, 171°59' E. A prominent peak, rising to 3420 m, it is the highest summit on the ridge bordering the W side of Burgess Glacier, on the W of the Otway Massif, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Harry R. Spohn, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1963.

Sponen. 72°15' S, 27°51' E. A small nunatak in the SE part of Balchen Mountain, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the shaving").

Sponges. Fauna which live on the sea bed near the coasts.

Sponholz Peak. 80°08' S, 83°00' W. A sharp peak rising to 1730 m, 4 km S of Moulder Peak, in the Liberty Hills of the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Martin P. "Marty" Sponholz (b. Burlington, Wisc.), USARP meteorologist at Plateau Station in the winter of 1966. He wrote an account of the first year at Plateau Station, *Among the Magi*.

Sponskaftet *see* **Sponskaftet Spur**

Sponskaftet Spur. 71°39' S, 11°12' E. A spur extending W from The Altar, in the NW part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Sponskaftet (i.e., "the wooden spoon handle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sponskaftet Spur in 1970.

Sponsors Peak. 77°18' S, 161°24' E. Rising to over 1600 m, at the W side of the mouth of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for their sponsors. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Spooner Bay. 67°36' S, 46°15' E. A bay, 10 km wide, on the coast of Enderby Land, just W of Tange Promontory, 20 km E of Freeth Bay, in Alasheyev Bight. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Visited by an ANARE party led by Don Styles on the *Thala Dan*, in Feb. 1961. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Senator William Henry Spooner (1897-1966; knighted in 1963), Australian minister for national development, 1951-64. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Sporli. 79°33' S, 83°36' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2255 m, at the E side of the head of Driscoll Glacier, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Bernhard N. Sporli, geologist with the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

The *Sposa*. A 316-ton, 130-foot whale catcher built in 1926, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's, who used her every season from 1926-27 to 1939-40 at Leith Harbour, in South Georgia. In April 1940, she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy for World War II, and returned to Salvesen's in 1945. After being refurbished, she was back at Leith Harbour for the 1945-46 season. She was catching for the *Southern Venturer*, in Antarctic waters, in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and then worked for Salvesen's in Newfoundland until 1951, when the company stopped work there. In 1956 she was sold to Johan Borgen's new Hawke Harbour Whaling Company, and was beached at Conception Harbor in 1968.

The *Sposmoker II*. Name means "the clown" in German. An 18.4-meter, 10-ton German catamaran (the first in Antarctic waters), built in 4 weeks in 1995, in Glückstadt, mostly by Gerd Engel of Oldendorf. She left Cuxhaven, and made her way to the Antarctic, visiting Deception Island, Lecointe Island, Nansen Island, Paradise Harbor, and Booth Island, skippered by Mr. Engel and Julio Verstaeten, in 1997-98. They got as far south as 65°07' S. Mr. Engel wrote a book, *Törn ins ewige Eis*. Within 4 weeks of arriving back in Cuxhaven, he was off again, this time to the Arctic. In 1999-2000, in the Atlantic, her mast broke 2400 miles from land, and

Engel drifted for 4 weeks before arriving at Ascension Island in Jan. 2000. On the last day of the month he sailed for Germany.

Spøta *see* **Spøta Spur**

Spøta Spur. 72°03' S, 4°03' E. A spur extending from the north-central part of Mount Hochlin, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Spøta (i.e., "the knitting needle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Spøta Spur in 1966.

Spouter Peak. 65°49' S, 62°23' W. A conspicuous rock peak, rising to 615 m, on the W side of Scar Inlet, 7 km SSW of Daggoo Peak, at the S side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed in 1947 by Fids from Base D. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the inn in New Bedford which provides the opening scene for the novel *Moby Dick*. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65.

Spottiswood, John Kenneth. b. 1958. British Army lance corporal who wintered over with Chris Furse on Brabant Island during the British Joint Services Expedition of 1985. In 1994-95 he was at Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, as a major now, and 2nd-in-command of the British Joint Services Expedition of that year.

Spraglegga *see* **Spraglegga Ridge**

Spraglegga Ridge. 71°55' S, 14°45' E. A mountain ridge, divided by smaller snow passes (i.e., the ridge appears as partly rock and partly snow-covered), surmounted by Stenka Mountain, 7 km SE of Kvaevefjellet Mountain, in the easternmost part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Spraglegga. US-ACAN accepted the name Spraglegga Ridge in 1970.

Sprake, John. Mate on the *Speedwell*, 1719, under Shelvocke.

Spreegletscher. 74°01' S, 162°42' E. A glacier flowing on the E side of Shafer Peak, in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Sprekkefjellet. 71°42' S, 5°37' E. An isolated hill looking like 2 low rock summits separated by a snow col, 8 km N of the mouth of Austreskorve Glacier and the main mass of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sprekkefjellet (i.e., "the split hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1967.

Sprekkehallet. 68°52' S, 90°41' W. An ice slope, about 6 km long, between the two glaciers Toftebreen and Zavodovskijbreen, at the W side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the split slope").

The *Sprightly*. A single-deck 135-ton Enderby sealer, built in Bridport in 1811. Lawrence Frazier was appointed skipper on Aug. 8, 1820, and the vessel sailed from Deal, in Kent, on Aug. 17, bound for the 1820-21 season in the South Shetlands. She was certainly in the South Shetlands on Jan. 10, 1821, and returned to London on May 30, 1821, with 9200 fur seal skins and 50 casks of oil. George Brown was appointed skipper on June 22, 1821, and the *Sprightly* left Gravesend on July 1, 1821, for the 1821-22 sealing season in the South Shetlands. This time the vessel moored at New Plymouth, but by early 1822 was in at Clothier Harbor for the season. By March 7, 1822, she had sailed for the Falklands, and on Aug. 4, 1822, she was at Rio. She was still in South American waters in 1823. Her most important voyage was in 1824-25, when she left Gravesend on July 10, 1824, bound for the South Shetlands, and explored the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula, under the command of Capt. Edward Hughes. First mate on that trip was James Hoseason. She was back in London on July 18, 1825, and in 1825-26, under Capt. George Norris, she was at Bouvetøya (not in Antarctica). In Sept. 1826 she was in the Falkland Islands.

Isla Sprightly *see* **Sprightly Island**

Sprightly Island. 64°17' S, 61°04' W. An island, 1.5 km NW of Spring Point, in Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Re-charted in April 1955 by Fids on the *Norsel*, and named by them as Sprightly Islet, for the *Sprightly*. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1958. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Sprightly Island, and it appears that way on a 1959 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call it Isla Sprightly.

Cap Spring *see* **Spring Point**

Cape Spring *see* **Spring Point**

Punta Spring *see* **Spring Point**

Spring Cape *see* **Cierva Point**

Spring Glacier. 77°55' S, 163°06' E. Flows from the NE portion of the Royal Society Range between Stoner Peak and Transit Ridge, joining the Blue Glacier drainage S of Granite Knolls, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Thomas E. Spring, USGS civil engineer, leader of the USGS two-man astronomical surveying team to Pole Station and Byrd Station in 1969-70. They established the position of the South Pole, something not done since 1956.

Spring Point. 64°18' S, 61°03' W. It forms the S side of the entrance to Brialmont Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap W. Spring, for Prof. Walthère-Victor Spring (1848-1911), chemist from the University of Liège, appointed in Dec. 1899 as a member of the *Belgica* Commission. On Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's map, it appears as Cape W. Spring. It appears as Cape Spring on Arctowski's 1901 version of the expedition's maps, but on a 1908 British chart it appears as Cape W. Spring. On Lecointe's 1905 map it appears as Cap Spring, and on Ferguson's 1921 chart it appears in error as Cape Murray. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Cabo Spring, and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. In April 1955, Fids on the *Norsel* re-charted this feature. UK-APC named it Spring Point on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1960. However, it does appear on a 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Point Spring. On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Punta Spring, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1973 Spring Refugio was established here (see the entry immediately below). *See also* **Cape Cierva** and **Primavera Station**. Note: The SCAR gazetteer insinuates that the Argentines call it Cabo Primavera. Not only did the 1970 Argentine gazetteer accept Cabo Spring (as we have seen above), but to imply that anyone would dishonor Prof. Spring by reducing his name to a season of the year is too insulting to the Argentines.

Spring Refugio. 64°18' S, 61°03' W. Chilean refuge hut built on Spring Point, Hughes Bay, in Feb. 1973.

Springer Peak. 79°24' S, 84°53' W. A rock peak rising to 1460 m, surmounting the N extremity of Webers Peaks, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Michael J. Springer, aerial photographer on USN flights over Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth Land in 1965-66.

Springtail Bluff. 71°02' S, 165°12' E. The steep, south-facing bluff that borders the E half of Mount Hemphill, in the Anare Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for the springtails (q.v.) found here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Springtail Point. 77°10' S, 160°42' E. A rock point 5 km N of Skew Peak, in the Clare Rage of Victoria Land. Named by Heinz Janetschek, the biologist, in 1961-62, for springtails (q.v.) he found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Springtail Spur. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. A spur, trending E-W, and rising to 170 m, N of Spindrift Col, at the SW end of the Andreaea Plateau, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did ecological work here. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991 for the springtails that are abundant beneath stones and in the sparse vegetation of the spur. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Springtails. Order: Collembola. The world's most abundant insects. Small, black, primitive and wingless, they measure from 1 to 10 mm

long, and can spring forward several inches at a time by using their tails. There are 19 species inhabiting Antarctica (sometimes they are called snow fleas), non-parasitic, mostly living under rocks, and associated with spore-reproducing plants. George Meyer found the first ones under dry rocks at Hallett Station, in Dec. 1959, the first insects ever found in Antarctica.

Sprocket Glacier. 77°12' S, 160°34' E. A glacier, 5 km long, flowing N from Skew Peak, to abut against the ice of the Mackay Glacier at the Chain Moraines, in Victoria Land. Named by Trevor Chinn's bicycling team of 1992-93 (his party found such a method of transportation easiest). NZ-APC accepted the name in 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996. Note: There are several features in this area named following the bicycle motif.

Sprunk, Peter. Of Miriam Vale, Qld. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1985, 1987, 1992, and 1994. He also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1996. Altogether, including Macquarie, he spent 8 years and 4 months on the ice.

Spry, William James Joseph. b. Nov. 18, 1835, Stoke Damerel, Devon, son of shoemaker James Spry and his wife Ann. In 1857, in Stoke Damerel, he married Amy Rosina Arnold, and by 1861 was serving as assistant engineer 2nd class on the *Vixen*. On July 22, 1864 he was promoted to acting engineer on the *Medea*, and on Oct. 6, 1865 to engineer, and transferred to the *Royal Adelaide*. He was engineering sub lieutenant on the *Challenger*, 1872-76, and his best-selling book about the expedition, *The Cruise of Her Majesty's Ship* Challenger, came out at the end of 1876. On May 3, 1877 he was promoted to chief engineer, later serving on the *Antelope*. He retired in 1890 as Inspector of Machinery, and he and Amy lived at their house, Therapia, in Southsea, Portsmouth, where he died on Nov. 30, 1906.

Sprytes. At one time they were the most common medium-tracked vehicles in USARP. Navy-operated vehicles, manufactured by the Logan Machine Company, in Utah, they had an enclosed cargo area, but they were also used with a crew cab and flat bed. They had wide tracks to lower the vehicle's ground pressure, and were used to get around where the snow was not packed. Noisy and uncomfortable, but reliable and low-maintenance. By 2002, with Logan out of business, they were replaced by PistenBullies (q.v.).

The *Spuma*. A 137-ton, 99 foot 1-inch whale catcher, built in 1913 by Akers Mek., of Oslo, as the *Zitzekama*, for H.M. Wrangell's whaling company in Haugesund, Norway. For three years she caught off the coast of South Africa, and in 1917 was sold to France, as the *Raie III*, serving as a naval patrol ship for the rest of the war. In 1919 Salvesen's South Georgia Company bought her, converted her into a whale catcher, renamed her the *Spica*, and used her for two years in the Shetlands, in Scotland. In 1923 she was renamed the *Spuma*, registered in Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, and in 1923-24 was catching for the *Neko*, in Antarctic waters. In 1924-25 she was catching for the Leith Harbour station, in South Georgia, and then from 1925 to 1928 was catching off the coast of South Africa. In 1929 she was back in the north of Scotland, and in 1930 was sold to Mikkelsen's Faeroske Company, in Copenhagen, becoming the *Lopra*. In 1932 she was sold again, to Amdrup, in the Faeroes, and then, in 1935, to Birck, in Denmark, and in 1947 to Samsö, in Denmark. She was renamed the *Brundby*, in 1949, and in 1954 was sold again, to Einar Onarheim, in Norway, and renamed the *Alholm*. She sank off the coast of Norway, in 1955.

Spume Island. 64°48' S, 64°07' W. A small, low, rocky island, S of Janus Island, and 3 km SW of Palmer Station, off the SW coast of Amvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 because heavy seas break over the island in a gale, and spume (i.e., blown spray) is formed. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Punta Spur *see* **Spur Point**

Spur Point. 66°36' S, 63°48' W. A point at the E end of a black, rocky spur which extends SE into the Larsen Ice Shelf between Anderson Glacier and Sleipnir Glacier, on the W side of Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground about that time by Fids from Base D, and named descriptively by the latter. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a 1952 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Spur, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Nunatak Sputnik. 70°50' S, 66°10' E. One of a group of nunataks immediately S of Mount Afflick, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Sputnik Islands. 70°22' S, 163°22' E. Two ice-covered islands, one much bigger than the other (they are not individually named, however), between Cape Cheetham and Cape Williams, in the entrance to Ob' Bay, N of the Lillie Glacier Tongue, in Oates Land, Victoria Land. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Surveyed by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Ostrova Sputniki, for their famous space satellite. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Sputnik Islands in 1964.

Ostrova Sputniki *see* **Sputnik Islands**

Spy. An old but good dog who wintered-over at Little America on ByrdAE 1928-30. One morning in late March 1929, with the temperature at 40°F below, Spy was found by Byrd down by the dog crates, shivering, bedraggled, and half dead with cold and exhaustion. He had been frisky until recently, but apparently the sudden drop in temperature had been too much for the big Eskimo. His brothers, Moody and Watch, were fine. All three had always been very playful and friendly, and would romp and hold their paw up to be shaken by the men. So it was a shock to Byrd to find old Spy in such a pitiable condition. He took Spy into the house, but the dog was so numb he could hardly walk, and had to force his frozen joints forward. His paws, one of which was sore, dragged on the ground, and his haunches were twisted, as if he had rheumatism. Weak and trembling, he found the warm spot in front of the stove, gently let himself down, and huddled up in front of the beneficial heat. His eyes almost closed, his fine old head drooped until it touched the floor, and then he moaned a little with pain and went to sleep. Some of the men were all for putting him out of his misery, but Byrd took him into his own room, where Spy slept on some canvas bags and Byrd gave him water and fed him. Spy began to gain strength and was finally able to stand without trembling. He would raise his paw for Byrd to take, and sit by the commander's chair with a paw on Byrd's knee. On April 2, 1929, he tried to re-join his brothers on the team he had so successfully led for so many weeks, but he was not up to it, so Byrd brought him into retirement and he became the mascot. But that wasn't the end of Spy. He got fit enough to run in harness again, and took his final run on Larry Gould's geological trip, 440 miles, but the minute they got to their goal, the Queen Maud Mountains, Spy's grand old heart gave out, and he dropped dead.

Square Bay. 67°50' S, 66°59' W. A bay, 16 km wide, and roughly square in outline, indenting the Fallières Coast between Nicholl Head and Camp Point, E of Horseshoe Island, and separating that island from the W coast of Graham Land, in the vicinity of Adelaide Island. In fact, most of the entrance to the bay is occupied by Horseshoe Island, which limits access to a narrow S strait opening onto Marguerite Bay and a narrower NW strait opening onto the mouth of Bourgeois Fjord. The bay was discovered at its entrance in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and included by them under the name Fiord Neny (*see* **Neny Fjord**). Surveyed and mapped by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as Square Bay, for its outline. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart, translated as Bahía Cuadrada, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Square. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and UK-APC accepted the name Square Bay on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name Bahía Cuadrada was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Square End Island. 62°09' S, 59°00' W. A small island off the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, or 5 km NNE of the SW tip of King George Island, and 6.5 km NNE of Flat Top Peninsula (inland a little from that tip, but still in the extreme SW of King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Charted and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II*

in 1934-35. It appears on their 1935 chart as Square-end Island, and, as a consequence, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Square-end. It appears as Square End Island on a British chart of 1948, and that was the spelling accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Cuadrada (i.e., "square island"), and, in 1962, the Hydrographic Institute of the Chilean Navy adopted that name too. It appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. On the 1984 Brazilian chart of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Square End Ilha. This may be what the Germans call Walinsel (q.v.).

Square Rock Point. 62°12' S, 58°57' W. Marks the S end of Ardley Cove, Maxwell Bay, on the E side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1958 the Chileans named it descriptively as Roca Cuadrada (i.e., "square rock"). In 1984 the Brazilians named it Pontal Cmt Camus, and in 1984 the Chileans renamed it Punta Cdte. Camus (both names being abbreviations of what would be translated into English as Comandante Camus Point). UK-APC accepted the much better name Square Rock Point, on June 6, 2007, rather than the proposed Half Point. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Squid. Marine invertebate mollusks, cephalopods, ranging in size from a few inches to over 50 feet (the latter figure probably an exaggeration based on myth). In 1981, a Russian trawler, working in the Ross Sea, caught a 13-foot "colossal squid" (*Mesonychoteuthis hamiltoni*), which lives at great depths beneath Antarctic waters (3000 to 6000 feet). In March 2003, again in the Ross Sea, another one, much bigger, was taken, virtually intact. On Feb. 22, 2007, again, in the Ross Sea, crew of the *Sea Aspiring* caught an absolutely monstrous colossal of 33 feet, and weighing in at over 1019 pounds. However, when it was taken back to New Zealand, and placed in a museum, it was found to be only 14 feet long. This does not in any way imply fraud, it's just squid tend to shrink (almost implode) when dead.

Squire, Vernon Arthur. b. July 2, 1952, London. After graduating in applied mathematics at the University College of Wales, and after a year at Cambridge, he studied for his PhD while working for the Scott Polar Research Institute. After getting his PhD in 1978, he stayed on at SPRI for 9 years, as a research associate and mathematician, working in the Arctic and in the Antarctic, at McMurdo Sound and in the Weddell Sea. One of his students was Monica Kristensen. In 1985-86 he and Pat Langhorne (whom he married) were working at Scott Base, with the New Zealanders, and he decided to move to NZ, arriving there in Oct. 1987, and becoming professor of mathematics at the University of Otago.

Squire Island. 64°55' S, 63°54' W. A small island immediately NE of Friar Island, in the central Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. It appears (unnamed) on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the character in *Canterbury Tales*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Squires, Harold W. b. 1923, St. John's, Newfoundland. He joined the Merchant Navy in 1940, and was serving on the *Moyra*, as radio operator, when he transferred to the *Eagle* as radio operator, for the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin, 1944-45. In 1992, as the last survivor, he wrote *S.S. Eagle: The Secret Mission, 1944-45*.

Squires Glacier. 73°58' S, 62°35' W. A tributary glacier between the Playfair Mountains and the Hutton Mountains, flowing ENE into Swann Glacier, W of Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Peter L. Squires, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Squires Peak. 73°56' S, 62°39' W. Rising to about 1400 m, it marks the E extremity of the Playfair Mountains, at the junction of Swann Glacier and Squires Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast, in the SE part of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, one would assume in association with Squires Glacier, but, as a good example of the unexpected, it was for Donald Fleming Squires (b. Dec. 19, 1927, Glen Cove, NY), USARP biologist at Palmer Station and on the *Eastwind* in 1965-66. Formerly of the geology department at Cornell, he had just been appointed director of the brand new department of invertebrate zoology at the Smithsonian, and on his return would become deputy director of the National Museum (until 1967). It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Sratsimir Hill. 63°52' S, 59°54' W. Rising to 732 m at the N extremity of Korten Ridge, 8.23 km NNW of Sredorek Peak, 2.78 km N by W of Bankya Peak, 2.84 km SE of Wennersgaard Point, and 7.83 km NW of Velichkov Knoll, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Sratsimir, in northeastern Bulgaria. Apparently, this settlement was named for Czar Ivan Sratsimir, ruler of Bulgaria, 1356-96.

Srebarna Glacier *see* **Sreburna Glacier**

Sreburna Glacier. 62°41' S, 60°02' W. A glacier in the SE part of Livingston Island, flowing SE of False Aguja Point and Serdica Point to enter the Bransfield Strait between Aytos Point and M'Kean Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Srebarna Glacier, for Srebarna Lake, in Bulgaria. US-ACAN accepted the spelling Sreburna Glacier in 2003, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 16, 2003, but with Srebúrna Glacier.

Gora Sredinnaja. 70°39' S, 67°10' E. The western of 3 nunataks standing in a row running E-W, close NE of Mount McKenzie, in the Amery Peaks of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians. *See* **Mount Razvilka**.

Sredn'aja Hill. 66°16' S, 100°46' E. A steep conical hill nearly 1.5 km due N of Dobrowolski Station (the old Oazis Station), in the Bunger Hills. It rises from the point where 2 spurs meet, one trending N-W, the other due E. There is a line of cliffs to the S, trending E-W. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Sopka Srednjaja. ANCA translated this on March 7, 1991.

Holmy Srednie. 66°08' S, 100°18' E. A hill, the dominant feature on the island called Ostrov Srednij, in the Taylor Islands, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians, in association with the island.

Ostrov Srednij. 66°08' S, 100°18' E. An island in the N part of the Taylor Islands, in the Bunger Hills. It is dominated by the hill called Holmy Srednie. Named by the Russians.

Sopka Srednjaja *see* **Sredn'aja Hill**

Srednogorie Heights. 63°37' S, 58°42' W. Rising to about 1220 m on Trinity Peninsula, E of Bone Bay, W of the Louis Philippe Plateau, N of Russell West Glacier, and S of Malorad Glacier, the feature extends 7.5 km in an E-W direction and 7 km in a N-S direction. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the Sredna Gora (they are mountains) in central Bulgaria.

Sredorek Peak. 63°56' S, 59°50' W. Rising to 1224 m, E of Kasabova Glacier, and W of Sabine Glacier, 6.1 km NE of Chubra Peak, 1.85 km ESE of Chanute Peak, and 5.25 km SW of Velichkov Knoll, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlements of Sredorek, in eastern and western Bulgaria.

Srem Gap. 63°43' S, 58°32' W. A flat saddle, at an elevation of about 700 m, extending about 1.3 km between Russell West Glacier to the NW and a tributary glacier to the Russell East Glacier to the SE, the gap links Irakli Peak and Trakiya Heights to the SW with Mount Canicula to the NE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Srem, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Gora Srezannaja. 73°33' S, 64°45' E. A nunatak at the SW end of the valley the Russians call Dolina Skalistye Vorota, SE of Geysen Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Srite Glacier. 76°00' S, 69°00' W. Over 30 km long, it flows E and SE from Janke Nunatak, in the Hauberg Mountains to the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land W of Spear Glacier and NE of Cape Zumberge. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by them in 1961-62,

and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Visited by Peter Rowley's 1977-78 USGS geological party. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. (later Capt.) David Alan Srite, USN, operations officer with VXE-6 and chief navigator of an LC-130 aircraft in support of Rowley's party. He was commanding officer of VXE-6, 1979-80, and commanding officer of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1985-87. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

SSSI *see* **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**

St. (for Saint) *see under* **Saint**

Staack Nunatak. 74°16' S, 72°49' W. A nunatak, 1.5 km W of Horner Nunatak, one of several scattered and somewhat isolated nunataks (e.g. Gardner Nunatak, Jurassic Nunatak, Triassic Nunatak, Metzgar Nunatak, Olander Nunatak, Tollefson Nunatak, Voight Nunatak, and the Yee Nunataks) rising up about 60 km N of the Merrick Mountains, in the E part of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Karl J. Staack, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965-66. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, but plotted it in 74°15' S, 73°21' W (as do the Russians).

Stabben *see* **Stabben Mountain**, **Stump Mountain**

Stabben Mountain. 71°58' S, 2°52' E. In the NE part of Armlenet Ridge, in Jutulsessen Mountain, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-52, and photographed aerially again in 1958-59, during the long NorAE 1956-60, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, who called it Stabben (i.e., "the stump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stabben Mountain in 1966.

Stabbkleiva. 71°56' S, 2°50' E. A pass on Stabben Mountain, in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Dec. 12, 2007, in association with nearby Stabben Mountain ("kleiva" means "the steep path").

Stabeisen. 71°57' S, 2°40' E. A small nunatak W of Armlenet Ridge, in Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Name means "the buffer" in Norwegian.

Stäbleinsee. 67°49' S, 67°19' W. A small lake on Horseshoe Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Germans.

Staccato Peaks. 71°47' S, 70°33' W. A series of rock peaks extending for 17 km in a NW-SE direction, and rising sharply to an elevation of about 800 m above sea level out of the snowfields NE of Williams Inlet, and about 30 km S of the Walton Mountains, in the S part of Alexander Island. They include, from NW to SE, Hageman Peak, Duffy Peak, Krieger Peak, The Obelisk, Polarstar Ridge, Crotchet Nunataks, and Gilliamsen Peak. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Re-photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from those photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60. He plotted it in 71°47' S, 70°39' W, and had it running N-S. So named by UK-APC in order to conform with other musical terms in the area, this one being named in reference to the precipitous and abrupt rise of the peaks from the surrounding ice cap. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a 1963 American chart it appears as Staccato Rocks. U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973 corrected the orientation of this feature, as well as the coordinates, and this new information appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Staccato Rocks *see* **Staccato Peaks**

Stack Bay. 67°03' S, 58°04' E. A small bay, about 4 km wide, just W of the mouth of Hoseason Glacier, between that glacier and West Stack, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Skotvika (i.e., "stack bay"), because of its proximity to West Stack (which had been named by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in 1936). The name Skotvika was translated by ANCA into English on Aug. 20, 1957, as Stack Bay, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1965.

Stackhouse, Joseph Foster *see* **British Antarctic and Oceanographical Expedition**

Stackpole Rocks. 62°41' S, 60°57' W. A group of rocks in water off the SE part of Byers Peninsula, at the E end of South Beaches, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Edouard A. Stackpole, curator of the Marine Historical Association in Mystic, Conn. Mr. Stackpole (b. Dec. 7, 1903, Mass. d. Sept. 2, 1993, Nantucket) is also regarded as one of the major Antarctic historians (*see* the Bibliography). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stacks. A stack, or sea stack, is a large, vertical column of rock in the sea. *See* Crab Stack, Cutler Stack, Denais Stack, East Stack, Link Stack, Sadler Stacks, Shearer Stack, Stewart Stacks, Weeks Stack, West Stack, and Zawadzki Stacks.

Banco Stacy *see* **Stanley Patch**

The Stadium. 61°07' S, 54°43' W. A bowl-shaped cirque with mountains on 3 sides but open on the east, 1.5 km N of Walker Point, on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. A glacier occupies the floor, hence the Argentine name for this feature — Glaciar Estadio. Mapped by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted in late 2008, by the UK.

Mount Stadler. 66°55' S, 53°14' E. A mountain, about 4.5 km SSE of Mount Cordwell, and 39 km SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers working from 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Joseph "Sepp" Stadler, weather observer at Wilkes Station for the winter of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Lednik Staduhina. 77°40' S, 82°30' W. A very isolated glacier in Ellsworth Land. Named by the Russians.

Staeffler Ridge. 77°20' S, 162°48' E. A long ridge W of Hanson Ridge, it separates Victoria Lower Glacier from Greenwood Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for George R. Staeffler, USGS topographic engineer in the McMurdo Sound area in 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Staff Ridge. 77°59' S, 161°16' E. A ridge in the area of Knobhead, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by a survey party from the NZ Department of Survey and Land Information, after a leveling staff, being part of their survey equipment. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992.

Stafford Glacier. 72°30' S, 168°15' E. About 8 km E of Rudolph Glacier, it flows N into Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Sgt. 1st Class Billy D. Stafford, U.S. Army, in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group which supported USGS's Topo North-South survey of this area in 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Stag Rocks *see* **Snag Rocks**

The Stage. 78°21' S, 163°13' E. A prominent amphitheatre, with an elevated moraine floor, on the N side of the lower Renegar Glacier. Viewed from the glacier the floor of this amphitheatre seems like a great performance stage. Named by NZ-APC in 1980, the name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1994. The amphitheatre has what look like the aisles of a stage — Central Aisle Ridge, East Aisle Ridge, and West Aisle Ridge. *See also* **Backdrop Ridge**.

Stagnant Glacier. 70°30' S, 68°33' E. SE of Ritchie Point, and due E of Jetty Peninsula, in the area of the Amery Ice Shelf, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Apparently named by the Russians.

Mount Stagnaro. 77°10' S, 144°20' W. Rising to 1130 m, 5 km ENE of Mount Gonzalez, in the Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed and mapped (but not named) by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1980, for John Andrew Stagnaro (Big John; 1911-1979), of La Crescenta, Calif., who, during the 1970s carried out nightly ham radio schedules (W6MAB) with Pole Station, McMurdo, Palmer Station, and Siple Station.

Gora Stahanova. 80°43' S, 23°02' W. A nunatak, SE of Strachey Stump, in the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Stahl Peak. 80°20' S, 155°13' E. A peak, rising to over 1800 m, 3 km E of Saburro Peak, in the Ravens Mountains of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Chief Master Sergeant Alfred E. Stahl, flight engineer super-

intendent with the 109 Airlift Wing during the transition of LC-130 aircraft operations from the U.S. Navy to the Air National Guard.

Mount Stahlman. 85°41' S, 151°36' W. A mountain rising to over 1000 m (the New Zealanders say about 1371 m), and with a precipitous W face, close NNE of Mount Hamilton, between that mountain and Mount Wallace, at the E side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier, at the W end of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's geological party during ByrdAE 1928-30. First visited by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd for James Geddes Stahlman (1893-1976), a Nashville newspaper publisher and supporter of ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Stair Hill. 66°10' S, 65°15' W. Rising to about 1500 m on the SW side of the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for physicist Ralph Stair (1900-1980) of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, a snow-goggles pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Staircase Glacier. 72°16' S, 168°43' E. About 13 km long, it flows SW between Mount Francis and Mount Titus into the N side of the Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58 because it is close E of the Staircase Survey Station established by that expedition, and the station was so named because a long line of steps were cut into the ice in order to climb it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Stäl von Holstein, C. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1916

Mount Staley. 72°20' S, 164°41' E. Rising to 2560 m, at the S end of the Salamander Range, in the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for University of Washington biologist James Trotter Staley (b. March 14, 1938, Brookings, S.D.), at Hallett Station in 1962-63.

Stalhandske, Carl *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1911 and 1913

Mount Stalker. 70°09' S, 65°37' E. In the N part of the Athos Range, about 8 km NW of Farley Massif, and about 13 km NW of Mount Jacklyn. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for John Francis Stalker (b. July 22, 1933. d. Oct. 1, 1994), RAN (from 1952) aircraft mechanic and pilot, and (from 1960) with the Bureau of Meteorology, who was weather observer-in-charge at Macquarie Station in 1962, at Mawson Station in 1964, and station leader at Davis Station in 1970. He was observer again at Casey Station in 1974, and was back at Macquarie in 1979. He retired due to ill health in 1984. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Stalker Hill. 68°31' S, 78°28' E. A steep, rocky hill on the N side of Lake Zvezda, in the Vestfold Hills. On the Australian map of the Vestfold Hills, it is shown to be 158 m above sea level. Named by ANCA for John Stalker (*see* **Mount Stalker**), specifically for his 1970 stint as base leader at Davis.

Stålstuten *see* **Stålstuten Ridge**

Stålstuten Ridge. 72°04' S, 4°10' E. A high ridge extending from the NE side of Mount Hochlin, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Stålstuten (i.e., "the bulldozer"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stålstuten Ridge in 1966.

Stambolov Crag. 62°41' S, 60°15' W. A peak, with a steep snow-free W slope, it rises to 820 m in Friesland Ridge, 1.75 km W of Simeon Peak, 2.1 km NW of St. Cyril Peak, and 4.4 km SSE of Willan Nunatak, and surmounts Huntress Glacier to the NW and Ruen Icefall to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for Stefan Stambolov (1854-1895), Bulgarian statesman.

Stamina Glacier *see* **Highton Glacier**

Stammers, James Walter "Jim." b. May 21, 1934, Southwark, London, and raised in London, Devon, and York, son of stained-glass artist Harry James Stammers and his wife Grace C. Delamare. After the London School of Printing and Graphic Art, he did his national service in the RAF, and then had research posts at United Steel and Ilfords. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, took the *John Biscoe* from England to Port Stanley, and then on to Antarctica in the *Kista Dan*. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1958, and again in 1959, the second time also being base leader, and returned to England on the *John Biscoe*. In 1961 he married Joan Redford, and went into a variety of research jobs in England. He lives in Kelsall, near Chester.

Stamnen *see* **Stamnen Peak**

Stamnen Peak. 72°16' S, 3°26' W. Also called Stäven. A peak, 1.5 km N of Babordsranten Ridge, and E of Basissletta, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Stamnen (i.e., "the prow"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stamnen Peak in 1966.

Stamp Buttress. 62°10' S, 58°10' W. An upstanding rocky headland forming the seaward termination of Dunikowski Ridge, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for Sir Laurence Dudley Stamp (1898-1966), British stratigrapher, professor of geology and geography at the University of Rangoon, 1923-26; professor of economic geography at the London School of Economics, 1926-45; president of the Royal Geographical Society, 1963-66; and author of *Britain's Structure and Scenery* (1949). When he died he had just realized the ambition of visiting every country in the world. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999. Plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stamper Peak. 71°41' S, 169°19' E. Rising to 2180 m on the south-central part of the ridge separating Dugdale Glacier from Ommanney Glacier, 16 km ENE of Mount Gilruth, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Wilburn E. Stamper, USN, radioman at McMurdo in 1967.

Stamps. Polar stamp collecting is a major philatelic specialty. The *Polar News*, published twice yearly by the American Polar Society, always has something on philately, while the *Ice Cap News* was a journal published regularly by the American Society of Polar Philatelists. There also exists the Polar Postal History Society of Great Britain. The Internet is so full of excellent graphic and informative web pages concerned with Antarctic philately that it makes the job of this writer at once a happy visual one and an impossible one, in that one cannot begin to think of even summarizing this information, there being so much of it. The best that can be achieved is to reproduce what was in the previous edition of this book (this taking the reader up to 1988, aware that even this limited information is a mere drop in the ocean when compared to that of these web sites for the same time period), and then recommend googling "Antarctic Philately." Many, perhaps most, countries have issued Antarctic or Antarctica-related stamps. Here is an abbreviated choronology of Antarctic philately (generally only those stamps in a series that relate to Antarctica are mentioned, i.e., all individual stamps with an Antarctic motif would be, simply, too numerous to mention in this volume). **Jan. 15, 1908**: The NZ government printed 24,000 special stamps for BAE 1907-09. They were overprinted KING EDWARD VII LAND in green, for use by members of the expedition, and a postmark inscribed BRIT. ANTARCTIC EXPED. was used to cancel mail posted from the NZ base (*see also* **Post offices**). Shackleton left some at his farthest south in 1909, in a brass cylinder buried in the snow. **1933**: The USA printed a Byrd Antarctic Expedition II 3¢ stamp to commemorate ByrdAE 1933-35. In addition to the 3¢ postage charge, letters sent by the expedition ships to be canceled in Little America were subject to an extra service charge of 50¢ each. The stamp showed the world map on Van der Grinten's projection. **1933**: The Falkland Islands have put out many Antarctic stamps over the years. The first series was in this year. ½d iceberg; 1½d whale catcher; 6d blue whale. **1938-39**: France issued two semi-postals, with pictures of Charcot on them. **1938-41**: Falkland Islands series. 6d the *Discovery II*; 9d the *William Scoresby*; 2/6 gentoo penguins, 10/- Deception Island. **1944**: Throughout this year the 1938-41 Falkland Islands series were reissued with words overprinted in red, saying GRAHAM LAND, DEPENDENCY OF; SOUTH GEORGIA,

DEPENDENCY OF; SOUTH ORKNEYS, DEPENDENCY OF; and SOUTH SHETLANDS, DEPENDENCY OF. There were separate issues for those individual dependencies. These dependencies existed at most momentarily, and at least as a figment of the imagination of the British government in order to add philatelical weight to their Antarctic claim in the face of Argentine opposition. **1946**: The Falkland Islands Dependencies (a real entity, this one) began issuing stamps. **June 1946**: Norway series. 50ø Nansen and Amundsen. **May 12, 1947**: Chile. Series of 2. Showed a map with Chile's claims to Antarctica. **June 1947**: Belgian series issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of BelgAE 1897-99. 1.35fr de Gerlache; 2.25fr the *Belgica* and explorers. **1947-49**: Argentina series. Issued to celebrate the 43rd anniversary of the first Argentine Antarctic Mail. It had a map of the Argentine Antarctic claims. **1948-49**: Argentina. Air Post stamps showing the Antarctic Peninsula as part of Argentina. **May 1950**: Argentina. 1p Antarctic claims. **1952**: Falkland Islands series. 4d Auster plane; 6d the *John Biscoe;* 1/- gentoo penguins. **Oct. 8, 1953**: Argentina. 50¢ the rescue ship *Uruguay*. Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the rescue of SwedAE 1901-04. **1954**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series on ships. ½d the *John Biscoe;* 1d the *Trepassey;* 1½d the *Wyatt Earp;* 2½d the *Penola;* 3d the *Discovery II;* 4d the *William Scoresby;* 6d the *Discovery;* 9d the *Endurance*; 1/- the *Deutschland;* 2/- the *Pourquoi Pas?;* 2/6 the *Français;* 5/- the *Scotia;* 10/- the *Antarctic;* £1 the *Belgica*. **Jan. 20, 1954**: Argentina. 1.45p planting of the Argentine flag in Antarctica. Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Argentina's first Antarctic post office and the establishment of the La Hoy radio-post office in the South Orkneys. **Nov. 1954**: Australia. 3½d flora and fauna map of Antarctica. Issued to publicize Australia's interest in Antarctica. **Nov. 14, 1955**: The *Wyandot* left Norfolk, Va., bound for Antarctica and OpDF I, carrying, among other things, 2500 pounds of mail to be canceled on the ice. **1955**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises began issuing stamps. The first, this year, was actually a Madagascar stamp with TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES overprinted in red. **1956**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series of 4. Issued to commemorate BCTAE 1955-58. **1956**: The first proper series from Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 10fr elephant seals; 15fr elephant seals (sic). **1956**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Air Post stamps series of 2, with emperor penguin and map of Antarctica. **Oct. 22, 1956**: USSR. 40k Antarctic bases. Issued to commemorate SovAE. **1957**: Ross Dependency series. 3d the *Erebus* and Mount Erebus; 4d Shackleton and Scott; 8d map showing location of the Ross Dependency; 1/6 Queen Elizabeth II. **1957**: The Australian Antarctic Territory began producing stamps. **1957**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series of 3 celebrating IGY. **July 1957**: Norway series. 65ø a map of the South Pole, with Queen Maud Land. An IGY commemorative. **July 1, 1957**: Japan. 10 yen a penguin, the *Soya*, and IGY emblem. **Oct. 18, 1957**: Belgium. Semi-postal 5fr+2.50fr dogs and Antarctic camp. **1957-58**: During IGY the USA issued a 3¢ stamp showing two hands about to touch over Antarctica. **1957-59**: Australian Antarctic Territory series. 5d David, Mawson, and Mackay at the South Magnetic Pole in 1908-09; 8d loading a Weasel; 1/- dog team and iceberg; 2/- Australian explorers and map of Antarctica; 2/3 emperor penguins and map. **July 1958**: Argentina. 40¢ a map of Antarctica. This was an IGY commemorative. **Aug. 28, 1958**: Chile. 40p a modern map of Antarctica; 10p a map of Antarctica and the ship *La Araucana*. These were IGY commemoratives. **1959**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Air Post stamps. 200fr wandering albatross. **1959**: South Africa. 3d a globe showing Antarctica and South Africa. Issued to commemorate the first SANAE. **Sept. 1959**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 30¢ light-mantled sooty albatross; 40¢ skua; 12fr king shag; 20fr coat of arms of Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. **1960**: Falkland Islands series. 1d Dominican gull; 2d gentoo penguins; 6d black-browed albatross. **1960**: Argentina. 1p Argentina and the Argentine Antarctic claim. **1960**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 2fr sheathbills; 4fr sea leopard; 25fr Weddell seal; 85fr king penguin. **Nov. 1960**: Japan. 10 yen *Shirase* and a map of Antarctica. Marked the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the First Japanese Antarctic Expedition. **1961**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 25fr Charcot with the *Pourquoi Pas?* in the background. **July 1961**: Australian Antarctic Territory. 5d same as in the 1957-59 series. **Aug. 19, 1961**: Argentina. 2p explorers, sledge, and dog team. Issued to commemorate the 10th anniversary of General San Martín Station. **Oct. 1961**: Australian Antarctic Territory. 5d Mawson. Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of AAE 1911-14. **1961**: Norway series of 2. Both showed Amundsen, in commemoration of his 50th anniversary at the Pole. **Feb. 1963**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 8fr elephant seals fighting. **1963**: South Georgia series. 2d sperm whale; 2½d penguins; 3d fur seals; 4d finback whale and ship; 5½d elephant seals; 6d sooty albatross; 9d whaling ship; 1/- leopard seal; 2/6 wandering albatross; 5/- elephant seals and fur seals; 10/- plankton and krill; £1 blue whale. **1963**: The first British Antarctic Territory series. ½d the *Kista Dan*; 1d skiers hauling load; 1½d muskeg; 2d skiers; 2½ Beaver seaplane; 3d the *John Biscoe*; 4d camp scene; 6d the *Protector*; 9d dog sledge; 1/- Otter seaplane; 2/- huskies and the Aurora Australis; 2/6 helicopters; 5/- Sno-cat; 10/- the *Shackleton*; £1 map of Antarctica. **1963**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Air Post stamps. 50fr Adélie penguins. **Sept. 16, 1963**: USSR series which had "Antarctica-Continent of Peace" as its motif. 3k map of Antarctica, penguins, research ship, southern lights; 4k map, southern lights, and Sno-cats; 6k globe, camp, and various planes; 12k whaler and whales. **1963-65**: Australia series. 7/6 Cook. **Feb. 22, 1964**: Argentina series. 2p maps of South Georgia, South Orkneys, and South Sandwich Islands; 4p map of Argentina and the Argentine Antarctic claims. Issued to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Argentina's claim to the South Orkneys. **1964**: Ross Dependency series. Same as the 1957 series. **Oct. 10, 1964**: Argentina series of Air Post stamps issued to publicize Argentina's southern colonies. 13p Teniente Matienzo Station. **Jan. 1965**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 50fr the discovery of Adélie Land. **1965**: Argentina series of 2. 2p General Belgrano Station; 4p the icebreaker *General San Martín*. Issued to publicize Argentina's Antarctic claims. **1965**: USSR series on scientific conquests of the Poles. 10k the *Vostok* and *Mirnyy* and icebergs; 16 k Vostok Station. **Nov. 19, 1965**: Japan. 10 yen the Aurora Australis, a map of Antarctica, and the *Fuji*. Commemorated JARE which left on the *Fuji* on Nov. 20. **Feb. 19, 1966**: Argentina series of Air Post stamps. The only one in the series was a 27.50p which showed the Argentine Antarctic map and a Centaur rocket. Issued to commemorate the launchings of sonding balloons and of a Gamma Centaur rocket in Antarctica in Feb. 1965. **1966**: British Antarctic Territory series of a common design. **1966**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 25fr an ionosphere research pylon in Adélie Land. **Aug. 27, 1966**: Belgium series of 4 semi-postals designed to publicize Belgian Antarctic expeditions. 1fr+50¢ surveyor and dog team; 3fr+1.50fr de Gerlache and the *Belgica*; 6fr+3fr surveyor, weather balloon, and ship; 10fr+5fr penguins and the *Magga Dan*. **Dec. 10, 1966**: Argentina. 10p map of Argentine Antarctica and the expedition route of the 1965 ArgAE which planted their flag at the Pole. Issued to commemorate that expedition. **1966-68**: Australian Antarctic Territory series. 1¢ Aurora Australis and camera dome; 2¢ banding penguins; 4¢ lookout and iceberg; 5¢ banding of elephant seals; 7¢ measuring snow strata; 10¢ wind gauges; 15¢ weather balloon; 20¢ helicopter; 50¢ ice compression tests; $1 "mock sun" (parhelion) and dogs. **1966-69**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 5fr great whale; 10fr cape pigeons; 15fr killer whale; 20fr black-browed albatross. **1967**: Ross Dependency series. Same as for the 1957 and 1964 series, except that the denominations were now 2¢, 3¢, 7¢, and 15¢. **Jan. 1967**: Chile. 40¢ blue. Showed Luis Pardo Villalón and the *Yelcho*. Commemorated the 50th anniversary of Shackleton's Elephant Island party rescue. **1967**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 20fr Aurora Australis, map of Antarctica, and a rocket. Noted the launching of the first space rocket from Adélie Land, in 1967. **July 1967**: Cook Islands series. 18¢ Cook is pictured. **1967-68**: Norfolk Island series of ships. 1¢ the *Resolution* in 1774. **Jan. 1968**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 30fr Dumont d'Urville. **Feb. 1968**: Argentina series issued to publicize Argentine research projects in "Antártida Argentina." 6p map showing radio postal stations in 1966-67; 20p Almirante Brown Station; 40p planes over map of

Antarctica. **Sept. 1968**: Cook Islands series. ½¢ Cook; 4¢ William Hodges' painting, "The Ice Islands" (i.e., Antarctica). **Feb. 1969**: British Antarctic Territory series of 4 to commemorate 25 years of continuous scientific work in Antarctica. 3½d Lemaire Channel, iceberg, and Adélie penguins; 6d weather sonde and operator; 1/- Muskeg pulling tent equipment; 2/- surveyors with theodolite. **April 1969**: Falkland Islands series. 6d Norseman airplane; 1/- Auster plane. **June 1969**: Norfolk Island. 10¢ Cook. **1969**: British Antarctic Territory. £1 the *Endurance* and a helicopter. **1969**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 25fr polar camp with helicopter, plane, and Sno-cat. It noted 20 years of French polar exploration. **Oct. 9, 1969**: NZ series. 4¢ Cook. **Oct. 1969**: Cook Islands. 10¢ Cook. **1969-71**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps series. 200fr Pointe Géologie. **Jan. 27, 1970**: USSR series of 2 commemorating the 150th anniversary of von Bellingshausen's expedition. 4k map of Antarctica, the *Mirnyy* and the *Vostok*; 16k camp and map of Antarctica with Soviet Antarctic bases. **April 1970**: Norfolk Island series of 2. Both showed Cook in different situations. **June 1970**: Cook Islands. 50¢ Cook. **1971**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of 2. 6¢ sastrugi snow formation; 30¢ pancake ice. Issued to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **Feb. 1971**: Argentina. 20¢ the Argentine flag, a map of Argentina and Antarctica. Marked the 5th anniversary of the Argentine South Pole Expedition. **Feb. 1971**: British Antarctic Treaty series of common design. **May 5, 1971**: Belgium. 10fr Antarctic explorer, ship, and penguins. Issued to note the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **June 1971**: British Antarctic Territory series of 4 commemorating the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. 1½p map of Antarctica, the Aurora Australis, and explorers; 4p seagulls instead of explorers; 5p seals instead of seagulls; 10p penguins instead of seals. The map and the aurora remained constant throughout. **June 1971**: Norway. 100ø Amundsen and the Antarctic Treaty emblem. It commemorated the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **June 21, 1971**: USSR. 6k a map of Antarctica and a station. It honored the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **June 23, 1971**: USA. 8¢ a map of Antarctica. Issued to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **1971**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series of Antarctic fish. 5fr icefish; 10fr–35fr various species of Antarctic cod; 135fr *Zanchlorhynchus spinifer*. **Oct. 1971**: UK. British polar explorers series. 3p Ross; 9p Scott. **Dec. 1971**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 75fr a map of Antarctica. Marked the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **Jan. 1972**: South Georgia. Shackleton series. 1½p the *Endurance* in the Weddell Sea pack-ice; 5p launching of the *James Caird*; 10p route of the *James Caird* to South Georgia; 20p Ernest Shackleton and the *Quest*. This series commemorated the 50th anniversary of the death of Shackleton. **March 10, 1972**: Chile series of 2. Map of Antarctica and dog sledges on both. Marked the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty (actually, the ratification was in 1961). **1972**: Australian Antarctic Territory series. 7¢ Capt. Cook, sextant, azimuth, and compass; 35¢ a chart of Cook's circumnavigation of Antarctica, and the *Resolution*. This series was issued to commemorate the bicentenary of Cook's circumnavigation. **1972**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series of insects. 15fr *Christiansenia dreuxi*; 22fr *Phtirocoris antarcticus*; 25fr *Microzetia dreuxi*; 140fr *Pringleophaga kergeulensis*. **1972**: British Antarctic Territory silver wedding issue with a 5p and a 10p of common type showing Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, seals, and emperor penguins. **July 13, 1972**: USSR. 6k Amundsen. This stamp honored his birth. **Sept. 2, 1972**: Argentina. 25¢ Almirante Brown Station and a map of Antarctica. Marked the 10th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **Sept. 1972**: Norway. Polar exploration ships series. 80ø the *Fram*. **Jan. 1973**: Norfolk Island. 35¢ the *Resolution* in Antarctica. Commemorated the first crossing of the Antarctic circle, on Jan. 17, 1773. **Jan. 1973**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 145fr the *Astrolabe*. **Feb. 8, 1973**: Chile. 10¢ a map of Antarctica and a flag at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station. Issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the opening of the station. **April 1973**: Argentina. 50¢ DC3 planes over Antarctica. Noted the 10th anniversary of Argentina's first flight to the South Pole. **1973**: British Antarctic Territory series of polar explorers and their crafts. ½p Cook and the *Resolution*; 1p von Bellingshausen and the *Vostok*; 1½p Weddell and the *Jane*; 2p Biscoe and the *Tula*; 2½p Dumont d'Urville and the *Astrolabe*; 3p Ross and the *Erebus*; 4p Larsen and the *Jason*; 5p de Gerlache and the *Belgica*; 6p Nordenskjöld and the *Antarctic*; 7½p Bruce and the *Scotia*; 10p Charcot and the *Pourquoi Pas?*; 15p Shackleton and the *Endurance*; 50p Ellsworth and the airplane *Polar Star*; £1 Rymill and the *Penola*. **1973**: British Antarctic Territory series which came out later in the year. A 5p and a 15p of common design showing Princess Anne's marriage to Mark Phillips. **1973**: Tristan da Cunha series of 4 commemorating the centenary of the *Challenger*'s visit to that island during her world trip which included Antarctic waters. **1973**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of food chain and explorers' aircraft. 1¢ plankton and krill; 5¢ Mawson's D.H. Gipsy Moth 1931; 7¢ Adélie penguin feeding on krill; 8¢ Rymill's D.H. Fox Moth returning to Barry Island; 9¢ leopard seal pursuing fish; 10¢ killer whale hunting seals; 20¢ wandering albatross; 25¢ Wilkins' Lockheed Vega; 30¢ Ellsworth's Northrop Gamma; 35¢ Lars Christensen's Avro Avian and the Framnes Mountains; 50¢ Byrd's Ford Tri-Motor dropping U.S. flag over South Pole; $1 sperm whale attacking giant squid. **1973**: Australian Antarctic Territory. A later series of 2 commemorating the 44th anniversary of Byrd's flight over the Pole. 20¢ Byrd, the *Floyd Bennett*, and a map of Antarctica; 55¢ Byrd, plane, and mountains. **Oct. 1973**: Tonga. *Resolution* series. **March 1974**: Falkland Islands series. 2p fur seals. **April 1974**: the island of Aitutaki, although part of the Cook Islands, has occasionally printed its own stamps. One of this year was the 8¢ James Cook. **May 1974**: New Hebrides series. 35¢ and 1.15fr both showed Cook. **1974**: South Georgia series. 2p Cook's picture. Commemorated the bicentenary of Cook's discovery of South Georgia (his re-discovery, perhaps). **1974**: British Antarctic Territory series of 2 to commemorate Churchill's birth. 5p Churchill and a map of Churchill Peninsula; 15p Churchill and the *Trepassey* of Operation Tabarin in 1943. **1974**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 100fr the *Français*; 200fr the *Pourquoi Pas?* **July 22, 1974**: Cook Island series of 2. Both showed Cook. **Oct. 1974**: Norfolk Island series. Commemorated the bicentenary of the discovery of the island by Cook. 7¢ Cook's portrait by Hodges; 10¢ the *Resolution* portrayed by Roberts. **Oct. 1974**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 150fr a penguin, a map of Antarctica, and letters. Issued to commemorate the centenary of the Universal Postal Union. **Nov. 1974**: Tonga. Series of 2. 5p Cook with the *Resolution*; 25p Cook with Jamestown, St. Helena. **Dec. 1974**: Falkland Islands series. 6p the *Achilles*; 16p the *Ajax*. **1974-81**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of ships. 1¢ the *Aurora*; 2¢ the *Penola*; 5¢ the *Thala Dan*; 10¢ the *Challenger*; 15¢ the *Nimrod* (and another 15¢ showing the stern view of the *Nimrod*); 20¢ the *Discovery II*; 22¢ the *Terra Nova*; 25¢ the *Endurance*; 30¢ the *Fram*; 35¢ the *Nella Dan*; 40¢ the *Kista Dan*; 45¢ the *Astrolabe*; 50¢ the *Norvegia*; $1 the *Resolution*. **1975**: Ross Dependency series. 3¢ skua; 4¢ Hercules plane unloading at Williams Field; 5¢ Shackleton's hut at Cape Royds; 8¢ naval supply ship the *Endeavour* unloading; 10¢ Scott Base; 18¢ tabular ice floe. **June 1975**: Argentina. Series of 2p on pioneers of Antarctica. Hugo A. Acuña and Órcadas Station, Francisco P. Moreno and Lake Nahuel Huapi, Lt. Col. Luis Piedra Buena and the icebreaker *Luisito*, Ensign José M. Sobral and Snow Hill House, Capt. Carlos M. Moyano and Cerro del Toro. **Aug. 1975**: Cook Islands series of one. The $2 commemorated the completion of Cook's 2nd voyage. **Oct. 1975**: Falkland Islands series. 16p Falkland Islands Dependencies coat of arms. **Dec. 1975**: Falkland Islands series. 5½p gentoo penguins; 10p black-browed albatross. **Jan. 1976**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 40¢ Antarctic tern; 50¢ Antarctic petrel; 90¢ sea lioness; 1fr Weddell seal; 1.20fr Kereguélen cormorant; 1.40fr gentoo penguin. **Jan. 1976**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 1.20fr Dumont d'Urville Base 1956; 2.70fr the *Commandant Charcot*; 4fr Dumont d'urville Base 1976. **May 1976**: Cook Islands series of 3 show Cook and the *Resolution*. 1976: South Georgia series commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Discovery Investigations. 2p a picture of the *Discovery* and biological laboratory; 8p the *William Scoresby* and Nansen-Pet-

terson water sampling bottles; 11p the *Discovery II* and plankton net; 25p biological station and krill. **Dec. 1976**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series of 2 commemorating James Clark Ross climbing Mount Ross on Kerguélen Island. 30¢ Ross climbing the mountain; 3fr a picture of Ross himself. **Dec. 16, 1976**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 70¢ Cook. **Jan. 1977**: British Antarctic Territory whale series. 2p sperm; 8p fin; 11p humpback; 25p blue. Issued to commemorate the conservation of whales. **Feb. 1977**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 1.10fr blue whale. **Feb. 1977**: British Antarctic Territory series commemorating the silver anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's reign. 6p Prince Philip in Antarctica in Jan. 1957. **Sept. 1977**: Gilbert Islands series on Cook. **Dec. 1977**: Tonga. Whale protection series showing sei and fin whales. **Dec. 20, 1977**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 40¢ *Macrocystis algae*; 90¢ albatross; 1fr underwater sampling and scientists; 1.20fr the *Magga Dan*; 1.40fr the *Thala Dan* and penguins. **Dec. 24, 1977**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 1.90fr had a cartoon noting the 30th anniversary of the French Polar Expeditions. **1978**: South Georgia series. 25p fur seal. **Jan. 1978**: Cook Islands series of 3. 50¢ Cook. **Jan. 1978**: Norfolk Island series of 3 commemorating the bicentenary of Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands. 18¢ Cook portrayed by Nathaniel Dance; 25¢ Cook discovering the Hawaiian Islands. **1978**: British Antarctic Territory coronation anniversary series of 3. 25p emperor penguin. **July 1978**: Maldive Islands series on Cook. **July 30, 1978**: USSR series of Antarctic fauna. 1k crested penguin; 3k white-winged petrel; 4k emperor penguin and chick; 6k white-blooded pikes; 10k sea elephants. **Aug. 1978**: Tonga series showed the voyages of Cook. **Dec. 1978**: Aitutaki series commemorating the bicentenary of Cook's death. 50¢ Dance's portrait of Cook; 75¢ Hodges' painting of the *Resolution* and *Adventure*. **Dec. 1978**: Tonga series on the conservation of endangered species. 15¢ a whale. **Jan. 1979**: Ascension series of 4 commemorating Cook's voyages. 3p the *Resolution*; 8p Cook's chronometer; 12p a green turtle; 25p a picture of Cook. **Jan. 1, 1979**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 1.20fr R. Rallier du Baty. **Jan. 1, 1979**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 2.70fr the *Challenger*; 10fr elephant seals. **April 1979**: Cook Islands series. 20¢ portrait of Cook by John Weber; 30¢ the *Resolution* by Henry Roberts; 35¢ the *Endeavour*; 50¢ the death of Capt. Cook as portrayed by George Carter. **1979**: South Georgia series. 3p the *Resolution*; 6p map of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands with Capt. Cook's route; 11p king penguin drawn by Foster; 25p Capt. Cook. These 4 stamps commemorate Cook's voyages. **1979**: British Antarctic Territory series of penguins. 3p macaroni; 8p gentoo; 11p Adélie; 25p emperor. **1979**: Dominica. Captain Cook series. 10¢ Cook and the *Endeavour*; 50¢ Cook and the *Resolution*; 60¢ Cook, the *Discovery*, and a map of the 3rd voyage; $2 Cook's portrait. **1979**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 1fr a petrel. **Feb. 1980**: Falkland Islands series. 25p killer whale. **1980**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series. 50p the *John Biscoe*; £1 the *Bransfield*; £3 the *Endurance*. **1980**: British Antarctic Territory series showed past presidents of the Royal Geographical Society. 3p John Barrow Tula; 7p Sir Clements Markham; 11p Lord Curzon; 15p William Goodenough; 22p James Wordie; 30p Raymond Priestley. **Sept. 1980**: Argentina series of 500p showed emperor penguin, bearded penguin, Adélie penguin, Papua penguins, sea elephants, the South Orkneys, Argentine base, fur seals, giant petrels, blue-eyed cormorants, stormy petrel, Antarctic doves, Puerto Soledad. All issued to commemorate Argentina's 75th anniversary in the South Orkneys. **Nov. 17, 1980**: Belgium. Series showed de Gerlache painted by F.J. Navez. **Nov. 24, 1980**: USSR. 4k the *Mikhail Somov*. **Dec. 1980**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Series included Adélie penguins and sea leopards. **Dec. 15, 1980**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 7.30fr the *Norsel*. **Jan. 25, 1981**: USSR series issued to publicize 25 years of Soviet research in Antarctica. 4k Mirnyy Station; 6k earth station, rocket, 15k map, supply ship. **June 1981**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 1.80fr a map of Antarctica. Commemorated the 20th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **June 6, 1981**: Argentina series. 1000p Esperanza Station; 2000p cargo plane, map of Vicecomodoro Marambio Station, Marambio Island; 2000p (another one) Almirante Irízar. This series marked the 20th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **1981**: British Antarctic Territory series commemorating the 20th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. 10p map of Antarctica; 13p conservation research; 25p satellite image mapping; 26p global geophysics. **1981**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamp series. 1.30fr glacial landscape, the Dumont d'Urville Sea; 1.50fr *Chionis*; 2fr Adèle Dumont d'Urville (1798-1842); 3.85fr Arcad III; 5fr 25th anniversary of Charcot Station; 8.40fr the *Antarès*. **June 23, 1981**: Chile. 3.50p the Capitán Arturo Prat Naval Base. Issued to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty. **Oct. 5, 1981**: Argentina. 1000p a map of Argentine Antarctica and South America, and a whale. Issued to protest indiscriminate whaling. **Feb. 1982**: Norfolk Island series on whales. 24¢ sperm; 55¢ southern right; 80¢ humpback. **March 1982**: British Antarctic Territory series. 3p land and water; 6p shrubs; 10p dinosaur; 13p volcano; 25p trees; 26p penguins. **1982**: Ross Dependency series commemorating the 25th anniversary of Scott Base. 5¢ Adélie penguins; 10¢ tracked vehicles; 20¢ Scott Base; 30¢ a field party in the upper Taylor Valley; 40¢ Vanda Station; 50¢ Scott's hut at Cape Evans. **1982**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of 2 commemorating Mawson. 27¢ Mawson and landscape; 75¢ Mawson and map. **July 1982**: British Antarctic Territory series of 4 of Princess Diana. **Sept. 1982**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 5fr the *Commandant Charcot*. **Nov. 1982**: Tonga series showed the *Resolution* on the 29s stamp. **Nov. 1982**: British Antarctic Territory series on the 10th anniversary of the Convention for Conservation of Antarctic Seals. 5p leopard seal; 10p Weddell seal; 13p elephant seal; 17p fur seal; 25p Ross seal; 34p crabeater seal. **1983**: Turks and Caicos Islands series on whales. 65¢ right; 70¢ killer; 95¢ sperm; $2 blue; $2.20 humpback. **Feb. 20, 1983**: Brazil. The 150cr showed the support ship *Barão de Teffe*, and related to the Antarctic expedition that country made in 1982-83. **March 1983**: British Antarctic Territory series on marine life. **March 1983**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series. 5p *Euphausia superba*. **April 1983**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of 27¢ stamps showing local wildlife: light-mantled sooty albatross, Macquarie Island shags, elephant seals, royal penguins, Antarctic prions. **1983**: India. the 1 rupee stamp commemorated the 1st anniversary of that country's Antarctic expedition. **July 29, 1983**: Penrhyn Island series of 5 on "Save the Whales" showing various whale-hunting scenes. **Sept. 1983**: Australian Antarctic Territory. 27¢ showing the Antarctic Treaty Consultative meeting at Canberra, Sept. 13-27, 1983. **Nov. 1983**: Falkland Islands series. 17p Noorduyn Norseman airplane; 50 p Auster plane. **Dec. 1983**: British Antarctic Territory series on the manned flight bicentenary. 5p de Havilland Twin Otter; 13p de Havilland Single Otter; 17p Consolidated Canso; 50p Lockheed Vega. **Dec. 1983**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series. 50p Auster plane. **Dec. 10, 1983**: Argentina series on southern pioneers and fauna showed *Diomedia exulans*, *Diomedia melanophris*, *Eudyptes chrysolophus*, Luis Piedra Buena, Carlos María Moyano, Luis Py, Augusto Lasserre, *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Hydrurga leptonyx*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*, *Leptonychotes weddelli*. **Jan. 1984**: Australian Antarctic Territory series of 2 commemorated the 75th anniversary of the South Magnetic Pole trip of David, Mawson, and Mackay, in 1908-09. 30¢ a prismatic compass; 85¢ an aneroid barometer. **Jan. 1, 1984**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series showed seals and penguins. **Jan. 1, 1984**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 2.60fr the *Erebus* off the Antarctic ice-cap. **March 1984**: Tonga series on navigators and explorers of the Pacific. 1.50pa James Cook and the *Resolution*. **June 18, 1984**: Chile series showed Antarctic colonization. 15p women's expedition; 15p (another one) Villa las Estrellas Station; 15p (yet another one) scouts, flag, Air Force base. **Sept. 1984**: Cook Islands series. 60¢ Cook's landing; $2 Weber's portrait of Cook. **Nov. 1984**: Tonga. Famous mariners series. 32s Willem Schouten. **Nov. 1984**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 9fr the *Gauss*. **1984-87**: Australian Antarctic Territory series. 2¢ summer afternoon; 5¢ dog team at Mawson Station; 10¢ evening; 15¢ Prince Charles Mountains; 20¢ morning; 25¢ sea ice and iceberg; 30¢ Mount Coates; 33¢ Iceberg Alley, Mawson; 36¢ winter evening; 45¢ brash ice; 60¢ midwinter shadows; 75¢ coast-

line; 85¢ landing field; 90¢ pancake ice; $1 emperor penguins, Auster Rookery. **Jan. 1, 1985**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series showed BIOMASS. **Jan. 1, 1985**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Another series. 1.70 fr emperor penguins; 2.80fr snowy petrel. **Jan. 1, 1985**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Yet another series. 2.20fr Port-Martin. **Jan. 1, 1985**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. Still another series. 2fr Liotard. **March 1985**: British Antarctic Territory series commemorated BGLE 1934-37. 7p the *Penola* in Stella Creek; 22p Northern Base, Winter Island; 27p the D.H. Fox Moth at Southern Base, Barry Island; 54p dog team near Ablation Point, George VI Sound. **April 1985**: Norway. Series of 2 showing Antarctic mountains. **May 1985**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series on albatrosses. 7p *Diomedia chrysostoma*; 22p *Diomedia melanophris*; 27p *Diomedia exulans*; 54p *Phoebetria palpebrata*. **June 1985**: Chile series commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty. 15p krill, pack-ice, map; 25p seismological station at General Bernardo O'Higgins Station; 35p geo-reception station, dish receiver. **July 13, 1985**: Argentina series of 10¢ stamps. One of them showed the first Argentine Antarctic flight in 1952. **Nov. 1985**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series on naturalists and endangered species. 7p Dumont d'Urville and kelp; 22p John Forster and king penguin; 27p George Forster and tussock grass; 54p Sir Joseph Banks and dove prion. **Nov. 1985**: British Antarctic Territory series on naturalists, flora, and fauna. 22p Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker with *Deschampsia antarctica*; 27p Jean René C. Quoy with *Lagenorhyncus cruciger*; 54p James Weddell with *Leptonychotes weddelli*; 7p (sic) Robert McCormick with *Catharacta mcCormicki*. **Jan. 1, 1986**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises series. 1fr Antarctic fulmars; 1.70fr giant petrels. **Jan. 1, 1986**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps series. 2.10fr Charcot and the *Pourquoi Pas?*; 14fr Charcot with a ship in a storm. **Jan. 1986**: British Antarctic Territory series of 4 commemorating Halley's Comet. 22p Halley Station. **May 1986**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. 8fr SPOT satellite over the Antarctic. **May 31, 1986**: Argentina series of 10¢ stamps which showed Jubany Base, *Arctocephalus gazella*, *Otaria bryonia*, General Belgrano Station, *Daption capensis*, *Diomedia melanophris*, *Aptenodytes patagonica*, *Macronectes giganteus*, Hugo Alberto Acuña (1885-1953), *Spheniscus magellanicus*, *Gallinago gallinage*, Capitán Augustín del Castillo (1855-89). This was the Antarctic bases, pioneers, and fauna series. **1986**: Australian Antarctic Territory. 36¢ commemorated the 25th anniversary of the ratification of the Antarctic Treaty and showed a mountain range in the background. **July 1986**: St. Helena series on explorers and ships. 1p Ross and the *Erebus*; £1 Cook and the *Endeavour*; £2 Dumont d'Urville and the *Astrolabe*. **July 16, 1986**: Chile series. 40p block of 4 showed Antarctic fauna: *Sterna vittata*, *Phalacrocorax atriceps*, *Aptenodytes forsteri*, *Catharacta lonnbergi*. **Oct. 10, 1986**: USSR series. 5k icebreaker, helicopters, the *Mikhail Somov* trapped in the ice; 10k the *Mikhail Somov* port side; 50k trapped in ice. **Dec. 1986**: British Antarctic Territory series commemorating the 50th anniversary of the International Glaciological Society and the 4 stamps showed different snowflakes. **Dec. 1986**: Tonga. A Dumont d'Urville series of 4. The 32s showed Dumont d'Urville and the *Astrolabe*. The others related to Tonga. **Jan. 1, 1987**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 2fr Marret Base, Adélie Land. **Jan. 1, 1987**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stanps. 14.60fr Charcot. Issued to commemorate this explorer. **April 1987**: Falkland Islands series. 29p southern elephant seal; 58p leopard seal. **1987**: Falkland Islands Dependencies series on birds. 1p Dominican gull; 2p blue-eyed cormorant; 4p brown skua; 5p cape pigeon; 9p fairy prions; 10p chinstrap penguin; 250 light-mantled sooty albatross; 50p southern giant petrel; £1 wandering albatross; £3 king penguin. **1987**: British Antarctic Territory series commemorating Scott. 10p Scott; 24p the *Discovery* at Hut Point in 1902-04; 29p Cape Evans hut in 1911-13; 58p South Pole in 1912. **June 30, 1987**: Hungary. Antarctic research 75th anniversary series. 2fo Cook and ship; 2fo (another one) von Bellingshausen and seals; 2fo (yet another one) Shackleton and penguins; 4fo Amundsen at the Pole with dogs teams; 4fo (another one) Scott and ship; 6fo Byrd and the *Floyd Bennett*; 20fo helicopter landing at Mirnyy Station. **Nov. 1987**: Korea. 80w stamp commemorating the first anniversary of their signing of the Antarctic Treaty. **Dec. 2, 1987**: USSR series of 18th to 19th century naval commanders. 25k Lazarev. **Jan. 1, 1988**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. 6.80fr Wilson's petrel. **Jan. 1, 1988**: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises Air Post stamps. Commemorated the 40th anniversary of the French Polar Expedition on its 20fr stamp. **1988**: France. A semi-postal stamp featured Dumont d'Urville.

Mount Stancliff. 76°50' S, 145°24' W. A peak, 5 km NE of Saunders Mountain, on the S side of Crevasse Valley Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in Nov. 1934, by a sledging party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Olin Stancliff. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Stancliff, Olin Dana. b. Jan. 3, 1905, Ohio, but raised partly in Erie, Pa., son of machinist Ray L. Stancliff and his wife Josephine. He was one of the shore party of ByrdAE 1933-35 (on the way south he had been a mess attendant on the *Jacob Ruppert*). He died on Nov. 3, 2003, in Erie, Pa.

Stancomb Cove. 62°56' S, 60°41' W. A cove, NE of Laguna Hill, on the W side of Telefon Bay, in the NW part of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, formed as the result of volcanic eruptions on the island in Dec. 1967, Feb. 1969, and Aug. 1970. Surveyed from the *Endurance* in Jan. 1988, and named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, after the survey boat, the *Stancomb-Wills*, used by this survey, the boat, in turn, having been named after Shackleton's longboat of 1914-7, which, in turn had been named for Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills (*see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Stancomb-Wills*. One of the 3 longboats used by Shackleton during his abortive BITE 1914-17. He named the boat for Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills (*see* **Stancomb Wills Glacier Tongue**).

Promontorio Stancomb Wills *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Stancomb-Wills Glacier. 75°18' S, 19°00' W. A large glacier flowing into the eastern Weddell Sea, where it forms the Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue, between the Brunt Ice Shelf and the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, southwestward of Lyddan Island, on the Caird Coast. Discovered from a Hercules aircraft on Nov. 5, 1967, plotted by USGS from photos taken on that flight, and named by US-ACAN in 1970, in association with what was then called Stancomb-Wills Promontory (now more properly called Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue), which Shackleton had discovered in Jan. 1915. It appears as Stancomb-Wills Glacier on a 1970 American Geographical Society map, and also in the 1977 U.S. gazetteer. The name of this feature has not always been seen with a hyphen. The Norwegians call it Stancomb-Willsstraumen (i.e., the Stancomb-Wills stream). The British describe the Stancomb-Wills Glacier as the grounded part of what they (and they alone) call the Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream. For more, see the entry below, **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. 75°00' S, 22°00' W. The very extensive seaward projection of Stancomb-Wills Glacier into the E part of the Weddell Sea. Shackleton discovered the cliffed front of this feature on Jan. 15, 1915, roughly charted it, and named it Stancomb Wills Promontory, for Dame Janet Stancomb- Wills (1853-1932), a sponsor, and later (1923-24), the first woman mayor of Ramsgate, Kent. She was born Janet Stancomb Graham Stancomb (no hyphens), but was later adopted by her uncle, W.H. Wills, 1st Baron Winterstoke, and in 1893 changed her last name to Stancomb-Wills (with hyphen). It appears as such on Shackleton's 1919 map, and on Wordie's 1921 map, plotted in 74°00' S, 25°00' W. On a 1929 American Geographical Society map the name Stancomb-Wills Shelf Ice appears. Stancomb-Wills Promontory appears on British charts of 1930 and 1949, and that name was accepted by UK-APC, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1946 it appears as Promontorio Stancomb Wills, on a USAF chart of 1947 it appears as Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue, and on a 1952 Argentine chart as Lengua de Hielo Stancomb-Wills. It was also seen as Hielo de Stancomb-Wills and Lengua de Stancomb-Wills. Following the voyage of the Argentine icebreaker *General San Martín*, in Jan. 1955, it was reported that the glacier tongue had calved along the line of the front of the Brunt Ice Shelf. In Jan. 1956, BCTAE reported a concentration of icebergs in the area where the seaward part of

the floating glacier tongue of this feature had disintegrated. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Stancomb-Wills Ice Promontory. On Nov. 5, 1967 a Hercules flew over the area, and took photos. From these photos the relationship between this feature and the glacier was more accurately determined, and US-ACAN re-named this feature Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue. In 1970 they redefined it yet again, more properly this time, as Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue, which is how it appears on a 1970 American Geographical Society map, plotted in 75°00' S, 22°00' W, and also how it appears in the 1977 U.S. gazetteer. The British refer to this as the floating, seaward part of what they (and they alone) call the Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream. On a British map of 1973 appears, somewhat anachronistically, Stancomb-Wills Promontory, plotted in 74°30' S, 23°00' W, and on the same map the grounded part (i.e., what the Americans call Stancomb-Wills Glacier) appears as Dalgliesh Ice Stream, named after Dr. David Dalgliesh. After studying U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1974, the British delineated it, and named the part of it W of 20°W as Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream. This was done partly for political reasons (so that it fell within the British-claimed territory), which is why the Americans did not buy into that naming. The name of this feature has not always been seen with a hyphen.

Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier, Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Stancomb-Wills Promontory *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Stancomb-Wills Shelf Ice *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue**

Stancomb-Willsstraumen *see* **Stancomb-Wills Glacier**

Stanczyk Hill. 62°10' S, 58°13' W. Rising to about 250 m between Matejko Icefall and Stwosz Icefall, at Legru Bay, King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Stanczyk (right name probably Stanislaw Gaska; ca. 1480-1560), the famous court jester to 3 Polish kings, and who was portrayed by the painter Jan Matejko.

Standifer Bluff. 72°34' S, 94°58' W. A conspicuous rock bluff, a component of Smith Bluffs, which form the NW coast of Dustin Island, 16 km WSW of the N tip of that island. Photographed from helicopters off the *Burton Island* and the *Glacier* during the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jasper Newton "J.N." Standifer (b. March 14, 1928, Knoxville, Tenn. d. Dec. 1983), USGS photographic specialist in Antarctica, 1967-68.

Standring, Anthony John. Known as John Standring. b. June 12, 1927, in Exeter, but raised in Bridgwater, son of John Standring. After Bristol University, he joined FIDS in 1952, as a geologist, and later that year left Southampton for Montevideo, wintering-over at Base D in 1953 and 1954. He got a bad attack of frostbite after a sledging accident. When his tour was up, he returned to Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Argentina Star* bound for London, arriving there on Feb. 15, 1955, in company with Mike Faulkner, Ron Mottershead, and Barry Golborne. He later worked for Shell, and even later lived at Hemel Hempstead. In 1960, at Battle, Sussex, he married Joyce Annette Shortland. Other Fids say he is now dead.

Standring Inlet. 66°00' S, 61°03' W. An inlet, 14 km long, and filled with ice from the Larsen Ice Shelf, it is the most northeasterly of 3 inlets on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1953, and named by the UK on Sept. 4, 1957, for John Standring (q.v.), who visited Jason Peninsula with the survey party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Stanford Nunatak. 76°51' S, 143°18' W. A small, somewhat isolated nunatak, 5.5 km NE of Mount Morgan, in the E part of the Gutenko Nunataks of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for Thomas H. Stanford, University of Washington ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1970.

Stanford Plateau. 85°57' S, 140°00' W. An ice-capped plateau, over 3000 m above sea level, and 24 km wide, between the heads of Leverett Glacier and Kansas Glacier. The plateau unites with the interior ice sheet to the S, but terminates in the N in the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Stanford University, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Stange Ice Front. 72°30' S, 76°30' W. The seaward face of the Stange Ice Shelf, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985. By a 1973 reckoning, it extended between 72°40' S and 73°15' S, and between 76°30' W and 77°30' W, so it seems to have shifted to the NE. US-ACAN does not recognize ice fronts as a feature type.

Stange Ice Shelf. 73°15' S, 76°30' W. The ice shelf in Stange Sound, on the English Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets Palmer Land, it is bounded to the E by Spaatz Island, to the NW by Smyley Island, and to the W by fast ice in Carroll Inlet, it is separated from the George VI Ice Shelf south of Spaatz Island by a narrow ice strait containing 2 ice rumples. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, in association with the sound. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Stange Sound. 73°10' S, 76°40' W. About 100 km long and 40 km wide, along the English Coast of Ellsworth Land, it is occupied by an ice shelf (*see* **Stange Ice Shelf**). On the W are Smyley Island, Case Island, and the Snow Nunataks; on the E is Spaatz Island; on the N is open water in Ronne Entrance; and on the S is the mainland. Photographed aerially and roughly plotted by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne in 1948 for Henry Stange of New York, a contributor to RARE 1947-48. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The *Stanislav*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1972-74. Captain was Mikhail Stepanovich Rugayev.

Stanistreet, Cyrus George. b. early 1883, Everton, near Liverpool, son of bricklayer Cyrus Stanistreet and his Irish wife Bridget. He went to sea at 13. Only a little fellow, 5 foot 4, and 140 pounds, he did, however, have "Lillian" and a shamrock-based coat of arms tattooed on his left forearm, a tattooed bracelet of shamrocks on his left wrist, a star and yet another shamrock coat of arms on his right arm, as well as a shamrock on the back of his right hand. Despite the "Lillian" on his arm, he married (or maybe not) Georgina Patterson, and they lived in Liverpool until the end of their days. He was an able seaman on the *Galatea*, at Chatham Dockyard, when he transferred to the *Terra Nova* for the 1903-04 relief of BNAE 1901-04, as an able seaman. After the expedition he went back to the Merchant Navy, sailing out of Liverpool, being promoted to bosun. In the 1930s and 40s he sailed as storekeeper on the Canadian Pacific Line ship *Empress of Australia*. His son, Cyrus J., died on the *Rawalpindi* in 1939, just after World War II broke out. Cyrus Sr. died in 1961, in Liverpool.

Shel'fovyk Lednik Stanjukovicha. 69°35' S, 31°05' E. A glacier tongue SE of the bay the Norwegians call Vestvika, on the coast of East Antarctica. Named by the Russians.

Banco Stanley *see* **Stanley Patch**

Isla Stanley *see* **Stanley Island**

Mount Stanley. 84°09' S, 165°29' E. Rising to 3220 m, NE of the head of Wycoff Glacier, near the W limits of Grindley Plateau, in the Queen Alexandra Range, to the W of Beardmore Glacier, in Victoria Land. This mountain was selected by NZGSAE 1961-62 as being the one discovered in Dec. 1908 by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for Dr. Eric Marshall's immediately eldest brother, John Stead Stanley Marshall (b. 1877, Lowestoft, Suffolk. d. 1956, London), a London solicitor. US-ACAN accepted the name and the location in 1966.

Stanley Island. 66°32' S, 63°40' W. An island, 3 km long and rising to 520 m above sea level, 6 km NE of Spur Point, in the W part of Cabinet Inlet, off the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947, and named by them for Oliver Frederick George Stanley (1896-1951; younger son of the 17th Earl of Derby), secretary of state for war, 1940, and for the colonies, 1942-43, who helped create the forerunners of FIDS in 1943 (*see* **Operation Tabarin**). During RARE 1947-48, which photographed it aerially, Finn Ronne, unaware that the British had already named it (at almost precisely the same time), named it Bertrand Island, for Kenneth J. Bertrand (*see* **Bertrand Ice Piedmont**). It appears as such on Ronne's map of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name Stanley Island on Jan. 22, 1951,

and it appears as such on a British chart of 1952. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed again by ArgAE 1952-53, who named it Isla Neves, presumably for a member of that expedition (*see* **Inott Point**). It appears on their chart of 1953. However, it appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Isla Stanley, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Stanley Kemp Peak *see* **Kemp Peak**

Stanley Patch. 62°58' S, 60°39' W. A shoal, with a least depth of 4 m, in Port Foster, NW of Collins Point, and 3 km WNW of Fildes Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by Lt. Cdr. David Penfold, during the RN Hydrographic Survey unit's survey of the area on the *John Biscoe* in 1948-49, and named by him for Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands (incidentally, the name Port Stanley signifies merely the port for the town of Stanley, and is not a synonym for the town). It appears on Penfold's 1949 chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 1951, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Banco Stacy, namd for Lt. Roberto Stacy, of the Argentine Navy, killed aboard the frigate *Hércules* at the battle of Martín García, in 1814. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Banco Stanley, but it was Banco Stacy that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chileans call it Banco Stanley. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stannistreet, Cyrus *see* **Stanistreet**

Stansbury, Michael John "Mike." b. 1934, Walsall, Staffs, son of Charles Arthur Stansbury and his wife Lucy Maud Jay. In 1956 he was in Norway, where he met Jeff Stokes. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a glaciologist, and on Oct. 1, 1957, left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo. He was due to winter-over at Base G that year, but instead got shifted to South Georgia. However, he did winter-over as base leader at Base G in 1959. In 1963, in Wallingford, he married Evelyn M. Barnes.

Stansbury Peninsula. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A large, ice-free peninsula (the Poles call it a headland) projecting from the NE coast of Nelson Island between Edgell Bay and Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Mike Stansbury. US-ACAN accepted the name. In 1984, the Poles named this feature Wzgorze Helikoptera (i.e., "Helicopter Hills," this English-language translation, as well as the Polish original, being seen on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's maps of 1980), in reference to successful helo landings made here during PolAE 1980-81. The Germans call it Südberge.

Mount Stansfield. 66°41' S, 52°51' E. A mountain, 4 km ESE of Mount Berrigan, and 30 km WSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1957 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Peter B. Stansfield, supervising radio technician at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Stanton, Arthur Max. b. Feb. 3, 1899, West Hampstead, London, but grew up in Clerkenwell, Bexley, Kingston, and Wimbledon, son of German immigrant surgical instrument maker Charles Otto Schneider and his American-born (but British) wife Charlotte Fisher. In 1918, the family would, like a lot of Germans during World War I, change their name, in this case to Stanton. "AMax," as he later became known, became an apprentice seaman, and on May 23, 1918 left Liverpool on the *Missnabie*, bound for New York, where he arrived on June 8, 1918. He qualified as a merchant seaman, and we pick him up leaving Newcastle, NSW, on June 15, 1921, as 2nd mate on the *William T. Lewis*. He arrived in Iquique, Chile, and from there he left on the same ship on Oct. 26, 1921, arriving in Seattle on Jan. 3, 1922, immediately applying for American citizenship. Although he had his master's ticket, he served as 1st officer on the *Discovery*, 1930-31, during the second half of BANZARE 1929-31. In 1944 he was living in Neutral Bay, Sydney, and working as a ship's captain. He died in Hong Kong in 1963.

Stanton Group. 67°32' S, 61°38' E. A group of small, rocky islands close to the coast at the E side of Utstikkar Bay, 6 km (the Australians say between 9 and 11 km) NE of Falla Bluff, in Mac. Robertson Land. They include Kamelen Island, Oldham Island, and the Hogg Islands. Discovered on Feb. 14 or Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for Arthur Stanton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Nov. 28, 1955.

Stanton Hills. 75°17' S, 73°12' W. A group of loosely clustered nunataks, rising to about 1300 m, and which extend over 20 km, centered 13 km W of Mount Neuner, in the W part of the Behrendt Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Following a visit to the area by a USGS party in 1977-78, the feature was named by US-ACAN, for Lt. Cdr. Ronald Andrew Stanton, USN, command pilot of a LC-130 Herc that supported the party. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Stanwix Peak. 70°43' S, 162°39' E. A distinctive peak rising to 2240 m, it surmounts the S side of the head of Astapenko Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. It was used as a reference object by Syd Kirkby in 1962, on an an expedition from the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA for Capt. John Stanwix, helicopter pilot with ANARE, 1960-61 and 1961-62 (including that expedition led by Syd Kirkby). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Stanwix Ridge. 69°20' S, 159°20' E. A broad, partly ice-covered coastal ridge or promontory in the Wilson Hills, it extends to the SW part of Davies Bay, immediately W of McLeod Glacier, in Oates Land. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. First visited in March 1961 by an ANARE airborne field party off the *Magga Dan*, led by Phil Law. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Capt. John Stanwix (*see* **Stanwix Peak**), helo pilot with the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Stapleton Glacier. 72°56' S, 102°30' W. About 10 km long, it flows E from King Peninsula, just N of Morelli Glacier, in the area of the Abbot Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Jo Anne Stapleton, USGS, geographer and map specialist who helped produce Antarctic maps from the 1980s onwards.

[1]**The *Star I*.** American-built whale catcher made of steel, and weighing 130 tons, she had triple-expansion reciprocating engines giving 550 hp and a maximum speed of 12 knots. She had a radio and an 11-man crew, and had served 10 years in Alaska when she went down to Antarctica as one of the 5 whale catchers serving the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of 1923-24. Captain Pettersen (and sometimes Alf Kaldager), was in command of the catcher. In early 1924 she went exploring along the coast of Victoria Land, and left Antarctica with the rest of the fleet. In 1924-25 she was back in the Ross Sea with the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of that season.

[2]**The *Star I*.** This Norwegian whale catcher started life in 1941, as the German vessel *Tirol*, built in Oslo. After the war, Anders Jahre acquired her, and converted her into the 533-ton whale catcher *Kos 25*. From 1947, as the *Star I*, she caught in Antarctic waters for the *Sir James Clark Ross*. In 1955, she was sold to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri, and renamed *Busen 6*. In 1960, she became the *R7*, and in 1968 the *Hareidingen*. She was sold again in 1971, and became the *Fløman*n, and again in 1998, becoming the *Hundvåkøy*. In 2002 she was sold again, and became the *Torbas*.

[3]**The *Star I*.** A 901-ton, 216 feet 2-inch whale catcher built in 1956 at Pusnes Mek., in Arendal, Norway, for the Rosshavet Company, and finished by Frederiksstad Mek. The sister ship of the *Nortreff*, they were the biggest whale catchers ever built in Norway, and the *Star I* was the only one with an A-form foremast. She was catching for the *Sir James Clark Ross* between 1956-57 and 1964-65. From 1956 to 1960 her gunner was Alf Skontorp, and from 1960 to 1965 it was Thorleif Karlsen. In 1965 she was hired by Anders Jahre's Kosmos Company, and in 1965-66 and 1967-67 was catching for the *Kosmos IV*. She was laid up in 1967, in Sandefjord, and sold in 1970, being renamed the *Sun Tuna*, being fully converted into a fishing vessel by Nov. 1971, and sent to West Africa for that purpose. In 1975 she was sold to Trygve Olsen, and renamed the *Garpeskjaer*, and based out of Hammerfest. In 1992 she was hired by the Norwegian Coast Guard as a patrol boat. In 2009 she was the *Tromsbas*, owned by the Chrisma Company, out of Tromsø.

The *Star II*. Whale catcher on the first two expeditions of the *Sir James Clark Ross*, 1923-24 and 1924-25. Commanded during the first one by Capt. Iversen. She was back, catching for the *C.A. Larsen*, in 1928-29, when she foundered in

the Ross Sea on Feb. 28, 1929. Her crew was rescued.

[1]**The *Star III***. A 90-ton whale catcher on the first 2 expeditions undertaken by the *Sir James Clark Ross*, in 1923-24 and 1924-25. Commanded during the first one by Capt. Hartvigsen.

[2]**The *Star III***. A 393-ton, 137 foot 8-inch whale catcher, built by Nylands, in Oslo, in 1943, for the Rosshavet Company. However, the Germans took over the contract that year, and she was completed as the *Varanger*. In 1947 she was taken over by the Norwegian government, sold to Rosshavet, converted to a whale catcher, and in 1947-48 was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Antarctic* (the former *C.A. Larsen*). She caught for the *Sir James Clark Ross* in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51. In 1951 she was extensively altered at the Kaldnes Mek. yard, and lengthened by 18 feet. She was back catching for the *Sir James Clark Ross* in Antarctica in 1951-52 and 1952-53, and then became a buoy boat for the same factory ship, in Antarctica in 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, and 1958-59. She was then laid up. She was back as a buoy boat with the *Sir James Clark Ross* for one last season, in 1960-61. In 1963 she was sold to Elling Aarseth, in Ålesund, and was catching in nothern European waters until 1971, when she was laid up. In 1975 she was sold to a whaling company in Vigo, Spain, and her name changed to the *Ibsa Tres*. In 1980, while whaling in the Atlantic, she became a target for the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*. Her last season as a catcher was 1985, and in 1989 she was sold for scrap in Spain.

The *Star IV*. A 90-ton whale catcher on the first 2 expeditions undertaken by the *Sir James Clark Ross*, 1923-24 and 1924-25. Commanded during the first expedition by Capt. Nielsen.

The *Star V*. A 70-ton whale catcher built in 1906. She was on the first 2 expeditions undertaken by the *Sir James Clark Ross*, 1923-24 and 1924-25. Commanded during the first expedition by Capt. Moewik.

The *Star XIV*. A 247-ton, 115' 3" whale catcher, built in 1929, by Nylands, in Oslo, for the Rosshavet Company. She was working for the *Pelagos* in 1941 when she and her crew were captured by the Nazis. *See* **The *Pelagos***. The crew were: Einar Stange (1st mate; 34; he had been on the *Sir James Clark Ross* at the time of ByrdAE 1928-30); Bjarne Clausen (42; he had also been on the *Sir James Clark Ross* at the time of ByrdAE 1928-30), Jens Toldnaes, Ole Amundsen, and Sigurd Simonsen (able seamen); Oscar Theodor Eriksen (chief engineer; 56); Hans Raasles (2nd engineer; 41; tattoo on right arm); Martin Langeland (3rd engineer); Karl Lier and Thorstein Jacobsen (stokers); Laurentz Andreassen (steward); Odd Gulliksen (cabin boy; 19); Otto Olsen (whale gunner). In 1984 she was sold and renamed *Siv Linda*.

The *Star XIX*. A 249-ton, 116' 4" Norwegian whale catcher built in 1930, by Kaldnaes Mek., for the Rosshavet Company. Her 1941 Antarctic crew were: Julius Jahre (captain; aged 38; had only 4 fingers on his right hand); Henry E.M. Haugen (1st mate); Olav Ramnes Nilsen (36), Sigurd Engebretsen (42), Martin Iversen (able seamen); Henry A. Iversen (chief engineer); Hans J. Hytten (2nd engineer; 60, tattoo on right hand); Ernst Viktor Svendsen (engineer's assistant); Halfdan Kihle and Berger Johannesen (44) (stokers); Kristian Johansen (steward; 54; tattoo on right arm); Sven Russel Pedersen (mess boy); Karsten Andersen (whale gunner). That year she was seized by the Germans (*see* **The *Pelagos***, for details), and turned into a German vessel. However, in 1942, when the *Scarborough* was upon her in the Bay of Biscay, she was scuttled.

The *Star XX*. A 249-ton, 116' 4" Norwegian whale catcher built in 1930 by Kaldnaes Mek., for the Rosshavet Company. She was in Antarctic waters in 1941. Her crew were: Torger Bruun (1st mate; 36); Arne Olafsen (28), Hans Ellingsen (30; tattoo on right arm), Rolf Jonasen, Thorvald Thoresen (42; tattoo on both arms) (able seamen); Hans A. Helgesen (chief engineer; 54); Conrad K. Gulliksen (2nd engineer; 50); Karl Johan Thorsen (engineer's assistant; 28; tattoo on right arm); Hjalmar Vaal (46) and Ludvig Christensen (stokers); Rolf Gulliksen (steward; 27); Henry Hansen (mess boy); Torger Kaspersen (whale gunner; 51; tattoo on both arms). She was captured by the Germans (*see* **The *Pelagos***, for details).

The *Star XXI*. Whale catcher working for the *Pelagos* in 1941. Her crew were: Thorleif Arnesen (1st mate); Johan Eide, Haakon B. Hansen (38), Ola Kamsvaag (32), and Ole Sørensen (able seamen); Edvin Ramberg (chief engineer); Nils A. Olsen (2nd engineer; 58); Lars Larsen (3rd engineer); Arthur Gjesdal and Edvin Øvrebø (stokers); Isak Jacobsen (steward); Birger Røsvik (cabin boy); Ingemar Martinsen (whale gunner).

[1]**The *Star XXII***. Whale catcher working for the *Pelagos* in 1941. Her crew were: Håkon Christensen (1st mate; 33); Johan Johansen, Lars Larsen Kløftene (34: tattoo on both arms), Harry Jacobsen (21), Ivar Ivarsen (able seamen; 35); Wilhelm Johansen (chief engineer); Karl V. Andreassen (2nd engineer; 50; tattoo on right arm); Ole Kristiansen Stein (engineer's assistant; 44; tattoo on right arm); Ingolf Dahl (32) and Peder Karlsen (26) (stokers); Einar Jørgensen (steward; 47; tattoo on both arms); Håkon Johansen (mess boy; 18; tattoo on right arm); Nils Johansen (whale gunner; 44 tattoo on right arm).

The *Star XXIII*. Whale catcher working for the *Pelagos* in 1941. Her crew were: Mons Hansen (1st mate; 41); Arne E. Hansen (41), Andreas Aleksandersen (24), Johannes Andreassen (27), and Johan A. Paulsen (33) (able seamen); Jacob Jacobsen (chief engineer; 59); Ragnar Pettersen (2nd engineer; 31); Kolbjørn Jespersen (3rd engineer; 31); Hans Borge Kjaeran (33) and Peder Johansen (27) (stokers); Frithjof Welmer (steward; 36); Julius Juliusen (cabin boy; 26); Harald Hansen (whale gunner).

The *Star XXIV*. Whale catcher working for the *Pelagos* in 1941. Her crew were: Ludvig Jorgensen (captain); Arne Asbjorn Jorgensen (1st mate); Gert K. Jorgensen, Anton Pedersen (42; tattoo on right arm), and Karsten Pedersen (able seamen); Emil Gjertsen (chief engineer); Jens A. Olsen (2nd engineer; 53); Asbjorn Ekenes (engineer's assistant; 38); Nils H. Paulsen (22; only four fingers on right hand) and Kristian Botne Kristiansen (23) (stokers); Olav K. Ottosen (steward); Bjarne Jakobsen (mess boy). Seized by the Germans, she was made into a German vessel, and, during World War II, in the Bay of Biscay, with the *Scarborough* bearing down on her, she was scuttled.

Starbuck Cirque. 79°33' S, 157°14' E. A remarkable cirque, 6 km wide, between Mount Hughes and the base of Tentacle Ridge, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Michael J. Starbuck, USGS cartographer who, with Roger Barlow (*see* **Barlow Rocks**), operated the seismometer and Doppler satellite receiving stations at Pole Station in 1992. He was also a member of the US-NZ field team in a program to combine U.S. and NZ geodetic networks in the area of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, 1996-97. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Starbuck Crater. 76°01' S, 133°11' W. A small, snow-filled crater at the base of the W slope of the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for James E. Starbuck (b. May 20, 1947. d. July 25, 2007, New Ipswich, NH), cosmic ray technician from the Bartol Research Foundation, who was at Pole Station in 1970.

Starbuck Glacier. 65°37' S, 62°25' W. A glacier, about 24 km long, it flows E into Scar Inlet, at the Larsen Ice Shelf, immediately N of Mount Queequeg, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947. The entire glacier was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1955-56, and plotted from these photos in 1957, by FIDS cartographers, in 65°38' S, 62°09' W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It was further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and replotted from those efforts.

Starfish. Live on the sea bed, near the coast. In 2007-08, 2-foot-wide starfish were found in the Ross Sea. *Also see* **Sea stars**, and **Starfish Cove** (below).

Starfish Cove. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A small cove close N of Balin Point, on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*. Re-surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, and named by them for the reddish starfish (*Odontaster validus*) found here in the bottom fauna. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Starheimtind. 70°59' S, 12°01' E. The most southeasterly mountain in the group of peaks the Norwegians call Lingetoppane, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Capt. Odd Starheim

(1916–1943), Resistance leader during World War II, lost at sea while trying to take a captured coastal vessel to England.

Roca Stark *see* **Stark Rock**

Stark, Peter Radford. b. March 16, 1958. BAS meteorologist and geophysicist who wintered-over at South Georgia in 1980 and 1981, running the geophysics program there. He wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1984, and between 1986 and 1991 spent 39 months at Faraday Station as base commander.

Stark Point. 64°02' S, 57°44' W. A rocky point on the E side of Croft Bay, in the N part of James Ross Island, it is formed by almost vertical cliffs rising from the sea to a height of 285 m. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1953. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Stark Ridge. 81°58' S, 159°31' E. A narrow ridge extending from the E part of Hunt Mountain, in the Holyoake Range of the Churchill Mountains, and trending N for about 17.5 km (the New Zealanders say more like 20 km) to the sharp NNE turn in Starshot Glacier. Several summits rise from this ridge, which separates Sivjee Glacier and Mansergh Snowfield. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Antony A. Stark, of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, at Cambridge, Mass., USAP principal investigator for the Antarctic submillimeter telescope and remote observatory at Pole Station, from 1991 onwards. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Stark Rock. 65°15' S, 64°33' W. A conspicuous rock in water, rising to 7 m above sea level, 3 km S of the Cruls Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. On an Argentine chart of 1946, it appears (presumably in error for Black Island) as Islote Negro. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, roughly charted from the ground by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1957–58, and and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears on a British chart of 1960. In those days it was plotted in 65°13' S, 64°25' W. Re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Endurance*, between 1969 and 1971, and, with the correct coordinates it appears on a 1974 British chart, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Roca Stark.

Mount Starlight. 70°12' S, 64°30' E. An extensive ridge of exposed brown rock with steep sides but no sharp peaks, rising to about 2150 m above sea level, at the W end of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered on Nov. 27, 1955 by John Béchervaise's ANARE party, and named by ANCA for Operation Starlight, during which depots were laid for further work, and mapping and geological investigations carried out. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Starling, Peter Donald. b. March 23, 1927, Darlington, son of Frank R. Starling and his wife Nellie Fothergill. On July 9, 1943, at Glasgow, at the age of 16, he shipped aboard the merchantman *Luminetta*, as 3rd radio officer, bound for New York. This was his first voyage, and there would be more of the same. In 1949 he joined FIDS as a radio operator. Later that year he shipped out from London, bound for Montevideo, and then on to winter-over at Base F in 1950 and 1951. At the end of his tour he stayed a while in the Falkland Islands, then caught the *Highland Chieftain* from Montevideo, arriving in London in Aug. 1952. In 1953, in Darlington, he married Mary E. Bell, and they moved to Stranraer, where he died in 2000. His widow lives in the Isle of Wight.

Starosel Gate. 66°42' S, 60°07' W. A pass, 150 m wide, and running at a height of 500 m above sea level, providing overland access from Boyana Glacier to the upper part of the Macy Glacier, between St. Naum Peak and the N extremity of Balchik Ridge, on Levski Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004–05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Starosel, in central Bulgaria.

Starr Lake. 77°50' S, 166°40' E. A small meltwater lake, 0.75 km N of McMurdo Station, about midway between First Crater and Crater Hill, in the area of constant snow cover on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. It is a source of water for the station. Named locally in the early 1970s for James W. "Jim" Starr, USN steelworker who helped develop the lake for water supply in 1966 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Starr Nunatak. 75°54' S, 162°35' E. A conspicuous nunatak marking the N side of the mouth of Harbord Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jim Starr (*see* **Starr Lake**).

Starr Peninsula. 71°56' S, 99°46' W. About 16 km long, and ice-covered, between Wagoner Inlet and Potaka Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Robert Brewster Starr (b. 1925), oceanographer on the *Glacier* in Feb. 1960, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of 1959–60. Originally plotted in 71°56' S, 99°46' W, it has since been re-plotted.

The *Stars and Stripes*. NX 8006. The Fairchild folding wing cabin monoplane built specifically for the Antarctic, the tail surfaces being enlarged, the landing gear raised, and extra (removable) fuel tanks built into the cabin and wings. The doors had plates which could open so that photos could be taken. It was the first of the 4 planes to fly on ByrdAE 1928–30. It was 32 feet 10 inches long, and had a 50-foot wing span overall, an area of 332 square feet, a cruising radius of 3000 miles, and a 425 hp Pratt and Whitney Wasp engine. The plane was abandoned at the end of the expedition, but was recovered during ByrdAE 1933–35, and brought home to the USA on board ship.

Starshot Glacier. 81°20' S, 160°20' E. Between 80 and 95 km long, and between 11 and 13 km wide, it flows from the edge of the Polar Plateau, NE through the Churchill Mountains, then N along the W side of the Surveyors Range, S of Mount Hoskins and Mount Lindley, to feed the Ross Ice Shelf just to the E of Byrd Glacier and to the S of Cape Parr. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960–61, because the area was surveyed using star observations. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

The Start *see* **Start Point**

Cerro Start *see* **Start Hill**

Punta Start *see* **Essex Point**, **Start Point**

Start Hill. 62°36' S, 61°11' W. Rising to 270 m, it is the highest point on the ridge running ESE from Start Point, on Ray Promontory, at the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The Chileans named it Cerro Start in 1971, in association with nearby Start Point. BAS did geological work here in 1975–76. UK-APC, on Feb. 7, 1978, translated the Chilean name as Start Hill, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such on a British map of 1980, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Start Point. 62°35' S, 61°13' W. A high, mountainous point, the NW one on Ray Promontory, it rises to a height of about 265 m and forms a low tongue of rock, ice-free in the summer, which makes up not only the NE entrance point of New Plymouth but also the extreme NW end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered by Bransfield on Jan. 17, 1820, and, partly because this is where he began his operations that season, it was named by him as Start, or The Start, for the point in Plymouth, Devon which it resembles. It appears on his 1820 chart, and was further charted by 19th-century sealers. On Sherratt's map of 1821 it appears as Smith's Cape, probably named for Capt. William Smith, the discoverer of the South Shetlands. It appears on an 1861 Spanish chart as Punta Start, and on a 1908 Argentine chart as Punta Estart (relecting the rather quaint inability of some Spanish persons to begin a word with "st"). On a 1937 British chart it appears as Start Point, but is plotted in 62°32' S, 61°09' W. With the coordinates 62°31' S, 61°07' W, the name Start Point was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The coordinates were corrected by the time of a British chart of 1962, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines, partly missing the point (and certainly missing the sublety) of the original naming, translated it as Punta Partida on a 1954 chart, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Chilean maps have sometimes missed the point entirely, confusing it with Essex Point (q.v.), which they translate as Punta Start. However, the Chilean maps that do show it correctly, also refer to Start Point as Punta Start, which is etymologically more to the point, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Staszek Cove. 62°12' S, 58°13' W. In front of Baranowski Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Stanislaw "Staszek" Baranowski (*see* **Baranowski Glacier**).

The *Staten Island*. Built by Western Pipe & Steel, in San Pedro, Calif. and launched on Dec. 28, 1942. In 1944, as part of the Lend-Lease program, she was given to the USSR, and became the *Severny Venter*. In 1951 she was handed back to the Americans, her name changed to the *Northwind* (AGB-5), and in 1952 she arrived back in the States, where her name was changed again, to the *Staten Island*, to avoid confusion with the Coast Guard cutter *Northwind* (q.v.). She served as an icebreaker in the Arctic. In Sept. 1956, she was assigned to OpDF, and on Nov. 3, 1956 left her base, Seattle, under the command of Capt. James B. Elliot, bound for the Panama Canal, where she rendezvoused with the *Wyandot*, and both ships sailed south together, arriving at the edge of the Weddell Sea pack-ice on Dec. 15, 1956. The two cutters broke through the ice on Dec. 20, 1956. She and the *Wyandot* formed Task Force 43.7, to set up Ellsworth Station in the summer of 1956-57. On Feb. 15, 1957 she left Antarctica, and on April 5, 1957 was back in Seattle. She was part of OpDF IV (1958-59; Capt. Price Lewis, Jr.). In April 1961, during OpDF 61, and under the command of Capt. Wesley L. Larsen, she picketed in 60°S while Leonid Kuperov was evacuated from Byrd Station. She was back in the Antarctic in 1962-63 (Captain John J. Metschel), and 1964-65 (Captain J. L. Erickson). In 1966 she was transferred to the Coast Guard. In between several seasons in the Arctic, she was back in Antarctica, as part of OpDF 67 (1966-67; Captain R.T. Norris) and OpDF 71 (1970-71; Captain Stanley G. Putzke). On Feb. 28, 1971, en route to Mawson Station, she was holed when she struck an uncharted pinnacle 22 km N of the station. She made her way to Melbourne, and after repairs, was escorted back to Seattle by the *Burton Island*. She was back for OpDF 72 (1971-72), again under Capt. Putzke, but this time almost capsized when a monstrous wave hit her the wrong way. She was back for OpDF 74 (1973-74), under the command of Capt. R.A. Moss, and was finally decommissioned on Nov. 15, 1974, and sold for scrap.

Staten Island Heights. 76°49' S, 160°57' E. A predominantly flat, ice-covered upland (or plateau), about 8 km long, and rising to 1800 m, between Greenville Valley and Alatna Valley, E of Merrell Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for the *Staten Island*. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Statham, David "Dave." b. 1938, Blaby, Lincs, but raised in Manchester, son of Matthew Statham and his wife Lily Howarth. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1957, and at Horseshoe Island (Base Y) in 1958. On May 27, 1958, he, Geoff Stride, and Stan Black set out on the trail, and were never seen again.

Statham Peak. 67°41' S, 67°47' S. A prominent pointed peak rising to 1170 m, at the SW end of Perplex Ridge, on Pourquoi Pas Island, off Adelaide Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel from Base E did geological work here in 1965 and 1970. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Dave Statham (q.v.), who died near here on May 27, 1958 with Geoff Stride and Stan Black. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Static Nunatak. 77°55' S, 160°50' E. A nunatak, 3 km SSW of Altar Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the modern (i.e., "modern" at that time) survey technique involving stationary observations of survey stations, with particular relevance to GPS surveys. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Station A *see* **Port Lockroy Station**
Station B *see* **Base B**
Station C *see* **Base C**

Station Creek. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. Flows SE from Lake Kitezh into Ardley Cove, at Fildes Peninsula, Maxwell Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed from 1968 by the Russians from Bellingshausen Station, and named by them as Ruch'ye Statsionnyy, from the proximity of their station, just E of this creek. It appears as such on their 1973 maps. On Feb. 7, 1978, UK-APC translated this as Station Creek, and US-ACAN followed suit. On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula, it appears as Córrego Kitesch. Plotted by the British in late 2008.

Station D *see* **Base D**
Station E *see* **Base E**
Station F *see* **Faraday Station**
Station G *see* **Base G**
Station H *see* **Signy Island Station**
Station J *see* **Base J**
Station K *see* **Base K**
Station KG *see* **Fossil Bluff Station**
Station N *see* **Base N**

Station Nunatak. 64°23' S, 57°03' W. An isolated, ice-free nunatak, rising to 165m, 7 km SW of the NE end of Snow Hill Island, in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Stations Nunatak, or Stellen Nunataks (sic), or Snow Hillnunatak, for its closeness to the expedition's station to the NE. All 3 names appear on Nordenskjöld's 1911 charts, the word "stellen" meaning "the station." Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1952. US-ACAN accepted the name Station Nunatak in 1956, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 4, 1957.

Station O *see* **Base O**
Station P *see* **Base P**
Station R *see* **Rothera Station**
Station Route *see* **Ford Rock**
Station T *see* **Base T**

Station Tarn. 68°35' S, 77°58' E. A small freshwater pond near the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, immediately N of Heidemann Bay. Discovered by the first ANARE at Davis Station (1957), and so named by them because it is 0.5 km E of the station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Station V *see* **Base V**
Station W *see* **Base W**
Station Y *see* **Base Y**
Station Z *see* **Halley Bay Station** *and* **Halley II**, etc.
Stations *see* **Scientific stations**
Stations Nunatak *see* **Station Nunatak**

Statler Hills. 69°55' S, 73°11' E. A group of low, rocky hills just N of Rogers Glacier, on the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Delineated in 1952 by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for Loy R. Statler (b. Sept. 24, 1920, Sedgewickville, Mo., son of farmer Adolph Statler and his wife Ida Mae Catherine Seabaugh. d. Sept. 16, 1995, St. Charles, Mo.), chief photographer's mate on one of the OpHJ flights over here in 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Statsrådsbreen. 72°05' S, 26°04' E. A glacier, about 10 km long, on Mount Bergersen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians (Birger Bergersen was a "statsråd," i.e., a cabinet minister; and "breen" means "glacier").

Stauffer Bluff. 76°10' S, 111°46' W. A rocky bluff at the NE extremity of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Bernhard Stauffer, Swiss USARP geologist at Byrd Station in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Staupet. 72°00' S, 2°48' E. A depression in the area of Troll Station, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. The name means "the beaker" or "the depression."

Stauren *see* **Stauren Peak**

Stauren Peak. 71°51' S, 6°36' E. On Staurneset Spur, on Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Stauren (i.e., "the Pole"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stauren Peak in 1967.

Staurneset *see* **Staurneset Spur**

Staurneset Spur. 71°50' S, 6°33' E. A rock spur (the Norwegians call it a mountain ridge) extending NW from Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Stauren Peak is on this spur. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Staurneset (i.e., "the Pole point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Staurneset Spur in 1967.

Stäven *see* **Stamnen Peak**

Stayaway Skerries. 64°44' S, 64°18' W. A

group of rocks and low-lying reefs awash, 2.5 km S of Cape Monaco, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as a caution to sailors; the group has patches of shoal water extending for some distance from it, and should be given a wide berth. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Steagall Glacier. 85°38' S, 161°54' W. A tributary glacier, 24 km long, it flows N from the E slopes of the Rawson Plateau, between Mount Alice Gade and Mount Deardorff, into Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Jack T. Steagall, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961.

Mount Stearns. 78°19' S, 162°49' E. A mountain rising to 2670 m, 2 km E of Mount Kempe, between the head of Kempe Glacier and Renegar Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Charles R. Stearns (b. 1925. d. June 22, 2010), of the department of meteorology at the University of Wisconsin, principal investigator of the AWS system in Antarctica from 1980 to 2008. He was in Antarctica 17 times.

Stearns, Simeon *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Stecherwand. 73°48' S, 165°42' E. An escarpment, 5 km long and rising to an elevation of 800 m, at the NE margin of Parker Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range. Named by the Germans on Oct. 20, 1998, for Robert Stecher (1959-1993), mountain guide on GANOVEX VIII.

Stedet Island. 67°33' S, 61°27' E. The western of 2 small islands at the head of Utstikkar Bay, just N of Falla Bluff, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Stedet (name means "the place"). ANCA named it Nora Island, on July 22, 1959, for Alf Bolza's wife. US-ACAN accepted the name Stedet Island in 1970.

Steel Peak. 70°54' S, 63°27' W. A high peak, rising to about 2500 m, 2.5 km N of Mount Nordhill, in the NE ridge of the Welch Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Capt. Henry E. Steel, U.S. Coast Guard, commander of the *Edisto*, during OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69) and OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70), also being commander of the Antarctic Peninsula Ship Group that first year. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Isla Steele *see* **Steele Island**

Mount Steele. 69°50' S, 159°40' E. Rising to 1050 m, 5.6 km N of Mount Ellery, and 7 km ENE of Stevenson Bluff, on the divide between Suvorov Glacier and Manna Glacier, in the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Carlett D. Steele (b. July 6, 1924, W. Va. d. Jan. 11, 1990), chief aviation machinist's mate with VX-6. Between 1957 and 1968 he was in Antarctica several times as a helicopter crew member and maintenance supervisor.

Steele, Clarence E. "Bob." b. Nov. 8, 1912, Dalton, Mass., son of teamster William C. Steele and his wife Ida. Tractor and tank driver at East Base during USAS 1939-41. In Aug. 1940, while doing some mechanical work, he almost amputated one of his fingers. On Nov. 20, 1945, at Springfield, Mass., he enlisted in the Army Air Corps, as a staff sergeant. He died on March 22, 1974.

Steele Island. 71°00' S, 60°40' W. A completely snow-covered island (really an ice rise), 20 km long from E to W, and 16 km wide, rising above the Larsen Ice Front 20 km SE of Cape Sharbonneau, off Imshaug Peninsula, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, S of Dolleman Island. The steeply-sloping sides of the island are crevassed, but no rock is exposed. Discovered and surveyed in Dec. 1940 by members of East Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Bob Steele. It appears on a USAAF chart of 1942. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Isla Steele, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Steele Island in 1947. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1947, it appears as Steele Island on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 28, 1953, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. In Feb. 1975, a BAS radio echo-sounding flight was made over this feature, and its height of 350 m was ascertained. However, the Chileans put its height at 488 m.

Steenstruphorten. 74°26' S, 10°06' W. A nunatak in the W part of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for insurance agent Hjalmar Steenstrup (1890-1945), Resistance leader during World War II. He died in a plane crash while helping to set up the Nuremberg Trials.

Mount Steep. 78°03' S, 163°51' E. Rising to 871 m immediately W of Mount Pams, it is the W summit of a small hill complex in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by the steep climb up the W side of the mountain. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Steepholm. 60°47' S, 45°09' W. The largest and most southerly of the N group of the Robertson Islands, close N of Skilling Island, in the South Orkneys, it forms the N side of the navigable channel through the Robertsons. The Robertsons were discovered by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. In 1912-13 Petter Sørlle named the N group (except Matthews Island, which he thought to be part of Coronation Island) as Bratholm (i.e., "steep island"). On Sørlle's map of 1930, this became Bratholmene (i.e., "steep islands") when it was found that there was more than one island. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. When each individual island was named, this particular one was named Bratholm, and in English this became Steepholm (UK-APC, March 31, 1955). US-ACAN accepted this name in 1956.

The Steeple. 63°26' S, 57°03' W. A rocky ridge, rising to 465 m (the Americans say 1525 m, and the British say about 500 m), and running in a NNE-SSW direction, it forms the NW arm of the horseshoe-shaped Mount Carroll, on the E side of Depot Glacier (i.e., it is between those 2 features), 2.5 km S of the head of Hope Bay, at the Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, US-ACAN followed suit in 1952, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1954-56.

Steeple Peaks. 71°38' S, 67°03' W. A group of 5 peaks in a line, running NNE-SSW from Mount Ward (the northeastermost of these peaks) to Sandau Nunatak, and rising to about 800 m, S of Conchie Glacier, between that glacier and Goodenough Glacier, at George VI Sound, on the W edge of Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and from the Fossil Bluff station, between 1962 and 1972. So named descriptively by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, because of a number of steeple-like features visible among the peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Steeple Point. 71°43' S, 67°19' W. A low, ice-covered point, 3 km W of Sandau Nunatak (which is in the Steeple Peaks), on the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and the Fossil Bluff station between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, in association with Steeple Peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Steeple Rock *see* **Sail Rock**

Mount Steere. 76°44' S, 117°49' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 3500 m, 6 km NNW of Mount Frakes, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for famous botanist William Campbell Steere (b. Nov. 4, 1907, Muskegon, Mich. d. Feb. 7, 1989), at McMurdo, 1964-65. He had been chair of botany at the University of Michigan since 1947 when, in 1958, he became director of the New York Botanical Garden (until 1973).

Steershead Crevasses. 81°10' S, 164°00' W. A large and distinctive area of crevasses in the E part of the Ross Ice Shelf, 110 km S of Roosevelt Island. Distorted by the glacial outflow from Marie Byrd Land, they resemble the head of a huge steer when seen in outline from the air, as U.S. cartographers Kenneth Bertrand and Fred Alberts did in Nov. 1962, when they named it. It is an excellent and unique landmark for fliers from McMurdo to Byrd Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

The *Stefa*. A 251-ton, 116-foot whale catcher

built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, in 1928, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company, and launched on Feb. 23, 1929. She was in Antarctic waters in 1929-30, catching for the *Salvestria* and the *Saragossa*. In 1930 she was catching off the coast of South Africa, and then was back in Antarctic waters in 1930-31 and 1931-32, catching for the *Saragossa*. In 1932-33 she was catching for the *Salvestria*, and then for the *New Sevilla* in the seasons 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37. From then on she was an Arctic vessel, and in 1940 was requisitioned by the Royal Navy. In 1942 she was transferred to the Russians, and after the war was laid up for years, being sold to a Norwegian fishing outfit in 1952, and renamed the *Halgrim*. She was sold again in 1953, became the *Reidun*, and in 1985 was broken up in Norway.

Hielos Stefan *see* **Stefan Ice Piedmont**

Stefan Ice Piedmont. 66°40' S, 66°30' W. A small ice piedmont overlying the coast between Cape Rey and Holdfast Point, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. FIDS cartographers mapped it from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Josef Stefan (1835-1893), Austrian physicist specializing in ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines translated it as Hielos Stefan.

Estrecho Stefansson *see* **Stefansson Strait**

Glaciar Stefansson *see* **Clifford Glacier**

Stefansson Bay. 67°20' S, 59°10' E. The extreme W end of the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land, it lies at the foot of the Hansen Mountains, and indents the coast for 16 km between Law Promontory and Fold Island, in Kemp Land. Mawson applied the name to a sweep of the coast W of Cape Wilkins, which he observed on or around Feb. 18, 1931, during BANZARE 1929-31, for Vilhjalmur Stefansson (1879-1962), Arctic explorer. The bay was defined more accurately by the personnel on the *William Scoresby* in 1936. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Stefansson Glacier *see* **Clifford Glacier**

[1]**Stefansson Inlet** *see* **Stefansson Strait**

[2]**Stefansson Inlet** *see* **Smith Inlet**

Stefansson Sound *see* **Stefansson Strait**

Stefansson Strait. 69°26' S, 62°25' W. Also called Stefansson Inlet. An ice-filled channel, 56 km long in a N-S direction, and between 5 and 16 km wide, it separates Hearst Island from the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. When Wilkins flew over this area on Dec. 20, 1928, he saw what he thought was a wide channel in about 70°40' S, trending SW and then W from the Weddell Sea into the Bellingshausen Sea, and thus bisecting the Antarctic Peninsula from E to W, and separating the Antarctic Peninsula from the mainland of Antarctica. He named it Stefansson Strait, for Vilhjalmur Stefansson (*see* **Stefansson Bay**). He thus concluded that the Antarctic Peninsula was not part of the Antarctic mainland. In 1940, USAS 1939-41 found Wilkins to have been in error, and re-applied the name he used to where it is now. What Wilkins had called Stefansson Strait, the USAS personnel now renamed Boggs Strait, for S.W. Boggs (*see* **Cape Boggs**). However, in 1947, US-ACAN accepted the name Stefansson Strait, and it appears as such on an American chart of that year. In late 1947, the feature was clearly defined during a survey conducted by personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. On Sept. 8, 1953 UK-APC accepted the name Stefansson Sound. The Chileans and Argentines both call it Estrecho Stefansson.

Steger, Will *see* **International Trans-Antarctic Expedition**

Stegmann, D. South African able seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1929-30, and on the *Discovery II*, 1932-33.

Stehr, Albert. b. July 3, 1874, Hamburg. Chief engineer on the *Gauss* during GermAE 1901-03.

Stein, Willy. Bosun on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Stein Islands. 69°39' S, 75°47' E. Two rock islands (not individually named) in the E part of the Publications Ice Shelf, about 13 km SE of the Søstrene Islands, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Steinane (i.e., "the stones"). They plotted the islands in 69°41' S, 75°45' S, but they have since been re-plotted. US-ACAN accepted the name Stein Islands in 1973.

Stein Nunatak. 71°42' S, 7°58' E. The largest of the Sørensen Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinsteinen, for Stein Sørensen (*see* **Sørensen Nunataks**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Stein Nunatak in 1967.

Stein Nunataks. 71°36' S, 1°15' W. A group of nunataks, about 24 km E of the Witte Peaks, in the NE part of Ahlmann Ridge, on the W side of the lower part of Jutulstraumen Mountain, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Steinkuppen, for Willy Stein. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Straumsnutane, in association with Jutulstraumen Mountain. US-ACAN (with, perhaps, less reason to be as unforgiving of the Nazis as the Norwegians — and, besides, a good number of years had gone by since the Norwegians named it) accepted the translated name Stein Nunataks in 1966.

Steinane *see* **Stein Islands**

Steinbach. 62°12' S, 58°56' W. A little stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Steinbotnen *see* **Steinbotnen Cirque**

Steinbotnen Cirque. 71°18' S, 13°21' E. A cirque (or corrie) in the W wall of Steinmulen Shoulder, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinbotnen (i.e., "the stone cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Steinbotnen Cirque in 1970.

Islotes Steinemann *see* **Steinemann Island**

Steinemann Island. 66°52' S, 67°55' W. An island, about 16 km SW of Mount Vélain, off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, it forms the SW entrance point of Buchanan Passage. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and also from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Samuel Steinemann (b. 1923), Swiss physicist specializing in ice. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines have pluralized this feature, as Islotes Steinemann.

Steinen *see* **Bypass Nunatak**

Mount Steinfeld. 75°12' S, 135°51' W. Rising to 685 m, at the W end of an ice-covered ridge overlooking the confluence of Hull Glacier and Kirkpatrick Glacier, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Edward F. Steinfeld, Jr., USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1962.

Steinfila *see* **Steinfila Nunatak**

Steinfila Nunatak. 72°12' S, 14°23' E. The most westerly of a small group of nunataks which mark the SW extremity of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinfila (i.e., "the stone file"). US-ACAN accepted the name Steinfila Nunatak in 1966.

Steingarden. 72°10' S, 16°06°E. A group of nunataks in the southeasternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. They include the nunataks called Bautasteinane in the N, and the small nunatak called Dommarringen in the south. Named by the Norwegians ("the stone guard").

Steingardsøkket. 72°20' S, 15°35' E. A flat valley in the ice, SW of Steingarden, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with Steingarden (the word "søkk" means "trough" or "depression," and the suffix "-et" indicates the definite article).

Punta Steinheil *see* **Steinheil Point**

Steinheil Point. 64°51' S, 62°41' W. A point, 8 km SE of Duthiers Point, on the W side of Andvord Bay, it forms the W entrance point of Lester Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Adolf Steinheil (1832-1893), German pioneer of the telephoto lens, in 1891. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Steinheil.

Steinkjeften. 73°47' S, 15°01' W. A mountain W of Kjakebeinet, in the S part of the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the stone jaw").

Steinkuppen *see* **Stein Nunataks**

Steinmulen *see* **Steinmulen Shoulder**

Steinmulen Shoulder. 71°18' S, 13°25' E. A rock shoulder (the Norwegians call it a mountain ridge) extending N from Mount Zimmermann, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinmulen (i.e., "the stone snout"). US-ACAN accepted the name Steinmulen Shoulder in 1970.

Steinnabben. 74°33' S, 11°15' W. A small nunatak at the N side of Boyesennuten, in the most northwesterly part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Kristian Stein (b. 1901), post office clerk and early Resistance leader on the W coast of Norway, executed by the Gestapo in 1941.

Steinnes. 69°21' S, 76°36' E. A rock outcrop in the form of a point, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay, about 6 km ENE of the Larsemann Hills, and about 11 km SW of Cowell Island, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, in East Antarctica. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and first mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it (name means "stone point"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1970, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Steinskaregga *see* **Steinskaregga Ridge**

Steinskaregga Ridge. 71°49' S, 8°54' E. A bare rock mountain ridge, just N of Steinskaret Gap, and W of Vinten-Johansen Ridge, in the Kurze Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinskaregga (i.e., "the stone gap ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Steinskaregga Ridge in 1967. There is a Russian-named feature, Pik Kuchina, in precisely these coordinates, named after Aleksandr Kutchin. This is almost certainly the Russian name for Steinskaregga.

Steinskaret *see* **Steinskaret Gap**

Steinskaret Gap. 71°51' S, 8°57' E. An ice-filled gap in the central Kurze Mountains, between Vinten-Johansen Ridge and Saether Crags, just S of Steinskaregga Ridge, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Steinskaret (i.e., "the stone gap"). US-ACAN accepted the name Steinskaret Gap in 1967.

Steinsteinen *see* **Stein Nunatak**

Gora Stekljannaja. 83°49' S, 56°29' W. A nunatak, SE of Hudson Ridge, in the SW part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The *Stella*. The motor boat of BGLE 1934-37. While the dories were used for local work among the islands during the expedition's stay on Winter Island, the *Stella* made longer journeys. The boat had been in the Arctic with Rymill on his last season there. It was 19 feet long with a beam of 7 feet. Its 9 hp engines gave it a speed of 6 knots, and it also had a small sail. At the end of the 1934-35 summer it was beached and repaired while the party wintered-over.

Canal Stella *see* **Stella Creek**

Stella Creek. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A narrow and winding marine passage, with depths of between 5 and 15 m, it extends from Thumb Rock to the SE end of Winter Island, between that island and Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted on Jan. 30, 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill for the BGLE motorboat *Stella*. It appears on his 1938 map of the expedition, as well as on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. Also on Rymill's 1938 map appears Stella Inlet, signifying the W coast of Galíndez Island, and that name appears also on a 1947 British chart (the name Stella Inlet was discontinued). Stella Creek appears in the 1955 British gazetteeer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Canal Stella, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Estero Stella, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Stella Inlet *see* **Stella Creek**

Stellar Crests. 71°05' S, 69°04' W. Four prominent snow-covered peaks running in a NNW-SSE line, rising to about 2100 m, they surmount the LeMay Range W of the N part of Planet Heights, in the central part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°05' S, 69°15' W. So named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for their proximity to features named for planets and their satellites. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. Its coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. With the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Stellen Nunataks *see* **Station Nunatak**

Steller, F. b. Germany. Seaman who had lived in Norway for years, and spoke Norwegian like a native. He was taken on the *Fram* at Buenos Aires in Sept. 1911, for the 2nd half of NorAE 1910-12.

The *Stena Arctica*. The ship that took down SwedAE 1988-89 and FinAE 1988-89. She also relieved the Germans' Georg Neumayer Station. Captain that season was Olof Norman. In 1989 she became the *Columbia Land*, and was in Antarctic waters in 1989-90, under the command of Capt. Goran Tidholm. She was used that season to transport men and equipment to Rothera Station.

The *Stena Seaspread*. A 6061-ton, 112.02-meter diving and maintenance vessel, built for the Stena Atlantic Line, of London, and launched in 1979. She was used in the Falkland Islands War. She was later in Antarctic waters, in 1988-89. On Feb. 7, 1989, she assisted the damaged *Endurance*, and 3 weeks later, on Feb. 27, 1989, rescued the crew of the grounded *Humboldt*. In 1992 she became just the *Seaspread*, and in 2002 she was sold to Cal Dive International, in the USA, being renamed *Eclipse*.

Punta Stene *see* **Stene Point**

Stene, Karl O. "K.O." b. 1875, Norway. Captain of the *Normanna*, 1912-15. On Feb. 27, 1928, at Stewart Island, NZ, he signed on to the *Sir James Clark Ross*, as a gunner, for the trip to NY, where he was discharged when the ship landed, on April 6, 1928. His son, Johan, then 16, a youngman (as they called it) made the trip with him. He then made his way back to Norway. On Sept. 4, 1928, at Sandefjord, he signed on again to the *Sir James Clark Ross*, as one of the gunners. On Aug. 10, 1929, at Sandefjord, he shipped on to the whaler *C.A. Larsen*, as a gunner, pulling in to NY on April 25, 1930.

Stene Point. 60°39' S, 45°42' W. A point, 2.5 km W of Cape Vik, between that cape and Mansfield Point, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Sureveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933, and again by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for K.O. Stene. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Punta Stene.

Stenersenknatten. 70°53' S, 11°31' E. A nunatak in the NW part of the nunatak the Norwegians call Lingetoppane, in the S part of the Schirmacher Hills, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Lt. Tor Greiner Stenersen (b. 1917), of the "Oslo Gang," the group of Linge soldiers who resisted the Nazis. He was killed in 1944.

Morro Stenhouse *see* **Stenhouse Bluff**

Promontorio Stenhouse *see* **Stenhouse Bluff**

Punta Stenhouse *see* **Stenhouse Bluff**

Stenhouse, Joseph Russel. b. Nov. 15, 1887, Dumbarton, Scotland, son of Andrew and Janet

Stenhouse. His family owned Birrell, Stenhouse, & Co., shipbuilders of Dumbarton. He went to sea in 1903, as an apprentice on the *Springbank*, and was promoted to sub lieutenant, RNR, on Aug. 1, 1914. He was in command of the 11 men who left Dover on the *Ionic* on Sept. 18, 1914, heading south to join the *Aurora*, on which he was chief officer. The *Aurora* was the ship that took down to Antarctica the Ross Island party of BITE 1914-17. He became captain of that ship, 1915-16, and served heroically on mystery ships and Q ships for the rest of World War I, being highly decorated. After spending some time in Russia, with RN special services (with Shackleton), he intended to go with Shackleton on the *Quest* expedition to Antarctica, 1921-22, but in the end he didn't go. He married Aeneas Mackintosh's widow, Gladys, in 1923, and was captain of the *Discovery* during the first Discovery Investigations cruise of 1925-27, and continued in command of the ship until 1930. In the 1930s he was involved in trying (unsuccessfully) to get Antarctic tourism off the ground. He served in World War II, and was a commander, RNR, when he was lost on the *Sheba* on Sept. 12, 1941, in the Red Sea. Stephen Haddelsey wrote a book, *Ice Captain: the Life of J.R. Stenhouse*.

Stenhouse Bluff. 62°04' S, 58°22' W. The S face of a rocky knoll at the head of Visca Anchorage, it projects from King George Island into Martel Inlet, between Keller Peninsula and Ullman Spur, at Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetlands. First charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, named by them as Stenhouse Bluff, for J.R. Stenhouse, and that name appears on their 1929 chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Promontorio Stenhouse, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Morro Stenhouse. US-ACAN accepted the name Stenhouse Bluff in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1957 Chilean chart as Punta Stenhouse, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted Morro Stenhouse. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stenhouse Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°23' W. A small glacier flowing S into the head of Visca Anchorage, immediately W of Stenhouse Bluff, between that bluff and Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, but not named by them. Named West Stenhouse Glacier (in association with the bluff) by FIDS in or around 1958, as they did glaciological work during IGY. The shortened name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stenhouse Nunatak *see* **Mount Pratt**

Stenhouse Nunatak. One of the five Aurora Nunataks (q.v.), in the Grosvenor Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZ in 1960, for Joseph Stenhouse, the nunatak seems never to have existed.

Gora Stenka *see* **Stenka Mountain**

Stenka Mountain. 71°55' S, 14°46' E. Rising to 2350 m, it forms the central part of (and is the highest peak on) Spraglegga Ridge, in the easternmost part of the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the easternmost part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers (but, apparently, not named by them) from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1963, as Gora Stenka ("stenka" means "little wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stenka Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Stenkatoppen.

Stenkatoppen *see* **Stenka Mountain**

Mount Stent. 81°15' S, 156°20' E. Rising to 2010 m at the S extremity of the Wallabies Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Norman Errol "Norm" Stent, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1961, as a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

The *Stepan Krasheninnikov*. Ship named for Stepan Petrovich Krasheninnikov, 18th-century Russian explorer. She was in Antarctic waters in 1991-92 (unknown skipper), chartered by the Australians to relieve Mawson Station. She took the 13th Indian Antarctic Expedition down in 1992-93. Captain Sainigadinoff was skipper that season. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1993-94.

Mys Stepana Murav'ëva. 69°51' S, 10°30' E. A cape, NE of the ice tongue the Norwegians call Dvergetunga, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Russians for 18th-century Russian Arctic explorer, Stepan Muravyev.

Gora Stepanova. 73°33' S, 64°37' E. A nunatak, just S of Geysen Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Stepaside Knoll. 78°13' S, 161°24' E. Due N of Stepaside Spur (in association with which it was named by US-ACAN in 1994), in Victoria Land.

Stepaside Spur. 78°18' S, 161°25' E. A prominent spur, rising to 1750 m (the New Zealanders say 1481 m), on the E side of the upper Skelton Glacier, and 6 km SE of the Upper Staircase, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named descriptively in Feb. 1957 by the NZ party of BCTAE. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Mount Stephen. 75°42' S, 161°43' E. Rising to 810 m, 10 km E of Mount Howard, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ronald R. "Ronnie" Stephen, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966.

Mount Stephen Austin *see* **Mount Austin**

Stephen Island. 75°50' S, 146°54' W. An ice-covered island, about 6 km long, at the W side of the Nickerson Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. it is the the smallest and westernmost of the 3 grounded islands in that ice shelf. Actually, most of it is in the Ross Sea, only the E part of it touching the W portion of the ice shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Alexander Stephen (1795-1875), Scottish shipbuilder of Alexander Stephen and Sons, whose company built the *Nimrod* in 1866, the *Bear* in 1874, and the *Terra Nova* in 1884.

Mount Stephens. 83°23' S, 51°27' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2065 m, it surmounts the SW extremity of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Cdr. Henry E. "Hank" Stephens, USN, engineer chief who led the Seabees in building Ellsworth Station in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Stephens, David Robin Kimber. Known as Robin. b. May 11, 1934, Ealing, London, son of wealthy real estate man Walter Edward "Kim" Kimber Stephens and his wife Marjorie Datlen ("Steve," as she became known, with her pipe and trousers). Kimber Stephens (unhyphenated) was actually the surname, but Robin (named for a bird which alighted on his parents' windowsill) used only Stephens. After St Paul's School in Hammersmith, he did his national service in the Cavalry, eventually leading a tank platoon in Germany. Back on Civvy Street, he joined Lloyd's of London, for a brief while (bowler, tie, umbrella, the *Times*), then became a trainee metal-window manufacturer, with Crittall-Hope's, in Birmingham, and was doing the *Daily Telegraph* crossword one day in 1956 when he saw an ad for FIDS meteorologists. Despite a threat from his company that if he did go, he'd be fired ("forget this nonsense"), he went, and, after 3 months meteorological training at Bracknell, he sailed from the UK on the *Shackleton*, and was a meteorologist who wintered-over at Base G in 1957 and 1958, the second year also as base leader. The *John Biscoe* came to pick him up in early 1959, and he returned home, via the Falklands, South Georgia, Tristan da Cunha, and Ascension. On his return to the UK he went climbing and skiing in Scotland, and worked holidays in Aviemore with Georgie McLeod. He tried a geology degree at Swansea (under Derek Maling), but walked out one day and never went back, instead going to Norway, achieving high honors there in cross-country skiing. On July 4, 1964, in Aberdeen, he married Kathleen "Kath" Burns, and that year, with his wife, began the sailing school in Tignabruaich, in Scotland, that became famous. He also instructed skiiing. He died in Nov. 2007, at Tighnabruaich.

Cabo Stephenson *see* **Stephenson Nunatak**

Cape Stephenson *see* **Stephenson Nunatak**

Monte Stephenson *see* [1]**Mount Stephenson**

[1]**Mount Stephenson**. 69°49' S, 69°43' W. Rising to 2985 m (the British say about 3100 m), it is the highest mountain in the Douglas Range, at the heads of Toynbee Glacier and Sedgwick Glacier, 13 km W of George VI Sound, on the E side of Alexander Island. Probably first seen on Jan. 21, 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, but not then recognized as part of (what would later be called) the Douglas Range. Surveyed from the air on March 13, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and from the ground, on its E face, in Oct.-Nov. 1936, by Stephenson, Fleming, and Bertram, during the same expedition. Also during BGLE it was sketched from the air on its W face, on Feb. 1, 1937, a sketch that was reproduced on Stephenson's map of 1940. The results of the 1936 aerial survey appear on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Photographed aerially again in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. The E side of the mountain was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for Alfred Stephenson. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a British chart of 1957. In 1959-60 FIDS cartographers mapped it from the RARE photos. On an Argentine map of 1966 it appears as Monte Stephenson.

[2]**Mount Stephenson**. 80°25' S, 156°45' E. Rising to 2400 m, on the N side of Byrd Glacier, and near the head of Ramseier Glacier, 6 km SW of Mount Quackenbush, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Simon Stephenson, part of the BAS glacial geophysical survey of the Rutford Ice Stream, 1978-80 (he did not winter-over). Between 1984 and 1989 he was part of the NASA team studying ice stream for 4 seasons on the West Antarctic ice sheet. From 1989 onwards, he was NSF representative in Antarctica during austral summers, and research support manager at the NSF's Office of Polar Programs during off-seasons, overseeing the planning and implementing of USAP projects.

Stephenson, Alfred "Steve." b. Nov. 25, 1908, Norwich. In 1930, on graduating from Cambridge in geography, he became chief surveyor to the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, and in 1932-33 was exploring and surveying in northern Canada. While a university demonstrator at Cambridge, he became chief surveyor and meteorologist on BGLE 1934-37, and led the sledging party to George VI Sound to about 72°S. He continued as a lecturer, and in World War II developed photo interpretation techniques while serving in the RAF as a squadron leader. He was reader in surveying at Imperial College, London, from 1946 until he retired in 1972. In 1960 (on the *Kista Dan*) and 1984 he was back in Graham Land, as a visitor, and died on July 3, 1999, in Southampton.

Stephenson, Philip Jon. Known as Jon. b. 1930, Brisbane. After studying geology at Brisbane University, and doing post grad work in petrology at Imperial College, London, he became the glaciologist who crossed the continent with Fuchs during BCTAE 1955-58, the only Australian on the expedition. He was at South Ice with Lister and Blaiklock, and was the first man to drive dogs to the Pole since Amundsen. He later worked on Heard Island. In 2009 his book was published, *Crevasse Roulette: The First Transantarctic Crossing, 1957-58*. Died in 2011.

Stephenson, William Henry. Name also seen spelled Stevenson. Some called him "Steve." b. April 19, 1889, Hull, Yorks, son of painter and paperhanger Arthur Stephenson and his wife Fanny Anfield. He was a fisherman on trawlers out of Hull, Grimsby and Bridlington, and then joined the Royal Marines, as an officers' servant, in the Chatham Division. Fireman (senior stoker) on the *Endurance*, 1914-16, during Shackleton's expedition, BITE 1914-17. On Oct. 10, 1916, he and 9 others from the expedition sailed back to the UK on the *Highland Laddie*. He died of cancer in Hull on Aug. 19, 1953.

Stephenson Bastion. 80°46' S, 27°12' W. A mountain massif with steep rock cliffs on its S side, it rises to 1850 m (the British say 1560 m), S of Fuchs Dome, and W of Cornwall Glacier, in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. It includes, from W to E, Mount Greenfield, Clayton Ramparts, and Ram Bow Bluff. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and photographed aerially by USN in 1967. The central and highest part of the feature was named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Dr. Jon Stephenson. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC re-applied the name to the whole feature as now described, and US-ACAN accepted that in 1975.

Stephenson Nunatak. 72°08' S, 69°08' W. A prominent, pyramid-shaped rock nunatak, rising to 640 m (the British say 470 m) above sea level, about 300 m above the surrounding ice at the NW side of Kirwan Inlet, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Discovered, roughly surveyed, and photographed in 1940-41 by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. USAS also reported an ice-covered cape in 72°25' S, 68°00' W (possibly Martin Ice Rise), and the name Cape Stephenson was given to it, named after Alfred Stephenson of BGLE 1934-37 (that expedition had seen this coast from a distance on Oct. 19, 1936). Cape Stephenson appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, and also (as Cabo Stephenson) on a 1949 Argentine chart. The area was re-surveyed in 1949 by Fids from Base E, who found no well-defined cape in this position. The name Stephenson was re-applied to this nunatak by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In those days it was plotted in 72°11' S, 69°05' W, but the coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the corrected coordinates, the feature appears in the British gazetteer of 1977.

Stepped Lake. 69°23' S, 76°23' S. In the Larsemann Hills. The W half is very shallow, but the E half drops to a depth of 4 m. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Tuanjie Hu.

Stepping Stone Pond. 77°33' S, 160°47' E. A small freshwater frozen pond, 0.6 km ENE of Craig Pond, in the feature called Labyrinth, in Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, following a visit there by a 2003-04 USAP field sampling party, which reported that the pond has perfect stepping stones that allow it to be crossed easily.

Stepping Stones. 64°47' S, 63°59' W. A group of 3 tiny but prominent islands (rocks really) 0.8 km N of Limitrophe Island, between Shortcut Island and Cormorant Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, ESE of Arthur Harbor, in the area of Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago. The rocks form one of a series of boat refuges, and they form stepping stones for coastal trips between Palmer Station and Biscoe Bay. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in the 1956-58 period. USARP personnel from Palmer Station worked here from 1965, and they named the feature descriptively in 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Stepup Col. 63°34' S, 57°51' W. A snow-covered col running N-S at an elevation of about 500 m, it links Broad Valley with Cugnot Ice Piedmont, at the E end of Louis Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964. When one traverses the col in a northerly direction, one gains 100 feet in height. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Mys Steregushchij *see* **Cape Steregushchyy**

Steregushchiy Point *see* **Cape Steregushchyy**

Cape Steregushchyy. 67°40' S, 45°56' E. A rock cape, separating Voskhod Bay from Zerkal'naya Bay, on Alasheyev Bight, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 3.7 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the Russians as Mys Steregushchij. The name was translated by ANCA first as Steregushchiy Point, and later as Cape Steregushchyy. There have been several Russian ships over the years named *Steregushchiy*, and this feature was presumably named after one of them.

Islote Sterna *see* **Sterna Island**

Sterna Island. 65°23' S, 64°14' W. A small island, 1.1 km N of Darboux Island, and WNW of Cape Pérez, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Re-charted in 1957 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in cooperation with FIDS. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the large number of Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*) which breed on this island. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Islote Sterna, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Sternberg Peak. 80°04' S, 159°38' E. Rising to about 1300 m, just over 4 km NE of Rand Peak, in the Nebraska Peaks of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Ben Kollock Sternberg (b. Sept. 11, 1947), a member of the geophysical party during the Ross Ice Shelf

Project season of 1973-74. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Cabo Sterneck *see* **Charles Point, Cape Sterneck**

Cape Sterneck. 64°04' S, 61°02' W. A bold, black cliff at the end of Chavdar Peninsula, it forms the N side of the entrance to Hughes Bay, and divides the Davis Coast from the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This is probably where Davis's momentous landing took place in 1821. In Jan.-Feb. 1829, Foster charted it during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named the mountain to the ESE of the cape as Mount Herschel (*see* **Mount Péneaud**). Sir John Frederick William Herschel (*see* **Mount Herschel**), the great British astronomer, was a member of the Royal Society Committee that prepared instructions for the voyage. On Jan. 24, 1898, BelgAE 1897-99 discovered and charted what they thought was a cape in this area, and named it Cap von Sterneck, for Austrian geographer and geodesist Freiherr Maj. Gen. Robert von Sterneck (1839-1910), a specialist in gravity, and designer of pendulum apparatus. However, what they named as a cape was, in fact an island to the S of the cape (*see* **Apéndice Island**). The present-day cape was charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and misspelled Kap von Steineck. It also appears on their charts as Kap Wennersgaard (*see* **Wennersgaard Point**). FrAE 1908-10 erroneously called it Cap Charles (*see* **Charles Point**), and it appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. On Capt. Johannessen's chart of 1919-20 it appears as Guvernor Point (sic), presumably named after the whaling ship *Gouvernøren*. Maxime Lester, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, charted it as Cape Charles, and that name appears also on a 1938 British chart. On Aagaard's 1930 map it appears as Kapp Wennersgaard. On Bagshawe's 1939 map, also reflecting the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, it appears as Guvernor Point. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as "Cape von Sterneck (Cape Charles)," and on a 1946 USAAF chart it appears as Cape von Sterneck. ChilAE 1946-47 surveyed in this area, and named the island that the Swedes had thought was Kap Steineck (sic) as Isla Telegrafista Rivera (a name later shortened to Isla Rivera; this island would later be known as Apéndice Island), and named the present-day cape as Cabo Carlos. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Sterneck in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 21, 1949, with "Cape Sterneck (Charles)." It appears as Cape Sterneck on a British chart of 1949, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Cabo Charles, as it does on one of their 1954 charts. However, on a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Cabo Teniente Vivot, named for Lt. Mario Justo Vivot, of the Argentine navy, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Following air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and a further study of the charts prepared by BelgAE 1897-99, UK-APC determined that the name Sterneck had originally been applied by de Gerlache to the island, rather than to this cape, so, on Sept. 23, 1960, they changed the name Mount Herschel to Mount Pénaud, and gave the name Herschel to the present-day cape, as Cape Herschel. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It apepars on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Charles Point. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Cabo Sterneck, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected the proposed Punta Sterneck). Today, the Argentines also call it Cabo Sterneck. The Americans still call it Cape Sterneck.

Isla Sterneck *see* **Apéndice Island**

Sterneck Island *see* **Apéndice Island**

Sternhügel. 70°27' S, 160°59' E. A hill in the Kavrayskiy Hills, W of Rennick Bay. Named by the Germans.

Sterrett, James McAnlis "Jim." b. June 9, 1906, Pittsburgh, son of Dr. (and Capt.) William John Sterrett and his wife Elizabeth McAnlis Forbes. He studied medicine at the University of Pittsburgh (but never became a doctor), and married Mildred Gertrude Roberts. He had a four-year-old daughter when he became pharmacist and hospital corpsman on the *Bear of Oakland* as that vessel went south during ByrdAE 1933-35. He was biologist (bacteriologist) on the shore party as they wintered-over at Little America in 1934, and became Dr. Potaka's assistant while they were there. Byrd described him as "a conscientious, capable man." Back in the States, like many Byrd men, he lectured. He died in Wisconsin on April 21, 1975.

Sterrett Islands. 73°48' S, 103°23' W. Small group in the Amundsen Sea, 8 km NW of the Edwards Islands, and 8 km W of Canisteo Peninsula. Plotted by USGS from VX-6 air photos taken in Jan. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Jim Sterrett.

Nunatak Sterzhen'. 73°02' S, 73°55' E. In the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians.

Steuri Glacier. 76°23' S, 112°24' W. Flows from the S slopes of Mount Takahe, in Marie Byrd Land, 5.5 km W of Möll Spur. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Heinrich Steuri, Swiss USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1968-69.

Stevens, Albert Edward. b. Nov. 29, 1899, London, son of cabman William Stevens and his wife Alice. He was a painter, and, as such, spent time in South America before becoming a writer on the *Discovery II*, 1929-35. He later became a purser. He died in Dec. 1985, in London.

Stevens, Alexander O. "Alex." b. Jan. 11, 1886, Kilmarnock, Scotland, son of butler David Stevens (he later worked in the parish church office) and his wife Kate Louden. If he truly had a middle initial "O," then this researcher has been unable to find out what it stands for (he was born just Alexander Stevens, no middle initial). He was a pupil-teacher at 14, and after graduating from the University of Glasgow (MA, 1907), he became a biologist, and a schoolteacher in Stornoway. He returned to the university and got his BSc in geology in 1913, and worked for a year as an assistant in the geography department. He was chief of the scientific staff (and cook), of the Ross Sea party of BITE 1914-17, during which his attempts at geology were, according to him, constantly thwarted. During the last part of World War I he was in the Royal Engineers, went to Spitzbergen to explore the possibilities of coal fields there, and then taught geology at Glasgow, becoming a professor there in 1947. He retired in 1953, and died on Dec. 20, 1965, blind, suffering from emphysema (so long on the ice without a cigarette had really been a problem), and bitter that the Shackleton expedition had wasted two years of his life.

Stevens, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Stevens Cliff. 76°50' S, 162°40' E. A straight cliff, 5 km long, and rising to 200 m above the sea, between Tiger Island and Cape Archer, along the N side of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Alan R. Stevens, chief of the science and application branch of the National Mapping Division, and instrumental in USGS Antarctic mapping and geodesy programs in the 1990s. He worked in the area of McMurdo Sound during the 1994-95 USGS field program. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Stevens Point *see* **Jebsen Point**

Stevens Rock. 67°37' S, 64°42' E. Also called Stevensskjeret. A small, lone, low-lying, ice-free rock in water, 2.5 km (the Australians say 4 km) E of Strahan Glacier, and between 1.5 and 2 km off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931, by BANZARE 1929-31, and named by Mawson for English-born Cdr. Charles Whettnall Stevens (1879-1967), hydrographic department of the Royal Australian Navy. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Stevenson Bluff. 69°51' S, 159°28' E. A bluff, 6 km NW of Mount Ellery, in the Wilson Hills, it forms a portion of the divide between Suvorov Glacier and Manna Glacier, 27 km ESE of Pope Mountain, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for William P. Stevenson, VX-6 aviation machinist's mate and helicopter crew member at McMurdo in the winter of 1968. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Stevenson Cove. 66°15' S, 110°37' E. An enclosed cove on the N side of Clark Peninsula, about 3.5 km ENE of Wilkes Station. The area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, ANARE in 1956, and also by SovAE 1956. The cove was included in a 1957 survey conducted by Carl Eklund, who named it for Andrew Stevenson, economic adviser to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and author of a report for the committee on IGY in the Arctic and Antarctic. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961. The Russians call it Bukhta Moora.

Stevenson Glacier. 70°06' S, 72°48' E. Flows NW into the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf, just N of Branstetter Rocks. Delineated by U.S. car-

tographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by him for Lt. James C. Stevenson, co-pilot on OpHJ flights here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit.

Stevenson Island. 67°26' S, 61°11' E. A small island, rising to an elevation of 122 m above sea level, at the E side of the Colbeck Archipelago, 3 km NE of Cape Simpson, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE 1929–31, and named by Mawson for Capt. John B. Stevenson, RAN, a member of the Australian *Aurora* Committee of 1916–17. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Stevenson Peak. 72°25' S, 168°17' E. Rising to 1780 m, 8 km WNW of Bypass Hill, in the Cartographers Range of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert G. Stevenson, geologist at McMurdo, 1967–68.

Stevensskjeret *see* **Stevens Rock**

Steventon Island. 77°15' S, 148°15' W. A broad, ice-covered island, about 40 km long, it is the biggest of the grounded islands in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, and lies W of Court Ridge. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Richard F. Steventon, USN, petty officer in charge of Eights Station in 1963.

Stever Ridge. 72°51' S, 168°02' E. An irregular ridge extending SE from Mount Riddolls to the confluence of Behr Glacier and Borchgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Horton Guyford Stever (1916–2010), director of the NSF, 1972–74, and former president of Carnegie Mellon University, who traveled and worked in Antarctica in 1973 and 1975. He was President Gerald Ford's science adviser. He was known by his middle name.

Steward, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Steward, Robert *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Steward, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Steward, William. Captain of the maintop during USEE 1838–42. He joined the expedition in the USA, and was on the *Peacock* on March 9, 1839, when he was knocked off the yard, fell into the sea, and died 2 days later from internal injuries.

Mount Stewart. 80°59' S, 158°32' E. Rising to 1900 m, midway between Mount Durnford and Mount Liard. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Ian Stewart, retired diplomat and NZ's whaling commissioner for 12 years. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Nunatak Stewart. 66°09' S, 61°11' W. One of the many nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Stewart, Frederick Donald. b. July 12, 1814, NY. He married the very wealthy Catherine van Voorhis on May 17, 1835. He was captain's clerk on USEE 1838–42. He joined the expedition in the USA, and was on the *Peacock* from 1838 to 1841, and then transferred to the *Vincennes*, staying aboard Wilkes's ship until the end of the cruise. He assisted Wilkes with the correction of survey data obtained on the expedition. and became a draftsman, then a hydrographer. He was a conspicuous Odd Fellow. He died at his longtime home in Washington, DC, on Jan. 25, 1878, of pneumonia. His name has usually been seen misspelled as Stuart; that's because Wilkes spelled it that way.

Stewart, Hampton. From NY. Crew member on the *Jane Maria*, 1819–21, who made a manuscript chart (now lost) of the South Shetlands, the first of their kind of that area. On his return to Stonington, he married Sarah Wilcox on Nov. 5, 1821.

Stewart, Reginald Horace Anthony "Tony." b. Oct. 13, 1922. He was with the RAF's meteorological branch from 1944 to 1950, and from 1950 to 1955 was instructor in physics at the Nautical College, at Pangbourne, Berks, with experience with upper air balloons in the Atlantic. In 1951 and 1952 he was a member of the Schools Exploring expeditions to Iceland, and in 1953 to British Columbia. Then he became meteorologist in the advance party of BCTAE 1955–58, being one of the eight men at Shackleton Base (q.v.). He came back to London on the *Magga Dan*, on June 13, 1957.

Stewart, Walter Colin. b. March 7, 1907, Milton, Mass., but raised partly in Dorchester, son of Canadian (Prince Edward Island) immigrant parents, carpenter Peter S. Stewart and his wife Flora Brown Currie. He joined the Merchant Marine as a fireman, and in 1930 was on the *Sacramento*. He was an oiler on the *Jacob Ruppert* during the first half of ByrdAE 1933–35. He replaced Peter MacCurrach as 3rd assistant engineer for the second half (i.e., 1934–35). He died on Oct. 8, 1979, in Largo, Fla.

Stewart Buttress. 79°07' S, 28°30' W. A rock bluff, rising to 1005 m (the British say 790 m), 3 km S of Marø Cliffs, near the SW end of the Theron Mountains, in Coats Land. First surveyed and mapped in Dec. 1956, by BCTAE, and named by them for Tony Stewart (*see* **Stewart, Reginald**). UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Stewart Glacier. 77°29' S, 151°25' W. On the N side of Edward VII Peninsula, flowing NE along the E side of Howard Heights into the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Wayne B. Stewart, USN, Hercules aircraft co-pilot during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967–68).

Stewart Heights. 73°29' S, 163°58' E. Small, partly snow-covered heights rising to 2760 m at their highest, and snow-covered, just S of the Arrowhead Range, between the upper forks of Cosmonaut Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966–67, for Ian Stewart, field assistant with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Stewart Hills. 84°12' S, 86°00' W. Several small nunataks and snow hills rising above an otherwise featureless terrain, 80 km NE of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Horlick Mountains Traverse of 1958–59, and again, during an airlifted geophysical traverse on Dec. 13, 1959, by Ed Thiel and Cam Craddock, who named them for Prof. Duncan Stewart (1905–1969), geologist and major student of Antarctic rocks at Carleton College, Minnesota, who was in the Ross Sea area in 1960–61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Stewart Peak. 77°44' S, 163°52' E. A sharp coastal peak rising to 1097 m above sea level, on the S side of New Harbor, at McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. It is the easternmost summit in the range of hills flanking the S side of Ferrar Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for James R. Stewart, diving safety officer from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who was principal adviser on research diving for the NSF's Office of Antarctic Programs, from 1967 onwards. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Stewart Stacks. 62°38' S, 61°11' W. Two prominent sea stacks on the S side of the entrance of New Plymouth, Livingston Island, between Astor Island and Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Fildes in 1820–21, and he named them Monuments. That name stuck until July 7, 1959, when UK-APC renamed them Stewart Stacks, in order to avoid confusion with other "monument" names in Antarctica. Hampton Stewart was the person honored. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Sthal, Frédéric. b. May 14, 1821, Metz. Junior seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Stibbs Bay *see* **Utstikkar Bay**

Stibnite *see* **Antimony**

Stich Peak. 85°57' S, 132°01' W. Rising to 2305 m, on the W side of Reedy Glacier, between May Peak and Chapin Peak, in the Quartz Hills. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. John D. Stich, USN, pilot at McMurdo in 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Stickle Ridge. 63°56' S, 57°55' W. Running N-S at an elevation of about 720 m, W of Saint Martha Cove, on James Ross Island. The weathered red lavas of the ridge were examined by BAS geologists in 1985–86. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for the spiny nature of the ridge. They plotted it in 63°58' S, 57°57' W. US-ACAN accepted the name, but with slightly different coordinates.

Mount Stierer. 75°06' S, 162°09' E. Rising to 1080 m, 2.5 km NNE of Mount Bellingshausen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Byron A. Stierer (b. April 15, 1937, Campbell, Ky.), USAF, airman first class who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1962.

Stiernblad, Curt *see* **Stjernblad**

Stig Nunatak. 73°20' S, 3°14' W. About 5 km NE of Mount Hallgren, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Stignabben, for Stig Hallgren. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Stig Nunatak in 1966.

Punta Stigan *see* **Stigant Point**

Pointe Stigant *see* **Stigant Point**

Punta Stigant *see* **Stigant Point**

Stigant Point. 62°01' S, 58°43' W. A conspicuous point, rising to 64 m above sea level, 10 km WSW of Davey Point, and about 20 km WSW of Pottinger Point, on the NW coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35, and named by them for linguist George Bertie Stigant (1889-1973), a member of the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty, 1910-55 (superintending cartographer, 1935-51). It appears on a British chart of 1937. It appears on a 1939 Argentine chart, as Punta Stigant, and (in error) as Punta Stigan on a 1957 Argentine chart, and Punta Stigant was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, but as Stignant Point, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. No one was checking, a situation that clearly has not changed much over the years, and no one seems to have known Mr. Stigant personally, except, perhaps, the French (it appears on a 1954 French chart as Pointe Stigant). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The name was corrected by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted the change in 1963. It appears with the corrected name on a British chart of 1962. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stignabben *see* **Stig Nunatak**

Stignant Point *see* **Stigant Point**

Stillekette. 70°50' S, 165°30' E. A ridge, SW of Buskirk Bluffs, in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Stillwell, Frank Leslie. b. June 27, 1888, Hawthorn, Melbourne, son of printer Alfred Stillwell and his wife Mary Eliza Townsend. Geologist on AAE 1911-14, he led a party exploring the East Antarctica coastline. He served in World War I as a private, but from 1916 worked for the Australian government as a scientist. He died on Feb. 8, 1963, in the Isle of Wight.

Stillwell Hills. 67°26' S, 59°28' E. A group of rocky hills composed of banded gneisses of colors ranging between dark brown and light gray, about 5 km S of Fold Island, and extending for about 13 km in a NW-SE direction along the SW side of William Scoresby Bay, on the Kemp Coast of Enderby Land. Included in this feature are Lealand Bluff and Kemp Peak. Explored in Feb. 1936 by the personnel of the *William Scoresby*, and also by LCE 1936-37, the latter taking air photos that were used to map these hills for the first time. Dave Trail led an ANARE team here in 1961. Named by ANCA for Frank Stillwell (q.v.), who derived a theory of metamorphic differentiation from banded gneisses of the same type on the George V Coast. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Stillwell Island. 66°55' S, 143°48' E. A small, steep, rocky island, 0.4 km in diameter, it is the largest member of the Way Archipelago, at the W side of the entrance to Watt Bay, between 2.5 and 3 km NE of Garnet Point, off the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Frank Stillwell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and ANCA followed suit.

Stillwell Lake. 67°24' S, 59°26' E. A lake, 3 km by 2 km, about 3 km NE of Kemp Peak. The lake is about 2 m above the high-tide limit and drains from its E end via a short stream to the sea. It is the largest lake in the Stillwell Hills, in association with which it was named by ANCA on March 12, 1992.

The *Stina*. A 251-ton, 116-foot whale catcher, built in 1928 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was in Antarctic waters in 1929-30, catching for the *Saragossa* and the *Salvestria*. She was back in 1930-31 and 1931-32, catching for the *Salvestria*, and again, for the *Sourabaya*, in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37. She then became an Arctic vessel, and was requisitioned by the Royal Navy for service in World War II. In Feb. 1946 she was returned to Salvesen's, and was used by the company as a service boat in South Georgia, towing and guiding other ships into Stromness and Leith Harbour. On March 24, 1955, she was scuttled off Leith Harbour, for use as a mooring place.

Mount Stinear. 73°05' S, 66°24' E. A prominent rock outcrop on a large massif, rising to 1950 m (the Australians say 1725 m above sea level, and that it rises to about 1500 m above the surrounding ice), in the Prince Charles Mountains, just E of Mount Rymill, at the junction of Fisher Glacier and Lambert Glacier. Mapped by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. Named by ANCA on April 29, 1958, for Bruce Stinear (q.v.), who first visited it with his ANARE party in Oct. 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Stinear, Bruce Harry. b. Nov. 25, 1915, Christchurch, NZ. He worked for the Vacuum Oil Company, and during World War II was an RNZAF navigator. After the war he went back to Vacuum, prospecting in NZ, Australia, and New Guinea. A geophysicist at Mawson Station, during its first winter, 1954, he was back in 1957, at both Mawson and Davis Stations (but based at Davis), initiating the geological and survey program for the Vestfold Hills and the Larsemann Hills. He was back at Mawson in 1959.

Stinear Island. 67°35' S, 62°50' E. One of the Flat Islands, about 320 m (the Australians say about 400 m) N of Béchervaise Island, in Holme Bay, in Mac. Robertson Land, about 2 km WNW of Mawson Station. It is part of what was once called Flatøy (q.v.) by the Norwegians. In 1954 ANARE found it to be a separate island. Named by ANCA for Bruce Stinear. ANARE parties have visited the island frequently since 1954. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Stinear Lake. 68°34' S, 78°08' E. A salt water lake, 2.5 km long, and 0.4 km wide, immediately E of Lake Dingle, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. First visited by ANARE in 1955. Named by ANCA for Bruce Stinear. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Stinear Nunataks. 69°42' S, 64°40' E. A group of dark brown nunataks, of different shapes, which occur within an area of 360 sq km, about 26 km N of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land, and about 280 km SSE of Mawson Station. Visited by Bob Dovers' ANARE Southern Party in 1954, and named by him as the Southern Nunataks. However, ANCA renamed the group as the Stinear Nunataks, for Bruce Stinear, and plotted it in 69°42' S, 65°50' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, but with different coordinates. The group includes Summers Peak (the highest), Dovers Peak, Zebra Peak, Peak Seven, Nunatak Minina, Nunatak Pozharskogo, and Nunatak Shtyk.

Stinear Peninsula. 69°24' S, 76°18' E. In the Larsemann Hills, projecting out from the ice plateau into the sea, with uniformly steep sides rising to a central spine. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Bruce Stinear. The Chinese call it Sanjiao Bandao.

Stinker Point. 61°13' S, 55°23' W. A point, 6 km S of Table Bay, between that bay and Cape Lookout, on the SW coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and mapped in Dec. 1970, by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for the giant petrels which breed here. Stinker was the sailors' nickname for this bird (*Macronectes giganteus*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1977 Argentine chart, as Punta Hedionda. That seems to be the name used by the Argentines today, despite the disgracefully inaccurate translation ("hedionda" is an adjective, referring to the "punta," and means "stinky," a complete irrelevance. There is nowhere in the Spanish-speaking world any application of the word "hedionda" to giant petrels). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stipple Rocks. 68°06' S, 67°22' W. A group of more than 20 rocks in water, 5 km NW of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. These rocks, as well as nearby rocks to the E, appear on a 1949 Argentine chart collectively as Islotes Debenham (*see* **Debenham Islands**). Surveyed again in Dec. 1949 by Fids from Base E, who named this compact group for the way it looks on a map. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1967 and 1969. The Argentines translated the name as Rocas Punteadas.

Mount Stirling. 71°33' S, 164°07' E. Rising to 2260 m, it forms part of the E wall of Leap Year Glacier, 8 km SW of Mount Freed, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, for Canadian zoologist Ian Stirling (b. Sept. 26, 1941, Nkana, Northern Rhodesia), who, upon his return from Scott Base that summer, got his PhD from Canterbury University (NZ). He was long associated with the University of British Columbia. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Stjernblad, Fritz Edvard Curt, Baron. Known as Curt. The last name is also seen (quite correctly) as Stiernblad. b. Sept. 30, 1882, Stockholm, son of bank director Major Carl William Stjernblad and his wife Tekla Sofia Natalia von Schwerin. In Cape Town, in Dec. 1901, he joined the *Gauss* as an able seaman, as part of GermAE 1901-03. In 1917 he wintered-over at Órcadas Station with the Argentines. On. Nov. 23, 1928, in Paris, he married Hilma Margareta Larsson.

Stobart, Thomas Ralph "Tom." b. March 10, 1914, Darlington, Durham, son of Ralph Forester Stobart and his wife Athole O.A. Bowden. Zoologist who served in India during World War II, making educational films. He led an expedition to the Himalayas in 1946, and in 1949-50 was photographer on NBSAE, making the official British film record of that Antarctic expedition. After film work in Africa and Australia, he was a member of the 1953 expedition in which Ed Hillary conquered Everest, and that year made the film *Conquest of Everest*. He also led a search for the Yeti, and wrote cook books. He died on Nov. 28, 1980, at Hassocks, Sussex.

Stock, Gordon Derek "Widger." b. Aug. 23, 1926, Braintree, Essex, son of Christopher Stock and his wife Irene Mabel Sullens. He did his national service as a rating radioman in the Navy, and was living in Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, when he joined FIDS in 1945, as a radioman. He arrived at Port Lockroy Station on Jan. 15, 1946, and the following day took over from Norman Layther as radioman, wintering-over at Lockroy in 1946. He left there on the *Fitzroy* on Jan. 27, 1947, in company with Mike Hardy and Frank White, and wintered-over again, at Base F, in 1947. He then returned to Port Stanley, where he caught the *Lafonia* back to London, arriving there on April 21, 1948. Later that year he left Southampton again, bound for the Falklands, and was base leader and meteorological assistant at Base B during the 1949 winter, and in 1950 wintered-over at South Georgia. After his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he caught the *Alcantara* bound for Southampton, arriving there on Jan. 22, 1951. On board, he met Elvira "Vira" Thomas, daughter of a Welsh coal miner. She was a university graduate, teacher, and lecturer in Brazil, and they were married soon afterwards. In 1953 they left England for Northern Rhodesia, had two daughters, moved on to Kenya, Uganda, and Sudan, and finally returned to England in 1970. The marriage broke up, and Stock married again, in 1974, to Margaretta Bayne, in Herts. In 2001 he married a third time, to Veronica Barton, in Beds. He is still living in St. Albans, Herts. Vira Stock, who had continued as a lecturer, died in Jan. 2009, aged 90.

Stocking Glacier. 77°42' S, 161°50' E. A small, steep alpine glacier, just E of Catspaw Glacier, between Obelisk Mountain and The Matterhorn, it flows S toward Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, for its appearance as seen from above. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Stocks, Richard Frederick "Dick." b. March 1, 1928. He joined BAS in 1962, as a builder, and was at Base B for the summers of 1962-63, 1963-64, 1967-68, and 1968-69. He was in charge of the building of the aircraft hangar, a project that kept getting interrupted by volcanic explosions. He also wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1964.

Stockton Peak. 71°08' S, 62°10' W. Sharp and mostly ice-covered, and rising to about 1460 m, along the S side of the upper part of (i.e., the head of) Murrish Glacier, 10 km WNW of Cat Ridge, in Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for William L. Stockton, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Punta Stoffels *see* **Suffield Point**

Nunatak Stojkij. 71°01' S, 71°30' E. One of the central group of the Manning Nunataks, in the SE part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Stoker Island. 62°24' S, 59°51' W. An island, 2 km WSW of Emeline Island, it is the westernmost of the Aitcho Islands, in English Strait, in the South Shetlands. There is a chinstrap penguin rookery here. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for leading mechanic Donald N. Tait, RN (b. 1940), stoker of the survey motorboat *Nimrod* of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit here in Jan.-March 1967, on the *Protector*. It appears on the 1968 chart of the survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Stokes, Frank Welberg. Welberg was his middle name, despite the fact that it is almost always seen as Wilbert. b. Nov. 27, 1858, Nashville, Tenn., but raised in Philadelphia, son of book keeper Malone S. Stokes and his wife Harriet. After years in Paris, he was the artist with Peary twice in the Arctic in the 1890s. In Buenos Aires on Dec. 15, 1901, he joined SwedAE 1901-04. He flew with Amundsen over the Arctic in the 1920s. He died on Feb. 14, 1955, in NY.

Stokes, Jeffrey Colin Albert "Jeff." b. 1935, Hackney, London, son of Albert E. Stokes and his wife Alice A. Gibbs. He went to Sir George Monoux Grammar School, in Walthamstow, and in 1956 was in Norway, where he met Mike Stansbury. In 1958 he joined FIDS, as an assistant surveyor, and wintered-over at Base G in 1959, and at Wordie House in 1960.

Stokes Hill. 64°52' S, 63°32' W. A small but prominent rocky peak, rising to 270 m, 1.5 km SE of Doumer Hill, and E of South Bay, on Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05. Named by ArgAE 1949-50, as Monte Teniente (i.e., "lieutenant mountain"). In 1953 it appeared on an Argentine photo as Monte Pelado (i.e., "bald mountain"). It was used as a triangulation point in Dec. 1956, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. ArgAE 1956-57 re-surveyed it, and named it Monte López, presumably for a member of that expedition. It appears as such on their 1957 chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for O. Lynch, the engineer (stokes means "stoker" in British naval slang) of the unit's motor launch here in 1956-57. He was the first to climb this hill. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears as such on a 1960 British chart. Today, the Argentines tend to call it Monte Teniente. *See also* **Doumer Hill**.

Stokes Peaks. 67°24' S, 68°09' W. A group of peaks rising to about 800 m, between McCallum Pass and Sighing Peak, on the N side of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, on the W side of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Oct. 1948; photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57; and further surveyed from the ground in 1961-62, by Fids from Base T. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Jeff Stokes. The name appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ozero Stokovoe. 67°41' S, 45°52' E. A lake, one of the cluster of such lakes in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, it lies immediately S of Lake Globukoye, and just E of Lake Lagernoye and Molodezhnaya Station. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Stolb. 68°10' S, 62°23' E. Immediately S of the Sørtindane Peaks, and due S of Simpson Ridge, in the Brown Range, toward the S end of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunataki Stolby. 69°51' S, 64°30' E. A group of nunataks, NW of Gowlett Peaks, NE of the Anare Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Stoletova. 73°22' S, 61°34' E. A nunatak, NW of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Stolhani, Theodore. Skipper of the *Gobernador Bories*, in Antarctic waters between the 1906-07 season and the 1911-12 season.

Stoltz Island. 69°15' S, 72°09' W. A small island just off the NW tip of Alexander Island, 11 km S of Cape Vostok. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, by U.S. Landsat in Jan. 1974, and surveyed from the ground in 1975-76 by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station. In 1977 the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys plotted it from all these efforts. UK-APC named it on June 11, 1980, for Lt. Cdr. Charles L. Stoltz, USN, staff photographic officer with U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica, during OpDF 1970 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 1971 (i.e., 1970-71).

Stolze Peak. 64°43' S, 62°26' W. Rising to 1585 m, W of (and near the head of) Beaupré Cove, on Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco

Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. FIDS cartographers mapped it from these efforts in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Franz Stolze (1836-1910), German scientist who, in 1881, suggested improvements in methods of air photography, and, in 1892, established the principle of the "floating mark," used in stereophotogrammetry. It appears on a British chart of 1961, wrongly plotted in 64°40' S, 62°27' W. US-ACAN accepted the name (with corrected coordinates) in 1965.

Stone, Bernard James. b. Jan. 18, 1883, Southsea, Hants. He was a leading stoker, RN, on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. He died in Portsmouth, in 1940.

Stone Point. 63°24' S, 56°56' W. A rocky point with a small islet and some rocks lying off it, it marks the SE entrance point of Hope Bay, at the extreme NE end of Trinity Peninsula, off the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. In Feb. 1952, the area was surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, led by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, on the *John Biscoe*, and named by Hunt for Henry William Stone (b. 1914) of St. Johns, Newfoundland, first mate on the *Trepassey*, 1946-47. It appears as such on the 1953 chart of Hunt's expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. ArgAE 1952-53 named it Punta Candado (i.e., "padlock point"), presumably for the 30 meter-high ice wall overhanging the point which makes the feature resemble a padlock in outline. However, on a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Punta de las Rocas ("point of the rocks"), so named for the rocks lying off it, and that is the name that appears in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1955 as Punta Stone, and that is the name that went into the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Stone Ridge. 77°16' S, 161°53' E. A ridge, surmounted by Mount Swinford, it extends SW-NE between Ringer Glacier and Dahe Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Brian Stone, USAP logistics specialist with Antarctic Support Associates from 1990. He was science cargo coordinator for McMurdo, 1992-95; terminal operations manager there, 1995-97; terminal operations manager at Christchurch, 1997-2000; and research support manager with the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 2000-05. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Stonechute Gully. 60°43' S, 45°36' W. A steep gully W of Factory Bluffs, and falling NE into Factory Cove, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Stonecracker *see* **Chinstrap penguin**

Stonehocker Point. 66°15' S, 110°31' E. A rocky point forming the W extremity of Clark Peninsula, on the Budd Coast of East Antarctica. Wilkes Station is on this point. The region was first mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. ANARE photographed it from the air in 1956, and SovAE 1956 did the same thing. Named by Carl Eklund in 1957 for Garth Hill Stonehocker (b. March 19, 1925, Idaho. d. July 29, 1999, Hyde Park, Utah), chief physicist in the ionosphere-cosmic ray program at Wilkes Station in the winter of 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Bahía Stonehouse *see* **Stonehouse Bay**

Mount Stonehouse. 84°24' S, 164°24' E. A large tabular mountain rising to about 2900 m (the New Zealanders say 3100 m), overlooking Bowden Névé, 5.5 km SW of Mount Falla, on the W end of the ridge that joins that mountain with Mount Kirkpatrick, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Bernard Stonehouse. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Stonehouse, Bernard. b. May 1, 1926, Hull, Yorks, son of James Stonehouse and Margaret Smith. A Navy pilot, he joined FIDS in 1946, as a meteorologist, summered-over at Base E in 1946-1947, wintered-over there in 1947, then spent the 1947-48 summer there and the winter of 1948, the summer of 1948-49, the winter of 1949, and finally the summer of 1949-50. He was finally taken off after being stranded with Fuchs and party on Stonington Island, one of only a few men ever to spend 3 successive winters in Antarctica (not by choice). On Sept. 17, 1954 he married Sally Clacey. He wrote books on penguins (*see* the Bibliography), and, from 1982, was editor of the *Polar Record*. From 1961 to 1969 he was lecturer in zoology at Canterbury University, in NZ, and was at Scott Base and the Cape Royds hut, in 1964-65. In 1994 he began studying the effects of tourism on the Antarctic environment, and has been down virtually every summer since then.

Stonehouse Bay. 67°21' S, 68°05' W. A bay, 8 km wide, indenting the E coast of Adelaide Island between Hunt Peak and Sighing Peak, at Laubeuf Fjord, N of Wright Peninsula. Discovered, surveyed, and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in Oct. 1948, by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Bernard Stonehouse. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. Fids from Base T surveyed it again, 1961-62. The Argentines call it Bahía Stonehouse.

Punta Stoneley *see* **Stoneley Point**

Stoneley, Robert "Bob." b. July 22, 1929, Wharfedale, Yorks, son of distinguished geophysicist Robert Stoneley and his wife Dorothy Minn. He was evacuated to Pitlochry, in Scotland, during World War II, and after graduating from Cambridge in 1951, he joined FIDS, and went to Antarctica on the *John Biscoe* as a geologist, wintering-over at Base D in 1952, working on geological mapping. On Oct. 22, 1953, in Cambridge, he married Hilda Mary Margaret Cox. Brian Hunt was at the wedding. He joined BP, exploring for oil around the world, and on April 18, 1957 arrived back in London from Cape Town, on the *Durban Castle*, to be a member of the British IGY committee, 1957-58. In 1961 he went to work for the U.S. Department of Commerce's coast and geodetic survey, and lived in Redondo Beach, Calif. From 1974 to 1978 he was chief geologist to the Oil Service Company of Iran, and by the 1980s was in the geology department of Imperial College, London, specializing in the oil industry. He died on Sept. 15, 2008.

Stoneley Point. 63°52' S, 58°07' W. A rocky point on the NW coast of James Ross Island, it forms the NE entrance point to Whisky Bay, 6 km W of Brandy Bay. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, it seems to be on their map (but not named). Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945, and again in 1952-53, and named by the latter group for Bob Stoneley. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentines call it Punta Stoneley.

Stoner Peak. 77°54' S, 163°06' E. A distinctive peak surmounting the E extremity of the ridge between Covert Glacier and Spring Glacier, and, at 1300 m above sea level, forming the highest point of that ridge, in the NE part of the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for James E. Stoner, USGS cartographer, active in geodetic control planning and data reduction from 1981. He was a member of the USGS geodetic control teams at the McMurdo Dry Valleys in the 1986-87 and 1989-90 field seasons, being team leader in the latter season, and also working in remote areas of Antarctica, off icebreakers.

Stonethrow Ridge. 62°58' S, 60°44' W. A snow-covered ridge, running N-S at an elevation of about 325 m above sea level, W of Primero de Mayo Bay, and behind Fumarole Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. ArgAE 1952-53 named it Monte Beazley, and it appears on their chart of 1953 (that is still the name used by the Argentines today). Surveyed in Jan. 1954 by FIDS, and named by them as Stonethrow Ridge for the stones at the base of the steep E face which have been thrown off the ridge. There is a 1955 Argentine reference to this feature, as Cerro Iglesias, but that name went nowhere. UK-APC accepted the name Stonethrow Ridge on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. SCAR has this as a separate feature from Mount Beazley, but they are one and the same.

Isla Stonington *see* **Stonington Island**

Islita Stonington *see* **Stonington Island**

Islote Stonington *see* **Stonington Island**

Stonington Island. 68°11' S, 67°00' W. About 2500 feet long (from NW to SE), 1000 feet wide, and covered with boulders and large pebbles, it lies 1.5 km NE of Neny Island, off the W coast of Graham Land, in the E part of Marguerite Bay. Covered in snow during the winter, and surrounded by high mountains, its exteme N part is joined to the mainland by the drifted snow slope (or ice ramp) which forms the S side of the terminus of Northeast Glacier (itself on the mainland), the glacier leading up to a plateau 6500 feet up. This drifted snow slope was 1000

feet across in 1941, when USAS left, but by 1947, when RARE and FIDS were there, it had been reduced to 600 feet. Following the retreat of Northeast Glacier, this snow slope is now gone entirely, and Stonington really is an island. Selected on March 8, 1940, to be the site of East Base, during USAS 1939–41, who named it for the Connecticut town from which many of the whaling and sealing ships issued forth over the centuries. It was later the site of the FIDS station, Base E (called Marguerite Bay Station or Stonington Island Station). It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1946, US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, it appears on a British chart of 1948, UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The British pronounce it "Stonnington," as if it has 2 ns. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Isla Stonington, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. A Chilean refuge hut was established here on Feb. 7, 1956, from the *Leucotón*. The name has also been seen as Islita Stonington, and even (erroneously) as Isla Stonnington. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Stonington.

Stonington Island Station *see* **Base E**

Stonnington *see* **Stonington**

Stony Point. 64°55' S, 62°56' W. The W entrance point of Oscar Cove and the SE entrance point of Argentino Channel, on the Danco Coast of Graham Land. ArgAE 1952–53 descriptively named it Punta Piedras (i.e., "stones point"), and it appears as such on their 1953 chart. However, it was inadvertently renamed Punta Popa ("poop-deck point") by ArgAE 1953–54, and that name appears on their 1954 chart. The name Punta Piedras was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. In 1956–57 FIDASE photographed it from the air, and Fids from Base O surveyed it from the ground. UK-APC named it Stony Point on Feb. 7, 1978, and that is the name that appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. This feature is not the same as Islote Sandra (q.v.).

Stopes Point. 76°36' S, 159°35' E. The most northerly point on Tilman Ridge (the NW arm of the Allan Hills), in Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Marie Carmichael Stopes (1880–1958), authority on carboniferous paleobotany, and later a celebrated pioneer of birth control. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Originally plotted in 76°37' S, 159°37' E, it has since been replotted.

Cape Stopford *see* **Stopford Peak**

Stopford Peak. 63°46' S, 61°38' W. Rising steeply to 495 m from a straight piece of coast, it is the most prominent feature on the E side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Foster charted it roughly in 1829, and named the nearby point Cape Stopford, for Admiral Sir Robert Stopford (1768–1847), commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, 1827–30, where Foster's ship, the *Chanticleer*, had been fitted out for the expedition. Cape Stopford appears on an 1839 British chart. An Argentine chart of 1949 shows this feature named as Monte Sur (i.e., "southern mountain"). It is also seen as Monte Sud (which means the same thing). Following FIDASE aerial photography in 1956–57, the name Stopford was re-applied on Sept. 23, 1960, by UK-APC, from the cape to this peak,. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted this in 1965.

Stor Hånakken *see* **Stor Hånakken Mountain**

Stor Hånakken Mountain. 66°32' S, 53°38' E. Also called the Great Hånakken. A prominent, dark, steep-sided peak rising to about 1970 m above sea level, about 32 km SSE of Armstrong Peak, in the central part of the Napier Mountains, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian carographers in 1946 from aerial photographs taken in Jan.-Feb. 1937 by LCE 1936–37, and named by them as Stor Hånakken (i.e., "the great shark's neck") or Stor Hånakkenfjell. US-ACAN accepted the name Stor Hånakken Mountain in 1953. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956, visited in 1960 by an ANARE party led by Syd Kirkby, and named by ANCA (but only for themselves) on July 4, 1961, as Mount Bennett, for Ken Bennett.

Stor Hånakkenfjell *see* **Stor Hånakken Mountain**

Punta Store *see* **Store Point**

Store Point. 68°12' S, 67°02' W. A point projecting toward the N from the central part of the N coast of Neny Island, it is the most northerly point on the island, and also the NW entrance point of Neny Bay, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1947, and named by them for their food store here. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1956. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Punta Store, and that is what the Chileans call it today. The Argentines have translated it all the way, as Punta Depósito.

Store Svarthorn *see* **Store Svarthorn Peak**

Store Svarthorn Peak. 71°35' S, 12°33' E. A very prominent black peak, rising abruptly to 2490 m, at the SW extremity of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and named by Ritscher as Grosses Schwarz-Horn (i.e., "the great black peak"). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and translated by them from the German, as Store Svarthorn. In 1970, US-ACAN accepted the name Store Svarthorn Peak, rather than a German variant, because many of the features in this area have Norwegian names.

Storebusen. 71°41' S, 15°05' E. A mountain, SW of Vorposten Peak, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("large ogre").

Storegg *see* **Storegg Bank**

Storegg Bank. 66°40' S, 64°35' E. A submarine feature about 45 km off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson. Discovered on Jan. 9, 1934, by the *Solglimt*, which found that the bottom shelved steeply from 5100 m to 310 m. It was thought that there was a large edge there, to which the Norwegians applied the name Storeggen (i.e., "the great edge"). ANCA accepted the name Storegg Bank. The Russians, who seem to call it Storegg, have plotted it in 67°24' S, 65°30' E.

Storeggen *see* **Storegg Bank**

Storegutt *see* **Mount Storegutt**

Mount Storegutt. 66°53' S, 55°27' E. Rising to about 1466 m, about 30 km S of the Nicholas Range, in Kemp Land, 42 km W of Edward VIII Bay, and 16 km S of Jennings Bluff. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped in 1946 from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Storegutt (i.e., "big boy"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Storegutt in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

Storehø. 71°56' S, 25°14' E. A mountain S of Nipe Glacier, between the Austkampane Hills and Menipa Peak, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Storeidet *see* **Storeidet Col**

Storeidet Col. 71°41' S, 11°31' E. A prominent col 5.5 km W of Eidshaugane Peaks, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwgian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storeidet (i.e., "the great isthmus"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storeidet Col in 1970.

Mount Storer. 66°53' S, 51°00' E. A jagged peak in the Tula Mountains, 6 km ENE of Mount Harvey, and about 30 km SE of Mount Riiser-Larsen. Discovered from Observation Island in Oct. 1956, by Peter Crohn's ANARE party. Named by ANCA for William Joseph "Bill" Storer (b. Jan. 1, 1925), radio operator at Mawson Station, during that station's first winter, 1954. He had been at Macquarie Island in 1951. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Storey, Brian Cecil. b. Sept. 20, 1951. BAS structural geologist who summered at South Georgia, 1974–75 and 1975–76. He also summered at Signy Island Station and Base T in 1981–82, and was in the Thiel Mountains and the Ellsworth Mountains in 1983–84. In 1984–85 he was at Thurston Island, on the Black Coast in 1986–87, and in the Pensacola Mountains (1987–88). He was in Marie Byrd Land in 1990–91 and 1992–93, back on Alexander Island, 1994–95, in the Ellsworth Mountains in 1997–98, and in the Theron Mountains in 1998–99.

Storfallet. 68°52' S, 90°33' W. A large slope, very steep in places, that runs SE from Lars Christensen Peak, between Vestryggen and Austryggen, to the Vostok Coast, on Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("large slope").

Storgaard, Henry. b. Dec. 3, 1892, Rockford, Ill., but raised partly in Chicago, son of Danish immigrants, bricklayer Niels Storgaard and his

wife Laurette Margrethe Madsen. The family moved to Fruitville, Wash., and on leaving school Henry became an elevator operator. He did 6 months as a private in the Washington state militia, and then went back to Chicago to study at the Chicago Hospital College of Medicine, graduating in 1916. He went to work for Chicago's Department of Health as an assistant bacteriologist, married, had a child, and then moved back out west, where, in the early 1920s he became a ship's doctor on vessels working out of Seattle, something he would do, on and off, for the rest of his life. In between ships, he was city and county health officer at Yakima. He was doctor on the *North Star* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939–41. He appears on not one single list concerned with that expedition, yet, on Jan. 28, 1941, when the *North Star* was at the Bay of Whales, he was one of the medical board who reviewed Malcolm Douglass's case [Cruzen's reports on and around that date]. He died in Seattle, on Nov. 7, 1942, as assistant health officer of King Co.

Storhausen. 71°33' S, 25°24' E. A height, with 3 crags on it, between Nordhausane and Nordhaugen Hill, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Storjoen *see* **Storjoen Peak**

Storjoen Peak. 72°07' S, 0°12' W. A peak, 6 km NW of Tvora, E of Straumsvola Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Storjoen (i.e., "the great skua"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storjoen Peak in 1966.

Stork Ridge. 67°31' S, 68°12' W. A ridge, 1.5 km long, running ENE-WSW at an elevation of about 420 m above sea level, 5.5 km NW of the airstrip at Rothera Station, at Wright Peninsula, on the SE part of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. In 1976, an RN Hydrographic Survey unit from the *Endurance* marked the highest point at the E end of this ridge with a flag and a pole, giving the appearance of a stork on the ridge, and UK-APC accepted the name Stork Ridge on Dec. 8, 1977. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name. On Sept. 29, 2004, UK-APC individually named each of the 3 main peaks on this ridge as North Stork, Middle Stork, and South Stork.

Storkletten *see* **Storkletten Peak**

Storkletten Peak. 72°03' S, 3°25' W. A small, ice-free mountain, 1.5 km S of Flårjuven Bluff, in the SW part of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and named by them as Storkletten ("the big, steep mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storkletten Peak in 1966.

Storknolten *see* **Storknolten Peak**

Storknolten Peak. 72°11' S, 8°03' E. A small mountain peak about 1.5 km W of Müller Crest, the southernmost peak in the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storknolten (i.e., "the big knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storknolten Peak in 1966.

Storkvaeven *see* **Storkvaeven Cirque**

Storkvaeven Cirque. 72°42' S, 0°09' E. An ice-filled cirque (or corrie) on the NW side of Nupskåpa Peak, near the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Storkvaeven. US-ACAN accepted the name Storkvaeven Cirque in 1966.

Storkvammen *see* **Storkvammen Cirque**

Storkvammen Cirque. 71°44' S, 11°44' E. Between Eidsgavlen Cliff and Kvamsgavlen Cliff, in the east-central part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storkvammen. US-ACAN accepted the name Storkvammen Cirque in 1970.

Storkvarvet *see* **Storkvarvet Mountain**

Storkvarvet Mountain. 71°45' S, 6°54' E. A mountain that is round in plan, and which has several radial spurs, N of Habermehl Peak, at the NE end of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storkvarvet ("stor" means "big," and "kvarv" is the Norwegian word for a round of logs in a loghouse. The suffix "-et" is the definite article). US-ACAN accepted the name Storkvarvet Mountain in 1967.

Storkvarvsteinen *see* **Storkvarvsteinen Peak**

Storkvarvsteinen Peak. 71°36' S, 7°04' E. An isolated rock peak, in Otterflya (the large glaciated area N of the W part of the Orvin Mountains), 13 km NE of Storkvarvet Mountain and the main group of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storkvarvsteinen (i.e., "the big round of logs rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storkvarvsteinen Peak in 1967.

Storm Peak. 84°35' S, 164°00' E. Also called Storm Peaks. A flat-topped peak, rising to 3280 m (the New Zealanders say it is over 3300 m), 5.5 km NW of Blizzard Peak, in the Marshall Mountains, in the S sector of the Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, for the storms here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Storm Peaks *see* **Storm Peak**

Stornes *see* **Stornes Peninsula**

Stornes Peninsula. 69°26' S, 76°05' E. A rocky, jagged peninsula, about 5 km long, projecting into Prydz Bay, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast, just W of the Larsemann Hills. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Stornes (i.e., "the big promontory"). Visited by ANARE survey parties in 1968 and 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name Stornes Peninsula in 1971, and ANCA followed suit.

Stornesbukta *see* **Wilcock Bay**

Storneskloa *see* **Priddy Promontory**, **Tonagh Promontory**

Stornupen *see* **Stornupen Peak**

Stornupen Peak. 72°10' S, 2°22' E. Rising to 2275 m, in the S part of Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949–52, and also from 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Stornupen (i.e., "the big mountain peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stornupen Peak in 1966.

Stornuten *see* **Mount Maines**

Gora Storozhevaja. 70°49' S, 68°05' E. A hill close W of Pagodroma Gorge, at the E end of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Storozhevoj. 74°22' S, 66°32' E. Almost due SW of Wilson Bluff, near the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Poluostrov Storozhevoj *see* **Storozhevoj Peninsula**

Storozhevoj Peninsula. 66°11' S, 101°07' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Poluostrov Storozhevoj. The name was translated by ANCA.

Storsåta. 71°28' S, 12°26' E. A mountain in the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the large haystack" in Norwegian.

Storsåtklubben *see* **Storsåtklubben Ridge**

Storsåtklubben Ridge. 71°25' S, 12°25' E. A mountain ridge, 5 km long, 8 km NE of Mount Hansen, in the Mittlere Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938–39, and first plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–

59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Storsåtklubben (i.e., "the large haystack mallet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storsåtklubben Ridge in 1970.

Storskolten. 72°23' S, 27°56' E. A nunatak in the E part of Bleikskoltane Rocks (in fact, it is the largest of that group), S of Balchen Mountain, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Storsponen *see* **Storsponen Nunatak**

Storsponen Nunatak. 72°00' S, 3°56' E. On the W side of Hoggestabben Butte, N of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and 1958–59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956–60, and named by them as Storsponen (i.e., "the big chip"). US-ACAN accepted the name Storsponen Nunatak in 1966.

Storsveenfjellet. 74°35' S, 10°09' W. A mountain in the S part of the XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Arvid Storsveen (b. 1915), the civil engineer who, during World War II, reorganized and strengthened XU (Norway's largest Resistance organization for military intelligence) after a mass arrest had almost closed it down. He was killed while trying to escape arrest. His brother, Erik (b. 1918) was active in the Trondheim Resistance.

Stortjørna *see* **Lake O-ike**

Stout Spur. 84°52' S, 63°43' W. A knife-like rock spur running N-S descending from a height of about 1600 m above sea level, on the NE edge of the Mackin Table, 5 km E of Mount Campleman, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Dennis Kenneth Stout (b. May 8, 1941, San Francisco. d. Aug. 4, 2007, Dale City, Va.), radioman at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Stowaways. Three English stowaways were found on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40, just as the French expedition left Hobart. However, none of them got to Antarctica; at least 2 of them were put ashore in NZ. Over 20 men stowed away on the Dundee Whaling Expedition of 1892–93 (see that expedition for details). Two of them, Bill Brannan and Terry McMahon, actually became expeditioners. 14 hours after leaving Lyttelton, bound for the Ross Sea for their 3rd voyage of BAE 1910–13, the crew of the *Terra Nova* found a stowaway, aged about 35, and not in too good shape mentally. At midnight, they transferred him to the Norwegian bark *Triton*, which then took him to Dunedin. A couple of years later, Perce Blackborow, a young British sailor, found himself in Buenos Aires without a ship, befriended an American sailor in similar circumstances, Bill Bakewell, and when the *Endurance* arrived on its way to Antarctica and fired three of the personnel, Blackborow and Bakewell applied as replacements. Bakewell was accepted, but Perce was turned down because of his lack of experience. However, with the assistance of Bakewell and another crew member, Wally How, he was smuggled on board as a stowaway. Hidden in a locker, his friends brought him food regularly. Three days out of South Georgia, Shackleton discovered him, and, being too far into the expedition to turn back, reluctantly took him on as a steward, with the caution, "If anyone has to be eaten, you'll be the first." From then on Perce served the expedition well, first as steward and then as assistant cook. The 19-teens and 1920s were, in many ways, great days for stowaways. Two of the major coaling stations en route to Antarctica were the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands, off the African coast. Many a local lad would hop on a Norwegian whaler, and a few weeks later find himself in unspeakably surprising cold. These fellows were always put to work in the "black gang," i.e., the coal-covered stokers below decks, very rarely seeing the light of day until they returned (if they ever did) to the sunny, but desperate, land they had once called home. ByrdAE 1928–30 picked up several stowaways, only one of whom, William Gavronski (q.v.), became a real expeditioner. As Byrd's flagship, the *City of New York*, was about to leave harbor, they found an unnamed teenage boy stowed away. Later that day of sailing they found a couple more, 18-year-old out-of-work former Wall Street runner Jack Solowitz, and a 20-year black man from Brunswick, Ga., Robert White Lanier, who was finally drawn from his hiding place by the smell of watermelon. The first two were put off (very nicely) while the ship was still in home waters. Mr. Lanier became part of the expedition, at least as far as Panama, where, and not because of his criminal record, nor because of the fortune he intended to make from the book he proposed to write about the expedition, but because Capt. Melville felt that he could not withstand the rigors of an Antarctic expedition, he was cast adrift, as it were. ByrdAE 1933–35 picked up a stowaway, Bob Fowler, as the *Bear of Oakland* sailed out of Newport News heading toward Panama. They kept him on. When the ship got to Tahiti, two local lads hopped aboard, and, upon discovery, the skipper Bob English, had to return to Tahiti to unload them, thus losing three days. When the expedition left NZ, three Wellington boys, Robert E. Christian, Geoffrey B. Wray, and Michael Pilcher, decided to join the expedition. The *Jacob Ruppert* was too far out of harbor to turn back, so they were put to work as deck hands. Byrd called them the Three Musketeers. They were shipped back at the end of the summer season. On April 3, 1930, as the *Eleanor Bolling* was making her way from NZ to Tahiti (after ByrdAE 1928–30) was over, they found Colin Gillespie. Since then, the opportunities for stowaways have somewhat diminished (and the desire too, perhaps), but have not stopped altogether, of course. In Dec. 1972, when the *Nella Dan* left Melbourne to resupply the ANARE bases, a stowaway was found, but Don Styles put him ashore long before Antarctic waters.

Stoyanov Cove. 62°31' S, 60°42' W. A cove, 2.6 km wide, indenting the E coast of Ioannes Paulus II Peninsula for 1.1 km between Sandanski Point and Agüero Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for scientist Velichko Stoyanov (1932–1999), for his support of the Bulgarian Antarctic Program.

Strachan, John M.D. Able seaman on the *Terra Nova* during the 1903–04 relief of BNAE 1901–04.

Strachan Hill *see* **Spiro Hill**

Strachan Island *see* **Nelson Island**

Strachan's Island *see* **Nelson Island**

Strachey Stump. 80°41' S, 23°10' W. A flat-topped mountain, rising to about 1630 m, 8 km NE of Mount Wegener, in the E part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for John Strachey (1671–1742), English geologist who made one of the first attempts to construct a geological cross-section. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Strafford, John *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Islas Straggle *see* **Llanquihue Islands**

Straggle Islands *see* **Llanquihue Islands**

Straham, James *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Strahan Glacier. 67°38' S, 64°37' E. Flows N into the sea, 2.5 km W of Stevens Rock, midway between Cape Daly and Cape Fletcher, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered on Feb. 13, 1931 by BANZARE 1929–31, and named by Mawson for Frank Strahan (1886–1976), assistant secretary, prime minister's department in Australia, 1921–35 (he had been a senior clerk with that office since 1913), and secretary, 1935–49. He was also secretary to the Federal Cabinet, 1941–49. More germain, he was secretary of the BANZARE committee. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Gora Strahova. 70°54' S, 67°40' E. One of a number of nunataks in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, named by the Russians.

The Strand Moraines. 77°45' S, 164°31' E. Also called Stranded Moraines. An ancient lateral moraine of Koettlitz Glacier, deposited at the outer edge of Bowers Piedmont Glacier, on the W shore of McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. BNAE 1901–04 discovered and named it The Eskers (the name means a morainal deposit). Scott later renamed it The Strand Moraines, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1947. NZ-APC also accepted it.

Stranded Moraines *see* **The Strand Moraines**

Strandknatten *see* **Landing Bluff**

Strandline Glacier. 74°42' S, 164°01' E. A small glacier flowing from beside Enigma Lake toward Gerlache Inlet, just S of Mount Browning, between Campbell Glacier and the Northern Foothills, at Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria

Land, and terminating on the strandline, giving an interesting combination of glacial and marine features. Named by NZ-APC in 1988.

Strandnebba. 69°57' S, 38°49' E. Low, bare, rock hills, 1.5 km SW of Vesleknausen Rock, they extend along the S shore of Lützow-Holm Bay for 2.5 km, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, mapped in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers using these photos, and named by them (name means "the shore beak"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Strandrud, Hans. b. 1909, Norway. One of the mechanics on LCE 1936-37, he joined the *Thorshavn* at Sandefjord, on Nov. 10, 1936. In 1938 he was flight mechanic in Svalbard, and was still a flight engineer in 1957.

Strandrud Mountain. 71°52' S, 25°36' E. Rising to 2070 m above the glacial ice, at the SE side of the Austkampane Hills, in the central portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from aerial photographs taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Strandrudfjellet, for Hans Strandrud. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Strandrud Mountain in 1966.

Strandrudfjellet *see* **Strandrud Mountain**

Mount Strandtmann. 72°07' S, 163°05' E. A mountain, 5 km N of Smiths Bench, in the Freyberg Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Prof. Russell William Strandtmann, biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Strandzha Glacier. 62°38' S, 59°54' W. On Burgas Peninsula, bounded by Delchev Peak and Spartacus Peak to the W, and by Yavorov Peak and Elena Peak to the N, it flows southeastward into Bransfield Strait, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Strandzha Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Mount Strange. 74°58' S, 113°30' W. A partly ice-free mountain, 6 km ENE of Mount Isherwood, at the E side of Simmons Glacier, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Algae and lichens are found here. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Joe F. Strange, topographic engineer on the Marie Byrd Land Survey Party of 1966-67.

Strange Glacier. 74°50' S, 63°40' W. Flows SE along the S side of Crain Ridge into the SW arm of Gardner Inlet, between Schmitt Mesa and Mount Austin, in the Latady Mountains, on the Orville Coast, on the E coast of southern Palmer Land. Surveyed in its lower reaches in Dec. 1947 by a combined RARE-FIDS team, photographed by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped from these efforts by USGS, who also used the results of ground surveys between 1961 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald Lee "Doc" Strange, USN, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

The *Stranger*. Boston whaling brig, which sailed from Fairhaven, Mass., on a sealing expedition to the South Shetlands in 1820-21, under the command of Capt. Joseph Adams. She anchored in Yankee Harbor, and got about 1000 skins. On her way back she stopped at Valparaíso, and was still there in Sept. 1821, taking on freight. *See also* **The *O'Cain***.

Kapp Stranger *see* **Cape Murdoch**

Stranger, Sigurd. b. 1885, Norway, son of shipping merchant Hagbart Nilsen and his wife Trine Stranger Holm. An Argentine naval lieutenant, he wintered-over at Orcadas Station in 1910, and led the 1912 party there. He was later a captain.

Stranger Point. 62°16' S, 58°37' W. Forms the southernmost tip of King George Island, SE of Potter Cove, and about 10.6 km WSW of Demay Point, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Stranger*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. There is a 1966 Argentine reference to it as Punta Pingüinera, but in 1978 the Argentines officially named it (for themselves) as Cabo Funes, for Argentine patriot Deán Gregorio Funes (1749-1829; "dean" was his title; he was a priest), a member of the Junta Grande in 1811. The Chileans call it Cabo Ibarra, for Bautista Ibarra Carvajal, messboy on the *Yelcho* in 1916 when that vessel rescued Frankie Wild and the lads on Elephant Island.

Strassen, Otto Karl Ladislaus zur. b. May 9, 1869, Berlin. He studied natural sciences in Freiburg and Leipzig between 1887 and 1892, in the latter year earning his doctorate in biology from Leipzig, where he began teaching zoology. Between 1892 and 1894 he was in Russia and Nepal, and was still at Leipzig when he became zoologist on the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99 (on the *Valdivia*). After the expedition, he returned to Leipzig, and in 1914 became professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Frankfurt-am-Main. Between 1910 and 1934 he was director of the Senckenberg Museum there, and in 1922-23 was rector of the university. He retired in 1935, and died on April 21, 1961, at Oberstedten-in-Taunus.

Strath Point. 64°32' S, 62°36' W. A low, ice-covered point forming the S end of Brabant Island, and also the SW entrance point of Chiriguano Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. FrAE 1903-05 incorrectly called it Cap Lagrange (*see* **Lagrange Peak**), and this confusion was perpetuated for decades. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Lagrange, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On a British chart of 1957, the N point of Chiriguano Bay appears as Cape Lagrange. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. De Gerlache's original point was identified, and descriptively renamed Strath Point by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960. A strath is a stretch of flat land by the sea, or a broad river valley. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Mount Strathcona. 67°22' S, 99°11' E. An outstanding nunatak, rising to 1380 m above the continental ice on the W side of Denman Glacier, about 17.5 km (the Australians say 28 km) S of Mount Barr Smith, in Queen Mary Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Scottish-born Canadian politician and financier Donald Smith (1820-1914), 1st Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner of Canada in 1911, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Stratton, David George. b. May 3, 1927, Bristol. Godson of Teddie Evans (q.v.). After Harrow, and service in the RNVR, he studied geography at Cambridge, and in 1951 was in Lapland, doing glaciological work with the Swedes. He joined FIDS in 1951, as an assistant surveyor and dog driver, and wintered-over at Base D in 1952 and 1953. He made the first detailed study of Jason Peninsula, in May-June 1953. He married Marion Carol Pearce (known as Carol), and they lived in Onslow Square, London. He was in charge of stores, was also a surveyor and dog handler, and was later 2nd-in-command to Fuchs during BCTAE 1955-58. After the expedition, he arrived back in Southampton on May 12, 1958, aboard the *Rangitoto*, from Wellington. From 1959 he worked with BP in North Africa and Europe, and in 1970 contracted polio, which left him totally paralyzed. He died on May 22, 1972, in Kintbury, Berks.

Stratton Glacier. 80°22' S, 29°00' W. A glacier, 30 km long, E of Haskard Highlands, it flows N from Pointer Nunatak and then NW into Slessor Glacier to the N of Mount Weston, in the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and named by them for David Stratton. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Stratton Hills. 77°47' S, 163°18' E. A small but geologically important group of rounded mountains, about 5 km long, and rising to about 850 m, they form the S wall of the Ferrar Glacier between Overflow Glacier and the vicinity of Bettle Peak, at the N end of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZARP geologist Rob Findlay in the time period between 1977 and 1981, for Winthrop Scott Stratton, a NZ carpenter who made a fortune and devoted most of it to philanthropic causes. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit. Given that the name has been accepted by both august naming bodies, this man must have existed. However, this writer has been unable to find Mr. Stratton. Instead, one would like to offer an alternative, not so much as compensation for research deficiencies, but more to illustrate the wonderful world of coincidence. There was an Indiana carpenter Winfield Scott Stratton (1848-

1902), nothing to do with New Zealand, who went west as a young man, and on July 4, 1891, in Colorado, struck it rich with the Independence Mine, the profits of which enabled him to leave over $13 million in his will to create a poor people's home in Colorado Springs.

Stratton Inlet. 66°18' S, 61°25' W. An extensive, ice-filled inlet, 20 km wide, it is entered northeastward of Veier Head, on the SE side of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Jason Peninsula was first surveyed in detail by Fids from Base D in May-June 1953. Named in 1956 by FIDS for David Stratton (q.v.), who led the survey party. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1963. It appears, misspelled as Stralton Inlet, in the 1974 British gazetteer (that has since been corrected).

Straumsida *see* **Straumsida Bluff**

Straumsida Bluff. 71°44' S, 1°15' W. An ice-covered bluff, about 40 km long, it is part of the E slope of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land, and overlooks the terminus of Jutulstraumen Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Straumsida (i.e., "the stream side"). US-ACAN accepted the name Straumsida Bluff in 1966.

Straumsnutane *see* **Stein Nunataks**

Straumsvola *see* **Straumsvola Mountain**

Straumsvola Mountain. 72°07' S, 0°20' W. A prominent mountain, 10 km N of Jutulrøra Mountain, in the Gburek Peaks, in the NW part of the Sverdrup Mountains, overlooking the E side of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Straumsvola (i.e., "the stream mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Straumsvola Mountain in 1966.

Mount Strauss. 71°41' S, 73°11' W. A snow-covered mountain rising to 815 m (so say the Americans; the British say about 400 m), with a steep scarp on the S side, 10 km (originally thought to be 6 km) ESE of the head of Brahms Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in Dec. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°32' S, 73°11' W, and estimated its height at 250 m. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Austrian composer Johan Strauss (1804-1849) and German composer Richard Georg Strauss (1864-1949). No relation at all. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1962, and, on a 1968 American chart was misspelled Mount Straus. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsdat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Americans plot it in 71°39' S, 73°12' W.

Strauss, S. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1917

Strauss Glacier. 77°20' S, 139°40' W. A glacier, 60 km long, it flows between the Ickes Mountains and Coulter Heights, to enter the sea at the E side of Land Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by Byrd for Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss (1896-1974; name not pronounced like that of the composers or the jeans man), chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who proposed peaceful purposes for atomic energy in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. Mr. Strauss did so many good things, but is remembered today primarily (if not only) for his persecution of Bob Oppenheimer.

Stravinsky Inlet. 72°20' S, 71°30' W. An ice-covered inlet between Shostakovich Peninsula to the N and Monteverdi Peninsula to the S, in the S part of Alexander Island, it is covered by the Bach Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Re-mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Surveys from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for the Russian-French-American composer, Igor Fedorovich Stravinsky (1882-1971). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Strawberry Cirque. 83°20' S, 157°36' E. A semi-circular glacial cirque, 1.5 km wide, at the S end of Macdonald Bluffs, in the Miller Range, it indents the cliffs at the N side of the terminus of Argo Glacier, where that glacier enters Marsh Glacier. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party of 1967-68, because the granite cliffs of the cirque have a bright pink to red color in certain lights. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Strawn Pass. 75°06' S, 135°16' W. A broad pass on the S side of McDonald Heights, it connects the heads of Kirkpatrick Glacier and Johnson Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lawrence W. Strawn, glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1967-68.

Stray Islands. 65°10' S, 64°14' W. A group of islands 4 km W of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, to the N of the Graham Coast, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. ChilAE 1947 named the group as Islotes Labbé, for 1st Lt. Custodio Labbé Lippi (*see* **Labbé Rock**), navigating officer on the *Angamos*, during that expedition. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed these islands aerially, as did the crew of the *Protector*'s helicopter in March 1958. FIDS mapped the feature from these photos, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC, unable, of course to follow the Chilean naming, renamed them Stray Islands, because, although the group is quite distinct, it is scattered. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1971. The Argentines, who, until they come up with their own name for this feature, cannot, unfortunately, refer to it at all.

Mount Streich. 78°09' S, 158°53' E. A buttress-type mountain, rising to 2250 m above the Skelton Icefalls, midway between Angino Buttress and Portal Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Lt. Paul R. "Bob" Streich, USN, one of the first VX-6 pilots in OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56) and OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). He flew Otters from Little America V, and provided aerial reconnaissance for the establishment of Byrd Station. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Streich, Paul Robert "Bob." b. Dec. 22, 1928, Wyandotte, Kans., son of Wisconsin parents, railroad machinist Alfred A. Streich and his wife Ruth. He went to school in Casper, Wyoming, joined the U.S. Navy at 17, married in 1952, and in March 1955, after Arctic experience, arrived as a lieutenant at Patuxent as volunteer for Antarctica, with VX-6, which was then just forming. He left Norfolk on the *Glacier*, as part of OpDF I (1955-56), was 2nd-in-command at Little America (under Bob Graham), and was the pilot who flew the Otter out to pick up Bursey's Byrd Station trail party in Feb. 1956. He left Antarctica in March 1957, on the *Curtiss*, bound for Christchurch, NZ. He later lived in Colorado Springs, where he died on Aug. 18, 1999.

Streitenberger Cliff. 85°03' S, 92°07' W. An abrupt rock and ice cliff, 2 km W of Reed Ridge, along the NW margin of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Bermel and Ford of the Thiel Mountains party here in 1960-61, for Staff Sgt. Fred W. Streitenberger, U.S. Marine Corps, VX-6 navigator of the plane which took the party into the mountains. He was also one of the 2 navigators on the Hercules that flew in to Byrd Station on April 10, 1961, to evacuate Leonid Kuperov (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Morena Strelka. 74°16' S, 66°59' E. A moraine, due E of Mount Twigg, near the Lambert Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Strelka. 68°46' S, 77°45' E. An island, NW of the Rauer Islands, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Russians.

Strengen *see* **Strengen Valley**

Strengen Valley. 72°00' S, 3°28' W. An ice-filled valley, about 6 km long, between Flårjuvnutane Peaks to the W and Flårjuven Bluff and Aurnupen Peak to the E, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Strengen (i.e., "the string"). US-ACAN accepted the name Strengen Valley in 1966.

Stretch, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Cape Streten. 66°49' S, 49°15' E. An ice cape at the NE tip of Sakellari Peninsula, it forms the W side of the entrance to Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from Nov. 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Neil Anthony Streten

(b. Aug. 15, 1933, Brisbane), meteorologist with the Bureau of Meteorology from 1951 to 1997, and met man at Mawson Station in 1960. He was back in the summers of 1982-83, 1985-86, 1988-89, and 1992-93. From 1987 to 1997 he was the World Meteorological Organization's representative at SCAR and at meetings of the Antarctic Treaty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Striated Nunatak. 67°21' S, 56°13' E. A low, rounded outcrop of banded gneiss, about 11 km ENE of Rayner Peak, on the E side of Robert Glacier, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. First visited on Feb. 8, 1965, by Ian McLeod's ANARE party. So named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, because its surface displays a remarkable development of striations, grooves, and polishing caused by ice movement across the nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Striation Valley. 70°53' S, 68°23' W. A valley trending SE into George VI Sound, N of Jupiter Glacier, on the E side of Alexander Island. Surveyed by a field party from the geology department of the University of Aberdeen (i.e., in Scotland), with support from BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff station, 1978-79, and so named by them for the glacial striations on the rocks. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 9, 1981, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Strickland Nunatak. 86°29' S, 124°12' W. A large nunatak beween Savage Nunatak and Spear Nunatak, at the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Ernest E. Strickland, utilitiesman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Strid, S. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1916

Stridbukken *see* **Stridbukken Mountain**

Stridbukken Mountain. 72°48' S, 3°13' W. A small, partly snow-capped bluff-like mountain, about 1.5 km SW of Møteplassen Peak, between Frostlendet Valley and Penck Trough, in the SE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Stridbukken (i.e., "the hard head," "the stubborn person"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stridbukken Mountain in 1966.

Stride, Geoffrey Alfred "Geoff." b. 1927, Willesden, London, but raised in Binfield Heath, Berks, near Henley, son of Alfred A. Stride and his wife Florence E. Collins. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a diesel electric mechanic, summered at Base B in 1957, and wintered-over at Base Y in 1958. He also served as a cook with FIDASE in 1956-57. He died out on the trail sometime in the days after May 27, 1958, with Stan Black and Dave Statham.

Stride Peak. 67°41' S, 67°38' W. Rising to 675 m, at the head of Dalgliesh Bay, on Pourquoi Pas Island, off Adelaide Island, in Marguerite Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. BAS personnel from Base E did geological work here in 1965 and 1970. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Geoff Stride, who died near here on May 27, 1958, with Stan Black and Dave Statham. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Strider, John Philip. b. March 18, 1930, Leetown, West Virginia, son of storekeeper, farmer, and banker James William Strider (the Striders had been co-founders of the Bank of Charles Town, 6 miles away, and very close to Harpers Ferry), and his wife Carrie Lee Gardner. He joined the Navy on July 15, 1948, for 3 years, went to boot camp at Great Lakes, then to Memphis for 2 years, re-enlisted for 6 years in 1951, went to Norfolk, then returned to Memphis, which is where he volunteered for VX-6, to go to Antarctica as aviation machinist's mate and pilot officer 2nd class. This was OpDF I (1955-56). He flew as plane captain (chief engineer on a flight) on Cdr. Gordon Ebbe's plane, from Patuxent, via Albuquerque, Alameda, Barber's Point (Hawaii), Canton Island, Christmas Island, to Christchurch, NZ, and there picked up the *Wyandot* to McMurdo Sound. That first season (1955-56) he was plane captain on several long-range exploratory flights that included the one flown by Hal Kolp that also carried Byrd, Ebbe, and Cdr. Hansen over the Pole and the Pole of Inaccessibility, but mostly he was on mapping flights. In late Jan. 1956 he returned to NZ, and then by plane back to the Patuxent, and then on to Quonset, RI, and thus did not winter-over in Antarctica. Gus Shinn (who, for some reason, called him "Striker"; Strider called Gus "Mr. Shinn") asked him to be his plane captain for the next summer season (1956-57), for OpDF II. In the fall of 1956 he, Shinn and Cordiner flew to NZ, and in early Oct. 1956 they flew in the *Que Sera Sera* to McMurdo (a 17 hour flight). He was crew chief and plane captain on the *Que Sera Sera* when it made the famous flight that Gus made to the Pole on Oct. 31, 1956, carrying Admiral Dufek. As Strider was the first man to step out of the plane he became the 11th man ever to stand at the Pole (for a more complex discussion of this, *see* **South Pole**), and the first American. He continued to make several flights to the Pole while the Seabees were setting up the base there, and, on two or three occasions got out of the plane. He also flew to Little America V and supported trail parties. At the end of the season, he returned to NZ on the *Towle*, and from there flew back to Quonset. He was based at Anacostia, DC, from 1957 to 1959, and made several trips in the Arctic, including a flight over the North Pole. From 1959 to 1963 he was at Barber's Point, Hawaii. In 1962 he married Maxine Simpson, and in 1963 took part in the A-Bomb tests at Christmas Island. Then back to Norfolk, as chief petty officer, and as crew chief to the c-in-c Atlantic. This was followed by tours in the Middle East, Africa, India, then back to Norfolk as crew chief until he retired from the Navy on Feb. 1, 1974, in Norfolk, and a day later married again, to Thelma Hallett. He worked in civilian life util 1998, having moved to Newport, News, Va.

Strider Rock. 78°02' S, 155°26' W. A rock, 1.5 km NW of Mount Nilsen, in the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Chief Strider.

Stringfellow Glacier. 64°09' S, 60°20' W. Just W of Henson Glacier, it flows N from the Detroit Plateau of Graham Land, into Wright Ice Piedmont, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed in its upper reaches by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1957, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. It was plotted in 64°10' S, 60°18' W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Stringfellow (1799-1883), aeronautics pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It has since been replotted from USN air photos taken in 1968-69.

The Strip. Williams Field plus all the attendant buildings. Near the end of OpDF 65 (1964-65), when ice threatened to break out, the whole complex of buildings had to be moved a mile and a half to the south. The Strip was a village in itself. The men who worked there rarely went up on "The Hill" (McMurdo Station itself). The Strip had its own sickbays, movies, and mess halls.

Striped Hill. 63°40' S, 57°53' W. A small, ice-free hill, rising to 90 m (the British say about 125 m), near the S shore of Trinity Peninsula, 1.5 km ENE of Church Point, at the head of Botany Bay. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and named by them for the marked stratifications on a small cliff on the seaward side of the hill. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further surveyed by FIDS in 1959-60.

Striped Island. 69°21' S, 76°21' E. A small island off the N tip of Manning Island, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA.

Stripes Promontory. 74°50' S, 163°37' E. A promontory, characterized by clearly visible black stripes, 10 to 30 m in height, set in light rock, on the N side of Inexpressible Island, in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997.

Ostrova Stroitelej *see* **Stroiteley Islands**

Stroiteley Islands. 66°33' S, 92°58' E. A chain of about 4 small islands, aligned in a N-S direction, in the S part of the Haswell Islands, close to the mainland of East Antarctica, 1.5 km W of Mabus Point. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos by American cartographer Gard Blodgett. Photographed by SovAE 1956, and shown on their chart as Ostrova Stroitelej (i.e., "builders' islands"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stroitely Islands in 1968.

Strom. Carpenter on Lincoln Ellsworth's first expedition to Antarctica, 1933-34.

Strøm, Sverre Andreas. Known as Strom. b. Feb. 2, 1898, Tromsø, Norway, son of ship's boatswain Karl Strøm and his wife Marie. A sailor in the northern seas since he was 12, then a sealing skipper, running his own ship, and later his own fleet, out of Tromsø. He was the ice pilot

who went to Antarctica as 1st mate on the *City of New York* with ByrdAE 1928-30. He became a member of the shore party, and headed the snowmobile party that hauled supplies in support of field parties. He was replaced on this ship by Harry Adams. He died on June 15, 1950, at Camp Carson, Colo., where he was working for SAC as Arctic specialist.

Strom Camp. 85°12' S, 165°15' E. Near the foot of Strom Glacier, at the W portal of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Occupied at various times in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's geological party of that year, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named for Sverre Strøm.

Strom Glacier. 85°10' S, 164°30' W. A steep valley glacier draining the N side of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, between the Duncan Mountains to the NW and (to the SE) the mountainous ridge terminating in Mount Betty, in the Herbert Range, or (to put it another way) between Liv Glacier and the Axel Heiberg Glacier, and flowing NE into the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, in association with Strom Camp, which in turn had been named for Sverre Strøm. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The *Strombus*. A 6549-ton, 410-foot Norwegian factory whaling ship, built in 1900 as a steam tanker for Shell, transferred in 1907 to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, and in 1917 was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, but survived. In 1925 she was sold to the Compañía Ballenera del Perú, and converted into a factory whaling ship. In 1929 she was sold to Waalman & Bugge's Africa Company, out of Tønsberg, Norway, and, after operating in African waters, did pelagic whaling in the Antarctic in 1928-29, 1929-30 (the *Silva* was one of her whale catchers that season), and 1930-31. That last season she fished between 40°W and 60°E, along with the *Ready* (formerly the *Pythia*). She was back in Antartcic waters in 1935-36, under the command of Capt. Gullik Jensen, and that season made the last whaling expedition to Signy Island. In 1936 she had a stern slip fitted. That year she was sold to the Sevilla Company, and was back in Antarctic waters in 1936-37. Among her whale catchers that year was the *Shera*. On Oct. 26, 1940 she hit a mine in the Bristol Channel, ran aground, and was then destroyed in a storm.

Strømme Ridge. 71°27' S, 61°42' W. A broad, ice-covered ridge, about 24 km long, running NNW-SSE at an elevation of about 1200 m above sea level between Muus Glacier and Soto Glacier, and terminating at the N side of Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from 1966 USN air photos and 1972-73 ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Jan. A. Strømme, Norwegian oceanographer from the University of Bergen, a member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition of 1968 and 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Strømmebakken. 74°18' S, 9°08' W. An ice slope, 9 km long, at the NE corner of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Johanne Strømme (b. 1915), Norwegian post office clerk and Resistance leader.

Strømnaesberget. 74°32' S, 9°23' W. A partly snow-covered hill, the most northeasterly in XU-fjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for student and part-time police constable Øistein Strømnaes (1914-1980), Norwegian Resistance leader of XU, 1943-45, and his future wife Anne-Sofie Østvedt (1920-2009), also a student, and 2nd-in-command under Strømnaes.

Mount Strong. 70°35' S, 62°45' W. A ridge-like mountain, rising to about 1200 m, about 8 km E of the Eland Mountains, and NW of Gurling Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Frank E. Strong, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1971-72. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Strong, John Richard. b. March 22, 1909, London. He qualified as a doctor in 1932, and was surgeon on the *Discovery II* during the 1935-37 cruise for the Discovery Investigations. After World War II he lived in Bulawayo, as medical consultant for Rhodesia Railways. He was still there in the 1970s, as deputy president of the Rhodesia senate, and chairman of the Matabeleland Division of Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front Party.

Strong Peak. 79°56' S, 82°19' W. A small sharp peak at the end of a ridge in the Enterprise Hills, 5 km WSW of Parrish Peak, overlooking the head of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Jack E. Strong, USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1965.

Mount Stroschein. 84°25' S, 63°35' W. Rising to 1020 m, 3 km SW of Weber Ridge, in the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Leander Adolph "Lea" Stroschein (b. Oct. 14, 1940, SD. d. April 19, 2002, Natick, Mass.), meteorologist at Pleateau Station for the summer seasons of 1965-66 and 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Stroud, Edward Dacre. b. Nov. 12, 1919, East Stonehouse, Devon, only son of Lt. Gen. Edward James Stroud, commandant of the Royal Marine Light Infantry barracks there, and his wife Evelyn St. Aubyn Barrett (who before she married the general, had been married to Capt. H.C. Morton, of the Marines). He joined the Royal Marines, and on Sept. 2, 1937 was made a probationary 2nd lieutenant. On Oct. 1, 1939 he was promoted from acting lieutenant to probationary lieutenant. He was a captain when he joined FIDS in 1951, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over as base leader at Base B in 1952. After his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy*, bound for London, where he arrived on Feb. 3, 1953. He was promoted to major, and in 1959 married Daphne Iris Vandepeer. He once lived in Kenya. Since the 1980s he has lived at West Harnham, near Salisbury.

Stroud, Michael Adrian "Mike." b. April 17, 1955. He qualified as a doctor in 1979. He was a BAS medical officer for 9 months in 1980-81, and was medical officer on the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition, 1985-86. In 1988, 1989, and 1990, he and Ranulph Fiennes atempted to walk to the North Pole, and he was with Fiennes again on the Transantarctic Crossing of 1992-93.

Stroup Peak. 77°06' S, 162°37' E. Rising to 1100 m, and overloking the N part of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, it stands at the extremity of the ridge extending just over 4 km E from Mount Curtiss, in the Gonville and Caius Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for William "Bill" Stroup, chief electrician at Little America V during the winter of 1956. In 1956-57 he was part of Vic Young's team that left Little America to open up Byrd Station. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Strover Peak. 69°43' S, 74°07' E. A low rock peak along the Ingrid Christensen Coast, 10 km WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Svartmulen (i.e., "the black snout"). Because there were far too many Norwegian-named features beginning with "svart," it was renamed by ANCA for William G.H. "Bill" Strover, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1963, and a member of Bill Young's ANARE survey party that fixed its position from an astrofixed baseline. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1970.

Struma Glacier. 62°36' S, 60°08' W. A glacier, 4.8 km long and 1.5 km wide, bounded by Melnik Ridge to the N, Yankov Gap to the W, and Bowles Ridge to the S, it flows eastward into Moon Bay S of Sindel Point and N of Elemag Point, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009, primarily from their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them for the Struma River, in Bulgaria.

Mount Strybing. 78°41' S, 85°04' W. Rising to 3200 m, 5 km SE of Mount Craddock, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Master Sgt. Henry Strybing (b. Dec. 5, 1921, Patchogue, NY. D. March 6, 1998, Bullhead City, Ariz.), who enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on July 1, 1941, served as an aircraft mechanic at Guadalcanal and Midway, and who

was lead navigator on R4D reconnaissance flights here during OpDF III (i.e., 1957–58). He had fulfilled a similar function during OpDF I and OpDF II. On Jan. 21, 1958, he survived a crash landing in Antarctica. He retired on Feb. 28, 1961, to California, and later to Arizona.

Mount Stuart. 72°33' S, 162°15' E. Rising to 1995 m, 8 km N of Mount VX-6, in the Monument Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Alfred Wright "Al" Stuart (b. Nov. 16, 1932, Pulaski, Va.), glaciologist, deputy leader of the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party here in 1959–60.

Stuart, Frederick Donald *see under* **Stewart**

Stuart, Kenneth Roy. Chief machinist's mate on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939–41. That is how he is listed on the expedition's crew sheets, but his middle name may be Ray.

Stuart, Walter William. British whaling officer at the South Orkneys in 1930–31.

Stuart, William Wigmore. Administrator of the Ross Dependency, 1929–53. He died in 1953.

Stuart Doyle Point *see* **Doyle Point**

Stuart Point. 66°28' S, 125°10' E. Ice-covered, at the E side of the entrance to Maury Bay. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Frederick D. Stuart.

Stubb Glacier. 65°41' S, 62°10' W. A glacier, 17.5 km long, flowing E into Scar Inlet between Mount Queequeg and Tashtego Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In Nov. 1947 it was surveyed in its lower reaches by Fids from Base D, and they did the same thing in its upper reaches, in Dec. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character, and it appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The British plot it in 65°40' S, 62°20' W.

Mount Stubberud. 86°07' S, 158°45' W. Also called Mount Jørgen Stubberud. Rising to 2970 m, 3 km SE of Beck Peak, on a ridge extending from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In 1911, on his way to the Pole, Amundsen named a peak in this general area as Mount J. Stubberud, for Jørgen Stubberud. This may or may not be the exact peak that Amundsen had in mind, but it is the one that has been arbitrarily selected in order to honor both Stubberud and Amundsen's intention. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Stubberud, Jørgen. b. April 17, 1883, Bekkensten, Svartskog, in Oppegaard, Norway. In 1909 he was a carpenter engaged by Amundsen to renovate his house in Svartskog. The great leader was so impressed with Stubberud that he asked him along on his next expedition, on the *Fram*, for NorAE 1910–12. One of the shore party, he took part in many of the local coastal expeditions. He also built the hut that was the nucleus of Framheim. He was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He became a customs house officer, in Oslo, and died on Feb. 12, 1980.

Stubbs Pass. 68°09' S, 65°11' W. Runing NNW-SSE at an elevation of about 900 m above sea level, through the middle of Joerg Peninsula, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It was photographed aerially by USAS 1939–41, traversed and surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946, and photographed aerially again by RARE 1947–48. Also in 1947–48 it was traveled by Reg Freeman of the FIDS. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Guy Miles Stubbs (b. 1940), BAS geologist at Base E, 1963–65, including the winter of 1964. He served with BAS from July 1, 1963 to Dec. 31, 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Stubel Hill. 63°30' S, 58°32' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 485 m and forming the N extremity of Marescot Ridge, 1.61 km N of Bardarevo Hill, 6.65 km NNE of Crown Peak, 3.2 km ESE of Marescot Point, and 11.2 km W of Ogled Peak, it overlooks Bransfield Strait to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Stubel, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Stuckless Glacier. 78°16' S, 166°12' E. A broad glacier in the SW part of Black Island, flowing SW between Rowe Nunataks and Cape Beck to Moraine Strait, at the McMurdo Ice Shelf, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for John S. Stuckless, of the department of geology at Northern Illinois University at DeKalb, who, in several seasons from 1972–73, investigated the geochemistry of McMurdo volcanic rocks, correlating samples from several Ross Island sites with core samples taken during the McMurdo Dry Valley Drilling Project. He was later with USGS. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Studd, Garry. b. May 13, 1954, Tonbridge. He joined BAS as a pilot in 1977, and became chief pilot in 1979. He spent 7 summers in Antarctica, and racked up more miles than any other BAS pilot, mostly in DHC-6 Twin Otter aircraft.

Studena Point. 64°34' S, 63°12' W. On the S coast of Fournier Bay, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago, it separates the termini of Kleptuza Glacier to the W and Altimir Glacier to the E. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlements of Studena in western and southern Bulgaria, and Upper and Lower Studena in northern Bulgaria.

Ozëra Studënye. 70°32' S, 67°36' E. A group of lakes in the Medvecky Peaks, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. 70°22' S, 162°30' E. A coastal ice piedmont, 16 km long and 16 km wide, immediately N of the Bowers Mountains, and between the lower ends of Gannutz Glacier and Barber Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Ernst Stuhlinger of NASA, a member of the NSF's advisory panel for Antarctic Programs.

Stuiver Valley. 77°29' S, 161°01' E. A high, largely ice-free hanging valley (at an elevation of 1400 m above sea level) between Mount Circe and Mount Dido to the W and (to the E) Mount Boreas, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Minze Stuiver (b. Oct. 25, 1929), geochemist, head of the Quaternary Isotope Laboratory, at the University of Washington, Seattle (retired in Oct. 1998; he had founded the lab in 1969), Quaternary specialist in dating Antarctic samples, with USARP from 1969 onwards. Authority on the glacial history of the McMurdo Sound area and the McMurdo Dry Valleys. NZ-APC accepted the name.

The Stump. 79°53' S, 156°54' E. A small ice-free mountain, rising to 1200 m above sea level, to the W of Smith Heights, in the Darwin Mountains. It has a distinctive flat summit that rises 300 m above the lake at Wellman Valley. Named descriptively by US-ACAN in 2001.

Mount Stump. 86°11' S, 153°02' W. A mostly ice-free mountain, rising to 2490 m, 1.5 km NNE of Mount Colbert, and 3 km NE of Mount Borcik, in the SE part of the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN for Edmund "Ed" Stump (b. Dec. 28, 1946, Danville, Pa.), geologist with Arizona State University, USARP investigator of the lower Shackleton Glacier in 1970–71, of the Duncan Mountains in 1974–75, of the Leverett Glacier in 1977–78, of the Scott Glacier and the Byrd Glacier in 1978–79, and of the La Gorce Mountains in 1980–81. In 1981–82 he was chief scientist on the International Northern Victoria Land Project, and, in addition, made investigations at the McMurdo Dry Valleys in Jan. 1983, and in the area of the Nimrod Glacier in 1985–86.

Roca Stump *see* **Stump Rock**

Stump Mountain. 67°29' S, 60°56' E. A rock peak, rising to over 310 m, about 3 km (the Australians say about 4 km) SW of Byrd Head, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and, 10 years later, mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Stabben (i.e., "the stump"). ANCA translated it, and US-ACAN accepted the translation in 1966.

Stump Rock. 62°06' S, 58°10' W. A rock in the W part of King George Bay, 0.8 km NW of Martello Tower, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named in 1937 by personnel on the *Discovery II*. UK-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Morena Stupenchataja. 70°25' S, 66°04' E. A moraine at the NE foot of Mount Leckie, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Sturge Island. 67°28' S, 164°38' E. A parallelogram-shaped island, the largest and most southerly and most easterly of the Balleny Islands, it lies 25 km SE of Buckle Island. There seems to be some considerable degree of variance in the estimates of its length, all those estimates

sounding truly authoritative and categoric. Some say it is 12 km long at its longest stretch (between Cape Freeman in the N and Cape Smyth in the S), while the U.S. gazetteer says 30 km and the NZ gazetteer says about 43 km. Other sources put it at about 50 km. Naturally, estimates of its width do not vary so greatly, US-ACAN claiming 6 km and NZ-APC claiming 13 m. The truth is, it is probably a lot smaller than people once thought. Brown Peak is its highest point, rising to 1524 m. The cliffs are rocky and steep, and there are broad ice tongues reaching to the coast. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1839 by John Balleny, who named it for cement manufacturer Thomas Sturge (b. July 13, 1787, Walworth, Surrey. d. April 14, 1866, Northfleet, Kent, unmarried), one of the merchants who sent out the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Sturm. 71°03' S, 162°58' E. A high peak, rising to 2320 m, directly at the head of Rastorguev Glacier, at the S end of the Explorers Range, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Arnold G. Sturm, senior geologist on the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Sturm Cove *see* **Mascías Cove**

The *Sturmvogel*. Whale catcher, built in 1913, which was in Antarctic waters in 1930, catching for the Norwegian factory ship *Anglo-Norse*.

Sturmvogelbach. 62°13' W, 58°58' W. A little stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Stuttflog Glacier. 71°56' S, 4°45' E. Flows N between Mount Grytøyr (to the W) and Petrellfjellet (to the E), in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Stuttflogbreen (i.e., "the short rock wall glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Stuttflog Glacier in 1966.

Stuttflogbreen *see* **Stuttflog Glacier**

Stuttfloget *see* **Stuttfloget Cliff**

Stuttfloget Cliff. 72°03' S, 4°30' E. A steep rock cliff forming the SW end of Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Stuttfloget (i.e., "the short rock wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Stuttfloget Cliff in 1966.

Stüwe Gully. 69°25' S, 76°08' E. A steep-sided gully at the NE end of a small valley, connecting the E side of Lake Burgess with Thala Fjord, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA.

Stuxberg, Anton. b. Jan. 16, 1887, Göteborg, Sweden, son of Anton Julius Stuxberg, Arctic explorer and keeper of the zoology department at Göteborg Museum. In 1909 he emigrated to Brazil, where he worked at the Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, in São Paolo. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1913 and 1915, and led the wintering-over party there in 1917.

Stwosz Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°13' W. A large icefall at the head of Legru Bay, at the Bransfield Strait, it is an outlet of Kraków Dome, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, as Wit Stwosz Icefall, for Wit Stwosz (1445-1533), the carver (between 1477 and 1487) of the wooden altar piece in Mariacki Church in Krakow. UK-APC accepted the shorter name Stwosz Icefall on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Styggebrekka *see* **Styggebrekka Crevasses**

Styggebrekka Crevasses. 71°58' S, 5°44' E. A crevasse field, containing an icefall, near the center of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Styggebrekka (i.e., "the dangerous slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Styggebrekka Crevasses in 1967.

Styggebrekkufsa *see* **Styggebrekkufsa Bluff**

Styggebrekkufsa Bluff. 71°55' S, 5°53' E. A bluff, NE of the Styggebrekka Crevasses, overlooking the east-central part of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Styggebrekkufsa ("the dangerous slope bluff"), in association with the crevasses. US-ACAN accepted the name Styggebrekkufsa Bluff in 1967.

Stygian Bay *see* **Stygian Cove**

Stygian Cove. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. Immediately W of Berry Head, in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, and named (by him, perhaps) as Palmer Bay, for Nat Palmer. Again roughly, it was surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. It appears as such on their 1934 chart, and Jimmy Marr, who was part of the DI, refers to it in 1935 as Palmer Bay. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1947, and named by them as Stygian Cove because it is overshadowed by the steep rock cliffs rising to Robin Peak on its W side, thus lending a sense of Stygian gloom. That is the official reason. However, Gordon Robin really named it for his wartime submarine, the *Stygian*. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. *See also* [1]**Palmer Bay**. It appears (erroneously) in the 1966 British gazetteer as Stygian Bay.

Styles, Donald Franklin "Don." b. May 18, 1916, Albury, NSW, son of H.B. Styles. After Melbourne University, he became an engineer and went to work for the government in 1937, being with both the Postmaster General's department and the Civil Aviation department. In 1957 he joined ANARE. In 1966 Phil Law retired as director of the Antarctic Division, and Styles, his assistant director, stepped in as acting director, a position he held whenever there wasn't a director (and that was for most of Styles's time in that awkward role; he was judged unfit to be director). In 1959-60 and 1960-61 he led parties that explored the coasts of Kemp Land and Enderby Land. In 1968 he established the wintering-over party on the Amery Ice Shelf. In all, he made 19 trips to the ice. He retired from the Antarctic Division on June 23, 1972, and died on May 21, 1995, in Melbourne.

Styles Bluff. 66°41' S, 57°18' E. A light-colored rock bluff at the SE side of Edward VIII Plateau, rising out of the sea about 1.75 km N of Cape Gotley. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. First visited in Feb. 1960 by an ANARE party led by Don Styles. The feature was named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Mr. Styles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Styles Glacier. 72°33' S, 68°25' E. A valley glacier flowing northward at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Seen frequently by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey parties of 1971 and 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Don Styles. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009. The Russians call it Lednik Loshkina.

Styles Strait. 66°51' S, 48°35' E. A strait, between 24 and 28 km long, and between 10 and 19 km wide, it separates White Island from Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. The depth of water in the strait ranges from 173 m near the W entrance to 686 m near the center. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in Nov. 1956. Visited in Feb. 1960 and in Feb. 1961 by Don Styles' ANARE parties on the *Thala Dan*. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Mr. Styles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Styrbordsknattane *see* **Styrbordsknattane Peaks**

Styrbordsknattane Peaks. 72°13' S, 3°26' W. A cluster of small peaks just N of the Kjølrabbane Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Styrbordsknattane (i.e., "the starboard peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Styrbordsknattane Peaks in 1966.

Styx Glacier. 74°02' S, 163°51' E. A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land, it flows SE to enter Campbell Glacier between Wood Ridge and Pinckard Table. Observed by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66, and named by them for the mythological river. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Suarez. 86°27' S, 145°42' W. Rising to 2360 m, just E of Mount Noville, on the divide between Van Reeth Glacier and Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains.

Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (jg) Ralph Suarez, VX-6 navigator in Antarctica during OpDF 65, OpDF 66, and OpDF 67.

Nunatak Suárez. 66°29' S, 61°46' W. West of Veier Head (the S part of Jason Peninsula), on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Puerto Suárez *see* **New Plymouth**

Ventisquero Suárez *see* **Suárez Glacier**

Suárez Glacier. 64°56' S, 62°56' W. Flows N into Oscar Cove, between (on the one hand) Skontorp Cove and (on the other) Punta Leniz and Mascías Cove, SE of Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by David Ferguson in 1913-14, it appears on his 1921 map. Re-mapped by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Ventisquero Suárez, for Capitán de corbeta Francisco Suárez V., operations officer on the *Angamos* during that expedition. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted that name. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the name Petzval Glacier, named for Josef Max Petzval (1807-1891), Austrian photography pioneeer. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Suárez Glacier in 1965.

Suárez Nunatak. 82°12' S, 41°47' W. Rising to about 830 m, 8 km NW of Mount Ferrar, in the Panzarini Hills of the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Jorge Suárez, of the Argentine Navy, officer-in-charge of Ellsworth Station, 1959-61. The Americans omit the accent mark, but UK-APC, although they accepted the American naming (as it stood) on Nov. 3, 1971, and put it as such in their 1974 gazetteer, had the good linguistic grace to add the mark for their 1986 gazetteer. In the Argentine gazetteer of 1978, plotted in 82°11' S, 41°45' W, appears a feature called Nunatak San Juan. This would put it to the immediate NE of Suárez Nunatak, and as there are (or would be, if the Argentine gazetteer is correct) only these two nunataks in this immediate vicinity, one is led to believe that the two are one and the same.

Caleta Suazo *see* **Caleta Aguilera**

Punta Sub. Ribes *see* **Hannah Point**

Subantarctic islands. These are islands and island groups often referred to in this book, but which lie north of 60°S, and therefore do not qualify to be part of Antarctica proper. They include South Georgia, Macquarie Island, Campbell Island, Bouvet Island, the Antipodes Islands, the Kerguélen Islands, the Heard and McDonald Islands, the Auckland Islands, the Prince Edward Islands, the Crozet Islands, the Bounty Islands, the Diego Ramírez Islands, the Ildefonso Islands, Amsterdam Island, Saint-Paul Island, and the South Sandwich Islands. Some sources include more, and there is a recent tendency to refer to them as the Peri-Antarctic Islands. Perhaps the list should also include non-existent islands such as Swain's Island, Dougherty's Island, Aurora Island, and Pagoda Rock.

Subantarcic Surface Water. This forms the N limit of the Antarctic Ocean (q.v.), between the Subtropical Convergence (40°S) and the Antarctic Convergence (between 50°S and 60°S), a very broad 20-degree range, and it is where the warmer waters of the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and the Atlantic meet the Antarctic Surface Water (q.v.) and form a mass with combined characteristics.

Paso Subercaseaux. 64°50' S, 63°07' W. A marine passage between Lautaro Island (on the NE) and Unwin Point, Bryde Island (on the SW), forming the S entrance to Lientur Channel, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for writer Benjamín Subercaseaux (1902-1973), who was on the *Maipo* during ChilAE 1952-53, just after he had written his famous 1950 novel *Jemmy Button*.

Subglacial lakes *see* **Concordia**, **Ellsworth**, and **Vostok**

Sublimation. In the narrower, Antarctic, sense, it means the change from ice directly to water vapor.

Submarines. The first sub to be tried in Antarctic waters was the *Sennet*. This was the project of Dr. Waldo Lyon, the submarine specialist who, indeed, went on OpHJ 1947-47 with the *Sennet*. The machine failed, becoming icebound and unable to handle the pack-ice, and was rescued by the *Northwind*. This was a very definite lesson for the future. Between June and Aug. 1956 the RN sub *Telemachus* conducted a hydrographic survey off the Wilkes Land coast. In 1966 Russian nuclear subs operated in a pack south of the Antarctic Circle. On ChilAE 1979-80, the Chilean sub *Simpson* was in the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula, helping on the Japanese movie shoot of *Virus*.

Islotes Subof. Rubianes *see* **Pi Islands**

The *Suboficial Castillo*. Argentine ship, built in Charleston, SC, as the *Takelma*, and launched on Sept. 18, 1943. She took part in ArgAE 1995-96 (Capt. Álvaro González Lonzieme); ArgAE 1996-97 (Capt. Miguel O.D. Dalmiro); ArgAE 1997-98 (Capt. Miguel O.D. Dalmiro); ArgAE 1998-99 (Capt. Miguel Santiago); ArgAE 1999-2000 (Capt. Gabriel Catolino); and every year since then.

Islote Suboficial Nievas *see* **Gränicher Island**

Suboficial Principal Kurzmann Refugio. 63°25' S, 57°06' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army on Sept. 27, 1976, at Eddy Col, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Known as Kurzmann.

Grupo Sub-teniente Abott *see* **Demas Rocks**

Isla Sub-teniente Horn *see* **Largo Island**

Rocas Subteniente (Jorge) Skármeta *see* **Skarmeta Rocks**

Bajo Sub-teniente Maldifassi *see* **Maldifassi Shoal**

Banco Sub-teniente Maldifassi *see* **Maldifassi Shoal**

Promontorio Subteniente Poisson *see* **Poisson Hill**

Islote Sub-teniente Ross *see* **Link Island**

Isla Sub-teniente Rozas *see* **Largo Island**

Isla Sub-teniente Swett *see* **Largo Island**

Subtense Valley. 77°50' S, 160°06' E. A mostly ice-free valley, 2.5 km long, 3 km NW of Tabular Mountain, in the W extremity of the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after surveying terms, this one was named by NZ-APC in 1992, for the subtense bar (a fixed base, usually 2 meters long, used in conjunction with a theodolite in the calculation of horizontal distance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

The *Success*. A tender, assembled from a kit in South Georgia, to service the *King George* on her 1821-22 voyage to the South Shetlands. Skipper was Robert Black.

Succession Cliffs. 71°11' S, 68°16' W. A line of steep cliffs, 2.5 km long, and rising to about 250 m, on the E coast of Alexander Island, and facing E onto George VI Sound just S of the mouth of Pluto Glacier. They were probably seen by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, as he flew over here, photographing as he went. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, the feature appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948 by FIDS, who so named them because a geologic succession, or depositional sequence, is revealed here by the accessible rock exposures of the cliffs. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Suchland Islands. 74°06' S, 102°32' W. Eight small islands, just inside the central part of the mouth of Cranton Bay, S of Canisteo Peninsula, at the E end of the Amundsen Sea. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Everett Burdett Suchland, Jr. (b. Nov. 1939), USN, radioman who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1967.

Isla Sucia *see* **Sucia Island**

Punta Sucia. 64°11' S, 60°58' W. A point on the N shore of the marine passage the Chileans call Paso Alfaro, N of Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Sucia Island. 64°58' S, 63°36' W. A small, almost entirely snow-covered island in Flandres Bay, immediately N of Ménier Island, at the SW end of the Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears as Isla Sucia on Argentine charts of 1952 and 1954, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. As well as meaning "dirty," the name means "foul" in Argentine Spanish, and describes the navigational dangers around the island. Surveyed in Dec. 1956 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, and named by them as Littlespace Island for the fact that they had difficulty finding a suitable small area of snow-free rock for a triangulation station. UK-APC accepted that name on July 7, 1959, and it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Sucia Island in 1965, and it appears as such on an American chart of 1967. For a history of the naming of this feature, *see* **Ménier Island**.

Cap Sud *see* **South Cape**

Monte Sud *see* **Stopford Peak**

Terme Sud *see under* **T**

Ostrova Sudakova *see* **Sudakova Island**

Sudakova Island. 66°04' S, 100°57' E. An island in the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians apparently as Ostrova Sudakova (i.e., in the plural), for Valeriy Aleksandrovich Sudakov, petrographer who died in Antarctica in 1959. ANCA translated the name as Sudakova Island (i.e., in the singular).

Sudare-iwa *see* **Sudare Rock**

Sudare Rock. 69°42' S, 39°12' E. A rock on land (the Japanese describe the feature as "small rocks," and the Norwegians as a "bare crag, the easternmost and largest of several crags"), on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, 1.5 km SW of the Skallevikhalsen Hills, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Remapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Sudare-iwa (i.e., "bamboo blinds rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Sudare Rock in 1968. The Norwegians translated this as Persienneknatten ("Persienne" means a Persian blind).

Südberge *see* **Stansbury Peninsula**

The *Suderøy*. Completed in 1913 by Armstrong, Whitworth, of Sunderland, for the Kim Company, out of Tønsberg, Norway, and named *Kim*. She was used in the Canadian ore trade, and in 1917 was bought by the Balto Company, and renamed the *Balto*. In Nov. 1924 Knut Knutsen bought her, and in Sept. 1929 converted her into a 7592-ton Norwegian whaler, from 1929 on owned by his ad hoc Suderøy Company, and she conducted pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters in 1929-30, with her four catchers—*Suderøy I* through *IV*. *Suderøy IV* was lost on Oct. 5, 1929, in Uruguayan waters, on her way to Antarctica. On April 9, 1930, the vessel and her 3 remaining catchers set out for home, via Cape Town, where the catchers were laid up. The *Suderøy* arrived back in Tønsberg in May 1930. On Aug. 20, 1930, she left Tønsberg, for the 1930-31 Antarctic whaling season, this time with five catchers—*Suderøy I* through *V* (there was a new *Suderøy IV*). She left Antarctica in April 1931, and arrived back in Tønsberg in May 1931. During the whaling depression of 1931-32, she was laid up at Haugersund, and again in 1932-33. She was back in Antarctica for the 1933-34 season, with her 5 catchers, arriving back in Tønsberg on May 11, 1934. She had a slip fitted in 1934, and on Aug. 29, 1934, left Norway bound for the 1934-35 Antarctic whaling season, in company with her 5 catchers. Same for 1935-36, but for the 1936-37 season *Suderøy III* had been replaced by *Suderoyøy VI*. She was refitted, and back again in Antarctic waters for the 1937-38 and 1938-39 seasons, with the same five catchers as for the 1936-37 season. Despite the outbreak of war, she did the 1939-40 season, with her usual 5 catchers, as well as with the catcher *Star XVI*, which had been chartered. After this expedition, she left Antarctic waters in March 1940, heading for home with the *Star XVI* and *Suderøy IV*, *Suderøy V*, and *Suderøy VI*—the other two catchers having gone separately to Cape Town. On April 23, 1940, the *Suderøy* and her accompanying catchers pulled into Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in Nov. 1940 unloaded her oil in New Orleans. She then went to Mobile for repairs, and was chartered by the Sinclair Oil Company for 6 voyages to Cuba, after which she went to NY to be armed, and made 25 voyages across the Atlantic. In the 1944-45 season she was back in Antarctic waters as a transport ship for the whaling factory *Sir James Clark Ross*, and in early 1945 worked for the U.S. coastal service. Then she went back to Nova Scotia, and on Nov. 1, 1945, left New York, in company with 5 catchers, including *Suderøy V* through *VIII*, for the 1945-46 Antarctic whaling season. She arrived in Antarctic waters on Dec. 20, 1945, for the 1945-46 season. She missed the 1946-47 season, but was back in 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50. She was extensively refitted in the summer of 1950, in Bremen, and continued in Antarctic waters every season until 1958-59. In May 1959 she returned to Haugesund, where she was laid up, and was sold in Sept. 1959, to Norges Hvalfangstforbund, of Sandefjord, along with the catchers *Suderøy XI* and *XII*, and *Suderøy XIV*, *XV*, *XVI*, and *XVII*. In Dec. 1961, she was sold to Anders Jahre, and renamed the *Jalinga*. Laid up at Gonvik until May 1964, when she was sold to a scrap metal company in Germany, and broken up that year.

Südliche Collinsmoräne. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. A moraine in the area of Norma Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Südliche Petermann Range. 71°46' S, 12°20' E. The southern of the 3 main Petermann Ranges, this one trends NE-SW for about 33 km, between Svarthausane Crags and Gneiskopf Peak, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Named by NorAE 1956-60 as Søre Petermannkjeda (i.e., "southern Petermann Range"). US-ACAN accepted the name Südliche Petermann Range in 1970. The Russians call it Gory Otto Grotevolja.

The *Südmeer* *see* **The *Torodd***

Islote Sudoeste *see* **Klo Rock**

Sudor, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Südpassage. 62°13' S, 58°59' W. A pass on Byers Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans ("south pass").

Cabo Suecia *see* [1]**Cape Alexander**

Monte Suecia. 64°52' S, 62°57' W. A mountain between Punta Gutiérrez and Punta Soffia, on the SE side of Bryde Island, at the entrance to Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Almost certainly named by ChilAE 1950-51. It does mean "Point Sweden," but it is more likely to have been named for a crew member of either the *Lautaro* or the *Angamos*.

Península Suecia *see* **Churchill Peninsula**

Suecia Refugio. 64°20' S, 57°01' W. This was the old Nordenskjöld hut from SwedAE 1901-04 (hence the name Suecia). Argentine naval refugio opened on Snow Hill Island, on Jan. 1, 1954. It was inaugurated on Jan. 8, 1954. From July 26, 1965, it has been a historical national monument.

Mount Suess. 77°02' S, 161°42' E. A huge, conspicuous, mountain, capped by 3 black peaks rising to 1190 m (the New Zealanders say about 1127 m), and projecting through the ice just to the S of Mackay Glacier, it surmounts the S part of Gondola Ridge, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by Edgeworth David, for Eduard Suess (*see* **Suess Glacier**). However, during the expedition, Frank Debenham named it Gondola Mountain, or Mount Gondola, and that was the name used until they discovered that David had seen it from the coast and named it. On Jan. 4, 1912, 4 members of the Second Geological Party, led by Grif Taylor, climbed it, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Suess in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Suess Glacier. 77°38' S, 162°40' E. A small glacier flowing S between Canada Glacier and Lacroix Glacier, to enter Taylor Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by them for Prof. Eduard Suess (1838-1914), the American geologist and paleontologist who first proposed the idea of Gondwanaland (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Pontal Suffield *see* **Jasper Point**

Punta Suffield *see* **Suffield Point**

Suffield, William E. Able seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-30, and bosun's mate on the same vessel, 1930-31, and as bosun from 1931 to 1939.

Suffield Point. 62°12' S, 58°55' W. A rocky promontory in the form of a cliffed hill, visible from a great distance, it forms the SW entrance point of Norma Cove, 2.5 km SW of Collins Harbor, on the E side of Fildes Peninsula, at Maxwell Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1934-35, and named by them for William Suffield. It appears on a British chart of 1948, and the name was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949, as Punta Suffield, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It appears on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's 1984 Polish map as Przyla dek Grikurova, which has been translated as Grikurov Point (*see* **Grikurov Ridge**). On the 1984 Brazilian map of Fildes Peninsula it appears as Punta Stoffels. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. *See also* **Jasper Point**.

Sugarloaf Hill. 62°14' S, 58°28' W. Between Blue Dyke and Windy Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Named descriptively by the Poles as Glowa Cukru, which means "sugar mound" ("cukra" being the adjective meaning "sugar"). The name has been translated into English as Sugarloaf Hill.

Sugarloaf Island. 61°13' S, 54°01' W. A small island close to the E side of Clarence Island, midway between Cape Lloyd and Cape Bowles, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by sealers before 1822, and named by them as Sugar Loaf Island, for its shape. It appears as such on Powell's 1822 chart. It appears on another 1822 chart as Sugar Loaf Point. All nations with an interest in the area translated according to their language, for example, on Friederichsen's 1895 German map it appears as Zuckerhut Insel, on Irízar's 1903 Argentine map as Isla Sugar Loaf, and on a 1907 Argentine map translated all the way as Isla Pan de Azúcar. It appears on a British chart of 1901 as simply Sugar Loaf, on a 1927 British chart as Sugarloaf Island, on a 1939 British chart as Sugar Loaf Island, on a British chart of 1948 as Sugarloaf Islet, on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Sugarloaf, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Pan de Azúcar (but wrongly referring to Sérac Island). On Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC accepted the name Sugarloaf Islet, with coordinates 61°09' S, 63°52' W, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. On a 1956 Argentine chart it appears as Terrón de Azúcar. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC re-defined it as Sugarloaf Island, still with the same coordinates. The 1961 British gazetteer apparently failed to catch up with the latest developments, for they still listed it as Sugarloaf Islet. US-ACAN accepted the name Sugarloaf Island in 1963. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islote Pan de Azúcar. By the time of the 1977 British gazetteer, the coordinates had been corrected to 61°11' S, 54°00' W. There is a 1979 reference to the central ridge of this island as Sugar Loaf Ridge, made by the British Joint Services Expedition. It was re-plotted by the UK yet again, in late 2008.

Sugarloaf Peninsula *see* **Aspland Island**, **Eadie Island**

Mount Suggs. 75°16' S, 72°13' W. A mountain rising to about 1500 m, and with a bare rock N face, 3 km S of Mount Goodman, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Henry E. Suggs, Seabee equipment operator who helped open up the new Byrd Station in 1961-62. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Suggs Peak. 75°05' S, 113°06' W. A small, ice-covered peak, 10 km SSW of Mount Wilbanks, in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for James DeShae Suggs (b. 1935), USARP geologist with the Marie Byrd Land Survey party of 1966-67.

Sugisaki, Rokugoro. b. 1876, Kanagawa, Japan. Stoker on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition. He died in 1929.

Suhindol Point. 63°05' S, 62°39' W. A point, 3.6 km ENE of Cape James, on the SE coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Suhindol, in northern Bulgaria.

Suicides. At the time of writing (2009), suicide still carries with it in the western world an overtone of disgrace, and worse — one can't get into the kingdom of heaven. Presuming there to be a judge in such matters, that judge would surely look kindly on Oates, one of history's most glamorous and famous suicides. Frostbitten and ravaged by scurvy, he is thought to have done the honorable thing during Scott's disastrous return journey from the Pole in 1912. He was slowing up the rest of the party, and just walked out into the blizzard with the classic last line, "I am just going outside and may be some time." Some historians suspect that Scott and the others just threw him out, or at least strongly suggested he do the right thing, but this is grossly unfair to Scott, Wilson, and Bowers. No British gentleman would do such a thing. Foreigners, perhaps, but not British. Besides, the nobility of the act is typical of Oates, as were the wry one-liners. On Jan. 7, 1915, Max Slavonski fell overboard, from a whaler in the Belgica Strait. Earlier that day, his very good friend Karl Moe Johansen, had died of blood poisoning. Whether or not one thing led to another, and whether or not Max jumped or fell, may never be known. There was the case of a laborer on the whaler *Solstreif*, in Feb. 1920, who tried it by slashing his wrists and throat. Whether he succeeded or not, is not known (probably not; he would almost certainly have been buried in the Whaler's Graveyard, on Deception Island, and no one interred there matches him in the remotest way). Malcolm Douglass tried it a few times during USAS 1939-41. In the 1950s, Arthur Farrant committed suicide while with the FIDS. He is buried on Deception Island. The exact number of suicides in Antarctic cannot be computed with any accuracy, as they would, naturally, be hushed up, possibly like the case of Carl Disch, at Byrd Station in 1965, or Peter Orbansen, at Davis Station, in 2005.

Punta Suipacha. 64°51' S, 62°59' W. A point on the E side of Alvaro Cove, on the N side of Bryde Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Suisyo-iwa. 71°26' S, 35°35' E. A small rock exposure, at an elevation of 1980 m above sea level, 2 km S of Mount Fukushima, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("crystal rock").

The *Sukha*. A 251-ton, 125-foot whale catcher built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. In 1929-30 she was in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Sourabaya*. She was back in 1930-31 and 1931-32, catching for the *Salvestria*, then in 1932-33 was back with the *Sourabaya*, and again in 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36. For the 1936-37 season she was with the *New Sevilla*, and then back with the *Salvestria* for 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40, before being requisitioned by the Royal Navy in 1940. In Nov. 1945, she was returned to her owners, and caught for the *Empire Venture* in Antarctic waters in 1945-46. Her last season in Antarctica was 1946-47, catching for the *Southern Venturer*, and then she became a Newfoundland vessel, being sold for scrap in 1971.

Sukiennice Hills. 62°08' S, 58°09' W. A group of hills rising to about 100 m between Lions Rump and Polonia Glacier, at King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the famous Gothic-Renaissance Cloth Hall, at Main Market Square, in Krakow.

Sukkertoppen *see* **Istind Peak**, **Mount Zuckerhut**

Lago Sulfuroso *see* **Kroner Lake**

The *Sulla*. A 251-ton, 116-foot whale catcher built in 1929 at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. She was catching for the *Sourabaya* in 1929-30, 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33; for the *New Sevilla* in 1934-35 and 1935-36; and for the *Strombus* in 1936-37. In 1937 she was transferred to the Arctic whaling grounds. In 1940 she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, and was transferred to the Soviet Navy in 1942, being sunk by a German warship on March 24 of that year in the Barents Sea.

Monte Sullivan *see* **Mount Sullivan**

Mount Sullivan. 69°39' S, 63°49' W. Rising to 2070 m, 20 km E of the N part of the Eternity Range, in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula. This mountain falls in the area photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, but it does not appear on W.L.G. Joerg's 1937 map, which used both these sets of photos. First surveyed from the ground and charted in Dec. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and shown in 69°35' S, 63°51' W. It appears as such on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and again in late 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by a joint sledging team comprising RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948, for Col. H.R. Sullivan, of the Office of Research and Development of the USAAF, which furnished equipment for RARE 1947-48. Col. Sullivan's name had originally been applied to Mill Inlet. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Monte Sullivan, and that is what the Argentines, and the Chileans, call it today.

Seno Sullivan *see* **Mill Inlet**

Sullivan, James. b. 1873, Hull, Yorks, and was on the steamer *Beeforth*, at Tyne Docks, at South Shields, when he was taken on as a steward on the *Morning*, 1902-03, during that vessel's relief voyage to Antarctica during BNAE 1901-04. After the expedition he went back to his wife in Hull.

Sullivan, S.J. Crewman on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1933-34, during ByrdAE 1933-35.

Sullivan, Walter Seager "Walt," Jr. b. Jan. 12, 1918, son of New York *Times* ad manager and later insurance exec Walter S. Sullivan and his wife Jeanet Loomis. The younger Sullivan, after Groton, became a New York *Times* staff writer, in Antarctica (*see* the Bibliography). His brilliant stories of USAS 1939-41 and OpHJ 1946-47 awakened much interest in the great southern continent. An example of his memorable writing style was during the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, 1954-55, when the *Atka* was attempting to pierce the ice pack at the head of Sulzberger Bay on Feb. 1, 1955, he led off his on-the-spot article with these words, "This icebreaker slugged at the Antarctic ice pack for twelve hours last night with its 6,500-ton fist." He was on OpDF II, and was one of the reporters on the Globemaster piloted by Chet McCarty, that flew over the Pole on Oct. 26, 1956. He died on March 19, 1996.

[1]**Sullivan Glacier**. 69°50' S, 70°51' W. A glacier, 10 km long and 5 km wide, flowing SW into Gilbert Glacier immediately S of the Elgar Uplands, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen aerially from a distance on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and roughly mapped by them. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°42' S, 70°41' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the composer of light opera, Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842-1900). It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961, with the coordinates 69°42' S, 70°45' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

[2]**Sullivan Glacier**. 71°30' S, 162°25' E. A glacier, SW of Sledgers Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC.

Sullivan Heights. 78°19' S, 85°03' W. A compact group of mountains rising to 2760 m in Mount Levack, and centered 18 km ENE of Mount Tyree, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Roughly elliptical in plan, and about 17.5 km long, the feature includes sharp mountain peaks (including Mount Farrell and Mount Segers), rugged ridges, and steep peripheral scarps, all encompassed by the flow of the Crosswell Glacier, the Ellen Glacier, and the Dater Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for American oceanographer Cornelius Wayne Sullivan (b. 1943), USAP field team leader for Sea Ice Microbial Cummunities (SIMCO) studies in McMurdo Sound, 1980-86, 1988, and 1989; chief scientist and cruise coordinator for AMERIEZ (Antarctic Marine Ecosystem Research at the Ice Edge Zone) projects in the Weddell Sea, Nov.-Dec. 1983, Feb.-April 1986; and June-July 1988; professor of biological science at the Hancock Institute of Marine Studies, and director from 1991 to 1993; director of the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, 1993-97; and later at the University of Southern California.

Sullivan Inlet *see* **Mill Inlet**

Sullivan Nunatak. 82°31' S, 156°35' E. A long, narrow nunatak, about 6 km long, 3 km E of the S end of Wellman Cliffs, and about 13 km NW of Arrowhead Nunatak, in the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James G. Sullivan, USARP geologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1961, and also summered-over there in 1961-62. ANCA accepted the name.

Sullivan Nunataks. 70°52' S, 65°33' E. Three nunataks, about 3 km NE of Mount Bewsher, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Reginald N. Sullivan, radio operator at Wilkes Station in 1968 (*see* **Deaths**, 1968). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Russians named a group of nunataks very close to these coordinates, as Nunataki Skalistye, and they are probably one and the same.

Sullivan Peaks. 84°50' S, 63°05' W. Two sharp peaks, rising to over 1400 m (the British say 930 m), on a spur descending from Pierce Peak, on the NE side of the Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. Ronald C. Sullivan, USN, who wintered-over as medical officer and officer-in-charge at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Sullivan Ridge. 84°47' S, 177°05' E. A massive, spur-like ridge, anywhere between 20 and 24 km long, displaying a steep, irregular E slope which overlooks Ramsey Glacier, and a low-gradient, ice-covered W slope which overlooks Muck Glacier. The ridge extends generally N from Husky Heights and terminates at the confluence of the 2 aforementioned glaciers. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Walter Sullivan. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Sulphide Pass. 78°12' S, 162°45' E. A saddle on Rücker Ridge, 4 km E of Mount Rücker, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. A band of extremely hard pyritized shale is exposed in this feature, and, when hit by a hammer, gives off a characteristic sulphurous smell. NZ-APC is reported to have named this feature in 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

The *Sultan*. Based at Gosport, she is the headquarters of the Royal Navy's Defence College of Electro-Mechanical Engineering, and, as such, is a shore-based school ship, responsible for the training of all three branches of the forces. She is also the home of the Royal Naval School of Marine Engineering, and of the Royal Naval Air Engineering and Survival School. She is there to provide the forces with engineers. She was at Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, used as the base of the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71.

Glaciar Sultan *see* **Sultan Glacier**

Sultan Glacier. 61°09' S, 55°20' W. A glacier flowing SW into Table Bay, in the W part of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed in Dec. 1970, by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, and named by them as Services Glacier, for the joint services. It appears as such on Burley's 1971 map of the expedition. However, it was renamed on Nov. 3, 1971, by UK-APC, for the *Sultan*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. Since 1977, at least, the Argentines have been calling it Glaciar Sultan (apparently without an accent mark over the "a").

Sultan's Head *see* **Sultans Head Rock**

Sultan's Head Cliffs *see* **Sultans Head Rock**

Sultans Head Rock. 77°43' S, 167°12' E. A rock spur along the E flank of Hut Point Peninsula, projecting into Windless Bight, 12 km SW of Vee Cliffs, between those cliffs and Pram Point, on the S side of Ross Island. Named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04, as Sultan's Head. Rocks were collected here by Hodgson, during that expedition. This name later became Sultan's Head Cliffs, and then the name by which it is known today (with no apostrophe). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Sulzberger Basin. 77°00' S, 152°30' W. An undersea feature on the central Ross shelf, named by international agreement in 1988, in association with the Sulzberger Ice Shelf.

Sulzberger Bay. 77 00 S, 152 00 W. Also known as Sulzberger Embayment and Biscoe Bay. A gigantic Ross Sea embayment, about 160 km wide, indenting the front of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf for about 100 km between Fisher Island and Vollmer Island, on the NW coast of Marie Byrd Land, northeastward of Edward VII Peninsula, between that peninsula and Guest Peninsula. Scott passed the entrance to the bay early in 1902 in the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901-04, but never saw it in the fog. Discovered on Dec. 5, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as Arthur Sulzberger Bay, for Arthur H. Sulzberger, publisher of the *New York Times*, and a supporter of Byrd's first two expeditions. The *Bear of Oakland* in 1934 and again (as the *Bear*) in 1940 tried to get into the bay, but was blocked by the pack each time. In 1948 the *Burton Island* tried. Same thing. In 1955 the *Atka* tried 6 times. Same thing. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but in 1966 shortened it to Sulzberger Bay. NZ-APC accepted the new name.

Sulzberger Bluff. 73°03' S, 68°09' E. A partly snow-covered rock mass in the central part of the Mawson Escarpment, between Petkovic Glacier and Helmore Glacier. Plotted by Australian

cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Phillip H.S. "Phil" Sulzberger, acting assistant director (scientific) of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne.

Sulzberger Ice Shelf. 77°00' S, 148°00' W. A large ice shelf, about 135 km long and 88 km wide, it borders the coast of Marie Byrd Land from Guest Peninsula in the N to Edward VII Peninsula in the S. It is strictly speaking part of the Ross Sea, and is full of islands: Steventon Island, Kizer Island, Cronenwett Island, Vollmer Island, Hutchinson Island, and Morris Island. It is fed by glaciers such as Boyd Glacier, Hammond Glacier, and Crevasse Valley Glacier. Discovered and roughly mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Byrd gave the name Sulzberger Bay to the open water indenting the feature. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, in association with the bay.

Sumgin Buttress. 80°18' S, 25°44' W. A prominent, elevated rock mass rising to about 1100 m, 4 km SW of Charpentier Pyramid, on the W side of the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE; photographed aerially by USN in 1967; and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Mikhail Ivanovich Sumgin (1873-1942), Russian pioneer in permafrost research. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. *See also* **Gora Sumgina** (below).

Gora Sumgina. 72°52' S, 75°01' E. A nunatak just N of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Named by the Russians for Mikhail Sumgin (*see* **Sumgin Buttress**).

Summer *see* **Seasons**

Summers, John Welsford. b. Dec. 21, 1949. Joined the *John Biscoe* as a deck hand in 1971, and sailed on her every summer season until 1991, having been promoted to bosun in 1983. In 1991 he transferred to the *James Clark Ross*, in charge of all deck equipment to be used in scientific operations.

Summers Glacier. 72°13' S, 167°28' E. A tributary glacier that flows S from the area W of Latino Peak, to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James L. Summers, USN, chief utilitiesman at McMurdo in 1967.

Summers Peak. 69°42' S, 64°53' E. Rising to 2225 m (the Australians say 2205 m), it is the highest peak in the Stinear Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land, about 285 km SSE of Mawson Station. Discovered by Bob Dovers and his ANARE Southern Party of 1954, and named by Dovers as Bruces Peak, for Bruce Stinear. However, ANCA renamed the group as the Stinear Nunataks (Dovers had called them the Southern Nunataks, which, although descriptive, was a rather unimaginative name), and renamed this peak as Summers Peak, for Robert Olveston "Bob" Summers (b. Dec. 25, 1922. d. March 13, 2007), wartime RAAF pilot, who was the medical officer and biologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station, that first year of the station's existence, 1954, and who accompanied Dovers on the journey. In 1987 he retired as director of medical services for the state of Victoria's Department of Social Security. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. The Russians call it Gora Ostrovok.

Mount Summerson. 82°43' S, 155°05' E. Rising to 2310 m, it surmounts the N end of Endurance Cliffs, in the Geologists Range, 26 km S of Mount Fyfe. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles Henry Summerson (b. Nov. 15, 1914. d. April 28, 2008, Columbus, O.), geologist in the Mount Weaver area in 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name.

Summit Pass. 63°27' S, 57°02' W. A col, running in a NE-SW direction at an elevation of about 345 m above sea level, between Passes Peak and Summit Ridge, 4 km S of the head of Hope Bay, and 5.5 km NE of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. First explored by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1945-46, and so named by them because it marks the highest point on the sledging route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, the same year it was re-surveyed by FIDS. The Argentine hut, Antonio Moro Refugio, was here. There is a 1955 Argentine reference to it as Paso del Medio.

Summit Ridge. 63°27' S, 57°02' W. A ridge, at an elevation of 380 m above sea level, with a steep ice slope on its N side and a rock cliff on its S side, it extends eastward for 0.8 km from Passes Peak, 3 km S of the head of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. First explored by SwedAE 1901-04. First charted by FIDS in 1945-46, and named by them in association with nearby Summit Pass. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1955.

Mount Sumner. 74°30' S, 63°45' W. Rising to about 1300 m, at the SE end of Rare Ridge, on the Orville Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Joseph Wilburn "Joe" Sumner, USN, utilitiesman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Sumner, Maurice Reginald. b. March 25, 1935, Brighton. FIDS meteorologist who wintered-over at Base F in 1960, and then at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1963, the last times as base leader. He later went into local politics in Sutton Mandeville, Wilts.

Sumner, Thomas Robert "Tom." b. Nov. 14, 1919, Liverpool. RAF flight sergeant who was FIDS aircraft engineer at Base B for the winters of 1960 and 1961. He was also at Base T for a while.

Sumner Glacier. 68°53' S, 65°43' W. A short, broad tributary glacier flowing NE into the lower reaches of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, close W of Mount Solus, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Sketched from the air by Dougie Mason of the FIDS, on Aug. 14, 1947, and surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Thomas Hubbard Sumner (1807-1876), navigation pioneer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. In those days it was plotted in 68°53' S, 65°40' W. Surveyed in its upper reaches by BAS personnel from Base E between 1962 and 1964. It appears, with corrected coordinates, on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Sumnerkammen. 74°55' S, 11°55' W. A mountain ridge in the northeasternmost part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the Sumner crest"), for Maurice Sumner.

Sumrall Peak. 82°48' S, 53°33' W. Rising to 1130 m, 1.5 km S of Rosser Ridge, it is the central of the Cordiner Peaks, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ensign William H. "Bill" Sumrall, USNR, VX-6 airplane pilot who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Sun-dogs *see* **Phenomena**

Sun Yat Sen Station *see* **Zhongshan Station**

Lake Sunanda. 70°46' S, 11°43' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Sunburn. Perhaps surprisingly, the Antarctic sun can be fierce. Tourists should bring suntan lotion if they normally do so in the tropics.

Île Sunday *see* **Sunday Island**

Sunday Island. 66°28' S, 66°27' W. Close NE of Rambler Island, in the Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed and mapped by Cdr. Peter Carey of the *Discovery II*, in 1930-31, and he named it, for reasons unknown, but which may (or may not) be difficult to surmise. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Île Sunday. Re-identified and re-surveyed by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Sundbeck. 86°10' S, 158°28' W. Also called Mount Knut Sundbeck. Rising to 3030 m, 6 km SE of Mount Stubberud, on a ridge from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. When Amundsen was speeding by here on his way to the Pole in Nov. 1911,

he named a mountain in this general area as Mount K. Sundbeck, for Knut Sundbeck. Later geographers arbitrarily picked this mountain with which to honor Sundbeck and Amundsen's intention. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Sundbeck.

Sundbeck, Knut Oscar. b. Jan. 13, 1883, Lidköping, Sweden, son of merchant Karl Johan Sundbeck and his wife Anna Lovisa Larsdotter. He worked for the Diesel Motor Company, of Sweden, and helped design the new engine for the *Fram*. He replaced Eliassen as the *Fram*'s chief engineer during NorAE 1910-12. He was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. He was 1st engineer on the *Maud*, in the Arctic, 1918-20. He died on Sept. 2, 1967, in Vällingby, Sweden.

Mount Sundberg. 70°35' S, 66°48' E. A pyramidal mountain surmounting the central part of the Thomson Massif, on the N face of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in Dec. 1956 by Bill Bewsher's ANARE Southern Party. Named by ANCA for Sgt. Gerald Joseph S. "Gerry" Sundberg (b. Oct. 27, 1924. d. Aug. 1994), RAAF, engine fitter with the Antarctic Flight, servicing the Beaver and Otter aircraft at Mawson Station in 1956. He took part in 14 separate aerial operations, as well as dog sledge journeys. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sundholmen *see* **Hum Island**

Sundsvassheia. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. The central part of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with nearby Sundsvatnet. Name means "the sound's water heath."

Sundsvatnet. 70°44' S, 11°38' E. A lake on the N side of Sundsvassheia (the central part of the Schirmacher Hills), on the Princess Astrid Coast of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. There is a narrow sound in the middle of this lake, and the name means "sound lake," in Norwegian.

Sundt, Sigfred. b. Jan. 9, 1892, Flakstad, in Østre Naesland, Norway, as Sigfred Sundt Johansen, son of fisherman Johan Sigfred Sundt and his wife Ovidie Kristensdatter Holst. On July 12, 1913, he boarded the *Christiansfjord* in Bergen, bound for the USA, arriving in New York on July 20, 1913. He made a beeline for the state of Washington, arriving there on Aug. 4, and joined the Army, being stationed at Camp Lewis, near Tacoma. On Nov. 11, 1918, still a soldier at Camp Lewis, he became a U.S. citizen. In 1919, in Seattle, he married Magnhild, then turned around and went up to Ketchikan, Alaska, fishing for halibut. He was a steward on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. He died in May 1963, in Seattle. Magnhild died on Mercer Island, Wash., in 1985, aged 89.

Sunfix Glacier. 69°16' S, 64°30' W. A tributary glacier, 24 km long and 3 km wide, flowing ENE from Wakefield Highland, between Grimley Glacier and Lurabee Glacier, into Casey Glacier, in the north-central part of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Nov. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1960. An important and rarely possible sunfix for latitude was made at the head of the glacier (cloud cover here usually forbids one). UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962 (with the coordinates 69°16' S, 64°36' W), and US-ACAN followed suit that year (but with the coordinates as listed at the head of this entry).

Sunglasses. Necessary because of sun glare.

Sungold Hill. 64°23' S, 57°52' W. A prominent round hill, rising to 860 m, and with distinctive convex slopes, 3 km inland, NE of Cape Foster, between that cape and Jefford Point, on the S coast of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1955, and again in the period 1958-61, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the color of the exposed rock cliffs here. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Sunk Lake. 77°34' S, 166°13' E. A tiny lakelet between Deep Lake and the coastline of Cape Royds, N of Cape Barne, on Ross Island. The surface of the ice comprising the lake is 4.5 m below sea level. Named descriptively by BAE 1907-09, it appears on maps of BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN and NZ-APC both accepted the name in 1968.

Sunker Nunataks. 76°40' S, 161°25' E. A group of small, rounded nunataks rising through the ice on the E side of Northwind Glacier, and through the lowest portion of the upper Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party here, because, in Newfoundland fisherman's parlance, a sunker is a rocky reef, and this feature does resemble such a reef in appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Sunny Ridge. 87°00' S, 154°26' W. A partly snow-free ridge, trending southward for 1.5 km from the W extremity of Mount Weaver, at the W side (and near the head) of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Climbed by the Ohio State University Geological Party in Nov. 1962, and named by party leader George Doumani for the sunny conditions experienced during the climb. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Sunny Side Inlet. On the W entrance to the Bay of Whales. Like the bay, it is gone now.

Sunshine Glacier. 60°38' S, 45°30' W. A glacier, 5 km long and 3 km wide, flowing S into Iceberg Bay, on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. It is the largest glacier on the S side of the island, and terminates in ice cliffs up to 60 m high. Surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, and so named by them because, on cloudy days, when all else was in shadow, there were usually small gaps of blue sky above the glacier and a patch of sunshine at its surface. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It was further surveyed by FIDS in 1956-58.

Mount Supernal. 73°04' S, 165°42' E. A large mountain with two summits, rising to 3655 m, surmounting the SE corner of Hercules Névé and the heads of Gair Glacier and Meander Glacier, and overlooking Mariner Glacier from the S, in Victoria Land. Often mistaken for Mount Murchison. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for its prominent and lofty appearance. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Support Force Glacier. 82°45' S, 46°30' W. A major glacier, it flows NNE between the Forrestal Range and the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains, to enter the Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf. Following the first Argentine flight to the South Pole by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78, in Jan. 1962, the lower part of this glacier, in about 82°50' S, 46°00' W, was named Glacier Les Éclaireurs, after the *Les Éclaireurs*. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1964, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. At the same time, the upper part of the glacier, in about 83°18' S, 47°00' W, was named Glaciar Punta Ninfas, for the *Punta Ninfas*. Again, 1964 chart, and 1970 gazetteer. The feature was re-photographed aerially by USN in 1964, mapped from these photos by USGS, and found to be one glacier, which was named Support Force Glacier, by US-ACAN in 1968, for U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer. We are told (by the British gazetteer) that the 1970 Argentine gazetteer also accepted the name Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso, for the lower part of the glacier (i.e., Glaciar Les Éclaireurs), but this is not true. Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso was the name given by the Argentines to what the Americans call Foundation Ice Stream, which is some way to the west.

Supporters Range. 85°04' S, 169°30' E. A rugged range of mountains, about 40 km long, it borders the E side of Mill Glacier, and runs between that glacier and Snakeskin Glacier, or from Keltie Glacier in the N to Mill Stream Glacier in the south. The highest peak is Mount Westminster, at 3370 m. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and so named by them because several peaks in the range are named for financial supporters of BAE 1907-09. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Supporting Party Mountain. 85°27' S, 147°33' W. Rising to 560 m, 5 km E of Mount Fridovich, in the vicinity of Leverett Glacier, in the Harold Byrd Mountains, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered, and first climbed, in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's geological party, who took panoramic photos from the summit, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Gould for his supporting party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Brazo Sur *see* **Argentino Channel**

Cabo Sur *see* **South Cape**

Islote Sur *see* **Mite Skerry**

Monte Sur *see* **Stopford Peak**, **Mount Vesalius**

Islote Sura. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. A small island between Schmidt Peninsula and Toro Point, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947–48, for radio operator Cabo 2nd class Raúl Sura Mesías, of the Chilean Army, part of the expedition, and who helped build General Bernardo O'Higgins Station.

Sureau, Jean. b. July 16, 1810, Le Gua, France. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40.

Surf Rock. 68°12' S, 67°06' W. A small, low island (really a rock), 0.8 km W of the W tip of Neny Island, and 0.3 km SE of Runaway Island, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934–37. Named by ChilAE 1946–47 as Isla Profesor Barrera, for glaciologist Humberto Barrera Valdebenito (1903–1996), professor of mathematics and physics at the University of Chile and of the Catholic University of Chile, a member of the expedition. It appears as such on their 1947 expedition chart. Surveyed in 1947 by Fids from Base E, who named it Surf Rock for the the noise of the surf breaking. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1956. The Argentines translated this as Roca Rompiente. It appears on a 1969 Chilean chart as Islote Barrera, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Surge Rocks. 64°47' S, 64°04' W. A group of 5 offshore rocks, two of which are always exposed, about 160 m SW of Eichorst Island, and about 1 km SSE of Bonaparte Point, on Anvers Island. Surveyed (but not named) by a team of FIDS and Royal Navy personnel between 1956 and 1958. Work was done here by personnel from Palmer Station from 1965 onwards, and in 1972 they so named this feature because ocean swells working on the shoal surrounding these rocks cause breaking and a surge of the water level in any weather condition. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975.

Surgeon Island. 70°40' S, 166°59' E. Made up of granitic rocks, 3.5 km by 1 km, it is the largest of the Lyall Islands, and lies 6 km ESE of Cape Hooker, in Yule Bay, off the Pennell Coast of northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. The island, named by US-ACAN in 1970, is one of several features in the area that sport names of surgeons who have worked in Antarctica.

Mount Suribachi. 69°29' S, 39°38' E. A conical, round-topped hill, rising to 258 m above sea level, just W of Suribati-ike, in the south-central part of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped more accurately (1:25,000) by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1959–73, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Suribati-yama, or Suribachi-yama, in association with Suribati-ike. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Suribachi in 1975.

Suribachi-yama *see* **Mount Suribachi**

Suribati-ike. 69°29' S, 39°41' E. A lake below sea level in a circular depression, just E of Mount Suribachi, in the south-central part of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1962–73, and named by them on June 22, 1972, for its shape ("suribati" or "suribachi" is a type of Japanese bowl).

Suribati-yama *see* **Mount Suribachi**

Surin, Pierre. b. Oct. 14, 1808, Lormont, France. Able seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40.

Surko Stream. 77°25' S, 163°44' E. A meltwater stream issuing out of the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flowing eastward to Arnold Cove, 1.5 km S of Gneiss Point, on the coast of southern Victoria Land. Studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist here in 1957–58, for Lt. Alexander Surko, USN, 2nd-in-command of the Navy party which worked on the aircraft landing strip, close N of the stream, at Marble Point. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Cape Surovyj. 66°13' S, 100°51' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Surovyj. ANCA translated it.

Mys Surovyj *see* **Cape Surovyj**

Cape Surprise. 84°31' S, 174°25' W. Marks the N end of the Longhorn Spurs, between Massam Glacier and Barrett Glacier, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64 because, to their surprise, they found it to be composed of rocks of the Beacon and Ferrar groups. Rocks of this type had never been found on the coast before. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Surprise Island *see* **Sorpresa Rock**

Surprise Rock *see* **Sorpresa Rock**

Surprise Spur. 86°34' S, 147°50' W. A prominent spur, the most northerly of 3 on the SW side of Ackerman Ridge, in the La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by NZGSAE 1969–70 because, in the middle of an extensive region of purely basement rocks, slightly altered sedimentary rocks, which seem to belong to the much younger Beacon series, appear on this spur. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Survakari Nunatak. 63°47' S, 58°27' W. A rocky hill rising to 412 m in the SE foothills of Trakiya Heights, 4.92 km SE of Bozveli Peak, 2.16 km S of Papiya Nunatak, 5.17 km SW of Rayko Nunatak, and 7.06 km NE of Mount Reece (in Kondofrey Heights), it overlooks Victory Glacier to the S, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the Bulgarians' New Year's folkloric ritual of Survakari.

The *Surveyor*. American ship, belonging to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, which, under the command of William Stubblefield, was in Antarctic waters in 1988–89 and 1989–90, investigating fish and krill in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. She was back in 1992–93, on an oceanographic voyage, under the command of Capt. Frederick Jones, and in company with the *Knorr*. She was back a last time, in 1994–95.

Surveyors Range. 81°37' S, 160°15' E. A prominent mountain range of peaks, 48.3 km long, it extends N along the E side of Starshot Glacier, from the Thompson Mountains area to the glacier's terminus at Sapper Hill, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by NZGSAE 1960–61 for all surveyors, but notably the early pioneers from NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA also accepted the name.

Survival school. The Snowcraft/Survival School was begun in 1962 to teach American and NZ personnel about cold weather living and survival in emergencies. Bill Bridge designed the first course. Summer personnel are taught at Ross Island, or on sea ice nearby, or in the dry valleys of southern Victoria Land. Wintering personnel are taught at McMurdo, Pole Station, and Siple Station. 400 students took part in the 1983–84 course.

The *Susan*. A sealing schooner out of Sag Harbor, NY, which was in the South Shetlands for the 1856–57 sealing season, under the command of Capt. Smith (ex of the *Parana*). She took 375 barrels of oil, and returned to Sag Harbor on June 1, 1857. She was back in Patagonia for the 1857–58 season, and may have gone to the South Shetlands again.

Susan Nichols Glacier *see* **Russian Gap**

The *Susanna Ann*. Single-decked London cutter of 79 tons, and under 60 feet in length, built at Bridport in 1814, and owned by James Lucas and master mariner Matthew Brown, of Deptford. Brown took her out of London for the 1823–24 season in the South Shetlands. They left Gravesend on Sept. 11, 1823, and two days later left Deal. Also aboard were three apprentices from the Marine Society, but, when the ship got to Buenos Aires (with 3700 seal skins), they ran. Capt. Brown died on this voyage, and Capt. Robinson brought the ship back to Buenos Aires on Aug. 12, 1824, from the Falklands, and thence back to London. The ship was back in the South Shetlands for the 1824–25 season, under Capt. Robert Ferguson. The apprentice this time was James Lucas, who, given that he was the son of the owner, did not run. The ship arrived back at Gravesend on June 27, 1825. She was back yet again, again under Ferguson, for the 1826–27 season.

Sushila Automatic Weather Station. 74°42' S, 161°18' E. American AWS at an elevation of 1441 m. It operated from Jan. 20, 1988 to March 16, 1988, and was removed in Jan. 1992. Named for a daughter of Mr. Rabindra, a former graduate student of Dr. Charles Stearns, the founder of the AWS project. *See also* **Shristi AWS**.

Islote Susini *see* **Weertman Island**

Monte Susini *see* **Mount Susini**

Mount Susini. 60°44' S, 44°49' W. Rising to about 370 m above Route Point, at the SW end of Mackenzie Peninsula, on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. This mountain was named Mount Omond, by Bruce, during ScotNAE 1902-04, but the name did not catch on. It was re-named Monte Susini by ArgAE 1956-57, and as such appears on their 1957 expedition chart. The name was translated into English as Mount Susini, by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, and US-ACAN followed suit. Dr. Telémaco Susini (1856-1936) was professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Buenos Aires, and father of radio and movie pioneer Enrique Telémaco Pedro Susini.

Ledolom Suslova *see* **Hovdebrekka Slope**

Otrog Suslova. 73°12' S, 68°26' E. A spur due E of Greenall Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Suspiros *see* **Suspiros Bay**

Suspiros Bay. 63°19' S, 56°28' W. A small bay, about 2.8 km wide at its mouth, indenting the W end of Joinville Island for 3 km, just S of Madder Cliffs, between those cliffs and Cape Kinnes (which lies about 6 km to the SW). Its coasts are formed by inaccessible ice cliffs between 70 and 140 m high. Probably discovered by DWE 1892-93. Named by Capt. Emilio L. Díaz, leader of ArgAE 1951-52, as Bahía Suspiros, for the difficulties in anchoring in the bay (suspiros means "sighs" in Spanish). It appears as such on a 1953 Argentine chart, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and on Sept. 4, 1957 UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Kinnes Cove, in association with the cape. It appears as such on a 1962 British chart. ChilAE 1948-49 named it Bahía Koegel, after Capitán de fragata Raúl Koegel M., skipper of the *Maipo* during that expedition. It appears as such on a Chilean chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name Suspiros Bay in 1965.

Islote Sussy. 64°49' S, 63°00' W. A small island in the Lemaire Channel, about 1200 m NW of Punta Valparaíso (the extreme SW tip of Lemaire Island). Named by ChilAE 1950-51, for Susana Hiriart "Sussy" Suárez, the wife of Capitán de corbeta (later admiral) Victor Bunster del Solar (b. Sept. 29, 1915, Concepción), skipper of the *Lautaro* that season.

Suszczewski Cove. 62°10' S, 58°27' W. Between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, in front of Ecology Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski (*see* **Rakusa Point**).

Suter Glacier. 73°31' S, 167°10' E. A short glacier in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land, it flows SE into Lady Newnes Bay just S of Spatulate Ridge. Named by NZ-APC in 1966, for Douglas Suter, senior NZ scientist at Hallett Station in 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Suter Island. 68°36' S, 77°54' E. A small island off the Vestfold Hills, 0.8 km SW of the entrance point to Heidemann Bay, and about 3 km SE of Gardner Island. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA for William J. "Bill" Suter, who wintered-over as cook at Davis Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Sutherland. 77°30' S, 168°28' E. A peak, rising to about 2500 m, about 2.1 km WNW of the summit of Mount Terror, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Alexander L. Sutherland, Jr., ocean projects manager with the NSF's Office of Polar Programs, with responsibility for directing operations and logistics for USAP research vessels from 1989 onwards. It was Sutherland who acquired the *Laurence M. Gould* and the *Nathaniel B. Palmer*. NZ-APC accepted the name on June 19, 2000.

Sutherland, James. Stoker on the *William Scoresby*, 1926-27, and an engine room artificer on the same vessel, 1927-30.

Sutherland, John O. b. June 13, 1930, Edinburgh, but raised partly in Peterhead, the famous old north Scottish whaling town. He joined the Merchant Navy at 15, serving as an engine room apprentice on a tramp to the Persian Gulf, Bombay, the Straits of Magellan, and New York, and, at 17 he joined the British whaler *Southern Harvester*, for the 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons in Antarctic waters. After that he joined the Canadian Pacific Line, working as a seaman on the *Empress of Canada*, and in 1952 he moved to Fresno, Calif., to live with his brother and sister. Then he was drafted into Company C of the 39th Infantry Regt., and by 1955 was in Germany, as a pfc. He died in Fresno on Nov. 28, 2009.

Sutherland Peak. 77°38' S, 161°03' E. One of the peaks on the Inland Forts, 3 km NNW of Round Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Cdr. William P. Sutherland, USN, officer-in-charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo in 1974.

Sutley Peak. 73°39' S, 94°32' W. A rock peak, rising to 1400 m, just N of Wright Peak, and 5 km ENE of Miller Crag, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. Cdr. Robert M. "Bob" Sutley, USN, Seabee officer, executive officer of Mobile Construction Battalion One during OpDF 62 (i.e., 1961-62).

Sutton, Alan William Frank "Alfie." b. May 21, 1912, "Fairview," Chigwell, Essex, son of William Sutton and his wife Madeline Elsie Tayler. His father was killed on the Somme during World War I. After school at Christ's Hospital, Alfie entered the Navy in 1930, as a special entry cadet, was on the *Erebus* for a year, at Devonport, until Aug. 1931, and then served on the *Renown*, the *Repulse*, and the *Basilisk*, being promoted to acting sub lieutenant on Jan. 1, 1934, and on March 15, 1935 to sub lieutenant (with seniority dating back to the time he became an acting sub lieutenant). On Oct. 11, 1937, he started his training course as a naval observer, passed, and joined the Fleet Air Arm. On Jan. 23, 1940, at Buckfast Abbey, Devon, when he was a lieutenant, he married Mary Margaret "Peggy" Cazeaux de Grange, and later that year, during World War II, he was leading dive-bombing raids on Rhodes. With his Swordfish pilot, Tiffy Torrens-Spence, he attacked the Italian fleet at Taranto, and, with the other planes on that very influential raid on the night of Nov. 11-12, 1940, inflicted more damage on the Italian fleet than the British Navy had inflicted on the German fleet during the the entire great battle of Jutland during World War I. The Japanese used this battle as a model for their raid on Pearl Harbor the next year. Sutton was awarded a DSC for that adventure, and then proceeded to fight everywhere in the Mediterranean, with great distinction, getting another DSC, being promoted to acting commander, and in 1945 was headed out to the Far East to take on the Japanese when the war ended. On June 30, 1948, he was promoted from lieutenant commander to commander, and, after a few staff jobs, commanded the *Bigbury Bay*, 1951-53, and was in Antarctica in 1953, taking on the Argentines (*see* **Wars**). On Dec. 31, 1955, he was promoted to captain, and took part in the invasion of Suez, in 1956. On Oct. 21, 1959, he took command of the *Falcon*, in the Mediterranean, and from Sept. 3, 1962, until 1965 he was director of the Royal Naval Staff College, in Greenwich, after which he retired. In 1964 he had been a naval aide de camp to the queen. He worked in the private sector for a while, sometimes with BP, and finally retired in 1977, to Northanger, Surrey. He died on Nov. 8, 2008, aged 96.

Sutton, John L. b. Feb. 4, 1900, Paterson, NJ. Ship's engineer, he went to sea in 1919, was with Byrd in the Arctic, spent 7 years as an aviation mechanic, and was part of the crew on Adolph Zukor's yacht. He was 2nd engineer on the *City of New York* during the first half of ByrdAE 1928-30. He left Little America for NZ on the *City of New York* on Feb. 22, 1929, and returned to the expedition as 3rd engineer. He married Mary McGill. For many years a supervisor with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, he died in West New York, NJ, on Nov. 26, 1972.

Sutton, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Sutton Automatic Weather Station. 67°08' S, 141°37' E. An American AWS, installed on Dec. 26, 1994, at an elevation of 871 m, on the coast of Adélie Land. Named for Bob Sutton, a machinist at the University of Wisconsin's Space Science and Engineering Center. It was removed in Dec. 2000.

Sutton Heights. 69°45' S, 71°30' W. Rising to about 800 m between the Lassus Mountains and Debussy Heights, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for John Sutton

(1919-1992), professor of geology at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, 1958-73; dean of the Royal School of Mines, 1965-68 and 1974-77; a member of the BAS scientific advisory committee, 1970-85; a member of NERC, 1977-79; and chairman of the British National Committee on Antarctic Research from 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Sutton Peak. 79°49' S, 82°34' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1410 m on the ridge separating Henderson Glacier and Ahrnsbrak Glacier, in the Enterprise Hills of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Walter C. Sutton, meteorologist at Little America in 1957.

Suture Bench. 73°31' S, 162°57' E. A bench-like elevation at the SE end of Gair Mesa, it overlooks the névé (i.e., the head) of Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for the sutures needed for a dog after a violent fight here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Suvorov Glacier. 69°56' S, 160°05' E. About 8 km wide, E of Hornblende Bluffs, it flows E (the New Zealanders say westerly) from the Wilson Hills into the sea S of Northrup Head and Belousov Point, between that point and Yermak Point, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Discovered, photographed, and mapped by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Lednik Suvorova, for V.I. Suvorov, a mechanic who died with hydrographer A.I. Gaudis, in a plane crash at Cape Shegalskiy, in the Arctic, on Aug. 10, 1959. It was re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1959, and by USN. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Suvorov Glacier in 1964. NZ-APC and ANCA have also accepted the translated name.

Lednik Suvorova *see* **Suvorov Glacier**

Mount Suydam. 84°32' S, 65°27' W. Rising to about 1020 m, 5 km W of Clark Ridge, in the Anderson Hills of the northern Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ervin Lynn Suydam (known as Lynn) (b. May 1941), USARP biologist who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Svart Mountain *see* **Svart Peak**

Svart Peak. 67°16' S, 58°28' E. A rock peak rising to 210 m, a short distance inland from the coast on the SW side of Law Promontory, near the coast of East Antarctica. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937, by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Svartfjell (i.e., "black mountain"), for its appearance. US-ACAN accepted the name Svart Peak in 1947. The Australians call it Svart Mountain.

Svartbandufsa *see* **Svartbandufsa Bluff**

Svartbandufsa Bluff. 73°29' S, 3°48' W. A partly snow-capped bluff, in the N part of Heksegryta Peaks, at the SW side of Tverregg Glacier, between that glacier and Belgen Valley, in the N part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Svartbandufsa (i.e., "the black band bluff"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svartbandufsa Bluff in 1966.

Svartfjell *see* **Svart Peak**

Svarthamaren *see* **Svarthamaren Mountain**

Svarthamaren Mountain. 71°54' S, 5°10' E. A prominent ice-free mountain area at the E side of the mouth of Vestreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land, about 200 km from the coast. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Svarthamaren (i.e., "the black hammer"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthamaren Mountain in 1967. It was designated SSSI #23 because it contains 2 rock amphitheatres inhabited by the largest colony of breeding Antarctic petrels — 208,000 pairs — the colony being discovered in Jan. 1961 by the crew of a Soviet AN-2 aircraft which landed here, and first closely observed in Jan.-Feb. 1985 by Norwegian ornithologists. There are also between 500 and 1000 breeding pairs of snow petrels, and 50 pairs of South Polar skuas. Svarthamaren is the largest known seabird colony situated inland in Antarctica.

Svarthausane *see* **Svarthausane Crags**

Svarthausane Crags. 71°40' S, 12°40' E. A group of crags surmounted by Zhil'naya Mountain, this feature forms the NE end of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Svarthausane (i.e., "the black crags"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthausane Crags in 1970.

Svarthausen *see* **Svarthausen Nunatak**

Svarthausen Nunatak. 69°49' S, 74°30' E. A jagged, dark rock nunatak with a small outlier to the SW, on the W side of Polar Times Glacier, about 6.5 km SSE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Svarthausen (i.e., "the black crag"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthausen Nunatak in 1973.

Svarthorna *see* **Svarthorna Peaks**

Svarthorna Peaks. 71°35' S, 12°37' E. Five or more peaks in a semicircular row around Svarthornbotnen Cirque, on the curving ridge which forms the S end of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the southernmost part of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named descriptively by Ritscher as Schwarze-Hörner (i.e., "black peaks"). Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, who called it Svarthorna (which, in Norwegian, means the same thing). US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthorna Peaks in 1970.

Svarthornbotnen *see* **Svarthornbotnen Cirque**

Svarthornbotnen Cirque. 71°35' S, 12°36' E. A large cirque (or corrie) just NE of Store Svarthorn Peak, in the southernmost part of the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, and named by the Norwegians as Svarthornbotnen (i.e., "the black peak cirque"), in association with Svarthorna Peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthornbotnen Cirque in 1970.

Austre Svarthornbreen *see under* **A**

Vestre Svarthornbreen *see under* **V**

Svarthornkammen *see* **Svarthornkammen Ridge**

Svarthornkammen Ridge. 71°31' S, 12°31' E. A high rock ridge with peaks, extending N for 8 km from Svarthorna Peaks in the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Svarthornkammen (i.e., "the black peak ridge"), in association with Svarthorna Peaks. US-ACAN accepted the name Svarthornkammen Ridge in 1970.

Svarthovden *see* **Falla Bluff**

Svartknattane. 69°59' S, 38°26' E. Two small nunataks on the W side of Havsbotn (the bay that marks the head of Lützow-Holm Bay), on the Prince Harald Coast. Name means "the black crags" in Norwegian.

Svartmulen *see* **Strover Peak**

Svartnipa. 66°36' S, 56°29' E. A peak about 450 m above sea level, on the W side of the upper reaches of the Rippon Glacier, in Kemp Land. Some references say it was named by ANCA, which is interesting, in that it is very definitely a Norwegian name (means "black peak").

Svartnupen *see* **Svartnupen Peak**

Svartnupen Peak. 71°55' S, 8°53' E. A mountain peak on the S side of Håkon Col, on Nupsskarvet Mountain, in the Kurze Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Svartnupen (i.e., "the black peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svartnupen Peak in 1967.

Svartpiggen *see* **Tschuffert Peak**

Svarttindane *see* **Svarttindane Peaks**

Svarttindane Peaks. 71°39' S, 12°30' E. A cluster of three sharp mountain peaks, 3 km S of Store Svarthorn Peak, in the northernmost part of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. They include Veselaya Mountain. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Svarttindane (i.e., "the black peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svarttindane Peaks in 1970.

Svaton Peaks. 82°35' S, 161°00' E. A cluster of rugged peaks at the N end of the Queen Elizabeth Range, surmounting the area between the mouths of Heilman Glacier and Otago Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ernest M. Svaton (b. 1930), USARP ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963 and 1964.

Svea Cross Automatic Weather Station. 74°29' S, 11°31' W. A Belgian AWS, 11 km from Svea Station, at the foot of the Heimefront Range, in Queen Maud Land, installed at an elevation of 1100 m.

Svea Glacier. 72°08' S, 1°53' E. A broad glacier flowing N between the Sverdrup Mountains and the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Sveabreen (i.e., "the glacier of the Swedes"). US-ACAN accepted the name Svea Glacier in 1966.

Svea Station. 74°35' S, 11°13' W. The first Swedish scientific station (it is actually a field station) in Antarctica. Established in Jan. 1988, close to Haldorsentoppen, in Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, at the Princess Martha Coast of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. It consists of 2 joined fiberglass modules. In 1992-93 it was expanded, to include living quarters, a workshop, and storage container. In 2006-07 a seismographic station was installed there.

Sveabreen *see* **Svea Glacier**

The *Svega*. A 251-ton, 116-foot whale catcher built at Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, in 1929 for Salvesen's South Georgia Company. In 1929 she was catching off the coast of South Africa, and was then catching for the *Salvestria* and the *Saragossa*, in Antarctica, for the 1929-30 whaling season there. She was back in 1930-31 and 1931-32, catching for the *Saragossa*, and in 1932-33 for the *New Sevilla*. She caught for the *Salvestria* in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37. In 1936 she was also in the Shetlands, in Scotland. In 1940 she was requisitioned by the Royal Navy, and in 1942 transferred to Russia. In 1947 she was re-acquired by the Royal Navy, and laid up until 1951, when she was sold to a Norwegian company, and her name changed to the *Sjovik*. In 1972 she became the *Sjovaag*, and in Oct. 1983 was sold for scrap.

Svelget. 73°55' S, 5°22' W. A cirque (the Norwegians, however, describe it as a glacier) on the SW side of Tunga Spur, between that spur and Uven Spur, in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them (name means "the throat"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966. *See also* **Tunga Spur** (name means "the tongue") and **Gommen Valley** (name means "the gum").

Svellnuten *see* **Svellnuten Peak**

Svellnuten Peak. 72°40' S, 3°09' W. A low peak (or crag, as the Norwegians describe it) on the S side of Breidsvellet (the steep ice slope on the E side of Jøkulskarvet Ridge), in the Regula Range, in the NE part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Svellnuten (i.e., "the ice sheet peak"), in association with the nearby slope Breidsvellet. US-ACAN accepted the name Svellnuten Peak in 1966.

Rocas Sven *see* **Sven Rock**

Sven Rock. 63°44' S, 60°12' W. A rock awash, S of the Oluf Rocks, in Gilbert Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago, E of Trinity Island. Roughly charted by Capt. Johannessen in 1919-20, and together with Oluf Rocks and Ryge Rocks, it appears on the chart as Trinity Land. ChilAE 1946-47 named this rock and Oluf Rocks collectively as Rocas Paredes, for Luis Paredes (*see* **Oluf Rocks**), and it appears as such on their 1947 chart, and also on a 1961 Chilean chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE, who used this rock as a mobile base during their 2 summers of operation, 1955-56 and 1956-57. It was mapped from these photos by FIDS cartographers, who were now able to dismiss Jonannessen's collective concept, and rename this one Sven Rock on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Oluf Sven*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Rocas Sven (i.e., in the plural), and, on an American chart of 1963, it appears as Sven Rocks.

Sven Rocks *see* **Sven Rock**

[1]**The *Svend Foyn***. Norwegian factory whaling ship, named for the inventor of the harpoon gun, and owned by the Sydhavet Whaling Company. She operated in the South Shetlands between the 1909-10 season and the 1912-1913 season, and was sold in 1913 to the Norge Company, being replaced that year by the *Svend Foyn I*. However, under Norge's banner she was in the South Shetlands and Graham Land in 1913-14.

[2]**The *Svend Foyn***. A 14,596-ton, 538-foot, twin-screw, 997 hp, British whaling service ship, with two side-by-side funnels and a stern slip, built by the Furness Shipbuilding Co., of Teesside, in 1931, for the Johann Rasmussen's Sydhavet Whaling Company, of Sandefjord. She was in Antarctic waters in 1931-32, with her catchers, the *Busens* (q.v.). In 1932, upon liquidation of Sydhavet, Rasmussen was forced to sell her to the London merchant bankers Dawnay-Day for £240,000, and she was, in turn, sold to the Star Whaling Company, of Guernsey (in turn owned by the St Helier Ship Owners, Norwegians). She whaled pelagically in West Antarcic waters in 1932-33 (Capt. Gullik Jensen), 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41, the last season using the whale catchers *Sigfra*, *Simbra* and *Sarka*. Another catcher, used between 1936-37 and 1939-40, was the *Helier 2*. In 1941 she came under the management of Salvesen's, but did not whale for them. In 1941 she reverted to the St Helier Ship Owners, and was used as an oil tanker. On March 19, 1943 she sank in the Atlantic, after hitting an iceberg. *See* **The *Queen of Bermuda***.

The *Svend Foyn I*. Built in 1894, by Gray of Hartlepool, as the *Strathness*, for Burell & Son, of Glasgow. In 1900 she was sold to Bucknell Bros., of Glasgow, and renamed the *Buceros*. In 1912 Johan Bryde's Østkysten Company bought her, and renamed her the *Østkysten*. Later that year she was converted into a 5800-ton, 365-foot whaling factory, and renamed the *Johan Bryde*. In 1913 Peder Bogen's Sydhavet Company, of Sandefjord, bought her and renamed her the *Svend Foyn I*, to replace the original *Svend Foyn*. She operated in the South Shetlands and Graham Land (and out to sea as well) every season from 1913-14 to 1930-31. Three of her whale catchers over the years were the *Scott*, the *Selvik*, and the *Graham*. She had a crew of 110, 80 of them on the ship and 10 each on the catchers. In 1918 she was under the command of Carl Andersen. In 1920-21 and 1921-22, she was under the command of Ole Andersen, in the South Shetlands, and was instrumental in the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 (*see also* **The *Graham***). In 1925-26 she had the catchers *Alex Lange* and *Scott*. In 1927-28 she was in at Deception Island. She was in Antarctic waters in 1928-29, again under Ole Andersen, being at Deception Island in Jan. 1929. She was scrapped in 1934.

Puerto Svend Foyn *see* **Foyn Harbor**, **Gouvernøren Harbor**

Svend Foyn Coast *see* **Foyn Coast**

Svend Foyn Harbor *see* **Foyn Harbor**

Svend Foyn Island *see* **Foyn Island**

Svendsen, Johan. Skipper of the whaler *Henrik Ibsen* in the South Shetlands, 1929-30.

Svendsen Glacier. 70°21' S, 160°00' E. A meandering glacier, 21.5 km long, about 13 km SE of Robilliard Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains, it flows northeastward from Mount Marzolf, and emerges between McCain Bluff and Lenfant Bluff, into an ice piedmont just W of the terminus of Rennick Glacier, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960

and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Kendall Lorraine Svendsen (b. June 24, 1919, Greenville, Mich. d. July 18, 2005, Silver Spring, Md.), USARP geomagnetician at McMurdo, 1967-68.

Svenner *see* **Svenner Islands**

Svenner Channel. 68°51' S, 76°20' E. A channel on the SE sea floor of Prydz Bay, consisting of 2 deeps, each one deeper than 750 m. The SW one is 22 km long and 5 km wide, and the NE one is 70 km long with an average width of 17 km. Named by ANCA in association with the Svenner Islands.

Svenner Islands. 69°02' S, 76°50' E. A small group of islands and rocks 22 km SW of the Rauer Group, in Prydz Bay, 30 km off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by Mikkelsen, charted by him as 2 islands and some offlying rocks, and named by him as Svenerøyane, for the islands of that name, off Sandefjord, in Norway. LCE 1936-37 photographed this feature aerially, and Norwegian cartographers were able to map it with more accuracy from these photos, in 1946. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Svenner Islands in 1963.

Svennerøyane *see* **Svenner Islands**

Svensson Ridge. 70°11' S, 64°29' E. A rock ridge, running in an E-W direction, with the main peak at the W end, 1.5 km (the Australians say about 3 km) NW of Mount Starlight, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ground photos taken by Robb Lacey in 1955, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA for Alf Ake Svensson, weather observer at Davis Station in 1964, Macquarie Island in 1967, and at Casey Station in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Sverdrup Mountains. 72°20' S, 1°00' E. A group of mountains about 80 km long, E of Jutulstraumen Glacier, and just W of the Gjelsvik Mountains, between the Gburek Peaks and Svea Glacier, in the westernmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first roughly mapped from these photos. Mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as H.U. Sverdrupfjella, for Harald Ulrik Sverdrup (1888-1957), Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist, director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography from 1936 to 1948, director of the Norsk Polarinstitutt, 1948-47, and chairman of the Norwegian Committee for NBSAE 1949-52. The name was later shortened to Sverdrupfjella, and US-ACAN accepted the name Sverdrup Mountains in 1962.

Sverdrup Nunataks. 72°45' S, 63°15' W. A line of peaks trending WNW-ESE, and rising to about 1800 m, at the NW end of the Carey Range, near the edge of the interior plateau, on the Black Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station in 1974-75. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Harald Sverdrup (*see* **Sverdrup Mountains**). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1978, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Sverdrupfjella *see* **Sverdrup Mountains**

Mount Sverre Hassel *see* **Mount Hassel**

Sverre Peak. 71°43' S, 9°39' E. A small peak, or nunatak, 0.8 km off the N end of Pettersen Ridge, in the N part of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Sverreborga, for Sverre Pettersen, steward during the 1957-58 phase of that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Sverre Peak in 1970. The Russians call it Pik Leningradskogo Universiteta, after the University of Leningrad.

Sverreborga *see* **Sverre Peak**

The *Svetaeva*. Correct name: *Marine Svetaeva*. A 4575-ton, 89.98-meter Russian tourist ship, built in the Gdynia Shipyards, in Poland, in 1989, for Arctic tourism, and named for the Russian poet. A bulkier version of the *Polar Pioneer*, she could carry 100 passengers, and a crew of 34 Russians, has 4 passenger decks and 47 passenger cabins. After being re-furbished (a helicopter deck was added), she made her maiden voyage to Antarctica, in the 2005-06 summer, what was called "the Aurora voyage," following in the tracks of Mawson down to Commonwealth Bay. Take money, big money!

Svetlana Passage. 60°44' S, 45°35' W. A navigable passage between the Oliphant Islands and Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for Svetlana Solyanik (b. 1936: known as Sveta), the (much younger) movie actress second wife of powerful and (reportedly) utterly ruthless and corrupt Russian whaler Alexei Nikolayevich Solyanik, who both visited Signy on the *Gnevny* in 1964-65. Svetlana's visit created a huge stir at Signy. Alexei Nikolayevich (b. 1913) was the general captain-director of the *Slava* fleet and the *Sovietskaya Ukraina* fleet throughout a good part of the 1960s, and would often travel with his wife, who was conveniently made a highly-paid employee aboard ship. She was touted as a qualified engineer, one of her jobs on board being to check the whales for signs of radioactivity. Needless to say, she found no such signs. He even had a swimming pool built on the *Ukraina*, where his wife would disport herself while the whaling laborers (literally) sweated to death below. His son, by his first marriage, Gennadiy Solyanik, was made government whaling inspector, and accompanied his father and the actress to Signy on that trip. Alexei Nikolayevich's downfall came after an exposé in the *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. His abuses of power had been so flagrant that no one could help him, and he was exiled to the Far East as skipper of the shrimper *Van Gogh*, spending the last years of his life causing trouble in Australian waters, and assailed by bitter paranoia. All in all, it seems odd that UK-APC should have named an Antarctic feature after Svetlana.

Skaly Svetlye. 73°33' S, 64°22' E. A group of rocks at the nunatak the Russians call Gora Koksharova, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Obryv Svetlyj. 73°12' S, 68°22' E. A bluff, due E of Prior Bluff, in the central part of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Svindlandfjellet. 72°05' S, 23°48' E. A mountain W of Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Sigurd Ålvik Svindland (b. 1921), Norwegian topographer on Operation Pingvin, 1958-59, the air photography mission during the long NorAE 1956-60.

The *Svip*. Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1906 at Chris Christensen's Framnaes Mek. shipyard. In 1906-07 she accompanied the *Nor* to the South Shetlands (*see* **The *Admiralen***** for details of this voyage). On March 18, 1907 she pulled into Port Stanley, with T. Andersen Lystad (manager of the *Nor*) aboard, so he could get a whaling license from the Falkland Islands government. The *Svip* was back again in 1908-09, working for the *Vesterlide*.

Roca(s) Svip *see* **Svip Rocks**

Rocher du Svip *see* **Svip Rocks**

Rochers Svip *see* **Svip Rocks**

Svip Klippene *see* **Svip Rocks**

Svip Rock *see* **Svip Rocks**

Svip Rocks. 62°34' S, 61°38' W. A group of submerged rocks W of Start Point (the NW end of Livingston Island) and 17.4 km WNW of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted in 1908-09, by August Christensen, on the *Vesterlide*, and named (apparently) by him as Svip Klippene, for the *Svip*. The feature appears as Svip Rock (i.e., in the singular) on a British chart of 1910, and on another, of 1954, but on one of 1916 as Svip Rocks. Charcot's maps, reflecting FrAE 1908-10, refer to it as Rocher du Svip or Rocher du Swip. The rocks were not sighted during a running survey of the area conducted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Roca Svip, and on a 1951 French chart as Rochers Svip. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Rocas Svip, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Svip Rocks in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a 1957 British chart. The 1974 British gazetteer stated that the existence of these rocks in the given coordinates was considered doubtful, but they were last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Holmy Sviridova. 67°42' S, 45°26' E. A hill on Point Widdows, Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Svishtov Cove. 62°35' S, 61°11' W. A cove, 2 km wide, indenting the NW extremity of Byers

Peninsula for 1.5 km, it is entered between Essex Point and Start Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Svishtov, in northern Bulgaria.

Svoge Knoll. 62°37' S, 60°12' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 560 m on Bowles Ridge, 620 m SW of Mount Bowles, 3.57 km E of Rezen Knoll, and 3.1 km NE of Orpheus Gate, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Svoge, in the western Balkans.

Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonosta *see* **Saint George Peak**

Swaabsteinen. 72°19' S, 23°15' E. A nunatak at the S side of Mount Widerøe, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Mount Swadener. 77°16' S, 153°45' W. A peak in the Snedden Nunataks, in the N portion of the Alexandra Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Dick Swadener.

Swadener, John Richard "Dick." b. April 29, 1928, Mishawaka, Ind., son of banker Dean Swadener and his wife Alice. He joined the Navy in 1945 as part of the V-5 Program, went to Georgia Tech for 2 years, then to flight school, and flew patrol in a Neptune off the China Coast during the Korean War. He was navigator in the Skymaster that Ed Ward piloted as the 3rd plane in from NZ for OpDF II (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze II**, Oct. 18, 1956), and on Oct. 31, 1956 was navigator on the famous *Que Sera Sera* flight to the South Pole, and thus one of the first 17 men ever to stand at the South Pole. He married Nina King in Georgia, on June 15, 1958, retired from the Navy in New Orleans in 1974 as a captain, and died on Aug. 4, 1996, in New Orleans.

Swain, Arthur Marston. b. Sept. 16, 1931, Derby, but raised mostly in North Yorkshire, son of railway millwright Arthur M. Swain and his wife Fanny Olive Morrell (later just Olive). He worked as a radioman on trawlers before joining FIDS in 1953, as a radio operator, and wintering-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1954. Every 5th week he would pull kitchen duty (all the boys rotated this job), and Mike Faulkner would be his gash hand (assistant). At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, and there caught the *Andes* heading back to Southampton, where he arrived on Feb. 24, 1955. After FIDS he worked for International Air-Radio Ltd., in the Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Arctic, and was in Libya when Hurricane Donna caused such devastation in the British Virgin Islands in 1960. He was transferred there on a 9-month contract to restore the telecommunications system, a contract which was extended for 4 years. He decided to stay, and in July 1961 married a Tortola girl, Thelma Titley, left the company, moved to Road Town, on Tortola, and went to work for the BVI government, as their telecommunications officer. In 1962 he established a radio link between BVI and Antigua. He became known as the "Father of Telecommunications in the British Virgin Islands," and his wife became a major figure in the Red Cross. After he retired he became the emergency officer of the Department of Disaster Management. He died in Tortola of throat cancer on March 16, 2005. He wrote *43 years of Telecommunications in the BVI*.

Swain, James Cook. b. 1769, Nantucket, Mass., son of Samuel Swain and his wife Mary. Skipper of the the whaling ship *Alliance*, out of Newport, RI. In 1824 he reported seeing an island in 59°31' S, 90°W, "covered with snow, and abounding with seadogs and fowl." So, he may have gone south of 60°S, and therefore into Antarctic waters as defined in this book.

Swain, Kenneth C. "K.C." Photographer's mate with the Central Group of OpHJ 1946-47. He was on the plane that took Byrd to the Pole on Feb. 15, 1947. He was back in Antarctica during OpW 1947-48.

Swain Group *see* **Swain Islands**

Swain Islands. 66°13' S, 110°37' E. A group of small islands and rocks, 3 km in extent, 0.8 km N of Clark Peninsula, at the NE end of the Windmill Islands, N of Wilkes Station. They include Berkley Island, Burnett Island, Cameron Island, Hailstorm Island, Honkala Island, Bradford Rock, Green Rocks, Patterson Rock, Quinn Rock, Wonsey Rock, Magee Rock, and Wyche Island. First delineated from aerial photographs taken in Feb. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for K.C. Swain. Called the Swain Group by the Australians, this feature was photographed by ANARE in 1956, by SovAE 1956, and again by ANARE in 1962. It was also surveyed from the ground by Carl Eklund in 1958.

Swain's Island *see* **Dougherty's Island**

The *Swan*. Bob Headland has this as a London sealer, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, under the command of Capt. David Thompson (he has a question mark beside this name). Actually the *Swan* was a 44-ton single-deck ship owned and skippered by Thompson, built in 1784 in Blythe, in the north of England, and usually ran between Wales and Liverpool.

Mount Swan. 76°58' S, 143°45' W. A mountain, 6 km S of the Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Paul Swan.

Rocas Swan *see* **Swan Rock**

Swan, Frank Douglas. A sub lieutenant in the RNVR, he was 3rd engineer on the *William Scoresby*, 1936-37, and on the *Discovery II*, 1937-39. During World War II he was an engineer lieutenant in the South African Navy, on the *Protea*. He was alive in 1958.

Swan, Paul Clifford, Jr. b. Oct. 7, 1905, Washington, Kans., son of automobile dealer Paul Clifford Swan and his wife Edith Hamilton. He became an airplane engineer and pilot in Detroit, went to work for Curtiss-Wright, and was on the shore party, during the wintering-over at Little America in 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, in charge of aircraft maintenance. After the expedition he became a hydraulic engineer with the Douglas Aircraft Company in Santa Monica, and on June 5, 1937, in Santa Barbara, he married Elizabeth Jamison, and they lived in Los Angeles. He died on Oct. 1, 1967, in Unterseen, Switzerland. He was cremated at Thun, in Switzerland, and his ashes were sent back to his wife in Costa Mesa, Calif.

Swan, Robert Charles. b. July 28, 1956, Neasham, Durham. He studied ancient history at Durham, and was with BAS in 1980 (although he wasn't a Fid), which is when he met Roger Mear (q.v.). He rode a bicycle from Cape Town to Cairo (in 7 months), and circumnavigated the Vatnajokull Ice Cap, in Iceland, on skis, man-hauling supplies. He was leader of the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition of 1985-86, during which he got to the South Pole by foot on Jan. 11, 1986, thus also making him the first person ever to walk to both poles.

Swan Glacier *see* **Swann Glacier**

Swan Point. 60°22' S, 110°30' E. The most westerly point on Odbert Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948 by OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for aerographer's mate John R. Swan, USN, at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Swan Rock. 64°58' S, 63°18' W. A low rock in water, rising to an elevation of 2 m above sea level, 2.5 km SW of Cape Willems, at Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (unnamed) on a 1950 Argentine government chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Joseph Wilson Swan (1828-1914), photography pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call the feature Rocas Swan (i.e., they have it in the plural).

Glaciar Swann *see* **Swann Glacier**

Swann Glacier. 73°52' S, 61°58' W. A broad glacier of undetermined length, flowing E into Wright Inlet to the N of Mount Tricorn, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land, between the Rivera Peaks and the Playfair Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940 by members from East Base, during USAS 1939-41. However, due to an error in navigation, it was wrongly located in 74°40' S, 60°30' W. On Nov. 21, 1947, it was again photographed aerially, this time by RARE 1947-48, and plotted in 73°54' S, 61°45' W. In Dec. 1947 it was surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Finn Ronne in 1948 for British-born physicist Prof. William Francis Gray Swann (1884-1962), first director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, 1927-59, at Swarthmore, Pa., a contributor to RARE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, plotted in 73°53' S, 61°48' W. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966 as Glaciar Swann, and that is the name the

Chileans use today, as do the Argentines. The coordinates were corrected from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967, and, with the new coordinates, it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, and in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Swanson Glacier. 71°30' S, 160°24' E. A glacier, 14 km long, it flows from the E slopes of the Daniels Range in the Usarp Mountains, northward of Thompson Spur. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Charles D. Swanson, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967–68.

Swanson Mountains. 77°00' S, 145°00' W. A mountain range, 13 km long, 10 km SE of Saunders Mountain, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially in 1934 by ByrdAE 1933–35, and named by Byrd as Claude Swanson Mountains, for Claude Augustus Swanson (1862–1939), secretary of the Navy, 1933–39. The name was later shortened, and, as such, accepted by US-ACAN in 1947.

Swarm Peak. 76°29' S, 146°20' W. A rock peak rising to 610 m, it is the most easterly of the Birchall Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially by ByrdAE 1928–30, and roughly plotted by them. Mapped definitively by USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Howard Myron (known as Myron) Swarm (b. July 12, 1916, Everett, Wash. d. Oct. 5, 1987, Seattle), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1966–67.

Swarsen Nunatak. 71°25' S, 63°39' W. A conspicuous, largely snow-covered nunatak, rising to about 2200 m, 8 km SW of Mount Jackson, in central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. Ronald J. Swarsen, USNR, medical officer at Byrd Station in 1971, and at Pole Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Mount Swartley. 77°15' S, 143°12' W. A mountain, 1.5 km E of Mount Darling, in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939–41 during a flight from West Base, and named by Byrd for Stanley Simpson Swartley (1884–1963), professor of English at Allegheny College, Pa. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Swartz Nunataks. 78°39' S, 160°00' E. Two prominent nunataks, rising to 1563 m, midway between Tate Peak and the N part of the Worcester Range. Plotted from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Philip K. "Phil" Swartz, Jr., USN, officer-in-charge of Pole Station in 1961. ANCA accepted the name.

Arrecife Swash *see* **Swash Reef**

Swash Reef. 67°34' S, 67°33' W. A reef, WSW of the Petty Rocks, in the entrance to Bigourdan Fjord, close N of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Charted by FIDS on the *John Biscoe* in 1958–59, and so named by them because most of it is awash. FIDS cartographers mapped it in 1959–60 from these efforts. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears on British charts of 1961 and 1982. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines translated it as Arrecife Swash.

Sweaters. Tourists should definitely use woolen sweaters and sweatshirts, one light one underneath and a heavy one on top. Turtlenecks are best.

Mount Sweatt. 85°47' S, 129°39' W. Rising to 2540 m, 10.5 km NE of Mount Soyat, on the ridge between Hueneme Glacier and Norfolk Glacier, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Earl E. Sweatt (b. April 17, 1935), who wintered-over as construction electrician at Byrd Station in 1961.

SwedAE *see* **Swedish Antarctic Expedition**

SwedARP *see* **Swedish Antarctic Reseach Program Expeditions**

Sweden. The first Swede south of 60°S has to have been Anders Sparrman, in 1773, with Captain Cook. Nordenskjöld led the first Swedish expedition to Antarctica, in 1901–04. Several Swedes found their way down to Antarctica one way or another, either as whalers, or as meteorologists at Órcadas Station. Admiral Palander was about to lead an expedition to Antarctica, planned for 1915–16, but World War I intervened (*see* **Swedish Antarctic Expedition**, 1915–20). In 1949–52 John Giaever (himself a Norwegian) led NBSAE 1949–52 (the Norwegian–British–Swedish Expedition of 1949 to 1952). Swedish scientists studied astronomy at Pole Station in the early 1980s, and on April 24, 1984 Sweden was ratified as the 30th signatory of the Antarctic Treaty. Svea Station, the first Swedish scientific station in Antarctica, went up in Jan. 1988, during a 12-man Swedish expedition led by Olle Melander on the *Polarstern*. Although it was under the auspices of the Germans, this was SwedARP 1. There has been a SwedARP every year since (see SwedARP). On Sept. 21, 1988 Sweden became a Consultative party to the Antarctic Treaty. In the 1988–89 season, Wasa Station was established. In 1991–92, the Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns decided to pool their resources, and form the Nordic Antarctic Research Program (q.v.). In 2007–08 the Swedes and the Japanese cooperated to form JASE.

Sweden Camp. 70°36' S, 8°22' W. A Swedish field camp on the Ekström Ice Shelf.

Swedish Antarctic Expedition. 1901–04. Abbreviated to SwedAE 1901–04. Led by Otto Nordenskjöld. It really should have been called the Swedish–Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, given that half the expeditioners were Norwegians. **Oct. 16, 1901**: The expedition left Göteborg. The 17 officers and men who formed the crew of the *Antarctic* were: Carl Anton Larsen (captain), F.L. Andreassen (1st mate), H.J. Haslum (2nd mate), Axel R. Reinholdz (3rd mate), Anton Olsen (bosun), Ole Kristian Wennersgaard, Toralf Grunden, Martin Tofte, and Ole Peder Duus (able seamen), Anders Karlsen (1st engineer), Georg Karlsen (2nd engineer), Vilhelm Holmberg and Karl Johansson (stokers), Axel Andersson and Gustaf Åkerlundh (cooks), G. F. Schönbäch (steward), Ole Johnsen Björnerud (smith), and Ole Martin Olaussen (carpenter). There were also 8 scientists: Nordenskjöld (geologist), Carl Skottsberg (botanist), Karl Andreas Andersson and Axel Ohlin (zoologists), Erik Ekelöf (medical officer and bacteriologist), Gösta Bodman (hydrographer and meteorologist), Lt. Samuel A. Duse (cartographer), and Ole Jonassen (sledger). **Oct. 26, 1901**: They put in at Falmouth, England, to pick up coal. **Dec. 15, 1901**: They arrived at Buenos Aires. There they picked up F.W. Stokes, the American artist, and Lt. José M. Sobral, an Argentine naval officer, whose presence as observer was part of the deal with the Argentines in exchange for free food, fuel, and help for the expedition. They also picked up a ship's carpenter. To offset these gains, they lost two able seamen, who signed off—Frank Jenner (b. 1880), an Englishman, and John "Antarctic Jack" Aitken (q.v.), a Falkland Islander. This wasn't the end of Antarctic Jack, by any means. **Dec. 21, 1901**: The expedition left Buenos Aires, with 29 men aboard. **Dec. 30, 1901**: They arrived at Port Stanley. Nordenskjöld now had only 4 of his 14 Greenland dogs left. The others had all died, mostly crossing the tropics. He would replace those lost with 4 Falkland Island sheepdogs, more as a trial-run for that sort of dog than anything else. **Jan. 1, 1902**: They left Port Stanley. **Jan. 6, 1902**: They arrived at Staten Island, in the southern part of Chile. **Jan. 8, 1902**: They were in 58°S. **Jan. 10, 1902**: They arrived at the South Shetlands, spotting King George Island first. **Jan. 11, 1902**: Nordenskjöld, Duse, Andersson, Bodman, Ekelöf, and Skottsberg, rowed in a Nordland boat from the *Antarctic* into Harmony Cove, on Nelson Island, and landed. They then went off to explore Orléans Strait and the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Then up the coast again to the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, through Antarctic Sound, and then landed on Paulet Island. They then crossed Erebus and Terror Gulf and established a depot on Seymour Island. **Jan. 22, 1902**: After an exploratory cruise to the unexplored region off the Oscar II Land Coast, they hit the pack-ice in 60°10' S and could proceed no farther south. They cruised northeastward along the line of ice for 2 days. **Jan. 24, 1902**: They tried to force their way through the pack. **Feb. 1, 1902**: They reached 63°30' S, 45°07' W, but had to turn back. **Feb. 9, 1902**: They spotted land again. **Feb. 13, 1902**: Nordenskjöld chose Snow Hill Island as his winter campsite because of the fossils he found there. Nordenskjöld, Bodman (2nd-in-command), Jonassen, Åkerlundh, and Sobral set up camp with several sledge dogs, the stores and equipment. Stokes, the artist, had intended to winter-over, and had even brought his own house with him in which to paint the aurora australis, but in the end he chickened out. The *Antarctic* left, to try to establish a depot farther south for the winterers (they failed, because of the pack-ice). **Feb. 17, 1902**: The hut built by

the wintering group was opened ceremoniously. It was 21 feet by 13½, had double walls of three-quarter-inch board, with a layer of air between the walls, and had a single roof. The entire exterior, walls and roof, was covered with tarred paste-board. The double floor was covered with a thick carpet. The loft occupied the upper part of the house, and formed the store room, and also helped insulate the downstairs, where there were 5 rooms. They also built an observatory. **Feb. 20, 1902**: The observatory collapsed due to the force of the wind. They then set about planning to spend the winter on Snow Hill Island. **Feb. 21, 1902**: The *Antarctic* returned. Larsen and the scientists came ashore, bringing coal. They visited for several hours, and then left for home. **Feb. 25, 1902**: The newly-born puppies were found frozen to death. **Feb. 27, 1902**: After being in dire straits, the *Antarctic* rounded King George Island, heading north to the warmer climes of the Falkland Islands, where she would lay up for the winter of 1902. At that point the ship's carpenter picked up in Buenos Aires, signed off. **March 9, 1902**: Nordenskjiöld and Sobral made a 10-hour trip southward from Snow Hill Island. **March 11, 1902**: Nordenskjöld, Sobral, and Jonassen made a boat trip, to explore, and also to set up a depot. They took all the Greenland huskies, and Jim, one of the Falkland Islands dogs. **Aug. 29, 1902**: In the Falklands, the *Antarctic* picked up Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson, who was to be in command of the expedition when Nordenskjöld was not there. Antarctic Jack Aitken signed on again. **Sept. 5, 1902**: The *Antarctic* left Port Stanley, bound for Ushuaia. **Oct. 1902**: Nordenskjöld, Jonassen, and Sobral set out on a 380-mile sledging journey on foot, covering the NE part of the Antarctic Peninsula coast from Snow Hill Island, through Robertson Island and the Larsen Ice Shelf, to Borchgrevink Nunatak, and then back. Jonassen hurt his arm on this trip. **Oct. 31, 1902**: They arrived back at Snow Hill Island, after 33 days. **Nov. 5, 1902**: The *Antarctic* left Ushuaia for the south to pick up the Snow Hill Island party. **Nov. 9, 1902**: The ship encountered pack-ice in 59°30' S. **Nov. 11, 1902**: The *Antarctic* was stuck in the ice. Finally, she got free, and made her way to the South Shetlands. She stopped at Deception Island, then went along Bransfield Strait, disproving the existence of Middle Island (q.v.). They next explored Orléans Strait and Gerlache Strait. **Dec. 5, 1902**: Their charting of the area completed, they then headed toward Nordenskjöld's winter campsite on Snow Hill Island. At Antarctic Sound, they found their way blocked by pack-ice in the sound itself. Capt. Larsen tried to ram it, but to no avail. **Early Dec. 1902**: Nordenskjöld sledged to Seymour Island, and found some important fossils. It began to look as if the *Antarctic* was not coming for them. **Dec. 29, 1902**: The *Antarctic* landed Dr. Andersson, Duse, and Grunden at Hope Bay. The 3 men set up a depot, then set off on foot for Snow Hill Island, 200 miles away, in order to let Nordenskjöld know what was happening with the ship. The *Antarctic* continued to batter at the ice in an effort to get through the sound to Nordenskjöld. She reached Paulet Island, but then got trapped in the pack. Meanwhile, the Hope Bay party of Dr. Andersson, Duse, and Grunden, who had set out to try to reach Snow Hill Island, crossed Crown Prince Gustav Channel to Vega Island, and thought they had reached James Ross Island. They saw open water ahead and "knew" that the *Antarctic* would be able to get through to Snow Hill Island to pick up Nordenskjöld. So they headed back to their base at Hope Bay. **Jan. 9, 1903**: The ice began squeezing the ship. **Jan. 10, 1903**: The ship began to sink to starboard. **Jan. 13, 1903**: The Hope Bay party arrived back at Hope Bay. They then sat down to wait for the *Antarctic* to pick them up, with (they assumed) Nordenskjöld's party aboard too. **Jan. 16, 1903**: The ship became upright again. **Feb. 3, 1903**: The ship was afloat again. However, the leaks in the vessel were too great for her to continue. **Feb. 11, 1903**: Feeling somewhat uncomfortable, the Hope Bay party began to build a more substantial hut, and started killing penguins for food. **Feb. 12, 1903**: The *Antarctic* sank, crushed by the ice, 25 miles from Paulet Island, to which the crew and the scientists now had to make their way over shifting sea ice, if they were to survive. They had to carry stores, equipment, and themselves. They were now without a ship. This was not a good situation for Antarctic explorers to be in in those days. On Paulet Island they set about killing 1100 penguins for food and building a stone hut. The chief engineer and Antarctic Jack were the first to kill a penguin, and had to decide on the method to use. They used a leather belt and garotted the penguin. **Feb. 18, 1903**: A storm came in and froze the pack-ice. **Feb. 19, 1903**: Nordenskjöld saw the pack-ice around Snow Hill Island freeze solid, and knew he and his men would have to winter-over again, that the ship was definitely not going to make it. **Feb. 28, 1903**: Larsen's party got ashore on Paulet Island after 14 days march and a 6-hour row in a boat. **April 1903**: Not having heard word from Nordenskjöld, Sweden began to worry about the safety of the expedition. **1903 winter**: The Hope Bay party wintered-over at Hope Bay, and Capt. Larsen's party wintered over at Paulet Island. Nordenskjöld's party wintered-over again at Snow Hill Island. **June 7, 1903**: Ole Wennersgaard died on Paulet Island. **Aug. 17, 1903**: The whole world was now experiencing alarm for the safety of the expedition, and the *Frithiof,* under Capt. Gyldén, left Stockholm to rescue them (*see* **The *Frithiof***, for that expedition). **Aug.-Sept. 1903**: Nordenskjöld and Jonassen set off on a sledging journey to Crown Prince Gustav Channel. **Sept. 29, 1903**: The Hope Bay party set out again, on foot, to try to get to Snow Hill Island. **Oct. 6, 1903**: The Hope Bay party began the long trip over the pack-ice from the mainland to Vega Island. **Oct. 9, 1903**: The Hope Bay party reached Vega Island. **Oct. 12, 1903**: The Hope Bay party reached a point that was later called Cape Well-met. It was here that they saw 2 figures coming toward them in the distance. It was Nordenskjöld and Jonassen, from the Snow Hill Island group. **Oct. 31, 1903**: Capt. Larsen and 5 of his crew set out in a boat to "rescue" the Hope Bay party. **Nov. 4, 1903**: Larsen reached Hope Bay. He found that the 3 men of the Hope Bay party had set out for Snow Hill Island (again), so Larsen and his men started rowing there also. The French explorer, Charcot, who was also leading his own expedition in Antarctica at this time (FrAE 1903-05), went looking for the missing Nordenskjöld, as did the Argentines in the *Uruguay*, under Irízar. While this was happening, Nordenskjöld and Jonassen, together with Dr. Andersson, Duse, and Grunden from the Hope Bay party, all got back to Snow Hill Island. **Oct. 26, 1903**: Nordenskjöld, Dr. Andersson, and Sobral sledged to Seymour Island. **Nov. 7, 1903**: Bodman and Åkerlundh left Snow Hill Island for Seymour Island, and were rescued by the *Uruguay* later that day. The Argentines then rescued Nordenskjöld and his party, and at that moment Capt. Larsen's Paulet Island party rowed into sight, having (just) come from Hope Bay. The *Frithiof* arrived to find the expedition already rescued. **Dec. 1, 1903**: The *Uruguay* arrived at Buenos Aires. Nordenskjöld published a book about his scientific results (*see* the Bibliography).

Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1915-20. In 1904, when Nordenskjöld returned from SwedAE 1901-04, he began to contemplate a return visit to the ice. In 1913, famed Arctic explorer, Admiral Adolf Arnold Louis Palander of the Swedish Navy, organized a group called the Swedish Antarctic Committee, comprising (among others) himself, Nordenskjöld, and Dr. Gunnar Andersson. The aim was to send down a Swedish expedition on a Norwegian whaler, to Graham Land, to establish a base on the east coast of the Antarctic Sound, and to spend 5 years there, continuing the work done by SwedAE 1901-04. A veritable village would be established, with meteorological and radio huts, dog teams, a 40-ton motor boat, and the station would be relieved and supplied on a yearly basis by friendly whaling ships. All this would cost £15,000, half of that to come as a grant from the Swedish government. Britain agreed to share in the funding, although there would be no official participation from that country. There would be the leader, the doctor, 6 scientists (two of whom would be British), and 3 others. All the collections brought home would be split between the two countries. But it never happened. World War I did.

Swedish Antarctic Research Program Expeditions. Known as SwedARP. There has been a SwedARP every year since the the first one, in 1987-88, which was called SwedARP 1. Olle Melander led that one, and Svea Station was established, while a separate party worked on the *Polarstern*, in the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands. The Germans assisted the expedition. Olle Melander and Anders Karlqvist led SwedARP 2, in 1988-89, on the *Stena Arctica*, which also took down the Finnish expedition of that season and relieved the German

Georg von Neumeyer Station. Jan-Erik Hellsvik led SwedARP 3, in 1989-90, on the *Aranda*. Anders Modig led SwedARP 11, on the *Agulhas* and the *Outeniqua*. They worked with the South Africans. The ship used in latter years was the *Oden*.

Montañas Sweeney *see* **Sweeney Mountains**

Montes Sweeney *see* **Sweeney Mountains**

Sweeney Mountains. 75°06' S, 69°15' W. A group of mountains, about 60 km in extent, and of moderate height (1705 m), 50 km N of the Hauberg Mountains, N of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. The group includes, from W to E, Morgan Nunataks, Mount Smart, Mount Ballard, Mount Edward, Mount Jenkins, Potter Peak, Anderson Nunataks, and Hagerty Peak. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and named by Ronne as the Catherine Sweeney Mountains, for Catherine Sweeney (born 1914 as Catherine Denkmann Hauberg. d. Jan. 25, 1995), Ed Sweeney's wife, and a contributor in her own right. As such they appear on a 1948 American Geographical Society map. But, as the Sweeney Mountains, they appear on Ronne's own map of 1948, plotted in 75°45' S, 67°40' W, and again, as such, on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Monte Sweeney. The coordinates were corrected during USGS surveys during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and the feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974 (with the new coordinates). The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Montes Sweeney, although they have also used Montañas Sweeney. The British plot this feature in 75°10' S, 69°35' W. Edward C. Sweeney (1906-1967) was president of the Explorers Club.

Sweeny Inlet. 74°27' S, 115°20' W. An ice-filled Amundsen Sea indentation into the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land, 28 km wide, between Spaulding Peninsula and Martin Peninsula, and marking the SE end of the Getz Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Timothy A. Sweeny, U.S. Army, officer-in-charge of the aircraft recovery camp at Dome Charlie during OpDF 76 (i.e., 1975-76). The team recovered the 2 Hercs that had been damaged there on Jan. 15, 1975, and Nov. 4, 1975 (*see* **Disasters**).

Swensson, Emil. b. Aug. 19, 1912, Manasquan, NJ, son of Swedish immigrants, fisherman Hilding M. Swensson and his wife Albertina. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was cook 2nd class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to cook 1st class. He married Ina, and they lived in Boston. He had become an acting pay clerk when he was killed on March 1, 1945, during World War II.

Isla Swett *see* **Largo Island**

Glaciar Swift *see* **Swift Glacier**

Mount Swift Balch *see* **Mount Balch**

Sommet Swift Balch *see* **Mount Balch**

Swift Bay. 64°22' S, 57°46' W. A prominent bay, entered W of Jefford Point, on the S coast of James Ross Island. About 4 km wide and about 5 km long, it is lengthening every year with the recession of Swift Glacier and Fleet Glacier, both of which back it. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with Swift Glacier, which flows southward into the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Swift Glacier. 64°22' S, 57°46' W. A steep glacier, about 3 km long, close W of Jefford Point, it flows southward into the Weddell Sea at Swift Bay, on the S coast of James Ross Island. It appears erroneously as Rabot Glacier on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and from this error came forth another erroneous charting on a 1949 Argentine chart, as Glaciar Rabot (*see* **Rabot Glacier**). It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in the period between 1958 and 1961, and named descriptively by them as Swift Glacier (it is one of the most active glaciers on the island). UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines now call it Glaciar Swift. It is said in some quarters that the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Glaciar Rabot for this feature, but this is not so. Their Glaciar Rabot is another feature entirely (see that entry).

Swift Peak. 66°19' S, 63°08' W. Rising to 935 m, it is the highest point of an undulating, mainly snow-covered range of hills rising to perhaps 1000 m, at the N end (i.e., the base) of Churchill Peninsula, at Cabinet Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. In late 1947 this feature was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground and charted by Fids from Base D. Resurveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1964-65. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), the author of *Gulliver's Travels*. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Swilly, James Tobias. Name also seen (incorrectly) as Swilley. He was baptized on April 25, 1764, at Swilly House, his master Tobias Furneaux's home in the village of Swilly, near Stoke Damerel, Devon, but he was older than 8 when he went as Capt. Furneaux's manservant aboard the *Adventure* during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On Jan. 1, 1773, when the *Adventure* and the *Resolution* crossed the 60°S line, Swilly became indisputably the first black ever in Antarctic waters. On Jan. 17, 1773, he became the first black to cross the Antarctic Circle (66°30' S). Alas, poor Swilley! On Dec. 17, 1773, at Grass Cove, in New Zealand, he was eaten.

Swimming. It is possible for humans to swim in certain freak places, such as Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the summer, and, literally, thousands of people have tried it. The temperature of the water there can reach 100°F, due to the natural sulphur hot springs. Having said that, on Dec. 12, 2005, Mr. Lewis Gordon Pugh, in heavy snow, entered 32°F water near Vernadsky Station (65°S), wearing a swimming suit, cap, and goggles, and less than 18 minutes and 10 seconds later had covered a kilometer. 2 days later he swam a mile off Deception Island, in 30 minutes and 30 seconds. He thus set two records — the longest ever polar swim, and the most southerly in ocean waters. On July 16, 2007, the same astonishing Mr. Pugh spent 19 minutes swimming about at the North Pole, something considered impossible until then. There have been other swimming feats, of course, all over Antarctica. For example, just after New Year's, in early Jan. 1957, Lt. Lester J. Halsema, USN (of Miami) won the unofficial McMurdo swimming championships by staying 20 minutes in the water. It was 38°F that sunny day, and the temperature of the water was 28°, freezing point for the water at McMurdo. Halsema and 3 other lads [Air Force Lt. James M. O'Callaghan, of Surin, Wisc., civilian physiologist Dr. Sidney A. Schwartz, of Brooklyn), and Bob Barger (q.v.)]) donned the new exposure suits the Navy had developed for downed airmen, and took the plunge, and gunner's mate Nick Mano stood by on shore with a .45 in case any killer whales happened to venture into the bay while the experiment was going on. Halsema had a tiny device strapped to him, to enable Dr. Schwartz to take his temperature readings. He started off (as all Americans do, at 98.6 — the British start off at 98.4, for some reason, which proves that they are a biologically different species), and within 12 minutes he was up to 100.6, as his body developed a fever in an effort to cope with the cold. During the last 5 minutes, Halsema's temp dropped one degree every minute, and they pulled him out. O'Callaghan's suit leaked, and he was pulled out after 7 minutes.

Swinburne Ice Shelf. 77°10' S, 153°55' W. An ice shelf, 30 km long and 8 km wide, it extends from Fisher Island to the White Islands, just N of Edward VII Peninsula and the Alexandra Mountains, in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. Photographed aerially by ByrdAE 1928-30, and mapped from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for World War II air ace Capt. Harry William Swinburne, Jr. (b. Jan. 4, 1923, Delhi, Iowa. d. March 14, 1991, Oak Harbor Island, Wash.), deputy commander and chief of staff, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 70 (i.e., 1969-70) and OpDF 71 (i.e., 1970-71).

Swine Hill. 71°24' S, 67°33' W. The southern of two rugged, rocky knolls, it rises to 550 m (the British say 400 m), 16 km WNW of the summit of Mount Bagshawe, between McArthur Glacier and Norman Glacier, and overlooks Gadarene Lake and George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos the following year by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37 (it appears on their maps), and again on Dec. 19, 1948, by Fids from Base E, who built a cairn on the summit, and named it in association with Gadarene Lake (i.e., the biblical reference to the Gadarene swine). UK-APC accepted the name

on on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955.

Mount Swinford. 77°16' S, 161°54' E. About 5 km WNW of Mount Harker, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. Cdr. Harold D. Swinford, USN, who wintered-over at the Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo in 1963 and 1968.

[1]**Swinford Glacier** *see* **Berwick Glacier**

[2]**Swinford Glacier**. 84°45' S, 164°10' E. A tributary glacier, 10 km long, it flows SE to enter the W side of the Beardmore Glacier between Mount Holloway and the Marshall Mountains. Discovered in 1908 by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by him as Berwick Glacier, for a ship that Jameson Adams had once served on. However, when British cartographers were mapping from Scott's BAE 1910-13 charts, an accidental transposition took place between this glacier and what Shackleton had named Swinford Glacier [for his eldest son, Raymond Swinford Shackleton (1905-60)], which lies 20 km to the northeastward. The wrong names have thus become applied to these two glaciers, but long usage has made them right. US-ACAN (in 1952) and NZ-APC both accepted this situation.

Swinnerton Ledge. 80°43' S, 22°28' W. A flat-topped ridge rising to about 1500 m, and marking the E end of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for British zoologist and palentologist Henry Hurd Swinnerton (1876-1966), professor of geology at University College of Nottingham (which would eventually become Nottingham University), 1912-46, and president of the British Geological Society, 1938-40. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Rocher du Swip *see* **Svip Rocks**

Swire, Herbert. b. 1850, Stretton, Staffs, but raised partly (from 1857) in Sidmouth, Devon, son of Yorkshire clergyman John Swire and his wife Beatrice. He entered the RN in 1864; on May 18, 1866 he became master's assistant on the *Achilles;* and on Feb. 7, 1867 was appointed to the *Psyche*, where he became navigating midshipman. In June 1870, still on the *Psyche*, he was promoted to navigating sub lieutenant, and as such went on the *Challenger* Expedition of 1872-76. He was promoted to lieutenant on Oct. 13, 1876, and served as navigating lieutenant on the *Flamingo*, in the Mediterranean. In 1882 he sailed on the *Hope*, bound for the Arctic, in search of the missing *Eira*, and from 1883 to 1888 was based in Australian waters on the *Myrmidon*. In 1888, in Dudley, Staffs, he married Nancy Ellen Holgate, but she died soon afterwards, and he married again. He was a widower by 1891, but married again, to Calcutta-born Evelyn Maud (known as Eva). In June 1892 he was promoted to commander, and appointed to the *Research*, a ship he had served on before. In 1895 he was appointed inspecting officer of Coast Guard, at Berwick, and in 1898 was transferred to Weymouth. He retired in 1899. He finally made captain, on the retired list, in 1907, and died on Dec. 14, 1934, at Bexhill-on-Sea. He was the last survivor. He wrote *The Voyage of the* Challenger, which came out in 1938. His wife died in 1959.

Swithinbank, Charles Winthrop Molesworth. b. Nov. 17, 1926, Pegu, Burma, son of Bernard Winthrop Swithinbank, of the Indian Civil Service, and his wife Dorothea Molesworth. After two years in the Royal Navy as a sub lieutenant (1944-46), he went to Oxford, where he read geography and took part in undergraduate expeditions to Iceland and the Gambia, earning his BA in 1949. He was assistant glaciologist and the youngest member of NBSAE 1949-52, after which he returned to Oxford for his PhD. He studied the distribution of sea ice in the Northwest Passage (1955-59), at the Scott Polar Research Insitute, in Cambridge, England, moved to the University of Michigan, and served with USARP on the Ross Ice Shelf for 3 field seasons between 1959 and 1963. On one of these expeditions he found a can of kerosene left in a cairn on Mount Betty by Amundsen in 1912; it was still full. In 1960 he married Mary Stewart Fellows. In 1963 he returned to SPRI, to develop BAS glaciological programs. In Dec. 1963 he sailed from Le Havre on the *Estoniya*, to serve in Antarctica as an exchange scientist with SovAE 1963-65, at Novolazarevskaya Station. He was in Antarctica for 3 summers during the period 1966-72, and in 1974 became head of BAS's Earth Sciences division, a position he held for 12 years. On Dec. 4, 1987 he and Giles Kershaw made the first wheeled aircraft landing in the Patriot Hills, in an ANI Twin Otter. He wrote *An Alien in Antarctica* (1996), *Forty Years on Ice* (1998), *Foothold on Antarctica* (1999 — about NBSAE), *Vodka on Ice: A Year with the Russians in Antarctica* (2002).

Swithinbank Automatic Weather Station. 81°12' S, 126°00' W. An American AWS installed in Jan. 1997, at an elevation of 959 m, on a bedrock ridge about 50 km S of the S margin of Ice Stream D, near the Siple Coast. Named for Charles Swithinbank. The site was visited on Jan. 12, 2006, and the site was raised.

Swithinbank Glacier. 67°56' S, 66°46' W. Flows NW to the SE corner of Square Bay, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken between 1946 and 1959, and following ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base E in 1961-62, it was named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Charles Swithinbank. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Swithinbank Moraine. 85°00' S, 177°05' W. A spectacular medial moraine of considerable note, in Shackleton Glacier, trending northward from Matador Mountain. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Charles Swithinbank. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Swithinbank Range. 81°42' S, 159°00' E. A small range, about 22 km long, extending eastward from the Churchill Mountains, between Donnally Glacier and Ahern Glacier, to the W side of Starshot Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1959-60, for Charles Swithinbank. NZ-APC accepted the name, US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, and ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Swithinbank Slope. 73°28' S, 2°12' W. A semi-circular ice-slope, about 40 km long, between Mount Hallgren and Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Swithinbankhallet, for C.W.M. Swithinbank. The name was translated into English by US-ACAN in 1966.

Swithinbankhallet *see* **Swithinbank Slope**

Switzerland. On Nov. 15, 1990, Switzerland signed the Antarctic Treaty, but, as a nation, is not a presence in Antarctica. However, many Swiss nationals have visited Antarctica, and worked there.

Swope Glacier. 77°20' S, 145°50' W. Flows westward from the Ford Ranges, between Mount Woodward and Mount West, into the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by Byrd for Gerard Swope (1872-1957), president of General Electric, 1922-39 and 1942-44, contributor to ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Swyers Point. 78°10' S, 165°08' E. An ice-free point on the W side of Brown Peninsula, marking the N extent of Bellafronto Bight, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Lt. Cdr. Harry Merton Swyers (b. June 14, 1943), USN, a public works officer at McMurdo during OpDF 1976 (i.e., 1975-76) and OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Sydhavet Whaling Company. Norwegian whaling company, formed in Sandefjord, in 1908, by Peder Bogen and Johan Rasmussen. It operated the *Svend Foyn* out of the South Shetlands, between 1909 and 1913, and then, from 1913 to 1931, her replacement, the *Svend Foyn I*. It also ran the *Sydhavet*, but out of South Georgia. Bogen died in 1914, Rasmussen took over, and the company was liquidated in 1932.

The *Sydis* *see* **The *Torodd***

Sydney Herbert Sound *see* **Herbert Sound**

Syenite Flat. 74°57' S, 163°42' E. An ellipsoidal rocky flat, made up of syenite (hence the name), about 1.5 km by 1 km in area, about 50 m above sea level, in the S part of Inexpressible Island. First observed by ItAE 1993-94, and named by the Italians on July 17, 1997.

Sygit Point. 62°05' S, 58°48' W. A rock cape S of Wisniewski Cove, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NE side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Tadeusz Sygit, air mechanic on PolAE 1980-81.

Sykes, Christopher Charles Robert. b. 1940, Durham. He joined BAS in 1966, as a general

assistant and tractorman, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1967 and 1968, the second year as base commander.

Sykes Cliffs. 64°00' S, 57°50' W. Rising to over 300 m above sea level, they trend first W-E then N-S, and extend from a point 3 km WSW of Dreadnought Point to a point 3 km SSW of the same point, facing Shrove Cove to the N and Croft Bay to the E, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for geologist Mark Adrian Sykes (b. 1964), of BAS and Nottingham University, 1986-89, whose work formed a major step forward in understanding the stratigraphy, vulcanology, and geochemistry of the volcanic group.

Sykes Glacier. 77°35' S, 161°32' E. Flows N, just E of Plane Table, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Jeremy Sykes (*see* **Deaths**, 1969), (b. 1935), son of John and Doreen Sykes, of Bentworth, Hants. Mr Sykes had been living in Wellington, NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Sylwester Glacier. 84°14' S, 159°48' E. A glacier, 8 km long, flowing N between Jacobs Nunatak and the MacAlpine Hills, into the head of Law Glacier. Plotted by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for David Luther Sylwester (b. 1936), aurora scientist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961, and summered-over at Byrd Station (and Byrd Aurora Substation) in 1961-62.

Symaskinen *see* **Sewing-Machine Needles**

Symes Nunatak. 72°30' S, 164°55' E. Near the middle of Evans Névé, about 14 km SE of Mount Staley, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1983, for J. Symes, geological assistant in Roger Cooper's NZARP geological field party to the area in 1974-75. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Symington Islands. 65°27' S, 64°58' W. A group of small islands in Grandidier Channel, 2.5 km SE of the Huddle Rocks, 21 km WNW of Lahille Island, and 16 km E of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands, off the Graham Coast of Graham Land. Charted (but not named) by BGLE 1934-37. They appear as early as 1947, on a Chilean map, as Islotes Riquelme (named after a Chilean naval signalman on the *Iquique*, during ChilAE 1946-47), and again on one of their 1962 charts, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1957 ArgAE roughly charted them from 1956 aerial photos, and called them Islotes Buen Tiempo ("good weather islets"), but they positioned them too far to the north (this bad positioning was later rectified, but the name stuck — for the Argentines, anyway). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Donald Lewis Symington (b. 1920, Doncaster), senior air photographer on FIDASE (q.v.), the one who photographed this area. They appear as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Symons, Lloyd Peter. He wintered-over at Davis Station in 1991, at Casey Station in 1993, and at Davis again in 1995.

The *Symra*. A 70-ton, 106 foot 5 inch whale catcher built at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, in 1914, for Salvesen's. Her first season out, she caught in Iceland, and then transferred to South Georgia in 1912-13. She never seems to have been in Antarctic waters for Salvesen. In Feb. 1929, she was sold to the Pontos Company, and caught for the *Pontos* in Antarctica in 1929-30. In 1935, she was sold to Nippon Hogei, in Japan, and renamed *Shikotan Maru*. She was probably lost early on in World War II.

Syningen *see* **Syningen Nunatak**

Syningen Nunatak. 68°20' S, 59°09' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km S of See Nunatak, it is one of the group of nunataks at the E end of the Hansen Mountains, about 41 km SE of Fram Peak, in Kemp Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from those photos, and named by them as Syningen (i.e., "viewing"). It was replotted from ANARE air photos, and renamed by ANCA (for themselves only) as Lindsay Nunatak, for Lindsay Smith, ANARE helicopter engineer on the 1965 *Magga Dan* expedition led by Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name Syningen Nunatak in 1967.

Synpiggen. 71°50' S, 25°24' E. The highest peak in the S part of Austkampane Hills, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the view peak" in Norwegian.

Syowa *see* **Showa Station**

The *Syowa* *see* **The *Soya***

Syowa-daira *see* **Showa Flat**

Syozi-iwa. 71°29' S, 35°31' E. A small nunatak, rising to 1932.2 m and with a conspicuous cliff, 6 km NW of Tyo-ga-take, on Mount Eyskens, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. A syozi (or shoji) is a Japanese sliding paper door.

Cabo Syrezol *see* **Syrezol Rocks**

Rocas Syrezol *see* **Syrezol Rocks**

Syrezol Rocks. 62°12' S, 58°16' W. A small group of rocks in water, extending southwestward from a point the South Americans call Cabo Syrezol, and what the Americans and British used to call Cape Syrezol, 1.5 km W of Martins Head, between that head and Chabrier Rock, off the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In Dec. 1909, FrAE 1908-10 charted this area, and Charcot named two features to the ESE of Vauréal Peak, as Cap Legru and Cap Syrezol, after two supporters of his expedition. They appear as such on his 1912 map. The first feature was later identified as what had long been (and still is) known as Martins Head, and the second as a minor point between Martins Head and what later became known as Syrezol Rocks. This second (minor) feature appears on a 1929 British chart as Cape Legru. On that same chart, the name Cape Syrezol was applied to the point off which the present rocks lie (this is the point the South Americans still call Cabo Syrezol). In Jan. 1937, the area was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations who, in no way changed this situation, a situation that still appears on 1947 and 1948 FIDS charts, and which was accepted by US-ACAN. Cape Syrezol (the point off which the rocks lie) appears as such in the U.S. gazetteer of 1956, described as a rocky cliff, from which rocks extend southwestward for about half a mile (these rocks are the ones that would later be called Syrezol Rocks). On a Chilean chart of 1947, that second feature named by Charcot in 1908-10, the one he called Cap Syrezol, appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Legru, and the point off which the present Syrezol Rocks lie was called Cabo Syrezol. This situation was repeated in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. FIDASE photographed the area aerially in 1956-57, and FIDS surveyed it from the ground between 1957 and 1959, and this went a long way to clearing up the situation. On Sept. 23, 1960, in order to preserve Charcot's namings, UK-APC allocated the name Legru to what is now Legru Bay, and allocated the name Syrezol to the rocks. They left the point off which the rocks lie (the point that they used to call Cape Syrezol) unnamed. US-ACAN accepted this later in 1960. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Today, the Argentines tend to call the rocks Rocas Syrezol. As for the origins of the name Syrezol, it may have been a supporter of the expedition, but no human being has ever had the name Syrezol, so it must be a corruption somehow.

Syrstad Rock. 75°58' S, 133°02' W. A rock outcrop below, and 1.5 km N of, Koerner Bluff, on the NW slopes of Mount Bursey, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Erik Syrstad, of the University of Bergen, in Norway, ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1970.

Syrtis Hill. 71°50' S, 68°20' W. A prominent, conical, terraced hill, an important snow-free landmark, rising to about 500 m on the NW corner of the massif called Two Step Cliffs, overlooking Viking Valley, on Alexander Island. It has been the site of biological and geological research. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Syrtis Major, the prominent dark feature on the planet Mars, first described by Huygens in 1659. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Systerflesene *see* **Systerflesene Islands**

Systerflesene Islands. 69°17' S, 39°25' E. Three small islands, 8 km W of Hamnenabben Head, and next to the Ungane Islands, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who called this feature Systerflesene (i.e., "the sister islets"). US-ACAN accepted the name Systerflesene Islands in 1968.

Szabo Bluff. 86°29' S, 144°48' W. Just N of Price Bluff, on the divide between Van Reeth Glacier and Robison Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Cdr.) Alex J. Szabo, USN, VX-6 pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 66 (i.e.,

1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67). Low-level radiation was found here in 1982-83.

Szafer Icefall. 62°05' S, 58°18' W. An icefall in Szafer Ridge, above Dobrowolski Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, in association with the ridge.

Szafer Ridge. 62°05' S, 58°18' W. A mountain ridge, rising to anywhere between 250 and 260 m, between Professor Glacier and Dobrowolski Glacier, at Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Dr. Wladwyslaw Szafer (1886-1970), Polish botanist, paleobotanist, and nature conservationist.

Szanto Spur. 73°43' S, 161°18' E. A noteworthy rock spur, jutting out from the N wall into the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Otto Ryan Szanto, USN, radioman at McMurdo for 4 seasons in the 1960s.

Szeeley, Walter. b. June 4, 1916, Newark, NJ, son of Polish (Galician) immigrants John Szela (sic) and his wife Ann. John Szela worked as an iron founder, and, in the 1930s, moved to Rutherford, NJ, and later still to Hawthorne. Walter joined the U.S. Navy, and became a trainee pilot. As soon as he got his wings, he volunteered for Admiral Byrd's next expedition to Antarctica. He was in Puerto Rico when, on Sept. 23, 1939, he boarded the *San Jacinto* at San Juan, along with Roger Scott, bound for New York, and then on to the *Bear*, at the Boston Navy Yard, from where he sailed as a seaman 1st class during USAS 1939-41, and, while in Antarctica, would occasionally fly off the *Bear*. After the expedition (only the first half; he did not go back in 1940-41), he transferred to the Army Air Corps, as a 2nd lieutenant, and, in P-47s, flew 85 combat missions over North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, being highly decorated. After the war, he married Helen, and became a captain in the newly-formed USAF, flying F-80 jets in Korea for 2 years, and serving as maintenance officer there. On April 7, 1957, he pulled into Southampton on the *United States*, from New York, with his wife and three daughters, bound for a tour at RAF Lakenheath, home of the American 3910th Air base Group. After returning to the US, he became an engineering technician at the U.S. Army's Picatinny Arsenal, in Dover, NJ. He died on Nov. 28, 1994, in Morristown, NJ.

Szmula, Edgar C. b. 1875, Zabrze, Silesia (then part of Prussia). A Polish salesman, he left Hamburg on Nov. 11, 1896, aboard the steamer *Tucuman*, bound for his new home, and became a naturalized Argentine. He was employed by the Argentine Met Office as an assistant meteorologist, and was responsible for the meteorological and magnetic observations at Órcadas Station in the winter of 1904. In 1929 he translated into Spanish Günter Henle's book, *Un viaje a la Patagonia y Tierra del Fuego*.

Szworak, Eric. Radio technical officer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1975 and 1979, at Casey Station in 1984, and at Mawson Station in 1988.

Szymanowski Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°14' W. A steep icefall, about 300 m above sea level, an outlet of the Kraków Dome (also called the Kraków Ice Field), between Harnasie Hill and Martins Head, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for composer Karol Szymanowski (1882-1937).

Szymanski Cove. 62°15' S, 58°33' W. A large cove in front of Polar Club Glacier, between Red Hill and Stranger Point, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Antoni Szymanski, a member of several Polish Antarctic expeditions. He had also worked in Spitsbergen, in the great North.

The *2041*. British yacht, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 2000-01, under the command of Mark Hopkins and Andrew Dare. She was back in 2001-02, under Capt. Dare.

The *T.H. Dahl*. Norwegian whale catcher, working for the *Ronald*, in Antarctic waters, between 1910-11 and 1913-14. She was catching for the new *Ronald*, in 1920-21.

Taaffe Ridge. 68°28' S, 78°29' E. A rock ridge extending ENE to the moraines at the edge of the plateau at the E end of Long Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for John McM. Taaffe, senior diesel mechanic at Davis Station for the winter of 1970.

Península Tabarín *see* **Tabarin Peninsula**

Tabarin Peninsula. 63°32' S, 57°00' W. A peninsula, 22 km long, and between 8 and 20 km wide, it lies S of the trough between, on the one hand Hope Bay and Antarctic Sound, and Duse Bay on the other, and forms the S portion of the NE extremity of Trinity Peninsula. It is bounded to the NW by Depot Glacier and Mondor Glacier, and extends S to Erebus and Terror Gulf. Rising to a maximum height of 744 m above sea level, the peninsula's S coast consists of ice cliffs across which jut out salients of bare rock. Discovered, surveyed, and charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, it was re-surveyed in March 1946 by Fids from Base D, and named by them for Operation Tabarin. It appears on their chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears on a 1951 Chilean chart as Península Tabarín, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-62.

Tabella, Victor. b. Sept. 13, 1813, Mont-de-Marsan, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40. On Nov. 1, 1840 he became a sail maker.

Caleta Table *see* **[1]Table Bay**

Isla Table *see* **Table Island**

[1]Table Bay. 61°09' S, 55°24' W. The largest bay on the W coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, immediately S of Cape Lindsey (the extreme W point of the island). Roughly charted by Powell in 1821-22, and named (perhaps by him) as Table Bay. For some reason, it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Southard Bay (*see* **Cape Southard**). It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart, translated as Bahía Mesa, and on a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "Southard Bay (Table Bay)." It appears on a Chilean chart of 1971 as Caleta Table (i.e., "table inlet"), and that was the name chosen by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC, being Latin scholars (as well as having, at that time, a few problems with South Africa, and not wishing in any way to appear to be honoring Cape Town's famous Table Bay), named it Mensa Bay (mensa meaning "table"). In 1972, US-ACAN (presumably not being Latin scholars), simply accepted the old sealers name of Table Bay.

[2]Table Bay. 84°47' S, 163°30' E. A small glacier flowing E between Mount Augusta and Mount Holloway into the Beardmore Glacier at Lizard Point, in the S part of the Queen Alexandra Range. Named rather oddly as a bay by Scott, on his push to the Pole, during BAE 1910-12, because of its appearance. It has been called Table Bay for so long, that it was decided not to tinker with the definition, and US-ACAN accepted it in 1966.

Table Hill. 62°03' S, 58°28' W. A flat-topped nunatak, rising to about 200 m, S of Three Musketeers Hill, in the area of Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, on the coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1984.

Table Island. 62°21' S, 59°49' W. A tiny, but conspicuous flat-topped island, rising to 180 m, and with its sides dropping vertically to the sea, 4.5 km NW of Fort William (the NW tip of Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. On Jan. 17, 1820, Bransfield roughly charted it as Falcon's Island. It appears as such on a British sealing chart of 1822, but on an 1821 chart as Falcon Island. However, its appears as Table Island (named for its shape) on charts prepared by Robert Fildes (1821) and George Powell (1822). However, on another of Fildes' charts of 1821, it was misprinted as Sable Island, and that led to some confusion, with other countries doing all sorts of strange things with this name on charts they had translated from Fildes. On a James Weddell map of 1825, it appears as Table Isle, and on an 1839 British chart as Table Island. It appears as Isla Table on a Spanish chart of 1861 (this was merely a straight translation from British sealing charts, however). It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and appears as Table Island on a 1937 British chart. This was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Mesa, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The Chileans, upon realizing that they had adopted a name that was also being used by the Argen-

tines, dropped Isla Mesa in favor of Isla Table. There is more to this Chile-Argentina placename rivalry than just sheer childishness. One has to look at territory. It must be quite clear, when the time comes, which of the two countries has named what feature, when, how, etc. And Britain, too, is far from being immune to this little game, as one can see constantly throughout this encyclopedia.

Table Isle *see* **Table Island**

Table Land *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

[1]**Table Mountain** *see* **Tabular Mountain, Two Step Cliffs**

[2]**Table Mountain**. 77°57' S, 162°00' E. A large, flat mountain rising to over 2000 m (the New Zealanders say 1767 m), immediately S of the junction of Emmanuel Glacier and Ferrar Glacier, in the extreme S of Victoria Land. Discovered and named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Table Nunatak. 68°30' S, 62°57' W. A low, flat-topped, rectangular nunatak, 0.8 km E of Cape Agassiz, Kenyon Peninsula, and projecting through the Larsen Ice Shelf, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. This is probably the feature seen in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and described by them as a snow-covered island close E of Cape Agassiz. There is nothing else that fits the bill. The nunatak was seen again by Chuck Adams, pilot on RARE 1947-48, during a flyover in Sept. 1947. Also that year (1947), it was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E. UK-APC accepted this descriptive name on Jan. 20, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Tableland *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Tablemounts. Submarine features, seamounts with comparatively smooth, flat tops. The main ones are: Belgica Guyot, Lecointe Guyot, and Saint-Exupéry Guyot (named thus instead of the proposed Petit Prince Seamount).

Tabor Spur. 85°15' S, 90°14' W. A narrow, jagged spur jutting out from the front of the Bermel Escarpment, between Taylor Outlier and Elliott Nunatak, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Art Ford, co-leaders of the Thiel Mountains surveying party here in 1960-61, for Rowland Whitney Tabor (b. 1932), USGS geologist with the 1961-62 Thiel Mountains party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Taborovskijtoppen *see* **Taborovskiy Peak**

Taborovskiy Peak. 71°48' S, 11°35' E. Rising to 2895 m, it is the highest peak in the Skarshaugane Peaks of the Betekhtin Range, in the Humboldt Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos taken by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped from ground surveys and new 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Gora Taborovskogo, for meteorologist N.L. Taborovskiy. US-ACAN accepted the name Taborovskiy Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Taborovskijtoppen.

Gora Taborovskogo *see* **Taborovskiy Peak**

Tåbreen. 68°48' S, 90°30' W. A glacier, about 2.5 km long, at the S side of the cove the Norwegians call Ranvika, on the N part of the the coast they call Von Bellingshausenkysten, on the E side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("toe glacier").

Tabular bergs. The largest type of iceberg (q.v.), although not all tabs are huge. They break off from a floating ice sheet or ice shelf. When one sees a really big one, one might, at first, think it is land, because the area is so vast, until one sees it moving. Sailors in the high latitudes saw these monsters, and the early sealers came across them, but Ross seems to have been the first on record to use the table-top allusion, an allusion continued by most of the explorers until Byrd, although the term barrier berg was also used. In 1902, the *Eugene Fautrel* spotted one in 61°S, 68°W, that was 7 miles long and 300 feet high. On Jan. 7, 1927, off Clarence Island, in the South Shetlands, the *Odd I* spotted one, 130 feet high and 100 miles long. The *Glacier* sighted one 150 miles W of Scott Island, on Nov. 12, 1956, which was 208 miles long and 60 miles wide. On or around Feb. 12, 2010, the Mertz Glacier Tongue split, sending north a berg as big as Luxemburg, 48 miles long by 24 miles wide. It weighed 860 billion tons.

Tabular Mountain. 77°52' S, 160°14' E. Also called Table Mountain. A broad, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2740 m, centering about 10 km NNW of Mount Feather, on the S side of the upper Taylor Glacier, in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land. Named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°52' S, 160°18' E, it has since been replotted.

Tabuteau, François. b. May 6, 1921, Béconles-Bruyères, France, son of Jacques Tabuteau and his wife Marie, and nephew of distinguished architect Bernard Tabuteau. He fought as a sailor for the Free French during World War II, and was assistant biologist on the French Polar Expedition of 1949-52, wintering-over at Port-Martin Station in 1950 and 1951. He wrote several books, and after the birth of his fourth child quit polar expeditions and worked in Africa, and in Brazil. He finally moved to Tahiti, where he died in 2000.

Punta Tac *see* **Santa Cruz Point**

Tachimachi Point. 69°00' S, 39°37' E. A low, and usually snow-covered point marking the NE extremity of East Ongul Island, in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from JARE ground surveys and air photos conducted and taken between 1957 and 1962. Named Tatimatimisaki (i.e., "stand and wait point") by JARE on June 22, 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name Tachimachi Point in 1975.

Tachimachi-misaki *see* **Tachimachi Point**

Tada, Keiichi. b. 1883, Okayama, Japan. Expedition secretary for the first half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. For the second half of the expedition he became assistant to naturalist Masakichi Ikeda, and was replaced as secretary by the 2nd engineer Susumu Muramatsu. Mr. Tada died in 1959.

Isla Tadpole *see* **Tadpole Island**

Mount Tadpole. 80°31' S, 158°41' E. A rounded and mostly ice-free mountain, rising to about 1000 m, with a narrow ridge running SW from the main mass, about 7 km ENE of Mount Tuatara, on the S side of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for its appearance. NZ accepted the name on Feb. 27, 2003.

Tadpole Island. 65°56' S, 65°19' W. An island, 1000 m long, and rising to 110 m above sea level, in the center of the SW mouth of Harrison Passage, just N of Ferin Head, between that head and Larrouy Island, which lies to the W, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959 for the shape of the island when seen from the air. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Chileans call it Isla Tadpole.

Taelavågisen. 74°23' S, 9°59' W. A glaciated area, about 16 km long and 7 km wide, in the S part of Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in the W part of Maudehimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Taelevåg, a small fishing village near Bergen, used as a Resistance center during World War II.

The *Tafelberg*. A 13,640-ton whaling factory ship, 508 feet long, built in 1930 by Whitworth & Co, of Newcastle, for the Kerguélen Whaling and Sealing Company (i.e., Irvin & Johnson, Ltd., of Cape Town), specially with a stern slip and two side-by-side funnels. She conducted pelagic whaling in West Antarctica waters in 1930-31, replacing the *Radioléine*. She was back in 1932-33, under the command of Capt. Berg. The *Berea* was catching for her that season. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, and 1938-39. When World War II started she was laid up in Norway, and then requisitioned by the British government, to be operated by Salvesen's. On Jan. 28, 1941, during World War II, she was damaged by a mine in 51°21' N, 3°16' W. She was re-built as the 15,702-ton steam tanker *Empire Heritage*, and returned to war service in Feb. 1943. She was torpedoed and sunk on Sept. 8, 1944, by U-482, in 55°27' N, 8°01' W, off the coast of Ireland.

Taff y Bryn. 76°43' S, 161°25' E. A ridge-like summit capped by dolerite, rising to about 1600 m, 1.5 km W of Flagship Mountain, from which it is separated by a snow col, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Name means "hill of the Taff," and was named by VUWAE 1976-77, led by Christopher J. Burgess, for the Welsh river Taff. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Tafonipass. 74°42' S, 162°38' E. A pass on the peak the Germans call Pilgerberg, immediately NE of Mount Nansen, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Taggen *see* **Taggen Nunatak**

Taggen Nunatak. 72°10' S, 21°48' E. Between Borchgrevinkisen and Kreitzerisen, in the W

portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47, plotted by them in 72°08' S, 21°18' E, and named by them as Taggen (i.e., "the prong"). US-ACAN accepted the name Taggen Nunatak in 1966. It has since been re-plotted.

Taiji Feng. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Tail Island. 63°40' S, 57°37' W. A circular island, 2 km in diameter, and rising to an elevation of 130 m above sea level, midway between Egg Island and Eagle Island, in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel, at the Trinity Peninsula, off the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Islands in this area were first seen in 1902–03, by Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901–04. This island was surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, and so named by them for its position relative to Eagle Island, Egg Island, and Beak Island. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, with US-ACAN following suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Isla Cola (which means the same thing), and on another Argentine chart, of 1959, as Isla Rocosa (i.e., "rocky island"). In the 1970 Argentine gazetteer it is Isla Cola, as it is in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1959–60. There is a 1972 reference to it as South Tail Island.

Tailend Nunatak. 78°49' S, 27°25' W. Rising to 535 m (the British say about 550 m). First mapped in 1956–57 by BCTAE, and so named by them because it was the last rock feature at the NE end of the Theron Mountains seen, either from the ground or from the air, during their survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Taiping Wan *see* **Blair Bay**

Glaciar Tait *see* **Tait Glacier**

Tait, John Eland. b. Feb. 24, 1940, Sheffield, son of Eland Hanson Tait and his wife Marjorie Fields. BAS diesel electric mechanic who wintered-over at Base B in 1963, and at Base T in 1964. He also wintered-over at Base E in 1965, as a general assistant. He died in April 2003, in Sheffield.

Tait, Murdo Finlayson. As a youngster he was known as Murray, but in Antarctica he was generally called "Jock." b. June 10, 1923, Wick, Caithness. He got itchy feet after the war, moved to the Falkland Islands in late 1947, and while there applied to FIDS, and was interviewed by Ken Butler. He left Port Stanley on the *John Biscoe*, as the handyman who wintered-over at Base F in 1949 and 1950. He had been due to winter-over as a meteorological observer at Base F in 1952, but a seal bit his hand and he got blood poisoning. This delayed his arrival, and he wound up wintering at Base D instead in 1953, again as handyman. He returned to the UK in 1954, but later that year left England on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Base D again, again as handyman, and wintered over there in 1955. On Feb. 26, 1956, in Stanley, he married Flora Sarah Blanche Berntsen, and settled in the Falklands, working until 1961 as supply officer for FIDS, and then on contract for the Falkland Islands Company. In 1966 he decided that his son needed a better education than was then available in the Falklands, and so the family returned to England, where they settled in Colchester, Essex. He died on Jan. 13, 2009.

Tait Glacier. 64°22' S, 58°02' W. About 6 km long, it flows SW into Carlsson Bay, on the SW coast of James Ross Island. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901–04. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945, and again by Fids from Base D in 1952. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Murdo Finlayson Tait. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Glaciar Tait.

Taiwan. In 1976-77 and 1977-78 Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute sent the *Hai Kung* to the Enderby Land coast for 18 days, to investigate the possibilities of krill fishing. In 2006 Taiwan took the initiative of sending up a GPS satellite called FORMOSAT, which would give more accurate weather forecasts in Antarctica.

Taiyang Dao. 69°23' S, 76°13' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Taiyang Hu. 62°11' S, 58°56' W. A lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

[1]**Taiyang Shan**. 62°14' S, 58°56' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

[2]**Taiyang Shan** *see* **Canterbury Hill**

Taizi Ling. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Taizumi, Yasunao. b. 1888, Tokyo. An engineer with Japan's Pathé Company, he was cinematographer on the 2nd half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He put together the 18-minute documentary movie of the voyage in 1912, *Nippon Nankyoku Tanken*. He also made many other movies, and died in 1960.

The *Taja*. Norwegian yacht in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1998–99, under the command of skipper Trygve Aanjesen (b. 1947).

Ledolom Tajmyrskij. 67°20' S, 83°00' E. A slope on the W portion of the Leopold and Astrid Coast. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Tajnaja *see* **Taynaya Bay**

Taka-iwa. 71°45' S, 39°53' E. A small rock exposure rising to 2221 m above sea level, just SE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. Name means "high rock."

Takagawa, Sajiro. Also known as Inoue. b. 1881, Tokyo. A seaman on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He died in 1937.

The *Takahe*. Roy Curtis's R4D airplane during OpDF II (1956–57) and OpDF III (1957–58). It flew many times to the Pole.

Mount Takahe. 76°17' S, 112°05' W. A large, broad, circular, isolated, snow-covered symmetrical-shield extinct volcano rising to 3460 m, 31 km in diameter, capped by an 8 km-wide, snow-filled summit caldera, 100 km S of its nearest neighbor, Mount Murphy, 60 km SE of Toney Mountain, and just S of the Kohler Range and the Dotson Ice Shelf, in Marie Byrd Land. Probably seen on Feb. 24–25, 1940, from a distance, by USAS 1939–41, on flights from the *Bear*. Visited in Dec. 1957, by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957–58, and named by them for the flightless, almost extinct, New Zealand bird, the takahe. This was the nickname of the U.S. aircraft that supplied the U.S. party (*see* above). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. First plotted in 76°16' S, 112°14' W, it has since been replotted.

Takahe Nunatak. 77°13' S, 166°48' E. Rising to about 1100 m, it is the northern of 2 similar nunataks 0.5 km apart (Kakapo Nunatak lies close to the SW), and 5.5 km NNE of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. The two nunataks appear to be ice-covered crater rims. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 21, 2001, for the native NZ bird. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Takaki Promontory. 65° 33' S, 64°14' W. Forms the NE entrance point of Leroux Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Núñez, for Capt. Guillermo Núñez of the Argentine Navy (*see* **Nuñez Point**). It appears as such on Charcot's 1906 map, but on his 1912 map that name refers to a point N of Mount Waugh. Charcot's original Pointe Núñez appears on a British photo of 1916, as Nuñez Point (sic), and. as such also on a British chart of 1948. It was the spelling (i.e., only one accent mark) accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears a such in the 1955 British gazetteeer. In the 1920s the Norwegian whalers were charting it as Nunez Pynten (which means the same thing), and on a British chart of 1930 it appears without any accents at all, as Nunez Point. Charcot's 1912 Pointe Núñez (the one N of Mount Waugh) appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Punta Lahille, named in association with Lahille Island, and on that same chart Punta Núñez is shown in error referring to the mainland point E of Chavez Island. However, Charcot's original Pointe Núñez appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Núñez, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteeer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, surveyed by a FIDS-RN team between 1956 and 1958, and re-named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, as Takaki Promonotory, for Baron Takaki Kanehiro (1849-1920), director general of the medical department of the Imperial Japanese Navy, pioneer in beriberi prevention. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1959. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Takami-ga Oka. 67°57' S, 44°34' E. Rising to 208.4 m above sea level, it is the highest point of elevation in the Shinnan Rocks, at the W side of Shinnan Glacier, in Queen Maud Land.

Mapped by Japanese cartographers from air photos taken by JARE in 1962, and from ground surveys conducted by JARE in 1974, and named by the Japanese on March 12, 1977. Name means "high viewpoint hill."

Takamurawand. 70°27' S, 161°00' E. The E wall of the hill the Germans call Sternhügel, in the Kavrayskiy Hills, S of Rennick Glacier. Named by the Germans.

Takano-tume-mine. 72°05' S, 23°45' E. A peak, rising to 1909 m, it forms the northwesternmost part of Svindlandfjellet, on Mount Walnum, in the central portion of the Sør Rondane Mountains. JARE took air photos in 1981-82, and again in 1986, and surveyed it from the ground in 1985-86. Named for its shape by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 (name means "hawk's talon peak"). The Norwegians call it Klotoppen (which means the same thing).

Takatori, Sumimatsu. b. 1877, Tokyo. Stoker on the *Kainan Maru* during the 1st half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12.

Takeda, Terutaro. b. 1879, Fukuola. Leader of the scientific staff on Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. A friend of Shirase's, he was a member of the Dash Patrol. He died in 1925.

Takrouna Bluff. 71°59' S, 163°23' E. A small but prominent bluff on the E side of the Alamein Range, in the Freyberg Mountains, it overlooks Canham Glacier from a position 10 km WSW of Galatos Peak. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, for Takrouna, a similar feature in in Tunisia, which has an association with Lord Freyberg in World War II. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Talamón, Gaston O. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1906

Talbot Glacier. 65°15' S, 63°13' W. Flows N into Étienne Fjord, Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-1877), British photography pioneer in the early 1840s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, but with the coordinates 65°12' S, 63°14' W. It has since been replotted by the British.

Punta Talbott *see* **Talbott Point**

Talbott Point. 66°15' S, 67°10' W. The N point of Dubois Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Harold Talbott (1902-1990), U.S. physiologist specializing in the reaction of the human body to climatic change. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Talbott.

Talev Glacier. 65°37' S, 63°55' W. A glacier, 4 km long and 2.8 km wide, on Barison Peninsula, W of Cadman Glacier, and SE of Butamya Glacier, it flows northeastward into Beasochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for Bulgarian writer Dimitar Talev (1898-1966).

Talg Falls. 68°38' S, 78°23' E. A waterfall forming when the Talg River flows over a 6 m ice cliff, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA, in association with Talg River.

Talg Gorge. 68°38' S, 78°23' E. A narrow gorge, or slot, about 150 m long, 5 m wide, 7 m high on the E, and 20 m high on the W, in the Vestfold Hills, through which, after dropping over the Talg Falls, the Talg River flows on its passage from Sørsdal Glacier into Krok Lake. Named by ANCA in associatin with the river.

Talg River. 68°38' S, 78°23' E. A major river in the Vestfold Hills, flowing from Sørsdal Glacier, over the Talg Falls, through Talg Gorge, into Crooked Lake. Named by the Australians, the name meaning "ice" in Arabic.

Mount Talisker *see* **Pardo Ridge**

Tallaksenvarden. 70°52' S, 11°31' E. A nunatak in the NW part of Lingetoppane, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Johan Edvard Tallaksen (b. 1918), one of the most active of the Resistance workers in the Linge group, in Oslo, during World War II. He killed himself in the Gestapo torture chamber in 1944.

The *Talma*. An 80-ton New London sealing schooner, built by John Poole, of Salem, Mass. In 1832, she had just been bought by Joseph Lawrence, and he hired Capt. Gurdon Allyn to take her sealing. She left New London in July 1832. First mate was Stephen Perkins, of Gales Ferry, Conn; 2nd mate was John Hill, of Stonington; and 3rd mate was Orlando Bolles, of New London. The ship went via the Cape Verde Islands, and on Sept. 20, 1832, crossed the Equator. Down the coast of South America, she reached Staten Island on Nov. 1, 1832. By May 1833, she was in at the Falkland Islands, and then did some sealing in the South Shetlands in the 1833-34 season, leaving there in March 1834, bound north for Pernambuco, Brazil. From there she headed home, crossing the Equator in mid-May 1834, arriving back in New London after a 22-month voyage. After this, Captain Daniel Carew took her out of port on July 16, 1834, bound for the South Shetlands, to take part in the 1834-35 season, in company with the *Pacific*. Rest of crew (many of them from Stonington): John Hill (1st mate; aged 37), J.T. Steocus (2nd mate; 23), Gurdon Pendleton (21), Hibrou Miller (?), Samuel Gairt (22), Amasa Raril (?), Samuel Dixon (21; from Montgomery, Maine), Ezra Bramble (32), John Keeffe (from NZ; 22), John Flanagan (from NZ; 24), Samuel Stebbins (24; from Boston), Isaac Cole (45; from Boston), Hendrick Guarthor, Enoch Smith (26), Franklin Joseph (22), Jose Postadealwly (?), Myro Disberry (a black sailor; aged 56; born in Middlebury, NJ, but living in Norwich, Conn.). William Merrihue was her skipper in 1837-38, but she was not in Antarctic waters that season.

Mount Talmadge. 78°25' S, 162°34' E. Rising to 2395 m above the steep cliffs at the W side of Koettlitz Névé, 5 km S of Fisher Bastion, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for John B. "Jack" Talmadge, head of the NSF's Polar Coordination and Information section, Office of Polar Programs, 1984-84.

Talmage, Graham Henry. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961. Known as "Rubbish," for his old clothes, he returned to England in 1962, and with Colin Johnson, went to Australia, where they ran a garage for 5 years.

Ozero Taloe *see* **Istjørna**

Talos Dome. 73°00' S, 158°00' E. A large ice dome rising to 2300 m, to the SW of the Usarp Mountains, and overlying the E margin of the Wilkes Subglacial Basin. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79, and named after Talos, the giant in Greek mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name on Dec. 3, 1982, and US-ACAN also accepted the name.

Talutis Inlet. 77°15' S, 81°30' W. An ice-filled inlet in the W side of Fowler Ice Rise, it flows SW into the N side of Carlson Inlet, just S of Keeley Ice Rise. Mapped by USGS from imagery provided by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), in 1973-74, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. William Romans "Bill" Talutis (b. 1942), USN, officer-in-charge of Pole Station in the winter of 1972. UK-APC accepted the name on July 13, 2004.

Ozëra Talye. 70°29' S, 68°12' E. A group of lakes SW of Ritchie Point, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Cape Tama *see* **Tama Point**

Tama Glacier. 68°47' S, 40°22' E. Flows to the sea between Tensoku Rock and Manju Rock, westward of Tama Point, and 38 km E of the Flatvaer Islands, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1969, and named by them on May 1, 1963 as Tama-hyoga (i.e., "pearl glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tama Glacier in 1964. The Norwegians translated it as Perlebreen.

Tama-hyoga *see* **Tama Glacier**

The *Tama Maru 3*. Japanese whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in 1939-40. *See also* **The *Tama Maru II*** (below).

The *Tama Maru II*. Japanese whale catcher, which, with the *Toshi Maru 6* and the *Toshi Maru 8*, was beset in 65°S, 122°E, on March 10, 1939. The total crew of the three vessels numbered 57. They were rescued on March 15, 1939, after crossing 16 km of drifting pack-ice in 12 hours to the *Nisshin Maru 2*. The next season, on Nov. 20, 1939, the *Tama Maru 3* found the *Toshi Maru 8* drifting in 60°12' S, 108°18' E, and the ghost ship was eventually towed to Shimomoseki, Japan, on March 10, 1940.

Tama-misaki *see* **Tama Point**

Tama Point. 68°43' S, 40°26' E. Also called Cape Tama. A rocky crag about 5.5 km NE of Tama Glacier, in the ice edge in the W part of the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos taken by JARE between 1957 and 1969, plotted from these efforts by Japanese cartographers in 68°43' S,

40°29' E, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962 as Tama-misaki (i.e., "pearl point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tama Point in 1964. It has since been re-plotted. The Norwegians translated it as Perleknauten.

Tamarus Valley. 80°10' S, 156°20' E. An ice-free valley, S of Sabrina Ridge, and 4 km NE of Mount Henderson, in the Britannia Range. Named by Mike Selby's 1978-79 University of Waikato (NZ) field party here, in association with Britannia. Tamarus was the name used by the Romans in Britain for the River Tamar. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cabo Tambor. 67°09' S, 67°40' W. A cape on the NE side of Sorge Island, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Gora Tambovskaja *see* **Tambovskaya Peak**

Tambovskajatoppen *see* **Tambovskaya Peak**

Tambovskaya Peak. 71°41' S, 12°20' E. Rising to 2750 m, it is the central peak of Gråkammen Ridge, between Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier and Vestre Svarthornbreen, in the southernmost part of the Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Tambovskaja, for the city of Tambov. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Tambovskaya Peak in 1970. The Norwegians call it Tambovskajatoppen (which means the same thing).

Tammann Peaks. 66°57' S, 66°21' W. A group of peaks rising to about 1230 m, 6 km SE of Orford Cliff, and 6 km E of Lallemand Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in the same season, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Gustav Heinrich Johann Apollon Tammann (1861-1938), Russian chemist who, between 1900 and 1935, made studies in the physical properties of ice. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tamseis Camp. 81°39' S, 122°35' E. A USARP hut, full name Transantarctic Mountains Seismic Station. It consisted of an 8' × 12' Jamesway hut and a couple of tents, and housed 8 geologists from the department of earth and planetary sciences, at Washington University, there over a 3-year period, to discover the origins of the huge mountain range. The experiment ran for three successive summers (beginning in November of each year)—2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03, the camp being winterized at the end of each season. Doug Wiens led the operation. During the 2003-04 season, the camp was completely removed, and shipped back to McMurdo.

Lednik Taneeva *see* **Hushen Glacier**

Pik Tanfil'eva. 71°10' S, 66°09' E. One of 2 peaks (*see also* **Gora Dokuchaeva**) due N of Mount Gleeson, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

The *Tangaroa*. A ship that helped relieve Showa Station in 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04.

Tange Promontory. 67°27' S, 46°45' E. An ice-covered peninsula forming the W flank of Casey Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in Nov. 1956, and again in Feb. 1957 by SovAE 1956-57 (they plotted it in 67°40' S, 46°40' E). Visited in Feb. 1961 by an ANARE expedition on the *Thala Dan*, led by Don Styles. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for Sir Arthur Harold Tange (1914-2001), secretary of the Australian Department of External Affairs, 1954-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1974.

Tangekilen *see* **Tangekilen Bay**

Tangekilen Bay. 69°58' S, 26°20' E. An indentation of the ice shelf northward of the Sør Rondane Mountains, 70 km ENE of Breid Bay, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Tangekilen (i.e., "the tongue bay"), for the large Kiletangen Ice Tongue just to the east. US-ACAN accepted the name Tangekilen Bay in 1970.

Tangent Island *see* **Prevot Island**

Isla Tangente *see* **Prevot Island**

Tangholmane *see* **Hyslop Islands**

Tanglefoot Peak. 67°21' S, 67°33' W. A prominent rocky peak rising to about 650 m, at the E end of Haslam Heights, 4 km E of Wyatt Island, on the W part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, at Laubeuf Fjord, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, who roughly charted the area that year, but, if so, not named by them. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, and named by them for the broken ridge extending S and SE from the peak. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1961.

Tangøy *see* **Ranvik Island**

Tangra Mountains. 62°40' S, 60°06' W. A mountain range, 7 km wide, and 30 km long in a WSW-ENE direction, between Barnard Point and Renier Point, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded to the N by Moon Bay and Huron Glacier, to the NW by Huntress Glacier, to the W by False Bay, and to the SE by the Bransfield Strait. Mapped by the British in 1968. In 1991 the Spanish Army Geographic Service mapped the westernmost portion in detail, and the Bulgarians also mapped the mountains in 1995-96. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 4, 2001, for Tangra, the Bulgarian mythological supreme god, the equivalent of Jehovah, Jove, Zeus, etc.

Tangren Shan. 77°44' S, 76°00' E. A very isolated hill in the interior of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Chinese.

Tangskjera *see* **Tongue Rock**

Taniwha Cove. 80°30' S, 160°40' E. A U-shaped cove within Couzens Bay, at the NE end of the Churchill Mountains. Its entrance is bounded at the E by Senia Point, and Mount Tadpole rises above its W shores. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, after a Maori mythological creature of the deep. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Tank *see* **Tanks**

Tankers. For a description of these vessels *see* **Cargo ships**, and **Ships**.

Tankobu Peak. 69°24' S, 39°48' E. A bare rock hill rising to 155 m, it is the northernmost mountain in the Byvågåsane Peaks, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Tankobu-yama (i.e., "craggy peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tankobu Peak. The Norwegians call it Kaunen (i.e., "the boil"). The SCAR gazetteer says that the Russians call it Tankobu-san, but this is doubtful at best.

Tankobu-san *see* **Tankobu Peak**

Tankobu-yama *see* **Tankobu Peak**

[1]**Tanks**. Or canvas tanks. Canvas hold-alls, containing food-bags, and strapped to a sledge.

[2]**Tanks**. Byrd brought Army MZA-2 tanks (tracked vehicles) on USAS 1939-41. West Base and East Base both had one. In order to lighten them they had to be stripped of their armor. They functioned well.

Tanna *see* **Tanna Peak**

Tanna Peak. 72°20' S, 1°20' E. At the E side of the mouth of Rogstad Glacier, W of Vendehø Heights, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tanna (i.e., "the tooth"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tanna Peak in 1966.

Cap Tannaron *see* **Thanaron Point**

Tanngarden *see* **Tanngarden Peaks**

Tanngarden Peaks. 72°02' S, 23°17' E. A row of peaks, about 13 km long, and rising to 2350 m, just N of Viking Heights and Mount Widerøe, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Tanngarden (i.e., "the row of teeth"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tanngarden Peaks in 1966.

Tanno, Zensaku. b. 1871, Japan. English-speaking 1st mate on the *Kainan Maru* during the first year of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. He was replaced for the 2nd half by former 2nd mate Tomoji Tsuchiya.

Tannvatnet *see* **Zub Lake**

Tantalus Bluffs. 84°55' S, 168°25' W. High rock bluffs forming the NE shoulder of Mount Ferguson, overlooking the W side of the terminus

of the Liv Glacier, near that glacier's entry into the Ross Ice Shelf. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 because they (the bluffs, that is) looked to be composed of very interesting rocks, but could not be reached. In an attempt to penetrate the crevasse field NE of the bluffs, one of the geologists was injured in a crevasse accident. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Tantalus Peak. 73°53' S, 161°21' E. Rising to 2220 m, it is the highest peak along the S wall at the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because they (the geologists, that is) failed to establish a station here due to steep ice. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Tanton, Raymond James "Ray." b. 1927, West Ashford, Kent, but grew up partly in Maidstone, son of Robert B. Tanton and his wife Esther E. Martin. He was working at Battersea Power Station when he joined FIDS in 1952, and became the diesel electric mechanic who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1953, and at Base F in 1954. A mountain climber and excellent photographer. He died on Feb. 12, 1979.

Tanxianjia Jiao. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. A cape in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

The *Taonui*. A 15-ton, 44-foot Canadian aluminum sloop, skippered by Tony Gooch, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1996-97.

Tapia, Augusto. b. Buenos Aires. Geologist who wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1920. On the morning of June 6 he went out to take the temperature, and fell through the ice between two solid chunks. He only had his hands to get him out, but he made it. However, he was virtually dead. The others found him an hour and a half later. His hands had become hopelessly gangrenous, and he had to have 8 of his fingers removed by base leader Willi Kopelmann, using nail clippers and no anesthetic, and only a Swedish medical treatise to guide the surgeon (Kopelmann was not a surgeon, actually, nowhere near it. However, there was no doctor at the base). All Tapia had left were two thumbs. He married Cecilia Marandet, and died in 1966.

Tapley Mountains. 85°45' S, 149°00' W. A range of mountains of triangular platform, extending for 57 km in an E-W direction, overlooking the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, and marked by a base of about 28 km which fronts on the E side of Scott Glacier, between Albanus Glacier and Leverett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1929 by Larry Gould's Southern Geological Party during ByrdAE 1928-30 (the New Zealanders say by Quin Blackburn's geological party of Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35), and named by Byrd for Harold Livingstone Tapley (1875-1932), former member of parliament in NZ and ex-mayor of Dunedin, who took over as the expedition's NZ business manager when Dick Brophy quit in 1929. US-ACAN accepted the name, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Taplin, Michael Harry "Mike." b. 1936, Bilston, Staffs, son of Harry Rollason Taplin and his wife Constance Ethel Felton. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961. In 1963, in Bilston, he married Patricia M. Dunn, and they settled in Wolverhampton.

Tapp, Ronald Leslie "Ronnie." b. 1929, Worthing, Sussex, son of Edward A. Tapp and his wife Victoria A. Large. He trained as a dental technician, but went to work for the Met Office, which is where he was when he joined FIDS in 1953, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1954, and at Base F in 1956 and 1957. In 1958, in Worthing, he married Janet Power, and they lived in Windsor.

Tapsell, Thomas James. Captain of the *Brisk*, in Antarctic waters in 1849-50.

Tapsell Foreland. 70°52' S, 167°20' E. A broad, mostly snow-covered foreland, projecting into the sea between Yule Bay and Smith Inlet, in northern Victoria Land. Much of the central portion of this feature rises to over 800 m. Named by NZ-APC in 1969, for Captain Tapsell. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Lake Tarachine. 69°01' S, 39°35' E. Also spelled as Lake Taratine. A small lake between Lake Kamome and Lake Minami, in the S part of East Ongul Island. Surveyed from the ground and photographed aerially by JARE 1957, and mapped by Japanese cartographers from these efforts. They named it Taratine-ike on May 1, 1963 (name means "mother pond"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lake Tarachine in 1968.

Tarakäkä Peak. 77°30' S, 169°09' E. A peak, rising to about 700 m, about 2 km ENE of Ainley Peak, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, in keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after winds with Maori names. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Tarakanov Ridge. 82°19' S, 159°24' E. A prominent ridge extending from the E side of the Cobham Range, between Gray Glacier and Prince Philip Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Gennadiy "Gena" Tarakanov (b. Dec. 7, 1923, Astrakhan. d. July 30, 2008, Leningrad), USSR exchange meteorologist who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1963. ANCA accepted the name.

Tarakchiev Point. 63°49' S, 59°12' W. A point, 4.4 km SSW of Cape Kater, and 5 km NE of Wennersgaard Point, it forms the W extremity of Whittle Peninsula, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Prodan Tarakchiev (1885-1969). *See* **Milkov Point**.

Mount Tararua. 72°08' S, 166°14' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2550 m, 5 km NE of Head Peak, and on the W side of the Pterodactyl Massif, it surmounts the SW part of the Monteath Hills, in the Victory Mountains, at the head of Pearl Harbor Glacier. Climbed on Jan. 3, 1963, by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, and named by them for their parent mountain club, the Tararua Tramping Club of Wellington. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Lake Taratine *see* **Lake Tarachine**

Taratine-ike *see* **Lake Tarachine**

Tarbuck Crag. 68°35' S, 78°12' E. One of a group of 3 high points, it rises to 140 m with steep sides with cliffs to the S and E, 1.3 km SW of Club Lake, and 1.4 km S of Deep Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. It was the terminal tellurometer station of the 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for John W. Tarbuck, cook at Wilkes Station in 1965, and at Davis Station in 1969, and expedition assistant with ANARE at Wilkes Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Tardigrades. Also called water bears, these are microfauna of Antarctica (*see also* **Fauna**).

Tardy de Montravel, Louis-François-Marie. b. Sept. 28, 1811, Vincennes, France. Ensign on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. He was promoted to lieutenant on Aug. 20, 1839. He was governor of New Caledonia from Jan. 1, 1854 to Oct. 31, 1854, and, on May 15, 1859 Rear Admiral Tardy de Montravel became governor of French Guiana. On May 1, 1864, fatigued after a long voyage, he left Cayenne on May 1, 1864, for France, and died at his villa in Elebeuf on Oct. 4, 1864.

Target Hill. 66°00' S, 62°57' W. A prominent hill, rising to 1010 m above the level of the Larsen Ice Shelf, 10 km W of Mount Fritsche, on the S flank of Leppard Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It was the most westerly point reached by a FIDS survey party from Base D in Sept. 1955, and was named descriptively by them as West End Nunatak. Major Bill Anderson was part of that survey, and the feature appears as such on his 1957 map. However, on Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC renamed it Target Hill because, being visible from quite a distance, it provided a target for the survey party from which to steer from the summit of Richthofen Pass (which lies to the E). US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963.

Targovishte Glacier. 62°33' S, 59°39' W. A glacier flowing for 700 m in an E-W direction and then 1.6 km in a N-S direction into Bransfield Strait E of Sartorius Point, it is bounded by Viskyar Ridge to the W, and Vratsa Peak to the NE, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Targovishte, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Tarn Flat. 75°04' S, 162°30' E. An extensive flat rock area, to the E of Mount Gerlache, and adjoining Backstairs Passage Glacier, behind Terra Nova Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named Tarn Flats by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because of the numerous small lakes or tarns found on this exposure. NZ-APC accepted the name, but in the singular.

Tarn Flats *see* **Tarn Flat**

Tarn Valley. 77°34' S, 163°08' E. An elevated, ice-free valley, 2.5 km long, at the N side of the lower Taylor Valley, N of Mount Falconer, in

Victoria Land. Tarn Valley contains 4 tarns, which were visited by a field party of VUWAE 1965-66, and named by the party's leader, Edward D. Ghent, for four American universities — Harvard Tarn, Yale Tarn, Princeton Tarn, and Penn Tarn. In 1997 US-ACAN named the whole valley in association with these tarns.

Tårnet *see* **Tårnet Pinnacle**

Tårnet Pinnacle. 72°01' S, 25°34' E. A prominent rock pinnacle (the Norwegians describe it as a crag) on the NW side of Mount Bergersen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Tårnet (i.e., "the tower"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tårnet Pinnacle in 1966.

Tarnica. 62°11' S, 58°28' W. A hill in the area of Ecology Glacier, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles for Tarnica Mountain, in the Bieszczady Mountains, in the West Carpathians, in Poland.

Tarns. A tarn is a small lake. There are very few in Antarctica. In the Australian sector, the Vestfold Hills and the Larsemann Hills, there are Deep Lake Tarn, Perched Rock Tarn, Station Tarn, Tassie Tarn, and Twin Tarns. In Victoria Land there is Tarn Valley, which contains Yale Tarn, Harvard Tarn, Princeton Tarn, and Penn Tarn. Then the South Shetlands and South Orkneys have Sea Lion Tarn and Thomas Tarn.

Tarnovo Ice Piedmont. 62°45' S, 60°14' W. The ice piedmont next ENE of Barnard Point, on Rozhen Peninsula, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It flows southeastward into Bransfield Strait, extends for 3.5 km in an E-W direction and 2.5 km in a N-S direction, therefore having an area of about 6 sq km, and is bounded to the N and W by the southernmost offshoots of Mount Friesland. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, as Lednik Tarnovo (i.e., "Tarnovo glacier"), for the town of Tarnovo, in central northern Bulgaria, capital of the medieval Second Bulgarian Kingdom. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1997.

Taro and Jiro. When Nagata led the first Japanese team to Antarctica, in 1956-57 (JARE 1), and wintered-over at Showa Station in 1957, 20 sledge dogs did too. When the *Soya* returned in Feb. 1958 to relieve the team and lift them off the ice, she could not approach land because of the ice and weather, so the small station plane was used to ferry passengers and equipment to the *Soya*. It took 10 trips, and it was decided not to land the replacement team after all, and JARE 2 was abandoned. The dogs had to be left behind. In Jan. 1959, a year later, the Japanese returned for JARE 3, and re-occupied Showa Station. They found, to their amazement, that two of the dogs were alive and well — Taro and Jiro (they had been named for the only two dogs to survive Shirase's expedition of 1910-12, which is an odd coincidence). These two modern survivors were Karafuto sledge dogs from Sakhalin Island, in northern Japan. Apparently they had not eaten the other 18 dogs, and it is a mystery how they survived so well. They became real heroes in Japan, and a movie (*Antarctica* — q.v.) was made of their story in the early 1980s, and the story has also inspired other movies. Statues were built in Tokyo of the 2 dogs, they are on postage stamps, and the dogs themselves are in museums.

Mount Tarr. 70°25' S, 65°46' E. About 2.5 km ESE of Mount Creighton, and about 2 km W of Mount Gardner, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Frank Tarr, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Tarr, Laurence Walter "Wally." b. 1924, Hamilton, NZ. He joined the Air Training Corps, and then, in 1943, the RNZAF, becoming a sergeant engine fitter in 1945. He was in Fiji, 1945-49, and Cyprus, 1952-54. He flew as engine fitter with John Claydon on BCTAE 1955-57, wintering-over at Scott Base in 1957. He became an officer, was posted to the USA, which is where he met his wife, and retired from the Air Force in 1976.

Tarr Nunatak. 77°29' S, 166°53' E. Rising to about 1700 m, on the NW slope of Mount Erebus, 2 km SSW of Abbott Peak, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Wally Tarr. US-ACAN accepted the name later in, 2001.

Caleta Tarragona *see* **Caleta Aldea**, **Mackellar Inlet**

The *Tartar*. A snow of 183 tons, an American vessel taken as a British prize in 1808. In 1821, she was bought by Messrs Davis, Gale, Whitmore, Hill, and Todrig, and converted into a London sealing brig. Capt. Charles Pottinger was appointed skipper on July 4, 1821, and the *Tartar* left London on July 13, 1821, and left Deal on July 23, 1821, bound for the South Shetlands 1821-22 sealing season. She was also in at South Georgia. She left southern waters in company with the *George IV*, and, on March 20, 1822, on the way to South America, the two ships were hit by lightning during a storm, and the *Tartar*'s mast was damaged. By April 15, 1822, the *Tartar* was in at Bahia de Todos los Santos, in Brazil. She left there, bound for Rio, and there was something of a mutiny, certainly a desertion, when 7 of Pottinger's crew and 12 others took the ship's launch and set out to sea, presumably with piracy on their minds. The *Tartar* had to pull into Rio on Aug. 30, 1822, and was sold there on Oct. 8, 1823.

Tartar Island *see* **Tartar Point**

Tartar Point. 61°56' S, 58°26' W. At first this was thought to be an island (because it was an island), 0.5 km long, lying 0.8 km NW of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1947 the Argentines called it, erroneously, Isla Owen, confusing it with Owen Island. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It was named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Tartar Island, for the *Tartar*, and plotted by them in 61°56' S, 58°29' W. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1960. In the early 1980s, the Poles reported that it had become joined to Round Point, on the mainland, by a gravel spit, and therefore was no longer an island. It appears on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's 1982 map as Przyladek Tartaru (i.e., "Tartar point"), and, as such, on another Polish map of 1984, and that was the name accepted by the Poles in 1984. BAS also found it to be a point, not an island, and UK-APC accepted the name Tartar Point in 2008, which is when the British replotted it. US-ACAN accepted the change of name.

Tasch Peak. 76°40' S, 118°03' W. A rocky peak in the SE portion of Mount Rees, in the Crary Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Paul Tasch, USARP geologist in the Sentinel Range and Ohio Range in 1966-67, and at Coalsack Bluff in 1969-70.

Punta Tashtego *see* **Tashtego Point**

Tashtego Point. 65°44' S, 62°09' W. A rocky point marking the E end of the ridge at the S side of Stubb Glacier, and also marking the NW entrance point of Scar Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the *Moby Dick* character. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Punta Tashtego.

Task Force 39. The U.S. naval force that put OpW 1947-48 into effect. Created on Sept. 15, 1947, as part of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, it comprised the icebreakers *Edisto* and *Burton Island*, and and was led by Gerald L. Ketchum. Dr. Earl T. Apfel was the Task Force geologist.

Task Force 43. U.S. Navy force created on Feb. 1, 1955, within the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, to "implement the planned program in the Antarctic by conducting operations during the period 1954-59 [sic] and subsequent thereto as directed." In short, it backed up the scientists during OpDF. It set up bases and supplied and maintained them, for the benefit of the U.S. scientific personnel. Task Force 43, under the command of Rear Adm. George Dufek and his 2nd-in-command Gerald Ketchum, consisted (that first year, anyway) of 7 ships — the *Glacier*, the *Edisto*, the *Eastwind*, the *Greenville Victory*, the *Nespelen*, the *Arneb*, and the *Wyandot*, and two YOGs (see *YOG-34* and *YOG-70*). The vanguard arrived at McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955, and did the most astonishing job of opening up the hitherto practically unknown and hostile continent of Antarctica. The force comprised not only military personnel (although this formed the lion's share of the task force), but also scientific. Its air arm was VX-6 (q.v.), formed on Jan. 17, 1955, and consisting of 20 planes. Admiral Tyree took over from Dufek, and for subsequent commanders of Task Force 43 *see* **Operation Deep Freeze**. On July 1, 1974 Task Force 43 became Task Force 199, under the administrative command of the Third Fleet.

Task Force 43.7. Two ships, the *Staten Island* and the *Wyandot*, formed this force, under the

command of Capt. Edwin McDonald, to establish Ellsworth station in the summer of 1956-57, for IGY. *See* **Ellsworth Station** for details.

Task Force 68. Established in 1946, this was the U.S. Naval force which executed OpHJ 1946-47 (q.v. for details).

Task Force 199. On July 1, 1974 this U.S. Naval force replaced Task Force 43 as the USA's military support of Antarctic activity. Commanders: Capt. Eugene W. Van Reeth (July 1, 1974-June 4, 1976); Capt. Claude H. Nordhill (June 4, 1976-?); Capt. Darrell E. Westbrook, Jr. (?-June 24, 1980; Capt. Jare M. Pearigen (June 24, 1980-July 26, 1982); Capt. Brian H. Shoemaker (July 26, 1982-Aug. 16, 1985); Capt. David A. Srite (Aug. 16, 1985-?).

Tasman, S. *see* **Spaulding, Tasman**

Tasman Ridge. 78°02' S, 163°03' E. A ridge, 5 km long, 16 km NE of Mount Hooker, it is bounded on the NW by Ball Glacier and on the SE by Hooker Glacier, descending into Blue Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1994, in association with other names from New Zealand's Mount Cook National Park that are found in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Tasman Rip. 61°29' S, 55°58' W. A marine channel in the South Shetlands, running E-W between O'Brien Island and Eadie Island, and characterized by strong tidal rips and whirlpools. Crossed on Jan. 22, 1977, by the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, and named by them as The Rip. It appears as such on Chris Furse's expedition map of 1979. On June 11, 1980, UK-APC renamed it for the Tasman canoes used in the crossing. US-ACAN accepted the new name. It was last plotted in 2008, by the British.

Tassie Lake. 68°32' S, 78°13' E. The more westerly of 2 small lakes NW of Club Lake, on the route between Davis Station and Platcha, in the Vestfold Hils. Named by ANCA. The other lake is Trident Lake.

Tassie Tarn. 69°25' S, 76°04' E. A very small, triangular lake, in a steep-sided valley near the top of a range of hills, about 400 m S of Johnston Fjord, on Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. It resembles in shape the island state of Tasmania, hence the name given by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987.

Tate Glacier. 85°54' S, 160°50' W. A tributary glacier on the S side of Thomas Spur, flowing E, and merging with Moffett Glacier, just E of the spur where the two glaciers enter the larger Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Robert G. Tate, geomagnetist and seismologist with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964.

Tate Peak. 78°38' S, 159°31' E. A sharp peak, rising to 1885 m, 3 km (the Australians say 2 km) E of Escalade Peak, at the S side of Skelton Névé. Plotted from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. T.N. Tate, USN, public works officer at McMurdo in 1963. ANCA accepted the name.

Tate Rocks. 72°40' S, 74°33' E. Three small nunataks, 11 km NNW of Mason Peaks, and about 31 km NW of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Kenneth A. "Ken" Tate, radio officer at Mawson Station for the winter of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Tatimati Point *see* **Tachimachi Point**

Tatimati-misaki *see* **Tachimachi Point**

Nunataki Tatishcheva *see* **Lawrence Hills**

Tatul Island. 62°20' S, 59°32' W. A triangular island, 350 m long by 200 m wide, 120 m off the N coast of Robert Island, and 950 m WNW of Newell Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the settlement of Tatul, adjacent to the site of a major Thracian shrine, in the Rhodope Mountains of Bulgaria.

Tatur Hills. 62°05' S, 57°57' W. A group of hills rising to an elevation of between 50 and 60 m above sea level, in the area of Turret Point, at the E end of King George Bay, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles for Andrzej Tatur, director of the department of Antarctic biology.

Islotes Tau *see* **Tau Islands**

Tau Island *see* **Tau Islands**

Tau Islands. 64°18' S, 62°55' W. A small group of 3 islands with offlying rocks, immediately off the NE extremity of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, in Dallmann Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1946, the name Islotes Tau first appears on the 1946 chart prepared by the last of those 3 expeditions, named for the Greek letter. The name Tau Islands appears on a British chart of 1947, but on one of their 1948 charts, and on one of their 1950 charts, it appears as Tau Islets, and that last name was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. The feature appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Trío, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Tau Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The group was photographed aerially by USN in 1969. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Islotes Tau. On a 1974 BAS chart, the main island appears as Tau Island.

Tau Islets *see* **Tau Islands**

Taurus Nunataks. 70°52' S, 66°23' W. A line of 3 nunataks, running E-W, and rising to about 1150 m, with only the outer 2 of any prominence, 39 km ENE of Gurney Point and the Pegasus Mountains, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. They applied the name St Valentine's to the vicinity of these nunataks, and it appears as such on a 1973 British map. Re-named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears as such on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Tauziet, Jean. b. Aug. 18, 1805, Pimes, France. Able seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-42.

Tavera, Constantine. b. Dec. 19, 1810, Ajaccio, Corsica. Ordinary seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Estrecho Tay *see* **Firth of Tay** (below)

Firth of Tay. 63°22' S, 55°45' W. A sound, 20 km long and 10 km wide, extending in a NW-SE direction between the NE point of Dundee Island and the SE point of Joinville Island. It merges to the NW with Active Sound, forming the E entrance to that sound, and with which it completes the separation of the two aforementioned islands. Discovered and charted from the *Active* on Jan. 7, 1893, by Thomas Robertson, during DWE 1892-93, and named by him as Firth of Tay, for the Scottish firth of that name. It appears as such on his 1893 chart. On Dr. Donald's chart, however, it appears as Tay Firth. It appears as Firth of Tay on a British chart of 1937, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. From at least 1908, the Argentines were calling it Seno de Tay (which means approximately the same thing), but on one of their 1949 charts it appears as Estrecho de Tay, and on a 1953 chart as Estrecho Tay. That last name was the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. Estrecho is better than seno. The Chileans also use the name Estrecho Tay. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and again between 1958 and 1961.

Tay Firth *see* **Firth of Tay** (above)

Tay Head. 63°21' S, 55°34' W. A rocky headland, 10 km E of Mount Alexander, it projects into the N side of the Firth of Tay on the S coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and again between 1958 and 1961. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with the firth. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions of the 1970s gave it the name Cabo Castex, for Maj. Gen. Pedro Castex Lainford, chief of the Argentine Air Force, 1945-46.

Taygete Cone. 72°41' S, 165°34' E. An extinct volcanic cone NE of Alcyone Cone, in the N part of The Pleiades, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC for Taygete, one of the stars in the Pleaiades. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Monte Taylor *see* **Mount Taylor**

Mount Taylor. 63°26' S, 57°08' W. A large, flat-topped mountain, rising to 987 m, with steep cliffs on the NE side, at the head of Arena Glacier, 4 km WSW of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and named by them in 1948 for Andrew Taylor. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Monte Taylor, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955.

Punta Taylor *see* **Taylor Point**

Taylor, Andrew "Andy." b. Nov. 2, 1907, Edinburgh. He emigrated to Canada in 1911, graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1931, in civil engineering, and in 1933 became Dominion surveyor, moving to the town of Flin Flon, Manitoba, where he became town engineer, and married Martha Porter in 1939. He joined the Royal Canadian Engineers in 1940 and that year went back to the UK. In 1943, responding to a demand for surveyors with cold weather experience, he was seconded to the RN as part of Operation Tabarin, spending the winter of 1944 as surveyor at Port Lockroy Station, and took over from Jimmy Marr as leader of Phase II of the operation, 1944-45 (one of the first Canadians ever to lead an Antarctic expedition). By virtue of his being in place when FIDS came into existence in 1945 as a successor to Tabarin, Taylor became the first FIDS leader in 1945, leading Base D (at Hope Bay) that winter. On his assuming command, he had been promoted to major, but no one thought to tell the Canadian Army, and his pay suffered as a result. Also, no one told him he'd won the Polar Medal until years later, when an ex-Fid mentioned it to him casually. In 1946 he returned to the Canadian Army, and did work in the Arctic. He was also part of Task Force 68, during OpHJ 1946-47. He retired in 1952 and became a private contractor. His wife died of cancer in 1963, and in 1965 he married Pauline Hansen. From 1970 to 1978 he owned an antiquarian bookstore in Winnipeg, specializing in polar regions. His wife died of cancer in 1979, and he died on Oct. 8, 1993.

Taylor, Ashton *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Taylor, Bernard "Bernie." b. Nov. 21, 1924. Raised in Bradford, Yorks. He worked in Ecuador, and was working for the Ministry of Defence, as a wireless operator monitoring the Russians, when he joined FIDS in 1952, as a radio operator (one of the best, as it turned out), wintering-over at Base B in 1953, and at Port Lockroy Station in 1955. On Feb. 27, 1956, he left Port Lockroy on the *Shackleton*.

Taylor, Brian James. b. March 20, 1937, Cardiff, son of decorator Frank Harries Taylor and his wife Elsie Maud Jones. He graduated from Swansea in 1959, joined FIDS, and went south on the *Kista Dan*, in Dec. 1959, as a geologist, bound for Stonington Island and then Fossil Bluff Station, which was due to be set up that year, and where he was scheduled to winter-over. However, the pack-ice was so bad they couldn't get in, and the *Kista Dan* was beset, having to be rescued by the *Glacier*. So, Taylor was then transferred to Base Y, but the last flight in from the ship to the shore didn't take off, so Vivian Fuchs, who was on board the ship, asked Taylor if he wanted to go to South Georgia instead. Taylor agreed, but the idea was squelched by the governor of the Falkland Islands, so Taylor went back to the UK. Late in 1960 he set out again from the UK on the *John Biscoe*, and this time succeeded in wintering-over at Fossil Bluff, in 1961 and 1962. A professional, he worked 10 to 12 hours every day, no matter what the weather, maximizing his opportunity for geological studies. In March 1963 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up (a plane flew him from shore to ship), and he returned to the UK in May 1963, going to work at the BAS Geology Unit at Birmingham University, from where he got his PhD in 1966, for his thesis on the stratigraphy and paleontology of the Aptian of the central east coast of Alexander Island. He married Judith Hackett in 1965. In 1973 he proposed a mini BAS expedition, to finish the work he had started in Antarctica, but BAS (i.e., Ray Adie) was prepared to give him only a year, far too little time to go there, work, come back, and write up his report. So, under a cloud, he left FIDS in Dec. 1973. He was then seconded to the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, and attached to the UK delegation of a UN body making new laws for the sea. He was at 3 international conferences, and then went to work for the British Geological Survey, from which organization he retired to Swansea in 1997.

Taylor, Daniel. Captain of the *Caroline*, 1821-22. He was still her skipper when she foundered, at Macquarie Island, in 1825. *See* **The *Caroline***, for more details.

Taylor, David. b. May 7, 1915, Ryles Mill, Ga., son of Nathaniel "Nat" Taylor and his wife Lady Mae. Nat had worked in a saw mill in Ryles Mill, but, with a growing family, had taken a farm near that town, on Sand Hill Road, next to his parents' farm (Bob and Rachel Taylor), and that is where David was born, the sixth of nine children. In the 1920s the family moved to Rockwood, Tenn., where they all got jobs working for a private family. David joined the U.S. Navy, and served as a mess attendant 2nd class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41, one of only four blacks (with George Gibbs, Joseph Littleton, and Cyrus Napier) on the expedition. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to 1st class mess attendant. He died in Denmark, Tenn., in April 1971. His mother, Lady Mae, died in Rockwood, in 1988, aged 103.

Taylor, G. On Dec. 24, 1912, he signed on to the *Aurora* as an able seaman, at £5 per month, for the 2nd Antarctic voyage during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 18, 1913.

Taylor, G.R. On Oct. 30, 1912, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as a fireman, at £5 per month, for the 2nd Antarctic voyage during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 19, 1913.

Taylor, Howard C., III. b. NY, son of an obstetrician. From Yale, he joined the Navy Medical Corps, and was medical officer at Pole Station for the winter of 1957. For his return to McMurdo, *see* **South Pole**, Oct. 26, 1957. On his return to the States, in 1958, he married Sarah Winslow Dulles, the secretary of state's cousin.

Taylor, Isaac. On Cook's voyage of 1772-75. He died in Tahiti on Aug. 20, 1773.

Taylor, Isaac Montrose "Ike" II. b. June 15, 1921, Morganton, NC, son of Alexander Taylor and Theodosia Hayes. Medical officer from NY. He married Trudy in 1946, in Massachusetts, and became singer James Taylor's father. He was a lieutenant commander in the USN when he became the doctor at McMurdo for the winter of 1956. On May 5 and Nov. 12 he had an irregular heart movement, and everyone thought the Doc was having a heart attack. But he wasn't. He was dean of the University of North Carolina Medical School from 1964 to 1971. He finally did have a heart attack, a fatal one, in Boston on Nov. 3, 1996.

Taylor, John. b. 1871. Steward on the *Polar Star*, during DWE 1892-93.

Taylor, Leslie. Ordinary seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1927-30.

Taylor, Richard Dennis "Dick." After national service in the Army, he did a few odd jobs then met, of all things, an old sealer, who recommended FIDS. Despite having no training, he joined, in 1954, as a meteorologist, and wintered over at Base Y in 1955. Vivian Fuchs supplied a camera and film stock for him (even though Taylor had never used a camera), and he took a film of his year there, which was later dubbed and processed by the BBC as *67 Degrees South*. He married Allegra. In 1968-69 he was the BBC cameraman who covered Wally Herbert's Arctic expedition.

Taylor, Robert Julian Faussitt. Known as Julian Taylor. b. June 21, 1929, Chuman, in Northwest India, son of Dr. Geoffrey Fausitt [sic] Taylor and his wife Dr. Frances Margaret Kenyon (known as Margaret; cousin of archeologist Kathleen Kenyon). At the age of 6 he was sent to boarding school in England, and from 1947 to 1949 did his national service in the Royal Scots and the Parachute Regiment. He graduated in zoology from Cambridge in 1953, then joined FIDS, as a dog physiologist, leaving Southampton on the *John Biscoe* bound for Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley, and down to the Antarctic, where he was dropped off at Joinville Island for 2 months, working with Ken Blaiklock and John Standring. Then on to winter-over at Base D for 1954 and 1955. Between winters he was on Anvers Island for 6 weeks. On his way back to the UK in 1956 he and a friend went mountain climbing in the Andes for 2 months, and he arrived back in London on May 3, 1956, on the *Highland Chieftain*. Then he was back at Cambridge, writing up his reports and papers, until March 1957, and failing to get his doctorate by virtue of being short one term's attendance. In 1957 he began work for a shipping company, married Jackie Castaing, a New Zealander, on Dec. 24, 1964, and was made redundant in 1980. He then became chief executive of the Manchester Ship Canal, working there for 8 years, and then on to a variety of environmental jobs, retiring at the age of 65, to Foscote Stables, in Grittleton, Wilts.

Taylor, Simon Everard. b. May 24, 1942, Surrey. Between 1975 and 1994 he spent a total of 60 months in Antarctic waters on, first, the *Bransfield*, as engineer, than as chief engineer on the *John Biscoe*. He was back on the *Bransfield*, as chief engineer, and then went over to the new *James Clark Ross*.

Taylor, Thomas Griffith "Grif." b. Dec. 1,

1880, in Walthamstow, Essex, son of metallurgist James Taylor and his wife Lily Alice Griffiths. When Grif was young his father moved to Serbia as manager of a copper mine, then in 1884 back to the UK, and in 1893 to Australia. At Sydney University Grif came under the influence of Prof. Edgeworth David and became a famous geologist, working for years for the Commonwealth Weather Service, whose paid representative he was on BAE 1910-13, during which, as the expedition's physiographer, he led the Western Journey Party into Victoria Land. In March 1911 Scott described him as, "an addition to the party, but not very practically useful." By April, Scott was writing in his diary, "Taylor very nervous," and "Taylor an increasing nuisance." However, he has some nice things to say, "Taylor's intellect is omnivorous & versatile — his mind is unceasingly active, his grasp wide." On July 8, 1914, at Melbourne University, Grif married Raymond Priestley's sister, Doris Marjorie Priestley. He wrote *With Scott; The Silver Lining* (see Bibliography), and in 1921 founded the geography department at Sydney University, and also founded the Geographical Society of New South Wales. He was thwarted in his career in Australia owing to his unpopular (then) views on immigration, and lived in North America for many years. In 1958 he published his autobiography, *Journeyman Taylor* (see Bibliography). He died in Sydney on Nov. 5, 1963. Of curious interest: His goddaughter was the astronomer Helen Bailey, who married Fid Bryan Bayly.

Taylor Bluff. 64°00' S, 57°40' W. A prominent, castellated headland, rising to about 310 m, with vertical cliffs facing NW and SW, about 2 km W of Blancmange Hill, on the E side of Croft Bay, and just N of an unnamed glacier, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, for Alistair James Taylor (b. 1961), who wintered-over 3 times at Rothera Station, as a BAS field assistant —1991, 1992, and 2001.

Taylor Buttresses. 70°08' S, 67°23' W. An oval-shaped, whalebacked hill, rising to 1410 m, E of Mount Pitman, near the heads of Riley Glacier and Chapman Glacier, in western Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Its smooth contours are broken at the N end by 3 rock buttresses which are conspicuous from the north. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Brian Taylor. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Taylor Dome. 77°40' S, 157°40' E. An elliptical ice dome, running ESE-WNW for between 65 and 70 km, and about 26 km wide, it rises to about 2400 m above sea level, its central point being located about 46 km WNW of Mount Crean, in the Lashly Mountains of Victoria Land. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79, the name was first used by David Drewry in 1980. The dome is one of the local sources of ice to the Taylor Glacier, in assocation with which it was named. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994, and ANCA followed suit on April 27, 1995.

[1]**Taylor Glacier**. 67°27' S, 60°50' E. A glacier, 2.5 km wide, just E of Hayes Peak, it flows N into the sea just E of Cape Bruce, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Jan. 18, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Grif Taylor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

[2]**Taylor Glacier**. 77°37' S, 162°00' E. A glacier, about 56 km long, flowing from the plateau of Victoria Land into the W end of Taylor Valley, N of the Kukri Hills. There is an emperor penguin colony here. Discovered in 1903 by Albert Armitage during BNAE 1901-04, considered by him to the N arm of Ferrar Glacier, and named by him as Upper Ferrar Glacier, or North Fork. In 1911, during BAE 1910-13, Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party determined that the upper and lower portions of what was then known as the Ferrar Glacier are apposed (i.e., joined in Siamese-twin fashion) N of Knobhead. With this discovery, Scott named the upper portion for Grif Taylor. US-ACAN accepted the name Taylor Glacieri n 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Taylor Glacier Dry Valley *see* **Taylor Valley**

Taylor Glacier Field Station. 67°27' S, 60°52' E. An Australian field station which burned on July 4, 1959.

Taylor Hills. 82°38' S, 163°50' E. A line of ice-covered hills bordering the E side of Lowery Glacier, between Oliver Glacier and Robb Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lawrence Dow Taylor (b. Oct. 6, 1932, Boston), glaciologist at Pole Station in 1963-64.

Taylor Islands. 66°10' S, 100°17' E. A group of rocky islands and rocks, at the W side of the Edisto Ice Tongue, they mark the W end of the Highjump Archipelago, off the Bunger Hills. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Richard Spence Taylor, surveyor on OpW 1947-48. ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 7, 1976.

Taylor Ledge. 78°30' S, 85°57' W. A notable flat-topped ridge, displaying abrupt cliffs N and S, between Boyce Ridge and Mount Shinn, on the W slope of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. The upper surface of the ledge is ice-covered and relatively level except for Knutzen Peak (3400 m) on the N edge. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Thomas N. and Edith L. Taylor, of the department of ecology and evolutionary biology, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, a husband and wife team, USAP researchers of plant fossils, in the Transantarctic Mountains, from the 1980s until 2004.

Taylor Nunatak. 84°54' S, 176°00' W. A large, long, low nunatak lying close to the E wall of Shackleton Glacier, and about 50 km from the mouth of that glacier, just S of the terminus of Dick Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Thomas Edwin "Tom" Taylor (b. Nov. 8, 1923. Telluride, Colo. d. July 17, 2008, Las Vegas), Navy man in World War II and Korea, then USGS topographic surveyor who worked with Charles Swithinbank's geological party near the mouth of the Shackleton Glacier for a short while in 1960-61 and 1961-62. He made two other trips to Antarctica, one being in the Pensacola Mountains in 1962-63. He also did 7 seasons in the Arctic. He retired from USGS in 1993, after 40 years, and lived in Alaska. He was a mountain climber and recognized expert on Alaskan place names. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Taylor Nunataks. 63°15' S, 55°33' W. Two isolated nunataks, rising to 650 m and 660 m respectively and joined by a narrow ridge, SE of Mount Quilmes, and N of Tay Head, in the E part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1953, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Julian Taylor (q.v.), of FIDS, who was on the survey party to Joinville Island in 1953-54. The feature appears on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears by error on a 1957 Argentine chart as Monte Percy (*see* **Mount Percy**).

Taylor Outlier. 85°13' S, 90°19' W. A relatively isolated rock on land, just in front of the W end of the Bermel Escarpment, and about 2.5 km E of the lower part of Counts Icefall, in the Thiel Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1961. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for USGS geologist Alfred R. Taylor, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse of 1959-60.

Taylor Peak. 72°12' S, 168°38' E. Rising to 2550 m, it is the main peak of the heights separating Helman Glacier from Tyler Glacier, or, to put it another way, it is near to the W end of the ridge N of Tyler Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Claude B. Taylor, aurora scientist, NZ scientific leader at Hallett Station in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Taylor Platform. 71°01' S, 67°09' E. A low, fairly flat, rock massif, about 1.5 km N of Mount Brocklehurst, and about 41 km SE of Mount Bunt, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for F.J. "Jock" Taylor, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1964 and at Wilkes Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Taylor Point. 61°56' S, 57°39' W. A point forming the N entrance point of Destruction Bay, on the E coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1937, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Daniel Taylor. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines call it Punta Taylor. Last plotted by the Briish, in late 2008.

Taylor Ridge. 85°48' S, 153°21' W. A rock ridge, 16 km long, forming a precipitous wall along the W side of Scott Glacier, between the mouths of Koerwitz Glacier and Vaughan Gla-

cier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn and his party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John H. Taylor, ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1966.

Taylor Rookery. 67°27' S, 60°53' E. On the E side of Taylor Glacier, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959. It is the largest emperor penguin rookery wholly on land, and is an SPA (Specially Protected Area). Originally plotted in 67°50' S, 60°50' E, it has since been replotted.

Taylor Spur. 78°31' S, 84°09' W. A wedge-shaped spur marking the N side of the terminus of Guerrero Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Howard C. Taylor III.

Taylor Valley. 77°37' S, 163°00' E. The most famous of the dry valleys of Victoria Land (indeed in Antarctica), no snow, no ice, of spectacular nature, about 28 km long, 6 km wide, and 3000 feet deep, N of the Kukri Hills, near McMurdo Sound, and just behind New Harbor, between that feature and the Taylor Glacier (that glacier having once occupied it, before the glacier receded). It was the first of the dry valleys to be discovered — in 1902, by BNAE 1901-04. They called it Dry Valley. It later became known as New Harbor Dry Valley. BAE 1907-09 explored it, and in Jan. 1911 Grif Taylor explored it, during BAE 1910-13, and that year Scott renamed it as Taylor Glacier Dry Valley. The name was later shortened. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC has followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°37' S, 163°25' E, it has since been replotted.

Bukhta Taynaya *see* **Taynaya Bay**

Taynaya Bay. 68°27' S, 78°16' E. An almost completely enclosed bay within the N part of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and plotted as a lake by Norwegian cartographers working from these photos in 1946. It certainly looks like a lake from the air, having only a tiny entrance to the sea on the N side, invisible from such aerial photos. Re-defined by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, as he worked from photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. The region was photographed again, aerially, by ANARE in 1954, and again by SovAE 1956, who named it Bukhta Tajnaja (or Taynaya) (i.e., "secret bay"). It was re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. ANCA accepted the name Taynaya Bay on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

The *Tazar*. A 1576-ton Polish fish-processing factory trawler, built in Nov. 1975, which, with the *Professor Siedlecki*, conducted the Polish Antarctic Marine Research Expedition around the South Shetlands in 1975-76. Skipper that season was Jozef Muzia. She was back in 1976-77, the two skippers (of the same ship) being Wincenty Kuriata and Andrzej Furmanski.

Tazieff Rocks. 77°27' S, 166°30' E. A nunatak, rising to about 200 m, 1.3 km SE of Micou Point, at the S end of Endeavour Piedmont Glacier, on Ross Island. Named (rather erroneously, it would seem, given its true nature) by Phil Kyle for Haroun Tazieff (b. May 11, 1914, Warsaw. d. Feb. 6, 1998, Paris), Polish-Belgian vulcanologist and famous documentary film maker, who worked at Mount Erebus with several groups of French scientists for 3 field seasons between 1973 and 1979. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Tchaikovsky. 71°24' S, 73°15' W. A snow-covered mountain, rising to about 600 m (the British say about 300 m; the original estimate was 250 m), with scarps on the SE and E sides, in the N part of Derocher Peninsula, between Mendelssohn Inlet and Brahms Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°14' S, 73°31' S. UK-APC accepted that on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year, the name being for the great Russian composer Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893). The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Te Islands. 69°03' S, 39°34' E. Three small islands and several rocks lying close together just S of Ongul Island, in the Flatvaer Islands, off the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. The Norwegian cartographers (notably Capt. Hans Hansen) who worked from these aerial photos in 1946 plotted the 3 major islands as one, and named it Teøya (i.e., "the tea island"). Re-defined by the Japanese in 1962, after JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, had revealed that there were, in fact, 3 islands, separated by narrows. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Te Islands in 1968. The Norwegians call them Teøyane. The easternmost one is called Higasi-Teøya, the SW one is Nisi-Teøya.

The *Te-Ivi-O-Atea*. The war canoe, captained by Ui-Te-Rangiora, which, legend has it, sailed from Rarotonga to Antarctica about 650 A.D.

The *Te Kaha*. NZ Navy frigate in Antarctic waters in Feb. 1999, looking for toothfish pirates.

Te Puna Roimata Peak. 77°27' S, 167°34' E. Rising to about 890 m, 2.5 km W of Terra Nova Glacier, and 3 km S of Lewis Bay, on the lower NE slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2000 (name means "spring of tears" in Maori) to commemorate the infamous 1979 plane crash here (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). In 1987 a stainless steel cross was erected W of this peak. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 25, 2000.

The *Teake Hadewych*. Dutch yacht which left Ushuaia and reached the Antarctic Peninsula on Dec. 21, 1991. Her skipper was Eerde Beulakker. Also aboard were Beulakker's wife, Hedwig, and an English doctor, Richard Wood (b. Dec. 29, 1943). They then made the same trip Shackleton made in the *James Caird* in 1916, from Elephant Island to South Georgia.

[1]**Cape Teall**. 79°03' S, 161°04' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Cape Teale. The Americans describe it as a high, rocky cape, and the New Zealanders as a low, rocky headland. Perhaps, then, it is a rocky cape, or headland, of medium height. Anyway, it forms the N side of the entrance to Mulock Inlet, between that inlet and Moore Bay, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in Dec. 1902 by the Southern Polar Party of BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for petrologist Jethro Justinian Harris Teall (1849-1924; knighted in 1916), director of the Geological Survey and Museum of Practical Geology, London, 1901-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

[2]**Cape Teall** *see* **Teall Island**

Teall Island. 79°03' S, 161°54' E. Also spelled (erroneously) as Teale Island. A high, ridge-like island that rises above the Ross Ice Shelf at the W side of the mouth of Skelton Inlet. BNAE 1901-04 discovered and named a feature in this area (probably this one) as Cape Teall. From the Ross Ice Shelf, Scott's party would naturally have seen it as part of the Worcester Range; however, from the Skelton Glacier it appears as an island. It was thus later re-defined, and its position was clarified, by the NZ party of BCTAE, in Feb. 1957, and named in association with the nearby cape. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Teall Nunatak. 74°50' S, 162°33' E. Also called Beehive Nunatak. A rock outcrop at the mouth of Reeves Glacier, 5 km (the New Zealanders say about 8 km) SE of Hansen Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Discovered (but not named) by BNAE 1901-04. The area was more fully explored by BAE 1907-09, who named this feature for Jethro Teall [*see* [1]**Cape Teall**]. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Lake Teardrop. 78°09' S, 163°55' E. A small frozen lake shaped remarkably like a teardrop, located on the lip of a hanging glacier, on the SE wall of Hidden Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Visited in Dec. 1960 by VUWAE 1960-61, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Teardrop Pond. 76°54' S, 145°18' W. A meltwater pond, 1.5 km SW of Greegor Peak, in the Denfeld Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. So named by US-ACAN in 1970, because of its shape when seen in plan view.

Teasdale Corrie. 62°09' S, 58°11' W. A large cirque (or corrie) about 600 m in an E-W direction, and about 450 m in a N-S direction, about 480 m NNE of Cinder Spur, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It is banked on its N flank by the high, rocky crags of Dunikowski Ridge. Formerly believed to a volcanic vent, its true nature was discovered as the feature was exposed by recent glacial retreat. It contains a series of small lakes near the S margin, which are fed by seasonal meltwater. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1998, for

Andrew Teasdale (b. 1966), BAS field assistant to John Smellie (q.v.), for the duration of the Jan.–April 1996 field season. He had wintered-over at Rothera Station in 1995. US-ACAN accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1999. Last plotted by the UK in 2008.

Tech Crags. 77°37' S, 166°45' E. A narrow broken ridge, rising to about 1000 m, 3 km S of Williams Cliff, it marks a declivity along the N flank of the broad Turks Head Ridge, from which ice moves to Pukaru Icefalls, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, known as New Mexico Tech. From 1981, many Tech students, under the direction of Phil Kyle, have undertaken graduate research projects on Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Pian delle Tectiti *see under* **D**

Tedaldi, José *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1947

Mount Tedrow. 82°53' S, 163°00' E. Rising to 1490 m at the E side of the mouth of DeBreuck Glacier, at the junction of that glacier with Kent Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Jack V. Tedrow, USARP glaciologist at McMurdo in 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Tedrow Glacier. 77°58' S, 161°50' E. A tributary glacier flowing N into Ferrar Glacier along the W side of Table Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for John Charles Fremont Tedrow (b. April 21, 1917, Rockwood, Pa.), USARP project leader for soil studies at McMurdo in 1961-62. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Teeny Rock. 83°38' S, 59°10' W. A small rock at the NW end of the Williams Hills (it is, in fact, the northernmost feature in those hills), in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. So named by US-ACAN in 1968, for its size. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Teeters Nunatak. 74°12' S, 100°01' W. Rising to 615 m, 8 km N of Hodgson Nunatak, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert E. Teeters, USN, storekeeper at Byrd Station in 1966.

Tegerdine, David. b. 1939, East Elloe, Lincs, the 10th child of Cyril Tegerdine and his wife Maud Mary Issitt. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base B in 1961. In late 1962, in East Elloe, he married June Reive, and they lived in Portsmouth.

Mount Tegge. 77°57' S, 85°15' W. An isolated mountain mass rising to 1570 m, at the mouth of Embree Glacier, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for 1st Lt. Richard C. Tegge, USAF, who, with airdrops, helped the Seabees build Pole Station in 1956-57.

Isla Tegualda *see* **Hansen Island**

The *Teie*. A 1000-ton whaling motor schooner, built by the Dane Jens Pedersen for the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri Company (of Norway) and with building supervised by Frithjof Randulff Kjørboe (q.v.), she was launched as the *Syd Georgia*, on Sept. 13, 1919, from a Danish shipyard, the largest wooden ship ever built in Denmark, and the largest schooner in the world. She had 4 pitch pine masts, each 85 feet tall. With her name changed to *Teie*, she left Norway in 1920, took on coal in Cardiff, and headed south for the 1920-21 whaling season in the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, arriving first at South Georgia on Jan. 13, 1921. Skipper was Edmund Wang, and manager was Morten Fadum. William Barlas was aboard. Her catchers were the *Husvik* and the *Herkules*, and she was in at Signy Island that season. On April 12, 1921 she sailed for Norway, via Cape Verde, and was sold later in 1921, to Greenland, as the *Fox III*. She later became part of Gustav Eriksen's fleet, based out of Åland, Norway, as the *Madare*. She sailed as a German ship, and was broken up in 1956. Not to be confused with another, later, ship of the same name.

Teigan, Bernarr. b. Aug. 15, 1920, New Rockford, ND, but raised for part of his childhood in Escondido, Calif., son of Iowa-born chiropractor Edward Teigan (the name is Norwegian) and his wife Violet. He joined the Navy and served in World War II. He was chief photographer's mate with the Central Task Group of OpHJ 1946-47, and again on OpW 1947-48. He served in Korea and Vietnam. He died on March 1, 1999, in Seal Beach, Calif., and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Teigan Island. 66°27' S, 110°36' E. A small rocky island, about 315 m long, and 160 m NE of Bosner Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN as Teigan Rock, for Bernarr Teigan. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961. In 1963, US-ACAN redefined this feature as Teigan Island, and ANCA accepted the change.

Teigan Rock *see* **Teigan Island**

Teil Island *see* **Deception Island**

Tejas Glacier *see* **Beaumont Glacier**

Tekapo Ridge. 77°30' S, 168°52' E. A crescent-shaped chain of low peaks, 5 km long, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. The ridge descends SW-NE from Scanniello Peak (about 2200 m) to Parawera Cone (about 1300 m). Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Tekapo, a place in NZ where Antarctic training used to take place. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

The *Tekoa*. Stonington sealing schooner, which left Stonington in March 1854, under the command of Capt. George S. Keene, and was in the South Shetlands, on and off, during the period 1854-56.

Teksla Island. 67°27' S, 60°56' E. The largest island in the Colbeck Archipelago, 1.5 km N of Chapman Ridge, and about 3 km N of Stump Mountain, near the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Teksla (i.e., "the cooper's axe"). ANCA named it (for themselves only, as it turned out) on Oct. 11, 1960, as Norris Island, for David J. "Dave" Norris, aurora physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Teksla Ridge in 1965.

Cape Tektonicheskij. 66°15' S, 100°47' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Tektonicheskij, a name that was translated by ANCA to Cape Tektonicheskij.

Mys Tektonicheskij *see* **Cape Tektonicheskij**

Tekubi-yama. 71°55' S, 24°38' E. Rising to 2361 m in the SE part of the Brattnipane Peaks, it is the highest point in that group, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "wrist peak" in Japanese, and it was named thus because JARE, who took aerial photographs in 1981-82, and again in 1986, and who did land surveys, 1984-91, thought it resembled the wrist of the left hand that reminded them of Brattnipane Peaks as a whole. The Norwegians call it Nipehovden, and the Russians call it Gora Aleksandr Nevskogo (i.e., "Alexander Nevsky mountain").

Lednik Tekuchij *see* **Tekuchiy Glacier**

Tekuchiy Glacier. 69°52' S, 68°12' S. A broad glacier flowing southward between Tingey Rocks and the ice-covered Single Island, at the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The name Lednik Tekucij (or Tekuchij) appears on a 1974 Russian map. US-ACAN accepted the translated name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Telebreen *see* **Telen Glacier**

The *Telefon*. A 4000-ton Norwegian collier and whaling supply vessel, built in 1900. On Dec. 26, 1908, under the command of Capt. Roland Nilsen, while carrying coal to the Magellan Whaling Company on Deception Island, she was blown onto an uncharted reef in the Telefon Rocks, off Demay Point, at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, where she was stranded and abandoned. Olava Paulsen was aboard (she was the wife of Capt. Julius Paulsen, the Norwegian skipper of the whaler *Ørn*). Mrs. Paulsen was in a lifeboat for 6 hours before being rescued. In early 1909 Capt. Adolfus Amandus Andresen salvaged the vessel, and moved her to Telefon Bay, where she was moored for the winter. In the summer of 1909-10 repairs were carried out, and in Feb. 1910, she sailed for Punta Arenas, Chile. In 1911 she was sold to Scottish owners, Lovart (Love & Stewart), of Bo'ness, became the *Kinneil*, and was wrecked off the Skagen, on Oct. 31, 1913, after colliding with a German steamer.

Baie du Telefon *see* **Telephone Bay**

Bahía Telefon *see* **Telefon Bay**

Rocas Telefon *see* **Telefon Rocks**

Telefon Bay. 62°55' S, 60°40' W. A small bay in the NW side of Port Foster, inside Deception

Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in 1909, during FrAE 1908-10, and named later by Charcot as Baie du Telefon, for the *Telefon*. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. There is a 1929 reference to it as Telephone Bay. This belief that the feature was named after a regular telephone is manifested on a 1944 Argentine chart, wherein it appears as Bahía del Teléfono, and there is a 1947 reference to it as as Caleta Teléfono. It appears as Telefon Bay on British charts of 1921 and 1949, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart of 1953 as Bahía Telefon, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On Dec. 7, 1967 a new island (*see* **Yelcho Island**) was formed in Telefon Bay as the result of volcanic eruptions. This new island was made up of ash and scoriae. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008. Note: We are led to believe that the Chileans today call it Bahía Teléfono.

Telefon Klippene *see* **Telefon Rocks**

Telefon Pass. 62°57' S, 60°44' W. A narrow pass between Telefon Ridge and Stonethrow Ridge, at the W rim of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961, but not named until the Poles did so on Sept. 1, 1999.

Telefon Point. 62°14' S, 58°28' W. A flat promonotory in front of Windy Glacier, it is the most southerly point on the W side of Admiralty Bay, 3 km SW of Demay Point, between that point and Stranger Point, W of Telefon Rocks, on King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with the rocks. The Poles descriptively call it Patelnia (i.e., "frying pan"), and, with that typical warm glow of Polish prose, tell us that it "is full of chinstrap penguins, sea elephants, and Kerguélen fur seals happily basking in sun." It was last replotted by the British in late 2008.

Telefon Ridge. 62°56' S, 60°43' W. A ridge, rising to 265 m, and running in a NE-SW direction, W of (i.e., behind) Telefon Bay, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The NE end of the ridge is Mount Achala (q.v.), and the SW end is called Monte de Bahía Teléfono. Surveyed by FIDS in 1953-54. There is a 1955 Argentine reference to Cerro Noroeste, probably this ridge. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in association with the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Telefon Rocks. 62°15' S, 58°26' W. A group of rocks, rising to an elevation of about 25 m above sea level, off Telefon Point, 2.5 km SSW of Demay Point, at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Aug Christensen on the *Vesterlide*, in 1908-09, and named by him as Telefon Klippene, for the *Telefon*. It appears translated as Telefon Rocks on a British chart of 1910. On Charcot's 1912 map it appears as both Rocher Telefon and Rochers du Telefon. It appears as Telefon Rocks on a British chart of 1938, on an Argentine chart of 1946 as Rocas Teléfono, on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Roca Teléfono, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Rocas Telefon. The feature was recharted by Frank Hunt's 1951-52 RN Hydrographic Office Survey on the *John Biscoe*. The name Telefon Rocks was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. Both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Rocas Telefon. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Bahía Teléfono *see* **Telefon Bay**

Isla Telegrafista Arriagada *see* **Alcock Island**

Isla Telegrafista Rivera *see* **Apéndice Island**

The *Telemachus*. From June to Aug. 1956 this Royal Navy submarine, under the command of John Evelyn Moore, conducted a hydrographic survey off the coast of Wilkes Land, in cooperation with the Royal Australian Navy.

Telemeter Glacier. 77°48' S, 160°12' E. A small glacier, 1.5 km SW of Fireman Glacier, in the W part of the Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in keeping with the surveying motif running through the names of several features in this area, a telemeter being an instrument used to ascertain ranges and distances. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Telen *see* **Telen Glacier**, **Telen Hill**

Telen Glacier. 69°38' S, 39°42' E. Flows between Telen Hill and Kjuka Headland, to the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by them on May 1, 1963, as Telenhyoga, in association with the nearby hill. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Telen Glacier in 1968. The Norwegians call it Telebreen (which means the same thing).

Telen Hill. 69°39' S, 39°42' E. A small, bare rock hill along the Prince Olav Coast between Skallen Glacier and Telen Glacier, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Telen ("the frozen crust"). US-ACAN accepted the name Telen Hill in 1968.

Telen-hyoga *see* **Telen Glacier**

Telen Kaitei-koku. 69°35' S, 39°20' E. A drowned glacial trough, about 35 km long, and reaching a depth of 1148 m, it extends northwestward from Telen Glacier to Shirase Kaitei-koku, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from soundings taken by JARE between 1973 and 1981, and named by them on Oct. 23, 1989 ("Telen submarine valley"), in association with the glacier. The Norwegians call it Telerenna.

Telephones. The first Antarctic expedition to take telephones was FrAE 1908-10. In Sept. 1911, during BAE 1910-13, Scott laid aluminum wire on the ice for about 12 miles, connecting the main base at Cape Evans to two outlying bases. In that month he used the telephone, between Cape Evans and Hut Point. Today, there are two public telephones at Scott base. One uses phone cards bought in the shop there, or credit cards. You can also reverse the charges. Casey Station, Mawson Station, Davis Station, and McMurdo also have direct dialing facilities to the outside world.

Telerenna *see* **Telen Kaitei-koku**

Telerig Nunatak. 62°30' S, 59°56' W. A rocky peak rising to 170 m in the SW extremity of Dryanovo Heights, it projects out of the icecap of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands, 1.6 km SE of Kerseblept Nunatak, 1.68 km SSE of Panagyurishte Nunatak, and 1.9 km W of Lloyd Hill. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Khan Telerig, Bulgarian ruler from 768 to 777.

Telescope Peak. 77°56' S, 163°07' E. Rising to 1270 m, it is the summit peak of the E portion of Transit Ridge, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in keeping with the surveying motif running through the names of several features in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993. The telescope here is the refracting telescope used in surveying, most commonly used as theodolites.

Television. Bill Hartigan arrived in Antarctica as NBC-TV film maker for OpDF I (1955-56). This was the continent's first exposure to TV. Antarctica's first TV station opened at McMurdo Station on Nov. 9, 1973. American Forces Antarctic Network Television (AFAN TV) was installed, owned, and operated by the U.S. Navy, and has re-runs of U.S. shows, local programs, and daily news and weather. The first live TV link from Antarctica was from Showa Station to Tokyo and back, between Jan. 28 and Feb. 3, 1979.

Teliga Island. 62°05' S, 58°53' W. A small island between Atherton Island and Sygit Point, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NW coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Karol Teliga, an engineer on PolAE 1977-78, and depty leader of PolAE 1980-81 (while it was in the preparatory stages in Poland).

Telish Rock. 62°42' S, 60°52' W. A small island off the S coast of Livingston Island, 400 m S of Elephant Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Telish, in northern Bulgaria.

Teller Peak. 85°57' S, 135°28' W. Rising to 3550 m, it marks the NE extremity of the Michigan Plateau and the Watson Escarpment, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for James T. "Jim" Teller, geologist here in 1964-65, with the Ohio State University party to the Horlick Mountains.

Punta Téllez *see* **Clapp Point**

Gory Tel'mana *see* **Thälmann Mountains**

Telmo Island *see* **San Telmo Island**

Teltet *see* **Teltet Nunatak**

Teltet Nunatak. 71°59' S, 23°43' E. A prominent nunatak, 3 km N of Vengen Spur, and about 15 km NNE of Mount Widerøe, in the NW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Teltet (i.e., "the tent"). US-ACAN accepted the name Teltet Nunatak in 1966.

Temmondai-iwa *see* **Temmondai Rock**

Temmondai Rock. 68°25' S, 41°41' E. Also spelled Tenmondai Rock. A partly ice-capped rock exposure on the coast, with an area of 1.7 sq km, and with a dome-like hill, at the E side of the terminus of Higashi-naga-iwa Glacier, about 33 km E of Cape Omega, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957–59, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Tenmondai-iwa or Temmondai-iwa (i.e., "astronomical observatory rock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Temmondai Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Observatorieheia. JARE newly surveyed it from the ground and photographed it from the air between 1977 and 1981, and from these efforts Japanese cartographers made up a 1:25,000 scale map.

Temnikow Nunataks. 70°37' S, 64°10' W. A rather scattered group of low rock outcroppings, or nunataks, over an area of about 10 km, and rising to about 1950 m at the head of Clifford Glacier, at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, 8 km W of the Kelley Massif, in northern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for biologist Nicolas Temnikow, of the University of California (at Davis), USARP biologist at Palmer Station in 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Ostrova Tëmnye *see* **Temnyje Islands**

Skaly Tëmnye. 72°52' S, 68°12' E. A group of rocks, due W of Rofe Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Temnyje Islands. 66°09' S, 101°00' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrova Tëmnye. ANCA translated the name.

Caletón Témpanos. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A large inlet between Waterboat Point and Toro Mazote Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named descriptively by ChilAE 1950–51 (name means "large inlet with icebergs").

Temperatures. Temperatures in this book are generally listed in Fahrenheit (°F). Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth, and there are only a few places where the temperature goes above freezing (32°F), even in the summer. In the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, and the N sections of the Antarctic Peninsula, it can get into the 50s in the summer (58.3°F or 14.6°C is the highest ever recorded, twice, both on the same day, Jan. 5, 1974, at Hope Bay and at Vanda Station, although it has almost certainly gone over 60°F at times), and during summer those areas rarely drop below freezing. It is the wind chill factor that makes it colder. Indeed, one can swim in the hot caldera of Deception Island, where the water temperatures can reach 100°F. Generally, though, in those more northerly regions of Antarctica, summer temperatures are in the upper 30s, lower 40s, dropping in the evening, and the average year-round temperature is 26°F. In the winter, temperatures can reach 52°F in these areas. The highest temperature recorded outside of these areas was 48°F, at Casey Station. On the other end of the scale, the coldest temperature ever recorded (and confirmed) on Earth was -128.6°F (-89.2°C), at Vostok Station, deep in the interior of Antarctica, although there were two successive ones (unconfirmed): -129°F (-89.6°C), and -132°F (-91°C), both also at Vostok. At Plateau Station, on June 5, 1968, the temperature reached -123°F, but it has been estimated that, including wind chill, the temperature at Plateau (which, like Vostok, has a claim to be the coldest place on Earth) may have reached -228°F. The average temperature at Plateau for the calendar year of 1966 (the first year that station was up and running) was -70°F, and that included summer and winter averaged out. Mean temperatures of the coldest months in the interior of the continent are -40°F to -90°F. The average year-round temperature at the South Pole is -60°F, and the highest temperature recorded there has been 7°F or -14°C. When Admiral Dufek landed at the Pole on Oct. 31, 1956, the temperature was -58°F. In Antarctica, temperatures may rise and fall 100°F within a few weeks, and on some heated rocks as far south as 85°S, surface temperatures may reach 59°F. The coldest period on the Polar Plateau is August, just before the return of the summer sun, when it has had months of its most intense cold. Mean temperatures of the coldest months on the coast are -4°F to -22°F, although it can reach -76°F on the coast. ByrdAE 1933–35 was only the third expedition to record meteorological data, although Órcadas Station, in the South Orkneys, has been manned continuously since 1903. The winter of 1934, at Little America, sported two weeks of phenomenally high temperatures, from May 24, 1934, after a blizzard, the temperature was often at 25°F. The temperature at Hallett Station in Dec. 1956 was 44°F. In Aug. 1956 it had been -44°F. Progressive low temperature records in Antarctica have been: **-5°F**, set sometime between 1829 and 1842, on Deception Island (*see* ***The Chanticleer***); **-46°F**, Sept. 8, 1898, taken by BelgAE 1897–99 in the Bellingshausen Sea; **-100.4°F**, May 11, 1957, South Pole; **-102.1°F**, Sept. 17, 1957, South Pole; **-109.1°F**, May 2, 1958, Sovietskaya; **-113.3°F**, June 15, 1958, Vostok; **-114.1°F**, June 19, 1958, Sovietskaya; **-117.4°F**, June 25, 1958, Sovietskaya; **-122.4°F**, Aug. 8, 1958, Vostok; **-124.1°F**, Aug. 9, 1958, Vostok; **-125.3°F**, Aug. 25, 1958, Vostok; **-126.9°F (-88.3°C)**, Aug. 24, 1960, Vostok; **-128.6°F**, July 21, 1983, Vostok (recorded by A. Budretski on a platinum thermometer); **-129.3°F**, July 21, 1983, Vostok (unconfirmed); **-129.9°F**, July 21, 1983, Vostok; **-132°F**, 1997, Vostok (unconfirmed). *See also* **Global warming**.

Tempest Peak. 84°31' S, 164°11' E. Also called Tempest Peaks. A sharp, ice-covered peak (the New Zealanders call it a tabular mountain), rising to 3410 m, with a subordinate summit to the SW of 3345 m, 5 km NNE of Storm Peak, in the Marshall Mountains, in the S sector of the Queen Alexandra Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, because of the storms here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Tempest Peaks *see* **Tempest Peak**

Baie des Tempêtes *see under* **D**

Temple, Gerald Alton. b. June 19, 1920, Flint, Mich., son of Glen Otis Temple and his wife Pearl Wiggins. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was coxswain on the *Bear* during the 2nd half of USAS 1939–41. He later lived in Treasure Island, Fla., and died in Vineland, NJ, in July 1980.

Temple Glacier. 64°00' S, 60°01' W. Flows NW into the S side of Lanchester Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Félix du Temple (1823–1890), French naval officer who, in 1857, designed the first powered model airplane to take off unaided, fly, and land safely. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. Originally plotted in 64°02' S, 59°55' W, it has since been replotted. The British plot it in 64°00' S, 59°53' W.

Templeton Peak. 77°17' S, 161°50' E. Rising to about 1400 m on the ridge between the head of Ringer Valley and Deshler Valley, 2.6 km SW of Mount Swinford, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Malcolm Templeton (b. 1924), former NZ Foreign Service officer, who wrote the 2000 book *A Wise Adventure: New Zealand & Antarctica 1920–1960*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Mount Tempyo. 69°31' S, 39°43' E. A rocky, round-topped hill rising to 254 m in the S extremity of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped in more detail (1:25,000 scale) by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1959–73, and named descriptively by them on Nov. 22, 1973, as Tenpyo-zan or Tempyo-zan (i.e., "flat-topped mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Mount Tempyo in 1975.

Tempyo-zan *see* **Mount Tempyo**

Ten-Year International Antarctic Glaciological Project. 1971–81. Also known as the International Antarctic Glaciological Project, or IAGP. A large co-operative venture between Aus-

tralia, France, USSR, USA, and the UK, to determine the dynamics of the East Antarctica Ice Shelf, and to measure it precisely.

Tenaza Peak. 71°05' S, 167°24' E. Rising to 1345 m, 4 km E of Mount Pechell, in the W central part of Hedgpeth Heights, in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard Reuben Tenaza (b. March 22, 1939, San Mateo, Calif.), USARP biologist at Hallett Station in 1967-68.

The *Tenedos*. Sealing and whaling barque of 245 tons, owned by Lawrence & Co., of New London, Conn. Named for the island from which Agamemnon sailed in Greek legend. On Aug. 7, 1856, she sailed out of New London, bound for the South Shetlands, under the command of Captain Samuel H. King. Rest of crew: Stephen B. Bennett (1st mate), Isaac Avery (2nd mate), John F. Clark (3d mate), John Robinson, Joseph Edmastone, John Palmer, John Rogers, James Whalley, Theodore Powers, Levi Crouch, Henry Cook, Thomas Carroll, Fred Mitchell, William Ferguson, Richard J. Lemar, Herbert B. Hull, Frank Howland, George W. Glasson, and 5 Hawaiians — John Adams, John Bowhead, Charles Tenedos [sic], John Merry, and Ben Morgan. She was definitely in at the South Shetlands that first sealing season, 1856-57, and perhaps in successive seasons too, not returning to New London until 1860. She was laid up on May 12, 1860, and on Oct. 16, 1861 was purchased by the U.S. Navy as the first in a contingent of whalers to be used in the "stone fleet," i.e., to be sunk and to act as obstacles to Confederate shipping at Southern ports during the Civil War; in the case of the *Tenedos*, at Charleston Harbor on Dec. 19, 1861.

The *Tenera Luna*. A 14-meter Italian cutter in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1995-96, under the command of skipper Paolo Mascheroni.

Teneycke, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Tenga-hyobaku. 72°35' S, 31°20' E. An icefall in the S part of the Belgica Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1976, and from ground surveys conducted by JARE 1979-80, and so named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 (name means "tenga icefall") because of the occurrence of amazonite (which the Japanese call "tenga-isi") nearby.

Monte Teniente *see* **Jabet Peak, Stokes Hill**

Mount Teniente *see* **Stokes Hill**

Islote Teniente Araos *see* **Toro Point**

Teniente Arturo Parodi Station. 80°19' S, 81°18' W. Semi-permanent Air Force station, established by the Instituto Antártico Chileno at the base of the Patriot Hills, in the Ellsworth Mountains of Ellsworth Land. It opened on Dec. 6, 1999, as Estación Polar Teniente Arturo Parodi Alister, and is also known as Arturo Parodi Station, but more commonly known as Base Patriot Hills, or the Patriot Hills Base. Open to Chilean military personnel only; however, Adventure Network expeditioners could occasionally visit the base. Built by architects Paul Taylor and Marcelo Bernal, it is U-shaped, with an entrance on both sides, and has modules containing living quarters attached to it. It studies glaciology, meteorology, cartography, and geology. Named for the 1st lieutenant of that name who was the first Chilean to fly over the continent, in a Vought Sikorsky off the *Angamos*, on Feb. 15, 1947, during ChilAE 1946-47.

Teniente Ballvé Refugio *see* **Ballvé Refugio**

Punta Teniente Bascopé *see* **Punta Bascopé**

Teniente Benjamín Matienzo Station *see* **Teniente Matienzo Station**

Isla Teniente Bonert *see* **[2]Islote Bonert**

Teniente Cámara Station. 62°36' S, 59°57' W. Argentinian scientific station at the head of the harbor on the E side of Half Moon Island, 11 km from Capitán Arturo Prat Station, in the South Shetlands. **March 1952**: Built as a refuge hut by ArgAE 1951-52, and named Refugio Media Luna. **April 1, 1953**: It was extended by ArgAE 1952-53, and established as a permanent meteorological station that year. Its new name was Destacamento Naval Bahía Luna. It had 6 buildings, which could accommodate 7 persons. **1953 winter**: Lt. Humberto Fernández Grellet (leader; *see* **Caleta Higueras**). **1954 winter**: Jorge Aramburú (leader). **1955 winter**: Carlos A. Bonino (leader). That year the name was changed to Destacamento Naval Teniente de Navío Juan Cámara (i.e., Naval Detachment Lieutenant Juan Cámara), but more often seen as Destacamento Naval Teniente Cámara, and popularly called Base Cámara. **1956 winter**: Julio Sbarbi Osuna (leader). **1957 winter**: José M. González Silvano (leader). **1958 winter**: Raúl L. Billingshurst (leader). **1959 winter**: Ernesto D. Brignone (leader). The station was closed at the end of the 1959 winter. It was officially closed in 1961, was re-opened in 1988-89, as a temporary base, and closed in 1998. It was being used in the 2000s.

Teniente Cándido de Lasala Refugio *see* **Lasala Refugio**

Teniente Carvajal Station. 67°46' S, 68°55' W. On Aug. 14, 1984 the UK handed over their Base T, on Adelaide Island, to the Chileans, and it was re-named Base Antártica Teniente Luis Carvajal Villaroel Antarctic Base, or Teniente Carvajal Station for short, or, better still, just Carvajal. It could accommodate 20 persons, and had a snow runaway for planes. Used as a summer-only station by the Chilean Air Force until Jan. 28, 1999, when Prof. Eduardo García Soto, aged 65, fell to his death down a 50-meter crevasse in a Snowmobile, and another person was injured and had to be rescued, when a snowbridge collapsed. At that point it was discontinued. The Chilean Navy visits it regularly, to check on it.

Meseta Teniente de Aviación Toro Mazote *see* **Louis Philippe Plateau**

Teniente de Navío Ruperto Elichiribehety Station *see* **Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Station**

Teniente Esquivel Refugio. 59°27' S, 27°16' W. Argentine refugio on Morrell Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. They began building it on Dec. 14, 1955, and it was inaugurated on Jan. 25, 1955. It was abandoned after volcanic eruptions. Later it became the site for Corbeta Uruguay (q.v.). However, as this is not in Antarctica proper, it does not fall into the mandate of this book. It is only here in case a reader thinks it's been left out.

Isla Teniente FACH Parodi *see* **Fitzroy Island**

Punta Teniente Ferrer *see* **Ferrer Point**

Punta Teniente Figueroa *see* **Canto Point**

Ensenada Teniente Galvez *see* **Covadonga Harbor**

Isla Teniente González Baeza *see* **[1]Bear Island**

Monte Teniente Ibáñez *see* **Mount Français**

Islote Teniente Ibar *see* **Ibar Rocks**

Teniente Jubany Station *see* **Jubany Station**

Isla Teniente Kopaitic *see* **Kopaitic Island**

Islote Teniente Kopaitic *see* **Murray Island**

Teniente Lasala Refugio *see* **Lasala Refugio**

Picachos Teniente López *see* **López Nunatak**

Teniente Luis Carvajal Villaroel Antarctic Base *see* **Teniente Carvajal Station**

Teniente Matienzo Station. 64°58' S, 60°02' W. More popularly known as Base Matienzo. Argentine scientific station, at Larsen Nunatak, in the Seal Nunataks, between Robertson Island and the Nordenskjöld Coast, in the Larsen Ice Shelf, off the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Built on a volcanic rock surface, 32 m above sea level, and 50 m from the coast, it originally consisted of 2 buildings for 20 persons, then expanded to 6 buildings, and an ice runway of 1500 m about 2 km away from the station, which would later bring around 30 flights in a season in Twin Otters and a Bell 212 helicopter. **March 15, 1961**: The station opened, as Base Conjunta Teniente Matienzo. 6 buildings, 15 persons. Named for aviator Lt. Benjamín Matienzo. **1961 winter**: Engineer Captain Ignacio Carro (leader). **1962 winter**: Air Force Captain Jorge Raúl Muñoz (pilot and leader). **1963 winter**: Infantry Major Raúl Héctor Toledo (leader). **Nov. 15, 1963**: Its name was changed to Destacamento Aeronáutico Teniente Matienzo. **1964 winter**: Héctor René Guidobono (leader). **1965 winter**: 1st Lt. Eduardo Fontaine (leader). That year the name of the base changed to Base Aérea Teniente Banjamín Matienzo (Air Force Base Lieutenant Benjamin Matienzo). **1966 winter**: 1st Lt. Reynaldo Edgar Cravero (leader). **1967 winter**: 1st Lt. Hugo Enrique Rey (leader). **1968 winter**: Capt. Julio Florentino Lujan (leader). **Aug. 1968**: Capt. Luján was evacuated from the British base, along with Lt. Óscar José Pose Ortiz de Rozas and the doctor, 1st Lt. Eliseo Iturrieta Guardiola. **1969 winter**: Lt. Óscar José Pose Ortiz de Rozas (leader). The station was closed after the 1969 winter, but re-opened for the 1970 winter. **1970 winter**: Rubén Alberto del Punta (leader). **1970-71 summer**: The station was re-opened. **1971 winter**: there were only 5 men

there that winter, led by Jorge Múñoz. The station was closed again after the 1971 winter, but re-opened for the 1972 winter. **1972 winter:** Óscar E. Rodríguez Lavalle (leader). The station was closed during 1972-73, and reopened on Sept. 8, 1974, then closed again. **1975-76 summer**: The station was re-opened. **1976 winter**: Ernesto Lynch (leader). The station was closed for good as an all-year base after the 1976 winter. **1984-85**: The station was re-opened, but only for summer work.

The *Teniente Olivieri*. Argentine ship used on ArgAE 2008-09.

Islotes Teniente Patrignani *see* **Flyspot Rocks**

Isla Teniente Primero Marinero Rubilar *see* **Postillion Rock**

Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. 62°11' S, 58°57' W. Chilean Air Force scientific station with a gravel runway, it was begun 1 km from Presidente Frei Station in the 1979-80 summer. Its full name was Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martín Station, but that name was hardly ever used. This new base, built to service Frei, coexisted with Frei, as a separate unit administratively, for a year or so. **March 22, 1980**: The first Hercules airplane arrived. **June 25, 1980**: A winter flight was made. **1980-81 summer**: Villa de las Estrellas was established here. **1981 winter**: César Tejos Echeverría (leader). **1981-82 summer**: Nearby Presidente Frei Station was placed under Marsh as one administrative unit, and relegated back to its original status of meteorological center within Marsh. **1982 winter**: Ricardo Rosas Benítez (leader). **1983 winter**: Miguel Camus Saldías (leader). **1984 winter**: Daniel Contreras Avalos (leader). **Nov. 21, 1984**: The first child was born here. **1985 winter**: Capt. Daniel Contreras Avalos (leader). **1986 winter**: Germán Fuchslocher (leader). **1987 winter**: Juan Bastías Silva (leader). **1988 winter**: Juan Bastías Silva (leader). **1989 winter**: Héctor Barrientos Parra (leader). **1990 winter**: Héctor Barrientos Parra (leader). **1991 winter**: Héctor Barrientos Parra (leader). **1992 winter**: Julio Escobar Díaz (leader). **1993 winter**: Julio Escobar Díaz (leader). **1994 winter**: Renato Barria Muñoz (leader). After this season, Marsh became re-incorporated into Presidente Eduardo Frei Station, and the entire complex reverted to the name Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva Station, or Frei for short. Teniente Rodolfo Marsh, as a name, was, from now on, used only for the runway and its operational buildings.

Isla Teniente Rodríguez *see* **Terminal Island**

Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Station. 63°24' S, 56°59' W. Scientific summer station at Hut Cove, Hope Bay, near Esperanza Station, Trinity Peninsula. it was Uruguay's second scientific station in Antarctica. Known officially as ECARE (Estación Científica Antártica Teniente de Navío Ruperto Elichiribehety), it was the former FIDS/BAS Base D (Hope Bay Station), transferred to Uruguay on Dec. 8, 1997, and renamed to honor the captain of the *Instituto de Pesca No. 1*, who attempted to rescue Shackleton's Elephant Island party in 1916. It was ready for use on Dec. 22, 1997, and inaugurated on Jan. 12, 1998, under new management. José Unzurruzaga was the first summer leader, that season (1997-98). Summer leader for 1998-99 was Jorge Filardi. It can accommodate 6 persons.

Caleta Teniente Saborido *see* **Eagle Cove**

Ensenada Teniente Unwin *see* **Unwin Cove**

Cabo Teniente Vivot *see* **Cape Sterneck**

Tenmondai Rock *see* **Temmondai Rock**

Monte Tennant *see* **Mount Tennant**

[1]**Mount Tennant**. 64°41' S, 62°41' W. A conspicuous, steep-sided, conical peak, rising to 688 m, near Georges Point, at the N end of Rongé Island, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99. Named by personnel on the *Snipe* in Jan. 1948, for Vice Admiral Sir William Tennant (1890-1963), commander-in-chief of the America and West Indies station. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On 1953 Argentine charts it appears variously as Pico Lucy and Monte Lucía, and on a 1957 chart as Monte Lucy. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears (misspelled) as Monte Tennent, but the spelling Monte Tennant was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Today, the Argentines call it Monte Lucía. *See also* **Chair Peak**.

[2]**Mount Tennant** *see* **Tennant Peak**

Tennant, George W. b. March 7, 1882, Manistee, Mich., son of Canadian carpenter James H. Tennant and his wife Lorinda. He worked as a deck hand on canal ships in Chicago, operated a bakery in the California oil fields, cooked hot dogs at the World's Fair in St. Louis, worked as a cook on Alaskan salmon ships and sealers, prospected for gold in Mexico, and was a soldier of fortune in a South American revolution before he turned sea cook in 1919. He was 7 years in the California and Washington National Guard, and was chief cook on the *Chantier* during Byrd's North Pole expedition in the spring of 1926 (he offered to donate his meagre salary to Byrd to help defray the expenses of that expedition), then cook on ByrdAE 1928-30, to Antarctica. His big ambition was to retire from the sea, to a lonely spot in the country, with no women. However, he married a widow with several children, and spent the next several years plying between NY, Boston, and Philadelphia. The last work he did was cooking for a dredge crew at Mackinac Island. He died on Feb. 15, 1953, in Manistee.

Tennant Peak. 78°09' S, 155°18' W. Also called Mount Tennant. About 1.5 km (the New Zealanders say 4 km) S of Gould Peak, in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered on Jan. 26, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for George Tennant. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Tennent. 85°22' S, 166°45' E. A rocky peak rising to 2895 m above sea level, 3 km S of Vandament Glacier, in the central part of the Dominion Range. Surveyed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for William Blair Tennent (1898-1976), minister in charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Mount Tenney. 74°49' S, 65°19' W. A mountain, rising to about 1700 m, about 15 km NW of Mount Hyatt, to the W of the Latady Mountains, and N of Ketchum Glacier, on the Orville Coast, at the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Philip J. Tenney, traverse engineer on South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse III, 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Monte Tenniel *see* **Mount Tenniel**

Mount Tenniel. 70°20' S, 62°49' W. Rising to 1635 m, at the head of Smith Inlet, 11 km WNW of the mouth of Clifford Glacier, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1936 by a sledging party, during BGLE 1934-37. They mapped it roughly in 70°18' S, 62°48' W, and it appears as such on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Photographed aerially in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and that same season (in Jan. 1948) it was charted from the ground by a joint sledging party of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named in 1952 by Sir Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands, for his great uncle, Sir John Tenniel (1820-1914), the artist. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1963 as Monte Tenniel, and that is the name used today by both the Argentines and the Chileans. It was further photographed aerially by USN, in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73.

Tennis. Possibly the first tennis match played in Antarctica, certainly the most famous, was played at Base W on Jan. 1, 1957, by Crawford Brooks and Ray Priestley, a game attended and cheered on by the Duke of Edinburgh and officers from the *Protector*. They had 4 or 5 hours at the base, and someone had brought rackets. It would be unfair to say that the match was enlivened by considerable drinking, but it would be fair to say that the Prince had a shot (at the game, that is). Someone even took a film of the event. VXE-6 pilot Charlie Gaussiran (*see* **Gaussiran Glacier**) claims to be only one of two persons who have played tennis in Antarctica (in a helicopter hangar), the other presumably being the exec officer he played with. Of course, this was an exaggeration, meant for the desired effect.

Cape Tennyson. 72°22' S, 168°18' E. Also called Cape Campbell. A small, dark rock outcrop ("scarcely a headland," says Bernacchi) on the N coast of Ross Island, about 40 km southeastward of Cape Bird. Discovered in Feb. 1900

by BAE 1898-1900, and named by Borchgrevink for the British poet, Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Islote Tenorio *see* **Tenorio Rock**

Tenorio Rock. 62°28' S, 59°44' W. A small rock island, rising to about 1 m above sea level, it is the outermost of a group of rocks about 0.7 km off the W coast of Discovery Bay, in Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Islote Aviador Tenorio. It appears as such on their 1947 chart. Chilean Air Force 2nd Lt. Humberto Tenorio Iturra was the 2nd pilot of the Sikorsky helicopter used by ChilAE 1946-47. He was also on ChilAE 1948-49. Later a comandante de escuadrilla (squadron leader), Tenorio flew the first non-stop return flight from Punta Arenas to Deception Island (Dec. 28, 1955). He was later a captain. In 1951 the name was shortened to Islote Tenorio, and that is how it appears on a 1961 Chilean chart, and it was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1964, and it appears on their chart of 1965, as well as on a British chart of 1968. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Tenpyo-zan *see* **Mount Tempyo**

Tensoku-iwa *see* **Tensoku Rock**

Tensasi-mine. 72°02' S, 24°41' E. A peak rising to 1729 m, at the narrowest part of Luncke Ridge, in the N part of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos taken in 1981-82 and in 1986, and also from JARE ground surveys conducted between 1984 and 1991, and named descritively by them on Feb. 26, 1988 ("peak that points to the sky"). The Norwegians call it Fingertoppen.

Tensoku Rock. 68°48' S, 40°11' E. Also called Daiichi Rock. The westernmost rock exposure on the edge of the ice fringing the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land, midway between Tama Glacier and Flattunga, about 30 km E of the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-69, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Tensoku-iwa (i.e., "astronomical observation rock") because this rock served as a point of observation for a JARE survey party in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name Tensoku Rock in 1968. The Norwegians call it Observasjonberget.

Nunatak Tent *see* **Tent Nunatak**

[1]**Tent Island** *see* **Tent Nunatak**

[2]**Tent Island**. 77°41' S, 166°23' E. An island, roughly rectangular in shape, rising to 138 m above sea level, it is 1.5 km long, and is the largest of the four Dellbridge Islands, S of Cape Evans (on Ross Island) in McMurdo Sound. The island is composed of volcanic debris of a similar nature to that of Ross Island. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for its tent-like appearance. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Tent Nunatak. 67°40' S, 65°17' W. A conspicuous pyramid-shaped nunatak, the eastern of 2 nunataks on the cape between Fleet Point and Choyce Point, and marking the S entrance point of Whirlwind Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and described as "a distinctive tent-shaped rock nunatak." It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart and photo. In 1946-47, Fids from Base E sighted it from the NW. In Dec. 1947, Fids from Base D roughly charted it as an island in the Larsen Ice Shelf. From a distance, it looks like an island, as many nunataks in this area do, something Carl Anton Larsen had found out in the 1890s. The Fids plotted this in 67°26' S, 65°21' W, and named it Tent Island. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such on a 1952 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In 1963-64, BAS personnel from Base E showed it to be a nunatak, and that it was part of the mainland, which is how it had been recognized in 1940. On Dec. 20, 1974, UK-APC renamed it Tent Nunatak, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted this in 1975.

Tent Peak. 77°30' S, 168°58' E. A tent-shaped peak rising to about 1570 m, about midway between Cape Crozier (to the W) and the slopes leading up to Mount Terror (to the W), in the E part of Ross Island. On Jan. 5, 1959, a party from NZGSAE 1958-59 occupied the peak as an astronomical control station, and pitched their tent just below it (hence the doubly descriptive name given by them). The name remained in use, but unofficial, for a long time, until it was finally accepted by US-ACAN and NZ-APC.

Tent Rock. 75°42' S, 158°34' E. A small nunatak shaped like a ridge tent, between Brimstone Peak and Ricker Peak, 1.5 km SW of Thomas Rock, and 11 km W of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by the Southern party of NZGSAE 1962-63, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did ANCA, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Tentacle Ridge. 79°37' S, 157°15' E. A long, partially ice-free ridge, extending SE from the mouth of McCleary Glacier at the lower slopes of Mount Longhurst, along the N side of Darwin Glacier. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named descriptively by them. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Tenterhooks Crevasses. 71°40' S, 162°30' E. A large system of crevasses in Rennick Glacier, between the Morozumi Range and the Lanterman Range. The S part of these crevasses (near Onlooker Nunatak) was traversed with great difficulty by members of the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, who aptly named it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. Originally plotted in 71°45' S, 162°35' E,, it has since been replotted.

Cerro Teodolito *see* **Theodolite Hill**

Monte Teodoro *see* **Mount Theodore**

Teöya *see* **Te Islands**

Utës Teplinskogo *see* **Ruthven Bluff**

Ozero Tëploe. 70°54' S, 68°02' E. A lake. Named by the Russians. These coordinates place it SE of Radok Lake, at the SE extremity of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. However, it may well be the Russian name for Lake Radok itself.

Teres Ridge. 62°34' S, 60°24' W. A ridge, at an elevation of about 330 m, extending 1.5 km in a S-N direction, on the coast of Hero Bay, on the coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its summit is 2.5 km SE of Siddons Point, 10.2 km WNW of Hemus Peak, 9.6 km NW of Rezen Knoll, and 9 km N of Sinemorets Hill. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Thracian king Teres, 480-440 BC.

Oazis Tereshkovoj *see* **Shinnan Rocks**

Cerro Teresita. 63°24' S, 57°35' W. A hill, SW of Fidase Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Vulcano di Fango Tergeste. 75°57' S, 165°25°E. An elliptic-shaped submarine mud volcano, about 75 m by 200 m, and trending NW-SE, with a base at 680 m, in the W part of the Ross Sea, about 46 km SSE from the Drygalski Ice Tongue, and 85 km NNW from Franklin Island. Discovered during the geophysical expedition aboard the *Explora*, 2005-06. Named by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007 (fango" means "mud," and "Tergeste is an asteroid). *See also* **Vulcano di Fango Iulia** (*under* **I**).

Terje. The name of several whale catchers belonging to the *Baleana* (q.v.).

The *Terje VI*. Whale catcher working for the *Sevilla*, in at Marguerite Bay in Feb. 1924, skippered by Søren Beckman.

The *Terje Viken*. A large British factory whaling ship, built in Germany for United Whalers, and which operated in Antarctic waters in 1935-36 and 1936-37. For the 1937-38 voyage, the crew signed on at Rotterdam, on April 29, 1937, under skipper Fred Gjertsen. When the ship arrived in New York, Gjertsen left, and Gullik Jensen took over as skipper. Lauritz Bigseth was 2nd mate, Anton Bjønnes was 3rd mate, Emil K. Bull was 4th mate, Nils Henrik Nielsen was bosun, and Otto Ludovik Beckmann was radio operator. There were also 3 stewardesses on board (*see* **Women in Antarctica**). The vessel left Rotterdam for Yokohama, then on to California, and from there south into Antarctic waters. By the time the ship arrived in Antarctic waters, Gullik Jensen was the skipper. She was back for the 1938-39 and 1939-40 seasons. On board, during the latter voyage (Capt. Otto Borchgrevink), were Jimmy Marr and Taffy Davies, investigating, for the British government the possibility of whale meat as food for the war. She was torpedoed on March 7, 1941, in the North Atlantic.

Terleckijtoppen *see* **Terletskiy Peak**

Gora Terleckogo *see* **Terletskiy Peak**

Terletskiy Peak. 71°49' S, 10°31' E. Rising to 2505 m, 2.75 km NW of Chervov Peak, in the Shcherbakov Range of the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Terleckogo, for hydrographer N.A. Terletskiy (1910-1954). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Terletskiy Peak. The Norwegians call it Terleckijtoppen (which means the same thing).

Terme Sud. 71°09' S, 139°12' E. On the continental glacial plateau, 520 km from the coast of Adélie Land, S of Dumont d'Urville Station and Charcot Station. It was the most southerly point achieved by the French during IGY (1957-59). The term "terme" here is used as an abbreviation for terminus, or "terminaison," meaning "end." "Sud," of course, means "south."

Isla Terminal *see* **Terminal Island**

Terminal Island. 68°45' S, 70°26' W. A low, snow-covered island, rising to an elevation of about 150 m above sea level, 0.8 km off the N tip of Alexander Island. If it was seen in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, it was not recognized as an island. ChilAE 1949-50 roughly surveyed it, and named it Isla Teniente Rodríguez, after Sub Lt. Renato Rodríguez Palominos, navigation officer on the *Lientur* during that expedition. It appears as such on their chart of 1947. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 68°45' S, 70°35' W. Named descriptively as Terminal Island, by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, in relation to Alexander Island. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1986 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Terminal, but on one of their 1971 charts as Isla Rodríguez, that latter name being the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it Isla Terminal.

Terminal Peak. 75°53' S, 158°24' E. A small peak, rising to 1920 m, 1.5 km N of Griffin Nunatak, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, because it marked the W limit of their journey. NZ-APC accepted the name, as did ANCA, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Termination Barrier *see* **Termination Land, Shackleton Ice Shelf**

Termination Ice Tongue *see* **Termination Land**

Termination Land. The westward end of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered on Feb. 17, 1840, by Wilkes, and so named by him because this was as far as he got along the coast. Mawson re-discovered it in Feb. 1912, during AAE 1911-14, and re-named it Termination Ice Tongue (rather he re-defined it as such). In 1931, Mawson, during BANZARE 1929-31, found that it had gone.

Terminus Mountain. 78°08' S, 163°36' E. Rising to over 800 m (the New Zealanders say about 900 m), immediately S of Adams Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, near Heald Island, in Victoria Land. Climbed on March 1, 1911, by Grif Taylor and his Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13. So named by Taylor, because it was the farthest point which they ascended in the area of the Koettlitz Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Terminus Nunatak. 69°52' S, 68°20' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to 670 m, between (on the one hand) Eureka Glacier and (on the other) Riley Glacier and Warren Ice Piedmont, 0.8 km inland from George VI Sound, W of the Traverse Mountains, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936-37. Photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and so named by them because this nunatak marks the end of the sledge route from the Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Tern Cove. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A small cove, the entrance to which is blocked by submerged rocks, immediately SE of Berry Head, in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. An area near the head of the cove dries at low water. Roughly charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and named by them for the colony of terns (*Sterna vittata*) on the most southerly (and largest) of the 3 small islands in the cove. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Tern Glacier. 77°17' S, 166°32' E. A glacier, flowing to the immediate E of Albatross Glacier, on the NE side of the Quaternary Icefall, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC.

Tern Nunatak. 62°06' S, 58°19' W. Rising to 265 m, just E of Lussich Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed by FIDS in 1948, and named by them for the terns seen here. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by them as Colins Nunatak, for Colin Brown. UK-APC accepted the name Tern Nunatak on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit later that year. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Tern Valley *see* **Italia Valley**

Terningen *see* **Terningen Peak**

Terningen Peak. 72°11' S, 2°45' E. A small rock peak, rising to 2680 m, it marks the summit of Terningskarvet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Terningen (i.e., "the die"). US-ACAN accepted the name Terningen Peak in 1966.

Terningskarvet *see* **Terningskarvet Mountain**

Terningskarvet Mountain. 72°11' S, 2°46' E. A large, complex, mostly ice- and snow-capped mountain just E of Mayr Ridge, it forms the SE portion of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Sauter-Riegel (i.e., "Sauter ridge"), for Siegfried Sauter. This feature proved difficult for post-war geographers to pinpoint with accuracy, and so they gave the name Sauter Range to a feature in the vicinity. The 1956 American gazetteer has this to say about the Sauter Range: A range of mountains projecting through the ice cap of New Schwabenland, at the N edge of the Polar Plateau. The range extends about [20 km] in an E-W direction, transverse to the general structural grain of the area, and rises to about 10,500 feet in elevation near the W end. Centering near 72°30' S, 2°20' E. Discovered by GermAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named for Siegfried Sauter. The range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. They re-plotted it, re-defined it, and renamed it Terningskarvet (i.e., "the die mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Terningskarvet Mountain in 1971. Today, the Germans call it Sauterriegel, and it is reported that the Russians call it Mount Sauter (one supposes "Gora Sauter").

Terns *see* **Arctic terns, Antarctic terns**

Colina Ternyck *see* **Ternyck Needle**

Pico Ternyck *see* **Ternyck Needle**

Ternyck Needle. 62°05' S, 58°15' W. Name also seen misspelled as Ternyk Needle (in fact, Ternyck Needle itself is a misspelling, as we shall see). A conspicuous nunatak rising to 364 m (so say the Americans and the Chileans; the British say 435 m), and standing 2.5 km E of the head of Martel Inlet, at the base of the small peninsula separating Admiralty Bay from King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-09, and named by Charcot as Aiguille Ternyck. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map, and on Bongrain's 1914 map of the expedition. It appears translated as Ternyck Needle on a British chart of 1929, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was used as a survey station by FIDASE in Jan. 1957. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Monte Aguja Ternyck (i.e., "Ternyck needle peak"), on one of their 1962 charts as Pico Ternyck, but the name Monte Aguja Ternyck

was the one accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Colina Ternyck (i.e., "Ternyck hill"), and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was climbed by Fids on May 6, 1949. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008. Henri-Félix-Louis Ternynck (sic; 1847-1914)) was the famous French sugar manufacturer, a patron of Charcot's expedition.

Bukhta Terpenija. 67°39' S, 46°08' E. A bay immediately N of Molodezhnaya Station, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Fondeadero Terra Australis. 64°54' S, 62°54' W. An anchorage, about 0.73 km WSW of Muñoz Point (the extreme SE point of Lemaire Island), in Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named (probably) by ChilAE 1950-51.

Terra Australis Incognita. Latin for "unknown southern continent." The idea of a great southern land had been proposed for centuries (*see* **Origin of name Antarctica**). It was, of course, fabled as a land of great treasures, strange peoples, etc., even though no one had ever been there. Magellan's sighting of Tierra del Fuego in 1519 led to a renewed interest in its discovery, and in Jan. 1772 Kerguélen discovered the islands which now bear his name, and claimed that his "La France Australe" was the center of the Antarctic continent. He was wrong. Like Kerguélen, Captain Cook was sent to find this unknown land, but, unlike the Frenchman, Cook admitted to not having seen land at all south of 60°S. It remained for the early sealers to discover Antarctic lands, in the early 1820s, and to begin to convert it into Terra Australis Cognita (so to speak).

Terra Cotta Mountain. 77°54' S, 161°15' E. Also called Terra Cotta Mountains. Between Windy Gully and Knob Head, or, to put it another way, between New Mountain and Knob Head, on the S side of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Terra Cotta Mountains *see* **Terra Cotta Mountain**

Islas Terra Firma *see* **Terra Firma Islands**

Terra Firma Islands. 68°42' S, 67°33' W. A small group of islands in Mikkelsen Bay, in the Marguerite Bay area, 13 km N of Cape Berteaux, off the W coast of Graham Land. They include Alamode Island, Dumbbell Island, Hayrick Island, Lodge Rock, and Twig Rock. Discovered and roughly surveyed on June 18, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who named the largest island (i.e., what would later be renamed Alamode Island) as Terra Firma Island because a depot-laying party camped there following the break-up of sea ice during the expedition. The name Terra Firma was later applied to the whole group. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950.

Terra Firma II Island *see* **Twig Rock**

The *Terra Nova*. The largest of all the Scottish whaling ships, this Dundee vessel was built by Alexander Stephen & Sons of that town, in 1884. She was 187 feet long, with a 31-foot beam, and weighed 747 tons. She had 3 masts and was rigged as a bark (barque). She was sent to Antarctica in 1903-04, under the command of Harry Mackay, in company with the *Morning*, in order to relieve BAE 1901-04. In 1910-13 she was Scott's expedition ship for BAE, and Harry Pennell commanded her in Scott's absence during the expedition. She sank off Newfoundland, in late Sept. 1943.

Glacier Terra Nova *see* **Astrolabe Glacier**

Mount Terra Nova. 77°31' S, 167°57' E. A mountain, snow-covered except for its peak, rising to 2130 m on the long ridge between Mount Erebus and Mount Terror, pretty much in the center of Ross Island, it is the third highest mountain on the island. First explored and mapped by BNAE 1901-04, and named by them for the *Terra Nova*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 77°30' S, 160°03' E, it has since been replotted.

Terra Nova Bay. 74°45' S, 164°30' E. A large bay, about 60 km (the New Zealander say about 90 km) long, and often ice-free, it is a Ross Sea indentation into the coast of northeastern Victoria Land, between Cape Washington and Drygalski Ice Tongue. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for the *Terra Nova*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 74°50' S, 164°30' E, it has since been replotted. The Italians have an Automatic Weather Station here, at an elevation of 88 m.

Terra Nova Bay Polynya. An ice-free area of water in Terra Nova Bay, off the coast of Victoria Land, in the Ross Sea. Between 1000 and 5000 sq km, it centers on 75°S, 163° 15 E. Two things keep it ice free: The strong katabatic winds blowing down the Reeves Glacier valley, and the Drygalski Ice Tongue, which blocks the northward flow of sea ice into Terra Nova Bay.

Terra Nova Bay Station *see* **Baia Terra Nova Station**

Terra Nova Canyon. 68°00' S, 159°00' E. An undersea feature. Named by international agreement in June 1988, in association with the nearby Terra Nova Islands, off the coast of Oates Land.

Terra Nova Glacier. 77°27' S, 167°42' E. A glacier flowing N for about 8 km from the saddle between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, in the north-central part of Ross Island, into Lewis Bay. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for its proximity to Mount Terra Nova. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Terra Nova Islands. 68°53' S, 157°57' E. Two small islands, about 22 km (the Australians say about 26 km) N of Williamson Head, on the coast of Oates Land. Discovered from the *Magga Dan* on March 8, 1961, by Phil Law's ANARE party, and named by ANCA for the *Terra Nova*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Terra Nova Saddle. 77°31' S, 167°37' E. Rising to about 1400 m between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, it is one of the 3 prominent snow saddles on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, in association with Mount Terra Nova, which rises to 2130 m to the E of this saddle. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001. *See also* **Terror Saddle** and **Bird Saddle**.

Terrabus. A large bus that transports passengers from Willy Field to McMurdo. Nicknamed "Ivan the Terrabus."

Terrace. 71°18' S, 170°13' E. A terrace, 15 m high, which borders a considerable length of cliff face at Ridley Beach, at Cape Adare, in northern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Terrace Island *see* **Dunlop Island**

Terrace Lake. 77°34' S, 166°13' E. A small, elongate lake in a valley with moraine from Barne Glacier, 0.8 km E of Cape Barne, on Ross Island. Named descriptively, probably by BAE 1907-09, it appears on maps prepared by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Terrace Ridge. 84°49' S, 113°45' W. A ridge, or spur, mostly ice-free, it descends NW from the summit area at the S end of Mount Schopf, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Terraces, partly ice-covered, and separated by scarps, have been formed by the resistant sandstone strata which predominate in the lower half of the slope of the ridge. Named by geologists of the Ohio State University expedition, who worked here in 1960-61 and 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

The Terraced Moraines. 77°33' S, 163°02' E. The moraines at Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named descriptively by BAE 1910-13. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Cabo Terrada *see* **Terrada Point**

Terrada Point. 64°23' S, 62°14' W. The NE entrance point to Buls Bay, on SE Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly mapped by BelgAE 1897-99. Mapped in detail by ArgAE 1953-54. Surveyed by FIDS on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In 1978 it was named by the Argentines as Cabo Terrada, for Juan Florencio Terrada (1782-1824; known as Florencio Terrada), an Argentine patriot. The British Joint Services Expedition used this point as the site for a refuge hut and main base camp. UK-APC accepted the name Terrada Point on Nov. 13, 1985, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Cerro Terrapin *see* **Terrapin Hill**

Terrapin Hill. 63°58' S, 57°32' W. A rounded, reddish-colored hill rising to 548 m, E of Croft Bay, at the S end of The Naze, a peninsula of northern James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first explored in 1902-03, by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1945, and named descriptively by them in 1948 (it is shaped like a terrapin). UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1952 and 1955. It appears on a Chilean chart as Cerro Terrapin, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine call it the same thing.

Lake Terrasovoe. 70°33' S, 68°02' E. A lake about 1 km wide and 2 km long, and shaped like

a teardop, in the NE sector of the Loewe Massif, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians as Ozero Terrasovoe, and it appears as such on one of their 1978 maps. ANCA accepted the translated name on May 1, 2006.

Ozero Terrasovoe *see* **Lake Terrasovoe**

Mount Terrazas. 74°52' S, 63°51' W. A prominent, ridge-like mountain, rising to about 1000 m, on the N side of Gardner Inlet, 16 km W of Mount Austin, in the Latady Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS, and photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Rudolph D. "Rudy" Terrazas (b. Nov. 9, 1942, San Diego), builder who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Terre Adélie *see* **Adélie Land**

Terre Adélie Expeditions *see* **French Polar Expeditions**

Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises. On March 27, 1924, all French claims in Antarctica were placed under the governor of Madagascar, and in 1925 were made a national park. On April 1, 1938, the boundaries of this territory were fixed, and on Aug. 6, 1955, all French Antarctic and sub-Antarctic lands came under a new administration, from Paris, and achieved territorial status, independent of Madagascar. This was TAAF, and included the sub-Antarctic Île Saint-Paul, Île Amsterdam, the Kerguélen Islands, the Crozet Islands, and Terre Adélie in Antarctica.

Terrie Bluff. 77°32' S, 169°05' E. A rock bluff rising to about 1000 m, 2.5 km SSE of Ainley Peak, in the Kyle Hills of Ross Island. The steep rock bluff face marks the E end of a mound-shaped and mostly ice-covered elevation 0.8 km NW of Detrick Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Theresa M. "Terrie" Williams, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology, at the University of California, at Santa Cruz, USAP co-principal investigator of hunting behavior of free-ranging Weddell seals, several seasons in the sea-ice areas of McMurdo Sound, 1984-2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Territorial Claims. Great Britain was the first to claim a piece of Antarctica (*see* **British Antarctic Territory**, and **Falkland Islands Dependencies**). This was in 1908, and the claim was based on propinquity to the Falkland Islands (the Falklands being actual UK territory) as well as discovery by Ross, Scott, et al, not to mention Cook. In 1919 Leo Amery of the Colonial Office started pushing for annexation of the whole continent, and although this idea waned throughout the 20s, it was still on the books until 1928. Part of the British territory went to NZ in 1923 (*see* **Ross Dependency**). The reasons that NZ subsequently established their claim were 1. Britain gave it to them; 2. propinquity to NZ. Note: NZ is the least assertive of the claimants. The Argentines formulated claims to the South Orkneys in 1925, and to all of the remaining British claims in 1937. In 1942 Argentina formally staked their claim. Their reasons were 1. propinquity; 2. geological continuity from their own country; 3. the Papal Bull, issued in Columbus's day, giving all land W of a line in the Atlantic to Spain (a certain portion also went to Portugal). Norway claimed Peter I Island in 1931, and the Queen Maud Land area in 1939 (*see* **Norwegian Dependency**). They based their claim to the island on the fact that it was a Norwegian ship that discovered it. The Norwegian claim to the continental mass was based on Amundsen's being the first man to the South Pole. The Norwegian claim was also made to pre-empt the Nazis (*see* below). In 1933 Australia claimed a huge chunk of the Antarctic continent, based on propinquity to their own country, and on Mawson's discoveries (*see* **Australian Antarctic Territory**). In 1938 France formally fixed the boundaries of Adélie Land (*see* **Terres Australes at Antarctiques Françaises**), basing their claim on FrAE 1837-40. In 1938-39 Nazi Germany claimed the New Schwabenland area of Queen Maud Land (*see* **German Antarctic Expedition 1938-39**). In 1940 Chile made a formal claim to most of the area claimed by Britain and Argentina. It used the same arguments that Argentina did. These, then, have been the (serious) claimants. All except Nazi Germany still-claim their wedge-shaped areas. Although certain partisan-minded explorers have claimed land for the USA and Russia, these two countries (or permutations thereof) have not claimed it for themselves, although they have as good a right as anyone to do so, probably better, and they do not recognize the claims of other nations (when one looks at some of the bases for some of these claims it is hardly surprising). Interestingly, though, these two countries (USA and Russia) have reserved the right to claim later (i.e., at some future, unspecified date). One supposes that if the economy should dictate it, they would claim. Indeed, the French claim upset the Americans who, in 1924, had stated that in order to establish a claim (anywhere in the world), a valid settlement must be made. All Antarctic land between 90°W and 150°W is unclaimed. The Antarctic Treaty does not compromise claims made before 1959 (which is when the treaty was signed), but it does not allow new claims while the treaty is in force. The spirit of the treaty does not actually recognize pre-existing claims either. Geographically, then, working the sectors from E to W, the Antarctic pie is divided as follows: 20°W to 80°W, Great Britain; 25°W to 74°W (overlapping), Argentina; 53°W to 90°W (overlapping), Chile; 90°W to 150°W, unclaimed; 150°W to 160°E, NZ; 160°E to 142°E, Australia; 142°E to 136°E, France; 136°E to 45°E, Australia; 45°E to 20°W, Norway (but only as far south as *about* 85°S, and as far north as *about* 65°N. All the other claimants go from 60°S all the way to the Pole). There have been the occasional plans to colonize Antarctica, and some have come to pass, such as the South American bases. In the early 1950s, George Krouse, a testing lab technician from Brunswick, Ga., formed a group with colonization in mind, but it has come to nought so far.

Territory Cirque. 77°33' S, 163°19' E. Immediately E of Colony Cirque, which in turn is immediately E of Mount Knox, in the MacDonald Hills, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1998, in association with Colony Cirque, and, indeed, with Commonwealth Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

The *Terror*. A small bomb/signal boat of 340 tons, made entirely of wood, and reinforced for the ice. She was Ross's cadet ship during the 1839-43 expedition, and had the same crew complement as the *Erebus*. Crozier commanded and Pownall P. Cutter was master.

Mount Terror. 77°31' S, 168°32' E. An extinct volcano rising to 3230 m (the New Zealanders say 3278 m), 30 km eastward of Mount Erebus, in the E half of Ross Island, it is the 2nd highest peak on the island. Discovered in 1841 by Ross, and named by him for the *Terror*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Bruce Alexander, Michael White, and Jim Wilson were the first to climb it, during NZARP 1958-59.

Terror Basin. 77°15' S, 169°00' E. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea, to the immediate N of Ross Island.

Terror Glacier. 77°37' S, 168°03' E. A large glacier between Mount Terra Nova and Mount Terror, this is one of the 3 major glaciers on Ross Island (cf Aurora Glacier and Barne Glacier), and feeds Fog Bay (part of Windless Bight), at the McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by Arnold J. Heine of the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project during NZGSAE 1962-63, in association with Mount Terror. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Terror Point. 77°41' S, 168°13' E. A point projecting out into Windless Bight, and marking the E limit of Fog Bay, between Cape Mackay (6 km to the ESE) and Sultans Head Rock, on the S side of Ross Island. Named by BNAE 1901-04 for Mount Terror, which overlooks this point from the NE. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Terror Saddle. 77°31' S, 168°05' E. Rising to about 1600 m between Mount Terra Nova and Mount Terror, it is one of the 3 prominent snow saddles on Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, in association with Mount Terror, which rises to 3262 m to the E of this saddle. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001. *See also* **Terra Nova Saddle** and **Bird Saddle**.

Terry, Richard *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Terry Peak. 77°45' S, 163°31' E. Rising to 1282 m, it is the highest peak on the rock bluffs at the S side of New Harbor, 7 km WSW of Stewart Peak, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Terry L. Johnson, environmentalist with Antarctic Support Associates from 1990. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. There were simply too many features in Antarctica named Johnson.

Tertene *see* **Tertene Nunataks**

Tertene Nunataks. 72°16' S, 21°57' E. Several small nunataks on the W side of Kreitzerisen, near the W end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by them as Tertene (i.e., "the tarts"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tertene Nunataks in 1966.

Terter Peak. 62°32' S, 59°43' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 570 m, in Breznik Heights, 650 m NW of Razgrad Peak, 1.67 km ESE of the summit of Oborishte Ridge, and 1.9 km W of Momchil Peak, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Czar Svetoslav Terter of Bulgaria, 1300–21.

Tervel Peak. 62°43' S, 60°16' W. A triple peak rising to 810 m in Friesland Ridge, 1.2 km W of St. Methodius Peak, 1.57 km ENE of MacKay Peak, and 5.75 km NE of Barnard Point, it overlooks Peshtera Glacier and Zagore Beach to the NW, and Charity Glacier to the SW, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 1995–96, and named by them on March 15, 2002, for Khan Tervel of Bulgaria, who stopped the Arab invasion of Europe at Constantinople in 718.

Mount Terwileger. 75°13' S, 64°44' W. Rising to about 1200 m, on the N side of Ueda Glacier, at the SE extremity of the Scaife Mountains, W of Hansen Inlet, on the Orville Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961–62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Stephen E. Terwileger, hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Teshel Cove. 63°17' S, 62°15' W. A cove, 1.3 km wide, indenting the W coast of Low Island for 1.5 km, 6 km S of Cape Wallace, and 8 km N of Cape Garry, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Teshel, in southern Bulgaria.

Cerro Tesore *see* **Tesore Hill**

Tesore Hill. 64°20' S, 56°55' W. Rising to about 160 m above sea level, on the E side of Spath Peninsula, on Snow Hill Island. Named by the Argentines as Cerro Tesore. UK-APC accepted the name Tesore Hill on Dec. 11, 1995, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1996.

Tessensohnrücken. 72°34' S, 166°40' E. A ridge on the SW side of Mount Burton, in the Barker Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Tesson, Joseph-Philippe. b. Feb. 25, 1816, Sables d'Olonne, France. Junior seaman on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837–40.

Testa Ridge. 78°27' S, 163°32' E. A ridge on the N slope of Mount Morning, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Campbell Crag is at the S end of this ridge. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for biologist J. Ward Testa, of the University of Minnesota, who conducted seal studies during 8 field seasons at McMurdo Sound and other coastal regions, from 1982 to 1992. He was later at the University of Alaska.

Tester Nunatak. 70°58' S, 71°29' E. The southernmost of a group of 3 nunataks in the N part of the Manning Nunataks, in the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946–47, and again by ANARE in 1957. Visited by SovAE 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for J. Tester, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Tête du Lion. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A major rocky massif on which stands the highest point in the central part of Lion Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. So named by the French because this part of the island resembles the head of a sleeping lion. The name was officially discontinued in 2009.

Teteven Glacier. 62°28' S, 59°52' W. Flows for 7 km in an E-W direction and 3.5 km in a N-S direction, from the N slopes of Dryanovo Heights into the Drake Passage between Crutch Peaks and the ice-free area at Agüedo Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Teteven, in the central Balkans, in Bulgaria.

Tether Rock. 79°40' S, 156°09' E. A rock outlier, 1.5 km N of Lindstrom Ridge, in the Darwin Mountains. The rock marks the N margin of the ice-covered Access Slope, a route through the Circle Icefall of the upper Darwin Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, in association with Lindstrom Ridge, to which Tether Rock appears to be subglacially connected.

Tethys Bay. 74°41' S, 164°04' E. On the W side of Gerlache Inlet, in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC.

Tethys Nunataks. 72°08' S, 68°59' W. A group of about 5 rock nunataks, rising to about 450 m, 3 km NE of Stephenson Nunatak, in the SE corner of Alexander Island. Presumably first seen by Ronne and Eklund as they sledged through the George VI Sound in 1940–41, during USAS 1939–41. Surveyed in Dec. 1949 by Fids from Base E, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Tethys, one of Saturn's moons (Saturn Glacier is nearby). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. In those days the feature was plotted in 72°10' S, 68°59' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Tetrad Islands. 63°53' S, 60°45' W. Name also seen as Tetrad Rocks. A group of 4 small islands, SE of Borge Point, Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed (but not named) by Hans Borge, they appear on his 1915 chart. During a new survey conducted by ChilAE 1951–52, the northernmost and largest of the group was named Islote Leucotón (q.v.), and another was named Islote Gastón, for Raúl Gastón Kulczewski Silva (known as Gastón), 1951 wintering-over leader at Capitán Arturo Prat Station. Both of these names were accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejecting Isla Gastón in favor of Islote Gastón). According to the American gazetteer, the group was shown (unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The four islands were named as a group, the Tetrad Islands, by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit with that naming later in 1960. They appear as such on a 1961 British chart. The Argentines call them Islotes Tetraedro (i.e., "tetrahedron islets"). However, the 1970 Argentine gazetteer did accept the name Islote Entrada (i.e., "entrance island) for the southernmost one. The name appears misspelled in the 1974 British gazetteer as Tetras Islands.

Tetrad Rocks *see* **Tetrad Islands**

Islotes Tetraedro *see* **Tetrad Islands**

Tetras Islands *see* **Tetrad Islands**

Teyssier Island. 67°36' S, 62°54' E. The most southerly of the Jocelyn Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, about 1.4 km NE of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37. Named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for Paul J. Teyssier, cook at Mawson Station in 1959, and at Davis Station in 1962. In 1952 he had been at Heard Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Naturally, this island has been visited frequently by personnel from Mawson.

The *Thala Dan*. Purpose built, ice-strengthened 1400- ton supply/research ship, 81 m long, belonging to the J. Lauritzen Lines of Copenhagen. Because of the success of the *Kista Dan*, Lauritzen built two new ships of the same type in 1957, at the Aalborg Yard, but larger and more powerful — the *Magga Dan* and the *Thala Dan*. The *Thala Dan* was used extensively by ANARE in the late 1950s and early 1960s. She had 3 cargo holds with a general cargo capacity of 1800 cubic meters. She also had a refrigeration compartment capable of storing 139 cubic meters of cargo at -20°C, and 40 cubic meters at 4°C. Nine derricks could lift 2 to 30 tons, and there was a lot of space on deck for heavy equipment and vehicles. She also had ice-cutting capability. Her captain on her first ANARE voyage, 1957–58, was Kaj Hindberg. That season she also visited Mirnyy Station. In 1958–59, also for ANARE, her skipper was Hans Christian Petersen, and that season, on Dec. 26, 1958, she ran aground and was damaged. On Jan. 16, 1959 she got speared by a rock, and was saved by the skill of the skipper. Petersen was her skipper for ANARE again in 1959–60 and 1960–61, and Hans A.J. Nielsen was skipper for the ANARE seasons of 1961–62 and 1962–63. In the 1963–64 season, under the command of Capt. Harald Møller Pedersen, she took down the French expedition. In the 1964–65 she took the French down again. Harald Møller Pedersen was again skipper, but only for this French mission. Also this season, she resumed her ANARE activities, but under Capt. Vilhelm Pedersen. This dual Pedersen situation continued in 1965–66, but in 1966–67 the ship was commanded by Wenzel Gommersen for both missions. Hans A.J. Nielsen commanded for both

missions in 1967-68 and 1968-69; Anders Jacobsen in 1969-70 and 1970-71; and Capt. Nielsen again in 1971-72. In 1972-73 the French part was skippered by Capt. Nielsen and the ANARE part by Capt. Jacobsen. Nielsen commanded the ship for both missions in 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1975-76; and Peter Granholm did the same in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82. In 1982-83 Brazil bought her for an expedition in that summer, and re-named her the *Barão de Teffe* (q.v.).

Roche du Thala Dan *see under* **D**

Thala Hills. 67°39' S, 45°58' E. Low, rounded, reddish-brown, rocky hills on the coast of Enderby Land, between Freeth Bay and Spooner Bay, behind Molodezhnaya Station. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in Nov. 1956. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for the *Thala Dan*, from which an ANARE party led by Don Styles visited these hills in Feb. 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Thala Fjord. 69°25' S, 76°10' E. A bay, E of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Pollen (i.e., "the deep bay"). ANCA renamed it (for themselves) as Thala Fjord, on Sept. 29, 1988, for the *Thala Dan*. The Chinese call it Shenzhou Wan.

Thala Island. 70°37' S, 166°05' E. The southern and larger of two small rocky islands, just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, about 11 km ENE of Cape North, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANCA for the *Thala Dan*, one of 2 expedition ships used to explore this coastline in 1962. A landing was made here from the ship on Feb. 11, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Thala Rock. 68°33' S, 77°52' E. A submerged, isolated rock off the Vestfold Hills, between 0.5 and 1 km from the W point of Turner Island, bearing 250. The depth of water over the rock probably does not exceed 2 m. The *Thala Dan* ran into it on Jan. 16, 1959, when approaching Davis Anchorage with the ANARE relief team. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for that ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Thala Valley. 66°17' S, 110°32' E. An ice valley just S of Casey Station, separating the station area from the main part of Bailey Peninsula. Named by ANCA on July 31, 1972, for the *Thala Dan*.

Thalatine Lake. 68°34' S, 78°25' E. A small lake in the Vestfold Hills, it has 30 prominent wave-formed beaches on the W side as well as on the gravel lead-up from the S end. Named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984. The name is an adaptation of the Arabic word for the numer 30 ("talatin" or "thalathin").

Thälmann Mountains. 72°00' S, 4°45' E. A group of mountains between Flogeken Glacier and Vestreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Remapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Gory Tel'mana, for German Communist leader Ernst Thälmann (1886-1944). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. *See also* **Gruberberge**.

Thamyris Glacier. 64°34' S, 63°19' W. A glacier, 3 km long and 2.8 km wide, flowing northeastward from the E slopes of the Trojan Range into Fournier Bay S of Predel Point and N of Madzharovo Point, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Thamyris, the Thracian singer in Homer's *Iliad*.

Cap Thanaron *see* **Thanaron Point**

Punta Thanaron *see* **Thanaron Point**

Thanaron, Charles-Jules-Adolphe. b. July 7, 1809, Toulon. Lieutenant on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Thanaron Hill *see* **Hanson Hill**

Thanaron Point. 63°30' S, 58°40' W. A rock point, 13 km ENE of Cape Roquemaurel, between that cape and Marescot Point, on Trinity Peninsula. Roughly charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Cap Tannaron (sic; Dumont d'Urville was a notoriously bad speller), for Charles-Jules-Adolphe Thanaron. During a survey conducted by Fids from Base D in 1946, this cape could not be found, and so the name Thanaron Hill was given by them to a hill 6 km SE of Cape Roquemaurel. UK-APC accepted that on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. For a more detailed history of the naming and renaming of these features, *see* **Hanson Hill**. In short, however, Dumont' d'Urville's cape was found by FIDS cartographers studying air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964 as Thanaron Point, a name accepted by US-ACAN later that year. The Argentines call it Punta Thanaron.

Thanksgiving Point. 84°56' S, 177°00' W. A conspicuous rock nunatak at the W side of Shackleton Glacier, just N of the mouth of Mincey Glacier (indeed, it is at the confluence of those 2 glaciers), in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Al Wade of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party of 1962-63, who reached here on Thanksgiving Day, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Tharp Ice Rise. 72°25' S, 59°54' W. An ice rise, about 2 km long, off Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. In 1966 it was located at the ice front of the Larsen Ice Shelf, 24 km E of Cape Fanning (which is on Merz Peninsula). Mapped by USGS from USN photos taken between 1966 and 1969. In Jan. 1977, it was sighted by a BAS glaciological party camped on the summit of Butler Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Marie Tharp, U.S. marine geologist and oceanographer from Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Columbia University. US-ACAN accepted the name, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Thawley, Elbert J. b. July 10, 1898, Denton, Md. He was living in Harrington, Delaware, when he became 2nd (assistant) engineer on the *Eleanor Bolling*, during the first half of ByrdAE 1928-30. During the second half he replaced John Cody as 1st (assistant) engineer. He died on March 14, 1973, in Jacksonville, Texas.

Mount Theaker. 70°18' S, 159°38' E. Rising to 1685 m, along the N wall of Robilliard Glacier, 5 km NE of Mount Simmonds, in the Usarp Mountains, and about 31.5 km SSE of Mount Gorton, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Paul R. Theaker, USARP biologist at McMurdo, 1967-68. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Theatre. Possibly the first theatre in Antarctica was the Royal Terror Theatre, Ross Island. Showing there on June 25, 1902, was the "screaming comedy" *Ticket of Leave*, starring Horace Buckridge, Gilbert Scott, and Frank Wild. It was a great success. On April 14, 1956, during the winter-over at McMurdo, Father Condit staged a theatrical presentation, a "wake" for actress Grace Kelly just before she married Prince Rainier. John Tuck played Grace, and Howard Wessbecher played Rainier. Father Condit "married" them.

Thebe Peak. 70°48' S, 68°31' W. A peak, rising to about 800 m above sea level, N of Ablation Valley, on Alexander Island. In association with Jupiter Glacier, this feature was named by UK-APC on Jan. 18, 2002, for one of the moons of the planet Jupiter.

Themis Nunatak. 71°37' S, 69°06' W. A very large, flat-topped nunatak, rising to 1035 m, 10 km WSW of Mount Umbriel, in the SE part of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. In 1959, FIDS cartographers mapped it from the RARE photos. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff between 1961 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for one of the planet Saturn's satellites (Saturn Glacier is near Themis Nunatak). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Thène, Edwin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Theodolite Hill. 63°29' S, 57°35' W. Rising to 690 m (the British say 775 m, and the Chileans say 785 m) with a small rock outcrop at its summit, on the SE corner of the Laclavère Plateau, 8 km W of the NW end of Duse Bay, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1946. They used this hill as a theodolite station, and named it accordingly. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1957. In 1957, the Chileans built a refugio about 10 km NE of this hill (see the entry immediately below). The feature appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, translated as Cerro Teodolito, and that name was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It was also the name accepted by the Argentines.

Theodolite Refugio. 63°25' S, 57°26' W. Chilean refuge hut opened in 1957 on Theodolite Hill, on the inland ice, 10 km NE of Theodolite Hill, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula.

Monte Theodore *see* **Mount Theodore**

Mount Theodore. 64°58' S, 62°38' W. A mountain, rising to about 1650 m, 6 km SE of Mount Inverleith, on the SW side of Bagshawe Glacier, near the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Sighted and named by David Ferguson in 1913, it appears on his 1921 chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Teodoro. Roughly surveyed by FIDS on the *Norsel* in April 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Mount Theodore on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Monte Theodoro, and on one of their 1963 charts as Monte Theodore, that latter name being the one accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN followed suit with the British naming in 1963.

Theodore Island. Unofficial name of an island in the South Shetlands, used as an anchorage by Salvesen Whaling Company ships. Named by them for Theodore E. Salvesen.

Monte Theodoro *see* **Mount Theodore**

The *Theoros*. Swiss yacht, skippered by Eric Barde (b. 1959; a philosophy graduate), which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1989-90, and 1991-92. *See also* **The *Philos***. Mr. Barde wrote *Nar Koude Kusten*.

Theresa Automatic Weather Station. 84°36' S, 115°48' W. An American AWS, at an elevation of 1463 m, on the Polar Plateau. Installed in Nov. 1994, and named for the wife of former AWS project scientist Rob Holmes.

Thermometers. Foster left two self-recording thermometers on Deception Island in 1829 which, when recovered by Smyley in 1842, gave the low reading of -5°F. The high recording one was broken. Most expeditions, especially from the time of the Heroic era (q.v.) took thermometers.

Thern Promontory. 74°33' S, 162°06' E. A high, ice-covered promontory, rising to 2220 m, it forms a westward projection at the S end of the Eisenhower Range, about 11 km W of Mount Nansen, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Michael G. Thern, station engineer at McMurdo, 1965-66 and who also wintered-over there in 1967.

The *Theron*. Fuchs's ship for BCTAE 1955-58. She was an 839-ton, 1310 hp, Canadian motor sealer, with an 0.7 inch steel hull, built in Glasgow in 1950 for Arctic work. The captain from 1955 to 1958 was Capt. Harald Marø, and the crew were basically Nova Scotia sealers. She left London on Nov. 14, 1955, bound for Montevideo and South Georgia, and then on to Vahsel Bay, arriving a month late after barely making it through the pack-ice without being crushed, to drop off the 8 winterers at Shackleton Base, as well as the materials to build that base. In 1969-70 she took part in the Argentine expedition of that season, captain unknown. She relieved General Belgrano Station.

Cadena Theron *see* **Theron Mountains**

Theron Mountains. 79°05' S, 28°15' W. Rising to 1175 m, and running NE-SW for 44 km from Tailend Nunatak to Mount Faraway, on the NE side of the Filchner Ice Shelf, and N of Slessor Glacier, in Coats Land, they are composed of permo-carboniferous sediments, intruded by dolerite sills. An Argentine aircraft flew over here in Nov. 1955, and named (what looks like) the SW portion of these mountains as Cordón Rufino, after the town of Rufino, in Argentina. It appears that way on a 1959 Argentine chart. It is also seen as Cordillera Rufino, plotted in 80°00' S, 34°00' W. Also in Nov. 1955, during a flight, BCTAE reported seeing mountains in about 79°28' S, 25°00' W. This is probably the group seen by them again, aerially, on Jan. 29, 1956, and named by them as the Theron Range, for the *Theron*. In Dec. 1956, the same expedition surveyed them from the ground, and mapped them as the Theron Mountains, a name accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960. Finn Ronne's map of 1961 shows the Rufino Range, probably referring to this group, and an Argentine chart of 1964 does the same thing (as Montes Rufino, a name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer). However, on an Argentine chart of 1966, the feature appears as Cadena Theron.

Theron Range *see* **Theron Mountains**

Mount Theseus. 77°27' S, 162°16' E. A prominent peak rising to 1830 m (the New Zealanders say 2100 m), just S of Clark Glacier, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Greek mythological hero. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Islotes Theta *see* **Theta Islands**

Theta Islands. 64°19' S, 63°01' W. Several small islands and rocks, close W of Kappa Island, at the W extremity of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed in 1927 by the personnel on the *Discovery*, and named by them as The Southern Maids. They appear as such on their 1929 chart, as well as on a British chart of 1947. Surveyed by ArgAE 1942 and ArgAE 1943, and named by them in 1946 as Islotes Theta, for the Greek letter. Resurveyed by ArgAE 1946, who renamed them Grupo de las Revistas Chilenas (i.e., "group of the Chilean newspapers"; several famous Chilean newspapers were, at one time or another, honored by features; however, those namings were ephemeral). It appears as such on the Chilean chart of 1947. The group appears as Theta Islands on a British chart of 1947, but on one of their charts of 1948 it appears as Theta Islets, and that latter name was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Meanwhile, ArgAE 1947-48 surveyed the group again, and renamed them Islotes Alzogaray, after Álvaro José de Alzogaray (1811-1879), who commanded a detachment of the Argentine Navy under the famous Almirante Brown. It appears as such on their 1947 chart, and also on a 1953 Argentine chart. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears as Islotes Alzogaray, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the group as Theta Islands (rather than Theta Islets), and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1963. However, on a 1963 American chart appears the name Theta Island (probably a misprint). Photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69. The name Islotes Theta was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Île Thiébault *see* **Thiébault Island**

Islote Thiébault *see* **Thiébault Island**

Thiébault Island. 65°11' S, 64°11' W. A small island, next W of Charlat Island, in the small group off the W end of Depeaux Point (which is the S end of Petermann Island), in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Île Thiébault, for the French minister to Argentina. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. It appears as Thiébault Islet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN and UK-APC. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islote Thiébault. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC renamed it Thiébault Island on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1971. Unfortunately, the name has been spelled wrong since the very beginning. The diplomat in question was Eugène-Émile-Napoléon Thiebaut (b. 1857).

Thiébault Islet *see* **Thiébault Island**

Thiel, Edward Carl "Ed." b. May 4, 1928, NY, but raised in Passaic, NJ, son of Carl Thiel and his wife Linda. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1950, and continued his studies there until 1955, when he got his doctorate. In 1957 he joined the faculty, as a geophysicist within the geology department. He went to Alaska on a field trip, and later in 1957 was in Antarctica, as chief seismologist at Ellsworth Station that winter. He was back in Antarctica in 1958 and 1959, making airborne magnetic measurements. In Jan. 1961 he became assistant professor of geophysics at the University of Minnesota. He married Patricia. He was back in Antarctica on a $42,960 grant from the NSF, when he died on Nov. 9, 1961, in an air crash near Wilkes Staton (*see* **Deaths**, 1961).

Thiel Mountains. 85°15' S, 91°00' W. A group of mountains, 72 km long, isolated, and mainly snow-capped, between the Horlick Mountains and the Pensacola Mountains, they extend from the Moulton Escarpment on the W to Nolan Pillar on the E, and include the Ford Massif and the Bermel Escarpment, as well as a group of eastern peaks near Nolan Pillar. Observed and first positioned by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party of 1958-59. Surveyed by USGS Thiel Mountains parties of 1960-61 an 1961-62, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Ed Thiel (q.v.).

Thiel Subglacial Trough *see* **Thiel Trough**

Thiel Trough. 81°30' S, 57°00' W. A submarine trough with depths reaching to below 1500 m, it trends NE-SW from about 76°30' S,

35°00' W (in the Weddell Sea) to about 83°00' S, 85°00' W (near the Martin Hills), and underlies the Filchner Ice Shelf and the S part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Henry Ice Rise. The portion NE of the Henry Ice Rise was discovered in 1957-58 by a U.S. traverse party from Ellsworth Station, and named Crary Trough, after Albert Crary. The SW portion was traced by U.S. seismic traverse parties between 1958 and 1964, and the whole of the feature was delineated in greater detail by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne echo-sounding program between 1967 and 1979. Bert Crary himself suggested that the name Crary Trough be discontinued, and that the name Thiel Subglacial Trough be used for the entire feature, named after Ed Thiel (q.v.), leader of the traverse party that discovered the feature. It appears that way in the 1975 *National Geographic* atlas. US-ACAN accepted the shortened version, Thiel Trough, as did UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981. ANCA accepted the name in 1984, but misspelled it as Theil Trough. Since 1978, the NE portion has been called Señal Cruz Cristiana by the Argentines.

Thierbachfirnfeld. 73°10' S, 161°34' E. A snow field due W of the Caudal Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Thil Island. 70°08' S, 72°39' E. A small rocky island, 1.5 km NE of Jennings Promontory, and about 2 km SSW of the Braunstetter Rocks, in the E part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by U.S. cartographer John H. Roscoe in 1952, using photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by him for René Bernard Thil IV (b. Feb. 13, 1923, Saarbrücken. d. May 21, 1996, St. Petersburg, Fla.), French-American air crewman on OpHJ flights here (he had come to the USA in 1925). ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Thimble Peak. 63°27' S, 57°06' W. A truncated cone, rising to 485 m, consisting of rock and ice, at the E side of Mondor Glacier, on Tabarin Peninsula, 3 km NE of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by SwedAE 1901-04. Charted by Fids from Base D in 1946, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further surveyed by FIDS in 1956. There is a 1956 Argentine reference to it as Cerro del Circo Frustrado, but one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions renamed it Cerro Pirámide (i.e., "pyramid hill"), and that name has been used by them since 1978.

Thin Rock. 66°31' S, 98°53' E. A long, narrow outcrop of exposed rock on the N side of Davis Peninsula, about 2.3 km SW of The Mitre, in Queen Mary Land. Named descriptively by AAE 1911-14. ANCA accepted the name.

Third Crater. 77°48' S, 166°44' E. A crater behind Castle Rock, on Ross Island. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Thirin, Antoine-Auguste. Ensign on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Thode Island. 77°02' S, 148°03' W. A small, ice-covered island in the Sulzberger Ice Shelf, 1.5 km NW of Benton Island, and 8 km E of Przybyszewski Island, in the Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for George C. Thode, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1968.

Mount Tholus. 63°16' S, 56°04' W. Rising to 825 m (the British say about 550 m), it is the highest mountain on the ridge extending SW from Postern Gap, in the central part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1953-54, and named descriptively by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957. A tholus is a circular, domed structure. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Thom, Ingvar O. b. 1880, Norway. He went to sea as a whaler, and was commander of the *Orwell* at South Georgia in 1916. An old friend of Shackleton's, the British explorer asked him to try rescuing the Elephant Island party, so Thom agreed to act as skipper of the *Southern Sky*. On March 14, 1922, he signed on in New York as 2nd mate on the Munson Line's Tønsberg-based *Tancred* (the *Orwell* belonged to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri), for a trip to Cuba and back. Then he went back to commanding the *Orwell* in 1922-23. He was skipper of the new *Orwell*, in Antarctic waters in 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31. *See also* **Berntsen, Søren**.

Thomander, Fredrik *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1906

Thomann, James Bradlee "Jim." b. June 20, 1939, New Haven, Mo., as Henry Bernart Thomann, Jr., son of building contractor Henry Bernart Thomann and his wife Eldena C. Kelley. Raised partly in Lincoln, Neb., where he enlisted in the Navy in Jan. 1960. After 22 weeks of aviation electronics school in Jacksonville, Fla., he was posted to Alameda, Calif., where he made his first parachute jump (at Calistoga). After 40 jumps, he joined VX-6 in 1962, and was at McMurdo in 1962-63. Back in the USA, from 1963 to 1964, he was part of the Shooting Stars Navy parachute team. He married Joyce in Pawtucket, RI, on Dec. 21, 1963, and was back in Antarctica in 1966-67. On Dec. 23, 1966, he made his 500th jump, the first freefall parachute jump over the South Pole, being the first Navy man to jump over the Pole. He was back in 1967-68, as jump master, and on Dec. 20, 1968, at McMurdo Station, he and Dick Spaulding set an Antarctic altitude record of 10,500 feet (above ground level), from an H-34 (*see* **Parachutes**). He retired in 1968, briefly went into insurance, then, in 1969 into the Kentucky Fried Chicken business, got his pilot's license, changed his name legally, opened a sub shop in Burlington, Vt., and in 1975, at Sugar Loaf USA, Maine, while a hang-gliding instructor, sustained an injury to his spinal cord that left him a paraplegic. He took up wheelchair racing, setting an almost unbelievable time of 2 hours 34 minutes for a full marathon. From there into ultra-lite flying (flying as high as 13,500 feet without oxygen). He became the first paraplegic to free fall (in 1983), and has made 11 jumps since his accident. In the early 1990s he went into computer flight simulation software programming, and in 2006 moved from Florida to Springfield, Ill. He made a total of 1100 jumps in his career. His story is told in Jim McGowan's 2005 book, *Walking on Air*.

Lake Thomas. 77°24' S, 162°15' E. A meltwater lake in Victoria Land. Robertson Ridge is on the NW of it, and Clark Glacier is on the NE. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert H. Thomas, glaciologist on the Ross Ice Shelf in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Mount Thomas. 71°01' S, 64°36' E. A mainly snow-covered mountain, about 12 km N of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. It has a domed appearance, with a ridge running E to a smaller peak. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for Ivan Neville Thomas (b. April 2, 1932), who wintered-over as radio officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station in 1963. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Point Thomas. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A steep, snow-free point, rising to 173 m above sea level, on the W side as you enter Admiralty Bay, it is the farthest point N before Ezcurra Inlet (i.e., it marks the S side of the entrance to that inlet), King George Island, in the South Shetlands. There is a mixed penguin colony here (gentoos, Adélies, and chinstraps). Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Pointe Thomas, for Thomas (*see* the entry almost immediately below). It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map, and on Bongrain's 1914 map of the same expedition. It appears as Thomas Point on a 1916 British chart, but on a 1929 British chart as Point Thomas, and that latter name was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Punta Thomas, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008. Arctowski Station is here.

Pointe Thomas *see* **Point Thomas**

Punta Thomas *see* **Point Thomas**

Thomas. Crewman on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Thomas, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thomas, Charles W. "Tommy." b. Sept. 3, 1903, Pasadena, Calif. U.S. Coast Guard captain who, with Arctic experience and World War II behind him, commanded the *Northwind* during OpHJ 1946-47. During OpDF I (1955-56) he was chief of staff to Admiral Dufek, and was officer in tactical command of Little America V after Dufek left for home. He retired as a rear admiral in 1957. He wrote *Ice Is Where You Find It*. He was ice pilot on the *Lindblad Explorer* at the time of his death on March 3, 1973, in a car crash in Ushuaia, Argentina.

Thomas, David *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thomas, Gwynne Meyler. b. Dec. 18, 1931, Cardiff. Aurora physicist and airglow scientist on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and

1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. He died on March 22, 1973, after a long illness.

Thomas, Leonard Henry. Ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31, and fireman on the same vessel, 1931-39.

Thomas, Lowell. b. April 6, 1892, Woodington, Ohio, son of Dr. Harry Thomas and his wife Harriet Wagner. At the age of 8, he and his family moved to Victor, Colo., where Lowell became a gold miner, cook, and reporter. In 1912, heavy with university degrees, he went to work for the *Chicago Journal*, as well as becoming a professor of oratory, something he continued at Princeton, where he got another master's degree in 1916. He went to the Middle East during World War I, as a correspondent, and made Lawrence of Arabia (and himself, incidentally) famous. His "Lawrence tours" around the world also made Thomas a millionaire, and he wrote (among many, many other books, including *Back to Mandalay*, in 1951, about Orde Wingate) *With Lawrence in Arabia*. In the 1920s he was a magazine editor, and in 1930 became a radio broadcaster, "Good evening, everybody." He was a passenger to the South Pole during a flight in 1963-64. He retired in 1976, and died on Aug. 29, 1981. Norman R. Bowen wrote, *Lowell Thomas: The Stranger Everyone Knows*, in 1968. "So long, until tomorrow."

Thomas, Norman Edwin. b. May 2, 1951. Marine electrical officer on the *John Biscoe*, 1981-90. In 1990 he sailed on the first voyage of the new *James Clark Ross*.

Thomas, Robert Harold "Bob." b. June 1, 1937, Birkenhead, Cheshire, but raised partly in Hoylake, son of Walter Thomas and his wife Alice Beatrice Ellis. After the University of Liverpool (physics), he was recruited by Bill Sloman of the FIDS in 1959, did four months meteorology training at Birmingham Airport, and left Southampton at the end of the year on the *Kista Dan* as a met man, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. He wintered-over at Base F in 1960 and 1961, and while there developed glaciology as a hobby. After his tour he took a trip through South America, mostly Chile, and then returned to England, wrote up his reports, then returned to Chile (with Tony Haynes) to work as warden in a seamen's mission in Valparaíso. He and Haynes also taught English to Chilean students. Thomas then made his way back to the UK, working his way as an assistant purser on a steam navigation ship. Back in Cambridge, he applied for a second tour with BAS, and wintered-over at Halley Bay as glaciologist in 1966 and 1967. After getting his PhD, he went to the US, became associated with the University of Maine, and worked for several years with the Ross Ice Shelf Project, spending several summers in Antarctica between 1973 and 1978. He was later a manager in NASA's polar research program, starting their Greenland program in 1991. He has lived in the USA ever since.

Thomas, W. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1905, 1907

Thomas, William G. "Bill." b. 1922. He joined FIDS in 1947, as a radio operator, and left London on the *John Biscoe* on Dec. 20, 1947, bound for Montevideo, the Falkland Islands, and Antarctica. He wintered-over at Base F in 1948. He was scheduled to winter-over at Base K in 1949, but when that station failed to open, he shipped back to Port Stanley in April 1949. From Port Stanley he caught the *Losada* back to London, arriving there on June 13, 1949. In 1951 he participated in the Festival of Britain.

Thomas Cove. 64°56' S, 63°06' W. A cove, S of Haigh Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base O in 1956-57, and photographed aerially by FIDASE that same season. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 13, 1985, for Cambridge-educated Joan Ena Thomas (b. 1917), personal assistant to the secretary of UK-APC, 1948-62, and former section officer in the WAAF during World War II. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Thomas Glacier. 78°40' S, 83°58' W. A glacier, roughly Z-shaped, flowing from the SE slopes of the Vinson Massif, for about 28 km, through the S part of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, leaving the range S of Johnson Spur. Discovered by VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Rear Admiral Charles W. "Tommy" Thomas (q.v.).

Thomas Heights. 77°47' S, 163°52' E. A line of prominent summit ridges and hills that extend from Bettle Peak eastward to the Scott Coast of Victoria Land, at the N end of Blue Glacier, they form a portion of the divide between the lower ends of the Ferrar Glacier and the Blue Glacier. Named by NZ geologist R.H. Findlay, here between 1977 and 1981. He arrived on the same day in Dec. 1979 that Arthur Allan Thomas (b. 1938) was pardoned in NZ, after being twice convicted (on police-planted evidence) for the 1970 Crewe murders in Pukekawa. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Mr. Thomas was the subject of a movie, *Beyond Reasonable Doubt*, and in 2009, collaborated with Ian Wishart on a book.

Thomas Hills. 84°21' S, 65°12' W. A line of hills, 27.5 km long, and rising to about 1045 m, between Foundation Ice Stream and MacNamara Glacier, at the NW end of the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. They include, from NE to SW: Mount Warnke, Martin Peak, Nance Ridge, and Mount Yarborough. Named by Finn Ronne for Charles Sparks Thomas (1897-1983), secretary of the U.S. Navy, 1954-56. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Thomas Hunt*. Boston whaling schooner. She arrived at Stonington on July 14, 1872, under Capt. Samuel Clark, to be fitted out for sealing in the South Shetlands, and left there precisely one week later, Clark taking her to the South Shetlands for the 1872-73 sealing season. She was back for the 1873-74 sealing season, under the command of Capt. William Appelman. On Jan. 21, 1874, while their small boat was attempting to land, it capsized in the surf, and four men drowned — Andrew Jacobs, of NY (who had been several times in the South Shetlands), James Meehan (aged 21), of Pawtucket, RI, and 2 Portuguese (almost certainly Cape Verde Islanders).That season, at Elephant Island, she met Dallmann's German expedition. On May 12, 1874, she arrived back in Stonington. In 1874-75, again under Appelman, she got only one seal skin, due to difficult ice conditions. A man was buried on Low Island that season. The vessel was back in 1875-76 (again under Appelman; they landed on the Antarctic Peninsula), 1878-79 (under Capt. Andrew J. Eldred), and 1879-80 (again under Eldred), the last season also helping in the search for the lost *Charles Shearer*. She seems to have been lost with all hands (except one man).

Thomas Island. 66°07' S, 100°57' E. The largest island in the Highjump Archipelago, it is 9 km long, and between 2 and 6 km wide, and is near the center of the main cluster of islands, off the N flank of the Bunger Hills, on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. First delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. (jg) Randolph G. Thomas, USN, hydrographic officer on OpW 1947-48, who served as a surveyor with the astronomical control parties.

The *Thomas J. Gary*. More popularly known as the *Gary*. Laid down on June 15, 1943, at Orange, Tex., by the Consolidated Steel Co.; launched on Aug. 21, 1943, as the *Gary*, named for Thomas Jones Gary (1922-1941), Naval hero of Pearl Harbor; and commissioned as DE-326 on Nov. 27, 1943. Lt. Cdr. William H. Harrison was her first skipper. Throughout the rest of the war she served as an escort in the Atlantic, and on Jan. 1, 1945 her name was changed to *Thomas J. Gary*. She served in the Far East after the war, and was decommissioned in Florida in 1947. In 1956 she was brought out of mothballs and redesignated DER-326, a radar picket destroyer escort, and re-commissioned on Aug. 2, 1957. She took part in OpDF 66 (1965-66; skipper was Capt. Richard Carl Smith) and OpDF 67 (1966-67; skipper was Lt. Cdr. John J. Kingston). On Oct. 22, 1973 she was transferred to the Tunisian government, and in 1992 there was a major fire, and she has not been operational since.

Thomas Mountains. 75°32' S, 70°57' W. A separate cluster of rocky mountains, about 8 km long, and rising to about 1485 m, 24 km NE of Mount Horne, just S of the Sweeney Mountains, and NW of the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land, at the base of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, roughly mapped as rising to about 2900 m in about 76°30' S, 70°45' W, and named by Finn Ronne as Mount Lowell Thomas, or Lowell Thomas Mountains, for Lowell Thomas (q.v.), a supporter of the expedition. Both names appear on Ronne's 1948 map, and on one of his 1949 photos. On a 1952 Ar-

gentine chart they appear as Montes Lowell Thomas. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted by the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. In 1966, US-ACAN accepted the name Thomas Mountains, and that is how they appear on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted that name on Dec. 20, 1974. It seems that the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Lowel Thomas (sic), but that hardly seems credible.

Thomas Nunatak. 78°58' S, 87°28' W. The northern of two nunataks which stand 3 km apart (the one to the southeastward is Hall Nunatak), about 28 km W of the Camp Hills, along the ice escarpment at the head of Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for Hollie Thomas, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Originally plotted in 78°54' S, 87°25' W, it has since been replotted.

Thomas Nunataks. 70°32' S, 65°11' E. A group of 3 nunataks, about 3.5 km SW of Mount Mervyn, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for Ian L. Thomas, physicist at Mawson Station in 1967. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Thomas Peak. 72°46' S, 166°43' E. Rising to 2040 m, at the W side of the Malta Plateau, on the ridge between Wilhelm Glacier and Olson Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Francis J. Thomas, biologist at McMurdo in 1962-63 and 1964-65.

Thomas Rock. 75°42' S, 158°36' E. A small nunatak, 1.5 km NE of Tent Rock, 10 km W of the Ricker Hills, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Kenneth E. "Ken" Thomas, radioman at Pole Station in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on Sept. 26, 1978.

Thomas Spur. 85°53' S, 161°40' W. A prominent spur extending eastward from the Rawson Plateau, between Moffett Glacier and Tate Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Harry F. Thomas, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960.

Thomas Tarn. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A small pool, NE of Jane Peak, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It was initially formed in the 1980s, and appears to have become permanent. Several "doubting Thomases" among the BAS personnel at Signy Island Station did not believe that a permanent collection of water had formed, hence the name given by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004.

Thomas Valley. 77°27' S, 162°12' E. At the E side of McClelland Ridge, in the E part of the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Jean-Claude Thomas, associate professor of geography and cartography at the Catholic University of America, 1967-76; at George Mason University, 1976-85; and USGS cartographer from 1985, specializing in satellite imagery mapping at various scales, including the 1:25,000-scale color maps of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, in 1997.

The *Thomas Washington*. Research vessel operated by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. In 1969 she was engaged in an oceanographic survey between 62°W and 64°W, as far south as 62°15' S. In 1970-71 she was on a 9-month Pacific-wide expedition, and spent about 35 days south of 60°S, in Jan. and Feb. 1971.

Thomas Watson Escarpment *see* **Watson Escarpment**

Thompo Icefall. 83 18 S, 50 08 W. An icefall flowing E at the NE edge of the Saratoga Table, between Mount Hummer and Mount Hook, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Robert W. "Thompo" Thompson, VX-6 photographer who worked in the areas of the Balleny Islands and the Sky-Hi Nunataks in 1963-64, and in the Pensacola Mountains in 1964-65. He was part of the team who photographed the icefall aerially in 1964. It was surveyed from the ground during USGS's Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and from all these efforts it was mapped by USGS. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

The *Thompson*. Her more correct name was the *Thomas G. Thompson*. U.S. research vessel, sometime in the Antarctic in the mid-1970s.

Estrecho Thompson *see* **Admiralty Sound**

Monte Thompson *see* [1]**Mount Thompson**

[1]**Mount Thompson**. 70°40' S, 62°21' W. Rising to 1690 m, NW of Lehrke Inlet, it surmounts the central part of the base of Eielson Peninsula, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939-41. On Nov. 11, 1947, it was seen from the ground by a combined sledging party of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48, and they surveyed it in Jan. 1948. On Nov. 22, 1947, RARE also saw it from the air. Named by Finn Ronne for Andy Thompson, it appears on his (Ronne's) map of 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1952 as Monte Thompson. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73.

[2]**Mount Thompson** *see* **Thompson Mountain**

Península Thompson *see* **Thompson Peninsula**

Thompson, A. On May 2, 1912, in Sydney, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as fireman, at £5 per month (a sum that would increase to £7 10s), and on Nov. 1, 1912, was promoted to donkeyman (3rd engineer), going to Antarctica for the 2nd voyage during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Lyttelton, NZ, on March 14, 1913.

Thompson, Andrew Anderson "Andy," Jr. b. Dec. 2, 1922, Fla., but raised partly in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., son of banker and state politician Andrew Anderson "A.A." Thompson and his wife Lida Foster Grimm, daughter of Daniel Grimm, the oil man. He was also grandson of Josiah VanKirk Thompson, Fayette County's greatest coal baron. A.A's first cousin was the remarkable Lida Nicolls, who, as Princess Lida of Thurn and Taxis (more than just a curious coincidence of naming), entertained the American newspaper-reading public for years with her escapades. His father died when Andy was 15, he became a boxer for a while (interestingly, one of the princess's famous news stories revolved around her jewels purportedly being stolen in Belgium by the legendary boxer Kid McCoy), and, after Yale (BSc in physics, 1945) and Columbia (masters degree in geology) he went as geophysicist and deckhand on RARE 1947-48. He married Rosalie Hunter. He later worked in the U.S. Army Ballistic Research Labs at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, in Maryland, and lived in nearby Havre de Grace. He died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore on Sept. 17, 1969, after a car crash on Sept. 3.

Thompson, Egbert Dibblee. b. June 6, 1822, NY, son of Egbert Thompson and Catherine Dibblee. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was promoted to midshipman on March 13, 1837. In that rank he served on the *Peacock* during USEE 1838-42. On June 29, 1843, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and on June 12, 1846 became acting master. He was promoted to lieutenant on Oct. 3, 1850. He married Everly, and they lived in Washington, DC. He was promoted to commander on July 16, 1862, and to captain on July 25, 1866, retiring on Jan. 5, 1874. He died on Jan. 5, 1881, in Washington, DC.

Thompson, Frank N. He was on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He lived at Richmond Beach, Wash.

Thompson, Geoffrey B. "Geoff." b. NZ. He was with the NZ Antarctic Program at Scott Base for the summer of 1960-61, and, at the request of Johnny Green, transferred to FIDS, as general assistant, electronics man, and deputy leader of Base F, for the winter of 1961. He was scheduled to winter over for two years, but halfway through the first winter it became apparent that he was not suited to FIDS life, and he decided to sleep most of the time. Bob Harkness, the base leader, handled the case by radio with Port Stanley, and Thompson was fired and returned to Stanley, where he stayed with the Greens for a while, under which circumstances his state of mind rapidly improved.

Thompson, Howard Ernest. b. June 11, 1946. Electronics engineer who wintered-over at Sanae Station (South African) in 1975, and then, with BAS, summered 5 times at Rothera Station.

Thompson, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thompson, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thompson, John Whiteside. b. 1928, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumberland, son of John Whiteside Thompson and his wife Pearl Cohen. A mountain-climbing and skiing friend of Ron Miller's, he and Miller heard from a Fid friend, Don Atkinson, of the alpine advantages to be had in Antarctica, and so they applied in 1955, were taken on as general assistants and mountain climbers, and on Dec. 29, 1955, left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo, and from there on to Port Stanley, where they transferred to the old *John Biscoe*. Thompson wintered-over at Base N in 1956 and 1957, and, in the second year, was also base leader. For his trip back to England in 1958, *see* **Miller, Ron**. He lived at Barrow-in-Furness.

Thompson, Matthew *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thompson, Patrick Brendan "Pat." b. Oct. 17, 1921. He was in the RN during World War II, and was on the Arctic convoys to Russia. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1956 and 1957. He died in Nov. 1994, in Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

Thompson, Richard Hugh John "Dick." Australian administrative officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne. 2nd-in-command for several years in the 1950s of ANARE relief expeditions to Mawson Station. He was supply officer, 1950-60.

Thompson, Russell Duncan. b. June 16, 1937, Neath, Wales, son of steelworks cashier and (later) personnel officer Robert Gordon Thompson (who went to school with Ray Milland, the actor), and his wife Muriel Duncan. After Neath Grammar School, he went to the University of Wales (Swansea), with the ambition to teach geography, and came under the tutelage of Derek Maling (q.v.), and from him developed an interest in FIDS. He applied, but was told to get his degree first, which he did, in July 1958, then, in Oct. 1958, took the *Shackleton* down to Base G, where he arrived at the end of November, and where he wintered-over as senior meteorologist in 1959 (he had studied meteorology at University, and had also attended a course at the Air Ministry training school, mainly to learn how to repair instruments). In 1960 he was due to winter-over again, as base leader, at Base Y, but the *Kista Dan*, which was transporting him there, got trapped in the ice at Marguerite Bay, and they had to be rescued by the *Glacier*. And so he went back to England. In Oct. 1960 he sailed again for Antarctica, on the *John Biscoe*, to be base leader at Signy Island Station for the winter of 1961. In 1962, on his return to England, he taught geography at a school in Bedford, and then in the Hague. In 1963 he married Gaynor Davies, and in 1965 took up a post at the University of New England, in NSW. In 1967 he moved to NZ, in 1970 got his PhD, and made the move to the University of Guelph, in Ontario. In 1974 he returned to England, as a lecturer at the University of Reading, and retired in 1999. But, in 1997 he began a new career, as lecturer on the cruise ships to Antarctica, making 30 trips over the next decade. His first trip was on the *Marco Polo*, and he was subsequently on the Saga Line ships, *Saga Rose* and *Saga Ruby*.

Thompson, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Thompson Escarpment. 79°27' S, 83°30' W. A steep, east-facing escarpment, 13 km long, at the head of Flanagan Glacier, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Robert C. Thompson, VX-6 operations officer during OpDF 65 (i.e., 1964-65).

Thompson Glacier. 66°45' S, 123°39' E. A channel glacier which flows northward into the S side (i.e., the head) of Paulding Bay, on the Banzare Coast. Delineated in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, working from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Egbert Thompson. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Thompson Island. 66°00' S, 111°07' E. The largest and most northeasterly of the Balaena Islands, about 0.8 km from the Budd Coast, and about 24 km NE of the Windmill Islands, it consists of 2 rocky knolls separated by a low snow saddle which could mean that it is two islands connected by ice. It was discovered by the *Balaena* in 1947. First delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955 from air photos taken in Feb. 1947 during OpHJ 1946-47. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phil Law on Jan. 19, 1956, and named by them for Richard H.J. Thompson. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1958. A cairn has been built on the highest point.

Thompson Mountain. 81°50' S, 159°48' E. Also called Mount Thompson. Rising to 2350 m, 8 km S of Mount McKerrow, in the SW part of the Surveyors Range. Named by NZGSAE 1960-61 for Edgar H. Thompson, professor of surveying and photogrammetry at University College of London, England. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, as did ANCA on Sept. 26, 1978.

Thompson Nunataks. 79°27' S, 85°49' W. Three evenly-spaced nunataks, 6 km S of Navigator Peak, they surmount the central part of the White Escarpment, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for American ozone physicist Russel [sic] William "Russ" Thompson, USARP meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Thompson Peak. 69°25' S, 157°40' E. Rising to 980 m, 8 km S of Ringgold Knoll, in the NW end of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and also from sketches and photos made by Phil Law on the *Magga Dan* on Feb. 20, 1959. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Richard H.J. Thompson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Thompson Peaks. 84°26' S, 166°30' E. Two peaks on the divide between the upper Moody Glacier and Bingley Glacier, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Douglas C. Thompson, cosmic ray scientist with the Bartol Research Foundation, who wintered-over as a usarp at McMurdo Station in 1963, and at Pole Station in 1965.

Thompson Peninsula. 64°28' S, 63°08' W. A peninsula, 5 km long, it forms the N side of the entrance to Fournier Bay, between that bay and Patagonia Bay, in the NE part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N between 1955 and 1957, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John W. Thompson. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears misspelled as Península Thomson, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines call it Península Thompson.

[1]**Thompson Point** *see* **Thomson Point**

[2]**Thompson Point**. 70°18' S, 161°04' E. A point of land descending northeastward from the Kavrayskiy Hills into the W part of the terminus of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Max C. Thompson, USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1966-67.

Thompson Ridge. 76°27' S, 146°05' W. A rock ridge, 3 km long, and trending N-S on the S shore of Block Bay, 5.5 km NW of Mount Iphigene, in Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially and mapped during USAS 1939-41, and named by Byrd in 1941 for Gershom Joseph Thompson (1901-1975), urologist at the Mayo Clinic, supporter and adviser on ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Thompson Spur. 71°33' S, 160°23' E. A large, rugged mountain spur descending eastward from the Daniels Range, between Swanson Glacier and Edwards Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for David H. Thompson, USARP biologist at Hallett Station in 1965-66 and 1967-68.

Thoms, Joseph George. Alias Geordie Bolts. b. April 20, 1798, Liverpool, son of John Thoms. He was a crew member on the *Lynx*, which sailed out of Sydney Harbor in 1820 bound for the South Shetlands. He later lived in the Cook Strait area, in NZ, establishing a whaling station at Paremata, near Porirua. He owned another two stations, one at Te-awa-iti, and a third at Port Underwood, with a pub in all three places. He got his nickname, apparently, after being sideswiped by a whale's tail. All the bones in one side of his body were broken, and his face was disfigured. He struck an awesome appearance in later life, short, stout, squat, with a bullet head and remarkably ugly features. He married a whaling girl named Te Ua Torikiriki, daughter of the local chief. He died on Aug. 2, 1852, at Te-awa-iti, on South Island, and was buried there three days later.

Islotes Thomsen *see* **Thomsen Islands**

Thomsen Islands. 65°47' S, 66°16' W. A group of small islands, 3 km SSW of Speerschneider Point, off the W side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine chart of 1957. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Helge Thomsen (1904-1985), Danish meteorologist who, from 1946 to 1954, was responsible for editing the Dansk Meteorologisk Institut's annual reports on the state of the sea ice in the Arctic. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call them Islotes Thomsen.

Bahía Thomson *see* **Thomson Cove**

Caleta Thomson *see* **Thomson Cove**

Point Thomson *see* **Thomson Point**

Punta Thomson *see* **Rahir Point**, **Thomson Point**

Thomson, Colin Sinclair. b. May 27, 1888, NZ, son of John Sinclair Thomson. He joined the Royal Navy on Jan. 15, 1904, and on Oct. 3, 1905, as a midshipman, he was transferred to the *Powerful*. On Jan. 4, 1908, he was transferred to the *Hibernia*, and on Sept. 30, 1908, was promoted from acting sub lieutenant to sub lieutenant. On Aug. 1, 1909, he was transferred to the *Bulwark*, on March 1, 1910, to the *Blake*, and on April 1, 1911, was promoted to lieutenant. On May 26, 1915, he married Royale Carter Falk, in London. In 1920, by now a lieutenant commander (promoted April 1, 1919), he was skipper of the *Verdun*, when that destroyer took the body of the Unknown Warrior across the Atlantic. On Aug. 30, 1925, he was promoted to commander, and on June 30, 1931, to captain. He was the first captain of the *Ajax*, and as such was in Antarctic waters in 1937. During World War II, he was deputy superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and from there became commodore in charge of the dockyard at Sheerness, a position he held until war's end. He retired as a rear admiral, and later lived in Chilham, Kent, to raise roses, and died in hospital in Canterbury, on July 24, 1959.

Thomson, George Wyville. b. March 5, 1830, Bonsyde, West Lothian. Marine biologist and professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh. Immediately after leading the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872-76, he was knighted. He died on March 10, 1882, at Bonsyde.

Thomson, Janet Wendy. Née Brown. British geologist, wife of Mike Thomson (see below; they married in 1967, in Wokingham). In Jan. 1977, while working for USARP (i.e., not for the British) in the South Orkneys, she became the first British female scientist to set foot on Antarctica, while she was working from the *Hero* that season. In 1983-84 she was on the *John Biscoe* (now working for the British), in the Biscoe Islands and the South Shetlands, as part of the BAS Geological Landings Program. In 1984-85 she was the only BAS member and the only female geologist with the USGS team on the English Coast, in eastern Ellsworth Land, and in southern Palmer Land, and in 1986 was the only female on the *Bransfield*, during the BAS Geological Landings Program of that season, at the Danco Coast and Marguerite Bay. For more on Mrs. Thomson, *see* **Thomson Glacier**, and **Women in Antarctica**, 1977.

Thomson, Leslie James Felix "Tommy." b. 1886, Young, NSW, son of Daniel Gordon Thomson and his wife Mary Ann McIntosh. He joined the merchant service, working his way up through the mate ranks until on Dec. 9, 1911, he got his first mate's certificate, and, on April 23, 1914, his master's certificate. In Hobart, on Dec. 23, 1914, at the last minute before the ship sailed for Antarctica, he was taken on as 2nd officer on the *Aurora*, 1914-15, and 1st officer, 1915-16. When the *Aurora* drifted away from the base, he and Capt. Stenhouse were the only two officers on board. Without Thomson, the ship would probably never have got back home. After the expedition, Thomson joined Capt. Stenhouse on the *Ianthe*. In 1927, in Sydney, he married Violet May McIntosh, and they lived in Wahroonga. where Tommy, after leaving the sea, became a lift driver. He died in Hornsby, NSW, on June 20, 1946. Violet died in 1979.

Thomson, Michael Robert Alexander "Mike." b. May 28, 1942, Brentford, Mdsx, son of Frank J. Thomson and his wife Hilda M. Pickhaver. After Birmingham University, he was BAS geologist who wintered-over at Base T in 1964 and at Base E in 1965, and during that period also spent time at Fossil Bluff Station. In 1969 he got his PhD from Birmingham, and from Dec. 1972 to Feb. 1973 was in southern Alexander Island, leading the first ever remote BAS summer geological project. It was this trip that proved that BAS geological winter programs were unnecessary. In Dec. 1974-March 1975 he led a 6-man team to conduct the first ever regional survey of the South Shetlands, and in Jan. 1977 was in the South Orkneys, part of a 6-person team (including his wife, Janet Wendy Thomson — see above), mapping the island group from the *Hero*. From Nov. 1977 to Jan. 1978 he was paleontologist on a 9-man USGS expedition to the Orville Coast, and in Dec. 1979 and Jan. 1980 he was a usarp in the Ellsworth Mountains. In Feb. 1981 he was fossil hunting on Adelaide Island, and in March of that year made geological landings from the *Bransfield*. He was fossil hunting on Adelaide Island from Nov. 1981 to March 1982, and from Nov. 1982 to Feb. 1983 led a 4-man geological party to Ross Island. In 1984 he became chief geologist with BAS, and from Nov. 1985 to Feb. 1986 he was back at James Ross Island, as head of a 10-man geological party. From 1986 to 1992 he was head of BAS's geology division, was back at James Ross Island in Dec. 1988-Jan. 1989, and in Jan. and Feb. 1991 was at Byers Peninsula, in the South Shetlands, as leader of a 14-person joint geological and biological party. From 1992 to Sept. 2000 he was head of the geosciences division of BAS, and in Dec. 1994 and Jan. 1995 he was co-leader of EUROSHACK (q.v.). In Jan. and Feb. 1997 he led a BAS team into the Shackleton Range to follow up on fauna studies made there during EUROSHACK. He was at McMurdo briefly in Nov. 1997, for an emergency meeting of the Cape Roberts Project (q.v.), and in Nov. and Dec. 1998, and again in Nov. and Dec. 1999, he was part of the 2nd and 3rd seasons of the Cape Roberts Project. In March 2002 he took part in ANDEEP II (q.v.), and retired on May 27, 2002.

Thomson, Robert Baden "Bob." b. May 18, 1927, North Island, NZ, son of William E. Thomson and his wife Nellie. After a spell on Campbell Island, in the sub-Antarctic, as senior ionospheric observer, 1958-59, he became upper atmosphere physicist and scientific leader at Hallett Station for the winter of 1960, was public relations officer and postmaster at Scott Base in 1960-61, and leader at Scott Base in 1961-62. He left NZ for Australia, became stores and logistics officer for ANARE, and wintered-over as officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station in 1962. In the summer of 1962-63 he led the Vostok Traverse (q.v.). He went back to NZ, and was deputy leader at Scott Base in 1963-64. From 1965 to 1988 he was superintendent of the Antarctic Division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Wellington; in other words he headed NZ's Antarctic research program (NZARP). In 1968 he established Vanda Station in the dry valleys of Victoria Land. In 1970 he married Betty. He died on Jan. 3, 2008, in Virginia, where he had moved to in the 1990s from Christchurch. They say he made 78 trips to Antarctica (but that figure includes sub-Antarctic islands).

Thomson, William Harvie. Known as Willie in his family, but as Tommy in the Navy, in FIDS, and at work. b. Sept. 13, 1922, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, son of engineer Alexander Thomson and his wife Mary. After Airdrie Academy and Glasgow University, he volunteered for the Fleet Air Arm, where he trained as a pilot lieutenant in Britain and Canada. He joined the escort carrier *Fencer*, and 842 Squadron, mainly Atlantic and Russian convoys. He sank a U-boat, and was awarded the DSC. In 1946 he married former WREN Nancy "Nan" Metcalf. He met James Wordie in an officer's club in London, applied for a job with FIDS, and in Nov. 1946 took the *Trepassey* from London to Port Stanley, and the *Fitzroy* from there to Marguerite Bay. At Base E (Stonington Island) he was the one who flew the Auster *Ice Cold Katie* (name proposed by Stonehouse), and Fids still talk with some awe about the time he crashed the plane, and had to walk 72 miles back to base. After the expedition, Tommy traveled around the islands, left Antarctica in May 1948, and flew home. He later became a teacher and headmaster (one of his schools was in Malaya). After teaching, he became Inspector of Schools in 1964, retiring in 1982 to Ardrossan, Scotland.

Thomson Bay *see* **Thomson Cove**

Thomson Cove. 65°06' S, 63°14' W. A cove, 1.5 km wide, just N of Étienne Fjord, between that fjord and Rahir Point, in Flandres Bay, along the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Baie Thomson, for Gaston-Arnold-Marie Thomson (1848-1932), minister of the French Navy in 1905, who was of assistance to both this expedition and FrAE

1908-10. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Thomson Bay, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Bahía Thomson. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Bahía Thompson (sic). Fids on the *Shackleton* surveyed it in Feb. 1956, and FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Thomson Cove on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Bahía Thomson.

Thomson Glacier. 73°27' S, 80°13' W. A glacier, about 13 km long, on the Bryan Coast, flowing between Rydberg Peninsula and Wirth Peninsula, into Fladerer Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Janet W. Thomson (q.v.), of BAS, head of the mapping operations from the 1980s, and a member of the US-UK cooperative project to compile *Glaciological and Coastal-Change Maps of the Antarctic Peninsula*. *See also* **Women in Antarctica**, 1977.

Thomson Head. 67°35' S, 66°46' W. A steep, rocky headland rising to 915 m, at the SE side of Bourgeois Fjord, W of Perutz Glacier, between that glacier and Bader Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in Aug. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed in Nov. 1949, by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Tommy Thomson. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Thomson Massif. 70°35' S, 66°48' E. A rock massif in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mount Sundberg and Mount McGregor rise from it. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for New Zealander Robert Baden "Bob" Thomson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Thomson Peak. 71°59' S, 166°07' E. A high peak, rising to 2350 m, 17.5 km SE of Mount Shute, W of Jutland Glacier, at the extreme S limit of the Mirabito Range, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64 for Bob Thomson. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Thomson Point. 60°43' S, 44°38' W. On the E side of Pirie Peninsula, 2.8 km SE of Cape Mabel, on Browns Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as Thomson Point, or Point Thomson, for John Arthur Thomson (1861-1933; knighted as Sir Arthur Thomson), Regius professor of natural history, University of Aberdeen, 1899-1930. It appears both ways on the expedition charts. On Petter Sørlle's chart of 1912, it appears as Point Tomson, on his and Hans Borge's chart of 1913 it appears as Point Tomsen, and on Sørlle's 1930 chart it appears as Tomsen Pynten (which means the same thing as Point Tomsen. However, all this Tomsen and Tomson business is just ignorance). Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart as Thompson Point (just ignorance). It appears as Thomson Point on a British chart of 1938. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1952 it appears as Punta Thomson.

Thomson Rock. 71°27' S, 66°56' W. A rock nunatak rising to about 900 m, along the E margin of the Batterbee Mountains, 5 km E of Mount Bagshawe, in Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E and from Fossil Bluff Station between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for Mike Thomson. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Thomson Summit. 75°16' S, 72°26' W. A mostly snow-covered mountain, rising to 1515 m, between Mount Goodman and Mount Chandler, in the Behrendt Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Climbed by a University of Wisconsin field party in 1965-66. These mountains were visited by Peter Rowley's 1984-85 USGS geological party, and he named this summit for Janet Thomson (q.v.), who, with Rowley's party, made the second ascent of this mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 13, 1985.

Thonhauserfelsen. 70°43' S, 163°37' E. A crag at the W end of Platypus Ridge, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Mount Thor. 77°35' S, 160°41' E. A prominent peak, rising to about 2000 m (the New Zealanders say about 2200 m), S of the feature called Labyrinth, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, after the Norse god. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Thor Island. 64°33' S, 62°00' W. The largest of a group of small islands at the E side of Foyn Harbor, Nansen Island, in Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named South Thor Island in 1920-21 by whalers in the area, for the *Thor I*, which was moored here that season and again in 1921-22. Lester and Bagshawe charted it as such during their British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, it appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1965. *See also* **North Thor Island** for a more detailed explanation of what happened here in the naming and renaming of these features.

The *Thor I*. Built by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, in 1890, for Liverpool owners, and bought in 1910 by Norwegian whaling company Bryde & Dahls Hvalfangerselskab (Thor Dahl and I. Bryde), and converted into a modern, 4365-ton whaling factory ship. From the 1910-11 season until the 1916-17 season, she operated out of Godthul in South Georgia. Harald Horntvedt was her skipper in 1912. She was in South Shetlands and Graham Land waters in 1917-18 (Capt. John Berggreen; Gustav Sørensen was 1st mate; Hans Jespersen was a gunner on board that season), 1918-19 (Capt. Gustav Sørensen; Nils Hansen died on board that season, in Dec. 1918), 1919-20, 1920-21 (one of her catchers that season was the *Odd 1*), and 1921-22 (Capt. Hansen Vermili). Between 1922 and 1929 she operated out of Godthul, operating in Antarctic waters in 1927-28 and 1928-29. In 1929-30 and 1930-31 she did pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters, fishing along the ice-edge. In 1930 she was in Cape Town. She was owned by Lars Christensen at this point, was laid up in 1931, and broken up in Germany in 1937.

The *Thor Major* *see* **The *Odd III***

The *Thor Minor*. Christensen tanker at Deception Island in 1928-29.

[1]**The *Thorarinn***. Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1929 in Oslo, for Bryde & Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1940-41, and narrowly avoided capture by the German raider *Pinguin*, on Jan. 14, 1941. She was sold in 1942.

[2]**The *Thorarinn***. 138 foot 4 inch Norwegian whale catcher built in 1945, at Smith's Dock, Middlesbrough, for Thor Dahl's company. She was the second catcher to bear this name. She was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1958 she became a training school in Sandefjord for new Thor Dahl whaling recruits, and in 1959 was sold to the Compañía Industrial, of Chile.

Mount Thorarinsson. 67°15' S, 64' 59' W. Rising to 860 m, at the SW side of the terminus of Hess Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It forms a point on the rocky spur that descends from the plateau, and is one of the most distinctive features along the coast as viewed from the Larsen Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed and mapped by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947. Further surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Re-photographed aerially by USN in 1968. Named by the UK for Sigurdur Thorarinsson (1912-1983), Icelandic glaciologist, professor of geology and geography at the University of Iceland, at Reykjavik, 1969-83. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer.

The *Thorbrann*. A 148 foot 4 inch Norwegian whale catcher built in 1947 at Smith's Dock, in Middlesbrough, for Thor Dahl's company. She was catching in Antarctica in 1948-49, for the *Thorshammer*.

The *Thordønn*. 176-foot Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1941 for Thor Dahl's company. The Germans seized her that year, and renamed her *Seelöwe* (i.e., "sea-lion"). After the war, Dahl got her back, and renamed her *Thordønn* again. She was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1969 she was sold to Christiania Spigerverk for scrap.

The *Thordr*. A 249-ton, 115 foot 7-inch whale catcher, built in 1929, at Akers Mek., Oslo, for Bryde & Dahl, of Sandefjord. On April 14, 1929, while she was docked in Sandefjord, undergoing final adjustments, the *Pythia*, which was moored next to her, capsized, and almost crushed the catcher. However, she was fixed up in time for the 1929-30 whaling season in Antarctic waters, when she caught for the

Thorshammer, as she did also for every season from then until 1939-40, when she was requisitioned for war service. In 1942 she became the U.S. Coast Guard ship *Bodega*. She sank in Panama at the end of 1943.

Thoresen, Thor. Manager of the *Southern Queen* in the 1920s.

Thoreson Peak. 77°44' S, 163°38' E. Rising to about 1200 m, it is one of the highest peaks on the rock bluffs at the S side of New Harbor, 3.2 km WSW of Stewart Peak, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by Paul Dalrymple, for Ronald D. Thoreson, biology laboratory manager with the wintering-over party at McMurdo in 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

The *Thorfinn*. Norwegian whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in 1933-34, working for the *Thorshavn*.

Thorfinn Islands. 67°21' S, 60°54' E. A group of small islands (including Heckmann Island), about 8 km (the Australians say 13 km) off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, between Campbell Head and Cape Simpson. Probably discovered by BANZARE 1929-31, but certainly not named by them. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Thorfinnøyane, for the *Thorfinn*. ANCA accepted the translated name on July 29, 1965, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Thorfinnøyane *see* **Thorfinn Islands**

The *Thorfjell*. A 129 foot 1 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1934 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, for Bryde & Dahl. She was launched as the *Terminus*, but delivered to Dahl as the *Thorfjell*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1940-41, catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1943 she was chartered briefly by the U.S. Coast Guard, as a patrol boat, but was back in Antarctic waters in 1943-44, again catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1944-45 she was catching for the *Sir James Clark Ross*, and in 1945 was overhauled at Walvis Bay, in South Africa. She was back with the *Sir James Clark Ross* in 1945-46. In 1946-47 and 1947-48 she was back in Antarctic waters, catching for the *Antarctic*, and in 1948-49 was catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1951-52 she was a buoy boat for the *Thorshammer*, and in 1952 was laid up. In 1953 she was sold to Gunvald Ottesen, of Stord, and converted into a coaster, being renamed the *G.O.* On Nov. 26, 1959, she capsized and sank, off Varberg, Sweden, with a load of grain aboard.

The *Thorgaut*. Norwegian whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in 1930-31, under the command of Rolf Walter. She foundered in the Southern Ocean in 1938. 3 men died.

Thorgaut Island. 67°27' S, 63°33' E. The largest island in the NE part of the Robinson Group, 11 km NW of Mount Daly, off Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in late Jan. 1931 by the *Thorgaut* (hence the name). Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who, if they named the feature, that name is unknown. Named by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Thorgaut Islands *see* **Robinson Group**

The *Thorgrim*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Harald Nilsen-Dalen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet*, during that factory's last Antarctic season. She took only one sperm whale that season.

The *Thorgry*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Hagobert Hansen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* in that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 12 blues, 126 fins, one sei, and 29 sperms.

[1]**The *Thoris***. A 133-foot Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1936 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, as the *Amos*, for Thor Dahl's company. Later renamed *Thoris*, she was in Antarctic waters in 1948-49, catching for the *Thorshammer*. In 1956 she was sold to the Brunvold Brothers, in Tromsø, and renamed the *Polarbris IV*. In 1967 she was broken up in Grimstad.

[2]**The *Thoris***. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Thomas Augensen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* in that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 5 blues, 108 fins, 2 seis, and 44 sperms.

The *Thorlyn*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Alf Andreassen) belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* in that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 4 blues, 145 fins, and 28 sperms.

Mount Thorne. 85°41' S, 158°40' W. A prominent peak, rising to 1465 m, on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, and on the W side of Scott Glacier, 10 km NW of Mount Goodale, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1929 by Larry Gould's Southern Geological Party (the New Zealanders say it was discovered on Byrd's South Pole flight of Dec. 28-29, 1929), and named by Byrd for one of this 6-man party, George A. Thorne. Mapped by the Southern Sledging Party during ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Thorne *see* **Thorne Point**

Thorne, George Arthur, Jr. "Mike." b. Dec. 20, 1901, Winnetka, Ill., son of George A. Thorne, of Brookline, Mass., and grandson of George R. Thorne, founder of Montgomery Ward & Co. A Yale geologist, he afterwards went to forestry school, spent a year skiing in Norway, worked in lumber camps, then learned to fly in Chicago. He had his own plane by the time he went on ByrdAE 1928-30 (it was rumored that he was a millionaire, and he probably was). He wintered-over in 1929, and was one of the Southern Geological Party led by Larry Gould in Dec. 1929. On Sept. 12, 1931, in Brookville, Long Island, he married Mrs. Elinor G. Toerge. He died on Dec. 7, 1939, in Harrisville, NH.

Thorne, John. b. Nov. 12, 1928, Thornton Heath, Surrey, son of Frederick Henry Thorne and his wife Edith Mary Grove. His father's electrical business failed during the Depression, so he became a rent collector, then a highly successful real estate agent, being a captain in the London Home Guard during World War II. Just after the war, John Thorne joined the Indian Army as a cadet, but then partition happened in India, so he joined a British regiment, serving a year patrolling the Somaliland-Abyssinia border, as a 2nd lieutenant with the Somalia Gendarmerie (native unit). After college, he trained as a mechanical engineer, and worked as a test engineer on aircraft pressurization and air conditioning. An oarsman, canoeist, and mountain climber, and with experience in central Norway's ice-cap area (as deputy leader of a school's expedition there), as well as much experience handling meteorological equipment, he was a natural for FIDS, which he joined in 1955, and, with 8 other Fids, sailed south from Southampton on the *Andes*, as a meteorologist, reaching Montevideo on Nov. 28, 1955. The next day he left Uruguay on the *Fitzroy*, bound for Port Stanley, reaching there on Dec. 4, 1955, immediately joining the *John Biscoe*, which, the next day, sailed south (*see* **The *John Biscoe*** for her itinerary). On Dec. 26, 1955, after a major tour of the bases, loading, unloading, relieving the bases, Thorne was set down at Base G, where he summered-over. On Feb. 10, 1956, the *Biscoe* came to pick him up to take him to his wintering-over base (Base W), but first they did the usual tour (again, *see* **The *John Biscoe*** for itinerary). On Feb. 21, 1956, the *Biscoe* arrived at Detaille Island, where Thorne wintered-over at Base W in 1956 and 1957. In Sept.-Nov. 1956 he and Hedley Wright were out on the trail, and for a time were reported missing, causing some consternation in the British press. They were finally pulled out by helicopter, perhaps the first helo rescue operation south of the Antarctic Circle (Nov. 7, 1956). On Feb. 8, 1958, the new *John Biscoe* picked him up (see that ship for itinerary), and he toured the local area on the ship for a week, and then headed back to Port Stanley (*see* [2]**The *John Biscoe***), arriving there on March 29, 1958. He lodged at James Street from April 1 to April 9, 1958, and on April 9, joined the *Shackleton*, leaving on April 11, 1958, for Montevideo, arriving there on April 15, and leaving on April 17, for the UK, where he arrived on May 15, 1958.

Thorne Glacier *see* [2]**Scott Glacier**

Thorne Point. 66°57' S, 67°13' W. Forms the W entrance point of Langmuir Cove, on Hanusse Bay, and marks the NW extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1960 from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from surveys conducted by Fids from Base W that same season. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Thorne (q.v.), a member of the first sledging party to visit Hanusse Bay, in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Punta Thorne.

Thorne Refugio. 62°55' S, 60°42' W. Argentine refuge hut at Telefon Bay, Deception Island, opened on March 23, 1949, during ArgAE 1948-49. By 1952-53 it was covered with snow, and

on Jan. 3, 1953 was rebuilt, as Refugio Naval Thorne. It was closed in 1956. It was named for Coronel de marina Juan Bautista Thorne (1807-1885). of the Argentine Navy.

Thorne-Middleton, Anthony Cyril "Tony." b. 1937, Newton Abbot, Devon, but raised partly in Croydon, son of Cyril Thorne-Middleton and his wife Doris M. Mulligan. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a cook, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961, and at Base F in 1962. In 1988, in Milton Mowbray, Leics, he married Christina Dare.

Caleta Thornton. 63°16' S, 57°28' W. An inlet approximately 8 km SW of Cape Siffrey, on the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula, on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. George Thornton M., hydrographer on the *Yelcho* during ChilAE 1971. The Argentines call it Caleta Mercado.

Islote Thornton. 62°12' S, 58°43' W. A small island off the NE coast of Marian Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans, presumably for Lt. George Thornton M. (*see* **Caleta Thornton** above).

Mount Thornton. 73°34' S, 77°07' W. Rising to about 700 m, S of Carroll Inlet, between Mount McCann and Mount Benkert, in the east-central part of the Snow Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Richard Thornton, commander of the *Eltanin*, 1967-68. It appears on the 1968 USGS sketch map of Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Thornton, Edwin "Ed." FIDS/BAS meteorologist who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1961 and 1962. He was at Base E for the winters of 1964 and 1965, as a general assistant.

The *Thorøy*. Built in England by Armstrong-Mitchell, for Bowring, launched on Oct. 25, 1893, and completed in Dec. 1893, as the *Snowflake*. She was sold in 1913, and became the *Kremlin*, being sold again in 1922 to Johann Rasmussen, in Norway, and being renamed the *Velløy*. In 1925 Thor Dahl bought her, and renamed her the *Thorøy*, a 2710-ton auxiliary cookery vessel, tanker, and supply ship. She left Sandefjord on Aug. 25, 1925, with Anton Severin Anderssen as skipper and Haakon Hansen as 1st mate, to work out of South Georgia, gathering oil. She may well have been south of 60°S that 1925-26 season. She left South Georgia for Barbados, in turn leaving there on April 20, 1927, reaching NY on April 30, 1927, taking her load to the USA. On May 10, 1927, she left NY for Norfolk, Va., and thence to Houston. In 1947 she was sold for the last time, to the French, and became the *Anne de France*, and was scrapped at Rosyth on Jan. 12, 1953.

Thorp Ridges. 66°34' S, 52°51' E. Three almost parallel ridges, 29 km W of Stor Hånakken Mountain (what the Australians call Mount Bennett), in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Arnold Thorp, electrical fitter at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Thorshammer*. Known by the men who worked aboard her as *Hammer'n* (i.e., short for Hammeren, meaning "the hammer"). The former Eagle Oil Company tanker *San Nazario*, built by W. Doxford & Sons, of Sunderland, in 1914, and bought by Lars Christensen, for Bryde & Dahl, out of Sandefjord, Norway. At Framnaes Mek., Lars converted her into a 12,215-ton factory whaling ship, 526 feet long, 66 feet 6 inches wide, and with 795 nhp. Under the command of Capt. Hjalmar Bråvold, she was pelagic whaling in Antarctic waters in 1928-29 (manager was Christen Granøe), 1929-30, and 1930-31, the last season being under the command of manager Gustav B. Bull. A stern slip was fitted in 1931-32 (she was not in Antarctic waters that season), and Bull took her back to Antarctica in 1932-33 (Hjalmar Bråvold was still skipper). Still under Bråvold, she was back in 1933-34 (Einar Siggessen was manager), 1934-35, 1935-36, and again in 1936-37. She was in Antarctic waters again in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. She was back in 1940-41, under a new captain, Einar Torp (her log books were destroyed, but *see* **The Queen *of Bermuda***, for her movements during part of this season). That was the season the German raider *Pinguin* captured three Norwegian whaling vessels, only the *Thorshammer* escaping, with her 7 catchers, to South Georgia. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1941-42, still under Torp. Again under Capt. Bråvold, she was back in 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45. In 1945-46 her skipper in Antarctic waters was Kristian Evensen. Capt. Bråvold was back in 1946-47, and in 1947-48 Capt. Torp was her skipper again. In 1948-49 Thorvald Hansen was her skipper, and her catchers were *Thordønn*, *Hauk*, *Ottern*, *Thorfjell*, *Seksern*, *Thorarinn*, *Thoris*, and *Thorbrann*. She was back in Antarctic waters in the following seasons: 1949-50 (Capt. Torp), 1950-51 (Capt. Torp), 1951-52 (Capt. Torp), 1952-53 (Capt. Finn A. Ramberg), 1953-54 (Capt. Dagfin Sivas), and 1954-55 (Capt. Sivas). Captain Nils Larsen was her skipper for the seasons 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61), and, for her final season, 1961-62, her skipper was Gilbert Knutsen. In 1962 she was sold to Cantieri, Navali, in La Spezia, for scrap.

Thorshammerhallet. 71°20' S, 24°00' E. An ice slope between 21°E and 27°E, at the N side of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for the *Thorshammer*.

The *Thorshavet*. A 17,081-ton, 571 foot 1 inch Norwegian factory whaling ship, built in 1947, by Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, for Thor Dahl's Ørnen Company, and named after Dahl's 11,051-ton ship *Thorshavet* (built in 1938 and sunk by the Nazis in 1942). She was in Antarctic waters every season from 1947-48 until 1961-62. That last season, she left Sandefjord on Oct. 17, 1961, with 10 catchers, and a total complement of 350 men. The catchers were *Thorlyn*, *Thorgry*, *Tiger*, *Thorvald*, *Thoris*, *Seksern*, *Femern*, *Djerv*, *Pingvin*, and *Thorgrim*. She returned to Sandefjord on May 5, 1962. She had taken 45 blue whales, 876 fins, 5 seis, and 354 sperms. In 1955 she had been lengthened to 644 feet 2 inches, and her new weight was 19,268 tons. She was back in Antarctic waters in 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67, and was sold to Astra Overseas Fishing (which was really the Dahl company combined with Astrea of Sweden) in 1969, becoming the *Astra*, a fish protein factory ship. On April 14, 1974, the *Karonga* ran into her and 3 days later she sank off the coast of Guinea-Bissau, one man dying. Dahl's company then built a third *Thorshavet*.

The *Thorshavn*. Norwegian tanker owned by Lars Christensen. She came down to the Antarctic every summer between the 1930-31 season and the 1936-37 season, Christensen himself leading each of the expeditions except the one of 1934-35, which Klarius Mikkelsen led. Her whale catchers in the 1933-34 season were: *Ørn II*, *Thorfinn*, *Toern*, *Treern*, *Femern*, and *Seksern*. On Feb. 20, 1935 a landing party, including Caroline Mikkelsen, made it ashore from the vessel, after having discovered the Ingrid Christensen Coast. The 1936-37 expedition is the one referred to in this book as LCE 1936-37.

Thorshavnheiane. 71°00' S, 40°00' E. The area between the Belgica Mountains in the W and the E border of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for the *Thorshavn*. Originally, this feature extended from Borchgrevinkisen to 45°E, in Queen Maud Land but in 1973, the Norwegians fixed the limits to what they are now.

The *Thorshøvdi*. Also seen as *Thorshövdi*. Norwegian factory whaling ship, acquired by Lars Christensen in 1948, in Antarctica for every season from 1948-49 until 1964-65. In the season 1949-50 she was commanded by Capt. Hansen. This ship brought down the equipment and some of the members of NBSAE 1949-52.

Thorstensen, Gunder. Name also seen as Torstensen. b. July 21, 1874 (baptized on Aug. 14, 1874), in Borøen, Dybvaag, Aust-Agder, Norway, son of sailor Bernt Andreas Thorstensen and his wife Jensine Teresia Gundersdatter. He went to sea as a whaler, worked his way up through the mate ranks, and was skipper of the *Solstreif*, in Antarctic waters, 1917-18, 1919-20, and 1920-21. In 1928, at Sandefjord, he signed on as skipper of the *Sir James Clark Ross* for 1928-30.

The *Thorvald*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Alf Karlsen) owned by Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* in that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 7 blue whales, 111 fin whales, and 45 sperm whales.

Mount Thorvald Nilsen *see* **Nilsen Plateau**

Thorvald Nilsen Mountains *see* **Nilsen Plateau**

Thorvaldsen, Leif *see* **Begann, A.M.S.**

Bay of the Thousand Icebergs *see* **Duse Bay**

Mount Thrace. 77°30' S, 161°07' E. Rising to 1800 m at the SE side of Mount Boreas (it is connected by a ridge to the Mount Boreas

massif), in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Thrace, the home of the mythological character Boreas. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Three Brothers Hill. 62°15' S, 58°40' W. Also called Brothers Hill. A conspicuous hill rising to 210 m (the British say 195 m), and with 3 summits (2 higher and one lower), it is the remnant neck of an extinct volcano, forming the E entrance point of Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The descriptive name Three Brothers was given by early sealers in the area. Capt. Sherratt refers to it in 1820-21, and describes it as "somewhat resembling three joints of the fingers, when the hand is closed." It appears as such on British charts of 1916 and 1930. However, Capt. Fildes, in 1821, called it The Three Brothers. David Ferguson in a 1921 report based on his survey of 1913-14, calls it Three Brothers Hill. Resurveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, it appears on their 1935 chart as Three Brothers Hill, as it does on a 1948 British chart, that being the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. The Argentines initially called it Colina Three Brothers, and it appears that way on one of their 1948 charts (misspelled, however, as Colina Thres Brothers) and on one of their 1949 charts. There are 1955 references to it as Tres Hermanos, Los Tres Hermanos, and Cerro Tres Hermanos. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Colina Tres Hermanos. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted Cerro Tres Hermanos. Tony Bancroft, in 1959, referred to Middle Brother, the central part, used as a triangulation station by FIDASE in 1956-57. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Three Brothers Islands. 61°30' S, 55°51' W. Discovered in the South Shetlands in Feb. 1821 by von Bellingshausen, and named by him as Ostrova Tri Brata. Later given individual names — Aspland Island, O'Brien Island, and Eadie Island.

Three Children and a Baby *see* **Windscoop Nunataks**

Three Degree Depot. 86°56' S, 160°03' E. One of Scott's depots during his trek to the Pole, during BAE 1910-13. Built on Dec. 31, 1911, at a height of 9126 feet above sea level. So named because it was 3 degrees of latitude from the Pole.

300-Mile Depot. Established by Byrd in 1928-29, 300 miles S of Little America, on the Ross Ice Shelf.

Three Kings Cove. 62°05' S, 57°56' W. Between Three Sisters Point and Mersey Spit, on King George Island, at the Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. So named by the Poles in 1981 because members of PolAE 1979-80 spent the day of Jan. 6, 1980 (i.e., Christmas Day) at this cove.

Three Lakes Valley. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A low valley containing 3 freshwater lakes (from N to S: Pumphouse Lake, Knob Lake, and Heywood Lake), it extends N from Marble Knolls, in the vicinity of Elephant Flats, to Stygian Cove, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and named descriptively by FIDS in 1947. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Three Little Pigs. 65°14' S, 64°17' W. Three small islands, with offlying rocks, 0.5 km NW of Winter Island, in the Argentine Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them as The Three Little Pigs. The definite article was dropped by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and the feature appears as Three Little Pigs in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the shortened version in 1956. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Tres Chanchitos, but on a 1958 Argentine chart as Islas Tres Chanchitos (a "chanchito" is a little pig), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The group appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Grupo de los Tres Chanchitos, but the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Tres Chanchitos.

Three Man Peak *see* **Ali Shan**

Three Musketeers Hill. 62°04' S, 58°28' W. A hill, rising to 300 m, with 3 rocky cliffs (Kowalski Clif, Kumoch Cliff, and Zubek Cliff), in Domeyko Glacier, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Three Nunataks. 80°04' S, 154°50' E. Three mostly ice-covered nunataks, one of which has an altitude of 2190 m above sea level, 3 km (the Australians say 6 km) SW of Haven Mountain, at the NW edge of the Britannia Range. Discovered by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named descriptively by them. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962, as did ANCA on May 18, 1971.

The Three Pigs. Icy rock towers, at False Cape Renard. Popular with mountain climbers.

Three Pup Island *see* **Pup Rock**

Three Sails. 80°27' S, 80°42' W. Three small, isolated nunataks in a row, 10 km E of Redpath Peaks, at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named descriptively by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Three Sisters. 71°27' S, 68°27' W. Three peaks at the W end of the Kuiper Scarp, about 11 km SSW of Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island. Used by BAS pilots as a readily identifiable calling point on the approach to the skiway near the field station. Named by UK-APC on May 11, 2005.

Punta Three Sisters *see* **Three Sisters Point**

Three Sisters Cone *see* **Three Sisters Cones**

Three Sisters Cones. 77°34' S, 166°58' E. Three aligned cones at a height of about 1800 m, on the lower SW slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island. Named by BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. NZ-APC seems to call the feature Three Sisters Cone (i.e., in the singular).

Three Sisters Point. 62°05' S, 57°55' W. Marked by 3 conspicuous dark boulders, 6 m high, it forms the W side of the entrance to Sherratt Bay, NE of Mersey Spit, and 2.5 km NNE of Penguin Island, on the SE coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1937, and it appears on their 1938 chart. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Punta Three Sisters, but on a 1953 Argentine chart translated as Punta Tres Hermanas. That was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Nunatak Three Slice *see* **Three Slice Nunatak**

Three Slice Island *see* **Three Slice Nunatak**

Three-Slice Nunatak. 68°02' S, 64°57' W. A conspicuous nunatak, rising to about 500 m, and surmounting the low NE extremity of Joerg Peninsula, just N of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. This distinctive landmark, in the form of a serrated ridge 2.5 km long, is snow-covered except for 3 almost vertical rock faces which suggest its name. Discovered aerially and from the ground in 1940 by personnel from East Base during USAS 1939-41, and named by them. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and, for some reason, US-ACAN accepted the name Three Slice Island in 1947 (this was corrected by the time of the 1956 U.S. gazetteer). On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Isla Williams Rebolledo. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1947, and appears on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS chart as Three-Slice Nunatak. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. On an Argentine chart of 1957 it appears as Nunatak Three Slice, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On Ray Adie's 1957 map it appears as 3-Slice Nunatak. On a Chilean chart of 1962 it appears fully translated as Nunatak Tres Tajadas, but the 1974 Chilean gazetteer pluralized it as Nunataks Tres Tajadas. However, today, it seems they have re-singularized the feature.

Threshold Nunatak. 83°46' S, 166°06' E. An isolated nunatak, 8 km NE of Portal Rock, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969-70, in association with Portal Rock, and also because it reflects the location of this nunatak at the mouth of Tillite Glacier. Mr. Gunner was landed here by helicopter to collect a rock sample. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Thrinaxodon Col. 85°12' S, 174°19' W. A rock col, 3 km SE of Rougier Hill, along the ridge that trends southward from that hill, in the Cumulus Hills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by David H. Elliot of the Ohio State

University Institute of Polar Studies. Many samples of the fossil Thrinaxodon (a mammal-like creature) were found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

[1]**The *Thule***. Lars Christensen's ship, the *Aquila*, which had whaled out of San Pedro, Calif., was bought by the Thule Whaling Company of Stabekk, Christiania (manager Hans Fredricksen, also of the Rethval Whaling Company), and renamed *Thule*. She was one of the first factory whaling ships to flense whales at sea, operating in the South Orkneys in 1912-13 and 1913-14. Skipper was H.G. Melsom, and manager was Hans Fredriksen. The *Paal* was her catcher.

[2]**The *Thule***. Tanker which accompanied the *Balaena* into Antarctic waters from the 1947-48 season until she was sold to the Japanese in Aug. 1960. She had a canning plant aboard.

Rocas Thule *see* **Thule Islands**

Thule Bluff. 68°31' S, 78°33' E. A prominent rocky bluff, the easternmost outcrop in the Vestfold Hills. Surrounded by ice and snow, it is the last outcrop as one travels up onto the plateau. Named by ANCA, in reference to Ultima Thule.

Thule Islands. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A group of 3 small islands and offlying rocks, running N-S, 0.4 km SW of Balin Point, in the NW part of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, the name at that time seems to have applied only to the eastermost of the islands in this group. That definition persisted into a 1916 British chart. A 1930 British chart shows Thule Rock, as applied to one of the larger rocks in the easternmost part of the group. Either way, the feature was named for the *Thule*. The Discovery Investigations team surveyed the group in 1933, and on their chart they appear wrongly as being joined to Signy Island. The feature appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Rocas Thule. Following a survey conducted by FIDS in 1947, UK-APC accepted the name Thule Islets, on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the feature as Thule Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit. They appear on an Argentine chart of 1960 as Grupo Tule del Sur (i.e., "the southern Thule group"), which sort of defeats the intent of the original naming, but that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Thule Islets *see* **Thule Islands**

Thule Rock(s) *see* **Thule Islands**

The *Thuleland*. Ship that took down the Indian Antarctic expeditions of 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93. The skipper for all seasons was Lennart Hedlund.

The *Thulla*. Name also seen as *Tulla*. A 545-ton Norwegian steamship, an experimental combined factory and catcher, built in 1911 by Framnaes Mek., for Chris Christensen's Kosmos Company. In 1911-12 she was in the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys and the South Shetlands, looking for suitable anchorages for whaling ships. Ole Jørgensen was skipper. She was supported by the transport vessel *Havfruen*, which, on Dec. 31, 1911, was sunk by ice.

Thulla Cove. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A cove, S of Thulla Point, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, in association with the point. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Thulla Point. 60°43' S, 45°40' W. An ice-free point, 1.5 km NE of Jebsen Point, and SW of Foca Point, on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, and, in more detail in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the *Thulla*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Thulla Ridge. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. A substantial ridge SE of Tranquil Lake, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 an 1950, and photographed aerially in 1968 by the Royal Navy. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with Thulla Cove and Thulla Point.

Thuma Peak. 69°40' S, 72°03' W. A mainly ice-free peak, rising to about 550 m, 3 km NW of Overton Peak, in the Desko Mountains, at the SE end of Rothschild Island, 5 km W of the NW part of Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Jack S. Thuma (b. May 16, 1921, Mich. d. April 16, 1991, St. Petersburg, Fla.; his wife, Marguerite, had died only 3 weeks earlier), of the U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Westwind* during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. Originally plotted in 69°39' S, 72°10' W, it has since been replotted.

Thumb *see* **Little Thumb**

Islote Thumb *see* **Thumb Rock**

Thumb Island *see* **Thumb Rock**

Thumb Islet *see* **Thumb Rock**

Thumb Point. 75°58' S, 160°28' E. A rock spur extending from the NW side of The Mitten, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because it looks like the thumb on a mitten. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Thumb Promontory. 84°48' S, 116°18' W. A prominent rock spur on the N side of Lackey Ridge, in the Ohio Range. Named by an NZARP geological field party to the Ohio Range in 1979-80, and formally proposed by Margaret Bradshaw, here in 1983-84. From certain angles the upper part of this feature resembles an upturned thumb. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Thumb Rock. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. A rock in the NW entrance of Stella Creek, between Winter Island and the NW end of Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by them. It appears as such on a British chart of 1947, but on a 1948 British chart it appears as Thumb Islet, and that latter name was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Thumb Rock, and it appears as such on British charts of 1960 and 1967. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1959. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Pulgar (which means the same thing), but when it came to the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, someone had a lapse of concentration, and put down Punta Pulgar. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Thumb, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In 1964-65 it was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*.

Thunder Glacier. 64°50' S, 63°24' W. A through glacier, 6 km long, flowing across Wiencke Island from E to W, from Gerlache Strait to Peltier Channel, between Sierra DuFief and the Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably discovered by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed and charted in Sept. and Oct. 1944 by the personnel of Port Lockroy Station, during Operation Tabarin, and so named by them because a thunderous avalanche nearly covered them here. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1950. It appears on a British chart of 1950, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Segunda Garganta (i.e., "second pass"), named in association with Channel Glacier (q.v.). The feature was re-surveyed in April 1955, by Fids on the *Norsel* and Fids from Base N.

Mount Thundergut. 77°39' S, 161°24' E. A rock peak, 5 km NE of Saint Pauls Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC. When seen from the E, it presents a very steep domed face with a vertical gut subject to rockfall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Mount Thurman. 84°42' S, 170°51' W. Rising to 780 m, it is the highest summit in the Bravo Hills, along the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, between the mouths of Gough Glacier and Le Couteur Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Robert K. Thurman, USN, assistant chief of staff for operations, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1963.

Thuronyi Bluff. 66°48' S, 64°45' W. A prominent bluff at the head of Mill Inlet, between Balch Glacier and Gould Glacier, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Geza T. Thuronyi, Antarctic bibliographer at the Library of Congress, 1967-90. He was a member of US-ACAN from 1987 to 1990. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 12, 1988.

Isla Thurston *see* **Thurston Island**

Mount Thurston *see* **Johansen Peak**

Thurston, Michael Harbour "Mike." b. 1937, London, son of Cyril Charles D. Thurston and his wife Daisy Olive Harbour. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a zoologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960 and 1961. A specialist in Amphipoda, he had a species of carabid beetle, Thurstonella, named after him. He was with the Southampton Oceanographic Centre, and the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, at Wormley.

Thurston Glacier. 73°18' S, 125°18' W. About

24 km long, it flows from the SE slopes of Mount Siple, on Siple Island. It trends eastward, and then ENE to reach the N shore of the island. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Thomas R. Thurston, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1965.

Thurston Island. 72°20' S, 99°00' W. A largely ice-covered, glacially dissected island, about 215 km long and 90 km wide, between the Amundsen Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea, off the NW end of Ellsworth Land, it is separated from the mainland by Peacock Sound, which is occupied by the W portion of the Abbot Ice Shelf. Discovered aerially by George Dufek on Feb. 27, 1940, on a flight from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. Charted as a peninsula, and named by Byrd as Thurston Peninsula, for W. Harris Thurston, New York textile manufacturer and a supporter. The name Eights Peninsula was also given to it, before it was re-defined in Feb. 1960. It was only then, during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, that Peacock Sound was found to run parallel to the entire S coast of the feature, thus making Thurston Island an island, rather than a peninsula. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Thurston Peninsula *see* **Thurston Island**

Thwaites Glacier. 75°30' S, 106°45' W. A broad glacier flowing into the Amundsen Sea, about 50 km E of Mount Murphy, at the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Though imperfectly delineated, the glacier has tremendous flow, and in Jan. 1966 had formed a large floating glacier tongue (60 km long; *see* **Thwaites Glacier Tongue**) and an extensive grounded iceberg tongue (110 km long; *see* **Thwaites Iceberg Tongue**). Together, these features extend into the Amundsen Sea more than 160 km, and inhibit E-W navigation. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in association with Thwaites Glacier Tongue.

Thwaites Glacier Tongue. 75°00' S, 106°50' W. About 60 km long and 30 km wide, it is the seaward extension of Thwaites Glacier, in the Amundsen Sea. It enters the sea about 50 km E of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Fredrik T. Thwaites, glacial geologist at the University of Wisconsin.

Thwaites Iceberg Tongue. 74°00' S, 108°30' W. A very large and rather compact iceberg tongue, about 110 km long and 30 km wide, about 30 km NE of Bear Peninsula, aground in the Amundsen Sea, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. In Jan. 1966, its S end was only 5 km N of Thwaites Glacier Tongue, from which it had broken off. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and from USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with the glacier tongue and the glacier.

Thyasira Hill. 64°22' S, 57°00' W. A distinctive hill rising to about 60 m above sea level, and standing out among a small group of hills, between 250 and 300 m S of Nordenskjöld's hut (from SwedAE 1901-04) on Spath Peninsula, on Snow Hill Island. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, because of the abundance of the fossil bivalve mollusk *Thyasira towensendi* found in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Thyer, Norman Harold. b. Sept. 3, 1929, Gloucestershire, son of Percy Thyer and Esther Lilian Hodnett. After national service, he joined FIDS in 1950, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1951 and at Base F in 1952. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* came to pick him up, to take him back to Southampton, where he arrived on June 11, 1953. On his return to England he got his degree in mathematics, and then went to Seattle where he earned his PhD in meteorology. It was in the great Northwest that he began mountain climbing, and over the next several decades would climb all over the world, including the Himalayas. In 1956 he moved to Canada — to Vancouver, then to Montreal, and finally to Nelson, where he settled. He married Anna. He was with the division of surveying engineering, at the University of Calgary, and worked in Nepal. He died on July 20, 2006.

Thyer Glacier. 67°43' S, 48°45' E. A tributary glacier flowing NW along the S side of the Raggatt Mountains, between the Nye Mountains and the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land, to enter Rayner Glacier near Casey Bay. Mapped by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight of 1956. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for Robert Francis Thyer (1908-1992), chief geophysicist, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australian Department of National Development. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. Originally plotted in 67°45' S, 49°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Thyssenhöhe. 79°34' S, 45°42' W. A rather solitary ice dome, rising to about 886 m, on Berkner Island, SW of Roberts Inlet, on the E side of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by the Germans, for Franz Thyssen, German geophysicist. Also known as South Dome. *See also* **Reinwarthhöhe**.

The *Tiama*. NZ yacht, built between 1991 and 1998, skippered by Dutchman and longtime New Zealander Henk Haazen and his wife Bunny (who worked for Greenpeace), that visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in Jan. and Feb. 1999, as the vessel for the 6 mountain climbers who formed the Young Australian Antarctic Expedition (led by Kieren Lawton).

Tian Hu. 69°23' S, 76°20' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Tiane Hu. 62°11' S, 58°55' W. A lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Tiane Ling. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Tianlong Bandao *see* **Donovan Promontory**

Tiantang Wan. 69°25' S, 76°12' E. A cove in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Rocas Tiber *see* **Tiber Rocks**

Tiber Rocks. 68°23' S, 67°00' W. A group of two rocks near the head of Rymill Bay, close W of the mouth of Romulus Glacier, 5 km NW of the highest summit of Black Thumb, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. The larger of the two rocks was given the name Chasm Island, by RARE 1947-48, but that name died. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and named Tiber Rocks by them in association with Romulus Glacier and Remus Glacier. UK-APC accepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call this feature Rocas Tiber.

Ticha Peak. 62°37' S, 60°11' W. Rising to 790 m in Bowles Ridge, next E of Omurtag Pass, and 780 m ENE of the summit of Mount Bowles, 2.3 km SW of Melnik Peak, 1.7 km W of Asparuh Peak, and 2.6 km NW of Kuzman Knoll, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the Ticha River, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Promontorio Tickell *see* **Tickell Head**

Tickell, William Lancelot Noyes "Lance." b. Oct. 21, 1930, Coventry. After National Service in the Army (including a stint with the Paras), he graduated in 1954 from the University of Wales at Bangor, in botany, chemistry, and zoology. Attracted by the prospect of doing some interesting mountain climbing, and of studying seabirds in the field, he answered an ad for the FIDS, in a weekly news magazine, and wintered-over as meteorologist at Signy Island Station in 1955, and was the leader there for the winter of 1956. In 1960 he was invited by Bill Sladen to teach at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, and also led expeditions to Bird Island, South Georgia, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-64 (including a wintering-over in 1963), becoming one of the world's authorities on albatrosses. In 1962 he married Willow Anne Phelps. He has written his autobiography, *Signy to South Georgia: A Naturalist on the Edge of Antarctica, 1954-1964*.

Tickell Head. 60°32' S, 45°48' W. A headland forming the E entrance point of Bridger Bay, on the NW coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered in Dec. 1821 by Powell and Palmer. Surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their 1934 chart. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958, and named by them for Lance Tickell (q.v.), who took part in the survey, and made the first ascent of Mount Nivea. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. The Argentines call it Promontorio Tickell.

Tickhill, Terry Lee. b. 1950. American sophomore, a chemistry major at Ohio State, who, in 1969-70, went to Antarctica as cook and field assistant with Lois Jones' all-women party. She was one of the first 6 women ever at the South Pole. She later became an aquatic ecologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and lived in Colorado, as Terry Lee Tickhill Terrell.

Canal Tickle *see* **Tickle Channel**

Paso Tickle *see* **Tickle Channel**

Tickle Channel. 67°06' S, 67°43' W. A narrow channel, 8 km long, and between 1.5 and 5 km wide, in the S part of Hanusse Bay, this marine channel extends N-S from from Landauer Point (at Hanusse Bay) to The Gullet, and separates Hansen Island from the E extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 25, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed on the ground by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, and named by them. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a tickle is a narrow water passage between two islands. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1963 as Paso Tickle. The Argentines call it Canal Tickle.

Ticoca Havna *see* **Port Jebsen**

Tidblom, Charles. His name is also seen spelled Tidblón, Tedblón, and (most often) Timblón, but it was always Tidblom (pronounced "tidbloom"). b. 1785, Stockholm, as Carl Oliver Tidblom. He went to sea, came to London, became an Englishman, changed his name to Charles, and was living on Jacob Street, Bermondsey, when, on May 28, 1815, at the nearby church, St. Mary Magdalene, he married local girl Hannah Paine. Their first child, Hannah, was born there in 1817, and then the family moved to the Ratcliff Highway, in Stepney. In the fall of 1818, leaving his newly-pregnant wife in London, Charles set sail for Buenos Aires, where, on Dec. 2, 1818, he and merchant Adam Guy (and a third party) took a charter on the merchant brig *San Juan Nepomuceno* (which was, at that moment sealing in Patagonia, under the command of Don Pedro Nelson). When the *San Juan Nepomuceno* returned to Buenos Aires, Tidblom took command of her on May 2, 1819, and, on Aug. 25 of that year skippered the vessel to Patagonia and on to the South Shetlands for the 1819-20 sealing season (the first sealing season in those newly-discovered waters). His son Charles had been born in Stepney earlier that year, but had died five days after his first birthday, before Tidblom could make it back to the Ratcliff Highway, where his next child, Sophia Louisa, was born in 1822. Tidblom's investments having paid off in South America, he took his family to live in Buenos Aires, and their next three children, George William, Eliza, and Charles Samuel, were born there in 1823, 1825, and 1827 respectively. In 1827 Don Carlos was commanding the privateer *Sin Par* during the war for Argentine independence. He is described as short, olive-skinned, and with fair hair and blue eyes. He became a naturalized Argentine, and died on July 4, 1830, aged 45, being buried in the British Protestant church of St. John's. George William became a merchant, married, and ultimately moved to Callao, Peru, taking his mother with him. Charles Samuel became a broker in Arenales, married, and had, among others, Ronald Tidblom, who would become famous in Argentine agriculture. Sophia Louisa and young Hannah also married. George and his wife and mother were back in Buenos Aires in 1871, as was Charles Samuel, and all of them died in the yellow fever epidemic of that year, and are buried in St. John's, along with Don Carlos.

Mount Tidd. 81°17' S, 85°13' W. Also called Mount Pirrit. A prominent rock peak, the highest summit in the Pirrit Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Paul Tidd, USNR, a helicopter pilot, who took over from Finn Ronne as officer in charge of Ellsworth Station on Jan. 16, 1958.

Tierney Creek. 68°38' S, 78°18' E. A seasonal feature, 38 m above sea level, flowing for about 5 months each year between Chelnok Lake and Krok Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for Trevor Tierney, who was the first to describe the system represented by this creek, wherein such seasonal creeks and lakes, when they are not flowing, remain in basins separated by sections of dry river bed or ice-filled channels. For more on Dr. Tierney, *see* **Tierney Hill** (below).

Tierney Hill. 68°32' S, 78°05' E. A prominent hill, rising to 91 m, and surrounded by hills 40-60 m high, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA on Sept. 26, 1978, for Trevor J. Tierney, medical officer with the Antarctic Division for 5 years, who helped to establish the survey network as part of the Davis Station airstrip survey. He was the medical officer for the first Enderby Land exercise, and wintered-over at Davis in 1973. For more on Dr. Tierney, *see* **Tierney Creek** (above).

Tierney Peninsula. 72°20' S, 95°45' W. About 22 km long, and ice-covered, between Savage Glacier and Morgan Inlet, on the E end of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the *Burton Island* and the *Glacier* during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of Feb. 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for James Q. Tierney (b. 1924, Md.), oceanographer on the *Burton Island* that season, i.e., 1959-60.

Tierney River. 68°36' S, 78°22' E. A seasonal river in the Vestfold Hills, it flows for about 5 months each year, from November to the middle of May, between Krok Lake and Lake Druzhby. When it is not running, lakes remain in basins separated by sections of dry river bed or ice-filled channels. Named by ANCA, for Trevor Tierney (*see* **Tierney Hill**).

Tierra de O'Higgins *see* **O'Higgins Land**

Islotes Tierra Firma *see* **Terra Firma Islands**

Tierra San Martín *see* **San Martín Land**

Tiffany Automatic Weather Station. 77°54' S, 166°12' E. American AWS installed on White Island, on the Ross Ice Shelf, at an elevation of 25 m, on Jan. 23, 1984, and named for a friend of Dr. Charles Stearns, the leader of the AWS project. It operated from Jan. 24, 1984 to Jan. 23, 1986, when it was removed.

The *Tiger*. Norwegian whale catcher (gunner: Herman Berntsen, of Cape Town), belonging to Thor Dahl. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62, catching for the *Thorshavet* during that factory's final Antarctic season. She took 8 blues, 108 fins, 2 seis, and 48 sperms.

Tiger Hill. 73°29' S, 167°14' E. In the SW area of Spatulate Ridge, it has vertical walls toward the SW and NE, sloping down toward Apostrophe Island toward the SE, in Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered by ItAE 1996-97. Named by the Italians on July 17, 1997, for the way the rock is made up of black and white lines.

Tiger Island. 76°47' S, 162°28' E. An island, 6 km N of Lion Island, on the N side of Granite Harbor, between the lowest reaches of Benson Glacier on the W and an overflow from the Evans Piedmont Glacier on the E, in Victoria Land. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE established a survey station on its highest point on Oct. 20, 1957, and named it in association with nearby Lion Island. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Tiger Nunatak. 81°21' S, 152°45' E. Rising to about 1600 m in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for a dog who worked in the area in 1959-60 (*see* **Lonewolf Nunataks**).

Tiger Peak. 70°52' S, 165°58' E. Rising to 1490 m above the cirque wall near the head of Ludvig Glacier, at the W end of a chain of peaks extending NE-SW, about 16 km SE of Mount Elliot, in the central Anare Mountains. It is distinguished by stripes of different colored rock, and, because of that, was so named by the ANARE party which explored this area from the *Thala Dan* in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Tigerstripe Ridge. 76°42' S, 161°30' E. The N ridge of Flagship Mountain, notable for the alternating stripes of rock and snow which extend over much of its length, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by a 1988-89 NZARP field party here. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Tigert, Emerald Lee. b. Sept. 2, 1910, Omaha, Tex., son of George Washington Tigert and his wife Cathryn Virginia "Cattie" Justiss. Oiler and then engineer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. In 1935 he married Esther Clark in NZ, and had to have his uncle Monroe, then a cop in Philadelphia, vouch for him. He lived most of his life in Morris Co., Tex., as a carpenter and welder. He married again, to Nisida I. "Jackie" Hanes, and 6 months after she died he married again, in Morris County, on Dec. 1, 1978, to Iva M. Daniel. He died on Dec. 26, 1992, at Red Bud Nursing Home, in Naples, Tex.

Tighe Rock. 74°26' S, 100°04' W. A rock outcropping along the coastal slope at the W margin of the Hudson Mountains, 24 km NW of Mount Moses. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Robert F. Tighe, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1964-65.

Islote Tigre. 67°11' S, 67°42' W. A little island, just off the S coast of Sorge Island, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines for the *Tigre*, the Ar-

gentine whaling ship that took part in the war against Brazil in 1827.

The *Tigre-Mou*. French yacht (name means "the Tiger Moth"), skippered by Hervé Le Goff, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97. The following season she was around southern waters, but only as far south as South Georgia.

Ozero Tihoe *see* **Lake Tikhoje**

Gora Tihova. 73°09' S, 63°49' E. A peak on the S side of the ridge the Russians call Hrebet Astrofizikov, W of Mount Dummett, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lake Tikhoje. 66°19' S, 100°58' E. A lake in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Tihoe. ANCA translated it.

The *Tijuca*. An 846-ton 3-masted iron corvette, built in 1866 by E. Gouin, of Nantes, in France, and converted into a barque in 1907, and bought by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. For 35 years she carried provisions and mail to the whaling station at Grytviken (in South Georgia), and carried whale oil back to Buenos Aires, and was sold in 1942. In 1946 she ran aground near the Rio Grande, in Brazil, and had to be written off. There is a jetty at Grytviken named after her.

Tilav Cirque. 71°19' S, 160°57' E. On the NW side of McLean Buttress, in The Fortress, in the Cruzen Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Serap Z. Tilav, USAP field team member in support of the Antarctic Muon and Neutrino Detector Array (AMANDA), and cosmic ray studies at Pole Station for 9 seasons between 1991 and 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Tilberg Islands *see* **Tillberg Peak**

Tilbrook, Peter John. Known by his Antarctic colleagues as "Tilly." b. Dec. 12, 1938, Romford, Essex, son of William John Tilbrook and his wife May Pegrum. He joined Fids in 1961 (FIDS became BAS in 1962), as a zoologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station as base leader in 1962 and 1963. In 1966, in London, he married Frances C. Brander, and they lived in Ely, Cambridgeshire. He was later head of the terrestrial biology section at BAS.

Tilbrook Hill. 60°45' S, 45°36' W. Rising to about 70 m, between Hillier Moss and Caloplaca Cove, in the SE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Peter Tilbrook (q.v.), who initiated two long-term research sites near this hill. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Tile Ridge. 62°30' S, 59°51' W. A partly ice-free ridge, rising to 240 m in Dryanovo Heights, 2.4 km SE of Lloyd Hill, 2.5 km N of Triangle Point, and 2.3 km W of Malamir Knoll, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Tile (Tylis), the ancient capital of the Celtic kingdom of Thrace, 279-213 BC, and ancestor of the present-day Bulgarian settlement of Tulovo, near the city of Stara Zagora.

Nunataks Tillberg *see* **Tillberg Peak**

Tillberg Islands *see* **Tillberg Peak**

Tillberg Nunataks *see* **Tillberg Peak**

Tillberg Peak. 64°46' S, 60°54' W. A largely ice-free peak, a useful landmark, rising to 610 m (the British say 900 m), on the ridge running E from Foster Plateau toward Sentinel Nunatak, on the S side of Drygalski Glacier, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. A feature was discovered by SwedAE 1901-04 in about 69°49' S, 60°51' W, between Andersson Peak and Sentinel Nunatak, roughly mapped by them as a group of small islands in the Larsen Ice Shelf, and named by Nordenskjöld as Tillberg Öarna (i.e., "the Tillberg Islands"), for Judge Knut Henning Robert Tillberg (1860-1940), a supporter. On a 1908 Argentine map the feature appears misspelled as Isla Fillberg, and on Wilkins' chart of 1929 misspelled as Tilberg Islands. They appear as the Tillberg Islands on British charts of 1934 and 1940, plotted in 64°47' S, 65°50' W. On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Tilberg, on a 1947 Chilean chart as Islas Tillberg, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islotes Tillberg. During a survey conducted in Nov. 1947 by Fids from Base D, it was found that the feature was not a group of islands at all, but 4 rocky outcrops, and the Fids renamed them Tillberg Nunataks, which included this feature (i.e., the one today called Tillberg Nunatak), Sentinel Nunatak (which these Fids named during this survey), and two others — one in 64°49' S, 60°53' W, and another in 64°50' S, 60°52' W. UK-APC accepted that situation on Jan. 22, 1951, US-ACAN followed suit in 1952, and it appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Nunataks Tillberg on a 1958 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejected the proposed Isla Tillberg). Fids from Base D re-surveyed the group again in 1960-61, and, found that the name Tillberg Nunataks had been applied to a feature that was not distinctive enough to warrant such a collective name. So. on Feb. 12, 1964, UK-APC dropped the name Tillberg Nunataks entirely, re-applied the name Tillberg to the present-day peak, kept the name Sentinel Nunatak, and left the other two unnamed. US-ACAN followed suit with this later in 1964.

Tillergone Slope. 76°44' S, 161°24' E. A shallow "blue ice" glacial slope, or overflow, about 2 km wide, which is a distributary of Flight Deck Névé, over subdued steps between Dotson Ridge and Flagship Mountain, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by an NZARP field party to commemorate an incident when the steering gear of a motor toboggan broke during the 1989-90 season. At the time, this glacier was being used as access to a camp at Flagship Mountain, and the slope had to be negotiated twice without steerage. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Tilletøyane *see* **Tillett Islands**

Tillett Islands. 67°11' S, 59°27' E. The name is also spelled Tillet Islands, and called Tilletøyane by the Norwegians. A group of small, somewhat dispersed islands, the largest rising to a height of 70 m out of the sea, 8 km NE of Cape Wilkins. Discovered and named in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Mount Tilley. 69°45' S, 69°31' W. A flat-topped, ice-capped mountain, rising to about 1850 m, 11 km S of Mount Tyrrell, and 5 km inland from George VI Sound, in the E part of Alexander Island. Despite its height, it is best described as a foothill of the Douglas Range, from which it is separated by Toynbee Glacier which bounds it to the west. First photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for Cecil Edgar Tilley (1894-1973), professor of mineralogy and petrology at Cambridge, 1931-61. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Tilley Bay. 67°24' S, 60°04' E. Just E of Tilley Nunatak, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Nabbvika (i.e., "peg bay"). Renamed by ANCA on April 29, 1958, in association with the nunatak. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tilley Nunatak. 67°24' S, 60°03' E. A bold, rocky outcrop rising to 95 m, 8 km S of the Hobbs Islands, it projects from the coastal ice cliffs E of William Scoresby Bay, on the W end of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for Cecil Tilley (*see* **Mount Tilley**), who studied the rock specimens brought back by the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959. The Norwegians call it Nabbodden.

Tillite Glacier. 83°51' S, 166°00' E. A small tributary glacier flowing NW from Pagoda Peak and the NW slopes of Mount Bell, to join Lennox-King Glacier N of Fairchild Peak, in the W part of the Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 because it contains outcrops of ancient moraine (tillite), indicative of glacial action in remote Paleozoic times. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tillite Lake. 67°47' S, 62°52' S. A long, narrow, permanently frozen lake, on the SE side of the North Masson Range. It measures 3.4 hectares in area. Named by ANCA on Dec. 3, 1984, for the beds of tillite found here.

Tillite Spur. 85°59' S, 126°36' W. A narrow, steep-cliffed rock spur, 5 km long, descending from the southern Wisconsin Plateau, between Red Spur and Polygon Spur, and terminating at the E side of Olentangy Glacier, in the area of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. So named by John H. Mercer (*see* **Mercer Ridge**) in 1964-65, because tillite extends the length of the spur above its granitic cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Tilman, Harold William "Bill." b. Feb. 14, 1898, Wallasey, Cheshire, son of Lancashire produce broker John Hinkes Tilman and his wife Adeline Schwabe Rees. He attended the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was commissioned into the Artillery in 1915, and was a highly decorated young officer wounded several times in the trenches in World War I. He took up mountain climbing while farming in Kenya in the 1920s and early 1930s, and during this period began a long association with Eric Shipton (*see* **Shipton Ridge,** and **Ewer, Jack**). He left Africa by bicycle, crossing the continent from Kenya to the West Coast. In 1936, with Noel Odell (one of the last men to see Mallory alive on Everest in 1924), he climbed Nanda Devi without oxygen (the highest point ever reached by man to that point), and in 1938 led the British expedition to Everest. He fought at Dunkirk and in North Africa during World War II, helped the partisans in Albania, and was again much decorated. He and Peter Lloyd got to a record 27,200 feet on Everest in 1950, without oxygen, before being driven down by storms, and the following year he became a British consul in Burma. These are only the tip of the iceberg of his adventures. He taught himself to sail, and in 1954 bought the *Mischief* (q.v.), and sailed her all over the world, including to the South Shetlands in 1966-67. When the *Mischief* foundered in the Arctic, he replaced her with the *Sea Breeze*, which was wrecked in 1972. In 1973 he acquired his final cutter, the *Baroque*. He never married. On Nov. 1, 1977 he and some others left Rio in a steel-hulled tug, the *En Avant*, skippered by old *Baroque* shipmate Simon George Richardson, bound for the Falklands and from there on to Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, to climb mountains. They were never seen again, and his loss at sea was confirmed on April 15, 1979. He wrote 15 books about his travels, and has been biographized.

Tilman Ridge. 76°40' S, 159°35' E. A ridge forming the NW arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, who named it for Bill Tilman, in association with Shipton Ridge and Odell Glacier (both also named after famous mountain climbers). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Tilt Rock. 70°27' S, 68°44' W. An isolated rock peak, rising to 670 m (the British say about 550 m), 3 km inland from the ice shelf of George VI Sound, and 3 km NE of Block Mountain, on the S side of Transition Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936. Further photographed aerially, and roughly surveyed from the ground, in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them descriptively as Pyramid Point. It appears as such on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Fids from Base E re-visited it in Nov. 1948, and in 1949 re-surveyed it, and it was so re-named by them because the dip of the rock strata gives a tilted appearance to the whole rock mass. UK-APC acepted that name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Timber Peak. 74°10' S, 162°23' E. Rising to 3070 m, it is the high peak above Priestley Glacier, on the S side of that glacier, 3 km WNW of the summit of Mount New Zealand, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because petrified sections of tree branches were found in sandstone deposits at this peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Cape Timberlake. 78°58' S, 161°37' E. A bold cape at the W side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Lewis G. Timberlake, USN, public works officer at McMurdo in 1962. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 1, 1965.

Cabo Timblón *see* **Cape Timblón**

Cape Timblón. 62°42' S, 61°20' W. A conspicuous rocky cape forming the N extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to 19th-century sealers. On maps it has sometimes been confused with Cape Hooker and with President Head. Named for Charles Tidblom (sic and q.v.). It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Timblón, and on a 1948 Argentine chart as Cabo Timblón. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Timblón, Carlos *see under* **Tidblom**

Time zones. All time zones come together at the South Pole, so that a clock is never wrong here. It is never really right either, so, for convenience, South Polers use New Zealand time.

Gora Timirjazeva. 71°11' S, 66°13' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, NE of Mount Gleeson, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Timok Cove. 62°37' S, 61°15' W. A cove, 460 m wide, indenting the N coast of Rugged Island for 330 m, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Timok River in northwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Timosthenes. 69°08' S, 65°57' W. A prominent peak, rising to 2025 m, between the head of Hariot Glacier and the N side of Airy Glacier, 5 km NW of Peregrinus Peak, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Re-photographed aerially on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed in Dec. 1958 by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Aristotle Timosthenes of Rhodes, navigation pioneer under the Ptolemies. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. Note: The names of this mountain and Peregrinus Peak were exchanged in 1974, thus giving us the situation we have today, a situation that appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Tin. Has been found in Antarctica.

Tinbergen, Jaap "Jack." b. Dec. 19, 1934, Leyden, Holland, son of animal behaviorist Prof. Nikolass "Niko" Tinbergen and his wife Elisabeth "Lies" Rutten. He saw his father go off to a hostage camp for 2 years during the war, and in the early 1950s the family moved to Oxford, on the invitation of Sir Alister Hardy, and his father became a professor there. After Cambridge, Jack became a FIDS ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1957 and 1958. He later lived in Oxford. In 1973 his father won the Nobel Prize. Jack died on June 20, 2010.

Tindal, Ronald "Ron." b. May 9, 1936. He became a FIDS general field assistant and mountain climber on Oct. 30, 1958, and wintered-over at Base D in 1959 and 1960. From May to Sept. 1961 he was at Birmingham University, writing up his report. He wintered-over again, this time at Base E, in 1963, and was a member of the Larsen Ice Shelf Party in 1963-64. On his way home, on the *Shackleton*, that ship and the *John Biscoe* rendezvoused in rough seas, and as Tindal was transferring from one ship to the other, the ships touched each other, and Tindal's arm was crushed between them. He left FIDS in Aug. 1964, went to Scotland, and then to NZ.

Tindal Bluff. 67°04' S, 64°52' W. A rocky headland rising to about 800 m, NW of Monnier Point, between that point and the terminus of Fricker Glacier, on the SW side of Mill Inlet, on the Foyn Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64, and named by them for Ron Tindal (q.v.), who was on the survey. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1975. It appears in the 1976 British gazetteer. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Cabo Froilán González, for Capitán de navío Froilán-González (*see* [2]**Macaroni Point**).

Tindegga *see* **Tindegga Ridge**

Tindegga Ridge. 72°31' S, 2°54' W. A rock ridge immediately SW of Ytstenut Peak, in the Regula Range, at the NE end of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegain cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tindegga (i.e., "the summit ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tindegga Ridge in 1966.

Tindeklypa. 72°05' S, 2°22' W. A double summit separated by a deep ravine (the name in Norwegian means "the summit ravine"), 1.5 km N of Istind Peak, on the easternmost end of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them. US-ACAN accepted the nem, without modification, in 1966.

Tindley, Roger Charles. b. April 24, 1950, Southampton. BAS general assistant and me-

chanic who wintered-over at Fossil Bluff station in 1973 and 1974.

Tindley Peaks. 71°18' S, 67°26' W. A group of peaks rising to about 760 m between Christie Peaks and McArthur Glacier, E of Horse Bluff, in the Batterbee Mountains, on the Rymill Coast, at George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from 1970 by BAS personnel from Base E and Fossil Bluff Station. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Roger Tindley. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, and also in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Tingey Glacier. 73°34' S, 68°25' E. A small glacier at the S side of McCue Bluff, at the S end of the Mawson Escarpment, it flows W into Lambert Glacier, about 98 km S of Barkell Platform. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Robert J. "Bob" Tingey, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey parties of 1970, 1971, and 1972. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009.

Tingey Rocks. 69°57' S, 67°52' E. Two small rock features SW of Single Island, on the W edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1971 by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party. Named by ANCA for Robert J. "Bob" Tingey, geologist with the party (*see* **Tingey Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Tinglof, Iver August "Chips." b. Sept. 2, 1895, Winchester, Mass., but raised in Boston, son of carriage maker August Tinglof and his wife Christina, both Swedish immigrants. He started off as a builder of elevators in Boston, and became a cabinet maker. In 1922 he married a Canadian girl, Bertha, and they moved to Watertown, Mass. He made the hut for Byrd to winter-over alone in at Bolling Advance Weather Station during ByrdAE 1933-35. Tinglof himself sailed south on the *Jacob Ruppert* to Antarctica, and wintered-over, as a tractor mechanic, during that expedition. In Feb. 1935 he returned to NZ on the *Jacob Ruppert*. He had been sick on the trip north, and died as the result of a virus, in Dunedin, on March 4, 1935.

Tinglof Peninsula. 72°02' S, 100°06' W. An ice-covered peninsula, 16 km long, between Henry Inlet and Wagoner Inlet, on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Chips Tinglof. Originally plotted in 71°59' S, 100°24' W, it has since been replotted.

Tingtao Wan. 69°26' S, 76°00' E. A cove in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Isla Tinguiririca *see* **Day Island**

Tinker, Ronald Arthur "Ron." b. April 13, 1913, Christchurch, NZ, son of Australian immigrants to NZ, veterinary dentist Harry Albert Tinker and his wife Millicent Elizabeth Wood. After a variety of jobs he was working as a cab driver when World War II broke out, and he joined the Army, being sent to Egypt, where he volunteered for what became the Long Range Desert Group, operating way behind enemy lines. He was commissioned in 1942. After tremendous "Boys Own" adventures in North Africa, the Aegean, Lebanon, Albania, and Italy, he was in hospital in Italy where he met Elsie Frances Brown, a Scottish-born NZ nurse. They were married in Senigallia, on March 14, 1945. He left the Army in 1945, but re-joined in 1947, in 1949 heading a battalion of the Fijian Army, leading that Battalion into action in Malaya in 1952-53. He left the Army as a lieutenant colonel in 1962, and was team leader at Scott Base in Antarctica in the winter of 1963. He became a salesman and retired in 1980. His wife died in 1969, and he died on Feb. 16, 1982, in Christchurch.

Tinker Glacier. 74°00' S, 164°50' E. About 40 km long, it flows not from the Polar Plateau, but rather from the interflow between Aviator Glacier and Campbell Glacier, and thus drains the central part of the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing SE into Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Ron Tinker. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tinker Glacier Tongue. 74°06' S, 165°02' E. The seaward extension of Tinker Glacier, it projects into the NW corner of Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the glacier.

Tinkham, Silas. He was skipper of the New Bedford whaler *Junior*, in Antarctic waters in 1848-49, and died on Nov. 27, 1850, worn out.

Tinsel Dome. 63°44' S, 58°55' W. A small, ice-covered hill rising to 700 m, SE of Bone Bay, between that bay and the Aureole Hills, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and charted in July 1948 by Fids from Base D, and named descriptively by them from its appearance with the sun shining on it. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1962 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and further surveyed by FIDS in 1959-60.

Tintyava Peak. 63°31' S, 58°14' W. An ice-covered peak rising to 950 m in the N foothills of the Louis Philippe Plateau, 2.28 km WSW of Mount D'Urville. 9.57 km NNW of Kukuryak Bluff, and 13.16 km ENE of Lartigo Peak, it surmounts the upper course of Sestrimo Glacier to the ESE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 2006. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Tintyava in southern Bulgaria.

The *Tioga*. Norwegian factory whaling ship, built in 1890. Owned by the Corral Company (based in Chile, but a subsidiary of a company owned by Wilhelm Jebsen, out of Bergen, Norway; *see* **Sociedad Ballenera Corral**), managed by Lauritz Christiansen, and skippered by Thoralf Moe, she was in the South Orkneys in the summers of 1911-12 (she was in at Signy Island that season) and 1912-13, with her steam whalers the *Corral*, the *Samsón*, the *Germania*, the *Scott*, and the *Fyr* (and, some say, the *Dove*). She was one of the first factory ships to flense whales at sea (*see also* **The *Thule***). The ship's manager was Bernhard Jebsen. Capt. Moe led a surveying expedition of the west coast of Signy Island from this ship, and it was in this area that she was wrecked in a storm, off Jebsen Point, on Feb. 4, 1913. There was one death, the Chilean Cayetano Muñoz. The wreck was still visible in 1984.

Tioga Hill. 60°44' S, 45°39' W. A rounded summit, rising to 280 m, at the W side of the head of McLeod Glacier, ESE of Port Jebsen, it is the highest point on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1947 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1956, for the *Tioga*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Tioga Lake. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A small lake, NNE of Port Jebsen, and NW of Tioga Hill, on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS conducted biological freshwater studies here from 1970. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, in association with the hill. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Tioga Point. 60°43' S, 45°40' W. At the N end of Port Jebsen, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for the *Tioga*.

Tippet Nunataks. 66°44' S, 53°15' E. Two nunataks, about 22 km SW of Mount Breckinridge, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Richard K. Tippet, fixed-wing pilot with the ANARE Enderby Land Survey Party of 1976.

Península Tirado. 64°55' S, 63°04' W. A small peninsula projecting toward the NNW, and whose NW coast, which terminates in Léniz Point, forms the SW shore of Argentino Channel, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Hugo Tirado Barrios, leader of ChilAE 1959-60. The Argentines call it Península Laprida.

Cabo Tisné *see* **Cierva Point**

Tisné Point *see* **Cierva Point**

Tisobis Valley. 80°11' S, 156°20' E. An ice-free valley just NE of Mount Henderson, in the Britannia Range. Named by a University of Waikato (NZ) party of 1978-79, led by Mike Selby, for Tisobis, the Roman name for the Dwyryd River. Several features in this area are named for place names in old Britannia. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

The *Titan*. In Antarctic waters in 1980-81, as part of the German Antarctic Expedition. Her skipper was M. Boese.

Nunatak Titan *see* **Titan Nunatak**

Titan Dome. 88°30' S, 165°00' E. A large ice dome on the Polar Plateau, trending E-W and rising to over 3100 m, between the Queen Maud Mountains and the South Pole. The dome was first crossed by the sledging parties of Shackleton, Amundsen, and Scott, during their treks to (or toward) the Pole during, respectively, BAE 1907-09, NorAE 1910-12, and BAE 1910-13, and described by them as a major snow ridge. It was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborn radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79, and named after the Cambridge University Titan

computer, which was used to process all the early radio echo-sounding data for this part of Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 3, 1982.

Titan Nunatak. 72°05' S, 68°44' W. A broad, rather flat-topped nunatak, rising to 460 m (the British say 490 m), N of Kirwan Inlet, between Coal Nunatak and the Tethys Nunataks, in the SE corner of Alexander Island, overlooking George VI Sound. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Seen from the NW, as Ellsworth saw it, only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice, and so it was uncertain whether this was a peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound. A survey conducted by Fids from Base E on Dec. 7, 1949, cleared this up. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for one of the satellites of the planet Saturn (Saturn Glacier is near Titan Nunatak). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. In those days it was plotted in 72°09' S, 68°43' W, but the coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. With the new coordinates, this feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Nunatak Titan.

Titania Peak. 71°30' S, 69°16' W. A rock peak, rising to 1250 m (the British say 1190 m), WSW of (and near the head of) Uranus Glacier, and 17.5 km WNW of Mount Umbriel, in eastern-central Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 71°32' S, 69°25' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for one of the satellites of the planet Uranus. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It has since been replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 UK gazetteer.

Titanium. Has been found in Antarctica, probably first by Edgeworth David.

Tito Peak. 76°36' S, 162°17' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 600 m, at the end of the ridge 3 km E of Mount Creak, in the SE extremity of the Endeavour Massif, in the Kirkwood Range. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Ramón Tito (see the first of the ***Endeavour*** entries). Apparently, Tito raised the first NZ flag over Scott Base, on Jan. 20, 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Gora Titova *see* **Gjeruldsenhøgda**

Mount Titus. 72°15' S, 169°02' E. Rising to 2840 m, it surmounts the heights at the W end of the ridge between Staircase Glacier and Kelly Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Robert W. Titus, U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist of Reno, Nev., scientific leader at Hallett Station in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name. Originally plotted in 72°18' S, 168°59' E, it has since been replotted.

Tiw Valley. 77°36' S, 161°47' E. The valley next eastward of Odin Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN and NZ-APC together in 1976, for the Norse god.

Tizire Glacier *see* **Chijire Glacier**

Tizire-hyoga *see* **Chijire Glacier**

Tizire-iwa *see* **Chijire Rocks**

Tizire Rocks *see* **Chijire Rocks**

Tjøntveit, Thor; and **Pedersen, Einar Sverre**. Two Norwegians who finished second in the London to Sydney air race, and who decided to fly over both the South Pole and the North Pole in their twin-engine Cessna, the *Roald Amundsen*, on their way back to Norway. On Jan. 15, 1970, after some political maneuvering, they received clearance from the U.S. authorities, and on Jan. 18, 1970, left Invercargill, NZ, bound for Antarctica. After a brief fuel stop at McMurdo, they arrived at the South Pole on Jan. 19, 1970, only 12 hours after Max Conrad had landed there. They hadn't originally planned to land, just to drop the Norwegian and U.S. flags, but they did land, causing some consternation and a lot of unexpected work for the American lads at Pole Station. The "Flying Vikings" stayed at the Pole for 5 hours, then returned to McMurdo. It was reckoned to be the first time a plane had landed and taken off at the South Pole using wheels (as opposed to, say, skis). On Jan. 23, 1970 they left for Punta Arenas, Chile. Pedersen (b. 1919, Trondheim. d. Jan. 20, 2008, Anchorage, Alaska) had been a navigator with Scandinavian Airlines since 1946. He married pilot Inge Liljegran. Thor, who had been born in Norway, was now an American, flying for a living in Alaska.

Ostrova Tjulen'i *see* **Tyulen'i Islands**

Mys Tjulenij *see* **Cape Tulenij, Tyuleniy Point**

Tjulenijodden *see* **Tyuleniy Point**

Nunataki Tjutcheva. 80°37' S, 28°15' W. A group of nunataks SE of the glacier the Russians call Lednik Derzhavina, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Tjuvholene *see* **Tjuvholene Crags**

Tjuvholene Crags. 71°57' S, 4°28' E. High rock crags (the Norwegians describe them as small mountain ridges) rising to 2495 m, forming the N end of Mount Grytøyr, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tjuvholene (i.e., "the thief's lair"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tjuvholene Crags in 1967.

Gora Tkachëva. 81°53' S, 159°30' E. A nunatak, N of the Gutenberg Glacier, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Toadstool Rocks. 68°50' S, 69°25' W. A group of ice-covered rocks in water, rising to 2.5 m above sea level, in the SW part of Marguerite Bay, ESE of Terminal Island, off Alexander Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted from the *Bransfield* in Feb. 1977. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, in association with Mushroom Island and Puffball Islands. The feature appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1983. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Punta de Toba *see* **Inott Point**

Tobias, Cato, Jr. b. 1802. Black crew member on the *Huron*, 1820-21. This may be the black crew member who was punished for stealing. What happened, apparently, was that back in 1820, when the *Huron* was leaving New Haven, a crew member had his jacket stolen. For 19 months it never showed up, but on Sept. 5, 1821, while the ship was in at the Falklands between South Shetlands seasons, it was discovered in the possession of a black man on board. As we know of only one black man on board the *Huron* during this expedition, it may well be Mr. Cato. Anyway, the culprit had been a steward on board, but, as he had been found guilty of other petty thefts, that job had been taken away from him. Now, after the discovery of the jacket, the crew decided to punish him for it. One is not clear what this punishment consisted of, but it was severe enough for the officers to break it up, and for the captain to order the man's release, not because the captain considered the punishment unjust, but because the man was in no condition to take his medicine, having been on the sick list for 2 months with scurvy.

Tobin Mesa. 73°17' S, 162°52' E. A large mesa (or tableland), between Pain Mesa on the N and Gair Mesa on the S, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, as Tobin Tableland, for James Tobin, surveyor with the party. NZ-APC accepted that name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967, but with the name Tobin Mesa.

Tobin Tableland *see* **Tobin Mesa**

Toboggan Gap. 72°16' S, 166°03' E. A steep pass, about 1.2 km wide, through the Millen Range, just N of Turret Peak, offering good sledging from the Polar Plateau to the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tobogganers Icefall. 71°31' S, 163°30' E. A prominent icefall in the west-flowing tributary to Sledgers Glacier, located at the N side of the Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by Malcolm Laird in association with nearby Sledgers Icefall. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1983, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Toboggans. Motor toboggans were much used after IGY (1957-58). *See also* **Ski-Doos**.

Tocci Glacier. 72°10' S, 168°18' E. A steep tributary glacier descending from Mount Lozen to enter the N side of Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Joseph J. Tocci II, USN, aerographer's mate at McMurdo in 1967.

The *Tocopilla*. Chilean ship, on ChilAE 1980-81. Captain Manuel Lagunas Alfaro.

Mount Tod. 67°13' S, 50°39' E. On the SW side of Auster Glacier, at the head of Amundsen

Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for Ian Maxwell Tod (b. May 10, 1927), weather observer who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959, and at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tod Gully *see* **Todd Gully**

Mount Todd. 78°03' S, 85°56' W. A peak rising to 3600 m on the E side of Embree Glacier, 3 km NNE of Mount Press, in the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 for Edward P. Todd, physicist with the NSF, 1963-84; director of the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, 1977-84, with responsibility for the development of USARP.

Todd Glacier. 68°03' S, 67°03' W. A glacier, 11 km long, it flows SW into Calmette Bay, in western Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Gertrude Evelyn "Anne" Todd (b. 1927), FIDS scientific officer and editor in London, 1950-87, very famous in FIDS circles (the British did not send women to Antarctica, but no one else did then either. However, the British were rather slow in this field). She won the Fuchs medal in 1987. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Todd Gully. 76°43' S, 159°42' E. A valley, 1.1 km W of Brock Gully, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for its similarity to fox-hunting country (a todd is a fox). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Some sources claim that this gully was originally known as Tod Gully, but that the Australians changed the name in late 2008. However, in 1990 (when the first edition of this encyclopedia was written, say, it appeared as Todd Gully, just as it does today).

[1]**Todd Hill**. 77°31' S, 169°16' E. A hill, about 500 m high, on the E flank of Mount Terror, inland from Cape Crozier, 3 km WNW of The Knoll, and 2 km NNE of Bomb Peak, on Ross Island. It is a plug, or dome, of trachyte, through which a deep, perfectly conical crater has been drilled by a basaltic explosion. The white trachyte of the hill is obscured by a thin covering of black moraine. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for Colin Todd, from Dunedin, a Himalayan climber and medical research worker, who had a strong influence on the development of techniques used by NZ Antarctic expeditioners in the period 1956-59. He died in a mororcycle crash in Ravensbourne, in 1955, aged 28. NZ-APC accepted the name on July 16, 1964.

[2]**Todd Hill**. 77°51' S, 163°03' E. A bluff-type elevation, rising to 1245 m, which forms the S extremity of the Briggs Hill massif and the N point of the entrance to Descent Pass (which leads to Ferrar Glacier), in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 for USGS cartographer Ronald L. Todd, a member of the USGS field team that established geodetic control in the areas of the Hudson Mountains, the Jones Mountains, Thurston Island, and Farwell Island, on the Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast of Marie Byrd Land, during the 1968-69 season.

Todd Ridge. 85°16' S, 119°19' W. A narrow, flat-topped rock ridge, at the NW end of the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Marion N. Todd, aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1958.

Todd-White, Roger Anthony. b. 1927, West Ham, London, son of Donald S. Todd-White and his wife Edith E. Watson. He joined FIDS in 1950, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1951 and at Base B in 1952. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy*, bound for London, where he arrived on Feb. 3, 1953. He returned as a FIDS met man to Base F for the winter of 1956, and was studying statistics during that winter. He was later in Abu Dhabi.

Toddy Pond. 76°42' S, 161°21' E. A pond, or small lake, over 200 m in diameter, in an enclosed basin on the rock flats, 3 km NW of Flagship Mountain, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. In keeping with naming certain features (Rum Pond and Tot Pond) in this area for nautical beverages and allied terms, this one was named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Todt Ridge. 71°22' S, 13°57' E. A partly snow-covered ridge, 5 km long, 8 km E of Mount Mentzel, at the E end of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Todtriegel, for his assistant Herbert Todt, who served as home secretary for the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Todt Ridge in 1970. The Norwegians call it Todtskota (which means the same thing).

Todtriegel *see* **Todt Ridge**

Todtskota *see* **Todt Ridge**

The Toe. 62°20' S, 59°10' W. A point which marks the SE side of the entrance to Harmony Cove, on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and named descriptively as both Toe Point and The Toe by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. It appears both ways on their chart. It appears as The Toe on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Punta Toe. ChilAE 1950-51 surveyed it, and it appears on their 1951 chart as Punta Soto, named for 1st Lt. Fernando Soto Montero, the dental officer on the *Angamos* during that expedition. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 translated all the way as Punta Dedo, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Soto, but today the Chileans call it Punta Toe. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008. Note: The Spanish word for finger is "dedo." The full name for a toe is "dedo del pie" (i.e., "foot finger"), which sounds better in English than in Spanish, which is why the Spanish almost always call a toe "dedo."

Punta Toe *see* **The Toe** (above)

Toe Point *see* **The Toe**

The *Toern*. Whale catcher working for the *Thorshavn*, 1933-34. Name means "the second" in Norwegian.

Tofani Glacier. 68°21' S, 65°35' W. Flows NE from the E coast of Graham Land into the Larsen Ice Shelf at the head of Solberg Inlet, to the N of Houser Peak, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948, and photographed aerially again by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Walter Tofani, physician at Palmer Station in 1975. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Glaciar Tofte *see* **Tofte Glacier**

Tofte, Eyvind. b. 1879, Trondheim, Norway. He was a bank correspondent in Larvik before going to sea. He was leader of the *Odd I* expedition of 1926-27.

Tofte, Martin. b. 1852, Norway. Able seaman on SwedAE 1901-04.

Tofte Glacier. 68°48' S, 90°42' W. A glacier, about 3 km long, immediately S of Sandefjord Cove, it flows to the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W side of Peter I Island. Discovered in 1927 by the *Odd I*, and named Toftebreen, for Eyvind Tofte. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Tofte Glacier in 1952. The Argentines call it Glaciar Tofte.

Tofteaksla. 68°49' S, 90°40' W. A mountain at the NW side of Lars Christensen Peak, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for Eyvind Tofte.

Toftebreen *see* **Tofte Glacier**

Toftefallet. 68°50' S, 90°41' W. A steep slope, covered with ice and snow, at the S side of the mountain the Norwegians call Tofteaksla, including the NE part of Tofte Glacier, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for Eyvind Tofte.

Toilers Mountain. 71°44' S, 164°52' E. A massive peak, rising to 1955 m, 6 km NE of Halverson Peak, in the NW end of the King Range, in the Concord Mountains. It was used as a survey and gravity station by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, and so named by them because of the long climb up to it and the unpleasant conditions while occupying the summit. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Cape Tokarev. 68°28' S, 152°26' E. An ice cape on the coast of George V Land, just E of the Cook Ice Shelf. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1958. Named by the Russians as Mys Tokareva, for Aleksey Tokarev (*see* **Tokarev Island**). ANCA accepted the translated name on July 31, 1972.

Tokarev Island. 66°32' S, 92°59' E. Also called Tokaryev's Island. One of the small islands

in the Haswell Islands, it lies about 160 m W of Gorev Island. Discovered and first mapped (but, apparently, not named) by AAE 1911-14. Photographed by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians in 1957, as Ostrov Tokareva, for Aleksey T. Tokarev (1915-1957), biologist on SovAE 1956-57, who died on the way back to the Soviet Union from that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Tokarev Island in 1962.

Mys Tokareva *see* **Cape Tokarev**

Ostrov Tokareva *see* **Tokarev Island**

Tokarski Peak. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. Rising to 320 m, N of Keller Peninsula, between Stenhouse Glacier and Domeyko Glacier, N of Rolnicki Pass, in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Antoni K. Tokarski, geologist with PolAE 1978-79, PolAE 1979-80, and PolAE 1985-86. Latest plotting done by UK in late 2008.

Tokei, Hirose. Also known as Sasazaki. b. 1885, Chiba, Japan. Oiler on the *Kainan Maru* during the first half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. For the second half of the expedition he replaced Susumu Muramatsu, who had been elevated to the position of expedition secretary. Tokei died in 1953.

Mount Tokoroa. 71°13' S, 162°50' E. A massive snow-covered mountain, on a spur from the Explorers Range, in the Bowers Mountains, 10 km SE of the summit of Mount Soza, close N of Morley Glacier, and at the junction of that glacier with Carryer Glacier. Mapped by the USGS Topo West party of 1962-63, and named by them to honor Tokoroa, NZ, for that town's continued support to the U.S. teams heading to the ice. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tokroningen *see* **Kroner Lake**

Mount Tolchin. 85°06' S, 65°12' W. Rising to 1730 m, 8 km SW of Houk Spur, at the SW end of the Mackin Table, in the S part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Sid Tolchin. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Tolchin, Sidney M. "Sid." b. 1932. From Easton, Pa. Lt. (retired as a captain), USN. Medical officer and officer-in-charge of South Pole Station during the 1959 winter-over. He took over from Vernon Houk. After the expedition, he went back to the U.S. Naval Hospital, at Portsmouth, and was later clinical professor of neurosurgery, at the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine.

Pico Toledo. 73°42' S, 67°19' W. A peak, about 70 km ENE of Mount Coman, in the central part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Sub Lt. Raúl Toledo Castillo, of the Chilean Air Force, one of the pilots of the 3 Vought Sikorski helos brought to Antarctica on the *Maipo*, during ChilAE 1949-50.

Toledo, Joaquín *see* **De Toledo, Joaquín**

Toler, Calvin Hubert. b. Jan. 22, 1899, Berkley, Va. He joined the U.S. Navy at the age of 20, and later became an able seaman in the merchant service, going to Antarctica on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He was still sailing in 1949.

Pik Tol'jatti. 71°54' S, 8°44' E. A peak to the NW of Lokehellene Cliffs, on the W side of Nupsskarvet Mountain, in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Tollefsen, Adam. b. March 12, 1866, Arendal, Norway. Seaman who went insane during the wintering-over on the *Belgica* in 1898, during BelgAE 1897-99. Amundsen took him back to Norway in a mail boat, and he very quickly recovered, got a job as a telephone worker in Kristiania, and married Allette Sophie.

Tollefson Nunatak. 74°25' S, 72°25' W. Rising to about 1700 m, S of the Ronne Entrance, 8 km W of Olander Nunatak, it is one of several scattered and somewhat isolated nunataks 60 km N of the Merrick Mountains, on the English Coast, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted between 1961 and 1965, and from air photos taken by USN between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Truman W. Tollefson (b. Jan. 17, 1940. d. Nov. 14, 2004, Mathis, Texas), USARP construction electrician who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1963.

Mount Tolley. 77°17' S, 143°07' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Tolly. Rising to 1030 m, 3 km S of Mount Swartley, in the Allegheny Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by members of West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for William Pearson Tolley (1900-1996), president of Allegheny College, Pa., 1931-42. Allegheny was Paul Siple's alma mater. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Gora Tollja. 82°32' S, 162°35' E. A nunatak, SW of Kieffer Knoll, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Russians.

Mount Tolly *see* **Mount Tolley**

Tolnay, Alberto *see* **De Tolnay, Albert**

Glaciar Tolosa *see* **William Glacier**

Tolstikov, Yevgeniy Ivanovich. b. Feb. 9, 1913, Tula. Russian meteorologist. In 1937 he married Nina Nikolayevna. He became well-known during World War II for his Arctic flights, and in 1954-55 led the drifting station SP-4, in the Arctic. He led SovAE 1957-59, and died on Dec. 4, 1987.

Toltec Butte. 76°38' S, 159°53' E. A truncated peak, E of Harris Valley, in the Shipton Range of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZ Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for its resemblance to Toltec buildings. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit.

The *Tom Crean*. Irish boat, the would-be modern-day *James Caird*, used by the South Aris Expedition in 1996-97 to recreate the legendary trip made by Shackleton from Elephant Island to South Georgia. In company with the *Pelagic*, (as a safeguard cum rescue ship), she set sail, but was swamped by water en route, and the trip was abandoned. Frank Nugent was the skipper.

Tom-Wrightrücken. 71°18' S, 163°45' E. A ridge, SW of Smithson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Toman-jima. 68°59' S, 39°38' E. A small island, with a highest elevation of 12.2 m above sea level, about 500 m NNE of Iwa-zima, off East Ongul Island. Named by the Japanese on July 10, 2008, after the anchoring site used by the *Shirase*, when that icebreaker would come into Showa Station.

Tomandl Nunatak. 76°49' S, 144°57' W. An isolated nunatak, on the S side of Crevasse Valley Glacier, 11 km E of Mount Stancliffe, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Frank Tomandl, Jr. (b. 1934, Nebr.), USN, aviation electrician's mate who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1968.

Tombaugh Cliffs. 71°05' S, 68°18' W. Ice-free cliffs at the N side of the mouth of Pluto Glacier, facing George VI Sound, on the E side of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1948 and 1950. Re-surveyed by FDS/BAS personnel from the Fossil Bluff station from 1961. In association with Pluto (the planet) it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Clyde William Tombaugh (1906-1997), American astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto in 1930 (recently this planet has been relegated by some to a lower status; *see also* **Eris Glacier**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

The *Tombigbee*. An 1850-ton, 310 foot 9 inch U.S. Patapsco-class gasoline tanker, built by Cargill, in Savage, Minn., launched in 1943, and commissioned as AOG-11 on July 13, 1944. After service in World War II, she took part in the atom bomb tests at Bikini, and was decommissioned in 1949. She was recommissioned in 1950, for Korea, and after more service, left Hawaii on Dec. 18, 1962, bound for Lyttelton, NZ, and OpDF 63 (i.e., 1962-63), under the command of Lt. R.H. McSweeney. She arrived there on Jan. 5, 1963, and left on Jan. 9, bound for McMurdo. She was there from Jan. 18 to Jan. 22, 1963, then returned to NZ, then on to Sydney, and finally back to Hawaii. That was her only deployment in Antarctic waters. After Vietnam, she was sold to the Greeks in 1972, and became the *Ariadni*, finally being decommissioned in 2003.

Cerro Tombstone *see* [1]**Tombstone Hill**

[1]**Tombstone Hill**. 64°49' S, 63°31' W. Rising to 50 m, close ENE of Damoy Point, on Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and mapped by FrAE 1903-05. Named in 1944 by the Port Locroy Station personnel during Operation Tabarin. Some of the rocks atop the hill look like tombstones. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1950. It appears on a 1950 British chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1955

as Cerro Tombstone, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

[2]**Tombstone Hill**. 72°27' S, 169°42' E. A prominent hill, rising to 1050 m, on the N side of Edisto Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Its summit is littered with slabs of hard sedimentary rock, many of which are steeply tilted on end, giving the appearance of tombstones. A survey station was established there (marked by a very large rock cairn) by NZGSAE 1957-58, who aptly named the feature. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Tomilin Glacier. 69°30' S, 159°00' E. Over 24 km long, it flows N from Pope Mountain, in the central Wilson Hills, and enters the sea E of the Goodman Hills and Cape Kinsey, in Oates Land, and forms a substantial glacier tongue. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1958. Named by the USSR as Lednik Tomilina, for Arctic aviator Mikhail N. Tomilin (1908-1952), who died in the Arctic. ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. Originally plotted in 69°15' S, 158°44' E, it has since been replotted.

Lednik Tomilina *see* **Tomilin Glacier**

Mount Tomlinson. 67°15' S, 51°11' E. A mountain, 3 km S of Mount Marsland, on the S side of Beaver Glacier, in the NE part of the Scott Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Raymond Tomlinson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tomlinson, Raymond Christian. b. 1901, Eccleshall Bierlow, Yorks, but grew up in Sheffield, son of bank clerk George Ernest W. Tomlinson and his wife Mary Emily F. Whiteley. He did his seaman's apprenticeship on the *Carmania* during World War I, and in 1925, in Eccleshall Bierlow, he married Mary C. Wilshaw. He was a seaman on the *Discovery* during the first half of BANZARE 1929-31, i.e., 1929-30, and came home to Eccleshall to the birth of his only child, David. He died in North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1947, aged 46.

Tommelen. 72°00' S, 2°49' E. A rock in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians as Jutulkuken (i.e., "the giant's dick"), but this was, of course, unacceptable to the Norwegian naming body, who renamed it, officially, on Oct. 12, 2007, as Tommelen ("the thumb").

Tommeliten *see* **Tommeliten Rock**

Tommeliten Rock. 71°47' S, 2°29' W. A small, isolated rock, 10 km E of Lorentzen Peak, on Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tommeliten (i.e., "Tom Thumb"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tommeliten Rock in 1966.

Tomovick Nunatak. 74°59' S, 161°51' E. Along the S side of the upper portion of Larsen Glacier, 14 km W of Mount Gerlache, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Donald S. "Don" Tomovick (b. July 1934), USN, utilitiesman at Pole Station in 1966.

Tonagh Island. 67°06' S, 50°18' E. A steep-sided, flat-topped island, 6 km (the Australians say 4 km) long, and between 2 and 3 km wide, SW of the mouth of Beaver Glacier, in the SW part of Amundsen Bay. Peter Crohn's ANARE party discovered it in Oct. 1956. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1957, for Leslie Tonagh (*see* **Tonagh Promontory**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Tonagh Promontory. 69°26' S, 76°01' E. One of 2 promontories to the SW of Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Stornesskloa (i.e., "Stornes claw"), in association with Stornes Peninsula, which they named at the same time (but as Stornes). Actually, the name Stornesskloa was applied to both this promontory and the one that became known as Priddy Promontory. This one was named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for Lt. Leslie Tonagh, RAASC, dukw driver who landed the first party on Jesson Island on Feb. 7, 1958. He had also been a dukw driver with ANARE in 1956. The Chinese call it Wuyue Bandao.

[1]**The *Tonan Maru***. Formerly the *Antarctic* (built in 1906), she was chartered by the Japanese in 1934, and converted into the 9866-ton *Tonan Maru*, Japan's first factory whaling ship into Antarctic waters. With 5 catchers she sailed for Antarctica and the 1934-35 whaling season, and midway through the season, the charter turned into a purchase, and she officially became the *Tonan Maru*. That first season, between Dec. 24, 1934 and Feb. 17, 1935, she took 125 blue whales, 83 fin whales, 4 humpbacks, and a sperm, which made 2159 tons of whale oil. She was back in 1935-36 and 1936-37. In 1937-38 she was back, in company with the *Tonan Maru 2*, and again in 1938-39, and 1939-40, in company with the *Tonan Maru 2* and the *Tonan Maru 3*. She became a Japanese oil tanker in World War II, and was torpedoed off the coast of Indo-China, on Nov. 28, 1943.

[2]**The *Tonan Maru***. This was the old *Tonan Maru 3*, refloated in 1951 (7 years after having been torpedoed during World War II) as the 19,320-ton *Tonan Maru* (named after the original *Tonan Maru*, which had been sunk by the Allies in 1943). She sailed into Antarctic waters for the 1951-52 season, and was back every season until her last one, 1965-66. She was scrapped in 1971.

[1]**The *Tonan Maru 2***. A 19,263-ton Japanese whaler, built in 1937, and in Antarctic waters in 1937-38, in company with the *Tonan Maru*. She was back in 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41, in company with the *Tonan Maru* and the *Tonan Maru 3*. She became a Japanese oil tanker in World War II, and was sunk in the South China Sea on Aug. 22, 1944. Not to be confused with the second *Tonan Maru 2* (see below).

[2]**The *Tonan Maru 2***. This was the second Japanese whaler to bear this name (see the entry above). This second one was formerly the freighter *Matsushima Maru*. She weighed 13,792 tons, and was in Antarctic waters in 1956-57, and then back again each season with the *Tonan Maru* until 1965-66. From 1966-67 she sailed in Antarctic waters without the *Tonan Maru*, every season until her last, 1976-77. She was scrapped in 1978.

The *Tonan Maru 3*. A 19,201-ton Japanese whaler, built in 1938, and in Antarctic waters in 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41, on all occasions along with the *Tonan Maru* and the *Tonan Maru 2*. She became a Japanese oil tanker in World War II, and on Feb. 20, 1944 was sunk off Truk. However, in April 1951, she was refloated, and towed 3700 km back to Japan, where she was refitted as the *Tonan Maru*, and sailed again (*see* [2]**The *Tonan Maru***).

Isla Toneles *see* **Pythia Island**

Toney, George Robert, Jr. b. June 26, 1918, West Barrington, RI, but raised in Newton and Needham, Mass., son of cotton-thread salesman George Robert Toney and his wife Winifred Adams. In 1941 he married Sara Grant Dowty, enlisted in the Army on Dec. 22, 1942, in Boston, and was an interpreter in France and Belgium during World War II. From 1946 to 1951 he was a high school teacher in Gloucester, Mass., and then became Arctic logistics specialist with the U.S. Weather Bureau (he went north 3 times). He was the IGY representative taking observations, on the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, on the *Atka*, in 1954-55, in Antarctic waters, and was scientific leader at Byrd Station for the winter of 1957. He later summered twice at McMurdo in the early 1960s, while working for the NSF (which he did between 1958 and 1967). He had a second career, as a lawyer within the juvenile justice system in Washington, DC, 1975 to 2000. He died on Jan. 17, 2008, at Bethesda, Md., of lung cancer.

Toney Mountain. 75°48' S, 115°48' W. An elongated, snow-covered volcanic mountain massif, 65 km long, and rising to 3595 m (in Richmond Peak), on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land, 56 km SW of the Kohler Range. Algae and lichens are found here. It was probably seen from a distance in Feb. 1940, on flights from the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped in Dec. 1957, by Charles Bentley's oversnow traverse party from Byrd Station to the Sentinel Range, in 1957-58, and named by Bentley for George Toney. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Tongji Xueji. 69°30' S, 76°19' E. A ridge in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Tongue Peak. 86°34' S, 153°02' W. Rising to 2450 m, between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 5 km WNW of Mount Farley, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University field party in 1978-79, and named by Scott G. Borg, one

of the party, for the well-developed tongue-shaped moraine in an abandoned cirque between the W and N ridges of the peak. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Tongue Rock. 67°33' S, 62°00' E. A small skerry, or rock in water, close inshore, just N of Low Tongue, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, about 44 km W of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Tangskjera (i.e., "the tongue rock"). First visited by ANARE parties in 1954 and 1955. ANCA translated it on Aug. 20, 1957, and US-ACAN accepted that translation in 1965.

Tongue Rocks. 63°38' S, 57°21' W. Small, ice-free, volcanic rocks between Eagle Island and Beak Island, off Trinity Peninsula, in the Prince Gustav Channel. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with the two nearby islands. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Isla Tonkin *see* **Tonkin Island**

Tonkin, John Eliot. b. July 21, 1920, Singapore, son of Sydney Tonkin, a chartered civil engineer with the Malayan Public Works Service, and his wife Ethel Beatrice Lea (whose father was a missionary in the Far East). John went back to England at the age of 4, to be with his aunt in Liverpool, and finally went to King William's College, on the Isle of Man, and from there on to Bristol University, to study civil engineering. He volunteered for the Army in 1939, but was told to go back to University, as he would be more valuable with a degree. However, he never got his degree, instead joining the SAS in 1942, eventually becoming a major. His exploits (including the one where he parachuted into France just before D-Day) can be found in any book on the SAS. In 1945 he joined the newly-formed FIDS as a general assistant, and was flown to Montevideo in Dec. 1945. He left there on Dec. 30, 1945, with Paddy Mayne, bound for the Falklands, arriving there on Jan. 3. On Jan. 9, 1946, he and Mayne left Port Stanley for Deception Island, arriving there on Jan. 13. He wintered-over at Base E (Stonington Island) in 1946 and 1947, becoming deputy leader by the time he left in early 1948. He led several sledging trips across Graham Land. On one occasion he was rescued from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier by Kevin Walton. On his way back to England, he stopped off in the Falkland islands, met Heather Sedgwick, the governor's secretary (and Una Sedgwick's sister—*see* **Una Peaks**), and they were married later that year, in Montevideo. They flew back to England on a converted bomber belonging to British South American Airlines. On his return to England, he went into industrial management, joining the Dutch Shell Corporation, and he and his wife went to Holland for almost a year, and then John went to Brunei. 9 months later his wife joined him, and their first child was born there. After 2 years he left Shell and Brunei, and they moved to Melbourne, and then Queensland. In 1953 he joined the company that would become Rio Tinto, and went up to Northern Territory, to Rum Jungle, to be the personnel and industrial manager at one of the world's first uranium mines, for 5 years. In 1961 he returned to Melbourne, went to work for an aluminum company, and retired in 1980, dying on June 10, 1995, in Mornington, Vic. His daughter, Rosemary Jane Storey, was at Port Lockroy, in Antarctica, in 2008-09.

Tonkin Island. 67°49' S, 65°03' W. A narrow, ice-capped island, 5 km long in a N-S direction, and about 1.5 km wide, marked by ice-free peaks at each end, and rising to about 520 m above the Larsen Ice Shelf, 17.5 km SE of Choyce Point, E of Cape Church, at Seligman Inlet, off the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and then by Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, it was officially discovered aerially in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and they photographed it. The same expedition surveyed it from the ground in Jan. 1941. It appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Seen from a distance, and roughly located, by Fids from Base E in 1946-47, it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in late 1947, and named by them for John Tonkin. A Chilean chart of 1947 (based on the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition's survey) showed the N and S parts of this island erroneously as two separate islands, respectively Isla Mateo de Toro Zambrano (*see* **Zambrano Ridge**), and Isla Riquelme (*see* **Punta Riquelme**, **Riquelme Peak** and **Symington Islands**). These two misidentified features would later transmute into Zambrano Ridge and Riquelme Peak. In 1948, just after RARE 1947-48, Finn Ronne, unaware that the British had already named this feature, named it Lewis Island, for Col. Richard Lewis, office of the quartermaster general, at Austin, Texas (*see* **Lewis Point**). On Jan. 22, 1951, UK-APC accepted the name Tonkin Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears on a British chart of 1952, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957, as Isla Tonkin, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Tønnesen Glacier. 72°04' S, 3°28' E. A broad glacier flowing N between Risemedet Mountain and Festninga Mountain, and separating the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains and the Gjelsvik Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that same long expedition, and named by them as Tønnesenbreen, for Jarl Tønnesen (b. 1919), chief meteorologist at Norway Station for the winters of 1957 and 1958, during NorAE 1956-60 (*see also* **Jarl Nunataks**). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Tønnesen Glacier in 1966.

Tønnesenbreen *see* **Tønnesen Glacier**

Lago Tonolli. 74°58' S, 162°30' E. A circular lake with seasonal ice covering, it measures 150 m by 150 m, with a maximum depth of 3.9 m, 70 m above sea level, 30 km NE of Mount Gerlache, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Giuseppe Orombelli during ItAE 1986-87. Surveyed in 1988 by Vittorio Libera, who named it for Prof. Vittorio Tonolli (1913-1967), director of the Italian Institute of Hydrobiology. Italy accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

Caleta Tønsberg *see* **Tønsberg Cove**

Tønsberg Cove. 60°32' S, 45°55' W. A cove, 1.5 km SE of Penguin Point, Bridger Bay, on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Used as a whaling anchorage, it was charted by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13, as Tønsberg Fjord, named for Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri (q.v.). On a British chart of 1916 it appears as Tensberg Fiord, and on a 1930 British chart as Tonsberg Fiord. No one can say it like the Norwegians, of course, but, to the untrained ear it could sound like Tensberg. It certainly doesn't sound like Tonsberg, but the name Tonsberg was popular with non-Norwegians because typesetters didn't have to find the rather unusual accent mark. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears as Tonsberg Fjord (i.e., without the accent) on their 1934 chart. Consequently it appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Fiord Tonsberg. UK-APC accepted the name Tønsberg Fjord on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. Note: There is no difference in Norwegian between "ö" and "ø." It's the same thing. It's just that, generally speaking, the Norwegians when writing use "ö" and when printing (in type) use "ø." Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958. It appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Fiordo Tonsberg (i.e., without the accent). On Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC changed the name to Tønsberg Cove, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer accepted the name Fiordo Tønsberg, but today the Argentines call it Caleta Tønsberg.

Tønsberg Fjord *see* **Tønsberg Cove**

Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri. Norwegian whaling company out of Tønsberg, Norway, owned by Søren Berntsen, who was actually a ship's captain himself. It operated a permanent whaling base in the South Orkneys between 1920 and 1930, and already had a well established base at Husvik Harbor, in South Georgia (54°S). It ran the *Teie* (1920-21), the *Orwell* (1922-25), and a second *Orwell* (1925-31), all in the South Orkneys.

Tonyknausane. 72°12' S, 20°11' E. Three crags E of the front of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Tony Van Autenboer.

Tonynuten. 72°23' S, 20°12' E. A small nunatak, about 3 km SSW of Van Autenboerfjellet, E of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Tony Van Autenboer.

Mount Toogood. 71°37' S, 160°14' E. Rising to 2100 m, at the S side of the head of Edwards Glacier, in the Daniels Range of the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960

and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for USARP geologist David John Toogood (b. 1940, London), of the University of Wyoming, at McMurdo in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

The *Tooluka*. A 14.5-meter (47-foot), double steel, single-masted Australian steel yacht built in Victoria, registered in the Netherlands, and owned by her skipper Roger Wallis. She carried 6 passengers and sailing crew of 2. She was in Antarctic waters in 1999-2000 and 2000-01, visiting the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. The yacht wintered each year in Valdivia, Chile. Wallis sold her, but she was back in Antarctica in 2005-06 and 2006-07, under new skipper Eef Willems, a woman captain.

Toomey Strait. 64°53' S, 63°24' W. The strait separating Fridtjof Island from Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Canadians on Oct. 22, 2010, for Patrick R.M. Toomey, retired captain of the Canadian Coast Guard, who had many years experience as an ice pilot in Antarctic waters.

Tooth. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A sharp andesitic peak in the form of a tooth, on the S face of Lions Rump, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999. It was designated SSI #34.

The Tooth. 77°31' S, 168°59' E. A distinctive rock outcrop, rising to 1479 m on the E slopes leading up to Mount Terror, 1.5 km SSE of Tent Peak, on Ross Island. Named by a party from NZGSAE 1958-59, working in the E part of Ross Island. It resembles a fossilized shark's tooth. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Tooth Hill *see* **Tooth Peak**

Tooth Peak. 72°47' S, 162°03' E. Also called Tooth Hill. A small, sharp, jagged peak, on the N end of Sculpture Mountain, in the upper Rennick Glacier. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tooth Rock. 62°52' S, 61°26' W. Rising to 85 m above sea level, it is the largest of a group of rocks S of Cape Conway, Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Weddell in 1821-22, and named descriptively (probably by him) as Black Rocks. It appears as such on Weddell's 1825 chart, and on an 1861 Spanish chart as Roca Black. Re-named descriptively by Lt. Cdr. Frank Hunt, following his RN Hydrographic Survey on the *John Biscoe* in 1951-52. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. It is of note that the group, as such, was not named until 1978, when the Argentines applied the name Rocas Cuis (i.e., "guinea pig rocks"). They also use the name Roca Cuis for the large rock. Last plotted by the British, in late 2008.

Toothed whales. Order: Cetacea (whales); sub-order: Odontoceti (toothed whales). They form by far the larger of the two sub-orders of whales (the other being baleen whales). Toothed whales use echo-location (like radar) to find their food, which is practically anything and everything they can find — squid, fish, birds, mollusks, other mammals including baleen whales and even themselves. Baleen whales, as far as we know, do not use echo-location, their feeding system not particularly requiring such a system. The male toothed whale grows larger than the female, a situation reversed for the baleen whale. The toothed whales in Antarctica are: Sperm whales (q.v.), beaked whales (q.v.), dolphins (q.v.). Porpoises (which are not found in Antarctic waters) are also toothed whales, whereas the killer whale is a dolphin [sic].

Toothfish. These are fish of the genus Dissostichus, belonging to the family Nototheniidae. *Dissostichus eleginoides*, also known as the Patagonian toothfish, Chilean sea bass, and Antarctic sea bass, is found not only off Patagonia, but in all the southern oceans around 50°to 55°S, but not in true Antarctic waters, a domain reserved for its cousin, the larger *Dissostichus mawsonii*, also (but erroneously) called the giant Antarctic cod (*see* **Antarctic cod**). Eleginoides is fished legally and illegally. The legal fishing of Eleginoides is controlled by CCAMLR, and the legal toothfish fishermen have grouped together as the Coalition of Legal Toothfish Operators (CLTO). They are very aware that illegal fishermen (toothfish pirates) will, unless stopped, render extinct this particularly vulnerable animal, vulnerable because it lives for 50 years and does not begin to breed until it is ten years old. And, because the toothfish provides a substantial part of the whale's diet, the extinction of the toothfish would seriously disturb the marine ecosystem in the southern oceans. CCAMLR and organizations such as Greenpeace, have lists of toothfish pirate ships, but the trade continues. Chilean sea bass is much valued as a delicacy in restaurants in Japan, the USA, Canada, and Europe. Off Heard Island, in Aug. 2003, the Australian, French, and South African authorities found a Uruguayan pirate ship trawling for toothfish, and pursued her across the Southern Ocean for 21 days, before finally surrounding her off the South African coast.

Punta Tophet *see* **Tophet Bastion**

Tophet Bastion. 60°42' S, 45°17' W. A conpsicuous ice-capped rock wall, 1.5 km long, with an apron of talus, 1.5 km E of Saunders Point, on the SE coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Committee in 1933, it appears on their chart of 1934. Re-surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Signy Island Station, who named it for the biblical place of heathen sacrifice near Jerusalem. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Punta Tophet.

Topo East and Topo West. USGS map-making surveys conducted in Antarctica in the 1962-63 summer season. Four topographic engineers were helicoptered to the mountains to establish 68 ground control points. This, plus USN air photography, made it one of the great Antarctic surveys. Topo West covered about 40,000 sq miles in NE Victoria Land. Topo East covered about the same area from the Beardmore Glacier through the Quen Maud Mountains and the Horlick Mountains. The only person who took part in both traverses was Zeke Soza (*see* **Soza Icefalls**).

Ostrov Topografov *see* **Topografov Island**

Topografov Island. 68°30' S, 78°11' E. Just N of Partizan Island, in the N part of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills area of East Antarctica. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1954, 1957, and 1958, and also by SovAE 1956. Named by the Russians as Ostrov Topografov (i.e., "topographers' island"), it first appears as such on one of their 1959 maps. ANCA translated the name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN accepted that translation in 1970.

Rocher du Topographe *see under* **D**

Topping Cone. 77°29' S, 169°16' E. An exposed volcanic cone near Cape Crozier, 2.5 km NW of the summit of The Knoll, in the E part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for Wayne W. Topping, VUWAE geologist who examined this cone in 1969-70. Dr. Topping, also a mountain climber, in the late 1970s went into holistic medicine, and became renowned for his studies in kinesiology. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Topside Glacier. 76°42' S, 160°57' E. A cirque glacier, 0.8 km long, descending the S wall of Elkhorn Ridge, in Greenville Valley, above Bridge Riegel and Greenville Hole, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The name is a nautical approximation of the glacier, and was given by a 1989-90 NZARP field party to the area. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Isla Toqui *see* **Lumus Rock**

Tor Station. 71°53' S, 5°09' E. Norwegian summer station opened in Feb. 1993, at Svarthamaren, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Named for Tor (i.e., Thor), the old Norse god.

Glaciar Torbellino *see* **Robillard Glacier, Whirlwind Glaciers**

Mount Torbert. 83°30' S, 54°25' W. A pyramidal mountain rising to 1675 m, it is the main feature and highest point on the Torbert Escarpment, at the NE side of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered aerially on Jan. 13, 1956, during the famous non-stop flight from McMurdo to the Knox Coast and back (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze I**). It was roughly mapped in 83°55' S, 53°00' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1957, for Jack Torbert (q.v.; the pilot of this flight), and with those coordinates. As such, it appears in the 1960 U.S. gazetteer, and also on a 1962 American Geographical Society map. In 1964 it was photographed from the air by USN, and in 1965-66 was surveyed from the ground by USGS, during their Pensacola Mountains Project. From these new efforts, it was re-plotted in 1969, and, with the new coordinates, the name was accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the 1974 British

gazetteer. US-ACAN also amended the coordinates.

Torbert, John Hallett "Jack." b. Nov. 9, 1920, Washington, DC, son of bank cashier John Peyton Torbert (known as Peyton) and his wife Marjorie Nettleton. His parents divorced and Jack's mother married again in the 1920s, to Red Cross accountant John A. Smith, and they went out to San Francisco, and later to Carmel Valley. Jack joined the U.S. Navy, and was a lieutenant commander when he took part in OpDF I and OpDF II, flying P2V-2N Neptunes. During OpDF I (1955-56), he flew the Neptune in to bring back the injured, after Trigger Hawkes' Otter went down near Cape Bird on Dec. 22, 1955 (*see* Hawkes for details). He was also the pilot who made a flight from McMurdo Sound to Vincennes Bay, on the Knox Coast, and back, on Jan. 13, 1956. This flight was 14½ hours and covered 2900 miles, non-stop. He was back for OpDF II (1956-57), and was the pilot who landed at the Pole on Dec. 7, 1956, and then couldn't get away for 2 days (*see* **South Pole Station**). He died on Aug. 4, 1983, in Palm Beach, Fla.

Torbert Escarpment. 83°29' S, 54°08' W. About 24 km long, and running NNE-SSW, it marks the W margin of the Median Snowfield, on the NE side of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from 1964 USN air photos, and from ground surveys conducted in 1965-66, during the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with Mount Torbert, the salient feature along its edge. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Torbjørn Rocks. 71°53' S, 6°21' E. A group of small nunataks in the mouth of Lunde Glacier, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during that long expedition, and named by them as Torbjørnskjera, for Torbjørn Lunde, glaciologist on NorAE 1956-58. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Torbjørn Rocks in 1967. *See also* **Lunde Glacier**.

Torbjørnskjera *see* **Torbjørn Rocks**

Mount Torckler. 66°52' S, 52°44' E. A mountain, 5 km SE of Mount Smethurst, and 42 km SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain, in Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1957. Named by ANCA for Raymond M. "Ray" Torckler, radio officer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1959 and at Wilkes Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Torckler Island *see* **Ranvik Island**

Torckler Rocks. 68°35' S, 77°56' E. Three small islands, at the N side of the entrance to Heidemann Bay, in the Vestfold Hills, about 1.5 km SW of Davis Station. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named, apparently) from these photos in 1946, by Norwegian cartographers. Replotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos, it was named by ANCA for Ray Torckler (*see* **Mount Torckler**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gora Toreza. 71°58' S, 9°40' E. A nunatak, or peak. The coordinates, as given by the Russians, place it immediately W of Mount Bjerke, so close, in fact, that one suspects that it is the Russian name for Mount Bjerke. Either way, it is in the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land.

Torge Plateau. 68°24' S, 9°00' W. An undersea feature, with a least depth of 2300 m, in the NE part of the Weddell Sea. Named by Heinrich Hinze, for Wolfgang R.J. Torge (b. 1931), head of the Institute for Theoretical Geodesy, in Hanover. The name was accepted by international agreement, in 1997.

Isla Torgersen *see* **Torgersen Island**

Islote Torgersen *see* **Torgersen Island**

Torgersen, Torstein. b. 1918, Norway. On Jan. 19, 1937, in Oslo, he signed on to the "K" Lines ship *Vito* as a deck boy. He was 18, this was his first voyage, and they went to the Americas. He worked his way up through ordinary seaman, and able seaman, to the mate ranks, and was 1st mate on the *Norsel*, 1954-55. He was the first person to enter Arthur Harbor (where Palmer Station was later built), on Feb. 28, 1955, preceding the *Norsel* in one of the ship's sounding boats. He was still 1st mate when the *Norsel* took down the French in 1955-56. In 1957-58 and 1958-59 he was skipper of the *Norsel*, in Antarctica, bringing down the French Antarctic Expedition.

Torgersen Island. 64°46' S, 64°05' W. A small rocky island, just E of Litchfield Island, and about 0.8 km W of Palmer Station, in the entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, and named by them as Torgersen Islet, for Torstein Torgersen. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears on a British chart of 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Torgersen Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. It appears on a British chart of 1967. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Torgersen, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (after they had rejected the proposed Islote Torgersen).

Torgersen Islet *see* **Torgersen Island**

Torgersrud, Jacob. Doctor on the *Frithiof* in 1903-04.

Torghattbreen *see* **Ichime Glacier**

The *Torgny* *see* **The *Odd III***

Torgny Peak. 71°51' S, 8°06' E. A bare rock nunatak in the lower part of Vinje Glacier, 3 km W of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Torgnyskjeret, for Torgny Vinje, of the Norsk Polarinstitutt, meteorologist and sea-ice specialist during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the somewhat loosely translated name Torgny Peak in 1967.

Torgnyskjeret *see* **Torgny Peak**

Torihane-dai. 68°24' S, 41°43' E. A flat-topped hill with a skua nest on it, in the W part of Temmondai Rock, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Japanese during a 1981 geological survey of the area ("feather heights"). The name was accepted on Nov. 24, 1981.

Glacier Torii *see* **Torii Glacier**

Mount Torii. 77°37' S, 162°44' E. A prominent bluff-type mountain above Lake Chad and Lake Hoare, it surmounts the N wall of Taylor Glacier between Suess Glacier and Canada Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Tetsuya Torii (*see* **Torii Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Torii Glacier. 71°19' S, 35°40' E. Flows NW between Mount Goossens and Mount Fukushima, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by BelgAE 1960-61, and named by leader Guido Derom as Glacier Torii, for geochemist Tetsuya Torii, leader of the Japanese party that visited here in Nov. 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Torii in 1966. Mr. Torii led Japanese geochemical expeditions to the ponds and lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 20 seasons between 1963 and 1986-87.

Torimai-dake. 71°20' S, 35°44' E. Rising to 2256 m, it is the second highest peak in Mount Goossens, in the N part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese ("bird circling peak") on March 22, 1979.

Torinosu Cove. 69°29' S, 39°34' E. A narrow indentation, rather like an estuary, in the W side of Skarvsnes Foreland (the Japanese say the E side of that foreland), in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 2.5 km W of Mount Suribachi, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped in greater detail by Japanese cartographers from JARE surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1973 as Torinous-wan (i.e., "birds's nest cove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Torinosu Cove in 1975.

Torinosu-wan *see* **Torinosu Cove**

The *Torlyn*. Norwegian whale catcher built in Oslo in 1929 for Bryde & Dahl's Whaling Company. She was off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land in Jan. and Feb. 1931, under the command of Klarius Mikkelsen, and was back in 1932-33, under skipper Lorens Basberg. On Jan. 14, 1941, while catching for the *Ole Wegger* in Antarctic waters, she and the crew were taken by the Nazi raider *Pinguin*. Her crew that season were: Ludvig Fremstad (captain); Nils Henriksen (1st mate); Juel Hansen, Leif Andersen, and Willy Sørensen (able seamen); Hans Strandlie (chief engineer); Henry Krømke (2nd engineer); Johan Zachariassen (engineer's assistant); Thoralf Thorsen and Einar Mørk (stokers); Håkon V.

Johansen (galley boy and cabin boy); Leopold Scheit (steward); Finn Bryde (whale gunner). In 1950 she was re-named *Finnhval*, and later *Lafjord*, and finally *Saelodden*.

Torlyn Fjell *see* **Torlyn Mountain**

Torlyn Mountain. 67°48' S, 66°55' E. An elongated rugged rock ridge (thus described by the Australians), 6 km E of Scullin Monolith, on the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. In Jan. 1930, BANZARE flew over it, and on Feb. 13, 1931, they returned, threw a flag and proclamation ashore, and named it Murray Monolith. Also in Jan. and Feb. 1931, several Norwegian whale catchers explored along this coast, making sketches as they went, and they named this mountain as Torlyn Fjell, for one of the catchers, the *Torlyn*, from whose deck it was seen that February, even though this part of the coast was sketched as early as Jan. 19 from the *Bouvet II*. The term Murray Monolith is now used only for the detached NE front of the feature (*see* **Murray Monolith**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971 (at least with the naming; from the ANCA gazetteer, one sees that the Australians do not understand the latest developments with this feature, or perhaps, do not go along with the description as given by the Americans).

Tornen. 72°17' S, 27°40' E. A small, sharp nunatak, between Eremitten Nunatak and the Bleikskoltane Rocks, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians "the thorn").

Bajo Toro *see* **Reyes Spit**

Banco Toro *see* **Reyes Spit**

Punta Toro *see* **Reyes Spit**, **Toro Point**

Toro, Federico Guesalaga *see* **Guesalaga Toro, Federico**

Glaciar Toro Mazote *see* **Toro Mazote Glacier**

Península Toro Mazote *see* **Toro Point**

Toro Mazote Glacier. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. Flows westward into Aguirre Passage, S of Waterboat Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. ChilAE 1950-51 surveyed it, and named it Glaciar Toro Mazote, for Carlos Toro (see above). That name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Meanwhile, back in 1921, when Lester and Bagshawe were in this area, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, they named this feature as Mount Lunch Ho! Glacier, in association with a feature they had named similarly (*see* **Vidaurrazaga Glacier**). As this was a totally unacceptable name, UK-APC accepted the name Toro Mazote Glacier on March 31, 2004.

Toro Mazote Granada, Carlos. Chilean aviation lieutenant in 1948, he was one of the men who occupied General Bernardo O'Higgins Station that year. He was later on the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1950-51. He was later a general.

Toro Point. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. Forms the S extremity of Schmidt Peninsula, and the N side of the entrance to Unwin Cove, at Cape Legoupil, on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by ChilAE 1947-48, and erroneously charted by them as an island, which they named Islote Teniente Araos. The British gazetteer tells us this was named after Lt. Roberto Araos Tapia (*see* **Punta Araos**), but this does not seem likely. It was more probably named after Jorge Araos Santibáñez, who was actually on ChilAE 1947-48 (*see* **Cerro Araos**). At the same time the base of the point was charted as a small peninsula, and named Península Toro Mazote, for Carlos Toro Mazote Granada (see above). All this appears on their 1948 chart. Re-surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, who now applied the name Punta Toro to the whole point. It appears that way on their 1951 chart, on a Chilean chart of 1959, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears on a U.S. chart of 1963 as Toro Point, and that name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1964, and by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

The *Torodd*. Whaling factory ship, launched on Feb. 14, 1902, at the Wigham, Richardson yard in the north of England, as the *Colonia*, for the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., of London. She plied between London, Bermuda, and New York, and in 1928 was sold to the Odd Company (Lars Christensen), of Sandefjord, Norway, and converted into the 7976-ton, 148.4-meter factory whaling ship *Torodd*. She worked in the South Shetlands and off Graham Land in 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, also doing pelagic whaling. In 1934 she was sold to Nordstrom & Jespersen's Hvalprodukter Company, of Oslo, and renamed *Sydis* (8118 tons). As such, she was back in Antarctic waters in 1934-35 and 1935-36. She was sold again, to Hamburger Walfang-Kontor (along with her 5 whale catchers), and renamed the *Südmeer*. As such she was back in Antarctic waters in 1937-38, 1938-39, and 1939-40. In 1940 the German Navy took her over, and she was torpedoed by the Allies on Oct. 14, 1944.

Torp, Einar. b. Norway. Skipper of the *Thorshammer*, in Antarctic waters in 1940-41, 1941-42, 1947-48, 1949-50, 1950-51, and 1951-52.

Isla Torre *see* **Cecilia Island**, **Tower Island**

Monte Torre *see* **Lyon Peak**, **Tower Hill**, **Tower Peak**

Roca Torre Martello *see* **Martello Tower**

Torrent Valley. 63°59' S, 57°53' W. A valley running from an ice field below precipitous cliffs ESE of Massey Heights to Shrove Bay, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with a river which flows under the 2 separate ice fields and emerges about 0.8 km downstream from an ice cave onto a deltaic plain.

Torres, Alberto Rubén *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1951

Torres, Alfredo *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1947, 1949

Torresen, Ivar Likness. b. Sept. 18, 1893, Norway. Whaler who died in the South Shetlands under unknown circumstances, on April 1, 1929, and was buried in the Whalers Bay Cemetery on Deception Island. This is a most unlikely name in Norwegian. There is a place called Liknes. The name Torresen does exist, but barely. It is more likely to be Toresen, Thoresen, or even Thorsen, but even then, he is unfindable.

Cape Torson. 66°40' S, 90°36' E. On the E side of Posadowsky Bay, on the ice coast of Wilhelm II Land. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Re-mapped by SovAE 1956, who named it Mys Torsona, for Konstantin Petrovich Torson. ANCA translated the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN accepted that translation in 1962.

Torson, Konstantin Petrovich. b. 1793. Lieutenant, and watch officer on the *Vostok* with von Bellingshausen, in Antarctic waters in 1820-21. After the expedition he was in charge of processing the scientific data accumulated. He was exiled to Siberia in 1826, and died in 1851.

Mys Torsona *see* **Cape Torson**

Torsviktoppen. 74°35' S, 11°08' W. A mountain peak S of Sharffenbergbotnen, in the northernmost part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for lawyer Harald Torsvik (1904-1941), Resistance leader in Norway during World War II, executed by the Nazis.

Isla Torta *see* **Diomedea Island**

Tortoise Hill. 64°22' S, 57°30' W. Rising to 505 m, 5 km W of The Watchtower, in the SE corner of James Ross Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base D between 1958 and 1961. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, in association with Terrapin Hill to the N, which it looks like and resembles geologically. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Îlot de la Tortue *see under* **D**

Cerro Tortuga *see* **Cerro Raúl**

Isla(s) Tortuga *see* **Saffery Islands**, **Turtle Island**

Islotes Tortuga *see* **Saffery Islands**, **Turtle Island**

Punta Tortuga *see* **President Head**

The *Toshi Maru 6*. Japanese whale catcher in Antarctic waters in the 1938-39 season. For her story, *see* **The *Tama Maru 11***.

The *Toshi Maru 8*. Japanese whale catcher in Antarctic waters in the 1938-39 season. For her story that year, *see* **The *Tama Maru 11***.

The *Toshi Maru 11*. Japanese whale scouting vessel that took part in the International Whaling Commission Expedition (q.v.) of 1979-80. Her skipper that year was Shigeru Suzuki. Chief officer was Toshinori Tsurui. She was back for the 1980-81 expedition. Her skipper that year was Ikuo Uchiike, and 2nd officer was Katsuji Gomi. She was also near the Balleny Islands in 1981, as part of that expedition.

The *Toshi Maru 16*. Former Japanese whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in 1978-79, as part of the International Whaling Commission Expedition (q.v.). Skipper that year was Kazuo Kitayama.

The *Toshi Maru 18*. Former Japanese whale catcher, in Antarctic waters in 1978-79, as part of the International Whaling Commission Expedition (q.v.). Skipper that year was Kazuhiko Yamashita. 2nd officer was Atsushi Owada (he would later command the *Shonan Maru 2*).

Tot Island. 65°31' S, 64°20' W. A small island, just N of the NE end of Lahille Island, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BGLE 1934–37, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by a combined FIDS-Royal Navy team in 1958. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its size. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Tot Pond. 76°54' S, 161°07' E. The smaller and western of 2 closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Alatna Valley, with a diameter of less than 100 m, it is filled by overflow from the larger, adjacent, Rum Pond, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Named by Trevor Chinn's 1989–90 NZARP geological field party here, in association with Rum Pond. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1992, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Mount Toth. 86°22' S, 155°15' W. Rising to 2410 m, it is the most easterly peak on the small, ice-covered ridge 8 km E of Mount Kendrick, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. Arpad J. Toth, USNR, operations officer in charge of Williams Field, 1962–64.

Toth Nunataks. 73°33' S, 64°47' W. A small group of isolated nunataks, rising to about 1500 m, W of the head of Meinardus Glacier, 27 km NNW of Mount Coman, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys conducted in 1961–62, and from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Stephen R. Toth, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1965–66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Totoa Nunatak. 77°19' S, 160°26' E. At the SW end of the Moremore Nunataks, 1.3 km W of Mount Bastion, on the plateau of the Willett Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. Apparently, the word "totoa" signifies a boisterous and stormy wind in Maori. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

The *Totorore*. NZ yacht which visited the South Shetlands in the period 1984–86. The crew were Gerald S. Clark (skipper), Julia von Meyer, and Chris Sale. Mr. Clark wrote *The Totorore Voyage*.

The *Tottan*. Steel-hulled Norwegian sealer of 540 tons, chartered by France, which, under the command of Capt. J. Engebretsen, arrived at Port-Martin Station on Jan. 14, 1952, and picked up the French Polar Expedition (q.v.) on Feb. 2, 1952. In between those two dates Port-Martin burned down. In Feb. and March, 1952, and again in March and April, 1952, the Australians chartered the ship to relieve Macquarie Island and Heard Island, leasing it through their shipping agents Westralian Farmers Transport Ltd., in London. Then, for the remainder of 1952, the ship stayed in sub-Antarctic waters, with L.L. Fredriksen as skipper. Later in 1952 H.C. Andersen took over as captain, and he took the ship to Adélie Land to take off the 7 French winterers at Pétrel Island. In Feb. and March, and March and April 1953, Australia chartered her again (captain was still Andersen), to relieve Heard and Macquarie, as before. Although only a small vessel, she had the advantage of being more stable in rough seas than the *Wyatt Earp*. The Australians and the Norwegian crew got on famously. The *Tottan* then worked in the Arctic, but was back south in 1955–56, delivering the members of the British Royal Society Expedition to the ice, during the period of IGY, at Halley Bay Station. Captain: Leif Jakobsen. Under the same captain, the ship relieved Halley Bay in 1956–57, and 1957–58.

Récif Tottan. 66°33' S, 139°56' E. A rock in the Dumont d'Urville Sea, N of Gouverneur Island, on the Antarctic Circle. Named by the French as Récif du Tottan, for the *Tottan*, from which this reef was discovered. The name was later shortened. It is reported that the Russians call it Tottan Rock.

Tottan Hills. 74°48' S, 12°10' W. A group of rocky hills, 30 km in extent, and forming the SW portion of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. They were discovered and photographed in Jan. 1952, on a reconnaissance flight, during NBSAE 1949–52. Mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers, and named by them as Tottanfjella, for the *Tottan*. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Tottan Mountains in 1966.

Tottan Rock *see* **Récif Tottan**

Tottanbukta. 70°13' S, 2°47' W. A small bay in the ice shelf N of Blåskimen Island, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians for the *Tottan*.

Tottanfjella *see* **Tottan Hills**

Tottankaia. 70°12' S, 2°45°W. An unloading place in Tottanbukta, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the Tottan quay").

Totten, George M. b. Nov. 20, 1816, Plattsburg, NY, son of Gen. Joseph Gilbert Totten and his wife Catlyna Pearson. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a passed midshipman on the *Vincennes* and the *Porpoise* during USEE 1838–42. On July 26, 1842, in Brooklyn, he married Julia Rush Gamble, and they lived in Washington, where he was promoted to liutenant and had several children. He died on July 18, 1857, in Mendham, NJ.

Totten Glacier. 66°45' S, 116°10' E. A massive glacier, about 60 km long and 30 km wide, it flows northeastward from the continental ice, but turns northwestward at the coast where it terminates in a prominent tongue (the Totten Glacier Tongue) just E of Cape Waldron, on the W part of the Sabrina Coast, between that coast and the Budd Coast, in Wilkes Land. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for George M. Totten. ANCA accepted the name.

Totten Glacier Tongue. 66°35' S, 116°05' E. The prominent seaward extension of the Totten Glacier, on the Wilkes Land coast between the Sabrina Coast and the Budd Coast. Delineated by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN in 1956, in association with the glacier.

Tottenbukta Sanae *see* **Sanae Station**

Totten's Highland. 67°00' S, 119°30' E. Off the Sabrina Coast, this area is now generally incorporated into what we know as the Sabrina Coast. Discovered by Wilkes in 1840, and named by him for George M. Totten.

Tottsuki-misaki *see* **Tottsuki Point**

Tottsuki Point. 68°55' S, 39°49' E. Also called Tottuki Point. A small rock point projecting westward, 5 km SW of Flattunga, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Mapped in greater detail by Japanese cartographers from JARE surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on Oct. 1, 1962, as Tottuki-misaki, or Tottsuki-misaki (i.e., "first point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tottsuki Point in 1968.

Tottuki-misaki *see* **Tottsuki Point**

Tottuki Point *see* **Tottsuki Point**

Totyaku-hyoga. 71°20' S, 35°45' E. A small glacier between Mount Pierre and Mount Goossens, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. A JARE field party arrived here in Nov. 1960, hence the name ("arrival glacier") given by the Japanese on March 22, 1979.

Totyaku-iwa. 71°47' S, 36°11' E. Rising to 2366.5 m, it is the northwestern of 2 small rock exposures 13 km SE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1969, and named ("arrival rock") by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981.

Touchard, Simon-Jean. b. Jan. 3, 1815, Lyon. Able seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837–40. He ran at Guam on Jan. 10, 1839.

Touchdown Glacier. 79°48' S, 158°10' E. A tributary glacier flowing S between Roadend Nunatak and Bastion Hill (which is in the Brown Hills), into Darwin Glacier. Discovered and mapped by VUWAE 1962–63, and so named by them because the glacier was used as a landing site for aircraft supporting the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965, and ANCA followed suit.

Touchdown Hills. 78°07' S, 35°00' W. A group of snow-covered hills, rising to about 500 m, and extending N-S from Vahsel Bay, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf, to about 78°40' S. Discovered on Feb. 6, 1956, by BCTAE, and so named by them because one of the expedition members, while piloting a ski-equipped Otter, landed on them, thinking they were clouds, and bounced off, undamaged. Roughly mapped in Dec. 1956, during the same expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. On an Argentine map of 1966, the feature appears as Colina Touch-down.

Touchstone Crag. 77°12' S, 161°18' E. A rugged mountain rising to 1550 m, 2 km W of

Mick Peak, in the W part of the Helicopter Mountains. The abrupt south-facing cliffs of this feature also mark the NW extremity of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Steven Touchstone, helo mechanic who supported USAP at McMurdo Sound and the McMurdo Dry Valleys, for 9 austral field seasons between 1999-2000 and 2007-08. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Cerro La Tour *see* **The Tower**

Tour de Pise. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. An isolated rock dome, or hill, rising to 27 m, which protrudes through the ice in the NW part of Rostand Island, in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted by the French in 1951, and named by them for the Tower of Pisa. US-ACAN accepted the French name in 1962.

Anses des Tourbillons *see under* **D**

Mount Touring Club. 65°17' S, 63°56' W. Also called Mount Club. A small, snow-capped peak near the extremity of a spur that descends southwestward from Mount Peary, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet du Touring Club. While a party was charting the area, they hiked along the S side of this feature. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Touring Club in 1950.

Tourism. **1924**: this was the year the *Fleurus* was chartered from Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri by the Falkland Islands government, to run mail between Port Stanley, South Georgia, and the South Shetlands. She was contracted to make 5 voyages between Port Stanley and South Georgia per season, and one to the South Shetlands, and she did, between 1924 and 1933. However, she was also a tourist ship, and tourist berths were actually advertised. **1928-30**. Capt. J.R. Stenhouse, the British chief officer on the *Aurora* during Shackleton's BITE 1914-17, planned a luxury cruise to Antarctica, on a liner out of Southampton, for 5 months, at a cost of $2,500 per person. The trip would include a week cruising in the Ross Sea. By early Nov. 1928, 12 persons had booked, including 4 women. It never happened. **1930**: Charles J. "Nomad" McGuinness seriously proposed Antarctic tourism when he got back from ByrdAE 1928-30. **1932-33**: Actually at the beginning of 1933, during that season's relief expedition of Órcadas Station, in the South Orkneys, the Argentine vessel *Pampa* transported some of the first tourists to Antarctica — members of the University Club of Buenos Aires, and a journalist named Juan José de Soiza Reilly. **1936-37**: Lars Christensen took his wife, daughter, and 2 female friends down to see the continent (*see* **Lars Christensen Expedition 1936-37**). **Dec. 22, 1956**: A LAN Chile Douglas DC6-B flew the first tourists, 66 of them, from Chabunco, Chile, over the Antarctica Peninsula and South Shetlands, at an average altitude of 20,000 feet, on a non-stop aerial tour of Chile's bases in the Antarctic Peninsula (i.e., they did not land). This was the first tourist flight to Antarctica. **1956-57**: Scandinavian Airlines planned a tourist flight from Australia to Antarctica after the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, but it was called off. **Oct. 15, 1957**: A Pan Am chartered flight landed at McMurdo Base (*see also* **Women in Antarctica**, for that date). **Jan.-Feb. 1958**: The Argentine Naval Transport Command organized the first two tours to the Antarctic Peninsula — 9 and 12 days, in Jan. and Feb. of that year, aboard the *Les Éclaireurs*. About 100 tourists on each voyage. **Jan. 1959**: The *Yapeyú*, an Argentine vessel belonging to Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas, took 260 tourists to the South Shetlands. **Feb. 9-March 4, 1959**: The *Navarino*, a Chilean vessel belonging to Empresa Marítimo del Estado, took 84 tourists to the South Shetlands. **1959-60**: The *General San Martín* took tourists. **Nov. 26, 1962**: American secretary of commerce Luther H. Hodges, suggested that the South Pole could become a busy tourist center. "It's really amazing to see what goes on down there." **Jan.-Feb. 1966**: Lindblad Travel made their first American tourist expedition to Antarctica, on the *Lapataia*, a vessel Mr. Lindblad chartered from the Argentine Navy. He also led the expedition. **Jan.-Feb. 1967**: The *Lapataia* made two Lindblad cruises to the South Shetlands, from Ushuaia. Between Feb. 14 and 16, 1967, 14 tourists were stranded on Half Moon Island, when their landing craft was wrecked. **Jan.-March 1968**: The *Magga Dan*, chartered by Lindblad, became the first tourist ship south of the Antarctic Circle, when she visited sites in the Ross Sea. **Feb. 1968**: The *Navarino*, chartered by Lindblad, left Punta Arenas, Chile, for the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **Dec. 26, 1968-Feb. 28, 1969**: The Argentine ship *Libertad* conducted 4 tourist cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **Jan. and Feb. 1970**: Two Argentine tourist cruises by the *Río Tunuyán*. **Dec. 18, 1971-Jan. 22, 1972**: Two Argentine tourist cruises made by the *Libertad*. **Dec. 24, 1971**: The *Lindblad Exlorer* ran aground in the Gerlache Strait. **Feb. 11, 1972**: The *Lindblad Explorer* ran aground again, in the South Shetlands. **1972-73**: Two Argentine tourist cruises by the *Libertad*. **1973**: The Spanish tourist ship, *Cabo San Roque*, visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, with a reported 900 tourists aboard. **Dec. 27, 1974-March 5, 1975**: The *Regina Prima* (an Italian vessel chartered by Argentina) made 6 tourist visits to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **Dec. 16, 1975-March 6, 1976**: The *Regina Prima* did 6 tourist cruises to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. **Feb. 13, 1977**: A Boeing flew 300 persons over the Antarctic (including the South Pole) from Sydney in a 10½-hour flight. This was the first "champagne flight," arranged by Dick Smith. Not only Qantas began such annual flights this season, but NZ did too. There were 9 Qantas and 6 Air New Zealand flights this season. **Feb. 10-March 10, 1978**: The *Bahía Buen Suceso* took a group of tourists to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, on an Argentine cruise. There were 13 Qantas flights over Antarctica this season, and 4 Air New Zealand ones. **1979**: There were 5 Qantas champagne flights this season, and an Air New Zealand one that crashed (*see* **Deaths**, 1979). **Feb. 16, 1980**: The last Qantas tourist flight over Antarctica. **1981**: The Argentines announced that they would be making Vicecomodoro Marambio Station into a commercial air terminal in 1983. **1982**: Chile offered tourist flights between the mainland of South America and Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This base was subsequently heavily promoted for tourism. A 100-guest hotel went up there. **1983-84**: Eight ships visited just Palmer Station, with 822 passengers. **1984**: 200 tourists were taken from Chile to Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station by a Chilean Air Force Hercules during the winter of 1984, and put up at the hotel for 3 days. **Dec. 31, 1985**: Two Chilean pilots and 8 U.S. tourists were killed when their light aircraft crashed coming in to land at Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. **1986-87**: 13 ships visited just Palmer Station, with 1295 tourists. That summer there were over 5000 tourists all over Antarctica, from all over the world. **1987-88**: Despite National Science Foundation (NSF) limitations, there were 10 tourist ships in at Palmer Station, with 1102 passengers. **Jan. 1988**: 50 tourists arrived at the South Pole itself. **Early Jan. 1989**: The NSF exerted its influence on tour operators to keep the number of cruise ships visiting Antarctica down to no more than the 1987-88 figure. **1989-90**: Mountain Travel sent a party to the Pole, by foot. This operator, and a few others, conducted other exotic tours as well, such as regular climbs up Vinson Massif, and other land jaunts, but such organized expeditions, by true professionals, are usually exceedingly careful of their presence on the continent. But, airstrips, hotels, recreational facilities, gift shops, motor transport, the road to the Pole, are all now a feature of Antarctica, and one can only hope that sewage disposal, search and rescue squads, and policemen keep pace. One big uncertainty is whether the penguins are safe. Many concerned individuals believe in one simple summary of this topic: Tourism is going to foul up the Antarctic environment, so don't go. However, if one is bent on going south, here is how one goes about it: Call LAN Chile Airlines Tour Department, and say, "Buenos Días." In the 1980s they would book you on a Society Expeditions cruise. Society Expeditions were as good as anyone, better than most, and the best known. They were probably the easiest to deal with. Antarctic tours are not cheap. The standard package of a few days around the Antarctic Peninsula area cost several thousand U.S. dollars, while a trip to the Pole retailed at around $70,000 (1990 figures). If you want to go it alone, you have to apply for a permit from the Antarctic authorities in your own capital city. The same applies if you go on an organized tour, and then want to strike out on your own once in Antarctica. Other tour operators who covered Antarctica included: Mountain Travel (the most adventurous), Travel Dynamics, Lindblad Travel, Sobek, Adventure Network, Alpine Tours, Special Odysseys, Antarctica Tours. A lot of travel agents (as opposed to these tour operators) pretend they have never

heard of tours to Antarctica. They are just being protective of the environment, so those persons still keen to go can call one of the tour operators listed in this book under their own entries. Expeditions start in Jan.-Feb. or Nov.-Dec. of a given year, in order to get in on the Austral summer. The season is about 60 days, that's all, and then the Antarctic night arrives. Normally it's a matter of a cruise around the South Shetlands and the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, and of going ashore at certain stations to annoy scientists. Palmer Station was already becoming hostile in 1990, as 40 man-hours were being lost each season showing the tourists around the station, fixing them coffee, going out to look for them when they got lost, and cleaning up after them when they'd gone — coke cans, cigarette butts, garbage, etc. Although the NSF looks askance at tourism (not all national authorities are averse to tourism), and its (tourism's) days may be numbered, the number of ships and chartered planes was on the increase throughout the 1990s. 6700 persons visited Antarctica as tourists in 1992-93. In the 2004-05 season alone, there were 30,232 tourists to Antarctica. In 2008-09, 45,213 persons visited Antarctica.

Tourmaline Plateau. 74°10' S, 163°27' E. An ice-covered plateau in the central portion of the Deep Freeze Range, bounded by Howard Peaks and the peaks and ridges which trend N-S from Mount Levick, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1965-66, for the tourmaline-granite found here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. The Italians set up an AWS here, at an elevation of 1700 m.

Tournachon Peak. 64°19' S, 61°05' W. Rising to 860 m, SSW of Spring Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57 and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Gaspard-Félix Tournachon (1820-1910), pioneer balloonist and aerial photographer known as "Nadar." It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tousled Peak. 73°11' S, 169°01' E. A small, ice-covered peak, rising to 1220 m, 5.5 km NW of the summit of Mount Lubbock, in the S end of Daniell Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1965 for its exceptionally broken ice summit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Toutcher, Norman Champion. b. 1884, Ararat, Vic., son of Richard Frederick Toutcher and his wife Marion Theresa Ryan. He joined the Merchant Navy, and on Nov. 18, 1907, got his 2nd mate's certificate, and on June 19, 1909, his 1st mate's certificate. On July 27, 1911, in Cardiff, he signed on to the *Aurora* as chief officer, at £12 10s per month, for the first Antarctic voyage during AAE 1911-14. He left the expedition at Hobart on March 12, 1912, and on July 3, 1912 got his master's certificate, in Melbourne. He died in 1924.

The Tower. 62°13' S, 58°29' W. A mountain, rising to 345 m (the British say about 365 m), and snow-covered except at the summit, close W of Demay Point, at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named descriptively by Charcot as La Tour (i.e., "the tower"). It appears as such on his 1912 chart, as well as on British charts of 1929 and 1947. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations between 1935 and 1939. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Monte la Torre, on two 1947 Chilean charts as, respectively, Monte La Tour and Cerro La Tour, on a 1948 British chart as "The Tower (La Tour")", on a 1948 Argentine chart as Pico La Tour, on another 1948 British chart as simply The Tower, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Pico Torre. US-ACAN accepted the name The Tower in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Pico la Torre, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and they also surveyed it from the ground. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Cerro La Tour. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Tower *see* **Tower Hill**

Tower Glacier. 62°12' S, 58°27' W. Between the hills called Brama, Bastion, and The Tower (hence the name given by the Poles in 1980), in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Tower Hill. 63°42' S, 60°45' W. Also called Mount Tower. A sharp, conical summit, rising to 1125 m, it surmounts the NW part of Trinity Island, being the highest point on that island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Pendleton's log of Dec. 31, 1821, refers to Shoe Land Hill, which is probably this feature. In 1824, James Hoseason, mate of the *Sprightly*, roughly charted it, and named it Tower Hill. The origin of the name is unknown, but it may be descriptive. It appears as such on Powell's chart of 1828, and also on a 1901 British chart. On an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Monte Tower. It appears on a 1937 British chart, plotted in 63°46' S, 60°37' W, and, as such, was accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cerro Torre. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. The coordinates were corrected in time for a 1957 British chart, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. *See also* **Lyon Peak**, with which it was confused by ArgAE 1953-54, who charted it as Monte Torre. However, today, the Argentines have the right feature, which they do call Monte Torre, as do the Chileans.

Tower Island. 63°33' S, 59°51' W. An island, 7 km long and rising to 305 m above sea level, it lies 30 km N of Charcot Bay, and is separated from Cape Kater by Orléans Strait, off the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, and marking the NE extent of the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by Bransfield on Jan. 30, 1820, who named "a round island" in the area as Tower's Islands (sic). This was probably Ohlin Island. The name Tower was subsequently given to the bigger island (i.e., what is now Tower Island). Palmer was the next to see it, on Nov. 7, 1820. On Powell's chart of 1828, this island and Trinity Island appear collectively as Trinity Land, a situation repeated on the 1838 map drawn up by FrAE 1837-40 (as Terre de la Trinité) and on Larsen's 1894 chart. On a British chart of 1839, the name Tower Islands was applied to a group of small islands off the N coast of Trinity Island, a situation that re-appears on an 1894 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, on Friederichsen's 1895 German map (as Tower Inseln), on de Gerlache's map of 1902 (as Îles Tower; this map reflected BelgAE 1897-99), and on Balch's map of 1904. This island was further charted in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04, and Nordenskjöld named it Pendletons Ön, for Ben Pendleton. On a British chart of 1916, it appears translated as Pendleton Island, and Wilkins calls it that on his 1929 map. On a British chart of 1921, it appears as Tower Island. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31, and appears as Tower Island on their 1931 chart, as it does also on a British chart of 1938. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Isla Tower. US-ACAN accepted the name Tower Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Isla Torre, and on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Torres, but the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Isla Torre.

Tower Islands *see* **Tower Island**

Tower Peak. 64°23' S, 59°09' W. Rising to 855 m (the British say 830 m), its rock exposure stands out clearly from an evenly contoured icefield 8 km NW of Longing Gap, between that gap and Mount Tucker, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of northern Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. The Argentines call it Monte Torre (which means the same thing).

Tower's Islands *see* **Ohlin Island**, **Tower Island**

The *Towle*. Full name is USNS *Private John R. Towle* (AK-240). An ice-strengthened vessel of 12,450 tons, built for the Maritime Commission by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, and launched (as the *Appleton Victory*) on Jan. 19, 1945, in Portland. In 1946 she was transferred to the Army Transportation Service, and renamed on Oct. 31, 1947. Pvt. John Roderick Towle won the Medal of Honor for heroic action in Europe in 1944. In 1950 the vessel transferred to the U.S. Navy. She re-supplied McMurdo in the summers of 1956-57 (Capt. John Wiis),

1957-58 (Capt. Charles Barrett), 1960-61 (Capt. Thomas W. Malone), and then again at McMurdo in 1963-64 (Capt. W. Bondeson), 1964-65 (Capt. Frank A. Giovinco), 1965-66 (Capt. Allen W. Webb), 1966-67 (Capt. Webb), 1967-68 (Capt. J. Crampon), 1968-69 (Capt. A.F. Green), 1969-70 (Capt. Webb), 1970-71 (Capt. Webb), 1971-72 (Capt. Webb), 1972-73 (Capt. Clifford D. Henry), 1973-74 (Capt. Henry), 1974-75 (Capt. Henry), 1975-76 (Capt. E.A. Lanni), and 1979-80 (Capt. J. Areus).

Towle Glacier. 76°38' S, 161°05' E. A glacier, the head of which formerly occupied the lower part of a Towle Valley, and which flows NE between Eastwind Ridge and Elkhorn Ridge, into the head of Fry Glacier, 10 km S of Fry Saddle, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped in Dec. 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for the *Towle*, which carried south a large proportion of the NZ stores in Dec. 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Towle Point. 77°27' S, 169°14' E. A point, 1.5 km N of Post Office Hill, it marks the NE extremity of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for the *Towle*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Towle Valley. 76°41' S, 160°44' E. A large, deep valley, formerly occupied by the head of Towle Glacier, but now ice-free, immediately W of the present-day Towle Glacier, and 10 km N of Greenville Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and mapped in Dec. 1957, by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Towles Glacier. 72°25' S, 169°05' E. Flows from the W slopes of Mount Humphrey Lloyd and from the S slopes of Mount Peacock, to enter Tucker Glacier close NW of Trigon Bluff, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. William Julian Towles (b. Sept. 30, 1932, Los Angeles), USN, medical officer and officer-in-charge at Hallett Station in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Townrow Peak. 76°38' S, 159°35' E. A prominent outlier of Tilman Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for John A. Townrow, University of Tasmania paleobotanist with the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

Townsend, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Townsend, Walter Henry. FIDS/BAS meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1960. He wintered-over at Base F, as a builder, in 1961, and at Signy Island, again as a meteorological assistant. He lives in the Midlands.

Toynbee, Patrick Arnold "Pat." b. Jan. 23, 1920, Worthing, Sussex, son of Capt. Frank Arnold Toynbee, adjutant of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and his wife Renée Susanne Rolland. On May 1, 1936 he entered the Naval College as a probationary midshipman, and during World War II was on the *Queen of Bermuda* when that vessel went to Deception Island. In 1947, as a lieutenant, RNR, and living at Barnham, Sussex, he joined FIDS as an air pilot, and on Dec. 19, 1947 left Tilbury on the *John Biscoe*, heading for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base E (Stonington Island) in 1948 and 1949, being one of the Fids trapped in Antarctica that last season. He left Santos, Brazil, on the *Andes*, and arrived back in Southampton on April 16, 1950. In 1951 he took part in polar exploration demonstrations in the Dome of Discovery, during the Festival of Britain, and on Sept. 29, that year, in London, married New Zealander Justine Lundon. In 1955 he went to NZ, and died in Auckland on Dec. 16, 1964.

Toynbee Glacier. 69°38' S, 69°40' W. A glacier, about 28 km long and 8 km wide, between the mountains of the Douglas Range on the W and Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley on the E, it flows N from Mount Stephenson to George VI Sound, in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. Re-photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Pat Toynbee. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In 1959 FIDS cartographers mapped it over its entire length from the RARE photos, and plotted it in 69°35' S, 69°35' W. It has since been replotted.

Trabucco Cliff. 76°37' S, 118°01' W. A cliff at the tip of the broad spur which forms the NE extremity of Mount Rees, in the Crary Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for William J. Trabucco, USARP ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1969, and at Siple Station in 1973.

Tracey, M. A graduate of the Marine Wireless School in Wellington (NZ), he was with ByrdAE 1928-30.

Trachyte Hill. 77°17' S, 166°25' E. A prominent, steeply conical hill, rising to 466 m, and resembling Observation Hill (at Hut Point), on the S side of Shell Glacier and the N side of Harrison Stream, in the center of the ice-free area on the lower W slopes of Mount Bird, and about 10 km S of Cape Bird, on Ross Island. It is one of a line of linked trachyte plugs trending from Harrison Bluff through this feature to the W edge of the Mount Bird ice-cap. Most distinctive and curious laminar flow structures, forming shells resembling the layers of an onion, are developed in the bulbous plugs, and particularly in those between this hill and the ice-cap. A secondary survey station marked by a rock cairn was placed on the summit of the hill by members of the Cape Bird Party, during NZGSAE 1958-59, and the hill was named by them for the rock type composing it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Tracked vehicles *see* **Tractors, Sno-cats, Caterpillars, Nodwells, Cletracs, Logan Sprytes**

Tractor Corner. 77°28' S, 162°56' E. A feature SW of Wright Lower Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Jan. 30, 1998. It commemorates the passage of tractors over the Wright Lower Glacier, en route to the Wright Valley, in 1967. The name was accepted by US-ACAN later in 1998.

Tractors. Scott was the first to use tractors in Antarctica, during BAE 1910-13. He brought 3 crawler-tracked tractors, developed by Reginald Skelton (q.v.). These had then been built by the Wolseley Company. One fell through the ice off Cape Evans, and is still there, while two were used to unload the *Terra Nova*. They failed 60 miles south of base, on the Ross Ice Shelf. From 1928 tractors became an accepted part of the Antarctic landscape. The one Byrd took on ByrdAE 1928-30 was a very powerful Ford "Snowmobile," with skis in front and caterpillar tracks in the rear. It had an average speed of 25 mph over the ice, and did the work of 5 or 6 dog teams. It failed at 81°S, and was abandoned. During ByrdAE 1933-35 Byrd had 4 tractors which covered 12,500 miles in a year. Two of them were light Ford tractors, and King White's Cleveland Tractor Company manufactured the heavy Cletracs. Citröen also furnished 3 trucks. During USAS 1939-41, West Base had a T-20 International Harvester for base work, and East Base had an Army artillery tractor. Tractors proliferated in Antarctica during the IGY period (1957-58). McMurdo had two D4 tractors, and Little America had one. Altogether the USA used 12 D8 tractors and 9 D2s, as well as the D4s mentioned above. Ten of the D8s were of the "low ground pressure" type, 23½ feet long (the ordinary D8 was 15½ feet long), and weighing 35 tons, but the width of their caterpillar tracks reduced the pressure to a maximum of 14.2 pounds per sq inch. During the same period the USSR used the C80, which weighed 11.4 tons with 93 hp; Kirovets KD35s, which weighed 3.7 tons with 37 hp; while the GAZ47s played the largest part in the creation of Pionerskaya Station. This was the era of the great tractor traverses over the continent, probably the most celebrated being Fuchs' crossing of Antarctica during BCTAE 1957-58. During that same expedition, but working from the other end of the continent, Hillary took 3 overhauled Ferguson farm tractors with him to the Pole, a feat that did the tractor company an enormous amount of good.

Tracy, William Owen "Bill." b. 1929, Birkenhead, Cheshire, the last of four children of Owen R. Tracy and his wife Nora Barlow. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Base D in 1960, and, as a general assistant, at Base E in 1961. In 1964 he married Elizabeth L.F.C. Coleman, in Watford, and they lived in the Wirral, in Cheshire, moving from there to Appleby, Westmoreland.

Tracy Glacier. 65°57' S, 102°20' E. A channel glacier flowing to the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 6 km SW of Cape Elliott. Delineated by U.S. cartog-

rapher Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. Lloyd W. Tracy, USN, pilot on OpW 1947–48. *See also* **Lednik Angraskij** and **Lednuik Kiselëva**.

Tracy Point. 66°18' S, 110°27' E. The most westerly point on Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947 during OpHJ 1946–47, and in 1948, during OpW 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Gordon F. Tracy, USN, radioman at Wilkes Station in 1958.

The *Tradewind*. NZ yacht, skippered by Mark Hammond, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, in 1991–92.

Trafalgar Glacier. 72°28' S, 168°25' E. A tributary glacier, about 50 km long, it flows E in the Victory Mountains, to join the S side of Tucker Glacier below Bypass Hill, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE 1957–58, in association with the Victory Mountains and the Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Traffic Circle. 68°37' S, 66°03' W. A roughly circular, glacier-filled expanse of confluent ice in the form of a depression, 500 m above sea level, on the peninsular upland of the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, overlooking Marguerite Bay, between that bay and Mobiloil Inlet, S of Mount Ptolemy. Hub Nunatak rises from its center, and from this point 5 glacial troughs radiate like spokes of a wheel (hence the name). One connects on the N with Gibbs Glacier and Neny Glacier, leading to Neny Fjord. Another connects on the W with Lammers Glacier and Windy Valley, leading to Mikkelsen Bay. A third, Cole Glacier, trends SW along Godfrey Upland toward the area of what used to be the Wordie Ice Shelf. The fourth, Weyerhaeuser Glacier, trends southward toward the Wakefield Highland and connects with glaciers leading westward to the late Wordie Ice Shelf. The fifth, the Mercator Ice Piedmont, is fed by the overflow from the Weyerhaeuser, the Cole, and the Gibbs, and broadens as it descends eastward to the head of Mobiloil Inlet. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939–41, and visited on the ground by members from East Base who used this system of troughs in traveling across the upland in Jan. 1941. Named descriptively by them, it appears as such (and also as The Traffic Circle) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also on Ronne's map of 1949. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Tragic Corner. 68°00' S, 66°48' W. A bluff rising to about 750 m, it marks the NE end of Boulding Ridge, between Todd Glacier and McClary Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1967 and 1969. It was here that Tom Allan and John Noel died (*see* **Deaths**, 1966), hence the name given by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Ensenada Trail *see* **Trail Inlet**

Mount Trail. 67°12' S, 50°51' E. On the NE side of Auster Glacier, at the head of Amundsen Bay, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for David Scott "Dave" Trail (b. Aug. 23, 1931), ANARE geologist from Canberra, who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Trail Bay *see* **Trail Inlet**

Trail Glacier. 73°34' S, 61°35' E. A broken mountain glacier, 9 km long and 6 km wide, on the S side of Mount Menzies, about 4 km from the summit of that mountain, it flows from a snowfield at about 2750 m down a steep slope for at least 900 m vertically, then spreads out and merges with the ice sheet a few km from the S side of the mountain. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos taken during surveys of the Prince Charles Mountains in 1960–61. Named by ANCA for Dave Trail (*see* **Mount Trail**), who led an ANARE field party to this feature in Dec. 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. *See also* **Seavers, James**.

Trail Inlet. 68°03' S, 65°20' W. A Larsen Ice Shelf inlet indenting the Bowman Coast for about 24 km between (on the one hand) Cape Freeman and (on the other) Three-Slice Nunatak and Joerg Peninsula, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Probably discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and probably seen again by Ellsworth on his flight(s) of Nov. 1935. In 1940, USAS 1939–41 photographed it aerially, surveyed it from the ground in 1940, and named it Fleming Glacier Bay, in association with Fleming Glacier (*see* **Daspit Glacier**). It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office photo. The width of Graham Land is reduced to about 30 km between the head of this inlet and that of Neny Fjord, and this feature was renamed Trail Bay because it was a natural trail for flights and sledge parties across the Antarctic Peninsula, from East Base to the Bowman Coast during USAS 1939–41. It appears as such on a 1947 USHO chart. In Dec. 1947, it was re-surveyed by Fids from Base E, who found it to be an inlet, rather than a bay, and named it Trail Inlet. It appears as such on a British chart of 1952, and that was the name acepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and by US-ACAN later in 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Apparently, on a Finn Ronne map of 1950, it appears as Billbukten (i.e., "Bill's bay"), in association with Bills Gulch. But this must be treated with some caution. Likewise, in a 1953 Argentine atlas it appears as Bahía Eva Perón. It appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Bahía Ruta, and on one of their 1957 charts as Ensenada Trail, that latter name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Trainer Glacier. 72°34' S, 167°29' E. A glacier, 11 km W of Rudolph Glacier, flowing NE into Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Charles Trainer, meteorologist and senior U.S. representative at Hallett Station in 1960. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Trajan Gate. 63°36' S, 58°35' W. A flat saddle, at an elevation of about 850 m, extending 4.3 km, between Malorad Glacier to the N and Russell West Glacier to the S, it links Mount Ignatiev and Srednogorie Heights to the W with the Louis Philippe Plateau to the E, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1966. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the pass with the same name in western Bulgaria.

Trajer Ridge. 68°34' S, 78°30' E. A rock ridge rising to about 125 m, at the S side of the base of Breidnes Peninsula, about 6 km N of the E extremity of Krok Lake, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. The area was photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47, by ANARE in 1954, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE again in 1957 and 1958. Named by ANCA on June 28, 1962, for Frank Louis Trajer, weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1961. He and Malcom Hay visited this ridge on foot on Nov. 4, 1961. Trajer was back, this time at Mawson Station, for the winter of 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Australians established a field camp on Trajer Ridge.

Trakiya Heights. 63°45' S, 58°31' W. Heights rising to 1336 m, and extending 10 km in a NW-SE direction and 5.9 km in a NE-SW direction, they are bounded to the N by Russell West Glacier, to the NE by Russell East Glacier, to the SW by Victory Glacier, and to the NW by Zlidol Gate, and surmount the Prince Gustav Channel and the Weddell Sea to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the historical Bulgarian region of Trakiya (i.e., Thrace).

Caleta Trampera *see* **Fishtrap Cove**

Tramway Ridge. 77°31' S, 167°06' E. Rising to about 3450 m, in the NW part of the summit caldera, at the top of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is formed by the levees (banks on the side) of a young lava flow. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for its resemblance to a set of tram lines. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001. It was designated SSSI #11.

Tran Crag. 62°41' S, 60°14' W. A nunatak, rising to 490 m, it projects from the tributary glacier draining the W slopes of Friesland Ridge between Simeon Peak and St. Boris Peak, 1.94 km WSW of the latter peak, 1.39 km NNE of Stambolov Crag, and 3.7 km SE of Willan Nunatak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004–05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Tran, in western Bulgaria.

Le Tranchant *see* **Mount Tranchant**

Mont Tranchant *see* **Mount Tranchant**

Mount Tranchant. 65°14' S, 64°06' W. Also called Edge Hill. A hill, rising to 285 m, N of Waddington Bay, and quite literally on the Gra-

ham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, it marks the S side of the terminus of Wiggins Glacier. First roughly mapped in March 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot descriptively as Mont Tranchant, or Le Tranchant (i.e., "the cutting edge") (it appears both ways on his maps). On English language versions of Charcot's charts, apparently, it appears as The Edge, or Edge Hill. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Edge Hill, and that is how it appears on a 1960 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Tranchant in 1965.

Trangsholmen. 68°48' S, 90°43' W. A islet, 1 km off the front of Nils Larsen Glacier, on the N portion of the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on the W part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the narrow island").

Tranquil Lake. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A cirque lake fed by meltwater from the local ice cover, lying SW of the Snow Hills, between those hills and Amos Lake, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS conducted freshwater biological studies here from 1970. So named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, in reference to its sheltered position. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Tranquil Valley. 60°42' S, 45°39' W. A valley exposed by a rapidly retreating sheet of ice, E of Tranquil Lake, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the RN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, in association with the lake.

Tranquillity Valley. 82°36' S, 52°55' W. A snow-covered valley running ESE-WNW between Hannah Peak and Cairn Ridge, near the W end and on the N side of the Dufek Massif, in the extreme N of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project. Named by Art Ford for its typical weather conditions, the valley being protected from strong winds most of the time. The USGS Snowmobile parties coming from cold, windy areas, found welcome refuge in this valley. It was also named in association with nearby Enchanted Valley, to indicate the general beauty of this part of the Dufek Massif. US-ACAN accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit on May 21, 1979.

Trans-Globe Expedition. 1979-82. An unusual round-the-world trip, unusual in that it went from north to south, rather than from east to west. It was a 3-man expedition comprising Sir Ranulph Fiennes, Oliver Shepard, and Charles Burton. They set out in Sept. 1979, and completed their mission in Aug. 1982. In between they had to cross Antarctica. This leg of their journey was 2600 miles long, and only one group in history had ever made a successful Transantarctic land crossing before — Fuchs during BCTAE 1955-58. The party arrived near Sanae Station in the *Benjamin Bowring*, and four of the party stayed for the winter, while Fiennes led his 3-man party (himself, Shepard, and Burton) out of Ryvingen Base, in Queen Maud Land, on Ski-doos pulling sledges, on Oct. 26, 1980. They reached the South Pole at 4.35 A.M., on Dec. 15, 1980, and then Scott Base, on Ross Island, on Jan. 11, 1981, after a total of 66 days of Antarctic trekking. They had aircraft support.

Transantarctic Mountains. Also called the Transantarctic Horst. This is the great, sinuous, 1900 mile-long range, centering on 85°S, 175°W, and which separates East Antarctica from West Antarctica. The mountains are composed of Precambrian to early Paleozoic metamorphic, sedimentary, and granite rocks, dating from 500 million years ago. These are overlaid by flat-lying Devonian to Jurassic strata known as the Beacon Group. The horst runs, with some interruptions, from Cape Adare (in northern Victoria Land) to Coats Land (on the Weddell Sea). Included are the Theron Mountains, the Shackleton Range, the Pensacola Mountains, the Thiel Mountains, the Horlick Mountains, and the ranges along the W and S sides of the Ross Ice Shelf, and those along the W side of the Ross Sea. Scott saw a small part of them in 1902, during BNAE 1901-04, and named them the Western Mountains. Renamed (in toto) by US-ACAN in 1962. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 20, 1963. They are completely surveyed now.

Transit Hut. One of Mawson's Huts, at Cape Denison.

Transit Islands *see* **Pabellón Island**

Transit Ridge. 77°56' S, 163°05' E. A ridge, 6 km long, extending E from the Royal Society Range between Spring Glacier and Mitchell Glacier, in Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after things surveying, this particular ridge was named by NZ-APC in 1992 for the transit theodolite, a telescope that can be rotated through the vertical position. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Transition Glacier. 70°26' S, 68°49' W. A glacier, 13 km long and 3 km wide, on the E coast of Alexander Island, it flows E into George VI Sound along the N side of Block Mountain and Tilt Rock. First photographed aerially on Nov. 23, 1935, by Ellsworth, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Re-photographed on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, and again in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed in 1949 by Fids from Base E, who so named it because this glacier marks the transition between igneous rocks to the N and sedimentary rocks to the south. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955. The British plot it in 70°26' S, 68°54' W.

Zaliv Transkripcii *see* **Transkriptsii Gulf**

Transkriptsii Gulf. 66°15' S, 100°33' E. To the NW of the Bunger Hills, between that feature and Edisto Glacier. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Zaliv Transkripcii. ANCA translated it.

Transportation. Many experiments have been made with travel across the ice, snow, and crevasses, but, as yet, there is no perfect answer. The Canadians developed the Foremost Delta Two, a large, low ground pressure "taxi," with 4 large wheels, which shuttles personnel between Williams Field and McMurdo Station. The Logan Spryte was the most common medium-tracked vehicle used by USAP. *See these entries*: **Aircraft**, **Air-cushion vehicles**, **Airplanes**, **Amphibious vehicles**, **Autogiros**, **Automobiles**, **Caterpillar tractors**, **Cargo ships**, **Cletracs**, **Dogs**, **Helicopters**, **Icebreakers**, **Ponies**, **Railroads**, **Refrigeration ships**, **Ships**, **Ski-doos**, **Skis**, **Sledges**, **Sno-cats**, **Snowcruiser**, **Snowmobiles**, **Tractors**, and **Weasels**.

Promontorio Transporte Angamos *see* **Angamos Promontory**

Transposition Point. 67°26' S, 48°50' E. An isolated group of rocks at the W end of the S margin of Khmara Bay, in Enderby Land. So named by ANCA, because a prominent feature of the geology of these outcrops is transposed layering.

Transverse Island. 67°20' S, 59°19' E. An island, about 1.5 km across, between Fold Island and Keel Island, on the E side of Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from thee photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Tverrholmen (i.e., "the transverse island"). First visited by Peter Crohn's ANARE party of 1956. ANCA accepted the translated name on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Tranter Glacier. 82°32' S, 161°45' E. In the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range, it flows into the Nimrod Glacier between Mount Chivers and Mount Boman. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for David L. Tranter, USARP glaciologist at Roosevelt Island in 1962-63.

Islote Trapecio. 62°46' S, 61°15' W. The more northerly of 2 small islands immediately off Punta Serrucho (what the Chileans call Punta Pisano), in Ivaylo Cove (which indents the E coast of Snow Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. The other small island is Isote Plano.

Roca Trapecio Negro. 63°35' S, 55°59' W. A rock just off the W end of Cape Purvis (the S point of Dundee Island), off the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Trathan Coast. 72°30' S, 78°20' W. The N coast of Smyley Island, between Cape Smyley to the W and Cape Marchesi to the E, at the mouth of the Ronne Entrance, off the SW part of Alexander Island. It comprises ice cliffs, and is home to a large emperor penguin colony at its NW extremity. Named by UK-APC on March 17, 2010, for Philip N. Trathan, BAS ecosystems scientist since 1990.

Gran Glaciar Traub *see* **Traub Glacier**

Traub Glacier. 62°29' S, 59°47' W. Flows E into the NW part of Discovery Bay, W of Punta Riquelme, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1946-47, as Gran Glaciar Teniente Traub, for 2nd Lt. contador Norberto Traub, a member of the expedition. In 1951, in order to avoid (as much as possible) compound names, the Chileans shortened the

name to Gran Glaciar Traub. UK-APC accepted the name Traub Glacier on July 8, 2003, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The latest plotting of this feature was done by the British in late 2008.

Travel Dynamics. New York tour operator, servicing Antarctica. It used the *Illiria* in 1988-89.

Montañas Traverse *see* **Traverse Mountains**

Traverse Mountains. 69°57' S, 67°54' W. A group of almost ice-free mountains, rising to about 1550 m, and extending NW-SE at the S side of Eureka Glacier, between that glacier and Riley Glacier, 10 km inland from George VI Sound, E of the Warren Ice Piedmont, in western Palmer Land. They include McHugo Peak, Mount Noel, Mount Allan, and Mount Eissinger. First photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed aerially on Aug. 16, 1936, during BGLE 1934-37, partly surveyed from the ground by the same expedition in Sept.-Oct. 1936, and so named by them because the mountains are an important landmark in the overland traverse from (the now non-existent) Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound. It appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Partly re-surveyed from the E by Fids from Base E in 1948. The name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year, plotted in 69°51' S, 68°02' W, but applied only to the N part of the feature we know today. Re-surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1973, and re-defined. With the new definition, and new coordinates, the feature appears in the British gazetteer of 1986. The Argentines call this feature Montañas Traverse.

Traversegletscher. 70°44' S, 162°12' E. A glacier flowing NE of Frolov Ridge, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans. Name means "traverse glacier."

Traverses. Crossings of Antarctica, or of any part of Antarctica, by sledge, ski, tractor, etc. Strictly speaking, this sort of crossing is called a land traverse. According to the above definition, there have been thousands and thousands of traverses in Antarctica, but in order to qualify for a capital "T," a traverse has to be of substantial length or notoriety. Scott pioneered the land traverse in 1902, and in fact, most of the subsequent expeditons featured land traverses, either toward the Pole or not. Shackleton, Scott again, Amundsen, Byrd (or rather Larry Gould and Quin Blackburn), BGLE 1934-37, USAS 1939-41, and RARE 1947-48, those are the ones that spring to mind. But there is another type of traverse, and that is the one this article is mainly concerned with. This type of traverse started happening during IGY, in the 1950s. The first was probably the great overland trek from Little America to establish Byrd Station (q.v.), and the most famous is, without question, the crossing of the Antarctic continent by Fuchs (i.e., the BCTAE 1955-58), the picture indelibly impressed upon the memory of the great tractor train setting out on a journey of hundreds of miles across the frozen wasteland. **1957-58**: The Marie Byrd Land Traverse (q.v.), led by another great specialist, Charlie Bentley. **1957-58**: The first Ross Ice Shelf Traverse (q.v.), led by yet another great specialist, Bert Crary. **1958-59**: The second Marie Byrd Land Traverse, better known as the Horlick Mountains Traverse (q.v.). **1958-59**: The Executive Committee Range Traverse (q.v). **1958-59**: The Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse (q.v.). **1958-59**: The first Victoria Land Traverse (q.v.). **1958-59**: The second Ross Ice Shelf Traverse, led by James Zumberge. **1959-60**: The second Victoria Land Traverse, led by Frans van der Houwen, from Hut Point to the Outback Nunataks. **1959-60**: The third Marie Byrd Land Traverse. **1959-60**: The third Ross Ice Shelf Traverse. **1960-61**: The Ellsworth Highland Traverse (q.v.), led by Charlie Bentley. **1960-61**: Byrd-South Pole Traverse (q.v.). **1960-61**: The McMurdo-Pole Traverse (q.v.), led by Bert Crary. **1961-62**: The Antarctic Peninsula Traverse (q.v.), led by John Behrendt. **1962-63**: The Vostok Traverse (q.v.), led by Bob Thomson. **1962-63**: The South Pole Traverse, led by Eddie Robinson. **1962-63**: The Byrd Station Traverse, led by Arthur Brandenberger. **1964-65**: The South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse I (q.v.). **1965-66**: The South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse II (q.v.). **1967-68**: The South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse III (q.v.). **1967-68**: The Showa to Pole Traverse, led by Masayoshi Murayama. Syd Kirkby has been the greatest of all the Australian traverse specialists.

Punta Traverso. 63°33' S, 59°46' W. A point. Named by the Argentines. This point shares the same coordinates as Cape Dumoutier, the point which forms the E tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of the Palmer Archipelago. Cape Dumoutier is called Cabo Dumoutier by the Argentines, so it is likely that Punta Traverso is a small point on this cape.

Tre Sten *see* **Sørlle Rocks**

Mount Treadwell. 77°01' S, 144°51' W. Rising to 820 m, at the SE extremity of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, but not named by them. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Capt. Thurman Kelso "T.K." Treadwell, Jr. (b. June 6, 1920, Roff, Oklahoma. d. April 1, 2003, Bryan, Texas), USN, submarine officer during World War II, and commander of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, 1945-68.

Treadwell, Cyrus. b. 1794, NY. He moved to New Haven, Conn., and was the mulatto steward on the *Huron* in the South Shetlands in 1820-22.

Mount Treatt. 68°00' S, 56°48' E. The easternmost of 3 peaks rising sharply from the ice plateau, about 14.5 km SE of Mount Cook, in the Leckie Range, in Kemp Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos, and named by ANCA for George V. Treatt, helicopter pilot with the 1965 ANARE party led by Phil Law from the *Nella Dan*. Mr. Treatt was also air controller for the *Nella Dan*'s voyage of 1966-67. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. *See also* **Cook Nunataks**.

Treble, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[1]**The *Treern***. Name means "the third" in Norwegian. A 247-ton, 115 foot 7 inch Norwegian whale catcher, built in 1929 at Akers Mek., in Oslo, for Chris Nielsen's Atlas Company. She was catching for the *Solglimt* in 1929-30, and in 1930 Thor Dahl's Odd Company acquired Atlas, and *Treern* became a Dahl catcher. She was working for the *Thorshavn*, 1933-34. She was requisitioned by the South African Navy in 1941, as a minesweeper, and was sunk by a mine off Greece, on Jan. 12, 1945.

[2]**The *Treern***. A 383-ton, 137 foot 1 inch Norwegian whale catcher built at Nylands Verksted, in Oslo, in 1941, for the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, as the *Capitán Nunes*. However, the Germans seized her, and renamed her *Steiermark*. After the war, the Norwegians acquired her, and renamed her *Capitán Nunes*, but in 1947 Thor Dahl bought her and renamed her *Treern*, after his earlier catcher of that name. She caught for the *Thorshøvdi* from the 1947-48 season until 1961, when she was sold to the Compañía Ballenera del Norte, in Lima, and renamed the *Don Cristóbal II*. In 1971 she was sold for scrap.

Trees. There used to be masses of trees in Antarctica (*see* **Flora**). The first trees to be planted by humans in Antarctica were 25 six-foot-high fir trees on the McMurdo Base runway, at the beginning of Nov. 1956, so that pilots could identify the runway as they flew in.

Mys Trëh Valunov *see* **Tri Valunov Point**

Gora Trëhglavaja. 71°28' S, 67°49' E. A nunatak in the E part of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Moutnains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Trëhsklonovaja. 73°00' S, 68°23' E. A nunatak, E of Dolinyy Glacier, NE of Manning Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Treklyano Island. 62°22' S, 59°25' W. An island, 330 m long by 250 m wide, off the NE coast of Robert Island, 3.8 km NW of Kitchen Point, and 6.6 km SE of Newell Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the settlement of Treklyano, in western Bulgaria.

Glaciar Trench *see* **Trench Glacier**

Trench Glacier. 70°12' S, 69°19' W. A deeply entrenched glacier, 10 km long and 3 km wide, on the E coast of Alexander Island, it flows ENE into George VI Sound, immediately S of Mount Athelstan. The mouth of this glacier was first photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. The entire glacier was surveyed in 1948-49 by Fids from Base E, who gave the descriptive name. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In 1959, FIDS cartographers mapped it from air photos taken in 1947 by RARE 1947-48. They plotted it in 70°12' S, 69°11' W. It has since been replotted. The Argentines call it Glaciar Trench.

Trenholm Point. 75°26' S, 142°23' W. An ice-covered point, 13 km NW of Eldred Point, between Holcomb Glacier and El-Sayed Glacier, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1972, for William T. Trenholm, glaciologist at Byrd Station in 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70.

Cordón Trenque Lauquen *see* **Cordón Esmeralda, Hutton Mountains**

Nunatak Trenque Lauquen *see* **Nunatak Crispín**

Zaliv Treoshnikova. 63°15' S, 92°00' E. Name also seen spelled Zaliv Tryoshnikova (which is probably a better transliteration; however, the best transliteration is Trëshnikova; *see* **Trëshnikob, Aleksei**). A gulf in the S part of the Davis Sea, between Mys Maksimova (the northernmost cape on the NE margin of the West Ice Shelf) and the cape the Russians call Mys Vize (at the NW edge of the Shackleton Ice Shelf), it extends from the entrance of Mirnyy Station to Drygalski Island. Named by the Russians, for researcher A. Treoshnikov.

The *Trepassey*. A 360-ton wooden-hulled motor sealing vessel, named for a town near Cape Race. She was chartered by FIDS in 1945-46 from the Newfoundland government as a relief vessel for Base D, replacing the *Eagle*. With Captain Bobby Sheppard in command, and with a crew of 12 Newfoundlanders, she first went to Labrador, picked up huskies, then headed south. 8 puppies were born on that trip. **Feb. 10, 1946**: The *Trepassey* arrived at Port Lockroy. **Feb. 23, 1946**: The *Trepassey* arrived at Stonington Island, with a FIDS crew headed by E.W. Bingham. This group would build Base E on that island. **Feb. 25, 1946**: The *Trepassey* left for the winter. The ship was chartered again in 1946-47 in order to conduct a survey of Antarctic Sound. This time Captain Eugene Burden was in command of a Newfoundland crew of 13. H.W. Stone was 1st officer. There was also a Canadian photographer on board named Bob Moss, there to get shots of the Antarctic Peninsula for the movie *Scott of the Antarctic*. **Nov. 8, 1946**: The *Trepassey* left London. **Jan. 2, 1947**: The *Trepassey* left Port Stanley, heading to Antarctic waters. **Jan. 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* was off Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, and then moored at Deception Island. She would be in and out of Deception and the various other bases for the next month. **Feb. 5, 1947:** The *Trepassey* arrived at Stonington Island. She carried a FIDS complement of 11, led by Ken Butler. **Feb. 7, 1947**: The *Trepassey* left Stonington Island (*see also* **Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey**). **March 1, 1947**: She was in at Port Lockroy. **March 26, 1947**: She arrived at Port Lockroy, with E.W. Bingham and Jack Ewer aboard. **April 1, 1947**: As the *Trepassey* was preparing to leave Stonington Island, she caught fire. The fire was put out, but it meant a delay in the departure. **April 5, 1947**: The *Trepassey* and the *Fitzroy* left Stonington Island.

Bahía Trepassey *see* **Trepassey Bay**

Islotes Trepassey *see* **Trepassey Island**

Trepassey Bay. 63°28' S, 56°58' W. A bay, 1.3 km wide, on the NE side of Tabarin Peninsula, 5.5 km SSE of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. First surveyed by both FIDS and Capt. Eugene Burden of the *Trepassey* on Jan. 23, 1947. Resurveyed by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1955. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the ship. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The Argentines call it Bahía Trepassey.

Trepassey Island. 68°12' S, 66°59' W. A small rocky island in Neny Bay, S of Fitzroy Island, and therefore 0.9 km SE of Stonington Island, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Several islands were roughly charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and in 1940, by USAS 1939-41. They were surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and this particular feature was charted by them as 2 islands, which they named the Trepassey Islets, after the *Trepassey*. That name was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956, and appears on a 1956 British chart. The term "islet" fell out of use in the late 1950s, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC changed the name to Trepassey Islands, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1960. In 1961-62, FIDS re-surveyed it as a single island, and UK-APC changed the name yet again, on Feb. 12, 1964, to Trepassey Island, with US-ACAN following suit that year. It appears, still pluralized, on a Chilean chart of 1969, as Islotes Trepassey, and on a 1973 British chart, as Trepassey Islands. The Chilean gazetteer still has Islotes Trepassey, but plotted in 68°12' S, 66°48' W.

Trepassey Islands *see* **Trepassey Island**

Trepassey Islets *see* **Trepassey Island**

Trepidation Glacier. 78°46' S, 162°21' E. A small glacier entering the E side of the lower Skelton Glacier, between Moraine Bluff and Red Dike Bluff. Named by the NZ party of BCTAE for the Jan. 1957 effort by an aircraft to land on the exceedingly broken ice at the foot of the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. In actual fact, the name was originally applied, by mistake, to a very minor feature in 78°48' S, 162°15' E, so minor that no name has subsequently been given it. However, with this wrong feature thus named, it did appear in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

Trerice, Burton James. b. Jan. 15, 1913, St. John's, Nova Scotia, son of carpenter William Tweedie Trerice and his wife Mabel Edna Chapman. He had been a transport pilot in Canada before becoming a reserve pilot and flight engineer on Ellsworth's 1938-39 Antarctic expedition. He died on Aug. 28, 1987.

Trerindane. 72°17' S, 24°38' E. A mountain formed of 3 ridges, S of Tvihøgda, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the three ridges"). The Russians call it Gora Dostoevskogo, presumably for the writer Dostoevsky.

Isla(s) Tres Chanchitos *see* **Three Little Pigs**

Punta Tres Hermanas *see* **Three Sisters Point**

Cerro Tres Hermanos *see* **Three Brothers Hill**

Punta Tres Mellizos *see* **[2]The Triplets**

Nunatak Tres Tajadas *see* **Three Slice Nunatak**

Trëshnikov, Aleksei Feodorovich. b. April 14, 1914, Pavlovka. Russian geographer, oceanographer, and polar scientist, he was in the Arctic in 1940-41, and during World War II was part of the Northern Sea Route defence force. In 1948 he took part in the Russian expedition to the North Pole, and was in the Arctic again in 1954-55. In Antarctica he led the second SovAE (1956-58) and the 13th SovAE (1967-69). He was director of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, and president of the Russian Geographical Society, from 1977 until his death on Nov. 18, 1991.

Tressler, Willis L. b. Sept. 30, 1903, Madison, Wisc., son of Prof. Albert W. Tressler (later a banker) and his wife Arlouine. An oceanographer, from 1930 to 1940 he was a professor at the University of Buffalo, and from 1940 to 1946 at the University of Maryland, from where, during World War II, he was extracted for OSS work, going into the CIA after the war, until 1950, when he joined the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, in Washington, DC. After Arctic experience in 1954, he was with the U.S. Navy Antarctic Expedition, on the *Atka*, in 1954-55, and back in Antarctica during OpDF II (i.e., 1956-57). On Jan. 30, 1958 he took over from Carl Eklund as scientific leader of Wilkes Station, and during the period 1959-61 was at McMurdo. He married Eleanor. He retired from the Oceanographic Office in 1965, and died after a stroke on Sept. 9, 1973, at Grand Lake, Colo.

Tressler Bank. 65°00' S, 95°00' E. A submarine feature extending between 94°00' E and 96°00' E, in the E part of the Davis Sea. It ranges from 56 fathoms deep and greater. Discovered during OpHJ 1946-47. Sounded by the *Burton Island* and the *Edisto* during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1958, for Willis L. Tressler. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959.

Trethewry Point. 67°23' S, 59°47' E. Also called Hamrehovden (by the Norwegians). A rocky promontory, rising to 120 m above sea level, it projects from the coast 6 km (the Australians say about 9 km) E of William Scoresby Bay, on the coast of Kemp Land. Discovered and named in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. As for the origins of the name Trethewry, that is a puzzle.

Mys Tret'jakova. 69°32' S, 159°45' E. A cape at the NE side of the Gillett Ice Shelf, off the Wilson Hills, on the coast of Oates Land. Named by the Russians.

Tretoppen. 66°42' S, 54°47' E. A peak with three tops (hence the name), SW of the Newman Nunataks, W of Aker Peaks, between those peaks and the Napier Mountains, in Enderby Land. Apparently, this peak was named by the Russians, which is odd, given its very Norwegian name. It is possible, but not likely, that it is the Norwegian name for the Newman Nunataks.

Gora Treugolka. 71°16' S, 66°56' E. A nuna-

tak, NE of Mount Collins, and due S of Mayman Nunatak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Treugol'nyj. 70°26' S, 66°11' E. Due E of Mount Leckie, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Treves Butte. 84°43' S, 114°20' W. A prominent, partly ice-covered butte, rising to 2100 m, immediately NW of Discovery Ridge, in the Ohio Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Samuel B. "Sam" Treves, geologist long associated with the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, in Antarctica during several seasons, including 1960-61 and 1961-62 in this area.

Trevillian Island. 67°38' S, 62°42' E. A small, humped, oval-shaped island, about 1.75 km S of Nøst Island, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Rundöy (i.e., "round island"). Re-named by ANCA on Oct. 11, 1960, for T. Trevilian, Australian mapper in Canberra for ANARE. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965.

Banka Trevozhnaja. 67°39' S, 46°05' E. A bank in the bay the Russians call Bukhta Vechernjaja, W of Vechernyy Hill, at the E end of the Thala Hills, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Trey Peaks. 80°36' S, 28°52' W. Three conspicuous rock peaks, the highest rising to 1810 m (the British say 1160 m), 3 km N of Mount Homard, and W of Blaiklock Glacier, they form the summit of the Otter Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE 1956-58, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mount Trezubec. 70°37' S, 67°24' E. Named by the Russians. It is without question one of the Amery Peaks, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The question is, is it the Russian name for another mountain, already named by someone else? If so, the most likely candidate is Mount Seaton.

Ostrova Tri Brata *see* **Three Brothers Islands**

Gora Tri Sestry. 74°11' S, 66°30' E. A nunatak, NE of the Blake Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Tri Valuny Point. 67°38' S, 46°01' E. A point projecting into Groznaya Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land, about 8 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Named by the Russians as Mys Trëh Valunov. ANCA translated it into English.

Gora Tri Vershiny. 72°12' S, 68°43' E. A nunatak on the Clemence Massif, to the E of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Triad Islands. 65°36' S, 64°28' W. A group of 3 small islands, 2.5 km E of Chavez Island, in Leroux Bay, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by BGLE 1934-37. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in Aug. 1957. Named descriptively by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Punta Triangle *see* **Triangle Point**

Triangle Peak. 64°58' S, 62°56' W. A high, triangle-shaped peak, rising to about 1200 m, S of Hauron Peak, on the W margin of the Petzval Glacier, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named descriptively by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Triangle Point. 62°31' S, 59°50' W. A black triangular headland, 2.5 km NW of Spit Point, W of Yankee Harbor, on the SW side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. The point was known to early 19th-cenury sealers. Charted and named descriptively by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934-35. It appears on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Punta Triangle, and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta Triángulo, the latter name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Punta Triangle. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Punta Triángulo *see* **Triangle Point**

Triassic Nunatak. 74°21' S, 73°07' W. A small nunatak, 2.5 km SW of Jurassic Nunatak, in the W extremity of the Yee Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, after the Triassic Period in geological time, and also in association with Jurassic Nunatak. The name does not imply the age of the rock constituting this feature.

Tribble, David Thomas. b. Jan. 20, 1931, Hendon, Mdsx, son of Frederick Thomas Tribble and his wife Mary B. Lee. Meteorologist, glaciologist, seismologist, and geomagnetician on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and as such wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958. He died on June 16, 1993, in Stevenage, Herts.

Tribby Peak. 71°56' S, 97' 48' W. A peak, 2.5 km W of Mount Bubier, on Edwards Peninsula, on Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Osborne Mead Tribby (b. 1913, Pa. d. June 1967, Sarasota, Fla.), USN, pharmacist's mate in the Eastern Group during OpHJ 1946-47, an air crewman on the Martin Mariner flight of Jan. 11-12, 1947, which rescued the survivors of the Mariner crash of Dec. 30, 1946.

Trice Islands. 72°25' S, 99°26' W. A group of small, ice-covered islands, just W of Evans Point, and rising above the general level of the Abbot Ice Shelf, which occupies Peacock Sound, at Thurston Island. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 72°25' S, 99°48' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Jack Lynn Trice (b. Oct. 13, 1936, Marietta, Tex., to J.R. Trice and his wife Josephine Trumble, sharecroppers who farmed land owned by Lady Bird Johnson. d. March 8, 2008, Portland, Me.), meteorologist who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1965. He worked for 30 years for the National Weather Service. The feature has since been replotted.

Trickster Rocks. 65°36' S, 64°36' W. Several small rocks emerging from the sea less than 1.5 km NW of Chavez Island, in Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because when Fids from Base J did their 1957 winter survey here they thought that these rocks were icebergs and failed to chart them. They were charted not long afterwards, by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1957-58. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[1]**Mount Tricorn** *see* **Tricorn Mountain**

[2]**Mount Tricorn**. 73°58' S, 61°43' W. A distinctive massif whose vertical rock faces rise to 1120 m and surround a snow-covered interior which is lower except for a peak, rising to 1615 m in the NW portion, it stands on the Lassiter Coast, between Swann Glacier and Waverly Glacier, overlooking the head of Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed on Dec. 30, 1940, on a flight from East Base, during USAS 1939-41, and so named by them because it looks like a gigantic tri-cornered hat. However, due to an error in navigation, it was mapped 88 km to the SSE of its true position. Consequently, it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart plotted in 74°40' S, 60°30' W, as it does also on Finn Ronne's 1945 map. It appears on an Argentine map of 1946 as Monte Tricorn. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. In Dec. 1947, a combined sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E identified and surveyed the mountain, and fixed it where it should be. It appears on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map. UK-APC accepted the name and the new coordinates on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such on a 1954 British chart, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. There is a 1948 Chilean reference to it as Monte Acevedo, named after Luis Alberto Acevedo, a pioneer of aviation, killed in an air crash in 1913. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Monte Tricorno, but on one of their 1954 charts as Monte Tricornio, that latter name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It was re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, and appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land.

Tricorn Bluff *see* **Trigon Bluff**

Tricorn Mountain. 85°03' S, 173°27' E. Also called Mount Tricorn. A distinctive peak, rising to 3475 m above a high plateau ENE of Mount Clarke, and 6 km E of Graphite Peak, about midway between the heads of Falkenhof Glacier and Leigh Hunt Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for its resemblance to an admiral's tricorn hat. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Tricorn Peak. 82°59' S, 156°48' E. Rising to

2320 m, and snow-covered, on the ridge between Astro Glacier and Skua Glacier, at the extreme N of the Miller Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and so named by them because of its resemblance to a three-cornered hat. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Monte Tricornio *see* **[2]Mount Tricorn**

Monte Tricorno *see* **Mount Tricorn**

Mount Tricouni. 78°30' S, 161°57' E. A prominent peak. with an elevation of 1630 m (the New Zealanders say 1658 m) above sea level, rising steeply 3 km N of Hobnail Peak, on the E side of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by the NZ party of BCTAE in Feb. 1957, and named by them. A tricouni is a saw-toothed nail used on the sides of alpine boots. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Mount Trident. 72°26' S, 169°14' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2480 m (the New Zealanders say about 2667 m), and with 3 closely-spaced summits (hence the name given by NZGSAE 1957-58), above Trigon Bluff, on the N side of Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Trident Lake. 68°32' S, 78°14' E. The more easterly of 2 small lakes NW of Club Lake, on the route between Davis Station and Platcha, in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA. Lake Tassie is the other one.

Trident Peak. 67°26' S, 68°10' W. An isolated, triple-peaked, snow-capped mountain, rising to 738 m, S of Stokes Peaks, Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Dec. 16, 2003.

Trifid Peak. 67°51' S, 67°09' W. A 3-sided peak rising to 645 m, at the head of Shoesmith Glacier, in the W part of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS between 1955 and 1957, and named descriptively by them for its three-sided Matterhorn-type appearance. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. The Argentines call it Pico Trífido. Trifid is an adjective, meaning divided into 3 narrow parts. Not to be confused with John Wyndham's 1951 novel, *The Day of the Triffids*, which, of course, has nothing to do with it. The name is also a play on "three Fids."

Pico Trífido *see* **Trifid Peak**

Trighügel. 70°28' S, 162°06' E. A hill on the NW side of Mount Belolikov, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Trigon Bluff. 72°29' S, 169°09' E. Also called Tricorn Bluff. A steep, triangular bluff, rising to 1245 m, and forming the termination of the SW ridge at Mount Trident, 16 km W of Football Mountain, on the N side of Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named doubly descriptively by NZGSAE 1957-58. They placed a triangulation station on its summit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Islote Trigonia *see* **Trigonia Island**

Trigonia Island. 66°01' S, 65°41' W. A small, three-sided island, immediately off the S tip of Beer Island, in the Biscoe Islands, 13 km W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in Feb. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named descriptively by Rymill. It appears on his 1938 map of the expedition. It appears on a 1947 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Trigonia Islet, as it does on a British chart of 1950, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed it Trigonia Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. The Argentines call it Islote Trigonia.

Trigrad Gap. 62°38' S, 59°55' W. A saddle, rising to over 500 m in Delchev Ridge, bounded to the SW by Spartacus Peak and to the NE by Yavorov Peak, it is part of the divide between the glacial catchments of the Sopot Ice Piedmont to the NW and Strandzha Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Trigrad.

Trigwell Island. 68°33' S, 77°57' E. An island, about 1.5 km long, immediately W of Flutter Island, between that island and Anchorage Island, and 1.5 km W of Breidnes Peninsula, in Prydz Bay, in the area of the Vestfold Hills, about 3 km N of Davis Station. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 (apparently they did not name it). Re-mapped in 1957-58, by Australian cartographers, who did name it, for Elliott Sydney "Trig" Trigwell (b. April 17, 1918), radio supervisor who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1958, and who was officer-in-charge for the 1958-59 summer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Trilling Bay. 69°31' S, 39°41' E. A small bay, just S of Skarvsnes Foreland, along the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Trillingbukta (i.e., "the triplet bay"), in association with the nearby Trilling Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Trilling Bay in 1968.

Trilling Islands. 69°30' S, 39°38' E. Three islands at the S side of Skarvsnes Foreland, in the N part of Trilling Bay, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Trillingøyane (i.e., "the triplet islands"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trilling Islands in 1968.

Trilling Peaks. 67°58' S, 62°45' E. A group of linear nunataks, comprised of 3 main peaks, 5 km S of the South Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named them Trillingnutane (i.e., "the triplet peaks"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trilling Peaks in 1953.

[1]Trillingane. 66°12' S, 53°12' E. A mountain, due N of the peak named Knausen, in the W part of Enderby Land, NE of Molodezhnaya Station. The SCAR gazetteer says this feature was named by the Russians, and, indeed, the same gazetteer has several Norwegian-sounding features in this area supposedly named by the Russians. It is also called Mount Trillingane. Cataclased biotite granites are found here.

[2]Trillingane *see* **Trillingane Nunataks**

Mount Trillingane *see* **[1]Trillingane**

Trillingane Nunataks. 71°50' S, 27°25' E. Three nunataks, 10 km NE of Balchen Mountain, E of Byrdbreen, at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Trillingane (i.e., "the triplets"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trillingane Nunataks in 1966.

Trillingbukta *see* **Trilling Bay**

Trillingnutane *see* **Trilling Peaks**

Trillingøyane *see* **Trilling Islands**

Trilobite Promenade. 84°49' S, 116°21' E. A narrow, steep-sided ridge, projecting 3 km W from the main part of Lacky Ridge, and separated from that ridge by a 100-meter steep snow slope, in the Ohio Range. Named by NZ-APC after the numerous trilobite trackways found in the Horlick Formation in this locality by the first-ever NZ party here, in 1979-80, and studied in greater detail by the second NZ party here, in 1983-84.

Mount Trimpi. 75°21' S, 72°48' W. Rising to about 1400 m, 5 km WNW of Mount Brice, in the Behrendt Mountains, NW of Cape Zumberge, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Michael L. "Mike" Trimpi, radio-science researcher at Eights Station in 1963. He was also scientific leader at Byrd Station for the winter of 1965. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Punta Trineos *see* **Lair Point**

[1]The *Trinidad*. Argentinian privateer which, in 1815, found itself blown off course into 65°S. Captain Walter Diego Chitty. *See* **Brown, Guillermo**, for further details.

[2]The *Trinidad*. Argentine patrol ship, under the command of Captain Fernando Muro de Nadal, which was in the Melchior Islands in Dec. 1950, along with the *Hércules*, in an expedition led by Gaston C. Clemente. *See* **The *Hércules*** for more details.

Isla Trinidad *see* **Trinity Island**

Península Trinidad *see* **Trinity Peninsula**

Cape Trinity *see* **Cape Dubouzet**

Trinity Church. The world's most southerly Eastern Orthodox church, it was built out of Siberian pine in Russia, by carpenters from the Altay Mountains led by K.V. Khromov, then dismantled and brought to Antarctica on the *Akademik Vavilov*, and re-assembled close to

Bellingshausen Station, by members of that station, on King George Island in the South Shetlands. On May 29, 2004 the church was opened and blessed by Kallistrat, head monk of St. Sergius, the spiritual center of Russian orthodoxy. 15 meters high, it is a wooden structure built in Russian style, and can accommodate 30 persons. Father Georgy became permanent head of the church, and lived near it.

Trinity Island. 63°45' S, 60°45' W. An island, 24 km long and 10 km wide, its highest peak is 3600 feet. The island is separated from the Antarctic Peninsula by Orléans Strait, in the N part of the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by Palmer on Nov. 16, 1820, although there is a good chance that Bransfield saw it before that, in the previous Austral summer. Bransfield had named a portion of land in this area as Trinity Land. It was either this island or Trinity Peninsula (as we know them today) that he saw (however, *see* **Tower Island** for a history of the island at this time, and for subsequent years). In Capt. Davis's log of Oct. 20, 1821, the name South Land Whale Island appears, probably in reference to this island. Similarly, Capt. Pendleton's log of Nov. 13, 1821, refers to it as Shoe Land. Dallmann, in 1873-74, passed through Orléans Strait, and discovered that this island is a separate island. It appears as Trinity Island on Arctowski's 1901 map of BelgAE 1897-99. SwedAE 1901-04 clearly defined it in 1902, and charted it as Trinity Ön. On Irízar's 1903 Argentine map it appears as Isla Trinidad, and on Charcot's 1910 map it appears as Île Trinité. In 1919-20 Capt. Johannessen, the whaler, made up a chart, on which Trinity Land seems to be composed of Sven Rock, Ryge Rocks, and Oluf Rocks. The actual island appears as Trinity Island on British charts of 1921 and 1937. Lester and Bagshawe, during the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, charted it as Tower Hill Island, saying that was the name used by whalers in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name Trinity Island in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Trinidad. The Chileans rejected the proposed name Isla Trinity.

Trinity Land *see* **Trinity Island**, **Trinity Peninsula**

Trinity Nunatak. 76°26' S, 160°38' E. A large nunatak in the stream of the Mawson Glacier, about 5 km N of the Convoy Range, and about 22 km WNW of Mount Douglas, in Victoria Land. It stands relatively little above the ice surface on the W, but downstream, on the E side, it has towering black cliffs which make it a prominent landmark from the sea-ice N of the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue, about 80 km to the NE. Mapped in 1957 by the NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE, who named it for its three summits. On Dec. 9, 1957, they established a survey station on one of the summits. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Trinity Peninsula. 63°37' S, 58°20' W. The very northeasternmost part of the Antarctic continent, it extends northeastward for about 130 km from an imaginary E-W line across Graham Land connecting Cape Kjellman to Cape Longing. This may be what Bransfield called Trinity Land (but equally well it may have been Trinity Island — see that entry) in Jan. 1820. In the 1820s there was a tendency to use the name Palmer's Land, to describe the N part of the peninsula together with the N part of the Palmer Archipelago. It was discovered for sure on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Louis Philippe Land (actually Terre Louis-Philippe), for the king of the French, Louis-Philippe, who had suggested the voyage. This name has been seen variously as Louis Philippe Coast, Louis Philippe Peninsula, and Palmer Peninsula. It was renamed in favor of Bransfield's naming, and appears as Trinity Peninsula on a British chart of 1921. That was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, with US-ACAN following suit in 1964. Apparently, the Argentines translated it as Península Trinidad.

Pasaje Trinquete *see* **Pasaje Cabrales**

Islotes Trío *see* **Tau Islands**

Picos Trío *see* **Triune Peaks**

Trio Glacier. 71°21' S, 68°23' W. Flows SE into Uranus Glacier, between Khufu Peak and Mount Ariel, at Fossil Bluff, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 21, 2005, for Cliff Pearce, John P. Smith, and Brian Taylor, who formed the first wintering-over party at the FIDS' Fossil Bluff Station, and who were the first people to spend the winter at Fossil Bluff, in 1961-62.

Trio Nunataks. 75°30' S, 159°42' E. Three large nunataks (the Australians call them small nunataks) at the S side of David Glacier, between the upper reaches of that glacier and Ricker Peak, just W of the terminus of Hollingsworth Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, who named them for obvious reasons. NZ-APC acepted the name, and US-ACAN followed in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Trioen *see* **Trioen Nunataks**

Trioen Nunataks. 72°25' S, 3°59' W. An isolated group of 3 small nunataks, about 13 km W of Borg Mountain, on the N side of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Trioen (i.e., "the trio"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trioen Nunataks in 1966.

Île Triple *see* **Triple Islands**

Triple Islands. 66°46' S, 141°12' E. Three small rocky islands in a closely-spaced chain close E of the tip of the Zélée Glacier Tongue, 0.6 km SSE of the Double Islands. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and this particular feature was charted and named by Liotard as Île Triple, in 1949-51. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1956.

Triple Lake. 68°32' S, 78°15' E. An irregular-shaped lake consisting of 3 connected basins, oriented NE-SW, just W of Sheild Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It was one of several lakes investigated by biologists wintering-over at Davis Station in 1974. Named descriptively by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975.

[1]The Triplets. 69°23' S, 98°40' E. Three small rock outcrops at the N extremity of David Island, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named descriptively by them. ANCA seems to be the only one who recognizes this term.

[2]The Triplets. 62°23' S, 59°41' W. A 3-pointed hill rising to 135 m at the very end of a mountainous peninsula that forms the W entrance of Mitchell Cove, the peninsula separating Mitchell Cove from Coppermine Cove to the NW, near the NW end of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and named in 1934-35 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, it appears on their chart of 1935, and also on a British chart of 1942. It was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Punta The Triplets, but on one of their 1953 charts translated as Punta Tres Mellizos, that last name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as both Triplets and Cabezo Triplets, but on one of their 1962 charts as Cerro Triplets, and that last name was the one accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cerro Triplets *see* **[1]The Triplets**

Tripod Island. 64°19' S, 62°57' W. A small island close S of the W extremity of Eta Island, it marks the N side of the W entrance to Anderson Harbor, in the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed, and named Tripod Islet, by the personnel on the *Discovery* in 1927. It appears as such on their 1929 chart. It was further charted in 1941, by USAS 1939-41, and appears as Tripod Island on their 1941 chart, as it does also on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was re-surveyed by ArgAE 1942, ArgAE 1943, and ArgAE 1948. On an Argentine chart of 1946, it appears as Islote Trípode, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is also a 1955 reference to it as Isla Trípode. The name Tripod Islet was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and also by US-ACAN. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Tripod Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. The new name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1963.

Tripod Islet *see* **Tripod Island**

Isla Trípode *see* **Tripod Island**

Islote Trípode *see* **Tripod Island**

Mount Tripp. 83°17' S, 166°53' E. A massive, cone-shaped, ice-covered mountain, rising to 2980 m between Hoffman Glacier and Hewitt Glacier, 11 km WNW of Rhodes Peak, in the

Holland Range, to the W of Lennox-King Glacier, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Discovered by Shackleton during BAE 1907-09, and named by him for solicitor Leonard Owen Howard Tripp (1862-1957) of Wellington, NZ, who assisted Shackleton on this expedition and again, on BITE 1914-17. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Mr. Tripp was 69 years with the law firm Chapman Tripp.

Tripp Bay. 76°37' S, 162°44' E. A bay, about 8 km long and wide, formed by a recession in the ice between Oates Piedmont Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, along the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BAE 1907-09, and named by BAE 1910-13, in association with Tripp Island, which lies within the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1948, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Tripp Ice Tongue. 76°34' S, 162°45' E. An ice tongue occupying the N part of Tripp Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. It is fed by several glaciers (including Fry Glacier and Hedblom Glacier), as well as by ice from the Oates Piedmont Glacier. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, in association with the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Tripp Island. 76°38' S, 162°42' E. A dark, glaciated island in the central part of Tripp Bay, about 3 km from the shore on either side, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Leonard O.H. Tripp (*see* **Mount Tripp**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Trishui. 70°46' S, 11°40' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

The *Trismus*. Belgian yacht in the area of the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula area in 1975-76, skippered by Patrick van God. She was accompanied by the *Gedania*. Mr. van God wrote *Pour l'aventure*.

Île Tristan *see* **Tristan Island**

Tristan Island. 66°44' S, 140°54' E. Also called Rocher Noir. A small rocky island, 1.1 km W of Yseult Island, and about 320 m N of the W point of Cape Jules. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. This particular island was charted by Barré in 1951-52, and named by the French at that time, as Île Tristan, in association with Yseult Island (with reference to the Yseult of "Tristan et Yseult"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tristan Island in 1956.

Triton Point. 71°42' S, 68°12' W. A rocky point forming the E end of the high ridge separating the termini of Venus Glacier and Neptune Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island at George VI Sound. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Roughly surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. More accurately defined by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for one of the satellites of the planet Neptune. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and it appears that year on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart.

Tritoppen *see* **Mount Tritoppen**

Mount Tritoppen. 67°59' S, 62°29' E. Also called Tritoppen Peak. A triple-peaked mountain rising to 1350 m, about 5.5 km S of Mount Hordern, in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Tritoppen (i.e., "the three-peaked mountain"). ANCA accepted the name Tritoppen Mountain on Feb. 15, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Tritoppen Peak *see* **Mount Tritoppen**

Tritton, Alan George. b. Oct. 2, 1931, son of George Henton Tritton and his wife Iris Mary Baillie. His father died when the boy was 3, and his mother married again, in 1937, to Major Arthur Barnes-Gorell. After Eton, he was in the Arctic in 1949. He was an officer in the Seaforth Highlanders in Malaya, joined FIDS in 1952, and was base leader and meteorologist at Signy Island Station in the winter of 1953. He became an investment banker and insurance executive. On March 22, 1958 he married Elizabeth Clare d'Abreu (known as Clare), and in 1972 Diana Marion Spencer. He was a director of Barclay's Bank, 1974-81, and high sheriff of Essex in 1992-93. His term as deputy lord lieutenant of Essex ended in 2007. His autobiography, *The Half-Closed Door*, came out in 2008.

Triune Peaks. 69°08' S, 66°52' W. Three prominent, sharply-pointed rock peaks, the highest rising to 1130 m, 20 km NE of Mount Balfour, and overlooking the E part of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936-37, during BGLE 1934-37, they appear on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Photographed aerially on Dec. 22, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1958. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. The Argentines call them Picos Trío.

Rocas Triunvirato. 68°09' S, 69°18' W. An isolated group of rocks, NW of the Kirkwood Islands, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

Trivelpiece Island. 64°44' S, 64°09' W. An island in Wylie Bay, NE of Halfway Island, off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by UK-APC on April 23, 1998, for fisheries biologist Wayne Z. Trivelpiece (b. 1948) and his wife Susan Green "Sue" Trivelpiece, who (both) studied seabird ecology in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula for over 20 years. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998. In 1977-78, Mr. Trivelpiece and Nick Volkman were guest ornithologists at Arctowski Station, and, in fact, they named various features in the vicinity of the station.

Trivial Islands. 65°31' S, 65°13' W. A group of small islands, 2.5 km E of Lacuna Island, and 11 km N of Vieugué Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. In 1956-57 these islands were photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J, and in 1958-59 FIDS cartographers mapped the feature from these efforts. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because they are small, boring, and insignificant (and therefore of interest). They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Trögergletscher. 70°42' S, 162°57' E. A glacier, SW of Astapenko Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Cabo Trois Pérez *see* **Cape Pérez**

Cape Trois Pérez *see* **Cape Pérez**

Punta Trois Pérez *see* **Cape Pérez**

Trojan Range. 64°32' S, 63°23' W. Rising to 2135 m, it extends northward from Mount Français to Cassandra Nunatak, along the E side of Iliad Glacier, on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The Range also incudes Mount Priam, Mount Hector, and Paris Peak. Surveyed from the W by Fids from Base N in 1955, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Trojans of Homer's *Iliad*. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Gora Trojnik. 74°07' S, 66°37' E. A nunatak, NW of (but not one of) the Blake Nunataks, near the head of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Troll Station. 72°01' S, 2°32' E. A Norwegian summer station of 3 buildings, at an elevation of 1298 m above sea level, built by NorAE 1989-90 in the W part of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, in the Muhlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, about 220 km S of the coast of Queen Maud Land, and opened in Feb. 1990. NorAE 1984-85 had set up an AWS here. Norwegian parties wintered over in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

Trollberg. 62°13' S, 58°59' W. A peak on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Trollguten. 72°02' S, 2°35' E. In the area of Troll Station, in the W part of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegian on Oct. 12, 2007. Name means "the troll boy."

Trollhaugen. 72°01' S, 2°33' E. A hill immediately to the E of Troll Station, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with Troll Station. Name means "the Troll hill."

Trollisen. 72°01' S, 2°30' E. A blue area in the area of Troll Station. Named by the Norwegians ("the troll ice") on Oct. 12, 2007.

Trollkammen. 72°00' S, 2°37' E. A jagged ridge, near Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, the name means "the troll's comb."

Trollkjelen *see* **Trollkjelen Crevasse Field**

Trollkjelen Crevasse Field. 71°17' S, 0°50' W. About 20 km long, in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, immediately off the NE side of Trollkjelneset Headland, on the Princess Martha Coast of

Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Trollkjelen (i.e., "the troll's cauldron"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trollkjelen Crevasse Field in 1966.

Trollkjell Ridge. The crest of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in the W part of Queen Maud Land. It is a volcanic area, and was named by the Norwegians. It is, however, an unofficial name.

Trollkjelneset *see* **Trollkjelneset Headland**

Trollkjelneset Headland. 71°25' S, 1°00' W. A snow-domed headland rising between Krylvika Bight and the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, in the NE part of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Trollkjelneset (i.e., "the cape of the troll's cauldron"), in association with the Trollkjelen Crevasse Field. US-ACAN accepted the name Trollkjelneset Headland in 1966.

Trollkjelpiggen *see* **Trollkjelpiggen Peak**

Trollkjelpiggen Peak. 71°35' S, 1°09' W. A peak in the Stein Nunataks, 8 km SW of Utkikken Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during he long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Trollkjelpiggen (i.e., "the peak of the troll's cauldron"), in association with the Trollkjelen Crevasse Field. US-ACAN accepted the name Trollkjelpiggen Peak in 1966.

Trollryggen. 72°41' S, 27°00' E. A group of nunataks, on a glaciated ridge, in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the troll ridge" in Norwegian.

Trollslottet *see* **Trollslottet Mountain**

Trollslottet Mountain. 71°56' S, 7°14' E. A high, ridge-like mountain with several prominent features (the 2 most prominent being Rakekniven Peak and Rakebosten Ridge), it forms the NW limit of the Filchner Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Trollslottet (i.e., "the troll castle"). US-ACAN accepted the name Trollslottet Mountain in 1967. The Russians call it Gora Zabor.

Trolltinden. 72°02' S, 2°35' E. The middle and highest of 3 peaks, in the area of Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007.

Trolltunga. 69°30' S, 0°30' W. An ice tongue northward of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, forming the northward extension of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast. In fact, this tongue marks the E limit of the Princess Martha Coast. Name means "the troll tongue" in Norwegian. The Russians call it Shel'fovyj Lednik Bellingsgauzena (i.e., "Bellingshausen glacier tongue").

Trollveikja. 72°02' S, 2°35' E. In the area of Troll Station, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007, in association with the station. The name means "the troll girl."

Trolval Island. 67°36' S, 68°13' W. A small rocky island about 300 m long, between the N tip of Anchorage Island and Lagoon Island, in the Léonie Islands, in Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 24, 2004, for Trolval, the devil-whale in Harrison Matthews' book *The Whale*.

Punta Tronador. 64°19' S, 62°55' W. A point on Eta Island, in the East Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Troncoso. 62°27' S. 59°41' W. A point between Punta Hermosilla and Punta Serrano, on the NW coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1947-48, for Arturo Troncoso Daroch (see immmediately below).

Troncoso Daroch, Arturo. 2nd Lt. in the Chilean Navy, part of ChilAE 1946-47. He was back on the *Rancagua*, for ChilAE 1947-48. He was later a vice admiral, and the Chilean minister of education. He died of a heart attack on Oct. 30, 2008.

Tronstadhallet. 70°49' S, 11°35' E. An ice-covered slope between the S part of the Schirmacher Hills and the nunatak the Norwegians call Lingetoppane, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Major Leif H. Tronstad (b. 1903), a professor who organized anti-Nazi Resistance in Trondheim during World War II. Working out of Britain, he was one of the leaders of the Linge Company, and was the mastermind behind the raid on the heavy water plant at Telemark. A few months before the German surrender, he parachuted into Telemark, but was caught by the Nazis, and shot.

Cap de Trooz *see* **Cape Pérez**

Glaciar Trooz *see* **Trooz Glacier**

Trooz Glacier. 65°20' S, 63°58' W. A glacier, 24 km long, and 2.5 km wide at its mouth, it flows W into the N part of Collins Bay, N of Clapp Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, it appears (unnamed) on Charcot's 1912 map. It was surveyed in its lower reaches in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and appears on Rymill's 1938 map as Berthelot Glacier, named in association with the nearby Berthelot Islands. US-ACAN accepted the name Trooz Glacier in 1950, named for Jules de Trooz (1857-1907), Belgian minister of the Interior and Public Information, who signed the royal decree of Dec. 4, 1899 which appointed the Commission for the *Belgica*, and who helped raise funds in order to produce the scientific results of BelgAE 1897-99 (*see also* **Cape Pérez**). UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1957 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Glaciar Trooz, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The British plot it in 65°20' S, 63°44' W.

Trost Peak. 67°52' S, 62°48' E. A peak, appearing as a short ridge when seen from E to W, but as an inverted "V" when seen from the N or S. It rises to 980 m, 2.5 km NE of Mount Burnett, and is the northern peak of the South Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but, seemingly, not named) from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1957 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Peter Albert Trost (b. Aug. 1, 1925), cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1958, and electronics engineer at the same station in 1962. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1956. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Trost Rocks. 69°45' S, 68°58' E. Two rock outcrops rising to 91 m above the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, at the NE end of Single Island. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, an astrofix position was obtained on Dec. 8. 1962, by an ANARE field party led by Dave Carstens, surveyor at Mawson Station that year. Named by ANCA for Peter Trost (*see* **Trost Peak**), a member of the field party that visited the rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Trott. 70°42' S, 66°23' E. A ridge-like mountain with a jagged sawtooth appearance, between 1.5 and 2 km NW of Mount Bunt, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Norman Edward "Norm" Trott (b. Jan. 20, 1934), weather observer who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1962 and 1964 (the second of these years also as officer-in-charge). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Mount Troubridge. 71°08' S, 167°44' E. Also spelled Mount Trowbridge. A prominent peak, rising to over 1000 m, it surmounts the E end of Hedgpeth Heights, in the Anare Mountains, in the Admiralty Range, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered and rudley charted by Ross on Jan. 11, 1841, and named by him for Rear Admiral Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge (1787-1852; succeeded his father in 1807, as 2nd Baronet), junior lord of the Admiralty. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Trough Lake. 78°17' S, 163°28' E. A permanently ice-covered proglacial lake in the Pyramid Trough (in association with which it was named by NZ-APC on Dec. 1, 1993), just W of The Bulwark, on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Troughs. The main one are: Adare, Anschütz-Kämpfe, Balleny, Bransfield, Dawson-Lambton,

Dubinin, Filchner, Healy, Hespérides, Hofmann, Iselin, Lazarev, Lichte, Möller, Penck, Princess Elizabeth, Pyramid, Rennick, Rinner, Shaw, South Orkney, South Shetland, and Thiel.

Trousers. Tourists should wear good quality, pull-on waterproof trousers, with other warm trousers (jeans, etc.) underneath them.

Trout Island. 66°01' S, 65°27' W. Just E of Salmon Island, in the Fish Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1959, and named by them in continuation of the fish motif. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. It appears on a British chart of 1960.

Trouton, Rupert de Burgh. b. 1897, Ireland, son of physicist Professor Frederick Thomas Trouton and his wife Anne Maria Fowler. After Winchester (he had to leave after a year, in 1911, with a weak heart) and King's College, Cambridge (1919-21; economics), he became a stockbroker and ship owner, a great friend of Keynes, the economist (he had served under Keynes at the Treasury, 1916-19), and in 1928 founded the Hector Whaling Company (not to be confused with Hektor). In 1935 he and Erling Naess founded United Whalers, Ltd., as a subsidiary of Hector. United Whalers had a floating factory named *Terje Viken*, and 9 whale catchers, *Terje 1* through *Terje 9*. All of these ships were requisitioned by the British government for World War II, and the *Terje Viken* was lost to enemy action in 1941. In 1946-47 and 1947-48 Trouton led the *Balaena* whaling expeditions into the waters of East Antarctica. In 1953 Hector legally acquired United Whalers, but on Aug. 15, 1960, following several bad seasons, the *Balaena* fleet was sold to the Japanese. Trouton spent most of his last years in declining health, either at his home in Cape Town, or on his wife's island in Norway. He died on May 10, 1965 in Cape Town.

Islote Trowbridge *see* **Trowbridge Island**

Mount Trowbridge *see* **Mount Troubridge**

Trowbridge Island. 62°00' S, 57°38' W. An island, 3 km NW of Cape Melville, in Destruction Bay, off the E coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the *Lady Troubridge* (sic). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1977 as Islote Trowbridge, and that is still the name the Argentines use today. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. Someone should change the name from Trowbridge to Troubridge. The change would be so minor that it would affect nothing but the truth.

Troyan Peak. 62°42' S, 60°15' W. A peak, rising to 810 m, and with a steep, snow-free W slope, in Friesland Ridge, 1.55 km WNW of St. Cyril Peak, and 1.8 km N of St. Methodius Peak, it sourmounts Ruen Icefall to the N, W, and S, in the Tangra Mountains, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Troyan.

Truant Island *see* **Vázquez Island**

Truant Islet *see* **Vázquez Island**

Gora Trubeckogo. 72°07' S, 3°40' E. A nunatak, just W of Festninga Mountain, at the W end of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Trubjatchinskogo *see* **Trubyatchinskiy Nunatak**

Trubyatchinskiy Nunatak. 68°20' S, 49°38' E. A nunatak, about 12 km S of Alderdice Peak, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by SovAE 1961-62, as Gora Trubjatchinskogo, for magnetician N.N. Trubyatchinskiy (1886-1942). ANCA accepted the translated name on Oct. 22, 1968, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

Trudge Valley. 76°43' S, 159°45' E. On the S side of Windwhistle Peak, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for the many trudges along it. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965, as did ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966.

True Glacier. 74°38' S, 111°45' W. On the W side of Bear Peninsula, it flows SW into the Dotson Ice Shelf S of Hunt Bluff, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Lawrence E. True, USN, radioman who, up to the time of naming, had served 3 deployments with OpDF.

True Hills. 80°13' S, 26°51' W. A group of rock hills, rising to 850 m, 1.5 km SE of the Wiggans Hills, it is the most northeasterly feature of the La Grange Nunataks, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Anthony "Tony" True (b. 1945), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Halley in 1969, and worked in the Shackleton Range. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Truelare, Charles *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Trueman Terraces. 80°43' S, 22°41' W. Ice-free terraces rising to 1520 m, on the E side of Goldschmidt Cirque, near the E end of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Sir Arthur Elijah Trueman (1895-1956), professor of geology at Glasgow University, 1937-46. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Truman Nunatak. 72°44' S, 75°01' E. A small, partly snow-covered nunatak, 12 km (the Australians say about 15 km) N of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for M.J. Truman, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1962. He did not winter-over. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Islote Trumao. 66°31' S, 65°55' W. One of the McConnel Islands, off Erskine Glacier, opposite the N coast of Darbel Bay, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name first appears on a 1947 Chilean government chart, named probably by the ChilAE led by Federico Guesalaga Toro, and appeared as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The name "trumao" is descriptive, being the name given by the Chileans to the type of soil found on this island, deriving as it does from volcanic ash. The name is not synonymous with McConnel Islands, the island being only one of the group. Occasionally the name Islotes Trumao has been applied to the group, however.

Islotes Trumao *see* **McConnel Islands**, **Islote Trumao**

Isla Trump *see* **Trump Islands**

Islote(s) Trump *see* **Trump Islands**

Trump Islands. 66°02' S, 65°57' W. A small group of islands, 6 km S of Dodman Island, between that island and Extension Reef, in the Biscoe islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Aug.-Sept. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them (it was the first name that came to mind). It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 roughly translated as Islotes Triunfo. It appears on a 1948 British chart as Trump Islets, plotted in 66°02' S, 66°05' W, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. On a 1953 Argentine chart the largest of the group appears as Isla Trump, and on one of their 1957 charts it appears as Islote Trump. The group was photographed aerially by ArgAE 1955-56, and appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Islotes Trump, a name that was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC, having done away with the term "islet," renamed the group as the Trump Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Trump Islets *see* **Trump Islands**

Truncated Cones. 77°32' S, 167°05' E. Unofficial name for a feature on Ross Island.

Isla Trundle *see* **Trundle Island**

Trundle Island. 65°23' S, 65°18' W. An island, 1.5 km NE of Jingle Island, in the NE sector of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly surveyed by ArgAE 1954-55, it appears (unnamed) on their 1957 chart. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in Pickwick Papers. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Trundle.

Trundy Island. 64°47' S, 64°28' W. An island, 0.6 km WNW of Robbins Island, in the SW part of the Joubin Islands, off Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. USARP personnel

from Palmer Station worked here from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for George Benjamin Noyes "Penny" Trundy (b. 1937. d. March 19, 2008, Stonington, Maine), able seaman on the *Hero*, during that vessel's first voyage to Palmer Station in 1968. He also served on the *Eltanin*. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Tryavna Peak. 62°37' S, 59°51' W. Rising to over 300 m in Delchev Ridge, 400 m NE by N of Shabla Knoll, 930 m E of Kaloyan Nunatak, and 700 m WSW of Mesta Peak, it surmounts the Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N and NW, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian town of Tryavna.

Mount Tryggve Gran *see* **Mount Gran**

Tryggve Point. 77°39' S, 166°42' E. A point, projecting from the W side of Ross Island into McMurdo Sound, 1.5 km NW of Turks Head, between that feature and Cape Evans. Although this area was first explored during BNAE 1901-04, this feature was not charted until BAE 1910-13, when it was named by Scott for Trygve Gran. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Tryne Bay. 68°24' S, 78°28' E. An open bay, about 5 km wide, between the Tryne Islands and the coast, this is the northeasternmost part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Trynevika (i.e., "the snout bay"). ANCA accepted the name Tryne Bay on Sept. 4, 1956, and US-ACA followed suit in 1965.

Tryne Crossing. 68°30' S, 78°18' E. A low, but rather rough and steep pass across Langnes Peninsula, at about 10 m above sea level, between Langnes Fjord and the SW arm of Tryne Fjord, in the N part of the Vestfold Hills. It has been used for portage of sledges, and is probably suitable for tracked vehicles. The area was photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. It was photographed again, aerially, by OpHJ 1946-47. On May 13, 1957, this pass was first traversed, by Bruce Stinear's ANARE party, and on April 29, 1958, ANCA named it in association with the fjord. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Tryne Fjord. 68°28' S, 78°22' E. Also called Tryne Inlet. An irregular-shaped fjord indenting the N side of Langnes Peninsula, in the N part of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it (name means "the snout fjord"). ANCA accepted the name without modification, on Sept, 4, 1956, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. In 1983-84 the Australians established a summer field station here.

Tryne Inlet *see* **Tryne Fjord**

Tryne Island. 68°26' S, 78°21' E. A low, rocky island, about 3 km long, and with a marked indentation on its W side, it is the largest and most southerly of the Tryne Islands, lying in the entrance to Tryne Fjord, in the W limit of Tryne Bay, at the NE end of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who thinking it was part of Langnes Peninsula, named it Langnestrynet (i.e., "the Langnes snout"). ANARE determined it to be an island, and ANCA named it on Sept. 4, 1956, in association with the group.

Tryne Islands. 68°24' S, 78°23' E. A group of numerous small islands and rocks, about 6 km in extent, which forms the W limit of Tryne Bay and also of Tryne Sound, at the NE end of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who called them Trynøyane (i.e., "the snout islands"). ANCA accepted the name Tryne Islands on Sept. 4, 1956, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The Russians call them Ostrova Soglasija.

Tryne Peninsula. 68°26' S, 78°23' E. To the immediate W of Tryne Sound, in the Tryne Islands, in the NE end of the Vestfold Hills. Named by the Russians (apparently), in association with the other features in the area with a similar name.

Tryne Point. 67°18' S, 59°03' E. Also called Trynet Point. A rocky point at the E extremity of Law Promontory, it forms the W side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937, by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Trynet (i.e., "the snout"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tryne Point in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on May 18, 1971.

Tryne Sound. 68°25' S, 78°25' E. Also called Tryne Strait. A short, narrow passage connecting Tryne Bay and Tryne Fjord, on the N side of Langnes Peninsula, between the E side of Tryne Island and the mainland at the N end of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Tryne Sund (i.e., "the snout sound"). ANCA accepted the name Tryne Sound on Sept. 4, 1956, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Tryne Strait *see* **Tryne Sound**

Tryne Sund *see* **Tryne Sound**

Trynet *see* **Tryne Point**

Trynet Point *see* **Tryne Point**

Trynevika *see* **Tryne Bay**

Trynøyane *see* **Tryne Islands**

Zaliv Tryoshnikova *see* **Zaliv Treoshnikova**

Trzy Stawy. 62°05' S, 57°56' W. Three small lakes, W of Three Kings Cove, on the Bransfield Strait, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1981, after a feature in the Tatra Mountains of Poland. Name means "three small lakes."

Tsamblak Hill. 62°38' S, 61°00' W. A rocky hill trending N-S, in the E part of Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Its highest point, 100 m above sea level, is 1.6 km N of Negro Hill, 1.5 km S of Sparadok Point, and 4.2 km E of Chester Cone. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the Bulgarian scholar and metropolitan of Kiev, Grigori Tsamblak (1365-1420).

Tsarigrad Peak. 63°01' S, 62°35' W. Rising to 1760 m in the Imeon Range, 550 m S of Sleveykov Peak, 600 m NE of Neofit Peak, 2.5 km SW of the summit of Mount Foster, and overlooking Armira Glacier to the SE, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the conference held by the Great Powers at Constantinople in 1876, that determined the Bulgarian ethnic borders as of the second half of the 19th century. Tsarigrad is the Bulgarian name for Constantinople.

Tsarporten. 68°49' S, 90°44' W. A natural tunnel on the N side of Cape Ingrid, on the coast the Norwegians call Lazarevkysten, on Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians after Tsar Peter I of Russia.

Tschaffert, Helmut A. *see* **Tschuffert Peak**

Tschuffert Peak. 67°28' S, 60°54' E. A prominent, isolated peak, rising to 244 m, between Taylor Glacier and Chapman Ridge, and about 3 km SSE of Taylor Rookery, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Svartpiggen (the black peak). Renamed by ANCA for Helmut A. Tschaffert (b. Jan. 26, 1931, Austria), noted skier and mountain climber, Australian meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1958. Unfortunately, the Australians didn't do an accurate job with their naming, not a unique distinction for ANCA, by any means, or anyone else, as witness US-ACAN accepting the name in 1965, without any form of independent checking.

Gora Tsentral'naya *see* **Tsentral'naya Hill**

Tsentral'naya Hill. 70°45' S, 11°40' E. A bare rock hill rising to 205 m in the center of the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Gora Tsentral'naya (i.e., "central hill"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Tsiolkovskiy Island. 70°30' S, 3°00' E. An ice-covered island in the Fimbul Ice Shelf of Queen Maud Land, close NE of the similar (but smaller) Kroshka Island. Its summit rises to about 200 m above the general level of the ice shelf. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Ostrov Tsiolkovskogo, for Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovskiy (1857-1935), Russian scientist and inventor. US-ACAN accepted the name Tsiolkovskiy Island in 1970.

Tsiolkovskogo *see also* **Ciolkovskogo**

Ostrov Tsiolkovskogo *see* **Tsiolkovskiy Island**

Tsuchiya, Tomoji. b. 1878, Yamagata, Japan. 2nd mate on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12. For the second half of the expedition he replaced Zensaku Tanno as 1st mate. He died in 1931.

Rocas Tu *see* **Tu Rocks**

Tu Rock *see* **Tu Rocks**

Tu Rocks. 62°13' S, 58°53' W. Two low rocks and an outlier (making 3 rocks altogether) in Maxwell Bay, 3 km E of the SW end of King

George Island, and about 11 km ESE of Ardley Peninsula, in the South Shetlands. The 2 main ones (rising to 6 m and 1.5 m above sea level respectively) lie about 5.4 km from each other, and all three are difficult to see (especially the outlier), and thus a danger to shipping. Charted in 1935 by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, and named phonetically by them (Tree Rocks, for example, did not sound as good as Tu Rocks). They appear as such on British charts of 1942 and 1948, and Tu Rocks was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and by US-ACAN later that year. They appear in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. On an Argentine chart of 1947, the feature appears as Rocas Tú (i.e., with an accent mark, thereby altering its meaning completely to "rock you"). This was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Rocas Tu, but without the accent mark. On a 1961 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, it appears as one rock, and named Tu Rock. The name appears in the 1976 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Tua *see* **Tua Hill**

Tua Hill. 72°05' S, 1°12' E. An isolated rock, 5 km W of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tua (i.e., "the tussock"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tua Hill in 1966.

Tuanjie Hu *see* **Stepped Lake**

Mount Tuatara. 80°34' S, 158°20' E. Rising to 1640 m, 11 km N of Mount Hamilton, on the S side of Byrd Glacier, between that glacier and the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61, and so named by them because its long, spiny summit ridge resembles the shape of a lizard found only on some small islands near NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1961.

Tuati Peak. 77°57' S, 162°49' E. A peak of cathedral-like rocks, rising to 2595 m above the N wall of Mitchell Glacier, at the head of that glacier, in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1993, for John Sac (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1993.

Tubor, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Isla Tucapel *see* **Sooty Rock**

Mount Tuck. 78°29' S, 84°50' W. A pyramidal mountain rising to 3560 m, at the head of Hansen Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photo staken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for John Tuck.

Tuck, John "Jack," Jr. Also known as "Bob." b. Aug. 15, 1932, Auburn, Mass. He was an ensign with the Navy's Civil Engineering Corps, a 1954 graduate of Dartmouth, and was on the *Edisto* in the Arctic. In 1955 he was at Wonalancet, NH, studying dog-driving under Dutch Dolleman and Tom McEvoy, and also learning how to parachute, but broke a leg on his first jump, and didn't qualify. He shipped out of Norfolk., Va., in 1955, on the *Glacier*, bound for Christchurch, NZ, then on from there to McMurdo Sound, to help build AirOpFac McMurdo (which was later expanded into McMurdo Station). He and Dick Prescott were in charge of the 2 dog teams that had come down on the *Glacier* (dogs managed by Tuck) and the *Wyandot* (dogs managed by Prescott), for use at McMurdo, and (later) at the Pole, as search and rescue. He wintered-over at McMurdo in 1956, as 2nd-in-command of the construction crew, flew out with the first advance party of Seabees to the Pole on Nov. 20, 1956, and on Nov. 28, 1956 Paul Siple picked him to be the military leader for the wintering-over at Pole Station in 1957. He then flew back to McMurdo on Dec. 1, and arrived back at the Pole on Dec. 29, 1956 to take up his new role. On Nov. 19, 1957 he handed over to Lt. Vernon Houk, returned to the U.S. and became something of a celebrity (he was on *What's My Line*, for example). He wrote the foreword to Paul Siple's book, *90 S*. When he left the Navy he became a professor of geography at the University of Wisconsin, and then the University of Georgia. In 1976 he moved to Deerfield, Mass, where he became an educational consultant and investments manager. He died on Aug. 14, 1984, at University of Massachusetts Hospital, Worcester, Mass., two days after an accident, and one day before his 52nd birthday. It would have been very odd for someone of Tuck's experience with firearms to shoot himself accidentally in the mouth while cleaning a .22 rifle.

Mount Tucker. 64°20' S, 59°16' W. A distinctive rock mountain mass, rising to about 1020 m, 14 km NW of Longing Gap, overlooking the E part of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Tucker Sno-Cat Corporation, of Medford, Oregon, manufacturer of Sno-cat vehicles. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Tucker, Charles T. Master of the *Erebus* during Ross's expedition of 1839-43.

Tucker Glacier. 72°32' S, 169°15' E. A major valley glacier, about 140 km long, which flows SE between the Admiralty Mountains and the Victory Mountains, into the Ross Sea at the Borchgrevink Coast of northern Victoria Land. There is a snow saddle at the head of the glacier, just W of the Homerun Range, from which Ebbe Glacier flows northwestward. The glacier is remarkably free from major icefalls or other obstacles to travel, although its gentle gradient is broken by 2 small, easily negotiated features, Biscuit Step and Pemmican Step. It was explored by NZGSAE 1957-58, and named by them in association with Tucker Inlet. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. Originally plotted in 72°40' S, 169°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Tucker Inlet. 72°37' S, 169°45' E. An ice-filled inlet, about 14 km wide, indenting the coast of Victoria Land for an undetermined length at the mouth of Tucker Glacier between Cape Wheatstone on the N and Cape Daniell on the south. Discovered by Ross in Feb. 1841, and named by him for Charles T. Tucker. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. Originally plotted in 72°39' S, 170°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Tucker Point. 73°57' S, 114°49' W. An ice-covered pioint on the W side of Murray Foreland, on Martin Peninsula, 20 km SW of Cape Herlacher, on the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Robert L. Tucker, USN, meteorologist on nine OpDF deployments up to 1976.

Cabo Tucumán. 64°41' S, 63°12' W. A cape, immediately NW of Cape Astrup, in the NE part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Tudor, Hugh Marsen Hough. b. Oct. 6, 1922, Chester, son of Hugh M. Tudor and his wife Constance Hough. While at Manchester University, he joined the RAF, was shipped out to Florida for flight training in 1941, and graduated on June 17, 1942. He flew 43 missions over Europe, and was awarded the DFC. He was promoted to squadron leader at the age of 22, but after the war reverted to his substantive rank of flight lieutenant. In 1949, he married Audrey M. Turner in Surrey, and later that year became one of the two flyers in the RAF Antarctic Unit during the first season of NBSAE 1949-52. He died in Surrey in Jan. 2002.

Tuff Bluff. 78°02' S, 165°27' E. A small, though prominent, light-colored bluff on the N slopes of Brown Peninsula, Victoria Land. The bluff is significant geologically as a locality for trachytic tuff, hence the name given by NZ-APC in 1966, following work done here by NZGSAE 1964-65 and VUWAE 1964-65. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Tufft, Roger William. b. March 6, 1932, Newport, Monmouthshire, son of Arthur Tufft and his wife Margaret R. Groves. After university (history and economics), he did his national service as a paratrooper in the Army, then joined FIDS in 1955, as a meteorologist, in October of that year sailing from Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Base G in 1956, and at Base D in 1957 and 1958. In Feb. 1957, he was a member of the reconnaissance party to the Detroit Plateau. In late June 1959 he returned to Southampton on the *Shackleton*, and was met by sailor Bill Tilman, who recruited him for a round-the-world trip on the *Mischief*. He began teaching in 1961, and was in the Arctic several times in the 1960s. In 1966-67 he, Wally Herbert and Allan Gill spent 4 months living with the Eskimos, to prepare themselves for their 1969 crossing of the Arctic. Tufft pulled out, however, before the famous

crossing, unhappy with Herbert's leadership style. As a sort of protest, he, Dr. Hugh Simpson, and Myrtle Simpson, set out on their own (unsuccessful) ski trek to the North Pole. In 1972, in Penrith, he married Maud Oliver. He now lives in Plockton, very near the Isle of Skye, and has Parkinson's Disease. Note: The gazetteers say his name is Ronald, yet he was born Roger, was married as Roger, and seems to know nothing of ever having been called Ronald.

Tufft Nunatak. 63°55' S, 58°42' W. A small nunatak, rising to 330 m N of Aitkenhead Glacier, and 5 km SW of Mount Bradley, on Trinity Peninsula. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D in 1960–61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Roger Tufft. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Tufsane. 72°19' S, 24°49' E. A group of nunataks, in the S part of the Dufek Massif, in the S central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the insignificants" in Norwegian. The Russians call them Piki Bunina.

Tufts College Valley *see* **Nichols Snowfield, Palestrina Glacier, Tufts Pass**

Tufts Pass. 69°25' S, 70°35' W. Runs E-W between the Rouen Mountains and the Elgar Uplands, and connects the Hampton Glacier to the Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered aerially and roughly mapped in 1937 by BGLE 1934–37. During RARE 1947–48, Finn Ronne named an area here as Tufts College Valley (or just Tufts Valley) which included this pass, as well as Palestrina Glacier and part of Nichols Snowfield. Named for Tufts University, Medford, Mass., Dr. Robert Nichols's university. UK-APC individualized this pass as Tufts Pass on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Tufts Valley *see* **Tufts Pass**

Tuitate-iwa. 71°30' S, 35°35' E. A nunatak, rising to 2066.3 m, with a conspicuous cliff, 3 km NNW of the peak the Japanese call Tyo-gatake, on Mount Eyskens, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, it was named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. A tuitate, or tsuitate, is a single-lead wooden screen used to partition a room.

Tukeri Peak. 77°17' S, 161°42' E. Rising to about 1400 m at the head of Ringer Valley, midway between Mount Majerus and Spain Peak, on the principal ridge of the Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005. The word "tukeri," apparently, is a Maori word meaning "force of wind." US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Tukey Island. 64°46' S, 64°26' W. Near the center of the Joubin Islands, off the SW part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Work was done here by USARP personnel from Palmer Station from 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Claude C. Tukey (b. March 1947), messman on the *Hero* on that vessel's first voyage to Palmer Station in 1968. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Tukhchiev Knoll. 62°38' S, 60°10' W. A solitary, ice-covered knoll rising to about 650 m, about 1.3 km E of the midpoint of Wörner Gap, 3.6 km ENE of the summit of Pliska Ridge, 4.03 km NNE of the summit of Mount Friesland, and 2.9 km SE of the highest point on Mount Bowles, it is a conspicuous landmark in the area of Wörner Gap, overlooking Huron Glacier and the upper Perunika Glacier, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, as Mogila Kuzmanova, for mechanic Kuzman Tukhchiev (b. 1945). This was translated into English as Kuzman Knoll. However, on April 29, 1997, UK-APC accepted the name Tukhchiev Knoll, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. This feature was plotted by the UK in late 2008. Kouzman Touhchiev (as his name is also transliterated) took part in BulgAE 1993–94, and was base leader at St. Kliment Ohridski Station in 1994–95 and 1995–96.

Mount Tukotok. 72°17' S, 164°43' E. A red granite peak, rising to 2540 m, 8 km ESE of Mount Apolotok, in the Salamander Range of the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963–64. It is an Eskimo word meaning "the little red one" (the New Zealanders say it means "the one who hides"), and relates to its position alongside the larger Apolotok. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

The *Tula*. A 150-ton, two-masted, square-sterned schooner of 74 feet 4 inches in length, built in 1819 by Thomas Pope, of Mount Batten, Devon, used as Biscoe's flagship in 1830–32 (*see* **Biscoe Expedition**).

Cabo Tula *see* **Tula Point**

Cape Tula *see* **Tula Point**

Punta Tula *see* **Tula Point**

Tula Mountains. 66°45' S, 51°00' E. A group of numerous peaks extending eastward from Amundsen Bay, between the Scott Mountains and the Napier Mountains, in Enderby Land. They include Mount Riiser-Larsen. Discovered on Jan. 13 or 14, 1930 by BANZARE 1929–31, and named by Mawson as the Tula Range, for the *Tula*. In Feb. 1958, an ANARE party led by Phil Law landed from a launch near Mount Riiser-Larsen. ANCA re-defined the feature in 1958, as Tula Mountains, following the Dec. 1958 ANARE dog-sledging survey of the mountains by Graham Knuckey. US-ACAN accepted the name Tula Mountains in 1962.

Tula Point. 65°31' S, 65°39' W. Forms the NE extremity of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoe Islands were discovered in Feb. 1832, by John Biscoe, and were first roughly surveyed by FrAE 1903–05 and FrAE 1908–10. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed by BGLE 1934–37. This point was named by UK-APC on March 22, 1954, as Cape Tula, for one of Biscoe's two ships, the *Tula*. US-ACAN accepted this name. It appears as such on a 1957 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Tula Point, US-ACAN accepted that in 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Cabo Tula, on one of their 1971 charts as Punta Tula, and the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Cabo Tula. The Argentines call it Punta Tula.

Tula Range *see* **Tula Mountains**

Tulaczyk Glacier. 78°35' S, 85°53' W. A steep valley glacier flowing W from the W slope of the Vinson Massif, between Cairns Glacier and Zapol Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, and discharging into Nimitz Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Slawek M. Tulaczyk, Earth Sciences, University of California, Santa Cruz, USAP researcher of West Antarctic ice streams from 1998.

Grupo Tule del Sur *see* **Thule Islands**

Cape Tulenij. 66°15' S, 100°45' E. A cape in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Mys Tjulenij. This name was translated by the Australians as Cape Tulenij. Not to be confused with Tyuleniy Point.

The *Tulla* *see* **The *Thulla***

Ostrov Tumannyj *see* **Miles Island**

Tumannyj Island *see* **Miles Island**

Tumba Ice Cap. 64°05' S, 60°55' W. The ice-cap covering the W half of Chavdar Peninsula, it extends 7.7 km in an E-W direction and 4 km in a N-S direction, W of Samodiva Glacier, and drains both northward into Curtiss Bay and southward into Hughes Bay, in Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the peak of Tumba, in Belasitsa Mountain, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Tumble Glacier. 69°57' S, 69°20' W. A glacier, 11 km long and 5 km wide, it flows E from the cliffs of Mount Egbert, Mount Ethelwulf, and Mount Ethelred, into the W side of George VI Sound, immediately S of Mount King, on the NE side of Alexander Island. First roughly surveyed in Oct. and Nov. 1936 by BGLE 1934–37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of that expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, who so named it because of the extremely broken condition of the lower reaches of the glacier. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Tumbledown Cliffs. 64°05' S, 58°27' W. Conspicuous rock cliffs, rising to 360 m above Prince Gustav Channel, about 5 km N of Cape Obelisk, on the W coast of James Ross Island. Probably discovered in Oct. 1903 by SwedAE 1901–04. The expedition's map of 1905, although it does not name this feature, indicates that they had seen it. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the formation of the scree (talus) slope at the foot of the cliffs. Further surveyed by FIDS in 1960–61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Tumbledown Hill. 69°25' S, 76°05' E. In the S part of Stornes Peninsula, sloping down to 2 lakes on its E side, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Niulang Shan.

Tumbledown Mesa. 64°05' S, 58°26' W. A small, but prominent, rubble-covered triangular mesa, with a maximum length of about 2 km,

and rising to about 300 m above sea level, between Kerrick Col and Tumbledown Cliffs, on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with the cliffs.

Tundzha Glacier. 62°35' S, 60°30' W. A glacier on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands, extending 14 km in an E-W direction, and 4.5 km in a N-S direction, it is bounded by Snow Peak to the W, Teres Ridge to the E, and to the S by the glacial divide between the Drake Passage and Bransfield Strait, and flows northward into Hero Bay between Avitohol Point and Siddons Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the Tundzha River in Bulgaria.

Tunet *see* **Tunet Valley**

Tunet Valley. 72°02' S, 4°02' E. A semi-circular, ice-filled valley on the N side of Mount Hochlin, between that mountain and Vedkosten Peak and Stålstuten Ridge, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tunet (i.e., "the country courtyard"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tunet Valley in 1966.

Tunga *see* **Tunga Spur**

Tunga Spur. 73°54' S, 5°20' W. A prominent rock spur, it extends from the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, just SW of Gommen Valley, between that valley and the cirque the Norwegians call Svelget (which lies to the SW of the spur), in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tunga (i.e., "the tongue"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tunga Spur in 1966.

Tuning Nunatak. 84°44' S, 115°58' W. A small rock nunatak, 1.5 km N of Darling Ridge, in the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party of 1957-58. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Preston O. Tuning, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1960.

Pico Tuorda *see* **Tuorda Peak**

Tuorda Peak. 65°59' S, 65°10' W. Rising to 870 m, eastward of Ferin Head, on the NW side of the Simler Snowfield, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J, and in 1958-59 it was mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Pava Lars Nilsson Tuorda (1847-1911), a Jokkmokk Lapp who, in 1883, with Anders Rossa (*see* **Rossa Point**), accompanied A.E. Nordenskjöld to western Greenland, and first demonstrated the use of skis for polar travel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears, misspelled as Thorda Peak, in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Pico Tuorda.

Îles Tupinier *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Islas Tupinier *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Islotes Tupinier *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Rocas Tupinier *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Tupinier Islands. 63°22' S, 58°16' W. A group of pyramid-shaped islands, reaching an elevation of about 90 m above sea level, off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula, about 5 km NW of Cape Ducorps. Discovered and charted on Feb. 27, 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by Dumont d'Urville as Îles Tupinier, for engineer Baron Jean-Marguerite Tupinier (1779-1850), an official with the French Navy Department who was instrumental in obtaining government support for the expedition. They appear as such on the expedition's 1841 map, and also in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas. They appear as Islas Tupinier on a translated Spanish chart of 1861. The British called them Tupinier Islands on a chart of 1901, and on a Norwegian chart of 1928 they appear as Tupinier Øyane. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946, they appear on a British chart of 1949 as Tupinier Islets, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. They appear that way in the British gazetteer of 1955. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The term "islet" fell out of fashion, and on July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed the group as Tupinier Islands, and it appears as such on a 1962 British chart. US-ACAN accepted this new name in 1963. They appear on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Islotes Tupinier, and that name was accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (the Chileans rejecting the proposed name Rocas Tupinier).

Tupinier Islets *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Tupinier Øyane *see* **Tupinier Islands**

Tupman Island. 65°29' S, 65°32' W. An island, 3 km long, E of Pickwick Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly surveyed by ArgAE 1954-55, it appears (unnamed) on their chart of 1957. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Gora Tupoleva. 70°41' S, 67°16' E. A nunatak, E of Murray Dome, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Tur, Juan José. b. 1931, San Juan, Puerto Rico. He earned his medical degree from the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine, and completed his courses in California. He was a lieutenant in the USNR when he became military leader and medical officer at Hallett Station during the winter-over of 1957. He had a hard time on the ice; some say it was because the Southern boys treated him bad. On Jan. 16, 1958 he was relieved by Lt. Bob Bornmann, and he left on the *Arneb*, for NZ, a different man than when he had come in. He was later a plastic surgeon in Fresno.

Tur Icefall. 72°19' S, 170°10' E. A short icefall of unusual beauty falling from Hallett Peninsula to the SE end of Seabee Hook. It is very prominent from Hallett Station. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, for Juan Tur. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Tur Peak. 73°06' S, 167°58' E. A distinctive peak, rising to 1470 m, at the SE periphery of the Malta Plateau, on the N wall of the lower part of Mariner Glacier, 7 km SSE of Mount Alberts, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Juan Tur.

Turbidite Hill. 82°01' S, 157°45' E. A low hill, 6 km E of the Laird Plateau, and about 7 km NE of Mount Hayter, on the N side of Olson Névé. Mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of NZGSAE 1964-65, and named by them for the curious sedimentary features in the Beacon Sandstone making up a portion of this feature. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit on Aug. 10, 1966, with US-ACAN accepting the name later in 1966.

Turbulence Bluffs. 67°09' S, 56°29' E. Three high bluffs with vertical faces on the NW, but merging with the ice sheet on the SE, along the E side of Robert Glacier, 26 km NE of Rayner Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965 for the severe turbulence encountered while attempting a helicopter landing in 1965. Ian McLeod and John Arthurson were the first to visit this feature, on Feb. 21, 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Mount Turcotte. 81°15' S, 85°24' W. A rock peak, about 4 km NW of Mount Tidd, in the Pirrit Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for F. Thomas "Tom" Turcotte, seismologist here with the Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, when they positioned this peak on Dec. 7, 1958.

Hrebet Turgeneva. 72°05' S, 24°18' E. A ridge on the SE side of Deromfjellet, in the NE part of Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Turk Glacier. 73°21' S, 68°24' E. A small glacier at the S side of McIntyre Bluffs, between those bluffs and Philpott Bluff, it flows W to enter the Lambert Glacier, in the Mawson Escarpment. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for Andrew Turk, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 20, 2009. The Russians, who plot it in 73°02' S, 68°29' E, call it Lednik Krichaka, for O.G. Krichak (*see* **Krichak Bay**).

Turk Peak. 81°02' S, 158°23' E. A large, hump-shaped, mainly ice-covered peak, rising to 2000 m, being the central of 3 peaks on a ridge about 11 km N of Mount Zinkovich, and just E of Mount Wharton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Col. Wilbert Turk, commander of the 61st Troop Carrier Squadron, which flew the first Hercules aircraft into Antarctica, in Jan. 1960. On Jan. 28, 1960, he flew the C-130 to the Pole

(*see* **South Pole**, that date). ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Turks Head. 77°40' S, 166°46' E. A precipitous, black-colored promontory, or headland, rising to over 200 m (the New Zealanders say 158 m), and projecting into McMurdo Sound from Turks Head Ridge, on Ross Island, 8 km ESE of Cape Evans, on the W side of the island, just N of the Erebus Glacier Tongue. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and descriptively named by them as Turk's Head (Antarctic place names generally have since become largely free of apostrophes). US-ACAN accepted the name (without the apostrophe) in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Turks Head Bay. 77°40' S, 166°44' E. A small bay between Tryggve Point and Turks Head, in Erebus Bay, on the W side of Ross Island. The name Turk's Head Bay appears to be first used on a map drawn up by BAE 1910-13, named in association with Turk's Head (*see* **Turks Head** for note on apostrophes in Antarctic place names). US-ACAN accepted the name (without the apostrophe) in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Turks Head Ridge. 77°38' S, 166°49' E. A mostly ice-covered ridge, extending up the slopes of Mount Erebus to a height of 944 m, from between Turks Head and Three Sisters Cones, at McMurdo Sound, in the SW part of Ross Island. Mapped by BAE 1910-13, and named by them as Turk's Head Ridge, in association with Turk's Head (*see* **Turk's Head** for note on apostrophes in Antarctic place names). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Turmoil Rock. 62°21' S, 59°47' W. A rock awash, about 1.1 km SE of Table Island, on the W side of English Strait, in the South Shetlands. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector* in 1967. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. Since the surface of the rock is only about 0.5 m below the surface of the water, there is always turmoil around it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Isla Turnabout *see* **Turnabout Island**

Islote Turnabout *see* **Turnabout Island**

Turnabout Glacier. 77°46' S, 160°43' E. A glacier occupying the E half of Turnabout Valley, to the S of Finger Mountain, between that mountain and Pyramid Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, in association with the valley.

Turnabout Island. 66°06' S, 65°45' W. A snow-capped island, the southeasternmost of the Saffery Islands, 3 km SW of Black Head, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and surveyed in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for the turning point in a sledge journey S from the Argentine Islands when the survey was done, and when open water was encountered SW of this island. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on a 1948 British chart. However, on another 1948 British chart it appears as Turnabout Islet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. On a 1943 Chilean chart it appears as Isla Cúmulo (i.e., "pile island"). On an Argentine chart of 1949 it appears as Isla Turnabout, but on one of their charts of 1953 as Islote Regreso (which means the same thing), and on one from 1957 as Isla Regreso. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC, having done away with the term "islet," renamed this feature Turnabout Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Islote Regreso. On a Chilean chart of 1963 it appears as Islote Turnabout, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Turnabout Ridge. 83°18' S, 162°35' E. A high, rugged ridge, about 16 km long, between Linehan Glacier and Lowery Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. So named by the Ohio State University Party here to the Queen Alexandra Range in 1966-67 because the ridge was the farthest reached from base camp by the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Turnabout Valley. 77°46' S, 160°32' E. A partially deglaciated valley (Turnabout Glacier occupies the E half of the valley that is glaciated) in the Quartermain Mountains of southern Victoria Land, between Finger Mountain and Pyramid Mountain, to the immediate N of Beacon Valley, and on the S side of Taylor Glacier. Named descriptively by VUWAE 1958-59. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Turnback Dome. 76°05' S, 65°22' E. An ice dome, about 12 km in diameter, with ridges extending radially from the summit, which is about 50 m above the surrounding area. This was the farthest point reached by an ANARE traverse of 1990-91, before they turned back, hence the name given by ANCA on March 12, 1992.

Mount Turnbull. 70°21' S, 64°02' E. Rising to 1980 m, it is the smaller of 2 partly snow-covered mountains in the W extension of the Athos Range, about 20 km (the Australians say about 28 km) SW of Mount Starlight, in the NW part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Recorded on terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey in 1955, and on air photos taken by ANARE in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Walter Lawrence "Laurie" Turnbull, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Punta Turnbull *see* **Turnbull Point**

Turnbull, David Harrison. b. July 24, 1921. Captain of the BAS ship *Shackleton*, 1960-69. He died in Aug. 1999, in Winchester.

Turnbull, Jeffrey. He joined FIDS in 1952, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base G in 1953.

Turnbull Peak. 77°24' S, 161°01' E. Rising to 1600 m at the head of Hernandez Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for Ian Turnbull, geologist with the Institute of Geology and Nuclear Science. In 1988-89 he worked on the geology of the western Asgard Range. In 1992 and 1994, he was a member of the geology mapping parties in the Victoria Valley, the Saint Johns Range, and in the areas of the Mackay Glacier, and in 1997-98 was in the area of the Wilson Piedmont Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Turnbull Point. 63°03' S, 56°36' W. An exposed rocky point at the W end of d'Urville Island, it forms the NE entrance point of Burden Passage. This was the old Point Bransfield, named by Ross in 1842 (*see* **Bransfield Island**, for a history of this). Following surveys by Fids from Base D in 1959-61, it was renamed by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for David Turnbull. US-ACAN accepted the new name later in 1964. Although it appears on a 1958 Argentine chart as Punta Bransfield, that was in the days before FIDS conducted their survey. However, it appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer as well, and also in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Today, however, the Argentines call it Punta Turnbull. The Chileans still call it Punta Bransfield.

Turneaux, Tobias. This is a misprint, sometimes seen (*see* **Furneaux, Tobias**).

Islote Turner *see* **Barrientos Island**

Mount Turner. 68°04' S, 55°29' E. A prominent mountain in the Dismal Mountains, about 10 km SW of Cyclops Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1959 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Albert John "Jack" Turner (q.v.), plant inspector who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1974, and a member of the ANARE tractor train party which established a base camp at Knuckey Peaks that year.

Turner, Albert John "Jack." b. May 27, 1926. Plant inspector at Casey Station in 1970. He led a party to Law Dome. He was back in the same role at Mawson Station in 1974, and this time led a party into Enderby Land. *See also* **Mount Turner**.

Turner, Andrew John "Andy." b. 1948, Sittingbourne, Kent. BAS builder who wintered over 5 times — at Halley Bay Station in 1973, at Signy Island Station in 1974, at Rothera Station in 1976 and 1979, and at Faraday Station in 1983.

Turner, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Turner, William "Bill." b. Oct. 4, 1923, Ladybank, Fife. He graduated M.A., at St Andrews, in 1947, became a doctor at the same university, in 1952, was house surgeon at Christchurch Hospital and City Hospital, York, and joined FIDS in 1953, as a medical officer, wintering-over at Base D in 1954, as base leader. He was away a lot of the time during the incoming and outgoing summers, on the ships as they toured bases. He spent some time working as doctor for a British whaling company in South Georgia, arriving back in London on Jan. 26, 1955, on the *Highland Brigade*, and returning to Scotland as a doctor. He was also medical officer at the district hospital at Kuala Belait, in Brunei. By 1957 he was living in Ladybank, and later lived at Eyemouth, Berwick, and died near Ullapool, in 1986. He won the MBE.

Turner, William W. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Turner Glacier. 67°37' S, 68°29' W. On the E side of Mount Liotard, it flows NE into Ryder Bay, on Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and resurveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Andy Turner. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Turner Hills. 82°59' S, 156°18' E. A group of hills between Astro Glacier (to the S) and the Worsley Icefalls and the Nimrod Glacier (to the S), in the NW part of the Miller Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dr. Mortimer D. "Mort" Turner (b. Oct. 24, 1920, Greeley, Colo. d. May 1, 2004, Boulder, Colo.) of the National Science Foundation (1959–84), long-time program manager for Polar Earth Studies. He was in the dry valleys of Victoria Land in 1959–60, and in several subsequent seasons served as USARP representative in Antarctica. He was 27 times on the ice. ANCA accepted the name.

Turner Island. 68°33' S, 77°53' E. About 0.8 km NW of Bluff Island, 4 km W of Breidnes Peninsula, and 4 km NW of Davis Station, in Prydz Bay, in the area of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Re-mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1957 and 1958. Named by ANCA on Aug. 11, 1958, for Peter Bryan Turner (b. Dec. 24, 1927), weather observer and radio officer at Davis Station in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Turner Lagoon. 69°24' S, 76°03' E. A small, shallow, round lake, close to the coast on the W side of Stornes Peninsula, and 2.8 km NW of Blundell Peak, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 25, 1989, for Philip "Pip" Turner, senior helo pilot during the 1987–88 ANARE summer season.

Turner Rock. 68°49' S, 69°20' W. About 4 km NE of Toadstool Rocks, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Capt. Robert Milligan Turner (b. 1947), RN, skipper of the *Endurance*, from which this feature was first reported in March 1993. For this incarnation of the *Endurance*, *see* **The *Polarsirkel***.

Turnpike Bluff. 80°44' S, 30°04' W. A conspicuous rock bluff, rising to about 1150 m, 8 km SW of Mount Homard, it is the most southwesterly feature of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Dec. 1957, by BCTAE, and so named by them because it is the beginning of a badly crevassed area of Recovery Glacier through which the vehicles of the expedition had difficulty passing on their journey from Shackleton Base to the Pole in 1957. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Turnstile Ridge. 79°50' S, 154°36' E. A long, shallow ridge, about 14 km long, and rising to a maximum elevation of 2233 m above sea level, 5 km N of Westhaven Nunatak, at the NW extremity of the Britannia Range, just to the W of the Darwin Mountains, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered in Dec. 1957, by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE, and named by them for the turnstile-like snow passages occurring throughout its length. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Cabo Turquet *see* **Turquet Point**

Point(e) Turquet *see* **Turquet Point**

Punta Turquet *see* **Turquet Point**

Turquet, Jean. b. May 20, 1867, Pradelette, France. French naturalist who joined the *Français* at Buenos Aires in Dec. 1903, for FrAE 1903–05, as zoologist and botanist. He died on May 16, 1945, in Clugnat, France, where he practiced medicine as a country doctor, and whose mayor he had been elected in 1925.

Turquet Point. 65°03' S, 63°57' W. Marks the NE end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably discovered by Dallmann, in 1873–74. Charted in 1904, by FrAE 1903–05, and named by Charcot as Pointe Turquet, for Jean Turquet. It appears as such on Charcot's maps of 1906 and 1908. It appears as Point Turquet on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Punta Turquet on a 1949 Argentine chart. We are told by the British gazetteer that it appears on a 1954 Argentine chart as Punta Rozo, which means "chip point," and that the Argentines named it for its shape. This is facile. There is a word "rozo" (not "rózo" as the British say; the word needs no accent), and one could say it means chips, as in wood-chippings perhaps, but that's irrelevant. Just to the W of this feature lies Rozo Point, named for Rozo, Charcot's cook on FrAE 1903–05. It appears misspelled on a 1956 Argentine chart as Punta Tourquet, and on one of their 1957 charts as Cabo Turquet. US-ACAN accepted the name Turquet Point in 1952, and it appears as such in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1957–58. UK-APC accepted that name on July 7, 1959, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1960. Both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Punta Turquet.

[1]**The Turret**. 60°40' S, 45°09' W. A conspicuous rocky headland, with distinct crenellations on the crown, making the whole appear as a turret. It rises to 460 m at the SE side of the entrance to Gibbon Bay, on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Almost certainly first seen by captains George Powell and Nat Palmer in Dec. 1821, this feature was charted and named descriptively by the personnel of the *Discovery II* in 1933. It appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart of 1952 as Promontorio Almena (i.e., "turret promontory"), on one of their 1954 charts as La Torre (i.e., "the tower"), but Promontorio Almena was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

[2]**The Turret**. 77°41' S, 166°29' E. A remarkable, turret-shaped mass, forming a projection at the W end of Big Razorback Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. It is formed by a plug of one of the vents from which the trachyte lava of this island has come. Named descriptively by Frank Debenham in 1912, during BAE 1910–13. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Punta Turret *see* **Turret Point**

Rocas Turret *see* **Turret Point**

Turret Cone. 77°33' S, 166°26' E. A small summit, rising to about 455 m, locally conspicuous, about 6 km E of Cape Royds, and about 5 km NE of Cape Barne, on Ross Island. Descriptively named by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910–13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit in 2001.

Turret Island. 71°22' S, 169°13' E. A small island, about 1.5 km in diameter, and ice-covered except for the NE face, it lies partly within the seaward terminus of Shipley Glacier, 1.5 km NW of Flat Island, on the N coast of Victoria Land. The rocky N end projecting from the glacier suggests a turret. Charted and named descriptively by Campbell's Northern party during BAE 1910–13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Turret Nunatak. 82°25' S, 158°00' E. A small, elongated nunatak, rising to 1960 m, W of the Cobham Range, in the lower portion of Lucy Glacier. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961–62, and named by them for its turreted cliffs on the S side. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Turret Peak. 72°16' S, 166°06' E. A prominent rock peak, rising to 2790 m, 11 km NW of Crosscut Peak, in the Millen Range, it is topped by a distinctive nine-meter vertical, spire-like tower, which is an excellent landmark. Named descriptively by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962–63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Turret Point. 62°05' S, 57°57' W. A point, marked by conspicuous high rock stacks, it forms the E limit of King George Bay, NW of Penguin Island, on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Personnel on the *Discovery II* charted this immediate area in 1937, and applied the name Turret Rocks to the stacks marking the SW extremity of the beach at this point. It appears on their 1937 chart, on a British chart of 1938, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. This feature appeared on a 1949 Argentine chart as Rocas Turret, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Given that this is a land feature (the term rocks generally — but by no means always — used for rocks in water), and given that it was being confused with offshore rocks lying just off the point (the American gazetteer of 1956 showed the name Turret Rocks in that way), it was renamed Turret Point by

UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit with the naming later that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. Today, the Argentines call it Punta Turret. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Turret Ridge. 72°14' S, 166°13' E. A ridge, about 8 km long, extending NE from Turret Peak, in the Millen Range, in Victoria Land. Visited by R.H. Findlay's 1981-82 NZARP field party, and named by them in association with the peak. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Turret Rocks *see* **Turret Point**

Islas Turtle *see* **Turtle Island**

Turtle Back Island *see* **Turtle Rock**

Turtle Island. 66°04' S, 65°51' W. A small island, 5 km SE of the Trump Islands, and 10 km W of Black Head, it is the most northwesterly of the Saffery Islands, in Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them for the *Mock Turtle*, a boat built by the expedition at Winter Island. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. On a 1943 USHO chart of 1943 the Saffery Islands appear as Turtle Islands, as they do on a 1947 Chilean map (as Islas Turtle). On a British chart of 1948 the island named by BGLE appears as Turtle Islet, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. In those days it was plotted in 66°03' S, 65°56' W. On an Argentine chart of 1953 the Saffery Islands appear as Islas Tortuga, but on their 1957 charts they appear as both Islotes Tortuga and Islotes Tortuga, the latter name being the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. There is a 1976 reference to Turtle Island as Isla Tortuga. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Turtle Island, and US-ACAN accepted that in 1963.

Turtle Islands *see* **Turtle Island**

Turtle Islet *see* **Turtle Island**

Turtle Peak. 75°22' S, 111°18' W. A conspicuous, nearly bare rock summit, rising to 600 m, 3 km S of Hedin Nunatak. The peak is joined at its S side by an ice-covered spur which descends SW from the Mount Murphy massif, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Algae and petrels are found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John P. Turtle, aurora researcher who wintered-over at Byrd Aurora Substation in 1962.

Turtle Rock. 77°45' S, 166°46' E. Also called Turtle Back Island. A low, rounded islet, or rock, rising to an elevation of about 300 m above sea level, in Erebus Bay, close westward of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named descriptively by them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Turton, James Thomas Eric. b. Aug. 3, 1951. BAS electronics engineer who wintered-over at Base F in 1976 and 1977. He later spent two summers there as well.

Tusing Peak. 76°51' S, 126°00' W. A snow-capped peak rising to 2650 m from the central portion of Mount Hartigan, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Allen D. Tusing, meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1959.

The Tusk. 84°52' S, 168°15' W. A small, isolated, sharply pointed peak, composed of coarsely crystalline white marble, and rising to about 460 m, in the E part of Mayer Crags, 2.5 km S of Mount Henson, at the W side of the terminus of Liv Glacier, about 6 km S of that glacier's junction with the Ross Ice Shelf. Named descriptively by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Tussebreen. 72°23' S, 19°50' E. A glacier, about 42 km long, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the gnome glacier").

Tussebrekka *see* **Tussebrekka Slope**

Tussebrekka Slope. 72°08' S, 6°24' E. A mainly ice-covered slope (the Norwegians describe it as an ice-fall, but it really is an ice slope), about 10 km long, to the W of the S part (i.e., the head) of Lunde Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tussebrekka (i.e., "the goblin slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tussebrekka Slope in 1966.

Tussehoppet. 72°02' S, 2°35' E. A slope in the area of Troll Station, in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named descriptively by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007 (the name means "the tiny trolls' ski jump"). "Tusse" means "tiny trolls," and a "hopp" is a ski jump. The Russians call it Gora Volkonskogo.

Tusseknattane. 72°10' S, 19°30' E. Two nunataks, between Borchgrevikisen and Tussebreen, in the most westerly part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the gnome nunataks").

Tusseladden. 72°02' S, 18°57' E. A nunatak in the westernmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, in association with all the other "gnome" features in the area.

Tussen. 72°04' S, 18°57' E. A nunatak in the westernmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the gnome").

Tussenobba *see* **Tussenobba Peak**

Tussenobba Peak. 72°00' S, 6°15' E. Rising to 2665 m, 10 km NE of the Halsknappane Hills, in the E part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tussenobba (i.e., "the gnome knob"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tussenobba Peak in 1966.

Tussungen. 72°04' S, 19°12' E. A nunatak in the westernmost part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the gnome child").

Tustane *see* **Tustane Peaks**

Tustane Peaks. 72°08' S, 25°17' E. A group of peaks at the head of (i.e., at the upper part of) Koms Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Tustane (i.e., "the clumps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tustane Peaks in 1966.

Tutrakan Peak. 62°39' S, 60°03' W. Rising to 810 m in Levski Ridge, 2.1 km N of Great Needle Peak, 1.7 km WNW of Helmet Peak, and 680 m E of Plana Peak, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, for the town of Tutrakan, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Punta Tutton *see* **Tutton Point**

Tutton Point. 66°53' S, 67°36' W. The SW point of Liard Island, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This point is a landing place, the starting point for a route into the interior of the island. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Alfred Edwin Howard Tutton (1864-1938), British mineralogist, crystallographer, and authority on alpine snow and ice. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. One of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions named it Punta Remedios, for the 19th-century Argentine cutter *Remedios*, and it has been appearing as such since 1978 (*see also* **Punta Aburto**). However, the name generally used by the Argentines is Punta Tutton.

Mount Tuve. 73°47' S, 80°08' W. A mountain, rising to 2745 m above sea level, whose summit rises to 935 m above the surrounding ice surface just S of the base of Wirth Peninsula, toward the interior of the extreme W of the Bryan Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered by RARE 1947-48. Named by Finn Ronne as Mount Merle Tuve, for scientist Merle Antony Tuve (1901-1982), director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism at the Carnegie Institution, who supplied instruments for the expedition. The name was accepted by US-ACAN, but later shortened. The Chileans call it Monte Tuve.

Cabo Tuxen *see* **Cape Tuxen**

Cap Tuxen *see* **Cape Tuxen**

Cape Tuxen. 65°16' S, 64°08' W. A rocky promontory rising to 2900 feet above sea level, it forms the SW side of the entrance to Waddington Bay, in the Grandidier Channel, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted on Feb. 12, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Tuxen. It appears as such on their expedition's maps, and also as Cap Tuxen on the charts produced by FrAE 1908-10. It first appears as Cape Tuxen on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900

English language version of the maps produced by BelgAE, and, as such it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of BGLE 1934-37, and on a 1948 British chart, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by a FIDS-RN team in 1958. The 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer both accepted the name Cabo Tuxen, although it does appear, as if by solecism, as Cerro Tuxen on a 1953 Argentine chart. There are too many Tuxens from which to make even an educated guess as to which one this feature was named for.

Tvarditsa Rocks. 62°25' S, 59°52' W. Off the N coast of Greenwich Island, 1.3 km SW of Stoker Island, 1.9 km NE of Ongley Island, and 2.6 km W of Sierra Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the town of Tvarditsa, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Tverrbrekka *see* **Tverrbrekka Pass**

Tverrbrekka Pass. 72°14' S, 1°19' E. A pass (the Norwegians describe it as an ice slope), running E-W through the Sverdrup Mountains, between Vendeholten Mountain and Tverrnipa Peak (which surmounts the N end of Tverrveggen Ridge), in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverrbrekka (i.e., "the transverse slope"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverrbrekka Pass in 1966.

Tverregg Glacier. 73°27' S, 3°36' W. Between Heksegryta Peaks and Tverregga Spur, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverreggbreen (i.e., "the transverse ridge glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverregg Glacier in 1966.

Tverregga *see* **Tverregga Spur**

Tverregga Spur. 73°23' S, 3°36' W. A small mountain ridge, or spur, on Tverreggtelen Hill, 5 km W of Mount Hallgren, in the most northerly part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverregga (i.e., "the transverse ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverregga Spur in 1966.

Tverreggbreen *see* **Tverregg Glacier**

Tverreggtelen *see* **Tverreggtelen Hill**

Tverreggtelen Hill. 73°24' S, 3°33' W. A partly snow-covered hill, immediately SE of Tverregga Spur, and W of Mount Hallgren, in the most northerly part of the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverreggtelen, in association with Tverregga Spur. US-ACAN accepted the name Tverreggtelen Hill in 1966.

Tverrholmen *see* **Transverse Island**

Tverrnipa *see* **Tverrnipa Peak**

Tverrnipa Peak. 72°15' S, 1°19' E. A projecting-type mountain, rising to 2195 m, it surmounts the N end of Tverrveggen Ridge, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverrnipa (i.e., "the transverse peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverrnipa Peak in 1966.

Tverrseten *see* **Tverrseten Col**

Tverrseten Col. 72°02' S, 4°46' E. An ice col between Setenuten Peak and Petrellfjellet, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tverrseten (i.e., "the transverse seat"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverrseten Col in 1966.

Tverrveggen *see* **Tverrveggen Ridge**

Tverrveggen Ridge. 72°17' S, 1°20' E. A prominent ridge (the Norwegians describe it as a steep mountain wall) extending southward for 6 km from Tverrbrekka Pass, in the W part of Vendehø Heights, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Tverrveggen (i.e., "the transverse wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tverrveggen Ridge in 1966.

Tvetaggen *see* **Tvetaggen Peaks**

Tvetaggen Peaks. 71°45' S, 25°17' E. A short line of peaks, 2.5 km N of the N part of the Austkampane Hills, on the W side of Kamp Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them descriptively as Tvetaggen (i.e., "the double prongs"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tvetaggen Peaks in 1966.

Tvibåsen *see* **Tvibåsen Valley**

Tvibåsen Valley. 71°53' S, 5°15' E. An ice-filled valley whose upper portion divides into 2 heads, it lies between Svarthamaren Mountain and Cumulus Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Tvibåsen (i.e., "the double stall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tvibåsen Valley in 1967.

Tvihøgda. 72°14' S, 24°38' E. A mountain with 2 summits, S of Dufek Mountain, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the double height"). The Russians call it Mount Griboedova.

Tvillingane *see* **Patricia Islands**

Tvillingfjell *see* **Holder Peak, Young Peak**

Tvillingstakken *see* **Patricia Islands**

Tvireita *see* **Tvireita Moraine**

Tvireita Moraine. 71°55' S, 14°37' E. A medial moraine, about 8 km long, comprising 2 somewhat parallel segments that appear to unite as they trend NE from Tvireittuene, in the E part of Mendeleyev Glacier, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them descriptively as Tvireita (i.e., "two furrows"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tvireita Moraine in 1970.

Tvireittuene. 71°57' S, 14°35' E. A group of nunataks in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with nearby Tvireita Moraine.

Tvistein *see* **Tvistein Pillars**

Rocas Tvistein *see* **Tvistein Pillars**

Tvistein Pillars. 68°42' S, 90°40' W. Also seen erroneously as Tvistern, and also (perhaps not so erroneously) as Tvisteinen. Two flat-topped pillars of bare rock, the larger being very prominent, 1.5 km SW of Cape Eva, the N extremity of Peter I Island. Discovered by the *Odd I* in 1927. Named Tvistein by Nils Larsen in the *Norvegia* in 1929. The name means "two-stone" in Norwegian. US-ACAN accepted the name Tvistein Pillars in 1953.

Tvisteinen *see* **Tvistein Pillars**

Tvistern *see* **Tvistein Pillars**

Tvitoppen *see* **Mount Twintop**

Tvitoppen Peak *see* **Mount Twintop**

Tvora. 72°10' S, 0°05' W. A mountain with 2 north-trending spurs, about 5 km E of Straumsvola Mountain, in the Gburek Peaks, at the W end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them ("two ridges"). US-ACAN accepted the name without modification in 1966.

Tween, Michael Harry "Mike." b. 1927, Croydon, son of Harry George Tween and his wife Florence E. Berge. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base B in 1960, and at Base E in 1961. In 1967,

in Poole, Dorset, he married Christine R. Hart, and they lived in Poole.

Twelves, Eric Laird. b. 1945, Bury, Lancs, son of Geoffrey Twelves and his wife Dorothy L. Hall. BAS zoologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1969 and 1970, the latter year also as base commander. In 1971, in Pontefract, Yorks, he married Jane Shillito, and they settled in Nottingham.

Twickler Cone. 77°37' S, 162°22' E. A cone-shaped peak, rising to 1950 m on the ridge separating the upper reaches of Bartley Glacier and Newall Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, for Mark S. Twickler, a specialist in recovery, analysis, and interpretation of ice core records, with many seasons in Antarctica and Greenland between 1984 and 1995. From 1997, he was executive director of the National Ice Core Laboratory-Science Management Office. As a member of the University of New Hampshire field party in 1988-89, he participated in glaciochemical investigations that collected 2 ice cores, 150 m and 175 m deep, from the upper Newall Glacier, in the vicinity of this peak. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Twig Rock. 68°42' S, 67°32' W. A small rocky mass rising to over 90 m above sea level, off the N end of Alamode Island, between that island and Hayrick Island, in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. This particular feature was surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for the branching nature of the dike system exposed on its N face. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. There is a 1953 British reference to a Terra Firma II Island, apparently meaning this one.

Mount Twigg. 74°17' S, 67°50' E. A large rock outcrop bisected by a north-trending glacier, about 26 km SE of Mount Maguire, and about 20 km E of Wilson Bluff, near the head of (i.e., near the S end of) the Lambert Glacier. Discovered and photographed aerially by ANARE in Nov. 1956, triangulated in 1958 by Graham Knuckey, and mapped by Australian cartographers from these efforts. Named by ANCA on July 22, 1959, for Dudley Raymond "Doug" Twigg (b. Feb. 27, 1928), radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1958, and officer-in-charge of Casey Station in 1978. He had also wintered-over at Macquarie Island in 1956. He worked for the Antarctic Division until 1992. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. The Russians call it Gora Figurnaja.

Twilight Bay. 68°32' S, 69°48' E. A small reentrant of the ice shelf into the plateau on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf (i.e., it is an indentation of this ice shelf into the plateau behind it). Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956. The ANARE survey party of Feb. 1968 flew in after sunset, necessitating navigation and photo identification in twilight in order to fix its position, which is probably why John Manning's coordinates of 68°37' S, 69°38' E are so different from the ones accepted by US-ACAN, when that naming body accepted the name in 1971.

Pináculos Twin *see* **Twin Pinnacles**

Twin Crater. 77°50' S, 166°41' E. An extinct volcanic crater with twin nested cones, 0.8 km W of Crater Hill, on Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island, rising behind McMurdo Station. Frank Debenham named it Middle Crater during BAE 1910-13, apparently for its location between First Crater and Crater Hill, but that name, despite being in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, seems to have fallen into disuse. The descriptive name Twin Crater was coined about 1971, and was accepted by US-ACAN in 2000. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Twin Island. 69°22' S, 76°20' E. An island just N of Lied Peninsula, and marked by 2 peaks separated by a flat, ice-covered valley, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Luansheng Dao.

Twin Nunataks. 75°38' S, 159°36' E. Two small nunataks, E of the Ricker Hills, between those hills and Hollingsworth Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, US-ACAN followed suit in 1966, and ANCA, in turn, followed suit on May 18, 1971.

[1]**Twin Peaks** *see* **Gemel Peaks**

[2]**Twin Peaks**. 63°24' S, 57°07' W. Two sharply defined peaks, standing together, and rising to 750 m and 730 m resp., on the W side of Arena Glacier, 2.5 km N of Mount Taylor, and 3 km W of the head of Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula, at the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1902, by SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945, and named descriptively by them. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1955. There is a 1956 Argentine reference to it (by geologist Juan Olsacher) as Cerro Cuerno (i.e., "horn hill").

[3]**Twin Peaks**. 67°08' S, 55°35' E. Two peaks rising to about 1100 m in the Schwartz Range of Kemp Land, about 22 km N of Wilma Glacier, in the SW part of Edward VIII Bay, in Enderby Land. Discovered by Bob Dovers' ANARE sledging party in 1954. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 28, 1955.

Twin Pinnacle Rocks *see* **Twin Pinnacles**

Twin Pinnacles. 62°08' S, 58°07' W. A rock in water with 2 summits, rising to 22 m above sea level, about 180 m NE of Lions Rump, at the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in Jan. 1937, and named descriptively by them as Twin Pinnacle Rocks or Twin Pinnacles (it appears both ways on their 1937 chart). It appears as Twin Pinnacles on a 1938 British chart, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Pináculos Twin, but on one of their 1953 charts translated all the way as Pináculos Mellizos, that last name being the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. On a 1962 Chilean chart it appears as Islote Mellizos, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Twin Rocks. 78°25' S, 161°41' E. Twin rock bluffs in the Lower Staircase of Skelton Glacier, about 10 km E of Halfway Nunatak, in Victoria Land. They are an important navigational reference point on the route up this glacier. Named descriptively by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1956-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Twin Tarns. 68°32' S, 78°20' E. Twin tarns, about 1.3 km NW of Braunsteffer Lake, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. The overland route from Davis Station to Platcha goes beside these tarns. So named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973 because the tarns are very similar.

Twins. 62°01' S, 58°08' W. Twin crags in the N part of the Mount Hopeful massif, in the Arctowski Mountains, N of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named descriptively by the Poles in 1981, as Bliznieta, it appears on Tokarski's 1981 map. The name has been translated.

The Twins. 60°37' S, 46°04' W. Two rocks (the British describe them as small islands) in the entrance of Sandefjord Bay, 0.8 km S of the S end of Monroe Island, off Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted and named descriptively by the personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1933. The feature appears on a 1938 British chart. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1945, translated as Los Mellizos, and on one of their 1953 charts as Islotes Los Mellizos, the latter name being the one accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. US-ACAN accepted the name The Twins in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer.

Mount Twintop. 68°05' S, 62°22' E. Also called Tvitoppen Peak. A twin-peaked mountain, about 10 km SSW of Mount Tritoppen, in the S part of the David Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named it Tvitoppen (i.e., "the twin peak"). ANCA translated the name on Feb. 18, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. The Russians call it Nunatak Promezhutochnyj.

Mount Twiss. 79°23' S, 85°36' W. Rising to 2000 m, at the N end of the Watlack Hills, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for John Russell Twiss, Jr. (b. 1938, NYC. d. July 23, 2009, The Plains, Va., after a long battle with Parkinson's), who was on the support staff at McMurdo, 1961-63. He was USARP representative at McMurdo, 1964-65, and also on the *Eltanin*'s Cruise 34, in 1968. In 1974 he became the first executive director of the Marine Mammal Commission, and retired in 2000.

Twisted Lake. 60°43' S, 45°40' W. About 160 m NE of Cummings Cove, between that cove and Emerald Lake, in the W part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. BAS did biological work here up to 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for its very irregular shoreline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Isla Two Hummock *see* **[2]Two Hummock Island**

[1]Two Hummock Island *see* **Two Summit Island**

[2]Two Hummock Island. 64°08' S, 61°40' W. An ice-covered island, 8 km long in a N-S direction, it rises to 670 m above sea level, and has 2 conspicuous rocky summits, 8 km SE of Liège Island, it is between that island and Hughes Bay, on the W side of Gerlache Strait, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824, and so named in reference to its shape. It appears on Powell's chart of 1828, and on British charts of 1839 and 1937. All the countries with a vested interest in the region translated it according to their language, but all the forms so used are instantly recognizable to the English-speaking eye. Between Jan. 24 and Jan. 26, 1898, it was further charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and a landing was made. It was further charted from the whale catcher *Hanka* in 1913-14. On a Chilean chart of 1947 it appears translated as Isla Dos Colinas. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears equally well-translated as Isla Dos Mogotes, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Two Hummock Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and also on a 1962 British chart. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The 1974 Chilean gazetteer accepted the name Isla Two Hummock.

Two-Krøner Lake. A local, informal name given to small lake in Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands.

The *2041* *see* beginning of **Ts**

Two Step Cliffs. 71°53' S, 68°16' W. Rising to 665 m above sea level, they form the E face of a flat-topped sedimentary mountain immediately E of Mars Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island, and look across George VI Sound to the Batterbee Mountains on the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936-37 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, the feature appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed by USAS 1939-41, when the name Two Step Mountains was applied to an ill-defined feature in 71°50' S, 68°50' W. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. RARE 1947-48 photographed the same feature aerially in late 1947, and gave it the name Table Mountain. Fids from Base E re-surveyed it, and gave it its current name in 1949. They plotted it in 71°54' S, 68°13' W. That was accepted by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, and by US-ACAN later that year. It appears as such on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected by 1960, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Two Step Moraine. 71°53' S, 68°20' W. A small area (about 0.25 by 0.25 km) of homogeneous fine morainic debris, in the south-facing moraines at the foot of Two Step Cliffs, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The feature contains moist soil and 2 ponds, and is remarkable for its abundance of mosses, algae, and cyanobacteria, unusual in such a southerly location. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with the cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994.

Two Step Mountains *see* **Two Step Cliffs**

Two Summit Island. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. A small island marked by 2 prominent summits, at the E entrance to Fildes Strait, on the W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to early sealers. Surveyed by the personnel on the *Discovery II*, in 1935, and named by them as Two Hummock Island. It appears as such on their 1935 chart, and also on a 1948 British chart. On Sept. 20, 1955, UK-APC renamed it in order to avoid confusion with another island of that name, farther south. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1956. On an Argentine chart of 1943 it appears as Isla Dos Morros, but on one of their 1954 charts as Isla Dos Lomos. The name Isla Dos Morros was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer (after they had rejected the proposed name Dos Mogotes) and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (after they had rejected Isla Two Summit). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Twombley Glacier. 80°35' S, 157°45' E. A glacier, 10.5 km long, it flows from the N side of the Kent Plateau into the S side of Byrd Glacier. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Chet Twombly [sic].

Twombly, Chester E. "Chet." b. Feb. 5, 1918, Chelsea, Mass., son of furniture man (later trucking company owner) Benjamin M. Twombly and his wife Matilda. He enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 11, 1941, in Boston. A U.S. Weather Bureau man, he was the first civilian at little America V, wintering-over there as IGY representative in the winter of 1956. He had also been in the Arctic. He retired to Groveland, Mass., and died on May 3, 1984, in Amesbury, Mass.

Mount Twomey. 71°30' S, 161°41' E. A somewhat detached peak, rising to over 1200 m, on the NW margin of the Morozumi Range, 4 km NW of Berg Peak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Arthur A. Twomey, USARP geologist at McMurdo in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Tyke Nunatak. 80°13' S, 153°35' E. The smallest and most northerly of the Bates Nunataks, at the W end of the Britannia Range. So named by US-ACAN in 2001 for its size, in relation to the 2 southern nunataks in the group.

Tyler, Gordon C. "Tiny." b. Sept. 27, 1934, Quitman, Ark. He joined the U.S. Navy, and shipped out of Norfolk, Va., in Nov. 1955, going through the Panama Canal, to Christchurch, NZ, then on to McMurdo Sound. He helped build AirOpFac McMurdo, and wintered-over there in 1956. Named Tiny because of his enormous size, he was one of the 3rd (and last) group of Seabees to be flown to the Pole, on Nov. 25-26, 1956, one of the boys who built Pole Station, and one of the first party out, on Dec. 24, 1956 (*see* **South Pole Station**). On his way back to the States, he married a NZ girl. In 1975 he moved to Tuolumne County, Calif., and worked with the sheriff's department there for 25 years, before moving back in 2000 to Quitman, where he died on July 25, 2005.

Tyler Glacier. 72°15' S, 168°35' E. A tributary glacier flowing SW along the N side of Mount Francis, between that mountain and Taylor Peak, to enter Tucker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. Paul E. Tyler, medical officer and officer-in-charge at Hallett Station in 1962.

Tyndall Mountains. 67°15' S, 67°10' W. A group of mountains extending N-S, and rising to about 2300 m (in the Gravier Peaks), close S of Avsyuk Glacier, in the central part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Also included within this feature are Pryor Peak and Richardson Peak. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from FIDS ground surveys and FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for John Tyndall (1820-1893), Irish physicist, mountain climber, and pioneer glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Tyo-ga-take. 71°33' S, 35°37°E. Rising to 2072 m, it is the NW peak of Mount Eyskens, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. Name means "butterfly's peak."

Tyo-no-kubo. 71°33' S, 35°37' E. A cirque-like indentation just SW of the peak the Japanese call Tyo-ga-take, in Mount Eyskens, in the central part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1960, and named ("butterfly's cirque") by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981, in association with Tyo-ga-take.

Mount Tyoto *see* **Mount Choto**

Tyoto-zan *see* **Mount Choto**

Mount Tyree. 78°24' S, 85°55' W. A very high and prominent bare rock mountain, rising to 4965 m, 13 km NW of the Vinson Massif, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered during VX-6 reconnaissance flights in Jan. 1958, and mapped the same month by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, led by Charlie Bentley. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Adm. David M. Tyree. It was first climbed on Jan. 6, 1957. It was climbed in Nov. 1989 by Terrence "Mugs" Stump.

Tyree, David Merrill. Known as Merrill. b. Jan. 23, 1904, Washington, DC, son of Kentuckian parents George Tyree and his wife Mabel. His father worked for the War Department. He graduated from Annapolis in 1925, and on Dec. 21, 1927, at Woodside, Md., married Eleanor Yates Haddox. He was serving on the aircraft carriers *Lexington* and *Hornet* when they were sunk during World War II. He commanded the battleship *New Jersey* during the Korean War, and was promoted to rear admiral. He took over from Admiral Dufek as the head of OpDF on April 14, 1959, and on Nov. 26, 1962 he was, in turn, succeeded by Admiral James Reedy. He retired in 1963 and died on Aug. 25, 1984, in Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Va.

Tyree Head. 77°39' S, 167°25' E. A headland, rising to over 400 m, and ice-covered except for rock exposed on the lower E side, about 5.5 km NE of Sultans Head Rock, on the S side of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Admiral Tyree. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Tyree Ridge. 78°23' S, 85°40' W. A narrow rock ridge extending NE for 5 km from Mount Tyree, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, in association with the mountain.

Mount Tyrell *see* **Mount Tyrrell**

Tyrol Valley. 77°35' S, 160°38' E. A high, ice-free valley, E of Mount Baldr, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by Austrian biologist Heinz Janetschek for his homeland. He was a usarp in this area in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Mount Tyrrell. 69°38' S, 69°31' W. A mountain with 2 summits, the higher being 1310 m, 5 km inland from the NE coast of Alexander Island, on the E side of, and near the mouth of, Toynbee Glacier. First photographed aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for George Walter Tyrrell (1883-1961), senior lecturer in geology at Glasgow University, 1919-48. He petrographically described many rocks of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. He was in the Arctic in 1919, and was on 2 Scottish expeditions to Iceland, in 1920 and 1924 (the last one as leader). UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, misspelled as Mount Tyrell.

Tyrrell Ridge. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A mountain ridge, at an elevation of about 220 m, between Mount Flagstaff and Piasecki Pass, on Keller Peninsula, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for George Tyrrell (*see* **Mount Tyrrell**).

Tysk Pass. 72°43' S, 3°47' W. A mountain pass between Høgskavklen Mountain and Domen Butte, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Tyskepasset (i.e., "the German pass"—it was first photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39). US-ACAN accepted the name Tysk Pass in 1966.

Tyskepasset *see* **Tysk Pass**

Tyson, Leonard Charles "Len." Known in Antarctica (but only there) as "Lofty." b. Aug. 20, 1923, Doncaster, son of policeman Alfred Tyson and his wife Louisa. He joined the RAF on Aug. 22, 1939, as an aircraft apprentice, and after 2 years became a radio operator/mechanic. He was posted to Egypt in 1946, and in Aug. 1947 was the passenger in a 2-seater Mosquito that crashed on take-off. The pilot was killed, but Tyson managed to get out, and was in hospital in Khartoum for 18 months with major burns. He came out as an acting corporal, was sent to Southern Rhodesia, and demobbed in Sept. 1953, as a sergeant. While he was taking a ship's radio officer course, he saw an ad for FIDS, and was accepted, leaving Southampton on the *John Biscoe* in 1954, bound for the Falkland Islands. He stayed in Stanley for a month before the *John Biscoe* took him down to Signy Island Station, where he wintered-over in 1955 as radio operator/mechanic. While there he was offered a job by Johnny Green, to take charge of the radio station at Port Stanley. After his Antarctic tour, he left Signy for Port Stanley, then on to Montevideo, where he caught the *Alcantara*, arriving in Southampton on May 9, 1956. He interviewed with FIDS in London for his new job, and went back to the Falklands for over 3 years, finally returning to England in March 1960 (Clem Clements took over his job in the Falklands). After 6 months leave he went to work for IAL (International Air-Radio Ltd.), being posted to Libya, and then, among other places, Abu Dhabi, Indonesia, Nigeria, Angola, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, and finally back to Libya, where he retired in 1982, to go back to the Caymans to work for a friend. His eyesight forced him to give up the job the following year, and he finally retired to Doncaster.

Ostrova Tyulen'i *see* **Tyulen'i Islands**

Tyulen'i Islands. 66°33' S, 92°57' E. A group of about 3 very small islands, aligned eastward, in the S part of the Haswell Islands, 1.5 km from the mainland, about 2 km W of Mabus Point, and just W of the Stroiteley Islands. Plotted in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Re-photographed aerially by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrova Tyuleni'i (i.e., "seal islands"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tyulen'i Islands in 1968.

Tyuleniy Point. 70°44' S, 11°36' E. A rock point, 0.8 km W of Ozhidaniya Cove, on the N side of the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by them as Mys Tjulenij (i.e., "seal point"). US-ACAN accepted the name Tyuleniy Point in 1970. The Norwegians call it Tjulenijodden (which means the same thing). Not to be confused with Cape Tulenij.

The *UAP Antarctica*. French schooner, with an egg-shaped aluminum hull (so as not to be crushed in the ice), designed by Olivier Petit and Luc Bouvier, and built in 1989 by Michel Franco, for Jean-Louis Étienne, being named for her insurance sponsors (Union des Assurances de Paris). Skippered by Jean Collet, she visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Antarctic Peninsula, and Peter I Island, in 1989-90, taking down Will Steger's International Transantarctic Expedition. As the *Antarctica* she sailed to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, again under the command of Mr. Collet, in 1991-92. In 1993-94 Mr. Étienne and Yann Danguy de Déserts took her to Ross Island, where they studied the volcanics of Mount Erebus. In 1999 the vessel was bought by global-warming advocate Sir Peter Blake (*see* **Blake Massif**), who changed her name to *Seamaster*. Sir Peter actually took her several times into Antarctic waters in 2000 and 2001, and after he was murdered by pirates in the Amazon, the schooner was bought in 2004, by Étienne Bourgeois, who renamed her *Tara V*. He and Jean Collet restored her, and in 2004-05 and 2005-06 she was in Antarctic waters again, preparing for a big Arctic expedition in 2006-07.

Uberuaga, Julia Mary "Jules." b. 1954. From 1979 to 1999 she made 20 consecutive Antarctic seasonal deployments, working for contractors in support of USAP. She worked at Pole Station as a general field assistant for the first two seasons, and from 1981 she worked for 15 seasons as heavy equipment operator at Williams Field, with assignments at field camps including Siple Dome, Siple Station, and Byrd Surface Camp. The last few seasons she operated a Caterpillar D7 Pearl on McMurdo Ice Shelf.

Uberuaga Island. 77°53' S, 165°17' E. The easternmost feature in the Dailey Islands, in McMurdo Sound, it is 0.8 km long. Named by NZ-APC on Nov. 4, 1999, for Julia Uberuaga. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000.

Mount Ubique. 81°30' S, 160°32' E. A prominent peak, rising to 935 m, on the E side of, and about 900 m above, Starshot Glacier, 6.5 km S of Hermitage Peak, in the Surveyors Range of the Queen Maud Mountains. It overlooks, and is a good landmark from, the Ross Ice Shelf, in the area of the Byrd Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1960-61 for the Royal Engineers' motto, meaning "everywhere." Capt. P.J. Hunt, leader of the expedition, was an officer in that regiment. NZ-APC accepted the name, and UK-APC followed suit in 1965.

Ubocz. 62°10' S, 58°29' W. A mountain slope, between 100 and 130 m long, between Petrified Forest Creek and Ornithologists Creek, S of Arctowski Station, on Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name "ubocz," given by the Poles in 1980, is used in the Tatra Mountains of Poland to describe such a slope.

Uchatka Point. 62°13' S, 58°25' W. A cape S of Paradise Cove, on the W shore of Admiralty Bay, in fact at the junction of that bay with Bransfield Strait, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Name means "Kerguélen fur seal." There is a large chinstrap penguin colony here.

Gora Udivetel'naja. 73°35' S, 68°26' E. A hill close to Rimington Bluff, at the S end of Mawson Escarpment, just S of Tingey Glacier, along the E side of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Ueda Glacier. 75°15' S, 64°35' W. A large glacier flowing eastward along the S side of the Scaife Mountains, to enter Hansen Inlet, at the Orville Coast, near the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys taken between 1961 and 1965, and USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Herbert Tamotsu Ueda (b. 1929, Puyallup, Wash.) who, with Lyle Hansen, was in charge of the CRREL deep core drilling program at Byrd Station in 1966-67 and 1967-68. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. Interestingly, Mr. Ueda was one of the Japanese-Americans "relocated" during World War II.

Ufs Island. 67°29' S, 61°08' E. A rocky island, 3 km wide (the Australians say 6 km), in the E part of Howard Bay. Mawson discovered the N end of the island, Cape Simpson, in Feb. 1931, during BANZARE, but it was not recognized to be an island until 1946, when Norwegian cartographers were working from aerial photos taken by LCE 1936-37. The Norwegians called it Ufsøy (i.e., "bluff island"), and in 1947 US-ACAN accepted the name Ufs Island.

Ufsebotnen *see* **Ufsebotnen Cirque**

Ufsebotnen Cirque. 71°24' S, 13°09' E. A corrie or cirque in the NW side Mount Schicht, 1.5 km N of the summit, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and photographed aerially by them. It was plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ufsebotnen (i.e., "the bluff cirque"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ufsebotnen Cirque in 1970.

Ufsebrotet *see* **Ufsebrotet Bluff**

Ufsebrotet Bluff. 71°23' S, 13°17' E. A steep bluff, or mountain ridge, 3 km S of Mount Zimmermann, in the middle part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GermAE 1938-39, and photographed aerially by them. It was plotted from these photos. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ufsebrotet ("ufse" means "the bluff," and the word "brot" signifies "broken"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ufsebrotet Bluff in 1970.

Ufsekammen *see* **Ufsekammen Ridge**

Ufsekammen Ridge. 71°24' S, 13°14' E. A long, narrow, arc-shaped mountain rock ridge, 5 km long, between Mount Schicht and Ufsebrotet Bluff, in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ufsekammen (i.e., "the bluff ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ufsekammen Ridge in 1970.

Ufsöy *see* **Ufs Island**

Ufsöyvågen *see* **Howard Bay**

Ugain Point. 62°38' S, 61°18' W. A rocky hill rising to 102 m on the N coast of Smyadovo Cove, 780 m S of Cape Sheffield, in the NW part of Rugged Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992, and by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the ancient Bulgarian clan known as Ugain.

Ugarchin Point. 62°22' S, 59°28' W. On the NE coast of Robert Island, 4.7 km W of Smirnenski Point, and 4.2 km SE of Newell Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for Ugarchin, the town in northern Bulgaria.

Ugly Sisters Nunataks. 81°39' S, 159°40' E. Two nunataks, S of Cinderella Nunatak, about 75 km SW of Mount Albert Markham, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by NZGSAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. *See also* **Cinderella Nunatak**.

Skala Ugolëk. 71°49' S, 11°31' E. Rocks in the area of Vestre Høgskeidet, in the S part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians (for the reason why, *see* **Veterok Rock**).

Mount Ugolini *see* **Ugolini Peak**

Ugolini Peak. 78°01' S, 161°31' E. Also called Mount Ugolini. A sharp peak, rising to 2260 m, it stands 10 km S of Knob Head, and surmounts the central part of the large, ice-free massif called Battleship, at the S side of the upper part of Ferrar Glacier, 11 km E of Pivot Peak, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Fiorenzo Cesare Ugolini (b. 1929), Washington State University soil student at McMurdo Sound in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Ugolini Ridge. 78°02' S, 161°26' E. Close to Ugolini Peak, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, in association with Ugolini Peak.

Uhlig, Karl. b. 1885, Germany. He went to sea in 1912, as a galleyman, in 1924 becoming an engineer, specializing in refrigeration. He was chief engineer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

Uhligberga. 73°52' S, 5°10' W. The NE part of Urfjell Cliffs, running from Uven Spur in the SW to Dråpane Nunataks in the NE, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Karl Uhlig. The Germans call it Uhliggipfel.

Uhliggipfel *see* **Uhligberga**

Ui-Te-Rangiora. Cook Islander who, about 650 A.D., sailed with a crew the 2000 miles to Antarctica in his canoe, the *Te-Ivi-o-Atea*, or so legend has it. However, some say he was a chief from Fiji, and that the canoe was called the *Nga-Iwi-o-Aotea*. Others claim he was a Maori from NZ. During his travels he is said to have seen a foggy, dark place not seen by the sun, a place of bitter cold where bare rocks grow out of the solid sea and reach the skies. However, that he got to as far south as 60°S is much doubted.

UK-APC *see* **United Kingdom Antarctic Place-Names Committee**

Ukraine. This (new) country began sending expeditions to Antarctica in 1995-96. Money being tight, and with none of her own ships to make the trip, she had to use the *Akademik Boris Petrov* and the *James Clark Ross*. Akademik Vernadsky Station was established on Feb. 6, 1996, on the site of the old Fids station, Faraday (given to the Ukrainians by the British for that purpose). They were back in 1996-97 and 1997-98, both times on the *Ernst Krenkel*. The *Patriarche* was used for the 1998-99 expedition; the *Gorizont* for the 1999-2000 expedition; the *Grigoriy Mikheev* for the 2000-01 expedition; the *Gorizont* for the 2001-02 expedition; and the *Ushuaia* every season since 2002-03.

Gora Ukrytaja. 72°54' S, 61°19' E. A hill in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Uksen *see* **Uksen Island**

Uksen Island. 67°21' S, 60°09' E. A steep-sided, isolated island, with 3 outlying rocks, between Hobbs Island and Scoble Glacier, 6 km NE of Tilley Nunatak, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature descriptively as Uksen (i.e., "the ox"). US-ACAN accepted the name Uksen Island in 1965. However, later, ANCA re-named it Solitary Island, because it is one of the few islands off this coast that does not occur in a group. That, in itself, is not sufficient reason to change a perfectly good name, and no one else went along with the change, or, apparently, with the Australians' re-plotting of this feature in 67°21' S, 60°11' E.

Uksöy *see* **Oom Island**

Uksvika *see* **Oom Bay**

Punta Ula *see* **Ula Point**

Ula, Anton Olsen *see* **Olsen, Anton Oluf**

Ula Point. 64°05' S, 57°09' W. A low, ice-covered point, it forms the NE point of James Ross Island, 8 km NW of Cape Gage. Discovered and roughly surveyed in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, and re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945. Surveyed again by FIDS in 1952-54. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Anton Olsen Ula. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears on a 1959 Argentine map as Cabo 23 de Febrero (i.e., "cape Feb. 23"), but, today, the Argentines tend to call it Punta Ula. Due to an original failure to understand

something Nordenskjöld wrote, "Anton Olsen, Ula" (similar to saying, "John Smith, London"), this man's name has been mis-represented over the years. It was, actually, Anton Oluf Olsen, and Ula was the name of the village he came from.

Ulendet *see* **Ulendet Crevasses**

Ulendet Crevasses. 72°51' S, 0°59' W. A crevasse field 11 km long, in the S and W parts of Jutulstraumen Glacier, 24 km NE of Neumayer Cliffs, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped in 72°50' S, 1°00' W by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos made by NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-58, and named by them as Ulendet (i.e., "the rough ground"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ulendet Crevasses in 1966. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Ulis, Hans. b. Norway. Carpenter on the *Southern Cross* during BAE 1898-1900.

Seno Ulises. 64°24' S, 61°29' W. A shallow inlet which opens toward the E, in the central part of the S and E shores of Yelcho Passage, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Ulises Moreno, marine biologist who took part in ChilAE 1955-56. The Argentines call it Seno Osores, perhaps for Juan Osores, who wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1977.

Ulitzka-Landspitze. 70°31' S, 161°16' E. A headland in the area of Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Mount Ulla. 77°32' S, 162°24' E. Also called Claymore Peak. A sharp, prominent peak, rising to 1920 m, between Meserve Glacier and Hart Glacier, S of the E end of Wright Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The summit is a knife-edge ridge which drops away on both sides. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Norse god. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972.

Ullman *see* **Ullmann**

Cordillera Ullmann *see* **Ullmann Spur**

Cordón Ullmann *see* **Ullmann Spur**

Massif Ullmann *see* **Ullmann Spur**

Pointe Ullmann *see* **Ullmann Point**

Punta Ullmann *see* **Ullmann Point**

Ullmann Massif *see* **Ullmann Spur**

Ullmann Point. 62°05' S, 58°21' W. The SW tip of Ullmann Spur, in Martel Inlet, it marks the E entrance point of Visca Anchorage, at Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted, but not named, in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927. It appears on their chart of 1929 (still unnamed). Named about 1930 in association with Ullmann Spur. It appears (erroneously) as Ullman Point on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1948 British chart, but it was the name Ullmann Point that US-ACAN accepted in 1952, with UK-APC following suit on Sep. 8, 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, but plotted in 62°03' S, 58°21' W. The coordinates had been corrected by the time of a 1962 British chart, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the new coordinates. It appears as Punta Ullmann on a Chilean chart of 1947, but on a 1949 Argentine chart (erroneously) as Punta Ullman. Punta Ullmann was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 French chart as Pointe Ullmann. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ullmann Range *see* **Ullmann Spur**

Ullmann Spur. 62°05' S, 58°21' W. A mountainous ridge, rising to 275 m (the British say 290 m and the Chileans say about 400 m), and projecting from King George Island into the central part of the head of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Massif Ullmann, probably after a supporter of the expedition. It appears as such on his 1912 maps of the expedition. Further charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 map as Ullmann Range. It appears (erroneously) as Ullman Range on a 1948 British chart, but the name Ullmann Range was the one accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, with US-ACAN following suit. However, it was redefined as Ullmann Spur by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, with US-ACAN following suit later that year, and, as such, it appears on a map of 1961 and on a British chart of 1962. It appears as Cordillera Ullmann (i.e., "Ullmann range") on a 1947 Chilean chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It also appears as Cordón Ullmann in a 1955 reference. This spur was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Monte Ulmer *see* **Mount Ulmer**

Mount Ulmer. 77°35' S, 86°09' W. A prominent sharp peak, rising to 2775 m, 3 km N of Mount Washburn, in the N part of the Sentinel Range (in fact, it is the highest peak in that range), in the Ellsworth Mountains, near the S coast of the Bellingshausen Sea. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on his flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and named by him for his wife Mary Louise Ulmer, first as Mount Mary Louise Ulmer, then as Mount Mary Ulmer, and finally as Mount Ulmer, the name which US-ACAN accepted in 1947. Originally plotted as a mountain in 77°30' S, 86°00' W, it was re-identified using U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken in 1959, alongside Ellsworth's photos.

Ulpts, Jürgen. b. Oct. 18, 1900, Rhauderfern, Lower Saxony, Germany. In 1926 he became a sailor for the North German Lloyd Line, and in 1938 found himself on the *Elbe*, plying the west coast of North America, along with Dr. Joseph Bludau (q.v.), the ship's surgeon, when he became a sailor on the *Schwabenland* for GermAE 1938-39. He stayed in the merchant marine after the war, with Hamburg-American out of Bremen, and well into the 1950s was plying the Atlantic as bosun of the *Lahnstein*, with his friend from Antarctic days, Albert Weber (q.v.).

Ultima Gully. 68°31' S, 78°33' E. A major ice gully, 0.75 km long and 30 meters deep, cut by a meltwater stream in the plateau ice at the edge of the Vestfold Hills. The north-facing side is a cliff displaying the strata of the plateau ice and the floor, while the south-facing sides are mantled by moraine. Named by ANCA for its impressive and desolate location ("ultima" meaning "last").

Ulu Peninsula. 63°56' S, 58°05' W. That portion of James Ross Island NW of the narrow (12 km wide) neck of land between Röhss Bay and Croft Bay, extending from Cape Obelisk to Cape Lachman. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988. In plan view, the feature is shaped like an ulu, the type of knife traditionally used by Eskimo women. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ulvetanna *see* **Ulvetanna Peak**

Ulvetanna Peak. 71°51' S, 8°20' E. A sharp peak, rising to 2930 m, about 3 km N of Kintanna Peak, in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 aerial photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Ulvetanna (i.e., "the wolf tooth"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ulvetanna Peak in 1967. The Germans call it Matterhorn.

The *Ulysses*. The first American whaler in Antarctic waters in the modern era (she was really Norwegian — read Anders Jahre — only with an American flag, ostensibly owned by the Western Operating Corporation, of Wilmington, Del. It was a tax scam). Built at Sparrows Point, Md., in 1915, and purchased in 1935 for $850,000. She was converted in Göteberg, Sweden, from an oil tanker into a 12,395-ton, 536 foot 4 inch factory, and much of the equipment on board came from the *Kosmos*. The *Ulysses*' first venture into Antarctic waters was 1937-38, with a (mostly) Norwegian crew under the command of Capt. Hans Mikkelsen, with 10 whale catchers. Lt. (jg) Quentin R. Walsh, of the U.S. Coast Guard, was whaling inspector aboard. Lt. Walsh's account of the expedition makes very interesting reading. **May 26, 1937**: She steamed out of dock, not really ready at all for the job. Lt. Walsh was the only native American aboard. The ship simply couldn't move properly, and had to return to Göteborg for a few weeks. **June 11, 1937**: She finally sailed for Sandefjord. **June 12, 1937**: She left Sandfjord, bound for Southampton. **June 15, 1937**: She arrived at Southampton, where she took on fuel oil. **June 16, 1937**: She left Southampton. **June 17, 1937**: While she was in the Bay of Biscay, there was a fire on board. This was the second fire. **June 20, 1937**: She passed Gibraltar. **June 26, 1937**: She arrived at Port Said, and passed through the Suez Canal. **June 27, 1937**: She arrived at Suez, leaving there the same day. **July 1, 1937**: She refueled from the *Macoma*, while in the Red Sea. **July 3, 1937**: Refueling was completed, and a man died on board. There was another fire. **July 10, 1937**: She crossed the Equator. **July 12, 1937**: She arrived at Diego Garcia, where she picked up more crew and 5 whale catchers. **July 24, 1937**: She

arrived at Shark Bay, Western Australia. That date whaling began in Australian waters. **July 25, 1937**: Another fire. **Aug. 23, 1937**: A man was killed after being hit by a whale fin. **Oct. 5, 1937**: Another fire. **Oct. 9, 1937**: She left Australia, bound for South Africa. **Nov. 1, 1937**: She arrived in Simonstown, South Africa. **Nov. 13, 1937**: She arrived at Walvis Bay, where the new manager, Nicolai B. Herlofsen, a Norwegian, came aboard. **Nov. 27, 1937**: The *Ulysses* left Walvis Bay, bound for Cape Town, with the catchers *Kos 6*, *7*, *11*, *21*, *22*, and *23*. The *H.J. Bull* was another catcher. **Nov. 30, 1937**: She arrived at Cape Town, where she took on fuel. **Dec. 1, 1937**: She left Cape Town, bound for the Weddell Sea. **Dec. 7, 1937**: She met her first icebergs, in 53°20' S, 14°58' E. **Dec. 8, 1937**: She killed her first whale in the Weddell Sea, which is where she would remain for the 1937-38 season. **Dec. 26, 1937**: The crew stopped work for 6 hours to celebrate Christmas Day. This was the only cessation of work aboard during the entire season. **Dec. 29, 1937**: The *Ulysses* was holed in her port side, right at a storage tank. She lost a lot of fuel. **Dec. 30, 1937**: The *Vikingen* came alongside, in 57°06' S, 12°06' E, and gave the *Ulysses* 900 tons of fresh water. **Jan. 2, 1938**: The *Vikingen* left. **Jan. 17, 1938**: The *Ulysses* established contact with the *Florida*, a tanker whose mission was to take whale oil off the *Ulysses* and to give her fresh water. There was an accident, in which the *Florida* hit the *Ulysses*, causing damage to both vessels. **Jan. 20, 1938**: She met up with the *Florida* again. **Jan. 22, 1938**: The *Ulysses* again fueled by the *Vikingen*. **Feb. 3, 1938**: The *Florida* again took off whale oil. **Feb. 19, 1938**: The *Ulysses* met the *Kosmos*, from whom she took on provisions. **Feb. 22, 1938**: The *Kosmos* left. **March 15, 1938**: The *Ulysses* concluded Antarctic operations, in 63°43' S, 26°01' W. **March 16, 1938**: The Antarctic whaling season ended, and the *Ulysses* headed north. 187 men had transferred to the *Kosmos*. She had taken 3665 whales (making 9000 tons of whale oil, i.e., 191,030 barrels, valued at a cool million dollars). One of the blue whales they took in the Weddell Sea was a pregnant female of 98 feet and 192 tons. **April 11, 1938**: She arrived off Sandy Hook, NJ. **June 12, 1937**: The *Ulysses* arrived back in New York. Anders Jahre made $2 million profit. She went back for the 1938-39 season, with 400 men aboard. She was back in 1939-40 and 1940-41.

Umber Island. 69°20' S, 72°10' W. A rocky island, 2.5 km long, 10 km NW of Dint Island, on the E side of Lazarev Bay, off the NW side of Alexander Island. Mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°13' S, 72°00' W. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1960. UK-APC accepted the name (and Searle's coordinates) on on March 2, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. On the RARE photos the island appears in deep shadow cast by the Havre Mountains to the NE. It appears on a British chart of 1961. U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 1975 corrected the coordinates, and, with these new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Mount Umbriel. 71°35' S, 68°46' W. Rising to 1500 m (the British say 1350 m), it overlooks the head of Venus Glacier (which flows to the E of it), in the E part of Alexander Island. First photographed, aerially, by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos by Searle, of the FIDS, in 1960. He plotted it in 71°36' S, 68°53' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, in association with Uranus Glacier, Umbriel being a satellite belonging to the planet Uranus. US-ACAN accepted the name (and Searle's cordinates) later in 1961. The feature was later re-plotted from Jan. 1973 U.S. Landsat images, and with the new coordinates, appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Umeboshi-iwa *see* **Umeboshi Rock**

Umeboshi Rock. 68°03' S, 43°07' E. Also spelled Umebosi Rock. A small and craggy coastal rock exposure, rising to 100 m above sea level, 6 km ENE of Akebono Rock, and 38 km W of Carstensfjella, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1962, and named by the Japanese on May 1, 1963, as Umebosi-iwa (i.e., "pickled plum rock," or "rumpled rock"). In 1968, US-ACAN accepted the name Umeboshi Rock. The Norwegians call it Sviskenuten, which is a translation of the Japanese name ("sviske" meaning "prune").

Umebosi-iwa *see* **Umeboshi Rock**

Umebosi Rock *see* **Umeboshi Rock**

Umitaka Bank. A seamount (submarine feature) centering on 67°25' S, 167°00' E. Named for the first *Umitaka Maru*, which took soundings in the area in 1964-65. The name was approved by US-ACAN in 1985, although as late as 1995, others were still calling it Umitaka Seamount.

[1]**The *Umitaka Maru***. A 1387-ton Japanese research and training vessel, built in 1955 for the Tokyo University of Fisheries (later to be called the Tokyo University of Marine Science). Strictly speaking she was the *Umitaka Maru II*, there having been a ship of that name before (although never in Antarctica). She accompanied the *Soya* in 1956-57, as well as conducting a fisheries expedition of her own. Her captain that season was Takeharu Kumagori, and 1st officer was Keijiro Ozawa. In Dec. 1958 she was in at Wellington, NZ. She was in Antarctic waters in 1961-62 (skipper was Keijiro Ozawa) on a Tokyo University of Marine Science Ocean Research expedition, led by Takeharu Kumagori. In 1964-65, under Capt. Ozawa again, she re-mapped Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. That season, she was in Antarctic waters between Nov. 2, and Nov. 8, 1964, and again between Feb. 25 and March 1, 1965. Yukiyasu Sasaki was chief scientist on that expedition. This was the third such expedition, but the first that ventured south of 60°S. The 4th such voyage, in 1966-67, again with Ozawa as captain, visited the South Shetlands, between Oct. 23 and Oct. 27, 1966. She was back for the 1967-68 season, between Nov. 13, 1967 and Feb. 11, 1968. In Dec. 1968 she was in the Persian Gulf. The Antarctic expeditions were taken over by the *Hakuho Maru* in 1968-69. The *Umitaka Maru* was replaced in 1973 by another ship of the same name (see below).

[2]**The *Umitaka Maru***. Replaced the earlier ship of the same name (see above) in 1973, the year she was built for the Tokyo University of Fisheries. Technically she was known as *Umitaka Maru III*, being the third ship of that name. 1828 tons, and 79 m long, she could cruise at 14 knots (with a maximum of 15 knots). She had 12 officers, a crew of 20, and could carry 47 scientists. She was in Antarctic waters in 1977-78, skippered by Hideo Houtani, and with Kenji Kanda as chief scientist, conducting marine biology research with a krill thrust. In 1980-81 the new ship was back for the Tokyo University of Fisheries, on two expeditions with the *Kaiyo Maru*, and led by chief scientist Masaaki Murano of the Tokyo University of Fisheries and Yuzou Komaki, chief scientist with the Japanese Fisheries Agency. Skipper of the *Umitaka Maru* was Inoue Kiyoshi. These two expeditions were part of FIBEX (q.v.). In 1983-84 she was back, off Wilkes Land and Enderby Land, again with Murano and Komaki leading the expedition, again in company with the *Kaiyo Maru*, but this time also with the *Hakuho Maru*. Capt. Hideo Houtani was skipper of the *Umitaka Maru* this season. This was as part of SIBEX (q.v.). After a long period of no Antarctic activity, she was back in Jan.-Feb. 1996, under the command of Capt. Isao Kasuga, off the coast of Adélie Land, conducting a biological and oceanographic survey of the Antarctic Convergence. In Sept. 1997 she was in the Japan Sea.

[3]**The *Umitaka Maru***. The fourth vessel with this name (but only the third in Antarctic waters), technically the *Umitaka Maru IV*, and again owned by the Tokyo University of Fisheries. Completed in 2000, she was 93 m long, and could carry 107 persons. She was off the coast of Adélie Land in 2002-03, and in Feb. 2003 was in Australia. She was back off the Adélie Land coast and off Lützow-Holm Bay in 2004-05, and off Lützow-Holm Bay in 2005-06. On Dec. 21, 2007 she left Cape Town, bound for a week's oceanographic study off Lützow-Holm Bay, and then on to Fremantle, Western Australia. She left Fremantle on Jan. 23, 2008, bound for Antarctica, as one of the three international ships taking part in CEAMARK (Collaborative East Antarctic Marine Census). Takashi Ishimaru was voyage leader, and Graham Hosie was the CEAMARK leader). They spent 15 days observation off the coast of Adélie Land and George V Land.

Umitaka Seamount *see* **Umitaka Bank**

Gora Umova. 73°30' S, 61°50' E. A mountain on the large massif between Mount Mather and Mount Bayliss, on the S side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. This feature occupies exactly the same coordinates as Mount Menzies.

Una Peaks. 65°01' S, 63°47' W. Very prominent twin ice- and snow-capped peaks, formed of basalt, on Renard Island, rising to 747 m, S

of Cape Renard, at the entrance to Lemaire Channel, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. This feature is known in the mountain climbing world as Cape Renard Towers, but, more informally among Fids, BAS personnel, and mountain climbers, as Una's Tits (it is on a 1956 chart as such). Irene Una Sedgwick was a Falkland Islander, born on Aug. 16, 1931, daughter of merchant Lawrence Adrian Sedgwick and his wife Irene Isabella Atkins. After boarding school, she was, between Oct. 1949 and Nov. 1950, temporary clerk to FIDS and acting private secretary to Sir Miles Clifford, governor of the Falkland Islands (some say she was a barmaid on South Georgia, but this is absolutely untrue, partly because there never has been a bar on South Georgia, and also because it is unimaginable that the lady in question would ever be a barmaid anywhere). In 1950 she was in her office at Government House, and Bob Spivey walked in fresh from an extended stay in Antarctica. He was wearing canvas trousers held up by a rope, and a faded submariner's pullover. He subsequently asked her if she would like to see his huskies. Even more subsequently, he asked her to marry him. She told him she only accepted applications in triplicate. Spivey went back to England, and in 1952 Una flew on the first ever flight out of the Falklands, on a Sunderland flying boat, up the South American coast to Brazil, and then across to Cape Verde, and up to England. She went to Australia, living and working for 3 years in Northern Territory. Then off to South Africa, where her uncle owned a small supermarket. Back in London in 1959, she ran into Bob again (they had kept in touch), and in Feb. 1960, in Dorset, they were married. They almost immediately took a Dutch ship back to the Solomons, where Bob lived and worked for the Colonial Service. After several attempts by Fids, from the mid-1950s on, and BAS climbers up the north face, the first conquest of Una's Tits was via East Buttress, on Feb. 1-4, 1997, by Canadians Jia Condon and Rich Prohaska. They reached the East Summit, but then descended rather than try the too dangerous saddle connecting that summit with the slightly higher West Summit, which was finally conquered 2 years later by a German team, who climbed straight up the SW face. On May 20, 2008, UK-APC named this feature Una Peaks, and, on Oct. 21, 2008, US-ACAN accepted this new name. Una still lives in the state of Victoria. Her sister Heather married John Tonkin.

Unbestimmter Sporn. 71°37' S, 163°21' E. A spur in the NE part of Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans. The name means "more indeterminate."

Unconformity Buttress *see* **Breccia Crag**

Cape Underset *see* [1]**North Point**

Underwear. Tourists should wear thermal underwear, or at least something warm, depending on the tolerance level of their more southerly regions.

Mount Underwood. 68°08' S, 49°21' E. An elongated mountain, 2.5 km E of Mount Flett, in the central part of the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Robert "Bob" Underwood, geophysicist at Wilkes Station in 1959 and 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Underwood, Joseph Addison. b. July 15, 1809, Jefferson, Maine, son of Joseph Underwood and Sylvia Chapin. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a lieutenant when he married Sarah J. Stevens, in May 1838, in Boston. He was on the *Vincennes* with Wilkes, during USEE 1838-42, but was killed at Malolo on July 24, 1840.

Underwood Glacier. 66°35' S, 108°00' E. A channel glacier, about 24 km long, it flows between Reist Rocks (13 km to the W of the terminus of this glacier) and Cape Nutt, to feed Vincennes Bay, to the E of the Knox Coast, in Wilkes Land. Snyder Rocks are 5 km to the W of the terminus of this glacier. Mapped in 1955 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Lt. Joseph A. Underwood. ANCA accepted the name.

Undietch, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Undine*. Iron-hulled steam sealing yacht, built in Leith, Scotland, in 1884, as the *Lady Aline*. From 1888 to 1906 she was a Royal Navy vessel, and in 1907 was bought by Carl Anton Larsen's Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Larsen took her to South Georgia in September that year, and in 1908-09 took her on a trip through the islands of South Georgia and the South Sandwich group, to find harbors for whaling. Skipper of the ship that year was Ottar Jørgensen. They left Grytviken in Nov. 1908. Christen Granöe was 1st mate. In 1911-12, again under the overall command of Larsen, she relieved Órcadas Station, bringing in the 1912 wintering-over party. She was also loaned to GermAE 1911-12. The ship relieved Órcadas again in 1916-17, captain unknown. She continued as a sealer until an Argentine fishing company bought her in 1919. She was sold several times more, and sank in 1960.

Ungane *see* **Ungane Islands**

Ungane Islands. 69°16' S, 39°29' E. Three small, islands, 6 km WNW of Hamnenabben Head, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Ungane (i.e., "the children"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ungane Islands in 1968.

Unger Island. 70°41' S, 166°55' E. A small, ice-free island, the westernmost of the Lyall Islands, 6 km SE of Cape Hooker, in the W side of the entrance to Yule Bay, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Pat B. Unger (b. Jan. 1931), USNR, medical officer at Little America in 1957.

Unger Peak. 79°21' S, 86°10' W. A conspicuous, mainly ice-covered peak rising above the plateau at the S end of Founders Escarpment, 3 km NNW of Zavis Peak, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Maurice Henry Unger (b. July 1940), USN, navigator on photographic flights over Ellsworth Land and Marie Byrd Land during OpDF 1965 and OpDF 1966.

Mount Unicorn. 71°16' S, 67°07' W. Rising to about 900 m, it is the most northeasterly of the Batterbee Mountains, about 10 km NW of Mount Ness, at George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation Monoceros (the Unicorn). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

The *Union*. Possibly tender to the *Lynx*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 and 1821-22 seasons.

[1]**Cabo Unión**. 63°22' S, 57°56' W. A cape, SW of the Laclavère Plateau and of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Argentines.

[2]**Cabo Unión** *see* **Cape Ducorps**

Union Glacier. 79°45' S, 82°30' W. Also called Bastien Glacier. A large, heavily crevassed glacier flowing E from the plateau at the Edson Hills (on the W side of the Heritage Range), between Pioneer Heights and the Enterprise Hills, in the middle of the Heritage Range, receiving the flow of several tributary glaciers as it does so. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, in keeping with the heritage theme.

The *Unitas*. German whaling factory ship, the largest in Germany, she was owned by Unilever (through their German subsidiary, the Unitas Whaling Company), and flew a German flag. Launched in May 1937, at Bremen, she was in Antarctic waters in 1937-38 and 1938-39. She had 9 catchers, *Unitas 1* through *9*. In 1939 she was laid up in Hamburg for the rest of the war, was seized by the Allies in 1945, and began a new whaling career, as the *Empire Victory*.

United Kingdom seen herein as UK (*see* **Great Britain**)

United Kingdom Antarctic Place-Names Committee. Abbreviated to UK-APC. Established on Nov. 14, 1945, by the UK Polar Committee.

United Nations. The first UN discussion on Antarctica came in 1984 and on Dec. 16, 1985 the UN General Assembly voted 92-0 that all mineral resources in Antarctica should be split between all nations.

The *United States*. Sealing barque from Stonington, Conn. In 1843-44 she was at the Crozet Islands (46°S), on a whaling and sealing expedition under Capt. Barnum, and was back at the same place, on the same mission, in 1849-51, under the same skipper (Barnum). She visited the South Shetlands in 1852-53, under the command of Capt. Adby Wilcox, arriving back in Stonington, on May 10, 1853, with 308 fur seal skins and 2200 barrels of elephant oil. She left

Stonington again on July 28, 1853, again bound for the South Shetlands, for the 1853-54 season, again under Wilcox, and with the *Flying Cloud* as her tender. On Oct. 9, 1853, the *Sarah E. Spear* (which was sailing with the fleet) and the *Flying Cloud* were both lost in a gale off the Falklands. All crews were saved. The *United States* abandoned her intentions of going to the South Shetlands, and arrived back in Stonington on Jan. 12, 1854. Wilcox was back in the South Shetlands, in the *United States*, in the period 1854-56.

United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names. Abbreviated to US-ACAN. Part of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (UBGN), which established ACAN in July 1943. Its first gazetteer, *The Geographical Names of Antarctica*, was published by the UBGN in 1947.

United States Air Force Electronics Test Unit. An expedition of two ski-equipped C-47 aircraft sent out from Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, DC, to Antarctica, for the 1957-58 season, during IGY. Its purpose was to test a Raydist electronic positioning system by surveying and photographing about 100,000 square miles within a 400-mile radius of Ellsworth Station, which was to be the base of operations. **Oct. 1, 1957**: They left Washington, and flew to Ushuaia, Argentina. **Oct. 16, 1957:** They left Ushuaia, and flew to Robert Island, in the South Shetlands, in order to refuel. **Nov. 21, 1957**: They finally left Robert Island, after being grounded by bad weather. The first plane, commanded by the expedition leader, Major Jim Lassiter, then flew to the mainland, but had to land on Dolleman Island to wait for a storm to pass. **Nov. 22, 1957:** Lassiter's plane reached its destination, Ellsworth Station. **Dec. 6, 1957**: The second plane, with Capt. David Roderick (2nd-in-command of the expedition) arrived at Ellsworth. **Mid-Jan. 1958**: The expedition was completed, and they left for home on the *General San Martín*. The planes were later returned to the USAF. Other members of the expedition were: Dalton Webb, an electronics engineer with the Raydist Corporation, who spent a lot of time in the Pensacola Mountains; Capt. Dalton E. Alley; Staff Sgt. Robert E. Bennett, radio operator; Sgt. Ray J. Cavart, flight engineer; Master Sgt. Kit Gray (*see* **Gray Hill**), flight engineer; Willard Nieth (*see* **Neith Nunatak**—sic), photographer; Capt. Samuel J. Lance, navigator; John Wall; and Neil Hinckley. All these men had features named after them, except Ray Cavart.

United States Antarctic Program. Known as USAP since 1971, the successor to USARP (*see* **United States Antarctic Research Program**). Still managed by the National Science Foundation, it remained (until 1997, anyway, when the Navy got out of Antarctica) the overall word for the U.S. involvement in Antarctica. In 1988-89 there were 75 scientific projects on hand in Antarctica.

United States Antarctic Research Program. Known as USARP. A division of the office of the National Science Foundation. It began on Jan. 1, 1959 (effective from March), as a U.S. successor to IGY, and was headquartered in McMurdo Base. To put it succinctly, USARP was the post-IGY U.S. scientific involvement in Antarctica. A member of USARP was called a usarp (and was usually a civilian). This was replaced by USAP in 1971, but a member was not called a usap.

United States Antarctic Service Expedition. 1939-41. Known as USAS. This was Admiral Byrd's third expedition to Antarctica, the first U.S. government-sponsored expedition there since USEE 1838-42, and the largest Antarctic expedition up to that time. Its intentions were to set up two permanent bases in the sector of American interest, and to explore that area systematically; to chart the coastline between 72°W and 148°W, as well as the Weddell Sea coast; to conduct other aerial and detailed scientific investigations: auroral phenomena, bacteriology, botany, cosmic rays, glaciology, magnetism, medicine, meteorology, micro-paleontology, ornithology, petrography and petrology, physiography, physiology, seismology, structural geology, and zoology. Byrd, Finn Ronne, and Dick Black had all been planning separate expeditions when President Roosevelt persuaded them to join forces as USAS, to be led by Byrd, or at least, to be under his overall nominal command. **June 30, 1939**: The U.S. Congress established the United States Antarctic Service, which would be the actual organ to send the expedition to Antarctica. They had two ships, the *North Star*, and the *Bear* (Byrd's old ship, the *Bear of Oakland*, from ByrdAE 1933-35, now renamed). 160 dogs took part in USAS, and 125 men (including 21 scientists), 59 of whom would comprise the shore party for the winter of 1940, at the two bases, East Base and West Base. The rest of the men would stay on the ships. Four planes were used on the expedition: a Barkley-Grow T8P-1 two-engine seaplane (NC18470) was carried on the *Bear* for ice reconnaissance; two Curtiss-Wright Condor twin-engine biplanes, one for East Base and one for West Base; and one single-engine Beechcraft D17A biplane (NC20778), stationed at West Base. Other machines used were two light Army tanks and two light artillery tractors, one of each for each base, as well as the Snowcruiser (q.v.), brought down from the USA by its creator, Dr. Tom Poulter himself, and that would go to West Base. **Sept. 23, 1939**: The *San Jacinto* arrived in New York from Puerto Rico, carrying three future *Bear* crew members—Eddie Bradshaw, Walter Szeeley, and Roger Scott. **Nov. 15, 1939**: The *North Star* commanded by Capt. Isak Lystad, left Boston at 6.14 a.m, bound for Philadelphia, with a Merchant Marine crew: Charlie Salenjus (1st mate); John Wahlborg (2nd mate); Fletcher Ruttle (3rd mate); William Schroeder (4th mate); Kenneth Simundson (bosun); Francis Bearse (radioman); Otto Sanwick (chief engineer); Thomas Holland (1st engineer); Gordon Lien (2nd engineer); C.G. Ralls (3rd engineer); H.O. Hendricks (machinist); Sigfred Sundt (steward); Jimmy Kalerak (2nd cook); John Gambole (baker); Paul Holman and Boston Hunt (waiters); Carl Weissenborn (messboy); Harvey Henderson (galleyman); Leo Belles, W.D. LeRoux, and Bill Lee (oilers); Franklyn Johnson (wiper); John Wahlborg, Jr., Francis Lambson, Jerry O'Brien, Moe Cole, and Albert Duggan (seamen); and James Wiles (deckhand). Alfred B. Geyer was medical officer aboard ship. The 2 ships took separate routes across the Pacific. The expeditioners aboard the *North Star* were: Al Wade, Doc Poulter, Doc Frazier, Finn Ronne, Chuck O'Connor, Larry Warner, Charles Passel, Robert Palmer, Don Hilton, Sig Gutenko, Roger Hawthorne, Fred Dustin, Ike Schlossbach, Earl Lockhart, Milton J. Lobell (ichthyologist; only for the 1st half of the expedition; he would stay aboard ship), Malcolm Davis (biologist on the *North Star* during the first half of the expedition; he would stay on the ship), Eric Clarke (cosmic ray observer; he would stay aboard ship), Ray Butler, Dick Moulton, Zadik Collier, Moe Morency, Arnold Court, Tex Helm (the expedition photographer), Joe Wells, Bob Steele, Dick Black, Jack Richardson, Paul Siple, Adam Asman, Pappy Reece, Art Carroll, Clay Bailey, Harold Gilmour, Ted Petras, Jack Perkins, Malcolm Douglass, Jim McCoy (chief pilot), and 9 Eskimo and Malemute dogs, 7 black and white, and 2 pure white, all the dogs being led by Kotik, the lead dog. **Nov. 17, 1939**: The *North Star* pulled into Philadelphia. The *Bear* left Boston Harbor on a test run. **Nov. 21, 1939**: The Beechcraft airplane was loaded aboard the *North Star*, next to the Snowcruiser. The *North Star* left Philadelphia at 3 P.M., in snow and hail. **Nov. 22, 1939**: The *Bear* left Boston, commanded by Richard Cruzen, the 2nd-in-command of the expedition. The rest of the crew (all U.S. Navy) were: Cdr. Ladislaus Adamkiewicz (medical officer); Lt. George Dufek (navigator); Lt. Bill Crofford (1st officer); Lt. Peter Neimo (2nd officer); William Daly (chief bosun); bosun's mates 1st class Ernest Flaherty, Elmo Jenkins, John Hostinsky, and Lester Lehrke (a sailmaker and communications man, he would go to East Base); William Vrobel (coxswain); Joseph Wallace (yeoman 1st class); Arthur Hill (photographer's mate 3rd class); Swede Nylund (radioman 1st class); Joe Daigle (radioman 3rd class); Frank Messer (chief machinist 1st class); Frank Dawley (chief machinist); Clayton Nelson and Charles Meyer (chief machinist's mate); Charles Allen, George Wyckoff, Thomas Smith, and Wes Jakobczyk (machinist's mates 1st class); Fred Schmohe and James McFarlane (electrician's mates 1st class); Charles Nusbaum (ship's cook 1st class); Emil Swensson (ship's cook 2nd class); Joseph Littleton (ship's cook 3rd class); mess attendants George Gibbs (1st class) and David Taylor (2nd class) (these last three were the first recorded black men to go south in modern times—*see* **Blacks in Antarctica**); and the following seamen 1st class: Robert McLean, Robert Mulhern, Robert Johnson, Sidney Kanefsky, Jack Keck, Anthony Kelczewski (i.e., Tony Wayne), Eddie Bradshaw, Homer Ertenberg, Walter Szeeley, and Roger Scott. Also aboard were expeditioners Pappy Gray, Elmer Lamplugh, Howard

Odom, Ben Johansen, Harry Darlington, Archie Hill, Len Berlin, Glenn Dyer, Lee Curtis, Paul Knowles, Carl Eklund, Holly Richardson, Dutch Dolleman, Lou Colombo, Joe Healy, Jack Bursey, Herb Dorsey, Herwil Bryant, Earle Perce, Ashley Snow, Dr. Lewis Sims, and photographer Charlie Shirley. Byrd's secretary, J.E. MacDonald, would go as far as Panama. **Nov. 30, 1939**: Byrd boarded the *North Star* at Balboa. **Dec. 3, 1939**: The *North Star* crossed the Equator at 6.15 A.M. **Dec. 6, 1939**: The *Bear* left Balboa, bound for Antarctica. **Dec. 13, 1939**: The *North Star* at Pitcairn Island, where they took on board a four-year-old boy, Little Ellis. Ellis's grandfather was Arthur Young, who had lost his wife 3 days before the *North Star* pulled into Pitcairn. Ellis's mother lived in Dunedin, hence the good deed. **Dec. 17, 1939**: The *North Star* at Rapa Island, in French Polynesia. **Dec. 20, 1939**: Doc Frazier operated on Dick Moulton's back, aboard the *North Star*. **Dec. 27, 1939**: The *North Star* pulled into Wellington, NZ. **Dec. 28, 1939**: The *Bear* sighted her first icebergs, in about 58°S. **Dec. 29, 1939**: The *Bear* crossed into Antarctic waters, in 123°43' W. **Dec. 30, 1939**: At noon, the *North Star* left Wellington for Dunedin. On that day, the *Bear* was in 63°S, 124°W. **Dec. 31, 1939**: The *Bear* was in 64°S, 127°W. **Jan. 1, 1940**: The *Bear* in 63°26' S, 130°16' W, on New Year's Day, and reached the pack ice. **Jan. 2, 1940**: The *Bear* headed west along the pack ice, looking for an opening. She reached 63°35' S, 144°13' W. **Jan. 3, 1940**: At 6.05 A.M., with a crowd on the dock to see them off, despite the hour, and Maori singers bringing tears to a lot of eyes, the *North Star* left Dunedin, heading to Antarctica. The *Bear* was in 63°S, 147°W. **Jan. 4, 1940**: The *Bear* in 62°30' S, 149°W. **Jan. 5, 1940**: The *Bear* was in open water again, in 62°34' S, 153°32' W. That day there was a bit of a worry when the monstrous Snowcruiser shifted on deck. **Jan. 6, 1940:** The *Bear* in 63°42' S, 159°W. **Jan. 7, 1940**: The *North Star* was in 61°S. The *Bear* crossed the Antarctic Circle, and by noon was in 66°42' S, 162°26' W. The crew of the *Bear* saw a keg go floating by, heading north. This was an unusual sighting, to say the least. **Jan. 8, 1940**: The *North Star*, which had been running straight down the date line all day, sighted her first iceberg, at 3.30 P.M. The *Bear* was in 69°S, 166°W. **Jan. 9, 1940**: At noon, the *Bear* was in 69°48' S, 172°55' W. The *North Star* had broken through the pack ice into the Ross Sea, and was 255 miles from the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 10, 1940**: The *Bear* entered the pack ice, in 69°30' S, 179°30' E. **Jan. 11, 1940**: Early in the morning, the *North Star* sighted the Ross Ice Barrier. At 8.15 a.m, after cruising east along the barrier, she entered the Bay of Whales. Byrd found that the bay had shrunk since he had last been there in 1935. However, they couldn't moor the ship because of the ice. So, they pressed on east to Kainan Bay, tried the ice, couldn't get in, and pressed on farther east, to Okuma Bay. They couldn't get in there either. That day, at noon, the *Bear* was in 71°33' S, 178°W, having had an easy trip through the pack ice. **Jan. 12, 1940**: The *Bear* was in the Ross Sea, in 74°S, 179°W. The *North Star* finally entered Kainan Bay at 2.30 A.M., and moored there. Siple (leading), Boyd, and Schlossbach got off the ship, to plan a site for West Base. Apparently Black, Ronne, and Moulton were to set out immediately afterwards, as a back-up team, with dogs, tents, provisions, and so on, but, somehow this never happened. By 8 A.M. everyone was worried about the first party, so the second party finally set out. Kainan Bay turned out to be not such a good idea, so everyone got back on board, and by 10 P.M. they were back at the Bay of Whales. Siple, Wade, and Poulter all got out to find a suitable place for landing the Snowcruiser. **Jan. 13, 1940**: At noon, the *Bear* was in 77°14' S, 170°50' W. **Jan. 14, 1940**: The *Bear* entered the Bay of Whales. George Gibbs was the first man down the ladder onto the continent. **Jan. 17, 1940**: Byrd transferred to the *Bear*, and they hoisted the admiral's flag — upside down. **Jan. 18, 1940**: The *Bear* left the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 19, 1940:** The *Bear*, with Byrd aboard, headed for South Cape, for calibration of direction finders. **Jan. 22, 1940**: The first of 4 major flights from the *Bear* over Marie Byrd Land. **Jan. 23, 1940**: The 2nd of the flights from the *Bear*, over the Ford Ranges. Lambson had his accident on the *North Star*. **Jan. 24, 1940**: The *North Star* left West Base at 7 P.M., bound for Valparaíso, Chile, after unloading at Little America III, or West Base as it was called, in 69°29' S, 163°57' W, near the Bay of Whales, and which was under the command of Paul Siple. The *North Star* was going to Chile to pick up 600 tons of supplies for East Base, as well as some South American observers — 1st Lt. Ezequiel Rodríguez Salazar, and Lt. Federico Bonert Holzapfel, both of the Chilean Navy, and Lt. Emilio L. Díaz and Lt. Julio Poch, both of the Argentine Navy. **Jan. 25, 1940**: The 3rd flight from the *Bear*. **Jan. 26, 1940**: The 4th flight from the *Bear*, over the Hobbs Coast. **Jan. 28, 1940**: A piloted balloon went up from West Base, the first of 219 such ascents. The Snowcruiser was set up by Poulter. There were 33 men at West Base, 34 if one includes senior scientist Al Wade, who was in charge of the Snowcruiser, and officially not really based at West Base. 11 scientists were stationed here: Paul Siple (base leader and geographer), Arnold Court (meteorologist), Jack Richardson (meteorological observer), Larry Warner and Charles Passel (geologists), Jack Perkins (biologist), Roy Fitzsimmons (magnetician, seismologist, navigator, and assistant to the auroral observer), Murray Wiener (auroral observer), Len Berlin (cadastral engineer), and Earl Lockhart (physiologist). Other personnel at West Base were: Doc Frazier (medical officer; he was officially listed as part of the scientific crew), Harold Gilmour (administrative assistant, recorder, and historian), Ray Butler (cartographer), Ike Schlossbach (chief engineer), Charles Shirley (chief photographer), Dick Moulton (photographer and chief dog driver), Joe Wells (photographer and observer), Pappy Reece and Clay Bailey (radio operators), Felix Ferranto (radio and tractor operator), Jim McCoy (chief pilot), Ted Petras (pilot), Walt Giles (co-pilot and radio operator on the flights out of West Base), Pappy Gray (aviation machinists's mate and pilot), Vernon Boyd (chief mechanic), Fred Dustin (mechanic; he was transferred here from East Base), Clyde Griffith (machinist and tractor operator), Adam Asman (tractor driver), Louis Colombo (dog driver and biologist), Jack Bursey and Malcolm Douglass (dog drivers), Roger Hawthorne (field representative), Sig Gutenko (cook and steward), and Chuck O'Connor. **Jan. 31, 1940**: The *Bear* arrived back at the Bay of Whales. **Feb. 1, 1940**: The *Bear* left the Bay of Whales, bound for East Base. **Feb. 4, 1940**: The *Bear* passed Franklin Island. **Feb. 5, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 74°29' S, 166°06' E, in Terra Nova Bay. **Feb. 6, 1940**: The *Bear* was at Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea. **Feb. 9, 1940**: Jim McCoy flew from West Base into the interior of Marie Byrd Land. **Feb. 11, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 69°15' S, 179°15' E. **Feb. 12-13, 1940**: Petras flew over the Ross Ice Shelf. **Feb. 16, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 67°S, 130°W. **Feb. 18, 1940:** The *Bear* was in 69°30' S, 121°W. **Feb. 21, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 70°30' S, 109°W, in which general area they stayed for the next 4 days. **Feb. 24, 1940**: The plane was put over the side of the *Bear*, and flew off, with Snow as pilot, Perce as co-pilot, and Byrd as navigator. **Feb. 25, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 71°24' S, 105°36' W. The plane flew again, this time with Dufek as navigator. **Feb. 26, 1940**: The *Bear* was in 70°42' S, 102°18' W, and heading east along the scattered pack ice. **Feb. 27, 1940**: Snow, Perce, and Byrd made another flight from the *Bear*, in 70°12' S, 94°48' W. Thurston Island was discovered. **Feb. 29, 1940**: McCoy flew from West Base over the Ross Ice Shelf. **March 4, 1940**: The *Bear* anchored at Horseshoe Island. **March 5, 1940**: A flight from the *North Star*; the *North Star*, coming back south from Chile, met the *Bear* at Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, and they began a search for the site for East Base. **March 8, 1940**: The site for East Base was selected, on Stonington Island, at 68°12' S, 67°03' W, during a flight by Byrd, Black, Snow, and Perce. **March 11, 1940**: After a delay caused by gales, unloading at East Base began. **March 20, 1940**: The ships completed unloading at East Base. There were 75 dogs here, one of the Condor biplanes, one light Army tank, and one light artillery tractor. There were also 26 men: Dick Black (base leader), Finn Ronne (chief of staff, and 2nd-in-command). 6 of the scientists were stationed here — Herb Dorsey (meteorologist), Paul Knowles (geologist), Herwil Bryant (biologist), Carl Eklund (ornithologist), Glenn Dyer (cadastral engineer), and Don Hilton (surveyor). Other personnel at East Base were: Lt. Lewis Sims, USN (medical officer), Bob Palmer (supply officer and assistant to the meteorologist), Elmer Lamplugh, Howard Odom, and Lytton Musselman (communications men), Lester Lehrke (sail maker and communications man; he replaced Holly Richardson), Little Moe Morency (tractor driver and communications man), Ashley Snow (chief pilot), Earle Perce (co-pilot and radio

operator), Bill Pullen (aviation machinist's mate), Art Carroll (chief aerial photographer on the flights made from East Base), Dutch Dolleman (machinist and tractor driver; he replaced Fred Dustin), Zadik Collier and Harry Darlington (machinists; Darlington replaced Hawthorne), Bob Steele (tank driver), Charlie Sharbonneau (carpenter), Joe Healy (dog driver and operations man), and Archie Hill (cook). Various forays would be made from East Base, including Ronne and Eklund's 84-day sledge journey to the SW end of George VI Sound. **March 21, 1940**: The two ships, the *North Star* and the *Bear*, set sail for home, with Byrd on the *Bear*. Holly Richardson, due to stay at East Base for the winter, was suffering from a stomach ailment, and had to leave on the *Bear*, and was replaced by Lester Lehrke off the *Bear*. Fred Dustin transferred to West Base, being replaced at East Base by Dutch Dolleman, and Roger Hawthorne went back on the *Bear*, replaced by Harry Darlington. **March 27, 1940**: The main building was completed at East Base, after everyone had worked all daylight hours while living out of a tent camp. The machine shop, generator house, and science building were next to be built, in that order. **April 2, 1940**: The *Bear* arrived at Punta Arenas, Chile. **April 7, 1940**: The *Bear* left Punta Arenas, and headed west through the Magellan Straits. **Late April 1940**: All major construction was finished at East Base. **May 20, 1940**: Ashley Snow flew out of East Base, with Earle Perce as co-pilot, and along with Black, Carroll, Ronne, and Dyer, to make a reconnaissance of George VI Sound. They were looking for sledge routes, and a place for a cache to drop supplies, somewhere south of the Wordie Ice Shelf. **May 21, 1940**: The East Base air crew, plus surveyor Hilton, flew to 69°32' S, 66°56' W, where they set up the Wordie Cache, 2000 feet above sea level, so that sledgers would have a chance if things went wrong. **July 21-22, 1940**: Black, Ronne, Healy, and Carroll made a sledge trip up the Northeast Glacier, to a height of 2200 feet, and could see a possible sledge route up to about 4500 feet. **July 26, 1940**: Malcom Douglass walked out of West Base, in a suicide attempt. **July 28, 1940**: Douglass returned, after 44 hours. **Aug. 2-3, 1940**: Black, Ronne, Healy, and Carroll scouted the head of Neny Fjord for possible routes of ascent to the Neny Glacier, but nothing was found. **Aug. 6, 1940**: Black, Ronne, Healy, Dyer and Knowles set out from East Base with 55 dogs in 7 teams, up the Northeast Glacier. The supporting party, to go with them part of the way, consisted of Eklund, Hilton, Carroll, Musselman, and Darlington. **Aug. 9, 1940**: After a hard climb, Black's party camped on the plateau, at an elevation of 5500 feet, at what they called Mile High Camp. A violent easterly hurricane struck that night, and continued for 2 days. That night (Aug. 9) a flight was made from East Base to look for the party, with no luck. **Aug. 13, 1940**: Black's party arrived back at East Base. **Sept. 9, 1940**: Knowles, Hilton, and Darlington, of the Weddell Coast Party, assisted by Healy and Musselman, set out on the first of two scouting and cache-laying journeys across the Antarctic Peninsula. **Sept. 16, 1940**: A flight was made from East Base over the plateau, to try to spot the Weddell Coast Party, whose radio was not working properly. However, due to bad visibility, the flight had to be aborted, and the plane barely made it back to base. **Sept. 18, 1940**: Warner led the party to establish 105-Mile Depot (q.v.). **Sept. 21, 1940**: Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll, Ronne, and Dyer made a flight over the plateau, across the Antarctic Peninsula, and down the Weddell side, to about 69°S, photographing Mobiloil Bay and much else, before bad weather forced their return. Again, they just made it back to base. **Sept. 28, 1940**: Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll, and Ronne, flew to the Wordie Cache area, then on to the Weddell Coast and the Wakefield Highlands, photographing as they went. They spotted the Weddell Coast depot-laying party toiling up the Northeast Glacier. With Hilton's ground surveys and air photos taken on this flight, much new reliable mapping was done. **Oct. 15, 1940**: The Weddell Coast Party arrived back at East Base after their second scouting and cache-laying journeys, having placed 2300 pounds of dog and man food near a glacier descent they had scouted on the Weddell side. Jack Perkins led a major sledge journey east out of West Base. In fact, various research parties went out from West Base — a biological party and a geological survey party, both of which went to the Edsel Ford Mountains; a Pacific Coast survey party which went to Mount Hal Flood; and a geological party that went to the Rockefeller Mountains. **Oct. 26, 1940**: The exposed meteorological outpost in 68°08' S, 66°32' W, planned and built by Dorsey from East Base, was occupied by Palmer and Lehrke. This would be their home for 2 months, and twice a day they sent radio reports back to base. This outpost was invaluable for the airplane flights. **Nov. 4, 1940**: Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll, and Ronne flew from the sea ice between East Base and Neny Island, bound for the northern tip of Alexander Island and a scouting and mapping flight. **Nov. 6, 1940**: The main southern sledging party left East Base, under the command of Ronne. Carl Eklund was 2nd-in-command. The others were Musselman, Dyer, and Healy. The mission was to explore the regions SW and south of Alexander Island, and to delineate the coastline in the Pacific quadrant. The original plan had been to fly the party out to Charcot Island, thus avoiding the need to sledge over the dangerous ice of Marguerite Bay, but the plane could not take off due to bad weather. Knowles and Hilton went along as a support party, and would turn back after 7 days. Planes had set up caches along the trail. 55 dogs were divided into 5 teams, with 2618 pounds of dog food, 900 pounds of man food, and 290 pounds of kerosene. There were 1050 pounds of other equipment, making the total almost 2½ tons, as they set out for Cape Berteaux. **Nov. 11, 1940**: There were 3 sledging parties at McKinley Peak. **Nov. 12, 1940**: At the area of the Wordie Cache (the actual cache had become snowed over, and could not be found), Knowles and Hilton turned back to East Base from the sledging trip. On that day Black, Snow, Perce, and Carroll flew a cache of gasoline and dog and man food to 71°45' S, 67°50' W, i.e., the Batterbee Cache (near the Batterbee Mountains). **Nov. 15, 1940**: Knowles and Hilton returned to East Base. **Nov. 16, 1940**: Black, Snow, Perce, Sims, and Sharbonneau flew a new cache out to the Wordie Cache area. Ronne's sledging party pressed on from the Wordie Cache. **Nov. 18, 1940**: Knowles, Hilton, and Darlington left East Base to pick up their cache on the plateau and then go on their main journey south along the Weddell Coast. **Dec. 2, 1940**: Ronne's sleging party entered the George VI Sound. **Dec. 3, 1940**: Ronne's sledging party arrived at the Batterbee Cache. **Dec. 23, 1940**: In 72°46' S, 75°43' W, Ronne's sledging party headed for home. **Dec. 30, 1940**: Black, Snow, Perce, Carroll, and Dyer made the last exploratory flight. During the expedition, over 1500 miles of new coastline had been discovered aerially, much of it plotted with the help of ground surveys. **Jan. 4, 1941**: Ronne's sledging party back at the Batterbee Cache. **Jan. 7, 1941**: All the sledging parties returned to West Base. **Jan. 15, 1941**: Ronne's sledging party left the Batterbee Cache. **Jan. 17, 1941**: Knowles, Hilton, and Darlington returned to East Base. **Jan. 19, 1941**: Ronne's sledging party began the ascent of the glacier toward the Wordie Cache. **Jan. 20, 1941**: Malcolm Douglass was locked up on the *Bear*, in order to prevent him committing suicide. **Jan. 28, 1941**: Ronne's sledging party arrived back at East Base, after a trip of 1097 miles. **Feb. 1, 1941**: The *North Star* and *Bear* having returned, they evacuated West Base, then sailed for East Base. Dana K. Bailey had replaced Eric Clarke as the ship-based cosmic ray observer. Some of the crew members of both ships did not return for the second half. On the *Bear* these were: Tony Kelczewski, Walter Szeeley, James McFarlane, and Eddie Bradshaw. Replacements were: Earl Bawtinhimer (quartermaster 3rd class), Ralph Moller (quartermaster 1st class), Cyrus Napier (officers' cook 3rd class), Kenneth Stuart (chief machinist's mate), and the three coxswains — Curtis Michael, Joseph L'Esperance, and Gerald Temple. Those of the *North Star* who did not return were: Holland, Hendricks, Kalerak, Gambole, Hunt, Henderson, Leroux, Lee, Johnson, Simundson, Wahlborg, Jr., Lambson, O'Brien, Duggan, Wiles, and Schroeder. Replacements on the *North Star* were John Boss, Ellsworth Bush, John Rose, Earle Snyder, J.A. Neiswender, Everett Arnes, Arthur Corbett, Robert W. Bell, George M. Grasty, Vernon I. Miller, Fremont R. Cody, Wes Carscaden, George N. Weed, Frank N. Thompson, John J. Dolan, Gustav Lund, Paul M. Bratsberg, Gunnar N. Hansen, Walter R. Hansen, Phillip F. Lindner, G.E. Phelps, and a doctor, Henry Storgaard. **Feb. 24, 1941**: The ships reached East Base but could not get in because of the ice. So, the personnel on the *Bear* constructed a landing strip on Mikkelsen Island (now known as Watkins Island), so the members of East Base could

fly out in their Condor — without their dogs and most of their equipment, the equipment being abandoned and the dogs destroyed. **March 22, 1941**: East Base was formally evacuated. **March 26, 1941**: The *Bear* rounded Cape Horn. **April 9, 1940**: The *North Star* pulled into Valparaíso. USAS was terminated due to lack of further financial support brought on by World War II. It succeeded in most of its objectives, however, having charted most of the coast between the Ross Sea and the Antarctic Peninsula. Many of the expedition's results and activities remain unreported.

United States Army Range *see* **LeMay Range**

United States Exploring Expedition 1838-42. Abbreviated to USEE 1838-42, and also known as the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. Led by Charles Wilkes. This was the first American government expedition to include Antarctica. **1836**: The expedition was authorized by Congress, and approved by President Andrew Jackson. Over the two-year span 1836-38 a number of officers turned down the offer to lead the expedition, thus Wilkes achieved greatness by default. Wilkes and Jeremiah N. Reynolds were the main organizers of the expedition. **Aug. 18, 1838**: The expedition left Norfolk, Va., in search of, among other things, the South Magnetic Pole. USEE comprised six vessels; 82 officers; 342 sailors; and 9 naturalists, "scientifics," and artists (only one of this group of 9 — Titian Ramsay Peale — made it to Antarctic waters). These were the officer corps (so to speak) who left the USA (most of them have individual biographies in this book, whereas only a few of the ratings do, partly because there were so many, and also because in many cases these lads signed on with false names). **The flagship, sloop of war *Vincennes***: Charles Wilkes (commanding); Thomas Craven, Overton Carr, James Alden, and William Maury (lieutenants); James North (acting master); Edward Gilchrist (acting surgeon); Richard Waldron (purser); Jared Elliott (chaplain); J.L. Fox and John Whittle (acting surgeons); George Totten, William Reynolds, William May, and Joseph Sanford (passed midshipmen); George W. Clark and Samuel Elliott (midshipmen); William Smith (bosun); Washington Bright and John G. Williamson (gunners); William Laighton (carpenter); Samuel V. Hawkins (sailmaker); Benjamin Vanderford (pilot); R.P. Robinson (purser's steward); Charles Pickering (naturalist); Joseph Drayton (artist); William D. Brackenridge (horticulturalist); John G. Brown (mathematical instrument maker); John W.W. Dyes (assistant taxidermist); and Joseph P. Couthouy (conchologist). **The sloop of war *Peacock***: William L. Hudson (commanding); Samuel P. Lee, William Walker, George F. Emmons, and O.H. Perry (lieutenants); Thomas A. Budd (acting master); J.F. Sickles (surgeon); Silas Holmes (assistant surgeon); Frederick Stewart (captain's clerk); William Speiden (purser); James B. Lewis, Henry Gansevoort, Henry Eld, and George W. Harrison (passed midshipmen); Wilkes Henry and William H. Hudson (midshipmen); Thomas G. Bell (bosun); John D. Anderson (gunner); Jonas Dibble (carpenter); J.D. Freeman (sail maker); William H. Insley (purser's steward); James D. Dana (mineralogist); Titian Ramsay Peale (naturalist); Horatio Hale (philologist); and F.L. Davenport (interpreter). **The storeship *Relief***: Lt. Andrew Long (commander); R.F. Pinkney, A.L. Case, and Joseph A. Underwood (lieutenants); George T. Sinclair (acting master); James Croxall Palmer (acting surgeon); Alonzo B. Davis and Thomas W. Cummings (passed midshipmen); James L. Blair (midshipman); James R. Howison (captain's clerk); J. Black (bosun); Thomas Lewis (gunner); William Rich (botanist); and Alfred S. Agate (artist). **The brig *Porpoise***: Lt. Cadwalader Ringgold (commander); Micajah Claiborne, Henry Hartstene, and John B. Dale (lieutenants); Augustus S. Baldwin (acting master); Charles Guillou (assistant surgeon); Simon F. Blunt and George Colvocoresses (passed midshipmen); Thomas W. Waldron (captain's clerk); John Frost and O. Nelson (bosuns); Amos Chick (carpenter); John Joines (sailmaker); and William H. Morse (master's mate). **The tender *Sea Gull***: Lt. Robert E. Johnson (commanding); James W.E. Reid and Frederick A. Bacon (passed midshipmen); and Isaac Percival (pilot). **The tender *Flying Fish***: Samuel R. Knox (commanding); George Hammersly (midshipman); Richard Ellice (assistant master's mate); H.A. Clemson and Egbert Thompson (midshipmen); A.M. Cesney (master's mate); Edwin De Haven (acting master); and James S. Power (master's steward). Regardless of ship, the other men who left the USA in 1838 were (* means served the cruise, i.e., returned to the USA in 1842. Run means deserted): **Seamen**: Peter Ackerman*, John Anderson*, Silas Atkins, Henry Batchelor*, Henry Blackstone, Robert Boyle, John Brooks*, Joseph Brimblecomb, Richard Brothers, John Brown (i)*, John B. Brown, Joseph Clark*, John Cook, James Cummings, Samuel Dinsman, John Dismond*, John Fenno*, Alexander C. Fowler*, William Frazier, John Gaunt, William Gillan*, John Griem, John P. Griffen*, John Harmon*, Jacob Harrid, Lyranus Hatch, William Hayes*, Santo Hercules, Edward Hill, Edwin Hubbard*, Lawrence Hufford, Henry Hudson*, Thomas Jefferson, William Jewell, William Johnson, Thomas Jones, Francis Joseph*, Samuel Keenan, John Kedd, John King, Godfrey Letourno*, John Lewis, Joseph Limont*, William S. Longley*, Charles Lowe*, Henry Mabee, James McCormick*, William McDonald*, James Marshall*, John More, John Myres*, Horatio Nelson, Charles H. Nicholson, William Noble, William Norton, Daniel Osmand, George Porter, William Robinson*, James G. Rowe*, John Rye*, John Sac, Thomas Sinclair*, George Smith, James Smith (i), John W. Smith, Benjamin Stevens, James Straham, Samuel Sutton*, William Teneycke, Richard Terry, Edwin Thene*, Charles Thomas, John Thompson (i), William Thompson*, James Townsend, George Treble*, Henry Tubor*, John Vancleck*, Peter Welsh, George Wesson*, Edward Widdows, James Wilkinson*, Michael Williams*, Robert Willis. **Ordinary seamen**: Francis Baker*, David Banks, Alexander Barron, Joseph Bass*, Franklin Brown, William Brown (ii), Alfred Cassedy, William Clegg, Garret Cole*, Isaac Cook*, James Crontu, Jerome Davis*, Valentine Dister, William Eastwood*, Charles Erskin*, Henry A. Felson*, Robert Fletcher, William Forsdick, John Francis, Robert Furman, John Gillin*, William Goodman, James Graham*, James H. Grey, Joseph Gundy, James Haggerty, Nathaniel Harris, Asa Hart*, James Hayes*, Robinson Hicks, William H. Hicks, Emanuel Howard*, Henry Hughes, Daniel Jefferson, William Jeffries, Elijah King*, Charles Knowles*, Peter Lines*, Bernard Logan, John Loyd, Washington Lyner, Laurence McGill, Thomas McManus*, David Miller, Michael Miller, William Miller (i), Andrew Nordston*, Benjamin Norton*, Ambrose W. Olivar*, John Orr*, William Orr*, Thomas Penny, James Potter, Benjamin Pulmar, James Quin, Theodore Rameris, Charles Ray*, Matthias Roach, George Reynolds, James Sheaf*, Simon Shepherd*, Allen Simons, David Smith*, Hendrick Smith, James Smith (ii), John Smith (i), John Smith (ii), Charles Truelare*, John Undietch*, Edward Verry*, Henry Waltham*, Benjamin Webb, John White (ii), Kembal Whitney*, Jack Williams*, Philip Williams, John Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Stephen Winks, Horace Wister, William York, Henry Young (ii). **Captains of the foc's'le**: Jacob Bolin*, Samuel Brown, John Harmon*, James Lowell*, John Robinson*, John Thompson (ii)*, Henry Turner*, James White*. **Captains of the hold**: Samuel B. Holt, Amos Howell, Allen W. Kirby. **Captain of the foretop**: Nathaniel Goodhue*. **Captains of the topsail**: Levin Clark*, Charles Clifford, John H. Cole, John Doughty*, John Demock*, James Green*, Griffith Griffith, John C. Head*, William P. Hefferman, James Leavett*, William Lloyd*, Samuel More, Nelson Norton, James Nowland, George Parker, Francis Salsbury*, Robert Spears, William Steward, Matthew Thompson. **Quartermasters**: Henry Buckett, Daniel Clute, Samuel Eastman, John Gorden*, Thomas Green*, Henry Hammond*, James Henderson*, Henry R. Heyer*, George Husted, John Kellum*, William Moody*, William Neill*, Thomas Piner*, Robert Pully*, Joseph Reeves, William Robbin, Thomas Scott*, William J. Smith, Edward Southworth*, George Sudor, William Wilson, Noah Wyeth. **Bosun's mates**: John Black, Robert Brown, W.H. Chummings*, John Green, Henry Greenfield*, William Richmond*, Francis Williams*, George Williams*. **Cockswains**: Alexander Dunn, James H. Gibson*, Francis Linthicum, Daniel Wright. **Coopers**: Fergus Gallagher, Lewis Herron*, John D. Richardson*. **Armorers**: William Brisco*, John Cooper*, Samuel Hobsen, David M. Smith*. **Sailmaker's mates**: Solomon Disney*, Alvin Harris*, David B. Park*, Thomas Wilson*. **Carpenter's mates**: James Brown, Joseph Crozby, Thomas Dickenson*, Lyman Gaylard, William Hyde*, William Schenck*, Benjamin Somerndyke*. **Ordinary sergeant**: Simeon Stearns*. **Landsmen**: Mason Crowell*, Matthew Garrigan,

William Loyd, Alexander McDonald*, Thomas Martin, James Patterson, Morris Russel, Samuel Steward, Henry Thompson, Mark Widden, Henry C. Williams*, James Williams. **Captain's cook**: William Bostwick*. **Officer's cooks**: David Blodget, David Burns, George Butter*, Henry Evans, Henry Gross, Thomas Harden*. **Ship's cooks**: Theodore French, Stephen Knight, John McKeen*, Elias Russel, John Steward*. **Officer's stewards**: David Dalton*, James Dunn*, James Harrison, Francis Montserat*, James Nurse, Frank Stith*. **Quarter-gunners**: Daniel McCarty, William Migley*, John Polnell*, Thomas Sandford*, William W. Turner, James C. Walfe, Daniel Whitehorn*. **Gunner's mates**: James Elliotte, Stephen Fosdick*, Daniel Green*, Samuel Stretch*, Samuel Williams*. **Masters-at-arms**: Charles Berry, Christian Dobleman*, William Jarrett, John Meiney*. **Corporal**: Thomas Dewees*. **Privates**: James Allman*, Joseph Allshouse, Philip Babb*, David Bateman, Thomas Burke*, Robert Campbell*, Joshua Cary, Lawrence Cavenaugh*, John Disbrow*, Addison Dunbar*, John Harman*, Benjamin Holden, Arthur Hughes*, James Hunt*, Lawrence Littleyear, James McKenzie*, John C. March*, John Nebhut*, Samuel Pensyl*, James M. Pottle, Edgar A. Richardson*, John Riley*, Owen Roberts*, George Rodgers*, George Smith*, John Smith*, Ashton Taylor*, Michael Ward*. **Marines**: Sgt. Aaron Walmsley*, Cpl. Joseph Clark*, Cpl. Samuel Dinsman*, Cpl. William H. King*, Cpl. Alexander Ogle. **1st class boys**: Patrick Boyle, Roswell Cann, Isaac Carmey*, James Haskins*, Archibald Jackson, James Moran, William Roberts*, Thomas Wallace*. **Yeomen**: Ezra Green*, William Smith. **Hospital stewards**: Charles J. Colson, Stephen W. Days*, James G. Hanbury*. **Sept. 16, 1838**: Five of the 6 ships arrived at Madeira. Isaac Frietus (ordinary seaman) and Manuel Guido (2nd class boy) joined the expedition. Harrison, the steward, was discharged, and seaman Gaunt was sent home sick. **Sept. 25, 1828**: The 5 ships left Madeira, bound for Cape Verde. **Oct. 7, 1838**: The 5 ships arrived at Cape Verde. The *Relief* was intolerably slow, and was ordered to go direct to Cape Verde, but even then, by the time it arrived there, the rest of the fleet had sailed for Rio. **Nov. 20, 1838**: The *Peacock* was the first to arrive at Rio. **Nov. 26, 1838**: The *Relief* was the last to arrive at Rio. **Nov. 28, 1838**: At Rio, seaman George Smith was discharged: **Nov. 30, 1838**: At Rio, cockswain Dunn was discharged. **Dec. 3, 1838**: At Rio, steward Nurse was discharged. **Mid-Dec. 1838**: The *Relief* was ordered to sail direct for Orange Harbor, in Tierra del Fuego. At Rio, A. Jacquinot, assistant to the scientific corps, joined the expedition. Many men ran here, and many were taken on. Those who ran were: seamen William Jones (i), Thomas Kennedy, and John Lewis; ordinary seamen William Brown (ii), John Francis, William Goodman, William Jeffries, Washington Lyner, James Potter, Matthias Roach, John Smith (i), John White (ii), Joseph Wilson, and Stephen Winks; landsmen Morris Russel and Samuel Steward; Private Joshua Cary; and 1st class boy Patrick Boyle. **Dec. 31, 1838**: At Rio, more men were discharged: seamen John W. Smith, William Norton, and Robert Willis; ordinary seamen David Banks and Joseph Gundy; landsman Thomas Martin; quartermaster Noah Wyeth; steward Scarpa; and quarter-gunner Daniel McCarty. Amos Howell (captain of the hold), and Richard Brothers (seaman) were sent home sick, and Valentine Dister (ordinary seaman) was transferred to a ship called the *Independence*. Those who were taken on (or re-taken on) were: seamen David Bartlett*, James Berry*, Peter Bowen, James Corse, Charles Duegen, Domingo Gonzalez, Ludwig Graves*, John Hellender*, Charles E. Horniston, Robert Johnson, William Jones (i), Thomas Kennedy (seaman), John Lennard, William J. Lester*, Henry Luther, Frank Mackey*, John Mattox*, Thomas Noble, Thomas Parker, George Seabold, Charles C. Sherwood*, John Smith, William Smith, William H. Spencer; ordinary seamen Theodore Beton*, John L. Blake, John Bremot, Peter Brown, John W. Divin, John Fisk*, Thomas Ford*, William Frazier (ii), David Haining, Francis Johnson, Peter Lewis*, William Miller (ii), John Mitchell*, John Rivers, Frederick Seymore, Moses J. Smith, Robert Steward, Nicholas Whiteston; baker John Small; landsmen John Harris, Royal Hope, and William Soule*; captain's cook Justin Mandon*; officer's steward Thomas Scarpa; quarter-gunner James Fritz*; 1st class boys John Brown (ii), Joseph De Silva, John Latty*, William Robb*, Michael Ryan; and 2nd class boys Joseph Rebo* and Vincent Frietus. **Jan. 6, 1839**: The remaining 5 ships left Rio. **Jan. 25, 1839**: The fleet of 5 was in Rio Negro. **Jan. 29, 1839**: The *Relief* arrived at Orange Harbor. **Feb. 3, 1839**: The fleet of 5 left Rio Negro. **Feb. 18, 1839**: The fleet of 5 arrived at its farthest south on the South American coast, Orange Harbor, where it met up with the *Relief*. At Orange Harbor there were changes made. Wilkes was a tyrant, with an impossible temper, and this had a major effect on the expedition. Desertions were rampant from the time they arrived at Rio. At Orange Harbor he split the expedition into 3 parts. The *Porpoise* and the *Sea Gull*. The *Peacock* and the *Flying Fish* (at Tierra del Fuego William Walker replaced Knox as commander) to go SW to try to better Cook's old southing record of 71°10' S. The third party, the *Vincennes* and the *Relief* (Midshipman Reid replaced Long as commander at Tierra del Fuego) to do survey work around Tierra del Fuego. Wilkes himself transferred to the *Porpoise*. Lt. Maury transferred to the *Peacock*. **Feb. 25, 1839**: The fleet left Tierra del Fuego, their intention to push as far south as possible. The *Vincennes* and the *Relief* stayed at Tierra del Fuego. **March 1, 1839**: The fleet (minus, of course, the *Vincennes* and the *Relief*) arrived in the South Shetlands, the *Porpoise* with the *Sea Gull* as its tender, and the *Peacock* with the *Flying Fish*. **March 5, 1839**: Due to bad conditions, Wilkes ordered the *Porpoise* and the *Sea Gull* back to Tierra del Fuego, where they spent the winter of 1839. The *Peacock* and the *Flying Fish* were still in Antarctica, however. They had sailed to the N of Thurston Island. The *Flying Fish* had lost contact for a month, getting as far south as 70°04' S. **March 11, 1839**: William Steward, captain of the topsail, died. **March 25, 1839**: The *Flying Fish* found the *Peacock* again. **March 30, 1839**: The *Peacock* and the *Flying Fish* headed back to their Tierra del Fuego base. The *Relief* was sent back home to the USA for being too slow. **April 17, 1839**: The remaining 5 vessels left Tierra del Fuego, and sailed around the Horn. **April 29, 1839**: On or around this date the *Sea Gull* was lost at sea, off the Chile coast. Those on board included: seamen Robert Johnson and Richard Terry; ordinary seamen William Frazier (ii), David Haining, William Miller (i), John Rivers, James Smith (ii), John Smith (ii), and Nicholas Whiteston; quartermaster Daniel Clute; and 1st class boy Roswell Cann. **May 15, 1839**: When the *Vincennes*, *Porpoise* and *Flying Fish* arrived at Valparaíso, they found the *Peacock* and the *Relief* waiting there. As soon as the *Relief* was repaired, Wilkes ordered her north to Callao, to get rid of the rats that were eating the provisions on board. Several men ran at Valparaíso: seamen Peter Bowen, Charles E. Horniston, Henry Luther, William Noble, Daniel Osmand; Private James M. Pottle; ordinary seamen Theodore Rameris and Allen Simons; and 2nd class boy Vincent Frietus. Several men were taken on: seamen John Baptiste*, Joseph Dolevar*, John Munroe, Peter Shaw*, John Strafford*, John Vanderveer, John A. Weaver*; ordinary seamen Walston Bradley, William Bruce, Thomas Derling, Charles Jorff*, Horace Lamson, William Lawrence, Robert Munroe, George Nichols; quartermasters Robert C. Bernard* and George Mitchell*; armorer James Spear; carpenter's mate George Sharrock*; captain's steward John Joseph*; officer's stewards John Buckley and Paul Camell; 1st class boy George Elliott*; and yeoman William Wells*. **June 6, 1839**: The squadron left Valparaíso. Wilkes, not knowing of the fate of the *Sea Gull*, but fearing the worst, left Lt. Craven at Valparaíso to take command of her should she arrive, and failing her arrival, to make his own way back to the USA. **June 30, 1839**: They arrived at Callao. The officer's steward was discharged as soon as they landed. Seaman James Anderson joined ship here, and Wilkes placed his [i.e., Wilkes's] adversaries (there were several) aboard the *Relief* and sent her home via Honolulu and Sydney, where she would lay supplies for the rest of the expedition. The scientists Agate and Rich were re-positioned on the *Peacock*. Lt. Maury, acting master North, and passed midshipman Totten were all transferred to the *Porpoise*. Joseph De Silva (1st class boy), was transferred to a ship called the *Falmouth*. 8 men ran at Callao: Jacquinot, the scientific assistant; seaman Jacob Harrid; ordinary seamen Walston Bradley, Alfred Cassedy, and William Miller (ii); landsman Henry Thompson; and ship's cook Elias Russel. But many men were taken on: seamen John Anderson, Moses Glachell, William Lee, and Bernard McGee; ordinary seamen

James Anderson*, Charles Chancy, James Cunningham, William Dammon*, John A. Gardner, Robert Goodwin*, Lewis Hanson, Peter McFee*, James Stark, William White*, and Jedediah Wilber*; captains of the topsail Charles Chapman*, Henry Sayres*, and John Glover*; officer's cook Joseph Neale; sail maker's mate Kinnard Foreman; landsmen John Ayres, Davy Beal, and William Finney; ship's cook James De Sauls; officer's stewards Antonio Vines and Antonio Hernandez; and 2nd class boys John Hughes and John H. Myres*. Those on the *Relief* (bound for home) included: seamen Silas Atkins, Joseph Brimblecomb, John B. Brown, John Cook, James Corse, Samuel Dinsman, Charles Duegen, Domingo Gonzalez, Lawrence Hufford, Thomas Jefferson, William Johnson, Thomas Jones, John Lennard, Thomas Noble, Benjamin Stevens, William Teneycke, John Vanderveer, and Peter Welsh; ordinary seamen William Clegg, James Haggerty, William H. Hicks, Daniel Jefferson, Francis Johnson, Horace Lamson, Bernard Logan, David Miller, Philip Williams, and William York; captain of the topsail Matthew Thompson; quartermasters William Robbin, George Sudor, and William Wilson; cockswain Daniel Wright; armorer Samuel Hobsen; cooper Fergus Gallagher; carpenter's mate Joseph Crozby; sailmaker's mate Kinnard Foreman; officer's cook David Burns; officer's steward Antonio Vines; landsmen William Loyd, Mark Widden, James Williams, and James Patterson; gunner's mate James Elliotte; master-at-arms Charles Berry; Private Lawrence Littleyear (private); 1st class boy James Moran; and 2nd class boy Manuel Guido. **July 8, 1839**: Private Benjamin Holden died. **July 13, 1839**: Ordinary seaman John Bremot ran at the last minute, just before the reduced fleet of 4 ships (the *Relief* having been sent back to the USA via the Sandwich Islands and Sydney, and the *Sea Gull* having been lost) left Callao then crossed the Pacific. **Aug. and Sept. 1839**: They charted many Pacific islands, and encountered some hostility from natives who had previously had bad experiences with foreigners. **Aug. 5, 1839**: Theodore French, ship's cook, was discharged. **Aug. 12, 1839**: Marine corporal Alexander Ogle died. **Aug. 13, 1839**: They put in at Minerva Island, in the Low Archipelago. **Aug. 15, 1839**: Ordinary seaman Michael Miller died on Minerva Island. **Aug. 22, 1839**: Ordinary seaman George Reynolds died on Minerva Island. **Sept. 10, 1839**: They moored at Tahiti. Seaman Moses Galchell and ordinary seaman James Cunningham ran. Ordinary seaman John H. Stevens was taken on, as was 1st class boy Thomas Mizir*. **Sept. 29, 1839**: They left Tahiti. **Oct. 11, 1839**: They put in at Tutuila, Samoa. **Oct. 25, 1839**: They arrived at Upolu, Samoa. The attractions of the islands induced a tumescent number of desertions, but most of the lads who ran were captured, brought back, and flogged. Several new men were taken on: seamen Arthur McGill and Thomas L. Williams*; ordinary seamen John Brookins*, Richard Cooper, John Haggerty, Charles Kingsland*, Hugh McBride*, and Humphrey Thomas; and captain of the hold Artimeus W. Beals*. **Nov. 6, 1839**: Officer's cook David Blodget died in the Navigators Islands. **Nov. 10, 1839**: Ordinary seaman Peter Brown ran, just before they left Upolu. Wilkes chose to bypass Fiji, which had been on his schedule, aware as he was of the narrow Antarctic window of opportunity. **Nov. 19, 1839**: The *Relief* left Sydney for the USA. **Nov. 29, 1839**: The 4 ships reached Sydney, finding that the *Relief* had done its job and left for the USA only 10 days before. Mutinous scientist Richard Couthouy, claiming to be sick, left for the USA, much to Wilkes's relief. Landsman Davy Beal, sick, was placed in the charge of the U.S. consul in Sydney. Quartermaster Henry Buckett was discharged. **Dec. 15, 1839**: Ordinary seaman James Stark was discharged. **Dec. 16, 1839**: Ordinary seaman Lewis Hanson was discharged. **Dec. 21, 1839**: 1st class boy John Brown (ii) ran. A lot of men ran in Sydney: Seamen Robert Boyle, John Kedd, William Lee, Henry Mabee, Bernard McGee, John Munroe, Thomas Parker, James Smith (i), John Smith, William H. Spencer, Charles Thomas, John Thompson (i); ordinary seamen William Bruce, Charles Chancy, Richard Cooper, James Crontu, John W. Divin, John Haggerty, Robinson Hicks, Samuel J. Jordon, William Lawrence, John Loyd, Robert Munroe, George Nichols, Benjamin Pulmar, Frederick Seymore, Moses J. Smith, John H. Stevens, and Humphrey Thomas; captains of the topsail Griffith Griffith, James Nowland, and George Parker; quartermaster Joseph Reeves; armorer James Spear; landsmen John Ayres and John Harris; officer's cook Joseph Neale; officer's steward Paul Camell; 1st class boys Michael Ryan and John Thompson (iii). Several new men were taken on: seamen James Dowling (i), Stephen Morant, Andrew Murray, and James Sweeney; ordinary seamen Joseph R. Atkins*, Frederick Beale, William Clark*, James Daniels, John N. Dean*, William Dillon, John Jones*, Samuel J. Jordon, and George Staunton; armorer Humphrey Roberts*; landsman John Roach*; officer's steward Edward Fox; 1st class boys Henry Stephens and John Thompson (iii); and 2nd class boy John Williams*. **Dec. 26, 1839**: Wilkes left Sydney, bound again for Antarctica. **Jan. 10, 1840**: They arrived in Antarctic waters again, and on that day, in 61°08' S, 162°32' E, saw their first icebergs of the season. **Jan. 11, 1840**: The *Vincennes* and the *Porpoise* reached the ice barrier at 64°11' S, 164°30' E, and turned westward. **Jan. 16, 1840**: The *Peacock* joined the *Vincennes* and the *Porpoise*. **Jan. 16, 1840**: Land was sighted. **Jan. 19, 1840**: Land was confirmed. That day a party landed on an offshore island. **Jan. 21, 1840**: They captured an emperor penguin. **Jan. 21, 1840**: The *Flying Fish* joined the other three ships. **Jan. 24, 1840**: The *Peacock* was damaged by icebergs. **Jan. 25, 1840**: The *Peacock* had to leave for Sydney. **Jan. 30, 1840**: The interesting meeting between the *Porpoise* and the two French ships of FrAE 1837-40 (*see* **International cooperation**). The only 3 vessels of Wilkes' fleet now left in Antarctic waters, the *Vincennes*, the *Porpoise*, and the *Flying Fish*, cruised westward on their own, and apart from each other. **Feb. 14, 1840**: The *Porpoise* got to 100°E, and then returned to NZ to meet up with the *Flying Fish* at their rendezvous there. Wilkes, on the *Vincennes*, let some of his men land on an iceberg. **Feb. 21, 1840**: Wilkes discovered the Shackleton Ice Shelf (as it became known later), then the fleet left for Sydney. **March 11, 1840**: The 3 ships arrived at Sydney. **March 1840**: Edward Gilchrist, acting surgeon on the *Vincennes*, was detached. Lewis Meaker, ordinary seaman, was taken on. **March 19, 1840**: The 3 ships left Sydney, William J. Smith, quartermaster, being discharged. The *Peacock* remained in Sydney for repairs. **March 29, 1840**: They arrived in NZ, where 4 men were discharged: seamen Lyranus Hatch and Santo Hercules; ordinary seaman Henry Young (ii); and baker John Small. **March 30, 1840**: The *Peacock* left Sydney. **March 31, 1840**: Ordinary seamen Isaac Frietus and Nathaniel Harris were discharged. 4 men ran in NZ: seaman James Dowling (i); ordinary seamen Frederick Beale and James Daniels; and 1st class boy Henry Stephens. Several men were taken on: seamen Joseph Medley*, James Scott, and Peter Sweeny; ordinary seamen Andrew A. Brown*, James Coburn*, George Parmilla, and Abraham Roberts*; landsmen John E. Day* and George Rocket; quarter-gunner Shelden Benedict*; and 1st class boys John Davis (i) and Josiah Weaver. **April 6, 1840**: They left NZ. **April 14, 1840**: They were at Sunday Island. **April 24, 1840**: They arrived at Tongataboo (i.e., Tonga), where James Grey joined the expedition, as pilot. **April 30, 1840**: The *Peacock* arrived at Tongataboo. **May 1, 1840**: The *Peacock* re-joined the squadron. **May 4, 1840**: The squadron left Tongataboo. **May 16, 1840**: They landed at Malolo, one of the Pacific Islands. **June 30, 1840**: John L. Blake (ordinary seaman) was discharged, and Private David Bateman died. **July 24, 1840**: A battle took place at Malolo, between Wilkes' men and the natives, in which 6 sailors were killed. John Anderson, seaman, was killed by natives on Drummond Island. **Aug. 11, 1840**: They left Malolo. **Sept. 24, 1840**: They arrived at Oahu. Assistant surgeon John Whittle was transferred to the *Peacock*, and passed midshipman Totten to the *Vincennes* again. **Oct. 31, 1840**: A lot of men were discharged: seamen Henry Blackstone, James Cummings, Samuel Keenan, John King, John More, Horatio Nelson, John Sac, James Straham, James Townsend, and Edward Widdows; ordinary seamen Robert Fletcher, Robert Furman, Henry Hughes, and Benjamin Webb; captains of the topsail Robert Spears and William P. Hefferman; captain of the hold Samuel B. Holt; quartermaster Samuel Eastman; pilot James Grey; bosun's mates Robert Brown, John Black, and John Green; cockswain Francis Linthicum; quarter-gunners James C. Walfe and William W. Turner; ship's cook Stephen Knight; master-at-arms William Jarrett; 1st class boy Archibald Jackson; and hospital steward Charles J. Colson. William Forsdick (ordinary seaman) ran. **Nov. 2, 1840**: Again, a lot of men were discharged: seamen Edward Hill and William

Jewell; ordinary seamen Alexander Barron, Hendrick Smith, and James Quin; captains of the topsail Nelson Norton, Charles Clifford, and John H. Cole; captain of the foc's'le Samuel Brown; captain of the hold Allen W. Kirby; and quartermaster George Husted. **Nov. 25, 1840**: Lewis Meaker, ordinary seaman, was discharged. There were more men discharged at Oahu (unknown date): Seamen Joseph Francis, William Lowe, Peter Sweeny, and John Track; ordinary seaman Matthew Francisco; landsman George Rocket; officer's steward Edward Fox; and 1st class boy William Smith (ii). Many men ran at Oahu: Seamen Stephen Morant, Andrew Murray, James Scott, James Sweeny, Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Derling, William Dillon, John A. Gardner, George Parmilla, Thomas Penny, George Staunton, and Antonio Sylvester; landsmen William Finney and Royal Hope; 1st class boys John W. Boyson, John Davis (i), and Josiah Weaver; and 2nd class boy John Hughes. Many men were taken on (or re-taken on) at Oahu: seamen Stephen F. Angell, John F. Brown*, Tom Coffin, John Davis (ii), James Derley*, Joseph Francis, David Jones*, William Lowe, Calvin Proctor*, Raymond Reed*, Michael Spiney*, and John Track; ordinary seamen Charles Allen*, Joseph C. Allen, Henry Bingham*, Gaylord P. Churchill*, Ezekiel Cooper, Jasper Cropsey*, George Daily*, William Daily*, Harvey Dean, Matthew Francisco, Frederick Friends*, Thomas Gorden*, Thomas Hines*, Henry Johnson*, Theodore Mather*, Edward Mott*, William Pearson*, James Perry*, John Radley*, James Rock, William Slater*, James Stover*, Antonio Sylvester, Edward Townsend*, Abijah Traverse*, Zaccheus Wheeler*, Thomas Wilkins*, and Charles Willis; cooper Charles Adams*; landsman James Dowling (ii)*; officer's steward Warren Johnson; quarter-gunner Earl Millikin*; and 1st class boys William Smith (ii) and Samuel Taber*. **Dec. 3, 1840**: The 3 ships left Oahu, and went exploring the Hawaiian Islands. **Dec. 9, 1841**: They put in at Hilo, where 5 men ran: Seamen Tom Coffin and John Davis (ii); and ordinary seamen Joseph C. Allen, Thomas Simmons, and Charles Willis. Four ordinary seamen were taken on: George Croker, William Hutchinson, Thomas Simmons*, and Henry Young (i)*. **March 19, 1841**: Back in Oahu, where ordinary seamen Stephen F. Angell and George Croker ran. George Case (seaman)*, ordinary seamen John Bartholomew and Ephraim Coffin, and landsman John A. Brown* were all taken on. **March 31, 1841**: Ordinary seaman Horace Wister was discharged. **April 5, 1841**: They left Oahu for the USA. **April 28, 1841**: They arrived at Oregon Territory, where officer's steward Warren Johnson and officer's cook Henry Evans ran at Fort George, on the Columbia River, and cook James De Sauls ran at Astoria. **July 18, 1841**: The *Peacock* was wrecked. **Aug. 14, 1841**: The *Vincennes* arrived at San Francisco. **Oct. 19, 1841**: The rest of the fleet put in at San Francisco, where Lt. Alden transferred from the *Vincennes* to the *Porpoise*; assistant surgeon Fox joined the *Porpoise*; and assistant surgeon Whittle went back to the *Vincennes*. Chaplain Elliot was detached. Lt. Carr took command of the brig *Oregon*. **Oct. 30, 1841**: Joseph Allshouse, a private, was killed by a falling spar. Antonio Hernandez (oficer's steward) and Ephraim Coffin (ordinary seaman) were both discharged in California, and ordinary seamen John Wilson and James Rock ran. **Nov. 1, 1841**: They left San Francisco. **Nov. 16, 1841**: The fleet was back in the islands, at Maui. The following ordinary seamen joined here on that day: Ebenezer Bartholomew*, Derby Batchelor, David Cropsey*, Winslow F. Higgins*, Richard King*, Charles Lear*, David Leavitt*, George Robinson*; as well as 1st class boy Joseph Silvey. **Nov. 17, 1841**: They arrived at Oahu. Taken on were: Alexander Bowman and John Harrison (seamen), and George Cook (2nd class boy). Lt. Robert E. Johnson was detached. **Nov. 19, 1841**: George Cook, 2nd class boy, was discharged. **Nov. 20, 1841**: Arthur McGill (seaman) and Samuel More (captain topsail) were both discharged. **Nov. 25, 1841**: Charles H. Nicholson (seaman) was discharged. **Nov. 26, 1841**: Ordinary seamen John Bartholomew and Derby Batchelor were discharged. **Nov. 27, 1841**: They left Oahu. **Jan. 12, 1842**: They arrived in Manila, in the Philippines, where ordinary seaman Laurence McGill ran. **Jan. 21, 1842**: They left Manila. **Feb. 2, 1842**: They put in at Sulu, in the Philippines. **Feb. 19, 1842**: They arrived at Singapore, where the *Flying Fish* was sold. Two seamen, Alexander Bowman and John Harrison, ran, as did ordinary seaman Harvey Dean. Thomas Nisbet* (an ordinary seaman) joined. **Feb. 26, 1842**: The squadron left Singapore. **March 3, 1842**: George Porter, seaman, died. **April 14, 1842**: They arrived at Cape Town. Six ordinary seamen joined: Jean Antonia*, W.H. Eldridge*, John Hall*, Edward McIntyre*, Edward Nichols*, and John Weller*. **April 17, 1842**: They left Cape Town. **April 19, 1842**: Joseph Silvey, 1st class boy, died. **May 1, 1842**: They arrived at Saint Helena. **May 3, 1842**: They left Saint Helena. **June 30, 1842**: The *Porpoise* and *Oregon* arrived back in New York. The expedition had accomplished a lot. They had cruised the Antarctic coast, surveying 1600 miles of the coastline from the Balleny Islands to the Shackleton Ice Shelf, and declared Antarctica to be a continent. The inaccuracy of his maps, as checked by Ross, led to Wilkes' court martial, but, as it happens, the bulk of his charts were correct, only off in places due to mirages. Wilkes was subject to deserting crews, and on USEE, 62 men were discharged as unsuitable, 42 deserted, and 15 died. The squadron was in Antarctic waters for a total of no more than 69 days. The samples that he brought back from his travels inspired the founding of the Smithsonian Institution. Note: Most of the sailors on this expedition used false names, so it is impossible, at this remove (or any other remove) to find out who they really were, and so, in the body of this book, while a biography on each man would have been fascinating, we can only, with regret, cross-reference them to this entry. Another thing, it may appear gratuitous to detail Wilkes' non-Antarctic stops, but this in the best way to show what happened to the men who were in Antarctic waters.

United States Naval Support Force, Antarctica. Established in 1954 by Admiral Dufek in Washington to develop the base of operations and logistics for U.S. participation in IGY. Split into 2 detachments — one at McMurdo Base, and the other at Christchurch, NZ. After IGY it maintained the same basic function, to provide logistical backup for USARP (later known as USAP). In a sense it was the physical part of the U.S. involvement in Antarctica, whereas the National Science Foundation was (is) strictly for research. U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica was led by the commander, USNAVSUPFORANT (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze** and **Task Force 199**). The organization was based out of Port Hueneme, Calif., and that is where it was disestablished, on March 12, 1998, thus ending the Navy's involvement with Operation Deep Freeze.

United States Navy Antarctic Expedition. 1954-55. This was the prelude to OpDF, and was the first U.S. expedition since OpW 1947-48. **Summer 1954**: The *Atka*, commanded by Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, USN, sailed to the Arctic on a test run. **Nov. 25, 1954**: Just before sailing from Boston, half a ton of food was stolen from the expedition ship *Atka*. A sailor and a Rhode Island restaurant owner were apprehended. **Dec. 1, 1954**: Sent by Adm. George Dufek, the *Atka* sailed from Boston to scout for scientific station locations for the U.S. involvement in IGY, as well as other scientific missions, including finding out whether low-lying coastal areas around the U.S. were in danger from polar thawing. There were 22 officers aboard (6 of whom were observers), and 242 enlisted men, as well as 11 scientists and civil technicians, and one mongrel pup. The ship's officers were: Glen Jacobsen (skipper of the ship and leader of the expedition); Lt. Cdr. Francis E. Law, USN (executive officer); Lt. Cdr. Frank A. Woodke, USN (navigation officer; he had been on OpW 1947-48); Lt. Leo H. Grove, USN, of Saugus, Mass. (assistant navigator); Lt. Hilbert C. Hayden, USN; Lt. George W. Huse, USN, of Weymouth, Mass.; Lt. Murray Kahn, USNR (ship's doctor); Lt. Homer W. McCaw, Jr., USNR; Lt. Laird W. Moore, USN; Lt. (jg) Lee A. Blaszczyk, USNR; Lt. (jg) Richard B. Dalbeck, USNR (disbursing officer; promoted from ensign during the voyage); Lt. (jg) Richard E. Dennis, USN; Lt. (jg) Robert H. Loreaux, Jr., USN; Lt. (jg) John P. Moore, USNR; Lt. (jg) Marion T. Tilghman, USNR; Lt. (jg) March Wells, Jr., USNR; chief bosun Joseph Eksterowicz, USN, from Utica, NY; chief machinist Elvie J. Ferris, USN; and chief electrician Richard J. Wasierski, USN. Observers were: Lt. Col. Eugene H. Strayhorn, USMC; Maj. Murray A. Wiener (USAF cold-weather equipment-tester); Capt. Paul D. Nefstead, USA; Master Sgt. Herbert H. Stoltenberg, USA; Norman Bright, of Dayton, O. (human factors specialist, attached to the Air Force); cartographers Charles M. Culkin and Charles M.

Williams, both attached to the Navy; William E. Davies (USGS geologist); Dr. Keith B. Fenton; Paul A. Humphrey, of Memphis, and George R. Toney, Jr. (both of the U.S. Weather Bureau); Father Daniel Linehan (seismologist); Earl H. Moser (civil engineer); Dr. Willis L. Tressler (oceanographer); Bud Waite (electronics engineer; he had also been to Antarctica with Byrd); Walter Sullivan (*New York Times* correspondent aboard for the trip; Sidney Shalett would be another correspondent aboard, but not in Antarctic waters). The rest of the personnel are split up into divisions. **First Division**: Robert L. Ferguson (chief bosun's mate); Theodore J. McCloud and James W. Sofford (bosun's mates 1st class); Roberty L. Delashaw (bosun's mate 2nd class); Stuart Coman, Jr., Robert W. Hess, and Arnold C. Janney (bosun's mates 3rd class); Nicholas J. Coviello, Kenneth J. Dorn, James R. Kruzona, John Kwokaski, Paul D. Morris, Joseph F. Rivezzo, Jr., Charles R. Shultz, Dennis M. Sturgill, Jr., Jordan J. Sukanick, and Dan E. Sutton (seamen); Billy Clark, Larry L. Meinert, and John S. Morefield (seamen apprentices). **Second Division**: Charles H. Cook (senior bosun's mate); Bernard H. Dihrberg, Jr., Jay D. Gardner, and Duane J. Schinn (bosun's mates 3rd class); Charles W. Anderson (senior gunner's mate); David L. Hanna (senior fire control technician); Robert D. Cary, Jr. and Joseph A. Shurilla (fire control technicians 3rd class); Clifford L. Smith and Joseph J. Tavares (gunner's mates 2nd class); Walter T. Matthews and Donald D. Wilson (gunner's mates 3rd class); Andrew Longwizer [gunner's mate (mounts) 1st class]; Bobbie L. Cavender, Phillips S. Clifford, Calvin E. Dennis, James L. Etling, Lowell W. Freeman, Jerry O. Johnson, John J. McEntee, Charles R. Pieper, Clarence A. Stevens, Thomas J. Terreault, and Charles F. Wirth, Jr. (seamen); Carl T. Fow, Gershon P. Meyer, James Miles, William J. Myers, John J. Nebor, Jerry D. Nees, Loren W. Nicholson, Dennis M. O'Rourke, Jerry A. Owens, James R. Pyburn, and Earl W. Springborn, Jr. (seamen apprentices). "**C**" **Division**: Ralph C. Wooton (chief yeoman); Mario R. Impagliazzo (yeoman 2nd class); John W. Holmes (yeoman 3rd class); Bernard R. Gibeault (personnel man 2nd class); William J. Gredin (chief hospital corpsman); John H. Stewart (hospital corpsman 2nd class); Morris E. Layton (dental technician 2nd class); Hassel A. White, of Pensacola, Fla. (chief photographer); George W. Walsh (photographer's mate 1st class); Robert L. Adams and Ronald S. Czjka (photographer's mates 3rd class); Robert W. Dietrich (journalist 1st class); Lester L. Harris, Allen McKinnon, Roger L. Schmiedeknecht, and William D. Townsend (senior radiomen); Harry B. Atkinson and Russell L. Dehetre (radiomen 1st class); Merwyn C. Davis and Thomas F. Ryan (radiomen 2nd class); William K. Folck and Norman A. Peterson (radiomen 3rd class); Frank H. Mazmanian (communications technician 1st class); Robert H. Kranz and Richard R. Cousineau (communications technicians 3rd class); Allen D. Gangloff (senior radar man); Robert D. Condon (radar man 1st class); Robert J. Vanderwall, Frederick Rupsic, and John A. Poland (radar men 3rd class); Edward A. Hudock and John R. Shank (senior sonarmen); Donald E. Smith and Danny J. Groves (sonarmen 3rd class); Robert W. Kooiman (senior electronics technician); Donald L. Talhelm (electronics technician 2nd class); Philip V. Shield (electronics technician 3rd class); Richard L. Branham, Richard A. Foster, William D. Hahn, Henry E. Lee, Philip M. McKenna, and Leroy C. Walden (seamen); Richard L. O'Keefe, Robert A. Osmon, Gary L. Porter, and Donald C. Raymond, Jr. (seaman apprentices). "**E**" **Division**: Melville R. Main (chief electrician's mate); Joseph E. Ress (electrician's mate 1st class); James R. Laska and Alex M. Vafides (electrician's mates 2nd class); Lenord V. Banzer and Donald S. Dutton (electrician's mates 3rd class); Walter G. Yurkus (chief interior communications electrician); Howard A. Hrdlicka (interior communications electrician 3rd class); Arthur W. Brown, Rosario A. Cosentino, Edward J. Kilduff, and William W. Schnippert (electrician's mate firemen); John D. Easton (electrician's mate firemen's apprentice); Carlos A. Watson and David M. Wade (fireman's apprentices); "**M**" **Division**: Harold E. Cilley, Jr., Donald B. Frost, and Lester L. Riber (chief enginemen); Seymour G. Caster, James R. Keaton, Kenneth E. Lane, John C. Peak, and Ronald O. Polston (enginemen 1st class); Richard Almquist, Lester E. Bellows, Emery R. Curry, Russell F. Dell, Richard L. Godfrey, Robert E. Hunter, Donald R. Mertz, and Barrie C. Tosh (enginemen 2nd class); Edward N. Bajorek, Lewis D. Barcellona, Stanley B. Berg, James W. Craig, Jr., Robert C. Gunzinger, Larry F. Hulick, and Ralph L. Hunter (enginemen 3rd class); Martin T. Higgins (diesel engineman 3rd class); Walter D. Huseman and John L. Long, Jr. (enginemen firemen); Albert Maher (pipefitter 2nd class); William E. Dron (pipefitter 3rd class); Albert P. Schooley (pipefitter fireman); James J. Dugas (boilerman 2nd class); Clarence R. Patterson and Felder L. Wells, Jr. (metalsmiths 3rd class); Raymond L. Stuart (driver 1st class); Clarence M. Myers (driver 2nd class); John H. Myers, Jr. (damage controlman 1st class); Joseph G. Burdzy (damage controlman 2nd class); Willard A. Hammond (machinery repairman 3rd class); Thomas L. Allen, Frank Bates, Jimmie D. Boyd, Rodney P. Campbell, Robert J. De Rose, Robert H. Flanagan, Joseph J. Martin, and Richard D. Stout (firemen); Marvin A. Geffken, Clyde C. Human, Kenneth L. Lamalie, Kenneth D. Merritt, Jerry Peaugh, and Robert P. Steffen (fireman's apprentices). "**N**" **Division**: Louis S. Zeller (chief aerographer's mate; from Orlando, Fla.); Robert N. Powell (aerographer's mate and airman); Frank A. Molleen (aerographer's mate 1st class); Raymond E. Betancourt and Irwin J. Rysdam (aerographer's mates 2nd class); Richard K. Brown and Robert H. Hagenbruch (aerographer's mates 3rd class); William P. Harris (chief quartermaster); Roland R. Quinn (senior quartermaster); Kenneth A. Mustain (quartermaster); William Feden (quartermaster 1st class); Kenneth L. Gardner, Joseph B. Hoffmeir, Kay B. Rasmussen, and Gerard J. Regan (quartermasters 3rd class); William J. Cammon, Raymond H. Watson, and Earl R. Moffett (seamen); William J. Meusch (seaman apprentice). "**S**" **Division**: Ralph F. Tackes (disbursing clerk); James F. Hunt (chief storekeeper); Patrick F. Bridges (storekeeper 1st class); Edward L. Carey, Jr., Peter C. Pattison, and John J. Reynolds (storekeepers 2nd class); George B. Keegan, Clarence Miller, and David C. Woods (storekeepers 3rd class); Lawrence D. Roberts (chief commissaryman); Lawrence Friedman and George W. Phillips (senior commissarymen); Paul J. Littleton (commissaryman 1st class); Henry G. Sweatman (commissaryman 2nd class); Carmine P. Barricelli and Richard A. Garyait (commissarymen 3rd class); Stanley W. Heddles, William J. Hunter, and Charles A. Setlech (ship's servicemen 2nd class); Theodore I. Bishop, Arthur D. Dell, David C. Taylor, and James B. Wardle (ship's servicemen 3rd class); George N. Brown, Roland R. DeQuina, and Abraham Hewitt (stewards 1st class); Ignacio T. Malong (steward 2nd class); Alfonso Corpuz and Henry L. Smith (cook; 30 years old; black; from Oklahoma) (stewards 3rd class); Colito A. Calandria, Reynaldo O. Capilitan, William DeFarrow, Freeman O. Dicks, L.B. Porter, Haskell E. Sharpe, Oliver A. Stewart, and Henry Valerio (stewardsmen); William A. Brown (steward recruit); Kirk B. Foyle, Jr., Arliss D. Gardner, Harold U. Hersh, James McWain, Jr., Arthur W. Pogbee, Jr., and Walter M. Williams (seamen). "**V**" **Division**: Samuel J. Bear (aviation structural mechanic and airman); Albert P. Metrolis, of Kittery, Maine (chief aviation machinist's mate and pilot); Stanley Shedaker (chief aviation machinist's mate); Robert C. Hayes (aviation electronics technician); Francis Toothman (aviation machinist's mate 1st class); Leonard J. Marsonoski (aviation machinist's mate 2nd class); Richard L. Rioles and Earl W. Maser, Jr. (aviation machinist's mates 3rd class). Admiral Byrd was technical adviser. The ship carried a jeep and 2 Weasels, in case of landing, and three Bell HTL-5 helicopters under the command of Lt. McCaw. **Dec. 8, 1954**: The *Atka* arrived at Colón. **Dec. 11, 1954**: The *Atka*, after transiting the Panama Canal, left Panama, bound for Wellington, NZ. **Dec. 15, 1954**: They crossed the Equator. **Jan. 1, 1955**: The *Atka* arrived at Wellington, NZ, to take on further supplies. **Jan. 7, 1955**: The *Atka* left Wellington. **Jan. 8, 1955**: As the *Atka* passed Dunedin, 2 of her helos flew to NZ to pay a visit. **Jan. 12, 1955**: They spotted their first iceberg. One of the big questions was, would the Bay of Whales still be there, or had it calved off? **Jan. 14, 1955**: They arrived at the Bay of Whales, and found it very transfigured; "Gone," in their own words. Cdr. Jacobsen flew in a helo to Little America I. Most of it was buried. Little America IV had been cut in two by the calving. **Jan. 16, 1955**: William K. Folck, radioman 3rd class on the *Atka*, received news from Buffalo, NY, that he had become a father. Cdr. Jacobsen closed all of what remained of the Little America

bases. **Jan. 21, 1955**: After cruising east along the coast looking for a suitable landing spot, they arrived at Kainan Bay. **Jan. 22, 1955**: One of the Bell helos was lost at Kainan Bay, killing Lt. John P. Moore. **Jan. 24, 1955**: Her scouting in Kainan Bay done, the *Atka* headed N into the pack ice in an effort to get to Sulzberger Bay, to try there. **Jan. 26, 1955**: In order to let off steam as much as for target practice, the lads took to shooting up icebergs with their cannons. **Feb. 1, 1955**: Six times that night the *Atka* tried to punch her way in to Sulzberger Bay using her 6500-ton fist, drove 63 miles through ever-worsening pack ice, and finally gave up. **Feb. 2, 1955**: The *Atka* began heading toward Thurston Island, looking for a landing site. **Feb. 3, 1955**: The *Atka*, now floundering (philosophically, not physically; what to do now? was the question) in the Amundsen Sea, was given timely orders from Washington to proceed to the Weddell Sea to look for a site. **Feb. 4, 1955**: The *Atka* was off Peter I Island, heading N into the Drake Passage before turning through the South Sandwich Islands and attacking the Weddell Sea. **Feb. 5, 1955**: The Navy called for volunteers for OpDF I next season. 5 men on the *Atka* volunteered. **Feb. 14, 1955**: Seaman Bobby L. Cavender, of Sacramento, spotted the coast of Queen Maud Land, and won an extra round of grog (not to be drunk aboard, though). The *Atka* met the *Southern Main*, a whale catcher belonging to the British factory ship *Southern Venturer*. **Feb. 15, 1955**: They spotted, through binoculars, 7 figures moving on land, land where no humans had been known to set foot before. At first they thought it was the Russians, but it turned out to be a welcoming committee of emperor penguins, who were invited on board, with the intention of putting them up at Washington Zoo. 4 small Adélies came too. **Feb. 16, 1955**: They discovered Atka Bay, and dropped anchor for the first time since leaving NZ on Dec. 7, 1954. The temperature was 7°F. **Feb. 18, 1955**: The crew of the *Atka* found rabbit tracks in the snow on deck. There were no rabbits on board. **Feb. 19, 1955**: After checking out the Weddell Sea, and losing a propeller in the thick ice, the 276 men on the *Atka*, and the emperors, and possibly a rabbit, left Antarctica for home. **Feb. 22, 1955:** The *Atka* crossed the Antarctic Circle. She had spent 41 days in Antarctic waters, and covered 7500 miles in those waters. **Feb. 25, 1955**: 95 miles N of South Georgia, surprisingly far north, they passed one of the largest tabular bergs ever seen. **March 2, 1955**: Radioman Folck got a picture of his baby. He was one of 5 men who became fathers during this trip. **March 7, 1955**: The *Atka* steamed into Buenos Aires. Cdr. Jacobsen's wife and family were there to meet him. **March 14, 1955**: The penguins flew Pan Am out of Buenos Aires, bound for the USA. One of the Adélies died of heat exhaustion upon arrival in the States, and two died not long afterwards. **March 15, 1955**: The *Atka* left Buenos Aires. **March 20, 1955**: The *Atka* arrived at Rio. **March 23, 1955**: The *Atka* left Rio, bound for Boston. **April 12, 1955**: The *Atka* arrived back at Boston. First off was Cdr. Jacobsen. He was greeted by Admiral Byrd. **April 21, 1955**: Two of the emperors arrived at Bronx Zoo. The five who stayed in Washington were all dead of aspergillosis by July.

United States Navy Range *see* **Colbert Mountains**

United States of America. Although the USA (as a country) has never claimed a section of Antarctica, as some other nations have, it has been (one of) the most instrumental in the opening up of the continent. The sealing expeditions of the early 1820s, and captains such as Palmer and Pendleton, did much to discover new areas. In 1828 the U.S. government proposed an expedition, using the *Peacock* and the *Seraph*. Jeremiah N. Reynolds was to be chief organizer, and Thomas ap Catesby Jones was selected as captain of the *Peacock*. Charles Wilkes was the astronomer. However, the new U.S. president, Andrew Jackson, vetoed the expedition for economic reasons, and it never happened. Expeditions were sporadic after that, but in 1838-42, Wilkes led the United States Exploring Expedition (USEE 1838-42). The next major expedition was ByrdAE 1928-30, followed by ByrdAE 1933-35. Then came USAS 1939-41 (the United States Antarctic Service Expedition), OpHJ 1946-47 (Operation Highjump), RARE 1947-48 (Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition), OpW 1947-48 (Operation Windmill), and then OpDF (Operation Deep Freeze), from 1955 onwards. There were also others, private expeditions, over that period of time (Ronne's was essentially private), and afterwards. In 1924 secretary of state Charles Evans Hughes announced, "It is in the opinion of this department that the discovery of lands unknown to civilization, even when coupled with a formal taking of possession, does not support a valid claim of sovereignty, unless the discovery is followed by an actual settlement of the discovered country." This policy has been restated many times since. One of the 12 original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, the USA has/had the following scientific stations in Antarctica: McMurdo, Hallett, Siple, Wilkes, Ellsworth, Little America, Palmer, Byrd, Little Rockford, Beardmore, Plateau, Liv, and South Pole. By the 1970s only 4 stations were operating permanently — McMurdo, Pole, Palmer, and Siple. By 1990 Siple had gone. In 1969, 4 American women reached the Pole. In 1982-83 there were more than 285 U.S. scientists working on 84 projects in Antarctica, and in 1986, 150 men and 13 women wintered-over on 4 bases. In 1987, 212 men and women wintered-over at the 3 permanent bases. U.S. involvement in Antarctica was called USARP (United States Antarctic Research Program), and, since 1959, all Antarctic scientific activity has been handled by the National Science Foundation (of which USARP was a division). USARP later became USAP (i.e., the word "research" was dropped). The Committee for Polar Research of the National Academy of Sciences was founded in 1958 and, later renamed the Polar Research Board, advised the NSF. The U.S. Navy, in the form of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, supplied logistical backup for USAP until 1997, and the stations are now largely managed by a contractor hired by the NSF (*see* **ITT**, as an example). The total budget for the U.S. involvement in Antarctica in 1982 was 66 billion dollars. As a matter of interest, the Antarctican Society was founded in 1959, in Washington, DC.

United Whalers, Ltd. A whaling company incorporated on Oct. 4, 1935 by Rupert Trouton and Erling Naess, as a subsidiary of Hector Whaling, Ltd., and registered in London. They owned the *Terje Viken* and 9 catchers, *Terje 1* through *Terje 9*. The government requisitioned the *Terje Viken* for use in World War II, but she was lost in 1941. After the war, the *Balaena* was built to replace her, and the catchers were modernized. On Aug. 1, 1953, United Whalers was absorbed by its parent company.

Kupol Universitetskij. 69°49' S, 13°02' E. A dome on the W side of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians, for their universities.

University Peak. 77°52' S, 160°44' E. At the head of University Valley, 4 km SSW of West Beacon, in Victoria Land. Named by the people who named the valley, and for the same reason (*see* **University Valley**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

University Valley. 77°52' S, 160°40' E. A valley, 1.5 km long, next NE of Farnell Valley, in the Beacon Valley area of Victoria Land. Named in Jan. 1962 by researchers Heinz Janetschek and Fiorenzo Ugolini, for their universities. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

The *Uniwaleco* *see* **The *Sir James Clark Ross***

Lednik Unkovskogo. 77°10' S, 81°50' W. A glacier immediately NW of Talutis Inlet, on the N side of Carlson Inlet, between Fletcher Ice Rise and Fowler Ice Rise, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians for Admiral Ivan Semyonovich Unkovskiy (1822-1886), explorer and surveyor.

Unneruskollen *see* **Unneruskollen Island**

Unneruskollen Island. 70°30' S, 6°10' W. An ice-covered island, N of Halvfarryggen Ridge, and between the Ekström Ice Shelf and the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by NBSAE 1949-52, and named by the Norwegians in 1960, as Unnerskollen. US-ACAN accepted the name Unneruskollen Island in 1970.

Unter-See *see* **Lake Unter-See**

Lake Unter-See. 71°20' S, 13°27' E. A meltwater lake between Mount Zimmermann and Mount Mentzel, it occupies the S part of Sjøbotnen Cirque, which indents the N face of the main massif of the Gruber Mountains, 5 km SW of Lake Ober-See, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in the central part of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, plotted from these photos, and named by Ritscher as Unter-See (i.e., "lower lake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Lake Unter-See in 1970. The Norwegians call it Nedresjøen (which means the same thing).

Ensenada Unwin *see* **Unwin Cove**

Mount Unwin. 77°34' S, 163°02' E. Right next to Sanders Nunatak, NW of Scholars Peak, W of Ghent Ridge, and N of Huey Gully, it rises above the ice of the upper part of Commonwealth Glacier, to the S of Noxon Cliff, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Bob Unwin (*see* **Unwin Ledge**). US-ACAN never commented on this mountain. On Aug. 7, 2008 NZ-APC deleted this name, from fear of confusion with Unwin Ledge. So, as of Oct. 2010, this mountain does not have a name.

Punta Unwin *see* **San Eladio Point**

Unwin, Michael John Maximilian "Max." b. July 13, 1926, Thanet, Kent, son of William J. Unwin and his wife Winifred A. Mitchell. He joined the RAF during World War II, later becoming a squadron leader. He joined FIDS in 1951, as a meteorologist, and left the UK later that year, bound for Montevideo, and wintering-over at Base D in 1952. At the end of his tour, he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy* heading back to London, where he arrived on Feb. 3, 1953. He later lived in South Africa.

Unwin Cove. 63°19' S, 57°54' W. A smooth, clear, and very deep cove, about 900 m wide at its mouth, it indents Trinity Peninsula for about 700 m, immediately SE of Toro Point, between that point and Sotomayor Island, and S of Cape Legoupil, and separates Toro Point from Punta Ross, at Huon Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its inaccessible cliffs are composed of high ice shelves and glaciers which discharge icebergs into it. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Ensenada Teniente Unwin, for 1st Lt. Tomás Unwin Lambie (see below). However, it appears shortened on a 1951 Chilean chart, as Ensenada Unwin, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears translated as Unwin Cove on a U.S. chart of 1963, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1964, and by UK-APC on Dec. 15, 1982. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Unwin Lambie, Tomás. 1st lieutenant during the Presidential Antarctic Expedition of 1947-48. Subsequently (as a capitán de fragata) he was commander of the *Lientur* during ChilAE 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Unwin Ledge. 77°35' S, 162°37' E. A flat-topped ridge or tableland, W of Hothem Cliffs, and 1.5 km S of Mount Hall, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The upper surface of the ledge, at 1950 m above sea level, is ice-covered, and rises 400 m above the heads of the adjacent Newall Glacier and Canada Glacier. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, as Himalaya Ledge. However, apparently, also in 1998, US-ACAN had named the same ledge, but as Unwin Ledge, after Robert Sidney "Bob" Unwin (1918-1996), former superintendent of the NZ DSIR Geophysical Observatory, and a researcher at Scott Base in 1958-59. On Aug. 7, 2008, NZ-APC changed their name from Himalaya Ledge to Unwin Ledge.

Uplaz. 62°09' S, 58°29' W. A gently-tilting rocky ledge to the W of Arctowski Station, on Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980. The name "uplaz" is given in the Tatra Mountains of Poland to any such slope.

Islote Upper *see* **Upper Island**

Upper Alph River. 78°18' S, 163°27' E. The upper end of the Alph River, flowing into Pyramid Trough and Pyramid Ponds, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Descriptively named by NZ-APC in Dec. 1993.

Upper Fang *see* **The Fang** (under **F**)

Upper Ferrar Glacier *see* **Taylor Glacier**

Upper Island. 66°00' S, 65°39' W. A low, narrow island, with its rock surface uncovered during the summer months, E of Beer Island, and forming the NE side of Mutton Cove, between Cliff Island and Harp Island, 13 km W of Prospect Point, off Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted in 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by them. It appears on their expedition charts. However, it appears on a British chart of 1950 as Upper Islet, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. US-ACAN followed suit with that naming in 1956. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Upper, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, on July 7, 1959, it was redefined by UK-APC as Upper Island, and US-ACAN followed suit with the new name in 1963.

Upper Islet *see* **Upper Island**

Upper Jaw Glacier. 78°21' S, 162°57' E. The small, east-flowing northern branch of the glacier on the E side of the ridge that runs N from the peak called Shark Fin, in the Royal Society Range of southern Victoria Land. It runs into Lower Jaw Glacier, and the two coalesced glaciers then run into Renegar Glacier, which, in turn, runs into Koettlitz Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1994. On a map, the combined shapes of Upper Jaw Glacier and Lower Jaw Glacier resemble a gaping mouth, an illusion strengthened by the proximity of Shark Fin.

Upper Meyer Desert. Part of the Meyer Desert, in the Dominion Range of the TransantarcticM ountains.

Upper Staircase. 78°15' S, 161°00' E. The upper eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, just N of The Landing, it merges into Skelton Névé, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by the NZ party of BCTAE in 1957, and so named by them because it seems to be a staircase to the Polar Plateau. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Upper Victoria Glacier *see* **Victoria Upper Glacier**

Upper Wright Glacier *see* **Wright Upper Glacier**

Upsøy *see* **Easther Island**

Upstream B Camp. 83°29' S, 138°05' W. Also known as Upstream Bravo Camp, and the name is often abbreviated to UpB. American camp, built on the Whillans Ice Stream. Radar depolarization experiments took place here in 1991-92. *See also* **Upstream C Camp** and **Downstream B Camp**.

Upstream Bravo Camp *see* **Upstream B Camp**

Upstream C Camp *see* **Kamb Ice Stream**

Upstream Delta Camp. 81°00' S, 140°00' W. American camp near the Bindschadler Ice Stream, in Marie Byrd Land.

Upton, Benjamin. Captain of the *Nancy*, 1820-22. With John Bertram, he went into the South American trade in a big way in the 1830s and 1840s.

Upton Rock. 62°12' S, 59°07' W. A submerged rock off the N coast of Nelson Island, 5 km NW of Flat Top Peninsula (which is on King George Island), in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Capt. Ben Upton. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. This rock was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Ura-nagaone. 72°34' S, 31°31' E. A ridge at the E extremity of the Belgica Mountains. JARE 1976 photographed it aerially, and JARE 1979-80 surveyed it from the ground. Named by the Japanese on Nov. 24, 1981 ("rear long ridge").

Mys Uragannyj *see* **Uragannyy Point**

Uragannyy Point. 69°57' S, 12°50' E. An ice point along the W edge of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 5 km N of Leningradskiy Island, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and they named it Mys Uragannyy (i.e., "hurricane point") because, while the *Ob'* was parked there, a big hurricane blew up. US-ACAN accepted the name Uragannyy Point in 1971.

Ostrov Uran *see* **Uran Island**

Uran Island. 66°03' S, 101°17' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Uran. ANCA translated this.

The *Urania II*. A 22-meter, 70-ton Russian steel ketch built in St. Petersburg between 1992 and 1994, and launched in Nov. 1994. With 120 hp, she was capable of 9 knots, and could take a crew of 10. She was in Antarctic waters in 1999-2000, under the command of her principal builder, Aleksandr Struzhilin. She visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Uranium. Tatsuo Tatsumi, of JARE I discovered pitchblende about 50 miles S of Showa Station on Oct. 27, 1957, which contained about 40 to 50 percent oxidized uranium. A similar find was made on Nov. 7, 1957, about 25 S of Showa. The rock was about the size of a large egg, but much heavier than ordinary rock.

Glaciar Urano *see* **Uranus Glacier**

Uranus Glacier. 71°24' S, 68°20' W. A glacier, 30 km long and 10 km wide at its mouth, on the E coast of Alexander Island, it flows E into George VI Sound immediately S of Fossil Bluff, between that bluff and Waitabit Cliffs. Probably first seen by Ellsworth, on his photographic flight directly over this point on Nov. 23, 1935. That portion of the glacier near its mouth was first roughly surveyed in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. Fids from Base E re-surveyed

it in its lower portions in some detail in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the planet. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS mapped the whole glacier from aerial photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. The Argentines call it Glaciar Urano, which means the same thing.

Uranus Glacier Automatic Weather Station. 71°25' S, 68° 00' W. An American AWS on Uranus Glacier, 24 km from Fossil Bluff, on Alexander Island, at an elevation of approximately 2400 feet (753 m). It was set up on Feb. 18, 1986, and began operating on March 6, 1986. It was removed on Nov. 5, 1990, and replaced later that season with a new one. The new one was removed on Jan. 19, 2000, and replaced with yet a newer one 5 days later. It was finally removed in Jan. 2005.

Urban Point. 79°48' S, 82°00' W. A sharp rock point, 3 km E of the terminus of Ahrnsbrak Glacier, on the N side of the Enterprise Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Verdis D. Urban (b. Jan. 7, 1933. d. July 20, 2003, San Angelo, Tex.), meteorologist at Ellsworth station in 1958.

Urbanak Peak. 84°38' S, 111°55' W. A peak with exposed rock on its N side, along Mirsky Ledge, in the Ohio Range of the Horlick Mountains. Surveyed in Dec. 1958, by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse Party. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Richard Lester Urbanak (b. 1936), meteorologist with the National Weather Service, who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960, and again in 1971, at Pole Station.

Urbanek Crag. 62°08' S, 58°32' W. A steep buttress of Pilots Mount, between Polar Committee Icefall and Ladies Icefall, at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Prof. Adam Urbanek (b. 1928), paleontologist, past president of the Committee on Polar Research, at the Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

Roca Urchin *see* **Urchin Rock**

Urchin Rock. 65°19' S, 64°16' W. A rock awash (i.e., over which the sea breaks), 3.5 km W of the largest (and most westerly) of the Berthelot Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and first shown (but, apparently, not named) on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1957-58. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because it is a hazard near the NE end of the Grandidier Channel, the word "urchin" here expressed as a "roguish or mischievous boy." US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and it appears on a British chart of that year. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Roca Erizo, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The British gazetteer says that Roca Erizo is an inapt translation of Urchin Rock, the word "erizo" meaning a sea-urchin. However, it is not inapt at all. When trodden upon, a sea-urchin is much more dangerous than an urchin, the latter, under those circumstances, tending to revert to his natural state of subjugation, while the former rises up and bites back. The Argentines call it Roca Urchin.

Urdoviza Glacier. 62°31' S, 60°44' W. A glacier extending 2.8 km in an E-W direction, and 3 km in a N-S direction, it is bounded by the E slopes of Oryahovo Heights, and flows eastward into Hero Bay between Agüero Point and Sardanski Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, after Cape Urdoviza, on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria.

The *Urengoy*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1981-83, skippered by Yevgeniy Anatol'yevich Bernadskiy.

Urfjell *see* **Urfjell Cliffs**

Urfjell Cliffs. 73°53' S, 5°17' W. A line of rock cliffs and spurs trending SW for 16 km from Urfjelldokka Valley, and forming part of the S portion of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. The feature includes Tunga Spur, Kuven Hill, Kuvungen Hill, Urnosa Spur, Gavlpiggen Peak, Klakknabben, Urfjellglovene, Urfjellklakken, and Urfjellgavlen. The Norwegians call the NE part of these cliffs Uhligberga. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Urfjell (i.e., "mountain with rock-strewn slopes"). US-ACAN accepted the name Urfjell Cliffs in 1966.

Urfjelldokka *see* **Urfjelldokka Valley**

Urfjelldokka Valley. 73°50' S, 4°45' W. A broad, ice-filled valley between the Urfjell Cliffs and Skappelnabben Spur, along the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Urfjelldokka, in association with the cliffs. US-ACAN accepted the name Urfjelldokka Valley in 1966.

Urfjellgavlen. 74°06' S, 5°43' W. A mountain, in the S part of the Urfjell Cliffs, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with Urfjell Cliffs.

Urfjellglovene. 73°58' S, 5°16' W. An icefall, S of Tunga Spur, in the Urfjell Cliffs, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, in association with Urfjell Cliffs.

Urfjellklakken. 74°03' S, 5°37' W. A mountain in the S part of the Urfjell Cliffs, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians in association with Urfjell Cliffs.

Urguri Nunatak. 63°26' S, 57°34' W. A rocky hill rising to 560 m in the E foothills of the Laclavère Plateau, 2.49 km W by N of Abrit Nunatak, 3.72 km N of Theodolite Hill, and 7.5 km S of Fidase Peak, it overlooks Mott Snowfield to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient and medieval fortress of Urguri, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Bahía Uribe. 64°33' S, 62°51' W. A bay opening to the W from Ryswyck Point (the E extremity of Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Chileans for Lt. Luis Uribe Orrego, one of the (many) heroes on the *Esmeralda*, during the famous naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879.

Islas Uribe *see* **Karelin Islands**

Mount Uritorco. 62°56' S, 60°43' W. Surmounts the S part of Telefon Ridge, on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. The name (presumably Cerro Uritorco) appears on an Argentine chart of 1956, named after Cerro Uritorco, the mountain in Argentina. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Uritorco in 1965.

Gora Urmaeva. 71°08' S, 67°47' E. A hill, near Gora Okrytaja, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for Nikolay Andreyevich Urmayev (1895-1958), Soviet geodesist.

Urna. 72°14' S, 16°46' E. A small nunatak, S of Sarkofagen Mountain, in Borchgrevinkisen, in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the urn"), in association with Sarkofagen.

Urnosa *see* **Urnosa Spur**

Urnosa Spur. 73°47' S, 5°02' W. A partly snow-capped mountain spur, in the northernmost part of Uhligberga (the NE part of Urfjell Cliffs), at the W side of Urfjelldokka Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by NBSAE 1949-52, and photographed aerially again in 1958-59, during NorAE 1956-60, and mapped from these efforts by Norwegian cartographers, who called this feature Urnosa (i.e., "the rock-strewn nose"). US-ACAN accepted the name Urnosa Spur in 1966.

Acantilado De Urquiza *see under* **D**

Punta Urtubey *see* **Punta Formas**

Uruguay. Uruguay, since the beginning, has been of tremendous importance to Antarctic voyagers. With its capital and port, Montevideo, it has provided not only sterling service to ships and crews of all nationalities, but has provided wonderful memories for thousands of people. Carlos Haymes, a Uruguayan, was chief engineer of the *Scotia* during the 2nd half of ScotNAE 1902-04. Luciano Valette was at that expedition's base on Laurie Island in 1904, and stayed on to winter-over at Órcadas Station that winter. In 1957-58 the famous newspaper *El Día* sent reporter Hugo Rocha and photographer Antonio Caruso to Antarctica, to cover British, Chilean, and Argentine bases during IGY. Their reporting in the "Suplemento Familiar" section of the paper was extensive and enormously well-received. One of the pictures showed the two lads hoisting the Uruguayan flag. Official Uruguayan interest in Antarctica really began in the early 1960s, and in 1962 Professor Julio César Musso

(the leading early propeller of official Uruguayan involvement in Antarctica) edited the first edition of the magazine *Antártica Uruguaya*. In 1964 Ensign Nossei, of the Uruguayan Navy, accompanied a BAS expedition to the South Shetlands, and took notes in his diary that would later be useful for Uruguayan expeditions. In 1968 Professor Musso's book *Antártida Uruguaya* was published, and on Feb. 9 of that year he brought into being the Instituto Antártico Uruguayo (IAU), which, on Aug. 28, 1975, became a division of the Ministry of Defense. The IAU has continued to control all official Uruguayan involvement in Antarctica since then. Official active Uruguayan participation in Antarctica began on Jan. 11, 1980, when Uruguay was ratified as the 22nd signatory to the Antarctic Treaty. That year saw the beginning of an influx of Uruguayan scientists to Antarctica, working with expeditions from several countries. On Jan. 7, 1982, at the invitation of the National Science Foundation (of the USA), two Uruguayan Air Force officers, Col. Aita and Capt. Gadea, hoisted the Uruguayan flag at the South Pole. On Jan. 28, 1984, Uruguayan Air Force lieutenant colonel Jorge Méndez flew a Fairchild FH 227 on a preliminary visit to King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Scientists and logistical personnel were in the plane, and they made plans for the building of the first Uruguayan station. The first official Uruguayan Antarctic Expedition followed in 1984-85, and it established Artigas Station on Dec. 22, 1984. On Oct. 7, 1985, Uruguay became the 17th nation to achieve Consultative status within the Antarctic Treaty system, and on June 29, 1987, became an associate member of SCAR. In 1990 Uruguay's first Antarctic ship, the *Pedro Campbell*, arrived at Artigas Station. In 1997-98 the British gave their old Hope Bay station to the Uruguayans, as their 2nd Antarctic base, and it was renamed Teniente Ruperto Elichiribehety Station. Other ships were used for Antarctic resupply — the *Vanguardia* and the *General Artigas*. In 2006 Artigas Station was modernized.

The *Uruguay*. A small (550-ton) Argentine corvette (she was called a corvette, but was really a warship), 46.36 meters long, built by Laird Brothers of Birkenhead, Cheshire, and launched on March 6, 1874, she spent some years working in hydrography off the South American coasts, and in 1877 was transformed into a naval training ship. She was sent out by the Argentine government in Nov. 1903 to rescue SwedAE 1901-04 on Snow Hill Island. She did just that, on Nov. 7, 1903. The crew were: Teniente de navío Julián Irízar (q.v.) (captain); Teniente de fragata Ricardo Hermelo (2nd-in-command; *see* [1]**Delta Island**); Lt. (strictly speaking ensign) Jorge Yalour (leader of the Navy detachment on board); Felipe Fliess (ensign); Alberto Chandler Baunen (an ensign in the Chilean navy, invited along); Juan López de Bertodano (chief engineer); Gualterio Carminatti (2nd engineer); José Gorrochátegui (surgeon); José Rodríguez (bosun); Fermín Ramírez, Eduardo MacDougall, Federico Argento Prat (*see* **Monte Argento**), Horacio Agnese (*see* **Davey Point**), and Mateo Ramírez (cabos); José Martín Morales, Segundo Furque, Severo Portielo, Segundo Carrizo, and Lorenzo Cáceres (able seamen); Emilio Hoffman (chief helmsman); Manuel Díaz (mechanic); Luis Otaño (chief stoker), Francisco Galain (2nd stoker); Juan Gerardi (stoker); Juan Pérez (stoker, replaced in Ushuaia); Julio Castro (stoker, replaced earlier); Manuel J. Ruiz (carpenter); José Elorza (steward, replaced in Ushuaia); José Lamoza (steward, replaced earlier); and Ramón Bermúdez (cook). One also sees Pastor Paz Argüello as carpenter for 1903 (*see* **Nunatak Argüello**), but he is not on the official list, and neither is mechanic Manuel Díaz (*see* **Cross Valley**). In the 1904-05 season, under the command of Capt. Ismael Galíndez, the *Uruguay* relieved the last of ScotNAE 1902-04 on Laurie Island, on Dec. 31, 1904. Capt. Teodoro Caillet Bois (*see* **Capitán Caillet Bois Refugio**) was aboard that season, and one of the able seamen was Guillermo Acosta. Rivera was the bosun (*see* **Sawyer Island**). In early 1905 Galíndez led her to look for FrAE 1903-05, which was feared lost. The *Uruguay* was in the South Orkneys for many seasons after that, mostly relieving Órcadas Station, which she did in the following seasons (in this list, the seasons that the ship went to Órcadas are in bold. Skippers who didn't go south are listed, simply for completeness): **1906-07**: Skipper was Ricardo Hermelo; skipper between July 7, 1907, and Jan. 1, 1908, was Carlos M. Valladares; **1907-08**: Skipper was Jorge Yalour (from Jan. 1, 1908 to Dec. 2, 1908); **1908-09**: Skipper was Carlos Somosa (from Dec. 12, 1908, to June 15, 1909); **1909-10**: Skipper was Teniente de navío César Maranga (from Dec. 7, 1909, to Oct. 2, 1910); skipper from Oct. 2, 1910, to Dec. 15, 1910, was Víctor Rolandone; **1910-11**: Skipper was Guillermo Llosa (from Dec. 15, 1910, to June 4, 1911), and the ship stayed in Antarctic waters from Feb. 17 to May 2, 1911, charting, before heading back to Buenos Aires; skipper from June 4, 1911, to Dec. 5, 1911, was Teniente de fragata Jorge Reinafé; skipper from Dec. 5, 1911, to Feb. 4, 1912, was Teniente de fragata Juan Cánepa; skipper from Feb. 4, 1912, to June 1, 1913, was Teniente de fragata José Gregores; **1913-14**: Skipper was Teniente de fragata Alberto Sadous (from Jan. 2, 1914, to Oct. 1914); skipper from Oct. 1914 to Dec. 30, 1914, was Teniente de fragata José M. Garibaldi; **1914-15**: Skipper was surveyor Teniente de navío Ignacio Espíndola (from Dec. 30, 1914, to Nov. 24, 1915), and the vessel stayed in Cumberland Bay (South Georgia) from Feb. 28 to March 2, 1915; **1915-16**: Skipper was Teniente de navío Dalmiro Sáenz (from Nov. 24, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1917); skipper from Jan. 1, 1917, to Oct. 8, 1917, was Teniente de navío A. Palizo Mujica; **1917-18**: Skipper was Teniente de navío Eleazar Videla (from Oct. 8, 1917, to Jan. 3, 1919); **1918-19**: skipper was Jorge Games; 1919-20: Skipper was Teniente de navío Daniel Capanegra Davel (from Jan. 2, 1920, to Jan. 4, 1921); **1920-21**: Skipper was Teniente de navío Domingo Casamayor (from Jan. 4, 1921, to May 10, 1921); skipper from May 10, 1921, to Dec. 12, 1921, was Teniente de navío Juan de la Pesa, and from Dec. 12, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922, was Teniente de navío Rodolfo A. González; **1921-22**: Her last relief voyage, under the command of Teniente de navío Francisco A. Lajous (from Feb. 1, 1922, to Oct. 1, 1922); between Oct. 1, 1922, and Jan. 3, 1924, her skipper was Teniente de navío Torcuato Monti. The ship later became a museum.

Bahía Uruguay *see* **Jessie Bay**, **Uruguay Cove**

Île Uruguay *see* **Uruguay Island**

Isla Uruguay *see* [2]**Uruguay Island**, **Andersson Island**

Lago Uruguay. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A lake at Collins Harbor, near Artigas Station, King George Island, in the South Shetlands, from which the drinking water supply for the station is drawn. Named by the Uruguayan personnel from the station on Dec. 22, 1984.

Uruguay Bay *see* **Uruguay Cove**

Uruguay Canyon. 72°00' S, 39°00' W. An undersea feature of the Weddell Sea, named by international agreement.

Uruguay Cove. 60°45' S, 44°43' W. In the W part of Jessie Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, separated from Scotia Bay by a narrow neck of land, in the South Orkneys. Probably discovered by Weddell in 1823 (but not named by him). Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as North Bay. Bruce later renamed it Uruguay Cove, for the *Uruguay*. Recharted by the Argentines in 1930, as Caleta Uruguay, and by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, as Uruguay Cove, it appears on the latter's map of 1934. US-ACAN accepted the name Uruguay Cove in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 9, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Although it appears on a 1947 Argentine chart as Bahía Corbeta Uruguay (i.e., "Corvette Uruguay bay"), the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Caleta Uruguay. However, it seems that today the Argentines call it Bahía Uruguay. It was also seen in a 1950 reference as Uruguay Bay.

[1]**Uruguay Island** *see* **Andersson Island**

[2]**Uruguay Island**. 65°14' S, 64°14' W. An island, 0.8 km long, with a cove indenting its W side, between Irízar Island to the N and Corner Island to the S, in the NE sector of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1904, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Uruguay, for the *Uruguay*. The island was re-charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and referred to by them as Uruguay Island. It appears as such on a British chart of 1947, and was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1958. The name Isla Uruguay was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Baliza Uruguaya. 62°11' S, 58°54' W. A lighted beacon tower near Artigas Station, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Uruguayans on April 1, 1988.

Uruguayan Antarctic Expeditions. These are the expeditions (UruAE). **UruAE 1984-85**. This was the first expedition to Antarctica by Uruguay, and is often referred to as Antarkos I. Lt. Col. Omar Porciúncula, of the Uruguayan Air Force, led it, and they came down on the Chilean vessel *Piloto Pardo*. Artigas Station was established as a summer station on Dec. 22, 1984. **UruAE 1985-86**. Antarkos II. Came south with the Uruguayan Air Force to Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station. Omar Porciúncula led it until Jan. 1986, when Eduardo Techera took over. Supplies were brought in by ships from the UK, Chile, Argentina, and the USSR. Artigas was converted into an all-year station. **UruAE 1986-87**. Antarkos III. Led by Heber Cappi. Again, the personnel were flown into Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station by the Uruguayan Air Force. **UruAE 1987-88**. Antarkos IV. Led by Emilio Alvárez. Once again, the Uruguayan Air Force flew the relief personnel into Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station, and flew the winterers from the previous year out of the same station. The leader of the following Antarkos expeditions was also leader of Artigas Station that winter (*see* **Artigas Station**). **UruAE 1988-89**. Antarkos V. **UruAE 1989-90**. Antarkos VI. **UruAE 1990-91**. Antarkos VII. **UruAE 1991-92**. Antarkos VIII. **UruAE 1992-93**. Antarkos IX. **UruAE 1993-94**. Antarkos X. **UruAE 1994-95**. Antarkos XI. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 1995-96**. Antarkos XII. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 1996-97**. Antarkos XIII. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 1997-98**. Antarkos XIV. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 1998-99**. Antarkos XV. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 1999-2000**. Antarkos XVI. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2000-01**. Antarkos XVII. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2001-02**. Antarkos XVIII. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2002-03**. Antarkos XIX. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2003-04**. Antarkos XX. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2004-05**. Antarkos XXI. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2005-06**. Antarkos XXII. The ship was the *Vanguardia*. **UruAE 2006-07**. Antaros XXIII. **UruAE 2007-08**. Antarkos XXIV. **UruAE 2008-09**. Antarkos XXV. **UruAE 2009-10**. Antarkos XXVI.

Skala Urvanceva *see* **Urvantsev Rocks**

Urvantsev Rocks. 72°06' S, 5°37' E. A group of rocks, 8 km SE of Skorvetangen Spur, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This feature was surveyed from the ground by NorAE 1956-60, and photographed aerially in 1958-59, during the same long expedition. The Norsk Polarinstitutt mapped it from these efforts, but did not name it. It was mapped again in 1961, by the Russians, who did name it, as Skala Urvanceva, for geologist and geographer Professor Nikolay Nikolayevich Urvantsev (1893-1985). US-ACAN accepted the name Urvantsev Rocks in 1970.

Urvich Wall. 62°39' S, 60°58' W. A narrow, ice-free, crescent-shaped ridge, 6.9 km long and up to 400 m wide, separating Byers Peninsula to the W from Rotch Dome to the E, it is bounded by Nedelya Point to the N and Rish Point to the SE, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed and mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for the medieval fortress of Urvich, on Plana Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Us to Know How. 12407. An R4D Dakota airplane, built in 1943 by Douglas, and used by the Marines during World War II. It was assigned to VX-6 on Oct. 20, 1963, and crashed on Lillie Glacier on Oct. 22, 1964.

US-ACAN *see* **United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names**

USA *see* **United States of America**

USAAF. Short for United States Army Air Force.

USAF. Short for United States Air Force.

USAP *see* **United States Antarctic Program**

USARP *see* **United States Antarctic Research Program**

Usarp Mountains. 71°10' S, 160°00' E. The name Usarp is also seen completely capitalized (i.e., USARP Mountains). A long chain of mountain ranges, trending N-S for about 200 km, bordering the W side of Rennick Glacier, and bounded to the N by Pryor Glacier and the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, The major features within it are: the Daniels Range, the Morozumi Range, the Helliwell Hills, the Pomerantz Tableland, the Emlen Peaks, Mount Burnham, Mount Gorton, MacPherson Peak, Frontier Mountain, Roberts Butte, and Big Brother Bluff, none of them over 10,000 feet. Parts of the feature were discovered and photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and the feature was completely mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for USARP. ANCA and NZ-APC both accepted the name.

USAS 1939-41 *see* **United States Antarctic Service Expedition**

Usas Escarpment. 76°00' S, 129°00' W. The name Usas is also seen completely capitalized (i.e., USAS Escarpment). An expansive, but discontinuous north-facing escarpment, about 300 km long, N of the Executive Committee Range, and extending roughly W to E along the 76th parallel, from where the elevation of the snow surface descends toward the Ruppert Coast and the Hobbs Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. The position of the escarpment coincides with the N slopes of the Flood Range, the Ames Range, the McCuddin Mountains, and the E peaks of Mount Galla, Mount Aldaz, and Benes Peak. First named the 76th Parallel Escarpment by USAS 1939-41, who discovered it. The name was later changed to honor the expedition itself. US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1962.

USCG. Short for United States Coast Guard.

USEE *see* **United States Exploring Expedition**

Isla Useful *see* **Useful Island**

Islote Useful *see* **Useful Island**

Useful Island. 64°43' S, 62°52' W. A low, circular island, ice-free in summer, measuring about 900 m by 525 m, and with regular geological relief, 3 km (the Chileans say about 5 km) W of Rongé Island, with a string of rocks between, in Gerlache Strait, off Andvord Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears (as Useful Island) on their 1929 chart, the descriptive name probably having been in use for some years by whalers in the area. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Útil, and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Isla Useful. It appears as Useful Islet on British charts of 1948 and 1950, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1956. On a 1953 Argentine chart, the N part of the island is shown as Punta Útil. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and renamed Useful Island by UK-APC on July 7, 1959. It appears as such on a British chart of 1959, and US-ACAN accepted the new name in 1963. On a 1959 USAF chart, it appears in error as Lemaire Island. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Islote Useful, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Isla Útil.

Useful Islet *see* **Useful Island**

Useless Bay *see* **Shingle Cove**

USGS. Short for United States Geological Survey.

Ushakov Nunataks. 67°30' S, 51°22' E. A group of nunataks about 24 km NE of the Perov Nunataks, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1957, and again by SovAE 1962, who named this feature Gory Ushakova, for Georgiy Alekseyevich Ushakov (1901-1963), Soviet polar explorer. The Australians translated the name.

Gory Ushakova *see* **Ushakov Nunataks**

Mount Usher. 84°57' S, 172°04' E. A distinctive, almost entirely ice-covered mountain rising to 2895 m, 6 km SW of the mouth of Brandau Glacier, just to the NE of Keltie Glacier, and overlooking the S side of that glacier near its confluence with the Beardmore Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for London doctor John Edward Usher (b. 1854, Victoria, Australia. d. Dec. 27, 1918, London), a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, former surgeon superintendent and medical officer of health to the Queensland government, author of *Alcoholism and its Treatment*, and consulting physician to Shackleton's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit. Identification of this mountain varied on maps over the years; this one follows the H.E. Saunders map of 1961, and is the one generally accepted.

Usher, Joseph. He had sailed to St. Petersburg in the summer months, and to the South American and West Indies ports in the winter. He was commander of the Liverpool sealer *Caraquette*, in the South Shetlands in the 1821-22 season.

Usher Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°34' W. A glacier, 6 km long, flowing NW into the Drake Passage

between Stigant Point and Davey Point, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Captain Joseph Usher. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. This feature was originally plotted in 62°02' S, 58°37' W, but in late 2008 the UK re-plotted it.

[1]**The *Ushuaia***. Argentine transport ship which took part in the 1948 Argentine Naval maneuvers led by Admiral Cappus.

[2]**The *Ushuaia***. Argentine tourist vessel, operated by Antarpply, out of Ushuaia, Chile, and registered in Panama. She was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10, each season taking down the Ukrainian Antarctic expeditions. She could carry 75 passengers. Incidentally, one of the passengers on the 2007-08 trip was Fred Roots. In early Dec. 2008, she ran aground in Marguerite Bay, and started drifting. She had 89 passengers and 33 crew.

Nunatak Ushuaia. 82°10' S, 40°00' W. Next to Nunatak Iberá, in the Panzarini Hills, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Argentines.

USN *see* **United States Navy**

USNAE *see* **United States Navy Antarctic Expedition**

Usnea Plug. 62°38' S, 61°06' W. A volcanic plug, 110 m from base to summit, less than 0.8 km SW of Chester Cone, on Byers Peninsula, in the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by Kaye Everett (*see* **Everett Spur**), of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, who was here in Feb. 1969, with a USAP geological field party. Usnea is a type of lichen he found here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970, and UK-APC followed suit on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Usnea Ridge. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. Running NNW at an elevation of between 100 m and 160 m, from Jane Peak to Spindrift Col, in the central part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The ridge was an ecological study site for BAS biologists. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the genus of lichens named Usnea, which form a main element of the plant life on the ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name.

USNR. Short for United States Naval Reserve.

Skaly Usova. 73°24' S, 65°30' E. A group of isolated rocks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Glaciar Uspallata *see* **Uspallata Glacier**

Uspallata Glacier. 68°11' S, 66°52' W. A glacier flowing NW from the col between Walton Peak (to the SW) and Mount Rhamnus (to the NE), along the SW side of Mount Rhamnus and the SE side of Mount Nemesis, to enter Northeast Glacier, at Neny Bay, on the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines as Glaciar Uspallata, after a town in the Andean province of Mendoza, in Argentina. UK-APC accepted the name Uspallata Glacier on May 10, 2006, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Baie U.S. S. Glacier. 70°20' S, 24°01' E. A small bay, part of Breid Bay, on the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land. Reconnoitered by BelgAE 1957-58, and named by them for the U.S. icebreaker *Glacier*, which got the trapped *Polarhav* out of the ice in Jan. 1959.

USSR. Known as Russia until 1917, and from 1990 once again known as Russia. In between, it suffered the aberration of Bolshevism, and was known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That is a simplistic history, of course, but one that can be grasped in a nutshell. The first Russian on the Antarctic scene was von Bellingshausen in 1819-21. He circumnavigated the continent at high latitudes and discovered several bits of land in his ships, the *Vostok* and the *Mirnyy*. A 1932-33 expedition was planned, but never came off. That was in the days when the USSR was desperate to keep its secrets, and they felt that exposing themselves to the world would be dangerous. The next group south were Bolsheviks, in 1946 — whalers, and since then they have done much whaling here. On June 7, 1950, the Soviet Union made a statement about not recognizing other countries' claims to pieces of Antarctica. The USSR made no such claims on Antarctica for itself, and neither does modern-day Russia. A big participant in IGY, the first Soviet Antarctic Expedition (SovAE) arrived in early Jan. 1956, led by Mikhail Somov in the *Ob'* and the *Lena*. The Air Fleet was commanded by Ivan Cherevishniy. Six scientific stations were set up, including Mirnyy, Oazis (later to be transferred to Poland and renamed Dobrowolski), Pionerskaya, Vostok, and Sovietskaya. One of the 12 original signatories to the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, the USSR sent an expedition every year from 1956 onwards, until its collapse as an empire. The 26th (1981-82) SovAE involved 1400 men and women, with 8 ships used to supply the 7 permanent stations (*see* below). About 300 scientists and technicians wintered-over in 1981. The 27th SovAE (1982-83) involved 800 men and women. Soviet support personnel were not military, as they were in the USA, for example. Each Soviet station had its own political leader (not freely elected until the 1990s), i.e., the local communist party secretary. Other Soviet stations in Antarctica have included: Druzhnaya, Druzhnaya III, Russkaya, Soyuz, Leningradskaya, Novolazarevskaya, Bellingshausen, and Lazarev. A Soviet air route was established between Maputo in Mozambique and Molodezhnaya Station, the main Soviet base in Antarctica. For Russian involvement in Antarctica, post collapse, *see* **Russia**.

Ustina Point. 63°36' S, 59°50' W. Forms the S extremity of Tower Island, 2.7 km WSW of Condyle Point, 5.58 km SSE of Kranevo Point, and 300 m N of the adjacent Zigzag Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlemt of Ustina, in southern Bulgaria.

Ustra Peak. 62°38' S, 60°36' W. A rocky peak rising to 195 m, on the coast of Walker Bay, next SE of Verila Glacier, 2 km W of Krakra Bluff, and 1.8 km NNE of Hannah Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 2005, after the medieval Bulgarian fortress of Ustra, in the eastern Rhodope Mountains.

Ustvedthorten. 74°31' S, 11°28' W. A nunatak in the most northwesterly part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dr. Hans Jacob Neumann Ustvedt (1903-1982), Resistance leader during World War II. He was director general of the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation from 1962 to 1972. Name means "Ustvedt crags."

Gora Utës. 72°36' S, 68°09' E. A nunatak, SW of Lines Ridge, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment. Named by the Russians.

Mys Utës *see* **Utes Point**

Utes Point. 67°44' S, 45°43' E. Projects from Enderby Land into Alasheyev Bight, about 6 km W of Molodezhnaya Station. Named by the Russians as Mys Utës. US-ACAN accepted the translated name.

Utgard Peak. 77°38' S, 161°09' E. A prominent peak, rising to 2050 m, 1.3 km NNE of Wolak Peak, on the E side of Njord Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The name was proposed by Graeme Claridge (q.v.), to accord with the practice of naming several other features in the Asgard Range and in Jotunheim Valley after Norse mythological places and persons. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit. Utgard was a fortress in Jotunheim, the home of the giants. Utgard Peak resembles such a fortress.

Utholmen *see* **Utholmen Island**

Utholmen Island. 68°56' S, 39°31' E. The most northwesterly of the Flatvaer Islands, in Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Utholmen (i.e., "the outer island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Utholmen Island in 1968.

Uti-hanare-iwa. 71°39' S, 35°52' E. A small rock exposure, at an altitude of 2214.3 m above sea level, just E of the vast moraine field the Japanese call Ogi-ga-hara, in the S part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Surveyed by JARE in 1973, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979 ("inner remote rock").

Isla Útil *see* **Useful Island**

Punta Útil *see* **Useful Island**

Utkikken *see* **Utkikken Hill**

Utkikken Hill. 71°32' S, 1°01' W. The most northeasterly rock summit on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, it stands 6 km NE of Trollkjelpiggen Peak, where it overlooks the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier and the coastal ice shelf fringing Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Utkikken (i.e., "the look-out"). US-ACAN accepted the name Utkikken Hill in 1966.

Utnibba. 71°48' S, 23°52' E. A nunatak at the E side of Utsteinflya, between Vesthaugen Nunatak and Dotten Nunatak, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Name means "the outer nunatak" in Norwegian.

Utopia Glacier. 71°51' S, 68°16' W. It flows SE from Natal Ridge, between Two Step Cliffs and Ares Cliff, on Alexander Island, at George VI Sound. Indeed, it is encircled by Mariner Hill, Syrtis Hill, Natal Ridge, and Ares Cliff. Named by the Mars Oasis Party, who were searching for life on the glacier, much as *Viking 2* was searching for life when it landed at Utopia Planitia, on the planet Mars on Sept. 3, 1976. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1999.

Utöy *see* **Achernar Island**

Utpostane. 73°55' S, 15°40' W. Bare rock crags on the S side of the ice ridge, in the southernmost part of the Kraul Mountains, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the outposts").

Utråkket *see* **Utråkket Valley**

Utråkket Valley. 73°40' S, 4°25' W. An ice-filled valley between Skappelnabben Spur and Enden Point, in the central part of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Utråkket (i.e., "untrampled"). US-ACAN accepted the name Utråkket Valley in 1966.

Gora Utrennjaja *see* **Mount Utrennyy**

Mount Utrennyy. 68°06' S, 49°54' E. A peak about 11.1 km E of the Ward Nunataks, in the Nye Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1957, and by SovAE 1962. The Russian expedition namd it as Gora Utrennjaja (i.e., "mount morning"). ANCA translated it.

Utrinden *see* **Utrinden Point**

Utrinden Point. 73°50' S, 5°18' W. A low and rocky point at the NW side of Kuven Hill, W of Kuvsletta Flat, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Norwegians from surveys and air photos taken by NBSAE 1949-52, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Utrinden (i.e., "the outer ridge"; it was, at first, thought to be a ridge). The Americans re-defined it, and US-ACAN accepted the name Utrinden Point in 1966.

Utrista *see* **Utrista Rock**

Utrista Rock. 71°35' S, 10°32' E. A small, isolated nunatak, 16 km NNE of Mount Dallmann, at the NE extremity of the Orvin Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Utrista (i.e., "the outer ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Utrista Rock in 1970.

Utsikta. 73°34' S, 14°34' W. A trigonometric station, in the SE part of the large ice hill the Norwegians call Høgisen, in the Kraul Mountains of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Name means "the outer view" in Norwegian.

Utskjera *see* **Rigel Skerries**

Utsteinen *see* **Utsteinen Nunatak**

Utsteinen Nunatak. 71°58' S, 23°34' E. A nunatak, 6 km N of Viking Heights and the main group of the Sør Rondane Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Americans during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Utsteinen (i.e., "the outer stone"), for its position. US-ACAN accepted the name Utsteinen Nunatak in 1966. Princess Elisabeth Station is here.

Utsteinflya. 71°51' S, 23°27' E. A glaciated plain between the Perlebandet Nunataks, Fokknuten Nunatak, Utnibba, Dotten Nunatak, Vesthaugen Nunatak, and Teltet Nunatak, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians, in association with nearby Utsteinen Nunatak. The word "flya" signifies a glaciated plain.

Utstikkar Bay. 67°33' S, 61°28' E. About 6.5 km wide, immediately E of Utstikkar Glacier, where it indents the coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Utstikkarbukta, in association with the nearby glacier. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Utstikkar Bay in 1947. On Feb. 18, 1958, ANCA renamed it (for themselves only) as Stibbs Glacier, for R. Keith Stibbs, aviation meteorologist with the Australian Bureau of Meteorology from 1948, who was offficer-in-charge of the Macquarie Island station (not actually in Antarctica) in 1951. He was back (with only one week's notice) at Macquarie in 1954, but not as leader.

Utstikkar Glacier. 67°33' S, 61°20' E. Also called Jelbart Glacier. A broad glacier flowing N from the vicinity of Moyes Peak, it terminates in Utstikkar Glacier Tongue just W of Utstikkar Bay. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937, by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it descriptively as Utstikkarbreen (i.e., "the projecting glacier"). US-ACAN accepted the name Utstikkar Glacier in 1953.

Utstikkar Glacier Tongue. 67°30' S, 61°22' E. Forms the seaward extension of Utstikkar Glacier, just W of Utstikkar Bay. Photographed aerially in Jan.-Feb. 1937, by by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Although the Norwegians named Utstikkar Glacier (albeit as as Utstikkarbreen), it was US-ACAN who named the tongue, in 1953 (*see also* **Utstikkar Glacier**).

Utstikkarbreen *see* **Utstikkar Glacier**

Utstikkarbukta *see* **Utstikkar Bay**

Utus Peak. 63°45' S, 58°29' W. A rocky peak rising to 1217 m, in Trakiya Heights, 980 m SSE of Mount Daimler, 5.62 km W of Rayko Nunatak, 2.05 km NW of Papiya Nunatak, and 2.57 km ENE of Bozveli Peak, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Roman town of Utus, in northern Bulgaria.

Utvikgalten *see* **Martin Island**

Utz Spur. 78°21' S, 162°19' E. An ice-covered spur, just E of Potter Glacier, between the upper part of that glacier and the upper part of Comberiate Glacier, just W of Mount Duvall, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Loreen G. Utz (b. April 29, 1959), USGS cartographer, a research assistant with the satellite surveying team that wintered-over at Pole Station in 1983, and one of the early women at the Pole.

Uven *see* **Uven Spur**

Uven Spur. 73°56' S, 5°20' W. A small rock spur, or crag, just SW of Tunga Spur, in Uhligberga, in the N part of the Urfjell Cliffs, it extends from the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Uven. US-ACAN accepted the name Uven Spur in 1966.

Uversnatten *see* **Uversnatten Rock**

Uversnatten Rock. 72°58' S, 3°54' W. A small rock eminence, 1.5 km W of Huldreslottet Mountain, at the S end of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Uversnatten (i.e., "bad weather night"). US-ACAN accepted the name Uversnatten Rock in 1966.

Gora Uzkaja. 67°42' S, 63°01' E. A nunatak occupying the same coordinates as Hanging Lake and Vestkollen, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Morena Uzkaja. 72°59' S, 66°12' E. A moraine, NW of Mount Stinear, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Hrebet Uzkij. 73°06' S, 60°35' E. Mountains, SW of Mitchell Ridge, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Proliv Uzkij *see* **Launch Channel**

V. Cliffs *see* **Vee Cliffs**

V. Drygalski Bay *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Cap V. Ryswyck *see* **Ryswyck Point**

Vaca Nunatak. 82°17' S, 41°42' W. Rising to 715 m, it is the most southerly nunatak in the Panzarini Hills, in the Argentina Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. José M.T. Vaca, officer-in-charge of General Belgrano Station in 1961. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Nunatak Sara, so named by one of the Argentine Antarctic expeditions for the wife of one of the expeditioners.

Cerro Vaccaro. 63°27' S, 57°55' W. A hill, 5

km NE of Cerro Guerrero, and some 14 km S of Cape Legoupil, in the central part of Trinity Peninsula, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Humberto Vaccaro Cuevas, the Instituto Antártico Chileno coordinator for ChilAE 1970-71. The Argentines call it Cerro Referencia.

Vacchi Ice Piedmont *see* **Vacchi Piedmont Glacier**

Vacchi Piedmont Glacier. 74°34' S, 164°38' E. A piedmont glacier shaped in general like a trapezoid, it is formed from glaciers flowing S from the 200 meter-high S slopes of Mount Melbourne, to the sea at Silverfish Bay, between Shields Nunatak and Oscar Point, and N of Terra Nova Bay (this piedmont glacier being the N boundary of the bay), on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on May 15, 2006, as Vacchi Ice Piedmont (which is how the New Zealanders define it), for Marino Vacchi, principal investigator on Ecofish Programme 2005, members of which first identified the abundance of silverfish eggs in Terra Nova Bay. Dr. Vacchi, whose specialty is Antarctic fish, has been part of the Italian Antarctic Research program since 1987, and since 1990 has been an Italian delegate at the working meetings of CCAMLR. US-ACAN accepted the name Vacchi Piedmont Glacier, on July 17, 2007.

Vaclav Vojtech Base *see* **Eco Nelson**

Vadel Islands *see* **Vedel Islands**

Cerro Vago. 62°35' S, 59°53' W. A hill, one of several on Half Moon Island, in the entrance to Moon Bay, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Vagrant Island. 66°28' S, 66°28' W. The N of two small islands just W of Rambler Island, in the Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound, about 12 km N of Cape Rey, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in Sept. 1958, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, in association with Rambler Island. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Vågsbreen. 69°52' S, 39°05' E. A glacier, between the Rundvågs Hills and Rundvågs Head, in the W part of the Prince Olav Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the bay glacier"), in association with nearby Rundvåg. *See* **Rundvåg Bay** for more on this glacier.

The *Vague-à-Bond*. French yacht, skippered by Claude Veniard, in Antarctic waters in 1996-97.

Bahía Vahsel *see* **Vahsel Bay**

Cape Vahsel. 76°37' S, 30°25' W. A cape on the Weddell Sea coast, originally named Kap Vahsel by Filchner's GermAE 1911-12, for Richard Vahsel, and plotted astronomically by them in 76°48' S, 30°25' W. From a ground survey, they later fixed it in 76°41' S, 30°25' W. The Russians plot it in 76°37' S, 30°25' W. Also called Cape Vahsel, it has since been replotted in 76°48' S, 30°43' W.

Vahsel, Richard. b. Feb. 9, 1868, Hohnhorst, near Hanover. 2nd officer on the *Gauss*, during GermAE 1901-03, he led the first sledging expedition from the icebound ship, March 18-26, 1902, and discovered Gaussberg. He was back in Antarctica in 1911-12, as captain of the *Deutschland* on Filchner's GermAE of that year. He died on board the *Deutschland*, on Aug. 8, 1912, of an old illness.

Vahsel Bay. 77°49' S, 35°10' W. A Weddell Sea indentation, about 11 km wide (but actually of variable extent), in the W part of the Luitpold Coast, at the point where Coats Land meets the Filchner Ice Shelf, or, to put it another way, between the Filchner Ice Front and the SW end of the Luitpold Coast. It is fed by Schweitzer Glacier and Lerchenfeld Glacier. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan.-Feb. 1912, by GermAE 1911-12, and named by Filchner as Vahsel-Bucht (or Vahselbucht), for Richard Vahsel. Shortly thereafter, large portions of the ice surrounding the bay broke away, forming a larger bay. Filchner re-named this larger bay Herzog Ernst Bucht, after Herzog Ernst Ludwig von Essen Darmstadt (1868-1937). So now there were two features, the smaller bay, called Vahsel, and the larger one, called Herzog Ernst. Both must be described here, rather than as separate entries, but, for clarity, the history of Vahsel will be taken first, and Herzog Ernst second. The smaller bay appears as Vahsel Bay on Shackleton's 1919 map, and again on a 1930 British map, and a 1942 USAAF chart (as simply Vahsel), and it was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1956. In those days it was plotted in 77°48' S, 34°39' W. It was shown on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Vahsel, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was surveyed by BCTAE in Oct. 1956. In the 1960s it was replotted in 77°49' S, 35°07' W, and it appears that way in the 1977 British gazetteer. It was further delineated from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and the coordinates were brought up to date by the time of the 1986 British gazetteer. The larger bay, shown on Filchner's charts of 1913 as Herzog Ernst Bucht, is shown translated into English variously as Duke Ernst Bay, Duke Ernest Bay, and Herzog Ernst Bay, on the 1929 American Geographical Society map, the 1932 *National Geographic* map, and a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The name Duke Ernst Bay appears on a 1947 USAF chart, and on the 1956 American Geographical Society's map. It is shown on a 1952 Argentine chart as Bahía Duque Ernesto, and there is a 1956 reference to it as Bahía del Duque Ernesto. However, the name Bahía Duque Ernesto was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Vahselbucht *see* **Vahsel Bay**

Vakarel Saddle. 62°59' S, 62°31' W. A crescent-shaped saddle, 1800 m above sea level, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded to the ENE by Antim Peak, and to the SW by the lower N height of the double Mount Foster, the midpoint of the saddle lying 850 m SW of Antim Peak, 6.2 km S of Gregory Point, 1.7 km NNE of the S height of Mount Foster, and 4.9 km N of Ivan Asen Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, after Vakarel, the settlement in western Bulgaria.

Monte Valain *see* **Mount Vélain**

Cabo Valavielle *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Cap Valavielle *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Cape Valavielle. 60°41' S, 44°32' W. Marks the N end of Watson Peninsula, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Roughly charted in Feb. 1838, by FrAE 1837-40, and named by them as Cap Valavielle. It appears as such in Vincendon-Dumoulin's atlas of 1847. Re-surveyed in 1903, by ScotNAE 1902-04, and renamed by Bruce as Cape Buchanan, for J.Y. Buchanan. It appears as such on their chart of 1905, and also on a British chart of 1941. *See* **Buchanan Point**. Sørlle's chart of 1912 gives it as Cape Puckman, and Sørlle and Borge's chart of 1913 gives it as Cape Puikman. However, Sørlle's 1930 chart gives it as Kapp Buchanan. On an Argentine chart of 1933 it appears as Punta Buchanan. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Cape Valavielle, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and which appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Punta Valavielle, but on a 1947 Argentine chart as Cabo Valavielle. The name Punta Valavielle was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. There is also a 1948 reference to it as Cabo Puckman. A name like Valavielle is bound to get mangled sooner or later, and the British gazetteer has it as Cape Valavieille, and the 1974 British gazetteer has it as Cape Valevielle. Having said that, one is assuming Dumont d'Urville and Vincendon-Dumoulin spelled it correctly. Maybe they didn't. If so, it may indeed be Valavieille, which is a much more common name, or even Valevielle, or none of the above. As for Sørlle's names for it, Puckman and Puikman, one can't help wondering if they are mistakes for Buchanan. Puckman and Puikman themselves seem to mean nothing.

Punta Valavielle *see* **Cape Valavielle**

Valchedram Island. 62°27' S, 60°49' W. An island, 280 m long in a SE-NW direction, it is the island off the N coast of Livingston Island, 1.35 km NW of Shirreff Point and 2.2 km NNE of San Telmo Island. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, it was named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the town of Valchedram, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Islote Valdebenito *see* **Valdebenito Rock**

Valdebenito Rock. 62°30' S, 59°42' W. A large rock N of Canales Island, off Ferrar Point, to the SE of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1947, and named by them as Islote Valdebenito, for Marine sergeant Valdebenito, who was on the *Iquique* during that expedition. As such it appears on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the name Valdebenito Rock, on May 11, 2005.

Valderhaug, Olaf. b. March 28, 1894, Åle-

sund, Norway, son of fishing boat skipper Johan Valderhaug and his wife Elise. He went to sea during the early part of World War I, on Norwegian merchant ships, and, on Aug. 1, 1935, he signed on at Ålesund, as bosun of the *Wyatt Earp*, for Lincoln Ellsworth's Antarctic expedition.

Valdés, Jorge Di Giorgio *see under* **De Giorgio**

The *Valdivia*. A 2600-ton German steam ship of the Hamburg-Amerika line. 320 feet long, 43 feet wide, with 1250 hp, she could move at 10 to 11 knots. The line loaned the ship to the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, along with its skipper, Adalbert Krech, and crew. In addition, they agreed to feed the expedition (wine at cost price), and re-fit the ship for scientific work. They had no ulterior motive for this 340,000-mark gift, other than to help advance science.

Glaciar Valdivia *see* **Gould Glacier**

Isla Valdivia *see* **Valdivia Point**

Punta Valdivia *see* **Valdivia Point**

Valdivia Abyssal Plain. 62°30' S, 70°00' E. A submarine feature, off the coast of East Antarctica. Named by international agreement for the 1899 expedition ship.

Valdivia Basin *see* **Atlantic-Indian Basin**

Valdivia Insel *see* **Valdivia Point**

Valdivia Island *see* **Valdivia Point**

Valdivia Point. 64°21' S, 61°22' W. Forms the extreme NW side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove, Hughes Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by Nordenskjöld as Valdivia Insel (i.e., "Valdivia island"), for the *Valdivia*. It appears as such on Gunnar Andersson's map of 1905. The Argentines and Chileans both called it Isla Valdivia, but the Chileans did so for an interestingly (and typically Chilean) different reason. The non-commissioned officer radio telegraphist on ChilAE was named Juan Valdivia T., and it was he for whom (at least from 1947) Chile named this feature. Aerial photos taken by FIDASE 1955-57, and ground surveys by Base O Fids from the Portal Point refuge hut, showed this feature to be joined to the mainland, and it was re-defined. UK-APC accepted the name Valdivia Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962, as Punta Valdivia. US-ACAN accepted the name Valdivia Point in 1965. The Argentines also call it Punta Valdivia (but, obviously, after the ship).

Cabo Valentín *see* **Cape Valentine**

Cabo Valentine *see* **Cape Valentine**

Cape Valentine. 61°06' S, 54°39' W. A rock massif rising almost vertically from the sea, to a height of 244 m, it forms the NE extremity of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by Bransfield on Feb. 14, 1820 (St. Valentine's Day). It appears, roughly, on his chart of that year, and also on a British chart of 1822. During USEE 1838-42, Wilkes named it Cape Belsham, in error, and it appears as such on his expedition map of 1845. This is the place where Shackleton and his 27 men landed on April 14, 1916, during the ill-fated BITE 1914-17. It appears on a 1927 British chart, and on a 1949 British chart it is plotted in 61°04' S, 54°43' W. It appears on a 1939 Argentine map as Cabo Valentín (which means the same thing), but on a 1949 Argentine chart as Cabo Valentine. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Valentine. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Valentine in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, plotted in 61°03' S, 54°47' W. On a British chart of 1962, it is plotted in 61°03' S, 54°36' W. On a British chart of 1972 the co-ordinates had been corrected, and it appears as such in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 calls it Cabo Valentine, and the Argentines today tend to call it Cabo Valentín. The island was surveyed by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71.

Valentiner, Hugo. b. July 30, 1877, Copenhagen, Denmark, son of Gustav Valentiner and his wife Elisabeth Marie Claudine Bruun. He studied as a draftsman, and, on Feb. 7, 1903, he left Hamburg on the Hamburg-South America Steamship Line ship *Cap Roca*, bound for Buenos Aires, becoming a citizen of Argentina. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1917, and then led the wintering-over parties there of 1919, 1921, and 1923.

Cabo Valenzuela *see* **Cabo Ambas Piedras**

[1]**Caleta Valenzuela**. 63°37' S, 56°58' W. A cove, 3 km wide at the mouth, which indents for 2.6 km the central part of the S coast of Tabarin Peninsula, at the extreme end of Trinity Peninsula, on the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for the *Almirante Valenzuela*. The Argentines call it Caleta Saborido, for Lorenzo Saborido, Argentine naval lieutenant, captain of the *Austral*, 1905-06. *See also* **Eagle Cove**.

[2]**Caleta Valenzuela**. 64°54' S, 62°52' W. A cove, 520 m wide at the mouth, which indents the W coast of Graham Land for 350 m, between Skontorp Cove to the N and Oscar Cove to the S, at Paradise Harbor, 3 km SE of Bryde Island. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Germán Valenzuela Labra, skipper of the *Leucotón* during ChilAE 1954-55. The Argentines call it Caleta Hernán.

Isla Valette *see* **Valette Island**

Valette, Luciano Honorio. b. Aug. 20, 1880, Montevideo. He moved to Buenos Aires, at 17 became an assistant in the zoology department at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Plata, and in 1899 went to work for the zoology office within the Department of Agriculture, becoming involved in the artificial breeding of fish. He would become an Argentine citizen. He was meteorologist at the Laurie Island base in 1904, who stayed on at Órcadas Station after ScotNAE left. In 1906 he wrote *Viaje a las islas Órcadas Australes*. He was later chief of the Bureau of Fisheries, of the Department of Agriculture, in Argentina, and proved it was possible to raise freshwater mackerel in the inland lakes. He retired from the department in 1930. He married Lola Bosch, lived in Monte Grande, and died in 1957.

Valette Island. 60°46' S, 44°36' W. An island, 330 m long, forming the W entrance point to Mill Cove, on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce as Valette Isle, for Luciano Valette. It was re-charted in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, and renamed Valette Island. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Isla Valette, but on one of theirs from 1947 (erroneously) as Islas Valette. US-ACAN accepted the name Valette Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. The Argentines have settled on Isla Valette (it appears as such in their 1970 gazetteer).

Valette Isle *see* **Valette Island**

The *Valhalla*. A 20-meter, 35-ton, LOA steel schooner, built in 1991 by Pascal Boimard. She was in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1996-97, skippered by Monsieur Boimard, and carrying tourists. She was back in 1997-98 and 1999-2000, again under M. Boimard, but only at the Antarctic Peninsula, and not carrying tourists.

Mount Valhalla. 77°35' S, 161°56' E. At the W flank of Valhalla Glacier from where it overlooks the S side of Wright Valley, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after things Norse, this one was named by both US-ACAN and NZ-APC in 1976, after the reward of the gods.

Valhalla Glacier. 77°34' S, 161°58' E. A small glacier, flowing partway down the N wall of the Asgard Range, between Mount Valhalla and Conrow Glacier, toward Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Named jointly by US-ACAN and NZ-APC in 1976, in association with the nearby mountain.

Valichanovtoppen *see* **Mount Valikhanov**

Valiente Peak. 65°27' S, 63°43' W. Rising to 2165 m, close N of the mouth of Lever Glacier, where that glacier enters the NE side of Beascochea Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Sommet Saens Valiente (sic), for hydrographer Captain (later Admiral) Juan Pablo Sáenz Valiente (b. 1861, Buenos Aires. d. June 7, 1925, Buenos Aires), who, at the time, was Minister of Marine for the district of Victorino de la Plaza, and who, from 1910, would be Minister of the Argentine Navy. From 1900 to 1905 he had been associated with the publication of the *Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino*. Re-mapped by BGLE 1934-37 during surveys of Beascochea Bay in Aug. 1935 and a journey to Trooz Glacier in Jan. 1936. It appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Saens Valiente. US-ACAN accepted the name Saenz Valiente Peak in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears (still with the long name) on a British chart of 1957. UK-APC shortened the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of

1960. The Argentine gazetteer of 1970 accepted the name Pico Saenz Valiente.

Gora Valihanova *see* **Mount Valikhanov**

Mount Valikhanov. 71°49' S, 12°15' E. A nunatak-type mountain, rising to 2800 m, 1.5 km NW of Mount Mirotvortsev, in the middle of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and originally plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Mapped yet again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Valihanova, for geographer Chokan Valikhanov (1935-1965). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Valikhanov in 1970. The Norwegians call it Valichanovtoppen.

Mount Valinski. 84°32' S, 177°30' E. A prominent peak, rising to 1640 m, with prominent rock exposures in the high land along the W side of the depression carrying Ramsey Glacier (it is 6 km W of that glacier, and just S of Millington Glacier), in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Joseph Valinsky [sic and q.v.], who was on one of those flights (Flight 8). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Valinsky, Joseph Edward. b. June 14, 1927, Nanty Glo, Pa., son of coal miner Joseph Valinsky and his wife Elizabeth, both of Lithuanian ancestry. He entered the U.S. Navy on Nov. 9, 1943, during World War II, serving on aircraft carriers. He re-enlisted on May 21, 1945, and was radio operator on OpHJ 1946-47. He was on Flight A during Byrd's trip to the Pole on Feb. 16, 1947. He retired on April 27, 1961, and died on Sept. 23, 1997, in Tampa, Fla.

Valken *see* **Valken Hill**

Valken Hill. 71°29' S, 1°59' W. A nunatak-type hill, 10 km SW of Marsteinen Nunatak, in the northernmost part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Valken (i.e., "the roll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Valken Hill in 1966.

Mount Valkyrie. 77°33' S, 162°19' E. A dolerite-capped peak on the S wall of the Wright Valley, it separates Bartley Glacier from Meserve Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for the Valkyries of Norse mythology. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972.

Valkyrie Dome. 77°30' S, 37°30' E. An ice dome, 300 m long, and rising to about 3700 m, in the E part of Queen Maud Land. In 1963-64, a Russian oversnow traverse crossed the N part of this dome at an elevation of 3600 m. The feature was delinated by SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding programs between 1967 and 1979, and named by UK-APC for the Valkyries of Norse mythology. The Norwegians call it Valkyrjedomen.

Valkyrjedomen *see* **Valkyrie Dome**

Nunatak Valladares. 66°05' S, 61°00' W. One of a group of nunataks on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, on the Oscar II Coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Cape Vallavielle *see* **Buchanan Point**

Punta Valle *see* **Punta Valles**

Islote Vallenar *see* **Chanticleer Island**

Punta Valles. 62°10' S, 58°47' W. A point projecting toward the SW from the NE coast of Collins Bay, at the head of Fildes Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Capt. Antonio Valles Venegas, Chilean Army pilot on the *Piloto Pardo* during ChilAE 1970-71.

Valley glaciers. Glaciers that flow down valleys, as opposed to mountain glaciers.

Vallin, Sten Axel. Name also seen as Wallin. b. Jan. 16, 1891, Karlskrona, Sweden, son of professor Karl Vallin and his wife Ellen Nilsson. Doctor, scientist, and naturalist, from the University of Lund, who, representing the government of Sweden, went to Antarctica aboard the whaler *Sir James Clark Ross*, in 1923-24. He died in 1977.

Glaciar Vallot *see* **Vallot Glacier**

Vallot Glacier. 67°21' S, 67°25' W. Flows NW into Laubeuf Fjord close S of Lewis Peaks, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed near its mouth by Fids from Base E in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Joseph Vallot (1854-1925), French astronomer, naturalist, and glaciologist who, in 1890, built the observatory on Mont Blanc, in the Alps, that bears his name. He was the first to measure the surface velocity of a glacier over an extended period of time (1891-99), in Switzerland. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Vallot.

Punta Valparaíso. 64°50' S, 62°59' W. A point, the extreme SW tip of Lemaire Island, on the N coast of the Lientur Channel, 5 km E of the extreme S of Lautaro Island, it protects Paradise Harbor from the N, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by one of the Chilean Antarctic expeditons for the great port of Valparaíso. The Argentines call it Punta Vieytes.

Vals Col. 67°33' S, 68°11' W. A col, facing NNE, N of Ryder Buttress and Reptile Ridge, on Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, probably for Val d'Isère, a nod to the French ski resort. This area on Adelaide is used for the same purpose, by members of Rothera Station.

Valter Butte. 71°54' S, 3°14' W. An ice-free butte on the E side of Schytt Glacier, 8 km WNW of Mount Schumacher, on Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NBSAE 1949-52, and from air photos taken during the same expedition, and named by them as Valterkulten, for Stig Valter Schytt. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Valter Butte in 1966.

Valterkulten *see* **Valter Butte**

Nunatak Valun. 70°33' S, 65°36' E. Due E of Cutcliffe Peak, in the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Punta Vampiro. 64°05' S, 62°32' W. A point on the coast of Guyou Bay, on Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Rocas Van *see* **Van Rocks**

Van Acken, Henrik. b. Belgium. He was living in Punta Arenas, Chile, when he was taken on as 2nd steward (garçon de cabine) on the *Pourquoi Pas?* during FrAE 1908-10.

Van Allen Range. 78°09' S, 159°30' E. A range, 22 km long, at the S margin of Skelton Névé, between the Boomerang Range and the Worcester Range, in southern Victoria Land. The range includes Escalade Peak (2035 m), Tate Peak, and Mount Marvel. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for the famous space physicist James Alfred Van Allen (b. Sept. 7, 1914, Mount Pleasant, Ia. d. Aug. 9, 2006, Iowa City, Ia.), who helped ByrdAE 1933-35 prepare seismic and magnetic experimental equipment, and who conducted shipboard aurora investigations in the Ross Sea during IGY (1957). He also discovered the Van Allen radiation belts. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999. *See* **International Geophysical Year**, for Van Allen's involvement in IGY.

Van Autenboerfjellet. 72°21' S, 20°15' E. A nunatak, E of Tussebreen, in the W part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Belgian geologist Tony Van Autenboer, who took part in BelgAE 1957-59, BelgAE 1958-60, and BelgAE 1959-61, and who was leader of two joint Belgian and Netherlands Antarctic expeditions into Queen Maud Land, in the mid 1960s. *See also* **Tonyknausane** and **Tonynuten**.

Cabo Van Beneden *see* **Beneden Head**

Cap Van Beneden *see* **Beneden Head**

Cape Van Beneden *see* **Beneden Head**

Mount Van Buren. 71°18' S, 63°30' W. The prominent mountain, rising to 2865 m, 5 km NNW of Mount Jackson, at the E side of the Dyer Plateau, in the central part of Palmer Land. Mapped in 1974 by USGS, from USN air photos taken betwen 1966 and 1969. In association with Mount Jackson, it was named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), who was President Jackson's vice president during the second term (1833-37), and his successor, as 8th president of the USA, 1837-41. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Van de Canhamaren. 72°16' S, 23°16' E. A nunatak at the S side of Widerøefjellet, in the south-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians.

Van der Does, Willem Jan Pieter. b. April 20, 1889, Rotterdam. Dutch artist who went to Indonesia in 1918, as a civil servant, to survey the

country. He talked his way onto the Norwegian whaler *Sir James Clark Ross*, as a laborer, for that vessel's 1923–24 expedition to Antarctica. He worked in Indonesia until his return to the Netherlands in 1946. His book, *Storms, Ice, and Whales; The Antarctic Adventures of a Dutch Artist on a Norwegian Whaler*, was published in Indonesia in 1934, and later in the Netherlands. He died on Feb. 3, 1966, in Zeist.

Mont Van der Essen *see* **Mount Van der Essen**

Mount Van der Essen. 72°35' S, 31°23' E. Rising to 2525 m, just S of Mount Gillet, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957–58, and named by Gaston de Gerlache as Mont Van der Essen, for Alfred Van der Essen, director at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a patron of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Van der Essen in 1966.

Mount Van der Hoeven. 71°54' S, 161°25' E. Rising to 1940 m, at the N side of the head of Boggs Valley, in the central SE part of the Helliwell Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Frans G. Van der Hoeven, seismologist and leader of the Victoria Land Traverse, 1959–60 (q.v.). He had also been at Scott Base for the 1959 winter. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Van der Veen Ice Stream. 83°50' S, 130°00' W. A large SE tributary to the Whillans Ice Stream, in Marie Byrd Land. Formerly known as Ice Stream B1. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Cornelis J. "Kees" Van der Veen (b. 1956), of the Byrd Polar Research Center, and of the departments of geological sciences and geography, at Ohio State University. *See* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details.

Mount Van der Veer. 76°41' S, 145°54' W. A mountain, 13 km S of Mount Ronne, in the Haines Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Willard Van der Veer.

Van der Veer, Willard. Known as Van. b. Aug. 23, 1894, Brooklyn, NY, son of Thomas C. Van der Veer. At the age of 8 he became a child actor, and entered the movies in 1912, as a technician. During World War I he was a Sergeant 1st class in the Signal Corps. He married Edna in 1920, and they had a family in Yonkers. He was the photographer assigned by Paramount News to ByrdAE 1928–30. He had already been with Byrd on that explorer's North Pole expedition, and was the first person to photograph both poles. He worked in movies and TV, as a cameraman, producer and director of shorts, and was Warner Pathé News's Southern California bureau chief. He died on June 16, 1963, in Encino, California.

Van Hulssen Island. 67°33' S, 62°43' E. A small, low island, one of a group of 10 small islands, 5 km NW of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, and 9 km NW of Mawson Station. Photographed by LCE 1936–37. It is possibly part of the scattered group of islands the Norwegian cartographers called Ytterskjera (q.v.), when they mapped this area from the LCE photos in 1946. The island was included in a triangulation carried out by Bob Dovers, of ANARE, in 1954, and, in 1955, an ANARE party established an automatic weather station here. Named by ANCA for Frits Adriaan Van Hulssen (b. Oct. 28, 1924, Surabaya), Dutch radio officer in planes for the Netherlands Navy and the British during World War II, he left the Dutch Navy in 1953, and was radio station supervisor at Mawson in 1955, and technical officer (ionosphere) at the same station in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961.

Van Hulssen Islands. 67°33' S, 62°43' E. Ten small islands, 2.5 km N of Pila Island, in Holme Bay, and about 9 km NW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from those photos in 1946, by the Norwegians, and included by them as part of the now extinct Ytterskjera (q.v.). Re-mapped by ANARE between 1954 and 1962, and named by ANCA for the largest island in the group (*see* **Van Hulssen Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Van Hulssen Nunatak. 67°59' S, 62°45' E. An isolated nunatak, rising to about 1330 m above sea level, at the S end of Trilling Peaks, in the Framnes Mountains, and about 11 km S of the South Masson Range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Named by ANCA for Frits Van Hulssen (*see* **Van Hulssen Island**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Van Loon Glacier. 71°01' S, 163°24' E. A tributary glacier, 11 km long, flowing from the E slopes of the Bowers Mountains between Rastorguev Glacier and Montigny Glacier, merging into the larger Graveson Glacier at the E margin of the mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Harry Van Loon (*see* **South Africa**).

Mont Van Mieghem *see* **Mount Van Mieghem**

Mount Van Mieghem. 72°36' S, 31°14' E. Rising to 2450 m, 1.5 km S of Mount Perov, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957–58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont Van Mieghem, for Prof. Jacques Van Mieghem (1905–1980), president of the scientific committee of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Van Mieghem in 1965.

Van Mirlo, Jean "Jan." b. July 12, 1877, Antwerp. Belgian sailor on BelgAE 1897–99. He was still sailing, as 3rd engineer, into the 1920s, on Belgian ships. He died in April 1964, the last survivor, and for years was a folk hero in Antwerp. *See* **Mount Pierre** for interesting possiblities concerning his name.

Mont Van Pelt *see* **Mount Van Pelt**

Mount Van Pelt. 71°15' S, 35°43' E. A steep, bare rock mountain, rising to 2000 m, next E of Mount DeBreuck, in the N part of the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition under Guido Derom, and named by him as Mont Van Pelt, for Guy Van Pelt, radio operator on Belgian aircraft during reconnaissance flights here in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Van Pelt in 1966.

Van Reen, Rudolph Adrianus. b. April 30, 1895, Holland, older brother of Thomas Van Reen. He went to sea at 14, and, as a young seaman, aged 18, he found himself in the Marshall Islands, and signed on for a voyage to San Francisco on the *Neptune*. He then plied the West Coast of the United States in the *Philadelphia*, and returned to Holland. He then signed on at Rotterdam on the *Olivebank* in 1915, sailed via Callao to Oregon, where there was trouble with money, and half the sailors deserted. Van Reen stayed on only after he was paid. He then picked up the *Honoipu*, sailing to Sydney, and returned to Oregon on the same ship in 1917. On Jan. 8, 1931, in Buffalo, NY, he was naturalized as an American citizen, and lived in Delhi, NY. He arrived back in the USA from Rotterdam on the *Black Falcon* on March 8, 1933, just in time to become a seaman on the *Bear of Oakland*, 1933–34, and 3rd officer, 1934–35, the two seasons of ByrdAE 1933–35. After World War II he was 3rd mate on the *Mahanoy City Victory*, plying the Atlantic. He married a Dutch girl named Wilma, and they lived in Wesleyville, Pa. He died in July 1980, in Rotterdam.

Van Reen, Thomas. b. Feb. 17, 1900, Holland, younger brother of Rudolph Van Reen. He married a Wisconsin girl named Dora, and they lived in Buffalo, NY. He was 2nd officer on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934–35, during ByrdAE 1933–35. He died in Sept. 1973, in Detroit.

Van Reeth Glacier. 86°25' S, 148°00' W. A tributary glacier, about 30 km long, it flows W between Mount Blackburn and Mount Bowlin, into Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Quin Blackburn's Dec. 1934 party, during ByrdAE 1933–35, and named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Cdr. (later Capt.) Eugene William "Gene" Van Reeth (b. April 14, 1927, Chicago), VX-6 pilot during OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965–66), OpDF 1967 (i.e., 1966–67), and OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967–68), and commanding officer of that organization from 1968 and on into 1969 when it became VXE-6.

Cap Van Rijswijck *see* **Cape Ryswyck**

Van Rocks. 63°05' S, 62°43' W. Very conspicuous pinnacle rocks, close W of Cape James, Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1828–31, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition, Foster described these rocks as a small island, and on the chart resulting from that expedition, they are shown as such. FIDASE photographed them aerially in 1955–57, and, in 1959, from these photos, FIDS cartographers were able to delineate the feature more accurately. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for the fact that they mark the westernmost land in the South Shetlands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call the feature Rocas Van. Originally plotted in 63°06' S, 62°50' W, the feature was last re-plotted by the UK in late 2008.

Van Rysselberghe, Max. b. Dec. 19, 1878, Ix-

elles, Belgium, as Max Van Rijsselberghe. Flemish 2nd engineer on the *Belgica* during BelgAE 1897-99. After the expedition he settled in Chile, as an engineer on the railroads.

Punta Van Ryswyck *see* **Ryswyck Point**

Van Ryswycke Point *see* **Ryswick Point**

Mount Van Valkenburg. 77°19' S, 142°06' W. Rising to 1165 m, 1.5 km S of Mount Burnham, in the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by West Base personnel during USAS 1939-41, and named for Prof. Samuel Van Valkenburg (1891-1976), Dutch director of the School of Geography at Clark University. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Mount Van Veen. 71°35' S, 161°54' E. A precipitous, mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 1510 m, at the S side of Jupiter Amphitheatre, in the Morozumi Range of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Richard C. Van Veen (b. 1944), USARP geologist at McMurdo, in 1967-68.

Van Wyck Island *see* **Wyck Island**

The *Vance*. A 1200-ton, 306-foot-long destroyer escort, built by Brown Shipbuilding in Houston in 1943. She was in Greenland for many seasons, on the DEW Line. As U.S. ocean station ship DER-387, she took part in OpDF, in support of aircraft flights between NZ and McMurdo between 1960 and 1962. Lt. Cdr. Harmon C. Penny was commander from April 16, 1960, to Dec. 18, 1961, when H.J. Beyer took over. She was decommissioned in 1969, struck from the list on June 1, 1975, and sunk in 1985.

Mount Vance. 75°28' S, 139°34' W. Rising to 840 m, between Mount LeMasurier and Mount McCrory, in the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Dale Lines Vance (b. 1938), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1963. He would also be a U.S. exchange scientist to Vostok Station in 1971.

Vance Bluff. 81°49' S, 156°55' E. A small, ice-covered eminence, rising to about 2360 m above sea level, 16 km N of the Laird Plateau, and about 33 km SE of the Wilhoite Nunataks. Its flat summit merges with the ice sheet to the N and W, but there is a steep cliff along the S side. Mapped from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Vance*. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Vancleck, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Vancouver, George. b. June 22, 1757, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, son of collector of customs John Jasper Vancouver and his wife Bridget Berners. He descended from a Dutch family named Van Coeverden. He was only 15 when he sailed with Cook on the *Resolution* on the famous 2nd voyage, and was again with Cook's 3rd voyage, this time on the *Discovery*. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1780, and in the 1790s became famous for his surveys of the Pacific Coast of North America. The city of Vancouver is named for him. He died on May 12, 1798, in Richmond, Surrey.

Lake Vanda. 77°32' S, 161°32' E. A highly saline lake, 5 km long, just E of The Dais, in the middle of Wright Valley, near McMurdo Sound, it is the largest volume closed lake in the dry valleys of Victoria Land. It is permanently covered with ice and the only river that feeds it is the Onyx River. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for a dog owned by Colin Bull, leader of the expedition, when he had been on the British North Greenland Expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Vanda Lake *see* **Lake Vanda**

Vanda Station. 77°31' S, 161°40' E. A New Zealand scientific camp at the E end of Lake Vanda, in the area of Wright Valley, southern Victoria Land. **1967-68**: Opened as a field camp, by members of Scott Base. **1968-69**: Re-built, as an all-year station. **1969 winter**: William R. Lucy (leader). **1970 winter**: Harold Phillip Lowe (leader). After the 1970 winter it became a summer station. **1974 winter**: Anthony Atkinson (leader). **1984-85 summer**: The station was enlarged. **1994-95**: With lake levels rising and threatening to flood the site, the station was removed. In 1994, NZ established huts here, opposite the station, known as the Lake Vanda Huts.

Vandament Glacier. 85°19' S, 167°10' E. A glacier, 10 km long, flowing E from the E central portion of the Dominion Range ice cap, parallel to its immediate northern neighbor, Koski Glacier, and terminating 3 km NW of Safety Spur. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles Hugh Vandament (b. 1935), ionosphere physicist at Pole Station in 1962.

Vanderford, Benjamin. Baptized Dec. 21, 1788, Salem, Mass., son of Benjamin Vanderford and his wife Sarah Kehou. He married Elizabeth Donaldson on April 2, 1812, in Salem. Working his way up through the merchant marine ranks, he finally skippered the *Vivid* in 1813, and was captured by the British. He commanded several ships out of Salem, and was chosen as pilot of the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42, also acting as interpreter, and died on March 22, 1842, en route to Cape Town. His widow died in 1869.

Vanderford Glacier. 66°35' S, 110°26' E. About 8.5 km wide, it flows NW into the SE side of Vincennes Bay, close S of the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. It moves seaward at a rate of about 7 feet per day. First delineated in 1955, by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Photographed by ANARE in 1956. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Benjamin Vanderford. ANCA accepted the name.

Vanderford Strath *see* **Vanderford Valley**

Vanderford Submarine Valley *see* **Vanderford Valley**

Vanderford Valley. 66°25' S, 110°10' E. A submarine feature off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land, immediately N of Vanderford Glacier. Also called Vanderford Submarine Valley, and Vanderford Strath. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, in association with the glacier.

Mont Vanderheyden *see* **Mount Vanderheyden**

Mount Vanderheyden. 72°30' S, 31°20' E. Rising to 2120 m, 2.5 km NE of Mount Bastin, on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered during BelgAE 1957-58, and named by that expedition's leader Gaston de Gerlache as Mont Vanderheyden, for Henri Vanderheyden, aircraft mechanic with the group. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Vanderheyden in 1962.

Vane Glacier. 75°15' S, 110°19' W. A broad glacier that flows from the NE slopes of Mount Murphy, in Marie Byrd Land, to enter the Crosson Ice Shelf between Eisberg Head and Boyd Head. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Gregg Alan Vane (b. 1947), U.S. exchange scientist at Novolazarevskaya Station in 1972.

Vane Hill *see* **Windvane Hill**

Monte Vang *see* **Mount Vang**

Mount Vang. 73°26' S, 67°09' W. An isolated mountain, rising to about 1600 m (the Chileans say about 2440 m, but, as they purportedly plot it in 75°50' S, 69°15' W, they are probably purportedly wrong), 130 km ESE of the Eklund Islands, southward of George VI Sound, SE of the English Coast, between that coast and the Lassiter Coast, in southern Palmer Land. Discovered in Dec. 1940, by Ronne and Eklund of USAS 1939-41, during their sledging journey through George VI Sound. On Dec. 3, 1947, it was sighted again on a flight during RARE 1947-48. Named later by Ronne for Norwegian portrait photographer and well-known freemason Knut Vang (b. 1900), of Brooklyn, who contributed photographic materials to RARE 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 20, 1974. Mr. Vang, a U.S. citizen since 1936, had financed other expeditions of various types, but none to Antarctica.

Lednik Vangengejma *see* **Vangengeym Glacier**

Vangengejymbreen *see* **Vangengeym Glacier**

Vangengeym Glacier. 71°17' S, 13°48' E. About 10 km (the Norwegians say about 24 km) long, it flows N from the area E of Mount Mentzel, toward Mount Seekopf, in the E part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped (but, apparently, not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61. Named by the Russians in 1966 as Lednik Vangengejma, for one of their meteorologists, Georgiy Vangengeym (1886-1961). US-ACAN accepted the name Vangengeym Glacier in 1970. The Norwegians call it Vangengejmbreen.

Vanguard Nunatak. 82°33' S, 47°38' W. A conspicuous, cone-shaped nunatak, rising to 715

m, at the N extremity of the Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. It is probably the feature sighted by Grupo Aeronaval UT78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole, in Jan. 1962, mapped by them in 82°35' S, 46°02' W, and named by them as Nunatak CTA-15, from the registration number of one of the 2 aircraft on the flight (the other being CTA-12; *see* **Butler Rocks**). It appears as such in a 1964 Argentine text, and was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. US-ACAN named it Vanguard Nunatak in 1968, for its northern vanguard position in the Forrestals. UK-APC accepted that name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Vanguardia*. The Uruguayan ship that replaced the *Comandante Pedro Campbell* as the vessel that supplied Artigas Station. 72 m long, she was built in 1976, and was purchased by the Uruguayan Navy on Dec. 18, 1991. She was in at Artigas in 1993-94 (Capt. Federico Lebel), 1994-95 (Capt. Gerardo Calimaris), 1995-96 (Capt. Alejandro Laborde), 1996-97 (Capt. Laborde), 1997-98 (Capt. Pablo Alvárez), 1998-99 (Capt. Héctor Cabanas), 1999-2000 (Capt. Cabanas), 2001-02, 2001-02 (Capt. Carlos Coccaro), 2002-03 (Capt. Coccaro), 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08.

Caleta del Vanguardia. 63°33' S, 58°58' W. A little cove between Punta Salas and Cape Roquemaurel, on the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Uruguayans on Jan. 2, 1996, for their expedition ship, the *Vanguardia*.

Vanhöffen, Ernst. b. Nov. 15, 1858, in Wehlau, East Prussia. Zoology professor of Kiel University, who was in Greenland in 1892-93, went on the *Valdivia* for the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, 1898-99, and was also a member of GermAE 1901-03. He died in 1918.

Vanishing Creek. 62°10' S, 58°29' W. Immediately S of Czech Creek, close to Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Its highest point is 185 m above sea level, and its lowest point is 80 m above sea level. Named by the Poles. Originally it was part of Ornithologists Creek (q.v.).

The *Vankarem*. Soviet ship which took part in the 1974-76 expedition to Antarctica. Her skipper was Mikhail Andreyevich Petrov.

Mys Van'kova. 70°30' S, 164°04' E. A cape. Named by the Russians. These coordinates, if accurate (they are in the SCAR gazetteer, and this cape is given as a separate feature in that gazetteer), would place it just W of Cape Williams, at the E end of the Bowers Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. It is either a small, insignificant cape (otherwise someone else would have named it long before), or, and this is more likely, it is the Russian name for Cape Williams.

Vann Peak. 84°50' S, 116°43' W. A small but prominent bare rock peak rising to 2140 m, the central and dominant feature of 3 aligned peaks at the W end of the Ohio Range. Surveyed by the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Charlie E. Vann (b. 1921), chief of the photogrammetry unit responsible for Antarctic maps in the USGS Branch of Special Maps.

Vanni Peak. 67°05' S, 67°06' W. Rising to about 1700 m, 5 km N of Mount Lagally, in the Dorsey Mountains, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Manfredo Vanni (1898-1976), Italian hydrologist and glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Vansay Point *see* **Vanssay Point**

Pointe de Vanssay (de Blavous) *see* **Vanssay Point**

Punta Vanssay *see* **Vanssay Point**

Vanssay Point. 65°04' S, 64°01' W. The extremity of a small peninsula which extends N into the SW portion of Port Charcot, on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Pointe de Vanssay de Blavous, for Pierre-Marie-Joseph-Félix-Antoine de Vanssay de Blavous (1869-1947), French hydrographic engineer and longtime director of the *Révue Hydrographique*. Charcot shortened the name to Pointe de Vanssay, during FrAE 1908-10. It appears on a British chart of 1930, misspelled as Vansay Point; on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1943, as Point de Vansay; and on an Argentine chart of 1953, as Punta Vanssay. US-ACAN accepted the name Vanssay Point in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953.

Vantage Hill. 80°17' S, 155°22' E. A flat-topped hill, rising to 2200 m above sea level, and 300 m above the surrounding plateau, 16 km SW of Mount Henderson, in the W part of the Britannia Range, giving a splendid view (hence the name) of the Byrd Glacier and the mountains to the S of it. Named by the Darwin Glacier party of BCTAE 1957-58. This was their southernmost point on the expedition. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1961, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Vantage Hills. 73°33' S, 162°27' E. Small, escarpment-like hills, 8 km W of the S end of Gair Mesa, overlooking the saddle that links Campbell Glacier with Rennick Glacier to the S, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for their position. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Vapour Col. 62°59' S, 60°44' W. A col, at an elevation of about 150 m, S of Stonethrow Ridge, on the SW side of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by Fids from Base B in 1953-54. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the volcanic vapor. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Vapour Point. 62°59' S, 60°45' W. A rocky headland NNW of Vapour Col, on the outer coast of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961, it was named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, in association with the col.

Vaptsarov Peak. 62°37' S, 59°54' W. A peak with steep and ice-free W slopes, rising to about 410 m on Delchev Ridge, 670 m NW by N of Paisiy Peak, 930 m NE of Rodopi Peak, and 5.25 km W by S of Renier Point, it surmounts Sopot Ice Piedmont to the E, N, and W, in the Tangra Mountains of eastern Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for their famous poet Nikola Vaptsarov (1909-1942).

Cerro Varadero. 62°37' S, 61°05' W. A hill, rising to 116 m above sea level, overlooking Punta Varadero, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish, in association with the punta.

Punta Varadero. 62°36' S, 61°05' W. A point on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Spanish. The word "varadero" means a dockyard, where repairs are undertaken. This is in allusion to this feature, where icebergs get beached ("varado" is an adjective meaning "unemployed, without means").

Bahía Varas *see* **D'Abnour Bay**

Punta Varas. 62°13' S, 59°48' W. The bluff at the base of, and 720 m SE of, Spit Point (the S limit of the entrance to Yankee Harbor), on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1951-52, for 1st Lt. Armando Varas Espejo (b. 1925), who, after graduating as a doctor from the University of Chile in 1950, became surgeon on the *Angamos* during that expedition. He later became a well known internist and endocrinologist.

Varcoe Headland. 77°31' S, 166°12' E. A low headland, rising to 34 m above sea level, that marks the N entrance point to Horseshoe Bay, immediately SW of Rocky Point, in the W part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for Technical Services Officer Garth Edwin Varcoe (b. 1943, NZ), who worked with NZARP for 15 years until his accidental death in a helo crash near this headland in Oct. 1992 (*see* **Deaths in Antarctica**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999. *See also* **Mount Belgrave**.

Vardeflaket. 73°42' S, 14°24' W. A small mountain in the Kraul Mountains, in New Schwabenland. Named by the Norwegians (name means "cairn névé").

Vardeklettane. 75°00' S, 12°52' W. A group of nunataks in the W part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "cairn of stones").

Vardim Rocks. 62°40' S, 61°11' W. A group of rocks, extending for 1.3 km in an E-W direction, on the S side of Hell Gates, facing Devils Point, in the SW extremity of Byers Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The two principal islands in the group measure 420 m by 400 m, and 270 m by 150 m, respectively. Mapped by the Spanish in 1992. Remapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of

Vardim, as well as for the island of the same name, in the Danube, in northern Bulgaria.

Morro Varela *see* **Crimson Hill**

Cabo Variable. 74°30' S, 24°00' W. An isolated cape on the N part of the Brunt Ice Shelf, off the Caird Coast. Named by the Argentines.

Ostrov Varjag *see* **Varyag Island**

Varlamov Glacier. 71°40' S, 73°25' W. On Beethoven Peninsula, it flows NW into the head of Brahms Inlet, on Alexander Island. Named by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1987, as Lednik Varlamova, for Aleksandr Varlamov (1801-1848), Russian composer. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Varlamov Glacier in 2006.

Lednik Varlamova *see* **Varlamov Glacier**

Poluostrov Varna *see* **Varna Peninsula**

Varna Peninsula. 62°32' S, 62°08' W. A roughly rectangular, ice-covered peninsula, 9 km wide, and about 12 km long in a SW-NE direction, forming the NE extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded by Hero Bay to the NW, Moon Bay to the SE, and McFarlane Strait to the NE. Its NE coast is indented by Lister Cove and Dragon Cove; Inott Point forms the peninsula's E extremity, and Williams Point forms its N extremity. Bezmer Point is on the NW coast. Williams Point was discovered in 1819, by William Smith on the *Williams*, thus marking the discovery of the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. re-mapped by the Bulgarians in 2005, and named by them as Poluostrov Varna, for their famous town of Varna. UK-APC accepted the name Varna Peninsula, on April 23, 1998. The Bulgarians mapped it yet again in 2009.

Varney Nunatak. 75°56' S, 162°31' E. An ice-free nunatak at the S side of the mouth of Harbord Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Kenneth L. Varney, USN, equipment operator at McMurdo in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Punta Varoli *see* **Catharina Point**

Gora Varsanof'evoj. 70°54' S, 67°46' E. A nunatak just SW of Battye Glacier, in the E part of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Varshets Saddle. 62°58' S, 62°31' W. Running at an elevation of 1430 m, bounded by Antim Peak to the SSW and Slatina Peak to the E, and overlooking Chuprene Glacier to the NW and Krivodol Glacier to the S and SE, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Varshets, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Mount Vartdal. 66°51' S, 64°23' W. A snow-capped mountain, rising to 1505 m (the British say about 1600 m), surmounting and forming part of the plateau escarpment along the Foyn Coast, along the E coast of Graham Land, it is located 6 km NE of Karpf Point, on the N side of Mill Inlet. In late 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, who charted it, and named it for Hroar Kåre Vartdal (1903-1953), Norwegian polar bibliographer. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. Further surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1963-64.

Lake Varuna. 70°46' S, 11°44' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Varvara Cove. 62°20' S, 59°08' W. A cove, 3.3 km wide, indenting the SW coast of Nelson Island for 1.9 km, in the South Shetlands, and entered between The Toe and Ross Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Varvara, in southeastern Bulgaria.

Varyag Island. 68°51' S, 77°46' E. About 16 km long, about 2 km SE of Hop Island, in the Rauer Islands, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, as part of Hop Island. Re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. The Russians determined it to be a separate island, and named it Ostrov Varjag, for the Russian cruiser at the turn of the 20th century. ANCA accepted the name Varyag Island.

Lake Vashka. 77°21' S, 161°11' E. A dry valley lake near the center of Barwick Valley, 6 km E of Webb Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Vashka, a dog on BAE 1910-13. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Vashka Crag. 77°19' S, 161°03' E. An abrupt rock crag at the E end of The Fortress, on the N side of Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1959-60, in association with nearby Lake Vashka. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1976.

Vasilev Bay. 62°33' S, 60°20' W. An embayment, 9.6 km wide, indenting the N coast of Livingston Island for 3.8 km between Siddons Point and Bezmer Point, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for Nikola Vasilev (b. 1949), the medical officer at St. Kliment Ohridski Station in 1993-94.

Pik Vasil'eva. 71°52' S, 8°21' E. A peak, hard by Ulvetanna Peak, in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Pik Vasilija Struve. 71°53' S, 7°29' E. A peak, NW of Kampekalven Mountain, at the E end of the Filchner Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians, for Vasiliy Struve (1793-1864), the Russian astronomer.

The *Vasiliy Fedoseyev*. Russian diesel-electric ship, sister ship of the *Kapitan Markov*, that took part in SovAE 1973-75 (Capt. Vladimir Petrovich Petrenko), SovAE 1975-77 (Capt. S.A. Lobanovskiy), SovAE 1981-83 (Capt. Grigoriy Solomonovich Matusevich), and SovAE 1986-88 (Sergei Tikhonovich Sitnik).

The *Vasiliy Golovnin*. Built in the Ukraine in 1988, and operated by the Far Eastern Shipping Company, out of Vladivostok. Sister ship of the *Xue Long*. The first time she went to Antarctica was when she was hired by the Australians to supply their stations in 2003-04. She was back, doing the same thing, in 2005-06.

Astronomicheskij Punkt Vasjuki. 66°09' S, 88°26' E. An astro point, rather than an actual geographical feature. It is N by NW of Philippi Glacier, in Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Russians.

Islote Vásquez *see* **Vásquez Rock**

Vásquez Rock. 62°30' S, 59°41' W. A large rock, NNE of Canales Island, and NW of Sotos Point, off Ferrar Point, on the E coast of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by ChilAE 1947-48, and named by them as Islote Vásquez, for aviation sub lieutenant Rafael Vásquez, part of the Air Force contingent during that expedition. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951. UK-APC accepted the name Vásquez Rock on May 11, 2005.

Vassdalen. 72°02' S, 2°39' E. A valley in the area of Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007 (the name means "the water valley").

Vassfjellet *see* **Schirmacher Hills**

Vassholisen. 70°43' S, 11°32' E. The ice shelf N of the W part of the Schirmacher Hills, with small depressions filled by melted water, on the border of Fimbulheimen and the Princess Astrid Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the water hole ice"). The Norwegians include Vassholisen as part of a larger feature they call Schirmacheroasen (i.e., "the Schirmacher Oasis").

Vasskaret. 72°03' S, 2°39' E. A pass In the area of Troll Station, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians on Oct. 12, 2007. The name means "water gap."

Vasskilsåta. 71°12' S, 13°33' E. A nunatak in the N part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "watershed haystack").

Mount Vaughan. 85°57' S, 155°50' W. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Mount Vaughn. Rising to 3140 m (the New Zealanders say about 2500 m), 6 km SSW of Mount Griffith, on the ridge at the head of Vaughan Glacier, between Mount Goodale and Mount Crockett, at the E side of the Amundsen Glacier, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the Geological Party of ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by them for Norman Vaughan. The name originally applied to the S portion of Mount Goodale, but in 1952 US-ACAN re-applied the name to this peak, 24 km to the southeastward. NZ-APC accepted this situation.

Vaughan, H. b. 1881, Lyttelton, NZ. On April 7, 1909, at Lyttelton, he signed onto the *Nimrod* as a fireman, at the tail end of BAE 1907-09, and thus never got to see Antarctica. On the ship's manifest, when the *Nimrod* pulled into Sydney from Christchurch on April 20, 1909, he is listed as H. Vaughan, fireman, aged 28, born Lyttelton. He was discharged at Poplar

(in London) on Aug. 31, 1909. He was still sailing as a fireman in 1918.

Vaughan, Norman Dane. b. Dec. 19, 1905, Salem, Mass., son of wealthy leather tanner George Cutts Vaughan (who invented a white shoe polish) and his second wife Bessie Dane. Between college stints at Harvard he worked in Greenland, and as dog driver for the "missionary to the Eskimos," Dr Wilfred Grenfell. He also tutored in Guatemala. He was chief dog driver on ByrdAE 1928-30, and was one of the 6-man Southern Geological Party led by Larry Gould during that expedition. He was the first American to drive dogs in Antarctica. For decades he was a champion dog driver and sledger, even being in the 1932 Olympics. During World War II he was in the Army Air Corps, training men to use sledge dogs in the Arctic, rose to the rank of colonel, and later served in the Korean War, remaining as a civilian employee of the Pentagon until 1956. He turned down the offer to lead Byrd Station for the winter of 1957. In 1968 he began life again in Alaska (he had lived for years in Providence, RI), with no money and a broken marriage (to Rosamond). Just days before his 89th birthday he and his new wife (Carolyn Muegge, whom he married in 1987) climbed Mount Vaughan, the peak named after him in Antarctica. At 96 he carried the Olympic torch in Juneau, and died, aged 100, on Dec. 23, 2005, in Anchorage, Alaska. In 1998 his autobiography, *With Byrd at the Bottom of the World*, was published.

Vaughan Bank. 67°37' S, 163°30' E. A seamount in the area of the Balleny Islands. Named for V.J. Vaughan (*see* **Vaughan Promontory**), skipper of the *Glacier* when that ship took part in the US/NZ Balleny Islands expedition of 1965. The name was accepted by international approval in April 1980.

Vaughan Glacier. 85°55' S, 153°12' W. A tributary glacier, 16 km long, it flows eastward from Mount Vaughan to enter Scott Glacier just S of Taylor Ridge, in the Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, in association with the mountain.

Vaughan Inlet. 65°02' S, 61°36' W. An inlet, 14 km wide, indenting the Oscar II Coast for about 17 km, between Shiver Point and Whiteside Hill, on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was formed by the retreat of the lower parts of Hektoria Glacier, Green Glacier, and Evans Glacier, which, in turn, followed the calving off of the Larsen Ice Shelf along the Oscar II Coast, in March 2002. This inlet coincides with Hektoria Fiords, the ice-covered feature photographed from the air by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him for the *Hektoria*. Named by UK-APC on May 20, 2008, for David G. Vaughan, honorary professor of geography at Swansea, BAS glaciologist, 1986-99; BAS principal investigator, 1999-2008; and a member of the intergovernmental panel on climate change which won the Nobel Prize in Sept. 2007. He has been at the forefront in the investigations of the breakup of the Larsen Ice Shelf. US-ACAN accepted the name on Oct. 21, 2008.

Vaughan Promontory. 83°08' S, 167°35' E. A high, rugged ice-covered promontory which extends eastward from the Holland Range between Ekblad Glacier and Morton Glacier, and which terminates in Cape Maude, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. Vie John Vaughan (b. June 9, 1917, Arkansas. d. Jan. 1977, Norfolk, Va.), USN, commanding officer of the *Glacier* during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64) and OpDF (i.e., 1964-65).

Mount Vaughn *see* **Mount Vaughan**

Cabo Vauréal *see* **Vauréal Peak**

Cape Vauréal *see* **Vauréal Peak**

Pico Vauréal *see* **Vauréal Peak**

Vauréal Peak. 62°11' S, 58°17' W. A rocky peak, rising to about 200 m, NE of Chabrier Rock, at the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909 by FrAE 1908-10, at which time the E side of the rock was charted as a cape, being named by Charcot as Cap Vauréal. It appears as Cape Vaureal (no accent mark) on British charts of 1929 and 1948. It appears as Cabo Vauréal on a Chilean chart of 1947, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. It appears as Cape Vauréal (with the accent mark) on a British chart of 1954, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. Following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC redefined the feature as Vauréal Peak (the peak being the utterly dominant feature of the cape) on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN accepted that new name in 1960. It appears to have been charted as such in 1961, and definitely appears on a British chart of 1962. If the Chileans still call it Cabo Vauréal, the Argentines have moved with the times, and now call it Pico Vauréal. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

The *Vavilov*. Her full name was the *Akademik Sergey Vavilov*, named after a Soviet nuclear physicist. 117.04 meters (384 feet) long, a Russian research and tourist vessel, completed in Rauma, Finland on Feb. 12, 1988, for the Russian Academy of Sciences. Her original purpose was to conduct hydro-acoustic research in tandem with her sister ship, the *Akademik Ioffe*, and she began operations on March 20, 1989. A beautiful white ship, she had an ice-strengthened hull, and could cruise at 14.5 knots, had a staff and crew of 53, and could take 110 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters, in the Ross Sea, in 1992-93 (under the command of Capt. Valeriy Beluga), and again in 1993-94 and 1994-95, at the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the area of the Antarctic Peninsula, both times under the command of Capt. Kalishnikov. She was back in the same waters in 1995-96, under Capt. Beluga, and again in 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, and 2000-01 (all times under Capt. Kalishnikov again; that last season, she was in the Ross Sea). Chartered by the Adventure Fleet, she was in Antarctica again in 2004-05, when she got trapped in the ice in Dec. 2004, and had to be towed out by the *Polar Star*. She was back in 2005-06, and again in 2007-08, under the command of Capt. Viktor Lysak. She would also sail under the name *Marine Voyager*.

Vavilov Hill. 72°02' S, 13°11' E. Rising to 2640 m, 5 km W of Shatskiy Hill, in the E part of Snøskalkhausen, in the SW part of the Weyprecht Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First roughly plotted from aerial photos taken during GermAE 1938-39. Mapped (but apparently not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during that long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Nikolaja Vavilova, for botanist and geneticist Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov (1887-1943). US-ACAN accepted the name Vavilov Hill in 1970. The Norwegians call it Vavilovskuten (which means the same thing).

Vavilovskuten *see* **Vavilov Hill**

Roca Vay. 62°16' S, 62°36' W. An isolated rock in water, SW of Roca Norte, about 35 km N of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Vazov Point. 62°43' S, 60°07' W. On the coast of Bransfield Strait, it forms the NE side of the entrance to Brunow Bay, 2.4 km NE of Samuel Point, and 3.3 km W by S of Aytos Point, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for writer Ivan Minchov Vazov (1850-1921).

Vazov Rock. 62°43' S, 60°07' W. A rocky peak rising to over 200 m at the S extremity of the crescent-shaped Preshev Ridge (it is 1.25 km SSE of the summit of the ridge), and trending for about 300 m in a NW-SE direction, being linked by a saddle to the rest of the ridge. It is 2.5 km NE of Samuel Point, and 3.5 km W by S of Aytos Point, and overlooks Boyana Glacier to the E and NE, Vazov Point to the S, and Brunow Bay to the SW, in the Tangra Mountains, in eastern Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, in association with Vazov Point.

Cabo Vázquez *see* **Cabo Serrat**

Isla Vázquez *see* **Vázquez Island**

Vázquez Island. 64°55' S, 63°25' W. An island between Fridtjof Island and Bob Island, off Pursuit Point, on the SE side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It was not sighted in Feb. 1898 when BelgAE 1897-99 charted this area, but it was charted by FrAE 1903-05. During a survey of the area by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station, this feature was not sighted, yet it does appear on a British chart of 1948. It was left to one of the Argentine Antarcic expeditions of the late 1940s to name it, as Isla Vázquez, probably after one of the crew members of the *Uruguay* in 1904-05. It appears as such on their charts of 1950 and 1953. Surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1958, as Truant Islet, for the way in which it has appeared and disappeared on charts and maps over the years.

It appears as such on a British chart of that year. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Truant Island, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. It appears as Isla Rojas Parker on a Chilean chart of 1962, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, named after Capitán de fragata Gabriel Rojas Parker, skipper of the *Angamos* during ChilAE 1947. In 1965, US-ACAN accepted the name Vázquez Island.

The *Vdumchivyy 34*. Soviet whale scouting vessel loaned to the International Whaling Commission (q.v.) for their Antarctic expeditions of 1980–81 (Capt. Gennadiy Garmanov), 1981–82 (Capt. Garmanov), 1982–83, 1983–84, 1984–85 (Capt. V. Kiyak), 1985–86, and 1986–87. Not to be confused with the later Soviet vessel (later the *Aleksandr Nevsky*, and sold to the Chinese in 2001).

Bukhta Vechernjaja. 67°39' S, 46°05' E. A bay just W of Vechernyy Hill, at the E end of the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians,in association with the hill (which used to be called Mount Vechernyaya).

Gora Vechernyaya *see* **Vechernyy Hill**

Mount Vechernyaya *see* **Vechernyy Hill**

Vechernyy Hill. 67°39' S, 46°09' E. At the E end of the Thala Hills, near Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE 1962. Named by the USSR as Gora Vechernyaya (i.e., "mount evening"); the name was translated by the Australians as Mount Vechernyaya, but, more recently, they changed the name to Vechernyy Hill. The landing strip for Molodezhnaya is here.

Veddels *see* **Weddell Islands**

Île(s) Vedel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Islas Vedel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Islotes Vedel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Vedel Island *see* **Vedel Islands**

Vedel Islands. 65°07' S, 64°15' W. A group of small islands, 3 km W of Hovgaard Island, and S of the Dannebrog Islands, between Petermann Island and the Myriad Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The largest of these islands was discovered by Dallmann, in 1874, and named by him as Friedburg-Insel (i.e., "Friedburg Island"). This island was roughly charted by BelgAE 1897–99, and re-named by de Gerlache as Île Vedel, for French writer Émile-Henri-Auguste Vedel (1858–1937), a naval lieutenant, a member of the French Geographical Society, and a supporter of de Gerlache's expedition. Charcot charted the other islands in the group in 1904, during FrAE 1903–05. In 1909, during his 2nd expedition, FrAE 1908–10, he charted them again, and named the whole group as Îles Le Myre de Vilers, for Charles Le Myre de Vilers (1833–1918), French colonial administrator and politician. However, as even the French could not remember this name, let alone spell it, the name Îles Wedel is also seen on some of the expedition's maps. The name Vedel Islets was seen on British charts of 1916 and 1948, and was accepted by US-ACAN in 1951 (after they had rejected the name Îles Vedel) and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, the name Weddell Islets appears on a 1930 British chart, and Wedel Islands on a map prepared by BGLE 1934–37. The name Vedel Islands appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined the nature of the group, and likewise called them the Vedel Islands. US-ACAN accepted this. The group appears on a 1946 Argentine chart, as Islas Vedel, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islas Wedel. It appears as Islotes Vedel on a 1953 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The islands were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57. The group appears (erroneously) as Vadel Islands, on a 1974 British chart. The name Vedel Island, for the largest of the group, was discontinued.

Vedel Islets *see* **Vedel Islands**

Vedena Cove. 62°53' S, 62°23' W. A cove, 1.73 km wide, indenting the NW coast of Smith Island for 560 m, W of Delyan Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the River Vedena, in western Bulgaria.

Vedkosten *see* **Vedkosten Peak**

Vedkosten Peak. 72°01' S, 3°58' E. A bare peak, rising to 2285 m, 1.5 km SE of Hoggestabben Butte, and N of Mount Hochlin, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vedkosten (i.e., "the wooden broom"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vedkosten Peak in 1966.

Vedskålen *see* **Vedskålen Ridge**

Vedskålen Ridge. 72°03' S, 3°56' E. The most northwesterly ridge on Mount Hochlin, in the W part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956–60, and from 1958–59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vedskålen (i.e., "the shed for firewood"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vedskålen Ridge in 1966.

Vee Cliffs. 77°38' S, 167°45' E. Also called V. Cliffs. Steep, mainly ice-covered cliffs, 6 km long, between Sultans Head Rock and Terror Point, or between Aurora Glacier and Terror Glacier, on the S side of Ross Island, overlooking Windless Bight. Wilson and Hodgson visited here in Nov. 1903, during BNAE 1901–04, and Wilson so named it because 2 prominent V-shaped wedges protrude from the cliff wall. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Isla Vega *see* **Vega Island**

Vega Island. 63°50' S, 57°25' W. An island, 27.5 km long and 10 km wide, in the W part of Erebus and Terror Gulf, off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, it is separated from James Ross Island by Herbert Sound, and from Trinity Peninsula by Prince Gustav Channel (it actually lies on the side of the entrance to that channel), and is the northernmost of the James Ross Island group. On Jan. 6, 1843, Ross, during RossAE 1839–43, charted it as part of James Ross Island. In Oct. 1903 its insularity was established by SwedAE 1901–04, and it was named by Nordenskjöld, as Vega Ön, for his uncle's Arctic ship, the *Vega* (which made the first voyage through the Northeast Passage, 1878–79). It appears translated as Vega Island on British charts of 1921 and 1949. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov.–Dec. 1945. ChilAE 1947–48 charted it as Isla Alonso de Ercilla, after the author (*see* **Heroína Island**), but that name did not catch on. US-ACAN accepted the name Vega Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was further surveyed by Fids in 1960–61. The Argentines had been calling it Isla Vega from as early as 1908, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Vega Ön *see* **Vega Island**

Vega Refugio *see* **Cabo Lorenzo Vega Refugio**

Vegetation Island. 74°47' S, 163°37' E. Also called Lichen Island. A narrow island, about 1.5 km long, 3 km (the New Zealanders say 5 km) N of Inexpressible Island, behind Terra Nova Bay, and just W of the Northern Foothills and Mount Abbott, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Campbell's Northern Party during BAE 1910–13, explored by Priestley and Dickason of this party on Feb. 5, 1912, and so named by Priestley because the rocks were covered with all sorts of lichens. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Vegewind*. A 20-meter 2-masted German schooner, in at the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998–99, under the command of Volker Reineke.

Vegvisaren *see* **Sirube-zima**

Veidemannen. 71°50' S, 2°50' E. A small nunatak, N of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (name means "the hunter").

Isla Veier *see* **Veier Head**

Península Veier. 66°10' S, 61°20' W. A small peninsula projecting from the S end of Jason Peninsula for about 24 km, roughly along the central meridian of Jason Peninsula, it reaches elevations of about 350 m, and has an average width of 8 km, terminating to the S in Veier Head. It is notable for being almost completely ice-free. Named by the Chileans on a chart of 1962, and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Punta Veier *see* **Veier Head**

Veier Head. 66°29' S, 61°42' W. A high, snow-covered headland, the southernmost point of Península Veier, and therefore also of Jason Peninsula, it marks the SW entrance point of Stratton Inlet, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. On Dec. 9, 1893, Søren Andersen saw this feature, and his captain, Carl Anton Larsen, charted it as a small island, in

66°40' S, 60°45' W, naming it Veier Ø, or Veier Øen (i.e., "the Veier island") after Andersen's home, Veierland, in Norway. It appears both ways on Larsen's expedition charts. In English this became Veier Island, and it appears as such in many sources — e.g. Wilkins in 1929, and U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. However, it was also incorrectly translated as Weather Island, and appears that way on Bartholomew's 1898 map, and on a British chart of 1901. The Germans translated this as Wetterinsel, it appears on BelgAE 1897-99 chart as Île Wetter, and as Wetter Island on British charts of 1901, 1916, and 1942. On Irízar's 1903 (Argentine) maps it appears variously as Isla Veiro and Isla Wotter, which are both about as wrong as you can get. A 1908 Argentine map has it as Isla Weather. In Capt. Hans E. Hansen's 1936 atlas it figures as Veier Ö (in Norwegian the character ö is generally used in writing, whereas in print it is generally rendered as ø). Ellsworth's map of 1937 shows it as Vier Island. There have been countless variants of this name seen over the years, most of them erroneous, and too many to list here, except for the major ones. In 1946, an Argentine chart showed it as Isla Wetter, but two Chilean charts of 1947 have Isla Veier and Isla Veir. US-ACAN accepted the name Veier Island, plotting it in 66°26' S, 61°30' W, and as such it appears on a 1948 British chart. However, a survey by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1947, showed there to be land between 65°58' S and 66°28' S, in about 61°45' W, but, because of poor visibility, they failed to establish the correct nature of the feature. ChilAE 1947-48 named it Isla Diego Portales, after Chilean statesman Diego Portales (1793-1837). After a survey in Sept. 1955, by Fids from Base D, it was found to be not an island at all, but a small peninsula forming the S end of Jason Peninsula. The fear of naming a peninsula off another peninsula led to this small peninsula remaining unnamed until the Chileans had the nerve to name it on a 1962 chart, as Península Veier (which was a name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer). On Aug. 31, 1958, UK-APC named the S tip of this small peninsula as Veier Head, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted Veier Head in 1964. Today the Argentines call it Punta Veier.

Veier Island *see* **Veier Head**

Veier Ø *see* **Veier Head**

Punta 21 de Mayo *see* **Cape Freeman**

Cabo 23 de Febrero *see* **Ula Point**

Cabo 24 de Septiembre *see* **Khamsin Pass**

The *Veinticinco de Mayo*. Cruiser that took part in the Feb. 1948 Argentine naval maneuvers under Admiral Cappus (q.v. for details). Juan C. Scarímbolo was captain of the ship.

Isla 25 de Mayo *see* **King George Island**

Veitch, Robert Samuel. b. Oct. 19, 1908, Hitchin, Herts, son of Robert Veitch. Sounding machine technician on the *Discovery II* during the Discovery Investigations of 1933. He died in Jan. 1994, in Northampton.

Veitch Point. 60°36' S, 46°03' W. A point situated centrally on the NE end of Monroe Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted and named in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*, for R.S. Veitch. US-ACAN acceepted the name in 1952.

Roca Vela *see* **Sail Rock**

Vela Bluff. 71°10' S, 66°56' W. A large, isolated nunatak rising to about 600 m on the S side (i.e., the lower part) of Ryder Glacier, 8 km W of Canopus Crags, and 17.5 km from the W coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound, it signals the only known route across this part of Ryder Glacier. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the constellation Vela. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and it appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Roca Vela Mayor *see* **Mainsail Rock**

Îlot du Vêlage *see under* **D**

Mont Vélain *see* **Mount Vélain**

Monte Vélain *see* **Mount Vélain**

Mount Vélain. 66°42' S, 67°44' W. Rising to 750 m (the British say 920 m and the Chileans say 701 m), SSW of Cape Mascart, in the extreme NE part of Adelaide Island, on the W side of Buchanan Passage. Across its snow cap rises the black triangular summit. It is possible that Biscoe discovered it in Feb. 1832, but he certainly did not name it. Roughly charted on Jan. 14, 1905, by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Sommet Vélain, for Charles Vélain (1845-1925), professor of physical geography at the Sorbonne, and a member of the commission appointed to publish the scientific results of Charcot's expedition. Further charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. It appears on a 1937 French chart as Mont Vélain, on a British chart of 1940 as Mount Velain (i.e., sans accent), and on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte Vélain. It also appeared occasionally as Vélain Peak. As a result of 1947 aerial photography by RARE 1947-48, this mountain was misidentified, i.e., the name Mount Vélain was accepted by the world's Antarctic naming bodies (US-ACAN in 1951, and UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953), but the name was applied to what would later be called Mount Machatschek (q.v. for more details). It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and (as Monte Vélain) on a 1957 Argentine chart. To make it worse, US-ACAN accepted the name again in 1956, but applied it to what would later be called Blümcke Knoll. However, after ground surveys by Fids from Base W in 1958-59, UK-APC corrected the situation on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969. It appears (erroneously) as Monte Valain on a Chilean chart of 1966, but both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Monte Vélain, and with the correct coordinates.

Sommet Vélain *see* **Mount Vélain**

Vélain Peak *see* **Mount Vélain**

Velasco Glacier. 74°16' S, 101°11' W. About 8 km long, it flows W from the Walgreen Coast, toward the Backer Islands, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Miguel G. Velasco, computer specialist with USGS at Flagstaff, Ariz., part of the USGS team that compiled the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer 1:5,000,000 scale maps of Antarctica in the 1990s.

Punta Velásquez *see* **Blue Point**

Roca Velásquez. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. A rock off the extreme NE of Waterboat Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1950-51 for Chaplain Ramón Velásquez, who was on that expedition.

Velchev Rock. 62°39' S, 60°21' W. A small nunatak rising to 208 m, and projecting slightly above the ice sheet, with about 0.3 hectares of rocky ground exposed on its N slope during the summer, 1 km E of Atlantic Club Peak, 1.22 km SE of Sinemorets Hill, 2.74 km W by N of Castillo Nunatak, and 950 m N by E of the highest point of Charrúa Ridge, on the SW edge of the Balkan Snowfield, just N of Contell Glacier, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Due to its location as the most important landmark visible from the Bulgarian base, it is an important landmark in the course of field work. Surveyed by the Bulgarians in 1996, and named by them on April 19, 1996, as Krum Rock, for Krum A. Velchev (b. 1954), meteorologist at St. Kliment Ohridski Station in 1993-94, 1994-95, and 1995-96. UK-APC accepted the name Velchev Rock on June 2, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Veleka Ridge. 62°44' S, 60°19' W. A ridge extending 2.5 km in a N-S direction on Friesland Ridge, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The summit, rising to 538 m, is 4.4 km SW of St. Methodius Peak, 2.25 km NE of Barnard Point, and 2.3 km N of Botev Point. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Veleka River, in Bulgaria.

Isla Velez Sarsfield *see* **Jagged Island**

Veli Peak. 77°39' S, 161°28' E. Just E of Idun Peak, and 1.5 km S of Brunhilde Peak, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by NZ for unknown reasons. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Velichkov Knoll. 63°54' S, 59°45' W. A peak rising to 970 m E of Sabine Glacier and W of Andrew Glacier, 6.55 km ESE of Bankya Peak, 5.25 km NE of Sredorek Peak, and 6.3 km SW of Nikyup Point, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British and Germans in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for Bulgarian aviation pioneer Stoyan Velichkov (1871-1966), who built the first air-dropped bomb, used in the First Balkan War, 1912.

Velie Nunatak. 74°23' S, 99°10' W. About 14 km N of Mount Moses, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Edward C. Velie (b. 1938), meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1967.

Velingrad Peninsula. 66°02' S, 65°00' W. An ice-covered peninsula projecting for 22.5 km from the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is bounded by Barilari Bay to the NE and by Holtedahl Bay to the SW, and sepa-

rated from the Biscoe Islands to the NW by the Grandidier Channel. Its base is surmounted by Chiren Heights. Base **J** was at the W end of this peninsula. Mapped by the British in 1971 and 1976. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the city of Velingrad, in southern Bulgaria.

Vella Flat. 78°11' S, 166°14' E. A coastal flat to the S of Lake Cole, in the NE part of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by US-ACAN in 1999, for Prof. Paul Vella of the department of geology, at Victoria University of Wellington (NZ), who made a reconnaissance survey of Brown Peninsula and Black Island stratigraphy while a member of VUWAE 1964-65. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

The *Vema*. A 585-ton luxury yacht, designed by Cox & Stevens, and built in 1923 by Burmeister & Wain, in Copenhagen, as the *Hussar*, for famous stockbroker and magnate E.F. Hutton and his wife Marjorie Merriweather Post (the parents of actress Dina Merrill). In 1934 Hutton sold the *Hussar* to shipping tycoon Georg Vetlesen, who renamed her the *Vema*. She served with the Coast Guard during World War II, and in 1953 was acquired by Columbia University, as her 3-masted research schooner. She was in the South Shetlands in 1961-62, under the command of Capt. Henry Conrad Kohler (b. 1920, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. d. April 14, 1997, Lunenburg), under the auspices of the Lamont Geological Observatory (of Columbia), on a joint Chilean and American hydrographic survey led by chief scientist William Maurice Ewing (known as Maurice, or "Doc"; b. May 12, 1906, Lockney, Texas. d. May 4, 1974; he founded the Lamont in 1949), and accompanied by the *Yelcho*. Capt. Kohler, who had gone to sea at the age of 15, had been her skipper for 24 years when he retired. The *Vema* was sold in 1982, and again became a cruising yacht, the *Mandalay*.

Venable Ice Shelf. 73°03' S, 87°20' W. About 60 km long and 24 km wide, between Fletcher Peninsula and Allison Peninsula, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Cdr. Jack Donald Venable (b. June 12, 1926, Las Vegas, NM. d. July 19, 2008, Annapolis, Md.), who enlisted in the Naval Reserve in 1944, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1949, with a degree in meteorology. He was ships operations officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68). He retired from the Navy in 1970, and then helped build the second span of the Bay Bridge, at Annapolis.

Vendehø *see* **Vendehø Heights**

Vendehø Heights. 72°19' S, 1°28' E. A broad, ice-covered elevation surmounted by several rock crags and peaks, close SE of Tverrveggen Ridge, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vendehø (i.e., "turn heights"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vendehø Heights in 1966.

Vendeholten *see* **Vendeholten Mountain**

Vendeholten Mountain. 72°12' S, 1°20' E. A partly snow-capped mountain, rising to 2230 m, N of Tverrbrekka Pass, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vendeholten (i.e., "the turn grove"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vendeholten Mountain in 1966.

Skala Venera-3 *see* **Ormesporden Hill**

Nunatak Venera-9. 72°55' S, 62°07' E. Just NW of Nunatak Venera-10, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Venera-10. 73°02' S, 62°12' E. Just SE of Nunatak Venera-9, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Venesta cases. Strong, light packing cases made of Venesta wood, which was a composite material made of 3 layers of hard wood, compressed with intermediate layers of waterproof cement. They were used by Scott, Amundsen, and Shackleton on their expeditions.

Venetz Peak. 80°23' S, 25°30' W. Rising to about 1500 m, it surmounts the SE rim of Bonney Bowl, in the Herbert Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Ignaz Venetz-Sitten (known as Ignaz Venetz) (1788-1859), Swiss engineer and glacial geologist who, in 1821, first expressed in detail the idea that Alpine glaciers were formerly much more extensive. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Venezuela. The 44th member country to ratify the Antarctic Treaty, on May 24, 1999. On Jan. 26, 2006 the Venezuelan flag was planted at the South Pole by Marcus Tobía, Carlos Calderas, Martín Echeverría, and Marco Cayuso, all members of Proyecto Cumbre (i.e., "Project Summit"). A fifth member, Carlos Castillo, could not make it to the end, due to frostbite. There have been two Venezuelan Antarctic expeditions as of 2008 (VenAE). VenAE 1 was 2007-08. VenAE 2 was 2008-09. The second one left Montevideo on the Uruguayan ship *General Artigas*, on Jan. 2, 2009, bound for Esperanza Station, where it conducted investigations into various scientific disciplines. Summer only.

Vengen *see* **Vengen Spur**

Vengen Spur. 72°04' S, 23°40' E. A rocky spur, 14 km long, projecting N from the E part of Mount Widerøe toward the Viking Heights, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Vengen (i.e., "the wing"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vengen Spur in 1966.

Mount Vennum. 71°33' S, 61°53' W. Rising to 1320 m and surmounting the NE part of the Rowley Massif (it is, indeed, the highest point on the massif), on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Walter Robert Vennum (b. May 10, 1941, Seattle), USGS geologist here in 1972-73, with the USGS Lassiter Coast party. He was later long time professor of geology at Sonoma State, Calif. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Vent Point. 62°11' S, 58°53' W. A rocky promontory with a well-exposed volcanic vent structure (hence the name given by the Poles in 1984), W of Nebles Point, at Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Venta Plateau. 80°03' S, 155°40' E. A small plateau rising to between 1800 and 2000 m, between the heads of Isca Valley and Lemanis Valley, 6 km E of Haven Mountain, in the Britannia Range. In association with the Roman name Britannia, it was named by Mike Selby's University of Waikato (NZ) 1978-79 geological party, after a Roman name for Winchester. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Isla Ventana *see* **Window Island**

Punta Ventana. 62°25' S, 60°47' W. A point directly SE of Punta Aguayo, on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the scientific personnel from the Instituto Antártico Chileno during ChilAE 1990-91, because the point presents a great orifice which resembles a natural window ("ventana" means "window").

Roca de la Ventana *see* **Hole Rock**

(Caleta) Ventana de Neptuno *see* **Neptunes Window**

Roca Ventana del Chileno *see* **Hole Rock**

Pik Ventcelja *see* **Sandnesstaven Peak**

Ventifact Knobs. 77°42' S, 162°35' E. Minor knobs just E of Lake Bonney, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, they stand from 3 to 6 meters high, composed of lake clay covered by glacial drift. This glacial drift has cobbles that are well polished by the wind and cut into ventifacts which cover the knobs. Although the knobs were noted by British geologists in earlier expeditions, they were first studied (in Dec. 1957) and described in scientific papers by Troy L. Péwé (*see* **Lake Péwé**), who named them. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Península Ventimiglia *see* **Península Péfaur**

Bahía Ventisquero *see* **Whale Bay**

Fondeadero Ventisquero *see* **Orwell Bight**

Valle Ventoso *see* **Windy Valley**

Venture Dome. 68°36' S, 62°13' E. A large, heavily-crevassed ice dome, about 57 km S of Mount Twintop, in Mac. Robertson Land. Since 1957, the dome had been seen by several ANARE parties traveling S from Mawson Station, but from a distance only, and for good reason. In 1967 John Manning picked a route through the crevasses and established a beacon tellurometer

station on it. So named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, because of the risk taken to cross it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Bahía Venturini *see* **Bertodano Bay**

[1]**The *Venus***. A 131-ton, 2-masted New York sealing schooner, 68 feet long, built in 1811 at Woodbridge, NJ, and registered on Oct. 7, 1820. Commanded by Capt. William Napier, she was part of the New York Sealing Expedition which went to the South Shetlands in 1820-21. She ran into a reef at Esther Harbor on March 7, 1821, and sank. Her crew were picked up by the *Emerald* and the *Esther*.

[2]**The *Venus***. A 288-ton Liverpool whaling and sealing barque, owned by Capt. James Kelly of Hobart Town (in Van Diemens Land). On June 1, 1830, in Liverpool, Samuel Harvey took command of her, and that day sailed her out of that port, carrying cargo and passengers, bound for London, leaving there on June 17, for Cape Town, and leaving there on Oct. 19, bound for Hobart, arriving on Nov. 13, 1830. She left Hobart on Nov. 20, for Sydney, arriving on Nov. 30, 1830, leaving that port on Jan. 8, 1831, on a sealing and whaling voyage to Macquarie Island (not in Antarctica), and then sailed south, getting through the pack-ice to the Ross Sea in March 1831, as far south as 72°S, the farthest south attained in the Ross Sea to that date. She was back in Sydney on Dec. 31, 1831, and in Hobart by 1832, leaving there on May 3, again under Capt. Harvey, and again on a whaling trip (not in Antarctic waters this time), arriving in Sydney on May 1, 1833, with 60 tons of sperm aboard. She left Sydney on Sept. 4, 1833, for another voyage, returning in 1834, again under Harvey (but again, not in Antarctic waters). Under Harvey she left Sydney on Sept. 5, 1834, for a similar trip, returning on Jan. 5, 1835. On Feb. 1, 1835, she left Sydney again, returning on May 28, leaving again on June 3, 1835, bound for London. She arrived off the Downs on Sept. 23, 1835. She was finally sold and broken up in 1841.

Bahía Venus *see* **Venus Bay**

Glaciar Venus *see* **Venus Glacier**

Venus Bay. 61°56' S, 57°51' W. A bay, 10 km wide, between False Round Point and Brimstone Peak, along the N side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was roughly charted by early 19th-century sealers, and on an 1893 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears, erroneously, as Esther Hr. (i.e., Esther Harbor). David Ferguson called it Esther Bay in 1913-14, and it appears as such on his 1921 chart. It was re-surveyed in Jan. 1937, by the Discovery Investigations, and Esther Harbour appears on their 1938 chart incorrectly as a harbor in the E side of the bay. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Renamed by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the NY schooner *Venus*. US-ACAN accepted that name later in 1960. It appears as such on a 1962 British chart. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Puerto Esther, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. However, the Argntines began calling it Bahía Venus as early as 1977. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Venus Glacier. 71°36' S, 68°27' W. A glacier, 16 km long, and 10 km wide at its mouth, flowing E into George VI Sound, between Keystone Cliffs on the one hand and (on the other) Triton Point and Bandstone Block, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this area was photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936, by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. This particular feature was roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, photographed aerially in 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed near its mouth by Fids from Base E in 1949. In 1959-60, Searle of the FIDS, using RARE photos, mapped it along its entire length, plotting it in 71°38' S, 68°15' W. In keeping with the naming of various features in this area after planets, this one was named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Venus. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1955. It has since been replotted. The Argentines call it Glaciar Venus.

Venzke, Norman Charles. b. Dec. 8, 1927, Baltimore, son of railroad brakeman Charles Venzke and his wife Florence. He entered the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1946, was commissioned an ensign in June 1950, was a lieutenant on the *West Wind* during OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58), and then to the Arctic. In the mid-1960s he was ships operations officer for OpDF. He served in Vietnam, and was commander of the *North Wind* in 1972 and 1973. He was several other times in Antarctica, on different ships, including the *Edisto* and the *Polar Star*, and retired as a rear admiral in July 1985. He later went many times to Antarctica on French tourist ships, as beachmaster.

Venzke Glacier. 75°00' S, 134°24' W. A broad glacier flowing northward between Bowyer Butte and the Perry Range into the Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Norman Venzke.

Ver-sur-Mer. 78°40' S, 164°10' W. A small inlet in the E portion of the Bay of Whales, indenting the Ross Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, a few miles from Little America I and Little America II, which lay at the head of this inlet. Named by Byrd on Jan. 1, 1929, for the French village near to which he landed after his 1927 transatlantic flight. This feature (the Antarctic one) is no longer there (*see* **Bay of Whales**, under **W**). The feature appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer, as Ver-sur-Mer Inlet.

Islote Vera. 63°18' S, 57°55' W. A small island NW of Punta Lermanda, on Kopaitic Island, in Covadonga Harbor, just S of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1947-48 for navigator 1st Lt. Edgardo Vera Fisher (b. Jan. 10, 1912), a member of the expedition.

Kupol Verbljud *see* **Verblyud Island**

Verblyud Island. 70°00' S, 15°55' E. An ice-covered island whose summit rises to 200 m above the surrounding Lazarev Ice Shelf, of which it is at the E margin, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by SovAE 1961, and named descriptively by them as Kupol Verbljud (i.e., "camel dome"). US-ACAN accepted the name Verblyud Island in 1970.

Islote Verde *see* **Green Island**

Laguna Verde *see* **Kroner Lake**

Pico Verde *see* **Copper Peak**

Verdi Ice Front. 71°39' S, 74°40' W. The seaward face of the Verdi Ice Shelf, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in Jan. 1973, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1980.

Verdi Ice Shelf. 71°36' S, 74°30°W. The ice shelf in Verdi Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer with the coordinates 71°39' S, 74°31' W. US-ACAN accepted the name (but with slightly different coordinates) in 2006.

Verdi Inlet. 71°38' S, 74°33' W. An ice-filled inlet, 40 km long, and 10 km wide, it indents the N side of Beethoven Peninsula between Pesce Peninsula and Harris Peninsula, 16 km SW of Brahms Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and first roughly mapped by them. Re-mapped from the RARE photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, who plotted it in 71°30' S, 75°00' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the Italian composer, Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi (1813-1901). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. Note: US-ACAN has plotted it in 71°36' S, 74°30' W.

Nunatak Verdier. 66°02' S, 60°53' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Verdikal Gap. 63°41' S, 58°30' W. A flat, ice-covered saddle, extending for 5.3 km at an elevation of over 750 m above sea level between the Louis Philippe Plateau to the N and Mount Canicula and Trakiya Heights to the S, it is part of the ice divide between Bransfield Strait and Prince Gustav Channel, and overlooks Russell West Glacier to the W and Russell East Glacier to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians for the settlement of Verdikal, in western Bulgaria.

Vere Ice Rise. 70°27' S, 72°44' W. A small ice rise in the Wilkins Ice Shelf, off the NW coast of Alexander Island. It was roughly mapped from the air by BAS during a radio echo-sounding flight on Feb. 1, 1967. Later accurately plotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1979. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 9, 1981, for Flight Lt. Robert Paul Vere (b. June 12, 1937, Sheffield. d. Dec. 2004, Leominster, Herefordshire), RAF, BAS pilot #2 of the Twin Otter aircraft used on the flight. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Lake Vereteno. 68°31' S, 78°25' E. A narrow lake, 2.5 km long, in the NE part of Breidnes Peninsula, in the E part of the Vestfold Hills, about 2.5 km S of Luncke Ridge, and about 19 km ENE of Davis Station. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1954, 1957, and 1958, and by SovAE 1956. Named Ozero Vereteno (i.e., "spindle lake") by the USSR in 1959, for its shape. ANCA accepted the translated name on June 28, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1970.

Ozero Vereteno *see* **Lake Vereteno**

Vereyken Glacier. 78°25' S, 163°57' E. A glacier, whose upper part is close NE of Morning Glacier, at Mount Morning, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Jill Vereyken, of Antarctic Support Associates, at the Berg Field Center, at McMurdo.

Rocas Verge *see* **Verge Rocks**

Verge Rocks. 65°34' S, 64°34' W. Two offshore rocks, 3 km due N of the extreme NW point of Chavez Ialand, off Leroux Bay, on the the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from the chart compiled by a joint FIDS-RN team which surveyed it in 1957-58. So named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, because they lie on the edge (verge) of Grandidier Channel. The feature appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Rocas Verge.

Skaly Vergilov *see* **Vergilov Rocks**

Vergilov Rocks. 62°38' S, 60°22' W. Two adjacent rocks, submerged at high water, 510 m NE by N of Hespérides Point, and 310 m W by S of Greenpeace Rock (which rises out of Bulgarian Beach, on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Oct. 29, 1996, as Skaly Vergilov, for mineralogist and crystallographer Zlatil Vergilov (b. 1952), a member of the 1988 Bulgarian party on Livingston Island, which built the first facilities at the St. Kliment Ohridski Station in April of that year. He was also base leader at that station for the summer season of 1996-97. UK-APC accepted the translated name on on April 29, 1997, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Mont Verhaegen *see* **Mount Verhaegen**

Mount Verhaegen. 72°34' S, 31°08' E. An ice-free mountain rising to 2300 m immediately W of Mount Perov, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, led by Gaston de Gerlache, and named by him as Mont Verhaegen, for Baron Pierre Verhaegen, collaborator of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Verhaegen in 1965.

Mount Verhage. 71°23' S, 163°42' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2450 m, directly at the head of Smithson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Ronald Glenn Verhage (b. 1939), USN, supply officer at McMurdo in 1967.

Verheyefjellet. 72°09' S, 23°45' E. A peak in the southwesternmost part of Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians. It means "the Verheye mountain," and probably refers to Belgian marine biologist Hans M. Verheye (b. Oct. 29, 1956).

Ozero Verhnee *see* **Lake Verkhneye**

Holmy Verhnie. 66°33' S, 99°58' E. One of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Verila Glacier. 62°36' S, 60°41' W. A roughly crescent-shaped glacier, extending for 13 km in an E-W direction, and 4 km in a N-S direction, and bounded by Rotch Dome to the W, by Snow Peak to the N, and by Ustra Peak to the SE, it flows southward into Walker Bay between John Beach and Hannah Point. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Varila Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Lake Verkhneye. 68°36' S, 78°31' E. About 3 km NE of Krok Lake, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, again by SovAE 1956, and also by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Verhnee. ANCA translated the name.

Mount Verlautz. 86°46' S, 153°00' W. Rising to 2490 m, just N of the mouth of Poulter Glacier, in the SE end of the Rawson Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Major (later Lt. Col.) Sidney James Verlautz (b. Feb. 18, 1930. d. May 29, 1989), U.S. Army Transportation Corps, in Antarctica as logistics research officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Verleger, William Frederick "Bill." b. May 21, 1878, Mass, but grew up in Albany, NY, son of German cigar maker William Verleger and his wife Sarah. He apprenticed under sail in 1895, and in 1898 fought at Cuba on the *Iowa*. In the same war, as a gunner on the *Vicksburg* in the Philippines, he was part of the joint Army-Navy mission into the interior that captured the rebel chief Emilio Aguinaldo. He worked his way up through boatswain and ensign, serving during the Cuban Pacification of 1909, the Nicaragua Campaign the same year, and the Vera Cruz Campaign of 1914. In the meantime, in 1908, he married a Nebraska girl, Rose Frances Wilkins. As a temporary lieutenant he served on troopships and minesweepers during World War I. In 1922 he was reverted to enlisted rank, and retired in 1924 as chief quartermaster. He was a lieutenant in the USNR when he was picked to be commander of the *Jacob Ruppert* on the first trip to the Bay of Whales during ByrdAE 1933-35. He contracted pneumonia while down there, but recovered. Byrd sent him home to New Canaan, Conn., and he immediately became the democratic candidate for state representative. On Feb. 11, 1942 he enlisted for World War II. He was 63. As a lieutenant he trained reserve officers, and finished the war as captain of the *Black Rock*, a merchant ship on rescue duty in Europe. He died on Nov. 3, 1955, at St. Albans Naval Hospital, in Queens, NY, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Verleger Point. 74°42' S, 136°15' W. Marks the W side of the entrance to Siniff Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Bill Verleger.

Vermili, Hansen. b. 1882, Norway. Skipper of the *Thor I*, in Antarctic waters in 1921-22. He continued as skipper of the *Thor I* for several more years.

Podlëdnye Gory Vernadskogo. 79°00' S, 50°00' E. An isolated valley inland from Mac. Robertson Land, almost at the Polar Plateau. Named by the Russians.

Poluostrov Vernadskogo. 66°35' S, 51°00' E. A peninsula, just NW of the Kozlov Nunataks, in the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Vernadsky Station *see* **Akademik Vernadsky Station**

Monte Verne *see* **Mount Verne**

Mount Verne. 67°45' S, 67°26' W. A mountain rising to 1645 m, 10 km ESE of Bongrain Point, and dominating the S part of Pourquoi Pas Island (it is the highest point on the island), off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly surveyed and mapped in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Re-surveyed in July-Aug. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Re-surveyed in 1948 by Fids from Base E, and named by them for Jules Verne (1828-1905), the famous French author. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. In those days the coordinates given were 67°45' S, 67°29' W. It appears as such in the 1956 British gazetteer, and on a 1957 British chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in the mid-1970s, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears on a British chart of 1982, and in the 1986 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Monte Verne, and on one of their 1966 charts as Monte Berne (in Spanish the letters "b" and "v" are somewhat interchangeable), but it was the name Monte Verne that was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Note: US-ACAN gives the coordinates as 67°45' S, 67°34' W.

Verner Island. 67°35' S, 62°53' E. In the Jocelyn Islands, just W of Petersen Island, in Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped (but not named) from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Named later by ANCA for Verner Pedersen, chief officer of the *Thala Dan* in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Vernier Valley. 77°58' S, 161°09' E. An ice-free valley on the E side of Mount Blackwelder, in the NE part of the Wilkniss Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1992, in keeping with the surveying motif running through the names of several features in this area (a vernier being a graduated scale used on measuring instruments to allow the reading of finer subdivisions). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

Mount Vernon Harcourt. 72°32' S, 169°55'

E. Also called Mount Harcourt. A remarkable conical mountain, rising to 1570 m, northward of Mount Northampton, in the south-central part of Hallett Peninsula, in the Admiralty Range, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 19, 1841 by Ross, who named it for scientist Rev. William Vernon Harcourt (known as Vernon Harcourt) (1789-1871), son of the Archbishop of York, and one of the founders of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Vernum, Anthony John "Tony." b. 1932, Huntingdon, son of John William H. Vernum and his wife Winifred Ena Foster. He was working at the Met Office in 1950 with Graham Rumsey when the two of them answered an ad for the FIDS. While Rumsey went into the RAF for 2 years before going south, Vernum wintered-over as meteorologist at Signy Island Station in 1951, and Base G in 1952. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and there caught the *Fitzroy* back to London, arriving there on Feb. 3, 1953. He caught pneumonia, and died in 1958, in Peterborough, where his parents were living.

Verry, Edward *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Îlot du Verseau *see* **Le Verseau** (under **L**)

Le Verseau *see under* **L**

Île Verte *see* **Verte Island**

Verte Island. 66°44' S, 141°11' E. A small rocky island, 1.5 km N of the Double Islands, and 2.5 km NE of the tip of Zélée Glacier Tongue, between the Port-Martin peninsula and Cape Jules, in the Géologie Archipelago. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by the French in 1949-51, and named by them as Île Verte, for its green appearance caused by bird droppings. US-ACAN accepted the name Verte Island in 1955.

Vertigo Bluff. 83°35' S, 167°00' E. A prominent rock bluff rising to 1950 m, 6 km S of Asquith Bluff, on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier. Named for the precipitous nature of the bluff face by John Gunner who, with Henry Brecher, collected rock samples here in 1969-70, during the Ohio State University Geological Expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972.

Vertigo Cliffs. 63°47' S, 57°26' W. Spectacular, near-vertical cliffs on the S side of Flask Glacier, running W from Cape Well-Met for between 11 and 13 km along the N coast of Vega Island, at a height of about 200 m above sea level, being finally broken by a cirque near the W end. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Poluostrov Vertolëtnyj *see* **Vertoletnyj Peninsula**

Vertoletnyj Peninsula. 66°12' S, 100°42' E. A peninsula, measuring 4.5 by 2.2 km, 7 km NE of Edgeworth David Station, at the SW corner of the Edisto Glacier Tongue, in the Bunger Hills. High hills are a feature of its NE and SW extremities, and it contains many other knolls and lakes. Charted by SovAE 1956, who named it Poluostrov Vertolëtnyj. ANCA accepted the translated name on March 12, 1992.

The *Veryan Bay*. British frigate, formerly to be known as the *Loch Swannay*, launched on Nov. 11, 1944. Named after the bay in Cornwall (*see also* **The *St Austell Bay***). In 1950, under the command of Capt. James Francis Reginald Crewe, she was in South Georgia. She achieved minor notoriety on July 5, 1951 when, entering Portland Harbor (in England) she was struck by a dummy torpedo. In early 1952, under Capt. Richard Horncastle, she was in South Georgia again, and in mid-1953 (under Capt. Richard George Windham Hare) was at the Falklands. **Aug. 3, 1954**: She left Plymouth, bound for Bermuda and the West Indies, under the command of Capt. L.R.P. Lawford (he had replaced Capt. Hare on March 3, 1954). **Aug. 7, 1954**: She had to turn back to Cobh, in Cork, to land a Marine suffering from appendicitis. **Aug. 17, 1954**: She arrived in Bermuda. **Sept. 4, 1954**: She left Bermuda, bound for Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, for guardship duties. **Sept. 8, 1954**: She called in at Antigua. **Sept. 15, 1954**: She re-fueled at Trinidad. **Sept. 18, 1954**: She called in at Georgetown, British Guiana. **Sept. 27, 1954**: She visited a Brazilian naval base at Belem, Brazil. **Oct. 5, 1954**: She was at Salvador, Brazil. **Sept. 11, 1954**: She was at Rio. **Sept. 16, 1954**: She left Rio. **Oct. 23, 1954**: She docked at Port Stanley. **Nov. 21, 1954**: She left Port Stanley, to visit FIDS stations in the South Shetlands with the governor of the Falklands aboard. She was also taking mail, men, and food to Base D, on Deception Island. **Nov. 25, 1954**: She arrived at Potters Cove, in the South Shetlands, then left for Signy Island. **Nov. 27, 1954**: She arrived at Signy Island. **Nov. 30, 1954**: She left Signy Island, bound for Grytviken, South Georgia. **Dec. 1, 1954**: She arrived at Grytviken. **Dec. 8, 1954**: She left South Georgia, bound for Port Stanley. **Dec. 10, 1954**: She arrived back at Port Stanley. **Jan. 3, 1955**: She left Port Stanley for Deception Island. **Jan. 7, 1955**: She arrived at Deception Island, where she delivered a protest to the "invading" Argentines. **Jan. 13, 1955**: She left Deception Island, and cruised South Shetlands waters for two days. **Jan. 17, 1955**: She left Antarctica, bound for Port Stanley. **Jan. 21, 1955**: She arrived at Port Stanley. **Feb. 3, 1955**: She left Port Stanley for South Georgia. **Feb. 8, 1955**: She arrived at Grytviken. **Feb. 16, 1955**: She left South Georgia. **Feb. 20, 1955**: She arrived back at Port Stanley. **March 2, 1955**: She left the Falklands, heading for Bermuda. **March 4, 1955**: She arrived at Punta Arenas, Chile. **March 8, 1955**: She arrived at Puerto Montt, Chile. **March 14, 1955**: She arrived at Antofagasta, Chile. **March 25, 1955**: She arrived at Mollendo, Peru. **March 31, 1955**: She arrived at Libertad, Ecuador. **April 1955**: She passed through the Panama Canal to Bermuda. **Aug. 2, 1955**: She arrived back in Devonport, for a refit. She had steamed 32,000 miles that season. On Oct. 15, 1955 Cdr. Jack Bitmead replaced Lawford as skipper. She was back in the Falklands between May and October of 1956, and in July was sent to patrol the South Shetlands. She was laid up in Plymouth from 1957 to 1959, then sold to BISCO, and broken up in 1959.

Mount Vesalius. 64°04' S, 61°59' W. Rising to 765 m in the Brugmann Mountains, NW of Macleod Point, in the S part of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by ArgAE 1949-50, and named descriptively by them as Monte Sur (i.e., "south mountain"). It appears as such on their 1950 chart, and also on an Argentine chart of 1954. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Flemish anatomist, Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564). It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. This mountain, and Pavlov Peak, appear collectively on a 1962 Chilean chart as Montes Brugmann.

Vesalkletten. 72°29' S, 20°5' E. A nunatak in the SW part of the Blåklettane Hills, in the SW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the little mountain").

Vesalvika *see* **Ko-minato**

Vesconte Point. 68°31' S, 65°12' W. A steep rock point on the S side of Bermel Peninsula, on the NW side of Mobiloil Inlet, and separating that inlet from Solberg Inlet, it marks the extremity of a spur running SE from the easternmost of the Bowditch Crests, on the Bowman Coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1936 by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. Photographed aerially again in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41. On Aug. 14, 1947, Fids from Base E roughly sketched it both from the air and from the ground. It was re-surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Petrus Vesconte of Genoa, medieval pioneer chartmaker. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962. The Chileans used to use the name Punta Carrera Pinto for the feature known as Rock Pile Point (which they now call Punta Rock Pile), but they re-applied that name to this one, i.e., to Vesconte Point, and it appears as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Capt. Ignacio Carrera Pinto (b. 1848), of the Chilean Army, was a hero (and victim) of the battle of La Concepción, in July 1882.

Gora Vesëlaja *see* **Vesëlaya Mountain**

Veselajatind *see* **Vesëlaya Mountain**

Vesëlaya Mountain. 71°38' S, 12°32' E. A mountain with a sharp summit rising to 2385 m, it forms the N end (and the highest peak) of the Svarttindane Peaks, in the Südliche Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Vesëlaja (i.e., "cheerful mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Veselajatind.

Nunataki Veshki. 68°04' S, 63°41' E. A group of nunataks, SE of the group the Russians call

Nunataki Kroshki, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Veslebusen. 71°37' S, 15°09' E. A small nunatak N of the mountain the Norwegians call Storebusen ("the big ogre"), in the easternmost part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the little ogre").

Veslehø. 66°29' S, 53°03' E. A height due N of the nunatak the Norwegians call Kampen, in Enderby Land. The SCAR Composite Gazetteer says that the Russians named it, but it is a Norwegian name ("the little height").

Veslekletten *see* **Veslekletten Peak**

Veslekletten Peak. 72°05' S, 3°26' W. A small mountain, about 1.5 km S of Storkletten Peak, and S of Flårjuven Bluff, on the SW part of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Veslekletten (i.e., "the little mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Veslekletten Peak in 1966.

Vesleknausen *see* **Vesleknausen Rock**

Vesleknausen Rock. 69°56' S, 38°53' E. A rock (the Norwegians describe it as small crag) rising to 110 m, 5 km SW of Rundvågs Head, on the E side of the inner part of Havsbotn, on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Olav Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Vesleknausen (i.e., "the tiny crag"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesleknausen Rock in 1968.

Veslekulten *see* **Hayes Peak**

Veslenupen *see* **Veslenupen Peak**

Veslenupen Peak. 72°07' S, 2°13' E. Near the N end of Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Veslenupen (i.e., "the little peak"), in association with Nupskammen Peak. US-ACAN accepted the name Veslenupen Peak in 1966.

Veslenutane *see* **Fitzgerald Nunataks**

Veslenuten *see* **Ko-iwa Rock**

Vesles *see* **Sanae IV Station**

Vesleskarvet *see* **Vesleskarvet Cliff**

Vesleskarvet Cliff. 71°40' S, 2°51' W. A rock cliff 8 km N of Lorentzen Peak, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge, in the NE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vesleskarvet (i.e., "the little barren mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesleskarvet Cliff in 1966.

Veslestabben *see* **Veslestabben Nunatak**

Veslestabben Nunatak. 69°42' S, 37°35' E. A small, isolated nunatak in the central part of Botnneset Peninsula, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Veslestabben (i.e., "the little stump"). US-ACAN accepted the name Veslestabben Nunatak in 1968.

Vesletind *see* **Vesletind Peak**

Vesletind Peak. 72°10' S, 3°02' W. A small peak, 5 km ESE of Aurhø Peak, in the S part of the Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Vesletind (i.e., "the little peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesletind Peak in 1966.

Vespucci, Amerigo. b. March 9, 1454, Florence. Italian merchant and explorer who knew Columbus. He gave his name to what is now South America and, ultimately, to the whole of America. His 2nd voyage to the New World left Lisbon on May 13, 1501, and, via Cape Verde, reached Brazil. He sailed as far south as Río de la Plata, which he discovered, and then probably sailed even farther south, 54°S being his official southing record. However, he claimed that on April 7, 1502, he experienced a day with 15 hours of night in it. This could only have been in 72°S, which would have put him in the Weddell Sea or the Bellingshausen Sea. The trouble is, he claimed to be still along the coast of South America. For Vespucci to have gone as far south as Antarctic waters flies in the face of all we suppose about his travels, so it is highly unlikely that he was ever anywhere near this far south. Almost certainly, he either knowingly exaggerated, or was in error. However, he was the first to prove that the Americas are not part of Asia, as Columbus had supposed, but an entirely new continent. He died on Feb. 22, 1512, in Seville.

Vesta Nunataks. 71°18' S, 68°42' W. A group of nunataks rising to about 1200 m between Grikurov Ridge (in the LeMay Range) and Aeolus Ridge (in Planet Heights), at the S end of the Milky Way, NNE of Atoll Nunataks, in the E part of Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 15, 1988, for Vesta, the asteroid that lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Vestal Ridge. 77°53' S, 160°38' E. A steep rock ridge, rising to about 2240 m, in the SE part of Beacon Valley, it forms the divide between Mullins Valley and Farnell Valley, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1993, for James Robie Vestal (b. Oct. 16, 1942, Fla. d. Aug. 4, 1992; known as Robie Vestal), microbiologist at the University of Cincinnati, 1983-92; chairman of the advisory committee to the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, 1990-91. He was in Antarctica in 1984, studying the effect of extreme cold on lichens.

Vestbanen *see* **Vestbanen Moraine**

Vestbanen Moraine. 71°35' S, 11°59' E. A medial moraine in the Humboldt Graben, originating at Bremotet Moraine, on the NW side of Zwiesel Mountain, and trending N in string-like fashion for about 22 km along the W flank of the Petermann Ranges, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vestbanen (i.e., "the west path"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vestbanen Moraine in 1970. *See also* **Austbanen**, which parallels it 11 km to the eastward.

Vestbukta. 70°45' S, 4°30' W. A bay indenting the Jelbart Ice Shelf, on the Princess Martha Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("the west bay").

Vestby, Anton Ingvaldsen. b. May 23, 1898, Andebu, Norway, son of Ingvald A. Vestby and his wife Klara Olava. He joined the Norwegian merchant navy as a 2nd cook, and then became a photographer, living for a time in the north of England. He photographed reptiles in Honduras, and immigrated to the USA, lived in Brooklyn, and went to Antarctica as a photographer on the *Jacob Ruppert* during ByrdAE 1933-35. He became a U.S. citizen in 1936, moved to Augusta, Ga., then to Baltimore just after World War II, then on to New Jersey, and died on Dec. 1, 1987, in Savannah, Tenn.

The *Vesterlide*. Built as an 836-ton, 3-masted barque in Nova Scotia in 1872, she was bought by Chris Chistensen's Ørnen Company in 1904, and converted into an 897-ton whale coal store, auxiliary ship, and cooking ship, having 3 cookery boilers installed (she was the second ship ever to be converted into a whaler). She supported the *Admiralen* in the Arctic in 1905, and performed the same service in the South Shetlands in 1906-07. In 1908 she was sold to Søren L. Christensen's Nor Company, and used as a whale cookery ship off the Patagonian coast of Chile, and also in the Falklands. She supported the *Admiralen* in the South Shetlands for the 1908-09 season, her manager being fleet manager August F. Christensen and skipper being Capt. Carl Englund. Her two catchers that season were the *Svip* and the *Ravn*. All three vessels lay at anchor at Deception Island from Nov. 11, 1908 to Feb. 18, 1909, and again from Feb. 23, 1909 to March 3, 1909. After the season was ended, the three vessels went back to Port Stanley, and then up the Chilean coast, investigating new whaling grounds from May to Oct. 1909. In 1910 the *Vesterlide* was sold to the Pacific Company (Lars Christensen, manager), and in 1911 sold to Chile.

Vestfjella *see* **Kraul Mountains**

Vestfold *see* **Vestfold Hills**

The *Vestfold*. A 21,800-ton Norwegian whaling factory ship, built in 1931 (specially with a stern slip, and two side-by-side funnels) by the Furness Shipbuilding Co., of Middlesbrough, for the Vestfold Whaling Company. She was in West Antarctica waters in the 1932-33 season (under the command of Capt. Sverre Skedsmo), in a joint venture between the Vestfold Company and the Viking Whaling Company, of London and Sandefjord (see ***Vikingen***, for details of the Viking Whaling Co.). The same thing happened in 1933-34 season, except that *Vikingen* did not

go south that season. The *Vestfold* began operations that season on Oct. 25, 1933, and ended on March 25, 1934. When the Viking Company took over the Vestfold Company, the vessel went along with the deal. She had two catchers in attendance. The vessel was back in Antarctic waters in 1934-35, leaving Norway on Oct. 2, 1934. *Vikingen* went along as well, as a fuel supply ship and whale-oil carrier. The season was from Dec. 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935, and produced less oil, but prices were higher. The ship was back in 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38. In the last season, she operated from Dec. 8, 1937 to March 15, 1938, with 9 whale catchers. In 1938-39 she operated with 8 catchers. She was in Antarctica again in 1939-40. Legendary whale gunner Alf Skontorp was manager that season, and Emil Haga was captain. There were 305 crew all told, and these were the salient ones that season: Rudolf Ranberg (1st officer), Laurits Nilsen (2nd officer), Erik Nielsen (3rd officer), Tormod Olsen (4th officer), Sverre Samuelsen, Leiv Moe, Kare K. Garman-Vik, Tarjei Levaas, and Sigmund Hansen (mates), Alf Skorpen and Ingvald Antonsen (bosuns), Anders Mathiesen and Henry Tonnesen (carpenters), Christian Dovle (secretary), Hans Somme (doctor), Thorleif Johansen and Helge Berntsen (radio operators), Sverre Enge, Mathias Arnesen, Frithjof Pral Pedersen, Georg Davidsen, Otto Olsen, Ole A. Hansen, Rolf Johannessen, and Karl Thue Nilsen (stewards), Kristian Samuelsen (1st cook), Reidar Johannessen (2nd cook), Harald Pindsle (baker), Reidar Pattersen (butcher), Halfdan Jensen (chief engineer), Osvald Olsen (2nd engineer), Hjalmar Olsen (3rd engineer), Even Evensen (4th engineer), Gustav Wettermark (5th engineer), Dagfinn Berg, Ole Gjestrum, Sofus Sorensen, Hans Hansen, Rolf Jacobsen, Ditlef Bruun, Anders Jacobsen, Leif Kopstad, Kristoffer Kopstad, Anton Johansen, Sverre Andreassen, Alf Andersen Skjeggerød, Ole Abrahamsen, Bjarne Evensen, Cornelius Nilsen, Anker Andersen, Arthur Wangensten-Hansen, and Reidar Hansen (engineers), Gustav Lindstrøm (electrician), Lorentz Abrahamsen (blacksmith), Magnus Andersen (2nd blacksmith), Einar Hansen, Jens Christoffersen, Iver Iversen, Sverre Andreassen, Lars Nilsen, and Magnus Ellefsen (gunners), Adolf Mathisen (whale catcher captain). Many of the above worked both the factory and the catchers. The British requisitioned her as a convoy ship during World War II, and she was torpedoed on Jan. 17, 1943, in the North Atlantic.

Vestfold Hills. 68°33' S, 78°15' E. Also called the Vestfold Mountains. An ice-free oasis, about 510 sq km in area, comprising bedrock, glacial debris, lakes, metabasalt dykes, ponds, rounded rock coastal hills, and offshore islands, overlooking the E side of Prydz Bay, at the N side of Sørsdal Glacier, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. The hills are essentially subdivided into 3 major west-trending peninsulas bounded by narrow fjords, and most of the hills range between 30 and 100 m above sea level, the highest being 159 m. Discovered on Feb. 20, 1935, by Klarius Mikkelsen, when a brief landing was made in the N portion of the hills, from the *Thorshavn*, during LCE 1934-35. Named by him for the Norwegian county of Vestfold, in which the whaling capital of Sandefjord is situated. The hill area and its offlying islands were photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37. Further brief landings were made by Ellsworth in 1939, and the area was re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Landings were made in 1954 and 1955, by ANARE parties led by Phil Law, who explored the area. In Jan. 1957, the Australians established Davis Station here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. Originally plotted in 68°40' S, 78°30' E, they have since been replotted.

Vestfold Mountains *see* **Vestfold Hills**

Vestfold Whaling Company. Formed in 1920, as Hvalfanger-Aktieselskapet Vestfold (A/S Vestfold). It was dismantled in the early 1930s, and its assets taken over by a new Vestfold Whaling Company, which was incorporated in London on March 7, 1934. The assets included the whaling factory *Vestfold*.

Vesthaugen *see* **Vesthaugen Nunatak**

Vesthaugen Nunatak. 71°42' S, 23°40' E. Rising to about 1400 m, 24 km NW of Brattnipane Peaks, in the NW part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Vesthaugen (i.e., "the west hill"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesthaugen Nunatak in 1965.

Vesthjelmen *see* **Vesthjelmen Peak**

Vesthjelmen Peak. 71°42' S, 26°18' E. Rising to 1810 m, 13 km W of Austhamaren Peak, E of the lower part of Byrdbreen, in the north-central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Vesthjelmen (i.e., "the west helmet"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesthjelmen Peak in 1965.

Vesthøgdnutane. 66°24' S, 53°20' E. A group of peaks including Armstrong Peak, in Enderby Land. The Americans have not found sufficient cohesion in the feature to name it, but the Norwegians have (it means "the west high peaks").

Vesthovde *see* **Vesthovde Headland**

Vesthovde Headland. 69°45' S, 37°23' E. A mostly ice-capped headland, marked by several rock exposures, forming the W elevated portion of Botnneset Peninsula, on the E side of Fletta Bay, on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Vesthovde (i.e., "west knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vesthovde Headland in 1968.

Vesthovde-higasi-iwa. 69°43' S, 37°21' E. Eastern rock exposures on Vesthovde Headland, on the Prince Harald Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1969-84, and named by them on March 26, 1985 (name means "Vesthovde east rocks").

Vesthovde-kita-iwa. 69°42' S, 37°18' E. Northern rock exposures on Vesthovde Headland, on the Prince Harald Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1969-84, and named by them on March 26, 1985 (name means "Vesthovde north rocks").

Vesthovde-naka-iwa. 69°44' S, 37°18' E. Rock exposures in the center of Vesthovde Headland, on the Prince Harald Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1969-84, and named by them on March 26, 1985 (name means "Vesthovde mid rocks").

Vesthovde-nisi-iwa. 69°44' S, 37°15' E. Western rock exposures on Vesthovde Headland, on the Prince Harald Coast. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1969-84, and named by them on March 26, 1985 (name means "Vesthovde west rocks").

Vestkapp *see* **Cape Vestkapp**

Cape Vestkapp. 72°40' S, 19°00' W. About 100 km W of the Kraul Mountains, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, it is a prominent western projection of the ice front of the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, located midway along the ice front. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1951-52 air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Vestkapp (i.e., "west cape"). US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Vestkapp in 1970.

Vestknatten *see* **Vestknatten Nunatak**

Vestknatten Nunatak. 69°48' S, 75°03' E. An elongated nunatak in the center of Polarforschung Glacier, about 24 km ESE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Vestknatten (i.e., "the west crag"). Visited by ANARE geologist Ian McLeod in Jan. 1969, during the Prince Charles Mountains Survey. US-ACAN accepted the name Vestknatten Nunatak in 1973, and ANCA also accepted the name.

Vestkollen. 67°42' S, 63°01' E. A knoll on the side of Hanging Lake, in the Framnes Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the west knoll").

Vestre Høgskeidet. 71°52' S, 11°25' E. The way this feature seems to be described in Norwegian gazetteers is as a glacier between the 2 southern mountain ridges in the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. And that may be correct, despite the name meaning ("western high mountain) (cf **Austre Høgskeidet**). The Germans call it Westliches Hochfeld (which means the same thing).

Vestre Petermannkjeda *see* **Westliche Petermann Range**

Vestre Skorvebreen *see* **Vestreskorve Glacier**

Vestre Svarthornbreen. 71°30' S, 12°19' E. A glacier, 30 km long, between the Westliche Pe-

termann Range and the Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains, in the NE part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians, in association with the nearby Svarthorna Peaks.

Vestreskorve Glacier. 71°57' S, 5°05' E. A broad glacier, to the S of Breplogen Mountain, flowing from a position opposite the head of Austreskorve Glacier northwestward along the W side of Svarthamaren Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vestre Skorvebreen. US-ACAN accepted the name Vestreskorve Glacier in 1967.

Vestreskorvebreen *see* **Vestreskorve Glacier**

Vestryggen. 68°52' S, 90°38' W. A mountain ridge, about 4 km long, SW of Lars Christensen Peak, in the NE part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the west ridge").

Vestskjaera *see* **Child Rocks**

Vestskjera *see* **Child Rocks**

Vestskotet *see* **Vestskotet Bluff**, **West Stack**

Vestskotet Bluff. 73°13' S, 2°09' W. Just S of Armålsryggen, at the W end of Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vestskotet (i.e., "the west bulkhead"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vestskotet Bluff in 1966.

Veststraumen *see* **Veststraumen Glacier**

Veststraumen Glacier. 74°15' S, 15°00' W. About 68 km long, it flows W along the S end of the Kraul Mountains, into the Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially during an LC-130 flight over the coast on Nov. 5, 1967, and plotted by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, as Endurance Glacier, for Shackleton's old ship which went down near here. However, the British Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, in 1970-71, named a glacier on that island as Flog Glacier, a name UK-APC changed on Nov. 3, 1971 to Endurance Glacier, for the more modern *Endurance*. It is not clear why US-ACAN let them get away with that, but they did, and, accordingly, changed their Endurance Glacier to Veststraumen Glacier. The name means "the west stream" in Norwegian, and US-ACAN seems to have adopted this name because it appears on a 1972 Norsk Polarinstitutt map of 1972, as Veststraumen.

Veststupet. 68°48' S, 90°40' W. A precipice at the N side of the mountain the Norwegians call Salen, in the NW part of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the western precipice").

Vestsundent *see* **Nishino-seto Strait**

Vestvatnet *see* **Zapadnoye Lake**

Vestveggen. 68°51' S, 90°39' W. A steep rock face or wall, about 4 km long, and mainly snow-covered, E of Tofte Glacier and Sprekkehallet, on the W side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians ("the western wall").

Vestvika *see* **Vestvika Bay**

Vestvika Bay. 69°10' S, 33°00' E. A large bay on the W side of the Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, dividing the Princess Ragnhild Coast and the Prince Olav Coast, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Vestvika (i.e., "the west bay"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vestvika Bay in 1970.

Vestvollen *see* **Vestvollen Bluff**

Vestvollen Bluff. 72°06' S, 3°38' E. A rock and ice bluff forming the W side of Festninga Mountain, in the westernmost part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vestvollen (i.e., "the west wall"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vestvollen Bluff in 1966.

Vestvorren *see* **Vestvorren Ridge**

Vestvorren Ridge. 73°06' S, 1°53' W. The western of 2 rock ridges which trend northward from Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vestvorren (i.e., "the west jetty"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vestvorren Ridge in 1966.

Veteheia. 70°47' S, 11°37' E. A bare mountain in the S portion of the Schirmacher Hills, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the cairn hill").

[1]**Veten**. 70°46' S, 11°35' E. A small crag in the ice, on the NW side of the mountain the Norwegians call Veteheia, in the S portion of the Schirmacher Hills, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Nameed by the Norwegians ("the cairn").

[2]**Veten** *see* **Veten Mountain**

Veten Mountain. 72°37' S, 3°50' W. About 3 km NW of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Veten (i.e., "the beacon"). US-ACAN accepted the name Veten Mountain in 1966.

Skala Veterok *see* **Veterok Rock**

Veterok Rock. 71°54' S, 14°43' E. A prominent rock (the Norwegians call it a crag) just N of Spraglegga Ridge, in the Payer Mountains, in the Hoel Mountains, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Skala Veterok, for the dog Veterok (name means "breeze" in Russian), who, with Ugolyëk (name means "ember") was launched into space aboard *Cosmos 110* on Feb. 22, 1966, and spent 22 days in orbit before landing on March 16. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Veterokhamaren (which means the same thing). *See also* **Skala Ugolyëk**.

Veterokhamaren *see* **Veterok Rock**

Vetlehø.71°56' S, 25°21' E. A mountain, S of Nipe Glacier, and E of the mountain the Norwegians call Storehø, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians ("the little height").

Veto Gap. 73°24' S, 162°54' E. Between Tobin Mesa and Gair Mesa, it connects the upper Rennick Glacier with Aeronaut Glacier, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63 because it was decided that Pinnacle Gap to the N offered the better route from Rennick Glacier to Aviator Glacier, and so this gap was vetoed. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Vetrino Glacier. 62°56' S, 62°30' W. A glacier on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, flowing for 3.2 km from the NW slopes of Imeon Ridge, N of Drinov Peak, into the Drake Passage. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Vetrino, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Sopka Vetrov *see* **Vetrov Hill**

Vetrov Hill. 66°34' S, 92°58' E. Rising to 21 m above sea level, at the E side of the entrance to McDonald Bay, about 3 km SW of the buildings at Mirnyy Station. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and first visited (and re-mapped) by SovAE 1956, who named it Sopka Vetrov (i.e., "windy hill"). It was also named to honor Aleksandr Ivanovich Vetrov, captain of the *Lena* that year. ANCA translated the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1961.

Vetterstein. 71°34' S, 160°14' E. A rock due N of Mount Toogood, at the S side of the head of Edwards Glacier, in the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Bukhta Vetvistaja *see* **Vetvistaja Bay**

Vetvistaja Bay. 66°05' S, 92°58' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Vetvistaja. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Ozero Vetvistoe. 66°05' S, 100°36' E. A lake in the SE part of Belyj Peninsula, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Vetvistyj *see* **Rofe Glacier**

Mount Veynberg. 67°27' S, 67°34' W. Rising to about 900 m, in the S part of Haslam Heights, just W of Nye Glacier, and N of Whistling Bay, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960,

for Boris Petrovich Veynberg (1871-1942), Soviet physicist specializing in ice flow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ostrov Vhodnoj *see* **Vkhodnoy Island**

Vicars Island. 65°51' S, 54°24' E. A small, ice-covered island, about 3.5 km off the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Vicars Woollen Mill, in Marrickville, NSW, which provided cloth for the expedition's uniforms. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on Dec. 7, 1976.

Base Vicecomodoro Marambio *see* **Vicecomodoro Marambio Station**

Isla Vicecomodoro Marambio *see* **Seymour Island**

Vicecomodoro Marambio Station. 64°17' S, 56°45' W. Known officially as Base Aérea Vicecomodoro Gustavo A. Marambio (Vice Commodore Gustavo A. Marambio Air Force Base), but more commonly referred to as Base Marambio, or just Marambio. Year-round Argentine scientific base, 196 m above sea level on Seymour Island (or Isla Vicecomodoro Marambio, as the Argentines call it), 100 km from Esperanza Station, off the coast of the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was later moved to 64°13' S, 56°39' W. **Oct. 29, 1969**: The station opened. **1970 winter**: Jorge Ángel Berreta (leader). **1971 winter**: Edmundo Luque (leader). **1972 winter**: Jacinto Storino (leader). **1973 winter**: Carlos Miguel Vázquez (leader). **1974 winter**: Hugo Fedderson (leader). **1975 winter**: Félilx Vidaechea (leader). **1976 winter**: Edgardo Raúl Bergamaschi (leader). **1977 winter**: Anselmo Ramón Aguilera (leader). **1978 winter**: Ricardo Abel D'Onofrio (leader). **1979 winter**: Juan Carlos Fernández (leader). **1980 winter**: Carlos Alberto Gut (leader). **1981 winter**: Leónidas Aldo Loza (leader). **1982 winter**: Óscar Emilio Quinteros (leader). **1983 winter**: Pedro Agustín Maya (leader). **1984 winter**: Luis María Ocampo (leader). **1985 winter**: Rubén P. Abalos Aliaga (leader). **1986 winter**: Luis M. Schweizer (leader). **1987 winter**: Rodolfo E. Drigatti (leader). **1988 winter**: Leónidas Aldo Loza (leader). **1989 winter**: Robert Colodro (leader). **1990 winter**: Major Mario A. Compagnucci (leader). **1991 winter**: Luis María Ocampo (leader). **1992 winter**: Roberto Colodro (leader). **1993 winter**: Juan José Bordet (leader). **1994 winter**: Carlos Monti (leader). **1995 winter**: Roberto Colodro (leader). **1996 winter**: José Óscar García (leader). **1997 winter**: Ricardo Vicente Valencia (leader). **1998 winter**: Juan Luis Micheloud (leader). **1999 winter**: Óscar Antonio Céliz (leader). **2000 winter**: Fernando Klix (leader). **2001 winter**: Guillermo Lozada Acuña (leader). **2002 winter**: Rubén Omar Muñoz (leader). **2003 winter**: Osvaldo Enrique Marchesini (leader). **2004 winter**: Héctor Ricardo Ludueña (leader). **2005 winter**: Rubén Esteban Lianza (leader). **2006 winter**: Juan Pedro Brückner (leader). **2007 winter**: Abel Christian Colman (leader), Noemi Troche (meteorologist). **2008 winter**: Ricardo Ángel Valladares (leader). **2009 winter**: Enrique Óscar Videla (leader).

Vicente Station *see* **Pedro Vicente Maldonado Station**

Vickers Nunatak. 85°20' S, 176°40' W. A prominent and massive nunatak in the upper part of Shackleton Glacier, about 20 km SE of Mount Black. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Eric Vickers, radio operator at Scott Base that year (and for the winter of 1962), who was in almost daily contact with the Southern Party for the 3 months they were in the field. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Baie Victor *see* **Victor Bay**

Mont Victor *see* **Mount Victor**

Mount Victor. 72°36' S, 31°16' E. Rising to 2590 m, between Mount Van Mieghem and Mount Boë, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE 1957-58, under Gaston de Gerlache, who named it Mont Victor, for Paul-Émile Victor. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Victor in 1962.

Victor, Paul-Émile. b. June 28, 1907, Geneva, of French parents. Polar explorer, scientist, adventurer, formerly in the U.S. Army and highly decorated. He was with Charcot in Greenland in the *Pourquoi Pas?* in 1934, and from the late 1940s was the prime mover in French Antarctic exploration. He was director of Expéditions Polaires Françaises, and from 1952 to 1958 was special polar consultant to the U.S. Armed Forces. He and Bertrand Imbert led the 1955-56 French Antarctic Expedition (the two of them did not winter-over). He led the French Antarctic Expedition of 1959-61, on the *Norsel*, and the expeditions of 1961-62, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69, each time on the *Magga Dan*. He wrote several books, retired to Bora Bora in 1977, and died on March 7, 1995.

Victor Bay. 66°20' S, 136°30' E. A bay about 26 km wide, indenting the W coast of Adélie Land for about 11 km between Pourquoi Pas Point and Mathieu Rock. The bay, the largest in Adélie Land, is marked by an extensive chain of icebergs breaking away from the high tongue of the Commandant Charcot Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Paul-Émile Victor. The French called it Baie Paul-Émile Victor, but in 1995 accepted the shortened name Baie Victor.

Victor Cliff. 85°20' S, 119°12' W. An abrupt rock cliff, 2.5 km long, it forms the SW shoulder of the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Lawrence J. Victor (b. 1936), aurora scientist at Byrd Station in 1961.

Île Victor Hugo *see* **Hugo Island**

Isla Victor Hugo *see* **Hugo Island**

Victor Hugo Island *see* **Hugo Island**

Victor Rock *see* **Vietor Rock**

Glaciar Victoria *see* **Victory Glacier**

Monte Victoria *see* **Victoria Peak**

Mount Victoria *see* **Victoria Peak**

Punta Victoria. 64°48' S, 63°31' W. A point between Dorian Bay and Punta Gloria, on the NW coast of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name first appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, and has been in use ever since.

Victoria Glacier *see* **Victoria Lower Glacier**, **Victoria Upper Glacier**

Victoria Land. 74°15' S, 163°00' E. That part of Antarctica that fronts on the W side of the Ross Sea, it extends from about 70°30' S to 78°S, and from the Ross Sea to the edge of the Polar Plateau. Sometimes split into two sections (but not officially)—northern Victoria Land and southern Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, and named by him for Queen Victoria. In fact, Ross intended the name for the entire continent. It was first landed on—at Cape Adare—by a Norwegian party from the *Antarctic*, on Jan. 24, 1895. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Victoria Land Basin. The westernmost of the three N-S trending sedimetary basins underlying the Ross Sea.

Victoria Land Traverse 1958-59. Also known as the Little America—Victoria Land Traverse. Bert Crary led the traverse, accompanied by chief glaciologist Charles Wilson, glaciologist Stephen den Hartog, and seismologist Hugh Bennett.

Victoria Land Traverse 1959-60. A seismic and topographic traverse in Tucker Sno-Cats, led by seismologist Frans van der Hoeven, and including Al Stuart (glaciologist and deputy leader), Claude Lorius (French glaciological observer), T.T. Baldwin (transport officer), Arnold Heine (NZ surveyor), Warren Jackman (USN photographer), Louis Roberts (surveyor and cartographer), William Smith (psychologist), and John Weihuapt (seismologist). It began at Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island, leaving Scott Base on Oct. 16, 1959, and then ascended to the plateau of Victoria Land via the Skelton Glacier. From there they followed a NW course on the interior plateau to 71°09' S, 139°12' E. They returned eastward, keeping S of the 72nd parallel, to 72°37' S, 161°32' E (on the E side of the Outback Nunataks), from which point the party was taken off by VX-6 aircraft. They had covered 1530 miles. Note: Most, if not all, of these men had features named after them.

Victoria Lower Glacier. 77°18' S, 162°40' E. Also called Lower Victoria Glacier. It occupies the lower (eastern) end of Victoria Valley, where it appears to merge with Wilson Piedmont Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59, for their alma mater (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand), which sponsored the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Victoria Peak. 64°29' S, 62°34' W. A cone-shaped, snow-covered peak rising to 485 m, on the W side of Chiriguano Bay, 3 km ESE of Mount Bulcke, in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and photographed in Jan. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. It first seems to appear as Mount Victoria on a British chart of 1921, that name perhaps reflecting whaling usage in the decade prior to that. It was surveyed by Fids on the *Norsel* in April 1955,

and the name Mount Victoria was accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and appears on a British chart of 1959. However, on July 7, 1959, UK-APC redefined it as Victoria Peak, and US-ACAN accepted that name in 1960. It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Monte Victoria, and that name was accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expeditions. Abbreviated (as from 1960) to VUWAE (q.v.).

Victoria Upper Glacier. 77°17' S, 161°33' E. Also called Upper Victoria Glacier. Occupies the upper (NW) end of Victoria Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 (*see* **Victoria Lower Glacier**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Victoria Upper Lake. 77°19' S, 161°35' E. A meltwater lake at the terminus of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively, and for the glacier, by Parker Calkin (*see* **Calkin Glacier**) in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Victoria Upper Névé. 77°16' S, 162°05' E. A névé with an area of about 25 sq km, at the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, between the Clare Range and the Cruzen Range, eastward of the Fortress, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Victoria Valley. 77°23' S, 162°00' E. An extensive and spectacular dry valley, formerly occupied by Victoria Glacier, near McMurdo Sound, it extends from Victoria Upper Glacier to Victoria Lower Glacier. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 (*see* **Victoria Lower Glacier**), for their university. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Victory Glacier. 63°49' S, 58°25' W. A gently sloping glacier, 13 km long, flowing ESE from the N end of the Detroit Plateau, on Trinity Peninsula, into Prince Gustav Channel immediately N of Pitt Point. Discovered by Fids from Base D in Aug. 1945, a week after VJ Day. Surveyed by them in Dec. 1946, and named by them appropriately. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1959-60. It appears on a British chart of 1962. There is a 1978 Argentine reference to it as Glaciar Victoria. The Chileans call it Glaciar Vivar, for Carlos Vivar Tapia, taxidermist with the Instituto Antártico Chileno, who was a member of ChilAE 1970-71.

Victory Mountains. 72°40' S, 168°00' E. A major group of mountains inland from the Borchgrevink Coast of Victoria Land. They measure about 160 km long and 80 km wide, and are bounded primarily by the Polar Plateau, Tucker Glacier, Mariner Glacier, Whitehall Glacier, and the Ross Sea. Like the Admiralty Mountains, the group probably includes 2 main ranges, and several lesser ones. The highest peaks are: Mount Riddolls, Mount Hancox (both over 10,000 feet), Gless Peak, Mount Brewster, and Hawkes Heights. The division between the Victory Mountains and the Concord Mountains is less precise but apparently lies in the vicinity of Thomson Peak. The expeditions of Ross, Borchgrevink, Scott, and Shackleton all saw these mountains from the area of the Ross Sea. Mapping of the interior mountains was done by USGS largely from USN air photos and ground surveys conducted by NZ and U.S. parties in the 1950s. Named by NZGSAE 1957-58, in association with the Admiralty Mountains, and with the intention that its individual features would be named after naval victories. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Victory Nunatak. 68°45' S, 64°22' W. A conspicuous island-like nunatak in the Larsen Ice Shelf, with 3 rocky summits, the southernmost and highest being 360 m, it rises above the ice in the SE part of Mobiloil Inlet, W of Crabeater Point, and 13 km SE of Kay Nunatak, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and first mapped roughly from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936. Re-photographed aerially in Sept. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, on Aug. 14, 1947, by Fids from Base E, and again in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1958, and so named by them because, when viewed aerially it looks like 3 dots and a dash, Morse Code for V for Victory. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Lake Vida. 77°23' S, 161°57' E. North of Mount Cerberus, in Victoria Valley, Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Vida (*see also* **Lake Vanda** and **Lake Vashka**), a dog on BAE 1910-13. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962. In 1989-90 the Americans built a refuge hut and cache here, in 77°20' S, 162°00' E, 600 feet from the SW shore of the lake.

Cabo Vidal *see* **Forbes Point**

Islote Vidal *see* **Vidal Rock**

Vidal, Joseph-Antoine. b. Feb. 10, 1810, Toulon. Carpenter on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40.

Vidal Rock. 62°30' S, 59°43' W. A rock, rising to 1 m above sea level, 1.3 km W of Ferrer Point, between that point and Basso Island, in the S part of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, who first named it Islote Silvia, for the daughter of President Gabriel González Videla (*see* **Silvia Rock**). However, it appears on their 1947 chart as Islote Vidal, named for Marinero 1st class Osvaldo Vidal, navigator in charge of echo-sounding on the *Iquique* during that expedition. It appears on a 1961 Chilean chart as Islote Navegante Vidal, but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Islote Vidal. Further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *Protector*, in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1968 as Vidal Rock, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1972. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer.

The *Vidal Gormaz*. Chilean ship used on ChilAE 1995-96 (Captain Juan Olguín Peña).

Glaciar Vidaurrazaga *see* **Vidaurrazaga Glacier**

Paso Vidaurrazaga. 63°37' S, 57°26' W. A small marine passage, about 350 m wide, between Eagle Island to the SW and Beak Island to the NE, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Alberto Vidaurrazaga (*see* **Vidaurrazaga Glacier**). The Argentines call it Pasaje Lidia.

Vidaurrazaga Glacier. 64°49' S, 62°50' W. Flows northwestward into Aguirre Passage, NE of Waterboat Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22 named this feature in 1921, as Mount Lunch-Ho! Glacier, in association with the nearby mountain they had called Mount Lunch-Ho!, or Mount Luncho (*see* **Mount Frödin**). Both the glacier and the mountain appear as such on their chart of 1921. The glacier and the mountain were both surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Glaciar Vidaurrazaga and Monte Bertil Frödin respectively, the former for Chilean Air Force architect Alberto Vidaurrazaga, who took part in the construction that season of Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station. It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. UK-APC accepted the translated name on March 31, 2004.

Punta Vidaurre. 62°21' S, 59°05' W. A separate and distinct point, named by the Chileans, and in exactly the same coordinates as Ross Point (what the Chileans call Punta Ross), on the SW side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands.

Roca Vidaurre *see* **Vidaurre Rock**

Vidaurre Rock. 63°18' S, 57°56' W. A rock, breaking the surface at low water, about 80 m ENE of Acuña Rocks, in the Duroch Islands, about 700 m from the extreme NW of Islote Vera, NW of Covadonga Harbor, off Trinity Peninsula. Named by ChilAE 1949-50 as Roca Vidaurre. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1964.

Vidbol Glacier. 64°40' S, 62°30' W. A glacier, 5.5 km long and 1.5 km wide, flowing northwestward from the N slopes of Pulfrich Peak, W of Henryk Peak and E of Mount Dedo, on Arctowski Peninsula, to enter Gerlache Strait at Orne Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, for the Vidbol River, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Viddalen *see* **Viddalen Valley**

Viddalen Valley. 72°20' S, 2°45' W. A wide, open, ice-filled valley draining eastward between Borg Massif on the one hand, Jutulstraumen Glacier on another, and the S end of Ahlmann Ridge on the third, in Maudeheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Surveyed from the ground and photographed aerially by NBSAE 1949-52, and mapped from these efforts, and also from air

photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60, by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Viddalen (i.e., "the wide valley"). US-ACAN accepted the name Viddalen Valley in 1966.

Viddalskollen *see* **Viddalskollen Hill**

Viddalskollen Hill. 72°25' S, 2°19' W. A hill, 10 km SW of Nashornet Mountain, and W of Jutulstraumen Glacier, on the S side of Viddalen Valley, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Viddalskollen (i.e., "the wide valley's knoll"), in association with Viddalen Valley. US-ACAN accepted the name Viddalskollen Hill in 1966.

Isla Videla *see* **Bates Island**

Videla, Eleazar. Teniente de navío in the Argentine Navy, he was captain of the *Uruguay* between Oct. 8, 1917 and Jan. 3, 1919.

Vidin Heights. 62°32' S, 60°10' W. Ice-covered heights, 8 km long and trending WSW-ENE toward Inott Point, occupying the central area of Varna Peninsula, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Their highest point, rising to over 600 m, is located 4.35 km NNE of Leslie Hill, 9.45 km N by E of the summit of Mount Bowles, and 1.8 km WNW of Mount Samuel. Sharp Peak is at their ENE extremity. Named by the Bulgarians on Aug. 19, 1997, for the town of Vidin, in northwestern Bulgaria. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

Vidulich, Victor. b. 1912, Simonstown, South Africa, son of Croatian immigrant Victor Valentine Vidulich, a German reservist arrested by the British in 1919 and paroled to Cape Town, where he became a fisherman. Young Victor went to sea for the first time as an ordinary seaman on the *Discovery II*, 1934-35, and a fireman on the same vessel, 1935-38. During World War II he sailed on merchant ships, becoming an engine room storeman. On May 5, 1944, in Glasgow, he signed on to the British tanker *British Merit*, which left Malta on Nov. 14, 1944, bound for New York, arriving there on Dec. 10, 1944. On March 16, 1945, he was in New York, and signed on to the *Queen Mary*, which left port the following day. In the dying days of the war he was in Glasgow, where he signed on to the *Ancylus*, bound for New York. He developed an infection of the jaw, and had to be hospitalized in New York on his arrival on May 3. However, on July 21, 1945, he signed on to the *Laurelwood*, due to sail for Texas the next day, but the ship did not leave port on time, so Vidulich signed on to the *Adolph S. Ochs*, and on July 29, 1945, sailed with her for Bari, Italy. In 1946, he left Southampton, bound for Durban.

Viehoff Seamount *see* **Orca Seamount**

Vieira, Juan. Veteran Portuguese skipper of the Chilean sealer *Pichincha*, in the South Shetlands in 1902.

The *Viens-tu?* French yacht, skippered by Claude Plée, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99.

Viereck, Hans-Werner. 3rd officer on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938-39.

La Vierge *see under* **L**

Îlot de la Vierge *see under* **L**

Isla Viernes *see* **Wednesday Island**

Roca Vietor *see* **Vietor Rock**

Vietor Rock. 62°41' S, 61°06' W. A rock off South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, in the South Shetlands, it is connected to the S coast of Livingston Island by a spit. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Alexander Orr Vietor (b. Nov. 13, 1913, NY. d. March 9, 1981, NYC), curator of maps at the Yale University Library, who discovered the original log books of the *Hersilia*, 1819-20, and the *Huron*, 1820-21. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a Chilean map of 1970 as Roca Vietor. It appears (misspelled) as Victor Rock in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Viets. 78°14' S, 86°14' W. A sharp pyramidal mountain rising to over 3600 m, 3 km N of Mount Giovinetto, in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, under Charles Bentley, who named it for Ronald Lamont Viets (b. Nov. 14, 1918, Groton, Conn.), geophysicist at Little America in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Isla Vieugué *see* **Vieugué Island**

Vieugué Island. 65°40' S, 65°13' W. An island, 5 km long, and consisting basically of a rock massif rising to about 300 m above sea level, at the W side of Grandidier Channel, 1.5 km NW of Duchaylard Island, 17.5 km E of Renaud Island, and 20 km WNW of Cape García, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Île Vieugué, for Paul-Antoine-Charles Vieugué, French chargé d'affaires at Buenos Aires, who assisted the expedition when it arrived there in Dec. 1903. Monsieur Vieugué was married to the sister of the 1st Viscount Ullswater, and would later be posted to St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Brussels during the course of his diplomatic career. It appears as such on Charcot's map of 1906, and also on a 1916 British chart. It appears on a British chart of 1908 as Vieugué Island. On Bongrain's chart of 1914, this island and the Pitt Islands appear collectively as Îles Martin. On a British chart of 1930, and on Rymill's 1938 expedition map of BGLE 1934-37, this island appears as Vieugue Island (i.e., sans accent). On an Argentine map of 1946 it appears as Isla Vieugué, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Vieugué Island in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. As such it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1961. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. On a 1957 Argentine chart it appears in error as Isla Duchaylard.

Viéville Glacier. 62°08' S, 58°20' W. An extensive glacier, immediately S of Krak Glacier, occupying a stretch of the E coast of Admiralty Bay for 6 km, at the head of Lussich Cove, between Manczarski Point (near Vauréal Peak) and Point Hennequin, at Martel Inlet, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot. The Chileans call it Vieville Glacier and the Argentines spell it Glaciar Viéville. Since the mid-1950s it has been receding to a point where it no longer exists.

Punta View *see* **[1]View Point**

[1]View Point. 63°33' S, 57°21' W. The E tip of a promontory, rising to 150 m above sea level, forming the NW entrance point of Duse Bay, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson during SwedAE 1901-04. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1945, and so named by them because from this promontory good panoramic surveying photographs were obtained. It appears on a British chart of 1949, and was the name accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 21, 1949, and by US-ACAN in 1952. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951 as Punta Vista (which means the same thing), and that name was accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Punta View. Base V was established here in 1953. The London *Times* of June 7, 1955, carried a report from their correspondent in Buenos Aires, filed the day before, titled "New Argentine Base in Antarctic," in which the new Argentine refugio of Cristo Redentor is discussed, as being located on Punta Villegas. As there seem to be no other non-derivative references to this name Punta Villegas, the mention in the *Times* must be treated with extreme caution (*see* **Caleta Villegas**). It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Punta Visión, and that name was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

[2]View Point. 77°02' S, 163°05' E. On the SE side of Granite Harbor, E of Harbour Ice Tongue, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by Grif Taylor's Granite Harbour Geological Party, during BAE 1910-13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

View Point Station *see* **Base V**

Punta Vieytes *see* **Punta Valparaíso**

Vigen Cliffs. 83°23' S, 50°07' W. Rising to about 1750 m, to the E of Gabbro Crest, on the SE side of the Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Oscar C. Vigen, budget and planning officer with the NSF's Division of Polar Programs, 1968-85. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Cabo Vigía *see* **Cape Lookout**

Isla Vigía *see* **The Watchkeeper**

Islote Vigía *see* **The Watchkeeper**

Rioca Vigía *see* **The Watchkeeper**

Vigil, Lauro. Argentine aviation lieutenant, the medical officer and 2nd-in-command at Órcadas Station in 1950.

Vigil Spur. 71°06' S, 165°30' E. A spur forming the SW extremity of Mount Bolt, it borders (and overlooks) Ebbe Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1963-64, because the party spent a long time here due to a blizzard and whiteout. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1954.

Cabo Vigilante *see* **Cape Lookout**

Vigridisen. 70°15' S, 8°30' E. The ice shelf S of the point the Norwegians call Breiodden, on the Princess Astrid Coast. Named by the Norwegians ("Vigrid ice"), after Vigrid, the dike from where they used to ride off to battle in old Norse mythology.

Vihren Peak. 62°40' S, 60°02' W. A sharp peak rising to about 1150 m, in Levski Ridge, next E of Vitosha Saddle, 560 m SSW of Helmet Peak, 1.55 km NE by E of Great Needle Peak, and 2.3 km N by W of Radichkov Peak, overlooking Huron Glacier to the NNW and Magura Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of eastern Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the summit of Pirin Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Lake Vijaya. 70°46' S, 11°41' E. In the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Indians.

Cabo Vik *see* **Cape Vik**

Cape Vik. 60°40' S, 45°40' W. Marks the W side of the entrance to Marshall Bay, on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. It appears to be first shown and named on a chart drawn up by Petter Sørlle in 1912-13. However, Capt. Moe also surveyed it at that time, and it appears on his Jan. 1913 chart as Cape Evensen. It appears on a 1933 Argentine chart as Cabo Vik, and that name was accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears as Cape Vik on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Vikenegga. 74°19' S, 9°42' W. A mountain in the N part of Helsetskarvet, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for teacher and sportsman Kåre Viken (b. 1905), Resistance leader during World War II. This may be the same feature as the one the Germans call Wallnerspitze.

The *Viking.* Norwegian floating factory whaler out of Sandefjord, she was in in the Weddell Sea in 1927-28, the first modern whaler (with a stern slipway built in, so whales could be hauled up easily on board) into Antarctic waters.

Viking Heights. 72°04' S, 23°24' E. A prominent, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2960 m, between Tanngarden Peaks and Mount Widerøe, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by them as Vikinghøgda (i.e., "the Viking height"). US-ACAN accepted the name Viking Heights in 1966.

Viking Hills. 76°42' S, 161°48' E. A range of low hills characterized by outcroppings of reddish granite in chocolate-brown dolerite, between Flagship Mountain and Mount Davidson, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Visited by VUWAE 1976-77, led by Christopher J. Burgess, who named the feature in association with Mars Hill, and also from their coloration, reminiscent of the color images of Mars obtained by *Viking I* and *Viking II*, the NASA planetary probes that landed on Mars in July and September of 1976. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Viking Valley. 71°49' S, 68°20' W. A valley on the E side of Mars Glacier, containing a braided stream which feeds into Secret Lake, on Alexander Island. This area was the prime research site of the 1992-93 Mars Glacier field party led by David Wynn-Williams. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, in association with Mars Glacier. The name Viking comes from NASA's Viking Lander project which first searched for life on Mars in 1976. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1993.

The *Vikingen*. The name is Norwegian for "the Viking," and so the ship is also known as the *Viking*. To call the vessel "The *Vikingen*" is like saying "The the *Viking*," but convention must be adhered to when indexing in English. A 12,639-ton whaling factory ship built by Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, for the Viking Whaling Company, of London and Sandefjord. She could also do service as an oil tank ship, if necessary. The Viking Company incorporated on May 3, 1928, as the Bouvet Whaling Company (the name changed to Viking on Sept. 24, 1928), had as directors Sir William Lamond Allardyce (chairman; b. 1861. d. June 9, 1930; governor of the Falkland Islands), Lord Churston, Erling Dekke Naess, Olaf Hansen, Torger Moe, and Johan Rasmussen. She conducted successful trials on Aug. 31, 1929, and her first season in Antarctic waters was 1929-30, in West Antarctica, with seaplanes aboard. Sverre Skedsmo was whaling manager aboard, and Capt. Johansen was skipper. Johan Hjort was aboard that season, as observer. The vessel, one of the smallest of the newly-built factory ships that season, was actually built as a tanker, with whale-processing machinery below decks. She had 5 whale catchers — *Vikingen I*, *Vikingen II*, etc, through *Vikingen V*. From Oct. 23 to Dec. 7, 1929, 24,100 barrels of whale oil were produced from their catch (there were 40 boilers installed). On March 2, 1930, with 81,500 barrels of whale oil, she left the whaling grounds, with her five catchers in tow, headed for South Georgia, where the catchers were laid up. On April 7, 1930, *Vikingen* arrived back in Sandefjord, where she put ashore the factory and whaling crews. Then she headed to Amsterdam and Fredrikstad, to discharge her cargo. The net amount realized from the whale oil was £338,943 5s 8d, and the total cost of the season's operations was £178,005 13s 8d, leaving a gross profit for the company of £160,937 12s. On Aug. 7, 1930, *Vikingen* left Sandefjord for Curaçao, to pick up fuel, and on Sept. 23 began operations in Antarctic waters, for the 1930-31 season. By Nov. 30 she had made 36,500 barrels of whale oil. Operations ended in March 1931, and on April 24, 1931, she arrived back in Sandefjord, where her crew was paid off and the catchers laid up. Then *Vikingen* sailed to Holland to discharge her cargo. Due to over-fishing, the Norwegian companies decided not to go to Antarctica in the 1931-32 season, and the Viking Company complied with this. The next season, operations began in Antarctic waters on Oct. 23, 1932, and ended on March 27, 1933. Capt. Skesdmo was still manager. 163,747 barrels of whale oil were produced, at £13 a ton, and delivered on the continent of Europe. The average blue whale produced 117.8 barrels of whale oil. In 1933 the vessel was overhauled by its original builders, which brought some employment to depression-torn Newcastle. As *Vikingen* could not make it south for the 1933-34 season, an arrangement was made with the Vestfold Whaling Company, to send down the *Vestfold*, and split the profits with them. 20,000 tons were pre-sold to Procter & Gamble, in the USA, at £12 a ton, and 8000 tons for delivery in Denmark. *Vikingen* went south again in 1934-35, but merely to support the *Vestfold*. For the 1935-36 season, a new catcher, *Vikingen VI*, was built by Smith's Dock & Engineering Co., of Middlesbrough. The company also hired a seventh whale catcher for the season, the season beginning on Dec. 1, 1935. This was the first season since 1930-31 that *Vikingen* had gone south as a factory ship. Yet another catcher, *Vikingen VII*, was delivered by Smith's in time to join the *Vikingen* for the 1936-37 season, but despite this the operation was done with only 6 catchers (adhering to international law of a maximum of 6 catchers per factory ship), beginning on Dec. 8, 1936. The 1937-38 season was different. Given the international uncertainty (i.e., Hitler), a number of whaling companies, including Viking, banded together and sent 12 expeditions south, with *Vikingen* acting as a transport ship rather than a whaler. In March 1938 *Vikingen* and catchers I through V were sold to German buyers, the *Vikingen* becoming the *Wikingen*. This was really an exchange for a new 14,500-ton motor tanker, to be built and ready by May 1939. The Viking Company wound up as war was declared. It was not the end of the *Vikingen*, however, not by a long way. Her next incarnation was as the *Empire Venture*.

Vikinghögda *see* **Viking Heights**

Hrebet Vil'gel'ma *see* **Pieck Range**

Pika Vil'gel'ma *see* **Pieck Range**

Gora Vil'kickogo. 70°30' S, 65°48' E. A peak, about 5 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. *See* **Webster Peaks**.

Villa Las Estrellas. The village of the stars. The permanent Chilean village at Frei Station, the first of its kind anywhere in Antarctica (built

in 1984; there is one other), designed to strengthen Chile's claim on this portion of Antarctica. It is actually located in the "comune" of Antártica, in the "provincia" of Antártica (it is the capital of the province), in the "región" of Magallanes y Antártica Chilena, and is (according to them) an integral part of Chile. The 2002 census showed 34 inhabitants (19 men and 15 women), mostly scientists, explorers, and Chilean Army officers and their families. There are now 14 houses, all 90 sq m in size. About 88 people (including women and children) live here year round, and the village can grow to as many as 135 in the summer. There is a constant phone and internet link with Santiago, and there is TV. The village has many visitors from other stations, national and international. The post office is a red wooden hut on stilts, with a blue roof and blue door; the school has two teachers, and the kindergarten has one; the hospital has a doctor and nurse, and there is a dental clinic. The bank is a branch of the Banco de Crédito y Inversiones, and the Catholic chapel is called Santa María Reina de Paz. The village also has an airstrip, a supermarket, library, a hotel for 20 guests, a gift shop, and a civil registration office. The women play bingo, and there is even a winter Olympics in the gym.

Nunatak Villacian. 66°14' S, 61°32' W. Immediately W of Punta Anchorena, in the extreme S of Jason Peninsula. One of the numerous nunataks on the peninsula named by the Argentines.

Cabo Villagra. 62°57' S, 62°34' W. A cape, 2.35 km SSW of Jirecek Point, on the NW coast of Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines.

Villalón, Antonio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1942

Villalón, Gregorio *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1944,1947

Villalón, Luis Pardo *see under* **Pardo**

Villalón Passage. 62°25' S, 59°46' W. A narrow passage between Barrientos Island on the one hand and Dee Island and Sierra Island on the other. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1998, presumably as Paso Villalón, named after Luis Pardo Villalón (*see under* Pardo). UK-APC accepted the translated name Villalón Passage, on May 11, 2005.

Nunatak Villanueva. 66°12' S, 61°44' W. One of the numerous nunataks on Jason Peninsula named by the Argentines.

Punta Villard *see* **Villard Point**

Villard Point. 62°37' S, 61°03' W. A point just to the W of Lair Point, on Robbery Beaches, at Barclay Bay, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by ChilAE 1970-71, as Punta Villard (no one knows why), after geological field work carried out here by them, and it appears as such on their 1971 map. BAS also did geological work here in 1975-76. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2006.

Monte Villarrica *see* **Mount Bain**

Mount Villarrica *see* **Mount Bain**

Caleta Villegas. 63°12' S, 55°12' W. A cove opening to the N, immediately E of Cape Fitzroy, in the extreme NE of Joinville Island, in the Weddell Sea. Named by the Chileans for 1st Lt. Aureliano Villegas, on the *Rancagua* during ChilAE 1947-48. The Argentines call it Caleta Cáceres, for Lorenzo Cáceres, able seaman on the *Uruguay* in 1903.

Punta Villegas *see* [1]**View Point**

Villiers, Alan John. b. Sept. 23, 1903, Melbourne, son of poet and union leader Leon Joseph Villiers. He went to sea in sail in 1919, and was a whaling laborer on the *Sir James Clark Ross* expedition of 1923-24, on which he wrote articles for a Hobart newspaper, and then went on to write a book, *Whaling in the Frozen South*, and others (*see* the Bibliography). In 1934-35, with a band of intrepids, he sailed around the word in his own full-masted frigate, the *Joseph Conrad*. In fact, he went around the world several times. He fought in World War II, becoming a naval commander, and won the DSC during the assault on France. Then he became master of the training ship *Warspite*, at Aberdovey, sailed with the Portuguese cod-fishing fleet, and in 1957 sailed a replica of the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic. He later lived in Oxford, where he died on March 3, 1982.

Vilmain, Haldéric-Victor. b. May 18, 1822, Briançon, France. Cabin boy on the *Astrolabe* during FrAE 1837-40.

Islote Viña del Mar. 63°54' S, 60°49' W. A little island immediately N of Skottsberg Point (the S point of Trinity Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered (but not named) by SwedAE 1901-04, it was named by the Chileans for the whaling town of Viña del Mar, near Valparaíso.

Vince, George Thomas. b. Sept. 25, 1879, Blandford Forum, Dorset, son of fishmonger George Vince and his wife Elizabeth Jane Chammen. When George was a little lad his father went insane, and his mother had to take in laundry, until she died, worn out, in 1893. George joined the Royal Navy, and was not long out of his posting at Lerwick, in the Shetlands, when he joined the *Beagle*, as an able seaman. He was with her in Cape Town when he transferred to the *Discovery* as part of BNAE 1901-04. A popular, happy-go-lucky fellow, he became the first man to lose his life in McMurdo Sound when, on March 2, 1902, wearing fur-soled boots, he fell over Danger Slope into the sea during a blizzard. That year Vince's Cross was erected to his memory at Hut Point, 90 yards SW of the Discovery Hut.

Vince Nunatak. 77°30' S, 163°22' E. Just NW of Mount Coleman, at the head of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998, for George Vince. NZ-APC accepted the name on Oct. 7, 1998.

Vincendon-Dumoulin, Clément-Adrien. b. March 17, 1811, Chatte, France. Hydrographer 3rd class and cartographer, who embarked on the *Astrolabe* on Dec. 13, 1839, at Hobart, during FrAE 1837-40. In 1842, after Dumont d'Urville died, he took over the publication of the expedition. He died in 1858.

The *Vincennes*. A 780-ton American cutter-rigged coasting sloop-of-war, built in Brooklyn in 1826, the USS *Vincennes* was the flagship of USEE 1838-42, under Charles Wilkes. 127 feet long, 34 feet 9 inches in the beam, 16½ feet depth in hold, 10 guns, 10½ knots speed, crew of 190. After the expedition, Franklin Buchanan commanded her for a year or so, and after various vicissitudes, including various trips to Japan and serving in the Civil War, she was sold in Boston, in 1867.

Vincennes Bay. 66°30' S, 109°30' E. A large, V-shaped bay between the Knox Coast and the Budd Coast, 104 km wide at its entrance between Cape Nutt and Cape Folger, and marked by several large, steep glaciers near its head. Named by Wilkes for his flagship, the *Vincennes*. Photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47. It was entered in its N part in Jan. 1948 by the *Burton Island* and the *Edisto*, during OpW 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956 (instead of the proposed Kreitzer Bay), and ANCA followed suit.

Vincennes Subglacial Basin. 73°30' S, 122°00' E. To the N of Dome C in Wilkes Land, it runs ENE-WSW and joins Aurora Subglacial Basin with Adventure Subglacial Trench. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79, and named after Wilkes's flagship, the *Vincennes*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN also accepted the name.

Vincent, John William "Jack." b. 1878, Stratford Road, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire (since 1931 part of Warwickshire), son of rural postman William Vincent and his wife Mary Ann Gillman. The family moved to Telegraph Street, in Shipston, where Jack finished school at 12 and became a grocer's porter. Looking much older than 12, he quit that job, and ran away to join the Merchant Navy, becoming an able seaman on the tall ships. He then joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and by the age of 21 was serving on the *Cambridge*. He was bosun on the *Terra Nova* during her 1911-12 attempted relief voyage, and again on the 1912-13 voyage, both during BAE 1910-13. He was back in Antarctica, as bosun on the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. A former wrestler and boxer, he was the strongest man on the expedition, but had a fearful temper, was naturally contentious, and was a bully; he insisted on being served first at mealtimes. He had a violent disagreement with Orde-Lees, and Shackleton demoted him to able seaman (however, everyone, including Shackleton, continued to call him "Bosun"). He was one of the 5 men to go with Shackleton from Elephant Island to South Georgia on the *James Caird* in 1916. Shackleton picked him for several reasons. One, he was a good seaman, two, he was so strong, and three, Shackleton could keep an eye on him. On that trip Vincent was almost washed over the side of the boat, and lost his upper lip when it became attached to a frozen drinking cup. Hardly surprising, he was in a physically bad way when they reached South Georgia. Only four men were denied the Polar

Medal by Shackleton — Stephenson, Holness, McNish, and Vincent. In 1918, while serving in the Mediterranean on a trawler chartered by the British government, he was torpedoed, but after the war went back to trawler fishing out of the northeast ports (Hull, etc). For a time he worked in Finland as a pilot and fishing instructor for the Finnish government. They offered him a permanent job, but his wife refused to live in Scandinavia, so they settled in Grimsby and raised a family. "Sailor Jack" Vincent was in the Royal Naval Reserve during World War II, skippering the armed RN trawler *Alfredian*, on which he developed pneumonia while in the North Sea, and died on Jan. 19, 1941, at the Naval Hospital in Grimsby, aged 61.

Vincent Creek. 77°43' S, 162°26' E. A meltwater stream, 1 km long, flowing N from the N end of Hughes Glacier, to the S edge of Lake Bonney, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Warwick F. Vincent, of the Université Laval, in Canada, NZ limnologist who conducted experimental ecological research in the McMurdo Dry Valleys from 1978.

Mount Vincent Astor *see* **Mount Astor**

Vincent Gutenko Mountains *see* **Gutenko Mountains**

Vinci Bank *see* **Da Vinci Bank**

Vindberget. 80°31' S, 191°12' W. A hill in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Norwegians ("wind hill"). It may be the hill the Russians call Gora Il'jushina.

Vindegga *see* **Vindegga Ridge**, **Vindegga Spur**

Vindegga Ridge. 72°57' S, 3°46' W. A small, partly snow-capped ridge of low peaks extending N from Huldreslottet Mountain, in the southernmost part of the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Vindegga (i.e., "the wind ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vindegga Ridge in 1966.

Vindegga Spur. 71°51' S, 11°19' E. A prominent mountain ridge just S of Vindegghallet Glacier, in the SW part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vindegga (i.e., "the wind ridge"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vindegga Spur in 1970.

Vindegghallet *see* **Vindegghallet Glacier**

Vindegghallet Glacier. 71°49' S, 11°15' E. A glacier (the Norwegians call it an ice slope) flowing W for 6 km along the S side of Mount Flånuten, N of Vindegga Spur, in the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vindegghallet (i.e., "the wind ridge slope"), in association with nearby Vindegga Spur. US-ACAN accepted the name Vindegghallet Glacier in 1970.

Vindknattane. 73°30' S, 14°28' W. Small crags on the E side of Høgisen, in the Kraul Mountains, in the W part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians ("the wind crags").

Vine-Lott, George Trevor. Known as Trevor. b. March 22, 1930, Medway, Kent, son of Frederick G. Vine-Lott and his wife Vera L. Mockford. He joined FIDS in 1954, as a geographer, and served as meteorologist at Base Y for the winters of 1955 and 1956. He lived for years in London (he married Anna A. Smith there in 1960), but in 1967 ran into a bit of trouble when he went on an "expedition" to the Bahamas, and was arrested there and brought back to face bankruptcy charges. He then moved to Cambridge, where he died in March 2000.

Vineh Peak. 62°38' S, 61°12' W. A rocky peak, rising to 170 m, 600 m E of the highest point on Bakshev Ridge, 900 m S of Herring Point, 1 km N of Radev Point, and 550 m W of Vund Point, in the E extremity of Rugged Island, off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Spanish in 1993. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Khan Vineh of Bulgaria, 756-60.

Ensenada Vinett. 62°30' S, 59°43' W. A small cove W of Labbé Point, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Ensenada Contramaestre Vinett, for the bosun on either the *Iquique* or the *Angamos*. In 1951, in order to avoid compound names, Chile abbreviated the name to Ensenada Vinett.

Vinje Glacier. 71°55' S, 8°00' E. A broad glacier, about 30 km (the Norwegians say 50 km) long, flowing NW in the Orvin Mountains, between the Filchner Mountains and Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the central part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vinjebreen, for Torgny E. Vinje (b. 1928), meteorologist who wintered-over for 3 successive years at Norway Station during NorAE 1956-60. The last winter (1959) he was chief meteorologist. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Vinje Glacier in 1966.

Vinjebreen *see* **Vinje Glacier**

Vinogradi Peak. 63°50' S, 58°37' W. Rising to 1043 m on Kondofrey Heights, 1 km S of Gurgulyat Peak, 3.65 km WSW of Mount Reece, and 5.2 km N of Mount Bradley, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Vinogradi, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Vinogradov Fracture Zone. 60°56' S, 29°12' W. A submarine feature named for Russian geochemist Aleksandr Pavlovich Vinogradov (1895-1975), first director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry. The name was proposed by Galina Agapova, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the name was accepted by international agreement in June 1997.

Mount Vinson. 78°32' S, 85°37' W. The highest peak in Antarctica, at 4892 m, it marks the highest point on Vinson Massif, being in the N part of that massif's summit plateau, 2 km N of Hollister Peak, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. First climbed at 11.30 A.M., on Dec. 18, 1966, by the U.S. Mountaineering Expedition, led by Nicholas Bayard "Nick" Clinch. The other climbers were: Pete Schoening (*see* **Schoening Peak**), John Evans, Bill Long (q.v.), Barry Corbet, Dick Wahlstrom, Charles Hollister, Sam Silverstein, Brian Marts, and Eichii Fukushima. Mountain Travel and other tour operators have, for years, organized climbing expeditions, as Vinson is one of the 7 mountains to be conquered in the world (the highest in each continent). On Nov. 23, 1987, Chris Bonnington reached the top (the rest of his party did so 7 days later). On Nov. 1, 2006, US-ACAN ended the confusion between Mount Vinson and Vinson Massif by declaring the two to be separate entities, which they are (*see* **Vinson Massif**). By 2004-05 about 970 persons had climbed the peak. In 1985 Martyn Williams and Pat Morrow skied down it. In 1999 Stephen Koch (an American) snowboarded down it. The multi-national Vinson Camp was here, in 78°32' S, 86°01' W. In Dec. 2006, 4 members of the original party — Evans, Fukushima, Marts, and Silverstein — attempted Vinson again, but failed to reach the summit.

Vinson Camp *see* **Mount Vinson**

Vinson Massif. 78°35' S, 85°25' W. A large mountain massif, about 22 km long and 13 km wide, it contains Mount Vinson, the highest elevation in Antarctica, standing at 4892 m (16,065 feet — the latest of several measurements, bound to be changed yet again) in the S portion of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains, overlooking the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered in Jan. 1958 by U.S. Navy aircraft flying recon from Byrd Station. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Carl G. Vinson (1883-1981), Georgia congressman, a major force in 20th-century American defense (especially the Navy) and Antarctic exploration, and the longest-ever serving congressman from anywhere (1914-65). There was never an official distinction between Mount Vinson and Vinson Massif until 2006.

Vinson Plateau. 78°32' S, 85°35' W. The summit plateau of the Vinson Massif, in the Ellsworth Mountains, it extends for 9 km between Goodge Col and Hammer Col, which link the plateau to the north-central part of the Sentinel Range to the NNW and to the Craddock Massif to the SSE, respectively. Rising to elevations of between 4000 and 4600 m above sea level, the plateau is 4.5 km wide between Branscomb Peak and Silverstein Peak (to the W) and Schoening Peak and Marts Peak (to the E).

Rising from the plateau is not ony Mount Vinson (Antarctica's highest point) but also Clinch Peak, Corbet Peak, Silverstein Peak, Schoening Peak, and Hollister Peak. Mapped by the Americans in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2009, in association with the massif.

Vinten-Johansen Ridge. 71°49' S, 8°58' E. A huge, bare rock ridge in the north-central part of the Kurze Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vinten-Johansenegga, for Anders Vinten-Johansen, who wintered-over as medical officer at Norway Station in 1958, during NorAE 1956-60. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1967.

Vinten-Johansenegga *see* **Vinton-Johansen Ridge**

Islote Vío *see* **Moreno Rock**

Isla Viola. 64°17' S, 62°00' W. A completely snow-covered island, reaching an elevation of 94 m above sea level, about 1 km SW of Guesalaga Island, and near the E coast of Lecointe Island, to the E of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears for the first time on a Chilean chart of 1963, and has been used ever since. However, as early as ChilAE 1946-47, this island and Guesalaga Island were grouped together as Islotes Sigrid (q.v.), even though Guesalaga was named at that time as an individual feature as well.

Ensenada Violante *see* **Violante Inlet**

Violante Inlet. 72°35' S, 61°05' W. An ice-filled inlet, between 20 and 24 km wide, indenting the Black Coast for 26 km in an E-W direction between Cape Fanning and Cape Herdman, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and roughly mapped from these photos in 73°00' S, 59°10' W. Named for Maj. (later Col.) André Leonard Violante (1894-1968), U.S. Army, who designed the prefabricated buildings used on USAS. Particularly because of a false floor, these buildings proved to be the most satisfactory ever used in Antarctica to that date. It appears as such on a USAAF chart of 1942, and on a U.S. Hydrographic Office photograph of 1943. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. It was surveyed in Nov. 1947, by a combined sledging team of Fids from Base E and personnel from RARE 1947-48, and was found to lie about 65 km NW of its previously reported position. So, on Dougie Mason's 1950 FIDS map, the coordinates had been corrected. As such, UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. On a 1947 Argentine chart it appears as Ensenada Violante, but on one of their 1952 charts it appears as Seno Violante. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Estero Violante. The name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer was Ensenada Violante (the Chileans having rejected the proposed Estrecho Violante, which is just as well, as an estrecho is not an ensenada). It was re-mapped by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and appears as Violante Inlet on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The British plot it in 72°32' S, 61°00' W.

Cerro Virchow *see* **Virchow Hill**

Virchow Hill. 64°07' S, 62°17' W. Rising to about 750 m, on the SW side of Bouquet Bay, between Lister Glacier and Paré Glacier, in the NE part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown (unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1953. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos in 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Rudolph Virchow (1821-1902), German pioneer of pathological research. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. The Argentines call it Cerro Virchow.

Mount Virdin. 73°29' S, 61°54' W. A mountain rising to 1080 m, 6 km SW of Mount Hemmingsen, in the Werner Mountains, W of New Bedford Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Floyd Virdin, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Cerro Virgen de las Nievas *see* **Virgin Hill**

Virgen de las Nieves Refugio. 79°10' S, 38°53' W. Argentine summer-only refuge hut built at an elevation of 85 m above sea level, on Dec. 2, 1958 by Lt. Col. Jorge de Marzi and Major Pedro Pascual Arcondo, of the Argentine Army, during ArgAE 1958-59, 150 km south of General Belgrano Station.

Virgen de Loreto Refugio. 65°33' S, 61°30' W. Argentine refuge hut built by the Army in Sept. 1963, and opened on Oct. 20, 1963, 60 m above sea level, near Teniente Matienzo Station, on the Larsen Ice Shelf, in the area of Cape Disappointment. It has been dismantled.

Isla Virgen del Carmen *see* **Vortex Island**

Virgin Hill. 63°56' S, 58°09' W. Rising to 665 m (the Chileans say 721 m), W of Carro Pass, and 5 km E of Cape Lagrelius, between Whisky Bay and Holluschickie Bay, on the NW coast of James Ross Island. It was named (probably by ArgAE 1977-78), as Cerro Virgen de la Nieves (*see* **Virgen de las Nieves Refugio**, above). On Feb. 15, 1988, UK-APC accepted the name Virgin Hill, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Chileans call it Cerro Di Castri, for Francisco Di Castri (sic; the name is Italian, and demands a capital "D"), director of the Instituto de Higiene y Fomento de la Producción de Animal, at the University of Chile, here with ChilAE 1967-68, sudying mesofauna.

The *Virginia*. The Fokker Super Universal monoplane — NC4453 — taken to Antarctica by Byrd for ByrdAE 1928-30. She was 49 feet 10 inches long, and 733 sq feet in area. She had a 74-foot span overall, and a Pratt & Whitney Wasp engine giving 425 hp. She was lost in a storm in the Rockefeller Mountains in March 1929.

Mount Virginia. 79°15' S, 84°02' W. A bare rock mountain at the N extremity of a ridge in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, where Splettstoesser Glacier joins Schmidt Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for geographer Virginia S. Taylor, a staff assistant to US-ACAN, 1961-65.

Virginia Valley. 77°29' S, 160°56' E. An upland valley, opening N to McKelvey Valley, E of Wall Valley, between the N part of Mount Electra on the W and Mount Circe and Mount Dido on the E, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on July 14, 2004, for ecosystem ecologist Ross A. Virginia, of the environmental studies program at Dartmouth, USAP soils biologist in the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 13 field seasons between 1989 and 2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Virik, Haldor. b. July 3, 1880, Sandar, Norway. In 1910 he founded the Eskimo Company, with 6 whale catchers, including the *Fortuna* and the *Hertha*. In 1912 he and Ole Wegger formed the Odd Company, with the *Odd* and the *Sobraon*, and later added the *Normanna* and the *Guvernøren*. Virik sold the Odd Company in 1920 to Thor Dahl, and went into tankers. He died on Aug. 17, 1958.

Punta Virto *see* **Sepúlveda Point**

Virus. A Japanese movie, partly shot in the waters of the South Shetlands in 1979-80, aided by the *Lindblad Explorer* and by the Chilean sub *Simpson*.

Anse Visca *see* **Visca Anchorage**

Caleta Visca *see* **Visca Anchorage**

Visca Anchorage. 62°05' S, 58°22' W. Basically a cove, it is the NW arm of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted in Dec. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Anse Visca, for Dr. Pedro Francisco Visca (1840-1912), a friend in Montevideo, a former pupil of Charcot's father's, founder of the Medical Clinic in Uruguay, and who assisted the expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's 1912 map. Re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart as "Visca or North Anchorage." On their 1930 chart it appears as Visca Cove. On a 1947 Chilean chart it appears as Caleta Visca, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a British chart of 1948 as Visca Anchorage, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1962. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Fondeadero Visca, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. It was re-surveyed and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit on the *John Biscoe* in 1951-52. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Visca Cove *see* **Visca Anchorage**

Vishegrad Knoll. 63°17' S, 57°04' W. A hill rising to 550 m at the NE tip of Trinity Peninsula, 2.21 km SSW of Cape Dubouzet, 1.87 km SE of Obzor Hill, and 1.83 km E of Mount Bransfield. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Vishegrad, in southern Bulgaria.

Hrebet Vishnevskogo *see* **Klakegga**

Vishniac Peak. 77°14' S, 160°31' E. Rising to 2280 m, just N of the head of Webb Glacier, 5 km SW of Skew Peak, in southern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1947 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Wolf Vladimir Vishniac (1922-1973), professor of biology at the University of Rochester. He was in Antarctica in 1971-72, and again in 1973 (*see* **Deaths**, 1973).

Cabo Visible *see* **Cape Well-Met**

Mount Vision. 78°13' S, 166°15' E. A peak in the volcanic complex 1.5 km NW of Mount Aurora, on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. So named by NZGSAE 1958-59 because of the magnificent view obtained from here of the peaks in the vicinity and of the Ross Archipelago and Minna Bluff area. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Punta Visión *see* **[1]View Point**

Viskyar Ridge. 62°32' S, 59°39' W. A rocky ridge extending for 2.5 km in a N-S direction in Breznik Heights, with its S extremity forming Sartorius Point, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. It is bounded to the W by Zheravna Glacier, and to the E by Targovishte Glacier. The summit of the ridge, rising to 600 m at its N extremity, is situated 1.47 km SE of Momchil Peak, 2.9 km E of Razgrad Peak, and 1 km W of Vratsa Peak. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for Viskyar Mountain, in western Bulgaria.

Cerro Visser *see* **Visser Hill**

Visser Hill. 66°45' S, 67°44' W. A hill rising to about 160 m, 4 km S of Mount Vélain, and SSW of Cape Mascart, in northern Adelaide Island. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Philipp Christian Visser (1882-1955), Dutch mountain climber and diplomat. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Cerro Visser.

Punta Vista *see* **[1]View Point**

The *Vistamar*. Tourist ship registered in Spain, that could carry 280 passengers. Raimund Krüger was her skipper. She was in Antarctic waters in 1991-92, 1994-95, and 1997-98, visiting the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula.

Cabo Vitie *see* **Cape Hartree**

Mys Vitjaz.' 67°33' S, 48°22' E. A cape, NE of Forefinger Point, on the coast of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Mys Vitkovskogo. 68°57' S, 155°38' E. A cape SE of Cape Andreyev, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by the Russians.

Skala Vitkovskogo *see* **Glopenesranen Nunatak**

Vitnesteinen *see* **Vitnesteinen Rock**

Vitnesteinen Rock. 71°25' S, 12°36' E. A large rock outcrop (almost a small mountain) on the mountain the Norwegians call Lyrittaren, along the W side of the Östliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition, and named by them as Vitnesteinen (i.e., "the witness stone"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vitnesteinen Rock in 1970.

Mount Vito. 85°44' S, 131°30' W. A bare mountain, rising to 1810 m, 3 km NE of Mount Frontz, along the E side of Reedy Glacier, in the W part of the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John Vito, electronics technician who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1961.

Vito Automatic Weather Station. 78°30' S, 177°45' E. American AWS, deployed by John Cassano on the Ross Ice Shelf, in Feb. 2004, and named by him for his father.

Vitosha Saddle. 62°40' S, 60°03' W. An ice-covered saddle in Levski Ridge, extending 400 m in a SW-NE direction at an elevation of about 1050 m, between Great Needle Peak and Vihren Peak, it is part of the divide between the glacial catchments of Huron Glacier to the N and Magura Glacier to the S, in the Tangra Mountains of eastern Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The midpoint of the saddle is 1 km NE by E of Great Needle Peak. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for Vitosha Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Vittoria Buttress. 69°29' S, 71°42' W. A conspicuous rock cliff, rising to 750 m, overlooking the SE side of Lazarev Bay, and forming the NW extremity of the Lassus Mountains, S of Palestrina Glacier, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 during RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°23' S, 71°47' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for Tomás Luis de Vittoria (1548-1611), the most famous composer in Spain in the 16th century. However, they misspelled it as Vittorio Buttress, and it appears that way on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted that spelling later in 1961. However, some time in 1962 the name was corrected. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Vittorio Buttress *see* **Vittoria Buttress**

The *Vitus Bering*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1987-89, conducting a geophysical survey of the Weddell Sea in 1987-88. Skipper that year was Sergey N. Sakhnov. She was back, as part of SovAE 1988-90, again under Capt. Sakhnov.

Vivaldi Gap *see* **Vivaldi Glacier**

Vivaldi Glacier. 70°47' S, 69°50' W. A glacier flowing SW from the Purcell Snowfield into the head of Schubert Inlet, it separates the Colbert Mountains from the Lully Foothills, on the W coast of Alexander Island. It seems to appear on aerial photos taken in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 70°40' S, 70°20' W. At that stage of the game they thought it was an open, snow-covered glacial trough connecting the Purcell Snowfield with Schubert Inlet, and, accordingly, UK-APC named it on March 2, 1961, as Vivaldi Gap, for Antonio Vivaldi (1675-1741), the Venetian composer. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1962. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appeared in the 1977 British gazetteer. However, upon close study of U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1979, it was seen by British cartographers that there were flow lines in the feature, and that it was therefore a glacier, and not a gap after all. The name Vivaldi Glacier appears in the 1986 British gazetteer, and US-ACAN accepted the new name.

Vivaldi Quintet. 61°54' S, 58°01' W. A group of 5 offshore stacks close to False Round Point, at Corsair Bight, on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Vivaldi, the composer (*see* **Vivaldi Glacier**).

Ventisquero Vivallos *see* **Vivallos Glacier**

Vivallos Glacier. 64°52' S, 62°49' W. A short, steep glacier flowing N into Leith Cove, Paradise Harbor, NE of Conesa Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by ChilAE 1950-51, and named by them as Ventisquero Vivallos, for Cabo José L. Vivallos, a member of that expedition. It appears as such on their 1951 chart, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the translated name on Feb. 7, 1978 and US-ACAN followed suit. It appears as such in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Glaciar Vivar *see* **Victory Glacier**

Vivian Nunatak. 77°32' S, 143°34' W. Marks the SW extremity of the Mackay Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped (but not named) by USAS 1939-41. Re-mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. John F. Vivian, pilot of Hercules LC-130F aircraft during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68).

Isla Vizcaina *see* **Isla Blass**

Gora Vize. 70°26' S, 65°30' E. A peak, about 5 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians, for V.I. Vize (*see* **Vize Islands**). *See* **Webster Peaks**.

Islotes Vize *see* **Vize Islands**

Mys Vize. 65°02' S, 95°45' E. A cape, at the SW end of the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians, for V.I. Vize (*see* **Vize Islands**).

Ostrova Vize *see* **Vize Islands**

Vize Islands. 65°40' S, 65°37' W. A group of small islands forming the NE entrance point of Zubov Bay, 4 km S of the Karelin Islands, off the E side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. First accurately show (but not named) on a 1957 Argentine chart. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Vladimir Iul'evich Vize (1886-1954), German-Russian geographer and meteorologist during Sedov's Russian North Pole expedition of 1912-14. Many times on Russian ships in the Arctic, he became a leading Soviet ice forecaster. They appear on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The main isand in the group appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Orella, apparently named by ChilAE 1961-62 (the reason remains unknown), and that name seems to have been accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. However, today, the Chileans use the name Islas Orella for the group. The Argentines call them Islotes Vize, and the Russians call them Ostrova Vize.

Gora Vjatskaja *see* **Vyatskaya Peak**

Vjatskajatoppen *see* **Vyatskaya Peak**

Dolina V'juzhnaja. 73°11' S, 63°00' E. A valley, due E of Mount Scherger, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrov Vkhodnoj *see* **Vkhodnoy Island**

Vkhodnoy Island. 66°32' S, 92°58' E. A small island, 0.8 km SW of Tokarev Island, in the Haswell Islands, and almost 2.5 km NW of Mabus Point. The ships get to Mirnyy Station by here. First plotted (but not named) by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett in 1955, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Photographed aerially again by SovAE 1956, and shown on their maps descriptively as Ostrov Vhodnoj (i.e., "entrance island"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1968.

Vladaya Saddle. 62°43' S, 60°14' W. A saddle, at an elevation of about 1000 m, in Friesland Ridge, it is bounded by St. Cyril Peak to the NE and St. Methodius Peak to the SW, and overlooks Ruen Icefall to the NW and Prespa Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the settlement of Vladaya, in western Bulgaria.

The *Vladimir Arsen'yev*. Russian ship that took part in SovAE 1989-91. Her skipper was Sergey Tikhonovich Sitnik.

The *Vladimir Ignatjuk*. An icebreaker built in 1982, in British Columbia, as the *Arctic Kalvik*. Sold in 2003 to the Murmansk Shipping Company, and renamed. She took IndAE 2009-10 to Antarctica.

Pik Vladimira Belova. 83°37' S, 56°46' W. A peak, NE of Kinsella Peak, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Lednik Vladimira Chelomeja. 74°10' S, 9°00' W. A glacier in the Heimefront Range of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

The *Vladivostok*. Soviet icebreaker from the Northern Sea Route Fleet, sent to Antarctica in 1985 to rescue the *Mikhail Somov*, which was trapped in the frozen Bellingshausen Sea. On July 26, 1985, she took the *Somov* in tow, and by Aug. 3 had pried her loose from the pack-ice.

Gora Vmërzshij Kamen. 70°48' S, 66°09' E. A nunatak, immediately SW of Mount Afflick, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Vnutrennjaja. 70°43' S, 67°45' E. A nunatak on the Manning Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Vpadina Vodosbornaja. 73°14' S, 67°37' E. A trench in the SE part of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Voegeli, Henry L. b. 1885, Switzerland. He was cook on the *Diomed*, on the Glasgow to Sydney run in 1912, and on the *Aurora*, 1917, during the relief of the Ross Sea party of BITE 1914-17. Immediately after the expedition, he joined the *Gilgai*, as chief steward on that vessel's London to Melbourne to Sydney run. He was still a chief steward in 1938, plying back and forth between Dundee and the Antipodes, for the Caledonian Shipping Company.

Gora Voejkova. 80°22' S, 25°10' W. A nunatak in the central part of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Gory Voejkova *see* **Sørhortane**

Shel'fovyj Lednik Voejkova *see* **Voyeykov Ice Shelf**

Glaciar Vogel *see* **Vogel Glacier**

Vogel Glacier. 65°00' S, 63°10' W. Flows W into Flandres Bay, 5 km SE of Cape Willems, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It appears (apparently unnamed) on an Argentine chart of 1952. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Hermann Wilhelm Vogel (1834-1898), German photographic pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Today, the Argentines call it Glaciar Vogel.

Vogler Peak. 77°38' S, 162°12' E. A rock peak rising to 2050 m, 1.2 km SW of Mount Irvine, on Roa Ridge, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Dec. 23, 1999, for Jane Dionne Vogler, National Science Foundation program manager, their representative at McMurdo and Pole Station. She established the management plan for McMurdo's Albert P. Crary Science and Engineering Center (1985-86), and established the NSF's Antarctic Environmental Research Program, in 1994. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 4, 1999.

Vogt Peak. 82°22' S, 156°42' E. Rising to 2180 m, it surmounts the E part of the McKay Cliffs, in the Geologists Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Peter Richard Vogt (b. June 8, 1939, Hamburg), USARP geologist at McMurdo, 1962-63. ANCA accepted the name.

Voight, Frederick Carl "Fred." b. July 11, 1886, Kalamazoo, Mich. He joined the U.S. Navy, and in 1910 was a coxswain on the *Des Moines*. He was living in Warwick Neck, RI, and was married to Sally, when he became postmaster for Little America, coming to Antarctica on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, i.e., for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35, as ship's bosun. After the expedition, he joined the crew of the steamer *Pipestone County*. By 1949 he was a retired chief petty officer, USN. He was then of Richmond.

Voight Nunatak. 74°22' S, 72°27' W. Rising to about 1500 m, 5 km NNW of Tollefson Nunatak, in the Yee Nunataks, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987, for William M. Voight, USGS cartographer who worked in the field in support of the Ross Ice Shelf Project, at Byrd Station and Siple Station, and also at Dome C, in 1974-75. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Voigt Ledge. 76°48' S, 160°48' E. A flat-topped ridge, rising to an elevation of about 2000 m, between Merrell Valley and the head of Greenville Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The relatively level upper surface of the ledge is 5 km long and 2.5 km wide, tapers in the N, and stands about 500 m above the adjoining valleys. Named by US-ACAN on Oct. 21, 2008, for Donald E. Voigt of the department of geosciences and Penn State Ice and Climate Exploration Center, at Pennsylvania State University, who carried out research in glaciology, geophysics, and seismology in different parts of Antarctica, including the Transantarctic Mountains, in 12 field seasons between 1995 and 2008.

Rocher Voile *see* **Sail Rock**

Voisin, Pierre. b. 1797, Saint-Lô. On Dec. 30, 1839, at Hobart, he embarked as a junior seaman on the *Zélée* during FrAE 1837-40. On April 13, 1840, after the Antarctic trip, he transferred to the *Pauline* at Otago, NZ.

Pico Voit *see* **Voit Peak**

Voit Peak. 66°40' S, 65°35' W. Between Drummond Glacier and Hopkins Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed it aerially and Fids from Base W surveyed it from the ground. From these efforts, it was mapped by FIDS cartographers. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Carl von Voit (1831-1908), German physiologist specializing in calories. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Pico Voit.

Vojtech, Vaclav "Vacloo." b. Nov. 28, 1901, Novy Bydzov, in Eastern Bohemia, son of a groundskeeper. He worked for the Czech Provincial Archives, who, in 1922, sent him to Paris, where he happened to see a documentary movie about the tragic Scott expedition to the South Pole. This fired his imagination. In 1927 he became a doctor of history, did his national service, and then went to work for a news agency in Prague. Hearing that Byrd was looking for men for his 1928-30 expediton, he sent the American

a letter. In early Sept. 1928 he received a reply from Byrd, inviting him to a meeting in Wellington, NZ. A few days later he received another letter, canceling the meeting. However, by now Vojtech had raised financial backing from, among others Jan Masaryk and Tomas Bata, the industrialist, and he left Prague on Sept. 25, 1928. He took the *Mataroa* through the Panama Canal to Wellington, arriving there just before the Byrd ships. The NZ press pressured Byrd to take him on, which he did, as assistant stoker on the *Eleanor Bolling*, and on Dec. 2, 1928, he left Dunedin for Antarctica. On Feb. 2, 1929, with Vojtech aboard, the *Eleanor Bolling* left Antarctica for the return trip to NZ. He trained as a dog driver in the New Zealand Alps, and then went back to Antarctica for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30, this time as a seaman on the *City of New York*, and also as veterinarian to the huskies. At the end of the expedition he accompanied the penguins back from Antarctica to the USA, on the *C.A. Larsen*. He had some problems when he landed in NY, but these were soon overcome. He was in the USA for a couple of months, until Byrd's expedition returned, and then he himself returned to Prague, and wrote *As Seaman, Stoker, and Dog Runner on the South Polar Ice*. He learned to fly, and, while planning an Alaskan polar expedition with Ales Hrdlicka, for which he had applied for a Czech government airplane, he was rowing in the Elbe in Germany on Aug. 6, 1932, when his kayak overturned, he got hit on the head, and was drowned. He was the first recorded Czech in Antarctica.

Vokil Point. 62°48' S, 61°31' W. A point projecting for 300 m into Boyd Strait, 2 km S of Esteverena Point, and and 2 km N of Monroe Point, on the SW coast of Snow Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the 8th-century Bulgarian ruling dynasty of Vokil.

The Volcano *see* **Vulcan Nunatak**

Volcanoes. The two main active volcanoes in Antarctica are Mount Erebus and Deception Island. Another large volcano is Mount Siple, and other extinct volcanoes include Mount Discovery and Mount Melbourne. There are also Mount Harcourt, Mount Bird, and Coulman Island. In Marie Byrd Land there are Mounts Berlin, Kauffman, Takahe, Bursey, Andrus, Waesche, Obiglio, Hampton, Sidley, and Murphy, as well as Toney Mountain and Shepard Island (*see also* **McMurdo Volcanics**). **1820-21**: Apparently, Bridgeman Island was erupting when Powell went by. **1837**: Mount Melbourne probably exploded (the last time on record for this volcano). **1839**: Balleny reported Buckle Island in eruption. **Jan. 26, 1841**: Erebus erupted, when James Clark Ross was there. Mount Terror, Erebus's neighbor on Ross Island, was also active. **Feb. 1842**: A passing U.S. sealer (the *Ohio*, under Capt. Smyley) noted Deception Island blowing, but this might be considered a doubtful account. **1899**: Buckle Island reported blowing. **1912**: Deception Island erupted. It is a caldera, or a volcano that has a collapsed summit along ring faults which form a large, interior basin. **1917**: Deception Island erupted. **1967**: Minor shocks occurred at Deception Island, increasing in frequency in November of that year. **Dec. 4, 1967**: Grade 4 and 5 tremors occurred at Deception Island, and an underwater eruption took place in Telefon Bay. The personnel at the Chilean base of Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station evacuated to the British Base B nearby, and the island was then evacuated entirely. Base B and the Argentine bases on the island were more or less undamaged, but the Chilean base was wiped out. **Early 1969**: A second bout of activity at Deception Island destroyed Base B. **Aug. 12 and 13, 1970**: Deception Island erupted (*see* **Deception Island**). **Sept. 4, 1974**: Erebus erupted, for 6 hours. **Sept 13-19, 1974**: Erebus erupted. **1979**: Erebus erupted. **1981**: Three seismic stations were established on Erebus by New Zealand, American, and Japanese scientists to study the internal activity of the mountain. These stations were placed in the volcano itself.

Gora Volkonskogo *see* **Tussehoppet**

Gora Volkova. 70°45' S, 66°51' E. A nunatak, immediately S of McLean Ridge, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Vollmer Island. 76°44' S, 150°30' W. An ice-covered island, 17.5 km long, 11 km NW of Cronenwett Island, it is one of the grounded islands along the edge of the Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially by ByrdAE 1928-30, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. T.H. Vollmer, USN, engineering officer on the *Glacier*, along this coast in 1961-62.

Ustup Volnistyj. 70°29' S, 63°36' E. A ridge, SW of Vrana Peak, in the W extension of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ostrova Vol'nye *see* **Vol'nyje Islands**

Vol'nyje Islands. 66°03' S, 101°04' E. A group of islands in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrova Vol'nye. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Volov Peak. 63°59' S, 59°56' W. A rocky peak rising to 1148 m, at the SW extremity of Korten Ridge, 1.84 km SSW of Chubra Peak, 5.5 km W of Mount Bris, and 16.6 km SE of Havilland Point, it surmounts Temple Glacier to the SW, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for Panayot Volov (1850-1876), a leader of the April 1876 uprising for Bulgarian independence.

Voluyak Rocks. 62°26' S, 59°58' W. A chain of rocks extending for 1.9 km in a SE-NW direction, off the N coast of Greenwich Island, 400 m N of Pavlikeni Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Voluyak, in western Bulgaria.

Skaly Volynova. 79°21' S, 159°35' E. A group of rocks, E of Mount Wills, in the S part of the Conway Range, on the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Proliv Volzhskij. 68°52' S, 77°49' E. A strait, running in a SW-NE direction between Varyag Island on the NW and Torckler Island on the SE, in the S part of the Rauer Islands, off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by the Russians.

Von Bellingshausen, Fabian Gottlieb. Also known as Thaddeus von Bellingshausen, his name in Russian was Faddey Faddeyevich Bellingsgauzen. The Bellingshausen version is German, and the "von" part was designed to give him more status. All this confusion accounts for the various spellings given his name over the years. b. Sept. 20, 1778, Hoheneichen, on the island of Ösel, Estonia, son of Fabian Ernst von Bellingshausen and his wife Anna Katharine von Fölckeren. His family were landowning Balts (German more than Russian) with a tradition of service to Russia. A career Navy man from the age of 10, he experienced long trips — he went around the world with Kruzenstern in 1803-06, and commanded ships in the Baltic and the Black Sea, being made captain in 1816. He was picked by the Tsar to circumnavigate the world at high southern latitudes in the *Vostok* and the *Mirnyy*, between Dec. 1819 and Feb. 1821, during the course of which he became the first man ever to see the actual Antarctic continent. In 1826 he married Anna Dimitrievna Baykova, and was promoted to rear admiral. In 1828-29 he fought the Turks, and his account of the Antarctic expedition was published in 1831. That year he was promoted to vice admiral, and in 1839 he was made governor of Kronstadt, in which position he died on Jan. 25, 1852.

Von Bellingshausen Expedition. 1819-21. Fabian von Bellingshausen was chosen by Tsar Alexander I to lead an expedition "to the South Pole" (the first since Cook almost 50 years before), and also to find southern harbors for the Russian fleet. **July 16, 1819**: von Bellingshausen left Kronstadt with two ships, the *Vostok* and the *Mirnyy*, and 189 men. Much to the expedition leader's regret no naturalists could be found to go to the frozen wastes of Antarctica. The expedition consisted of: on the *Vostok*: 117 men, including von Bellingshausen (leader), Ivan Zavadovskiy (ship's captain), Konstantin P. Torson (lieutenant), Arkady Leskov (3rd Lt.), Lt. Ivan Ignatiev, Yakov Poryadin (navigator), Yakov Bergh (surgeon), Pavel N. Mikhaylov (artist), Ivan Rezanov (paymaster), Ivan Kupriyanov and Roman Adams (midshipman), 1 bosun, 71 seamen (including Yegor Kiselyov), 4 quartermasters, 4 stewards, 2 gunnery petty officers, 11 gunners 1st grade, 1 bombardier, 1 drummer, 1 bugler, 1 assistant mate with the rank of petty officer, 4 second mates with the rank of petty officer, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter 2nd class, 1 carpenter's apprentice 2nd class, 1 caulker, 1 sailmaker, and 1 cooper. On the *Mirnyy*: 72 men, including Mikhail Lazarev (captain and 2nd-in-command of the expedition), Lt. Dimitri Demidov, Lt. Nikolay Obernibessov, Lt. Ivan Simonov (astronomer), Nikolai Il'in (navigator), Lt. Mikhail Annenkov, Nikolai Galkin (surgeon), 1 second mate with the rank of petty officer, 1 assistant mate, 1 bosun, 1 steward, 1 drummer, 1

gunnery petty officer, 6 gunners 1st grade, 2 quartermasters, 44 seamen 1st class, 2 carpenters, 1 locksmith, 1 caulker, 1 sailmaker, and 1 cooper. **Nov. 20, 1819**: The expedition left Portsmouth. **Dec. 1819**: They mapped South Georgia. **Jan. 17, 1820**: Simonov and Demidov landed on an iceberg in order to capture penguins. **Jan. 26, 1820**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle for the first time (the first to do so since Cook). **Jan. 27, 1820**: They reached 69°21' S, 2°14' W, on which day they saw an "icefield covered with small hillocks." They did not realize that this may well have been the first ever sighting of the Antarctic continental mass itself (they were at the Princess Martha Coast, as it is called today). They then sailed north for the winter. **April 11, 1820**: The *Vostok* arrived in Sydney. **April 19, 1820**: The *Mirnyy* arrived at Sydney. **May 1820**: von Bellingshausen wrote home that "there is no southern continent, or, should there be one, it must be inaccessible." **May 20, 1820**: The ships left Sydney, to explore the Tuamotu Archipelago. **June 19, 1820**: Both ships met up in NZ. **Sept. 19, 1820**: They arrived back in Sydney, after exploring parts of the Pacific. The Russian consul told von Bellingshausen of the discovery of the South Shetlands. **Nov. 11, 1820**: They left Sydney bound again for Antarctic waters, their mission being to confirm the existence of the South Shetlands and to use them as a way south. Von Bellingshausen would also make a preliminary map of the islands. **Nov. 25, 1820**: They experienced an earthquake at Macquarie Island. **Nov. 30, 1820**: They left Macquarie Island. **Dec. 7, 1820**: They entered Antarctic waters in 163°E. **Dec. 8, 1820**: They encountered their first iceberg, 80 feet high, and a mile wide, in 62°18' S. They then met the pack-ice, and sailed along the edge of it, going east. **Dec. 24, 1820**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle again, in 164°W. **Dec. 25, 1820**: They saw 244 icebergs that day. **Jan. 10, 1821**: Again they crossed the Antarctic Circle. **Jan. 11, 1821**: They were in 67°50' S, and then headed north again. **Jan. 16, 1821**: They had now crossed the Antarctic Circle 6 times, making scientific observations and discovering new lands. **Jan. 21, 1821**: They reached a farthest south of 69°53' S, 92°19' W, as they explored the seas, and on that day discovered Peter I Island. **Jan. 28, 1821**: They discovered Alexander Island, which von Bellingshausen called Alexander I Land (by this time he had changed his mind about a continental mass). **Jan. 31, 1821**: They crossed the Antarctic Circle in 76°W. **Feb. 3, 1821**: They sighted Peter I Island again. **Feb. 5, 1821**: They sighted Smith Island, their first visit to the South Shetlands. **Feb. 6, 1821**: At 10 A.M., they met the *Hero*, commanded by American sealer Nat Palmer, between Deception Island and Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. **Feb. 11, 1821**: They left Antarctica. **March 9, 1821**: They arrived at Rio. **May 4, 1821**: They left Rio. **July 5, 1821**: They arrived back in Kronstadt, after a trip of 55,000 miles.

Von Bellingshausenkysten. 68°49' S, 90°28' W. Coast on the E side of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for Thaddeus von Bellingshausen. The Russians call it Bellinshausen Küste (Bellingshausen Coast).

Von Bertrab Nunatak *see* **Bertrab Nunatak**

Mount Von Braun. 71°59' S, 169°34' E. Rising to 3275 m, 6 km S of Mount Sabine, in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Wernher von Braun (1912-1977), the German rocketeer later at NASA, who visited McMurdo in 1966-67.

Von der Wall, John Henry. Name usually seen as Vonderwall. b. Oct. 17, 1893, Brooklyn, son of Julius Von der Wall and his wife Mary H. Schmaltz. When he was 6 his father died, and, after finishing school, he went to work in a machine shop in Brooklyn. Just before World War I he joined the U.S. Navy, becoming a deep sea diver, and was torpedoed in the Atlantic Ocean. He was living in Ozone Park, NY, when he joined ByrdAE 1933-35, going south on the *Bear of Oakland*, and wintering-over in 1934, as one of the shore party at Little America. After the expedition, he moved to Connecticut, and died in Palm Springs, Fla., on Jan. 4, 1976.

Von der Wall Point. 72°32' S, 98°40' W. A low, ice-covered point on the S side of Thurston Island, it extends into Peacock Sound toward the NE extremity of Sherman Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for John Von der Wall. Originally plotted in 72°29' S, 98°50' W, it has since been replotted.

Von Drygalski, Erich Dagobert. b. Feb. 9, 1865, Königsberg, East Prussia. After an academic career (he had studied under von Richthofen), and an expedition to Greenland in 1892-93, he was professor of geography and geophysics at the University of Berlin when he led GermAE 1901-03. He became professor of geography at Munich, in 1906, and was president of the Geographic Institute, which he founded. In 1910 he went with Graf von Zeppelin to Greenland, and also went on various expeditions to the Americas. He wrote some books (see the Bibliography), and died on Jan. 10, 1949, in Munich.

Von Drygalski Basin *see* **Drygalski Basin**

Von Drygalski Bucht *see* **Drygalski Glacier**

Von Essen, Reinhold Gustaf David J. b. 1913, Sweden, son of Hussar officer Reinhold Gustav David von Essen. Commander of the Swedish Air Force Unit (1951-52) during NBSAE 1949-52.

Von Essen Mountain. 72°14' S, 2°23' E. Rising to 2665 m, it marks the SW end of the Gjelsvik Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Von Essenskarvet, in honor of Reinhold von Essen. US-ACAN accepted the name Von Essen Mountain in 1966.

Von Essenskarvet *see* **Von Essen Mountain**

Von Goeldel, Wilhelm. Ship's doctor on the *Deutschland*, during GermAE 1911-12. A heavy drinker, he was one of those very hostile to Filchner on the expedition. He tried to kill König with a gun, and, when that failed, contemplated poisoning him. Not surprisingly, his career flourished with the Nazis, and on Nov. 1, 1936 he became a doctor in the SA. On May 1, 1937 he was promoted to Sanitäts-Standartenführer.

Von Guerard Creek *see* **Von Guerard Stream**

Von Guerard Glacier. 77°39' S, 163°20' E. Between Crescent Glacier (to the W) and Aiken Glacier, on the N slope of the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1997, in association with Von Guerard Stream.

Von Guerard Stream. 77°37' S, 163°15' E. A glacial meltwater stream, 4 km long, flowing NW from Von Guerard Glacier, to enter Lake Fryxell close E of Hamish Creek, in Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name Von Guerard Creek was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of USGS teams which made extensive studies of the hydrology of streams in the Lake Fryxell basin. Paul B. von Guerard was a member of the field team here for 3 seasons between 1990 and 1994, and who, in the 1990-91 season, succeeded in establishing steam-gauging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell. In 1992, US-ACAN accepted the name Von Guerard Stream.

Von Recum, Otto Freiherr. b. 1895. The Oberleutnant sur Zee (Freiherr is a title similar to Baron) in charge of the echo-sounding studies on board the *Meteor*, during the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925-27. He left the expedition at St. Vincent, and came back to Europe on the *Marconi*.

Cap Von Sterneck *see* **Apéndice Island**

Von Tunzelman, Alexander Francis Henry. Name also seen as von Tunzelmann. b. June 15, 1877, Nelson, NZ, son of John Emanuel von Tunzelman and his wife Eliza Philippa "Ella" Tatham. He was only 17 when he was recruited as a last minute replacement at Stewart Island, NZ, in late Nov. 1894 for the *Antarctic* Expedition 1894-95, led by Henrik Bull. He claimed to be the first ashore at Cape Adare (as did a few others). On Feb. 10, 1909 he married Elizabeth Catherine Adcock, in Invercargill, which is where he died on Sept. 19, 1957.

Von Tunzelman Point. 71°18' S, 170°11' E. The W point of the cuspate Ridley Beach, 1.5 km SW of Cape Adare, in the NE part of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Alexander von Tunzelman. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Von Tunzelmann Point *see* **Von Tunzelman Point**

Von Willemöes-Suhm, Rudolf. b. Sept. 11, 1847, Glückstadt an der Elbe, son of Wilhelm Suhm and his wife Mathilde von Qualen. Naturalist recommended by Thomas Huxley for a post in the Ceylon Museum, instead he went on the *Challenger* expedition of 1872-76. His main concern was crustaceans. He died in the Pacific on Sept. 13, 1875, of erysipelas. His letters to his mother were published in Leipzig in 1877.

Vorinin, Vladimir. b. 1890, Russia. In the early 1930s he commanded the *Sibiryakov*, in the Arctic, and from 1938, for several years, the icebreaker *Joseph Stalin*, and pioneered new Arctic

passages. He led the first Soviet Whaling Expedition to Antarctica, in 1946-47. He died in Oct. 1952, only one year after becoming a communist.

Vornberger Glacier. 73°55' S, 125°04' W. About 16 km long, it drains the N side of Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 31, 2003, for Patricia Vornberger, of NASA, specialist in field and remotely sensed data studies of ice motion in West Antarctica from the 1980s onwards.

Gora Vorob'ëva. 83°21' S, 55°28' W. A nunatak, NW of Mount Moffat, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Voronina. 69°57' S, 12°53' E. A bay along the W edge of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. Uragannyy Point forms its W flank. Named by the Russians.

Mys Voronina *see* **Cape Hudson**

Vorposten *see* **Vorposten Peak**

Vorposten Peak. 71°25' S, 15°31' E. Also called The Outpost. An isolated peak, rising to 1670 m, about 40 km NE of the Payer Mountains, in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Vorposten (i.e., "the outpost") because of its location at the E extremity of the area he explored. US-ACAN accepted the name Vorposten Peak in 1966. The Norwegians call it Forposten.

Vorrkulten *see* **Vorrkulten Mountain**

Vorrkulten Mountain. 73°04' S, 1°54' W. At the N end of Vestvorren Ridge, just N of Neumayer Cliffs, in the SE part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vorrkulten (i.e., "the jetty knoll"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vorrkulten Mountain in 1965. Some sources say that the Germans call it Gockelkamm, but this is not correct (*see* **Gockel Ridge**).

Vorrnipa *see* **Vorrnipa Peak**

Vorrnipa Peak. 73°08' S, 1°51' W. Rising to 2320 m, it surmounts Neumayer Cliffs just S of Vestvorren Ridge, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vorrnipa (i.e., "the jetty peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vorrnipa Peak in 1966.

Vorrtind *see* **Vorrtind Peak**

Vorrtind Peak. 73°05' S, 1°35' W. At the N end of Austvorren Ridge, just N of Neumayer Cliffs, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vorrtind (i.e., "the jetty peak"), in association with Austvorren Ridge. US-ACAN accepted the name Vorrtind Peak in 1966.

Vorta *see* **Vorta Nunatak**

Vorta Nunatak. 72°05' S, 1°44' E. A small, isolated nunatak, 8 km NE of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during NorAE 1956-60, and named by them as Vorta (i.e., "the wart"). US-ACAN accepted the name Vorta Nunatak in 1966.

Vørterkaka *see* **Vørterkaka Nunatak**

Vørterkaka Nunatak. 72°20' S, 27°29' E. A rock outcrop, 1.5 km S of Bleikskoltane Rocks, at the SE extremity of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named descriptively by them as Vørterkaka. The name signifies a round, Norwegian malt loaf. US-ACAN accepted the name Vørterkaka Nunatak in 1965.

Vortesteinen. 72°11' S, 27°02' E. A small nunatak in the upper part of Byrdbreen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. The name means "the wart stone" in Norwegian. The Russians call it Nunatak Burdenko.

Isla Vortex *see* **Vortex Island**

Vortex Col. 77°34' S, 160°25' E. A col leading from the Polar Plateau into the S side of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. At this point, winds carrying clouds of snow from the Polar Plateau are deflected by Mount Fleming, and funneled down this depression, forming a vortex. Named by NZ-APC. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Vortex Island. 63°44' S, 57°38' W. An island, 0.8 km long, and rising to 245 m above sea level, in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel, 3 km WSW of Corry Island, between that island and Red Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. First sighted in 1902-03, by Gunnar Andersson's party during SwedAE 1901-04. First charted by FIDS from Base D in Aug. 1945, and named by them for a whirlwind snowstorm which forced them to lie up here for a while until it passed. It appears on a British chart of 1949. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1951, as Isla Remolino, and on a British chart of 1954 as Vortex Islet. In fact, UK-APC renamed it Vortex Islet on March 31, 1955. US-ACAN followed suit with this renaming in 1956. On an Argentine map of 1957 it is shown as Islote Remolino, but on a 1959 Argentine map as Islote Virgen del Carmen. The British redefined it yet again, on July 7, 1959, reverting to the original name of Vortex Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963. It was resurveyed by FIDS in 1959-60. It appears as Isla Vortex on a Chilean map of 1961, but in both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer of 1974 as Islote Remolino. So, it seems that the UK and USA now call it Vortex Island, and the South Americans call it Islote Remolino.

Vortex Islet *see* **Vortex Island**

Punta Vorweg *see* **Vorweg Point**

Vorweg Point. 65°57' S, 64°48' W. A point, NW of Huitfeldt Point, on the SW side of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BGLE 1934-37. In 1956 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for O. Vorweg, German skiing pioneer. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Punta Vorweg. Herr Vorweg wrote a book called "Das Schneeschuh Laufen." There are several contemporay (1890s) references to this man, but otherwise he remains a mystery.

Bukhta Voskhod *see* **Voskhod Bay**

Voskhod Bay. 67°40' S, 45°56' E. In the Thala Hills, 3.7 km E of Molodezhnaya Station, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957. Named by the Russians as Bukhta Voshod. ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Nunatak Voskhod-2. 79°58' S, 159°27' E. Just NE of Kirchner Peak, in the Nebraska Peaks. Named by the Russians, for the spacecraft. The name is also seen spelled as Voshod.

Nunatak Voskhod-5. 79°56' S, 160°00' E. Due E of the Cranfield Icefalls, near the Darwin Glacier. Named by the Russians for the spacecraft. The name is also seen spelled as Voshod.

Voshod *see* **Voshkod**

Skaly Vos'mogo Marta *see* **Vos'moy Mart Rocks**

Vos'mogo Martaknattane *see* **Vos'moy Mart Rocks**

Vos'moy Mart Rocks. 72°02' S, 14°40' E. A group of rocks (actually small nunataks), 0.8 km E of Mount Dzhalil', in the NE part of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains, in the E part of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped (but not named) by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during he same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Skaly Vos'mogo Marta (i.e., "March 8th rocks"), in recognition of International Women's Day. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians call them Vos'mogo Martaknattane.

Gora Vostochnaja. 72°56' S, 69°01' E. A nunatak, just NW of Cruise Nunatak, E of the Hay Hills, on the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Podlëjnaja Ravnina Vostochnaja. 84°00' S, 115°00' E. A plain, NW of the Ohio Range. Named by the Russians.

The *Vostok*. A 600-ton, 129-foot 8-inch Russian corvette designed by Kolodkin, and built in St. Petersburg in 1818. Made of pinewood and sheathed with copper, she (he) was a 28-gun man-o'-war not equipped for the Antarctic, but, nevertheless, was von Bellingshausen's flagship during that navigator's 1819-21 expedition, and

was commanded by Capt. Zavadovskiy, with 117 men on board, including Yakov Poryadin, the navigator. Her escort was the smaller *Mirnyy*, commanded by Lazarev. On Jan. 13, 1820, she was stopped by pack-ice just south of the South Sandwich Islands (not quite in Antarctic waters), and on Jan. 27, 1820, sighted the continental ice shelf. The name Vostok means "east."

Bereg Vostok *see* **Vostokkysten**

Cabo Vostok *see* **Cape Vostok**

Cape Vostok. 69°08' S, 72°09' W. A rocky mass forming the W extremity of the Havre Mountains, the NE entrance point of Lazarev Bay, and the NW extremity of Alexander Island. Discovered by von Bellingshausen in Jan. 1821. It was sighted again in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°07' S, 72°10' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the *Vostok*. US-ACAN accepted the name later that year. It appears on a British chart of 1961. It was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and with the new coordinates it appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Lake Vostok *see* **Vostok Subglacial Lake**

Mys Vostok *see* **Cape Vostok**

Vostok 1. The Russians had planned to build an IGY station in the area of the South Geomagnetic Pole, and to call it Vostok Station. However, the sledging party that set out to build it, fell short, and were forced to settle for about 72°09' S, 96°34' E. They built the temporary station, beginning April 12, 1957, and called it Vostok 1. This station opened on April 20, 1957. Leader for that 1957 winter was Vyacheslav Grigor'yevich Aver'yanov. The station was closed on Nov. 30, 1957, and the real Vostok Station (*see* below) was built, in the proper place.

Vostok Station. 78°28' S, 106°48' E. Chronologically, this station was preceded by Vostok 1 (see above). Soviet IGY scientific station built at the South Geomagnetic Pole, 3420 m above sea level, on the Polar Plateau, and inland from the Knox Coast, it is the coldest inhabited place on Earth. 15 to 20 people winter-over each year. **Dec. 16, 1957**: Soviet tractor trains ran out from Mirnyy Station to build it. 11 men arrived overland at the Geomagnetic South Pole, and construction began on Vostok Station. **1958 winter**: 11 men wintered-over. Vasiliy Semenovich Sidorov (leader). **1959 winter**: Veniamin Stepanovich Ignatov (leader). **1960 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Sidorov (leader). **1961 winter**: Lev Nikolayevich Zhigalov (leader). **Jan. 21, 1962**: The station was closed temporarily. **Jan. 13-25, 1963**: The station was re-opened by air. **1963 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Sidorov (leader). **1964 winter**: Vladimir Anatol'yevich Anan'yev (leader). **1965 winter**: Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Shirochkov (leader). **1966 winter**: Aleksandr Nikitovich Artem'yev (leader). **1967 winter**: Boris Mikhaylovich Belyayev (leader). **1968 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1969 winter**: Aleksandr Nikitovich Artem'yev (leader). **1970 winter**: Vasiliy Semenovich Sidorov (leader). **1971 winter**: Vladimir L'vovich Ovsyannikov (leader). **1972 winter**: Vladimir Anatol'yevich Anan'yev (leader). **1973 winter**: Petr Georgiyevich Astakhov (leader). **1974 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1975 winter**: Vladimir L'vovich Ovsyannikov (leader). **1976 winter**: Nikolay Ivanovich Filippov (leader). **1977 winter**: Yuriy Mikhaylovich Zusman (leader). **1978 winter**: Vladimir Anatol'yevich Anan'yev (leader). **1979 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1980 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1981 winter**: Anatoliy Nikolayevich Semenov (leader). **1982 winter**: Petr Georgiyevich Astakhov (leader). On April 12, 1982, during the winter-over, a fire broke out. Serghei Kuznetsov, mechanic, smelled smoke at 4 A.M., looked outside, and saw the powerhouse on fire. As this contained the diesel generator, and it was 75 below outside, Aleksiy Karpenko tried to save it, but was killed. The fire extinguishers wouldn't work in the cold, and there were no face masks available. They lost power, heat, and light, and the IL-14 plane was not going to come back. It had already been in in March for an emergency evacuation of a sick doctor. The tractor party wouldn't arrive until November 23. For 229 days Pyotr G. Astakhov and his men survived. The story was hushed up at the time. **1983 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Artem'yev (leader). **1984 winter**: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Stepanov (leader). **1985 winter**: Vladislav Mikhaylovich Piguzov (leader). **1986 winter**: Oleg Nikolayevich Struin (leader). **1987 winter**: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Yakovelv (leader). **1988 winter**: Arnol'd Bogdanovich Budretskiy (leader). **1989 winter**: Aleksandr Nikolayevich Shermet'yev (leader). On Dec. 2, 1989, the Americans built a field camp here, and used it until Jan. 15, 1990. **1990 winter**: Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Kononov (leader). **1991 winter**: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Stepanov (leader). **1992 winter**: Vladimir Nazarov (leader). **1993 winter**: Oleg Borisovich Medvedev (leader). In the summer of 1993-94, the station closed temporarily due to breakdown in the Kharkovchanka Train. It was open for the 1994-95 and 1995-96 summers. **1997 winter**: Nikolay Alekseevich Golosenko (leader). **1998 winter**: Aleksandr Viktorovich Frank-Kamenetskiy (leader). **1999 winter**: Vladimir Alaksandrovich Kuchin (leader). **2000 winter**: Aleksandr Vladimirovich Kondratyev (leader). Leaders from 2001 on, unknown.

Vostok Subglacial Highlands. 80°00' S, 102°00' E. A line of subglacial highlands trending NNW-SSE, and forming an E extension of the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79, and named after the *Vostok* (i.e., von Bellingshausen's ship). ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983, and US-ACAN also accepted the name.

Vostok Subglacial Lake. 77°30' S, 106°00' E. At the base of the East Antarctica ice sheet, near the Pole of Relative Inaccesibility, it lies 3750 m beneath the ice, 1160 km N of Mirnyy Station. Its estimated dimensions are 210 km by 50 km (the Russians say 280 by 50), and the S portion of the lake is the deepest, at about 500 m. At least, so say the Americans. The Russians, who call it Vostok Lake (presumably they actually call it Ozero Vostok), say that at the S end, which is where Vostok Station is located, the depth is about 680 m. The Russians say that the maximum depth of the lake is 1200 m, but they do not say in which part of the lake this is. However, contrary to that statistic, they say that the depth in the N part of the lake is anywhere between 200 m and 4000 m. Somehow this might refer to distance of the feature beneath the ice, because seismic soundings and echo-soundings indicate that the lake is between about 3.5 and 4 km beneath the surface of the ice, at various points of its length. US-ACAN accepted the name Vostok Subglacial Lake in 2003. In 2011, it was revealed that the lake is the third largest in the world, and that the Russians were drilling down toward it, being 100 feet from it (at time of writing).

Vostok Traverse. An overland sledge and Caterpillar traverse from Wilkes Station to Vostok Station in the summer of 1962-63, the most ambitious trip of its kind ever pulled off by ANARE to that time. Their mission was to take ice core samples, and to fire seismic charges to plot the thickness of the ice sheet. **Sept. 17, 1962**: Led by Bob Thomson (officer-in-charge of Wilkes Station for the winter of 1962), with the two diesel mechanics Neville "Gringo" Collins and Desmond "Pancho" Evans, geophysicist Don Walker, glaciologist Alastair Battye, and American weather observer Danny Foster, they left Wilkes, with two D4 Caterpillar tractors, which were towing a train of sledges and caravans, and two 1944 Weasels. They had fuel for 800 km out. The previous year Nev Smethurst had laid two fuel dumps up to 400 km out, and in the winter of 1962 the Americans had agreed to airdrop fuel from a Globemaster to enable the traverse to get to the Russian Vostok Station, the coldest place on Earth. **Oct. 27, 1962**: Temperatures fell to-63 C. **Nov. 18, 1962**: They reached a deserted Vostok (they didn't know it was going to be deserted), but the Russians had given them permission to use it. **Nov. 24, 1962**: They left Vostok, heading back to Wilkes. **Jan. 14, 1963**: They returned to Wilkes Station, after 2896 km and 120 days, the longest trek in Antarctica ever undertaken by an Australian expedition.

Vostokkysten. 68°55' S, 90°29' W. The S and SE coast, about 14 km long, between Zavadovskijbreen and Kiwibukta, on Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians for the *Vostok*, von Bellingshausen's ship.

Voyeykov Ice Shelf. 66°20' S, 124°38' E. It fringes the Banzare Coast, between Paulding Bay and Cape Goodenough. Discovered photographed, and mapped by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Shel'fovyj Lednik Voejkova, for the climatologist Aleksandr I. Voyeykov (1842-1916). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961, and ANCA followed suit.

The *Voyou*. Australian yacht, skippered by Claude Appaldo, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1998-99.

Voyteh Point. 62°35' S, 61°09' W. A point, 2 km ESE of Essex Point, and 2.6 km NW of Varadero Point, it forms the E side of the entrance to Richards Cove, on the N coast of Ray Promontory, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Georgi Voyteh, 11th-century kavhan under Czar Konstantin-Petar of Bulgaria.

Bukhta Vozrozhdenija *see* **Vozrozhdenija Bay**

Vozrozhdenija Bay. 67°41' S, 45°45' E. An open bay between Cape Gaudis and Cape Kosistyy, on the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and again by SovAE 1957, and named by the latter as Bukhta Vozrozhdenija (i.e., "revival bay"). ANCA accepted the translated name on July 31, 1972.

Vrabcha Cove. 62°19' S, 59°41' W. A cove, 900 m wide, indenting the W coast of Heywood Island for 1 km, off the NW coast of Robert Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Vrabcha, in western Bulgaria.

Vrana, Attila. b. June 26, 1940, Czechoslovakia. Cosmic ray physicist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1965, 1968, and 1972. A good Australia Day moment came for him on Jan. 26, 1969, when he was naturalized as an Australian. He led the 1992 wintering-over party at Heard Island (53°S) in 1992.

Vrana Dome. 69°53' S, 73°28' E. A prominent, rounded ice dome, about 6.5 km NE of the Statler Hills, at the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. ANARE set up a survey station here in 1968, during the tellurometer traverse from the Larsemann Hills to the Reinbolt Hills. Named by ANCA on Oct. 22, 1968, for Attila Vrana. He was on the survey that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Vrana Peak. 70°22' S, 63°59' E. Just SW of Mount Turnbull, 22 km (the Australians say about 28 km) SW of Mount Starlight, in the W extension of the Athos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from terrestrial photos taken by Rob Lacey in 1955, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Attila Vrana. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Vratsa Peak. 62°32' S, 59°38' W. A rocky peak rising to 470 m in Breznik Heights, between Targovishte Glacier and Musala Glacier, 1 km E of the summit of Viskyar Ridge, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Vratsa, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Vrobel, William Henry. b. May 21, 1918, Primero, Colo., son of Slovenian immigrant coal miner Paul Vrobel and his Bohemian immigrant wife Louise. The family later moved to Albuquerque, NM. He joined the U.S. Navy at 18, and served as a coxswain on the *Bear*, during the first half of USAS 1939-41. During the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to bosun's mate 2nd class. By 1955 he was a master-at-arms and a quartermaster. He died in May 1972, in Albuquerque.

Ostrov Vstrech *see* **Vstrech Island**

Vstrech Island. 66°18' S, 100°45' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Vstrech. The name was translated by ANCA.

Lednik Vstrechnyj. 80°37' S, 49°00' W. A glacier entering the Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Vucetich, Colin George. b. 1918. NZ geologist at the University of Victoria at Wellington. He was the scientific leader of VUWAE 1969-70. For 25 years he and Alan Pullar (1912-1982) worked together as pioneers in tephrostratigraphy. He retired in 1982, and until 1991 was honorary lecturer at Massey University in North Palmerston. He died on April 25, 2007. There can only be one reason why Dr. Vucetich does not have an Antarctic feature named after him, and that is if he refused the honor.

Vukovich Peaks. 72°23' S, 74°59' E. A mountain with 2 well-defined peaks surmounting the northernmost rock outcrop in the Grove Mountains, about 57 km N of Mount Harding, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for John N. Vukovich, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Vulcan Hills. 73°40' S, 163°38' E. A group of small volcanic hills about 6 km SW of the Shulte Hills, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for the volcanic composition of the rocks which form these hills. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Vulcan Nunatak. 76°35' S, 144°37' W. A nunatak, badly sculptured away by ice, the remnant of a huge cone of an extinct volcano, 3 km SE of Mount Richardson, in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Nov. 28, 1934, by Paul Siple and Stevenson Corey of ByrdAE 1933-35. They studied it and called it The Volcano. It was renamed as Vulcan Nunatak, by US-ACAN, in 1970.

Vulcano di Fango Vualt. 61°05°S, 56°43' W. A submarine mud volcano, about 94 sq km in area, 2216 m below the sea, and rising to about 255 m from the ocean floor, W of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Discovered in 2003-04, from the *Explora*, during Project BSR. Named by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007, after Mount Vualt, in the Alps. The leader of Project BSR was a woman, who came from that part of Italy.

Vund Point. 62°38' S, 61°11' W. A point forming the E extremity of Rugged Island, it lies 1.1 km NE of Radev Point, 1.3 km SE of Herring Point, and 2.1 km WNW of Laager Point (which is on Livingston Island), off the W coast of Byers Peninsula (which is also on Livingston Island), in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for Vund, a Bulgar ruler in the Caucasus who established the principality of Vanand in 32-20 BC.

VUWAE. This stands for Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition. This NZ university has sent down an expedition to Antarctica every year. **VUWAE 1, 1957-58**. This first expedition was almost informal. The Ross Sea Committee (who planned NZ's participation in BCTAE 1955-58) and the NZ Navy, were planning to send the *Endeavour* on a trip to the Ross Sea. Prof. Bob Clark (*see* **Clark Glacier**), geologist at VUW, felt that two students from the university should be on board — Peter N. Webb (q.v.) and Barrie C. McKelvey (*see* **McKelvey Valley**). The *Endeavour*'s mission in the Ross Sea did not materialize, but the first VUWAE did. They arrived at Scott Base on the *Endeavour* on Dec. 30, 1957. With the help of Ron Balham, the zoologist wintering-over at Scott Base that year, Webb accompanied a small party of New Zealanders who helicoptered out to Victoria Valley, and, indeed, made the first ever geological mapping of the area. Webb and McKelvey later explored the area around the upper Taylor Glacier, and were the first to survey large parts of it. The two lads left Antarctica on the last Globemaster for NZ, in Feb. 1958. **VUWAE 2, 1958-59.** The second Antarctic expedition sent out by Victoria University of Wellington. Success breeds success, and, after the first expedition the year before, with it came funding. The expeditioners were all geologists — Colin Bull (q.v.; leader), Dick Barwick (deputy leader; *see* **Barwick Valley**), Peter Webb (q.v.), and Barrie McKelvey (*see* **McKelvey Heights**). They studied Wright Valley, and named Lake Vanda. **VUWAE 3, 1959-60**: VUWAE was now formalized as an ongoing event, summer after summer. The expeditioners were: Ron Balham (q.v.; leader and biologist), Ralph Wheeler (deputy leader and geographer; *see* **Wheeler Valley**), Tony Allen (geologist) (*see* [1]**Mount Allen**), Graham Gibson (geologist; *see* **Gibson Spur**), and Ian Willis (*see* **Willis Glacier**) (geologist and geophysicist. He replaced Dawn Rodley; the U.S. government would not allow a woman in Antarctica, and they would have been the ones who would have had to transport her between Scott Base and McMurdo). The Victoria Valley work done by Webb and McKelvey in the first VUWAE was continued, and biology was conducted. **VUWAE 4, 1960-61**. Geographer Ralph Wheeler (*see* **Wheeler Valley**) was expedition leader, and the rest of the team were also geologists — American Dick Blank (deputy leader; *see* **Blank Peaks**), Ian Willis (*see* **Willis Glacier**), and Roger Cooper (*see* **Cooper Nunatak**). Physicist Colin Bull (q.v.) was with the team, but worked detached. The main team conducted investigations in the area around Koettlitz Glacier. Wheeler coined the term VUWAE, and this expedition became known as VUWAE 4, and the three earlier ones were numbered in retrospect. **VUWAE 5, 1961-62**. Geology professor

Harold "Bill" Wellman (q.v.) and chemist Alexander Thomas "A.T." Wilson (q.v.), both senior staff members of VUW, formed the expedition. They studied Lake Vanda. **VUWAE 6, 1962-63**. All the men were geologists — Ian Willis (leader; *see* **Willis Glacier**), American Dr. Charles C. Rich (deputy leader; *see* **Mount Rich**), Tom Haskell (*see* **Haskell Ridge**), Warwick Prebble (q.v.), Jim Kennett (*see* **Kennett Ridge**), and G.J. Smith (also a chemist; *see* **Smith Heights**). They studied the Brown Hills and the Darwin Mountains, and then Taylor Valley. **VUWAE 7, 1962-63**. Physicist T. Shirtcliffe led this unscheduled Antarctic expedition. He, and physicist R.F. Benseman, and chemist K. Bruce Popplewell, studied Lake Bonney for a short time that season. This unexpected expedition, because it was also from VUW, is referred to as VUWAE 7. **VUWAE 8, 1963-64**. Geologist Warwick Prebble (q.v.) was leader. The first part (Nov. and Dec. 1963) was led by chemist A.T. Wilson (*see* **Wilson, Alexander Thomas**) in Taylor Valley, and the 2nd part (Jan. and Feb. 1964) by geologist Prof. Bill Wellman (q.v.). Other expeditioners were: physicist Ray Hoare (*see* **Lake Hoare**), geologist Robert A. "Bob" Henderson, and chemists Don House (*see* **Lake House**) and K. Bruce Popplewell. Lakes in Taylor Valley, Wright Valley, and Victoria Valley were studied, and reconnaissance flights made over White Island and Black Island, and Brown Peninsula. Wilson and House spent a week at Pole Station, conducting ice studies. **VUWAE 9, 1964-65**. Geologist Warwick Prebble (q.v.) was overall leader. The first part of the expedition, to study the islands and the peninsula scouted out in the previous year, was led by geologist Dr. P.P. Vella (*see* **Vella Flat**), with geologist Jim Cole and technician Alec Frame (*see* **Frame Ridge**). Physicist Ray Hoare (*see* **Lake Hoare**) was with the party, but detached at Lake Vanda. Tony Ewart, of the NZGS, worked for a short time with this group. Part 2 was led by geologist Prof. J. Bradley, and with Dr. D. Zimmerman (economic geologist), Fred Schafer (technician), and American exchange student geologist at VUW, Don Palmer. Alan Baker (deputy expedition leader and biologist) and Robin Bell (physicist) worked on both parts. **VUWAE 10, 1965-66**. All geologists. American Dr. Ed Ghent (leader), Robert A. "Bob" Henderson (deputy leader), Graham T. Hancox (*see* **Mount Hancox**), and Ian Smith (*see* **Ian Peak**). They studied petrology in Taylor Valley and Victoria Valley. **VUWAE 11, 1966-67**. Three separate groups. 1. Prof. Harold Wellman (expedition leader and geologist) and Andrew Duncan (geologist) worked in Wright Valley. 2. Ian Smith and Vince Neall (geologists) in Taylor Valley. 3. Dr. D.A. Christoffel (geophysics team leader) and Ian M. Calheim in McMurdo Sound. There has been a VUWAE every year since.

VX-6. Air Development Squadron Six, or AirDevRonSix. **Jan. 17, 1955**: The 6th VX squadron, it was named VX-6 by Ed Ward, and was commissioned at Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., to be the flying arm of Task Force 43 during IGY. It would operate the National Science Foundation's airplanes and the U.S. Navy's helicopters, and provide airlift, aerial photography, search and rescue operations, reconnaissance support, and other transportation services, and long-range explorations, including courier flights between NZ and Antarctica. In other words, it would be the U.S. Navy air squadron that supported U.S. research in Antarctica, and it would fulfill that role for decades afterwards, the USA's only government aerial support squadron to operate in Antarctica. Ward wanted to command it, but Gordon Ebbe got the job, and Ward became the first operations officer. There were 53 VX-6 officer places to be filled and places for 260 enlisted men, and there were 4000 volunteers. That first year they employed 2 R5D Skymasters, 2 R4D Skytrains, 2 P2V Neptunes, and two UF-1 Grumman Albatrosses. **June 1956**: VX-6 was relocated to Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, RI. **Oct. 1956**: The pararescue team was organized. **June 27, 1968**: It was announced that VX-6 would become known as VXE-6, effective Jan. 1, 1969. *See* **VXE-6**. Commanding officers of VX-6 were (all commanders, and all biographized in this book one way or another): Ed Ward (Jan. 1955-April 1955); Hal Kolp (April 1955-June 1955; the only Marine to hold this position); Gordon Ebbe (June 1955-June 1955); Ed Ward (June 1955-June 1956); Doug Cordiner (June 1956-March 1957); Vernon Coley (March 1957-July 1958); Robert John Slagle (July 1958-May 1959; he was born on Nov. 27, 1921, and died on Jan. 18, 1995, in Farmington, NM); Jerry M. Barlow (May 1959-July 1959; he was born June 25, 1921, and died Jan. 19, 1993, in Los Angeles); Bill Munson (July 1959-June 1961); Martin Greenwell (June 1961-April 62); William Everett (April 1962-April 1963); George Kelly (April 1963-May 1964); Fred Gallup (May 1964-May 65); Moe Morris (May 1965-June 1966); Daniel Balish (June 1966-April 1967); Arthur Schneider (April 1967-June 68); Gene Van Reeth (June 1968-Jan. 1, 69). It became VXE-6 (q.v.).

Mount VX-6. 72°38' S, 162°12' E. A sharp and distinctive mountain, with a spire on its N side, rising to 2185 m, 6 km N of Minaret Nunatak, and 8 km S of Mount Stuart, in the central part of the Monument Nunataks, in Victoria Land. Surveyed by the Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60, who named it for VX-6 (q.v.), which supported the traverse party in the field. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

VXE-6. The old VX-6 (q.v.) re-named, as from Jan. 1, 1969. It was now Antarctic Development Squadron Six. In Oct. 1973 headquarters moved to Point Mugu, Calif. Commanding officers have been (all commanders): Eugene W. Van Reeth (Jan. 1, 1969-July 1969); Jerome P. Pilon (July 1969-June 1970); David B. Eldridge (June 1970-July 1971); Claude H. Nordhill (July 1971-June 18, 1972); John B. Dana (June 18, 1972-June 1973); Vernon W. Peters (June 1973-July 1974); Fred C. Holt (July 1974-May 75); Daniel A. Desko (May 1975-May 1976); William A. Morgan (May 1978-May 1979); David A. Srite (May 1979-May 1980); Victor L. Pesce (May 1980-May 1981); Paul R. Dykeman (May 1981-May 1982); Michael J. Harris (May 1982-May 1983); Matthew J. Radigan (May 1983-May 1984); Dwight Douglas Fisher (May 1984-May 1985); Paul J. Derocher (May 1985-May 1986); Joseph D. Mazza (1986-May 1987); Jack Rector (May 1987-May 1988); John V. Smith (May 1988-1989). In 1996-97 a private helicopter contractor began taking over that service from VXE-6, and although the U.S. Navy's participation in Antarctica formally came to an end on March 12, 1998, VXE-6 continued to provide air support in Antarctica until it was disestablished at Point Mugu, on March 27, 1999. Air support was transferred to the USAF and to the New York Air National Guard's 109th Airlift Wing stationed at Scotia, NY.

Vyatskaya Peak. 71°57' S, 13°32' E. Rising to 2455 m, on the N part of Skavlrimen Ridge, in the Weyprecht Mountains, in the W part of the Hoel Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Mapped again by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966, as Gora Vjatskaja, perhaps for the Vyatka, the river in their home country, or perhaps for the oblast of Vyatskaya, or even for the Academy called Volgo-Vyatskaya. The Norwegians call it Vjatskatoppen (which means the same thing).

Vysockijfjellet *see* **Vysotskiy Peak**

Gora Vysockogo *see* **Vysotskiy Peak**

Sopka Vysokaja. 66°36' S, 99°44' E. One of the Obruchev Hills, in Queen Mary Land. Named by the Russians.

Gory Vysokie. 73°25' S, 62°00' E. A group of nunataks just NE of Mount Menzies, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Vysotskiy Peak. 71°34' S, 11°40' E. Rising to 2035 m, in the N part of Gorki Ridge, overlooking Schüssel Moraine to the W, in the N part of the Humboldt Mountains, in the W part of the Wohlthat Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966, as Gora Vysockogo, for hydrologist, forester, and soil scientist Georgiy Nikolayevich Vysotskiy (1865-1940). The Norwegians call it Vysockijfjellet.

Gora Vystrel *see* **Vystrel Mountain**

Vystrel Mountain. 71°37' S, 15°04' E. A partly snow-covered mountain rising to 1995 m, 1.5 km S of Mount Rukhin, at the S end of the Lomonosov Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first mapped from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers

from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by them as Gora Vystrel (i.e., "shot mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970.

Gora Vystup. 73°25' S, 62°43' E. A nunatak, immediately NE of Mount Bayliss, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

[1]**Gora Vytjanutaja**. 72°50' S, 68°25' E. A nunatak, NW of the Hay Hills, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

[2]**Gora Vytjanutaja**. 73°12' S, 63°09' E. A nunatak, immediately S of Mount McCauley, on the N side of the Fisher Glacier, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Mys Vyvodnoj. 67°39' S, 46°11' E. A cape, immediately E of Vechernyy Hill, at the E end of the Thala Hills of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Nunatak Vzgorok. 70°49' S, 67°20' E. A nunatak, SE of Murray Dome, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Vzlëtnaja. 70°35' S, 71°48' E. A nunatak, S of Bain Crags, in the Amery Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Kap W. Spring *see* **Spring Point**

Wa Dao *see* **Jesson Island**

Bahía Waddington *see* **Waddington Bay**

Waddington Bay. 65°16' S, 64°05' W. A bay, constantly filled with floating ice, 1.5 km wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land for 3 km in a NW-SE direction, on the E side of Penola Strait, immediately N of Cape Tuxen and between that point and Rasmussen Island. Discovered and partially charted in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99. More fully charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Baie Waddington, for Senator Richard Waddington (1838-1913), president of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, 1897-1913. It appears as Waddington Bay on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1934. It was further charted in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and appears as Waddington Bay on their expedition chart. It was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1950, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Bahía Waddington, and that was the name accepted by both the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The feature was further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, assisted by FIDS, in 1958.

Waddington Bay Glacier *see* **Bussey Glacier**

Waddington Glacier. 78°03' S, 161°27' E. A tributary glacier, 5 km long, flowing WNW along the S side of Ugolini Peak, on the Colwell Massif, to enter Palais Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Edwin Donald Waddington (b. 1950), University of Washington geophysicist who, from 1990 was field investigator at Taylor Dome, in an extended program of glacier geophysical studies.

Mount Wade. 84°51' S, 174°19' W. A mountain massif, capped by beacon sandstone, and rising to 4084 m (the New Zealanders say about 4572 m), next to Mount Fisher, and 6 km NW of Mount Campbell, in the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains, just to the E of Shackleton Glacier, the stern flank of which it dominates at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. The most distinctive landmark in the area, it can easily be seen as a landmark from many positions on both the Shackleton Glacier and the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially by Byrd in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30. He named it Mount Bush (*see* **Bush Mountains**), and estimated its height at about 15,000 feet. It was re-named in 1947 by US-ACAN, for Alton Wade. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wade, Franklin Alton "Al." b. Feb. 5, 1903, Akron, Ohio, son of life insurance salesman Mulford Wade and his English wife Margaret Carse Pope (*see* **Mount Fitzsimmons**). He went to Miami University, and became a geologist (PhD, Johns Hopkins, 1937), one of the shore party who wintered over at Little America in 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. He married Sarah Jane Richards (known as Jane; *see* [2]**Mount Gray**) in 1938. He was the senior scientist at West Base, and in charge of the "snowcruiser," during USAS 1939-41. During World War II he was a major in the Army Air Corps, and base commander of the Greenland Ice Cap Detachment, 1943-44. During the Korean War he was operations analysis officer with the Far East Air Forces. From 1954 to 1964 he headed the geology department at Texas Tech, at Lubbock, and declined the post of leader of Byrd Station for the winter of 1957. From 1964 to 1973, when he retired, he was Horn Professor of Geosciences at Texas Tech, and led the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expeditions of 1962-63 and 1963-64, and the Marie Byrd Land Survey of 1966-68. He died on Oct. 1, 1978, in Lubbock, Tex.

Wade, Robert W. b. May 16, 1947. He joined BAS in 1971, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base F in 1972. From 1974 to 1987 he served on the *John Biscoe* and the *Bransfield*.

Wade Glacier *see* **Shackleton Glacier**

Wade Ice Rise. 69°01' S, 67°05' W. A small ice rise in the Wordie Ice Shelf, SSW of Hag Pike, and 13 km NW of Triune Peaks, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base E in 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for George W. Wade, Jr., USN, who wintered-over as chief construction electrician at Palmer Station in 1970. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Wade Point. 70°41' S, 67°41' W. A rocky mass rising to 915 m above sea level (the British say about 600 m), and fronting the E side of George VI Sound, it marks the W extremity of the rock ridge that separates Millett Glacier from Bertram Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and plotted in 70°42' S, 67°43' W. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1949. Named by Rymill in 1954 for Mrs. Muriel H. Wade, secretary of BGLE. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears on a 1955 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It has since been re-plotted.

Cape Wadsworth *see* **Cape Wadworth**

Wadsworth, Samuel. The cooper aboard the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22. He was from Connecticut.

Cape Wadworth. 73°19' S, 169°47' E. Also seen spelled (erroneously) as Wadsworth. The NE extremity of Coulman Island, in the Ross Sea, just off Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 17, 1841, by Ross, and named for Wadworth Hall, near Doncaster, Yorks, the residence of his wife's uncle, Robert John Coulman. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Mount Waesche. 77°10' S, 126°54' W. A large and prominent mountain of volcanic origin, snow-covered except for rock exposures on the S and SW slopes, and rising to 3290 m, standing immediately SW of Mount Sidley, it marks the S end of the Executive Committee Range, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Dec. 15, 1940, on a USAS flight. Named by US-ACAN in 1947, for Vice Admiral Russell Randolph Waesche (b. 1886, Thurmont, Md. d. 1946, Bethesda, Md.), commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (1936-45) and member of the USAS executive committee.

Wafer, Lionel. b. about 1658, Wales. He first went to sea in 1676 as an assistant surgeon on the *Great Anne*, bound for Bantam, in the Dutch East Indies. In 1680 he settled in Jamaica, where his brother worked on a plantation, and became a buccaneer. He was part of Bart Sharpes's privateering expedition to the South Seas, that included William Dampier. On Dec. 25, 1687, on his way from the Pacific to the West Indies, he found himself in 62°45' S, and thus in Antarctic waters. In 1688 he was imprisoned in Jamestown, Va. That year he became one of the first setlers of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, but by 1689 was back in England again. In 1698 he was a consultant to the Darien expedition to New Caledonia, in Panama, and wrote *A New Voyage & Description of the Isthmus of America* (*see* the Bibliography). Some say he married Maria Levasseur, and that they had a daughter, Sarah. He died in London about 1705.

Wager, Andrew Chester. b. March 4, 1946, Sheffield, son of Harry Chester Wager and his wife Barbara Dorothea Cliffe. He joined BAS in 1967, as a glaciologist, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1968, and at Fossil Bluff Station in 1969 (where he was also officer-in-charge). On March 20, 1971, in Derby, he married Barbara Yarker. He wintered-over again at Fossil Bluff in 1972.

Wager Glacier. 69°48' S, 69°23' W. A small, heavily crevassed glacier occupying a trench-like valley on the NE coast of Alexander Island, and flowing E into George VI Sound, immediately S of Marr Bluff, between that bluff and Sedgwick Glacier. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, and named by them for petrologist Lawrence

Rickard Wager (1904–1965), professor of geology at Durham, and at Oxford (from 1950), and a member of the 1933 Mount Everest expedition. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Waglenabben. 74°16' S, 9°37' W. The most northerly nunatak in Milorgfjella, which in turn is the most northerly of the 3 divisions of the Heimefront Range, in the S part of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for two Resistance brothers killed by the Nazis in 1940 when they discovered their secret Milorg radio near Oslo (*see* **Milorgfjella**)—businessman Ivar William Wagle (born 1914) and his bricklayer brother Tell Christian Wagle (born 1919).

Wagner, Reginald Clarence Alvin "Reggie." b. Aug. 31, 1933, French Lick, Indiana, son of farmer Carel Wagner and his wife Thelma Nolan. In 1951 he joined the U.S. Navy, went to San Diego for boot camp, then as a Seabee to Korea. He was in Japan in 1955 when he saw the notice for "volunteers for the South Pole." He married Mary Katherine in 1955, and then went to Davisville, RI, and from there, with Ed Hubel, to Detroit for cold-weather building training. He shipped south on the *Wyandot* (q.v. for itinerary) to McMurdo Sound, where, as a utilitiesman 1st class, he helped build the base, and wintered-over there in 1956. On Nov. 25, 1956 he was among the 2nd party of Seabees flown to the South Pole, to build the base there, and, at the end of the mission, was part of the 2nd party to be flown back to McMurdo, in a P2V-7, on Dec. 29, 1956. In March 1957 he shipped out of McMurdo on the *Curtiss*, bound for NZ. From Christchurch he was one of the few from his group who flew to the States (rather than by ship). He was posted to Port Hueneme, Calif., as assistant bridge warden, and in 1959 volunteered for Antarctic duty again. He flew down in the 1959-60 summer to McMurdo, was based there that season, and wintered-over there in 1960, as the Seabee who ran the plumbing shop. After a short time back in the USA, he was back at McMurdo again for the 1960-61 summer season, and again for the 1961-62 summer. He was now a chief petty officer, and Ed Hubel helped him get a job on Kennedy's White House staff, a job that carried over to Lyndon Johnson's administration, until 1967, when he went back to Davisville. For the next 3 years he was working on "urban development" at McMurdo, going down twice, in the summers of 1967-68 and 1968-69, as a company commander. In 1970 he was in Vietnam, then in 1971 was in Diego Garcia Island proving the existence of fresh water there, and retired from the Navy on Oct. 13, 1971, to Rhode Island, and became plant engineer for Colonial Linen (supplying linen to hospitals throughout New England). His 2nd wife was Alice Furtado, and his 3rd wife, whom he married in 1983, was Janice Plante. He retired in 1995, but continued to work part-time.

Wagner Ice Piedmont. 69°39' S, 72°39' W. About 14 km long in a WSW-ESE direction from Bates Peak to Schenck Peak, and 6 km wide, it overlies the SW part of Rothschild Island, S of Fournier Ridge, in the Desko Mountains. Seen and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41. Mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°28' S, 72°38' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the German composer Richard Wagner (1813-1883). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. It appears on a British chart of 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Wagner Nunatak. 83°58' S, 66°30' W. Rising to about 850 m, it is one of the Rambo Nunataks, 14 km S of Blackburn Nunatak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John K. Wagner, USARP radioscientist who wintered-over at Plateau Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Wagner Spur. 70°09' S, 159°36' E. A pointed rock and ice spur along the N flank of Pryor Glacier, 20.4 km SSE of Mount Gorton, at the SE end of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for John E. Wagner, CRREL glaciologist at McMurdo Station in 1967-68.

Wagoner Inlet. 72°01' S, 99°47' W. An ice-filled inlet between Tinglof Peninsula and Starr Peninsula, on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ in Dec. 1946, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Charles Wagoner, a seaman on the *Glacier*, during the Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, and a member of the field party engaged in scientific work on Thurston Island in Feb. 1960. Originally plotted in 71°57' S, 100°02' W, it was replotted. The Russians plotted it even farther south, in 72°06' S, 99°45' W.

Wahl Glacier. 83°59' S, 165°06' E. A glacier, 16 km long, flowing NW from Grindley Plateau into the upper part of Lennox-King Glacier, westward of Mount Mackellar, and just to the W of Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Bruno W. Wahl (b. Jan. 2, 1928. d. Dec. 4, 2000, Maui), USARP ionosphere physicist at McMurdo in 1962. Originally plotted in 84°03' S, 165°15' E, it was later replotted.

Wahlborg, John Erik. b. Oct. 13, 1882, Finland, as Johan Erik Walborg, of Swedish parents. He went to sea, and in 1901 was an able seaman on the *Philae*, as that vessel pulled into Cardiff. He arrived in the US, at New York, on the *Main*, out of Bremen, on Dec. 22, 1903, and was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in Washington state on July 22, 1909. In 1910 he married Carrie Larsen, a Norwegian who had come over in 1896, and had been naturalized in 1903, and they lived in Seattle. He went to work for a steamship company, as a navigator and carpenter, working occasionally with Charlie Salenjus (q.v.), and progressed through the ranks to 2nd mate, which is what he was on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41. His son, John Oliver Wahlborg (see the entry below) was also aboard the *North Star*, as a seaman. After World War II, John Erik Wahlborg was skipper of the *Wideawake*, and retired to Kitsap, Wash., and died in Seattle, on Oct. 24, 1976, aged 94.

Wahlborg, John Oliver. b. Jan. 3, 1917, Seattle, son of John Wahlborg (see the entry above) and his wife Carrie Larsen. He was a seaman on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. He died on Dec. 23, 1985, in Santa Clara, Calif.

Wahlstrom Peak. 78°33' S, 85°31' W. A high, sharp peak rising to 4677 m, at the SE side of the summit plateau of the Vinson Massif. Named by US-ACAN on Nov. 1, 2006, for Richard W. Wahlstrom, member of the American Antarctic Mountaineering Expedition of 1966-67 that made the first ascent of Vinson Massif and of other high mountains in the Sentinel Range.

The Waif *see* **The Waifs**

Les Waifes *see* **The Waifs**

Les Waifs *see* **The Waifs**

The Waifs. 64°33' S, 62°42' W. A group of small snow-covered islands and rocks lying in the middle of the SE entrance to Schollaert Channel, between Strath Point (on Brabant Island) and Ryswick Point (on Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island), in the Palmer Archipelago, off the NW coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The largest is 5 km long and rises to 87 m above sea level. Discovered and roughly charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Surveyed in 1927 by personnel on the *Discovery*, and possibly named by them, although it is possible that the name had been long in use by whalers in the area. It appears on the Discovery Investigations chart of 1929. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1959. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Islotes Waifs (i.e., "waifs islets"), and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Islas Waifs (i.e., "waifs islands"), but it was the name Islotes Waifs that was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (the Chileans rejected Islotes The Waifs). It appears on a 1951 French chart as Les Waifs, but on one of their 1954 charts as Les Waifes. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, who set up a triangulation station on the northeasternmost islet in this group, and named that islet The Waif. However, this was an unofficial name.

Islotes (The) Waifs *see* **The Waifs**

Waikato Spur. 78°03' S, 162°27' E. In the vicinity of Ball Glacier, in the Royal Society Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for the University of Waikato, in Hamilton, NZ.

Waiparahoaka Mountain. 78°17' S, 162°55' E. Rising to 3608 m, S of Mount Huggins, in the Royal Society Range, along the W shore of McMurdo Sound. Named by NZ-APC on March 1, 1994. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994. It means "mountain of many glaciers" in Maori.

Waipuke Beach. 77°14' S, 166°24' E. Between

McDonald Beach and Caughley Beach, 10 km SW of Cape Bird, on Ross Island. So named by NZGSAE 1958-59 (who visited it in Jan. 1959), because of its periodic flooding by meltwater from the Mount Bird Ice Cap, which has been destructive to the Adélie penguin rookeries here (waipuke is Maori for "flood"). There are 3 Adélie penguin rookeries in the area of Cape Bird, and this beach contains the middle one of these. The beach merges with a low gravel stream-fan which extends inland to high rock bluffs topped by the edge of the meltwater that comes off the Mount Bird ice-cap or from the sudden outbreak of a sub-glacial stream. The rookery on the seaward end of the stream-fan was cut into isolated remnants elevated a foot or more above their surroundings by erosion along the braided channels of the stream. There are signs of another, long-abandoned, rookery on the S end of the beach. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

The Waist. 64°38' S, 61°24' W. A col, at an elevation of about 2000 m above sea level, connecting the Herbert Plateau with the Foster Plateau, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959, from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D during a sledge traverse to Portal Point in Oct.-Nov. 1957. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for its narrowness. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Waitabit Cliffs. 71°31' S, 68°14' W. A line of sedimentary cliffs extending 5 km N from Mercury Glacier, between that glacier and Uranus Glacier, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The cliffs face E onto, and rise to about 500 m above, George VI Sound. Ellsworth partially photographed this feature from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, but it was first (roughly) surveyed from the ground in Oct. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37. In Dec. 1949, Fids from Base E surveyed the feature in much more detail. Two groups within the party independently examined rock strata at two different points, and this rather time-consuming process caused them to wait a bit at this feature before they resumed their journey down George VI Sound. UK-APC named it on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Cape Waite. 72°42' S, 103°03' W. At the NW extremity of King Peninsula, it marks the SW side of the entrance to Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, by OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted by various countries anywhere between 72°44' S, 103°16' W and 72°50' S, 103°24' W. It was named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Bud Waite, and has since been re-plotted.

Waite, Amory Hooper "Bud," Jr. b. Feb. 14, 1902, Newton, Mass., son of accountant Amory Hooper Waite and his wife Alice Frances Wade. Radio engineer and operator on ByrdAE 1933-35, he went south as one of the crew of the *Bear of Oakland*, and was one of the shore party who wintered over at Little America in 1934. He was one of the 3 who rescued Byrd (*see* **Bolling Advance Weather Station**). He took part in OpHJ 1946-47, was communications specialist on the *Atka* during the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1954-55, and during OpDF II (1956-57) was leader of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Antarctic Research Team (*see* **Signal Corps Antarctic Research Team**). He was in Greenland in 1959, and then on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition of 1959-60. In 1961 he initiated the first aerial surveys of the Antarctic ice-cap. He retired from the Army in 1965, and died on Jan. 15, 1985, in Sarasota, Fla.

Waite Islands. 72°44' S, 103°40' W. A group of small islands in the Amundsen Sea, 10 km W of Cape Waite (the NW extremity of King Peninsula). Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with Cape Waite.

Waitt Peaks. 71°29' S, 62°34' W. A cluster of pointed peaks, mostly snow-covered, and rising to an elevation of about 1650 m above sea level, at the SW end of a large, horseshoe-shaped ridge at the head of Cline Glacier, 6 km NW of the Schirmacher Massif, at Odom Inlet, on the Black Coast, in the E part of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for geologist Richard B. Waitt (b. May 1943), a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast, 1972-73. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Wakadori Island. 69°00' S, 39°32' E. The southernmost in a cluster of 3 small islands N of Ongul Island and W of East Ongul Island, and 0.8 km NW of the strait that separates those two islands, near Showa Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and roughly mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, but not named at that time. Accurately mapped from ground surveys and air photos conducted and taken by JARE between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Wakadori-zima, or Wakadori-jima (i.e., "young bird island"). US-ACAN accepted the name Wakadori Island in 1975.

Wakadori-jima *see* **Wakadori Island**

Wakadori-zima *see* **Wakadori Island**

Monte Wakefield *see* **Mount Hope, Wakefield Highland**

Mount Wakefield *see* **Mount Hope**

Wakefield Highland. 69°17' S, 65°11' W. An ice- and snow-covered plateau in the south-central part of Graham Land, extending N-S from 69°00' S to 69°35' S, and rising to 2080 m at its N end. To the N it is bounded by Hermes Glacier and the heads of Weyerhaeuser Glacier and Aphrodite Glacier; to the W it is bounded by the heads of Airy Glacier, Rotz Glacier, and Seller Glacier; to the S it is bounded by Fleming Glacier; and to the E it is bounded by the heads of Lurabee Glacier, Sunfix Glacier, and Grimley Glacier. Aerially photographed on Dec. 22, 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by Fids from Base E in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Charles Cheers Wakefield, 1st Viscount Wakefield (1859-1941), great philanthropist and a sponsor of BGLE 1934-37. The British wanted a feature in this area to be named Wakefield, in order to replace the old Mount Wakefield (now called Mount Hope). US-ACAN accepted this name later in 1962. It appears on a 1959 Argentine chart as Monte Wakefield. Remarkably, it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer as Wakefield Highlands.

Wakefield Highlands *see* **Wakefield Highland**

Wakeford Nunatak. 67°49' S, 63°02' E. A small nunatak, with 2 rock exposures, 6 km ENE of Dallice Peak, in the Central Masson Range, in the Framnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from ANARE aerial photos taken in 1960, and visisted by John "Snow" Williams' ANARE party of Dec. 1962, while collecting geological specimens and lichens in the Framnes Mountains Named by ANCA for Reg Wakeford, cook at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Walbach. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A little stream flowing SW from the lake the Germans call Walsee, and emptying into Walbucht, at Bothy Bay, on the NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Walbom, Kristian. b. Husvik, Norway. Skipper of the whale catcher *Graham*, when she went down in the South Shetlands on Nov. 6, 1924 with all hands. Like most of the deceased in the Whalers Graveyard, this man is uncorroborable.

Walbucht. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A small bay at Bothy Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Cabo Walcott *see* **Cape Walcott**

Cape Walcott. 69°05' S, 63°19' W. A bold, ice-covered headland, rising to 625 m above sea level, and which forms not only the S entrance point of Casey Inlet, but also the seaward extremity of Scripps Heights, projecting into the Larsen Ice Shelf, to the NW of Hearst Island, on the Wilkins Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him for Frederic Collin Walcott (1869-1949) of the Council of the American Geographical Society, and former U.S. senator from Connecticut. Wilkins plotted it in 70°05' S, 64°20' W, and it appears as such on a 1933 British chart. Photographed again, aerially, by Ellsworth, on Nov. 23, 1935, and plotted for the first time in its correct relative position by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936, from these photos. Surveyed from the ground in 1940 by USAS, 1939-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, but with the coordinates 69°02' S, 63°15' W. However, after a joint survey in Nov. 1947, by Fids from Base E and USAS 1947-48, UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Sept. 8, 1953, but with the amended coordinates, and that was how it appeared in the 1955 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted these new coordinates. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Cabo

Walcott, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Mount Walcott. 85°21' S, 87°23' W. Rising to 2155 m and mostly ice-free, 4 km E of Mount Powell, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. Named by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, U.S. geologists here in 1960-61, for paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott (1850-1927), 3rd director of USGS, 1894-1907, and head of the Smithsonian (1907 until his death). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Walcott, Richard Irving "Dick." b. May 14, 1933, Dunedin, NZ, son of James Farrar Walcott and his wife Lily Stewart Irving. In 1940 the family moved to Auckland, and in 1952 he went to Auckland University College, where climbing was his main passion. In Feb. 1955 he worked his passage to England as a ship's steward at £9 a week, arriving there with £45 in tips and the same amount in wages. He climbed in Wales for several weeks, then, running out of money, and having heard that FIDS was looking for keen young men, he went to London for the interview. He told Fuchs he had come all the way to England just to join the FIDS, and was taken on, as a meteorological assistant in July 1955, and sent for met training at Stanmore. In Oct. 1955 he left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, and while in Montevideo the ship was laid up for a month, so Walcott went clmbing in central Uruguay. Finally he got down to Base D, where he wintered-over in 1956 and 1957. In June 1958 he returned to the UK on the *Shackleton*, traveled in Europe, lectured, then returned to NZ, where, in order to be able to go back to Antarctica, he began studies in geology at Auckland University in March 1959, working his way as a postman. By Nov. 1959 he had been taken on as a dog handler by DSIR (NZ), and was flown down to the Ross Ice Shelf for the 1959-60 season. He became a geological assistant, and upon his return to NZ was given as job as technical assistant within the Antarctic Division, which meant a move to Wellington and a transfer to Victoria University. On April 16, 1960 he married Genevieve Rae Lovatt Simmonds. He was in Antarctica briefly in 1960-61, accompanying ex-FIDS dogs that Wally Herbert was bringing in for the NZ expedition. In 1961-62 he led the Beardmore Glacier mapping party, and graduated in geology in 1962, getting his PhD in geology in 1965. He left DSIR in 1963, in 1966 moved to British Columbia, and in 1967 began work at the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, returning to NZ in 1975. Also a surveyor, he was a scientist at the Geophysics Division of DSIR, 1975-83, and professor of geology at VUW from 1984 to 1998. He wrote much on tectonic plates.

Walcott Bay. 78°14' S, 163°37' E. An indentation in the coast of Victoria Land, between Walcott Glacier and Heald Island. Named by BAE 1910-13 in association with the glacier, and plotted by them in 78°15' S, 163°42' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit in Dec. 1993. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Walcott Glacier. 78°14' S, 163°15' E. A small glacier, flowing from the Royal Society Range, between on the one hand Heald Island and Radian Glacier and on the other Howchin Glacier and Mount Dromedary, into Walcott Bay, in southern Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor during BAE 1910-13, probably for Charles D. Walcott (*see* **Mount Walcott**). Taylor plotted it in 78°13' S, 163°00' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Walcott Lake. 78°14' S, 163°28' E. One of several lakes in the Alph River system, this one lies 2.1 km E of the snout of Walcott Glacier, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1994, in association with Walcott Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1994.

Walcott Névé. 84°23' S, 162°40' E. A large névé, between 350 and 400 sq miles in area, between the Marshall Mountains and Mount Achernar, or between Law Glacier and Beardmore Glacier. It is bounded by the Marshalls, Lewis Cliffs, and Mount Sirius. Named by NZGSAE 1961-62, for geologist in the area Dick Walcott (q.v.). This was the location of their second base line and re-supply, in Jan. 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Walcott North Stream. 78°14' S, 163°23' E. A meltwater stream flowing E from the N part of the snout of Walcott Glacier into Walcott Lake, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in Dec. 1993, in association with the glacier. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1994.

Walcott Peak. 71°49' S, 64°22' W. A large nunatak, rising to about 1700 m, midway between Mount Jukkola and Lokey Peak, in the S sector of the Guthridge Nunataks, in the Gutenko Mountains of central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Fred Perry Walcott, USN, officer in charge of Pole Station in 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Walcott South Stream. 78°15' S, 163°23' E. A meltwater stream flowing E from the S part of the snout of Walcott Glacier into Walcott Lake, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in Dec. 1993, in association with the glacier. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1994.

Pico Waldeck *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Waldeck Island *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Waldeck Peak *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Cape Waldeck-Rousseau *see* **Cape Evensen, Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Monte Waldeck-Rousseau *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Waldeck Rousseau Cape *see* **Cape Evensen**

Waldeck-Rousseau Island *see* **Waldeck-Rousseau Peak**

Waldeck-Rousseau Peak. 66°09' S, 65°38' W. A conspicuous monolith, rising to about 1200 m, 5.5 km ENE of Cape Evensen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. During FrAE 1903-05, Charcot charted a cape in this area, and named it Cap Waldeck-Rousseau, for his brother-in-law, the French statesman Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau (1846-1904), who helped finance the expedition. It appears on a 1908 map as Cape Waldeck-Rousseau. In 1908-10 Charcot, on his 2nd expedition (FrAE 1908-10), sighted it from Pendleton Strait, 40 km distant, and re-defined it as a small island, Île Waldeck (Waldeck Island), near the coast. On Bongrain's 1914 map from the same expedition, Île Waldeck-Rousseau is shown as (what is now called) Wooden Peak and the present-day peak combined. It appears on a 1914 British chart as Waldeck-Rousseau Island, and as such again on a 1932 Discovery Investigations chart. Wilkins called it Waldeck Island, on his map of 1929. It was correctly defined as a peak in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37 (they did ground and aerial surveys), but they descriptively named it Pillar Peak. The name Waldeck-Rousseau they incorrectly applied to Cape Evensen (which they named Cape Waldeck-Rousseau). However, on Rymill's 1938 map of that expedition, it also appears as Mount Waldeck Rousseau and Waldo Rousseau Peak (both without hyphens), which indicates that Rymill had changed his mind about the naming of Cape Evensen. Reflecting Rymill more than anyone else, it appears on a 1940 British chart as Waldeck Rousseau Peak (i.e., without the hyphen), on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Mount Waldeck Rosseau (without the hyphen, and misspelled), and again as such on a 1948 British chart. Yet another 1948 British chart showed it as Mount Waldeck Rousseau (again without the hyphen). It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Monte W. Rousseau. Finally, in 1950, US-ACAN accepted the name Waldeck-Rousseau Peak, and that it is how it was shown in the 1951 U.S. gazetteer. UK-APC accepted that name on Sept. 20, 1955, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Monte Waldeck-Rousseau, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer, and also by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 (the Chileans rejected Pico Waldeck-Rousseau). However, today, the Argentines tend to call it Pico Waldeck. It was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. In 1960 UK-APC decided to change the name of this feature to Waldeck Peak, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961.

Cape Walden. 71°50' S, 96°53' W. An ice-covered cape at the NW end of Evans Peninsula, and marking the E entrance to Koether Inlet, on Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960, and plotted in 71°44' S, 96°55' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Arthur Walden. The feature has since been re-plotted.

Walden, Arthur Treadwell. b. May 10, 1871, Indianapolis, son of Rev. Treadwell Walden and his wife Elizabeth Leighton. His father later moved to New York City, and then to Boston, to be rector of St. Paul's Church. Educated at Shattuck Military Academy in Faibault, Minn, Walden then became a farmer in NH. In 1896

he went north to Alaska for the gold rush and drove dogs for 7 years on the Circle City to Dawson route, when the country was really wild. He then returned to Boston to marry Kate Sleeper, granddaughter of the former mayor of Roxbury. He settled down in Wonalancet, NH, and introduced dog-sledge racing to the East, winning many races with his great dog Chinook (q.v.). He wrote *A Dog Puncher on the Yukon*. He was dog driver, and leader of the Queen Maud Mountains supporting party during ByrdAE 1928-30. On March 26, 1947, at his house in Wonalancet, the fire in the grate caught his wife's dress. Although she was severely burned, he got her to safety, went to the kitchen for a pail of water to try to extinguish what had now become a house fire, and collapsed. Although burned himself, it was his heart that gave out. The house was destroyed.

Waldrip Ledge. 79°57' S, 157°43' E. A conspicuous area of relatively level exposed rock, about 6 sq miles in area, and rising to about 900 m above sea level, on the E side of the terminus of Ragotzkie Glacier, at the juncture of that glacier with Hatherton Glacier, along the N margin of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for David Waldrip, of Holmes & Narver, Inc., camp manager of the nearby USARP Darwin Glacier field camp in 1978-79. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Cape Waldron. 66°34' S, 115°33' E. An ice-covered cape, just westward of Tottan Glacier, between the Budd Coast and the Sabrina Coast, in Wilkes Land. Delineated in 1954 by U.S. cartographer Gard Blodgett from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, plotted in 66°30' S, 115°05' E, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for R.R. Waldron. It has since been re-plotted. ANCA accepted the name.

Mount Waldron. 78°27' S, 84°53' W. Rising to 3100 m, 5 km N of Mount Tuck, it surmounts the ridge between Dater Glacier and Hansen Glacier, in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered and photographed aerially by VX-6 on Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped from these photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Ken Waldron.

Waldron, James Edgar "Jim," Jr. b. May 19, 1925, New Orleans, son of ship's engineer James Edgar Waldron and his wife Cecilia L. Borne. He entered the U.S. Navy in Jan. 1943, under the Aviation Cadet Program, and became an ensign in May 1945. When the war ended he was a ferry pilot at Norfolk, got out of the Navy in May 1946 and became a commercial photographer. Recalled for Korea, he was an Air/Sea Rescue helicopter pilot. After 2 years as a helo pilot instructor, he volunteered for OpDF II (1956-57), and became a VX-6 pilot of helicopters and R4D airplanes. He arrived at McMurdo by plane on Oct. 17, 1956, made several flights in support of tractor trains to Byrd Station, flew twice to the South Pole, and wintered-over in 1957 as leader of Little America V, returning to the USA in the spring of 1958. During that time he flew several times to the Pole. From 1958 to 1960 he was doing something similar in Morocco, and then 3 years back in Pennsylvania as projects officer with the Anti-Submarine Warfare Lab. Then California, Japan and Pensacola. He retired as a lieutenant commander on June 30, 1970, and went to work for the Veterans Administration, finally retiring in May 1987.

Waldron, Kenneth L. "Ken." b. Oct. 30, 1935, Atchison Co., Mo. USN. Electrician. Wintered-over at Pole Station in 1957.

Waldron, Richard Russell. b. Portsmouth, NH. Purser on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42. He died in hospital in New York on Oct. 30, 1846.

Waldron, Thomas W. Captain's clerk on the *Porpoise* during USEE 1838-42.

Waldron Glacier. 66°31' S, 130°00' E. A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, halfway between Sandford Glacier and Morse Glacier, on the Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for Thomas W. Waldron. Originally plotted in 66°27' S, 130°00' E, it has since been re-plotted. ANCA accepted the name.

Waldron Spurs. 84°35' S, 175°40' W. A group of 4 or 5 rocky spurs at the E side of the terminus of Shackleton Glacier, in the NW portion of the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Jim Waldron. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wales, William. b. 1734, Warmfield, near Wakefield, Yorks, son of banksman John Wales and his wife Sarah Cay. As a youth he walked to London with John Holdroyd, who was to become plumber to George III. In 1762 he published *Ode to Mr. Pitt*, and became a writer on subjects mathematical. In 1765 he was appointed to help draw up the tables for the *National Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris*, and that year, on Sept. 5, he married Mary Green, at Greenwich. In 1769 he wintered-over in Hudson's Bay. He was the astronomer on the *Resolution* during Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. After the expedition he became a master at Christ's Hospital, where he taught mathematics. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was one of his pupils. Severe, yet jolly at the same time, is how he was described. He died in 1799.

Wales Glacier. 77°37' S, 163°31' E. A short alpine glacier just W of Mount Barnes, between Double Curtain Glacier and Taylor Valley, it drains N into that valley, at the E end of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Named by BAE 1910-13, presumably for the country. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Wales Stream. 77°35' S, 163°30' E. A meltwater stream draining from Wales Glacier into Explorers Cove in New Harbor, Victoria Land. The name, in association with the glacier, was used by NZ geologist Burton Murrell in 1973, but he claimed that it had perhaps been coined by NZ geologists Bill Wellman (q.v.) and Colin Vucetich, when they were here with VUWAE 12 in 1967-68. Either way, US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

Walfe, James C. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Walford, George Brian. Known as Brian Walford. b. April 13, 1916, Birmingham, son of Hugh Walford, of Layer-de-la-Haye, Essex. After Dover College, he took a short-service RAF commission in 1937, in 1938 became an acting pilot officer, and on Nov. 10, 1939, was promoted from pilot officer to flying officer. In Oct. 1945, in Jerusalem while a wartime wing commander, as chief intelligence officer at Air Force HQ Levant, he married Pauline Mary Miller, a WAAF based in Haifa. Back to his peace time rank of squadron leader, he led the RAF Antarctic Unit during the 1949-50 season of NBSAE 1949-52, and in 1951 was promoted back to wing commander (and awarded an OBE). In 1958 he was promoted to group captain, and in 1962 became assistant commandant of the RAF Staff College at Andover. He later lived in Kensington, and then moved to the Isle of Wight, and died on Jan. 27, 2008.

Walgreen Coast. 75°30' S, 107°00' W. That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land, between Cape Herlacher and Cape Waite. Discovered by Byrd in Feb. 1940, during flights from the *Bear*, and named by him for Charles Rudolph Walgreen (1873-1939), founder and president of the Walgreen Drug Company of Chicago, one of Byrd's sponsors for USAS 1939-41, and also for ByrdAE 1933-35. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The coast was mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Originally plotted in 75°15' S, 105°00' W, it has since been re-plotted.

Walgreen Peak. 77°03' S, 145°43' W. A prominent rock peak, rising to 570 m, it forms the NW extremity of the Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Named by its discoverer, Byrd, in 1940, for Charles Rudolph "Buck" Walgreen, Jr. (1906-2007), at the time vice-president (1933-39; he was later chairman of the board) of Chicago's Walgreen Drug Company, who contributed malted milk powder to USAS 1939-41. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Walinsel. 62°09' S, 58°58' W. A small island 5 km NNE of the W tip of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. This was named by the Germans, but it may well be their name for Square End Island, which occupies exactly the same co-ordinates.

Walk Glacier. 73°38' S, 94°18' W. Flows westward from Christoffersen Heights to the S of Forbidden Rocks, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, and named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) Donald Richard "Don" Walk (b. May 1933), officer-in-charge and medical officer of Byrd Station, 1961. That was the season he had his hands full with Leonid Kuperov (q.v.). Dr. Walk was later a psychiatrist in Carmichael, Calif.

Walkabout Rocks. 68°22' S, 78°32' E. Prominent rock exposures at the edge of the

plateau ice along the coast, at the NE extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.8 km S of the Wyatt Earp Islands. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. First landed on by Sir Hubert Wilkins, on Jan. 11, 1939, in a party from the *Wyatt Earp*, during Ellsworth's last expedition to Antarctica. They left records wrapped in a copy of the Australian geographical magazine, *Walkabout*. An ANARE party led by Bruce Stinear recovered these on May 10, 1957, and thus named the rocks. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Bahía Walker *see* **Walker Bay**

Cap Walker *see* **Walker Point**

[1]**Cape Walker** *see* **Walker Point**

[2]**Cape Walker**. 72°33' S, 95°57' W. An ice-covered cape forming the SE end of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Edward Keith Walker, Sr. (b. Oct. 3, 1904, Portland, Maine. d. Sept. 25, 1988), captain of the *Canisteo*, the tanker of OpHJ 1946-47. He retired as a rear admiral.

[1]**Mount Walker** *see* **Mount Siple**

[2]**Mount Walker**. 64°49' S, 62°01' W. A snow-covered mountain, rising to about 2350 m from the NE section of Forbidden Plateau, near the head of Rozier Glacier, and 3 km S of the head of Blanchard Glacier, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955, plotted in 64°48' S, 62°03' W, and photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Richard Walker (q.v.), of the *Discovery II*. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. The feature has since been replotted. The British Army Antarctic Expedition of 2004-05 were the first to climb this peak.

Point(e) Walker *see* **Walker Point**

Punta Walker *see* **Walker Point**

Walker, Alexander John "A.J." b. June 22, 1874, in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, the illegitimate son of Helen Walker by a gentleman named Mr. Robb. Curiously, 6 years later, Helen's sister, Isabella, also had a child, Elizabeth, by a gentleman named Mr. Robb. Young Alick grew up using that name, but had mutated into Alexander J. Walker by the time he became a ship's stoker as a teenager. He was an able seaman, skinman and lampman on ScotNAE 1902-04. On his return to Peterhead he married Hanna Molt Cowap on Sept. 23, 1904. He married again, in Glasgow, on April 17, 1919, to Mary Alice Hayden, and died in Killester, Dublin, on Oct. 23, 1946.

Walker, John. Captain of the *John*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season, and again for the 1821-22 season (*see also* **Kincaid, Thomas**). The first season he took 12,000 fur seal skins, and also provided George Powell with descriptions and sketches of the southern shores of the islands in the South Shetlands for use in Powell's chart of 1822. He reported 30 American vessels in the South Shetlands in the 1820-21 season.

Walker, John Dargie. b. Oct. 31, 1873, Dundee, son of Samuel Walker and his wife Elizabeth Harvey. A merchant seaman and whaler, he married Ann, and they lived in Dundee. He was an able seaman on the *Discovery*, 1901-04, and, after a season in Antarctica, he returned to the UK on the *Morning* (as did Shackleton), in 1903. His nephew, also named John Dargie Walker, was a ship's engineer who died on active service during World War II.

Walker, Paul Thomas. b. Aug. 18, 1934, Los Angeles. Glaciologist in Greenland in 1956, then at Ellsworth Station in Antarctica, during IGY, 1957-58. He was a member of the first party to visit the Dufek Massif in Dec. 1957. He had to pull out of the Ellesmere Island Shelf Expedition to the Arctic in 1959, and died on Nov. 9, 1959, in Pasadena.

Walker, Richard. b. 1904. He was promoted to sub lieutenant, RNR, in 1931, and was 2nd officer (and lieutenant) on the *Discovery II*, 1933-35, and 1st officer, 1935-37. By 1942, he was a lieutenant commander.

Walker, Richard Simon "Dick." He joined BAS in 1969, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base T in 1970. He wintered-over at Fossil Bluff Station in 1971, as general assistant, tractorman, and base leader, and during that winter broke his thigh while sledging down a steep slope. He did a third winter, at Halley Bay Station in 1973, again as a diesel electric mechanic.

Walker, Robert. b. 1846. Mate on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Walker, William Archibald "Archie." Some knew him as "Jock." b. 1923, Glencoe, Argyllshire. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a general assistant and meteorological assistant, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1950, and at Base F in 1951.

Walker, William McCreary. b. Sept. 2, 1813, Baltimore, son of Samuel P. Walker and his wife Caroline Hite Lee. He entered the U.S. Navy on Nov. 1, 1827, as a midshipman, and on June 10, 1833, became a passed midshipman. On Dec. 8, 1838, he was promoted to lieutenant, and went on USEE 1838-42. At Tierra del Fuego, on the way down to Antarctica, in 1838, he replaced the previous captain of the *Flying Fish*. He himself was replaced as commander of that vessel by Lt. Pinckney. On Sept. 14, 1855, he was promoted to commander, and on July 16, 1862, during the Civil War, was promoted to captain, commanding the *De Soto* throughout the war. The most successful of the blockaders, he captured more prizes than any other skipper during the war. He died of heart disease on Nov. 19, 1866, in a NYC hospital.

Walker Bay. 62°38' S, 60°41' W. Between John Beach and Hannah Point, along the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. This bay was known to the early 19th-century sealers, who tended to use the name Elephant Bays to refer collectively to this bay, South Bay, and False Bay (*see* **Elephant Bays**). This bay was charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930-31, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for John Walker. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Bahía Walker. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Walker Cirque. 79°32' S, 156°31' E. A prominent, glacier-filled cirque at the W side of the terminus of McCleary Glacier, opening to Darwin Glacier near the head, in the Cook Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Carlton Walker, facilities, maintenance, and construction supervisor for Raytheon Polar Services, at Pole Station during the time USAP was modernizing the station.

Walker Glacier. 77°20' S, 160°37' E. An attenuated glacier flowing NE in Caffin Valley, and closely following the E side of Gibson Spur, in the Willett Range, and terminating in Barwick Valley just before it reaches the S flank of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Sept. 12, 2005, for geologist Barry Walker, who made 3 trips to this area with VUWAE (1979-80, 1981-82, and 1982-83). He was the field leader for basement geology studies at Mount Bastion. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2006.

Walker Mountains. 72°13' S, 99°02' W. A range of peaks and nunataks mostly composed of quartz-diorite-gneiss, most of which are steep-sloped and ice-covered, and, although the individual features within the range are somewhat scattered and quite well separated one from the other, the range, nevertheless, trends roughly E-W, to form the axis, or spine, of Thurston Island. Mount Dowling, Mount Noxon, Mount Simpson, Mount Leech, Mount Hubbard, Mount Kazukaitis, Mount Hawthorne, Mount Bramhall, Mount Borgeson, Dickens Peak, Parker Peak, Smith Peak, and Low Nunataks are in this group. Discovered on Feb. 27, 1940 by Byrd on a flight from the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41, and named by him as the Demas Mountains (for Pete Demas). Re-named by US-ACAN in 1952, for Lt. William M. Walker, of the old Wilkes expedition. Originally plotted in 72°07' S, 99°00' W, they have since been replotted.

Walker Nunatak. 67°55' S, 63°15' E. A small nunatak, about 9 km SE of Dallice Peak, and 16 km E of Branson Nunatak, on the E edge of the Framnes Mountains, in the Central Masson Range of Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1962, and seen by an ANARE dog-sledge party led by Ian Landon-Smith in Jan. 1963, while they were on their way from the Amery Ice Shelf to Mawson Station. Named by ANCA for Kevin George Walker (known as George, or "Mumbles"; b. April 13, 1927), who wintered-over as assistant cook, handyman, dog handler, and field equipment officer at Mawson Station in 1962, and who was also a member of Landon-Smith's sledge party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Walker was in the Prince Charles Mountains in 1969-70. On Feb. 19, 1970 he was returned in a Medevac to Mawson and operated on for appendicitis.

Walker Peak. 82°38' S, 53°13' W. A sharp peak, rising to 1495 m, it marks the SW extremity of the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Moun-

tains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground in 1965-66 by the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from all these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Paul T. Walker. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Walker Point. 61°09' S, 54°42' W. A point, 5 km SW of Cape Valentine, it forms the S point of the E coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821, it appears on Powell's chart of 1822, as Walker's Point, named, probably by Powell, probably for Capt. John Walker. It appears as Point Walker on an 1839 British chart, and also on Frank Wild's 1923 map. On the 1838 chart of FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Pointe Walker, but as Cap Walker on their 1842 map, and even as Pointe Walter (sic) in certain editions. On British translations of the French maps, it might also be seen as Cape Walker. It appears on a British chart of 1940 as Walker Point, and on a 1949 British chart, with the same name, but with the coordinates 61°08' S, 54°38' W. US-ACAN accepted the name Walker Point in 1952, with the coordinates 61°08' S, 54°46' W, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Walker Point on a British chart of 1962, but with the coordinates 61°06' S, 54°38' W. On Nov. 3, 1971, UK-APC amended the coordinates to 61°08' S, 54°42' W, and US-ACAN conformed to this. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Punta Walker, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also call it Punta Walker. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Walker Ridge. 72°34' S, 168°22' E. A high mountain ridge between Stafford Glacier and Coral Sea Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for English-born Dr. Eric Arthur Walker (1910-1995), president of Penn State, president of the National Academy of Engineering, and chairman of the National Science Board (USA), 1964-66 (he had been a board member since 1960).

Walker Rocks. 76°14' S, 161°36' E. A group of high rocks, 5 km in extent, 5 km SW of Mount Murray, near the mouth of Mawson Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Carson B. Walker, utilitiesman at Pole Station in 1961. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Walker Spur. 85°01' S, 91°12' W. A notable rock spur forming the E side of Compton Valley, in the N part of the Ford Massif, in the Thiel Mountains. Named by Pete Bermel and Art Ford, co-leaders of the U.S. Thiel Mountains party which surveyed here in 1960-61, for Capt. Joseph G. Walker, USMC, a VX-6 pilot here that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Walker Valley. 70°41' S, 67°33' E. A large, wide, snow-filled valley, immediately W of the Manning Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Mumbles Walker (*see* **Walker Nunatak**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Walker's Point *see* **Walker Point**

The Wall. 69°24' S, 76°23' E. A steep ridge, like a high wall blocking the flow of ice from the S, in the Larsemann Hills, just to the SW of the Russian base Progress 1. Named descriptively by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Hunan Shan.

Cadena Wall *see* **Wall Range**

Wall Peak. 71°03' S, 65°23' E. The largest and northernmost of a group of 3 sharply defined mountains, about 8 km SE of the Husky Massif, and about 30 km E of Mount Hicks, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named by ANCA for Brian Henry Wall, South Australian ionosphere physicist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Wall Range. 64°49' S, 63°22' W. It is actually a ridge, 5 km long, with steep wall-like cliffs and jagged peaks, the highest being 1095 m above sea level (Mount Wheat), and runs NE-SW from Thunder Glacier to Channel Glacier, in the central part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen and mapped in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and surveyed in 1944 by Port Lockroy personnel of Operation Tabarin, who gave it this name. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and it appears on a 1950 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1959 British chart. It was re-surveyed in 1955 by Fids from Base N. The N end of this feature appears incorrectly as Copper Peak (q.v.) on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1960. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Cadena Wall (which means the same thing).

Wall Rock. 83°08' S, 56°57' W. Rising to 980 m, 6 km N of Robbins Nunatak, at the N end of the Schmidt Hills, in the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for John Wall, a member of the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit (q.v.), here in 1957-58. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Wall Valley. 77°29' S, 160°51' E. An upland valley next W of Virginia Valley, and next E of Priscu Valley, it opens N to McKelvey Valley, in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Minotaur Pass is at its head, between Apollo Peak and Mount Electra. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Diana Wall, of the Natural Resources Ecology Laboratory, at Colorado State University at Fort Collins, who was a USA soils biologist in the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 13 field seasons from 1989 to 2002. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Wallabies Nunataks. 81°12' S, 156°20' E. A large group of nunataks near the Polar Plateau, 16 km NE of the All-Blacks Nunataks, at the E side of Byrd Névé, about 44 km NW of Mount Albert Markham. Discovered by NZGSAE 1960-61, and named by them for the famous NZ rugby team. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Cabo Wallace *see* **Cape Wallace**

Cap Wallace *see* **Cape Wallace**

Cape Wallace. 63°14' S, 62°12' W. Marks the NW end of Low Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, and named by him (although no one knows for whom). It appears on the expedition's charts, and also on an 1839 British chart. It appears as Cap Wallace, on a 1902 chart made up by de Gerlache (based on his work during BelgAE 1897-99), and there is an Argentine reference to it in 1908, as Cabo Wallace. Everything was fine at that point, but then, on the Discovery Expeditions chart of 1933, it was confused with Cape Garry, and that error carried over into US-ACAN accepting the name Cape Wallace in 1952, but giving it to what is now Cape Garry. UK-APC did the same on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, on a British chart of 1957, and in the 1962 British gazetteer. Finally, on July 21, 1976, the name was applied by UK-APC to the right cape, and US-ACAN followed suit. The Chileans call it Cabo Wallace. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Mount Wallace. 85°39' S, 151°24' W. Rising to 1490 m, in the Tapley Mountains, at the S side of the mouth of Roe Glacier at the junction with Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for J. Allen Wallace, Jr., U.S. Weather Bureau meteorological technician who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1960.

Wallace, Joseph William, Jr. b. Feb. 23, 1914, Spokane, Wash., son of British immigrant Joseph William Wallace, an insurance agent, and his wife Florence Mitchell. As a child, Joe Jr. was raised partly at Haller Lake, just outside Seattle, and in the 1920s, Doc Wallace took the family to Temescal, Riverside County, Calif., where he became a chiropractor at a health resort. Florence became a nurse at the same resort. Joe Jr. joined the U.S. Navy, and was a yeoman 1st class on the *Bear*, during USAS 1939-41. For the 2nd half of the expedition, he was promoted to chief yeoman. He died on July 29, 1969, in Riverside.

Wallace, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wallace Rock. 75°55' S, 128°27' W. A rock outcrop 1.5 km E of Peter Nunatak, and 8 km NW of Mount Petras, at the SE extremity of the McCuddin Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1969. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for James W. "Jim" Wallace (b. Jan. 14, 1934, Lima, Ohio), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1952, and who was chief utilities man who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965 and 1969. He retired from the Navy in April 1977.

Cape Wallaston *see* **Cape Neumayer**, **Cape Wollaston**

Wallend Glacier. 64°58' S, 62°13' W. A

deeply entrenched glacier which flows eastward from the Forbidden Plateau into Green Glacier, on the Oscar II Coast, in the N part of Graham Land. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955. So named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, because it is walled in on 3 sides by the escarpment of the Forbidden Plateau. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Waller Hills. 72°46' S, 68°18' E. A group of rock outcrops in the N part of the Mawson Escarpment, N of Rofe Glacier. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, 1958, 1960, and 1973. Named by ANCA for John Keith Waller (b. 1914; known as Keith, or Sir Keith after he was knighted), assistant secretary of the Australian Department of External Affairs, 1953-57.

Cape Walleston *see* **Cape Wollaston**

Wallin, William Richard "Dick." b. June 16, 1907, Stroud Cottage, Cold Ash, Thatcham, near Newbury, Berks, son of William James Wallin and his wife Eliza Hamblin. He moved to the Falkland Islands in 1925, and married a local girl, Violet Caroline Lanning, in Stanley, on Sept. 7, 1929. In 1945 he joined FIDS as handyman, and wintered-over at Base D in 1946 and 1947. He then became chief steward on the *John Biscoe*, and left the Falklands in 1953, with his wife, back to the UK, arriving in Southampton on Jan. 20, 1953, on the *Alcantara*. He died in Southampton at the end of 1976, and Violet died in Kingsclere, Hants, in 1989.

Walling, J. Seaman on the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30.

Wallis, James. Carpenter on Cook's voyage of 1772-75. Afterwards, he became carpenter on the *Firm*.

Wallis, Percy J. b. Sawyers Bay, NZ. Sailmaker from Dunedin on the first part of ByrdAE 1928-30. He went down on the *Eleanor Bolling*, but transferred to the *City of New York*, being told that he was going to be a member of the wintering-over party (this did not happen, in the end). He went back to NZ on the *City of New York*, on Feb. 22, 1929. On Jan. 5, 1930, he left for Antarctica again, on the *City of New York*.

Wallis Glacier. 71°14' S, 168°15' E. Nearly 30 km long (the New Zealanders say about 24 km long), in the NW part of the Admiralty Mountains, it flows N and then NW to coalesce with the lower portions of Dennistoun Glacier and Nash Glacier just before all three reach the sea just E of Cape Scott, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Staff Sgt. Nathaniel Wallis, USAF (*see* **Deaths**, 1958). NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wallis Nunataks. 66°52' S, 55°39' E. Four nunataks with steep rock faces on their S and E sides, and with ice banked up behind them on the N and W sides, 6 km (the Australians say about 9 km) ENE of Mount Storegutt, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1954-66. First visited by Dave Trail's ANARE party on Feb. 22, 1965. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for Graham R. Wallis, geologist on the *Nella Dan* in 1965, on an expedition led by Phil Law. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Wallnerspitze. 74°18' S, 9°44' W. Named by the Germans. This seems to be the same feature the Norwegians call Vikenegga, in Milorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range of Queen Maud Land.

The Wallows. 60°42' S, 45°37' W. A low-lying area, 0.5 km S of Berry Head, between Starfish Cove and Heywood Lake, in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. It is sheltered by low ridges on all sides, and has a small freshwater pond in the middle of it. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and re-surveyed in 1947 by FIDS, who so named it because most of the moulting elephant seals wallow here in the summer. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Walmsley, Aaron *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Walnum. 72°06' S, 24°10' E. A large mountain rising to 2870 m, 6 km E of Mount Widerøe, between Gunnestad Glacier and Jennings Glacier, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Included on this mountain are the following features: Høgryggen, Verheyefjellet, Svindlandfjellet, Smalegga Ridge, Blaiklockfjellet, and Deromfjellet. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Walnumfjellet, for Ragnvald Walnum (1883-1953), former chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Board, who prepared an ice chart of Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Walnum in 1952. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47.

Walnumfjella *see* **Mount Walnum**

Walnumfjellet *see* **Mount Walnum**

Walsee. 62°10' S, 58°57' W. A little lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Walsh, Don. b. Nov. 2, 1931, Berkeley, Calif. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1954, was in the U.S. Navy from 1948 to 1975, 14 of those years being at sea, mostly in submarines, in the Korean war and in Vietnam, where he commanded a sub from 1968 to 1970. It is as a naval researcher and explorer that he is most famous, being commander of the bathyscaphe *Trieste* from 1959 to 1962, in 1960 descending in the *Trieste* to the Challenger Deep with Jacques Piccard. In 1955 he made the first of 10 trips to the Arctic, and, in 1970-71, the first of 16 trips to Antarctica. In 1971-72, he was special assistant to the assistant secretary of the Navy, for research and development. He retired as a captain in 1975, and became dean of marine programs and professor of marine engineering at the University of Southern California, and developed USC's Institute for Marine and Coastal Studies. In 1983 he went into private business.

Walsh, John Stanley. A bus driver, who joined FIDS in 1956, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base D in 1957 and 1958.

Walsh Glacier. 69°33' S, 158°45' E. A tributary glacier which flows ENE along the S side of the Goodman Hills, to enter the lower part of Tomilin Glacier, in the central part of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Gary Walsh, USARP biologist at Hallett Station in 1968-69. ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Walsh Knob. 72°13' S, 96°03' W. A small but distinctive ice-covered elevation rising midway along the S side of Lofgren Peninsula, in the E part of Thurston Island. It has a rounded appearance, except for a cliff at the S side. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for R.W. Walsh, USN, photographer's mate in the Central Task Group during OpHJ 1946-47.

Walsh Nunatak. 73°09' S, 63°11' W. Rising to about 1600 m, N of the head of Haines Glacier, 13 km SW of Mount Axworthy, on the W side of the Dana Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for biologist John J. Walsh, a member of the Palmer Station-*Eastwind* expedition of 1965-66. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Walsh Spur. 72°40' S, 169°22' E. A pointed rock spur 6 km E of Mount Northampton, it forms the W side of the terminus of Whitehall Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from NZGSAE 1957-58 ground surveys, and from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1973, for Don Walsh.

Rocas Walsham *see* **Walsham Rocks**

Walsham Rocks. 64°50' S, 64°32' W. Two rocks, 1.5 km E of Buff Island, near the W mouth of Bismarck Strait, S of Anvers Island, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. Mapped by the *Iquique*, during ChilAE 1947, and named respectively Islote Edgardo and Islote Jorge by the captain of that ship, Ernesto González Navarrete, for his sons Edgardo and Jorge. Surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit in 1956-57, and named collectively on July 7, 1959, by UK-APC, as Walsham Rocks, for one of the survey recorders in this unit, able seaman John "Wally" Walsham, RN. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. In 1947 the Chileans grouped these rocks together with Buff Island, and called the whole group Islotes Buff. However, by 1962, they had changed their mind, and began to use the collective name, Rocas Walsham, even though they also name the two (Edgardo and Jorge) separately as well. Buff Island had, for them, become Islote Buff. The overall group concept of Islotes Buff, however, impressed the Argentines, and they adopted it.

Mount Walshe. 86°11' S, 152°15' W. A bare rock peak, rising to 2050 m, at the N side of Bartlett Glacier where it joins Scott Glacier, in the S part of the Hays Mountains, in the Queen

Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Edward Canice Walshe, Jr. (b. May 5, 1925. d. June 14, 1997, Norfolk, Va.), serving in Antarctica on the *Arneb* in 1957-58 and 1958-59. He was back in 1966-67, on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Pointe Walter *see* **Walker Point**

Walter, Rolf. b. Norway. He went to sea, and became a whaling gunner. He was skipper of the *Thorgaut*, 1930-31.

Walter Glacier. 69°17' S, 70°26' W. Flows ENE, merging with the S side of Moran Glacier, to enter Schokalsky Bay, in the extreme NE part of Alexander Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Howard John Walter (b. Oct. 28, 1931, Buffalo, NY), who joined the U.S. Navy in Sept. 1950, and who was VXE-6 commander of LC-130 Hercules aircraft during OpDF 1970 and OpDF 1971. He retired from the Navy in Nov. 1974. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980. Originally plotted in 69°17' S, 70°21' W, then in 69°17' S, 70°24' W, it has since been replotted.

Walter Kohler Range *see* **Kohler Range**

The *Walter Rau*. A 13,752-ton German whaler, built in 1937 by Deutsche Werft, in Hamburg, for Rau Neusser Oelwerke. She was in Antarctic waters in 1937-38 and 1938-39. From 1940 to 1945 she was a depot ship stationed at Gdynia, and in Nov. 1945 was in the UK. In Dec. 1946 she was in Norway when Anders Jahre bought her and renamed her *Kosmos IV* (q.v.)

Walters Peak. 85°39' S, 128°45' W. A sharp peak, rising to 2430 m, on the spur descending the N slope of the Wisconsin Range between Faure Peak and Lentz Buttress. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. Cdr. Robert E. Walters, USN, who wintered-over at McMurdo in 1960.

Waltham, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

The *Walther Herwig*. West German Fisheries research ship, named for the famous Prussian lawyer of the 19th century, and skippered by Theodor Frerichs and Edwin Littkemann, and which, with the *Julius Foch*, made a krill and fish research expedition to the Bellingshausen Sea in 1977-78. She was in Antarctic waters again, in 1980-81, skippered by Capt. Littkeman, and took down the first West German Antarctic Expedition. She also took part in BIOMASS that season, with the *Meteor*. She was part of the West German Antarctic Expeditions of 1984-85 (skippers Littkemann and Capt. Hohengarten).

Mount Walton. 72°29' S, 160°18' E. A sharp, bare mountain, rising to 2460 m, midway between Oona Cliff and Mount Chadwick, in the Outback Nunataks, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Fred W. Walton, geomagnetist and seismologist at Pole Station in 1968.

Walton, Austen Nevil. b. Sept. 5, 1923, in North Bierley, Yorks, son of Fred S. Walton and his wife Fanny C. Butterfield. He joined FIDS in 1949, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1950 and 1951. He died in July 2001, in Slough, Berks.

Walton, David Winston Harris. b. Aug. 25, 1945, Fylde, Lancs. BAS botanist at Signy Island Station from Oct. 1967 to April 1968; Sept. 1968 to May 1970; and Oct. 1974 to April 1975. In 1974, in Birmingham, he married Sharon A. Cooke. He was also at Signy from Nov. 1981 to March 1984.

Walton, Eric William Kevin. Known as Kevin. b. May 15, 1918, Kobe, Japan, but raised and educated mostly in England, son of missionary Murray Walton and his wife Myra Hebbert. Shackleton's sledge was kept at the school Walton attended, Monkton Combe, and this inspired an interest in Antarctica. A mountain climber (his godfather was Howard Somervell, the Everest climber of the 1920s), he joined the Navy for World War II, as an engineer officer, and was on the *Rodney* for a while, hunting the *Bismarck*. It was on this ship that he heard a sermon by Launcelot Fleming, who had been a member of BGLE 1934-37, and this further inspired young Walton. He took part in the Battle of the Barents Sea, and was highly decorated. He was a temporary lieutenant, RN (his parents were living at the Vicarage, Bromley, Kent), when he joined FIDS in 1945 as an engineer, and he wintered over at Base E in 1946 and 1947. In 1946 he rescued fellow FIDS member John Tonkin from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier, and was awarded the Albert Medal (which was later called the George Cross). In 1948 he returned to Port Stanley, where he caught the *Lafonia* back to London, arriving there on April 21, 1948. Shortly after his return to England he married Ruth Yule. He was back in South Georgia for 7 months, and did a variety of jobs, including Outward Bound instructor and SIS (i.e., MI5) work in the Mediterranean. Father of Jonathan Walton. He celebrated his 90th birthday in 1998, but not his 91st — he died on April 13, 2009.

Walton, Jonathan Launcelot William. b. June 1, 1950, Millom, Cumberland, son of Kevin Walton (q.v. above) and his wife Ruth Yule, and godson of Launcelot Fleming (q.v.). In the late 1960s he was in Canada for a while, then attended Imperial College, London, 1969-72, graduating in civil engineering, after which he joined BAS, and wintered-over as glaciologist and surveyor at Fossil Bluff station in 1974 and 1975 (i.e., from Nov. 1973 to Feb. 1976, an unbroken span of 31 months). He summered at Rothera Station in 1978-79, working at the Rutford Ice Stream. In 1982 he married Wendy-Jane Stephenson, and, for 3 years, was a teacher in Telford, Shropshire. He was back on the Rutford Ice Stream in 1985-86. The fact that he and his father both wintered-over in Antarctica may be unique. He is also the cousin of Paul Goodall-Copestake, who was with BAS in South Georgia in the 1980s. In 1993 he was back in Antarctic waters, as a guest lecturer on the tourist ship *World Discoverer*, and in 1996 and 1998 worked for Adventure Network International, looking for and mapping blue-ice runways in Antarctica.

Walton Heights. 70°15' S, 69°39' W. Rising to about 800 m, at the head of Haydn Inlet, on Alexander Island, they form part of the Douglas Range. Photographed aerially in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48, and mapped from these photos in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Jonathan Walton.

Walton Mountains. 71°12' S, 70°20' W. An isolated chain of 3 predominantly snow-covered mountain masses, rising to about 1450 m (in Mount McArthur), it extends N-S for 40 km from Schubert Inlet (i.e., from about 71°00' S to about 70°20' S), E of Lewis Snowfield, on Alexander Island. Also included in this feature are Palindrome Buttress, Richter Peaks, and Sevier Nunatak. Discovered and photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg in 1936. Photographed again, aerially, in 1940, during USAS 1939-41, and in late 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Finn Ronne named them in 1948 for Lt. Col. Robert C. Walton, U.S. Marine Corps, with the Office of Naval Research, who helped get a ship and naval assistance for RARE 1947-48. The feature appears on Ronne's 1948 map, plotted in 71°15' S, 74°20' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949. It appears on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart with the same coordinates as on the 1948 Ronne map. UK-APC accepted the name on March 2, 1961, with the coordinates 71°10' S, 71°15' W, which is how it had been plotted in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS working from RARE photos. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. On a 1970 USAF chart they appear (erroneously) as Hamilton Mountains.

Walton Peak. 68°09' S, 66°48' W. A sharp peak rising to 825 m, 3 km N of Mount Rhamnus, between that mountain and Northeast Glacier, it is, in fact, part of the irregular ridge separating Northeast Glacier from Neny Fjord, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and again by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. for Kevin Walton. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Walts Cliff. 76°01' S, 135°42' W. A rock cliff that can be seen for miles, it marks the NE base of Mount Berlin, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Dennis Shelby Walts (b. 1944), National Weather Service meteorologist at Pole Station in 1970.

Wanda Glacier. 62°06' S, 58°21' W. Flows out of Krakow Ice Field, between Smok Hill and the Warkocz Hills, at Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for their legendary princess, daughter of Prince Krak (*see* **Krak Glacier**).

Île Wandel *see* **Booth Island**

Wandel Island *see* **Booth Island**

Wandel Peak. 65°05' S, 64°00' W. Rising to 980 m, it is the highest peak on Booth Island (formerly named Wandel Island), 0.8 km S of Gourdon Peak, in the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the coast of Graham Land. Named in order to preserve the name Wandel in the area. *See* **Booth Island** for history. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971.

The *Wanderer*. Stonington sealer, under the command of Walter Chesebro, in the Falklands, South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys, and the South Shetlands, for the 1880-81 season. On Oct. 16, 1881, while going back south for a return trip, she was wrecked at the Falklands, and her crew were saved by the *Mary E. Higgins*, commanded by Ben Rogers.

Wanderer Automatic Weather Station. An American AWS, installed on Iceberg B-15A, in Oct. 2003.

Wandering albatrosses *see* **Albatrosses**

Wang, Edmund. b. 1877, Tønsberg, Norway. He went to sea at 17, and by 1915 was a sailor working for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, plying between Liverpool and Buenos Aires on the *Desna*. He was skipper of the whaling ship *Teie*, in Antarctic waters in 1920-21. He moved to Oslo, married Anna, and went to work for Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, of Tønsberg, and on April 5, 1924, at Hamburg, signed on as skipper of Wilhelmsen's ship *La Habra*, bound for New York. He was still on the *La Habra* as it made the run from Antwerp to San Francisco in 1926. On June 14, 1934, at Oslo, still with the Wilhelmsen Line, he signed on as skipper of the *Talisman*, for her trip to Buenos Aires and New York, and was still plying the American seas in 1936, and then transferred to the *Pilsudski*. He was then living in Oslo.

Wange, Hans L. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1919, 1922

Wangennabben. 74°42' S, 11°54' W. A mountain crag close by Bieringmulen, in Skjønsbergskarvet, in the SW part of Sivorgfjella, in the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Johan Wangen (b. 1882), railway engineer, who transported great amounts of equipment and weapons from Sweden to the central Resistance groups in Oslo during World War II.

Wangjing Dao. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Wanglong Yan. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. A rock on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Wangzi Shan. 69°26' S, 76°01' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Wanigans. Modern, boxlike refuge shelters usually made of plywood, and containing survival food and clothing.

Mount Wanous. 84°52' S, 62°20' W. A prominent, bare, conical mountain, rising to 1660 m, 7.5 km E of Pierce Peak, at the NE edge of the Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard E. Wanous (b. 1939), University of Wisconsin student, and USARP geophysicist in that area for the Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66. He had spent the 1963-64 summer season in Antarctica, as well, and then gone straight to the North Pole in 1964. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Îles Wanwermans *see* **Wauwermans Islands**

The *War Baby*. A 62-foot American aluminum ocean-racing sloop, custom-designed by Sparkman and Stevens, and built by Palmer and Johnson in 1972, for Lynn Williams, as the *Dora IV*. The vessel was sold to Ted Turner, and became the *Tenacious*, and was sold again, to Warren James Brown, of Bermuda, who renamed her *War Baby*, and skippered her to the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1986-87.

Waratah Islands. 67°24' S, 47°25' E. Two small islands close to a coastal outcrop on the W side of Casey Bay, just off the coast of Enderby Land, about 1.5 km NW of the Hannan Ice Shelf. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA for the Australian native plant, waratah (*Telopea truncata*). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Warburton Ledge. 80°13' S, 157°47' E. A massive, flat, ice-covered, steep-sided ridge, at an elevation of about 3200 m above sea level, 6 km E of Mount McClintock, in the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Joseph A. Warburton, of the Desert Research Institute, at the University of Nevada at Reno, USARP scientist in charge of the RISP (Ross Ice Shelf Project) meteorological program, 1974-75. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Glaciar Ward *see* [1]**Ward Glacier**

[1]**Mount Ward**. 67°47' S, 62°49' E. An isolated peak, rising to 1030 m above sea level, in the S part of the North Masson Range, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in 1930 by BANZARE. First climbed in Jan. 1956, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA on Sept. 4, 1956, for John Livingstone "Jack" Ward, radio operator who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also wintered at Macquarie Island in 1950.

[2]**Mount Ward**. 71°36' S, 66°57' W. Rising to about 800 m at the NE end of Steeple Peaks, S of the Batterbee Mountains, near George VI Sound, in western Palmer Land. On Dec. 23, 1947, during a flight by RARE 1947-48, a high mountain was seen S and E of the Batterbees, and plotted in 71°55' S, 66°00' W. Ronne named it Mount Ward, for Wendell Wadsworth "W.W." Ward (1894-1978), of Beaumont, Tex., editor of the Beaumont *Journal*, and a supporter of RARE. No such peak exists, not in those coordinates anyway, and in 1947 US-ACAN selected this one to be the one the expedition saw. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

[3]**Mount Ward**. 85°40' S, 167°10' E. A rock peak, rising to 3213 m, 5 km SE of Davis Nunataks, and about 14 km SE of Mount Nimrod, it is a S outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for Sir Joseph George Ward (1856-1930), prime minister of NZ, 1906-12, and again 1928-30, a supporter of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ward, Basil Chrystie Matthias. b. June 6, 1915, Dovercourt, Essex, son of Lt. Col. Harold Matthias A. Ward and his wife Kathleen Frances Underwood. He joined the RN in 1932, as an officer cadet, was promoted to sub lieutenant in 1936, served on the minesweeper *Stoke*, in the Mediterranean, and was on the *Duncan* for a China cruise, during which he was promoted to lieutenant. He served on destroyers during World War II, being highly decorated, and in 1943 was given command of the MTB *Wasp*. On Feb. 9, 1946 he was promoted to commander, and on April 2, 1953 was given command of the *St Austell Bay*, of which he was the commander for the pleasant contretemps with the Argentines in the South Shetlands in March 1954 (*see* **The *St Austell Bay***). In 1953 he married Mavis Barbara "Genie" Stewart (née Leapman). He latter skippered the *President*, and retired in 1958. He died in London in 1970.

Ward, Derek George. Meteorologist at the Met Office, who went on the 2nd and 3rd parts (i.e., 1956-58 and 1957-59) of the British Royal Society Expedition, and wintered-over at Halley Bay in 1957 and 1958 as meteorologist, seismologist, glaciologist, and geomagnetician.

Ward, Edward Michael d'Invilliers "Ed." b. Oct. 16, 1918, Germantown, Pa., son of Raymond Cyril Ward (who worked for the city of Philadelphia Department of Highways) and Adelaide d'Invilliers. In 1938 he joined the Marine Reserve Corps, and was a corporal when he transferred to the Naval Reserve, as an aviator ensign, in May 1941, and flew seaplanes in the Atlantic and Pacific fleets during World War II. After the war he became a regular naval officer, and in Jan. 1946 was assigned to the Office of Naval Research, and went to Alaska as officer in charge of Project SPAM (Special Alaskan Magnetic Survey). In 1947 he was back there heading Project Volcano, in 1951 headed Project Skijump I, and in 1952 was on Project Skijump II, flying on all these missions. He met Admiral Byrd while at the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, and in Sept. 1954 Admiral Dufek asked him to be Air Operations Officer for the fledgling Task Force 43. On Jan. 5, 1955 he was given the task of recruiting for VX-6, the air arm of Task Force 43, and on Jan. 11, 1955 was taken off Dufek's staff and re-assigned to VX-6. On Jan. 17, 1955 he reported to the new VX-6 headquarters on the Patuxent River, as acting commanding officer of the new outfit, and for three weeks he "was" VX-6. There was no one else. He wanted to command VX-6, but in April 1955 Gordon Ebbe got the job. Instead Ward looked after Patuxent, as operations officer, and because his wife Marilyn (Hesser) was having problems with the birth of their 5th child, he didn't make it south for OpDF I (1955-56). In Feb. 1956, when the Otter disappeared in Antarctica and a Neptune set out

from the Patuxent via South America to rescue it, but crashed in Venezuela, Ward and Ed Frankiewicz flew down to Trinidad to pick up the survivors of the downed Neptune and bring them back to Maryland. He did not get to Antarctica until OpDF II (1956-57), when he was executive officer of VX-6 and pilot of an R5D. He flew the third plane in from NZ (a Skymaster) to McMurdo on Oct. 18, 1956 (*see* that date under **Operation Deep Freeze II**). He returned to the USA in March 1957 and became CO of VU-4, a utility flying squadron. He never did polar work again. He retired in 1970, to Ocean City, NJ, where he died on Aug. 22, 2006.

Ward, Frederic George "Fred." b. 1901, Melbourne, son of Arthur Thomas Ward and his wife Jane Rosina Cairns. Able seaman on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE, 1929-31.

Ward, Herbert George V. "Digger." b. Aug. 13, 1908, Portsmouth. Chief engineer on the *John Biscoe* from 1948 to 1955, and on the second *John Biscoe* from 1959 to 1962. His view of the perfect life was, "9 months away on the ship, 3 months back with the wife." He died in Hounslow, London, in 1978.

Ward, John Livingstone "Jack." b. Oct. 1, 1920. Radio telegraphist at Mawson Station in 1955. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1950.

Ward, Michael *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Ward, Stanley Molyneux "Staff." b. 1935, Edmonton, London, son of Stanley Ward and his wife Kitty Molyneux, later of Palmer's Green. He did his national service in the RAF, where he learned to be a radio operator, and in 1955 joined FIDS as a radio operator, in October of that year leaving Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley. He wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1956, and in 1957 transferred to the FIDS radio station in the Falklands. He was drowned on April 1, 1958, while swimming at Port Stanley.

Ward, Walter Stephen Peter "Steve." b. Jan. 15, 1920, Doncaster, Yorks, son of lawyer George S. Ward and his wife Ivy O. Allen. His parents called him Peter. He went to Leeds University, trained to be a lawyer, but World War II got in the way. He was in Singapore when it fell, but got out and went to India, where he married Hetty. His interests were theatre and chamber music, and after the war, back in England, his father staked him to a year as an actor. In 1949, in rep at Bromley, he met actress Faith Rogers, and they were married (after his divorce from Hetty) on May 16, 1950, in Kensington. In 1951 he went to sea as a radio operator in the Merchant Navy, but the following year settled down to a government job in Slough. He joined FIDS in 1952, and was base leader at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1953. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and caught the Danish vessel *Hanne* (on charter to FIDS), arriving back in London on May 23, 1954, back to his job in Slough, and in 1956 was offered a job in Ottawa by the Canadian government, to do with naval statistics. He had been in Newfoundland with the theatre, in the late 40s. He went to Canada in the fall of 1956, and Faith followed with the children in April 1957. Soon after this Ward was in the Canadian Arctic, where he ran into his old FIDS friend Helier Robinson. From 1965 the Wards lived in Halifax, NS, then back to Ottawa for two years, then to Halifax again. In 1978 they decided to return to England, Faith going back that year, and Stephen at Christmastime 1979. But it didn't work, and in 1980 they returned to Halifax, Steve retiring in 1981. He died on Aug. 7, 2001, in Halifax.

[1]**Ward Glacier**. 67°14' S, 67°24' W. Flows SW into Vallot Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed near its mouth by Fids from Base E in 1947-48, and photographed (in its entirety) aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for William Hallam Ward (1917-1996), British geotechnical engineer and glaciologist who studied glacier flow and mass balance. He was a member of the Imperial College expedition to Jan Mayen Island in 1938; a member of the Arctic Institute of North America expeditions to Baffin Island (in the Arctic) in 1950 and 1953; and secretary of the International Commission of Snow and Ice, 1959-71. US-ACAN did not accept the name until 2006. The Argentines call it Glaciar Ward.

[2]**Ward Glacier**. 78°10' S, 163°27' E. A small glacier between Terminus Mountain and Howchin Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor of BAE 1910-13 for Leonard Keith Ward (1879-1964), assistant government geologist and inspector of mines in Tasmania, 1907-11, and government geologist in South Australia from 1912. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ward Islands. 67°38' S, 69°35' W. Two small islands and a group of rocks that form the S section of the Amiot Islands, off the SW coast of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Herbert G.V. "Digger" Ward (q.v.). US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. Mr. Ward's ship, the *John Biscoe*, assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey unit who surveyed this area in 1963.

Ward Lake. 78°10' S, 163°35' E. A small lake at the snout of Ward Glacier, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor of the Western Journey Party, during BAE 1910-13, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ward Nunataks. 68°07' S, 49°36' E. A linear group of nunataks, 6 km N of Alderdice Peak, in the E part of the Nye Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for David J. "Dave" Ward, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ward Rock. 67°08' S, 51°21' E. A rounded rock exposure, just E of the Howard Hills, in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Fred Ward. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Ward Stream. 78°11' S, 163°42' E. A melt stream flowing from Ward Glacier to Ward Lake, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, in association with the glacier and the lake. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Dec. 1, 1993.

Ward Tower. 80°06' S, 158°33' E. A prominent mountain, rising to 2760 m, 5 km ENE of Mount Aldrich, on the main ridge of the Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Ed Ward. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Ward Valley. 78°10' S, 163°37' E. A valley in the area of Ward Glacier and Ward Lake, on the E side of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. In association with these two features, it was named by US-ACAN in 1964.

Mount Warden. 86°00' S, 146°37' W. A snow-covered peak rising to 2860 m, close SE of Hunt Spur, and surmounting a projecting buttress on the NW face of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) George W. Warden (b. May 8, 1913, St. Louis. d. March 14, 2003, Redmond, Wash.), who joined the U.S. Navy in Dec. 1941, and who was a pilot on OpHJ 1946-47. He retired from the Navy in May 1973. *See also* **Mount Andrews**.

Warden Pass. 80°28' S, 28°20' W. A snow pass trending E-W at an elevation of about 1000 m, S of Flat Top, and connecting the NW side of Fuchs Dome with Stratton Glacier, in the Shackleton Range. Surveyed by BCTAE in Oct. 1957. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Michael Anthony "Mike" Warden (b. 1946, Chippenham, Wilts), BAS general assistant who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1970 and 1971, and who worked in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Originally plotted in 80°28' S, 28°08' W, it has since been replotted.

Warden Rock. 67°32' S, 67°20' W. A rock, 3 km NW of Guardian Rock, on the N side of Bigourdan Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken between 1946 and 1957, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, in association with Guardian Rock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Pasaje Wardle *see* **Wardle Entrance**

Wardle Entrance. 65°27' S, 65°26' W. The small SE entrance to Johannessen Harbor, running NW-SE between Snodgrass Island and Weller Island, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from 1956 aerial photos taken by FIDASE. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Pasaje Wardle.

Mount Ware. 70°27' S, 65°36' E. A moun-

tain, 1.5 km N of the W end of the Martin Massif, and just S of Mount Kerr, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for William R. "Bill" Ware, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Waring Bluff. 73°01' S, 161°05' E. A rock bluff in the N part of the Sequence Hills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for James T. Waring, USN, air controlman at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Warkocz. 62°06' S, 58°19' W. A group of hills, whose elevations range from 100 to 300 m, between Wanda Glacier and Krak Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the warkocz (i.e., "the braid") in the hair of the legendary princess Wanda.

Mount Warner. 77°05' S, 144°00' W. An isolated mountain just S of the head of Arthur Glacier, and 8 km N of Mount Crow, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by USAS 1939-41, and named for Larry Warner. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Warner, Lawrence Allen "Larry." b. April 20, 1914, Monroe, Ohio, son of blacksmith Clarence F. Warner and his wife Mary. He attended Miami University (in Ohio), and, later, while, a geologist at Johns Hopkins University, became part of USAS 1939-41, being stationed at West Base. He led a geological party into the Ford Ranges during that expedition. He retired in 1981 after 35 years as professor of geology at the University of Colorado, and died on Dec. 20, 1991, in Boulder, Colo.

Punta Warnes. 64°02' S, 60°53' W. A point projecting into Curtiss Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the Argentines.

Warning Glacier. 71°32' S, 170°21' E. Flows steeply on the W side of Adare Peninsula into the E part of Robertson Bay, 6 km N of Nameless Glacier, in northern Victoria Land. First charted in 1899 by BAE 1898-1900, and so named by Borchgrevink because the warning snow clouds over this glacier foretold a southerly gale at Cape Adare, his base. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Warnke. 84°20' S, 64°50' W. Rising to 915 m, 5 km NE of Martin Peak, in the Thomas Hills of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965-66, as part of their Pensacola Mountains Project, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Detlef Andreas "Dietz" Warnke (b. 1928, Germany), USARP biologist on the Palmer Station-*Eastwind* expedition of 1965-66, and who was at Palmer Station in 1966-67. He taught geology at California State University East Bay at Hayward, for almost 30 years, and died in San Mateo on Oct. 24, 2008. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. Originally plotted in 84°20' S, 64°55' W, it has since been replotted.

Warnock, John Fleming. b. 1887, Glasgow, son of postal clerk Alexander Fleming Warnock and his wife Mary Smith. He moved to Burnley, Lancs, served as an engineer lieutenant in the Merchant Navy during World War I, and in 1917 married Ethel Turner, a Burnley girl. He was 2nd engineer on the *William Scoresby*, 1935-38. He died in Quebec in 1940, following an accident.

Warnock Islands. 67°12' S, 59°44' E. A group of 4 small offshore islands, 1.5 km S and SW of Dales Island, at the N end of the William Scoresby Archipelago, off the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and named by them for John Warnock. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Warpasgiljo Glacier *see* **Arthur Glacier**

Warr, William George Harry "Bill." b. 1922, Reading, Pa., son of steel mill worker William Irvin Warr and his wife Mabel Mary Gruber. As a petty officer, and aviation machinists's mate 2nd class, USN, he was the mechanic and flight engineer on the Martin Mariner which crashed on Dec. 31, 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47. Warr survived, with only a cut on his head. He returned to Reading and married his schoolteacher, Jean Zwoyer. For 30 years he worked as a roll grinder for Carpenter Technology Corporation, a local steel mill, and after a divorce married Geraldine Habel. But drinking, brought on by guilt at being relatively unhurt after the crash, wrecked the second marriage as well, and Bill died in Feb. 1980, in Reading.

Warr Glacier. 72°11' S, 98°19' W. A broad glacier flowing N into the SW arm of Murphy Inlet, Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Bill Warr.

Mount Warren. 77°43' S, 85°57' W. Rising to 2340 m, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, just N of the turn in Newcomer Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Aviation Master Sgt. Cecil O. Warren, U.S. Marine Corps, in this area on Dec. 14-15, 1959, as navigator on VX-6 photographic flights.

Warren, George William. A man by this name, claiming to have been a signalman on the *Terra Nova*, was alive in Jan. 1956 [the London *Times*]. This may well be the George William Warren, b. Oct. 22, 1882, Rye, Sussex, who was an ordinary seaman in 1901, at Gibraltar, on the *Prince George*.

Warren, Guyon. b. April 19, 1933, Christchurch, NZ, son of Harman Warren and his wife Doris Ruth Minson. Just after joining NZGS he was the assistant geologist who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1957, and who was with the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58. On April 5, 1958 he married Sally Ann Sumpter. He later participated in (more than that, actually; it was through his initiative that the expedition was launched) the Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, but had an accident, when he slid down an ice face on the first outcrop on the first day, and had to be medevac'd with a severely broken leg. It took 9 months to heal. He was president of the NZ Geological Society, 1976-78. He was back in Antarctica, for a visit, in 2000, for the Millennium Project (survivors of BCTAE and IGY). On Oct. 29, 2003, in Nelson, NZ, he was cycling on a motorway when he was hit by a loaded log truck.

Warren, John Thomas "Shortie." b. 1879, Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, son of laborer John Warren and his wife Sarah. In Sydney he was working as a casual laborer on the *Aurora*, during the ship's refit, when he was taken on as able seaman, for BITE 1914-17. He was in charge of tarpaulins, lead lines, and stove fuel. He died in 1945, in Chatswood, in Sydney.

Warren Ice Piedmont. 70°00' S, 68°15' W. On the Rymill Coast, at the N end of George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land, westward of the Traverse Mountains, and bounded to the NW and SE by (respectively) Terminus Nunatak and Riley Glacier, the latter once considered to include this ice piedmont. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E between 1970 and 1973. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Douglas Ernest Warren (1918-1993), (the last) director of surveys in Kenya, 1961-65; and director of Overseas Surveys (DOS), 1968-80, with overall responsibility for British mapping in Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Warren Icefall. 77°33' S, 160°25' E. An icefall entering the S part of Wright Upper Glacier, N of Vortex Col, in the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Alden Warren, geographer with USGS, photographer (scientific and technical) in the preparation of USGS maps of Antarctica, from 1956 onwards. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Warren Island. 67°23' S, 59°36' E. A small island in William Scoresby Bay, close S of the W end of Bertha Island, off the coast of Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered and named by personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936. ANCA accepted the name on July 22, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Warren Nunatak. 79°32' S, 82°50' W. A nunatak, 6 km E of Mount Capley, along the E side of the Nimbus Hills, in the Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Arthur D. Warren, aurora scientist at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Warren Peak. 76°41' S, 159°52' E. A high rock peak SE of Halle Flat, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZ Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for Guyon Warren. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 10, 1966.

Warren Range. 78°28' S, 158°16' E. A range, between 24 and 28 km long, behind (i.e., just W of, and parallel to) the Boomerange Range, in southern Victoria Land. Discovered by the NZ Northern Survey Party in 1957-58, during

BCTAE. They named the highest peak in this range Mount Warren, for Guyon Warren (q.v.), one of their party. As there was already another Mount Warren close by, the name was expanded to take in the whole range. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA also accepted the name.

Warren Ridge. 77°28' S, 169°05' E. Trending NW-SE for 3 km, it rises to about 1100 m at the SW end, and culminates in Dibble Peak, 1.5 km N of Ainley Peak, on the N slope of the Kyle Hills, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Stephen George Warren (b. Sept. 20, 1945, Madison, Wisc.), University of Washington (Seattle) visiting atmospheric scientist and geophysicist with the Australians in 1988-89 and again in 1996, and station leader at Pole Station in 1992. The name was accepted by ANCA on June 19, 2000, and by NZ on Feb. 20, 2001.

Warriner, Anthony "Tony." b. May 24, 1936, Hammersmith, London. Australian radio operator who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1961, at Mawson Station in 1963, at Wilkes Station in 1965, and at Casey Station in 1971. In 1973 he wintered-over at Macquarie Island.

Warriner Island. 68°37' S, 77°54' E. A small island, one of the Donskiye Islands, just off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. The area was re-photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1954, 1957, and 1958, and by SovAE 1956. Named by ANCA on June 28, 1962, for Tony Warriner. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Warrington Island. 66°20' S, 110°28' E. A rocky island, 1.1 km long, immediately S of Pidgeon Island, and about 1 km W of Mitchell Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for William H. Warrington, USN, photographer's mate 3rd class, here on the *Currituck* during OpHJ. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

Wars. The 1982 Falklands War did not touch Antarctica. World War II did. One effect World War II had on the Americans in Antarctica was that it brought a halt to USAS 1939-41. As for the British, they were sending ships to patrol sub-Antarctic waters as early as Dec. 1939. On Jan. 13, 1941 Germans, from their raider *Pinguin*, captured the Norwegian whalers *Ole Wegger*, *Solglimt*, and *Pelagos*. In March that year the armed British merchant cruiser *Queen of Bermuda* destroyed the fuel left in the Hektor Whaling Company tanks on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, thus denying it to the Nazi raiders who used these seas (*see also* **The *Carnarvon Castle***). The British kept the northern Antarctic Peninsula under surveillance, and Deception Island became the scene of a struggle for ownership between Britain and the pro-Nazi Argentines, which resulted in Operation Tabarin (q.v.), in which Britain established military bases here. Then there was the famous and interesting post-war martially-oriented incident, all of which hangs on the fact that both countries have always claimed the Falklands, but also on the inescapable fact that Britain had the big guns. Chile was also mounting a challenge to British authority (not in the Falklands, of course, but definitely in Antarctica), and Guatemala was supporting Chile and Argentina. **Dec. 17, 1947**: The British protested formally against the Argentines' annoying habit of establishing bases in the South Shetlands. **Dec. 23, 1947**: Britain particularly protested the setting up of an Argentine base on Deception Island. **Jan. 28, 1948**: Argentina replied to the British protests, claiming the Falklands and the Dependencies for themselves. **Jan. 26, 1952**: The *John Biscoe* left Port Stanley, in the Falklands, to resupply British Antarctic bases, and, primarily, to drop off a FIDS crew at Hope Bay to re-establish their Base D there (after the fire of 1948). **Jan. 30, 1952**: The *John Biscoe*, after a stop at Deception Island to collect a sledge, and after a few surveying runs, arrived at Hope Bay in the evening, only to find an Argentine party there, under the command of Lt. Emilio L. Díaz. **Jan. 31, 1952**: Bad weather prevented any movement on the part of FIDS. **Feb. 1, 1952**: The Argentines, after issuing a warning (which was ignored) fired machine guns over the heads of the Fids as they attempted to come ashore that morning. The unarmed Fids were then surrounded by men with rifles, and escorted back to the *John Biscoe*. The British government filed an official protest with Buenos Aires, who informed the British that Díaz had acted in error, and that that error had now been rectified. **Feb. 4, 1952**: The Royal Navy frigate *Burghead Bay* was dispatched from the Falklands, carrying the governor, Miles Clifford, and several Fids bound for the different bases. Steaming at 18 knots in foul weather, toward Hope Bay. **Feb. 6, 1952**: The *Burghead Bay* arrived at Hope Bay, guns pointing at the Argentine tug. The Argentines on Deception Island agreed, at that point, to allow the British back into Hope Bay. So, the Fids went back to get on with construction. That day the governor heard that King George had died, and they fired off a 21-gun salute to the new monarch, and a 56-gun salute (at one-minute intervals) to the departed king. **Feb. 11, 1952**: PM Churchill proposed sending in a secret infantry squad. **Feb. 18, 1952**: The British government decided to send in the *Veryan Bay*, with 30 Royal Marines, due to arrive there on April 11, 1952. **Feb. 1953**: Royal Marines landed on Deception Island from the *Snipe*, and dismantled some offending refuge huts — one Chilean and one Argentine — and deported a couple of Argentines to South Georgia. The *Snipe* remained on patrol until mid-April 1953, having been joined in March by the *Bigbury Bay*. The Royal Marines spent 3 months on Deception Island, to make sure that their "territory" was not invaded again by South Americans. In early 1954 Royal Marines spent 4 months on Deception Island, more as training than anything else. Flashing forward to the famous Falkland Islands War of the 1980s, some Britons were captured by Argentine forces on South Georgia in 1982, but nothing happened south of 60°S.

Warszawa Dome. 62°12' S, 58°35' W. An ice dome rising to 450 m, and bounded by Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Bransfield Strait, and Maxwell Bay, in the SW part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, as Warszawa Icefield, for their capital city (it is the Polish name for Warsaw). UK-APC accepted that name on July 8, 2003. US-ACAN accepted the name Warszawa Dome in 2004.

Warszawa Icefield *see* **Warszawa Dome**

Wasa Station. 73°03' S, 13°25' W. A Swedish scientific station at Basen Nunatak, Vestfjella, on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land. Opened during the 1988-89 season, it was joined together with the Finnish Aboa Station in 1991-92, to form an informal combination of stations called Nordensjköld Base.

Mount Washburn. 77°37' S, 86°08' W. Rising to 2725 m, midway between Mount Ulmer and Mount Cornwell, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by that traverse's leader Charles Bentley, for geologist Albert Lincoln "Link" Washburn (b. June 15, 1911, NY. d. Jan. 30, 2007, Seattle), Olympic skier, explorer, authority on Arctic soil, first director of the Arctic Institute of North America (1945-50) and an IGY committeeman. He was in Antarctica in 1957-58, and helped plan the international Dry Valley Drilling Project (1972-75). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960.

Cape Washington. 74°39' S, 165°25' E. A prominent truncated cape, or headland, rising to an elevation of 275 m, with vertical sides forming the S tip of the long peninsula named by the Germans as Polar-3-Halbinsel (which separates Wood Bay from Terra Nova Bay), in Victoria Land. It also forms the S end of Wood Bay. Discovered by Ross on Feb. 18, 1841, and named by him for Cdr. (captain in 1842, and retired as rear admiral in 1862) John Washington (1800-1863), RN, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1836-41, and later hydrographer to the Admiralty (1855-63). It was Washington who pushed the expedition, and for Ross to lead it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. An American refuge hut was here from Oct. 28, 1989 to Jan. 2, 1990.

Estrecho Washington *see* **Washington Strait**

Washington Escarpment. 83°42' S, 55°08' W. About 80 km long, it is the major west-facing escarpment of the Neptune Range, extending N-S from the vicinity of Mount Dasinger to the vicinity of Gambacorta Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. It is the point of origin of a number of west-trending rock ridges. In 1963-64 it was photographed aerially by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, and USGS mapped it from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the University of Washington, at Seattle, 5 alumni of which took part in the Neptune Range field party of 1963-64. In those days it

was plotted in 83°45' S, 55°08' W, but these coordinates were corrected by 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears (with the new coordinates) in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Washington Ridge. 78°06' S, 154°48' W. A high rock ridge surmounted by 3 prominent peaks, 2.5 km SE of Mount Franklin, in the southern group of the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Land. Discovered aerially on Jan. 27, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, seen again on another flight over Edward VII Land, on Feb. 18, 1929, and named Mount Helen Washington by Byrd for his niece, Helen A. Washington. This expedition plotted it in 78°05' S, 155°15' W. In 1966, US-ACAN accepted the shortened name for the ridge, which is what it actually is, rather than a mountain. It was replotted. The New Zealanders still tend to use the name Mount Helen Washington, and, indeed, this has led some references to believe that they are two separate and distinct features, which, of course, they are not.

Washington Strait. 60°43' S, 44°56' W. A marine passage, 5 km wide, it separates Powell Island and Frederiksen Island (on the W) from Laurie Island and several smaller islands (on the E), in the South Orkneys. Discovered, charted, and navigated on Dec. 11, 1821, by Powell and Palmer. Named, probably by Palmer, possibly for George Washington (1732-1799), first president of the USA, 1789-97. It appears on Powell's chart published in 1822, and on an 1839 British chart. It was re-surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Estrecho Washington.

Wount Wasilewski. 75°11' S, 71°24' W. A prominent, isolated mountain, rising to 1615 m (the British say 1585 m), 15 km ESE of the Merrick Mountains, between the English Coast and the Orville Coast, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Discovered aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN in 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Peter Joseph "Pete" Wasilewski, Jr. (b. April 1939), then a student at George Washington University, in DC, who turned down a tryout with the Baltimore Colts football team (John Unitas was their quarterback at the time) in order to become a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey expeditionary in the area in 1961-62 (he was geomagnetic observer on the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse that season) and 1965-66, both times with the University of Wisconsin. He made several other trips south, over a period of 25 years all told, often collecting meteorites. He was later a NASA scientist. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Mount Wasko. 84°34' S, 176°58' W. A double-peaked, saddle-shaped mountain rising to 1170 m (the New Zealanders say about 1300 m), on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, near the terminus of that glacier, 5 km N of Mount Franke, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USAS 1939-41, on Flight C, Feb. 29-March 1, 1940. Surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Lt. Cdr. Frank Wasko, USNR, with VX-6 in 1957-58. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

The *Wasp*. A 123-ton, two-masted New York sealing schooner of 76½ feet long, with a single deck. Built at East Haddam, Conn., in 1821, and registered on June 16, 1821. Owned by a cartel led by James Byers, and under the command of Robert Johnson, she left New York, arriving in the South Shetlands on Oct. 16, 1821, as part of the 2nd phase of the New York Sealing Expedition. First mate was Ben Morrell. His brother was 2nd mate. **June 30, 1822**: The *Wasp* left New York again, this time commanded by Morrell. Capt. Johnson left at about the same time in the *Henry*. Other crew members on the *Wasp* included: William Cox, Charles Cox, John Simmonds, all of New York, and two Connecticut boys, Pratt and Murray. The 2 ships made their own separate ways to the Falklands. They would avoid the yellow fever outbreak which was about to strike New York. **July 23, 1822**: The *Wasp* crossed the Tropic of Cancer. **Aug. 12, 1822**: The *Wasp* crossed the Equator. **Sept. 2, 1822**: The *Wasp* reached Brazil. **Sept. 4, 1822**: The *Wasp* pulled into Rio. **Sept. 7, 1822**: The *Wasp* left Rio. **Sept. 21, 1822**: The *Wasp* was the first American vessel ever to pull into Rio Negro. **Sept. 23, 1822:** The *Wasp* left Rio Negro, and headed south down the Patagonian coast, stopping at many harbors. **Oct. 18, 1822**: The *Wasp* arrived at the Falkland Islands, where they found some of the crew of the *Henry*. Capt. Johnson was off on a 6-week cruise looking for the Aurora Islands. **Oct. 23, 1822:** The *Henry* arrived back at the Falklands, and this was the first time the two ships had seen each other since leaving New York. **Nov. 2, 1822**: The *Wasp* set sail for the SE, in her own search of the Aurora Islands**. Nov. 6, 1822**: The *Wasp* crossed the co-ordinates where the Aurora Islands were meant to be, but found nothing. **Nov. 18, 1822**: The *Wasp* abandoned her search for the Aurora Islands, and set sail for South Georgia. **Nov. 20, 1822**: The *Wasp* arrived at South Georgia, and spent 3 fruitless days looking for seals. **Nov. 24, 1822**: The *Wasp* left South Georgia, headed for Bouvet Island. **Dec. 6, 1822**: Men from the *Wasp* made the first ever landing on Bouvet Island. **Dec. 8, 1822**: The *Wasp* left Bouvet Island, after taking some seals, and headed SW. **Dec. 13, 1822**: The *Wasp* was in 60°11' S, 10°23' E, and was hampered by the ice for 2 days. **Dec. 15, 1822**: Being too early in the season to penetrate the pack-ice, Morrell made the decision to head north, for the Kerguélen Islands. **Dec. 31, 1822**: The *Wasp* arrived at the Kerguélens. **Jan. 11, 1823**: The *Wasp* left the Kerguélen Islands, heading back to Antarctic waters. **Jan. 21, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in the southern Indian Ocean, in 62°27' S, 94°11' E, and was then going in and out of Antarctic waters all the time. **Feb. 1, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in 64°52' S, 118°27' E, off the Sabrina Coast (as it became known later) of Wilkes Land. Morrell then cruised westward, out to sea beyond Queen Maud Land, in about 65°S most of the way. **Feb. 23, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in 69°42' S, 0°00'. **Feb. 24, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in 68°12' S, 4°17' W. She then headed N to the South Sandwich Islands. **Feb. 28, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in the South Sandwich Islands. **March 6, 1823**: The *Wasp* left the South Sandwich Islands, heading SW. **March 10, 1823**: The *Wasp* was stuck in the ice for a day. **March 11, 1823**: The *Wasp* broke free of the ice, in 64°21' S, 38°51' W. **March 14, 1823**: The *Wasp* reached 70°14' S, 40°03' W, in the Weddell Sea. The temperature was 47°F. Morrell was sorely tempted to try for the Pole, but realized that he didn't have enough fuel. Aside from the fuel problem, he would never have made it, because he, like most others at that time, thought that the Pole was surrounded by water, and that if a ship just kept going south they would get to it. The one thing they didn't know about was "the barrier." Explorers would find this soon enough. **March 15, 1823**: Morrell reported being close by New South Greenland, which Johnson had discovered and named the year before. **March 19, 1823**: in 62°41' S, 47°21' W, Morrell claimed to be off the south cape of New South Greenland. Then he headed north toward Chile. **March 24, 1823**: The *Wasp* arrived at Staten Island, Chile. **March 28, 1823**: The *Wasp*, in company with the *Hersilia*, sailed from Staten Island for the Falklands. **March 30, 1823**: They arrived at the Falklands. **March 31, 1823**: The *Wasp* again set sail for the SE, toward Antarctic waters. **April 3, 1823**: The *Wasp* was in 62°08' S, 66°14' W. On this short trip she got as far south as 65°42' S, 110°16' W. **April 19, 1823**: The *Wasp* headed north. **April 24, 1823**: The *Wasp* arrived back at Staten Island. **April 29, 1823**: The *Wasp* left Staten Island. **May 1, 1823:** The *Wasp* arrived in the Straits of Magellan. **1823 austral winter**: The *Wasp* spent most of the winter along the coast of Chile, the men exploring the interior and making friends with the natives. **July 31, 1823**: The *Wasp* docked at Valparaíso. **Aug. 3, 1823**: The *Wasp* left Valparaíso. **Aug. 7, 1823**: The *Wasp* arrived at Coquimbo, where overhauling of the vessel began. **Aug. 22, 1823**: The *Wasp* left Coquimbo. **Oct. 3, 1823**: The *Wasp* arrived at the Galapagos Islands. **Dec. 2, 1823**: The *Wasp* left the Galapagos. **Jan. 12, 1824**: The *Wasp* arrived at Juan Fernandez Island (the inspiration for Robinson Crusoe). **Feb. 22, 1824**: The *Wasp* was sold at Valparaíso to the American consul.

Wasp Hill. 62°40' S, 61°08' W. Rising to 70 m above sea level, 1.1 km NW of Sealer Hill, on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for the *Wasp*.

Wasserfall, Karl Falch. b. Aug. 5, 1882, Tvedestrand, Nedre Stalsberg, Norway, but raised in Skedsmo, son of magistrate Karl Falch

Wasserfall and his second wife, Ragnhild Beate Marie Vanelius. He was 2nd-in-command at Órcadas Station for the winter of 1909. In 1927 he wrote a small book on terrestrial magnetism.

Wasson Rock. 73°50' S, 161°45' E. A prominent, mainly ice-free rock along the N wall near the head of Priestley Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for William G. Wasson, VX-6 electrician's mate at McMurdo, in 1966.

Watanabe, Chikasaburo. b. 1885, Gifu, Japan. Seaman on the *Kainan Maru* during the first half of Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910–12. During the 2nd half of the expedition he was promoted to expedition cook. He died in 1962.

Watanabe, Kitaro. First name also seen as Onitaro. b. 1883, Ehime, Japan. One of the helmsmen on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910–12.

Watanuki Pond. 77°31' S, 160°46' E. A pond, 2.7 km SSW of Apollo Peak, in the NW part of the feature known as Labyrinth (in Wright Valley), 0.4 km ENE of Kurasawa Pond, and 1.3 km E of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for Kunihiki Watanuki, of the department of chemistry at the University of Tokyo, who took part in the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973–74, and who conducted Labyrinth pond studies in 1985–86. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

The Watch Tower *see* **The Watchtower**

The Watchkeeper. 62°18' S, 59°49' W. A low rock in water, fringed on the N side by sunken rocks, 4 km N of Table Island, and NW of Fort William (on Robert Island), in the South Shetlands. Originally known (by the early sealers) as Flat Rock (Capt. Fildes refers to it as such on his 1821 chart) or Flat Isle (it appears as such on Powell's chart, published in 1822), it appears as Flat Isle on Foster and Kendall's 1829 chart from the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828–31, and also (much later) on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears as Isla Flat on a Spanish chart of 1861. On a British chart of 1901 it appears as Flat Island, and this name also appears on a 1930 British chart. Charcot, in 1912, refers to it as Île Flat (reflecting his FrAE 1908–10). Surveyed by personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1934–35, and renamed The Watchkeeper, for its outlying position, it appears as such on their 1935 chart, and also on a 1948 British chart. There is a 1942 British reference to it as The Watch-keeper, and it appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Roca Watchkeeper. UK-APC accepted the name The Watchkeeper on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1968 British chart. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Roca Vigía ("vigía" meaning "watchkeeper"), on one of their 1954 charts as Isla Vigía, and on one of their 1957 charts as Islote Vigía, which is what the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 settled for. It appears (misspelled) as Isla Fiat on a 1961 Chilean chart, and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Isla Flat.

Roca Watchkeeper *see* **The Watchkeeper**

The Watchtower. 64°23' S, 57°22' W. An isolated, flat-topped, steep-sided rock mass, rising to 395 m, SW of Hamilton Point, at the SE extremity of James Ross Island. Nordenskjöld discovered, and roughly surveyed it on March 9, 1902, during SwedAE 1901–04, and descriptively named it The Watch Tower. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1952–53. UK-APC accepted the name The Watchtower on Sept. 4, 1957, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Watchtower Hill. 73°16' S, 163°08' E. A small, pointed hill at the SE side of Pinnacle Gap, in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1962–63 because the features provides a good "watchtower" to the entrance of Pinnacle Gap. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1963.

Water. Fresh water in Antarctica is scarce. Seawater, of course, is abundant, because of the surrounding oceans. Seawater above -2°C cannot sustain ice; it melts. Water in Antarctica boils at 86°C, not 100°C; at least, that is the case at Vostok Station.

Water bears *see* **Tardigrades**

Water Boat Point *see* **Waterboat Point**

Punta Waterboat *see* **Waterboat Point**

Waterboat Point. 64°49' S, 62°51' W. The low, westernmost termination of the peninsula of black rock, joined to the continent by an isthmus which is covered at high tide (thus occasionally making the point an island), at the N end of Paradise Harbor, between that harbor and Andvord Bay, on the E coast of the Aguirre Passage, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The coast in this vicinity was roughly surveyed in Feb. 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99. This particular feature was surveyed by Lester and Bagshawe, of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, which fielded these two men here for the winter of 1921. They named it on Jan. 12, 1921, as Water Boat Point, or as, simply, The Island. A ruined waterboat lay beached here, left by the whaler *Neko* 8 years before, and the two lived in it between Jan. 12, 1921 and Jan. 13, 1922. That was the way it appeared on their charts, and also on a 1948 British chart. Surveyed by ChilAE 1950–51, and named by them as Península Munita, for Diego Munita Whittaker (*see* **Racovitza Islands**). It appears that way on their 1951 chart. On the same chart, the name Punta Waterboat applies to a point on the mainland opposite the island, and not to the island itself. That situation was accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Chileans established Presidente Gabriel González Videla Station here that season (1950–51). On a 1953 Argentine chart the island part is called Islote Pingüuino, and on one of their 1954 charts it is called Isla Pingüino (this is not the same feature as a nearby island with the same name given by the Chileans). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. UK-APC accepted the name Waterboat Point on Sept. 4, 1957, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. *See also* **Caleta Gloria**.

Waterfall Bluff. 64°53' S, 62°51' W. A bluff, about 200 m high, consisting of basaltic-andesitic lavas and agglomerates cut by numerous dykes, at the N entrance to Porphyry Cove, in the SW part of the Jantar Hills, at Paradise Harbor, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It has a large waterfall, hence the name given by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Waterfall Cliffs. 63°48' S, 57°42' W. Steep rock and scree coastal cliffs, immediately SW of Keltie Head, Vega Island, James Ross Island. The area inland produces large amounts of meltwater during the austral summer, and, as a result, the cliffs give an impressive display of waterfalls, which tumble into the sea below. Named by UK-APC in 2008.

Waterfall Lake. 68°33' S, 78°20' E. A small freshwater lake in the Vestfold Hills. It lies beneath a steep cliff, which itself feeds the lake during the summer melt. This lake overflows in a waterfall (hence the name) to Lake Hand below. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983.

Waterfalls. There are two waterfalls coming off The Ramp, in the W part of Ross Island. They flow toward Cape Evans. When the weather is cold enough to freeze, as it is in most places on the continent, these become known as icefalls. *See also* **Hanging waterfalls**, **Waterfall Cliffs**.

Mount Waterhouse. 81°25' S, 155°42' E. Rising to about 1800 m at the NE extremity of the All-Blacks Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Emma Waterhouse, environmental manager with Antarctica New Zealand from 1993. Her first trip to Antarctica was in 1987. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Waterhouse, John Valentine. b. Feb. 14, 1911, Bucklow, Cheshire, son of Humphrey Waterhouse and his wife Ruth. The family moved to Millbay, East Portlemouth, Devon, and then John's father died in 1916, aged 38. John was appointed a naval cadet on Nov. 16, 1928, and on Sept. 1, 1931, became a sub lieutenant. He was promoted to lieutenant on Feb. 1, 1933, and on May 12, 1936, was transferred to the *Iron Duke*. On April 3, 1937, at Bovey Tracey, in Devon, he married Laleah Farquharson. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on Feb. 1, 1941, and on Dec. 9, 1941, was transferred to the destroyer *Viscount*, being awarded the DSO on Jan. 5, 1943. On Aug. 27, 1943, he was acting commander of the *Egret* when that vessel got attacked by a guided German bomb, and sank off Vigo, killing 194 of the crew. He was promoted to commander on Dec. 31, 1944. On Jan. 26, 1945, when in command of the *Manners*, he got hit by a U-boat off the Isle of Man, and the *Manners* was cut in half. He was skipper of the *Sparrow*, in Antarctic waters in 1948–49. On Jan. 2, 1950, he was awarded the OBE, and on June 30, 1952, was promoted to captain. On April 26, 1955, he took up the command of RN Air Station Abbotsinch, and on Jan. 7, 1961, he was made Naval ADC to the Queen, and retired from the Navy

on June 10, 1961, to Kingsbridge, Devon. He died in March 1984, in Plymouth.

Waterhouse Island. 68°32' S, 77°57' E. Just SSW of Lugg Island, in the Vestfold Hills, about 3.5 km NNW of Davis Station. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Robbin S. Waterhouse, medical officer at Davis in 1971. Dr. Waterhouse was at Macquarie Island Station (not in Antarctica) the following winter.

Waterhouse Névé *see* **Flight Deck Névé**

Waterhouse Spur. 86°37' S, 147°25' W. A spur of well-exposed strata that projects SW from the S portion of Ackerman Ridge, 10 km NE of Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by NZGSAE 1969-70, for Barry C. Waterhouse, who was there as a geologist. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1970, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Waterloo Island *see* **King George Island**

Mount Waterman. 84°27' S, 175°25' E. A massive mountain (the New Zealanders describe it as a short, high, summit ridge), rising to 3880 m, in the Hughes Range, 5 km NE of Mount Wexler, and about 10 km N of Mount Kaplan. Discovered and photographed by Byrd on the baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and surveyed by Bert Crary in 1957-58, during his Marie Byrd Land Traverse. Named by Crary for Alan Tower Waterman (1892-1967), first director of the National Science Foundation. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Waterpipe Beach. 60°43' S, 45°37' W. A flat shingle beach on the W side of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed in 1933 by personnel on the *Discovery II*. Re-surveyed by FIDS in 1947, and named by them. An old pipeline from a pumping station by Pumphouse Lake (the southernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley) leads down to this beach, and was used by the Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri for watering whaling vessels in the 1920s. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Waters, Ian Bernard. b. Feb. 18, 1945. Radio technical officer at Casey Station in 1970 and 1973.

Isla Watkins *see* **Watkins Island**

Watkins Island. 66°22' S, 67°06' W. A low, ice-covered island, 8 km long in a NE-SW direction, 5 km SW of Lavoisier Island (and separated from that island by Lewis Sound), it is one of the largest of the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by FrAE 1903-05 and by FrAE 1908-10. Next seen and surveyed in 1935-36, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Mikkelsen Island, for Ejnar Mikkelsen (1880-1971), Danish Arctic explorer. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. The personnel from East Base were evacuated to this island by Condor aircraft, which landed on the island's ice-cap on March 22, 1941; they were then taken off the island by the *Bear*, and the aircraft was abandoned (*see* **Condor Peninsula**). It appears as such on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1948 British chart. It appears on a 1946 Argentine chart as Isla Mikkelsen, and on a 1948 Chilean map as Isla Isidoro Errázuriz, named for Isidoro Errázuriz (1835-1898), founder of the Chilean newspaper *La Patria*. However, when he named it, Rymill was unaware of the existence of the Mikkelsen Islands, about 120 km to the SW, named by Charcot in 1908-10, so, in order to avoid confusion, it was renamed by FIDS as Watkins Island, for Gino Watkins, Arctic pioneer. It appears as such on a 1952 British chart. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. *See also* **Mikkelsen Bay**. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart as Isla Watkins, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. Indeed, an Argentine refuge hut was built on the W coast of this island in 1956, and named Capitán Estivariz. Gino Watkins died in 1932, at the age of 25. If he hadn't, he would have been in Antarctica, without question. He had so much to do with so many famous names in Antarctica that he deserves more than just a mere mention. He was born Henry George Watkins, on Jan. 29, 1907, in London, son of Col. Henry George Watkins, and, while at Cambridge, studying under James Wordie and Ray Priestley, became a well-known mountain climber, in 1927 organizing his own expedition to the Arctic. He was 20. He was back in 1928-29, exploring and mapping Labrador, and then, in 1930-31, led the famous British Arctic Air Route Expedition, on Shackleton's old vessel, the *Quest*, surveying the E coast of Greenland, and monitoring weather conditions, that work being necessary for a planned England to Winnipeg air route. The expedition, which also included Freddy Chapman, Quintin Riley, and John Rymill, was a success, and made him famous. He next planned an Antarctic expedition, but could not get the funds, the Depression then being at its height (the expedition did finally materialize, as BGLE 1934-37). Instead, he returned to Greenland, to carry on his work of the previous year. On Aug. 20, 1932, he went hunting for seals in his kayak. His kayak was found, floating upside down, but Gino was never seen again. Jamie Scott, Gino's fellow expeditioner, wrote *Gino Watkins*, in 1935, and John Ridgway wrote another book with the same name in 1974. Mr. Scott's son, Jeremy Scott, wrote *Dancing on Ice*, another Watkins biography in 2008, and Simon Courtauld's *The Watkins Boys* was published in 2010.

Watlack Hills. 79°26' S, 85°22' W. A line of mainly ice-free hills, 16 km long, bounded by the White Escarpment, Splettstoesser Glacier, and Dobbratz Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for CWO Richard George Watlack (b. April 4, 1932, Pa. d. June 11, 2001, Fayetteville, NC), pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Watman, William. Name also seen as Whatman. b. 1732, Reigate. He was with Cook on the *Resolution* on the 2nd and 3rd voyages. He died in Hawaii on Feb. 1, 1779.

Península Watson *see* **Watson Peninsula**

Watson, Andrew Dougal. b. June 27, 1885, Lambton, NSW, son of William Watson and his wife Jane. After graduating in science at Sydney University, he became a geologist on AAE 1911-14. A schoolteacher, he retired in 1949, and died on June 18, 1963, in Cremorne, Sydney.

Watson, Donald E. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a hospital corpsman when he became attached to the Seabees for OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), as medical assistant and member of the construction crew that built Little America V. He was the surgical technician at Little America in the winter of 1956. He was also the medic on the oversnow Byrd Traverse of that year.

Watson, Evan. FIDS diesel electric mechanic who wintered-over at Base G in 1959, and at Port Lockroy Station in 1960.

Watson, Garry. Wintered-over at Davis Station in 1981, at Mawson Station in 1983, at Casey Station in 1985, and at Davis again in 1994.

Watson, George Ernest "Gus." b. Feb. 10, 1922. A major in the REME, loaned by the War Office to the British Royal Society Expedition, for the first part of that expedition (i.e., 1955-57), as chief scientist and electronics engineer, as well as 2nd-in-command of the expedition. He wintered-over in 1956, at Halley Bay, and returned to London on the *Magga Dan* on March 13, 1957. He lived in Bromley, Kent, and worked for the Ministry of Defence. He married Clare. He died on Aug. 26, 1970, at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park.

Watson, John. b. June 30, 1817, Aberdeen. On Dec. 30, 1839, at Hobart, he embarked as a junior seaman on the *Zélée* for the 2nd Antarctic venture of FrAE 1837-40. He left the expedition at Coupang on June 24, 1840.

Watson, John Frampton. b. about 1805, Pa., son of Joseph Watson and Margaret Rodman. A medical doctor, he was one of the scientists who went on the Palmer-Pendleton Expedition of 1829-31. In 1832 he was working as a lithographer in Philadelphia, and from 1833 until 1838 operated a company with C.A. Watson. In 1846 he married Susan Abbott Newbold. He himself continued in business until he died in 1866.

Watson, Richard D. b. 1910, Dover, NH, son of Robert M. Watson and his wife Dora. They all lived and worked on grandfather John Watson's farm, for years. Robert eventually became a schoolteacher, and his son Richard went into radio. He was the radio operator on the *Bear of Oakland*, during both halves of ByrdAE 1933-35.

Watson, William "Willie." b. Carnoustie, son of a sailor. He ran away to sea as a youth, then (not necessarily in this order) is "rumored" to have gone round the Horn plenty of times working on ships in the nitre trade, done herring fishing in the North Sea, traveled with Wombwell's menagerie, been a golf caddie at Carnoustie, fished for salmon in the Tay, whaled in the frozen North, and served in the French army as a mercenary during the Franco-Prussian War. All

this led up to being a crew member on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-94. Burn Murdoch called him "one of the jolliest characters on board."

Watson, William Henry "Billy." Also known as Willie. b. Feb. 4, 1926, North Arm, East Falkland, son of shepherd James Watson and his wife Rica Alexandrina Anderson. He joined FIDS in 1945, as a handyman, and wintered-over at Base C in 1946, and at Base F in 1947. He drowned at Goose Green, in the Falklands, on Feb. 1, 1954, and was buried in Stanley, on Feb. 5, 1954, aged 28.

Watson Bluff. 66°25' S, 98°57' E. A dark bluff, it is the largest of the rock exposures on David Island, and rises to 227 m above sea level at the E end of the island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Andrew D. Watson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953, and ANCA followed suit.

Watson Escarpment. 86°00' S, 145°00' W. A major escarpment, somewhat arcuate in shape, about 140 km long, and rising to between 1000 and 1500 m above the surrounding terrain, it rises to 3550 m above sea level, between the La Gorce Mountains and the Horlick Mountains, overlooking Leverett Glacier, and trending northward along the E margin of Scott Glacier, then eastward to Reedy Glacier, where it turns southward along that glacier's W side. The N central part of it was observed for the first time from a vantage point on Supporting Party Mountain in Dec. 1929, by Larry Gould's party, and they were the first to survey and map part of it, that month, during ByrdAE 1928-30. Quin Blackburn surveyed more of it in 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. That year Byrd named it Thomas Watson Escarpment for Thomas John "Tom" Watson (1874-1956), founder of IBM, a friend of Byrd's and a supporter of ByrdAE 1933-35. The name was accepted by US-ACAN as Watson Escarpment, in 1947. Mapped in detail from surveys and from air photos taken by USN, 1960-64.

Watson Nunatak. 67°58' S, 62°45' E. Rising to 1170 m, between Price Nunatak and Van Hulssen Nunatak, in the Trilling Peaks of the Framnes Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartogaraphers in 1946. Used as a trigonometrical station by surveyor Max Corry in 1965. Named by ANCA on Aug. 10, 1966, for Keith Douglas Watson (b. Sept. 13, 1935. d. July 20, 1995, Gove, NT), diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1965, who helped in Corry's Framnes Mountains-Depot Peak Survey that year. He was back at Mawson as senior diesel mechanic, for the winter of 1968, and as plant inspector in 1970. In the 1970s he attempted a circumnavigation of the world in a 32-foot yacht, but came to grief in the Indian Ocean. He tried again, in a 36-footer, and succeeded. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Watson Peaks. 73°45' S, 62°36' W. A linear group of peaks, rising to an elevation of about 1500 m, and trending in a NW-SE direction for 14 km, 3 km NE of Rivera Peaks, between those peaks and the Werner Mountains, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN for George E. Watson III (b. Aug. 13, 1931, NYC), USARP biologist on the Palmer-*Eastwind* Expedition of 1965-66 (*see also* the Bibliography). They appear on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Watson Peninsula. 60°42' S, 44°32' W. A narrow peninsula, 3 km long, and terminating in Cape Valavielle, between Macdougal Bay and Marr Bay, on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Charted in 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for George Lennox Watson (1851-1904), Scottish naval architect and yacht designer (he designed the royal yacht, *Britannia*), who re-designed the *Scotia* free of charge. It appears on Bruce's maps, and on a British chart of 1930. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and that was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart as Península Watson, that being the name still used by the Argentines today.

Watson Ridge. 67°00' S, 55°46' E. A partially snow-covered rock ridge, 15 km SE of Mount Storegutt, and about 20 km NNE of Twin Peaks, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground surveys and air photos, 1954-66. First visited by Ian McLeod's ANARE party on Feb. 21, 1965. Named by ANCA for Robert A. "Bob" Watson, of West Preston, Vic., weather observer at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Watson Valley. 77°14' S, 161°34' E. Ice-free (except for a small glacier at the head wall), E of Mount Lewis, it opens southward to Victoria Upper Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Donald Watson. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Mount Watt. 72°28' S, 166°09' E. An isolated peak rising to 2715 m (the New Zealanders say 2621 m), 5 km NW of Mount Roy, and 13 km SW of Mount Aorangi, in the Barker Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the New Zealand Federated Mountain Clubs Expedition of 1962-63, for B.H. Watt, secretary of the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Watt Bay. 67°02' S, 144°00' E. An indentation, between 22 and 26 km wide, into the coast of George V Land, W of Cape de la Motte, between that cape and Garnet Point, or (to put it another way) between Mertz Glacier and Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for William Alexander Watt (1871-1946), premier of Victoria, 1912-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Watt Ridge. 84°45' S, 173°47' W. A ridge, 11 km long, extending NW from Mount Llano (in the Prince Olav Mountains) and terminating at the E side of Barrett Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. Robert C. Watt, USN, supply officer during OpDF 64 (i.e., 1963-64).

Wattenberg, Hermann. b. April 16, 1901, Berlin. He was the marine chemist on the *Meteor*, during the German Atlantic Expedition of 1925-27. He was working at the Institut für Meereskunde, in Kiel, when it was bombed by the Allies on July 14, 1944. He was one of the victims.

Mount Watters. 76°44' S, 159°38' E. A massive peak, westward of Scythian Nunatak, and SW of Trudge Valley, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Discovered and reconnoitered by the NZ Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for William A. "Bill" Watters, a geologist with the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Wattle Island. 67°17' S, 46°46' E. A small island, close to the coast, and 11 km E of Kirkby Head, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for their tree. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wattled sheathbill *see* **Sheathbills**

Watton, Raymond Hemming "Ray." b. April 25, 1927, Alcester, Warws, son of Harry Watton and his wife Kathleen Mary Tansell. He worked as an engineer for Royal Enfield, and in 1953 was seconded to FIDS as diesel electric mechanic. He wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1954, and after his tour, returned to Port Stanley, then to Montevideo, where he picked up the *Highland Chieftain*, bound for London, where he arrived on March 10, 1955. He later bought a small supermarket in Worcester, then another in Wyre Piddle, Pershore, Worcs. He died in Pershore in Aug. 1996.

Watts, Harold. Petty officer telegraphist, RN. Radio operator on the *Quest*, 1921-22.

Watts Lake. 68°36' S, 78°13' E. Just SW of Ellis Rapids, in the S part of the Vestfold Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. Named by ANCA for Edward Paul Watts (known as Paul) (b. March 14, 1931), senior diesel mechanic and plant inspector at Davis Station in 1969, and at Mawson Station in 1975. He had also been at Macquarie Island in 1968. An ANARE field hut was established at Watts Lake.

Watts Needle. 80°44' S, 24°59' W. A needle-shaped peak, rising to 1450 m, at the SW end of the ridge E of Glen Glacier, in the Read Mountains of the Shackleton Range. Photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed by BAS from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC in 1971 for William Whitehead Watts (1860-1947), professor of geology at Imperial College, London, 1906-30, who worked primarily on the Precambrian rocks of the Midlands.

Watts Nunatak. 72°38' S, 74°13' E. An isolated nunatak, 20 km NW of Mason Peaks, and about 41 km NW of Mount Harding, in the

Grove Mountains. Named by ANCA for John P. Watts, supervising technician (radio) at Mawson Station in 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Watts Summit. 83°12' S, 50°31' W. A peak rising to 1785 m, in the SW corner of Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1967 from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1964. Named in 1979 by US-ACAN for Raymond Douglas "Ray" Watts (b. Feb. 4, 1945, Ventura Co., Calif.), USGS geophysicist working in the Forrestal Range and the Dufek Massif in 1978-79. The Russians call it Nunatak Sokolina.

Mount Waugh. 65°31' S, 64°07' W. Rising to 585 m, W of Chiloé Point, on the S side of Beascochea Bay, 5.5 km NE of Nuñez Point, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10. In 1956-57 it was photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base J. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for William A. Waugh, biochemist at the University of Pittsburgh who, in 1932, with his old professor Glen King, first identified the antiscorbutic component of lemon juice, making possible the production of synthetic Vitamin C to prevent scurvy. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Waugh Peak. 86°04' S, 160°36' W. A rock peak, rising to 2430 m, just SE of Breyer Mesa, on the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Douglas Waugh, chief cartographer with the American Geological Society from 1963.

Cabo Wauters *see* **Wauters Point**

Cap Wauters *see* **Wauters Point**

Cape Wauters *see* **Wauters Point**

Wauters Point. 64°06' S, 61°43' W. An ice-covered point forming the N end of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted on Jan. 25-26, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Wauters, for Belgian archivist and historian Alphonse Wauters (1817-1898), a sponsor of the expedition. It appears as such on the expedition's charts, and on the 1900 English language version (prepared by Dr. Frederick Cook) it appears as Cape Wauters. It appears as Cape Wauters on a British chart of 1942, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, and by US-ACAN in 1956. After aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, it was redefined by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Wauters Point, and US-ACAN accepted that name later in the year. It appears as such on a 1961 British chart. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Cabo Wauters, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Îles Wauwermans *see* **Wauwermans Islands**

Islas Wauwermans *see* **Wauwermans Islands**

Wauwermans Islands. 64°55' S, 63°53' W. A group of small, low, snow-covered islands, the northernmost group in the Wilhelm Archipelago, extending for 15 km in an E-W direction in Bismarck Strait (this strait actually forms the N boundary of this group), and 5 km W of Cape Errera (the southernmost point on Wiencke Island). The group is bounded to the E by Butler Passage, and to the S by Nimrod Passage. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74. Sighted again by BelgAE 1897-99, and on Feb. 9, 1898 a landing was made on one of the islands by this expedition, and the group was roughly charted. They were named by de Gerlache as Îles Wauwermans, for military historian Lt. Gen. Henri-Emmanuel Wauwermans (1825-1902), of Antwerp, president of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society, and a supporter of the expedition. They appear as such on the expedition's maps, and as Wauwermans Islands on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of these maps. Misspellings of such a name are bound to occur; on a 1901 British map it appears as Wauwerman Islands. The group was re-surveyed by FrAE 1903-05, and appears on their chart as Îles Wauwermans (just as de Gerlache had named them), but Charcot also refers to them as Archipel Wauwermanns. On a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, the group appears as both Wauwermanns Islands and Wauwermann Islands, and on a Chilean chart of 1947 as Islas Wauwermann. It appears as Wauwermans Islands on a British chart of 1948, and on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Islas Wauwermanns. Wauwermans Islands was the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1951, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1958. On an Argentine chart of 1953 it appears as Islas Wauwermans, and on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Grupo Wauwermans, but the name Islas Wauwermans was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In the 1961 British gazetteer, the name appears as Wauwermanns Group. The group includes Brown Island, Clear Island, Friar Island, Guido Island, Herd Rock, Host Island, Knight Island, Manciple Island, Miller Island, Prevot Island, Prioress Island, Reeve Island, Sinclair Island, Squire Island, Wednesday Island, many of these being named for characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

WAVE *see* **West Antarctic Volcano Exploration**

Wave Peak. 60°37' S, 45°36' W. A conspicuous peak, rising precipitously to 960 m from the head of Laws Glacier, and with a prominent ridge running in a southwesterly direction, at Marshall Bay, in the north-central portion of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. To the N and E it slopes gently to the level of Brisbane Heights. Surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49, and named by them for its resemblance to a breaking wave. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958.

Waverly Glacier. 74°02' S, 61°41' W. A narrow glacier flowing NE along the SE flank of Mount Tricorn, and entering Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, but, due to an error in navigation, it was plotted in 74°40' S, 60°30' W. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart, and also on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was photographed aerially again on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, named by Ronne as Kasco Glacier, and roughly plotted by them in 74°03' S, 62°00' W. Marc Ivy and J. Edwin "Ed" Knapp, owners of the Kasco Dog Food Company's mills in Waverly, NY, supplied 20 tons of dog food for Ronne's expedition. It appears as such on the American Geographical Society's 1948 map. However, it appears on Ronne's 1948 map as Waverly Glacier, but with the same coordinates. US-ACAN accepted the name Waverly Glacier (and those coordinates) in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953 (but with the coordinates 74°03' S, 71°56' W). With those new coordinates it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped anew by USGS from these photos. It appears with the corrected coordinates on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and, with those new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. The Americans plot it in 74°01' S, 61°38' W.

Mount Wawel *see* **Wawel Hill**

Wawel Hill. 62°07' S, 58°24' W. Rising to 290 m, N of Point Hennequin, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, as Gora Wawel, for a hill of that name in Krakow. UK-APC accepted the name Wawel Hill on April 3, 1984, and it appears as such in the 1986 British gazetteer and on a British chart of that year. US-ACAN accepted that name too.

Way Archipelago. 66°53' S, 143°40' E. More than 120 small islands and rocks running from the vicinity of Cape Gray (at the E side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay) to the vicnity of Garnet Point (at the W side of the entrance to Watt Bay), and distributed close offshore in the form of an arc. The largest is Stillwell Island. Mawson discovered it in 1911-14 during AAE, and named it for Sir Samuel Way (1836-1916), chancellor of the University of Adelaide, 1883-1916, and chief judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia from 1876 until his death. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Wayne, Tony *see* **Kelczewski, Anthony W.**

Wearden, Allan Jeffrey. They called him "Al," but not all the time, only in the 1980s and 90s. b. Sept. 22, 1947, Blackburn, Lancs, son of James Wearden and his wife Margaret Holliday. After a bit of college, he worked as a cook in a mental hospital for 3½ years, then saw an ad in a catering journal, for BAS cooks (who were notoriously hard to find). He applied, went to London for the interview (with Bill Sloman and Maurice Sumner), and left England in the first week of Oct. 1968, aboard the *Shackleton*, bound for Montevideo, Port Stanley, South Georgia, and finally arrived at Signy Island. Here he

helped with the relief, and then continued on to Base B (Deception Island), where he cooked for 2 or 3 days, before taking the *Endurance* on to Base F (Argentine Islands), to replace the late Ken Portwine as cook there for the winter of 1969. The *Endurance* couldn't get in through the pack-ice, so he had to be helicoptered off the edge of the ice to the base. That was Dec. 6, 1968, 5 A.M., a sunny morning. The first thing he did on arriving was ski to the Jalour Islands for amusement. He stayed on at Base F through the 1969-70 summer, and wintered-over there again in 1970. While he was there he ran the greenhouse. The *John Biscoe* took him off in 1971, to Montevideo, from where he did a trip around South America, and then left Montevideo for home on the new *Bransfield*. He spent 6 months in the UK, then re-applied for FIDS, was accepted on a one-year contract (a Fid almost always did 2 years on his first contract, and only on his subsequent tours — if there were any — could he get to specify the length of his contract), and left England in Oct. 1971, on the *Bransfield*, which took him all the way to Base E (Stonington Island), where he cooked for 2 weeks before catching the *Bransfield* on to Adelaide Island (Base T), where he wintered-over in 1972. He spent two weeks again at Base E, in the summer of 1972-73, before the *Bransfield* picked him up and took him to Port Stanley, and then on to Montevideo. This time he did 6 months in South America, winding up in Ecuador, from where he flew home. In 1974 he emigrated to Canada, spending some time in the Arctic, working for Norwhale Explorations. He returned to England in Dec. 1979, worked as a catering manager, and in 1988 applied to be a cook at Halley Bay Station, and BAS jumped at the idea. He did the following summers at Halley —1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1993-94, and then the 1994-95 summer at Rothera Station. In Jan.-Feb. 2000 he was with several other ex-Fids and BAS lads on the Marguerite Bay trip, on the tourist ship *Orlova*, and then, for the summer of 2001-02 was at South Georgia, and from Jan.-April 2002 was at Signy Island Station. He still cooks, through an agency in Blackburn, and is a good friend of Ben Hodges and John Huckle.

Weasel Gap. 70°12' S, 64°37' E. A gap with a névé surface and a low gradient, running at an elevation of about 1670 m, and offering a feasible N-S route between Mount Starlight and Mount Lacey (of the Athos Range), in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered on Nov. 26, 1955, by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA in 1955 for the Weasel vehicles. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Weasel Hill. 64°15' S, 59°33' W. A small but distinctive elevation rising to 835 m in the ice piedmont 8 km N of Larsen Inlet, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land, between Pyke Glacier and Polaris Glacier. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from those surveys. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Weasel vehicles. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Weasels. Fast, but not strong, Caterpillar vehicles, used mostly for exploration. The Weasel is an M-29 Tracked Cargo Carrier, made by Studebaker, and designed by Geoffrey Nathaniel Pyke (he was British) in 1941, originally as an all-terrain bren-gun carrier. Eight M-29Cs were used during OpHJ 1946-47. These were ¾-ton amphibious cargo carriers. Four were used sparingly on OpW 1947-48, and Finn Ronne took two on RARE 1947-48. Weasels were much used during IGY (1957-58) by the British, French, Australians, and Americans (who used 13), and have been much used since.

Weather Central. Collection point at Little America V for all meteorological data gathered in Antarctica during IGY (1957-58). The data were sent in to McMurdo from stations run by all countries in Antarctica (and not just Antarctica, either), and also from ships, trail parties, whalers, and aircraft. The data were then sent on from McMurdo to Little America, where they were processed and analyzed, and made into records. It was Harry Wexler's idea. In 1955-56 Mort Rubin went to Little America on a feasibility study, and was back the following summer (1956-57) to set it up. Data collection began on May 20, 1957, and broadcasting of analyses began on May 29, 1957. By mid-June 1957 it was receiving surface and upper air reports from all stations. Bill Moreland was met man in charge for the winter of 1957.

Weather Cock Hill *see* **Cathedral Crags**

Weather Guesser Nunataks. 75°30' S, 71°45' W. An isolated group of nunataks, rising to an elevation of about 1080 m, 16 km WNW of the Thomas Mountains, between those mountains and the Behrendt Mountains, on the Orville Coast, in the E part of Ellsworth Land, where Ellsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48. Surveyed from the ground during the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse of 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named descriptively by Russell R. White, Jr., USN, aerographer here in 1965-66, with the University of Wisconsin survey party, which established a base camp WNW of the nunataks in 1965-66. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966, and it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Weather Island *see* **Veier Head**

Weather stations. There are two types — manned and automatic. The manned ones are usually an integral part of scientific stations (q.v.). *See also* **Automatic weather stations**.

Weatherall, Kevin McIntyre. b. Oct. 30, 1950, Dunedin, NZ. Science technician who wintered-over at Scott Base in 1972 and 1977.

Weathercock Hill *see* **Cathedral Crags**

Mount Weatherson. 68°02' S, 55°26' E. A prominent mountain in the Dismal Mountains, about 8 km SW of Cyclops Peak, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1959 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975, for Terry Weatherson.

Weatherson, Terence William "Terry." b. June 16, 1943. Radio technical officer at Mawson Station in 1970, at Casey Station in 1972, and senior radio technical officer at Mawson in 1974. That last season he was a member of the ANARE tractor train party that established a base camp at Knuckey Peaks.

Weatherwax Glacier. 77°38' S, 163°36' E. A glacier occupying the elevated basin S of Mount Barnes, it flows SE from a height of about 800 m in the Kukri Hills, and terminates in a narrow glacial snout on rock bluffs 200 m above New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Named by Theodore J. Rosenberg, for Allan T. Weatherwax, physicist at the Institute of Physical Science and Technology, at the University of Maryland, who conducted investigations of the atmosphere, ionosphere, and magnetosphere at McMurdo, Pole Station, and several of the automated geophysical observatories (AGOs) on the Polar Plateau. He did 10 field seasons in Antarctica between the 1988-89 season and the 1998-99 season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2000, and NZ-APC followed suit on Feb. 20, 2001.

Mount Weaver. 86°58' S, 153°50' W. Rising to 2780 m (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), 3 km W of Mount Wilbur, at the head of (and marking the S portal of) Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and climbed by Quin Blackburn's party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by them for Charles Edwin Weaver (1880-1958), professor of paleontology at the University of Washington. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Punta Weaver *see* **Weaver Point**

Weaver, John A. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Weaver Nunataks. 79°51' S, 81°11' W. A cluster of nunataks just S of the Meyer Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William E. Weaver, USARP meteorologist at Ellsworth Station in 1962.

Weaver Peninsula. 62°12' S, 58°47' W. A small peninsula, terminating in North Spit, on the NW side of Marian Cove, between that cove and Collins Harbor, in the area of Buddington Peak, at Maxwell Bay, on the SW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. BAS did geological work here in 1975-76. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Stephen Donald Weaver (b. 1947), geologist with the University of Birmingham, who was with the BAS party (he did not winter-over). It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1990. US-ACAN accepted the name. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Weaver Point. 65°31' S, 65°46' W. The N point of Renaud Island, 4 km W of Tula Point, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. First accurately shown on an Argentine chart of 1957, but not named. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for geographer John Carrier Weaver (b. May 21, 1915, Evanston, Ill. d. March 10, 1995, Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.), American authority on ice, and author of *Ice*

Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere (1946). He was also president of the University of Wisconsin, 1971-77. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Punta Weaver.

Cape Webb. 67°52' S, 146°52' E. A cape marking the W entrance to the depression containing the Ninnis Glacier, and separating Ainsworth Bay from Doolette Bay, on the coast of George V Land. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Eric Webb. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Île Webb *see* **Webb Island**

Isla Webb *see* **Webb Island**

Islote Webb *see* **Webb Island**

Mount Webb. 71°11' S, 163°00' E. Rising to 2430 m, 6 km SE of Mount Glasgow, at the W side of Edlin Névé, in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE 1967-68, for William James Webb, the leader of the Scott Base wintering-over party of 1968. He had been deputy leader in 1966. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Webb, Benjamin *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Webb, Eric Norman "Azi." b. Nov. 23, 1889, Lyttelton, NZ, son of Samuel Rollin Webb and his wife Sophie Dohrmann. After training as a teacher and then as an engineer, he became chief magnetician at Main Base during AAE 1911-14, during which expedition he was one of Bage's party of 3 to go to the area of the South Magnetic Pole, in 1912. From 1914 to 1915 he worked in various government posts as an engineer, and from 1915 to 1918 served with the 7th Field Company, Royal Australian Engineers (commanding for the last 2 years), mostly in Egypt and France. On March 3, 1920, he married Kathleen Ira Baker, of Christchurch, and went to work for a pulp and paper firm based out of London. He spent 14 years in India with the company, being general manager in London from 1930, and in 1936 moved to Chipstead, Surrey. In 1941 he joined English Electric, as a globe-trotting hydro-electric engineer. In 1959 he retired to Cornwall, and later to North Wales, and died on Jan. 23, 1984, in Caterham, Surrey, the last survivor of Mawson's expedition.

Webb, Peter-Noel. b. Dec. 14, 1936, Wellington, NZ. One of the two geology students (Barrie McKelvey was the other) who made up VUWAE 1957-58 (the first VUWAE) (*see also* **McKelvey Valley**). He and McKelvey were also on VUWAE 1958-59. He married in 1964. In 1966 he was at the State University of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, and from 1980 was professor of geology at Ohio State University.

Webb Cirque. 77°15' S, 160°45' E. A prominent cirque occupied by the névé of Webb Glacier, at the head of which this cirque is situated, bounded by Vishniac Peak, Skew Peak, and Parker Mesa, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, in association with the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Webb Glacier. 77°19' S, 160°45' E. Just N of Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur, it flows SE into the head of Barwick Valley, in southern Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 for Peter-Noel Webb. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Webb Icefall. 77°16' S, 160°29' E. Just S of Vishniac Peak, it flows from the Willett Range, into the W tributary at the head of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist here, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Webb Island. 67°27' S, 67°56' W. An island, rising to a bare rock cone, 2.5 km long, in Laubeuf Fjord, off the E coast of Wright Peninsula, about 5 km S of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay, on Adelaide Island. Discovered and charted in Jan. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and (later) named by Charcot as Île Webb, for Captain (later Admiral) Richard Webb (1870-1950; knighted in 1920), RN, skipper of the British cruiser *Amethyst* (from Jan. 1909) in Argentine waters at the time. Capt. Webb was the first to welcome Charcot back to Montevideo in 1910, after the expedition. It appears as such on Charcot's maps. It appears as Webb Island on a USAAF chart of 1946. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948, it appears on their chart of that year as Webb Islet, but the name Webb Island was the one accepted by US-ACAN in 1953, and by UK-APC on March 31, 1955. It appears as such on a British chart of 1957. It was surveyed by ChilAE 1946-47, and named by them as Isla Escribiente Rebolledo, after a naval writer on the expedition (this is what we are told in the British gazetteer). It appears as such on their chart of 1947. However, it appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Isla Webb, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Webb, and that is the name the Argentines use today.

Webb Islet *see* **Webb Island**

Webb Lake. 77°20' S, 160°52' E. A meltwater lake at the terminus of Webb Glacier, in Barwick Valley, in southern Victoria Land. So named by American geologist Parker Calkin in 1964 because of its proximity to the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Webb Névé. 72°42' S, 166°20' E. At the head of Seafarer Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1966-67, for Dexter Norman Webb, public relations officer for Scott Base that season, who was killed on Sept. 25, 1966, days before flying down to Antarctica to take up his appointment. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Webb Nunataks. 83°24' S, 56°42' W. A group of nunataks, 3 km W of Madey Ridge, between that ridge and Roderick Valley, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1963-64, surveyed that same season by USGS, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Dalton Dillard Webb, Jr. (b. Sept. 1, 1929. d. June 16, 1978), an electronics engineer with the Raydist Corp., a member of the U.S. Air Force Electronics Test Unit here in 1957-58. In Oct. 1957, he was one of the Raydist crew tracking Sputnik. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

[1]**Webb Peak**. 69°38' S, 66°28' W. Rising to 1480 m at the W end of Crescent Scarp, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for John E. Webb, USARP geodesist with the U.S. Army Topographic Command, who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1969. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

[2]**Webb Peak**. 77°39' S, 162°23' E. A peak on the W side of Mattherhorn Glacier, in the Asgard Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1998. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Webb Subglacial Trench. 70°00' S, 146°00' E. A trench running NE-SW on the NW side of the Wilkes Subglacial Basin, it is separated from the main part of that basin by the Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands to the E. Discovered and mapped by the radio echo-sounding program conducted by SPRI-NSF-TUD, 1867-79. Named for Eric Norman Webb. ANCA accepted the name on Dec. 3, 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Webber Island. 77°17' S, 153°05' W. The large, central island of the White Islands, between Olson Island and Chandler Island, in the S part of Sulzberger Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First rudely delineated on a map drawn up by ByrdAE 1928-30, and described thereon as "low ice cliffs" rising above the ice shelf. Mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for James Webber, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1968-69.

Webber Nunatak. 74°47' S, 99°50' W. Rising to 495 m, 10 km W of Mount Manthe, in the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for George E. Webber, electrical engineer at Byrd Station in 1967.

Caleta Weber. 64°30' S, 61°50' W. A cove about 1.5 km wide, which indents the W coast of Cape Reclus for about 1.5 km, the tip of the peninsula which forms the W coast of Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de corbeta Pablo Weber Münnich, skipper of the *Leucotón* during ChilAE 1955-56. The Argentines call it Caleta Marcos.

Weber, Albert. b. Dec. 15, 1895, Lehe, Lower Saxony, Germany. He went to sea in 1914, and in 1938-39 was a sailor on the *Schwabenland* for GermAE 1938-39. In the 1950s he was sailing the Atlantic as 1st engineer on the Hamburg-Amerika Line ship *Lahnstein* out of Bremen (*see also* **Ulpts, Jürgen**).

Weber Inlet. 71°57' S, 73°28' W. A broad, ice-filled inlet, 15 km wide, indenting the SE part of Beethoven Peninsula for 22 km, SW of

Bennett Dome, and forming the NW arm of the Bach Ice Shelf, in Alexander Island. First mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in Dec. 1947, during RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 71°50' S, 72°55' W. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for the German composer Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von Weber (1786-1826). US-ACAN accepted the name later that year, and it appeared as such on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973, and, with the new coordinates, it appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Weber Ridge. 84°20' S, 63°12' W. A bare rock ridge, 13 km long and rising to about 870 m, at the NE end of the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Max K. Weber, USGS topographic engineer during the Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, when this feature was surveyed. From that survey, and from USN air photos taken in 1964, USGS mapped this ridge. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Webers Peaks. 79°28' S, 84°40' W. A line of peaks on a ridge bounded by Splettstoesser Glacier on the N, Balish Glacier on the E, and (on the W) Dobbratz Glacier and Fendorf Glacier, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party 1962-63, for geologist Gerald Frank Webers (b. April 14, 1932, Racine, Wisc. d. Feb. 14, 2008), a member of the party. He was in Antarctica four times between 1960 and 1965 with the university's expeditions. In 1979-80, while professor of geology (for 32 years) at Macalaster College, he led his own expedition to Antarctica, the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition. He was later a lecturer on cruise ships to the Antarctic Peninsula (14 different summers). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Mount Webster. 85°40' S, 144°24' W. A prominent, isolated mountain, rising to 1610 m, 5 km N of Leverett Glacier, and 20 km NW of Mount Beazley, in the Byrd Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Lt. John B. Webster, USN, who wintered-over as flight surgeon at McMurdo Station in 1962.

Webster, Alexander. b. 1874, England. He moved to Dunedin, NZ, and was chief steward on the *Aurora*, 1917, during the relief of the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17. He arrived back in Wellington on Feb. 9, 1917, and the very next day signed on to the *Paloona*, as 2nd chief steward, heading for San Francisco, where he arrived on May 22, 1917. He repeated this exercise later in the year.

Webster, William Henry Bayley. b. 1793, London. British scientist and medical doctor who made plant and animal studies and collections, as well as ice experiments, on Deception Island, during the austral summer of 1828-29, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition (q.v.). He was the first scientist to work in Antarctica, and wrote a book about the expedition (*see* the Bibliography). He married a Limerick girl named Mary, and died on Nov. 24, 1875, at his long-time home, Ipswich.

Webster Bay. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. In the SW part of the Larsemann Hills, between Tonagh Promontory and Priddy Promontory. Named by ANCA on Sept. 29, 1988, for James Webster, Australian minister responsible for Antarctic matters, 1975-79. The Chinese call it Putuo Wan.

Webster Bluff. 76°06' S, 145°03' W. An ice-covered bluff, 15 km long, with a steep N rock face, it forms a N extension of the Phillips Mountains, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for David O. Webster, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1964. Originally plotted in 76°06' S, 144°55' W, it has since been replotted.

Webster Glacier. 79°06' S, 86°11' W. Flows generally N between Frazier Ridge and Pipe Peak, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range, to enter the Minnesota Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Charles W. Webster (d. 2010), USARP meteorology electronics technician who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Webster Knob. 85°18' S, 166°30' W. A prominent rock outcrop, rising to about 2500 m, at the head of Strom Glacier, near the extremity of a spur which descends from the NE shoulder of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and visited by Larry Gould in Nov. 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd for May Webster (b. May Rogers; 1873-1938), wife of Laurence J. Webster of Boston and Holderness, NH. She was a humming bird expert, founder of the New Hampshire Nature Camp, sponsor of Byrd's expedition, and the inspiration behind her husband's invention of the humming bird feeder. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Webster Pass. 74°34' S, 111°09' W. A snow pass in the central part of Bear Peninsula, at the divide between Brush Glacier and Holt Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1978, for William O. Webster, USN, aerographer, 7 times in Antarctica with OpDF, including one winter-over.

[1]**Webster Peaks**. 63°55' S, 59°40' W. A group of 4 rocky peaks, running NE-SW, and rising to 1065 m (the British say 1195 m), W of Whitecloud Glacier, at the head (i.e., on the S side) of Charcot Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in 1948, and named by them for W.H.B. Webster. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. The feature appears in the 1955 and 1961 British gazetteers.

[2]**Webster Peaks**. 70°28' S, 65°25' E. A group of 5 peaks, 6 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from 1965 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Gilbert Keith "Gil" Webster, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Russians named these peaks individually, viz. Gora Vize, Gora Zubova, Gora Pronchishcheva, Gora Vil'kickogo, and Gory Poljarnikov.

Weddel *see* **Weddell**

Weddelhavet *see* **Weddell Sea**

The *Weddell*. Whale catcher working for the *Hektoria* in 1928-29.

Barrera de Hielos Weddell *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Île Weddell *see* **Weddell Islands**

Islas Weddell *see* **Weddell Islands**

Islotes Weddell *see* **Weddell Islands**

Mar (de) Weddell *see* **Weddell Sea**

Weddell, James. Scottish navigator, explorer, and seal hunter. He was born on Aug. 24, 1787, in Ostend (then part of the Austrian Netherlands), son of an upholsterer and an English Quaker mother. He joined the RN in 1796 (at the age of 9), was later in the Merchant Navy, then again in the RN. In the wake of the discovery of the South Shetlands, Weddell suggested to Scottish shipbuilder James Strachan a sealing and fishing expedition to the new southern islands, to be commanded by Weddell. He took the brig *Jane* on 3 voyages into Antarctic waters, with the prime purpose of sealing and fishing, and also (on his first one) of discovering the mythical Aurora Islands (they were to remain mythical). His first voyage was 1819-21, to the South Shetlands and South Orkneys. After this successful commercial trip he bought a share of the *Jane*, while Strachan bought a second vessel, the 65-ton sloop *Beaufoy of London*, to act as tender for Weddell's second voyage, 1821-22. **July 7, 1821**: The two ships left London. **July 10, 1821**: The two ships left Gravesend, Kent, bound for Madeira. **July 20, 1821**: The two ships arrived at Madeira. They left there, bound for the Falkland Islands. In the Falklands, Weddell ran into Capt. Charles H. Barnard, American skipper of the *Charity*, and they teamed up. **Late Oct. 1821**: The 3 ships headed to the South Shetlands. However, the islands were teeming with British and American sealers (*see* **Expeditions**), and the 3 vessels separated. **Dec. 11, 1821**: The *Beaufoy* sighted the South Orkneys, which Powell had discovered only 4 days before. **Dec. 22, 1821**: The three captains made a rendezvous at Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island. From here they split up again, Barnard going back to the USA, the *Beaufoy* heading to South Georgia, and the *Jane* going to the South Orkneys, where seals were taken, surveying work was carried out, and the island group was named by Weddell. **End of March 1822**: Weddell set out for South Georgia. **July 15, 1822**: The *Jane* and the *Beaufoy* arrived

back in Gravesend, with 1200 sealskins and 145 casks of oil. The southern seas, with their newly-found seal islands, from being unknown in 1819 had, within a few years, become one of the most densely-populated areas in the world, so time was of the essence for Weddell as he prepared for his 3rd voyage. However, this was a different expedition from the others, in that his instructions included exploration as well as sealing, if sealing wasn't going to be profitable. **Sept. 13, 1822**: Taking all the latest charting equipment, the *Jane* and the *Beaufoy* left London, the tender under the command of Capt. Matthew Brisbane. **Jan. 12, 1823**: They were at the South Orkneys, anchoring between Saddle Island and Melville's Island (later re-named Laurie Island). Good sealing was scarce, so they headed south. **Jan. 27, 1823**: They arrived in 64°58' S, and then turned north again. **Feb. 10, 1823**: Heading south yet again, they reached 66°S. **Feb. 16, 1823**: The two vessels were in 70°S. **Feb. 20, 1823**: Weddell set a new southing record of 74°15' S (in 34°16' W), and concluded that the South Pole was in an ocean (he was wrong) and that there was no land south of 73°S. He was in a new sea, which he called the George IV Sea (later re-named the Weddell Sea), and only 2 days sail from what would later be called Coats Land. To the disappointment of his men he turned back, via the South Orkneys, to South Georgia, where they again, unsuccessfully, looked for seals. **April 17, 1823**: They headed for the Falklands. **May 11, 1823**: They arrived at the Falklands, and wintered-over there. **Oct. 7, 1823**: They sailed again for the South Shetlands. **Oct. 15, 1823**: They arrived at Basil Hall's Island (later re-named Snow Island). They took 2000 sea elephants and more than that in seals, and even saw a mermaid, but then, after coasting the islands for 50 miles, some of the time in a desperate hurricane, they were unable to make further landings due to the pack ice. **Nov. 18, 1823**: They left for Cape Horn. **Nov. 23, 1823**: They arrived at Cape Horn, in a last-ditch attempt to find seals. **Dec. 1823**: They made another attempt at the South Shetlands, but it was still packed in ice, so they gave up. **Early Jan. 1824**: The two vessels separated. The *Beaufoy* stayed in Tierra del Fuego, while the *Jane* went off on a cruise of the Patagonian coast. **Jan. 20, 1824**: The *Beaufoy* left Tierra del Fuego for England. **March 2, 1824**: The *Jane* arrived at the Falklands. **March 19, 1824**: Weddell headed for Montevideo. **April 3, 1824**: Weddell arrived at Montevideo, then went on to Patagonia to rendezvous with the *Beaufoy*, but Brisbane had already left for England. The *Jane* sprang a leak during a severe storm and put in at Montevideo. **May 4, 1824**: The *Jane* finally left Montevideo. **June 20, 1824**: The *Beaufoy* arrived back in London. **July 9, 1824**: the *Jane* arrived back in London. Weddell brought back to London, from that 3rd voyage, one fur-seal and some leopard seal specimens (sea-leopards, as he called them). **Oct. 18, 1825**: Weddell's book, *A Voyage Towards the South Pole*, was published (*see* Bibliography), and a revised version in 1827. The *Beaufoy* had a history after this (*see* **The *Beaufoy of London***). In 1826 Weddell's proposal for a government-sponsored expedition to Antarctica was turned down, and he continued as a ship's captain until 1832, of the *Jane*, in fact, until that vessel leaked so badly in the Atlantic that it was scuppered. He died in poverty in London on Sept. 9, 1834.

Weddell Abyssal Plain. 72°00' S, 45°00' W. A submarine feature running between the Weddell Sea and Maud Seamount. Named in association with the Weddell Sea, the name Weddell Plain was accepted by international agreement in June 1987. The name has since been amended.

Weddell Arm. 68°32' S, 78°08' E. A cove, the southernmost and westernmost arm of Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. First visited in Jan. 1955, by an ANARE party led by Phil Law. It was visited again in 1957, by parties from Davis Station, who named it for the large number of Weddell seals they found here. ANCA accepted the name on April 29, 1958, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Weddell Barrier *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Weddell Bay *see* **Mobiloil Inlet**

Weddell Coast Sledge Party. Joint British-American effort between RARE and FIDS in 1947-48. Finn Ronne, leader of RARE, met Major Ken Butler, leader of FIDS, and the two drew up a complex agreement, actually a contract, whereby representatives from both countries would join in a sledging expedition to the Weddell Sea coast. Four men left Stonington Island (the base for both parties) on Oct. 9, 1947. They were Ken Butler and Dougie Mason for FIDS, and Walter Smith and Art Owen for RARE. With 3 teams of dogs, 23 dogs in all, they crossed the Antarctic Peninsula to its E side, and then down to Mount Tricorn, on Wright Inlet, on the coast of the Weddell Sea. To this point the expedition was known as the Joint British-American Weddell Coast Sledge Party, but now the two teams split up. The British stayed at Mount Tricorn, while the 2 Americans pressed on south, as the Ronne Weddell Coast Party, and then east, getting as far as Bowman Peninsula overlooking Mount Austin, on Dec. 13, 1947. They then turned back. The 4 men returned to Stonington Island on Jan. 22, 1947, having covered 1180 miles in 105 days. The term Weddell Coast Sledge Party was also used during USAS 1939-41.

Weddell Fan. A submarine feature, associated with the Weddell Abyssal Plain. It covers 0.75 million sq km. Discovered in 1985.

Weddell Ice Shelf *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Weddell Islands. 60°38' S, 44°50' W. A group of small islands and rocks, 1.5 km S of Saddle Island and 7.5 km N of the W end of Laurie Island, just to the E of Cape Faraday (on Powell Island), in the South Orkneys. Probably seen by Powell and Palmer in Dec. 1821. Roughly charted as a single island by Weddell in Jan. 1823, and named by him as Weddell's Island. It appears as such on his 1825 chart. On Dumont d'Urville's 1842 map of FrAE 1837-40, it appears as Île Weddell, and in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1847 atlas it appears as Île Weddel (sic). It appears as Weddell Island on a 1903 chart drawn up by ScotNAE 1902-04, and on British charts of 1916, 1927, and 1930. The Argentines were calling it Isla Weddell (or misspelling it Isla Weddel) as early as 1907, or even before that, and it appears as such on one of their 1945 charts. It was re-charted as a group of islands by Petter Sørlle in 1912, and appears on his chart of that year as the Weddel islands, on his (and Borge's) chart of 1913 as Veddels, and on Sørlle's 1930 chart as Weddel Øya. The group was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, and appears on their 1934 chart as Weddell Islands. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1948 as Islas Weddell, but on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islotes Weddell. The name Islas Weddell was the one accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Weddell Islets *see* **Vedel Islands**

Weddell Lake. 68°33' S, 78°06' E. A lake in the valley which extends S from Weddell Arm, on Breidnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. It was one of several lakes investigated by ANARE biologists wintering-over at Davis Station in 1974. Named by ANCA on Aug. 27, 1975.

Weddell Plain *see* **Weddell Abyssal Plain**

Weddell Polynya. 65°00' S, 0°0.' An ice-free area in the E part of the Weddell Sea. It was discovered as it was forming between 1974 and 1976, just to the E of the Weddell Sea proper.

Weddell Polynya Expedition. Better known, perhaps, as WEPOLEX 81. US-USSR joint oceanographic field expedition, Oct. 9, 1981 to Nov. 25, 1981. Their mission was to study the Weddell Polynya. Eduard Iosifovich Sarukhanyan led a team of 12 Russians, as well as the expedition itself. Deputy leader Arnold L. Gordon of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory led his 12 Americans. They all integrated into a single scientific team. The two heads of physical oceanography were Bruce A. Huber and Ivan Chuguy. The other participants in this particular discipline were David Woodroffe, Walter Richter, and Jan Szelag (USA), and Nikolai Antipov, Nikolai Bagriantsev, and Vladimir Romanov (USSR). The chemists were: Arthur Chen-Tung of Oregon State, Joe Jennings, and Gerry Metcalf (USA), and Victor Haritonov and Vladimir Feodorov (USSR). Biologists were Jan Stepien, David Boardman, and Diane Clark (USA), and Valeriy M. Zhuravlev (USSR). Sea-ice specialists were Stephen F. Ackley (USA), and Boris Sustenov and Alexandre Samoshkin (USSR). The meteorologists were Ed Andreas (USA), and Alexandre Makshtas and Ed Lysakov (USSR). Pyotr Bogarodsky (USSR) studied velocity of ice in the ocean. The *Mikhail Somov*, skippered by Feliks Aleksandrovich Pes'yakov, left Leningrad, stopping at Helsinki on Sept. 9, 1981, to pick up equipment and 3 of the Americans. The rest of the U.S. team boarded in Montevideo, from where the *Somov* departed on Oct. 9, 1981. On Oct. 20,

1981, they reached the edge of the Weddell Sea pack-ice at 5°E, and plowed through the ice to 62°30' S.

Weddell Sea. Centers on 72°00' S, 45°00' W. A great sea forming the southernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded on the W by the Antarctic Peninsula, on the E by Cape Norvegia (in Queen Maud Land), and on the S by the Filchner Ice Shelf and the Ronne Ice Shelf. It is deep, with an area of 3 million square miles, and is usually heavily iced, the Weddell Sea pack-ice reaching as far N as 60°S. James Weddell discovered it in Feb. 1823, penetrated it as far S as 74°15' S, 34°17' W, on Feb. 20, 1823, and named it George IV's Sea, or The Sea of George IV, for his new king. It appears as such on his chart of 1825. Morrell may have gotten there in the *Wasp* in March 1823, in fact probably did, but it is certain that ScotNAE was here in 1903. By that time the name had been changed (in 1900 Dr. Karl Fricker had proposed the new name, to honor its discoverer). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Its current limits were set in 1977. The Chileans tend to call it Mar Weddell, and the Argentines Mar de Weddell. The Norwegians call it Weddellhavet.

Weddell Sea Station *see* **Ellsworth Station**

Weddell seals. *Leptonychotes weddelli*. Gray seals first described by James Weddell in 1823. They are nonmigratory, unafraid of man, and can be solitary, although they are generally gregarious creatures. They number about 500,000. They grow to 10½ feet long, and 1000 pounds in weight. The female is the larger. They live on fish, cephalopods, and other marine fauna, including penguins. Good divers, they can go to 1000 feet down, and can stay under water for 43 minutes. They are unique in that they can survive under fast ice, even in winter, by maintaining open breathing holes in the ice with their teeth.

Weddell's Island *see* **Weddell Islands**

Îles Wedel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Islas Wedel *see* **Vedel Islands**

Wedel Islands *see* **Vedel Islands**

Mount Wedel-Jarlsberg. 85°39' S, 165°08' W. An ice-covered mountain rising to 3505 m, between Cooper Glacier and Bowman Glacier, 3 km SW of Mount Ruth Gade, in the Quarles Range, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1911 by Amundsen, and named by him as Mount Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg, for Alice Thekla Louise von Wagner (1861-1913), the first wife of Fritz Wedel-Jarlsberg, the Norwegian ambassador to Paris. The name was also seen (erroneously) as Mount Alice Wedel-Jarlsburg. US-ACAN accepted the (shortened) name in 1956, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Wedemeyer Rocks. 76°06' S, 135°56' W. A group of rocks that ourtcrops near the base of the S slope of Mount Berlin, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for for Charles H. Wedemeyer (of Philadelphia), USN, who was mechanic on Jack Bursey's Byrd Station trail party of Jan.-Feb. 1956. He later helped establish Byrd Station in 1956-57.

Wedge Face. 84°12' S, 171°30' E. A prominent wedge-shaped rock spur which projects as a buttress from Mount Patrick into the E part of the Beardmore Glacier. Almost certainly first seen by Shackleton in Dec. 1908, as he made his way up the Beardmore en route to the Pole during BAE 1907-08, but named descriptively by Scott on his way to the Pole in 1911, during BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Wedge Peak. 84°12' S, 172°05' E. Rising to 2316 m, due E of Wedge Face (hence the name) on the Mount Patrick massif, in the Commonwealth Range. Although it is not the highest point on this massif, it commands a clear panoramic view of the Hood Glacier and the Beardmore Glacier to the north. It was climbed by the NZ Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, on Jan. 2, 1960, in order to complete the survey of Hood Glacier, and so named by them. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wedge Ridge. 80°38' S, 29°12' W. A conspicuous rock ridge, rising to 1145 m, and running NW-SE, at the S end of the Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range, near the head of Blaiklock Glacier, immediately W of Pointer Nunatak. Surveyed by BCTAE in Oct. 1957. Named descriptively by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Wedgwood Point *see* **Azufre Point**

Isla Wednesday *see* **Wednesday Island**

Wednesday Island. 64°56' S, 63°45' W. An island, 1.5 km (the Chileans say 2.5 km) long, the easternmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the N part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 5 km WSW of Cape Errera on Wiencke Island. The Wauwermans Islands were discovered by Dallmann in 1873-74, and were roughly mapped by BelgAE 1897-99 and FrAE 1903-05. Wednesday Island was first charted individually on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and, for the obvious reason, so named by Rymill. It appears on his 1938 expedition map, as well as on a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and on a 1948 British chart. On a 1947 Chilean chart, it appears as Isla Viernes (i.e., "Friday island"). UK-APC accepted the name Wednesday Island on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a 1958 British chart. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears as Isla Mara, named for an Argentine rodent, but on one of their 1954 charts it is Isla Miércoles (i.e., "Wednesday island"). It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed between 1956 and 1958 by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit. On a 1957 Argentine chart this island and offlying smaller islands were shown as Islas Articuladas, and that is the name the Argentines use today, after rejecting Islas Maras and Islas Miércoles. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1962 as Isla Wednesday, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Weed, George Henry. b. May 31, 1915, Seattle, son of state highways maintenance engineer (later a county office auditor) George M. Weed and his wife Eveleyn E. "Lena" Ingraham. He went to sea as a messboy in Nov. 1934, on the *President Jefferson*, on the run to Japan, repeating that performance on the *President Jackson* and the *President Grant* in 1936. He was a steward on the *North Star* for the 2nd half of USAS 1939-41. He died on Dec. 27, 1999, in Brinnon, Wash.

Weeder Rock. 70°23' S, 162°02' E. A small, isolated coastal rock, 10 km NNW of Mount Belolikov, between the mouths of Rennick Glacier and Gannutz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for storekeeper 2nd class Courtland Craig Weeder (b. Feb. 6, 1943, Hugo, Colo.), who joined the U.S. Navy in June 1961, and who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1965. He retired from the Navy as a lieutenant commander in Dec. 1989.

Mount Weeks. 83°33' S, 160°54' E. A prominent tabular peak on the E side of Marsh Glacier. about 11 km N of Cranfield Peak, in the S sector of the Queen Elizabeth Range, on the W edge of the Prince Andrew Plateau. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, for Lt. James W. Weeks, USN, pilot in the area that season. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Weeks, Brian. b. Jan. 18, 1932, Bristol, son of Edward A. Weeks and his wife Winifred Gwendoline I. Leaver. He was living at Frome, Somerset, when he joined FIDS in 1953, as an ionosphere physicist and assistant surveyor, and wintered-over at Port Lockroy Station in 1954. At the end of his tour he returned to Port Stanley, and then to Montevideo, where he caught the *Andes* heading back to Southampton, arriving on Feb. 24, 1955. He moved to NZ in 1955, became a bank manager in Hamilton, and then later moved to a bigger bank job in Australia, with ANZ.

Weeks, Joseph. On Sept. 1, 1820, he was appointed captain of the London sealer *Horatio*, and took her down to the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 sealing season.

Weeks Stack. 62°14' S, 59°03' W. A sea stack off the N tip of Nelson Island, in the NW approach to Fildes Strait, in the South Shetlands. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, it appears on a 1948 British chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Joseph Weeks. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Mount Weems. 77°27' S, 86°10' W. A prominent mountain, rising to 2210 m, 13 km N of Mount Ulmer, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Ellsworth during his fly-over on Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Philip Van Horn "P.V.H." Weems (1889-1979), Olympic wrestler, air navigator, inventor, consultant to Ellsworth, and later Naval captain.

Isla Weertman *see* **Weertman Island**

Weertman Island. 66°58' S, 67°44' W. The largest and most southerly of the Bennett Islands, in Hanusse Bay, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by ChilAE 1946–47, and named by them as Isla Runcumilla, for a submarine (not in Antarctic waters). It appears as such on their 1947 chart. It was also the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Islote Susini (*see* **Mount Susini**). It was mapped by FIDS cartographers in 1959 from air photos taken by RARE 1947–48 and by FIDASE in 1956–57, and from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base W between 1956 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Johannes Weertman (b. 1925), American metallurgist and glaciologist. It appears in the 1961 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines today call it Isla Weertman.

Canale Wega. 65°15' S, 144°00' E. A submarine channel, 30 km long and about 100 km wide, and trending S-N along the continental rise off George V Land, between Jussieu Channel and Buffon Canyon. Discovered in March 2000, during the WEGA Project, a joint Italian and Australian program studying the glacial history of the Wilkes Basin. Named by the Italians on Dec. 6, 2007.

Mount Wegener. 80°44' S, 23°31' W. Rising to about 1385 m, in the central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1967, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Alfred Lothar Wegener (b. Nov. 1, 1880, Berlin), German astronomer, meteorologist, a pioneer of the theory of continental drift (which he proposed in 1912), and professor of geophysics and meteorology at the University of Graz, 1924–30. He took part in Danish expeditions to Greenland in 1906–08 and 1911–13, and was leader of a German expedition to Greenland in 1929 and 1930. He died on the Greenland ice cap in Nov. 1930. The Alfred Wegener Institute for Marine and Polar Research, in Bremerhaven, was established in 1980, and named after him. The mountain appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Wegener Canyon. 70°45' S, 14°00' W. An undersea feature off the Princess Martha Coast. Discovered from the *Polarstern* in 1985. Named in July 1987, by Hans Werner Schenke, of the Alfred Wegener Institute of Polar and Marine Research, in Bremerhaven. The name, for Alfred Wegener (*see* **Mount Wegener**) was accepted by international agreement in June 1991.

Wegener Range. 72°42' S, 62°23' W. A mountain range with peaks rising to about 1800 m, it trends WNW-ESE for about 70 km between Maury Glacier and Fenton Glacier, on the Black Coast, on the SE coast of Palmer Land. First photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Re-photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969, and mapped by USGS from this latter series of photos. Named by US-ACAN for Alfred Wegener (*see* **Mount Wegener**). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Wegenerinlandeis. 73°00' S. 5°00' E. A German name (and only German) for Wegenerisen and Amundsenisen together. In the S part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. It means "Wegener inland ice." On the surface, at least, this naming strikes one as unnecessary.

Wegenerisen. 73°00' S, 9°00' E. An area of inland ice in the S part of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians (it means "the Wegener ice") for Alfred Wegener (*see* **Mount Wegener**). This feature, together with Amundsenisen, go to form a larger feature the Germans call Wegenerinlandeis.

Wegert Bluff. 69°42' S, 159°20' E. The NE extremity of a truncated ridge, about 22.2 km SE of Parkinson Peak, it overlooks the E margin of Noll Glacier, in the Wilson Hills of Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Sidney J. Wegert, USN, LC-130F Hercules aircraft pilot in Antarctica during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966–67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967–68). ANCA accepted the name on July 31, 1972.

Wegger Peak. 62°06' S, 58°30' W. Rising to 305 m, at the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In 1908–10 Charcot named a single peak in these co-ordinates as Le Poing (i.e., "the fist"). However, later investigation showed that there are 4 individual peaks close together, and confusion arose as to which one of the four Charcot meant. In 1958 FIDS came up with a possible answer. When viewed from the area round Chabrier Rock, the four appear as one, and look like the knuckles of a clenched fist. It was proposed to name all four collectively, as The Fist, and that's the way is was for a while. However, in 1960 UK-APC determined that this collective naming was unsuitable, and gave each of the peaks a new name. This feature received the name Wegger Peak, after Ole Wegger (1859–1937), Norwegian ship builder, and director for 47 years of the Framnaes Mek. Shipyard. This feature was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. *See also* **Admiralen Peak**.

Wehrend, Richard. 1st carpenter on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938–39.

Wehrle Dome. 76°02' S, 65°25' E. A large, heavily crevassed ice dome, measuring about 15 km by 15 km. The pressure ridges especially make this feature stand out. Named by ANCA on April 27, 1995, for Egon Wehrle, former glaciological technical officer who contributed to the success of ANARE traverses by providing technical support, especially by building and operating ice drills.

Weidner Ridge. 78°28' S, 163°26' E. Immediately to the NE of Barlow Rocks, below the NW slopes of Mount Morning, on the S margin of the upper Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for George A. Weidner, of the department of meteorology at the University of Wisconsin, who, with Charles Stearns, developed the use of automatic weather stations in Antarctica between 1982 and 1992. cf **Savage Ridge**.

Weigelnunatak. 74°16' S, 9°37' W. A nunatak, about 20 m by 40 m in area, projecting from the ice surface to a height of about 10 m, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, between Waglenabben and Laudalkammen. Easily accessible, it has been used since 1986 as a geodetic control station for scientific measurements. On Feb. 24, 1997, a brass plaque was affixed to it. Named by the Germans on Sept. 25, 2000, for Ursula Weigel, who wintered-over at Georg Neumayer Station in 1990.

Mount Weihaupt. 72°37' S, 161°02' E. A large, bare rock mountain rising to 2285 m, westward of the Monument Nunataks, 16 km E of Mount Bower, and about 30 km W of Mount VX-6, it is the dominant feature in the E part of the Outback Nunataks. First mapped by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for John George Weihaupt (b. March 5, 1930, La Crosse, Wisc.), seismologist with that traverse party, which also discovered the Usarp Range. Much later, and for many years, he was professor of geology at the University of Colorado at Denver. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Weihnachtsgrat. 73°32' S, 166°47' E. A crest on the E side of Wylde Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans. Name means "Christmas crest."

Weiken Basin. 70°24' S, 4°00' W. A submarine feature of the Ross Sea. The name was proposed by Heinrich Hinze in Jan. 1997, and accepted by international agreement in June 1997. Karl Weiken (1895–1982), a geodesist, was a member of Alfred Wegener's Greenland expedition.

Weikman Nunataks. 76°30' S, 143°59' W. Two nunataks on the divide separating the upper reaches of Balchen Glacier and Crevasse Valley Glacier, 3.2 km E of Mount Perkins, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USAS 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for construction mechanic 2nd class Edward R. Weikman, Jr., USN, at Byrd Station in 1967.

Weiland, Eric Huber. b. Nov. 19, 1920, Philadelphia. He joined the U.S. Navy on June 1, 1942, and served in World War II. He was a pilot on OpDF I (i.e., 1955–56), and was the official pilot of the Otter that took a plunge in 1955 (*see* **Hawkes, Trigger**, for details of this flight). He retired from the Navy on July 1, 1964, as a lieutenant commander, and died on Feb. 12, 1996, in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Weiland, Franz. Flight mechanic specialist on the *Schwabenland* during GermAE 1938–39.

Weimar Eishöcker. 71°30' S, 7°57' W. An ice rumple at the SE promontory of the Ekström Ice Shelf. Its maximum length running NE-SW is 2.5 km, and its width is about 1 km. Named by the Germans on June 21, 2002, for their city of Weimar.

Mount Weininger. 84°47' S, 65°30' W. A large, mainly ice-free mountain, rising to 1970

m, at the NW extremity of the Mackin Table, to which it is joined by a short ridge, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for USARP ionosphere physicist Richard B. Weininger, who wintered-over as scientific leader at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Weir. 84°59' S, 177°10' E. A steep section of the Polar Plateau escarpment with almost all of the rock exposed facing NE, just S of the base of Fulgham Ridge, at the head of one of the tributaries of Ramsey Glacier, about 40 km W of Mount Rosenwald, in the Bush Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Feb. 15-16, 1947, on Flight 8-B, during OpHJ. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Maj. Robert R. Weir (q.v.), the pilot on that flight. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Weir, Charlie. Australian plant inspector. He wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1967, at Casey Station in 1969, at Davis Station in 1985, and at Mawson Station in 1987 and 1991. He also did two winters at Macquarie Island, in 1989 and 1993.

Weir, Robert R. b. Nov. 6, 1915, Pa. He joined the U.S. Marine Corps, and as a major was pilot of Flight 8-A during Byrd's flight to the South Pole on Feb. 15-16, 1947, during OpHJ. He was promoted to colonel and served in Korea and Vietnam. He died on Nov. 28, 2002, in Jacksonville, NC.

Weir Glacier. 66°04' S, 64°42' W. About 13 km long, it is the western of 2 glacier flowing N into the S part (i.e., the head) of Barilari Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discoverd and roughly charted in 1909 by FrAE 1908-10. Surveyed in its lower reaches in 1935-36 by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition. Later named by Rymill for 2 of the sponsors of that expedition, William Douglas Weir, 1st Viscount Weir (Baron Weir at the time of the expedition) (1877-1959) and his son, James Kenneth Weir (1905-1979), the future 2nd viscount. UK-APC accepted the name on Sep. 22, 1954, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Weir Icefall. 78°02' S, 161°41' E. At the head of Rotunda Glacier, between the Colwell Massif and the feature named Battleship, in Victoria Land. Named descriptively by NZ-APC in 1994. The feature has a weir-like appearance caused by a dam or rock over which the ice passes. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Weiss Amphitheatre. 77°04' S, 126°06' W. A caldera, shaped like an amphitheatre, 3 km wide, and breached at the S side, it occupies the S central part of Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Bernard D. Weiss (b. May 7, 1921. d. Jan. 27, 2010, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.), chief meteorologist at Byrd Station in 1959.

Weiss Point. 62°04' S, 58°25' W. A promontory on the W coast of Keller Peninsula, W of Mount Flagstaff, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Jozef Weiss, seismologist with PolAE 1979-80.

Weiss-Spitze. 72°50' S, 166°17' E. One of the Lawrence Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Weissenborn, Carl Dalgleish. b. July 27, 1914, Richmond Heights, Wash., son of German immigrant interior decorator Charles Weissenborn and his Scottish immigrant wife, Mabel Dalgleish. He went to sea in July 1934, as a painter, serving on ships such as the *President McKinley*, the *President Jackson*, and the *Mount McKinley*, usually on the run to the Far East, and also working on board as scullyman and mess boy. He was mess boy on the *North Star*, during USAS 1939-41. On Dec. 15, 1941, the week after Pearl Harbor, he joined the Army in Seattle, for World War II. In 1954, after getting out of the Army, he moved to El Cerrito, Calif, and became foreman painter for the Berkeley Unified School District, a job he held for over 25 years. His first wife, Hilda Irene, died on July 30, 1979, in Contra Costa, and he married again, in Contra Costa, on Sept. 6, 1980, to Victoria Bustamante Pillsbury. He died on July 1, 2004, in El Sobrante, Calif.

Weissenstein. 80°26' S, 21°24' W. A rock feature on the NW side of Mummery Cliff, in the Pioneers Escarpment of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Germans. It is possible, though unlikely, that it is the German name for the Mummery Cliffs themselves.

Welch, Bernard Francis "Frank." b. July 24, 1901, South Stoneham, Hants. He was 2nd engineer on the *Discovery* during both halves of BANZARE 1929-31. In 1935, in South Shields, Durham, he married Olive G. Miller, and they lived in Southampton. In 1950 he was assistant inspector at the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate, Ministry of Supply, in Manchester. He died in Winchester, in 1974.

Welch Crag. 77°17' S, 160°37' E. A steep, rugged peak, marked by secondary spires rising to about 1500 m, in the NE part of McSaveney Spur, in the Willett Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Kathleen A. Welch, of the department of geology at the University of Alabama, in Tuscaloosa, a member of the USAP McMurdo Dry Valleys Long-Term Ecological Research program, for 11 field seasons between 1994 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Welch Island. 67°34' S, 62°56' E. About 1.75 km long, it lies about 1.5 km offshore in the E side of Holme Bay, about 6 km NE of Mawson Station, in Mac. Robertson Land. It has a prominent truncated rock pinnacle, or cone, on it, rising to 130 m. Discovered on Feb. 14, 1931 by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Frank Welch. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Welch Mountains. 70°57' S, 63°30' W. A group of mountains that dominate the area, the highest rising to 3015 m (in Mount Acton), about 40 km N of Mount Jackson, between that mountain and Clifford Glacier, on the E margin of the Dyer Plateau, in the central part of Palmer Land. Probably seen aerially by Ellsworth in 1935, their N extremities were sketched in 1936 by a sledging party during BGLE 1934-37. They were photographed aerially and surveyed from the ground by USAS 1939-41, and, in the expedition's reports, it is clear that these mountains were assumed to be (part of) Ellsworth's Eternity Range. Named as a separate feature by US-ACAN in 1971, for David Fife "Kelly" Welch (b. Sept. 5, 1918, Fort Wayne, Ind. d. April 5, 2005, Tucson), rear admiral, USN, commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969-71 (*see* **Operation Deep Freeze**). Mapped in detail by USGS in 1974, from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976. The feature appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. The group also includes (aside from the aforementioned Mount Acton), running from N to S: Gatlin Peak, Mount Schimanskiy, Liston Nunatak, Steel Peak, Mount Nordhill, Heintz Peak, Kosky Peak, and Fry Peak.

Welch Peak. 85°39' S, 149°15' W. Rising to 1010 m, at the N side of the Tapley Mountains, 14 km NW of Mount Gould, in the Queen Maud Mountains, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and from air photos taken by USN, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Walton Denny Welch, Seabee electronics technician during the first winter-over at Byrd Station in 1957.

Welch Rocks. 67°33' S, 62°54' E. Two rocks, 0.8 km (the Australians say about 2 km) N of Welch Island (hence the name given by the Australians), in the E part of Holme Bay, off the Mawson Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1958 and 1959. Named by ANCA on July 4, 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Welchness. 63°29' S, 56°14' W. A gravel spit forming the W extremity of Dundee Island, in the Joinville Island group, and therefore serving as a cape. Discovered and roughly surveyed by DWE 1892-93, described by Dr. Donald of the expedition, and named by them for Capt. George Welch (b. May 28, 1814, Ferry Port on Craig, Fife. d. 1891, Forgan, Fife), a ship's chandler and shipping agent, who was also manager (from about 1860 onwards, with Robert Kinnes) of the Tay Whale Fishing Company, which, for many years, owned the *Active*. It appears on the expedition's charts. In Nov. 1935, Ellsworth built a cairn on the escarpment to the E of this feature, at a height of about 65 m, near the site of his snow runway. It appears on a British chart of 1938, plotted in 63°21' S, 56°25' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953, both with corrected coordinates, and, as such, the name appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a British chart of 1962. It appears on an Argentine chart

of 1949, as Cabo Welchness, and on one of their 1953 charts as Punta Welchness, but the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer was Cabo Welchness. However, the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted Punta Welchness. Fids from Base D re-surveyed it between 1952 and 1954. There is a 1983 British reference to it as Welchness Peninsula. The extreme W part of the feature appears as Punta Bajos on a 1957 Argentine chart, and that was accepted as a separate feature by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Cabo Welchness *see* **Welchness**

Punta Welchness *see* **Welchness**

Welcome Mountain. 72°14' S, 160°12' E. A very prominent mountain surmounted by 3 distinct peaks, the highest being 2505 m, 8 km SE of Mount Southard, SW of the Emlen Peaks, and about 33 km N of Roberts Butte, in the Outback Nunataks. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party of 1959-60, it was the first mountain they saw in 3 months after coming off the Polar Plateau, hence the name they gave it. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Welcome Nunatak. 79°06' S, 86°54' W. A relatively small, but truly distinctive cone-shaped nunatak, standing in near isolation to the N of the Reuther Nunataks, in the Founders Peaks, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64. For the members of the party using motor toboggans, it signaled nearness to their base at Camp Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Welcome Pass. 82°35' S, 52°45' W. A snow pass running in a NE-SW direction, at an elevation of about 800 m, N of Czamanske Ridge, between that ridge and Cairn Ridge, and providing access to Tranquillity Valley, in the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and surveyed from the ground by USGS from 1965. So named by US-ACAN for 2 reasons: In association with Tranquillity Valley, and also because, in 1976-77, Art Ford and Willis H. Nelson, of USGS, discovered a SovAE helicopter cache left here the previous summer, and left a note of welcome to the Dufek Massif for Garrik Grikurov, leader of SovAE. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. Mr. Grikurov had once been a Fid (*see* **Grikurov Ridge**).

Weldon Glacier *see* **Weldon Ice Stream**

Weldon Ice Stream. 77°12' S, 31°50' W. An ice stream flowing NW into the SE part of the Weddell Sea, NE of Vahsel Bay, midway between that bay and Hayes Glacier (which lies about 50 km to the ENE), on the Luitpold Coast. Discovered and photographed on Nov. 5, 1967, in a USN flight over Coats Land, and roughly mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, as Weldon Glacier, for Don W. Weldon, USN, photographer on the flight. It appears as such on a 1970 American Geographical Society map of 1970, plotted in 77°15' S, 30°05' W. In the 1977 U.S. gazetteer, it appears plotted in 77°05' S, 31°30' W. U.S. Landsat images of Feb. 1974 plotted it in 76°33' S, 29°29' W, and those coordinates appear in the 1980 U.S. gazetteer. US-Landsat images of 2002 corrected the coordinates to those that appear at the head of this entry, and the 1982 British gazetteer determined it to be an ice stream, rather than a glacier. US-ACAN does not seem to have agreed with this (at time of writing). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Cabo Well-Met *see* **Cape Well-met**

Cape Well-met. 63°47' S, 57°19' W. A dark, conspicuous headland near the center of the N side of Vega Island, on the Prince Gustav Channel, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Because it rises to 220 m, and is ice-free, it is very visible. Discovered in Oct. 1903, during SwedAE 1901-04, and mapped by them as Kap Dreyfus (why that name we do not know). In the expedition account, written in 1905, they tell us that they renamed Cape Dreyfus as Cape Well Met. It also appears on their maps as Møtesudden (i.e., "meeting cape"), and Vorgebirge der Guten Begegnung (i.e., "cape of the good meeting"). It was here on Oct. 12, 1903, that the two parties of the expedition met up after a year and a half apart. A happy meeting indeed. It appears on Charcot's 1912 map as Cap Well-Met, and on British charts of 1921 and 1937 as Cape Well-met. It was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1945. US-ACAN accepted the spelling Cape Well-met in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was re-surveyed by Fids in 1960-61. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Cabo Visible, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, the Argentines have translated it as Cabo Feliz Encuentro. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Cabo Well-Met.

Isla Weller *see* **Weller Island**

[1]**Mount Weller**. 67°17' S, 50°40' E. Rising to 1080 m, W of Auster Glacier, and 3 km E of Reference Peak, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from 1956 ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Prof. Gunter Ernst Weller (b. June 14, 1934, Haifa), Australian meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1961. In 1965 he was professor of geophysics at the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks when he went back to Mawson again, as glaciologist. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

[2]**Mount Weller**. 77°50' S, 160°26' E. Rising to 2420 m, above the W side of Beacon Valley, 6 km SW of Pyramid Mountain, in the Quartermain Mountains, in southern Victoria Land. The name appears to be first used on a 1961 NZ Lands and Survey Department map compiled from NZ field surveys conducted between 1957 and 1960, and also from USN air photos taken during that period. Named for William Weller (q.v.) who, with Thomas Kennar, accompanied Hartley Ferrar in the first geological reconnaissance of the Quatermain Mountains, during BNAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1992.

Weller, William Isaac. b. 1878 (baptized on Oct. 6), Clapham, London, son of fireman and ex-sailor James Weller and his wife Mary Ann Maria, who later lived in Whitstable. When he was 3, the family moved to the City, and then shortly thereafter to Rotherhithe. He became a merchant seaman at 15, spent several years on Arctic whalers, and then did 2 years with the New Cross Fire Department, in London, then on to the Clerkenwell department, and then the Camden Town department. But the life of a fireman didn't suit him, and he went back to sea, joining the *Discovery* at Lyttelton, NZ, with the dogs, as the mandolin-playing able seaman and general assistant for BNAE 1901-04. Midway during the expedition, back in NZ, he married Jessie Rinaldi, the daughter of a wealthy sheep rancher outside Christchurch, and at the end of the expedition, left London on Nov. 6, 1904, on the *Ruapehu*, bound for his new home, new wife, and new occupation (sheep rancher). He promised to return to England in 12 years, but never did. He served with the NZ forces in World War I. Apparently he was lost at sea. He had a daughter, who, at the age of 2, was placed in an orphanage in NZ.

Weller Island. 65°27' S, 65°24' W. An island, E of Snodgrass Island, it forms the E side of Johannessen Harbor, in the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Shown on a 1957 Argentine chart, but, apparently, unnamed. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character in *Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Today, the Argentines call it Isla Weller.

Glaciar Wellman *see* **Wellman Glacier**

Wellman, Harold William "Bill." b. March 25, 1909, Devonport, England, son of John Wellman and his wife Ruth Sims. Cartographer, Antarctic veteran, and the most influential NZ geologist of the 20th century (*The Man Who Moved Antarctica*, 2005, by Simon Nathan). Prof. Wellman was part of VUWAE 1961-62, VUWAE 1963-64, and 1966-67. He died on April 28, 1999, in Wellington.

Wellman Cliffs. 82°27' S, 156°10' E. A prominent escarpment in the form of cliffs, about 19 km (the New Zealanders say about 46 km) long, on the E side of the Boucot Plateau, bordering the Geologists Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Bill Wellman (q.v.), who devised a simple method of map-making from air photos, used by the expedition. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Wellman Glacier. 64°29' S, 61°26' W. Flows SW into the NE part of Recess Cove, in Charlotte Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for American Arctic explorer Walter Wellman (1858-1934), who attempted (unsuccessfully) to reach the North Pole in 1907 and again in 1909 in a semi-rigid airship. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Glaciar Wellman.

Wellman Nunatak. 67°52' S, 52°00' E. A

small nunatak about 300 m in diameter, 65 km from Knuckey Peaks, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA for Peter Wellman, geophysicist with the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, who visited this feature in 1976-77.

Wellman Valley. 79°55' S, 156°40' E. A broad, mainly ice-free valley, N of Mount Ash, in the Darwin Mountains, it ends in steep spurs and gullies rising to the Midnight Plateau on the E and Kennett Ridge on the north. Explored by VUWAE 1962-63, and named by them for Bill Wellman. NZ-APC accepted the name, and ANCA followed suit. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1968.

Mount Wells. 85°10' S, 169°48' W. A massive, ice-covered mountain, at the W side of Liv Glacier, about 6 km NW of June Nunatak, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Harry Wells, executive secretary of the Committee on Polar Research, National Academy of Sciences, 1962-66.

Wells, Harold. A young Tasmanian who shipped on to the *Sir James Clark Ross* at Hobart in 1924, as a laborer, for the 1923-24 whaling season in Antarctic waters. Alan Villiers say he was thrown heavily to the deck in a storm, and stunned.

Wells, Loran "Joe." b. June 4, 1904, Stearns, Whitley Co., Ky., but raised primarily in Lake Creek Township, Williamson Co., Illinois, son of Mississippi-born coal miner Charles Edward "Ed" Wells and his wife Delilah "Lila" King. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a bosun's mate 1st class when he became photographer and meteorological observer at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He was also a sail maker. He died in Feb. 1981, in Carbondale, Ill.

Wells, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wells Glacier. 73°32' S, 61°11' W. A glacier, 14 km W of Cape Brooks, it flows N into New Bedford Inlet, on the E Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Roughly mapped in late 1947 by a combined sledging team of personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E. Surveyed from the ground in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for James T. Wells, who wintered-over as storekeeper at Pole Station in 1967. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Wells Ridge. 76°58' S, 144°45' W. A rocky ridge, 6 km long, between the Swanson Mountains and Mount Gilmour, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially from West Base during USAS 1939-41. Named for Loran Wells (q.v.), observer and photographer with the USAS geology party that visited this ridge in 1940. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Wells Saddle. 76°03' S, 135°35' W. A broad, snow-filled saddle between Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton, in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for James H. Wells, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station in 1971-72.

Mount Welser. 76°43' S, 162°09' E. Rising to 1150 m in the central part of the ridge S of Albrecht Penck Glacier, and 4.5 km ENE of Mount Davidson, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN on Jan. 15, 2008, for Lt. Gen. William Welser III (b. Aug. 2, 1949, Mineola, NY), commander of the 18th Air Force, at Scott Air Force Base, in Illinois, in recognition of his efforts, and those of the Air Mobility Command, in providing airlift support to USAP. NZ-APC accepted the name on April 7, 2008.

Welsh, Peter *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wenchenggongzhu Di. 78°08' S, 76°00' E. A stretch of land between the American Highland and the Polar Plateau. Named by the Chinese.

Punta Wendell. 64°37' S, 63°00' W. A point projecting from the SE side of Parker Peninsula, in the NE part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the Argentines.

Mount Wendland. 84°42' S, 175°18' W. Rising to 1650 m, near the head of Massam Glacier, 3.2 km NE of Mount Kenney, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Geologically mapped on Nov. 18, 1970, by the Ohio State University Party of 1970-71, and named by US-ACAN for Vaughn P. Wendland (b. 1948), geologist and field assistant with the party.

Wendler Spur. 77°22' S, 160°58' E. A rock spur descending N between Albert Valley and Papitashvili Valley, in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Gerd Wendler, of the Geophysical Institute, at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, with USAP studying katabatic winds on the coast of Adélie Land and the George V Coast for several field seasons between 1979 and 2001. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Kap Wennersgaard *see* **Wennersgaard Point**

Punta Wennersgaard *see* **Wennersgaard Point**

Wennersgaard, Ole Kristian. b. 1881, Larvik, Norway, son of policeman Laurits Theodore Wennersgaard and his wife Kaspara. He was going for his mate's license when he went as an able seaman on the *Antarctic*, during SwedAE 1901-04. He had been ill for some weeks with heart disease, and died on June 7, 1903. He was buried temporarily in a snowdrift and then in the spring they gave him a better funeral.

Wennersgaard Point. 63°51' S, 59°54' W. Forms the E side of the entrance to Lanchester Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in Nov.-Dec. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04, and named by them as Kap Wennersgaard, for Ole Kristian Wennersgaard. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name Wennersgaard Point on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Argentines call it Punta Wennersgaard.

Monte Wensley *see* **Wensleydale Beacon**

Punta Wensley. 62°57' S, 60°40' W. A point named by the Chileans for its proximity to Wensleydale Beacon (which they call Monte Wensley), just N of Primero de Mayo Bay, on the W side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted (but not named) by Foster in 1828-31, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition. The Argentines, who plotted it in 62°58' S, 60°43' W, named it Punta Murature, for José Luis Murature (1876-1929), foreign minister of Argentina, 1914-16, and editor of the Buenos Aires newspsper, *La Nación*.

Wensley Beacon *see* **Wensleydale Beacon**

Wensley Walker, Adrian James. No hyphens. Known in Antarctica as Wensley, or "Drain." b. March 6, 1932, only son of Simon Robert Wensley Walker, of London, and his wife Norah Wickham. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a diesel electric mechanic, left Southampton on the *Shackleton* (with, among others, his good friend Dick Hillson, and Geoff Monk), in Oct. 1956, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands, and wintered-over at Base G in 1957. He was a commercial film director, and did yacht delivery work. He lived in Kinsale, Ireland, and ran a restaurant. In 1971 he married for a second time, to Susan Elizabeth Mary "Susie" Radcliffe, daughter of the 6th Baronet Radcliffe. He died on Oct. 4, 1996. His widow lives in Oxfordshire.

Colina Wensleydale *see* **Wensleydale Beacon**

Wensleydale Beacon. 62°57' S, 60°42' W. Also called Wensley Beacon. A hill, rising to 110 m, just N of Primero de Mayo Bay, on the W side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Charted (but not named) by Foster in 1828-31, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition. Named for the area in Yorkshire, by Lt. Cdr. David Penfold, RN, in 1949, after he had surveyed this island that austral summer (1948-49). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. The Argentines call it Colina Wensleydale (i.e., "Wensleydale hill"), and the Chileans call it Monte Wensley.

Wensleydale Valley. 62°57' S, 60°42' W. A wide valley N of the hill called Wensleydale Beacon, between Punta Murature and Cross Hill, on the W coast of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped geologically by Don Hawkes in 1961, it was named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999, in association with the hill.

Wenzelberg. 72°49' S, 166°12' E. One of the Lawrence Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Werenskiold Bastion. 67°26' S, 65°32' W. A bold rock headland rising very steeply to about 1250 m, and forming the coastline between Demorest Glacier and Matthes Glacier, on the W side of Whirlwind Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. It was observed and photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and again by RARE 1947-48, and mapped by FIDS in 1947-48. Surveyed by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963-64. Re-photographed aerially by USN in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Norwegian geologist, geographer, and glaciologist, Werner Werenskjiold (1883-1961), who had explored in the Arctic.

US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1976.

Werlein Island. 66°25' S, 110°26' E. A rocky island, 1.3 km long, 0.3 km SE of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. First mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Ensign Richard Orme Werlein (b. Nov. 14, 1924, New Orleans), USN, assistant hydrographic officer on OpW 1947–48. ANCA accepted the name on July 4, 1961.

The *Werner Kube*. ROS-42. An East German Fisheries vessel, launched on May 18, 1966, investigating fish and krill in the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, between Feb. and April 1980. The expedition was led by Günter Gubsch.

Werner Mountains. 73°28' S, 62°08' W. A group of mountains, rising to about 1560 m (in Mount High), just WSW of New Bedford Inlet, N and S of Douglas Glacier, bounded to the N by Meinardus Glacier and to the E and S by Bryan Glacier, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed aerially in 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939–41. Surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. The feature appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for German geologist and mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1749–1817). UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. The group also includes (aside from the aforementioned Mount High), running from N to S: Mount Hemmingsen, Mount Fell, Mount Virdin, and Mount Broome.

Werner Peak. 68°43' S, 65°14' W. Rising to about 1550 m just E of the N end of Norwood Scarp, it is the highest and most conspicuous peak on the SE side of the Mercator Ice Piedmont, at Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. A steep rock ridge on its N side is easily recognizable from any point on the ice piedmont. Photographed aerially on Sept. 28, 1940, during USAS 1939–41. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1957–58. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, for Johannes Werner (1468–1522) German parish priest, mathematician, astronomer, instrument maker, and pioneer in meteorology. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1962.

Wesele Cove. 62°10' S, 58°09' W. A cove in front of Wyspianski Icefall, between Boy Point and Low Head, on the S coast of King George Island, at Bransfield Strait, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the the Stanislaw Wyspianski play *The Wedding* (Wesele in Polish). It appears on Krzysztof Birkenmajer's map of 1980. UK-APC accepted the name on April 3, 1984, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1986, and on a British chart of 1990.

Wessbecher, Howard Otto "Wes." b. Oct. 7, 1925, Brooklyn, but raised all over New York, son of German parents, machinist Ludwig Wessbecher and his wife Karolina Margarita "Lina" Gierend, both immigrants from Karlsruhe. As a child he was back and forth between New York and Karlsruhe, on one occasion having to relearn English. He went into the Army on Jan. 28, 1944, in NYC, and served in World War II, in the Pacific theatre, spending a year in Okinawa. He went to Montana State University on the GI Bill, graduating as a forester, but went to work for the U.S. Weather Bureau, making weather maps in Washington, DC. He joined their Arctic project, under Glenn Dyer and Eddie Goodale, and after 3 years in the frozen north, went south and wintered-over at McMurdo, in Antarctica, in 1956, as IGY logistics representative during the preparation of South Pole Station in 1956–57. He was the barber, and also the man who painted the bamboo pole that became the South Pole (as it were), as well as an actor (he played Prince Rainier in a topical variety show produced at the base that winter). In March 1957 he returned to the USA, married Dian Cameron in Larchmont, NY, on April 6, 1957, moved to Arlington, Va., and finally went to work for the U.S. Forestry Service. He never returned to polar regions. On Sept. 6, 1974, in Corvallis, Ore., he married Sondra Best, and retired from the government on Oct. 30, 1980. After a year traveling all 50 states, he became a part-time mail carrier for Oregon State University.

Wessbecher Glacier. 78°53' S, 84°18' W. About 11 km long, it flows S between Wilson Peak and Marze Peak, at the S end of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for Howard Wessbecher. Originally plotted in 78°55' S, 84°25' W, it has since been replotted.

Wesson, George *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Mount West. 77°25' S, 145°30' W. A somewhat isolated mountain, 14 km SE of Mount Woodward, surmounting the ice-covered ridge between Hammond Glacier and Swope Glacier, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939–41. Paul Siple named it Mount James E. West, for James Edward West (1876–1948), the first professional chief Scout executive with the Boy Scouts of America (1911–43). US-ACAN acepted the shortened name in 1970.

Récif West *see* **West Reef**

West Aisle Ridge. 78°20' S, 163°12' E. A ridge trending N-S, immediately to the W of Central Aisle Ridge, in the area of The Stage, on the N side of the lower Renegar Glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

West Antarctic Ice Sheet. 80°00' S, 120°00' W. Formed much more recently than the East Antarctic Ice Sheet, this is the ice covering West Antarctica.

West Antarctic Volcano Exploration. 1989–92. Known, of course, as WAVE. A cooperative project between NZ, UK, and USA, in Marie Byrd Land, designed to help scientists understand the volcanic and geochemical evolution of the volcanoes in West Antarctica. Phil Kyle was the principal investigator. John A. Gamble was a NZ geologist on this expedition (*see* **Gamble Cone**). Bill McIntosh (NZ), Kurt Panter (graduate student from New Mexico Tech), John Smellie (BAS), Chris Griffith (BAS), Bill Atkinson (NZ).

West Antarctica. Centers on 79°00' S, 100°00' W. Also called Lesser Antarctica, and Andean Province (because it seems to represent a geological extension of South America. *See also* **Andean Chain**). On the Pacific Ocean side of Antarctica, and falling wholly within the Western Hemisphere, it consists largely of an archipelago of mountainous islands covered and joined together by ice, or, looking at it from the surface, it comprises Marie Byrd Land, Ellsworth Land, and the Antarctic Peninsula. It was covered with temperate vegetation until about 37 million years ago. It was named before 1900. Edwin Swift Balch calls it by that name in 1902, as does Nordenskjöld in 1905, but the name didn't really catch on until IGY (1957–58), when it was discovered that the Transantarctic Horst forms a reasonable geographical separation of East Antarctica and West Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and UK-APC followed suit on May 13, 1991.

West Arm. 67°36' S, 62°52' E. A rock mass forming the W limit of Horseshoe Harbor, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946–47. An ANARE party, led by Phil Law, were the first to visit it, on Feb. 5, 1954, and they named it. ANCA accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965. Also called West Bay.

West Balch Glacier *see* **Drummond Glacier**

West Barrier *see* **West Ice Shelf**

West Base *see* **Little America III**

West Base Antarctic Service Expedition *see* **United States Antarctic Service Expedition**

[1]**West Bay** *see* **West Arm**

[2]**West Bay**. 69°21' S, 68°26' W. Between Brindle Cliffs and Mount Guernsey, in Marguerite Bay, off the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934–37, and by Fids from Base E between 1948 and 1950. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Capt. William Edwin West, U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Glacier* during OpDF 73 (i.e., 1972–73) and OpDF 74 (i.e., 1973–74). It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

West Beach. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. A small beach, about 90 m long, on the coast of North Bay, about 180 m NW of Cape Evans. It is one of the few beaches in the area of McMurdo Sound, and is visible only in exceptionally warm summers. Otherwise, it is covered in deep snow. Named by BAE 1910–13. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer.

West Beacon. 77°49' S, 160°48' E. The prominent western peak rising to 2420 m above sea level, high above the plateau-type ridge that

joins it to East Beacon, between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley, in the Beacon Heights, on the S side of the upper Taylor Glacier, in the Quartermain Mountains, in southern Victoria Land. Originally called Beacon Heights West by BNAE 1901-04. NZGSAE 1958-59 shortened the name. NZ-APC accepted the new name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

West Budd Island. 67°35' S, 62°50' E. The western of 2 larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, about 6 km NW of Mawson Station. The Flat Islands were photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named the N portion of the group as Flatøynalane (i.e., "the Flat Island needles"). Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. This western island was named by ANCA on July 4, 1961, for mountain-climbing doctor Grahame Murray Budd, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1959. He had been team leader at Heard Island in the winter of 1954, and was again from Jan. to March 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. This island and East Budd Island form what the Russians seem to call the Budd Islands.

[1]**West Cape** *see* **Return Point**

[2]**West Cape**. The W side of the entrance to the Bay of Whales. It disappeared when the Bay of Whales was re-configured.

West Dailey Island. 77°53' S, 164°54' E. An island, reaching an elevation of 182 m above sea level, it is the largest and most westerly of the Dailey Islands, 8 km NE of Mount Chocolate, in McMurdo Sound. BNAE 1901-04 visited this group, and named it, but this particular island was named by Grif Taylor's Western Journey Party, who climbed it on March 6, 1911, during BAE 1910-13. Their name for it was West Dailey Isle. Although NZ-APC favors the original name, US-ACAN accepted the name West Dailey Island in 1972.

West Dailey Isle *see* **West Dailey Island**

West End Nunatak *see* **Target Hill**

West Foreland. 62°09' S, 58°55' W. An ice-free headland W of Bellingshausen Dome, between Porebski Cove and Gradzinski Cove, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

West Germany. In 1977-78 the West German Fisheries vessels *Walther Herwig* and *Julius Foch* carried down an expedition, led by scientific leaders Gotthilf Hempel, Dietrich Sahrhage, and Schreiber Steinberg, to investigate krill and fish resources in the Bellingshausen Sea. In 1978 Karl Hinz led an expedition to the Weddell Sea in the *Explora*, for the Federal Institute of Geoscience and Natural Resources (Hanover). In 1979-80 Franz Tessensohn led an expedition in the *Schepelsturm*, and they established a field camp at the base of Lillie Glacier, nicely calling it Lillie-Marleen Station. West Germany was ratified on Feb. 5, 1979, as the 21st signatory of the Antarctic Treaty, and on March 3, 1981, as the 14th nation to achieve Consultative status within the Antarctic Treaty system. The country sent out the GANOVEX expeditions, and had a disaster in 1981-82 when the *Gotland II* sank. West Germany also took part in the Filchner Ice Shelf Program. It built Georg von Neumayer Station, in New Schwabenland, in 1981, when Filchner Station was aborted. West Germany is now part of a unified Germany (q.v.). These were the West German Antarctic Expeditions (WGAE). **WGAE 1980-81**. Led by marine biologist and oceanographer Gotthilf Hempel (b. 1929; he was co-founder and first director of the Alfred Wegener Institute, in Bremerhaven), Manfred Stein, and Karl-Heinz Koch. The ships were the *Meteor*, the *Walther Herwig*, the *Polarsirkel*, the *Gotland II*, and the *Titan*. Georg von Neumayer Station was established. **WGAE 1981-82**. Ships were the *Polar Queen* and the *Gotland II*. **WGAE 1982-83**. Ships were the *Polarbjørn*, the *Polarstern*, and the *Polar Queen*. **WGAE 1983-84**. The ship was the *Polarstern*. Gondwana Station was opened. **WGAE 1984-85**. The ship was the *Walther Herwig*. **WGAE 1985-86**. The ship was the *Polarstern*. **WGAE 1986-87**. The ships were the *Icebird* and the *Polarstern*. Drescher Station was opened. **WGAE 1987-88**. The ship was the *Polarstern*. **WGAE 1988-89**. Ships were the *Polarstern* and the *Polar Queen*. WGAE 1989-90. The ships were the *Polarstern* and the *Meteor*. West Germany and East Germany unified in 1990, and henceforth all German expeditions are to be found under the heading German Antarctic Expeditions.

West Gould Glacier *see* **Erskine Glacier**

West Groin. 77°39' S, 160°48' E. A prominent rock spur between Mudrey Cirque and Flory Cirque, on the S side of the Asgard Range, in Victoria Land. Named by BAE 1910-13, for its position relative to Flory Cirque. cf **East Groin**. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1976.

West Ice Shelf. 66°40' S, 85°00' E. Also called West Barrier (especially in the old days, before the term "ice shelf" caught on). A prominent ice shelf, extending for about 280 km in an E-W direction, between Barrier Bay and Posadowsky Bay, it fronts the Leopold and Astrid Coast of East Antarctica. Discovered by GermAE 1901-03, and named by von Drygalski as Westeis because of the direction in which he saw it. US-ACAN accepted the name West Ice Shelf in 1953, and ANCA followed suit.

West Melchior Archipelago *see* **West Melchior Islands**

West Melchior Islands. 64°19' S, 63°00' W. A group of small, ice-covered islands and rocks lying W of The Sound, in the Melchior Islands. Those in this group include Rho Islands, Lambda Island, Delta Island, Kappa Island, and Gamma Island, as well as smaller islands and rocks. Roughly sketch-surveyed and named by the Discovery Committee in 1927, it appears on their 1929 chart. It appears on a 1947 British chart as West Melchior Archipelago. UK-APC accepted the name West Melchior Islands on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer and on a 1956 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. There is a 1947 Chilean reference to it as Islas Melchior del Oeste, and on a 1955 Chilean chart it appears as Islas Melchior Oeste. *see* **Melchior Islands** for more history.

West Nunatak *see* **Peak Seven** (under **S**)

West Ongul Island *see* **Ongul Island**

West Peak. 77°40' S, 166°22' E. An almost always ice-free mountain rising to 159 m above sea level, it is the western peak on Inaccessible Island, in the Dellbridge Islands, in McMurdo Sound. It appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer of the Ross Dependency, but no one else seems to use this name but the New Zealanders.

West Point. 62°57' S, 60°45' W. The westernmost headland of Deception Island, on the outer coast of the island, in the South Shetlands. It was charted by Don Hawkes in 1961, and named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

West Prongs. 83°54' S, 57°34' W. Three distinctive rock spurs that form the W end of the ridge just N of Elliott Ridge and Jones Valley, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Surveyed by USGS in 1963-64, photographed aerially by USN in 1964, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clyde E. West, USN, cook who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1958. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

West Quartzite Range. 72°00' S, 164°45' E. About 26 km long, on the E side of Houliston Glacier, it is the western of 2 quartzite ranges (it runs parallel to, and about 13 km distant from, the East Quartzite Range) in the Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for the distinctive geological formation of the feature. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

West Reef. 61°05' S, 55°36' W. A reef with rocks awash, 5 km WNW of Cape Lindsey, on Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. It was roughly charted by Powell, and so named (perhaps by Powell, perhaps not) because it lies off the W entrance to Sealers Passage. It appears on his chart published in 1822. In 1838, Dumont d'Urville referred to it as Récif West (which means the same thing), during FrAE 1837-40. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Arrecife Oeste (which means the same thing).

West Russell Glacier *see* **Russell West Glacier**

West Stack. 67°03' S, 58°03' E. A coastal rock outcrop, rising to 120 m (the Australians say 130 m), 22 km SE of Edward VIII Bay, on the W side of Hoseason Glacier, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and so named by them because of its proximity to East Stack. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit. The Norwegians call it Vestskotet.

West Stenhouse Glacier *see* **Stenhouse Glacier**

Cape Westbrook. 71°50' S, 75°26' W. A

snow-covered cape forming the N entrance to Rameau Inlet, on Beethoven Peninsula, and also, therefore, the SW extremity of Alexander Island. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and by USN in 1967-68, and also from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. Named by US-ACAN for Darrel E. Westbrook, Jr. (b. Feb. 12, 1933), USN, commander of U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from June 1978 to June 1980. UK-APC accepted the name on May 13, 1991.

Westbucht. 66°47' S, 89°03' E. A small bay on the W side of Posadowsky Bay, just E of the West Ice Shelf. Named by the Germans.

Westeis *see* **West Ice Shelf**

Western Basin. 72°00' S, 174°30' E. A tectonic valley with horizontal successions, in the sea off Cape Adare and Cape Hallett. Discovered by Anna Del Ben, Icilio Finetti, and Michele Pipan, and named by them for its geographical position. Italy accepted the name on July 17, 1997.

Western Claw. 62°54' S, 60°35' W. A steep cliff in the form of a claw, W of Eastern Claw, in the NE part of Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by Don Hawkes in 1961. Named by the Poles on Sept. 1, 1999.

Western Crater. 77°32' S, 167°07' E. A small circular crater, at an elevation of 3561 m above sea level, on the W slope of the summit of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for its position. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Western Indian Antarctic Basin *see* **Atlantic-Indian Basin**

Western Mountains. Scott's name, in 1902, for the section of the Transantarctic Horst which he discovered, and which was visible from McMurdo Sound.

Western Plain *see* **Maud Subglacial Basin**

Westernmost Rocks. 67°43' S, 45°17' E. A group of about 8 low rock outcrops on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, the westernmost rock feature in the Australian Antarctic Territory. Named by ANCA on Sept. 26, 1978.

Westfalengletscher. 70°42' S, 164°10' E. A glacier, due W of George Glacier, in the W part of the Anare Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Westhaven Nunatak. 79°51' S, 154°14' E. A prominent nunatak, rising to 2240 m (the Australians say 2420 m; someone has transposed a digit) above sea level, and rising 450 m above the surrounding Polar Plateau, 5 km S of Turnstile Ridge, in the NW part of the Britannia Range, just to the W of the Darwin Mountains, and W of the Darwin Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. First seen aerially, by John Claydon, who suggested the name in 1956-57, because it is the westernmost rock outcrop in this part of the range. In Dec. 1957, the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE set up a survey station on its summit. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Westlake, Brian Paul. b. 1937, London, son of George J. Westlake and his wife Kathleen F. Gray. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base B in 1960, and at Signy Island Station in 1961. After FIDS he went to the McGill Sub-Arctic Research Lab, in Canada, then went down to Guyana, working at the Savanna Weather Station. He later moved to Kent.

Westliche Petermann Range. 71°35' S, 12°10' E. The western of the three Petermann Ranges, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. This range is in the N part of the Petermanns, extending N-S for 26 km, from Mount Hansen to Aurdalen Valley. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1939 by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher. It was first plotted from these photos. US-ACAN accepted the name Westliche Petermann Range in 1970. The Norwegians call it Vestre Petermannkjeda, and the Russians call it Hrebet Bardina. Today, the Germans call it Westliche Petermannkette.

Westliche Petermannkette *see* **Westliche Petermann Range**

Westliches Hochfeld *see* **Vestre Høgskeidet** (under **V**)

Mount Westminster. 84°59' S, 169°22' E. Rising to 3370 m (the New Zealanders say 3526 m), 6 km (the New Zealanders say 10 km) SE of Mount Kinsey, in the Supporters Range, between the Grosvenor Mountains and Mill Glacier, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by them for one of their supporters, Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor (1879-1953), 2nd Duke of Westminster. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Mount Weston. 80°28' S, 29°10' W. The highest mountain in the Haskard Highlands, it has several peaks, the highest being 1245 m, in the area of Stratton Glacier, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and named by them for Peter Weston. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Weston, Peter Douglas. b. March 4, 1921, Swaziland, son of colonial policeman Charles Weston. The family returned to Ealing, in London, in 1924, and then to Chelmsford, Essex. He joined the RAF as a teenager, being a flight sergeant when he became part of the RAF Antarctic Unit during the first season of NBSAE 1949-52, on which expedition he was responsible for the engines. He was also involved in BCTAE 1955-58, returning, after the expedition, to Wellington, and from there on the *Rangitoto* back to London, where he arrived on May 12, 1958. He died in Lincoln in May 1995.

The *Westwind*. AGB-6. A 6515-ton steel-hulled twin-screw U.S. icebreaker of the Wind-class (*see also* ***Northwind***, ***Southwind***, ***Eastwind***) built at Western Pipe & Steel, San Pedro, Calif., launched on March 31, 1943, at San Pedro, and commissioned on Sept. 18, 1944. 269 feet long, she could travel at 16.8 knots. She had room for 21 officers and 295 enlisted men. On Feb. 21, 1945, at Seattle, she was transferred to the Soviet Navy, as part of the lend-lease program, and renamed *Severny Polyus*. On Dec. 19, 1951, at Bremerhaven, Germany, she was returned to the US, arriving in Boston on Feb. 25, 1952. On March 13, 1952, she was decommissioned, and transferred to the Coast Guard on March 19, 1952, being struck from the Navy List on Sept. 8 of that year. She was re-designated *WAGB-281*, and served throughout the 50s mostly in the Arctic, but did go to Antarctica for OpDF III (1957-58; Captain W.J. Conley), OpDF 67 (1966-67; Captain Frederick H. Goettel), and OpDF 68 (1967-68; Captain Jack S. Thuma). In the 1970s she was in the Great Lakes of North America. She was in Antarctica again in 1983-84, Captain J. Honke. On Jan. 1, 1984, she was severely damaged by ice off the Larsen Ice Shelf.

Westwood Point. 68°37' S, 77°55' E. On Mule Peninsula, it forms the S entrance to Ellis Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills of Princess Elizabeth Land. Parts of this feature are inundated by the sea. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, after Richard B. "Dick" Westwood, radio officer at Davis Station in 1970.

Westye Egeberg Glacier *see* **Egeberg Glacier**

Wet Crag. 62°08' S, 58°09' W. A wet basaltic crag rising to about 165 m above sea level, at the N margin of White Eagle Glacier, S of the Sukiennice Hills, in the area of Lions Rump, at King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Poles in 1988, and named descriptively by them on Sept. 1, 1999.

Wetherall, Robert. Commander and co-owner of the London sealer *Mercury*, in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Glaciar Wetmore *see* **Wetmore Glacier**

Wetmore Glacier. 74°38' S, 63°35' W. About 60 km long, it flows SE between the Rare Range and the Latady Mountains, into Irvine Glacier, at the N part of Gardner Inlet, on the Orville Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and partially photographed aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, during RARE 1947-48, roughly plotted by them in 74°46' S, 64°08' W, and named by Ronne as Alexander Wetmore Glacier, for ornithologist Frank Alexander Wetmore (1886-1978; known as Alexander Wetmore), 6th secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1945-52, who had helped Ronne prepare his scientific program. It appears as such on the American Geographical Society's map of 1948, but on Ronne's map of the same year it appears as Wetmore Glacier, but still with those coordinates. The name Wetmore Glacier was accepted by US-ACAN. Re-mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1967, it appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears on a Chilean map of 1966 as Glaciar Wetmore, and that is what the Chileans call it today. The Argentines call it the same thing.

Wetmore Peak. 71°28' S, 167°35' E. Rising to 2120 m, in the N sector of the Lyttelton Range, 10 km ENE of Mount Bierle, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped

by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Clifford M. "Cliff" Wetmore, USARP lichenologist at Hallett Station in 1963-64.

Wetter Island *see* **Veier Head**

Wetterinsel *see* **Veier Head**

Mount Wever. 72°10' S, 62°45' W. The N outlier of the Du Toit Mountains, it rises to about 1700 m, S of Beaumont Glacier, and 21 km SW of Dietz Bluff, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by P.D. Rowley, of the USGS, for Hein Ette Wever (b. 1959), BAS geologist at Rothera Station, member of a joint BAS-USGS field party to the Black Coast in 1986-87. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1988, and UK-APC followed suit on May 13, 1991.

Gora Wewel *see* **Wewel Hill**

Mount Wexler. 84°30' S, 175°01' E. A high, prominent, ice-free mountain (the New Zealanders describe it as a short ridge), rising to 4025 m, 5 km SW of Mount Waterman, and 6 km NW of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range. Discovered aerially by Byrd on Nov. 18, 1929, during the baselaying flight, and surveyed in 1957-58 by Bert Crary, who named it for Harry Wexler (1911-1962), U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist and chief scientist for U.S. IGY Antarctic programs, 1957-58. It was Wexler who selected 80°S, 120°W for the site of Byrd Station in the 1950s. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Wexler Mountains *see* **Heritage Range**

Mount Weyant. 77°33' S, 162°42' E. A prominent ice-free summit rising to 1929 m, between Loftus Glacier and Newall Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for William S. Weyant, of the U.S. Weather Bureau, who wintered-over as chief meteorologist at Little America in 1958. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Glaciar Weyerhaeuser *see* **Weyerhaeuser Glacier**

Weyerhaeuser Glacier. 68°55' S, 65°28' W. A large glacier flowing N into the Mercator Ice Piedmont, close W of Mobiloil Inlet and Norwood Scarp, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Although it lies in the area first explored and photographed aerially by Wilkins in 1928 and by Ellsworth in 1935, it was first defined in aerial photos taken in 1940 by members of East Base, during USAS 1939-41. Re-sighted aerially on Aug. 14, 1947 by personnel from RARE 1947-48 and Fids from Base E, and named by Ronne for Frederick King "F.K." Weyerhaeuser (1895-1978), of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, who contrubuted lumber and insulating material to Ronne's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953. It appears in the 1956 American gazetteer, plotted in 68°45' S, 66°00' W. It was surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1958-59. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and plotted it in 68°52' S, 65°22' W. The coordinates were corrected by the time of the 1977 British gazetteer. The Argentines call it Glaciar Weyerhaeuser. Note: The Americans plot it in 68°45' S, 65°32' W. Charles E. Twining wrote a biography of Mr. Weyerhaeuser in 1997.

Weyprecht Berge *see* **Weyprecht Mountains**

Weyprecht Mountains. 71°58' S, 13°25' E. A small group of mountains, about 16 km W of the Payer Mountains, they form the W half of the Hoel Mountains, in Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially in 1939 by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Weyprecht Berge, for Karl Weyprecht, Arctic explorer, who, in company with Julius Payer discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873, and who initiated the First International Polar Year, 1882-83 (he didn't live to see it). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966. Today, the Germans tend to call them Weyprechtberge.

Weyprechtberge *see* **Weyprecht Mountains**

Weyprechtfjella *see* **Weyprecht Mountains**

Whakawhiti Saddle. 82°34' S, 164°05' E. A low, broad snow-saddle at the head of (i.e., the lower portion of) the Robb Glacier, between that glacier and Oliver Glacier, close E of the Taylor Hills. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60 as they were traversing from the Robb Glacier to the Lowery Glacier. Whakawhiti means "crossing over" in Maori. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. Originally plotted in 82°38' S, 163°35' E, it is plotted today in 82°34' S, 164°05' E (by the Americans) and 82°40' S, 164°20' E (by the New Zealanders).

Islote Whale Back *see* **Whaleback Rocks**

Whale Bay. 60°44' S, 45°11' W. A small bay between the SE end of Coronation Island and the NW side of Matthews Island, W of The Divide, in the South Orkneys. During his surveys here in 1912-13, Petter Sørlle charted a feature of undefined extent between the S coast of Coronation Island and the Robertson Islands, giving it the name Hvalbugten (i.e., "the whale bay"). It appears on his 1930 chart as Hval Bukt. Following re-surveying by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, the name Whale Bay was restricted to the present feature, and appears that way on the 1934 DI chart. US-ACAN accepted that in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Bahía Ventisquero (i.e., "glacier bay"), and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The bay was further surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station between 1956 and 1958.

Whale Bay Furrows. 77°50' S, 170°00' W. Also called Whales Bay Furrows. A shallow submarine feature, actually a furrows, on the central part of the Ross continental shelf, in the Ross Sea. Named in association with the Bay of Whales. The name was accepted by US-ACAN in 1980. It appears in the German gazetteer of April 1980 as Whales Bay Deeps. However, by 2004 it became apparent that this feature did not exist.

Whale catchers. Small, fast, maneuvrable vessels working for a floating factory, and doing the actual catching. Each was commanded by a gunner. By the 1940s each catcher had a radio, radiotelephone, and radar. They would go out looking for whales to harpoon, and every 4 days or so would return to the factory for refueling. *See also* **Buoy boats**.

Whale Rock. 60°48' S, 45°39' W. A term no longer used (except by the Russians), for a rock in the South Orkneys.

Whale Skerries. 60°42' S, 45°06' W. A small group of islands and rocks in Lewthwaite Strait, close W of Cape Disappointment (which is on Powell Island), in the South Orkneys. Sørlle surveyed them in 1912-13, and named them singularly as Hvalskjaer. He later changed the name to the plural, Hvalskjaerene. The feature was recharted by the Discovery Investigations in 1933. UK-APC accepted the translated name Whale Skerries on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956.

Whaleback *see* **Mount Marston**

Whaleback Islet *see* **Whaleback Rocks**

Whaleback Rocks. 63°39' S, 59°04' W. Also called Whaleback Islet. A group of low rocks, 3.2 km W of Blake Island, in Bone Bay, off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted and aptly named by FIDS in 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. The Argentines call this feature Islote Whale Back (i.e., in the singular).

Whalebone whales *see* **Baleen whales**

Whalers Bay. 62°59' S, 60°34' W. As one goes through Neptune's Bellows into the caldera of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, this small bay, the most visited site on the island, is on the east (to the right), between Fildes Point and Penfold Point. In the summer of 1906-07 Norwegian whaling captain Adolf Amandus Andresen brought his floating factory *Gobernador Bories* into the bay, and moored here, thus being the first whaler to operate out of Deception Island. The early Norwegian whalers called this bay (and all of Deception Island, by extension) New Sandefjord, after their home Norwegian port. In 1908 a cemetery was established here (*see below*, **Whalers Bay Cemetery**). Charcot aptly named the bay Anse des Baleiniers in 1910, during FrAE 1908-10. From 1912 to 1931 the Hektor Whaling Company operated a shore-based whaling factory here, and, much later, the British established Base B here. The British had long before translated Charcot's naming, and called it Whaler's Bay (the apostrophe being deleted when US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952). The Chileans and Argentines had been calling it Caleta Balleneros for a long time, and it first appears as such on a Chilean map of 1947. In 1969 a volcano created a mud slide that pretty much wiped out the cemetery. Whalers Bay was designated historic site #71. Much still remains today of the old whaling activities and from the days of the British, but not much of the cemetery.

Whalers Bay Cemetery. In Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetlands. It was decided to establish a cemetery here after the drowning of Nokard Davidsen in 1908. 33 Norwegian,

Swedish, Chilean and Russian whalers would be buried here, as well as Arthur Farrant of FIDS. There was also a monument to 10 men lost at sea (only one body was recovered) in the whale catcher *Graham*, on Nov. 6, 1924. Fortunately, before the volcano of 1969 wiped out the graveyard, two lists were made of those buried, one by the Norsk Polarinstitutt, and the other by members of Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda Station. Those buried here include, in order of burial (name, age, and date of death; all Norwegian, unless stated otherwise): **1.** Nokard Davidsen, 30, Jan. 22, 1908. **2.** Georg William Ødegaard, 16, Dec. 26, 1910. **3.** Henrik Lagerstedt, Swedish, 40, March 8, 1911. **4.** Hans Olsen, 42, Dec. 10, 1911. **5.** unknown, Dec. 18, 1912. **6.** Caetano Muñoz, Chilean, 34, Feb. 4, 1913. **7.** Sigurd Carlsen, 17, Dec. 16, 1913. **8.** Olav Nielsen, 46, Jan. 7, 1914. **9.** Nils Sørensen, 24, Feb. 16, 1914. **10.** Søren Hansen, 42, March 1, 1914. **11.** Anton Antonisen, 47, Dec. 18, 1914. **12.** Karl Moe Johansen, 34, Jan. 7, 1915. **13.** Max Slavonski, Russian, 29, Jan. 7, 1915. **14.** Axel L. Johnson, Swedish, 30, March 5, 1916. **15.** Olav A. Kristiansen (AKA Olav Kristensen and Arnov Arnouse), 52, Feb. 2, 1917. **16.** Herbert Högberg, Swedish, 29, Dec. 31, 1917. **17.** Nils Hansen, 17, Dec. 22, 1918. **18.** Harald Sjövold, 40, March 19, 1919. **19.** Emil Hansen Nybraaten, 29, April 3, 1922. **20.** Thorleif Bjarne Hansen, 19, March 6, 1924. **21.** Matthias Andressen, 19, March 11, 1924. **22.** Georg R. Christensen, 27, March 11, 1924. **23.** Niels Ernst Samuelsen, 58, March 11, 1924. **24.** Carl Olaf Gjerdøe, 35, March 11, 1924 (the last 4 buried in a common grave). **25.** Albert Johanessen, age unknown, Nov. 6, 1924 (his was the only body recovered from the sinking of the *Graham*). **26.** Einar Mathisen, 37, April 4, 1925. **27.** Carl Hansen, 45, Nov. 16, 1927. **28.** Hans Albert Gulliksen, 56, Jan. 4, 1928. **29**. Andreas Andersen, age unknown, April 7, 1928. **30.** Albert Langholt, 40, Jan. 7, 1928. **31.** Ivar Likness Torresen, 35, April 1, 1929. **32**. Leif Thorvaldsen (AKA A.M.S. Begann), 22, March 14, 1929. **33.** Oskar Andersen, 41, Dec. 31, 1929. **34**. Peder Knapstad, 45, March 14, 1931. **35**. Arthur Farrant, British, 40, Nov. 17, 1953. Those who went down on the *Graham* on Nov. 6, 1924 were all Norwegians: Kristian Walbom (the skipper; from Husvik), Haalion Strand (from Drammen), Reuben Larsen (from Larvik), Karstein Marla (from Nøtterøy), Alfred Hansen (from Tromsø), Albert Johanessen (from Tromsø), Erling Hansen (from Sandefjord), Karstein Andersen (from Sandefjord), Thorstein Tronsen (from Tjomo), and Kristian Evensen (from Tønsberg). Today, all that remains of the cemetery is a coffin and Knapstad's cross, which was recovered and re-erected in 2002. Gulliksen later had a cross erected for him, to the west of the cemetery. Note: Many of these men are not to be found in any Norwegian census. One would expect to find them listed therein, with one or another form of their names, but they are simply not there. This throws great doubt on the authenticity not so much of the fact of their deaths, perhaps, but on their real names.

Whalers Bay Refugio. 62°59' S, 60°35' W. Chilean refuge hut built on a rock surface at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetlands. It was open between Jan. and Feb. 15, 1953.

Whalers Bluff. 60°43' S, 45°39' W. Rising sharply to 210 m, E of Port Jebsen, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. On Capt. Moe's 1913 chart, the highest point on this bluff is shown as Consulens Hat, because it looks like a consul's hat. The bluff itself was named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for the old whalers in the area. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Whales. Whales are warm-blooded, sea-going carnivorous mammals, and form the order Cetacea. When the sea monsters of old disappeared about 65 million years ago, an animal void was created in the oceans, and was soon filled by certain large land mammals related to today's cattle [sic]. The first of these animals that went down to the sea had webbed hind feet at the semi-aquatic stage, and over the eons their physical structure adapted to their marine needs. By 50 million years ago, whales as we know them today were in existence. About 38 million years ago the order Cetacea split into two sub-orders: Odontoceti (*see* **Toothed whales**) and Mysticeti (*see* **Baleen whales**), the difference being teeth. Odontoceti have teeth, and Mysticeti have baleen (a strainer for plankton and krill). Whales have no gall bladder or appendix, no ears or hair (not really), no legs, of course, no sweat glands, and no external sex organs (*see* **Blue whale** for a description of these). However, most whales still have five fingers [sic], they have horizontal tail fins called flukes, and, being mammals, must breathe air, although they do so through one (for toothed) or two (for baleen) blowholes in the top of their head, and, interestingly, they breathe voluntarily, unlike humans. They have a subdermal layer of fat, oil, and connective tissue called blubber, which is a storehouse for energy. We know of 87 species of whales altogether; 76 are toothed, and 11 are baleen. Most baleen whales are bigger than most toothed whales, although the Sperm whale (a toothed whale) is an exception. Practically all whales breed and give birth in warm waters, and only a few species go to Antarctica. Dolphins and porpoises are toothed whales [sic]. In fact, the Orca, or killer whale, is actually a dolphin (*see* **Killer whales**, and **Dolphins**). Odontoceti males are much bigger than their females, while Mysticeti females are bigger than their males. Because of their blubber and oil, and other natural resources, whales have long been hunted by humans (*see* **Whaling**).

Bay of Whales. 78°30' S, 164°20' W. A Ross Sea indentation into the NE part of the Ross Ice Shelf, just northward of Roosevelt Island. An iceport and natural harbor, it was discovered by Borchgrevink during BAE 1898-1900, and Scott anchored here on Feb. 3, 1902 during BNAE 1901-04. On Feb. 4 Armitage led a sledging party from here, and Scott and Shackleton each went up in the balloon. The next visitor was Shackleton again, on Jan. 24, 1908, during his BAE 1907-09. "A veritable playground of these monsters," is how he described it, when he named it that day, the monsters being whales. Amundsen calculated it to be 60 miles closer to the Pole than Ross Island was, and so used it as his base for his successful assault on the Pole during NorAE 1910-12. ByrdAE 1928-30 and ByrdAE 1933-35 both used it as their port, and Little America I and Little America II were both close by. A 1934 survey, during ByrdAE 1933-35, determined that the bay lay at the junction of 2 separate ice systems, the movements of which were influenced by the presence of Roosevelt Island. The outline of the Bay of Whales was always changing, and it shrank between 1935 and the time Byrd came back in 1939 for USAS 1939-41, and Little America III was built. When the *Atka* arrived here in Jan. 1955, the calving had been such that the iceport was rendered unusable. The name appears in the 1958 NZ provisional gazetteer. In Oct. 1987 B-9 broke away into a massive iceberg, drastically re-configuring the Bay of Whales. An even greater re-configuration took place in March 2000 when the even larger B-15 broke away.

Whales Bay Deeps *see* **Whale Bay Furrows**

Whales Bay Furrows *see* **Whale Bay Furrows**

Whaling. Very important in Antarctic history. Whereas in the past there was no restriction on who hunted how many whales and where (same as sealing), today "whale harvesting" is regulated (in theory) by the International Whaling Commission (IWC). It is a sad fact that there is no real way for the IWC, or anyone else, to police any illegal Antarctic whaling racket. The big whaling company of the early 19th century was Enderby Brothers out of London, whose ships' captains included Biscoe and Balleny. This company opened up significant portions of Antarctica. Those were the days when the type of sailing ship known as whalers, went south, and on spotting a whale, a whale catcher (a smaller, fast, maneuvrable vessel accompanying the whaler) would go out with a group of very brave individuals on board, get to within 20 feet of their prey, and a man or men would stand up in this little boat and fling a harpoon at the enormous animal. This exercise would be repeated until someone or something was dead. Those were the days of Captain Ahab. In the 1860s Svend Foyn, a Norseman, invented the harpoon gun, which made slaughter much easier, quicker, and less dangerous (for the killers). Although Germany sent Eduard Dallmann (q.v.) down to Antarctica in 1873-74 on a futile (as it turned out) mission, Norway, one of the giants of the whaling business, was really the founder of modern Antarctic whaling. Chris Christensen's expedition of 1892-94, led by whaler Carl Anton Larsen, involving the *Jason*, the *Hertha*, and the *Castor*, and which explored Seymour Island, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, and the Weddell Sea, led to the whaling boom 10 years later around South Georgia (54°S). In those same years (mid 1890s) the Dundee Whaling Expedition also explored the possibilities in the waters of the Weddell Sea and off the Antarctic

Peninsula. **1904**: This was the year Antarctic whaling really began. Carl Anton Larsen formed the Compañía Argentina de Pesca Sociedad Anónima, in Buenos Aires, to fund expeditions to South Georgia, where he set up a whaling station at Grytviken on Nov. 16, 1904. It was so successful that soon scores of Norwegians were down there, extending operations into Antarctica proper. That whaling season also had another effect, a galvanizing effect, as a matter of fact, on the British government (see below, 1905-06), who until then had only vaguely claimed South Georgia, seeing no use for it. **1905-06**: Chris Christensen introduced the first factory ship, the *Admiralen*, to the South Shetlands. This was merely an extension of the Ahab technique, of course, but the factory ship was huge, and it did, indeed, serve as a factory. Each factory would have attendant on it a group of small (70-120 tons normally) steam whale catchers which went out, killed the whales, and then returned to the factory, towing their victims. The dead whale was then hauled aboard and "prepared," with blubber cutters, stewers, boilers, separators, and flensers, and assorted deck hands and sailors wading their way through the stench of carcasses day and night. Let it be known, lest history glamorize the whaling business of old, that the smell on board a factory ship was one of the strongest and most despicable ever experienced by the human nose, and it took a man a good while to acclimatize to it, let alone spend months at a time working and living in it. Even after he had retired, the smell never really left a whaling man. You could sniff him coming down the Sandefjord streets. However, it was a job, and some said it was better than the mines of northern Norway. The *Admiralen* was the only factory ship operating in Antarctic waters that season, with 4 whale catchers, and she took 707 whales. However, the British, ever alert to the possibility of money-making, decided to impose rules and regulations on whalers going to the South Shetlands — a licensing fee, a royalty on each whale caught, a Falkland Islands government customs officer placed on board to check on fair play, and the legal requirement that they call in at Port Stanley. The Norwegians objected to all of this, but, more or less played the game anyway, it being cheaper, in the end, than running up against a British gunboat. **1906**: Adolf Amandus Andresen opened up the first actual Antarctic whaling station, on Deception Island. Chris Christensen operated out of Whalers Bay, Deception Island. **1906-07**: 3 factory ships (*Admiralen*, *Nor*, and *Gobernador Bories*) and 8 catchers took 1122 whales. Note: Whale catch figures include those of South Georgia. The first Falkland Islands government customs officer (Robert Hurst) went on the *Admiralen*. **1907-08**: The Newfoundland Whaling Company operated the *Sobraon* out of the South Orkneys. That company, and three others — Ørnen and Nor (both owned by Christensen), and the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes (owned by Andresen) — operated in the South Shetlands that season. So, that season, there were 4 factory ships in Antarctica (*Admiralen*, *Nor*, *Sobraon*, *Gobernador Bories*) and 15 catchers. They took 2082 whales. **1908**: Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri began building a whaling station at Stromness, South Georgia. Sandefjord Hvalfangerselskab did the same with one at Husvik, South Georgia. That was the year that Great Britain claimed the South Shetlands. **1908-09**: 5 factory ships (*Admiralen*, *Nor*, *Sobraon*, *Gobernador Bories*, *Svend Foyn*) and 16 whale catchers took 2440 whales. The *Telefon* was also in Antarctic waters that season, but got wrecked early on. From now on, it is not intended to list every whaler in Antartcic waters every season (at least, not in this part of the book; that will be found under **Expeditions**). **1909**: Christian Salvesen's, the Scottish whaling firm, moved into South Georgia, with a shore station at Leith Harbor. **1909-10**: 6 factory ships and 37 whale catchers took 6099 whales. **1910**: the Sandefjord Hvalfangerselskab began operating their whaling shore factory at Husvik, South Georgia. **1910-11**: 9 factory ships and 48 catchers took 10,230 whales. **1911-12**: The Rethval Whaling Company, of Oslo, was the first to start whaling operations in the South Orkneys. 13 factory ships and 58 catchers took 11,727 whales in Antarctic waters. **1912**: Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri began operating their whaling stations in South Georgia. Britain leased a base on Deception Island to the Hektor Whaling Company, for 21 years, and during the first half of the 20th century Norway and Britain were the dominant members of the southern whaling fraternity. In fact, by 1914, Britain had licensed several whaling activities (*see* **Deception Island**). **1912-13**: There were 6 shore stations, 16 factory ships, and 62 whale catchers in Antarctica, most of them Norwegian. 10,760 whales were taken that season. **1913-14**: 16 factory ships and 63 catchers took 9408 whales. **1914-15**: 14 factory ships and 61 catchers took 9864 whales. **1915-16**: 10 factory ships and 57 catchers took 11,792 whales. **1916-17**: 5 factory ships and 44 catchers took 6474 whales. The war had an effect. **1917-18**: 6 factory ships and 48 catchers took 4304 whales. Wartime was a good time for the whales. **1918-19**: 6 factory ships and 50 catchers took 4787 whales. **1919-20**: 6 factory ships and 44 catchers took 5441 whales. **1920-21**: 9 factory ships and 47 catchers took 8448 whales. **1921-22**: 9 factory ships and 46 catchers took 7023 whales. **1922-23**: 13 factory ships and 60 catchers took 9910 whales. **1923-24**: 14 factory ships and 66 catchers took 7271 whales. **1924-25**: 13 factory ships and 65 catchers took 10,488 whales. The *Lancing* was the first modern factory ship equipped with a stern slip, so that whales could be easily hauled on board. **1925-26**: 14 factory ships and 70 catchers took 14,219 whales. This was the first year anyone tried pelagic (open sea) whaling in Antarctic waters, when the *Southern Queen* did so. **1926-27**: 17 factory ships and 70 catchers took 12,665 whales. **1927-28**: 18 factory ships and 84 catchers took 13,775 whales. **1928-29**: 26 factory ships and 111 catchers took 20,341 whales. **1929**: Argentina, an early whaler in Antarctic waters, ceased its activities. **1929-30**: 38 factory ships and 194 catchers took 30,167 whales. **1930-31**: A record-breaking season in Antarctica, 41 factory whalers and 232 whale catchers. Peace time was not a good time for the whales. Antarctic whaling here reached its peak about this time, but led to much charting and exploring. The most hunted were the blue, sei, and fin whales, and these have virtually left Antarctica now. Oil and baleen were the most profitable products. Lars Christensen, in the 1920s and 1930s, had a large whaling firm in Sandefjord, Norway, and his company, like Enderby Brothers a century before, was instrumental in opening up a lot of Antarctica. From the 1920s on, especially with the advent of the airplane as whale spotter, one enormous factory ship might lead a flotilla down from Norway. This leader would be called the mother ship. **1931**: Argentina stopped the killing of right whales. Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri's whaling station at Stromness, South Georgia, closed, and it became a repair yard. Sandefjord Hvalfangerselskab's station at Husvik, also closed. This year also marked the end of Deception Island as a whaling base. This was the year the Antarctic whaling industry virtually collapsed. **1931-32**: The Great Depression had a major effect on whaling. This factor, and the depletion of whales in the Antarctic, due to over activity in the past few seasons, especially during 1930-31, led to most fleets suspending activities for the 1931-32 season. There were only 5 factories and 45 catchers there that season, and they took 9572 whales. **1932-33**: 17 factory ships and 118 catchers took 24,327 whales. **1933-34**: 19 factory ships and 126 catchers took 26,078 whales. **1934-35**: 23 factory ships and 153 catchers took 31,808 whales. Japan entered the race this season, with the factory ship *Tonan Maru*. All of the Norwegian whaling companies, and all but one of the British companies, established a cartel to minimize competition and to avoid flooding the world market with whale oil. They allocated quotas to each company. This lasted until 1937. **1935-36**: 24 factory ships and 175 catchers took 30,991 whales. **1936-37**: 30 factory ships and 196 catchers took 34,579 whales. **1937**: South Africa began Antarctic whaling. Also that year an international convention was signed in London by 9 countries. Regulatory quotas were set in order to protect the industry from over-depletion. **1937-38**: The peak year for Antarctic whaling, with 31 factory ships and 256 catchers, representing expeditions from several nations going south that season. 46,039 whales killed. **1938-39**: 34 factory ships and 281 catchers took 38,356 whales. **1939-40**: 28 factory ships and 240 catchers took 32,900 whales. **1940-41**: 11 factory ships and 93 catchers took 16,363 whales. **1941-42**: No factory ships, but 12 catchers operated out of 2 shore stations, taking 1425 whales. This was a break for the whales, as most of the whalers were off killing one other in World War II. **1942-43**: No factory ships, and only six catchers operated out of one shore station, taking 998 whales. **1943-44**: One factory ship and 15 catchers took 1799 whales. **1944-45**: One factory

ship and 15 catchers took 2891 whales. **1945-46**: 9 factory ships and 93 catchers took 13,387 whales. **1946**: The IWC was formed. **1946-47 season**: 15 factory ships and 147 catchers took 25,593 whales. A Dutch whaler, the *Willem Barendsz*, was in Antarctic waters. **1947-48**: 17 factory ships and 183 catchers took 31,318 whales. **1948-49**: 18 factory ships and 212 catchers took 31,435 whales. **1949-50**: The whaling season began on Dec. 21, 1949. 18 factory ships (3 of them from the UK) and 237 catchers took 32,396 whales. Essentially, this was how a whale was taken at this period of history: The catcher would locate a whale, chase it, and then, when the whale surfaced, the gunner aboard the catcher would shoot the whale with the harpoon. This harpoon had 4 hinged grappling hooks, so that when the line attached to the harpoon took the strain, the harpoon would remain in the whale. In addition to this, the head of the harpoon contained a grenade, with a very large charge in it, and this grenade would explode upon impact, sending shrapnel throughout the body of the whale. This of course did not kill the whale, it just slowed him down, but it did begin the process of death. The whale would then take off, pulling everyone with it. It was definitely in the interest of the whalers to reduce this dying process as much as possible, not only to save wear and tear and strain on the men and boats, but also to preserve the eventual carcass in the best possible condition. After a varying period of time, usually between half an hour and several hours, the whale would tire, losing blood all the time, until eventually it had no more fight. At this point, still alive, it was winched under the bows of the catcher, and filled with compressed air to achieve great buoyancy. Then the catcher might tow it to the factory, or it might be marked and cast adrift, to be picked up later by a buoy boat or a corvette. When the whale finally made it to the factory, it was hauled up the slipway, tail first, onto the deck of the mighty factory. Here it was measured and recorded, the blubber was removed, in a process called flensing, and then the whale was moved forward to the lemming deck, where dismemberment continued. Anything not needed was shot down a chute, where the oil was extracted. The whole process for a blue (90 feet long sometimes, and 100 tons) could take 50 minutes, and for a fin whale only half an hour. The whole catching process might seem fairly brutal on the whale, and it was, but one must also realize how tough it was on the sensitive whaling lads. However, the joys of electric whaling were just around the corner, thanks to a Nazi engineer named Weber who had made a lot of progress in this field during World War II (and who committed suicide after the war, rather than be brought to trial). This was where the harpoon's rope contained a conductor that sent a massive electrical charge upon impact with the prey (exposure to the water would cause the really big shock), and would do pretty much what such a charge does to a man in a wet electric chair. The whaling season this year ended on April 7, 1950. Sir Vyvyan Board and Robert Marsden of General Electric, went to the Antarctic this season, Board serving as gunner on a whale catcher, to see what it was like. **1950-51**: 19 factory ships and 260 catchers took 33,997 whales. There were 5 catchers this season equipped with the new electric harpoon. **1951**: The USSR became an Antarctic whaling force, and from the 1960s the USSR and Japan were the dominant whaling nations here, at least until the Soviet break-up in 1990. **1951-52**: 20 factory ships and 289 catchers took 35,327 whales. **1952-53**: 16 factory ships and 251 catchers took 30,635 whales. A new method of killing whales was tested this year, rockets fired from a helicopter, rockets that also blew up the whale with oxygen so it would stay afloat. **1953-54**: 17 factory ships and 227 catchers took 34,872 whales. **1954-55**: On Jan. 7, 1955, when the whaling season opened for the year, there were 19 factory ships and 254 catchers ready to go to work. 37,654 whales were taken. **1955-56**: 19 factory ships and 278 catchers took 38,580 whales. **1956-57**: 20 factory ships and 246 catchers took 36,069 whales. **1957-58**: 20 factory ships and 257 catchers took 39,403 whales. **1958-59**: 20 factory ships and 256 catchers took 38,787 whales. **1959-60**: 20 factory ships and 241 catchers took 38,688 whales. **1960-61**: 21 factory ships and 268 catchers took 41,172 whales. **1961-62**: 21 factory ships and 269 catchers took 38,552 whales. **1962-63**: 17 factory ships and 201 catchers took 30,159 whales. **1963**: Britain stopped whaling, and "full protection" came to the blue and humpback whales in the Antarctic. **1963-64**: 16 factory ships and 194 catchers took 29,942 whales. **1964-65**: 15 factory ships and 177 catchers took 32,563 whales. **Dec. 1965**: Antarctic whaling was limited to factory ships. **1965-66**: 10 factory ships and 128 catchers took 24,680 whales. **1966-67**: 9 factory ships and 120 catchers took 20,255 whales. **1967-68**: 8 factory ships and 97 catchers took 15,080 whales. **1968**: Norway quit the business. **1968-69**: 6 factory ships and 84 catchers took 11,478 whales. **1969-70**: 6 factory ships and 85 catchers took 11,949 whales. **1970-71**: 6 factory ships and 86 catchers took 12,098 whales. Due to a sudden and infectious anti-whaling movement throughout the world, the business dropped off by 95 percent between 1970 and 1980, and by 1990 only Minke whales were being killed, for "scientific purposes." **1971-72**: 7 factory ships and 88 catchers took 11,508 whales. One factory with 4 catchers took Minke whales only (3054 of them). **1972-73**: 7 factory ships and 82 catchers took 9840 whales. Two factories with 4 catchers took only Minke whales (5754 of them). **1973-74**: 8 factory ships and 78 catchers took 10,607 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of the factories took 7713 Minke whales. **1974-75**: 7 factory ships and 45 catchers took 9000 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of the factories took 7000 Minke whales. **1975-76**: 5 factory ships and 76 catchers took 4856 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of the factories took 3064 Minke whales. **1976**: fin whales became "fully protected" in Antarctica. **1976-77**: 4 factory ships and 43 catchers took 3860 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of the factories took 7900 Minke whales. **1977-78**: 3 factory ships and 34 catchers took 2725 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of the factories took 4978 Minke whales. **1978**: Sei whales became "fully protected" in Antarctica. **1978-79**: 3 factory ships and 30 catchers took 2304 whales. In addition to this catch, 2 of these factories took 5466 Minke whales. **1979-80**: 3 factory ships and 17 catchers took 7158 Minke whales and 916 killer whales. **1980-81**: 2 factory ships and 12 catchers took 6240 Minke whales. **1981-82**: 2 factory ships and 12 catchers took 7154 Minke whales. **1982-83**: 2 factory ships and 12 catchers took 6447 Minke whales. **1983-84**: 2 factory ships and 12 catchers took 6055 Minke whales. **1984-85**: 2 factory ships and 9 catchers took 4968 Minke whales. **Sept. 1985**: The members of the IWC were Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Great Britain, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, USSR, Uruguay, West Germany. However, by the 1980s it was obvious that the IWC's policies were not satisfying everyone, so other, more economically driven and less sentimentally hamstrung individuals took it upon themselves to re-set whaling laws. **1985-86**: 2 factory ships and 9 catchers took 4969 Minke whales. **1986-87**: 2 factory ships and 9 catchers took 4969 Minke whales, the same number as the previous year. **1987**: Japan began "scientific whaling" in Antarctic waters, which was only a cover for the real thing. **1987-88**: One factory ship and 2 catchers took 273 Minke whales. **1991**: Greenpeace attempted to intercept Japan's whaling fleet in the Antarctic. This was but the first of Greenpeace's many similar attempts over the next several years. **1993**: Norway resumed commercial whaling. **1994**: The evidence came in that the USSR had been lying all along, as they did with everything else. Between 1948 and 1973 they reported to the IWC that they had killed 2710 humpbacks, whereas, in fact, they had taken 47,477. And the IWC had swallowed it. Well, they hadn't really, being well aware of under-reporting. But they were scared to act against the USSR. **2006**: The St. Kitts and Nevis Declaration was signed by St. Kitts & Nevis, Antigua & Barbuda, Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Iceland, Japan, Kiribati, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, the Solomons, Surinam, Togo, and Tuvalu. Their claim was that certain cultures were suffering by not being able to hunt whales, and decided to press on with the kill, regardless of any moribund body (IWC) trying to tell them what to do. Their claim was that control was the issue, not extermination, yet neither was sentiment.

Mount Wharton. 81°03' S, 157°49' E. Rising to over 2800 m (the Australians say it is about 2700 m), 9 km W of Turk Peak, and about 22 km SW of Mount Field, in the Churchill Mountains, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named for Sir William James Lloyd Wharton (1843-1905), hydrographer to the RN from 1884 to 1904. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Wharton Creek. 77°39' S, 162°45' E. A meltwater stream, 1 km long, flowing NE along the S edge of Suess Glacier to the SW corner of Lake Chad, in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1996, for Robert A. Wharton, Jr., biologist at the Desert Research Institute, in Reno, principal investigator in the first Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) project in the McMurdo Dry Valleys. He had conducted pioneering research with microbial mats in Lake Hoare, from 1978.

Mount Wheat. 64°50' S, 63°23' W. A prominent mountain, rising to about 1100 m, it forms the highest point in the Wall Range, rising immediately N of Thunder Glacier, in the central part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, which circumnavigated Wiencke Island in 1898. ArgAE 1952-53 surveyed it, and it appears on their 1953 chart as Pico Luisa, in association with their name for what the British call Luigi Peak (Luigi in Spanish is "Luis"). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Luther William Wheat, USN, VXE-6 helicopter commander with OpDF during the period 1975 to 1978. In 1978 he became aviation projects manager with the NSF's Division of Polar Programs; and was a member of US-ACAN, 1979-88. UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Cape Wheatstone. 72°37' S, 170°13' E. A bold, steep rocky bluff, capped by a dome of ice, forming the S end of Hallett Peninsula, 6 km southwestward of Cape Cotter, and marking the N entrance to Tucker Inlet, in Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1841, by Ross, and named by him for Charles Wheatstone (1802-1875; knighted in 1868), physicist and inventor of the electric telegraph. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Wheatstone Glacier. 64°44' S, 62°31' W. A glacier, flowing NW from Arctowski Peninsula into Errera Channel, E of Danco Island, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base O in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Sir Charles Wheatstone (*see* **Cape Wheatstone**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Cabo Wheeler *see* **Cape Wheeler**

Cape Wheeler. 73°58' S, 60°58' W. An abrupt rock scarp rising to 460 m, it forms the N side of the entrance to Wright Inlet, on the Lassiter Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. It was photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, but due to a navigational error, was plotted in 74°40' S, 60°30'W. As such, it appears on a 1942 USAAF chart, and on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Photographed again aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging party consisting of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by Ronne in 1948, as Cape John Wheeler, for John Neville Wheeler (1886-1973), president of the North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA), 1931-64, and a sponsor of the expedition. It appears as Cape John Wheeler on the 1948 American Geographical Society's map, but as Cape Wheeler on Ronne's own map of that year. US-ACAN accepted the shorter name in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 73°58' S, 61°05' W. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Cabo Wheeler, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The coordinates were corrected by USGS from USN air photos taken in the mid-1960s, and it appears, with those new coordinates, on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Wheeler Bay. 66°18' S, 56°06' E. A bay, 5 km wide, indenting the Kemp Coast 3 km NW of Magnet Bay, in Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers who named this bay Brørvika (i.e., "brother bay"), and the rocks at its entrance Brødrene (i.e., "the brothers"). Re-mapped by ANARE in 1956-57, and, on April 29, 1958, ANCA changed the name (for themselves only; *see* **Brødrene Rocks**) of the rocks to Wheeler Rocks. ANARE renamed the bay at the same time for Graeme Trevor Wheeler (b. Nov. 21, 1928), schoolteacher and rock climber from Victoria, weather observer who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1957. Interestingly, he went south on the *Glacier* in 1956 because the main ANARE expedition ship didn't have room for him.

Wheeler Rocks *see* **Brødrene Rocks**

Wheeler Valley. 77°12' S, 161°42' E. The ice-free hanging valley on the SW side of Miller Glacier, immediately SE of Mount Mahoney, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1959-60 for Ralph H. Wheeler, deputy leader and surveyor of the party. He was back as leader of VUWAE 1960-61. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Whelan Nunatak. 70°09' S, 64°17' E. An isolated nunatak, 8 km (the Australians say 13 km) NW of Mount Starlight, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for Ronald F. "Ron" Whelan, radio officer at Davis Station in 1964. He also wintered-over at Macquarie Station in 1966. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Whetter, Leslie Hatton. b. Dec. 10, 1882, Dunedin, NZ, son of Richard Gill Whetter and his wife Edith Marion Hatton. After graduating from Otago University, he was surgeon on AAE 1911-14. He was a keen plantsman, and a member of the NZ Royal Society in 1944-45. He died in 1956, in Matakana, near Auckland.

Whetter Nunatak. 66°58' S, 143°01' E. A small but conspicuous rock outcrop on the coastal ice slopes near the sea, 13 km (the Australians say 15 km) ENE of Cape Denison, on the E shore of Commonwealth Bay, in George V Land, in East Antarctica. Discovered by AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Leslie Whetter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1955, and ANCA followed suit.

Mount Whewell. 72°03' S, 169°35' E. A massive, prominent mountain, rising to 2945 m, between the mouths of Ironside Glacier and Honeycomb Glacier, NE of Mount Sabine, in the Admiralty Mountains, in northern Victoria Land. Named by Ross on Feb. 15, 1841, for the Rev. Dr. William Whewell (1794-1866), master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and also a member of the 1838 committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which advocated Ross's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Whewell Glacier. 72°04' S, 169°47' E. A steep, narrow glacier draining the E slopes of Mount Whewell (hence the name), and merging with the lower part of Honeycomb Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970.

Whichaway Nunataks. 81°33' S, 28°30' W. A group of rocky nunataks extending for 11 km, and marking the S side of the mouth of Recovery Glacier, in Coats Land. They rise to a height of about 1400 m (in Hopalong Nunatak, the highest and westernmost of the features in this group). Quest Nunatak is the most northeasterly of these features, with Nunatak Shakirova to its immediate W. First seen from the air on Jan. 20, 1957, during BCTAE 1956-58, and visited and surveyed from the ground in March 1957, during the same expedition. So named by them because they did not know which route from here would take them farthest inland. UK-APC accepted the name on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. A feature, probably this one, appears on a 1959 Argentine chart as Cordón Entre Ríos, named after the Argentine province, but today the Argentines call them Nunataks Entre Ríos.

Mount Whillans. 84°27' S, 64°15' W. Rising to about 870 m, 6 km W of Mount Stroschein, in the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Ian Morley Whillans (b. 1944. d. May 9, 2001), Canadian glaciologist who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1967. He was back in Antarctica for various subsequent summer seasons until he died. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Whillans Ice Stream. 83°40' S, 145°00' W. An ice stream flowing W to the Gould Coast,

between Mercer Ice Stream and Kamb Ice Stream. It was formerly called Ice Stream B. *See* **Macayeal Ice Stream** for further details. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Ian Whillans (*see* **Mount Whillans**). NZ-APC accepted the name on May 15, 2003. The Americans built Upstream B Camp (also called Upstream Bravo) here, in 83°29' S, 138°05' W.

Whiplash Glacier. 72°16' S, 167°42' E. A tributary glacier, 10 km long and 5 km wide, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land, it flows northwestward from the Cartographers Range into the lower part of Pearl Harbor Glacier, near that glacier's junction with Tucker Glacier. At that point it is marked by a spectacultar icefall, and the glacier begins to flow E. Named for its shape by the Northern Party of the NZ Federated Mountains Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Bahía Whirlwind *see* **Whirlwind Inlet**

Ensenada Whirlwind *see* **Whirlwind Inlet**

Glaciar Whirlwind *see* **Whirlwind Inlet**

Whirlwind Glacier *see* **Whirlwind Inlet**

Whirlwind Glaciers. 67°24' S, 65°32' W. Four prominent converging glaciers — Flint Glacier, Demorest Glacier, Matthes Glacier, and Chamberlin Glacier — which flow from what Wilkins called the Lockheed Mountains into the W side of Whirlwind Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, by Wilkins, and named by him (or rather, this spot where the four glaciers meet, was) because they looked like the radial cylinders of his Wright Whirlwind Engine. The feature appears on a 1933 British chart. Re-photographed aerially in 1940, during USAS 1939-41. On a Chilean chart of 1947 appears the name Glaciar Torbellino (i.e., "whirlwind glacier," which they meant to apply to this feature, but, in fact, misapplied to the glacier that ultimately became known as Robillard Glacier). Charted by FIDS in 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. The history of the British rejection of this name is covered in the next entry, Whirlwind Inlet.

Whirlwind Inlet. 67°30' S, 65°25' W. An ice-filled inlet, 20 km wide at its entrance, indenting the Larsen Ice Shelf for about 11 km between Cape Northrop and Tent Nunatak, along the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, between the Bowman Coast and the Foyn Coast. Wilkins discovered it aerially on Dec. 20, 1928, and he reported 4 large glaciers flowing into it, which he named the Whirlwind Glaciers (q.v.). It appears on Wilkins' 1929 map, plotted in 67°50' S, 64°30' W. The glaciers were re-photographed aerially in 1940, by USAS 1939-41, but were confused with those flowing into Mobiloil Inlet. On a 1946 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, there is a feature called Whirlwind Glacier, but the name was wrongly applied to a glacier flowing NE into Trail Inlet. This error was picked up on a 1959 Argentine chart, on which the name Glaciar Whirlwind appears, relating to a glacier on the S side of Trail Inlet. Following surveys and chartings by Fids from Base E in 1946-47, and from Base D in Dec. 1947, UK-APC, on Jan. 22, 1951, deleted the name Whirlwind Glaciers as being superfluous, and transferred the name Whirlwind to the inlet. US-ACAN accepted this in 1952, but, unlike the British, accepted the name Whirlwind Glaciers for the area where the 4 glaciers meet. Whirlwind Inlet appears on a British chart of 1952, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. On two Chilean charts of 1962, it appears, respectively, as Bahía Whirlwind and Ensenada Whirlwind. The Chilean gazetteer of 1974 accepted the name Ensenada Whirlwind. On an Argentine chart of 1954, it is translated as Caleta Remolino, but on one of their 1957 charts it is Caleta Whirlwind. The name Caleta Remolino was accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Whirly. A whirlwind carrying drift snow and pursuing a devious track. Plural: whirlies.

Whisky Bay. 63°53' S, 58°09' W. Between Rink Point and Stoneley Point, on the NW side of James Ross Island. Almost certainly discovered in Oct. 1903, by SwedAE 1901-04, who roughly mapped this area, and showed small bays in this position. Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Dec. 1945, and again in Aug. 1952. On the unpublished chart prepared by ArgAE 1958-59, it appears as Caleta Santa Eduvigis, named for the 13th-century German Saint Hedwig. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, as Whisky Bay, in association with Brandy Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name without modification. It appears in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Whisky Glacier. 63°56' S, 58°02' W. A large tidewater glacier flowing northwestward for 16 km from the area of Massey Heights and Stickle Ridge, to Whisky Bay, on the NW side of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 15, 2006, in association with the bay.

Whisnant, Jackson Runyon. b. Aug. 24, 1928, Elizabethton, Tenn., son of store clerk Hugh Reid Whisnant and his wife Helen Perry. An airman during OpHJ 1946-47, he married, on July 1, 1950, in Houston, Tex., Gretchen Elizabeth Van Trease. He retired as a lieutenant colonel, USAF, and died on Feb. 4, 1969.

Whisnant Nunatak. 69°59' S, 73°06' E. A small coastal nunatak protruding above the terminus of Rogers Glacier, between the McKaskle Hills and Maris Nunatak, at the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. John H. Roscoe, U.S. cartographer, delineated it in 1952, working from air photos taken in March 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47, and named it for J.R. Whisnant (q.v.), who was an airman here on OpHJ 1946-47. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Whistle Pass. 69°48' S, 70°25' W. A snow pass trending NE-SW at an elevation of about 1050 m, at the head of Sullivan Glacier, between that glacier and Hampton Glacier, in the N part of Alexander Island, it provides access to and from the upper part of Hampton Glacier. Surveyed by BAS from 1968, it was so named by them because the pass falls away steeply to the SW between high cliffs, so that the descent by sledge is fast and exhilarating, as suggested by the name, which was accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, and subsequently by US-ACAN. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Whistler Nunatak. 74°50' S, 71°40' W. A nunatak, rising to about 1500 m, W of Mount Mende, in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 for the whistler effect caused by amplitude change of radio signals in the upper atmosphere. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Whistlers. Very low frequency radio waves generated by lightning in the northern hemisphere, and received in Antarctica by its polar opposite points. They provide much information about the Earth's magnetosphere.

Whistling Bay. 67°30' S, 67°37' W. An open bay, 6 km wide, it indents the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula for 4 km between Longridge Head and Cape Sáenz, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base E in Sept. 1948, and they named it it for the curious and unidentified whistling sounds heard here at the time. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a 1961 British chart. The Argentines call it Bahía Silbido (which means the same thing).

Roca Whit *see* **Whit Rock**

Whit Rock. 66°03' S, 65°56' W. A rock awash, between the Trump Islands and the Saffery Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. First shown (but not named) on an Argentine chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for its small size. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. Today, the Argentines call it Roca Whit.

Whitaker, Terence Michael. b. Sept. 21, 1947. BAS marine biologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1972 and 1973.

Whitcomb Ridge. 73°07' S, 166°00' E. A high, ice-covered ridge along the S side of the head of Gair Glacier, 10 km SE of Mount Supernal, in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Jean P. Whitcomb, electronics technician at the National Bureau of Standards, radio scientist at McMurdo in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Mount Whitcombe. 76°47' S, 162°11' E. A large mountain, rising to 1425 m, just N of Mount Perseverance and connected to it by a high ridge, between the lower Fry Glacier and the lower Benson Glacier, 6 km southward of Mount Davidson, and W of Mount Arrowsmith, at the W side of Evans Piedmont Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is particularly prominent from the area around Granite Harbor. It was used as a reference point in Oct. 1957 by the Northern Survey party of BCTAE 1956-58, and named by them for its similarity to the mountain of that name in Canterbury, NZ. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Mount White. 85°09' S, 170°18' E. A massive mountain rising to 3470 m (the New Zealanders say 3048 m), 4 km NNW of Mount Henry

Lucy, and E of Mount Iveagh, between the Keltie Glacier and the Mill Glacier, it is the highest elevation in the Supporters Range, on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and named by Shackleton for the secretary of the expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

White, Frank. b. Aug. 26, 1895, South Petherton, near Yeovil, Somerset, son of mason Amos White and his wife Anna. He left Liverpool in 1913, bound for the Falkland Islands, and on June 24, 1921, in Stanley, married Falkland Islander Frederica May Newman. He joined Operation Tabarin in 1944, and was cook at Port Lockroy Station for the winter of 1945, i.e., during the second phase of Tabarin. He was due to go to Base B for the winter of 1946, but instead stayed on at Lockroy for that winter, and thus was one of the first Fids. He, Mike Hardy, and Gordon Stock left Lockroy on Jan. 27, 1947, on the *Fitzroy*. He went to work at Albermarle Sealing Station, on West Falkland, and died at Fox Bay, West Falkland, on Aug. 19, 1952.

White, Frederick William "Freddie." b. Aug. 29, 1916. A ship's captain with the Falkland Islands Company, he was skipper of the *Fitzroy* in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 1953. He married Elena Jane, and they raised a family in Sussex. He died in Chichester in 1975.

White, George Frederick C. b. April 8, 1935, Wheatenhurst, Glos, son of George White and his wife Mary L. Short. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1958 and 1959. They would refer to him as "George the Rough," to distinguish him from George Lewis, whom they called "George the Smooth." His only interest in Antarctica was in his job. He was back at Base D for the 1961 winter. He lived in Cheltenham, and died in Gloucestershire in April 2000, possibly as a result of heavy smoking.

White, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

White, Martin Guy. b. Feb. 1, 1944, Brentford, Mdsx, and raised there and in Newhaven. He graduated in zoology, from Leicester, in 1965, and joined BAS, as a marine biologist, wintering-over at Signy Island Station in 1966 and 1967, primarily to study the biology of a giant isopod, and other life in the sea. He became an expert Antarctic diver, and was also at South Georgia, and later at Signy again. From 1977 his study was fish, and from 1977 to 1987 he was actively involved in the BIOMASS program, going into Antarctic waters on the *John Biscoe*, for 5 summers. In Jan.-March 1989 he was on the *Polarstern*, and was with the French at Adélie Land, Jan. and Feb. 1998. He died of stomach cancer on July 3, 1999, at Conington, Cambridgeshire.

White, Patrick Osmund "Paddy." Son of R.F. White, of Whitton Dene, Hounslow. He joined FIDS in 1956, as a meteorologist, and, after 3 months meteorological training at Stanmore, Mdsx, left England on the *Shackleton*, in Oct. 1956, bound for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands. He wintered-over at Base B in 1957, Base W in 1958, and Signy Island Station in 1960. In Antarctica, they called him "The Wag." At least one ex-Fid described him as an ex-paratrooper, 6 foot 2, a James Bond type. At least another ex-Fid described him as not a James Bond type. Everyone agrees he was a Catholic, and some say he became a monk. As for his origins, he does not seem to have had an Irish accent, although he was not born in England or Wales. He was a good friend of Colin Johnson's. Brother Patrick has proved elusive.

White, Peter. b. Scotland. Cook on the *Balaena* during DWE 1892-93.

[1]**White, William**. The mulatto cook on the *Huron*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-22.

[2]**White, William** *see* **USEE 1838-42**

[3]**White, William**. Able seaman on the *William Scoresby*, 1926-30.

White Basin. 78°00' S, 168°00' E. A subterranean feature (beneath the Ross Sea), between Ross Island and White Island. Named for the island.

White Cloud Glacier *see* **Whitecloud Glacier**

The White Company. 61°07' S, 55°09' W. A group of snow-covered peaks, rising to about 760 m, N of Endurance Glacier and W of Pardo Ridge, on the N side of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands. Named in 1970-71 by the British Joint Services Expedition, as a descriptive name inspired by Conan Doyle's novel. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. The Argentines translated it as Montañas Compañía Blanca, and it has been appearing as such since about 1977. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

White Cross Mountains *see* **Mount Guernsey**

White Eagle Glacier. 62°08' S, 58°08' W. Above Lions Rump, it is an outlet of the Krakow Icefield, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for their national symbol.

White Escarpment. 79°29' S, 85°37' W. In the W part of the Heritage Range, it extends for 24 km between the heads of Splettstoesser Glacier and Dobbratz Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for CWO Ronald B. White, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who helped the party. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

White Glacier. 75°45' S, 140°50' W. A broad tributary glacier, flowing westward into Land Glacier, on the N side of Mount McCoy, in Marie Byrd Land. Named by Byrd for Gen. Thomas Dresser White (1901-1965), USAF, OpDF planner. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

White Hill. 69°25' S, 76°06' E. A prominent hill on Stornes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. It is distinguished by white quartz deposits, hence the name given by the 1986-87 ANARE field party here. ANCA accepted the name on Nov. 24, 1987. The Chinese call it Liupan Shandi.

[1]**White Island**. 66°44' S, 48°35' E. An ice-covered island, 22 km long and 8 km wide, between 10 and 13 km N of Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land, between Amundsen Bay and the E part of the entrance to Casey Bay, more in the area of the latter. Discovered by Riiser-Larsen in Jan. 1930, and named by him as Hvitøya (i.e., "white island"). Also seen as Hvit Øya and Kvitøya. Subsequent to this discovery it was not seen again, and its existence was doubted, until March 1957, when the personnel on the *Lena* proved it. It was seen again by an ANARE party led by Don Styles on the *Thala Dan*, in Feb. 1960. ANCA translated the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

[2]**White Island**. 78°08' S, 167°24' E. A huge, nunatak-type land mass, about 24 km long (the New Zealanders say more like 16 km) in a N-S direction, about 6 km wide, it has 4 craters, the highest of which rises to 701 m. The feature is in the form of a grounded island protruding through the Ross Ice Shelf, just S of Ross Island, and about 5 km E of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Discovered in 1902 by BNAE 1901-04, and named by Scott for its mantle of snow. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit. It was designated SSSI #18.

White Island Automatic Weather Station. 77°54' S, 168° 12' E. An American AWS at an elevation of 30 m, located on White Island (see the entry immediately above). Installed in Dec. 1998, it operated until Jan. 1999, when it was removed.

White Islands. 77°17' S, 153°10' W. A group of ice-covered islands, extending N-S group for about 16 km, at the E margin of the Swinburne Ice Shelf, and near the S terminus of Butler Glacier, in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. Described on the rude map drawn up of this area by ByrdAE 1928-30 as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the level of the ice shelf, they were later named by Byrd for Paul Dudley White (1886-1973), heart surgeon and consultant to Byrd during OpHJ 1946-47. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The group includes Chandler Island, Webber Island, and Olson Island.

White-Landspitze. 70°24' S, 161°06' E. A peak on the E side of Serrat Glacier, in the Kavrayskiy Hills, in the area of Rennick Glacier. Named by the Germans.

White Massif. 70°32' S, 67°13' E. A rock massif, about 5 km ENE of Thomson Massif, in the Aramis Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mount Johansen and Mount Cooper rise from it. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Robert F. "Bob" White, of Camberwell, Vic., senior technician (electronics), who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1963 (*see* **Deaths**, 1963). He is buried under a rock cairn on West Arm, overlooking Mawson Station. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

[1]**White Nunataks** *see* **Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks**

[2]**White Nunataks**. 84°46' S, 66°05' W. Three

nunataks, rising to about 1200 m, 5 km N of the NW tip of the Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Noah D. White, radioman who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

White Out Automatic Weather Station *see* **Whiteout AWS**

White-out-Hügel. 73°25' S, 167°09' E. A hill on the W side of Ridgeway Glacier, in the Mountaineer Range, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

White Spur. 71°19' S, 160°16' E. Forms part of the S wall of Allegro Valley, as it projects eastward from the central portion of the Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Russell F. White, USARP meteorologist at Pole Station in 1967-68.

White Strait. 78°13' S, 166°48' E. A small, ice-filled strait between Black Island and White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Mapped by BNAE 1901-04. Named by NZGSAE 1958-59, for M. R. White, a mountaineer asssistant with the party. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

White Valley. 76°39' S, 117°57' W. A broad, ice-covered valley, indenting the N part of the Crary Mountains, between Trabucco Cliff and Lie Cliff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1975, for Franklin E. White, USARP ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1966-67, 1967-68, 1969-70, and 1970-71.

Glaciar Whitecloud *see* **Whitecloud Glacier**

Whitecloud Cove *see* **Whitecloud Glacier**

Whitecloud Glacier. 63°55' S, 59°32' W. Flows N into Charcot Bay on the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The cove W of Almond Point, at the terminus of the glacier, was surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1948, and named by them as Whitecloud Cove, for the prevailing cloud conditions at the time of the survey. US-ACAN accepted this name, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Following air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, the name was transferred to this glacier, and UK-APC accepted the name Whitecloud Glacier on Sept. 23, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such in the 1961 British gazetteer. On a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart it appears as White Cloud Glacier. The Argentines call it Glaciar Whitecloud. The British and Argentines plot it in 63°57' S, 59°31' W.

Whited Inlet. 69°50' S, 160°08' E. An ice-filled inlet along the coast, between Northrup Head and Anderson Peninsula, on the coastal edge of the Wilson Hills, in Oates Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Master Chief Quartermaster Robert J. Whited, USN, leading chief for the staff and a member of Operations Division responsible for maintaining and updating charts for Task Force 43 during OpDF 68 (i.e., 1967-68) and OpDF 69 (i.e., 1968-69).

Whitehall, William. b. Feb. 12, 1931. Army man seconded to FIDS in 1958 as a diesel electric mechanic, and who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1959. After the expedition, he left Cape Town on the *Carnarvon Castle*, arriving back in Southampton on March 18, 1960. His address was Lower Grange Farm, Cauldon Low, near Waterhouses, Stoke.

Whitehall Glacier. 72°43' S, 169°25' E. A large and major valley glacier flowing N into Tucker Inlet between Daniell Peninsula and the SE end of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Its terminal face abuts against the lower part of the Tucker, but does not contribute ice to it, being stagnant and probably afloat. It has a low gradient, and could probably be used as a sledging route between the Lady Newnes Ice Shelf and the Tucker Glacier-Hallett Station region, but for the fact that the extremely broken area near its terminal face is a maze of melt pools and ice ridges, so sledging in that area would be almost impossible, especially in January and February. So named by NZGSAE 1957-58 partly because of the literal meaning and partly because of its proximity to the Admiralty Mountains (the Admiralty office in London being in Whitehall). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Whitehorn, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Whitehouse, John. b. 1740, London. On Dec. 17, 1771 he joined the *Resolution* as master's mate, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. Immediately after the trip he was promoted to lieutenant, and was 2nd lieutenant on the *Arrogant* in 1780 when he died.

Whiteman, Paul Ian. b. Nov. 25, 1938. BAS meteorological observer who wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1962, 1963, and 1966, the last time as base leader.

Whiteout. Also spelled white-out, or white out. A dangerous weather and optical phenomenon caused by low cloud cover and snow crystals, wherein the overcast sky and the land surface (i.e., the snow) reflect each other, so that a pilot (for example) sees only white, and is disoriented. There are no shadows or contrasts, and no horizon or visible features. Larry Gould described a white out in 1927 thus: "Like marching into a milky white wall."

Whiteout Automatic Weather Station. 77°53' S, 168°09' E. An American AWS on Ross Island, at an elevation of 30 m, that was installed in Dec. 1998, and operated until Jan. 1999. Name also seen as White Out.

Whiteout Nunatak. 77°35' S, 86°24' W. A nunatak on the SE side of Mount Wyatt Earp, immediately SW of Matsch Ridge, in the N part of the Sentinel Range. This feature does not appear in the U.S. gazetteer, or the SCAR composite gazetteer, but there are many references to it elsewhere.

Whiteout Nunataks. 69°35' S, 65°08' E. A group of nunataks about 17 km NE of Summers Peak, in the Stinear Nunataks of Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in Feb. 1970 by geologists with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party, and so named by them for the weather conditions encountered by them. ANCA accepted the name. *See also* **King Nunataks**.

Mount Whiteside. 67°19' S, 59°29' E. A low, conical peak, rising to about 190 m to surmount the E extremity of Fold Island, about 1 km W of Green Point, in Kemp Land, in Enderby Land. Discovered in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit on July 22, 1959.

Punta Whiteside *see* **Whiteside Hill**

Whiteside, Graham. He wintered-over at Casey Station in 1975, at Davis Station in 1980, at Mawson Station in 1990 and 1994, and at Macquarie Island in 1997.

Whiteside Hill. 65°08' S, 61°38' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 330 m (the British say about 345 m; the Chileans say 335 m), at the S side of the mouth of Evans Glacier, between that glacier and Foyn Point, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The area around Evans Cove was discovered aerially by Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. The feature which is the subject of this entry was first surveyed and charted as a point by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and named descriptively by them as Whiteside Point. UK-APC accepted that name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. Further surveyed by Fids from Base D in Sept. 1955, and they redefined it as a hill. However, on an Argentine chart of 1957, it appears as Punta Whiteside, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970 and the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the new name Whiteside Hill, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Whiteside Point *see* **Whiteside Hill**

Whitesided dolphin *see* **Dusky dolphin**, **Hourglass dolphin**, **Peale's dolphin**

Whiteston, Nicholas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Whitewhale Bastion. 65°37' S, 62°30' W. A prominent L-shaped mass which rises to about 1150 m and dominates Starbuck Glacier, 16 km from that glacier's terminus, between that glacier and Pippin Peaks, on the Oscar II Coast, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by BAS personnel from Base E in 1963-64. Its E face consists of walls of white granite, hence the name given by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, with the *Moby Dick* connotation in mind. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Whitfield, Thomas. b. Nov. 1, 1868, Edgmond, Newport, Shropshire, son of gardener William Whitfield and his wife Esther Evans. He joined the RN in July 1889, and was a leading stoker 1st class when he transferred from the *Resolution* to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04. The

biggest man on the expedition, and one of the strongest (Skelton describes him as "rather fat"), he went slightly insane at the end of 1903, after 2 winters in Antarctica, and, especially, after being part of Wilson's sledging party to the emperor penguin colony at Cape Crozier (although, and this may have been a subtle giveaway at the time, while the others were freezing inside the tent, and Blissett was suffering mightily from frostbite, Stoker Whitfield would stand oustide the tent during this trip, smoking his pipe contentedly, and looking as if he were idling in the garden of his home in Shropshire). He retired from the Navy in 1911, joined the Royal Fleet Reserve, and was called back into service in 1914, serving throughout World War I on the *Hirondelle*, the *Victory*, and the *Renown*, and retiring again in 1919, to Droxford, Hants, where he took up gardening. He died there in 1942.

Whitham Bluff. 62°38' S, 61°07' W. A rocky headland between Ocoa Point and Laager Rock, on President Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Important geologically for the exposed interbedded sedimentary rocks and lava. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993, for Andrew Gordon Whitham (b. 1960), BAS sedimentologist between 1985 and 1988 (he did not winter-over).

Mount Whiting. 71°40' S, 62°37' W. A pyramidal mountain, largely ice-free and steep-cliffed on the S side, rising to about 1600 m at the SW side of Rankin Glacier, at Odom Inlet, near the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974 from USN air photos taken in 1966, and from ground surveys conducted by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for topographic engineer Ronald F. Whiting, a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast, in 1970-71. UK-APC accepted the name on July 21, 1976.

Whiting Nunatak *see* **Melfjellet**

Whiting Peak. 80°02' S, 159°29' E. Rising to about 1300 m, 9 km E of the N part of Gaylord Ridge, in the Nebraska Peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for Larry R. Whiting, a member of the USARP geophysical field party with the Ross Ice Shelf Project, 1973-74 and 1974-75. NZ-APC accepted the name on Feb. 20, 2001.

Whiting Rocks. 65°15' S, 64°20' W. Three rocks, rising to about 5 m above sea level, 0.8 km S of The Barchans, in the Argentine Islands, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Colin Stuart Whiting (b. 1944), on the *Endurance*, survey assistant with the RN Hydrographic Survey unit here in Feb. 1969. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1972. It appears on a British chart of 1974, as well as in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Whitlock Automatic Weather Station. 76°12' S, 168°42' E. An American AWS on Franklin Island, in the Ross Sea, at an elevation of 206 m. Formerly known as Franklin Island AWS, it began operating on Jan. 23, 1982. Named for Lt. John Whitlock, USN, who was working on the *Glacier* when he deployed it. It was visited on Jan. 18, 2005, Feb. 5, 2005, and again on Feb. 10, 2005.

Whitmer Peninsula. 75°50' S, 162°45' E. A broad, ice-capped peninsula, about 11 km long, 11 km wide, between Cheetham Ice Tongue and Harbord Glacier Tongue, on the E coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Lt. (jg) R.D. Whitmer, USN, who wintered-over at Williams Field in 1956. He was back with the U.S. naval construction battalion during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66) and OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67).

Whitmill Nunatak. 74°53' S, 73°09' W. Rising to about 1300 m in the W part of the Grossman Nunataks, 8 km SSW of the Smith Nunataks, and ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, where Ellsworth Land meets the S part of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988, for Leland D. Whitmill, USGS cartographic technician with the field party on Byrd Glacier and Darwin Glacier in 1978-79. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Whitmore Mountains. 82°35' S, 104°30' W. An isolated group that contains 3 mountains, including Mount Chapman, and a cluster of nunataks, extending over 24 km. Visited and surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959, by Bill Chapman (*see* **Mount Chapman**), cartographer with the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party of 1958-59, and named by him for George D. Whitmore, chief topographic engineer with USGS, and a SCAR cartographer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Whitney, Herbert Walter "Herb." b. March 20, 1901, Revere, Mass., son of Arthur Jones Whitney and Anna Katherine Hoffman. He was a contractor for heavy construction work in New England when he joined the Seabees in 1942, for World War II, serving in the Philippines among other places. After the war, he returned to civilian life, and then 4 years later was back in uniform, as a lieutenant commander, USNR, in the Civil Engineer Corps, and accepted command of MCB-3 on Nov. 15, 1950. In 1951 he became CO of MCB-5, and as such was chief of the Seabees during OpDF I (i.e., 1955-56), and OpDF III (i.e., 1957-58), traveling south on the *Glacier*, and wintering-over at Little America in 1956, the highest ranking officer on the continent. He returned to Beachmont, Mass., in Feb. 1957. He married Grace Edith Crosby and died on May 27, 1985.

Whitney, Kembal *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Whitney Glacier. 85°39' S, 160°00' W. A tributary glacier, 10 km long, flowing NE from Mount Ellsworth into Amundsen Glacier just S of Robinson Bluff, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Raymond L. Whitney, meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961.

Whitney Island. 69°40' S, 68°31' W. The easternmost and second largest of the Rhyolite Islands, closs offshore from the Rymill Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, at George VI Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Farrell W. Whitney (b. Oct. 11, 1929, Conway, Mass.), USN, senior chief aviation bosun's mate with VX-6 at McMurdo and Christchurch, NZ, for various OpDF deployments between 1958 and 1971. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Whitney Peak. 76°26' S, 126°03' W. A conspicuous peak, rising to 3005 m, 5 km NW of Mount Hampton, from which it is separated by a distinctive ice-covered saddle, in the most northerly part of the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Lichens are found here. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Herb Whitney.

Whitney Point. 66°15' S, 110°31' E. A rocky point at the N side of the entrance to Powell Cove, on Clark Peninsula, on the E side of the Windmill Islands, on the Budd Coast. Mapped from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and at first thought to be a very small island. It was photographed again aerially by SovAE 1956. However, in 1957 it was surveyed from the ground by Carl Eklund, and found not to be an island after all. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for photographer's mate I.A. Whitney, USN, a member of OpHJ 1946-47.

Cape Whitson. 60°46' S, 44°32' W. A point at the S end of the peninsula that separates Methuen Cove from Aitken Cove, on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed on Sept. 22, 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, charted by them, and named by Bruce for Thomas Burnby Whitson (b. March 10, 1869, Edinburgh. d. Oct. 1, 1948, Edinburgh), accountant, and secretary of the expedition, and son of Thomas Whitson, of Whitson & Methuen, the expedition's accountants. He was lord provost of Edinburgh, 1929-32, and was knighted. It appears on British charts of 1917 and 1934, and on an Argentine chart of 1930 as Punta Whitson. It was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations personnel in 1933. In 1947 it appears on an Argentine chart as Cabo Whitson. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Whitson in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 28, 1953. As such, it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Today, the Argentines tend to call it Punta Whitson.

Punta Whitson *see* **Cape Whitson**

Whittaker, John. Cook on the *William Scoresby*, 1934-35, and steward on the same vessel, 1937-38.

Monte Whitten *see* **Whitten Peak**

Pico Whitten *see* **Whitten Peak**

Whitten, Robert Wakeham. b. 1908. Sealer from Newfoundland, who had Arctic experience (he had been on Italo Balbo's 1933 expedition to Labrador), when he was picked by Capt. Bobby Sheppard (he was a relative) to be 2nd mate on the *Eagle*, 1944-45, during the 2nd phase of Operation Tabarin.

Whitten Peak. 63°25' S, 57°04' W. A pyramidal peak, rising to 445 m, and forming the NE end of Blade Ridge, at the W side of the head of

Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, on the E coast of the extreme NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is separated from Mount Flora (which stands to the E) by a glacier. Discovered during SwedAE 1901-04, and roughly mapped by them in Jan. 1902. In 1945 it was surveyed by FIDS, who named it for Robert Whitten. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 21, 1949, and it appears on a British chart of 1950, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952. It was surveyed again by FIDS in Jan. 1955. It appears on an Argentine map of 1953, as Monte Whitten, and on a 1955 Chilean map as Pico Whitten. However, in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, it appears as Monte Whitten.

Whittle, John Samuel. b. April 8, 1813, Norfolk, Va., son of Irish immigrant merchant Fortescue Whittle and his wife Mary Ann Davies. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and was assistant surgeon on USEE 1838-42, during which he did a few tours on the *Vincennes*, transferred to the *Sea Gull*, later joined the *Peacock* at Honolulu, and took part in Johnson's voyage to Deception Island. He left a diary. On Dec. 12, 1843, in Lunenburg Co., Va., he married Jane Atkinson Patterson, who was only 17. He served in the Mexican War. His second wife, Anne Southgate, he married on May 3, 1848, in Norfolk, and by her he had a son. One of his many brothers was Bishop of Virginia. He died on April 5, 1850.

Whittle Glacier. 66°22' S, 114°13' E. A short channel glacier flowing NE into Colvocoresses Bay, and terminating in Whittle Glacier Tongue, 10 km NW of Williamson Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1955, for J.S. Whittle.

Whittle Glacier Tongue. 66°20' S, 114°24' E. The rather small terminus of Whittle Glacier, extending seaward into Colvocoresses Bay. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1956, in association with the glacier.

Whittle Peninsula. 63°49' S, 59°48' W. A peninsula, 8 km long, terminating in Cape Kater, and forming the W limit of Charcot Bay, on the Davis Coast, on the NW coast of Graham Land, just SE of Hoseason Island. Surveyed in Dec. 1902 by SwedAE 1901-04. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base D, in 1959-60. In keeping with the trend of naming features in this area after aviation pioneers, this peninsula was named by UK-APC on Feb. 7, 1978, for Sir Frank Whittle (1907-1996), known to the British world as the inventor of the jet engine. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Whittock, Robert John "Bob." b. July 7, 1930, Abertillery, Monmouthshire, son of Jack Whittock and his wife Irene Nay. His father was an installation engineer with a firm dealing with large commercial electric furnaces, and traveled all over the world. Bob was raised in Birmingham and London primarily, and in 1941 was evacuated to Melton Mowbray, Leics. In 1944 he returned to Birmingham, and became an apprentice designer, a career interrupted by 2 years national service in the Navy, 1948-50, during which he served on the *Vanguard*. After his service, he saw an ad in the *Daily Telegraph* for FIDS, went to London for the interview with Johnny Green, and, just as he thought the interview was going against him, Green asked him, "Were you in the Scouts?" "Yes." "In Birmingham?" "Yes." Did you know so-and-so?" "Yes." "And so-and-so?" "Yes." Green, an old scout from Sutton Coldfield, was duly impressed, and as Bob reached the doorway, which seemed about 100 yards from the interviewing desk, he turned and saw Green and the other lads on the board nodding their heads. That was how he joined FIDS in 1954, as an ionosphere physicist, and on Oct. 4, 1954 he left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley, and, still on the *Biscoe*, down to Port Lockroy Station, where he wintered-over in 1955. He left Lockroy on the *Shackleton* on Feb. 27, 1956, that ship taking him all the way home. He went back into designing, then started his own business, which he ran for 20 years. Then he became a hotel inspector for AA, then to the English Tourist Board, in London, as chief inspector. He retired to Wales with Carol, one of his inspectors.

Whitworth Ridge. 70°24' S, 66°08' E. A rock ridge, about 3 km long in an E-W direction, about 3.5 km NE of Mount Leckie, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA for Roy Whitworth, geophysicist who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1963 and 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Whymper Spur. 80°25' S, 21°29' W. A rock spur, rising to about 1250 m, eastward of Blanchard Hill, in the central part of the Pioneers Escarpment, in the E part of the Shackleton Range. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Edward Whymper (1840-1911), British artist who made the first ascent of the Matterhorn (the one in the Alps, that is), on July 14, 1865. In 1861-62, Mr. Whymper designed what became the Whymper tent. The name appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Whyte, Fraser Alexander. They called him "Och" (rhymes with "notch," not "loch"). b. 1936, Dunoon, Argyllshire. FIDS radio operator who wintered-over at Base B in 1960, and at Base F in 1961.

Widden, Mark *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Point Widdows. 67°42' S, 45°25' E. A point on a low, dark, rock outcrop, at the W side of the entrance to Freeth Bay, on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited in 1960, by an airborne ANARE survey party led by Syd Kirkby. Named by ANCA for E. Ian Widdows, meteorologist who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1959. He developed acute appendicitis while at the base. Graham Budd operated on him, and he recovered. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Widdows, Edward *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Widdows Point *see* **Point Widdows**

Glaciar Widdowson *see* **Widdowson Glacier**

Widdowson Glacier. 66°43' S, 65°46' W. Flows NW into the SE part of Darbel Bay, between Drummond Glacier and McCance Glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Partly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-47. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W that season. FIDS cartographers mapped this feature from all these efforts. In keeping with the practice of naming various features in this area after biochemists, this glacier was named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Dr. Elsie May Widdowson (1906-2000), of the department of experimental medicine, at Cambridge, 1938-66, an authority on expedition food requirements. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Widdowson.

Wideopen Islands. 63°00' S, 55°49' W. Three exposed, isolated, wide-open islands, each one having attendant rocks, with a maximum elevation of about 60 m above sea level, lying E of d'Urville Island, off the NE entrance to the Larsen Channel, 11 km to the N of Boreal Point (which is on Joinville Island), on the S side of Bransfield Strait. Roughly surveyed from a distance by Fids from Base D in 1953-54. That same season ArgAE charted them, and very definitely divided them up into groups — those in the NE, those in the W, and those in the SE, calling them respectively Islotes Furque (with Islote Furque being the largest not only in this sub-group, but also in the entire group), Islotes Libertad, and Islotes Morales (see all of those entries). FIDASE photographed them all in 1956-57, and, on Sept. 4, 1957, UK-APC named the whole group descriptively, as the Wideopen Islets. As such, they appear in the British gazetteer of 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC renamed them Wideopen Islands, and as such they appear on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the British naming in 1963.

Wideopen Islets *see* **Wideopen Islands**

Mount Widerøe. 72°08' S, 23°30' E. A large mountain, rising to 3180 m, between Mount Walnum and Mount Nils Larsen, or between Gunnestad Glacier and Hansenbreen, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named this feature Widerøefjellet, for Viggo Widerøe. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Widerøe in 1947. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957, from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47.

Widerøe, Viggo. b. Aug. 13, 1904, Christiania (later Oslo), son of Theodor Widerøe, an agent for French wines, Martel cognac, and Dutch vegetable oils, and his wife Carla. Viggo's older brother, Rolf, would become a famous engineer. On Nov. 21, 1933 Viggo left Oslo on the *Stavangerfjord*, bound for New York, to buy a plane. He shipped it back to Norway, and with his

younger brother, Arild, and 3 friends, on Feb. 19, 1934, he founded Widerøe Airlines, which would eventually become the largest local regional airline in Scandinavia. Aerial photographers were the bulk of his clientele in the early days, but it was the first airline to fly scheduled domestic flights within Norway. He was contracted to be pilot on LCE 1936-37. In 1937 his brother Arild was killed when his plane crashed over Oslo Fjord. During World War II Viggo was in the Norwegian Resistance, and was captured, tried by the Nazis in Oslo, and sentenced to 10 years hard labor in a prison camp in Germany. He wasn't freed until the Americans broke into his camp near Darmstadt, in March 1945. The company was sold after the war, but the name was retained. His daughter, Turi, became Norway's first ever female airline pilot. Viggo died on Jan. 9, 2002.

Widerøefjellet *see* **Mount Widerøe**

Widgery, Ashley Bryan N. "Ash." They also called him "Widge." b. 1930, India. His father worked for Indian Railways, and his mother was Indian. The family came to Britain in 1948, and Ash joined FIDS in 1953, as a meteorologist, and left London later that year, bound for Montevideo, and from there to winter-over at Base F in 1954 and 1955. When he got back to the UK, he paid his way through college, and got into photography. In March 1991, in Reading, he married Valeria A. Cumbers, they lived in Ipswich, and then moved to Alicante, Spain.

Widich Nunatak. 85°20' S, 121°25' W. A nunatak, 5.5 km E of Spencer Nunatak, between the Wisconsin Range and the Long Hills, in the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken in 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for George Widich, traverse engineer who wintered-over at Byrd Station in 1960.

Hielos Widmark *see* **Widmark Ice Piedmont**

Widmark Ice Piedmont. 66°17' S, 65°30' W. An ice piedmont rising to about 600 m, and covering a large part of the peninsula between Holtedahl Bay (on the Graham Coast) and Darbel Bay (on the Loubet Coast), on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. In keeping with the practice of naming certain features in this area after pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness, this ice piedmont was named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Eric John Widmark (1850-1909), Swedish ophthalmologist. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Hielos Widmark (which means roughly the same thing).

Widowmaker Pass. 74°55' S, 162°20' E. A dangerous, heavily-crevassed pass leading from Larsen Glacier to Reeves Glacier, between Mount Janetschek and Mount Gerlache, in Victoria Land. Aptly named by NZGSAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1967.

Wiedenmannglетscher. 78°09' S, 35°30' W. A glacier, due S of the Moltke Nunataks, on the Luitpold Coast. Named by the Germans.

Bahía Wiegand *see* **Fliess Bay**

Isla Wiegand *see* **Harry Island**

Wiegand, Alberto Kahn *see under* **K**

Île Wiencke *see* **Wiencke Island**

Isla Wiencke *see* **Wiencke Island**

Wiencke, Auguste-Karl "Carl." b. Aug. 22, 1877, Christiania (later Oslo), son of German parents Anton Wiencke and his wife Jeanette. Norwegian sailor drowned on Jan. 22, 1898, just S of the South Shetlands, during BelgAE 1897-99. Carl's immediately younger brother, Henry, also became a sailor.

Wiencke Island. 64°45' S, 63°30' W. A high, mountainous island, 26 km long, and between 3 and 8 km wide, in Gerlache Strait, between Anvers Island (from which it is separated by the Neumayer Channel) and the Danco Coast (from which it is separated by the Gerlache Strait), on the W coast of Graham Land, it is the southernmost of the larger islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 8-9, 1898 by BelgAE 1897-99, who circumnaviagted it on those dates, and roughly charted it. De Gerlache named it Île Wiencke, for Carl Wiencke. It appears on a 1900 British chart as Wiencke Island. In March 1904 Charcot made a landing here, during FrAE 1903-05, and further surveyed the island. In 1944 Fids from Port Lockroy Station surveyed part of it. Over the years every nation of Antarctic note has translated it according to their fashion (for example, it is on an Argentine map of 1946, as Isla Wiencke), and, being an unusual name, it has posed problems in spelling occasionally. US-ACAN accepted Wiencke Island in 1947, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1948. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, and on a British chart of 1959. In 1955 Fids from Base N, and also from the *Norsel*, further surveyed it, and FIDASE photographed it aerially in 1956. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974, as Isla Wiencke.

Wiener, Murray A. b. June 24, 1916, Broooklyn, son of garage manager Irving Wiener and his wife Nettie, of Russian and Polish ancestry repectively. After 2 years at the University of Missouri, studying journalism, he went to Hollywood, working as a reporter for Jimmy Valentine's "Hollywood Low-Down." He was studying photography at the same time, and from 1935 to 1937 was an assistant cameraman at Universal. He was with MacGregor in the Arctic, in 1937-38, as official photographer in charge of auroral observations and meteorological observer. He went to Columbus, O., got a job in a photographic studio that went bust, and then went to Antarctica as auroral observer at West Base during USAS 1939-41. He enlisted in the Army as a private at Fort Dix, NJ, on Oct. 7, 1941, and soon made lieutenant during World War II. He married in Etowah, Ala., on June 30, 1944. He was a captain and observer with Air Sea Rescue on the *Mount Olympus*, during OpHJ 1946-47, and was a major when he went as cold weather equipment tester on the *Atka* for the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, 1954-55. He died on Dec. 24, 1988, in Green Valley, Ariz.

Wiener Peaks. 76°49' S, 144°30' W. A group of nunataks 8 km NE of Mount Passel, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered aerially by members of West Base during USAS 1939-41, and named for Murray Wiener. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 76°49' S, 144°26' W, it has since been replotted.

Wiens Peak. 83°59' S, 56°19' W. Rising to about 1250 m above sea level, at the E end of Elliott Ridge, on Washington Escarpment, in the S part of the Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Rudolph H. Wiens, aurora scientist who wintered-over at Ellsworth Station in 1962. They plotted it in 84°00' S, 56°01' W, which was later corrected. However, UK-APC, who accepted the name on Nov. 1, 1971, entered it in the British gazetteer of 1975, with the coordinates 83°59' S, 56°24' W.

Wiesnet Ice Stream. 73°24' S, 86°52' W. About 24 km long, it flows into the Venable Ice Shelf W of Allison Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Donald R. Wiesnet, of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, a pioneer, from the 1970s to the 1980s, in the use of remotely sensed data for mapping Antarctica, and the first to conceive of the use of polar orbiting satellite data to map the continent completely.

Wiest Bluff. 85°22' S, 176°22' W. A prominent bluff, 2160 m above sea level, just N of the confluence of Shackleton Glacier and Zaneveld Glacier, it marks the W extremity of the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for William G. "Chip" Wiest, USARP ionosphere physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1964.

Wigg Islands. 67°32' S, 62°34' E. A group of 6 small islands, 10 km NW of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land, and about 15 km NW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, mapped by Norwegian cartographers from these photos in 1946, and named by them as Mesteinene (i.e., "middle stones"). Re-named by ANCA for David R. "Dave" Wigg, medical officer who wintered-over at Mawson in 1962. One of the islands was included in a triangulation by surveyor Dave Carstens that year. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wiggans Hills. 80°11' S, 27°03' W. A group of exposed rock hills, 3 km long, and rising to about 700 m, on the W side of the terminus of Gordon Glacier, they form the northernmost feature of the La Grange Nunataks, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by USN, 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Thomas Henry "Harry" Wiggans (b. 1941), BAS general assistant who wintered-over

at Halley Bay in 1968 and 1969. The name appears in the British gazetteer of 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Wiggins Glacier. 65°14' S, 64°03' W. A glacier, 16 km long, flowing W from Bruce Plateau, into Penola Strait, between Moot Point and Edge Hill, just S of Blanchard Ridge, on the W coast of Graham Land. It was roughly mapped in its upper reaches in Sept.-Oct. 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Glacier du Milieu (i.e., "middle glacier"). It first appears as Middle Glacier on a translation of Charcot's map of 1911. Photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956-57. Feeling (quite rightly so) that a more imaginative name was required, in keeping with the practice of naming certain features in the area after prominent mappers of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (but only those involved with mapping the British Antarctic Territory), UK-APC renamed this glacier on July 7, 1959, as Wiggins Glacier, for William Denison Clare Wiggins (b. 1905, Kenya. d. Jan. 1971), surveyor and cartographer, assistant (later deputy) director of Colonial (later Overseas) Surveys, in the 30-year period after World War II. It appears on a British chart of 1960. They plotted it in 65°14' S, 63°54' W. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971, but with quite different coordinates.

Wigglesworth, James Brian. Known as Brian. b. 1938, Barton, Lancs, son of James Wigglesworth and his wife Ada Cooper. He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorological forecaster, and wintered-over at Base F in 1960, and at Base E in 1961. In London, in 1967, he married Sheila E. Epton, and they lived in north London, then on to Hertford, and, in the mid 1970s, to Cambridge.

Wignall Nunataks. 70°10' S, 64°23' E. Two snow-covered nunataks, 3 km (the Australians say 6 km) NW of Mount Starlight, in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE ground photos taken by Rob Lacey in 1955, and from ANARE air photos taken in 1959 and 1965. Named by ANCA for R. Michael "Mike" Wignall, who wintered-over as weather observer at Davis Station in 1964. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. The Russians call them Nunataki Pustovalova.

Wignall Peak. 70°24' S, 66°24' E. A small peak just W of Mount McCarthy, in the E part of the Porthos Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956 and 1960, and plotted from these photos by Australian cartographers, who named it for Mike Wignall (*see* **Wignall Nunataks**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967. The Russians call it Nunatak Bashnja Vetrov.

Wigzell, Harry. b. June 14, 1891, at 16 Ordinance Road, Greenwich, and baptized on the same day, at Christ Church, Greenwich, son of chemical works laborer Thomas Charles Wigzell and his wife Eliza Ann Palmer. The father died in Salisbury, in 1900, and the mother took Harry and his older sister Bessie back to her home town of Croydon, where she did needlework on shirts. Harry joined the Merchant Navy and trained as a sailmaker. On July 27, 1911, at Cardiff, he signed on to the *Aurora*, as an able seaman, for AAE 1911-14, at £5 per month, and complete with a scar on his right forearm, and an anchor heart cross tattoo'd on his left forearm, with the initials "H.F.C." On Oct. 2, 1911, at Hobart, he signed off for 2 months leave, but was back on Dec. 2, as promised, and went to Antarctica for the first voyage south during the expedition. In 1915, back in London, at 28 Guinness Buildings, Hammersmith to be precise, two rather monumental things happened to him at the same time. On July 10, he was drafted for the Army, as a gunner with the 182nd (Fulham) Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, and on Aug. 29, four days after he had been promoted to bombardier, he married Charlotte Emily Victoria Bastin, in Hammersmith. On Nov. 1, 1915, he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, and on Dec. 16, 1916, while an acting corporal, was thrown in the guardhouse for neglect of duty, and reprimanded the following day by Major Allen. Earlier that year, on May 17, his daughter, Violet May, had been born. On April 1, 1917 he was promoted to corporal, and on April 26, 1918, was transferred to the 8th Border Regiment. He was taken prisoner of war (unwounded), and his wife was notified on July 18, 1918. He was released through the Red Cross, finally arrived in Hull on Jan. 6, 1919, and was demobbed on April 11, 1919. His service obligations ended on March 31, 1920. In 1921 and again in 1922, now at 188 Guinness Buildings, he applied to join the Reserves for 4 years, but, what with his rheumatism, his bad knee, and varicose veins, the Army had to reject him. But, after he appealed the decision, they took him on conditionally, at 8 shillings a week, beginning Feb. 8, 1924, and ending on Feb. 10, 1925. Harry died in 1940, in Hammersmith (only 5 years after his mother died in Croydon), and Charlotte died in Winchester in 1977. Violet married as late as 1964, in Hammersmith, to Leslie Robert Nippierd, and died in 1999, in Andover.

Wikitoria Bank. 77°00' S, 163°50' E. A submarine feature off the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ (the name is Maori for Victoria).

Mount Wilbanks. 75°00' S, 112°53' W. A partly ice-covered, mound-shaped mountain, with a prominent bare rock E face, it forms the E extremity of the Kohler Range, in Marie Byrd Land. First roughly mapped by USGS from air photos obtained in Jan. 1947 by OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for John R. Wilbanks, geologist here with the USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey Party in 1966-67.

Wilber, Jedediah *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Wilbur. 86°58' S, 152°37' W. A flat-topped, irregular massif, rising to 2743 m above sea level, 3 km (the New Zealanders say 6 km) E of Mount Weaver, at the head of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn, during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd for Curtis Dwight Wilbur (1867-1954), secretary of the Navy, 1925-29. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Mount Wilbye. 69°30' S, 71°32' W. Rising to about 2050 m, it is the highest peak in the Lassus Mountains, in the NW part of Alexander Island. Mapped in 1959-60 by Searle of the FIDS, from air photos taken by RARE 1947-48, and plotted by him in 69°25' S, 71°40' W. In keeping with the practice of naming several features in this area after classical composers, this mountain was named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for John Wilbye (1574-1638), the English madrigal composer. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The feature appears with Searle's coordinates on a British chart of 1961, but U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 1975 corrected the coordinates to 69°30' S, 71°40' W, and it appears, newly plotted, in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1986 plotted in 69°30' S, 71°37' W.

Wilckens Gully. 64°22' S, 56°57' W. A water-cut ravine eroded into clay-rich rocks on the E side of Spath Peninsula, Snow Hill Island, off the NE coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 11, 1995, for Prof. Otto Wilckens (1876-1943), German paleontologist, and author of a paper documenting the results of SwedAE 1901-04. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996.

Wilcock Bay. 69°27' S, 76°06' E. In the SW part of the Larsemann Hills. Plotted in 1947 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37, and named by them as Stornesbukta (i.e., "big cape bay"). The Australians renamed it for Arthur Wilcock, secretary of ANCA from 1952 to 1957, and a member of the committee until 1975.

Mount Wilcox. 67°57' S, 66°56' W. A mountain rising to 1405 m, with a sharp, rocky, triangular peak, surmounting the SE corner of Square Bay, 13 km E of Camp Point, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. It seems to have been first seen in 1909, by FrAE 1908-10, and was roughly charted by them. Surveyed in 1936 by BGLE 1934-37, and photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Col. Lawrence Martin (*see* **Martin Peninsula**) named it in 1940, for Phineas Wilcox, and it appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart plotted in 67°58' S, 66°55' W, confused with Mount Metcalfe. Fids from Base E re-surveyed it in 1948, and UK-APC accepted the name (with corrected coordinates) on March 31, 1955, US-ACAN following suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1961, and in the British gazetteer of 1974.

Wilcox, Adby. In the period 1834-36 he was in the South Shetlands, on and off, as replacement captain of the Stonington sealer *William Baker* (the previous skipper was Charles Howland). In 1852-53 he skippered the *Silas Richards* to Antarctic waters (see that vessel for details). He was captain of the *United States*, in the South Shetlands, 1853-54, and again, on and off, during the period 1854-56.

Wilcox, Phineas. b. Nov. 22, 1792, Stonington, Conn., son of Jesse Wilcox and his wife Ann Pendleton. He married Mercy Taylor on Dec. 19, 1814. He was 1st mate on the *Hero*, 1821-22,

during the first Fanning-Pendleton Sealing expedition, 2nd mate on the *Alabama Packet*, 1823-25 (in the South Seas, but not in Antarctic waters), and 1st mate on the *Penguin*, 1827-31 (being in Antarctic waters during the 1829-31 period). He died at sea, as a captain, on Sept. 14, 1839, and is buried in Stonington.

Cabo Wild *see* **Skep Point, Wild Point**

[1]**Cape Wild** *see* **Wild Point**

[2]**Cape Wild**. 68°20' S, 149°05' E. A prominent rock cliff on the E end of Organ Pipe Cliffs, in the area of Cape Freshfield, 57 km E of Ninnis Glacier, in George V Land. This is probably the Point Emmons that Wilkes discovered on Jan. 10, 1840, during USEE 1838-42, and which he named for George Emmons. During AAE 1911-14 Mawson, while with the Eastern Coastal Party, accurately positioned it, and renamed it for Frank Wild. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

[1]**Mount Wild**. 64°12' S, 58°53' W. A sharply defined rock ridge with several summits, the highest being 945 m (the British say 925 m), at the N side of the terminus of Sjögren Glacier, at the Prince Gustav Channel, on the E coast of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by FIDS from Base D in Aug. 1945, and named by them for Frank Wild, in association with Cape Worsley (q.v.). UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953. The feature was further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

[2]**Mount Wild**. 84°48' S, 162°40' E. 4 km W of Mount Augusta, at the SW extremity of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by BAE 1907-09, and thought by Shackleton to be a range. He named it Wild Range, for Frank Wild. The name Wild Mountains became attached to it too, until it was defined as a single mountain. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Point Wild. 61°06' S, 54°52' W. Also known as Wild Point. The point, a low tongue of sand about 90 m long by 30 wide, about 350 m E of Cape Belsham. Discovered by Frank Wild. On April 17, 1916, the Shackleton party relocated here from Cape Valentine, 11 km away, on the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetlands, during the disastrous BITE 1914-17. Roughly mapped between April 17 and Aug. 30, 1916 (during the famous stay here of the 22 men under Frank Wild), Shackleton originally called this feature both Cape Wild and Point Wild, interchangeably, and it appears as Cape Wild on a British map of 1930. It appears in error as Cape Belsham, on a 1946 USAAF chart. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Wild in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 20, 1955, with the coordinates 61°02' S, 54°59' W. It appears with those coordinates on a British chart of 1957. However, it appears as Point Wild on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Survey chart. UK-APC corrected the coordinates in time for the 1960 gazetteer, and it also appears with the new coordinates on a 1962 British map. It had also been clearly defined as a point now, partly because of its small size, and partly to avoid confusion with Cape Wild in George V Land. It appears on an Argentine map of 1953, as Cabo Wild, and that is what the Argentines still call it, as do the Chileans (it appearing as such in their 1974 gazetteer). The subtle difference between "cape" and "point" is largely a British semantic.

Wild, David Peter "Dai." b. May 31, 1941, St. Asaph, Denbighshire, Wales. He joined BAS in 1963, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1964 and 1965. He was killed in a crevasse on Oct. 12, 1965 (*see* **Deaths**, 1965).

Wild, Harry Ernest. Known as Ernie, "Tubby" (to his mates in Antarctica; not because he was particulary fat, but he was short, and appeared tubby), and even (at home, only) as "Croddy." b. Aug. 10, 1879, Stickford, near Caistor, Lincs, brother of Frank Wild (*see below*). While living in Bedford, he went to sea at the age of 15, and spent 20 years in the Royal Navy, including 3 years in South African waters during that war, and a stint in Messina in 1908, helping the Italians after the earthquake. He sailed from Dover on Sept. 18, 1914, on the *Ionic*, as petty officer in charge of stores and dogs on BITE 1914-17. On the other side of the continent from his brother during this expedition, Harry was one of the depot layers from the *Aurora* at Ross Island, one of the 3 to survive the big push south under Mackintosh. He got frostbite, and on March 7, 1915, his foot was swollen like a steak. By March 14 he was in agony, and by March 21 his face was swollen out of all proportion. His nose was a black blister, his ear was pale green, and he could hardly walk. By March 25 they knew his big toe would have to be amputated. At Hut Point John Cope took off part of the toe and ear, and from that moment Wild was all right (or rather, as well as could be expected). After the expedition he was given 3 months leave, and in Oct. 1917 joined the *Biarritz* at Malta. In Feb. 1918 he went sick with typhoid, and died while minesweeping the Mediterranean in the *Biarritz* on March 10, 1918, the same day he got his acting rate as chief petty officer.

Wild, John James "J.J." b. 1824, Zurich, as Jean-Jacques Wild. Headmaster of a school of modern languages in Belfast, where he met his wife, Elizabeth Ellen Mullin. He was the official artist, and Wyville Thompson's secretary, on the *Challenger* expedition of 1872-76. He wrote some books, and moved to Melbourne in 1881.

Wild, John Robert Francis "Frank." b. April 10, 1873, Skelton, Yorks. Eldest of 8 sons of teacher Ben Wild by his wife Mary Cook (great granddaughter of Captain Cook), and brother of Harry Wild (*see above*). He was in the Merchant Navy at 16, and in 1900 in the RN as a gunner, serving on the *Vernon*. Although only 5 foot 4, and slim of build, Frankie Wild became the most experienced of the early Antarctic explorers, with 5 times in the South, a total of 10 years. His first outing was as an able seaman on the *Discovery*, along with Shackleton and Crean, during BNAE 1901-04, under Scott. He was with Shackleton on BAE 1907-09, and on that expedition was one of the 4 who got to within 97 miles of the Pole. He was, of course, intensely loyal to Shackleton, but in his diary of 1908 he said, "Following Shackleton to the Pole is like following an old woman." He was on AAE 1911-14, under Mawson, and led the Western Base Party of that expedition. He was 2nd in command of BITE 1914-17, sailing with Shackleton, this time on the *Endurance*. When Shackleton left for South Georgia in the longboat, Wild was in charge of the 22 men on Elephant Island. In 1917-18 he was, as was Shackleton, in Russia with the RNVR, as a transport officer, and here he met the widow of Borneo tea planter Granville Altman. He tried tobacco planting in Nyasaland with his Antarctic colleague, Dr J.A. McIlroy, but, failing that, jumped at Shackleton's offer to join him on the *Quest*, in 1921-22. When the "Boss" died, Wild took over the expedition and finished it. On Oct. 24, 1922, in Reading, he married Vera Altman, and in June 1923, after his book *Shackleton's Last Voyage* had come out, they went to Zululand, where Frankie tried cotton planting. Other business ventures failed, as did the marriage, and in 1928 he and Vera were divorced. Things went from bad to worse, as he worked at a string of jobs, battling a drinking problem, and in 1931, aged 57, he married again, to Beatrice Rowbottom, 20 years his junior. He died of pneumonia, at Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, on Aug. 19, 1939. Leif Mills wrote his biography (see Bibliography).

Wild Canyon. 66°00' S, 67°00' E. A submarine feature just off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land.

The *Wild Flower*. Australian yacht, skippered by Anne-Lise Guy, which visited the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula in 1993-94. The vessel had to be abandoned on South Georgia, but was rescued and repaired by the Royal Engineers, and, in 1995, sailed to South Africa.

Wild Icefalls. 84°55' S, 162°25' E. At the head of the Beardmore Glacier, between Mount Wild and Mount Buckley, W of Buckley Island. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62 in association with the nearby mountain. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. First plotted in 84°50' S, 162°20' E, it has since been replotted.

Wild Mountains *see* [2]**Mount Wild**

Wild Point *see* **Point Wild**

Wild Range *see* [2]**Mount Wild**

Wild Spur. 64°42' S, 62°32' W. Rising to about 1000 m above sea level, on the E side of Errera Channel, it runs from Pulfrich Peak to the W side of Arctowski Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown (but apparently not named) on a 1957 Argentine government chart. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground the same season by Fids from Base O. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Heinrich Wild (1833-1902), the Swiss instrument designer responsible for the autograph plotter, first used about 1924 for stereo-survey from ground stations, and later adapted for aerial survey. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wilder, Fred C. b. Feb. 10, 1902, Hounsfield, but raised partly in nearby Watertown, NY, son of farmer Edwin Wilder and his Irish wife Mary.

By the age of 17 he was in the U.S. Navy, serving on the *Delaware* in Boston Harbor. He was a crew member on the *Bear of Oakland*, during ByrdAE 1933-35. On Aug. 25, 1942, in Utica, NY, he enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army. He later lived in Buffalo, and died there in March 1983.

Wildridge, Joseph Denis Jopson. Known as Denis. b. Nov. 15, 1922, Cockermouth, Cumberland, son of Joseph E. Wildridge and his wife May Jopson. For no other reason than that he really wanted to go to Antarctica, he joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist. He left Southampton on the *Shackleton*, on Oct. 1, 1957. That was the year Asian flu broke out (*see* **The *Shackleton*** for details of this trip). He wintered-over at Base D in 1958 and 1959. In 1962, in Cockermouth, he married Olive Tipper. He was a woodwork master, and was the builder responsible for so much at Hope Bay — the dog pens, the jetty, and so on, yet, ironically, years later, when he took a tour to Hope Bay with his wife, the authorities wouldn't let him land. He bribed the bosun of the ship, and got to walk around his old home, but then they discovered him, and forced him back aboard. He died in Sept. 1998, at his home in Workington, Cumberland.

Wilds Nunatak. 73°01' S, 160°13' E. A lone nunatak, 3 km W of the S end of Frontier Mountain, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1969, for Ronald F. Wilds, aviation machinist's mate with VX-6, at McMurdo in 1966.

Wildskorvene. 74°36' S, 14°25' W. The easternmost of the three rows of ridges in Mannefallknausane, in Maudheimvidda, in the W sector of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for surveyor David Peter Wild (b. 1931; of Rhyl, Flintshire) (*see* **Deaths**, 1965). *See also* **Baileyranten** and **Wilsonberga**.

Wildwind Glacier. 76°52' S, 161°10' E. A substantial mountain glacier, 5 km wide, flowing southward into Alatna Valley, draining the areas of both Staten Island Heights and Mount Razorback, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. So named by an NZARP field party because strong and persistent winds in this vicinity have cut major flutings through the ice-cliffed terminus of this glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1993.

Wiles, James Francis. b. July 27, 1914, Herkimer, NY, but raised in Norway, Me., son of Canadian steamfitter and plumber James Orey Wiles and his wife Louise Marie Schank, who worked as a saleslady in a department store. He moved to Seattle, and went to sea in 1937. He was a deckhand on the *North Star* during USAS 1939-41. During World War II he was 1st assistant engineer on the *Daylight*, and continued to sail after the war. On May 20, 1945, in Norway (Maine, that is), he married Ruth M. Howe. He died on March 19, 2000.

The *Wilfrid Fearnhead*. A 530-ton, 149.1-foot whale catcher, built in 1948 at Framnaes Mek., in Sandefjord, Norway, for the Union Whaling Company, of Durban, South Africa. Launched as the *W. Fearnhead*, she soon became the *Wilfrid Fearnhead*. She was in Antarctic waters in 1953-54, under the command of skipper Johannes Røsvik, and catching for the *Abraham Larsen*. In 1969 she was bought by Cheynes Beach Whaling Company of Albany, Western Australia, and became the *Cheynes IV*, hunting whales for that company until 1978, when she became a tourist museum.

Wilhelm Archipelago. 65°08' S, 64°20' W. All the scores of islands and rocks extending from Bismarck Strait SW to Lumus Rock, off the W coast of Graham Land, or, to put it another way, all those to the N and W of the Graham Coast, S of Bismarck Strait and N of Southwind Passage, lying between the Palmer Archipelago and the Biscoe Islands, and extending W to Lumus Rock. The W islands of the group were discovered by Biscoe in Feb. 1832. The archipelago was roughly charted by Dallmann in Jan. 1874, and named by him as Kaiser Wilhem Inseln (i.e., "Kaiser Wilhelm islands"), for the kaiser, Wilhelm I (1859-1941). In the next 20 years or so, they were seen on various maps as Emperor William Islands (UK, 1885), Kaiser Wilhelm Islands, King William Archipelago, King William Islands (Arctowski, 1901), Îles du Kaiser Wilhelm (Charcot's 1906 map), Archipel du Kaiser Wilhelm (Matha and Rey, 1911), Archipel des Îles Kaiser Wilhelm (Charcot's 1910 map), Keiser Wilhelm Öer, Kaiser Wilhelmgruppen, Kaiser Wilhelm II Islands (US, 1943). During BelgAE 1897-99 de Gerlache re-named them Îles Dannebrog, but Dallmann's original naming stuck (*see also* **Dannebrog Islands**). The N islands in the archipelago were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. UK-APC named it the Wilhelm Archipelago, on July 7, 1959, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1971. Booth Island and Hovgaard Island are the largest in the group. Working from N to S, the main features of this group are Wauwermans Islands, Dannebrog Islands, Myriad Islands, Booth Island, Hovgaard Island, Vedel islands, Petermann Island, Roca Islands, Cruls Islands, Anagram Islands, Argentine Islands, Yalour Islands, Betbeder Islands. Other features include Stray Islands, Barbière Island, Bazzano Island, Boudet Island, Charlat Island, Detour Island, Indicator Island, Lisboa Island, Mazzeo Island, Miller Island, Pléneau Island, Quintana Island, Somerville Island, and Splitwind Island.

Wilhelm Barrier *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Wilhelm Carlson Island *see* **Carlson Island**

Mount Wilhelm Christophersen. 85°33' S, 167°20' W. Also called Mount Christophersen. A mound-shaped, ice-covered knob, rising to about 3389 m above sea level from the edge of the Polar Plateau, 5 km W of Mount Engelstad, between that mountain and Mount Fridtjof Nansen, and overlooking the S side of the head of the Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Nov. 1911 by Amundsen, as he was trekking to the Pole, and named by him for Wilhelm C.C. Christophersen, a Norwegian diplomat in Buenos Aires (*see* **Mount Christoffersen**). In Amundsen's book *Sydpolen*, the positions of this mountain and Mount Engelstad are confused and confusing, and this led, in certain subsequent documents which relied on Amundsen's book, to further confusion between the two features. US-ACAN made a detailed study of the book, and plotted them as they are today, accepting this name and situation in 1950.

Wilhelm Filchner Station *see* **Filchner Station**

Wilhelm Glacier. 72°46' S, 166°37' E. A glacier, 3 km N of Olson Glacier, draining the N part of the W slopes of the Malta Plateau, and flowing W into Seafarer Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Robert C. Wilhelm, a member of the USARP glaciological party to Roosevelt Island, 1967-68.

Wilhelm Ice Barrier *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Wilhelm Shelf Ice *see* **Filchner Ice Shelf**

Wilhelm II Coast *see* **Wilhelm II Land**

Wilhelm II Land. 67°00' S, 90°00' E. That portion of the coast of East Antarctica between Cape Penck (87°43' E) and Cape Filchner (91°58' E). Discovered in 1901-02 by GermAE 1901-04, and named by von Drygalski as Kaiser Wilhelm II Land. This name became translated as King Wilhelm II Land, and finally shortened to Wilhelm II Land. It has also been seen as King Wilhelm II Coast, and (later, as the name accepted by US-ACAN in 1947) Wilhelm II Coast. The coast as far W as Gaussberg was explored by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14. Note: The coordinates given above are those as listed by ANCA.

Bahía Wilhelmina *see* **Wilhelmina Bay**

Wilhelmina Bay. 64°38' S, 62°10' W. A bay, 24 km wide, between Reclus Peninsula and Cape Anna; or to put it another way, between Reclus Peninsula and the Gaston Islands, off the N end of Reclus Peninsula, on the Danco Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered on Jan. 29, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, charted by them in Feb. 1898, and named by de Gerlache as Baie Wilhelmina, for the queen of the Netherlands (lived 1880-1962; reigned 1890-1948). Her government had been very supportive of the expedition. De Gerlache alternately calls it Baie de la Reine Wilhelmina, and Baie de Wilhelmina. It appears on a British chart of 1901 as Wilhelmina Bay. Sobral, in 1904, calls it Bahía Guillermina, and that is what the Argentines tend to call it to this day. On a 1937 British chart the SW part of the feature only is called Wilhelmina Bay. US-ACAN accepted the name Wilhelmina Bay in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. Both naming bodies accepted the limits by which it is defined today, and as such it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and in 1957-58 was surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point. It appears as Bahía Wilhelmina on a 1962 Chilean chart, and as such in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The Argentines translated it as Bahía Guillermina. Note: The spellings Wilhelmine

and Wilhelmina are, while not necessarily interchangeable, used widely as alternatives.

Baie Wilhelmine *see* **Wilhelmina Bay**

The *Wilhoite*. A U.S. radar picket destroyer escort, built by Brown Shipbuilding, in Houston, and launched on Oct, 5, 1943, serving in World War II. She was named for fallen U.S. aviator Thomas Mack Wilhoite (World War II). In 1954 she was re-classified DER-397, and became a picket ship. Based out of Dunedin, NZ, in the early 1960s, she joined Task Force 43 on Sept. 8, 1960, and maintained an ocean station in support of aircraft flights between NZ and Antarctica for OpDF 61. Her skipper that year was Lt. Cdr. Charles H. Willis, USN. On Feb. 8, 1961, she crossed the Antarctic Circle. She served in Vietnam, and was decommissioned on July 2, 1969. On July 19, 1972, she was sold to General Metals, of Seattle, and scrapped.

Wilhoite Nunataks. 81°39' S, 154°55' E. A group of dark rock nunataks near the Polar Plateau, about 20 km SW of the All-Blacks Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Wilhoite*.

Wilkes, Charles. Some say his middle name was Smith. b. April 3, 1798, NY, son of John de Ponthieu Wilkes and his wife Mary Seton, and great nephew of firebrand British politician John Wilkes. Raised by his aunt, Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton (the first American woman canonized by the Catholic church), he entered the U.S. Navy at 19 as midshipman on Jan. 1, 1818. He served in the Mediterranean, 1819-20, and in the Pacific, 1820-23. He was promoted to lieutenant on April 23, 1826, a week to the day after he had married Jane Jeffrey Renwick. In 1828 he was picked as astronomer for the U.S. Government Expedition to Antarctica, which never happened. Wilkes had bought expensive equipment for this expedition, and was not refunded by the new Andrew Jackson administration which canceled the expedition. Ten years later, still a lieutenant, he was given command of the United States Exploring Expedition (USEE 1838-42) (q.v.). After the expedition, and after his court-martial (charges were brought against him for his tryannical conduct aboard ship, and he was reprimanded), he built the first observatory in the USA. He made captain on Sept. 14, 1855, and during the Civil War was involved in the *Trent* affair and commanded the James River Fleet. His wife had died in 1848, and he married again, on Oct. 3, 1854, to Mary H. Lynch Bolton. He was made rear admiral on July 25, 1866, retired, and died on on Feb. 8, 1877, in Washington, DC. A harsh disciplinarian, he was the model for Melville's Captain Ahab. His grandson, Vice Admiral John Wilkes, died in 1957.

Wilkes Amphitheatre. 76°04' S, 161°55' E. A large amphitheatre on the E side of Mount Smith, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1962-63, for Owen Wilkes, entomologist with the toboggan party that traveled with the Southern Party for 6 weeks. During the course of his work here, Wilkes climbed the N side of this feature.

Wilkes ANARE Station *see* **Casey Station**

Wilkes Coast *see* **Clarie Coast**

Wilkes Hilton. 66°15' S, 110°32' E. An ANARE field hut, built by the Australians on Stonehocker Point, Clark Peninsula, on the Budd Coast. It is the largest field hut at Casey.

Wilkes Land. 69°00' S, 120°00' E. That stretch of the coast of East Antarctica that fronts the Indian Ocean, between Queen Mary Land and George V Land, as well as the hinterland thereof. The Americans say that the coastal part extends from Cape Hordern (100°31' E) to Point Alden (142°02' E), but the Australians say it extends only from Cape Hordern to 136°E. Either way, it was named for Charles Wilkes. The coastline was surveyed by OpHJ 1946-47, OpW 1947-48, ANARE in 1956 and 1958-59, and SovAE 1956-59. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Wilkes Station. 66°15' S, 110°31' E. A scientific station at Stonehocker Point, on Clark Peninsula, Vincennes Bay, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. First it was American, then it was Australian. **1955-56 summer**: The *Glacier* took Seabees to access the site, a few miles E of the Windmill Islands. The site for the station had originally been intended for the Knox Coast. **March 19, 1956**: A ground survey party of 4 set out to lay an access route — civil engineer Cdr. Lynn M. Cavendish (b. May 25, 1922. d. Sept. 24, 2001), and 3 enlisted men: C.D. "Bob" Hadley, Thomas W. Maines (b. Oct. 30, 1935. d. Nov. 20, 2005), and J.W. Herald (demolitionist), but they got caught in a storm. After much adventure they returned. There was no wintering-over in 1956 because there was no base. **Jan. 29, 1957**: The *Glacier* arrived at the W end of Clark Peninsula. **Jan. 31, 1957**: They blasted into being a ramp on which to offload provisions from the ship. Cdr. James Hiegel (*see* **Hiegel Passage**), construction engineer, led the Seabees, and they built on bedrock 19 Clements buildings, plus several Jamesway huts. There was no airstrip, no air support, just ships. **Feb. 16, 1957**: The station, named for Charles Wilkes, was commissioned as the most northerly of all the U.S. IGY stations, lying, as it did, outside the Antarctic Circle. It would have the most comprehensive scientific activity outside of Little America. **Feb. 17, 1957**: The *Glacier* and the 2 cargo shps left. **1957 winter**: Navy personnel: Lt. (jg) Donald R. Burnett (military leader), Fred E. Charlton (chief electronics technician and deputy leader), Lt. Sheldon W. Grinnell, USNR (medical officer), Ken. J. Hailstorm and Don L. Bradford (radiomen), James T. "Jim" Powell (chief aerographer), Carl T. "Beetle" Bailey and Billie R. Lilienthal (aerographers), Paul A. Wyche (aerographer's mate), Paul F. Noonan (photographer), Dave "Dan" Daniel (Texan cook), Duane J. Wonsey (assistant mechanic), Ed A. "Frenchy" Bousquet (plumber), Sydney E. "Syd" Green (construction driver 2nd class, i.e., heavy equipment operator), Robert "Bob" McIntyre (construction mechanic), Acy H. "Pat" Patterson (electrician), George E. Magee (carpenter). Scientific personnel: Carl Eklund (leader), Richard L. "Dick" Cameron, Olav H. Loken, and John R.H. Molholm (glaciologists), Rudolph A. "Rudi" Honkala (meteorologist), Gilbert "Gil" Dewart (seismologist), Richard "Dick" Berkley (geophysicist), Garth A. Stonehocker (chief ionosphere physicist), Bob. L. Long, Jr. (ionosphere physicist), and Ralph Glasgal (aurora physicist). Plus a team of 8 dogs (McMurdo was the only other station to have dogs). In July the temperature got to -27 F, as opposed to the summer months (say December) when it might reach 43° F. **Jan. 30, 1958**: Lt. Robert S. Sparkes relieved Don Burnett as officer-in-charge, and Dr. Willis L. Tressler relieved Eklund as scientific leader. **1958 winter**: Navy personnel: Sparkes (leader); Donald F. Bednarz (chief electronics technician); John W. Drew (chief construction electrician); Russell B. Griffith (chief fire patrolman); James R. Holt (photographer's mate); James E. Lynsky (chief builder); John R. Swan, Frederick W. Mackemer, William J. Connors, and Roger E. Smith (aerographer's mates); Clarence W. Mast and Franklin J. Benlein (constructionmen); Audon Ommundsen (transport specialist); Richard L. Schulz (construction mechanic); Gordon F. Tracy and Robert W. Churchill (radiomen); and Robert D. Wright. Scientific personnel: Tressler (leader); Rev. Henry F. Birkenhauer (seismologist); Sebastian R. Borrello (geomagnetician); Dean R. Denison (aurora scientist); Donald H. Edman (ionosphere physicist); John R. Zimmerman (meteorologist); Richard A. Robertson, John T. Hollin, and Caspar Cronk (glaciologists). **Feb. 4, 1959**: The USA transferred the station to the Australians. **1959 winter**: Bob Dingle (officer-in-charge), Herb Hansen (meteorologist; U.S. representative), Bob Underwood (geophysicist), John Denholm, George Prosper de la Harpe, and John Denholm (physicists), Dick Penney (USARP biologist), John Boda (medical officer), Ian Tod, Harry Alderdice, and Ken Hardy (weather observers), Harvey Nye (USARP meteorological electronics technician), Alan Mariner (radio supervisor), Alynn Flett and Ross Harvey (radio officers), Hartley Ricketts "Robbie" Robinson (senior diesel mechanic; he died in a tractor accident on July 7, 1959), Snow Williams (diesel mechanic), Henry Brandt (German diesel mechanic; he had a nervous breakdown and more. *See* **Insanity**), and Alby Giddings (cook). **1960 winter**: Harry Preston Black (officer-in-charge), Graeme Burkett, Don Butling, Mike Campbell, Tom Edwards, Neal Graham, Jim Harrop, Rudi Honkala, Keith Jones, Bill Lensink, Jan Lunde, Dick Penney, Jim Smith, Frank Soucek, Angelo Spano, Brian Wall, Dave Ward, Dave Yingling. **1961 winter**: Neville Robert "Nev" Smethurst (officer-in-charge), Frank Soucek (medical officer and 2nd-in-command), Max Berrigan, John Breckinridge, Bill Burch, Stan Church, Tom Cordwell, Steve Grimsley, Ed Harrigan, George Hemphill, Maurice Hickey, Bill Hogan, Fred Jewell, Ron Maines (cook), Jock McGhee (mechanic and driver), Noel Orton, Peter Paish, Bill Saunders, Sepp Stadler, Peter Stansfield, Arnold Thorp, Ray

Torckler, Jim White, Stan Wilson. **1962 winter**: Bob Thomson (officer-in-charge), Alastair Battye, Steve Bone, Jim Calman, Bill Cartledge, Eric Clague, Neville Collins, Tom Edwards, Desmond Evans, Jack Field, Keith Fletcher, Danny Foster, Burt Goldenberg, Chris Gorman, Marvin Haunn, Leon Jennings-Fox, John H. O'Shea, Ron Reu, Max Simon (radio officer), Don Seedsman [physicist (IPSO)], Bob Underwood, Don Walker, Kevin G. Walker. **1963 winter**: 23 men. Dick Saxton (officer-in-charge), Rod Mallory (meteorologist), Kevin Gleeson (weather observer), Peter Chapman (weather observer), Roy Whitworth (geophysicist), Russ Thompson (ozone physicist), John Gilbert Greenhill (cosmic ray physicist from the University of Tasmania, originally meant to be only part of the 1962-63 summer season, but, when the *Nella Dan* couldn't get in to Wilkes that season because of the ice, he was forced to winter-over), Robin Alfred Simon (glaciologist), Malcolm Kirton (seismologist), Steve Grimsley [technical officer (ionosphere)]; Kennneth Edmund "Ken" Hicks (medical officer), Graeme Currie (q.v.) [supervising technician (radio)], Ivan Thomas (radio operator-in-charge), Geoff Butterworth (radio officer), Eddie Davern (radio operator), Brian Ryder (radio operator), John McKenzie (radio technician), Charles Webster (electronics technician), Raymond David "Ray" Ash (electrical fitter), Peter Ormay (carpenter and plumber), Vic Morgan (senior diesel mechanic; q.v. and *see* **McLean Ridge**— sic), Geoff Wilkinson (assistant diesel mechanic), Frederick Alexander "Fred" Spence (mechanic/driver), and Dick Ritchie (cook). **1964 winter**: Raymond A. "Ray" O'Leary (officer-in-charge), Mick Bonnici, Mike Bowthorpe, Dennis Brophy, Keith Budnick, Fred Cross, Tom Ellis, Brian Fogarty, M. John Freeman, Ross Hall, Geoff Hulcombe, Leon Jennings-Fox, Mike Jones, Peter Morgan, Lyn Murray, John H. O'Shea, John Pollard, Dave Rogers, Neil Simmonds, Graeme Small, Gordon Smith, Roy Whitworth, Geoff Williams, Nev Woods. **1965 winter**: John H. "Jack" Lanyon (officer-in-charge), Gordon Allen, Mike Bayley, Ken Bennett, John Boyd, Peter Brown-Cooper, Wally Demech, Mark Forecast, Peter Gibson, Kevin Gleeson, Michael Glenny, Fred Hader, Sid Harvey, Ken Hicks, Bob Holmes, John F. McKenzie, Alan McLaren, Brian Ryder, Ken Shennan, Ted Simmons, John Tarbuck, Tony Warriner, Ron Wiggins. **1966 winter**: Alan J. Blyth (officer-in-charge), John Beck, Tony Blundell, Joe Bray, Hans Brinkies, Ted Elkinton, John Elliott, Ted Giddings, Tony Groom, Colin Huddy, Alan Humphreys, Steve Kaloczy, Dick Monks, Bruce Neilson, Robert T. Nicholson, Roger Peterson, Leigh Pfitzner, Bob Roff, Alan Sawert, John Sillick, Andrew Sparks, Jock Taylor, Stan Taylor, Ken White, Rodger, Williams, Dennis Willmet. **1967 winter**: John Richard Canham (officer-in-charge), Peter McGrath (2nd-in-command and radio officer), Peter Baggott, Dave Broad, David Bevan Carter, Vic Cleland, Graeme Currie, Eddie Davern, Mick Glenny, Ron Hann, Erik Hansen, Ralph Hodges, Reg Hopley, Peter Jackson, Ron Jelleff, Ian Kelly, Ray Langtip, Bob Liddell, Ray Mitchell, Trevor Olrog, Geoff Payne, Jeff Stickland, John Tarbuck, Charlie Weir, Colin E. Whitehead. **1968 winter**: Neil Leonard Brightwell (officer-in-charge), Bob Allan, Peter Anderson, John Bilson, Joe Bray, Clive Champion, Alan Daff, Neville Dippell, Ron Harris, Ken Hayfield, John Kaarsberg, Terry Kelly, Don Loades (*see* **Loades Peak**), Rod Mackenzie, Gil Maher, Col Marsh, Peter Maslen, Vin Morgan, Bruce Morton, John Neagle, Robert T. Nicholson, Winston Nickols, Brian Rieusset, Frank Scaysbrook, Mike Sproson, Reginald Sullivan, Wayne Wells, Bob Whiteside, Rodger Williams. **Feb. 1969**: Wilkes, being buried by snow, was replaced by Casey Station. Note: A good number of these men had features named after them.

Wilkes Subglacial Basin. 75°05' S, 145°00' E. A large subsurface feature, extending NNE-SSW, S of George V Land, and W of the Prince Albert Mountains, in East Antarctica, it is broken by the Southern Cross Glacial Highlands, partly underlying Talos Dome, and including the Webb Subglacial Trench. It was roughly delineated by seismological parties from the USA, in 1958-60, and named by US-ACAN in 1961, in association with Wilkes Land, near to which lies the W part of this basin. Originally plotted in 75°05' S, 130°00' E, it has since been replotted.

Cape Wilkins. 67°15' S, 59°18' E. A rocky cape at the NW tip of Fold Island, and forming the E side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Kemp Land. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by BANZARE. At first Mawson called it Cape Hearst, for newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst (*see* **Hearst Island**), who had bought the rights to the BANZARE story. Mawson later changed it to honor Sir Hubert Wilkins. Mapped in Feb. 1936, by personnel on the *William Scoresby*. Later mapped in much more detail from air photos taken during LCE 1936-37. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Costa Wilkins *see* **Wilkins Coast**

Estrecho Wilkins *see* **Wilkins Sound**

Montes Wilkins *see* **Wilkins Mountains**

Wilkins, Hubert. International aviator and adventurer. b. Oct. 31, 1888, Mount Bryan East, near Hallett, South Australia, as just George Wilkins, son of farmer Henry "Harry" Wilkins and his wife Louisa Smith. Early in life he became a passionate and accomplished photographer, and worked for a year in a tent movie show in Sydney. In 1908 he either sailed for England to work for the Gaumont Film Company, or (his story) he stowed away on a ship that went as far as Algiers. Here he got involved with spies, drug dealers, kidnappers, and other sundry criminals, was captured by a gang of gun runners, and only freed by a young Muslim girl. The second story is more fun. Either way, he was hired by Gaumont, learned how to fly, and, for his employer, joined the Turkish side, shooting footage from balloons during the 1912 Turco-Bulgarian War. It may be that he was captured by the Bulgars and put in front of a firing squad. In 1913 he was 2nd-in-command of Stefansson's Arctic expedition, showed movies to the Eskimos, and in 1917 returned to Australia, where he joined the Flying Corps as a lieutenant, becoming highly decorated while photographing the Western Front under Capt. Frank Hurley (q.v.). He was described by General Monash as "the bravest man I have ever seen." He took part in the England to Australia Air Race of 1919, but, of course, his Blackburn Kangaroo crashed into a lunatic asylum in Crete. He was now also well-known as an ornithologist and naturalist. His first foray into Antarctica was as one of the four members of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition of 1920-22, which failed to cross too-rugged Graham Land from west to east. Embarrassed, Wilkins quit that expedition, and joined Shackleton's last expedition, on the *Quest*, in 1921-22, as photographer and ornithologist. Then he was off photographing in the new Soviet Union for the Quakers. In 1923-24 he was in northern Australia collecting rare fauna and reporting on and photographing Aborigines for the British Museum of Natural History. In 1925 he proposed the Australasian Polar Pacific Expedition, to fly from the Ross Sea, across King Edward VII Land, to Graham Land. The expedition never happened, so Wilkins and his friend, bush pilot Ben Eielson, went on various Arctic expeditions. He was knighted in 1928 for services to science and exploration, and that year his book *Flying the Arctic* came out. In 1928-30 he led the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition to Antarctica (see below). Midway during this expedition, back in Cleveland, he married Australian actress Suzanne Bennett (really Suzanne Evans) on Aug. 30, 1929. In 1931 he bought an old World War I submarine, named her the *Nautilus*, and attempted to get to the North Pole. He failed, and was ridiculed. In the 1930s Wilkins was technical adviser and manager of Ellsworth's flights from the *Wyatt Earp*, providing ship-base support for the Antarctic flier (Lincoln Ellsworth) during all of the expeditions. In between all this, in 1937, he went looking for the missing Levanevsky in the Arctic. During World War II he worked for the U.S. government (he had moved to the USA) and in mid-Dec. 1957 went back to Antarctica as a guest on OpDF, during which he visited Hallett Station. He died of a heart attack on Dec. 1, 1958, in Framingham, Mass. Sir Hubert's ashes were carried to the North Pole in the submarine *Skate* and scattered there on March 17, 1959.

Wilkins Coast. 69°40' S, 63°00' W. That portion of the E coast of Graham Land between Cape Agassiz and Cape Boggs, or between the Bowman Coast and the Black Coast. It includes the W shore of Stefansson Sound, which lies midway along this coast. The whole coast was photographed aerially, and roughly surveyed from the ground, by USAS 1939-41, and in Nov. 1947 it was surveyed in more detail by Fids from Base E. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, for Sir Hubert Wilkins (q.v.), who flew over here on Dec. 20, 1928 (*see* **Wilkins-Hearst Expedition**, below), and photographed part of this fea-

ture. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming that year. It appears on a British chart of 1954, and in the British gazetteer of 1955. It appears on a 1957 Argentine chart as Costa Wilkins, and that is what the Argentines continue to call it, despite a 1962 chart which showed it as Costa de Wilkins. It appears in the Chilean gazetteer of 1974 as Costa Wilkins. The coast was again photographed aerially by USN between 1966 and 1969.

Wilkins-Hearst Expedition. 1928-30. This was the first Antarctic expedition actually led by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and it was financed by newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst, and sponsored by the American Geographical Society. It coincided with ByrdAE 1928-30. **Aug. 7, 1928**: Ben Eielson, Wilkins's Arctic pilot and good friend, accepted Wilkins's offer to go to Antarctica as main pilot. **Sept. 22, 1928**: The expedition left Hoboken on the *Southern Cross*. On board were Wilkins and Eielson, relief pilot Joe Crosson, and mechanic Orval Porter. Also on board were 2 Lockheed Vega monoplanes — the *Los Angeles* and the *San Francisco*. Heintz & Kaufman had supplied a short wave radio for the aircraft. Wilkins's fiancée, Australian actress Suzanne Bennett, was there to wave him off. Orpha Boreen was there too, in similar circumstances, to wave goodbye to Orval Porter. **Sept. 24, 1928**: Miss Bennett sang to Sir Hubert over the radio. He liked it so much that he requested an encore. **Sept. 28, 1928**: Sir Hubert's mother died in Australia. **Oct. 9, 1928**: They arrived in Montevideo in the evening. **Oct. 10, 1928**: The two planes were unloaded and stored on the wharf. **Oct. 23, 1928**: The *Hektoria* (under the command of Captain Hansen), a Norwegian floating factory whaler placed at the assistance of the expedition free of charge by the owners, arrived in Montevideo. Viggo Holt joined the expedition as radio operator. **Oct. 24, 1928**: The expedition left Montevideo in the *Hektoria*, followed by the whaler's catchers. Wilkins was already talking about using submarines in the Antarctic. **Oct. 30, 1928**: They left the Falklands, heading south. **Nov. 4, 1928**: They arrived at Deception Island. **Nov. 6, 1928**: The *Hektoria* moored at the whaling station on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, with six 7-inch hawsers. **Nov. 16, 1928**: Eielson and Wilkins made the first Antarctic flight in an airplane, a 20-minute flight in the *Los Angeles*. **Nov. 23, 1928**: Crosson flew the *Los Angeles* on a few short trips as the *San Francisco* was made ready for flying. **Dec. 1., 1928**: They transferred the planes from the ship to the ice. Both planes took off at 5.30 A.M., in an unsuccessful search for a better base. The *Los Angeles*, flown by Eielson, took off from the bay ice, and the *San Francisco*, flown by Crosson, from the beach. After the flight, the *Los Angeles* came in to land on the ice, landed perfectly, but struck a hole to the right of the machine, and started to go under. It took 18 hours to get it out again. The damage was a bent propeller and a hole in the wings. **Dec. 2, 1928**: They hauled the *Los Angeles* onto the beach. Given the warm weather it was impossible to find ice strong enough to take off from or to land on, so they built a landing strip on the beach, 2300 feet long and 400 feet wide. Wilkins nicknamed it Hoover Field. **Dec. 9, 1928**: Wilkins flew over Snow Island, looking for a suitable landing place. **Dec. 17, 1928**: The *San Francisco* went up on a scouting mission. **Dec. 19, 1928**: Just after 4 A.M. Eielson took the *San Francisco* up to test the radio. At 8.20 A.M., Eielson and Wilkins set off again in the *San Francisco*, on Antarctica's first air expedition, from Deception Island, flying at 6000 feet (and later at 9000 feet) SW over over Graham Land and back. They flew 1300 miles in 11 hours, and discovered Crane Channel, the Lockheed Mountains, and Stefansson Strait, and incorrectly charted much of Graham Land. Altogether, 1000 miles of previously unexplored territory. **Jan. 10, 1929**: Wilkins and Crosson flew 500 miles over Graham Land before storing the planes for the winter. This was the end of the first half of the Wilkins-Hearst Expedition, or the first Wilkins-Hearst Expedition, however one wants to look at it. **Jan. 13, 1929**: The *Hektoria* arrived at Deception Island. **Jan. 30, 1929**: After they had secured their two planes (with wings removed) in a huge iron shed for the Antarctic winter on Deception Island, they were picked up by the *Fleurus*, heading for the Falkland Islands. **Feb. 4, 1929**: They arrived at Port Stanley. **March 12, 1929**: Wilkins, Eielson, Crosson, and Porter arrived back in New York on the *Ebro*. Suzanne Bennett was there to greet Wilkins. Eielson would not be back. Wilkins was planning to go to the North Pole in a submarine, but postponed the attempt. **May 5, 1929**: Wilkins arrived in Plymouth, England. **July 19, 1929**: Wilkins, who had returned to the USA, left New York again, for Europe, on the *Olympic*. **July 26, 1929**: Wilkins arrived in England. **Aug. 30, 1929**: In Cleveland, Ohio, Wilkins married Suzanne Bennett. **Sept. 28, 1929**: Wilkins, Porter, and the two new pilots, Al Cheesman and Parker Cramer, all left New York on the *Northern Prince*. **Oct. 12, 1929**: They passed Santos. **Oct. 15, 1929**: They arrived at Montevideo, to await the arrival of the *Melville*, the Norwegian whaler that had been placed at their disposal. At Montevideo they picked up Viggo Holt again. **Nov. 1, 1929**: The *Melville* arrived at Montevideo. **Nov. 2, 1929**: They left Montevideo. **Nov. 7, 1929**: They arrived at the Falkland Islands. **Nov. 17, 1929**: Wilkins was back at Deception Island, transported on the *Melville*, for the second (half of the) Wilkins-Hearst Expedition. This time he had a boat with an outboard motor, a small 7 hp Austin motor car with 8 wheels and chains, and a Caterpillar tractor. He made a few local flights. **Dec. 12, 1929**: Wilkins left Deception Island on the *William Scoresby* (the Discovery Investigations ship in the area at that time, which had been placed at his disposal by the British government, who had also given him £10,000) aboard which he had one of his planes. He was heading south looking for a better landing strip. **Dec. 18, 1929**: The *William Scoresby* returned as far as Port Lockroy. **Dec. 19, 1929**: On a local flight Cheesman and Wilkins spotted Beascochea Bay, and the expedition sailed there. **Dec. 29, 1929**: It was -29°F as they lowered the *Los Angeles* over the side of the *William Scoresby*. Cheesman and Wilkins took off from the ice-strewn water and could only make an abortive flight over Charcot Land again, this time proving it to be an island (Charcot Island) and claiming it for Britain. **Jan. 3, 1930**: An earthquake on Deception Island. **Jan. 5, 1930**: The *William Scoresby* left Port Lockroy for Deception Island. Parker Cramer independently flew the *Los Angeles* to Deception Island, arriving earlier that day. **Jan. 7, 1930**: The *William Scoresby* left for the Falkland Islands to re-fuel. Wilkins's group boarded the *Melville*. **Jan. 25, 1930**: The *William Scoresby* arrived back at Deception Island. All this time Wilkins had been making local flights. **Jan. 27, 1930**: The last message the world received for some time from either the *William Scoresby* or Wilkins, who was aboard, headed for Peter I Island. The *Melville*, at Deception Island, had not heard from them either. Viggo Holt stayed on Deception Island. **Feb. 1, 1930**: Wilkins and Cheesman made their last flight, 460 miles round trip over Graham Land. **Feb. 8, 1930**: This rather bizarre message from Viggo Holt came over the radio: "All the whaling ships in this region equipped with wireless have dropped every other pursuit and are attempting to locate Sir Hubert Wilkins. The area he planned to explore has not been visited by a white man since 1874." **Feb. 11, 1930**: One of the whalers sent this message: "Scoresby heard from 14.00 GMT." **Feb. 13, 1930**: Message from Wilkins: Everyone safe. **Feb. 22, 1930**: The *Henrik Ibsen*, Norwegian whaler, arrived at Montevideo from Deception Island, with Porter, Cramer, and Holt aboard. Wilkins and Cheesman, grandstanding, had flown from the ship while 100 miles out of port, and had arrived earlier. **Feb. 28, 1930**: Porter left Montevideo on the *Eastern Prince*, bound for New York. **March 19, 1930**: Porter arived back in New York on the *Eastern Prince*. **March 30, 1930**: Wilkins, Cramer, Porter, and Cheesman arrived back in New York. The expedition mapped altogether 80,000 square miles of new territory. Wilkins was the first leader to discover a new territory from an airplane, and incorrectly believe the Antarctic Peninsula (as it later became known) to be cut off from the rest of the continent.

Wilkins Ice Front. 70°25' S, 74°30' W. There are three separate and distinct seaward faces of the Wilkins Ice Shelf, but they all go to form one big feature called the Wilkins Ice Front, between Alexander Island and Charcot Island, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Their locations are as follows: 71°05' S, 73°30' W, between Latady Island and Alexander Island (plotted in 1973); 70°25' S, 74°30' W, between Charcot Island and Latady Island (plotted in 1973); 69°50' S, 72°50' W (plotted in 1974). Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, and it appears in the British gazetteer of 1980.

Wilkins Ice Shelf. 70°25' S, 72°30' W. A rectangular ice shelf, about 130 km long and 100

km wide, it occupies the central part of Wilkins Sound (hence the name), and extends E into Haydn Inlet and Schubert Inlet, off the W coast of Alexander Island. Photographed aerially in Nov. 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and mapped from these photos in 1959–60 by Searle of the FIDS. It was already being referred to as the Wilkins Ice Shelf in the 1950s, or as Wilkins Shelfeis, when UK-APC accepted the name Wilkins Ice Shelf on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears as such in the 1974 British gazetteer, as a replacement for Wilkins Sound, and with the coordinates 70°15'S, 73°00' W. However, U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973 and Feb. 1975, showed that the coordinates are really 70°25' S, 72°30' W, and that this feature and Wilkins Sound are two separate features. This corrected impression was conveyed in the 1977 British gazetteer, and was the situation accepted by US-ACAN. The feature was further delineated by Landsat images of Feb. 1979. In 2008 the ice shelf became famous when two large chunks of it calved off into the sea. Pandering to the morbid fantasies of the global warming crowd, the press pushed this event as if Antarctic ice had never broken away before. Hysteria set in on April 5, 2009, when ["what scientists believe to be"] a 127-square-mile ice bridge connecting the shelf to the continent, shattered completely, thus exposing the ice shelf to an instability that could cause the whole thing to calve off.

Wilkins Island *see* **Hearst Island**

Wilkins Mountains. 75°32' S, 66°30' W. A group of low mountains, rising to about 1400 m, and about 30 km in extent, W of Matthews Glacier, and 40 km SE of the Sweeney Mountains, on the Orville Coast of eastern Ellsworth Land, at the very S of Palmer Land. Discovered aerially on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947–48, and named by Finn Ronne for Sir Hubert Wilkins. He plotted them in 75°54' S, 64°00' W. They appear, with those coordinates, on a U.S. Hydrographic Office chart of 1955, and on an American Geographical Society map of 1962. They appear on a 1952 Argentine chart as Montes Wilkins. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1965 and 1969, their coordinates were corrected on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name and the new coordinates, on Dec. 20, 1974. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Wilkins Nunatak. 75°39' S, 139°55' W. The northeasternmost of 3 nunataks, 10 km SW of the Ickes Mountains, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Melvin L. Wilkins, USN, quartermaster aboard the *Glacier*, which explored this coast in 1961–62.

Wilkins Runway. 66°41' S, 111°32' E. At the upper Peterson Glacier, it was the new runway for Casey Station, 70 km from the station itself.

Wilkins Shelfeis *see* **Wilkins Ice Shelf**

Wilkins Sound. 70°30' S, 73°30' W. The sound, largely occupied by the Wilkins Ice Shelf, between the concave W coastline of Alexander Island to the E and S, the shores of Charcot Island and Latady Island farther to the W, and Rothschild Island to the N, off the W coast of Graham Land. The N entrance (which is sometimes sealed off by the Wilkins Ice Shelf, and sometimes not, depending on glaciological conditions) was discovered and roughly mapped in Jan. 1910 by FrAE 1908–10. The expedition described it as "a vast estuary encumbered by ice." On Dec. 29, 1929, Sir Hubert Wilkins proved the insularity of Charcot Island, thus indirectly discovering the sound. The configuration of the sound was largely determined in Nov.-Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939–41, who named it that year as Wilkins Strait, for Wilkins. They plotted it in 70°30' S, 72°00' W. It appears as such on a 1942 USAAF chart. On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Estrecho Wilkins, although there is a 1948 Argentine reference to it as Estrecho General Zenteno (named after General José Ignacio Zeneteno—*see* **Cape Church**), and on a 1953 Argentine chart as Estrecho de Wilkins. The existence of Latady Island at the SW end of the sound was determined by Searle of the FIDS, in 1959–60, while mapping the area from aerial photos taken by RARE 1947–48. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, with the coordinates 70°15' S, 73°00' W, and UK-APC followed suit on March 2, 1961, and it appears as such on a British chart of that year. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as both Estrecho Wilkins and Estrecho de Wilkins. In 1974 UK-APC prematurely did away with the name Wilkins Sound, replacing it with Wilkins Ice Shelf, a feature they thought had replaced and superseded the sound in toto, whereas, in fact, the two were found by U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973 and Feb. 1975 not to be identical. The correction was made by UK-APC in 1977. Further U.S. Landsat images, from Feb. 1979, re-confirmed this.

Wilkins Strait *see* **Wilkins Sound**

Glaciar Wilkinson *see* **Wilkinson Glacier**

Wilkinson, Gregory Mark "Greg." BAS diver and marine biologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1986 and 1987, and again in 1990 and 1991, the last year also being base commander. He later ran a dive center in Zanzibar.

Wilkinson, James *see* **USEE 1838–42**

Wilkinson, John Valentine. b. Feb. 14, 1914 (hence his name), son of the Rev. George Robert Wilkinson, who became vicar of Ingleton the year his son was born (and would be vicar of Bamburgh from 1925 to 1948), in Northumberland. He joined the Royal Navy, as a cadet, and on Sept. 1, 1933, as a midshipman, was transferrd to the *Malaya*. In Jan. 1935 he was promoted to acting sub lieutenant, to sub lieutenant in September of that year, and on Feb. 1, 1936, to lieutenant. In Oct. 1936 he was transferred to the *Havock*, and on July 26, 1939, to the *Selkirk*. In 1941 he married Edith Felicity Walker, and they moved to Ryton-on-Tyne. On May 26, 1942, during World War II, he was placed in command of the *Zetland*, and was promoted to lieutenant commander on Feb. 1, 1943, winning a DSC on March 16, 1943. He left the *Zetland* on Feb. 9, 1944, being awarded the George Medal on July 12, 1944, for his earlier extraordinary heroism on the *Zetland*, during a rescue mission. On Sept. 25, 1944, he took command of the *Carron*, until the end of the war. He and his growing family moved to Steyning, and he became a hydrographer, being promoted to commander on July 1, 1946. On July 14, 1955, by now a captain, he became skipper of the *Protector*, which plied the waters of the Antarctic Peninsula in the summers of 1955–56 and 1956–57. On Dec. 20, 1957, he took command of the *Gamecock*. He retired on May 31, 1961, to Walton, Boston Spa, Yorks, and died on Sept. 13, 1986, in Bury St Edmunds.

Wilkinson, R. Michael "Mike." b. Yorkshire. BAS general assistant and mountain climber, who wintered-over at Base D in 1962 and 1963, the latter season also as diesel electric mechanic. He was known as "Young Man," to distinguish him from Mike Cox. According to other Fids, he married an African girl, joined Outward Bound, and was climbing Mount Cameroun when a swarm of bees attacked the climbers, and they were all killed.

Wilkinson Glacier. 66°50' S, 66°20' W. On the S side of Protector Heights, flowing westward into Lallemand Fjord, to the SE of Holdfast Point, on the Loubet Coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground that season by Fids from Base W. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Capt. John V. Wilkinson. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. The Argentines call it Glaciar Wilkinson.

Wilkinson Peaks. 66°37' S, 54°15' E. A group of peaks in the Napier Mountains, 8 km SE of Mount Griffiths, in Enderby Land. Photographed by LCE 1936–37, and plotted from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who called the feature Langnabbane (i.e., "the long peaks"). Re-photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, visited in 1961 by an ANARE sledge party, and renamed by ANCA for Brian Geoffrey "Geoff" Wilkinson, who wintered-over as assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1961 and at Wilkes Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wilkniss Mountains. 78°01' S, 161°07' E. A prominent group of conical peaks and mountains, running N-S for 16 km, 14 km ESE of Mount Feather, in the Quartermain Mountains of Victoria Land. They are 5 km wide in the N portion where Mount Blackwelder (2340 m) and Pivot Peak (2450 m) rise above the ice-free valleys. Except for an outlying SW peak, the S portion narrows to a series of mainly ice-covered smaller peaks. Named by US-ACAN in 1992, for chemist Peter E. Wilkniss, who, from 1975 has served in various positions in the NSF, including deputy assistant director of the Directorate for Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs; director of the Division of Polar Programs, 1984–93; and senior science associate to the assistant director for geosciences, from 1993.

Will Hays Mountains *see* **Hays Mountains**

Willan Nunatak. 62°39' S, 60°17' W. Rising to 449 m above sea level, on the W side of Huntress Glacier, about 3.5 km ENE of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on May 13, 1991, for Dr. Robert Charles Richard Willan (b. 1952), BAS geologist in charge of the work on Hurd Peninsula in 1985. In 1995, the Americans inadvertently named it Orpheus Nunatak, but, once they realized that the British had got in first, re-applied the name Orpheus to Orpheus Pass, and accepted the name Willan Nunatak in 1997. The Spanish call it Nunatak del Castillo, for its abruptness and isolated position.

Willan Saddle. 62°39' S, 60°16' W. A flat, crescent-shaped saddle, extending for 1 km in a NE-SW direction, at an average elevation of 410 m above sea level, between Burdick South Peak and Willan Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on July 28, 1997, in association with the nunatak. UK-APC accepted the name on April 23, 1998.

Willcox, Hilton Leonard. b. Nov. 7, 1907, Invercargill, NZ, son of William Willcox and his wife Frances Reid. On March 11, 1930, while still a medical student at the University of New Zealand, he replaced Haldor Barnes as doctor on the *Eleanor Bolling* during ByrdAE 1928-30. Thus he never got to see Antarctica, at least not on that trip. He made up for it by spending a year in Labrador, with Grenfell, as a deck hand on a ship. In Dec. 1933, not long after he had actually got his degree in medicine, as the *Jacob Ruppert* sailed into Wellington, for ByrdAE 1933-35, Willcox became medical officer on the expedition, and finally got to Antarctica. He joined the RAF in Jan. 1937, as a medical officer, and was posted to Iraq, where he met Margaret Bella Weir, a Scottish nurse also serving in the RAF. They were married on Aug. 4, 1937. Dr. Willcox served in France and North Africa during the war, and retired from the RAF in 1967, to Cullen, in Scotland, where he died on March 8, 1987. He wrote a book called *Beneath a Wandering Star* (1986: Pentland Press, in Edinburgh).

[1]**The *Willem Barendsz***. Built in 1931, at the Götaverken Yard, in Göteborg, Sweden, as the oil tanker *Pan Gothia*. Vincke & Co., of Amsterdam, bought her on Feb. 21, 1946, and converted her at the Amsterdam Dry-Dock Company into a 10,409-ton, 504-foot Dutch whaling factory ship. On Oct. 27, 1946 she was re-named *Willem Barendsz* (after the explorer who gave his name to the Barents Sea) and that very day left Ijmuiden, with 244 men under the command of Capt. Klaus Visser, bound for Southampton, accompanied by 8 whale catchers. Adolf Melchior (1898-1962) was the ship's doctor. On Oct. 31, 1946 she left Southampton, bound for Cape Town, and then on to Antarctic waters for the 1946-47 whaling season which would begin on Dec. 8, 1946. There were 5 zoologists aboard. This was the first Dutch whaling expedition to anywhere since 1874. Actually, she may not have quite made it into Antarctic waters, not south of 60°S anyway, operating as she did between Bouvet Island and the South Sandwich Islands. She was back in 1947-48, again under Capt. Visser (again, it is unclear if she made it south of 60°S). In 1950 the Russians offered to buy her at a huge price, but the Dutch turned them down. She was in Antarctica every season until her last, 1954-55, and in 1955 was sold again, became the whaling transport *Bloemendael*, and in 1961 was sold to the Japanese, and became the *Nitto Maru*. In 1964 she was sold again, and became the *Nichiei Maru*. On June 29, 1966, she was broken up in Aioi, Japan.

[2]**The *Willem Barendsz***. Also known as the *Willem Barendsz II*. After the original *Willem Barendsz* was sold, and became the *Bloemendael*, a new *Willem Barendsz* was built by Wilton-Fijenoord, in Schiedam, in the Netherlands, in 1955, for the United Whaling Company. At 26,830 tons, and 623 feet long, she was the largest floating factory whaler in the world at that time. She had a crew of 506, and 18 whale catchers accompanied her that first year to Antarctica, 1955-56, and 14 accompanied her in 1961. She was in Antarctic waters every season between 1955-56 and her last season, 1965-66, and then, due to the quotas being imposed on the whaling industry, she was sold to South Africa in 1966, and converted into a pilchard-processing factory. In 1972 she was withdrawn, and laid up at Cape Town. In 1973 she was sold to the South Koreans, and became the *Yu-Sin*, and in 1988 wound up in Alaska, as the *Ocean Pioneer*.

Willemöes-Suhm *see under* **von Willemöes-Suhm**

Cabo Willems *see* **Cape Willems**

Cape Willems. 64°57' S, 63°16' W. Forms the NE side of the entrance to Flandres Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by de Gerlache as Cap Willems or Cap Pierre Willems (both names are seen on maps of the expedition), for Pierre Willems (1840-1898), Belgian philologist and classical scholar who, in 1874, founded the first philological society in Belgium, at Louvain. The name Cape Willems is seen on Dr. Frederick Cook's 1900 English language version of the expedition's map, and on British charts of 1908 and 1937. On Charcot's map of 1906, it appears as Cap P. Willems, but that was only Charcot abbreviating — it was not his name for the feature. US-ACAN, after having rejected Cape Pierre Willems as a name, accepted the name Cape Willems in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, with the coordinates 64°56' S, 63°13' W. The coordinates were corrected following aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, and, as such, appear on a British chart of 1959, and also in the 1986 British gazetteer. It appears as Cabo Willems on an Argentine chart of 1947, and that is what the Argentines still call it. It appears as Cabo Willems in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Willett Cove. 72°19' S, 170°14' E. A small cove, on the S side of Seabee Hook, on the W side of Cape Hallett, Moubray Bay, at the entrance to Edisto Inlet, Victoria Land. Surveyed in Jan. 1956 by the USN Reconnaissance Survey, on the *Edisto*. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for James H. Willett, of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, who directed the establishment of astronomical control stations on Ross Island and Seabee Hook in 1955-56.

Willett Range. 77°18' S, 160°25' E. Runs N for 30 km, as a high shelf along the edge of the continental ice shelf, from Mistake Point to Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is breached by several glaciers flowing E from the plateau. The NZ Northern Survey Party of BCTAE 1957-58 set up survey stations at its S end in Oct. 1957 and Jan. 1958, and they named the range for Richard W. "Dick" Willett, director of NZGS from 1955, who assisted the expedition in its planning stages and beyond. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Willey Glacier. 70°25' S, 67°50' W. Heavily crevassed, N of Creswick Peaks, it flows SW from Creswick Gap into George VI Sound, in Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS between 1962 and 1972. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for geologist Lawrence Edward Willey (b. Nov. 22, 1943), who worked for BAS from July 4, 1966 to Oct. 10, 1974, and who wintered-over at Base E in 1967 and 1968. He was on the SE coast of Alexander Island in 1972-73, working with Chris Edwards. He later worked for Shell. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976. It appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land.

Willey Point. 84°37' S, 165°45' E. A conspicuous rock point along the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, marking the S side of the mouth of Berwick Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Francis J. Willey III, meteorologist who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1963.

Glaciar William *see* **William Glacier**

Monte William *see* **Mount Banck**, **Mount William**

Mount William. 64°47' S, 63°41' W. Prominent and snow-covered, it rises to 1515 m, 7 km NNE of Cape Lancaster (the S extremity of Anvers Island), and SW of Börgen Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by Biscoe on Feb. 21, 1832, and named by him for the new king of England, William IV. Biscoe roughly charted it as the highest mountain to be seen from Biscoe Bay, which is where he made his landing. For an extended history of this feature, *see* **Mount Banck**. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1951, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. The Chileans call it Monte William, and the Argentines call it Monte Capitán Mendióroz.

The *William and Nancy*. A 100-ton, 64-foot whaling brig, built in Bath, Conn., in 1810, but converted into a 2-masted sealing schooner. Owned by Thomas V. McClure, she was registered in Nantucket on March 14, 1815, and re-

registered on June 1, 1819, leaving the USA for the South Shetlands to take part in the 1820-21 sealing season there, in company with the *Harmony*. Commanded by Tristan Folger, she arrived late in the islands, and did not have much luck as far as seals go. The vessel was based at Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, for most of her stay in the South Shetlands. On April 1, 1821, back in the USA, Ferdinand Gardner took over as captain, and in 1823 Capt. Hardy was skipper.

The *William Baker*. Out of Warren, Rhode Island. She was in the South Shetlands in the period 1834-36, under the command of first Charles F. Howland, and then Adby Wilcox.

William Bay *see* **Börgen Bay**

Mount William Block *see* **Block Peak**

Cape William Bruce *see* **Bruce Point**

William Glacier. 64°43' S, 63°27' W. A glacier of appreciable size, flowing SW from the interior highlands of Anvers Island, to the head of Börgen Bay, on the SE coast of the island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by BelgAE 1897-99, and charted by them in Feb. 1898 simply as "un grand glacier." The Discovery Committee surveyed the area in 1927, and the name William Glacier first appears on a 1929 British government chart based on that survey. The glacier was further surveyed, but from a distance, by Operation Tabarin personnel from Port Lockroy Station in 1944. It appears on two 1947 Chilean charts, as Glaciar Guillermo and as Ventisquero Guillermo (both names meaning William Glacier). It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Glaciar William. US-ACAN accepted the name William Glacier in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1953 as Glaciar Tolosa, named by ArgAE of that year, after a sailor of the Argentine Marine Infantry killed at the battle of Martín García in March 1814, and that is the name the Argentines use today. It was resurveyed by Fids from Base N in Nov. 1955. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955, as William Glacier, and as such on a British chart of 1974. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, as Glaciar William.

Cape William Henry May *see* **Cape May**

The *William Horlick*. NR12384. The Curtiss-Wright Condor twin-engine biplane, equipped with skis and floats, taken on ByrdAE 1933-35. It was damaged while loading onto a ship for the return to the USA, where it was scrapped.

The *William Scoresby*. British whale-catcher type vessel built to order for the Crown by Cook, Welton & Gemmell, of Beverley, Yorks, as a Royal research ship for deep sea and whaling studies (mostly for marking whales with identifying steel darts). This fast, small, steel, screw 324-ton vessel was launched on the last day of 1925 at Beverley, commissioned in 1926, and named after an old Whitby whaling captain William Scoresby (1760-1829). Actually belonging to the Falkland Islands government, she was 134 feet long, with a beam of 26 feet, and a depth of 13 feet 6 inches. She made several cruises (see the various entries below) in Antarctic waters from 1926 to 1939 for the Discovery Committee. **1926-27 cruise**. On June 26, 1926, the *William Scoresby* left Humber docks, bound for Brixham and Dartmouth, for minor adjustments, and then on to Cape Town, where she rendezvoused with the *Discovery* on Aug. 1, 1926. Scientists included: Dilwyn John and Francis Fraser. 21 ship's crew included: Lt. Cdr. G.M. Mercer, RNR; John Blanchard and Walter Baxter (both petty officers from Hull); William O. Clark and James Sutherland (firemen); William White (able seaman); and William R. Johnston (ordinary seaman). She returned to England after just over a year away. **1927-30 cruise**. The *William Scoresby*, after a re-fit, left Portsmouth on Dec. 24, 1927, bound for Antarctica. Scientific staff included: Dilwyn John (leader), George Deacon (senior hydrologist, 1927-28), Neil Mackintosh (zoologist), Alec Laurie (zoologist, 1929-30), Rolfe Günther, George Rayner (biologist, 1929-30). Ship's crew included: Harold de Gallye Lamotte (captain, 1927-28; succeeded by R.L.V. Shannon, 1928-30, and later by Jack Irving, 1930— he brought the ship home), David Roy (chief engineer), Gilbert Hunter (2nd engineer), James Sutherland (artificer and then 3rd engineer), Horace Sandford (fireman, 1929-30), William O. Clark and Leonard Marshall (firemen), William R. Johnston and William White (able seaman), D. Stegmann (able seaman, 1929-30), Leslie Taylor (ordinary seaman), William Hellyer and Charles Gobart (assistant stewards). It was during this cruise that the ship helped out Wilkins during the latter's expedition of 1928-30. The *Scoresby* arrived back in London in June 1930. **1930-32 cruise**. On Nov. 4, 1930, the *William Scoresby* left England. Scientific staff: Rolfe Günther (leader), Alec Laurie (zoologist, 1931), George Rayner (biologist, 1931-32). Ship's crew included: Jack Irving (captain, 1930-31; T.A. Jolliffe, 1931-32), Leonard Hill (3rd officer, 1930-31), David Roy (chief engineer), Gilbert Hunter (2nd engineer), Cecil Buchanan (engine room artificer), William Kebbell (chief cook, 1931-32), Albert Wyatt (assistant steward, 1931-32), William Mathieson (fireman), Walter Marshall (able seaman), Edwin Hum (ordinary seaman), Joseph Reid (orindary seaman, 1931-32). On Nov. 5, 1930, one night out of England, a Welsh stoker threatened another crew member with a knife, and had to be locked in the brig until they arrived in Portsmouth two days later. Another stoker deserted, and the cook went mad. 35 men applied for the job of cook, and were all rejected. The one they wanted turned them down. Then came an applicant who could cook all right, but had no teeth. He was rejected, possibly for that very reason. On Nov. 13, 1930, they left Portsmouth, bound for Plymouth, still with no cook. The newspapers had reported this culinary vacuum, and the expedition was literally bombarded with applications from all over the country, and from some of the finest restaurants and hotels. They thought they found a suitable man in Plymouth, but the standards of comfort aboard ship did not meet his requirements, and he wanted to quit. They wouldn't let him, and so he found a way to escape — by cooking inedible fare until they threw him off. On Nov. 18, 1930, they eventually left Plymouth, and headed down to the Bay of Biscay. They were delayed a week in the Canary Islands, trying to find a major leak in the ship. The cook (they had finally found one) scalded his hand bad, and the doctor ordered him to bed for 10 days. The assistant steward became the cook, until one day a drunken crew member attacked him. The assistant steward/cook had a pocket knife, and pulled it out. The very presence of this lethal weapon deterred the assailant, but, as the assistant steward was pocketing the blade, he accidentally stabbed himself in the thigh with it, and collapsed to the deck, losing pints of blood. En route to Pernambuco, they found 2 stowaways, and 5 days were lost in getting the two to be accepted legally in Brazil. On Dec. 30, 1930, the ship arrived in Montevideo, and on Jan. 12, 1931, they arrived at South Georgia, where a man had to be hospitalized at Grytviken, suffering from jaundice. There was another jaundice case aboard, but no one seems to know what happened to him. The chief engineer and 1st officer came to blows, and had to be separated by the skipper. There were a lot of other tensions between the personnel, and Captain Irving would often run to his cabin, in tears. Neil Mackintosh joined the expedition at Grytviken, as senior scientist. After biological and hydrological work in South Georgia, the ship left for the South Sandwich Islands, for the same sort of work. On Feb. 12, 1931, they were back at Grytviken, where the cook had to be hospitalized due to a septic arm, and the Norwegian whalers lent them a lad to do the cooking. In March 1931 the ship ventured into Antarctic waters proper, mostly whale-marking, and getting as far as 70°S. During this cruise the Norwegian cook fell overboard, and had to be rescued. Back at Grytviken, the *Scoresby* met up with the *Discovery II* for a while. On April 10, 1931, the *Scoresby* left Grytviken for the Falklands, minus Mackintosh, and from there on to the west coast of South America, to study the Humboldt Current and El Niño. Günther had been promoted from junior to senior zoologst. They then went back to the Falklands, where they researched the trawling grounds. On June 6, 1932, the ship arrived back in London. **1934-35 cruise**. The *William Scoresby* left London on Oct. 16, 1934. Scientific staff included: George Rayner (leader). Ships crew included: C.R.U. Boothby (captain), Ronald Freaker (1st officer), Gilbert Hunter (2nd engineer), Walter Marshall (leading seaman), James Jameson (able seaman), William Mathieson (fireman), John Whittaker (cook). They arrived back in London on May 14, 1935. **1935-36 cruise**. The *William Scoresby* left London on Oct. 25, 1935. Scientific staff included: George Rayner (leader). Ship's crew included: C.R.U. Boothby (skipper), Ronald Freaker (1st officer), Archibald Macfie (2nd officer), Bernard Dales (chief engineer), John Warnock (2nd engineer), Fram Farrington (radio officer), Walter Marshall (leading seaman), Ed-

win Hum (able seaman). They explored the waters of Enderby Land and Queen Mary Land, marked 700 whales, and made two landings — one at Mac. Robertson Land and one at Kemp Land. After 17,000 miles the ship arrived back in London on May 14, 1936. **1936-37 cruise**. The *William Scoresby* left London on Oct. 20, 1936. Scientific staff included: John Hart (leader), Rolfe Günther (in charge of the work at South Georgia). Ship's crew included: C.R.U. Boothby (captain), Lt. Ronald C. Freaker (chief officer), Lt. A.F. Macfie (senior 2nd officer), Sub Lt. A.S. Marshall (2nd officer), Bernard Dales (chief engineer), John Warnock (2nd engineer), Frank Swan (3rd engineer), Fram Farrington (radio officer), John Whittaker (cook). The rest of the crew were new. 900 whales were marked. **1937-38 cruise**. The *William Scoresby* left London on Sept. 16, 1937. Scientific staff included: George Rayner (leader). Ship's crew of 23 included: Ronald Freaker (captain), Thomas Oates (2nd officer), Bernard Dales (chief engineer), John Warnock (2nd engineer), Fram Farrington (radio officer), John Whittaker (steward). 800 whales were marked. After 25,000 miles the ship arrived back in London on April 13, 1938. The Ministry of War took over the ship in 1939, and by 1943 she was sweeping mines in the South Atlantic. From 1943 to 1945 she was used in Operation Tabarin, and in 1945-46 was a FIDS ship. Victor Marchesi was captain, 1943-46, and Andrew Taylor was scientific leader, 1945-46. Paddy Fleck was 1st mate during that time period, and Ian Graham was 2nd mate. The *Scoresby*'s last oceanographic and whaling mission was off the Australian coast in 1950 (she left London on Jan. 11, and returned on Nov. 18), under the command of Cdr. A.F. Macfie, and in 1954 she was sold for £1900 to British Iron & Steel, for scrap.

William Scoresby Archipelago. 67°20' S, 59°45' E. A group of islands extending northward from the coast for about 22 km, just E of William Scoresby Bay, East Antarctica. The main islands in the archipelago are the Klakkane Islands, the Warnock Islands, Couling Island, Sheehan Island, Islay (the largest one), Bertha Island, Hum Island, and Farrington Island. Most of the islands in this archipelago were discovered in Feb. 1936 by the personnel on the *William Scoresby*, and the archipelago itself was named by them for their vessel. They plotted it in 67°17' S, 59°50' E. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The feature has since been re-plotted.

William Scoresby Bay. 67°24' S, 59°34' E. A bay, 8.5 km long and 6 km wide, with shores marked by steep rock headlands and snow-free hills rising to 210 m, just E of Fold Island, at the W side of William Scoresby Archipelago, on the coast of Kemp Land. The practical limits of the bay are extended 6 km northward from the coast by island groups along its E and W margins. Discovered in Feb. 1936, by personnel on the *William Scoresby*, who named it for their vessel. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. The Norwegians call it Innfjorden.

The *Williams*. British sealer under the command of William Smith which, while on a trading voyage from Valparaíso to Buenos Aires in 1819, discovered the South Shetlands. Joseph Herring was mate. Smith returned to Chile, informed the Royal Navy of his find, and had his ship taken over by the RN, who placed Bransfield in command to set out on another voyage in order to substantiate Smith's findings. Smith acted as pilot on this new trip. Also aboard, on this new trip, were midshipmen Thomas Bone and Patrick J. Blake, surgeon Adam Young, Henry Foster, Charles Poynter, and James Hoseason. On Jan. 18, 1820, they sighted Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, and on Jan. 30, 1820, sighted the actual continent of Antarctica. Smith captained the vessel again for another voyage to the South Shetlands, in 1820-21.

[1]**Cape Williams** *see* **Williams Point**

[2]**Cape Williams**. 70°30' S, 164°09' E. Also called Williams Head. An ice-covered headland, on the E side of the terminus of Lillie Glacier, at the E end of the Bowers Hills, in Oates Land. Discovered in Feb. 1911 by the *Terra Nova*, as that vessel explored the coast westward of Cape North, after dropping Scott off at Ross Island. Named for [1]William Williams. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer. First plotted in 70°29' S, 164°05' E, it was later re-plotted.

Mount Williams. 66°48' S, 50°51' E. Between Mount Riiser-Larsen and Mount Soucek, in the NW part of the Tula Mountains of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956, and named by ANCA for RAAF air frame fitter Corp. John Stanley Marsden "Snow" Williams (b. July 4, 1934; retired Jan. 25, 1974, as a warrant officer) who, at the last moment, wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1959, as diesel mechanic and 3rd engineer (and who would become, later during that winter, senior engineer). He was assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1962. He later became a farmer in NZ. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Point Williams. 67°49' S, 67°34' E. Name also seen as Williams Point. At the E side of Shallow Bay, on the Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for Arthur Williams. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Port Williams. Possibly a synonym for Yankee Harbor, or part of it, or a larger bay of which Yankee Harbor was a part. Palmer mentions it in his log of Nov. 24, 1820. Most probably it was an early name for Yankee Harbor itself, and, if so, shortly thereafter it became known as Yankee Harbor. Named for Ephraim Williams.

Punta Williams *see* **Point Williams**, [1]**Williams Point**

Roca Williams. 63°14' S, 63°03' W. A rock, thought to lie 22 km SSW of Cape James (the extreme SW point of Smith Island), in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for the *Williams*. It has never been found, despite countless searches over the years, and almost certainly doesn't exist.

Williams, Arthur J. Chief petty officer, RN, and radio telegraphist on both halves of BANZARE 1929-31.

Williams, C. Known as Gus. On Aug. 29, 1912, he signed on to the *Aurora* as 2nd steward, at £6 10s per month. However, he was on the ship earlier, on a trip to Macquarie Island. He was promoted to chief steward (with a raise in pay to £9 per month) on Oct. 8, 1912, and was on the vessel for her 2nd run to Antarctica during AAE 1911-14. On March 20, 1913, he left the ship at Lyttelton, NZ, but was taken back as chief steward on Sept. 1, 1913, and made the 3rd and last voyage south. He left the expedition on March 19, 1914, with a bonus of £6 12s. Oddly, he had a feature named after him by ANCA in 2010.

Williams, Charles "Charlie." b. 1881, Lyttelton, NZ, son of Capt. H. Williams, of Christchurch. In 1897 he joined the Merchant Navy, on a NZ schooner. He was also a Naval Reserve man, and served for a while on HMS *Tauranga*. In 1909, he was discharged from the Navy, and at Lyttelton he signed on as an able seaman on the *Terra Nova*, during BAE 1910-13. When World War I broke out he volunteered as a stoker in the North Sea Fleet, serving aboard the *Viking* when that vessel got hit by a mine. He was on the *Broke* (under the command of his old Antarctic comrade Teddie Evans), and won the DSM for heroics off Dover when the *Broke* and the *Swift* took on six German warships. After the war, he wound up back in Lyttelton, and got a job on the 128-ton coastal steamer *Tainui*, a wooden fuel vessel shuttling petroleum up and down the coast of New Zealand. In the early hours of Sept. 16, 1919, the *Tainui* caught fire and exploded, about 4 miles off Gore Bay. They got a lifeboat into the rough seas, but it was soon swamped with men, and turned over. Charlie Williams struck out for shore, yelling, "Come on, boys, follow me!" They never made it. Only the cook survived.

Williams, Ellis "Taffy." b. Jan. 2, 1920, Newport, Mon. He joined the RAF in 1940, and was a Signals School instructor, with the rank of acting flight sergeant, when he was selected to be radio engineer and operator in the Advance Party of BCTAE 1955-58. He was part of the RAF back-up contingent during the actual crossing of the continent by Fuchs in 1957-58. After the expedition, he left Wellington on the *Rangitoto*, and arrived in Southampton on May 12, 1958, heading back to Newport, where he almost immediately married Audrey M. Brookes. He died in Feb. 1997, in Newport.

Williams, Ephraim. Co-owner of the *Hersilia*, and one of the principal organizers of the Fanning-Pendleton Sealing Expedition of 1820-21, on which he commanded the *Express*. He was one of the owners of the *Penguin*, 1829-31.

Williams, Francis *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Frederick Warren "Fred." b. Dec. 19, 1920, Huntingdon, Tenn., son of James Williams. He joined the Navy in 1940, fought extensively in the Pacific during World War II, and re-enlisted in July 1946. He was the aviation machinist's mate 1st class who died in the Martin

Mariner crash (*George I*) on Thurston Island, on Dec. 30, 1946, during OpHJ. Actually, he died 2 hours after the crash. *See* **The *Pine Island*** for more details.

Williams, George *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Henry C. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Jack *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, James *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, John L. b. 1845, Montville, Conn. New London sealer. He was 1st mate on the *Emma Jane* in 1867, and in 1869, 1870, and 1871 was the very young skipper of the *Roman*, in the Kerguélen Islands and Heard Island. He took the *Nile* down to the South Shetlands in 1872-73, and the *Golden West* to the same place in 1873-74 (see that ship for crew list). He was again skipper of the *Golden West* in 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1876-77. In 1874 he moved to Niantic, Conn., and in 1878, apparently, he was at Bouvet Island (not in Antarctica).

Williams, John M. b. 1850. First harpooner (that was his title) on the *Polar Star* during DWE 1892-93.

Williams, Joseph. b. 1889. Carpenter on the *Discovery* during the 2nd half of BANZARE 1929-31.

Williams, Martyn. b. 1948, England. Went to Canada in 1969. Co-founder of Adventure Network International. Led several expeditions up Vinson Massif, and in 1988-89 led the Mountain Travel expedition to the South Pole.

Williams, Michael *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Pelham. Wintered-over at Davis Station in 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1994.

Williams, Peter "Billy." b. Oct. 17, 1794, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. He went to sea at the age of 14, on a merchantman, and was captain of the London sealer *Prince of Denmark*, in the South Shetlands for the 1822-23 season. In 1829 he started what may have been the first whaling station in NZ, at Cuttle Cove, near Blenheim. On Oct. 12, 1850, he married the widow Mary Coleman (née Carey), and died in Dunedin on June 26, 1868.

Williams, Philip *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Richard Thomas B. "Willy." b. Aug. 30, 1933, Oppenheim, NY. Construction driver 3rd class, and petty officer, USN, attached to the Seabees as a tractor driver. He was the first fatality of OpDF I, when his 28-ton Caterpillar D-8 tractor broke through the ice on Jan. 6, 1956, just after crossing a 7-foot crack, while he was en route to Cape Evans across the sea ice. The tractor plunged through a crack in the ice so quickly that Williams didn't stand a chance. He was last seen trying to get out of the open side door, but drowned in 100 fathoms of very cold water. Williams Field is named for him, and so was McMurdo Station itself at one time (*see* **McMurdo** for details). On Oct. 8, 1956, Father Condit erected a memorial to Williams at Arrival Heights, a stone grotto containing a large concrete statue of Our Lady of the Snows.

Williams, Samuel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, Thomas L. *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Williams, W. b. 1886. Ordinary seaman on the *Nimrod*, during BAE 1907-09.

[1]**Williams, William**. b. Nov. 18, 1875, Bristol. Chief engine room artificer on the *Indomitable*, when he transferred as such to the *Terra Nova* for BAE 1910-13. He left the Navy on Oct. 1, 1913.

[2]**Williams, William**. b. 1888, Tyn Parc Rhiw, son of a farmer. He left for London to work at his uncle's bakery, then went to sea. During World War I his ship was torpedoed. He eventually became superintendent for the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, as captain of the *Southern King*, in Antarctic waters in the 1920s. He married a lady from Edern, and they lived in Morfa Nevin, Caernarvonshire. He took her down on the *Southern King* one season. On Nov. 2, 1942, during World War II, he was skipper of the *Empire Gilbert*, on his way to Russia, when he was torpedoed again, this time by U-586, north of Iceland, and died. He was 54.

Williams Air Operating Facility *see* **McMurdo**

Williams Bluff. 70°43' S, 160°12' E. An east-facing rock and ice bluff, 5 km long, rising between Pitzman Glacier and Lovejoy Glacier, 10 km E of the S part of the Pomerantz Tableland, and 11 km E of Keim Peak, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Harry N. Williams, USN, of VX-6, aerial photographer on P2V flights over Victoria Land and other parts of Antarctica, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63.

Williams Cliff. 77°35' S, 166°47' E. A prominent rock cliff, standing out from the ice-covered SW slopes of Mount Erebus, 10 km E of Cape Barne, on Ross Island. BAE 1901-13 mapped it as Bold Cliff. US-ACAN renamed it in 1964, for Richard T. Williams.

Williams Field. 77°51°S, 166°37' E. Also called Williams Air Operating Facility, or Williams AirOpFac. Willie Field, as it has long been known, later became only one of McMurdo's three airfields, but for decades it was the only one. It is also the most famous airport in Antarctica. Because it was made of snow, the landing strip could take only ski-equipped aircraft, and for this reason Pegasus Airfield was built out on the Ross Ice Shelf (*see also* **Sea Ice Runway**). **1954-55**: Frank Debenham selected the original site. **Dec. 1955**: Cdr. Gordon Ebbe, of VX-6, scouted out 6 possible alternative locations while flying in his Sikorsky helicopter piloted by Lt. Cdr. William E. Shockley and Lt. (jg) Leroy L. Barton. Herb Whitney, the Seabee chief, was also aboard. Ebbe picked this site. **Dec. 18, 1955**: In zero temperature and 30 mph winds, the world's most isolated runway was marked off, 9000 feet long and 300 feet wide, on 30 foot-thick sea ice, about 4 km south of what later became known as McMurdo Station. It would be built by 100 Seabees, an incredible achievement against overwhelming odds. It had an average of 23 inches of snow on it, which helped traction. The complex was called AirOpFac McMurdo (Air Operating Facility at McMurdo Sound), which gave its name to the whole base. **Dec. 20, 1955**: Two Neptunes and 2 Skymasters flew in from NZ, the first time such a landing had been attempted from another continent. At that point the runway had no buildings, no beacons, and no crash crews. **1956-57**: It was officially named Williams Field, for Richard T. Williams, who had died here during OpDF I (1955-56), and soon acquired the nicknames Willie Field or Willie. **1957-58**: The U.S. base at McMurdo was upgraded from an AirOpFac to an NAF (naval air facility), and Willie was expanded. **Oct. 1962**: By now cracks had appeared in the ice beneath the base, and Williams Field II was built on the sea ice, directly south of Ross Island. The original now became known, for history's sake, as Williams Field I. There have subsequently been many Williams Fields, a new and larger one being built whenever a crack appeared or snow covered the existing one, and also because the ice shelf is constantly moving toward the sea at the rate of 6 feet per week. **1963-64**: It was decided to create a much more livable atmosphere here, rather than just the temporary Jamesway huts. After all, more than 250 people were working here each summer. The new "comforts of home" can best be indicated by the cost of the toilet facility—$165,000. **1965-66**: Cracking ice led to the construction of Williams Field III, about 5 km SW of Pram Point. **1966-67**: Outer Williams Field was built about 11 km SE of McMurdo station, in order to extend operations. **1970-71**: Outer Willie was closed. **1976-77**: Williams Field IV was started, about 1.5 km to the east of Willie III. **1977-78**: Willie IV was finished. **1980**: The maintenance of the field became the responsibility of ITT/Antarctic Services, Inc. **1983-84**: Williams Field V was built 5 km from the site of Willie IV. By 2010 Williams Field, as an airfield, was a thing of the past.

Williams Glacier. 68°24' S, 149°36' E. A glacier, SW of Horn Bluff, at the W side of Deakin Bay, George V Land. Named by ANCA on Aug. 12, 2010, for Gus Williams.

[2]**Williams Glacier**. 78°06' S, 162°18' E. A glacier, 4.5 km long, flowing from Sladen Summit into Emmanuel Glacier, in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1995, for Richard S. Williams, Jr., USGS research geologist, an authority on aerial and satellite investigations of geomorphic processes and the fluctuations of glaciers on a global basis, especially in Iceland and Antarctica. He and Jane G. Ferrigno edited *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World*. *See also* **Williams Ice Stream**.

Williams Haven. 60°41' S, 45°38' W. A cove, 0.3 km SW of North Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. The cliff on the N side of the cove has a large sea cave indenting it. UK-APC named it on May 13, 1991, for David Wynn-Williams. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Williams Head *see* **Cape Williams**

Williams Hills. 83°42' S, 58°55' W. A compact group of hills, 16 km long, S of Childs Glacier, and running N-S along the W side of Roderick Valley, in the Neptune Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mount Hobbs rises to 1135

m within this group, and other features include Pillow Knob and Teeny Rock. Mapped by USGS from their own ground surveys, 1963-64, and also from air photos taken by USN between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Paul Lincoln Williams (b. 1932), USGS geologist here in 1963-64, with the Neptune Range field party of that year. Originally plotted in 83°45' S, 58°33' W, the coordinates were corrected by 1969, and as such the feature and its name and new coordinates were accepted by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Williams Ice Stream. 73°15' S, 88°27' W. An ice stream, 24 km long, flowing into the Venable Ice Shelf just E of Fletcher Peninsula, on the coast of the Bellingshausen Sea. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Richard Williams (*see* **Williams Glacier**).

Williams Inlet. 71°57' S, 71°17' W. The NE arm of Bach Inlet, in the SW part of Alexander Island. Partially photographed from the air by RARE 1947-48, and roughly mapped from these photos in 1960, by Searle of the FIDS. Delineated from U.S. Landsat images of Jan. 1973. Named by UK-APC on June 11, 1980, for Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958), the British composer, whose works include *Sinfonia Antarctica* (1953).

Williams Island. 71°54' S, 101°11' W. An ice-covered island, 1.5 km long, between Cape Petersen and Dyer Point, 3 km off the N coast of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by VX-6 in Jan. 1960, and plotted in 71°54' S, 101°26' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, for Frederick W. Williams.

Williams Lake. 68°29' S, 78°09' E. An oval-shaped saline lake, 1 km long and 250 meters wide, separated from Bulatnaya Bay in the N and Langnes Fjord in the S by low divides, near the W end of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills, on the W side of the Leopold and Astrid Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. The surface of the lake is between 0.5 and 1 meter above the high water mark. Water has not been seen flowing into the lake from the ocean, but on Jan. 16, 1988 it was seen flowing from the lake into Langnes Fjord. Quite a large lake, there may well be deeper points in it than the deepest so far recorded, of 7 meters. Named by ANCA for Richard "Dick" Williams, a limnologist who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1974, and who has since made major studies in his field in the Vestfold Hills.

Williams Nunatak. 66°26' S, 110°43' E. A small rounded coastal nunatak-type hill protruding from the top of the ice cliff, at the SW side of the terminus of Peterson Glacier, where it faces on Penney Bay, on the Budd Coast, 3 km SE of Herring Island (one of the islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands). Photographed in Feb. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and first mapped from these photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, for Calvin E. Williams, member of one of the two USN photographic units which obtained ground and aerial photographic coverage of this area during OpW 1947-48.

Williams Peak. 77°58' S, 163°57' E. A prominent peak, rising to over 1400 m, perhaps even as high as 1700 m, in a nodal position between the drainage of Hobbs Glacier, Salmon Glacier, and Garwood Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by VUWAE 1960-61, for Dr. James Williams (1908-1976), vice chancellor of the university (i.e., Victoria University of Wellington, NZ), 1951-68. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

[1]**Williams Point**. 62°27' S, 60°08' W. Rising to a height of 34 m above sea level, and notably ice-free in summer, it forms the extreme NE point of Livingston Island, and also the NW entrance point of McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetlands. Believed to be the first part of the South Shetlands sighted by William Smith, on Feb. 19, 1819, it was roughly charted by him and named by him as Cape Williams, for his ship, the *Williams*. Over the next few years it was seen variously as Williams' Point, Williams's Point, and a combination of those names translated into various languages, not to mention corruptions of the name. The main idea is that it was very soon re-classified as a point, rather than a cape. The point was re-charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35, and it appears as Williams Point on a British chart of 1937. It appears on an Argentine map of 1946 as Punta Williams, and that is the name the Argentines use to this day. Williams Point was the name US-ACAN accepted in 1947, UK-APC following suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1968. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS between 1957 and 1959. It appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Punta Williams. It was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

[2]**Williams Point** *see* **Point Williams**

Williams Pond. 77°32' S, 160°58' E. A pond, 0.6 km N of the E end of Hoffman Ledge, and 0.9 km E of Cleft Ledge, in the feature called Labyrinth, in the Wright Valley, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for M.W. Max Williams, of Hamilton, NZ, a driller and supervisor with the NZ drilling team during the McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project, 1973-76. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 8, 2006.

Williams Ridge. 80°30' S, 29°20' W. A conspicuous rock ridge, rising to 1060 m, and running E-W between Blaiklock Glacier and Stratton Glacier, 1.5 km NW of Honnywill Peak, in the Haskard Highlands, in the W sector of the Shackleton Range. First surveyed and mapped in Oct. 1957, by BCTAE, and named by them for Sgt. Ellis "Taffy" Williams. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Williams Rocks. 67°26' S, 62°46' E. A group of rocks 14 km N of the Flat Islands and Holme Bay, and 19 km NNW of Mawson Station, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped in 1954 by Bob Dovers of ANARE, and named by ANCA for Snow Williams (*see* **Mount Williams**). This feature was named to honor his 2nd wintering-over, 1962, when he helped surveyor Dave Carstens in a triangulation of this feature, and the building of a beacon there. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Punta Williamson *see* **Choyce Point**

Williamson, Barry Charles. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a radio operator, and wintered-over at Base G in 1959, and at Port Lockroy Station in 1960.

Williamson, Harry Rittenhouse "Willie." b. Nov. 9, 1932, Mount Airy, NJ, son of farmer Grover C. Williamson and his wife Edna May Lambert. He joined the Navy in 1952, did boot camp in Bainbridge, Md, then on to Seabee school in Port Hueneme, Calif. Until the Navy he had always been called Duke (a name given him by his elder brother), but now he became known as Willie. He was stationed in Guam, then Kwajalein, then, while working in Public Works in Alaska he saw the notice asking for "volunteers for the South Pole." He trained in Davisville, RI, then shipped south on the *Wyandot* (q.v. for itinerary). As builder 1st class on Chief Bevilacqua's team, he helped construct McMurdo Station, then wintered over there. On Nov. 25-26, 1956 he was among the group of 10 Seabees who formed the 2nd party to be flown to the Pole, to build South Pole Station (q.v.). He was among the first party back out, on Dec. 24, 1956, flying to McMurdo. On Feb. 10, 1957 he left McMurdo on the *Curtiss* (q.v. for itinerary), and while en route to California, Dave Canham (q.v.) signed him up again for another 6 years in the Navy. First at Bainbridge, then he married Doris Jones in 1957, and then went to Port Hueneme, Okinawa, Taiwan, Scotia (in New York), then to Newport, RI, to "knife and fork school," to become a warrant officer. He signed on again, and was in Vietnam, 1966-68, Key West, Norfolk, Oceana, and finally back at Norfolk, from where he retired in 1978. He worked in civilian construction until 1990.

Williamson, John G. Gunner on the *Vincennes* during USEE 1838-42.

Williamson, Thomas Soulsby "Tom." b. Oct. 6, 1877, Sunderland, son of boilersmith James Williamson. He ran away to sea, joining the Royal Navy as a boy 2nd class, on July 30, 1893. He trained on the *Wellesley*, and was an able seaman on the *Pactolus* when he transferred to the *Discovery* for BNAE 1901-04, during which he was on Wilson's party to Cape Crozier in 1903. He married in Portsmouth, in 1907, to Amy Adela Hills, and was was back again with Scott on BAE 1910-13, this time as a petty officer. He was in the RN on destroyers during World War I, and almost died when a mine got his ship. He was working as a dockyard laborer in Portsmouth when he did, actually, die, on Jan. 20, 1940, at Portsmouth Hospital.

Williamson Bluff. 68°05' S, 65°42' W. A flat-topped bluff, with a snow-topped upper portion (although the sides are steep and rocky), rising to 1010 m, extending from the E side of Bills Gulch, 6 km NE of Mount Shelby, near the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. First photographed aerially, on Sept. 28, 1940,

by USAS 1939-41. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for the Rev. William Williamson (1804-1875), rector of Datchworth, Herts, 1848-75, a former lawyer, who, in Switzerland, in 1844, made one of the first mathematical measurements of the surface flow of a glacier. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976.

Williamson Glacier. 66°40' S, 114°06' E. Flows NE for about 57 km, from Law Dome into Colvocoresses Bay, terminating in the Williamson Glacier Tongue, on the Budd Coast. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and plotted in 66°34' S, 114°12' E. Named by US-ACAN in 1955, for John G. Williamson. The upper valley of the glacier was traversed by an ANARE glaciological and geophysical party in 1970, and the glacier has since been re-plotted. The Russians call it Lednik Kuchina, for Aleksandr Kutchin.

Williamson Glacier Tongue. 66°29' S, 114°24' E. The prominent seaward extension of Williamson Glacier into Colvocoresses Bay, on the Budd Coast. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in 1956, in association with the glacier.

Williamson Head. 69°11' S, 157°57' E. Also called Williamson Point. A prominent headland, or cape, 10 km WNW of Drake Head, at Davies Bay, on the coast of Oates Land. Discovered from the *Terra Nova* in Feb. 1911, during BAE 1910-13, and named for Tom Williamson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Williamson Peninsula. 72°27' S, 99°18' W. An ice-covered peninsula, midway along the S side of Thurston Island, extending SW into the Abbot Ice Shelf between Schwartz Cove and O'-Dowd Cove. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Lt. Cdr. H.E. Williamson, medical officer on the *Pine Island*, during OpHJ 1946-47.

Williamson Point *see* **Choyce Point**, **Williamson Head**

Williamson Ridge. 75°47' S, 116°45' W. A low, snow-covered ridge, 16 km long, and between 3 and 8 km wide, it is a western extension of Toney Mountain, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Paul R. Williamson, ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1967-68 and 1969-70.

Williamson Rock. 77°27' S, 169°15' E. A little rock close off the NE coast of Ross Island, 6 km NW of Cape Crozier, and 11 km ESE of Cape Tennyson, and lying between the two capes. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named by Scott in 1911 for Tom Williamson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Williams's Point *see* **Williams Point**

Willie Field *see* **Williams Field**

Willie Field Automatic Weather Station. 77°51' S, 166°37' E. An American AWS, installed at an elevation of 14 m, in Jan. 1992, at Williams Field, McMurdo. It was visited in Oct. 2003, and again on Feb. 7, 2005, Jan. 20, 2006, Oct. 18, 2006 (at which point the tower was raised), and in Feb. 2009.

Mount Willing. 71°51' S, 66°55' E. Elongated in an E-W direction, it stands about 30 km SW of Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered, aerially, and photographed, by ANARE, in Nov. 1956. Named by ANCA for Richard Lyall "Dick" Willing (b. Aug. 27, 1930), who wintered-over as medical officer at Mawson Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1961. In the late 1990s Dr. Willing was practising gastroenterology in South Australia. The Russians call this feature Massif Skal'nyj Nos.

Mount Willis. 79°22' S, 159°27' E. A mountain, 3 km S of Mount Chalmers, in the S part of the Conway Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and from USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Cdr. Charles H. Willis (b. 1925, East New Market, Md. d. July 11, 1981, Snug Harbor, Va.), USN, commander of the *Wilhoite*, during OpDF 1961 (i.e., 1960-61).

Willis, Donald Robert "Slim." b. July 5, 1928, Epsom, Surrey. He was in the Army with Bill Anderson in Korea, after which he joined FIDS in 1953, as a radio operator, leaving Dover in 1954, bound for the Falklands, and from there to winter-over at Base D in 1955. He arrived back in London on March 2, 1956, on the *Highland Princess*. He died in Feb. 1998, in Winchester.

Willis, Thomas. b. 1755, Holywell, North Wales. On Jan. 3, 1772 he joined the *Resolution* as a midshipman, for Cook's 2nd voyage. He kept a log, and was one of the wild boys on board, but, despite that, was promoted to lieutenant in 1778. Willis Island, off South Georgia, is name for him. On Dec. 15, 1781, at Canterbury, Kent, he married Mary Kirkham, and died in Pagham, near Bognor, in 1797.

Willis Glacier. 77°16' S, 162°05' E. A valley glacier, 8 km long, in the Saint Johns Range, it flows NE from Schist Peak along the W side of Mount Harker, and falls as a moraine-ringed ice-tongue at the junction of Debenham Glacier and Miller Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by VUWAE 1959-60, and named by them for Ian A.G. Willis, geophysicist with the expedition. He was back, leading VUWAE 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Willis Ridge. 78°36' S, 85°00' W. A narrow-crested ridge extending W-E between Aster Glacier and Sowers Glacier, on the E side of the Craddock Massif, in the Sentinel Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Michael J. Willis, Ohio State University geologist in Antarctica for 7 field seasons between 1997 and 2006, including research at Siple Dome, and at the Whillans, MacAyeal, and Bindschadler ice streams.

The *Williwaw*. Belgian yacht, skippered by Willy de Roos, which visited the Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetlands in 1978-79 and 1982-83 (only the South Shetlands in the latter year).

Williwaw Rocks. 63°20' S, 55°01' W. Two small rocks awash, about 3 km SE of Moody Point (the E extremity of Joinville Island). Surveyed by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1953, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the williwaws (violent katabatic winds) here. The feature appears on a British chart of 1962, and US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Willon, Williams. b. March 16, 1814, Manchester. On Dec. 30, 1839, at Hobart, he embarked on the *Zélée* as a junior seaman for the 2nd trip of FrAE 1837-40 to Antarctica. On Feb. 19, 1840 he left at Hobart. This is an unlikely name. It may be a false name, but most likely Dumont d'Urville mis-transcribed it.

Willows Nunatak. 74°29' S, 165°17' E. A nunatak, 1.5 km inland from the S shore of Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land, rising above the col between Cape Washington and Mount Melbourne. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for A.O. Dennis Willows, biologist at McMurdo, 1965-66.

Wilma Glacier. 67°12' S, 56°00' E. The western of 2 glaciers entering the S part of Edward VIII Bay, in Kemp Land. Seen by Bob Dovers' ANARE party in Nov. 1954, and plotted by them in 67°10' S, 56°04' E. Named by the Australians for Dovers' wife. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It has since been replotted.

The *Wilmington*. A 95-ton, two-masted whaling/sealing schooner owned by Charles H. Mallory, out of Mystic, Conn., built at Baltimore in 1846. 84 feet 2 inches long, 22 feet 11 inches wide, with a draft of 8 feet, she had one deck and a square stern. In 1853-54, in company with the *Aeronaut* and the *Lion*, she was a tender in the South Shetlands under the command of Capt. George Gilderdale.

[1]**Bahía Wilson** *see* **Chiriguano Bay**

[2]**Bahía Wilson**. 65°05' S, 63°00' W. A bay to the N of Bahía Pelletan, and separated from that feature by Pelletan Point, on the E coast of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean map of 1962, and is still used by the Chileans (and only the Chileans appear to have named this feature).

Cape Wilson. 82°14' S, 163°47' E. A bold, rocky, snow-covered cape, forming the SE end of the Nash Range, and marking the N entrance point to Shackleton Inlet, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Scott in Dec. 1902, on his (unsuccessful, first) trek to the Pole during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him for Edward Wilson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Lake Wilson. 79°49' S, 159°33' E. An ice-covered lake, 180 m above sea level, on the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 7.5 km NE of the summit of Diamond Hill, just N of the terminus of Darwin Glacier, in the Brown Hills. Charted by VUWAE 1962-63, who named it for Prof. Alexander Thomas Wilson (q.v.) of Victoria University of Wellington, an investigator of lakes in the ice-free valleys W of McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land, with VUWAE 1961-62 and VUWAE 1962-63. NZ-APC accepted the name, and Us-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

Montaña Wilson *see* **Mount Wilson**

Mount Wilson. 68°27' S, 65°33' W. Rising to about 1300 m (once thought to be as high as

1675 m), 11 km W of Rock Pile Peaks, in the W part of Bermel Peninsula, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain appears indistinctly on a photo taken by Wilkins as he flew over on Dec. 20, 1928. Re-photographed aerially by Ellsworth as he flew over on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from those latter photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg. It was re-photographed aerially in Dec. 1940, by USAS 1939-41, and in Dec. 1947, by RARE 1947-48. Charted by Fids from Base E between 1946 and 1948, and named by Finn Ronne in 1948 for Maj. Gen. Roscoe Charles "R.C." Wilson (1905-1986), chief of staff to Gen. Curt LeMay at the office of research & development, USAAF, who helped get Air Force equipment for RARE 1947-48. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. Photographed aerially again between 1966 and 1969, by USN. The Argentines tend to call it Montaña Wilson. *See also* **Fricker Glacier**.

Wilson, Alexander Thomas. b. Feb. 8, 1930. Geochemist from Hamilton, NZ, professor of geology at Victoria University of Wellington, he took part in VUWAE 1961-62, studying Lake Vanda with Dr. Wellman. He was part of VUWAE 1963-64, in the Dry Valleys, and spent a week at the Pole. He was with VUWAE 1967-68, and was back in the Antarctic in 1969-70, 1971-72, 1973-74, 1974-75, and 1977-78. During this last season he and Dr. Hendy were the first two New Zealanders to work at Vostok Station. In the meantime, in 1971, he became director of the research unit at the University of Waikato, and in 1979 became director of research at the Duval Corp., Tucson.

Wilson, C. b. NZ. On Dec. 9, 1929, at Dunedin, he signed on as a seaman aboard the *City of New York*, leaving NZ on Jan. 5, 1930, bound for Antarctica, during ByrdAE 1928-30. A NZ newspaper has him as H.L. Wilson.

Wilson, Edward Adrian. In his young days he was known as Eddie, but in Antarctica he was known as Bill, or Uncle Bill. b. July 23, 1872, Westall, Cheltenham, Glos., son of Dr. Edwin Thomas Wilson and his wife Mary Agnes Whishaw. After Cheltenham College and Cambridge (graduated 1894, in natural sciences), he studied medicine at St George's Hospital, London, in his spare time doing Christian mission work in the Battersea slums, where he contracted tuberculosis in 1898. He went to Norway and Switzerland to recuperate and draw pictures, becoming a doctor in 1900, and interning in a Cheltenham hospital for a year, during which time, on July 16, 1901, at Hilton Parish Church, he married Oriana Fanny Souper, three weeks later going on BNAE 1901-04 as invertebrate zoologist, assistant surgeon, artist, and explorer. He became Scott's best friend on the expedition, and he, Scott, and Shackleton sledged to 82°16' 33" S, a new southing record, on Dec. 30, 1902, in an unsuccessful bid for the Pole. He also failed in his search for emperor penguins' eggs. He refused to go with Shackleton on BAE 1907-09, but was back with Scott on the *Terra Nova*, for BAE 1910-13, as 2nd-in-command, and chief of the scientific staff. He took part in what Cherry-Garrard called "the worst journey in the world," to Cape Crozier, to collect emperors' eggs in the winter of 1911, and barely made it back alive. This journey would have shortened his life considerably, even if he had survived his next venture, which he didn't. This was Scott's trip to the Pole in 1911-12. Like Scott, Bowers, Evans, and Oates, he died on the return journey, on or around March 29, 1912, after having been one of the first 10 men ever to stand at the South Pole. His statue, modeled by Scott's widow, and unveiled in Cheltenham in 1914 by Sir Clements Markham, with Lady Scott, and Wilson's widow, parents, and sisters looking on, has an inscription which reads, "He died as he lived, a brave and true man, the best of comrades and the staunchest of friends."

Wilson, James Innes *see* **Innes Wilson, James**

Wilson, James Murray "Jim." b. Oct. 15 (this date is correct; it is from a Fid's diary; but, the year is uncertain, probably 1928). Where he was born remains a matter of confusion. Some Fids say Newcastle, others say the Cheviots, and still some say the Lake District. He joined FIDS in 1958, as a diesel electric mechanic, and wintered-over at Base G in 1959 and 1960, at Base E in 1962 (FIDS was now BAS), and at Base B in 1964. They called him "The Seaborne Fid" because he spent a lot of time on ships, cruising the islands. He lives on his own now at Little Loch Broom, near Dundonnell, in the west of Scotland.

Wilson, Jeffrey Charles "Jeff." b. May 9, 1954. Australian glaciologist who wintered-over at Casey Station in 1977. In the mid-1990s he was a meteorologist, with the Bureau of Meteorology.

Wilson, John *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wilson, John Kershaw. b. Oct. 5, 1936, Brocton, Staffs. After Queens College, Oxford, he became a doctor, and joined BAS in 1964, as a medical officer, wintering-over at Halley Bay Station in 1965. He was killed in a crevasse on Oct. 12, 1965 (*see* **Deaths**, 1965).

Wilson, Lythell Anthony "Tony." b. July 12, 1925, Petersfield, Hants, son of bespoke tailor Lythell John Wilson and his wife Eleanor M. Aldrich. In 1932 the family moved to Godalming, then to Ilford, and, when war threatened, to Devon House, in Ross-on-Wye. He studied meteorology at the local observatory, and taught himself Morse Code, then joined the RAF to fly as an air crew radio operator for war service. He moved into plastics technology, then into insurance, as a Prudential agent. In Feb. 1951, he was riding pillion on a motorcycle when a car hit him, and he suffered 5 broken bones, and a dislocated spine, and narrowly avoided having his leg amputated. In fact, he almost died. But, he made a miraculous recovery, and in the July was at home in Ross when his brother, who was reading *Wireless World*, saw an ad for FIDS radio operators. Tony applied, went on a motorcycle to London for the interview, and later that year (1951) left Southampton on the *John Biscoe*, heading for Rio, where he spent 3 days (Montevideo was closed due to a strike). Then on to Montevideo (which had re-opened), Punta Arenas (to pick up a scow), Port Stanley, and finally he arrived at Signy Island Station in Dec. 1951, wintering-over there in 1952 as radio operator. In 1953 the *John Biscoe* picked him up and took him to the Falklands, from where he returned to England on the *Fitzroy*. On to Rome (he was a Catholic) for a year, to study philosophy, then back to England, then to Rome again to study theology. He went to a Benedictine Abbey in Gloucestershire, with the intention of becoming a monk, but instead joined an electronics company in Cheltenham, working on a lot of hush hush projects (he was involved for 4 years on the Concord). He moved to EMI, and retired in 1989 to Llangadog, Carmarthenshire. He died in 2010.

Wilson, Paul Ove. Known as Ove. b. April 26, 1921, Berlin, son of Swedish-American engineer (and former world professional figure-skating champion) Paul Wilson. He was the Swedish medical officer on NBSAE 1949-52. He died on March 14, 1981, in Lund, Sweden.

Wilson, Robert. b. 1879, Glasgow, but raised in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, son of iron turner John Wilson and his wife Mary Hamilton, who were both from Ayrshire. He trained as an engine fitter, and was fireman and blacksmith on the *Scotia*, during ScotNAE 1902-04.

Wilson, Thomas *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wilson, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wilson Bluff. 74°20' S, 66°47' E. A large, rather flat-topped rock outcrop in the form of a mountain, at the S end of the Lambert Glacier, 26 km WNW of Mount Borland. 5 sq miles in area, it has a tail of moraine extending NE for several kilometers. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, it was visited by an ANARE airborne field party under Graham Knuckey in Oct. 1958, who plotted it in 74°19' S, 66°45' W. Named by ANCA for Hugh Overend "Bill" Wilson (b. Nov. 23, 1924), RAAF flight lieutenant, pilot at Mawson Station in the winter of 1958 (*see also* **Wilson Glacier**). He was killed in an aircraft accident in 1959, shortly after his return to Australia. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. It has since been replotted. The Russian name for this feature may well be Gora Serebristaja (q.v.).

Wilson Canyon. 70°35' S, 176°15' E. An undersea canyon off the NW tip of Oates Land, in the Ross Sea. Named in 1988 by international agreement, in association with the Wilson Hills.

[1]**Wilson Glacier** *see* **Breitfuss Glacier**

[2]**Wilson Glacier**. 66°46' S, 56°25' E. A glacier, 14 km long, it is the southern of twin glaciers flowing NE into the Edward VIII Ice Shelf, just S of Seaton Glacier, and 27 km NW of Cape Dalton, in Kemp Land. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and named by ANCA for Flight Lt. Hugh Wilson (*see* **Wilson Bluff**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Wilson Hill. 78°10' S, 163°42' E. At Ward

Lake, on the N side of Ward Stream, in the Porter Hills, on the NE side of Walcott Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Terry J. Wilson, geologist with the Byrd Polar Research Center geological party in Victoria Land, 1989-90, and in the Royal Society Range in 1991-92.

Wilson Hills. 69°40' S, 158°30' E. A group of scattered hills, nunataks, and ridges, extending NW-SE for about 110 km, between Matusevich Glacier and Pryor Glacier, on the coast of Oates Land, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Harry Pennell in Feb. 1911, during BAE 1910-13, and named for Edward Wilson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Wilson Island. 66°27' S, 110°34' E. Mainly ice-free, it is the largest of a group of small islands lying between Browning Peninsula and Bosner Island, 1 km WNW of the latter, in the S portion of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for oceanographer William Stanley "Stan" Wilson (b. June 5, 1938, Alexander City, Alabama), marine biology collector for the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, who wintered-over as biologist at Wilkes Station in 1960.

[1]**Wilson Mountains**. 72°15' S, 61°40' W. A group of mountains, including the Hjort Massif, rising to about 1600 m to the E of the Du Toit Mountains and to the W of Merz Peninsula, on the Black Coast of Graham Land. They are bounded to the N by Beaumont Glacier and Hilton Inlet; to the E by Spiess Glacier; to the S by Violante Inlet and Defant Glacier. First photographed aerially in 1940 by USAS 1939-41. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969. Named for geophysicist John Tuzo Wilson (1908-1993), a continental drift theorist, who visited Antarctica during OpDF III (1957-58). He was professor of geophysics at the University of Toronto, 1946-74, and director-general of the Ontario Science Centre, 1974-85. The mountains appear on the 1979 USGS sketch map of Palmer Land, and UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. US-ACAN also accepted the name.

[2]**Wilson Mountains**. 82°36' S, 52°22' W. In the Pensacola Mountains. These mountains used to be listed in gazetteers, but they are not any more. Oddly, there is scarcely a reference to them to be found anymore. These coordinates are occupied by what is today called Worcester Summit, on the Dufek Massif.

Wilson Nunataks. 80°01' S, 80°38' W. An irregular string of nunataks, 13 km long, between the Douglas Peaks and the head of Hercules Inlet, in the Heritage Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party here in 1963-64, for CWO Kenneth Wilson, pilot with the 62nd Transportation detachment who helped the party in this area. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Wilson Pass. 68°26' S, 65°15' W. A glacier pass running in a NW-SE direction at an elevation of about 400 m above sea level, from the area between Solberg Inlet and Trail Inlet (on Joerg Peninsula), between Bowditch Crests and Rock Pile Peaks (on Bermel Peninsula), into Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on his flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Traversed and surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Miss Alison Wilson of the Center for Polar Archives, at the National Archives, in Washington. Associated with Antarctic research from 1957, she was a member of US-ACAN from 1974 to 1994, and its chairman from 1986 to 1993. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Wilson Peak. 78°52' S, 84°48' W. Rising to 2400 m, near the S end of the Sentinel Range, at the E side of Nimitz Glacier, 24 km SSE of Mount Craddock, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for J.H. Wilson, Navy radioman here on R4D recon flights in Jan. 1958.

Wilson Piedmont Glacier. 77°15' S, 163°10' E. Also called Great Piedmont Glacier. A large piedmont glacier fed by Wright Glacier and Debenham Glacier, and between 10 and 22 km wide, along the E coast of Victoria Land, bordering McMurdo Sound, it extends about 60 km from Granite Harbor to Marble Point. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named by BAE 1910-13, for Edward Wilson. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Wilson Portal. 84°28' S, 178°54' W. A coastal peak rising to over 1000 m (the New Zealanders say about 1200 m), and snow-covered except for the steep N face, it surmounts a rock exposure facing N along the SW edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, 4 km SE of O'Leary Peak, and overlooks the W side of the terminus (or portal) of Kosko Glacier, where that glacier enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Spurs descend NE from this feature. Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41. Surveyed by Albert Crary in 1957-58, and named by him for Charles R. Wilson, chief aurora scientist at Little America V in 1958-59, and chief glaciologist on the Victoria Land Traverse Party of that season. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Wilson Ridge. 72°48' S, 75°05' E. A prominent razorback ridge about 10.5 km N of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains, in Princess Elizabeth Land. Mapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for R.R. Wilson, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Australian Department of National Development, who contributed greatly to the compilation of Antarctic maps. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Wilson Saddle. 72°13' S, 3°15' W. A snow saddle between the Kjølrabbane Hills and Aurhø Peak, in the SW part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys and air photos taken during NBSAE 1949-52, and named by them as Wilsonflya, for Ove Wilson. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Wilson Saddle in 1966. *See also* **Ovenuten**.

Wilson Stream. 77°17' S, 166°26' E. A fairly large meltwater stream which flows from the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird to the S of Alexander Hill and Cinder Hill, and then falling over steep sea cliffs into Wohlschlag Bay, at McMurdo Sound, on Ross Island. The stream drains an extensive flight of glaciated rock benches smeared with moraine. Explored by geologists on NZGSAE 1958-59, Named by NZ-APC for J. G. Wilson, mountain climbing assistant on that expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Wilsonberga. 74°35' S, 14°32' W. A row of nunataks, the central of the 3 rows of ridges in Mannfallknausane, in Maudheimvidda, in the W sector of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dr. John Kershaw Wilson (q.v. and *see* **Deaths**, 1965). *See also* **Baileyranten** and **Wildskorvene**.

Wilsonflya *see* **Wilson Saddle**

Bahía Wilton *see* **Wilton Bay**

Wilton, David Walter. b. 1872, Viska, Russia, son of English mining engineer Alfred Wilton and his wife Helen Candler. His father had been based in St. Petersburg since 1856, and the family moved around Russia, from Nijni Novgorod to Viska, to Norsk, before the children (but not the parents) returned to England, to Norfolk, in the late 1870s. David went to school in Cringleford, Norfolk, and then returned to spend some years living in northern Russia, where he became a skier and sledger, and a naturalist. In 1894-97 he was on the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic Expedition, to Franz Josef Land. He then studied zoology and botany at Edinburgh, and then was off again on expeditions to Asia. His older brother Robert was on the staff of the New York *Herald* (and from 1903, with the London *Times*, from 1920 to 1924 again with the *Herald*, and from 1924 until he died in Jan. 1925, with the Paris *Times*). David was turned down by Scott for BNAE 1901-04, and instead went as zoologist on ScotNAE 1902-04. Immediately upon his return he became a king's foreign service messenger. His first wife is reputed to have been Ivy Maitland Edwards, and his second wife was (definitely) named Rose. He died of pneumonia on Jan. 10, 1940, at Hunter's Wynd, Holloway Hill, Lyne, near Chertsey. Rose sold the house immediately.

Wilton Bay. 60°46' S, 44°45' W. On the W side of Mossman Peninsula, between Cape Davidson and Cape Hartree, on the SW side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed and charted in May 1903 by ScotNAE 1902-04, and named by Bruce for David Wilton. Re-surveyed in 1933 by the Discovery Investigations, it appears on their chart of 1935. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1945 Argentine chart as Bahía Wilton, and again in their 1970 gazetteer.

Wiltshire Rocks. 67°30' S, 63°07' E. A group of rocks in the sea, about 4 km ENE of

Smith Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. First photographed (aerially) by LCE 1936–37, and mapped by Norwegians from these photos in 1946; they named it as Spjotøyskjera. Renamed by ANCA in 1971, for Alan C.W. "Blue" Wiltshire, cook who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1968. US-ACAN accepted the Australian naming in 1973. *See also* **Kitney Island**.

Cape Wiman. 64°13' S, 56°38' W. A low rocky cape marking the NE extremity of Seymour Island, in the James Ross Island group. Surveyed (but not named) in 1902–03 by SwedAE 1901–04. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1946. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for Swedish paleontologist Carl Johan Josef Wiman (1867–1944), the first professor of paleontology at Uppsala University, who worked on the Seymour Island fossils collected by Nordenskjöld's expedition. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963. It appears on Argentine maps of 1956 and 1958 as Cabo Gorrochátegui, named after José Gorrochátegui (q.v.), and that is the name also in their 1970 gazetteer. Interestingly, it appears on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as Cape Gorrochátegui.

Wimple Dome. 63°38' S, 58°51' W. An ice-covered hill, rising to 725 m, 3 km S of Hanson Hill, and 3 km E of Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in July 1948 by Fids from Base D, and aptly named by them for the nuns' headdress. They plotted it in 63°37' S, 58°49' W, and those were the coordinates accepted by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, and also by US-ACAN later that year, and which appear in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1959–60, and with new coordinates, it appears on a British chart of 1962, and in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN also amended the coordinates.

Córrego Wind *see* **Saunders Valley**

Wind chill. How cold it actually feels. In other words, the ordinary temperature is not the only factor which determines how cold people feel. The speed of the wind is an important factor too, and must be added to the temperature to get a true idea of what the human skin is experiencing by way of cold. Paul Siple developed a wind chill index as a measure of cold in different wind and temperature conditions.

Wind farms. The first wind turbines in Antarctica began operating at Mawson Station in 2003, after a cost of $6.5 million. A giant wind farm (3 turbines, each 37 m tall) was built in 2010, on Crater Hill, between Scott Base and McMurdo Station.

Windbach. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A small stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Mount Windle. 77°54' S, 162°18' E. An ice-covered peak rising to 1970 m, on the S side of Ferrar Glacier, it surmounts the most westerly massif of the Cathedral Rocks, in the N part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. In association with Chaplains Tableland, it was named by US-ACAN in 1992, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr) David L. Windle (b. Oct. 1931), USN, who wintered-over as chaplain at McMurdo in 1963. From 1986 to 1992 he was pastor of Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Watertown, NY, which is where he retired.

Windless Bay *see* **Windless Bight**

Windless Bight. 77°42' S, 167°40' E. A prominent Ross Ice Shelf indentation into the S side of Ross Island, it is the bight between Castle Rock and Terror Point, eastward of Hut Point Peninsula. So named by Wilson on his journey to Cape Crozier in 1911, during BAE 1910–13, because there is little or no wind here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. For what it's worth, the Russians call it Windless Bay (or rather, presumably, Bukhta Windless). Originally plotted in 77°42' S, 167°45' E, it has since been replotted.

Windless Bight Automatic Weather Station. 77°48' S, 167°42' E. There have been two American AWSs at Windless Bight, Ross Island, at an elevation of 40 m. The first was installed on Feb. 9, 1983, and operated until 1985. The second was installed in Dec. 1998. It was visited on Feb. 5, 2005, and again on Jan. 23, 2006, and Nov. 5, 2006 (when the tower was raised).

Windmill Islands. 66°20' S, 110°28' E. A strip of rocky islands and rocks, about 10.5 km wide, extending N from Vanderford Glacier, and running for about 27.5 km parallel to the Budd Coast, along the E side of Vincennes Bay. They include (alphabetically): Ardery Island, Austral Island, the Allison Islands, Bailey Rocks, Beall Island, Birkenhauer Island, Boffa Island, Borrello Island, Bosner Island, Bousquet Island, Bøving Island, Cloyd Island, the Cronk Islands, Denison Island, Fitzpatrick Rock, Ford Island, Gibney Reef, Griffith Island, Hemphill Island, Herring Island, Holl Island, Hollin Island, Kilby Island, McIntyre Island, Midgely Island, O'Connor Island, Odbert Island, Peterson Island, Phelps Island, Pidgeon Island, Ridge Island, Sack Island, Shirley Island, the Smith Islands, Spano Island, Teigan Island, Warrington Island, Werlein Island, Wilson Island, and Zimmerman Island. Mapped from aerial photos taken by OpHJ 1946–47. They were so named by US-ACAN in 1955, because personnel of Operation Windmill 1947–48 landed on Holl Island at the SW end of the group to establish ground control for the photos taken by OpHJ. Wilkes Station and Casey Station were both established here.

Windmills. Scott had one on the *Discovery* during BNAE 1901–04, to supply the ship with electric light. It was damaged irreparably during a storm.

Île Window *see* **Window Island**

Isla Window *see* **Window Island**

Window Buttress. 67°42' S, 68°45' W. A cliff rising to about 800 m, 5 km WNW of the summit of Mount Ditte, near the SE end of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, on Alexander Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961–62. Geological work was done here by BAS personnel in 1980–81. Named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, for the window-like structure near the top of the cliff, which is visible only from the SW. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Window Island. 62°34' S, 61°07' W. At the W side of the entrance to Barclay Bay, ENE of Essex Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Roughly charted and descriptively named by Powell (it appears on his 1822 chart). It appears as Île Hungry on an 1823 chart, and on Weddell's chart of 1825 it appears as Richards Island, after Capt. John Richards (q.v.). It appears on a Spanish chart of 1861 as Isla Window, and on one of Charcot's 1912 maps as Île Window. It appears as Window Island on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and that was the name accepted by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, and by US-ACAN in 1960. It was photographed aerially by FIDASE 1956–57. It appears on British charts of 1962 and 1968. On a 1953 Argentine chart it appears with the translated name of Isla Ventana, and again appears as such in the 1970 Argentine gazetteer.

Winds. Moist maritime air from the oceans mixing with the cold polar air makes Antarctica one of the stormiest continents, if not the stormiest. Great cyclonic west-wind storms circle Antarctica in a clockwise fashion in an endless west to east procession, dragging westerly ocean currents along beneath them. Katabatic winds are caused by cold, dense air flowing down the steep slopes of interior highlands, and cause a great wind chill factor (*see also* **Blizzards**, and **Wind chill**). Winds on the Polar Plateau are normally light, the Plateau being so high up and not subject to the katabatics, with a mean of between 9 and 17 mph. In 1912–13 AAE 1911–14 experienced wind velocities of 40 mph for 60 percent of their time in Adélie Land, and in Commonwealth Bay, the windiest place in the world, winds can reach 200 mph. Planes as big as DC3s have been ripped from their moorings and blown away, and in some storms, ships have accumulated as much as 1000 tons of ice in layers up to 10 feet thick (*see also* **Barrier Wind Phenomenon**).

Bay of Winds. 66°30' S, 97°35' E. An embayment in the coast of Queen Mary Land, between Cape Dovers on the one side and Avalanche Rocks and Jones Rocks on the other. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911–14, and named by Mawson for the almost constant outflow of cold dense air from the plateau into the bay. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Windscoop Bluff. 78°32' S, 164°28' E. A rock bluff, rising to about 1000 m, and marked at the base by a large windscoop, ENE of Birthday Bluffs, on the S side of Mason Spur, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by Anne C. Wright of the department of science, at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, who examined the bluff in 1983–84. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1999, and NZ-APC followed suit on Nov. 4, 1999.

Windscoop Nunataks. 64°25' S, 59°07' W. A cluster of 4 gable-shaped nunataks rising to about 400 m between Porphyry Bluff and Tower Peak, on the Nordenskjöld Coast of Graham Land. Everett Merritt (q.v.) was an American observer with ArgAE 1958–59, and while on the expedition named this feature as Three Children

and a Baby, for his four sons, Blythe, Brett, Barry, and Bruce. However, after geological work done here by BAS personnel in 1978-79, it was named by UK-APC on April 3, 1984, as Windscoop Nunataks, for the windscoops associated with each of the nunataks. US-ACAN followed suit.

Windvane Hill. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. Also called Vane Hill. A small hill, 0.4 km NE of the extremity of Cape Evans, on Ross Island. Scott, during BAE 1910-13, established an anemometer station here (hence the name). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1953.

Windwhistle Peak. 76°42' S, 159°46' E. A square, sandstone peak, S of Punchbowl Cirque, in the Allan Hills. Discovered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition of 1964, and named by them for the peculiar way the wind whistles here. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Cape Windy *see* **Windy Valley**

Valle Windy *see* **Windy Valley**

Windy Crater. Unofficial, but apt, name for a crater near Wright Valley, in Victoria Land.

Windy Gap. 63°34' S, 58°09' W. A pass, running in a N-S direction, about 975 m above sea level, at the NE end of the Louis Philippe Plateau, it marks the meeting place of 3 valleys on Trinity Peninsula, namely Broad Valley (leading westward toward Duse Bay), a valley leading northward to Lafond Bay, and another one leading southward to the Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered, surveyed, and named by Fids from Base D in April 1946. They experienced very windy weather here. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 21, 1949, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was futher surveyed by FIDS in 1959-60.

Windy Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°28' W. An outlet of Warszawa Icefield, between Bastion and Red Hill, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980.

Windy Gully. 77°52' S, 161°12' E. An ice-filled valley where Ferrar Glacier meets Taylor Glacier (it is on the S side of these two glaciers), between New Mountain and Terra Cotta Mountain, in southern Victoria Land. Named by Grif Taylor while he was leading the Western Journey Party during BAE 1910-13, for the high winds here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

[1]**Windy Nunatak**. 62°05' S, 58°13' W. A small nunatak S of Rose Peak, in the Arctowski Mountains, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. In Feb. 1980, this proved to be a windy campsite for a geological party of PolAE 1979-80. Named by the Poles in 1981.

[2]**Windy Nunatak** *see* **Mount Bumstead**

Windy Peak. 79°13' S, 86°04' W. A prominent peak, rising to 1910 m, 3 km SW of the S end of the Reuther Nunataks, in the Founders Peaks of the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64, for the high winds here. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Windy Valley. 68°37' S, 66°50' W. A glacier-filled valley running W into the Dee Ice Piedmont, and opening onto the N part of Mikkelsen Bay, in the area of The Traffic Circle and Lammers Glacier, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, and providing access, via its head, to the plateau. Roughly surveyed in Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, who aptly named it for the strong katabatic winds which descend from the high plateau and blow out of this valley with great force. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1955. It was surveyed, in its lower part, by Fids from Base E in 1948-49. ChilAE 1947 translated it as Valle Borrascoso, and it appears as such on their chart of that year. However, in 1962, the Chileans changed their name for it to Valle del Viento (i.e., "valley of the wind"), and that is the name that appears in their 1974 gazetteer. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart as Valle Windy, but on a 1953 chart of theirs with the more translated name of Valle Ventoso, and that is the name that appears in their 1970 gazetteer. In Dec. 1958, Fids from Base E surveyed the valley's upper part. On a 1961 British chart appears the name Cape Windy, referring to a point on the coast W of the valley.

The "Winfly." Nickname for the first spring plane in at McMurdo every year. Later renamed Springfly.

Wing, Michael Roger. b. May 7, 1946, Auckland, NZ. Drilling assistant at Scott Base for the winters of 1974 and 1975, also being responsible for the dogs.

Winham, John "Manky." FIDS meteorologist who wintered-over at Base D in 1960 and 1961. He died in 1996.

Mount Winifred Cumming *see* **Mount Cumming**

Winkel, Max Robert. b. 1881, Hamburg. In 1900 he was an assistant pantryman on the *Darmstadt*, on the Bremen to Sydney run. He went to work for the Union Steamship Company and was naturalized in NZ on April 9, 1910. He plied the seas between Wellington and Vancouver, progressing to cook. He was chief cook on the *Jacob Ruppert*, 1934-35, during the second half of ByrdAE 1933-35. After the expedition he joined the *Reliance*. The name Winkle appears in error at the end of the entry Byrd's 1933-35 Expedition.

Isla Winkle *see* **Winkle Island**

Winkle Island. 65°31' S, 65°39' W. Between Tula Point and Pickwick Island, it is the southernmost of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Roughly charted by ArgAE 1954-55, it appears on a 1957 Argentine government map, but not named. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, it was named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the Dickens character, Nathaniel Winkle, in *The Pickwick Papers*. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Winkle.

Winklergletscher. 70°37' S, 162°56' E. A glacier, just SW of Mount Dergach, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the Germans.

Punta Winship *see* **Winship Point**

Winship, Jonathan III. b. 1780. Captain of the *O'Cain*, out of Boston, who was in the South Shetlands in the 1820-21 summer, based out of Potter Cove, and who may have been the first to collect fossils in Antarctica. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He died in 1847.

Winship Point. 62°15' S, 58°44' W. On Barton Peninsula, it forms the W entrance to Potter Cove, Fildes Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetlands. It was known to the sealers in the 19th century. Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1934-35. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Jonathan Winship. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Chileans and Argentines call it Punta Winship.

Islotes Winslow *see* **Winslow Rock**

Winslow Rock. 66°17' S, 66°44' W. Close off the SE coast of Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958-59. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Charles Edward Amory Winslow (1877-1957), American physiologist specializing in the cold, and professor of Public Health at Yale Medical School, 1915-45. There is a small penguin rookery on this rock, which provides the only known landing place for humans on the E side of Lavoisier Island. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines tend to pluralize the feature, as Islotes Winslow.

Winsnesfjellet. 72°06' S, 25°42' E. A mountain on the W side of Mount Bergersen, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Norwegians for Thore Schanke Winsnes (b. Aug. 4, 1922), geologist and paleontologist with the Norsk Polarinstitutt, many times in Antarctica. Name means "the Winsnes mountain." The Russians call it Gora Gogolya, presumably after their great writer Nikolay Gogol (1809-1852).

Winstone, John Howard "Taffy." b. 1930, Abergavenny, Wales, son of Vincent Bowcott Winstone and his wife Mary Ware. He went to work at the Met Office, and in 1954 joined FIDS, as a meteorologist, wintering-over as senior met man at Base F in 1955. On his return to the UK in 1956, he went with the Met Office to the Shetlands, and from there to Stornoway, in the Isle of Lewis. He married a local girl, by whom he'd had a child. He was posted to Bahrein, and died there of liver cancer, or "cirrhosis of the liver," as his death certificate is reputed to say.

Winter *see* **Seasons**

Cabo Winter *see* **Cape Neumayer**

Isla Winter *see* **Winter Island**

Winter, Friedrich Wilhelm "Fritz." b. June 21, 1878, Frankfurt-am-Main, son of Georg Wilhelm Winter and his wife Elisabeth Lucae. Scientific draftsman and photographer who was on the *Valdivia*, during the German Navy Oceanographic Expedition, led by Carl Chun, in 1898-99. After the expedition, he studied natural sciences for a while under Dr. Chun, in Leipzig.

In June 1904, he married Gertrud Adelheid von Mollendorf, and died fighting in the German Army on June 8, 1917, at Perthes-le-Châtelet, France.

Winter Bay. 68°49' S, 77°53' E. A small bay near the SW corner of Filla Island, in the Rauer Group, where the *Dick Smith Explorer* wintered-over between Feb. 1983 and Jan. 26, 1984, during the Froze Sea Expedition. Originally called Winterover Bay, but the name was shortened by ANCA.

Winter Harbor. A term no longer used, for a little harbor off Cape Royds, Ross Island. Used and named by Scott.

Winter Island. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. An island, 0.8 km long, separated from Galíndez Island by Stella Creek, and about 180 m N of Skua Island, from which it is separated by Skua Creek, in the Argentine Islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and so named by Rymill because the SE point of the island was the site of their winter hut, occupied between Feb. 14, 1935 and Feb. 17, 1936. It appears on the expedition's charts and maps, and also on a 1947 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 28, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears as Isla Winter on the Chileans' translated maps of the Rymill expedition, and that is the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears on a 1947 Argentine map with the fully translated name Isla Invierno, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970. The BGLE hut on Winter Island was destroyed during the winter of 1946; Ted Bingham wrote in 1947 that it may have been by a tidal wave. This site was later the site of Wordie House.

Winter Quarters Bay. 77°51' S, 166°37' E. Also spelled Winterquarters Bay. A small bay, 0.8 km in width, immediately E of Hut Point, it is the bay that fronts McMurdo Station, on Hut Point Peninsula, at the S end of Ross Island. Discovered in 1902 by Scott, during BNAE 1901-04, and named by him. It was here that he quartered the *Discovery* for the winter. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952.

Winter Quarters Peninsula *see* **Hut Point Peninsula**

Wintering-over. This is when a party or person spends a winter in Antarctica, intentionally or otherwise. One can spell this many ways: winter over, winter-over, over winter, and overwinter. In this book it is seen as winter-over, and wintering-over. Below are listed some of the more notable winterings. **1821**: Capt. Clark and crew aboard the *Lord Melville*, in the South Shetlands. **1872**: James King and his gang of sealers were dropped off at Window Island, in the South Shetlands, and the ship failed to come back for them. They all died, except King, who was rescued by the *Nile*. **1898**: de Gerlache and crew trapped in the ice aboard the *Belgica*, during BelgAE 1897-99. **1899**: Borchgrevink and party, at Cape Adare, during BAE 1898-1900-the first expedition to winter-over intentionally. **1902**: Nordenskjöld and party — deliberately, on Snow Hill Island, during SwedAE 1901-04. **1902**: Scott and party — deliberately, on Ross Island, during BNAE 1901-04. **1902**: von Drygalski forced to winter-over in the *Gauss*, during GermAE 1901-03. **1903**: SwedAE 1901-04 forced to winter-over again when their ship was crushed. **1903**: Bruce and party — deliberately, at Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys, during ScotNAE. **1903**: Scott, forced to winter-over again when the *Discovery* was trapped. **1904**: Charcot — deliberately, at Booth Island, during FrAE 1903-05. **1904**: Órcadas Station; and every winter from then on, deliberately, as part of Argentina's monumental meteorological effort in Antarctica. **1908**: Shackleton and party — deliberately, during BAE 1907-09. **1909**: Charcot — deliberately, at Petermann Island, during FrAE 1908-10. After that, pretty much all expeditions wintered-over, to take advantage of the complete summers either side of the winter. **1910**: the first women to winter-over were probably whalers' wives on Deception Island, in or around this time. **1911**: Campbell's Northern Party wintered-over — deliberately, at Cape Adare, during BAE 1910-13. **1912**: Campbell's Northern Party were forced to winter-over again, in horrifying circumstances, in an ice cave. **1915**: The amazing wintering-over of the Ross Sea party during BITE 1914-17. **1916**: The 22 men on Elephant Island sheltered beneath upturned boats, during BITE 1914-17, and never knew if they were going to be rescued, until they were. **1921**: Bagshawe and Lester, two young members of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition (not to be confused with Shackleton's similiar sounding — and earlier — British Imperial Transantarctic Expedition, or BITE) wintered-over on Waterboat Point, in a makeshift hut built on an old boat. **1934**: Byrd wintered-over alone at Bolling Advance Weather Station, during ByrdAE 1933-35. **1945**: The first FIDS wintering-over at Deception Island (although, *see* **Operation Tabarin**). **1948**: Jackie Ronne and Jenny Darlington wintered-over during RARE 1947-48. **1949**: The desperate forced winter at Base E, the third winter in a row for some of the FIDS. **1957**: The first beings ever to winter-over at the South Pole —18 men and a dog (*see* **South Pole**). **1979**: Dr. Michele Raney was the first woman to winter-over at the South Pole. This book contains many stories of winterings in Antarctica, some death-defying, some not. They will usually be found under the name of the expedition.

Winterover Bay *see* **Winter Bay**

Wirdnam Glacier. 78°25' S, 162°02' E. Flows W from the W slopes of the Royal Society Range between Mount Moxley (to the E), Mount Lisicky (to the W), and Potter Glacier (to the N), into the Skelton Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named for Squadron Leader Kenneth A.C. Wirdnam (b. 1928, Swindon, Wilts), with the Americans at McMurdo in 1960, as an observer. He also flew missions for VX-6. He had graduated from the RAF College, Cranwell, on Aug. 1, 1951, and retired as air commodore. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963, and NZ-APC also accepted the name.

Wirth Peninsula. 73°27' S, 80°40' W. A broad, ice-covered peninsula, about 30 km long, between Eltanin Bay and Fladerer Bay, in Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Capt. Lawrence G. "Larry" Wirth, commander of the *Eltanin* in Antarctic waters during the 1965-66 and 1966-67 seasons.

Wisconsin Islands. 63°17' S, 57°53' W. A group of a dozen or more small, rocky islands, 1.5 km NE of Largo Island, they form the most northeasterly group in the Duroch Islands, N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by Martin Halperin, leader of the University of Wisconsin's geological party here which mapped these islands in 1961-62, for the university at Madison. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964, and UK-APC followed suit on Dec. 15, 1982. They appear in the 1986 British gazetteer.

Wisconsin Plateau. 85°48' S, 125°24' W. A large, ice-capped plateau with general elevations above 2800 m, comprising most of the upland surface area of the Wisconsin Range (hence the name), in the Horlick Mountains. To the E and SE the plateau descends gradually, and with only minor ice escarpments, to merge with the interior ice plateau. To the N and W the plateau displays abrupt escarpments and cliffs of over 1000 m. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967.

Wisconsin Range. 86°00' S, 125°00' W. A major mountain range, in the S part of the Horlick Mountains, it comprises the Wisconsin Plateau and numerous glaciers, ridges, and peaks bounded by the Reedy Glacier, the Shimizu Ice Stream, the Horlick Ice Stream, and the interior ice plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for the University of Wisconsin, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Wisdom Hills. 71°33' S, 163°33' E. A cluster of summit rising to about 2000 m, and forming the NE segment of the Molar Massif, in the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ geologist Malcolm Laird, in association with the name "molar." NZ-APC accepted the name in 1982, and US-ACAN followed suit.

Mount Wise. 78°08' S, 165°23' E. A bare rock summit, rising to 815 m, it is the highest point on Brown Peninsula. A survey beacon was placed here by NZ surveyors during the 1962-63 summer season. Named by A.J. Heine of the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, 1962-63, for Keith Charles Wise (b. Dunedin, NZ), who explored the peninsula while a member of NZGSAE 1958-59. He wintered-over at Scott Base in 1959, and, during the 1969-60 summer season played a prominent part in the rescue of NZ personnel injured in a Sno-cat accident. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1973.

Wise, Edward. b. 1875, Sussex. In 1909 he left London for Sydney, and there was taken on

as cook on the *Aurora*, 1914-16. A notorious ladies man, it is rumored that he got married in Sydney before they sailed for Antarctica, but this is not borne out by the NSW marriage index. The meals he prepared on the *Aurora* were unpredictable, depending on how much alcohol he used, the quantity of that particular ingredient in turn depending on how much saw its way into the food rather than into Wise's person direct from the bottle. This little problem led to erratic behavior, such as going sick. John Cope would examine him, find nothing wrong, but indulge him anyway with a day off here and there. On those occasions D'Anglade would become the cook and Alex Stevens would take over as steward. Aside from that, Wise was generally a good man to have in an emergency, and an emergency is what it was when the *Aurora* broke from her moorings in 1915 and drifted for 10 months. On his return to the Antipodes, he served with the NZ Expeditionary Force in World War I.

Wise Bay. 83°02' S, 167°35' E. A small ice-filled Ross Ice Shelf indentation into the Holland Range, at the terminus of Ekblad Glacier, just W of Driscoll Point, about 20 km E of Mount Reid, and 16 km NE of Cape Maude. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Keith Wise (*see* **Mount Wise**). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966.

Wise Peak. 78°35' S, 158°18' E. A small peak rising to 1580 m, on the W side of Deception Glacier, it marks the S end of the Warren Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Christchurch (NZ) entomologist Keith A.J. Wise, at McMurdo as a usarp every summer between 1960-61 and 1964-65, usually on expeditions sponsored by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu. He discovered mites only 309 miles from the South Pole. ANCA accepted the name.

Wise Ridge. 77°16' S, 162°00' E. A sharp-crested ridge, 6 km long, extending SW-NE between Dahe Glacier and Willis Glacier, in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Peaks on the ridge rise to between 1200 and 1525 m above sea level. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Sherwood W. Wise, Jr., of the Antarctic Marine Geology Research Facility, at Florida State University, at Tallahassee, who had a major part in the planning, coring, analyzing and storage of Southern Ocean geological specimens, between 1973 and 2004. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Mount Wishart. 70°19' S, 65°16' E. A snow-covered mountain, rising to 1642 m at the W end, 8 km N of Mount Kirkby, on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Edward Robert "Ted" Wishart (b. Sept. 7, 1932. d. Aug. 3, 1993), technical officer (glaciology) at Mawson Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Wishbone Ridge. 84°56' S, 166°56' W. A Y-shaped ridge trending NE from the main ridge in the Duncan Mountains, 3 km E of Morris Peak. It is unique among the series of ridges in the Duncans in that it bifurcates, thus looking from the air like a giant wishbone. Named by Ed Stump, who mapped the ridge on Dec. 21, 1974, with Charles Corbató and Philip Colbert, all on the USARP Ohio State University field party that year, although Colbert waa actually of Arizona State. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Wisneski. 77°58' S, 159 °33' E. A ridge-like mountain, rising to 2334 m, that forms the S end of the Lashly Mountains, in Victoria Land, near the Polar Plateau. There is much exposed rock on the S cliff and E spur of this mountain. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Stanley P. "Stan" Wisneksi III, senior manager for ITT Antarctic Services and then ASA, working in several planning and implementation divisions in support of logistics, operations, and engineering, at McMurdo and Pole Station, between 1985 and 1999, including 2 winters and 11 summer seasons.

Wisniewski Cove. 62°04' S, 58°47' W. Between Sygit Point and Musialski Point, on the Joannes Paulus II Coast, on the NW side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Lech Wisniewski, technician on PolAE 1980-81.

Wister, Horace *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Mount Wisting. 86°27' S, 165°26' W. Also called Mount Oscar Wisting. One of a group of low-lying rocky peaks barely projecting through the ice-cap covering the Polar Plateau, it rises to 2580 m (the New Zealanders say 3260 m) above sea level, and is the most northwesterly summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. A mountain in this general vicinity was discovered in 1911 by Amundsen's party as they were racing for the Pole, and named by Amundsen as Mount O. Wisting, for Oscar Wisting, one of his companions. This may or may not be the one Amundsen had in mind, but it was the one chosen by US-ACAN in 1950, to perpetuate Wisting's name here. The name accepted was Mount Wisting. The feature was mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wisting, Oscar Adolf. b. June 6, 1871, Larvik, Norway, son of Ole Martin Wisting and his wife Abigael Helene Andersdatter. Whaler who joined the Norwegian Navy as a gunner. In the 1890s he married Elise Marie. He was Amundsen's closest friend, and one of the first 5 men to stand at the South Pole, on Dec. 14, 1911, as part of NorAE 1910-12. He was one of the group who returned to London on June 29, 1912, on the *Highland Scot*, from La Plata. After 1913 he was mostly in the Arctic with Amundsen, leaving his family in Horten for years at a stretch. On Dec. 5, 1936, he was found dead of a heart attack in his old cabin aboard the *Fram*, which was then in Bygoe Museum, in Oslo. He wrote a book, with a title translated as *16 Years with Roald Amundsen* (*see* the Bibliography).

Wistingfjell *see* **Mount Wisting**

Wiström, Alfred *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1911

Wiström, Harald *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1911, 1913

Wit Stwosz Icefall *see* **Stwosz Icefall**

Witalis Peak. 85°33' S, 160°18' W. A rock peak rising to 760 m, in the NE part of Collins Ridge, at the confluence of Bowman Glacier and Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped during ByrdAE 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Ronald E. "Ron" Witalis (b. Jan. 1938), meteorologist who wintered-over at Pole Station in 1961.

Witches Cauldron. 69°58' S, 69°44' W. An ice-filled basin immediately W of Mount Egbert, on the W side of the Douglas Range, in the N part of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly mapped aerially on Feb. 1, 1937, by BGLE 1934-37, it appears on Stephenson's 1940 map of the expedition. Re-mapped in 69°56' S, 69°49' W, by Searle of the FIDS, in 1959-60, working from aerial photos taken in Nov. 1947 by RARE 1947-48. Named by UK-APC on March 2, 1961, for its kettle shape. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1961. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974, and, with those new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer.

Witcombe, John "Taff." b. Nov. 26, 1932, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, son of Herbert G. Witcombe and his wife Margaret Evans. A professional met man, with the Met Office in Leeds, he joined FIDS in 1956, as a senior meteorologist who wintered-over at Base B in 1957 and 1958. During the 1957-58 summer, he worked all over Deception Island as geologist Don Hawkes' assistant (Dr. Hawkes was there to do the definitive geologic study of the island, and his map would be published in 1961). On his return to the UK in 1959, he went back to the Met Office, married Mabel E. Fleetwood, and they continued to live in Leeds.

Witham, Nicholas. Baptized Aug. 20, 1786, Marblehead, Mass., son of John Witham and his wife Susanna. He went to sea as a teenager, as a seaman on the schooner *Success*, out of Salem, Mass., and was commander of the *Governor Brooks* from 1818, and during the Salem Expedition of 1820-21, in Antarctic waters.

Withem Island. 62°14' S, 59°08' W. Off the NW side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956. Named by UK-APC on Aug. 31, 1962, as Withen Island, for Nicholas Withen (except that his name was Witham —*see* above). It appears as such on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1965. In 1990 the name was amended to Withem Island (except that it was amended wrongly). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Withen Island *see* **Withem Island**

Withrow Glacier. 77°24' S, 156°25' W. On Edward VII Peninsula, flowing NW into Bartlett Inlet, just E of Cape Colbeck. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Cdr. William Harrill Withrow (b. April 22, 1917, Hollis, NC. d. Feb. 17, 2006, Hollis), who joined the U.S. Navy in Feb. 1941 out of the Naval Academy, served as an aviator

in World War II and Korea, and was officer-in-charge of Detachment One (Advance Headquarters Group), at Christchurch, NZ, 1965-66. He retired from the U.S. Navy in 1967, at which point he became professor of political science and geography at Gardner-Webb University, in Boiling Springs, NC.

Witt, Alfredo C. *see* **Órcadas Station**, 1924, 1926

Witt Bluff. 71°16' S, 68°27' W. A rock bluff rising to about 500 m on the SW side of Eros Glacier, at the E end of a spur projecting from Planet Heights, in the E part of Alexander Island. Roughly mapped by FIDS/BAS personnel from Fossil Bluff Station between 1961 and 1963. It appears on their 1966 chart. Further mapped by the (British) Directorate of Overseas Survey (DOS), from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1973. In association with Eros Glacier, it was named by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974, for Carl Gustav Witt (1866-1946), German astronomer who discovered Eros (Minor Planet 433) in 1898. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975.

Witte, Dietrich. Motor mechanic on GermAE 1938-39.

Witte Nunataks. 75°29' S, 69°22' W. Isolated nunataks, rising to about 1300 m, about midway between the Sweeney Mountains and the Hauberg Mountains, on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land, at the very S of Palmer Land. Surveyed by USGS in 1961-62, photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Paul Frank Witte, construction mechanic who wintered-over at Eights Station in 1964. It appears on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land. UK-APC accepted the name on Dec. 20, 1974.

Witte Peaks. 71°32' S, 2°04' W. A line of about 4 nunataks trending SW-NE, 24 km W of Stein Nunataks, on the N part of Ahlmann Ridge, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Witte Spitzen, for Dietrich Witte. Surveyed by NBSAE 1949-52. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1966.

Witte Spitzen *see* **Witte Peaks**

Wittespitzen *see* **Witte Peaks**

Wittman Island *see* **Wittmann Island**

Isla Wittmann *see* **Wittmann Island**

Wittmann Island. 65°44' S, 65°49' W. An island, 3 km WSW of Nusser Island, off Zubov Bay, on the E side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. It was photographed aerially by ArgAE 1956-47, and is first accurately shown (but not named) on their 1957 chart. Also photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Walter I. Wittmann (1918-1992), American oceanographer who specialized in sea-ice studies. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. It appears (misspelled) in the 1974 British gazetteer, as Wittman Island. Today, the Argentines call it Isla Wittmann.

Wlodek Cove. 62°10' S, 58°18' W. In front of Nature Conservation Glacier, W of Puchalski Peak, and N of Cape Vauréal, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Wlodzimierz "Wlodek" Puchalski (*see* **Puchalski Peak**).

Mount Wodzicki. 71°21' S, 163°10' E. Rising to 2380 m, it is the highest peak on the ridge between Mount Jamroga and Helix Pass, in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZ-APC in 1982, for Jontek Wodzicki, NZARP geologist who climbed this peak and studied its geology in 1974-75. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Wohlschlag Bay. 77°22' S, 166°25' E. A large bay indenting the W coast of Ross Island between Harrison Bluff and Cape Royds, and overlooked by Mount Bird. Charted by Scott during BNAE 1901-04. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Donald E. Wohlschlag, professor of biology at the Natural History Museum at Stanford University, who outfitted the biology labs on the *Eltanin* and at McMurdo, where he worked 5 summer seasons between 1958 and 1964. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wohlthat Massif *see* **Wohlthat Mountains**

Wohlthat Mountains. 71°35' S, 12°20' E. A large group of associated mountain features consisting of the Humboldt Mountains, the Petermann Ranges, and the Gruber Mountains, immediately E of the Orvin Mountains, between the Princess Astrid Coast and the Princess Ragnhild Coast, in the E part of Fimbulheimen, in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Wohlthatmassiv, for Helmuth Christian Heinrich Wohlthat (1893-1982), Hermann Goering's chief economist, who really initiated and planned the expedition. The name has been translated as Wohlthat Massif, but US-ACAN accepted the name Wohlthat Mountains in 1966. The Norwegians call it Wohlthatmassivet.

Wohlthatmassiv *see* **Wohlthat Mountains**

Wohlthatmassivet *see* **Wohlthat Mountains**

Mount Woinarski. 71°14' S, 66°30' E. A triple-peaked mountain, about 28 km (the Australians say about 38 km) SW of Taylor Platform, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Brian Woinarski (*see under* **Zichy-Woinarski**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Wojciech Panorama. 66°17' S, 100°44' E. Hills on the S coast of Algae Lake (52 m above sea level), affording beautiful panoramic views over the Bunger Hills. Named by the Poles in 1985, for Wojciech Krzeminski (*see* **Krzeminski Hills**).

Wolak Peak. 77°39' S, 161°08' E. A peak in the Inland Forts, 1.5 km NW of Saint Paula Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Richard J. Wolak, administrative assistant at McMurdo in 1972-73 and 1973-74, and station manager at Pole Station in the winter of 1975.

Wold Nunatak. 74°47' S, 98°38' W. About 16 km E of Mount Manthe, in the SE sector of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard J. Wold, USARP geologist at Byrd Station in 1960-61.

Wolkenkamm. 73°21' S, 167°46' E. A crest between Nascent Glacier and Index Point, in the E part of the Mountaineer Range, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Isla Wollan *see* **Wollan Island**

Wollan Island. 66°25' S, 66°38' W. A dome-shaped, ice-capped island with conspicuous rock exposures on its NW side, 1.5 km N of Davidson Island, and SW of the Bernal Islands, in Crystal Sound, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, surveyed by Fids from Base W in 1958-59, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Ernest Omar Wollan (1902-1984), U.S. physicist who used neutron diffraction to study the structure of ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Isla Wollan.

Cabo Wollaston *see* **Cape Neumayer, Cape Wollaston**

Cape Wollaston. 63°40' S, 60°47' W. The NW extremity of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. This may be the feature roughly charted by Capt. Davis in 1820-21, and which appears in his log of Feb. 8, 1821, as Bluff Point. It was further charted by Hoseason in 1824, and appears on Powell's chart of 1828. However, later, there was a Bluff Point on the SW side of the island, so it may not be one and the same. The point on the NW of the island was recharted by Foster in 1829, during the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1928-31, and named by him as Cape Wollaston, for William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), commissioner of the Royal Society on the Board of Longitude, 1818-28. On a British chart of 1901 it appears as Cape Walleston, and it appears as such (Cabo Walleston) on a 1908 Argentine map, and as Cap Walleston on Charcot's 1912 map. From about the time of World War I, it was confused with (what later became known as) Cape Neumayer (q.v. for more on this), the NE point of Trinity Island, and in 1947 US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Wollaston for the NE point (rather than the NW point), and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears that way in the 1955 British gazetteer. However, the correct feature appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, but with the incorrect spelling Cape Wallaston. ChilAE 1946-47 re-surveyed it, and on Jan. 22, 1947, named it Punta Cóndor, for the great bird of the Andes. That was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. ArgAE 1952-53 re-surveyed it, and named it Punta Martillo (i.e., "hammer point"), for its shape. It appears that way on a 1960 Argentine chart, and it was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, today, it seems as if the Argentine call it Cabo Wallaston (sic). The feature was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and, consequently, on Sept.

23, 1960, UK-APC changed the name of the NE cape from Cape Wollaston to Cape Neumayer, and re-applied the name Cape Wollaston to the original NW point. US-ACAN followed suit with that later in 1960. It appears in the present form on a 1961 British chart.

Wollesen Islands. 67°31' S, 62°41' E. A group of small islands in the entrance to Holme Bay, about 1.5 km W of the Azimuth Islands, about 3 km S of the MacDonald Islands, and about 12 km NW of Mawson Station. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Remapped by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for Christian Wollesen Petersen (known as Wollesen), radio officer on the *Thala Dan* and the *Nella Dan* on nine ANARE relief voyages. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Wolseley Buttress. 64°12' S, 59°48' W. A high bluff, or buttress, rising to about 1700 m on the S edge of the Detroit Plateau, in Graham Land, it forms the W side of Albone Glacier, located between that glacier and Edgeworth Glacier. Mapped by FIDS cartographers from ground surveys conducted by Fids from Base D in 1960-61. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co., which designed the motor sledge for BAE 1910-13. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964.

Womack, Lyle. b. Feb. 24, 1902, Bradford, Pa. In Panama since he was 5, his father being owner of the Womack Whisky Company there, he was an All-American football player, and made the mistake of marrying beautiful aviatrix and movie star Ruth Elder. When the *City of New York* was passing through Panama during ByrdAE 1928-30 and was short in their black gang, Lyle was going through a heavy divorce and was delivering baggage for passengers at Balboa. To try to lighten his mood, he volunteered for the expedition, thus reducing his annual salary from $2200 to 12 cents. "I thought I needed a change of climate." On Dec. 12, 1928, while he was struggling through the Antarctic pack-ice, his divorce came through. "I still love him," the lady claimed. While laying over in NZ in between phases of the expedition, Lyle and 11 others decided to leave on the *Tahiti* for San Francisco, where they arrived on April 12, 1929. He tried lion taming and profesional boxing before settling down in Prineville, Oregon, as a real estate developer. On Sept. 12, 1972, in Prineville, he died as the result of a kick from his pet burro.

Wombat Island. 67°35' S, 47°57' S. A small island just off the E end of Mackinnon Island, in the W part of Casey Bay, just off the Hannan Ice Shelf, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for their animal. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Women in Antarctica. Until the 1960s, even the 1970s, it could safely be said that Antarctica was no place for women. In fact, Harry Darlington, in 1947, said, "There are some things women don't do. They don't become Pope or President — or go down to the Antarctic." That was a quote from a man who thought he knew, and was made during his time with RARE 1947-48, an expedition on which his wife not only visited Antarctica, but wintered-over. Indeed, Jennie Darlington said, in her 1956 book, "Taking everything into consideration, I don't think women belong in Antarctica." She wasn't the only woman on that expedition, either (*see* below). In the 60 years since then, things have changed, but are going to change a lot more. A portent of that change came in 1961, when Mikhil Somov made comments such as Antarctica being "entirely male," and that ladies would only distract from the work needed to be done. Then Vivian Fuchs, on Dec. 5, 1961, on board the *Kista Dan*, weighed in with "scientific work in the Antarctic is a man's job," and he cited the same old misogynistic reasons. However, the more enlightened and realistic John Grierson went on record in the London *Times*, saying that comments like Fuchs's were sure to lead women to Antarctica. By 2008 still only a small proportion of Antarcticans were women, but that proportion was growing (25 percent of all U.S. support personnel, for example, are women). There has been a darker side, sexual harassment and even rape, but that unpleasantness died down the less unusual the female presence became. Below are landmark dates concerning the arrival of women on the Great White Continent. **Sept. 1819**: The *San Telmo* foundered in the South Shetlands. On board had to be some women, given the number of passengers. This supposition has been strengthened by the late-1980s finds of bones belonging to a Yamana woman (*see* **Punta El Hallazgo** — under **E** — for details of this). **1822-23**: The *Jenny* almost certainly made it into Antarctic waters that season, and the captain's wife was aboard. That is, if the story of the *Jenny* is true. **May 1859**: Perhaps the first woman to go south of 60°S was the wife of the captain of the *Fleetwood*. **1906**: Adolf Amandus Andresen's wife went with him to Deception Island. She even went out on the whale catcher *Almirante Uribe*. **1908**: Olava, the wife of Capt. Julius Paulsen (q.v.), was in the South Shetlands. **1910**: Charcot medically treated Mrs. Andresen who, with her entire family, was living at the station at Whalers Bay (*see* **Andresen, Adolf Amandus**). **1914**: Some women applied to go on Shackleton's Transantarctic expedition. Shackleton didn't take them — at least, not to Antarctica. **1920s**: Sometime in the 1920s, it is reported that William Williams, master of the whaler *Southern King*, took his wife down to the ice on at least one occasion. **1927**: As Byrd was preparing his ByrdAE 1928-30, he seriously proposed taking 6 Eskimos (q.v.), including 2 women. They never went. **1928**: Hundreds of women applied to go on ByrdAE 1928-30. **Feb. 20, 1935**: Caroline Mikkelsen was the first woman to set foot on the mainland of Antarctica. She went ashore from the *Thorshavn*, and was there for 6 hours. **1936-37**: Lars Christensen took his wife Ingrid, his daughter, Fie, and 2 female friends Lill Rachlew and Solveig Widerøe, to Antarctica as tourists (Four Ladies Bank is named after them) on the *Thorshavn*. They landed on the Lars Christensen Coast. These were the first Norwegian tourists. **Jan. 27, 1937**: Ingrid Christensen flew over the Ingrid Christensen Coast, as a passenger, and dropped a flag. **Jan. 30, 1937**: Ingrid Christensen became the second woman to set foot on the Antarctic continent itself. **1937-38**: There were three stewardesses on the whaler *Terje Viken* this season; 25-year old Maj Britt Olsson, from Sweden; Louisa Nilsen, aged 36, from Norway, and skipper Fred Gjertsen's 20-year-old daughter Mimi (whose real name was Mary May). This was a first (and a last) for all three ladies. They had all signed on at Rotterdam on April 29, 1937. **Feb. 15, 1944**: The *Fitzroy* pulled into Port Lockroy Station, during the highly-secret Operation Tabarin. The radio operator on board was Tim Hooley, a Falkland Islander. His wife Gladys and their 14-year-old daughter Dawn were also aboard, headed to South Georgia. The two ladies volunteered to help Fram Farrington erect the radio aerial mast at Lockroy. They didn't actually get to help, but they did go ashore, and Dawn did an impromptu maypole dance around the mast. **1947-48**: Mrs. Jackie Ronne and Mrs. Jennie Darlington were the first women to winter-over in Antarctica, at Stonington Island, during RARE 1947-48. Their husbands were part of the expedition. In fact, Finn Ronne was the leader. Jackie had been expected to leave the ship at Valparaíso, Chile, on the way down, having come to report part of the trip for the North American Newspaper Alliance. At the last moment her husband had decided to bring her along for the complete tour, and had taken Harry Darlington's wife too. In Nov. 1947 they set up house with the men, and became "mothers" to the crew, washing laundry, settling fights, etc. Indeed, Messrs Darlington and Ronne did have a fight, and after that the two wives ceased being friends. Jennie became pregnant (it was an Antarctic honeymoon for her) and almost had her child in Antarctica. **Jan. 6, 1948**: Aleksandra Akimovna Leonova, a waitress on the *Slava*, gave birth (*see* **Births in Antarctica**). **Early 1948**: Rosa Markmann, the wife of Chile's president González Videla (*see under* **G**), became the first First Lady to Antarctica. **1952-53**: Edna Petersen, wife of Hans Christian Petersen (skipper of the *Kista Dan*), acted as a stand-in during the filming of *Hell Below Zero*. **1955-56**: Marie V. Klenova became the first woman scientist to work in Antarctica, when she worked on the *Ob',* at Mirnyy Station. That season there were 7 women on the *Lena* alone. From that season onwards, the Soviet ships would regularly have stewardesses on board. **Nov. 1955**: Byrd stated, apparently straight-faced, that "no woman has ever stepped on Little America, and we have found it to be the most silent and peaceful place in the world." After thinking it over, probably as a result of protests at his remark ("Little America needs the Litle Woman" placards), he recanted somewhat, "Little America is the loneliest place on Earth because there are no women." He told demonstrators that he was considering taking women to

the Pole, and already had 1500 applications. **Dec. 31, 1956**: Miss A. Stevenson and Miss Ione Eadie (q.v.), two lady clerks aboard the royal yacht *Britannia*, became the first British women to cross the Antarctic Circle. **1956-57**: Two women scientists were working on the Russian ship *Ob'*— Vera S. Korotkevich and Lydia M. Nikolaeva. However, Gordon Cartwright, a U.S. exchange scientist there, said there were three. **Jan. 4, 1957**: Miss Stevenson and Miss Eadie caused a considerable stir as they set foot on Antarctica at Base G. **Oct. 15, 1957**: At 8.14 P.M., at McMurdo, Ruth Kelly and Pat Hepinstall, two stewardesses on the first ever commercial flight to Antarctica, became the first women ever to visit an American Antarctic base (*see* **Kelly, Ruth**, for details). Their stepping out of the Pan-Am Stratocruiser clipper *American* was directly contrary to Admiral Dufek's express orders. In fact, Dufek (at that time the head American in Antarctica) had been dead against women even flying to Antarctica. Women reporters, writers, and even pilots had been urging him for permission to go, but he said, "I try to say no as gently as I can, but I don't think we're quite ready for that yet." Dufek even went as far as to say, "Women will not be allowed in the Antarctic until we can provide one woman for every man," whatever that meant. What he atually said in private was, "Women? Women on the ice? There will be no goddamned women on the ice while I'm COMNAVSUPPFOR." He cited bathroom facilities as the main problem. When the Pan-Am flight to McMurdo became inevitable, Dufek said, "If there are any hostesses, they're going to be men." Whatever that meant. But, Dufek was out-lobbied. As it happens, Dufek had much more fun than he expected (nothing sinister implied here — he just had a jolly time at the occasion). **1959**. Serious attempts were made by Colin Bull and others at Victoria University of Wellington, in NZ, to have a woman student (Dawn Rodley) go on the third VUWAE, 1959-60, but they were thwarted by the U.S. government (the Americans would have to do some of the transporting). The NZ prime minister didn't want to touch the issue, and neither did the U.S. Ambassador to NZ. **Dec. 21, 1959**: The first women officially to summer at Macquarie Island. Though Macquarie is only a sub-Antarctic island, this was a major breakthrough. The women were Isobel Bennett, Mary Gillham, Susan Ingham, and Hope MacPherson. **Feb. 8, 1961**: Nel Law (Phil Law's wife) visited Antarctica on the *Magga Dan*, as a guest of the Lauritzen Line. This was very definitely not official Australian policy, to allow a woman in Antarctica. **Feb. 18, 1960**: Admiral Tyree, head of Operation Deep Freeze, was quoted as saying that Antarctica was a man's world, and, as far as he was concerned, it was going to stay that way. This blast was prompted by rumors that a nurse was going to be at McMurdo that season, and possibly a few women scientists and reporters. "I have no intention of arranging for any women to go there, unless I am ordered to do so by the highest authority [one presumes he meant the President, rather than, say, God], and then I would recommend strongly against it." **1961-62**: Although not in the Antarctic, the Kerguélen Islands welcomed French geophysicist Jeanne Baguette and engineer Geneviève Pillet for the summer. It was step forward to the next season. **1962-63**: Christiane Gillet, an engineer at Dumont d'Urville Station, for the summer, and several subsequent summers. Also that season, the first 2 female American biologists went south, on the *Eltanin*, both from DePaul University — Mary Alice McWhinnie and her assistant, Phyllis L. Marciniak. That was the first cruise of the *Eltanin* to Antarctica (known as Cruise 6), and lasted from Nov. 24, 1962 to Jan. 23, 1963. Cruise 7 began on Feb. 4, 1963 and ran until March 19, 1963. The two ladies were on that one too, but this time were joined by two lady scientists from the University of Chile — E. Figetti, and F.D. Frelen. They carried out shipboard research, being unable to land on the continent due to the U.S. Navy's ban on American women, which wasn't lifted until 1969. In addition, Miss Korotkevich was back in the *Ob.'* **1963-64**: Charles Swinthinbank tells us that there were 30 women employed on the *Estoniya*. **1964-65**: Svetlana, the Russian movie star, visited Signy Island Station (*see* **Svetlana Passage**). **1967**: Inger Knudsen became radio operator on the *Thala Dan*. **1967-68**: Dorothy Braxton, of NZ, on the *Magga Dan*, was the first female professional reporter in Antarctica, and Canterbury Museum zoologist Marie Darby (on the same ship) was the first NZ woman scientist. **1968-69**: Four Argentine scientists left Buenos Aires in Nov. 1968, on the *Bahía Aguirre*, bound for Melchior Station, to do research on the Antarctic Peninsula — Professors Irene Bernasconi (then in her 70s), Maria Adela Caria, Elena Martínez Fontes, and Carmen Pujals. **1968**: Marlyn Shaw Farwell, wife of Capt. Fred Farwell, USN, was the first U.S. Navy wife to visit McMurdo. **Oct. 1969**: Christine Müller-Schwarze was the first American woman to work on the ice of Antarctica, studying penguins. She spent 3 summers there with her husband. **Nov. 11, 1969**: With the U.S. ban on women in Antarctica lifted, a team of women scientists led by Dr. Lois Jones went to Antarctica for the 1969-70 summer season. The others were Terry Lee Tickhill, Eileen McSaveney, and Kay Lindsay. Jean Pearson (a reporter) and Pam Young went along with them in a plane to the South Pole, and the 6 women stepped out together, the first women ever at 90°S. Actually Jean Pearson, as a member of the press, was first out. They spent a few hours at the Pole, and then flew back to McMurdo Station. It was a big news story. Jack Paulus flew the plane. **1970**: Irene C. Peden was ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station, the first woman to work at an inland station. Pam Young was also the first official female resident at Scott Base. **1971 winter**: Dolores Sánchez was the first woman to winter over at Órcadas Station (Argentina). **Nov. 24, 1971**: Ann Chapman became the first woman to lead an expedition in Antarctica (*see* **Lake Chapman**). **Dec. 1971**: Louise Hutchinson was the first woman ever to sleep over at the South Pole (*see* **South Pole**). **1972**: Yuan Lin DeVries became the first woman to work at McMurdo Station. **1973**: Ella Woodfield became the first woman to visit Halley Bay Station, when she was traveling on the *Bransfield*. **1973**: Lt. Ann Coyer (*see* **Coyer Point**) became the first U.S. Navy woman to participate in OpDF (OpDF 74). **Nov. 1973**: Nan Scott and Donna Muchmore were the first women to work at the South Pole. **Jan. 2, 1974**: Patricia Nicely of the National Science Foundation, and Lt. Ann Coyer, USN, were the first U.S. women at Vostok Station. **Jan. 10, 1974**: Mary Alice McWhinnie and Sister Mary Odile Cahoon (a nun) arrived at McMurdo. Dr. McWhinnie was there to become the first woman to head a scientific station in Antarctica, when she took over at McMurdo Station for the 1974-75 summer season. She shared the station with Sister Mary Odile, and 100 men. **1974-75**: Elena Marty and Jan Boyd were not only at McMurdo, but at the Pole. **Jan. 9, 1975**: Ruth Siple (*see* **Mount Siple** and **Siple Ridge**) was a guest at the opening of the new Pole Station. **Jan. 9, 1976**: It was announced in Canberra that the Australian government had appointed the first woman doctor (a Briton, incidentally) to be the first to winter-over in Antarctica. The doctor refused to divulge her name or address. **Jan. 19, 1976**: The first Australian women arrived on the continent, officially, at Casey Station: Jutta Hösel (photographer), Shelagh Noreen Robinson (liaison; she died in 2010), and Elizabeth Chipman (information and scientific administration). They had all previously been to Macquarie Island, but this time it was Antarctica. Summer only, no wintering-over. Partly what broke down official Australian resolve never to have women in Antarctica was the lack of male doctor volunteers. The bases had to have doctors, and no one wanted to go, no Australian doctors anyway, not males. **1976**: Zoe Gardner wintered-over on Macquarie Island, the first Australian woman to do so. Even though this was not Antarctica, as such, it was a step in the right direction. **Jan. 1977**. Janet Thomson (q.v.), working for the Americans on the *Hero*, became the first British female scientist to set foot on Antarctica. **1977**: Rod Ledingham (officer-in-charge) and his wife Jean (medical officer) wintered-over at Macquarie Island. This was an Australian first. **1977-78**: Dorothy Smith accompanied 7 men on the *Solo* expedition. She was 59. **1979**: Dr. Michele Raney was the first woman to winter-over at the Pole. Thelma Rodgers was the first NZ woman to winter-over (at Scott Base). **1980**: Martha Kane, a climatologist, replaced Dr. Raney as the only female wintering-over at the Pole. **1978-79**: Female construction workers were introduced to USAP. **Jan. 1981**: Lynn Williams wintered-over at Macquarie Island as a doctor, with her husband, electrical engineer Warwick Williams. More important (for this book), however, Dr. Louise Holliday arrived at Davis Station, the first Australian woman to winter-over at an Antarctic base (winter of 1981). **1982**: Julie Campbell wintered-over

as a doctor at Mawson Station. **Feb. 1983**: Maria Kazanowska was the first woman to visit a Japanese Antarctic base. **1983**: Robyn McDermott wintered-over as doctor at Mawson Station. The first non-medical ANARE woman to winter-over at Macquarie Island was geophysicist Peta Kelsey. **1983-84**: The first BAS woman in Antarctica, Janet Thomson. India sent its first women to the ice — geologist Sudipta Sengupta and microbiologist Aditi Pant. **1984**: Lynn Williams wintered-over as doctor at Mawson Station, again with her husband Warwick Williams (*see* **1981**). Anna Kolakowska wintered over at Arctowski Station with her husband Edward Kolakowski. **1985**: Peta Kelsey and Gina Price wintered-over at Mawson Station. This was the first wintering-over at an ANARE Antarctic station by non-medical scientists. **Dec. 24, 1985**: Two Indian women scientists arrived at Dakshin Gangotri Station, for the summer. **1986**: 13 women wintered-over in 4 U.S. bases in Antarctica. At Mawson Station that winter, a (male) weather observer was unable to winter-over, so Denise Allen of the Bureau of Meteorology, was helicoptered off the *Icebird* at Easter time, just in time to be his replacement. Gillian Deakin wintered-over that year at Davis Station. Anna Kolakowska wintered-over again at Arctowski Station, again with her husband. **1986-87**: Pene Greet, of Australia, was accepted for a summer position in Antarctica, but at the last minute was rejected, because of prior behavior which the Australian government had found unacceptable. Because she had lost money making her arrangements, she sued, and was awarded $9000 in compensation. **1987**: One woman and 3 men wintered-over at Greenpeace Base (*see* **Greenpeace**). **1988**: Denise Allen wintered-over at Davis Station. **1988-89**: Painter Kay Grist was the first ANARE woman tradesman in Antarctica. Josefina Castellvi led the Spanish Antarctic expedition of that season. **Jan. 17, 1989**: Victoria E. Murden and Shirley Metz were the first 2 women to reach the South Pole after a land traverse. **1989**: Two Australian women led scientific stations for the winter — Alison Clifton at Macquarie Island, and (much more important, as far as this book is concerned), Diana Patterson, at Davis Station. Also that winter Sandy Cave was at Casey Station with her partner, diesel mechanic John Freeman. Miss Cave became the second ANARE woman to become pregnant while on the continent. She returned to Australia, 7 months pregnant. Their daughter was named Casey. In 1991 Miss Cave applied to go south again, but had a car crash, was in a coma for 4 months, and in hospital for a year. She was confined to a wheelchair. **1990**: Joan Russell was the first woman leader at Casey Station, and Peta Read was deputy leader. Adele Post was biologist. That year also saw the first all-female wintering team at the West German station. It also saw the German, Barbara Massing, become the first officer of the *Icebird*. **1990-91**: Kay Grist was back at Mawson Station (*see* **1988-89**). **1991**: Louise Crossley was station leader at Mawson that winter, and Alison Clifton was station leader at Davis Station (she was there with her partner). **1992**: Denise Allen wintered-over at Casey Station. **1992-93**: American Women's Trans-Antarctic Expedition (q.v.), led by Ann Bancroft. **1993-94**: Catherine White was the Asset Services plumber at Mawson Station. **1994**: Two Australian Aborigines, Lin Onus and Miriam-Rose Ungunmeer, at Mawson Station for the summer. Wing Cdr. Angie Rhodes, Australia's highest-ranking woman Air Force officer, was leader of the wintering-over party at Casey Station. Brigitte Muir climbed Vinson Massif. On Sept. 3, 1994 Denise Jones married Colin Blobel at Davis Station. This was a first. The marriage was not accepted legally, so they did it again in Australia. Liv Arnesen skied alone and unassisted to the Pole. **1995-96 summer**: Vanessa Noble was an ANARE helicopter engineer at Davis Station. **1997**: Dr. Aithne Rowse became the first woman to winter over with a Sanae team. **1998**: Rachel Duncan, BAS field assistant, wintered-over at Rothera Station. **1999**: Dr. Jerry Nielsen performed a biopsy on herself while wintering-over at Pole Station. Dr. Carol Crossland wintered-over at Palmer Station. She had first wintered-over at McMurdo in 1991, then at Pole Station in 1998, thus making her the first woman (and probably the first doctor of either gender, to winter-over at all 3 major U.S. stations in Antarctica). **Feb. 2001**: Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen were the first women to sail and ski across Antarctica. **2003**: An Australian woman mechanic worked in Antarctica for the winter of 2003 and the summer of 2003-04. **Oct. 2003**: The first all-female aircraft flight crew (American) installed a couple of automatic weather stations on the iceberg B-15J. **2004 winter**: Australian observer Julienne "Jules" Harnett wintered-over at Pole Station. **Dec. 27, 2005**: Cecilie Skog and Rolf Bae arrived at the South Pole, after skiing from the ice shelf.

Womochel Peaks. 72°40' S, 161°04' E. Low rock peaks about 3 km S of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Daniel R. Womochel, biologist at McMurdo in 1967-68.

Won Rock. 60°29' S, 46°16' W. A submerged rock, WNW of the Melsom Rocks, and NW of Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. Discovered by the Korean trawler *In Sung Ho* when she grounded on this rock in 2003. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 9, 2005, after the 1st mate, Won Jong-Bu, later the trawler's skipper. What is rather peculiar is that this rock had never before been discovered, being the second most northerly feature in Antarctica (*see* **Northernmost features in Antarctica**).

Wong Peak. 77°15' S, 166°50' E. Rising to over 1600 m, 2.5 km NE of the summit of Mount Bird, in the NW part of Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 20, 2001, for Frank Wong (1950-1992), who led the NZ initiative to establish a comprehensive and international legally-binding regime to protect the Antarctic environment, 1989-91. He was in Antarctica on an official visit in 1983. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2001.

Wonsey Rock. 66°13' S, 110°36' E. A small rock N of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands, in the Windmill Islands, off the Budd Coast. The area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1956. This specific rock was included by Carl Eklund in a 1957 ground survey of the islands N of Wilkes Station, and named by Eklund for Duane J. Wonsey (b. Sept. 12, 1936), USN, construction mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1957. It was photographed aerially again by ANARE in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit.

Wood. Larsen discovered petrified wood on Seymour Island in 1892-93. Since then wood has been discovered many times, indicating beyond doubt that there were trees in Antarctica at one time.

Cape Wood. 71°24' S, 169°20' E. The SE extremity of Flat Island, at the W entrance to Robertson Bay, in northern Victoria Land. Discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, and named by him for Charles Wood (1800-1885), First Secretary to the Admiralty, 1835-39. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet Wood in 1846, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord John Russell's government, 1846-52, and First Lord of the Admiralty under Palmerston, 1855-58. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage as 1st Viscount Halifax. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and it appears in the 1958 NZ gazetteer.

Isla Wood *see* **Wood Island**

Monte Wood *see* **[2]Mount Wood**

[1]Mount Wood. 74°49' S, 158°24' E. An isolated nunatak, rising to 1731 m, high on the Polar Plateau at the head of (i.e., N of) David Glacier, and 21.5 km NE of Mount Kring, in Victoria Land. This peak and Mount Kring were used as a reference for establishing a USARP field party. Named by D.B. McC. Rainey, NZ cartographer, for Arthur F. Wood (1903-1978) and his wife Marie B. Leitch (1904-1994), of Springfield, Ohio (both formerly of Paint, Ohio), the foster parents of Staff Sgt. Arthur L. Kring (*see* **Mount Kring** for further details). For a living, Mr. Wood assembled drills for farm equipment. On July 15, 1960, in a Los Angeles court, Sgt. Wood changed his name to Sgt. Kring. NZ-APC accepted the name (of the feature), and US-ACAN followed suit in 1968.

[2]Mount Wood. 74°51' S, 64°07' W. Also called Mount Sandell. Rising to 1230 m (the Chileans say about 120 m; they were misinformed), W of Gardner Inlet, and 24 km W of Mount Austin, in the Latady Mountains, on the Orville Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably seen from the air on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. Discovered properly by RARE 1947-48, and named by Finn Ronne for Ernest A. Wood. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1949, and UK-APC followed suit on Jan. 28, 1953. Both the Argentines and Chileans call it Monte Wood.

Port Wood *see* **Blythe Bay**

Wood, Ernest Albert, Jr. Known as Woody.

b. June 26, 1924, New Haven, Conn., son of Birmingham (England)-born Ernest Albert Wood (who had lived in the USA since he was 3 months old). On Aug. 5, 1943, during World War II, he joined the Merchant Marine, as an engineer cadet on the *Joel R. Poinsett*. He was 1st engineer on the *Port of Beaumont, Texas*, during RARE 1947-48. Apparently, he looked like a movie star. After the expedition, he lived in Oklahoma, then moved to Forth Worth, Tex., dying in Dallas on June 1, 1999.

Wood, Gareth. Mountain climbing instructor from Sidney, BC. He was in his 30s when he was one of the party that replicated what Cherry-Garrard called "the worst journey in the world," i.e., manhauling sledges from McMurdo Sound to Cape Crozier and back, in the winter. He also became one of the 3 men to reach the South Pole on the In the Footsteps of Scott Expedition, 1985-86.

Wood, James Frederick Lewis. b. Feb. 1, 1820. Lieutenant on the *Erebus* with Ross, 1839-43. He was promoted to commander on Oct. 4, 1843, and retired as a captain, on Aug. 1, 1860. He died in London on Sept. 3, 1864.

Wood Bay. 74°13' S, 165°30' E. A large Ross Sea indentation into the coast of Victoria Land, it is bounded on the N by Cape Johnson and the Aviator Glacier Tongue, and on the S by Cape Washington. Discovered in 1841 by Ross, and named by him for James F.L. Wood. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Wood Glacier. 72°29' S, 166°42' E. A tributary glacier flowing SE into Trafalgar Glacier, just E of Mount McDonald, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. It shares a common saddle with Lensen Glacier, which flows northward. Named by the Southern Party of the NZ Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition of 1962-63, for New Zealand geologist B.L. Wood, a member of NZGSAE 1957-58. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964.

Wood Harbo(u)r *see* **Blythe Bay**

Wood Island. 62°29' S, 60°18' W. An island, SE of Desolation Island, in Hero Bay, in the N part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. First roughly charted in 1820-21 by Robert Fildes, who, apparently, did not name it. However, the nearby harbor on Desolation Island he did name, as Wood Harbour (or Port Wood), later that season changing the name to Blythe Bay, thus leaving the name Wood with no place to go. The island was charted again by the Discovery Investigations in 1935, and it appears on a British chart of 1948 (still unnamed). Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. In order to resurrect the name Wood in the area, UK-APC named this island on July 7, 1959, as Wood Island, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. The Argentines call it Isla Wood. It was last plotted by the UK, in late 2008. The name comes from Fildes' mother, Alice Wood, who married John Fildes on Sept. 4, 1790, at the church of Saint Nicholas, in Liverpool.

Wood Point. 77°25' S, 168°57' E. About 15 km ESE of Cape Tennyson, on the N coast of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Robert C. Wood, USARP biologist working at Cape Crozier in 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Wood Ridge. 74°00' S, 163°45' E. A flat-topped, ice-covered ridge, running in a N-S direction for 11 km between Styx Glacier and Campbell Glacier, in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1955 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Vernon P. Wood, USN, who wintered-over as a yeoman at McMurdo in 1963 and 1967.

Woodall, Paul Leonard. b. 1933, Hackney, London, son of Leonard Francis Woodall and his wife Winifred Ida Parfree. He joined FIDS in 1957, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base D in 1958, and Base B in 1959. In the first year he was elected "Minister of Food." He later lived at the Plough Inn, Vicarage Lane, Rottingdean, near Brighton.

Woodall, Vance N. b. Jan. 28, 1930, Pulaski Co., Ky., son of farmer Julian Woodall and his wife Madie. He joined the U.S. Navy, as a seaman, and was killed on Jan. 21, 1947, during an unloading accident while engaged in OpHJ 1946-47.

Woodall Peak. 84°17' S, 178°38' E. A small peak with a rock expore on the NE side, rising to 720 m (the New Zealanders say about 762 m), about midway between the mouths of Good Glacier and Ramsey Glacier, close to, and overlooking, the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, to the NE of the Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed aerially on Flight C of Feb. 29-March 1, 1940, during USAS 1939-41, Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Vance Woodall. NZ-APC accepted the name.

Woodberry Glacier. 75°06' S, 161°38' E. A small tributary glacier flowing S between Evans Heights and Mount Fearon, on the N side of David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Barry D. Woodberry, USARP ionosphere physicist with the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, who was the first Australian to winter-over at Pole Station, in 1966 (*see also* **Woodberry Nunataks**).

Woodberry Nunataks. 67°47' S, 62°11' E. A group of small nunataks, 1.5 km N of Lucas Nunatak, and about 6 km S of the main massif of the Casey Range, in the Framnes Mountains. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers. Visited by an ANARE party in 1962, led by Ian Landon-Smith, and named by them for Barry Woodberry (*see also* **Woodberry Glacier**), who was in this region with that 1962 party from Mawson Station (indeed, he wintered-over at Mawson that year). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

The *Woodburn*. London sealer in the South Shetlands in the 1820-21 season, under the command of Capt. Robert Mitchell.

Woodbury Glacier. 64°47' S, 62°20' W. Just W of Montgolfier Glacier, flowing N into Piccard Cove, in Wilhelmina Bay, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from air photos taken by FIDASE 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960 for Walter Bentley Woodbury (1834-1885), British pioneer of photomechanical printing (1865), and of serial film cameras for use in balloons and kites (1877). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wooden, Frederick Edward "Fred." b. 1923, Portsmouth, son of Frederick Alfred Wooden and his wife Daisy Alice V. Warrener (she had been married before to Frank Day, but Frank had been killed in France during the Great War). He joined FIDS in 1955, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base O in 1956 and at Base J in 1957. He was also attached to the RN Hydrographic Survey unit, which worked in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1957-58. In 1960, in Peterborough, he married Margaret G. Hempsall, and they raised a family in Kingston, Surrey, and, in the late 1960s, moved to Fareham, Hants.

Wooden Peak. 66°08' S, 65°35' W. Rising to about 900 m, 3 km SE of Black Head, at Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. At first it was, along with (what would become) Waldeck Peak, thought by Charcot (during FrAE 1908-10) to be an island, and named by him as Île Waldeck-Rousseau. The area was surveyed from the ground and from the air in 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, and charted by them. Île Waldeck-Rousseau was actually found to be two peaks, the higher one being named Waldeck Peak, and the other being left unnamed until July 7, 1959, when UK-APC named it for Fred Wooden. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Canal Woodfield *see* **Woodfield Channel**

Woodfield, Thomas. b. Jan. 10, 1933, Hampstead, London. In 1950 he went to sea, as an apprentice merchant seaman with the Port Line. On July 8, 1952, still an apprentice, he sailed out of Liverpool on the *Port Vindex*, bound for New York. He was 3rd officer on the *Shackleton* in 1955, 2nd officer in 1957 (same ship), and 1st officer in 1958. He became 1st officer on the *John Biscoe*, 1959-63, and from Oct. 1965 (when Capt. Bill Johnston retired) to 1969 was her skipper, and in 1969 became first captain of the new *Bransfield*. He took the *Bransfield* on her first 4 summer cruises to Antarctica (1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74), and then Stuart Lawrence took command.

Woodfield Channel. 67°49' S, 68°44' W. A deep water channel running E-W between the offlying islands in the Dion Islands on one side, and the Henkes Islands and Rocca Islands on the other, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for Thomas Woodfield (q.v.), here with the RN Hydrographic Survey unit (which charted this channel), as 1st officer on the *John Biscoe*, in early 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. The Argentinians call it Canal Woodfield.

Woodgate Crest. 81°29' S, 155°59' E. Rising

to 2040 m, in the All-Blacks Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Paul Woodgate, Antarctica New Zealand employee from 1981 on. In later years he was movement controller, handling all cargo and passenger movements to Antarctica. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Woodgyer Peak. 81°13' S, 156°20' E. Rising to over 2000 m in the Wallabies Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for Malcolm Garth Woodgyer, who wintered-over at Hallett Station in 1962 as a technician on the geomagnetic project. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 2003.

Woodhouse, Thomas. b. Hull, Yorks. On Dec. 1, 1771, he joined the *Adventure* as a midshipman, for Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. On Jan. 1, 1773, he was promoted to able seaman. On Dec. 17, 1773, at Grass Cove, the Maoris ate him. All they left was his shoes. His will was proved in England in 1774. However, there is a rumor that he survived, and that he arrived home in England in 1777, in one piece, apparently.

Woodke, Frank August. b. 1916, Sunnyside, Minn., but raised in Schaller, Ia., from the time he was an infant, son of John Harrison "Frank" Woodke and his wife Adelaide Hase. He was a 2nd class quartermaster during World War II, and was commmissioned, being a lieutenant commander when he became navigator on the *Burton Island* during OpHJ 1946-47, and on the United States Navy Antarctic Expedition, on the *Atka*, 1954-55.

Mount Woods. 84°40' S, 64°30' W. A bare, ridge-like mountain rising to 1170 m, 7.5 km NE of O'Connell Nunatak, in the Anderson Hills, in the central part of the Patuxent Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Clifford R. Woods, Jr., hospital corpsman who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1967. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Mount Woodward. 77°18' S, 145°47' W. A mountain with broad twin summits, to the immediate E of Boyd Glacier, between that glacier and Hammond Glacier (it marks the N entrance to that glacier), and 10 km WNW of Mount Douglass, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered during ByrdAE 1928-30, and named by Byrd as the Donald Woodward Mountains, for a patron, aviator Donald Woodward (1893-1958), of Genesee, NY, son of the Jell-O king. When it was found to be one mountain with two summits, rather than 2 separate mountains, it was renamed Mount Donald Woodward. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. In 1966, US-ACAN shortened the name to Mount Woodward.

Woody, Floyd Anderson. b. Aug. 13, 1926, Cottonwood, Texas, son of metalsmith James Anderson Woody and his wife Robert (sic) "Bobbie" Yarbrough. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1943, served with astonishing heroism in the Pacific during World War II (something he never talked about), married Mari Jennings in 1949, and was a hospital corpsman 1st class (HM1) in San Diego when he saw the notice for "volunteers to go the South Pole." He trained at Davisville, RI, then shipped out from Norfolk, Va., to Christchurch, NZ, then to McMurdo Sound, where he wintered-over in 1956. On Nov. 20, 1956 he was among the first group to fly out to the Pole with Dick Bowers. Attached to the Seabees, he not only helped build South Pole Station in Nov. and Dec. 1956, but was the only medic at the site. It was Floyd who pulled Ed Hubel's tooth after getting him drunk. He was among the 2nd party to fly out of the Pole after the job was done, on Dec. 29, 1956. He retired in 1965, lived in several different places, and died in Taft, Texas, of a heart attack on Jan. 24, 1997.

Woogie Island. 64°49' S, 63°30' W. A small, low-lying island in the entrance to Port Lockroy, about 330 m NW of Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted (but not named) in 1904 by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed by personnel at Port Lockroy Station in 1944, during Operation Tabarin, and named by them. UK-APC finally accepted the name on May 10, 2006, and US-ACAN followed suit on July 17, 2007. For a short history of the naming of this island, *see* **Boogie Island**.

Woolam Peak. 76°41' S, 125°49' W. A small peak on the S part of the crater rim of Mount Cumming, in the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1958 and 1960. Named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Alvis Edward Woolam, Sr. (b. Feb. 3, 1933, La Mesa, Tex. d. Feb. 3, 2008, Amarillo, Tex.), ionosphere physicist at Byrd Station in 1959.

Woolhouse, Maurice E. "Newt." Also known as "Jack." b. 1904, NZ. He went to sea in 1919, and, on Jan. 18, 1924, he signed on to the *Lottie Bennett*, at Wellington, as an able seaman, bound for the Pacific Northwest coast of America, arriving at Port Townsend, Wash., on April 16, 1924. On Nov. 23, 1926, at Astoria, Oreg., he signed on to the *Dorothy H. Sterling*, as a seaman, on a round trip voyage to Callao, Peru, the ship pulling back into Astoria on July 23, 1927. On Dec. 9, 1929, at Dunedin, he was taken on as a seaman on the *City of New York* during ByrdAE 1928-30, and on Jan. 5, 1930 left Dunedin bound for Antarctica. After the expedition, he and Robinson hung around New York for a while, trying to find jobs, eventually returned to NZ, where they signed on to the *Tusitala*, and on Nov. 29, 1930, on that ship, pulled into Honolulu. In Dec. 1933, by inviation of Admiral Byrd, he boarded the *Jacob Ruppert* to take part in ByrdAE 1933-35.

Mount Woollard. 80°33' S, 96°43' W. An isolated mountain, rising to 2675 m, 13 km S of Mount Moore (the only other feature within miles), and 240 km W of the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party of 1957-58, and named by US-ACAN in 1960, for George Prior Woollard (b. Dec. 20, 1908, Savannah, Ga. d. April 8, 1979), a member of the U.S. IGY committee's technical panel on seismology and gravity, who trained many Antarctic geophysicists.

Woolley, William Stanley Lawrence "Stan." b. 1935, Liverpool. After school he joined the Army in 1953, doing 5 years in the Royal Corps of Signals. From 1958 he was at the London School of Economics, earning a great reputation as an oarsman, and in 1961 joined FIDS, as a meteorologist. When he went south FIDS had become BAS, and he wintered-over at Base T in 1962 and 1963. In 1965 he became a teacher of economics at Westminster, and while there, continued to row, but also began taking school expeditions to Iceland and Greenland. In 1980 he went to Stowe, and retired from there in 1990, to Brittany, with his wife Angela (Angela L. Nicholas, whom he had married in 1969, in Westminster). His book, *Greenland Ventures*, came out in 2004. He died in Jan. 2007.

Mount Woolnough. 76°57' S, 161°20' E. Rising to 1432 m, about 5 km N of Mackay Glacier, about midway between Mount Morrison and Mount Gran, in Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13, and named for Walter George Woolnough (1886-1958), British geologist who helped write the scientific reports for BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1952, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Isla Woolpack *see* **Woolpack Island**

Woolpack Island. 65°37' S, 65°00' W. A narrow island, 2.5 km (the Chileans say 1.5 km) long, about 7 km E of the N side of Vieugué Island, and about 14 km NW of Cape García, on the W side of Grandidier Channel, off the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted in Aug. 1935, by BGLE 1934-37, who named it. The British gazetteer says it was named "probably descriptively," and that may be, although one feels that there is another reason behind it. It appears on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and on a 1948 British chart. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. It was surveyed by Fids from Base J in 1957-58. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1966 as Isla Wollpack (sic), but the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer (and also by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer) was Isla Woolpack.

Woozle Hill. 65°15' S, 64°16' W. Rising to about 50 m above sea level near the center of Galíndez Island, in the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First surveyed and charted in 1935 by BGLE 1934-37, and named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for the *Winnie the Pooh* animal which leaves tracks in the snow, in reality made by the tracker who is unaware that he is walking in circles. The hill was extensisvely used for ice observations from nearby Faraday Station, and, as it can be approached from any direction, encircling tracks were often seen from the summit. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

Worcester Range. 78°50' S, 161°00' E. A high coastal range, about 50 km long, with steep,

sharp peaks, S of Skelton Glacier, between that glacier and Mulock Glacier, W of Moore Bay, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Among the peaks in this range are Mount Harmsworth (at 2939 m, the highest), Mount Speyer, and Mount Dawson-Lambton. Discovered by BNAE 1901-04, and named probably for HMS *Worcester*, the British naval training ship on the Thames. The name seems to have been first applied on charts compiled by BAE 1907-09. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Worcester Summit. 82°36' S, 52°22' W. The crest of a ridge rising to about 2030 m, at the E end of the Jaeger Table, on the Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains. Photographed aerially by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Robin D. Worcester, who, with David W. Bennett, comprised the first of the annual USGS satellite surveying teams at Pole Station (winter party of 1973). UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer, but plotted in 82°36' S, 50°55' W. These coordinates were corrected by the time of the 1982 British gazetteer. *See also* **Gora Druzhnaja**.

Barrera de Hielos Wordie *see* **Wordie Ice Shelf**

Wordie, James Mann "Jock." b. April 26, 1889, Glasgow, the youngest son of contractor John Wordie and his wife Jane. After Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Cambridge, he was doing post-grad work at the Sidgwick Museum, in Cambridge, with geologists who had been on BAE 1910-13, and was inspired to apply as geologist and chief of the scientific staff for Shackleton's expedition, BITE 1914-17. He was badly wounded at Armentières, during World War I, as an Artillery lieutenant. He was much in the Arctic from 1919 to 1937, and married Gertrude Henderson on March 21, 1923. He was on the advisory board of Operation Tabarin, 1943-45. In 1946-47 he went down with FIDS to assess the progress of their bases in Antarctica (for example, he arrived at Base F on Jan. 31, 1947, and at Port Lockroy on Feb. 10, 1947). It was his first time back south since 1916. He was president of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Discovery Committee, master of St. John's, Cambridge, 1952-59, and chairman of the Scott Polar Research Institute. He was also heavily involved in IGY (1957-58). He was knighted in 1957, and died on Jan. 16, 1962, at his home in Cambridge.

Wordie Bay. 69°07' S, 67°45' W. In Feb. 1989, U.S. Landsat images of the Wordie Ice Shelf (on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula), showed that the shelf had receded eastward, presenting in a new light what had once been below the surface of that (now non-existent) part of the ice shelf. New features were thus revealed, and had to be named, including this bay, which lies between Cape Berteaux and Mount Guernsey. Named by UK-APC on June 15, 1999, in association with the ice shelf. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming on July 17, 2007.

Wordie Caldera. 61°48' S, 55°27' E. The crater of Wordie Seamount (q.v.). The name was accepted by international agreement on April 1, 2001.

Wordie House. This was the hut at Base F, built on Jan. 7, 1947, and named for James Wordie. It was closed on May 30, 1954, when Base F was moved from Winter Island to Galíndez Island. However, it was used in 1957-58, by John Wynne Edwards's RN Hydrographic Survey unit. Wordie House was re-occupied for the winter of 1960 by Ted Clapp (radioman and leader), Alan Crouch (meteorologist), Arthur Fraser (geologist), Frank Preston and Jeff Stokes (surveyors), and Gordon McCallum (general assistant and mountain climber), while Base T was in preparation. It was designated Historic Site #62, on May 19, 1995.

Wordie Ice Front. 69°12' S, 67°30' W. The former seaward face of the Wordie Ice Shelf, on the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Name given by UK-APC on Sept. 20, 1955, to the front of the Wordie Ice Shelf. It is not a name recognized by US-ACAN, partly because they don't recognize ice fronts as features, as the British do, and also because, as the Wordie Ice Shelf retreated, so did its front, and, by Dec. 2004, all fragments of shelf ice were found to have disappeared.

Wordie Ice Shelf. 69°12' S, 67°20' W. This ice shelf has now gone. The area once covered by it is now known as Wordie Bay. The Wordie Ice Shelf was a confluent glacier projecting NW as a small ice shelf to the ice front between Deschanel Peak and Mount Guernsey, and incorporating several ice rises, in the SE part of Marguerite Bay between Cape Berteaux and Mount Edgell, and was fed by Fleming Glacier, along the Fallières Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Its front was called (by the British, anyway) the Wordie Ice Front. The ice shelf was discovered and roughly mapped in Sept. 1936, by BGLE 1934-37, and named by Rymill as Wordie Shelf Ice, for James M. Wordie. It appears as such on Rymill's 1938 map of the expedition, and also on Stephenson's 1940 map of the same expedition. On a 1946 Argentine chart it appears as Hielo Fijo Wordie (this term, not heard much today, means "fixed ice"). Fids from Base E further surveyed it between 1948 and 1950, and, at that time, it extended W as far as the Bugge Islands. It appears on a 1949 Argentine chart with the more familiar name Barrera de Hielos Wordie, a name also accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer, although on a 1966 Chilean chart it appears as Planicie Hielos Wordie (again, a relatively little-used term). The term "ice shelf" now having replaced the old "shelf ice" and "ice barrier," UK-APC accepted the name Wordie Ice Shelf on Sept. 8, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and in the 1955 British gazetteer. In those days it was plotted in 69°15' S, 67°45' W. The coordinates were corrected from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan. 1974, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. However, things were happening with the Wordie Ice Shelf. Extensive calving took place along the ice front between Feb. 1972 and Jan. 1974 (the Landsat images revealed this). U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1979 revealed more calving, and showed that now the ice shelf extended W only as far as the Napier Ice Rise. Massive breakup of the ice shelf resulted in its gradual disappearance, with several ice rises either disappearing (i.e., Linchpin and Miller) or becoming islands (i.e., Napier and Reynolds). U.S. Landsat images of Dec. 2004 showed that the ice shelf is now gone totally, leaving a floating glacier which appeared to be undergoing extensive calving. For a more complete understanding of what happened to the Wordie Ice Shelf, *see* **Wordie Bay** and **Wordie Ice Front**.

Wordie Nunatak. 66°16' S, 51°31' E. A rock outcrop 6 km (the Australians say about 9 km) SE of Mount Biscoe, 6 km ENE of Mount Hurley, and 8 km ESE of Cape Ann, in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13 or 14, 1930, by BANZARE, and named by Mawson for James M. Wordie. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947, and ANCA followed suit.

Wordie Seamount. 61°48' S, 55°27' W. An undersea feature in the Bransfield Strait, between the South Shetlands and the N tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in Aug. 2003, in association with Wordie Caldera.

Wordie Shelf Ice *see* **Wordie Ice Shelf**

Rocas Workman *see* **Workman Rocks**

Workman Rocks. 66°23' S, 65°42' W. A group of rocks rising to about 15 m above sea level, NNW of Phantom Point, in the NE part of Darbel Bay, just westward of Panther Cliff, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956-57 these rocks were photographed aerially by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Base W. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Everly John "Jack" Workman, U.S. physicist (1899-1983), president of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, which has sent so many researchers to Antarctica. He investigated the electrical properties of ice. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call them Rocas Workman.

Mount Works. 71°14' S, 164°50' E. Rising to 1780 m, just W of Horne Glacier, 3 km SW of Pilon Peak, and 10 km E of Mount Dockery, in the Everett Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Lt. (later Lt. Cdr.) William Wesley Works, USN, pilot of P2V aircraft on photographic missions in Victoria Land and other parts of Antarctica, in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

Worland, Michael Roger. Known as Roger. b. Feb. 19, 1950, Cambridge. A BAS biologist, he worked as a technician at Signy Island Station and Rothera Station, as well as in South Georgia. He lived at Hardwick, Cambridge, with his wife Barbara.

The *World*. Tourist vessel, registered in the Bahamas, that could take 651 passengers. She was in Antarctic waters in 2003-04.

[1]**The *World Discoverer***. A 3153-ton luxury tourist ship commissioned in 1974, and owned by Discoverer Rederei, Heiko Klein's West German shipping company. It was called the *Discoverer* back then. 285 feet 4 inches long, with a speed of 12.5 knots, she had an ice-hardened hull, a shallow draft, a bow-thruster, and had the highest ice-rating of any passenger ship. She had sophisticated equipment and safety features, including Zodiac landing boats. She carried 136 passengers, and had 5 decks — Discoverer, Voyager, Odyssey, Boat, and Bridge. Registered in the Bahamas, she was bought in 1976, by Adventure Cruises, and renamed *World Discoverer*. Adventure leased her out to Society Expeditions Cruises. **1976-77**: She made her first passenger cruise to Antarctica. **1977-78**: She was back between Dec. 1977 and Jan. 1978. **1978-79**: She and the *Lindblad Explorer* were together on a cruise to the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. Skippers were Raimund Kruger and Heinz Aye. **1979-80**: She was back, under Capt. Aye, to the South Shetlands and the Antarcic Peninsula. **1980-81**: Under the command of Heinz Aye, she made 4 cruises to the South Shetlands, the Antarctic Peninsula, the South Orkneys, the Ross Sea, the Balleny Islands, and Commonwealth Bay. She circumnavigated Antarctica. **1981-82**: She made 4 cruises from South America, to the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, the Antarctic Peninsula, and Peter I Island (on Jan. 29, 1982). On the 3rd cruise she was chartered by a Chilean company and took 3 tourist groups who were flown into Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station on local excursions. She again circumnavigated Antarctica. **1982-83**: Again under skipper Heinz Aye, she was in the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Ross Sea, and made her 3rd circumnavigation of the continent. **1983-84**: She made 3 cruises from South America, under the command of Capt. Aye, and 4 cruises to the Ross Sea and the Balleny Islands. She landed tourists on Peter I Island. Subsequently, Heiko Klein bought Society Expeditions, and in 1985 the tour company added another ship to their fleet, the *Society Explorer*. **1985-86**: She was in the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, and the Antarctic Peninsula, again under Capt. Aye. She was also at Peter I Island, and the Ross Sea. **1986-87**: Under the command of Capt. Heinz Aye, she visited the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula. In Jan. 1987 she landed tourists on Peter I Island. She circumnavigated Antarctica for the 4th time. **1987-88**: She made 9 cruises, with Rüdiger Hannemann as skipper. They visited the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the Antarctic Peninsula. **1988-89**: Heinz Aye (skipper). She did 9 cruises in the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and to the Antarctic Peninsula. **1989-90**: The two skippers were Capt. Aye and Karl-Ulrich Lampe. She was back in the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and the region of the Antarctic Peninsula. **1990-91**: Captains Lampe and Olaf Hartmann. The same destinations as the previous season. **1991-92**: Capt. Lampe (skipper). **1992-93**: Captains Lampe and Ralf Zander (skippers). Same destinations as the previous year. **1993-94**: Same skippers, same places. **1994-95**: Same skippers, same places. **1995-96**: Same places, but Capt. Lampe was the only skipper. **1996-97**: Same skipper, same places. **1997-98**: Same skipper, same places. **1998-99**: Same skipper, same places. **1999-2000**: Same skipper, same places. She was lost in a shipwreck in the Solomon Islands in 2000, and was replaced by another ship of the same name (see below).

[2]**The *World Discoverer***. A 6075-ton, 354-foot ship, built in Finland in 1989 as the *Delfin Clipper*, she later served as a cruise ship, gambling ship, and corporate yacht, under various names — *Sally Clipper*, *Baltic Clipper*, *Delfin Star*, and *Dream 21.* before being purchased in 2001 by Society Expeditions, to replace their old *World Discoverer*, which had been lost the year before. After a major refit, she was in Antarctic waters in 2002-03. Society Expeditions was going through a difficult time about then, and in 2003 the *World Discoverer* was repossessed by Sembawang, of Singapore, who held the mortgage. She was laid up in Singapore, unable to find a buyer, until 2007, when she was acquired by Silversea Cruises.

World Park Base. 77°38' S, 166°24' E. Greenpeace's Antarctic base on Home Beach, at Cape Evans, Ross Island, established in 1986-87. **1987 winter**: Kevin Conaglen (leader), Justin Farrelly, Gudrun Gaudian, Cornelius Van Dorp. **1988 winter**: Keith Swenson (leader), Sjoerd Jongens, Wojtek Moskal, Sabine Schmidt. **1989 winter**: Bruno Klausbrückner, Liz Carr, Phil Doherty, Lilian Hansen. **1990 winter**: Marc Defourneaux, Lilian Hansen, Marcus Riederer, Ricardo Roura. **1991 winter**: Keith Swenson (leader), Oz Ertok, Wojtek Moskal, Sabine Schmidt. It was continuously occupied until the end of 1991, and was dismantled and removed during 1991-92.

World wars *see* **Wars**

World's End. 61°50' S, 58°02' W. Large offshore stacks, rising to over 100 m above sea level, at the northernmost end of Ridley Island, facing the Drake Passage, off King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984.

Worley Point. 74°24' S, 132°47' W. A rock point which has an Adélie penguin rookery on it, and which forms the NW corner of Shepard Island, in Marie Byrd Land. Like Grant Island, 8 km to the eastward, this point is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf except on the N side. Charted from the *Glacier*, on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1974, for Lt. Richard J. Worley, USN, medical officer at Pole Station in 1969.

Wormald, Steven "Steve." b. Dec. 7, 1946, Staincross, Yorks. BAS meteorological observer who wintered-over at Base T in 1969, and as a general assistant at Base E in 1970, and again at Base E, in 1973, this time as base leader.

Wormald Ice Piedmont. 67°29' S, 68°05' W. An ice piedmont covering the E part of Wright Peninsula, between Rothera Point and Sighing Peak, on the NW coast of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62, and by BAS personnel from Rothera Station from 1976. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Steve Wormald. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the British gazetteer of 1980, and on a British chart of that year.

Worms. The annelid worm Polychaeta lives on the sea bed, near the coasts of Antarctica (*see* **Fauna**).

Worms, Zoïle. b. June 10, 1810, Metz. Medical attendant on the *Zéée* during FrAE 1837-40. He left the scurvy ship on May 1, 1838, at Talcahuano, Chile.

Wörner Gap. 62°38' S, 60°13' W. A flat saddle, at an elevation of about 550 m above sea level, at the divide between the catchment area of Perunika Glacier to the W and Huron Glacier to the E, and extending for about 3 km in a S-N direction between Mount Friesland and Mount Bowles, 2.8 km to the NE of Pliska Ridge, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The midpoint is 1.3 km W of Kuzman Knoll. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 23, 1995, for Bulgarian Manfred Wörner (1934-1994), late secretary-general of NATO, whose support facilitated the Bulgarian Antarctic expeditions. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1996, but, on Dec. 11, 1995, UK-APC named it (for themselves only) as Aurora Gap, after the sealing brig *Aurora* (*see* [1]**The *Aurora***). These coordinates were fixed in late 2008, by the British.

Worsfold, Richard John "Dick." b. March 22, 1940, Newton Abbot, Devon. He joined BAS as a geologist on July 2, 1962, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1963 and 1964. In the latter year he and Lew Juckes explored the Heimefront Range. From 1965 he was writing up his report at Birmingham University, and left FIDS on April 27, 1968.

Worsfoldfjellet. 75°06' S, 12°15' W. A mostly ice-covered mountain, in the SW part of the Tottan Hills, in the Heimefront Range of Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Dick Worsfold. Name means "the Worsfold mountain."

Cabo Worsley *see* **Cape Worsley**

Cape Worsley. 64°39' S, 60°24' W. A cape with a dome-shaped summit rising to 213 m above sea level, it has snow-free cliffs on the S and E sides, 16 km E of the S end of the Detroit Plateau, SW of Fothergill Point, on the Nordenskjöld Coast, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Base D in Nov. 1947, and, in association with Mount Wild, named by them for Frank Worsley. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 22, 1951, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1952. It appears as Worsley Cape on a British chart of 1954, but it should have said Cape Worsley, which was the name listed in the 1955 and 1961 British gazetteers. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1957 as Cabo Worsley, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974

Chilean gazetteer (Chile having rejected the proposed name Cabo Ruth). Further surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1961.

Worsley, Frank Arthur. b. Feb. 22, 1872, Akaroa, NZ, son of laborer Henry Theophilus Worsley and his wife Georgina Priscilla Fulton. Apprenticed in sail in 1887 with the New Zealand Shipping Company, he worked his way up through the business, and, owing to his experience of navigation in Newfoundland waters, was selected to be captain of the *Endurance* during BITE 1914-17. On Jan. 5, 1915, while playing soccer on an ice floe, he fell through the ice, but was rescued. More to the point, he was skipper of the *James Caird* as they rode almost blind through 850 miles of sea with basically only Worsley's incomparable navigational instincts to get them there. One of the truly great navigators, he rivaled Bligh in that respect. Then he, Shackleton, and Crean did another "impossible"—they crossed South Georgia. Worsley commanded Q ships during World War I, and won the DSO. He was with Shackleton again, as hydrographer on the *Quest* expedition of 1920-21, the one where Shackleton died at South Georgia. After that expedition he made his way to Canada, and left Montreal on the *Montcalm*, arriving back in Liverpool on July 7, 1923, and returning to London, where he and his wife, Theodora Cayley, were divorced later that year. In 1925 he led an expedition to the Arctic, and in 1926 he married Margaret Jane Cumming. He continued to have adventures all over the world, including looking for pirate treasure in the Cocos Islands, and in 1938 was president of the Antarctic Club. He died on Feb. 1, 1943, in Claygate, Surrey.

Worsley Cape *see* **Cape Worsley**

Worsley Icefalls. 82°57' S, 155°00' E. Icefalls in the upper part (i.e., near the head) of the Nimrod Glacier, S of the Geologists Range. Discovered by the Northern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and named by them for Frank Worsley. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1966. ANCA accepted the name on May 18, 1971.

Pico Worswick *see* **Worswick Hill**

Worswick, Ronald Francis "Ron." Known sometimes as "Lofty" (he was 6 foot 7; the tallest Fid ever). b. May 26, 1928, Oldham, Lancs, son of Wilfrid Michael Worswick and his wife Annie Pinnington. He was living in Manchester, and working at Ringways Airport, when he saw an ad for FIDS in 1949, and became the meteorologist who wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1950 and 1951. In April 1952 he left Signy Island on the *John Biscoe*, bound for Port Stanley, and from there to Montevideo, where he and Johnny Green caught the *Andes*, for Southampton, arriving on June 1, 1952. He was leader and meteorologist at Base G for the winter of 1953, and in 1954, after a mad dash across the Atlantic on the *Highland Monarch*, he arrived in London in August of that year, turned around and went back out, arriving back in Antarctica to be (just) a meteorologist at Base D in 1955; and again at Base D for the winter of 1956, again as met man and leader. In 1957 he returned to Manchester. On Dec. 30, 1961, in Whitby, he married Ann Bevan, and in 1963 they bought a guest house, Green Gables, in Glaisdale, near Middlesbrough. In 1965 he moved to Singapore, attached to the Army Education Corps, and taught geography at the Bourne School, and did Duke of Edinburgh Award courses in the jungle. In 1971 the family returned to Glaisdale. Ron taught school in Middlesbrough for a while, then they bought and ran the Derwent Hotel, in Scarborough. In 1982 he and Ann divorced, and their eldest daughter, Lynne, moved to Corfu in 1984. On March 10, 1993, while wating for a ferry at Ancona to take him to Corfu, with a car that his youngest daughter, Jo, had bought for him, Ron Worswick died.

Worswick Hill. 60°34' S, 45°44' W. A rounded summit, rising to 575 m, at the W end of Brisbane Heights, on Coronation Island, in the South Orkneys. It appears on some early charts of the South Orkneys, but is not accurately located. Roughly surveyed by the Discovery Investigations in 1933, it appears on their chart of 1934. Re-surveyed by Fids from Signy Island Station in 1948-49. Named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for Ron Worswick (q.v.), who reached this hill during a sledge journey from Signy in Sept. 1950. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956. Further surveyed by FIDS between 1956 and 1958. The Argentines call it Pico Worswick.

Worth, Captain. Skipper of the *Lady Francis*, a London sealer in the South Shetlands for the 1820-21 season.

Worth Reef. 67°48' S, 68°56' W. An arc of rocks rising to about 2 m above sea level, and forming the northeasternmost part of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by UK-APC on Feb. 12, 1964, for acting corporal David Arthur Worth (b. Oct. 12, 1936, Totnes, Devon. d. Nov. 1995, Torbay, Devon), Royal Marines, of the RN Hydrographic Survey unit here on the *Protector* in 1963, which charted this reef. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1964. It appears on a British chart of 1964.

Worthley Peak. 82°43' S, 164°46' E. Rising to 840 m, at the N end of Benson Ridge, overlooking the lower Robb Glacier. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Elmer G. Worthley, Jr. (b. Feb. 15, 1921, Amesbury, Mass. d. June 19, 1991) bryologist at McMurdo, 1958-59.

Wotkyns Glacier. 86°04' S, 131°25' W. Flows N from Michigan Plateau, along the W side of the Caloplaca Hills, and enters Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Grosvenor Ervin Scott Wotkyns (b. Aug. 27, 1935, Los Angeles), hospital corpsman at Byrd Station in 1962.

Mount Wrather. 85°23' S, 87°14' W. A rock peak rising to 2095 m, 4 km SSE of Mount Walcott, along the E margin of the Thiel Mountains. Geologists Peter Bermel and Art Ford, here in 1960-61, named it for petroleum geologist William Embry Wrather (1883-1963), 6th director of USGS, 1943-56. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1962.

Wratt Peak. 78°12' S, 163°13' E. Rising to over 1000 m, at the SE end of Chancellor Ridge, about 3 km WNW of Walcott Glacier, between that glacier and Howchin Glacier, overlooking Walcott Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on June 19, 2002.

Wray, Geoffrey Branford. b. Jan. 28, 1912, Greymouth, NZ, but raised partly in Remuera, son of W.G. Wray. After leaving Auckland Grammar School, Geoff went to work on the Auckland staff of Wright, Stephenson, & Co., then transferred to the company's Hamilton branch for 9 months. He was a member of the RNVR, at Auckland, and a keen yachtsman. He was even part-owner of the *Oringi*. But, the excitement of corporate life was just too great, so he and two buddies, Martin Pilcher, and Bob Christian went digging for gold at Coromandel in May 1933. Then they decided to travel from Auckland to Wellington and hop on the *Jacob Ruppert* as ByrdAE 1933-35 left harbor bound for Antarctica. It was his idea to stow away, apparently, but, to be fair, they had tried to enlist legitimately, but had been turned down. Finn Ronne found them in a lifeboat during drill and, as they were too far out of harbor for the ship to turn back, they were put to work as deck hands, Antarctica and all. They were shipped back at the end of the season, in other words they did not winter over in 1934, but came back to NZ on the *Bear of Oakland*. Immediately after they got back, the three went gold prospecting at Coromandel. "Geoffrey was always looking for adventure," said his father, who then added the classic line, "But we had not the faintest idea that he would try to go to the South Pole." But Geoff had been inspired by his trip to the ice, and in 1942 joined the merchant marine as an able seaman. He was still an able seaman, plying the world for the Union Steamship Company of NZ, well into the 1950s, but his marriage to Elizabeth Elford did not survive his career. They were divorced in 1946. On July 16, 1952, he signed on in Wellington, on the *Waitemata*, bound for British Columbia, and was paid off in Vancouver on Sept. 23, 1952. On July 1, 1954, he signed on at Auckland, again on the *Waitemata*, bound for British Columbia and Seattle.

Wreath Valley. 77°22' S, 160°49' E. An ice-free valley between Lazzara Ledge and Conway Peak, it is the westernmost in a group of 4 aligned hanging valleys in the Apocalypse Peaks of Victoria Land. So named by US-ACAN in 2005, from an ice and rock formation on the valley headwall, which is wreath-like in appearance and visible from a great distance. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Wreathed tern *see* **Antarctic tern**

Wrenn Peak. 77°28' S, 161°59' E. Rising to 1750 m on the ridge at the head of Sandy Glacier and Enyo Glacier, in the Olympus Range, in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 2004, for John H. Wrenn, of the department of geology at Northern Illinois University, at DeKalb, who took part in the

McMurdo Dry Valleys Drilling Project in 1973-74. NZ-APC accepted the name on Nov. 30, 2004.

Ensenada Wright *see* **Wright Inlet**

Hielos Wright *see* **Wright Ice Piedmont**

Mount Wright. 71°33' S, 169°09' E. Rising to over 1800 m (the New Zealanders say 1146 m), NE of Mount Adam, in the N part of the Admiralty Mountains, between Shipley Glacier and Crume Glacier, 13 km SW of Birthday Point, in Victoria Land. This area was discovered by Ross in Jan. 1841, and surveyed in 1911, by Campbell's Northern Party, during BAE 1910-13, who named the mountain for Charles S. Wright. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1950, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Península Wright *see* **Wright Peninsula**

Seno Wright *see* **Wright Inlet**

Wright, Alan Frederic. b. Aug. 12, 1934, Newton Abbot, Devon. He joined FIDS in 1960, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base T in 1961 and 1962. In 1962-63 he joined the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, and became a surveyor.

Wright, Charles Seymour "Silas." b. 1887, Toronto. After Upper Canada College, he graduated from Cambridge in 1910. He and fellow Cantab, Grif Taylor, heard about the expedition Scott was putting together, and Wright became physicist on BAE 1910-13. He was sometimes known as "Toronto," and in May 1911, Scott described him thus in his diary, "He is certainly wanting in powers of verbal expression." A little later he predicted of Wright's future in life, "Wright may go some length because he is a worker, but has little inspiration." In Nov. 1912 he was a member of the party that went out looking for Scott on the Ross Ice Shelf, and was the first to spot Scott's tent. On his return to civilization he got his master's degree in 1913, in 1914 married Raymond Priestley's sister, Edith Mary, and was a Royal Engineers officer during World War I. In 1919 he joined the Admiralty Research Department, and was knighted in 1946. He finally retired to Canada, dying in Victoria, BC, on Nov. 1, 1975.

Wright, Daniel *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Wright, Edward John. b. Dec. 13, 1952. BAS general assistant who wintered-over in Antarctica in 1977. In 1977-78 he worked in the Shackleton Mountains, and wintered-over at an Argentine base in 1979, under difficult circumstances. He joined the Army, and spent much time in Greenland, retiring as a major.

Wright, Hedley Gordon. b. March 7, 1931, Cambridge, son of whiskey distillery owner Gordon Mitchell Wright, of Campbelltown and Rockdale, Bridge Of Allan, Scotland, and his wife Georgina Briggs Constable (daughter of the Senator of the College of Justice, in Scotland). After graduating in mineralogy at Cambridge, he joined FIDS in 1955, as a geologist, wintering-over at Base W in 1956. He and John Thorne were cut off on Roux Island during their dangerous 47-day trip, and the news was full of their disappearance for a while (*see also* **Thorne, John**). He was due to do a second winter, but, just as the Duke of Edinburgh was arriving (*see* **Philip, Prince**), he quit and was hurried out and back to Port Stanley. When his father died, the son inherited the distillery, and lived in Edinburgh. He very pleasantly (and quite understandably) refused to be interviewed for this book. However, he did say his relationship with FIDS was not very good, which is an understatement. This entry was basically compiled from Poulsom & Myres' book on Polar Medal winners, the birth registration index of England and Wales, from immigration records, the London *Times*, Sir Vivien Fuchs' book, and from the recollections of other FIDS.

Wright, John. Skipper of the *Dove*, in the South Shetlands, 1820-21 and again in 1821-22. Part of the way through the latter expedition, George Powell, the commander of the expedition, transferred from the *Eliza* (which he had been skippering) to the *Dove*, and Wright switched to the *Eliza*.

Wright, R. Derek. NZ photographer who went to the Pole with Hillary in 1957-58, during BCTAE. He was the cameraman on a 1964 NZ Film Unit documentary called *The Glacier Climbers*, about mountain climbing in NZ.

Wright, Richard Gordon "Dick." He joined FIDS in 1959, as a meteorologist, and wintered-over at Base G in 1960, and at Base D in 1961.

Wright Bay. 66°36' S, 93°35' E. A small bay formed between the W side of Helen Glacier Tongue and the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered by the Western Base Party of AAE 1911-14, and named by Mawson for Charles S. Wright. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967, and ANCA followed suit.

Wright Glacier *see* **Wright Lower Glacier**

Wright Hill. 79°42' S, 158°46' E. A large, flat-topped hill at the E side of Bowling Green Plateau, on the N side of the lower reaches of Darwin Glacier, in the Cook Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of BCTAE, 1957-58, and named by the NZ party of BCTAE 1957-58, for Derek Wright. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1965.

Wright Ice Piedmont. 64°00' S, 60°20' W. Extends ESE-WSW from Lanchester Bay to Curtiss Bay, along the Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped by FIDS cartographers from these photos. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for the Wright Brothers, Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948), the most famous of all the airplane pioneers. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1960. It appears on a British chart of 1962. Further photographed aerially by USN in 1968-69.

Wright Inlet. 73°59' S, 61°20' W. An ice-filled Weddell Sea indentation into the Lassiter Coast, it recedes westward between Cape Little and Cape Wheeler, at the foot of Mount Tricorn, along the Lassiter Coast, 56 km S of New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41, named by them as Tricorn Bay, in association with Mount Tricorn, but, owing to an error in navigation on this flight, it was wrongly positioned in 74°40' S, 60°30' W, and, as such, Tricorn Bay appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It was photographed aerially again on Nov. 21, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, surveyed from the ground in Dec. 1947, by a joint sledging team consisting of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E, and found to lie about 90 km NW of its previously reported position. It appears (with the new coordinates) as Mount Tricorn Inlet on an American Geographical Society map of 1948, and Ronne refers to it as Tricorn Inlet in 1949. Later in 1949, Ronne renamed it Wright Inlet, for John Kirtland Wright (1891-1969), director of the American Geographical Society which supported RARE 1947-48. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1950. It appears as such on a British chart of 1954, and also in the 1955 British gazetteer, but plotted in 73°57' S, 61°26' W. It was re-photographed aerially by USN between 1965 and 1967, and mapped by USGS from these photos, the new coordinates appearing on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on a 1952 Argentine chart as Seno Wright, but on one of their 1957 charts as Ensenada Wright. They finally picked Ensenada Wright, a name that also appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer.

Wright Island. 74°03' S, 116°45' W. An ice-covered island, about 56 km long, between Carney Island and Martin Peninsula, at the N edge of the Getz Ice Shelf, off the Bakutis Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from air photos taken in Jan. 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Adm. Jerauld Wright (b. June 4, 1898, Amherst, Mass. d. April 27, 1995), USN. In 1917 he became the youngest person ever to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy. He was a veteran of World War I and World War II, was with the CIA, and was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, 1954-60 (i.e., during IGY), and NATO supremo in the Atlantic for the same period. Admiral Wright left Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 12, 1957, bound for Antarctica. He arrived on Feb. 16, on an inspection tour of the bases (Deep Freeze coming under his overall command). He was the highest-ranking oficer ever to visit Antarctica to that point. He tried to fly over the Pole on that day, but was forced to postpone until the following day, when he flew a Globemaster over the Pole, dropped 10 tons of supplies to the men below (not one egg was broken), including a box of cigars. Ed Hillary was on this flight too. From 1963 to 1965 Adm. Wright was ambassador to Taiwan.

Wright Lake *see* **Lake Brownworth**

Wright Lower Glacier. 77°24' S, 163°00' E. Also called Lower Wright Glacier. A stagnant glacier occupying the mouth of Wright Valley, behind (and coalescing at its E side with) Wilson Piedmont Glacier, in southern Victoria Land. The Onyx River runs from its terminus. Named by BAE 1910-13, as Wright Glacier, for Charles S. Wright. The name was modified by VUWAE 1958-59, to distinguish it from Wright Upper Glacier. NZ-APC accepted this name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Wright Pass. 74°45' S, 110°35' W. A snow pass to the W of Jones Bluffs, running N-S for 5 km between the terminus of Holt Glacier and the vicinity of Mayo Peak, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from 1966 USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1977, for Petty Officer William L. Wright, USN, who took part in 6 OpDF deployments up until 1977. As leading petty officer of transportation operations, he conducted cargo traverses across the ice of McMurdo Sound to the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Wright Peak. 73°40' S, 94°32' W. A small rock peak rising to 1510 m, 0.8 km S of Sutley Peak, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota Jones Mountains Party of 1960-61, which named it for Herbert E. Wright, Jr., glacial geologist and adviser to the party, who was in Antarctica in 1961-62. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Wright Peninsula. 67°28' S, 68°10' W. Between Ryder Bay and Stonehouse Bay, on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by Fids from Base T in 1961-62. Named by UK-APC on Nov. 3, 1971, for Alan Wright. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer, but plotted in 67°28' S, 68°20' W. The coordinates were corrected by the time of the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1975. The Argentines call it Península Wright.

Wright Point. 66°24' S, 110°30' E. The most northerly point on Ford Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken in 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and in 1948, during OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for Robert D. Wright, USN, commissaryman who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Wright Spires. 69°30' S, 68°30' W. Three distinctive spires (aiguilles), rising to about 750 m at the E side of Chinook Pass, SE of Cape Jeremy, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land, at George VI Sound. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for Graham Keith "Genghis" Wright (b. 1942), who wintered-over as a general assistant at Halley Bay Station in 1969 and 1970, and again at Base E in 1972 and 1974, the last time as station leader. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Wright Upper Glacier. 77°32' S, 160°40' E. Also called Upper Wright Glacier. An ice apron at the upper W end of Wright Valley, formed by a glacier flowing E from the inland ice plateau. Named by VUWAE 1958-59 to distinguish it from Wright Lower Glacier (q.v.), which, until then, had been called simply Wright Glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1962.

Wright Valley. 77°33' S, 161°30' E. A large, spectacular dry valley trending E-W, formerly occupied by a glacier, but now ice-free except for Wright Upper Glacier at its head and Wright Lower Glacier is at its mouth, near McMurdo Sound, in southern Victoria Land. First explored in 1957 by Troy L. Péwé, and named by VUWAE 1958-59, for Charles S. Wright (actually in association with Wright Lower Glacier, which, until then, had been called simply Wright Glacier). NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1960.

Wrighthamaren. 74°36' S, 11°01' W. The most northerly mountain in Sivorgfjella, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for Carl August Petersen Wright (1893-1961), a Resistance leader during World War II.

Wrigley Bluffs. 84°33' S, 63°45' W. Rock bluffs, 6 km long in a NE-SW direction, and rising to about 860 m, 5 km N of Mount Cross, on the E side of the Anderson Hills, in the N part of the Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USN in 1964, surveyed from the ground by USGS during their Pensacola Mountains Project of 1965-66, and mapped by USGS from these efforts. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Richard J. Wrigley, equipment operator who wintered-over at Palmer Station in 1966. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Wrigley Gulf. 74°00' S, 129°00' W. An indentation, about 184 km wide, into the Getz Ice Shelf, between Shepard Island and Cape Dart, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Nearly a right-angle in plan, its limits are described by Grant Island, Dean Island, and Siple Island, all of which are partially or wholly embedded in the ice shelf. Discovered in Dec. 1940 by USAS 1939-41, and named for Chicago chewing gum manufacaturer Philip Knight "P.K." Wrigley (1894-1977), a sponsor of the expedition. He was also owner of the Chicago Cubs baseball team. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947.

Wróbel Glacier *see* **Wróbel Valley**

Wróbel Valley. 62°10' S, 58°30' W. This small valley at Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, at an altitude of 150 m above sea level, in the South Shetlands, used to be a glacier. Krzysztof Birkenmajer mapped it in 1979, and described it as a "glacier, [an] outlet of Warszawa Icefield, in the upper part of Italia Valley." The Poles accepted the name Wróbel Glacier in 1984. However, since then the glacier disappeared, leaving this valley covered by dead ice drained by a creek. On April 1, 2003, the name was changed to Wróbel Valley. Commodore Franciszek Wróbel was chief of marine operations during PolAE 1976-77.

Wrona Buttress. 62°00' S, 57°39' W. A prominent buttress about 100 m high, above Gadzicki Sound, NE of Melville Peak, in the E part of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1984, for Ryszard Wrona, paleontologist with PolAE 1980-81.

Wu Nunatak. 72°29' S, 161°08' E. About 13 km NNE of Mount Weihaupt, in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1964. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for civil engineer Tien Hsing Wu (b. March 2, 1923, Shanghai), glaciologist at McMurdo, 1966-67.

Wubbold Glacier. 69°19' S, 71°36' W. A steeply inclined glacier, 13 km long, flowing S from the Havre Mountains into Lazarev Bay N of Mount Holt, on the NW coast of Alexander Island. Mapped by Searle of the FIDS in 1959-60, from air photos taken in late 1947 by RARE 1947-48. He plotted it in 69°20' S, 71°41' W. It was replotted from U.S. Landsat images taken in Feb. 1975. Named by US-ACAN in 1980, for Cdr. Joseph Henry "Joe" Wubbold, Jr. (b. Nov. 8, 1934, Va.), U.S. Coast Guard, skipper of the *Northwind* during OpDF 77 (i.e., 1976-77). UK-APC accepted the name on June 11, 1980.

Wuce Shandi. 69°24' S, 76°08' E. A hillock in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Wufeng Shan. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Wujek Ridge. 82°28' S, 50°55' W. A rock ridge trending N-S, rising to about 1050 m, and marking the E extent of Davis Valley, E of Forlidas Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1979, for Chief Warrant Office Stanley J. Wujek, helicopter pilot of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, which surveyed this feature from the ground in 1965-66. That survey, along with USN air photos taken in 1964, enabled USGS to map this feature. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Wulfila Glacier. 62°33' S, 59°45' W. A glacier, 3 km long in a NW-SE direction, and 2 km long in a SW-NE direction, flowing southwestward into MacFarlane Strait, and bounded by Oborishte Ridge to the NW, Terter Peak and Razgrad Peak to the NE, and Ephraim Bluff to the SE, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for Bishop Wulfila (311-383), of Nicopolis ad Istrum (the present-day settlement of Nikyup, near Veliko Tarnovo), who created the Gothic alphabet, thus laying the foundation for German literature.

Bahía Wunderlich *see* **Patagonia Bay**

Wunderlichgletscher. 72°55' S, 168°00' E. A glacier, due W of Hand Glacier and Behr Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Wunneburger Rock. 74°42' S, 113°02' W. An isolated rock in the Maumee Ice Piedmont, in the lower Kohler Glacier, near the point where that glacier flows into the Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1967, for Henry E. Wunneburger, Jr. (b. May 25, 1933, Austin, Tex. d. Dec. 16, 2002, Altair, Tex.), USN, who wintered-over as cook at Byrd Station in 1966.

Wuolong Tan. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A beach in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Bahía Wüst *see* **Wüst Inlet**

Ensenada Wüst *see* **Wüst Inlet**

Wüst, Georg Adolf Otto. b. 1890, Posen. He studied oceanography at Berlin University, under Alfred Merz, and, at 22, went to Bergen, Norway, for further study at Bjørn Helland-Hansen's world-renowned school. He married Merz's wife's sister. After World War I he became an assistant at the Institut für Meereskunde, in

Berlin. Although he was not originally scheduled to go on his relative's expedition, the German Atlantic Expedition, on the *Meteor*, in 1925-27, he did, as hydrographer, and from Aug. 16, 1925, after Merz died near Buenos Aires, Würz really took over the expedition (although Fritz Spiess was in nominal command). In 1945, as a professor, he left the Institut in Berlin where he had worked for years, and, after a brief internment (aboard the *Gauss*), he was director at the Institut's branch in Kiel, from which post he retired in 1958, to become visiting professor at Columbia University for 5 years. He returned to Germany in 1965, lectured for a couple of years at Bonn University, and died in 1977.

Wüst Inlet. 72°20' S, 60°50' W. An ice-filled indentation, between 3 and 8 km wide, into the E side of Merz Peninsula, between Cape Christmas and Old Mans Head, along the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed aerially on Dec. 30, 1940, by USAS 1939-41. In Nov. 1947 it was photographed aerially by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by a combined sledging team of RARE personnel and Fids from Base E. Named by FIDS for Georg Wüst. UK-APC accepted the name on Jan. 28, 1953, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a 1956 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. It appears on a 1966 Chilean chart as Ensenada Wüst. The Argentines call it Bahía Wüst. It was mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1966 and 1969, and appears on the 1979 USGS sketch map of the N part of Palmer Land, as Wüst Inlet.

Wuyan Gang. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A harbor in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Wuyue Bandao *see* **Tonagh Promontory**

The *Wyandot*. U.S. Navy attack cargo ship of the Andromeda class, 459 feet long, laid down on May 6, 1944, by Moore Dry Dock Co., at Oakland, Calif., launched June 28, 1944, and named after the Ohio county. She was commissioned on Sept. 30, 1944, seeing action in the Pacific theatre. She could move at 16.5 knots, and had a compliment of 380 men. In 1947 and 1948, and again in 1951 and 1952 she was in the Arctic. In the spring of 1955 she was assigned to OpDF I (1955-56). She left Norfolk on Nov. 14, 1955, under the command of Capt. Lindsay Williamson, and in company with the *Arneb* (Admiral Dufek's flagship). Also aboard the *Wyandot* (aside from the men and other equipment) was 2500 pounds of mail, to be canceled for collectors. She headed through the Panama Canal, arriving at Christchurch, NZ, on Dec. 12, 1955, leaving there on Dec. 17 for McMurdo Sound, where she arrived on Dec. 27, 1955. While there she served as Byrd's flagship. She and the *Staten Island* formed Task Force 43.7, which established Ellsworth Station in the summer of 1956-57, during OpDF II. Capt. Francis M. Gambacorta was skipper that season. She was back for OpDF III (1957-58; Captain F.M. Smith), and OpDF IV (1958-59; Captain Ronald K. Irving). She was decommissioned on July 10, 1959, but re-commissioned in Nov. 1961. She was back in Antarctica in 1963-64 and 1964-65 (both years under Captain Arne Ekblad), in 1965-66 (Captain Clifford D. Henry), 1966-67 (Captain C. Henegy), 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72 (the last 5 years under Capt. Henry). On Oct. 31, 1975 she was placed in the reserve fleet.

Wyandot Point. 77°23' S, 168°04' E. A rock point, 5 km WSW of Cape Tennyson, on the N side of Ross Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2000, for the *Wyandot*. NZ-APC had already accepted the name on Nov. 12, 1999.

Wyandot Ridge. 76°36' S, 160°30' E. A rocky ridge at the W side of Chattahoochee Glacier, extending northward from the NW end of the Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the the *Wyandot*.

Isla Wyatt *see* **Wyatt Island**

Mount Wyatt. 86°46' S, 154°00' W. A prominent, flat-topped mountain, rising to 2930 m (the New Zealanders say 2743 m), 5 km W of Mount Verlautz, at the SE end of the Rawson Mountains, at the top of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by Quin Blackburn's party during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by Byrd as Mount Jane Wyatt, for the movie actress Jane Wyatt (1910-2006), a friend of expeditionary Richard S. Russell, Jr. Born Jane Waddington Wyatt, she was well-known to three generations — as the girl in *Lost Horizon* (1937), as Margaret Anderson in the TV series *Father Knows Best* (1954-60), and as Spock's mother in the TV series *Star Trek*. In real life she was for 65 years the wife of investment broker Edgar Bethune Wardon. The name Mount Jane Wyatt was, of course, unacceptable, and was shortened, being accepted by US-ACAN in 1956, and also by NZ-APC.

Wyatt, Albert Edward. b. April 1902, West Ham, London. Assistant steward on the *Discovery II*, 1929-31. He left Callao on the *Corcoma*, bound for Liverpool, arriving there on Oct. 5, 1931, and immediately set sail again, on the *William Scoresby*, for that vessel's 1931-32 tour in Antarctic waters. He died in Ashford, Kent, in 1973.

Wyatt, Henry Turner. b. March 25, 1932, Hull, Yorks, son of inorganic chemist Wilfred Wyatt and his wife Winifred Turner. During World War II he lived partly in Anston, near Sheffield, where his mother's family were big farmers. He went to university in London, and became a mountain climber. He was studying to be a doctor when, in lieu of national service, he joined FIDS in 1956, as a medical officer, and sailed from Southampton later that year on the maiden voyage of the new *John Biscoe*, bound for Montevideo, then on to Port Stanley, and finally, to Antarctica, where he wintered-over at Base W in 1957 and at Base E in 1958. He specialized in dog physiology and dog-feeding trials, continuing Julian Taylor's programs. In 1959, when the time came to go back to Port Stanley, the ship couldn't get in to Stonington Island because of the pack-ice, so the lads sledged out and were picked up by helicopter, and taken to the ship. On his return to the UK he got his medical degree based on his thesis on the physiology of men on sledging expeditions. He worked as a doctor at Pinewood Studios, being involved on movies such as *The Savage Innocents* (1960), with Peter O'Toole and Anthony Quayle. He married biochemist Barbara Stevens, and in the early 1960s spent 3 months as a locum tenens in the Falkland Islands, and 3 months at South Georgia. He began to specialize in opthalmology, and went over to work twice in Labrador, and from there, in 1970, was offered a position teaching at the University in Edmonton, Alberta. His family have been there ever since. He worked much in the Arctic, and as soon as he began living in Canada got involved in flying, got his pilot's license, became an instructor, then into aerobatics, and taught that as well. Later he was into gliding and soaring. He retired in 2000, but not from the air.

The *Wyatt Earp*. Lincoln Ellsworth's ship (literally; he owned it) during his 1930s expeditions to Antarctica. A 400-ton American sealer, 135 feet long, with a draft of 15 feet, she was formerly a wooden Norwegian herring vessel, the *Fanefjord*, built in Molde, Norway, in 1919, of Norwegian pine and oak. Re-fitted and ice-strenthened by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and renamed by Ellsworth for the legendary marshal of the old west (who, incidentally, had been dead only a few years at that time), the *Wyatt Earp* had a cruising range of 11,000 miles. She carried Ellsworth to Antarctica for his expeditions of 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1938-39, and was managed by Wilkins. She was berthed in Norway between the first set of expeditions and the last one (i.e., between 1936 and 1938). For crews, *see* **Ellsworth**. In Feb. 1939 Ellsworth sold the *Wyatt Earp* to Australia, for £4400. The Australians considered the name *Boomerang*, but that name was already taken, so, on Oct. 25, 1939, they renamed her *Wongala*, which means "boomerang." She became a Royal Australian Fleet Auxiliary vessel, making one round trip from Sydney to Darwin between 1939 and 1940, and then, for 3 years, she was with the Examination Service, in Port Adelaide. She then did a year as a guard ship for the town of Whyalla, and from 1944 to 1945 was headquarters for the South Australia Sea Scouts. Still at Port Adelaide as the *Wongala*, in 1947 she was acquired by ANARE, re-comissioned on Nov. 17, 1947, under her old name, and the *Wyatt Earp* rode again. ANARE used her on their first exploratory trip into sub-Antarctic waters, led by Stuart Campbell. Karl Oom was skipper of the ship that season. In 1951 she was sold to a commercial operator and renamed *Wongala*. She was sold again, became the *Natone*, and plied the eastern Australian waters until she was wrecked in a storm near Double Island Point, in the early morning of Jan. 24, 1959.

Mount Wyatt Earp. 77°34' S, 86°25' W. Mostly snow-covered, it rises to 2370 m, 5 km WNW of Mount Ulmer, in the N part of the Sentinel Range, in the N part of the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered aerially by Ellsworth on

Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Ellsworth's ship, the *Wyatt Earp*. The name has also been seen on some maps as Mount Earp.

Wyatt Earp Islands. 68°22' S, 78°32' E. Also called Northern Islands. A small group of islands and rocks off the N extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.8 km N of Walkabout Rocks. Photographed by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos. Later named by Norwegian cartographers as Nørsteholmen (i.e., "the northern islands"). On Jan. 9, 1939 Hubert Wilkins, in the *Wyatt Earp,* landed at nearby Walkabout Rocks, and later ANCA renamed these islands. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wyatt Glacier. 68°18' S, 66°10' W. A steep, narrow glacier, 10 km long, flowing S from the central plateau near Beehive Hill, into the upper part of Gibbs Glacier, on the Bowman Coast, in the SE part of the Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air on Nov. 27, 1947, by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground in May 1958 by Fids from Base E, who named it for Dr. Henry Wyatt of FIDS. UK-APC accepted the name on on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Wyatt Hill. 74°32' S, 110°27' W. Small and ice-covered, rising to about 500 m, at the W side of Hamilton Ice Piedmont, on Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken in 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph T. Wyatt, electrical engineer with the Lockheed-Georgia Company, who was in the area of Dome Charlie in 1975-76 and again in 1976-77, as part of the team there to repair and recover the three Hercules aircraft which had gone down in separate incidents in 1975 (*see* **Disasters**, 1975).

Wyatt Island. 67°20' S, 67°40' W. An island, 8 km long and 3 km wide, 3 km S of Day Island, and 13 km NE of Webb Island, near the center of Laubeuf Fjord, off the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. The pointed summit of the island is a bare rock oasis in an otherwise ice-covered island. Discovered aerially on Feb. 25, 1936, during BGLE 1934-37, and surveyed in July 1936 by the same expedition. It appears on Rymill's expedition map of 1938, named by them (provisionally) as South Island. It appears on a 1947 Chilean chart as Isla Huinca ("huinca" is a Mapuche name, or rather a corruption of "wigka," signifying a person who is not a Mapuche). Fids from Base E re-surveyed it in Sept. 1948, and renamed it for Vice Admiral Sir Arthur Guy Norris "Gus" Wyatt (1893-1981), hydrographer to the Royal Navy, 1945-50. UK-APC accepted the name on March 31, 1955, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1956. It appears on a British chart of 1957. It appears on a 1962 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart as "South (Wyatt) Island." The Chilean gazetteer of 1974, after rejecting the name Isla South, accepted Isla Wyatt. The Argentines call it that too.

Wyborneberg. 70°53' S, 166°42' E. A peak N by NW of O'Hara Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Germans.

Wyche Island. 66°14' S, 110°35' E. A small island just S of the W end of Burnett Island, in the Swain Islands, about 5 km NE of Wilkes Station. The area was photographed aerially by OpHj 1946-47, and again in 1956 by ANARE and SovAE. This island was included in Carl Eklund's 1957 survey of islands N of Wilkes Station, and he named it for Paul A. Wyche, USN, aerographer's mate at Wilkes Station in 1957. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1960, and ANCA followed suit on July 4, 1961.

Île Wyck *see* **Wyck Island**

Isla Wyck *see* **Wyck Island**

Wyck Island. 64°39' S, 62°06' W. A small island, about 1.5 km long, about 1.5 km to the S of the W side of Brooklyn Island, in the E part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897-99, and named by Dr. Frederick Cook as Île Wyck, for Robert Anderson Van Wyck (1847-1918), 91st mayor of New York City (and the first mayor of greater New York City), 1898-1901. It appears as such on Lecointe's expedition maps of 1899 and 1900, and as both Wyck Island and Van Wyck Island on Cook's 1900 map. US-ACAN accepted the name Wyck Island in 1952, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 8, 1953. It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer, and on a British chart of 1957. In those days it was plotted in 64°36' S, 61°54' W, but, after FIDASE air photos taken in 1956-57, and ground surveys conducted by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58, the coordinates were corrected by 1959, and, as such, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. It appears on an Argentine chart of 1949 as Isla Van Wyck, and that was the name accepted by the Argentine gazetteer of 1970.

Wyckoff, George Edward. b. July 2, 1911, Marlboro, NJ, son of farmer George Wyckoff and his wife Sarah. He joined the U.S. Navy, and was a machinist's mate 1st class on the *Bear*, during both halves of USAS 1939-41. He served in Korea, and married Olga. He died on April 9, 1989, in Medford, Oreg.

Wyckoff Glacier. 84°13' S, 164°40' E. A glacier, 10 km long, just to the W of Beardmore Glacier, it flows W from the Grindley Plateau, just N of Lamping Peak, in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Kent A. Wyckoff, meteorologist at Hallett Station in 1963.

Wyers Ice Shelf. 67°11' S, 49°43' E. A small ice shelf in Enderby Land, on the E side of Dingle Dome, at the E side of the base of Sakellari Peninsula. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Robert W.L. "Bob" Wyers, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wyers Nunataks. 67°13' S, 49°43' E. A group of nunataks on the E side of Dingle Dome, at the base of Sakellari Peninsula, just W of Wyers Ice Shelf, about 13 km NW of Mount Cronus, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA on Nov. 24, 1961, for Bob Wyers (*see* **Wyers Ice Shelf**). US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Wyeth Heights. 80°45' S, 29°33' W. Rock heights rising to 1335 m, at the head of Blaiklock Glacier, and forming the SE extremity of the Otter Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed in 1957 by BCTAE, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, further surveyed by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971, and mapped by USGS in 1974 from these efforts. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for Robert Beals "Bob" Wyeth (b. 1947), BAS geologist from July 6, 1970 to Sept. 30, 1976. During this time he worked in the Shackleton Range in the summer of 1970-71, wintered-over at Base E in 1971, worked on the Wordie Ice Shelf in the summer of 1971-72, and again wintered-over at Base E in 1972. In the summer of 1972-73 he was working at Cape Berteaux. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Wylde Glacier. 73°32' S, 166°45' E. East of Mount Murchison, in the Mountaineer Range, flowing S between Dessent Ridge and Cape King, into Lady Newnes Bay, in Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966 for Leonard J. Wylde, scientific officer at Hallett Station in 1962-63. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1966.

Bahía Wylie *see* **Wylie Bay**

Wylie, John Peter "Pete." b. Jan. 27, 1928, West Ham, London, son of John Wylie and his wife Edith Ellen Colquhoun. He joined FIDS in 1955, as a surveyor, and wintered-over at Base N in 1956 and 1957. After his tour, he and George Larmour made their way to Callao, in Chile, where they caught the *Reina del Mar* back to Liverpool, arriving there on July 28, 1958. He died in 2008, in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.

Wylie Bay. 64°44' S, 64°10' W. A bay, 6 km wide, it is the bay immediately to the W of Norsel Point, between that point and Cape Monaco, and immediately to the N of that peninsula whose extremity is Bonaparte Point, on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by FrAE 1903-05. Surveyed by Fids from Base N between 1955 and 1957, and photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Pete Wylie of the FIDS. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Bahía Wylie. It appears on a 1962 Chilean chart as Bahía Arthur, and that is what the Chilean call it today.

Wylie Ridge. 71°51' S, 168°27' E. A ridge extending westward from Meier Peak, in the Admiralty Mountains, it parallels the N side of Massey Glacier for 10 km, and terminates at Man-o-War Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1963. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Cdr. Ronald Perry Wylie (b. Jan. 26, 1934, Petersburg, Va.), who joined the U.S. Navy in July 1955, and who was a VX-6 pilot during OpDF 67 (i.e., 1966-67) and OpDF 68 (i.e., 1978-68). He retired from the Navy in July 1977.

Mount Wyman. 83°54' S, 158°57' E. Rising to 2667 m at the end of the rock spur running W from Sandford Cliffs, in the Queen Elizabeth

Range. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for ex-Marine Carl O. Wyman, of Philadelphia, ionosphere physicist and ham radio operator at Little America in 1957. ANCA accepted the name.

Wynn Knolls. 60°42' S, 45°38' W. A series of small knolls W of Jane Col, on Signy Island, in the South Orkneys. Surveyed by FIDS between 1947 and 1950, and photographed aerially by the Royal Navy in 1968. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 29, 2004, for David Wynn-Williams (see below), a contributor to work at the site.

Wynn-Williams, David Donaldson. Known as "Wynn." b. July 16, 1946, West Kirby, Cheshire. After a couple of years teaching in London, and in Tonbridge, Kent, he joined BAS in 1974 as a soil microbiologist, and wintered-over at Signy Island Station in 1975 and 1976. It was he who tracked down Petter Sørlle's wife, Signy, still alive and living in Norway. In 1979 he married Elizabeth Davies. He went to work for BAS permanently, and made another 10 summer visits to Antarctica, being there several times in the 1980s, including 1982-83 at Scott Base and the McMurdo Dry Valleys. In 1992-93 he was at Mars Glacier, on Alexander Island, leading a team to determine whether life could have evolved on the planet Mars; in 1997-98 and 1999-2000 he led the development of a desert research site at Mars Oasis, Alexander Island; and in 2002 was appointed head of BAS's Astrobiology Project. On March 24, 2002 he was jogging near his home in Comberton, Cambridge, when a car hit him, and killed him.

Wynne-Edwards, John *see under* **Edwards Island**

Wynne-Edwards Island *see* **[2]Edwards Island**

Wyspianski Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°09' W. A large icefall between Chopin Ridge and Dunikowski Ridge, NE of Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Stanislaw Wyspianski (1869-1907), the painter and poet. *See also* **Wesele Cove**.

Mount Wyss. 82°47' S, 162°42' E. A peak rising to 1930 m, 5 km E of Mount Rotoiti, in the Frigate Range. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1960 and 1962. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Orville Wyss (b. Sept. 10, 1912, Medford, Wisc. d. Nov. 11, 1993, Brush, Colo.), professor of bacteriology at the University of Texas, 1945-83, and USARP biologist at McMurdo in 1962-63.

Rocher X *see* **Rock X**

Rock X. 66°20' S, 136°42' E. A prominent offshore rock, 0.6 km long, lying close inside the E side of the entrance to Victor Bay, 1.5 km NW of Gravenoire Rock, in the region of Commandant Charcot Glacier, and to the E of Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue, near the W limit of Adélie Land, off the coast of East Antarctica. This area was photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, but this particular rock was charted by FrAE 1952-53, under Marret. They established an astronomical control station here, identifying the place by an X marked on the OpHJ photos, and named it (in 1952) as Rocher X. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1955.

Xanadu Hills. 78°11' S, 163°32' E. A ridge of hills lying between Ward Valley and the Alph River. Named by NZ-APC in 1994 in a Samuel Taylor Coleridge connection with the Alph River. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1995.

Xanthus Spur. 64°33' S, 63°30' W. Rising to about 1250 m, and mainly ice-covered, it extends NW from Mount Priam (the British say from Mount Hector, but that is more a slight difference of opinion, not one of geography) for 5 km toward Iliad Glacier, in the Trojan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in Aug.-Sept. 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the son of Zeus in Greek mythology. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Xi Hu. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A lagoon at the S end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. The name means "west lake" in Chinese.

Xi Pingtai. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A plateau in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xi Shanbao. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A hill in the S part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xianfeng Ling. 69°24' S, 76°16' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiang Xi. 62°14' S, 58°57' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

The *Xiang Yang Hong 10*. Chinese ship used on ChinARE I (the first Chinese Antarctic expedition; 1984-85). Her skipper that year was Zhang Zhiting.

Xiangjiao Shan. 62°14' S, 58°59' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xiangmi Hu. 69°25' S, 76°07' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiangsi Dao. 69°26' S, 75°59' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xianju Ling. 69°24' S, 76°07' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xianniu He. 62°10' S, 58°57' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xiannu Feng. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiantao Ling. 69°24' S, 76°05' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xianweng He. 62°10' S, 58°56' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xianxia Ling. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiao Hu. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaochang Hu. 69°23' S, 76°21' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaodaba Shan. 69°23' S, 76°19' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaodabie Shan. 69°25' S, 76°11' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaogui Shan. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaoqinghai Hu. 69°23' S, 76°11' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaosanmen Xia. 62°14' S, 59°00' W. A channel off Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaoshanghai Tan. 69°40' S, 76°50' E. A beach in the area of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaotai Hu. 69°24' S, 76°07' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaotian Chi. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaotian Shan. 69°24' S, 76°20' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaowu Xia. 69°24' S, 76°18' E. A channel in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaowudang Shan. 69°24' S, 76°16' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaowuyi Shan *see* **Besso Peak**

Xiaowuzhi Shan *see* **Castor and Pollux**

Xiaoxianggang Dao *see* **McLeod Island**

Xiaoxitian Jiao. 62°14' S, 59°01' W. A beach on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xiaozijin Shan. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xibei Pingtai. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A plateau in the area of Bothy Bay, in the NW part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xibei Zhanqiao. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A Chinese automatic weather station at Bothy Bay, in the NW part of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands.

Xichangbai Shan. 69°25' S, 76°05' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xili Hu. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Isla Ximena. 64°10' S, 61°02' W. An island, 3 km E of Bofill Island, between that island and Tisné Point, it is the largest of the Moss Islands, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Ice-free in summer, it is

covered with abundant vegetation, mainly moss and lichens, which give the island a reddish, coffee-colored appearance. The name first appears on a 1957 Chilean map, and was probably given by one of the members of one of the Chilean Antarctic Expeditions for one of his lady friends.

Xinan Gaodi. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A plateau in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xinan Gaopo. 69°22' S, 76°21' E. A plateau in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xing Hu. 69°25' S, 76°07' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xingfu Wan. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A small cove within Bothy Bay, at the NW end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xinghu Taidi. 69°24' S, 76°12' E. A plateau in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiongdi Shan. 69°25' S, 76°12' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiongmao Dao *see* **[1]Fisher Island**

Xiping Hu. 69°26' S, 76°02' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xishi He. 62°09' S, 58°56' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Xishi Jiao. 69°24' S, 76°17' E. A promontory in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xitaiping Shan. 69°22' S, 76°08' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Xiwang Wan. 69°23' S, 76°22' E. A cove in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

XU-fjella. 74°34' S, 10°02' W. A group of small mountains, in the N part of the Heimefront Range, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Norwegians for XU, the largest of the anti-Nazi organizations during World War II, established in July 1940 by Arvis Storsveen, and which conducted the most dangerous and important missions. It was not until 1988 that details of XU's work become public knowledge.

Xue Chi. 69°25' S, 76°16' E. A lagoon in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

The *Xue Long*. A red-hulled 21,250-ton, 167-meter icebreaker, built in 1993 at the Kherson Shipyard, in the Ukraine, as a grain-carrying container ship, the sister ship of the *Vasiliy Golovnin*. She was bought by the Chinese government for Antarctic work, refitted, and renamed *Xue Long* (*Snow Dragon*), replacing the *Ji Di* in 1994 as the main Chinese supply ship to the Antarctic stations. Capable of 17.9 knots, but with a normal cruising speed of 13 knots, she had a crew of 34, and could carry up to 128 scientific personnel. After an Antarctic cruise of 1998-99, she caused a stir in 1999, when she showed up quite unexpectedly at a small Canadian village in the Arctic, thus (accidentally) demonstrating Canada's lack of preparedness in case of war. Based out of Shanghai, she supplied the Chinese Antarctic station Zhongshan every season, and Great Wall Station every other season. She was in Antarctica in 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97, those three voyages under the command of Capt. Shen Akan. Capt. Yuan Shaohong skippered her to Antarctica in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-2000. From 2000-01 onwards the stations were relieved by means other than a Chinese ship. In 2003 the *Xue Long* was in the Arctic, and in 2005 she began an extensive upgrade. She was back in Antarctica in 2006-07 and 2007-08, under the command of Capt. Shen Kwan. After a 3rd tour in the Arctic, in 2008, she left Shanghai on Oct. 20, 2008, bound for Antarctica, made two separate trips from Australia to Zhongshan Station, and returned to Shanghai on April 10, 2009. She was the largest icebreaker operating in Antarctic waters in her time. During the 2009-10 season, she was under the command of Capt. Wang Jianzhong, who had been with the ship since he joined as her 3rd officer in 1993.

Xuezhen Shan. 69°23' S, 76°19' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Yablanitsa Glacier. 62°57' S, 62°31' W. A glacier on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands, flowing for 1.8 km from the NW slopes of Imeon Ridge, N of Drinov Peak, into Cabut Cove. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Yablanitsa, in northern Bulgaria.

Punta Yaglou *see* **Yaglou Point**

Yaglou Point. 66°23' S, 67°12' W. The northernmost point of Belding Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE in 1956-57, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Constantin Prodromus Yaglou (1897-1960), American polar physiologist, who specialized in the reaction of cold on humans. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. The Argentines call it Punta Yaglou.

Yagodina Knoll. 63°17' S, 57°09' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 530 m, 8.21 km SSE of Siffrey Point, 2.81 km WSW of Mount Bransfield, 3.85 km NW of Koerner Rock, and 22.4 km ENE of Fidase Peak, it surmounts Mott Snowfield to the SW, in the NE extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Yagodina, in southern Bulgaria.

Massiv Yakkova Gakkelya *see* **Jøkulkyrkja Mountain**

Lednik Yakoruda *see* **Yakoruda Glacier**

Yakoruda Glacier. 62°28' S, 59°57' W. A glacier, 5 km wide and 2.5 km long, S of Greaves Peak and Crutch Peaks, and W of Lloyd Hill, it flows in a SSE-NNW direction into McFarlane Strait, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the town of Yakoruda, in SW Bulgaria.

Mount Yakovlev. 71°59' S, 16°38' E. A somewhat isolated mountain about 18 km N of Sarkofagen Mountain, in the Russkiye Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the Norsk Polarinstitutt from 1958-59 air photos taken during the long NorAE 1956-60. Also observed in 1959 by SovAE and named by them as Gora Yakovleva, for geologist and paleontologist Nikolai Nikolaevich Yakovlev (1870-1966). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Yakovlev in 1971.

Gora Yakovleva *see* **Mount Yakovlev**

Yale Tarn. 77°34' S, 163°09' E. A tarn, 1.3 km NE of Mount Falconer, it is the most easterly of 4 tarns in Tarn Valley, Victoria Land, which were named by VUWAE 1965-66 after American universities. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1997.

Estrecho Yalour *see* **Yalour Sound**

Îles Yalour *see* **Yalour Islands**

Isla Yalour *see* **Yalour Islands**

Islote(s) Yalour *see* **Yalour Islands**

Yalour, Jorge. b. Oct. 25, 1874, Buenos Aires. He entered the Naval Academy in 1892, and in 1901-02 was serving on the *Sarmiento*, in Asia, Africa, and Europe. He was still an ensign (and acting lieutenant), navigator, and leader of the Argentine naval detachment on the *Uruguay*, under Irízar, 1903-05, including the period during which the ship rescued Nordenskjöld during SwedAE 1901-04. From Jan. 1, 1908 to Dec. 2, 1908 he was commander of the *Uruguay*. In 1911 he was back on the *Sarmiento*, as 2nd-in-command, and by 1916 was her skipper. That year he became chief of the hydrographic division of the Navy Department, and retired as a captain in 1919, dying on Aug. 13, 1928.

Yalour Islands. 65°14' S, 64°10' W. A group of islands and rocks, 2.5 km in extent, in the eastern-middle part of Penola Strait (which separates the Argentine Islands), in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 1.5 km NW of Cape Tuxen, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Snow-free in summer, they present a reddish appearance. Discovered and roughly surveyed by FrAE 1903-05, and named by Charcot as Îles Jallour, for Jorge Yalour. He spelled it thus because that was how he heard it. The largest of the islands is seen on one of the expedition maps as Île Jalour. The group appears on a 1916 British chart as Jallour Islets, and the name was seen variously as Jallous Islets (sic), Îlots Jallour, Îlots Jalour, and a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart variously shows it as Jallour Islands and Jallour Isles. A 1946 Argentine chart shows the largest island as Isla Yalour, but a 1949 Argentine chart shows the group as Islotes Yalour, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name Jalour Islets in 1953, and UK-APC followed suit on Sept. 22, 1954. However, it appears as Yalour Islets in the 1956 U.S. gazetteer. The group was photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit, assisted by FIDS, on the *John Biscoe* in 1958. On July 7, 1959, UK-APC accepted the name Jalour Islands, and that is how it appears on a 1960 British chart. However, on Sept. 23, 1960, UK-APC accepted the new name Yalour

Islands, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1964. It appears as such in the U.S. gazetteer of that year. The main island appears in the 1974 Chilean gazetteer as Islote Yalour, but today the Chileans tend to call the group Islotes Yalour.

Yalour Sound. 63°34' S, 56°39' W. Also called Jalour Sound. A passage, 1.5 km wide and 6 km long, usually ice-bound, linking Fridtjof Sound and Antarctic Sound, between Jonassen Island and Andersson Island, opposite Tabarin Peninsula, off Trinity Peninsula, at the S part of the extreme NE of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the Argentines as Estrecho Yalour, for Jorge Yalour. UK-APC accepted the translated name Yalour Sound on Feb. 12, 1964, and US-ACAN followed suit that year. The Chileans call it Estrecho Barrera, for Prof. Humberto Barrera Valdebenito, geologist and glaciologist (and mountain climber) from the University of Chile, who studied this area while on board the *Rancagua*, during ChilAE 1956-57. He was also on ChilAE 1946-47, during which he was the first Chilean to ski in Antarctica, and also possibly the first Chilean to become snowblind south of 60°S (for 48 hours, while out on a sledging trip).

Yamabe, Yasunosuke. Name also seen as Yamabe Yasunosuke, or Yamanobe. b. 1867, Karafuto, Sakhalin Island, Japan. In 1876 he was deported to Tsuishikara, in Hokkaido, but returned to Sakhalin in 1888, and joined the Japanese army. He and Shinkichi Hanamori were activists for Ainu independence, and they both used the Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1910-12, under Shirase, to bring attention to their cause. They also brought 60 Karafuto sledge dogs for the expedition, and they both took part in the Dash Patrol (q.v.). With the help of Kindaichi Kyosuke, he wrote his memoirs, *Ainu Monogatari* (in Japanese) in 1913, and died in 1923.

Yamagata Ridge. 79°05' S, 157°02' E. A narrow linear nunatak, 5 km long and rising to 1690 m, 8 km W of Seay Peak, in the north-central part of the Finger Ridges, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Noboru Yamagata, Japanese Institute of Health geochemist in the McMurdo Dry Valleys for 4 summer field seasons between 1963-64 and 1968-69.

The *Yamana*. An 835-ton, 143-foot U.S. rescue tug (AT-146) built at the Gulfport Boiler and Welding Works, at Port Arthur, Texas, in 1942, and launched on Oct. 23, 1942, sister ship of what would become the *Chiriguano*. Commissioned in 1943 as ATR-90, she was transferred to the UK under Lend Lease, as the *Maricopa*. Decommissioned on July 10, 1946, and transferred to the Argentine Navy in 1947, renamed ARA *Yamana* (A-6), and used by them in hydrological work, and as a tug. She took part in some of the Antarctic expeditions conducted by that country: 1952-53 (Capt. Efraín C. Ledesma); 1953-54 (Captain Raúl G. Kolbe); and 1954-55 (Capt. Antonio Revuelto). During that last expedition, she left Buenos Aires on Oct. 27, 1954, bound for Antarctic waters. She went out of service in 1969, and in 1985 was used as a target practice for an Exocet missile. Modified to survive such an attack, she did, but then a torpedo got her.

Nunatak Yamana *see* **Florence Nunatak**

Playa Yamana. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A beach between Punta El Hallazgo to the N and Punta Mazzei to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by scientific personnel on ChilAE 1985, because Punta El Hallazgo was where they found a native Yamana cranium that year. *See* **Punta El Hallazgo** (under **E**) for more details.

Rocas Yamana. 62°28' S, 60°48' W. A group of rocks immediately off Playa Yamana, and about 180 m NW of Punta El Hallazgo, off the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by scientific personnel on ChilAE 1985, in association with Playa Yamana.

Yamanobe, Yasunosuke *see* **Yamabe, Yasunosuke**

Glacier Yamato *see* **Yamato Glacier**

Yamato Glacier. 71°25' S, 35°35' E. About 9 km wide, it flows from E to W, between Mount Fukushima and Mount Eyskens, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by BelgAE 1959-61 led by Guido Derom, and named by him as Glacier Yamato, after the old name for the Honshu Peninsula, in Japan. Yamato is the symbol of political unity and national conscience of the Japanese people. In Nov.-Dec. 1960, a Japanese field party reached here, and conducted geodetic and other scientific work. US-ACAN accepted the name Yamato Glacier in 1966.

Yamato Mountains *see* **Queen Fabiola Mountains**

Yamato Sanmyaku *see* **Queen Fabiola Mountains**

Yambol Peak. 62°44' S, 60°14' W. Rising to 300 m, on Friesland Ridge, 1.4 km SE of Shumen Peak, 4.75 km NE of Botev Point, 4.6 km WSW of Samuel Point, and overlooking Tarnovo Glacier to the W and Prespa Glacier to the NE, in the Tangra Mountains of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, for the Bulgarian town of Yambol.

Yana Point. 62°37' S, 60°01' W. Forms the W side of the entrance to Bruix Cove, 3.7 km NNE of Helmet Peak, and 1.9 km W of Rila Point, on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and mapped by them in 2009. They named it on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement of Yana, in western Bulgaria.

The *Yancey*. American attack cargo ship (AKA-93), built by the Moore Dry Dock Company of Oakland, Calif., launched on July 8, 1944, and commissioned on Oct. 11, 1944. Named for the North Carolina county, she was 459 feet 3 inches long, weighed 13,910 tons fully loaded, and was capable of 16.5 knots. She could take a complement of 368 men. She served at Iwo Jima, Saipan, and Okinawa during the last year of World War II, and was in Tokyo on the day of the Japanese surrender. **Nov. 9, 1946**: She was assigned tentatively to OpHJ 1946-47, as part of Task Force 68. Capt. James E. Cohn. She left Davisville, RI, and went via the Panama Canal to San Pedro, Calif. **Nov. 12, 1946**: She arrived at Port Hueneme, where she began loading cargo for OpHJ. **Dec. 2, 1946**: She left Port Hueneme, bound for Antarctica. **Dec. 27, 1946**: She saw her first icebergs. **Dec. 28, 1946**: She saw the northern limit of the pack ice. **Dec. 30, 1946**: She rendezvoused with the Central Group and, 10 miles S of Scott Island, refueled from the *Canisteo*, the first time an underway refueling had been done south of the Antarctic Circle. **Dec. 31, 1946**: She began moving through the pack ice. **Jan. 14, 1947**: She broke into the open waters of the Ross Sea. **Jan. 15, 1947**: She arrived at the Bay of Whales. **Jan. 18, 1947**: She moored at the Bay of Whales, and began off-loading supplies for Little America. **Feb. 6, 1947**: She left the Bay of Whales with the Central Group. **Feb. 9, 1947**: She again entered the pack ice, heading north. **Feb. 13, 1947**: She left Scott Island for NZ. **Feb. 22, 1947**: She reached Port Chalmers, NZ. **March 5, 1947**: She left NZ, bound for Samoa. **May 2, 1947**: She arrived back at Port Hueneme. The ship later served in the Korean War, and was decommissioned in March 1958. She was recommissioned on Nov. 17, 1961, based out of Norfolk, Va. In 1970 she crashed into the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, and in 1976 was struck from the Navy Register. In 1990 she was sunk off Morehead City, NC, as an artificial reef.

Yancey Glacier. 80°14' S, 158°30' E. A very steep glacier in the Britannia Range, flowing E from the vicinity of Mount McClintock and then southeastward into Byrd Glacier, just W of Sennett Glacier. Mapped by aerial photographs taken by USN. In association with Byrd Glacier, it was named by US-ACAN in 1965, for the *Yancey*.

Yandang Shan. 69°24' S, 76°15' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Yaner Dao *see* **Breadloaf Island**

Glaciar Yáñez *see* **Flint Glacier**

Yáñez Andrade, Parmenio. b. 1902. Chile's first marine biologist, he was also a medical surgeon. After studying in Germany in 1938 and 1939, on Aug. 28, 1941 he became the first director of the the marine biology station at Montemar, at the University of Chile, at Reñaca, near Viña del Mar, the first institution of its type in South America. He took part in ChilAE 1946-47. He was later with the zoology department of the Universidad de Concepción, and died in 1977.

Yanhuang Dapo. 69°45' S, 76°45' E. An area of land in the vicinity of the Larsemann Hills, on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. Named by the Chinese.

Yanjing Hu. 62°13' S, 59°00' W. A lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Puerto Yankee *see* **Yankee Harbor**

Base Yankee Bay *see* **Yankee Bay Station**

Yankee Bay Station. 62°32' S, 59°48' W.

Base Yankee Bay (as it is known in Spanish) was a Chilean IGY station on the S side of Yankee Bay, on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. It began as a refuge hut built in Jan. 1953. Name also seen as Bahía Yankee, and Puerto Yankee.

[1]**Yankee Harbor** *see* **Port Foster**

[2]**Yankee Harbor**. 62°32' S, 59°46' W. A small harbor entered between Glacier Bluff and Spit Point, and which forms the inner part of the bay (the Chileans call this bay Puerto Yankee; see below) E of Triangle Point, in the SW side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Nat Palmer was probably the first to enter this harbor, on Nov. 19, 1820, and he roughly charted it as Port Williams, probably named after the *Williams*. At least, it is probable that Port Williams was a short-lived synonym for Yankee Harbor, although it may just have been the name given by Palmer to the whole bay (i.e., what the Chileans today call Puerto Yankee; see below). It became the main sealing base and anchorage in the islands for the 1820-21 sealing season, and Capt. Burdick's map of 1820-21 calls it Yanky Harbor, after the Yankee fleet there that summer. 1821-22 maps by Fildes and Powell show it as Hospital Cove, and that was the name used by the *Chanticleer* Expedition of 1828-31, but in 1821 Capt. Davis charted it as Yankee Harbour (sic). In 1825 Fanning referred to it as Fannings Harbour, after Edmund Fanning. There is a 1911 reference to it as Kraterhafen (i.e., "crater harbor"), for its circular appearance. It was still being referred to as Hospital Cove by 1921 (e.g. David Ferguson's chart of that year), but the name Yankee Harbor (or Harbour) has been the main name since 1821. It was re-charted in 1934-35, by the Discovery Investigations. It appears as Yankee Harbor on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart, and as Yankee Harbour on a 1945 British chart, as well as on one from 1948 (it also appears on a 1949 British chart as Yankie Harbour). US-ACAN accepted the name Yankee Harbor in 1947 (they rejected Fannings Harbor), and UK-APC followed suit on on Sept. 8, 1953 (with the "u" in Harbor, of course). It appears as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Bahía Yankee, and that was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. It appears as Puerto Yankee on a 1949 Argentine chart, and that was the name accepted by the 1970 Argentine gazetteer. However, the Chileans also use the term Puerto Yankee, but for the broader concept of the whole bay E of Triangle Point. In Jan. 1953 it was charted again, by ChilAE 1952-53, and they established a refugio on the S side of the harbor (*see* **Yankee Bay Station**). Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Yankee Sound *see* **McFarlane Strait**

Yankov Gap. 62°36' S, 60°10' W. The flat, ice-covered saddle running for 1 km in a N-S direction, at an elevation of about 550 m above sea level, between Melnik Ridge and Bowles Ridge, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. It is part of the divide between the glacial catchments of the head of Kaliakra Glacier to the W and Struma Glacier to the E. The midpoint of the gap is 2 km ENE of Mount Bowles. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, as Sedlovina Yankova, for Yordan Yankov (name also seen as Iankov), radio engineer at St. Kliment Ohridski Station every season from 1995-96 to 2006-2007. In 2000-2001 he was also base commander. The British and the Americans call it Yankov Gap.

Sedlovina Yankova *see* **Yankov Gap**

Yankuai Shan. 62°13' S, 58°59' W. A hill on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Yanou Hu *see* **Yanou Lake**

Yanou Lake. 62°13' S, 58°57' W. A permanent lake, SE of Great Wall Station, and directly E of Gaoshan Lake, on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named Yanou Hu (i.e., "tern lake"), by the Chinese, in 1986. UK-APC accepted the name Yanou Lake, on June 6, 2007, and the British have also been the latest to plot this feature, in late 2008.

Yanovskiy Rocks. 71°56' S, 11°40' E. Two small isolated mountain rock outcrops, 8 km S of Mount Khmyznikov, they are the most southeasterly rocks in the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos made by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Skaly Janovskogo, for hydrographer S.S. Yanovskiy. US-ACAN accepted the name Yanovskiy Rocks in 1970. The Norwegians call them Janovskijnuddane.

Yanshi Wan. 62°12' S, 58°55' W. A cove on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Yantra Cove. 62°39' S, 59°55' W. A cove, 750 m wide, indenting for 400 m the S coast of Burgas Peninsula, E of Asen Peak, and SE of Delchev Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on April 11, 2005, for the Yantra River, in northern Bulgaria.

The *Yapeyú*. Argentine ship belonging to the Flota Argentina de Navegación de Ultramar, which carried 262 tourists to the South Shetlands in Jan. 1959. Captain Juan A. Carrera.

Yapeyú Refugio. 68°05' S, 66°41' W. Argentine refuge hut built at 350 m above sea level, at the head of Northeast Glacier on Nov. 4, 1955, by Army personnel from nearby San Martín Station. It was abandoned at the end of the 1955-56 season. The name signifies the birthplace of Gen. San Martín (whose name is much commemorated in Antarctica).

Mount Yarbrough. 84°24' S, 66°00' W. A ridge-like mountain, rising to 865 m, 3 km SW of Nance Ridge, near the SW end of the Thomas Hills, in the northern Patuxent Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Leonard S. "Len" Yarbrough, industrial engineer at Plateau Station in 1965-66, and later with NASA. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971.

Yarlovo Nunatak. 63°33' S, 57°58' W. A rocky hill rising to 744 m in the N foothills of the chain the Chileans call Cordón Lobell, 4.53 km WNW of Marten Crag, 6.72 km S of Prilep Knoll, and 11.48 km SW of Kanitz Nunatak, it surmounts Broad Valley to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Yarlovo, in western Bulgaria.

Yaroslav Island *see* **Deception Island**

The *Yarra*. A 30-foot fiberglass Swiss yacht in the waters of the South Shetlands and the Antarctic Peninsula, during the 1995-96 season, under the command of Eric Bretscher (b. 1970). On Feb. 22, 2001, Mr. Bretscher fell asleep at the wheel while the *Yarra* was in Algoa Bay, South Africa, and the yacht ran aground, a total wreck.

Yasen Point. 62°39' S, 60°36' W. A sharp, rocky point on the E side of the small, ice-free promontory ending in Hannah Point to the W, it lies 870 m ENE of the latter, and forms the W side of the entrance to Mateev Cove, 7.3 km WSW of Ereby Point, on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968, by the Chileans in 1971, by the Argentines in 1980, and by the Bulgarians in 2005 and 2009. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlements of Yasen in northwestern and northern Bulgaria.

Yasuda, Isaburo. b. 1880, Shizuoka, Japan. Carpenter on the *Kainan Maru* during Shirase's Japanese South Polar Expedition of 1910-12.

Yasunosuke, Yamabe *see* **Yamabe, Yasunosuke**

Cabo Yatasto. 66°31' S, 65°45' W. A cape in Darbel Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land, just N of Adelaide Island. Named by the Argentines.

Yates Glacier. 70°49' S, 62°12' W. A glacier, 5 km S of Matheson Glacier, it flows ENE into the W side of Lehrke Inlet on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed by the joint FIDS-RARE sledging team of 1947-48. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and re-surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1972-73. Named by UK-APC on July 21, 1976, for John Yates (b. 1946), BAS surveyor who wintered-over at Base E in 1972 and 1973, and who worked in this general area. BAS plotted it in 70°52' S, 62°19' W. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1976, and the feature has since been re-plotted.

Yates Spur. 68°41' S, 64°57' W. A prominent rock spur, on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, on the Bowman Coast, at the W side of the terminus of Earnshaw Glacier, on the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. It was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, by USAS 1939-41, and by RARE 1947-48, and surveyed by FIDS in 1958. US-ACAN named it in 1977, for David Kent Yates (known as Kent Yates; born Jan. 26, 1953, Howard Co., Texas) of the Applied Research Laboratories, at the University of Texas (from which he graduated, class of '73), a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Palmer Station for the winter of 1973. UK-APC accepted the name on May 21, 1979.

Yatrus Promontory. 63°37' S, 57°41' W. A predominantly ice-free promontory projecting eastward for 8 km from Trinity Peninsula into Prince Gustav Channel S of Eyrie Bay, it terminates in Jade Point to the E and Bald Head to the SE. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Roman town of Yatrus, in northern Bulgaria.

Yatude-zawa. 69°15' S, 39°46' E. A narrow, linear valley running in a SE-NW direction, in the S part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by the Japanese from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957-62, and named by them on June 22, 1972. The name, meaning "fatsia valley," derives from summer snow patches which look like *Fatsia japonica*, a Japanese plant like ginseng, that the Japanese call "yatude."

Yavorov Peak. 62°38' S, 59°55' W. Rising to about 640 m on Delchev Ridge, next NE of Kiten Gap, 1.65 km NE by E of Delchev Peak, 700 m WSW of Elena Peak, and surmounting Sopot Ice Piedmont to the N and Strandzha Glacier to the SE, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, as Vrah Yavorov, after their famous poet Peyo Yavorov (1878-1914). The British and Americans call it Yavorov Peak.

Vrah Yavorov *see* **Yavorov Peak**

Yearby, Keith Howard. b. April 21, 1957, London, son of John Osborne Yearby and his wife Joyce Irene Howard. He joined BAS in 1980, as a physicist, got his PhD in physics at Sheffield in 1982, and wintered-over at Halley Bay Station in 1983 and 1984, operating the VLF experiments. He went to work at Sheffield University, in space instrumentation and automatic control and systems engineering.

Yeasts. There are many species of yeasts in Antarctica (*see also* **Flora**).

Yeates Bluff. 83°23' S, 169°10' E. A steep, prominent, mainly ice-covered bluff, made of granite, between Lennox-King Glacier and Beaver Glacier, 6 km NE of Mount Nickerson, and S of Richards Inlet, in the Queen Alexandra Range, it has a peak rising to 1190 m at its N end. Named by NZGSAE 1959-60, for Peter Alexander Yeates (b. Wellington, NZ), radio operator at Scott Base in that year, and also previously in 1958. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Yeats Glacier. 85°01' S, 175°00' W. A prominent tributary glacier about 13 km long, it flows W from the N side of Mount Finley, draining the general area between that mountain and Mount Wade, and enters Shackleton Glacier just N of Lockhart Ridge and McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by Al Wade for Vestal L. Yeats (b. Feb. 6, 1919, Polytechnic City, Texas), a member of Wade's 1962-63 and 1964-65 expeditions (*see* **Wade, Alton**), and a member of the faculty of Texas Tech. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964.

Punta Yeco. 62°28' S, 60°47' W. A point opposite Rocas Yeco, which separates Playa Paulina to the N from Playa Schiappacasse to the S, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel on ChilAE 1990-91, for the yeco, the common name given to the Antarctic cormorant which nests here.

Rocas Yeco. 62°28' W, 60°48' W. A group of 3 rocks immediately W of Punta Yeco and of Playa Schiappacasse, on the W coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the scientific personnel of ChilAE 1990-91, for the same reason Punta Yeco (q.v.) was named.

Yee Nunataks. 74°22' S, 72°30' W. A group of scattered nunataks, about 39 km long and 20 km wide, and rising to between 1300 m and 1700 m above sea level, centered 55 km NE of the Lyon Nunataks, in Ellsworth Land. They include Staack Nunatak, Olander Nunatak, Metzgar Nunatak, and Triassic Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and from U.S. Landsat imagery, 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN in 1994, for Virginia J. Yee (b. 1932), cartographer and airbrush specialist in the Shaded Relief and Special Maps Unit, USGS, who, for many years, prepared shaded relief maps of Antarctica. UK-APC followed suit with the naming on Oct. 5, 1994.

[1]**The *Yelcho***. A 467-ton, 120-foot long Chilean steam tug out of Punta Arenas, built by Brown Shipbuilders of Greenock in 1906, and acquired by the Yelcho & Palena Company in 1908. Yelcho is a district of Chile. Her 350 hp gave her a speed of 11 knots. She was armed with a Hotchkiss 37 mm cannon, but had no radio, and no electric lighting, and only a single, unreinforced hull. But she did have luck. She is famous for rescuing Shackleton's men from Point Wild, Elephant Island, on Aug. 30, 1916, but before that she had gone as far south as 60°S with the *Emma*, in the previous (unsuccessful) rescue attempt. On that occasion the subsequently famous Piloto Pardo had been on board, as had pilot 2nd class Onofre García. For the *Yelcho*'s famous (successful) attempt, her captain, Francisco Miranda B., was sick, and couldn't go on the rescue mission. Chile called for volunteers. The crew were: Piloto 2nd class Luis Pardo Villalón (captain), Piloto 2nd class León Aguirre Romero (2nd-in-command), Jorge L. Valenzuela Mesa (maestre de víveres mayor — chief supply officer), José Beltrán Gamarra (maquinista mayor — chief engineer). Naval personnel: Nicolás Muñoz Molina and Manuel Blackwood (mecánicos de primera clase), Manuel Ojeda (guardián de primera clase), José del Carmen Galindo and Pedro Pairo (marineros de primera clase — able seamen 1st class). Territorial personnel: José Munõz Téllez (contramaestre de primera clase — bosun 1st class), Froilán Cabañas Rodríguez (herrero de primera clase — blacksmith 1st class), Clorindo Leniz Gallejo (chief stoker), Pedro Soto Nuñez, Heriberto Caris Cárcamo, Juan Vera Jara, Hipólito Aris C., Pedro Chaura, Luis Contreras Castro (cabos de primera clase fogoneros — firemen), Pedro Becar Torres and Cirilo Téllez Almonacid (stokers), José Leiva Chacón, Ladislao Gallego Trujillo, Antonio Colin Paredes, Rudecindo Velásquez Almonacid, and Florentino González Estay (guardianes de primera clase), Clodomiro Agüero Soto (cocinero de primera clase — cook 1st class), Bautista Ibarra Carvajal (mozo — messboy). Also on board was José del C. Galindo. Other guardianes de primera clase whose names are associated with this trip are Ladislao Gallegos (stoker), Andrés Melian Ulloa, and José N. Guerrero Villaroel. The ship was retired in 1945.

[2]**The *Yelcho***. A 205-foot, 1640-ton Chilean Navy tender and research ship. Named for the more famous cutter of an earlier time (see above). Originally an American ship, the *Tekesta*, built in 1943, she was bought by Chile in 1960. She took part in the following expeditions to Antarctica: ChilAE 1960-61 (Captain Mario Alfaro Cabrera); ChilAE 1961-62 (Captain Ronald McIntyre Mendoza; that season she also took part in a joint Chilean and American hydrographic expedition to the South Shetlands, with the *Vema*— see that entry for further details); ChilAE 1962-63 (Captain Tulio Rojas Cellier); ChilAE 1963-64 (Captain Carlos Barra von Kretschmann); ChilAE 1965-66 (Captain Víctor Henríquez Garat); ChilAE 1967-68 (Captain César Vásquez); ChilAE 1968-69 (the first captain that season was Mauricio Lagos Barrios, but he was replaced by Franklin González Rodríguez); ChilAE 1969-70 (Captain Lagos, as from the previous year, but he was replaced by Capt. Fernando Navajas Irigoyen); ChilAE 1970-71 (Captain Carlos Aguirre Vidaurre-Leal); ChilAE 1971-72 (Captain Carlos Pinto Cáceres); ChilAE 1972-73 (Captain Adolfo Carrasco Lagos); ChilAE 1973-74 (Captain Eduardo Barison Roberts); ChilAE 1974-75 (Captain Juan Mackay Barriga); ChilAE 1975-76 (Captain Gastón Droguett Valdivia); ChilAE 1976-77 (Captain Droguett); ChilAE 1977-78 (Captain Guillermo Concha Boisier); ChilAE 1978-79 (Captain Hernán Couyoumdjian Bergamali). That was the year she saved the crew of the tourist ship *Lindblad Explorer*; ChilAE 1979-80 (Captain Eduardo Berardi Gaete); ChilAE 1980-81 (Captain Juan Wichmann Goldmann); ChilAE 1981-82 (Captain Marcel Chassin Trubert); ChilAE 1982-83 (Captain Tomás Schlack Casacuberta); ChilAE 1984-85 (Captain Eduardo García Domínguez); ChilAE 1985-86 (Captain Jorge Gaete Winckelmann); ChilAE 1986-87 (Captain Gaete); ChilAE 1987-88 (Captain Alfredo Adonaeguí Alvárez); ChilAE 1988-89 (Captain Jorge Chacón Poblete); ChilAE 1989-90 (Captain José Valdivia Soto); ChilAE 1990-91 (Captain Miguel Silva Cunich; that year she also took the Ecuadorian expedition to Antarctica); ChilAE 1991-92 (Captain Fernando Mingrám López); ChilAE 1992-93 (Captain Mingrám); ChilAE 1993-94 (Captain Miguel Alarcón O.). In 1996 she was taken out of service, in 1998 was de-commissioned, and in 1999 she was sunk.

Cabo Yelcho *see* **Cape Yelcho**

Cape Yelcho. 61°03' S, 55°22' W. The NW extremity of Elephant Island, on Sealers Passage,

in the South Shetlands. Named by the British Joint Services Expedition of 1970-71, for the Chilean steam tug *Yelcho*, which rescued Shackleton's men in 1916. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1972. The Argentines call it Cabo Yelcho.

Isla Yelcho *see* **Anvers Island**

Paso Yelcho *see* **Graham Passage**

Yelcho Canyon. 66°40' S, 48°00' W. An undersea feature off the NE tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named by international agreement for the original *Yelcho*.

Yelcho Hill. 62°55' S, 60°41' W. Named by the Poles in Sept. 1999, not so much as a new feature, but as a reconstructed feature. This was the 3-year-old Yelcho Island (produced in the wake of the 1967 volcanic explosion on Deception Island), which, subsequent to the 1970 eruption, became part of the coast, thus losing its insular status.

Yelcho Island. The 1967 volcanic eruption on Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, produced a certain disfigurement of Deception Island, and a certain re-arrangement of geographical features. One of the results of the explosion was the creation in Telefon Bay of a roughly oval-shaped volcanic islet, about 3000 feet long and 660 feet wide, and composed of 3 principal craters and a satellite crater. It was named unofficially — by the Argentines as Islote Marinero Suárez; by the Chileans as Isla Yelcho; and in English as Yelcho Island. After the 1970 eruption the 3-year-old island became joined to the mainland, and was finally renamed in 1999 by the Poles as Yelcho Hill (q.v.).

Yelcho Station. 64°54' S, 63°43' W. Chilean scientific sub-station, actually called Sub-base Yelcho, at South Bay, Doumer Island, between Wiencke Island and Anvers Island, 3 km from Palmer Station, in the Palmer Archipelago, built originally as a a refugio on Feb. 18, 1962, 10 m above sea level, and 10 m from the coast. It was officially opened in the 1962-63 summer, and later, after it had been expanded into a sub-station, it could accommodate a maximum of 9 persons in 4 buildings.

Ostrov Yelena *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Yelena Kamen' *see* **Bridgeman Island**

Yeliseyev Rocks. 72°05' S, 14°30' E. A group forming the S part of the Linnormen Hills, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered in 1939 by GermAE 1938-39, photographed aerially by them, and plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted by NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. The rocks were re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, who named them for geologist N.A. Yeliseyev. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970.

Yellow Point. 62°04' S, 58°24' W. A cape on the E coast of Keller Peninsula, in Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. So named by the Poles in 1980 because it is composed of yellow-weathered ore vein.

Cape Yemel'yanov. 67°16' S, 46°54' E. A rocky cape on the N part of Tange Promontory, in Casey Bay, about 5 km WNW of Felton Head, in Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956, and by SovAE 1957, and named by the latter expedition as Mys Ëmel'yanova, for A.M. Yemel'yanov, Soviet hydrographer. ANCA translated the name as Cape Yemel'yanov.

Mys Yemel'yanova *see* **Cape Yemel'yanov**

Cabo Yerbal. 66°06' S, 66°35' W. A cape on Lavoisier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Named by the Argentines.

Punta Yerbas Buena *see* **Cape Alexandra**

Yermak Point. 70°06' S, 160°41' E. A coastal point, in the W part of Rennick Bay, 26 km SE of Belousov Point, and 40 km WNW of Znamenskiy Island. Named by the USSR in 1958 as Mys Ërmak (pronounced "Yermak"), for the *Yermak*, built in 1898, scrapped in 1964, and often claimed to be the world's first icebreaker (she was not in Antarctica). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1964, and NZ-APC followed suit. *See also* **Bukhta Ermak**.

Mount Yesenin. 72°03' S, 14°26' E. Rising to 2520 m, 3 km NW of Yeliseyev Rocks, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the USSR in 1966 as Gora Yesenina, for drunken poet Sergei Aleksandrovich Yesenin (1895-1925), husband of American dancer Isadora Duncan, and who hanged himself from the ceiling of his hotel room. US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Yesenin in 1970.

Gora Yesenina *see* **Mount Yesenin**

Cape Yevgenov. 69°03' S, 156°32' E. An ice-covered cape lying halfway along the NE side of Krylov Peninsula, and forming the W entrance to Lauritzen Bay, in Oates Land. Photographed by OpHJ 1946-47, and by SovAE 1957-58, being named by the latter expedition as Mys Evgenova (or Mys Yevgenova), for hydrographer Nikolay I. Yevgenov (1888-1964). ANARE photographed it again in 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name Cape Yevgenov in 1967.

Mys Yevgenova *see* **Cape Yevgenov**

Yingbing Dao. 62°14' S, 59°03' W. An island off the NW coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Yingling Nunatak. 66°30' S, 110°37' E. A rocky nunatak, just southward of the Windmill Islands, 1.3 km SE of Goldenberg Ridge, in the E part of Browning Peninsula. First mapped from photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and OpW 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for David Lee "Dave" Yingling (b. 1937), meteorological technician who wintered-over at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Yingwu Dao *see* **Harley Island**

Yngvar Nielsen Glacier *see* **Nielsen Glacier**

Yochelson Ridge. 79°36' S, 84°25' W. A rugged, partly snow-covered ridge, 5.5 km long, extending NNW from Eley Peak in the Soholt Peaks, in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Ellis Leon Yochelson (b. Nov. 14, 1928. d. Aug. 30, 2006), USGS geologist at the National Museum of Natural History, in Washington, DC, and a paleontologist with the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition of 1979-80.

Yoder Glacier. 75°07' S, 114°24' W. A glacier, 5 km long, with abrupt valley walls, it is a western tributary of Kohler Glacier, just SW of Morrison Bluff, in the central part of the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976, for Robert Dunathan Yoder (b. April 17, 1923, Mount Carmel, Pa. d. May 21, 2005, Springfield, Vt.), with the U.S. Department of State, chairman of the Interagency Committee on Antarctica, 1970-73. After his retirement in 1974, he visited Antarctica to see if the rules of the Antarctic Treaty were being adhered to.

The *YOG-34*. A thin-skinned, 440-ton, 174-foot-long gasoline barge (Yard Oiler Gasoline of the YOG-5 class), laid down on Dec. 1, 1942, and launched on April 1, 1943. She already had a history of being overturned in Greenland, when she was chosen to be towed out of Norfolk, Va., in 1955, by the *Glacier*, to Christchurch, NZ, for use in Antarctica, for OpDF I. She was manned by *Glacier* personnel and by Seabees. There were 25 men aboard, but no radio. Lt. Jehu "Dusty" Blades was captain. Others aboard included Seabees Colon Roberts, Don Scott, Ray Spiers, and Michael Clay. The tow from the Panama Canal to NZ, with the *YOG* 1200 feet behind the *Glacier*, lasted 26 days without seeing land, which is still a record. She was towed at 14 knots, but on her own was capable of only 8 knots. From Christchurch to McMurdo (where she arrived in Dec. 1955) she was accompanied (not towed) by the *Eastwind*, and frozen in at Hut Point, in order to supply oil (she was carrying more than 200,000 gallons) for the party at McMurdo. Her radio call sign was Father Time 34. She remained there until March 13, 1961, when a storm blew her free of her moorings and she drifted out to sea, a ghost ship with 200,000 gallons of fuel-oil on board. VX-6 pilots used to fly out of McMurdo in the 1961 winter, looking for her, but she finally disappeared.

The *YOG-70*. A thin-skinned gasoline barge vessel (Yard Oiler Gasoline), which took part in OpDF I (1955-56). She was towed from Seattle to Panama with a skeleton staff of 10, and from there towed south by the *Edisto*, arriving at McMurdo Sound on Dec. 19, 1955.

Yoglav Crag. 63°51' S, 58°36' W. A rocky peak rising to 865 m in the S extremity of Kondofrey Heights, 2.3 km SSE of Vinogradi Peak, 3.7 km SW of Mount Reece, 8.48 km WNW of Kiten Peak, 3.5 km NNE of Mount Bradley, and 5.17 km SE of Darzalas Peak, it surmounts Znepole Ice Piedmont to the SE, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Yoglav, in northern Bulgaria.

Islote Yoke *see* **Yoke Island**

Yoke Island. 63°58' S, 61°56' W. An island with some attendant rocks, W of Moureaux Point (the N end of Liège Island), in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted in Feb. 1905, by FrAE 1903-05. ChilAE 1946-47 named it Islotes Los Provincianos, it appears as such on their chart of 1947, and was the name accepted by the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. In plan and elevation it looks like a yoke, and, after aerial photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, UK-APC named it Yoke Island on Sept. 23, 1960 (i.e., they ignored the rocks). It appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN followed suit with the naming in 1965. The Argentines call it Islote Yoke.

Yomogiri-zima. 69°43' S, 38°58' E. A small island, 7 km W of Sudare Rock, and 20 km N of Rundvågs Head, in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos conducted by JARE between 1962 and 1982, and named by the Japanese on March 12, 1977 (name means "island surrounded by fog").

York, William *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Yoshida Bluff. 79°20' S, 158°12' E. A flat-topped bluff rising to 2000 m, and ice-covered except for rock cliffs on its S and W sides, it is situated midway between Mill Mountain and Kanak Peak, at the N side of the head of Carlyon Glacier, in the Cook Mountains, in the Transantarctic Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 2001, for Yoshio Yoshida, of the Japanese National Institute of Polar Research, geochemist with JARE in 4 field seasons in the area of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, between 1963-64 and 1973-74.

Yoshino, Yoshitada. b. 1888, Hokkaido. He was in charge of clothing during the Japanese South Polar Expedition, 1910-12, led by Shirase. He died in 1958.

Yotsume Rocks. 69°44' S, 38°07' E. Also spellled Yotume Rocks. Four distinct rock exposures (almost small nunataks) on the ice-covered NE side of Djupvikneset Peninsula, on the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, on the Prince Harald Coast of Queen Maud Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and first mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Between 1957 and 1962, JARE surveyed the feature, and, in Oct. 1962, the Japanese named it Yotume-iwa (name also seen as Yotsume-iwa), a name meaning "the rock with four eyes." US-ACAN accepted the name Yotsume Rocks in 1968. The Norwegians call this feature Firaugnutane (which means the same thing).

Yotuike-dani. 69°16' S, 39°46' E. A shallow, linear valley running in a SE-NW direction, at the S of Yatude-zawa, in the S part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by the Japanese from surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957-62, and named by them on Nov. 22, 1975 (name means "four-ponds valley").

Yotume-iwa *see* **Yotsume Rocks**

Yotume Rocks *see* **Yotsume Rocks**

Mount Young. 84°27' S, 179°48' E. A small peak, rising to 790 m, at the NE end of a spur on the E side of Ramsey Glacier, just S of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed aerially on Feb. 16, 1947, during OpHJ 1946-47, and named by US-ACAN in 1962, for Bob Young.

Punta Young *see* **Young Point**

Young, Adam G. British surgeon. His seniority as an assistant surgeon was dated May 26, 1810, and he served on the *Undaunted* until Nov. 14, 1815, mostly in the Mediterranean, and then transferred to the *Slaney* on Sept. 11, 1818. He was on the *Slaney*, when he volunteered to be surgeon on the *Williams*, during the expedition led by Bransfield in 1819-20. He landed on King George Island, in the South Shetlands, and made a list of seals and birds that he found there. He also noted that the only vegetation was a stunted grass and a species of moss. On June 12, 1822 he was paid off, and left the *Slaney*, going on half pay, and in Nov. 1825 was granted 6 months sick leave.

Young, Harry Richard "Bob." b. Aug. 10, 1892, Stoke Newington, London, son of butcher Charles John Young and his wife Matilda Stratton. He joined the RN in 1908 as an ordinary rating, became a diver, fought during World War I in the great naval battle of Jutland, and retired in 1919 as a petty officer. After a few years farming, he moved to Australia in 1924, and NZ in 1925. There he was working as a gardener at Waikato Hospital in 1929, when he volunteered to go as a seaman to Antarctica on the *City of New York* during the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1928-30. He wintered-over at Little America in 1929. In late 1933 he was working as a diver and rigger in a hydro-electric scheme in NZ, when he again went south on the *Jacob Ruppert*, for the 2nd half of ByrdAE 1933-35, signing on in Wellington. Again he wintered-over, in 1934. He farmed on his return to NZ, and died of a coronary thrombosis at Greenhithe, near Auckland, on Jan. 21, 1966.

Young, Henry *see* **USEE 1838-42**

Young, James Walton "Jim." b. Sept. 11, 1933. After the London School of Economics, he joined FIDS on Oct. 21, 1957, and on that very day sailed south as meteorological assistant who wintered-over at Base W in 1958. In late May and early June of that winter, he and three other FIDS from Base W formed a search party to look for Stride, Statham, and Black, who had disappeared from Base Y. He wintered-over a second year at Signy Island Station in 1959, returned to England in April 1960, and left FIDS that year. He later moved to Canada, got his master's degree in 1966 from British Columbia, and his doctorate in 1975 from McGill.

Young, John Mayson. b. Feb. 12, 1813, Worcester, Mass., son of Oliver Young and his wife Grace Kelley. He went to sea, and was captain of the New Bedford sealer *Sophia Thornton*, in South Shetlands waters in the period between 1851-52 and March 18, 1855. He retired immediately after the cruise, well set-up for life, married Rhoda, and they lived in Harwich, Mass., had a family, and then moved back to Westborough, near Worcester, where he became a gentleman farmer.

Young, Neal Warwick. b. July 29, 1947. Glaciologist at Casey Station in 1971. He was in Enderby Land in 1974-75, and again in Antarctica in 1977-78. In 2001 he and Massimo Frezzotti conceived the idea of a joint Australian-Italian initiative to measure the amount of ice flowing from the ice sheet of East Antarctica into the sea between the Amery ice Shelf and Dumont d'Urville Station.

Young, Nigel St. John. b. July 29, 1949, Holywell, Flintshire, Wales. He joined BAS in 1977, as a field assistant, and wintered-over at Rothera Station, 1978 and 1979, and again in 1982. He was back for the summer of 1984-85.

Young, Pamela "Pam." NZ biologist, from Canterbury University, one of the first women to reach the South Pole, in 1969 (*see* **Women in Antarctica**).

Young, S.S. b. 1895, South Africa. At Rio, he joined Shackleton's *Quest* expedition, 1921-22, as a fireman on board. After the expedition, he returned to England, in 1922, and then took ship back to South Africa.

Young, Victor "Vic." b. Feb. 15, 1917, Homestead, near North Bergen, NJ, son of Liverpool immigrant grocer John Lawrence Young and his Scottish wife Helen Miller (they had married in Liverpool in 1903). Vic joined the U.S. Navy, and was a CWO (chief warrant officer) when he volunteered in 1955, to be with the Mobile Construction Battalion (Seabees) party at Little America V during the winter of 1956. He had served with Herb Whitney (q.v.) in the Philippines and Alaska, and had joined the Seabees reserves after World War II. He called Whitney to volunteer for Antarctica, and went to Davisville, RI, to organize the Little America and Byrd Station crews. He trained at Davisville, and at the Caterpillar Tractor Company, in Peoria, and arrived at McMurdo in late 1955, went to Little America, where he became operations officer, in charge of offloading the cargo from the ships, and of building the base. He led the Byrd tractor train. He retired as a lieutenant commander.

Young Glacier. 78°04' S, 84°49' W. A glacier, 13 km long, it terminates at the N end of Barnes Ridge, on the E side of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1957 and 1959. Named by US-ACAN in 1961, for 1st Lt. Dale L. Young, USAF, who helped build Pole Station in 1956-57 (he was not on the ground, but was part of the Air Force crew that supplied the original Seabees).

Young Head. 81°29' S, 161°24' E. A prominent rock headland, rising to 350 m above sea level, marking the N side of the entrance to Beaumont Bay, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Vic Young.

Young Hill. 77°38' S, 163°26' E. An ice-free summit rising to 1000 m above sea level, NE of Hallam Peak, in the Kukri Hills of Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC on Oct. 7, 1998, for Euan Cameron Young (b. 1935, Christchurch, NZ), NZ entomologist at the University of Auckland, first in Antarctica in 1959-60, at Cape Royds (studying skua-penguin relationships

[sic]) and then, for 5 summers between 1965 to 1970, at Cape Bird. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1998.

The *Young Huron* *see* **The *Cecilia***

Young Island. 66°25' S, 162°24' E. The most northwesterly of the Balleny Islands, it is long and narrow, being 31 km long, 6.5 km (the New Zealanders say about 8 km) wide, entirely snow- and ice-covered, and rises gently to 1340 m (the New Zealanders say about 1200 m) above sea level. There is no definite summit on the island, which is in the form of a plateau. Discovered on Feb. 9, 1839 by Balleny, and named by him for shipowner George Frederick Young (1791-1870), one of the 7 London merchants who joined Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition. Young was a member of the committee of Lloyd's, 1835-67, MP for Tynemouth, and one of the founding members of the merchant seamen's hospital in London. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. Originally plotted in 66°25' S, 162°30' E, it has since been re-plotted. The Americans installed an automatic weather station here, at an elevation of 30 m, in Jan. 1991. It stopped transmitting data on Dec. 20, 1997.

Young Nunataks. 66°44' S, 54°08' E. A group of nunataks, 3 km S of Mount Elkins, in the Napier Mountains of Enderby Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946. Photographed aerially again by ANARE in 1956, re-mapped from these photos by Australian cartographers, and named by ANCA for William Francis "Bill" Young (b. Feb. 25, 1930; of Black Rock, Vic.), electrical fitter who wintered-over at Mawson Station in 1961, and who was officer-in-charge at Davis Station in 1963. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965. Mr. Young led, or was deputy on, several ANARE voyages (*see* **ANARE**).

Young Peak. 69°45' S, 74°32' E. A low peak just S of Holder Peak, and 3.5 km E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and, with Holder Peak, named in 1946 by the Norwegian cartographers as Tvillingfjell (i.e., "twin mountain"). Renamed by ANCA for Bill Young (*see* **Young Nunataks**), who led an ANARE survey party here in 1963, and fixed this feature by triangulation from an astrofixed baseline. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1970. Last re-plotted by the Australians.

Young Peaks. 81°14' S, 158°42' E. A group of peaks, 5 km long, with summits rising above 1200 m, along a ridge running W-E, starting 5 km E of Mount Coley, in the Churchill Mountains. They are flanked by Lee Glacier to the N and by Jorda Glacier to the S. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2002, for Pam Young. US-ACAN accepted the name in 2003.

Young Point. 63°36' S, 58°55' W. A rocky point, 5 km S of Cape Roquemaurel, it forms the NE side of the entrance to Bone Bay, on the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed and charted by Fids from Hope Bay in Sept. 1946, and again in July 1948, and named by UK-APC on Jan. 28, 1953, for Adam Young. US-ACAN accepted the name later in 1953. It appears in the 1955 British gazetteer. Re-surveyed by Fids from Base D in 1959-60. It appears on a Chilean chart of 1961, as Punta Young, and that was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974. The Argentines also call it Punta Young.

Mount Youngman. 77°15' S, 154°21' W. A snow-covered coastal mountain rising to 620 m, at the head of Cumbie Glacier, and overlooking the Swinburne Ice Shelf and Sulzberger Bay (which are just northward), 6 km SE of Scott's Nunataks, in the Alexandra Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1964 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1971, for Capt. Samuel A. Youngman, USN, medical officer on the staff of the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during OpDF 1969 and OpDF 1970.

[1]**Youyi Feng**. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A peak on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese. As there is another feature with this name in the Larsemann Hills, one of the two will have to be changed.

[2]**Youyi Feng**. 69°23' S, 76°24' E. A peak in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Youyi Shan. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Yovkov Point. 62°30' S, 59°54' W. A point, 2.1 km WNW of Hebrizelm Hill, 2.2 km SSW of Lloyd Hill, 2.9 km SW of Tile Ridge, and 3.6 km SE of Kerseblept Nunatak, on the SW coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands. Its shape has been enhanced by a recent glacier retreat E of the point. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra Topographic Survey of 2004-05, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Bulgarian writer Jordan Yovkov (1880-1937).

Yozola Glacier. 69°26' S, 71°24' W. A tributary glacier on Alexander Island, 5 km long and 1.7 km wide, and flowing NNW between Mount Brown and Balan Ridge, in the Sofia University Mountains, to enter Palestrina Glacier. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 23, 2009, after Yozola Lake, in Rila Mountain, in Bulgaria.

Île Yseult *see* **Yseult Island**

Yseult Island. 66°44' S, 140°56' E. A small, rocky island, 1.1 km due E of Tristan Island, and 0.6 km N of the E point on Cape Jules, 5 km W of the Zélée Glacier Tongue, at the W side of Port-Martin, in East Antarctica. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47, and charted by the French under Barré, 1951-52. Named by the French in 1952, as Île Yseult, in association with Tristan Island (being named at the same time), Tristan et Yseult being the couple of myth, legend, and opera. US-ACAN accepted the name Yseult Island in 1956.

Ystekleppane *see* **Ystekleppane Rocks**

Ystekleppane Rocks. 69°59' S, 38°47' E. A group of bare rocks protruding through the ice on the E shore of Havsbotn, off Insteodden Point, 1.5 km S of Strandnebba, at the extreme SE side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named them Ystekleppane (i.e., "the outermost lumps"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ystekleppane Rocks in 1968.

Ystøy *see* **Bosun Island**

Ytre Brenabben *see* **Mae-hyoga Rock**

Ytrehovedeholmen *see* **Ytrehovdeholmen Island**

Ytrehovdeholmen Island. 69°13' S, 39°28' E. The largest of a cluster of 4 islands, 6 km W of the Langhovde Hills, in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos in 1946 by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ytrehovdeholmen (i.e., "the outer knoll island"), because of its position among the islands adjacent to the Langovde Hills. US-ACAN accepted the name Ytrehovdeholmen Island in 1968.

Ytstekleppane *see* **Ystekleppane Rocks**

Ytstenut *see* **Ytstenut Peak**

Ytstenut Peak. 72°30' S, 2°50' W. In the Regula Range, it is the most northeasterly of the peaks in the Borg Massif, in Maudheimvidda, in Queen Maud Land. NBSAE 1949-52 surveyed it from the ground and photographed it aerially. These efforts, and aerial photos taken in 1958-59 during the long NorAE 1956-60, led to it being mapped by Norwegian cartographers, who named it Ytstenut (i.e., "the outermost peak"). US-ACAN accepted the name Ytstenut Peak in 1968.

Ytterskjera. A scattered group of islands, 5 km NW of the Flat Islands, in Holme Bay, defined by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. They included what are now the Van Hulssen Islands. Name means "the outer islands." It is a term no longer used.

Yuanyang Qundao. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Yuboku-dani. 72°05' S, 23°48' E. A gently-sloped valley in the N side of Svindlandfjellet, the NW part of Mount Walnum, in the central part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. JARE took air photos in 1981-82, and again in 1986. Named by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 (name means "nomadic valley"; it was named thus because of its atmosphere). The Norwegians call it Nomadedalen (which means the same thing).

Yudi Shan. 69°25' S, 76°05' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Yuelang Shan. 69°25' S, 76°06' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Yueliang Hu. 62°11' S, 58°56' W. A lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Yueya Hu *see* **Ardley Lake**

Yuki-sima. 69°37' S, 37°42' E. A completely snow-covered island, 3 km N of Botnneset Peninsula. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936-37, and mapped from these photos by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, but they thought it was the N extremity of Botnneset. U.S. Landsat images taken in 1974 showed that it might be a group of islands, but 1983 JARE air photos proved it to be one island, which the Japanese named on Jan. 29, 1996 ("snow island").

Lake Yukidori. A little lake in the middle reaches of Yukidori Valley, in the southern central part of the Langhovde Hills. Mapped from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by the Japanese on Nov. 22, 1973, as Yukidori-ike (i.e., "snow petrel lake"). US-ACAN has not yet accepted the name Lake Yukidori (which is what everyone but the Japanese call it), but they will.

Yukidori-ike *see* **Lake Yukidori**

Yukidori-toride-yama. 72°06' S, 22°42' E. A tabular mountain, rising to 1749.2 m, at the NE extremity of Mount Borchgrevink, in the E part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE air photos of 1981-82 and 1986, and ground surveys conducted between 1986 and 1990, and the feature was named by the Japanese on Feb. 26, 1988 (name means "snow petrel fortress mountain"). The Norwegians (who describe it as small nunatak) call it Snøfuglborga (which means the same thing).

Yukidori Valley. 69°14' S, 39°46' E. A narrow and deep valley, running for a length of 3 km in an E-W direction, and about 0.8 km wide, in the southern central part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. It contains Lake Yukidori and Lake Higashi Yukidori. A meltwater stream runs from the ice-cap at the head of the valley down to Lake Yukidori and from there to the coast. Showa Station is 28 km to the N. Accurately mapped from JARE ground surveys and air photos, 1957-62, and named by the Japanese on June 22, 1972, as Yukidori-zawa (i.e., "snow petrel valley"). There is much of biological interest here, and it was designated SSSI #22. US-ACAN has not yet accepted the name Yukidori Valley, but they will. The Norwegians call it Snøfugldalen (which means the same thing).

Yukidori-zawa *see* **Yukidori Valley**

Yukikakure-zima. 69°14' S, 39°23' E. A low, small island 10 km W of the Langhovde Hills. Discovered and photographed aerially by JARE in 1991 (color photos), and named by the Japanese on Jan. 29, 1996 (name means "snow-covered island").

The *Yukon*. A 7814-ton, 614 foot 6-inch USNS tanker, sister ship to the *Maumee*, built in 1955 by Ingalls Shipbuilding, in Pascagoula, Miss., and launched on March 16, 1956. It was the largest ship ever built on the Gulf of Mexico to that date. She replaced the *Maumee* after the latter's accident. In 1981-82, under the command of A. Shields, she was in at McMurdo Station, delivering fuel, arriving at McMurdo Sound on Jan. 28, 1982, and leaving on Feb. 1, 1982. While she was being escorted out by the *Polar Sea*, the two vessels collided near Beaufort Island. The *Yukon* was damaged and went to Sydney carrying 3 passengers. The ship's cook died of a heart attack on this trip. In 1985 she was transferred to the Maritime Administration, as part of the Ready Reserve Fleet.

Yule, Henry Braddick. b. May 5, 1810, Branscombe, Devon, son of John Yule and his wife Elizabeth. He joined the Navy on April 18, 1837, and was 2nd master on the *Erebus* during RossAE 1839-41. He became a lieutenant and a ship's master on Oct. 11, 1843. On Feb. 8, 1844, in London, he married Frances Rebecca Byrne, and they lived in Lambeth for a few years before moving to East Stonehouse, in Devon. On June 11, 1863, he became a staff commander. He died at his home in Shipton on Cherwell, Oxfordshire, on, of all things, Dec. 25, 1877. Frances died in Aylesbury, Bucks, in 1899.

Yule Bay. 70°44' S, 166°40' E. About 11 km wide, it indents the coast of northern Victoria Land between Cape Hooker and Cape Dayman, about 29 km ESE of Cape North. An inner (western) portion of the bay is circumscribed by Bates Point and Ackroyd Point. Ross discovered it in 1841, and named it for Henry Yule. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1947. *See also* **Hansabucht**.

Yule Peak. 68°31' S, 65°37' W. A small but conspicuous triangular rock peak, rising to 750 m at the W end of Bermel Peninsula, on the N side of Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the Bowman Coast, on the E part of Graham Land. Photographed aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by U.S. cartographer W.L.G. Joerg, in 1936. Surveyed by a FIDS sledging party from Base E, in Dec. 1958; they celebrated Christmas (Yuletide) near here that year. UK-APC accepted the name on Aug. 31, 1962, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Yundola Cove. 62°20' S, 59°35' W. 1.34 km wide, it indents the N coast of Robert Island for 670 m, W of Lavrenov Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Aug. 12, 2008, for the Yundola Saddle that runs between Rila Mountain and the Rhodope Mountains, in southern Bulgaria.

Punta Yungay *see* **Bongrain Point**

The *Yunony*. A 2323-ton Russian research trawler which, in company with the *Admiral Vladimirsky*, paid a surprise call on McMurdo, on Feb. 14, 1983.

Roca Yunque *see* **Anvil Rock**

Yuntai Shan. 69°23' S, 76°25' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Yunwu Shan. 72°45' S, 76°10' E. An isolated mountain in the Grove Mountains. Named by the Chinese.

Lednik Yupiter *see* **Jupiter Glacier**

Yuquan He. 62°13' S, 58°58' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

The *Yuriy Dolguruki*. A 25,377-ton Soviet whaler, built in 1926, in Antarctic waters every season between 1960-61 and 1973-74. She was scrapped in 1975.

Yuriy Gagarin Mountains *see* **Gagarin Mountains**

Punta Yuseff. 62°28' S, 60°46' W. The point separating Playa Larga (to the N) from Half Moon Beach (to the S), on the E coast of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chileans for Capitán de navío Sergio Yuseff Sotomayor, skipper of the *Capitán Luis Alcázar* for ChilAE 1989-90, ChilAE 1990-91, and ChilAE 1991-92.

The *Yushin Maru*. Japanese whaler, in Antarctic waters in 1998-99, the only ship of any nation whaling there that season.

Yutu Hu. 62°10' S, 58°56' W. A lake on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Vrah Yuzhen Burdick *see* **Burdick South Peak**

Yuzhen Hu. 69°23' S, 76°23' E. A lake in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

The *Yuzhmorgeologiya*. Nicknamed the *Yuzhmo*. A 5626-ton, 104.5-meter red and white Russian ice-strengthened cargo and supply vessel, built in 1985. She was heading to Antarctica for the 1994-95 season, to do oceanographic work in the Weddell Sea and in the Bransfield Strait, and was chartered by the South Koreans to relieve their King Sejong Station. Skipper of the ship that season was Oleg Pivovarchuk. This exercise was repeated in 1995-96 (same skipper), and in 1996-97 (Captain Mikhail Marchenko). She was back in Antarctic waters in 1997-98, with a skipper who would remain for years, season after season — Capt. Igor Zhelyabovskiy (known affectionately as Cap'n Igor). That season she was chartered by the Americans for their CCAMLR program (q.v.), and she was back in 1998-99, chartered by the South Koreans again. For the 1999-2000 season she was chartered by the Americans to supply the Copacabana field camp and other U.S. projects in the Antarctic Peninsula. She was back in Antarctic waters in 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08. Between Jan. 10 and March 16, 2008, she was in the South Shetlands, as part of CCAMLR, conducting oceanographic studies and marine census. She was back the following season, 2008-09, at about the same time of year. In Aug. 2009 she was in the Gulf of Finland.

Mount Yuzhnaya. 67°49' S, 48°52' E. A mountain on the E side of the Condon Hills, due E of Mount Norvegia, in Enderby Land. The Russians explored the geology of this mountain, and named it Gora Juzhnaja (i.e., "southern mountain"). ANCA translated the name to Mount Yuzhnaya. *See also* **Gora Junaya**.

Punta Z *see* **Garnerin Point**

Za Za Bluff. 81°20' S, 153°09' E. Rising to over 1600 m in the Lonewolf Nunataks, W of the Churchill Mountains. Named by NZ-APC on Feb. 27, 2003, for a dog operating from the 3-dog teams out of Scott Base, during NZARP 1959-60.

Nunataki Zabolotnogo. 72°12' S, 27°43' E. A group of nunataks in the southernmost part of Berrheia, at Balchen Mountain, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Gora Zabor *see* **Trollslottet Mountain**

The *Zabrze*. Polish vessel in Antarctic waters in 1976-77, part of the Polish expedition of that year. Marion Lis was skipper (*see* **Lis Point**).

Zabrze Cove. 62°08' S, 58°31' W. A small cove below Urbanek Crag, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shet-

lands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for the *Zabrze*.

Ostrov Zabytyj *see* **Zabytyj Island**

Zabytyj Island. 66°03' S, 101°14' E. An island, about 2.5 km by 1 km, about 2 km N of Miles Island, in a large group of islands to the E of Edisto Channel, and about 2 km SW of Remenchus Glacier, in the Bunger Hills. The apex of the island is to the E, and there are 3 short peninsulas pointing to the W. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by them as Ostrov Zabytyj. ANCA translated the name on March 12, 1992.

The *Zacharevo*. Soviet sealer in Antarctic waters in 1986-87 (*see* **The *Zubarevo*** for itinerary).

Ozero Zagadochnoe. 71°46' S, 67°41' E. A meltwater lake in the SW portion of the Nilsson Rocks, 14 km S of the Fisher Massif, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Massif Zagadochnyj. 73°05' S, 61°00' E. A massif in the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the S part of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians. There are 3 nunataks on this massif, which, running from W to E are Gora Krutaja, Gora Central'naja, and Gora Bazal'tovaja.

Zagore Beach. 62°43' S, 60°19' W. A beach, snow-free in summer, it faces False Bay and extends for 4 km on Rozhen Peninsula, between Charity Glacier and Ruen Icefall, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on March 15, 2002, as Zagorski Bryag, for the historic region of Zagore, S of the Balkans.

Zagorski Bryag *see* **Zagore Beach**

Ostrov Zagoskina. 75°38' S, 144°45' W. An island due W of Newman Island, in the Nickerson Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by the Russians.

Zahari Point. 62°27' S, 59°32' W. An ice-free point on the SW coast of Robert Island, 6.8 km SE of Negra Point, 1.8 km ESE of Beron Point, and 2 km NW of Edwards Point, it forms the NW side of the entrance to Micalvi Cove, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the British in 1968. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 15, 2006, for the writer and historiographer Zahari Styoanov (1850-1889).

Holmy Zajac. 65°58' S, 101°06' E. A group of hills, due N of Kot Island, in the Bunger Hills. Named by the Russians.

Mys Zajceva. 65°53' S, 113°42' E. A cape, SE of Cape Poinsett, on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Zakharoff Ridge. 72°55' S, 75°07' E. A ridge with several peaks, mostly snow-covered, about 3 km SE of Mount Harding, in the Grove Mountains of Princess Elizabeth Land. Plotted by Australian cartographers from ANARE air photos taken between 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA on July 29, 1965, for for Oleg Zakharoff, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1967.

Bukhta Zakrytaja *see* **Zakrytaja Bay**

Gora Zakrytaja. 71°16' S, 66°17' E. A nunatak, immediately W of Schmitter Peak, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Zakrytaja Bay. 66°15' S, 100°57' E. A bay in the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Bukhta Zakrytaja. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Zakuro-ike. 69°11' S, 39°38' E. A small lake in the northernmost part of the Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by them on June 22, 1972 (name means "pomegranate lake").

Zakuroisi Kyuryo. 69°01' S, 39°32' E. A ridge, less than 47.5 m high, ranging in a N-S direction through Ongul Island. Mapped by Japanese cartographers from JARE ground surveys and air photos taken between 1957 and 1962, and named by the Japanese on March 22, 1994 (name means "garnet hill").

Zaldapa Ridge. 63°36' S, 57°42' W. A predominantly ice-free ridge, 1.7 km wide, extending 4.6 km in an E-W direction on Yatrus Peninsula, on Trinity Peninsula. The ridge's twin rocky summits rise to 383 and 359 m respectively, with the higher (western) one situated 4.55 km ENE of McCalman Peak, 7.06 km S of Abel Nunatak, and 4.75 km W by S of Jade Point. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the ancient Thracian and Roman town of Zaldapa, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Zalewski Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°38' W. An outlet of the Warszawa Icefield, between Belweder and Platt Cliffs, at Goulden Cove (inner Ezcurra Inlet), in the area of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for engineer Dr. Seweryn Maciej Zalewski, leader of PolAE 1977-78.

Zambrano Ridge. 67°49' S, 65°02' W. A rocky ridge extending in a rough N-S direction, it forms the E extremity of Tonkin Island, on the Bowman Coast, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. A 1947 Chilean chart (reflecting a survey done by ChilAE 1946-47), showed Tonkin Island as two islands, one in the N and one in the S. The N one they called Isla Mateo de Toro Zambrano, and the S one they called Isla Riquelme. In fact, it was only one island, and this ridge is a crucial part of it. UK-APC accepted the name Zambrano Ridge on Dec. 16, 2003. *See also* **Tonkin Island**.

Zamek *see* **Anvil Crag**

[1]**Gora Zametnaja**. 72°56' S, 61°02' E. One of the Goodspeed Nunataks, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. Its coordinates are so similar to those of Skinner Nunatak that, despite the SCAR Gazetteer's listing it as a separate feature, one wonders if the two are not one and the same.

[2]**Gora Zametnaja**. 78°48' S, 24°17' W. A nunatak, inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Skaly Zametnye. 67°37' S, 46°24' E. A group of rocks in the SW part of Assender Glacier, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Zamok. 72°02' S, 4°07' E. A nunatak in the flow of the glacier the Norwegians call Tunet, in the W portion of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians.

Zaneveld Glacier. 85°26' S, 176°25' W. A broad tributary glacier flowing NW from the Polar Pleateau between Roberts Massif and the Cumulus Hills, into the upper part of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for University of Virginia biologist Jacques Simon Zaneveld (b. Dec. 9, 1909, Lilliput, Holland. d. Sept. 15, 2001, The Hague), who, as a usarp, studied algae from McMurdo Station in 1963-64 and 1964-65, and who was on the *Glacier* cruise of Jan.-March 1965. He was back in Antarctica for the summer of 1967-68, and was first director of the Institute of Oceanography (1965-68), as well as leader of the Boy Scouts in Indonesia and Holland.

Cabo Zanni. 72°26' S, 60°44' W. A cape, due S of Cape Fanning, on the Black Coast, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by the Argentines.

Zanoge Hill. 63°35' S, 58°46' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 710 m and forming the NW extremity of Srednogorie Heights, 6.53 km NW of Mount Ignatiev, 2.6 km N of Greben Hill, 2.96 km ENE of Hanson Hill, 4.78 km SW of Eremiya Hill, and 4.41 km W of Corner Peak, it surmounts Malorad Glacier to the E and N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Zanoge, in western Bulgaria.

Mount Zanuck. 85°58' S, 151°10' W. A large mountain massif, about 6 km wide, and between 8 and 10 km long, surmounted by 3 sharp peaks in an E-W line [the E one is Zanuck East Peak, the W one is Grizzly Peak, and the central one is Mount Zanuck itself, which rises to 2525 m (the New Zealanders say about 2700 m)], at the S side of Albanus Glacier, where that glacier joins the E side of Scott Glacier, between the La Gorce Mountains and the Watson Escarpment, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Byrd on his flight to the Pole in 1929, during ByrdAE 1928-30, and first visited by Quin Blackburn's geological party in Dec. 1934, during ByrdAE 1933-35. Named by Byrd as Darryl Zanuck Mountain, for Darryl F. Zanuck (1902-1979), the movie mogul who helped Byrd with his film records. The name was later shortened.

Zanuck East Peak. 85°57' S, 150°53' W. The easternmost of the 3 high peaks that rise from the Mount Zanuck massif, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped by Quin Blackburn and his geological party of 1934 during ByrdAE 1933-35, and named by NZGSAE who climbed it in 1969-70. NZ-APC accepted the name in 1970, and US-ACAN followed suit that year.

Vrah Zapaden Burdick *see* **Burdick West Peak**

Gora Zapadnadja. 72°50' S, 68°35' E. A somewhat isolated nunatak, NE of the Hay Hills, at the N end of the Mawson Escarpment, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Treshchiny Zapadnja. 79°41' S, 23°30' W. A fissure in the ground, inland from the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Zapadnoe *see* **Zapadnoye Lake**

Zapadnoye Lake. 70°44' S, 11°28' E. A small lake about 0.7 km long, in Krokevassfjellet, near the W end of the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the Russians as Ozero Zapadnoe (i.e., "western lake"). US-ACAN accepted the name Zapadnoye Lake in 1970. The Norwegians translated the name as Vestvatnet.

Skaly Zapadnye. 73°09' S, 68°03' E. A group of rocks, immediately W of Harbour Bluff, in the Mawson Escarpment of Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Astronomicheskij Punkt Zapadnyj. 69°53' S, 64°21' E. Not a feature as such, rather an astro point, fixed by the Russians in the Riddell Nunataks, in Mac Robertson Land.

Punta Zapato *see* **Zapato Point**

Zapato Point. 64°36' S, 61°58' W. The NE entrance point of Plata Passage, 5 km SW of Cañón Point, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly charted on Feb. 7, 1898, by BelgAE 1897–99, when they sailed between it and Brooklyn Island. The name first appears on Argentine government chart 1954, as Punta Zapato (i.e., "shoe point," the name being descriptive of its shape), and appears on another Argentine chart of 1957. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point between 1957 and 1959. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, as Daedalus Point, for the ancient Greek flyer, and it appears as such on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name Zapato Point in 1965.

The *Zapiola*. A 1235-ton, 205 feet long ship, with a complement of 85 persons. Built in 1941 in Charleston, SC, and commissioned on June 22, 1942 as USS *Arapaho* (AT-68), she first saw action in the Pacific in World War II, became a fleet ocean tug in 1944, and was decommissioned in 1947. In 1961 she was struck from the register, and transferred to Argentina on July 10, 1961, and re-named the *Comandante General Zapiola*, for José Matías Zapiola (*see* **Azure Cove**), or *Zapiola*, for short. She was part of ArgAE 1963–64 (Captain Luis A. Morandi); ArgAE 1970–71 (Captain Juan C. Dupuy); ArgAE 1974–75 (Captain Emilio Bianchetti); and ArgAE 1975–76 (Captain Carlos Mon Ferrar). On Jan. 11, 1976 she hit a rock in Moreton Strait, and sank. The crew was rescued by the *Piloto Pardo*.

Bahía Zapiola *see* **Azure Cove**

Islotes Zapiola *see* **Flyspot Rocks**

Zapiola Refugio *see* **Comandante Zapiola Refugio**

Zapol Glacier. 78°35' S, 85°51' W. A steep valley glacier flowing down from the W slope of the Vinson Massif, between Tulaczyk Glacier and Donnellan Glacier, and which continues to flow W into Nimitz Glacier, in the Sentinel Range. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for Warren Myron Zapol (b. March 16, 1942, NYC), of the department of anesthesia at Massachusetts General Hospital, whose long-term research near McMurdo into the diving physiology of Weddell seals, which he began in the mid 1970s, was part of a larger effort to understand how gas is handled in mammals as part of a search to understand SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome).

Zappert Point. 68°30' S, 78°05' E. On the SW part of Langnes Peninsula, next to the large Adélie penguin rookeries, in the Vestfold Hills. It was the site of an ANARE boat landing and food depot in 1972. Named by ANCA on Nov. 27, 1973, for Michael D. "Mike" Zappert, radio supervisor who wintered-over at Davis Station in 1970.

Ozero Zaprudnoe. 70°49' S, 68°23' E. A lake, named by the Russians, which, if its coordinates are correct as stated in the SCAR Gazetteer, would place it immediately E of Beaver Lake, ESE of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. However, given the proximity of the two features, and given the Russian tendency toward rather "individualistic" coordinates, the two features may well be one and the same.

Bukhta Zarja *see* **Zarya Bay**

Zarya Bay. 67°40' S, 45°54' E. In the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 2 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and also by SovAE 1957. The Russian expedition named it Bukhta Zarja (i.e., "dawn bay"). ANCA translated the name to Zarya Bay on July 31, 1972.

Cabo Zarzuela. 63°21' S, 55°34' W. A point on the rocky headland called Tay Head, 10 km E of Mount Alexander, on the S coast of Joinville Island. Named by the Argentines for Lt. Raúl Juan Zarzuela, first co-pilot of the Avro Lincoln B019 that, on March 22, 1950, after completing an Antarctic flight, crashed at Tierra del Fuego. All aboard were killed.

Dolina Zashchischënnaja. 70°28' S, 65°03' E. A valley on the N side of the Crohn Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains, in Mac. Robertson Land. Named by the Russians.

Ostrova Zashchitnye *see* **Zashchitnyye Islands**

Zashchitnyye Islands. 68°26' S, 78°15' E. A group of small islands off the N coast of Langnes Peninsula, in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed aerially by LCE 1936–37, and again during OpHJ 1946–47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. It was the Russians who charted this feature, and named it Ostrova Zashchitnye. ANCA translated the name on Nov. 27, 1973.

Gora Zasnezhennaja. 73°51' S, 63°32' E. A nunatak, SE of Keyser Ridge, in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Poluostrov Zasnezhennyj *see* **Zasnezhennyj Island**

Zasnezhennyj Island. 66°00' S, 100°47' E. A tiny island off the coast of Dieglman Island, in the Highjump Archipelago. Charted by SovAE 1957 as a peninsula, and named by them as Poluostrov Zasnezhennyj. The Australians later found it to be separated from Dieglman Island, and ANCA renamed it Zasnezhennyj Island, on Jan. 19, 1989.

Nunatak Zaterjavshijsja. 74°33' S, 65°11' E. An isolated nunatak, about 40 km SW of Mount Newton, and about 18 km NW of Burke Ridge, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Rajska Zatoka *see* **Sentry Cove**

Zavadovskijbreen. 68°55' S, 90°38' W. A glacier, about 9 km long, at the SW corner of Peter I Island. Named by the Norwegians (name means "Zavadovskiy glacier") after Ivan Zavadovskiy. The name is also seen (erroneously) as Zavodovskijbreen.

Zavadovskiy, Ivan I. b. 1780, Russia. A naval officer and hydrographer, he served under von Bellingshausen for seven years, in the Black Sea, on the *Minerva* and *Flora*. He was captain of the *Vostok* during von Bellingshausen's expedition of 1819–21. He died in 1821.

Zavadovskiy Island. 66°43' S, 86°24' E. An ice-covered, cupola-shaped elevation in the surface of the West Ice Shelf, rising to 197 m above sea level, 20 km E of Mikhaylov Island. Discovered by SovAE 1956, and named Ostrov Zavadogskogo (later re-named Kupol Zavadogskogo) by the Russians, for Ivan Zavadovskiy. US-ACAN (in 1965) and ANCA both accepted the translated (but outdated; outdated because it is an ice dome, rather than an island) name of Zavadovskiy Island.

Kupol Zavadovskogo *see* **Zavadovskiy Island**

Ostrov Zavadogskogo *see* **Zavadovskiy Island**

Zavadovsky Canyon. 64°00' S, 87°22' E. A submarine feature off the coast of East Antarctica. It actually extends from 63°30' S to 64°30' S, and from 86°45' E to 88°00' E. Named by international agreement for Ivan Zavadovskiy.

Zavala Island. 62°28' S, 60°10' W. An island, 700 m by 250 m, lying 350 m to the W of Organpipe Point, 600 m SW of Aspis Island, 800 m N of Slab Point, and 1.3 km ENE of Balsha Island, in the Dunbar Islands, SW of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on Nov. 23, 2009, for the settlement and mountain of Zavala, in western Bulgaria.

Hrebet Zavarickogo *see* **Östliche Petermann Range**

Gora Zavarzina. 81°59' S, 162°07' E. A nunatak in the Nash Range, on the Shackleton Coast, along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Zavet Saddle. 63°00' S, 62°34' W. Running at an elevation of 1410 m, bounded by Slaveykov Point to the SW and the summit of Mount Foster to the NE, it overlooks Dragoman Glacier to the SE, in the Imeon Range, on Smith Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2008, and named by them on Sept. 4, 2008, for the town of Zavet, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Zavis Peak. 79°23' S, 86°08' W. A sharp peak

rising to 2195 m, 6 km W of Navigator Peak, at the S end of the Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party of 1963-64 for Alfred Zavis (b. 1926, Pa.), USGS topographic engineer with the party in these mountains. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1966.

Zavodovskijbreen *see* **Zavadovskijbreen**

Gora Zavrajskogo. 80°38' S, 29°05' W. A nunatak, SW of Honnywill Peak, in the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Zawadzki Stacks. 62°05' S, 58°50' W. Three offshore stacks between Sygit Point and Teliga Island, off the Joannes Paulus II Coast. Named by the Poles in 1980, for engineer Maciej Zawadzki, a member of PolAE 1977-78 and PolAE 1978-79, and deputy leader of PolAE 1980-81.

Zawels, Jorge. Argentinian meteorologist, head of the Cipoletti Meterological Station at Río Negro, in Argentina, from 1941 to 1942. He wintered-over at Órcadas Station in 1946.

The *Zawichost*. Polish vessel, in Antarctic waters in 1978-79 (skipper Wojciech Kozlowski) and 1982-83 (skipper Tadeusz Maslyk).

Zbyszek Glacier. 62°04' S, 57°56' W. A small glacier flowing from an inland ice dome, between Polonia Glacier and Hector Icefall, to enter the head of Three Kings Cove, at the Bransfield Strait, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Zbigniew "Zbyszek" Rubinowski, a member of the geological party during PolAE 1979-80.

Monte Zdarsky *see* **Mount Zdarsky**

Mount Zdarsky. 66°05' S, 64°58' W. Rising to about 1200 m, on the E side of Simler Snowfield, between Barilari Bay and Holtedahl Bay, on the Graham Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by FrAE 1908-10, and named by Charcot as Mont Garcia, presumably in association with the feature he called Cap Garcia (*see* **Loqui Point**). It appears as such on the expedition's 1912 and 1914 maps. There are 1916 and 1948 British references to Mount Garcia. Photographed aerially in 1956-57, by FIDASE. In order to avoid confusion with Cape García on the other side of Barilari Bay, this mountain was re-named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Mathias Zdarsky (1856-1940), Austrian ski pioneer. US-ACAN accepted that name in 1971. The Argentines call it Monte Zdarsky.

Zebra Peak. 69°41' S, 64°56' E. About 2.75 km NE of Summers Peak, in the Stinear Nunataks, Mac. Robertson Land. Visited in Feb. 1970, by D.G. Grainger, ANARE geologist with the Prince Charles Mountains Survey Party, and named by ANCA on May 18, 1971, for the irregular bands and lenses of light and dark colored rocks which give it the appearance of a zebra. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1973.

Zebra Ridge. 70°02' S, 69°14' W. A prominent rock ridge, 3 km long, running N-S, and rising to 760 m, 5 km S of the mouth of Tumble Glacier, and overlooking the coastal ice piedmont of eastern Alexander Island. First seen aerially by Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, as he photographed (what became known as) the Douglas Range. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1948-49, and named by UK-APC on March 31, 1955, for the striped appearance of the rock strata. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1956.

Zed Island *see* **Zed Islands**

Zed Islands. 62°26' S, 60°10' W. A small group of islands, about 2 km NW of Williams Point, in the extreme NE of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. The largest and most northwesterly one, Esperanto Island, rises to 290 m. Lesidren Island is the second largest, and southernmost, of the islands, and Phanagoria Island is the third largest. The most easterly one, Koshava Island, is characterized by its conical form. On Jan. 17, 1820, Bransfield charted these islands as one large island, Smith's Island, named by Bransfield in the belief that William Smith had discovered it in 1819. These islands, along with what later became known as the Meade Islands, were grouped together by the early sealers in the area, and called The Dunbars, for Capt. Thomas Dunbar (q.v.). They appear as such in Palmer's log of Nov. 21, 1820. The Zed Islands were still appearing as, variously, Smith Island (on an 1822 British chart) and Smith Islands or Smith's Islands (on Fildes' map of 1829, among others). The Dunbars were charted by the Discovery Investigations team in 1934-35, and, as it were, separated. They named both the Meade Islands and the Zed Islands, the latter for the shape of their configuration. The name Zed Islands appears on their expedition chart of 1935, and, subsequently, on British charts of 1942 and 1948. US-ACAN accepted the name Zed Islands, although it appears on a 1952 USAF chart as Zed Island. UK-APC accepted the name on Sept. 8, 1953, and it appears in the 1955 British gazetteer, and also on a 1962 British chart. The feature appears on a 1948 Argentine chart as Islas Zed. It appears on a 1953 Argentine chart, translated as Islas Zeta, and that was the name accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. The islands were photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. On a 1962 Chilean chart, the westernmost of these islands (i.e., Esperanto Island) was called Isla Zeta. This island has also sometimes been translated into English, as Zed Island. *See also* **Meade Islands**, for more history on these islands.

Zegers, John E. b. April 13, 1934, David City, Nebr. Radioman 2nd class, USN. He was one of the 4 men flown out from McMurdo Sound to establish Beardmore Glacier Camp (q.v. for more details), on Oct. 27, 1956. He died on April 29, 1994, in David City.

Zeiger, Otto. b. 1872, Germany. Cook at Órcadas Station for the winter of 1923.

Mount Zeigler. 77°13' S, 143°03' W. Rising to 1120 m, 5 km NNE of Mount Swartley, in the Allegheny Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS 1939-41, and again by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Luther L. Zeigler (b. Feb. 6, 1922, Bucyrus, Kans. d. Aug. 17, 2006, Shawnee, Kans.), USN, LC-130F Hercules aircraft pilot during OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967-68). He was 28 years in the Navy.

Zeiou Wan. 62°10' S, 58°58' W. A cove on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Zeiss Needle *see* **Mount Dedo**

The *Zélée*. A small, old (built in France in 1811), 3-masted, 380-ton French corvette, commanded by Jacquinot during FrAE 1837-40. The cadet ship to the *Astrolabe*, she had 81 officers and men, but was not equipped for the ice. However, she did go down in history as one of the famous ships of Antarctica.

Glacier de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Glacier**

Îles de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Langue Glaciaire de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Glacier Tongue**

Récifs de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Roca de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Rocas Zélée *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Rocher(s) de la Zélée *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Zélée Glacier. 66°52' S, 141°10' E. Also called Glacier Penola. A glacier, 10 km long and 5 km wide, it flows NNW from the continental ice along the W side of Lacroix Nunatak and terminates in the Zélée Glacier Tongue, thus feeding Commonwealth Bay from Adélie Land. Probably first seen by FrAE 1837-40, although no glaciers were noted by Dumont d'Urville on his chart of this coast. Photographed aerially by OpHJ 1946-47. Charted by Liotard in 1949-51, and named by him as Glacier de la Zélée, for the *Zélée*. US-ACAN accepted the name Zélée Glacier in 1955.

Zélée Glacier Tongue. 66°47' S, 141°10' E. A prominent glacier tongue, about 11 km long and 3 km wide, forming the seaward end of Zélée Glacier, at the W side of Port-Martin, between Cape Jules and Cape Découverte, in East Antarctica. Delineated from air photos taken during OpHJ 1946-47. Named by the French as Langue Glaciaire de la Zélée, in association with the glacier. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1956. The French seem to have done away with their term altogether.

Zélée Rocks. 62°57' S, 57°15' W. A group of 4 rocks, some of which are above water, and others near the surface, in the Bransfield Strait, WNW of Turnbull Point, d'Urville Island, about 27 km N of Prime Head (the northernmost part of the Antarctic Peninsula). On Feb. 27, 1838, when FrAE 1837-40 was sailing up to Trinity Peninsula from the N, they discovered this feature, and roughly charted it. Dumont d'Urville named it Rocher de la Zélée (i.e., in the singular), after one of his two ships, the *Zélée*. On 1842 and 1847 maps of that expedition, however, the names Rochers de la Zélée and Îles de la Zélée appear, leading one to believe that the name Rocher de la Zélée may have been merely a typographical error. Dumont d'Urville plotted the group in 63°00' S, 57°08' W. On an 1861 Spanish chart it appears as Roca de la Zélée, but this is merely a translation from Dumont d'Urville's earliest chart. This feature has also, occasionally, been incorrectly identified as Hope Island or Hope Islands (the Hope Islands actually lie to the SE), notably by SwedAE 1901-04. FrAE 1908-10, on their 1912 chart, referred to them as

Récifs de la Zélée (which means the same thing). The name Zelee Rocks appears on British charts of 1921 and 1940 (but without accent marks), plotted in the same position as Charcot's Récifs de la Zélée. Between 1926 and 1932, the Discovery Investigations further charted them. The name Zelée Rocks (sic) appears on a 1943 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. On a British chart of 1945, they appear in 62°55' S, 57°17' W. They appear on a Chilean chart of 1947, as Rocas Zélée, and on a 1963 Argentine chart as Roca Zélée (i.e., in the singular), but the name Rocas Zélée was the one accepted by both the 1970 Argentine gazetteer and the 1974 Chilean gazetteer. On a 1948 British chart, they appear as Zélée Rocks, as they do on a 1949 British chart (but plotted in 62°55' S, 57°19' W). Those were the coordinates (and, of course, the name) accepted by US-ACAN in 1952, and by UK-APC on Sept. 8, 1953, and they appear as such in the 1955 British gazetteer. The name appears as Zelee Rocks on a 1955 USHO chart (i.e., without any accents), and (spelled wrong) on a 1963 U.S. chart as Zellee Rocks. By the time of a 1962 British chart, the coordinates had been corrected, and, with the new coordinates, the feature appears in the 1977 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted these changes.

Zélée Subglacial Trench. 68°00' S, 145°00' E. Running NNE-SSW near the George V Coast, it forms the inland extension of the trough cut by the Mertz Glacier, and underlies the W boundary of Australian Antarctic Territory with Adélie Land. Delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo-sounding program, 1967-79. Named by international agreement, for the *Zélée*. ANCA accepted the name on July 26, 1983.

The *Zélée II*. French launch used at Géologie Archipelago.

Goulet de la Zélée II. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A very narrow and very deep marine passage between the two Buffon Islands, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French for the *Zélée II*.

Ozero Zelënoe. 80°28' S, 29°31' W. A lake, fed by the melt stream the Germans call Lunströmsee, immediately SW of Mount Gass, in the W portion of the Shackleton Range. Named by the Russians.

Zellee Rocks *see* **Zélée Rocks**

Zeller Glacier. 80°55' S, 156°30' E. About 16 km (the Australians say 19 km) long, it flows WNW to enter the S side of Byrd Glacier just N of Mount Fries. Mapped from USN air photos, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Edward Jacob "Ed" Zeller (b. Nov. 6, 1925. d. Jan. 14, 1996, Lawrence, Kans.), geologist and geophysicist at McMurdo Station in 1959-60 and 1960-61, and later head of the Space Technology Center at the University of Kansas. ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Zemen Knoll. 62°32' S, 60°11' W. Rising to 453 m, in Vidin Heights, 320 m N of Radnevo Peak, 840 m SW of Miziya Peak, and 1.6 km W of Ahtopol Peak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, as Zemenska Mogila, after Zemen, the town in western Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

Zemenska Mogila *see* **Zemen Knoll**

Gora Zenit. 70°46' S, 11°51' E. The easternmost hill in Russeskaget, in the E part of the Schirmacher Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians ("the zenith mountain"). The Norwegians translated it as Zenitberget.

Zenitberget *see* **Gora Zenit**

Zenith Glacier. 71°52' S, 163°45' E. A glacier, 1.5 km W of Johnstone Glacier, it flows S from the S end of the Lanterman Range, in the Bowers Mountains. This important geological outcrop area was named by NZGSZE 1967-68 for the impressive view of much of the Bowers Mountains from the top (or head) of the glacier. NZ-APC accepted the name, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1969.

Punta Zenteno *see* **Cape Church**

Zentralpassage. 62°12' S, 58°58' W. A passage on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Germans.

Zephyr Glacier. 69°28' S, 68°28' W. About 13 km long, it flows NNW from the SW side of Mount Edgell, into George VI Sound, toward the S of Cape Jeremy, on the Fallières Coast, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by Fids from Base E in Dec. 1948, photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed again by BAS in 1971-72. Originally plotted in 69°28' S, 68°36' W, it has since been re-plotted twice. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, for the west wind, and it appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Mount Zeppelin. 64°27' S, 61°31' W. Rising to 1265 m (the British say about 850 m), 5 km SE of Eckener Point, between Graham Passage and Recess Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by BelgAE 1897-99. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by Fids from Portal Point in 1957-58. Named by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960, for Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838-1917), German aeronautical engineer who, from 1894 until his death, perfected the large-scale rigid airship which bore his name. It appears on a British chart of 1961. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1965.

Isla Zerabia *see* **Isla Evandro**

Bukhta Zerkal'naja *see* **Zerkal'naya Bay**

Zerkal'naya Bay. 67°40' S, 45°58' E. Between Cape Feoktistov and Cape Steregushchyy, in the Thala Hills of Enderby Land, about 4.8 km E of Molodezhnaya Station. Photographed aerially by ANARE in 1956, and again by SovAE 1958. The latter expedition named it Bukhta Zerkal'naya (i.e., "smooth bay"). ANCA translated the name on July 31, 1972.

Ozero Zerkal'noe *see* **Zerkal'noje Lake**

Zerkal'noje Lake. 66°16' S, 101°03' E. In the Bunger Hills. Charted by SovAE 1956, and named by the Russians as Ozero Zerkal'noe. ANCA translated the name on Jan. 19, 1989.

Isla(s) Zeta *see* **Zed Islands**

Zetland Glacier. 78°01' S, 163°49' E. A small hanging glacier to the W side of Mount Alexandra, in southern Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN and NZ-APC together, in 1994. The name Zetland is the old spelling for the Shetland Islands, in Scotland.

Îlot Zeus. 66°40' S, 140°01' E. A rocky island NE of Pétrel Island, at the extreme N of the Chenal Buffon, in the Géologie Archipelago. Named by the French in 1977, in association with Castor and Pollux, which are much smaller than this island (as the twins were in relation to the god Zeus).

Zeus Ridge. 64°35' S, 63°34' W. A ridge, heavily crevassed, steep-sided, and ice-covered, the main part of it rising to over 1675 m (the British say about 1250 m), it extends NW from Mount Français between the Achaean Range and the Trojan Range, in the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by Fids from Base N in Aug.-Sept. 1955, and named by UK-APC on Sept. 4, 1957, for the Greek god. It appears on a British chart of 1959. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1963.

Zhaojun Di. 77°05' S, 77°00' E. An area of land in the Ross Dependency. Named by the Chinese.

Gora Zhelannaja *see* **Zhelannaya Mountain**

Zhelannaya Mountain. 72°04' S, 18°28' E. A relatively isolated mountain, about 15 km N of Mount Karpinskiy, in the Russkiye Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1959, and named by the USSR that year as Gora Zhelannaja (i.e., "desired mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1971.

Utësy Zheltovskogo. 81°52' S, 162°30' E. A bluff, just W of Jacobs Peninsula, and SW of Cape May, at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Russians.

Zhenxing Matou. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A rock hill, just NW of Gushi Yan, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Zhenzhu Dao. 69°24' S, 76°04' E. An island in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Zhenzhu He. 62°10' S, 58°36' W. A stream on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Chinese.

Zheravna Glacier. 62°33' S, 59°41' W. A glacier extending 2 km in an E-W direction, and 1.8 km in a N-S direction, and flowing S into McFarlane Strait between Ephraim Bluff and Sartorius Point. It is bounded on the W by Razgrad Peak, on the N by Momchil Peak, and on the E by Viskyar Ridge. Named by the Bulgarians on Nov. 4, 2005, for the settlement of Zheravna, in the eastern Balkans, in Bulgaria.

Mys Zherlovyj *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Cape Zherlovyy *see* **Flat Top Peninsula**

Podlëdnye Gory Zhigalova. 72°00' S, 51°00' E. A very isolated peak in the interior of Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Bukhta Zhilenko. 66°42' S, 127°27' E. A bay, SW of De Haven Glacier, in Wilkes Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Zhil'naja *see* **Zhil'naya Mountain**

Zhil'najatoppen *see* **Zhil'naya Mountain**

Zhil'naya Mountain. 71°40' S, 12°38' E. Rising to 2560 m, it is the central mountain of the Svarthausane Crags, in the northernmost part of the Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and first plotted from these photos. Re-mapped by Norwegian cartographers (but, apparently not named by them), from ground surveys conducted during NorAE 1956-60, and also from 1958-59 air photos taken during the same long expedition. Re-mapped again by SovAE 1960-61, and named by the Russians in 1966 as Gora Zhil'naya (i.e., "branching mountain"), for the several mountainous ridges coming out of this summit. US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1970. The Norwegians call it Zhi'najatoppen.

Zhinu Hu *see* **Malachite Lake**

Zhonge Chedao. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A road (i.e., a water channel) in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Zhonghua Lu. 69°22' S, 76°22' E. A road (i.e., a water channel) in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Zhongshan Station. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. Also known as Sun Yat Sen Station. The 2nd Chinese scientific station (*see* **Great Wall Station**), it was opened on Feb. 26, 1989, at the cove the Chinese call Zhongshan Wan, on Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills, on the Ingrid Christensen Coast of Princess Elizabeth Land, next to Progress II Station (the Russian base), and named after Dr. Sun Zhongshan (Sun Yat Sen). It could accommodate 60 summer personnel and 25 wintering personnel. **1988-89 summer**: Gou Kun ((leader). **1989 winter**: Gao Quingquan (leader). **1989-90 summer**: Li Zhinpei (leader). **1990 winter**: Dong Zhaoquian (leader). **1991 winter**: Jia Genzheng (leader). **1992 winter**: Liu Shuyan (leader). **1992-93 summer**: Gao Zhensheng (leader). **1993 winter**: Tang Miaochang (leader). **1994 winter**: Yan Shouxain (leader). **1995 winter**: Qian Songlin (leader). **1996 winter**: Mi Wemming (leader). **1997 winter**: Mi Wemming (leader). **1998 winter**: Wu Yilin (leader). **1999 winter**: Li Guo (leader). **2000 winter**: Liu Shuyan (leader), Cong Kai (deputy leader). Leaders unknown after 2000. In 2006-07, a major rebuilding program was completed.

Zhongshan Wan. 69°22' S, 76°23' E. A cove indenting Broknes Peninsula, in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese ("Sun Yat Sen cove"). Zhongshan Station is here.

Zhuangshi Shan. 69°23' S, 76°16' E. A hill in the Larsemann Hills. Named by the Chinese.

Gora Zhukovskogo. 70°38' S, 67°16' E. A nunatak, due W of the Amery Peaks, in the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Zichy-Woinarksi, Brian Casimir. More commonly known as Brian Woinarski. b. May 5, 1930. Officer-in-charge at Mawson Station in 1965.

Ziegler Point. 79°21' S, 83°00' W. A high rock point, or spur, on the SE side of the Gross Hills, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Ernest L. Ziegler, USN, equipment operator at McMurdo during OpDF 66 (i.e., 1965-66).

Zielony Balonik Cove. 62°09' S, 58°11' W. Between Cinder Spur and Boy Point, on the Bransfield Strait, on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, after the famous literary cabaret, Zielony Balonik (i.e., "green balloon"), active in Krakow about the turn of the 20th century. Founded in 1905 by Tadeusz Boy-Zelenski (*see* **Boy Point**), it was Poland's first such cabaret, and closed in 1912.

Ziezi Peak. 62°33' S, 59°38' W. A rocky peak rising to 320 m, in the SE extremity of Breznik Heights, 400 m S of Drangov Peak, 600 m W of Kormesiy Peak, and 1.3 km E of Viskyar Ridge, and overlooking Targovishte Glacier to the W. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their 2004-05 Tangra survey, and named by them on Dec. 15, 2006, for Ziezi, the mythical son of Shem, grandson of Noah, and out of whom came the Bulgars.

Isla Zigzag *see* **Zigzag Island**

Obryv Zigzag. 74°15' S, 67°33' E. A bluff, NW of Mount Twigg, near the head of the Lambert Glacier. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Zigzag. 70°43' S, 11°25' E. A small lake on the W side of Krokevasfjellet, in the Schirmacher Hills, on the Princess Astrid Coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by the Russians. The Norwegians translated this as Krokevatnet.

Zigzag Bluff. 85°18' S, 163°30' W. A rock bluff near the foot of the Herbert Range, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf, about 8 km NW of the terminus of the Axel Heiberg Glacier. Amundsen was probably the first to see it, in 1911, on his way to the Pole. ByrdAE 1928-30 roughly mapped it. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE 1961-62, and geologist Vic McGregor (*see* **McGregor Glacier**) of that party named it for the peculiar folding of its marble. NZ-APC and US-ACAN both accepted the name.

Zigzag Gully. 62°39' S, 61°04' W. A steep, sinuous, narrow gully, trending N-S down to South Beaches, 1.7 km S of Chester Cone, Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by UK-APC on Dec. 2, 1993. Last plotted by the UK, in late 2008.

Zigzag Island. 63°36' S, 59°52' W. A small, deeply indented island with steep cliff faces (hence the name given by UK-APC on Sept. 23, 1960; in plan, it resembles zigzags), close off the S coast of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956-57. It appears on a British chart of 1962. US-ACAN accepted the name. The Argentines call it Isla Zigzag.

Zilch Cliffs. 74°58' S, 134°55' W. A series of steep cliffs that mark the E extremity of McDonald Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Photographed aerially by USAS 1939-41, and mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Charles Herbert Zilch (b. Nov. 15, 1928, Johnstown, Pa.), who entered the U.S. Navy in April 1946, was officer in charge of the meteorological support unit during OpDF 1966 (i.e., 1965-66), and retired in June 1971.

Zilva Peaks. 66°45' S, 65°23' W. Conspicuous twin peaks rising to 2100 m between the 2 arms of Drummond Glacier, near the head of that glacier, on the Loubet Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed by Fids from Base E in 1946-47. In 1956-57 FIDASE photographed the feature from the air, and Fids from Base W conducted a ground survey. From these efforts, FIDS cartographers mapped it in 1959. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Solomon Sylvester Zilva (1884-1956), Polish-born British biochemist of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, in London (1915-46), and a pioneer in Vitamin C. He helped in the calculation of sledging rations for many British expeditions between World War I and World War II. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1964. A 1960 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart has it, in error, as Cape Bellue.

Mount Zimmerman. 73°18' S, 167°10' E. A broad mountain, rising to 1010 m, and ice-covered with the exception of steep rock cliffs that form its N face. It is bounded by the termini of Meander Glacier, Mariner Glacier, and Boyer Glacier, in the E part of the Mountaineer Range, on the Borchgrevink Coast. Named by US-ACAN in 2005, for Herman Beryl Zimmerman, geologist and oceanographer who worked for NSF in several high-level capacities from 1977 to 2005. He made 4 trips to Antarctica, on ice coring-related work. NZ-APC accepted the name on Sept. 12, 2005.

Zimmerman Island. 66°26' S, 110°27' E. A mainly ice-free island about 0.6 km SE of Werlein Island, in the Windmill Islands. Delineated from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from these photos and from photos taken during Operation Windmill, 1947-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1963, for John R. Zimmerman, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1958. ANCA accepted the name on Oct. 23, 1962.

Mount Zimmermann. 71°20' S, 13°20' E. A large mountain rising to 2325 m, 5.5 km N of Ritscher Peak, in the N part of the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Zimmermannberg, for the vice-president of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Zimmermann in 1966. The Norwegians call it Zimmermannfjellet.

Zimmermann Berg *see* **Mount Zimmermann**

Zimmermannberg *see* **Mount Zimmermann**

Zimmermannfjellet *see* **Mount Zimmermann**

Zimzelen Glacier. 64°27' S, 61°18' W. A glacier, 3.7 km long and 2.5 km wide, on Península Péfaur, E of Krapets Glacier and W of Blériot

Glacier, it flows northward into the E arm of Salvesen Cove, on the Danco Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the British in 1978. Named by the Bulgarians on Sept. 14, 2010, for the settlement of Zimzelen, in southern Bulgaria.

Zinberg Glacier. 72°21' S, 96°04' W. A glacier flowing ENE into Morgan Inlet between Tierney Peninsula and the wedge-shaped promontory ending in Ryan Point, on the E side of Thurston Island. Named by US-ACAN in 2003, for Cpl. Eugene Zinberg (b. Dec. 14, 1924, Brooklyn, son of Russian-Jewish immigrants, lawyer George Zinberg and his wife Frieda. d. Feb. 1, 2004, Brooklyn), U.S. Army photographer with the Eastern Group of OpHJ 1946-47.

Zinc. Has been found in Antarctica.

Mount Zinkovich. 81°08' S, 158°21' E. A pointed peak rising to 2280 m above sea level, at the N side of the head of Silk Glacier, 6 km N of Mount Frost, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped from USN air photos, and named by US-ACAN in 1965, for Lt. Col. Michael C. Zinkovich, USAF (b. Nov. 12, 1918, NH. d. May 30, 2002, Winter Park, Fla.), commanding officer of the 1710th Aerial Port Squadron, which furnished airlift support between NZ and Antarctica, and from McMurdo Sound inland to Eights Station, Byrd Station, and Pole Station, during OpDF 1962 (i.e., 1961-62). ANCA accepted the name on Aug. 27, 1975.

Zinsmeister Ridge. 78°27' S, 85°15' W. A high, rugged mountain ridge, 14 km long, running NE from Schoening Peak, in the Vinson Massif, in the Sentinel Range. Jagged peaks, 2000 to 3000 m above sea level, surmount this ridge, which separates Hinkley Glacier from the upper part of Dater Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 2006, for William John Zinsmeister (b. May 6, 1943, Nogales, Ariz.), of the department of earth and atmospheric sciences at Purdue University, a USAP researcher into the paleontology (molluscan fauna) of Seymour Island between 1975 and 1995.

Zircon Point. 67°23' S, 49°06' E. A small point extending into the S part of Khmara Bay, in Enderby Land. Named by ANCA on July 26, 1983, for zircons collected from pegmatites in this area. Zircons are particularly common here.

Zircons. Are found here, especially in the Reinbolt Hills of Enderby Land.

Mount Zirzow. 83°08' S, 49°06' W. Rising to 1615 m, 6 km N of Mount Mann, at the E edge of the Lexington Table, in the Forrestal Range of the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1956 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, for Cdr. Charles F. "Chuck" Zirzow (b. Dec. 19, 1922, Chicago. d. July 3, 1997, Fairfax, Va.), USN, assistant chief of staff to the commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-67. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 3, 1971, and it appears in the 1974 British gazetteer.

Zittel Cliffs. 80°40' S, 25°59' W. Rising to about 1400 m, between the heads of Cornwall Glacier and Glen Glacier, in the NW part of the Du Toit Nunataks, in the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Surveyed and mapped by BCTAE in Oct. 1957, photographed aerially by USN in 1967, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Halley Bay Station between 1968 and 1971. Named by UK-APC on Jan. 5, 1972, for German paleontologist Karl Alfred von Zittel (1839-1904), who specialized in fossil sponges. It appears in the 1974 British gazetteer. US-ACAN accepted the name.

Ziyang Hu *see* **Lake Ferris**

Ziyun Shan *see* **Gentner Peak**

Zlatograd Rock. 62°37' S, 60°06' W. A rocky peak rising to 250 m, and forming the E extremity of Bowles Ridge, it is located 1.25 km ENE of Atanasoff Nunatak, 1.9 km SE of Sliven Peak, and 3.7 km NW of Godech Nunatak, on Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Surveyed by the Bulgarians during their Tangra survey of 2004-05, and named by them on April 11, 2005, as Zlatogradski Kamak, for the town of Zlatograd, in the Rhodope Mountains of southern Bulgaria. The name has been translated into English.

Zlatogradski Kamak *see* **Zlatograd Rock**

Zlatolist Hill. 63°44' S, 58°47' W. An ice-covered hill rising to 956 m in the N foothills of the Detroit Plateau, 5.03 km WNW of Mount Schuyler, 7.09 km NE of the Aureole Hills, 7.2 km E of Tinsel Dome, and 19.98 km S of Ledenika Peak (which is in the Srednogorie Heights), it surmounts Russell West Glacier to the N, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarian on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Zlatolist, in southwestern Bulgaria.

Zlidol Gate. 63°44' S, 58°38' W. A horseshoe-shaped saddle, rising to over 800 m, separating the Detroit Plateau to the W from Trakiya Heights to the E, it projects into Russell West Glacier to the N, with its S approach from Victory Glacier narrowing to 500 m. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on June 3, 2010, for the settlement of Zlidol, in northwestern Bulgaria.

Zmood, Ian John. Known as John Zmood. b. May 3, 1945. Upper atmosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1973. He established the auroral radar project there.

Znamenskiy Island. 70°14' S, 161°51' E. A high, nearly completely circular, ice-covered island, 4 km long, in Rennick Bay, just N of the terminus of Rennick Glacier, in Oates Land. Discovered, photographed, and charted by SovAE 1958, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Znamenskogo, for the hydrographer, K.I. Znamenskiy (1903-1941). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Znamenskiy Island in 1965, and NZ-APC followed suit.

Ostrov Znamenskogo *see* **Znamenskiy Island**

Znepole Ice Piedmont. 63°52' S, 58°33' W. An ice piedmont (it is actually a glacier, flowing southeastwards into the Prince Gustav Channel), 7.5 km wide, extending 13 km in a NW-SE direction, S of Victory Glacier, and NE of Dreatin Glacier, on Trinity Peninsula, it is bounded by Kondofrey Heights to the N and (to the W) by the narrow, rocky ridge, 5.2 km long, that features Mount Bradley. Mapped by the Germans and British in 1996. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the region of Znepole, in western Bulgaria.

Znosko Glacier. 62°06' S, 58°29' W. South of Crépin Point, between (on the N) Wegger Peak and Kapitan Peak, and (on the S) Admiralen Peak and Komandor Peak, at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for geologist Jerzy Tadeusz Znosko (b. 1922).

Zodiac Landing Craft. Fast, sturdy, rubberized, inflatable, and highly versatile boats which take passengers from the cruise ships to the land. The Mark II was 14 feet long, and the Mark III was 16 feet, powered by 9 and 25 hp outboard motors.

Zoe Automatic Weather Station *see* **Megadunes A**

Zograf Peak. 62°39' S, 60°09' W. A peak with precipitous and ice-free N slopes, and rising to about 1050 m on Friesland Ridge, it is linked by a saddle to the N rib of Lyaskovets Peak, 1.6 km NNW of that peak, 3.75 km S by W of Maritsa Peak, 1.7 km SSE of Kuzman Knoll, 4.15 km E by S of the summit of Pliska Ridge, and surmounting Huron Glacier to the N, in the Tangra Mountains, in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Bulgarians on Feb. 17, 2004, for the Bulgarian monastery, St George of Zograf, on Mount Athos.

Zohn Nunataks. 74°58' S, 72°49' W. Three nunataks, the largest being Cheeks Nunatak, rising to about 1310 m, in the SW part of the Grossman Nunataks, ESE of the Lyon Nunataks, where Elsworth Land meets southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1968, and also from U.S. Landat images from 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN for Harry L. Zohn, Jr., USGS topographic engineer, a member of the joint USGS-BAS geological party to the Orville Coast in 1977-78. UK-APC accepted the name on Feb. 15, 1988.

Zoller Glacier. 77°53' S, 162°18' E. In the Cathedral Rocks, between Emmanuel Glacier and Darkowski Glacier, it flows N into Ferrar Glacier in southern Victoria Land. Charted by BAE 1910-13. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for Capt. John Edward Zoller, Jr. (b. Nov. 4, 1919, Illinois, but raised partly in Flint, Mich. d. May 12, 1989, Beaufort, SC), USN, United Methodist chaplain at Little America in 1957. NZ-APC accepted the name. Capt. Zoller, whose Canadian father was also a Methodist minister, later served in Vietnam.

Zolotov Island. 68°40' S, 77°52' E. Off Mule Peninsula, about 1 km S of Hawker Island, in the S part of the Vestfold Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946, from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Re-photographed aerially during OpHJ 1946-47, and again by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958.

Named by the Russians as Ostrov Zolotova. The name was translated by ANCA.

Ostrov Zolotova *see* **Zolotov Island**

Zonda Glacier. 69°33' S, 68°30' W. Flows WSW for 13 km between Föhn Bastion and Zonda Towers, into George VI Sound, on the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The glacier was included in a Dec. 1948 survey by Fids from Base E, and in a 1971-72 BAS survey, and was photographed aerially by USN in 1966. Several features in this area were named after the world's winds, and UK-APC named this one on Dec. 8, 1977, for the zonda, the warm, dry wind descending the E slopes of the Andes. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer.

Zonda Towers. 69°34' S, 68°18' W. A rock ridge, trending E-W for 6 km, on the S side of Zonda Glacier, between that glacier and Eureka Glacier, on the Rymill Coast, on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula. The E section of the ridge rises to about 825 m, and is notable for 4 rock towers, hence the name given by UK-APC on Dec. 8, 1977, in association with the glacier. Photographed aerially by USN in 1966, and surveyed from the ground by BAS personnel from Base E in 1971-72. US-ACAN accepted the name. It appears in the 1980 British gazetteer. This was the site of the Argentine refugio known as Nogal de Soldán.

Zoraida Automatic Weather Station. 74°10' S, 162°54' E. An Italian AWS, at an elevation of 884 m, installed in Feb. 1987, due N of Mount Borgstrom, in the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land.

Zornitsa Cove. 62°34' S, 60°51' W. A cove, 7 km wide, indenting the N coast of Livingston Island for 3.1 km between Rowe Point and Scesa Point, in the South Shetlands. Mapped by the Bulgarians in 2009, and named by them on June 3, 2010, for the settlements of Zornitsa, in southeastern, northeastern, and southwestern Bulgaria.

Zotikov Glacier. 85°02' S, 169°15' W. A tributary glacier, 13 km long, it flows NE from Mount Fisher in the Prince Olav Mountains, and runs into Liv Glacier just E of Hardiman Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1966, for Russian exchange glaciologist Igor A. Zotikov (d. Aug. 23, 2010, of cancer), at McMurdo in 1965.

Nunatak Zub. 70°43' S, 64°13' E. Immediately SE of Mount Brown-Cooper, at the S extremity of the Bennett Escarpment, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians.

Ozero Zub *see* **Zub Lake**

Zub Lake. 70°45' S, 11°44' E. About 0.8 km long, 1.5 km ESE of Tsentral'naya Hill, between Sundsvassheia and Russeskaget, in the Schirmacher Hills of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by SovAE 1961, and named by the Russians as Ozero Zub (i.e., "toothed lake"), presumably for its shape when viewed in plan. US-ACAN accepted the translated name Zub Lake in 1970. The Norwegians call it Tannvatnet (which means the same thing). The Indians call it Lake Priyadarshini.

The *Zubarevo*. Soviet sealer in at the Balleny Islands from Dec. 9, 1986, to Jan. 7, 1987, in company with the *Zacharevo*. They took 1970 crabeater seals and 172 leopard seals. Then they moved on to the coast of George V Land, from Jan. 19, 1987, to Feb. 2, 1987, where they took 2041 crabeaters and 476 leopards.

Gora Zubastaja. 67°23' S, 49°11' E. A nunatak in the Fyfe Hills, just E of Zircon Point, and S of Dingle Dome, in Enderby Land. Named by the Russians.

Gora Zubchataja. 70°30' S, 64°58' E. A peak on the Crohn Massif, W of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians. Originally plotted in 70°23' S, 64°58' E, it has since been replotted.

Shel'fovyj Lednik Zubchatyj *see* **Zubchatyy Ice Shelf**

Zubchatyy Ice Shelf. 67°13' S, 49°05' E. A small ice shelf bordering the S side of Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. Plotted by Russian cartographers from air photos taken by SovAE in early 1962. The ice front is serrated when viewed in plan, and the Russian name Shel'fovyj Lednik Zubchatyj means "toothed shelf-ice bay." ANCA translated the name on March 23, 1967, and US-ACAN accepted that translation in 1971.

Zubek Cliff. 62°03' S, 58°28' W. A sheer cliff, rising to about 300 m above sea level, in the S part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, at Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Poles in 1980, for Krzysztof Zubek, meteorologist with PolAE 1976-77 and PolAE 1977-78.

Nunataki Zub'ja. 82°28' S, 26°19' W. An isolated group of nunataks, inland from Coats Land. Named by the Russians.

Bahía Zubov *see* **Zubov Bay**

Zubov Bay. 65°42' S, 65°52' W. An indentation, 4 km wide, in the E coast of Renaud Island, between Laktionov Island and the Vize Islands, and N of Jurva Point, in the Biscoe Islands. Its coasts are cliffs of ice. Photographed aerially by FIDASE in 1956, and also by ArgAE 1956-57, and first shown accurately, but (apparently) not named, on their (i.e., the Argentines') chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Nikolay Nikolayevich Zubov (1885-1960), Russian oceanographer (the first ever Russian professor of oceanography, at Moscow, in 1932), author of numerous works on sea ice in the Arctic, explorer, naval officer in the Battle of Tsushima, and commander of a torpedo boat during World War I. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971. The Argentines call it Bahía Zubov, but ChilAE 1961-62 named it Bahía Marcial Mora, after the minister of foreign relations Marcial Mora Miranda who, in 1940, with President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, fixed the longitudinal limits of the Argentine Antarctic Territory at between 53°S and 90°W. It appears as such on their chart of 1962, and was the name accepted by the Chilean gazetteer of 1974.

Gora Zubova. 70°29' S, 65°26' E. A peak, 5 km SE of Mount Kirkby, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the Russians for N.N. Zubov (*see* **Zubov Bay**). It is distinctly possible that this is one of the Webster Peaks (q.v.).

Zucchelli, Mario. b. July 13, 1944, Crevalcore, Bologna. After graduating in 1970, in nuclear engineering, he worked on a fast nuclear reactor in Bologna for 5 years, and in 1975 was appointed director of the prestigious Brasimone Research Center. In 1987 he became head of the Italian Atomic Energy Commission's Antarctic project, and led 15 Antarctic expeditions (for example, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94-until Dec. 1993, 1994-95-until Dec. 1994, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98). He left direct Antarctic research in April 2003, to become president of Italy's national program of Antarctic research, and died on Oct. 24 of that year. The Italian scientific station in Antarctica is named after him (*see* **Baia Terra Nova Station**).

Zucchelli Station *see* **Baia Terra Nova Station**

Zuckerhut *see* **Mount Zuckerhut**

Mount Zuckerhut. 71°25' S, 13°27' E. A small peak, rising to 2525 m, 3 km SE of Ritscher Peak, in the Gruber Mountains, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. GermAE 1938-39 discovered and photographed it aerially, and Ritscher named it Zuckerhut (i.e., "sugarloaf"). US-ACAN accepted the name Mount Zuckerhut in 1970. The Norwegians call it Sukkertoppen (i.e., "the sugar peak"). The Russians call it Pik Rihtgofena.

Cabo Zufriategui *see* **O'Neal Point**

Zuhn, Arthur A. b. Oct. 31, 1911, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, son of farmer William A. Zuhn and his wife Neel (known as Neelie). Physicist on the shore party that wintered-over in 1934 at Little America during ByrdAE 1933-35. He died in Feb. 1986, in Peoria, Ill.

Zuhn Bluff. 72°17' S, 98°02' W. A steep, north-facing bluff, standing about 8 km ESE of Mount Bramhall, in the Walker Mountains of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken in Dec. 1946, during OpHJ 1946-47, and originally plotted in 72°13' S, 98°08' W. Named by US-ACAN in 1960, as Zuhn Peak, for Arthur A. Zuhn. It was later re-plotted and re-defined.

Zuhn Peak *see* **Zuhn Bluff**

Zukriegel Island. 65°54' S, 65°48' W. A small island, 1.5 km long, E of Rabot Island, between that island and the Hennessy Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed aerially by ArgAE 1956-57, and first accurately shown, but (apparently) not named, on their chart of 1957. Named by UK-APC on July 7, 1959, for Josef Zukriegel (1889-1945), Czech geographer who specialized in sea ice studies. It appears on a British chart of 1960. US-ACAN accepted the name in 1971.

The *Zulawy*. Polish vessel in Antarctic waters in 1980-81. Skipper was Leon Skelnik.

Isla Zuloaga *see* **Isla Chaigneau**

Zumberg Nunatak *see* **Cape Zumberge**

Cape Zumberge. 76°14' S, 69°40' W. A steep rock cliff, in the form of a cape, marking the SW

end of the Orville Coast, and projecting from that coast into the W side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, just S of the Hauberg Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. This is almost certainly the rock feature reported as being 50 km N of the westernmost station occupied by Hugo Neuberg, et al, who saw it from a distance, from the NW side of Korff Island (now called Korff Ice Rise), during an IGY traverse from Ellsworth Station in Jan. 1958. They plotted it in 78°00' S, 67°50' W, and named it Zumberge Nunatak, for geologist and glaciologist James Herbert "Jim" Zumberge (b. Dec. 27, 1923, Minnesota. d. April 15, 1992, Los Angeles), president of Southern Methodist University from 1975 to 1980, and of the University of Southern California from 1980 to 1991, and also chairman of the Committee on Polar Research (later the Polar Research Board), 1972-76; president of SCAR, 1982-86. He directed research on the Ross Ice Shelf, 1957-64. It appears (erroneously) as Zumberg Nunatak, on a 1963 U.S. Hydrographic Office chart. Between 1965 and 1967, USGS, working from USN air photos, concluded that, whereas there is no feature in the coordinates given by the IGY party, this cape, which lies somewhat farther to the N, is the only rock feature lying in that direction, and so, in 1969, it was named Cape Zumberge, by US-ACAN, and with corrected coordinates, a name and situation accepted by UK-APC on Dec. 20, 1974. It appears as such on the 1969 USGS sketch map of Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, and also in the 1976 British gazetteer.

Zumberge Coast. 78°00' S, 74°00' W. That portion of the E coast of Ellsworth Land, overlooking the W part of the Ronne Ice Shelf from Cape Zumberge to the S entrance point of Hercules Inlet. Mapped by USGS from USN air photos taken between 1961 and 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1968, in association with the cape. It was further mapped from U.S. Landsat images taken in Jan.-Feb. 1974, and from radio echo-sounding flights made by BAS personnel from Siple Station, in Marie Byrd Land, in Jan. 1975. It appears on the 1976 USGS satellite image map of the Ellsworth Mountains. UK-APC accepted the name on Nov. 13, 1985.

Zumberge Nunatak *see* **Cape Zumberge**

Zuncich Hill. 75°50' S, 142°51' E. A broad, ice-covered hill rising to 1075 m, between the heads of Siemiatkowski Glacier and El-Sayed Glacier, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1965. Named by US-ACAN in 1970, for Lt. Joseph L. Zuncich, USNR, LC-130F Hercules aircraft navigator in Antarctica during OpDF 1968 (i.e., 1967-68).

Punta Zúñiga *see* **Devils Point**

Zuniga Glacier. 74°34' S, 111°51' W. Flows WNW into the Dotson Ice Shelf, between Jeffrey Head and Mount Bodziony, on the W side of Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from air photos taken by OpHJ 1946-47 and by USN, 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Mike Zuniga, chief aviation storekeeper, USN, who was in Antarctica 7 times between 1960 and 1978.

Zurn Peak. 75°44' S, 115°40' W. A rocky peak rising to 1515 m from the N edge of Toney Mountain, about 6 km NE of Richmond Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys, and USN air photos taken between 1959 and 1971. Named by US-ACAN in 1976 for Walter Adam Zurn (b. Dec. 3, 1929, Mo.), scientific leader at Pole Station in 1972.

Punta Zurueta. 62°35' S, 59°53' W. A point on the NW coast of Half Moon Island, in the South Shetlands. Named by the Argentines. Saddleback Ridge is on this point.

Zvegor Saddle. 78°09' S, 86°00' W. At an elevation of about 2500 m above sea level, 840 m N of Eyer Peak, between that peak and Mount Press (which lies 3.66 km to the NNE), in Probuda Ridge, 5.19 km NE of Mount Anderson, 4.31 km E by N of Mount Bentley, and 6.5 km SSW of Mount Toddin the north-central part of the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS in 1988. Named by the Bulgarians on Dec. 6, 2010, for the settlement of Zvegor, in northeastern Bulgaria.

Zverino Island *see* **Meade Island**

Lake Zvezda. 68°32' S, 78°27' E. A large, irregular-shaped lake, 0.8 km SE of Lake Cowan, in the E sector of the Vestfold Hills. Photographed from the air by OpHJ 1946-47, and mapped from new air photos taken by SovAE 1956 and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958. Named by the Russians as Ozero Zvezda (zvezda means "star" in Russian). ANCA translated it, and US-ACAN accepted the translated name in 1974.

Ozero Zvezda *see* **Lake Zvezda**

Ostrov Zvuchnyj *see* **Zvuchnyy Island**

Zvuchnyy Island. 68°30' S, 78°07' E. In the W part of Langnes Fjord, in the Vestfold Hills, just NW of Partizan Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by LCE 1936-37. Photographed again by OpHJ 1946-47, by SovAE 1956, and by ANARE in 1957 and 1958, and named by the Russians as Ostrov Zvuchnyj (i.e., "sonorous island"). ANCA made the translation on Nov. 27, 1973.

Zwar, Meredy Jane. She wintered-over as chef at Casey Station in 1991, at Mawson Station in 1994, and at Davis Station in 1997.

Zwiesel Berg *see* **Zwiesel Mountain**

Zwiesel Mountain. 71°43' S, 12°08' E. A large, complex, and highly dissected mountain (or rather, mountainous area), rising to 2970 m, it forms the N portion of the Pieck Range, between the Humboldt Graben in the W and the Westliche Petermann Range and the Südliche Petermann Range in the E, in the Wohlthat Mountains of Fimbulheimen, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed aerially by GermAE 1938-39, and named by Ritscher as Zwieselberg (i.e., "forked mountain"). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Zwiesel Mountain in 1970. The Norwegians call it Zwieselhøgda.

Zwieselberg *see* **Zwiesel Mountain**

Zwieselhøgda *see* **Zwiesel Mountain**

Zyagaimo-ike. 69°01' S, 39°36' E. One of the small lakes on East Ongul Island, at the E side of the entrance to Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from ground surveys and air photos taken by JARE 1957. Named for its shape by the Japanese on June 22, 1972 (the name means "potato pond").

Lednik Zybkij. 66°48' S, 89°06' E. A glacier, just to the W of Gaussberg, on the W side of Posadowsky Bay, on the coast of Wilhelm II Land. Named by the Russians.

Zykov Glacier. 70°37' S, 164°46' E. A valley glacier, about 35 km long, in the Anare Mountains, flowing NW to reach the coast of Oates Land in the area between Cape Williams on the one hand and Cooper Bluffs and Cape North on the other. Discovered and photographed by SovAE 1958, and named by them as Lednik Zykova, for trainee navigator Yevgeniy Zykov (*see* **Deaths**, 1957). US-ACAN accepted the translated name Zykov Glacier in 1964.

Zykov Island. 66°32' S, 93°01' E. A small island, about 1.5 km S of Haswell Island, between Fulmar Island and Buromskiy Island, in the Haswell Islands, off the coast of Queen Mary Land. Discovered and mapped by Mawson during AAE 1911-14, and mapped again by SovAE 1956. In 1958 they named it Ostrov Zykova, for Yevgeniy Zykov (*see* **Zykov Glacier**). ANCA accepted the translated name Zykov Island, on Oct. 11, 1960, and US-ACAN followed suit in 1961.

Lednik Zykova *see* **Zykov Glacier**

Ostrov Zykova *see* **Zykov Island**

Zyodo-daira. 67°58' S, 44°05' E. A circular flat area surrounded by hills in the area of Cape Ryugu, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos taken by JARE in 1962 and from ground surveys conducted in 1978-79. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979. The name means "paradise flat."

Zyodo-ike. 67°58' S, 44°05' E. A small pond in Zyodo-daira, in the area of Cape Ryugu, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos taken by JARE in 1962 and from ground surveys conducted in 1977-78. Named by the Japanese on March 22, 1979.

Bibliography

There are other books mentioned in this encyclopedia that are not listed below. They will be found under the relevant subject heading.

Aagaard, Bjarne. *Fangst og Forskning I Sydishavet*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1931.

Abramson, Howard S. *Hero in Disgrace: The Life of Arctic Explorer Frederick A. Cook*. New York: Paragon House, 1991. 252 pp. Maps. Plates. Notes. Bibliography. Index. As far as the North Pole goes, this book "proves" that Cook got there first.

Adams, Harry. *Beyond the Barrier with Byrd: An Authentic Story of the Byrd Exploring Expedition*. Chicago: M.A. Donahue, 1932. Illus. 16 plates. There was a 2nd edition, cheaper, no illus.

Adams, Richard, and Ronald Lockley. *Voyage Through Antarctica*. London: Allen Lane, Penguin Books, 1982. 160 pp. Photos. Illus. by Peter Hirt-Smith. The account of the two authors' 2 months as tourists on the *Lindblad Explorer*. This book was published in the U.S. by Knopf, in 1983.

Ainley, David G. *The Adélie Penguin: Bellwether of Climate Change*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002. Illus. by Lucia de Leiris. 310 pp. Maps. Tables.

_____, Robert E. LeResche, and William J.L. Sladen. *Breeding Biology of the Adélie Penguin*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983. 241 pp. Photos. Illus. Many tables. Based on a 15-year study of an Adélie penguin rookery on Ross Island.

Airey, Len. *On Antarctica*. Highmount, NY: Highmount Books, 2001. 260 pp. Illus. by John Elliot.

Albert, Marvin H. *The Long White Road: Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic Adventures*. New York: D. McKay, 1957.

Alberts, Fred G., editor and compiler. *Geographical Names of the Antarctic*. Washington, DC: United States Board on Geographic Names/National Science Foundation, 1980. 959 pp. Foreword. The Antarctic Geographic Name Problem. Policy Covering Antarctic Names. Article on mapping. Bibliography. Excellent list of abbreviations. The body of the book is an alphabetical listing of most of the Antarctic place names given up to 1979, complete with cross-references. The typical entry gives co-ordinates, where it is to be found, when it was discovered, charted, and mapped, and for whom it was named. An astonishing research effort.

Alexander, Caroline. *The* Endurance*—Shackleton's Legendary Antarctic Expedition*. London: Bloomsbury, 1998. 214 pp., illus. No index. This is a beautiful book, well told, with plenty of b/w pictures. Knopf of New York published it in America, in 1998.

_____. *Mrs Chippy's Last Expedition (1914–15)*. London: Bloomsbury, 1997. About Shackleton's cat on the *Endurance* expedition. Photos by Frank Hurley.

Amundsen, Roald. *Mitt Liv som Polarforsker*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1927. Published in English by Doubleday, Page, of New York, in 1927, as *My Life as an Explorer*.

_____. *Sydpolen*. Kristiania [Oslo]: Jacob Dybwads, 1912. 2 vols. Translated into English by A.G. Chater, and published in London in 2 vols in 1912, by John Murray, as *The South Pole: An Account of the Norwegian Antarctic expedition in the Fram 1910–12*.

ANARE. The History of the ANARE Club. Melbourne, 1992. 213 pp., illus. Foreword by Phil Law.

Antarctic Bibliography. Washington, DC: Library of Congress/National Science Foundation. 13 vols. Lists all material published on Antarctica from 1962 to 1984. Later references are being compiled in *Current Antarctic Literature*, also published by the Library of Congress/NSF. For literature before 1962 there is the *Antarctic Bibliography 1951–61*, published by the Library of Congress, and *Antarctic Bibliography*, published by the U.S. Navy, listing all references prior to 1951.

Antarctic Journal of the United States. Published quarterly in March, June, Sept., and Dec., with a thick annual review issue as well (Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC). Established in 1966 by editor K.G. Sandved as a natural successor to the *Report of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica*. It reports on U.S. activities in Antarctica, and related activities elsewhere, and on trends in the U.S. Antarctic Program (formerly USARP). Guy G. Guthridge replaced Sandved as editor from the March/April 1972 issue. It used to be bi-monthly, and much thicker than it is now, and went quarterly at the beginning of 1976. Guthridge was replaced in early 1977 by a series of editors, notably Richard P. Muldoon, and from June 1980 by Winifred Ruening.

Antarctic Magazine. A New Zealand quarterly put out by the New Zealand Antarctic Society in Christchurch. It has been called this since 1956. Before that (Aug. 1950 through the last quarter of 1955) it was the *Antarctic News Bulletin*.

The Antarctic Photographs of Herbert Ponting—Exhibition's Catalogue. A Scott Polar Research Institute publication, produced by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting XXIX, 2006. 54 pp. b/w photos of Scott's BAE 1910–13. Introduction by Prof. Julian Dowdeswell, director of the Scott Polar Research Institute.

Aramayo Alzérreca, Carlos. *Historia de la Antártida*. Buenos Aires: Editorial Hemisferio, 1949. 390 pp.

Armitage, Albert B. *Cadet to Commodore*. London: Cassell, 1925. 307 pp. There are 2 chapters on Scott's expedition.

_____. *Two Years in the Antarctic*. London: Edward Arnold, 1905. 315 pp. Illus.

Armstrong, Jennifer. *Shipwreck at the Bottom of the World: The Extraordinary True Story of Shackleton and the* Endurance. New York: Crown, 1998.

_____. *Spirit of* Endurance. New York: Crown, 2000.

Armstrong, Terence. *Illustrated Glossary of Snow and Ice*. Cambridge, England: Scott Polar Research Institute, 1973.

Army Observers Report of Operation Highjump, Task Force 68, U.S. Navy. Washington, DC: War Department, 1947.

Arnesen, Odd. *Roald Amundsen som Han Var*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1929. 205 pp.

_____. *Fram, Hele Norges Skute*. Oslo: Jacob Dybwads, 1942. 297 pp.

Arnold, Anthea. *Eight Men in a Crate*. UK: Bluntisham Books—Erskine Press, 2007. The story of Shackleton Base (q.v.).

Arnold, H.J.P. *Herbert Ponting: Another World*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1975. 128 pp. Illus.

_____. *Photographer of the World*. London: Hutchinson, 1969. 175 pp. Illus. Biography of Herbert Ponting.

Aubert de la Rüe, Edgar. *Les Terres Australes*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 126 pp. Illus.

Aurora Australis. Cape Royds, Antarctica: BAE 1907-09, 1908. 1 vol. 120 pp. 2 prefaces by Shackleton (editor-in-chief). George Marston, editor. Dedicated to the Misses Dawson-Lambton. 100 copies printed. "Published at the Winter Quarters of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907, during the winter months of April, May, June, July 1908. Illustrated with lithographs and etchings by George Marston. Printed at the sign of 'The Penguins' by Joyce and Wild. Latitude 77°32'S, Longitude 166°

12'E. Antarctica." It has a couple of penguins as the logo. This was the expedition's magazine, similar to the *South Pole Times* of Scott's 1901-04 BNAE (which Shackleton had edited), except that *Aurora Australis* was a book, a memento of the expedition, an anthology more than anything. At first the book was to be called *Antarctic Ice Flowers*, and the intention was to sell it on return to England. But it did not sell. Day created the board covers from Venesta packing cases, smoothed these down and then bound the books. The title page has a lithograph of the aurora (not the ship, but the aurora autralis of the title), with two sailing ships on top. It contains articles such as "The Ascent of Mount Erebus," by David; "Trials of a Messman," by Priestley; "A Pony Watch," by Putty [Marston]; "Southward Bound," a poem by Lapsus Linguae [Marshall]; "An Interview with an Emperor," by Mackay; "Life Under Difficulties," by Murray [this being the life history of the rotifer (q.v.)]; "An Ancient Manuscript," by Shellback [Wild]; "Bathybia," by Mawson; 2 poems by Nemo [Shackleton]—"Erebus" and "Midwinter Night." In 1909 Heinemann, the publishers, brought out a limited edition of 300 copies of *The Antarctic Book* as a 3rd volume to the deluxe edition of Shackleton's narrative of the expedition, *Heart of the Antarctic*. Portions of *Aurora Australis* are in this. *See also* the entry Books in the main body of this encyclopedia.

Austbø, Johan. *Olav Bjåland*. Oslo: Fonna, 1945. 109 pp. Illus.

Austin, Oliver Luther, Jr., editor. *Antarctic Bird Studies*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union of the National Academy of Sciences, 1968. 262 pp.

Australian Dictionary of Biography. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1983.

Avery. C.H. "*No Surrender!": The Story of Captain Scott's Journey to the South Pole*. London: T. Nelson, 1933.

Bagshawe, Thomas W. *Two Men in the Antarctic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1939; New York: Macmillan, 1939. 292 pp. Foreword by Frank Debenham.

Bain, J. Arthur. *Life and Explorations of Fridtjof Nansen*. London: Walter Scott, 1907. 449 pp. Illus. Map. Plates.

Bainbridge, Beryl. *The Birthday Boys*. London: Penguin, 1991. A fictional account of Scott's last expedition, wherein each of the five men on the Polar Trek tells his own story.

Bakaev, V.G., editor. *Atlas of Antarctica*. Moscow: Academy of Sciences, USSR, 1966. In Russian.

Baker, J.N.L. *A History of Geographical Discovery and Exploration*. London: G.G. Harrap, 1931. 543 pp. Maps.

Bakewell, William. *The American on the* Endurance*: Ice, Sea, and Terra Firma Adventures of William L. Bakewell*. Munsing, MI: Dukes Hall, 2003

Balch, Edwin Swift. *Antarctica*. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1902. 230 pp. Maps.

Balchen, Bernt. *Come North with Me*. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1958. 318 pp. Illus. Bernt Balchen's autobiography. Originally published in Oslo by Gyldendal Norsk Forlag in 1958, as *Kom Nord meg Med* (258 pp. Illus.).

Banks, Roger. *The Unrelenting Ice*. London: Constable, 1962. Illust. Told by an ex–FID.

Barber, Noël. *White Desert*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1958; New York: Crowell, 1958. 250 pp. Illus. A British journalist's account of BCTAE 1955-58. Don't expect too much accuracy.

Barczewski, Stephanie. *Antarctic Destinies: Scott, Shackleton, and the Changing Face of Heroism*. London: Hambledon, 2007. 390 pp. Illus.

Bargagli, Roberto. *Antarctic Ecosystems*. Berlin: Springer, 2005. 400 pp. Index. Discusses climate trends; glacial, terrestrial, and freshwater ecosystems; ocean environment; contaminants.

Barnard, Charles H. *A Narrative of the Sufferings and Adventures of Capt. Charles H. Barnard in a Voyage Round the World*. New York: J. Lindon (private printer), 1929.

Bauer, Thomas. *Tourism in the Antarctic: Opportunities, Constraints, and Future Prospects*. New York: Haworth Press, 2001.

Baughman, Tim H. *Before the Heroes Came: Antarctica in the 1890s*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994.

_____. *Pilgrims on the Ice: Robert Falcon Scott's First Antarctic Expedition*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. 334 pp. Illus.

_____. *Shackleton of the Antarctic*. Tallahassee: Eothen Press, 2002.

Baum, Allyn. *Antarctica: The Worst Place in the World*. New York: Macmillan, 1966. 151 pp. Photos. Index.

Beaglehole, J.C., editor. *The Journals of Captain Cook*. Cambridge, England: Hakluyt Society, 1955.

Béchervaise, John M. *Arctic and Antarctic: The Will and the Way*. Huntingdon, England: Bluntisham Books, 1995. Biography of John Rymill.

_____. *Blizzard and Fire: A Year at Mawson, Antarctica*. Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1963. 252 pp. Illus. Maps.

Begbie, Harold. *Shackleton: A Memory*. London: Mills & Boon, 1922.

Behrendt, John C. *Innocents on the Ice: A Memoir of Antarctic Exploration, 1957*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 1998.

_____. *The Ninth Circle: A Memoir of Life and Death in Antarctica, 1960–62*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2005.

Belanger, Dian Olson. *Deep Freeze*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2006. 494 pp. Index. Illus. A terrific read about the early years of Operation Deep Freeze.

Bennet, G. *Beyond Endurance*. London: Secker & Warburg, 1983.

Bernacchi, Louis C. *Saga of the* Discovery. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1938. 240 pp. Illus.

_____. *To the South Polar Regions*. London: Hurst & Blackett, 1901. 348 pp. Illus., with photos taken by the author.

_____. *A Very Gallant Gentleman*. London: Thornton & Butterworth, 1933. 240 pp. Illus. Maps. This was the first biography of Capt. Oates.

Bertram, Colin. *Arctic and Antarctic: The Technique of Polar Travel*. Cambridge, England: W. Heffer, 1939.

Bertrand, Kenneth J. *Americans in Antarctica 1775–1948*. New York: American Geographical Society (Special Publication #39), 1971. 554 pp. Plates. Terrific maps. Extensive notes. Bibliography. Index. Fine introduction by the author, and superb chapters on the early American sealers in the South Shetlands, including Nat Palmer. There is a 38-page chapter on USEE 1838-42, 50 pages on ByrdAE 1933-35, and 75 pages on USAS 1939-41, one of the most detailed accounts of this expedition ever written. A masterpiece of research and easy reading.

Bickel, Lennard. *Shackleton's Forgotten Argonauts*. Melbourne: Macmillan, 1982.

_____. *Shackleton's Forgotten Men: The Untold Tragedy of the* Endurance *Epic*. New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 2001. Foreword by Shackleton's son. 241 pp. Illus. No index. No bibliography. Actually, despite the book's subtitle, the story of the Ross Sea Party has been told many times before.

_____. *This Accursed Land*. Melbourne: Macmillan, 1977. 210 pp. Published in the U.S. by Stein & Day, New York, in 1977, as *Mawson's Will*.

Billing, G., and Guy Mannering. *South: Man and Nature in Antarctica*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1964. 207 pp. Text by Billing, illus. by Mannering.

Bixby, William. *The Impossible Journey of Sir Ernest Shackleton*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1960. Children's book. No index. No bibliography. It details the *Endurance* expedition (BITE 1914-17).

Boletín del Instituto Antártico. Argentine periodical since May 1957. Published intermittently.

Bonner, W.N., and D.W.H. Walton, editors. *Antarctica*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1985. Part of the "Key Environment" series.

_____, and R.I. Lewis-Smith. *Conservation Areas in the Antarctic*. Cambridge, England: SCAR/Scott Polar Research Institute, 1985. 299 pp.

Borchgrevink, Carsten E. *First on the Antarctic Continent*. London: Newnes, 1900. 333 pp. Illus. Maps. The story of BAE 1898-1900, with Borchgrevink staking his claim.

_____. *Naermest Sydpolen Aaret 1900*. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1905. This entertaining book was also published in Kristiania [Oslo], Norway, in 1905, by Nordisk Forlag. 562 pp. Illus. Maps.

Bowden, Tim. *The Silence Calling: Australians in Antarctica 1947–97*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin, 1997. 593 pp. Index. Illus. Foreword by Phil Law. Quite an astonishing book, the only criticism one hears is that it is weak on the men themselves (but this criticism seems to come from the men themselves). It is very, very good on the early days of ANARE, George Dixon and all that, but (and this is, perhaps a criticism of something that was unavoidable) gets a bit bogged down when dealing with the administrative side of ANARE. There are some appendices, by far the best and most useful being a list of all ANARE winterers. It is a book I value greatly, because John Lavett gave me a copy of it.

Bowman, Gerald. *Men of Antarctica*. New York: Fleet, 1958. 191 pp. Illus.

Brent, P. *Captain Scott and the Antarctic Tragedy*. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1974. 223 pp.

Brewster, Barney. *Antarctica: Wilderness at Risk*. Melbourne: Sun Books, 1980.

Brosse, Jacques. *Great Voyages of Discovery—Circumnavigators and Scientists, 1764–1843*. Paris: Bordas, 1983. Translated into English by Stanley Hockman and published in the U.S. by Facts on File Publications, New York, in 1983. 232 pp. A big coffee-table book with plenty of illustrations. Index. Bibliography (not exhaustive, by any means, and mostly French books). Two appendices, one biographical and one geographical. There is not much in the book relating to Antarctica, of course (given the date constraints), but there are 3 good chapters on Captain Cook, and a particularly interesting one on Cook's 2nd voyage, 1772-75. Also a one-page article on von Bellingshausen, and

two featuring Dumont d'Urville's pre–Antarctic career. The last section deals exclusively with Antarctica, et les grands voyages de Dumont d'Urville, Wilkes, et Ross.

Brown, Michael. *Shackleton's Epic Voyage*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1969.

Brown, R.N. Rudmose. *A Naturalist at the Poles: The Life, Work and Voyages of Dr. W.S. Bruce, the Polar Explorer*. London: Seeley, Service, 1923. 316 pp. 38 illus. 3 maps. 5 chapters by W. Burn Murdoch.

_____, J.H. Harvey Pirie, and Robert C. Mossman. *The Voyage of the* Scotia. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood, 1906. 375 pp. Maps. These 3 gentlemen were on the expedition.

Bruce, William S. *Polar Exploration*. London: Williams & Norgate, 1911. 286 pp. Illus.

Bryant, Herwil M. *Antarctic Journal*. 1939–41. Unpublished. 179 pp. Illus. This is a gem, full of fascinating insight into USAS 1939-41. Courtesy of Mr. Bryant's son, Steve Bryant.

Bull, Henryk J. *The Cruise of the* Antarctic *in the South Polar Regions*. London: Edward Arnold, 1896. 243 pp. Illus by W. Burn Murdoch.

Burke, D. *Moments of Terror—The Story of Antarctic Aviation*. Sydney: New South Wales University Press, 1994.

Burns, Robin. *Just Tell Them I Survived*. Crows Nest, N.S.W.: Allen & Unwin, 2001. Foreword by Louise Crossley. Written by a woman who has been there, about women in Antarctica.

Burrows, Polly. *The Great Ice Ship* Bear*: Eighty-nine Years in Polar Seas*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1970. 104 pp. Illus.

Bursey, Lt. Cdr. Jack. *Antarctic Night: One Man's Story of 28,224 Hours at the Bottom of the World*. New York: Rand McNally, 1957; London: Longmans, Green, 1958. 256 pp. 10 b/w photos and 1 map.

Burton, Robert, and Stephen Venables. *Shackleton at South Georgia*. England: Robert Burton, 2001. A booklet, privately printed.

Butson, A.R.C. *Young Men in the Antarctic. A Doctor's Illustrated Diary (1946–1948)*. Ontario: The Battered Silicon Dispatch Box, 2010. 340 pp. Illus. Maps. This is an astonishingly detailed diary of Dr. Dick Butson's life at Base E in 1947, and consequently invaluable to the researcher. This is not a politically correct book, and will not only delight, but will also shock and offend. Dr. Butson's observations about people can be quite cruel, but he is remarkably honest. The pictures are great, and plentiful.

Byrd, Richard E. *Alone*. New York: G.P Putnam's Sons, 1938. Decorations by Richard E. Harrison. Printed in blue lettering. Dedicated by Byrd to his wife, M.A.B. (Marie Ames Byrd). Preface by Byrd. 12 chapters. 296 pp. An honest account (so it seems) by an honest guy (so it seems) of his time alone at Bolling Advance Weather Station in 80° 08° S, in 1934. Told in a crisp, humorous, interesting way. Useful research material for small details.

_____. *Discovery*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1935. This is *the* book on ByrdAE 1933-35. 405 pp.

_____. *Exploring with Byrd*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1937. 241 pp. Illus.

_____. *Little America*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1930. 422 pp. Good index. Foreword by Byrd. 4 maps, including a very useful one of Little America and the Bay of Whales, as those features were in 1928-30. Appendix of all personnel on the expedition, including those not on the shore party. This is *the* book on ByrdAE 1928-30.

Caine, Hall. *The Woman Thou Gavest Me*. London: Heinemann, 1913. Novel. 600 pp. 116 chapters. The character of Martin Conrad is based on Shackleton (and a bit of Scott, too).

Calvert, Patricia. *Sir Ernest Shackleton: By Endurance We Conquer*. New York: Benchmark Books, 2003.

Cameron, Ian. *Antarctica: The Last Continent*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1974. 256 pp. Index. Bibliography (which, incidentally, does not list Bertrand's masterpiece). Illus. Maps mostly done by Tom Stalker-Miller. No foreword. The incomplete and inaccurate "Principal Expeditions" appendix ends, mysteriously, at 1958. Incidentally, the author is really the very successful Donald Gordon Payne (b. 1924, London), who preferred pseudonyms, but who did write the book *Walkabout*, later filmed in Australia. Mr. Payne is himself a suitable candidate for a biography.

Campbell, L.B., and G. Claridge. *Antarctica: Soils, Weathering Processes and Environments*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1987. 386 pp. Illus.

Campbell, Lord George. *Log letters from the* Challenger. London: Macmillan, 1876. 448 pp.

Canepa, Luis. *Historia Antártida Argentina: Nuestros Derechos*. Buenos Aires: Imprenta Linari. 1948. 100 pp.

Caras, Roger A. *Antarctica, Land of Frozen Time*. Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1962. 210 pp. Good map insert. Special charts by A. Peter Ianuzzi. Index. Brief bibliography (not much good). Very detailed appendix on the Antarctic Treaty, and an interesting one on philately, as well as others. Photos and illus. There is a good table on IGY stations, but be wary of the one on expeditions. It is too rushed to be of much value, and is badly edited. By and large though, it is a good book to start off with, and the author has a nice, committed style of writing.

Carrington, Hugh. *Life of Captain Cook*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1939. 324 pp. Maps.

Carter, Paul A. *Little America: Town at the End of the World*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

Chapman, Walker, editor. *Antarctic Conquest: The Great Explorers in Their Own Words*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. Selected and introduced by Walker Chapman. 365 pp. Illus. Index. Part I deals with Terra Australis Incognita, 1506–1777; Part II with the whaling and sealing era, 1821–1839; Part III is called Toward the Magnetic Pole, 1841–1874; Part IV is The Heroic Age, 1896–1920; Part V is The Age of Mechanized Exploration, 1930 to the present (the present, of course, being 1965). There is some interesting material, especially in Part I. Although the idea was good, this book is unsatisfying, with no real focus. Walker Chapman was really a man of many aliases, the remarkable Robert Silverberg (b. 1935, New York).

_____. *The Loneliest Continent*. Greenwich, CT: New York Graphic Society, 1964. 279 pp. Illus.

Charcot, Jean-Baptiste. *Autour du Pôle Sud*. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1912. Illus. 2 vols.

_____. *Le* Français *au Pôle Sud*. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1906. 486 pp. Illus. This book was translated into English by A.W. Billinghurst, and published by Bluntisham Books, of Huntingdon, England, in 2004, as *Towards the South Pole Aboard the* Français, with an introduction by Maurice Raraty.

_____. *The Voyage of the* Why Not? *in the Antarctic*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1911. A bizarre title, in that they translated the name of the *Pourquoi Pas?* as well.

Chaturvedi, Sanjay. *The Polar Regions*. Cambridge, England: Scott Polar Research Institute, 1996. Examination of geopolitics in Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Cherry-Garrard, Apsley. *The Worst Journey in the World*. London: Constable, 1922. 2 vols. One of the classics of exploration, it was re-published in 2003 by Pimlico, of London.

Chester, Sharon. *Antarctic Birds and Seals: a Pocket Guide*. San Mateo, CA: Wandering Albatross, 1993.

Child, Jack. *Geopolitics and Conflict in South America: Quarrels Among Neighbors*. New York: Praeger, 1985. 196 pp.

Chipman, Elizabeth. *Women on the Ice: A History of Women in the Far South*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1986.

Christensen, Lars. *Such Is the Antarctic*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1935. 265 pp.

Christie, E.W. Hunter. *The Antarctic Problem*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1951. 336 pp.

C.I.A. Polar Regions Atlas. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 1978. 66 pp. Maps, color illus., and diagrams. Large format book with some interesting appendices. Half the book, of course, is about the Arctic.

Clark, Joseph G. *Lights and Shadows of Sailor Life, as Exemplified in 15 years Experience, Including the More Thrilling Events of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, and Reminiscences of an Eventful Life on the "Mountain Wave."* Boston: B.B. Mussey, 1848. 324 pp. Well, the title more than says it all.

Clarke, Peter. *On the Ice*. Boston: Burdette, 1966. 104 pp. Index. Glossary.

Coleman-Cook, John. Discovery II *in the Antarctic: The Story of British Research in the Southern Seas*. London: Oldhams, 1963. 255 pp. Illus.

Colvocoresses, George. *Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition*. New York: Cornish, Lamport, 1852. 371 pp. Tells of the USEE 1838-42.

Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica. SCAR. At the 22nd SCAR meeting, it was decided that Italy would be responsible for gathering together all the world's existing and ongoing Antarctic gazetteers, and that they (Italy) would collate, assemble, and produce a constantly updated database of all Antarctic features, under the editorship of Alessandro Salladini. A truly extraordinary (but highly flawed) effort, without which major parts of this book could never have been compiled so thoroughly. In 2009 the task was handed over to the Australians.

Cook, Frederick A. *Through the First Antarctic Night 1898–1899: A Narrative of the Voyage of the* Belgica *Among Newly Discovered Lands and Over an Unknown Sea About the South Pole*. New York: Doubleday & McClure, 1900. Reprinted in 1980 by C. Hurst & Co., in Canada, with 478 pp., the original introduction by Frederick A. Cook, M.D., and a new introduction by Gaston de Gerlache, son of Adrien de Gerlache, leader of BelgAE 1897-99, the expedition Cook was writing about. Illus.

Cool Antarctica. Web page. Outstanding pioneer research, they have made numerous breakthroughs, for example they were surely the first to get all the crew of Shirase's 1910-12 expedition. Much, much more.

Craddock, Campbell, editor. *Antarctic Geoscience*.

Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1982. 1216 pp.

Crane, David. *Scott of the Antarctic—A Life of Courage and Tragedy in the Extreme South*. London: HarperCollins, 2005.

Crawford, Janet. *The First Antarctic Winter*. Christchurch, N.Z.: South Latitude Research, 1998. The story of Borchgrevink's BAE 1898-1900, as told by Louis Bernacchi's granddaughter, this is only the third account of this expedition (see this Bibliography under Borchgrevink and Bernacchi).

Crossley, Louise. *Explore Antarctica*. Melbourne: Australian Antarctic Foundation, 1995; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Daigle, Joseph Austin, and Corinne LaRocca Kavaya. *Little America III*. Anaheim, CA: privately printed, 1988. A nice little book, 90 pp, by one of the crew of the *Bear* during USAS 1939-41. Illus.

Darlington, Jennie, and Jane McIlvaine. *My Antarctic Honeymoon*. New York: Doubleday, 1956. 284 pp. Illus. by Peter Spier.

David, M. Edgeworth. *Professor David: The Life of Sir Edgeworth David*. London: Edward Arnold, 1937. 320 pp. Illus.

Davis, John King. Aurora *Relief Expedition. Report of Voyage by Commander, 20 December 1916 to 9 February 1917*. Melbourne: Government of Australia, 1918. 183 pp. Illus. Maps.

_____. *High Latitude*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1962. 292 pp. Illus. Autobiography of John King Davis.

_____. *With the* Aurora *in the Antarctic, 1911–14*. London: Melrose, 1919.

Deacon, George. *The Antarctic Circumpolar Ocean*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1984. 188 pp.

Debenham, Frank. *Antarctica: The Story of a Continent*. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1959. 264 pp. Illus.

_____, editor. *The Voyage of Captain Bellingshausen to the Antarctic Seas, 1819–21*. London: Hakluyt Society, 1945. Translated from the Russian of the great 19th-century navigator. 474 pp.

De Brosses, Charles. *Histoires de navigations aux terres australes*. Paris: Duran, 1756. 2 vols. Published anonymously.

De Gerlache, Adrien. *Quinze mois dans l'Antarctique*. Brussels: Imprimerie Scientifique, 1902. 302 pp.

Deryugin, K.K. *Soviet Oceanographic Expeditions*. USSR: 1974, 203 pp.

Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships. Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, 1991.

Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Wellington: Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 2006.

Dodge, Ernest S. *The Polar Rosses*. London: Faber, 1973.

Doorly, Gerald S. *In the Wake*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, 1936. 310 pp.

_____. *The Voyages of the* Morning. London: Smith, Elder, 1916. 223 pp.

Dovers, Robert. *Huskies*. London: Bell, 1957. 219 pp. Illus.

Dow, George F. *Whale Ships and Whaling: A Pictorial History of Whaling During Three Centuries*. Salem, MA: Marine Research Society, 1925. 446 pp.

Drewry, D.J., editor. *Antarctica: Glaciological and Geophysical Profile*. Cambridge, England: Scott Polar Research Institute, 1983.

Dubrovnik, L.I., and V.N. Petrov. *Scientific Stations in Antarctica 1882–1963*. USSR: 1967. In Russian.

Dufek, George J. *Operation Deep Freeze*. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1957. 243 pp. Illus.

Dukert, Joseph M. *This Is Antarctica*. New York: Coward-McCann. 191 pp. Illus. Maps.

Ellsworth, Lincoln. *Beyond Horizons*. New York: Doubleday, 1937. 403 pp.

Emmanuel, Marthe. *Charcot, navigateur polaire*. Paris: Les Éditions des Loisirs, 1943. 202 pp. Maps.

_____. *La France et l'exploration polaire*. Paris: Novelles Éditions Latines, 1959.

_____. *Tel fut Charcot*. Paris: Beauchesne, 1967. 293 pp. Illus.

Environmental Data Inventory for the Antarctic Area. 1984. 53 pp. Book of charts, maps, and data, put together by NESDIS (National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service) of the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and is composed of 4 sections: geophysical, meteorological, oceanographic, and glaciological. It was available from the National Oceanographic Data Center, NOAA/NESDIS, E/OC21, Washington, DC 20235. The data were international, and the book told where you could find the data that it inventoried.

Evans, E.R.G.R. *British Polar Explorers*. London: Collins, 1943.

_____. *South with Scott*. London: Collins, 1924. 318 pp.

Evans, Phyllis. *The Sea World Book of Seals and Sea Lions*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1986. Illus.

Fanning, Edmund. *Voyages Round the World*. New York: Collins & Hannay, 1833. 499 pp.

Feeney, R.E. *Professor on the Ice*. Davis, CA: Pacific Portals, 1974. 164 pp. Illus.

Fiennes, Ranulph. *Captain Scott*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 2003.

Fifield, Richard. *International Research in the Antarctic*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988. 152 pp. Illus.

Filchner, Wilhelm. *Ein Forscherleben*. Wiesbaden: Eberhard Brockhaus, 1950. 391 pp.

_____. *Zum sechsten Erdteil*. Berlin: Ullstein, 1923. 410 pp.

Fisher, Margery Turner, and James Fisher. *Shackleton and the Antarctic*. London: James Barrie Books, 1957. Reprinted in the U.S. in 1958 by Houghton Mifflin, Boston. Illus. with photos, and with drawings by W.E. How, who served with BITE 1914-17 (under Shackleton). Bibliography. Index. The U.S. version has 559 pp. There is a Shackleton chronology and a set of notes referring to the text. There is also an appendix about the scientific results of Shackleton's expeditions, and another on Shackleton's writings. There is also a useful appendix on Shackleton's men.

Frazier, Paul W. *Antarctic Assault*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1958. 237 pp. Illus.

Freeman, Andrew A. *The Case for Dr. Cook*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1961. 315 pp. Illus.

Fricker, Dr. Karl. *The Antarctic Regions*. New York: Macmillan, 1900. 292 pp. Illus. Originally published as *Antarktis*, by Schall & Grund, in Berlin, in 1898.

Friis, Herman, and Shelby G. Bale, Jr., editors. *United States Polar Exploration*. Athens: Ohio University Press, 1970.

Fuchs, Vivian. *Of Ice and Men: The Story of the British Antarctic Survey, 1943–73*. Shropshire: Anthony Nelson, 1982. 383 pp, illus, with appendices. The index was carelessly done, as was the personnel appendix.

_____, and Sir Edmund Hillary. *The Crossing of Antarctica*. London: Cassell, 1958. 337 pp. Maps.

Gazetteer of the Australian Antarctic Territory. Melbourne: Australian Government, 1965. This is #75 of the ANARE Interim Reports.

Gazetteer of the British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands. London: Antarctic Place Names Committee, 1962.

Gazetteer of Undersea Features. Washington, DC: Defense Mapping Agency, Topographic Center, Washington, DC, 1982.

The Geographical Names of Antarctica. Washington, DC: U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1947, 1956. Superseded by *Gazetteer No. 14*.

Giaever, John. *The White Desert: The Official Account of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition*. London; Chatto & Windus, 1954. 304 pp. Illus. Reprinted in the U.S., in 1955, by E.P. Dutton. 256 pp. Originally published as *Maudheim, to År i Antarktis*, by Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, in Oslo, in 1952.

Gildea, Damien. *The Antarctic Mountaineering Chronology*. Canberra: Paragon Printers, 1998.

Goodrich, Peggy. *Ike's Travels*. Neptune, NJ: Township of Neptune, 1974. Bio of Ike Schlossbach.

Gorman, James. *Ocean Enough and Time: Discovering the Waters Around Antarctica*. New York: HarperCollins, 1995.

Gould, Laurence M. *Cold*. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam, 1931. 275 pp.

_____. *The Polar Regions in Their Relations to Human Affairs*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1958.

Gran, Trygve. *Fra Tjuagutt til Sydpolfarar*. Oslo: Ernst G. Mortensens, 1974. 329 pp.

_____. *En Helt*. Kristiania: Gyldendalske Bokhandel, 1924. 167 pp.

_____. *Hvor Sydlyset Flammer*. Kristiania: Gyldendalske Bokhandel, 1915. 211 pp. Illus.

_____. *Kampen om Sydpolen*. Oslo: Ernest G. Mortensens, 1961. 203 pp.

Grattan, C.H. *The Southwest Pacific Since 1900*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1963.

Greely, Adolphus W. *Handbook of Polar Discoveries*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1907. 325 pp. This book was a revision of *Handbook of Arctic Discoveries*, 1896.

Greene, S.W., et al. *Terrestrial Life of Antarctica*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1967.

Greenler, Robert. *Rainbows, Halos, and Glories*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1980. 304 pp. Illus.

Gressitt, J.L., editor. *Entomology of Antarctica*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1974.

Greve, Tim. *Fritjof Nansen*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1974. 2 vols.

Grierson, John. *Air Whaler*. London: Marston, 1949. The story of the first *Balaena* expedition, 1946-47.

_____. *Challenge to the Poles*. London: Foulis, 1964. 695 pp. Illus.

_____. *Sir Hubert Wilkins*. London: Robert Hale, 1960. 224 pp. Illus.

Griffiths, Tom. *Slicing the Silence: Voyaging to Antarctica*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2007. 399 pp.

Grikurov, G.E. *Geology of the Antarctic Peninsula*. USSR: 1973. 140 pp. In Russian.

Grosvenor, Charles. *The Forgotten: Dick Richards and Shackleton's Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-1917: A Narrative*. Pasadena: Otterden Press, 2000.

Guy, Michael. *Whiteout*. Martinborough, N.Z.: Alister Taylor, 1980. 254 pp. The account of the DC-10 crash on Mount Erebus.

Hadley, J.B., editor. *Geology and Paleontology of the Antarctic*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union. 281 pp.

Hansen, H.E. *Atlas of Parts of the Antarctic Coastal Lands*. Oslo: Grøndahl, 1946. 12 pp.

Hanssen, Helmer. *Gjennem Isbaksen*. Oslo: H. Aschehoug, 1941. 189 pp. First issued in 1936, in English, as *Voyages of a Modern Viking*, by G. Routledge & Sons, of London.

Hardy, Sir Alister. *Great Waters*. London: Collins, 1967. 542 pp.

Harrison, Peter. *A Field Guide to Seabirds of the World*. Lexington, MA: Stephen Greene Press, 1987. 288 pp. Illus.

Harrowfield, David L. *Call of the Ice*. Auckland, N.Z.: David Bateman, 2007. Illus. Maps. The experiences of New Zealanders in Antarctica.

_____. *Sledging into History*. Auckland: Macmillan, 1981. 119 pp. Illus. Color and b/w.

Harstad, Herlof. *Erobringen av Antarktis*. Oslo: H. Aschehoug, 1968. 208 pp.

Hart, Ian B. *Pesca: A History of the Pioneer Modern Whaling Company in the Antarctic*. Salcombe, England: 2001

_____. *Whaling in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, 1904–1931*. Newton St. Margaret's, Herefordshire: Pequena, 1996. 363 pp, Illus. Index. Appendices. Charts.

Haskell, Daniel C. *The United States Exploring Expedition 1838–1842 and Its Publications, 1844–1874*. New York: New York Public Library, 1942. 188 pp. Reprinted in 1968, by Greenwood Press.

Hatherton, Trevor, editor. *Antarctica*. London: Methuen, 1965. 511 pp.

Hayes, James Gordon. *Antarctica*. London: Richards Press, 1928. 448 pp.

_____. *The Conquest of the South Pole*. London: Butterworth's, 1932. 319 pp. Illus. Maps.

Hayter, Adrian. *The Year of the Quiet Sun: One Year at Scott Base*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1968. 1919 pp.

Heacox, Kim. *Shackleton: The Antarctic Challenge*. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society, 1999.

Headland, Robert K., compiler. *Chronological List of Antarctic Expeditions and Related Historical Events*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1989 and 1990. 730 pp. Bibliography. Maps. Graphs. Photos. Index. This handbook from the Scott Polar Research Institute is a major expansion of the work done by Brian Roberts (see below). There are about 3,300 entries, showing events, names, and sources; also present are a brief history and summary of the Antarctic Treaty. Bob Headland began compiling a revised 2nd edition, with his usual thorough and informative entries updated from where he had left off (1988–89), but, sadly, was only able to update it to the 1999-2000 season. After a delay of many years, the new edition was finally printed in 2009, by London antiquarian bookseller Bernard Quaritch, and sold for $200. The trouble is, this new edition purports to be an update to 2009, but that's not what it is. It updates only to the year 2000. Someone (obviously not Headland) has tacked on the last 10 years' worth of expeditions to 2009 in the most woefully inadequate way, simply a cut-and-paste job hoping for the best (and not getting it)—not a fitting tribute to Mr. Headland.

_____. *The Island of South Georgia*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1985. 250 pp. Illus.

Henderson, Daniel. *The Hidden Coasts: A Biography of Admiral Charles Wilkes*. New York: W.M. Sloane, 1953. 306 pp.

Henriksen, Bredo. *Polarfareren Hjalmar Johansen og Skien*. Skien: Eget, 1961. 131 pp. Illus.

Herbert, Wally. *A World of Men*. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1969. 232 pp.

Hillary, Sir Edmund. *No Latitude for Error*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1961. 255 pp. Illus. The story of BCTAE 1955-58.

Hince, Bernadette. *The Antarctic Dictionary: A Complete Guide to Antarctic English*. Victoria, Australia: CSIRO, 2000. 408 pp. Foreword by Sir Ranulph Fiennes. One of the most unusual and well-researched books to come onto the Antarctic market in recent years, and, as such, quite fascinating.

Hobbs, W.H. *Explorers of the Antarctic*. New York: Field, 1941. 334 pp.

Hoflehner, Josef, and Katharina Hoflehner. *Frozen History—The Legacy of Scott and Shackleton*. Christchurch, N.Z.: Hedgehog House, 2004. Story of the pioneer's bases and huts.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton. *The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ships* Erebus *and* Terror *in 1839–1843*. London: Reeve, 1844–60.

Hooper, Meredith. *The* Endurance*: Shackleton's Perilous Expedition in Antarctica*. New York: Abbeville Kids, 2001.

Howgego, Raymond John. *Encyclopedia of Exploration, 1850–1940*. Potts Point, N.S.W.: Hordern House, 2006. Indexes. Not illus. Worldwide explorers.

Hoyt, Edwin P. *The Last Explorer*. New York: John Day, 1968. 380 pp. Illus. About Byrd.

Huntford, Roland. *Scott and Amundsen*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1979. Published in the U.S. as *The Last Place on Earth*, by G.P. Putnam's Sons, NY in 1980. 665 pp. 35 chapters. Extensive notations and bibliography (many Norwegian books listed). Good index. Maps. Excellent photos. First rate research by a talented and entertaining author. The first real chapter is a sketchy account of Antarctic exploration to the end of the 19th century. The next three describe the early life of Amundsen. Chapter 6 describes BelgAE 1898-1900. Chapter 14 describes the *Fram*. Chapters 9–13 tell of Scott and BNAE 1901-04. The second half of the book tells of the race to the Pole between the two men in 1911. The book is brisk, tense, you can't put it down. It reads like a novel. The author is so scathingly anti–Scott that one has to ask why.

_____. *Shackleton*. London: Macmillan, 1986. 452 pp. Illus.

_____, and Gary Fisketjon, editors. *The Amundsen Photographs*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1987. 224 pp. Illus.

Hurley, Frank. *Argonauts in the South*. New York and London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1925. 290 pp.

_____. *Shackleton's Argonauts: A Saga of the Antarctic Ice-Packs*. Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1948.

_____. *South with* Endurance*: Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition, 1914-1917: Photographs of Frank Hurley*. London: Bloomsbury, 2001, and Simon & Schuster published the same year in New York. Bloomsbury published a paperback in 2004.

Hussey, Leonard Duncan Albert. *South with Shackleton*. London: Sampson Low, 1949. 182 pp.

Huxley, Elspeth. *Scott of the Antarctic*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1977. 303 pp.

Huxley, Leonard, editor. *Scott's Last Expedition*. London: Smith, Elder, 1913.

Jahns, Patricia. *Matthew Fontaine Maury and Joseph Henry, Scientists of the Civil War*. New York: Hastings House, 1961. 308 pp.

James, David. *That Frozen Land: The Story of a Year in the Antarctic*. London: Falcon Press, 1949. A narrative by one of the first Fids.

Jeannel, R. *Au seuil de l'Antarctique*. Paris: Éditions du Muséum, 1941. 236 pp.

Joerg, W.L. *The Work of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition 1928-30*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1930.

Johnson, Anthony M. *Scott of the Antarctic and Cardiff*. Cardiff: University College Cardiff Press, 1984. Its focus is on the role played by the city and its docksmen in BAE 1910-14.

Jones, A.G.E. *Polar Portraits*. England: Caedmon of Whitby, 1992. 428 pp. Illus. Maps. This is a curious book, an eclectic collection of articles, written in a 19th-century style. The famous Dr. Jones has the right instincts to be an historian, but does not have the skills or the energy, and his work must be treated cautiously.

Jones, Max. *The Last Great Quest*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 2003. About Scott.

Joyce, E.E.M. *The South Polar Trail*. London: Duckworth, 1929. 220 pp.

Karaslavov, S.G. *Antarctica: White and Blue*. Sofia: Kibea, 1974. 152 pp. In Bulgarian

Kearns, David A. *Where Hell Freezes Over*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2006. About Operation Highjump, and specifically the Martin Mariner crash.

Kearns, William H., Jr., and Beverley Britton. *The Silent Continent*. London: Gollancz, 1955. 237 pp. Illus.

Kerguélen-Trémarec, Y.J. *Rélation de deux voyages dans les mers australes et des Indes*. Paris: Chez Knapen & Fils, 1782. 244 pp.

King, Harry G.R. *The Antarctic*. London: Blandford Press, 1969. 276 pp.

_____, editor. *Diary of the* Terra Nova *Expedition, by Edward A. Wilson*. London: Blandford Press, 1972.

_____, editor. *South Pole Odyssey: Selections from the Antarctic Diaries of Edward A. Wilson*. London: Blandford Press, 1982.

_____, editor. *The Wicked Mate: The Antarctic Diary of Victor Campbell*. England: Bluntisham Books, 1988. 192 pp. Illus.

_____, and Ann Savours. *Polar Pundit*. Cambridge, England: Scott Polar Research Institute, 1995. Reminiscences about Brian B. Roberts.

Kirwan, L.P. *The White Road*. London: Hollis & Carter, 1959. Published in the U.S. as *A History of Polar Exploration*, by W.W. Norton, New York, in 1960. 374 pp. Illus.

Kitson, Arthur. *Captain James Cook*. London: John Murray, 1907. 525 pp.

Knight, Russell. *Australian Antarctic Bibliography*. Hobart: University of Tasmania, 1987. 460 pp.

Kosack, Hans-Peter. *Die Antarktis, eine Länderkunde*. Heidelberg: Keyser Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1955. 310 pp.

Kozlova, Olga G. *Diatoms of the Indian and Pacific Sectors of the Antarctic*. USSR: 1964. 167 pp. Illus. In Russian.

Krause, Reinhard A., and Lars U. Scholl. *The Magic of Antarctic Colours: David Abbey Paige (1901–1978), Artist of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933-35*. Bremen: H.M. Hauschild, 2005. Published in cooperation with the German Maritime Museum and the Alfred Wegener Institute. 126 pp. Paintings, pastels, sketches, b/w photos.

Kristensen, Leonard. *Antarctic's Reise til Sydishavet*. Tønsberg: Forfatterens, 1895. 249 pp.

Kruchinin, Yuriy A. *Shelf Glaciers of Queen Maud Land*. USSR: 1969. 183 pp. In Russian.

Land, Barbara. *The New Explorers: Women in Antarctica*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1981. 224 pp. Index. Photos. A fun book of 16 chapters. Mostly case studies of women in Antarctica. Not exhaustive, by any means, and really should have delivered a lot more, but it is a good, chatty, reasonably informative introduction to the subject.

Langone, John. *Life at the Bottom: The People of Antarctica*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1978. 262 pp.

Lansing, Alfred. Endurance*: Shackleton's Incredible Voyage*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.

Lanzerotti, L.J., and C.G. Parks, editors. *Upper Atmosphere Research in Antarctica*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1978.

Lardex. A very good web site discussing Norwegian whale catchers.

Laseron. C.F. *South with Mawson: Reminiscences of the Australasian Expedition, 1911-1914*. Sydney: Australasian, 1947; London: G.G. Harrap, 1947. 223 pp. Illus.

Lashly, William. *Under Scott's Command—Lashly's Antarctic Diaries*. Edited by A.R. Ellis. London: Gollancz, 1957. 160 pp. Illus. Introduction by Sir Vivian Fuchs.

Law, Phillip, and John M. Béchervaise. *ANARE: Australia's Antarctic Outposts*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1957. 152 pp. Illus.

Laws, Richard M., editor. *Antarctic Ecology*. London: Academic Press, 1984. 850 pp. 2 vols.

_____. *Antarctica: The Last Frontier*. London: Boxtree, 1989.

Leatherwood, Steve, and R. Reeves. *The Sierra Club Handbook of Whales and Dolphins*. San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1981. 720 pp. Illus.

Lecointe, Georges. *Aux pays des manchots*. Brussels: O. Schepens, 1904. 368 pp. Illus. Maps.

Lee, M.O., editor. *Biology of the Antarctic Seas*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1964.

Legg, Frank, and Toni Hurley. *Once More on My Adventure*. Sydney: Ure Smith, 1966. 227 pp. Illus.

Le Guillou, Élie-Jean-François. *Voyage au tour du monde de l'*Astrolabe *et de la* Zélée. Paris: Berquet & Pétion, 1842.

Leroi-Gourhan, André. *Les explorateurs célèbres*. Paris: Mazenod, 1947.

Levick, G. Murray. *Antarctic Penguins*. London: Heinemann, 1914. 139 pp.

Lewis, Charles Lee. *Matthew Fontaine Maury: The Pathfinder of the Seas*. Annapolis: U.S. Naval Institute, 1927. 264 pp.

Lewis, David. *Ice Bird*. London: Collins, 1975. 223 pp.

_____. *Icebound in Antarctica*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1987. With Mimi George. Illus. 242 pp. Index. 3 appendices of a scientific type. An account of the Frozen Sea Expedition of 1982-84.

_____. *Voyage to the Ice*. Sydney: ABC, 1979.

Lewis, Richard S. *A Continent for Science: The Antarctic Adventure*. New York: Viking Press, 1965. 300 pp. End maps. Maps. Photos. Charts. Index. 10 chapters.

Linklater, Eric. *The Voyage of the* Challenger. London: Murray, 1972. 288 pp. Illus.

List of Geographical Names of the Eastern Antarctic. Soviet Antarctic Expeditions 1955–58. Leningrad: Morskoy Transport, 1959. In Russian.

Llano, George A. *Adaptations Within Antarctic Ecosystems*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1977.

_____, editor. *Biology of the Antarctic Seas*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1964–. A series.

Lliboutry, Luis. *Traité de glaciologie*. Paris: Masson, 1965. 1044 pp. 2 vols. Illus.

Lovering, J.F., and J.R.V. Prescott. *Last of Lands: Antarctica*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1979. 212 pp.

Lubimova, T.G., and R.R. Makarov, editors. *Biological Resources of the Antarctic Krill*. Moscow: VNIRO, 1980. 251 pp. In Russian.

Lunde, Stig-Tore. *Grytviken—Seen Through a Camera Lens*. Sandefjord, Norway: Institut Minos, 2004. Photos by Theodor Andersson, of the South Georgia whaling station, ca. 1925.

Mahoney, Michael. *Harry Ayres: Mountain Guide*. Christchurch, N.Z.: Whitcouls, 1982. 160 pp. 31 b/w illus.

Malone, T.F., editor. *Compendium of Meteorology*. Boston: American Meteorological Society, 1951.

Markham, Sir Albert H. *The Life of Sir Clements Markham*. London: John Murray, 1917. 384 pp.

Markham, Sir Clements. *The Lands of Silence*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1921. 539 pp.

Markov, K.K., V.I. Bardin, V.L. Lebedev, A.I. Orlov, and I.A. Suetova. *Geography of Antarctica*. Moscow: Mysl, 1968. 439 pp. In Russian.

Marr, J.W.S. *Into the Frozen South*. London: Cassell, 1923. 245 pp.

Marra, John. *Journal of the* Resolution*'s Voyage*. London: Printed for F. Newberry. 328 pp.

Marret, Mario. *Antarctic Venture*. London: William Kimber, 1955. 218 pp. Originally published in French as *Sept hommes chez les pingouins*, by R. Julliard, in 1954.

Marston, George Edward, and James Murray. *Antarctic Days*. London: Melrose, 1913. Illus. Introduction by Shackleton.

Marvin, Ursula B., and Brian Mason, editors. *The Catalogue of Meteorites from Victoria Land, Antarctica, 1978–1979*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1980.

Mason, A.E.W. *The Turnstile*. New York: Scribner's, 1912. A novel, a silly one, really (unlike some of Mason's). One of the leading characters is Capt. Harry Rames, who goes to Antarctica for 3 years. This is quite undoubtedly based on Scott and BNAE 1901-04. The ship is the *Perhaps* (based on the *Discovery*). Capt. Hemming, based on Shackleton, is introduced in Chapter 28. Chapter 32 gives a summarized and accurate picture of Antarctic history up to the time of Rames. Edward VII Land is called Rexland.

Mason, Theodore K. *The South Pole Ponies*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1979. 202 pp. Introduction by Sir Peter Scott.

_____. *Two Against the Ice—Amundsen and Ellsworth*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1982. 192 pp. Illus. Maps. Bibliography. Index.

Mateev, A.K. *Coal Deposits Abroad: America, Antarctica*. Moscow: Nedra, 1974. 234 pp. In Russian. Tremendously exciting book.

Mawson, Douglas. *The Home of the Blizzard: Being the Story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-14*. London: Heinemann, 1915. 2 vols.

Mawson, Paquita. *Mawson of the Antarctic*. London: Longman's, 1964. 240 pp. Illus. Foreword by Prince Philip.

Maxwell, W.B. *Spinster of This Parish*. London: Thornton Butterworth, 1922. This is a novel with Antarctic involvement.

May, John. *The Greenpeace Book of Antarctica*. London: Dorling Kindersley, 1988. 192 pp. Illus.

McCormick, Robert. *Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Seals & Rivington, 1884. 2 vols. Illus.

McElrea, Richard, and David Harrowfield. *Polar Castaways*. Christchurch, N.Z.: Canterbury University Press, 2004. The story of the Ross Sea Party during BITE 1914-17. This is *the* book on the subject.

McGonigal, David, and Dr. Lynn Woodworth. *Antarctica and the Arctic: The Complete Encyclopedia*. Willowdale, Ontario: Firefly Books, 2001. 608 pp. Index. Illus. Foreword by Sir Edmund Hillary. Despite the ill-advised sub-title, this is a beautiful book, and extraordinarily well done.

McGuinness, Charles John. *Nomad*. London: Methuen, 1934. 289 pp., plus front matter. 11 illus.

McPherson, John G. *Footprints on a Frozen Continent*. Sydney: Hicks Smith, 1975. 151 pp.

McWhinnie, Mary Alice, editor. *Polar Research to the Present and the Future*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1978.

Mear, Roger, and Robert Swan. *In the Footsteps of Scott*. London: Jonathan Cape, 1987. 306 pp. Illus.

Mellor, M., editor. *Antarctic Snow and Ice Studies*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1964. 277 pp. Illus.

Menster, William J. *Strong Men South*. Milwaukee: Bruce, 1949. 206 pp. Illus.

Mercer, John H. *Glaciers of the Antarctic*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1967.

Migot, André. *The Lonely South*. London: Hart-Davis, 1956. 206 pp. Illus.

_____. *Thin Edge of the World*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1956. About the Kerguélen Islands.

Mill, Hugh Robert. *The Life of Sir Ernest Shackleton*. London: Heinemann, 1923. 312 pp.

_____. *The Record of the Royal Geographical Society, 1830–1930*. London: The Society, 1930.

_____. *The Siege of the South Pole*. London: Alston Rovers, 1905. 455 pp. Maps. Illus. For years, this was *the* book on Antarctica.

Mills, Leif. *Frank Wild*. Whitby: Caedmon of Whitby, 1999. 343 pp.

Mills, William James. *Exploring Polar Frontiers: An Historical Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, 2003. 2 vols. 795 pp. Illus. Maps. Mills died of cancer of the jaw, just after the completion of the book.

Mitterling, Philip I. *America in the Antarctic to 1840*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1959. 201 pp. Illus.

Moneta, José Manuel. *Quatro años en las Órcadas*. Buenos Aires: Peuser, 1948. Illus. Quite a delightful book, written with a true voice, by the author. It gives a personal account of the author's various years in the South Orkneys, as part of the wintering-over team at Órcadas Station. Useful tables of wintering-over personnel from the beginning.

Montague, Richard. *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*. New York: Random House, 1971. 307 pp. Illus.

Morrell, Benjamin. *A Narrative of Four Voyages*. New York: J. & J. Harper, 1832. 492 pp.

Moseley, H.N. *Notes by a Naturalist on the* Challenger. London: Macmillan, 1879. 620 pp.

Mossman, Robert Cockburn, James Hunter Harvie Pirie, and Robert Neal Rudmose Brown. *The Voyage of the Scotia: Being a Record of a Voyage of Exploration in the Antarctic Seas*. London: C. Hurst, 1906.

Mott, Peter. *Wings Over Ice: The Falkland Islands and Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition*. England: Wheaton, 1986.

Mountevans, Admiral Lord. *Adventurous Life*. London: Hutchinson, 1946. 259 pp.

_____. *The Antarctic Challenged*. London: Staples Press, 1955. 191 pp. Illus.

_____. *The Desolate Antarctic*. London: Butterworth, 1950. 172 pp.

Mountfield, David. *A History of Polar Exploration*. London: Hamlyn, 1974. 208 pp. Illus.

Murdoch, W. Burn. *From Edinburgh to the Antarctic*. London: Longmans, Green, 1894. 364 pp. Has a chapter by Bruce.

Murphy, Charles J.V. *Struggle: The Life and Exploits of Commander Richard E. Byrd*. New York: Frederick A. Stokes, 1928. 368 pp.

Murphy, Robert Cushman. *Logbook for Grace: Whaling Brig* Daisy *1912–13*. New York: Time, 1965. 371 pp. Set in South Georgia.

Murray, George, editor. *The Antarctic Manual*. London: Royal Geographical Society, 1901. This is the manual for BNAE 1901-04.

Myrhe, Jeffrey D. *The Antarctic Treaty System: Politics, Law and Diplomacy*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1986. 162 pp.

Mystic Seaport. Web page. Phenomenal breakthrough in research and generosity of spirit. They give crew lists.

Neider, Charles. *Edge of the World, Ross Island, Antarctica*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1974. 461 pp. Illus.

_____. *A Historical Guide to Ross Island, Antarctica*. Washington, DC: National Science Foundation. 1971. 26 pp. Illus.

Newby, Eric. *The World Atlas of Exploration*. London: Mitchell Beazley, 1975. 288 pp. Introduction by Sir Vivien Fuchs.

Newman, William A., and Arnold Ross, editors. *Antarctic Cirripedia*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1970. 257 pp. Illus. Darwin would have importuned the editors for a free copy if this book had been written 120 years earlier.

Nordenskjöld, Otto. *Antarctic*. Stockholm: Albert Bonniers, 1904. Reprinted in English, in 1905, by Hurst, Blackett, of London. 608 pp. 2 vols.

Nudelman, A.V. *Soviet Antarctic Expeditions 1961–63*. USSR: 1968. 230 pp. In Russian.

O'Brien, J.S. *By Dog Sled for Byrd*. Chicago: Thomas S. Rockwell, 1931. 102 pp.

Olsen, Magnus L. *Saga of the White Horizon*. Lymington: Nautical, 1972. 199 pp. Illus. About Ellsworth.

Ommanney, F.D. *South Latitude*. London: Longmans, Green, 1938. 308 pp. Illus.

Operation Deep Freeze I—Task Force 43. Paoli, PA: Dorville, 1956. Compliments of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation. 202 pp. Black and white and color. Heavily pictorial. Brief index. Stacked full of valuable information and rare photos, it is nonetheless not as well developed as the later annuals (see below). This is the story of Task Force 43, First Phase, 1955-56. Narrative by Joseph E. Oglesby, JOC, USN. Layout and art by Catherine M. Marriott. Under the supervision of Cdr. Robin M. Hartmann, USN, Task Force information officer. This was the official record of the first of the Operation Deep Freeze missions, and the first of many such annuals, e.g. *Operation Deep Freeze III*, printed in 1958, by the same corporation. In 1961 was published *Operation Deep Freeze 61–Task Force 43*, printed by the Cruise Book Firm, Burdette & Co., 120-130 Tudor Street, South Boston, Mass. 226 pages were packed with color and black and white photos. Editor was Lt. Cdr. James S. Hahn; associate editor was Lt. (jg) Steve Schmidt. It had a roster of personnel on Deep Freeze 61, including Ensign Dick Page, who loaned me this book almost 30 years later, in time for the 1st edition of *Antarctica: An Encyclopedia*. An invaluable record.

Orrego Vicuña, Francisco. *Antarctic Bibliography*. Santiago: Institute of International Studies, University of Chile, 1987. Deals mostly with legal, political, and mineral aspects.

_____. *Antarctic Mineral Exploitation: The Emerging Legal Framework*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 450 pp. Illus.

Orvig, S., editor. *Climates of the Polar Regions*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1970.

Oulié, Marthe. *Charcot of the Antarctic*. London: John Murray, 1938. 235 pp. Illus. *See also* Emmanuel, Marthe.

Owen, Russell. *The Antarctic Ocean*. London: McGraw-Hill, 1941. 254 pp. Maps.

Palmer, James T. *Antarctic Mariner's Song*. New York: Van Nostrand, 1868. 92 pp. Illus.

_____. *Thulia: A Tale of the Antarctic*. New York: Samuel Colman, 1843. 72 pp. Illus.

Palmer, Wendell S. *The USS* Currituck*: Pictorial Log of Antarctic Cruise "Operation Highjump."* Philadelphia: Dunlap, 1948. 47 pp. Illus.

Parfit, Michael. *South Light: A Journey to the Last Continent*. New York: Macmillan, 1986. 320 pp.

Parker, Bruce C. *Environmental Impact in Antarctica*. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic, 1978. 390 pp. Illus.

Parsons, Anthony, editor. *Antarctica: The Next Decade*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 164 pp. Illus.

Paterson, W.S.B. *The Physics of Glaciers*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1969. 250 pp. Illus.

Pawson, Ken. *Antarctica*. Manitoba: Whippoorwill Press, 2001. A terrifically well written book by one of the Fids. There won't be a dry eye at the end of the book.

Pearce, Cliff. *The Silent Sound: The Story of Two Years in Antarctica and the First Winter Occupation of Alexander Island*. Sussex: The Book Guild, 2004. The title refers to the George VI Sound. Index. Bibliography. Maps. Illus.

Poesch, Jessie. *Titian Ramsay Peale 1799–1885 and His Journal of the Wilkes Expedition*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1961. 214 pp. Illus. Endpapers. Index. This is Vol. 52 of the memoirs of the APS. There is a reference section at the back of the book, but little pertains to Antarctica, and that includes the bibliography. The first part (120 pp.) is a detailed biography of the naturalist. The next 82 pp. are his diaries of the USEE 1838-42, presented for the first time in their entirety. Only Chapters 7, 8, and 9 relate to the Wilkes Expedition, and there is not much on Antarctica, but what there is is dynamic. The book is altogether of a quaint interest.

Il Polo. 1946–. Semi-annual Italian periodical.

Ponting, Herbert G. *The Great White South*. London: Duckworth, 1921. 305 pp.

_____. *With Scott to the Pole*. London: Bloomsbury, 2004. Ponting's photos of BAE 1910-13. Foreword by Sir Ranulph Fiennes.

Pool, Beekman H. *Polar Extremes: The World of Lincoln Ellsworth*. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2002. Illus.

Porter, Eliot. *Antarctica*. London: Hutchinson, 1978. 168 pp. Illus.

Potter, N. *Natural Resource Materials of the Antarctic*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1969.

Poulsom, Lt. Col. Neville W., in collaboration with Rear Admiral J.A.L. Myres. *British Polar Exploration and Research: A Historical and Medallic Record with Biographies, 1818–1999*. London: Savannah Publications, 2000. 729 pp. Illus. Bibliography. This book was developed from *The White Ribbon* (1968). The first half of this remarkable book is about the winners of the Arctic medal, and the second half is about the winners of the Polar Medal, most of them Antarcticans. This second half is really an A—Z collection of names, with minute biographies. The author has a very authoritative style, which is enjoyable to contemplate but a little alarming when his information is wrong.

Poulter, Thomas C. *Meteor Observations in the Antarctic Byrd Expedition II, 1933–35*. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford Research Institute, 1955. 2 vols.

Powell, George. *Notes on South Shetland*. London: R.H. Laurie, 1822. 15 pp.

Priestley, Raymond E. *Antarctic Adventure, Scott's Northern Party*. London: Fisher, Unwin, 1914. 382 pp. Illus.

_____, Adie, R.J., and Gordon de Q. Robin, editors. *Antarctic Research*. London: Butterworth's, 1964. 360 pp. Foreword by Prince Philip.

Provisional Gazetteer of the Ross Dependency. Wellington: New Zealand Geographical Board, 1958. This had 4 supplements—1960, 1963, 1963 (again), and 1965.

Pyne, Stephen J. *The Ice: A Journey to Antarctica*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1986. 428 pp. Illus.

Quam, L.O., editor. *Research in the Antarctic*. Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1971.

Quartermain, L.B. *New Zealand and the Antarctic*. New Zealand Government, 1971. 268 pp. Illus, Index. Appendixes, Maps. For the early chapters, he is not to be trusted for detailed information. When it comes to the BCTAE and later N.Z. involvement, he knows what he's talking about it, and it's reasonably authoritative, but prone to lack of editing. One major drawback, shared by many British books, is that the men only get their initials given, i.e., last name but no first name. This damages a book, casting, as

it does, the characters as shadows, rather than as real human beings.

_____. *South from New Zealand*. New Zealand Government, 1964. 78 pp.

_____. *South to the Pole*. London: Oxford University Press, 1967. 481 pp.

_____. *Two Huts in the Antarctic*. New Zealand Government, 1963. 85 pp. Illus.

Quigg, Philip W. *A Pole Apart: The Emerging Issues of Antarctica*. New York: New Press, 1982. 299 pp.

Rainaud, Armand. *Le continent australe*. Paris: Armand Colin, 1893. 490 pp.

Raling, Christopher, editor. *Shackleton*. London: BBC, 1983.

Ralston, K. *A Man for Antarctica: The Early Life of Phillip G. Law*. Melbourne: Hyland House, 1993.

Ravich, Mikhail, and D.S. Solovyev. *Geology and Petrology of the Mountains of Central Queen Maud Land, East Antarctica*. USSR: 1966. 438 pp. The English translation was done by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1969.

Readers' Digest. *Antarctica: Great Stories from the Frozen Continent*. Sydney: Reader's Digest Services, 1985. 319 pp. Maps. Bibliography. Index. There are 3 sections in this large format, colorful, and informative book: The Continent and its Wildlife, The Explorers (which includes 13 special features), and The Antarctic Atlas and Chronology, a sort of appendix which includes a Who's Who of Antarctic exploration. The book is a gem. In 1988, when the first edition of this book was being compiled, this author called Reader's Digest U.S. headquarters, and spoke to someone who handles their books who swore there was no such work; Reader's Digest had never done a book on Antarctica! The New York bookshop that specializes in old Reader's Digest books also thus swore. I eventually found it at Wake Forest University Library, in Winston-Salem, NC. The important detail is: it was published in Sydney, Australia.

Reboux, Michel. *Demain l'Antarctique*. Paris: Maison Mame, 1959. 186 pp. Illus.

Reynolds, Jeremiah N. *Address on the Subject of a Surveying and Exploring Expedition to the Pacific Ocean and the South Seas*. New York: Harper, 1836. 300 pp.

Richards, R.W. *The Ross Sea Shore Party, 1914-17*. Cambridge, England: Scott Polar Research Institute, 2003. Story of the "other part" of Shackleton's BITE 1914-17.

Richardson, Sir John, and John Edward Grey, editors. *The Zoology of the Voyage of HMS* Erebus *and* Terror. London: E.W. Janson, 1844-75. 2 vols.

Richdale, L.E. *A Population Study of Penguins*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957. 195 pp. Illus.

_____. *Sexual Behavior in Penguins*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1951. 316 pp. Illus.

Richter, Søren. *Great Norwegian Expeditions*. Oslo: Dreyers, 1954. 231 pp. With chapters by Thor Heyerdahl and Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen.

Riffenburgh, Beau. *Nimrod: Ernest Shackleton and the Extraordinary Story of the 1907-09 British Antarctic Expedition*. London: Bloomsbury, 2004. 352 pp. This book was released in NY by the same publishers, the same year, but as *Shackleton's Forgotten Expedition: The Voyage of the Nimrod*. Maps. B/w photos.

_____ (editor). *Encyclopedia of the Antarctic*. Rutledge: 2006. 1408 pp. 2 vols.

Riiser-Larsen, Hjalmar. *Femti År for Kongen*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1957. 271 pp. Illus.

_____. *Mot Ukjent Land*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1930. 166 pp.

Riley, Jonathon. *From Pole to Pole*. Chippenham, Wilts: Antony Rowe, 1989. Biography of Quintin Riley, the author's father

Ritscher, Alfred. *Deutsche Antarktische Expedition 1938-1939*. Leipzig: Kochler & Amerlang, 1943. Illus.

Rivolier, Jean. *Emperor Penguins*. London: Elek, 1956. 131 pp. Illus. Translated by Peter Wiles from the French original, *Les Manchots Empereurs de Terre Adélie* (1956).

Roberts, B.B. *Edward Wilson's Birds of the Antarctic*. London: Blandford Press, 1967.

Roberts, Brian. *Chronological List of Antarctic Expeditions*. Not a book, but rather a couple of highly respected articles in the *Polar Record* (q.v.). It was first published in the 2nd edition of a manual called *The Antarctic Pilot*, in 1948, and then again in 1959, much corrected and added to, in Vol. 9, Nos. 59 and 60, of the *Polar Record*. In No. 59 most expeditions from the earliest times to 1900 are covered, and the list covers sub–Antarctic expeditions as well. It contains a lot of British material difficult for American researchers to be allowed access to by certain British polar custodians. The typical entry is one or two lines long, perhaps with notes, and lists year, nationality, commander, and vessel. Part II continues from 1900 to IGY (1957-58). This was the work that inspired Bob Headland's monumental books.

Robertson, Robert B. *Of Whales and Men*. New York: Knopf, 1954. 299 pp. Illus.

Robinson, D., editor. *Huskies in Harness—A Love Affair in Antarctica*. Sydney: Kangaroo Press, 1995. Tom Maggs' essay, "A Love Affair in Antarctica," about man and his best friend, is quite wonderful.

Ronne, Edith M. "Jackie." *Antarctica's First Lady: Memoirs of the First American Woman to Set Foot on the Antarctic Continent and Winter-Over*. Beaumont, TX: Clifton Steamboat Museum & Three Rivers Council, 2004. 407 pp. Illus. Maps. No index. There are 18 chapters, in the form of a diary. This is a very illuminating account of a very important expedition, RARE 1947-48, but more than that, it is a compelling and well-told story of women in Antarctica in the early days. This book was given to me by the author and her daughter, and so I will treasure it.

Ronne, Finn. *Antarctic Command*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1961. 272 pp. Illus.

_____. *Antarctic Conquest: The Story of the Ronne Expedition, 1946-1948*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1949. 299 pp. Illus.

_____. *Antarctica—My Destiny: A Personal History by the Last of the Great Explorers*. New York: Hastings House, 1979. 278 pp. Illus. Photos. Maps. Index. 22 chapters. Introduction by Lowell Thomas. The foreword gives a brief history of Ronne's early life. The first 5 chapters tell of ByrdAE 1933-35. The next 2 are a history of exploration in Antarctica. The next 3 are about USAS 1939-41. There are 5 chapters on RARE 1947-48, one on polar aviation, 4 on IGY, one about Ronne's life in the 1960s, and an epilog. Interesting yarn from one of the greats.

Ross, James Clark. *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions*. London: Murray, 1847. 2 vols. Illus.

Rothblum, Esther D., Jacqueline S. Weinstock, and Jessica S. Morris, editors. *Women in Antarctica*. New York: Haworth Press, 1998; New York: Harrington Park Press, 1998.

Rouch, Jules. *Le pole sud: histoire des voyages antarctiques*. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, 1921. 249 pp.

Rubin, Jeff. *Antarctica*. London: Lonely Planet Publications, 2005. Travel guide, with some potted history thrown in. The Lonely Planet books are always outstanding—accurate, no nonsense, and fun.

Rubin, M.J., editor. *Studies in Antarctic Meteorology*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1966.

Rusin, N.P. *Meteorological and Radiational Regime of Antarctica*. Leningrad: Gidrometeoizdat, 1961. 355 pp. Illus. In Russian.

Russell, Clark W. *The Frozen Pirate*. New York: Phoenix, 1887. A novel, a fun read in its day, about a merchant ship in the South Shetlands (or at least very near that group) in 1801, and how they discover a frozen pirate.

Rymill, John. *Southern Lights*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1938. 296 pp. Illus.

Sanderson, Marie. *Griffith Taylor: Antarctic Scientist and Pioneer Oceanographer*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1988. 147 pp. Illus. No index.

Savours, Ann, editor. *Edward Wilson's Diary of the* Discovery *Expedition*. London: Blandford Press, 1966. 416 pp.

_____, editor. *Scott's Last Voyage—Through the Antarctic Camera of Herbert Ponting*. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1974. 164 pp. Maps.

Schatz, G.S., editor. *Science, Technology and Sovereignty in the Polar Regions*. Lexington, KY: D.C. Heath, 1974. 215 pp.

Scholes, William A. *Fourteen Men: The Story of the Australian Antarctic Expedition to Heard Island*. Melbourne: Cheshire, 1949.

_____. *Seventh Continent: Saga of Australasian Exploration in Antarctica, 1895–1950*. London: Allen & Unwin, 1953. 226 pp. Maps.

Schulthess, Emil. *Antarctica: A Photographic Survey*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1960.

Schwerdtfeger, Werner. *Weather and Climate of the Antarctic*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Science, 1984.

Scott, Robert F. *The Voyage of the* Discovery. London: Smith, Elder, 1905.

Sea Ice Climatic Atlas: Vol. 1. Antarctic. Asheville, NC: National Climate Center, 1985.

Seaver, George. "*Birdie*" *Bowers of the Antarctic*. London: John Murray, 1938. 270 pp.

_____. *Edward Wilson, Nature Lover*. London: John Murray, 1937. 221 pp.

_____. *Edward Wilson of the Antarctic*. London: John Murray, 1933. 301 pp.

_____. *Scott of the Antarctic*. London: John Murray, 1940. 187 pp.

Shackleton, Ernest H. *The Heart of the Antarctic*. London: Heinemann, 1909. See also above, *Aurora Australis*.

_____. *South*. London: Heinemann, 1919. Republished by Penguin, London, 2004.

Sharma, Satya S. *Breaking the Ice in Antarctica: The First Indian Wintering in Antarctica*. New Delhi: New Age International, 2001.

Sharp, Robert P. *Glaciers*. Eugene, OR: State System of Higher Education, 1960. 78 pp. Illus.

Shelvocke, George. *A Voyage Round the World*. London: J. Senex, 1726. 468 pp. Reprinted in 1928 by Cassell & Co., London.

Siegfried, V.W., P.R. Condy, and R.M. Laws, editors. *Antarctic Nutrient Cycles and Food Webs*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1985. 700 pp. The R.M. Laws is Dick Laws of the FIDS.

Simpson, Frank, editor. *The Antarctic Today*. Wellington, N.Z.: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1952. 389 pp. Illus.

Simpson, George C. *British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-1913, Meteorology. Vol. 1. Discussion*. Calcutta: Thacker & Spink, 1919.

_____. *Penguins, Past and Present, Here and There*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976. 150 pp. Index. Color and b/w photos. Diagrams. Short, annotated bibliography. Preface. 8 chapters.

_____. *Scott's Polar Journey and the Weather*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. 31 pp.

Simpson-Housley, Paul. *Antarctica: Exploration, Perception, and Metaphor*. New York: Routledge, 1992. 131 pp.

Siple, Paul A. *A Boy Scout with Byrd*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1931. 165 pp.

_____. *90° South*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1959. 384 pp. Index. Published simultaneously in Toronto, by Longmans, Green. Foreword by John Tuck. This is the story of the setting up of Pole Station in 1956-57. 30 chapters. Interesting appendices on moments in South Pole history. 8 interesting maps of the continent, showing its exploration development over the years, a graph showing the advance of human beings southward, a couple of maps of international claims, a map of the aurora zone, several photos — many in full color — and other diagrams. In this book will be found, of course, the complete list of all the men who built Pole Station.

_____. *Scout to Explorer*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1936. 239 pp.

Skelton, Judy. *The Antarctic Journals of Reginald Skelton—"Another Little Job for the Tinker."* Cheltenham, Gloucestershire: Reardon, 2004.

Smith, Andy. His web page on Halley Bay has to be seen to be believed. It is an astonishing work of reference, and interesting, to boot. I have lifted much material from here, with Mr. Smith's permission, but have cross-checked all relevant elements (not that such a cross-checking was necessary).

Smith, G. Barnett. *The Romance of the South Pole*. London: Thomas Nelson, 1900. 235 pp.

Smith, Michael. *I Am Just Going Outside: Captain Oates—Antarctic Tragedy*. Staplehurst, Kent: Spellmount, 2002. The first biography of Oates in 30 years.

_____. *Sir James Wordie—Polar Crusader*. Edinburgh: Berlinn, 2004. The first full-length biography of Wordie.

_____. *An Unsung Hero—The Remarkable Story of Tom Crean*. London: Headline, 2000.

Society Expeditions Cruises, Inc. *Falklands, South Georgia and Antarctica*. Seattle, WA, 1988. This is not a book, in the true sense of the word, just a professional and entertaining 202 pages of information bound together very attractively by this cruise operator to form the expedition notebook. In other words, when one went on a Society Expeditions cruise to Antarctica, one got, among other things, one of these notebooks. A must for the serious student as well, it came with bibliography (quite extensive, but, unfortunately, not an integral part of the book). The chapters are easy to read, and cover scientific, historical, flora and fauna, the Antarctic Treaty, and an article on the International Whaling Commission.

Solomon, Susan. *The Coldest March—Scott's Fatal Antarctic Expedition*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001.

Soudry du Kerven, Mme. *Dumont d'Urville: Sa vie intime pendant son troisième voyage autour du monde*. Paris: G. Téqui, 1886.

The South Polar Times (London). 1902–1904, 1911–1913; Smith Elder. For details on this journal, see the entry under that name (*South Polar Times*) in the main body of this book.

Sparks, John, and Tony Soper. *Penguins*. London: David & Charles, 1967. Published in New York, by Facts on File. Reprinted in 1987. 246 pp. Index. Bibliography. Illus. by Robert Gilmore. In the 1987 edition there is an appendix on penguins in captivity. Section 8 is Species Notes, a nice overview. There is an introduction and 8 chapters. It is easy to read, a great introduction to sphenisciformes. A classic reference work. Color and b/w photos, and diagrams.

Sparrman, Anders. *A Voyage Round the World with Captain James Cook in HMS* Resolution. London: Robert Hale, 1953. Published posthumously.

Speak, Peter. *William Speirs Bruce: Polar Explorer and Scottish Nationalist*. Edinburgh: National Museums of Scotland, 2003. Illus. The first complete biography of Bruce.

Spears, John R. *Captain Nathaniel Brown Palmer, an Old Time Sailor of the Sea*. New York: Macmillan, 1922. 252 pp.

Spence, Bill. *Harpooned: The Story of Whaling*. Greenwich, London: Conway Maritime Press, 1980.

Spry, W.J.J. *Cruise of Her Majesty's Ship* Challenger. New York: Harper, 1877. 380 pp. Illus.

Squires, Harold. *S.S. Eagle: The Secret Mission: 1944-45*. St. John's, Newfoundland: Jesperson Press, 1992. Illus. By the radio operator on that ship that year.

Stackpole, Edouard A. *The Sea Hunters*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1953. Stackpole is revered in Antarctic folklore as one of the great original researchers.

_____. *The Voyage of the* Huron *and the* Huntress. Mystic, CT: Marine Historical Association, 1955.

Stanton, William. *The Great United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1975.

Starbuck, Alexander. *History of the American Whale Fishery*. Waltham, MA: privately printed by the author, 1878. 768 pp.

Steinetz, Hans. *Der 7 Kontinent*. Bern: Kümmerly & Frei, 1959. 296 pp.

Stephenson, Jon. *Crevasse Roulette: The First Transantarctic Crossing 1957-58*. Dural, N.S.W.: Rosenberg, 2009.

Stewart, John. *Antarctica: An Encyclopedia*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1990. This was the first edition. The current work is the expanded 2nd edition.

Stonehouse, Bernard. *Animals of the Antarctic: The Ecology of the Far South*. London: Peter Lowe, 1972. 171 pp.

_____. *The Last Continent*. Norfolk, England: Shuttlewood Collinson, 2000. 278 pp.

_____, editor. *The Biology of Penguins*. London: Macmillan; Baltimore: University Park, 1975. 555 pp. 25 contributors to *the* book on penguins (although not the most interesting, or exciting, by far), including the Müller-Schwartzes (q.v.), who wrote on the study of 24 penguin rookeries on the Antarctic Peninsula; J.W.H. Conroy, who wrote on penguin populations in Antarctica; G.G. Simpson, who wrote on fossil penguins; D.G. Ainley, on Adélies; one on chinstraps by 3 authors; another one on the Adélies by H. Oelke; and several other chapters. There is also an introduction by Stonehouse himself. There are bibliographies after each chapter. Diagrams. Author and subject indices. Exhaustive.

_____, editor. *Encyclopedia of Antarctica and the Southern Oceans*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley. 391 pp. B/w maps and photos. Actually the "encyclopedia" itself consists of a mere 297 pages of oddly arbitrary entries, and in large print at that, with plenty of white space, and errors galore. The rest is filler. Retail price $315.

Stroud, Mike. *Shadows on the Wasteland: Crossing Antarctica with Ranulph Fiennes*. London: Penguin, 1994. 223 pp. Illus.

Sullivan, Walter. *Assault on the Unknown*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961. 460 pp. About IGY.

_____. *Quest for a Continent*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1957. 372 pp. Illus. This was, for many years after its publication, *the* book on Antarctica.

Suter, K. *Antarctica: Private Property or Public Heritage?* New South Wales: Pluto Press, 1991.

Swan, Robert A. *Australia in the Antarctic*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1962. 432 pp. Illus.

Swithinbank, Charles. *An Alien in Antarctica*. Blacksburg, VA: McDonald and Woodward, 1996.

_____. *Foothold on Antarctica*. Lewes, Sussex: Book Guild, 1999. Story of the NBSAE 1949-52, as told by its youngest member.

_____. *Forty Years on Ice*. Lewes, Sussex: Book Guild, 1998. Autobiography.

_____. *Vodka on Ice*. Lewes, Sussex: Book Guild, 2002.

Tarver, Michael C. *S.S.* Terra Nova *(1884–1943). From the Arctic to the Antarctic. Whaler, Sealer, and Polar Exploration Ship*. Brixham, England: Pendragon Maritime Publications, 2006. The story of a great ship.

Taylor, A.J.W. *Antarctic Psychology*. Wellington, N.Z.: Information Publishing Centre, 1987. 145 pp. Illus.

Taylor, Nathaniel W. *Life on a Whaler, or Antarctic Adventure in the Isle of Desolation*. New London, CT: New London County Historical Society, 1929. 208 pp.

Taylor, T. Griffith. *Journeyman Taylor*. London: Robert Hale, 1958. 352 pp. Illus.

_____. *With Scott: The Silver Lining*. London: Smith, Elder, 1916. 464 pp.

Tedrow, J.C.F., editor. *Antarctic Soils and Soil-Forming Processes*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1966. 177 pp.

Thomas, Charles W. *Ice Is Where You Find It*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1951. 378 pp. Illus.

Thomas, Lowell. *Sir Hubert Wilkins: The World Adventure as Told to Lowell Thomas*. Sydney: Readers Book Club, 1961.

Thomson, David. *Scott's Men*. London: Allen Lane, 1977. 331 pp. Illus.

Thomson, Robert. *The Coldest Place on Earth*. Wellington, N.Z.: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1969. 192 pp. Illus. An account of the Wilkes-Vostok traverse.

Tickell, W.L.N. *Albatrosses*. Sussex: Pica Press, 2000. 448 pp. Illus.

Todd, Frank. *The Sea World Book of Penguins*. New

York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981. 96 pp. Illus.

Tonnessen, J.W., and A.O. Johnson. *The History of Modern Whaling*. Berkley: University of California Press, 1982. Translated by R.I. Christophersen.

Toponomyie de la terre adélie. Paris: Expéditions Polaires Françaises, 1959.

Trese, Patrick. *Penguins Have Square Eyes*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1962. 217 pp. An account of the author's film-making trip during OpDF in 1956.

Triggs, Gillian D., editor. *The Antarctic Treaty Regime: Law, Environment and Resources*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 239 pp. Illus.

Turley, Charles. *The Voyages of Captain Scott*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1923. 432 pp. Map. Index. Introduction by J.M. Barrie. Scott's message to the public is contained in full. This book is retold from *The Voyage of the* Discovery and *Scott's Last Expedition*.

Turrill, W.B. *Joseph Dalton Hooker: Botanist, Explorer, and Administrator*. London: Thomas Nelson, 1963. 228 pp. Illus.

Tyler, David P. *The Wilkes Expedition: The First United States Exploring Expedition (1838–1842)*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1968.

Vaeth, J. Gordon. *To the Ends of the Earth*. New York: Harper & Row, 1962. 219 pp. Illus. Maps. This is a children's book about the North and South Pole explorations of Roald Amundsen. It has a short bibliography of books written by the explorer.

Vaughan, Norman D., and Cecil B. Murphey. *With Byrd at the Bottom of the World: The South Pole Expedition of 1928–1930*. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1990. 208 pp.

Veel, Haakon Anker. *Roald Amundsen; Slekt og Miljø*. Halden: E. Sem, 1962.

Victor, Paul-Émile. *Man and the Conquest of the Poles*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1963. 320 pp. Illus. Endpapers. Maps. Index. The original French version, *L'homme à la conquête des poles*, was published in 1962, by Librairie Plon, Paris. Translated into English by Scott Sullivan. "The Story of Polar Exploration from the Exploits of the Ancient Greeks to the Voyages of Today's Nuclear Submarines, by the Famous French Explorer who has spent more than 14 Years in the Arctic and Antarctic." Most of it is about the Arctic, but the material that there is on the Antarctic is fact-packed, unpadded, and good for the layperson. There are 28 chapters altogether. One is about Cook; another tells, in a couple or pages, about the sealers of the 1820s; another tells of Ross, Wilkes, and the other navigators of the period. There is a page or so about the *Belgica* and other expeditions of the late 19th century, and Scott and Charcot share a chapter (which is a little odd, in anyone's book). Another chapter is called "The First Man at the South Pole." There are a few pages on Byrd's first two expeditions, two-thirds of a chapter on Operation Highjump, and one on IGY.

Villiers, Alan J. *Captain James Cook*. New York: Scribner's, 1967. 307 pp. Illus.

_____. *Sea Dogs of Today*. New York: H. Holt, 1932. 325 pp.

_____. *Whaling in the Frozen South*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1925. 302 pp. Illus. No index. The story of the 1923-24 Norwegian whaling expedition led by Carl Anton Larsen in the *Sir James Clark Ross*, as told by one of the laborers from Tasmania (*see* Villiers in the main part of this book). An erudite, observant, and astute account of a typical trip on a Norwegian factory ship, written by an author with a refreshing lack of "ego" (this is disappointing in a way, as one would like to know more about an obviously fascinating author). Fun descriptions of penguins.

Viola, Herman J., and Carolyn Margolis, editors. *Magnificent Voyagers: The U.S. Exploring Expedition 1838-1842*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. 303 pp. Illus. Index. 3 appendices — the landings of the expedition, a chronology, and characteristics of the vessels. It is astonishing that in a book that implies thoroughness, there is no list of personnel. This is the story of the Wilkes Expedition, of course, and only Chapter 7 is relevant to Antarctica. Chapters 9 and 10 are about Wilkes the man.

Von Bellingshausen, Fabian. *The Voyage of Captain Bellinghausen [sic] to the Antarctic Seas, 1819-21*. London: Hakluyt Society, 1945. Ed. by Frank Debenham. Illus. Map. 2 vols in one.

Von Drygalski, Erich. *Zum Kontinent des Eisigens Südens*. Berlin: Reimer, 1904. 668 pp.

Wafer, Lionel. *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America*. London: J. Knapton, 1699. 224 pp. Reprinted in 1934 by the Hakluyt Society.

Walton, D.H.W., editor. *Antarctic Science*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 280 pp. Illus.

Walton, David, and Bruce Pearson. *White Horizons*. Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting XXIX, 2006. British art from Antarctica, 1775–2006. Exhibition's catalogue. 56 pp. Paperback.

Walton, E.W. Kevin. *Two Years in the Antarctic*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. 194 pp.

_____, and Rick Atkinson. *Of Dogs and Men: Fifty Years in the Antarctic: The Illustrated Story of the Dogs of the British Antarctic Survey, 1944–1994*. Malvern Wells, Worcestershire: Images, 1996. 190 pp. Illus. Index. Foreword by someone from St. James's Palace, signing himself merely "Charles."

Watson, George E., and J. Phillip Angle. *Birds of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic*. Washington, DC: American Geophysical Union, 1975. 350 pp. Illus.

Watson, Lyall. *Sea Guide to Whales in the World*. London: Hutchinson, 1981. 320 pp. Illus.

Webster, W.H.B. *Narrative of a Voyage to the Southern Atlantic Ocean in the Years 1828, 29, 30, Performed in H.M. Sloop* Chanticleer. London: R. Bentley, 1834. 2 vols. 398 pp. Charts. Plates.

Weddell, James. *A Voyage Towards the South Pole*. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1825. 276 pp.

Wheeler, Sarah. *Cherry—A Life of Apsley Cherry-Garrard*. London: Jonathan Cape, 2001; Paperback: New York: Vintage Press, 2001.

Wild, Frank. *Shackleton's Last Voyage: The Story of the* Quest. London: Cassell, 1923. 372 pp. Illus.

Wilkes, Charles. *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition*. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1845. 5 vols. Illus.

Williams, A.J., J. Cooper, I.P. Newton, C.M. Phillips, and B.P. Watkins. *Penguins of the World: A Bibliography*. London: British Antarctic Survey, 1985.

Williams, Frances L. *Matthew Fontaine Maury, Scientist of the Sea*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1963. 720 pp. Illus.

Williamson, James A. *Cook and the Opening of the Pacific*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1946. 251 pp.

Wilson, David M. *Cheltenham in Antarctica—The Life of Edward Wilson*. Cheltenham, England: Reardon, 2000.

_____, and J.V. Skelton, editors. *Discovery Illustrated*. Cheltenham, England: Reardon, 2001. 500 photos of BNAE 1901-04, including diary entries from Reginald Skelton and Edward Wilson.

Wisting, Oscar. *16 år med Roald Amundsen*. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk, 1930. 206 pp.

Worsley, Frank A. Endurance*: An Epic of Polar Adventure*. London: Philip Allan, 1931. 316 pp.

_____. *The Great Antarctic Rescue*. London: Times Books, 1977. 220 pp. Published by W.W. Norton, in New York, in 1977, as *Shackleton's Boat Journey*.

_____. *Shackleton's Boat Journey*. London: Philip Allan, 1933. 192 pp.

Yelverton, David E. *Antarctica Unveiled: Scott's First Expedition, and the Quest for the Unknown Continent*. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2000.

_____. *Quest for a Phantom Strait*. Guildford, England: Polar, 2004. Story of the expeditions between 1897 and 1905, primarily BelgAE 1897-99, SwedAE 1901-04, and FrAE 1903-05.

Zapffe, Fritz G. *Roald Amundsen*. Oslo: Aschehoug, 1935. 198 pp.